

Child Welfare Services Outcome and Accountability Quarterly Data Report



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SANTA CLARA COUNTY



SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Child Welfare Outcomes and Accountability Report provides a quarterly update on progress toward continuous child welfare improvements for the Santa Clara County Department of Family and Children's Services (SCC DFCS). The report presents federal indicators from round two of the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) as well as select State indicators. Tracking the County's performance on these indicators is important as the State faces potential financial sanctions for failure to demonstrate improvement.¹

The standards for the federal indicators were set according to states' performance in 2004 at the 75 percentile, challenging states to meet or exceed these national standards. In addition to the federal indicators, the California Department of Social Services, UC Berkeley, and State counties continue to revise the methodology for State-specific indicators (e.g., timely response to referrals and timely social worker visits) and continue to add more robust indicators that measure the same concept as the federal indicators (e.g., placement stability using an entry cohort that is followed through an entire selected time frame). In the report, the most recent data presented may have a time lag of approximately 6 months.² Therefore, programmatic improvements will not be readily observed, particularly for indicators requiring a longer window of review (e.g., entry cohort indicators).

Well-being indicators are also included in the report (e.g., placement type and placement with siblings). These indicators do not have set standards. They may be used, however, as indication of children's needs or how well they are faring in the child welfare system. The report also presents a new well-being indicator, *percent of children authorized to receive psychotropic medications*. The historical data chart shows a marked increase in the most recent quarterly periods; however, the increase is due to extensive data integrity entry efforts. Children in SCC receive prescribed psychotropic medications at a rate that is slightly lower than that found for other children in the State.

The data show that performance is mixed. Improvement from a year ago is observed across 11 of the 20 federal and State indicators with 2 State indicators meeting the established goals. Of the 17 federal indicators, 6 are within 10 percent of meeting their respective goals (see pp. 4-5). The rest are further off. To address these challenges, as discussed in the previous quarterly report, SCC continues to refine its child welfare process based on input from several assessment and review processes. These processes, which include input from stakeholders, inform on the goals of the System Improvement Plan (SIP) for 2009. Also as previously noted, the dedication of resources to establish the Quality Improvement and Enhancement Team (QIET) is done to support the Agency's SIP and to augment supervisor and managerial oversight through reporting of performance on specific program requirements. Notable improvements and challenges are highlighted below.

IMPROVEMENT FINDINGS

Child Safety: "Children are first and foremost protected from abuse and neglect."

Social workers continue to respond in a timely manner to immediate response referrals. Performance for this indicator has historically been strong and continues to exceed the 95 percent goal at 96.7 percent (see p. 9). Timeliness to 10-day response referrals shows

¹ See ACL 00-25, which references: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (2000). 45 CFR Parts 1355, 1356 and 1357. *Federal Register*, 65(16), 4020-4093.

² See "Structure and Methodology" in the Introduction section of the report.

consecutive improvement across the past year to present performance of 94.0 percent, which is only 1.0 percent shy of meeting the State goal.

Children receive timely visits from their social workers. The timeliness of these visits exceeds the State goal of 90 percent by 1.5 percent (see p. 9). As noted in the January 2009 Quarterly Report, training on proper data entry and other data integrity efforts led to the marked performance improvement.

Permanency and Stability: “Children have permanency and stability in their living situations without increasing entry into foster care.”

Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification

Children experience timely reunifications. When following children prospectively, 47.6 percent are reunified within 12 months, which is 0.8 percent shy of meeting the national goal (see C1.3, p. 11). Drilling down, the goal is met for Asian/Pacific Islander (60.9 percent) and Hispanic (48.4 percent) children. Last quarter’s report noted that all children except Hispanic children exceeded the standard. A closer review of the variation in meeting the standard by ethnicity shows that across the most recent 2-year study period, Asian/Pacific Islander children met the standard in all 8 quarter periods, African American children met the standard in 4 quarter periods, and Caucasian and Hispanic children met the standard in 2 quarter periods. Performance for Asian/Pacific Islander children helps bring the overall rate within close range of meeting the overall standard. However, the finding that all ethnic groups have met the standard at least twice in the 2-year study period may indicate that the Agency is moving closer toward equalizing reunification timeliness across all children.

More children experience permanency of family reunifications. Continuous incremental improvement in the permanency of family reunifications (i.e., a low re-entry rate) is observed across the last 6 quarter periods, from 14.2 percent to 11.5 percent re-entry (see C1.4, p. 12). A further analysis finds that children who are placed with relatives are less likely to re-enter care (5.9 percent) at a rate that exceeds the national goal of 9.9 percent or lower.³ However, the effect is mainly a function of Caucasian (4.8 percent) and Hispanic (3.7 percent) children.

Timeliness to Adoption

Improvement is observed in the timeliness of adoptions for children in care for 17 months or longer. A rate increase is observed from 14.7 percent a year ago to the present rate of 17.6 (see C2.3, p. 14). The national goal of 22.7 percent or greater, however, was met only for Asian/Pacific Islander (25.7 percent) children.

Timeliness of adoption for children legally free is observed for specific children by ethnicity or placement type. While this quarter did not show improvement, the overall rate is still within 2 percentage points from a year ago and from last quarter. Moreover, Asian/ Pacific Islander (85.7 percent) and Caucasian (63.0 percent) children exceed the goal of 53.7 percent or greater (see C2.5, p. 15). Further analysis shows that 74.2 percent of children, regardless of race or ethnicity, experience timely adoptions when placed in either a foster home or Foster Family Agency (FFA).⁴ A rate that is markedly higher than placements with relative (27.1 percent). As previously noted, it may be that placements with relatives while a better situation for children add extra complexity to the relationship dynamics between relative caregivers and biological parents, which could interfere with developing and implementing a concurrent permanency plan for the child. Furthermore, AB 298 allows that guardianships by relatives that support children’s

³ Go to: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/C1M4.aspx

⁴ Go to: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/C2M5.aspx

emotional well-being and permanency can take priority over termination of parental rights and adoption under certain circumstances.

Placement Stability

More children experience stable foster care placements. The placement stability (i.e., no more than 2 placements) of children in care between 8 days and 12 months has been incrementally improving from a year ago, from 71.8 percent to 77.5 percent (see C4.1, p. 18). This is almost a 6 percent improvement. While not yet meeting the national goal of 86.0 percent, program enhancements to place or connect children with relatives, to offer training and supports to foster parents and relative caregivers, and to place children in their concurrent homes within 90 days from removal may be beginning to effect children's stability. Moreover, an analysis on entry cohorts that assesses placement stability for a full 12-month period, which is more robust at measuring stability, shows even more marked improvement across a similar one-year period, from 39.0 percent to 53.1 percent, a 14 percent difference.

Child and Family Well-being: "The family relationships and connections of children will be preserved, as appropriate."

Fewer children experience first placements at the shelter. There has been a steady decrease in the percent of children who are placed at the shelter upon entry into foster care, from 59 percent to the present rate of 44 percent (see p. 21). The sharpest decline occurred in the last quarter, a 14 percent difference. Program efforts to decrease the use of the Children's Shelter are aimed toward increasing the use of family or other more appropriate placements.

Most children experience family settings while in foster care. At any point-in-time, the majority of children in foster care experience family settings (81 percent) such as with relatives or foster parents (including FFA caregivers; see p. 22). This rate is higher than what the average foster child in California (71 percent) experiences. In SCC, 44 percent of children experienced placements with relatives. This is also higher than what the average foster youth in California experiences by about 10 percent.

Equalization across race or ethnicity is found in family placements. Point-in-time family placements such as with relatives or foster parents range between 76.6 percent and 81.7 percent across race or ethnicity. However, African American (47.3 percent) and Hispanic (45.2 percent) children are more likely to experience relative placements than Caucasian (39.4 percent) or Asian/ Pacific Islander (38.3 percent) children (see ethnicity table, p. 22).

CHALLENGES

The challenges that are reflected in this quarterly report are similar to those named in previous quarterly reports, specifically relating to the placement stability of children in foster care, timeliness to adoption, and permanency for children in long-term care.

While the placement stability composite indicator shows marked divergence from the national standard, as noted earlier in the report, improvement is beginning to be observed from a year ago. More importantly, review of the placement stability entry cohort indicator shows even more marked improvement for the same time period. To continue to improve the stability of children in foster care, social workers rely less on the Children's Shelter as a first placement option and were trained on proper data entry of placements when the first stop after removal is at the shelter and the stay is shorter than 24 hours.

A number of children were identified who are presently living with their prospective adoptive parents but where the completion of their home studies had been missed, prolonging the

timeline to finalized adoption. Steps are being taken to bring their adoptions to completion. The Department is also reviewing its use of Emergency Satellite Homes in terms of developing procedures for establishing concurrency for children entering care. Clarifying this procedure will expedite the process by which children get connected with prospective adoptive parents when it has been determined that family reunification is not possible. These efforts are expected to lead to more timely adoptions of children in foster care.

A review of the indicators for permanency in long-term care shows that children are in foster care for far too long. While this continues to be a challenge, a closer analysis shows that 43 percent of children who have been in foster care for at least 24 months and who were not discharged to a permanent home by the end of the study period were living with relatives, guardians, or pre-adoptive parents. DFCS continues to explore practices that will lead to permanent family settings through reunification, adoption, or guardianship. For example, DFCS is presently reviewing the family finding process in order to effectively connect children to family at different stages in the life of a case. Additionally, the review will include an analysis on staffing levels needed as well as defining the job tasks of the position to improve the work flow between family finding and case carrying workers.

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INTRODUCTION

The Child Welfare Outcomes and Accountability Report provides a quarterly update on SCC's progress toward continuous child welfare improvements.^{5 6} The Outcomes and Accountability Report is also a tool to help guide management actions. Through dialogue with DFCS and other Agency stakeholders, the report may help elicit analytic questions to better understand and continue to improve outcomes and performance, as appropriate.

SCC CHILD WELFARE IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS

The 2009 SIP highlights several goals and strategies to improve child and family outcomes that reflect both internal and State priorities. Concrete and measurable actions will be used to allow supervisors, managers, and administrators to track implementation success and how these relate to children's safety, permanency and stability, and well-being. Five key SIP goals follow (*target indicators follow each priority area*):

1. Improve the safety of children. A three-pronged approach will be used to improve the safety of children coming into contact with child welfare. The first approach has managers reviewing all emotional abuse referrals. About a quarter of all referrals are for emotional abuse, a rate that increased after the disuse of the substantial risk allegation (which the Department now only uses to classify voluntary cases). Secondly, social workers will assess all families using the Comprehensive Assessment Tool (CAT) at each decision point in the life of a case and will use consistent documentation protocols for investigative narratives. In this manner, all families will be looked at through the same comprehensive lens in order to fully capture their individual needs. Thirdly, the Emergency Response and Dependency Intake functions will be redesigned to support the abovementioned approaches.

- S1 No recurrence of maltreatment (see p. 8)

2. Reduce the disproportionate representation of children of color in the foster care system, with a focus on children re-entering care. Reducing disproportionality, particularly of African American children, remains a top priority and major concern for the Agency. In general, across indicators of referral and entry, child safety, permanency and stability, and well-being, African American children are more likely to experience lower outcomes compared to children of other ethnic or racial backgrounds. Two intervention strategies will be implemented to reduce ethnic disproportionality. First, front end strategies will be expanded by contracting with service providers who will offer culturally-specific services in the facilitation of family team meetings and on-demand consultation for specific ethnic populations. The Department will prioritize services for African American families. Second, the Agency will continue to tailor and expand training for managers, supervisors, and staff that promotes cultural sensitivity relating to child protection and well-being. By providing culturally-focused services both internally (e.g., through social workers) and externally (e.g., through contractors), families may be more likely to engage in services thereby improving family reunification outcomes, as well as the sustainability of reunification efforts.

Other tools and resources used to reduce disproportionality include a report developed by the SPHERE Institute that tracks the proportion of children involved in the child welfare system by ethnicity/race at key child welfare decision points. Managers use this quarterly report to watch for significant variations that may relate to important changes in practice. Finally, the Unified

⁵ State Accountability Act, Assembly Bill (AB) 636, California-Children & Family Services Review, 2001.

⁶ Administration for Children and Family Services, Department of Health and Human Services (2006). The data indicators, data composites and National standards to be used in the Child and Family Services Reviews. Federal Register (71)109, 32969-32987.

Children of Color Task Force's annual plan has proven effective at addressing and uncovering areas that need further attention. The task force is presently operationalizing and implementing its 2009 plan, which will rely on SPHERE's tracking report to monitor and assess the impact of key program elements.

- First entry into care (see p. 7)
- C1.4 Re-entry following reunification (see p. 12)

3. Increase child and family involvement in case planning. Families and children who are engaged in developing their case plans are more likely to participate and complete services. Engagement in case planning may be a vehicle by which children experience greater stability while in care and are then successfully reunified with their families. To this end, DFCS will enhance training to include creative ways to engage children and their families in case planning and expand outreach efforts to have all key family members participate in case planning. All children over the age of 10 years, incarcerated parents, and less-involved fathers and mothers will be engaged to improve their participation in case planning.

- C1.3 Reunification, entry cohort (see p. 11)
- C4.1 Placement stability, 8 days to 12 months in care (see p. 18)
- Placement stability, entry cohort (see p. 20)

4. Increase timeliness of adoptions. Concurrent plans help identify the best placement option while children are in foster care. Later, if reunification is not possible, the concurrent home is more likely to turn into the child's permanent home. This would occur preferably through adoption or guardianship. In some instances, the concurrent caregiver may not be able to formally adopt or become the guardian but may nonetheless continue to be the permanent caregiver of the child. To increase the number of children placed in concurrent homes, social workers will develop the alternative placement plan required by concurrent planning for all children receiving family reunification services within 59 days of the child's initial removal from their parents. **This will entail identifying potential caregivers who can serve as the permanent caregiver for the child when reunification is not possible.**

- C2.3 Adoption within 12 months of being in care for 17 months or longer (see p. 14)
- C2.5 Adoption within 12 months of becoming legally free for adoption (see p. 15)

5. Ensure that all children have timely medical and dental services and, when needed, educational services and supports. The State in partnership with UC Berkeley will launch indicators to track timely completion of medical and dental exams starting in July 2009 and children's need for individualized education plans (IEP) starting no sooner than October 2009. In preparation, the Department engaged in thorough case review to ensure that all children had current medical and dental exams. Information Systems recently reviewed test data for these indicators with child welfare representatives. Upon formal release of the data, historical data charts will be included in the report.

- 5B CHDP Medical and Dental Exams (*upcoming*)
- 6B Individualized Education Plan (*upcoming*)

STRUCTURE AND METHODOLOGY

To report on child welfare outcomes and performance, the report is divided into two sections:

Section I presents Child Welfare Outcomes at a Glance; these are outcome summaries for federal and State indicators and composites.

Section II presents historical charts and ethnicity tables for federal and select State indicators (some may not have ethnic breakdown tables). Composite historical charts are also included where appropriate.

Three main methods are used to report on child welfare outcomes and performance. First, entry cohort indicators assess *all* children's experiences longitudinally. This method provides a more comprehensive understanding of children's experiences in the child welfare system. Second, exit cohort indicators assess children's experiences as they exit the child welfare system. Third, median time is used to assess the time that it takes to reunification or adoption.

To evaluate performance:

- All federal indicators/composites are compared against national standards or goals.
- Present performance is compared to last year's performance.
- Select charts compare SCC against Statewide performance.⁷

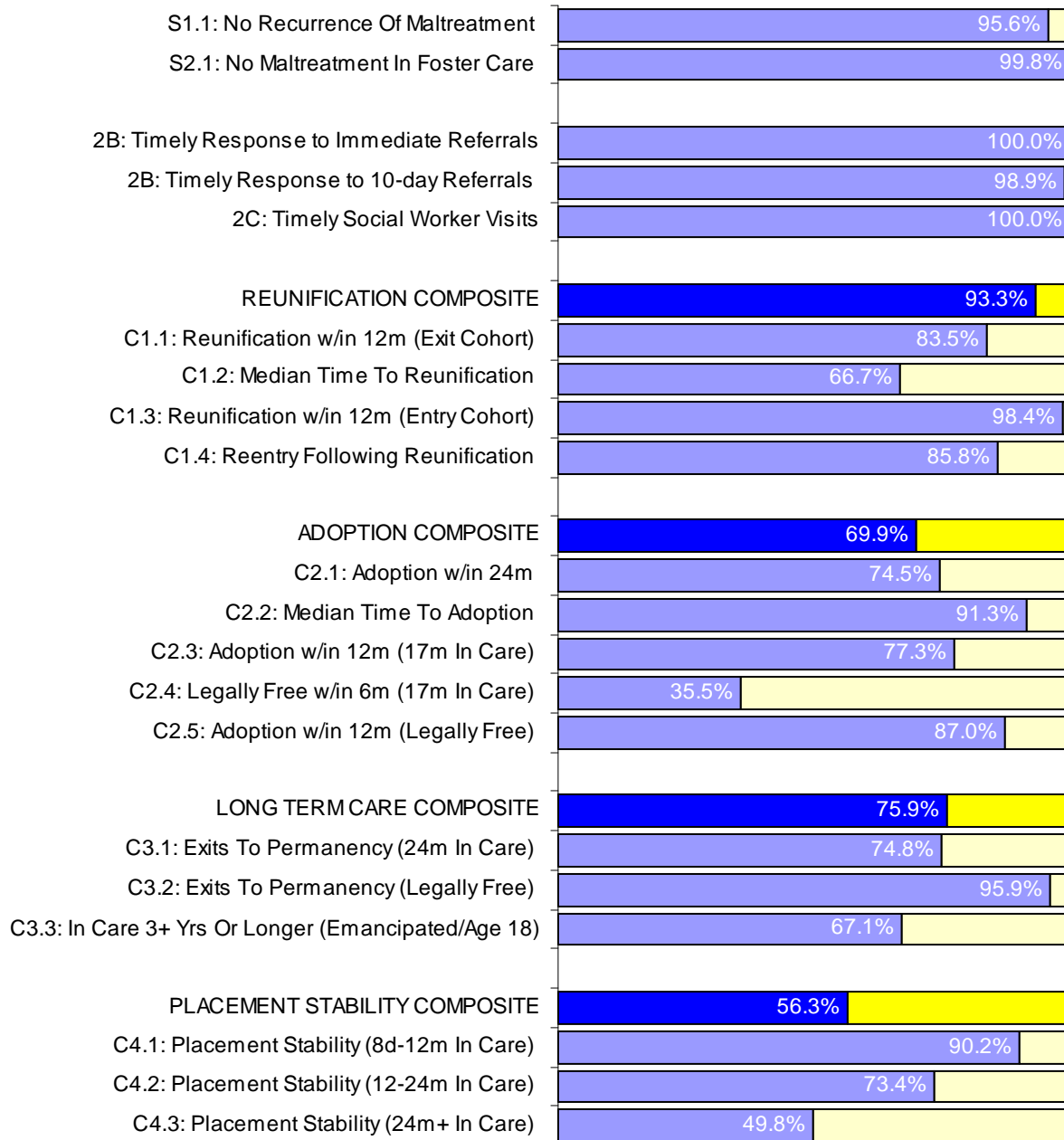
Data used in the present report was provided by the Center for Social Sciences Research, UC Berkeley.⁸

⁷ Caution is advised for indicators or descriptive categories with statistically small numbers (e.g., maltreatment in foster care, Native Americans receiving child welfare services).

⁸ To learn more about California child welfare performance data, visit <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports>.

CHILD WELFARE OUTCOMES AT A GLANCE

Performance Relative to Federal Goal



Safety, Permanency and Stability Indicators

Safety and Permanency/Stability Indicators			
	Two-Year Comparison (rolling-year)		
Indicator	Last Year	Current Period	National or State Standard
CHILD SAFETY			
S1- No Recurrence of Maltreatment	Oct06- Mar07	Oct07- Mar08	
	91.2%	90.5%	≥ 94.6%
S2- No Maltreatment in Foster Care	Oct06- Sep07	Oct07- Sep08	
	99.82%	99.52%	≥ 99.68%
2B- Timely Response to Immediate Referrals (State indicator)	Jul07- Sep07	Jul08- Sep08	
	95.0%	96.7%	≥ 95.0%
2B- Timely Response to 10-day Referrals (State indicator)	90.1%	94.0%	≥ 95.0%
2C- Timely Social Worker Visits (State indicator)	81.8%	91.5%	≥ 90.0%
PERMANENCY & STABILITY			
COMPOSITE 1: Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification			
C1.1- Reunification within 12 Months (Exit Cohort)	Oct06- Sep07	Oct07- Sep08	
	70.1%	62.8%	≥ 75.2%
C1.2- Median Time to Reunification (Exit Cohort)	6.6 mos.	8.1 mos.	≤ 5.4 mos.
C1.3- Reunification within 12 Months (Entry Cohort)	Apr06- Sep06	Apr07- Sep07	
	47.5%	47.6%	≥ 48.4%
C1.4- Reentry Following Reunification (Exit Cohort)	Oct05- Sep06	Oct06- Sep07	
	14.1%	11.5%	≤ 9.9%
COMPOSITE 2: Timeliness to Adoption			
C2.1- Adoption within 24 Months (Exit Cohort)	Oct06- Sep07	Oct07- Sep08	
	33.7%	27.3%	≥ 36.6%
C2.2- Median Time to Adoption (Exit Cohort)	28.1 mos.	29.9 mos.	≤ 27.3 mos.
C2.3- Adoption within 12 Months (17 Months in Care)	14.7%	17.6%	≥ 22.7%
C2.4- Legally Free within 6 Months (17 Months in Care)	Oct06- Mar07	Oct07- Mar08	
	4.7%	3.9%	≥ 10.9%
C2.5- Adoption within 12 Months (Legally Free)	Oct05- Sep06	Oct06- Sep07	
	47.8%	46.7%	≥ 53.7%
COMPOSITE 3: Permanency for Children in Long-term Care			
C3.1- Exits To Permanency (24 Months in Care)	Oct06- Sep07	Oct07- Sep08	
	18.3%	21.8%	≥ 29.1%
C3.2- Exits To Permanency (Legally Free for Adoption at Exit)	96.2%	94.0%	≥ 98.0%
C3.3- In Care 3 Years Or Longer (emancipated or Age 18)	64.5%	55.9%	≤ 37.5%
COMPOSITE 4: Placement Stability			
C4.1- Children with ≤ 2 placements (8 days to 12 months in care)	Oct06- Sep07	Oct07- Sep08	
	71.8%	77.5%	≥ 86.0%
C4.2- Children with ≤ 2 placements (12 to 24 months in care)	44.9%	48.0%	≥ 65.4%
C4.3- Children with ≤ 2 placements (at least 24 months in care)	20.4%	20.8%	≥ 41.8%

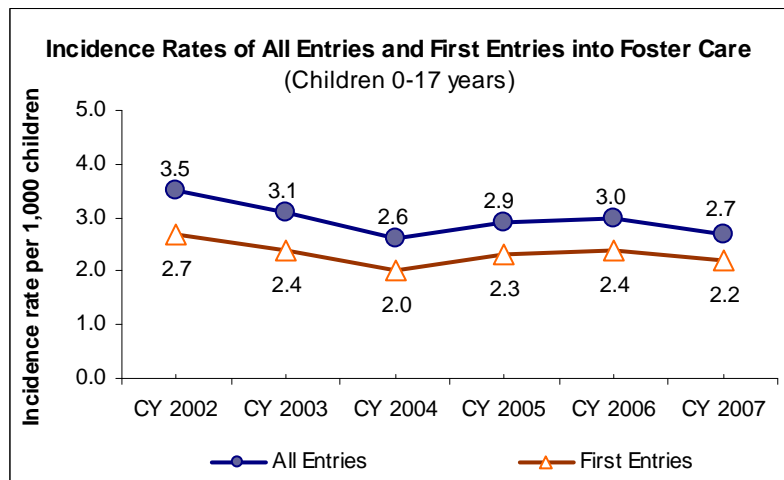
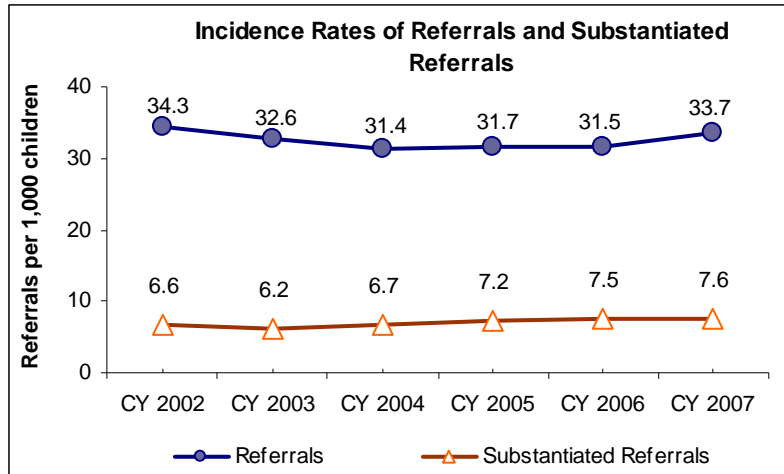
Well-Being Indicators

Indicator	Two-Year Comparison (rolling-year)		Improvement (✓) or Decline (✗)
	Last Year	Current Period	
4A- Sibling Placement	Oct-07	Oct-08	
All siblings	51.8%	45.9%	✗
Some or all siblings	69.2%	65.0%	✗
4B- Least Restrictive Placement FIRST PLACEMENT (8 days or more in foster care)	Oct06- Sep07	Oct07- Sep08	
Relative	7.8%	9.5%	✓
Foster home	19.3%	27.5%	✓
Foster Family Agency	4.3%	7.3%	na
Group home	7.8%	9.9%	✗
Shelter	58.8%	44.1%	✓
Other	1.9%	1.8%	na
4B- Least Restrictive Placement POINT-IN-TIME PLACEMENT	Oct-07	Oct-08	
Relative	46.2%	43.9%	✗
Foster home	15.4%	15.5%	✓
Foster Family Agency	19.4%	20.5%	na
Group home	10.3%	11.0%	✗
Shelter	1.5%	0.7%	✓
Other	7.3%	8.5%	na
5F. Children Authorized for Psychotropic Medication	Oct06- Mar07	Oct07- Mar08	
	1.1%	11.7%	na

Note: NA is used for placement type or psychotropic treatment, which have no directional goal.

HISTORICAL DATA CHARTS AND ETHNICITY TABLES

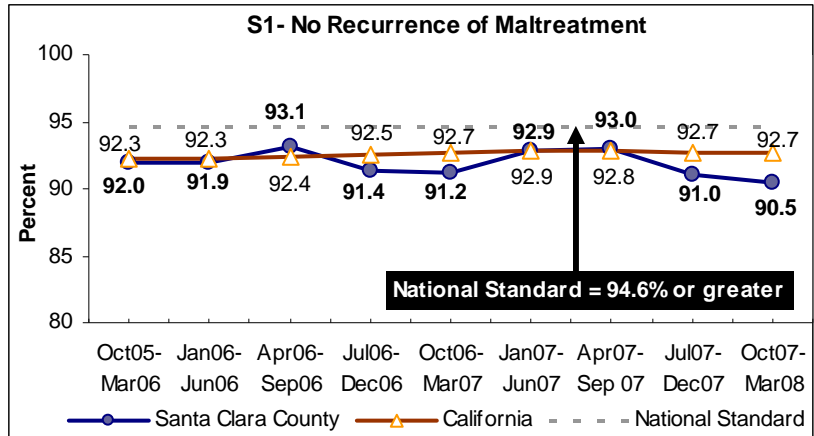
Participation Rates



Ethnicity	Referrals	Substantiated Referrals	All Entries
Black	131.2	31.6	12.2
White	23	4	1.8
Hispanic	53.8	14.1	4.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	2.3	0.7
Native American	33.9	12.4	7.8
Total	33.7	7.6	2.7

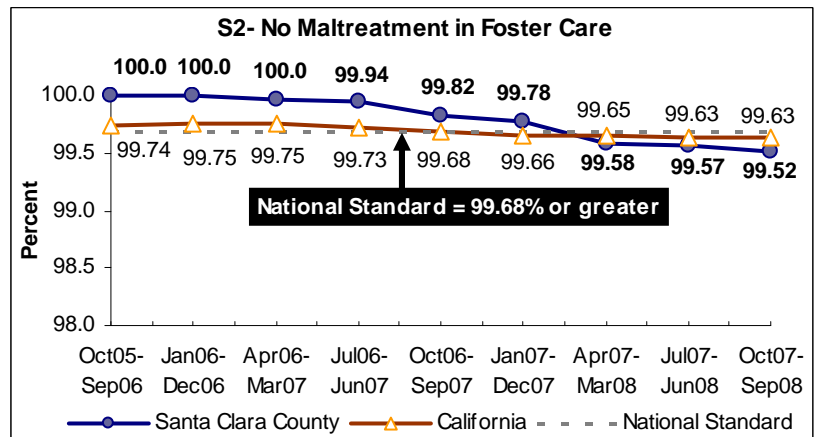
Child Safety

S1- Of all children who were victims of a substantiated or indicated maltreatment allegation during the first 6 months of a year, what percent were not victims of another substantiated or indicated maltreatment allegation within the next 6-month period?



S1. No Recurrence of Maltreatment					
S1	National Standard	Last year (Oct06- Mar07)		Current Period (Oct07- Mar08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 94.6%	92.9%	✗	82.8%	✗
White	≥ 94.6%	94.8%	✓	89.7%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 94.6%	89.4%	✗	92.0%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 94.6%	94.8%	✓	91.8%	✗
Native American	≥ 94.6%	100.0%	✓	40.0%	✗
Total	≥ 94.6%	91.2%	✗	90.5%	✗

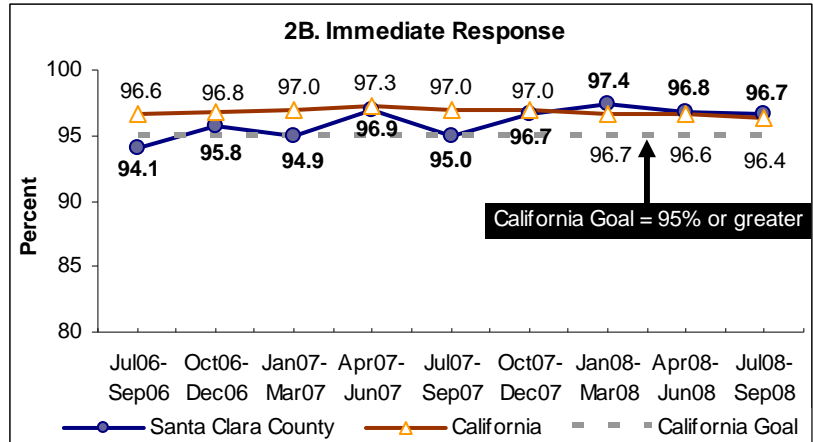
S2- Of all children served in foster care during the year, what percent were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation by a foster parent or facility staff member?



S2. No Maltreatment in Foster Care					
S2	National Standard	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 99.68%	100.00%	✓	99.39%	✗
White	≥ 99.68%	99.86%	✓	99.48%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 99.68%	99.76%	✓	99.49%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 99.68%	100.00%	✓	100.00%	✓
Native American	≥ 99.68%	100.00%	✓	100.00%	✓
Total	≥ 99.68%	99.82%	✓	99.52%	✗

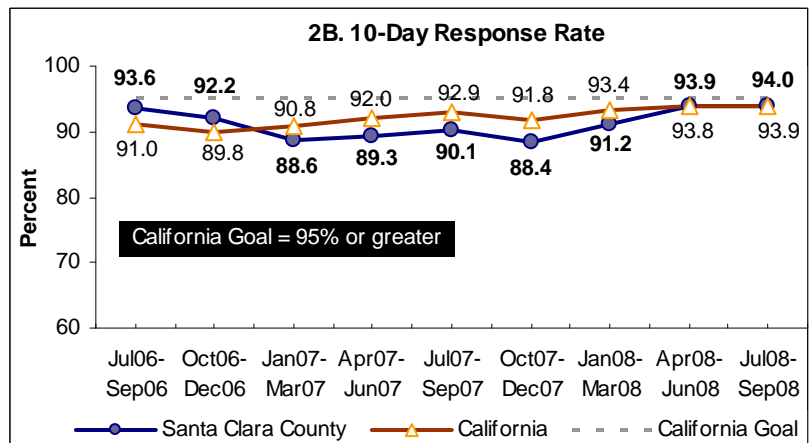
2B. State Outcome indicator:

Percent of immediate response referrals with a timely response



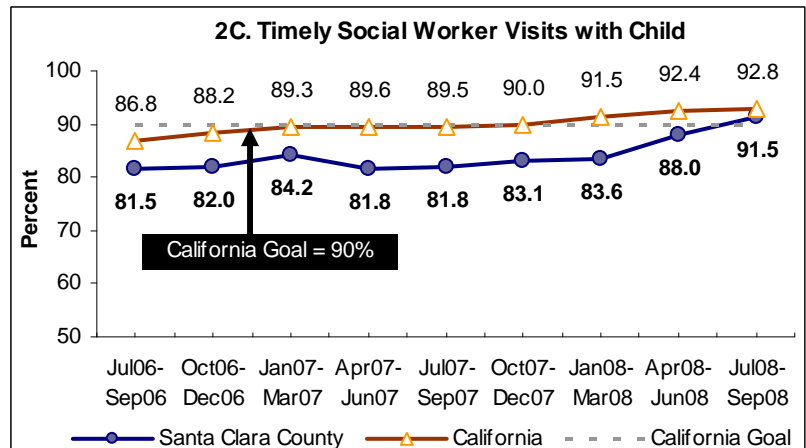
2B. State Outcome indicator:

Percent of 10-day referrals with a timely response

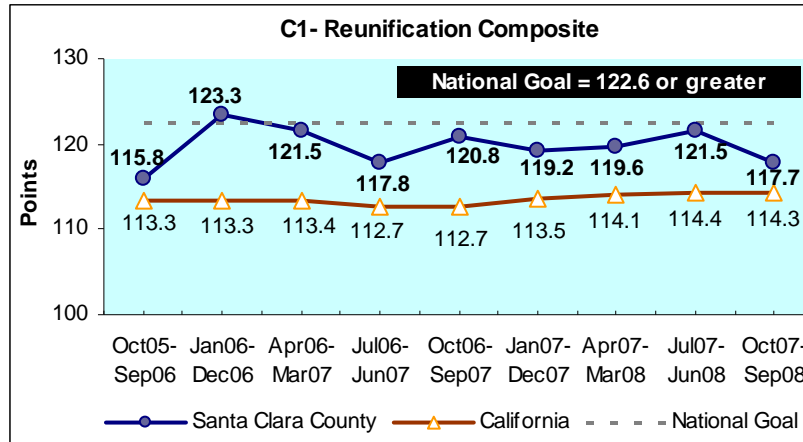


2C. State Outcome indicator:

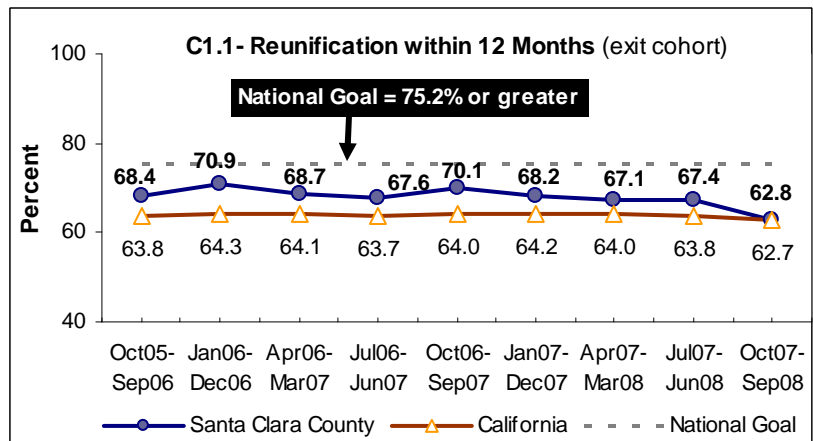
Percent of timely social worker visits with child



Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification

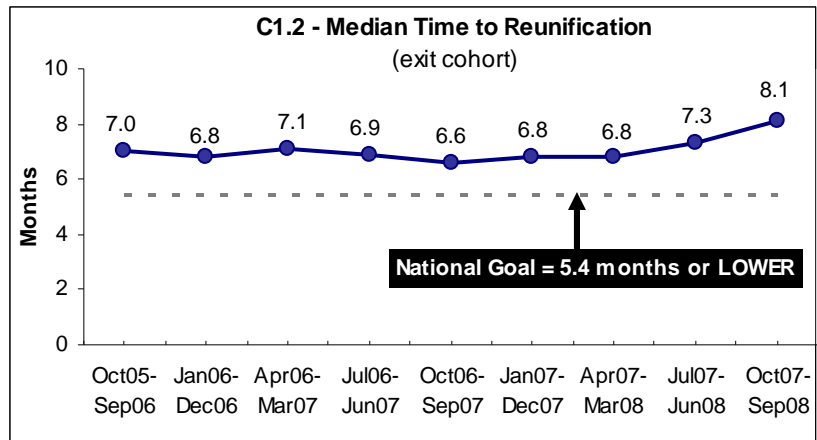


C1.1- Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of the latest removal from home?



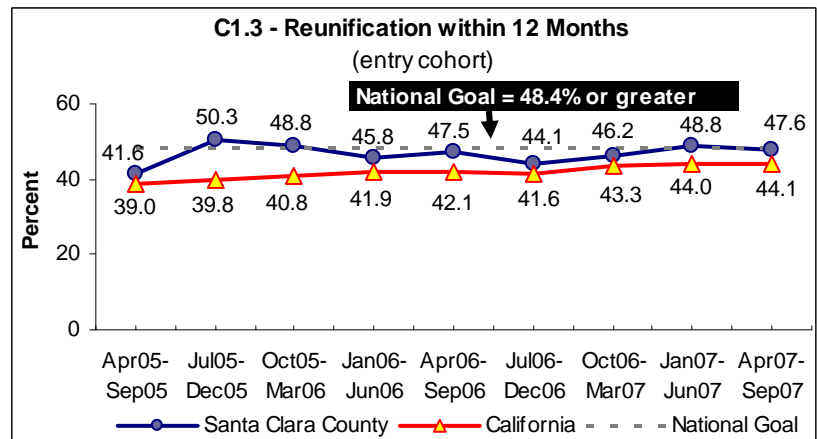
C1.1- Reunification within 12 Months (Exit Cohort)					
C1.1	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 75.2%	75.8%	✓	60.4%	✗
White	≥ 75.2%	67.2%	✗	56.5%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 75.2%	68.6%	✗	64.4%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 75.2%	82.0%	✓	64.6%	✗
Native American	≥ 75.2%	66.7%	✗	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 75.2%	70.1%	✗	62.8%	✗

C1.2- Of all children in foster care for 8 days or longer discharged to reunification during the year, what was the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to reunification?



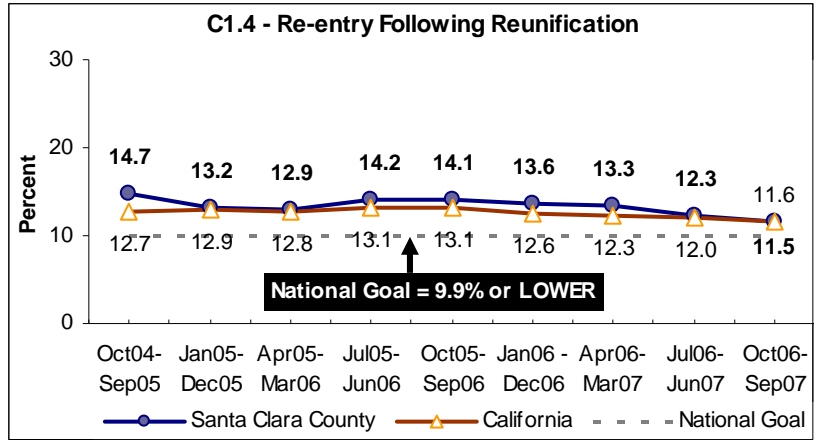
C1.2- Median Time to Reunification (Exit Cohort)					
C1.2	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Month	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 5.4	7.2	✗	8.0	✗
White	≤ 5.4	6.8	✗	8.0	✗
Hispanic	≤ 5.4	6.8	✗	8.4	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≤ 5.4	2.2	✓	8.3	✗
Native American	≤ 5.4	2.0	✓	1.0	✓
Total	≤ 5.4	6.6	✗	8.1	✗

C1.3- Of all children entering foster care for the first time in a 6-month period, and who remained in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were discharged from foster care to reunification in less than 12 months from the date of latest removal from home?



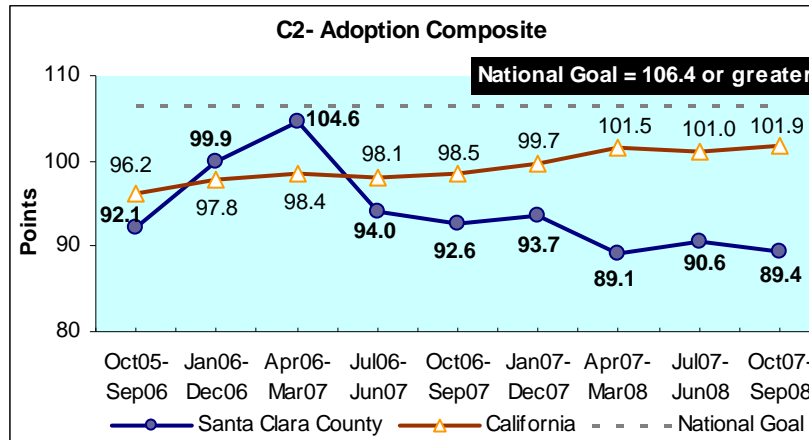
C1.3- Reunification within 12 Months					
C1.3	National Goal	Last year (Apr06- Sep06)		Current Period (Apr07- Sep07)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 48.4%	41.3%	✗	38.7%	✗
White	≥ 48.4%	37.5%	✗	44.8%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 48.4%	50.4%	✓	48.4%	✓
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 48.4%	61.5%	✓	60.9%	✓
Native American	≥ 48.4%	100.0%	✓	25.0%	✗
Total	≥ 48.4%	47.5%	✗	47.6%	✗

C1.4- Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year, what percent reentered foster care in less than 12 months from the date of discharge?

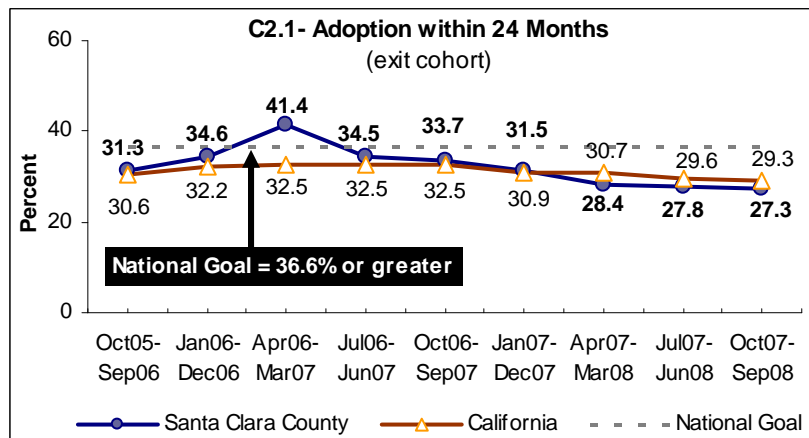


C1.4- Reentry Following Reunification (Exit Cohort)					
C1.4	National Goal	Last year (Oct05- Sep06)		Current Period (Oct06- Sep07)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 9.9%	17.9%	✗	16.1%	✗
White	≤ 9.9%	11.5%	✗	12.5%	✗
Hispanic	≤ 9.9%	14.7%	✗	10.1%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≤ 9.9%	13.6%	✗	14.5%	✗
Native American	≤ 9.9%	0.0%	✓	20.0%	✗
Total	≤ 9.9%	14.1%	✗	11.5%	✗

Timeliness to Adoption

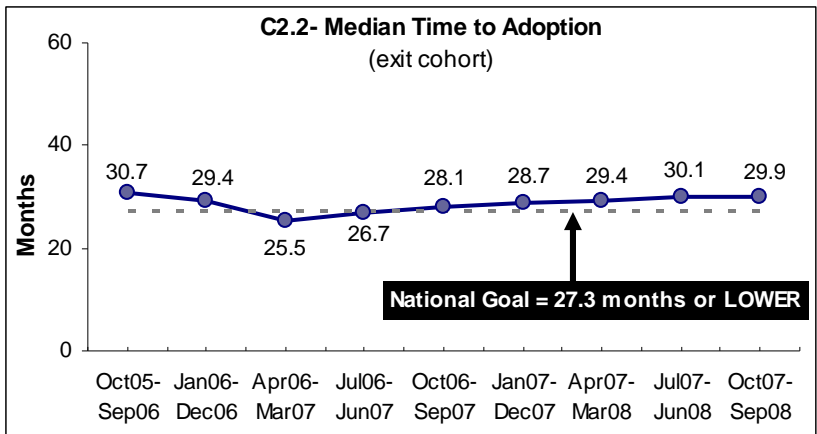


C2.1- Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during a year, what percent were discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home?



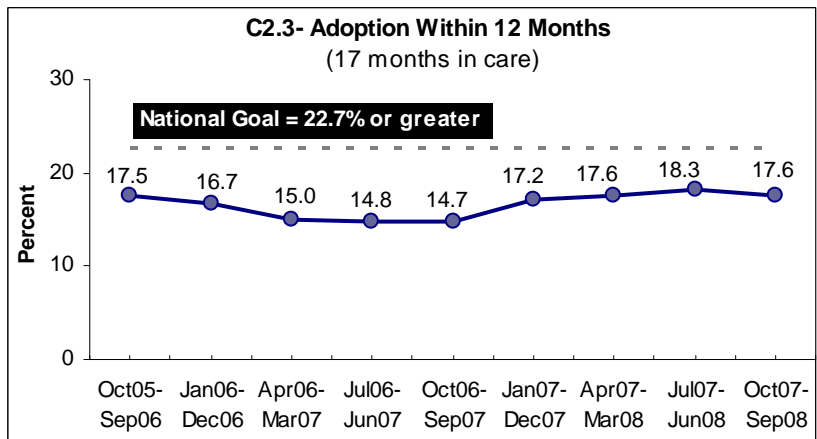
C2.1- Adoption within 24 Months (Exit Cohort)					
C2.1	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 36.6%	35.7%	✗	26.3%	✗
White	≥ 36.6%	47.9%	✓	36.1%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 36.6%	29.5%	✗	24.0%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 36.6%	12.5%	✗	40.0%	✓
Native American	≥ 36.6%	NA	NA	25.0%	✗
Total	≥ 36.6%	33.7%	✗	27.3%	✗

C2.2- Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, what was the median length of stay in foster care in months from the date of latest removal from home to the date of discharge to adoption?



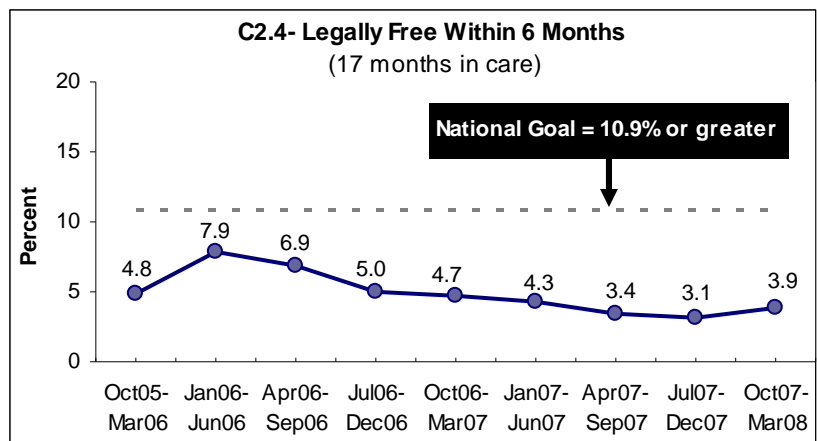
C2.2- Median Time to Adoption (Exit Cohort)					
C2.2	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Month	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 27.3	29.8	✗	37.5	✗
White	≤ 27.3	24.6	✓	28.2	✗
Hispanic	≤ 27.3	29.3	✗	31.9	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≤ 27.3	32.7	✗	26.5	✓
Native American	≤ 27.3	NA	NA	26.9	✓
Total	≤ 27.3	28.1	✗	29.9	✗

C2.3- Of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer on the first day of the year, what percent were discharged to a finalized adoption by the last day of the year?



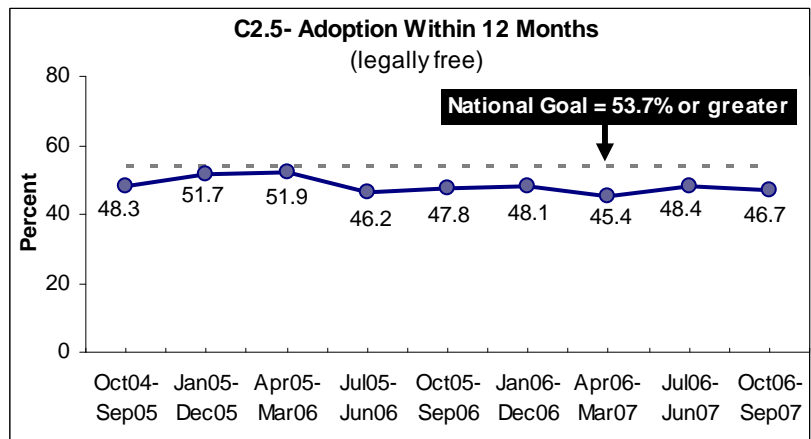
C2.3- Adoption Within 12 Months (17 Months In Care)					
C2.3	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 22.7%	6.3%	✗	11.2%	✗
White	≥ 22.7%	12.8%	✗	14.9%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 22.7%	17.0%	✗	19.0%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 22.7%	20.5%	✗	25.7%	✓
Native American	≥ 22.7%	0.0%	✗	60.0%	✓
Total	≥ 22.7%	14.7%	✗	17.6%	✗

C2.4- Of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer and not legally free for adoption on the first day of the year, what percent became legally free within the next 6 months?



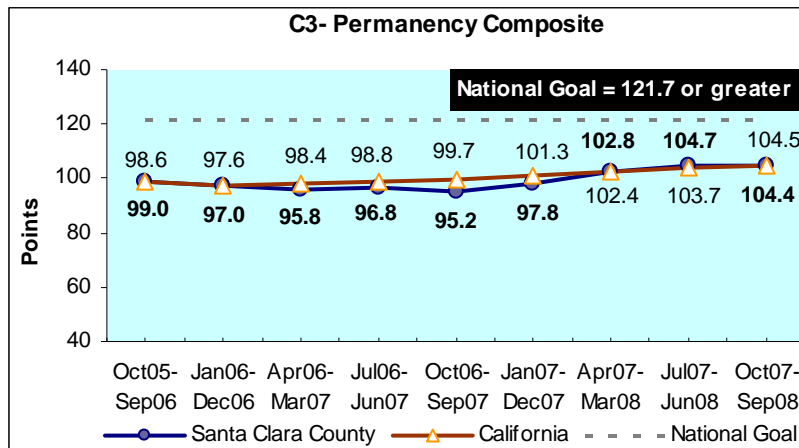
C2.4- Legally Free Within 6 Months (17 Months In Care)					
C2.4	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Mar07)		Current Period (Oct07- Mar08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 10.9%	1.0%	✗	0.0%	✗
White	≥ 10.9%	4.5%	✗	1.5%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 10.9%	6.1%	✗	5.0%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 10.9%	0.0%	✗	13.3%	✓
Native American	≥ 10.9%	33.3%	✓	0.0%	✗
Total	≥ 10.9%	4.7%	✗	3.9%	✗

C2.5- Of all children in foster care who became legally free for adoption during the year, what percent were then discharged to a finalized adoption in less than 12 months?

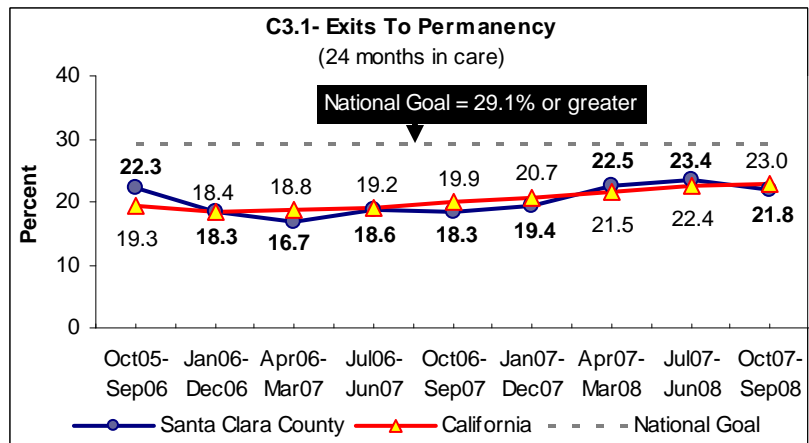


C2.5- Adoption Within 12 Months (Legally Free)					
C2.5	National Goal	Last year (Oct05- Sep06)		Current Period (Oct06- Sep07)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 53.7%	8.0%	✗	45.0%	✗
White	≥ 53.7%	63.5%	✓	63.0%	✓
Hispanic	≥ 53.7%	48.4%	✗	38.2%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 53.7%	55.6%	✓	85.7%	✓
Native American	≥ 53.7%	NA	NA	75.0%	✓
Total	≥ 53.7%	47.8%	✗	46.7%	✗

Permanency for Children in Long-term Care

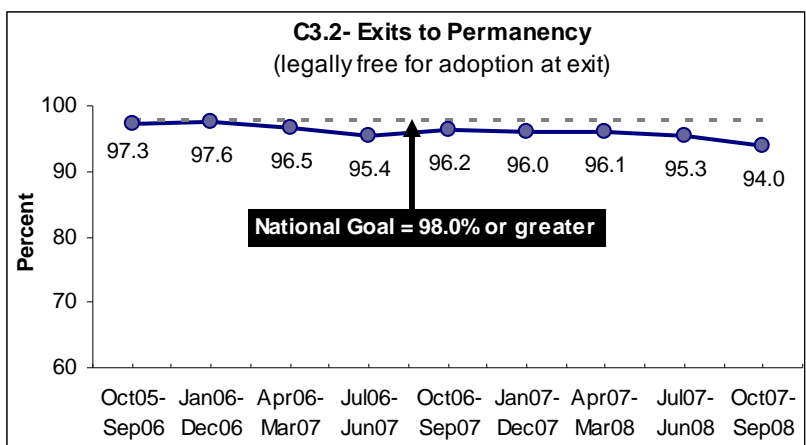


C3.1- Of all children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year, what percent were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year and prior to turning 18?



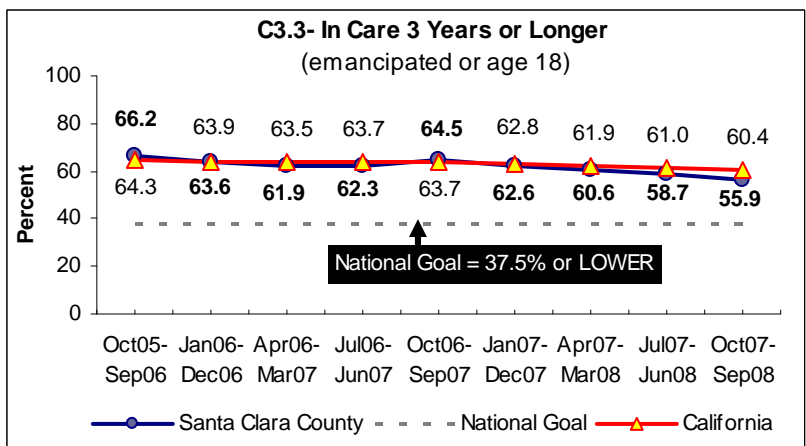
C3.1- Exits To Permanency (24 Months In Care)					
C3.1	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 29.1%	14.0%	✗	14.4%	✗
White	≥ 29.1%	14.7%	✗	22.1%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 29.1%	20.6%	✗	23.5%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 29.1%	22.6%	✗	21.4%	✗
Native American	≥ 29.1%	0.0%	✗	50.0%	✓
Total	≥ 29.1%	18.3%	✗	21.8%	✗

C3.2- Of all children discharged from foster care during the year who were legally free for adoption, what percent were discharged to a permanent home prior to turning 18?



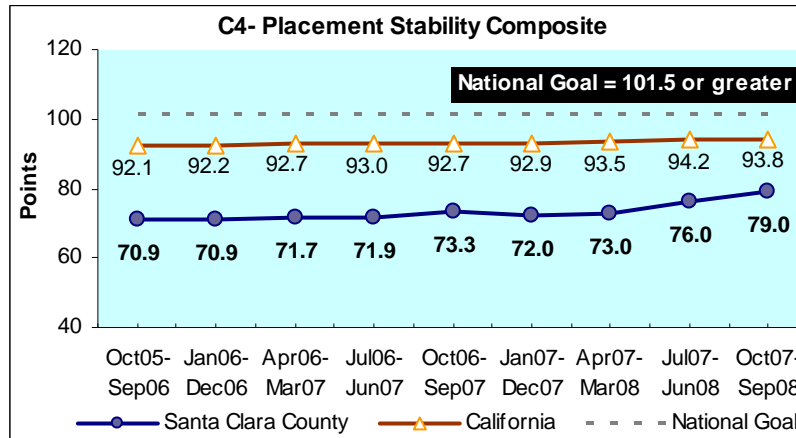
C3.2- Exits To Permanency (Legally Free At Exit)					
C3.2	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 98.0%	94.7%	✗	94.4%	✗
White	≥ 98.0%	96.0%	✗	90.7%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 98.0%	96.3%	✗	94.4%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 98.0%	100.0%	✓	100.0%	✓
Native American	≥ 98.0%	NA	NA	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 98.0%	96.2%	✗	94.0%	✗

C3.3- Of all children in foster care during the year who were either discharged to emancipation or turned 18 while still in care, what percent had been in foster care for 3 years or longer?

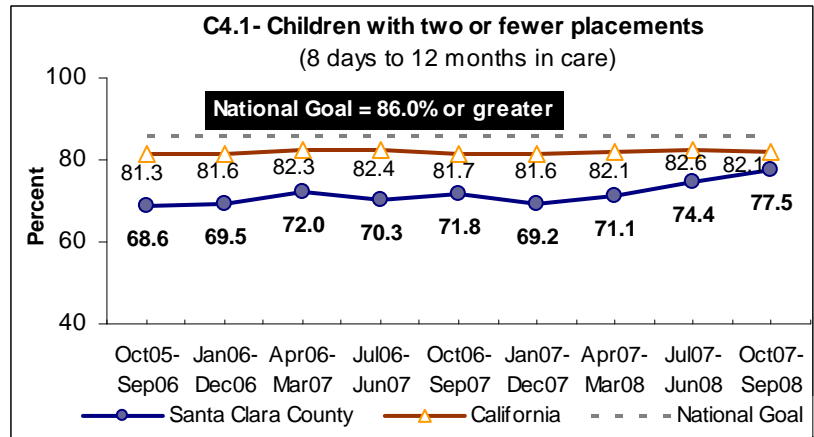


C3.3- In Care 3 Years Or Longer (Emancipated/Age 18)					
C3.3	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 37.5%	67.9%	✗	68.0%	✗
White	≤ 37.5%	61.5%	✗	51.2%	✗
Hispanic	≤ 37.5%	63.2%	✗	53.3%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≤ 37.5%	66.7%	✗	100.0%	✗
Native American	≤ 37.5%	100.0%	✗	100.0%	✗
Total	≤ 37.5%	64.5%	✗	55.9%	✗

Placement Stability

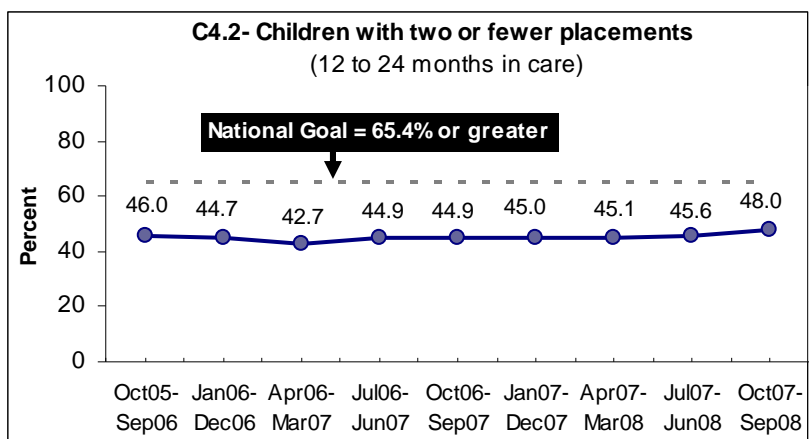


C4.1- Of all children served in foster care during a year who were in foster care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?



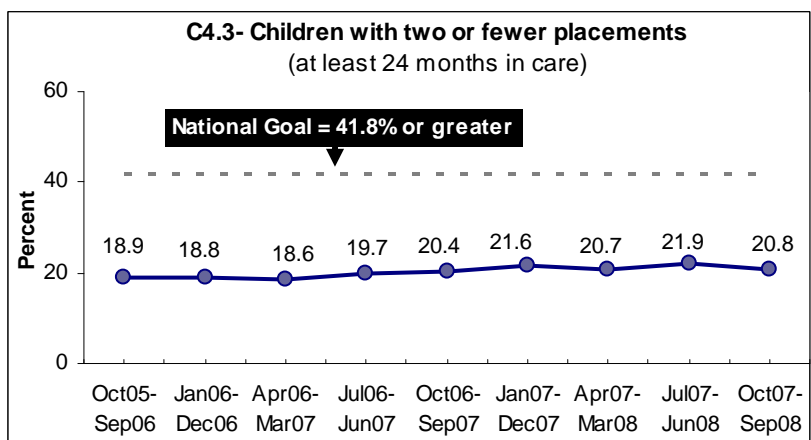
C4.1- Children with two or fewer placements (8 Days to 12 Months In Care)					
C4.1	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 86.0%	72.0%	✗	74.4%	✗
White	≥ 86.0%	73.9%	✗	77.8%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 86.0%	71.5%	✗	78.3%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 86.0%	70.6%	✗	76.7%	✗
Native American	≥ 86.0%	50.0%	✗	62.5%	✗
Total	≥ 86.0%	71.8%	✗	77.5%	✗

C4.2- Of all children served in foster care during a year who were in foster care for at least 12 months but less than 24 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?



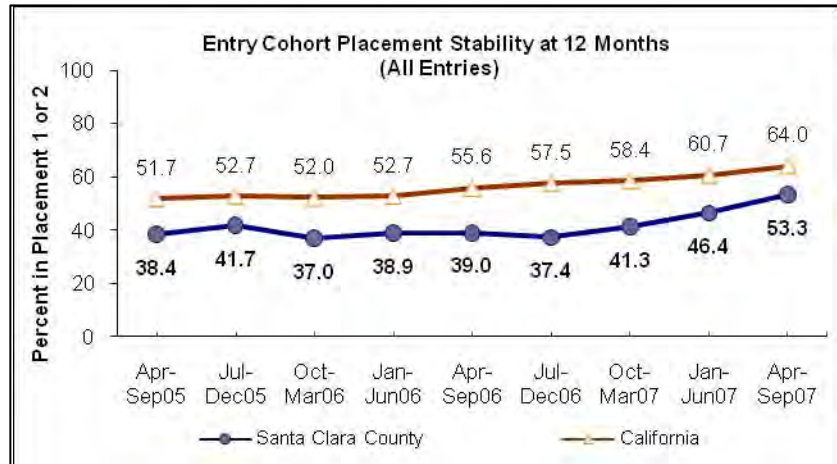
C4.2- Children with two or fewer placements (12 to 24 Months in Care)					
C4.2	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 65.4%	30.3%	✗	44.1%	✗
White	≥ 65.4%	51.0%	✗	59.1%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 65.4%	45.0%	✗	44.6%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 65.4%	38.5%	✗	52.6%	✗
Native American	≥ 65.4%	80.0%	✓	62.5%	✗
Total	≥ 65.4%	44.9%	✗	48.0%	✗

C4.3- Of all children served in foster care during a year who were in foster care for at least 24 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?

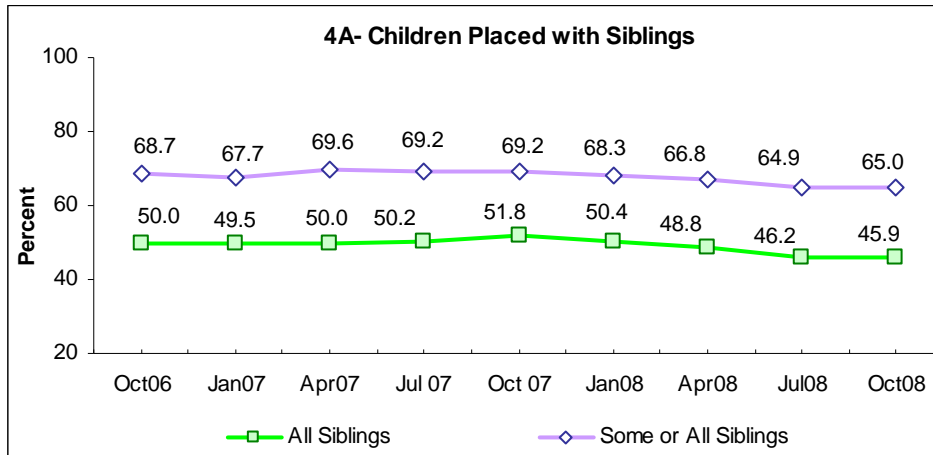


C4.3- Children with two or fewer placements (At Least 24 Months in Care)					
C4.3	National Goal	Last year (Oct06- Sep07)		Current Period (Oct07- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 41.8%	26.4%	✗	25.0%	✗
White	≥ 41.8%	19.8%	✗	19.5%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 41.8%	19.2%	✗	20.3%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 41.8%	17.8%	✗	16.7%	✗
Native American	≥ 41.8%	33.3%	✗	60.0%	✓
Total	≥ 41.8%	20.4%	✗	20.8%	✗

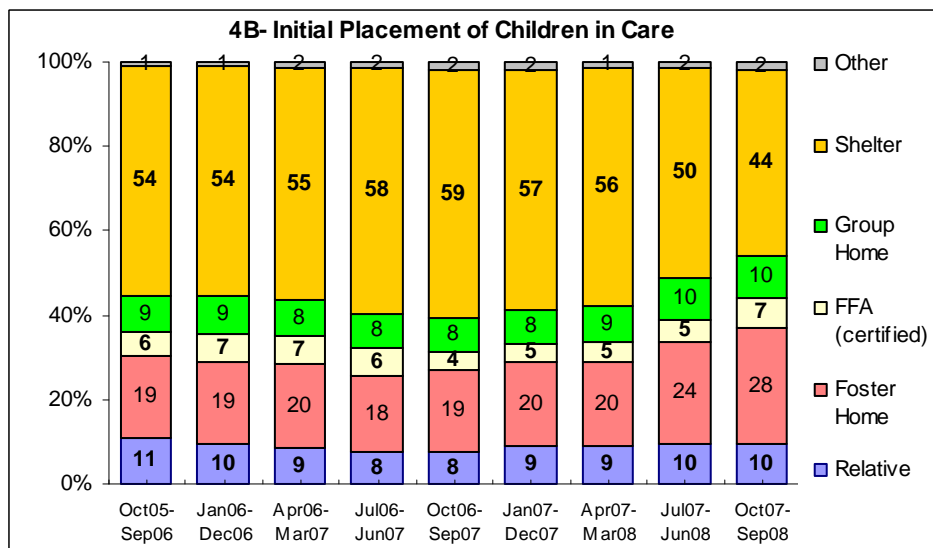
Entry cohort. Of all children entering care in the 6-month period who were still in foster care at selected time frames after entry, what percent were in their first or second out-of-home placement?



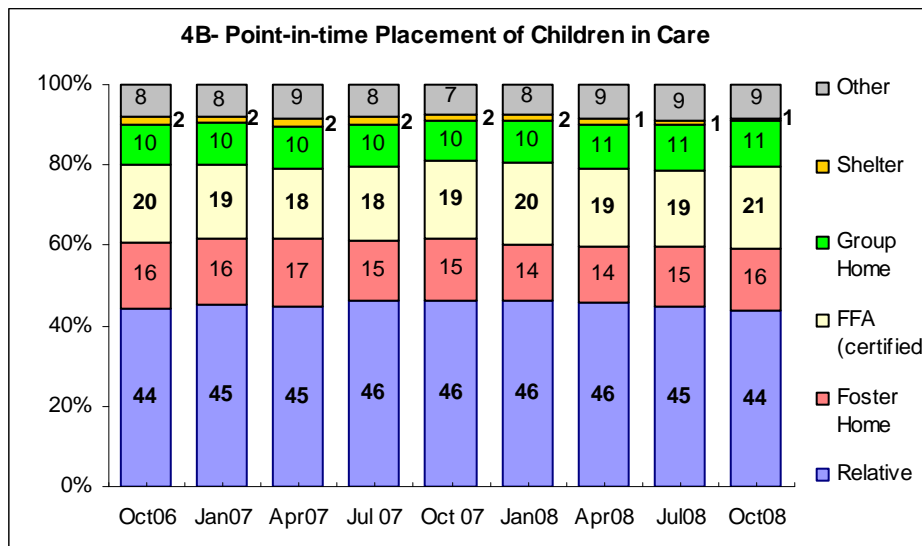
Child Well-Being



4A- Children Placed with Some or All Siblings		
Rate (October 1, 2008)		
Ethnicity	All Siblings	Some or All Siblings
Black	45.6%	59.6%
White	35.7%	50.7%
Hispanic	48.7%	69.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	34.6%	50.0%
Native American	40.0%	40.0%
Total	45.9%	65.0%



4B- Initial Placement of Children in Care, October 2007 - September 2008						
First Placement Type	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Relative	10.4%	10.7%	9.2%	5.7%	11.1%	9.5%
Foster Home	21.9%	22.6%	31.1%	22.6%	22.2%	27.5%
FFA (certified)	4.2%	7.3%	7.4%	13.2%	0.0%	7.3%
Group Home	11.5%	10.7%	9.9%	1.9%	11.1%	9.9%
Shelter	47.9%	46.9%	40.8%	56.6%	55.6%	44.1%
Other	4.1%	1.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%



4B- Point-in-time Placement of Children in Care, October 1, 2008						
Point-in-time Placement Type	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Relative	47.3%	39.4%	45.2%	38.3%	38.5%	43.9%
Foster Home	12.2%	15.6%	15.7%	21.0%	15.4%	15.5%
FFA (certified)	18.0%	21.6%	20.8%	17.3%	30.8%	20.5%
Group Home	11.7%	14.6%	9.4%	13.6%	7.7%	11.0%
Shelter	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Other	10.3%	7.8%	8.2%	9.8%	7.6%	8.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%

