Child Welfare Services Outcome and Accountability Quarterly Data Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The standards for the federal indicators were set according to states' performance in 2004 at the 75 percentile, challenging states to meet or exceed these national standards. In addition to the federal indicators, the California Department of Social Services, UC Berkeley, and State counties continue to revise the methodology for State-specific indicators (e.g., timely social worker visits) and continue to add more robust indicators that measure the same concept as the federal indicators (e.g., placement stability using an entry cohort followed through an entire time frame). As noted in the previous report, four new child well-being health indicators are introduced: *percent of children with timely medical exams* and *percent of children with timely dental exams*, *percent of children authorized to receive psychotropic medications* and *individualized education plans*. The former two indicators have State standards. Finally, data presented may have a time lag of approximately 6 months.[2] Therefore, programmatic improvements described in the report will not be readily observed, particularly for indicators requiring a longer window of review (e.g., entry cohort indicators).

Basic referral and entry data are also included in the report. The most evident change indicates a decline in substantiated referrals and entries into foster care (see p. 7). Substantiated referrals show a marked decline between 2007 and 2008, from 7.6 to 4.8 substantiated referrals per 1,000 children. Additionally, across the past three years, the rate of entry per 1,000 children in SCC has come down from 3.0 children per 1,000 in 2006 to 2.2 children per 1,000 in 2008. Internal data trends on referrals and active cases show a similar downward trend when comparing the first 7 months of 2008 with the first 7 months of 2009, averaging 26 fewer referrals per month and 814 fewer active cases per month.[3]

The data show mixed performance for both Federal and State indicators. Ten out of 22 indicators with standards either meet the standard or show improvement from a year ago. Of the 17 Federal indicators, 5 meet (i.e., *reunification within 12 months, entry cohort*) or are within 10 percent of the standard (see pp. 4). SCC's System Improvement Plan (SIP) uses several State and Federal indicators to track progress on its five overarching goals. These goals and corresponding target indicators are described in the Introduction section of the report. Notable improvements and challenges are highlighted below.

IMPROVEMENT FINDINGS

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

Social workers continue to respond in a timely manner to immediate response referrals. Performance for this indicator has historically been strong and continues to exceed the 95 percent goal at 96.0 percent (see p. 10).

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[1] See ACL 00-25, which references: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (2000). 45 CFR Parts 1355, 1356 and 1357. *Federal Register, 65(16),* 4020-4093.
[2] See "Structure and Methodology" in the Introduction section of the report.
[3] Used available data from IS report labeled "2009 statistics - 13-month chart –BO."

Children receive timely visits from their social workers. The timeliness of these visits exceeds the State goal of 90 percent for three consecutive periods, at 96.5 percent (see p. 10). As noted in the January 2009 Quarterly Report, training on proper data entry and other data integrity efforts led to the marked improvement in performance.

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

Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification

Children experience timely reunifications. When following children prospectively, 51.4 percent are reunified within 12 months, exceeding the national goal of 48.4 percent (see C1.3, p. 13). Drilling down, data show that the goal is only met for Caucasian (53.6 percent) and Latino (57.9 percent).[4] In the last 4 quarters, Latino and Asian/ Pacific Islander children have met the standard 3 times, Caucasian children twice, and African American children once.

Timeliness to Adoption

Timeliness of adoption for children legally free is observed for specific children by ethnicity or placement type. Asian/Pacific Islander (70.0 percent) and Caucasian (57.1 percent) children are adopted within 12 months of being legally free for adoption at a rate that exceeds the goal of 53.7 percent (see C2.5, p. 17). Further analysis shows that 75 percent of children, regardless of race or ethnicity, experience timely adoptions when placed in either a foster home or Foster Family Agency (FFA).[5] A rate that is markedly higher than placements with relatives (30 percent). As previously noted, it may be that placements with relatives while a better situation for children add extra complexity to the relationship dynamics between relative caregivers and biological parents, which could interfere with developing and implementing a concurrent permanency plan for the child. AB 298, for example, allows guardianships by relatives that support children's emotional well-being and permanency to take priority over termination of parental rights and adoption under certain circumstances. Additionally, there are different standards for the completion of a home study. Foster parents must complete this process prior to fostering, while relative caregivers can complete the process while fostering.

Placement Stability

More children experience stable foster care placements. The placement stability (i.e., no more than 2 placements) of children in care between 8 days and 12 months has been incrementally improving for over a year, from 69.2 percent to 79.5 percent (see C4.1, p. 20). While still not reaching the 86.0 percent standard, the change represents a 10.3 percent improvement. Placement stability requires the availability and retention of suitable placement alternatives to meet children's individual needs. Several historical efforts contributed to the recent improvement in placement stability. For example, since 1998 the Board of Supervisors has supported several out-of-home placement initiatives that encourage the recruitment and retention of foster families; and since 2002, DFCS has enhanced placement support resources, improved policies and procedures, encouraged the development of community-based placement support resources, and worked with placement resources and community partners to better coordinate and collaborate efforts to maintain and support appropriate placement alternatives. Examples of key strategies include the use of Team Decision Making Meetings since 2004 to stabilize placements, more consistent reinforcement of the requirement that caregivers give DFCS seven days notice prior to terminating a placement, allowing for the opportunity to stabilize placements or to better plan for a child's next placement; and specialized training and special foster care rates for foster parents and relatives caring for children with behavior, medical or other special needs. These efforts

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[4] Go to: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/C1M3.aspx, select period Oct07-Mar08 by ethnic group.
[5] Go to: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/C2M5.aspx, select period Apr07-Mar08 by placement type, then calculate rates.

culminated in the County being able to close the Children's Shelter and open the Children's Receiving Center on October 1, 2009.

Child and Family Well-being:

"The family relationships and connections of children will be preserved, as appropriate."

Fewer children experience first placements at the shelter, which has been converted to a Children's Receiving Center. There has been a steady decrease in the percent of children who experience a stay at the now Children's Receiving Center upon entry into foster care, from a high of 59 percent to the present rate of 31 percent (see p. 23). This trend is attributed to program efforts to increase the use of family or other more appropriate placements. The Children's Receiving Center did not become the official model until November 2009; therefore, the effects of this change are not yet reflected in the data.

Many foster care children experience placements with relatives. In SCC, at any point in time, 43 percent of children experienced placements with relatives. This rate is about 10 percent higher than what the average foster youth in California experiences.

"Children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs."

Most children receive timely medical exams. SCC has strong rates of timely medical exams that are consistently higher than 95 percent since Q3 2007 (see p. 25). However, the standard for this indicator is 100 percent and a 3.7 percent improvement is still needed.

CHALLENGES

This quarterly report reflects additional challenges to those named in previous quarterly reports. In addition to challenges relating to the timeliness to adoption and permanency for children in long-term care, there are new challenges relating to timely response of 10-day referrals and re-entry of children into foster care.

Timely response to 10-day referrals shows marked decline since reaching a peak of 94.2 percent compliance during Q3 (Jul-Sep) 2008. The DFCS Director has addressed this concern with managers and supervisors. The Bureau Manager of the Child Abuse and Neglect Center (CANC) and Emergency Response units is working with a contractor to study the flow of referrals that move through the CANC in order to develop targeted management actions. Capacity to answer the phone lines is another challenge facing the CANC. However, two full-time social workers have been administratively transferred to the CANC and are scheduled to begin at the end of January 2010. Additionally, the evening shift of the Emergency Response Unit is short 3 social workers. To cover for this shortage, the unit relies on the afterhours shift to respond to Joint Response and Immediate Response referrals. Social workers, then, may be prioritizing immediate response referrals over 10-day referrals.

Re-entry within 12 months of family reunification went down this quarter to 11.9 percent from 12.5 percent in the last quarter report. However, the current rate is 2 percent higher than the goal of 9.9 percent or lower, a difference that while small has been challenging to achieve (see C1.4, p. 14). The overall goal, however, was met for the first time this year for Latino (9.1 percent) and Asian and Pacific Islander (9.8 percent) children. Similarly to the previous quarterly reports, a post hoc analysis continues to find that children who are placed with relatives are less likely to re-enter care (6.9 percent) at a rate

that exceeds the national goal of 9.9 percent or lower.[6] However, the effect is mainly a function of Latino (3.2 percent), Asian/Pacific Islander (7.7 percent) and Caucasian (9.0 percent) children. African American (18.2 percent) children, on the other hand, have a re-entry rate that is almost double the national goal. Qualitative data is being gathered to help evaluate the factors relevant to re-entry.

There is a marked downward trend for timeliness to adoption (see C2, p. 15). Performance on the two most robust indicators, *timeliness of adoptions for children in care for 17 months or longer* is on a continuous <u>slightly downward</u> trend and *timeliness of adoption for children legally free* is on a <u>slightly upward</u> trend (see C2.3 and C2.5, pp. 16-17). A post hoc analysis shows, however, that performance for Asian/Pacific Islander children exceeds the national goal on 3 of the 5 indicators. Performance for Caucasian children is exceeded for one indicator. Clearly, adoptions in SCC are undergoing a set of challenges. To identify factors impacting timely adoptions, the Department is engaging in a comprehensive drill-down of its entire concurrency planning process (i.e., the process by which an adoptive family is identified should reunification fail). This effort is already pointing to the need to develop practice guidelines that emphasize concurrency and permanency activities at the front-end of a child's entry into the foster care system.

Permanency for children in long-term care shows a downward trend in the last 3 quarters (see C3, p. 18). Of the three indicators tapping permanency for children in long-term care, one is tied to adoptions (see C3.2, exits to permanency after being legally free for adoption), which shows a marked decline over the past year. As noted earlier, the Department is undergoing a thorough review of processes impacting timely adoptions. The indicator, *in care for 3 years or longer*, shows an increase over last quarter from 60.8 percent to 62.7 percent; an effect that is opposite the desired goal of 37.5 percent or lower (see C3.3). While there are clear challenges to reaching permanency for all children in long-term care, a closer analysis shows that 47 percent of children who have been in foster care for at least 24 months and who were not discharged to a permanent home by the end of the study period were living with relatives, guardians, or pre-adoptive parents.[7] However, only 27 percent of youths who exited foster care and had been in foster care for longer than 3 years were in these types of homes.[8] DFCS continues to explore practices that will lead to permanent family settings through reunification, adoption, or guardianship. For example, DFCS is presently reviewing the family finding process in order to effectively connect children to family at different stages in the life of a case. Additionally, the review will include an analysis on staffing levels needed as well as defining the job tasks of the position to improve the work flow between family finding and case carrying workers.

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[6] Go to: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/C1M4.aspx; select period Apr 2007 through Mar 2008.
[7] Go to http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/C3M1.aspx; select period Apr 2007- Mar 2008, filter by placement type.
[8] Go to http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/C3M3.aspx; select period Apr 2007- Mar 2008, filter by placement type.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Child Welfare Outcomes and Accountability Report provides a quarterly update on SCC's progress toward continuous child welfare improvements.[9] [10] The Outcomes and Accountability Report is also a tool to help guide management actions. Through dialogue with DFCS and other Agency stakeholders, the report may help elicit analytic questions to better understand and continue to improve outcomes and performance, as appropriate.

SCC CHILD WELFARE IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS

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

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

- S1 No recurrence of maltreatment (see p. 9)

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

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[9] State Accountability Act, Assembly Bill (AB) 636, California-Children & Family Services Review, 2001.
[10] Administration for Children and Family Services, Department of Health and Human Services (2006). The data indicators, data composites and National standards to be used in the Child and Family Services Reviews. Federal Register (71)109, 32969-32987.

Other tools and resources used to reduce disproportionality include a report developed by the SPHERE Institute that tracks the proportion of children involved in the child welfare system by ethnicity/race at key child welfare decision points. Managers use this quarterly report to watch for significant variations that may relate to important changes in practice. Finally, the Unified Children of Color Task Force's annual plan has proven effective at addressing and uncovering areas that need further attention. The task force is presently operationalizing and implementing its 2009 plan, which will rely on SPHERE's tracking report to monitor and assess the impact of key program elements.

- First entry into care (see p. 8)
- C1.4 Re-entry following reunification (see p. 14)

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

- C1.3 Reunification, entry cohort (see p. 13)
- C4.1 Placement stability, 8 days to 12 months in care (see p. 20)

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

- C2.3 Adoption within 12 months of being in care for 17 months or longer (see p. 16)
- C2.5 Adoption within 12 months of becoming legally free for adoption (see p. 17)

5. Ensure that all children have timely medical and dental services and, when needed, educational services and supports. The State in partnership with UC Berkeley is launching indicators to track timely completion of medical and dental exams starting in July 2009 and children's need for individualized education plans (IEP) in October 2009. In preparation, the Department engaged in thorough case review to ensure that all children have current medical and dental exams.

- 5B Timely Medical Exams
- 5B Timely Dental Exams
- 6B Individualized Education Plan

STRUCTURE AND METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

To evaluate performance:
- All federal indicators/composites are compared against national standards or goals.
- Present performance is compared to last year's performance.
- Select charts compare SCC against Statewide performance.[11]

Data used in the present report was provided by the Center for Social Sciences Research, UC Berkeley.[12]

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[11] Caution is advised for indicators or descriptive categories with statistically small numbers (e.g., maltreatment in foster care, Native Americans receiving child welfare services).
[12] To learn more about California child welfare performance data, visit http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports.

CHILD WELFARE OUTCOMES AT A GLANCE

Performance Relative to Federal Goal

Measure	Value
S1.1: No Recurrence Of Maltreatment	97.5%
S2.1: No Maltreatment In Foster Care	99.95%
2B: Timely Response to Immediate Referrals	100.0%
2B: Timely Response to 10-day Referrals	92.6%
2C: Timely Social Worker Visits	100.0%
REUNIFICATION COMPOSITE	98.8%
C1.1: Reunification w/in 12m (Exit Cohort)	87.2%
C1.2: Median Time To Reunification	74.0%
C1.3: Reunification w/in 12m (Entry Cohort)	100.0%
C1.4: Reentry Following Reunification	82.9%
ADOPTION COMPOSITE	63.5%
C2.1: Adoption w/in 24m	62.0%
C2.2: Median Time To Adoption	83.2%
C2.3: Adoption w/in 12m (17m In Care)	71.4%
C2.4: Legally Free w/in 6m (17m In Care)	66.5%
C2.5: Adoption w/in 12m (Legally Free)	86.9%
LONG TERM CARE COMPOSITE	63.9%
C3.1: Exits To Permanency (24m In Care)	72.9%
C3.2: Exits To Permanency (Legally Free)	92.6%
C3.3: In Care 3+ Yrs Or Longer (Emancipated/Age 18)	59.8%
PLACEMENT STABILITY COMPOSITE	60.2%
C4.1: Placement Stability (8d-12m In Care)	92.5%
C4.2: Placement Stability (12-24m In Care)	72.2%
C4.3: Placement Stability (24m+ In Care)	54.9%

4

Safety, Permanency, and Child Well-being Indicators with Standards

Indicator	Two-Year Comparison (rolling-year)		National or State Standard
	Last Year	**Current Period**	
CHILD SAFETY			
S1- No Recurrence of Maltreatment	Apr07- Sep07	Apr08- Sep08	
	93.0%	92.3%	**> 94.6%**
S2- No Maltreatment in Foster Care	Apr07- Mar08	Apr08- Mar09	
	99.58%	99.63%	**> 99.68%**
2B- Timely Response to Immediate Referrals **(State indicator)**	Jan08- Mar08	Jan09- Mar09	
	97.4%	96.0%	**> 95.0%**
2B- Timely Response to 10-day Referrals **(State indicator)**	91.1%	88.0%	**> 95.0%**
2C- Timely Social Worker Visits **(State indicator)**	84.8%	96.5%	**> 90.0%**
PERMANENCY & STABILITY			
COMPOSITE 1: Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification			
C1.1- Reunification within 12 Months (Exit Cohort)	Apr07- Mar08	Apr08- Mar09	
	67.1%	65.5%	**> 75.2%**
C1.2- Median Time to Reunification (Exit Cohort)	6.8 mos.	7.3 mos.	**< 5.4 mos.**
C1.3- Reunification within 12 Months (Entry Cohort)	Oct06- Mar07	Oct07- Mar08	
	46.2%	51.4%	**> 48.4%**
C1.4- Reentry Following Reunification (Exit Cohort)	Apr06- Mar07	Apr07- Mar08	
	13.3%	11.9%	**< 9.9%**
COMPOSITE 2: Timeliness to Adoption			
C2.1- Adoption within 24 Months (Exit Cohort)	Apr07- Mar08	Apr08- Mar09	
	28.5%	22.7%	**> 36.6%**
C2.2- Median Time to Adoption (Exit Cohort)	29.3 mos.	32.8 mos.	**< 27.3 mos.**
C2.3- Adoption within 12 Months (17 Months in Care)	17.6%	16.2%	**> 22.7%**
C2.4- Legally Free within 6 Months (17 Months in Care)	Apr07- Sep07	Apr08- Sep08	
	3.4%	7.2%	**> 10.9%**
C2.5- Adoption within 12 Months (Legally Free)	Apr06- Mar07	Apr07- Mar08	
	43.6%	46.7%	**> 53.7%**
COMPOSITE 3: Permanency for Children in Long-term Care			
C3.1- Exits To Permanency (24 Months in Care)	Apr07- Mar08	Apr08- Mar09	
	22.6%	21.2%	**> 29.1%**
C3.2- Exits To Permanency (Legally Free for Adoption at Exit)	95.7%	90.7%	**> 98.0%**
C3.3- In Care 3 Years Or Longer (emancipated or Age 18)	60.6%	62.7%	**< 37.5%**

Indicator	Two-Year Comparison (rolling-year)		National or State Standard
	Last Year	**Current Period**	
COMPOSITE 4: Placement Stability			
C4.1- Children with < 2 placements (8 days to 12 months in care)	Apr07- Mar08	Apr08- Mar09	
	71.1%	79.5%	**> 86.0%**
C4.2- Children with < 2 placements (12 to 24 months in care)	45.1%	47.2%	**> 65.4%**
C4.3- Children with < 2 placements (at least 24 months in care)	20.5%	22.9%	**> 41.8%**
CHILD HEALTH WELL-BEING			
	Jan-Mar 08	Jan-Mar 09	
5B (1)- Children receive timely medical exams **(State indicator)**	97.7%	96.3%	**100.0%**
5B (2)- Children receive timely dental exams **(State indicator)**	93.4%	79.6%	**100.0%**

Child and Family Well-being Indicators without Standards

Indicator	Two-Year Comparison (rolling-year)		Improvement (✓) or Decline (X)
	Last Year	Current Period	
4A- Sibling Placement	Apr-09	Apr-09	
All siblings	49.1%	52.7%	✓
Some or all siblings	66.8%	69.4%	✓
4B- Least Restrictive Placement FIRST PLACEMENT (8 days or more in foster care)	Apr07- Mar08	Apr08- Mar09	
Relative	9.2%	10.3%	✓
Foster home	20.0%	35.3%	✓
Foster Family Agency	4.6%	10.0%	na
Group home	8.7%	11.5%	✗
Children's Receiving Center	56.2%	30.7%	✓
Other	1.4%	2.2%	na
4B- Least Restrictive Placement POINT-IN-TIME PLACEMENT	Apr-09	Apr-09	
Relative	45.8%	43.0%	✗
Foster home	14.3%	16.0%	✓
Foster Family Agency	19.5%	20.1%	na
Group home	10.6%	12.0%	✗
Children's Receiving Center	1.4%	0.4%	✓
Other	8.4%	8.6%	na
	Jan08- Mar08	Jan09- Mar09	
5F. Children Authorized for Psychotropic Medication	5.6%	15.1%	na
6B. Individualized Education Plan	20.0%	19.8%	na

Note: NA is used for specific placement types or psychotropic medication, which have no directional goal.

HISTORICAL DATA CHARTS AND RACE/ETHNICITY TABLES

Participation Rates

Incidence Rate of Referrals and Substantiated Referrals
(Children 0-17 years**)**

Referrals per 1,000 children

	Referrals	Substantiated Referrals
2002	34.3	6.6
2003	32.6	6.2
2004	31.4	6.7
2005	31.7	7.2
2006	31.5	7.5
2007	33.7	7.6
2008	31.3	4.8

Incidence Rates of All Entries and First Entries into Foster Care
(Children 0-17 years)

Referrals per 1,000 children

	All Entries	First Entries
2002	3.5	2.7
2003	3.1	2.4
2004	2.6	2.0
2005	2.9	2.3
2006	3.0	2.4
2007	2.8	2.2
2008	2.2	1.7

Incidence Rate for Referrals, Substantiations and Foster Care Entries per 1,000 Children (CY 2008)			
Ethnicity	**Referrals**	**Substantiated Referrals**	**All Entries**
Black	121.5	19.1	11.2
White	21.1	3.0	1.4
Hispanic	50.2	8.2	3.8
Asian/ Pacific Islander	13.8	2.1	0.6
Native American	23.8	5.8	5.1
Total	31.3	4.8	2.2

Child Safety

S1. Of all children who were victims of a substantiated or indicated maltreatment allegation during the first 6 months of a year, what percent were not victims of another substantiated or indicated maltreatment allegation within the next 6-month period?
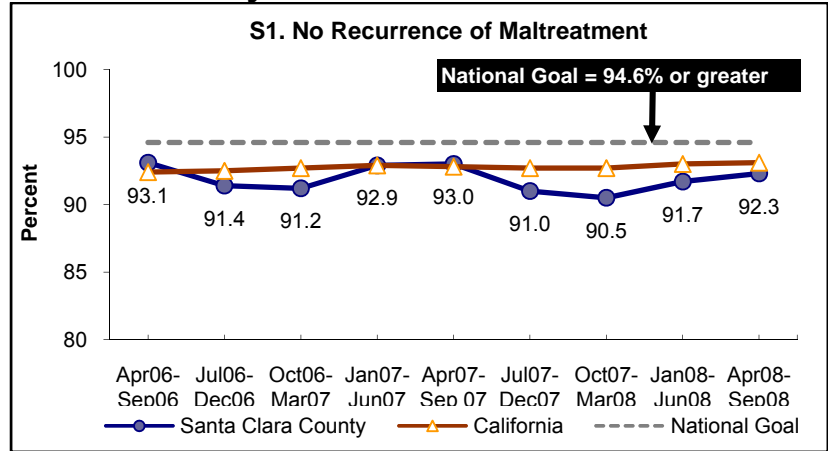
S1. No Recurrence of Maltreatment

S1	National Standard	Last Year (Apr07 - Sep07)		Current Period (Apr08-Sep08)	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✔) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✔) or not (✗)**
Black	≥ 94.6%	94.2%	✗	86.1%	✗
White	≥ 94.6%	94.0%	✗	92.5%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 94.6%	92.6%	✗	91.8%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 94.6%	94.9%	✔	98.8%	✗
Native American	≥ 94.6%	70.0%	✗	100.0%	✔
Total	≥ 94.6%	93.0%	✗	92.3%	✗

S2. Of all children served in foster care during the year, what percent were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation by a foster parent or facility staff member?
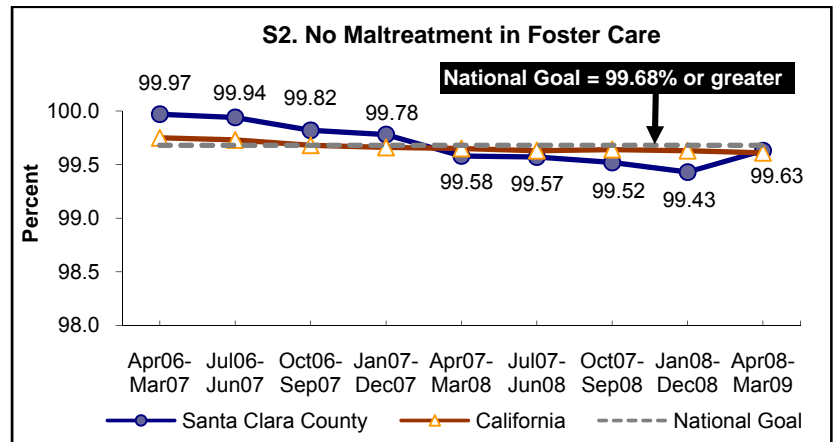
S2. No Maltreatment in Foster Care

S2	National Standard	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✔) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✔) or not (✗)**
Black	≥ 99.68%	99.45%	✗	100.00%	✔
White	≥ 99.68%	99.67%	✗	99.61%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 99.68%	99.54%	✗	99.53%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 99.68%	100.00%	✔	100.00%	✔
Native American	≥ 99.68%	100.00%	✔	100.00%	✔
Total	≥ 99.68%	99.58%	✗	99.63%	✗

Child Welfare Outcomes at a Glance

2B. State Outcome indicator:

Percent of immediate response referrals with a timely response

2B. Immediate Response

2B	California Goal	Last year (Jan08- Mar08)		Current Period (Jan09- Mar09)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 95%	98.0%	✓	95.7%	✓
White	≥ 95%	97.5%	✓	94.3%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 95%	97.0%	✓	96.1%	✓
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 95%	100.0%	✓	98.1%	✓
Native American	≥ 95%	100.0%	✓	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 95%	97.4%	✓	96.0%	✓

2B. State Outcome indicator:

Percent of 10-day referrals with a timely response

2B. 10-Day Response

2B	California Goal	Last year (Jan08- Mar08)		Current Period (Jan09- Mar09)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met ( ) or not ( )	Rate	Goal met ( ) or not ( )
Black	≥ 95%	80.4%	✗	78.7%	✗
White	≥ 95%	87.8%	✗	88.9%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 95%	93.4%	✗	87.9%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 95%	96.4%	✓	95.6%	✓
Native American	≥ 95%	100.0%	✓	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 95%	91.1%	✗	88.0%	✗

10

2C. State Outcome indicator:

Percent of timely social worker visits with child.
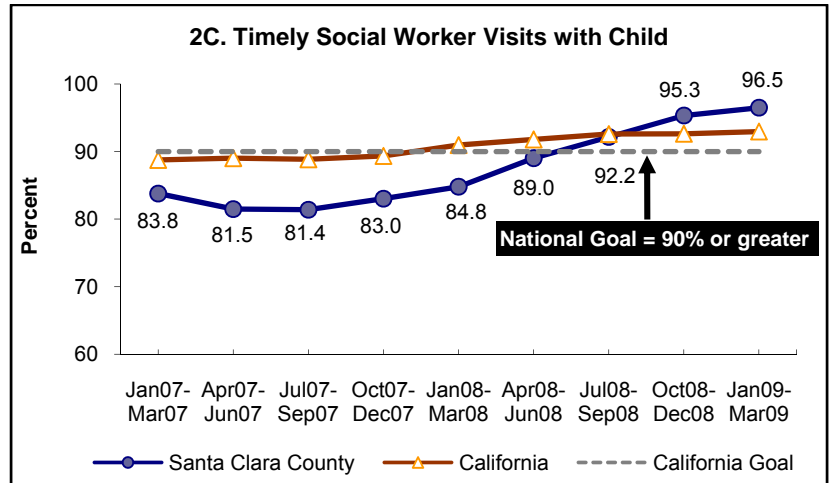
2C. Timely Social Worker Visits with Child

2C	California Goal	Last year (Jan08- Mar08)		Current Period (Jan09- Mar09)	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**
Black	≥ 90%	87.5%	✗	98.2%	✓
White	≥ 90%	84.1%	✗	96.1%	✓
Hispanic	≥ 90%	84.6%	✗	96.2%	✓
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 90%	84.1%	✗	96.8%	✓
Native American	≥ 90%	88.6%	✗	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 90%	84.8%	✗	96.5%	✓

Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification

C1. Reunification Composite

National Goal = 122.6 or greater

Santa Clara County values: 121.5, 117.8, 120.8, 119.2, 119.6, 121.5, 118.2, 119.2, 121.7

California values: 113.3, 112.6, 112.8, 113.7, 114.2, 114.4, 114.3, 114.1, 115.1
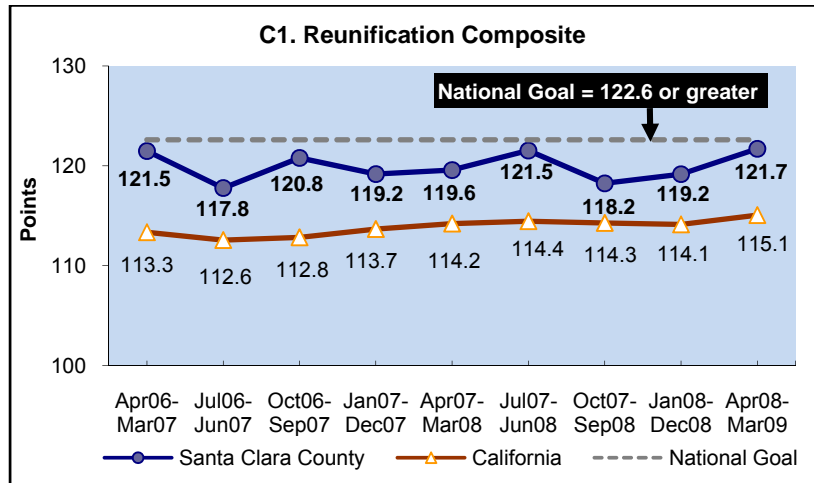
C1.1. Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of the latest removal from home?

C1.1. Reunification within 12 Months (exit cohort)

National Goal = 75.2% or greater

Santa Clara County values: 68.7, 67.6, 70.1, 68.2, 67.1, 67.4, 63.0, 64.6, 65.5
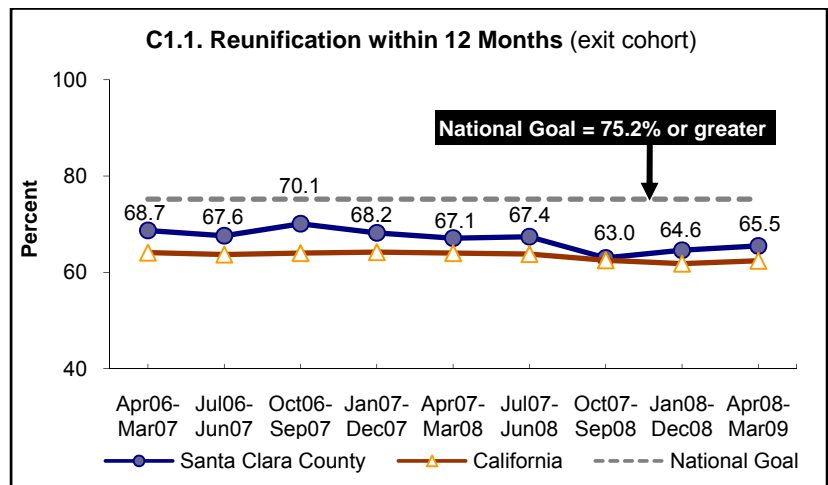
C1.1. Reunification within 12 Months (exit cohort)					
C1.1	**National Standard**	**Last Year** **Last year (Apr07- Mar08)**		**Current Period** **(Apr08- Mar09)**	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**
Black	≥ 75.2%	71.4%	✗	70.2%	✗
White	≥ 75.2%	56.3%	✗	64.0%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 75.2%	69.1%	✗	65.7%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 75.2%	72.7%	✗	62.7%	✗
Native American	≥ 75.2%	100.0%	✓	50.0%	✗
Total	≥ 75.2%	67.1%	✗	65.5%	✗

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

C1.2. Median Time to Reunification
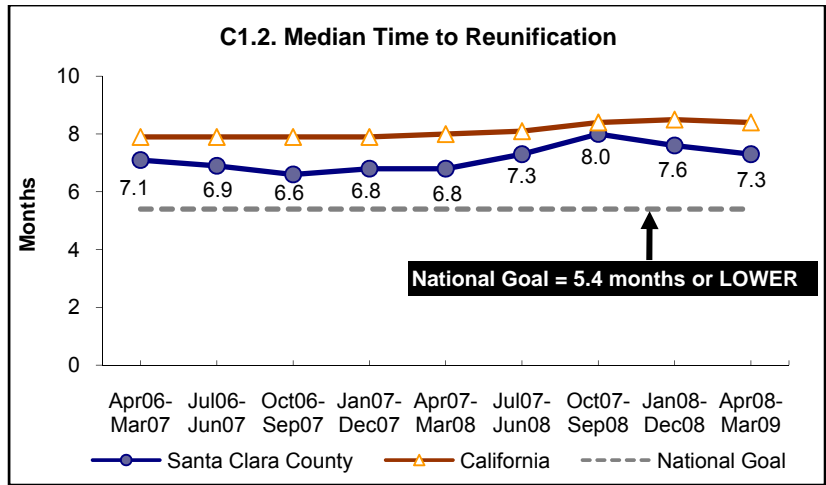
C1.2. Median Time to Reunification (exit cohort)

C1.2	National Standard	Last Year Last year (Apr07- Mar08)		Current Period (Apr08- Mar09)	
Ethnicity	Month	Median Months	Goal met (✔) or not (✖)	Median Months	Goal met (✔) or not (✖)
Black	≤ 5.4	7.2	✖	3.1	✔
White	≤ 5.4	7.5	✖	7.3	✖
Hispanic	≤ 5.4	6.6	✖	7.6	✖
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≤ 5.4	8.4	✖	7.0	✖
Native American	≤ 5.4	1.0	✔	12.0	✖
Total	≤ 5.4	6.8	✖	7.3	✖

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

C1.3. Reunification within 12 Months (entry cohort)
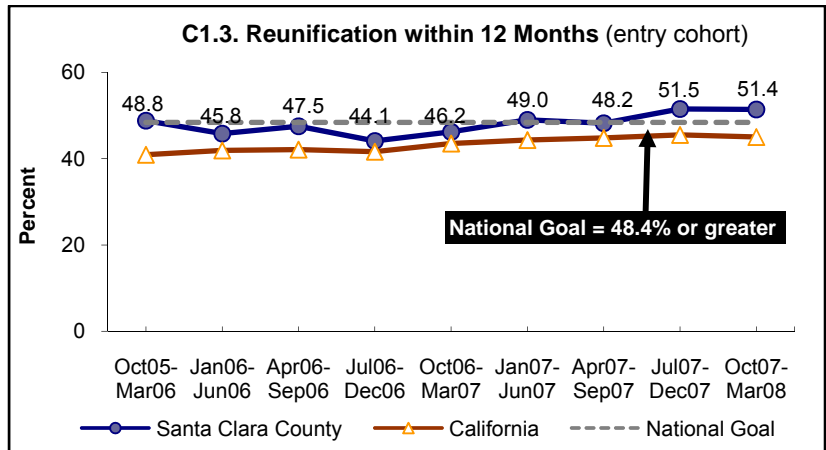
C1.3. Reunification within 12 Months (entry cohort)

C1.3	National Standard	Last Year (Oct06- Mar07)		Current Period (Oct07- Mar08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✔) or not (✖)	Rate	Goal met (✔) or not (✖)
Black	≥ 48.4%	53.3%	✔	42.4%	✖
White	≥ 48.4%	58.6%	✔	53.6%	✔
Hispanic	≥ 48.4%	41.0%	✖	53.4%	✔
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 48.4%	57.9%	✔	40.0%	✖
Native American	≥ 48.4%	NA	✖	NA	✖
Total	≥ 48.4%	46.2%	✖	51.4%	✔

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

C1.4. Re-entry following Reunification

C1.4. Re-entry following Reunification					
C1.4	**National Standard**	**Last Year (Apr06- Mar07)**		**Current Period (Apr07- Mar08)**	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✔) or not (✘)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✔) or not (✘)**
Black	≤ 9.9%	14.6%	✘	23.2%	✘
White	≤ 9.9%	10.0%	✘	15.4%	✘
Hispanic	≤ 9.9%	14.0%	✘	9.1%	✔
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≤ 9.9%	16.4%	✘	9.8%	✔
Native American	≤ 9.9%	16.7%	✘	40.0%	✘
Total	≤ 9.9%	13.3%	✘	11.9%	✘

14

Timeliness to Adoption

C2. Adoption Composite

National Goal = 106.4 or greater

99.6   96.9   97.4   98.6   100.5   100.2   101.2   101.1   101.7
97.2   90.3   90.1   91.2   88.1   88.9   87.2   86.6   85.8

Points

Apr06-Mar07 Jul06-Jun07 Oct06-Sep07 Jan07-Dec07 Apr07-Mar08 Jul07-Jun08 Oct07-Sep08 Jan08-Dec08 Apr08-Mar09

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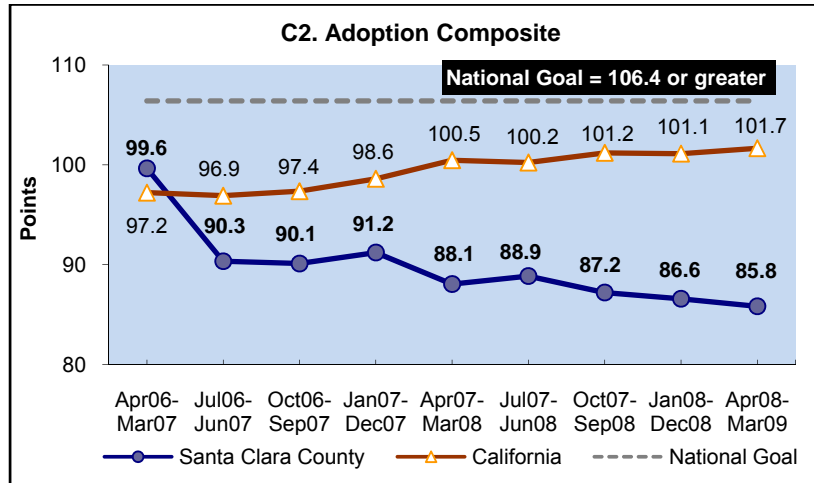
C2.1. Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during a year, what percent were discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home?

C2.1. Adoption within 24 Months (exit cohort)

National Goal = 36.6% or greater

41.4   34.5   33.7   31.6
28.5   28.0   27.4   26.1   22.7

Percent

Apr06-Mar07 Jul06-Jun07 Oct06-Sep07 Jan07-Dec07 Apr07-Mar08 Jul07-Jun08 Oct07-Sep08 Jan08-Dec08 Apr08-Mar09

— Santa Clara County   — California   ----- National Goal
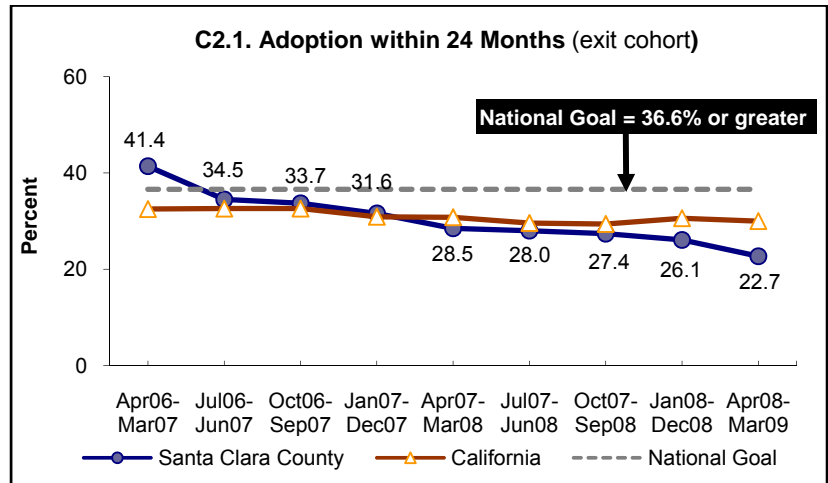
C2.1. Adoption within 24 Months (exit cohort)					
C2.1	**National Standard**	**Last Year (Apr07- Mar08)**		**Current Period (Apr08- Mar09)**	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**
Black	≥ 36.6%	35.0%	✗	17.6%	✗
White	≥ 36.6%	42.6%	✓	24.1%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 36.6%	21.9%	✗	22.2%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 36.6%	33.3%	✗	50.0%	✓
Native American	≥ 36.6%	100.0%	✓	0.0%	✗
Total	≥ 36.6%	28.5%	✗	22.7%	✗

C2.2. Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, what was the median length of stay in foster care in months from the date of latest removal from home to the date of discharge to adoption?
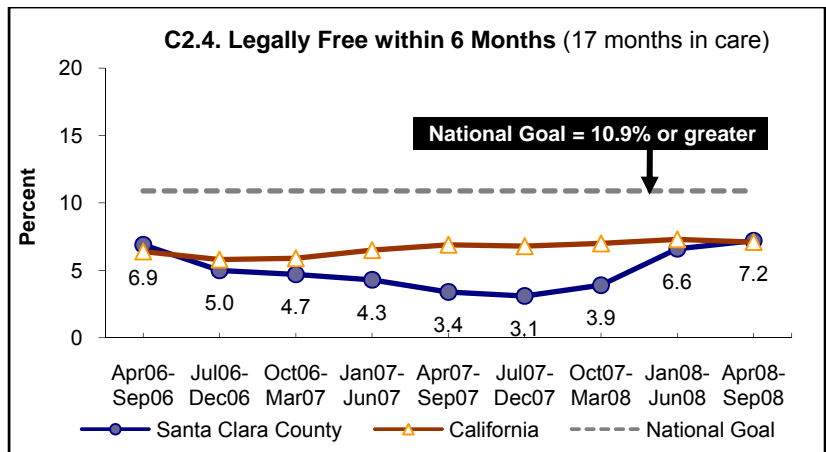
C2.2. Median Time to Adoption
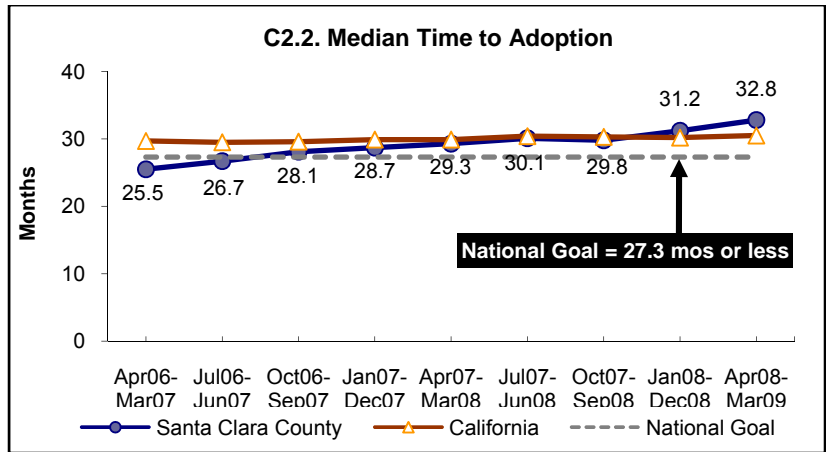
C2.2. Median Time to Adoption (exit cohort)					
C2.2	**National Standard**	**Last Year (Apr07- Mar08)**		**Current Period (Apr08- Mar09)**	
Ethnicity	**Month**	**Median Months**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**	**Median Months**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**
Black	≤ 27.3	33.5	✗	34.0	✗
White	≤ 27.4	26.3	✗	32.1	✗
Hispanic	≤ 27.5	31.9	✗	33.1	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≤ 27.6	28.3	✗	22.5	✓
Native American	≤ 27.7	17.5	✓	26.9	✗
Total	≤ 27.3	29.3	✗	32.8	✗

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

C2.3. Adoption within 12 Months (17 months in care)
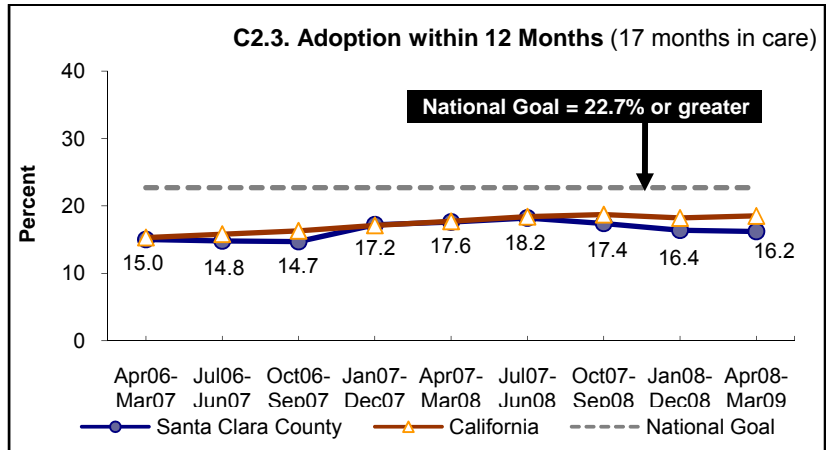
C2.3. Adoption within 12 Months (17 months in care)					
C2.3	**National Standard**	**Last Year (Apr07- Mar08)**		**Current Period (Apr08- Mar09)**	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**
Black	≥ 22.7%	11.6%	✗	12.2%	✗
White	≥ 22.7%	16.5%	✗	14.3%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 22.7%	19.6%	✗	17.7%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 22.7%	14.7%	✗	8.6%	✗
Native American	≥ 22.7%	0.0%	✗	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 22.7%	17.6%	✗	16.2%	✗

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

C2.4. Legally Free within 6 Months (17 months in care)

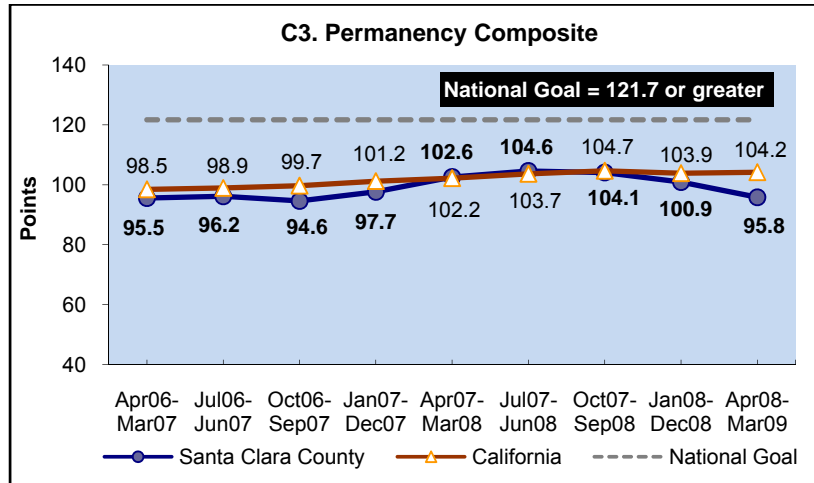| C2.4	National Standard	Last Year (Apr07- Sep07)		Current Period (Apr08- Sep08)	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**
Black	≥ 10.9%	2.1%	✗	4.7%	✗
White	≥ 10.9%	2.3%	✗	9.2%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 10.9%	4.5%	✗	7.5%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 10.9%	0.0%	✗	3.6%	✗
Native American	≥ 10.9%	0.0%	✗	0.0%	✗
Total	≥ 10.9%	3.4%	✗	7.2%	✗

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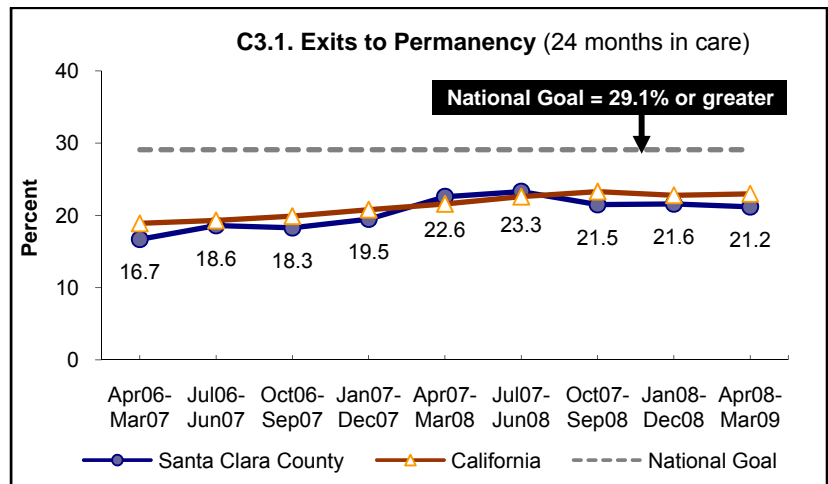

C2.5. Adoption within 12 Months (legally free)

C2.5	National Standard	Last Year (Apr06- Mar07)		Current Period (Apr07- Mar08)	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**
Black	≥ 53.7%	27.3%	✗	35.3%	✗
White	≥ 53.7%	64.8%	✓	57.1%	✓
Hispanic	≥ 53.7%	38.4%	✗	41.7%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 53.7%	80.0%	✓	70.0%	✓
Native American	≥ 53.7%	0.0%	✗	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 53.7%	43.6%	✗	46.7%	✗

Permanency for Children in Long-term Care

C3. Permanency Composite

National Goal = 121.7 or greater

Points

Period	Santa Clara County	California
Apr06-Mar07	95.5	98.5
Jul06-Jun07	96.2	98.9
Oct06-Sep07	94.6	99.7
Jan07-Dec07	97.7	101.2
Apr07-Mar08	102.2	102.6
Jul07-Jun08	103.7	104.6
Oct07-Sep08	104.1	104.7
Jan08-Dec08	100.9	103.9
Apr08-Mar09	95.8	104.2

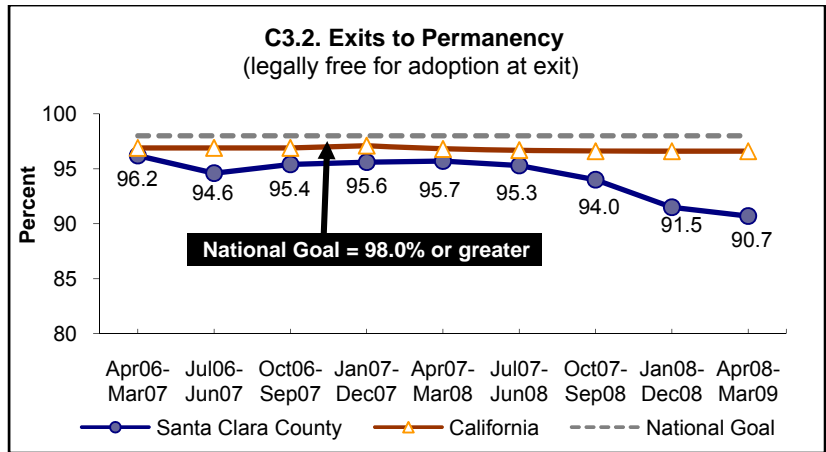—●— Santa Clara County   —△— California   ----- National Goal

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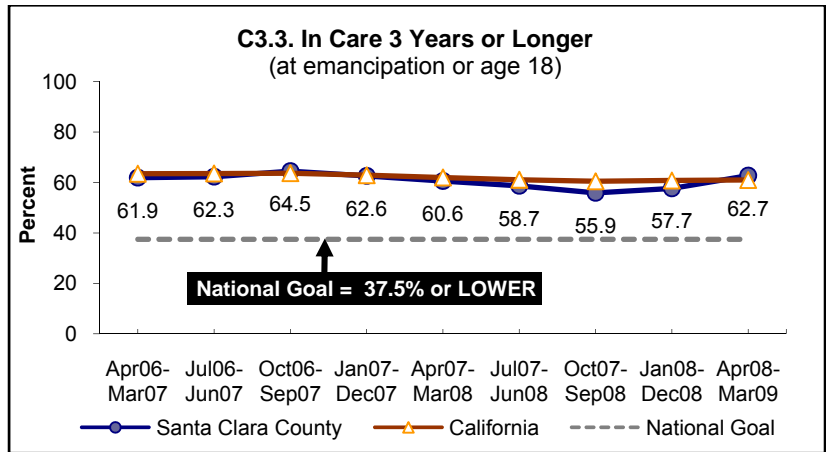
C3.1. Exits to Permanency (24 months in care)

National Goal = 29.1% or greater

Percent

Period	Santa Clara County
Apr06-Mar07	16.7
Jul06-Jun07	18.6
Oct06-Sep07	18.3
Jan07-Dec07	19.5
Apr07-Mar08	22.6
Jul07-Jun08	23.3
Oct07-Sep08	21.5
Jan08-Dec08	21.6
Apr08-Mar09	21.2

—●— Santa Clara County   —△— California   ----- National Goal

C3.1. Exits To Permanency (24 months in care)					
C3.1	**National Standard**	**Last Year (Apr07- Mar08)**		**Current Period (Apr08- Mar09)**	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**
Black	≥ 29.1%	15.8%	✗	14.0%	✗
White	≥ 29.1%	17.2%	✗	17.5%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 29.1%	26.1%	✗	23.8%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 29.1%	24.1%	✗	14.3%	✗
Native American	≥ 29.1%	0.0%	✗	0.0%	✗
Total	≥ 29.1%	22.6%	✗	21.2%	✗

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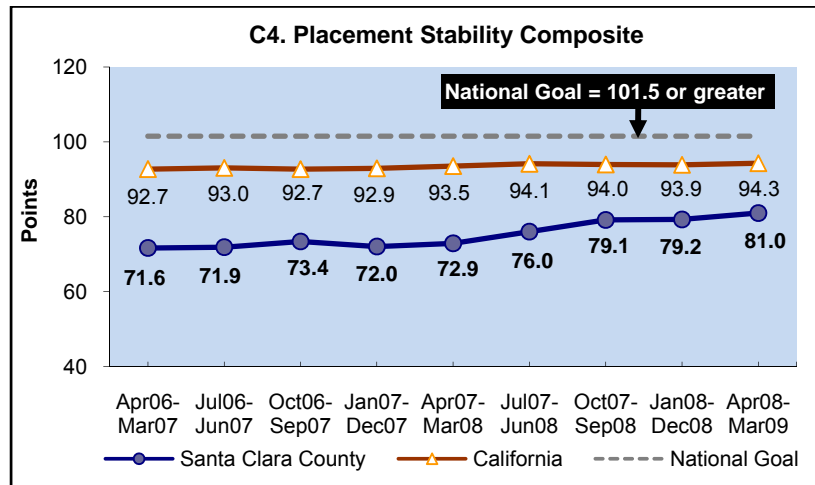

C3.2. Exits to Permanency
(legally free for adoption at exit)

C3.2	National Standard	Last Year (Apr07- Mar08)		Current Period (Apr08- Mar09)	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**
Black	≥ 98.0%	91.7%	✗	94.7%	✗
White	≥ 98.0%	96.1%	✗	83.8%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 98.0%	95.9%	✗	92.2%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 98.0%	100.0%	✓	83.3%	✗
Native American	≥ 98.0%	100.0%	✓	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 98.0%	95.7%	✗	90.7%	✗

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

C3.3. In Care 3 Years or Longer
(at emancipation or age 18)

C3.3	National Standard	Last Year (Apr07- Mar08)		Current Period (Apr08- Mar09)	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**
Black	≤ 37.5%	72.7%	✗	66.7%	✗
White	≤ 37.5%	56.1%	✗	62.9%	✗
Hispanic	≤ 37.5%	58.6%	✗	60.7%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≤ 37.5%	60.0%	✗	100.0%	✗
Native American	≤ 37.5%	100.0%	✗	0.0%	✓
Total	≤ 37.5%	60.6%	✗	62.7%	✗

Placement Stability

C4. Placement Stability Composite

National Goal = 101.5 or greater

Points

120
100
80
60
40

92.7 93.0 92.7 92.9 93.5 94.1 94.0 93.9 94.3

71.6 71.9 73.4 72.0 72.9 76.0 79.1 79.2 81.0

Apr06-Mar07 Jul06-Jun07 Oct06-Sep07 Jan07-Dec07 Apr07-Mar08 Jul07-Jun08 Oct07-Sep08 Jan08-Dec08 Apr08-Mar09

Santa Clara County   California   National Goal

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

C4.1. Children with two or fewer placements
(8 days to 12 months in care)

Percent

100
80
60
40

National Goal = 86.0 or greater

72.0 70.3 71.8 69.2 71.1 74.4 77.7 78.7 79.5

Apr06-Mar07 Jul06-Jun07 Oct06-Sep07 Jan07-Dec07 Apr07-Mar08 Jul07-Jun08 Oct07-Sep08 Jan08-Dec08 Apr08-Mar09

Santa Clara County   California   National Goal
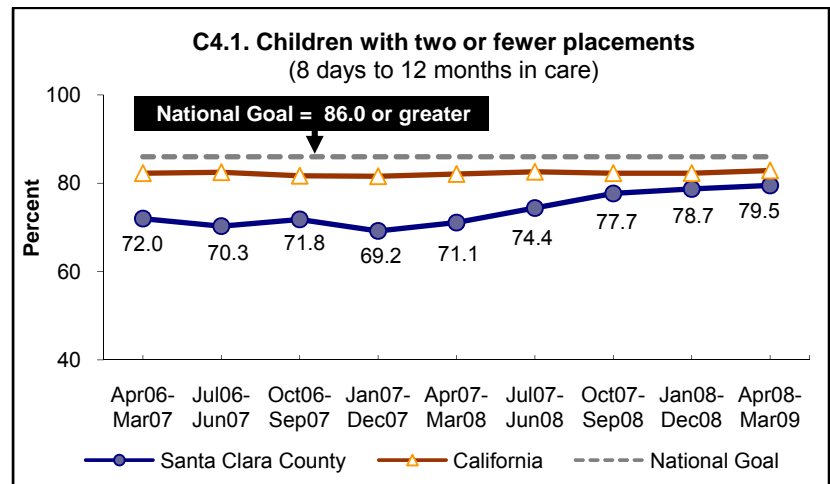
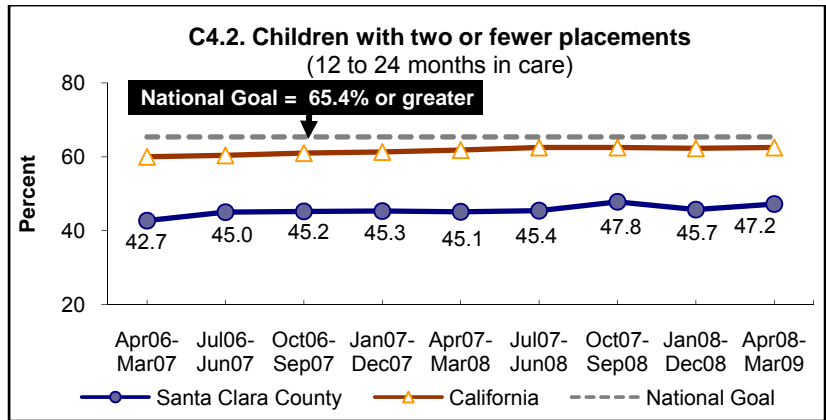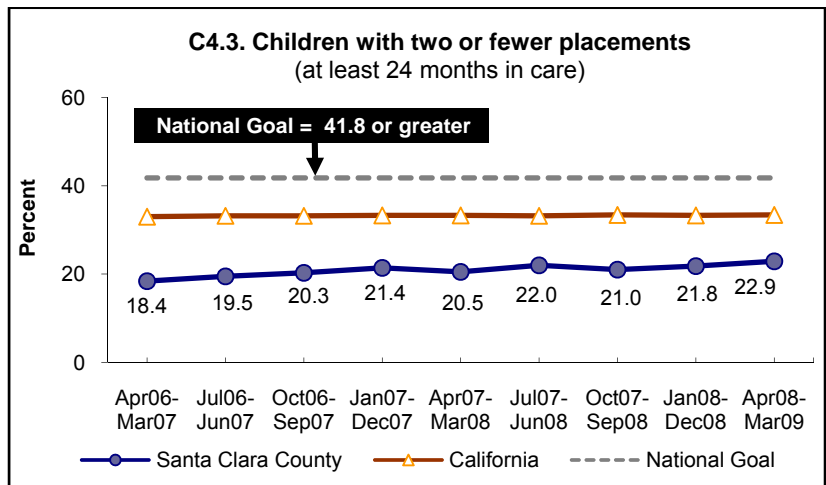| C4.1. Children with two or fewer placements (8 days to 12 months in care)					
C4.1	**National Standard**	**Last Year (Apr07- Mar08)**		**Current Period (Apr08- Mar09)**	
Ethnicity	**Rate**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**	**Rate**	**Goal met (✓) or not (✗)**
Black	≥ 86.0%	73.3%	✗	76.2%	✗
White	≥ 86.0%	78.3%	✗	84.0%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 86.0%	68.6%	✗	78.3%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 86.0%	68.5%	✗	86.0%	✓
Native American	≥ 86.0%	62.5%	✗	66.7%	✗
Total	≥ 86.0%	71.1%	✗	79.5%	✗

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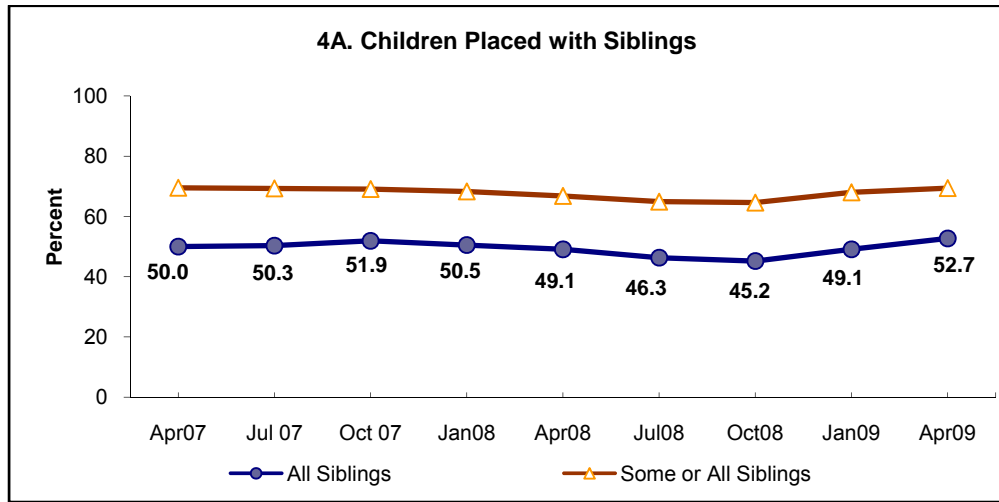

C4.2. Children with two or fewer placements
(12 to 24 months in care)

National Goal = 65.4% or greater

42.7 45.0 45.2 45.3 45.1 45.4 47.8 45.7 47.2

Apr06-Mar07 Jul06-Jun07 Oct06-Sep07 Jan07-Dec07 Apr07-Mar08 Jul07-Jun08 Oct07-Sep08 Jan08-Dec08 Apr08-Mar09

Santa Clara County   California   National Goal

C4.2. Children with two or fewer placements (12 to 24 months in care)					
C4.2	National Standard	Last Year (Apr07- Mar08)		Current Period (Apr08- Mar09)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 65.4%	29.2%	✗	44.6%	✗
White	≥ 65.4%	47.5%	✗	57.7%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 65.4%	45.7%	✗	44.0%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 65.4%	56.8%	✗	56.3%	✗
Native American	≥ 65.4%	50.0%	✗	42.9%	✗
Total	≥ 65.4%	45.1%	✗	47.2%	✗

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

C4.3. Children with two or fewer placements
(at least 24 months in care)

National Goal = 41.8 or greater

18.4 19.5 20.3 21.4 20.5 22.0 21.0 21.8 22.9

Apr06-Mar07 Jul06-Jun07 Oct06-Sep07 Jan07-Dec07 Apr07-Mar08 Jul07-Jun08 Oct07-Sep08 Jan08-Dec08 Apr08-Mar09

Santa Clara County   California   National Goal

C4.3. Children with two or fewer placements (at least 24 months in care)					
C4.3	National Standard	Last Year (Apr07- Mar08)		Current Period (Apr08- Mar09)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 41.8%	24.6%	✗	20.6%	✗
White	≥ 41.8%	21.6%	✗	20.2%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 41.8%	19.2%	✗	24.2%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 41.8%	17.5%	✗	17.8%	✗
Native American	≥ 41.8%	75.0%	✓	75.0%	✗
Total	≥ 41.8%	20.5%	✗	22.9%	✗

Child and Family Well-Being

4A. Children Placed with Siblings

Ethnicity	All Siblings	Some or All Siblings
Black	54.5%	66.1%
White	51.9%	59.3%
Hispanic	52.8%	72.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	45.5%	63.6%
Native American	50.0%	50.0%
Total	52.7%	69.4%

4A. Children Placed with Some or All Siblings, April 1, 2009
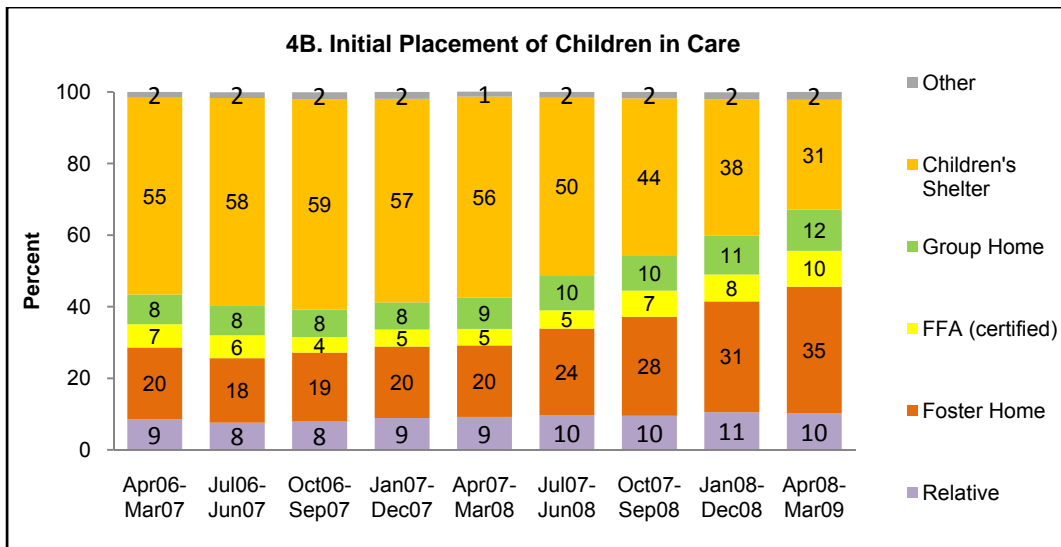
4B. Initial Placement of Children in Care

First Placement Type	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Relative	6.9%	6.7%	12.6%	7.4%	0.0%	10.3%
Foster Home	30.4%	30.6%	39.0%	24.1%	40.0%	35.3%
FFA (certified)	15.7%	5.2%	8.8%	22.2%	0.0%	10.0%
Group Home	14.7%	18.7%	9.2%	5.6%	20.0%	11.5%
Children's Shelter	28.4%	35.1%	29.1%	37.0%	40.0%	30.7%
Other	3.9%	3.7%	1.3%	3.7%	0.0%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

4B. Point-in-time Placement of Children in Care

Date	Other	Children's Shelter	Group Home	FFA (certified)	Foster Home	Relative
Apr07	8	2	10	18	17	45
Jul 07	8	2	10	18	15	46
Oct 07	7	2	10	19	16	46
Jan08	8	2	10	20	14	46
Apr08	8	1	11	20	14	46
Jul08	9	1	11	19	15	45
Oct08	9	1	11	21	16	44
Jan09	8	1	11	21	15	44
Apr09	9	0	12	20	16	43
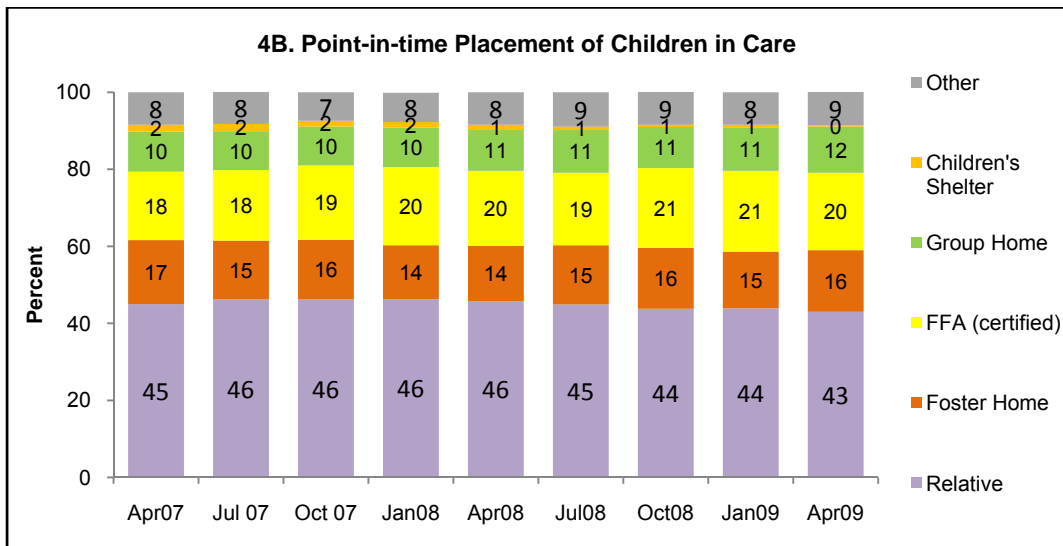
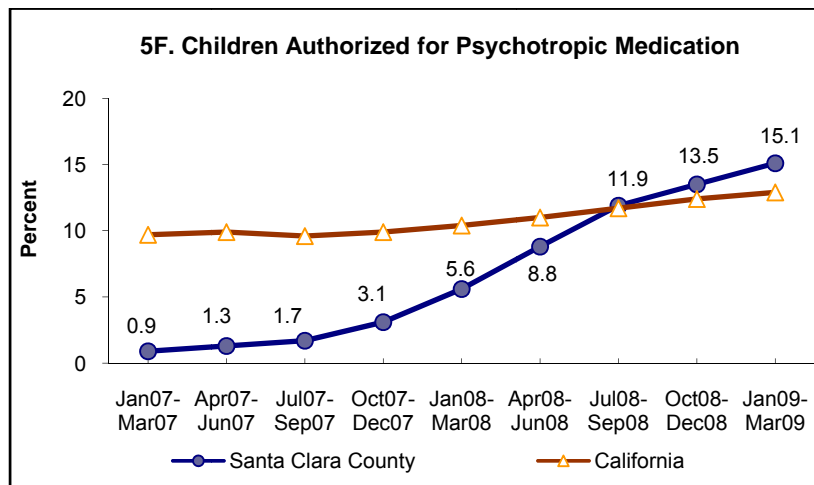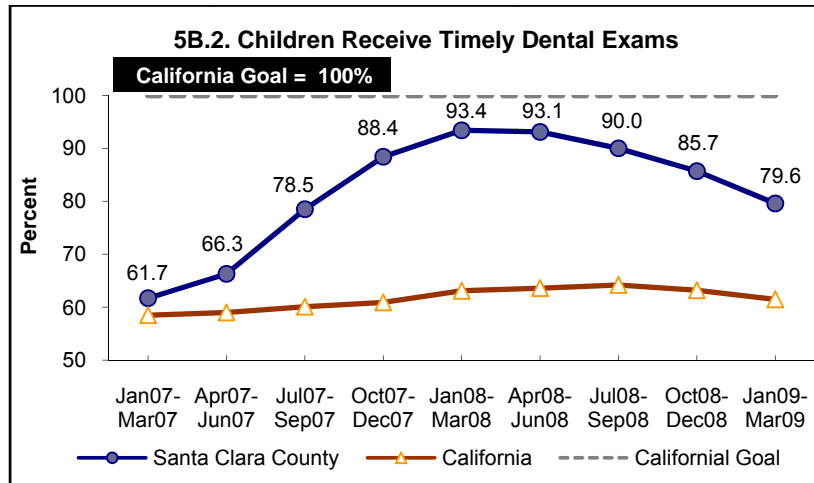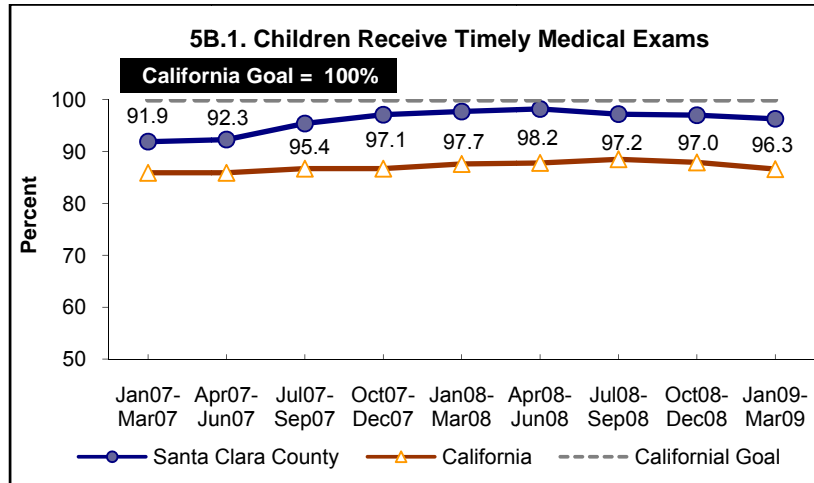| 4B. Point-in-time Placement of Children in Care, April 1, 2009						
Point-in-time Placement Type	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Relative	46.4%	36.0%	45.2%	31.5%	27.3%	43.0%
Foster Home	10.5%	17.6%	16.2%	20.5%	27.3%	16.0%
FFA (certified)	18.2%	21.0%	20.6%	15.1%	27.3%	20.1%
Group Home	10.5%	20.2%	9.5%	17.8%	18.2%	12.0%
Children's Shelter	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Other	13.9%	4.8%	8.1%	15.1%	0.0%	8.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%

Child Health Well-Being

5B.1. Children Receive Timely Medical Exams

California Goal = 100%

Period	Santa Clara County
Jan07-Mar07	91.9
Apr07-Jun07	92.3
Jul07-Sep07	95.4
Oct07-Dec07	97.1
Jan08-Mar08	97.7
Apr08-Jun08	98.2
Jul08-Sep08	97.2
Oct08-Dec08	97.0
Jan09-Mar09	96.3

Legend: Santa Clara County — California — Californial Goal

5B.2. Children Receive Timely Dental Exams

California Goal = 100%

Period	Santa Clara County
Jan07-Mar07	61.7
Apr07-Jun07	66.3
Jul07-Sep07	78.5
Oct07-Dec07	88.4
Jan08-Mar08	93.4
Apr08-Jun08	93.1
Jul08-Sep08	90.0
Oct08-Dec08	85.7
Jan09-Mar09	79.6

Legend: Santa Clara County — California — Californial Goal

5F. Children Authorized for Psychotropic Medication

Period	Santa Clara County
Jan07-Mar07	0.9
Apr07-Jun07	1.3
Jul07-Sep07	1.7
Oct07-Dec07	3.1
Jan08-Mar08	5.6
Apr08-Jun08	8.8
Jul08-Sep08	11.9
Oct08-Dec08	13.5
Jan09-Mar09	15.1

Legend: Santa Clara County — California

6B. Individualized Education Plan

	Jan07-Mar07	Apr07-Jun07	Jul07-Sep07	Oct07-Dec07	Jan08-Mar08	Apr08-Jun08	Jul08-Sep08	Oct08-Dec08	Jan09-Mar09
Santa Clara County	16.6	17.1	18.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.3	20.1	19.8