

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 social worker visits) and continue to add more robust indicators that measure the same concept as the federal indicators (e.g., placement stability using entry cohorts). The reader should be aware that data presented will usually 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).

SUMMARY FINDINGS

The present report finds important improvements for several child outcomes and social work performance. For the first time, re-entry into foster care and placement stability within 12 months of entry exceed their respective national goals. Additionally, children continue to experience safety in foster care placements (i.e., no maltreatment in foster care), and timely family reunifications continue to exceed the national standard. Furthermore, social workers continue to respond in a timely manner to immediate response referrals and have timely visits with children. More importantly, social workers' child visits are not moderated by a child's race or ethnicity. In summary, 15 of 22 indicators with goals either met the goal or show improvement compared to the same period a year prior. Of the Federal indicators, 5 indicators were met across the following constructs: no maltreatment in foster care, timeliness and permanency of reunification, and placement stability. Two of the 5 State indicators were met (i.e., *timely response to immediate referrals*, and *timely social worker visits*). 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."

Children experience safety in foster care. SCC continues to meet the standard for the indicator non-maltreatment in foster care set at 99.68 percent or greater. More importantly, the standard is met for all children regardless of their race or ethnicity.

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 County's goal of 95 percent at 97.4 percent (see p. 10). The State goal is set at 90 percent.

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.

Children receive timely visits from their social workers. The timeliness of these visits continues to exceed the State goal of 90 percent at 96.3 percent (see p. 11). More importantly, the goal is met for all children regardless of their race or ethnicity.

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 from first entry, 52.6 percent are reunified within 12 months, exceeding the national goal of 48.4 percent (see C1.3, p. 13); compliance to this goal dates from the period of Jul-Dec 2007. Moreover, SCC continues to exceed the Composite’s national standard.

There is permanency in children’s family reunifications. For the first time, re-entry into care meets the national goal of 9.9 percent. The effect is mainly a function of permanency for Latino (7.6%) and Asian/Pacific Islander (1.9%) children (see C1.4, p. 14).

Placement Stability

Children experience more stability in foster care. For the first time, SCC meets the goal for placement stability (C4.1) of 86.0 percent or greater. Of children entering foster care for 8 days or longer, 86.2 percent experience no more than 2 placement changes during their first year in care. Moreover, the improvement observed represents a 17 percent difference from January 2007 to the present. In addition, the impact of closing the Children’s Shelter and the subsequent opening of the Receiving, Assessment and Intake Center (RAIC, October 1, 2009) is now reflected in the historical trend data. In the past two periods, which either include a higher proportion or all the children that entered care and who might have therefore been exposed to the new RAIC, performance on this measure continued to improve and finally exceeded the national goal! To date, the transition from the shelter to the RAIC has been very successful and no child has remained at the RAIC for 24 hours or more.

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

Most children are placed with some or all of their siblings. The majority of children in foster care are placed with some or all of their siblings (73.3%), preserving what are typically very strong family connections (see p. 21). Moreover, the percent of children placed with their siblings continues to trend upward. Fifty-five percent of children with siblings are placed with all of their siblings. This is also a notable improvement over the past two years.

Most children receive timely medical examinations. Close to 95 percent of children in foster care for more than a month have current medical exams on record (see p. 24).

CHALLENGES

Challenges reflected in this quarterly report include recurrence of maltreatment, timely adoptions, permanency for children in long-term foster care, and placements with relatives.

The two most recent study periods show a decrease in child safety within 6 months of a substantiated allegation (see S1, p. 9). To better understand what could potentially be impacting this outcome, the unemployment rate and CalWORKs caseload were overlaid on the non-recurrence of maltreatment (see Figures 1 and 2 -- *these figures are a special addition to the present report*). The decrease in child

safety as supported by S1 (non-recurrence of child maltreatment) may provide first evidence of the deleterious effects of a prolonged economic downturn. For example, Figure 1 and Figure 2 show that after a prolonged period of continuous increases in both unemployment and families needing CalWORKs benefits, child safety began to decline sometime in the middle of 2009 (see p. 9). Note also that the uptick in both the unemployment rate and CalWORKs caseload markedly increased in the period between Oct 2008 and Mar 2009. This uptick showed its largest percent change from the previous period, a 25% change in the unemployment rate and a 4% change in the CalWORKs caseload.

A review of this safety indicator by race/ethnicity shows a marked improvement in safety for African Ancestry children despite the prolonged economic downturn (see Figure 3, p. 10 – *this figure is a special addition to the present report*). Strategic actions by DFCS may be credited for some of this improvement. First, after a regression analysis showed disproportionate representation of African Ancestry children in the substantiation of emotional abuse allegations, an intervention was implemented that required manager review of all emotional abuse allegations. Disproportionate representation for emotional abuse allegations was subsequently eliminated. Also, in October 2009, Unity Care was contracted to improve our service with African Ancestry families through Differential Response and to serve as cultural brokers in the field.

While the goal was not met for Asian/ Pacific Islander children in the most recent study period, it was only a fraction of a percent away from meeting the goal. More noteworthy is that trend data show that API children experience higher levels of safety than other children. Safety outcomes for Latino and Caucasian children have been in flux over the past 4 study periods, as well as below the national goal.

Timely Adoptions continue to be a challenge, but overall improvement is observed in the three most recent study periods (see C2). Please see Special Analytic Report on Adoption for a full analysis.

The rate of permanency for all children in foster care is on a downward trend (see C3). This effect is mainly a function of children in care for 24 months or longer (C3.1) and youths exiting to emancipation that were in care for 3 years or longer (C3.3). The rates for these indicators are trending in the opposite direction. It is expected that Santa Clara County's participation in CAPP will have further positive impact in the lives of these children.

Fewer children are placed with relatives or NREFM and this is particularly true for African Ancestry children (point-in-time; see Figure 2, p. 23 – *this figure is a special addition to the present report*). Across a three year-study period, there is a 3.9% decrease in the proportion of placements with kin. For African Ancestry children the decrease is 9.9%.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
CHILD WELFARE OUTCOMES AT A GLANCE	4
HISTORICAL DATA CHARTS AND RACE/ETHNICITY TABLES	8
Child Safety	9
Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification	13
Timeliness to Adoption	16
Permanency for Children in Long-term Care	19
Placement Stability	21
Child and Family Well-Being	23
Child Health Well-Being	25

INTRODUCTION

The Child Welfare Outcomes and Accountability Report provides a quarterly update on SCC's progress toward continuous child welfare improvements.^{3 4} 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.

³ State Accountability Act, Assembly Bill (AB) 636, California-Children & Family Services Review, 2001.

⁴ 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 in out-of-home care within 30 days of their first placement. This will entail identifying potential caregivers who can serve as the permanent caregiver for the child when if reunification efforts are not successful.

- 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.⁵

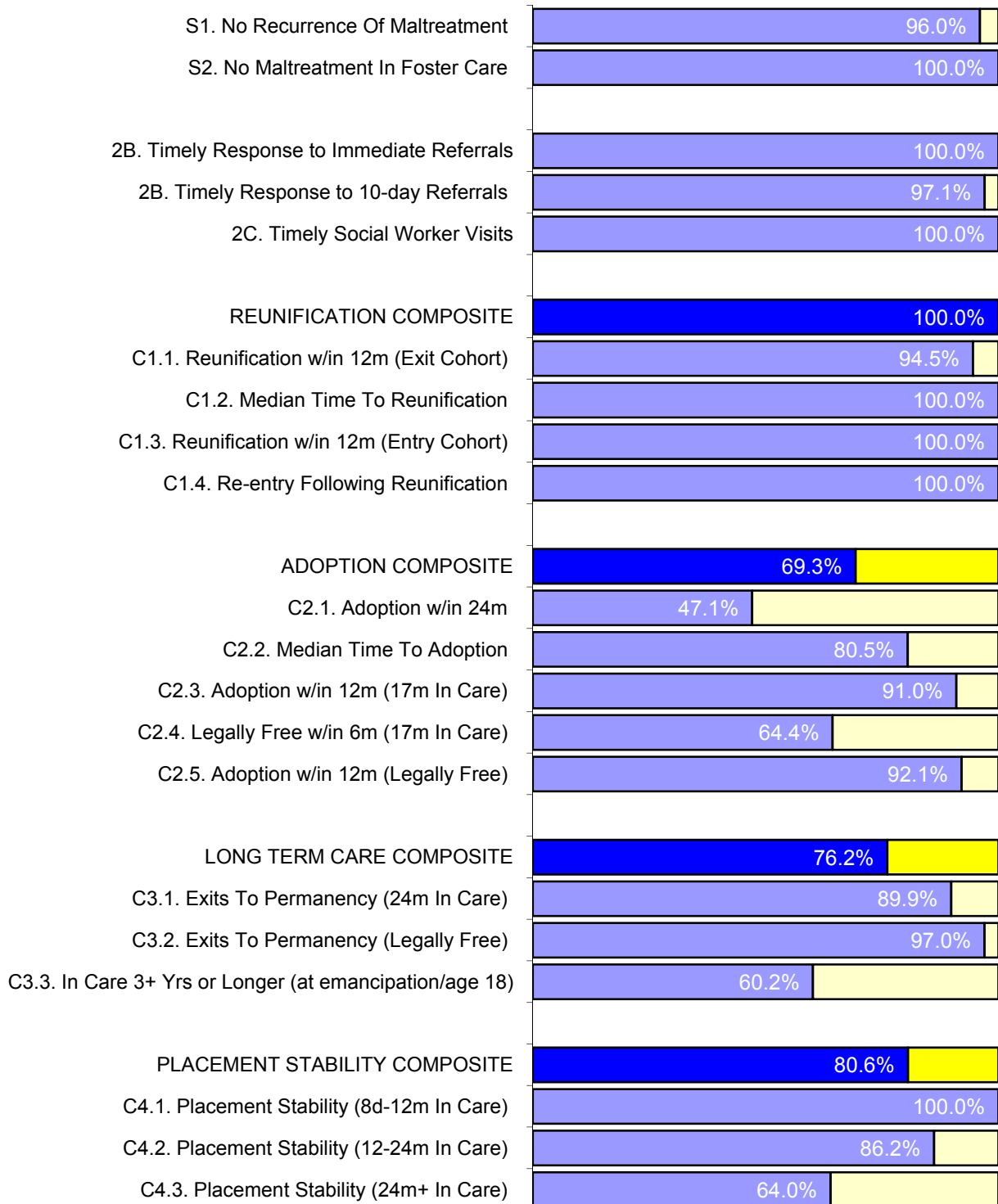
Data used in the present report was provided by the Center for Social Sciences Research, UC Berkeley.⁶

⁵ Caution is advised for indicators or descriptive categories with statistically small numbers (e.g., maltreatment in foster care, Native Americans receiving child welfare services).

⁶ 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, April 2011 Report



Safety, Permanency, and Well-being Indicators with Standards, April 2011

Indicator	Two-Year Comparison (rolling-year)		National or State Standard
	Last Year	Current Period	
CHILD SAFETY			
S1. No Recurrence of Maltreatment	Oct08- Mar09	Oct09- Mar10	
	93.1%	90.9%	≥ 94.6%
S2. No Maltreatment in Foster Care	Oct08- Sep09	Oct09- Sep10	
	99.74%	99.85%	≥ 99.68%
2B. Timely Response to Immediate Referrals (State indicator)	Jul09- Sep09	Jul10- Sep10	
	98.2%	97.4%	≥ 95.0%
2B. Timely Response to 10-day Referrals (State indicator)	95.0%	92.2%	≥ 95.0%
2C. Timely Social Worker Visits (State indicator)	96.8%	96.3%	≥ 90.0%
PERMANENCY & STABILITY			
COMPOSITE 1: Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification			
C1.1. Reunification within 12 Months (Exit Cohort)	Oct08- Sep09	Oct09- Sep10	
	70.4%	71.1%	≥ 75.2%
C1.2. Median Time to Reunification (Exit Cohort)	6.5 mos.	5.3 mos.	≤ 5.4 mos.
C1.3. Reunification within 12 Months (Entry Cohort)	Apr08- Sep08	Apr09- Sep09	
	53.3%	52.6%	≥ 48.4%
C1.4. Re-entry Following Reunification (Exit Cohort)	Oct07- Sep08	Oct08- Sep09	
	12.3%	9.4%	≤ 9.9%
COMPOSITE 2: Timeliness to Adoption			
C2.1. Adoption within 24 Months (Exit Cohort)	Oct08- Sep09	Oct09- Sep10	
	20.4%	17.2%	≥ 36.6%
C2.2. Median Time to Adoption (Exit Cohort)	34 mos.	33.9 mos.	≤ 27.3 mos.
C2.3. Adoption within 12 Months (17 Months in Care)	19.1%	20.7%	≥ 22.7%
C2.4. Legally Free within 6 Months (17 Months in Care)	Oct08- Mar09	Oct09- Mar10	
	8.6%	7.0%	≥ 10.9%
C2.5. Adoption within 12 Months (Legally Free)	Oct07- Sep08	Oct08- Sep09	
	43.5%	49.4%	≥ 53.7%
COMPOSITE 3: Permanency for Children in Long-term Care			
C3.1. Exits To Permanency (24 Months in Care)	Oct08- Sep09	Oct09- Sep10	
	23.7%	26.2%	≥ 29.1%
C3.2. Exits To Permanency (Legally Free for Adoption at Exit)	92.9%	95.1%	≥ 98.0%
C3.3. In Care 3 Years Or Longer (at emancipation or Age 18)	56.9%	62.3%	≤ 37.5%

Historical Data Charts and Race/Ethnicity Tables

Indicator	Two-Year Comparison (rolling-year)		National or State Standard
	Last Year	Current Period	
COMPOSITE 4: Placement Stability			
C4.1. Children with \leq 2 placements (8 days to 12 months in care)	Oct08- Sep09	Oct09- Sep10	
	84.0%	86.2%	\geq 86.0%
C4.2. Children with \leq 2 placements (12 to 24 months in care)	51.4%	56.4%	\geq 65.4%
C4.3. Children with \leq 2 placements (at least 24 months in care)	24.3%	26.7%	\geq 41.8%
CHILD HEALTH WELL-BEING			
	Jul09- Sep09	Jul10- Sep10	
5B.1. Children receive timely medical exams (State indicator)	97.3%	94.6%	100.0%
5B.2. Children receive timely dental exams (State indicator)	84.6%	83.2%	100.0%

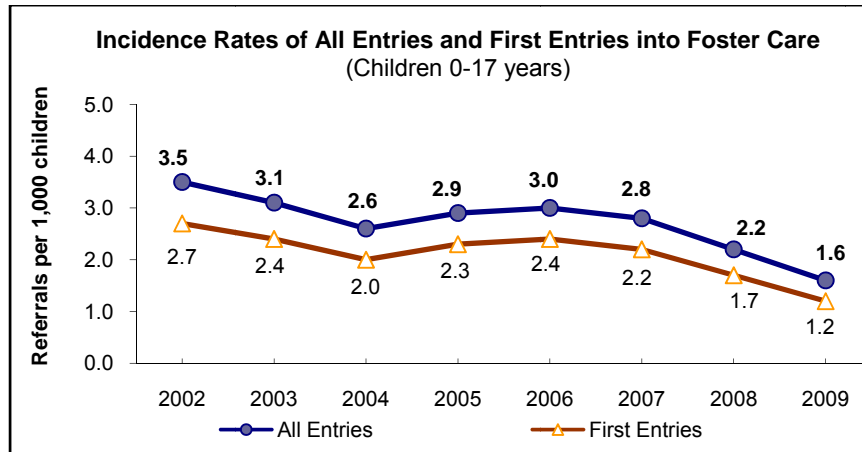
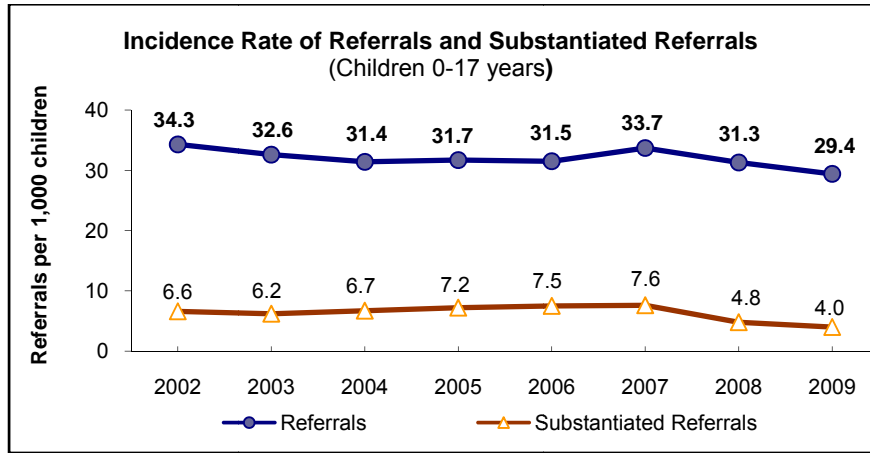
Child and Family Well-being Indicators without Standards, April 2011 Report

Indicator	Two-Year Comparison (rolling-year)		Improvement (✓) or Decline (X)
	Last Year	Current Period	
4A. Sibling Placement	Oct09	Oct10	
All siblings	52.6%	55.0%	✓
Some or all siblings	69.3%	73.3%	✓
4B. Least Restrictive Placement FIRST PLACEMENT (8 days or more in foster care)	Oct08- Sep09	Oct09- Sep10	
Relative	13.9%	12.6%	X
Foster home	38.8%	43.1%	✓
Foster Family Agency	10.5%	17.4%	na
Group home	16.6%	26.3%	X
Children's Receiving Center	17.6%	0.3%	✓
Other	2.6%	0.2%	na
4B. Least Restrictive Placement POINT-IN-TIME PLACEMENT	Oct09	Oct10	
Relative	41.2%	37.8%	X
Foster home	17.8%	18.0%	✓
Foster Family Agency	21.2%	21.0%	na
Group home	11.9%	12.3%	X
Children's Receiving Center	0.0%	0.0%	Unchanged
Other	8.0%	10.8%	na
	Jul09- Sep09	Jul10- Sep10	
5F. Children Authorized for Psychotropic Medication	16.8%	19.1%	na
6B. Individualized Education Plan	27.1%	26.8%	na
8A. Exit Outcomes for Youth Aging Out of Foster Care	Jul09- Sep09	Jul10- Sep10	
Completed High School or Equivalency	69.6%	84.2%	na
Obtained Employment	26.1%	21.1%	na
Have Housing Arrangements	100.0%	89.5%	na
Received ILP Services	100.0%	84.2%	na
Permanency Connection with an Adult	100.0%	94.7%	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



Ethnicity	Referrals	Substantiated Referrals	All Entries
Black	111.9	15.5	9.4
White	19.9	2.5	1.0
Hispanic	47.6	7.3	2.7
Asian/ Pacific Islander	13.0	1.3	0.5
Native American	19.2	3.2	1.3
Total	29.4	4.0	1.6

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?

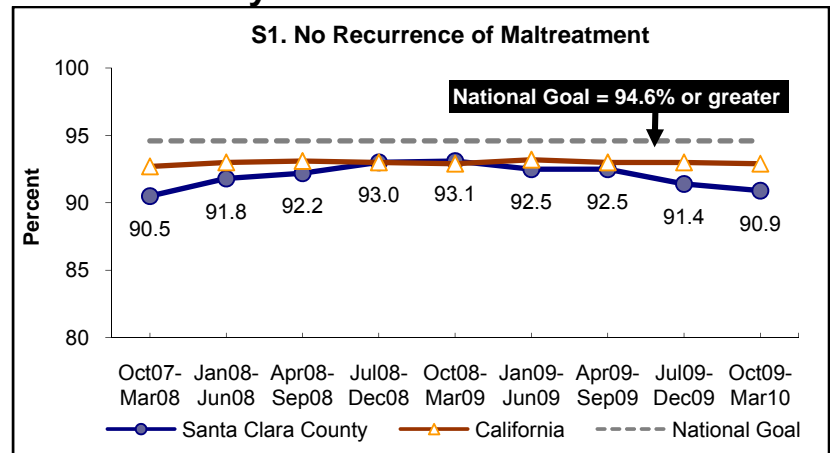


Figure 1

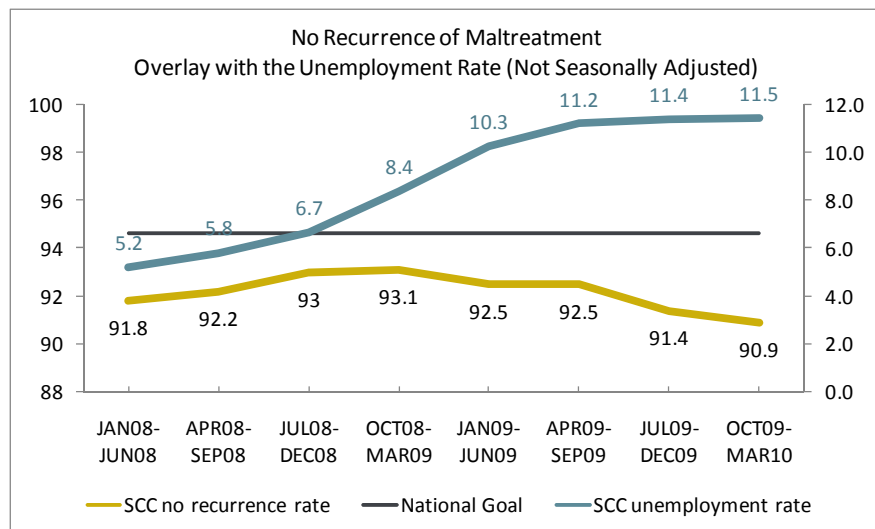
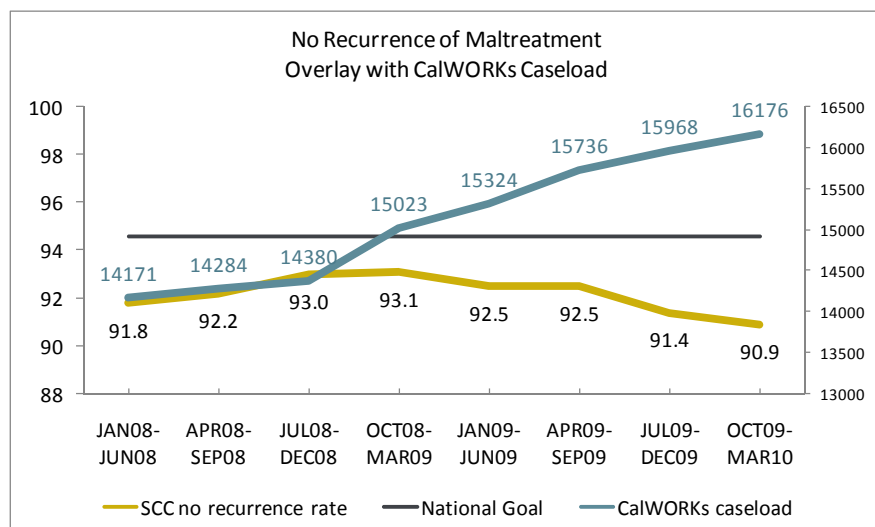
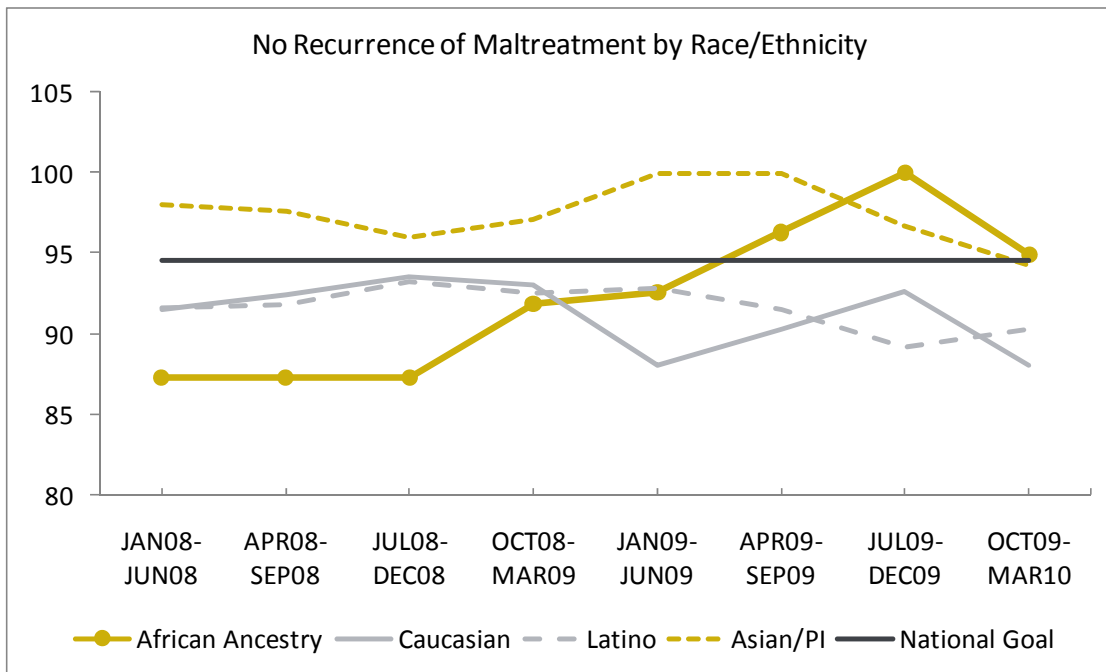


Figure 2

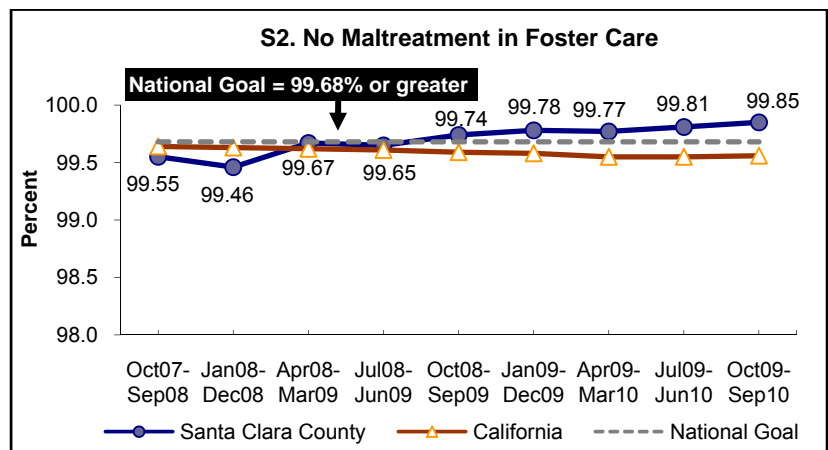


S1	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Mar09)		Current Period (Oct09- Mar10)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 94.6%	91.9%	✗	94.9%	✓
White	≥ 94.6%	93.0%	✗	88.1%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 94.6%	92.5%	✗	90.3%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 94.6%	97.2%	✓	94.3%	✗
Native American	≥ 94.6%	100.0%	✓	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 94.6%	93.1%	✗	90.9%	✗

Figure 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?

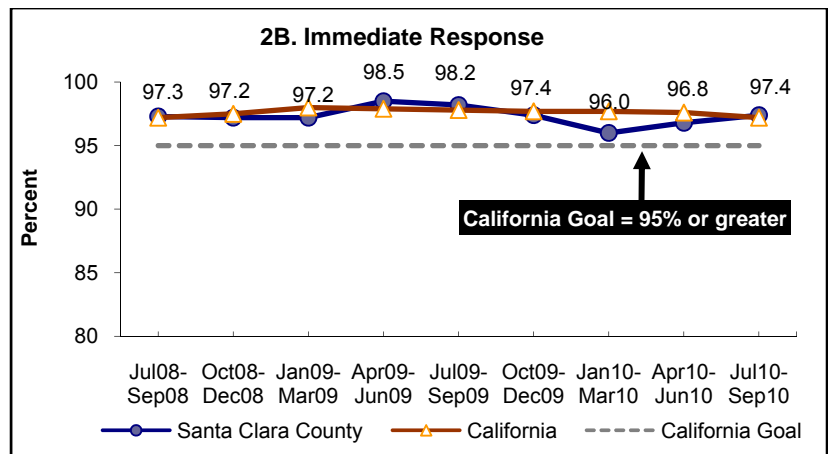


Historical Data Charts and Race/Ethnicity Tables

S2	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 99.68%	100.00%	✓	100.00%	✓
White	≥ 99.68%	99.76%	✓	99.73%	✓
Hispanic	≥ 99.68%	99.66%	✗	99.84%	✓
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 99.68%	100.00%	✓	100.00%	✓
Native American	≥ 99.68%	100.00%	✓	100.00%	✓
Total	≥ 99.68%	99.74%	✓	99.85%	✓

2B. State Outcome indicator:

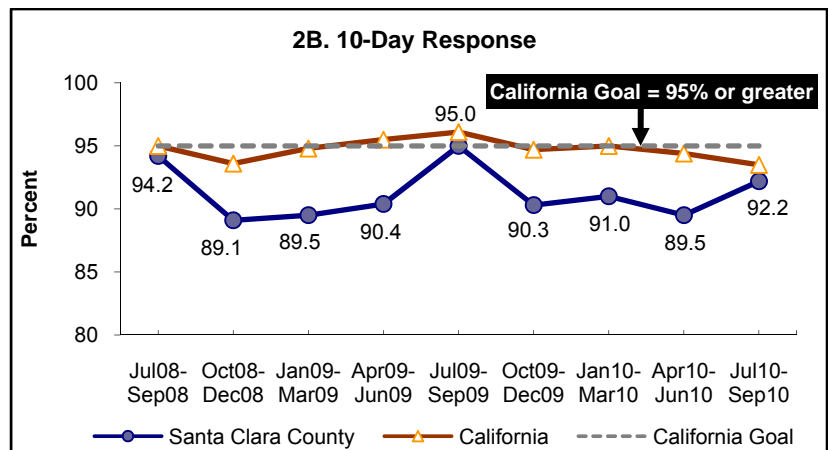
Percent of immediate response referrals with a timely response



2B. Immediate Response	California Goal	Last Year (Jul09- Sep09)		Current Period (Jul10- Sep10)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 95%	100.0%	✓	85.7%	✗
White	≥ 95%	98.7%	✓	97.9%	✓
Hispanic	≥ 95%	97.3%	✓	99.0%	✓
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 95%	100.0%	✓	97.5%	✓
Native American	≥ 95%	100.0%	✓	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 95%	98.2%	✓	97.4%	✓

2B. State Outcome indicator:

Percent of 10-day referrals with a timely response

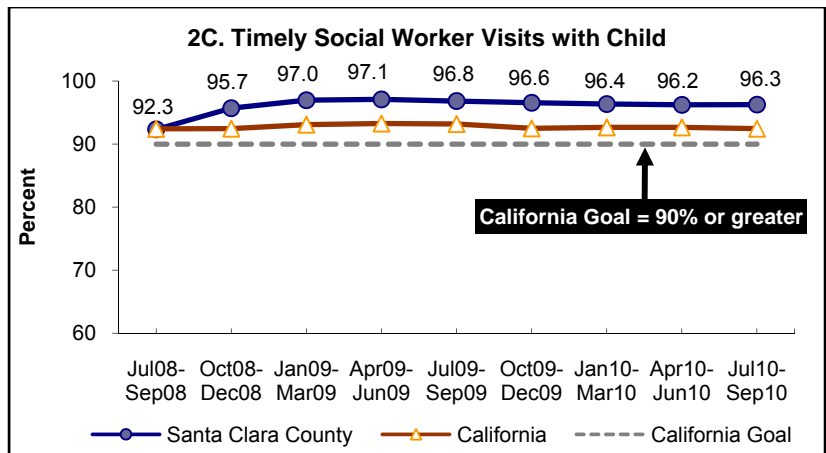


Historical Data Charts and Race/Ethnicity Tables

2B. 10-Day Response	California Goal	Last Year (Jul09- Sep09)		Current Period (Jul10- Sep10)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 95%	87.9%	✗	82.5%	✗
White	≥ 95%	96.5%	✗	92.4%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 95%	95.0%	✓	92.9%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 95%	97.2%	✓	95.3%	✓
Native American	≥ 95%	100.0%	✓	100.0%	✓
Total	≥ 95%	95.0%	✓	92.2%	✗

2C. State Outcome indicator:

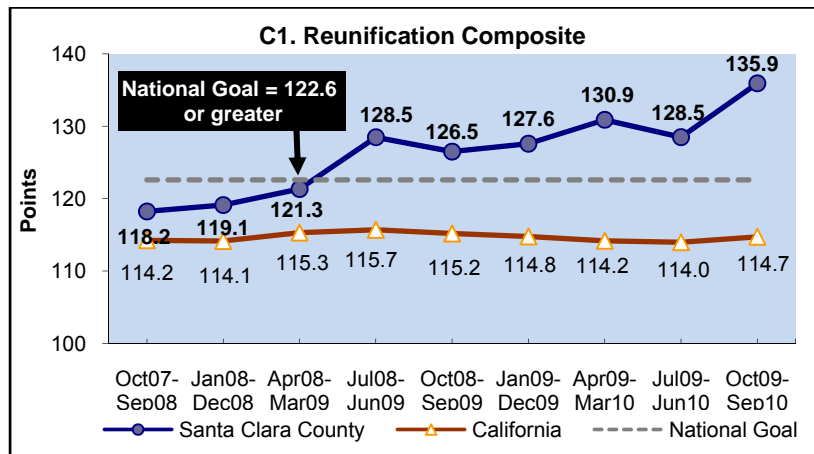
Percent of timely social worker visits with child.



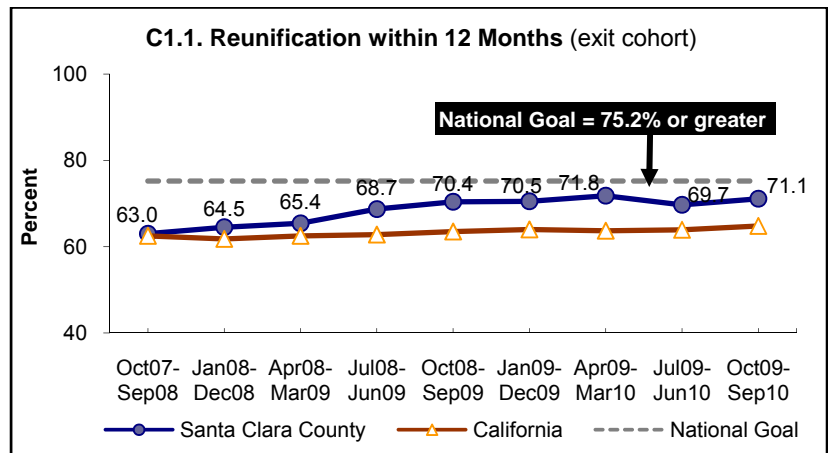
2C	California Goal	Last Year (Jul09- Sep09)		Current Period (Jul10- Sep10)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 90%	96.2%	✓	97.5%	✓
White	≥ 90%	96.0%	✓	95.1%	✓
Hispanic	≥ 90%	96.7%	✓	96.1%	✓
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 90%	98.2%	✓	95.4%	✓
Native American	≥ 90%	97.4%	✓	97.4%	✓
Total	≥ 90%	96.6%	✓	96.0%	✓

(Note: Due to a small number of children with missing ethnicity coding, the result of the ethnicity table is slightly different from the trend data in the chart above.)

Timeliness and Permanency of Reunification



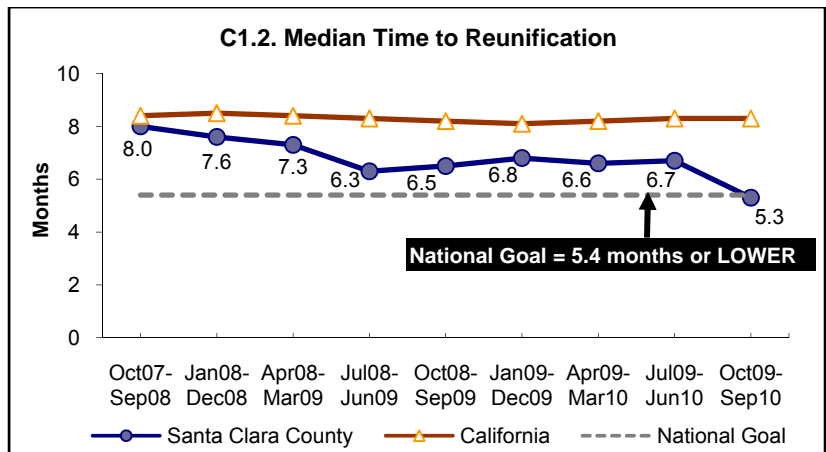
C1.1. Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification in the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of the latest removal from home?



C1.1	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
		Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 75.2%	80.3%	✓	80.0%	✓
White	≥ 75.2%	59.8%	✗	79.5%	✓
Hispanic	≥ 75.2%	70.9%	✗	66.1%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 75.2%	75.8%	✓	76.3%	✓
Native American	≥ 75.2%	NA	NA	33.3%	✗
Total	≥ 75.2%	70.4%	✗	71.1%	✗

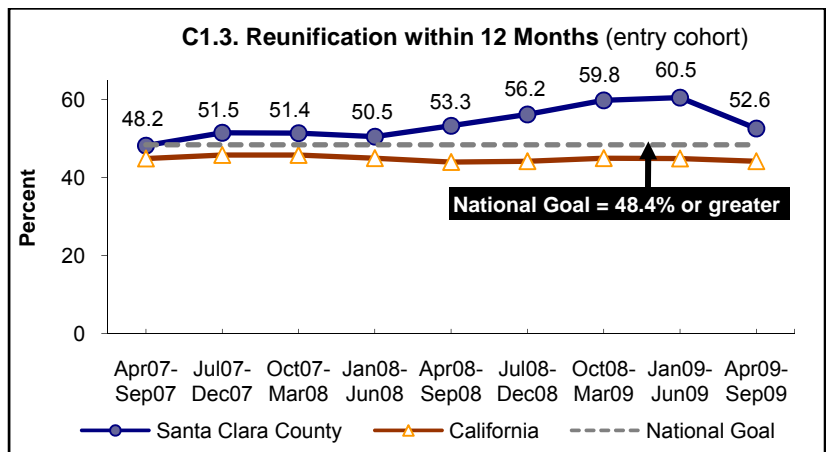
Historical Data Charts and Race/Ethnicity Tables

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	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
Ethnicity	Month	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 5.4	5.1	✓	5.8	✗
White	≤ 5.4	8.8	✗	1.2	✓
Hispanic	≤ 5.4	5.6	✗	5.6	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≤ 5.4	2.8	✓	6.2	✗
Native American	≤ 5.4	NA	NA	25.9	✗
Total	≤ 5.4	6.5	✗	5.3	✓

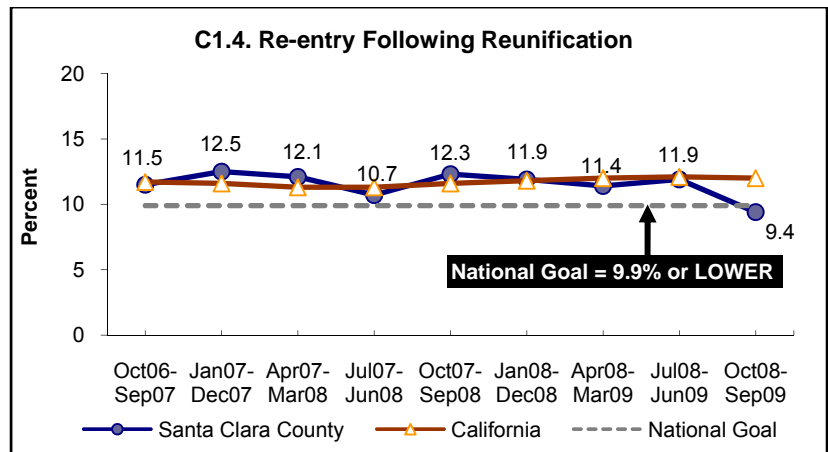
C1.3. Of all children entering foster care for the first time in a 6-month period, and who remained in foster care for 8 days or longer, what percent were discharged from foster care to reunification in less than 12 months from the date of latest removal from home?



C1.3	National Standard	Last Year (Apr08- Sep08)		Current Period (Apr09- Sep09)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 48.4%	43.5%	✗	66.7%	✓
White	≥ 48.4%	55.3%	✓	43.9%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 48.4%	51.3%	✓	50.4%	✓
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 48.4%	70.0%	✓	76.5%	✓
Native American	≥ 48.4%	50.0%	✓	NA	NA
Total	≥ 48.4%	53.3%	✓	52.6%	✓

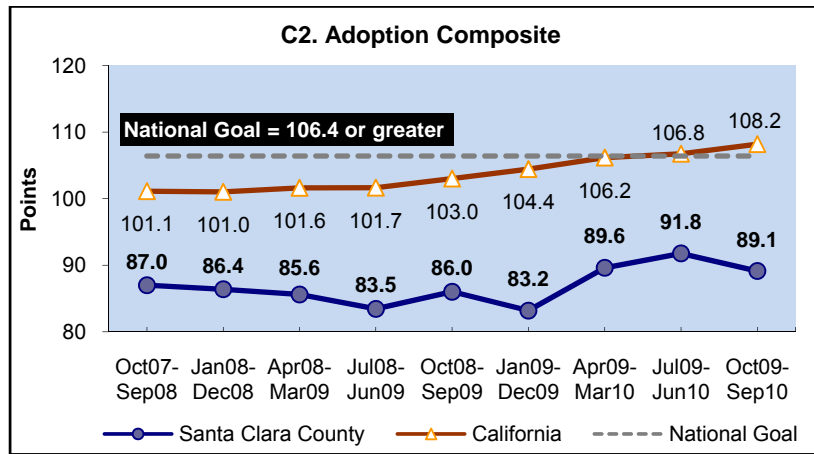
Historical Data Charts and Race/Ethnicity Tables

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?

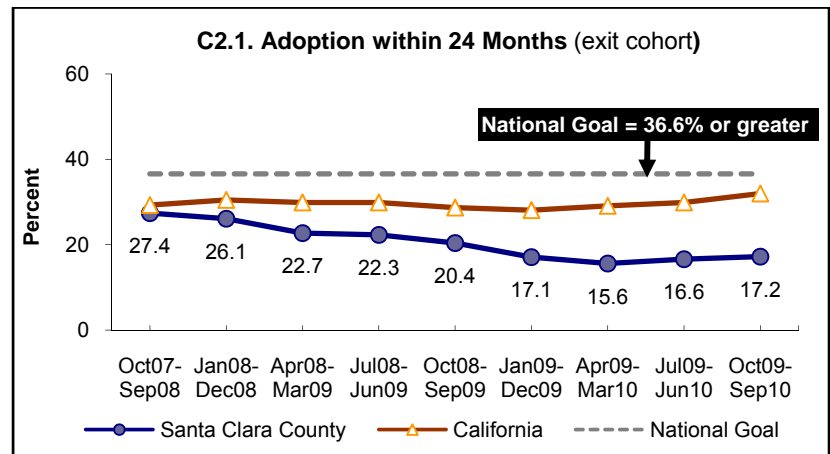


C1.4	National Standard	Last Year (Oct07- Sep08)		Current Period (Oct08- Sep09)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 9.9%	29.2%	✗	20.0%	✗
White	≤ 9.9%	10.2%	✗	12.1%	✗
Hispanic	≤ 9.9%	11.9%	✗	7.6%	✓
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≤ 9.9%	2.6%	✓	1.9%	✓
Native American	≤ 9.9%	40.0%	✗	NA	NA
Total	≤ 9.9%	12.3%	✗	9.4%	✓

Timeliness to Adoption



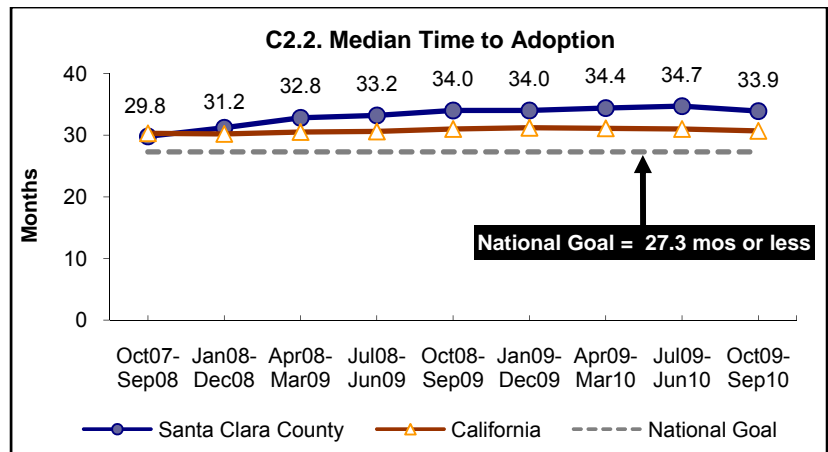
C2.1. Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during a year, what percent were discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home?



C2.1	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 36.6%	26.1%	✗	15.0%	✗
White	≥ 36.6%	25.0%	✗	25.8%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 36.6%	16.0%	✗	14.5%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 36.6%	57.1%	✓	33.3%	✗
Native American	≥ 36.6%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	≥ 36.6%	20.4%	✗	17.2%	✗

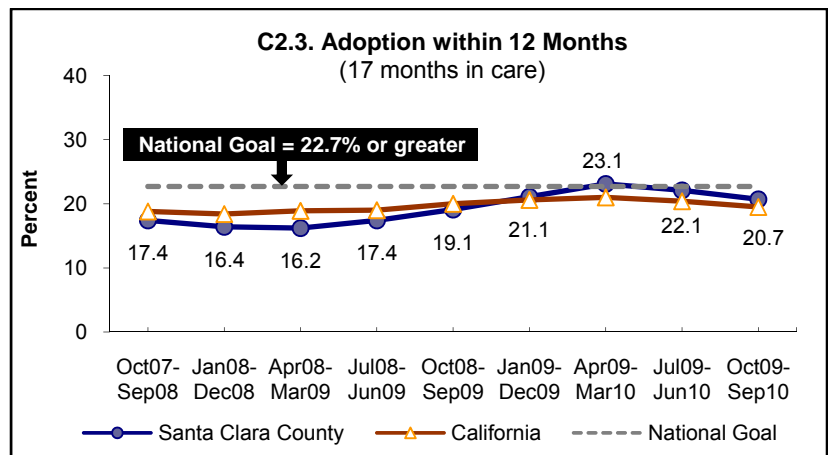
Historical Data Charts and Race/Ethnicity Tables

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	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
Ethnicity	Month	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Median Months	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 27.3	36.0	✗	33.7	✗
White	≤ 27.3	29.7	✗	34.7	✗
Hispanic	≤ 27.3	36.4	✗	34.1	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≤ 27.3	19.2	✓	27.9	✗
Native American	≤ 27.3	NA	✗	NA	NA
Total	≤ 27.3	34.0	✗	33.9	✗

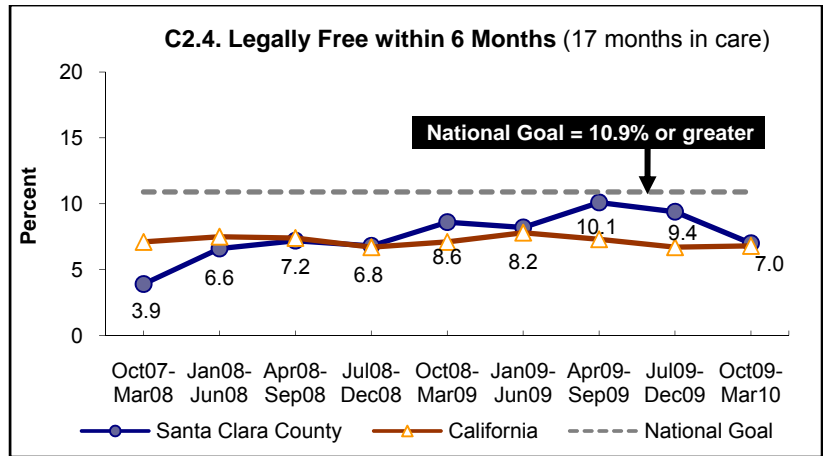
C2.3. Of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer on the first day of the year, what percent were discharged to a finalized adoption by the last day of the year?



C2.3	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 22.7%	16.0%	✗	19.0%	✗
White	≥ 22.7%	19.0%	✗	20.0%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 22.7%	20.5%	✗	22.1%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 22.7%	8.6%	✗	11.8%	✗
Native American	≥ 22.7%	0.0%	✗	0.0%	✗
Total	≥ 22.7%	19.1%	✗	20.7%	✗

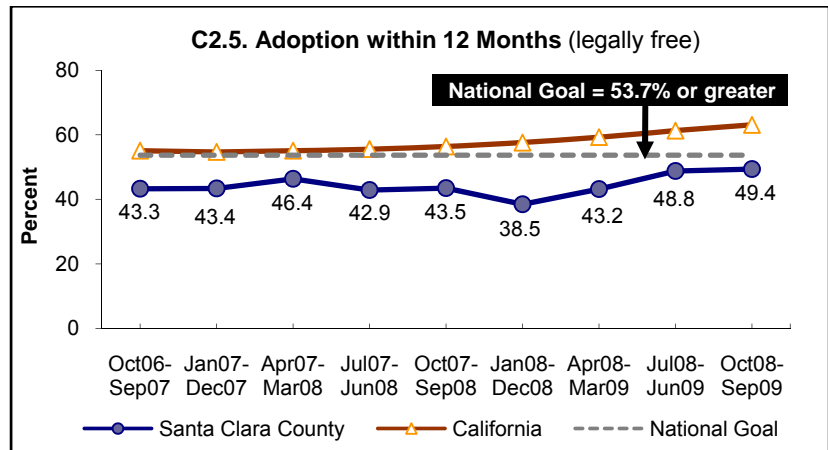
Historical Data Charts and Race/Ethnicity Tables

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?



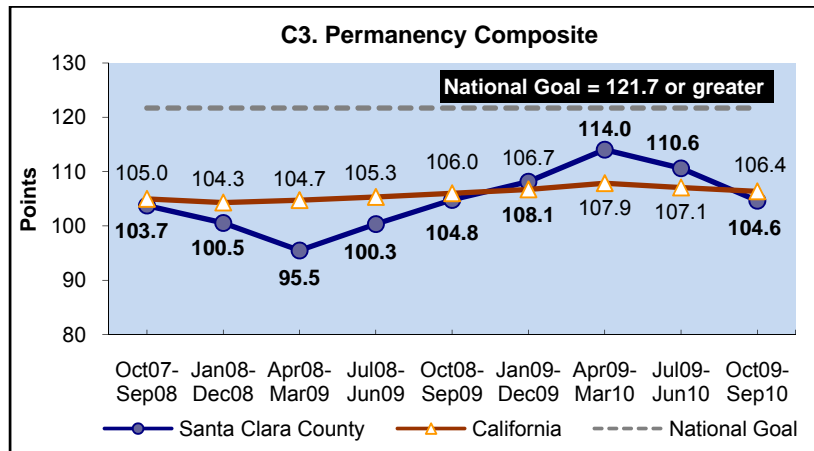
C2.4	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Mar09)		Current Period (Oct09- Mar10)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 10.9%	5.0%	✗	6.3%	✗
White	≥ 10.9%	5.8%	✗	9.9%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 10.9%	10.7%	✗	6.9%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 10.9%	3.2%	✗	3.4%	✗
Native American	≥ 10.9%	0.0%	✗	0.0%	✗
Total	≥ 10.9%	8.6%	✗	7.0%	✗

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?

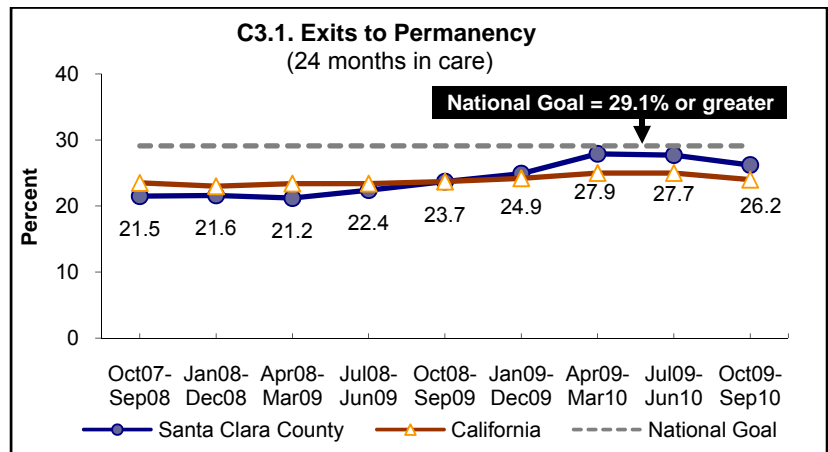


C2.5	National Standard	Last Year (Oct07- Sep08)		Current Period (Oct08- Sep09)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 53.7%	28.6%	✗	50.0%	✗
White	≥ 53.7%	48.6%	✗	75.0%	✓
Hispanic	≥ 53.7%	43.0%	✗	42.4%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 53.7%	57.1%	✓	71.4%	✓
Native American	≥ 53.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	≥ 53.7%	43.5%	✗	49.4%	✗

Permanency for Children in Long-term Care



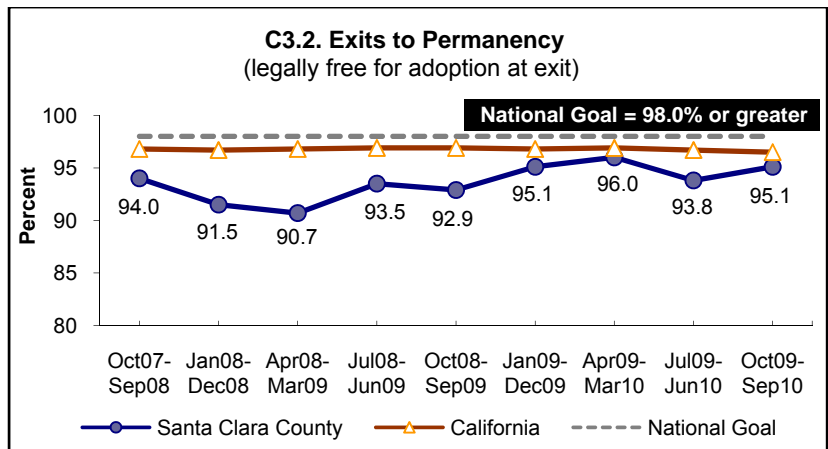
C3.1. Of all children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year, what percent were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the year and prior to turning 18?



C3.1	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
		Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 29.1%	23.7%	✗	24.1%	✗
White	≥ 29.1%	21.8%	✗	22.2%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 29.1%	24.8%	✗	28.3%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 29.1%	17.2%	✗	19.3%	✗
Native American	≥ 29.1%	0.0%	✗	0.0%	✗
Total	≥ 29.1%	23.7%	✗	26.2%	✗

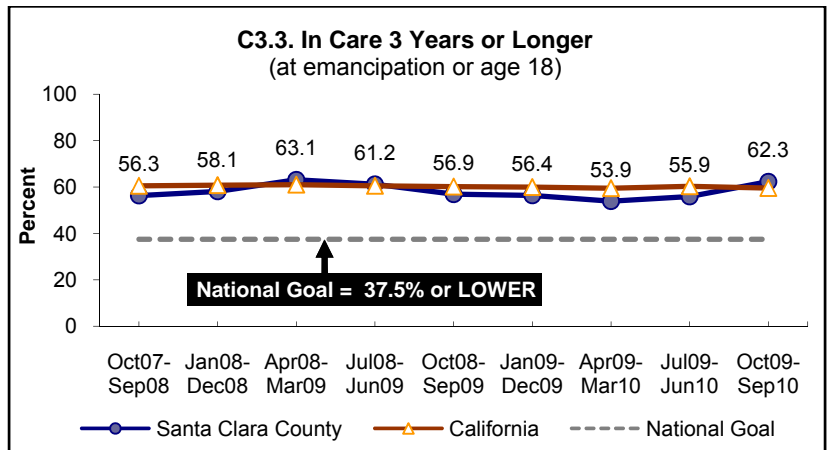
Historical Data Charts and Race/Ethnicity Tables

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?



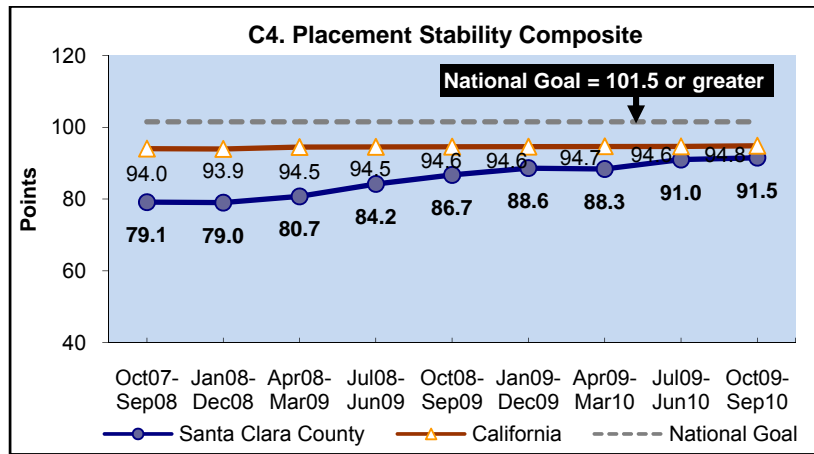
C3.2	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 98.0%	92.6%	✗	95.5%	✗
White	≥ 98.0%	94.7%	✗	93.8%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 98.0%	92.8%	✗	95.1%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 98.0%	87.5%	✗	100.0%	✓
Native American	≥ 98.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	≥ 98.0%	92.9%	✗	95.1%	✗

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?

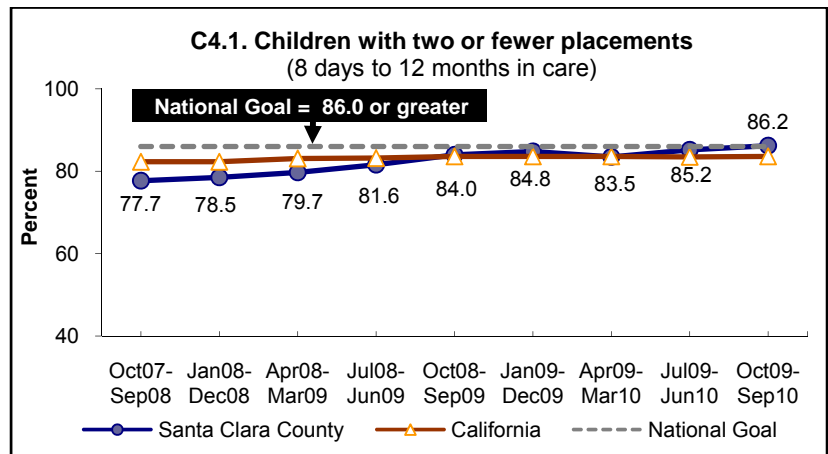


C3.3	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≤ 37.5%	57.1%	✗	50.0%	✗
White	≤ 37.5%	62.2%	✗	72.4%	✗
Hispanic	≤ 37.5%	56.3%	✗	65.5%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≤ 37.5%	42.9%	✗	33.3%	✓
Native American	≤ 37.5%	0.0%	✓	NA	NA
Total	≤ 37.5%	56.9%	✗	62.3%	✗

Placement Stability



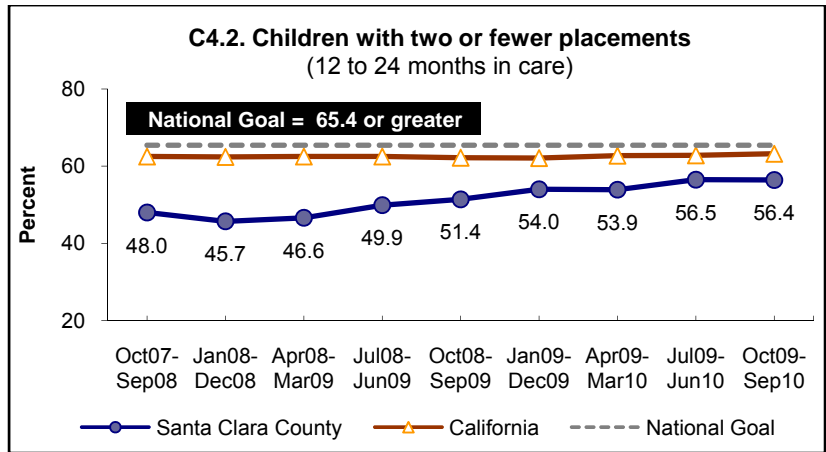
C4.1. Of all children served in foster care during a year who were in foster care for at least 8 days but less than 12 months, what percent had two or fewer placement settings?



C4.1	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 86.0%	73.6%	✗	82.9%	✗
White	≥ 86.0%	86.0%	✓	88.7%	✓
Hispanic	≥ 86.0%	84.8%	✗	86.2%	✓
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 86.0%	89.3%	✓	84.4%	✗
Native American	≥ 86.0%	100.0%	✓	75.0%	✗
Total	≥ 86.0%	84.0%	✗	86.2%	✓

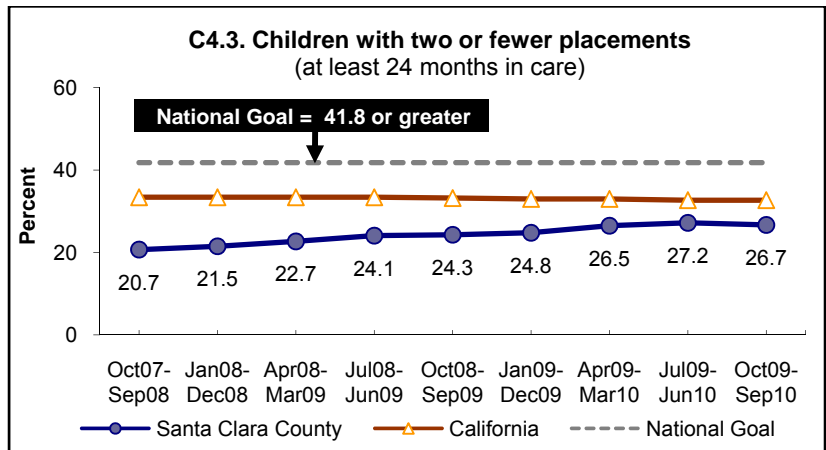
Historical Data Charts and Race/Ethnicity Tables

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?



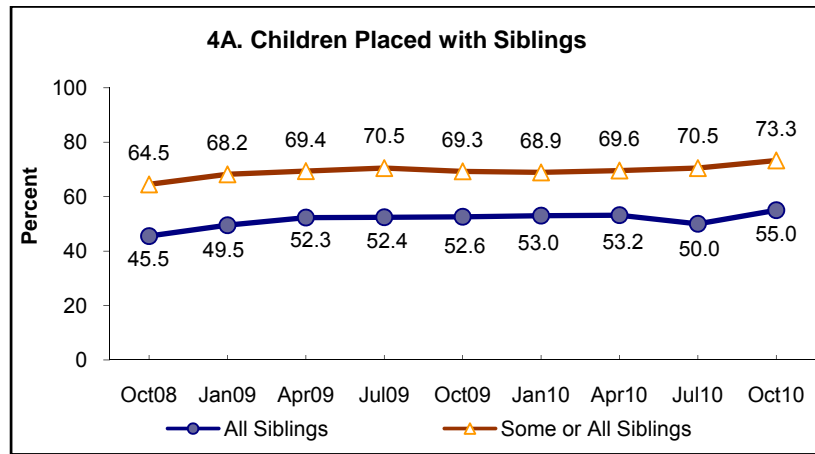
C4.2	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 65.4%	50.0%	✗	39.5%	✗
White	≥ 65.4%	58.1%	✗	63.5%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 65.4%	50.4%	✗	56.0%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 65.4%	50.0%	✗	73.9%	✓
Native American	≥ 65.4%	0.0%	✗	0.0%	✗
Total	≥ 65.4%	51.4%	✗	56.4%	✗

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?

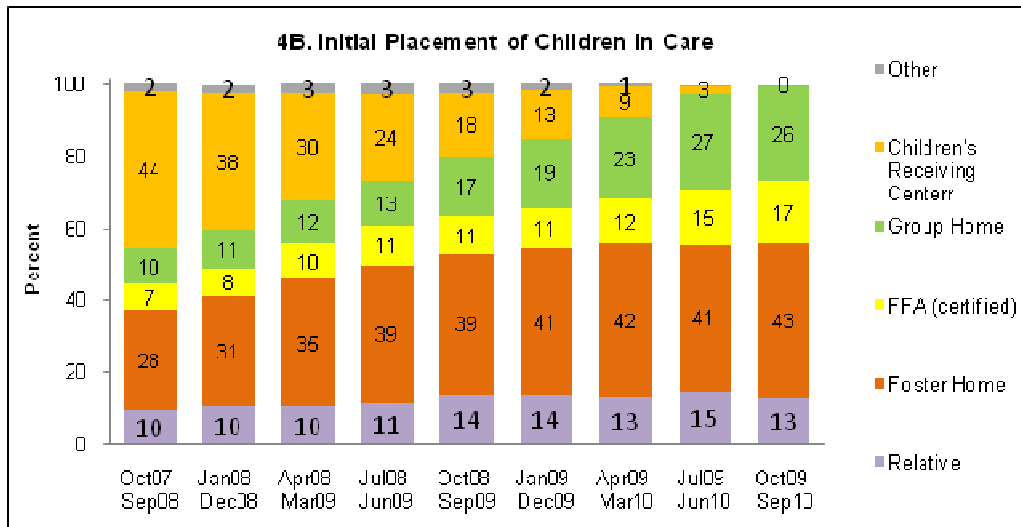


C4.3	National Standard	Last Year (Oct08- Sep09)		Current Period (Oct09- Sep10)	
Ethnicity	Rate	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)	Rate	Goal met (✓) or not (✗)
Black	≥ 41.8%	19.0%	✗	21.8%	✗
White	≥ 41.8%	27.9%	✗	31.4%	✗
Hispanic	≥ 41.8%	24.0%	✗	26.4%	✗
Asian/ Pacific Islander	≥ 41.8%	27.3%	✗	30.8%	✗
Native American	≥ 41.8%	33.3%	✗	11.1%	✗
Total	≥ 41.8%	24.3%	✗	26.7%	✗

Child and Family Well-Being

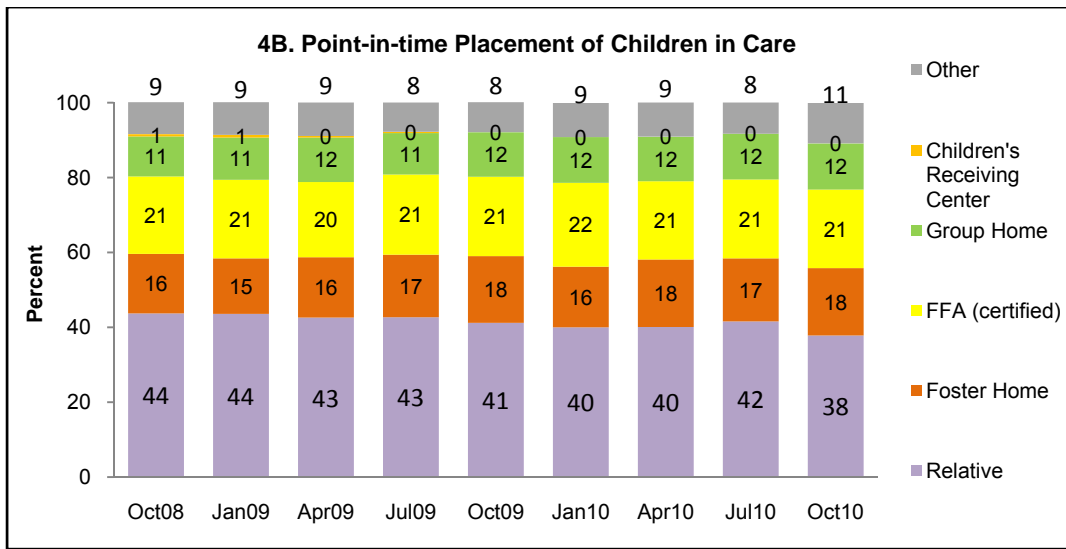


Ethnicity	All Siblings	Some or All Siblings
Black	62.7%	68.7%
White	44.6%	62.7%
Hispanic	56.6%	76.2%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	35.3%	76.5%
Native American	50.0%	50.0%
Total	55.0%	73.3%



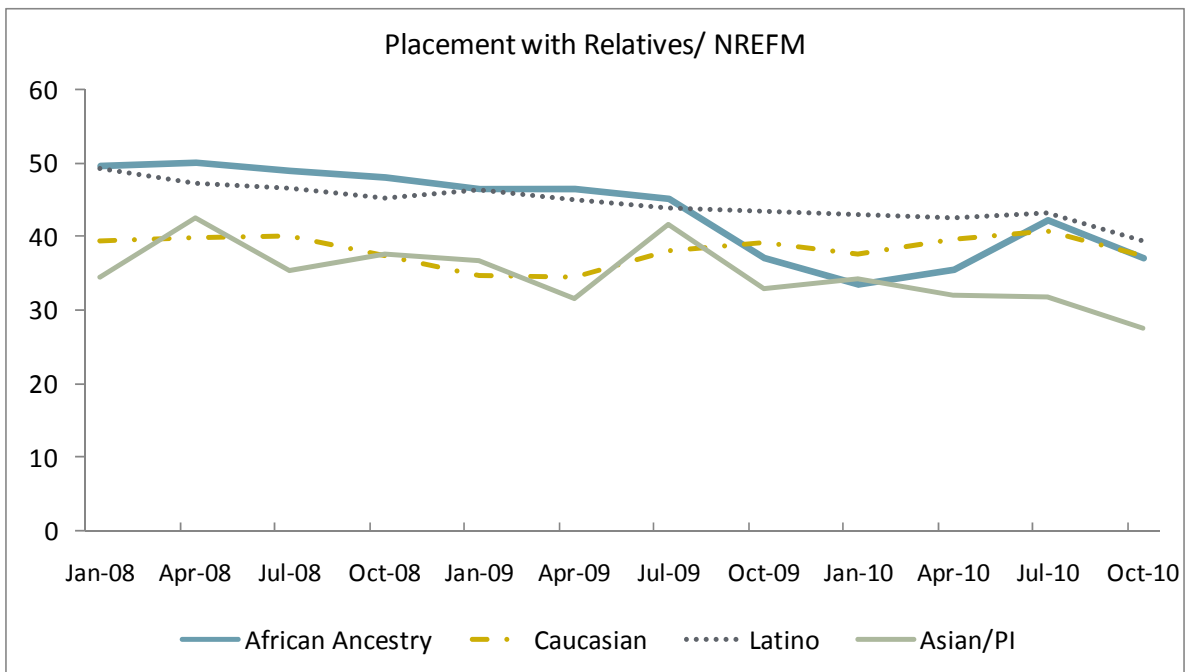
First Placement Type	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Relative	15.4%	11.3%	13.7%	2.9%	0.0%	12.6%
Foster Home	47.7%	40.0%	44.0%	37.1%	50.0%	43.1%
FFA (certified)	20.0%	12.2%	17.0%	37.1%	0.0%	17.4%
Group Home	15.4%	36.5%	25.0%	22.9%	0.0%	26.3%
Children's Receiving Center, Oct 1, 2009	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Other	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Historical Data Charts and Race/Ethnicity Tables

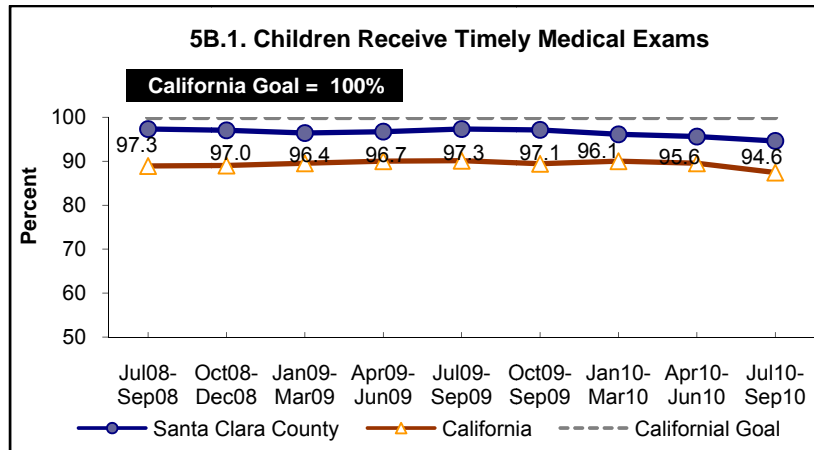


Point-in-time Placement Type	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Relative	37.0%	37.4%	39.4%	27.5%	0.0%	37.8%
Foster Home	21.3%	15.8%	18.0%	15.7%	36.4%	18.0%
FFA (certified)	15.0%	17.7%	22.2%	29.4%	36.4%	21.0%
Group Home	14.2%	17.2%	10.3%	13.7%	18.2%	12.3%
Children's Receiving Center, Oct 1, 2009	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	12.5%	11.9%	10.1%	13.7%	9.0%	10.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

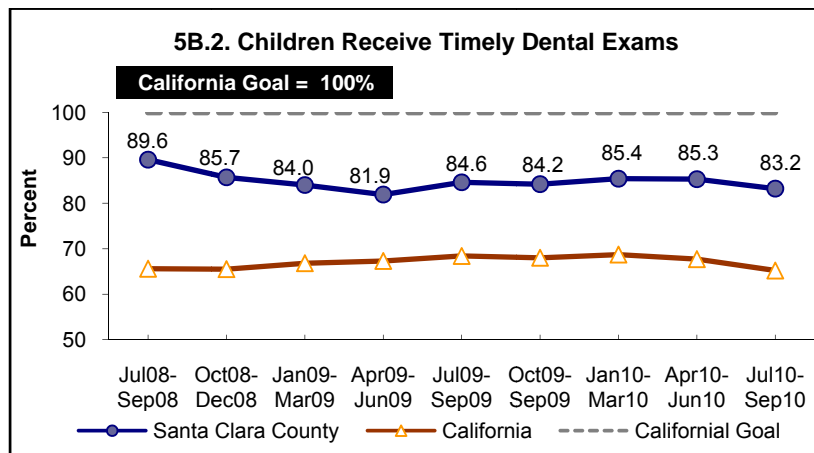
Figure 4



Child Health Well-Being

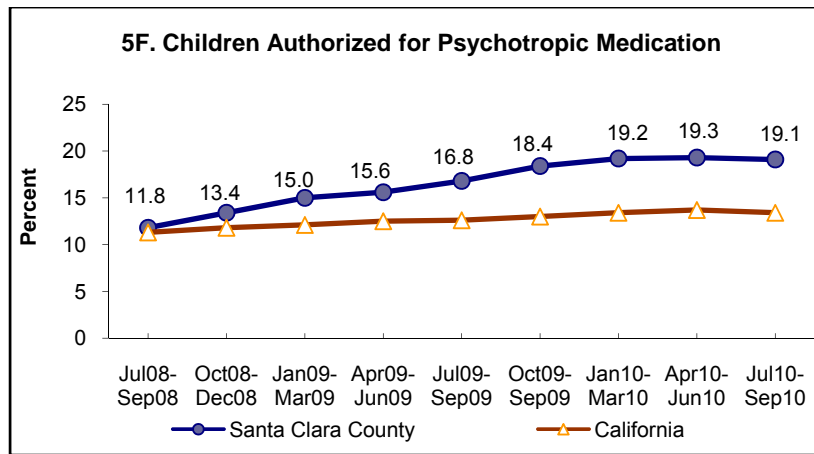


Medical Exams	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Received a timely medical exam	93.6%	94.5%	94.7%	93.9%	100.0%	94.6%
Did not receive a timely medical exam	6.4%	5.5%	5.3%	6.1%	0.0%	5.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

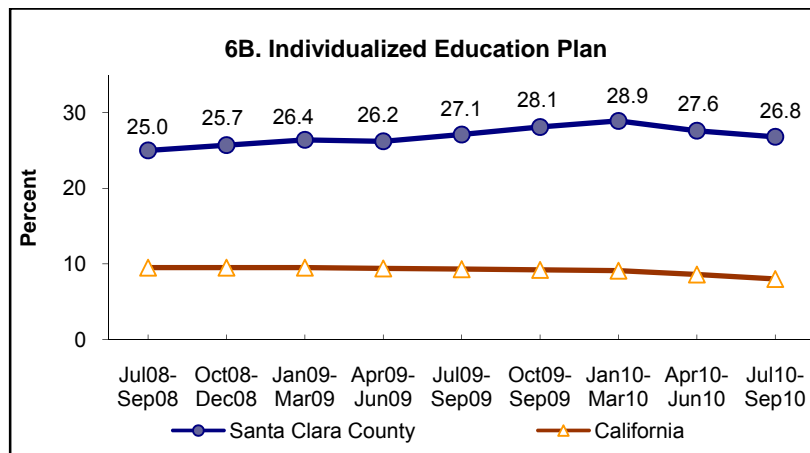


Dental Exams	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Received a timely dental exam	79.2%	84.5%	82.9%	86.7%	100.0%	83.2%
Did not receive a timely dental exam	20.8%	15.5%	17.1%	13.3%	0.0%	16.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Historical Data Charts and Race/Ethnicity Tables



Psychotropic Medication	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Authorized for psychotropic medications	18.1%	28.0%	16.5%	19.1%	33.3%	19.1%
Not authorized for psychotropic medications	81.9%	72.0%	83.5%	80.9%	66.7%	80.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Individualized Education Plan	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Total
Have had an IEP	32.4%	30.0%	25.1%	18.8%	54.5%	26.8%
Have never had an IEP	67.6%	70.0%	74.9%	81.3%	45.5%	73.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%