

SFY 2009

Quarterly Performance Report

**2nd Quarter
SFY 2009**

(October 2008 – December 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 second quarter of State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2009, specifically October through December 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 second 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 second 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**, the same as the previous quarter (87%) but below the 95 percent compliance goal.

Four of the ten DCFS Service Areas improved compliance with Priority One initiations over the previous quarter, and six areas improved compliance with Priority Two initiations. Except for Areas 4 and 6, all areas met or exceeded 90 percent compliance for Priority One initiations, and two exceeded the 95 percent goal. For Priority Two initiations, all areas aside from Areas 3 and 4 exceeded 80 percent compliance, although no areas met the 95 percent goal.

With compliance in most areas 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 immediate supervision, review of initiations at the supervisory level, and working overtime to initiate overdue investigations.

- Timely Completion of Child Maltreatment Assessments

The percentage for timely completions stood at **44 percent**, a decrease of seventeen percentage points from the previous quarter (61%) and below the goal of 90 percent.

Six of the ten DCFS Service Areas improved compliance with Priority One completions over the previous quarter, although no areas improved compliance

with Priority Two completions. No areas met the 95 percent compliance goal for either Priority One or Priority Two completions.

Since compliance in all 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 further reduce a backlog of overdue investigations. The addition of assessment and investigations staff in Areas 2, 5, 6, 9 and 10 will ideally lead to greater compliance in their counties.

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

The percentage for 24-hour initial health screenings stood at **80 percent**, a decrease of 13 percentage points from the previous quarter (93%) and below the goal of 95 percent.

The percentage for 72-hour initial health screenings stood at **87 percent**, an increase of six percentage points from the previous quarter (81%) and below the goal of 95 percent.

For the 24-hour screenings, two areas improved compliance over the previous quarter. Overall, two areas met or exceeded the 95 percent compliance goal. Overall, six areas met or exceeded the 95 percent goal. Three areas—Areas 3, 6 and 9—maintained compliance of less than 80 percent.

For the 72-hour screenings, six areas improved compliance over the previous quarter. Four areas met or exceeded the 95 percent goal, and three additional areas achieved a compliance rate that met or exceeded 85 percent. Only three areas—Areas 3, 5 and 6—had compliance rates less than 85 percent.

Although overall 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 **95 percent**, a decrease of one percentage point from the previous quarter (96%) and at the goal of 95 percent.

Four of the ten DCFS Service Areas improved compliance over the previous quarter, and six areas met or exceeded the 95 percent goal. Furthermore, nine of the ten areas met or exceeded 90 percent compliance. Only Area 2 with 85 percent compliance arguably struggled to approach compliance.

- Foster Home Recruitment

There were 118 new foster homes recruited during the quarter, a slight decrease from the 119 homes recruited during the previous quarter and above the goal of 80 new homes. This represents a compliance rate of **148 percent** for the quarter.

The recruitment of foster homes has increased dramatically in recent quarters. This increase can be attributed to an increase in the frequency of foster family inquiry meetings and other promotional efforts, as well as the agency's decision last year 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 second quarter, the percentage of children who received a visit averaged **68 percent**, which was below the goal of 85 percent. The percentage of children who received visits from October through December averaged 71 percent, 69 percent, and 65 percent respectively.

Five 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 second quarter.

PART I: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

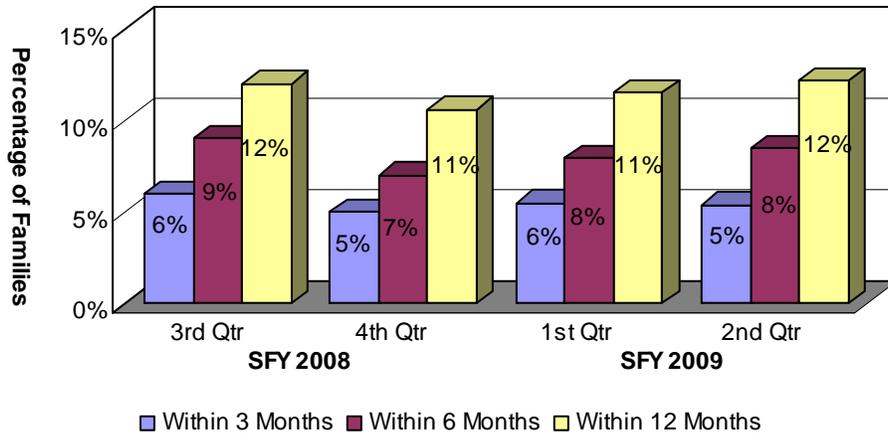
The Division has established nine performance measures to indicate achievement levels regarding its major goals in child safety, family preservation and permanency:

- 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 1,490 families involved in true reports of maltreatment during the second quarter one year ago, only 12 percent (182) had a subsequent true report within 12 months. Fifty-three percent of true reports involved both the same perpetrator and the same type of maltreatment as the initial report¹.

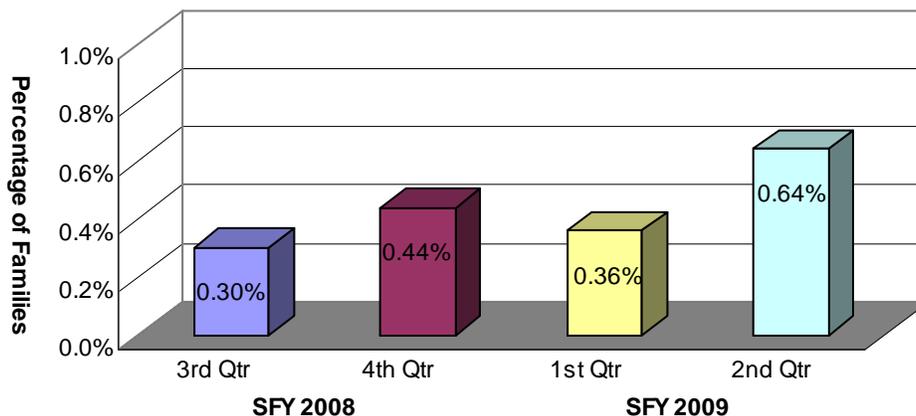
Chart 1: Recurrence of Maltreatment within 12 Months of Initial Report



Percentage of Foster Families with True Reports of Maltreatment

Of the 46 foster home maltreatment reports received during the second quarter, only nine were found to be true. Based on the 1,413 foster homes² active during the quarter, the percentage of foster families with true reports of maltreatment was 0.64 percent.

Chart 2: Percentage of Foster Families with True Reports of Maltreatment



¹ The remaining 47 percent of the subsequent reports were distributed as follows: No repetition of perpetrator or type of abuse – 17.58 percent; Same perpetrator only – 3.30 percent; Same type of abuse only – 25.82 percent.

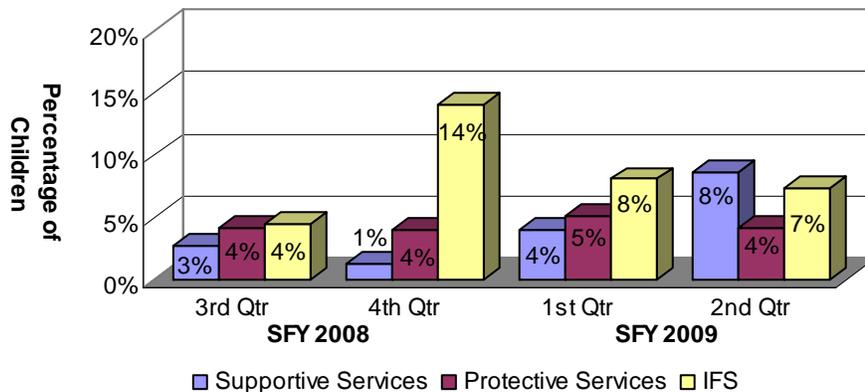
² This includes family and therapeutic foster homes.

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 259 children who began receiving Supportive Services between October and December 2007, 22 children (8%) experienced a true report of maltreatment within one year. Of the 3,076 children who began receiving Protective Services, 124 children (4%) were involved in a true report within one year. Of the 110 children who began receiving IFS, eight children (7%) were involved in a true report within one year.

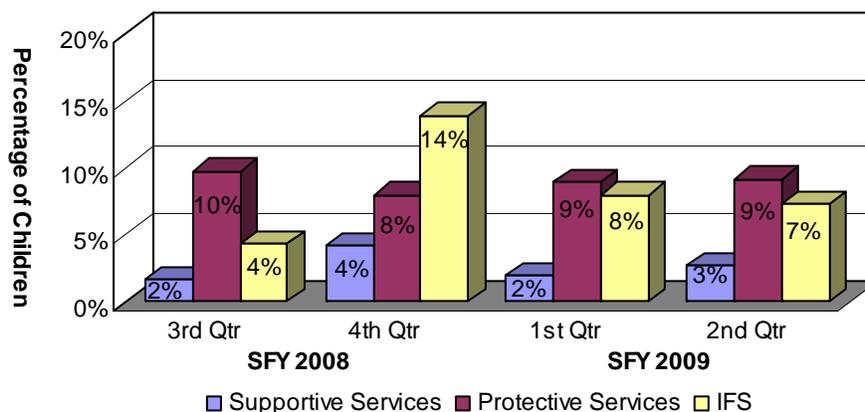
Chart 3: Children Receiving Supportive Services, Protective Services or IFS who were Abused or Neglected within One Year of the Initiation of Services



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 October and December 2007, seven of the 259 (3%) children who began receiving Supportive Services entered foster care within one year of the initiation of these services; 282 of the 3,076 (9%) children who began receiving Protective Services entered care within one year; and eight of the 110 (7%) children who began receiving IFS entered care within one year.

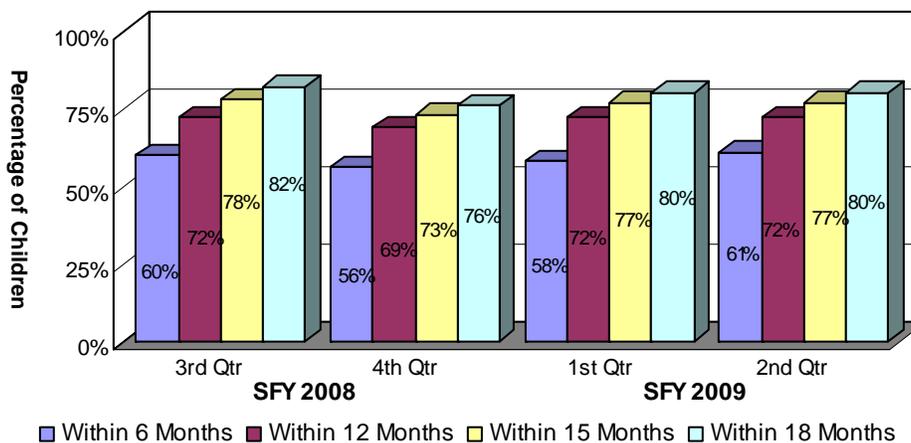
Chart 4: Children Receiving Supportive Services, Protective Services or Intensive Family Services who Entered Foster Care within One Year of the Initiation of Services



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

During the quarter 18 months prior to the current quarter, 940 children entered foster care. Of those, 755 children (80%) returned home within 18 months.

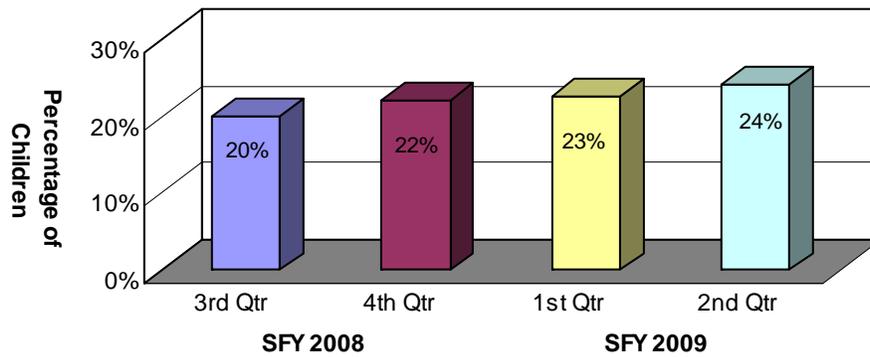
Chart 5: Children in Foster Care who Returned Home within Eighteen Months



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

Of the 1,008 children who entered foster care during the quarter 18 months prior to the current quarter, 243 children (24%) experienced three or more placements within 18 months. This was one percentage point higher than the previous quarter. Of those same 1,008 children, 198 (20%) experienced three or more placements within 15 months of entering foster care.

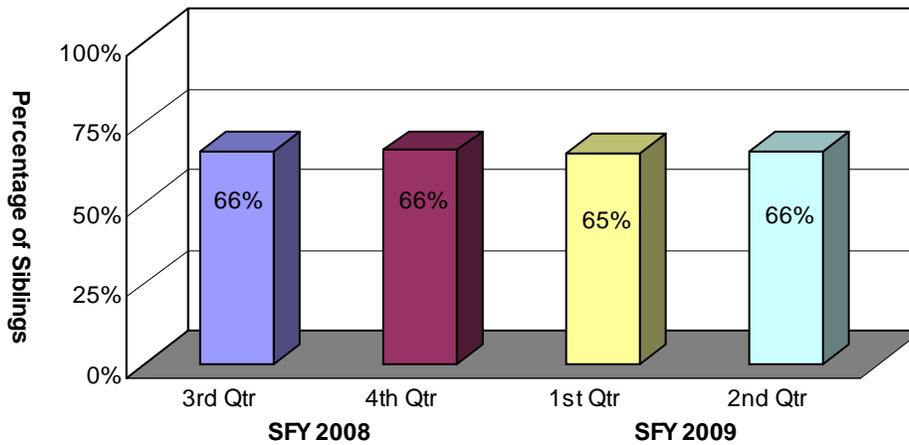
Chart 6: Children in Foster Care who have Experienced Three or More Placements within the Past Eighteen Months



Percentage of Siblings in Placement who are Placed Together

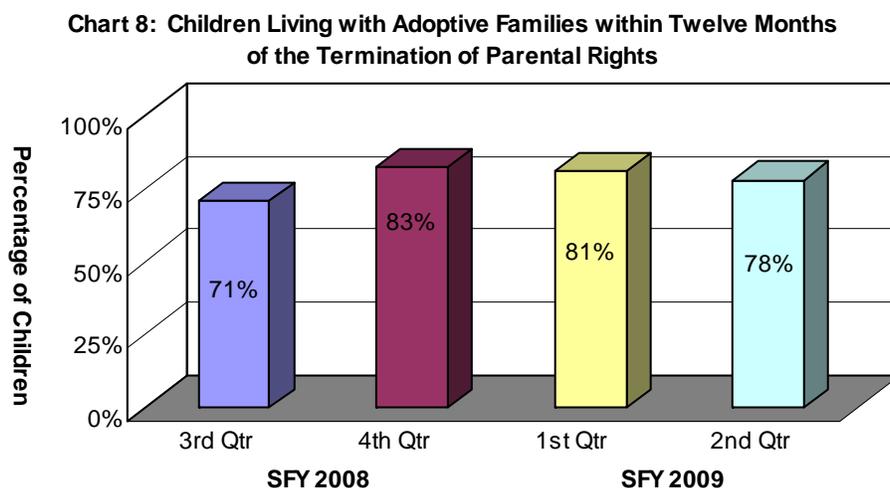
During the second quarter, there were 1,755 children with siblings in foster care. Sixty-six percent of those children (1,161 children) were placed with at least one of their siblings. This was one percentage point higher than the previous quarter (65%) and higher than the first quarter ending one year ago (65%). Of those same 1,755 children, 730 (42%) were placed with all of their siblings, which was one percentage point lower than the previous quarter (43%). 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 97 children whose parents had their parental rights terminated between October and December 2007, 76 children (78%) were placed in adoptive homes within 12 months of the termination of parental rights. This was three 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

Seventy children were placed in a pre-adoptive home between October and December 2007. Of those, 62 children (89%) had their adoptions finalized within 12 months of being placed in a pre-adoptive home. This was eight percentage points higher than the previous quarter and higher than the same quarter one year ago (84%). Four children (4%) 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. Seven 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
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Adoption Status	Number of Children
Children Placed in Pre-adoptive Homes	70
Finalized Adoption	62
Disrupted Adoptive Placements	4
Children with a Disruption who were Re-placed in Pre-adoptive Homes	3
Still Pending after Twelve Months	7

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

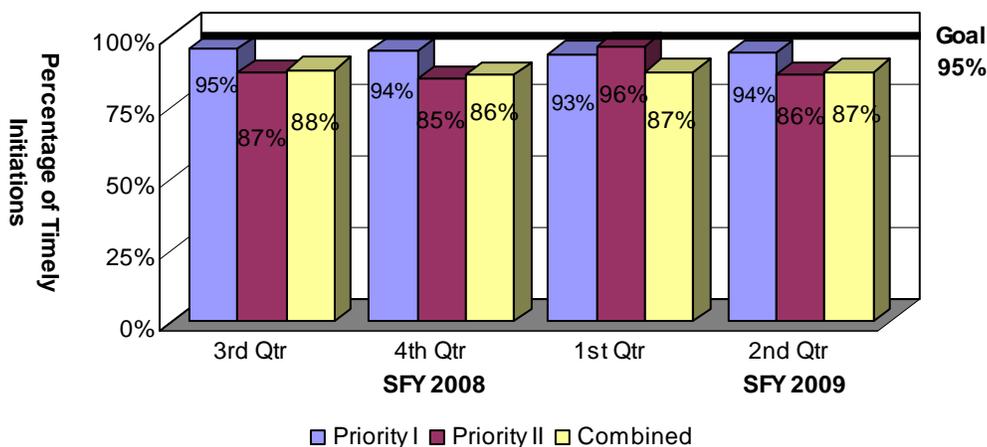
- 95%** ***Timely Initiation of Child Maltreatment Assessments.*** Timely initiation means the investigator interviews or observes the victim child outside the presence of the alleged offender within 24 hours of any report of alleged severe maltreatment or within 72 hours otherwise.
- 90%** ***Timely 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 7,614 referrals for child maltreatment assessments during the quarter. Of that number, 733 Priority I referrals and 5,329 Priority II referrals were assigned to DCFS for investigation. Of the DCFS Priority I referrals, 686 assessments were initiated within the required 24-hour period. Of the DCFS Priority II referrals, 4,590 assessments were initiated within the required 72-hour period.³ The compliance rate was 94 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 the same as 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 1,552 of the 7,614 referrals that came in during the quarter, of which 1,411 were Priority I referrals and 141 were Priority II referrals. Of the Priority I referrals, 1,404 assessments (99.5%) were initiated in a timely manner. Of the Priority II referrals, 139 assessments (99%) were initiated in a timely manner.

Chart 9: Timely Initiation of Child Maltreatment Assessments

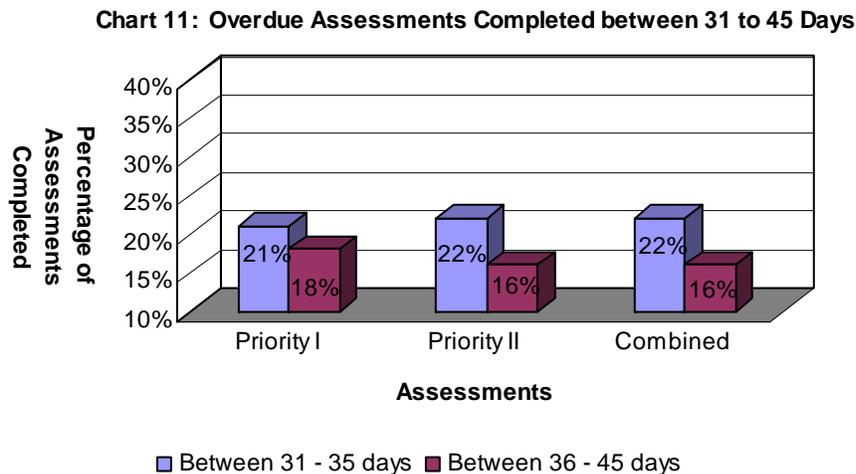
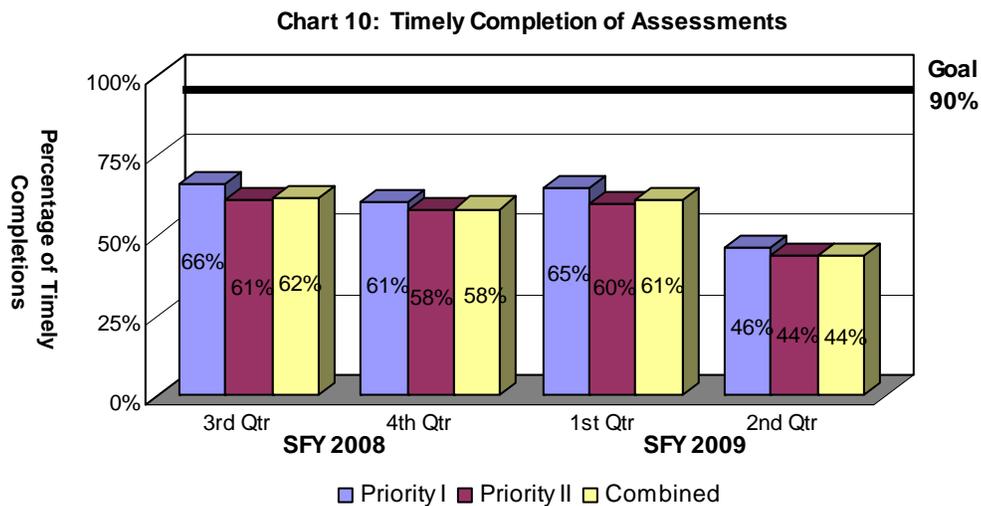


³ DCFS had 686 Priority I referrals and 4,590 Priority II referrals that were initiated in a timely manner. Of those, 94 Priority I (14%) and 1,236 Priority II referrals (27%) were considered compliant due to reasonable diligence. CACD had 1,404 Priority I referrals and 139 Priority II referrals that were initiated in a timely manner. Of those, 191 Priority I (14%) and 18 Priority II (13%) referrals were considered compliant due to reasonable diligence.

Timely Completion of Child Maltreatment Assessments

Of the 733 DCFS Priority I assessments initiated, 338 (46%) were completed within the required 30-day period. Of the 5,329 DCFS Priority II assessments initiated, 3,007 (44%) were completed within the required 30-day period. Of the total 6,062 assessments assigned to DCFS, 2,660 were completed in a timely fashion. These completions resulted in a compliance rate of 44 percent, which was 17 percentage points lower than the first quarter and below the goal of 90 percent. (See plan of action in the Executive Summary.)

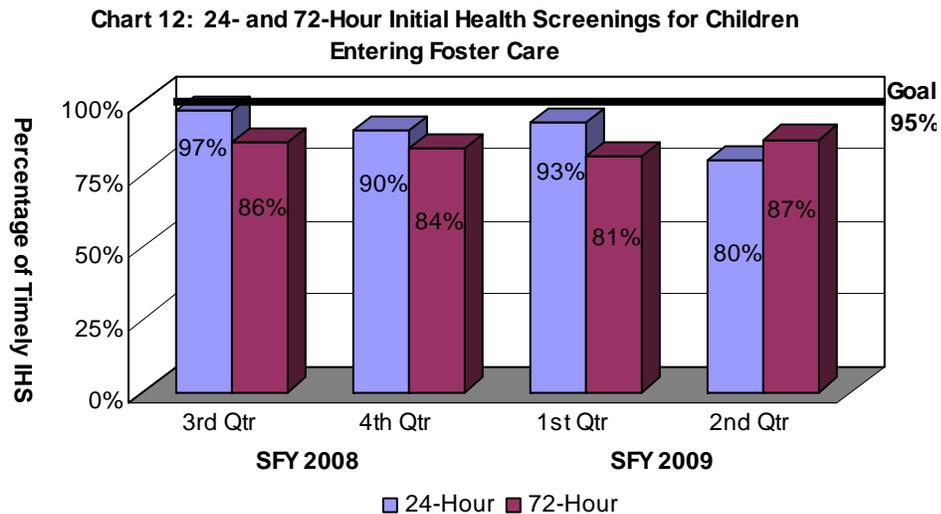
As referenced earlier, the Crimes Against Children Division (CACD) of the Arkansas State Police was responsible for 1,552 of the 7,614 incoming referrals during the quarter. Of that number, 1,411 were Priority I referrals and 141 were Priority II referrals. Of the Priority I assessments, 1,041 (74%) were completed timely. Of the Priority II assessments, 111 (79%) 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 171 children who required the 24-hour health screening during the second quarter, 137 children (80%) received the screening in a timely manner. The compliance rate was thirteen percentage points lower than the previous quarter and did not meet the goal of 95 percent.

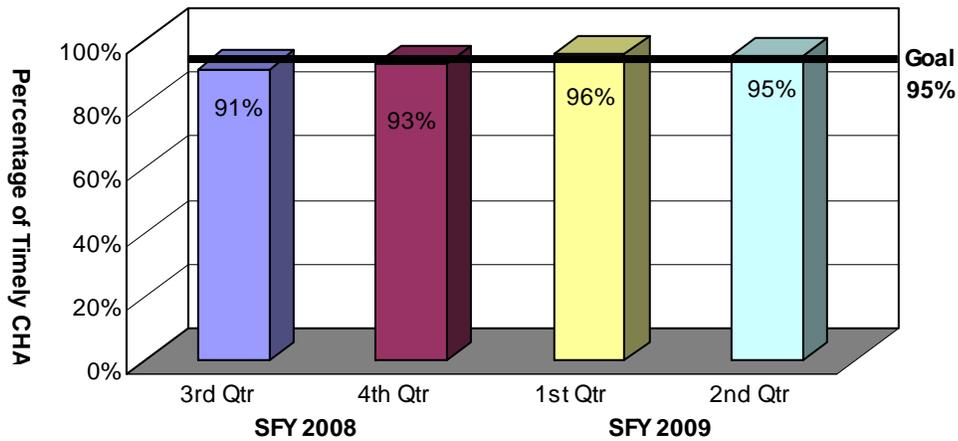
All children entering foster care who do not require the initial 24-hour health screening must still undergo an initial health screening within 72 hours of their removal. Of the 685 children who required the 72-hour health screening, 595 (87%) received their screenings in a timely manner, which was six percentage points higher than the previous quarter but 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 August 2, 2008, and October 2, 2008, 350 children entered foster care who remained in care for at least 60 days. Of those children, 333 received their comprehensive health assessment within 60 days after entering care. The resulting compliance rate was 95 percent, which was one percentage point lower than the previous quarter and met the goal of 95 percent.

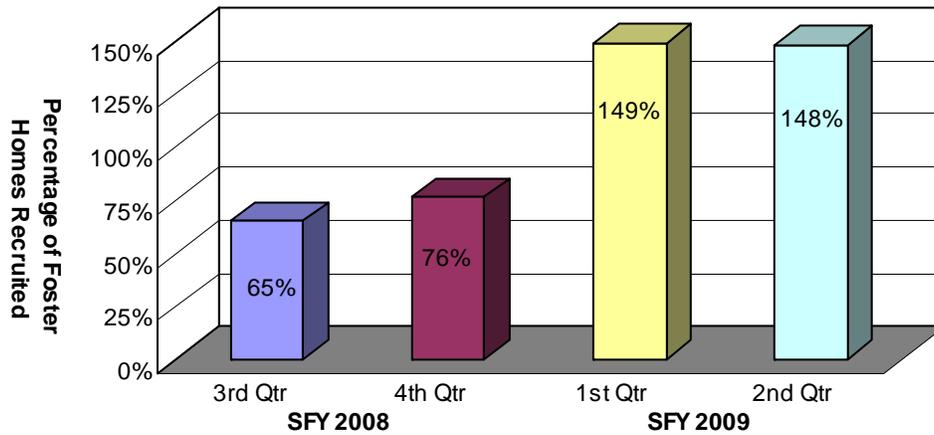
Chart 13: Comprehensive Health Assessments



Foster Home Recruitment

DCFS recruited 118 new foster homes during the second quarter, higher than the goal of 80 new homes. The 148 percent compliance rate was one percentage point lower than the previous quarter (149%).

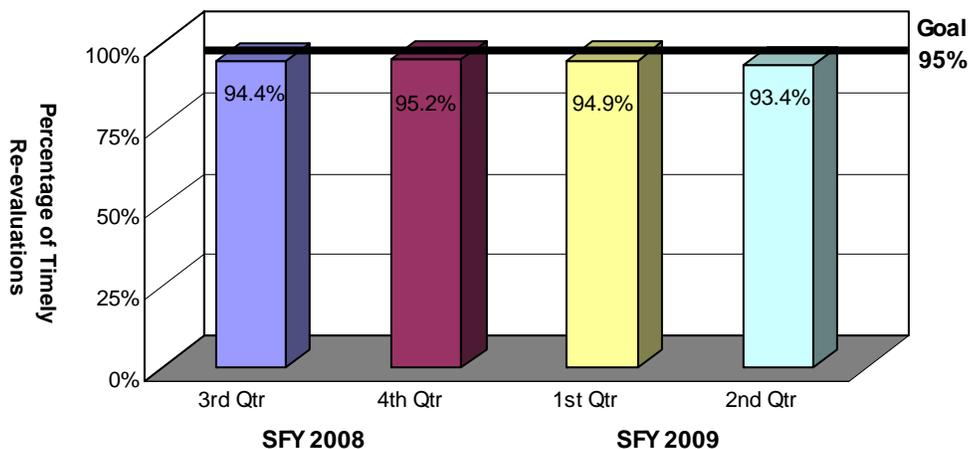
Chart 14: Foster Home Recruitment



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 1,064 foster homes active during the second quarter, staff completed current re-evaluations for 994 homes. The resulting 93.4 percent compliance rate was lower than the previous quarter and below the goal of 95 percent compliance.

Chart 15: Foster Home Re-evaluations

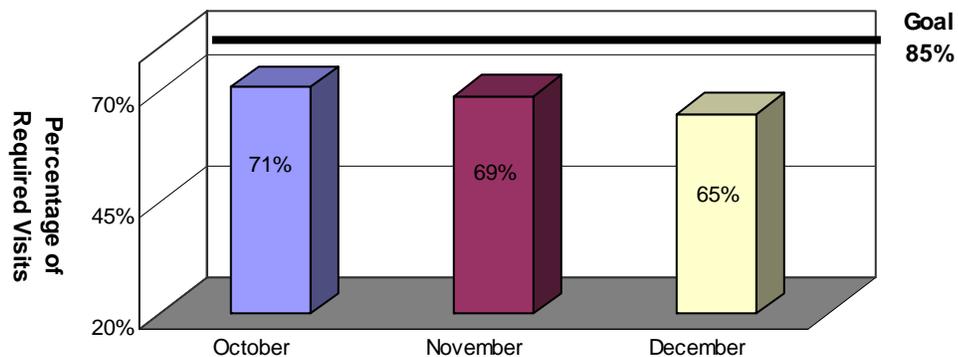


Required Visits Made by Worker

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 second quarter, the percentage of children who received a monthly visit averaged 68 percent from October to December, an increase of five 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.

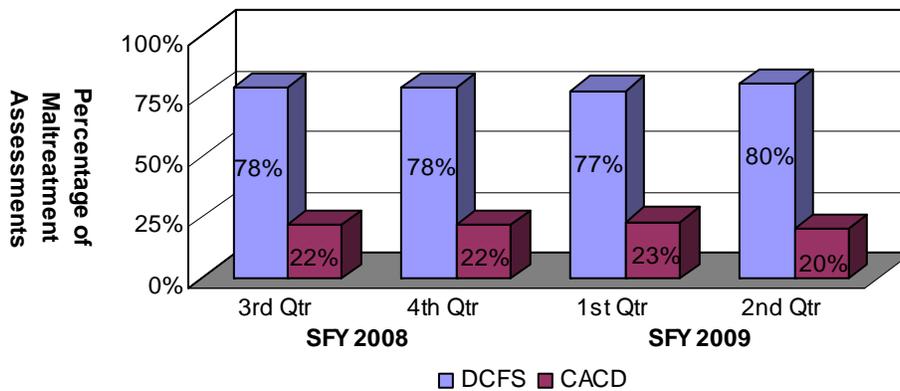
Part III: Description of Population and Services Section I: True Child Maltreatment Reports

Child Maltreatment Assessments

During the second quarter, 7,614 maltreatment assessments were assigned between DCFS and CACD. Of those assessments, 6,062 (80%) were assigned to DCFS. This figure represented an increase in the number of assessments assigned to DCFS from the previous quarter (5,100), and an increase assigned from the same quarter ending one year ago (5,475).

Of those same 7,614 assessments, 1,552 (20%) were assigned to CACD. This figure represented a slight decrease in the number of assessments assigned to CACD from the previous quarter (1,559), and a decrease in the number assigned from the same quarter ending one year ago (1,659).

Chart 17a: Child Maltreatment Assessments



Of the 7,614 maltreatment assessments assigned during the second quarter of SFY 2009, 1,498 reports (20%) were found to be true, which was two percentage points lower than the same quarter one year ago (22%). The national percentage is 25 percent⁴. There were 2,234 victim children involved in the 1,498 true reports during the quarter, which represented a decrease in the number of victim children reported during the same quarter one year ago (2,302).

Table 2: Child Maltreatment Assessments

	Total Assessments	True Assessments	Percent True
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%
2nd Qtr SFY 2009	7,614	1,498	20%

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, 2,234 victim children were involved in true reports during the second quarter. The table below outlines the demographic information for these victim children⁵.

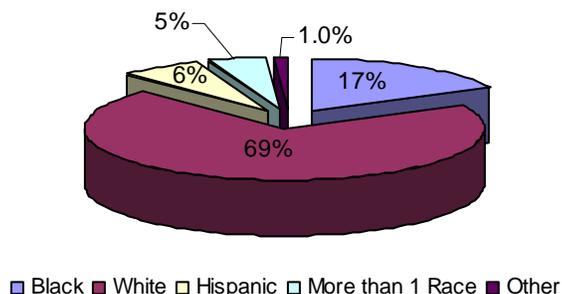
**Table 3: Characteristics of Children in True Maltreatment Reports
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	85	11	1	0	0	7	6	110
	Male	86	33	0	0	4	9	7	139
2 to 5	Female	163	44	1	0	2	17	20	247
	Male	200	45	1	0	3	19	19	283
6 to 11	Female	262	56	0	0	3	31	14	366
	Male	250	60	0	0	5	18	14	347
12 to 15	Female	232	65	0	0	1	18	14	330
	Male	111	29	0	0	0	13	11	164
16 to 18	Female	100	31	0	2	0	7	4	144
	Male	49	8	0	0	0	2	2	61
18+	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total*		1,538	383	3	2	18	141	107	2,192

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

Of the children involved in true maltreatment reports, 69 percent were white and 17 percent were black.

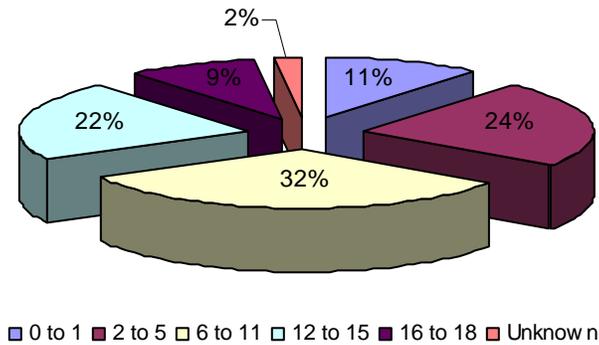
Chart 17a: Ethnicity of Children in True Reports



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).

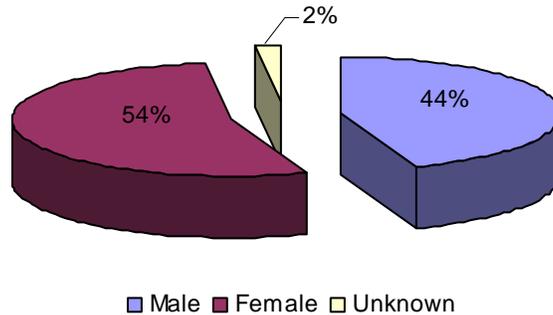
Children between the ages of 6 and 11 represented the largest group of children involved in true maltreatment reports (32%). These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 17b: Ages of Children in True Reports



More female children (54%) than male children (44%) 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 2,234 children involved in true maltreatment reports were involved in neglect allegations (80%), followed by physical abuse allegations (39%) and sexual abuse allegations (32%)⁶.

**Table 4: Percentage of Children Involved in True Allegations of Maltreatment
1st Quarter SFY 2009 – 2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

	1st Quarter		2 nd Quarter	
Neglect	1,575	74%	1,791	80%
Physical Abuse	771	36%	875	39%
Sexual Abuse	778	36%	715	32%

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, 4,574 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.

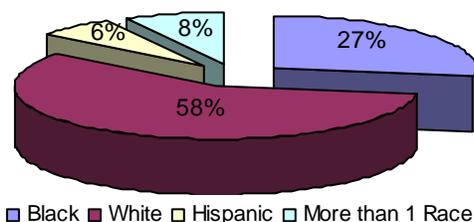
**Table 5: Characteristics of Children in Foster Care During the Quarter
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	210	92	0	2	0	26	24	354
	Male	187	108	1	1	1	23	34	355
2 to 5	Female	302	129	1	0	0	39	52	523
	Male	331	157	2	3	0	40	56	589
6 to 11	Female	299	140	1	0	0	31	31	502
	Male	335	158	0	1	0	41	43	578
12 to 15	Female	239	121	1	0	0	24	31	416
	Male	238	104	2	2	0	18	33	397
16 to 18	Female	199	97	1	0	0	20	24	341
	Male	167	64	0	0	0	9	24	264
18+	Female	75	40	2	0	0	6	6	129
	Male	65	35	1	1	1	6	5	114
Total*		2,647	1,245	12	10	2	283	363	4,562

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

The chart below shows that 58 percent of the children in foster care during the quarter were white and 27 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.

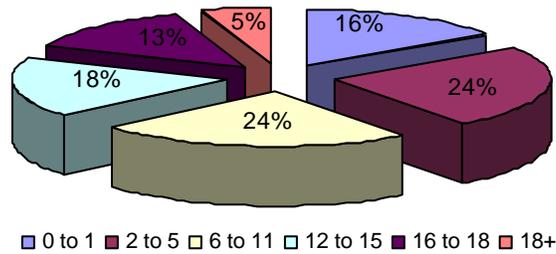
**Chart 18a: Ethnicity of Children in Care
During the Quarter**



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.

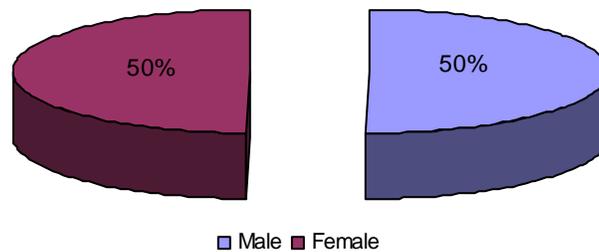
The following chart shows that children between the ages of 2 to 5 (24%) and 6 to 11 (24%) represented the largest group of children who were in care during the quarter. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

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, 3,617 children were in foster care, a decrease from the 3,712 children in care at the end of the first quarter. The following table outlines the characteristics of the children in foster care at the end of the second quarter.

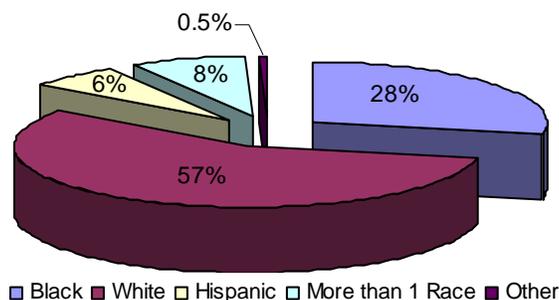
**Table 6: Characteristics of Children in Foster Care at the End of the Quarter
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	162	76	0	1	0	21	19	279
	Male	132	87	1	0	1	18	29	268
2 to 5	Female	228	103	1	0	0	31	43	406
	Male	248	125	2	3	0	24	40	442
6 to 11	Female	236	111	0	0	0	19	27	393
	Male	255	117	0	1	0	38	33	444
12 to 15	Female	186	101	1	0	0	21	26	335
	Male	195	90	1	2	0	16	29	333
16 to 18	Female	156	58	1	0	0	18	20	280
	Male	154	59	0	0	0	7	23	243
18+	Female	52	34	2	0	0	5	6	99
	Male	52	24	0	0	1	5	2	84
Total*		2,056	1,012	9	7	2	223	297	3,606

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

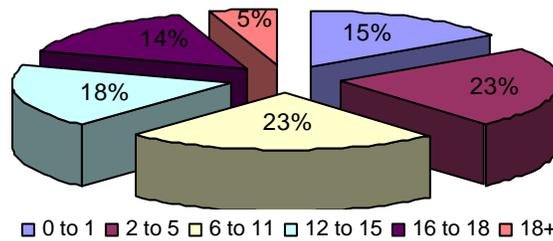
The chart below shows that 57 percent of the children in foster care at the end of the quarter were white, while 28 percent of the children were black. These percentages were consistent with the previous four quarters.

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



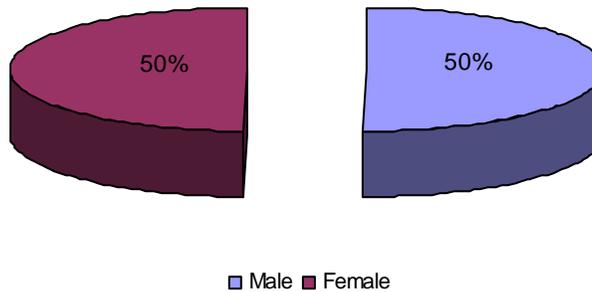
The following chart shows that children between the ages of 2 to 5 and 6 to 11 (23%) represented the largest groups of children who were in care at the end of the quarter.

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



The following chart shows that 50 percent of the children in foster care at the end of the quarter were female and 50 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 940 children entered foster care during the second quarter, a decrease from the previous quarter (1,073).

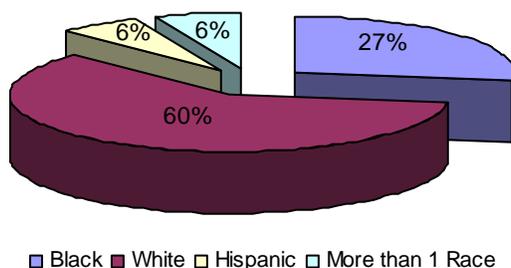
**Table 7: Characteristics of Children Entering Foster Care During the Quarter
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	55	24	0	0	0	8	9	96
	Male	56	44	0	0	0	4	9	113
2 to 5	Female	80	30	0	0	0	5	7	122
	Male	81	23	0	0	0	9	11	124
6 to 11	Female	65	32	1	0	0	7	7	112
	Male	69	40	0	0	0	4	5	118
12 to 15	Female	58	29	1	0	0	7	7	102
	Male	46	16	0	1	0	7	1	71
16 to 18	Female	33	15	0	0	0	4	3	55
	Male	20	2	0	0	0	1	2	15
Total*		563	255	2	1	0	56	61	938

*Demographic data had not been entered into CHRIS for 2 children.

The chart below shows that 60 percent of the children who entered foster care during the quarter were white, while 27 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.

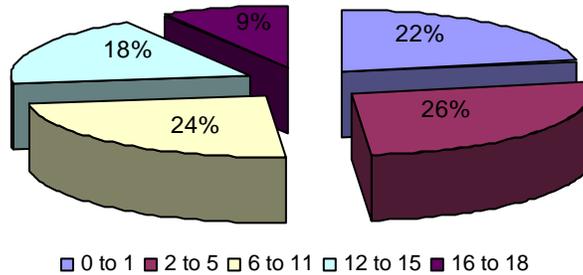
Chart 20a: Ethnicity of Children who Entered Care



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.

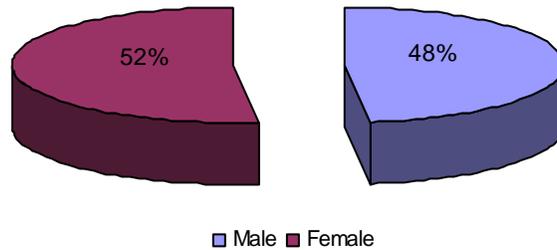
The following chart shows that children between the ages of 2 to 5 (26%) represented the largest group of children who entered foster care during the quarter.

Chart 20b: Ages of Children who Entered Care



The following chart shows the gender of the children who entered foster care during the second quarter. Of the 940 children who entered care, 48 percent of the children were male and 52 percent were female.

Chart 20c: Gender of Children who Entered Care



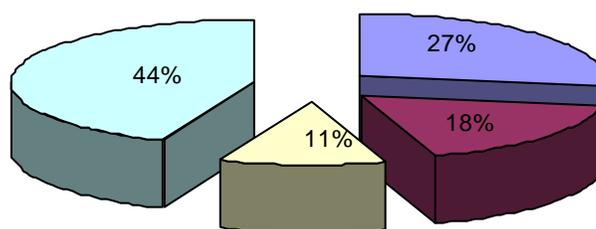
The reasons for entry into foster care during the quarter (Table 8) remained very similar to the reasons for children’s entry into care at the end of the quarter (Table 9). Neglect and substance abuse⁹ were the most prevalent reasons for children’s entry into care.

**Table 8: Reasons Children were Placed in Foster Care During the Quarter by Age
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

	0 to 1	2 to 5	6 to 11	12 to 15	16 to 18	18+	Total
Neglect	473	550	640	421	113	1	2,198
Substance Abuse	413	357	347	227	78	0	1,422
Parent Incarceration	183	247	265	152	45	1	893
Physical Abuse	175	205	212	200	70	1	863
Child’s Behavior	0	0	86	220	110	0	416
Abandonment	44	59	92	98	59	0	352
Inadequate Housing	111	140	193	117	29	0	590
Caretaker Illness	100	96	111	128	56	1	492
Sexual Abuse	18	68	144	143	41	0	414
Truancy	0	0	39	57	22	1	119
Child’s Disability	6	10	16	16	3	1	52
Parent Death	6	7	13	15	10	0	51
Sex Offender	0	0	15	22	8	0	45
Relinquishment	3	4	5	6	4	0	22
Adoption	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Managed Mental Health	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other	2	2	19	8	2	0	33
Teen Parent in Care	65	5	0	0	1	0	71
Total*	1,599	1,750	2,198	1,831	652	6	8,035

*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 1,422 reasons for entry attributed to substance abuse, substance abuse by children accounted for 61 reasons for entry (4%), while substance abuse by parents accounted for 1,361 reasons for entry (96%).

**Table 9: Reasons Children in Foster Care at the End of the Quarter were Placed in Care
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	His-panic	More Than 1 Race	Total
Neglect	1,055	451	4	1	1	113	138	1,763
Substance Abuse	672	281	1	3	0	69	91	1,117
Parent Incarceration	420	144	0	3	0	63	52	682
Physical Abuse	369	204	2	1	0	43	49	668
Child's Behavior	227	87	2	1	0	14	33	364
Abandonment	142	105	0	0	1	21	31	300
Inadequate Housing	265	153	0	1	0	23	41	483
Caretaker Illness	263	85	4	2	0	17	42	413
Sexual Abuse	214	82	2	0	0	19	16	333
Truancy	70	24	0	0	0	6	15	115
Child's Disability	32	11	0	0	0	2	1	47
Parent Death	23	8	1	0	0	0	6	38
Sex Offender	37	6	0	1	0	0	2	46
Relinquishment	8	5	0	0	0	0	4	17
Adoption	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Managed Mental Health	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	13	16	0	0	0	0	2	31
Teen Parent in Care	19	25	0	0	0	8	4	56
Total*	3,830	1,688	16	13	2	398	528	6,475

*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, 996 children left foster care, which was a decrease from the previous quarter (1,018).

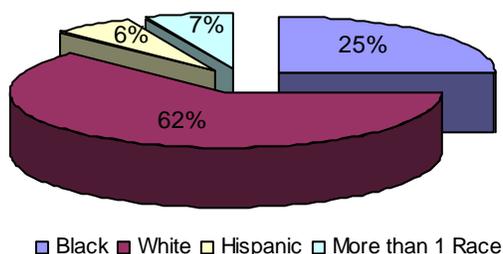
**Table 10: Characteristics of Children Exiting Foster Care During the Quarter
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	51	19	0	1	0	5	5	81
	Male	58	23	0	1	0	5	5	92
2 to 5	Female	77	28	0	0	0	8	9	122
	Male	85	32	0	0	0	16	16	149
6 to 11	Female	63	29	1	0	0	12	4	109
	Male	84	41	0	0	0	3	10	138
12 to 15	Female	54	23	0	0	0	3	5	85
	Male	44	16	1	0	0	2	4	67
16 to 18	Female	70	20	0	0	0	2	4	96
	Male	26	12	1	1	0	3	4	47
18+	Female	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Male	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total*		613	250	3	3	0	60	66	995

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

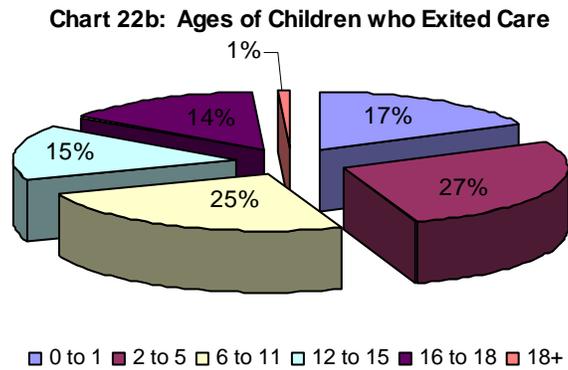
Of the 996 children who exited foster care, 62 percent were white and 25 percent were black. National data indicate that 46 percent of the children who left foster care were white and 27 percent were black¹⁰. During the same quarter one year ago, 55 percent of the children who exited foster care were white, whereas 33 percent were black.

Chart 22a: Ethnicity of Children who Exited Care

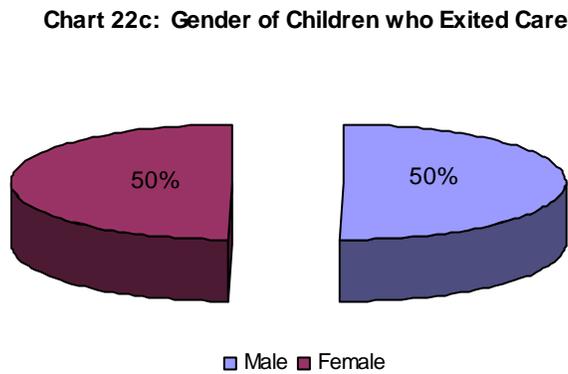


¹⁰ Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) preliminary data submitted for children in foster care between 10/1/2005 and 9/30/2006 as of January 2008.

The following chart shows that children between the ages of 2 to 5 (27%) represented the largest group of children who left foster care during the quarter.



Of the children who left care during the quarter, 50 percent were female and 50 percent were male.



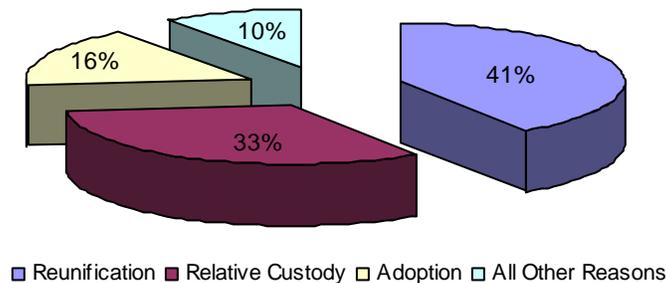
**Table 11: Reasons Children Exited Foster Care by Age
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Reason	Age						Total
	0 to 1	2 to 5	6 to 11	12 to 15	16 to 18	18+	
Reunification	79	97	113	71	43	1	404
Relative Custody	68	90	78	58	34	0	328
Adoption	20	79	46	15	2	0	162
Child Aged Out	0	0	0	0	54	8	62
Non-Relative Custody	6	5	10	6	8	0	35
Custody Transfer	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Emancipation	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total*	173	271	247	152	143	9	995

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

The most prevalent reason that children left foster care during the quarter was reunification (41%). The second most prevalent reason was relative custody (33%). 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 second quarter, returning home remained the most prevalent goal among children in foster care at 49 percent. National data reveal very similar figures to the numbers shown here¹².

**Table 12: Permanency Goals of Children in Foster Care
1st Quarter SFY 2009 – 2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		National
Return Home	1,685	45%	1,769	49%	49%
Adoption	889	24%	836	23%	23%
APPLA	583	16%	567	16%	n/a
Remain at Home	177	5%	160	4%	n/a
Relative Care	105	3%	89	2%	4%
Guardianship	20	.6%	25	.7%	4%
Emancipation	0	0%	0	0%	6%
Long Term Care	0	0%	0	0%	9%
Not Yet Established	253	7%	171	5%	6%
Total*	3,712	100%	3,617	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 4,574 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)
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

	Number	Percentage*	National
Less than 30 days	538	12%	5%
30-90 Days	554	12%	19%
3-6 Months	617	13%	
6-12 Months	782	17%	18%
12-24 Months	884	19%	22%
24-36 Months	517	11%	12%
36+ Months	682	15%	24%
Total	4,574	100%	100%

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

**Table 13b: Length of Stay of Children in Relative Care
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

	Number	Percentage
Less than 30 days	29	7%
30-90 Days	50	12%
3-6 Months	72	17%
6-12 Months	76	18%
12-24 Months	103	24%
24-36 Months	53	13%
36+ Months	40	9%
Total*	423	100%

**Table 13c: Length of Stay of Children in Foster Care (Excluding Relative Care)
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

	Number	Percentage*
Less than 30 days	509	12%
30-90 Days	504	12%
3-6 Months	545	13%
6-12 Months	706	17%
12-24 Months	781	19%
24-36 Months	464	11%
36+ Months	642	15%
Total	4,151	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

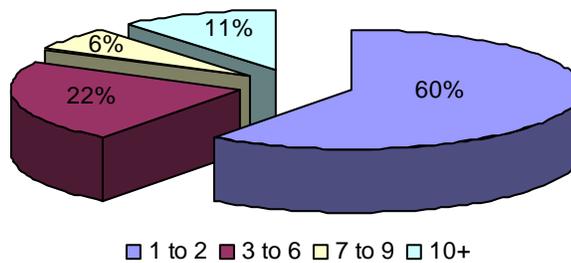
At the end of the second quarter, 60 percent of children in care experienced two or fewer placements, which was the same as the previous quarter.

**Table 14: Number of Placements of Children in Foster Care
1st Quarter SFY 2009 – 2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter	
1-2 Placements	2,211	60%	2,178	60%
3-6 Placements	845	23%	807	22%
7-9 Placements	249	7%	233	6%
10+ Placements	407	11%	399	11%
Total*	3,712	100%	3,617	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 second quarter, 3,617 children were in foster care. Of those children, 1,953 experienced two or more placements while in care.

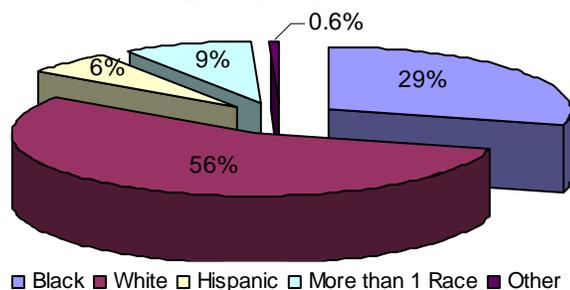
**Table 15: Characteristics of Children who Experienced Two or More Placements
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	30	18	0	0	0	8	4	60
	Male	39	16	1	0	1	7	8	72
2 to 5	Female	92	42	0	0	0	13	19	166
	Male	100	52	0	2	0	11	17	182
6 to 11	Female	125	62	0	0	0	6	13	206
	Male	158	70	0	1	0	24	23	276
12 to 15	Female	115	67	0	0	0	11	17	210
	Male	135	73	1	1	0	10	26	246
16 to 18	Female	150	97	3	0	0	17	19	286
	Male	142	71	0	0	1	11	21	246
18+	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1,086	568	5	4	2	118	167	1,950

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

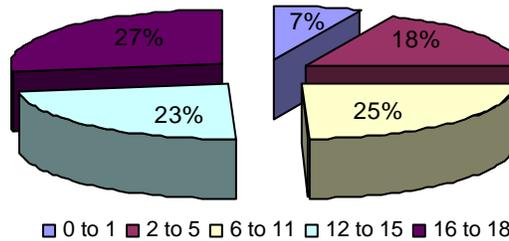
Of the 1,953 children who experienced two or more placements, 56 percent were white and 29 percent were black. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

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



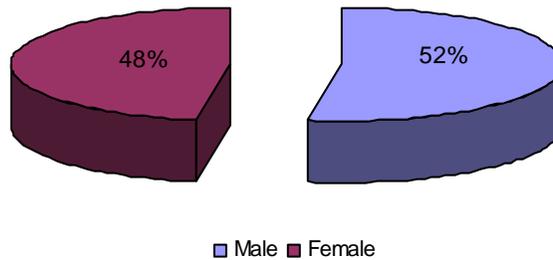
Children between the ages of 16 and 18 (27%) represented the largest group of children who experienced two or more placements.

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



More male children (52%) than female children (48%) 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

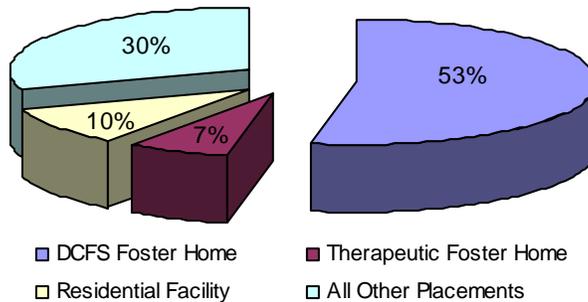
More children in foster care were placed in DCFS foster homes (53%) at the end of the second quarter than in any other type of foster care placement.

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	420	596	411	249	174	52	1,902
Relative Care	38	55	44	21	12	3	173
Therapeutic Foster Home	2	29	127	76	32	4	270
Pre-Adoptive Home	32	72	61	15	2	0	182
Emergency Shelter	5	17	27	46	27	3	125
Residential Facility	14	19	61	122	127	32	375
Youth Services	0	0	0	7	14	4	25
Runaway	1	0	1	11	33	3	49
Trial Home Visit	28	52	52	21	11	3	167
Hospital/Medical	1	1	5	10	4	1	22
ASAP CRT	0	0	5	9	2	0	16
Independent Living	0	0	0	0	6	68	74
Incarceration	0	0	1	6	11	0	18
Temporary Placement	4	7	16	9	1	4	41
Sub-Acute CRT	0	0	23	55	47	1	126
Acute CRT	0	0	7	7	6	0	20
ASAP Residential Treatment	0	0	0	3	11	2	16
ASAP Therapeutic Foster Care	0	0	0	2	6	3	11
Unknown*	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Total	549	849	841	669	526	183	3,617

*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

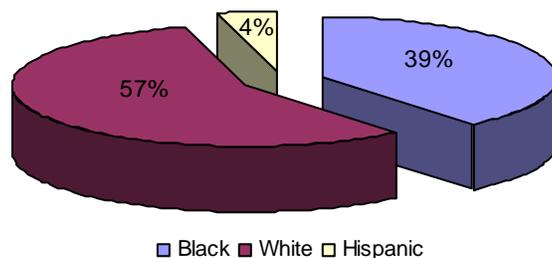
Forty-nine children were on runaway status at the end of the second quarter. This number represented a decrease from the previous quarter (68).

**Table 17: Characteristics of Children on Runaway Status at the End of the Quarter
2nd 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	0	0	0
12 to 15	Female	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	6
	Male	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
16 to 18	Female	8	11	0	0	0	0	1	20
	Male	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	13
18+	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		28	19	0	0	0	0	2	49

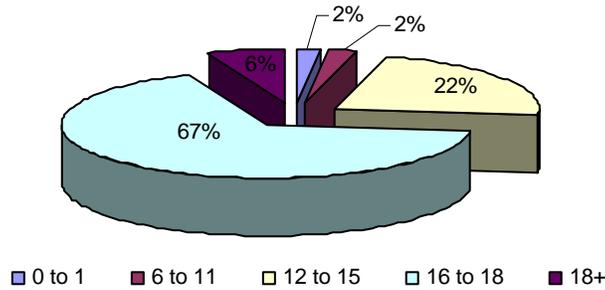
Of the children on runaway status at the end of the quarter, 57 percent were white and 39 percent were black. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

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



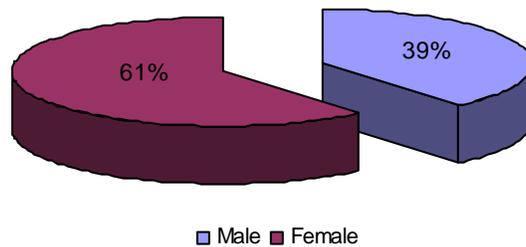
At the end of the quarter, 67 percent of the children on runaway status were between the ages of 16 and 18, which was a decrease of 11 percentage points from the previous quarter (78%).

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



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

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



Characteristics of Children in Relative Care

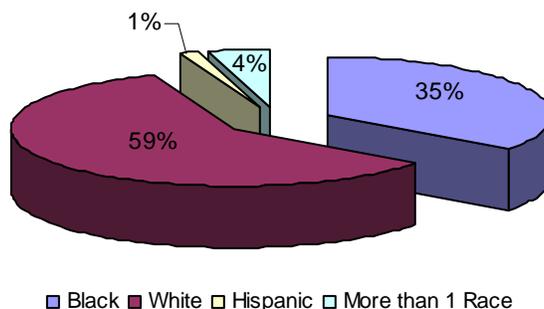
During the second quarter, 423 children were in relative care, an increase from the previous quarter (412). This number includes children who remained in relative care from previous quarters as well as children who came into relative care during the current quarter. The following table outlines the characteristics of children in relative care.

**Table 18: Characteristics of Children in Relative Care
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	21	14	0	0	0	1	3	39
	Male	21	12	0	0	0	0	2	35
2 to 5	Female	30	21	0	0	0	2	2	55
	Male	40	26	0	0	0	2	5	73
6 to 11	Female	34	23	0	0	0	0	4	61
	Male	38	16	0	0	0	0	1	55
12 to 15	Female	26	8	0	0	0	1	1	36
	Male	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	27
16 to 18	Female	17	9	1	0	0	0	0	27
	Male	7	3	1	0	0	0	1	12
Over 18	Female	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		249	147	2	0	0	6	19	423

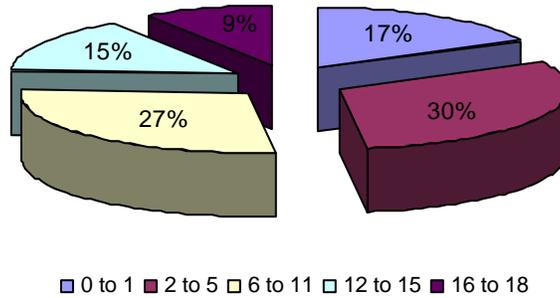
White children represented the highest percentage of children in relative care for the second quarter at 59 percent, similar to the previous quarter.

Chart 28a: Ethnicity of Children in Relative Care



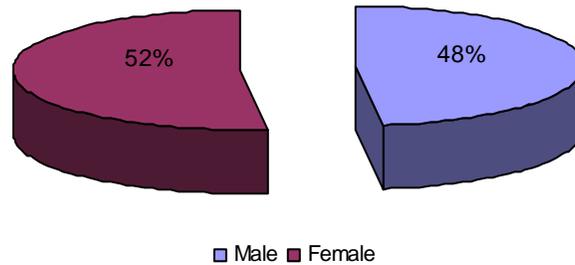
Children between the ages of 2 and 5 (30%) represented the largest age group of children in relative care, followed by children between the ages of 6 and 11 (27%).

Chart 28b: Ages of Children in Relative Care



Of the 423 children in relative care during the quarter, 52 percent were female and 48 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 968 children with a permanency goal of adoption during the quarter. This was a decrease from the previous quarter (992). The table below outlines those children’s characteristics.

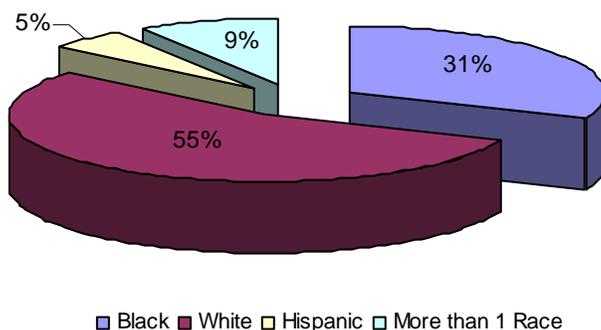
**Table 19: Characteristics of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption During the Quarter
 2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	20	13	0	1	0	2	2	38
	Male	19	16	0	1	0	0	5	41
2 to 5	Female	65	40	0	0	0	7	12	124
	Male	79	61	0	1	0	9	12	162
6 to 11	Female	81	46	0	0	0	8	11	146
	Male	117	44	0	0	0	13	15	189
12 to 15	Female	51	31	0	0	0	5	10	97
	Male	63	30	1	0	0	2	13	109
16 to 18	Female	17	7	0	0	0	1	4	29
	Male	16	12	0	0	0	1	2	31
Over 18	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		528	301	1	3	0	48	86	967

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

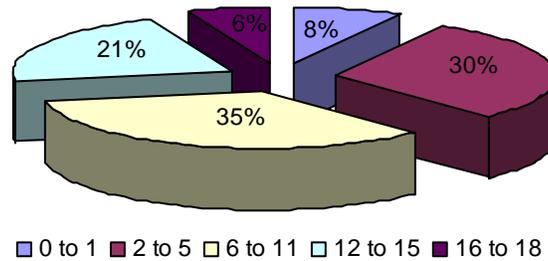
Of the 968 children with a permanency goal of adoption during the quarter, 55 percent were white, 31 percent were black and 5 percent were Hispanic. These numbers were similar to the previous quarter.

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



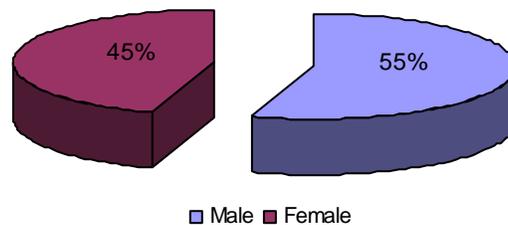
Children between the ages of 6 and 11 (35%) represented the largest group of children with a permanency goal of adoption. The age composition was similar to the previous quarter.

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



Of the 968 children with a permanency goal of adoption, 55 percent were male and 45 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 836 children with a permanency goal of adoption at the end of the quarter. The table below outlines those children’s characteristics.

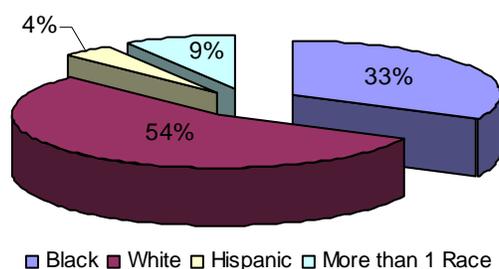
**Table 20: Characteristics of Children with a Permanency Goal of Adoption at the End of the Quarter
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	13	13	0	0	0	2	2	30
	Male	13	14	0	0	0	0	5	32
2 to 5	Female	48	34	0	0	0	4	9	95
	Male	63	52	0	1	0	4	5	125
6 to 11	Female	77	39	0	0	0	4	10	130
	Male	100	42	0	0	0	13	13	168
12 to 15	Female	47	29	0	0	0	4	9	89
	Male	60	29	1	0	0	2	13	105
16 to 18	Female	17	7	0	0	0	1	4	29
	Male	16	12	0	0	0	1	2	31
Over 18	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		454	272	1	1	0	35	72	835

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

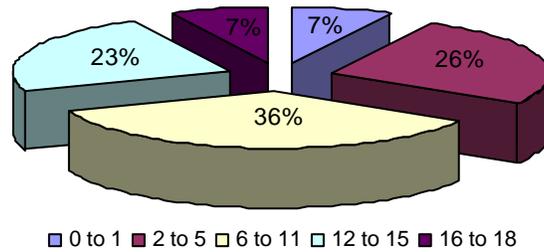
Of the 836 children with a permanency goal of adoption at the end of the quarter, 54 percent were white, 33 percent were black and nine percent were of more than one race. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

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



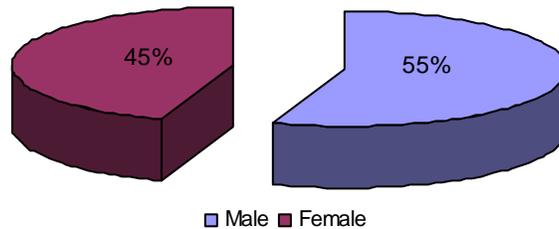
At the end of the quarter, children between the ages of 6 and 11 (36%) continued to represent the largest age group with a permanency goal of adoption, and children between the ages of 2 and 5 (26%) represented the second largest group.

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

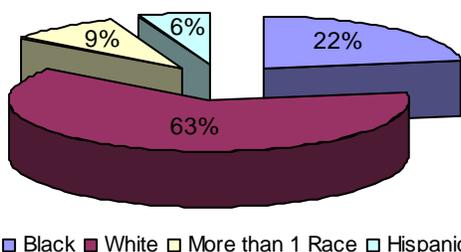
There were 67 children whose parents had their parental rights terminated during the decrease quarter. This was a decrease from the first quarter (81). The table below outlines the characteristics of those children.

**Table 21: Characteristics of Children whose Parents have had Parental Rights Terminated During the Quarter
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Male	5	3	0	0	0	0	3	11
2 to 5	Female	6	1	0	0	0	2	0	9
	Male	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	12
6 to 11	Female	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Male	6	2	0	0	0	1	1	10
12 to 15	Female	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Male	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
16 to 18	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		42	15	0	0	0	4	6	67

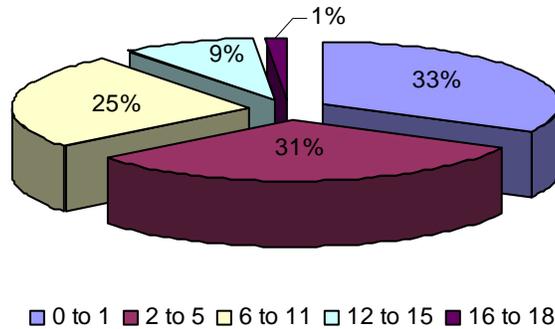
During the quarter, 63 percent of the children whose parents had their parental rights terminated during the quarter were white, 22 percent were black, six percent were Hispanic and nine percent were of more than one race.

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



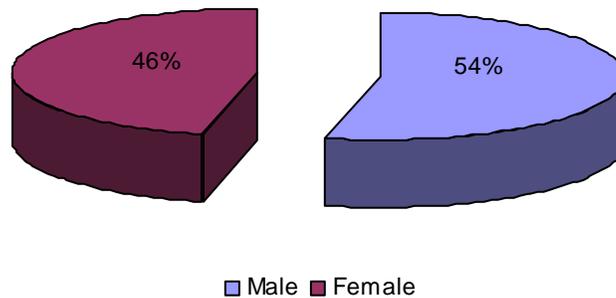
Children between the ages of 0 and 1 (33%) represented the largest group of children whose parents' parental rights were terminated during the quarter.

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



More male children (54%) than female children (46%) 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 second quarter, 505 children were available for adoption, a decrease from the previous quarter (509). Demographic information for children available for adoption, shown in the table below, was very similar to previous quarters.

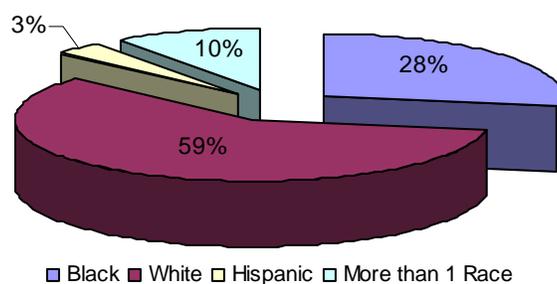
**Table 22: Characteristics of Children Available for Adoption at the End of the Quarter
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Male	9	5	0	0	0	0	3	17
2 to 5	Female	23	16	0	0	0	2	6	47
	Male	35	25	0	1	0	2	2	65
6 to 11	Female	53	21	0	0	0	1	5	80
	Male	64	21	0	0	0	6	12	103
12 to 15	Female	33	19	0	0	0	3	6	61
	Male	42	17	1	0	0	2	10	72
16 to 18	Female	14	3	0	0	0	1	4	22
	Male	14	7	0	0	0	0	2	23
Total		296	139	1	1	0	17	50	504

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

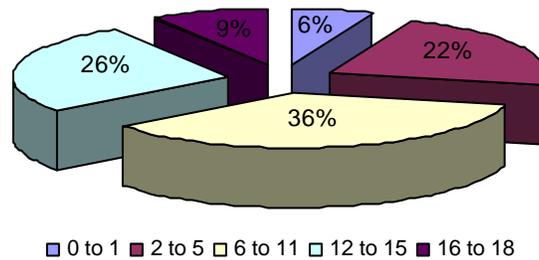
Of the children available for adoption, 59 percent were white and 28 percent were black. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

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



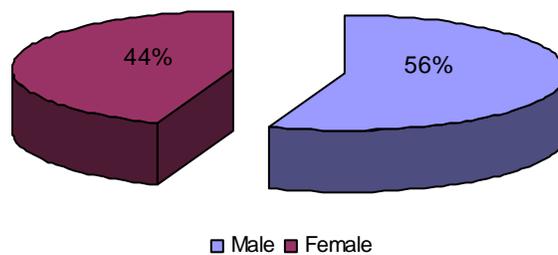
At the end of the quarter, more children between the ages of 6 and 11 (36%) were available for adoption than any other age group.

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



At the end of the quarter, more male children (56%) than female children (44%) 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 second quarter, more children who were available for adoption were placed in DCFS foster homes (40%) 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
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Placement	Number of Children	Percentage
DCFS Foster Home	203	40%
Pre-Adoptive Home	92	18%
Therapeutic Foster Home	84	17%
Acute CRT	2	.4%
Residential Facility	67	13%
Hospital/Medical	1	.2%
Emergency Shelter	6	1.2%
Independent Living	1	.2%
Temporary Placement	5	1%
Sub-Acute CRT	20	4%
ASAP CRT	7	1.4%
Kinship Care	12	2.4%
ASAP Residential Treatment	1	.2%
Incarceration	1	.2%
Runaway	2	.4%
Pre-Adoptive – Foster Parent	1	.2%
Total*	505	100%

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

Characteristics of Children in Pre-adoptive Placements

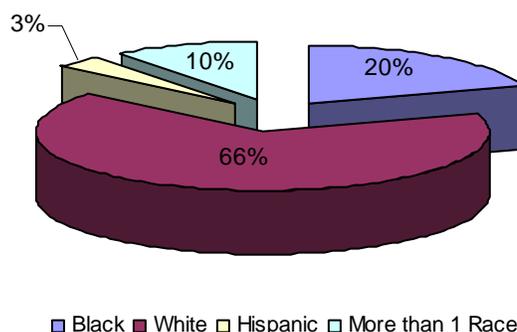
During the second quarter, 174 children were in pre-adoptive homes. This number includes children who could have entered pre-adoptive homes during previous quarters as well as children who were placed in pre-adoptive homes during the current quarter.

**Table 24: Characteristics of Children in Pre-adoptive Placements
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Male	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	7
2 to 5	Female	25	8	0	0	0	0	4	37
	Male	23	9	0	0	0	4	6	42
6 to 11	Female	18	10	0	0	0	2	4	34
	Male	20	2	0	0	0	0	2	24
12 to 15	Female	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	10
	Male	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
16 to 18	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		115	35	0	0	0	6	18	174

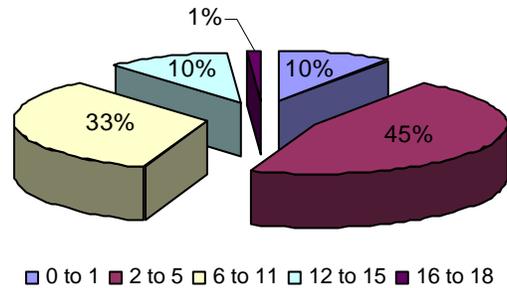
Of the 174 children in pre-adoptive homes during the quarter, 66 percent were white and 20 percent were black. These percentages differed from the first quarter, when 68 percent were white and 15 percent were black.

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



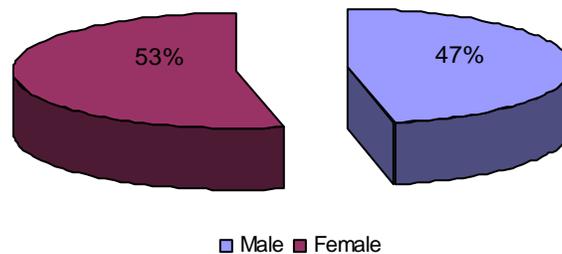
Children between the ages of 2 and 5 (45%) represented the largest group of children placed in pre-adoptive homes.

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



Of the 174 children placed in pre-adoptive homes during the quarter, 47 percent were male and 53 percent were female. These percentages were similar to the previous quarter.

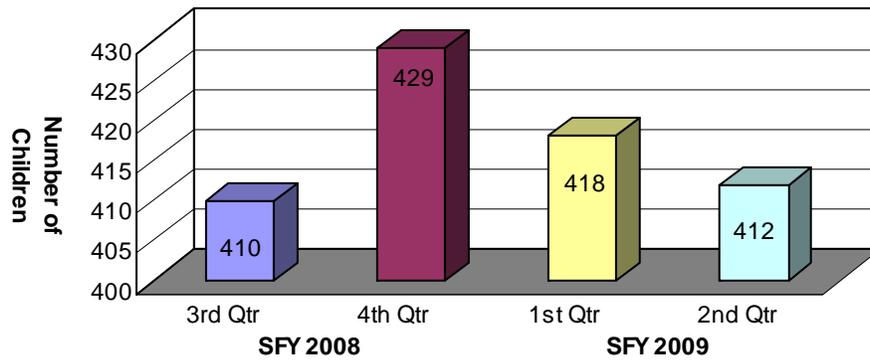
33c: Gender of Children Placed in Pre-adoptive Homes During the Quarter



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

During the second quarter, there were 412 children whose parents had their parental rights terminated but were not placed in adoptive homes, a decrease from the previous quarter (418). This statistic was derived by subtracting the number of children placed in adoptive homes at the end of the quarter (93) from the number of children available for adoption at the end of the quarter (505).

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



Children with Special Needs

During the second quarter, 95 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
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Special Needs Condition	Number of Children
Race	95
Age	89
Member of sibling group	47

Characteristics of Children with Finalized Adoptions

During the quarter, 164 children had their adoptions finalized, an increase from the previous quarter (138). The following table outlines the characteristics of the children with finalized adoptions.

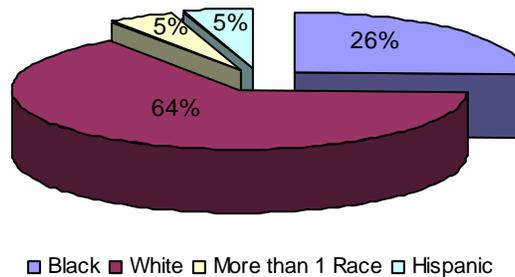
**Table 26: Characteristics of Children with Finalized Adoptions
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	His-panic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Male	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	11
2 to 5	Female	23	10	0	0	0	1	2	36
	Male	22	10	0	0	0	2	5	39
6 to 11	Female	6	9	0	0	0	2	1	18
	Male	25	5	0	0	1	0	0	31
12 to 15	Female	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	10
	Male	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
16 to 18	Female	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		105	42	0	0	1	8	8	164

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.

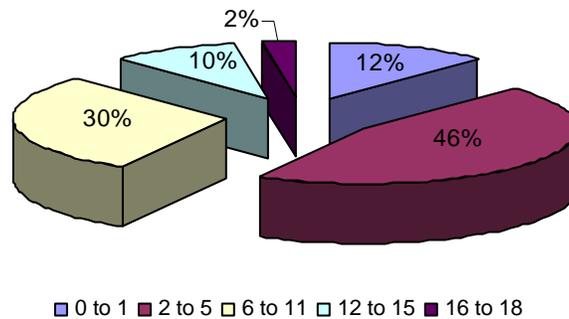
Of the 164 finalized adoptions during the second quarter, 64 percent of the adopted children were white and 26 percent were black.

Chart 35a: Ethnicity of Children with Finalized Adoptions



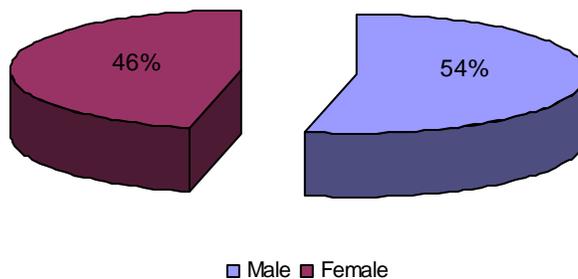
Children between the ages of 2 and 5 (46%) represented the largest group of children whose adoptions were finalized during the quarter.

Chart 35b: Ages of Children with Finalized Adoptions



During the quarter, 46 percent of the children whose adoptions were finalized were female and 54 percent were male.

Chart 35c: Gender of Children with Finalized Adoptions



Subsidized Adoptions

During the second quarter, 136 children began receiving adoption subsidies. Of those, 113 children received federally-funded subsidies and 23 received state-funded subsidies.

Characteristics of Children who Received Adoption Subsidies

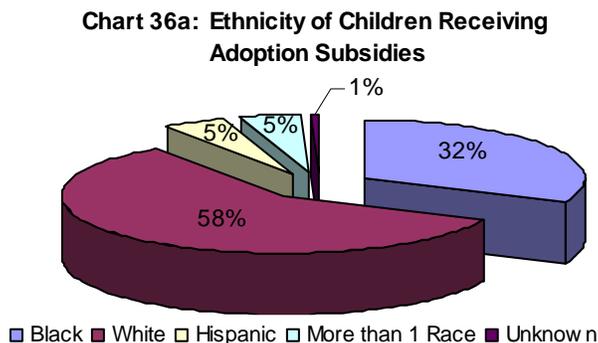
During the second quarter, 3,396 children received adoption subsidies. The following table outlines the demographics of those children.

**Table 27: Characteristics of Children Receiving Adoption Subsidies
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

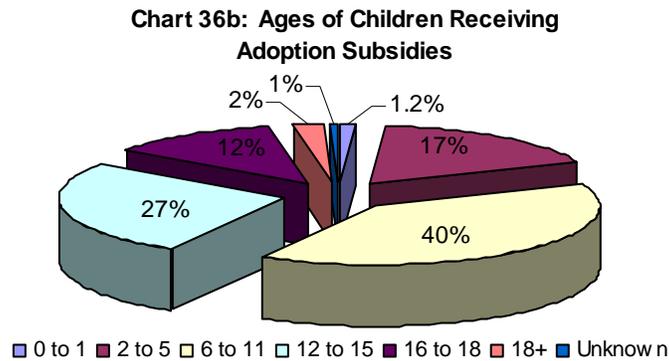
Age	Gender	White	Black	Asian	AIAN	NAPI	Hispanic	More Than 1 Race	Total
0 to 1	Female	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	20
	Male	15	4	0	0	0	1	2	22
2 to 5	Female	173	71	2	0	0	18	22	286
	Male	170	91	2	0	0	22	18	303
6 to 11	Female	377	217	1	2	0	40	46	683
	Male	391	199	1	0	2	39	33	665
12 to 15	Female	259	159	1	2	0	20	14	455
	Male	282	152	0	1	0	5	13	453
16 to 18	Female	117	78	1	0	0	6	4	206
	Male	134	72	0	0	0	3	3	212
18+	Female	24	14	0	0	0	1	0	39
	Male	22	10	0	0	0	2	0	34
Total*		1,981	1,070	8	5	2	157	155	3,378

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

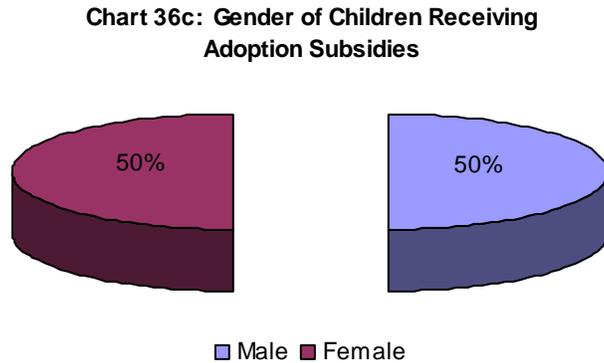
Fifty-eight percent of the children who received adoption subsidies were white and 32 percent were black, similar to the previous quarter.



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 second quarter, 560 adoptive homes were available; at the end of the quarter, 556 adoptive homes were available.

**Table 28: Adoptive Homes
2nd Quarter SFY 2009**

	Total Adoptive Homes	Non-Foster Adoptive Homes	Foster Adoptive Homes
Homes available for children at beginning of quarter	560	231	329
Newly available homes	117	56	61
Homes that had children placed during the quarter	77	25	52
Home that experienced a disruption	4	4	0
Homes that closed without a placement	48	22	26
Homes available at the end of the quarter	556	244	312