

SFY 2009

Quarterly Performance Report

**1st Quarter
SFY 2009**

(July 2008 – September 2008)



Produced for:
*Arkansas Department of Human Services
Division of Children and Family Services
Quality Assurance Unit*

Produced by:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) is distributed to Division of Children and Family Services' (DCFS) managers and legislative committees dealing with children and youth. The QPR for the first quarter of State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2009, specifically July through September 2008, consists of three parts:

1. **Performance Indicators**, which provide information on service outcomes, such as:
 - a. *Percentage of Families with True Allegations of Child Maltreatment Three Months, Six Months and One Year after a Previous True Report*
 - b. *Percentage of Siblings in Placement who are Placed Together*
 - c. *Percentage of Children Living with Adoptive Families within Twelve Months of the Termination of Parental Rights*

2. **Compliance Index**, which reports on the Division's compliance with requirements set by DCFS with guidance from the Arkansas legislative children and youth committees, such as:
 - a. *Timely Completion of Child Maltreatment Assessments*
 - b. *24- and 72-Hour Initial Health Screenings for Children Entering Foster Care*
 - c. *Foster Home Recruitment*

3. **Description of Population and Services**, which describes the children who were the subjects of maltreatment reports; were served in foster care; and were provided adoption services, such as:
 - a. *Permanency Goals of Children in Foster Care*
 - b. *Characteristics of Children in Pre-Adoptive Homes*

The QPR provides this information on a quarterly basis, showing trends over time. The report provides the agency with information on the populations it serves and on pertinent issues so the agency can improve performance and better target its efforts.

Part I: Performance Indicators

DCFS has established nine performance indicators to measure its progress with regard to its major goals of child safety, permanency and well-being. During the first quarter, DCFS continued its efforts toward meeting these goals. Overall, DCFS maintained a performance standard that mirrors past efforts and successes.

There were no noteworthy areas in this section during the first quarter.

Part II: Compliance Index

DCFS has set compliance measures with guidance from the House Committees on Aging, Children and Youth, Legislative and Military Affairs and the Senate Interim Committee on Children and Youth. An index is compiled by reporting the level of compliance with these measures.

For the first quarter, the QPR addresses six noteworthy areas, as shown below:

- Timely Initiation of Child Maltreatment Assessments

The percentage for timely initiations stood at **87 percent**, an increase of one percentage point from the previous quarter (86%) but below the 95 percent compliance goal.

Four of the ten DCFS Service Areas improved compliance with Priority One initiations, and four areas improved compliance with Priority Two initiations. Except for Area 4, all areas met or exceeded 89 percent compliance for Priority One initiations, and four areas met or exceeded the 95 percent goal. For Priority Two initiations, all but two areas met or exceeded 82 percent compliance, although no Areas met the 95 percent goal.

With compliance in several areas falling below the goal of 95 percent for both Priority One and Priority Two initiations, areas have established corrective action plans to help improve initiations' timelines. Corrective actions include closer supervision and review of initiations at the supervisory level.

- Timely Completion of Child Maltreatment Assessments

The percentage for timely completions stood at **61 percent**, an increase of three percentage points from the previous quarter (58%) and below the goal of 90 percent.

Six of the ten DCFS Service Areas improved compliance with Priority One completions, and seven areas improved compliance with Priority Two completions. Only one area met or exceeded the 95 percent goal for Priority

One completions, and no areas met the compliance target for Priority Two completions.

Since compliance in most areas fell below the goal of 95 percent for both Priority One and Priority Two completions, areas have established corrective actions to increase compliance in future quarters. Most areas intend to increase supervisors' involvement in overseeing and ensuring that investigations are completed timely and documented correctly, and other areas are aiming to increase compliance through a concentrated effort to reduce a backlog of overdue investigations. The addition of staff in Areas 2 and 5 will ideally lead to greater compliance, and Area 6 expects to observe improvement in compliance over the next quarter due to the help it has received from the Central Office assist team.

- **24-Hour and 72-Hour Initial Health Screenings (IHS) for Children Entering Foster Care**

The percentage for 24-hour initial health screenings stood at **93 percent**, an increase of three percentage points from the previous quarter (90%) and below the goal of 95 percent.

The percentage for 72-hour initial health screenings stood at **81 percent**, a decrease of three percentage points from the previous quarter (84%) and below the goal of 95 percent.

For the 24-hour screenings, Areas 6, 7 and 9 maintained 100 percent compliance from the previous quarter, and three other areas improved compliance. Overall, six areas met or exceeded the 95 percent goal. Three areas maintained compliance of less than 94 percent—Areas 4, 8 and 10—although no area had a compliance of less than 82 percent.

For the 72-hour screenings, four areas improved compliance over the previous quarter. Area 10 exceeded the 95 percent goal, and three additional areas achieved a compliance rate that exceeded 90 percent. Only three areas had compliance rates less than 82 percent.

Although compliance fell below the goal of 95 percent, areas have established corrective actions to help remedy the barriers that prevent more timely health screenings. Several areas attributed their compliance figures to scheduling and availability problems between workers and health care providers, but Area Managers hope that advanced planning, improved scheduling and greater supervisory oversight can improve these numbers.

- Comprehensive Health Assessments

The percentage for comprehensive health assessments stood at **96 percent**, an increase of three percentage points from the previous quarter and above the goal of 95 percent.

Eight of the ten DCFS Service Areas improved compliance over the previous quarter, and five areas met or exceeded the 95 percent goal. Furthermore, nine of the ten areas met or exceeded 92 percent compliance. Only Area 5 with 88 percent compliance arguably struggled to approach compliance, although the area did achieve a six percentage point improvement over the previous quarter.

- Foster Home Recruitment

There were 119 new foster homes recruited during the quarter, an increase from the 61 homes recruited during the previous quarter and above the goal of 80 new homes. This represents a compliance rate of **149 percent** for the quarter.

The recruitment of foster homes has increased dramatically over the previous quarter. This increase can be attributed to an increase in the frequency of foster family inquiry meetings and other promotional efforts, as well as the decision by DCFS to assign a dedicated staff person to manage and coordinate foster home recruitment statewide. Many individual areas continue to promote the need for new foster homes by recruiting at local organizations or civic groups. DCFS continues to maintain a strong partnership with *The C.A.L.L. (Children of Arkansas Loved for a Lifetime)*, a faith-based foster parent recruitment organization presently operating in Pulaski and Lonoke counties but that has shown potential for greater expansion in the future.

- Required Visits Made by Worker

During the first quarter, the percentage of children who received a visit averaged **63 percent**, which was below the goal of 85 percent. The percentage of children who received visits from July through September averaged 64 percent, 59 percent, and 67 percent respectively.

Nine of the ten DCFS Service Areas increased compliance with required worker visits over the previous quarter. However, no areas met the 85 percent goal.

In order to further increase the number of required worker visits, areas have placed a greater focus on monitoring workers' visitation schedule. Several areas also emphasized the need for their supervisors to monitor workers more closely to ensure that workers document their visits in a timely manner.

Part III: Description of Population and Services

The Description of Population and Services section describes the children who were subjects of maltreatment reports; were served in foster care; and were provided with adoption services.

There were no noteworthy areas in this section during the first quarter.

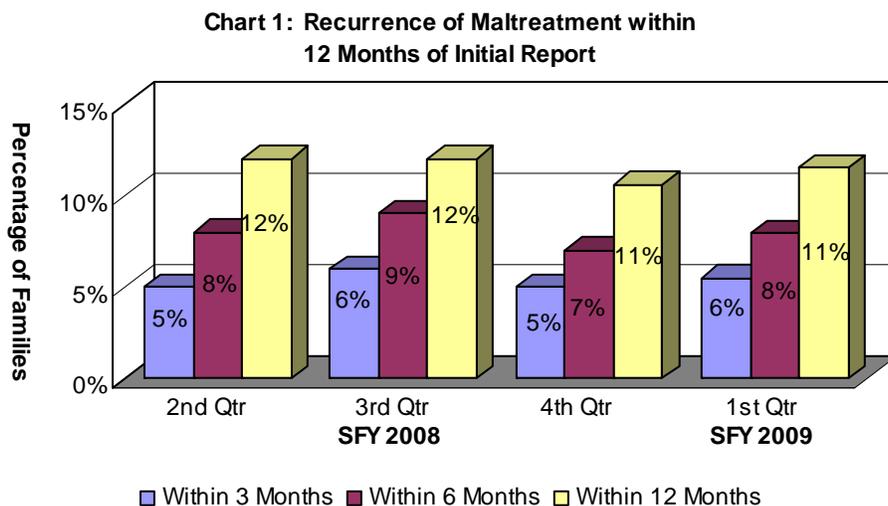
PART I: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Division has established nine performance measures to indicate achievement levels regarding its major goals in child safety, family preservation and permanency:

- Percentage of families with true allegations of child maltreatment three months, six months and one year after a previous true report;
- Percentage of foster families with true reports of maltreatment;
- Percentage of children receiving Supportive Services, Protective Services or Intensive Family Services (IFS) who were abused or neglected within one year of the initiation of services;
- Percentage of children receiving Supportive Services, Protective Services or Intensive Family Services (IFS) who entered foster care within one year of the initiation of services;
- Percentage of children in foster care who returned home within eighteen months;
- Percentage of children in foster care who have experienced three or more placements within the past eighteen months;
- Percentage of siblings in placement who are placed together;
- Percentage of children living with adoptive families within twelve months of the termination of parental rights; and
- Number of children placed in pre-adoptive homes whose adoptions were finalized within twelve months of entering pre-adoptive placements.

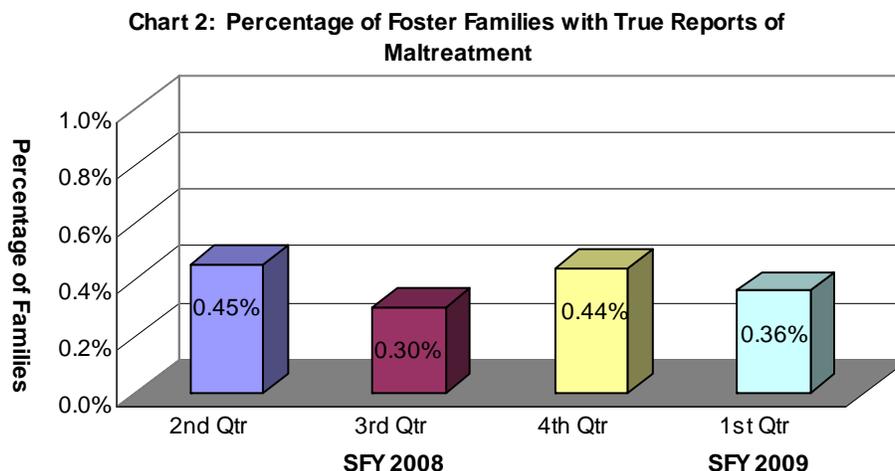
Percentage of Families with True Allegations of Child Maltreatment Three Months, Six Months and One Year after a Previous True Report

Of the 1,522 families involved in true reports of maltreatment during the first quarter one year ago, only 11 percent (175) had a subsequent true report within 12 months. Fifty percent of true reports involved both the same perpetrator and the same type of maltreatment as the initial report¹.



Percentage of Foster Families with True Reports of Maltreatment

Of the 41 foster home maltreatment reports received during the first quarter, only five were found to be true. Based on the 1,392 foster homes² active during the quarter, the percentage of foster families with true reports of maltreatment was 0.36 percent.



¹ The remaining 50 percent of the subsequent reports were distributed as follows: No repetition of perpetrator or type of abuse – 22.86 percent; Same perpetrator only – 8.00 percent; Same type of abuse only – 18.86 percent.

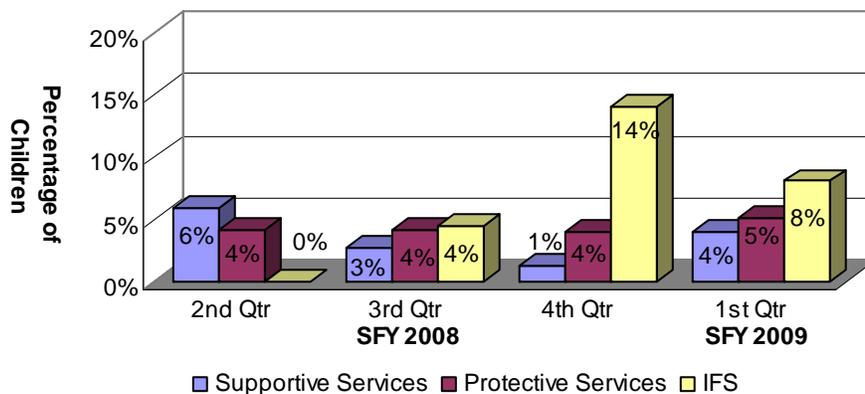
² This includes family and therapeutic foster homes.

Percentage of Children Receiving Supportive Services, Protective Services or Intensive Family Services (IFS) who were Abused or Neglected within One Year of the Initiation of Services

Generally, families receiving Supportive Services have less severe problems. However, families receiving Intensive Family Services (IFS) are, by definition, at imminent risk of having one or more children placed in foster care or already have children in foster care. Families receiving Protective Services generally fall between those two extremes.

Of the 179 children who began receiving Supportive Services between July and September 2007, eight children (4%) experienced a true report of maltreatment within one year. Of the 2,719 children who began receiving Protective Services, 124 children (5%) were involved in a true report within one year. Of the 59 children who began receiving IFS, five children (8%) were involved in a true report within one year.

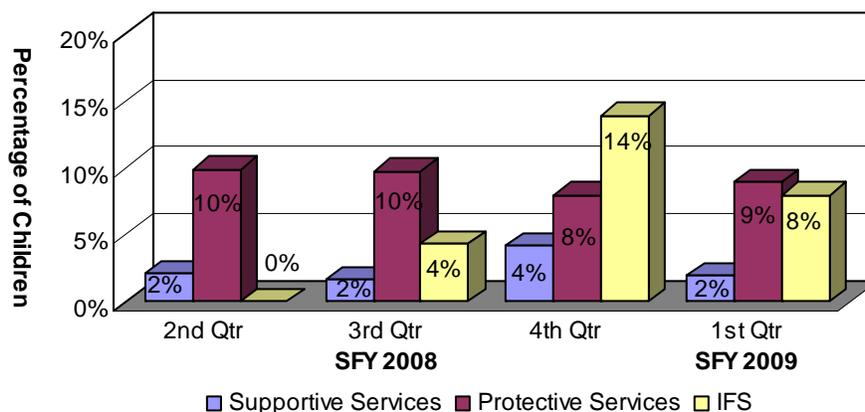
Chart 3: Children Receiving Supportive Services, Protective Services or IFS who were Abused or Neglected within One Year of the Initiation of Services



Percentage of Children Receiving Supportive Services, Protective Services or Intensive Family Services (IFS) who Entered Foster Care within One Year of the Initiation of Services

Between July and September 2007, four of the 179 (2%) children who began receiving Supportive Services entered foster care within one year of the initiation of these services; 231 of the 2,719 (9%) children who began receiving Protective Services entered care within one year; and five of the 59 (8%) children who began receiving IFS entered care within one year.

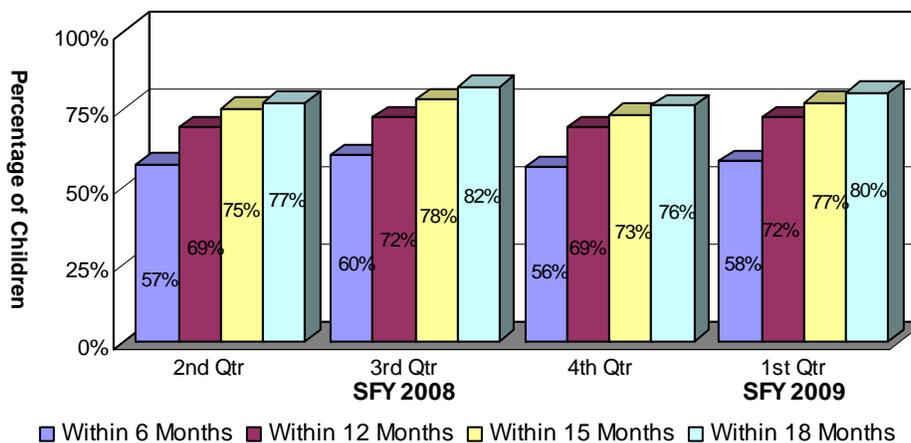
Chart 4: Children Receiving Supportive Services, Protective Services or Intensive Family Services who Entered Foster Care within One Year of the Initiation of Services



Percentage of Children in Foster Care who Returned Home within Eighteen Months

During the quarter 18 months prior to the current quarter, 1,043 children entered foster care. Of those, 830 children (80%) returned home within 18 months.

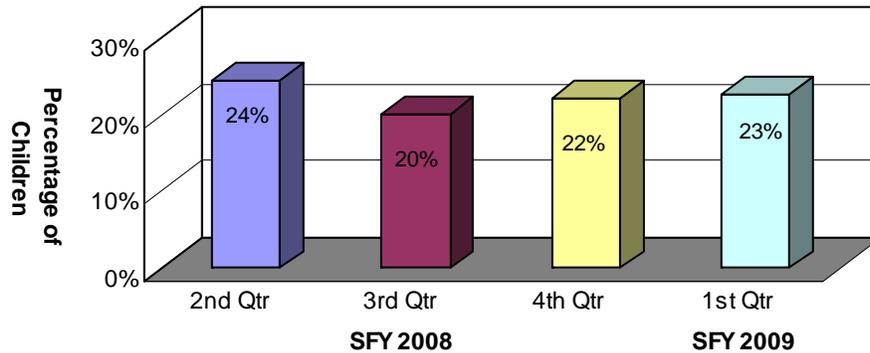
Chart 5: Children in Foster Care who Returned Home within Eighteen Months



Percentage of Children in Foster Care who have Experienced Three or more Placements within the Past Eighteen Months

Of the 1,092 children who entered foster care during the quarter 18 months prior to the current quarter, 246 children (23%) experienced three or more placements within 18 months. This was one percentage point higher than the previous quarter. Of those same 1,092 children, 201 (18%) experienced three or more placements within 15 months of entering foster care.

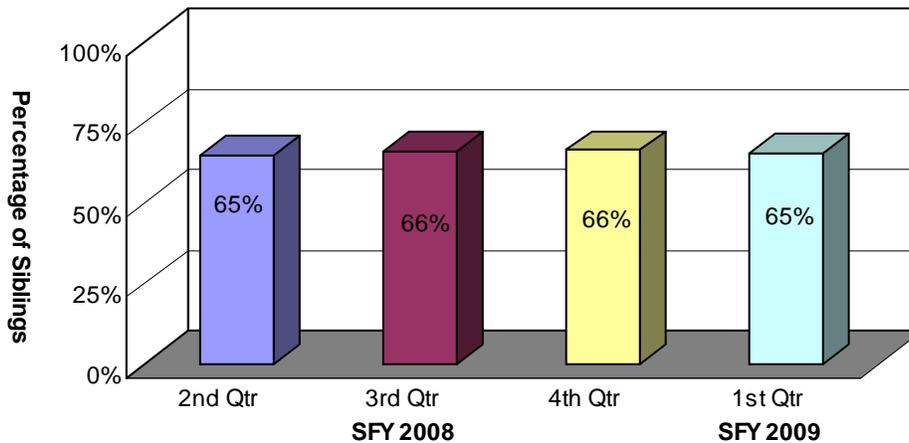
Chart 6: Children in Foster Care who have Experienced Three or More Placements within the Past Eighteen Months



Percentage of Siblings in Placement who are Placed Together

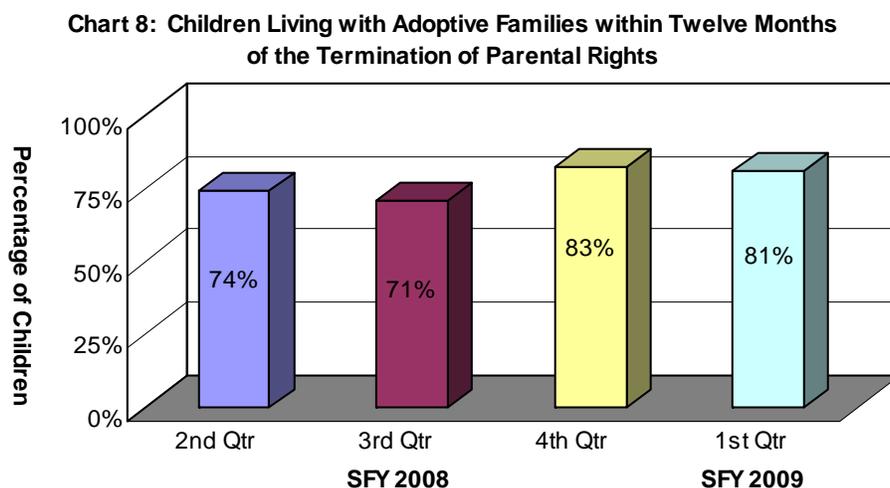
During the first quarter, there were 1,774 children with siblings in foster care. Sixty-five percent of those children (1,160 children) were placed with at least one of their siblings. This was one percentage point lower than the previous quarter (66%) and the same as the first quarter ending one year ago (65%). Of those same 1,774 children, 765 (43%) were placed with all of their siblings, which was three percentage points lower than the previous quarter (46%). These figures do not exclude children who were placed separately for valid reasons such as safety issues or court orders.

Chart 7: Siblings in Care who are Placed Together



Percentage of Children Living with Adoptive Families within Twelve Months of the Termination of Parental Rights

Of the 85 children whose parents had their parental rights terminated between July and September 2007, 69 children (81%) were placed in adoptive homes within 12 months of the termination of parental rights. This was two percentage points lower than the previous quarter.



Number of Children Placed in Pre-adoptive Homes whose Adoptions were Finalized within Twelve Months of Entering Pre-adoptive Placements

Eighty-one children were placed in a pre-adoptive home between July and September 2007. Of those, 66 children (81%) had their adoptions finalized within 12 months of being placed in a pre-adoptive home. This was three percentage points lower than the previous quarter but higher than the same quarter one year ago (74%). Four children (5%) experienced a disruption, which occur when a child has been placed in a pre-adoptive home and the family or the child subsequently decides not to proceed with the adoption, resulting in the child leaving the home. Twelve children still had adoptions pending finalization 12 months after a placement in an adoptive home.

**Table 1: Children Placed in Pre-adoptive Homes whose Adoptions were finalized within Twelve Months of Entering Pre-adoptive Placements
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Adoption Status	Number of Children
Children Placed in Pre-adoptive Homes	81
Finalized Adoption	66
Disrupted Adoptive Placements	4
Children with a Disruption who were Re-placed in Pre-adoptive Homes	1
Still Pending after Twelve Months	12

PART II: COMPLIANCE INDEX

The Division has set compliance measures with guidance from the Joint Interim Committee on Children and Youth. An index is compiled by reporting the level of compliance in relation to these measures.

Goal Compliance Measure

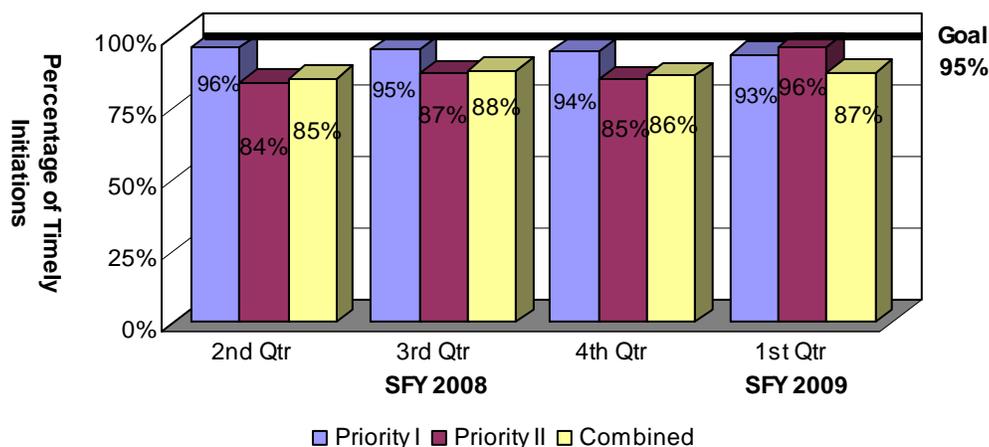
- 95%** ***Timely Initiation of Child Maltreatment Assessments.*** Timely initiation means the investigator interviews or observes the victim child outside the presence of the alleged offender within 24 hours of any report of alleged severe maltreatment or within 72 hours otherwise.
- 90%** ***Timely Completion of Child Maltreatment Assessments.*** Timely completion means a determination must be made regarding an allegation of child maltreatment within 30 days of receipt of the allegation.
- 95%** ***24-Hour Initial Health Screenings.*** This screening is conducted within 24 hours after removal from the home on children who enter foster care due to an allegation of severe maltreatment or if there is evidence of acute illness or injury.
- 95%** ***72-Hour Initial Health Screenings.*** This screening is conducted within 72 hours after removal from the home on all children who enter foster care who are not subject to the 24-hour screening.
- 95%** ***Comprehensive Health Assessments.*** The purpose of this assessment is to evaluate the physical and mental health status of all foster children and is to be completed within 60 days of a child entering foster care.
- 80** ***Foster Home Recruitment.*** DCFS must ensure that a sufficient number and homes variety of foster homes meeting minimal standards and matched to the needs and characteristics of foster children are available. The goal is 80 homes for the quarter or 320 homes for the year.
- 95%** ***Foster Home Re-evaluations.*** DCFS must re-evaluate at least annually each foster home's ability to care for children.
- 85%** ***Required Visits Made by Worker.*** DCFS must provide data on the percentage of monthly visits made by DCFS workers to children in foster care.

Timely Initiation of Child Maltreatment Assessments

Whenever there is an allegation of child maltreatment, a Family Service Worker, a Crimes Against Children Division (CACD) staff member, or staff from another local law enforcement agency must interview or observe the victim child outside the presence of the alleged offender within 72 hours of the report (Priority II), unless there is an allegation of severe maltreatment, in which case the interview or observation must occur within 24 hours of the report (Priority I). There were 6,659 referrals for child maltreatment assessments during the quarter. Of that number, 672 Priority I referrals and 4,428 Priority II referrals were assigned to DCFS for investigation. Of the DCFS Priority I referrals, 627 assessments were initiated within the required 24-hour period. Of the DCFS Priority II referrals, 3,811 assessments were initiated within the required 72-hour period.³ The compliance rate was 93 percent for DCFS Priority I initiations and 86 percent for Priority II initiations, which resulted in a combined compliance rate of 87 percent. The combined compliance rate was one percentage point higher than the previous quarter.

As noted previously, the Crimes Against Children Division (CACD) of the Arkansas State Police is also responsible for handling child abuse assessments. CACD was responsible for 1,559 of the 6,659 referrals that came in during the quarter, of which 1,413 were Priority I referrals and 146 were Priority II referrals. Of the Priority I referrals, 1,401 assessments (99%) were initiated in a timely manner. Of the Priority II referrals, 140 assessments (96%) were initiated in a timely manner.

Chart 9: Timely Initiation of Child Maltreatment Assessments

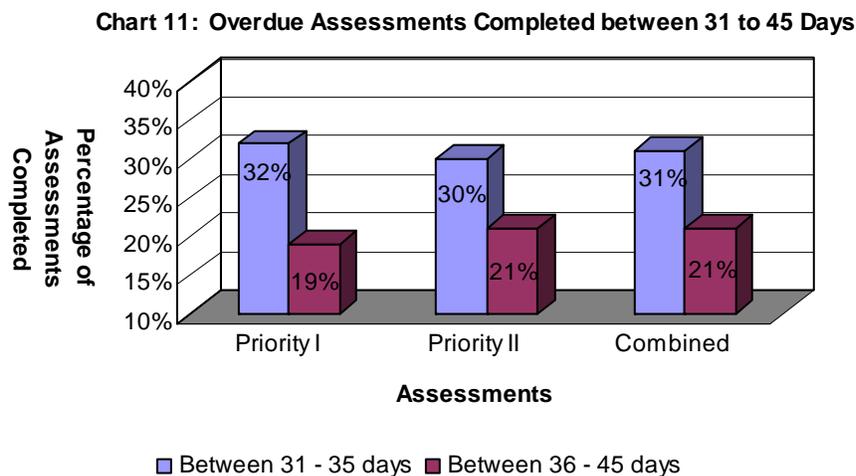
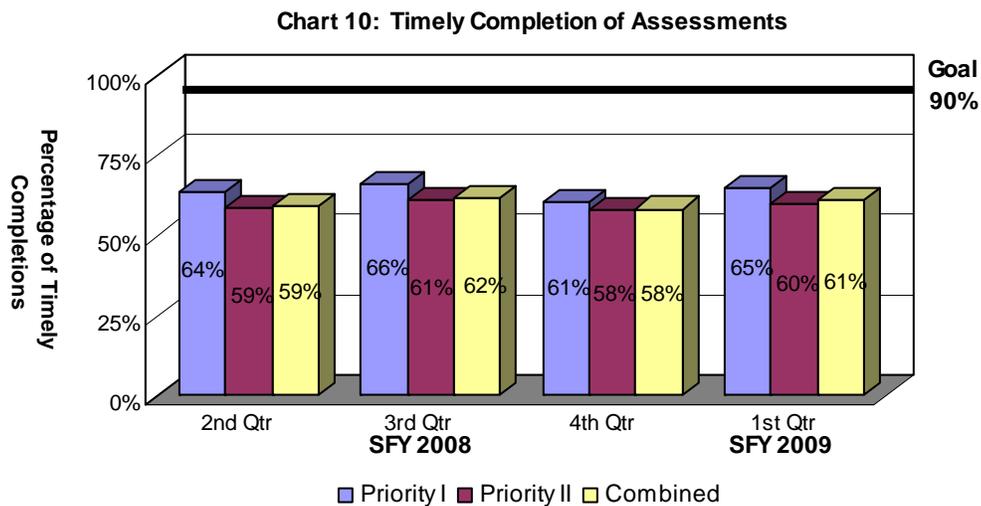


³ DCFS had 627 Priority I referrals and 3,811 Priority II referrals that were initiated in a timely manner. Of those, 141 Priority I (22%) and 1,433 Priority II referrals (38%) were considered compliant due to reasonable diligence. CACD had 1,401 Priority I referrals and 140 Priority II referrals that were initiated in a timely manner. Of those, 278 Priority I (20%) and 36 Priority II (26%) referrals were considered compliant due to reasonable diligence.

Timely Completion of Child Maltreatment Assessments

Of the 672 DCFS Priority I assessments initiated, 436 (65%) were completed within the required 30-day period. Of the 4,428 DCFS Priority II assessments initiated, 2,657 (60%) were completed within the required 30-day period. Of the total 5,100 assessments assigned to DCFS, 3,093 were completed in a timely fashion. These completions resulted in a compliance rate of 61 percent, which was three percentage points higher than the fourth quarter and below the goal of 90 percent. (See plan of action in the Executive Summary.)

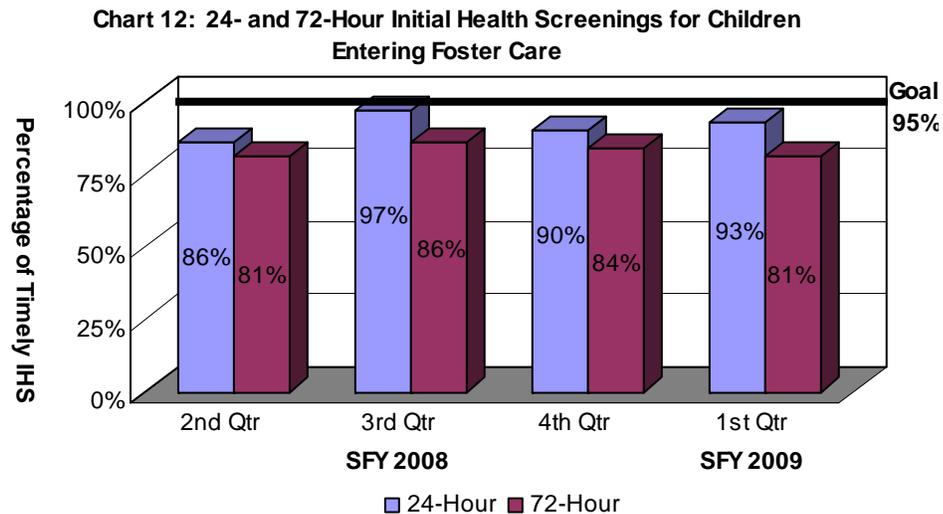
As referenced earlier, the Crimes Against Children Division (CACD) of the Arkansas State Police was responsible for 1,559 of the 6,659 incoming referrals during the quarter. Of that number, 1,413 were Priority I referrals and 146 were Priority II referrals. Of the Priority I assessments, 1,114 (79%) were completed timely. Of the Priority II assessments, 104 (71%) were completed timely.



24- and 72-Hour Initial Health Screenings for Children Entering Foster Care

When a child enters foster care due to an allegation of severe maltreatment or if there is evidence of acute illness or injury, DCFS must conduct an initial health screening within 24 hours of the child’s removal from the home. Of the 168 children who required the 24-hour health screening during the first quarter, 156 children (93%) received the screening in a timely manner. The compliance rate was three percentage points higher than the previous quarter but did not meet the goal of 95 percent.

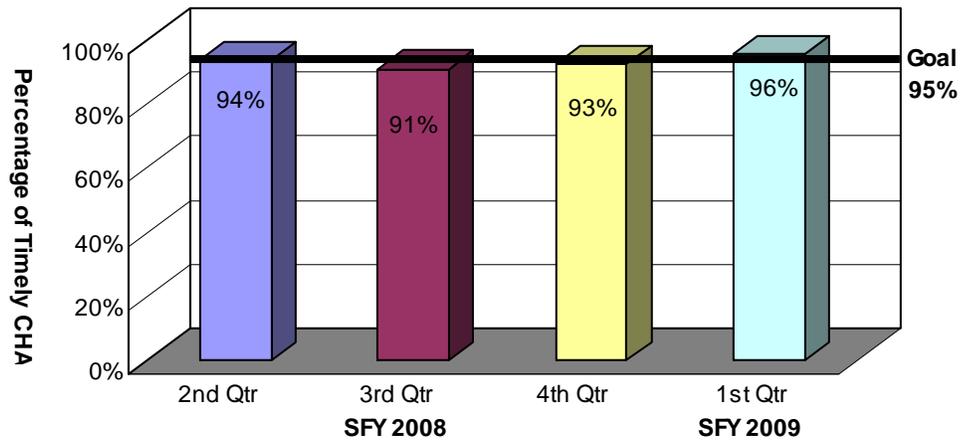
All children entering foster care who do not require the initial 24-hour health screening must still undergo an initial health screening within 72 hours of their removal. Of the 779 children who required the 72-hour health screening, 632 (81%) received their screenings in a timely manner, which was three percentage points lower than the previous quarter and did not meet the goal of 95 percent. (See plan of action in the Executive Summary.)



Comprehensive Health Assessments

All children entering foster care must receive a comprehensive health assessment that evaluates their physical and mental health status within 60 days of entering foster care. Between May 2, 2008, and July 3, 2008, 327 children entered foster care who remained in care for at least 60 days. Of those children, 313 received their comprehensive health assessment within 60 days after entering care. The resulting compliance rate was 96 percent, which was three percentage points higher than the previous quarter and met the goal of 95 percent.

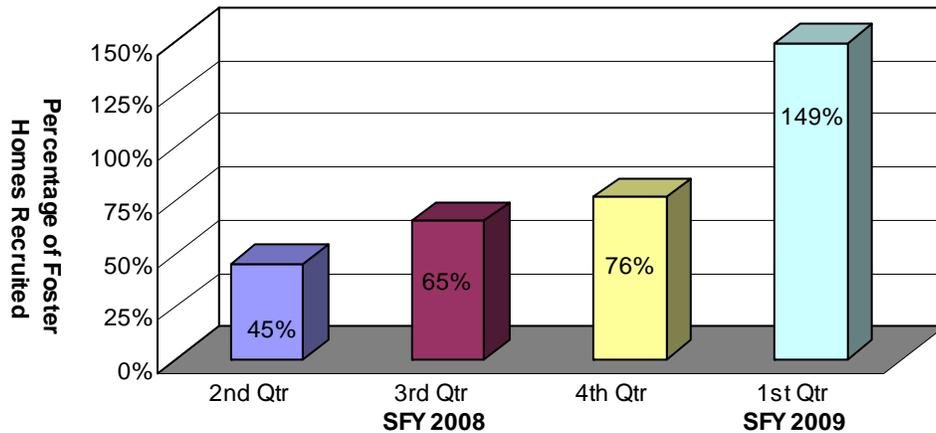
Chart 13: Comprehensive Health Assessments



Foster Home Recruitment

DCFS recruited 119 new foster homes during the first quarter, higher than the goal of 80 new homes. The 149 percent compliance rate was 73 percentage points higher than the previous quarter (76%).

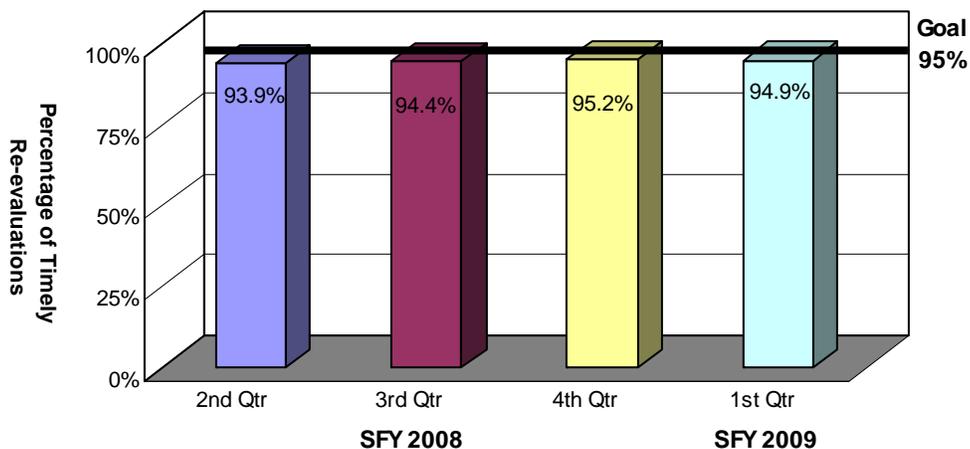
Chart 14: Foster Home Recruitment



Foster Home Re-evaluations

On an annual basis, at a minimum, DCFS conducts required re-evaluations of each foster home’s ability to care for children. Of the 1,054 foster homes active during the first quarter, staff completed current re-evaluations for 1,000 homes. The resulting 94.9 percent compliance rate was lower than the previous quarter and just below the goal of 95 percent compliance.

Chart 15: Foster Home Re-evaluations

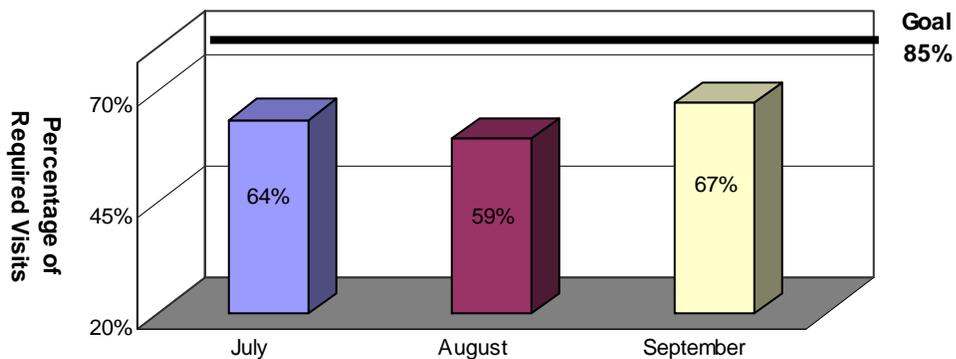


Required Visits Made by Worker

DCFS acknowledges the importance of worker contact with children in foster care and believes that these visits should be conducted in the home as often as possible. However, DCFS also recognizes that face-to-face visits in other locations can also meet good practice objectives. Consequently, the measurement of required monthly visits with children in care considers face-to-face visits in any setting as compliant.

During the first quarter, the percentage of children who received a monthly visit averaged 63 percent from July to September, an increase of four percentage points from the previous quarter but below the goal of 85 percent. (See plan of action in the Executive Summary.)

Chart 16: Required Foster Care Monthly Visits Made by Worker



PART III: DESCRIPTION OF POPULATION AND SERVICES

This section describes the number and status of maltreatment assessments; children who were served in foster care; and children who were provided adoption services.

Section I outlines characteristics of children in true maltreatment reports such as age, gender and ethnicity, and specifically compare state ethnicity data to national data. Additionally, this section defines the types of allegations in maltreatment reports.

Section II describes the foster care population. Specifically, it describes the characteristics of children in foster care; entries and exits of children in foster care; reasons children come into care; lengths of stay for children in foster care as well as children in relative care; placements of children in foster care; and the number of placements children experience while in care.

Section III reports adoption data such as the characteristics of children available for adoption; current placement of those children; characteristics of children placed in adoptive homes; children whose parents have terminated their parental rights but have not been placed in adoptive homes; finalized adoptions; and adoption subsidies.

Part III: Description of Population and Services

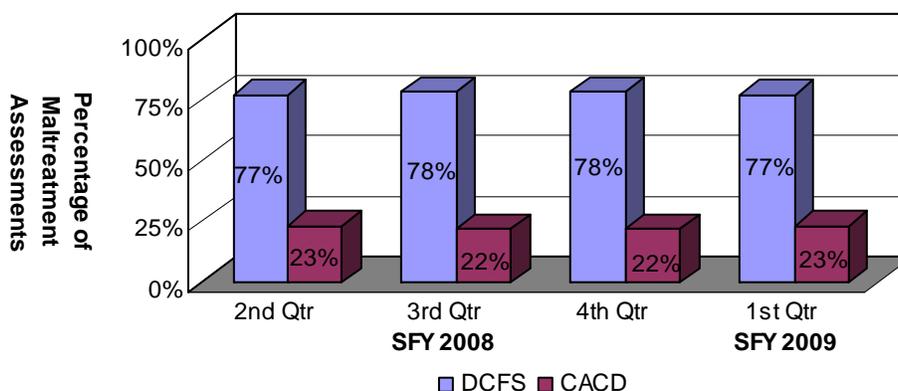
Section I: True Child Maltreatment Reports

Child Maltreatment Assessments

During the first quarter, 6,659 maltreatment assessments were assigned between DCFS and CACD. Of those assessments, 5,100 (77%) were assigned to DCFS. This figure represented a decrease in the number of assessments assigned to DCFS from the previous quarter (6,001), and a decrease assigned from the same quarter ending one year ago (4,837).

Of those same 6,659 assessments, 1,559 (23%) were assigned to CACD. This figure represented a decrease in the number of assessments assigned to CACD from the previous quarter (1,698), and a slight decrease in the number assigned from the same quarter ending one year ago (1,567).

Chart 17a: Child Maltreatment Assessments



Of the 6,659 maltreatment assessments assigned during the first quarter of SFY 2009, 1,435 reports (22%) were found to be true, which was one percentage point lower than the same quarter one year ago (23%). The national percentage is 25 percent⁴. There were 2,133 victim children involved in the 1,435 true reports during the quarter, which represented a decrease in the number of victim children reported during the same quarter one year ago (2,224).

Table 2: Child Maltreatment Assessments

	Total Assessments	True Assessments	Percent True
2nd Qtr SFY 2008	7,134	1,595	22%
3rd Qtr SFY 2008	6,407	1,401	22%
4th Qtr SFY 2008	7,699	1,628	21%
1st Qtr SFY 2009	6,659	1,435	22%

⁴ Source: Child Maltreatment 2006, Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau.

Characteristics of Children in True Maltreatment Reports

As referenced previously, 2,133 victim children were involved in true reports during the first quarter. The table below outlines the demographic information for these victim children⁵.

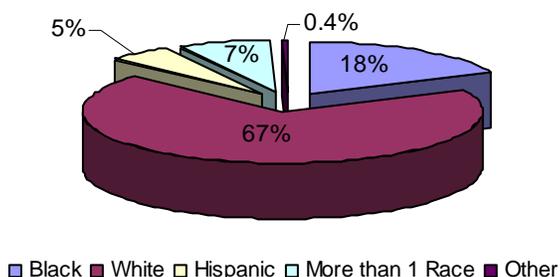
**Table 3: Characteristics of Children in True Maltreatment Reports
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	95	22	0	0	0	6	16	139
	Male	75	31	1	0	0	10	16	133
2 to 5	Female	175	46	1	0	2	13	18	255
	Male	187	46	1	0	0	15	25	274
6 to 11	Female	239	65	0	0	0	20	22	346
	Male	221	64	0	1	0	16	31	333
12 to 15	Female	196	45	3	0	0	17	12	273
	Male	112	19	0	0	0	5	6	142
16 to 18	Female	82	22	0	0	0	8	6	118
	Male	50	20	0	0	0	3	5	78
18+	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total*		1,432	380	6	1	2	113	157	2,091

*Demographic data had not been entered into CHRIS for 42 children.

Of the children involved in true maltreatment reports, 67 percent were white and 18 percent were black.

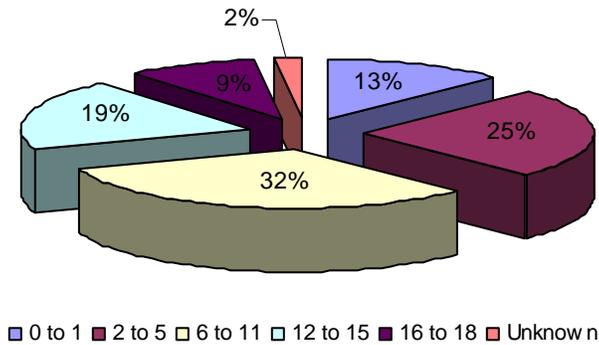
Chart 17a: Ethnicity of Children in True Reports



⁵ Table three, and each subsequent demographic table, divides up “other” races and ethnicities into the following categories: “Hispanic,” “More than One Race,” “Asian” (includes Indonesian, Cambodian, Hmong and Vietnamese), “AIAN” (includes Native American, Alaskan Native and American Indian) and “NAPI” (includes Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders).

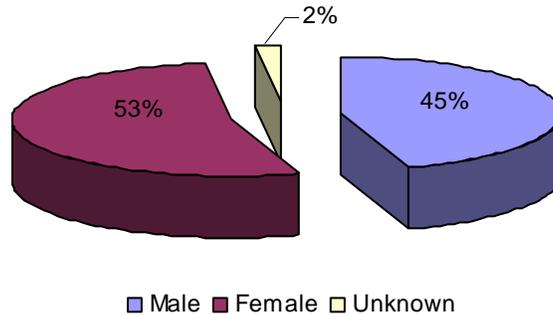
Children between the ages of 6 and 11 represented the largest group of children involved in true maltreatment reports (32%). This percentage was similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 17b: Ages of Children in True Reports



More female children (53%) than male children (45%) were involved in true maltreatment reports. These percentages were also similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 17c: Gender of Children in True Reports



Children Involved in Allegations of True Maltreatment Reports

During the quarter, the majority of the 2,133 children involved in true maltreatment reports were involved in neglect allegations (74%), followed by physical abuse allegations (36%) and sexual abuse allegations (36%)⁶.

**Table 4: Percentage of Children Involved in True Allegations of Maltreatment
4th Quarter SFY 2008 – 1st Quarter SFY 2009**

	4th Quarter		1st Quarter	
Neglect	1,820	77%	1,575	74%
Physical Abuse	835	35%	771	36%
Sexual Abuse	787	33%	778	36%

⁶ The total number of children represented will outnumber the total children involved in true maltreatment reports because a child can be involved in more than one allegation. Therefore, the sum of percentages of children involved in maltreatment reports will be greater than 100 percent.

Part III: Description of Population and Services

Section II: Foster Care

Characteristics of Children in Foster Care

During the quarter, 4,661 children were in foster care. This number includes children who remained in care from previous quarters as well as children who came into care during the quarter. The following table outlines the characteristics of children who were in care during the quarter.

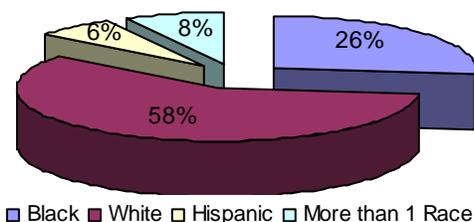
Table 5: Characteristics of Children in Foster Care During the Quarter
1st Quarter SFY 2009

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	213	87	0	2	0	29	27	358
	Male	208	96	1	2	1	34	37	379
2 to 5	Female	299	129	2	0	0	42	53	525
	Male	326	151	2	3	0	34	49	565
6 to 11	Female	321	130	0	0	0	32	33	516
	Male	346	156	0	2	0	41	49	594
12 to 15	Female	255	116	1	1	1	21	31	426
	Male	243	109	2	2	0	16	38	410
16 to 18	Female	213	99	2	0	0	22	23	359
	Male	178	75	0	0	0	10	23	286
18+	Female	70	41	2	0	0	4	8	125
	Male	53	37	2	1	1	5	4	103
Total*		2,725	1,226	14	13	3	290	375	4,646

*Demographic information had not been entered into CHRIS for 15 children.

The chart below shows that 58 percent of the children in foster care during the quarter were white and 26 percent were black. National data reveal that only 40 percent of the children in the national foster care system were white, while 32 percent of the children were black⁷.

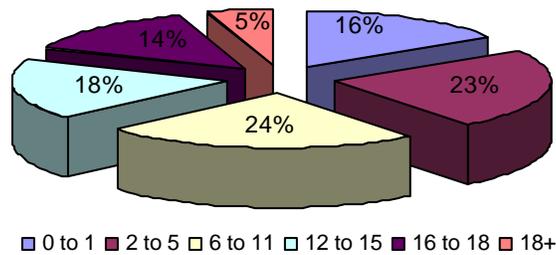
Chart 18a: Ethnicity of Children in Care During the Quarter



⁷ Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) preliminary data submitted for children in foster care between 10/1/2005 and 9/30/2006 as of January 2008.

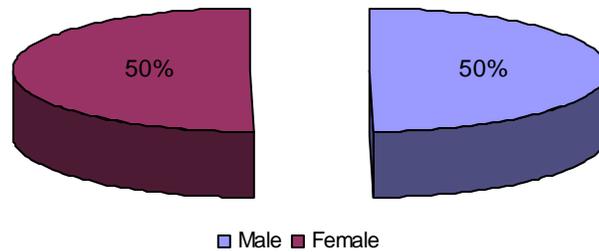
The following chart shows that children between the ages of 6 to 11 (24%) represented the largest group of children who were in care during the quarter, followed closely by those between the ages of 16 to 18 (23%). These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 18b: Ages of Children in Foster Care During the Quarter



The following chart shows that 50 percent of the children in foster care during the quarter were female and 50 percent were male. These percentages were also similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 18c: Gender of Children in Foster Care During the Quarter



At the end of the quarter, 3,712 children were in foster care, an increase from the 3,694 children in care at the end of the fourth quarter. The following table outlines the characteristics of the children in foster care at the end of the first quarter.

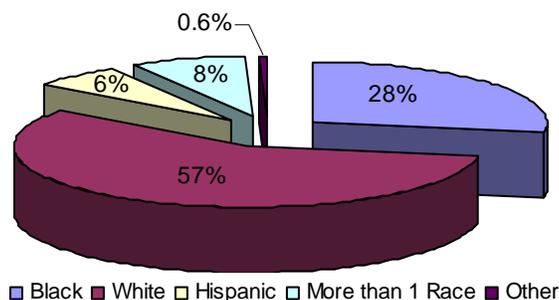
**Table 6: Characteristics of Children in Foster Care at the End of the Quarter
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	168	77	0	2	0	24	19	290
	Male	160	79	1	2	1	24	30	297
2 to 5	Female	227	103	1	0	0	30	42	403
	Male	243	126	2	2	0	26	41	440
6 to 11	Female	238	109	0	0	0	23	22	392
	Male	271	129	0	1	0	36	42	479
12 to 15	Female	199	95	0	0	0	15	25	334
	Male	203	92	2	1	0	13	29	340
16 to 18	Female	180	88	1	0	0	20	21	310
	Male	156	63	0	0	0	8	23	250
18+	Female	45	32	2	0	0	2	5	86
	Male	40	28	1	1	1	5	3	79
Total*		2,130	1,021	10	9	2	226	302	3,700

*Demographic information had not been entered into CHRIS for 12 children.

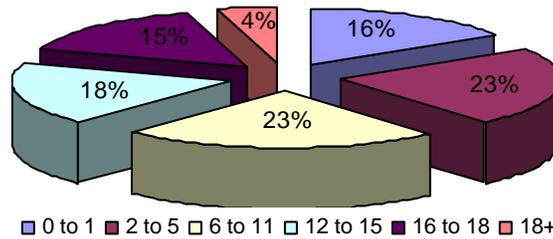
The chart below shows that 57 percent of the children in foster care at the end of the quarter were white, while 28 percent of the children were black. These percentages were consistent with the previous four quarters.

Chart 19a: Ethnicity of Children in Foster Care at the End of the Quarter



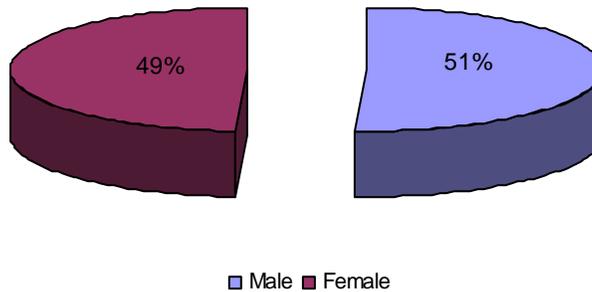
The following chart shows that children between the ages of 2 to 5 and 6 to 11 (23%) represented the largest groups of children who were in care at the end of the quarter.

Chart 19b: Ages of Children in Foster Care at the End of the Quarter



The following chart shows that 49 percent of the children in foster care at the end of the quarter were female and 51 percent were male. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 19c: Gender of Children in Foster Care at the End of the Quarter



Entries into Foster Care

The data show that 1,073 children entered foster care during the first quarter, an increase from the previous quarter (999).

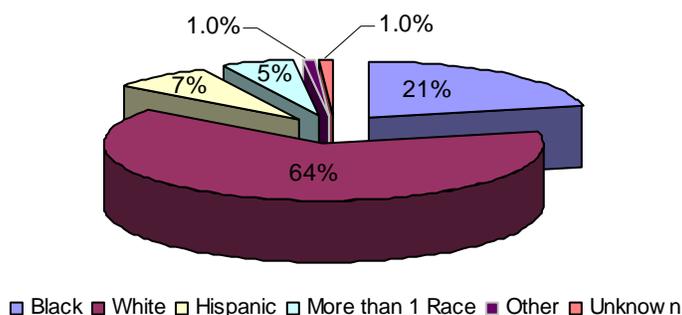
**Table 7: Characteristics of Children Entering Foster Care During the Quarter
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	91	24	0	0	0	7	9	131
	Male	88	28	1	0	0	16	7	140
2 to 5	Female	72	23	3	0	0	15	13	126
	Male	95	26	2	0	0	9	9	141
6 to 11	Female	87	28	0	0	0	6	4	125
	Male	76	34	0	0	0	8	6	124
12 to 15	Female	60	25	1	1	1	7	4	99
	Male	54	20	1	1	0	5	3	84
16 to 18	Female	36	10	0	0	0	3	1	50
	Male	28	11	0	0	0	3	0	42
Total*		687	229	8	2	1	79	56	1,062

*Demographic data had not been entered into CHRIS for 11 children.

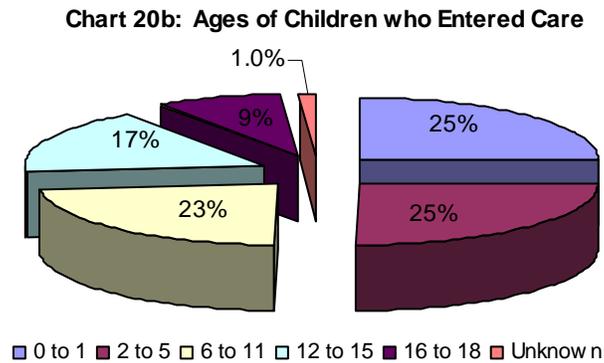
The chart below shows that 64 percent of the children who entered foster care during the quarter were white, while 21 percent of the children were black. National data indicate that 45 percent of the children who entered care were white, 26 percent were black and 19 percent were Hispanic⁸.

Chart 20a: Ethnicity of Children who Entered Care

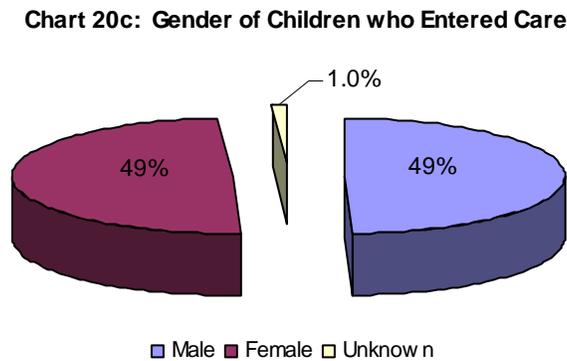


⁸ Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) preliminary data submitted for children in foster care between 10/1/2005 and 9/30/2006 as of January 2008.

The following chart shows that children between the ages of 0 to 1 and 2 to 5 (25%) represented the largest groups of children who entered foster care during the quarter.



The following chart shows the gender of the children who entered foster care during the first quarter. Of the 1,073 children who entered care, 49 percent of the children were male and 49 percent were female.



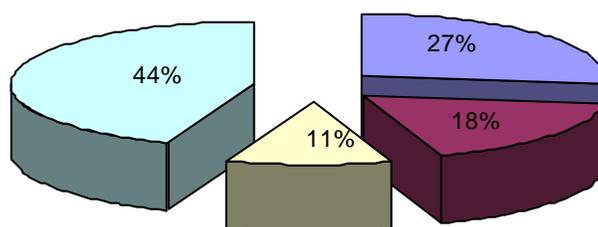
The reasons for entry into foster care during the quarter (Table 8) remained very similar to the reasons for children’s entry into care at the end of the quarter (Table 9). Neglect and substance abuse⁹ were the most prevalent reasons for children’s entry into care.

**Table 8: Reasons Children were Placed in Foster Care During the Quarter by Age
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

	0 to 1	2 to 5	6 to 11	12 to 15	16 to 18	18+	Total
Neglect	474	567	655	407	127	1	2,231
Substance Abuse	413	355	373	242	91	0	1,474
Parent Incarceration	207	236	277	159	44	0	921
Physical Abuse	178	199	205	197	67	0	846
Child’s Behavior	0	0	85	235	112	0	432
Abandonment	41	58	101	104	70	0	374
Inadequate Housing	121	151	199	120	27	0	618
Caretaker Illness	96	102	133	134	56	1	522
Sexual Abuse	26	75	146	156	34	0	437
Truancy	0	0	43	66	22	1	132
Child’s Disability	7	9	17	18	1	1	53
Parent Death	4	7	15	16	15	0	57
Sex Offender	0	0	14	23	7	0	44
Relinquishment	2	4	5	8	4	0	23
Adoption	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Managed Mental Health	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Other	2	2	22	8	1	0	35
Teen Parent in Care	64	6	0	0	1	0	71
Total*	1,635	1,771	2,291	1,896	677	4	8,274

*There are more reasons for entry than children in care because a child may have more than one reason for entry.

**Chart 21: Reasons Children in Care During the Quarter
were Placed in Foster Care**



■ Neglect ■ Substance Abuse ■ Incarceration of Parent(s) ■ All Other Reasons

⁹ Of the 1,474 reasons for entry attributed to substance abuse, substance abuse by children accounted for 73 reasons for entry (5%), while substance abuse by parents accounted for 1,401 reasons for entry (95%).

**Table 9: Reasons Children in Foster Care at the End of the Quarter were Placed in Care
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	His-panic	More Than 1 Race	Total
Neglect	1,093	457	3	3	1	120	141	1,818
Substance Abuse	717	297	1	3	0	62	91	1,171
Parent Incarceration	445	153	1	2	0	64	59	445
Physical Abuse	378	206	3	1	0	40	48	676
Child's Behavior	243	90	1	1	0	12	35	382
Abandonment	152	110	0	0	1	23	29	315
Inadequate Housing	308	163	0	1	0	26	41	539
Caretaker Illness	279	85	5	5	0	17	45	436
Sexual Abuse	226	83	2	0	0	19	17	347
Truancy	74	25	0	0	0	6	14	119
Child's Disability	33	12	0	0	0	2	1	49
Parent Death	27	8	1	1	0	0	7	44
Sex Offender	34	10	0	0	0	0	2	46
Relinquishment	12	5	0	0	0	0	4	21
Adoption	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Managed Mental Health	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	14	17	0	0	0	0	2	33
Teen Parent in Care	22	30	0	0	0	9	4	65
Total*	4,058	1,752	17	17	2	400	541	6,787

*There are more reasons for entry than children in care because a child may have more than one reason for entry.

Exits from Foster Care

During the quarter, 1,018 children left foster care, which was an increase from the previous quarter (952).

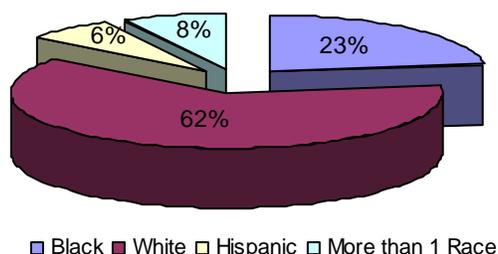
**Table 10: Characteristics of Children Exiting Foster Care During the Quarter
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	47	11	0	0	0	5	8	71
	Male	52	17	0	0	0	10	7	86
2 to 5	Female	75	29	2	0	0	12	12	130
	Male	85	28	0	1	0	8	10	132
6 to 11	Female	87	26	0	0	0	9	12	134
	Male	79	33	0	1	0	6	7	126
12 to 15	Female	57	23	1	1	1	6	6	95
	Male	44	18	0	1	0	3	9	75
16 to 18	Female	61	19	1	0	1	4	6	91
	Male	35	20	0	0	0	2	1	58
18+	Female	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Male	5	3	1	0	0	0	1	10
Total*		630	231	5	4	1	65	79	1,015

*Demographic data had not been entered into CHRIS for three children.

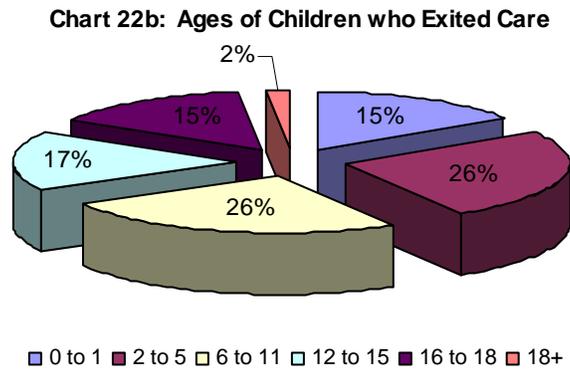
Of the 1,018 children who exited foster care, 62 percent were white and 23 percent were black. National data indicate that 46 percent of the children who left foster care were white and 27 percent were black¹⁰. During the same quarter one year ago, 60 percent of the children who exited foster care were white, whereas 27 percent were black.

Chart 22a: Ethnicity of Children who Exited Care

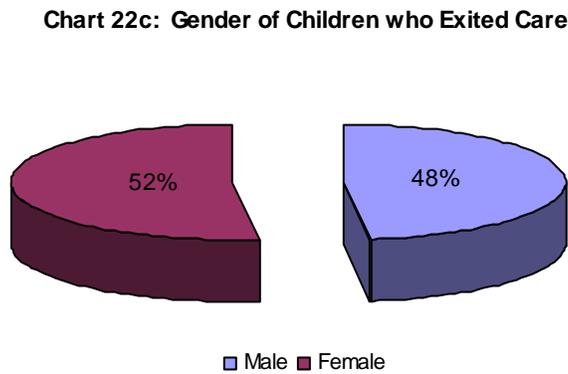


¹⁰ Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) preliminary data submitted for children in foster care between 10/1/2005 and 9/30/2006 as of January 2008.

The following chart shows that children between the ages of 2 to 5 and 6 to 11 (26%) represented the largest groups of children who left foster care during the quarter.



Of the children who left care during the quarter, 52 percent were female and 48 percent were male.



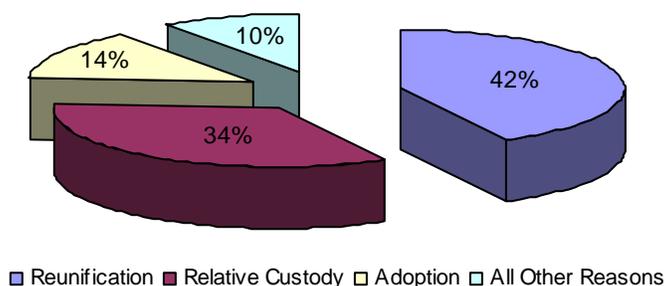
**Table 11: Reasons Children Exited Foster Care by Age
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Reason	Age						Total
	0 to 1	2 to 5	6 to 11	12 to 15	16 to 18	18+	
Reunification	70	116	106	89	46	0	427
Relative Custody	70	83	92	62	37	1	345
Adoption	12	62	49	12	3	0	138
Child Aged Out	0	0	0	0	54	14	68
Non-Relative Custody	3	1	12	7	6	0	29
Custody Transfer	2	0	1	0	1	0	4
Emancipation	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Death of Child	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total*	157	262	260	170	149	17	1,015

*Demographic data had not been entered into CHRIS for three children.

The most prevalent reason that children left foster care during the quarter was reunification (42%). The second most prevalent reason was relative custody (34%). National data indicate that the three most prevalent reasons children left care were reunification (53%), adoption (17%) and relative care (11%)¹¹.

Chart 23: Most Prevalent Reasons Children Left Care



¹¹ Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) preliminary data submitted for children in foster care between 10/1/2005 and 9/30/2006 as of January 2008.

Permanency Goals of Children in Foster Care

The Division maintains two primary goals for children in foster care: safety and permanency. The second of these concerns is expressed by setting a permanency goal for each child in foster care. For the first quarter, returning home remained the most prevalent goal among children in foster care at 47 percent. National data reveal very similar figures to the numbers shown here¹².

**Table 12: Permanency Goals of Children in Foster Care
4th Quarter SFY 2008 – 1st Quarter SFY 2009**

	4th Quarter		1st Quarter		National
Return Home	1,754	47%	1,685	45%	49%
Adoption	884	24%	889	24%	23%
Independence	594	16%	583	16%	n/a
Remain at Home	138	4%	177	5%	n/a
Relative Care	117	3%	105	3%	4%
Guardianship	22	.6%	20	.6%	4%
Emancipation	2	.05%	0	0%	6%
Long Term Care	0	0%	0	0%	9%
Not Yet Established	183	5%	253	7%	6%
Total*	3,694	100%	3,712	100%	100%

*Sum of individual percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹² Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) preliminary data submitted for children in foster care between 10/1/2005 and 9/30/2006 as of January 2008.

Length of Stay of Children in Foster Care

For the 4,661 children in foster care during the quarter, 54 percent were in care less than one year. A comparison to national data indicates that children in the state’s foster care system remain in care a decidedly shorter amount of time¹³.

**Table 13a: Length of Stay of Children in Foster Care (Including Relative Care)
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

	Number	Percentage*	National
Less than 30 days	639	14%	5%
30-90 Days	518	11%	19%
3-6 Months	604	13%	
6-12 Months	742	16%	18%
12-24 Months	965	21%	22%
24-36 Months	501	11%	12%
36+ Months	692	15%	24%
Total	4,661	100%	100%

*Sum of individual percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

**Table 13b: Length of Stay of Children in Relative Care
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

	Number	Percentage*
Less than 30 days	21	5%
30-90 Days	34	8%
3-6 Months	64	16%
6-12 Months	75	18%
12-24 Months	133	32%
24-36 Months	42	10%
36+ Months	43	10%
Total*	412	100%

*Sum of individual percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

**Table 13c: Length of Stay of Children in Foster Care (Excluding Relative Care)
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

	Number	Percentage*
Less than 30 days	618	15%
30-90 Days	484	11%
3-6 Months	540	13%
6-12 Months	667	16%
12-24 Months	832	20%
24-36 Months	459	11%
36+ Months	649	15%
Total	4,249	100%

*Sum of individual percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

¹³ Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) preliminary data submitted for children in foster care between 10/1/2005 and 9/30/2006 as of January 2008.

Number of Placements of Children in Foster Care

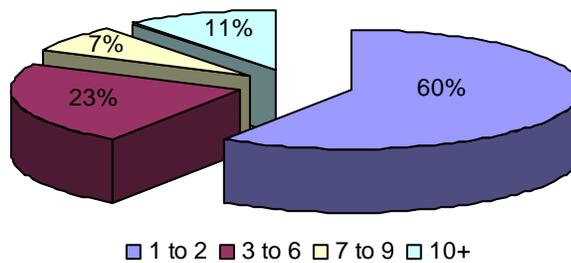
At the end of the first quarter, 60 percent of children in care experienced two or fewer placements, which was one percentage point higher than the previous quarter.

**Table 14: Number of Placements of Children in Foster Care
4th Quarter SFY 2008 – 1st Quarter SFY 2009**

	4th Quarter		1st Quarter	
1-2 Placements	2,180	59%	2,211	60%
3-6 Placements	853	23%	845	23%
7-9 Placements	247	7%	249	7%
10+ Placements	414	11%	407	11%
Total*	3,694	100%	3,712	100%

*Sum of individual percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Chart 24: Number of Placements for Children in Care at the End of the Quarter



Characteristics of Children who Experienced Two or More Placements

At the end of the first quarter, 3,712 children were in foster care. Of those children, 2,029 experienced two or more placements while in care.

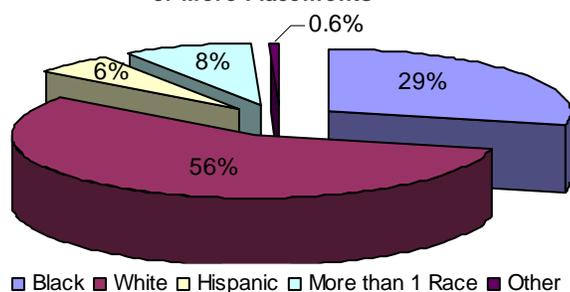
**Table 15: Characteristics of Children who Experienced Two or More Placements
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	32	17	0	1	0	9	5	64
	Male	48	15	0	1	1	5	12	82
2 to 5	Female	104	41	0	0	0	11	15	171
	Male	103	56	0	2	0	12	16	189
6 to 11	Female	119	63	0	0	0	10	11	203
	Male	176	74	0	1	0	25	27	303
12 to 15	Female	130	72	0	0	0	8	19	229
	Male	136	71	1	1	0	9	27	245
16 to 18	Female	159	97	3	0	0	16	18	293
	Male	138	77	0	1	1	11	21	249
18+	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1,145	583	4	7	2	116	171	2,028

*Demographic data had not been entered into CHRIS for one child.

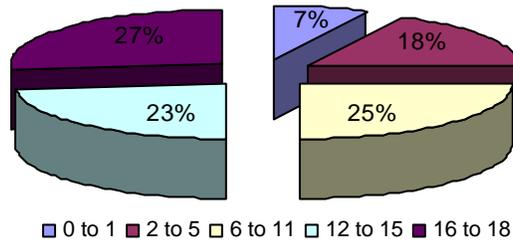
Of the 2,029 children who experienced two or more placements, 56 percent were white and 29 percent were black. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 25a: Ethnicity of Children who Experienced Two or More Placements



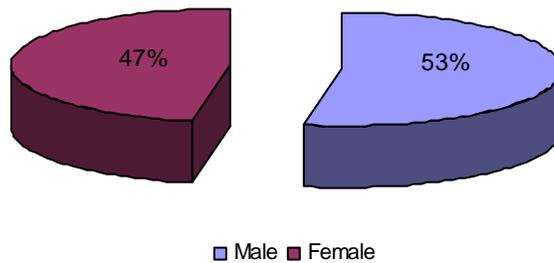
Children between the ages of 16 and 18 (27%) represented the largest group of children who experienced two or more placements.

Chart 25b: Ages of Children who Experienced Two or More Placements



More male children (53%) than female children (47%) experienced two or more placements, similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 25c: Gender of Children who Experienced Two or More Placements



Current Placement of Children in Foster Care

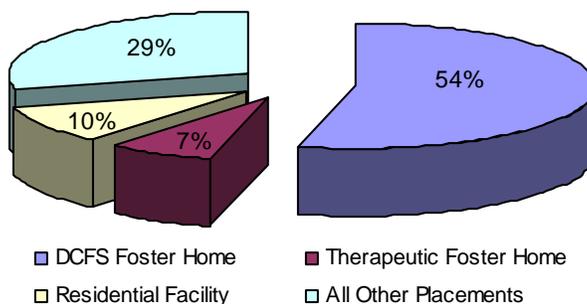
More children in foster care were placed in DCFS foster homes (54%) at the end of the first quarter than in any other type of foster care placement.

Table 16: Current Placement of Children in Foster Care at the End of the Quarter

Placement	Age						Total
	0 to 1	2 to 5	6 to 11	12 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18	
DCFS Foster Home	462	604	458	253	188	49	2,014
Relative Care	29	42	23	18	11	3	126
Therapeutic Foster Home	1	29	118	83	29	0	260
Pre-Adoptive Home	31	79	63	19	3	0	195
Emergency Shelter	3	17	42	40	28	1	131
Residential Facility	20	24	61	120	126	29	380
Youth Services	0	0	0	8	19	5	32
Runaway	1	0	2	11	50	4	68
Trial Home Visit	26	38	41	16	16	0	137
Hospital/Medical	7	3	11	13	6	1	41
ASAP CRT	0	0	4	9	1	0	14
Independent Living	0	0	0	0	8	70	78
Incarceration	0	0	0	7	8	0	15
Temporary Placement	5	7	15	6	2	1	36
Sub-Acute CRT	0	1	26	52	39	0	118
Acute CRT	0	0	9	12	12	0	33
ASAP Residential Treatment	0	0	0	2	13	0	15
ASAP Therapeutic Foster Care	0	0	0	6	4	2	12
Unknown*	3	1	2	1	0	0	7
Total	588	845	875	676	563	165	3,712

*Unknown due to data entry after data were collected for the report.

Chart 26: Current Placement of Children in Foster Care



Characteristics of Children on Runaway Status at the End of the Quarter

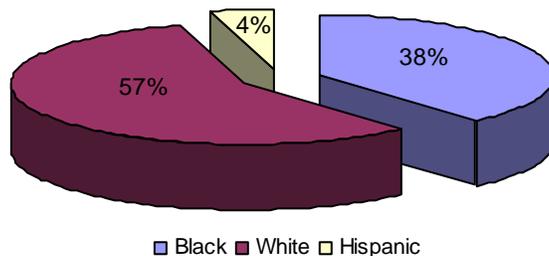
Sixty-eight children were on runaway status at the end of the first quarter. This number represented a decrease from the previous quarter (70).

**Table 17: Characteristics of Children on Runaway Status at the End of the Quarter
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 to 5	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 11	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
12 to 15	Female	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	5
	Male	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
16 to 18	Female	18	9	0	0	0	0	0	27
	Male	15	7	0	0	0	1	0	23
18+	Female	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		39	26	0	0	0	3	0	68

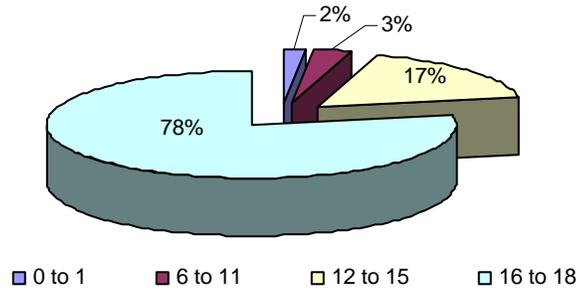
Of the children on runaway status at the end of the quarter, 57 percent were white and 38 percent were black. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 27a: Ethnicity of Children on Runaway Status at the End of the Quarter



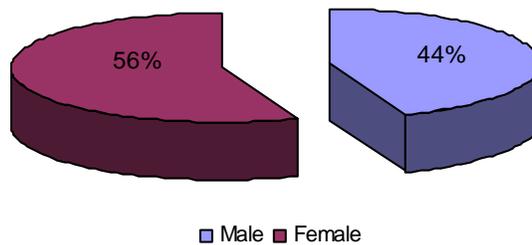
At the end of the quarter, 78 percent of the children on runaway status were between the ages of 16 and 18, which was a two percentage point decrease over the previous quarter (80%).

Chart 27b: Ages of Children on Runaway Status at the End of the Quarter



More female children (56%) than male children (44%) were on runaway status at the end of the quarter. These percentages differed from the end of the fourth quarter, when 61 percent were female and 39 percent were male.

Chart 27c: Gender of Children on Runaway Status at the End of the Quarter



Characteristics of Children in Relative Care

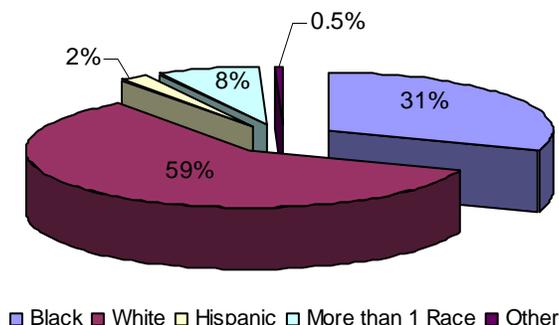
During the first quarter, 412 children were in relative care, a decrease from the previous quarter (430). This number includes children who remained in relative care from previous quarters as well as children who came into relative care during the current quarter. The following table outlines the characteristics of children in relative care.

**Table 18: Characteristics of Children in Relative Care
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	20	13	0	0	0	2	2	37
	Male	18	12	0	0	0	0	4	34
2 to 5	Female	35	17	0	0	0	2	3	57
	Male	40	25	0	0	0	2	5	72
6 to 11	Female	34	18	0	0	0	1	6	59
	Male	36	10	0	0	0	0	4	50
12 to 15	Female	30	5	0	0	0	0	2	37
	Male	9	12	0	0	0	0	4	25
16 to 18	Female	16	7	1	0	0	1	0	25
	Male	7	4	1	0	0	0	1	13
Over 18	Female	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		245	126	2	0	0	8	31	412

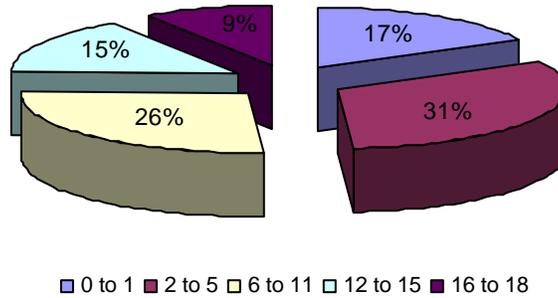
White children represented the highest percentage of children in relative care for the fourth quarter at 59 percent, similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 28a: Ethnicity of Children in Relative Care



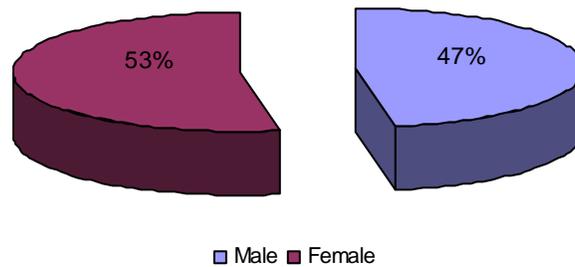
Children between the ages of 2 and 5 (31%) represented the largest age group of children in relative care, followed by children between the ages of 6 and 11 (26%).

Chart 28b: Ages of Children in Relative Care



Of the 412 children in relative care during the quarter, 53 percent were female and 47 percent were male, which were similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 28c: Gender of Children in Relative Care



Part III: Description of Population and Services
Section III: Adoption

Characteristics of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption During the Quarter

There were 992 children with a permanency goal of adoption during the quarter. This was an increase from the previous quarter (962). The table below outlines those children’s characteristics.

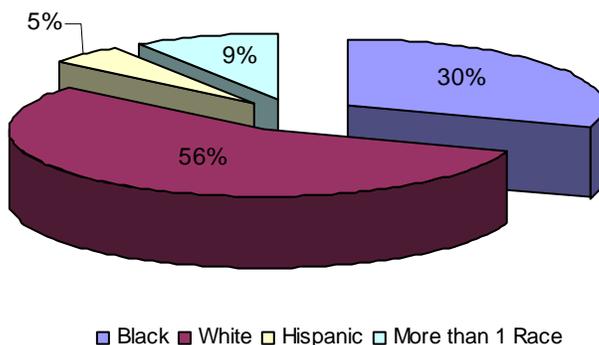
**Table 19: Characteristics of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption During the Quarter
 1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	26	9	0	1	0	1	3	40
	Male	23	18	0	1	0	1	4	47
2 to 5	Female	76	46	0	0	0	7	13	142
	Male	89	53	0	1	0	9	15	167
6 to 11	Female	88	42	0	0	0	10	10	150
	Male	114	44	0	0	0	11	18	187
12 to 15	Female	45	32	0	0	0	4	11	92
	Male	57	31	1	0	0	3	12	104
16 to 18	Female	18	9	0	0	0	1	2	30
	Male	16	10	0	0	0	1	2	29
Over 18	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total		552	297	1	3	0	48	090	992

*Demographic data had not been entered into CHRIS for one child.

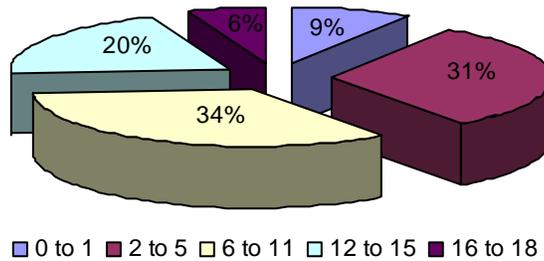
Of the 992 children with a permanency goal of adoption during the quarter, 56 percent were white, 30 percent were black and 5 percent were Hispanic. These numbers were similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 29a: Ethnicity of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption During the Quarter



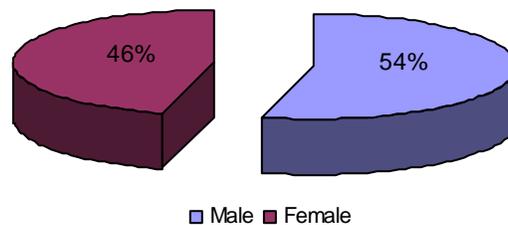
Children between the ages of 6 and 11 (34%) represented the largest group of children with a permanency goal of adoption. The age composition was similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 29b: Ages of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption During the Quarter



Of the 992 children with a permanency goal of adoption, 54 percent were male and 46 percent were female. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 29c: Gender of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption During the Quarter



Characteristics of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption at the End of the Quarter

There were 889 children with a permanency goal of adoption at the end of the quarter. The table below outlines those children’s characteristics.

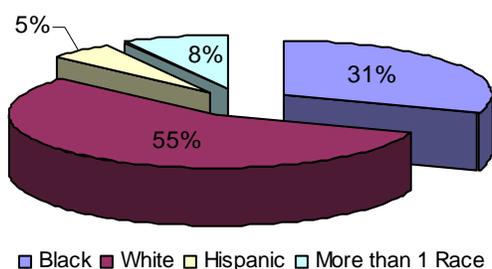
**Table 20: Characteristics of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption at the End of the Quarter
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	23	9	0	1	0	1	2	36
	Male	20	17	0	1	0	1	3	42
2 to 5	Female	60	40	0	0	0	7	10	117
	Male	77	48	0	1	0	8	12	146
6 to 11	Female	77	38	0	0	0	8	7	130
	Male	105	41	0	0	0	11	17	174
12 to 15	Female	42	31	0	0	0	3	9	85
	Male	57	30	1	0	0	3	10	101
16 to 18	Female	18	8	0	0	0	1	2	29
	Male	14	9	0	0	0	1	2	26
Over 18	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		493	273	1	3	0	44	74	888

*Demographic data had not been entered into CHRIS for one child.

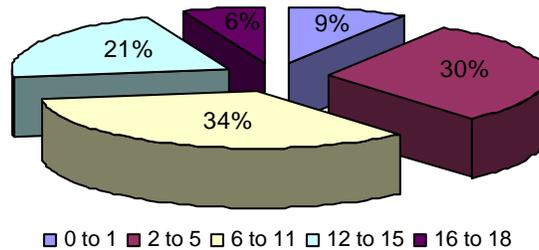
Of the 889 children with a permanency goal of adoption at the end of the quarter, 55 percent were white, 31 percent were black and eight percent were of more than one race. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 30a: Ethnicity of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption at the End of the Quarter



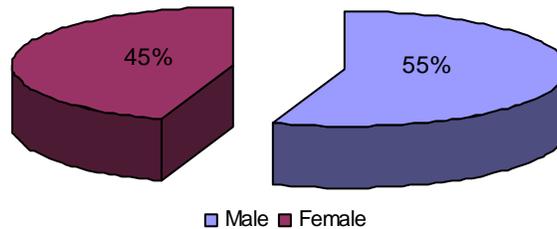
At the end of the quarter, children between the ages of 6 and 11 (34%) continued to represent the largest age group with a permanency goal of adoption, and children between the ages of 2 and 5 (30%) represented the second largest group.

Chart 30b: Ages of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption at the End of the Quarter



More male children (55%) than female children (45%) set a permanency goal of adoption at the end of the first quarter, similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 30c: Gender of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption at the End of the Quarter



Characteristics of Children whose Parents have had Parental Rights Terminated During the Quarter

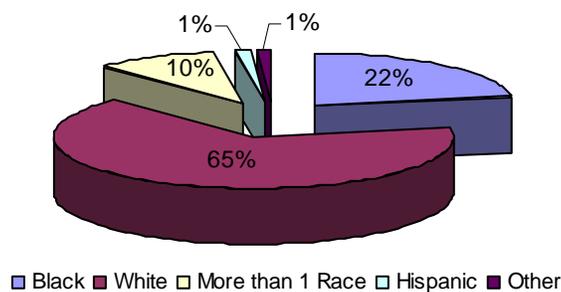
There were 81 children whose parents had their parental rights terminated during the first quarter. This was an increase from the fourth quarter (70). The table below outlines the characteristics of those children.

**Table 21: Characteristics of Children whose Parents have had Parental Rights Terminated During the Quarter
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	7	3	0	0	0	0	1	11
	Male	7	6	0	0	0	0	1	14
2 to 5	Female	8	1	0	0	0	0	4	13
	Male	9	5	0	1	0	1	0	16
6 to 11	Female	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Male	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
12 to 15	Female	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
	Male	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
16 to 18	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		53	18	0	1	0	1	8	81

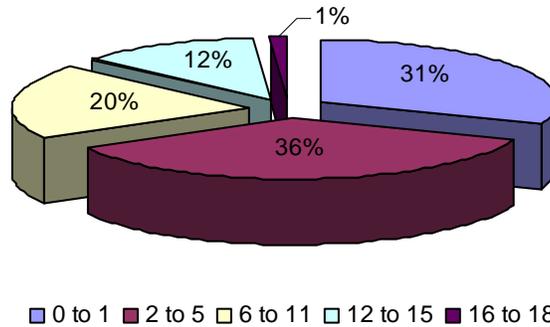
During the quarter, 65 percent of the children whose parents had their parental rights terminated during the quarter were white, 22 percent were black, 1 percent were Hispanic and 10 percent were of more than one race.

Chart 31a: Ethnicity of Children whose Parents have had Parental Rights Terminated



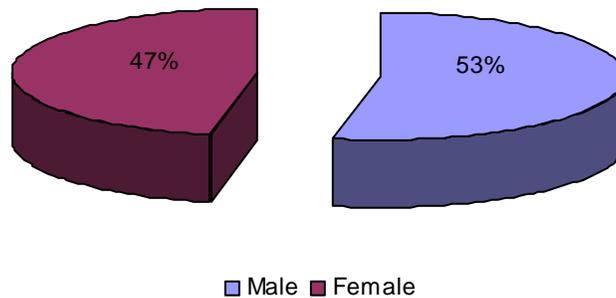
Children between the ages of 2 and 5 (36%) represented the largest group of children whose parents' parental rights were terminated during the quarter.

Chart 31b: Ages of Children whose Parents have had Parental Rights Terminated



More male children (53%) than female children (47%) had parents whose parental rights were terminated during the quarter.

Chart 31c: Gender of Children whose Parents have had Parental Rights Terminated



Characteristics of Children Available for Adoption at the End of the Quarter

At the end of the first quarter, 509 children were available for adoption, a decrease from the previous quarter (526). Demographic information for children available for adoption, shown in the table below, was very similar to previous quarters.

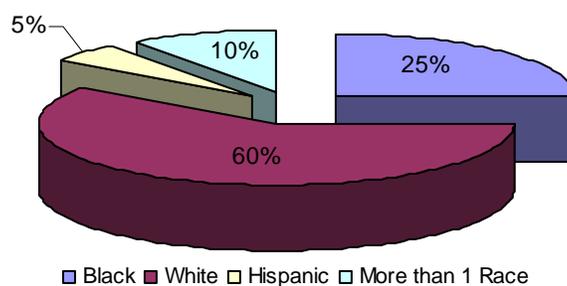
**Table 22: Characteristics of Children Available for Adoption at the End of the Quarter
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	18
	Male	8	8	0	0	0	0	3	19
2 to 5	Female	29	17	0	0	0	5	6	57
	Male	38	21	0	1	0	5	4	69
6 to 11	Female	50	20	0	0	0	5	5	80
	Male	69	17	0	0	0	6	15	107
12 to 15	Female	30	14	0	0	0	3	7	54
	Male	42	16	0	0	0	1	7	66
16 to 18	Female	13	4	0	0	0	0	2	19
	Male	12	5	0	0	0	0	2	19
Total		304	127	0	1	0	25	51	508

*Demographic data had not been entered into CHRIS for one child.

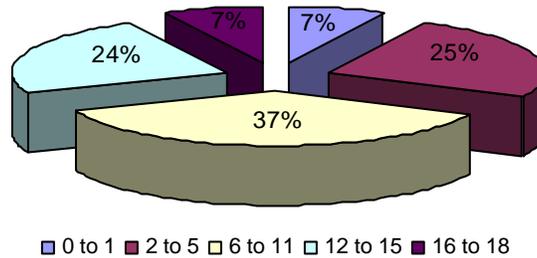
Of the children available for adoption, 60 percent were white and 25 percent were black. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 32a: Ethnicity of Children Available for Adoption at the End of the Quarter



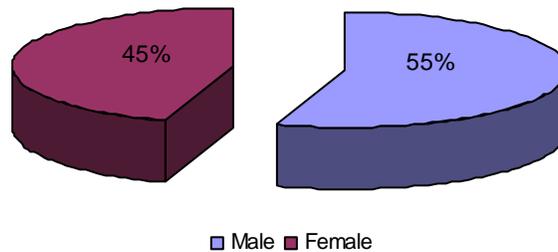
At the end of the quarter, more children between the ages of 6 and 11 (37%) were available for adoption than any other age group.

Chart 32b: Ages of Children Available for Adoption at the End of the Quarter



At the end of the quarter, more male children (55%) than female children (45%) were available for adoption. These percentages were similar to the fourth quarter.

Chart 32c: Gender of Children Available for Adoption at the End of the Quarter



Current Placements of Children Available for Adoption

At the end of the first quarter, more children who were available for adoption were placed in DCFS foster homes (43%) than in any other type of placement, followed by pre-adoptive homes (18%). These results were similar to the previous quarter.

**Table 23: Current Placements of Children Available for Adoption
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Placement	Number of Children	Percentage
DCFS Foster Home	219	43%
Pre-Adoptive Home	91	18%
Therapeutic Foster Home	85	17%
Acute CRT	2	.4%
Residential Facility	62	12%
Hospital/Medical	4	1%
Emergency Shelter	7	1.4%
Independent Living	1	.2%
Temporary Placement	4	.8%
Sub-Acute CRT	19	4%
ASAP CRT	4	.8%
Kinship Care	7	1.4%
ASAP Residential Treatment	1	.2%
Incarceration	2	.4%
Runaway	1	.2%
Total*	509	100%

*The sum of individual percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Characteristics of Children in Pre-adoptive Placements

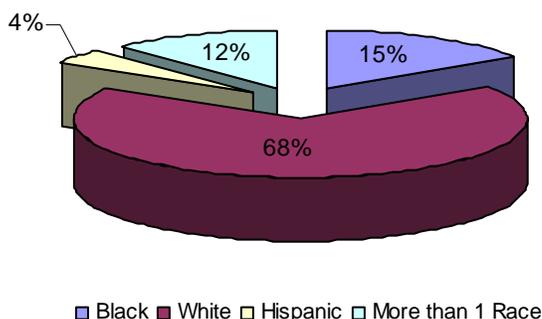
During the first quarter, 149 children were in pre-adoptive homes. This number includes children who could have entered pre-adoptive homes during previous quarters as well as children who were placed in pre-adoptive homes during the current quarter.

**Table 24: Characteristics of Children in Pre-adoptive Placements
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Male	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	7
2 to 5	Female	21	3	0	0	0	0	4	28
	Male	24	3	0	0	0	2	3	32
6 to 11	Female	17	5	0	0	0	4	4	30
	Male	22	2	0	0	0	0	1	25
12 to 15	Female	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	8
	Male	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	7
16 to 18	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Male	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total		102	23	0	0	0	6	18	149

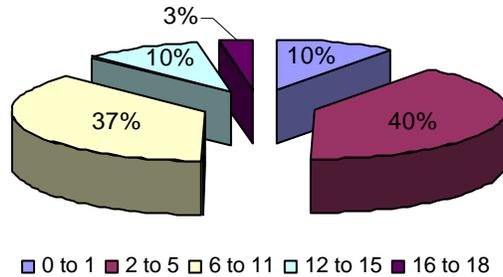
Of the 149 children in pre-adoptive homes during the quarter, 68 percent were white and 15 percent were black. These percentages differed from the fourth quarter, when 62 percent were white and 21 percent were black.

Chart 33a: Ethnicity of Children Placed in Pre-adoptive Homes During the Quarter



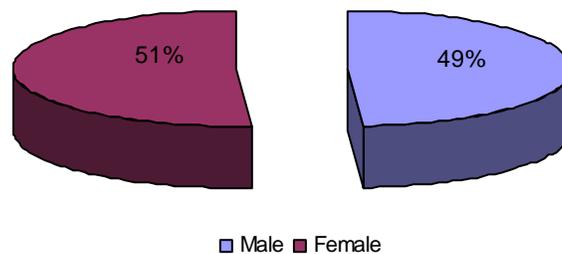
Children between the ages of 2 and 5 (40%) represented the largest group of children placed in pre-adoptive homes.

33b: Ages of Children Placed in Pre-adoptive Homes During the Quarter



Of the 149 children placed in pre-adoptive homes during the quarter, 49 percent were male and 51 percent were female. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

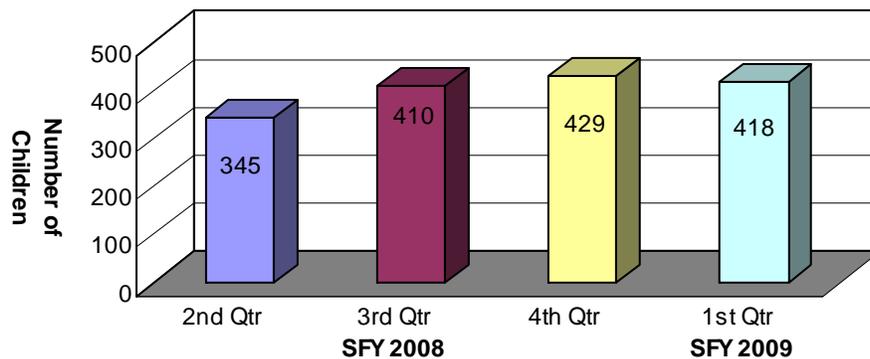
33c: Gender of Children Placed in Pre-adoptive Homes During the Quarter



Children not Placed in Adoptive Homes whose Parents have had their Parental Rights Terminated

During the first quarter, there were 418 children whose parents had their parental rights terminated but were not placed in adoptive homes, a decrease from the previous quarter (429). This statistic was derived by subtracting the number of children placed in adoptive homes at the end of the quarter (91) from the number of children available for adoption at the end of the quarter (509).

Chart 34: Children not Placed in Adoptive Homes whose Parents have had their Parental Rights Terminated



Children with Special Needs

During the first quarter, 80 children with special needs were in pre-adoptive placements¹⁴. Children with special needs are defined as children who have severe medical or psychological needs that require ongoing treatment. Children at high risk for the development of serious physical, mental or emotional conditions may be considered special needs if documentation is provided by a medical professional specializing in the area of the condition for which the child is considered at risk. Other children may be considered special needs if they are Caucasian children over the age of nine, African American children at age two years or older; or children who are members of a sibling group of three or more who are to be placed together.

**Table 25: Children with Special Needs who were Placed in Adoptive Homes
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Special Needs Condition	Number of Children
Race	80
Age	75
Member of sibling group	43

Characteristics of Children with Finalized Adoptions

During the quarter, 138 children had their adoptions finalized, an increase from the previous quarter (122). The following table outlines the characteristics of the children with finalized adoptions.

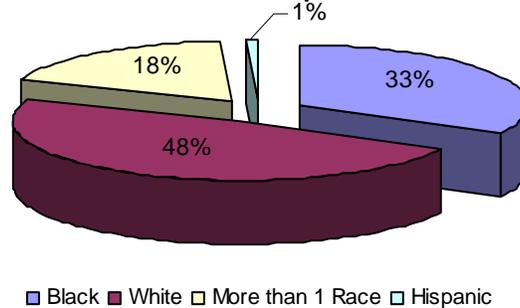
**Table 26: Characteristics of Children with Finalized Adoptions
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
	Male	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
2 to 5	Female	19	11	0	0	0	0	4	34
	Male	13	12	0	0	0	0	5	30
6 to 11	Female	13	10	0	1	0	1	5	30
	Male	11	6	0	0	0	0	2	19
12 to 15	Female	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	7
	Male	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	5
16 to 18	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		66	45	0	1	0	1	25	138

¹⁴ This number does not take into account children with severe medical and psychological needs because this data is not available in CHRIS (AR Children's Reporting and Information System). As enhancements are made to the data system to capture this information, it will be provided in future reports.

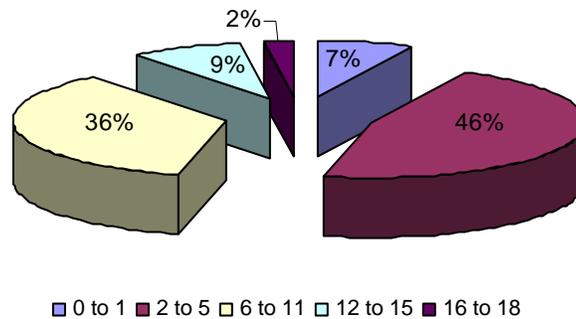
Of the 138 finalized adoptions during the first quarter, 48 percent of the adopted children were white and 33 percent were black.

Chart 35a: Ethnicity of Children with Finalized Adoptions



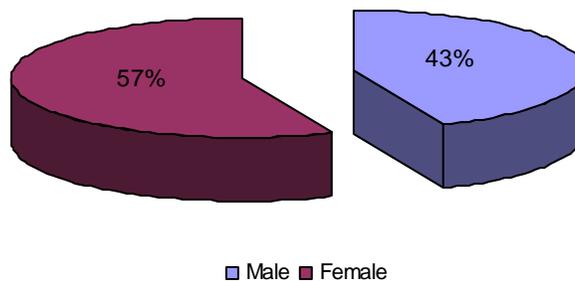
Children between the ages of 2 and 5 (46%) represented the largest group of children whose adoptions were finalized during the quarter.

Chart 35b: Ages of Children with Finalized Adoptions



During the quarter, 57 percent of the children whose adoptions were finalized were female and 43 percent were male.

Chart 35c: Gender of Children with Finalized Adoptions



Subsidized Adoptions

During the first quarter, 115 children began receiving adoption subsidies. Of those, 98 children received federally-funded subsidies and 17 received state-funded subsidies.

Characteristics of Children who Received Adoption Subsidies

During the first quarter, 3,280 children received adoption subsidies. The following table outlines the demographics of those children.

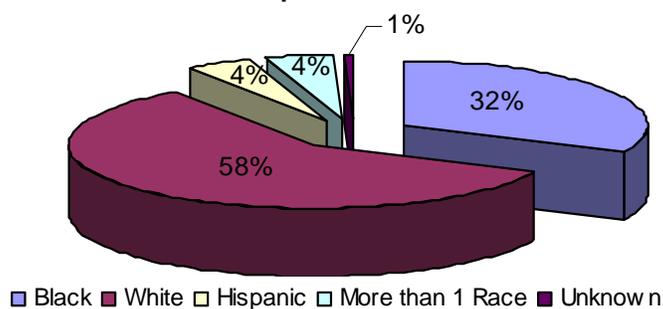
**Table 27: Characteristics of Children Receiving Adoption Subsidies
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	14	4	0	0	0	0	1	19
	Male	10	2	0	0	0	0	1	13
2 to 5	Female	150	70	2	0	0	17	19	258
	Male	156	86	2	0	0	20	14	278
6 to 11	Female	380	211	1	2	0	36	46	676
	Male	376	196	1	0	0	37	35	645
12 to 15	Female	252	156	1	2	0	18	14	443
	Male	276	145	0	1	0	7	12	441
16 to 18	Female	117	75	1	0	0	7	3	203
	Male	128	75	0	0	0	3	1	207
18+	Female	27	11	0	0	0	1	0	39
	Male	24	15	0	0	0	0	1	40
Total*		1,910	1,046	8	5	0	146	147	3,262

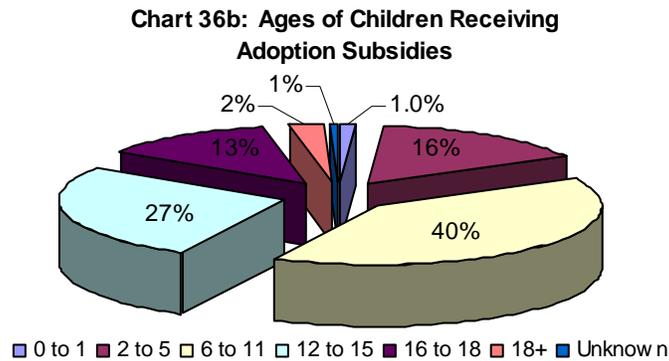
*Demographic data had not been entered into CHRIS for 18 children.

Fifty-eight percent of the children who received adoption subsidies were white and 32 percent were black, similar to the previous quarter.

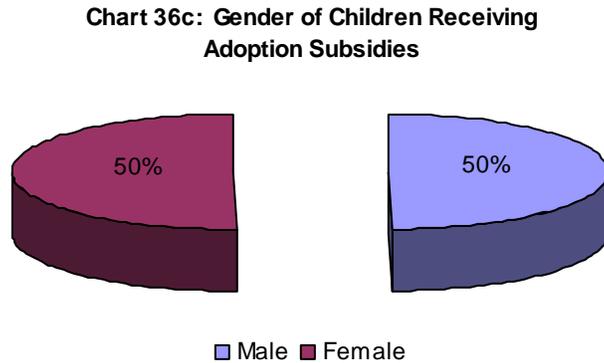
Chart 36a: Ethnicity of Children Receiving Adoption Subsidies



The majority of the children receiving adoption subsidies during the quarter were between the ages of 6 and 11 (40%).



Of the children receiving adoption subsidies, 50 percent were male and 50 percent were female.



Adoptive Homes

At the beginning of the first quarter, 610 adoptive homes were available; at the end of the first quarter, 518 adoptive homes were available.

**Table 28: Adoptive Homes
1st Quarter SFY 2009**

	Total Adoptive Homes	Non-Foster Adoptive Homes	Foster Adoptive Homes
Homes available for children at beginning of quarter	610	249	361
Newly available homes	123	62	61
Homes that had children placed during the quarter	65	31	34
Home that experienced a disruption	4	2	2
Homes that closed without a placement	154	66	88
Homes available at the end of the quarter	518	216	302