



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

FY2020 MONITORING REPORT  
OF THE *B.H.* CONSENT DECREE

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**I ILLINOIS**

Children & Family Research Center

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK





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A REPORT BY THE

**I ILLINOIS**

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## Executive Summary

Since its inception in 1996, the Children and Family Research Center (CFRC) has produced an annual report that monitors the performance of the Illinois child welfare system in achieving its stated goals of child safety, permanency, and well-being. The FY2020 monitoring report uses child welfare administrative data through December 31, 2019 to describe the conditions of children in or at risk of foster care in Illinois. Following an introductory chapter, the results are presented in four chapters that examine critical child welfare outcomes:

- The first chapter on **Child Safety** examines if children are kept safe from additional maltreatment after they have been involved in a child protective services (CPS) investigation. Rates of maltreatment are examined among several different groups of children: 1) all children with substantiated reports during the fiscal year, 2) children served in intact family cases, 3) children who do not receive post-investigation services, and 4) children in substitute care.
- The second chapter, **Family Continuity, Placement Stability, and Length of Time in Care**, examines the experiences of children from the time they enter substitute care until the time they exit the child welfare system. Once removed from their homes, the public child welfare system and its private agency partners have a responsibility to provide children with living arrangements that maintain connections with their family members (including other siblings in care) and community and provide stability. In addition, substitute care should be a temporary solution and children should live in substitute care settings for the shortest period necessary. This chapter examines how well the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services performs in providing substitute care living arrangements that meet these standards. It is organized into three sections: 1) Family Continuity, 2) Placement Stability, and 3) Length of Time in Substitute Care.
- The third chapter examines **Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption and Guardianship** with in-depth analyses of each of these three exit types. The chapter

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examines the likelihood that a child will exit substitute care to reunification, adoption, or guardianship within 24 and 36 months of entry. For those children who achieve permanence, the stability of their permanent living arrangement at one year (reunification only), two years, five years, and ten years after exiting the child welfare system is also assessed. This chapter also examines the population of children that remain in care longer than three years, as well as those who exit substitute care without achieving a legally permanent family (e.g., running away from their placement, incarceration, aging out of the substitute care system). In addition, this chapter includes the CFSR permanency indicators, which examine the combined percentages of children who exit to all types of permanence and those that re-enter substitute care within 12 months of exiting care.

- The fourth chapter examines **Racial Disproportionality** in the Illinois child welfare system. Racial disproportionality refers to the over or under-representation of a racial group in the child welfare system compared to their representation in a base population and is often calculated as a Racial Disproportionality Index or RDI. To gain a better understanding of racial disproportionality in the Illinois child welfare system, analyses examine the RDI for African American, Hispanic, and White children at five child welfare decision points: investigated reports, protective custodies, indicated reports, substitute care entries, and substitute care exits. Each analysis is done for the state as a whole and by DCFS administrative region so that differences can be observed.

The first three chapters in this report begin with a summary of the indicators used to measure the Illinois child welfare system's progress toward achieving positive outcomes for children and families, as well as a metric that we have developed that measures the amount of change that has occurred on that indicator between the most recent two years of data that are available. The metric used is the "percent change" and is calculated by subtracting the older value of the indicator from the newer value of the indicator (to find the relative difference), dividing the resulting number by the old value, and then multiplying by 100. If the result is positive, it is a percentage increase and if negative, it is a percentage decrease. In this report, changes of 5% or more are noted as significant. Changes of this magnitude are pictured with an upward or downward arrow, while changes less than 5% are denoted with an equal sign. The following sections highlight the changes in each indicator included in the first three chapters. For additional details, please refer to the full chapters and appendices.

## Changes in Child Safety at a Glance

### Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports (CFSR)

↔ Of all children with a substantiated report, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months remained stable at 12.9% in 2018.

### Maltreatment Among Children Served in Intact Family Cases

↔ Of all children served in intact family cases, the percentage that had a substantiated report within 12 months remained stable at 16.1% in 2018.

### Maltreatment Recurrence Among Substantiated Children Who Do Not Receive Services

↔ Of all children with substantiated reports who did not receive services, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months remained stable at 10.9% in 2018.

### Rate of Victimization Per 100,000 Days Among Children in Substitute Care (CFSR)

↑ Of all children in substitute care during the year, the rate of substantiated maltreatment per 100,000 days in substitute care increased from 13.4 in 2018 to 16.8 in 2019 (+25% change).

## Changes in Continuity and Stability in Care at a Glance

### Restrictiveness of Initial Placement Settings

↑ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in the home of parents increased from 3.1% in 2018 to 3.4% in 2019 (+10% change).

↑ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in a kinship foster home increased from 65.4% in 2018 to 70.8% in 2019 (+8% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in a traditional foster home decreased from 23.8% in 2018 to 20.6% in 2019 (-13% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in a specialized foster home decreased from 2.3% in 2018 to 1.5% in 2019 (-35% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in an emergency shelter or emergency foster home decreased from 1.3% in 2018 to 0.8% in 2019 (-38% change).

↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in an institution or group home decreased from 4.2% in 2018 to 2.9% in 2019 (-31% change).

### Restrictiveness of End of Year Placement Settings

↔ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in the home of parents remained stable and was 5.8% in 2019.

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↑ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a kinship foster home increased from 50.2% in 2018 to 53.3% in 2019 (+6% change).

↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a traditional foster home decreased from 24.5% in 2018 to 22.3% in 2019 (-9% change).

↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a specialized foster home decreased from 13.5% in 2018 to 12.8% in 2019 (-5% change).

↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in an emergency shelter or emergency foster home decreased from 0.3% in 2018 to 0.2% in 2019 (-33% change).

↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in an institution or group home decreased from 6.0% in 2018 to 5.6% in 2019 (-7% change).

### Placement with Siblings

*Of all children entering substitute care and placed in a kinship or traditional foster home, the percentage that was initially placed in the same foster home with all their siblings in care:*

#### For children with one or two siblings in care:

↔ remained stable for children initially placed in kinship foster homes and was 82.1% in 2019.

↔ remained stable for children initially placed in traditional foster homes and was 64.6% in 2019.

#### For children with three or more siblings in care:

↑ increased for children initially placed in kinship foster homes from 54.7% in 2018 to 57.4% in 2019 (+5% change).

↓ decreased for children initially placed in traditional foster homes from 13.4% in 2018 to 11.3% in 2019 (-16% change).

*Of all children living in kinship or traditional foster homes at the end of the year, the percentage that was placed in the same foster home with all their siblings in care:*

#### For children with one or two siblings in care:

↔ remained stable for children in kinship foster homes and was 71.1% in 2019.

↔ remained stable for children in traditional foster homes and was 59.6% in 2019.

#### For children with three or more siblings in care:

↔ remained stable for children in kinship foster homes and was 33.4% in 2019.



↓ decreased for children in traditional foster homes from 12.4 % in 2018 to 11.7% in 2019 (-6% change).

### Placement Stability (CFSR)

↔ Of all children entering substitute care during the year, the rate of placement moves per 1,000 days in care remained stable and was 3.8 in 2019.

### Children Who Run Away From Substitute Care

↔ Of all children entering substitute care between the age of 12 and 17 years, the percentage that ran away from a placement within one year of entry remained stable and was 17.7% in 2018.

### Length of Stay In Substitute Care

↔ Of all children entering substitute care, the median length of stay remained stable and was 33 months for children who entered care in 2016.

## Changes in Permanence at a Glance

### Children Achieving Permanence (CFSR)

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that achieved permanence within 12 months increased from 13.0% of children who entered care in 2017 to 14.6% of children who entered care in 2018 (+12% change).

↔ Of all children who had been in care between 12 and 23 months, the percentage that achieved permanence within 12 months remained stable and was 26.1% of children in care at the beginning of 2018.

↔ Of all children who had been in care 24 months or more, the percentage that achieved permanence within 12 months remained stable and was 23.1% of children in care at the beginning of 2018.

↑ Of all children who achieved permanence within 12 months, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of discharge increased from 6.8% of children who exited care in 2016 to 13.9% of children who exited care in 2017 (+104% change).

↑ Of all children who achieved permanence after living in substitute care between 12 and 23 months, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of discharge increased from 1.4% of children who exited care in 2017 to 2.7% of children who exited care in 2018 (+93% change).

↑ Of all children who achieved permanence after living in substitute care 24 months or more, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of discharge increased from 1.1% of children who exited care in 2017 to 1.3% of children who exited care in 2018 (+18% change).



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### Children Achieving Reunification

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 12 months increased from 12.5% of children who entered care in 2017 to 14.9% of children who entered care in 2018 (+19% change).

↔ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 24 months remained stable and was 26.7% of children who entered care in 2017.

↔ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 36 months remained stable and was 35.7% of children who entered care in 2016.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at 1 year post-reunification remained stable and was 92.3% of children who were reunified in 2018.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at 2 years post-reunification remained stable and was 91.2% of children who were reunified in 2017.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at 5 years post-reunification remained stable and was 89.2% of children who were reunified in 2014.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at 10 years post-reunification remained stable and was 85.0% of children who were reunified in 2009.

### Children Achieving Adoption

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 24 months increased from 5.4% of children who entered care in 2016 to 5.7% of children who entered care in 2017 (+6% change).

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 36 months increased from 13.5% of children who entered care in 2015 to 15.0% of children who entered care in 2016 (+11% change).

↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at 2 years post-adoption remained stable and was 98.8% of children who were adopted in 2017.

↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at 5 years post-adoption remained stable and was 96.2% of children who were adopted in 2014.

↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at 10 years post-adoption remained stable and was 90.2% of children who were adopted in 2009.

### Children Achieving Guardianship

↓ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained guardianship within 24 months decreased from 1.3% of children who entered care in 2016 to 1.2% of children who entered care in 2017 (-8% change).

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained guardianship within 36 months increased from 2.9% of children who entered care in 2015 to 3.1% of children who entered care in 2016 (+7% change).

↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at 2 years post-guardianship remained stable and was 94.4% of children who attained guardianship in 2017.

↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at 5 years post-guardianship remained stable and was 87.9% of children who attained guardianship in 2014.

↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at 10 years post-guardianship remained stable and was 83.0% of children who attained guardianship in 2009.

### Racial Disproportionality

This report uses two indices for measuring racial disproportionality. The first is the absolute racial disproportionality index (RDI), which is calculated by dividing a racial group's representation at a specific child welfare decision point by that group's representation in the general child population. The second measure, known as the relative RDI, divides a racial group's representation at a child welfare decision point by that group's representation at a prior child welfare decision point. The relative RDI allows us to examine how disproportionate representation may increase or decrease at subsequent decision points, which is not possible with the absolute RDI. For both absolute and relative RDIs, values between 0 and 0.9 indicate under-representation, values equal or close to 1.0 indicate no disproportionality, and values greater than 1.0 indicate over-representation. Chapter 4 examines racial disproportionality at six child welfare decision points over the past 7 years (2013–2019): investigated/screened-in maltreatment reports, protective custodies, indicated maltreatment reports, substitute care entries, intact family case openings, and timely substitute care exits.

**Investigated Reports.** At the state level, White children were proportionally represented compared to their representation in the general population, African American children were over-represented (absolute RDIs = 2.0), and Hispanic children were under-represented (absolute RDIs = 0.6–0.7) across all years. There was noticeable regional variation in the



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disproportionality indices for African American children: absolute RDIs ranged from 1.7 (Southern) to 3.0 (Northern) in 2019.

**Protective Custodies.** At the state level, African American children were over-represented at this decision point (absolute RDIs range from 2.5 to 2.7) and Hispanic children were under-represented (absolute RDIs range from 0.3 to 0.5). When the absolute RDIs for protective custodies were examined by region, there was wide variation in the disproportionality among African American children: Northern region had the highest RDI (5.0) in 2019, followed by Cook (2.7), Central (2.4), and Southern (1.5). The relative RDI at the state level showed that African American children were more likely to be taken into protective custody compared to the rate at which they are investigated (relative RDI was between 1.2 and 1.4 in the past 7 years), while Hispanic children were less likely to be taken into protective custody compared to their investigation rates (relative RDI was between 0.4 and 0.7 in the past 7 years).

**Indicated Reports.** For this decision point, African American children were over-represented (absolute RDIs range from 1.9 to 2.1), Hispanic children were under-represented (absolute RDIs range from 0.6 to 0.7), and White children were represented at rates close to their representation in the Illinois child population. The Northern region had the highest over-representation of African American children in indicated reports (absolute RDI = 3.3 in 2019), followed by the Central (absolute RDI = 2.2), Cook (absolute RDI = 2.1), and Southern regions (absolute RDI = 1.5). The relative RDIs at this decision point were at or near 1.0 at both state and regional levels, suggesting the degree of disproportionality did not increase or decrease from that at the prior decision point.

**Substitute Care Entries.** African American children were over-represented (absolute RDIs were between 2.4 and 2.7) and Hispanic children under-represented (absolute RDIs were between 0.3 and 0.4) at the state level. At the regional level, absolute RDIs for African American children ranged from 1.5 in the Southern region to 5.0 in the Northern region in 2019. When the relative RDIs are examined, African American children were over-represented (RDI = 1.2–1.3) and Hispanic children were under-represented (RDI = 0.4–0.6).

**Intact Family Case Openings.** African American children were over-represented (absolute RDIs were between 1.6 and 2.0) and Hispanic children under-represented (absolute RDIs were between 0.5 and 0.9) at the state level. When the relative RDIs were examined, African American children were proportionately represented or under-represented (RDI = 0.8–1.0) and Hispanic children were proportionately represented or over-represented (RDI = 0.9–1.2).

**Substitute Care Exits.** When the absolute RDI were examined for children remaining in care longer than 36 months at the state level, African American children were over-represented, with RDIs around 3.0. Both White (absolute RDIs = 0.7) and Hispanic (absolute RDIs = 0.4) children were under-represented. Disproportionality among African American children was highest in the Northern region (absolute RDI = 5.4), followed by Central (absolute RDI=4.4), Cook (absolute RDI = 2.6), and Southern (absolute RDI = 1.9) regions. Relative RDIs for all racial groups were close to 1.0 at both the state and regional levels.



## Introduction

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# The Evolution of Child Welfare Monitoring in Illinois

Since its inception in 1996, the Children and Family Research Center (CFRC, the Center; see Box I.1) has been responsible for the annual report that monitors the performance of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS, the Department) in achieving its stated goals of child safety, permanency, and well-being. The *Monitoring Report of the B.H. Consent Decree* (the *B.H.* report) is the culmination of the Center's efforts to provide clear and comprehensive data to a variety of stakeholders who are concerned with the outcomes of abused and neglected children in Illinois. This report is not an evaluation of the Department, the juvenile courts, private providers and community-based partners, or other human systems responsible for child protection and welfare. Rather, it is a monitoring report that examines specific performance indicators and identifies trends on selected outcomes of interest to the federal court, the Department, members of the *B.H.* class, and their attorneys. It is our hope that this report will be used as a catalyst for dialogue between child welfare stakeholders at the state and local levels about the meanings behind these reported numbers and the strategies needed for quality improvement.

## The Children and Family Research Center

### BOX I.1

The Children and Family Research Center is dedicated to supporting and conducting “research with a purpose” to improve outcomes for children who are either currently involved in the child welfare system or at high risk for future involvement. The Center was created in 1996 through a cooperative agreement between the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign School of Social Work and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. The original mission of the Center was to conduct research that was responsive to the needs and responsibilities of the Department and contribute to scientific knowledge about child safety, permanency, and child and family well-being. In the two decades since its creation, the Center has emerged as a national leader in conducting research that informs child welfare policy and improves child welfare practice. Center activities are organized around four core areas: 1) outcome monitoring and needs assessment; 2) program evaluation and data analysis; 3) training and technical assistance to advance best practice; and 4) knowledge dissemination.

#### ***Outcome monitoring and needs assessment***

The Center was created, in part, to monitor the performance of the Illinois child welfare system pursuant to the **B.H. Consent Decree**. Each year since 1997, the Center has compiled a comprehensive report that describes over 40 child welfare indicators related to child safety and permanence. The *B.H.* report is widely distributed to child welfare administrators, researchers, and policy makers throughout Illinois and the nation.

#### ***Program evaluation and data analysis***

One of the key elements of the success of the child welfare reforms in Illinois and other states has been the ability of child welfare administrators to rely on scientifically rigorous research that demonstrates the effectiveness of the program innovations being implemented. The Children and Family Research Center engages in rigorously-designed experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations of innovative child welfare demonstration projects which have national implication and scope. For instance, the CFRC served as the evaluator for three of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services **Title IV-E waiver demonstration projects** and in 2013, the Center began a partnership with the State of Wisconsin Department of Children and Families (DCF) as the evaluator of its Title IV-E Waiver Demonstration Project. The Wisconsin waiver evaluation which ended in 2019, tested the effectiveness of a post-reunification support program, known as the P.S. Program, by comparing the rates of maltreatment recurrence and re-entry into substitute care of children who receive P.S. Program services compared to those who did not. In addition to the outcome evaluation, a process evaluation documented the implementation process using the

National Implementation Research Network (NIRN) framework, and a cost analysis will compare the costs and savings associated with the program.

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

The CFRC was also selected to design and conduct an evaluation of the **Oregon Differential Response Initiative** that included process, outcome, and cost evaluations. Mixed-methods data collection strategies were utilized to gather data from CPS caseworkers, supervisors, administrators, screeners, coaches, service providers, community partners, and parents involved in the child protection system to answer a comprehensive list of research questions related to the effectiveness of the implementation strategies used and the impact of DR on child and family outcomes.

CFRC researchers also have expertise in **predictive analytics**. As part of our work on the Wisconsin waiver demonstration evaluation, CFRC researchers developed a predictive model that identified which families were at highest risk of having a child re-enter substitute care within 12 months of reunification. The model, known as the Re-entry Prevention Model or RPM, was integrated into the Wisconsin SACWIS and generates a score that corresponds to a family's risk of re-entry. Families whose scores fall above a threshold are eligible to enroll in a post-reunification support program that provides case management and supportive services to families for a year after reunification. Following the success of this predictive tool, the CFRC developed a second predictive model for the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families that will identify which children are at highest risk for being re-referred to child protective services.

### ***Training and technical assistance to advance best practice***

For almost 20 years, the CFRC's Foster Care Utilization Review Program (FCURP) has worked with DCFS to prepare for, conduct, and respond to the federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR). The CFSR is the means by which the federal government ensures state compliance with federal mandates. Using a continuous quality improvement process, FCURP has played a vital role in building and



maintaining a viable public-private framework for supporting ongoing efforts to enhance child welfare outcomes in Illinois. FCURP supports DCFS and its private sector partners by 1) monitoring and reporting Illinois' progress toward meeting the safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes outlined in the Federal Child and Family Services Review; 2) providing training and education to help child welfare practitioners translate federal regulations and state policies into quality practice; and 3) providing technical assistance regarding the enhancement of child welfare organizational systems to promote system reform and efficiency of operations.

More recently, the CFRC has collaborated with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services to provide Quality Service Reviews (QSR) in the four immersion sites throughout the state. QSRs are a case-based practice improvement approach designed to assess current outcomes and system performance by gathering information from a randomly selected sample of case file as well as interviews with children, families, and service team members. The Illinois QSR review instrument will examine the Family-centered, Trauma-focused, Strength-based (FTS) model of practice that includes a model of supervision and utilization of Child and Family Team meetings.

### ***Knowledge dissemination***

Dissemination of the Center's research findings is widespread to multiple audiences within Illinois and throughout the country. Using a variety of information sharing strategies, the Center's researchers strive to put knowledge into the hands of both policy makers and practitioners, including:

- The Children and Family Research Center website, through which interested parties can access and download all research and technical reports, research briefs on specific topics, and presentations given at state and national conferences.
- The CFRC Data Center, which provides summarized tables of DCFS performance data on child safety, stability, continuity, and family permanence. Each of the indicators reported on in the *B.H.* report (with the exception of the well-being indicators) can be examined by child demographics (age, race, and gender) and geographic area (Illinois total, DCFS region, DCFS sub-region, and county). Outcome data for each indicator are displayed over a 7-year period, so that changes in performance can be tracked over time. In addition to the outcome indicator data, the Data Center also provides interested individuals with information on the number of child reports, family reports, and substantiation rates for the entire state and each county.
- Data summits and forums on topics of interest to DCFS and the child welfare community. Previous summits have focused on the nexus between juvenile justice and child welfare, effective early childhood and child abuse prevention programs, and the use of risk adjustment in performance outcomes for



children’s residential centers. The most recent summit, which gathered experts on the use of predictive analytics in child welfare, occurred in May 2019. Presentation from the predictive analytics forum can be found here: <https://pa2019.cfrc.illinois.edu/index.php>

- Publication of research findings in peer-reviewed academic journals and presentations at state and national professional conferences.

## The Origin and Purpose of Child Welfare Outcome Monitoring in Illinois

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

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

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

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

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

## INTRODUCTION

- a. Provides that children will be timely and stably placed in safe and appropriate living arrangements;
- b. Provides that reasonable efforts, as determined based on individual circumstances (including consideration of whether no efforts would be reasonable) shall be made to prevent removal of children from their homes and to reunite children with their parents, where appropriate and consistent with the best interests of the child;
- c. Provides that if children are not to be reunited with their parents, DCFS shall promptly identify and take the steps within its power to achieve permanency for the child in the least restrictive setting possible;
- d. Provides for the prompt identification of the medical, mental health and developmental needs of children;
- e. Provides timely access to adequate medical, mental health and developmental services;
- f. Provides that while in DCFS custody children receive a public education of a kind and quality comparable to other children not in DCFS custody;
- g. Provides that while in DCFS custody children receive such services and training as necessary to permit them to function in the least restrictive and most homelike setting possible; and
- h. Provides that children receive adequate services to assist in the transition to adulthood.”

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Puckett, K.L. (2008). *Dynamics of organizational change under external duress: A case study of DCFS's responses to the 1991 consent decree mandating permanency outcomes for wards of the state*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Chicago.

jointly moved to modify the decree in July 1996,<sup>4</sup> outlining a series of new strategies based on measurable outcomes:

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

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

In addition to specifying the outcomes of interest, the Joint Memorandum outlined the creation of a Children and Family Research Center “responsible for evaluating and issuing public reports on the performance of the child welfare service system operated by DCFS and its agents. The Research Center shall be independent of DCFS and shall be within an entity independent of DCFS.”<sup>6</sup> The independence of the CFRC was an essential component of the settlement which was consistent with a growing national trend first identified by Senator Orrin Hatch as a means by which the autonomy of research universities would ensure that governmental programs

<sup>4</sup> B.H. et al. v. McDonald (1996). Joint Memorandum in Support of Agreed Supplemental Order, No 88-C-5599 (N.D. Ill 1996).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, p. 2-4

<sup>6</sup> Joint Memorandum, p. 2



## INTRODUCTION

could be held accountable for ensuring that authorized work is actually being done and whether programs were successful in addressing the perceived needs of the clients the program served.<sup>7</sup> The CFRC was also tasked, in consultation with the Department and counsel for the plaintiff class, with the development of outcome indicators to provide quantitative measures of progress toward meeting the goals set forth in the consent decree: “The Research Center will develop technologies and methods for collecting data to accurately report and analyze these outcome indicators. The Research Center may revise these outcome indicators after consultation with the Department and counsel for the plaintiff class to the extent necessary to improve the Center’s ability to measure progress toward meeting the outcome goals.”<sup>8</sup>

The Joint Memorandum also specified the process through which the results of the outcomes monitoring would be disseminated: “The Research Center shall also provide to the parties and file with this Court an annual report summarizing the progress toward achieving the outcome goals and analyzing reasons for the success or failure in making such progress. The Center’s analysis of the reasons for the success or failure of DCFS to make reasonable progress toward the outcome goals shall include an analysis of the performance of DCFS (including both DCFS operations and the operations of private agencies), and any other relevant issues, including, where and to the extent appropriate, changes in or the general conditions of the children and families or any other aspects of the child welfare system external to DCFS that affect the capacity of the Department to achieve its goals, and changes in the conditions and status of children and plaintiffs’ counsel as the outcome indicators and data collection methods are developed...”<sup>9</sup>

## The Evolution of Outcome Monitoring in Illinois

### *Safety, Stability, and Permanence*

The *B.H.* parties agreed to give discretion to the Center in developing the specific indicators used to measure progress in achieving the agreed upon outcome goals. They also recognized the importance of exploring the systemic and contextual factors that influence outcomes, as well as the need for outcome indicators to change over time as data technology grows more sophisticated and additional performance issues emerge. The first *B.H.* monitoring report was filed with the Court in FY1998 and included information on outcomes for children in the custody of the Department through FY1997. The indicators in the first monitoring report were simple, and included safety indicators of 1) maltreatment recurrence among intact family cases at 30, 180, and 300 days, and 2) maltreatment reports on children in substitute care (overall rate and rates by living arrangement, region, child age, child race, and perpetrator). The indicators for permanence in the first report included: 1) rate of children who entered

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

<sup>8</sup> Joint Memorandum, p. 4

<sup>9</sup> Joint Memorandum, p. 4

substitute care from intact cases; 2) percentage of children returned home from substitute care within 6, 12, 18, and 24 months; 3) percentage of reunified children who re-enter foster care; 4) percentage of children adopted from substitute care and median length of time to adoption; 5) adoption disruptions; and 6) percentage of children moved to legal guardianship from substitute care.

The indicators included in the *B.H.* monitoring report were significantly expanded and the overall organization of the report was given a major overhaul in FY2005. Indicators were added that examined placement stability in substitute care, running away from placement, placements with kin, placements in group homes and institutions (both within Illinois and outside of Illinois), placement with siblings, and placement close to home. In FY2010, the indicator that examined the placements outside of Illinois was eliminated from the report because the number of children placed outside the state had been negligible for several years and it no longer provided useful information.

Following this major update in FY2005, only minor changes were made to the indicators in the *B.H.* monitoring report through FY2017. Careful thought goes into the selection of the indicators that are used to monitor system performance in the report, and we strive to keep the indicators as consistent as possible from year to year so that any changes in the results reported in the chapters and appendices signify actual changes in performance. However, occasionally it is necessary to make changes to how certain indicators are measured, either because the administrative data used in the analysis has changed, because the Department's policies or procedures have changed, or because of special requests made by the plaintiff or defendant attorneys or the court. When deciding whether to modify, add, or eliminate indicators in the *B.H.* monitoring report, the benefits of the change are weighed against the loss of continuity and potential for confusion in interpreting the results.

In the past three years, there have been a small number of major changes to the indicators used in the *B.H.* monitoring report.<sup>10</sup> The most notable of these changes occurred in FY2018, when the Department asked the CFRC to include the Round 3 CFSR statewide data indicators in the *B.H.* monitoring report. This request was accommodated by:

1. replacing our existing measure of maltreatment recurrence with the Round 3 CFSR measure of maltreatment recurrence;
2. replacing our existing measure of maltreatment in care with the Round 3 CFSR measure of maltreatment in care;
3. replacing our existing measure of placement stability with the Round 3 CFSR measure of placement stability;
4. adding the three Round 3 CFSR measures of permanence to our existing measures of permanence;

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<sup>10</sup> A minor change was made to the way that the race variable was coded in this year's report. In prior reports, children whose race/ethnicity was coded as "unknown" or was missing were included in the "other ethnicity" category of the race variable used in the analyses. This year, children with unknown or missing values on the race/ethnicity variable were excluded from analyses involving race/ethnicity.



## INTRODUCTION

5. adding the Round 3 CFSR measure of re-entry into substitute care to our existing measures of stability of permanence; and
6. adding two additional measures of re-entry into substitute care based on a request from the *B.H.* Expert Panel.

Another recent change was to add “home of parent” as a type of placement. Children were included in a home of parent placement if they were placed in the home of their parent(s) but legal custody was placed with the Department. In previous years, children placed in home of parent placements were not included in the overall population of children in substitute care.

### ***Child Well-Being***

The measurement of child well-being has experienced a dramatic evolution since the publication of the first *B.H.* report. The earliest reports contained no information about child well-being at all, because the child welfare administrative data systems did not contain information on child physical and mental health, development, and education. In 2001, the Department was court-ordered to fund a comprehensive study that examined the well-being of children in substitute care. Three rounds of data were collected for the *Illinois Child Well-Being Studies*, conducted by the Children and Family Research Center in 2001, 2003, and 2005. This comprehensive study collected interview data from caseworkers, caregivers, and the children themselves, in addition to data collection from school records and child welfare case files. Information was collected on a variety of well-being domains, including development, mental health, physical health, and education. The results of the Illinois Child Well-Being Studies were included in the *B.H.* monitoring reports published in FY2005–FY2009.

In 2009, data collection began on a new study called the *Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (ISCAW)*. ISCAW was a component of the second cohort of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW), a longitudinal probability study of well-being and service delivery of children involved with the child welfare system. The sample for ISCAW included 818 children sampled to be representative of the entire population of Illinois children involved in substantiated investigations. Two waves of data were collected on the children in the ISCAW sample—baseline data were collected approximately 4 months following the substantiated investigation and follow-up data were collected approximately 18 months later. During both waves of data collection, data were collected from several informants on a variety of well-being domains. Caregivers (biological parents or foster parents) completed measures of child health, development, social skills, and behavior. School-aged children completed measures of depression, anxiety, relationships with peers and adults, substance use, sexual activity, extra-curricular activities, and future expectations. Teachers completed measures of academic progress and behavior in school. The results of the ISCAW data collection were included in the *B.H.* monitoring reports published in FY2010–FY2014.

In October 2015, Judge Jorge Alonso ordered the Department to “restore funding for the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Wellbeing that uses standardized instruments and assessment scales modeled after the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Wellbeing to monitor and

evaluate changes in the safety, permanence, and well-being of children for a representative sample of DCFS-involved children and their caregivers.”<sup>11</sup> This order followed the recommendation of a panel of child welfare experts that was convened after the *B.H.* plaintiff attorneys filed an emergency motion to enforce the Consent Decree in February 2015 (for more information on the recent court activity involving the *B.H.* Consent Decree, see Box I.2). A steering committee, chaired by CFRC senior researcher Theodore Cross, was formed to design and implement the new well-being study. Data collection for the 2017 Illinois Study of Child Well-Being concluded in September 2018 and a final report is available on the CFRC website.<sup>12</sup> In addition to the Illinois Child Well-Being final evaluation report, the CFRC has produced a series of research briefs based on the findings of the evaluation. These research briefs, which are all available on the CFRC website, focus on specific topics such as child safety, child development, resilience, physical health, education, relationships with birth parents, relationships with foster caregivers, and contacts with siblings.



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

#### **BOX I.2**

In February 2015, the plaintiffs’ attorneys for the *B.H.* Consent Decree filed an emergency motion with the Court in order to require DCFS to comply with the terms of the Consent Decree, alleging that DCFS was in “gross violation of numerous, critically important provisions of the Decree.”<sup>13</sup> More specifically, the plaintiffs’ attorneys claimed that “severe shortages of necessary services and placements for children have risen to crisis proportions” and that children were being placed in “dangerously inadequate residential treatment facilities,” “warehoused in temporary shelters, psychiatric hospitals and correctional facilities for extended periods of time,” and “waiting months and even years to receive the essential mental health services and specialized placements that DCFS itself has determined they need.” In the motion, the plaintiffs asked that DCFS take specific actions to address these problems, including the retention of child welfare experts to make additional recommendations and the use of independent clinicians to monitor the adequacy of services and conditions at residential treatment facilities.

On April 10, 2015, Judge Jorge L. Alonso appointed a panel of four experts to make recommendations to assist the Court in determining how to improve the placements and services provided to children in the *B.H.* Consent Decree plaintiff class.<sup>14</sup> After

<sup>11</sup> Testa, M.F., Naylor, M.W., Vincent, P., & White, M. (2015). *Report of the Expert Panel: B.H. vs. Sheldon Consent Decree*.

<sup>12</sup> Cross, T.P., Tran, S.P., Hernandez, A., & Rhodes, E. (2019). *The 2017 Illinois Child Well-Being Study Final Report*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

<sup>13</sup> *B.H. et al. vs. Tate*. (February 23, 2015). *Plaintiffs’ Emergency Order to Enforce Consent Decree*, No. 88-cv-5599 (N.D. Ill 2015), p.1.

<sup>14</sup> Testa, M.F., Naylor, M.W., Vincent, P., & White, M. (2015). *Report of the Expert Panel: B.H. vs. Sheldon Consent Decree*.

reviewing data and interviewing stakeholders, the expert panel made several recommendations for reforms to improve the safety, permanence, and social-emotional well-being of children in the care and custody of the Department:

1. Initiate a children's system of care demonstration program that permits child welfare agencies and DCFS sub-regions to waive selected policy and funding restrictions on a trial basis in order to reduce the use of residential treatment and help children and youth succeed in living in the least restrictive, most family-like setting.
2. Engage in a staged immersion process of retraining and coaching front-line staff in a cohesive model of practice that provides children and their families with access to a comprehensive array of services, including intensive home-based services, designed to enable children to live with their families or to achieve timely permanence with adoptive parents or legal guardians.
3. Fund a set of permanency planning initiatives to improve permanency outcomes for adolescents who enter state custody at age 12 or older either by transitioning youth to permanent homes or preparing them for reconnecting with their birth families.
4. Retain an organizational consultant to aid the Department in rebooting a number of stalled initiatives that are intended to address the needs of children and youth with psychological, behavioral, or emotional challenges.
5. Restore funding to the Illinois Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being that uses standardized instruments and assessment scales modeled after the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being to monitor and evaluate changes in the safety, permanence, and well-being of children for a representative sample of DCFS-involved children and their caregivers.

The Court approved these recommendations, either in part or in whole, on October 20, 2015.<sup>15</sup> It also extended the role of the expert panel to provide assistance to the Department in the development of an implementation plan for reform and assess the Department's progress in making the required reforms. The Department was ordered to develop an enforceable implementation plan that identifies the tasks, responsibilities, and timeframes necessary to accomplish the objectives of the Consent Decree as addressed in the expert panel's findings and recommendations. The Department submitted its *B.H. Implementation Plan* to the Court on February 23, 2016.<sup>16</sup> The plan outlines the Department's strategies to address each of the expert panel recommendations.

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<sup>15</sup> B.H., et al. vs. Sheldon. (October 20, 2015). *Order*, No. 88-cv-5599 (N.D. Ill 2015).

<sup>16</sup> B.H., et al. vs. Sheldon. (2016). *DCFS B.H. Implementation Plan*. No. 88-cv-5599 (N.D. Ill 2015).



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

The FY2020 *B.H.* monitoring report<sup>17</sup> is organized into four chapters. **Child Safety** is the first chapter. A child's first contact with the child welfare system is typically through a Child Protective Services (CPS) investigation. Investigators make several decisions related to child safety, including whether the child is in immediate danger of a moderate to severe nature, whether there is credible evidence that maltreatment has occurred, whether to remove the child from the home and take the child into protective custody, and whether the family's needs indicate that they would benefit from ongoing child welfare services. Regardless of whether additional child welfare services are provided, the child welfare system has a responsibility to keep children from additional maltreatment once they have been investigated. The first chapter of the report examines the Department's performance in fulfilling this obligation by examining indicators related to maltreatment that occurs *after* a screened-in and investigated report of maltreatment. It is organized into four sections: 1) Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports, 2) Maltreatment Among Children in Intact Family Cases, 3) Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Who Do Not Receive Services, and 4) Maltreatment in Substitute Care.

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

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

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<sup>17</sup> There is typically a one year lag time between the most recent administrative data used for the *B.H.* monitoring report and the publication date. For instance, this year's report, published in FY2020, monitors outcomes through the end of FY2019.

## INTRODUCTION

The fourth chapter contains an analysis of **Racial Disproportionality** in the Illinois child welfare system. Racial disproportionality refers to the over or under-representation of a racial group in the child welfare system compared to their representation in a base population and is often calculated as a Racial Disproportionality Index or RDI. To gain a better understanding of racial disproportionality in the Illinois child welfare system, analyses examine the RDI for African American, Hispanic, and White children at six child welfare decision points: investigated reports, protective custodies, indicated reports, substitute care entries, intact family case openings, and substitute care exits. Each analysis is done for the state as a whole and by DCFS administrative region so that differences can be observed. In addition, RDI are calculated for the past seven years so that changes over time can be identified.

Each chapter contains figures that allow the reader to easily visualize Illinois' performance on the indicators over time. Readers interested in examining the results more closely will find additional information in the appendices to this report. Appendix A contains detailed **Indicator Definitions** for each of the indicators included in Chapters 1 through 3. Appendix B contains the **Outcome Data** for the indicators over the past seven years for the state, along with breakdowns by child age, race, gender, and geographical region. Appendix C contains **Outcome Data by Sub-Region** for a selected number of indicators. Appendix D provides **Racial Disproportionality Data** for the analyses included in Chapter 4. The data provided in Appendices B and C are also available online via the CFRC Data Center (<https://cfrc.illinois.edu/outcome-indicator-tables.php>).

Chapters 1 through 3 also contains a summary of the indicators used to track the Department's progress in achieving positive outcomes for children and families, and the amount of change that has occurred on that indicator between the two most recent years that data are available. These summaries, titled **Changes at a Glance**, are presented near the beginning of each chapter and list each of the outcome indicators in that chapter and an icon that denotes whether the indicator has significantly increased, decreased, or remained stable during the most recent monitoring period. To create these summaries, two decisions were made: 1) What time period is of *most* interest to policy-makers and other child welfare stakeholders? 2) How large must a change be to be a "significant" change?

- Improvements in administrative data now allow us to track outcomes over long periods of time—some data can be traced back decades. Many of the figures in the chapters present outcome data over a 15-year period to show long-term trends. However, when trying to determine which child welfare outcomes may be starting to improve or decline, a more recent time frame is informative. Therefore, the summaries focus on the amount of change that has occurred during the *most recent 12 month period* for which data are available on a particular indicator. Significant changes (defined below) in either direction may indicate the beginning of a new trend or may be random fluctuation, but either way it is worthy of attention.

- To measure the change in each indicator, we calculated the “percentage change” in the following manner: the older value of the indicator was subtracted from the more recent value of the indicator (to find the relative difference), divided by the older value, and then multiplied by 100 to determine the percentage change. To illustrate this process, if the percentage of children who achieve reunification within 12 months was 16% in 2016 and 24% in 2017, the percentage change would be:

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

If the result is positive, it is a percentage increase; if negative, it is a percentage decrease. In this fictional example, the change from 2016 to 2017 represents a 50% increase in the percentage of children reunified within 12 months.

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

## The Continued Importance of the *B.H.* Monitoring Report in Illinois

In 1991, the *B.H.* consent decree required extensive reforms of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services in order to create and maintain a child welfare system that provides children with safe and appropriate living arrangements; reasonable efforts to reunite them with their families; timely permanence through other means if reunification is not possible; timely access to adequate medical, mental health, and developmental services; public education that is of similar quality to other children not in DCFS custody; and services and training to permit them to function in the least restrictive and most homelike setting possible. After several years of efforts failed to produce any appreciable changes in the Department’s performance, the *B.H.* parties agreed to a more results-oriented monitoring process as well as the creation of a Children and Family Research Center that would be “responsible for evaluating



## INTRODUCTION

and issuing public reports on the performance of the child welfare service system operated by DCFS and its agents.”<sup>18</sup> The independence of the Research Center from the Department was seen as a critical component of its mission to analyze data and produce an unbiased “annual report summarizing the Department’s progress toward achieving the outcome goals and analyzing the reasons for the success or failure in making such progress.”<sup>19</sup>

The *B.H.* consent decree and the establishment of an independent research center laid the foundation for a results-oriented process for reform in Illinois. The results of the Department’s data-driven approach to reform were impressive. By implementing and rigorously evaluating innovative reforms such as subsidized guardianship, performance-based contracting, and structured safety assessment, Illinois safely and effectively reduced the number of children in care from 51,596 in FY1997 to 17,481 at the end of FY2018.<sup>20</sup> This was accomplished by both reducing the number of children who were taken into substitute care and by increasing the number of children who exited the system to reunification, adoption, and subsidized guardianship. The transformation of the Illinois child welfare system from one of the worst in the country to one considered to be the “gold standard” was held as a model for other states’ efforts to improve performance.<sup>21</sup>

Unfortunately, the Department’s successes in the late 1990s and early 2000s in moving children to safe and permanent homes have not been sustained in more recent years. Rates of reunification, which were not as strongly impacted by the permanency initiatives implemented in the late 1990s, lag far behind the national average and have decreased even further in the past three years. Following their peak in the late 1990s, rates of adoption within 24 months fell to around 3% among children who entered substitute care in 2012. Since that low point, however, the percentage of children adopted within 24 months has been slowly increasing and was nearly 6% of the children who entered care in 2017. The use of subsidized guardianship, which was promoted as a form of legal permanence and an alternative to long-term foster care, has dwindled in the past decade and is now rarely used—only 58 of the 4,778 children who entered substitute care in 2017 exited to guardianship within 2 years (see Appendix B, Indicator 3.E.1).

In addition to the gradual erosion of progress in moving children to permanent homes, the annual *B.H.* monitoring reports have highlighted several areas of serious concern in recent reports. One ongoing and significant concern that was first noted by the CFRC in the FY2015 monitoring report is the increase in substantiated maltreatment among children in intact family cases. After first being noted in FY2015, this trend was also reported as a “serious concern” in the FY2016 and FY2017 monitoring reports. The FY2017 report also noted that “even more worrisome, the youngest children are at highest risk: 18.5% of children ages 0 to 2 served in an intact family case experienced indicated maltreatment recurrence within 12 months of their

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<sup>18</sup> Joint Memorandum, p. 2

<sup>19</sup> Joint Memorandum, p. 4

<sup>20</sup> The number of children in care at the end of FY2018 was taken from the DCFS FY2020 Budget Briefing, available at [https://www2.illinois.gov/dcfs/aboutus/newsandreports/Documents/FY20\\_BudgetBriefing.pdf](https://www2.illinois.gov/dcfs/aboutus/newsandreports/Documents/FY20_BudgetBriefing.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> Price, T. (2005). Child welfare reform. *The CQ Researcher*, 11, 345-367.

initial report” (p. 1-11).<sup>22</sup> The CFRC recommended additional study of the specific factors that increased children’s risk of maltreatment in intact families years before a Chicago Tribune article speculated that the increase in child deaths among intact family cases was related to the privatization of the agencies providing the services.<sup>23</sup> The CFRC conducted an analysis in response to that article that found no differences in the risk of child death among children in intact family cases served by the Department versus those served by private agencies.<sup>24</sup> The rate of maltreatment among children being served in intact family cases was over 16% in the most recent two years, which is the highest it has been in 15 years. The continuing increase in maltreatment among children receiving intact family services is a serious concern and deserves additional scrutiny from the Department.

Recent *B.H.* monitoring reports have also highlighted concerns about the rates of maltreatment in substitute care, which have been increasing each year for the past several years and jumped an alarming 25% in the most recent year (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.D). In 2015, the Department asked the CFRC to conduct a special study that examined the factors that increased a child’s risk of maltreatment in substitute care. The results found that younger children, African American children, children with mental health diagnoses, children in unlicensed kinship foster homes, children with prior indicated reports, and children that did not have any contact with their caseworkers within the past 60 days were at higher risk for maltreatment in care.<sup>25</sup> In 2019, the Department asked CFRC to update the analyses using more recent data. The results of this updated study, which are highlighted in Chapter 1, found that the strongest predictors of maltreatment in care were: caseworker contact with the child in the prior 30 days, caseworker contact with the foster care provider within the prior 30 days, child mental health needs, and placement in an unlicensed foster home or the home of a parent (see Box 1.1).

The *B.H.* monitoring report can also highlight when a worrisome trend is reversed. Several years ago, the CFRC noted an increased use of congregate care settings as initial placements when children first enter substitute care. Additional analyses that separated group homes, institutions, and emergency shelters revealed that the use of all three placement types increased in the early part of the 2010 decade. The percentage of children initially placed in emergency shelters peaked at 11.7% in FY2012 and the percentage initially placed in group homes and institutions peaked at 8.6% in FY2015. Both of these trends were concerns that were highlighted in the *B.H.* monitoring report, and additional analyses were conducted to provide information to the Department and plaintiff attorneys (see, for example, an analysis in the FY2015 *B.H.* report that examined the number of days spent in emergency shelter

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<sup>22</sup> Children and Family Research Center. (2017). *Conditions of Children in or at Risk of Foster Care in Illinois: 2016 Monitoring Report of the B.H. Consent Decree*. Urbana, IL: Author.

<sup>23</sup> Jackson, D., & Marx, G. (October 23, 2017). Child deaths spike after DCFS privatizes intact family services. *Chicago Tribune*.

<sup>24</sup> Nieto, M., Wakita, S., Fuller, T., & Wang, S. (2018). *An Analysis of Child Deaths and Intact Family Services*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center.

[https://cfrc.illinois.edu/pubs/rp\\_20190603\\_AnAnalysisofChildDeathsandIntactFamilyServices.pdf](https://cfrc.illinois.edu/pubs/rp_20190603_AnAnalysisofChildDeathsandIntactFamilyServices.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> Nieto, M., Lei, X., & Fuller, T. (2015). *Predicting maltreatment in substitute care*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center.

## INTRODUCTION

placements). Following the publication of these findings, the Department instituted several initiatives and procedural changes that were aimed at reducing the use of emergency shelters and congregate care settings as initial placements. Continued monitoring provided in the *B.H.* reports has shown that the percentage of children placed in emergency shelters has fallen to less than 1% of those who entered care in FY2019 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.A.5) and the percentage initially placed in group homes and institutions has decreased to 2.9% in FY2019 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.A.6).

As these examples demonstrate, the importance of the annual *B.H.* monitoring report in identifying worrisome trends in child welfare outcomes cannot be overstated. By examining the a set of indicators that has been developed specifically for the Illinois child welfare system at frequent intervals over long periods of time, we are able to identify trends as they emerge, track them over time, and highlight areas that need additional scrutiny. Our hope is that the *B.H.* report both serves its intended purpose of informing the *B.H.* parties on the performance of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, and that also it provides other child welfare stakeholders within the State with information that is useful to them and encourages further discussion on how to improve outcomes for children and families. We welcome feedback on the report, as well as suggestions for additional areas of study.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Contact information for the Children and Family Research Center can be found on the Acknowledgements page.



## Chapter 1

# Child Safety

Child safety is the paramount concern of the child protection system. According to the most recent federal child welfare outcome monitoring report, “Public child welfare agencies are responsible for ensuring that children who have been found to be victims of abuse or neglect are protected from further harm. Whether the child is placed in out-of-home care or maintained in the home, the child welfare agency’s first concern must be to ensure the safety of the child” (p. 16).<sup>1</sup> Once a child becomes involved in a substantiated report of child abuse or neglect, the child welfare system must act to protect the child from additional abuse or neglect.

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### Measuring Child Safety

In some ways, child safety is the most straightforward of all child welfare outcomes—safety is the *absence* of child maltreatment. Even so, there are many different ways to measure child safety, which can lead to inconsistencies in results and confusion when comparing or interpreting them. With that in mind, it is important to specify how child safety is measured in this chapter (see Appendix A for detailed definitions of the indicators used in this report).

Maltreatment recurrence is the most common indicator used to assess child safety within the context of public child welfare. Typically, a recurrence is defined as a substantiated<sup>2</sup> maltreatment report following a prior substantiated report that involves the same child or family. Other measures of child safety, called re-referrals or re-reports, take a broader view and include *all* subsequent reports following an initial report, regardless of whether the subsequent

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2019). *Child Welfare Outcomes 2016: Report to Congress*. Washington, DC: Child Welfare Information Gateway.

<sup>2</sup> In Illinois, maltreatment reports are indicated or unfounded, rather than substantiated or unsubstantiated. The current report uses the more widely used term “substantiated” instead of “indicated” and “unsubstantiated” instead of “unfounded.”



report was substantiated. Although recognizing the importance of all future contacts with child welfare, the current chapter uses the definition of maltreatment recurrence used in the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs), which includes additional substantiated maltreatment reports that occur within 12 months of an initial substantiated maltreatment report.

### Changes in Child Safety at a Glance

#### **Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports (CFSR)**

↔ Of all children with a substantiated report, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months remained stable at 12.9% in 2018.

#### **Maltreatment Among Children Served in Intact Family Cases**

↔ Of all children served in intact family cases, the percentage that had a substantiated report within 12 months remained stable at 16.1% in 2018.

#### **Maltreatment Recurrence Among Substantiated Children Who Do Not Receive Services**

↔ Of all children with substantiated reports who did not receive services, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months remained stable at 10.9% in 2018.

#### **Rate of Victimization Per 100,000 Days Among Children in Substitute Care (CFSR)**

↑ Of all children in substitute care during the year, the rate of substantiated maltreatment per 100,000 days in substitute care increased from 13.4 in 2018 to 16.8 in 2019 (+25% change).

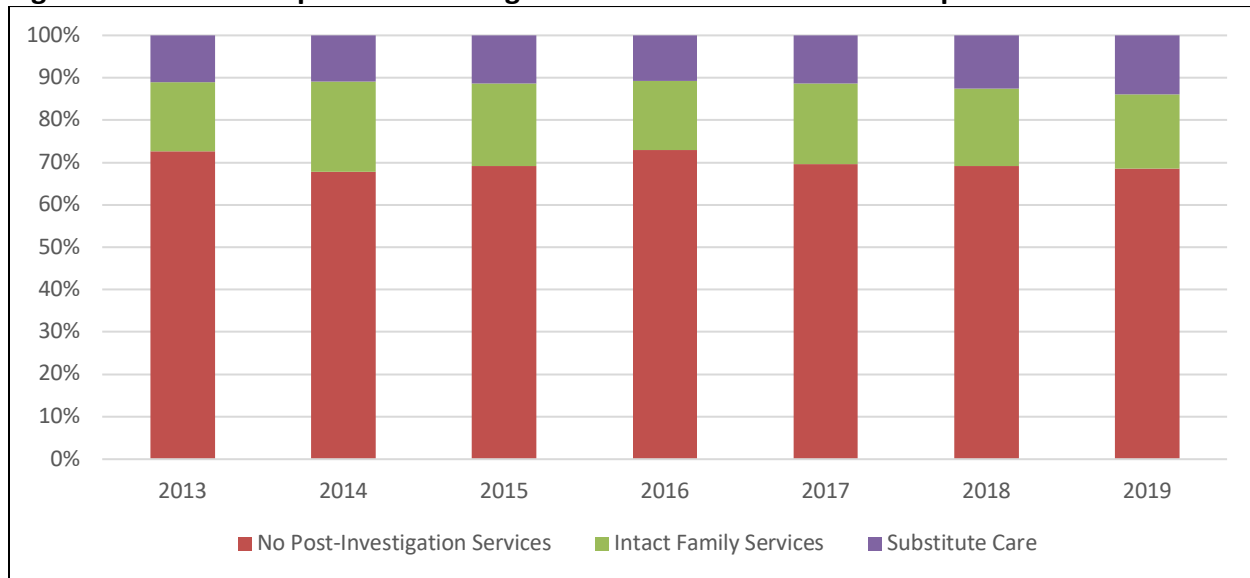
An additional consideration when selecting indicators of child safety is the population to be monitored. In Illinois, the mandate for ensuring child safety extends to all children investigated by the Department, regardless of whether post-investigation services are offered. Not all families—even those in which maltreatment is substantiated—receive post-investigation services. Figure 1.1 shows the service dispositions of children with substantiated reports each year from 2013 to 2019. The majority of children with substantiated reports do not receive any post-investigation services, and this percentage has ranged between a low of 67.9% in 2014 to a high of 72.9% in 2016; in 2019, it was 68.5%. The percentage of children served at home in what are known as intact family cases (i.e., children remain at home while the family receives supportive services rather than being placed into substitute care) has fluctuated between a high of 21.2% in 2014 to a low of 16.3% in 2013; in 2019, it was 17.5%.<sup>3</sup> The percentage of children with a substantiated report who are placed in substitute care has increased 23% in the past two years, from 11.3% in 2017 to 13.9% in 2019.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> This percentage includes children with substantiated reports that occurred while the child was already being served in an intact family case as well as children served in an intact family case within 60 days of the initial substantiated report.

<sup>4</sup> This percentage includes those children with substantiated reports that occurred while the child was in substitute care as well as children placed in substitute care within 60 days of a substantiated report.



**Figure 1.1 Service Dispositions Among Children with Substantiated Reports**

The relationship between post-investigation service provision and risk of maltreatment recurrence is complex. Many studies have found that families who receive child welfare services are at a higher risk of maltreatment recurrence than those who are not provided with services. This may seem counter-intuitive, since services are provided to reduce family risk factors and decrease future maltreatment. The relationship between child welfare service provision and increased recurrence has been attributed to both increased surveillance by caseworkers and the fact that families who receive services typically have more risk factors than families not recommended for services.<sup>5</sup> Monitoring child safety without regard to service disposition ignores the fact that children served in one setting may be more or less safe than those served in another. Therefore, in this chapter, separate indicators examine child safety among: 1) all children with substantiated reports; 2) children served in intact family cases; 3) children who do not receive any post-investigation services; and 4) children removed from the home and placed into substitute care (see Appendix A for the technical definition of these indicators).

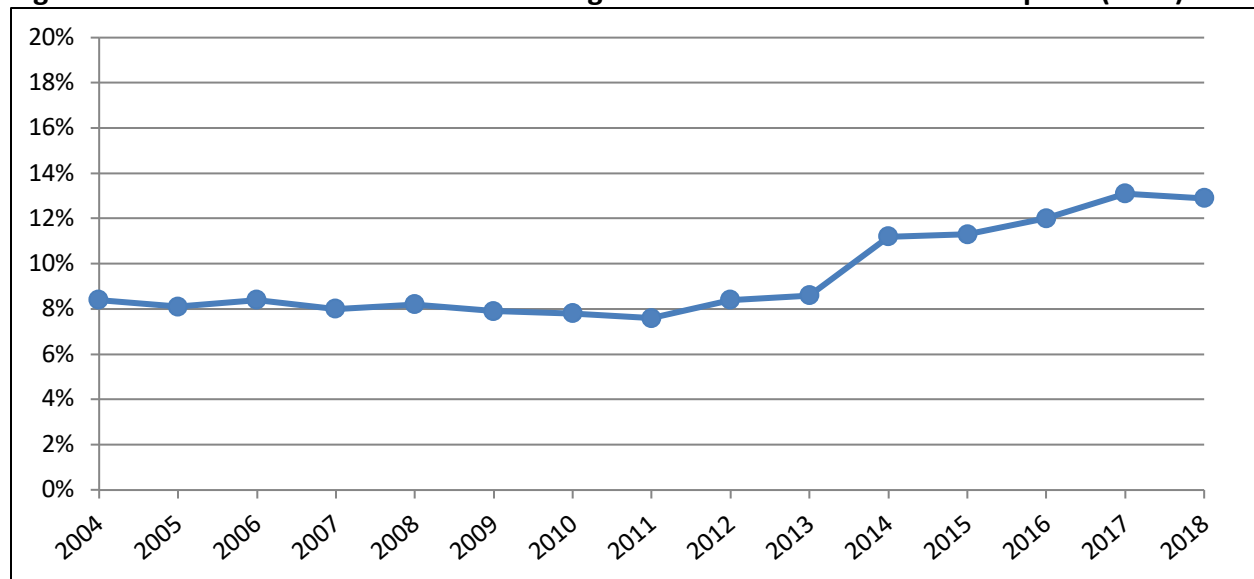
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<sup>5</sup> Fuller, T., & Nieto, M. (2014). Child welfare services and risk of child maltreatment re-reports: Do services ameliorate initial risk? *Children and Youth Services Review*, 47, 46-54.

## Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports (CFSR)

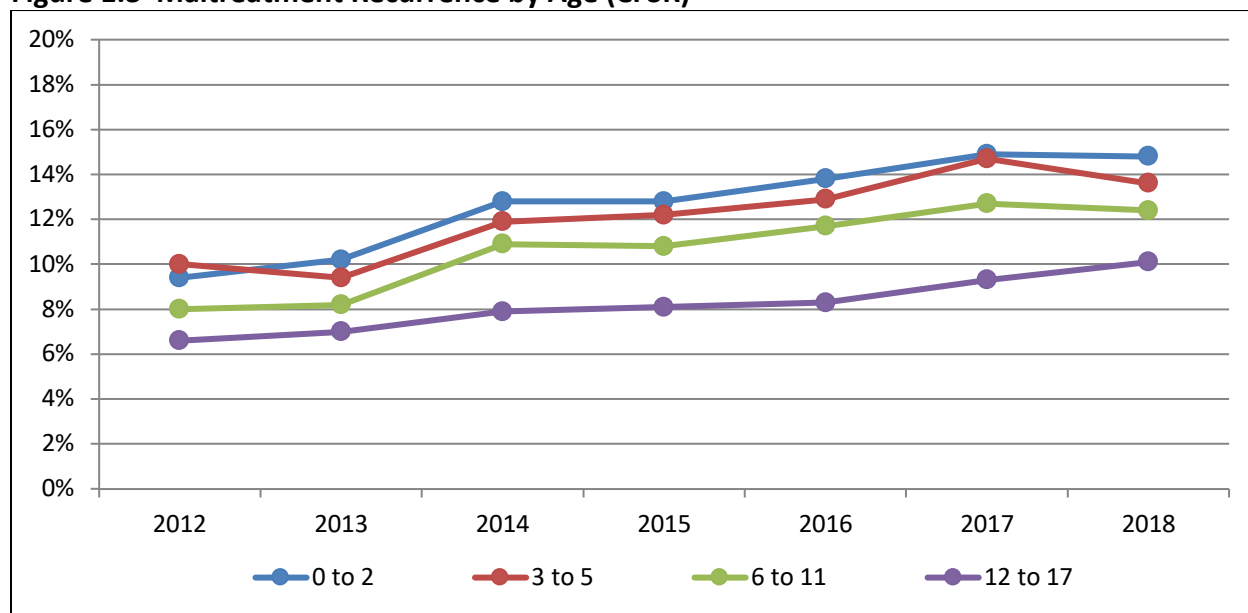
Figure 1.2 displays the 12-month maltreatment recurrence rate for all children with a substantiated maltreatment report over the past 15 years (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.A). The recurrence rate was at its lowest in 2011 (7.6%); it has been increasing since then and reached a high point of 13.1% in 2017, before decreasing slightly in the past year to 12.9%.

**Figure 1.2 Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports (CFSR)**



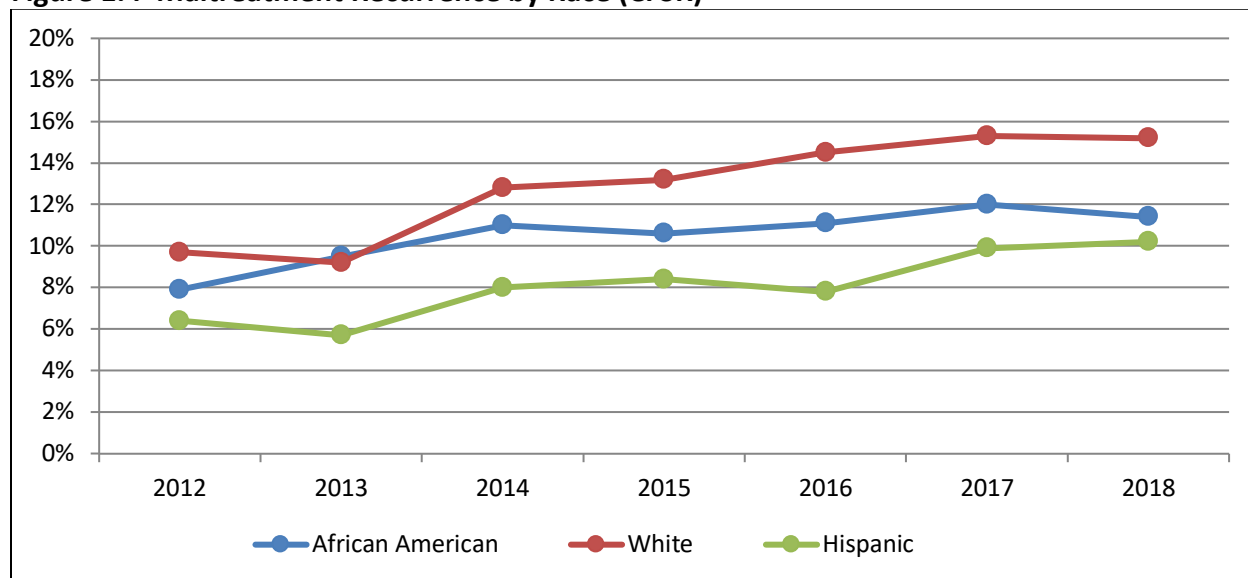
Past research has found that younger children are more likely to experience maltreatment recurrence than older children,<sup>6</sup> a finding that holds true in Illinois. Of children with a substantiated report in 2018, 14.8% of children 0 to 2 years old and 13.6% of children 3 to 5 years old had an additional substantiated report within 12 months, compared to 10.1% of those 12 to 17 years old (see Figure 1.3 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.A). Maltreatment recurrence has generally increased among all age groups over the past several years.

<sup>6</sup> Bae, H., Solomon, P.L., & Gelles, R.J. (2009). Multiple child maltreatment recurrence relative to single recurrence and no recurrence. *Children and Youth Services Review, 31*, 617-624. Connell, C.M., Bergeron, N., Katz, K.H., Saunders, L., & Tebes, J.K. (2007). Re-referral to child protective services: The influence of child, family, and case characteristics on risk status. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 31*, 573-588. Kahn, J.M., & Schwalbe, C. (2010). The timing to and risk factors associated with child welfare system recidivism at two decision-making points. *Children and Youth Services Review, 32*, 1035-1044. Fluke, J.D., Shusterman, G.R., Hollinshead, D.M., & Yuan, Y.T. (2008). Longitudinal analysis of repeated child abuse reporting and victimization: Multistate analysis of associated factors. *Child Maltreatment, 13*, 76-88.

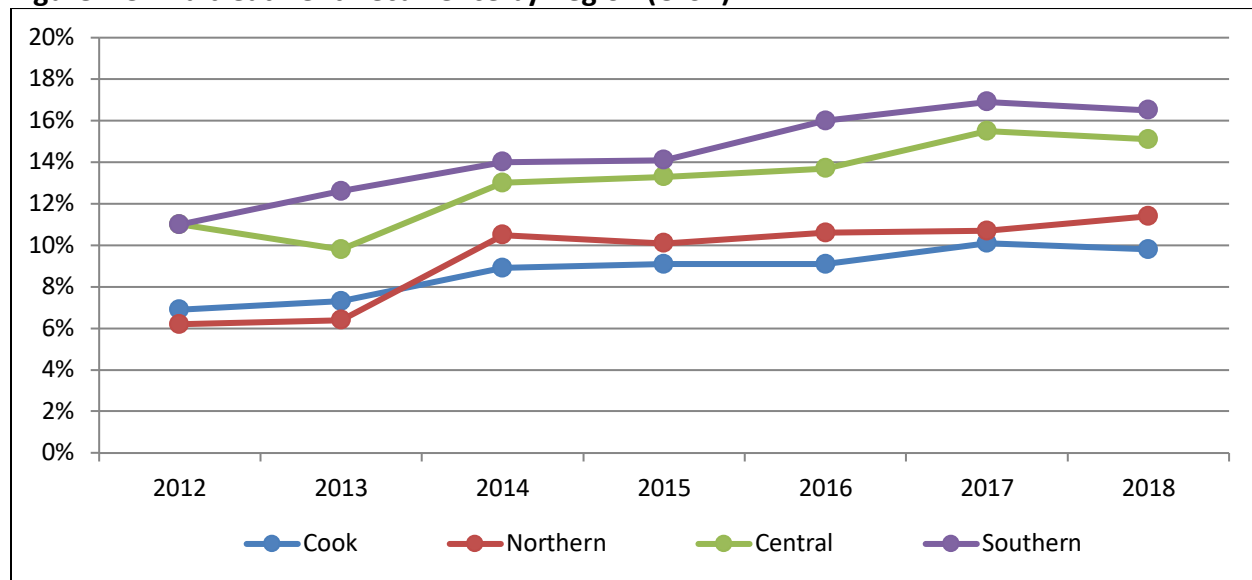
**Figure 1.3 Maltreatment Recurrence by Age (CFSR)**

When recurrence rates are examined by child race, White children have higher rates of maltreatment recurrence than African American children and Hispanic children, and rates for all groups have increased over time (see Figure 1.4 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.A).

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**Figure 1.4 Maltreatment Recurrence by Race (CFSR)**

Recurrence rates among children with substantiated reports in 2018 were higher in the Southern (16.5%) and the Central regions (15.1%) compared to the Northern (11.4%) and Cook regions (9.8%), a pattern that has persisted for many years (see Figure 1.5 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.A).

**Figure 1.5 Maltreatment Recurrence by Region (CFSR)**

To gain a more complete picture of these regional differences, Figure 1.6 displays a sub-regional “heat map” showing 12-month maltreatment recurrence rates among all children with a substantiated report (see Appendix C, Indicator 1.A for corresponding data). To create the heat map, recurrence rates in each sub-region of Illinois for each year in the 7-year period were compared to one another and ranked. The sub-regions and years in the top 25<sup>th</sup> percentile—those with the *best performance* on this indicator—are shown in the lightest shade. Those sub-regions and years in the bottom 25<sup>th</sup> percentile—those with the *worst performance* on this indicator—are shown in the darkest shade. Those that performed in the middle—between the 26<sup>th</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> percentiles—are shown in the medium shade. The heat map provides a visually simple way to compare a large amount of information on sub-regional performance both over time and across the state. It is possible to quickly tell if a region or sub-region is doing well (relative to the other regions in the state over the past seven years) by looking for the areas with the lightest shade. It is important to note that these “rankings” are relative only to the performance within the ten sub-regions over the 7-year timespan and not to any national or state benchmarks. Thus, even though a given sub-region may be performing “well” compared to other sub-regions in the state (as indicated by a light shade on the heat map), this does not necessarily mean that its performance should be considered “good” or “excellent” compared to a standard or benchmark.

Examination of Figure 1.6 reveals that the highest recurrence rates (i.e., the worst performance) in the state are in the Marion and Springfield sub-regions; performance has been consistently poor in Marion throughout the 7-year observation period. In addition, the highest recurrence rates are concentrated in the past several years in the Rockford, Champaign, Springfield, East St. Louis, and Marion sub-regions (see Appendix C, Indicator 1.A).

**Figure 1.6 Maltreatment Recurrence Sub-region Heat Map (CFSR)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cook North							
Cook Central							
Cook South							
Aurora							
Rockford							
Champaign							
Peoria							
Springfield							
East St. Louis							
Marion							

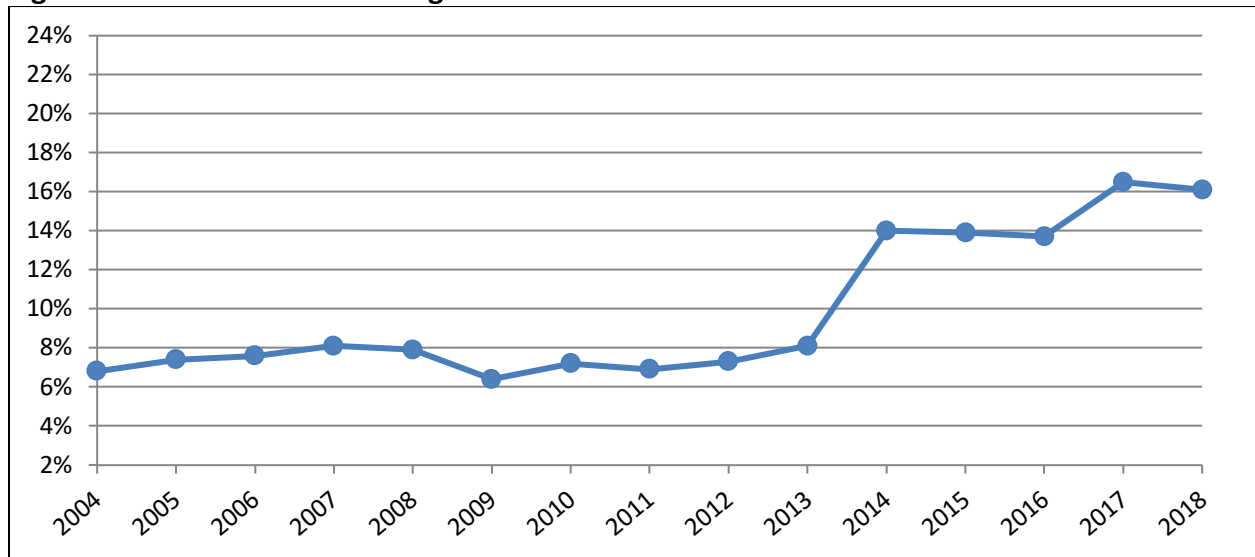
### Maltreatment Among Children in Intact Family Cases

In some instances, the Department will substantiate child maltreatment in a family but decide that it is in the best interest of the child(ren) to remain at home while the family receives supportive services rather than place the child(ren) into substitute care. These families are of special interest to the Department because their history of substantiated maltreatment places them at increased risk of repeat maltreatment compared to families with no history of maltreatment.<sup>7</sup> Figure 1.7 displays the percentage of children served in intact family cases that experienced a substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months of their case open date (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.B). Maltreatment rates among children served in intact family cases increased sharply in 2014 (from 8.1% of children in intact family cases in 2013 to 14.0% of children in 2014) and then remained at that level for three years. The maltreatment rate has increased again in the past three years, from 13.7% in 2016 to 16.1% in 2018.

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<sup>7</sup> Horwitz, S.M., Hurlburt, M.S., Cohen, S.D., Zhang, J., & Landsverk, J. (2011). Predictors of placement for children who initially remained in their homes after an investigation for abuse or neglect. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 3, 188-199.

**Figure 1.7 Maltreatment Among Children Served in Intact Families**



Younger children served in intact family cases are more likely to be maltreated (see Figure 1.8 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.B). In 2018, 20.0% of children age 0 to 2 had a substantiated report within 12 months of their case opening, compared to 17.0%, 15.2%, and 11.4% of children ages 3 to 5, 6 to 11, and 12 to 17, respectively. Maltreatment has been increasing among all age groups, with the largest overall increase occurring among children age 0 to 2 years. Rates of maltreatment in this age group have more than doubled since 2013.

**Figure 1.8 Maltreatment Among Children Served in Intact Families by Age**

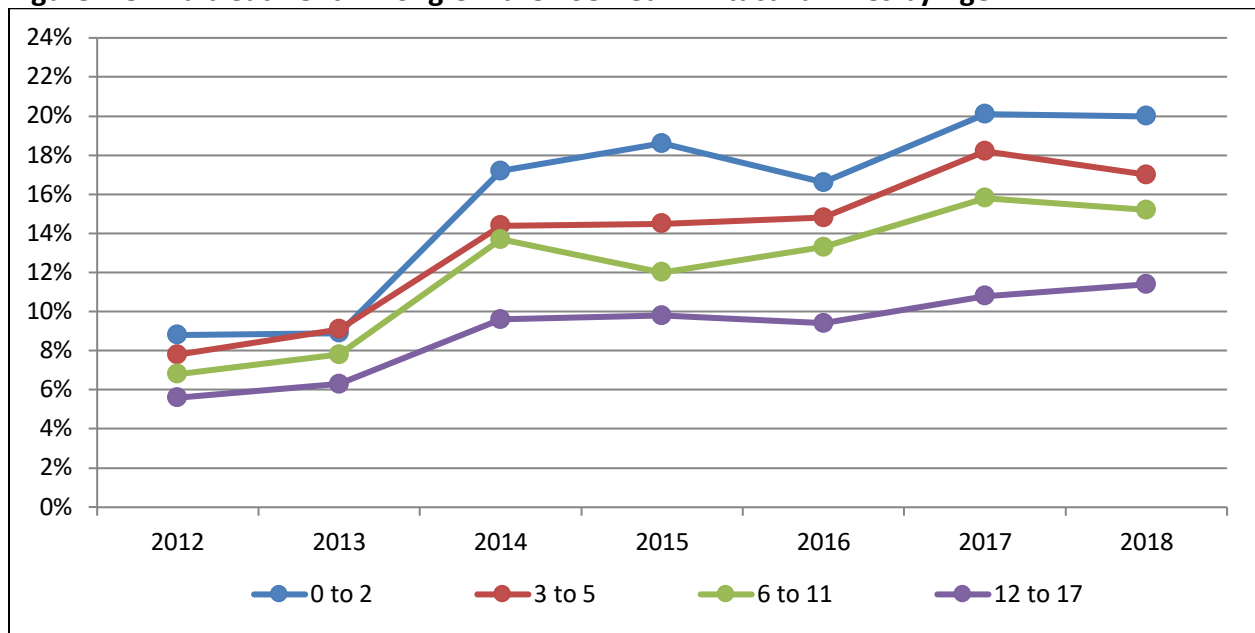
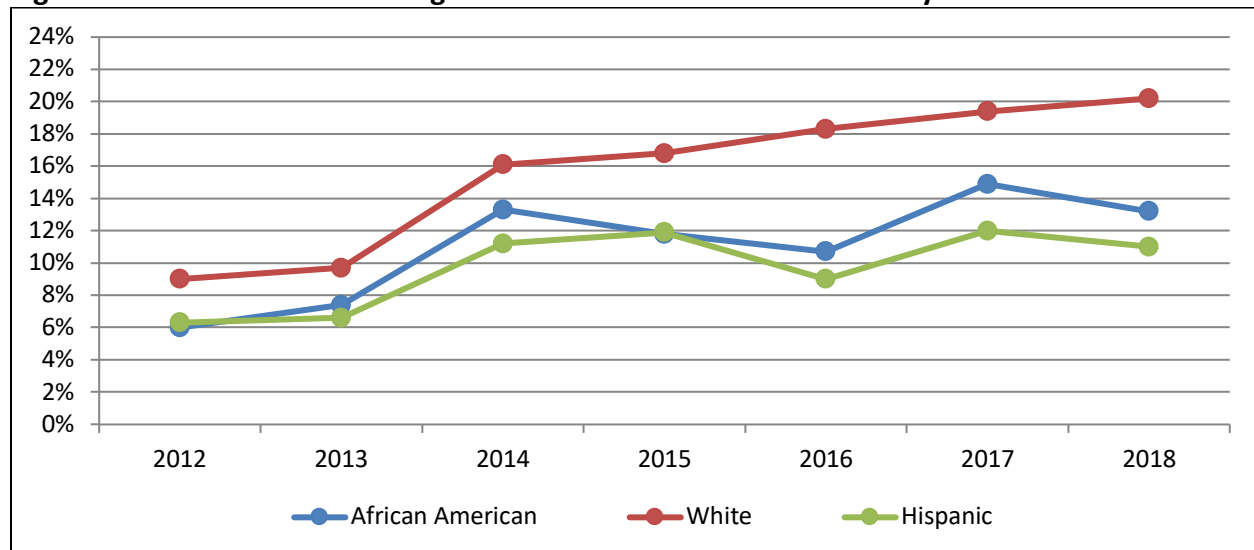


Figure 1.9 displays the maltreatment rates among children served in intact families by racial-ethnic group. White children served in intact families were more likely to experience maltreatment than African American children and Hispanic children. The maltreatment rate for White children has been increasing since 2013 and reached its highest point of 20.2% in 2018. In contrast, the maltreatment rates for African American and Hispanic children were the same in 2018 as they were in 2014 (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.B).

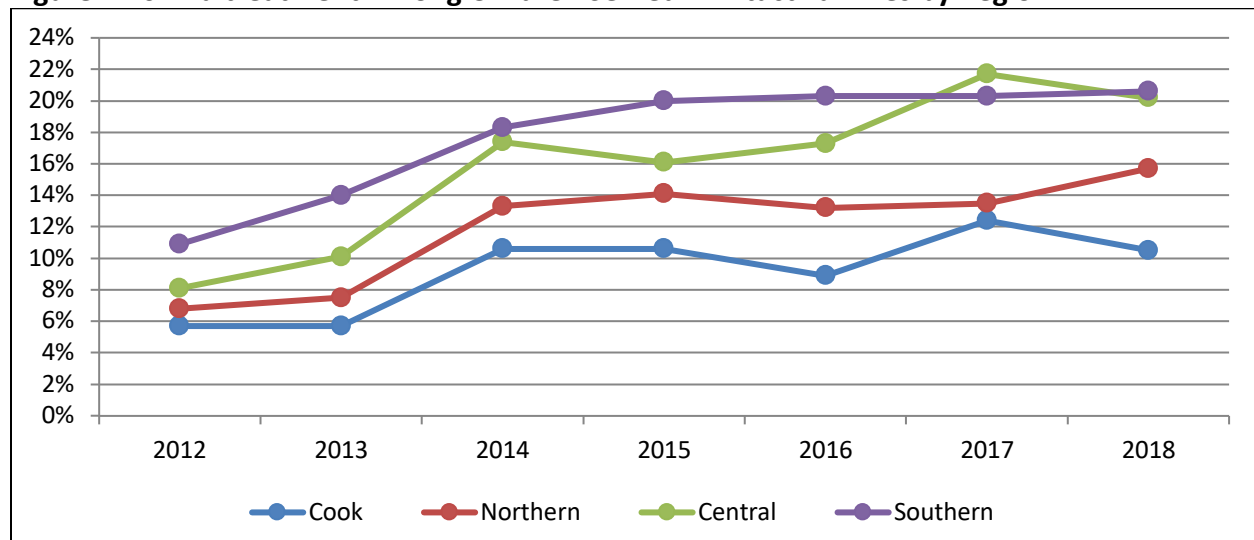
**Figure 1.9 Maltreatment Among Children Served in Intact Families by Race**



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For the past several years, maltreatment among children served in intact family cases has been higher in the Southern and Central regions compared to the Cook and Northern regions (see Figure 1.10 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.B). In 2018, the Central and Cook regions both saw decreases from the previous year, while the Northern region saw an increase.

**Figure 1.10 Maltreatment Among Children Served in Intact Families by Region**



## CHILD SAFETY

Figure 1.11 displays a sub-regional heat map showing 12-month maltreatment rates among children served in intact family cases (see Appendix C, Indicator 1.B for corresponding data). Examination of the figure reveals that the highest rates in the state are in the Marion and Springfield sub-regions; in addition, the highest rates are concentrated in more recent years.

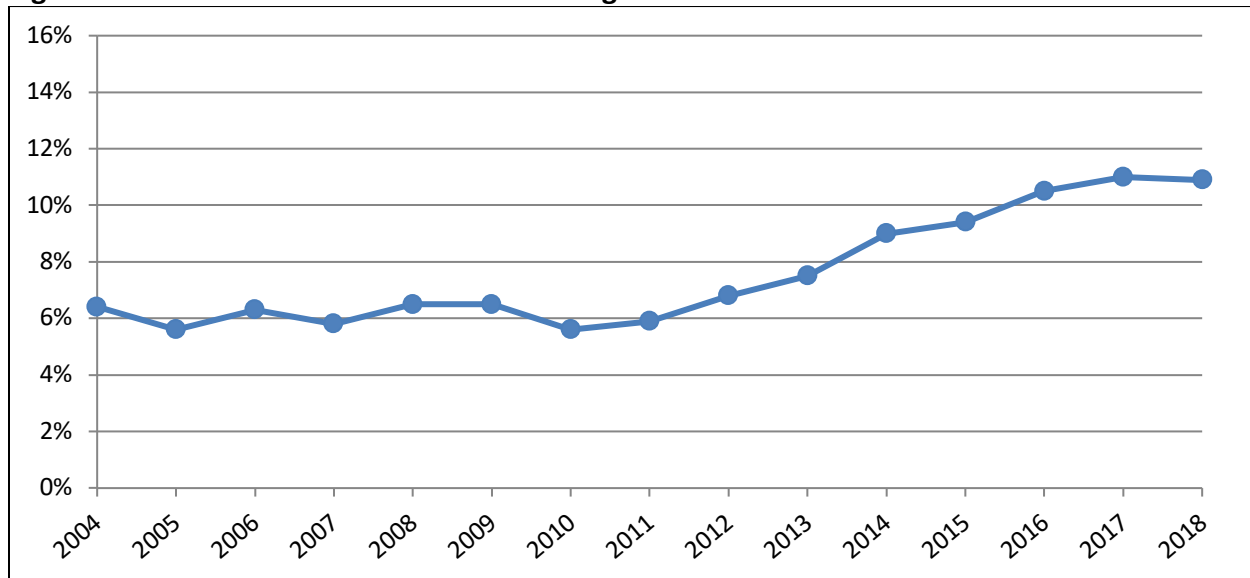
**Figure 1.11 Maltreatment Among Children Served in Intact Families Sub-region Heat Map**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cook North							
Cook Central							
Cook South							
Aurora							
Rockford							
Champaign							
Peoria							
Springfield							
East St. Louis							
Marion							

### Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Who Do Not Receive Services

Almost three quarters (69.2%) of children that had substantiated reports of maltreatment in 2018 did not receive any post-investigation child welfare services (see Figure 1.1). Figure 1.12 displays the 12-month maltreatment recurrence rates for children with a substantiated report who did not receive services (either intact family services or substitute care) following the investigation (i.e. the case was substantiated and closed; see Appendix B, Indicator 1.C). When observing data from the past 15 years, we see that rates have been consistently increasing since 2010. Examination of recurrence rates by subgroup reveals that, similar to the other safety indicators, rates are highest among children 0 to 2 years, White children, and children living in the Southern and Central region of the state (see Appendix B, Indicator 1.C).



**Figure 1.12 Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Who Do Not Receive Services**

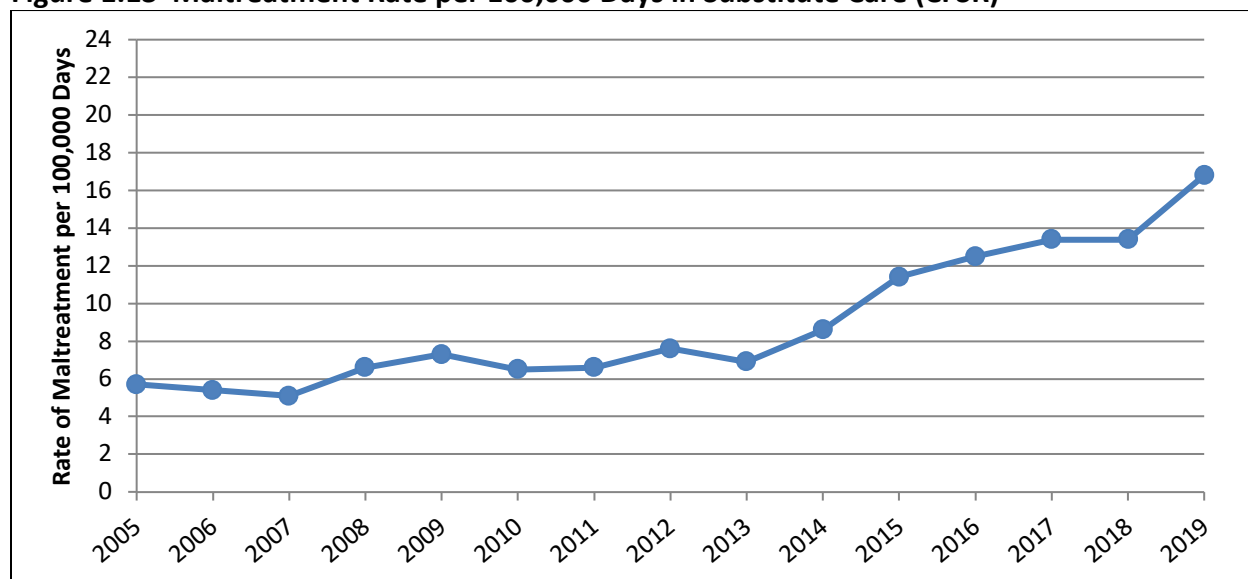
### Maltreatment in Substitute Care (CFSR)

1

Children should only be removed from their parents' care and placed into substitute care when it is necessary to protect their well-being and safety, and it is essential that children are safe while they are in state care. In order to assess child safety in substitute care, this report uses the measure that has been developed for the Round 3 of the Child and Family Service Reviews (CFSR).<sup>8</sup> This measure looks at the children in substitute care during the fiscal year and calculates the total number of days these children were in substitute care. Then, the total number of substantiated reports of maltreatment for these children within this period is determined. In order to make the results easier to interpret, the results are multiplied by 100,000 and are described as the rate of maltreatment per 100,000 days of substitute care (see Appendix A for the technical definition). Figure 1.13 shows the rate of substantiated reports per 100,000 days in care over the past 15 years. Maltreatment rates were lowest 2007 (5.1) and have increased almost every year since 2013. There was a 25% increase in maltreatment in care between 2018 and 2019.

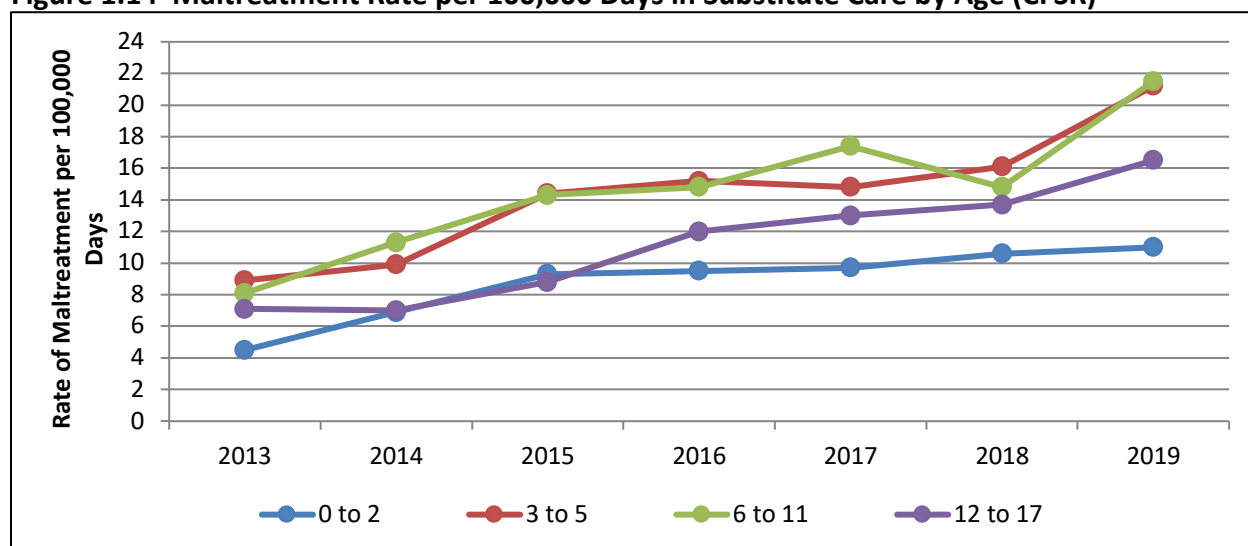
<sup>8</sup> Children's Bureau (n.d.). CFSR Round 3 Statewide Data Indicator Series: Maltreatment in Foster Care. Retrieved on March 20, 2019 from <https://training.cfsrportal.acf.hhs.gov/resources/3105>

**Figure 1.13 Maltreatment Rate per 100,000 Days in Substitute Care (CFSR)**



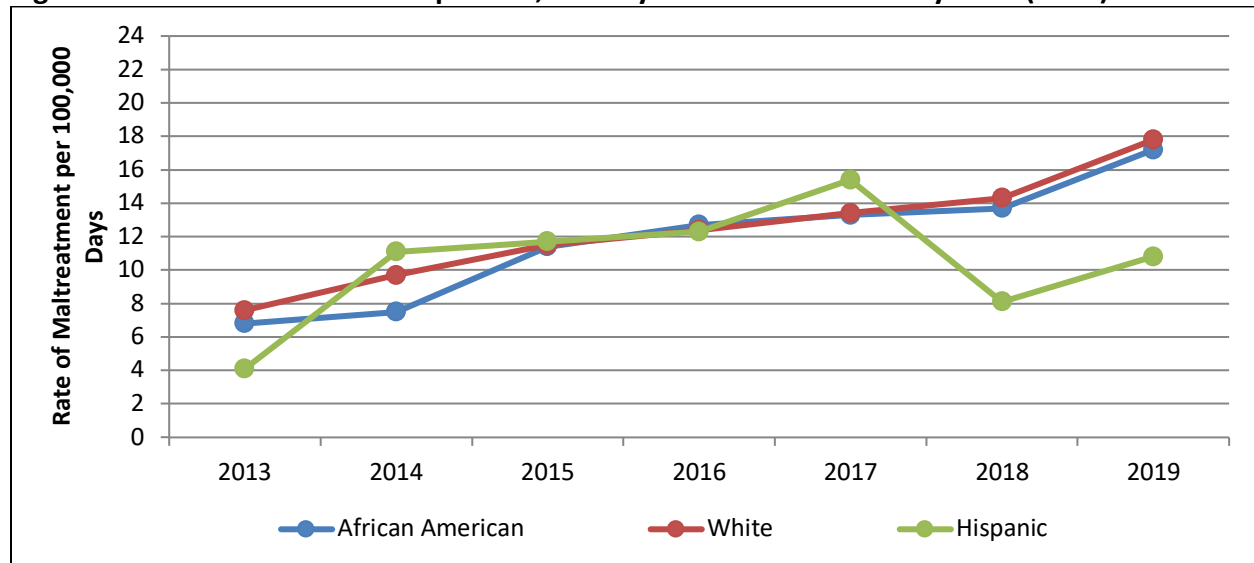
Unlike other indicators of maltreatment, children 0 to 2 years old are less likely to experience maltreatment in substitute care than other age groups, while children 3 to 11 years old have the highest rates of maltreatment in substitute care (see Figure 1.14 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.D). In addition, children in these age groups saw a significant increase in their rate of maltreatment in care in the most recent year.

**Figure 1.14 Maltreatment Rate per 100,000 Days in Substitute Care by Age (CFSR)**



Rates of maltreatment in care have been increasing over the past seven years for both White and African American children and rates for both groups were at their highest point in 2019 (see Figure 1.15 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.D). Rates for White children and African American children are currently at a high of 17.8 and 17.2, respectively. Rates of maltreatment in care among Hispanic children dropped significantly in 2018 but saw an increase in 2019.

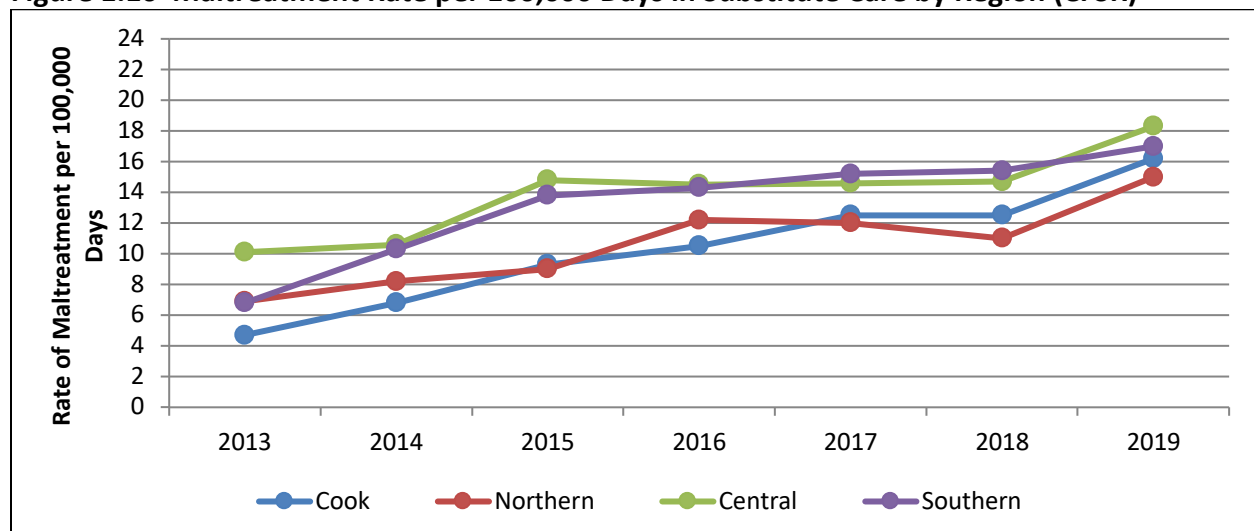
**Figure 1.15 Maltreatment Rate per 100,000 Days in Substitute Care by Race (CFSR)**



1

Children in the Central and Southern regions had the highest rates of maltreatment in substitute care in 2019 (18.3 and 17.0, respectively), while children in the Cook and Northern regions had lower rates (16.2 and 15.0, respectively; see Figure 1.16 and Appendix B, Indicator 1.D). Rates have been generally increasing over the past several years, and all regions saw a notable increase in 2019.

**Figure 1.16 Maltreatment Rate per 100,000 Days in Substitute Care by Region (CFSR)**



## CHILD SAFETY

Figure 1.17 displays a sub-regional heat map showing the maltreatment rate per 100,000 days in substitute care by sub-region (see Appendix C, Indicator 1.D for corresponding data). Examination of the figure reveals that the highest recurrence rates in the state are in the Champaign, Peoria, Springfield, and Marion sub-regions, and the highest recurrence rates are concentrated in the recent years. The lowest recurrence rates are in the Cook sub-regions and occurred in the earliest observed years.

**Figure 1.17 Maltreatment Rate per 100,000 Days in Substitute Care Sub-region Heat Map (CFSR)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cook North							
Cook Central							
Cook South							
Aurora							
Rockford							
Champaign							
Peoria							
Springfield							
East St. Louis							
Marion							

In last year's *B.H.* monitoring report, the CFRC recommended an additional study to examine the risk factors for maltreatment in care in order to pinpoint the reasons for the recent increases. The *B.H.* attorneys and expert panel agreed that this would be an important contribution to our understanding of maltreatment in care in Illinois, and CFRC researchers therefore updated an earlier study that examined the predictors of maltreatment in substitute care foster homes. The results of the updated study are summarized in Box 1.1.

## Predicting Maltreatment in Care

### BOX 1.1

Maltreatment among children living in substitute care is one of the seven statewide data indicators measured by the federal Child and Family Service Reviews and has been an indicator in the *B.H.* monitoring report since its inception in 1998. The percentage of children who experience a substantiated maltreatment report while living in substitute care has been increasing in Illinois for several years. In 2015, DCFS asked the CFRC to conduct a special study to identify the factors that predicted maltreatment in substitute care. The results of this study revealed that children in foster home placements who had face-to-face contact with a caseworker within the previous 60 days were less likely to experience a substantiated maltreatment report than children who did not have recent caseworker contact. About 40% of children in that study's sample had not received a visit from a caseworker within the previous 60 days. Additional findings revealed that children in unlicensed foster homes were more likely to experience maltreatment in care, as well as younger children, children with mental health diagnoses, and children with prior substantiated reports.

Rates of maltreatment in substitute care have continued to increase since the results of the special study were published in 2015. Based on a recommendation that was made in the last *B.H.* report, the Department asked the CFRC to update the study using more recent data to determine which factors are associated with the risk of maltreatment in foster home placements (licensed and unlicensed kinship foster homes, traditional foster homes, specialized foster homes, and home of parent placements). The updated study, which uses data through the end of FY2019, also includes several new predictor variables in the predictive model, including caseworker contact with the foster caregiver within the prior 30 days, caseworker caseload size, caseworker education and tenure, and the presence of previous indicated reports while in substitute care.

Table 1.1 shows the variables that were significantly related to indicated maltreatment during a foster home placement as well as the hazard ratio for each variable. A hazard ratio is the ratio of the probability of an event (in this case, the probability of a substantiated maltreatment report) in one variable category divided by the probability of the same event in a comparison. A hazard ratio of 1 indicates that the probability of an event between two groups is similar. A hazard ratio above 1 indicates that the event is more likely to occur in the group compared to a reference group, and a hazard ratio below 1 indicates that the event is less likely to occur in that group compared to the reference group. For example, a hazard ratio of 1.8 indicates that the event is 80% more likely to occur in that group compared to the reference group. Table 1.1 lists the variables in order of their importance in the final regression model.

**Table 1.1 Variables Related to Indicated Maltreatment in Foster Home Placements**

Variable	Hazard Ratio
No caseworker contact with child within 30 days	3.06***
No caseworker contact with foster parent within 30 days	3.02***
Child disability	
Mental health needs (vs. no disability)	2.11***
Other disability (vs. no disability)	1.22**
Child age (years)	
0-2 (vs. children 15–17)	1.20
3-5 (vs. children 15–17)	1.38**
6-8 (vs. children 15–17)	1.56***
9-11 (vs. children 15–17)	1.33*
12-14 (vs. children 15–17)	1.21
Placement type = Unlicensed kinship foster care	1.52***
Placement type = Home of parent	1.43***
Case open reason	
Sexual abuse (vs. physical or emotional abuse)	1.44*
Dependent and others (vs. physical or emotional abuse)	0.56***
Region	
Northern (vs. Cook)	1.13
Central (vs. Cook)	1.21***
Southern (vs. Cook)	1.34***
Prior indicated report in care = yes	1.30***
Permanency goal = reunification within 5–12 months	1.22***
Number of siblings in placement	1.21***
Child race = African American	1.18***
Prior indicated allegation = Substantial risk of harm	1.17***
Caseworker education = bachelor's degree (vs. master's degree)	1.14*
Number of prior indicated reports	1.11***
Caseworker caseload = 1–15	0.90*
Numbers of months in care	0.99***

\* p < .01 \*\* p < .001 \*\*\* p < .0001

**Caseworker Contact:** Children whose caseworkers had no contact with them or their foster caregiver within the prior 30 days were more than 3 times as likely to experience maltreatment in care.

**Child Mental Health Needs:** Children with mental health needs were over twice as likely to have an indicated maltreatment report during their placement as children with no mental health needs or other diagnoses.

**Child Age:** Children ages 6 to 8 years were at highest risk for an indicated report during placement. Children ages 3 to 5 years and 9 to 11 years were also at elevated risk compared to children age 15 to 17 years.

**Placement Type:** Children in both unlicensed kinship foster care and home of parent were around 1.5 times more likely to experience maltreatment in care than children not in those placement types.

**Case Open Reason:** Children whose placement cases were opened due to dependency were less likely to have a maltreatment report compared to those whose cases were opened due to physical abuse.

**Region:** Children in the Southern and Central regions were 20–30% more likely to experience maltreatment in care compared to children in the Cook region.

**Prior Indicated Report:** Children who had a prior indicated report while living in substitute care were 1.3 times more likely to experience another indicated report compared to those without a prior report.

**Permanency Goals:** Children with a permanency goal of reunification within 5–12 months were 22% more likely to experience maltreatment in care compared to those with other permanency goals.

**Number of Siblings in Placement:** A larger number of children in the same placement increased the risk of experiencing maltreatment in care; each additional sibling increased the risk of maltreatment by 21%.

**Child Race:** African American children were 18% more likely to experience maltreatment in care compared to children of other races.

**Prior Indication Maltreatment Report:** Children with a prior report indicated for substantial risk of harm were 17% more likely to experience maltreatment in care than children without a prior indicated report.

**Caseworker Education:** Children whose caseworkers had a bachelor's degree but no master's degree were 14% more likely to experience maltreatment in care compared to those whose caseworker had a master's degree.

**Number of Prior Indicated Reports:** A higher number of prior indicated reports significantly predicted a child experiencing maltreatment in care.

**Caseworker Caseload:** Children whose caseworkers had a caseload between 1 and 15 cases were less likely to experience maltreatment compared to children whose caseworkers had 16 or more cases on their caseload.

**Number of Months in Care:** The number of months that the child was in a placement was negatively related to their risk of maltreatment in the placement. In other words,

the risk of maltreatment was greatest at the beginning of the placement and decreased over time.

The results of the updated study confirm the importance of several risk factors for maltreatment in foster home placements that were identified in both the 2015 and 2019 studies. Monthly contacts between the caseworker and the child, as well as the caseworker and the foster caregiver, were the two most important predictors of experiencing an indicated maltreatment report during a foster home placement; children who did not receive visits in the prior 30 days were over 3 times more likely to be maltreated than those who did. Another risk factor that was identified in both studies was the presence of mental health needs; children with an identified mental health need were over twice as likely to experience maltreatment as those with no needs. Placement in unlicensed kinship foster homes continues to be a significant risk factor for maltreatment in care. The new analysis identified another placement type, home of parent, which increased the risk of an indicated maltreatment report by 43%. This type of placement is often used during a trial reunification period when the child is living at home before legal custody is returned to the parents. As the Department strives to increase the rate at which children are reunified with parents, the use of home of parent placements is likely to increase. The findings of this study suggest that the Department should increase supportive services to families during the trial reunification period.

### **Discussion and Conclusions: Child Safety**

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

Deciding which families should be provided with ongoing child welfare services is one of the most complex decisions child protective services (CPS) workers must make. In order to make this decision, they must consider multiple factors at once, such as the immediate safety threats in the household, the long-term risk factors, the protective capacities and supports of the parents, the availability of services in the community, and the parents' ability to utilize services. Informal and formal agency policies regarding which families should receive services also influence CPS worker decision-making.

The percentage of families with substantiated reports of maltreatment that receive intact family services has fluctuated between 16.3% and 21.2% over the past seven years. Regardless



of the eligibility requirements, there is a reasonable expectation that intact services should reduce the risk of maltreatment for children. Past *B.H.* monitoring reports have highlighted a concern with the percentage of children in intact family cases who experience maltreatment, and the results of this year's report reinforce this concern. Maltreatment rates among children served in intact family cases have more than doubled in the past few years, from 7.3% in 2012 to 16.1% in 2018. Even more worrisome is the age of the children at highest risk: 20.0% of children ages 0 to 2 years who were being served in an intact family case in 2018 experienced a substantiated maltreatment report within one year of their case open date.

Maltreatment among children living in substitute care is also a major concern for child welfare systems. In Illinois, the rate of substantiated maltreatment reports that occur among children in substitute care has been increasing over the past decade; the rate has nearly doubled in the past 5 years. The results of a special study completed by the CFRC on maltreatment in foster home placements revealed several factors that significantly increase a child's risk of maltreatment, including: no caseworker-child visit within the prior 30 days, no caseworker-foster caregiver visit within the prior 30 days, an identified mental health need in the child, and placement in an unlicensed kinship foster home or in the home of the parents (see Box 1.1 for a complete list of the factors related to indicated maltreatment reports while in foster home placements).





## Chapter 2

# Family Continuity, Placement Stability, and Length of Time in Care

Children should only be removed from their parents and placed in substitute care when it is necessary to ensure their safety and well-being. Once removed from their homes, the public child welfare system and its private agency partners have a responsibility to provide children with living arrangements that ensure that they are safe from additional harm, maintain connections with their family members (including other siblings in care) and community, and provide stability. In addition, substitute care should be a temporary solution and children should live in substitute care settings for the shortest period necessary. Child safety in substitute care living arrangements was examined in the previous chapter. This chapter examines: 1) continuity with family and community, 2) placement stability, and 3) length of time in substitute care. The indicators used to measure the Department’s performance in these areas are described in the chapter sections and technical definitions are provided in Appendix A.

Two of the indicators in this chapter (placement restrictiveness and placement with siblings) are examined for children’s initial placements in substitute care and their placements at the end of the fiscal year. It is important to keep in mind that the children in these two samples are not the same; initial placements examine the first placement for all children who entered care within a given fiscal year, while end-of-year placements examine the placement types of children in care on the last day of the state fiscal year (June 30<sup>th</sup>). Children who are in care for several years are counted in several “end-of-year” samples, while children who enter after June 30<sup>th</sup> and exit before June 30<sup>th</sup> of the following year are not counted in any end-of-year sample. The other indicators in this chapter (placement stability and length of time in substitute care) do not differentiate between initial and end-of-year placements.

## Changes in Continuity and Stability in Care at a Glance

### Restrictiveness of Initial Placement Settings

- ↑ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in the home of parents increased from 3.1% in 2018 to 3.4% in 2019 (+10% change).
- ↑ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in a kinship foster home increased from 65.4% in 2018 to 70.8% in 2019 (+8% change).
- ↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in a traditional foster home decreased from 23.8% in 2018 to 20.6% in 2019 (-13% change).
- ↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in a specialized foster home decreased from 2.3% in 2018 to 1.5% in 2019 (-35% change).
- ↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in an emergency shelter or emergency foster home decreased from 1.3% in 2018 to 0.8% in 2019 (-38% change).
- ↓ Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage initially placed in an institution or group home decreased from 4.2% in 2018 to 2.9% in 2019 (-31% change).

### Restrictiveness of End of Year Placement Settings

- ↔ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in the home of parents remained stable and was 5.8% in 2019.
- ↑ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a kinship foster home increased from 50.2% in 2018 to 53.3% in 2019 (+6% change).
- ↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a traditional foster home decreased from 24.5% in 2018 to 22.3% in 2019 (-9% change).
- ↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in a specialized foster home decreased from 13.5% in 2018 to 12.8% in 2019 (-5% change).
- ↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in an emergency shelter or emergency foster home decreased from 0.3% in 2018 to 0.2% in 2019 (-33% change).
- ↓ Of all children in substitute care at the end of the year, the percentage placed in an institution or group home decreased from 6.0% in 2018 to 5.6% in 2019 (-7% change).

**Placement with Siblings**

*Of all children entering substitute care and placed in a kinship or traditional foster home, the percentage that was initially placed in the same foster home with all their siblings in care:*

**For children with one or two siblings in care:**

↔ remained stable for children initially placed in kinship foster homes and was 82.1% in 2019.

↔ remained stable for children initially placed in traditional foster homes and was 64.6% in 2019.

**For children with three or more siblings in care:**

↑ increased for children initially placed in kinship foster homes from 54.7% in 2018 to 57.4% in 2019 (+5% change).

↓ decreased for children initially placed in traditional foster homes from 13.4% in 2018 to 11.3% in 2019 (-16% change).

*Of all children living in kinship or traditional foster homes at the end of the year, the percentage that was placed in the same foster home with all their siblings in care:*

**For children with one or two siblings in care:**

↔ remained stable for children in kinship foster homes and was 71.1% in 2019.

↔ remained stable for children in traditional foster homes and was 59.6% in 2019.

**For children with three or more siblings in care:**

↔ remained stable for children in kinship foster homes and was 33.4% in 2019.

↓ decreased for children in traditional foster homes from 12.4 % in 2018 to 11.7% in 2019 (-6% change).

**Placement Stability (CFSR)**

↔ Of all children entering substitute care during the year, the rate of placement moves per 1,000 days in care remained stable and was 3.8 in 2019.

**Children Who Run Away From Substitute Care**

↔ Of all children entering substitute care between the age of 12 and 17 years, the percentage that ran away from a placement within one year of entry remained stable and was 17.7% in 2018.

**Length of Stay In Substitute Care**

↔ Of all children entering substitute care, the median length of stay remained stable and was 33 months for children who entered care in 2016.

**Family Continuity**

***Restrictiveness of Placement Settings***

When it is in the best interest of a child to be placed in substitute care, it is both federal and state policy “to place a child in the least restrictive and most family-like setting that will meet the needs of the child.”<sup>1</sup> In 1996, Congress required states to include in their Title IV-E state plans a provision that indicated the state shall consider giving preference to an adult relative over a non-related caregiver when determining a placement for a child, provided that the relative caregiver meets all relevant child protection standards. In Illinois, Department policy states that “placement in a family home is the least restrictive and thus the preferable placement choice for a child when a family will be able to meet the needs of the child. However, if a child needs treatment which can best be provided in a group home or child care institution, the child need not be placed in a foster family home prior to placement in a treatment setting” (p. 39).<sup>2</sup> Box 2.1 describes the different placement types that are used in Illinois.

**Placement Type Terminology**

**BOX 2.1**

**Home of parents** involves placement of children with the non-offending parent or in the home of the parent(s) prior to reunification or termination of child welfare services. When home of parent is used as a placement, DCFS retains legal responsibility for the child.<sup>3</sup>

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

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

**Specialized or treatment foster care** involves placement of children with foster families who have been specially trained to care for children with certain medical or

<sup>1</sup> Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96-272.

<sup>2</sup> Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (October, 2016). *Procedures 301 Placement and Visitation Services*. Springfield, IL: Author.

<sup>3</sup> Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (November, 2016). *Procedures 315.250 Reunification, Planning for After Care and Termination of Services*. Springfield, IL: Author.

behavioral needs. Examples include medically fragile children, children with emotional or behavioral disorders, and children with HIV/AIDS. Treatment foster parents are required to obtain additional training to become licensed, provide more support for children than regular family foster care, and have lower limits on the number of children that can be cared for in their home.

**Emergency shelters** provide temporary living arrangements for children if no other possible foster home placements can be arranged.<sup>4</sup> DCFS policy states that placements in emergency shelters should not exceed 30 calendar days.

Two other placement types are non-family settings. **Group home** refers to a community-based residence that houses more children than are permitted to reside in a foster family home, but fewer than reside in a residential treatment center. In Illinois, the number of children in a group home is limited to 10 or fewer. All other non-family settings are combined into a broad category called **institutions** in the current chapter. This category includes a variety of congregate care placements such as residential treatment centers, detention centers, hospitals and other health facilities. Since the number of children placed in group homes is relatively small, several analyses in this chapter combine children in group homes with children in other congregate care settings. In these instances, the combined term “Institution/Group Home” is used.

One advantage of placing children in the least restrictive, most family-like setting is that it increases bonding capital. Bonding capital is a type of social capital that comes from strong ties to family and friends. At the individual level, bonding capital is measured as a person's primary source of social support.<sup>5</sup> One advantage of placement with kin is that it builds on a child's existing bonding capital. However, research finds that children in traditional foster care eventually develop bonds with foster parents comparable to those who are placed with kin.<sup>6</sup>

Placement restrictiveness is examined in two different groups of children: 1) initial placements of children entering care in a given fiscal year and 2) children in care at the end of the fiscal year. The first indicator (initial placements) over-represents children who are in care for a short period of time but provides important information about initial placements, which can influence a child's trajectory through substitute care. The second indicator (end-of-year placements) provides a snapshot of the overall types of placement for all the children in care at the end of each fiscal year.

<sup>4</sup> Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (October, 2014). *Procedures 301 Appendix G Temporary Placement to the DFCS Statewide Emergency Shelter System*. Springfield, IL: Author.

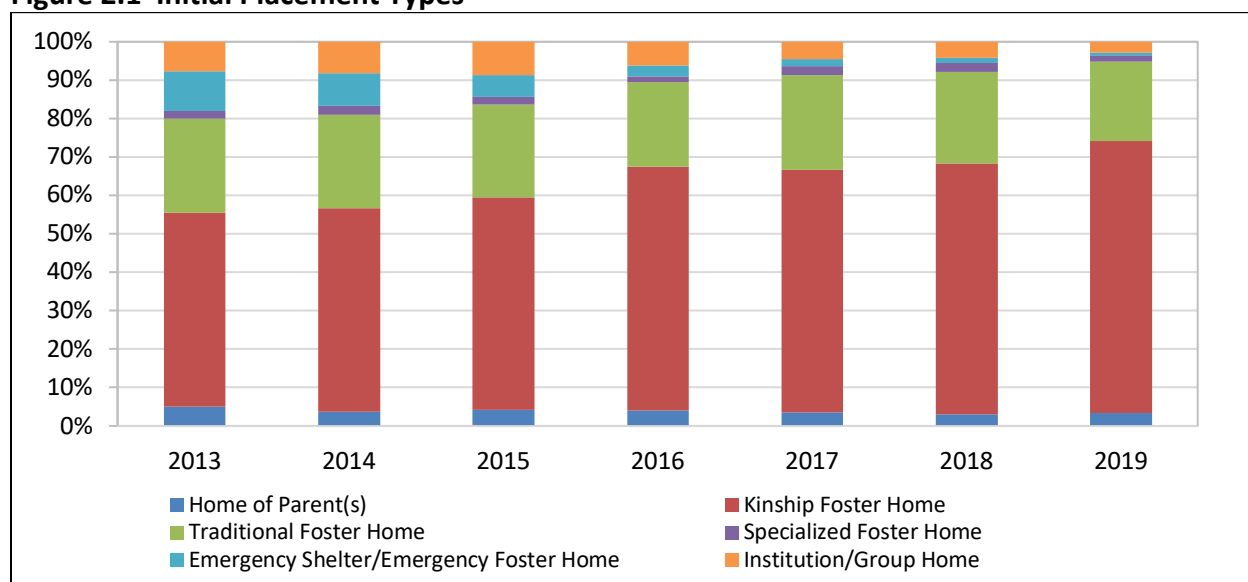
<sup>5</sup> Putnam, R. (2000). *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. New York: Simon & Schuster. Granovetter M. S. (1973). The strength of weak ties. *American Journal of Sociology*, 78, 1360-1380.

<sup>6</sup> Testa, M., Bruhn, C. M. & Helton, J. (2010). Comparative safety, stability, and continuity of children's placements in formal and informal substitute care. In M. B. Webb, et al., *Child Welfare and Child Well-being: New Perspectives from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being*, (pp. 159-191). New York: Oxford.

## CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

Initial placement types for children entering care during fiscal years 2013 through 2019 are shown in Figure 2.1. In the past seven years, between 3.1% and 5.0% of children were initially placed in the home of their parent(s) after DCFS took legal responsibility for them (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.A.1). Most children entering care were initially placed in kinship foster homes, and that percentage has increased from 50.4% in 2013 to 70.8% in 2019 (a relative 40% increase) (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.A.2). The percentage of children initially placed in traditional foster homes has been relatively stable over the past seven years; ranging from 20.6% to 24.7% (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.A.3). The percentage of children initially placed in specialized foster homes is small compared to other types of placements and was 1.5% in 2019 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.A.4). The percentage of children initially placed in emergency shelters or emergency foster homes has decreased from 10.2% in 2013 to 0.8% in 2019 (a relative 92% decrease; see Appendix B, Indicator 2.A.5). The decreasing number of children placed in emergency shelters in recent years coincides with DCFS initiatives to decrease the use of emergency shelters and develop alternative emergency foster homes.<sup>7</sup> The percentage of children with an initial placement in group homes or institutions has decreased in recent years from 8.6% in 2015 to its lowest point of 2.9% in 2019 (a relative 66% decrease; see Appendix B, Indicator 2.A.6).

**Figure 2.1 Initial Placement Types**



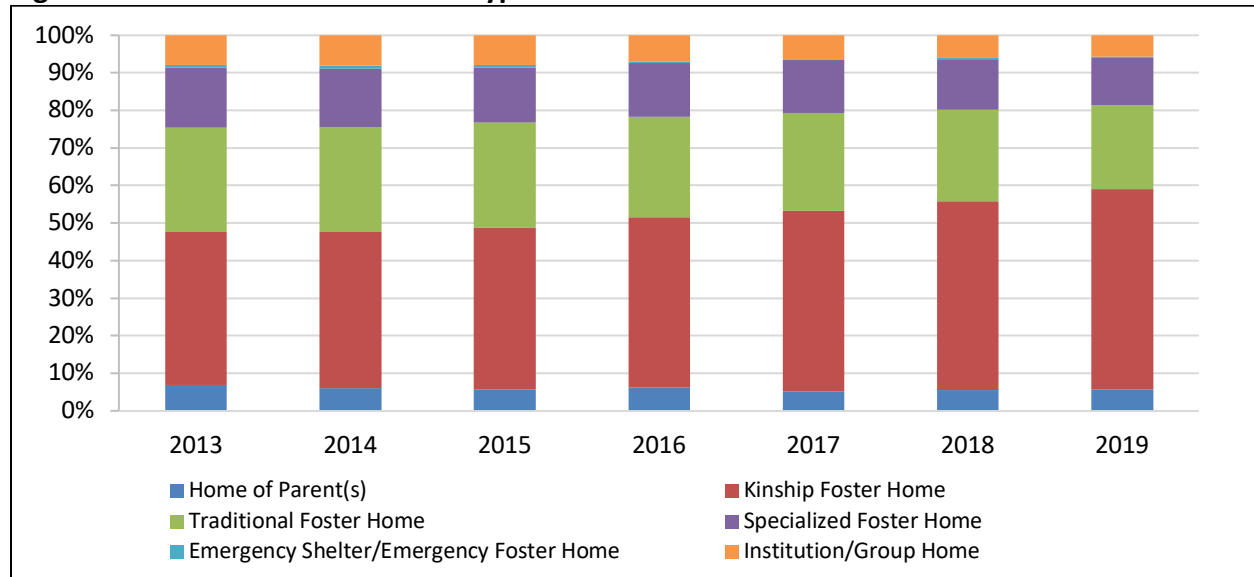
Among children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year (Figure 2.2), the percentage of children placed with their parent(s) was between 5.3% and 7.0% in the past seven years (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.1). The percentage of children in kinship foster homes at the end-of-year has increased steadily from 40.7% in 2013 to 53.3% in 2019 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.2). The percentage of children in traditional foster homes decreased from 28.0% in 2015 to 22.3% in 2019 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.3). The percentage of children in specialized foster

<sup>7</sup> Sheldon, G.H. (March, 2017). *Memo on the initiatives undertaken in the last year*. Springfield, IL: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.



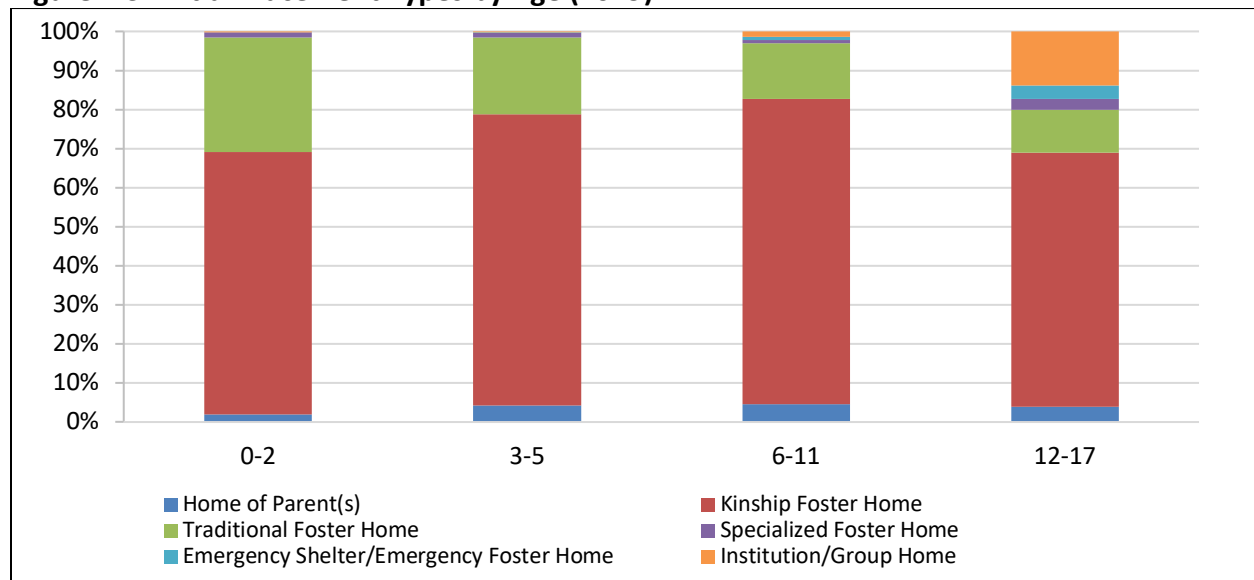
homes at the end of the year has been decreasing gradually over the past seven years and was at its lowest point (12.8%) in 2019 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.4). Less than 1% of children were placed in emergency shelters or emergency foster homes at the end of the year during the last seven years, and the percentage was lowest in 2019 (see Appendix B, Indicator 2.B.5). The percentages of children in group homes and institutions at the end of the year have been decreasing over the past seven years and reached the lowest points in 2019 (0.7% in group homes and 4.9% in institutions; see Appendix B, Indicators 2.B.6 and 2.B.7). DCFS initiatives that have emphasized the need to move long-staying youth out of congregate care settings may be having an impact on these percentages.

**Figure 2.2 End-of-Year Placement Types**



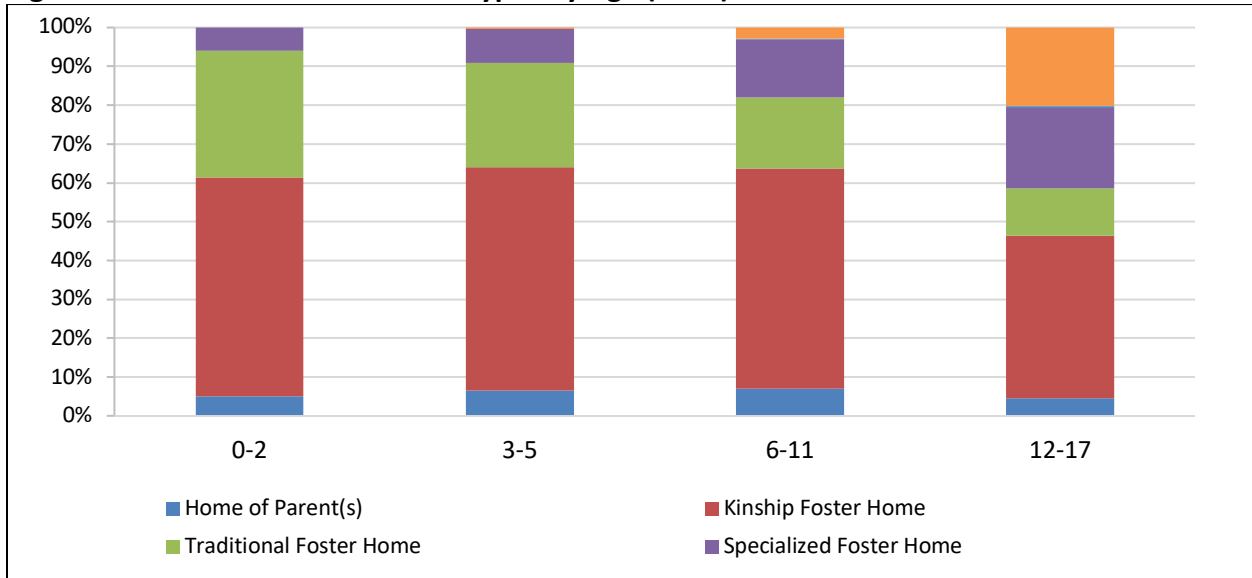
The use of different placement types for initial placements and later placements varies by child age, race, and geographical region of the state. These relationships are explored in more detail by examining the initial and end-of-year placements during the most recent fiscal year for which data are available (2019). Over 97% of children 11 years and younger were initially placed in less restrictive settings such as home of parent(s), kinship, traditional, or specialized foster homes as compared to 82.8% of youth 12 to 17 years old (see Figure 2.3 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.A.1–2.A.6). Conversely, around 17% of youth 12 to 17 years old were initially placed in a more restrictive settings (emergency shelters, group homes, and institutions); these placements were much less common for younger children. The increased use of kinship homes as initial placements over the past seven years has occurred across all age groups, but was particularly notable among older children. For children 12 to 17 years old, the percentage initially placed in kinship homes has increased from 34.6% in 2013 to 65.1% in 2019 (a relative 88% increase; see Indicator 2.A.2).

**Figure 2.3 Initial Placement Types by Age (2019)**



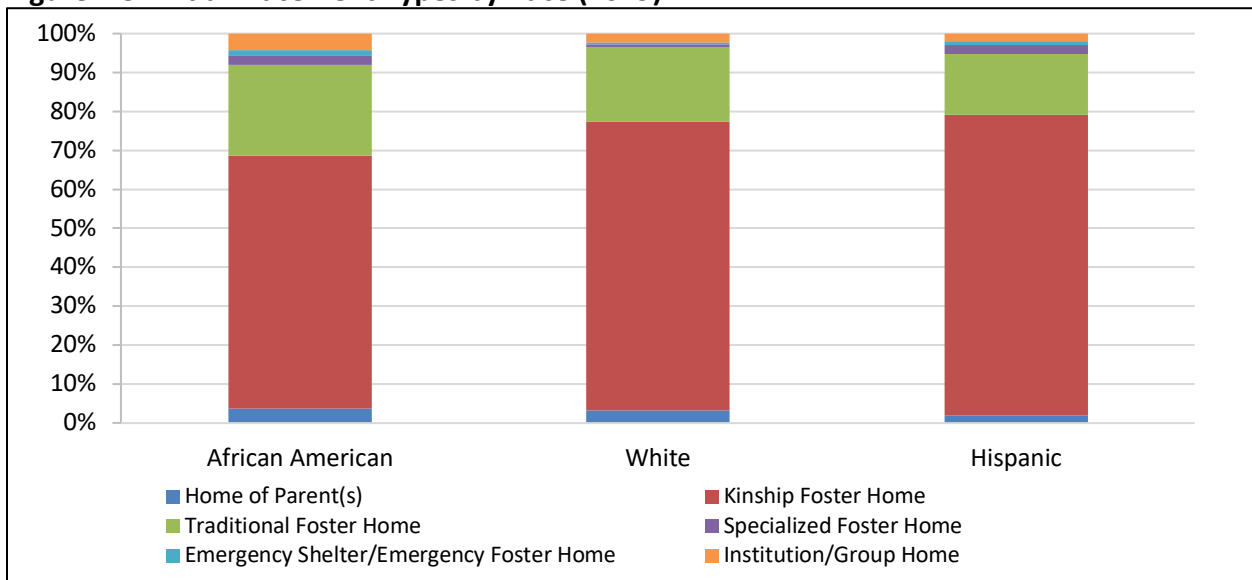
Similar to initial placements, a child’s placement at the end of the year was associated with his or her age (see Figure 2.4 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.B.1–2.B.7). In 2019, over half of children 11 years and younger were living in kinship foster homes at the end of the year, compared to 41.8% of youth 12 to 17 years old. Similarly, the percentage of children living in traditional foster homes is smaller for older children: 32.6% of children 0 to 2 years old were in traditional foster homes at the end of the year compared to 12.2% of youth 12 to 17 years old. In contrast, the proportion of children placed in specialized foster homes, institutions, and group homes at the end of year was larger for older children. For example, less than 3% of children 6 to 11 years old were living in group homes or institutions at the end of 2019, compared to 20.1% of children 12 to 17 years old. However, there was a positive change for the children 12 to 17 years old in the past seven years. Compared to other age groups, the older youth had the largest relative increase in the percentage placed in kinship foster homes at the end of year, from 26.6% in 2013 to 41.8% in 2019 (see Indicator 2.B.2).

**Figure 2.4 End-of-Year Placement Types by Age (2019)**



Initial placement types varied slightly by child race (see Figure 2.5 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.A.1–2.A.6). In 2019, African American children were less likely (65.0%) than White (74.2%) and Hispanic children (77.2%) to be placed in kinship foster homes and were more likely to be placed in traditional foster homes (23.4% compared to 19.1% and 15.6%, respectively) and institutions/group homes (4.2% compared to 2.3% and 2.0%, respectively).

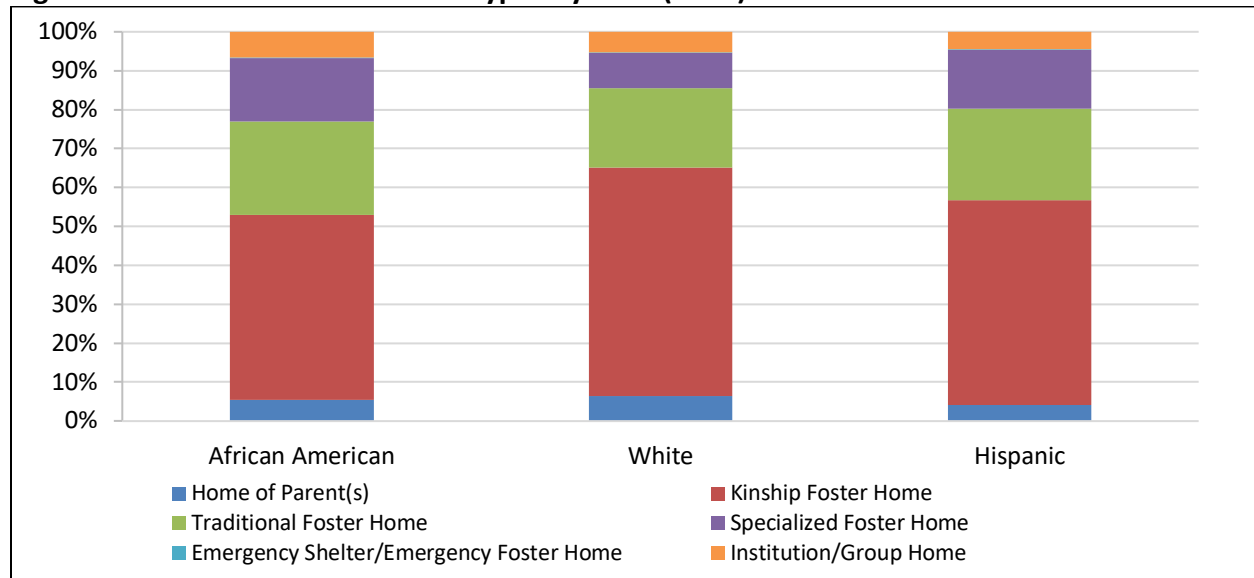
**Figure 2.5 Initial Placement Types by Race (2019)**



## CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

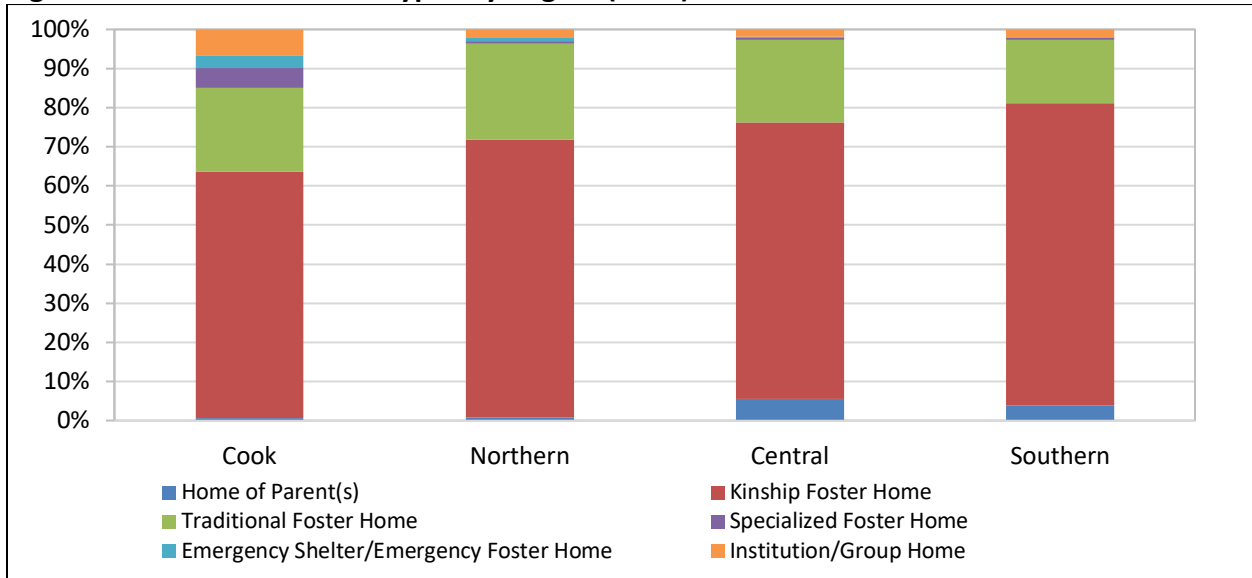
When placements at the end of 2019 were compared by child race, White children were more likely than African American and Hispanic children to be placed in a kinship foster home (58.6% compared to 47.6% and 52.5%, respectively) and less likely to be placed in a specialized foster home (9.0% compared to 16.4% and 15.2%, respectively) (see Figure 2.6 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.B.1–2.B.7).

**Figure 2.6 End-of-Year Placement Types by Race (2019)**



Initial placement types also varied by region (see Figure 2.7 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.A.1–2.A.6). The Cook region had the lowest proportion of children initially placed in kinship foster homes in 2019 (63.0%) compared to other regions (Northern, 70.9%; Central, 70.6%; Southern, 77.3%) and had a highest percentage of initial placements in emergency shelters, emergency foster homes, and institutions/group homes (9.8% compared to 3.0%, 2.0%, and 2.2%, respectively). In the past seven years, the Cook region has increased the use of traditional foster homes as the initial placement (from 12.2% in 2013 to 21.5% in 2019) and decreased the use of emergency shelters and emergency foster homes (from 22.3% in 2013 to 3.0% in 2019) and group homes or institutions (from 19.8% in 2013 to 6.8% in 2019). The Southern region also reduced the use of emergency shelters and emergency foster homes, from 17.7% in 2013 to 0.1% in 2019.

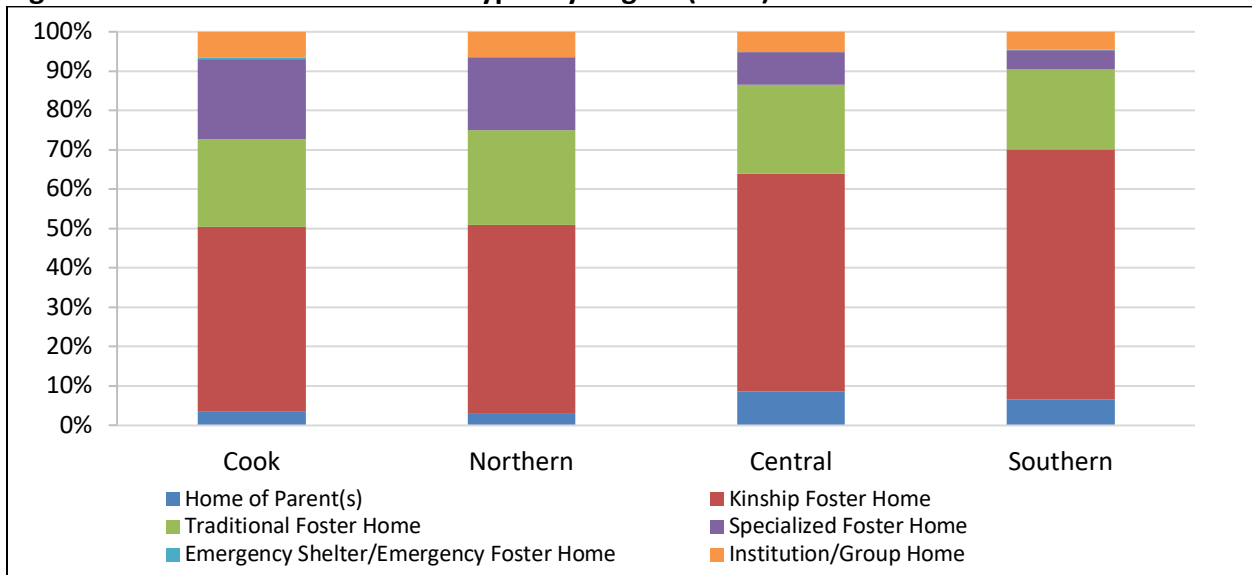
**Figure 2.7 Initial Placement Types by Region (2019)**



Analysis of children’s placement settings at the end of FY2019 show several regional differences (see Figure 2.8 and Appendix B, Indicators 2.B.1–2.B.7). The Central (8.6%) and Southern (6.6%) regions had higher percentages of children living in the home of parent(s) compared to the Northern (3.2%) and Cook (3.6%) regions. The Southern region had the highest percentage of children placed in kinship foster homes (63.5% compared to 46.8% in the Cook region and 47.8% in the Central region). Children in the Cook (20.4%) and Northern (18.4%) regions were more likely to live in specialized foster homes when compared to those in the Central (8.2%) and Southern (4.8%) region.



**Figure 2.8 End-of-Year Placement Types by Region (2019)**



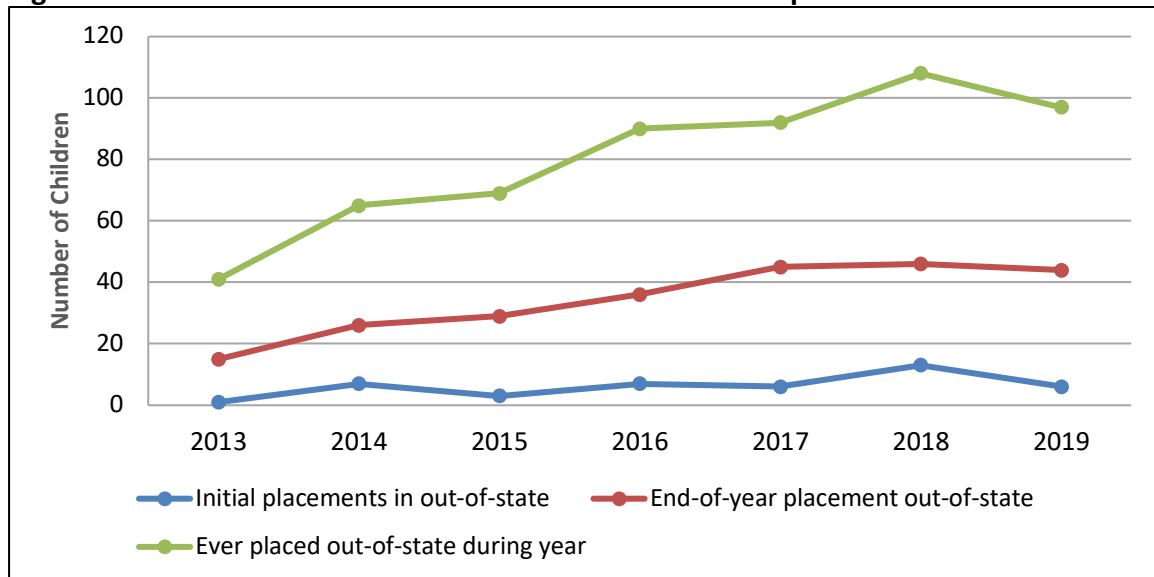
BOX 2.2

**Children Placed in Out-of-State Group Homes or Institutions**

Recent reporting by the *Chicago Tribune*<sup>8</sup> highlighted Illinois DCFS' increased use of placements in out-of-state mental health institutions for children in care. Citing an analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), less than 1% of Illinois children are placed in out-of-state group homes or institutions each year, but the number has increased from 19 in 2011 to 56 in 2018. The Tribune's reporting highlights the difficulty of DCFS oversight of the children placed out-of-state and the rates at which these children are maltreated in care.

Until FY2007, the *B.H.* monitoring report included an indicator that examined the number and percentage of children who were placed outside of Illinois. However, the indicator was removed from the report after that year because the number of children in out-of-state placements had dwindled to near zero. In response to the concerns raised by the Chicago Tribune report, the CFRC completed an analysis of the number of children placed in out-of-state group homes and institutions: 1) in their initial placements, 2) at the end of the fiscal year, and 3) at any time during the fiscal year (see Figure 2.9).<sup>9</sup> The number of children placed in an out-of-state institution in their first placement is small; the largest number in the past seven years was 13 in 2018. When examined at the end of the fiscal year, there were around 45 children in out-of-state institutions at the end of 2017, 2018, and 2019. Finally, the number of children ever placed out-of-state during the fiscal year has been steadily increasing over the past seven years, from 41 in 2013 to 97 in 2019.

**Figure 2.9 Number of Children Placed in Out-of-State Group Homes or Institutions**



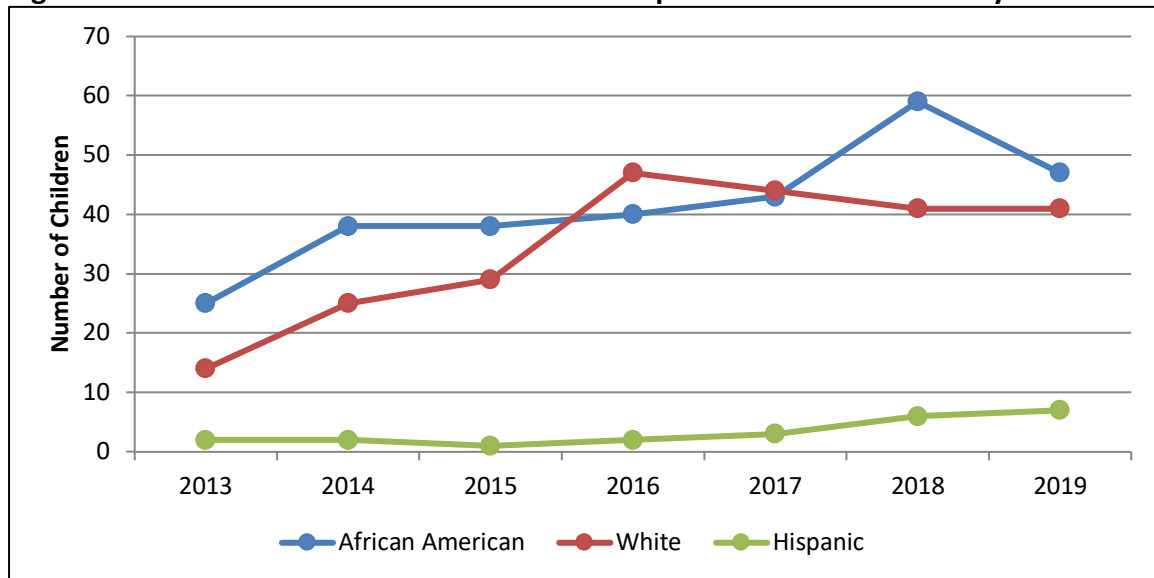
<sup>8</sup> Jackson, D., & Eldeib, D. (March 12, 2020). Hurt instead of helped: Foster children victimized in out-of-state facilities where oversight is lacking. *Chicago Tribune*.

<sup>9</sup> The end-of-year sample will most closely compare to the AFCARS numbers reported in the *Chicago Tribune*.

To understand the growing use of out-of-state group homes and institutions, the following analyses focus on children ever placed out-of-state during the fiscal year. Among children who were placed in an out-of-state group home or institution during the year, the majority were placed in neighboring states of Wisconsin or Indiana (64.8% in 2018). In 2019, 47.4% of children were sent to those states, and an additional 21.6% were sent to group homes or institutions in Tennessee. Almost 90% of the children ever placed out-of-state during the year were 12 to 17 years old.

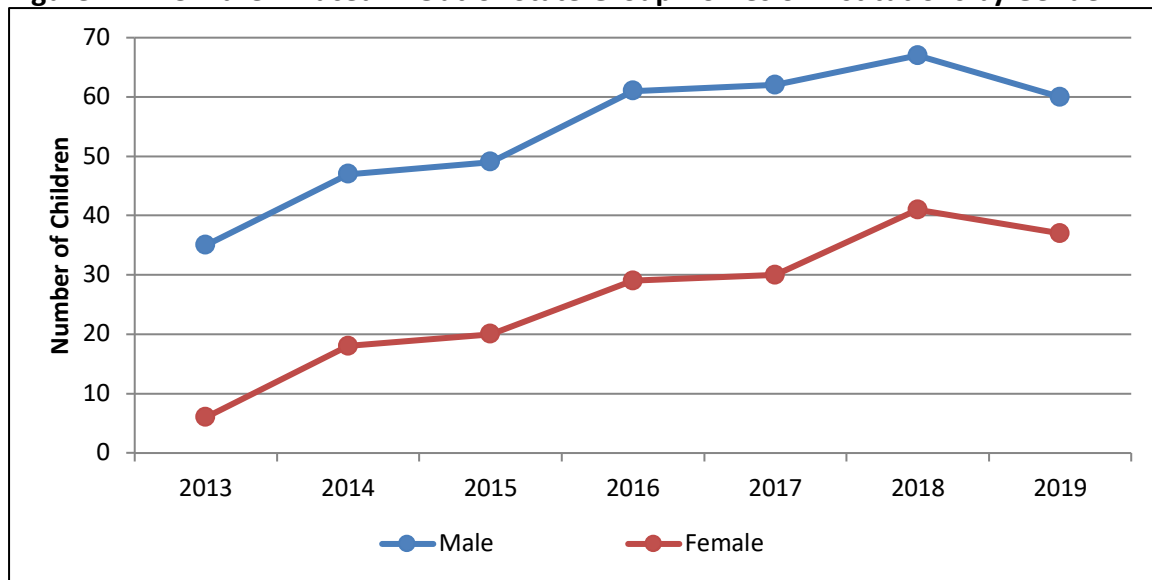
The number of White children placed in out-of-state placements increased from 14 in 2013 to 47 in 2016 and has remained above 40 since then. The number of African American children placed out-of-state increased from 25 children in 2013 to 47 children in 2017, and then declined to 47 in 2019 (Figure 2.10).

**Figure 2.10 Children Placed in Out-of-State Group Homes or Institutions by Race**



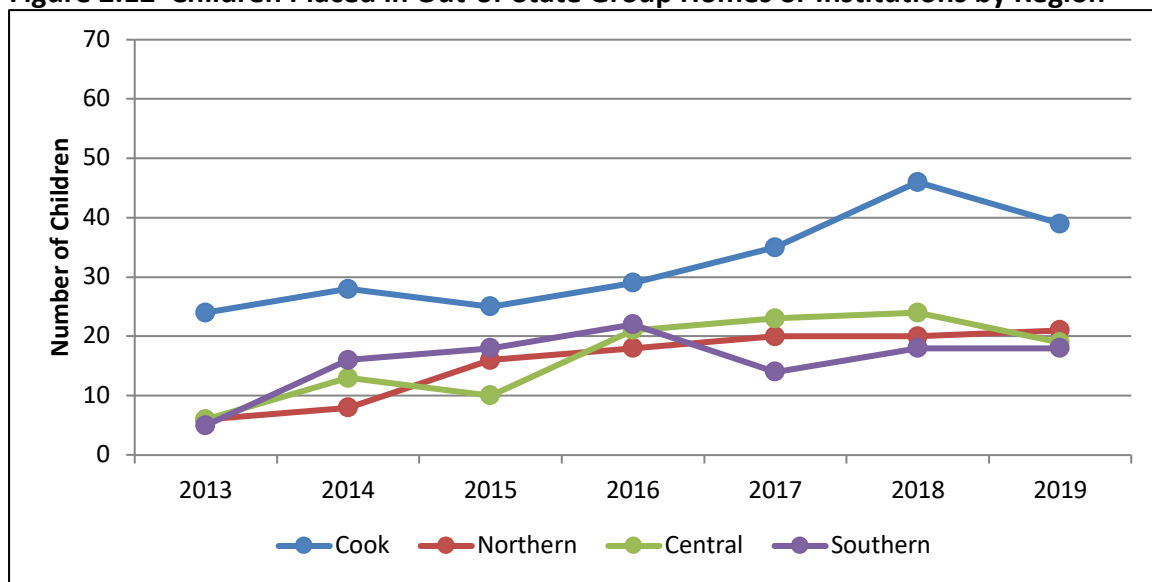
More male children than female children were placed in out-of-state group homes or institutions each year; in 2019, 60 male children and 37 female children were placed out-of-state (see Figure 2.11).

**Figure 2.11 Children Placed in Out-of-State Group Homes or Institutions by Gender**



Children from the Cook region were most likely to be placed out-of-state, although the use of out-of-state placements increased in all regions across the last seven years (see Figure 2.12).

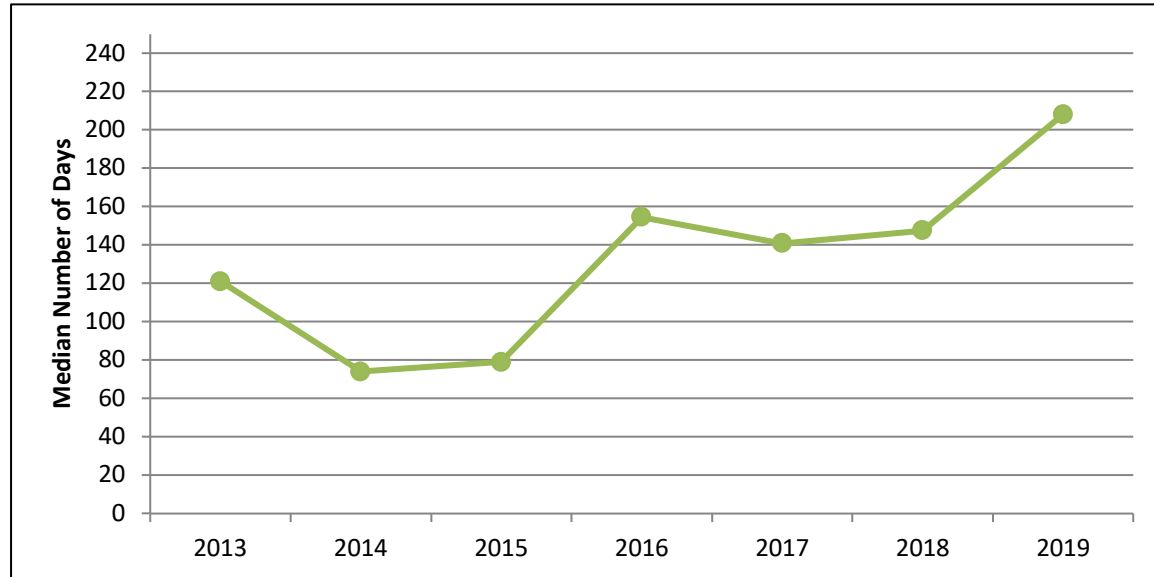
**Figure 2.12 Children Placed in Out-of-State Group Homes or Institutions by Region**





To examine the length of stay in out-of-state placements, we calculated the number of days that children stayed in the out-of-state placement in each fiscal year.<sup>10</sup> Figure 2.13 shows the median of length of stay increased from 121 days in 2013 to 208 days in 2019.

**Figure 2.13 Length of Stay for Children Placed in Out-of-State Group Homes or Institutions**



### **Placement with Siblings**

Research shows that there are many benefits of placing children with their siblings in substitute care when possible. Siblings may provide one another with emotional support, a sense of connection, and continuity when they are removed from what is familiar to them and placed into substitute care.<sup>11</sup> Research has shown that children who are placed with siblings are less likely to experience placement disruptions,<sup>12</sup> more likely to be reunified with their parents,<sup>13</sup> and less at risk for internalizing problems such as depression.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Because the number of days is calculated for each fiscal year, the maximum stay each year is 365 days. Some children stay in out-of-state placements longer than one year; their total length of stay would be different than the number reported here.

<sup>11</sup> McBeath, B., Kothari, B. H., Blakeslee, J., Lamson-Siu, E., Bank, L., Linares, L. O., & Schlonsky, A. (2014). Intervening to improve outcomes for siblings in foster care: Conceptual, substantive, and methodological dimensions of a prevention science framework. *Children and Youth Services Review, 39*, 1-10.

<sup>12</sup> Leathers, S. J. (2005). Separation from siblings: Associations with placement adaptation and outcomes among adolescents in long-term foster care. *Children and Youth Services Review, 27*, 793-819.

<sup>13</sup> Albert, V. N., & King, W. C. (2008). Survival analyses of the dynamics of sibling experiences in foster care. *Families in Society, 89*, 533-541.

<sup>14</sup> Hegar, R. L., & Rosenthal, J. A. (2009). Kinship care and sibling placement: Child behavior, family relationships, and school outcomes. *Children and Youth Services Review, 31*, 670-679.

## CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

The importance of maintaining sibling connections among children in substitute care is reflected in several pieces of legislation at the national and state level. The 2008 Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act (P.L. 110-135) instructs states to make “reasonable efforts” to place siblings together. In Illinois, the importance of sibling relationships among children in DCFS care was reinforced when the Preserving Sibling Relationships for Children in State Care and Adopted through DCFS Public Act (P.A. 97-1076) was enacted in 2012. This act amended the Children and Family Services Act and specified that, when placing a child into a substitute care placement, “the Department shall place the child with the child’s sibling or siblings... unless the placement is not in each child’s best interest, or is otherwise not possible under the Department’s rules. If the child is not placed with a sibling under the Department’s rules, the Department shall consider placements that are likely to develop, preserve, nurture, and support sibling relationships, where doing so is in each child’s best interest.”<sup>15</sup>

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

The likelihood of a child being initially placed with all of his or her siblings is related to two factors: the size of the sibling group and the type of foster home (kinship or traditional). As mentioned above, other types of placements, such as specialized foster homes or congregate care settings, are designed to serve children with special needs. The Department does not place siblings together in those placements when kinship or traditional foster homes are available and suitable for some of the sibling members. Therefore, the following analyses focus on children placed in kinship or traditional foster homes.

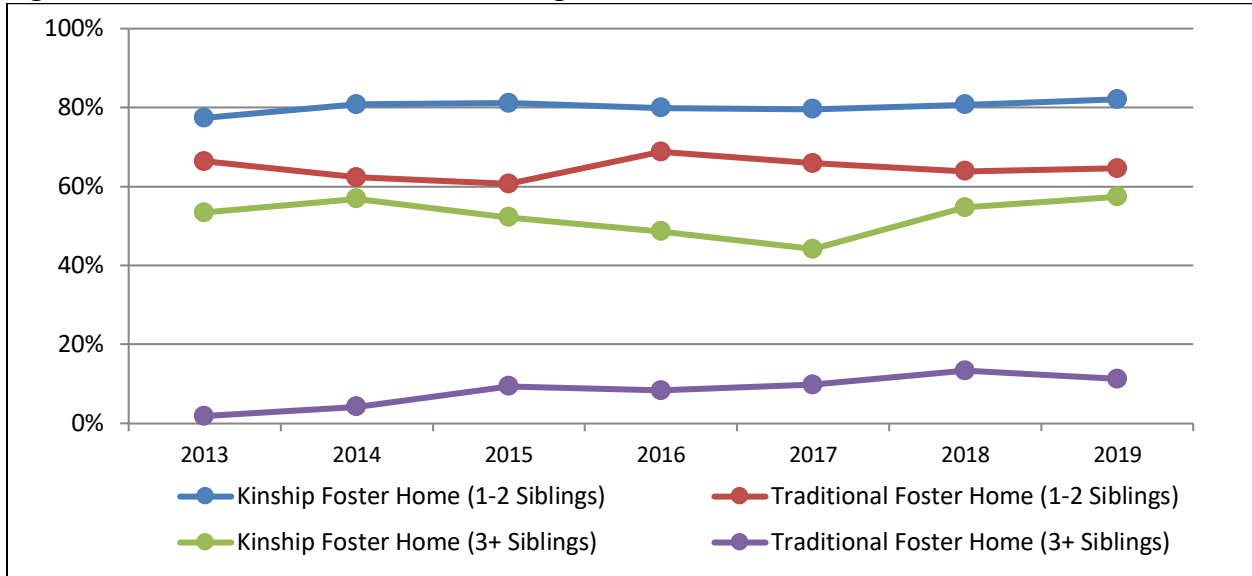
Of the 6,479 children who entered care in 2019, 5,924 (87.8%) were initially placed in kinship or traditional foster homes. Of these children, 2,789 (47.1%) had one or two siblings and 1,263 (21.3%) had three or more siblings who were also in care. As might be expected, the percentage of children with one or two siblings initially placed with all their siblings was higher than children with three or more siblings. Additionally, children initially placed in kinship foster homes were more likely to be placed with all their siblings than children initially placed in traditional foster homes. In 2019, 82.1% of children with one or two siblings were initially placed together in kinship foster homes compared to 64.6% of children who were initially placed in traditional foster homes. For children with three or more siblings, 57.4% were initially placed together in kinship foster homes compared to only 11.3% of children initially placed in traditional foster homes in 2019. However, the percentage of children with three or more

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

siblings who were placed with their siblings in traditional foster homes has increased from 1.9% in 2013 to 11.3% in 2019 (see Figure 2.14 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.C).

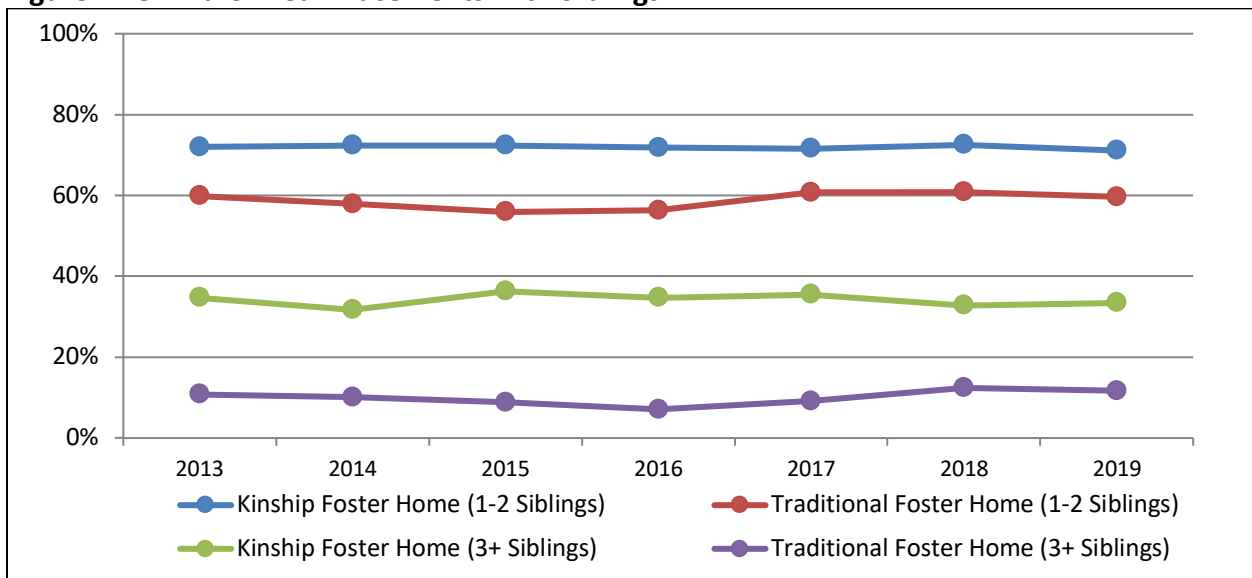
**Figure 2.14 Initial Placements with Siblings**



When the percentage of children placed with all their siblings in care was examined at the end of each fiscal year, the overall pattern was the same: smaller sibling groups and placement with kin increased the likelihood of siblings being placed together (see Figure 2.15 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.D).



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



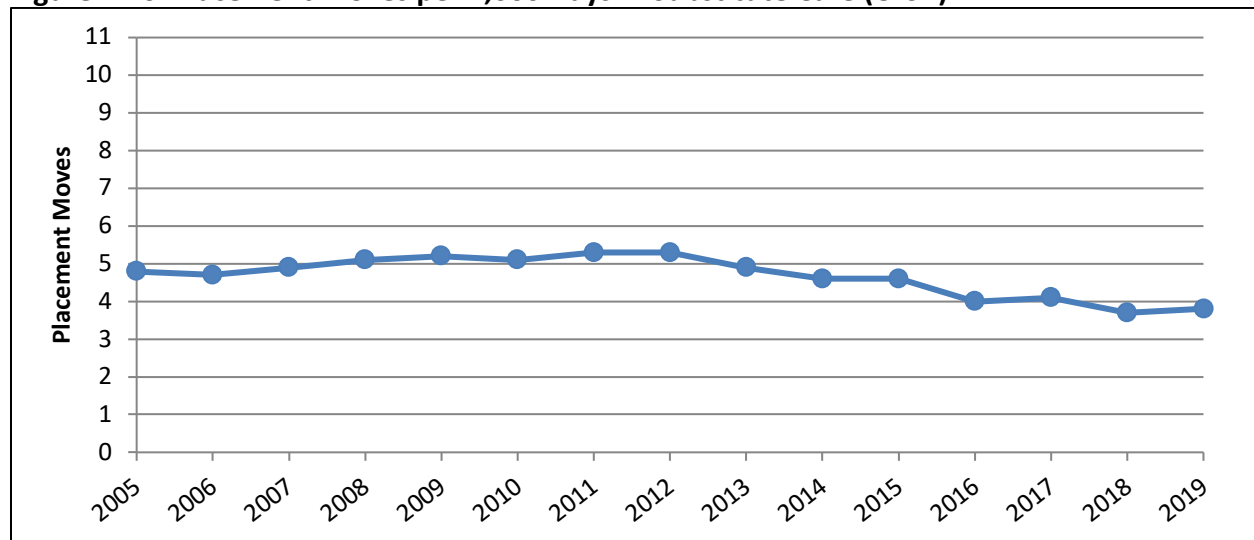
## Placement Stability

Placement stability is important for children in substitute care, and placement instability has numerous negative consequences for a child’s well-being and likelihood of achieving permanence. For example, placement instability during the first year of care has been tied to later negative outcomes such as increased mental health costs<sup>16</sup> and increased emergency department visits.<sup>17</sup> Two measures of placement stability are included in this monitoring report. The first measure was adapted from the Round 3 CFSR measure<sup>18</sup> and examines the number of placement moves per 1,000 days in substitute care. The second measure examines the percentage of youth age 12 to 17 who run away from substitute care during their first year in care (see Appendix A for technical definitions of the indicators used in the report).

### ***Placement Moves Per 1,000 Days in Substitute Care (CFSR)***

The definition of placement stability in the Child and Family Service Reviews (CFSR) is the rate of placement moves per 1,000 days of substitute care among all children who enter substitute care in a 12-month period.<sup>19</sup> Although the measure used in this report is similar to the CFSR measure, the results are not age-adjusted and therefore are not identical to those presented in federal outcome reports. The placement moves per 1,000 days reached its highest point in 2012 (5.3 moves per 1,000 days) and has been gradually decreasing since then (see Figure 2.16 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.E).

**Figure 2.16 Placement Moves per 1,000 Days in Substitute Care (CFSR)**



<sup>16</sup> Rubin, D. M., Alessandrini, E. A., Feudtner, C., Mandell, D. S., Localio, A. R., & Hadley, T. (2004). Placement stability and mental health costs for children in foster care. *Pediatrics*, *113*, 1336-1341.

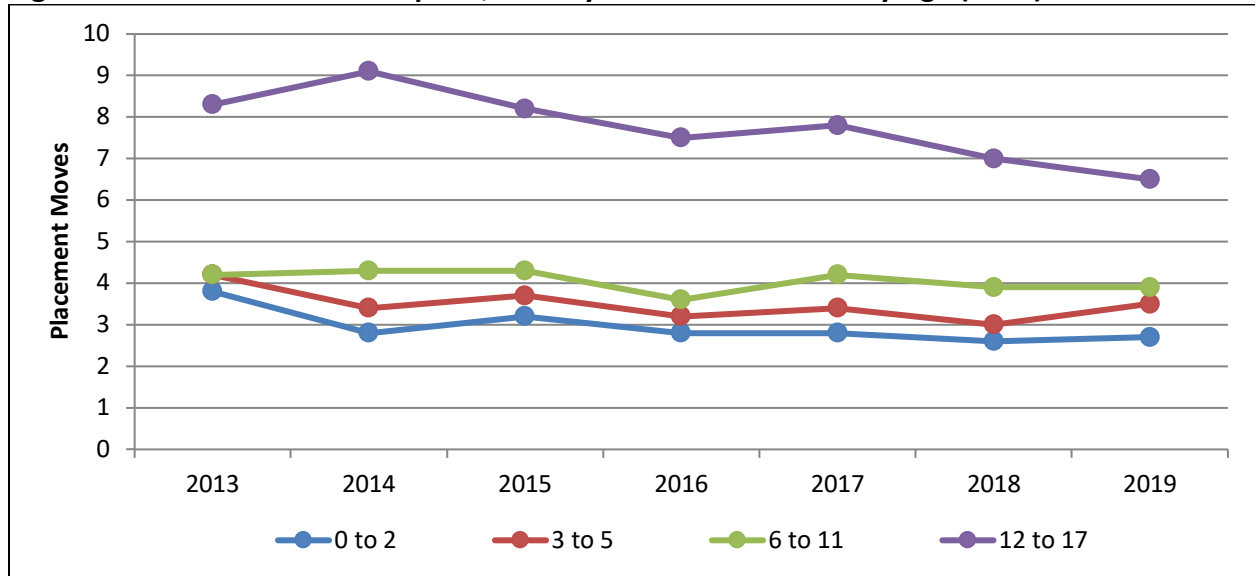
<sup>17</sup> Rubin, D. M., Alessandrini, E. A., Feudtner, C., Localio, A. R., & Hadley, T. (2004). Placement changes and emergency department visits in the first year of foster care. *Pediatrics*, *114*, 354-360.

<sup>18</sup> Children’s Bureau (n.d.). CFSR Round Statewide Data Indicators. Retrieved from <https://capacity.childwelfare.gov/states/focus-areas/cqi/cfsr-data-syntax-toolkit/>

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

Consistent with past research,<sup>20</sup> placement stability in Illinois decreases as child age increases (see Figure 2.17 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.E). In 2019, the rate of placement moves per 1,000 days for children 0 to 2 years was 2.7 compared to 6.5 for youth 12 to 17 years. However, placement stability among youth age 12 to 17 has improved in the past several year, with the number of placement moves decreasing from 9.1 in 2014 to 6.5 in 2019.

**Figure 2.17 Placement Moves per 1,000 Days in Substitute Care by Age (CFSR)**



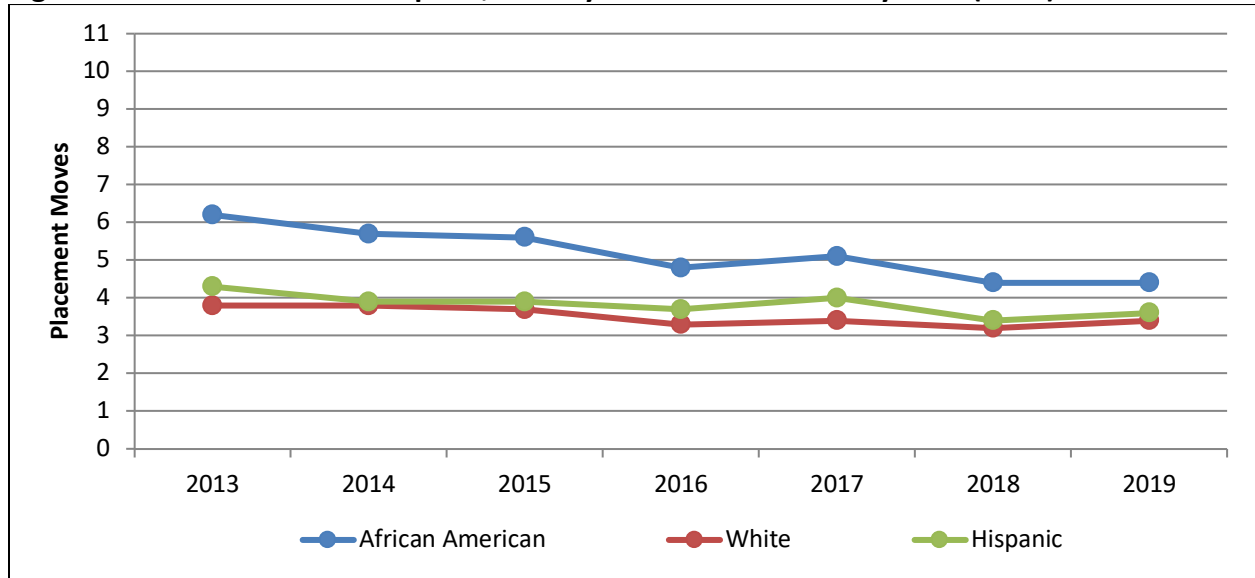
African American children experience less placement stability (4.4 moves per 1,000 days in 2019) compared to White children (3.4 moves per 1,000 days) and Hispanic children (3.6 moves per 1,000 days). Although placement stability is lower among African American children, it has improved from 6.2 moves in 2013 to 4.4 moves in 2019 (see Figure 2.18 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.E).



<sup>20</sup> Barth, R. P, Lloyd, E. C., Green, R. L., James, S., Leslie, L. K., & Landsverk, J. (2007). Predictors of placement moves among children with and without emotional and behavioral disorders. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders, 15*, 46-55.

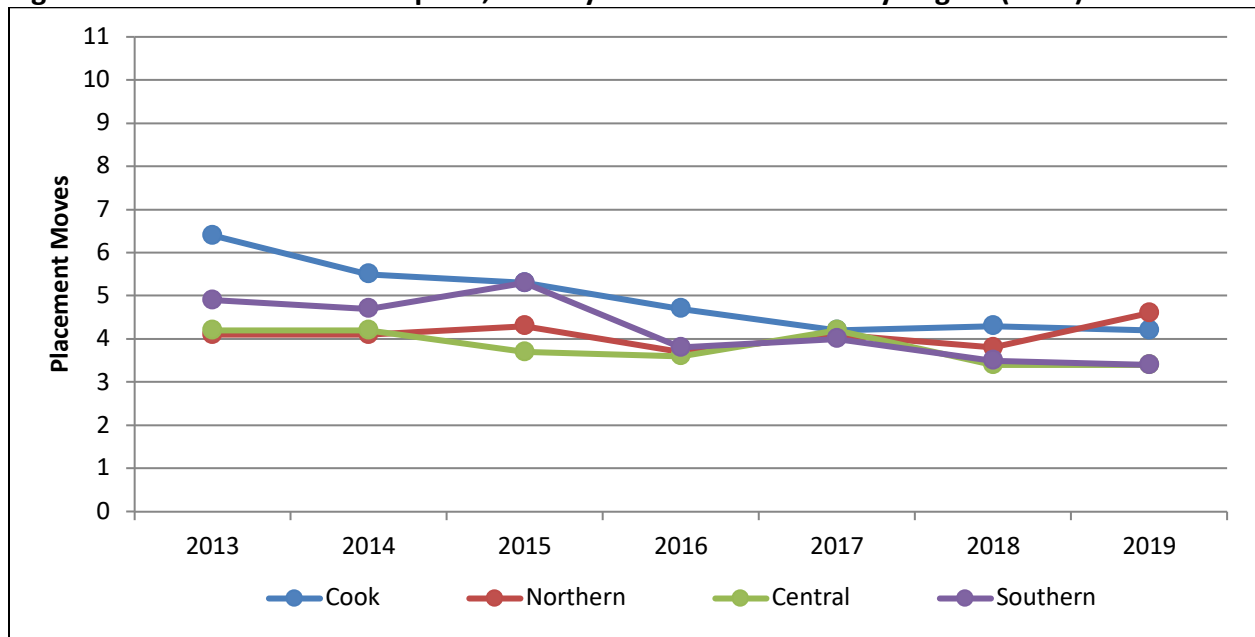
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**Figure 2.18 Placement Moves per 1,000 Days in Substitute Care by Race (CFSR)**



The regional analysis of placement stability indicates that there has been improvement in the Cook region over the past seven years. The rate of placement moves per 1,000 days has steadily decreased from 6.4 in 2013 to 4.2 in 2019, which is comparable to the rates reported in other regions (Northern, 4.6; Central, 3.4; Southern, 3.4). The rate in the Northern region increased from 3.8 moves in 2018 to 4.6 moves in 2019 (a relative 21% change; see Figure 2.19 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.E).

**Figure 2.19 Placement Moves per 1,000 Days in Substitute Care by Region (CFSR)**

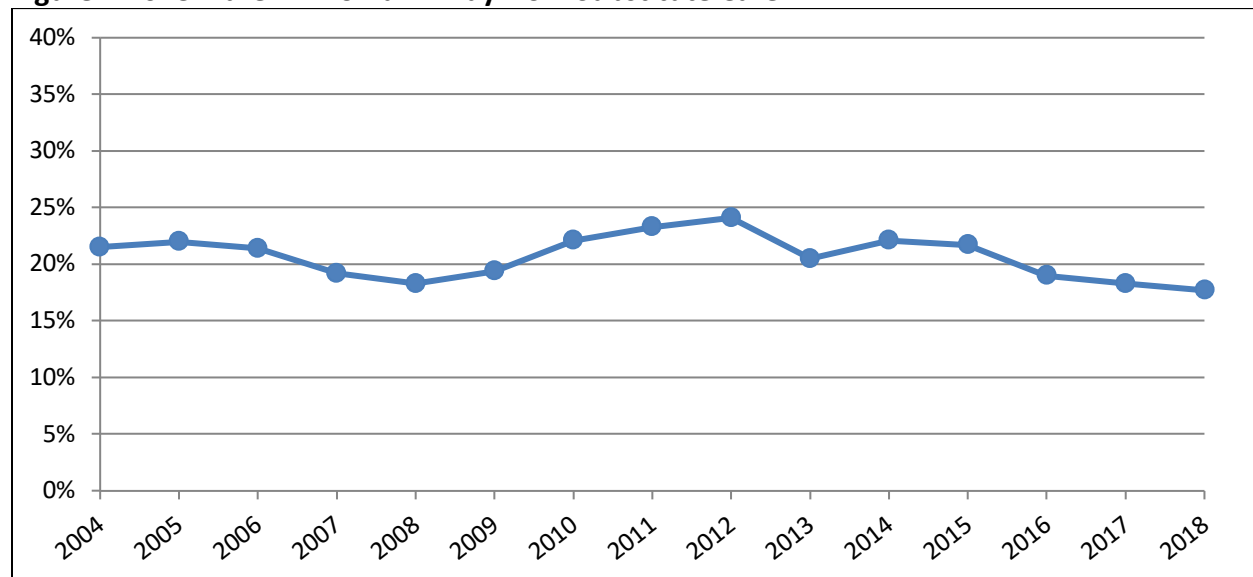


### Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care

The nature of runaways from substitute care is different from typical runaways.<sup>21</sup> Most are running away to live with others, usually family or friends.<sup>22</sup> Running away puts children at risk for victimization, sexual exploitation, and substance abuse. It also limits their access to school, treatments, or services, such as counseling, medication, and substance abuse treatment. Children who run away are more likely to do so early in their placement, often in their first few months in care. Placement instability increases the likelihood of children running away from care. For example, children who have two placements are 70% more likely to run away than those who are in their first placement.<sup>23</sup>

This report examines the percentage of youth who run away within one year of entry into substitute care. Since running away occurs most frequently among older children, this indicator includes youth who are 12–17 years old when they enter care. In the past 15 years, the percentage of children who run away reached its highest point in 2012 (24.1%) and has decreased to its lowest point in 2018 (17.7%; see Figure 2.20).

**Figure 2.20 Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care**



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<sup>21</sup> Gambon, T. B. & O'Brien, J. R. G. (2020). Runaway Youth: Caring for the Nation's Largest Segment of Missing Children. *Pediatrics*, 145, 1-14. Pergamit, M. R., Ernst, M., Benoit-Bryan J., & Kessel, J. (2010). *Why they run: An in-depth look at America's runaway youth*. Chicago, IL: the National Runaway Switchboard.

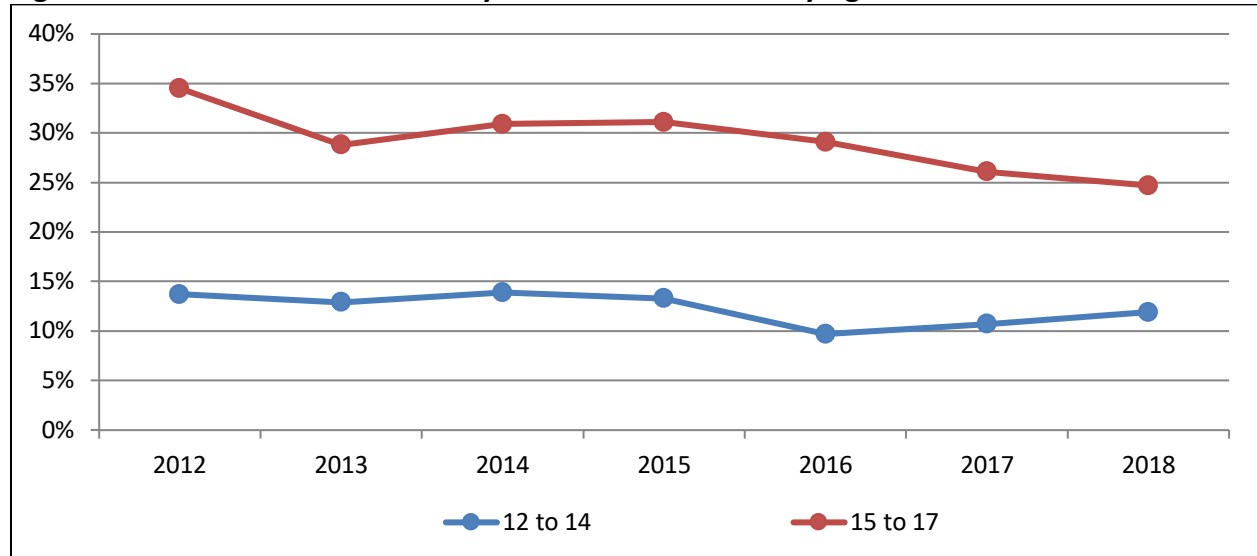
<sup>22</sup> Crosland, K., Joseph, R., Slattery, L., Hodges, S., & Dunlap, G. (2018). Why youth run: Assessing run function to stabilize foster care placement. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 85, 35-42. Crosland, K., & Dunlap, G. (2015). Running away from foster care: What do we know and what do we do? *Journal of Child & Family Studies*, 24, 1697-1706. Pergamit, M. R., & Ernst, M. (2011). *Running Away from Foster Care: Youths' Knowledge and Access of Services*. Chicago, IL: National Runaway Switchboard. Nesmith A. (2006). Predictors of running away from family foster care. *Child Welfare*, 85, 585-609.

<sup>23</sup> Courtney, M. E. & Zinn, A. (2009). Predictors of running away from out-of-home care. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 31, 1298-1306.

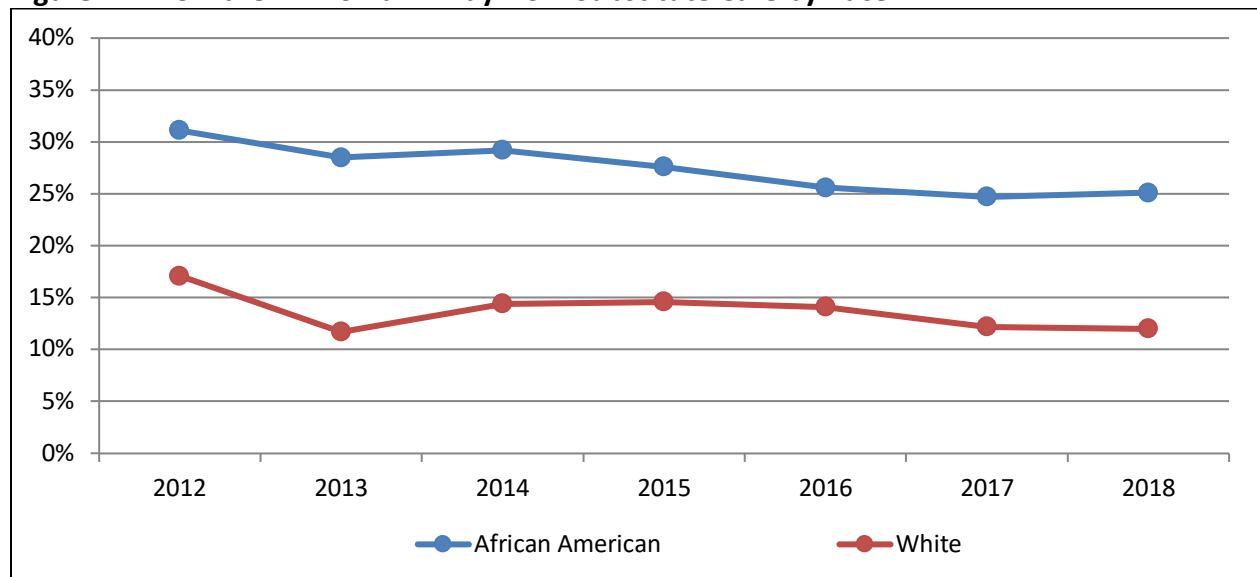
## CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

The percentage of youth who run away from substitute care differs by age and race, with a higher percentage of older youth (see Figure 2.21 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.F) and African American youth (see Figure 2.22 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.F) running away within their first year in care.

**Figure 2.21 Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Age**

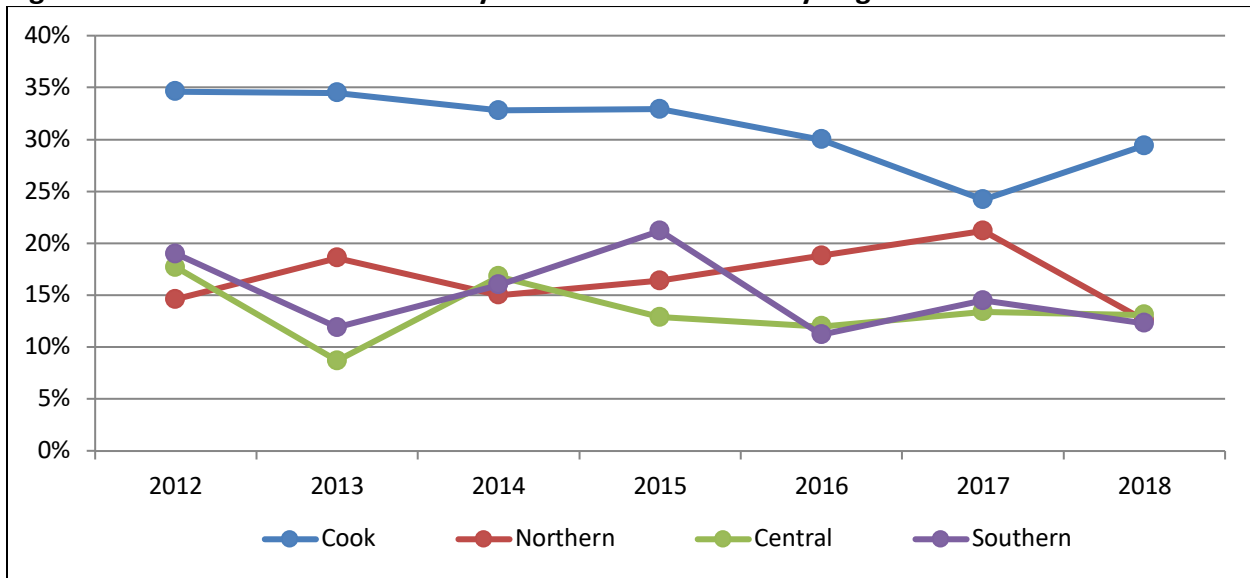


**Figure 2.22 Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Race**



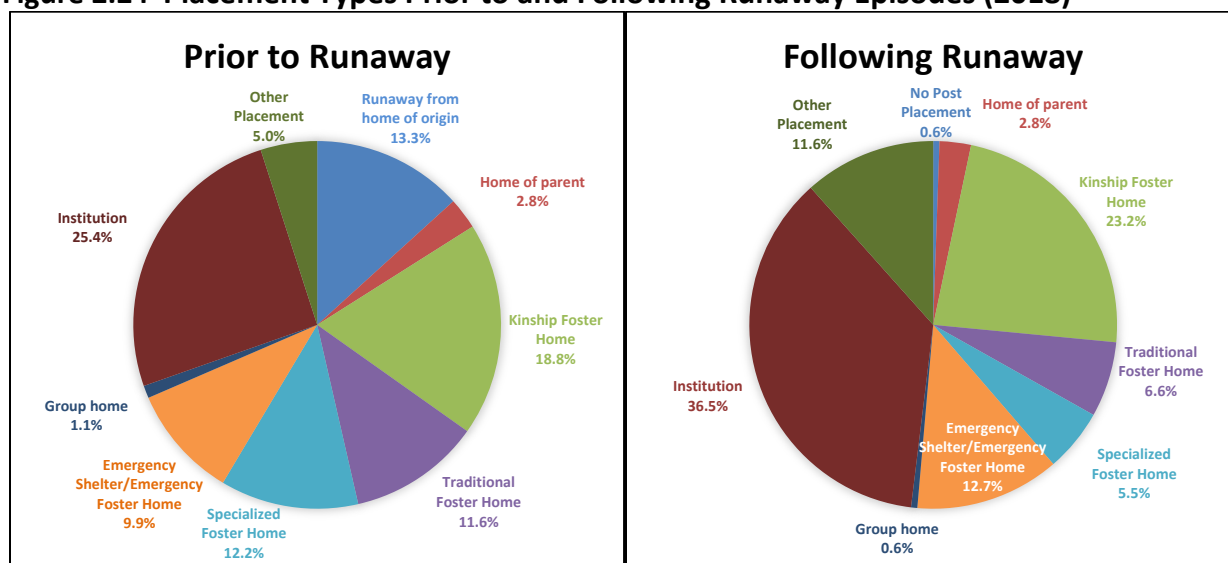
Overall, youth in the Cook region were more likely to run away from their placements than those in other regions. Among youth entering substitute care in the Cook region in 2018, 29.4% ran away during their first year, compared to 12.6% in the Northern region, 13.1% in the Central region, and 12.3% in the Southern region (see Figure 2.23 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.F).



**Figure 2.23 Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Region**

To understand more about the youth who ran away from their placements, we examined the placement types prior to and after their first runaway episode in 2018. In addition to the placement types used in previous analyses (home of parent, kinship foster home, traditional foster home, specialized foster home, emergency shelter/emergency foster home, group home, and institution), another placement type was created (other placement) that included medical hospitalization, psychiatric hospitalization, independent living, unauthorized placement, and unauthorized home of parent. For the analysis that examined the placements that youth ran away from, an additional category was added called “runaway from home of origin” which referred to youth who were placed into care because they ran away from their home of origin. Figure 2.24 shows that 25.4% of the youth who ran away in 2018 were living in an institution prior to running away, 18.8% were living in a kinship foster home, 13.3% ran away from their home of origin, 12.2% were in a specialized foster home, 11.6% were in a traditional foster home, and 9.9% were in an emergency shelter or emergency foster home. After running away, 36.5% of the youth were placed in an institution, 23.2% in a kinship foster home, 12.7% in an emergency shelter/foster home, and 11.6% in an “other” placement (see Figure 2.24). A small number of youth (0.6%) had no placement following the runaway episode, which indicates that their cases were closed immediately after the runaway event.

Figure 2.24 Placement Types Prior to and Following Runaway Episodes (2018)

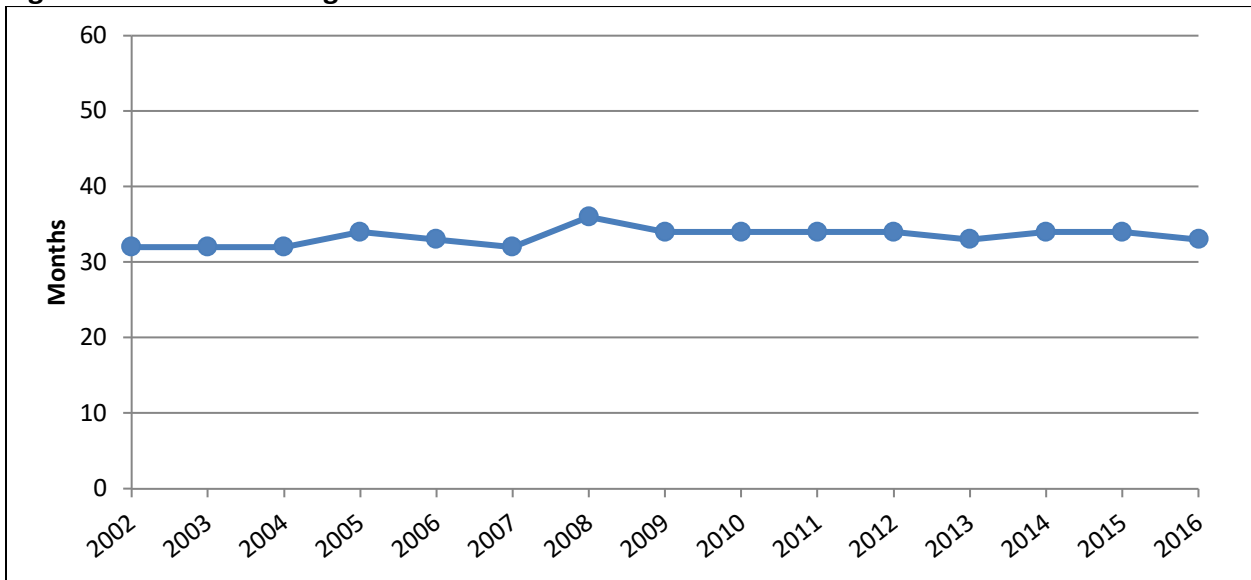


### Length of Time in Substitute Care

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

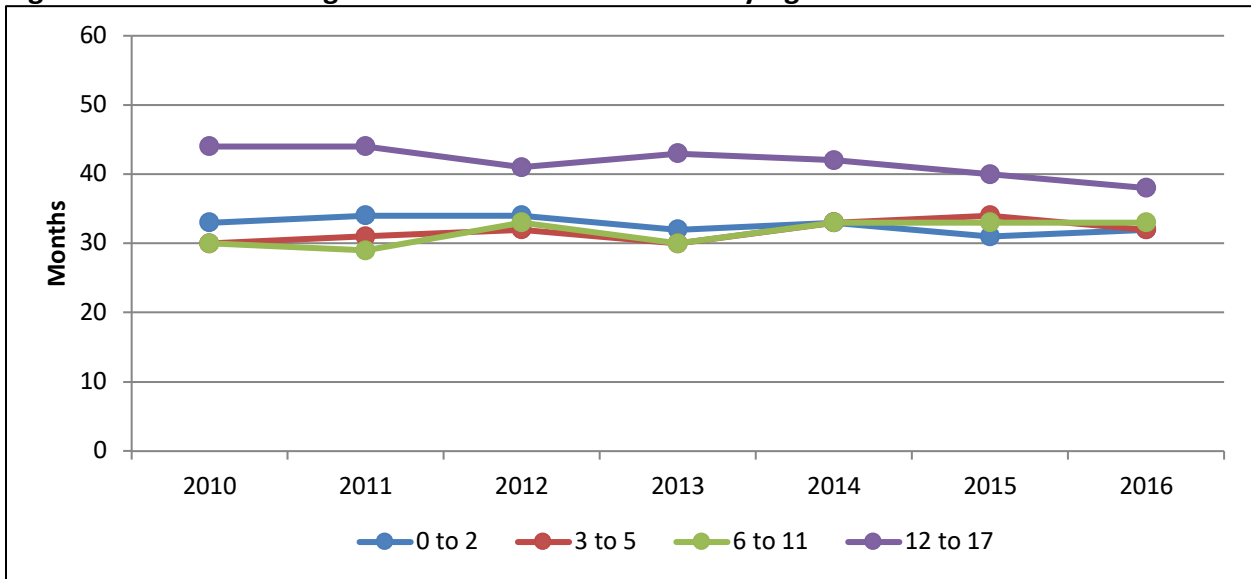
In this report, length of time in substitute care is measured by calculating the median length of stay for all children who enter substitute care in a given fiscal year. The median length of stay is the number of months it takes for 50% of those children to exit substitute care. Some children might enter substitute care more than once in a given fiscal year. The analysis here only examines the length of their first spell during the year. Because this measure only includes children that entered care within a given fiscal year and excludes children that entered care in previous year(s) and remained in care, it over-represents children that are in care for a short period of time. The most recent year for which median length of stay in substitute care can be calculated is 2016, since there needs to be enough time for 50% of the children that enter in a given year to exit care. The median length of stay has been between 33 and 34 months for the past several years, and there has been little change in this indicator over the past 15 years (see Figure 2.25 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.G).

**Figure 2.25 Median Length of Time in Substitute Care**



Older children have a longer median length of stay than younger children. The median length of stay for children 12 to 17 years old who entered care in 2016 was 38 months, compared to 32 months for children 0 to 2 and 3 to 5 years, and 33 months for those 6 to 11 years old (see Figure 2.26 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.G).

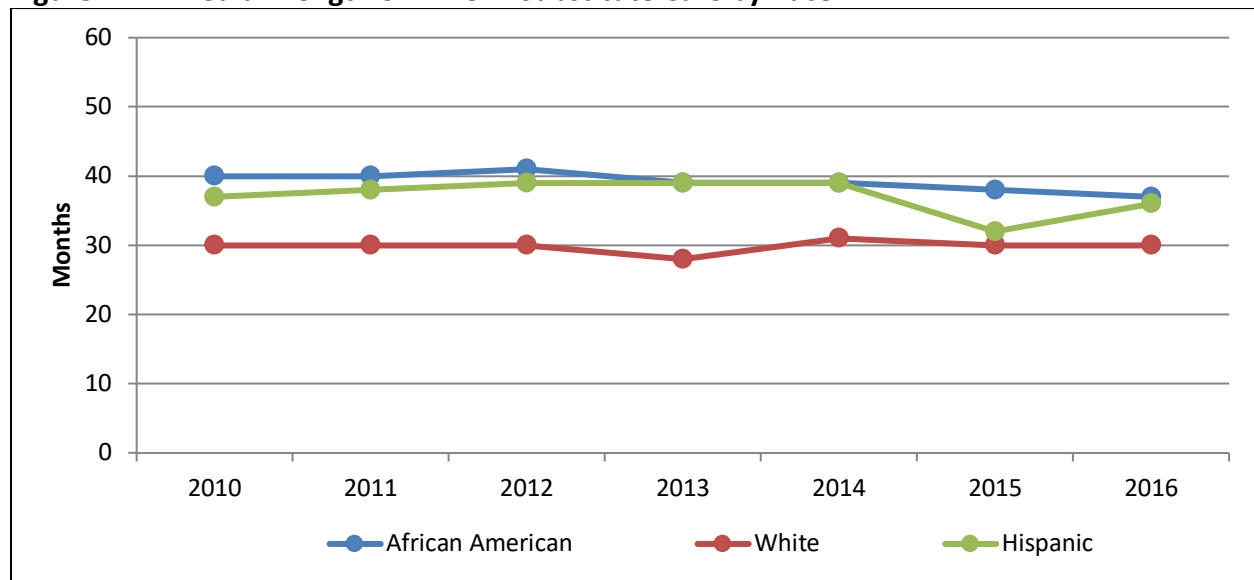
**Figure 2.26 Median Length of Time in Substitute Care by Age**



The median length of stay varies by race and was lowest for White children (30 months in 2016) compared to African American (37 months in 2016) and Hispanic children (36 months in 2016; see Figure 2.27 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.G).

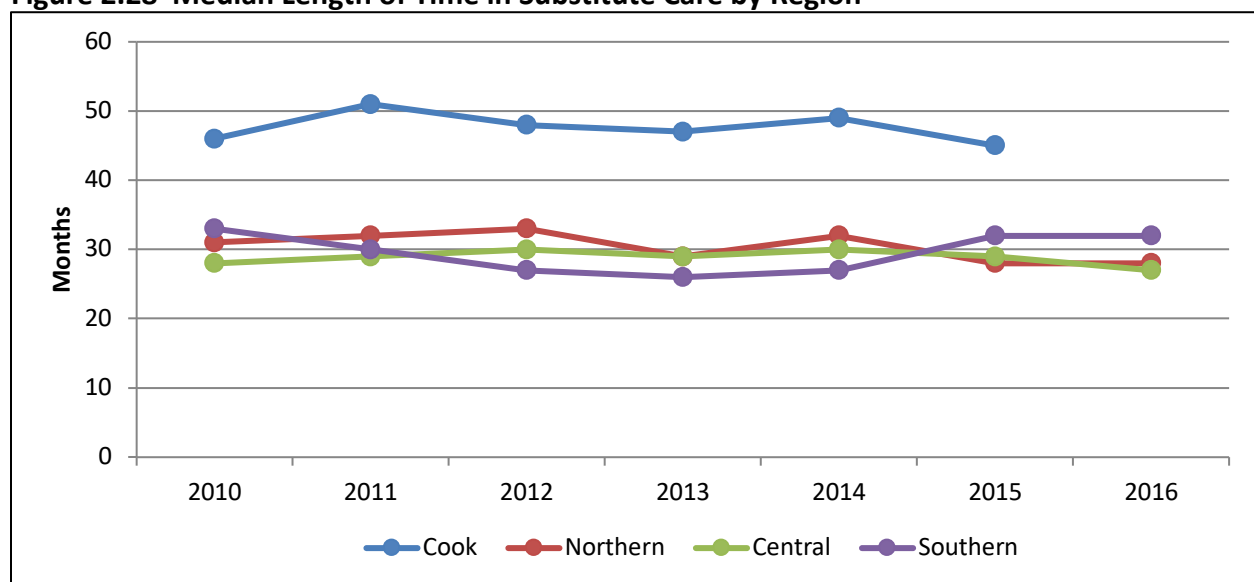
CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

**Figure 2.27 Median Length of Time in Substitute Care by Race**



There are notable regional differences in the median length of stay (see Figure 2.28 and Appendix B, Indicator 2.G). Children in the Cook region spent substantially longer time in substitute care than children who resided in other regions: 45 months was the median length of stay in the Cook region for the 2015 entry cohort, compared to 28 months for the Northern region, 29 months for the Central region, and 32 months for the Southern region.

**Figure 2.28 Median Length of Time in Substitute Care by Region**



### Youth Receiving Transitional and Independent Living Program Services

#### BOX 2.3

All youth, either living with their family or placed in substitute care, require support to achieve self-sufficiency as they approach adulthood. For youth living in substitute care, in addition to their foster parents and caseworkers,<sup>24</sup> transitional and independent living services can be important components of their successful transition to adulthood. In Illinois, transitional and independent living services include casework and other supportive services that prepare eligible youth for emancipation or living independently.<sup>25</sup> Youth can receive various services from these programs, tailored to their specific needs, including secondary education, employment, self-sufficiency/life skills training, financial assistance, Medicaid, child support, special education services, and more.<sup>26</sup>

Youth who reach the age of 15 while in care (or enter substitute care after that age) and have a permanency goal of independence should receive an assessment of their life skills and aptitudes to ascertain their competence to live on their own.<sup>27</sup> As youth approach the age when they must exit substitute care, they may be able to enroll in programs that help them transition to living on their own. The Transitional Living Program is available for youth age 17½ to 20½ years. Another program that assists youth age 19 years and older is the Independent Living or Community Integrated Living.<sup>28</sup>

Figure 2.29 shows the total number of youth who received transitional or independent living program services between 2005 and 2019. The number of youth receiving these services has declined from 1,117 in 2005 to 577 in 2019.

2

<sup>24</sup> Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (November, 2016). Procedures 315.130 Worker Contacts and Interventions. Springfield, IL: Author. Retrieved from [https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/Procedures\\_315.pdf](https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/Procedures_315.pdf)

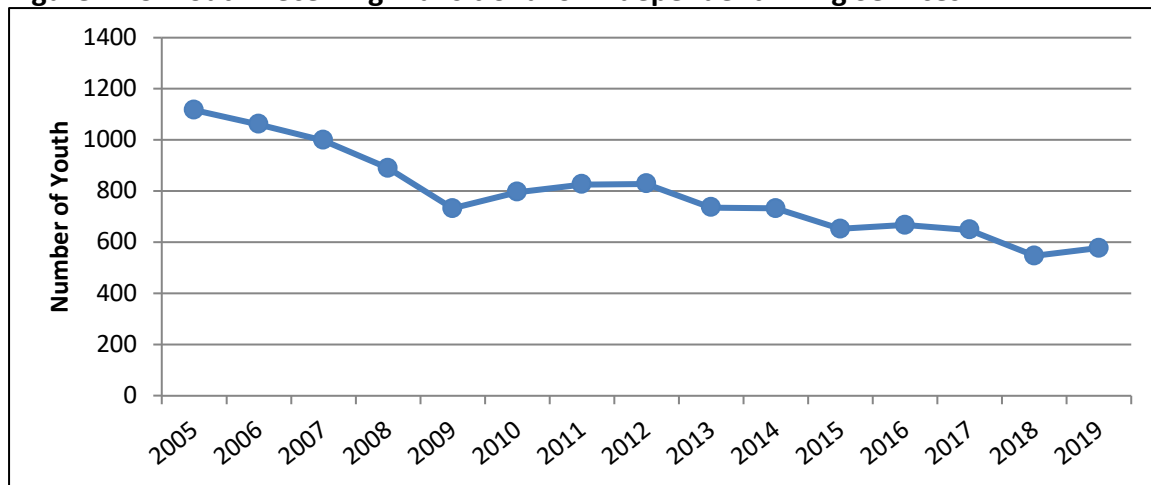
<sup>25</sup> Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (July, 2014). *Procedures 301.60 Placement Selection Criteria*. Springfield, IL: Author. Retrieved from [https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/Procedures\\_301.pdf](https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/Procedures_301.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (July, 2014). Procedures 359 Authorized Child Care Payments. Springfield, IL: Author. Retrieved from [https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures\\_359.pdf](https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures_359.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (May, 2002). *Rules: Section 315.235 Independence*. Springfield, IL: Author. Retrieved from <http://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/089/089003150C02350R.html>

<sup>28</sup> Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (July, 2014). *Procedures 301.60 Placement Selection Criteria*. Springfield, IL: Author. Retrieved from [https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/Procedures\\_301.pdf](https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/Procedures_301.pdf)

**Figure 2.29 Youth Receiving Transitional or Independent Living Services**



To understand the decline, the number of youth receiving these services was examined by age, race, and region. Around 99% of youth receiving services were between ages 17 and 20. Analysis by race (see Figure 2.30) shows that the percentage of African American youth who received transitional or independent living services decreased, while the percentage of White youth who received services increased.

**Figure 2.30 Youth Receiving Transitional or Independent Living Services by Race**

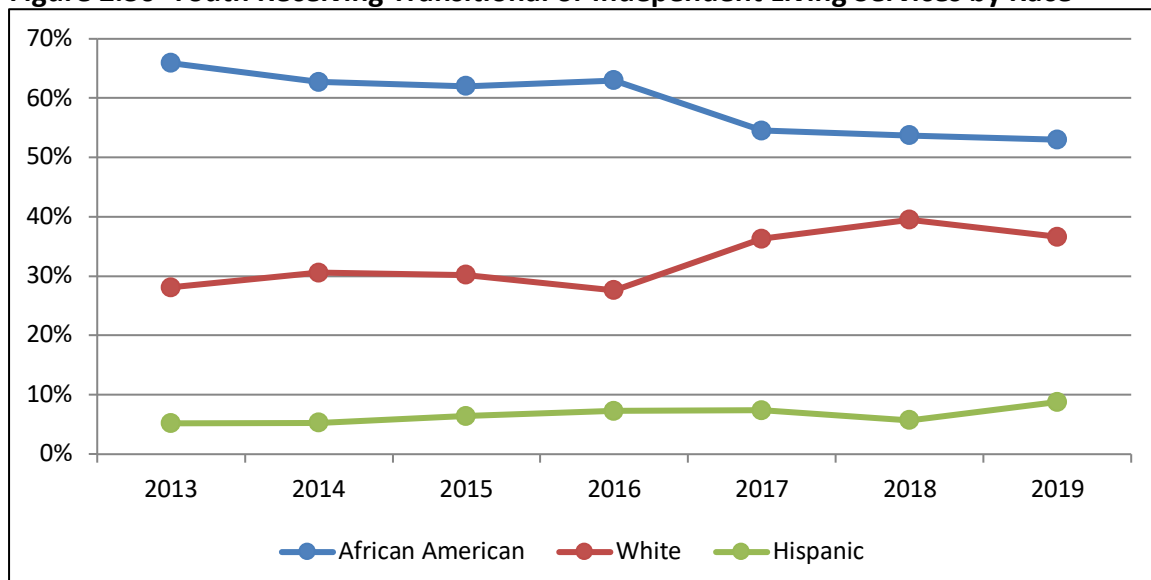
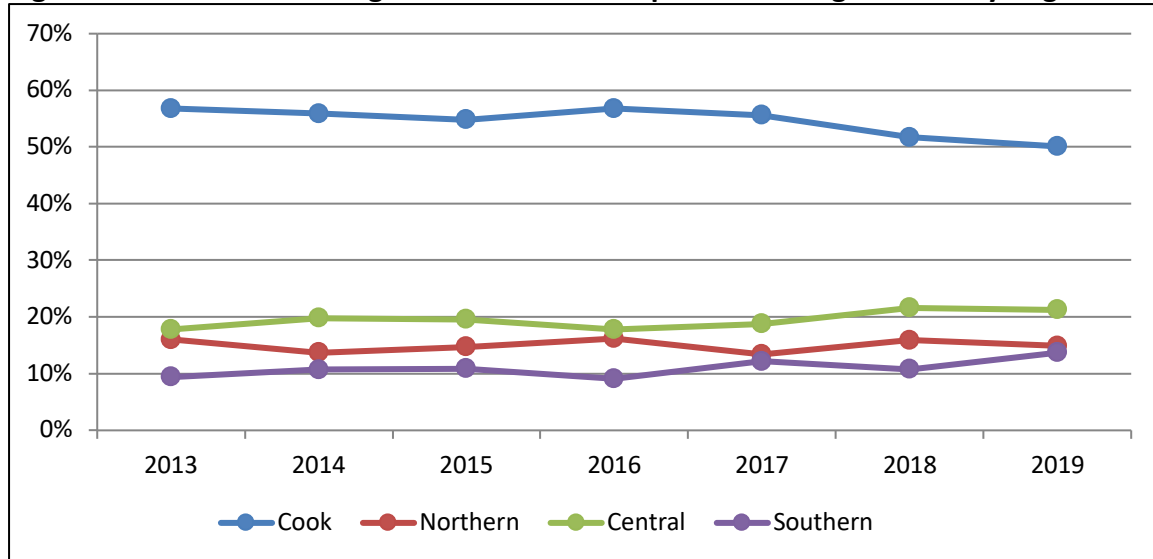


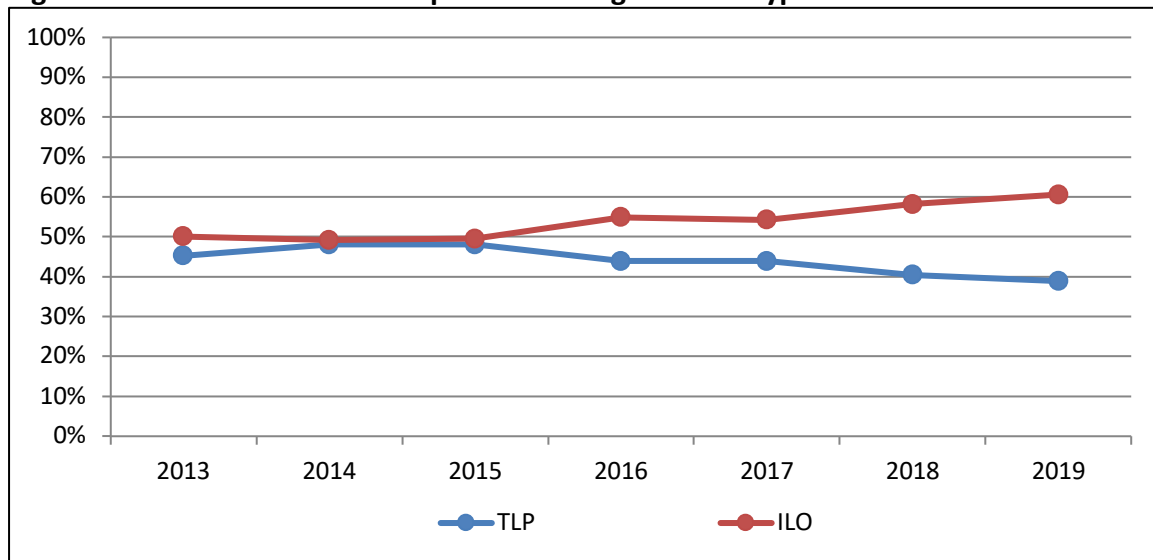
Figure 2.31 shows that the majority of the youth who received transitional or independent living services were in the Cook region (between 50.1% and 56.8% in the past seven years). However, the percentages of youth in the Cook region who received services has been decreasing over the past few years.

**Figure 2.31 Youth Receiving Transitional or Independent Living Services by Region**



Youth can receive more than one transitional or independent living service before exiting care. All the related services were categorized into four types: TLP (transitional living services); ILO (independent living services); Teen Pregnant Parenting; and Other (placement for youth over 21 years old or Medicaid for youth over 21 years old). Few youth received Teen Pregnant Parenting (less than 2%) and Other services (less than 3%). The percentage of youth that received at least one transitional living (TLP) service decreased from 45.3% in 2013 to 38.9% in 2019, while the percentage of youth who received at least one ILO service increased from 50.1% in 2013 to 60.6% in 2019 (see Figure 2.32).

**Figure 2.32 Transitional or Independent Living Services Types**



## **Discussion and Conclusions: Family Continuity, Placement Stability, and Length of Time in Care**

Once the state decides to take legal custody of children to protect them from harm, the child welfare system has a responsibility to provide the children in its care with safe and stable substitute living arrangements and ensure they maintain connections with their family members and siblings. After many years of relative stability, the number of children entering substitute care during the year has increased significantly in the past two fiscal years; the number increased from 4,778 entering care in FY2017 to 6,479 entering care in FY2019. In the past, when the number of children entering care increased rapidly, it led to an increased number of children being placed in emergency shelters, emergency foster homes, group homes, and institutions, especially in their initial placements. Examination of the percentage of children initially placed in these placement types during FY2018 and FY2019 does not show an increase in their use and in fact shows the opposite. The percentage of children and youth initially placed in emergency shelters and emergency foster homes as their first placement has decreased over the past seven years and was at its lowest point (0.8%) in FY2019. Initial placements in group homes and institutions have also decreased to their lowest point in the past seven years (2.9% in FY2019). It is impressive that the Department has been able to decrease the percentage of children placed in these more restrictive placement types even as the number of children entering care has increased.

Improvements are also seen in other indicators. For example, the percentage of youth ages 12 to 17 years who are placed with relatives in kinship foster homes has increased from 26.6% in 2013 to 41.8% in 2019. Placement stability has also improved among all children in care, and with particular improvement noted among the older children age 12 to 17 years. These improvements are encouraging and the Department may wish to expand their efforts to continue to improve in these areas.

Despite all of the encouraging news, there are some lingering areas of concern and new concerns have appeared. An area of concern that we have highlighted before is the percentage of youth who run away from their placements. Although the percentage of youth who run away from substitute care has fallen in recent years, around a quarter of African American youth in substitute care ran away from their placements in 2016–2019. Compared to other regions, youth in the Cook region are still more likely to runaway within the first year in care. The majority of the youth who ran away were placed in institutions before and after their runaway events. The Department should continue their efforts to reduce the use of congregate care settings for youth of any age, as this may reduce the number of youth who run away from care.

Although very few children are placed in out-of-state placements each year, our analyses show that the number of children placed in out-of-state group homes and institutions has increased rapidly in recent years, and approximately 100 children were placed outside Illinois in 2018 and 2019. In addition to more children being placed out-of-state, their length of stay outside Illinois has been increasing. The Department has plans in place to reduce the use of out-of-state



placements, and we will continue to monitor the number of children placed outside Illinois in future *B.H.* monitoring reports.





### Chapter 3

# Legal Permanence: Reunification, Adoption, and Guardianship

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

**Reunification** with parents is the preferred method for achieving permanence for children in substitute care, and it is the most common way that children exit care, accounting for 49% of exits nationwide.<sup>1</sup> Reunification is possible if parents are able to rectify the issues that endangered their children, often with the help of child welfare and other services. In some cases, parents are not able to provide a safe, nurturing home for their children, even with the aid of services. In these instances, child welfare professionals must find alternative placements for children as quickly as possible. A second permanency option is **adoption**, in which kin or non-kin adoptive parents legally commit to care for children. Adoptive parents have identical rights and responsibilities as biological parents; they may also receive financial support from the state. In 2018, adoptions made up 25% of foster care exits nationally,<sup>2</sup> and many children wait each year for adoption. **Guardianship** is a third permanency option in which caregivers, almost always kin, assume legal custody and permanent care of children and receive financial assistance from the state. This form of permanence allows caregivers to provide a permanent

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2019). *The AFCARS report: Preliminary FY 2018 estimates*. Retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport26.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

home for children while not requiring them to terminate the parental rights of the biological parent, who is typically a close relative of the guardian. Guardianship is less common than reunification and adoption, accounting for 11% of foster care exits nationally in 2018.<sup>3</sup>

### Measuring Legal Permanence

There are several different ways to measure the performance of the child welfare system in achieving permanence for children in substitute care. Good indicators are tied to the system's critical performance goals, which in this case involve moving children from temporary placements in substitute care to permanent homes and doing so in a timely manner. Thus, permanency indicators should measure both the **likelihood** of achieving permanence as well as the **timeliness** in which it is achieved. In addition, the **stability** of the permanent placements should be monitored to ensure that the children who exit substitute care do not re-enter care.

One consideration when selecting indicators for measuring permanency outcomes is whether to combine the different types of permanency (reunification, adoption, and guardianship) into a single measure, or to examine the likelihood and timeliness of each type separately. The measures used in the third round of the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR) combine reunification, adoption, guardianship, and living with relatives into an overall permanency rate. The CFSR permanency indicators examine the overall permanency rate in three different groups of children: 1) children who enter substitute care during a 12-month period;<sup>4</sup> 2) children who have been in care between 12 and 23 months;<sup>5</sup> and 3) children who have been in care 24 months or more.<sup>6</sup> In addition, the Round 3 CFSR indicators include one measure of re-entry into substitute care for the children who achieve permanence within 12 months.<sup>7</sup> The *B.H.* monitoring report includes the four CFSR permanency indicators, plus two additional indicators of re-entry that are based on CFSR measures (see Appendix A for technical definitions of these indicators).<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Children's Bureau (n.d.). *CFSR Round 3 Statewide Data Indicator Series: Permanency in 12 Months for Children Entering Foster Care*. Retrieved <https://capacity.childwelfare.gov/states/focus-areas/cqi/cfsr-data-syntax-toolkit/>

<sup>5</sup> Children's Bureau (n.d.). *CFSR Round 3 Statewide Data Indicator Series: Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Care 12 to 23 Months*. Retrieved from <https://capacity.childwelfare.gov/states/focus-areas/cqi/cfsr-data-syntax-toolkit/>

<sup>6</sup> Children's Bureau (n.d.). *CFSR Round 3 Statewide Data Indicator Series: Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Care 24 Months or More*. Retrieved from <https://capacity.childwelfare.gov/states/focus-areas/cqi/cfsr-data-syntax-toolkit/>

<sup>7</sup> Children's Bureau (n.d.). *CFSR Round 3 Statewide Data Indicator Series: Re-Entry to Foster Care*. Retrieved from <https://capacity.childwelfare.gov/states/focus-areas/cqi/cfsr-data-syntax-toolkit/>

<sup>8</sup> Please note that although we have adapted the CFSR measures for use in this report, we do not use the same data extraction method for computing the results, nor do we apply any risk adjustment strategies used by the Children's Bureau to calculate state performance. Therefore, the results presented in this report may not be comparable to those produced in the federal child welfare outcomes reports.

In an effort to provide a more nuanced understanding of the dynamics associated with children’s exits to permanence, this report also includes additional indicators that look at the likelihood and timeliness of each type of permanence (reunification, adoption, and guardianship) separately. Policy and practice changes may affect one type of exit positively, while negatively impacting another; examining only the overall permanency rate would mask such effects. This chapter therefore includes measures of the percentages of children in each yearly entry cohort that exit substitute care to reunification, adoption, and guardianship within 24 and 36 months.<sup>9</sup> For each type of permanence, the percentage of children exiting within 36 months is examined by child age, gender, race, and geographic region; notable differences in subgroups are described in the chapter. The stability of each permanence type is measured by the percentage that remain intact (i.e., the children do not re-enter substitute care) within 1 year (reunification only), 2 years, 5 years, and 10 years following the child’s exit from substitute care (see Appendix A for definitions of all indicators included in this report).

Child welfare systems strive to find permanent homes for all children in care, but this goal is not achieved for all children. Many children remain in care for much longer than 36 months, and others exit substitute care without a legally permanent parent or guardian—they run away, they are incarcerated, and they emancipate or “age out” of the child welfare system.

### Changes in Permanence at a Glance

#### Children Achieving Permanence (CFSR)

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that achieved permanence within 12 months increased from 13.0% of children who entered care in 2017 to 14.6% of children who entered care in 2018 (+12% change).

↔ Of all children who had been in care between 12 and 23 months, the percentage that achieved permanence within 12 months remained stable and was 26.1% of children in care at the beginning of 2018.

↔ Of all children who had been in care 24 months or more, the percentage that achieved permanence within 12 months remained stable and was 23.1% of children in care at the beginning of 2018.

↑ Of all children who achieved permanence within 12 months, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of discharge increased from 6.8% of children who exited care in 2016 to 13.9% of children who exited care in 2017 (+104% change).

<sup>9</sup> The report also includes an indicator of the percentage of children who are reunified within 12 months. Because adoptions and guardianships are seldom finalized within 12 months of a child’s entry into care, the 12-month rate is only used for reunifications. Please also note that, because entry cohorts are used to examine permanency rates over time, the most recent entry cohort available to examine permanence within 36 months is the 2016 entry cohort.

## LEGAL PERMANENCE

↑ Of all children who achieved permanence after living in substitute care between 12 and 23 months, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of discharge increased from 1.4% of children who exited care in 2017 to 2.7% of children who exited care in 2018 (+93% change).

↑ Of all children who achieved permanence after living in substitute care 24 months or more, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of discharge increased from 1.1% of children who exited care in 2017 to 1.3% of children who exited care in 2018 (+18% change).

### Children Achieving Reunification

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 12 months increased from 12.5% of children who entered care in 2017 to 14.9% of children who entered care in 2018 (+19% change).

↔ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 24 months remained stable and was 26.7% of children who entered care in 2017.

↔ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 36 months remained stable and was 35.7% of children who entered care in 2016.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at 1 year post-reunification remained stable and was 92.3% of children who were reunified in 2018.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at 2 years post-reunification remained stable and was 91.2% of children who were reunified in 2017.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at 5 years post-reunification remained stable and was 89.2% of children who were reunified in 2014.

↔ Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage living with their family at 10 years post-reunification remained stable and was 85.0% of children who were reunified in 2009.

### Children Achieving Adoption

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 24 months increased from 5.4% of children who entered care in 2016 to 5.7% of children who entered care in 2017 (+6% change).

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 36 months increased from 13.5% of children who entered care in 2015 to 15.0% of children who entered care in 2016 (+11% change).

↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at 2 years post-adoption remained stable and was 98.8% of children who were adopted in 2017.

↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at 5 years post-adoption remained stable and was 96.2% of children who were adopted in 2014.

↔ Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage living with their family at 10 years post-adoption remained stable and was 90.2% of children who were adopted in 2009.

### **Children Achieving Guardianship**

↓ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained guardianship within 24 months decreased from 1.3% of children who entered care in 2016 to 1.2% of children who entered care in 2017 (-8% change).

↑ Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that attained guardianship within 36 months increased from 2.9% of children who entered care in 2015 to 3.1% of children who entered care in 2016 (+7% change).

↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at 2 years post-guardianship remained stable and was 94.4% of children who attained guardianship in 2017.

↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at 5 years post-guardianship remained stable and was 87.9% of children who attained guardianship in 2014.

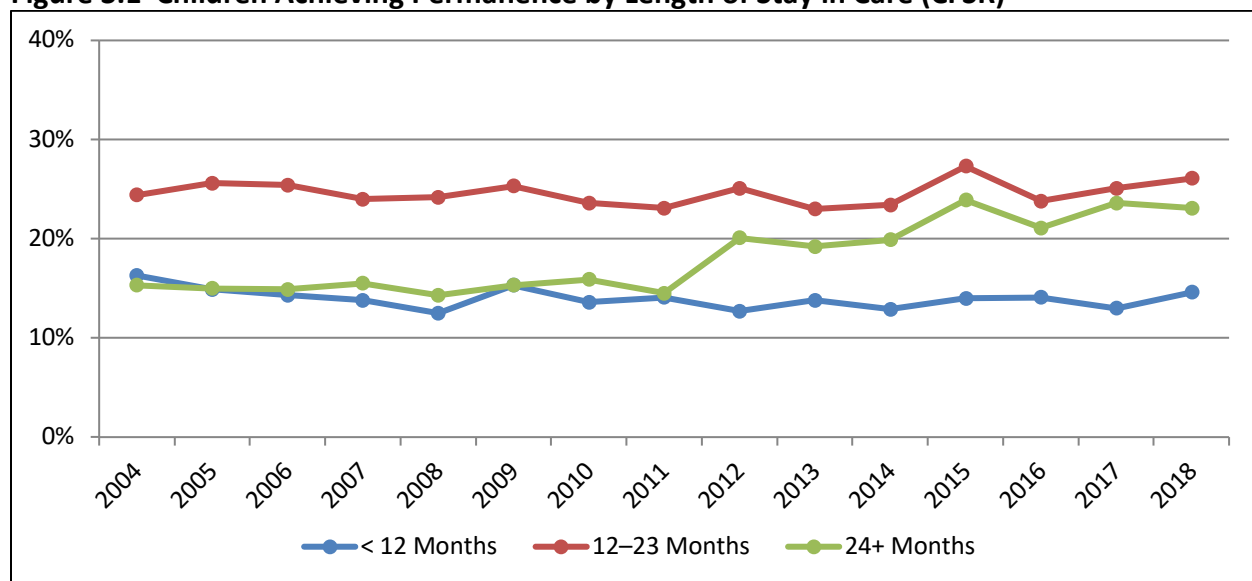
↔ Of all children who attained guardianship during the year, the percentage living with their family at 10 years post-guardianship remained stable and was 83.0% of children who attained guardianship in 2009.

## Children Achieving Permanence (CFSR)

The CFSR permanency indicators measure whether the child welfare agency “reunifies or places children in safe and permanent homes as soon as possible after removal.”<sup>10</sup> Figure 3.1 shows the percentages of children that exit substitute care through reunification, living with relatives, adoption, and guardianship each year over the past 15 years. Permanency rates are shown for three different groups of children: 1) children who enter substitute care during the fiscal year; 2) children who have been in care between 12 and 23 months on the first day of the fiscal year; and 3) children who have been in care 24 months or more on the first day of the fiscal year (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.G, 3.H, and 3.I).

Over the past 8 years, between 13–15% of children who entered substitute care during the year achieved permanence within 12 months of entering care (blue line in Figure 3.1); this percentage increased a relative 12.3% between children who entered care during 2017 compared to 2018. The permanency rate among children who had been in care for 12 to 23 months or more (red line) remained stable and was 26.1% of children in care at the beginning of 2018. Permanency rates for children in substitute care for 24 or more months (green line) have shown an increase over the past seven years, from 14.5% of the children in care in 2011 to 23.1% of those in care in 2018.

**Figure 3.1 Children Achieving Permanence by Length of Stay in Care (CFSR)**



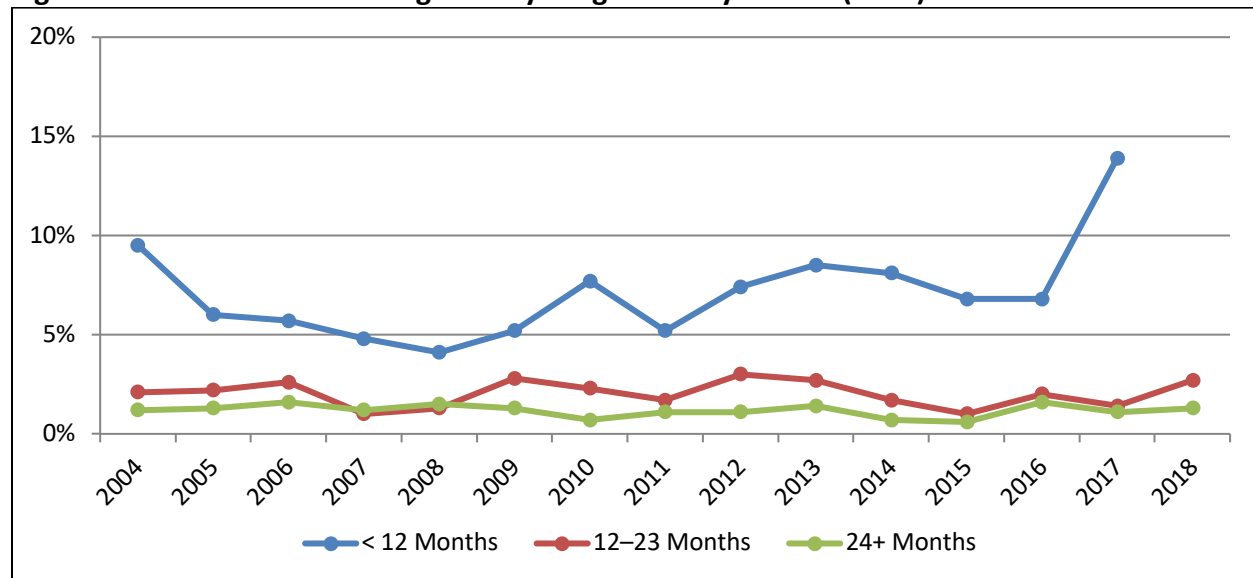
The percentages of children in each of these three groups that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of their exit are shown in Figure 3.2 (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.J, 3.K, and 3.L). Children in care less than 12 months prior to achieving permanence (blue line) have the

<sup>10</sup> Children’s Bureau. (May 13, 2015). *Executive Summary of the Final Notice of Statewide Data Indicators and National Standards for Child and Family Service Reviews*. Accessed from [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/round3\\_cfsr\\_executive\\_summary.pdf](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/round3_cfsr_executive_summary.pdf)



highest rates of re-entry into substitute care compared to other groups of children; about 13.9% of the children who achieved permanence in the past year re-entered substitute care within a year. This rate of re-entry for children in care less than 12 months prior to achieving permanence has increased by twofold, from 6.8% of children who exited care in 2016 to 13.9% of children who exited care in 2017. Children who were in substitute care for 12 to 23 months (red line) and 24 months or more (green line) prior to achieving permanence had much lower rates of re-entry into substitute care compared to children in care less than 12 months prior to achieving permanence; typically 1–3% of those children re-entered care within 12 months of achieving permanence. However, of all children who achieved permanence after living in care between 12 and 23 months, the percentage that re-entered care within 12 months of discharge increased from 1.4% of children who exited care in 2017 to 2.7% of children who exited care in 2018 (up a relative 93%).

**Figure 3.2 Children Re-Entering Care by Length of Stay in Care (CFSR)**

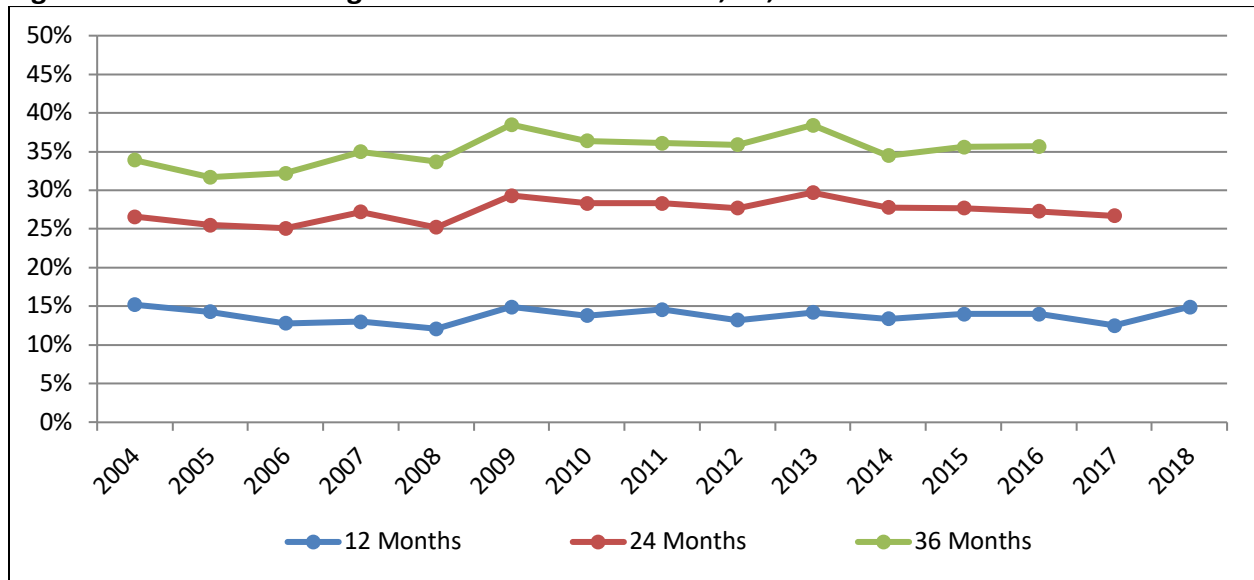


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### Children Achieving Reunification

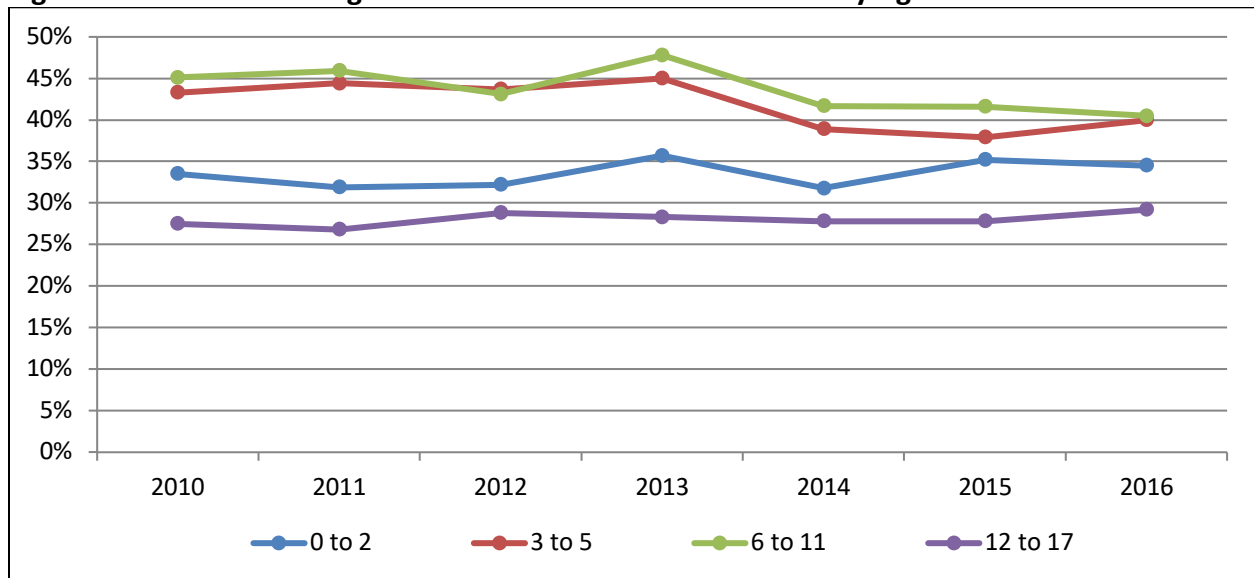
Figure 3.3 examines the percentage of children exiting substitute care to reunification within 12, 24, and 36 months of their entry into care (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.A.1, 3.A.2, and 3.A.3). For the 2018 entry cohort, 14.9% of children exited care to reunification within 12 months. For the 2017 entry cohort, 26.7% of children exited care within 24 months, and for the 2016 entry cohort, 35.7% exited within 36 months. The rate for 12-month reunifications for the 2018 cohort (14.9%) was a relative 19.2% higher than the 2017 cohort (12.5%). The 24-month and the 36-month rates remained relatively similar from their previous years' cohorts.

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



One factor that influences a child’s likelihood of reunification within 36 months is her or his age (see Figure 3.4 and Appendix B, Indicator 3.A.3). Children ages 3 to 11 years old when they entered care were most likely to be reunified—40.0% of children ages 3 to 5 years old and 40.5% of children 6 to 11 who entered care in 2016 were reunified within 36 months. Youth ages 12 to 17 years old were least likely to be reunified; 29.2% of those who entered care in 2016 were reunified within 3 years of entering care.<sup>11</sup>

**Figure 3.4 Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months by Age**



<sup>11</sup> Youth in Illinois can opt to stay in the child welfare system until age 21. Further, because of the Foster Youth Successful Transition to Adulthood Act, children who exit the system can voluntarily return before age 21 to receive services and support.

Race is also associated with a child’s likelihood of achieving reunification within 3 years of entering care; in general, African American children are less likely to be reunified than either White or Hispanic children (see Figure 3.5 and Appendix B, Indicator 3.A.3).

**Figure 3.5 Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months by Race**

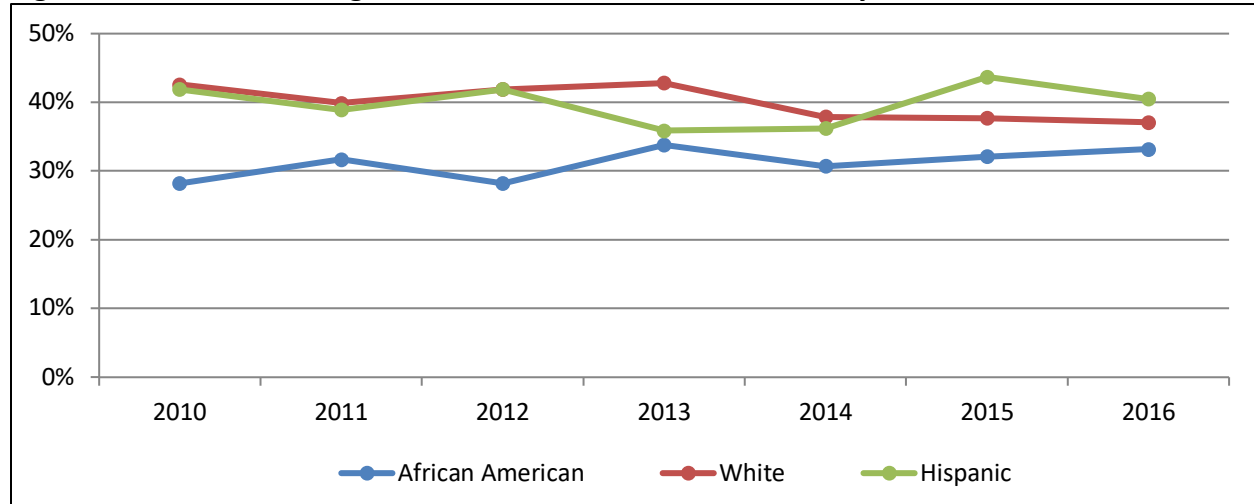
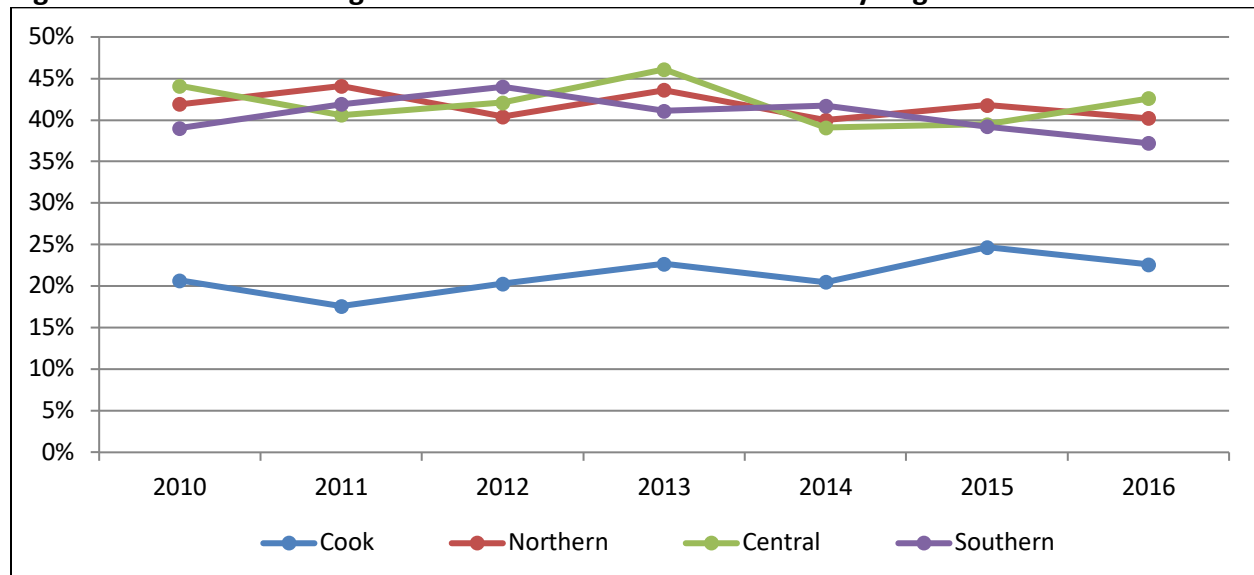


Figure 3.6 shows the 36-month reunification rate by region (see Appendix B, Indicator 3.A.3). Reunification rates in the Cook region are much lower than in any other region; only 22.6% of children who entered care in the Cook region in 2016 were reunified with their families within 36 months, compared to 40.2% of children in the Northern region, 42.6% of children in the Central region, and 37.2% of children in the Southern region. The reunification rate for children entering care in 2016 in the Cook region is a relative 8.5% lower than the 2015 entry cohort. The reunification rate in the Central region made an increase (up a relative 7.9%), while the reunification rate in the Southern region fell a relative 5.1%.

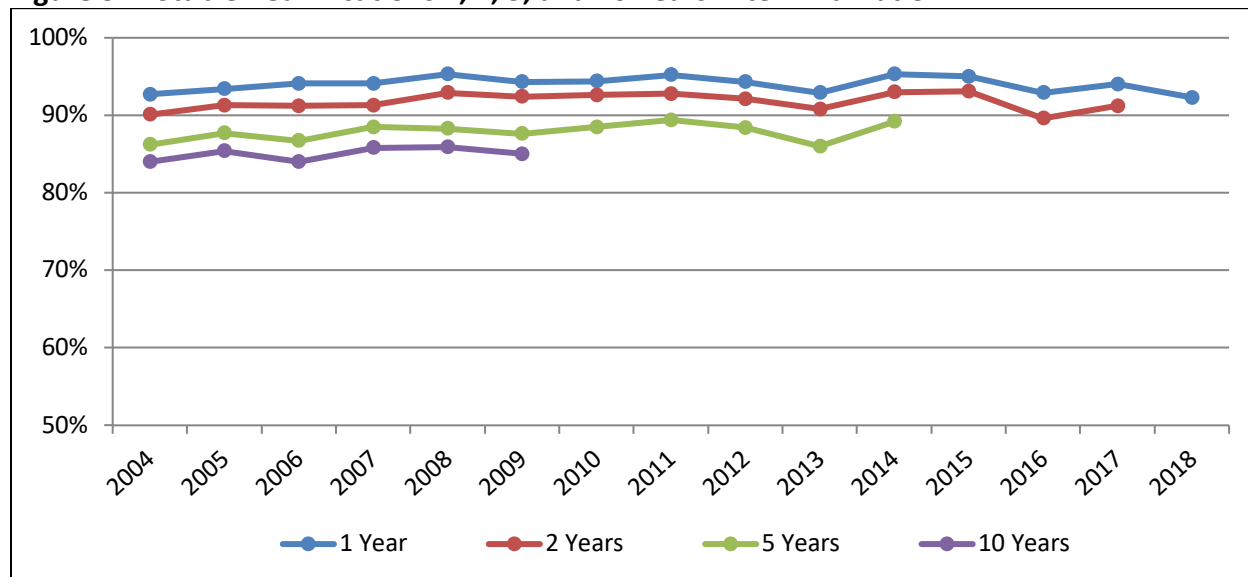
**Figure 3.6 Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months by Region**



### Stability of Reunification

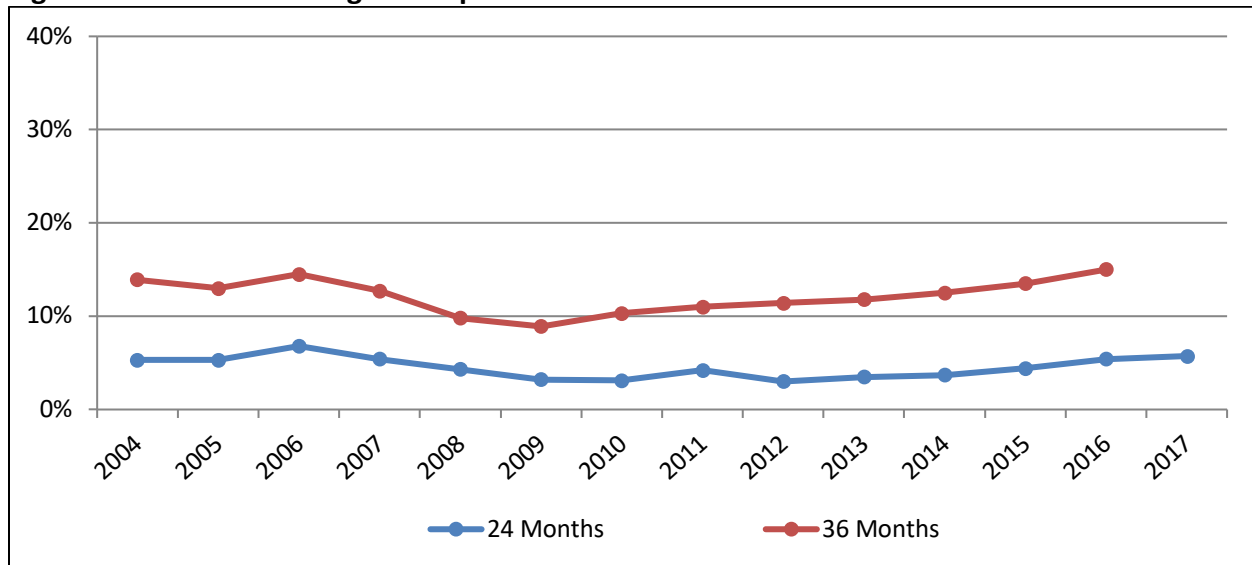
Reunification is only considered permanent if children can remain safely in their homes and are not removed again. Figure 3.7 displays the percentage of children that remain stable in their homes (and do not re-enter care) within 1, 2, 5, and 10 years following reunification with their parents (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.B.1, 3.B.2, 3.B.3, and 3.B.4). As expected, the stability of reunifications decreases over time. For example, of the children who were reunified in 2009, 94.3% remained one year after reunification, while only 85.0% remained at home after 10 years. There has been little fluctuation in the stability of reunifications over the past decade.

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



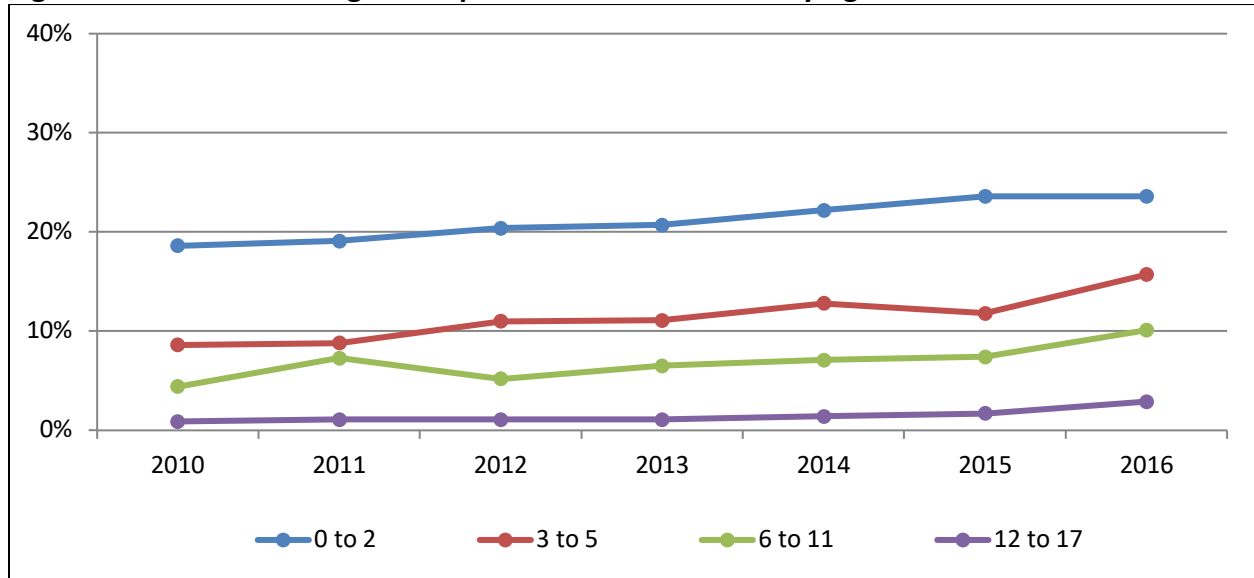
### Children Achieving Adoption

Adoption, in which a child’s biological parents’ rights are terminated and new adults assume this role, is another form of legal permanence available to children in substitute care. Adoption is generally considered a secondary option for permanence and is only available after reasonable efforts to achieve reunification have failed or become impossible. As such, it is unlikely to occur within 12 months of entry into care, and Figure 3.8 presents the percentages of children adopted within 24 and 36 months of entry into care (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.C.1 and 3.C.2). Both the 24-month and 36-month adoption rates have been slowly but steadily increasing over the past several years.

**Figure 3.8 Children Exiting to Adoption Within 24 and 36 Months**

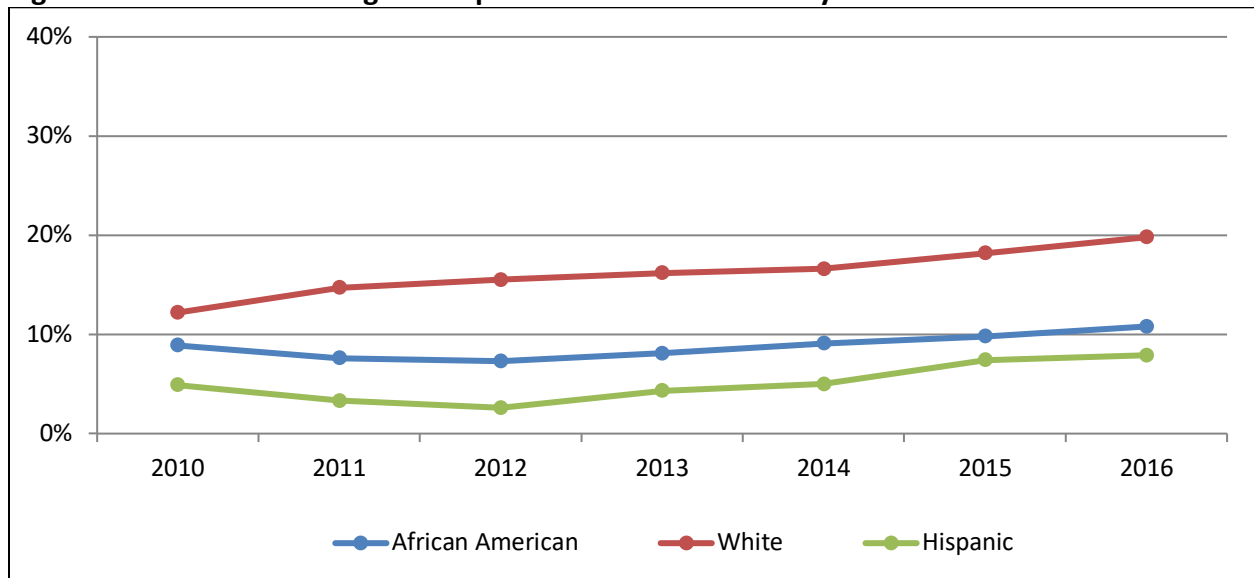
Age plays an important role in understanding the children most likely to be adopted; children from birth to 2 years of age are more likely to exit care to adoption than older children. Figure 3.9 shows the 36-month adoption rates by age group (see Appendix B, Indicator 3.C.2) and highlights the gap between the adoption rate for children 0 to 2 and all other age groups—23.6% of children 0 to 2 entering care in 2016 were adopted within 36 months, compared to 15.7% of children 3 to 5 years old, 10.1% of children 6 to 11 years old, and 2.9% of youth 12 to 17 years old. Youth 12 years and older when they enter care are very unlikely to be adopted within 3 years; typically, less than 2% of youth 12 years and older are adopted each year. However, the adoption rate for older children has increased recently, from 1.7% for the 2015 entry cohort to 2.9% for the 2016 cohort (a relative 70.6% increase). The adoption rate remained stable for the birth to 2 cohort, while the adoption rates for children ages 3 to 11 increased from the previous year: children ages 3 to 5 (up a relative 33.1%) and those ages 6 to 11 (up a relative 36.5%) had higher adoption rates for the 2016 cohort compared to the 2015 cohort.

**Figure 3.9 Children Exiting to Adoption Within 36 Months by Age**



Race is another factor that influences the likelihood of adoption. White children are consistently more likely to exit care to adoption within 36 months than are African American and Hispanic children, as shown in Figure 3.10 (see also Appendix B, Indicator 3.C.2). For White children entering care in 2016, 19.8% exited care to adoption within 36 months, compared to 10.8% of African American children and 7.9% for Hispanic children. Adoption rates among all three groups have been increasing over the past several years.

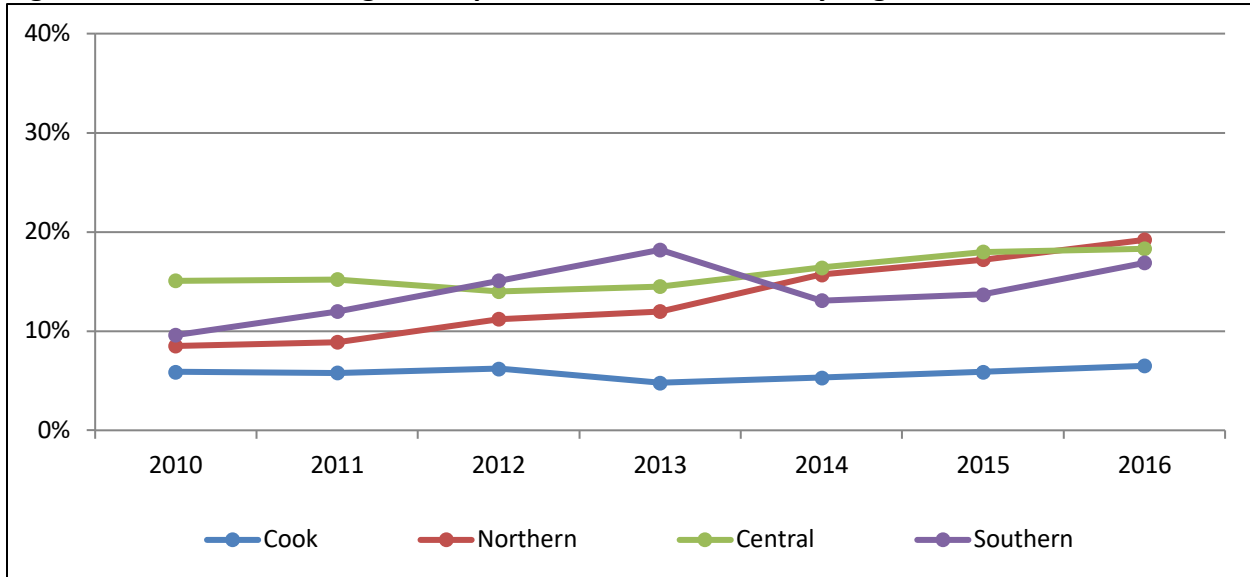
**Figure 3.10 Children Exiting to Adoption Within 36 Months by Race**



Adoption rates by region are shown in Figure 3.11 (see also Appendix B, Indicator 3.C.2). As with reunifications, adoption rates in the Cook region are markedly lower than other regions; only 6.5% of children who entered care in the Cook region in 2016 were adopted within 36

months, compared to 19.2% of children in the Northern region, 18.3% of children in the Central region, and 16.9% of children in the Southern region. However, the adoption rate for children entering care in the Cook region has been increasing for the past several years.

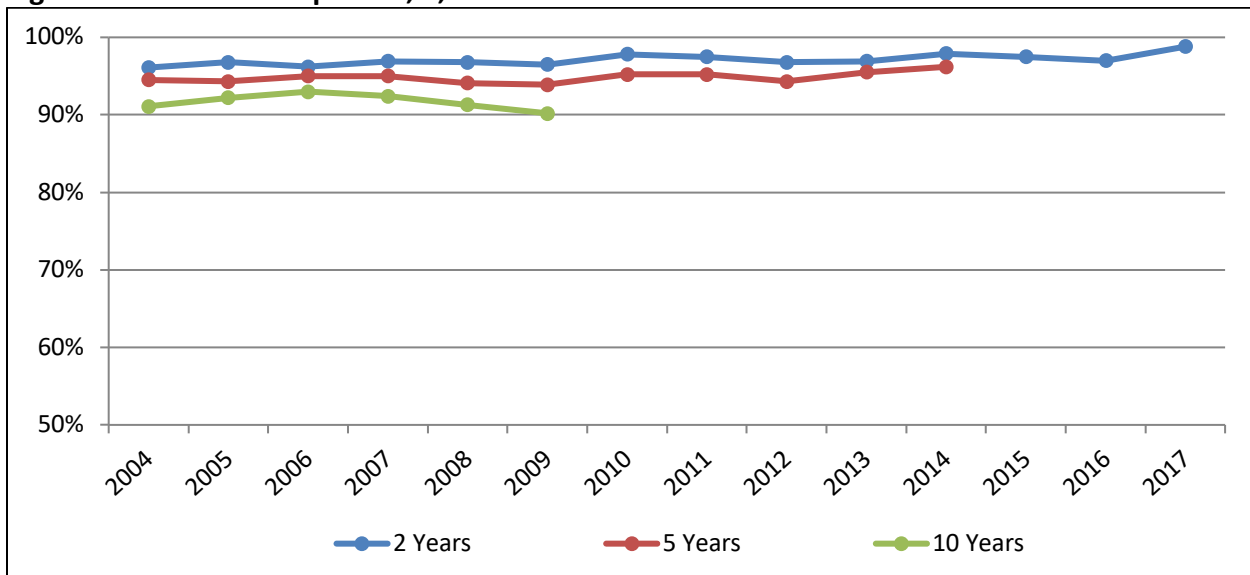
**Figure 3.11 Children Exiting to Adoption Within 36 Months by Region**



### Stability of Adoption

Rates of post-adoption stability after 2, 5, and 10 years are presented in Figure 3.12 (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.D.1, 3.D.2, and 3.D.3). Of children adopted in 2009, 96.5% of them remained in their adoptive homes after 2 years, 93.9% after 5 years, and 90.2% after 10 years. There has been little variability in the stability of adoptions over the past several years.

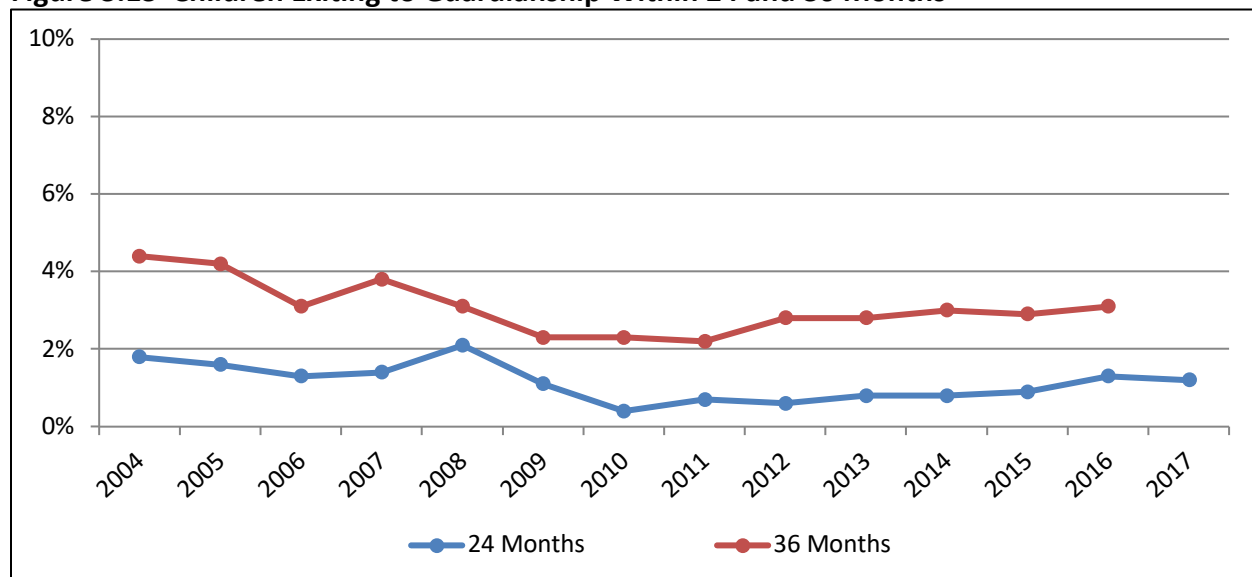
**Figure 3.12 Stable Adoption 2, 5, and 10 Years After Finalization**



## Children Achieving Guardianship

The third type of permanence explored in this report is guardianship, in which an adult or adults other than the child's biological parents assume legal guardianship of the child and receive support from the state to help pay for that child's care. As with adoption, guardianships generally are considered as an option for permanence only after attempts at reunification have been exhausted; rates of guardianship after 24 and 36 months of entering care are shown in Figure 3.13 (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.E.1 and 3.E.2). In the last 15 years, the percentage of children exiting to guardianship within 36 months reached its peak of 4.4% among children in the 2004 entry cohort. The trend over the next several years was one of decline, reaching its lowest point of 2.2% for the 2011 entry cohort. Since then, the rate has increased to 3.1% for the 2016 entry cohort. Exits to guardianships within 24 months of entry are rare, but have increased slightly over the years, from 0.6% of the 2012 entry cohort to 1.2% of the 2017 entry cohort.

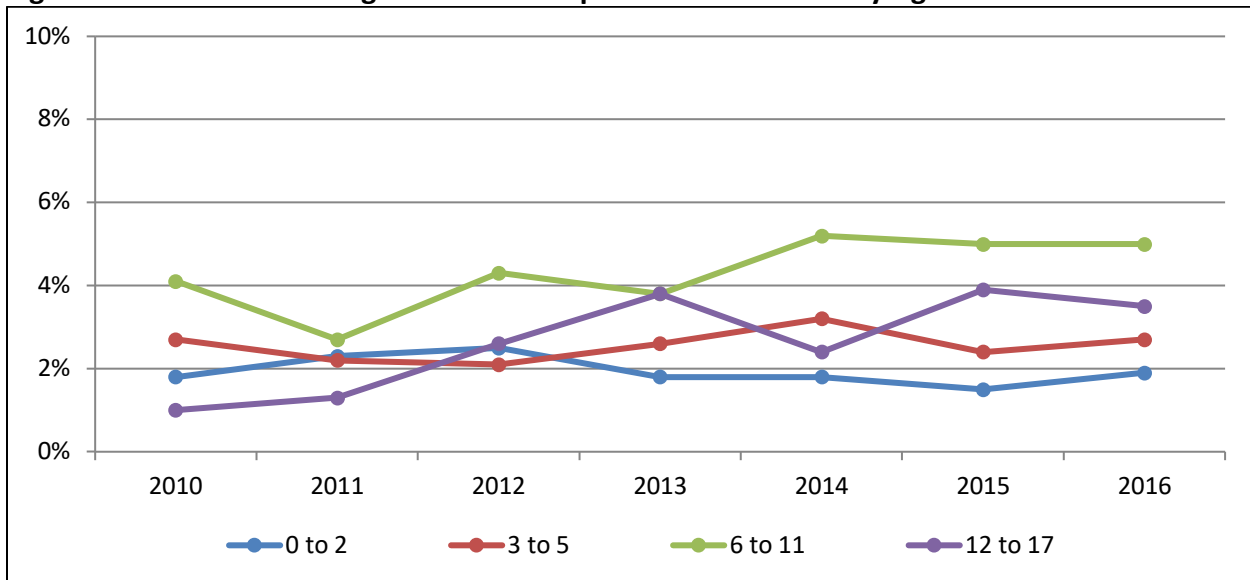
**Figure 3.13 Children Exiting to Guardianship Within 24 and 36 Months**



Unlike adoption, which is most likely to occur among the youngest children in care, guardianship within 36 months is most likely to occur among children who enter care between 6 and 11 years old and least likely to occur among children 0 to 2 years (see Figure 3.14 and Appendix B, Indicator 3.E.2). The small total number of children who exit care to guardianship each year means the percentages tend to vary more from year to year than other types of exits.



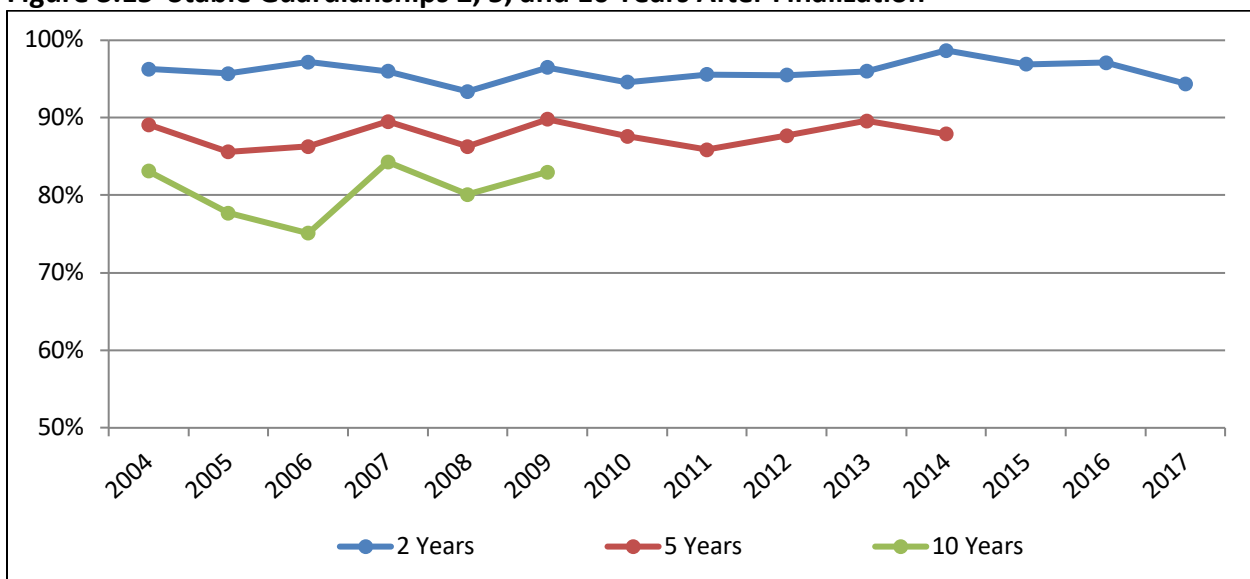
**Figure 3.14 Children Exiting to Guardianship Within 36 Months by Age**



### Stability of Guardianship

The stability of guardianship after 2, 5, and 10 years is shown in Figure 3.15 (see Appendix B, Indicators 3.F.1, 3.F.2, and 3.F.3). Using this information, we can see how children who exited care to guardianship in 2009 have fared over the past 10 years. Of children who exited care to guardianship in 2009, 96.5% remained with their guardian after 2 years; 89.8% after 5 years; and 83.0% after 10 years. The rates of stability within 2 and 5 years of exiting substitute care have been relatively unchanged for several years, while the 10-year stability rate has been more variable.

**Figure 3.15 Stable Guardianships 2, 5, and 10 Years After Finalization**



### Living with Relatives

**BOX 3.1**

A fourth type of permanence known as “living with relatives” is included in the federal permanency measures. In this type of permanence, relatives assume legal guardianship of a child without receiving a subsidy or becoming licensed foster parents. Figure 3.16 shows the number of children exiting to live with relatives within 24 and 36 months. Living with relatives is a type of permanence used less commonly in Illinois than nationally (7% of children exiting care in 2018)<sup>12</sup> and much less often than reunification, adoption, or guardianship. The overall trend for this permanency type is one of decreasing over time.

**3.16 Children Exiting to Relatives Within 24 and 36 Months**

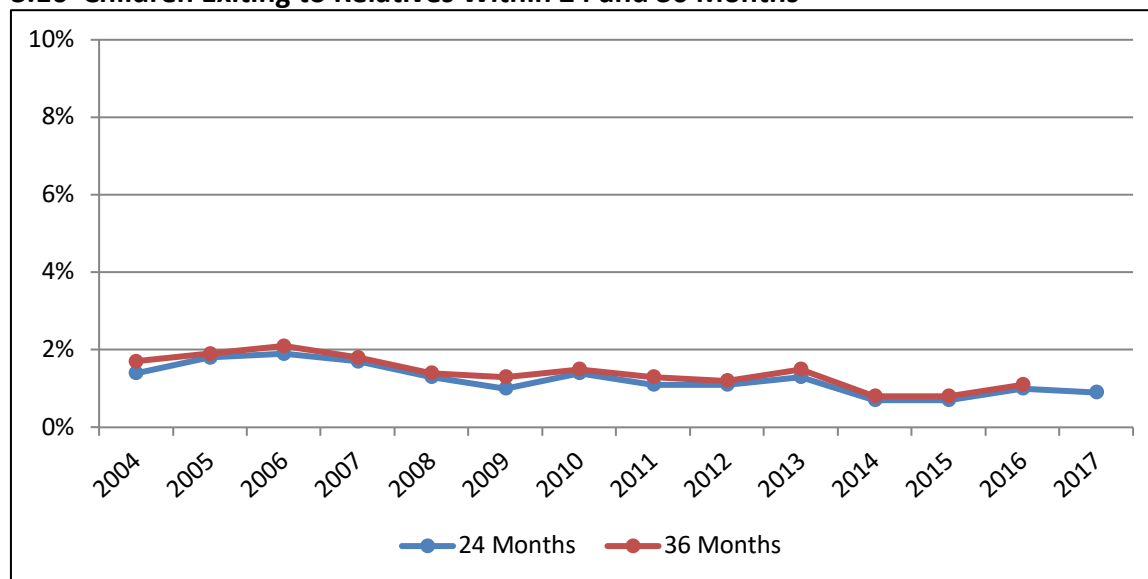
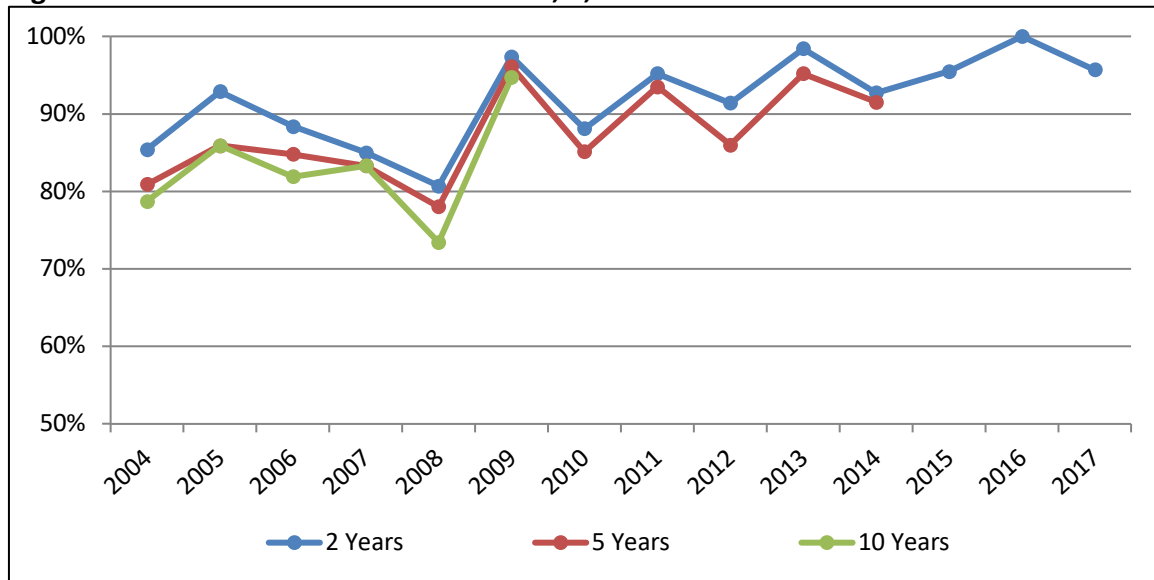


Figure 3.17 shows the stability rates for relative placements after 2, 5, and 10 years. Looking at the children who exited to live with relatives in 2009, we see that 97.4% remain in their homes after 2 years, and 96.1% after 5 years, and 94.7% after 10 years. Because of the overall small number of children exiting to this permanency type, the stability rates are more variable than other types of permanency.

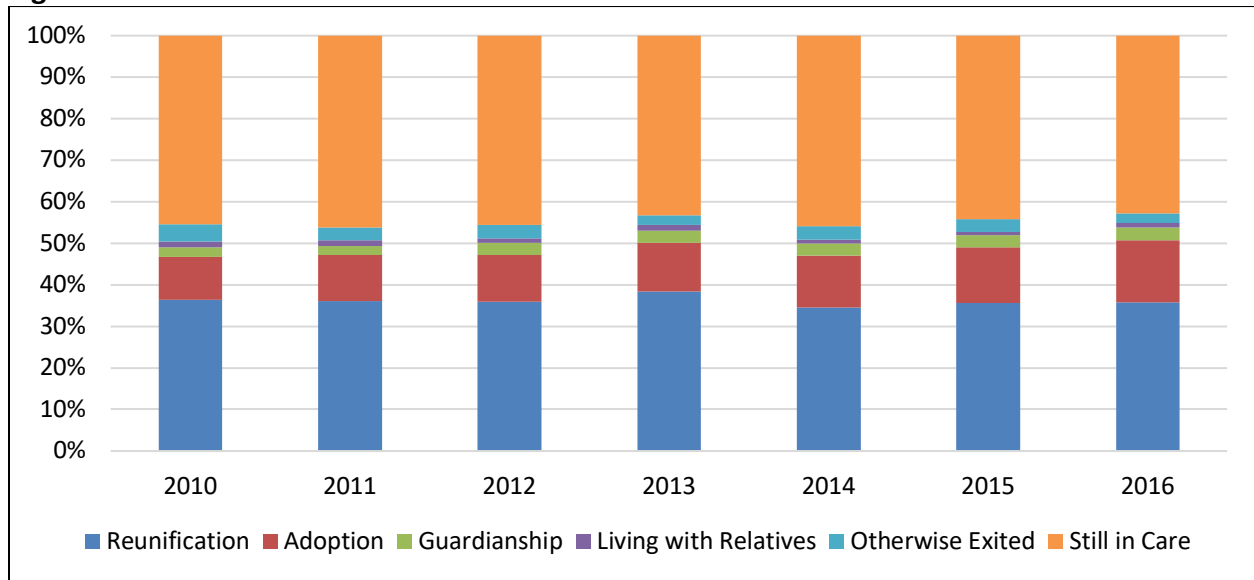
<sup>12</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2019). *The AFCARS report: Preliminary FY 2018 estimates*. Retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport26.pdf>

**Figure 3.17 Stable Relative Placements 2, 5, and 10 Years After Finalization**

### Children Who Do Not Achieve Legal Permanence

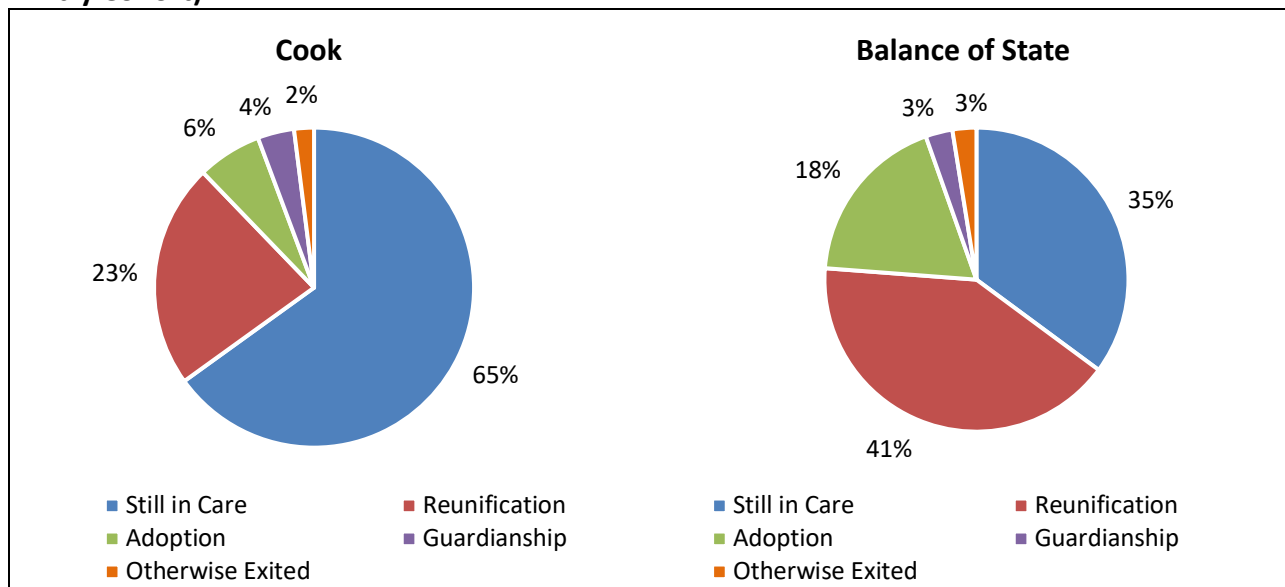
In the sections above, we explored four ways children exit care to legal permanence: reunification with their family of origin, adoption, guardianship, and living with relatives. More than half (54.8%) of the children in the 2016 entry cohort exited care within 36 months to one of these permanency options (see Figure 3.18). However, a significant portion of the children in this entry cohort remained in care longer than 36 months (42.8%) and others exited substitute care without ever achieving legal permanence (2.4%). Figure 3.18 shows the permanency outcomes for all children in each entry cohort over the past seven years. From 2010 to 2016, between 42.8% and 46.2% of children remained in care more than 36 months. A small percentage of each entry cohort (between 2.4% and 4.2%) exit substitute care within 36 months without ever achieving legal permanence; these “non-permanency exits” include aging out, incarceration, and running away.

**Figure 3.18 Exits from Substitute Care Within 36 Months**



There are large regional differences in the achievement of timely permanence for children in care. Figure 3.19 compares the outcomes for children in care after 36 months in the Cook region versus the rest of the state. Over 60% of children in care in the Cook region remain in care after 36 months, 22.6% are reunified, 6.5% are adopted, and 3.7% are in guardianships. In the balance of the state, 34.7% of children are still in care after 36 months, 40.5% are reunified, 18.2% are adopted, and 2.8% are in guardianships.

**Figure 3.19 Exits from Substitute Care Within 36 Months: Cook versus Balance of State (2016 Entry Cohort)**



## Discussion and Conclusions: Legal Permanence

State child welfare agencies are not meant to be long-term caregivers for children. Once a child is removed from his or her home, the goal is to find a safe and permanent home in which he or she can develop normally and thrive. In Illinois, about half of the children who enter substitute care achieve permanence within three years, either through reunification, adoption, or guardianship; this rate has been consistent for the past decade.

Reunification remains the most common exit type, followed by adoption and then, for a small number of children, guardianship or living with relatives. Age, race, and region continue to influence a child's likelihood of achieving permanence. Children who enter care when older, children who are African American, and children who live in the Cook region are less likely to achieve permanence than children who are younger, children who are White, and children who live elsewhere in the state.

In Illinois, there are large regional differences in the achievement of timely permanence for children in care. Over 65% of children taken into substitute care in the Cook region can expect to stay there longer than 3 years. In contrast, other regions of the state keep 35% of children in care that long. A continuing effort to achieve timely permanence in the Cook region is needed, so that these dismal numbers can be improved.

Another important indicator to measure the performance of child welfare system in achieving permanence for children in substitute care is the stability of the permanent placements. In Illinois, for the first time, about 14% of the children who achieved permanence in the past year re-entered substitute care within a year, at a much higher rate than the national average of 8%.<sup>13</sup> It remains unknown which factors may have contributed to the increase and whether this trend will continue, but an increase of this magnitude deserves continued scrutiny.

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<sup>13</sup> Children's Bureau (n.d.). *CFSR Round 3 Statewide Data Indicator Series: Re-Entry to Foster Care*. Retrieved from <https://capacity.childwelfare.gov/states/focus-areas/cqi/cfsr-data-syntax-toolkit/>





## Chapter 4

# Racial Disproportionality

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> This chapter provides information relevant to that goal by examining racial disproportionality in the Illinois child welfare system at five critical decision points (see Figure 4.1) during 2013–2019, including:

- A. investigated/screened-in maltreatment reports,
- B. protective custodies,
- C. indicated maltreatment reports,
- D. post-investigation service provision, including substitute care and intact family services, and
- E. timely exits from substitute care.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

**Figure 4.1 Child Welfare Decision Points**

## 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 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 (the general child population) is used when calculating 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 examined. For example, the denominator for calculating the relative RDI of “protective custodies” is the number of children who were investigated instead of the number in the general child population.

To calculate the absolute RDIs in this chapter, racial data for Illinois child population were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics.<sup>3</sup> Figure 4.2 shows the racial distribution of children at each child welfare decision in FY2019.<sup>4</sup> The last decision point, children in care longer than 36 months, is excluded from the figure because children in the FY2019 cohort have

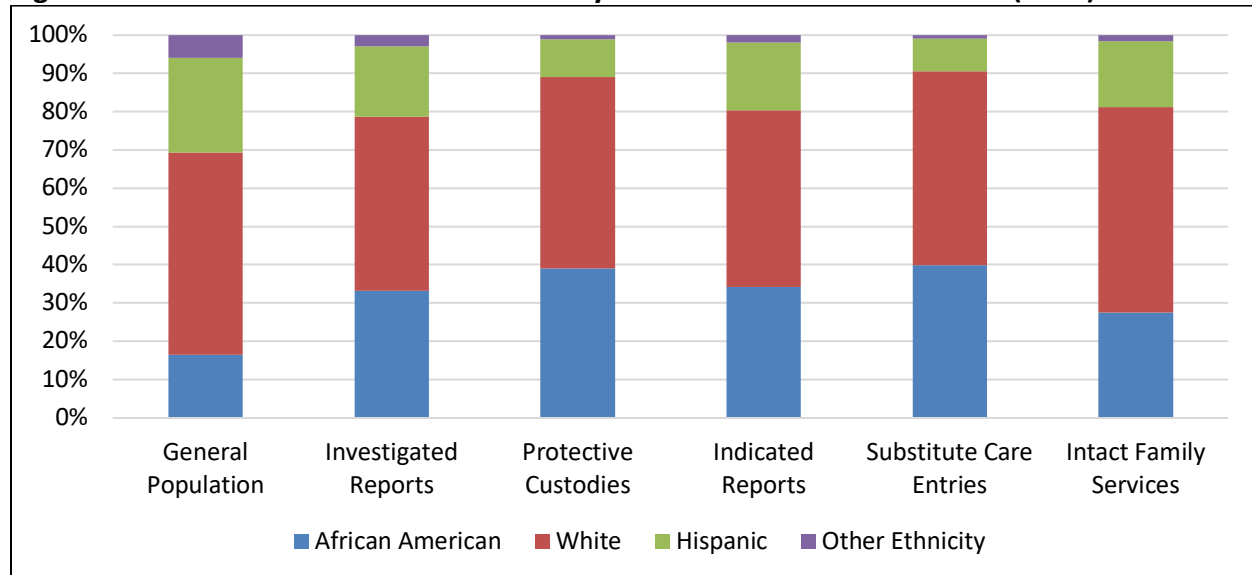
<sup>3</sup> National Center for Health Statistics (2019). Vintage 2018 bridged-race postcensal population estimates (April 1, 2010-July 1, 2018). Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online from [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged\\_race.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm)

<sup>4</sup> The 2018 National Center for Health Statistics postcensal estimates were used for the “General Population” in Figure 4.2 and the calculations of RDIs in FY2018 and FY2019.



not been in care for at least 36 months. Throughout the chapter, the RDI are reported only for the three largest racial groups in Illinois (White, African American, and Hispanic); the numbers of children in other racial groups (e.g., Native Americans, Asian) are so small that the resulting RDI fluctuate significantly from year to year. RDIs are examined for the state as a whole as well as for each DCFS administrative region (Cook, Northern, Central, and Southern) to discern if there are any regional differences. Appendix D contains the absolute and relative RDI at each decision point for the three racial groups over the past seven years.

**Figure 4.2 Racial Distributions of Children by Child Welfare Decision Points (2019)**



## Interpreting Racial Disproportionality Indices

Absolute or relative RDI values less than 1.0 indicate under-representation. For example, an RDI of 0.5 means that children are 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). To show the differences in RDI between racial groups or across years, they are displayed in figures throughout the chapter. Since an RDI of 1.0 indicates no disproportionality, 1.0 is set as the midpoint on the figures. Values above the midpoint indicate over-representation, while values below the midpoint indicate under-representation. In both instances, the length of the bar in the chart corresponds to the amount of disproportionality.

Absolute RDI is the traditional measure for reporting disproportionality, and it provides useful information about how representations of a racial group at a given decision point differ from their representation in the general population. Absolute RDI is unlikely to change across the

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

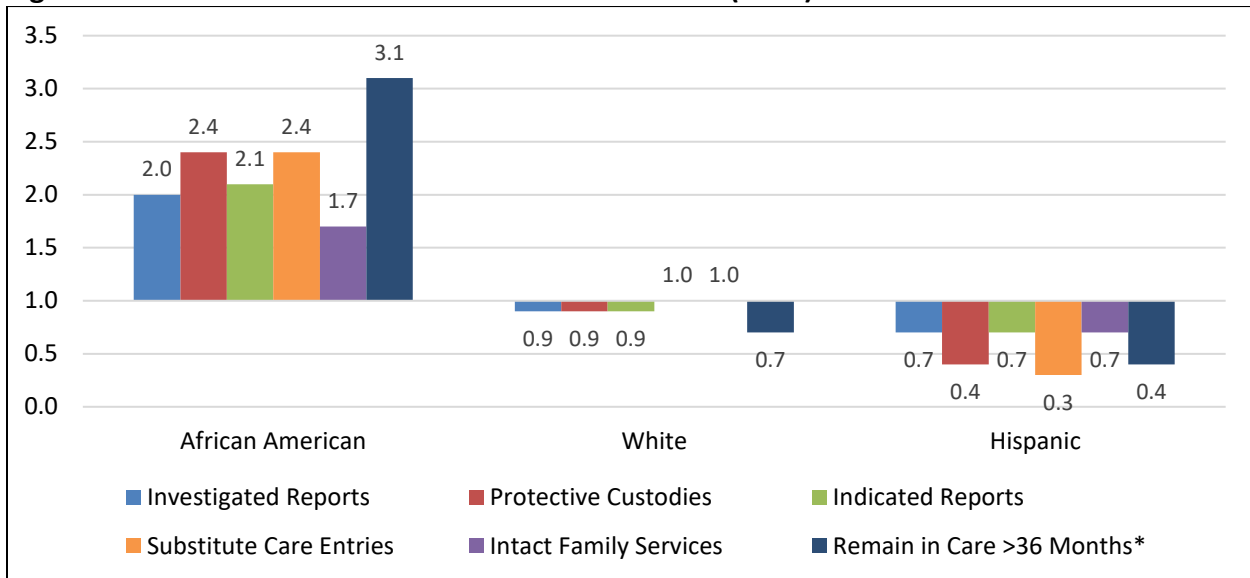
child welfare decision points because shifting from over- or under-representation at one decision point to another requires the same group be conversely under- or over-represented at a latter decision point. For example, if African American children are over-represented at the investigation stage, then changing their absolute RDI at all subsequent stages requires them to be subsequently under-represented.

Relative RDI adjusts for representation at past decision points. For example, when we examine representation in protective custodies, we compare representation to all children being investigated, rather than the general population. We ask, "What is the representation of children taken into protective custodies compared to the representation of children being investigated?" Disproportionate representation in the relative RDI has already controlled for any previous over- or under-representation; therefore, even relatively small RDI (e.g., those below 0.9 or above 1.1) are of significant concern and are noted throughout the chapter. Disproportionate representation in relative RDI suggests decision-makers may find reason to review procedures to understand why disproportionate representation is occurring at specific decision points. Although the results in this chapter focus on the relative RDI, the absolute RDI values for each racial group at each decision point can be found in Appendix D.

It is important to note that the child welfare system in Illinois, as in all states, is a reactionary system: child maltreatment is investigated only when a report is received. This means the starting decision point in our data (investigations) reflects patterns of disproportionate reporting. For example, if Hispanic children are reported at disproportionately lower rates than Hispanic children in the general population, it will also be the case that Hispanic children are investigated at disproportionately lower rates. This rate of investigation does not mean we can conclude Hispanic children are safer, however. We lack information about the "true" rate of maltreatment, and this limits the conclusions we can draw about what absolute and relative RDI can tell us about child safety and bias in the system.

### **Absolute RDI for All Decision Points**

Absolute RDI compares the representation of a racial/ethnic group at each decision point with that group's representation in the general population. As shown in Figure 4.3, for 2019, African American children are over-represented in investigations and at all other decision points; White children stay proportionally represented; and Hispanic children are under-represented (see Appendix D, Tables 4.A.1, 4.B.1, 4.C.1, 4.D.1, 4.E.1, 4.F.1, and 4.G.1). This figure highlights how representation patterns begin at the investigation decision point.

**Figure 4.3 Absolute RDI for All Decision Points—State (2019)**

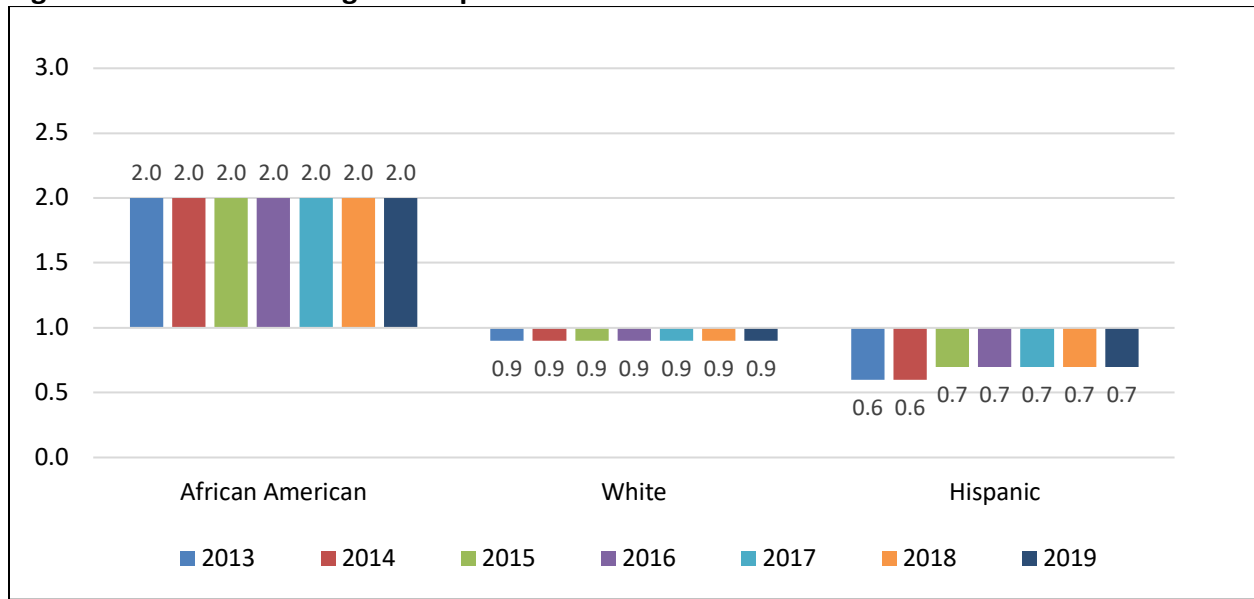
\*The FY2016 cohort was used.

## 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 an investigation. Calls can be either screened in to become investigated reports or screened out and no further child welfare actions are taken. Figure 4.4 shows the RDI (absolute and relative RDI are identical because the general population is the applicable denominator for both) for the three racial groups (African American, White, and Hispanic) for investigated reports at the state level over the past seven years. White children are proportionally represented compared to their representation in the general population (RDI = 0.9), African American children are over-represented (RDI = 2.0), and Hispanic children are under-represented (RDIs = 0.6–0.7; see Appendix D, Table 4.A.1). There is little to no change in any of the three groups over the past seven years.

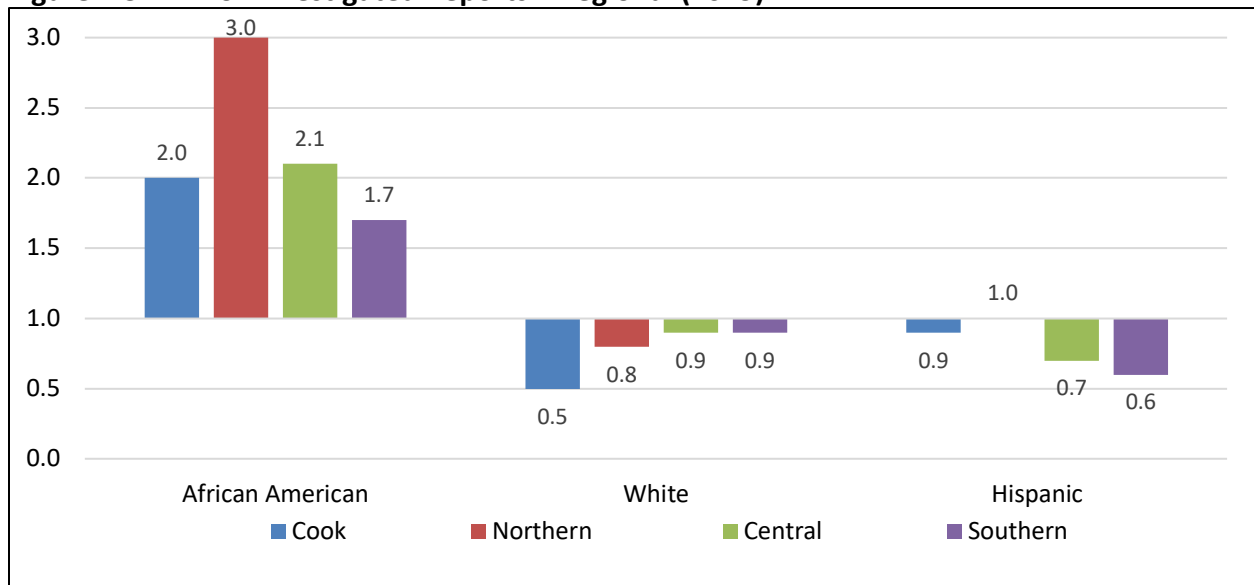
DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Figure 4.4 RDI for Investigated Reports—State**



When the RDI for investigated reports in 2019 are examined by region (see Figure 4.5), several values stand out. African American children in Northern region have an RDI of 3.0, greater than any other region and the state as a whole. White children are under-represented in the Cook and Northern regions (RDI = 0.5), whereas they are proportionally represented in other regions and in the state as a whole. Hispanic children are under-represented in the state as a whole and in the Southern region, but are proportionally represented in the Cook and Northern regions. These regional patterns are consistent over time (see Appendix D, Table 4.A.2.)

**Figure 4.5 RDI for Investigated Reports—Regional (2019)**



## Protective Custodies

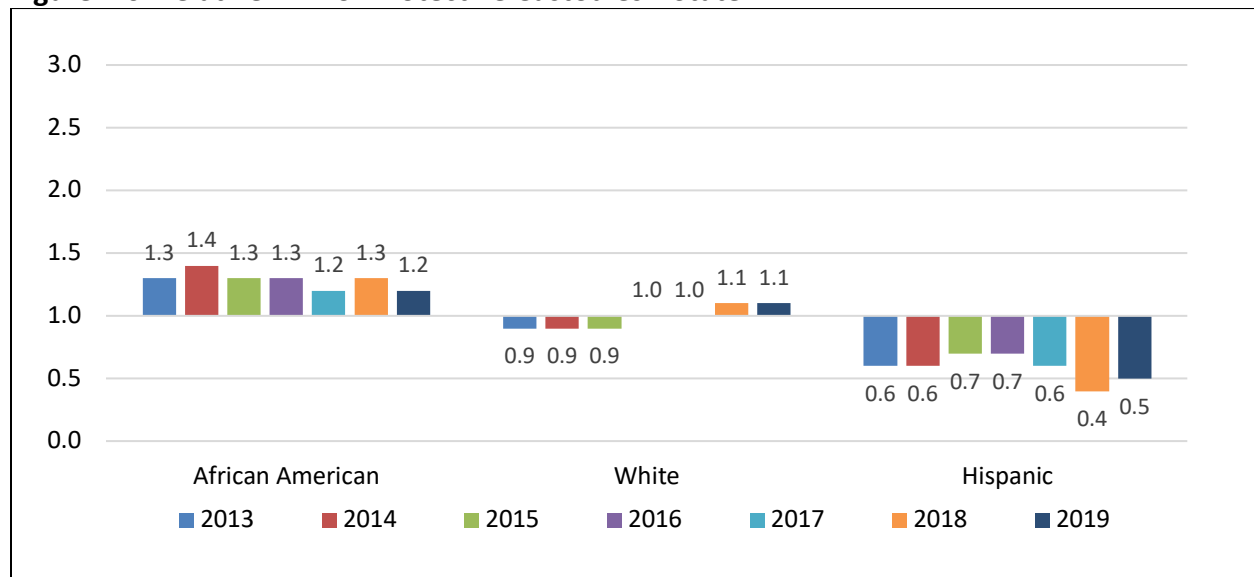
The next decision point examined is protective custody. During an investigation, a child protective services (CPS) worker can take protective custody of a child if they believe that the child is unsafe in their home or with their caregiver; the child is taken into care for up to 48 hours (excluding weekends) until a shelter hearing is convened.<sup>5</sup> Figure 4.6 shows the relative RDIs at this decision point for the three racial groups over the past seven years. This is the first decision point at which relative RDIs can be calculated. The relative RDI shows the percentage of children taken into protective custody compared to the percentage of children who are investigated. Relative RDIs greater than one indicate that children in a racial group make up a higher percentage of children taken into protective custody than their representation among investigations; relative RDIs less than one indicate a lower percentage compared to investigations.

Examination of the relative RDI for the three groups at the state level (see Figure 4.6) shows that African American children are more likely to be taken into protective custody compared to the rate at which they are investigated (relative RDI is between 1.2 and 1.4 in the past seven 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 seven 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 a consistent direction in the relative RDI in any of the three groups across the past seven years (see Appendix D, Table 4.B.3).

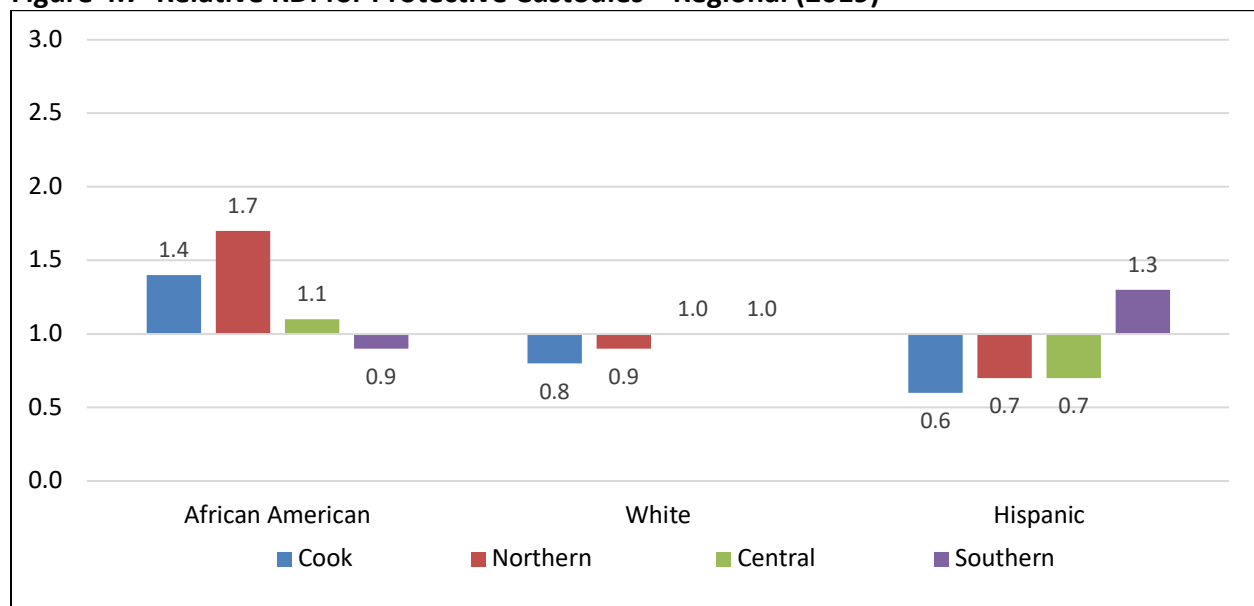
Regional relative RDIs for protective custodies are shown in Figure 4.7 (see Appendix D, Table 4.B.4). In the Cook (relative RDI = 1.4) and Northern (relative RDI = 1.7) regions, relative RDIs indicated over-representation for African American children, while the relative RDIs in the Central and Southern regions (relative RDIs = 1.1 and 0.9, respectively) indicate proportional representation at this decision point in 2019. There has been little change in the relative RDI for protective custodies among African American children across the seven years, except in the Central region, where over-representation has decreased from 1.5 in 2014 to 1.1 in 2019. White children in the Cook region are under-represented at this decision point, with relative RDI ranging from 0.6 to 0.8. White children in the other three regions are proportionally represented and there has been little change across the seven years. Hispanic children in Cook, Northern, and Central regions had relative RDIs less than 1 in 2019, while Hispanic children in Southern region were over-represented (relative RDI = 1.3). Note that the percentage of Hispanic children taken into protective custody in the Southern region fluctuates considerably from year to year due to small numbers, which in turn causes the RDI to fluctuate from year to year.

<sup>5</sup> 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](https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures_300.pdf)

**Figure 4.6 Relative RDI for Protective Custodies—State**



**Figure 4.7 Relative RDI for Protective Custodies—Regional (2019)**



### Indicated Reports

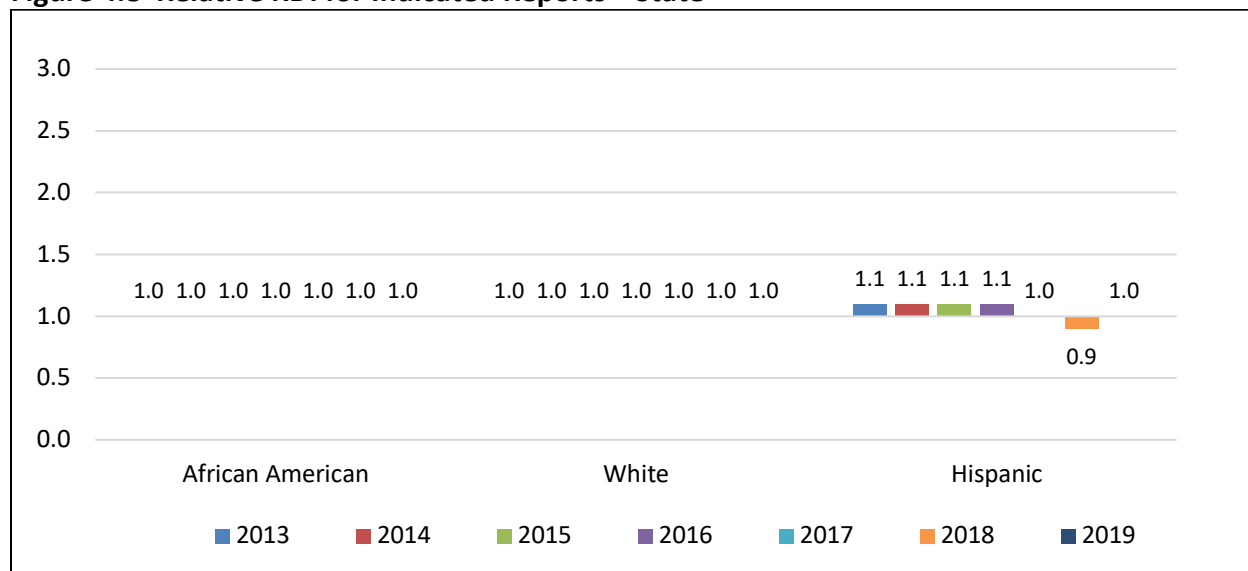
The next decision point examined is indicated maltreatment reports. Reports are indicated when CPS workers find credible evidence that the alleged abuse or neglect occurred.<sup>6</sup> If the allegations are indicated, the perpetrators’ names are entered into the State Central Register

<sup>6</sup> 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](https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures_300.pdf)

and remain there for a period of 5 to 50 years, depending on the allegation type.<sup>7</sup> The relative RDIs at this decision point were calculated by comparing the percentage of children in indicated reports to the percentage of children in investigated reports.

The relative RDIs for the three groups at this decision point over the past seven years are shown in Figure 4.8. At the state level, all three racial groups have relative RDIs at or near 1.0 across the seven years, suggesting that the degree of disproportionality did not increase or decrease at this decision point compared to the previous decision point (see Appendix D, Table 4.C.3). The relative RDIs were also at or near 1.0 in all regions (see Appendix D, Table 4.C.4).

**Figure 4.8 Relative RDI for Indicated Reports—State**



## Post-Investigation Services

The next decisions involve whether or not to provide post-investigation services following an indicated investigation. In Illinois, there are two types of post-investigative services that can be provided by the child welfare system: substitute care and intact family services. If the child welfare worker concludes that "there are safety threats that cannot be controlled or mitigated through the service provision,"<sup>8</sup> the child may be removed and placed into substitute care. In other instances, the worker may decide that it is in the best interest of the child to remain at home while the family receives supportive services in what are known as intact family cases.

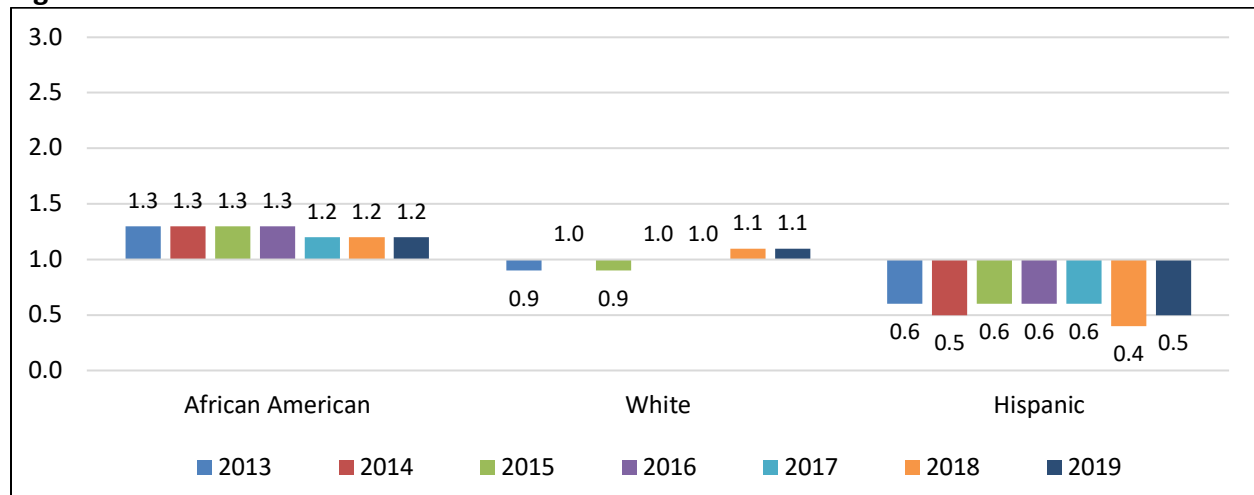
<sup>7</sup> Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (August, 2002). *Procedures 431 Section 140 Maintenance of Department Records*. Springfield: Author. Retrieved from [https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures\\_431.pdf](https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures_431.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (October, 2015). *Procedures 300 Section 130 Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect*. Springfield: Author. Retrieved from [https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures\\_300.pdf](https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures_300.pdf)

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

The relative RDI for substitute care entries at the state level were calculated by comparing the percentage of children entering substitute care to the percentage of children with indicated reports and are shown in Figure 4.9 (see Appendix D, Table 4.D.3). White children enter substitute care at rates proportional to their representation among indicated reports (RDIs between 0.9 and 1.1). African American children have relative RDIs of 1.2–1.3 over the past seven years, meaning that their removal rate is higher than their indication rate. The relative RDI for Hispanic children has been between 0.4 and 0.6 for the past seven years, meaning that workers decide to remove Hispanic children from home and place them into substitute care less frequently than their indication rates.

**Figure 4.9 Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries—State**



When relative RDIs for substitute care entries were examined by region (see Figure 4.10 and Appendix D, Table 4.D.4), White children entered substitute care at rates proportional to their representation among indicated reports across all regions except for the Cook region, where their substitute care entries were lower than their indicated reports (relative RDI = 0.6–0.8). African American children were over-represented in substitute care entries in the Cook (RDI = 1.3–1.4), Northern (RDI = 1.4–1.6), Central (RDI = 1.1–1.3) regions and were proportionately represented in the Southern region (RDI = 0.9–1.1). Hispanic children were under-represented in the Cook, Northern, and Central regions (relative RDIs = 0.6) and over-represented in the Southern region (relative RDI = 1.3) in 2019. However, it should be noted that the relative RDI for Hispanic children in the Southern region fluctuated considerably from year to year, most likely due to the small number of Hispanic children who enter substitute care each year (see Appendix D, Table 4.D.4).



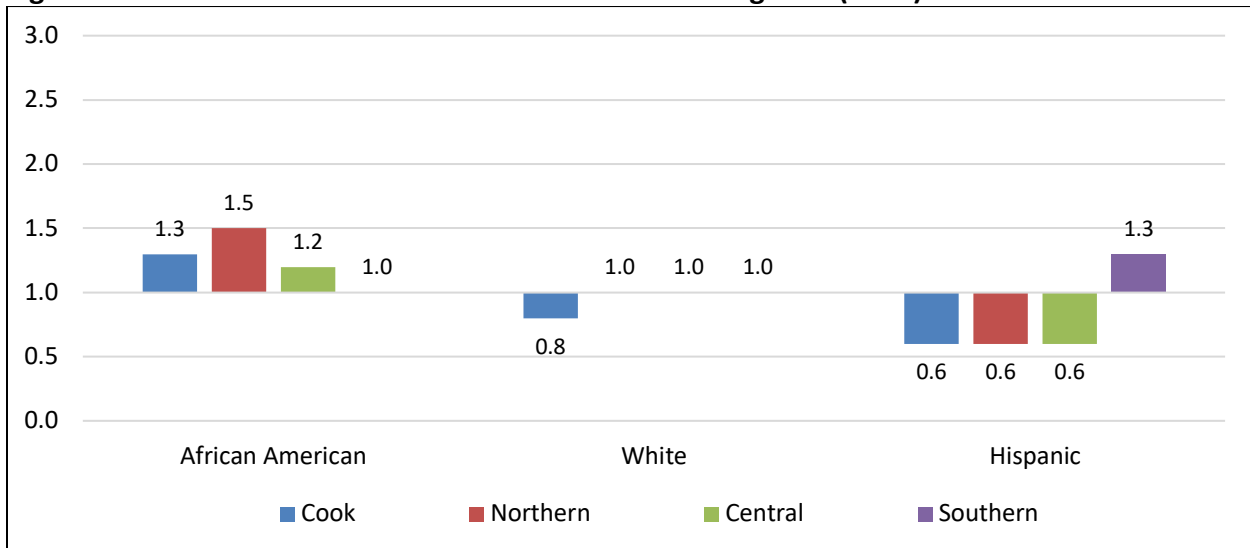
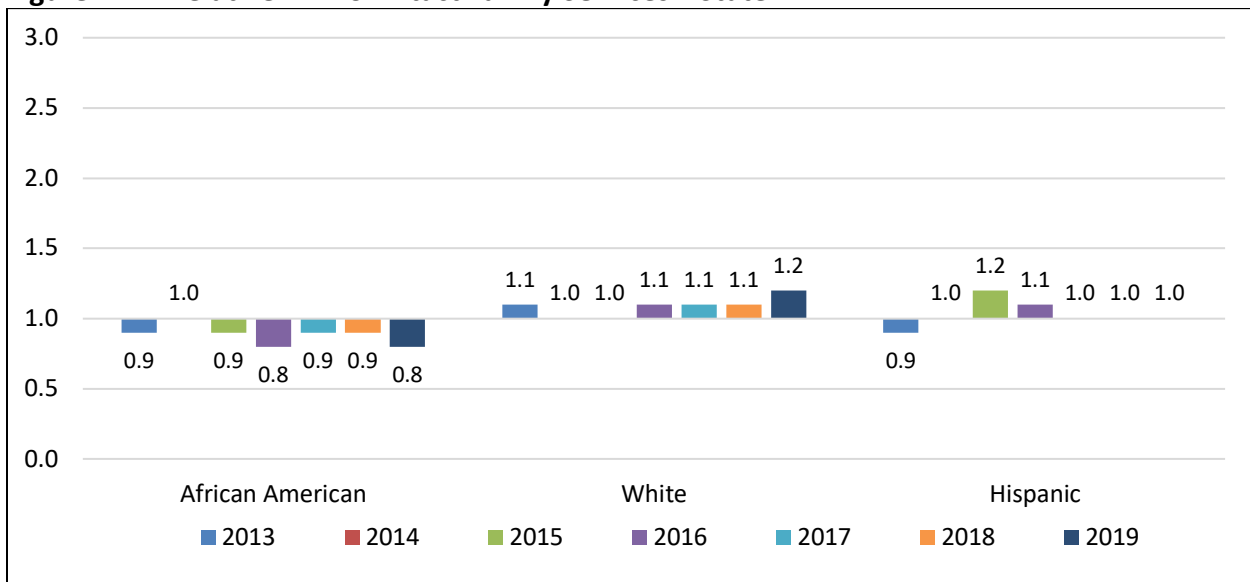
**Figure 4.10 Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries—Regional (2019)**

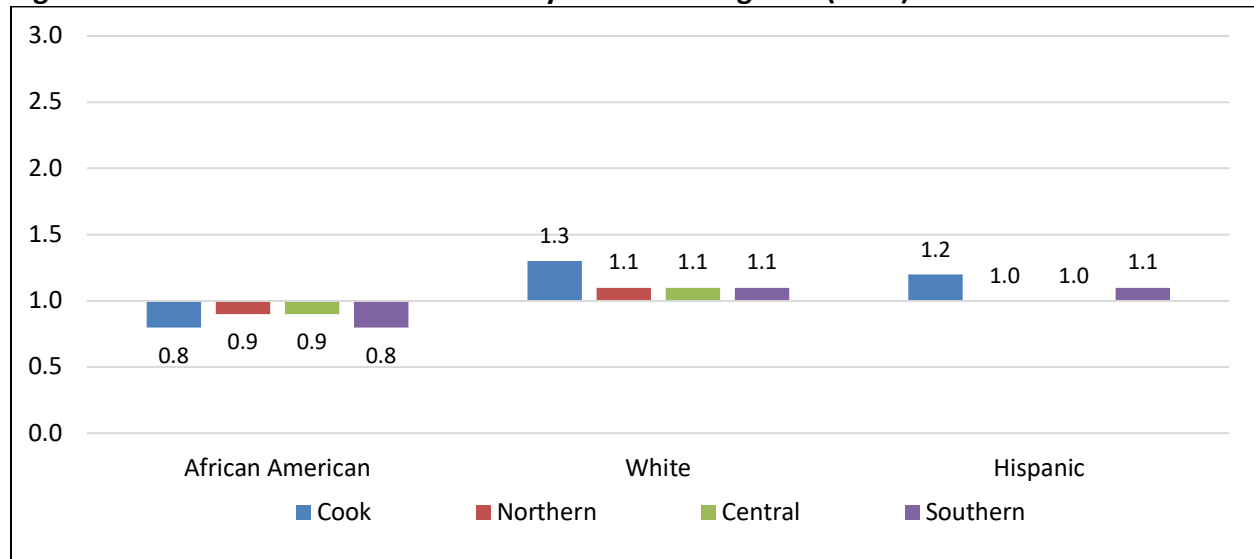
Figure 4.11 shows relative RDI for receipt of intact family services at the state level, which was calculated by comparing the percentage of children receiving intact family services to the percentage of children with indicated maltreatment reports. The relative RDI for intact family services for African American and White children are close to 1.0 for most years except 2019, where the RDI was 0.8 for African American children was 1.2 for White children (see Appendix D, Table 4.E.3). This means that the rate that children in these racial groups are provided with intact family services is similar to the rate at which they are indicated for maltreatment. Unlike previous decision points, however, Hispanic children are also proportionately represented at the intact family services decision point.

**Figure 4.11 Relative RDI for Intact Family Services—State**

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

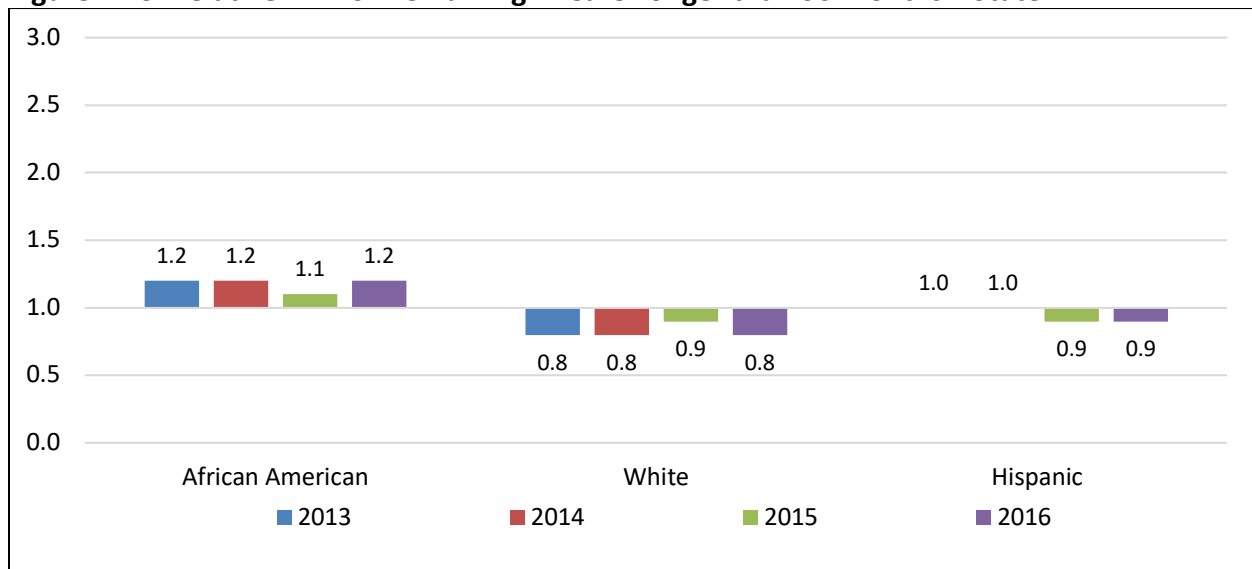
There were few notable regional differences in the relative RDI among at this decision point for children in the three racial groups (see Figure 4.12, and Appendix D, Table 4.E.4). African American children were proportionally or under-represented across regions, while White and Hispanic children were over-represented in the Cook region, and proportionally represented in the other regions.

**Figure 4.12 Relative RDI for Intact Family Services—Regional (2019)**



## Substitute Care Exits

The final decision point examined is substitute care exits. When children are removed from their families and placed into substitute care, the goal is for them to safely exit substitute care as soon as possible, either through reunification with their biological caregivers, adoption, or guardianship. A sizeable percentage of children remain in substitute care for long periods of time in Illinois; this indicator examines the percentage of children in each racial group that remain in substitute care for more than three years compared to the percentage of children in the same racial group that entered substitute care. When examining the relative RDIs at the state level (see Figure 4.13 and Appendix D, Table 4.F.3), African American children are disproportionately represented among the children who stay in care for longer than 36 months (relative RDI = 1.2 for children who entered care in 2016). White children are under-represented (relative RDI = 0.8), while Hispanic children are proportionally represented. Examination of the regional relative RDIs show proportional representation across regions with few exceptions that are most likely due to the small numbers of Hispanic children in substitute care (see Appendix D, Table 4.F.4).

**Figure 4.13 Relative RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months—State**

## Discussion and Conclusions: Racial Disproportionality

This chapter examines racial disproportionality in the Illinois child welfare system at decision points where children in a particular racial/ethnic group may be disproportionately represented compared to the representation in the general population or at a previous decision point. By doing so, we can begin to identify decision points in the child welfare system where over- or under-representation may become magnified. These decision points may then serve as a starting point for efforts to root out racial biases—be they implicit, explicit, or institutional—that harm children.

We examined racial disproportionality in two ways. Absolute racial disproportionality indices were calculated that compared children’s percentages at 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 seven years; White children, in contrast, were proportionally represented.

We also calculated relative racial disproportionality indices for all decision points. Relative RDI examines the representation of a particular racial group at one decision point compared to a prior, relevant decision point. When relative RDIs were examined in Illinois for the three racial groups, analyses indicated that disproportionality was exacerbated among African American and Hispanic children at the protective custody and substitute care entry decision points: African American children became more over-represented and Hispanic children under-represented.

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

Both over-representation and under-representation could result from unfair treatments or uneven resource allocations against a specific racial or ethnic 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.<sup>9</sup> Careful tracking of RDIs over time can inform any improvement in the Department's efforts in this important area.

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<sup>9</sup> Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (January, 2017). *Illinois Child Welfare Transformation: 2016-2021*. Springfield, IL: Author. Retrieved from [https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/newsandreports/documents/2016-2021\\_illinois\\_childwelfare\\_transformation\\_strategic\\_plan\\_final.pdf](https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/newsandreports/documents/2016-2021_illinois_childwelfare_transformation_strategic_plan_final.pdf)



## Appendix A

# Indicator Definitions

Appendix A provides definitions for each of the outcome indicators used in the report. For each indicator, a general definition is provided, followed by a description of the population of children included in the denominator and numerator, and any children that were excluded from the calculations. In this report, all indicators are calculated based on the state fiscal year, which spans the 12-month period from July 1 to June 30. All indicators exclude youth 18 years and older. Indicators used in the Child and Family Service Reviews are designated by (CFSR) in the indicator title.

## Chapter 1: Child Safety

### **Indicator 1.A: Maltreatment Recurrence (CFSR)<sup>1</sup>**

*Definition:* Of all children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment report during the fiscal year, the percentage that were victims of another substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months.

*Denominator:* The number of children with at least one substantiated maltreatment report during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children that had another substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months of their initial report.

*Exclusions:* 1) subsequent reports of maltreatment within 14 days of the initial report are excluded; 2) multiple reports on the same incident date are excluded; 3) substantiated reports of allegation 60 (Environment Injurious to Health and Welfare) between October 1, 2001–December 31, 2013 and May 31, 2014–June 11, 2014 are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children served in intact family cases during the fiscal year, the percentage that had a substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months.

*Denominator:* The number of children served in intact family cases during the fiscal year. Intact family cases are defined as those in which all children in the family are at home at the time the family case opens.

*Numerator:* The number of children who had a substantiated report within 12 months of the case open date.

*Exclusions:* 1) intact family cases open 7 days or fewer are excluded; 2) intact family cases with any child who enters substitute care within 30 days of case open date are excluded; 3) subsequent reports within 14 days of the initial maltreatment report are excluded; 4) multiple reports on the same incident date are excluded; 5) substantiated reports of allegation 60 (Environment Injurious to Health and Welfare) between October 1, 2001–December 31, 2013 and May 31, 2014–June 11, 2014 are excluded; 6) maltreatment reports in child care facilities, including day care facilities, foster homes, group homes, and residential treatment centers, are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children with a substantiated report who did not receive intact family or substitute care services, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months.

*Denominator:* The number of children with a substantiated maltreatment report during the fiscal year who were not in an intact family case or placed into substitute care within 60 days of the maltreatment report date.

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<sup>1</sup> Children's Bureau (n.d.). CFSR Round Statewide Data Indicators. Retrieved from <https://capacity.childwelfare.gov/states/focus-areas/cqi/cfsr-data-syntax-toolkit/>

*Numerator:* The number of children who had another substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months of their initial report.

*Exclusions:* 1) subsequent reports of maltreatment within 14 days of the initial report are excluded; 2) multiple reports on the same incident date are excluded; 3) substantiated reports of allegation 60 (Environment Injurious to Health and Welfare) between October 1, 2001–December 31, 2013 and May 31, 2014–June 11, 2014 are excluded.

**Indicator 1.D: Maltreatment in Substitute Care (CFSR)<sup>2</sup>**

*Definition:* Of all children in substitute care during the fiscal year, the rate of maltreatment per 100,000 days of substitute care.

*Denominator:* The total number of days children were in substitute care placements, including trial home visits, during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The total number of substantiated maltreatment reports that occurred during substitute care placements.

*Adjustments:* The results are multiplied by 100,000 to produce larger numbers that are easier to understand.

*Exclusions:* 1) substitute care episodes less than 8 days are excluded; 2) if a youth turns age 18 during the period, any time in care and maltreatment reports that occur after the 18th birthday are excluded; 3) maltreatment reports that occur within the first 7 days of removal are excluded; 4) subsequent reports that occur within 1 day of the initial report are excluded; 5) records with disposition or report dates falling outside of the 12-month period are excluded; 6) incident dates occurring outside of the removal episode are excluded, even if the report dates fall within the episode; 7) substantiated reports of allegation 60 (Environment Injurious to Health and Welfare) between October 1, 2001–December 31, 2013 and May 31, 2014–June 11, 2014 are excluded.

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

## Chapter 2: Family Continuity, Placement Stability, and Length of Time in Care

### Indicator 2.A.1: Initial Placement—Home of Parents

*Definition:* Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was placed in the home of their parent(s) in their first placement.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children initially placed in the home of parents (HMP).

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

### Indicator 2.A.2: Initial Placement—Kinship Foster Home

*Definition:* Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was placed in kinship foster homes in their first placement.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

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

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

### Indicator 2.A.3: Initial Placement—Traditional Foster Home

*Definition:* Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was placed in traditional foster homes in their first placement.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children initially placed in traditional foster homes. The Traditional Foster Home category includes Foster Home Boarding DCFS (FHB), Foster Home Indian (FHI), Foster Home Boarding Private Agency (FHP), and Foster Home Adoption (FHA).

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

### Indicator 2.A.4: Initial Placement—Specialized Foster Home

*Definition:* Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was placed in specialized foster homes in their first placement.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

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

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

### Indicator 2.A.5: Initial Placement—Emergency Shelter/Emergency Foster Home

*Definition:* Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was placed in emergency shelters or emergency foster homes in their first placement.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

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

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.



**Indicator 2.A.6: Initial Placement—Group Home/Institution**

*Definition:* Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that placed in group homes or institutions in their first placement.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children initially placed in group homes or institutions. The Group Home or Institution category includes Group Home (GRH), Detention Facility/Jail (DET), Institution DCFS (ICF), Institution Department of Corrections (IDC), Institution Department of Mental Health (IMH), Institution Private Child Care Facility (IPA), Institution Rehabilitation Services (IRS), and Nursing Care Facility (NCF).

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

**Indicator 2.B.1: End of Year Placement—Home of Parents**

*Definition:* Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in the home of their parent(s).

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

*Numerator:* The number of children placed in the home of parents (HMP).

**Indicator 2.B.2: End of Year Placement—Kinship Foster Home**

*Definition:* Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in kinship foster homes.

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

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

**Indicator 2.B.3: End of Year Placement—Traditional Foster Home**

*Definition:* Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in traditional foster homes.

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

*Numerator:* The number of children placed in traditional foster homes. The Traditional Foster Home category includes Foster Home Boarding (FHB), Foster Home Indian (FHI), Foster Home Boarding Private Agency (FHP), and Foster Home Adoption (FHA).

**Indicator 2.B.4: End of Year Placement—Specialized Foster Home**

*Definition:* Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in specialized foster homes.

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

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

**Indicator 2.B.5: End of Year Placement —Emergency Shelter/Emergency Foster Home**

*Definition:* Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in emergency shelters or emergency foster homes.

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

## INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

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

### **Indicator 2.B.6: End of Year Placement—Group Home**

*Definition:* Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in group homes.

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

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

### **Indicator 2.B.7: End of Year Placement—Institution**

*Definition:* Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in institutions.

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

*Numerator:* The number of children placed in institutions. The Institution category includes Detention Facility/Jail (DET), Institution DCFS (ICF), Institution Department of Corrections (IDC), Institution Department of Mental Health (IMH), Institution Private Child Care Facility (IPA), Institution Rehabilitation Services (IRS), and Nursing Care Facility (NCF).

### **Indicator 2.C: Initial Placement with Siblings**

*Definition:* Of all children entering substitute care and initially placed in kinship or traditional foster homes, the percentage that was placed with their siblings in their initial placement.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year who had siblings in substitute care and were initially placed into kinship or traditional foster homes.

Siblings are defined as children who belong to a common family based on the ID number of the family.

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

*Exclusions:* 1) children with no siblings in substitute care are excluded; 2) children who enter substitute care and stay 7 or fewer days are excluded.

### **Indicator 2.D: End of Year Placement with Siblings**

*Definition:* Of all children in kinship or traditional foster homes at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed with their siblings.

*Denominator:* The number of children in kinship or traditional foster homes at the end of the fiscal year who had siblings in substitute care. Siblings are defined as children who belong to a common family based on the ID number of the family.

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

*Exclusions:* Children with no siblings in substitute care excluded.

**Indicator 2.E: Placement Stability (CFSR)<sup>3</sup>**

*Definition:* Of all children who entered substitute care during the fiscal year, the rate of placement moves per 1,000 days of care.

*Denominator:* Among the children who entered substitute care during the year, the total number of days they were in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of placement moves during the fiscal year.

*Adjustment:* The result is multiplied by 1,000 to produce larger numbers that are easier to understand.

*Exclusions:* 1) children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded; 2) for youth who enter at age 17 and turn 18 during the period, any time in substitute care beyond the 18th birthday or placement changes after that date are excluded; 3) the initial removal from the home is not counted as a placement move.

**Indicator 2.F: Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care**

*Definition:* Of all children age 12 to 17 entering substitute care, the percentage that run away from a substitute care placement during their first year.

*Denominator:* The number of children age 12 to 17 entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children that run away from their substitute care placement within one year from the case opening date. Runaway includes: Runaway, Abducted, and Whereabouts Unknown.

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

**Indicator 2.G: Median Length of Stay in Substitute Care**

*Definition:* The median length of stay in substitute care of all children who enter substitute care during the fiscal year.

*Population:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

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

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

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

#### **Indicator 3.A.1: Reunification Within 12 Months**

*Definition:* Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 12 months.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children that were reunified within 12 months of the date of entry into substitute care. Reunification is defined as when the child is returned home and legal custody is transferred back to parent(s) or the placement case is closed.

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

#### **Indicator 3.A.2: Reunification Within 24 Months**

*Definition:* Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 24 months.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children that were reunified within 24 months of the date of entry into substitute care. Reunification is defined as when the child is returned home and legal custody is transferred back to parent(s) or the placement case is closed.

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

#### **Indicator 3.A.3: Reunification Within 36 Months**

*Definition:* Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 36 months.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children that were reunified within 36 months of the date of entry into substitute care. Reunification is defined as when the child is returned home and legal custody is transferred back to parent(s) or the placement case is closed.

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at one year.

*Denominator:* The number of children reunified during the fiscal year. Reunification is defined as when the child is returned home and legal custody is transferred back to parent(s) or the placement case is closed.

*Numerator:* The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within one year of reunification.

*Exclusions:* Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed 7 days or fewer are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years.

*Denominator:* The number of children reunified during the fiscal year. Reunification is defined as when the child is returned home and legal custody is transferred back to parent(s) or the placement case is closed.

*Numerator:* The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within two years of reunification.

*Exclusions:* Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed 7 days or fewer are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years.

*Denominator:* The number of children reunified during the fiscal year. Reunification is defined as when the child is returned home and legal custody is transferred back to parent(s) or the placement case is closed.

*Numerator:* The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within five years of reunification.

*Exclusions:* Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed 7 days or fewer are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years.

*Denominator:* The number of children reunified during the fiscal year. Reunification is defined as when the child is returned home and legal custody is transferred back to parent(s) or the placement case is closed.

*Numerator:* The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within ten years of reunification.

*Exclusions:* Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed 7 days or fewer are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 24 months.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

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

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

**Indicator 3.C.2: Adoption Within 36 Months**

*Definition:* Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 36 months.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

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

## INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years.

*Denominator:* The number of children adopted during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within two years of adoption.

*Exclusions:* Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed 7 days or fewer are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years.

*Denominator:* The number of children adopted during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within five years of adoption.

*Exclusions:* Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed 7 days or fewer are excluded.

### **Indicator 3.D.3: Stability of Adoption at Ten Years**

*Definition:* Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years.

*Denominator:* The number of children adopted during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within ten years of adoption.

*Exclusions:* Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed 7 days or fewer are excluded.

### **Indicator 3.E.1: Guardianship Within 24 Months**

*Definition:* Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was taken into guardianship within 24 months.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

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

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

### **Indicator 3.E.2: Guardianship Within 36 Months**

*Definition:* Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was taken into guardianship within 36 months.

*Denominator:* The number of children entering substitute care during the fiscal year.

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

*Exclusions:* Children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children taken into guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years.

*Denominator:* The number of children taken into guardianship during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within two years of guardianship.

*Exclusions:* Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed 7 days or fewer are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children taken into guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years.

*Denominator:* The number of children taken into guardianship during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within five years of guardianship.

*Exclusions:* Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed 7 days or fewer are excluded.

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

*Definition:* Of all children taken into guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years.

*Denominator:* The number of children taken into guardianship during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* The number of children that did not re-enter substitute care within ten years of guardianship.

*Exclusions:* Children that re-entered substitute care and stayed 7 days or fewer are excluded.

**Indicator 3.G: Permanency in 12 Months for Children Entering Substitute Care (CFSR)<sup>4</sup>**

*Definition:* Of all children who enter substitute care during the fiscal year, the percentage that are discharged to permanency within 12 months.

*Denominator:* Number of children who enter substitute care during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* Number of children who are discharged to permanency (reunification, living with relative, adoption, or guardianship) within 12 months of entering substitute care.

*Exclusions:* 1) children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded; 2) youth entering care at age 17 who turn 18 while in care or discharge at age 18 are excluded from the numerator.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

## INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

### **Indicator 3.H: Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Care 12 to 23 Months (CFSR)<sup>5</sup>**

*Definition:* Of all children in care on the first day of the fiscal year who had been in care between 12 and 23 months, the percentage that are discharged to permanency within 12 months.

*Denominator:* Number of children in substitute care on the first day of the fiscal year who had been in substitute care between 12 and 23 months.

*Numerator:* Number of children who are discharged to permanency (reunification, living with relative, adoption, or guardianship) within 12 months of the first day of the fiscal year.

*Exclusions:* Youth entering care at age 17 who turn 18 while in care or discharge at age 18 are excluded from the numerator.

### **Indicator 3.I: Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Care 24 Months or More (CFSR)<sup>6</sup>**

*Definition:* Of all children in care on the first day of the fiscal year who had been in care for 24 months or more, the percentage that are discharged to permanency within 12 months.

*Denominator:* Number of children in substitute care on the first day of the fiscal year period who had been in substitute care for 24 months or more.

*Numerator:* Number of children who are discharged to permanency (reunification, living with relative, adoption, or guardianship) within 12 months of the first day of the fiscal year.

*Exclusions:* Youth entering care at age 17 who turn 18 while in care or discharge at age 18 are excluded from the numerator.

### **Indicator 3.J: Re-Entry to Substitute Care Among Children in Care Less Than 12 Months (CFSR)<sup>7</sup>**

*Definition:* Of all children who entered foster care during the fiscal year and attained permanency within 12 months, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of their discharge.

*Denominator:* Number of children who entered substitute care during the fiscal year and were discharged within 12 months to reunification, living with a relative, adoption, or guardianship.

*Numerator:* Number of children who re-entered substitute care within 12 months of discharge. If a child had multiple re-entries within 12 months of discharge, only his/her first re-entry is selected.

*Exclusions:* 1) children who enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded from the denominator; 2) children who re-enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded from the numerator.

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.



**Indicator 3.K: Re-Entry to Substitute Care Among Children in Care 12 to 23 Months**

*Definition:* Of all children who had been in substitute care between 12 and 23 months and exited to permanency during the fiscal year, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of their discharge.

*Denominator:* Number of children in substitute care on the first day of the fiscal year who had been in substitute care between 12 and 23 months and who were discharged to permanency (reunification, living with a relative, adoption, or guardianship) during the fiscal year.

*Numerator:* Number of children who re-entered substitute care within 12 months of discharge. If a child had multiple re-entries within 12 months of discharge, only his/her first re-entry is selected.

*Exclusions:* Children who re-enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded from the numerator.

**Indicator 3.L: Re-Entry to Substitute Care Among Children in Care 24 Months or More**

*Definition:* Of all children who had been in substitute care 24 months or more and exited to permanency during the fiscal year, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of their discharge.

*Denominator:* Number of children in substitute care on the first day of the fiscal year who had been in care for 24 months or more who were discharged to permanency (reunification, living with a relative, adoption, or guardianship) within 12 months.

*Numerator:* Number of children who re-enter substitute care within 12 months of discharge. If a child has multiple re-entries within 12 months of discharge, only his/her first re-entry is selected.

*Exclusions:* Children who re-enter care and stay 7 days or fewer are excluded from the numerator.





## Appendix B

# Outcome Data by Region, Gender, Age, and Race

Appendix B provides data on each of the outcome indicators defined in Appendix A. For each indicator, data are presented for the state, followed by breakdowns by DCFS administrative region, child gender, age, and race. The data used to compute these indicators come from two Illinois DCFS data systems: 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, 2019. All indicators are calculated based on the state fiscal year, which spans the 12-month period from July 1 to June 30.

CHILD SAFETY

**Maltreatment Recurrence (CFSR)**

<b>Indicator 1.A</b>	Of all children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment report during the fiscal year, the percentage that were victims of another substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months.						
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Children with a substantiated maltreatment report	19,633	18,656	25,027	30,743	29,717	28,860	32,047
Children with another substantiated report within 12 months	1,658	1,598	2,799	3,470	3,553	3,783	4,139
Percent	8.4%	8.6%	11.2%	11.3%	12.0%	13.1%	12.9%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	403	6.9%	407	7.3%	681	8.9%	821	9.1%	718	9.1%	772	10.1%	876	9.8%
Northern	320	6.2%	306	6.4%	706	10.5%	883	10.1%	890	10.6%	792	10.7%	883	11.4%
Central	619	11.0%	534	9.8%	924	13.0%	1,162	13.3%	1,202	13.7%	1,408	15.5%	1,548	15.1%
Southern	313	11.0%	351	12.6%	488	14.0%	604	14.1%	743	16.0%	806	16.9%	832	16.5%

Male	824	8.6%	785	8.7%	1,436	11.7%	1,743	11.5%	1,769	12.1%	1,965	13.8%	2,019	12.7%
Female	831	8.4%	813	8.5%	1,363	10.7%	1,725	11.1%	1,782	11.9%	1,816	12.5%	2,115	13.1%

0 to 2	414	9.4%	406	10.2%	681	12.8%	894	12.8%	973	13.8%	1,006	14.9%	1,089	14.8%
3 to 5	404	10.0%	366	9.4%	593	11.9%	743	12.2%	729	12.9%	804	14.7%	807	13.6%
6 to 11	494	8.0%	480	8.2%	880	10.9%	1,050	10.8%	1,088	11.7%	1,133	12.7%	1,252	12.4%
12 to 17	244	6.6%	259	7.0%	364	7.9%	431	8.1%	429	8.3%	473	9.3%	577	10.1%

African American	492	7.9%	568	9.5%	938	11.0%	1,133	10.6%	1,081	11.1%	1,161	12.0%	1,256	11.4%
White	962	9.7%	860	9.2%	1,506	12.8%	1,839	13.2%	2,028	14.5%	2,098	15.3%	2,299	15.2%
Hispanic	195	6.4%	161	5.7%	337	8.0%	460	8.4%	429	7.8%	498	9.9%	548	10.2%
Other Ethnicity	4	2.3%	5	3.0%	9	3.8%	28	8.0%	12	3.8%	22	7.6%	34	10.9%

**Maltreatment Among Children in Intact Family Cases**

<b>Indicator 1.B</b>	Of all children served in intact family cases during the fiscal year, the percentage that had a substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months.						
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Children in intact family cases	16,916	10,574	13,474	11,173	10,219	11,604	12,854
Children with substantiated reports	1,232	861	1,882	1,557	1,405	1,912	2,072
Percent	7.3%	8.1%	14.0%	13.9%	13.7%	16.5%	16.1%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	389	5.7%	276	5.7%	573	10.6%	495	10.6%	340	8.9%	472	12.4%	463	10.5%
Northern	246	6.8%	135	7.5%	355	13.3%	335	14.1%	291	13.2%	362	13.5%	363	15.7%
Central	328	8.1%	267	10.1%	574	17.4%	408	16.1%	418	17.3%	634	21.7%	761	20.2%
Southern	269	10.9%	183	14.0%	380	18.3%	319	20.0%	356	20.3%	444	20.3%	485	20.6%

Male	627	7.3%	441	8.3%	980	14.3%	810	14.3%	698	13.5%	989	16.7%	1,041	16.0%
Female	605	7.3%	420	8.0%	902	13.7%	747	13.6%	707	14.0%	923	16.2%	1,031	16.3%

0 to 2	379	8.8%	262	8.9%	600	17.2%	577	18.6%	453	16.6%	641	20.1%	695	20.0%
3 to 5	267	7.8%	212	9.1%	404	14.4%	330	14.5%	301	14.8%	405	18.2%	431	17.0%
6 to 11	387	6.8%	268	7.8%	629	13.7%	452	12.0%	468	13.3%	619	15.8%	667	15.2%
12 to 17	199	5.6%	119	6.3%	249	9.6%	198	9.8%	183	9.4%	247	10.8%	279	11.4%

African American	403	6.0%	349	7.4%	659	13.3%	496	11.8%	385	10.7%	594	14.9%	628	13.2%
White	676	9.0%	417	9.7%	952	16.1%	788	16.8%	839	18.3%	1,039	19.4%	1,167	20.2%
Hispanic	132	6.3%	81	6.6%	228	11.2%	238	11.9%	165	9.0%	238	12.0%	224	11.0%
Other Ethnicity	21	3.7%	14	4.0%	42	7.3%	31	12.4%	16	9.8%	34	15.8%	48	20.3%

CHILD SAFETY

**Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Receiving No Services**

<b>Indicator 1.C</b>	Of all children with a substantiated report who did not receive intact family or substitute care services, the percentage that had another substantiated report within 12 months.						
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Children receiving no services	13,572	13,547	16,984	21,288	21,664	20,075	22,175
Children with substantiated reports	928	1,011	1,524	1,992	2,273	2,214	2,406
Percent	6.8%	7.5%	9.0%	9.4%	10.5%	11.0%	10.9%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	274	6.5%	266	6.3%	391	7.3%	470	7.6%	477	8.1%	492	9.1%	534	8.2%
Northern	169	4.6%	194	5.4%	416	8.6%	521	8.0%	616	9.4%	482	8.7%	578	9.6%
Central	336	8.9%	354	9.0%	501	10.5%	726	12.0%	817	12.9%	832	13.3%	920	13.6%
Southern	146	8.5%	197	10.8%	216	10.3%	275	10.7%	363	12.7%	404	14.2%	374	13.2%

Male	462	7.0%	485	7.5%	762	9.3%	986	9.5%	1,131	10.7%	1,152	11.7%	1,159	10.7%
Female	463	6.7%	526	7.5%	762	8.7%	1,004	9.3%	1,140	10.3%	1,060	10.4%	1,242	11.1%

0 to 2	209	7.5%	227	8.6%	339	9.9%	477	10.4%	620	12.4%	587	13.0%	593	12.3%
3 to 5	218	7.9%	235	8.3%	329	9.7%	463	10.7%	463	11.0%	472	12.3%	455	11.0%
6 to 11	292	6.4%	324	7.2%	500	8.6%	623	8.8%	722	10.1%	678	10.3%	776	10.5%
12 to 17	155	5.4%	186	6.1%	242	7.0%	281	6.8%	278	6.8%	319	7.9%	404	8.8%

African American	275	6.6%	356	8.4%	513	9.1%	641	8.7%	705	9.8%	724	10.5%	767	10.0%
White	512	7.7%	551	8.2%	819	10.4%	1,077	11.3%	1,279	12.9%	1,179	12.9%	1,271	12.8%
Hispanic	136	5.9%	99	4.5%	182	6.0%	253	6.5%	276	6.6%	297	8.0%	338	8.2%
Other Ethnicity	3	2.0%	3	2.2%	7	3.9%	15	5.5%	10	4.0%	12	5.4%	28	11.5%

**Maltreatment in Substitute Care (CFSR)**

<b>Indicator 1.D</b>	Of all children in substitute care during the fiscal year, the rate of maltreatment per 100,000 days of substitute care.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Children in substitute care during the fiscal year	20,057	20,023	20,332	19,609	19,629	20,351	21,875
Days in substitute care	5,531,797	5,559,578	5,527,592	5,406,235	5,315,313	5,428,786	5,735,716
Substantiated maltreatment reports	381	479	629	674	714	727	965
Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	6.9	8.6	11.4	12.5	13.4	13.4	16.8

	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days
Cook	4.7	6.8	9.3	10.5	12.5	12.5	16.2
Northern	6.9	8.2	9.0	12.2	12.0	11.0	15.0
Central	10.1	10.6	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.7	18.3
Southern	6.8	10.3	13.8	14.3	15.2	15.4	17.0

Male	5.9	7.9	11.4	11.9	12.5	13.0	16.1
Female	8.0	9.4	11.4	13.1	14.5	13.8	17.6

0 to 2	4.5	6.9	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.6	11.0
3 to 5	8.9	9.9	14.4	15.2	14.8	16.1	21.2
6 to 11	8.1	11.3	14.3	14.8	17.4	14.8	21.5
12 to 17	7.1	7.0	8.8	12.0	13.0	13.7	16.5

African American	6.8	7.5	11.4	12.7	13.3	13.7	17.2
White	7.6	9.7	11.5	12.4	13.4	14.3	17.8
Hispanic	4.1	11.1	11.7	12.3	15.4	8.1	10.8
Other Ethnicity	2.7	6.1	7.8	9.6	9.7	10.7	11.9

## CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

### Initial Placement: Home of Parents

Indicator 2.A.1	Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was placed in the home of their parents in their first placement.						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children entering substitute care	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639	4,778	5,730	6,479
Children placed in home of parents	238	179	219	192	171	177	218
Percent	5.0%	3.7%	4.3%	4.1%	3.6%	3.1%	3.4%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	10	0.8%	12	0.9%	16	1.1%	11	0.9%	10	0.8%	8	0.6%	7	0.6%
Northern	17	1.4%	18	1.7%	6	0.6%	4	0.4%	8	0.9%	0	0.0%	10	0.9%
Central	171	11.0%	111	7.2%	161	9.7%	143	8.9%	118	6.7%	103	4.8%	138	5.5%
Southern	39	5.3%	38	4.5%	36	4.1%	34	3.9%	35	3.6%	66	5.0%	63	3.9%

Male	124	5.1%	90	3.6%	120	4.6%	109	4.5%	89	3.6%	87	2.9%	117	3.6%
Female	114	5.0%	89	3.8%	99	3.9%	83	3.7%	82	3.5%	90	3.3%	101	3.1%

0 to 2	63	3.3%	47	2.6%	56	2.7%	39	2.1%	39	2.0%	37	1.6%	50	2.0%
3 to 5	43	5.4%	27	3.4%	34	3.9%	43	5.6%	30	3.6%	40	4.3%	51	4.2%
6 to 11	83	7.9%	56	4.7%	76	6.7%	72	6.7%	61	5.4%	60	4.3%	73	4.6%
12 to 17	49	4.9%	49	4.7%	53	5.1%	38	4.1%	41	4.6%	40	3.9%	44	3.9%

African American	67	3.3%	63	2.9%	75	3.3%	55	2.9%	57	3.1%	57	2.5%	87	3.7%
White	155	6.9%	108	4.8%	120	5.3%	125	5.6%	100	4.2%	105	3.6%	111	3.2%
Hispanic	11	3.1%	8	2.3%	16	3.5%	5	1.2%	10	2.3%	10	2.7%	10	2.0%
Other Ethnicity	5	4.3%	0	0.0%	7	5.5%	7	9.2%	3	2.6%	5	3.8%	9	5.3%



**Initial Placement: Kinship Foster Home**

<b>Indicator 2.A.2</b>	Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was placed in kinship foster homes in their first placement.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Children entering substitute care	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639	4,778	5,730	6,479
Children placed in kinship foster homes	2,393	2,566	2,815	2,941	3,015	3,745	4,590
Percent	50.4%	53.0%	55.3%	63.4%	63.1%	65.4%	70.8%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	514	40.2%	568	41.5%	697	46.5%	723	57.8%	698	58.6%	771	56.6%	790	63.0%
Northern	742	62.5%	670	62.1%	673	64.1%	634	69.8%	586	68.5%	648	70.3%	798	70.9%
Central	750	48.4%	874	56.4%	919	55.2%	976	61.0%	1,098	62.3%	1,392	65.3%	1,766	70.6%
Southern	387	53.0%	454	54.0%	526	60.0%	608	68.9%	633	65.3%	934	71.1%	1,236	77.3%

Male	1,191	48.7%	1,265	51.2%	1,372	53.1%	1,477	61.4%	1,519	61.6%	1,907	64.4%	2,270	69.9%
Female	1,202	52.2%	1,301	54.9%	1,443	57.5%	1,464	65.6%	1,496	64.7%	1,838	66.4%	2,320	71.8%

0 to 2	977	51.5%	977	53.4%	1,125	54.9%	1,152	61.7%	1,187	62.2%	1,515	63.8%	1,695	67.0%
3 to 5	461	57.5%	489	62.1%	543	62.9%	543	70.5%	597	70.8%	646	68.8%	908	74.7%
6 to 11	609	58.2%	746	63.1%	716	62.7%	778	72.9%	800	70.3%	1,013	72.5%	1,244	78.2%
12 to 17	346	34.6%	354	34.0%	431	41.6%	468	50.1%	431	48.4%	570	55.9%	743	65.1%

African American	970	47.7%	985	46.0%	1,153	51.5%	1,140	60.4%	1,075	58.8%	1,363	60.7%	1,524	65.0%
White	1,203	53.6%	1,346	59.9%	1,311	58.3%	1,465	65.3%	1,581	66.5%	2,043	69.2%	2,542	74.2%
Hispanic	178	50.7%	173	50.4%	273	59.1%	282	69.3%	278	64.2%	224	61.0%	387	77.2%
Other Ethnicity	41	35.3%	62	57.9%	73	57.5%	44	57.9%	73	62.4%	93	71.0%	108	63.9%

## CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

### Initial Placement: Traditional Foster Home

Indicator 2.A.3	Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was placed in traditional foster homes in their first placement.						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children entering substitute care	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639	4,778	5,730	6,479
Children placed in traditional foster homes	1,170	1,173	1,221	1,015	1,179	1,362	1,334
Percent	24.6%	24.2%	24.0%	21.9%	24.7%	23.8%	20.6%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	156	12.2%	252	18.4%	249	16.6%	226	18.1%	256	21.5%	327	24.0%	269	21.5%
Northern	321	27.0%	278	25.8%	272	25.9%	206	22.7%	212	24.8%	214	23.2%	276	24.5%
Central	539	34.8%	476	30.7%	493	29.6%	397	24.8%	470	26.7%	566	26.6%	531	21.2%
Southern	154	21.1%	167	19.9%	207	23.6%	186	21.1%	241	24.9%	255	19.4%	258	16.1%

Male	594	24.3%	583	23.6%	619	24.0%	515	21.4%	612	24.8%	707	23.9%	661	20.4%
Female	576	25.0%	590	24.9%	602	24.0%	500	22.4%	567	24.5%	655	23.7%	672	20.8%

0 to 2	636	33.5%	655	35.8%	700	34.1%	610	32.7%	639	33.5%	762	32.1%	744	29.4%
3 to 5	190	23.7%	183	23.3%	189	21.9%	155	20.1%	196	23.3%	228	24.3%	239	19.7%
6 to 11	213	20.4%	200	16.9%	204	17.9%	157	14.7%	226	19.9%	250	17.9%	226	14.2%
12 to 17	131	13.1%	135	13.0%	128	12.4%	93	9.9%	118	13.3%	122	12.0%	125	10.9%

African American	472	23.2%	569	26.6%	530	23.7%	429	22.7%	465	25.4%	576	25.7%	548	23.4%
White	584	26.0%	498	22.2%	568	25.2%	493	22.0%	570	24.0%	656	22.2%	654	19.1%
Hispanic	73	20.8%	81	23.6%	88	19.0%	67	16.5%	101	23.3%	89	24.3%	78	15.6%
Other Ethnicity	40	34.5%	25	23.4%	33	26.0%	19	25.0%	34	29.1%	29	22.1%	48	28.4%

**Initial Placement: Specialized Foster Home**

Indicator 2.A.4	Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was placed in specialized foster homes in their first placement.						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children entering substitute care	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639	4,778	5,730	6,479
Children placed in specialized foster homes	97	117	109	71	106	131	94
Percent	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	1.5%	2.2%	2.3%	1.5%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	61	4.8%	74	5.4%	69	4.6%	56	4.5%	83	7.0%	93	6.8%	64	5.1%
Northern	10	0.8%	13	1.2%	15	1.4%	0	0.0%	7	0.8%	14	1.5%	8	0.7%
Central	20	1.3%	16	1.0%	14	0.8%	11	0.7%	11	0.6%	15	0.7%	14	0.6%
Southern	6	0.8%	14	1.7%	11	1.3%	4	0.5%	5	0.5%	9	0.7%	8	0.5%

Male	48	2.0%	54	2.2%	49	1.9%	41	1.7%	52	2.1%	57	1.9%	53	1.6%
Female	49	2.1%	63	2.7%	60	2.4%	30	1.3%	54	2.3%	74	2.7%	41	1.3%

0 to 2	39	2.1%	46	2.5%	39	1.9%	22	1.2%	29	1.5%	43	1.8%	34	1.3%
3 to 5	10	1.2%	15	1.9%	15	1.7%	9	1.2%	11	1.3%	20	2.1%	13	1.1%
6 to 11	18	1.7%	13	1.1%	21	1.8%	14	1.3%	25	2.2%	30	2.1%	14	0.9%
12 to 17	30	3.0%	43	4.1%	34	3.3%	26	2.8%	41	4.6%	38	3.7%	33	2.9%

African American	61	3.0%	62	2.9%	55	2.5%	39	2.1%	67	3.7%	87	3.9%	53	2.3%
White	28	1.2%	43	1.9%	38	1.7%	16	0.7%	18	0.8%	29	1.0%	28	0.8%
Hispanic	7	2.0%	7	2.0%	11	2.4%	12	2.9%	16	3.7%	13	3.5%	11	2.2%
Other Ethnicity	1	0.9%	5	4.7%	3	2.4%	1	1.3%	4	3.4%	1	0.8%	2	1.2%

**CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE**

**Initial Placement: Emergency Shelter/Emergency Foster Home**

<b>Indicator 2.A.5</b>	Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was placed in emergency shelters or emergency foster homes in their first placement.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Children entering substitute care	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639	4,778	5,730	6,479
Children placed in emergency shelters or emergency foster homes	482	404	290	131	93	75	54
Percent	10.2%	8.4%	5.7%	2.8%	1.9%	1.3%	0.8%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	286	22.3%	188	13.7%	147	9.8%	58	4.6%	35	2.9%	42	3.1%	38	3.0%
Northern	47	4.0%	48	4.4%	40	3.8%	29	3.2%	16	1.9%	13	1.4%	10	0.9%
Central	20	1.3%	29	1.9%	19	1.1%	12	0.8%	12	0.7%	8	0.4%	5	0.2%
Southern	129	17.7%	139	16.5%	84	9.6%	32	3.6%	30	3.1%	12	0.9%	1	0.1%

Male	268	11.0%	236	9.6%	158	6.1%	80	3.3%	53	2.2%	49	1.7%	32	1.0%
Female	214	9.3%	168	7.1%	132	5.3%	51	2.3%	40	1.7%	26	0.9%	22	0.7%

0 to 2	118	6.2%	51	2.8%	52	2.5%	10	0.5%	1	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%
3 to 5	73	9.1%	44	5.6%	31	3.6%	6	0.8%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
6 to 11	85	8.1%	103	8.7%	53	4.6%	14	1.3%	7	0.6%	14	1.0%	12	0.8%
12 to 17	205	20.5%	206	19.8%	154	14.9%	101	10.8%	83	9.3%	56	5.5%	39	3.4%

African American	241	11.9%	215	10.0%	149	6.7%	61	3.2%	40	2.2%	35	1.6%	35	1.5%
White	171	7.6%	155	6.9%	108	4.8%	59	2.6%	43	1.8%	27	0.9%	14	0.4%
Hispanic	52	14.8%	29	8.5%	27	5.8%	10	2.5%	9	2.1%	12	3.3%	5	1.0%
Other Ethnicity	18	15.5%	5	4.7%	6	4.7%	1	1.3%	1	0.9%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%

**Initial Placement: Group Home/Institution**

<b>Indicator 2.A.6</b>	Of all children entering substitute care, the percentage that was placed in group homes or institutions in their first placement.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Children entering substitute care	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639	4,778	5,730	6,479
Children placed in group homes or institutions	367	399	437	289	214	240	189
Percent	7.7%	8.2%	8.6%	6.2%	4.5%	4.2%	2.9%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	253	19.8%	274	20.0%	322	21.5%	176	14.1%	110	9.2%	122	9.0%	85	6.8%
Northern	50	4.2%	52	4.8%	44	4.2%	35	3.9%	26	3.0%	33	3.6%	24	2.1%
Central	49	3.2%	45	2.9%	59	3.5%	60	3.8%	53	3.0%	47	2.2%	46	1.8%
Southern	15	2.1%	28	3.3%	12	1.4%	18	2.0%	25	2.6%	38	2.9%	34	2.1%

Male	219	9.0%	241	9.8%	265	10.3%	183	7.6%	140	5.7%	156	5.3%	115	3.5%
Female	148	6.4%	158	6.7%	172	6.9%	104	4.7%	74	3.2%	84	3.0%	74	2.3%

0 to 2	65	3.4%	52	2.8%	78	3.8%	34	1.8%	12	0.6%	13	0.5%	6	0.2%
3 to 5	25	3.1%	29	3.7%	51	5.9%	14	1.8%	7	0.8%	3	0.3%	3	0.2%
6 to 11	38	3.6%	65	5.5%	72	6.3%	32	3.0%	19	1.7%	30	2.1%	22	1.4%
12 to 17	239	23.9%	253	24.3%	236	22.8%	209	22.4%	176	19.8%	194	19.0%	158	13.8%

African American	222	10.9%	246	11.5%	278	12.4%	163	8.6%	125	6.8%	126	5.6%	98	4.2%
White	104	4.6%	98	4.4%	105	4.7%	87	3.9%	67	2.8%	93	3.1%	79	2.3%
Hispanic	30	8.5%	45	13.1%	47	10.2%	31	7.6%	19	4.4%	19	5.2%	10	2.0%
Other Ethnicity	11	9.5%	10	9.3%	5	3.9%	4	5.3%	2	1.7%	2	1.5%	2	1.2%

## CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

### End of Year Placement: Home of Parents

Indicator 2.B.1	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in the home of their parents.						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children in substitute care at end of year	14,683	14,722	14,417	14,289	13,991	14,668	15,926
Children in home of parents	1,024	902	831	886	742	815	927
Percent	7.0%	6.1%	5.8%	6.2%	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	188	3.8%	165	3.3%	162	3.2%	170	3.4%	140	2.9%	135	2.9%	169	3.6%
Northern	206	6.3%	187	5.7%	104	3.3%	108	3.7%	76	2.8%	71	2.8%	84	3.2%
Central	459	11.0%	413	10.0%	383	9.3%	453	10.9%	332	8.0%	409	8.8%	453	8.6%
Southern	171	7.6%	137	6.2%	182	8.6%	155	7.0%	194	8.1%	200	7.0%	221	6.6%

Male	558	7.2%	476	6.2%	423	5.6%	442	5.9%	409	5.6%	426	5.6%	472	5.8%
Female	466	6.8%	426	6.1%	408	6.0%	444	6.5%	333	5.0%	389	5.6%	455	5.9%

0 to 2	216	6.7%	183	5.7%	187	5.6%	180	5.5%	158	4.9%	183	5.1%	202	5.0%
3 to 5	247	7.6%	209	6.6%	174	5.9%	199	6.6%	173	5.7%	183	5.8%	222	6.5%
6 to 11	355	8.5%	305	7.0%	273	6.4%	285	6.8%	254	6.1%	277	6.4%	328	7.0%
12 to 17	206	5.2%	205	5.1%	197	5.0%	222	5.8%	157	4.4%	172	4.8%	175	4.6%

African American	377	5.2%	387	5.4%	319	4.6%	351	5.2%	270	4.2%	292	4.5%	370	5.5%
White	559	8.9%	434	7.0%	438	7.4%	454	7.6%	399	6.6%	444	6.7%	480	6.4%
Hispanic	60	6.5%	66	6.5%	46	4.0%	57	4.7%	62	5.0%	53	4.5%	53	4.2%
Other Ethnicity	28	9.0%	15	5.0%	27	8.4%	21	7.0%	10	3.2%	23	6.7%	22	5.5%

**End of Year Placement: Kinship Foster Home**

Indicator 2.B.2	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in kinship foster homes.						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children in substitute care at end of year	14,683	14,722	14,417	14,289	13,991	14,668	15,926
Children in kinship foster homes	5,979	6,120	6,215	6,489	6,709	7,358	8,491
Percent	40.7%	41.6%	43.1%	45.4%	48.0%	50.2%	53.3%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,833	36.7%	1,942	38.3%	2,026	40.4%	2,149	43.2%	2,137	44.9%	2,093	45.4%	2,182	46.8%
Northern	1,534	46.7%	1,469	44.5%	1,407	45.2%	1,335	45.5%	1,241	46.2%	1,207	46.9%	1,267	47.8%
Central	1,579	37.9%	1,661	40.1%	1,758	42.6%	1,854	44.8%	2,037	49.2%	2,395	51.7%	2,905	55.3%
Southern	1,033	46.2%	1,038	47.3%	1,011	47.5%	1,144	51.4%	1,289	53.9%	1,663	58.4%	2,137	63.5%

Male	3,000	38.5%	3,073	39.7%	3,096	40.8%	3,217	42.9%	3,308	45.0%	3,661	47.8%	4,228	51.5%
Female	2,978	43.2%	3,046	43.6%	3,118	45.7%	3,272	48.2%	3,401	51.2%	3,697	52.8%	4,263	55.2%

0 to 2	1,532	47.3%	1,502	47.0%	1,603	48.1%	1,646	50.7%	1,739	54.2%	2,016	55.7%	2,260	56.4%
3 to 5	1,575	48.3%	1,603	50.8%	1,486	50.6%	1,565	52.0%	1,602	53.2%	1,699	54.3%	1,976	57.6%
6 to 11	1,813	43.2%	1,967	44.9%	2,015	47.6%	2,086	49.6%	2,128	51.1%	2,288	52.9%	2,674	56.7%
12 to 17	1,059	26.6%	1,048	26.2%	1,111	28.4%	1,192	31.1%	1,240	34.4%	1,355	37.7%	1,581	41.8%

African American	2,768	38.5%	2,779	38.5%	2,816	40.3%	2,831	41.8%	2,785	43.5%	2,940	45.7%	3,206	47.6%
White	2,678	42.8%	2,766	44.7%	2,704	45.4%	2,888	48.3%	3,098	51.6%	3,638	54.6%	4,364	58.6%
Hispanic	403	43.6%	447	43.8%	538	47.3%	617	51.2%	650	52.3%	586	49.7%	663	52.5%
Other Ethnicity	130	41.8%	128	42.4%	154	48.1%	145	48.5%	160	51.9%	169	49.6%	218	54.8%

**CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE**

**End of Year Placement: Traditional Foster Home**

<b>Indicator 2.B.3</b>	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in traditional foster homes.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Children in substitute care at end of year	14,683	14,722	14,417	14,289	13,991	14,668	15,926
Children in traditional foster homes	4,068	4,104	4,032	3,816	3,638	3,593	3,545
Percent	27.7%	27.9%	28.0%	26.7%	26.0%	24.5%	22.3%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	1,272	25.4%	1,310	25.9%	1,298	25.9%	1,272	25.6%	1,186	24.9%	1,116	24.2%	1,035	22.2%
Northern	878	26.7%	943	28.6%	916	29.4%	844	28.7%	768	28.6%	691	26.9%	639	24.1%
Central	1,230	29.5%	1,179	28.5%	1,173	28.4%	1,070	25.8%	1,050	25.4%	1,132	24.4%	1,189	22.6%
Southern	686	30.7%	667	30.4%	629	29.6%	625	28.1%	622	26.0%	654	23.0%	682	20.3%

Male	2,010	25.8%	2,003	25.9%	2,048	27.0%	1,948	26.0%	1,857	25.3%	1,836	24.0%	1,756	21.4%
Female	2,057	29.9%	2,100	30.1%	1,983	29.1%	1,866	27.5%	1,779	26.8%	1,755	25.1%	1,786	23.1%

0 to 2	1,322	40.8%	1,316	41.2%	1,367	41.0%	1,257	38.7%	1,166	36.3%	1,231	34.0%	1,304	32.6%
3 to 5	1,119	34.3%	1,069	33.9%	1,033	35.1%	982	32.6%	948	31.5%	962	30.7%	922	26.9%
6 to 11	1,070	25.5%	1,158	26.5%	1,077	25.4%	1,069	25.4%	1,008	24.2%	933	21.6%	859	18.2%
12 to 17	557	14.0%	561	14.0%	555	14.2%	508	13.3%	516	14.3%	467	13.0%	460	12.2%

African American	1,942	27.0%	1,989	27.6%	1,985	28.4%	1,892	27.9%	1,759	27.5%	1,661	25.8%	1,611	23.9%
White	1,779	28.5%	1,729	27.9%	1,639	27.5%	1,515	25.3%	1,476	24.6%	1,529	23.0%	1,531	20.5%
Hispanic	245	26.5%	283	27.7%	310	27.3%	309	25.6%	302	24.3%	299	25.4%	296	23.4%
Other Ethnicity	101	32.5%	102	33.8%	95	29.7%	89	29.8%	90	29.2%	85	24.9%	85	21.4%



**End of Year Placement: Specialized Foster Home**

<b>Indicator 2.B.4</b>	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in specialized foster homes.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Children in substitute care at end of year	14,683	14,722	14,417	14,289	13,991	14,668	15,926
Children in specialized foster homes	2,348	2,265	2,113	2,030	1,967	1,978	2,031
Percent	16.0%	15.4%	14.7%	14.2%	14.1%	13.5%	12.8%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	1,197	23.9%	1,135	22.4%	1,035	20.7%	998	20.1%	974	20.5%	973	21.1%	951	20.4%
Northern	389	11.8%	408	12.4%	427	13.7%	415	14.1%	413	15.4%	415	16.1%	490	18.5%
Central	574	13.8%	543	13.1%	505	12.2%	472	11.4%	437	10.6%	421	9.1%	428	8.2%
Southern	188	8.4%	175	8.0%	141	6.6%	144	6.5%	141	5.9%	169	5.9%	162	4.8%

Male	1,379	17.7%	1,314	17.0%	1,203	15.9%	1,175	15.7%	1,167	15.9%	1,137	14.8%	1,166	14.2%
Female	969	14.1%	950	13.6%	910	13.3%	855	12.6%	800	12.0%	841	12.0%	865	11.2%

0 to 2	164	5.1%	184	5.8%	161	4.8%	161	5.0%	144	4.5%	184	5.1%	236	5.9%
3 to 5	309	9.5%	265	8.4%	237	8.1%	259	8.6%	282	9.4%	279	8.9%	299	8.7%
6 to 11	809	19.3%	771	17.6%	699	16.5%	625	14.9%	653	15.7%	703	16.2%	707	15.0%
12 to 17	1,066	26.8%	1,045	26.2%	1,016	26.0%	985	25.7%	888	24.6%	812	22.6%	789	20.9%

African American	1,424	19.8%	1,326	18.4%	1,227	17.5%	1,153	17.0%	1,114	17.4%	1,109	17.2%	1,106	16.4%
White	739	11.8%	743	12.0%	689	11.6%	683	11.4%	627	10.4%	620	9.3%	673	9.0%
Hispanic	153	16.6%	156	15.3%	162	14.2%	160	13.3%	184	14.8%	194	16.5%	192	15.2%
Other Ethnicity	32	10.3%	40	13.2%	32	10.0%	32	10.7%	40	13.0%	50	14.7%	54	13.6%

CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

End of Year Placement: Emergency Shelter/Emergency Foster Home

<b>Indicator 2.B.5</b>	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in emergency shelters or emergency foster homes.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Children in substitute care at end of year	14,683	14,722	14,417	14,289	13,991	14,668	15,926
Children in emergency shelters or emergency foster homes	98	130	83	48	33	42	27
Percent	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	37	0.7%	54	1.1%	38	0.8%	13	0.3%	16	0.3%	11	0.2%	10	0.2%
Northern	27	0.8%	32	1.0%	13	0.4%	7	0.2%	6	0.2%	9	0.3%	3	0.1%
Central	16	0.4%	23	0.6%	17	0.4%	13	0.3%	4	0.1%	10	0.2%	7	0.1%
Southern	18	0.8%	21	1.0%	15	0.7%	14	0.6%	7	0.3%	12	0.4%	7	0.2%

Male	57	0.7%	73	0.9%	45	0.6%	30	0.4%	17	0.2%	27	0.4%	20	0.2%
Female	41	0.6%	57	0.8%	38	0.6%	18	0.3%	16	0.2%	15	0.2%	7	0.1%

0 to 2	4	0.1%	7	0.2%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3 to 5	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
6 to 11	25	0.6%	33	0.8%	9	0.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	4	0.1%	7	0.1%
12 to 17	67	1.7%	88	2.2%	71	1.8%	48	1.3%	30	0.8%	38	1.1%	17	0.4%

African American	44	0.6%	73	1.0%	42	0.6%	24	0.4%	21	0.3%	20	0.3%	9	0.1%
White	46	0.7%	47	0.8%	31	0.5%	23	0.4%	8	0.1%	19	0.3%	15	0.2%
Hispanic	5	0.5%	8	0.8%	10	0.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	1	0.1%	3	0.2%
Other Ethnicity	3	1.0%	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%

**End of Year Placement: Group Home**

<b>Indicator 2.B.6</b>	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in group homes.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Children in substitute care at end of year	14,683	14,722	14,417	14,289	13,991	14,668	15,926
Children in group homes	181	165	158	132	102	101	119
Percent	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	80	1.6%	77	1.5%	71	1.4%	54	1.1%	37	0.8%	33	0.7%	43	0.9%
Northern	47	1.4%	37	1.1%	35	1.1%	40	1.4%	23	0.9%	24	0.9%	26	1.0%
Central	48	1.2%	41	1.0%	43	1.0%	31	0.7%	34	0.8%	34	0.7%	32	0.6%
Southern	6	0.3%	10	0.5%	9	0.4%	7	0.3%	8	0.3%	10	0.4%	18	0.5%

Male	124	1.6%	108	1.4%	90	1.2%	69	0.9%	61	0.8%	64	0.8%	70	0.9%
Female	57	0.8%	57	0.8%	68	1.0%	63	0.9%	41	0.6%	37	0.5%	49	0.6%

0 to 2	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	5	0.2%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
3 to 5	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
6 to 11	17	0.4%	15	0.3%	12	0.3%	14	0.3%	12	0.3%	11	0.3%	15	0.3%
12 to 17	162	4.1%	149	3.7%	141	3.6%	114	3.0%	85	2.4%	89	2.5%	101	2.7%

African American	100	1.4%	97	1.3%	81	1.2%	72	1.1%	47	0.7%	47	0.7%	51	0.8%
White	67	1.1%	56	0.9%	66	1.1%	46	0.8%	46	0.8%	49	0.7%	59	0.8%
Hispanic	11	1.2%	8	0.8%	10	0.9%	12	1.0%	8	0.6%	4	0.3%	5	0.4%
Other Ethnicity	3	1.0%	4	1.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	4	1.0%

## CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

### End of Year Placement: Institution

Indicator 2.B.7	Of all children in substitute care at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed in institutions.						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children in substitute care at end of year	14,683	14,722	14,417	14,289	13,991	14,668	15,926
Children in institutions	985	1,036	985	888	800	781	786
Percent	6.7%	7.0%	6.8%	6.2%	5.7%	5.3%	4.9%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	392	7.8%	382	7.5%	382	7.6%	313	6.3%	266	5.6%	250	5.4%	270	5.8%
Northern	202	6.2%	225	6.8%	214	6.9%	188	6.4%	158	5.9%	156	6.1%	143	5.4%
Central	257	6.2%	282	6.8%	248	6.0%	249	6.0%	245	5.9%	235	5.1%	237	4.5%
Southern	134	6.0%	147	6.7%	141	6.6%	138	6.2%	131	5.5%	140	4.9%	136	4.0%

Male	665	8.5%	691	8.9%	684	9.0%	621	8.3%	528	7.2%	510	6.7%	494	6.0%
Female	319	4.6%	345	4.9%	301	4.4%	267	3.9%	272	4.1%	271	3.9%	292	3.8%

0 to 2	3	0.1%	4	0.1%	6	0.2%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	5	0.1%	1	0.0%
3 to 5	8	0.2%	6	0.2%	8	0.3%	4	0.1%	3	0.1%	6	0.2%	7	0.2%
6 to 11	111	2.6%	128	2.9%	149	3.5%	124	3.0%	105	2.5%	111	2.6%	122	2.6%
12 to 17	863	21.7%	898	22.5%	822	21.0%	758	19.8%	690	19.1%	659	18.3%	656	17.4%

African American	541	7.5%	558	7.7%	526	7.5%	457	6.7%	411	6.4%	364	5.7%	388	5.8%
White	382	6.1%	414	6.7%	387	6.5%	371	6.2%	348	5.8%	363	5.4%	331	4.4%
Hispanic	47	5.1%	52	5.1%	61	5.4%	51	4.2%	34	2.7%	42	3.6%	51	4.0%
Other Ethnicity	14	4.5%	11	3.6%	11	3.4%	9	3.0%	6	1.9%	11	3.2%	15	3.8%

**Initial Placement with Siblings**

<b>Indicator 2.C</b>	Of all children entering substitute care and initially placed in kinship or traditional foster homes, the percentage that was placed with their siblings in their initial placement.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Kinship Foster Care</b>	<b>1-2 siblings</b>						
Children with 1-2 siblings	1,124	1,298	1,371	1,372	1,438	1,805	2,275
Children initially placed with all siblings	870	1,049	1,112	1,096	1,145	1,456	1,867
Percent	77.4%	80.8%	81.1%	79.9%	79.6%	80.7%	82.1%
<b>Traditional Foster Care</b>	<b>1-2 siblings</b>						
Children with 1-2 siblings	420	408	471	369	464	499	514
Children initially placed with all siblings	279	254	286	254	306	319	332
Percent	66.4%	62.3%	60.7%	68.8%	65.9%	63.9%	64.6%
<b>Kinship Foster Care</b>	<b>3 or more siblings</b>						
Children with 3 or more siblings	509	531	584	638	642	764	1025
Children initially placed with all siblings	272	302	305	310	284	418	588
Percent	53.4%	56.9%	52.2%	48.6%	44.2%	54.7%	57.4%
<b>Traditional Foster Care</b>	<b>3 or more siblings</b>						
Children with 3 or more siblings	210	215	170	143	205	254	238
Children initially placed with all siblings	4	9	16	12	20	34	27
Percent	1.9%	4.2%	9.4%	8.4%	9.8%	13.4%	11.3%

CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

End of Year Placement with Siblings

Indicator 2.D	Of all children in kinship or traditional foster homes at the end of the fiscal year, the percentage that was placed with their siblings.						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Kinship Foster Care</b>	<b>1-2 siblings</b>						
Children with 1-2 siblings	2,967	3,089	3,104	3,286	3,401	3,737	4,353
Children placed with all siblings at end of year	2,137	2,237	2,247	2,359	2,436	2,708	3,096
Percent	72.0%	72.4%	72.4%	71.8%	71.6%	72.5%	71.1%
<b>Traditional Foster Care</b>	<b>1-2 siblings</b>						
Children with 1-2 siblings	1,945	1,968	1,996	1,893	1,762	1,746	1,685
Children placed with all siblings at end of year	1,166	1,139	1,116	1,066	1,069	1,062	1,005
Percent	59.9%	57.9%	55.9%	56.3%	60.7%	60.8%	59.6%
<b>Kinship Foster Care</b>	<b>3 or more siblings</b>						
Children with 3 or more siblings	1,460	1,546	1,570	1,554	1,585	1,708	1,978
Children placed with all siblings at end of year	506	490	570	540	562	560	661
Percent	34.7%	31.7%	36.3%	34.7%	35.5%	32.8%	33.4%
<b>Traditional Foster Care</b>	<b>3 or more siblings</b>						
Children with 3 or more siblings	1,063	1,144	1,030	956	956	946	966
Children placed with all siblings at end of year	115	116	91	68	87	117	113
Percent	10.8%	10.1%	8.8%	7.1%	9.1%	12.4%	11.7%

**Placement Stability (CFSR)**

<b>Indicator 2.E</b>	Of all children who entered substitute care during the fiscal year, the rate of placement moves per 1,000 days of care.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Children entering substitute care	4,355	4,494	4,741	4,389	4,562	5,510	6,232
Days in substitute care	668,206	713,756	763,706	704,770	724,800	878,949	976,583
Placement moves	3,259	3,271	3,485	2,790	2,991	3,245	3,691
Placement moves per 1,000 days in substitute care	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8

	Moves per 1,000 days	Moves per 1,000 days	Moves per 1,000 days	Moves per 1,000 days	Moves per 1,000 days	Moves per 1,000 days	Moves per 1,000 days
Cook	6.4	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.2
Northern	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.6
Central	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.4	3.4
Southern	4.9	4.7	5.3	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.4

Male	4.8	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.8
Female	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.7

0 to 2	3.8	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7
3 to 5	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.5
6 to 11	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.9
12 to 17	8.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.0	6.5

African American	6.2	5.7	5.6	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.4
White	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4
Hispanic	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.6
Other Ethnicity	6.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.3	3.6

CONTINUITY AND STABILITY IN CARE

**Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care**

Indicator 2.F	Of all children ages 12 to 17 entering substitute care, the percentage that run away from a substitute care placement during their first year.						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Children entering substitute care between age 12 to 17	1,009	1,000	1,040	1,036	935	890	1,020
Children who run away during their first year	243	205	230	225	178	163	181
Percent	24.1%	20.5%	22.1%	21.7%	19.0%	18.3%	17.7%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	141	34.6%	121	34.5%	124	32.8%	117	32.9%	92	30.0%	67	24.2%	90	29.4%
Northern	30	14.6%	44	18.6%	32	15.0%	37	16.4%	33	18.8%	33	21.2%	23	12.6%
Central	45	17.7%	24	8.7%	47	16.8%	39	12.9%	34	12.0%	39	13.4%	43	13.1%
Southern	27	19.0%	16	11.9%	27	16.0%	32	21.2%	19	11.2%	24	14.5%	25	12.3%

Male	132	25.1%	92	18.8%	113	21.0%	117	23.5%	79	16.8%	83	18.7%	91	17.7%
Female	111	22.9%	113	22.1%	117	23.4%	108	20.1%	99	21.3%	80	17.9%	90	17.8%

12 to 14	69	13.7%	67	12.9%	75	13.9%	73	13.3%	47	9.7%	48	10.7%	66	11.9%
15 to 17	174	34.5%	138	28.8%	155	30.9%	152	31.1%	131	29.1%	115	26.1%	115	24.7%

African American	156	31.1%	134	28.5%	150	29.2%	141	27.6%	103	25.6%	95	24.7%	110	25.1%
White	71	17.1%	51	11.7%	62	14.4%	62	14.6%	61	14.1%	47	12.2%	59	12.0%
Hispanic	10	15.2%	15	22.4%	15	19.7%	21	27.3%	12	14.3%	19	20.4%	11	17.2%
Other Ethnicity	5	20.8%	4	16.7%	3	16.7%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	1	4.2%



**Median Length of Stay in Substitute Care**

<b>Indicator 2.G</b>	The median length of stay in substitute care of all children who enter substitute care during the fiscal year.						
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Children entering substitute care	4,988	4,720	4,764	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639
Median length of stay (in months)	34	34	34	33	34	34	33

	N	Months	N	Months	N	Months	N	Months	N	Months	N	Months	N	Months
Cook	1,351	46	1,122	51	1,362	48	1,280	47	1,368	49	1,500	45	1,250	44
Northern	1,000	31	1,011	32	1,060	33	1,187	29	1,079	32	1,050	28	908	28
Central	1,735	28	1,647	29	1,452	30	1,549	29	1,551	30	1,665	29	1,599	27
Southern	902	33	940	30	888	27	730	26	840	27	876	32	882	32

Male	2,634	34	2,417	34	2,432	35	2,444	32	2,469	35	2,583	34	2,405	32
Female	2,353	34	2,303	35	2,331	34	2,303	33	2,369	34	2,508	33	2,232	33

0 to 2	2,065	33	1,878	34	1,880	34	1,898	32	1,828	33	2,050	31	1,867	32
3 to 5	860	30	849	31	860	32	802	30	787	33	863	34	770	32
6 to 11	1,046	30	1,023	29	1,015	33	1,046	30	1,183	33	1,142	33	1,067	33
12 to 17	1,017	44	970	44	1,009	41	1,000	43	1,040	42	1,036	40	935	38

African American	2,162	40	2,045	40	2,057	41	2,033	39	2,140	39	2,240	38	1,887	37
White	2,448	30	2,320	30	2,322	30	2,245	28	2,248	31	2,250	30	2,245	30
Hispanic	267	37	244	38	267	39	351	39	343	39	462	32	407	36
Other Ethnicity	110	29	111	32	116	27	116	29	107	31	127	36	76	33

LEGAL PERMANENCE

Reunification Within 12 Months

<b>Indicator 3.A.1</b>	Of all children who entered in substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 12 months.						
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Children entering substitute care	4,764	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639	4,778	5,730
Children reunified within 12 months	631	672	648	715	648	599	853
Percent	13.2%	14.2%	13.4%	14.0%	14.0%	12.5%	14.9%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	85	6.2%	81	6.3%	78	5.7%	109	7.3%	57	4.6%	52	4.4%	138	10.1%
Northern	155	14.6%	198	16.7%	212	19.6%	178	17.0%	166	18.3%	141	16.5%	182	19.7%
Central	213	14.7%	250	16.1%	199	12.8%	265	15.9%	292	18.3%	278	15.8%	350	16.4%
Southern	178	20.0%	143	19.6%	159	18.9%	163	18.6%	133	15.1%	128	13.2%	183	13.9%

Male	302	12.4%	353	14.4%	319	12.9%	349	13.5%	344	14.3%	302	12.3%	444	15.0%
Female	329	14.1%	319	13.9%	329	13.9%	366	14.6%	304	13.6%	297	12.8%	409	14.8%

0 to 2	203	10.8%	247	13.0%	211	11.5%	269	13.1%	246	13.2%	204	10.7%	304	12.8%
3 to 5	136	15.8%	131	16.3%	112	14.2%	129	14.9%	117	15.2%	115	13.6%	153	16.3%
6 to 11	161	15.9%	187	17.9%	199	16.8%	191	16.7%	177	16.6%	180	15.8%	245	17.5%
12 to 17	131	13.0%	107	10.7%	126	12.1%	126	12.2%	108	11.6%	100	11.2%	151	14.8%

African American	196	9.5%	241	11.9%	237	11.1%	276	12.3%	227	12.0%	199	10.9%	320	14.3%
White	381	16.4%	370	16.5%	340	15.1%	351	15.6%	347	15.5%	331	13.9%	453	15.3%
Hispanic	37	13.9%	39	11.1%	52	15.2%	62	13.4%	56	13.8%	52	12.0%	54	14.7%
Other Ethnicity	17	14.7%	21	18.1%	19	17.8%	21	16.5%	15	19.7%	13	11.1%	22	16.8%

## Reunification Within 24 Months

Indicator 3.A.2	Of all children who entered in substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 24 months.						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Children entering substitute care	4,720	4,764	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639	4,778
Children reunified within 24 months	1,338	1,319	1,412	1,344	1,412	1,267	1,277
Percent	28.3%	27.7%	29.7%	27.8%	27.7%	27.3%	26.7%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	135	12.0%	173	12.7%	174	13.6%	187	13.7%	236	15.7%	178	14.2%	194	16.3%
Northern	354	35.0%	334	31.5%	419	35.3%	376	34.8%	362	34.5%	302	33.3%	261	30.5%
Central	536	32.5%	493	34.0%	554	35.8%	483	31.1%	541	32.5%	544	34.0%	568	32.2%
Southern	313	33.3%	319	35.9%	264	36.2%	298	35.5%	273	31.2%	243	27.6%	254	26.2%

Male	699	28.9%	661	27.2%	745	30.5%	662	26.8%	705	27.3%	671	27.9%	649	26.3%
Female	639	27.7%	658	28.2%	667	29.0%	682	28.8%	707	28.2%	596	26.7%	628	27.2%

0 to 2	459	24.4%	452	24.0%	535	28.2%	462	25.3%	551	26.9%	491	26.3%	456	23.9%
3 to 5	285	33.6%	286	33.3%	273	34.0%	248	31.5%	264	30.6%	228	29.6%	250	29.7%
6 to 11	378	37.0%	341	33.6%	392	37.5%	399	33.7%	360	31.5%	337	31.6%	377	33.1%
12 to 17	216	22.3%	240	23.8%	212	21.2%	235	22.6%	237	22.9%	211	22.6%	194	21.8%

African American	519	25.4%	413	20.1%	516	25.4%	519	24.3%	551	24.6%	470	24.9%	445	24.3%
White	706	30.4%	793	34.2%	770	34.3%	700	31.1%	678	30.1%	652	29.0%	680	28.6%
Hispanic	81	33.2%	83	31.1%	84	23.9%	92	26.8%	147	31.8%	116	28.5%	115	26.6%
Other Ethnicity	32	28.8%	30	25.9%	41	35.3%	33	30.8%	31	24.4%	23	30.3%	29	24.8%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

Reunification Within 36 Months

<b>Indicator 3.A.3</b>	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was reunified with their parents within 36 months.						
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Children entering substitute care	4,988	4,720	4,764	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639
Children reunified within 36 months	1,816	1,706	1,709	1,822	1,670	1,811	1,657
Percent	36.4%	36.1%	35.9%	38.4%	34.5%	35.6%	35.7%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	280	20.7%	198	17.6%	276	20.3%	290	22.7%	281	20.5%	371	24.7%	283	22.6%
Northern	419	41.9%	446	44.1%	428	40.4%	517	43.6%	432	40.0%	439	41.8%	365	40.2%
Central	765	44.1%	668	40.6%	612	42.1%	714	46.1%	607	39.1%	658	39.5%	681	42.6%
Southern	352	39.0%	394	41.9%	391	44.0%	300	41.1%	350	41.7%	343	39.2%	328	37.2%

Male	957	36.3%	891	36.9%	871	35.8%	955	39.1%	831	33.7%	935	36.2%	876	36.4%
Female	859	36.5%	815	35.4%	838	36.0%	867	37.6%	839	35.4%	876	34.9%	781	35.0%

0 to 2	692	33.5%	599	31.9%	605	32.2%	678	35.7%	582	31.8%	721	35.2%	644	34.5%
3 to 5	372	43.3%	377	44.4%	376	43.7%	361	45.0%	306	38.9%	327	37.9%	308	40.0%
6 to 11	472	45.1%	470	45.9%	437	43.1%	500	47.8%	493	41.7%	475	41.6%	432	40.5%
12 to 17	280	27.5%	260	26.8%	291	28.8%	283	28.3%	289	27.8%	288	27.8%	273	29.2%

African American	609	28.2%	648	31.7%	580	28.2%	687	33.8%	657	30.7%	720	32.1%	626	33.2%
White	1,042	42.6%	925	39.9%	973	41.9%	960	42.8%	851	37.9%	849	37.7%	832	37.1%
Hispanic	112	41.9%	95	38.9%	112	41.9%	126	35.9%	124	36.2%	202	43.7%	165	40.5%
Other Ethnicity	52	47.3%	38	34.2%	44	37.9%	48	41.4%	38	35.5%	35	27.6%	28	36.8%

**Stability of Reunification at One Year**

<b>Indicator 3.B.1</b>	Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at one year.						
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Children reunified	2,179	2,002	1,984	2,126	1,943	1,857	1,938
Children stable at one year	2,055	1,859	1,890	2,019	1,806	1,746	1,788
Percent	94.3%	92.9%	95.3%	95.0%	92.9%	94.0%	92.3%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	349	93.6%	346	94.8%	330	94.8%	370	90.9%	335	92.0%	348	94.8%	443	91.2%
Northern	513	91.0%	432	92.3%	500	95.4%	585	95.7%	414	94.3%	380	92.9%	363	93.1%
Central	784	97.1%	630	91.7%	664	95.7%	688	96.1%	733	92.9%	694	94.6%	623	92.2%
Southern	409	94.0%	451	93.6%	396	94.7%	376	95.9%	324	92.3%	324	93.4%	359	93.0%

Male	1,037	93.3%	967	93.2%	1,026	95.6%	1,014	94.9%	960	93.9%	899	93.9%	971	93.3%
Female	1,016	95.3%	892	92.5%	864	94.8%	1,005	95.0%	846	91.9%	847	94.1%	817	91.1%

0 to 2	388	93.9%	338	90.4%	373	91.4%	434	93.7%	410	91.9%	358	90.9%	390	89.4%
3 to 5	520	94.4%	466	93.4%	471	96.3%	472	95.4%	414	93.0%	428	96.0%	449	93.9%
6 to 11	697	94.7%	684	93.3%	668	96.8%	691	95.4%	594	94.4%	590	95.3%	595	94.1%
12 to 17	450	93.9%	371	93.7%	378	95.2%	422	95.0%	388	91.7%	370	93.0%	354	90.3%

African American	788	91.9%	671	92.3%	690	96.0%	829	94.0%	758	92.9%	696	94.4%	711	89.4%
White	1,087	95.5%	1,015	93.1%	1,017	94.2%	978	95.7%	852	92.7%	852	94.5%	835	93.3%
Hispanic	137	98.6%	125	93.3%	129	100.0%	172	94.5%	149	94.9%	156	90.2%	212	98.6%
Other Ethnicity	43	95.6%	48	94.1%	54	96.4%	40	100.0%	47	92.2%	42	93.3%	30	90.9%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

Stability of Reunification at Two Years

<b>Indicator 3.B.2</b>	Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years.						
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Children reunified	2,164	2,179	2,002	1,984	2,126	1,943	1,857
Children stable at two years	2,009	2,006	1,818	1,846	1,980	1,741	1,694
Percent	92.8%	92.1%	90.8%	93.0%	93.1%	89.6%	91.2%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	315	96.3%	343	92.0%	343	94.0%	321	92.2%	365	89.7%	333	91.5%	340	92.6%
Northern	458	90.5%	497	88.1%	418	89.3%	486	92.7%	570	93.3%	400	91.1%	366	89.5%
Central	851	92.5%	771	95.5%	616	89.7%	654	94.2%	676	94.4%	697	88.3%	671	91.4%
Southern	385	93.7%	395	90.8%	441	91.5%	385	92.1%	369	94.1%	311	88.6%	317	91.4%

Male	1,022	93.5%	1,013	91.2%	943	90.8%	1,005	93.7%	997	93.4%	924	90.4%	871	91.0%
Female	984	92.1%	991	93.0%	875	90.8%	841	92.3%	983	92.9%	817	88.7%	823	91.4%

0 to 2	384	90.1%	377	91.3%	328	87.7%	360	88.2%	424	91.6%	384	86.1%	348	88.3%
3 to 5	518	94.5%	512	92.9%	461	92.4%	462	94.5%	462	93.3%	399	89.7%	415	93.0%
6 to 11	683	93.9%	677	92.0%	666	90.9%	652	94.5%	681	94.1%	580	92.2%	570	92.1%
12 to 17	424	91.6%	440	91.9%	363	91.7%	372	93.7%	413	93.0%	378	89.4%	361	90.7%

African American	799	92.7%	771	90.0%	654	90.0%	674	93.7%	820	93.0%	731	89.6%	678	92.0%
White	1,039	92.6%	1,059	93.1%	992	91.0%	994	92.0%	950	93.0%	820	89.2%	823	91.2%
Hispanic	116	93.5%	135	97.1%	124	92.5%	124	96.1%	170	93.4%	145	92.4%	151	87.3%
Other Ethnicity	55	98.2%	41	91.1%	48	94.1%	54	96.4%	40	100.0%	45	88.2%	42	93.3%

## Stability of Reunification at Five Years

Indicator 3.B.3	Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years.						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Children reunified	1,848	1,979	2,058	2,164	2,179	2,002	1,984
Children stable at five years	1,632	1,734	1,821	1,935	1,927	1,721	1,770
Percent	88.3%	87.6%	88.5%	89.4%	88.4%	86.0%	89.2%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	258	89.0%	339	88.5%	329	87.7%	305	93.3%	326	87.4%	324	88.8%	316	90.8%
Northern	323	88.7%	407	88.5%	391	86.1%	446	88.1%	478	84.8%	404	86.3%	471	89.9%
Central	709	89.5%	703	86.2%	808	92.2%	812	88.3%	746	92.4%	582	84.7%	619	89.2%
Southern	342	85.1%	285	89.1%	293	83.0%	372	90.5%	377	86.7%	411	85.3%	364	87.1%

Male	862	88.4%	904	87.3%	925	89.9%	991	90.7%	976	87.8%	896	86.3%	957	89.2%
Female	766	88.2%	825	88.0%	896	87.1%	941	88.1%	949	89.0%	825	85.6%	813	89.2%

0 to 2	316	83.4%	326	86.5%	370	86.2%	365	85.7%	360	87.2%	302	80.7%	341	83.6%
3 to 5	392	90.5%	396	85.5%	441	87.8%	494	90.1%	490	88.9%	435	87.2%	438	89.6%
6 to 11	515	87.7%	610	88.0%	589	88.3%	655	90.1%	644	87.5%	626	85.4%	625	90.6%
12 to 17	409	91.1%	402	90.1%	421	91.5%	421	90.9%	433	90.4%	358	90.4%	366	92.2%

African American	564	87.3%	640	84.9%	733	89.4%	766	88.9%	734	85.6%	616	84.7%	646	89.8%
White	896	88.1%	903	89.1%	937	87.5%	1,001	89.2%	1,021	89.7%	938	86.1%	951	88.1%
Hispanic	109	92.4%	148	90.8%	91	90.1%	114	91.9%	131	94.2%	120	89.6%	120	93.0%
Other Ethnicity	63	94.0%	43	89.6%	60	90.9%	54	96.4%	41	91.1%	47	92.2%	53	94.6%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

Stability of Reunification at Ten Years

Indicator 3.B.4	Of all children who were reunified during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years.						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Children reunified	2,444	2,031	2,054	1,972	1,867	1,848	1,979
Children stable at ten years	2,040	1,706	1,755	1,657	1,602	1,587	1,683
Percent	83.5%	84.0%	85.4%	84.0%	85.8%	85.9%	85.0%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	628	82.0%	521	84.2%	461	83.2%	409	86.1%	365	83.7%	255	87.9%	335	87.5%
Northern	376	92.6%	320	88.4%	328	87.9%	324	87.6%	370	85.6%	319	87.6%	398	86.5%
Central	768	81.8%	566	83.5%	653	87.4%	559	81.4%	549	88.1%	677	85.5%	677	83.0%
Southern	268	80.5%	299	80.4%	313	82.4%	365	83.0%	318	84.6%	336	83.6%	273	85.3%

Male	1,071	83.1%	904	84.2%	905	84.7%	840	84.4%	839	86.1%	838	85.9%	881	85.1%
Female	967	83.9%	801	83.8%	848	86.3%	816	83.6%	763	85.5%	745	85.8%	797	85.0%

0 to 2	340	80.0%	282	78.8%	309	81.7%	311	82.5%	259	80.2%	309	81.5%	308	81.7%
3 to 5	377	79.9%	311	80.2%	344	80.4%	361	78.5%	348	84.1%	371	85.7%	380	82.1%
6 to 11	704	82.7%	551	83.6%	587	85.6%	543	84.4%	552	87.1%	499	85.0%	593	85.6%
12 to 17	619	88.9%	562	89.8%	515	91.6%	442	89.8%	443	89.3%	408	90.9%	402	90.1%

African American	969	82.4%	701	84.3%	702	82.3%	656	81.2%	633	82.2%	551	85.3%	619	82.1%
White	862	84.0%	808	82.4%	863	86.8%	872	85.7%	832	87.9%	866	85.2%	874	86.2%
Hispanic	152	87.4%	129	87.8%	129	91.5%	109	85.8%	83	88.3%	107	90.7%	147	90.2%
Other Ethnicity	57	83.8%	68	94.4%	61	92.4%	20	100.0%	54	96.4%	63	94.0%	43	89.6%



**Adoption Within 24 Months**

<b>Indicator 3.C.1</b>	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 24 months.						
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Children entering substitute care	4,720	4,764	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639	4,778
Children adopted within 24 months	196	142	164	178	225	249	270
Percent	4.2%	3.0%	3.5%	3.7%	4.4%	5.4%	5.7%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	36	3.2%	35	2.6%	31	2.4%	25	1.8%	29	1.9%	25	2.0%	23	1.9%
Northern	18	1.8%	25	2.4%	36	3.0%	21	1.9%	62	5.9%	57	6.3%	63	7.4%
Central	98	6.0%	41	2.8%	65	4.2%	82	5.3%	92	5.5%	118	7.4%	118	6.7%
Southern	44	4.7%	41	4.6%	32	4.4%	50	6.0%	42	4.8%	49	5.6%	66	6.8%

Male	102	4.2%	64	2.6%	80	3.3%	100	4.1%	107	4.1%	130	5.4%	135	5.5%
Female	94	4.1%	78	3.3%	84	3.6%	78	3.3%	118	4.7%	119	5.3%	135	5.8%

0 to 2	133	7.1%	101	5.4%	128	6.7%	132	7.2%	164	8.0%	172	9.2%	181	9.5%
3 to 5	30	3.5%	21	2.4%	19	2.4%	27	3.4%	32	3.7%	33	4.3%	38	4.5%
6 to 11	26	2.5%	17	1.7%	13	1.2%	13	1.1%	22	1.9%	30	2.8%	36	3.2%
12 to 17	7	0.7%	3	0.3%	4	0.4%	6	0.6%	7	0.7%	14	1.5%	15	1.7%

African American	68	3.3%	40	1.9%	64	3.1%	55	2.6%	80	3.6%	73	3.9%	67	3.7%
White	118	5.1%	85	3.7%	90	4.0%	113	5.0%	134	6.0%	165	7.3%	172	7.2%
Hispanic	5	2.0%	3	1.1%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%	7	1.5%	7	1.7%	17	3.9%
Other Ethnicity	5	4.5%	14	12.1%	7	6.0%	7	6.5%	4	3.1%	2	2.6%	10	8.5%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

Adoption Within 36 Months

<b>Indicator 3.C.2</b>	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was adopted within 36 months.						
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Children entering substitute care	4,988	4,720	4,764	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639
Children adopted within 36 months	514	519	542	560	606	689	696
Percent	10.3%	11.0%	11.4%	11.8%	12.5%	13.5%	15.0%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	80	5.9%	65	5.8%	85	6.2%	61	4.8%	72	5.3%	88	5.9%	81	6.5%
Northern	85	8.5%	90	8.9%	119	11.2%	142	12.0%	169	15.7%	181	17.2%	174	19.2%
Central	262	15.1%	251	15.2%	204	14.0%	224	14.5%	255	16.4%	300	18.0%	292	18.3%
Southern	87	9.6%	113	12.0%	134	15.1%	133	18.2%	110	13.1%	120	13.7%	149	16.9%

Male	262	9.9%	261	10.8%	252	10.4%	279	11.4%	310	12.6%	342	13.2%	358	14.9%
Female	252	10.7%	258	11.2%	290	12.4%	281	12.2%	296	12.5%	347	13.8%	338	15.1%

0 to 2	385	18.6%	358	19.1%	383	20.4%	392	20.7%	406	22.2%	484	23.6%	440	23.6%
3 to 5	74	8.6%	75	8.8%	95	11.0%	89	11.1%	101	12.8%	102	11.8%	121	15.7%
6 to 11	46	4.4%	75	7.3%	53	5.2%	68	6.5%	84	7.1%	85	7.4%	108	10.1%
12 to 17	9	0.9%	11	1.1%	11	1.1%	11	1.1%	15	1.4%	18	1.7%	27	2.9%

African American	192	8.9%	156	7.6%	150	7.3%	165	8.1%	195	9.1%	220	9.8%	203	10.8%
White	299	12.2%	342	14.7%	360	15.5%	363	16.2%	373	16.6%	410	18.2%	445	19.8%
Hispanic	13	4.9%	8	3.3%	7	2.6%	15	4.3%	17	5.0%	34	7.4%	32	7.9%
Other Ethnicity	10	9.1%	13	11.7%	25	21.6%	17	14.7%	21	19.6%	22	17.3%	13	17.1%

**Stability of Adoption at Two Years**

Indicator 3.D.1	Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years.						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Children adopted	1,217	1,757	1,500	1,540	1,870	1,583	1,850
Children stable at two years	1,186	1,700	1,454	1,508	1,823	1,536	1,828
Percent	97.5%	96.8%	96.9%	97.9%	97.5%	97.0%	98.8%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	334	97.4%	452	94.6%	381	94.3%	314	96.6%	487	96.1%	385	93.7%	414	97.2%
Northern	202	99.0%	331	99.4%	280	98.2%	363	99.2%	402	98.3%	395	98.3%	471	99.4%
Central	430	96.4%	647	98.8%	531	98.0%	548	97.9%	575	98.6%	494	98.6%	639	99.5%
Southern	220	98.2%	270	92.8%	262	97.4%	283	97.9%	359	96.8%	262	97.4%	304	98.7%

Male	569	96.8%	884	97.0%	727	97.6%	796	97.8%	921	97.3%	775	97.1%	944	98.5%
Female	616	98.1%	814	96.4%	727	96.3%	712	98.1%	902	97.7%	759	96.9%	884	99.1%

0 to 2	180	99.4%	238	97.5%	206	99.0%	214	99.5%	269	99.6%	246	98.0%	322	99.4%
3 to 5	432	98.6%	616	98.9%	531	98.3%	546	99.1%	657	99.2%	499	97.7%	622	99.2%
6 to 11	433	97.5%	647	97.1%	545	97.5%	555	98.6%	710	97.7%	612	97.9%	667	99.3%
12 to 17	141	91.6%	199	88.8%	172	89.1%	193	91.5%	187	88.6%	179	91.3%	217	95.6%

African American	518	95.9%	768	95.8%	644	95.7%	621	97.5%	764	96.5%	637	95.5%	755	98.3%
White	591	98.5%	818	97.4%	713	97.9%	793	98.5%	943	98.2%	785	98.0%	923	99.1%
Hispanic	63	100.0%	95	100.0%	67	98.5%	54	96.4%	68	98.6%	81	98.8%	98	100.0%
Other Ethnicity	14	100.0%	19	95.0%	30	96.8%	40	95.2%	48	98.0%	33	100.0%	48	98.0%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

Stability of Adoption at Five Years

<b>Indicator 3.D.2</b>	Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years.						
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Children adopted	1,568	1,457	1,368	1,217	1,757	1,500	1,540
Children stable at five years	1,476	1,368	1,303	1,159	1,656	1,433	1,482
Percent	94.1%	93.9%	95.2%	95.2%	94.3%	95.5%	96.2%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	543	90.7%	509	91.2%	435	92.2%	330	96.2%	442	92.5%	377	93.3%	306	94.2%
Northern	274	98.2%	211	98.1%	283	97.3%	197	96.6%	325	97.6%	278	97.5%	357	97.5%
Central	492	95.5%	461	95.2%	418	97.4%	424	95.1%	625	95.4%	522	96.3%	540	96.4%
Southern	167	95.4%	187	93.5%	167	94.9%	208	92.9%	264	90.7%	256	95.2%	279	96.5%

Male	755	94.0%	683	94.1%	676	96.2%	558	94.9%	859	94.3%	714	95.8%	787	96.7%
Female	719	94.2%	679	93.7%	621	94.2%	600	95.5%	795	94.2%	719	95.2%	695	95.7%

0 to 2	297	98.0%	270	97.8%	233	98.7%	179	98.9%	235	96.3%	205	98.6%	214	99.5%
3 to 5	502	97.1%	473	97.3%	477	98.1%	424	96.8%	605	97.1%	525	97.2%	542	98.4%
6 to 11	518	93.3%	473	91.8%	445	91.6%	420	94.6%	622	93.4%	533	95.3%	539	95.7%
12 to 17	159	82.4%	152	84.4%	148	92.5%	136	88.3%	194	86.6%	170	88.1%	187	88.6%

African American	739	91.3%	732	92.2%	661	93.9%	510	94.4%	741	92.4%	633	94.1%	608	95.4%
White	595	96.6%	529	96.2%	554	97.0%	573	95.5%	802	95.5%	703	96.6%	781	97.0%
Hispanic	89	100.0%	72	93.5%	62	92.5%	62	98.4%	94	98.9%	67	98.5%	53	94.6%
Other Ethnicity	53	98.1%	35	97.2%	26	100.0%	14	100.0%	19	95.0%	30	96.8%	40	95.2%

**Stability of Adoption at Ten Years**

Indicator 3.D.3	Of all children who were adopted during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years.						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Children adopted	2,963	2,291	1,977	1,744	1,783	1,568	1,457
Children stable at ten years	2,691	2,087	1,822	1,622	1,647	1,432	1,314
Percent	90.8%	91.1%	92.2%	93.0%	92.4%	91.3%	90.2%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	1,653	87.6%	1,173	88.2%	938	87.6%	738	88.3%	631	87.8%	532	88.8%	489	87.6%
Northern	400	96.4%	278	96.9%	242	97.6%	249	98.0%	294	93.3%	267	95.7%	204	94.9%
Central	463	96.7%	457	93.5%	436	97.3%	439	96.9%	517	95.4%	473	91.8%	440	90.9%
Southern	171	96.1%	172	97.2%	204	98.1%	193	98.0%	200	99.0%	160	91.4%	181	90.5%

Male	1,357	90.9%	1,047	90.8%	937	91.9%	828	93.1%	853	91.5%	728	90.7%	651	89.7%
Female	1,330	90.7%	1,040	91.4%	885	92.5%	793	92.9%	793	93.3%	702	92.0%	657	90.6%

0 to 2	439	94.6%	388	96.3%	330	94.8%	315	99.1%	327	96.5%	290	95.7%	267	96.7%
3 to 5	792	92.8%	609	94.0%	562	94.0%	539	95.2%	609	95.3%	489	94.6%	455	93.6%
6 to 11	1,057	89.7%	744	88.7%	667	90.5%	538	90.0%	517	90.4%	494	89.0%	440	85.4%
12 to 17	403	86.3%	346	86.3%	263	89.5%	230	87.8%	194	83.3%	159	82.4%	152	84.4%

African American	1,786	88.3%	1,365	88.2%	1,090	89.1%	914	89.6%	847	89.2%	716	88.5%	697	87.8%
White	689	97.0%	581	96.8%	589	97.8%	599	98.0%	665	97.4%	576	93.5%	510	92.7%
Hispanic	128	94.8%	82	97.6%	92	96.8%	74	98.7%	89	90.8%	89	100.0%	72	93.5%
Other Ethnicity	88	92.6%	59	100.0%	51	89.5%	35	92.1%	46	88.5%	51	94.4%	35	97.2%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

Guardianship Within 24 Months

<b>Indicator 3.E.1</b>	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was taken into guardianship within 24 months.						
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Children entering substitute care	4720	4,764	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639	4,778
Children taken into guardianship within 24 months	33	29	36	37	44	58	58
Percent	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	6	0.5%	9	0.7%	8	0.6%	12	0.9%	10	0.7%	7	0.6%	3	0.3%
Northern	6	0.6%	2	0.2%	9	0.8%	4	0.4%	17	1.6%	12	1.3%	16	1.9%
Central	13	0.8%	4	0.3%	9	0.6%	10	0.6%	12	0.7%	18	1.1%	27	1.5%
Southern	8	0.9%	14	1.6%	10	1.4%	11	1.3%	5	0.6%	21	2.4%	12	1.2%

Male	16	0.7%	17	0.7%	11	0.5%	20	0.8%	22	0.9%	27	1.1%	36	1.5%
Female	17	0.7%	12	0.5%	25	1.1%	17	0.7%	22	0.9%	31	1.4%	22	1.0%

0 to 2	14	0.7%	9	0.5%	8	0.4%	8	0.4%	7	0.3%	11	0.6%	18	0.9%
3 to 5	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	7	0.9%	5	0.6%	6	0.7%	12	1.6%	9	1.1%
6 to 11	9	0.9%	8	0.8%	6	0.6%	10	0.8%	12	1.1%	16	1.5%	15	1.3%
12 to 17	8	0.8%	11	1.1%	15	1.5%	14	1.3%	19	1.8%	19	2.0%	16	1.8%

African American	12	0.6%	8	0.4%	9	0.4%	12	0.6%	13	0.6%	13	0.7%	19	1.0%
White	17	0.7%	19	0.8%	25	1.1%	23	1.0%	28	1.2%	43	1.9%	27	1.1%
Hispanic	4	1.6%	1	0.4%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	10	2.3%
Other Ethnicity	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%	1	1.3%	2	1.7%

## Guardianship Within 36 Months

Indicator 3.E.2	Of all children who entered substitute care during the year, the percentage that was taken into guardianship within 36 months.						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Children entering substitute care	4,988	4,720	4,764	4,747	4,838	5,091	4,639
Children taken into guardianship within 36 months	114	104	135	134	144	149	142
Percent	2.3%	2.2%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	43	3.2%	30	2.7%	46	3.4%	38	3.0%	48	3.5%	52	3.5%	46	3.7%
Northern	16	1.6%	21	2.1%	15	1.4%	29	2.4%	27	2.5%	37	3.5%	17	1.9%
Central	49	2.8%	36	2.2%	32	2.2%	41	2.6%	44	2.8%	43	2.6%	47	2.9%
Southern	6	0.7%	17	1.8%	42	4.7%	26	3.6%	25	3.0%	17	1.9%	32	3.6%

Male	62	2.4%	49	2.0%	69	2.8%	65	2.7%	82	3.3%	63	2.4%	70	2.9%
Female	52	2.2%	55	2.4%	66	2.8%	69	3.0%	62	2.6%	86	3.4%	72	3.2%

0 to 2	38	1.8%	44	2.3%	47	2.5%	35	1.8%	33	1.8%	31	1.5%	35	1.9%
3 to 5	23	2.7%	19	2.2%	18	2.1%	21	2.6%	25	3.2%	21	2.4%	21	2.7%
6 to 11	43	4.1%	28	2.7%	44	4.3%	40	3.8%	61	5.2%	57	5.0%	53	5.0%
12 to 17	10	1.0%	13	1.3%	26	2.6%	38	3.8%	25	2.4%	40	3.9%	33	3.5%

African American	49	2.3%	42	2.1%	59	2.9%	50	2.5%	64	3.0%	48	2.1%	49	2.6%
White	60	2.5%	51	2.2%	70	3.0%	66	2.9%	67	3.0%	83	3.7%	84	3.7%
Hispanic	5	1.9%	8	3.3%	3	1.1%	14	4.0%	11	3.2%	14	3.0%	7	1.7%
Other Ethnicity	0	0.0%	3	2.7%	3	2.6%	4	3.4%	2	1.9%	4	3.1%	2	2.6%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

**Stability of Guardianship at Two Years**

<b>Indicator 3.F.1</b>	Of all children taken into guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at two years.						
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Children taken into guardianship	206	310	346	315	456	312	413
Children stable at two years	197	296	332	311	442	303	390
Percent	95.6%	95.5%	96.0%	98.7%	96.9%	97.1%	94.4%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	112	96.6%	135	96.4%	144	99.3%	128	100.0%	206	98.1%	126	100.0%	178	96.2%
Northern	46	95.8%	52	94.5%	56	96.6%	68	97.1%	87	95.6%	73	97.3%	77	90.6%
Central	30	93.8%	93	95.9%	94	94.9%	72	98.6%	78	94.0%	65	91.5%	90	92.8%
Southern	9	90.0%	16	88.9%	38	86.4%	43	97.7%	71	98.6%	39	97.5%	45	97.8%

Male	101	95.3%	160	94.1%	183	96.8%	168	99.4%	226	95.8%	157	96.9%	197	92.5%
Female	96	96.0%	136	97.1%	149	94.9%	143	97.9%	216	98.2%	146	97.3%	193	96.5%

0 to 2	12	100.0%	19	100.0%	20	100.0%	11	100.0%	22	100.0%	9	100.0%	20	100.0%
3 to 5	43	97.7%	70	98.6%	66	97.1%	82	100.0%	92	97.9%	52	98.1%	60	93.8%
6 to 11	89	97.8%	107	95.5%	143	96.6%	116	100.0%	178	98.9%	125	96.9%	175	95.6%
12 to 17	53	89.8%	100	92.6%	103	93.6%	102	96.2%	150	93.8%	117	96.7%	135	92.5%

African American	129	95.6%	158	95.2%	181	98.9%	159	98.8%	246	96.1%	145	98.6%	186	93.0%
White	54	94.7%	121	95.3%	127	91.4%	124	98.4%	158	97.5%	126	96.2%	156	95.7%
Hispanic	8	100.0%	16	100.0%	20	100.0%	22	100.0%	31	100.0%	28	96.6%	37	94.9%
Other Ethnicity	6	100.0%	1	100.0%	4	100.0%	6	100.0%	7	100.0%	4	80.0%	11	100.0%



**Stability of Guardianship at Five Years**

Indicator 3.F.2	Of all children taken into guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at five years.						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Children taken into guardianship	473	519	542	206	310	346	315
Children stable at five years	408	466	475	177	272	310	277
Percent	86.3%	89.8%	87.6%	85.9%	87.7%	89.6%	87.9%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	240	87.6%	289	90.3%	244	89.4%	97	83.6%	124	88.6%	132	91.0%	121	94.5%
Northern	56	82.4%	69	89.6%	90	84.9%	42	87.5%	49	89.1%	55	94.8%	59	84.3%
Central	69	84.1%	82	86.3%	104	86.0%	29	90.6%	86	88.7%	86	86.9%	61	83.6%
Southern	43	87.8%	26	96.3%	37	88.1%	9	90.0%	13	72.2%	37	84.1%	36	81.8%

Male	208	85.2%	235	87.0%	252	87.2%	94	88.7%	147	86.5%	172	91.0%	153	90.5%
Female	199	87.3%	231	92.8%	223	88.1%	83	83.0%	125	89.3%	138	87.9%	124	84.9%

0 to 2	17	89.5%	18	100.0%	17	89.5%	10	83.3%	19	100.0%	18	90.0%	9	81.8%
3 to 5	61	93.8%	76	91.6%	72	92.3%	41	93.2%	66	93.0%	64	94.1%	76	92.7%
6 to 11	138	85.2%	157	89.7%	172	86.9%	79	86.8%	98	87.5%	132	89.2%	97	83.6%
12 to 17	192	84.6%	215	88.5%	214	86.6%	47	79.7%	89	82.4%	96	87.3%	95	89.6%

African American	284	85.0%	299	87.9%	287	87.0%	112	83.0%	147	88.6%	164	89.6%	144	89.4%
White	98	88.3%	144	92.3%	143	88.8%	52	91.2%	109	85.8%	122	87.8%	109	86.5%
Hispanic	22	100.0%	18	100.0%	35	94.6%	7	87.5%	15	93.8%	20	100.0%	19	86.4%
Other Ethnicity	4	66.7%	5	100.0%	8	66.7%	6	100.0%	1	100.0%	4	100.0%	5	83.3%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

Stability of Guardianship at Ten Years

<b>Indicator 3.F.3</b>	Of all children taken into guardianship during the year, the percentage that remained with their family at ten years.						
	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Children taken into guardianship	912	669	651	578	579	473	519
Children stable at ten years	716	556	506	434	488	379	431
Percent	78.5%	83.1%	77.7%	75.1%	84.3%	80.1%	83.0%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	467	79.4%	382	85.8%	356	76.4%	286	75.9%	277	84.2%	223	81.4%	270	84.4%
Northern	98	76.6%	69	75.8%	40	74.1%	40	62.5%	66	90.4%	53	77.9%	66	85.7%
Central	109	74.7%	73	81.1%	77	85.6%	65	77.4%	98	79.0%	68	82.9%	75	78.9%
Southern	42	84.0%	32	74.4%	33	80.5%	43	81.1%	47	88.7%	35	71.4%	20	74.1%

Male	399	82.1%	252	84.0%	233	75.9%	234	75.2%	254	83.6%	194	79.5%	223	82.6%
Female	317	74.4%	304	82.4%	273	79.4%	200	74.9%	234	85.1%	184	80.7%	208	83.5%

0 to 2	20	80.0%	19	95.0%	20	90.9%	24	82.8%	25	92.6%	14	73.7%	16	88.9%
3 to 5	97	77.0%	82	89.1%	55	67.9%	57	71.3%	73	83.0%	55	84.6%	69	83.1%
6 to 11	227	68.6%	158	73.5%	159	67.9%	142	62.3%	153	75.4%	119	73.5%	131	74.9%
12 to 17	372	86.5%	297	86.8%	272	86.6%	211	87.6%	237	90.8%	191	84.1%	215	88.5%

African American	511	77.0%	412	82.9%	362	77.8%	311	73.5%	319	84.6%	267	79.9%	275	80.9%
White	157	82.6%	118	83.1%	112	79.4%	102	78.5%	150	83.3%	86	77.5%	134	85.9%
Hispanic	30	81.1%	20	95.2%	28	68.3%	19	82.6%	10	90.9%	22	100.0%	17	94.4%
Other Ethnicity	18	85.7%	6	66.7%	4	100.0%	2	100.0%	9	81.8%	4	66.7%	5	100.0%

## Permanency in 12 Months for Children Entering Substitute Care (CFSR)

Indicator 3.G	Of all children who entered substitute care during the fiscal year, the percentage that was discharged to permanency within 12 months.						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Children entering substitute care	4,709	4,709	4,811	5,043	4,617	4,746	5,706
Children discharged to permanency within 12 months	597	650	619	706	650	618	833
Percent	12.7%	13.8%	12.9%	14.0%	14.1%	13.0%	14.6%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	81	6.1%	76	6.1%	79	5.8%	110	7.5%	54	4.4%	50	4.3%	130	9.6%
Northern	144	13.7%	184	15.5%	187	17.3%	178	17.1%	174	19.1%	155	18.2%	193	21.1%
Central	198	13.7%	232	15.0%	194	12.6%	251	15.2%	286	18.0%	276	15.7%	325	15.3%
Southern	174	19.6%	158	21.6%	159	19.1%	167	19.2%	136	15.4%	137	14.1%	185	14.1%

Male	288	12.0%	338	13.9%	307	12.5%	343	13.4%	343	14.4%	315	12.9%	428	14.5%
Female	309	13.4%	312	13.6%	312	13.2%	363	14.6%	307	13.8%	303	13.2%	405	14.7%

0 to 2	196	10.5%	236	12.5%	206	11.3%	267	13.1%	237	12.8%	217	11.4%	306	12.9%
3 to 5	129	15.4%	122	15.7%	99	12.8%	127	15.2%	120	15.8%	112	13.5%	151	16.3%
6 to 11	150	15.0%	191	18.4%	182	15.5%	185	16.5%	177	16.7%	184	16.4%	234	16.8%
12 to 17	122	12.1%	101	10.1%	132	12.7%	127	12.2%	116	12.3%	105	11.8%	142	13.9%

African American	182	9.0%	237	11.8%	225	10.6%	274	12.4%	224	12.0%	199	11.1%	309	13.9%
White	366	15.8%	363	16.2%	333	14.9%	356	15.9%	349	15.6%	351	14.8%	444	15.1%
Hispanic	33	12.4%	32	9.2%	46	13.4%	53	11.5%	58	14.3%	50	11.5%	57	15.5%
Other Ethnicity	16	13.9%	17	14.9%	15	13.9%	18	14.1%	15	18.5%	15	12.8%	21	16.0%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

**Permanency in 12 Months for Children Entering Substitute Care 12 to 23 Months (CFSR)**

<b>Indicator 3.H</b>	Of all children in care on the first day of the fiscal year who had been in care between 12 and 23 months, the percentage that was discharged to permanency within 12 months.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Children in care on the first day of the fiscal year who had been in care between 12 and 23 months	3,441	3,517	3,512	3,561	3,784	3,407	3,621
Children discharged to permanency within 12 months	792	822	959	846	951	889	1,032
Percent	23.0%	23.4%	27.3%	23.8%	25.1%	26.1%	28.5%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	125	13.7%	138	12.5%	171	16.2%	161	14.2%	179	14.6%	176	17.0%	156	15.6%
Northern	152	21.8%	202	25.4%	244	28.1%	166	22.9%	212	29.5%	187	29.8%	213	34.5%
Central	324	27.6%	306	29.8%	387	34.5%	347	30.7%	391	32.3%	366	33.4%	432	33.6%
Southern	191	29.1%	176	29.8%	156	33.6%	172	30.1%	169	27.0%	160	24.7%	231	32.1%

Male	415	23.7%	434	23.7%	485	26.9%	439	24.0%	482	25.0%	462	26.3%	539	28.8%
Female	377	22.3%	388	23.0%	474	27.8%	407	23.5%	469	25.2%	427	25.9%	493	28.2%

0 to 2	267	24.5%	289	26.2%	347	30.8%	309	29.0%	379	32.0%	345	32.5%	383	33.8%
3 to 5	182	24.5%	177	24.0%	191	27.8%	164	23.8%	204	26.5%	183	26.3%	225	29.3%
6 to 11	235	28.2%	234	26.8%	243	28.6%	237	24.7%	237	23.8%	236	25.7%	275	28.4%
12 to 17	108	13.9%	122	15.3%	178	21.0%	136	16.1%	131	15.7%	125	17.1%	149	19.8%

African American	254	17.1%	244	15.4%	335	21.5%	298	18.4%	325	19.2%	318	22.4%	334	23.4%
White	474	27.9%	506	30.8%	543	34.0%	478	29.7%	529	32.1%	485	30.1%	597	34.0%
Hispanic	46	25.3%	42	20.0%	63	22.5%	50	19.2%	74	21.8%	74	24.2%	72	21.9%
Other Ethnicity	18	22.8%	30	36.1%	18	24.0%	20	26.0%	21	21.6%	12	21.8%	24	25.0%

**Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Substitute Care 24 Months or More (CFSR)**

Indicator 3.1	Of all children in care on the first day of the fiscal year who had been in care 24 months or more, the percentage that was discharged to permanency within 12 months.						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children in care on the first day of the fiscal year who had been in care 24 months or more	10,429	9,986	9,739	9,225	9,140	9,092	8,811
Children discharged to permanency within 12 months	2,006	1,991	2,323	1,945	2,160	2,099	2,078
Percent	19.2%	19.9%	23.9%	21.1%	23.6%	23.1%	23.6%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	629	12.6%	518	11.5%	760	17.3%	582	14.1%	664	16.2%	768	18.5%	685	17.2%
Northern	408	22.3%	474	26.2%	493	27.4%	479	26.7%	517	29.6%	399	25.4%	371	25.3%
Central	626	26.4%	651	27.0%	644	28.0%	587	26.4%	652	29.5%	628	28.2%	636	29.8%
Southern	343	27.6%	348	27.3%	424	33.8%	297	27.4%	327	30.0%	304	26.5%	386	31.6%

Male	1,044	18.6%	1,062	19.9%	1,199	23.1%	997	20.2%	1,125	23.2%	1,091	22.7%	1,069	23.1%
Female	962	20.0%	929	20.0%	1,124	24.7%	946	22.0%	1,035	24.1%	1,008	23.5%	1,009	24.1%

0 to 2	196	36.0%	203	38.7%	234	44.6%	188	35.9%	229	45.6%	222	43.0%	216	45.7%
3 to 5	677	34.5%	698	36.2%	801	42.6%	604	36.5%	677	40.4%	666	40.0%	621	38.8%
6 to 11	812	24.5%	767	23.2%	932	28.1%	814	25.9%	869	27.6%	816	25.9%	821	26.6%
12 to 17	321	7.0%	323	7.6%	356	8.9%	339	8.7%	385	10.1%	395	10.5%	420	11.5%

African American	966	15.4%	901	15.6%	1,129	20.4%	928	18.0%	1,028	20.4%	1,013	20.5%	864	18.6%
White	885	25.9%	957	27.5%	1,012	29.5%	862	26.4%	929	28.6%	836	26.1%	980	30.5%
Hispanic	119	20.3%	96	17.2%	131	22.4%	119	18.8%	148	22.0%	193	25.8%	186	24.9%
Other Ethnicity	36	22.8%	37	21.4%	51	28.3%	36	20.9%	55	29.9%	56	28.4%	42	23.2%

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Re-Entry to Substitute Care Among Children in Care Less Than 12 Months (CFSR)

<b>Indicator 3.J</b>	Of all children who entered foster care during the fiscal year and attained permanency within 12 months, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of their discharge.						
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Children who entered care and exited to permanency within 12 months	657	597	650	619	706	650	618
Children re-entering substitute care within 12 months	34	44	55	50	48	44	86
Percent	5.2%	7.4%	8.5%	8.1%	6.8%	6.8%	13.9%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	9	20.0%	10	12.3%	8	10.5%	11	13.9%	16	14.5%	8	14.8%	8	16.0%
Northern	12	5.8%	15	10.4%	26	14.1%	13	7.0%	7	3.9%	10	5.7%	25	16.1%
Central	8	3.3%	10	5.1%	16	6.9%	11	5.7%	17	6.8%	12	4.2%	39	14.1%
Southern	5	3.1%	9	5.2%	5	3.2%	15	9.4%	8	4.8%	14	10.3%	14	10.2%

Male	16	4.8%	23	8.0%	28	8.3%	25	8.1%	25	7.3%	26	7.6%	47	14.9%
Female	18	5.6%	21	6.8%	27	8.7%	25	8.0%	23	6.3%	18	5.9%	39	12.9%

0 to 2	10	4.8%	14	7.1%	18	7.6%	13	6.3%	22	8.2%	19	8.0%	34	15.7%
3 to 5	3	2.3%	6	4.7%	8	6.6%	10	10.1%	8	6.3%	12	10.0%	8	7.1%
6 to 11	9	4.9%	10	6.7%	19	9.9%	13	7.1%	7	3.8%	3	1.7%	32	17.4%
12 to 17	12	9.2%	14	11.5%	10	9.9%	14	10.6%	11	8.7%	10	8.6%	12	11.4%

African American	17	6.5%	24	13.2%	24	10.1%	22	9.8%	31	11.3%	16	7.1%	35	17.6%
White	15	4.3%	15	4.1%	24	6.6%	20	6.0%	12	3.4%	18	5.2%	42	12.0%
Hispanic	2	5.7%	2	6.1%	5	15.6%	6	13.0%	4	7.5%	8	13.8%	5	10.0%
Other Ethnicity	0	0.0%	3	18.8%	2	11.8%	2	13.3%	1	5.6%	2	13.3%	4	26.7%

**Re-Entry to Substitute Care Among Children in Care 12 to 23 Months**

<b>Indicator 3.K</b>	Of all children who had been in substitute care between 12 and 23 months and exited to permanency during the fiscal year, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of their discharge.						
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Children who exited to permanency within 12 and 23 months	926	792	822	959	846	951	889
Children who re-entered substitute care within 12 months	28	21	14	10	17	13	24
Percent	3.0%	2.7%	1.7%	1.0%	2.0%	1.4%	2.7%

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook	4	2.8%	5	4.0%	3	2.2%	6	3.5%	7	4.3%	5	2.8%	4	2.3%
Northern	14	6.7%	2	1.3%	5	2.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.8%	5	2.4%	3	1.6%
Central	3	0.7%	7	2.2%	4	1.3%	2	0.5%	5	1.4%	1	0.3%	11	3.0%
Southern	7	4.3%	7	3.7%	2	1.1%	2	1.3%	2	1.2%	2	1.2%	6	3.8%

Male	13	2.6%	12	2.9%	6	1.4%	7	1.4%	6	1.4%	6	1.2%	10	2.2%
Female	15	3.5%	9	2.4%	8	2.1%	3	0.6%	11	2.7%	7	1.5%	14	3.3%

0 to 2	4	1.2%	4	1.5%	4	1.4%	2	0.6%	5	1.6%	5	1.3%	10	2.9%
3 to 5	7	3.2%	5	2.7%	5	2.8%	4	2.1%	1	0.6%	3	1.5%	3	1.6%
6 to 11	8	3.4%	9	3.8%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	6	2.5%	0	0.0%	5	2.1%
12 to 17	9	7.1%	3	2.8%	3	2.5%	4	2.2%	5	3.7%	5	3.8%	6	4.8%

African American	13	4.2%	11	4.3%	4	1.6%	4	1.2%	10	3.4%	6	1.8%	7	2.2%
White	14	2.5%	10	2.1%	10	2.0%	6	1.1%	6	1.3%	4	0.8%	17	3.5%
Hispanic	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	4.1%	0	0.0%
Other Ethnicity	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

LEGAL PERMANENCE

**Re-Entry to Substitute Care Among Children in Care 24 Months or More**

Indicator 3.L	Of all children who had been in substitute care 24 months or more and exited to permanency during the fiscal year, the percentage that re-entered substitute care within 12 months of their discharge.						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Children who exited to permanency after 24 months or more in care	2,246	2,006	1,991	2,323	1,945	2,160	2,099
Children who re-entered substitute care within 12 months	24	28	14	15	31	23	28
Percent	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.3%

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook	6	0.9%	3	0.5%	2	0.4%	3	0.4%	8	1.4%	10	1.5%	16	2.1%
Northern	11	2.3%	3	0.7%	4	0.8%	4	0.8%	3	0.6%	4	0.8%	3	0.8%
Central	4	0.6%	13	2.1%	5	0.8%	6	0.9%	14	2.4%	6	0.9%	7	1.1%
Southern	3	0.9%	9	2.6%	3	0.9%	2	0.5%	6	2.0%	3	0.9%	2	0.7%

Male	18	1.6%	14	1.3%	6	0.6%	9	0.8%	15	1.5%	14	1.2%	13	1.2%
Female	6	0.6%	14	1.5%	8	0.9%	6	0.5%	16	1.7%	9	0.9%	15	1.5%

0 to 2	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.1%	1	0.4%	3	1.4%
3 to 5	8	1.0%	6	0.9%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	9	1.5%	3	0.4%	7	1.1%
6 to 11	8	0.9%	16	2.0%	4	0.5%	4	0.4%	11	1.4%	7	0.8%	7	0.9%
12 to 17	7	1.9%	6	1.9%	7	2.2%	10	2.8%	7	2.1%	12	3.1%	11	2.8%

African American	15	1.4%	12	1.2%	7	0.8%	8	0.7%	12	1.3%	9	0.9%	23	2.3%
White	8	0.8%	15	1.7%	6	0.6%	7	0.7%	17	2.0%	11	1.2%	3	0.4%
Hispanic	1	0.7%	1	0.8%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.7%	2	1.4%	2	1.0%
Other Ethnicity	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%





## Appendix C

# Outcome Data by Sub-Region

Appendix C provides data for outcome indicators analyzed at the sub-regional level in Chapters 1, 2, and 3. For each indicator, data are presented for the state as a whole and each sub-region for the past seven state fiscal years. The data used to compute these indicators come from two Illinois DCFS data systems: 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, 2019. All indicators are calculated based on the state fiscal year, which spans the 12-month period from July 1 to June 30.

**Maltreatment Recurrence (CFSR)**

<b>Indicator 1.A</b>	Of all children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment report during the fiscal year, the percentage that were victims of another substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months.						
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Children with a substantiated maltreatment report	19,633	18,656	25,027	30,743	29,717	28,860	32,047
Children with another substantiated report within 12 months	1,658	1,598	2,799	3,470	3,553	3,783	4,139
Percent	8.4%	8.6%	11.2%	11.3%	12.0%	13.1%	12.9%

<b>SUB-REGION</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cook North	105	6.4%	91	6.5%	162	8.3%	236	9.4%	191	7.9%	190	9.5%	253	10.3%
Cook Central	144	5.9%	172	7.1%	295	9.0%	303	8.5%	237	8.6%	218	8.4%	243	8.4%
Cook South	154	8.6%	144	8.2%	224	9.2%	282	9.7%	290	10.7%	364	12.1%	380	10.5%
Aurora	227	6.0%	213	6.2%	472	10.2%	566	9.6%	545	9.7%	512	10.4%	528	10.1%
Rockford	93	6.8%	93	6.9%	234	11.0%	317	11.3%	345	12.4%	280	11.4%	355	13.8%
Champaign	218	10.7%	189	9.4%	339	12.7%	388	12.0%	437	14.1%	559	16.6%	649	17.3%
Peoria	205	10.1%	194	10.0%	274	11.2%	352	10.9%	394	12.3%	409	12.7%	418	11.7%
Springfield	196	12.6%	151	10.0%	311	15.6%	422	18.4%	371	15.0%	440	17.7%	481	16.4%
East St. Louis	87	8.3%	91	8.7%	130	9.4%	209	12.6%	246	12.8%	261	13.0%	302	14.0%
Marion	226	12.5%	260	15.0%	358	17.0%	395	15.1%	497	18.3%	545	19.7%	530	18.4%

### Maltreatment Among Children in Intact Family Cases

Indicator 1.B	Of all children served in intact family cases during the fiscal year, the percentage that had a substantiated maltreatment report within 12 months.						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Children in intact family cases	16,916	10,574	13,474	11,173	10,219	11,604	12,854
Children with substantiated reports	1,232	861	1,882	1,557	1,405	1,912	2,072
Percent	7.3%	8.1%	14.0%	13.9%	13.7%	16.5%	16.1%

SUB-REGION	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cook North	58	5.3%	55	6.8%	143	9.1%	122	9.2%	95	9.3%	120	11.4%	154	11.3%
Cook Central	198	5.5%	109	4.2%	199	11.4%	162	11.1%	101	9.4%	167	12.7%	111	8.9%
Cook South	133	6.4%	112	8.0%	231	11.0%	211	11.2%	144	8.3%	185	12.9%	198	11.0%
Aurora	184	7.2%	97	7.1%	262	13.2%	248	14.6%	203	13.4%	211	11.5%	210	14.9%
Rockford	62	5.8%	38	8.8%	93	13.5%	87	12.9%	88	12.8%	151	17.8%	153	16.9%
Champaign	106	8.7%	79	10.0%	209	18.6%	139	14.8%	141	16.8%	266	23.5%	263	20.1%
Peoria	116	6.3%	106	9.4%	185	15.4%	141	15.7%	129	14.8%	194	19.3%	211	16.0%
Springfield	106	10.7%	82	11.2%	180	18.7%	128	18.6%	148	20.9%	174	22.3%	287	25.0%
East St. Louis	87	8.1%	58	10.2%	122	14.4%	110	17.6%	113	17.0%	142	15.6%	155	16.4%
Marion	182	13.0%	125	16.9%	258	20.9%	209	21.5%	243	22.3%	302	23.7%	330	23.4%

**Maltreatment in Substitute Care (CFSR)**

<b>Indicator 1.D</b>	Of all children in substitute care during the fiscal year, the rate of maltreatment per 100,000 days of substitute care.						
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Children in substitute care during the fiscal year	20,057	20,023	20,332	19,609	19,629	20,351	21,875
Days in substitute care	5,531,797	5,559,578	5,527,592	5,406,235	5,315,313	5,428,786	5,735,716
Substantiated maltreatment reports	381	479	629	674	714	727	965
Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	6.9	8.6	11.4	12.5	13.4	13.4	16.8

<b>SUB-REGION</b>	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days	Maltreatment rate per 100,000 days
Cook North	4.0	3.8	8.8	10.0	15.8	10.4	14.9
Cook Central	5.8	9.3	8.1	9.7	12.4	12.2	16.0
Cook South	4.4	6.9	10.9	11.9	10.0	14.5	17.5
Aurora	5.5	5.0	7.5	11.1	9.9	6.7	15.0
Rockford	8.8	11.8	11.0	13.7	14.9	16.9	15.0
Champaign	8.3	13.2	13.3	11.4	16.4	15.6	18.8
Peoria	10.9	8.4	16.5	16.0	14.5	10.6	17.4
Springfield	11.1	11.1	14.0	15.8	12.6	19.2	19.1
East St. Louis	4.5	8.1	13.2	13.1	12.6	11.4	10.2
Marion	9.8	12.8	14.3	15.6	17.7	19.4	24.6



## Appendix D

# Racial Disproportionality Data

Appendix D provides data for the racial disproportionality analyses included in Chapter 4. For each indicator, data are presented for the state as whole and each region for the past seven fiscal years. The data used in this appendix come from three sources. First, the Illinois child population data were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics.<sup>1</sup> The other sources are 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, 2019. Note that the numbers in the Appendix D are rounded to one decimal place for display purposes.

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<sup>1</sup> National Center for Health Statistics (2019). Vintage 2018 bridged-race postcensal population estimates (April 1, 2010-July 1, 2018). Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available online from [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged\\_race.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm)

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Table 4.A.1 Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>African American</b>							
Children in investigated reports	33.5%	33.9%	34.3%	33.2%	33.3%	33.1%	33.2%
Total child population	17.0%	16.9%	16.8%	16.7%	16.5%	16.4%	16.4%
Absolute RDI	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>White</b>							
Children in investigated reports	49.4%	48.1%	46.4%	46.9%	46.9%	46.5%	45.5%
Total child population	53.7%	53.5%	53.3%	53.2%	53.0%	52.8%	52.8%
Absolute RDI	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in investigated reports	14.0%	15.0%	16.6%	17.3%	17.3%	17.8%	18.4%
Total child population	24.0%	24.2%	24.4%	24.6%	24.7%	24.9%	24.9%
Absolute RDI	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

Table 4.A.2 Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cook</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in investigated reports	52.8%	52.1%	52.2%	50.5%	50.8%	49.6%	49.2%
Total child population	26.8%	26.4%	26.0%	25.7%	25.3%	25.0%	25.0%
Absolute RDI	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>White</b>							
Children in investigated reports	18.7%	18.4%	16.0%	16.9%	16.5%	16.2%	15.8%
Total child population	31.8%	31.9%	32.0%	32.1%	32.3%	32.4%	32.4%
Absolute RDI	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in investigated reports	24.1%	25.3%	28.2%	29.1%	29.3%	30.6%	30.8%
Total child population	35.1%	35.2%	35.4%	35.5%	35.5%	35.6%	35.6%
Absolute RDI	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
<b>Northern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in investigated reports	25.2%	26.8%	26.7%	25.9%	25.9%	26.6%	26.6%
Total child population	8.7%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%
Absolute RDI	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
<b>White</b>							
Children in investigated reports	52.4%	49.1%	47.3%	47.0%	46.5%	45.4%	44.5%
Total child population	60.3%	59.7%	59.2%	58.7%	58.2%	57.6%	57.6%
Absolute RDI	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in investigated reports	18.8%	20.6%	22.8%	24.3%	24.7%	24.6%	25.6%
Total child population	24.7%	25.0%	25.3%	25.7%	26.1%	26.5%	26.5%
Absolute RDI	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
<b>Central</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in investigated reports	23.8%	25.2%	26.2%	26.2%	26.5%	26.1%	26.5%
Total child population	11.8%	11.9%	12.1%	12.3%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%
Absolute RDI	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>White</b>							
Children in investigated reports	70.5%	68.8%	67.6%	67.1%	66.6%	67.0%	66.1%
Total child population	78.6%	78.2%	77.9%	77.5%	77.3%	77.1%	77.1%
Absolute RDI	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in investigated reports	3.8%	4.0%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	5.4%	5.5%
Total child population	6.9%	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.5%
Absolute RDI	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Southern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in investigated reports	24.2%	23.9%	25.8%	24.8%	25.0%	26.0%	25.2%
Total child population	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%
Absolute RDI	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
<b>White</b>							
Children in investigated reports	72.1%	71.9%	69.9%	70.9%	70.8%	69.8%	70.3%
Total child population	79.2%	79.0%	78.9%	78.8%	78.6%	78.4%	78.4%
Absolute RDI	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in investigated reports	1.8%	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Total child population	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Table 4.B.1 Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>African American</b>							
Children in protective custodies	44.5%	45.9%	45.2%	42.6%	41.3%	42.0%	39.1%
Total child population	17.0%	16.9%	16.8%	16.7%	16.5%	16.4%	16.4%
Absolute RDI	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4
<b>White</b>							
Children in protective custodies	45.5%	44.1%	42.0%	44.7%	47.2%	49.5%	50.0%
Total child population	53.7%	53.5%	53.3%	53.2%	53.0%	52.8%	52.8%
Absolute RDI	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in protective custodies	8.6%	8.8%	11.6%	11.8%	10.6%	7.7%	9.8%
Total child population	24.0%	24.2%	24.4%	24.6%	24.7%	24.9%	24.9%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4



Table 4.B.2 Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cook</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in protective custodies	68.1%	70.6%	65.7%	66.9%	67.2%	71.9%	66.5%
Total child population	26.8%	26.4%	26.0%	25.7%	25.3%	25.0%	25.0%
Absolute RDI	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7
<b>White</b>							
Children in protective custodies	14.0%	11.9%	11.5%	11.0%	11.2%	12.6%	12.7%
Total child population	31.8%	31.9%	32.0%	32.1%	32.3%	32.4%	32.4%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in protective custodies	15.9%	15.7%	21.7%	20.8%	20.2%	14.4%	19.8%
Total child population	35.1%	35.2%	35.4%	35.5%	35.5%	35.6%	35.6%
Absolute RDI	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
<b>Northern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in protective custodies	41.6%	40.5%	40.1%	42.0%	43.7%	40.9%	44.4%
Total child population	8.7%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%
Absolute RDI	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.0
<b>White</b>							
Children in protective custodies	45.8%	44.5%	44.5%	38.7%	41.7%	43.2%	37.9%
Total child population	60.3%	59.7%	59.2%	58.7%	58.2%	57.6%	57.6%
Absolute RDI	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in protective custodies	10.8%	13.6%	13.6%	18.2%	14.5%	14.5%	16.8%
Total child population	24.7%	25.0%	25.3%	25.7%	26.1%	26.5%	26.5%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
<b>Central</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in protective custodies	34.2%	36.9%	37.2%	32.5%	30.6%	32.7%	30.3%
Total child population	11.8%	11.9%	12.1%	12.3%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%
Absolute RDI	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4
<b>White</b>							
Children in protective custodies	62.2%	59.8%	57.6%	61.9%	64.0%	63.6%	64.3%
Total child population	78.6%	78.2%	77.9%	77.5%	77.3%	77.1%	77.1%
Absolute RDI	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in protective custodies	2.6%	2.3%	4.4%	4.8%	4.2%	3.3%	4.1%
Total child population	6.9%	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.5%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
<b>Southern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in protective custodies	22.8%	24.3%	25.0%	23.2%	22.7%	22.0%	22.2%
Total child population	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%
Absolute RDI	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
<b>White</b>							
Children in protective custodies	75.0%	74.6%	71.0%	74.0%	71.9%	75.8%	73.3%
Total child population	79.2%	79.0%	78.9%	78.8%	78.6%	78.4%	78.4%
Absolute RDI	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in protective custodies	1.8%	0.7%	2.5%	2.5%	5.0%	1.5%	3.6%
Total child population	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.8

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Table 4.B.3 Relative RDI for Protective Custodies**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>African American</b>							
Children in protective custodies	44.5%	45.9%	45.2%	42.6%	41.3%	42.0%	39.1%
Children in investigated reports	33.5%	33.9%	34.3%	33.2%	33.3%	33.1%	33.2%
Relative RDI	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
<b>White</b>							
Children in protective custodies	45.5%	44.1%	42.0%	44.7%	47.2%	49.5%	50.0%
Children in investigated reports	49.4%	48.1%	46.4%	46.9%	46.9%	46.5%	45.5%
Relative RDI	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in protective custodies	8.6%	8.8%	11.6%	11.8%	10.6%	7.7%	9.8%
Children in investigated reports	14.0%	15.0%	16.6%	17.3%	17.3%	17.8%	18.4%
Relative RDI	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5

Table 4.B.4 Relative RDI for Protective Custodies by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cook</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in protective custodies	68.1%	70.6%	65.7%	66.9%	67.2%	71.9%	66.5%
Children in investigated reports	52.8%	52.1%	52.2%	50.5%	50.8%	49.6%	49.2%
Relative RDI	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
<b>White</b>							
Children in protective custodies	14.0%	11.9%	11.5%	11.0%	11.2%	12.6%	12.7%
Children in investigated reports	18.7%	18.4%	16.0%	16.9%	16.5%	16.2%	15.8%
Relative RDI	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in protective custodies	15.9%	15.7%	21.7%	20.8%	20.2%	14.4%	19.8%
Children in investigated reports	24.1%	25.3%	28.2%	29.1%	29.3%	30.6%	30.8%
Relative RDI	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
<b>Northern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in protective custodies	41.6%	40.5%	40.1%	42.0%	43.7%	40.9%	44.4%
Children in investigated reports	25.2%	26.8%	26.7%	25.9%	25.9%	26.6%	26.6%
Relative RDI	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7
<b>White</b>							
Children in protective custodies	45.8%	44.5%	44.5%	38.7%	41.7%	43.2%	37.9%
Children in investigated reports	52.4%	49.1%	47.3%	47.0%	46.5%	45.4%	44.5%
Relative RDI	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in protective custodies	10.8%	13.6%	13.6%	18.2%	14.5%	14.5%	16.8%
Children in investigated reports	18.8%	20.6%	22.8%	24.3%	24.7%	24.6%	25.6%
Relative RDI	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
<b>Central</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in protective custodies	34.2%	36.9%	37.2%	32.5%	30.6%	32.7%	30.3%
Children in investigated reports	23.8%	25.2%	26.2%	26.2%	26.5%	26.1%	26.5%
Relative RDI	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
<b>White</b>							
Children in protective custodies	62.2%	59.8%	57.6%	61.9%	64.0%	63.6%	64.3%
Children in investigated reports	70.5%	68.8%	67.6%	67.1%	66.6%	67.0%	66.1%
Relative RDI	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in protective custodies	2.6%	2.3%	4.4%	4.8%	4.2%	3.3%	4.1%
Children in investigated reports	3.8%	4.0%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	5.4%	5.5%
Relative RDI	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7
<b>Southern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in protective custodies	22.8%	24.3%	25.0%	23.2%	22.7%	22.0%	22.2%
Children in investigated reports	24.2%	23.9%	25.8%	24.8%	25.0%	26.0%	25.2%
Relative RDI	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
<b>White</b>							
Children in protective custodies	75.0%	74.6%	71.0%	74.0%	71.9%	75.8%	73.3%
Children in investigated reports	72.1%	71.9%	69.9%	70.9%	70.8%	69.8%	70.3%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in protective custodies	1.8%	0.7%	2.5%	2.5%	5.0%	1.5%	3.6%
Children in investigated reports	1.8%	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Relative RDI	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.5	1.3

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Table 4.C.1 Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>African American</b>							
Children in indicated reports	32.3%	34.1%	34.9%	32.8%	33.7%	34.5%	34.2%
Total child population	17.0%	16.9%	16.8%	16.7%	16.5%	16.4%	16.4%
Absolute RDI	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
<b>White</b>							
Children in indicated reports	50.1%	47.0%	45.3%	47.2%	47.4%	47.1%	46.1%
Total child population	53.7%	53.5%	53.3%	53.2%	53.0%	52.8%	52.8%
Absolute RDI	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in indicated reports	15.0%	16.7%	17.8%	18.4%	17.3%	16.8%	17.8%
Total child population	24.0%	24.2%	24.4%	24.6%	24.7%	24.9%	24.9%
Absolute RDI	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

Table 4.C.2 Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cook</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in indicated reports	49.4%	50.4%	51.2%	47.7%	51.2%	52.6%	51.8%
Total child population	26.8%	26.4%	26.0%	25.7%	25.3%	25.0%	25.0%
Absolute RDI	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
<b>White</b>							
Children in indicated reports	19.0%	18.0%	15.3%	17.0%	15.0%	14.4%	14.6%
Total child population	31.8%	31.9%	32.0%	32.1%	32.3%	32.4%	32.4%
Absolute RDI	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in indicated reports	27.4%	28.2%	30.9%	32.9%	31.2%	30.7%	31.0%
Total child population	35.1%	35.2%	35.4%	35.5%	35.5%	35.6%	35.6%
Absolute RDI	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Northern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in indicated reports	26.2%	27.5%	28.4%	27.7%	27.8%	28.2%	29.1%
Total child population	8.7%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%
Absolute RDI	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
<b>White</b>							
Children in indicated reports	50.2%	45.6%	44.6%	42.8%	43.3%	44.4%	41.6%
Total child population	60.3%	59.7%	59.2%	58.7%	58.2%	57.6%	57.6%
Absolute RDI	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in indicated reports	20.9%	24.3%	24.5%	27.6%	27.1%	25.4%	27.1%
Total child population	24.7%	25.0%	25.3%	25.7%	26.1%	26.5%	26.5%
Absolute RDI	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Central</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in indicated reports	25.3%	28.6%	29.8%	29.1%	29.5%	28.4%	27.3%
Total child population	11.8%	11.9%	12.1%	12.3%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%
Absolute RDI	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
<b>White</b>							
Children in indicated reports	69.2%	66.2%	64.3%	65.3%	64.5%	65.7%	66.4%
Total child population	78.6%	78.2%	77.9%	77.5%	77.3%	77.1%	77.1%
Absolute RDI	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in indicated reports	3.8%	4.2%	4.8%	4.6%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%
Total child population	6.9%	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.5%
Absolute RDI	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Southern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in indicated reports	21.9%	22.1%	24.1%	23.7%	22.8%	24.4%	23.2%
Total child population	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%
Absolute RDI	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
<b>White</b>							
Children in indicated reports	75.5%	74.8%	71.2%	72.6%	73.1%	72.3%	73.1%
Total child population	79.2%	79.0%	78.9%	78.8%	78.6%	78.4%	78.4%
Absolute RDI	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in indicated reports	1.9%	2.3%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%	2.4%	2.7%
Total child population	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%
Absolute RDI	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Table 4.C.3 Relative RDI for Indicated Reports**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>African American</b>							
Children in indicated reports	32.3%	34.1%	34.9%	32.8%	33.7%	34.5%	34.2%
Children in investigated reports	33.5%	33.9%	34.3%	33.2%	33.3%	33.1%	33.2%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>White</b>							
Children in indicated reports	50.1%	47.0%	45.3%	47.2%	47.4%	47.1%	46.1%
Children in investigated reports	49.4%	48.1%	46.4%	46.9%	46.9%	46.5%	45.5%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in indicated reports	15.0%	16.7%	17.8%	18.4%	17.3%	16.8%	17.8%
Children in investigated reports	14.0%	15.0%	16.6%	17.3%	17.3%	17.8%	18.4%
Relative RDI	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0

Table 4.C.4 Relative RDI for Indicated Reports by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cook</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in indicated reports	49.4%	50.4%	51.2%	47.7%	51.2%	52.6%	51.8%
Children in investigated reports	52.8%	52.1%	52.2%	50.5%	50.8%	49.6%	49.2%
Relative RDI	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
<b>White</b>							
Children in indicated reports	19.0%	18.0%	15.3%	17.0%	15.0%	14.4%	14.6%
Children in investigated reports	18.7%	18.4%	16.0%	16.9%	16.5%	16.2%	15.8%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in indicated reports	27.4%	28.2%	30.9%	32.9%	31.2%	30.7%	31.0%
Children in investigated reports	24.1%	25.3%	28.2%	29.1%	29.3%	30.6%	30.8%
Relative RDI	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
<b>Northern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in indicated reports	26.2%	27.5%	28.4%	27.7%	27.8%	28.2%	29.1%
Children in investigated reports	25.2%	26.8%	26.7%	25.9%	25.9%	26.6%	26.6%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>White</b>							
Children in indicated reports	50.2%	45.6%	44.6%	42.8%	43.3%	44.4%	41.6%
Children in investigated reports	52.4%	49.1%	47.3%	47.0%	46.5%	45.4%	44.5%
Relative RDI	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in indicated reports	20.9%	24.3%	24.5%	27.6%	27.1%	25.4%	27.1%
Children in investigated reports	18.8%	20.6%	22.8%	24.3%	24.7%	24.6%	25.6%
Relative RDI	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
<b>Central</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in indicated reports	25.3%	28.6%	29.8%	29.1%	29.5%	28.4%	27.3%
Children in investigated reports	23.8%	25.2%	26.2%	26.2%	26.5%	26.1%	26.5%
Relative RDI	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
<b>White</b>							
Children in indicated reports	69.2%	66.2%	64.3%	65.3%	64.5%	65.7%	66.4%
Children in investigated reports	70.5%	68.8%	67.6%	67.1%	66.6%	67.0%	66.1%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in indicated reports	3.8%	4.2%	4.8%	4.6%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%
Children in investigated reports	3.8%	4.0%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	5.4%	5.5%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
<b>Southern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in indicated reports	21.9%	22.1%	24.1%	23.7%	22.8%	24.4%	23.2%
Children in investigated reports	24.2%	23.9%	25.8%	24.8%	25.0%	26.0%	25.2%
Relative RDI	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>White</b>							
Children in indicated reports	75.5%	74.8%	71.2%	72.6%	73.1%	72.3%	73.1%
Children in investigated reports	72.1%	71.9%	69.9%	70.9%	70.8%	69.8%	70.3%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in indicated reports	1.9%	2.3%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%	2.4%	2.7%
Children in investigated reports	1.8%	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Relative RDI	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Table 4.D.1 Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>African American</b>							
Children entering substitute care	42.1%	44.5%	45.7%	43.4%	41.9%	42.1%	39.9%
Total child population	17.0%	16.9%	16.8%	16.7%	16.5%	16.4%	16.4%
Absolute RDI	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4
<b>White</b>							
Children entering substitute care	46.6%	45.9%	42.8%	45.6%	47.4%	49.9%	50.8%
Total child population	53.7%	53.5%	53.3%	53.2%	53.0%	52.8%	52.8%
Absolute RDI	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children entering substitute care	9.7%	8.5%	10.4%	10.5%	10.1%	7.2%	8.6%
Total child population	24.0%	24.2%	24.4%	24.6%	24.7%	24.9%	24.9%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3



Table 4.D.2 Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cook</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children entering substitute care	64.9%	71.2%	67.0%	67.5%	65.7%	74.3%	68.8%
Total child population	26.8%	26.4%	26.0%	25.7%	25.3%	25.0%	25.0%
Absolute RDI	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8
<b>White</b>							
Children entering substitute care	14.7%	11.6%	11.8%	12.5%	12.7%	11.0%	11.8%
Total child population	31.8%	31.9%	32.0%	32.1%	32.3%	32.4%	32.4%
Absolute RDI	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in indicated reports	17.9%	15.4%	19.9%	19.3%	21.0%	13.3%	18.9%
Total child population	35.1%	35.2%	35.4%	35.5%	35.5%	35.6%	35.6%
Absolute RDI	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
<b>Northern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children entering substitute care	40.2%	38.5%	40.9%	43.8%	43.3%	39.0%	44.5%
Total child population	8.7%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%
Absolute RDI	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.0
<b>White</b>							
Children entering substitute care	44.1%	45.0%	44.6%	39.4%	42.9%	45.2%	39.6%
Total child population	60.3%	59.7%	59.2%	58.7%	58.2%	57.6%	57.6%
Absolute RDI	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children entering substitute care	13.9%	15.2%	12.7%	15.9%	13.2%	14.9%	15.1%
Total child population	24.7%	25.0%	25.3%	25.7%	26.1%	26.5%	26.5%
Absolute RDI	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
<b>Central</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children entering substitute care	33.8%	37.4%	40.2%	36.0%	33.4%	33.3%	31.9%
Total child population	11.8%	11.9%	12.1%	12.3%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%
Absolute RDI	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
<b>White</b>							
Children entering substitute care	62.5%	59.9%	54.9%	59.2%	62.0%	63.4%	64.1%
Total child population	78.6%	78.2%	77.9%	77.5%	77.3%	77.1%	77.1%
Absolute RDI	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children entering substitute care	2.4%	1.7%	4.4%	4.3%	3.8%	2.8%	2.9%
Total child population	6.9%	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.5%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
<b>Southern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children entering substitute care	21.0%	24.3%	24.7%	22.5%	24.5%	23.0%	22.8%
Total child population	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%
Absolute RDI	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
<b>White</b>							
Children entering substitute care	76.8%	75.0%	72.0%	74.1%	70.9%	74.4%	72.7%
Total child population	79.2%	79.0%	78.9%	78.8%	78.6%	78.4%	78.4%
Absolute RDI	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children entering substitute care	1.7%	0.5%	2.4%	3.2%	4.2%	1.9%	3.6%
Total child population	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Table 4.D.3 Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>African American</b>							
Children entering substitute care	42.1%	44.5%	45.7%	43.4%	41.9%	42.1%	39.9%
Children in indicated reports	32.3%	34.1%	34.9%	32.8%	33.7%	34.5%	34.2%
Relative RDI	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>White</b>							
Children entering substitute care	46.6%	45.9%	42.8%	45.6%	47.4%	49.9%	50.8%
Children in indicated reports	50.1%	47.0%	45.3%	47.2%	47.4%	47.1%	46.1%
Relative RDI	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children entering substitute care	9.7%	8.5%	10.4%	10.5%	10.1%	7.2%	8.6%
Children in indicated reports	15.0%	16.7%	17.8%	18.4%	17.3%	16.8%	17.8%
Relative RDI	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5

Table 4.D.4 Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cook</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children entering substitute care	64.9%	71.2%	67.0%	67.5%	65.7%	74.3%	68.8%
Children in indicated reports	49.4%	50.4%	51.2%	47.7%	51.2%	52.6%	51.8%
Relative RDI	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
<b>White</b>							
Children entering substitute care	14.7%	11.6%	11.8%	12.5%	12.7%	11.0%	11.8%
Children in indicated reports	19.0%	18.0%	15.3%	17.0%	15.0%	14.4%	14.6%
Relative RDI	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children entering substitute care	17.9%	15.4%	19.9%	19.3%	21.0%	13.3%	18.9%
Children in indicated reports	27.4%	28.2%	30.9%	32.9%	31.2%	30.7%	31.0%
Relative RDI	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6
<b>Northern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children entering substitute care	40.2%	38.5%	40.9%	43.8%	43.3%	39.0%	44.5%
Children in indicated reports	26.2%	27.5%	28.4%	27.7%	27.8%	28.2%	29.1%
Relative RDI	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
<b>White</b>							
Children entering substitute care	44.1%	45.0%	44.6%	39.4%	42.9%	45.2%	39.6%
Children in indicated reports	50.2%	45.6%	44.6%	42.8%	43.3%	44.4%	41.6%
Relative RDI	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children entering substitute care	13.9%	15.2%	12.7%	15.9%	13.2%	14.9%	15.1%
Children in indicated reports	20.9%	24.3%	24.5%	27.6%	27.1%	25.4%	27.1%
Relative RDI	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
<b>Central</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children entering substitute care	33.8%	37.4%	40.2%	36.0%	33.4%	33.3%	31.9%
Children in indicated reports	25.3%	28.6%	29.8%	29.1%	29.5%	28.4%	27.3%
Relative RDI	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
<b>White</b>							
Children entering substitute care	62.5%	59.9%	54.9%	59.2%	62.0%	63.4%	64.1%
Children in indicated reports	69.2%	66.2%	64.3%	65.3%	64.5%	65.7%	66.4%
Relative RDI	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children entering substitute care	2.4%	1.7%	4.4%	4.3%	3.8%	2.8%	2.9%
Children in indicated reports	3.8%	4.2%	4.8%	4.6%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%
Relative RDI	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
<b>Southern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children entering substitute care	21.0%	24.3%	24.7%	22.5%	24.5%	23.0%	22.8%
Children in indicated reports	21.9%	22.1%	24.1%	23.7%	22.8%	24.4%	23.2%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
<b>White</b>							
Children entering substitute care	76.8%	75.0%	72.0%	74.1%	70.9%	74.4%	72.7%
Children in indicated reports	75.5%	74.8%	71.2%	72.6%	73.1%	72.3%	73.1%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children entering substitute care	1.7%	0.5%	2.4%	3.2%	4.2%	1.9%	3.6%
Children in indicated reports	1.9%	2.3%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%	2.4%	2.7%
Relative RDI	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.3

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Table 4.E.1 Absolute RDI for Children in Intact Family Services**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>African American</b>							
Children in intact family services	30.5%	32.9%	30.4%	26.9%	28.7%	31.2%	27.5%
Total child population	17.0%	16.9%	16.8%	16.7%	16.5%	16.4%	16.4%
Absolute RDI	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7
<b>White</b>							
Children in intact family services	54.7%	48.0%	47.4%	51.6%	52.1%	51.5%	53.8%
Total child population	53.7%	53.5%	53.3%	53.2%	53.0%	52.8%	52.8%
Absolute RDI	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in intact family services	13.0%	17.4%	20.8%	20.4%	17.9%	16.3%	17.2%
Total child population	24.0%	24.2%	24.4%	24.6%	24.7%	24.9%	24.9%
Absolute RDI	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7

Table 4.E.2 Absolute RDI for Children in Intact Family Services by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cook</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in intact family services	50.8%	47.4%	41.3%	38.5%	41.2%	46.4%	40.0%
Total child population	26.8%	26.4%	26.0%	25.7%	25.3%	25.0%	25.0%
Absolute RDI	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.6
<b>White</b>							
Children in intact family services	17.7%	16.9%	16.7%	18.7%	19.1%	15.4%	18.8%
Total child population	31.8%	31.9%	32.0%	32.1%	32.3%	32.4%	32.4%
Absolute RDI	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in intact family services	28.1%	32.1%	39.5%	41.7%	36.9%	36.6%	38.0%
Total child population	35.1%	35.2%	35.4%	35.5%	35.5%	35.6%	35.6%
Absolute RDI	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
<b>Northern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in intact family services	24.9%	27.6%	27.5%	21.9%	27.1%	30.2%	26.8%
Total child population	8.7%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%
Absolute RDI	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.0
<b>White</b>							
Children in intact family services	54.4%	47.6%	45.7%	44.5%	44.6%	45.7%	45.0%
Total child population	60.3%	59.7%	59.2%	58.7%	58.2%	57.6%	57.6%
Absolute RDI	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in intact family services	18.5%	23.1%	25.3%	31.5%	27.1%	22.8%	26.7%
Total child population	24.7%	25.0%	25.3%	25.7%	26.1%	26.5%	26.5%
Absolute RDI	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
<b>Central</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in intact family services	22.9%	28.8%	28.1%	27.4%	28.9%	27.5%	24.6%
Total child population	11.8%	11.9%	12.1%	12.3%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%
Absolute RDI	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
<b>White</b>							
Children in intact family services	72.9%	66.5%	67.0%	68.7%	67.0%	67.1%	70.0%
Total child population	78.6%	78.2%	77.9%	77.5%	77.3%	77.1%	77.1%
Absolute RDI	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in intact family services	3.1%	3.9%	4.2%	3.6%	3.6%	4.7%	4.7%
Total child population	6.9%	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.5%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
<b>Southern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in intact family services	20.0%	19.5%	17.5%	18.5%	14.3%	19.0%	17.9%
Total child population	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%
Absolute RDI	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2
<b>White</b>							
Children in intact family services	78.9%	77.1%	78.9%	77.8%	82.1%	77.6%	78.4%
Total child population	79.2%	79.0%	78.9%	78.8%	78.6%	78.4%	78.4%
Absolute RDI	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in intact family services	0.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
Total child population	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%
Absolute RDI	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Table 4.E.3 Relative RDI for Children in Intact Family Services**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>African American</b>							
Children in intact family services	30.5%	32.9%	30.4%	26.9%	28.7%	31.2%	27.5%
Children in indicated reports	32.3%	34.1%	34.9%	32.8%	33.7%	34.5%	34.2%
Relative RDI	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>White</b>							
Children in intact family services	54.7%	48.0%	47.4%	51.6%	52.1%	51.5%	53.8%
Children in indicated reports	50.1%	47.0%	45.3%	47.2%	47.4%	47.1%	46.1%
Relative RDI	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in intact family services	13.0%	17.4%	20.8%	20.4%	17.9%	16.3%	17.2%
Children in indicated reports	15.0%	16.7%	17.8%	18.4%	17.3%	16.8%	17.8%
Relative RDI	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table 4.E.4 Relative RDI for Children in Intact Family Services by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cook</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in intact family services	50.8%	47.4%	41.3%	38.5%	41.2%	46.4%	40.0%
Children in indicated reports	49.4%	50.4%	51.2%	47.7%	51.2%	52.6%	51.8%
Relative RDI	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
<b>White</b>							
Children in intact family services	17.7%	16.9%	16.7%	18.7%	19.1%	15.4%	18.8%
Children in indicated reports	19.0%	18.0%	15.3%	17.0%	15.0%	14.4%	14.6%
Relative RDI	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in intact family services	28.1%	32.1%	39.5%	41.7%	36.9%	36.6%	38.0%
Children in indicated reports	27.4%	28.2%	30.9%	32.9%	31.2%	30.7%	31.0%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>Northern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in intact family services	24.9%	27.6%	27.5%	21.9%	27.1%	30.2%	26.8%
Children in indicated reports	26.2%	27.5%	28.4%	27.7%	27.8%	28.2%	29.1%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
<b>White</b>							
Children in intact family services	54.4%	47.6%	45.7%	44.5%	44.6%	45.7%	45.0%
Children in indicated reports	50.2%	45.6%	44.6%	42.8%	43.3%	44.4%	41.6%
Relative RDI	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in intact family services	18.5%	23.1%	25.3%	31.5%	27.1%	22.8%	26.7%
Children in indicated reports	20.9%	24.3%	24.5%	27.6%	27.1%	25.4%	27.1%
Relative RDI	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
<b>Central</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in intact family services	22.9%	28.8%	28.1%	27.4%	28.9%	27.5%	24.6%
Children in indicated reports	25.3%	28.6%	29.8%	29.1%	29.5%	28.4%	27.3%
Relative RDI	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
<b>White</b>							
Children in intact family services	72.9%	66.5%	67.0%	68.7%	67.0%	67.1%	70.0%
Children in indicated reports	69.2%	66.2%	64.3%	65.3%	64.5%	65.7%	66.4%
Relative RDI	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in intact family services	3.1%	3.9%	4.2%	3.6%	3.6%	4.7%	4.7%
Children in indicated reports	3.8%	4.2%	4.8%	4.6%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%
Relative RDI	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0
<b>Southern</b>							
<b>African American</b>							
Children in intact family services	20.0%	19.5%	17.5%	18.5%	14.3%	19.0%	17.9%
Children in indicated reports	21.9%	22.1%	24.1%	23.7%	22.8%	24.4%	23.2%
Relative RDI	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8
<b>White</b>							
Children in intact family services	78.9%	77.1%	78.9%	77.8%	82.1%	77.6%	78.4%
Children in indicated reports	75.5%	74.8%	71.2%	72.6%	73.1%	72.3%	73.1%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Hispanic</b>							
Children in intact family services	0.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
Children in indicated reports	1.9%	2.3%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%	2.4%	2.7%
Relative RDI	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Table 4.F.1 Absolute RDI for Remaining in Care Longer Than 36 Months**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>African American</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	49.9%	52.1%	51.6%	52.4%
Total child population	17.0%	16.9%	16.8%	16.7%
Absolute RDI	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
<b>White</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	39.5%	38.4%	37.3%	37.8%
Total child population	53.7%	53.5%	53.3%	53.2%
Absolute RDI	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	9.2%	8.7%	9.7%	9.3%
Total child population	24.0%	24.2%	24.4%	24.6%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4



**Table 4.F.2 Absolute RDI for Remaining in Care Longer Than 36 Months by Region**

	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Cook</b>				
<b>African American</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	69.6%	72.6%	72.1%	74.5%
Total child population	26.8%	26.4%	26.0%	25.7%
Absolute RDI	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
<b>White</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	13.1%	11.0%	11.0%	10.5%
Total child population	31.8%	31.9%	32.0%	32.1%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	15.6%	14.6%	15.9%	14.7%
Total child population	35.1%	35.2%	35.4%	35.5%
Absolute RDI	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
<b>Northern</b>				
<b>African American</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	49.3%	44.4%	39.8%	47.1%
Total child population	8.7%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%
Absolute RDI	5.7	5.1	4.5	5.4
<b>White</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	38.2%	41.9%	43.3%	37.5%
Total child population	60.3%	59.7%	59.2%	58.7%
Absolute RDI	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	11.4%	13.7%	12.5%	14.3%
Total child population	24.7%	25.0%	25.3%	25.7%
Absolute RDI	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
<b>Central</b>				
<b>African American</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	34.1%	43.2%	44.2%	41.7%
Total child population	11.8%	11.9%	12.1%	12.3%
Absolute RDI	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.4
<b>White</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	61.3%	54.2%	51.7%	55.6%
Total child population	78.6%	78.2%	77.9%	77.5%
Absolute RDI	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	3.3%	1.6%	3.8%	2.0%
Total child population	6.9%	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%
Absolute RDI	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
<b>Southern</b>				
<b>African American</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	32.9%	29.7%	27.7%	25.4%
Total child population	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%
Absolute RDI	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7
<b>White</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	65.1%	70.3%	69.2%	70.4%
Total child population	79.2%	79.0%	78.9%	78.8%
Absolute RDI	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%	4.3%
Total child population	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%
Absolute RDI	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.9

## DISPROPORTIONALITY

**Table 4.F.3 Relative RDI for Remaining in Care Longer Than 36 Months**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>African American</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	49.9%	52.1%	51.6%	52.4%
Children entering substitute care	42.1%	44.5%	45.7%	43.4%
Relative RDI	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
<b>White</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	39.5%	38.4%	37.3%	37.8%
Children entering substitute care	46.6%	45.9%	42.8%	45.6%
Relative RDI	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	9.2%	8.7%	9.7%	9.3%
Children entering substitute care	9.7%	8.5%	10.4%	10.5%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9

**Table 4.F.4 Relative RDI for Remaining in Care Longer Than 36 Months by Region**

	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Cook</b>				
<b>African American</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	69.6%	72.6%	72.1%	74.5%
Children entering substitute care	64.9%	71.2%	67.0%	67.5%
Relative RDI	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
<b>White</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	13.1%	11.0%	11.0%	10.5%
Children entering substitute care	14.7%	11.6%	11.8%	12.5%
Relative RDI	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	15.6%	14.6%	15.9%	14.7%
Children entering substitute care	17.9%	15.4%	19.9%	19.3%
Relative RDI	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
<b>Northern</b>				
<b>African American</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	49.3%	44.4%	39.8%	47.1%
Children entering substitute care	40.2%	38.5%	40.9%	43.8%
Relative RDI	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
<b>White</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	38.2%	41.9%	43.3%	37.5%
Children entering substitute care	44.1%	45.0%	44.6%	39.4%
Relative RDI	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	11.4%	13.7%	12.5%	14.3%
Children entering substitute care	13.9%	15.2%	12.7%	15.9%
Relative RDI	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
<b>Central</b>				
<b>African American</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	34.1%	43.2%	44.2%	41.7%
Children entering substitute care	33.8%	37.4%	40.2%	36.0%
Relative RDI	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
<b>White</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	61.3%	54.2%	51.7%	55.6%
Children entering substitute care	62.5%	59.9%	54.9%	59.2%
Relative RDI	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	3.3%	1.6%	3.8%	2.0%
Children entering substitute care	2.4%	1.7%	4.4%	4.3%
Relative RDI	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.5
<b>Southern</b>				
<b>African American</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	32.9%	29.7%	27.7%	25.4%
Children entering substitute care	21.0%	24.3%	24.7%	22.5%
Relative RDI	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
<b>White</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	65.1%	70.3%	69.2%	70.4%
Children entering substitute care	76.8%	75.0%	72.0%	74.1%
Relative RDI	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
<b>Hispanic</b>				
Children in care longer than 36 months	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%	4.3%
Children entering substitute care	1.7%	0.5%	2.4%	3.2%
Relative RDI	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.3



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