

Child Welfare Services Outcome and Accountability Quarterly Data Report



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SANTA CLARA COUNTY



SOCIAL SERVICES AGENCY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The standards for the federal indicators were set according to states' performance in 2004 at the 75 percentile, challenging states to meet or exceed these national standards. In addition to the federal indicators, the California Department of Social Services, UC Berkeley, and State counties continue to revise the methodology for State-specific indicators (e.g., timely response to referrals and timely social worker visits) and continue to add more robust indicators that measure the same concept as the federal indicators (e.g., placement stability using an entry cohort that is followed through an entire selected time frame). The present report now includes two new child well-being health indicators with standards, *percent of children with timely health exams* and *percent of children with timely dental exams*. In the previous report, a new well-being indicator, *percent of children authorized to receive psychotropic medications*, was also presented. Finally, the most recent quarter data 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 observed 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 seven months of 2008 with the first seven 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. Eleven out of 22 indicators with standards are either meeting the standard or show improvement from a year ago. Of the 17 Federal indicators, 5 are meeting (i.e., *reunification within 12 months*, *entry cohort*) or within 10 percent of meeting their respective goals (see pp. 4-5). The rest are all more than 10 percent from meeting the standard. 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.

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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."

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 97.2 percent (see p. 9).

Children receive timely visits from their social workers. The timeliness of these visits exceeds the State goal of 90 percent for two consecutive periods for the present rate of 95.2 percent (see p. 9). As noted in the January 2009 Quarterly Report, training on proper data entry and other data integrity efforts led to the marked performance improvement.

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

Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification

Children experience timely reunifications. When following children prospectively, 51.5 percent are reunified within 12 months, exceeding the national goal of 48.4 percent or greater (see C1.3, p. 11). Drilling down, data show that the goal is only met for Latino (57.9 percent) and Asian/Pacific Islander (50.0 percent).⁴ A similar finding was reported in the last quarter. Performance for African American (36.4 percent) and Caucasian (42.1 percent) children, however, are markedly below the standard. This may indicate that for the last two quarters, performance for Asian/Pacific Islander and Latino children helps bring the overall rate within compliance.

Timeliness to Adoption

Timeliness of adoption for children legally free is observed for specific children by ethnicity or placement type. Asian/Pacific Islander (85.7 percent) and Caucasian (63.0 percent) children exceed the goal of 53.7 percent or greater (see C2.5, p. 15). Further analysis shows that 67.6 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 (28.2 percent). As previously noted, it may be that placements with relatives while a better situation for children add extra complexity to the relationship dynamics between relative caregivers and biological parents, which could interfere with developing and implementing a concurrent permanency plan for the child. Furthermore, AB 298 allows that guardianships by relatives that support children’s emotional well-being and permanency can take priority over termination of parental rights and adoption under certain circumstances.

Placement Stability

More children experience stable foster care placements. The placement stability (i.e., no more than 2 placements) of children in care between 8 days and 12 months has been incrementally improving from a year ago, from 69.2 percent to 78.4 percent (see C4.1, p. 18). While still not reaching the 86.0 percent standard, the change represents a 9.2 percent improvement. More importantly, review of a more robust indicator of placement stability shows a 15.6 improvement across the last reported year (see post hoc analysis, p. 20). To continue to improve the stability of children in foster care, social workers rely less on the Children’s Shelter as a first placement option and completed training on the proper data entry of placements when the first stop after

⁴ Go to: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/C1M3.aspx, select period Jul-Dec 2007 by ethnic group.

⁵ Go to: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/C2M5.aspx, select period Jan-Dec 2007 by ethnic group, then appropriate filters.

removal is the Children's Shelter and the stay is shorter than 24 hours. These efforts have led to a 75 percent change from a shelter point-in-time population of 44 children on January 1, 2006 to 11 children on January 1, 2009;⁶ furthermore, in July 2009 there was a present daily average of just one child at the Children's Shelter for a given point in time.⁷ The data may suggest then that finding placements for children within 24 hours of arriving at the Children's Shelter does not affect subsequent placement stability. Additionally, for children already in placement, seven day notices to address placement challenges may also be positively impacting placement stability. Seven day notices allow social workers to work with foster parents and other supports to work through placement issues, circumventing temporary placement at the Children's Shelter and thereby having a greater chance of salvaging children's current placement.

Child and Family Well-being:

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

Fewer children experience first placements at the shelter. There has been a steady decrease in the percent of children who are placed at the Children's Shelter upon entry into foster care, from 59 percent to the present rate of 38 percent (see p. 21). This trend is attributed to program efforts to increasing the use of family or other more appropriate placements.

Many foster care children experience placements with relatives. In SCC, 44 percent of children experienced placements with relatives. This rate is about 10 percent higher than what the average foster youth in California experiences.

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

“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 have been higher than 95 percent since Q3 2007 (see p. 23). However, the standard for this indicator is 100 percent and a 3.3 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 maltreatment in foster care, timely response of 10-day referrals and re-entry of children into foster care.

The rate of children in foster care who are safe from maltreatment in foster care is on a downward trend. This means that over the past year, a higher percent of foster care children experienced maltreatment; the national goal requires that at least 99.68 percent of children in foster care experience safety. A follow-up of substantiated out-of-home referrals will be conducted to identify trends that may inform management actions.

⁶ Children in Foster Care, Center for Social Sciences Research, UC Berkeley.

⁷ Internal data report: Children's Shelter Monthly Statistics, July 2009 Report.

Timely response to 10-day referrals shows marked decline since reaching a peak of 94.2 percent during Q3 2008 (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. Presently, a tracking sheet is being used to follow the flow of referrals to pinpoint where referrals begin to lag behind, thereby impacting social workers' timeliness of response. Capacity to answer the phone lines is another challenge of the CANC. Presently the unit is short by two full-time social workers, which may be impacting services. Social workers, then, may be prioritizing immediate response referrals over 10-day referrals.

After experiencing 1.5 years of continuous improvement in children's re-entry rate after reunification, the most recent quarter shows an increase in foster care re-entry of one percent from the previous quarter at a present rate of 12.5 percent (see C1.4, p. 12). Data for a qualitative analysis is being conducted to help understand factors relevant to re-entry in SCC. Similarly to the last quarterly report, a post hoc analysis continues to find that children who are placed with relatives are less likely to re-enter care (7.4 percent) at a rate that exceeds the national goal of 9.9 percent or lower.⁸ However, the effect is mainly a function of Latino (2.6 percent), Asian/Pacific Islander (8.3 percent) and Caucasian (10.0 percent) children. African American (18.8 percent) children, on the other hand, have a re-entry rate that is almost double the national goal.

Overall performance for timeliness to adoption is on a downward trend (see C2, p. 13). Performance on the two most robust indicators, *timeliness of adoptions for children in care for 17 months or longer* and *timeliness of adoption for children legally free* have reached a plateau; that is, performance is not declining markedly for these two indicators (see C2.3 and C2.5, pp. 14-15). A post hoc analysis shows, however, that performance for Asian/Pacific Islander children exceeds the national goal on 4 of the 5 indicators. Performance for Caucasian children is exceeded on one indicator. Clearly, adoptions in SCC are undergoing challenges. A multi-pronged set of efforts are expected to lead to more timely adoptions. First, the Department is reviewing its use of Emergency Satellite Homes in terms of developing procedures for establishing concurrency for children entering care. Secondly, the procedures for the Adoption Finalization Checklist are being refined and distributed. Finally, ongoing plans to reorganize clerical staff may offer some support to staff conducting adoptions. Together, this set of efforts, aim to connect children with prospective adoptive parents and have all pertinent documents gathered early in the life of a child's case to facilitate adoption when it has been determined that family reunification is not possible.

A review of the indicators for permanency in long-term care shows that children are in foster care for far too long. While this continues to be a challenge, a closer analysis shows that 44 percent of children who have been in foster care for at least 24 months and who were not discharged to a permanent home by the end of the study period were living with relatives, guardians, or pre-adoptive parents. DFCS continues to explore practices that will lead to permanent family settings through reunification, adoption, or guardianship. For example, DFCS is presently reviewing the family finding process in order to effectively connect children to family at different stages in the life of a case. Additionally, the review will include an analysis on staffing levels needed as well as defining the job tasks of the position to improve the work flow between family finding and case carrying workers.

⁸ Go to: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/C1M4.aspx, for period Jan 2007 through Dec 2007.

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INTRODUCTION

The Child Welfare Outcomes and Accountability Report provides a quarterly update on SCC's progress toward continuous child welfare improvements.^{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. 8)

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

Other tools and resources used to reduce disproportionality include a report developed by the SPHERE Institute that tracks the proportion of children involved in the child welfare system by ethnicity/race at key child welfare decision points. Managers use this quarterly report to watch for significant variations that may relate to important changes in practice. Finally, the Unified Children of Color Task Force's annual plan has proven effective at addressing and uncovering

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.

areas that need further attention. The task force is presently operationalizing and implementing its 2009 plan, which will rely on SPHERE's tracking report to monitor and assess the impact of key program elements.

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

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

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

4. Increase timeliness of adoptions. Concurrent plans help identify the best placement option while children are in foster care. Later, if reunification is not possible, the concurrent home is more likely to turn into the child's permanent home, 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. 14)
- C2.5 Adoption within 12 months of becoming legally free for adoption (see p. 15)

5. Ensure that all children have timely medical and dental services and, when needed, educational services and supports. The State in partnership with UC Berkeley 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) starting no sooner than 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 (*upcoming*)

STRUCTURE AND METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

To evaluate performance:

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

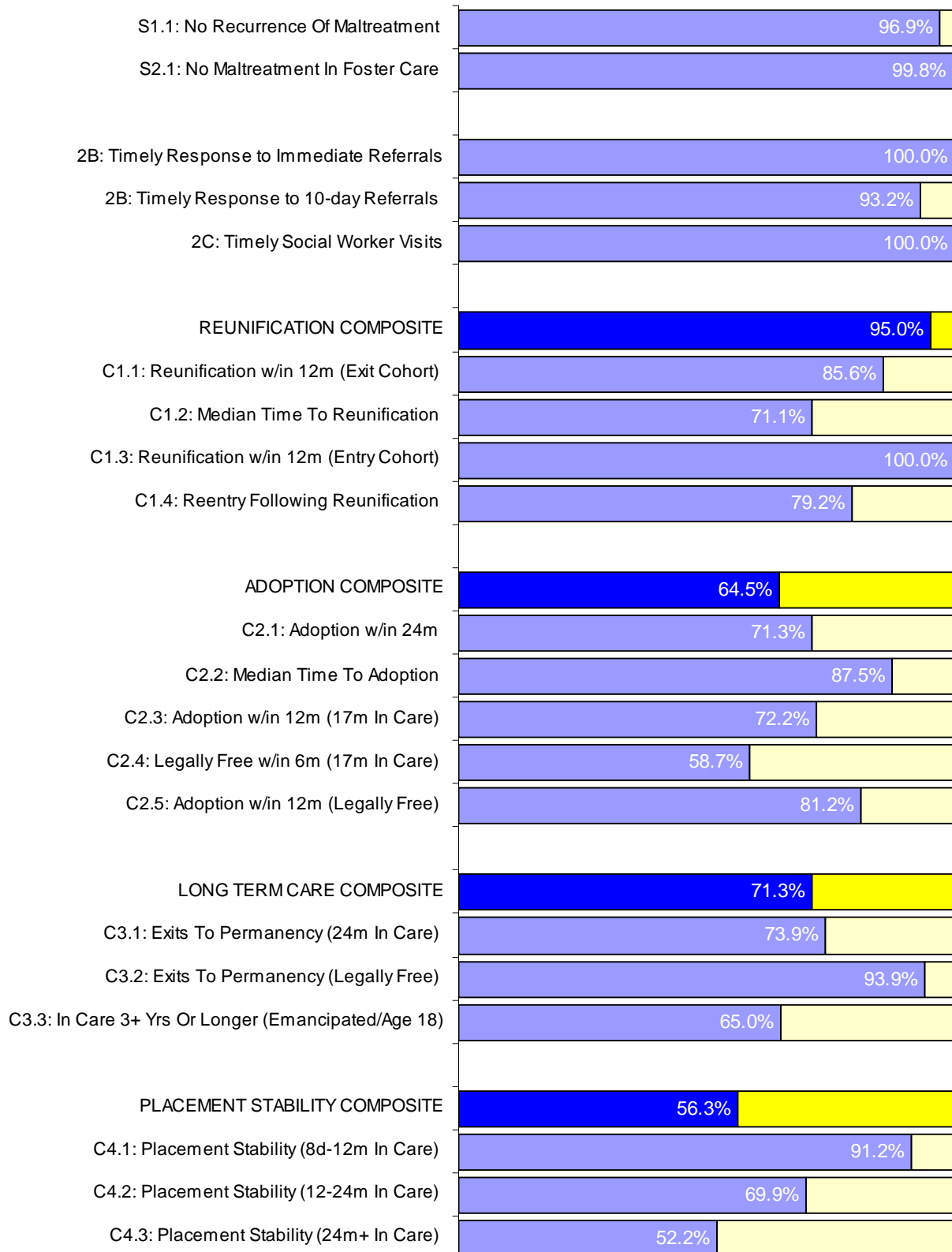
Data used in the present report was provided by the Center for Social Sciences Research, UC Berkeley.¹²

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



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			
	Jan07- Jun07	Jan08- Jun08	
S1- No Recurrence of Maltreatment	92.9%	91.7%	≥ 94.6%
	Jan07- Dec07	Jan08- Dec08	
S2- No Maltreatment in Foster Care	99.8%	99.4%	≥ 99.68%
	Oct07- Dec07	Oct08- Dec08	
2B- Timely Response to Immediate Referrals (State indicator)	96.7%	97.2%	≥ 95.0%
2B- Timely Response to 10-day Referrals (State indicator)	88.4%	88.5%	≥ 95.0%
2C- Timely Social Worker Visits (State indicator)	83.3%	95.2%	≥ 90.0%
PERMANENCY & STABILITY			
COMPOSITE 1: Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification			
	Jan07- Dec07	Jan08- Dec08	
C1.1- Reunification within 12 Months (Exit Cohort)	68.2%	64.4%	≥ 75.2%
C1.2- Median Time to Reunification (Exit Cohort)	6.8 mos.	7.6 mos.	≤ 5.4 mos.
	Jul06- Dec06	Jul07- Dec07	
C1.3- Reunification within 12 Months (Entry Cohort)	44.1%	51.5%	≥ 48.4%
	Jan06 -Dec06	Jan07- Dec07	
C1.4- Reentry Following Reunification (Exit Cohort)	13.6%	12.5%	≤ 9.9%
COMPOSITE 2: Timeliness to Adoption			
	Jan07- Dec07	Jan08- Dec08	
C2.1- Adoption within 24 Months (Exit Cohort)	31.5%	26.1%	≥ 36.6%
C2.2- Median Time to Adoption (Exit Cohort)	28.7 mos.	31.2 mos.	≤ 27.3 mos.
C2.3- Adoption within 12 Months (17 Months in Care)	17.2%	16.4%	≥ 22.7%
	Jan07- Jun07	Jan08- Jun08	
C2.4- Legally Free within 6 Months (17 Months in Care)	4.3%	6.4%	≥ 10.9%
	Jan06- Dec06	Jan07- Dec07	
C2.5- Adoption within 12 Months (Legally Free)	44.5%	43.6%	≥ 53.7%
COMPOSITE 3: Permanency for Children in Long-term Care			
	Jan07- Dec07	Jan08- Dec08	
C3.1- Exits To Permanency (24 Months in Care)	19.5%	21.5%	≥ 29.1%
C3.2- Exits To Permanency (Legally Free for Adoption at Exit)	96.0%	92.0%	≥ 98.0%
C3.3- In Care 3 Years Or Longer (emancipated or Age 18)	62.6%	57.7%	≤ 37.5%
COMPOSITE 4: Placement Stability			
	Jan07- Dec07	Jan08- Dec08	
C4.1- Children with ≤ 2 placements (8 days to 12 months in care)	69.2%	78.4%	≥ 86.0%
C4.2- Children with ≤ 2 placements (12 to 24 months in care)	45.2%	45.7%	≥ 65.4%
C4.3- Children with ≤ 2 placements (at least 24 months in care)	21.5%	21.8%	≥ 41.8%
CHILD HEALTH WELL-BEING			
	Oct07-Dec07	Oct08-Dec08	
5B- Children receive timely medical exams (State indicator)	97.1%	96.7%	100.0%
5B- Children receive timely dental exams (State indicator)	88.5%	84.7%	100.0%

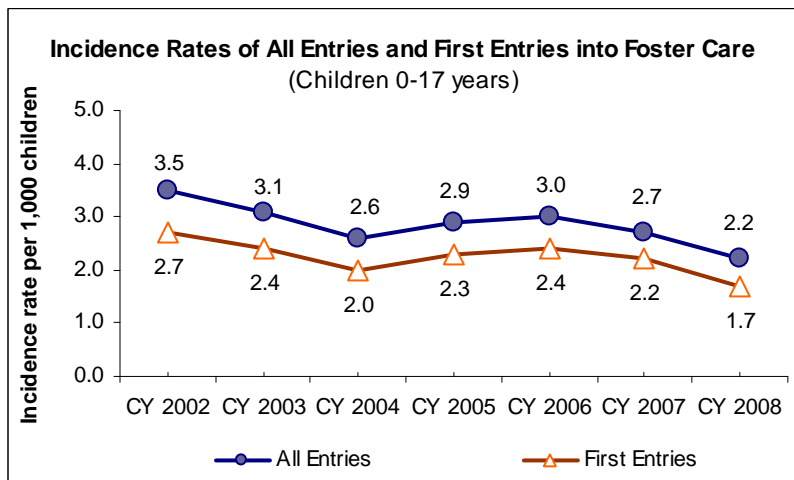
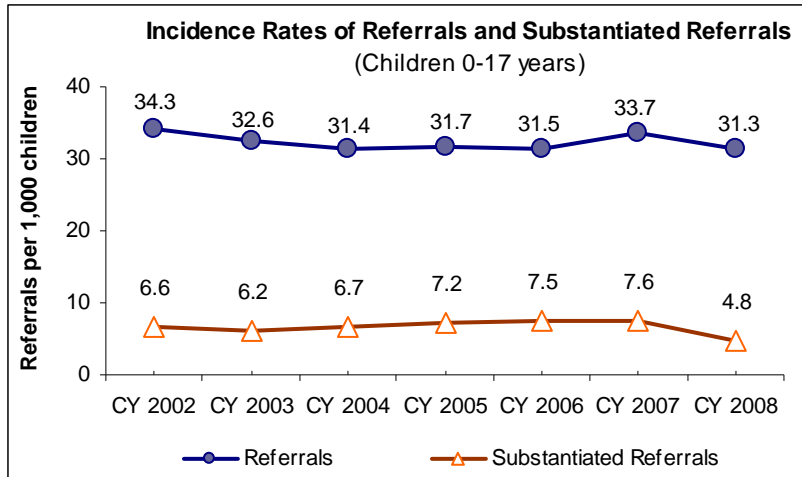
Child and Family Well-being Indicators without Standards

Indicator	Two-Year Comparison (rolling-year)		Improvement (✓) or Decline (X)
	Last Year	Current Period	
4A. Sibling Placement	Jan08	Jan09	
All siblings	50.3%	49.7%	X
Some or all siblings	68.2%	68.2%	no change
4B. Least Restrictive Placement FIRST PLACEMENT (8 days or more in foster care)	Jan07- Dec07	Jan08- Dec08	
Relative	8.9%	10.0%	✓
Foster home	20.0%	31.0%	✓
Foster Family Agency	4.7%	7.6%	na
Group home	7.6%	11.0%	X
Shelter	56.9%	38.2%	✓
Other	1.9%	2.2%	na
4B. Least Restrictive Placement POINT-IN-TIME PLACEMENT	Jan08	Jan09	
Relative	46.3%	44.0%	X
Foster home	14.0%	14.7%	✓
Foster Family Agency	20.4%	20.9%	na
Group home	10.2%	11.3%	X
Shelter	1.5%	0.7%	✓
Other	7.6%	8.4%	na
Child Health Well-being	Oct07- Dec07	Oct08- Dec08	
5F. Children Authorized for Psychotropic Medication	2.4%	13.5%	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

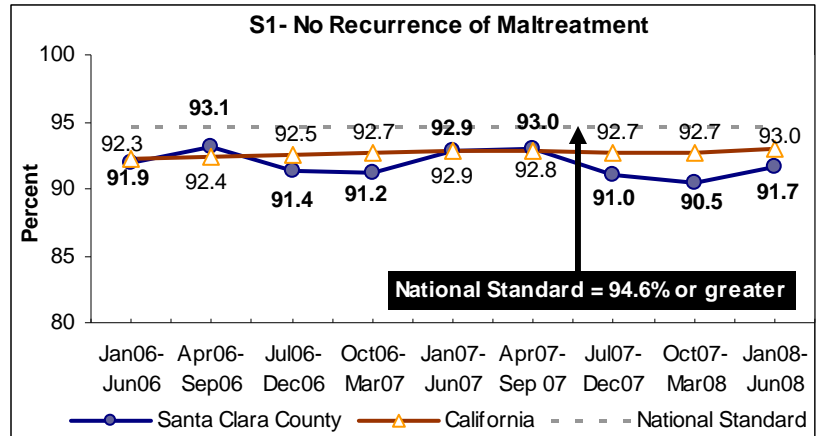


Incidence Rate for Referrals, Substantiations and Foster Care Entries per 1,000 Children (CY 2008)

Ethnicity	Referrals	Substantiated Referrals	All Entries
Black	121.7	19.4	11.3
White	21	3	1.4
Latino	50.2	8.1	3.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	13.8	2.1	0.6
Native American	25.1	6.4	5.8
Total	31.3	4.8	2.2

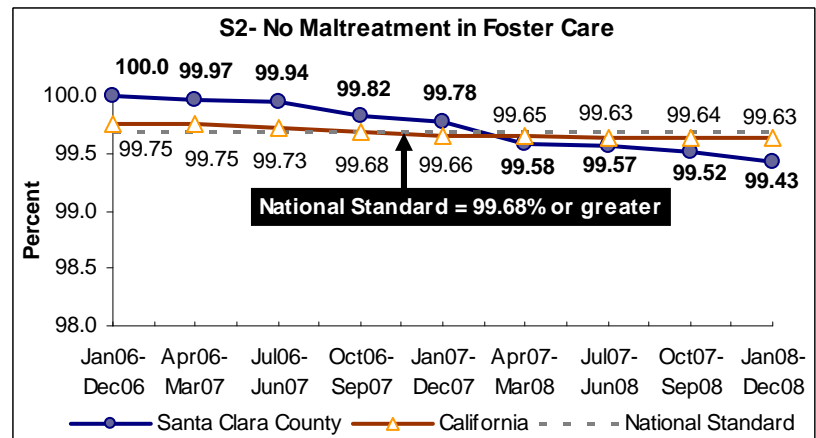
Child Safety

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 (Jan07- Jun07)		Current Period (Jan08- Jun08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 94.6%	89.8%	✗	86.5%	✗
White	≥ 94.6%	95.4%	✓	91.1%	✗
Latino	≥ 94.6%	92.6%	✗	91.7%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 94.6%	96.3%	✓	98.0%	✓
Native American	≥ 94.6%	66.7%	✗	71.4%	✗
Total	≥ 94.6%	92.9%	✗	91.7%	✗

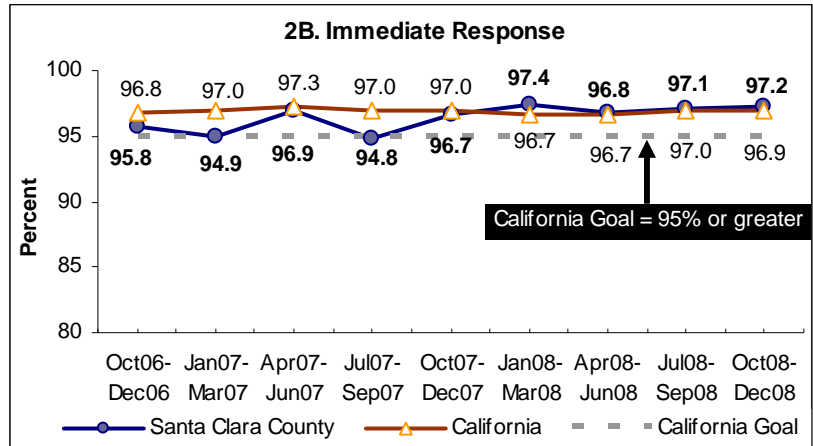
S2- Of all children served in foster care during the year, what percent were not victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation by a foster parent or facility staff member?



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%	100.00%	✓	99.38%	✗
White	≥ 99.68%	99.84%	✓	99.63%	✗
Latino	≥ 99.68%	99.70%	✓	99.31%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 99.68%	100.00%	✓	100.00%	✓
Native American	≥ 99.68%	100.00%	✓	100.00%	✓
Total	≥ 99.68%	99.78%	✓	99.43%	✗

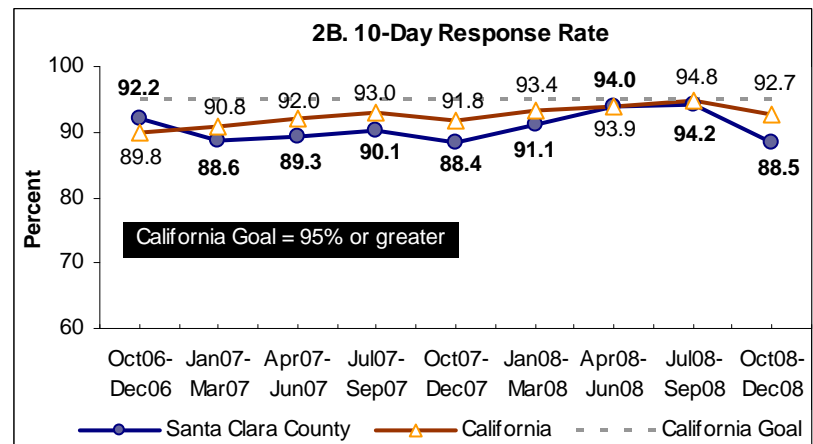
2B. State Outcome indicator:

Percent of immediate response referrals with a timely response



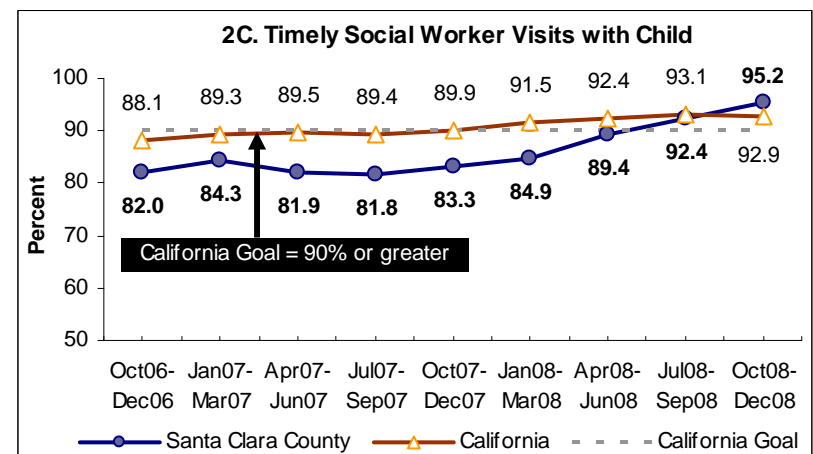
2B. State Outcome indicator:

Percent of 10-day referrals with a timely response

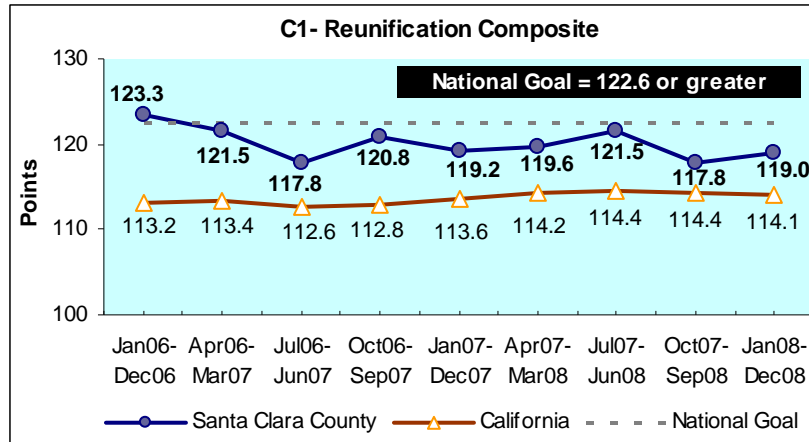


2C. State Outcome indicator:

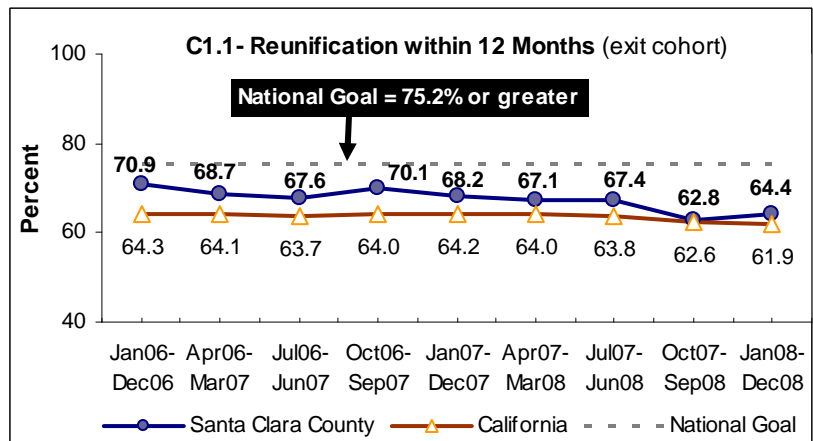
Percent of timely social worker visits with child



Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification

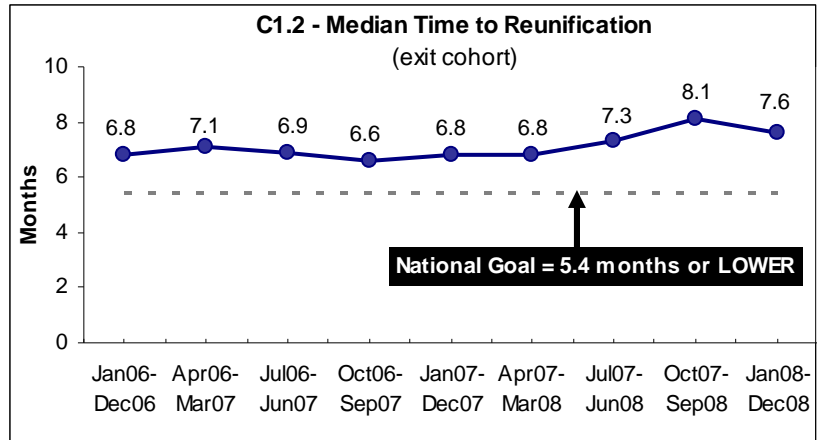


C1.1- Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of the latest removal from home?



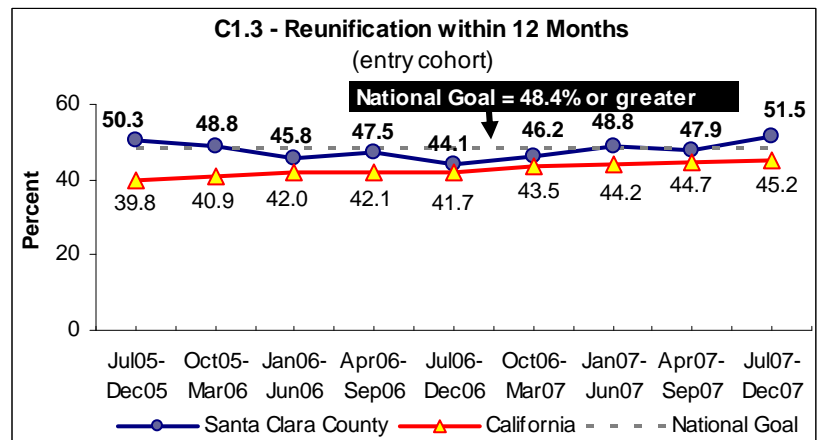
C1.1- Reunification within 12 Months (Exit Cohort)					
C1.1	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 75.2%	73.8%	✗	62.5%	✗
White	≥ 75.2%	61.6%	✗	60.0%	✗
Latino	≥ 75.2%	67.5%	✗	66.8%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 75.2%	85.7%	✓	57.4%	✗
Native American	≥ 75.2%	66.7%	✗	75.0%	✗
Total	≥ 75.2%	68.2%	✗	64.4%	✗

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



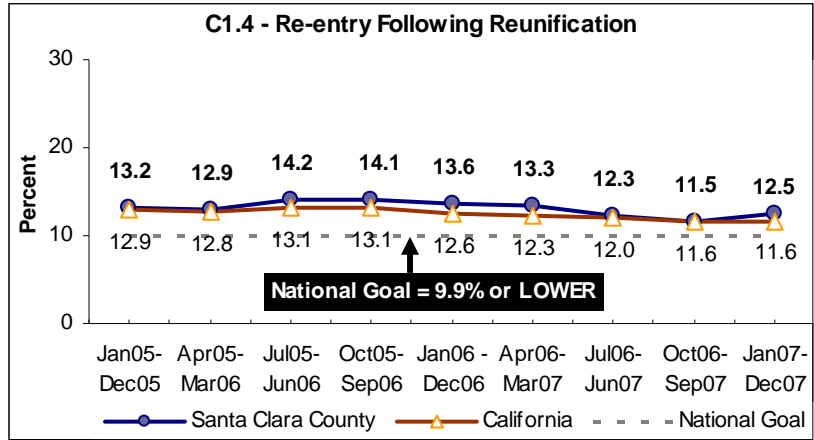
C1.2- Median Time to Reunification (Exit Cohort)					
C1.2	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
Ethnicity	Month	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 5.4	7.5	✗	7.8	✗
White	≤ 5.4	6.7	✗	7.2	✗
Latino	≤ 5.4	6.8	✗	7.9	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≤ 5.4	2.5	✓	3.2	✓
Native American	≤ 5.4	1.0	✓	5.9	✗
Total	≤ 5.4	6.8	✗	7.6	✗

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?



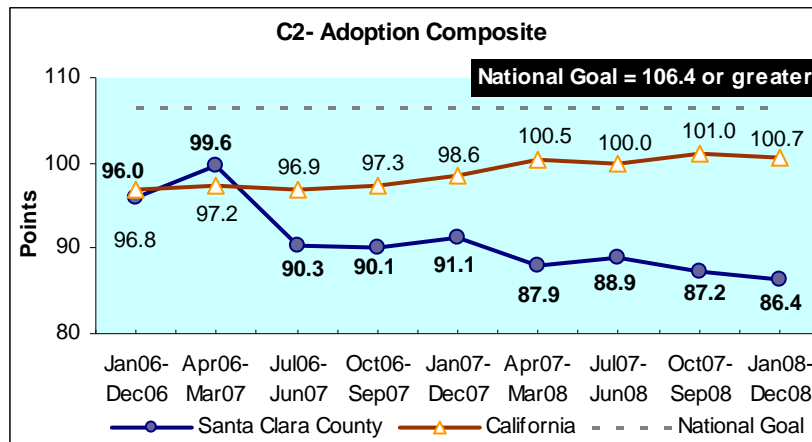
C1.3- Reunification within 12 Months (Entry Cohort)					
C1.3	National Goal	Last year (Jul06- Dec06)		Current Period (Jul07- Dec07)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 48.4%	45.5%	✗	36.4%	✗
White	≥ 48.4%	40.3%	✗	42.1%	✗
Latino	≥ 48.4%	42.5%	✗	57.9%	✓
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 48.4%	60.6%	✓	50.0%	✓
Native American	≥ 48.4%	100.0%	✓	50.0%	✓
Total	≥ 48.4%	44.1%	✗	51.5%	✓

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

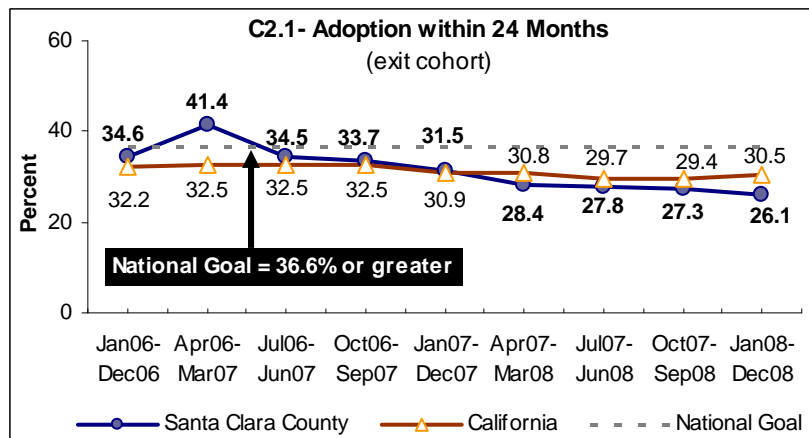


C1.4- Reentry Following Reunification					
C1.4	National Goal	Last year (Jan06 -Dec06)		Current Period (Jan07- Dec07)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 9.9%	14.4%	✗	21.0%	✗
White	≤ 9.9%	11.6%	✗	16.3%	✗
Latino	≤ 9.9%	14.2%	✗	10.0%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≤ 9.9%	13.9%	✗	11.9%	✗
Native American	≤ 9.9%	20.0%	✗	50.0%	✗
Total	≤ 9.9%	13.6%	✗	12.5%	✗

Timeliness to Adoption

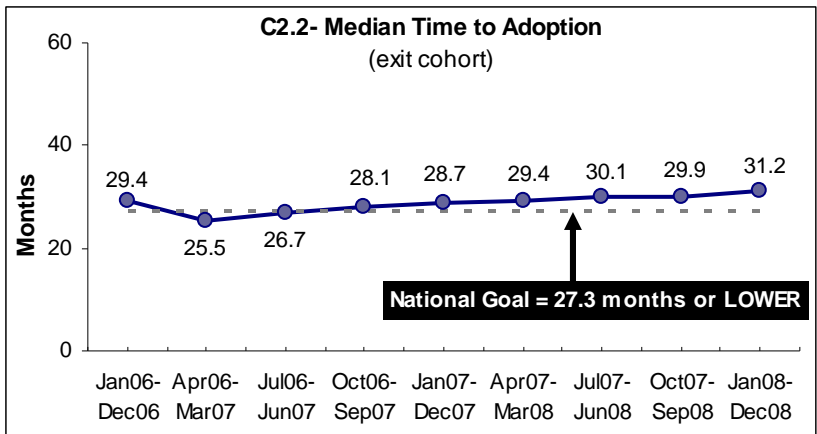


C2.1- Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during a year, what percent were discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home?



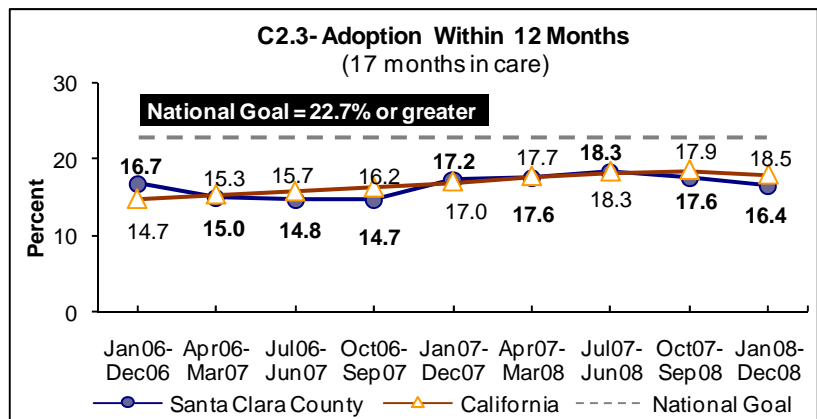
C2.1- Adoption within 24 Months (Exit Cohort)					
C2.1	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 36.6%	33.3%	✗	13.3%	✗
White	≥ 36.6%	45.1%	✓	30.0%	✗
Latino	≥ 36.6%	26.9%	✗	26.4%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 36.6%	11.1%	✗	42.9%	✓
Native American	≥ 36.6%	100.0%	✓	0.0%	✗
Total	≥ 36.6%	31.5%	✗	26.1%	✗

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



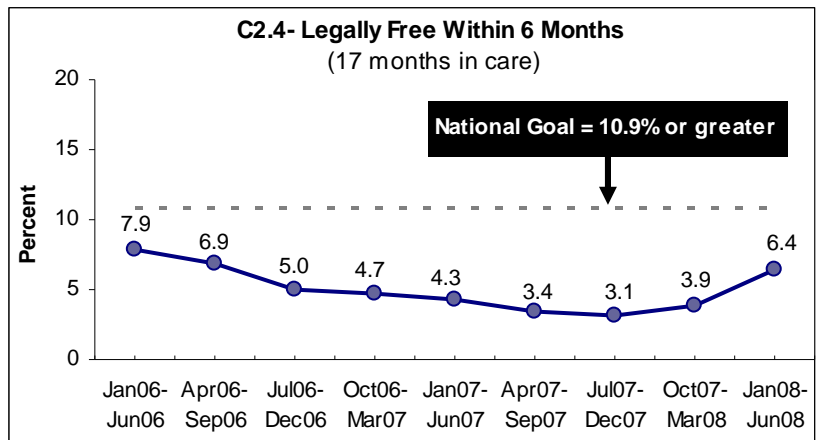
C2.2- Median Time to Adoption (Exit Cohort)					
C2.2	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
Ethnicity	Month	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 27.3	33.2	✗	45.1	✗
White	≤ 27.3	25.1	✓	30.2	✗
Latino	≤ 27.3	29.4	✗	32.5	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≤ 27.3	31.3	✗	25.3	✓
Native American	≤ 27.3	17.5%	✓	26.9	✗
Total	≤ 27.3	28.7	✗	31.2	✗

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



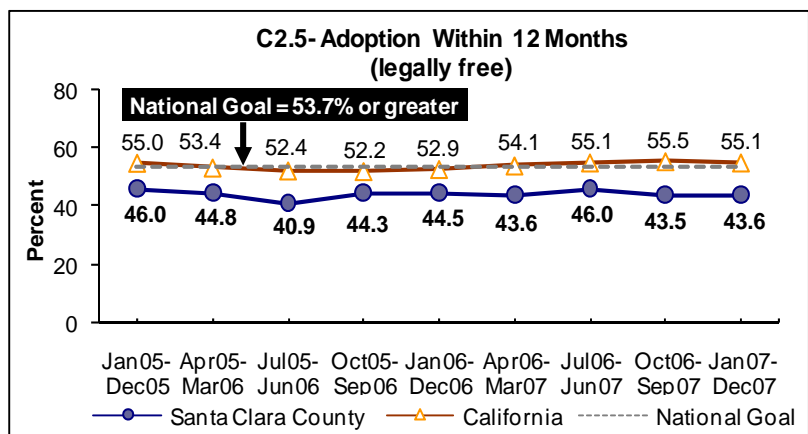
C2.3- Adoption Within 12 Months (17 Months In Care)					
C2.3	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 22.7%	10.1%	✗	10.3%	✗
White	≥ 22.7%	16.6%	✗	13.0%	✗
Latino	≥ 22.7%	18.9%	✗	18.2%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 22.7%	20.5%	✗	16.7%	✗
Native American	≥ 22.7%	0.0%	✗	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 22.7%	17.2%	✗	16.4%	✗

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?



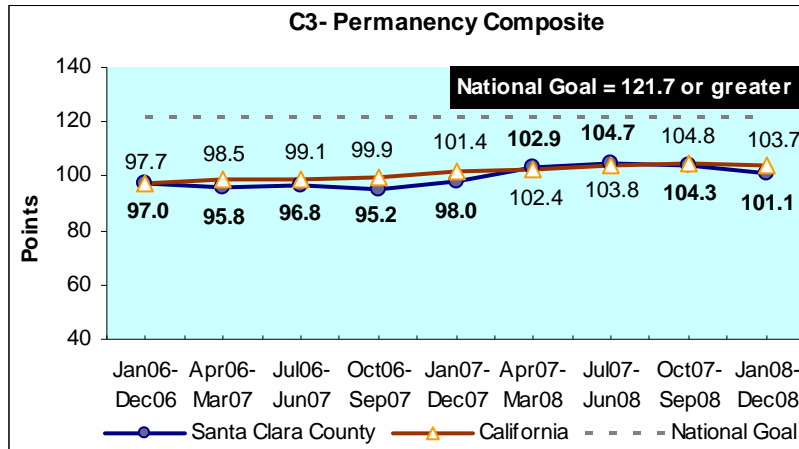
C2.4	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Jun07)		Current Period (Jan08- Jun08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 10.9%	0.0%	✗	5.5%	✗
White	≥ 10.9%	4.6%	✗	4.9%	✗
Latino	≥ 10.9%	5.2%	✗	6.3%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 10.9%	3.2%	✗	16.1%	✓
Native American	≥ 10.9%	50.0%	✓	NA	NA
Total	≥ 10.9%	4.3%	✗	6.4%	✗

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?

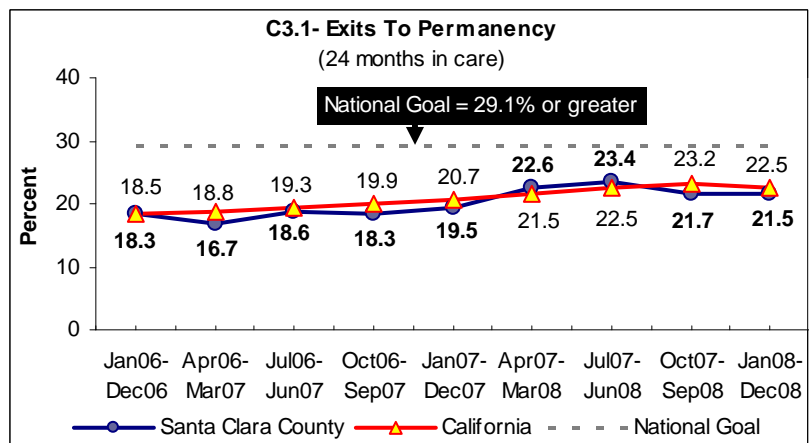


C2.5	National Goal	Last year (Jan06 -Dec06)		Current Period (Jan07- Dec07)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 53.7%	20.0%	✗	50.0%	✗
White	≥ 53.7%	66.7%	✓	57.9%	✓
Latino	≥ 53.7%	41.7%	✗	36.1%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 53.7%	42.9%	✗	75.0%	✓
Native American	≥ 53.7%	NA	NA	75.0%	✓
Total	≥ 53.7%	44.5%	✗	43.6%	✗

Permanency for Children in Long-term Care

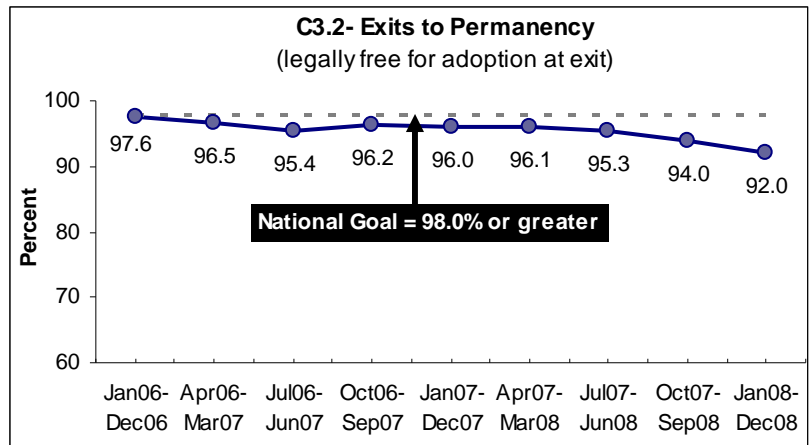


C3.1- Of all children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year, what percent were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year and prior to turning 18?



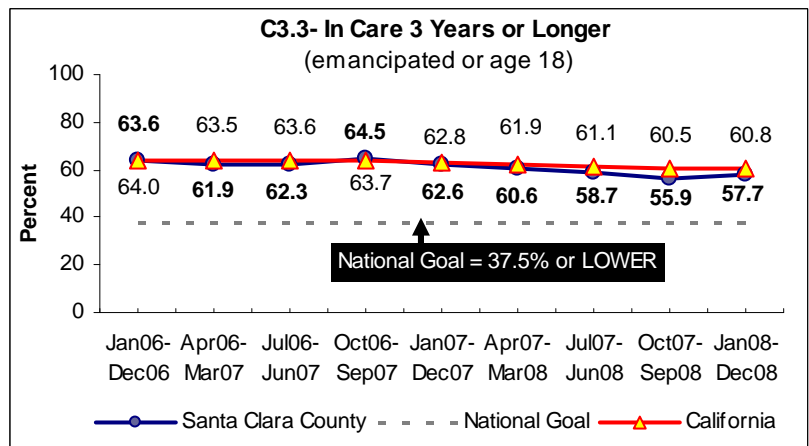
C3.1- Exits To Permanency (24 Months In Care)					
C3.1	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 29.1%	14.9%	✗	16.3%	✗
White	≥ 29.1%	14.6%	✗	21.2%	✗
Latino	≥ 29.1%	22.5%	✗	23.1%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 29.1%	20.6%	✗	14.8%	✗
Native American	≥ 29.1%	0.0%	✗	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 29.1%	19.5%	✗	21.5%	✗

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?



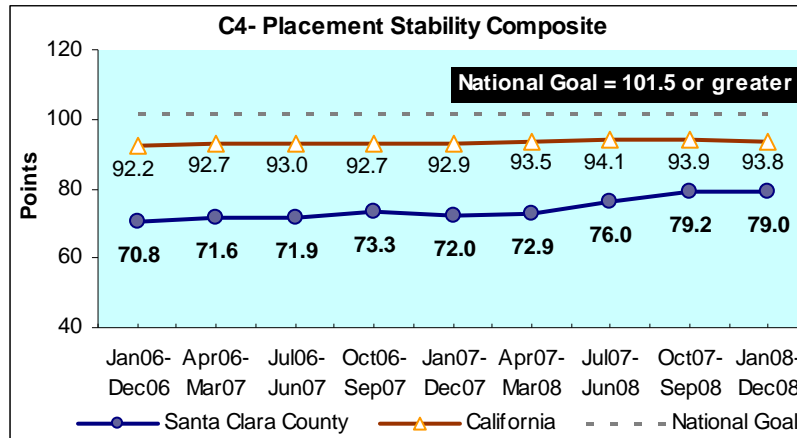
C3.2	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
		Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 98.0%	95.7%	✗	94.1%	✗
White	≥ 98.0%	96.3%	✗	88.2%	✗
Latino	≥ 98.0%	95.7%	✗	92.8%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 98.0%	100.0%	✓	87.5%	✗
Native American	≥ 98.0%	100.0%	✓	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 98.0%	96.0%	✗	92.0%	✗

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

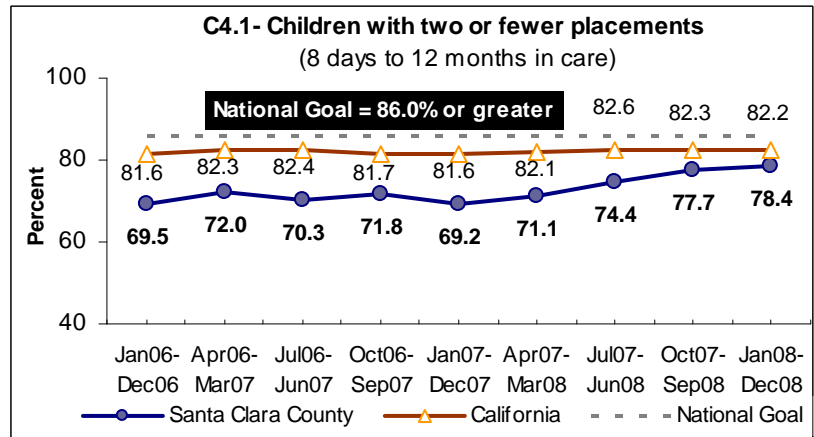


C3.3	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
		Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 37.5%	73.1%	✗	58.3%	✗
White	≤ 37.5%	55.9%	✗	57.6%	✗
Latino	≤ 37.5%	61.3%	✗	57.1%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≤ 37.5%	62.5%	✗	100.0%	✗
Native American	≤ 37.5%	100.0%	✗	0.0%	✓
Total	≤ 37.5%	62.6%	✗	57.7%	✗

Placement Stability

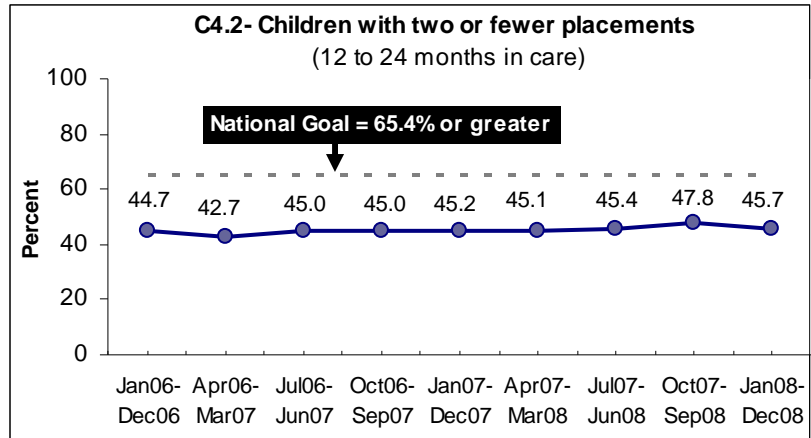


C4.1- Of all children served in foster care during a year who were in foster care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?



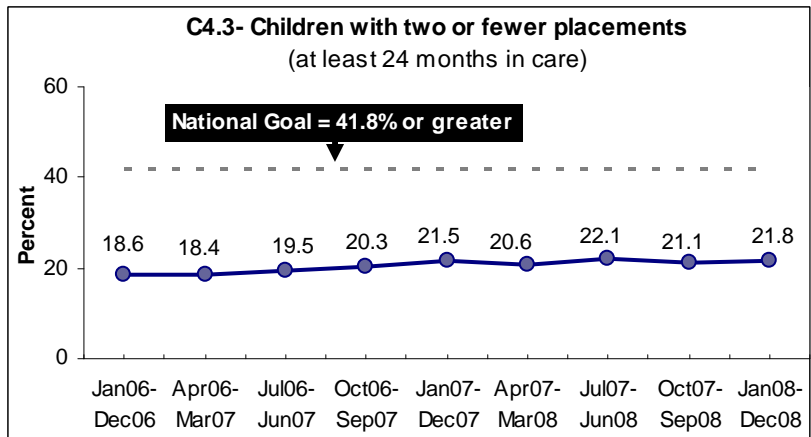
C4.1- Children with two or fewer placements (8 Days to 12 Months In Care)					
C4.1	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 86.0%	75.4%	✗	74.2%	✗
White	≥ 86.0%	80.8%	✗	79.6%	✗
Latino	≥ 86.0%	65.2%	✗	78.6%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 86.0%	63.2%	✗	86.0%	✓
Native American	≥ 86.0%	70.0%	✗	40.0%	✗
Total	≥ 86.0%	69.2%	✗	78.4%	✗

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?



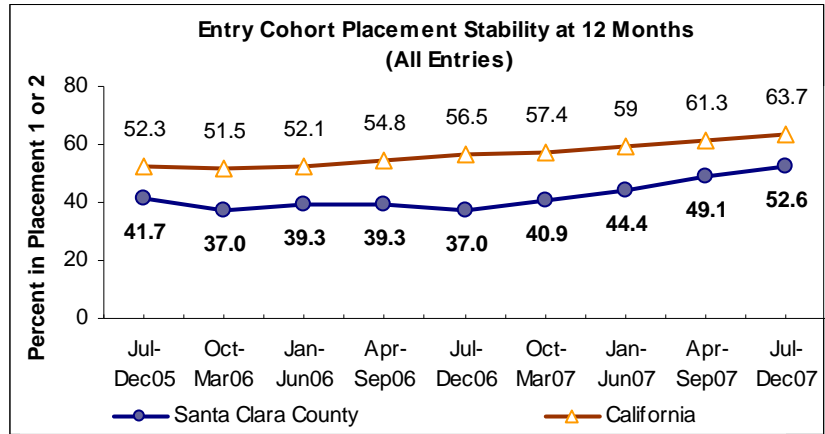
C4.2	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 65.4%	29.2%	✗	48.4%	✗
White	≥ 65.4%	42.9%	✗	55.4%	✗
Latino	≥ 65.4%	47.3%	✗	41.2%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 65.4%	51.5%	✗	54.3%	✗
Native American	≥ 65.4%	100.0%	✓	66.7%	✓
Total	≥ 65.4%	45.2%	✗	45.7%	✗

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?

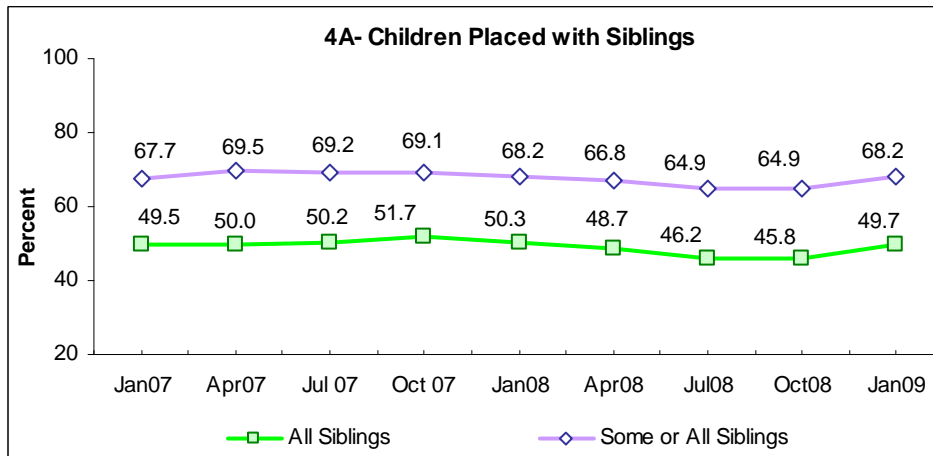


C4.3	National Goal	Last year (Jan07- Dec07)		Current Period (Jan08- Dec08)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 41.8%	26.8%	✗	20.5%	✗
White	≥ 41.8%	23.4%	✗	20.3%	✗
Latino	≥ 41.8%	20.0%	✗	22.7%	✗
Asian/Pacific Islander	≥ 41.8%	15.9%	✗	13.6%	✗
Native American	≥ 41.8%	50.0%	✓	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 41.8%	21.5%	✗	21.8%	✗

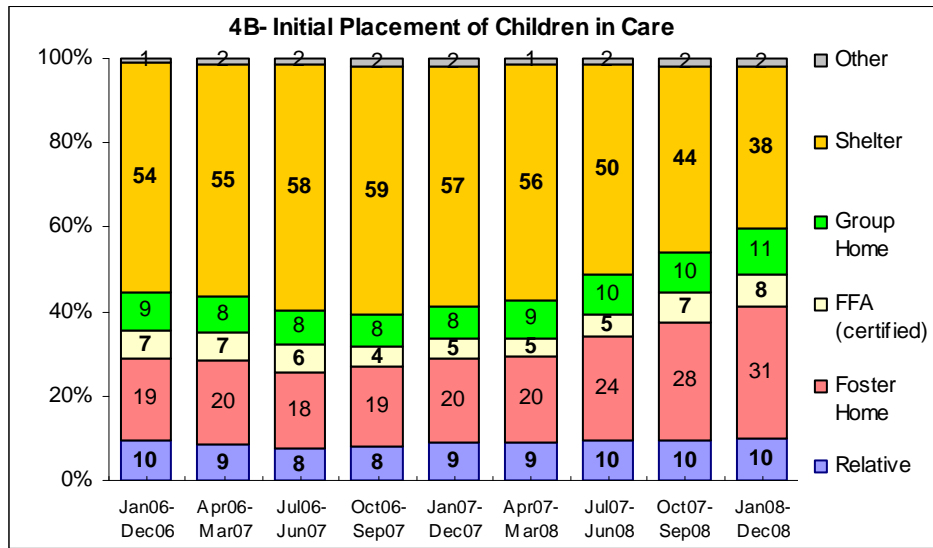
Entry cohort. Of all children entering care in the 6-month period who were still in foster care at selected time frames after entry, what percent were in their first or second out-of-home placementen?



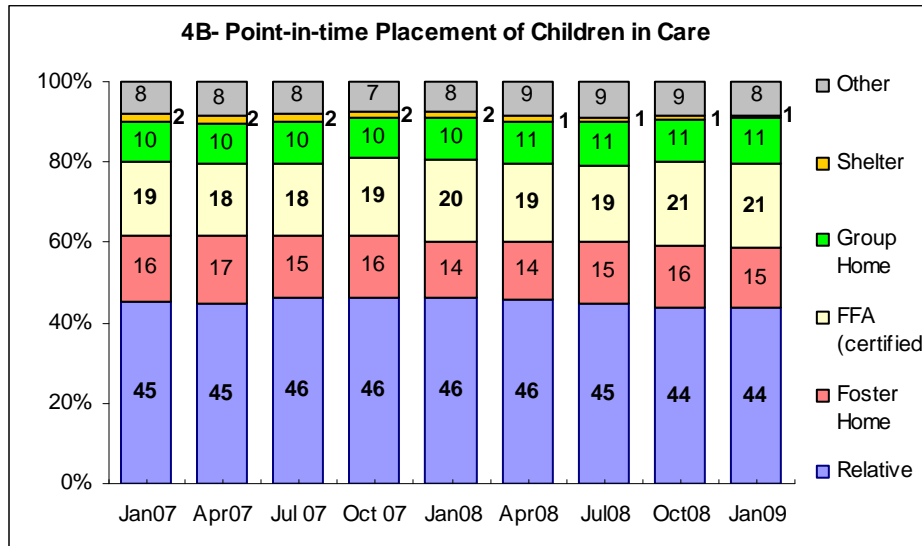
Child and Family Well-Being



4A- Children Placed with Some or All Siblings		
Rate (January 1, 2009)		
Ethnicity	All Siblings	Some or All Siblings
Black	51.9%	63.5%
White	46.3%	58.7%
Latino	50.7%	71.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	34.8%	52.2%
Native American	33.3%	33.3%
Total	49.7%	68.2%



4B- Initial Placement of Children in Care, January 2008 - December 2008						
First Placement Type	Black	White	Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Relative	8.8%	8.3%	11.2%	7.7%	0.0%	10.0%
Foster Home	26.5%	26.9%	34.3%	23.1%	12.5%	31.0%
FFA (certified)	6.9%	4.1%	7.7%	19.2%	0.0%	7.6%
Group Home	11.8%	13.8%	10.6%	3.8%	12.5%	11.0%
Shelter	42.2%	42.8%	35.0%	44.2%	75.0%	38.2%
Other	3.8%	4.1%	1.2%	2.0%	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, January 1, 2009						
Point-in-time Placement Type	Black	White	Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Relative	47.2%	35.9%	46.5%	36.7%	33.3%	44.0%
Foster Home	12.1%	14.2%	15.1%	19.0%	16.7%	14.7%
FFA (certified)	18.6%	22.4%	21.1%	17.7%	25.0%	20.9%
Group Home	12.1%	16.9%	9.2%	15.2%	8.3%	11.3%
Shelter	0.0%	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	8.3%	0.7%
Other	10.0%	8.9%	7.6%	11.4%	8.4%	8.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Child Health Well-Being

