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Racial Disproportionality in the Illinois Child Welfare System: FY2022 Report in Response to HB2914

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Introduction

HB2914, which was enacted as Public Act 102-0451 and became effective on January 1, 2022, requires the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS, the Department) to submit an annual report regarding racial disparities for children and families involved in the Illinois child welfare system (see Appendix A for the full text of the Act). The report, which is due on December 31 of each year, should include data that are de-aggregated by race and compared to population-level data and should examine the following indicators:

1. children and families involved in a safety plan, the number of protective custodies, the number of investigations of each type of abuse and neglect allegation and the findings of such investigations, the number of court filing for each allegation type, the number of entries into the foster care system, placement settings, lengths of stay in foster care, and permanency outcomes;
2. educational success, health and behavioral health, housing, jobs or economic justice, criminal justice, and other key metrics of child and family well-being.

The Children and Family Research Center (CFRC) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign was asked to produce this report based on its experience in reporting on racial disproportionalities in the Illinois child welfare system as part of the annual *B.H.* monitoring report. Although the two terms are similar, it is important to clarify the difference between racial disproportionality and racial disparity. *Racial disproportionality* refers to the over- or under-representation of a racial group compared to their percentage in a base population. The base population that is most often used when measuring disproportionality is the percentage of children in that racial group in the total child population. *Racial disparity* is examined by comparing the representation of one racial group with another racial group. Since HB2914 asks for data on child racial groups involved in the child welfare system compared to their population-level data, the current report therefore examines racial disproportionalities rather than racial disparities, and that is the term that will be used throughout the report. This first report includes data on racial disproportionalities in the Illinois child welfare system during FY2022 (July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022).

Methods and Definitions

The data used in the analyses for this report come from two data systems maintained by DCFS: the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS), which contains information on children and families involved in child protection investigations, and the Child and Youth Centered Information System (CYCIS), which contains information on children placed in substitute care. Both the SACWIS and the CYCIS data were extracted on September 30, 2022.

Defining race. The race variable was created from three data fields in SACWIS: primary race, ethnicity, and secondary race flag. The ethnicity variable includes several codes designating Latinx origin, including South American, Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Spanish Descent, Dominican, Central American, and Other. If the child's ethnicity was coded as any of these, their race/ethnicity in this report was defined as "Latinx" regardless of the primary race code and the secondary race flag variable.

The secondary race flag variable was coded as yes or no to indicate whether the child had a secondary race. If the child's ethnicity was not Latinx and the secondary race was coded as yes, then their race/ethnicity was defined as multiracial.

If the child's ethnicity was not Latinx and the secondary race was coded as no, then their race was defined using the primary race variable contained in SACWIS. Values of the primary race variable include: White, Black/African American, Native American/Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. If the value of primary race was "could not be verified," "unknown," "declined to identify," or missing, it was coded as "Other."

In total, seven racial/ethnic groups were defined: Latinx (any race), Black/African American, White, Asian, Native American/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and multiracial.

Defining and calculating racial disproportionality. Racial and ethnic disproportionality refers to the over- or under-representation of a racial or ethnic group in the child welfare system compared to that group's representation in a relevant base population. In this report, it is represented by a Racial Disproportionality Index (RDI), and there are two different base populations that are used to compute the RDI:

- 1) For indicators related to children involved in investigations, indicated investigations, investigations screened by the court, protective custodies, safety plans, and entries into substitute care, the RDIs were calculated by dividing (1) the percentage of children in a racial or ethnic group involved in those parts of the child welfare system by (2) the percentage of that racial or ethnic group in the Illinois child population. In this report, data on race and ethnicity for the Illinois child population were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. The 2021 Illinois child population data were used to calculate the RDI for FY2021 and FY2022. Table 1 shows the percentage of children in each racial/ethnic group in Illinois for the past five years. In FY2022, 50.5% of the Illinois child population was White, 24.8% were Latinx, 15.3% were Black, 5.6% were Asian, 3.7% were multiracial, 0.14% were Native American/Alaska Native, and 0.03% were Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.
- 2) For indicators related to children in substitute care, including children in different placement types, length of stay in substitute care, and children who exited substitute care and achieved family permanence through reunification, adoption, and guardianship, the RDIs were calculated by dividing (1) the percentage of children in a

racial or ethnic group involved in those parts of the child welfare system by (2) the percentage of children in that racial or ethnic group in substitute care during the fiscal year under consideration. Table 2 shows the percentage of children in each racial/ethnic group in substitute care for the past five years. In FY2022, 47.96% of the children in substitute care were White, 38.46% were Black, 10.58% were Latinx, 0.36% were Asian, 2.06% were multiracial, 0.11% were Native American/Alaska Native, and 0.03% were Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

Table 1. Illinois child population (age 0-17): 2018 – 2022

	2018 (N=2,857,349)	2019 (N=2,817,312)	2020 (N=2,777,968)	2021 (N=2,803,224)	2022 (N=2,803,224)
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
White	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
Black ¹	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
Latinx	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
Asian	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
Multiracial	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
Native American ²	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Pacific Islander ³	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

¹ Black/African American

² Native American/Alaska Native

³ Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander

Table 2. Children in Illinois substitute care (age 0-17): 2018 – 2022

	2018 (N=19,459)	2019 (N=20,873)	2020 (N=22,954)	2021 (N=24,973)	2022 (N=24,523)
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
White	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
Black ¹	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
Latinx	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
Asian	0.32	0.24	0.29	0.34	0.36
Multiracial	1.44	1.69	1.82	2.03	2.06
Native American ²	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11
Pacific Islander ³	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03

¹ Black/African American

² Native American/Alaska Native

³ Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander

The second percentage needed to calculate an RDI (the numerator) is the percentage of children in a racial or ethnic group that is involved in each part of the Illinois child welfare system. To calculate these percentages, it was necessary for the CFRC to define each of the child welfare indicators specified in HB2914 using the data available in SACWIS and CYCIS. Detailed definitions of the child abuse and neglect allegation types, substitute care placement types, and child welfare indicators are provided in Appendices B, C, and D, respectively.

Every attempt was made to calculate an RDI for each indicator that is outlined in HB2914. However, in order to calculate an RDI, data on the indicator must be available for all children in the Illinois child welfare system. Systematic data are not currently collected on any of the child and family well-being indicators that are listed in HB2914, including educational success, health and behavioral health, housing, jobs and economic justice, and criminal justice. Therefore, RDI for these indicators could not be included in the current report.

Interpreting racial disproportionality indices. RDI values greater than 1.0 indicate over-representation. For example, an RDI of 2.0 means that children in that racial group are represented at twice the rate as they are in the general child population. RDI values less than 1.0 indicate under-representation. For example, an RDI of 0.5 means that children are represented half as much as they are in the general child population. RDI values equal or close to 1.0 (i.e., 1.0 +/- 0.20) indicate no disproportionality; children in that group are represented at rates that are proportionate to their representation in the population. To show the differences in RDI between racial/ethnic groups, they are displayed in figures throughout the report. Since an RDI of 1.0 indicates no disproportionality, 1.0 is set as the baseline on the figures. For both over- and under-representation, the length of the bar in the chart corresponds to the amount of disproportionality.

Results

RDIs were calculated for each of the seven racial/ethnic groups for each child welfare indicator over the past five years (FY2018 – FY2022).¹ The results for FY2022 are displayed in figures throughout this section and results for FY2018 – FY2022 are available in tables in Appendix E. If the number of children in a racial/ethnic group for an indicator was 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI were not included in the figure and corresponding appendix table because percentages based on small numbers are unreliable. In general, RDI for Native American and Pacific Islander children should be interpreted with caution given the very small percentages of these children in the Illinois child population.

Investigations. The first set of indicators examine children in investigated reports. At this stage, DCFS staff known as Call Floor Workers (CFW) 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. If so, the call is screened in and becomes an investigated

¹ The exceptions are the indicators related to investigation screened by the court (see Appendix Tables E.19 through E.27). For these indicators, only FY2022 data were available.

report; if not, the call is screened out and no further child welfare actions are taken. Appendix Table F.1 shows the number of children in investigations over the last five fiscal years; the number has increased from 108,776 in FY2020 to 122,725 in FY2022.

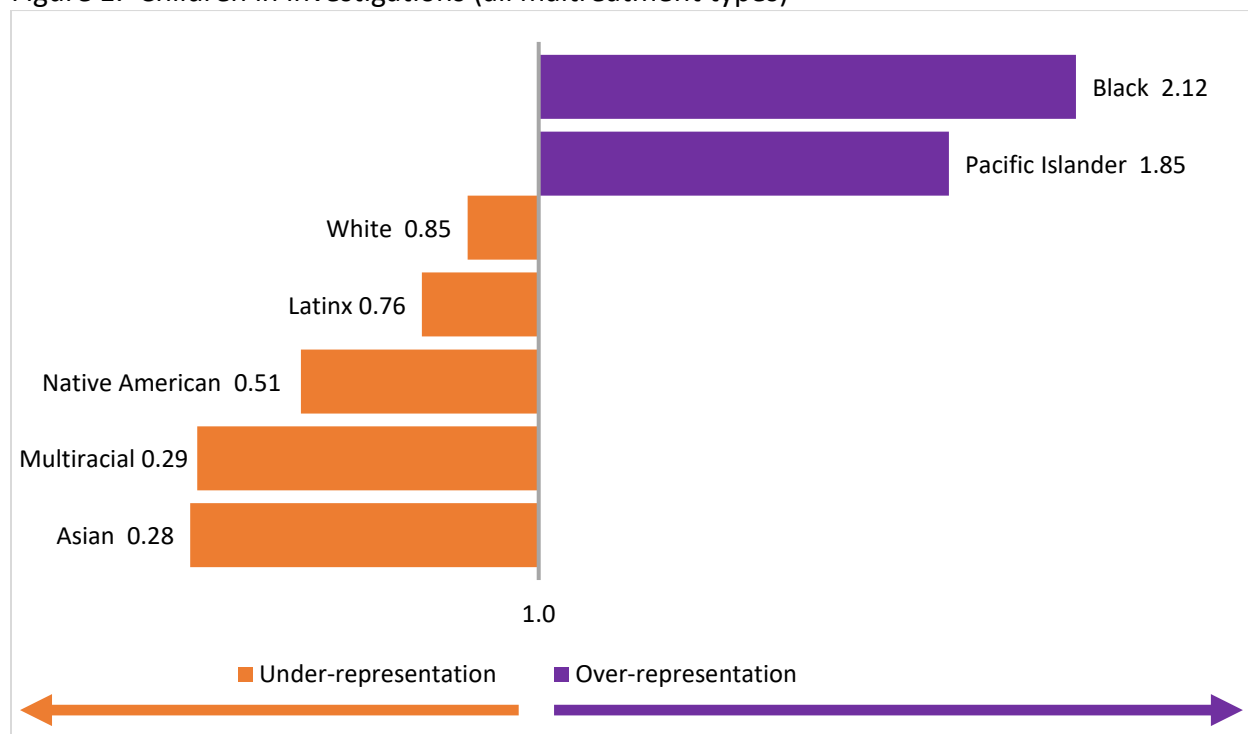
When a call is screened in, the CFW must assign one or more specific child abuse or neglect allegations to the report when it is transmitted to the local DCFS field office. In addition, investigators can assign additional allegations during an investigation. Several of the indicators listed in HB2914 ask for information by each type of abuse and neglect allegation. However, there are over 50 different allegations that are defined in DCFS Procedures 300, Appendix B,² many of which are infrequently used. Thus, in the current report the individual allegations were grouped into eight different maltreatment types: risk of harm, neglect, environmental neglect, lack of supervision/lock out, physical abuse, sexual abuse/human trafficking, emotional abuse, and substance exposure (see Appendix B for a list of the specific allegations that are included in each maltreatment type and Appendix D for the technical definition of each of the indicators included in the report). The most frequently investigated type of maltreatment in FY2022 was risk of harm; 46.3% of investigations involved allegations of risk of harm. Lack of supervision/lock out was the next most frequently investigated type of maltreatment (15.5%), followed by sexual abuse/human trafficking (10.9%), environmental neglect (10.6%), physical abuse (7.8%), neglect (4.6%), substance exposure (2.6%), and emotional abuse (1.7%).³

Figure 1 shows the RDI for children in each racial/ethnic group who were included in an investigated report (all maltreatment types) in FY2022, and Appendix Table E.1 shows the RDI for this indicator for each racial/ethnic group over the past five fiscal years. The RDI for Black children in investigations in FY2022 was 2.12, meaning that Black children were represented among investigated reports at over twice the rate that they are represented in the Illinois child population. The only other racial group that was over-represented among investigated reports in FY2022 were Pacific Islander children (RDI = 1.85), although this number should be interpreted with caution given the very small percentage of Pacific Islander children in Illinois (0.03% in FY2022). All other racial and ethnic groups were under-represented among investigated reports in FY2022.

² https://www2.illinois.gov/dcfs/aboutus/notices/Documents/Procedures_300_Appendix_B.pdf

³ See Appendix Table F.2 for the frequencies of each maltreatment type in investigations for the past five fiscal years.

Figure 1. Children in investigations (all maltreatment types)



The next set of figures (Figures 2 – 9) show the RDIs for children in investigations in FY2022 that included allegations of risk of harm, neglect, environmental neglect, lack of supervision/lock out, physical abuse, sexual abuse/human trafficking, emotional abuse, and substance exposure (see also Appendix Tables E.2 – E.9). Please note that a child could have multiple different maltreatment types in one investigated report (see Appendix D for technical definitions of these indicators). A similar pattern is seen across investigations involving all maltreatment types: Black children were over-represented compared to their representation in the Illinois child population, with RDI ranging from 1.43 for emotional abuse investigations to 2.61 for lack of supervision/lock out investigations. White children were close to proportionately represented for investigations of most maltreatment types, with RDI ranging from 0.77 for lack of supervision/lock out investigations to 1.11 for substance exposure investigations. Latinx children were proportionately represented for investigations involving sexual abuse/human trafficking and physical abuse, and under-represented for investigations of all other maltreatment allegation types. Multiracial, Asian, and Native American children were under-represented among investigations of all maltreatment allegation types.

Figure 2. Children in risk of harm investigations

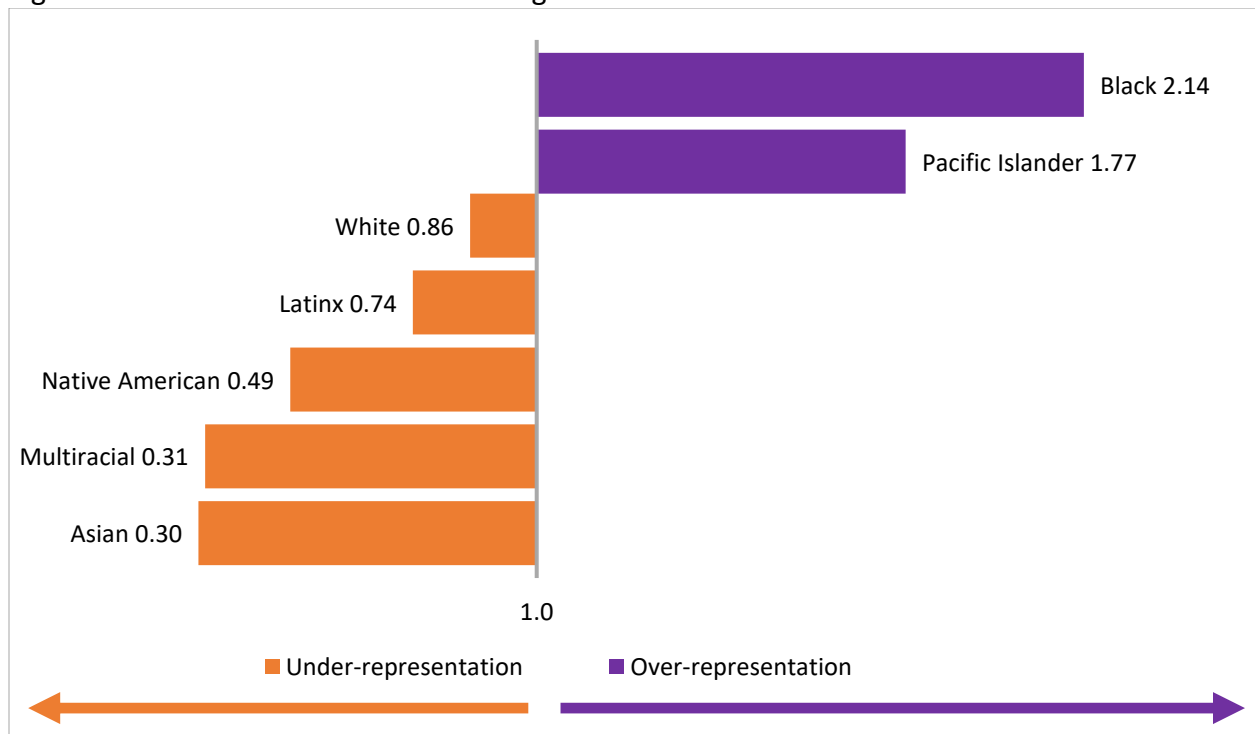


Figure 3. Children in neglect investigations

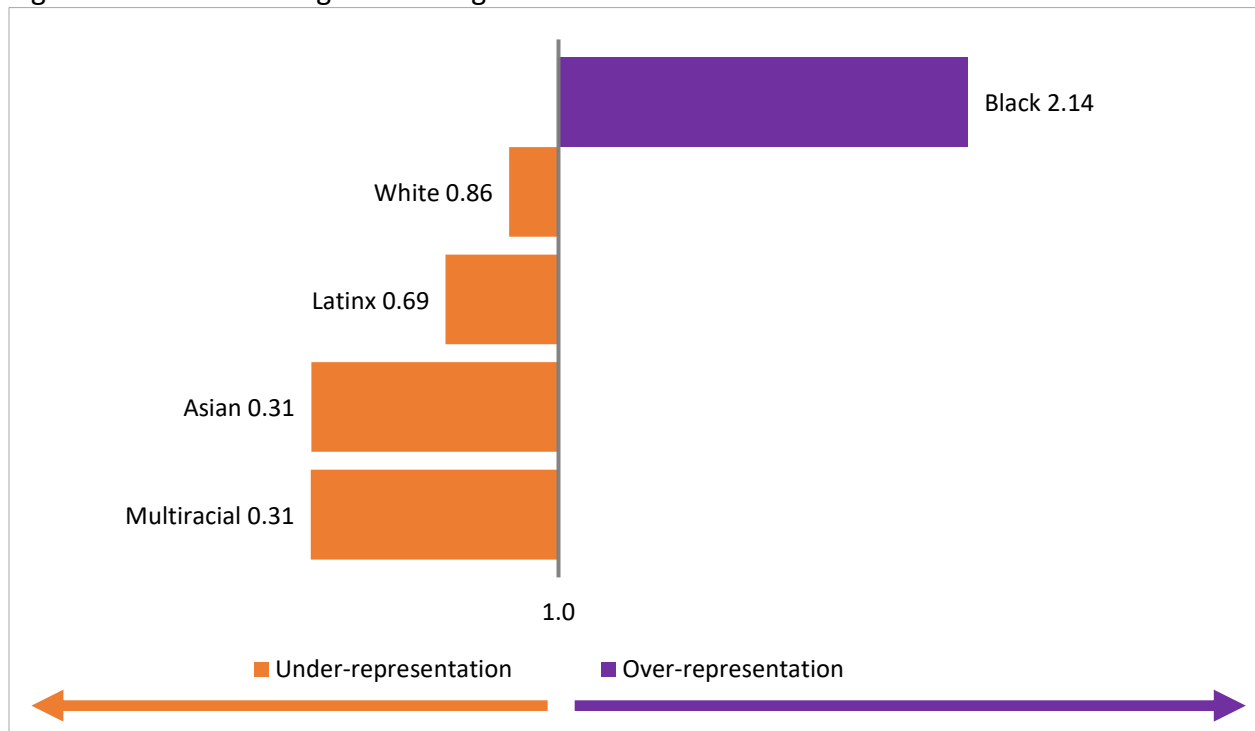


Figure 4. Children in environmental neglect investigations

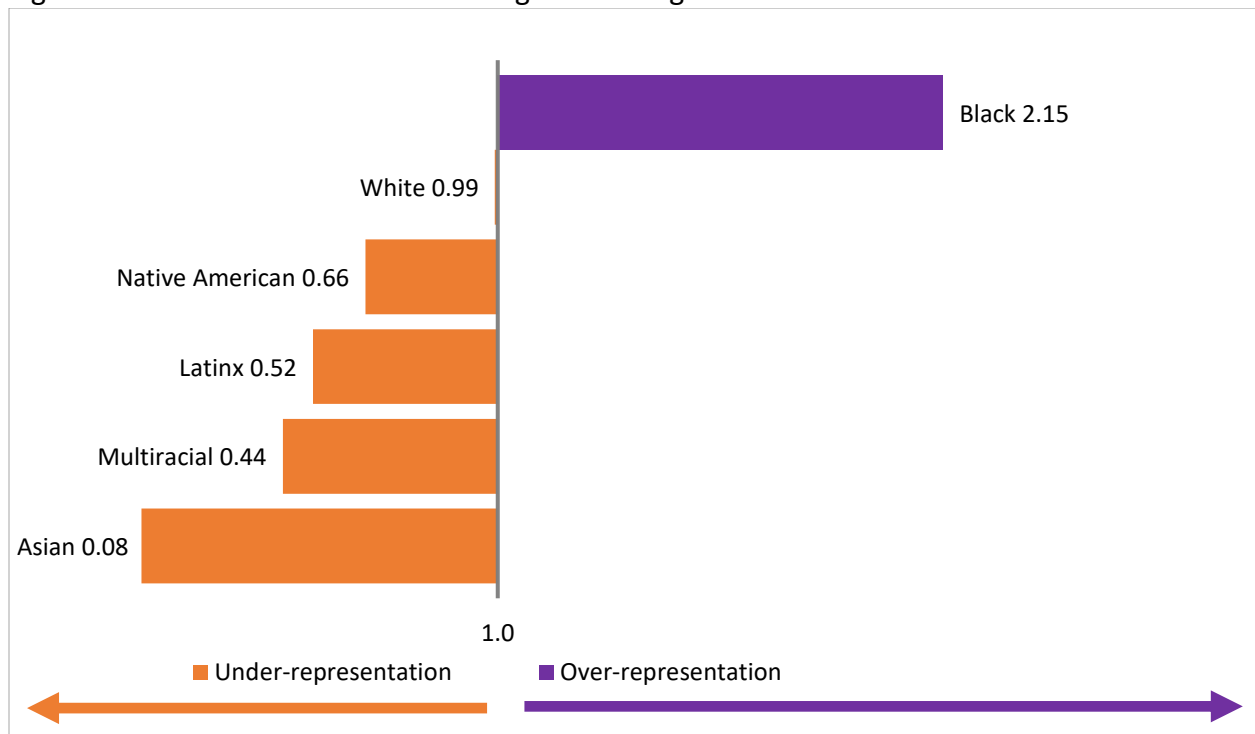


Figure 5. Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations

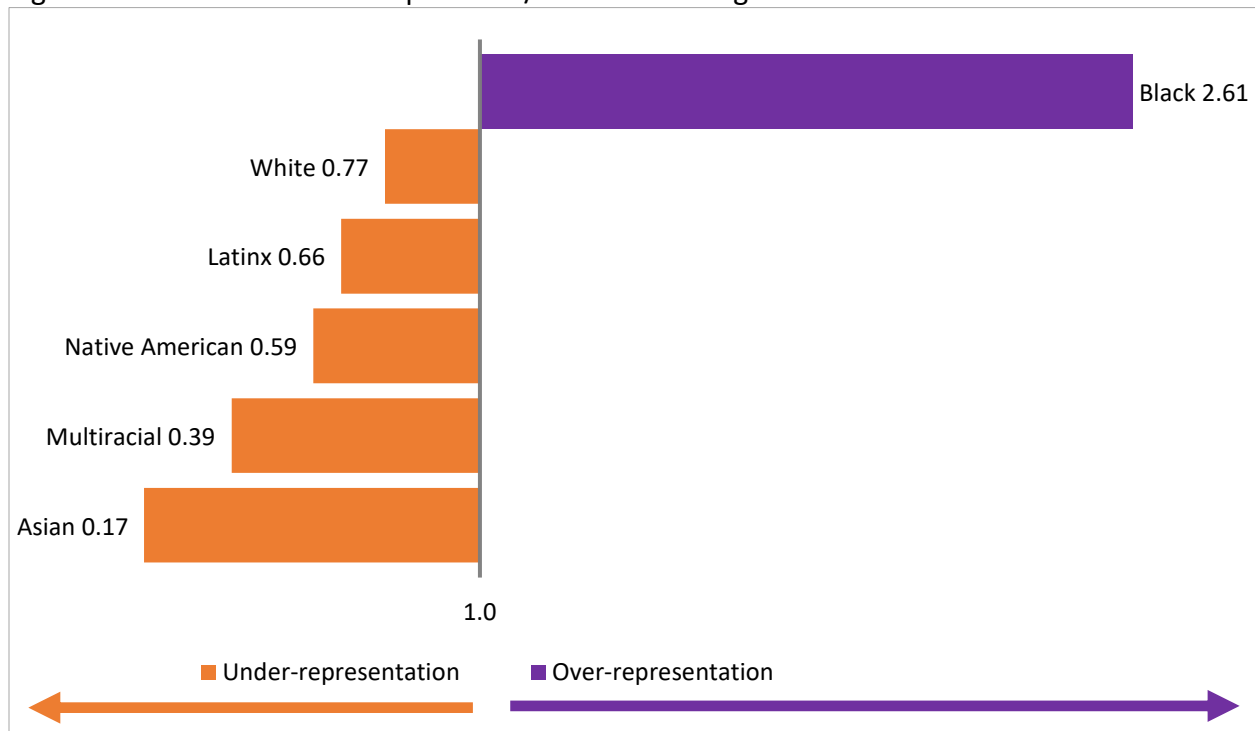


Figure 6. Children in physical abuse investigations

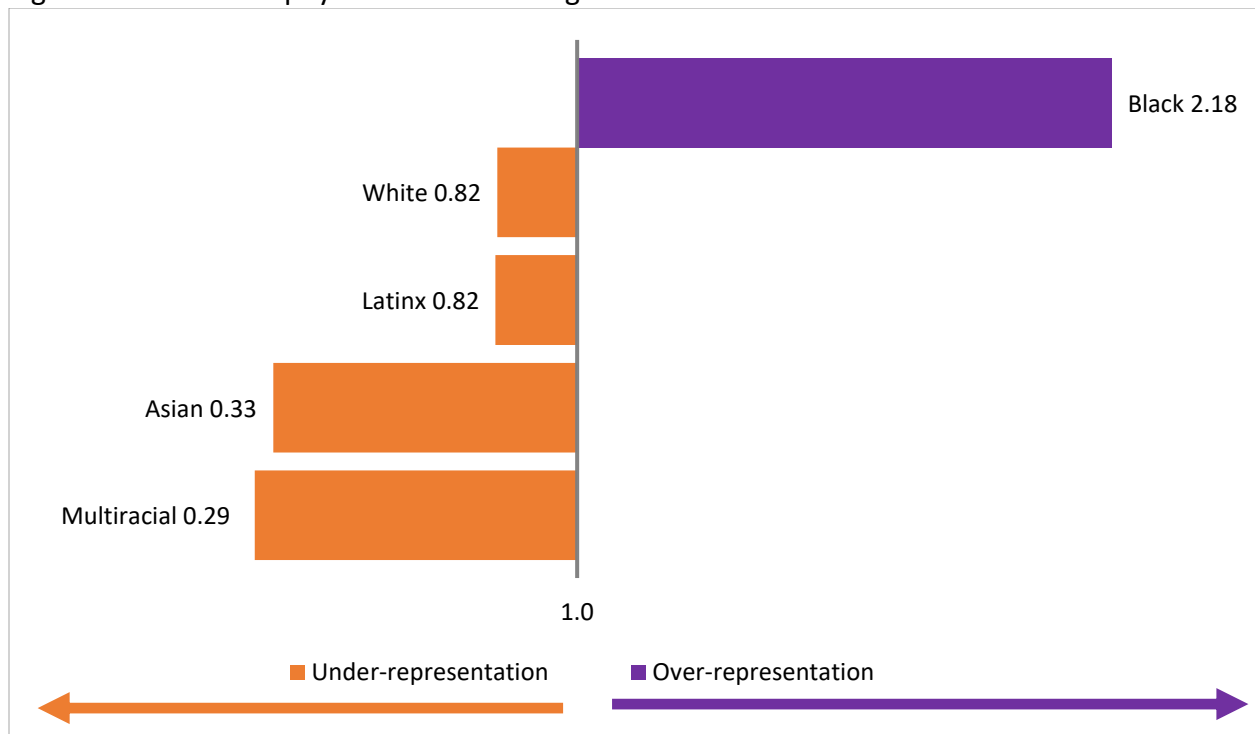


Figure 7. Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations

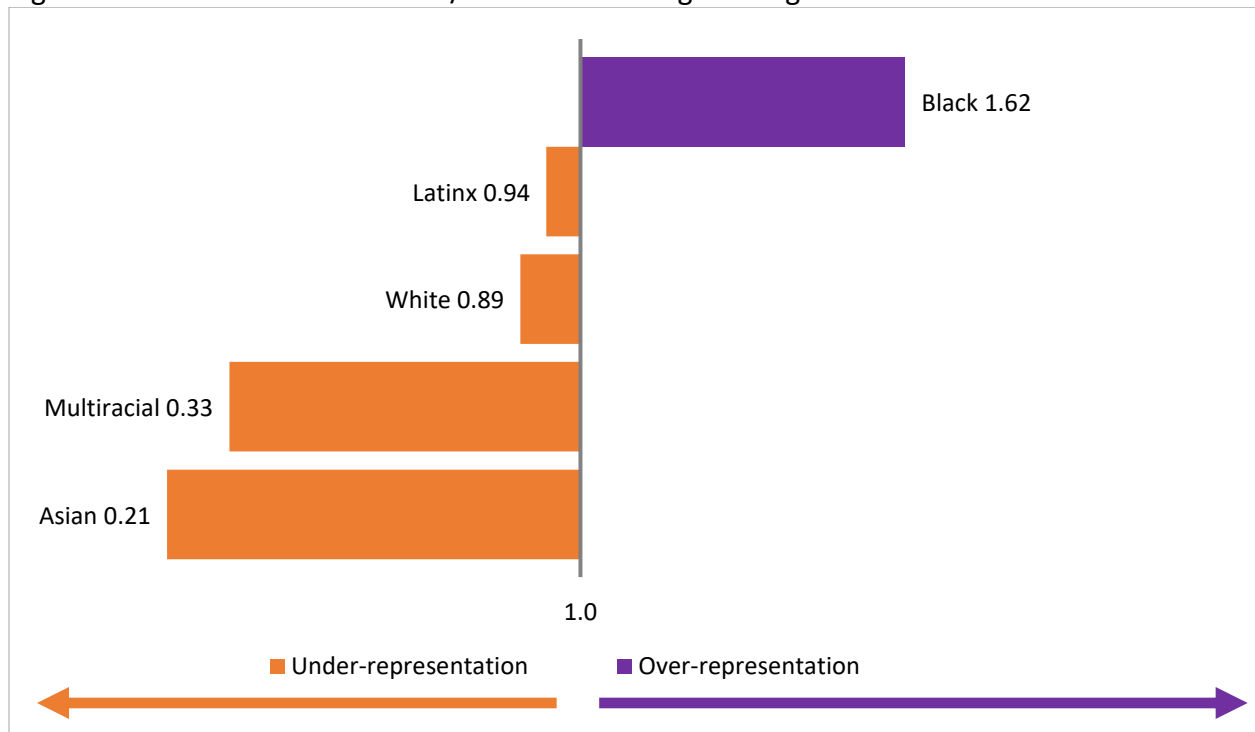


Figure 8. Children in emotional abuse investigations

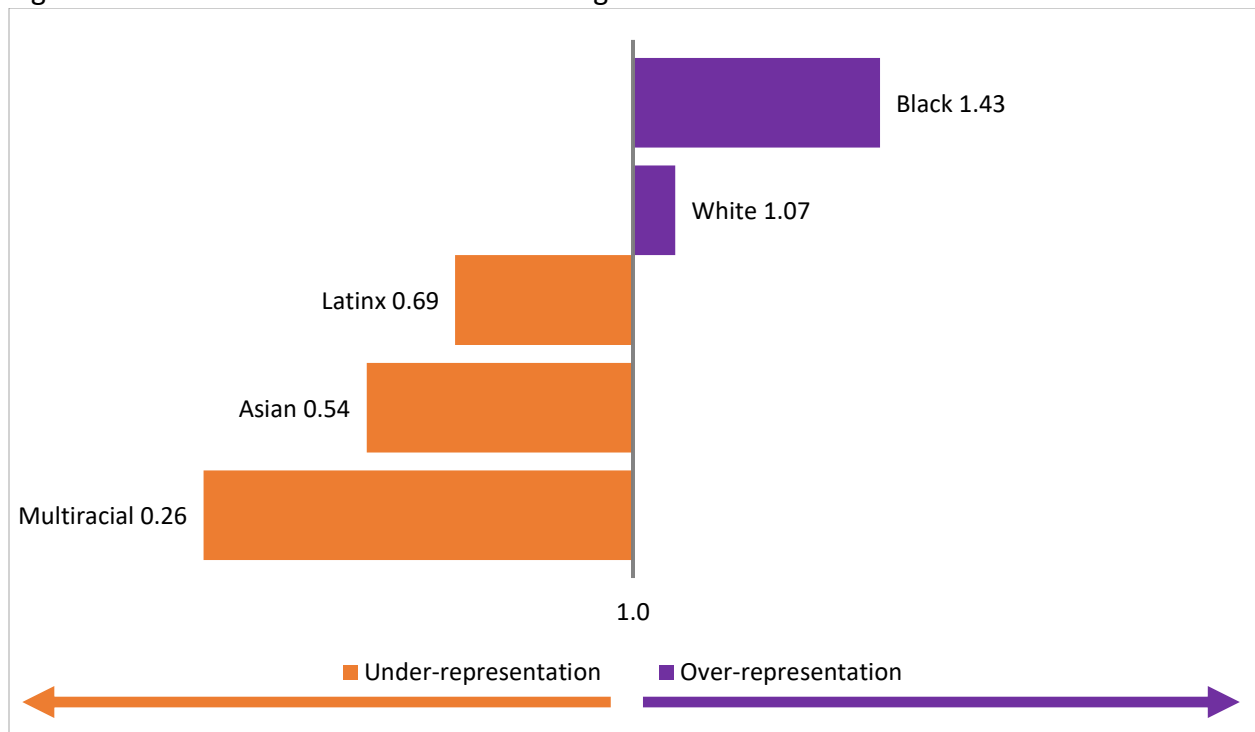
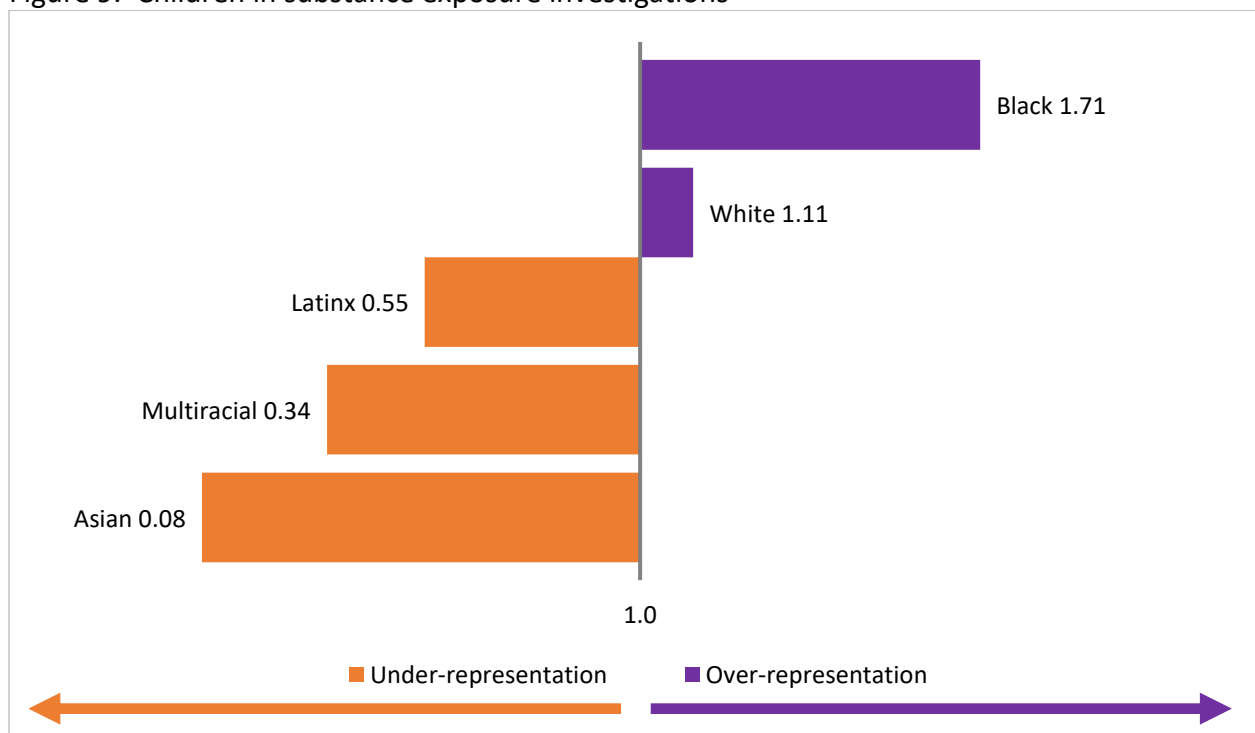


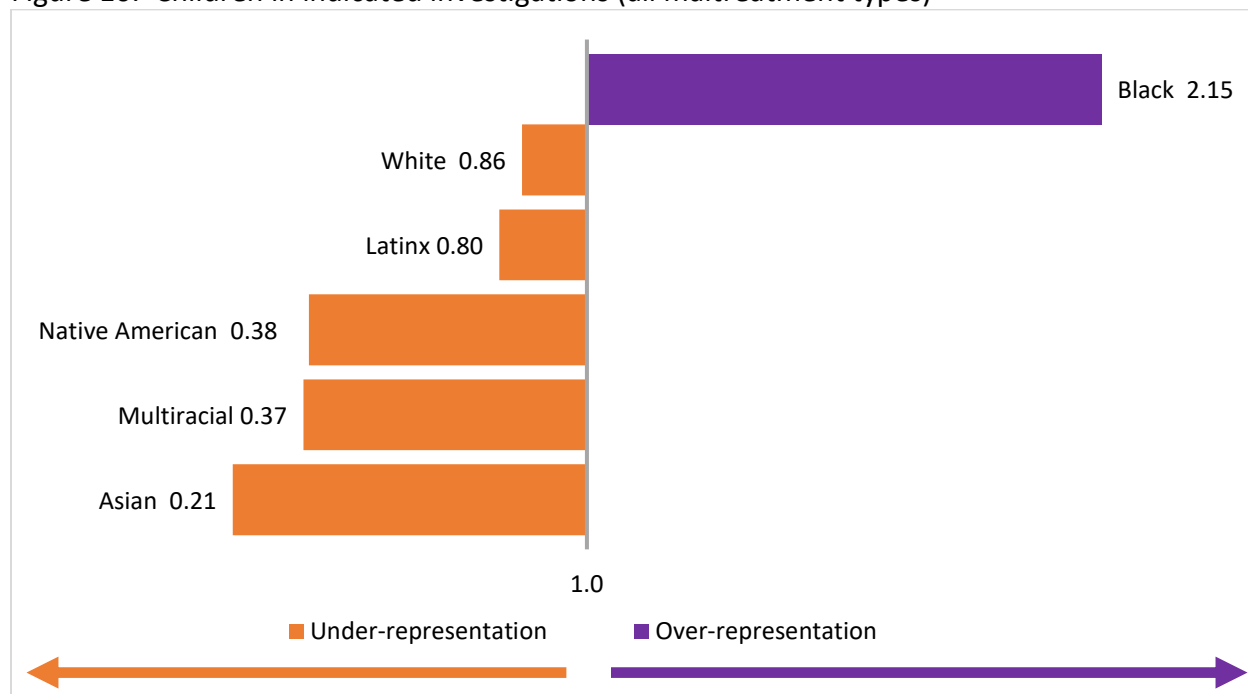
Figure 9. Children in substance exposure investigations



Indicated investigations. Once an investigation is screened in, the child protection specialist must perform a variety of actions to collect information to make a determination about whether the alleged abuse or neglect occurred. The required actions are outlined in DCFS Procedures 300⁴ and include performing background checks on all adults in the household; interviewing the alleged victims, perpetrator, and all adults in the household; observing the home environment; and performing a structured safety assessment. At the conclusion of the investigation, the child protection specialist determines whether each abuse and neglect allegation is indicated or unfounded. Allegations are indicated when there is credible evidence that they occurred. In FY2022, 23.1% of family investigations were indicated.⁵ Appendix Table F.4 shows the number and percentage of children in each racial/ethnic group that were involved in indicated investigations in the past five fiscal years.

Figure 10 shows the RDI for children in each racial/ethnic group who were included in an indicated investigation (all maltreatment types) in FY2022, and Appendix Table E.10 shows the RDI for this indicator for each racial/ethnic group over the past five fiscal years. The RDI for Black children in FY2022 was 2.15, which means that Black children were represented among indicated investigations at over twice the rate that they are represented in the Illinois child population. Pacific Islander, White, and Latinx children were proportionately represented in indicated investigations (RDI close to 1.0) and all other racial and ethnic groups were under-represented among indicated investigations in FY2022.

Figure 10. Children in indicated investigations (all maltreatment types)



⁴ https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/procedures_300.pdf

⁵ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (2022). *Six-year statistics on child protective services (Data as of November 30, 2022)*. Springfield, IL, Author. Available online: https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/newsandreports/Documents/ESS_Protective_Services.pdf

The next set of figures (Figures 11 – 18) show the RDIs for children in investigations in FY2022 that included indicated allegations of risk of harm, neglect, environmental neglect, lack of supervision/lock out, physical abuse, sexual abuse/human trafficking, emotional abuse, and substance exposure (see also Appendix Tables E.11 – E.18). Please note that a child could have multiple indicated maltreatment types in one investigation. A similar pattern is seen across investigations involving each indicated allegation type: Black children were over-represented compared to their representation in the Illinois child population, with RDI ranging from 1.45 for indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking to 2.65 for indicated neglect. White children were close to proportionately represented for most indicated maltreatment types, with RDI ranging from 0.75 for indicated lack of supervision/lock out allegations to 1.20 for indicated substance exposure allegations. Latinx children were under-represented for indicated allegations of all maltreatment types except for indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking allegations, where they were slightly over-represented (RDI = 1.25). Multiracial children and Asian children were under-represented for each type of indicated maltreatment allegation.

Figure 11. Children in indicated risk of harm investigations

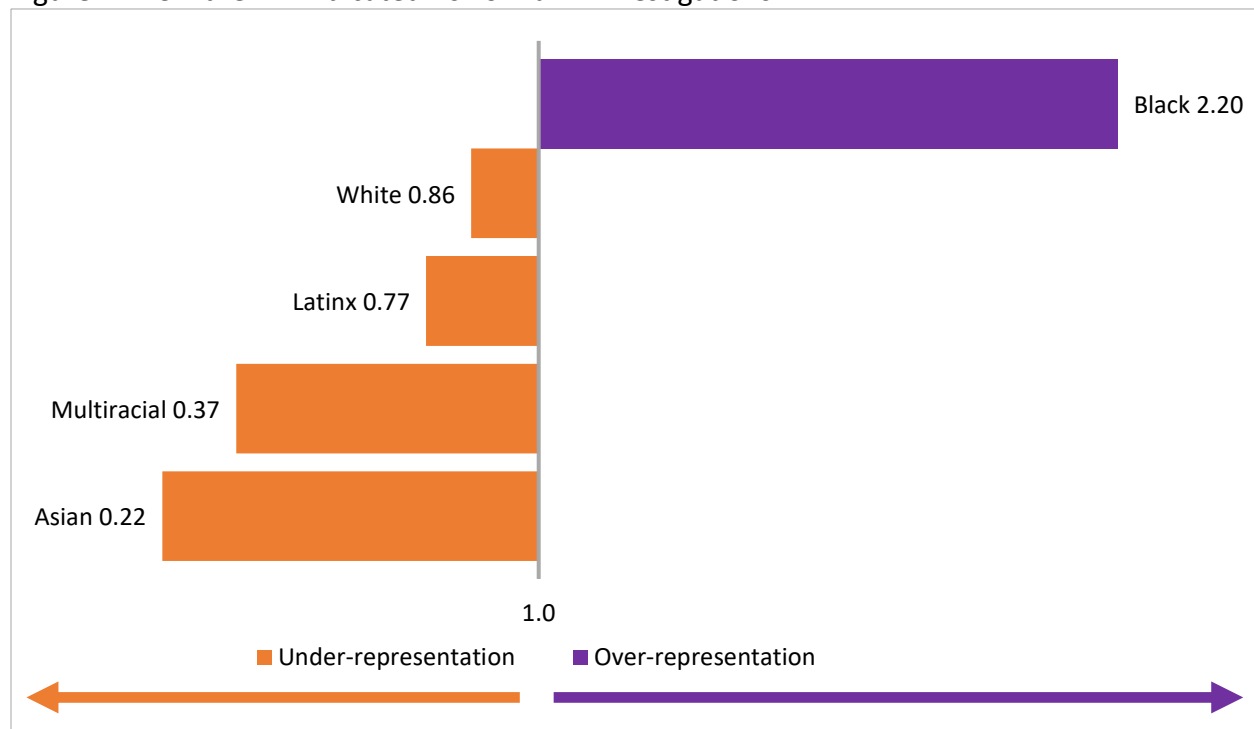


Figure 12. Children in indicated neglect investigations

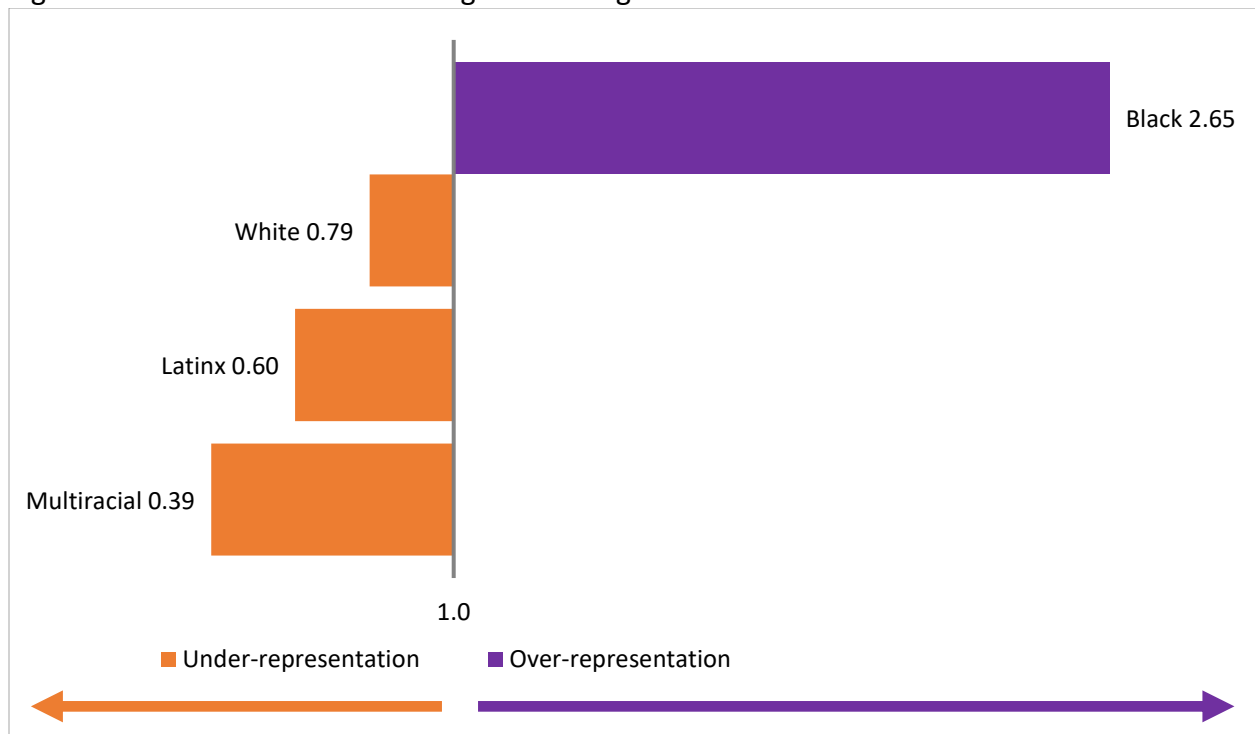


Figure 13. Children in indicated environmental neglect investigations

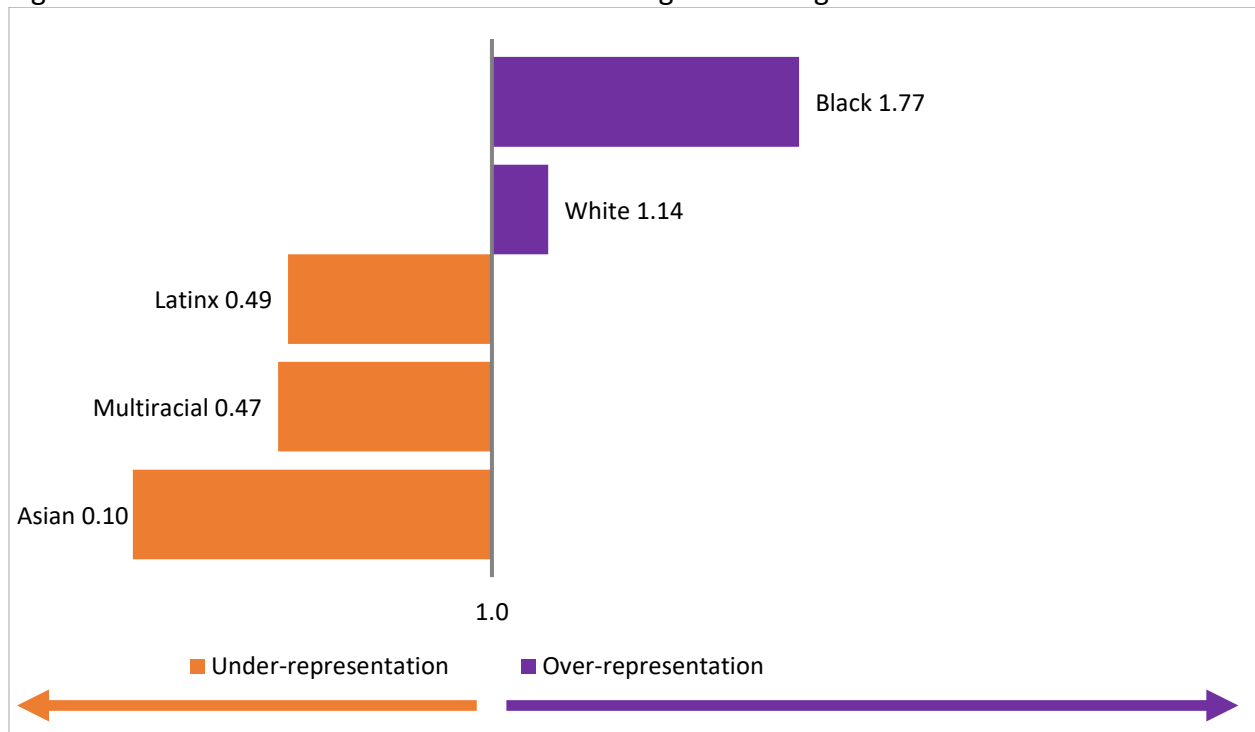


Figure 14. Children in indicated lack of supervision/lock out investigations

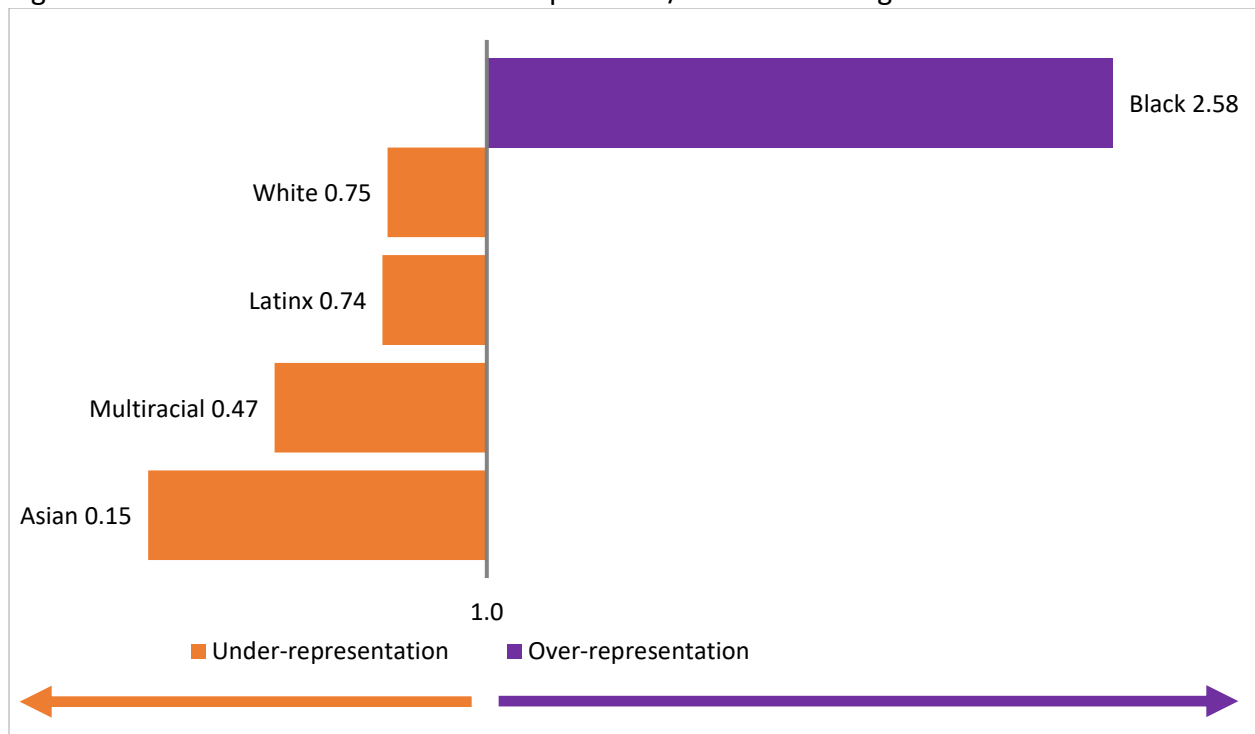


Figure 15. Children in indicated physical abuse investigations

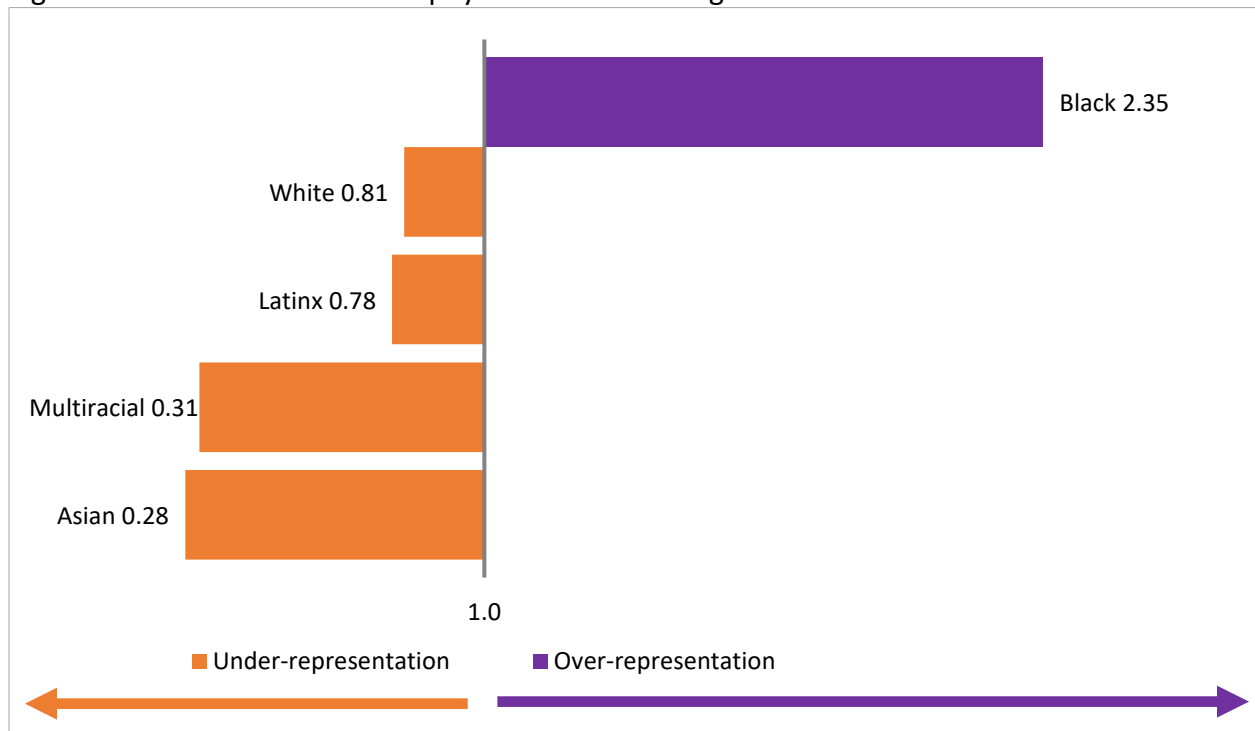


Figure 16. Children in indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations

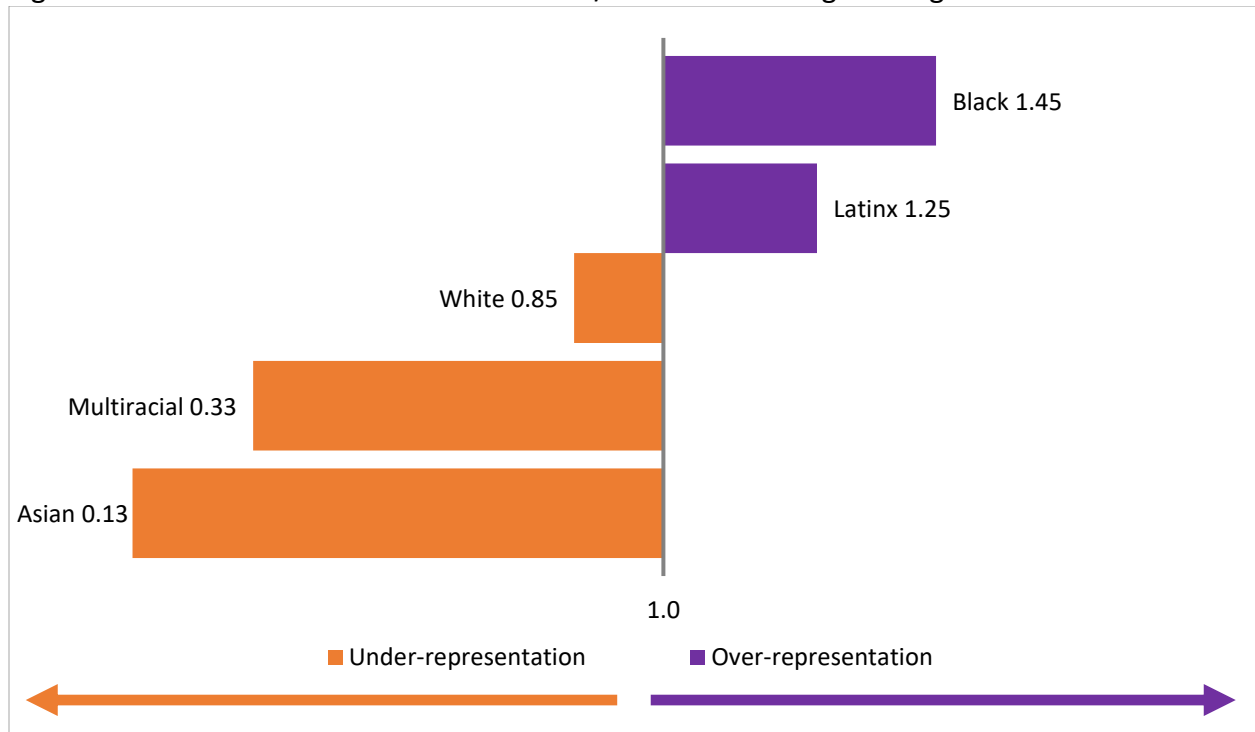


Figure 17. Children in indicated emotional abuse investigations

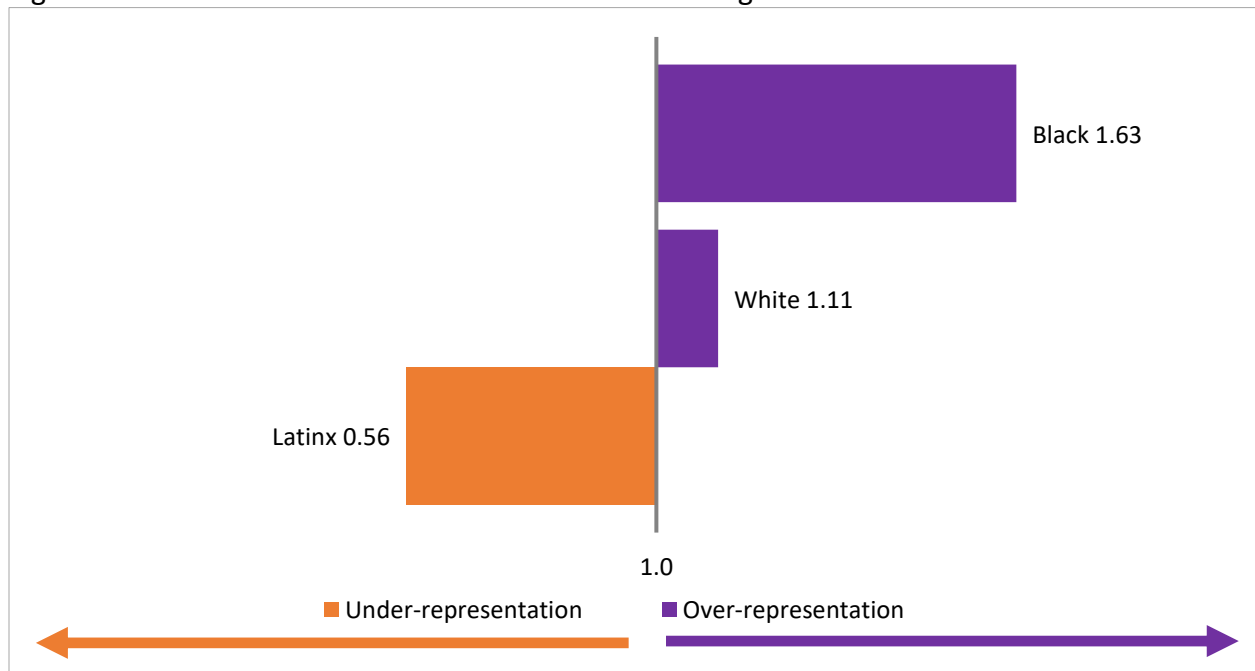
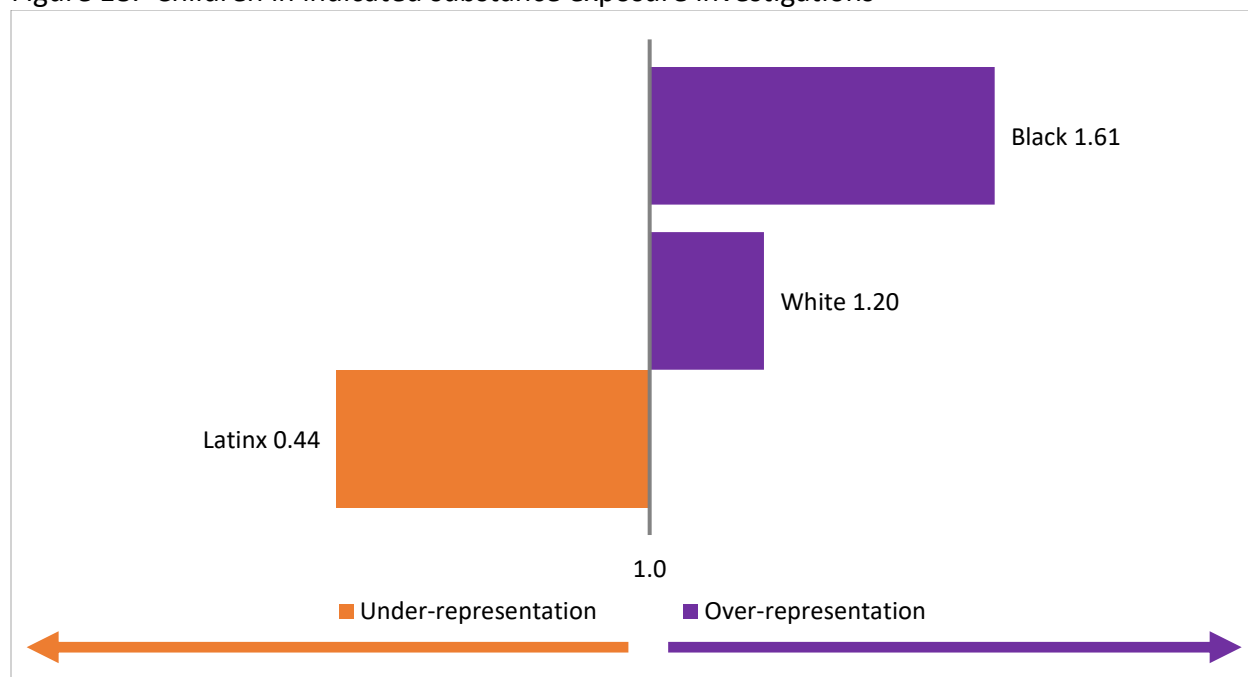


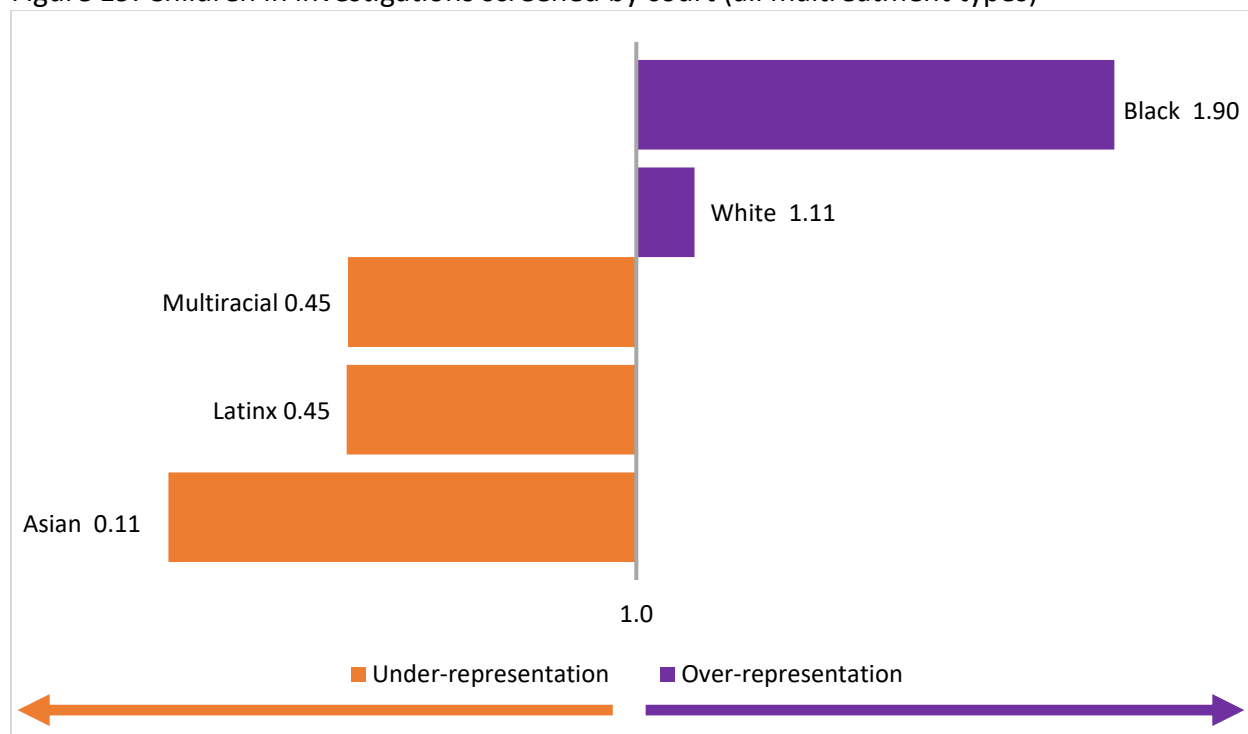
Figure 18. Children in indicated substance exposure investigations



Investigations screened by the court. There are several points at which an investigation may be screened with the State's Attorney Office for filing in juvenile court. When protective custody is taken, the investigator may meet in person with the Assistant State's Attorney (ASA) or may provide written documentation to the ASA that provides information about the case, such as interviews with witnesses, photographs, or other documentation on which the ASA can base a determination to file a juvenile court petition or not. The ASA may have additional questions about the information contained in the investigation or request additional investigation occur prior to deciding to file the petition.

Figure 19 shows the RDI for children in each racial/ethnic group who were involved in an investigation that was screened by the court (all maltreatment types) in FY2022, and Appendix Table E.19 shows the RDI for this indicator for each racial/ethnic group over the past five fiscal years. The RDI for Black children was 1.90, which means that Black children were represented among investigations screened by the court at almost twice the rate that they are represented in the Illinois child population. White children were proportionately represented (RDI = 1.11) and Latinx, multiracial, and Asian children were under-represented compared to their representation in the Illinois child population.

Figure 19. Children in investigations screened by court (all maltreatment types)



The next set of figures (Figures 20 – 27) show the RDIs for children in investigations screened by the courts in FY2022 that included allegations of risk of harm, neglect, environmental neglect, lack of supervision/lock out, physical abuse, sexual abuse/human trafficking, emotional abuse, and substance exposure (see also Appendix Tables E.20 – E.27). Please note that a child could have multiple allegations in one investigation and could therefore be included in more than one of the following indicators. For all of the indicators except emotional abuse, Black children were over-represented compared to their representation in the Illinois child population, with RDI ranging from 1.32 for substance exposure to 2.34 for neglect. The RDI for Black children in emotional abuse investigations screened by the court was 1.01 in FY2022, which means that they were proportionately represented compared to their percentage in the Illinois child population. White children were proportionately represented risk of harm, neglect, lack of supervision/lock out, and physical abuse allegations screened by the court, and slightly to moderately over-represented for environmental neglect, sexual abuse/human trafficking, emotional abuse, and substance exposure investigations screened by the court. Latinx, multiracial, and Asian children were under-represented for all allegation types screened by the court in FY2022.

Figure 20. Children in risk of harm investigations screened by court

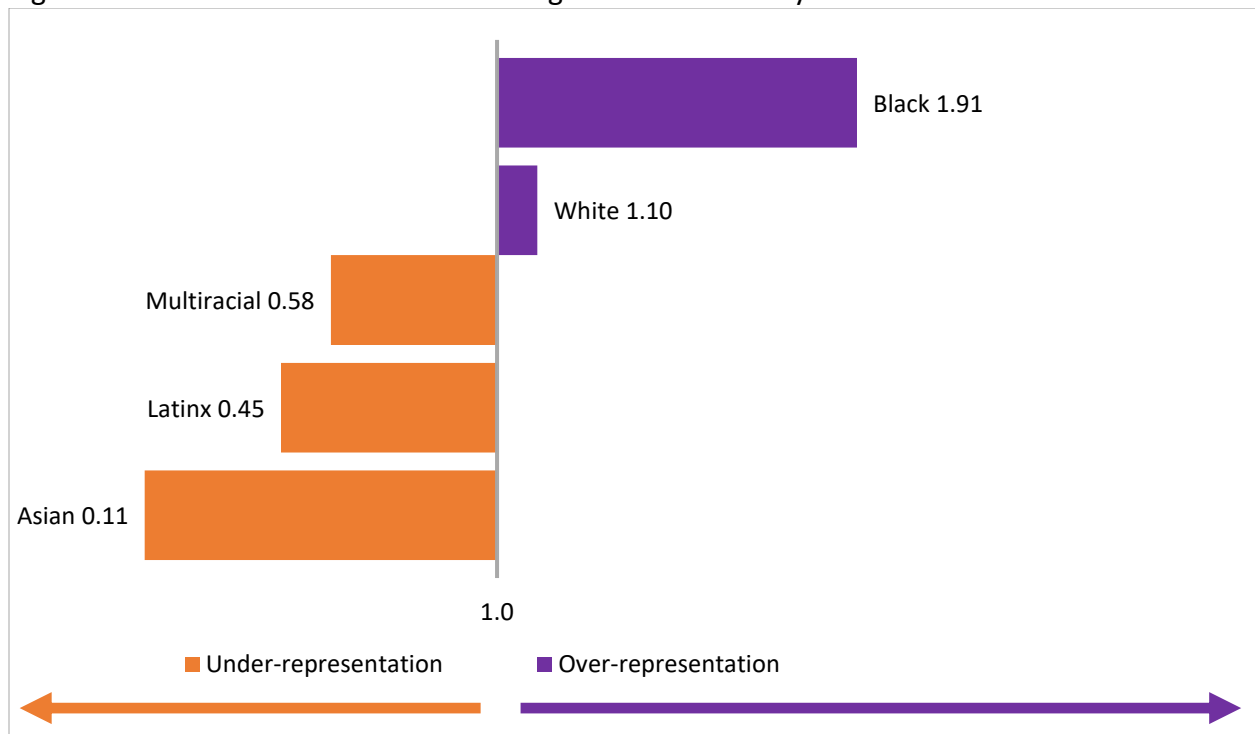


Figure 21. Children in neglect investigations screened by court

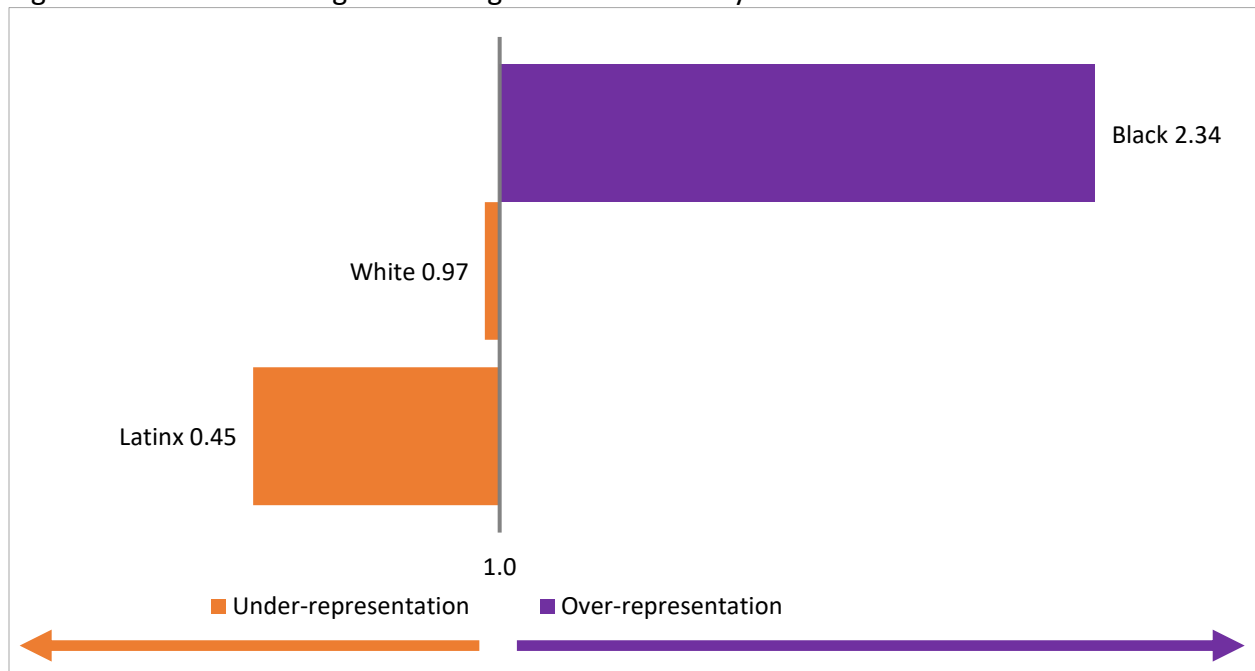


Figure 22. Children in environmental neglect investigations screened by court

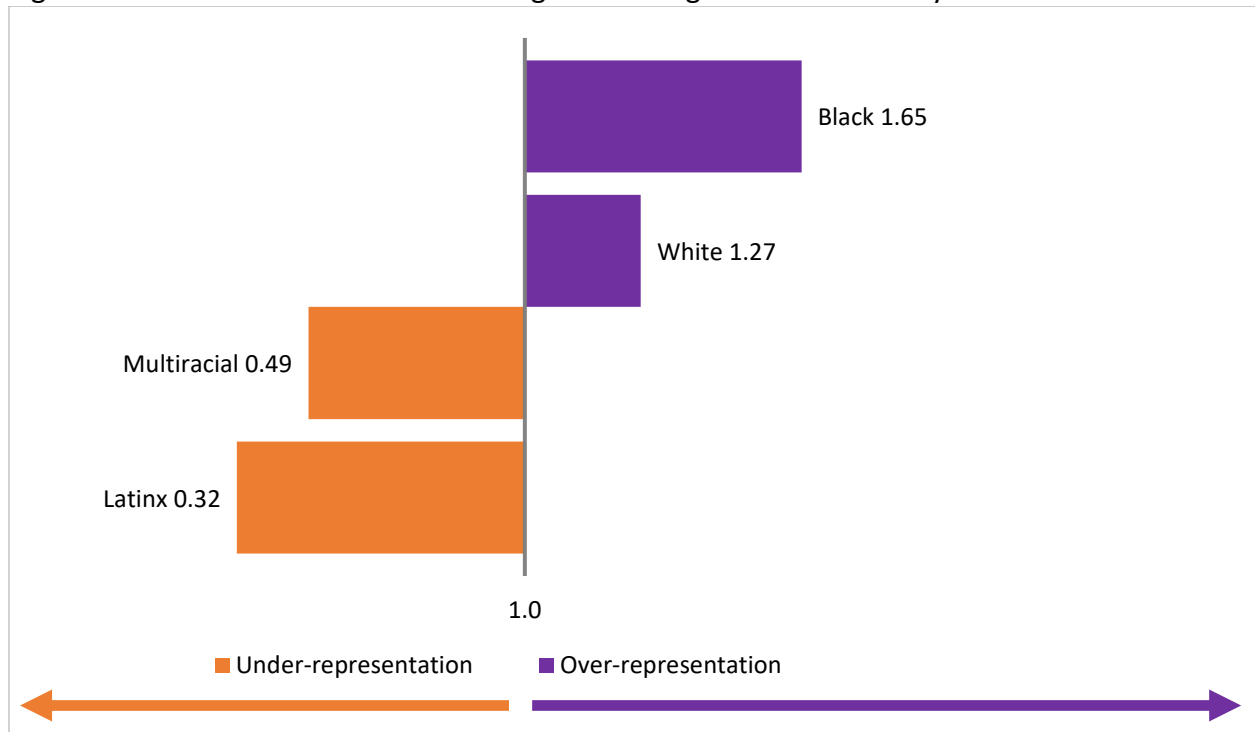


Figure 23. Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations screened by court

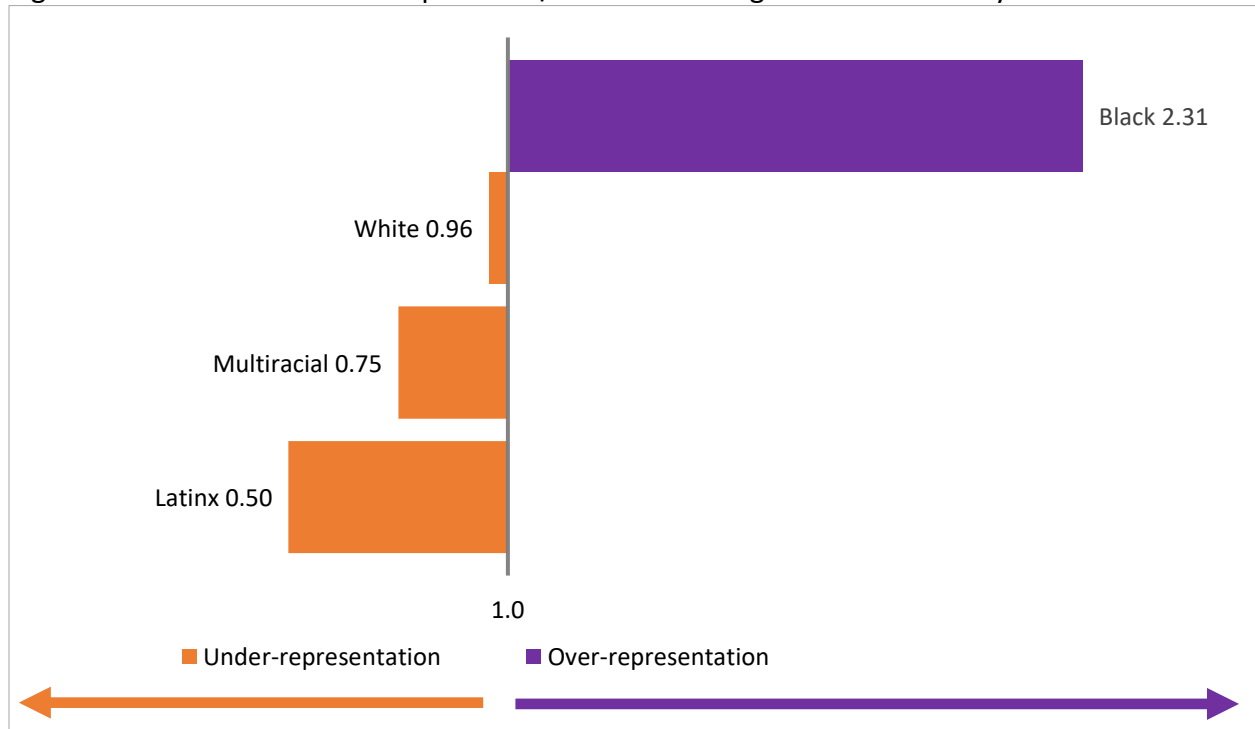


Figure 24. Children in physical abuse investigations screened by court

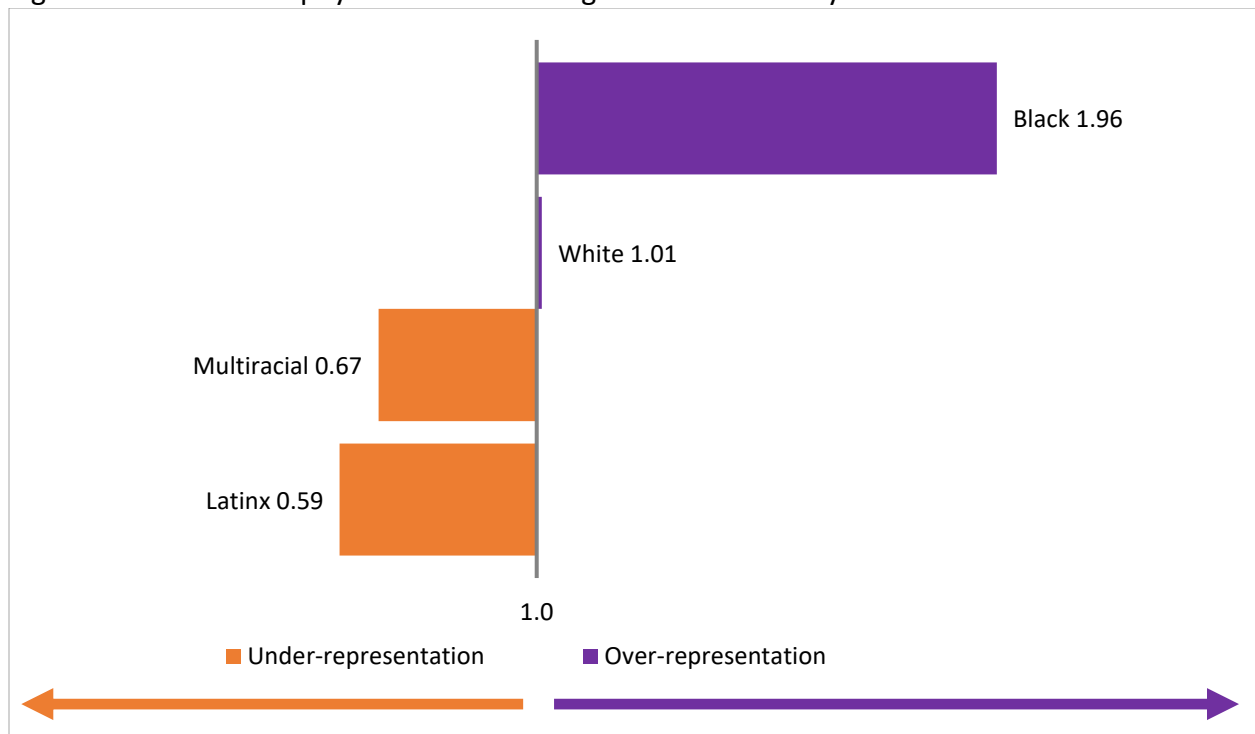


Figure 25. Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations screened by court

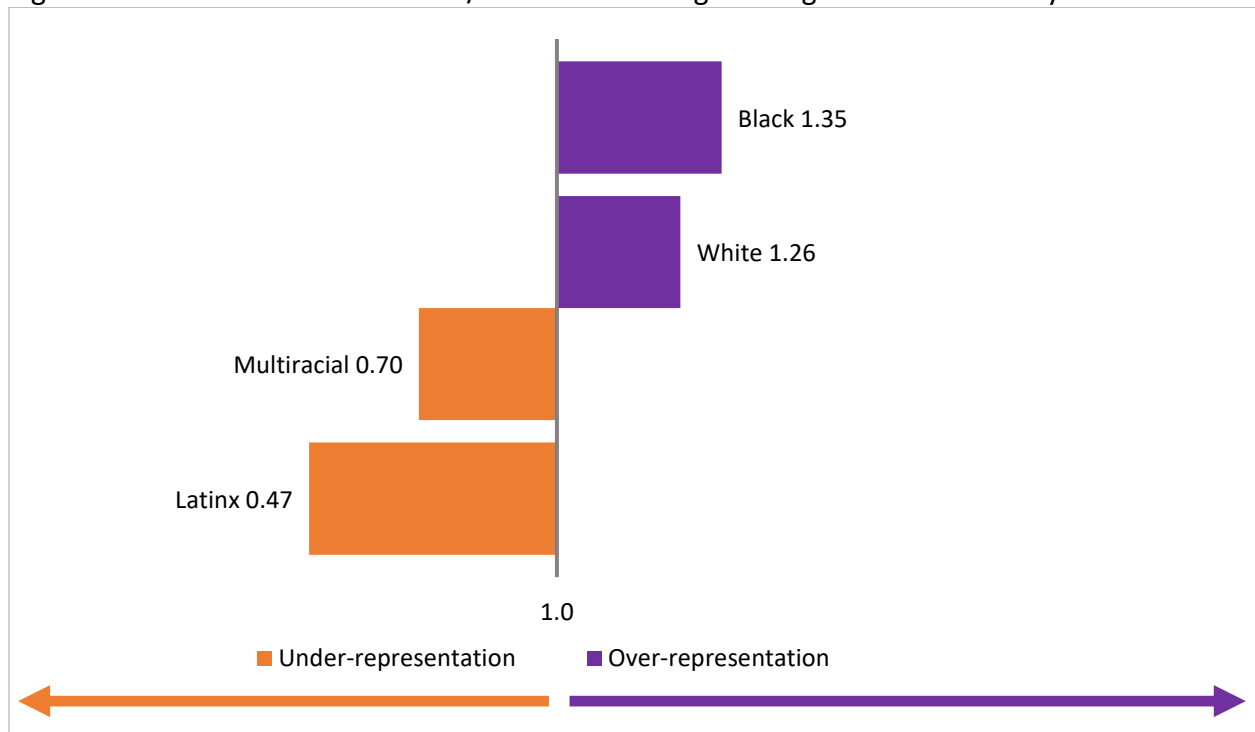


Figure 26. Children in emotional abuse investigations screened by court

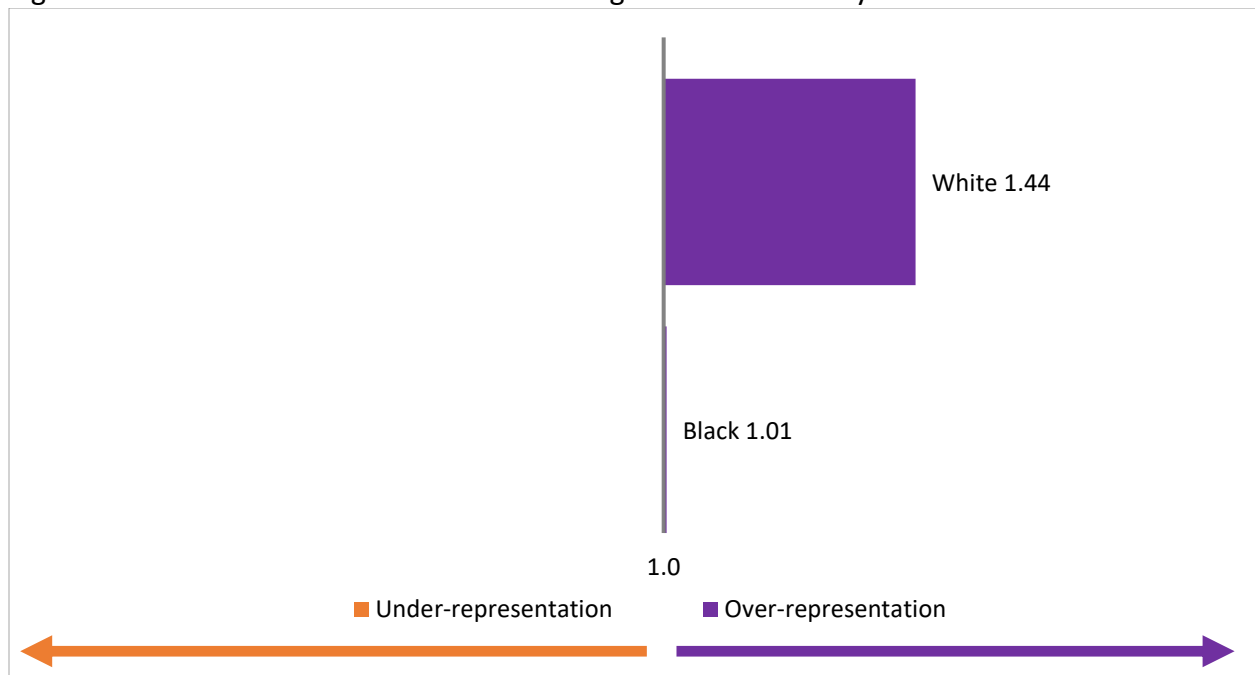
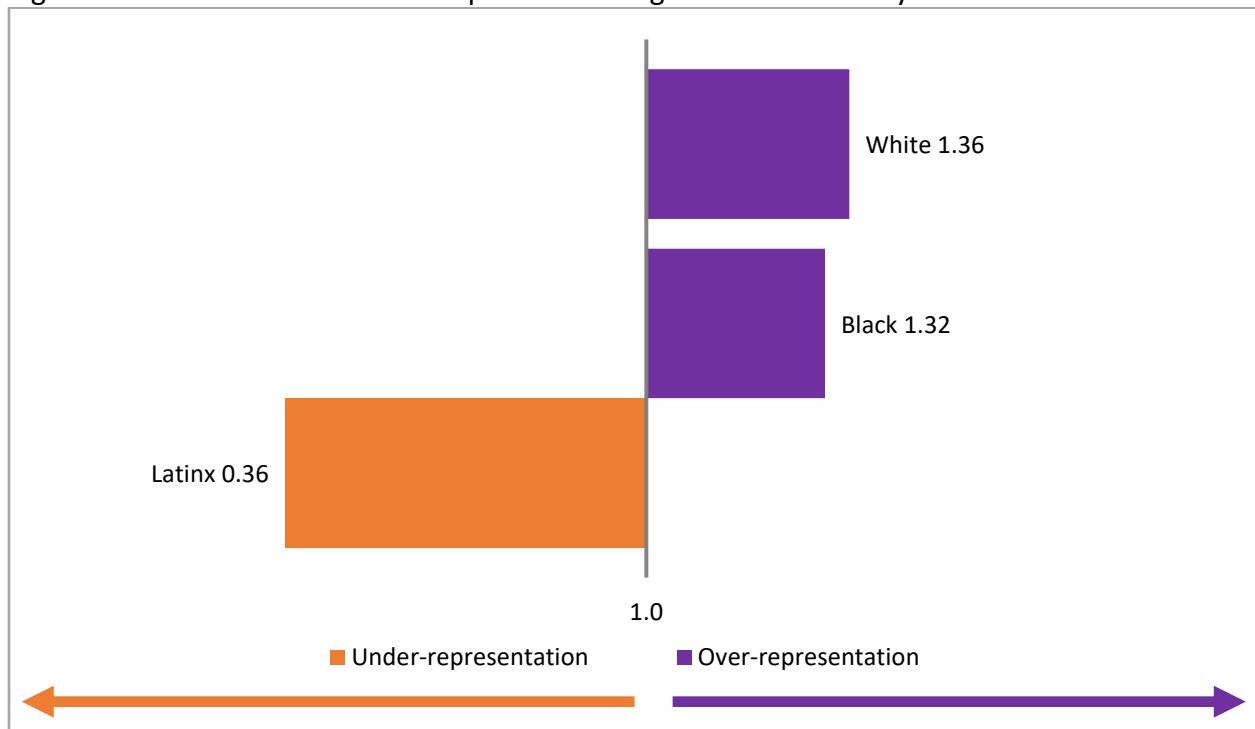


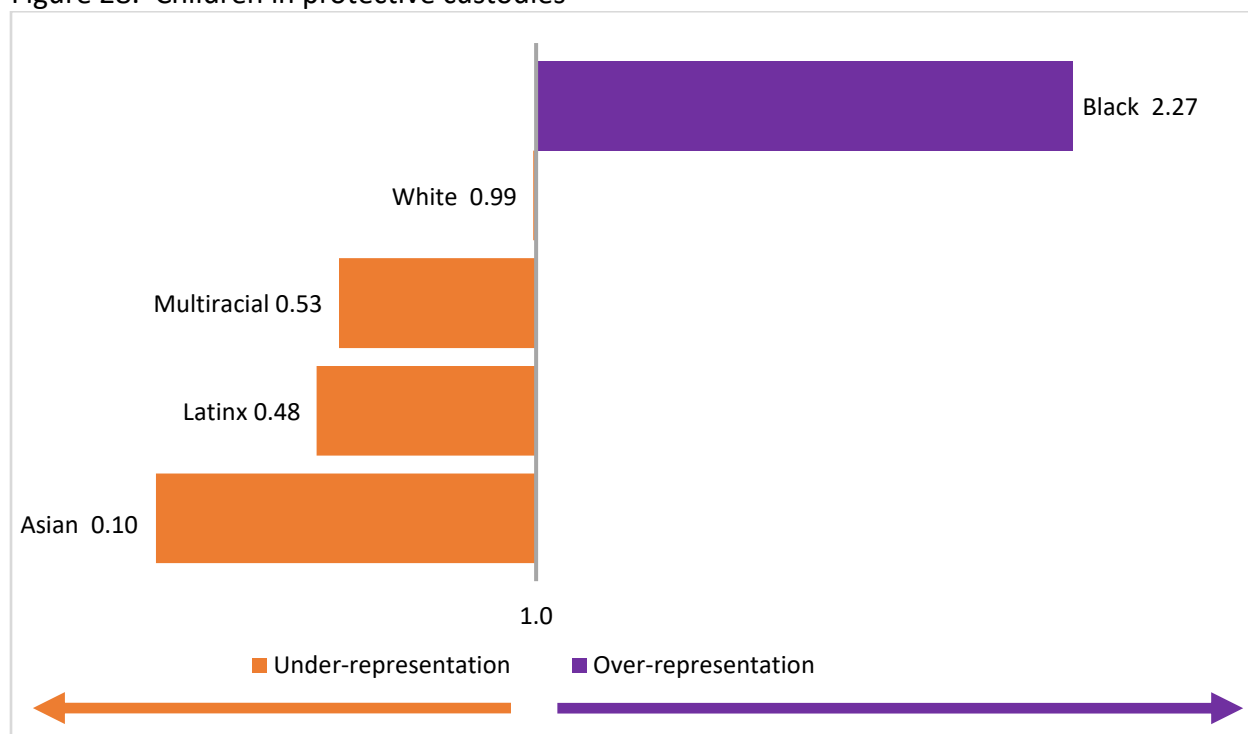
Figure 27. Children in substance exposure investigations screened by court



Protective custodies. 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. Appendix Table F.7 shows the number and percentage of children in each racial group that were taken into protective custody over the last five fiscal years.

Figure 28 shows the RDI for children in each racial/ethnic group taken into protective custodies in FY2022, and Appendix Table E.28 shows the RDI for this indicator for each racial/ethnic group over the past five fiscal years. The RDI for Black children taken into protective custody was 2.27, which means that Black children were represented among protective custodies at over twice the rate that they are represented in the Illinois child population. White children were proportionately represented in protective custodies compared to their representation in the Illinois population and multiracial, Latinx, and Asian children were under-represented.

Figure 28. Children in protective custodies



Safety plans. During an investigation, the child protection specialist must assess the safety of all children in the household using a structured safety assessment protocol known as the Child Endangerment Risk Assessment Protocol (CERAP). Current practice for use of the CERAP is described in DCFS Procedures 300 Appendix G.⁶ The first step in completing a CERAP is the safety threat assessment. Safety threats are behaviors or conditions that may be associated with a child or children being in danger of moderate to severe harm immediately or in the near

⁶ https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/Procedures_300_Appendix_C_to_L.pdf

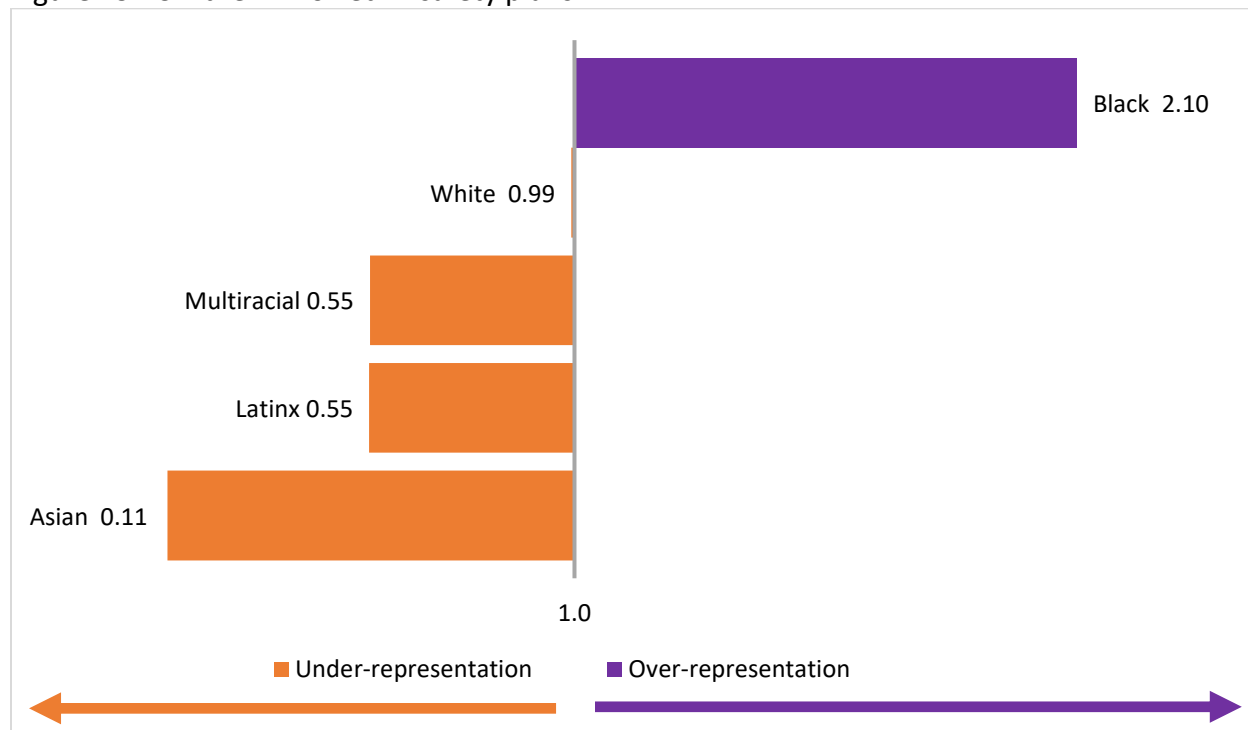
future. When one or more safety threats have been identified, the worker describes any family strengths or actions that may mitigate the threat to child safety.

Based on an analysis of the safety threats, family strengths, and mitigating circumstances, the worker makes a safety decision of either safe or unsafe. If no safety threats are identified or if one or more safety threats are identified and all are adequately controlled by family strengths or actions, all involved children are assessed as safe. If one or more safety threat has been identified and is not controlled by family strengths or actions, the children are assessed as unsafe. If one or more children are assessed as unsafe, a safety plan must be developed and implemented or protective custody must be taken to avoid immediate danger to a child.

Detailed instructions on the development of safety plans are located in DCFS Procedures 300 Appendix G, pages 16 – 22.⁷

Figure 29 shows the RDI for children in each racial/ethnic group involved in safety plans in FY2022, and Appendix Table E.29 shows the RDI for this indicator for each racial/ethnic group over the past five fiscal years. The RDI for Black children involved in safety plans in FY2022 was 2.10, which means that Black children were included in safety plans at over twice the rate that they are represented in the Illinois child population. White children were proportionately represented in safety plans in FY2022 compared to their representation in the Illinois population and multiracial, Latinx, and Asian children were under-represented.

Figure 29. Children involved in safety plans

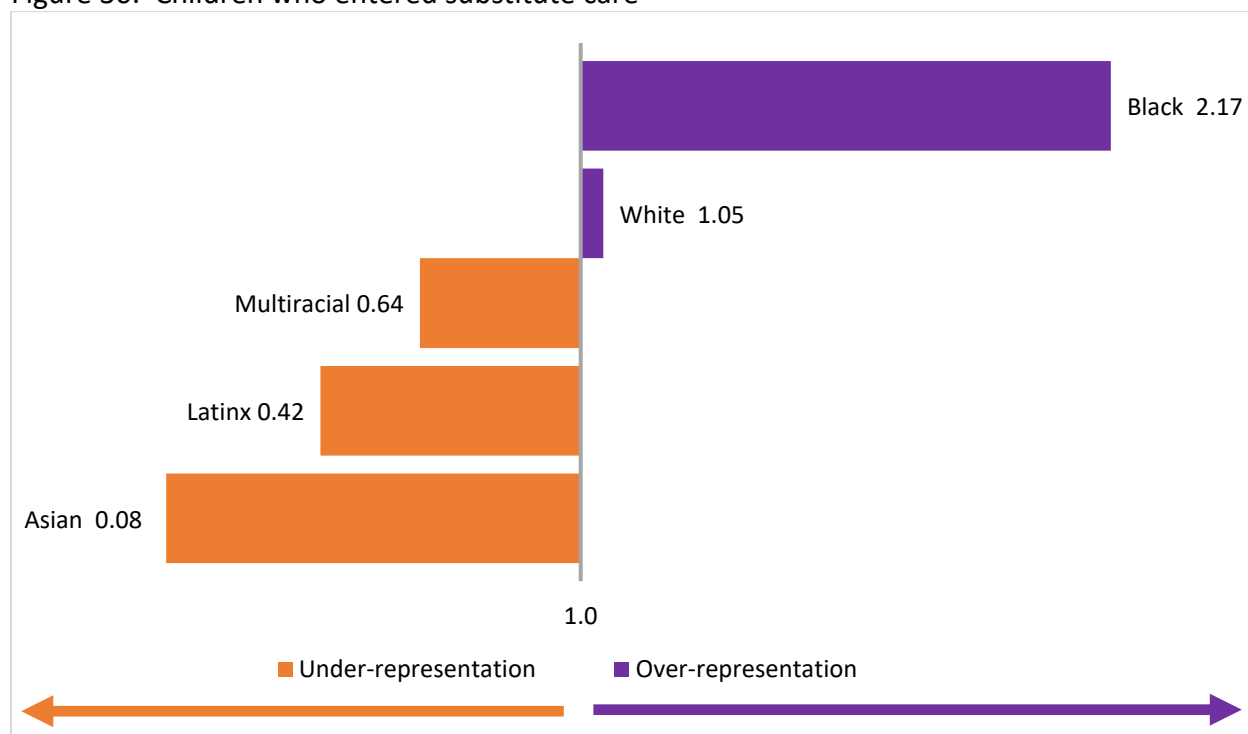


⁷ https://www2.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/notices/Documents/Procedures_300_Appendix_C_to_L.pdf

Substitute care entries. At the conclusion of the investigation, 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 from their home and placed into substitute care. Appendix Table F.8 shows the number and percentage of children in each racial/ethnic group that were placed in substitute care over the last five fiscal years.

Figure 30 shows the RDI for children in each racial/ethnic group that entered substitute care in FY2022, and Appendix Table E.30 shows the RDI for this indicator for each racial/ethnic group over the past five fiscal years. The RDI for Black children entering care in FY2022 was 2.17, which means that Black children entered substitute care at over twice the rate that they are represented in the Illinois child population. White children were proportionately represented among children entering care in FY2022 compared to their representation in the Illinois population and multiracial, Latinx, and Asian children were under-represented.

Figure 30. Children who entered substitute care



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

Substitute care placement types. The Department defines placement services to include “foster family or relative home care, care provided in a group home or child care institution or other institution. Placement is intended to be a temporary situation for the children during the time that the parents' ability to care for the child is being evaluated or the parents are receiving services to alleviate the problems in the home so the family can be reunited.”⁹ 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.”¹⁰ 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).¹¹

The next section examines the placement types of children during the fiscal year. There are four placement types included in the analyses: kinship foster care, traditional foster care, specialized foster care, and institution (please see Appendix C for the technical definitions of these four placement types). *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-relative foster parents in the non-relative's home. Traditional foster parents have been trained, assessed, and licensed to provide shelter and care. *Specialized foster care* involves placement of children with foster parents who have been specially trained to care for children with certain medical or behavioral needs. *Congregate care* refers to placement in a group homes or institution.

The next set of figures show the RDIs for children placed in kinship foster care (Figure 31), traditional foster care (Figure 32), specialized foster care (Figure 33) and congregate care (Figure 34) placements in FY2022 (see Appendix Tables E.31 – E.34). Please note that children could have more than one placement type during the fiscal year and were included in the counts for each placement type they experienced. Also note that the comparison population for these RDI was children in substitute care during the fiscal year rather than children in Illinois child population. The results in these figures show that in FY2022, Black children were proportionately represented in kinship and traditional foster home placements compared to their percentage in the total substitute care population, but over-represented in placements in

⁹ Section 301.30 Introduction. Part 301 Placement and Visitation Services. (1999). Social Services, Title 89. Illinois Administrative Code. Retrieved from <https://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/089/089003010A00300R.html>.

¹⁰ Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96-272.

¹¹ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (October, 2016). *Procedures 301 Placement and Visitation Services*. Springfield, IL: Author.

specialized foster care (RDI = 1.29) and congregate care (RDI = 1.26) placements. Conversely, White children were proportionately represented in kinship and traditional foster home placements compared to their percentage in the total substitute care population, but under-represented in placements in specialized foster care (RDI = 0.77) and congregate care (RDI = 0.88) placements. Latinx and multiracial children were proportionately represented in kinship, traditional, and specialized foster home placements compared to their percentage in the total substitute care population, but under-represented in congregate care (RDI = 0.68 and 0.65, respectively) placements in FY2022.

Figure 31. Children in kinship foster care placements

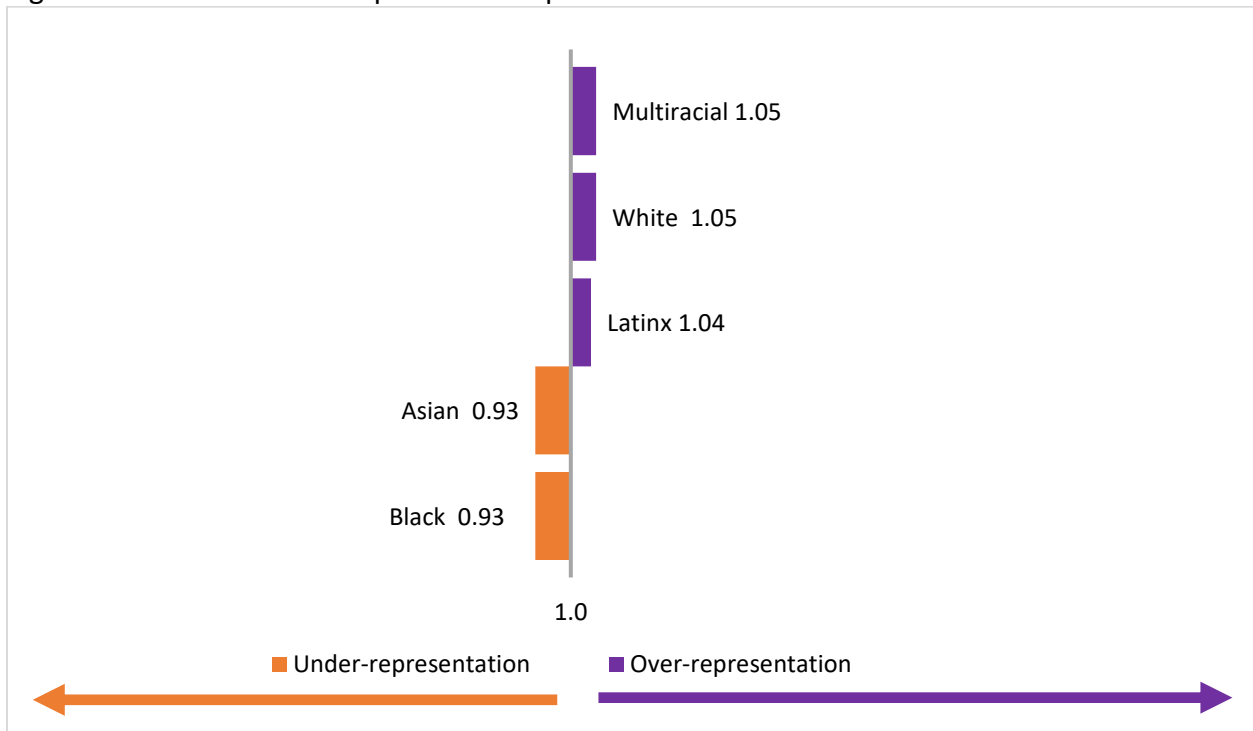


Figure 32. Children in traditional foster care placements

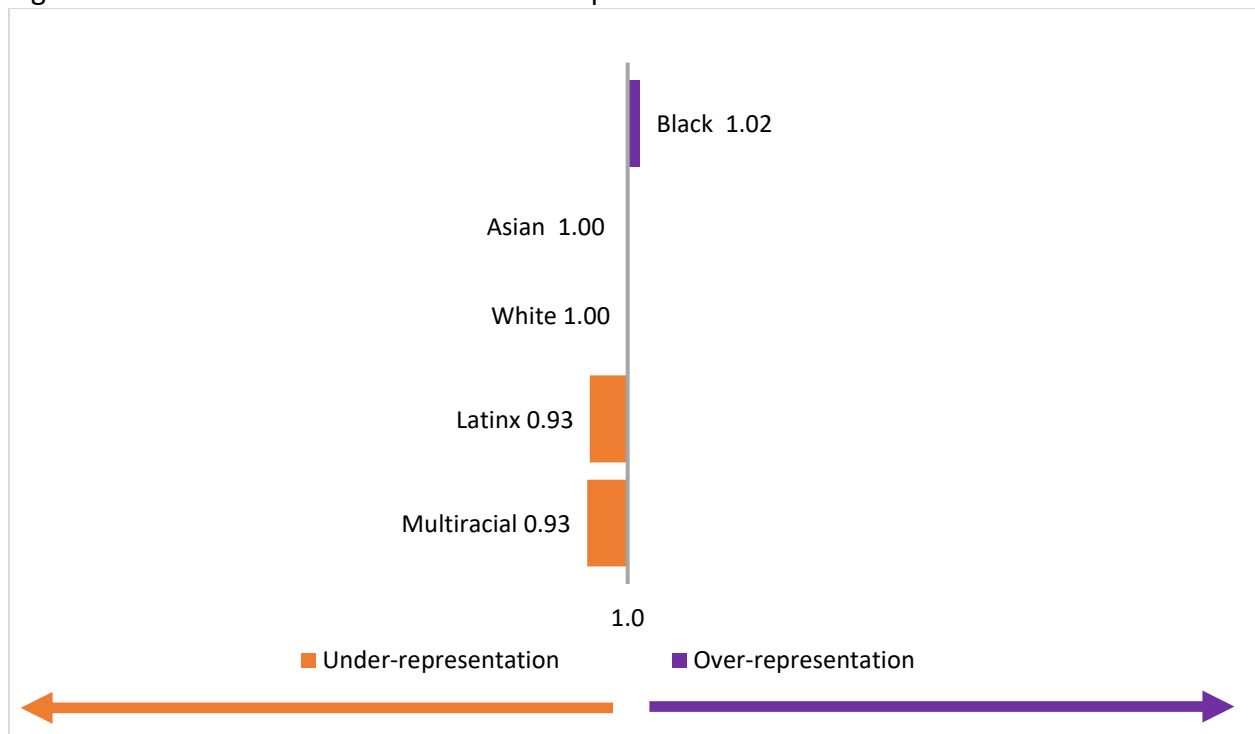


Figure 33. Children in specialized foster care placements

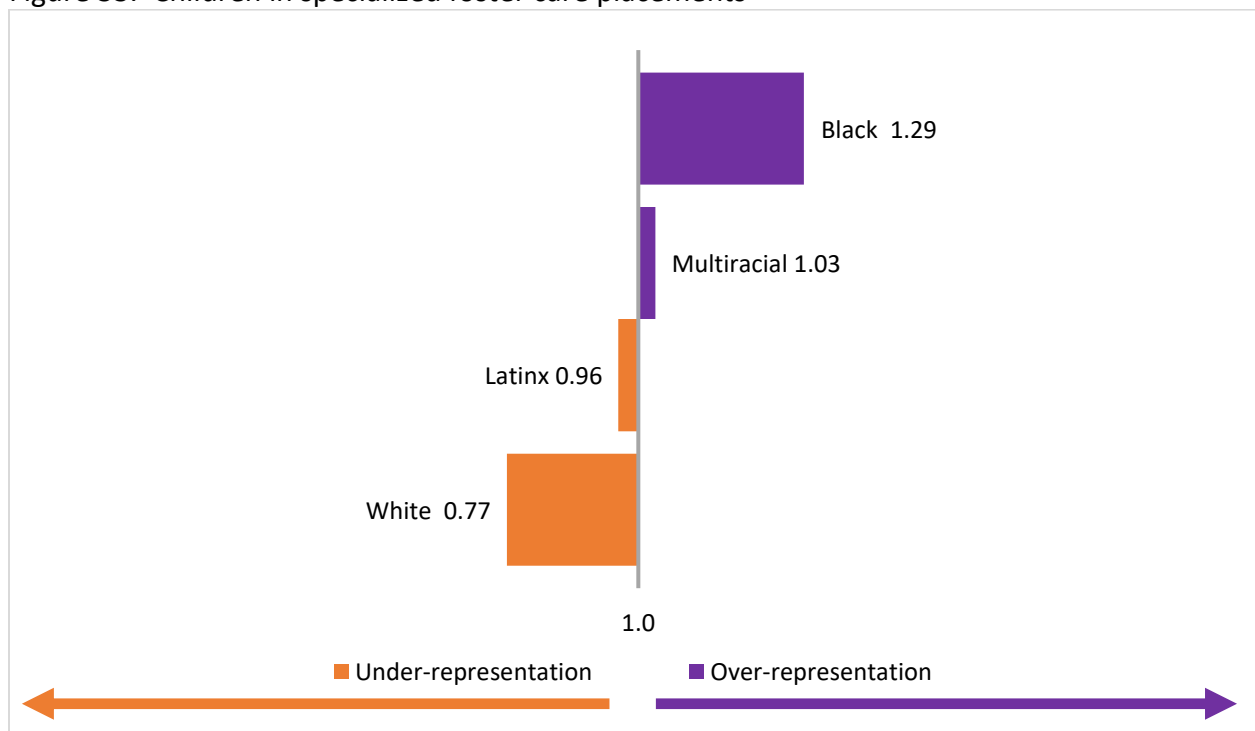
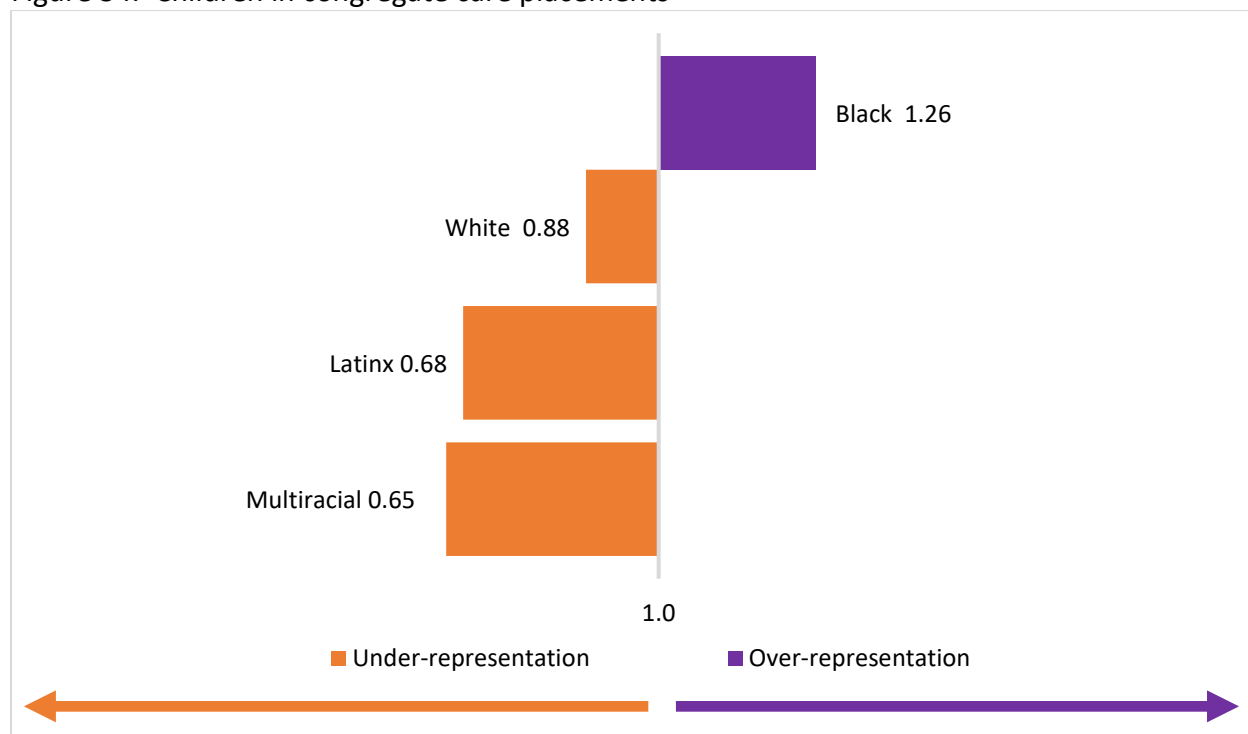


Figure 34. Children in congregate care placements



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. To examine the length of time that children spend in substitute care, the current report examines the percentage of children who remain in care for less than 12 months (Figure 35), 12 – 23 months (Figure 36), 24 – 35 months (Figure 37), 36 – 47 months (Figure 38), 48 – 59 months (Figure 39), and 60 or more months (Figure 40) before achieving legal permanence through reunification with their family, adoption, or guardianship/living with relatives (see Appendix Tables E.35 – E.40 for RDI over the past five fiscal years).

The results in these figures show that Black children were under-represented among those who remained in care less than 12 months, 12 – 23 months, 24 – 35 months, and 36 – 47 months, were proportionately represented among children who remained in care 48 – 59 months, and were over-represented among children who remained in care 60 or more months before exiting (RDI = 1.49). Conversely, White children were over-represented among those who remained in care less than 12 months, 12 – 23 months, 24 – 35 months, and 36 – 47 months, were proportionately represented among children who remained in care 48 – 59 months, and were under-represented among children who remained in care 60 or more months before exiting (RDI = 0.60). In other words, Black children are over-represented among the children who remain in care longer than 5 years before achieving permanent families and White children are over-represented among children who exit substitute care within 0 – 4 years.

Figure 35. Children in substitute care less than 12 months before exiting

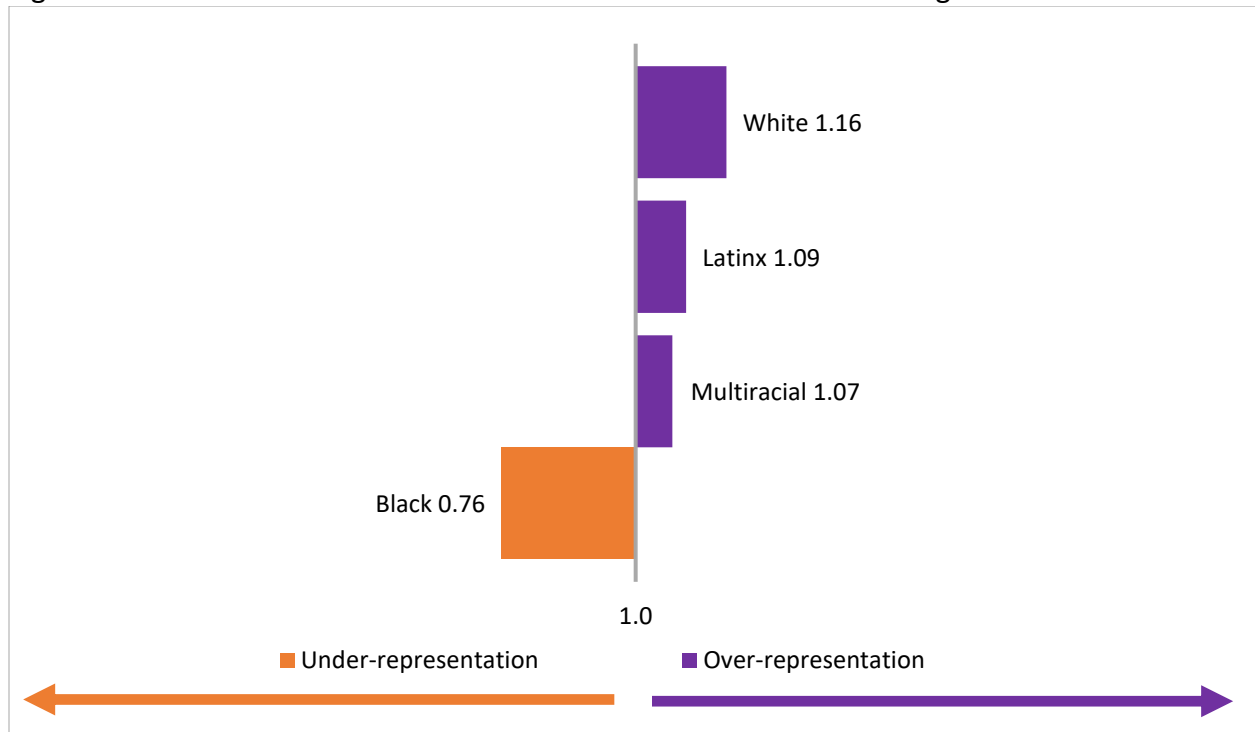


Figure 36. Children in substitute care 12 – 23 months before exiting

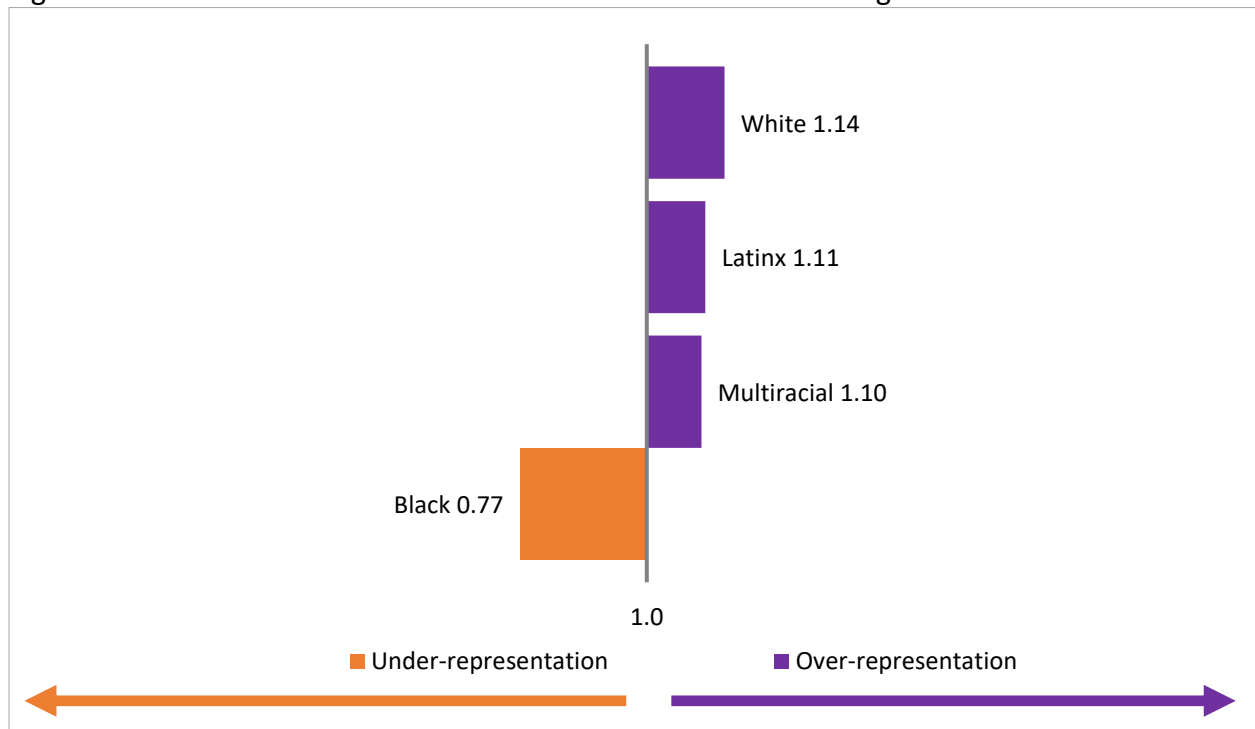


Figure 37. Children in substitute care 24 – 35 months before exiting

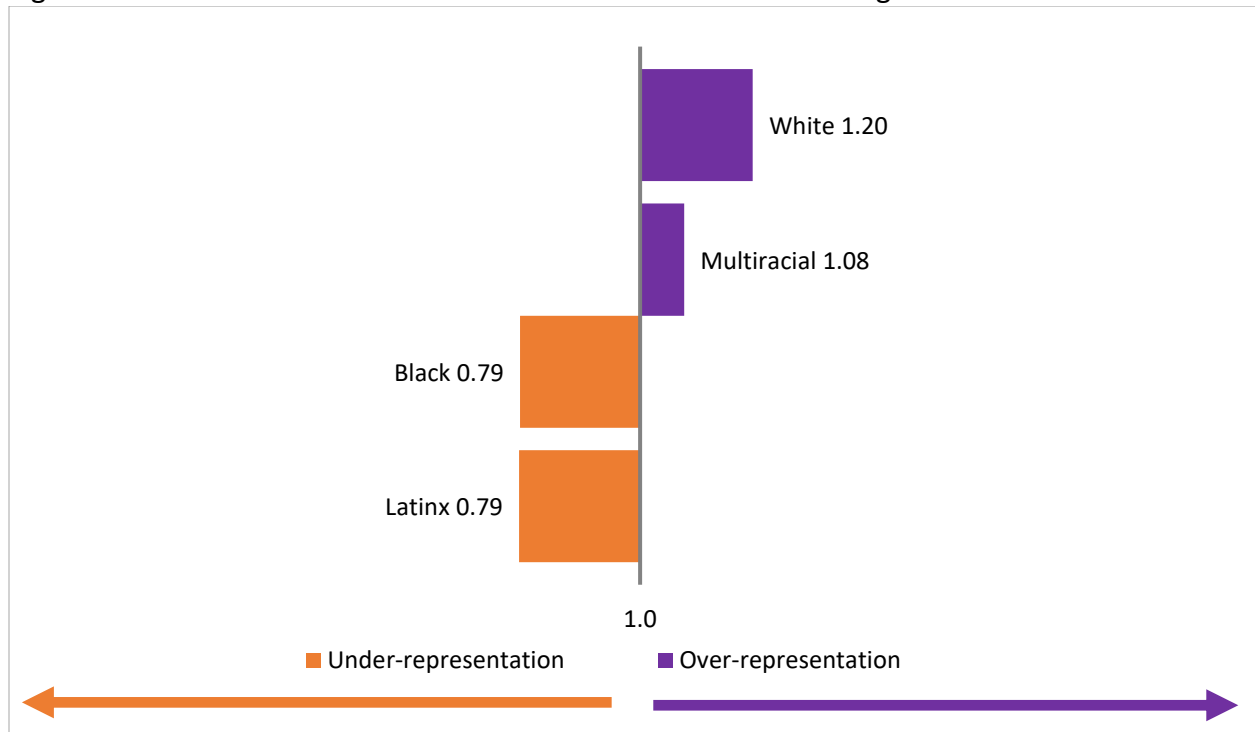


Figure 38. Children in substitute care 36 – 47 months before exiting

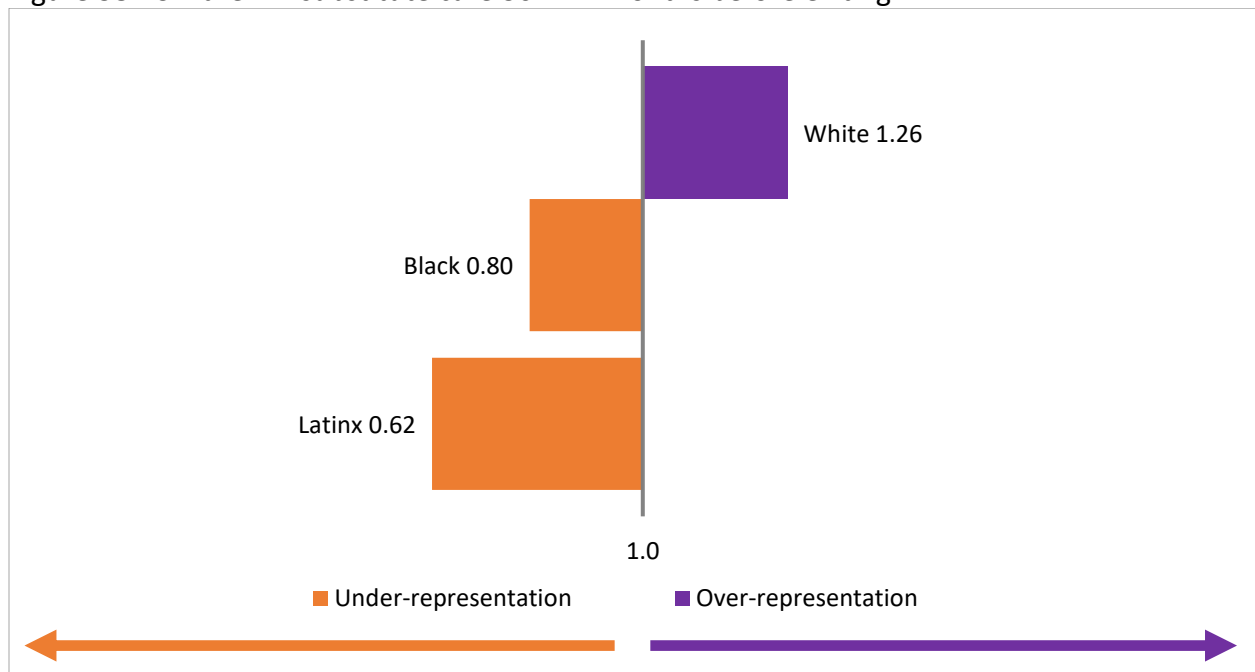


Figure 39. Children in substitute care 48 – 59 months before exiting

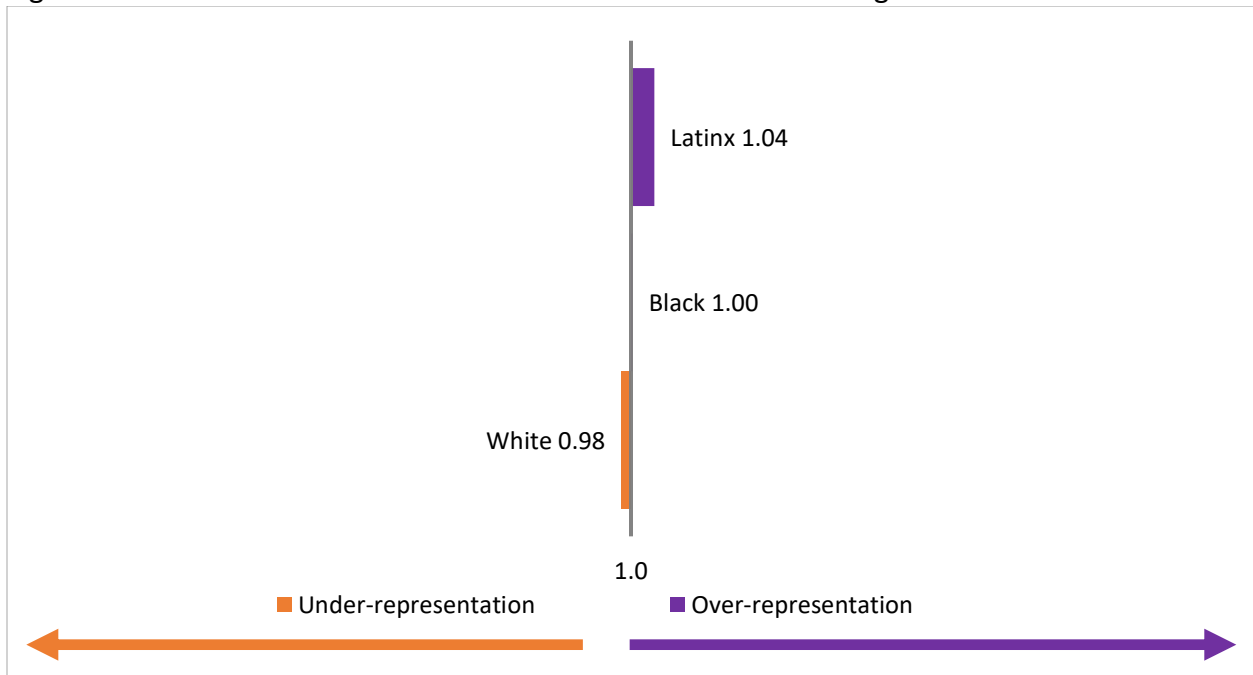
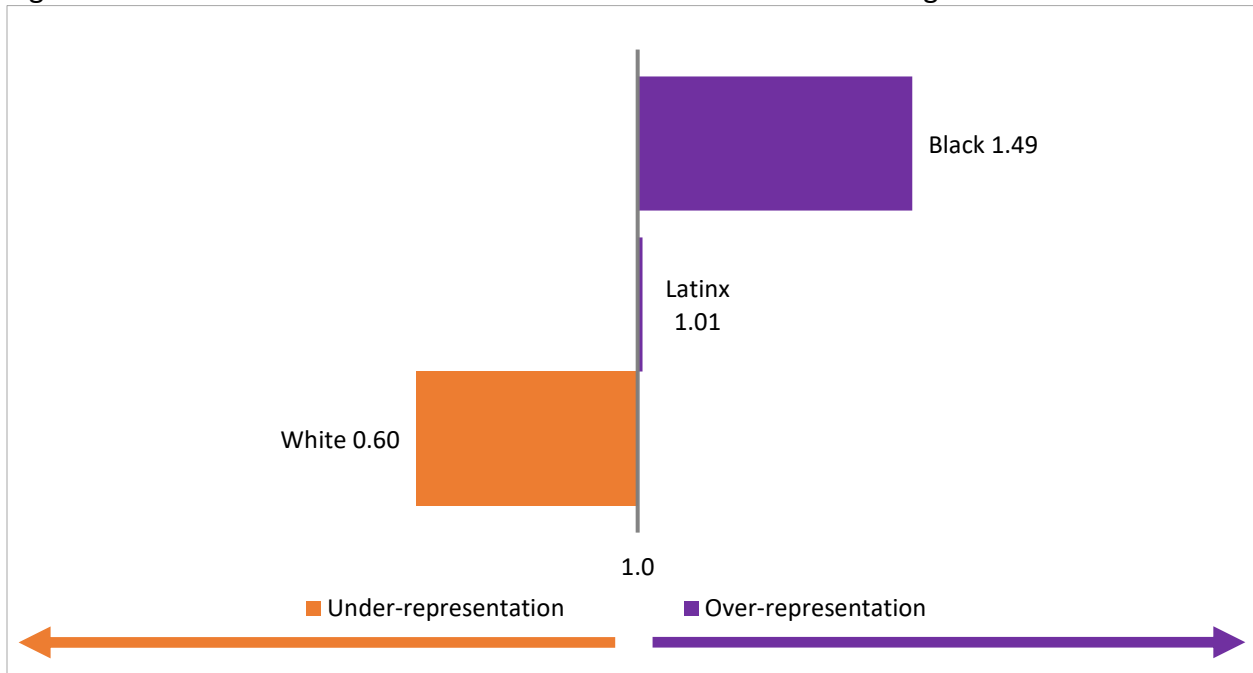


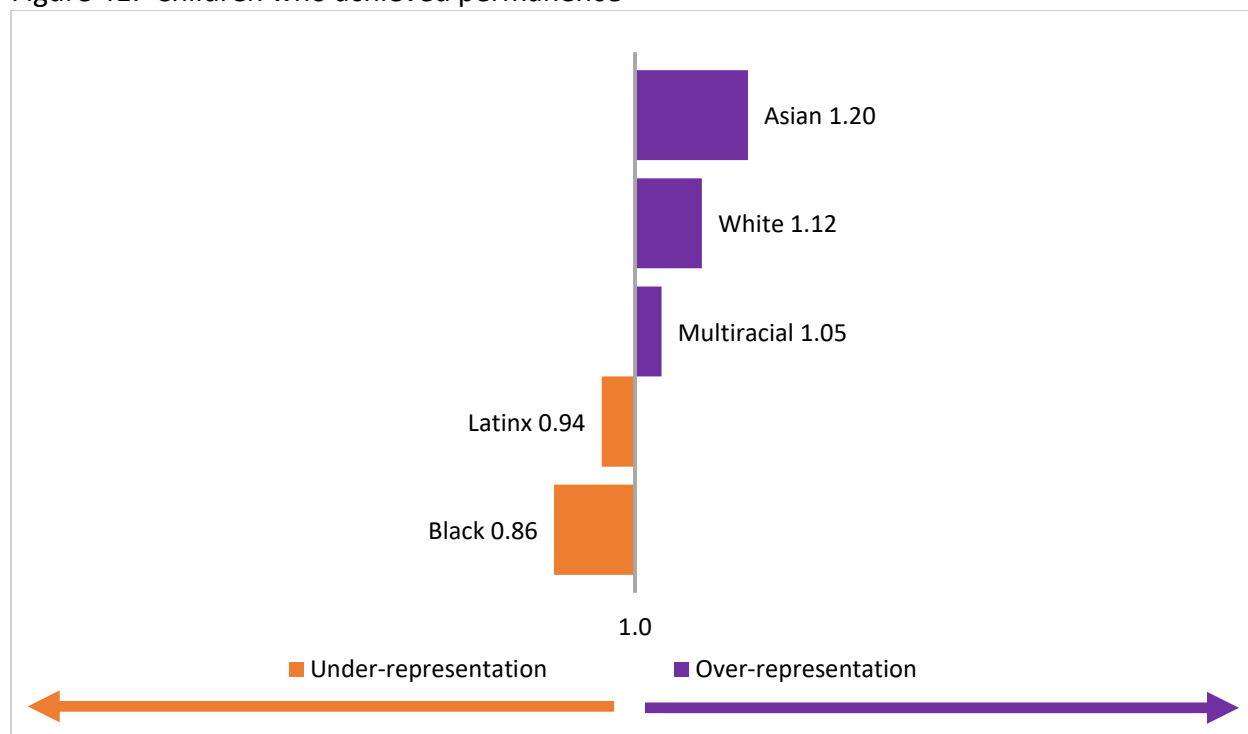
Figure 40. Children in substitute care 60 or more months before exiting



Family permanence. All children deserve permanent homes. Although abuse and neglect sometimes make it necessary to place children temporarily in substitute care, 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. 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. *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 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. Appendix Table F.10 shows the number and percentage of children in each racial/ethnic group that achieved legal family permanence during the last five fiscal years.

Figure 41 shows the RDI for children in each racial/ethnic group who exited substitute care during FY2022 and achieved a legally permanent family through reunification, adoption, guardianship or living with relatives, and Appendix Table E.41 shows the RDI for this indicator for each racial/ethnic group over the past five fiscal years. The RDI for Black children achieving permanency in FY2022 was 0.86, which means that Black children were under-represented among children who achieved permanency when compared to the percentage of Black children in substitute care in FY2022. White children and Asian children were over-represented among children exiting to permanence in FY2022, and multiracial and Latinx children were proportionately represented.

Figure 41. Children who achieved permanence



The next set of figures examines the RDI for children in each racial/ethnic group who exited substitute care in FY2022 through reunification (Figure 42), adoption (Figure 43), and guardianship (Figure 44) (see Appendix Tables E.42 – E.44 for RDI over the past five fiscal years). Black children were under-represented among the children who achieved permanence through reunification (RDI = 0.85) and adoption (RDI = 0.83) in FY2022, but were proportionately represented among those who achieved permanence through guardianship (RDI = 1.01). Conversely, White children were over-represented among the children who achieved permanence through reunification (RDI = 1.09) and adoption (RDI = 1.21) in FY2022, but were proportionately represented among those who achieved permanence through guardianship (RDI = 1.00). Latinx children were over-represented among the children who achieved permanence through reunification (RDI = 1.09), were proportionately represented among those who achieved permanence through guardianship (RDI = 0.98), and under-represented among children who achieved permanence through adoption (RDI = 0.64). Asian children were over-represented among children who achieved permanence through reunification (RDI = 1.88). However, the number of Asian children in substitute care in FY2022 was small, which means that the RDI should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 42. Children who achieved permanence through reunification

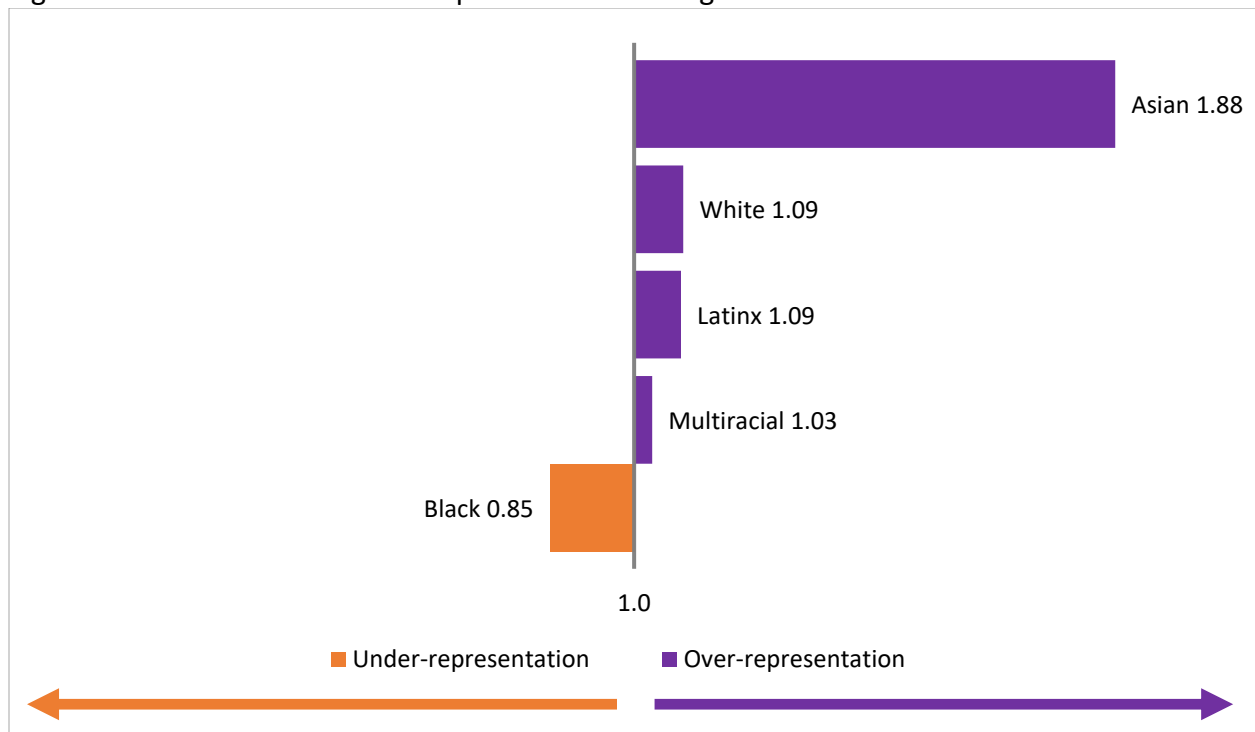


Figure 43. Children who achieved permanence through adoption

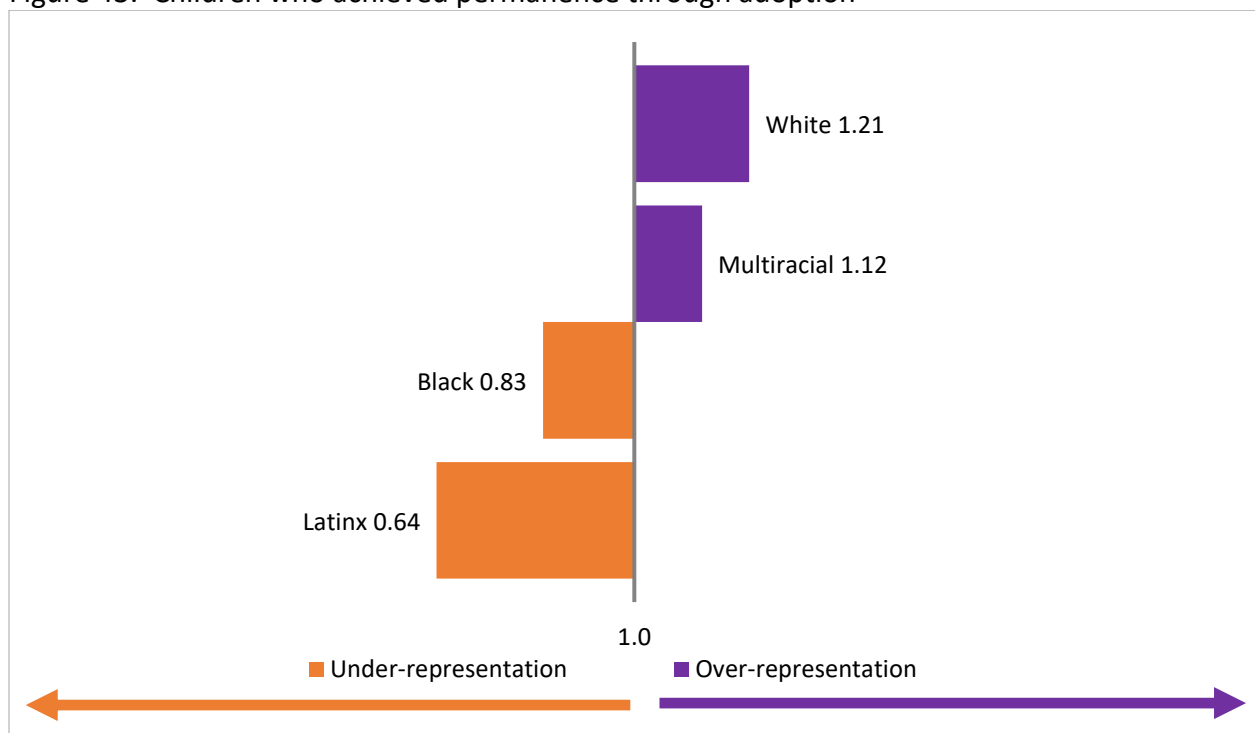
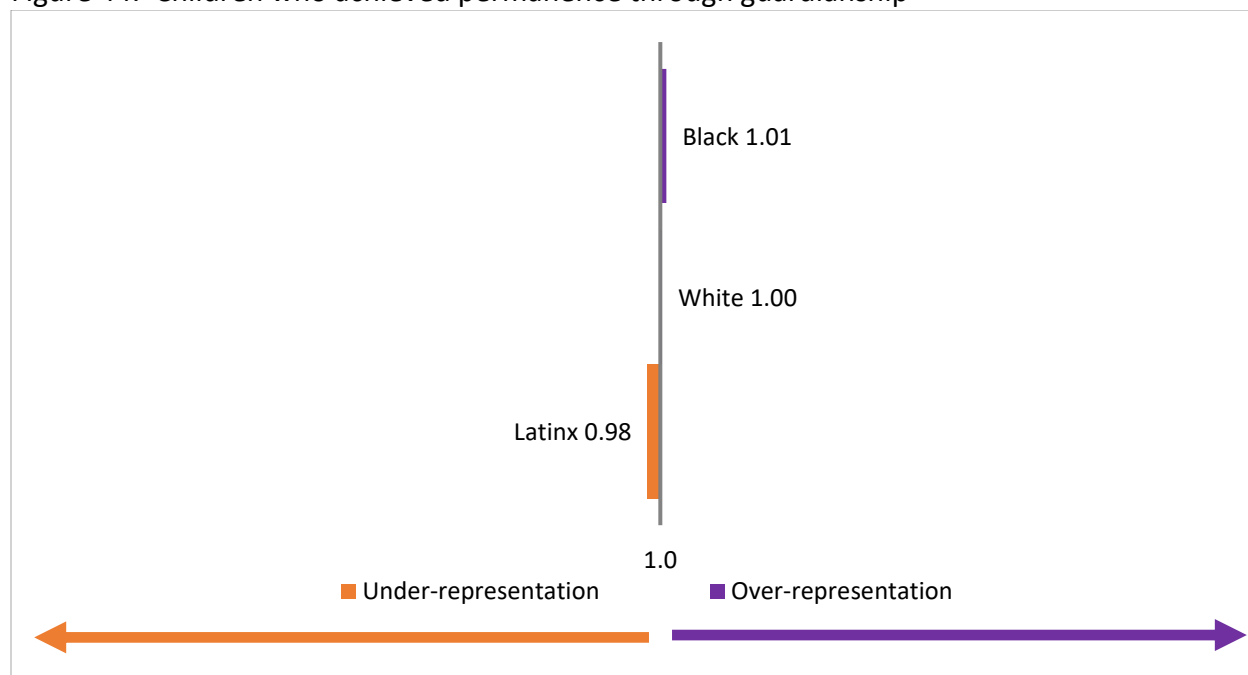


Figure 44. Children who achieved permanence through guardianship



Summary and Recommendations

Previous research produced by the Children and Family Research Center (CFRC) has documented that Black children are over-represented in the Illinois child welfare system at every decision point, including which children are investigated and which children are removed from their homes and placed into substitute care.¹² Recognizing that systematic and ongoing data collection is the first step in developing strategic interventions to reduce these long-standing inequities, HB2914 calls for an annual report that examines racial disproportionality in an expanded number of areas within the Illinois child welfare system as well as in related outcomes such as education, housing, and health.

To examine racial disproportionality, the CFRC computed a metric called the racial disproportionality index (RDI) that compares the percentage of children in a racial or ethnic group in a specific part of the child welfare system to the percentage of children in that same racial or ethnic group in a relevant base population. In this report, two sets of RDIs were computed that used different base populations for comparison. The first set of indicators focused on decisions that occur during a child protection investigation, including the decision to 1) screen in a hotline call for investigation, 2) indicate the investigation (i.e., finding credible evidence that the alleged maltreatment occurred), 3) send the investigation to the court for screening, 4) take temporary protective custody of the child, 5) develop a safety plan for the

¹² Fuller, T., Landa, C., Wakita, S., & Adams, K. (2022). *Racial disproportionality in the Illinois child welfare system: FY2022 report*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center. Available online: https://cfrc.illinois.edu/pubs/rp_20221201_RacialDisproportionalityInTheIllinoisChildWelfareSystemFY2022Report.pdf

family, and 6) remove the child from the home and place them into substitute care. These *investigation indicators* used the percentage of children in each racial group in the Illinois child population as the comparison population when calculating the RDI.

The second set of indicators focused on decisions made after a child was placed into substitute care and included 1) the types of placements children were placed in, 2) the length of time children spent in substitute care before exiting the system and achieving family permanence, and 3) achieving family permanence via reunification, adoption, and guardianship. These *placement indicators* used the percentage of children in each racial group in the Illinois substitute care population as the comparison population when calculating the RDI. Because the comparison populations for the two sets of indicators are different, the size of the RDI for the investigation indicators and the placement indicators cannot be directly compared. However, interpretation of the RDIs for both sets of indicators is the same – RDIs greater than 1 indicate that a group is over-represented, RDIs less than 1 indicate that a group is under-represented, and RDIs close to 1 mean that the group is proportionately represented compared to the base population used.

Examination of the RDIs for the investigation indicators reveals that in FY2022, Black children were over-represented at every investigation decision point including screened-in investigations, indicated investigations, protective custodies, safety plans, and entries into substitute care. For most of the investigation indicators, the RDI for Black children were close to 2.0, which means that the percentages of Black children involved in that part of the child welfare system were about two times more than the percentage of Black children in the Illinois child population (15.3% in FY2022). A few of the investigation RDIs for Black children were greater than 2.5 in FY2022, including children investigated for lack of supervision/lock out (RDI = 2.61), children in indicated investigations for neglect (RDI = 2.65), and children in indicated investigations for lack of supervision/lock out (RDI = 2.58). Conversely, there were several investigation indicators that had RDIs for Black children that were less than 1.5 in FY2022, including children in emotional abuse investigations (RDI = 1.43), children in indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (RDI = 1.45), children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations screened by court (RDI = 1.35), children in emotional abuse investigations screened by court (RDI = 1.01), and children in substance exposure investigations screened by court (RDI = 1.32).

The over-representation of Black children was seen at the first investigation decision point that was examined in this report (hotline calls that are screened in to become investigations). There is an additional decision that comes before the decision to screen-in a hotline call for investigation, and that is the decision that mandated and non-mandated reporters make when they initiate a call to the child abuse and neglect hotline. The CFRC does not have access to data on calls to the hotline, but unpublished data from DCFS have shown that the RDI for Black children for hotline intakes was 2.0 in FY2022. This means that Black children are over-represented among which children are reported for abuse and neglect in Illinois, which is something that DCFS has no control over.

Once the over-representation of Black children is introduced at the first investigation decision point, whether it is hotline intakes or screened-in investigations, the degree of over-representation did *not* increase at subsequent investigation decision points in FY2022, including protective custodies, indicated investigations, investigations screened by the court, and substitute care entries. However, if the data on investigation RDI are examined over the past five years (see Appendix Tables E.1 – E. 30), it can be seen that over-representation of Black children did increase at the protective custody and substitute care entry decision points in FY2018 – FY2020. It is therefore important to continue to monitor the RDI at these investigation decision points to identify if disproportionality begins to increase again.

Examination of the RDI for the placement indicators identifies two areas where Black children are over-represented compared to the percentage of Black children in care. The first area is the use of restrictive placement types. When children are removed from their homes and placed into substitute care, the preference is to place them with relatives in kinship foster homes, which preserve their ties with family and community. If a placement with kin is not possible, placement in a traditional (non-relative) foster home is sought. Children who require a higher level of care are placed in specialized foster care with foster families who have been specially trained to care for children with certain medical or behavioral needs. Placements in congregate care settings such as group homes and institutions are the least preferred type of placement for children, as they are often located long distances away from their families, which can hamper visits and efforts toward reunification. In FY2022, Black children were placed in kinship and traditional foster homes at rates that were similar to their percentage in the substitute care population. However, the RDI for Black children in congregate care facilities in FY2022 was 1.26, which means that Black children were over-represented in these placements compared to their percentage in the substitute care population. In addition, the RDI for Black children in specialized foster homes was 1.29 in FY2022, which indicates that a higher percentage of Black children have medical or behavioral needs that require specially trained foster parents when compared to the percentage of Black children in the substitute care population.

The second indicator where there was a concerning increase in the degree of disproportionality among Black children was the amount of time that children spend in substitute care before exiting the system. When children are removed from their homes, the goal is to move them out of substitute care as soon as it is safe and reasonable to do so. The current report examined this indicator by looking at the number of months that children in different racial groups spend in care before exiting, with indicators looking at stays in care less than 12 months, 12-23 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, 48-59 months, and 60 or more months. The results show that Black children were under-represented among children who remain in care 0 – 47 months before exiting and were over-represented among children who remained in care 60 months or more in FY2022 (RDI = 1.49). This last number is especially striking when compared to the RDI for White children with a length of stay that was 60 months or more (RDI = 0.60 in FY2022).

The results of previous disproportionality analyses completed by the Children and Family Research Center revealed that White children were proportionately represented at each of the

child welfare decision points.¹³ The results of the current report, which examined an expanded set of child welfare indicators, also revealed that White children were proportionately represented for almost all of the child welfare indicators examined. The exceptions to this were indicators involving the placement of children in specialized foster care homes and children who remained in care 60 months or more before exiting. For both of these indicators, White children were under-represented.

Latinx families are historically under-represented in child welfare systems despite having similar socioeconomic issues as Black families;¹⁴ the findings in the current report regarding Latinx children in the Illinois child welfare system are no different. Latinx children were under-represented in all the indicators examined in the current report except for indicated investigations of sexual abuse/human trafficking, where they were slightly over-represented (RDI = 1.25). Asian children are also under-represented in every segment of the Illinois child welfare system. The continued under-representation of Latinx and Asian children in the child welfare system deserves further analysis to help elucidate the protective factors that may be at play for these families versus Black families.

Nationally, American Indian/Alaska Native children are over-represented in substitute care placements at a rate that is 2.66 greater than their proportion in the national population; the RDI for children in this racial group is over 4 in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Minnesota (the RDI in Minnesota is 14.99).¹⁵ However, the number of Native American children living in Illinois is quite small, and many of the child welfare indicators examined in this report did not have enough Native American children to calculate an RDI.

The purpose of this report is to provide systematic and ongoing data on the disproportionate representation of Black children in the Illinois child welfare system that will pinpoint areas for potential interventions. The results of this inaugural report confirm the results of previous analyses that Black children are over-represented in every decision point during an investigation. In addition, the current results provide new information that identifies two areas where the amount of over-representation of Black children increased in FY2022: children in specialized foster care and congregate care placements (RDI = 1.29 and 1.26, respectively) and children who remain in substitute care 60 months or more before exiting to permanence (RDI = 1.49). Based on these findings, the following recommendations are made:

¹³ Fuller, T., Landa, C., Wakita, S., & Adams, K. (2022). *Racial disproportionality in the Illinois child welfare system: FY2022 report*. Urbana, IL: Children and Family Research Center. Available online: https://cfrc.illinois.edu/pubs/rp_20221201_RacialDisproportionalityInTheIllinoisChildWelfareSystemFY2022Report.pdf

¹⁴ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2021). *Child welfare practice to address racial disproportionality and disparity*. Available online: <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/issue-briefs/racial-disproportionality/>

¹⁵ National Indian Child Welfare Association. (2021). *Disproportionality in Child Welfare Fact Sheet*. Available online: <https://www.nicwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/2019-AIAN-Disproportionality-in-Child-Welfare-FINAL.pdf>

1. In addition to dissemination of the findings of this report to the General Assembly, the report should be distributed to all child welfare staff (both DCFS and private agency). Staff should be encouraged to respond to the findings and offer their insights into the potential causes of the over-representation of Black children in the Illinois child welfare system.
2. The report should also be provided to members of the Advisory Commission on Reducing the Disproportionate Representation of African American Children in Foster Care and the Racial Disproportionality Task Force. Both of these groups are currently attempting to develop strategies to address the disproportionate representation of Black children in the Illinois child welfare system and their work would benefit from an understanding of the current report's findings. Ideally, the work of these groups should be coordinated so that efforts are not duplicative or redundant.
3. HB2914 called for an examination of disproportionality in educational success, health and behavioral health, housing, jobs or economic justice, criminal justice, and other key metrics of child and family well-being. These indicators were not included in this report because comprehensive data on child and family well-being outcomes are not currently collected by DCFS. Therefore, to include these indicators in future reports, it will be necessary to either DCFS data to other data sources that contain information on child well-being, or to begin to systematically collect new data on key child welfare indicators.
4. In addition, future reports should include the RDI for hotline calls. The Children and Family Research Center does not currently have access to these data, and therefore should be given access in order to compute the RDI at this decision point.
5. The analyses in this report highlighted two areas of the child welfare system that deserve additional study to gain a better understanding of the family, caseworker, policy, and system factors that are contributing to the increases in disproportionality. Based on these results, a comprehensive study of the factors that lead to long stays (four years or longer) in substitute care is recommended. This study should incorporate and prioritize the perspectives of Black families who have been involved in the child welfare system and should include a detailed analyses of how the legal system impacts the length of stay for Black children in Illinois. In addition, a separate study of the factors that result in the placement of Black children in congregate care facilities is needed.
6. Although the disproportionate representation of Black children in the child welfare system is recognized as a national problem, few interventions to reduce these inequalities have been developed and evaluated. The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services has the opportunity to lead the nation in the development of effective strategies to address disproportionality, but only if there are deliberate and

thoughtful plans to evaluate both the implementation and outcomes of the new interventions.

Appendix A: House Bill 2914

Public Act 102-0451

HB2914 Enrolled

AN ACT concerning State government.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. The Children and Family Services Act is amended by adding Section 41.5 as follows:

(20 ILCS 505/41.5 new)

Sec. 41.5. Racial disparities reports. Due to the historical reality of the role of government in creating and maintaining racial inequities, no later than December 31, 2022, and no later than December 31 of each year thereafter, the Department shall prepare and submit an annual report, covering the previous fiscal year, to the General Assembly regarding racial disparities for children and families involved in the child welfare system. The report shall be conducted by a research institution at a public university and must include, at a minimum, the following data de-aggregated by race as compared, where appropriate, to population-level data:

(1) education success, health and behavioral health, housing, jobs or economic justice, criminal justice, and other key metrics that serve as indicators of child and family well-being and can measure socioeconomic conditions in communities; and

(2) children and families involved in a safety plan, the number of protective custodies, the number of investigations of each type of abuse and neglect allegation described in 89 Ill. Adm. Code 300. Appendix B and the findings of such investigations, the number of Department recommended court filings for each allegation type, the number of intakes into the foster care system, placement settings, lengths of stay, and permanency outcomes.

Appendix B: Child Abuse and Neglect Maltreatment Type Definitions

Maltreatment Type	Allegation Number	Allegation Description and Old Allegation Number
Risk of Harm	8	Substantial Risk of Physical Injury/Environment Injurious to Health and Welfare (10)
	31	Substantial Risk of Physical Injury/Environment Injurious to Health and Welfare by Neglect (60)
	86	Substantial risk of physical injury environment injurious to health and welfare - incidents of violence or intimidation (10a)
	87	Substantial risk of physical injury/environment injurious to health and welfare - medical child abuse (Fractitious disorder by proxy or Munchausen by proxy syndrome) (10b)
Neglect	24	Death by Neglect (51)
	25	Head Injuries by Neglect (52)
	26	Internal Injuries by Neglect (54)
	27	Burns by Neglect (55)
	28	Poison - Noxious Substances by Neglect (56)
	29	Wounds by Neglect (57)
	30	Bone Fractures by Neglect (59)
	32	Cuts Bruises Welts Abrasions and Oral Injuries by Neglect (61)
	33	Human Bites by Neglect (62)
	34	Sprains/Dislocations by Neglect (63)
	42	Medical Neglect (79)
	43	Failure to Thrive (81)
	45	Malnutrition (83)
	47	Medical Neglect of Disabled Infants (85)
	96	Neglect by Agency (86)
Environmental Neglect	39	Inadequate Food (76)
	40	Inadequate Shelter (77)
	41	Inadequate Clothing (78)
	44	Environmental Neglect (82)
Lack of supervision/lock out	37	Inadequate Supervision (74)
	38	Abandonment/Desertion (75)
	46	Lock Out (84)
	78	Inadequate Supervision - Left Alone at Home, Outside or in the Community (74a)
	79	Inadequate Supervision - Left Alone in Vehicle (74b)
	80	Inadequate Supervision - Left in the Care of an Inadequate Caregiver (74c)
	81	Inadequate Supervision - General Category (74d)
	93	Lock Out – Community Location (84a)
	94	Lock Out – Psychiatrically Hospitalized (84b)

	95	Lock Out – Correctional Facility (84c)
Physical Abuse	1	Death (1)
	2	Head Injuries (2)
	3	Internal Injuries (4)
	4	Burns (5)
	5	Poison Noxious Substances (6)
	6	Wounds (7)
	7	Bone Fractures (9)
	10	Cuts Bruises Welts Abrasions and Oral Injuries (11)
	11	Human Bites (12)
	12	Sprains/Dislocations (13)
Sexual Abuse/ Human Trafficking	17	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (18)
	18	Sexual Penetration (19)
	19	Sexual Exploitation (20)
	20	Sexual Molestation (21)
	21	Substantial Risk of Sexual Abuse - Sex offender has access (22a)
	22	Substantial Risk of Sexual Abuse - Sibling of sex abuse victim (22b)
	23	Substantial Risk of Sexual Abuse - Sexualized behavior of young child (22c)
	75	Substantial Risk of Sexual Abuse - Child Pornography (22d)
	76	Human Trafficking of Children (40)
	77	Human Trafficking of Children by Neglect (90)
	92	Substantial Risk of Sexual Abuse - Suggestive Behavior (22e)
Emotional Abuse	13	Tying/Close Confinement (14)
	15	Torture (16)
	16	Mental Injury (17)
	36	Mental Injury by Neglect (67)
Substance Exposure	14	Substance Misuse (15)
	35	Substance Misuse by Neglect (65)

Appendix C: Placement Type Definitions

There are four placement types included in this report: kinship foster care, traditional foster care, specialized foster care, and congregate care. Placement type is determined by two fields in the Child and Youth Centered Information System (CYCIS) database: service code and child living arrangement type. In defining each placement type, the service code was given priority over the child living arrangement type. If a service code was not present, child living arrangement type was used to define a child's placement type.

1. **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.

Children are included in this category if the description of the service code includes any indication that the service is for a home of a relative or kinship placement regardless of living arrangement code. If no service code is present, the following living arrangements codes are included in the category: Home of Relative (HMR) and Home of Fictive Kin (HFK).

2. **Traditional foster care** involves placement of children with non-relative foster parents in the non-relative's home. Traditional foster parents have been trained, assessed, and licensed to provide shelter and care.

Children are included in this category if the description of the service code includes any indication that the service is for a foster home regardless of living arrangement code. If no service code is present, the following living arrangements codes are included in the category: Foster Home Boarding DCFS (FHB), Foster Home Indian (FHI), Foster Home Boarding Private Agency (FHP), Foster Home Adoption (FHA), Foster Home Guardianship (FHG).

3. **Specialized foster care** involves placement of children with foster parents who have been specially trained to care for children with certain medical or behavioral needs. Examples include medically fragile children, children with emotional or behavioral disorders, and children with HIV/AIDS. Specialized 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.

Children are included in this category if the description of the service code includes any indication that the service is for a foster home prepared to accommodate children who may require additional individual attention regardless of living arrangement code. If no service code is present, the following living arrangements codes are included in the

category: Foster Home Specialized (FHS), Foster Home Treatment (FHT), Therapeutic Foster Home (TFH), and Emergency Foster Care (EFC).

4. **Congregate care** refers to placement in a group homes or institution. A group home is a community-based residence that houses more children than are permitted to reside in a foster family home, but fewer than 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. This category includes a variety of congregate care placements such as residential treatment centers, detention centers, hospitals and other health facilities, and emergency shelters.

Children are included in this category if the description of the service code includes any indication that the service is for a group home, emergency shelter, or any type of institutional care facility regardless of living arrangement code. If no service code is present, the following living arrangements codes are included in the category: 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), Nursing Care Facility (NCF), Institute Private Shelter (IPS), Qualified Residential Treatment (QRT), Youth Emergency Shelters (YES), and Institution Other Public (IOP).

Appendix D: Child Welfare Indicator Definitions

General notes:

- For indicators 1 – 29: children who were 17 years old and younger on the investigation report date were included and children in investigations that took place in facilities were included.
- If a child had more than one investigation, indicated investigation, or investigation screened by the court during the fiscal year, they were only counted once. In other words, the counts for each indicator are unduplicated.
- If a child had more than one maltreatment type or indicated maltreatment type in an investigation, they were counted once for each per year.
- Information on court screening became available in July 2021 and was therefore only available for investigations with report dates in FY2022.
- SACWIS includes five categories for in the "screened by court" variable: 1) not screened; 2) screened, petition filed, temporary custody to DCFS; 3) screened, State's Attorney reviewed and did not file petition; 4) screened, petition filed, no temporary custody to DCFS, children home under court order; and 5) screened, petition filed, court found no probable cause, case dismissed. To compute the RDI, this variable was recoded into two categories: 1) not screened by court and 2) screened by court (this included the four categories that were screened by court).
- For all indicators involving children in substitute care, children who entered substitute care and stayed seven days or fewer were excluded.
- If a child had more than one placement type during the fiscal year, they were counted once for each.

Indicator 1: Children in investigations (all maltreatment types)

Population includes children in investigated reports with at least one allegation of any type and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 2: Children in risk of harm investigations

Population includes children in investigated reports with at least one allegation of risk of harm (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 3: Children in neglect investigations

Population includes children in investigated reports with at least one allegation of neglect (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 4: Children in environmental neglect investigations

Population includes children in investigated reports with at least one allegation of environmental neglect (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 5: Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations

Population includes children in investigated reports with at least one allegation of lack of supervision/lock out (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 6: Children in physical abuse investigations

Population includes children in investigated reports with at least one allegation of physical abuse (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 7: Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations

Population includes children in investigated reports with at least one allegation of sexual abuse/human trafficking (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 8: Children in emotional abuse investigations

Population includes children in investigated reports with at least one allegation of emotional abuse (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 9: Children in substance exposure investigations

Population includes children in investigated reports with at least one allegation of substance exposure (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 10: Children in indicated investigations (all maltreatment types)

Population includes children in investigations with at least one indicated allegation of any type and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 11: Children in indicated risk of harm investigations

Population includes children in investigations with at least one indicated allegation of risk of harm (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 12: Children in indicated neglect investigations

Population includes children in investigations with at least one indicated allegation of neglect (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 13: Children in indicated environmental neglect investigations

Population includes children in investigations with at least one indicated allegation of environmental neglect (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 14: Children in indicated lack of supervision/lock out investigations

Population includes children in investigations with at least one indicated allegation of lack of supervision/lock out (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 15: Children in indicated physical abuse investigations

Population includes children in investigations with at least one indicated allegation of physical abuse (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 16: Children in indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations

Population includes children in investigations with at least one indicated allegation of sexual abuse/human trafficking (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 17: Children in indicated emotional abuse investigations

Population includes children in investigations with at least one indicated allegation of emotional abuse (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 18: Children in indicated substance exposure investigations

Population includes children in investigations with at least one indicated allegation of substance exposure (see Appendix A for allegations included in this maltreatment type) and a report date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 19: Children in investigations screened by court (all maltreatment types)

Population includes children in investigations with at least one allegation of any type who were referred for court screening.

Indicator 20: Children in risk of harm investigations screened by court

Population includes children in investigations with at least one risk of harm allegation who were referred for court screening.

Indicator 21: Children in neglect investigations screened by court

Population includes children in investigations with at least one neglect allegation who were referred for court screening.

Indicator 22: Children in environmental neglect investigations screened by court

Population includes children in investigations with at least one environmental neglect allegation who were referred for court screening.

Indicator 23: Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations screened by court

Population includes children in investigations with at least one lack of supervision/lock out allegation who were referred for court screening.

Indicator 24: Children in physical abuse investigations screened by court

Population includes children in investigations with at least one physical abuse allegation who were referred for court screening.

Indicator 25: Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations screened by court

Population includes children in investigations with at least one sexual abuse/human trafficking allegation who were referred for court screening.

Indicator 26: Children in emotional abuse investigations screened by court

Population includes children in investigations with at least one emotional abuse allegation who were referred for court screening.

Indicator 27: Children in substance exposure investigations screened by court

Population includes children in investigations with at least one substance exposure allegation who were referred for court screening.

Indicator 28: Children in protective custodies

Population includes children in investigated reports with at least one allegation of any type and a report date during the fiscal year who were taken into protective custody.

Indicator 29: Children involved in safety plans

Population includes children in investigated reports with at least one allegation of any type and a report date during the fiscal year who had a safety plan record. If a child had more than one safety plan during the fiscal year, they were counted once per year.

Indicator 30: Children who entered substitute care

Population includes children age 17 and younger who entered substitute care, i.e., had a legal substitute care entry date during the fiscal year.

Indicator 31: Children in kinship foster care placements

Population includes children age 17 and younger on their legal substitute care entry date who were placed in a kinship foster care placement during the fiscal year (see Appendix C for placement type definitions).

Indicator 32: Children in traditional foster care placements

Population includes children age 17 and younger on their legal substitute care entry date who were placed in a traditional foster care placement during the fiscal year (see Appendix C for placement type definitions).

Indicator 33: Children in specialized foster care placements

Population includes children age 17 and younger on their legal substitute care entry date who were placed in a specialized foster care placement during the fiscal year (see Appendix C for placement type definitions).

Indicator 34: Children in congregate care placements

Population includes children age 17 and younger on their legal substitute care entry date who were placed in a group home, institution, emergency shelter or any other congregate care facility during the fiscal year (see Appendix C for placement type definitions).

Indicator 35: Children in substitute care less than 12 months before exiting

Population includes children who had been in care less than 12 months and who exited substitute care to achieve legal permanence during the fiscal year. Children who were 17 and younger when they exited substitute care were included.

Indicator 36: Children in substitute care 12-23 months before exiting

Population includes children who had been in care between 12 and 23 months and who exited substitute care to achieve legal permanence during the fiscal year. Children who were 17 and younger when they exited substitute care were included.

Indicator 37: Children in substitute care 24-35 months before exiting

Population includes children who had been in care between 24 and 35 months and who exited substitute care to achieve legal permanence during the fiscal year. Children who were 17 and younger when they exited substitute care were included.

Indicator 38: Children in substitute care 36-47 months before exiting

Population includes children who had been in care between 36 and 47 months and who exited substitute care to achieve legal permanence during the fiscal year. Children who were 17 and younger when they exited substitute care were included.

Indicator 39: Children in substitute care 48-59 months before exiting

Population includes children who had been in care between 48 and 59 months and who exited substitute care to achieve legal permanence during the fiscal year. Children who were 17 and younger when they exited substitute care were included.

Indicator 40: Children in substitute care 60 or more months before exiting

Population includes children who had been in care 60 or more months and who exited substitute care to achieve legal permanence during the fiscal year. Children who were 17 and younger when they exited substitute care were included.

Indicator 41: Children who achieved permanence

Population includes children who exited substitute care and achieved legal permanence through reunification, adoption, guardianship, or living with relatives during the fiscal year. Children who were 17 and younger when they exited substitute care were included.

Indicator 42: Children who achieved permanence through reunification

Population includes children who exited substitute care and achieved legal permanence through reunification during the fiscal year. Children who were 17 and younger when they exited substitute care were included.

Indicator 43: Children who achieved permanence through adoption

Population includes children who exited substitute care and achieved legal permanence through adoption during the fiscal year. Children who were 17 and younger when they exited substitute care were included.

Indicator 44: Children who achieved permanence through guardianship

Population includes children who exited substitute care and achieved legal permanence through guardianship during the fiscal year. Children who were 17 and younger when they exited substitute care were included.

Appendix E: Racial/Ethnic Disproportionality Data

Appendix E provides data for the racial/ethnic disproportionality analyses included in this report. For all the indicators except Indicators 19 through 27, data are presented for the past five fiscal years. Indicators 19 through 27, which are based on court screening decisions, only use FY2022 data because this data only started to be collected and stored in the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) database from July, 2021.

The data used in this appendix comes from three sources. Illinois child population data was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau.¹⁶ The 2021 Illinois child population data was used to calculate RDIs in FY2021 and FY2022. Child welfare data was obtained from SACWIS and the Child and Youth Centered Information System (CYCIS). Both the SACWIS data and the CYCIS data were extracted on September 30, 2022.

The numbers in this appendix are rounded to two decimal places for display purposes. If the number of children in a racial/ethnic group for an indicator was 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) because percentages based on small numbers are unreliable.

¹⁶The data source for the Illinois child population from FY2018-2020 was the following:
U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (2021). SC-EST2020-ALLDATA6: Annual resident population estimates for 6 race groups (5 race alone groups and two or more races) by age, sex, and Hispanic origin for states and the District of Columbia: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019; April 1, 2020; and July 1, 2020. Retrieved from <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010-2020/state/asrh/>.

The data source for the Illinois child population from FY2021-2022 was the following:
U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (2022). SC-EST2021-ALLDATA6: Annual state resident population estimates for 6 race groups (5 race alone groups and two or more races) by age, sex, and Hispanic origin: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-detail.html>

Table E.1 Children in investigations (all maltreatment types)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in investigated reports (%)	32.45	32.56	32.63	32.29	32.38
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.11	2.13	2.13	2.11	2.12
White					
Children in investigated reports (%)	45.81	44.84	45.28	45.18	43.02
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.90	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.85
Latinx					
Children in investigated reports (%)	18.07	18.63	18.17	18.26	18.76
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.74	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.76
Asian					
Children in investigated reports (%)	1.32	1.38	1.33	1.42	1.54
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.28
Multiracial					
Children in investigated reports (%)	1.17	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.08
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.29
Native American					
Children in investigated reports (%)	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.07
Total child population (%)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
RDI	0.69	0.70	0.60	0.62	0.51
Pacific Islander					
Children in investigated reports (%)	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05
Total child population (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
RDI	2.27	1.74	1.96	1.95	1.85

Table E.2 Children in risk of harm investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in risk of harm investigations (%)	32.36	32.23	32.35	32.35	32.70
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.11	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.14
White					
Children in risk of harm investigations (%)	46.70	45.95	46.20	45.70	43.48
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.86
Latinx					
Children in risk of harm investigations (%)	17.37	18.07	17.77	17.82	18.39
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.71	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.74
Asian					
Children in risk of harm investigations (%)	1.38	1.38	1.35	1.53	1.66
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.30
Multiracial					
Children in risk of harm investigations (%)	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.23	1.16
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.31
Native American					
Children in risk of harm investigations (%)	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.07
Total child population (%)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
RDI	0.72	0.75	0.69	0.65	0.49
Pacific Islander					
Children in risk of harm investigations (%)	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
Total child population (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
RDI	2.45	2.02	1.59	1.76	1.77

Table E.3 Children in neglect investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in neglect investigations (%)	37.40	36.91	35.59	32.00	32.76
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.44	2.41	2.33	2.09	2.14
White					
Children in neglect investigations (%)	44.30	43.13	44.83	47.50	43.54
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.87	0.85	0.88	0.94	0.86
Latinx					
Children in neglect investigations (%)	14.61	16.52	16.06	16.37	16.98
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.60	0.67	0.65	0.66	0.69
Asian					
Children in neglect investigations (%)	1.67	1.52	1.43	1.53	1.74
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.31	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.31
Multiracial					
Children in neglect investigations (%)	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.22	1.15
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.31
Native American					
Children in neglect investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in neglect investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.4 Children in environmental neglect investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in environmental neglect investigations (%)	31.88	31.85	32.92	33.26	32.94
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.08	2.08	2.15	2.17	2.15
White					
Children in environmental neglect investigations (%)	52.19	52.67	50.92	51.06	50.10
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.01	0.99
Latinx					
Children in environmental neglect investigations (%)	12.91	12.06	13.01	12.37	12.93
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.53	0.49	0.53	0.50	0.52
Asian					
Children in environmental neglect investigations (%)	0.45	0.64	0.37	0.41	0.44
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.08
Multiracial					
Children in environmental neglect investigations (%)	1.80	1.90	1.89	1.96	1.65
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.51	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.44
Native American					
Children in environmental neglect investigations (%)	0.13	0.14	*	*	0.09
Total child population (%)	0.14	0.14	*	*	0.14
RDI	0.95	1.02	*	*	0.66
Pacific Islander					
Children in environmental neglect investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.5 Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	36.89	37.94	39.17	39.10	39.89
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.40	2.48	2.56	2.55	2.61
White					
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	44.09	42.27	41.00	40.43	38.69
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.86	0.83	0.81	0.80	0.77
Latinx					
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	15.58	16.15	16.32	16.77	16.30
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.66
Asian					
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	0.86	0.91	0.96	1.00	0.96
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17
Multiracial					
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	1.48	1.61	1.53	1.55	1.44
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.42	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.39
Native American					
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	0.09	*	0.07	0.11	0.08
Total child population (%)	0.14	*	0.14	0.14	0.14
RDI	0.62	*	0.52	0.78	0.59
Pacific Islander					
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.6 Children in physical abuse investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in physical abuse investigations (%)	34.08	33.72	34.21	31.69	33.37
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.22	2.20	2.23	2.07	2.18
White					
Children in physical abuse investigations (%)	42.69	43.00	42.77	46.97	41.56
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.84	0.85	0.84	0.93	0.82
Latinx					
Children in physical abuse investigations (%)	19.97	19.85	19.44	17.76	20.29
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.72	0.82
Asian					
Children in physical abuse investigations (%)	1.61	1.60	1.77	1.59	1.83
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.33
Multiracial					
Children in physical abuse investigations (%)	1.21	1.14	1.13	1.14	1.07
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.29
Native American					
Children in physical abuse investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in physical abuse investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.7 Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	25.41	27.11	26.05	25.41	24.77
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	1.66	1.77	1.70	1.66	1.62
White					
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	47.59	45.31	45.99	46.94	44.69
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.93	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.89
Latinx					
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	22.69	23.05	22.81	22.68	23.15
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.94
Asian					
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	1.06	0.94	1.01	0.86	1.19
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.21
Multiracial					
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	1.18	1.25	1.32	1.29	1.23
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.33
Native American					
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	*	0.09	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	0.14	*	*	*
RDI	*	0.63	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	*	*	0.09	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	0.03	*	*
RDI	*	*	3.22	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.8 Children in emotional abuse investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in emotional abuse investigations (%)	20.99	21.65	20.69	18.77	21.85
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	1.37	1.41	1.35	1.23	1.43
White					
Children in emotional abuse investigations (%)	56.10	54.08	57.41	59.84	54.15
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	1.10	1.06	1.13	1.19	1.07
Latinx					
Children in emotional abuse investigations (%)	18.42	19.09	17.12	16.07	17.14
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.75	0.78	0.70	0.65	0.69
Asian					
Children in emotional abuse investigations (%)	2.87	2.99	2.47	2.86	3.00
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.53	0.54	0.44	0.51	0.54
Multiracial					
Children in emotional abuse investigations (%)	1.08	1.01	1.32	1.15	0.95
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.31	0.28	0.36	0.31	0.26
Native American					
Children in emotional abuse investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in emotional abuse investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.9 Children in substance exposure investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in substance exposure investigations (%)	24.83	24.55	23.86	25.64	26.25
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	1.62	1.60	1.56	1.68	1.71
White					
Children in substance exposure investigations (%)	59.57	58.91	58.92	56.42	56.12
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.12	1.11
Latinx					
Children in substance exposure investigations (%)	12.61	13.29	14.42	14.81	13.55
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.51	0.54	0.59	0.60	0.55
Asian					
Children in substance exposure investigations (%)	*	0.55	*	*	0.44
Total child population (%)	*	5.49	*	*	5.57
RDI	*	0.10	*	*	0.08
Multiracial					
Children in substance exposure investigations (%)	1.65	1.09	1.35	1.54	1.27
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.47	0.30	0.37	0.41	0.34
Native American					
Children in substance exposure investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in substance exposure investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.10 Children in indicated investigations (all maltreatment types)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in indicated investigations (%)	33.68	33.47	34.48	33.48	32.91
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.20	2.19	2.25	2.19	2.15
White					
Children in indicated investigation (%)	46.33	45.41	43.84	43.25	43.16
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.91	0.89	0.86	0.86	0.86
Latinx					
Children in indicated investigations (%)	17.09	18.10	18.69	19.85	19.91
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.70	0.74	0.76	0.80	0.80
Asian					
Children in indicated investigations (%)	0.85	0.94	0.99	1.19	1.16
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.21
Multiracial					
Children in indicated investigations (%)	1.41	1.34	1.33	1.36	1.36
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.40	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.37
Native American					
Children in indicated investigations (%)	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.05
Total child population (%)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
RDI	0.62	0.80	0.52	0.75	0.38
Pacific Islander					
Children in indicated investigations (%)	*	*	0.05	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	0.03	*	*
RDI	*	*	1.75	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.11 Children in indicated risk of harm investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in indicated risk of harm investigations (%)	34.94	33.59	34.39	34.00	33.70
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.28	2.19	2.25	2.22	2.20
White					
Children in indicated risk of harm investigations (%)	47.43	46.60	44.33	42.94	43.41
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.85	0.86
Latinx					
Children in indicated risk of harm investigations (%)	14.90	16.97	18.23	19.77	18.97
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.61	0.69	0.74	0.80	0.77
Asian					
Children in indicated risk of harm investigations (%)	0.74	0.93	1.01	1.30	1.22
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.23	0.22
Multiracial					
Children in indicated risk of harm investigations (%)	1.40	1.19	1.38	1.20	1.38
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.40	0.33	0.38	0.32	0.37
Native American					
Children in indicated risk of harm investigations (%)	*	0.13	0.09	0.08	*
Total child population (%)	*	0.14	0.14	0.14	*
RDI	*	0.92	0.67	0.57	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in indicated risk of harm investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.12 Children in indicated neglect investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in indicated neglect investigations (%)	45.34	43.46	44.40	40.33	40.50
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.95	2.84	2.90	2.64	2.65
White					
Children in indicated neglect investigations (%)	37.81	40.07	37.28	40.12	39.81
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.74	0.79	0.74	0.79	0.79
Latinx					
Children in indicated neglect investigations (%)	13.65	13.90	15.56	16.35	14.90
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.56	0.57	0.63	0.66	0.60
Asian					
Children in indicated neglect investigations (%)	*	*	*	1.24	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	5.57	*
RDI	*	*	*	0.22	*
Multiracial					
Children in indicated neglect investigations (%)	1.72	*	1.38	*	1.46
Total child population (%)	3.52	*	3.65	*	3.72
RDI	0.49	*	0.38	*	0.39
Native American					
Children in indicated neglect investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in indicated neglect investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.13 Children in indicated environmental neglect investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in indicated environmental neglect investigations (%)	30.04	28.72	30.79	27.87	27.08
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	1.96	1.88	2.01	1.82	1.77
White					
Children in indicated environmental neglect investigations (%)	57.87	56.19	53.78	54.49	57.58
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	1.13	1.11	1.06	1.08	1.14
Latinx					
Children in indicated environmental neglect investigations (%)	9.72	12.21	12.40	13.87	12.13
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.56	0.49
Asian					
Children in indicated environmental neglect investigations (%)	*	*	*	0.69	0.56
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	5.57	5.57
RDI	*	*	*	0.12	0.10
Multiracial					
Children in indicated environmental neglect investigations (%)	1.75	1.99	2.30	2.71	1.73
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.50	0.55	0.63	0.73	0.47
Native American					
Children in indicated environmental neglect investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in indicated environmental neglect investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.14 Children in indicated lack of supervision/lock out investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in indicated lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	38.79	39.44	41.74	39.99	39.45
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.53	2.58	2.73	2.61	2.58
White					
Children in indicated lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	42.82	41.49	38.70	38.87	37.86
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.84	0.82	0.76	0.77	0.75
Latinx					
Children in indicated lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	15.36	16.21	16.72	17.25	18.26
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.63	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.74
Asian					
Children in indicated lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	0.78	0.91	1.02	1.28	0.82
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.23	0.15
Multiracial					
Children in indicated lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	1.48	1.58	1.30	1.81	1.73
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.42	0.44	0.35	0.49	0.47
Native American					
Children in indicated lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in indicated lack of supervision/lock out investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.15 Children in indicated physical abuse investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in indicated physical abuse investigations (%)	40.48	40.38	40.09	36.09	36.01
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.64	2.64	2.62	2.36	2.35
White					
Children in indicated physical abuse investigations (%)	39.53	37.86	37.34	41.28	40.67
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.77	0.74	0.74	0.82	0.81
Latinx					
Children in indicated physical abuse investigations (%)	17.10	18.65	19.33	19.44	19.23
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.70	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.78
Asian					
Children in indicated physical abuse investigations (%)	1.26	1.00	1.73	1.73	1.54
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.23	0.18	0.31	0.31	0.28
Multiracial					
Children in indicated physical abuse investigations (%)	1.34	1.37	1.17	0.89	1.15
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.38	0.38	0.32	0.24	0.31
Native American					
Children in indicated physical abuse investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in indicated physical abuse investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.16 Children in indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	24.15	26.57	26.02	24.87	22.17
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	1.57	1.73	1.70	1.62	1.45
White					
Children in indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	44.20	42.90	43.47	43.69	43.06
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.87	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.85
Latinx					
Children in indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	28.67	27.41	27.34	28.32	31.02
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	1.17	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.25
Asian					
Children in indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	0.90	0.61	0.80	0.52	0.71
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.17	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.13
Multiracial					
Children in indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	1.27	1.31	1.29	1.39	1.21
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.33
Native American					
Children in indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in indicated sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.17 Children in indicated emotional abuse investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in indicated emotional abuse investigations (%)	29.76	23.00	25.91	19.93	24.89
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	1.94	1.50	1.69	1.30	1.63
White					
Children in indicated emotional abuse investigations (%)	51.71	57.50	50.61	59.04	55.90
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	1.01	1.13	1.00	1.17	1.11
Latinx					
Children in indicated emotional abuse investigations (%)	15.61	16.50	19.43	14.76	13.97
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.64	0.67	0.79	0.60	0.56
Asian					
Children in indicated emotional abuse investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children in indicated emotional abuse investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Native American					
Children in indicated emotional abuse investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in indicated emotional abuse investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.18 Children in indicated substance exposure investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in indicated substance exposure investigations (%)	27.77	26.95	24.26	26.51	24.68
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	1.81	1.76	1.58	1.73	1.61
White					
Children in indicated substance exposure investigations (%)	59.11	59.06	59.06	56.37	60.72
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.12	1.20
Latinx					
Children in indicated substance exposure investigations (%)	11.07	11.59	14.61	14.86	10.99
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.45	0.47	0.59	0.60	0.44
Asian					
Children in indicated substance exposure investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children in indicated substance exposure investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Native American					
Children in indicated substance exposure investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in indicated substance exposure investigations (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.19 Children in investigations screened by court (all maltreatment types)

	2022
Black	
Children in investigations screened by court (%)	29.14
Total child population (%)	15.30
RDI	1.90
White	
Children in investigations screened by court (%)	56.03
Total child population (%)	50.47
RDI	1.11
Latinx	
Children in investigations screened by court (%)	11.18
Total child population (%)	24.76
RDI	0.45
Asian	
Children in investigations screened by court (%)	0.64
Total child population (%)	5.57
RDI	0.11
Multiracial	
Children in investigations screened by court (%)	1.69
Total child population (%)	3.72
RDI	0.45
Native American	
Children in investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Pacific Islander	
Children in investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.20 Children in risk of harm investigations screened by court

	2022
Black	
Children in risk of harm investigations screened by court (%)	29.20
Total child population (%)	15.30
RDI	1.91
White	
Children in risk of harm investigations screened by court (%)	55.61
Total child population (%)	50.47
RDI	1.10
Latinx	
Children in risk of harm investigations screened by court (%)	11.26
Total child population (%)	24.76
RDI	0.45
Asian	
Children in risk of harm investigations screened by court (%)	0.62
Total child population (%)	5.57
RDI	0.11
Multiracial	
Children in risk of harm investigations screened by court (%)	2.16
Total child population (%)	3.72
RDI	0.58
Native American	
Children in risk of harm investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Pacific Islander	
Children in risk of harm investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.21 Children in neglect investigations screened by court

	2022
Black	
Children in neglect investigations screened by court (%)	35.82
Total child population (%)	15.30
RDI	2.34
White	
Children in neglect investigations screened by court (%)	48.78
Total child population (%)	50.47
RDI	0.97
Latinx	
Children in neglect investigations screened by court (%)	11.02
Total child population (%)	24.76
RDI	0.45
Asian	
Children in neglect investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Multiracial	
Children in neglect investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Native American	
Children in neglect investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Pacific Islander	
Children in neglect investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.22 Children in environmental neglect investigations screened by court

	2022
Black	
Children in environmental neglect investigations screened by court (%)	25.29
Total child population (%)	15.30
RDI	1.65
White	
Children in environmental neglect investigations screened by court (%)	64.26
Total child population (%)	50.47
RDI	1.27
Latinx	
Children in environmental neglect investigations screened by court (%)	7.96
Total child population (%)	24.76
RDI	0.32
Asian	
Children in environmental neglect investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Multiracial	
Children in environmental neglect investigations screened by court (%)	1.82
Total child population (%)	3.72
RDI	0.49
Native American	
Children in environmental neglect investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Pacific Islander	
Children in environmental neglect investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.23 Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations screened by court

	2022
Black	
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations screened by court (%)	35.33
Total child population (%)	15.30
RDI	2.31
White	
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations screened by court (%)	48.30
Total child population (%)	50.47
RDI	0.96
Latinx	
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations screened by court (%)	12.40
Total child population (%)	24.76
RDI	0.50
Asian	
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Multiracial	
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations screened by court (%)	2.79
Total child population (%)	3.72
RDI	0.75
Native American	
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Pacific Islander	
Children in lack of supervision/lock out investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.24 Children in physical abuse investigations screened by court

	2022
Black	
Children in physical abuse investigations screened by court (%)	29.93
Total child population (%)	15.30
RDI	1.96
White	
Children in physical abuse investigations screened by court (%)	51.02
Total child population (%)	50.47
RDI	1.01
Latinx	
Children in physical abuse investigations screened by court (%)	14.63
Total child population (%)	24.76
RDI	0.59
Asian	
Children in physical abuse investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Multiracial	
Children in physical abuse investigations screened by court (%)	2.49
Total child population (%)	3.72
RDI	0.67
Native American	
Children in physical abuse investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Pacific Islander	
Children in physical abuse investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.25 Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations screened by court

	2022
Black	
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations screened by court (%)	20.70
Total child population (%)	15.30
RDI	1.35
White	
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations screened by court (%)	63.83
Total child population (%)	50.47
RDI	1.26
Latinx	
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations screened by court (%)	11.62
Total child population (%)	24.76
RDI	0.47
Asian	
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Multiracial	
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations screened by court (%)	2.62
Total child population (%)	3.72
RDI	0.70
Native American	
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Pacific Islander	
Children in sexual abuse/human trafficking investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.26 Children in emotional abuse investigations screened by court

	2022
Black	
Children in emotional abuse investigations screened by court (%)	15.38
Total child population (%)	15.30
RDI	1.01
White	
Children in emotional abuse investigations screened by court (%)	72.73
Total child population (%)	50.47
RDI	1.44
Latinx	
Children in emotional abuse investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Asian	
Children in emotional abuse investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Multiracial	
Children in emotional abuse investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Native American	
Children in emotional abuse investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Pacific Islander	
Children in emotional abuse investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.27 Children in substance exposure investigations screened by court

	2022
Black	
Children in substance exposure investigations screened by court (%)	20.15
Total child population (%)	15.30
RDI	1.32
White	
Children in substance exposure investigations screened by court (%)	68.61
Total child population (%)	50.47
RDI	1.36
Latinx	
Children in substance exposure investigations screened by court (%)	8.91
Total child population (%)	24.76
RDI	0.36
Asian	
Children in substance exposure investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Multiracial	
Children in substance exposure investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Native American	
Children in substance exposure investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*
Pacific Islander	
Children in substance exposure investigations screened by court (%)	*
Total child population (%)	*
RDI	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.28 Children in protective custodies

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in protective custodies (%)	40.96	38.11	37.51	32.46	34.74
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.67	2.49	2.45	2.12	2.27
White					
Children in protective custodies (%)	48.60	48.80	48.29	51.27	50.11
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.95	0.96	0.95	1.02	0.99
Latinx					
Children in protective custodies (%)	7.85	10.07	11.62	12.89	11.92
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.32	0.41	0.47	0.52	0.48
Asian					
Children in protective custodies (%)	0.51	0.27	0.56	0.63	0.56
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.10
Multiracial					
Children in protective custodies (%)	1.74	2.16	1.63	2.17	1.98
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.49	0.60	0.45	0.58	0.53
Native American					
Children in protective custodies (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in protective custodies (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.29 Children involved in safety plans

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children involved in safety plans (%)	36.77	33.67	34.12	31.10	32.17
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.40	2.20	2.23	2.03	2.10
White					
Children involved in safety plans (%)	46.17	47.73	49.06	51.52	50.13
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	0.90	0.94	0.97	1.02	0.99
Latinx					
Children involved in safety plans (%)	14.50	15.55	13.84	13.95	13.61
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.59	0.63	0.56	0.56	0.55
Asian					
Children involved in safety plans (%)	0.58	0.62	0.69	0.71	0.60
Total child population (%)	5.40	5.49	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.11
Multiracial					
Children involved in safety plans (%)	1.64	1.74	1.76	2.08	2.05
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.56	0.55
Native American					
Children involved in safety plans (%)	*	0.13	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	0.14	*	*	*
RDI	*	0.91	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children involved in safety plans (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.30 Children who entered substitute care

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children entering substitute care (%)	38.97	36.01	36.66	31.88	33.21
Total child population (%)	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.30	15.30
RDI	2.54	2.35	2.39	2.08	2.17
White					
Children entering substitute care (%)	51.70	52.96	49.73	53.04	53.21
Total child population (%)	51.05	50.85	50.69	50.47	50.47
RDI	1.01	1.04	0.98	1.05	1.05
Latinx					
Children entering substitute care (%)	6.49	7.86	10.56	11.53	10.47
Total child population (%)	24.52	24.59	24.63	24.76	24.76
RDI	0.26	0.32	0.43	0.47	0.42
Asian					
Children entering substitute care (%)	0.39	*	0.37	0.45	0.46
Total child population (%)	5.40	*	5.56	5.57	5.57
RDI	0.07	*	0.07	0.08	0.08
Multiracial					
Children entering substitute care (%)	1.79	2.17	1.93	2.41	2.39
Total child population (%)	3.52	3.59	3.65	3.72	3.72
RDI	0.51	0.61	0.53	0.65	0.64
Native American					
Children entering substitute care (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children entering substitute care (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Total child population (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.31 Children in kinship foster care placements

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in kinship foster care placements (%)	40.68	38.29	37.96	36.28	35.77
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.93
White					
Children in kinship foster care placements (%)	48.31	50.86	50.10	50.25	50.27
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.05
Latinx					
Children in kinship foster care placements (%)	8.26	8.03	9.02	10.34	10.97
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.04
Asian					
Children in kinship foster care placements (%)	0.28	0.21	0.22	0.33	0.34
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	0.32	0.24	0.29	0.34	0.36
RDI	0.86	0.84	0.75	0.97	0.93
Multiracial					
Children in kinship foster care placements (%)	1.74	1.90	2.02	2.17	2.17
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	1.44	1.69	1.82	2.03	2.06
RDI	1.21	1.12	1.11	1.07	1.05
Native American					
Children in kinship foster care placements (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in kinship foster care placements (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.32 Children in traditional foster care placements

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in traditional foster care placements (%)	46.36	44.62	42.96	39.44	39.35
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.01	1.02
White					
Children in traditional foster care placements (%)	42.67	44.28	45.57	47.58	47.84
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	0.95	0.94	0.97	1.00	1.00
Latinx					
Children in traditional foster care placements (%)	7.91	8.02	8.45	9.78	9.86
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	0.96	0.99	0.94	0.97	0.93
Asian					
Children in traditional foster care placements (%)	0.36	0.26	0.33	0.39	0.36
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	0.32	0.24	0.29	0.34	0.36
RDI	1.12	1.07	1.12	1.13	1.00
Multiracial					
Children in traditional foster care placements (%)	1.56	1.79	1.62	1.89	1.91
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	1.44	1.69	1.82	2.03	2.06
RDI	1.08	1.06	0.89	0.93	0.93
Native American					
Children in traditional foster care placements (%)	*	*	0.28	0.26	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	0.12	0.12	*
RDI	*	*	2.28	2.14	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in traditional foster care placements (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.33 Children in specialized foster care placements

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in specialized foster care placements (%)	56.82	54.37	54.00	52.73	49.79
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	1.28	1.29	1.32	1.35	1.29
White					
Children in specialized foster care placements (%)	31.97	33.64	33.37	34.21	36.76
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.77
Latinx					
Children in specialized foster care placements (%)	9.10	9.48	9.70	10.09	10.21
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	1.10	1.17	1.08	1.00	0.96
Asian					
Children in specialized foster care placements (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children in specialized foster care placements (%)	0.84	1.24	1.64	1.75	2.13
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	1.44	1.69	1.82	2.03	2.06
RDI	0.58	0.73	0.90	0.86	1.03
Native American					
Children in specialized foster care placements (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in specialized foster care placements (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.34 Children in congregate care placements

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in congregate care placements (%)	50.80	48.76	49.00	48.31	48.39
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	1.14	1.16	1.19	1.24	1.26
White					
Children in congregate care placements (%)	42.53	43.36	42.18	42.42	42.23
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.89	0.88
Latinx					
Children in congregate care placements (%)	5.63	6.40	6.76	7.12	7.17
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	0.68	0.79	0.75	0.70	0.68
Asian					
Children in congregate care placements (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children in congregate care placements (%)	*	*	1.12	1.29	1.34
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	1.82	2.03	2.06
RDI	*	*	0.61	0.63	0.65
Native American					
Children in congregate care placements (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in congregate care placements (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.35 Children in substitute care less than 12 months before exiting

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in care less than 12 months (%)	35.26	35.36	32.98	30.07	29.15
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	0.79	0.84	0.80	0.77	0.76
White					
Children in care less than 12 months (%)	54.10	55.10	54.81	55.69	55.82
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	1.21	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.16
Latinx					
Children in care less than 12 months (%)	8.21	6.94	8.08	9.39	11.55
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	1.00	0.85	0.90	0.93	1.09
Asian					
Children in care less than 12 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children in care less than 12 months (%)	*	*	2.69	2.94	2.20
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	1.82	2.03	2.06
RDI	*	*	1.48	1.45	1.07
Native American					
Children in care less than 12 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in care less than 12 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.36 Children in substitute care 12-23 months before exiting

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in care 12-23 months (%)	32.84	35.44	32.03	34.12	29.58
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	0.74	0.84	0.78	0.87	0.77
White					
Children in care 12-23 months (%)	56.82	52.31	59.76	55.52	54.76
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	1.27	1.11	1.27	1.16	1.14
Latinx					
Children in care 12-23 months (%)	8.75	8.43	5.32	7.04	11.71
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	1.06	1.04	0.59	0.70	1.11
Asian					
Children in care 12-23 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children in care 12-23 months (%)	*	2.71	1.68	1.93	2.27
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	1.69	1.82	2.03	2.06
RDI	*	1.60	0.92	0.95	1.10
Native American					
Children in care 12-23 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in care 12-23 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.37 Children in substitute care 24-35 months before exiting

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in care 24-35 months (%)	36.57	32.02	30.22	33.68	30.31
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	0.82	0.76	0.74	0.86	0.79
White					
Children in care 24-35 months (%)	49.50	60.12	59.67	55.82	57.50
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	1.11	1.28	1.27	1.17	1.20
Latinx					
Children in care 24-35 months (%)	11.48	5.99	7.03	7.32	8.32
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	1.39	0.74	0.78	0.72	0.79
Asian					
Children in care 24-35 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children in care 24-35 months (%)	1.78	*	1.87	2.35	2.22
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	1.44	*	1.82	2.03	2.06
RDI	1.24	*	1.03	1.15	1.08
Native American					
Children in care 24-35 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in care 24-35 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.38 Children in substitute care 36-47 months before exiting

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in care 36-47 months (%)	47.00	34.23	36.26	34.83	30.59
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	1.06	0.81	0.88	0.89	0.80
White					
Children in care 36-47 months (%)	43.32	52.90	54.64	56.32	60.50
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	0.97	1.13	1.16	1.18	1.26
Latinx					
Children in care 36-47 months (%)	6.95	9.62	6.79	5.76	6.55
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	0.84	1.18	0.76	0.57	0.62
Asian					
Children in care 36-47 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children in care 36-47 months (%)	*	2.40	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	1.69	*	*	*
RDI	*	1.42	*	*	*
Native American					
Children in care 36-47 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in care 36-47 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.39 Children in substitute care 48-59 months before exiting

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in care 48-59 months (%)	49.54	45.45	51.63	42.86	38.57
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	1.12	1.08	1.26	1.10	1.00
White					
Children in care 48-59 months (%)	40.64	43.54	37.98	43.40	47.14
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	0.91	0.93	0.81	0.91	0.98
Latinx					
Children in care 48-59 months (%)	6.39	8.61	7.42	9.70	11.02
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	0.78	1.06	0.83	0.96	1.04
Asian					
Children in care 48-59 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children in care 48-59 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Native American					
Children in care 48-59 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in care 48-59 months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.40 Children in substitute care 60 or more months before exiting

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children in care 60 or more months (%)	61.35	55.08	56.40	58.69	57.30
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	1.38	1.31	1.37	1.50	1.49
White					
Children in care 60 or more months (%)	26.20	34.11	29.94	28.81	28.98
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	0.59	0.73	0.64	0.60	0.60
Latinx					
Children in care 60 or more months (%)	10.92	9.11	8.72	11.02	10.68
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	1.32	1.12	0.97	1.09	1.01
Asian					
Children in care 60 or more months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children in care 60 or more months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Native American					
Children in care 60 or more months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children in care 60 or more months (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.41 Children who achieved permanence

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children who achieved permanency (%)	41.49	37.44	35.95	35.96	32.93
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	0.93	0.89	0.88	0.92	0.86
White					
Children who achieved permanency (%)	47.28	52.02	53.74	52.52	53.67
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	1.06	1.11	1.14	1.10	1.12
Latinx					
Children who achieved permanency (%)	8.92	7.85	6.99	8.02	9.95
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	1.08	0.97	0.78	0.79	0.94
Asian					
Children who achieved permanency (%)	0.43	*	*	0.43	0.44
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	0.32	*	*	0.34	0.36
RDI	1.34	*	*	1.27	1.20
Multiracial					
Children who achieved permanency (%)	1.06	1.57	2.02	2.23	2.16
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	1.44	1.69	1.82	2.03	2.06
RDI	0.73	0.93	1.11	1.10	1.05
Native American					
Children who achieved permanency (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children who achieved permanency (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.42 Children who achieved permanence through reunification

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children who achieved reunification (%)	41.24	37.96	35.26	35.38	32.56
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	0.93	0.90	0.86	0.91	0.85
White					
Children who achieved reunification (%)	46.10	51.84	53.65	52.49	52.25
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	1.03	1.10	1.14	1.10	1.09
Latinx					
Children who achieved reunification (%)	11.03	7.75	7.47	8.48	11.49
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	1.34	0.95	0.83	0.84	1.09
Asian					
Children who achieved reunification (%)	*	*	*	0.52	0.68
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	0.34	0.36
RDI	*	*	*	1.53	1.88
Multiracial					
Children who achieved reunification (%)	*	1.62	2.29	2.23	2.13
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	1.69	1.82	2.03	2.06
RDI	*	0.96	1.26	1.10	1.03
Native American					
Children who achieved reunification (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children who achieved reunification (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.43 Children who achieved permanence through adoption

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children who achieved adoption (%)	40.79	34.90	35.41	35.11	32.09
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	0.92	0.83	0.86	0.90	0.83
White					
Children who achieved adoption (%)	50.26	54.22	55.64	54.40	57.99
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	1.12	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.21
Latinx					
Children who achieved adoption (%)	6.25	7.68	5.84	7.07	6.77
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	0.76	0.94	0.65	0.70	0.64
Asian					
Children who achieved adoption (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children who achieved adoption (%)	1.29	1.68	1.86	2.40	2.32
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	1.44	1.69	1.82	2.03	2.06
RDI	0.89	0.99	1.02	1.18	1.12
Native American					
Children who achieved adoption (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children who achieved adoption (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Table E.44 Children who achieved permanence through guardianship

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black					
Children who achieved guardianship (%)	45.14	46.13	44.16	44.36	38.88
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
RDI	1.02	1.10	1.08	1.14	1.01
White					
Children who achieved guardianship (%)	41.25	42.89	45.13	44.62	48.09
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
RDI	0.92	0.91	0.96	0.93	1.00
Latinx					
Children who achieved guardianship (%)	9.72	9.23	8.77	8.21	10.34
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
RDI	1.18	1.13	0.98	0.81	0.98
Asian					
Children who achieved guardianship (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Multiracial					
Children who achieved guardianship (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Native American					
Children who achieved guardianship (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander					
Children who achieved guardianship (%)	*	*	*	*	*
Children in substitute care during the year (%)	*	*	*	*	*
RDI	*	*	*	*	*

Note. If the number of children is 15 or fewer, the RDI and the percentages used to compute the RDI are masked with an asterisk (*) and are not reported.

Appendix F: Children in the Illinois Child Welfare System

Appendix F provides data for children ages 0 – 17 involved in the Illinois child welfare system in the following areas:

- Investigations;
- Investigations by maltreatment type;
- Indicated investigations;
- Indicated investigations by maltreatment type;
- Protective custodies;
- Substitute care entries;
- Substitute care stays longer; and
- Exit to legal permanence.

Definitions for each of these indicators can be found in Appendix D. The data used in this appendix come from two Illinois DCFS data systems: the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) and the Child and Youth Centered Information System (CYSIS). Both the SACWIS and the CYSIS data were extracted on September 30, 2022. Note that the percentages in this appendix are rounded to two decimal places for display purposes.

Table F.1 Children in investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of children in investigations	109,027	114,513	108,776	116,659	122,725
Black					
Number	35,380	37,285	35,489	37,674	39,740
Percent	32.45	32.56	32.63	32.29	32.38
White					
Number	49,948	51,352	49,251	52,710	52,796
Percent	45.81	44.84	45.28	45.18	43.02
Latinx					
Number	19,704	21,333	19,765	21,302	23,025
Percent	18.07	18.63	18.17	18.26	18.76
Asian					
Number	1,434	1,576	1,447	1,659	1,891
Percent	1.32	1.38	1.33	1.42	1.54
Multiracial					
Number	1,271	1,374	1,294	1,381	1,325
Percent	1.17	1.2	1.19	1.18	1.08
Native American					
Number	105	113	91	101	87
Percent	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.07
Pacific Islander					
Number	65	55	61	66	66
Percent	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05
Other¹					
Number	1,120	1,425	1,378	1,766	3,795
Percent	1.03	1.24	1.27	1.51	3.09

¹"Other" includes children whose primary race value was "could not be verified," "unknown," "declined to identify," or missing.

Table F.2 Children in investigations by maltreatment type

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Risk of harm					
Number	60,566	66,296	65,846	74,180	76,043
Percent	42.23	43.67	45.43	46.55	46.28
Neglect					
Number	7,174	7,260	6,574	6,859	7,534
Percent	5.00	4.78	4.54	4.30	4.59
Environmental neglect					
Number	14,249	14,706	14,284	16,055	17,384
Percent	9.94	9.69	9.85	10.07	10.58
Lack of supervision/lock out					
Number	24,303	25,053	23,454	26,641	25,436
Percent	16.95	16.50	16.18	16.72	15.48
Physical abuse					
Number	13,585	14,118	12,343	10,747	12,831
Percent	9.47	9.30	8.52	6.74	7.81
Sexual abuse/human trafficking					
Number	18,822	19,192	17,371	17,942	17,919
Percent	13.12	12.64	11.98	11.26	10.91
Emotional abuse					
Number	1,672	1,875	1,822	2,520	2,829
Percent	1.17	1.24	1.26	1.58	1.72
Substance exposure					
Number	3,037	3,295	3,252	4,422	4,332
Percent	2.12	2.17	2.24	2.77	2.64

Table F.3 Children in investigations by maltreatment type and race/ethnicity (FY2022 only)

	Risk of harm	Neglect	Env Neglect	Lack of Spv	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse/ human trafficking	Emotional Abuse	Sub. Exposure
Number of children in investigations	76,043	7,534	17,384	25,436	12,831	17,919	2,829	4,332
Black								
Number	24,866	2,468	5,727	10,146	4,282	4,439	618	1,137
Percent	32.70	32.76	32.94	39.89	33.37	24.77	21.85	26.25
White								
Number	33,066	3,280	8,709	9,840	5,333	8,008	1,532	2,431
Percent	43.48	43.54	50.10	38.69	41.56	44.69	54.15	56.12
Latinx								
Number	13,988	1,279	2,248	4,145	2,604	4,149	485	587
Percent	18.39	16.98	12.93	16.30	20.29	23.15	17.14	13.55
Asian								
Number	1,262	131	76	245	235	213	85	19
Percent	1.66	1.74	0.44	0.96	1.83	1.19	3.00	0.44
Multiracial								
Number	879	87	287	367	137	221	27	55
Percent	1.16	1.15	1.65	1.44	1.07	1.23	0.95	1.27
Native American								
Number	52	4	16	21	8	11	8	1
Percent	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.28	0.02
Pacific Islander								
Number	39	6	6	13	4	11	4	3
Percent	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.07
Other¹								
Number	1,891	279	315	659	228	867	70	99
Percent	2.49	3.70	1.81	2.59	1.78	4.84	2.47	2.29

¹"Other" includes children whose primary race value was "could not be verified," "unknown," "declined to identify," or missing.

Table F.4 Children in indicated investigations

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of children in indicated investigations	32,396	33,834	36,055	38,167	32,136
Black					
Number	10,912	11,324	12,430	12,779	10,576
Percent	33.68	33.47	34.48	33.48	32.91
White					
Number	15,008	15,363	15,805	16,507	13,870
Percent	46.33	45.41	43.84	43.25	43.16
Latinx					
Number	5,538	6,125	6,738	7,578	6,399
Percent	17.09	18.1	18.69	19.85	19.91
Asian					
Number	274	319	358	453	372
Percent	0.85	0.94	0.99	1.19	1.16
Multiracial					
Number	457	454	480	520	437
Percent	1.41	1.34	1.33	1.36	1.36
Native American					
Number	28	38	26	40	17
Percent	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.05
Pacific Islander					
Number	15	6	18	15	11
Percent	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.03
Other¹					
Number	164	205	200	275	454
Percent	0.51	0.61	0.55	0.72	1.41

¹"Other" includes children whose primary race value was "could not be verified," "unknown," "declined to identify," or missing.

Table F.5 Children in indicated investigations by maltreatment type

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Risk of harm					
Number	15,829	17,036	19,205	21,212	17,226
Percent	47.30	48.67	50.89	53.50	53.12
Neglect					
Number	1,341	1,360	1,446	1,376	1,168
Percent	4.01	3.89	3.83	3.47	3.60
Environmental neglect					
Number	2,623	2,817	2,871	3,208	2,836
Percent	7.84	8.05	7.61	8.09	8.74
Lack of supervision/lock out					
Number	5,481	5,522	5,711	5,647	4,393
Percent	16.38	15.78	15.13	14.24	13.55
Physical abuse					
Number	2,532	2,702	2,659	2,258	2,080
Percent	7.57	7.72	7.05	5.69	6.41
Sexual abuse/human trafficking					
Number	4,335	4,280	4,488	4,399	3,388
Percent	12.95	12.23	11.89	11.09	10.45
Emotional abuse					
Number	205	200	247	271	229
Percent	0.61	0.57	0.65	0.68	0.71
Substance exposure					
Number	1,120	1,087	1,109	1,279	1,110
Percent	3.35	3.11	2.94	3.23	3.42

Table F.6 Children in indicated investigations by maltreatment type and race/ethnicity (FY2022)

	Risk of harm	Neglect	Env Neglect	Lack of Spv	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse/ human trafficking	Emotional Abuse	Sub. Exposure
Number of children in indicated investigations	17,226	1,168	2,836	4,393	2,080	3,388	229	1,110
Black								
Number	5,805	473	768	1,733	749	751	57	274
Percent	33.70	40.50	27.08	39.45	36.01	22.17	24.89	24.68
White								
Number	7,477	465	1,633	1,663	846	1,459	128	674
Percent	43.41	39.81	57.58	37.86	40.67	43.06	55.90	60.72
Latinx								
Number	3,268	174	344	802	400	1,051	32	122
Percent	18.97	14.90	12.13	18.26	19.23	31.02	13.97	10.99
Asian								
Number	210	13	16	36	32	24	5	6
Percent	1.22	1.11	0.56	0.82	1.54	0.71	2.18	0.54
Multiracial								
Number	238	17	49	76	24	41	3	14
Percent	1.38	1.46	1.73	1.73	1.15	1.21	1.31	1.26
Native American								
Number	11	0	0	3	2	2	1	1
Percent	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.06	0.44	0.09
Pacific Islander								
Number	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Percent	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other¹								
Number	210	26	26	78	26	60	3	19
Percent	1.22	2.23	0.92	1.78	1.25	1.77	1.31	1.71

¹"Other" includes children whose primary race value was "could not be verified," "unknown," "declined to identify," or missing.

Table F.7 Children in protective custodies

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of children in protective custodies	5,339	6,238	7,136	7,107	5,849
Black					
Number	2,187	2,377	2,677	2,307	2,032
Percent	40.96	38.11	37.51	32.46	34.74
White					
Number	2,595	3,044	3,446	3,644	2,931
Percent	48.60	48.80	48.29	51.27	50.11
Latinx					
Number	419	628	829	916	697
Percent	7.85	10.07	11.62	12.89	11.92
Asian					
Number	27	17	40	45	33
Percent	0.51	0.27	0.56	0.63	0.56
Multiracial					
Number	93	135	116	154	116
Percent	1.74	2.16	1.63	2.17	1.98
Native American					
Number	1	6	4	10	3
Percent	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.14	0.05
Pacific Islander					
Number	3	2	1	5	0
Percent	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.00
Other¹					
Number	14	29	23	26	37
Percent	0.26	0.46	0.32	0.37	0.63

¹"Other" includes children whose primary race value was "could not be verified," "unknown," "declined to identify," or missing.

Table F.8 Children who entered substitute care

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of children entering care	5,702	6,448	7,376	7,085	5,694
Black					
Number	2,222	2,322	2,704	2,259	1,891
Percent	38.97	36.01	36.66	31.88	33.21
White					
Number	2,948	3,415	3,668	3,758	3,030
Percent	51.7	52.96	49.73	53.04	53.21
Latinx					
Number	370	507	779	817	596
Percent	6.49	7.86	10.56	11.53	10.47
Asian					
Number	22	15	27	32	26
Percent	0.39	0.23	0.37	0.45	0.46
Multiracial					
Number	102	140	142	171	136
Percent	1.79	2.17	1.93	2.41	2.39
Native American					
Number	4	4	7	7	4
Percent	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.07
Pacific Islander					
Number	0	1	1	10	0
Percent	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	0.00
Other¹					
Number	34	44	48	31	11
Percent	0.6	0.68	0.65	0.44	0.19

¹"Other" includes children whose primary race value was "could not be verified," "unknown," "declined to identify," or missing.

Table F.9 Children in substitute care during the year

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of children in substitute care during the year	19,459	20,873	22,954	24,973	24,523
Black					
Number	8,641	8,791	9,425	9,758	9,432
Percent	44.41	42.12	41.06	39.07	38.46
White					
Number	8,708	9,814	10,806	11,921	11,762
Percent	44.75	47.02	47.08	47.74	47.96
Latinx					
Number	1,605	1,698	2,058	2,527	2,595
Percent	8.25	8.13	8.97	10.12	10.58
Asian					
Number	63	51	67	85	89
Percent	0.32	0.24	0.29	0.34	0.36
Multiracial					
Number	281	353	418	508	506
Percent	1.44	1.69	1.82	2.03	2.06
Native American					
Number	25	23	28	30	27
Percent	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11
Pacific Islander					
Number	4	4	3	12	8
Percent	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03
Other¹					
Number	132	139	149	132	104
Percent	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.53	0.42

¹"Other" includes children whose primary race value was "could not be verified," "unknown," "declined to identify," or missing.

Table F.10 Children who achieved permanence

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of children who achieved permanence	4,150	4,533	4,306	5,326	5,506
Black					
Number	1,722	1,697	1,548	1,915	1,813
Percent	41.49	37.44	35.95	35.96	32.93
White					
Number	1,962	2,358	2,314	2,797	2,955
Percent	47.28	52.02	53.74	52.52	53.67
Latinx					
Number	370	356	301	427	548
Percent	8.92	7.85	6.99	8.02	9.95
Asian					
Number	18	14	11	23	24
Percent	0.43	0.31	0.26	0.43	0.44
Multiracial					
Number	44	71	87	119	119
Percent	1.06	1.57	2.02	2.23	2.16
Native American					
Number	3	2	5	5	6
Percent	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.09	0.11
Pacific Islander					
Number	0	2	0	3	0
Percent	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.00
Other²					
Number	31	33	40	37	41
Percent	0.75	0.73	0.93	0.69	0.74

¹"Other" includes children whose primary race value was "could not be verified," "unknown," "declined to identify," or missing.