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Racial Disproportionality in the Illinois Child Welfare System

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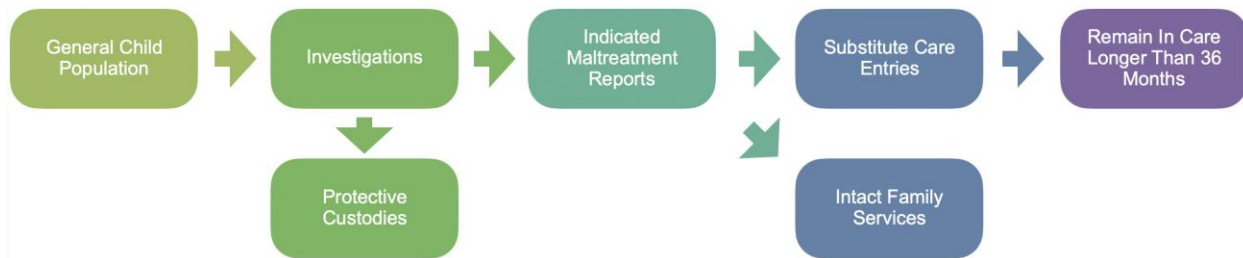
Child welfare systems across the nation share the concern that children from some racial minority groups may be disproportionately represented in the child welfare system compared to their representation in the general population.¹ One of the goals in the Department’s *Child Welfare Transformation Strategic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

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

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

Figure 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.

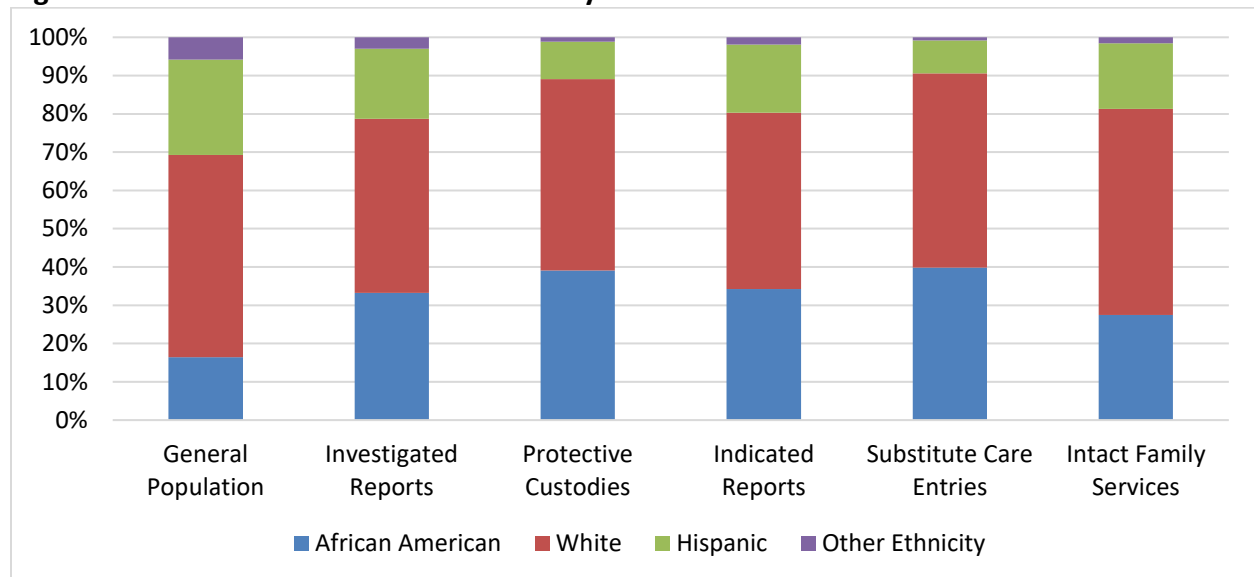
In order to isolate the impact of disproportionality at each decision point, a second measure, known as the "relative RDI," can be calculated; this measure divides a racial group's representation at a child welfare decision point by that group's representation at a prior child welfare decision point. 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 report, racial data for Illinois child population were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics.³ Figure 2 shows the racial distribution

³ 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

of children at each child welfare decision in FY2019.⁴ The last decision point, children in care longer than 36 months, is excluded from the figure because children in the FY2019 cohort have not been in care for at least 36 months. Throughout the report, 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. The appendix contains the absolute and relative RDI at each decision point for the three racial groups over the past seven years.

Figure 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 report. 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.

⁴ The 2018 National Center for Health Statistics postcensal estimates were used for the “General Population” in Figure 2 and the calculations of RDIs in FY2018 and FY2019.

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 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 report. 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.

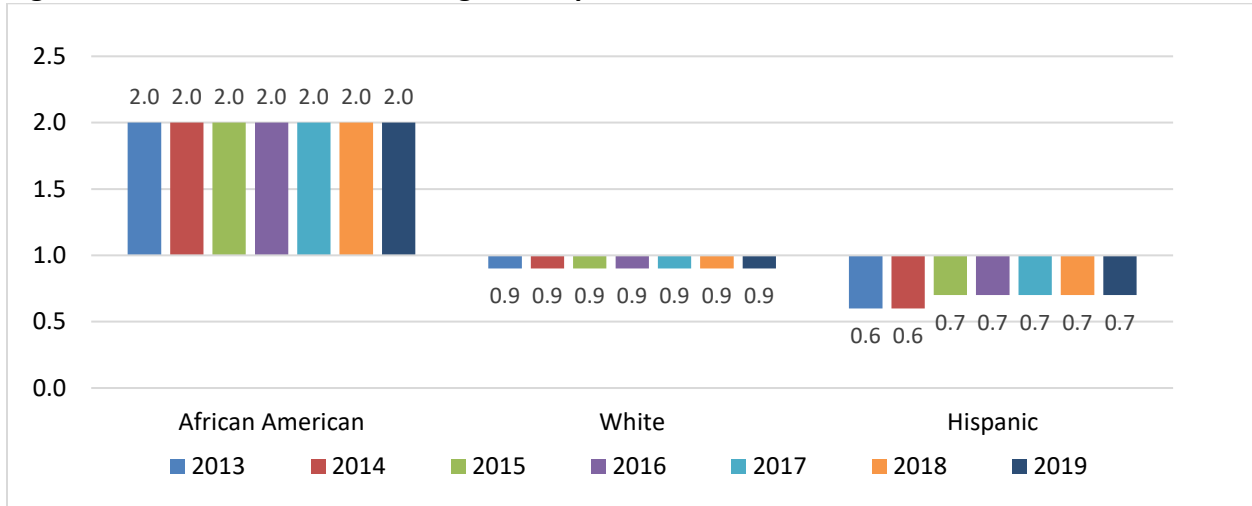
It is important to note that the child welfare system in Illinois, as in all states, is a reactionary system: Child maltreatment is investigated only when a report is received. This means the starting decision point in these analyses (investigations) reflects patterns of disproportionate reporting. For 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.

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 3 shows the Absolute 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

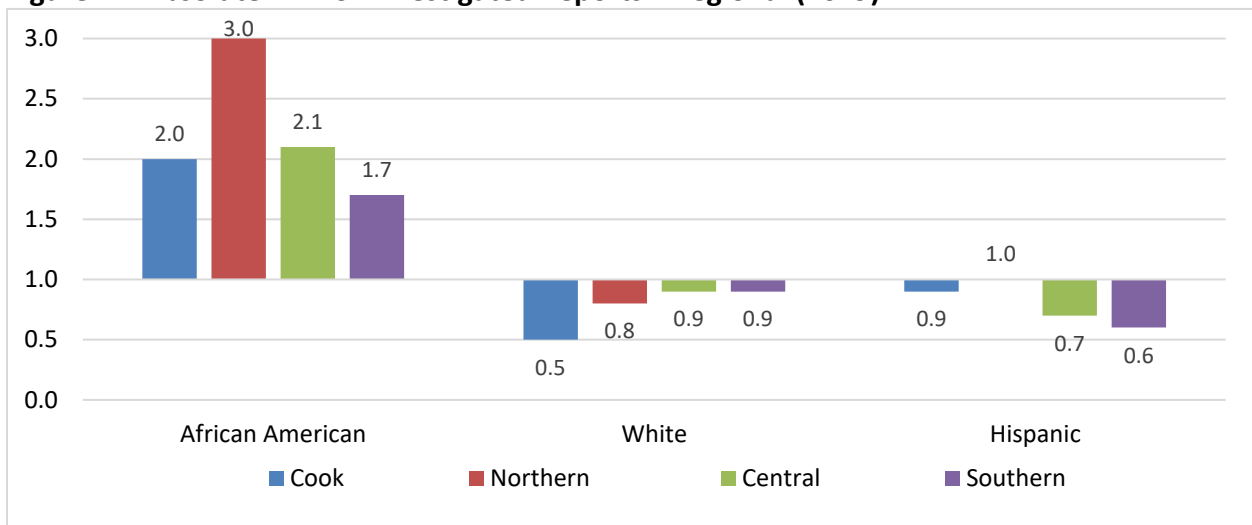
representation in the general population (RDI = 0.9), African American children are over-represented (RDI = 2.0), and Hispanic children are under-represented (RDIs = 0.6-0.7; see Appendix Table 1). There is little change in any of the three groups over the past seven years.

Figure 3. Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports—State



When the absolute RDI for investigated reports in 2019 are examined by region (see Figure 4), several values stand out. African American children in the 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 Table 2)

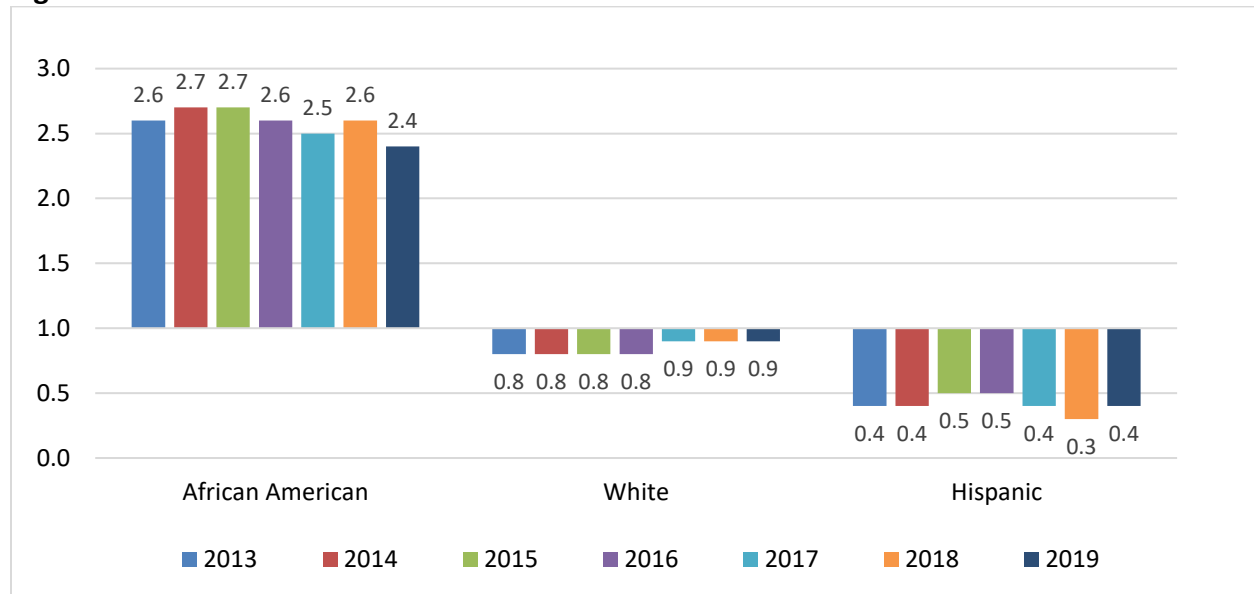
Figure 4. Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports—Regional (2019)



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 he or she believes that the child is unsafe in the home or with the caregiver; the child is taken into care for up to 48 hours (excluding weekends) until a shelter hearing is convened.⁵ Figure 5 shows the absolute RDIs at this decision point for the three racial groups over the past seven years. The RDIs for White children are very close to 1, indicating proportional representation at this decision point. African American children are over-represented at rates over 2.5 times their proportion in the Illinois child population and Hispanic children are under-represented (RDIs range from 0.3 to 0.5). There is a slight decline in the disproportionality among African American children in recent years (see Appendix Table 3).

Figure 5. Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies—State



When the absolute RDIs for protective custodies are examined by region, there are striking differences for African American children (see Figure 6 and Appendix Table 4); the Northern region has the highest RDI (5.0), followed by Cook (2.7), Central (2.4), and Southern (1.5) in 2019. There are also regional differences in the RDI for protective custodies for White children; they are under-represented in the Cook (RDI = 0.4) and Northern regions (RDI = 0.7). There are no regional differences in the RDI of Hispanic children.

⁵ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (October, 2015). *Procedures 300 Section 120 Taking Children into Protective Custody*. Springfield: Author. Retrieved from https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures_300.pdf

Figure 6. Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies—Regional (2019)

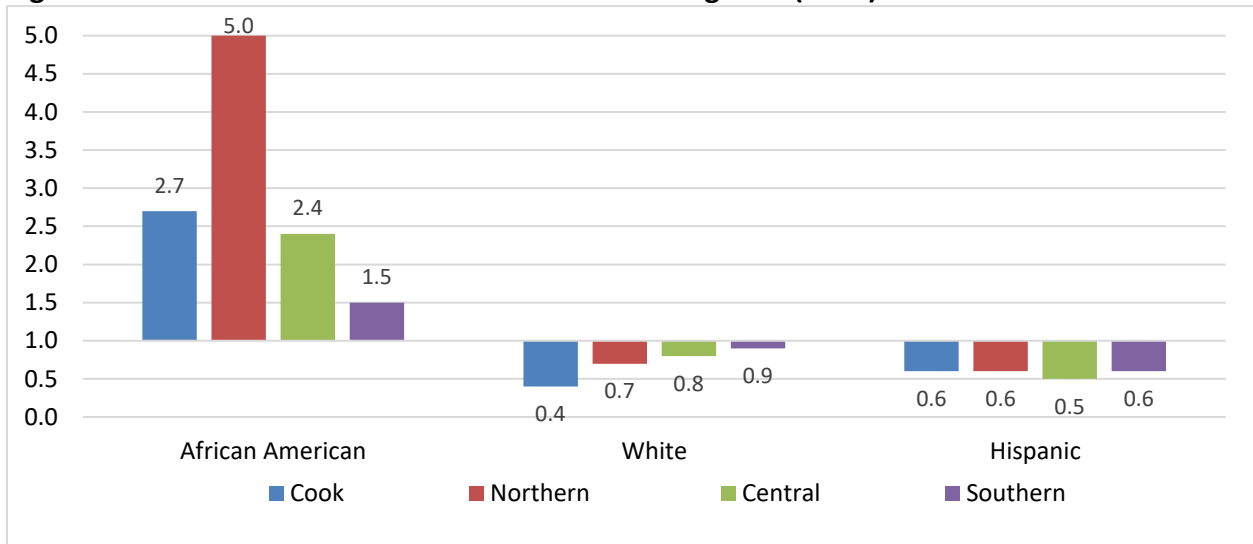
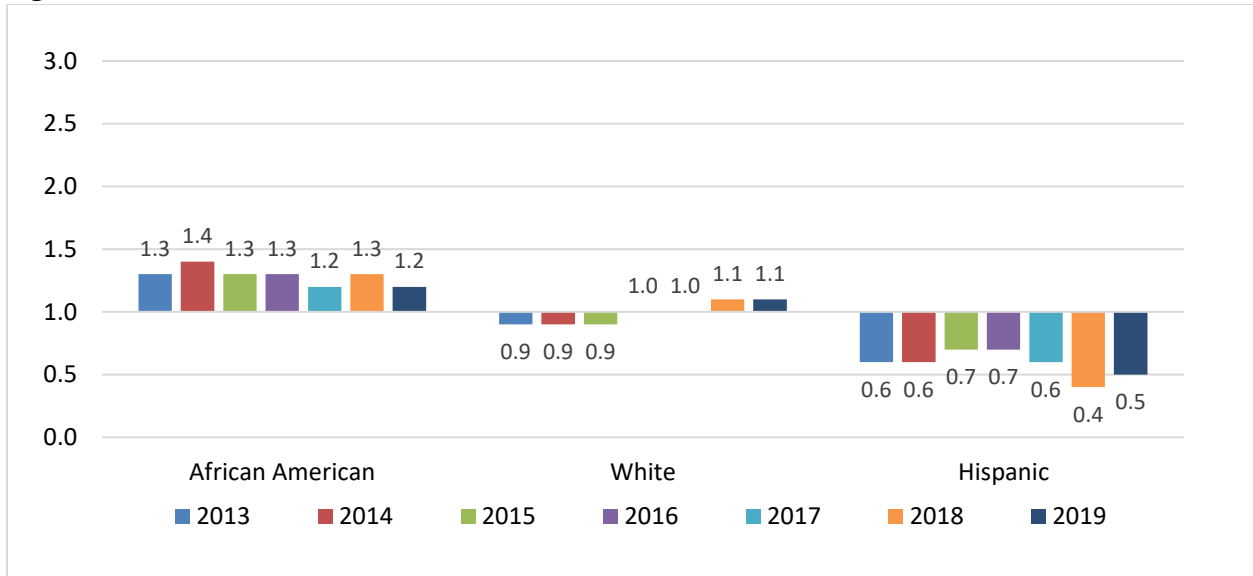


Figure 7 shows the relative RDIs at this decision point for the three racial groups over the past seven years. This is the first decision point at which relative RDIs can be calculated. The relative RDI shows the percentage of children taken into protective custody compared to the percentage of children 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.

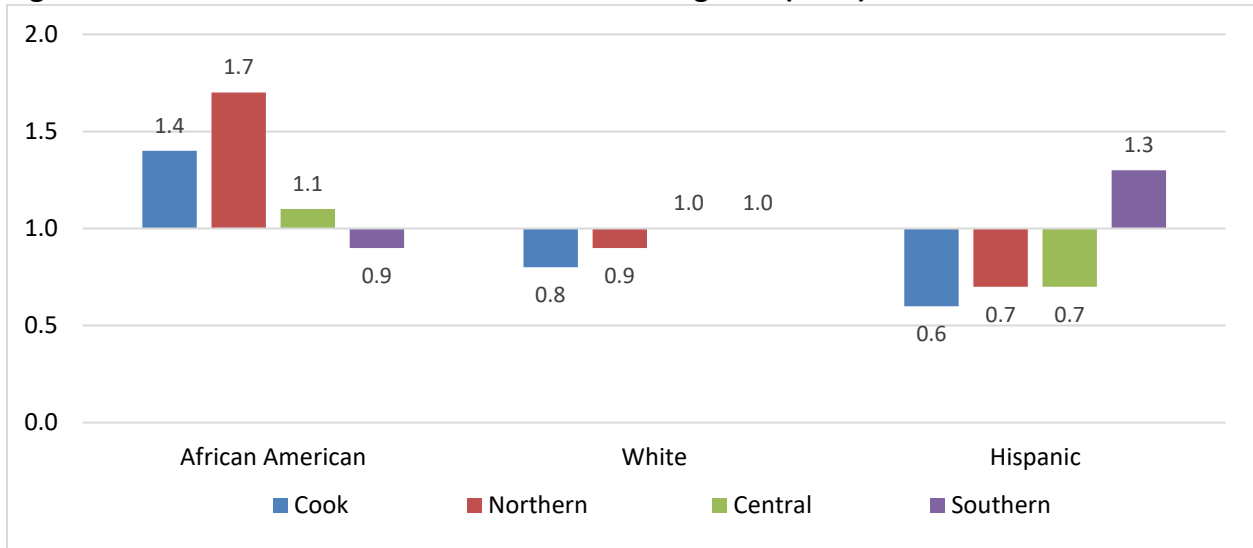
Examination of the relative RDI for the three groups at the state level (see Figure 7) shows that African American children are more likely to be taken into protective custody compared to the rate at which they are investigated (relative RDI is between 1.2 and 1.4 in the past seven years), while Hispanic 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 Table 5).

Figure 7. Relative RDI for Protective Custodies—State



Regional relative RDIs for protective custodies are shown in Figure 8 (see Appendix Table 6). 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. 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. 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).

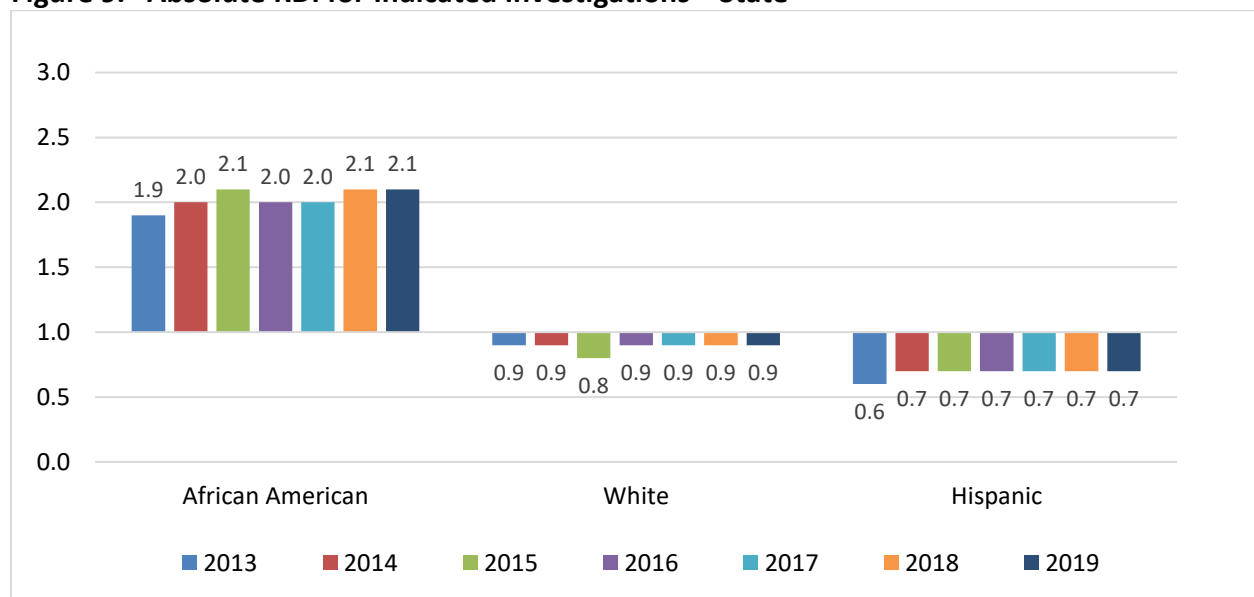
Figure 8. Relative RDI for Protective Custodies—Regional (2019)



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.⁶ If the allegations are indicated, the perpetrators' names are entered into the State Central Register and remain there for a period of 5 to 50 years, depending on the allegation type.⁷ The absolute RDIs for the three groups at this decision point over the past seven years are shown in Figure 9. As with the other decision points, African American children are over-represented (RDIs range from 1.9 to 2.1), Hispanic children are under-represented (RDIs range from 0.6 to 0.7), and White children are represented at rates close to their representation in the Illinois child population (see Appendix Table 7).

Figure 9. Absolute RDI for Indicated Investigations—State



At the regional level (see Figure 10 and Appendix Table 8), the Northern region had the highest over-representation of African American children in indicated reports (RDI = 3.3 in 2019), followed by the Central (RDI = 2.2), Cook (RDI = 2.1), and Southern regions (RDI = 1.5). Unlike other decision points where they are under-represented, Hispanic children were slightly over-represented in indicated investigations in the Southern region in 2019 (RDI = 1.3). White children were underrepresented at this decision point in the Cook region in 2019.

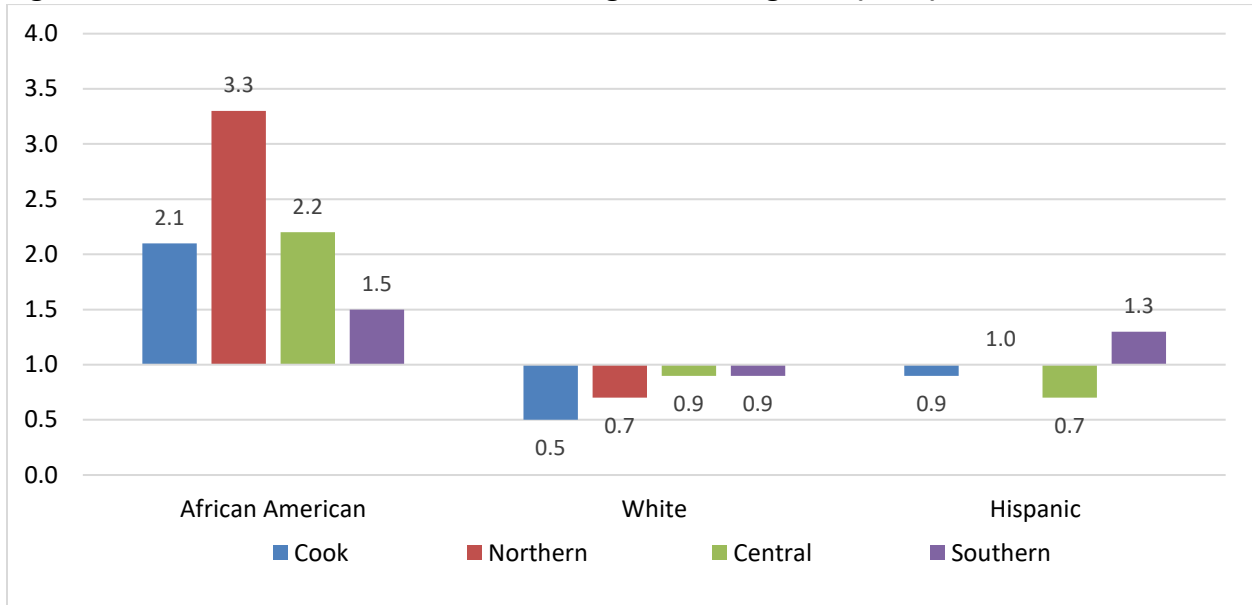
⁶ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (October, 2015). *Procedures 300 Section 50 Investigative Process*. Springfield: Author. Retrieved from

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

⁷ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (August, 2002). *Procedures 431 Section 140 Maintenance of Department Records*. Springfield: Author. Retrieved from

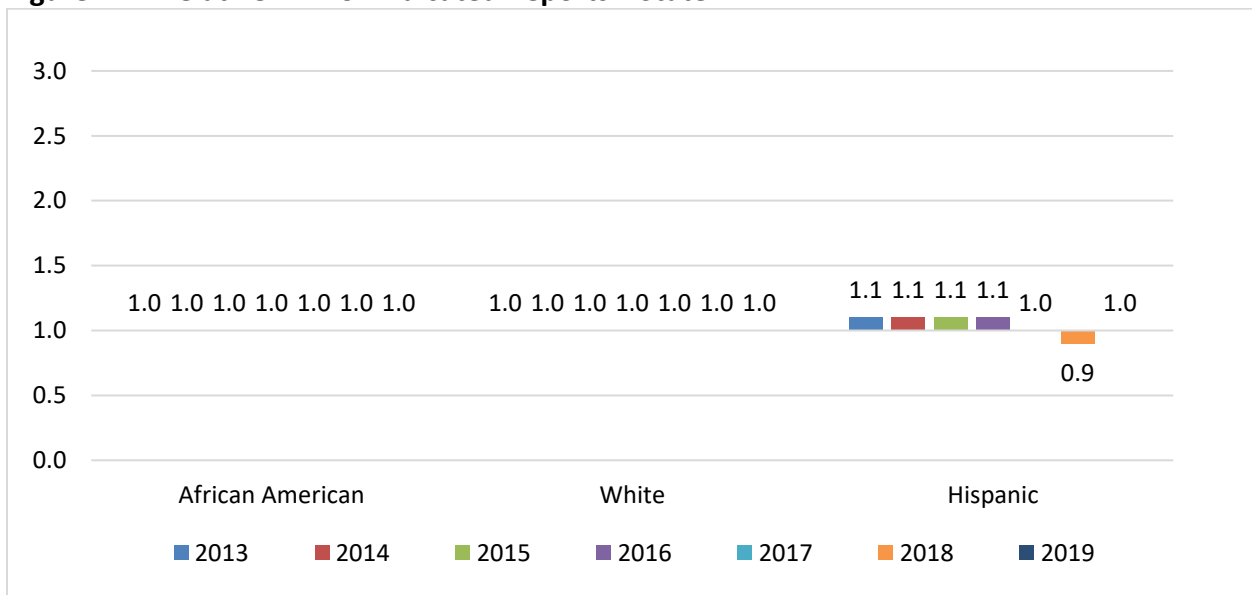
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Figure 10. Absolute RDI for Indicated Investigations—Regional (2019)



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 11. 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 Table 9). The relative RDIs at this decision point (not shown) were also at or near 1.0 in all regions (see Appendix Table 10).

Figure 11. Relative RDI for Indicated Reports—State

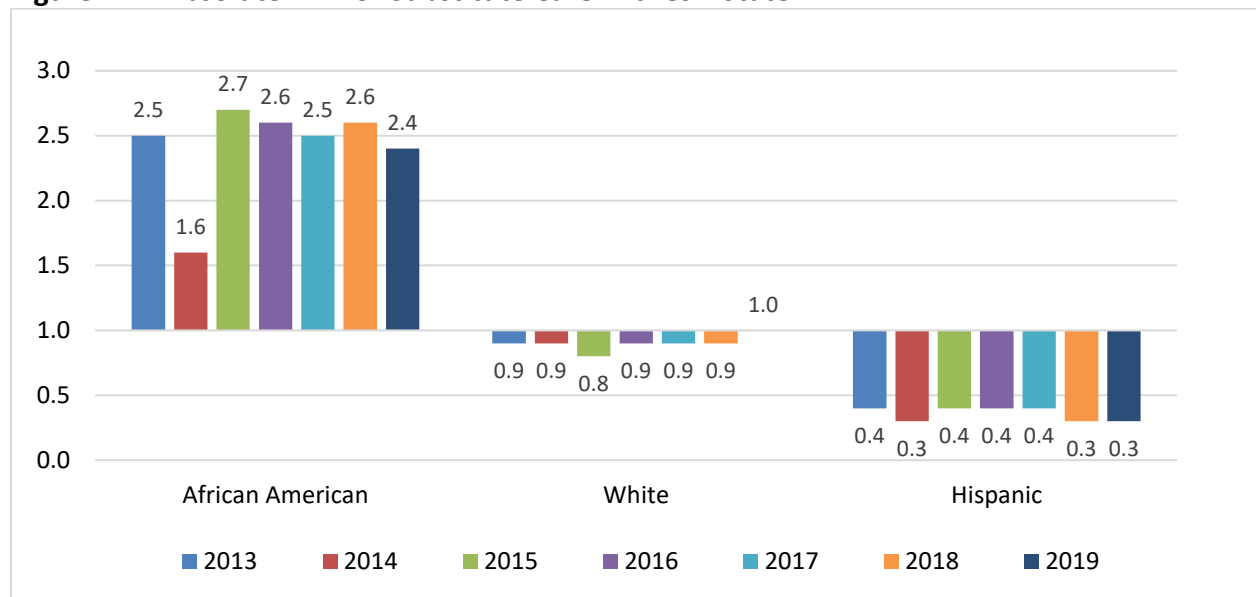


Post-Investigation Services

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,"⁸ 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.

The absolute RDI for substitute care entries for the three groups over the last seven years are shown in Figure 12 (see Appendix Table 11). African American children are taken into substitute care at rates about 2.5 times that of their percentage within the Illinois child population, White children are proportionately represented, and Hispanic children are under-represented compared to their percentage in the Illinois child population.

Figure 12. Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries—State

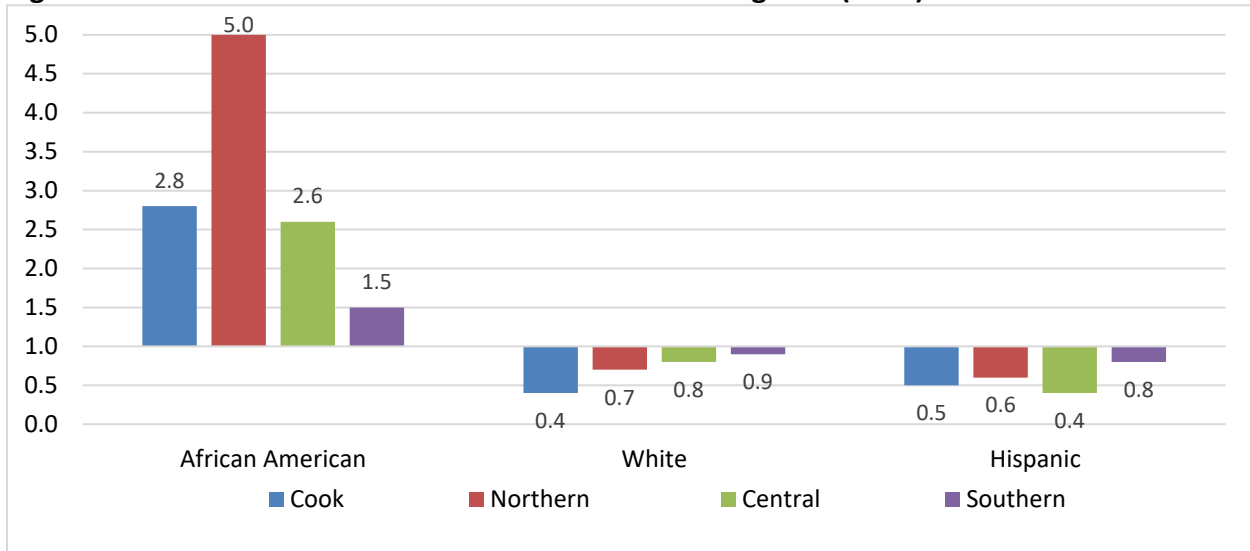


When the absolute RDIs for substitute care entries are examined by region, there are striking differences for African American children (see Figure 13 and Appendix Table 12); the Northern region has the highest RDI (5.0), followed by Cook (2.8), Central (2.6), and Southern (1.5) in 2019. There are also regional differences in the RDI for protective custodies for White children; they are under-represented in the Cook (RDI = 0.4) and Northern regions (RDI = 0.7). Although

⁸ 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

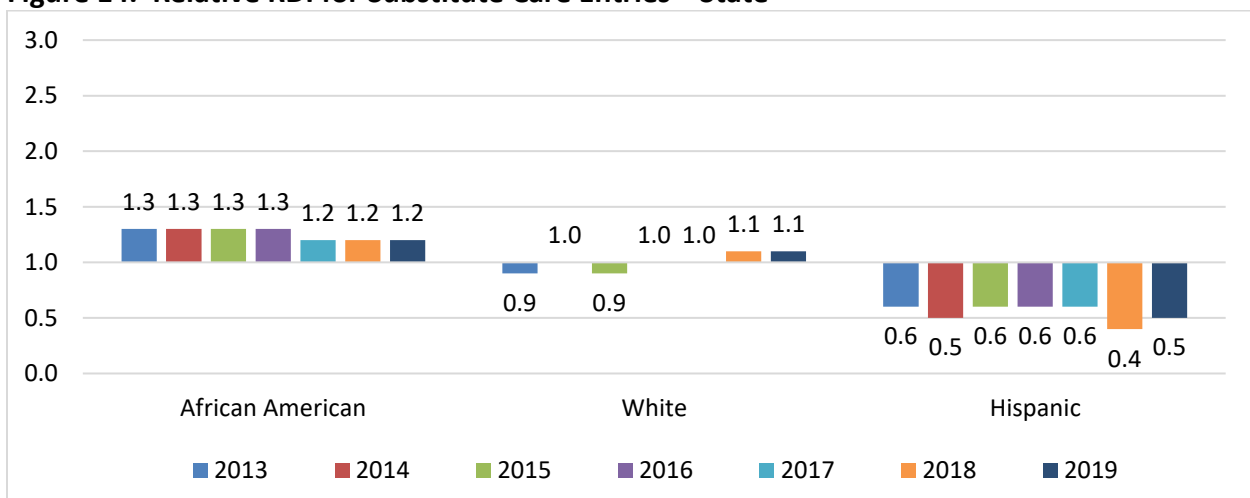
Hispanic children were under-represented in all regions in 2019, the degree of under-representation was greatest in the Central and Cook regions (RDIs = 0.4 0.5, respectively).

Figure 13. Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries—Regional (2019)



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 14 (see Appendix Table 13). 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 have been between 0.4 and 0.6 for the past seven years, meaning that workers remove Hispanic children from home and place them into substitute care less frequently than their indication rates.

Figure 14. Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries—State



When relative RDI for substitute care entries were examined by region (see Figure 15 and Appendix Table 14), 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.

Figure 15. Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries—Regional (2019)

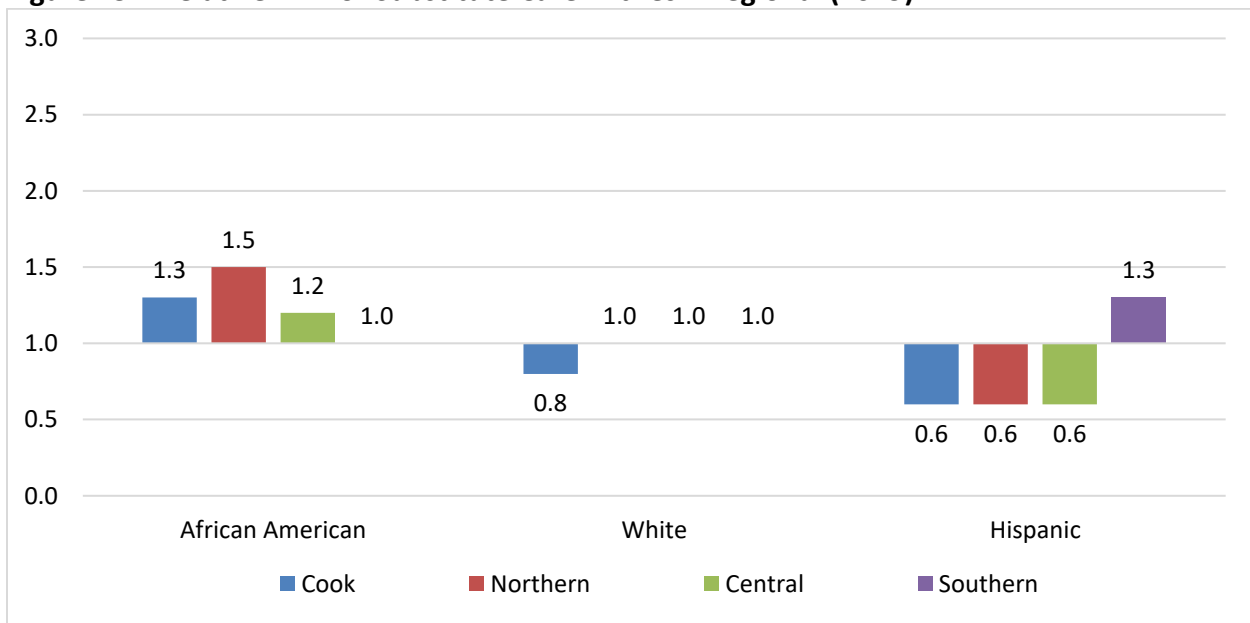
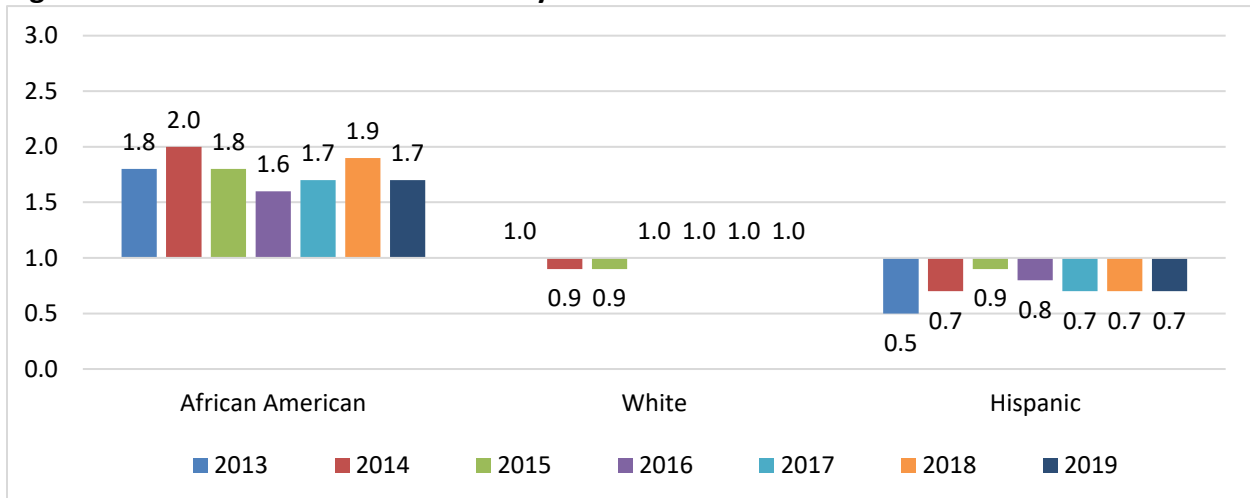


Figure 16 shows the absolute RDI for intact family services (see Appendix Table 15). The pattern is similar to other decision points, with African American children over-represented, Hispanic children under-represented, and White children proportionately represented.

Figure 16. Absolute RDI for Intact Family Services—State



Examination of regional differences in the absolute RDI for intact family services shows a pattern similar to other decision points (see Figure 17 and appendix Table 16); RDI for African American children are largest in the Northern region (RDI = 3.0) and smallest in the Southern region (RDI = 1.2). In addition, White children in the Cook region are under-represented.

Figure 17. Absolute RDI for Intact Family Services—Regional (2019)

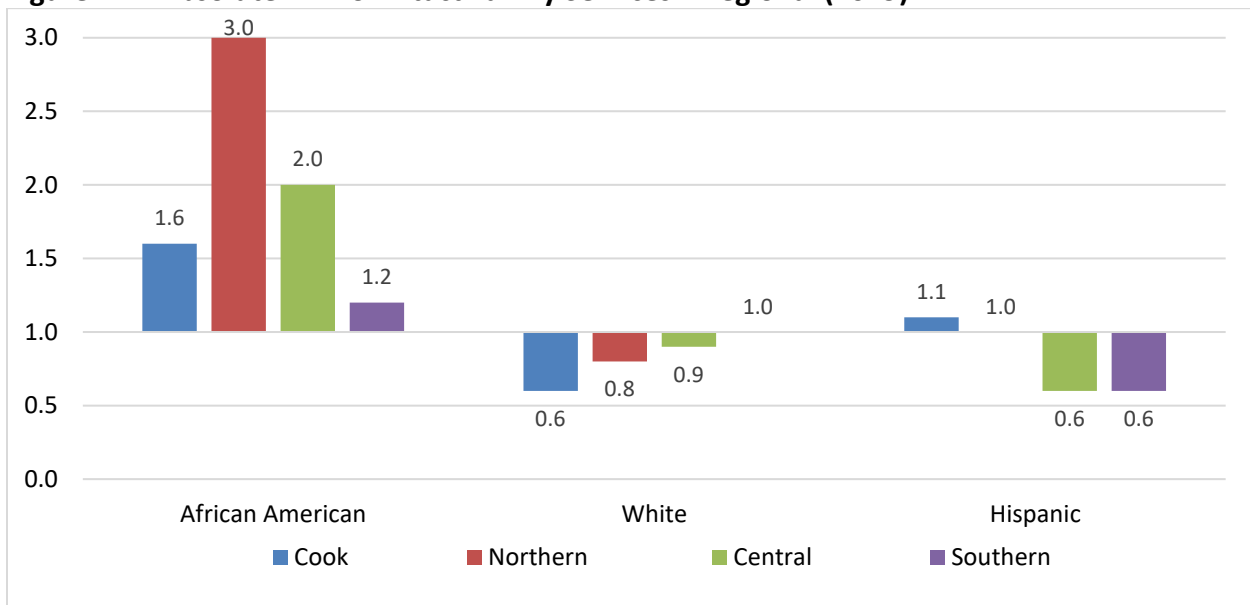
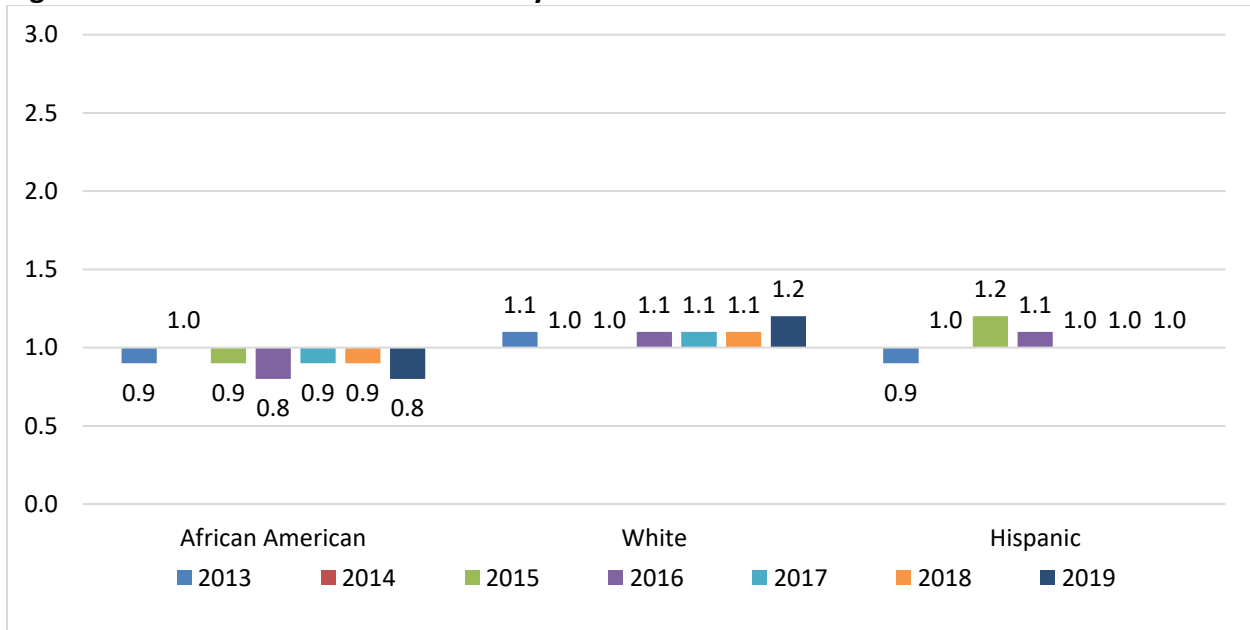


Figure 18 shows relative RDI for receipt of intact family services at the state level, which was calculated by comparing the percentage of children receiving intact family services to the percentage of children with indicated maltreatment reports. The relative RDI for intact family services for African 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

Table 17). 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. There were few notable regional differences in the relative RDI among at this decision point for children in the three racial groups (see Appendix Table 18).

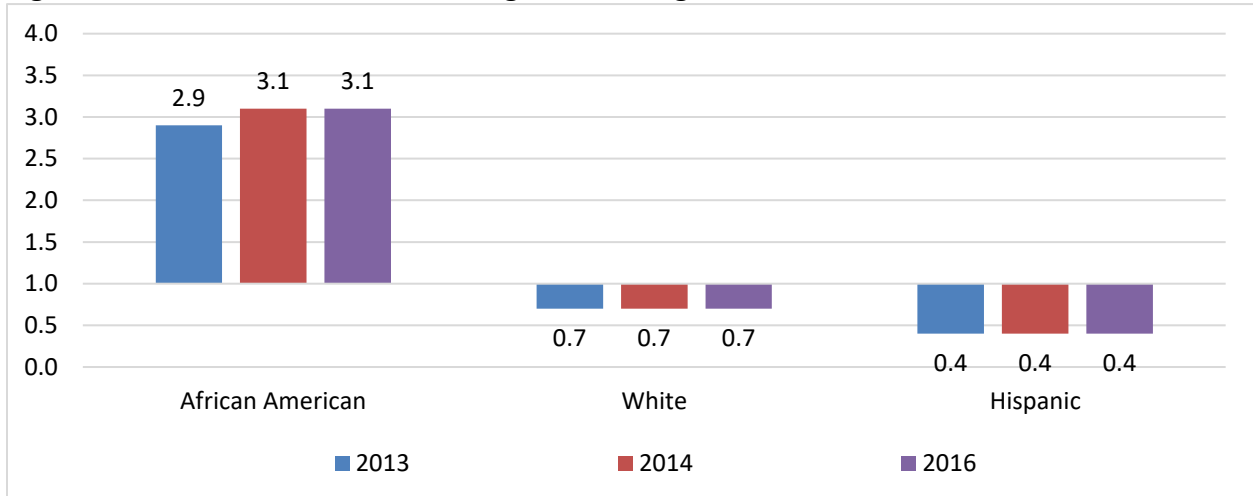
Figure 18. Relative RDI for Intact Family Services—State



Substitute Care Exits

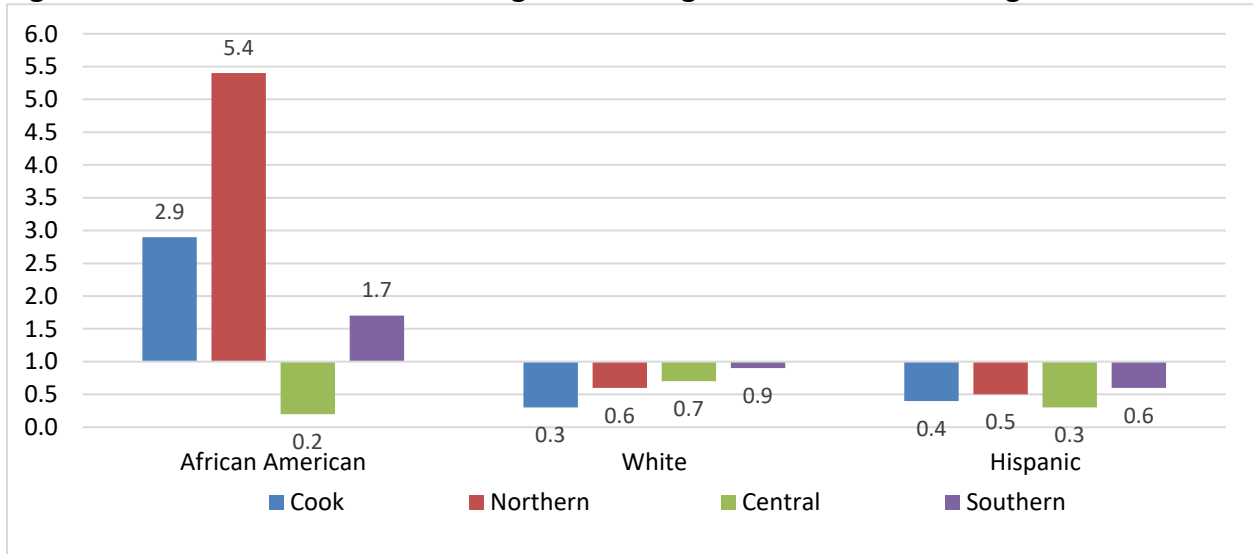
The final decision point examined is substitute care exits. When children are removed from their families and placed into substitute care, the goal is for them to safely exit substitute care as soon as possible, either through reunification with their biological caregivers, adoption, or guardianship. A sizeable percentage of children remain in substitute care for long periods of time in Illinois, and this indicator examines the percentage of children in each racial group that remain in substitute care for more than three years. When the absolute RDI are examined at this stage, African American children are over-represented, with RDIs around 3.0. Both White (RDIs = 0.7) and Hispanic (RDIs = 0.4) children are under-represented (see Figure 19 and Appendix Table 18).

Figure 19. Absolute RDI for Remaining in Care Longer than 36 Months—State



The regional patterns for the absolute RDI are shown in Figure 20 (see Appendix Table 19). Disproportionality among African American children was very high in the Northern region (RDI = 5.4); they were also over-represented in the Cook (RDI = 2.9) and Southern (RDI = 1.7) regions. However, unlike any other indicator, African American children were under-represented at this decision point in the Central region (RDI = 0.2).

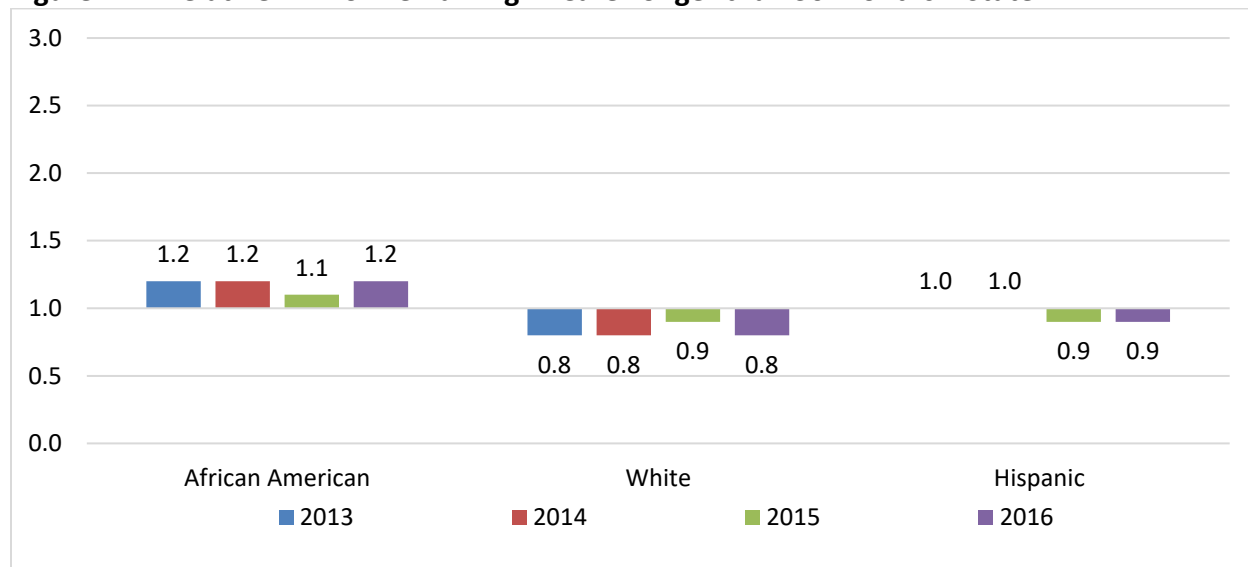
Figure 20. Absolute RDI for Remaining in Care Longer than 36 Months—Regional



The relative RDI for 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 21 and Appendix Table 20), 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 Table 21).

Figure 21. Relative RDI for Remaining In Care Longer than 36 Months—State



Discussion and Conclusions: Racial Disproportionality

This report 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.

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.⁹ Careful tracking of RDIs over time can inform any improvement in the Department's efforts in this important area.

⁹ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (January, 2017). *Illinois Child Welfare Transformation: 2016-2021*. Springfield, IL: Author. Retrieved from https://www2.illinois.gov/dcfs/aboutus/newsandreports/documents/2016-2021_illinois_childwelfare_transformation_strategic_plan_final.pdf

Appendix Tables

Table 1. Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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 2. Absolute RDI for Investigated Reports by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cook							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Northern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Central							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Southern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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

Table 3. Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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. Absolute RDI for Protective Custodies by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cook							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Northern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Central							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Southern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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

Table 5. Relative RDI for Protective Custodies

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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 6. Relative RDI for Protective Custodies by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cook							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Northern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Central							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Southern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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

Table 7. Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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 8. Absolute RDI for Indicated Reports by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cook							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Northern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Central							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Southern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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

Table 9. Relative RDI for Indicated Reports

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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 10. Relative RDI for Indicated Reports by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cook							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Northern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Central							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Southern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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

Table 11. Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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 12. Absolute RDI for Substitute Care Entries by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cook							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Northern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Central							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Southern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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

Table 13. Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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 14. Relative RDI for Substitute Care Entries by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cook							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Northern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Central							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Southern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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

Table 15. Absolute RDI for Children in Intact Family Services

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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 16. Absolute RDI for Children in Intact Family Services by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cook							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Northern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Central							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Southern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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

Table 17. Relative RDI for Children in Intact Family Services

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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 18. Relative RDI for Children in Intact Family Services by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cook							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Northern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Central							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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
Southern							
African American							
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
White							
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
Hispanic							
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

Table 19. Absolute RDI for Remaining in Care Longer Than 36 Months

	2013	2014	2015	2016
African American				
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
White				
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
Hispanic				
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 20. Absolute RDI for Remaining in Care Longer Than 36 Months by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cook				
African American				
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
White				
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
Hispanic				
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
Northern				
African American				
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
White				
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
Hispanic				
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
Central				
African American				
Children in care longer than 36 months	3.3%	1.6%	3.8%	2.0%
Total child population	11.8%	11.9%	12.1%	12.3%
Absolute RDI	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
White				
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
Hispanic				
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
Southern				
African American				
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
White				
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
Hispanic				
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

Table 21. Relative RDI for Remaining in Care Longer Than 36 Months

	2013	2014	2015	2016
African American				
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
White				
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
Hispanic				
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 22. Relative RDI for Remaining in Care Longer Than 36 Months by Region

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cook				
African American				
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
White				
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
Hispanic				
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
Northern				
African American				
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
White				
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
Hispanic				
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
Central				
African American				
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
White				
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
Hispanic				
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
Southern				
African American				
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
White				
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
Hispanic				
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

