



Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families



Picture Source: KVC Health Systems <http://www.kvc.org/>

Permanency Report:

Entry Cohort of Children in Foster Care

FFY21-FFY23

(October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2023)

Data and Evaluation
December 2023

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Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families (RI DCYF)
Permanency Report: Entry Cohort of Children in Foster Care
FFY21-FFY23
(October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2023)

Introduction

The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families is pleased to share with you *The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families Permanency Report: Entry Cohort of Children in Foster Care FFY21-FFY23*. This report provides summary information on children, youth and families who enter out-of-home placement. A primary aim of the report is to provide data and information to Rhode Island agencies and communities to guide their efforts in supporting the well-being of children, families, and communities in Rhode Island.

The Department's approach in this report was to use an entry cohort in each of the federal fiscal years, FFY21-FFY23. The data presented in this report is based on federal fiscal year entry cohorts. The FFY21-FFY23 entry cohorts include only children who were removed from their homes during each of these fiscal years and entered into an out-of-home placement. *It is important to note* that during those same time periods there were children and youth who were in out-of-home placements however, they entered during a previous fiscal year. This report presents data only on the entry cohorts for the FFY21-FFY23 fiscal years identified and does not include data on children and youth who are not part of the respective fiscal year cohorts. Another note regarding the data analysis, statistical analyses for significant differences was conducted only in the sections on disproportionality.

Why an entry cohort?

The advantage of an entry cohort over other approaches such as an exit cohort or point-in-time, is in its ability to better assess the impacts of system interventions and link observed impacts to the interventions. Relatedly, entry cohorts provide an accurate picture of patterns of change over time making it easier to understand policy or program intended effects compared to an exit cohort or point in time data. Further, analyzing entry cohort outcomes is consistent with the Children's Bureau National Child Welfare Outcomes.

Highlights on Entry Cohorts of Children Age 0-17 from FFY21 to FFY23

- From FFY22 to FFY23, the removal rate decreased from 3.7 per 1,000 children to 3.4 per 1,000 children.

From FFY21 to FFY23, the number of children age 0-9 entering out-of-home placement has stayed about the same.(550 in FFY21, 557 in FFY22, 480 in FFY23)

- Among the children who entered RI DCYF out-of-home placement in FFY23 (FFY23 entry cohort), the greatest proportion of children removed occurred among children age 0-5 years old, 43.6%, followed by the 12-16 age group, 29.9%.
- The median age of children entering into an out-of-home placement in FFY23 was 7 years old. However, the median age of children who are Hispanic decreased noticeably from FFY22 to FFY23.
- Overrepresentation\Underrepresentation: *Children age 10-17* who are Black or African American, or Multiracial or Hispanic were overrepresented in entering into an out-of-home placement compared to their RI census population. The magnitude of these racial and ethnic differences is not observed in the 0-9 age group.
 - Of all children between age 10 and 17 in Rhode Island, 11.3% are Black or African American. Of all children between age 10 and 17 entering out-of-home placement in FFY23, 16.3% are Black or African American.
 - Of all children between age 10 and 17 in Rhode Island, 6.3% are Multiracial. Of all children between age 10 and 17 entering out-of-home placement in FFY23, 14.4% are Multiracial.
 - Of all children between age 10 and 17 in Rhode Island, 25.5% are Hispanic. Of all children between age 10 and 17 entering out-of-home placement in FFY23, 31.7% are Hispanic.
 - Of all children between age 10 and 17 in Rhode Island, 76.8% are White. Of all children between age 10 and 17 entering out-of-home placement in FFY23, 67.0% are White.
- In FFY23, neglect is the most common removal reason for children age 0-11, 65.6%. Neglect followed by Child behavior is the most common removal reason for children age 12 and older, 41.6% and 40.5%. Both age groups had neglect and parent drug/alcohol abuse (45.6% for 0-11 and 17.5% for 12+) in their top three removal reasons during FFY23.
- Among children entering an out-of-home placement in FFY23, children age 0-11 are most frequently placed in a foster family setting for their first placement while children age 12 and older are most frequently placed in congregate care settings.
- The percent of children age 12 and older whose first placement was in a family setting increased in FFY23. Among the children age 12 and older whose first placement is a foster family, a greater percentage are in a relative kinship family placement.
- In FFY22, the percent of children entering into an out-of-home placement and achieving permanency within 12 months of entry was 21.4% The most frequent permanency type achieved for all age groups was reunification (72.3% reunification) except for children age 17 and older. For children age 17 and older, no children achieved permanency within 12 months of entry. In state fiscal year SFY20, 4 children age 17 achieved permanency within 12 months of entry. Children 17 years make up the greatest proportion of children that discharge without permanency.

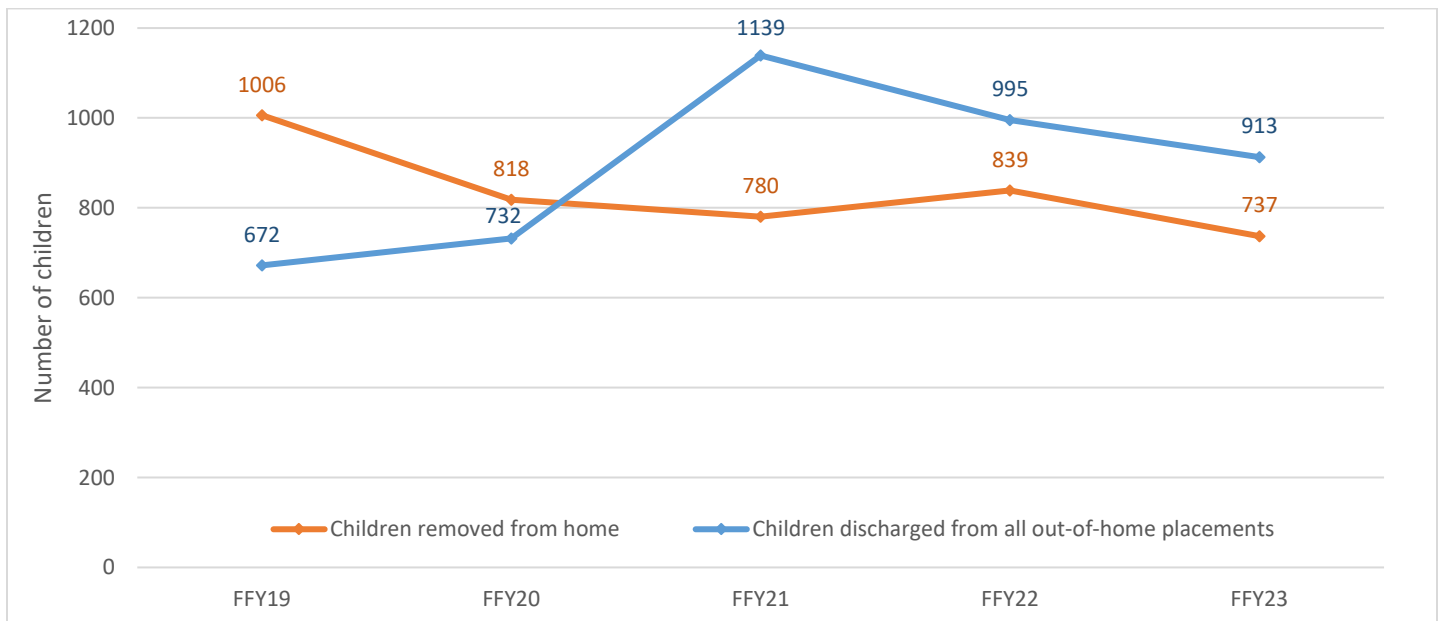
Highlights on Entry Cohorts of Children Age 0-17 from FFY21 to FFY23

- Among the FFY21 entry cohort (**excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry**), the percent of children achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entry was 30.7%.
- The percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of a discharge to reunification, guardianship, or living with relatives in FFY22 was 5.6%.
- Among children who discharged from an out-of-home placement in FFY22 and re-entered within 12 months of a discharge to reunification, guardianship, or living with relatives:
 - 77.0% of children 12+ re-entered into a non-congregate care placement which is an increase from FFY21 at 69.0%

Note:
For trend comparison purposes please note: FFY21-FFY23 methodology for re-entry data was slightly modified from previous years to be consistent with updated U.S. Children's Bureau methodology.

Snapshot of Children Removed and Children Discharged From All Placements Over Time

Figure A. Number of children removed from home and number of children discharged from all out-of-home placements, FFY19-FFY23.

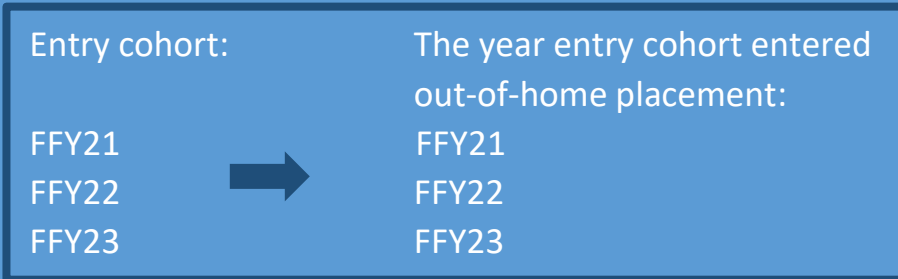


Permanency Report: Entry Cohort of Children in Foster Care

Section 1: Children entering out-of-home placement in FFY21-FFY23



Photo Source:
<https://www.istockphoto.com/photo/portrait-of-a-smiling-little-brown-haired-boy-looking-at-the-camera-happy-kid-with-gm1399611777-453437174>



Section 1: Children entering out-of-home placement in FFY21-FFY23 (Entry cohorts FFY21, FFY22, FFY23)

The data presented in Section 1 reflect an unduplicated count of all children under 18 years old removed from home and entering a RI DCYF out-of-home placement between October 1, 2020-September 30, 2023 (FFY21-FFY23), by federal fiscal year. The data include children in congregate care, specialized foster care, independent and semi-independent living, relative foster care, nonrelative foster care and court ordered.

Section 1 data notes:

- If a child had multiple removals in a fiscal year, the first removal record was selected to analyze unduplicated count.
- These figures may be slightly different from State Fiscal year that report on July 1 to June 30

All entries

All children under 18 years old who enter into DCYF out-of-home placement in 12-month period
(excluding children who enter care at age 18 or older)

Permanency in 12 months for Children Entering Foster Care

- Among entry cohort (excluding children who stay in care less than 8 days), children who achieve permanency* within 12 months of entering into care

Permanency in 13-24 months

- Among entry cohort (excluding children discharged within 12 months of entry), children who achieve permanency* within 13-24 months of entering into care

Re-entry in 12 months

- Among entry cohort discharged to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) within 12 months of entry (excluding children 18 or older at re-entry or who stay in care less than 8 days), children who re-enter into DCYF out-of-home placement within 12 months of their discharge

Table 1. Section 1: Stats at a Quick Glance: Among children under 18 years of age entering out-of-home placement in 12-month period – *The number of children removed decreased between FFY22 and FFY23*

	FFY21 entry cohort	FFY22 entry cohort	FFY23 entry cohort
Number of children (unduplicated)	780	839	737
Median age at removal	6	7	7
Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 years old in Rhode Island)	3.4	3.7	3.4

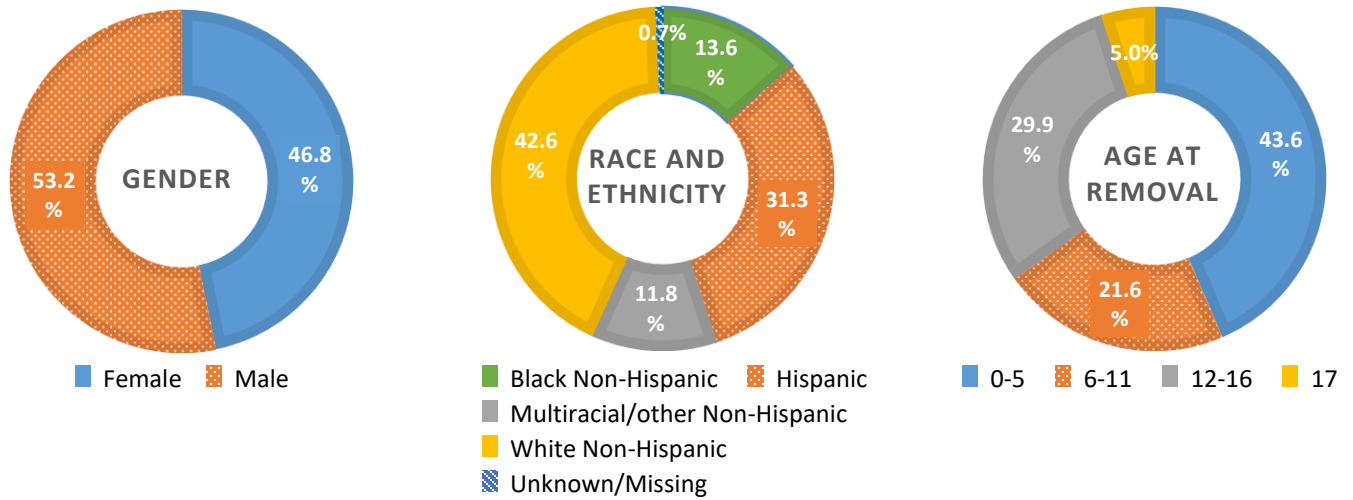
Notes: Data source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

*Permanency: discharge to all out-of-home placements to reunification, adoption, guardianship and living with a relative.

FFY23 Highlights: Demographics among children entering out-of-home placement

Almost half of children entering out-of-home placement were age 0-5 years old.

Figure 1. Demographics of children entering out-of-home placement, FFY23 entry cohort (N=737)



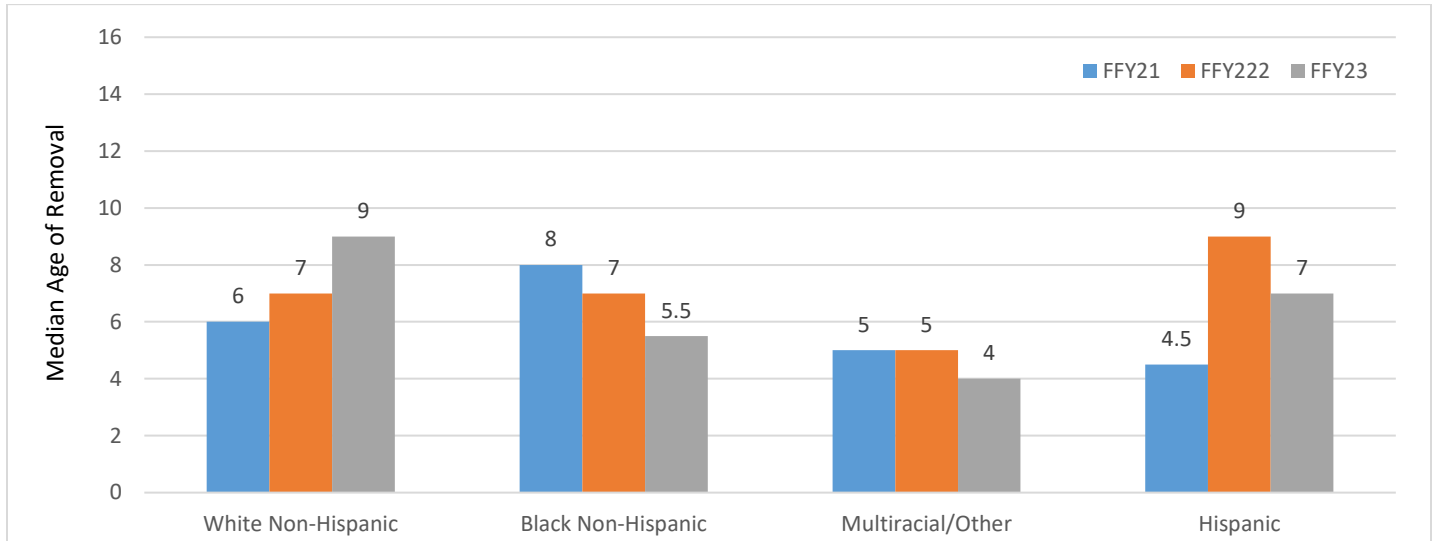
Notes: Data source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- Multiracial/other includes Multiracial Non-Hispanic, Asian, American Indian and Pacific Islander.

FFY21-FFY23 Highlights: Demographics among children entering out-of-home placement

Black Non-Hispanic, Hispanic, and Multiracial/Other children decreased in median age at removal between FFY22 and FFY23. While White Non-Hispanic children increased their median age at removal.

Figure 2. Median age at Removal by Race and Ethnicity, FFY21-FFY23 Entry Cohort



Notes: Data source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- Multiracial/other includes Multiracial Non-Hispanic, Asian, American Indian and Pacific Islander.

FFY23 Highlights: Disproportionality, percent of children entering out-of-home placement compared to population estimate of children in RI

Children age 0-9 who are Black or African American or Multiracial were overrepresented in entering an out-of-home placement compared to their RI census population.

Children age 10-17 who are Black or African American, Multiracial, or Hispanic were overrepresented in entering into an out-of-home placement compared to their RI census population.

Figure 3. Percent of children entering out-of-home placement and population estimate of children age 0-9 in Rhode Island, by race and ethnicity, FFY23 entry cohort

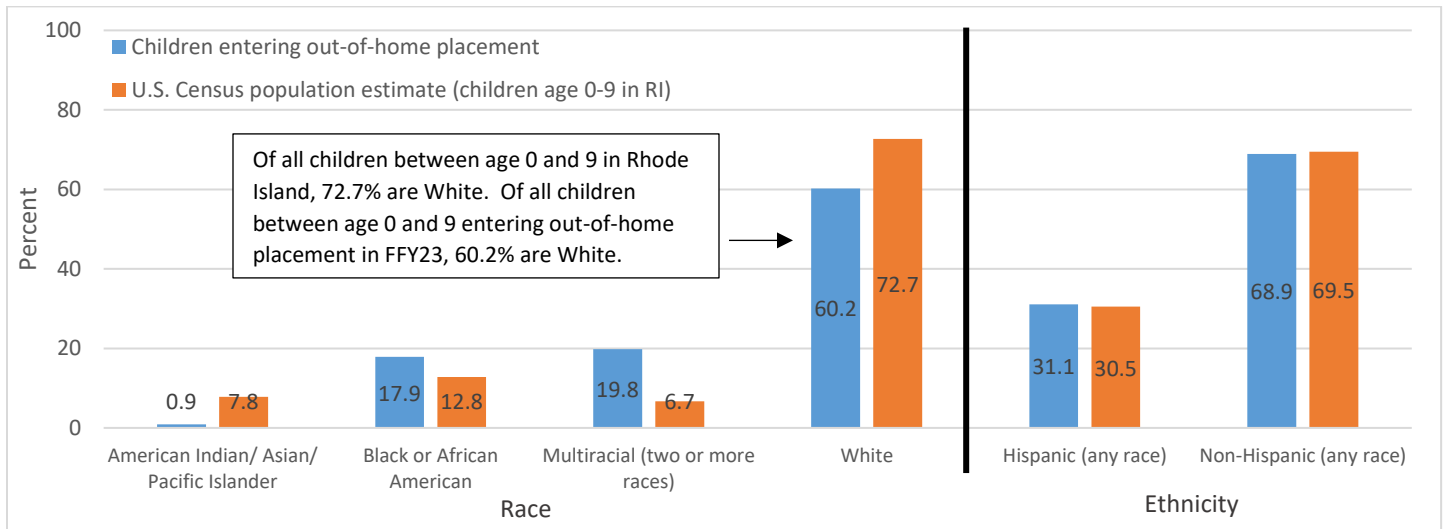
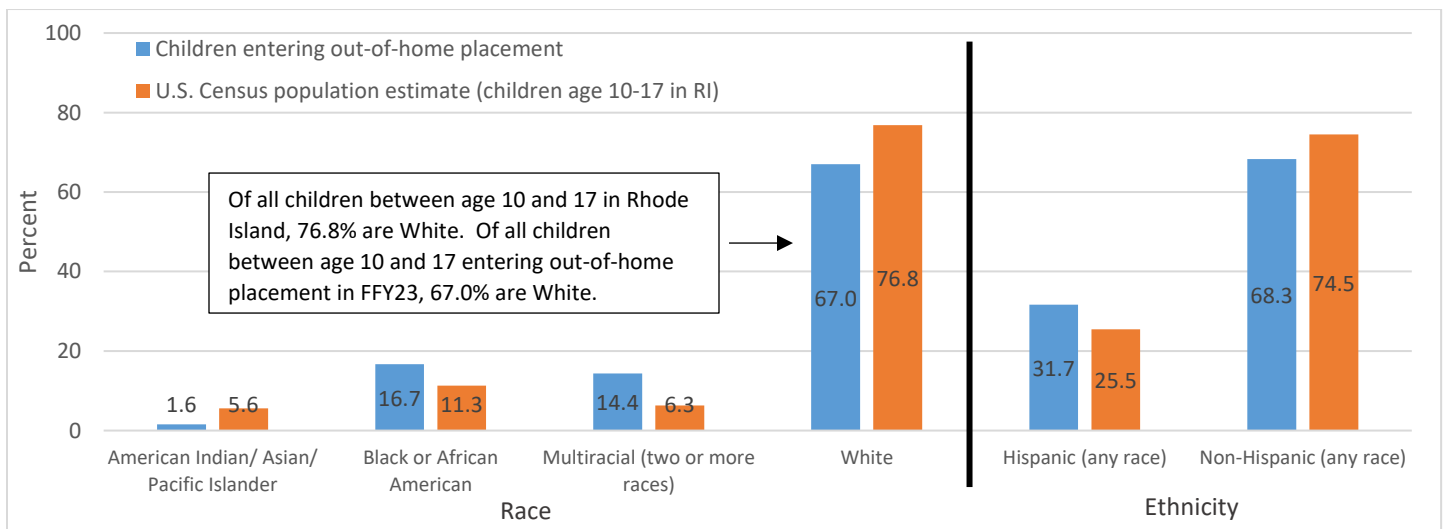


Figure 4. Percent of children entering out-of-home placement and population estimate of children age 10-17 in Rhode Island, by age group, FFY23 entry cohort.



Data Source: U.S. Census population estimate 2021, RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

Notes:

- Children with unknown race and ethnicity are not shown.
- Children with out-of-state case address are excluded.

Children entering out-of-home placement in FFY21-FFY23, continued

FFY23 Highlights: Removal reasons among children entering out-of-home placement

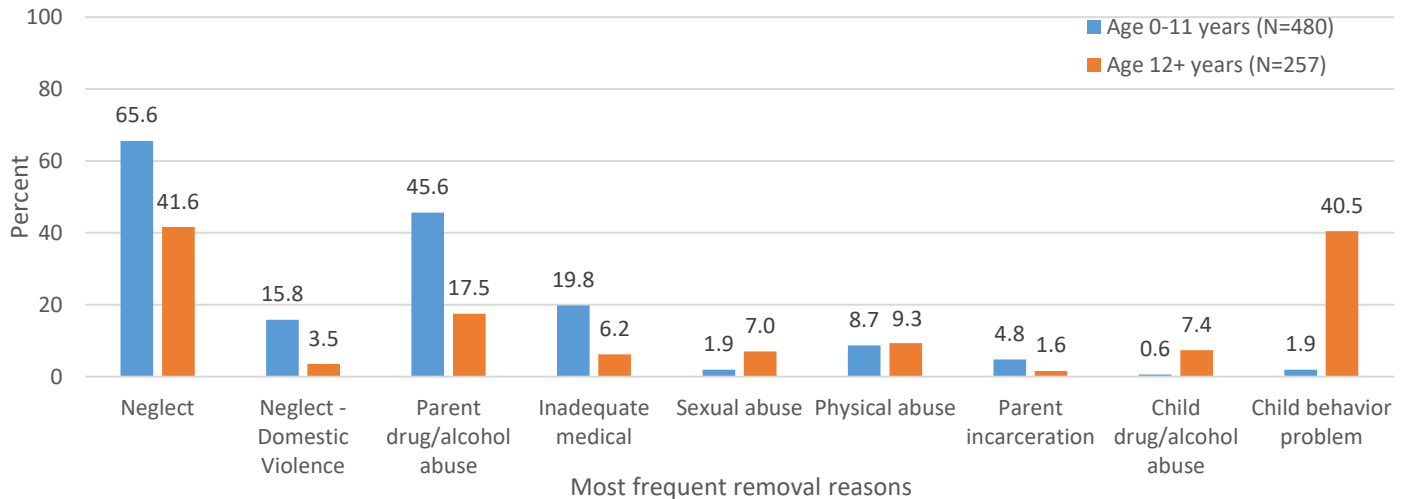
Children age 0-11 most frequent removal reasons were neglect, parent drug/alcohol abuse, inadequate medical services, and neglect-domestic violence. The relationship between young age and maltreatment observed in RI is consistent with national data.

Children age 12 and older most frequent removal reasons were neglect, child behavior problem, parent drug/alcohol abuse, and physical abuse.

Neglect as a removal reason for children 12+ has increased over the past few federal and state fiscal years with 33.4% in SFY19, 35.8% in SFY20, 34.3% in FFY21, and 41.5% in FFY22.

For both age groups, neglect and parent drug/alcohol abuse is in the top 3 reasons for removal.

Figure 5. Percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by most frequent removal reasons and age at removal, FFY23 entry cohort



Notes: Data source: RIC HIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- Percentages may add up to over 100% because a youth may have multiple removal reasons.
- Only the most frequent removal reasons are shown. Other removal reasons have percentage less than 5%.

Children entering out-of-home placement in FFY21-FFY23, continued

FFY21-FFY23 Highlights: Removal reasons among children entering out-of-home placement

Children age 0-11 In FFY21-FFY23 the **top three removal reasons** were neglect, parent drug/alcohol abuse and neglect-domestic violence. During this time period, with the addition of more removal reasons, **we saw an increase in the percent of children removed due to Inadequate medical services.**

Children age 12 and older In FFY21-FFY23 the **top three removal reasons** were child behavior problem, neglect and parent drug/alcohol abuse.

FFY23 saw an increase among the percent of **children ages 12 and older removed due to parent drug/alcohol abuse, child drug/alcohol abuse, and sexual abuse.**

No child was removed solely for Inadequate Housing or Homelessness. Children who were removed most often for neglect, parent drug/alcohol abuse, and inadequate medical services, some of which also experienced inadequate housing or homelessness.

Table 2. Number and percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by removal reason and age at removal, FFY21-FFY23 entry cohorts

Removal Reason	Age 0-11 years						Age 12+ years					
	FFY21 (N=550)		FFY22 (N=557)		FFY23 (N=480)		FFY21 (N=230)		FFY22 (N=268)		FFY23 (N=239)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neglect	380	69.1%	410	73.6%	315	65.6%	79	34.3%	117	41.5%	107	41.6%
Neglect – Domestic Violence	33	6.0%	97	17.4%	76	15.8%	*	*	16	5.7%	9	3.5%
Parent drug/alcohol abuse	258	46.9%	231	41.5%	219	45.6%	39	17.0%	43	15.2%	45	17.5%
Inadequate medical	*	*	11	2.0%	95	19.8%	*	*	*	*	16	6.2%
Sexual abuse	7	1.3%	8	1.4%	9	1.9%	16	7.0%	14	5.0%	18	7.0%
Physical abuse	59	10.7%	69	12.4%	42	8.7%	22	9.6%	23	8.2%	24	9.3%
Parent incarceration	19	3.4%	21	3.8%	23	4.8%	*	*	*	*	*	*
Child drug/alcohol abuse	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	7.0%	14	5.0%	19	7.4%
Child behavior problem	*	*	12	2.1%	9	1.9%	103	44.8%	114	40.4%	104	40.5%
Inadequate housing	79	14.4%	83	14.9%	43	9.0%	18	7.8%	25	8.9%	10	3.9%
Homeless	*	*	*	*	34	7.1%	*	*	*	*	13	5.1%
Clinical diagnosis	9	1.6%	*	*	*	*	20	8.7%	19	6.7%	19	7.4%
Parent death	13	2.4%	9	1.6%	9	1.9%	7	3.0%	13	4.6%	*	*

Notes: Data source: RICHIIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes
- Percentages may add up to over 100% because a child may have multiple removal reasons.
- AFCARS included more Removal Reasons which are reflected in FFY22 and FFY23
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

Children entering out-of-home placement in FFY21-FFY23, continued

FFY23 Highlights: Disproportionality in removal reasons among children entering out-of-home placement

To test for disproportionality among racial and ethnic groups, an odds ratio, controlling for age was conducted. The reference group (comparison group) is White Non-Hispanic. Racial and ethnic groups are compared to White Non-Hispanic.

In FFY23, Black Non-Hispanic children had statistically significantly higher odds of being removed for Child behavior problems in comparison to White Non-Hispanic children. Hispanic children had statistically significantly higher odds of being removed for Physical abuse in comparison to White Non-Hispanic children. Multiracial/Other children had statistically significantly higher odds of being removed for Physical abuse and Parent incarceration in comparison to White Non-Hispanic children.

Black Non-Hispanic and Multiracial/Other children had statistically significantly lower odds of being removed for Neglect-Domestic Violence in comparison to White Non-Hispanic children. Black Non-Hispanic children and Hispanic children had statistically significantly lower odds of being removed for Parent drug/alcohol abuse in comparison to White Non-Hispanic children.

Table 3. Disproportionality in most frequent removal reasons for children entering out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity, FFY23 entry cohort

	White Non-Hispanic (reference group) (N=314)	Black Non-Hispanic (N=100)	Multiracial/other Non- Hispanic (N=87)	Hispanic (N=231)
Median age at removal	9	5.5	4	7
Removal Reasons				
Neglect	59.5%	51.0%	55.2%	58.4%
Neglect – Domestic Violence	13.1%	5.0%**	6.9%**	13.4%
Parent drug/alcohol abuse	43.0%	25.0%**	42.5%	28.1%**
Inadequate medical	14.6%	10.0%	19.5%	16.0%
Sexual abuse	4.8%	1.0%	1.1%	4.3%
Physical abuse	5.7%	7.0%	14.9%**	12.1%**
Parent incarceration	2.2%	2.0%	8.0%**	4.8%
Child drug/alcohol abuse	2.9%	5.0%	3.4%	2.2%
Child behavior problem	13.1%	21.0%**	12.6%	16.9%

Notes: Data source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

** : odds ratio statistically significant compared to reference group (White Non-Hispanic), controlling for age.

- Percentages may add up to over 100% because a child may have multiple removal reasons.
- Children with unknown race and ethnicity are excluded from the table because of small number.
- Denominator is all children in a given race and ethnicity. Numerator presents percent removed by removal reason among the given race and ethnicity.
- Multiracial/other includes Multiracial Non-Hispanic, Asian, American Indian and Pacific Islander.

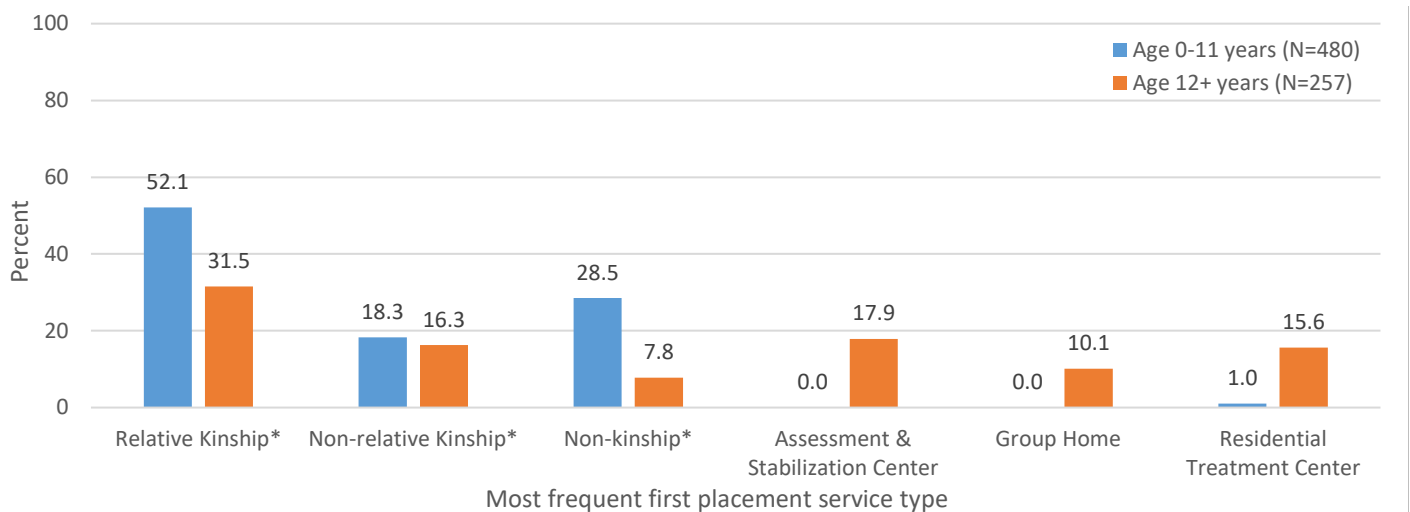
FFY23 Highlights: First Placement among children entering out-of-home placement
Children age 0-11 in FFY23 are most frequently placed in a family like setting for their first placement

Among children 12 and older whose first placement is a family, a greater percentage of those are in a kinship placement



Photo Source:
<https://www.bswhealth.com/blog/child-physicals-vs-child-well-visits-whats-the-difference-and-why->

Figure 6. Percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by most frequent first placement service types of current removal and age at removal, FFY23 entry cohort



Notes: Data source: RIC HIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- * next to Relative Kinship, Non-relative kinship, and Non-kinship indicates non-congregate care placement service types
- Above figure reflects only the most frequent first placement types. Children may also enter into acute residential treatment, independent living, semi-independent living, psychiatric hospital or medical hospital. See next page for the complete list of first placement service types.

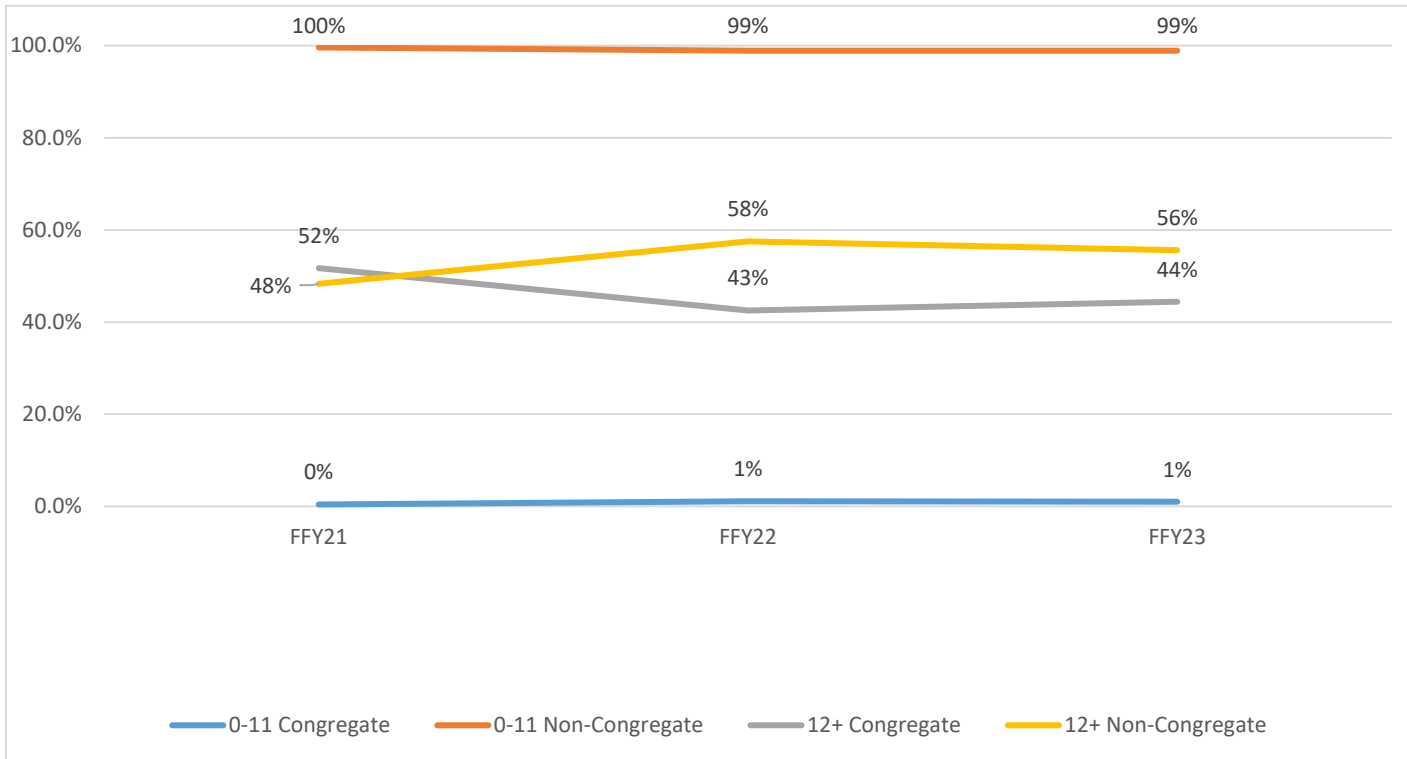
FFY21-FFY23 Highlights: First placement among children entering out-of-home placement

Across both age groups, the percentage of children placed in non-congregate care is the most common first placement type across both federal fiscal years.

Across both federal fiscal years, children age 0-11 are frequently placed in a family like setting as their first placement.

Over the past three federal fiscal years, the percentage of children age 12 and older first placement in non-congregate care decreased. In this age group, the largest increases in family like settings first placement type occurred in relative kinship.

Figure 7. First Placement Service Type of Current Removal by Age Category, FFY21-FFY23 entry cohorts



FFY23 Highlights: Disproportionality in first placement among children entering out-of-home placement

To test for disproportionality among racial and ethnic groups, an odds ratio, controlling for age was conducted. The reference group (comparison group) is White Non-Hispanic. Racial and ethnic groups are compared to White Non-Hispanic.

*Black Non-Hispanic children had **statistically significantly increased odds** of being placed in congregate care compared to White Non-Hispanic children. This is the first time we have seen statistical significance since FY17.*

Figure 8. Disproportionality in first placement service types of current removal for children entering out-of-home placement, FFY23 entry cohort

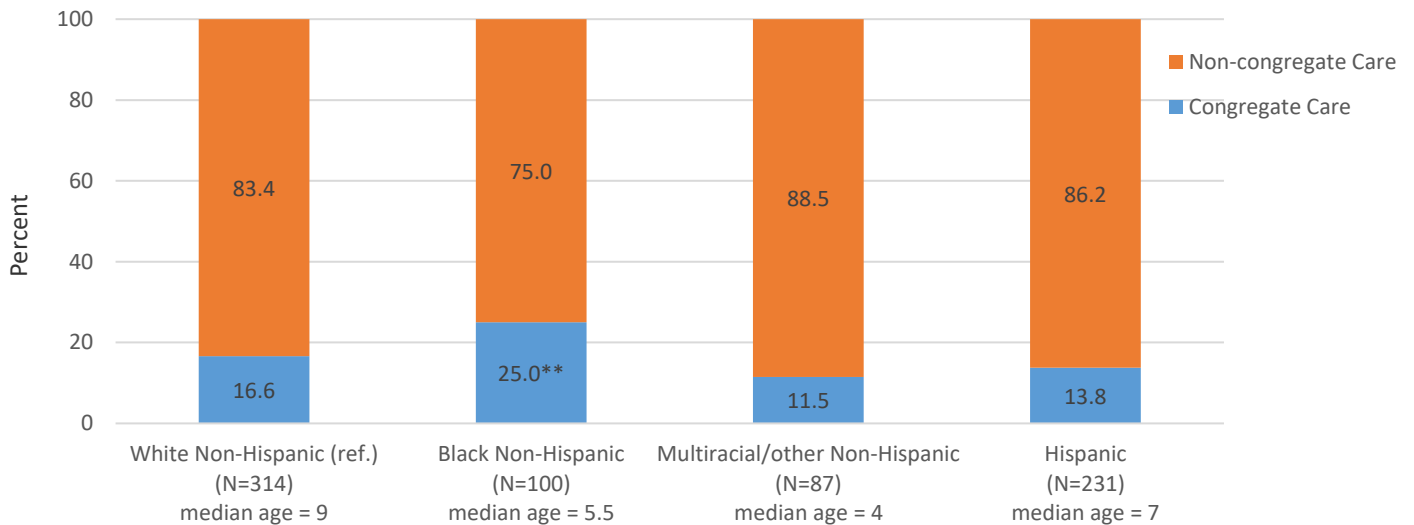


Table 4. Disproportionality in most frequent first placement service types of current removal for children entering out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity, FFY23 entry cohort

	White Non-Hispanic (reference group) (N=314)	Black Non-Hispanic (N=100)	Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic (N=87)	Hispanic (N=231)
Median age at removal	9	5.5	4	7
First Placement Service Type				
Relative Kinship	46.5%	32.0%	34.5%	52.4%
Non-relative Kinship	17.2%	20.0%	26.4%	13.4%
Non-kinship	19.8%	23.0%	27.6%	20.4%
Assessment & Stabilization Center	7.0%	10.0%	2.3%	5.2%
Group Home	4.1%	4.0%	2.3%	3.0%
Residential Treatment Center	5.4%	9.0%	6.9%	5.6%

Notes: Data source: RIC HIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

** : odds ratio statistically significant compared to reference group (White Non-Hispanic), controlling for age.

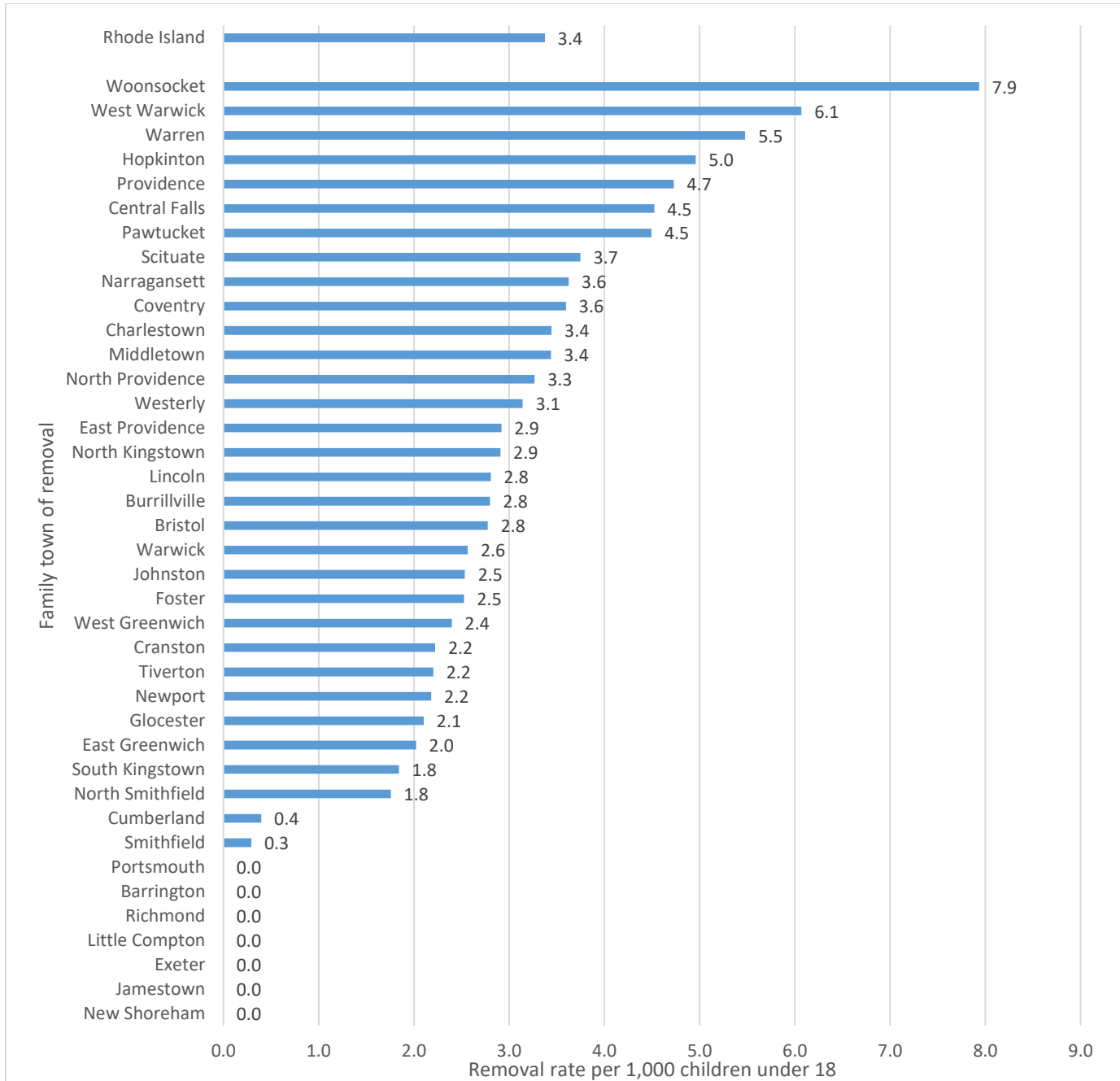
- Children with unknown race and ethnicity are excluded from the table because of small number.
- Denominator is all children in a given race and ethnicity. Numerator presents percent entered into first placement service type among the given race and ethnicity.
- Congregate care includes acute residential treatment, assessment & stabilization center, group home, medical hospital, psychiatric hospital, semi-independent living, RCC, residential treatment – substance abuse and residential treatment center.
- Multiracial/other includes Multiracial Non-Hispanic, Asian, American Indian and Pacific Islander

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY19-FY21, continued

FFY23 Highlights: Geographic location of children entering out-of-home placement

In FFY23, the removal rate of children (age less than 18) entering an out-of-home placement in RI was 3.4 per 1,000 children. Figure 9. provides removal rates of children entering an out-of-home placement for the State and by city/town.

Figure 9. Rate of children entering out-of-home placement per 1,000 children under 18 years old in Rhode Island, by case town of removal, FFY23 entry cohort



Data Source: U.S. Census 2020 population estimate for children under 18. RIC HIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

Notes:

- Children with out-of-state or unknown case addresses are excluded.
- If a child moved to a different address after removal, the case town may not reflect the town at the time of removal



Photo Source:
<https://www.brighthorizons.com/resources/article/>

Permanency Report: Entry Cohort of Children in Foster Care

Section 2: Children achieving permanency in FFY22-FFY23 within 12 months of entry

Entry cohort:

FFY21
FFY22



The year entry cohort achieved permanency:

FFY21-FFY22
FFY22-FFY23

Section 2: Children achieving permanency in FFY22-FFY23 within 12 months of entry (Entry cohorts FFY21 & FFY22)

The data presented in Section 2 mainly focus on children under 18 years old who entered RI DCYF out-of-home placement between October 1, 2020-September 30, 2022 (FFY21 & FFY22) and achieved permanency within 12 months of the entry. The data in this section reflect Child and Family Service Reviews (CFSR) Round 3 inclusion and exclusion criteria: children who stayed for less than 8 days in out-of-home placement are excluded. Children who discharge at age 18 are included but not counted as achieving permanency. The definition of permanency is consistent with CFSR Round 3 measures and includes discharge from all out-of-home placements with reason of reunification with parents, adoption, direct consent adoption, living with a relative(s) or guardianship. Supportive reunification is when a child returns home to their family with the goal of discharging to reunification. For this report, a child in supportive reunification is still in state custody and considered in placement and would not be included as child with permanency achieved.

Section 2 data notes:

- If a child had multiple removals in a fiscal year, the first removal record was selected to analyze unduplicated count.
- These figures may be slightly different from Federal Reports that report on a Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 to September 30 time periods)

Permanency in 12 months for Children Entering Foster Care

- Among entry cohort (excluding children who stay in care less than 8 days), children who achieve permanency* within 12 months of entering into care

Permanency in 13-24 months

- Among entry cohort (excluding children discharged within 12 months of entry), children who achieve permanency* within 13-24 months of entering into care

Re-entry in 12 months

- Among exit cohort discharged to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) within 12 months of exit (excluding children 18 or older at re-entry or who stay in care less than 8 days), children who re-enter into DCYF out-of-home placement within 12 months of their discharge

Table 5. Section 2: Stats at a Quick Glance: Among Entry Cohort FFY22-FFY23 Permanency Achievement Within 12 Months of Entry

	FFY21-FFY22 Permanency Achieved	FFY22-FFY23 Permanency Achieved
Percent achieved permanency	25.6%	21.4%
Median age at removal for children achieved permanency	3	5
Median length of time (days) in placement for children achieved permanency	231.0	264.5
Of children who entered first placement of congregate care, percent who achieved permanency	17.1%	11.3%
Of children who entered first placement of non-congregate care, percent who achieved permanency	27.1%	23.1%

Data Note: Data Source: RIC HIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023. Adjusted length of time does not include children in Supportive Reunification

Permanency Achieved in FFY22-FFY23 Trend Highlights: Permanency achieved within 12 months of entry

21.4% of children who entered an out-of-home placement in FFY22 achieved permanency within 12 months of entry.

Figure 10. Percent of children achieving permanency within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, FFY22 entry cohort

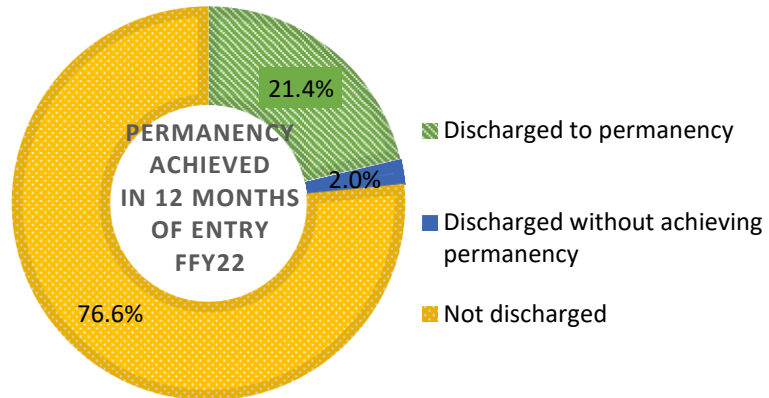
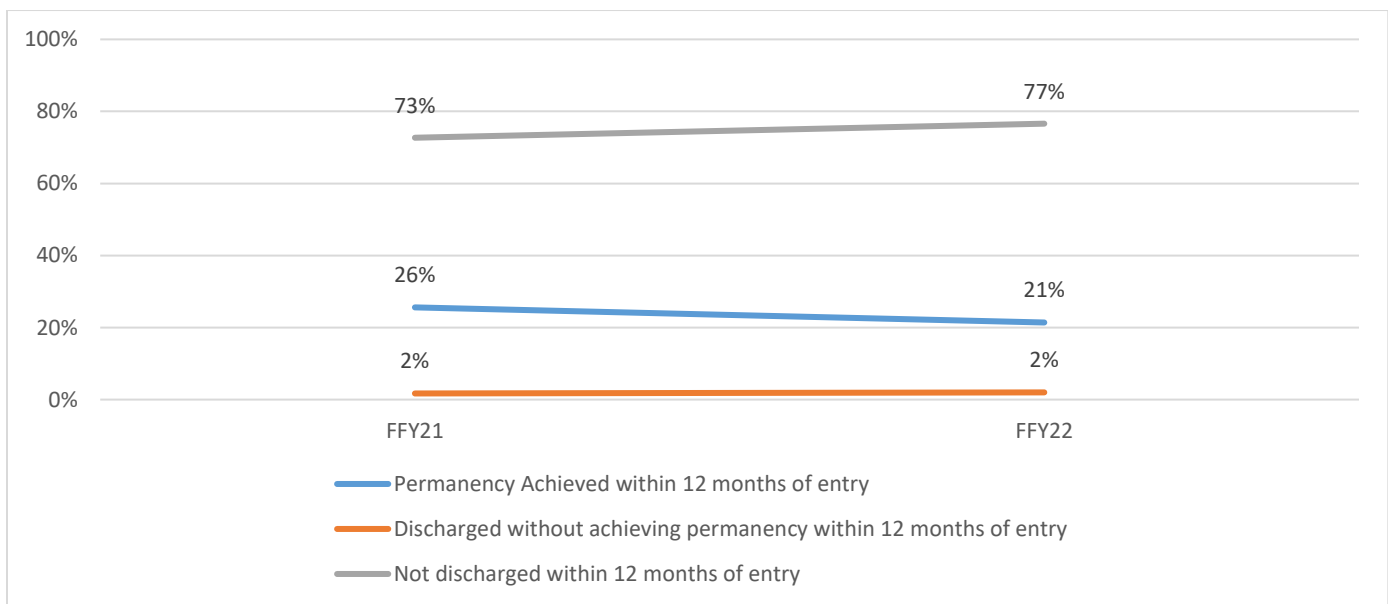


Figure 11. Percent of children achieving permanency within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, FFY21-FFY22 entry cohorts



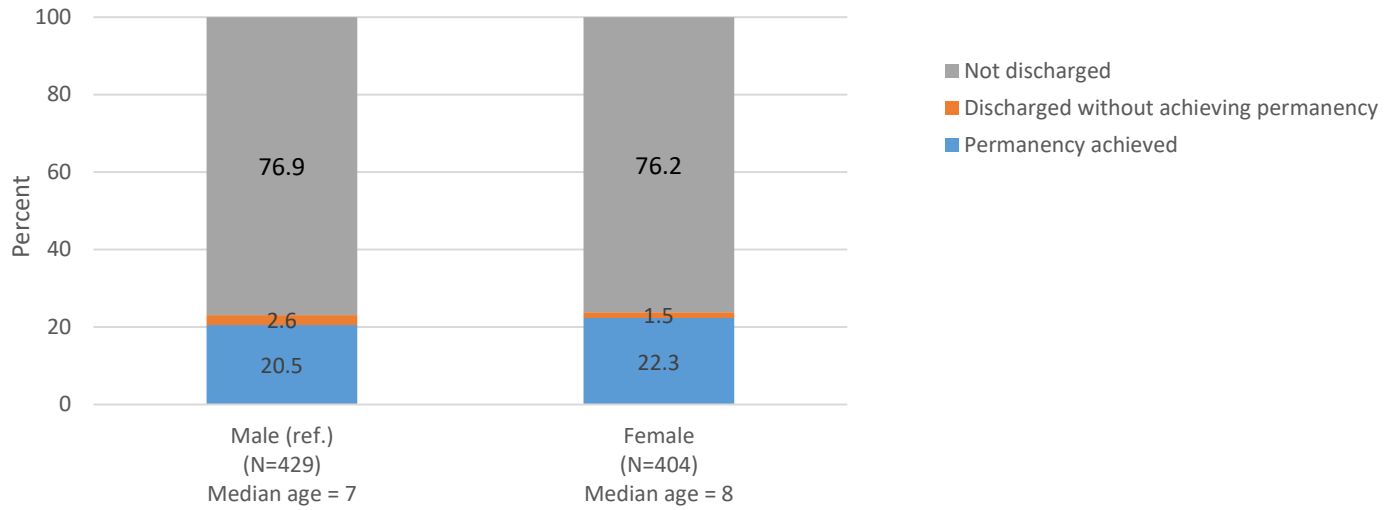
Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- Discharge without permanency includes children discharged with reasons of Emancipation, AWOL, Death of child, Detained at RITS, Subsidy ended, TCP revoked and Transfer to another agency. Children discharged at 18 or older are counted as discharged without achieving permanency.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report

Permanency Achieved in FFY22-FFY23 Trend Highlights: Disproportionality in permanency achieved within 12 months of entry, by gender

Female children had a higher percentage of achieving permanency within 12 months in FFY22 in comparison to Male children. There was no statistically significant difference in permanency achieved within 12 months by gender.

Figure 12. Distribution of permanency achieved 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by gender, FFY22 entry cohort (see appendix for demographics)



Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

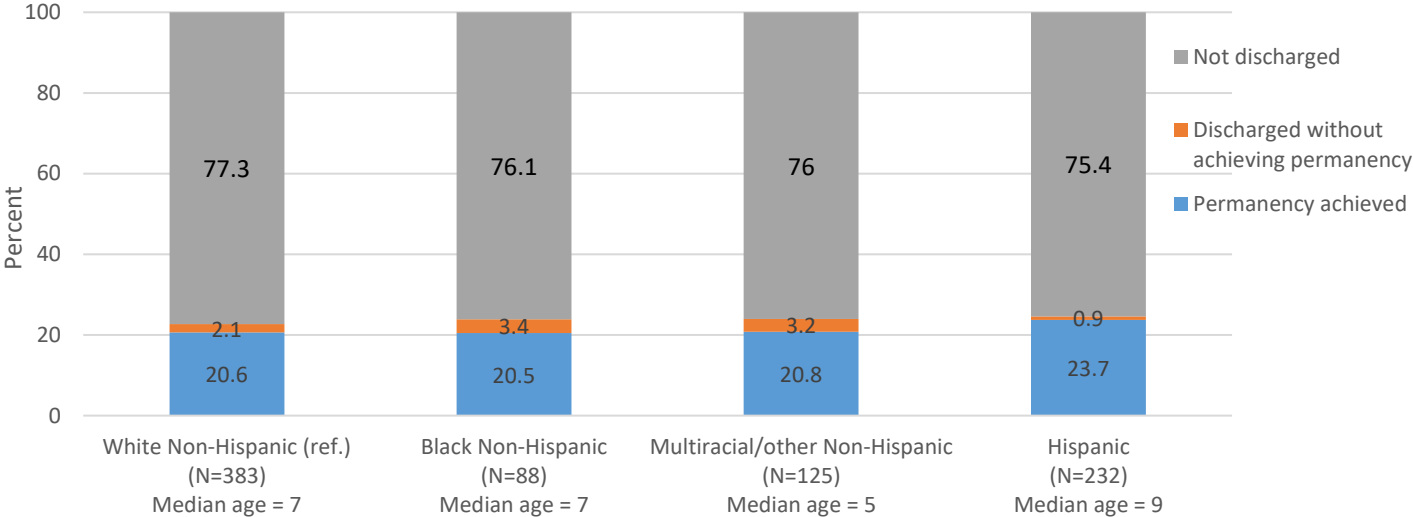
- Age adjusted
- Denominator is all children in a given gender. Numerator presents percent achieved permanency among the given gender.
- Discharge without permanency includes children discharged with reasons of Emancipation, AWOL, Death of child, Detained at RITS, Subsidy ended, TCP revoked and Transfer to another agency. Children who discharged at 18 or older are counted as not achieving permanency.

Children achieving permanency in FFY22-FFY23 within 12 months of entry, continued

Permanency Achieved in FFY22-FFY23 Highlights: Disproportionality in permanency achieved within 12 months of entry, by race and ethnicity

Hispanic children had a slightly higher percentage of achieving permanency within 12 months in FFY22 in comparison to all other racial/ethnic groups. There was no statistically significant difference in permanency achieved within 12 months by racial/ethnic groups

Figure 13. Distribution of permanency achieved within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity, FFY22 entry cohort (see appendix for demographics)



Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- age adjusted. Children who achieved permanency in another state are included in the Permanency achieved category
- Denominator is all children in a given race/ethnicity. Numerator presents percent achieved permanency among the given race/ethnicity.
- Multiracial/other includes Multiracial Non-Hispanic, Asian, American Indian and Pacific Islander.
- Discharge without permanency includes children discharged with reasons of Emancipation, AWOL, Death of child, Detained at RITS, Subsidy ended, TCP revoked and Transfer to another agency. Children who discharged at 18 or older are counted as not achieving permanency.

Permanency Achieved in FFY22-FFY23 Trend Highlights: Among Children who achieve permanency Percentage of children achieving permanency within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by discharge reason, FFY21 & FFY22 entry cohort

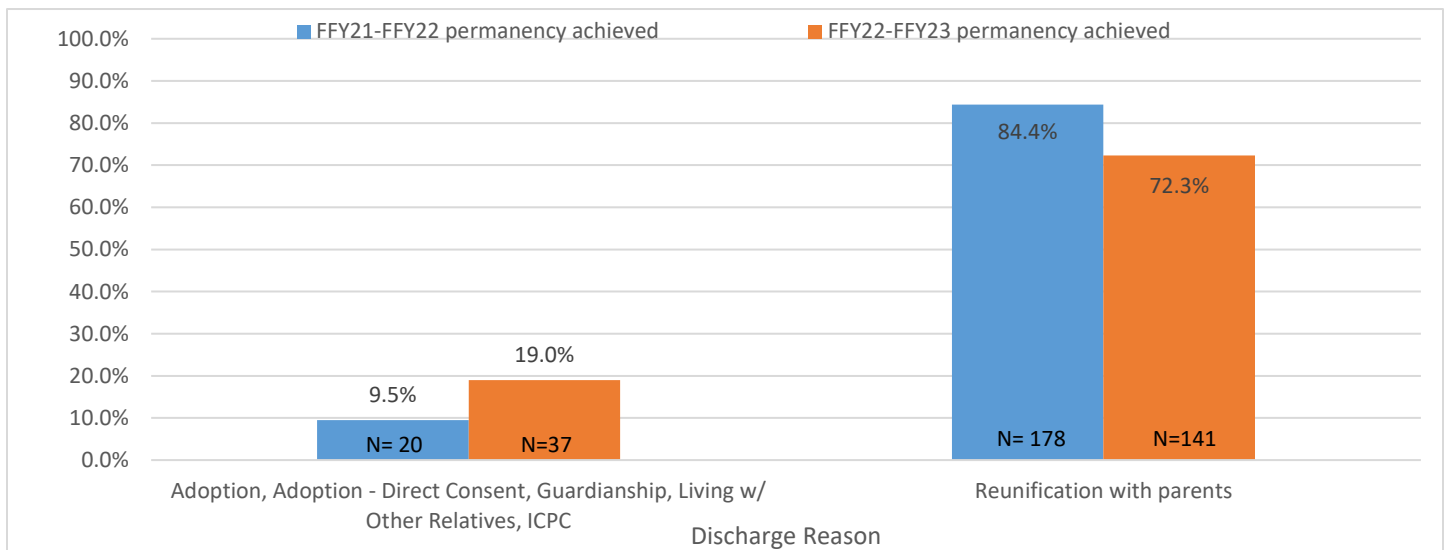
Reason of reunification across the two federal fiscal years, was the most prevalent reason among children who discharged within 12 months of entry.

Adoption, Adoption-Direct Consent, Guardianship, Living with Other Relatives, and ICPC increased from FFY21 to FFY22 entry cohort due to the number of children discharging to **Guardianship**.



Picture source: <https://www.ivyrehab.com/news/developmental-milestones-of-social-skills-for-children/>

Figure 14. Among Children who achieve permanency Percentage of children achieving permanency within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by discharge reason, FFY21-FFY22 entry cohort



Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

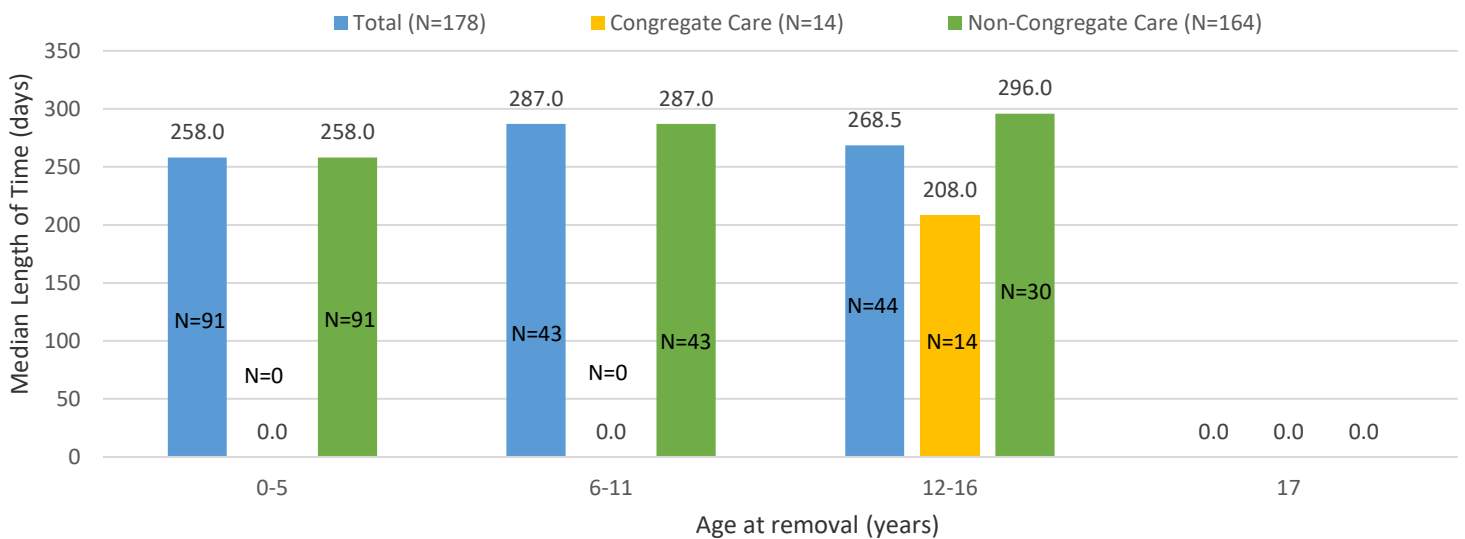
- There are 13 children in FFY21 entry cohort, and 17 children in FFY22 entry cohort who discharged without achieving permanency.
- Discharge without permanency includes children discharged with reasons of Emancipation, AWOL, Death of child, Detained at RITS, Subsidy ended, TCP revoked, Transfer to another agency, and Supportive Reunification. Children who discharged at 18 or older are counted as not achieving permanency.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

Permanency Achieved in FFY22-FFY23 Highlights: Median length of time in all placements combined among children achieving permanency by first placement type

Across all age groups children who entered into first placement of non-congregate care had a longer median length of total time in out-of-home placement compared to those entered into first placement of congregate care. More children placed in foster families at some point in their out-of-home episode is associated with longer lengths of time to achieve permanency.

This excludes children currently in supportive reunification.

Figure 15. Median length of time in all placements combined in the out-of-home episode (days) for children achieving permanency within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement type and age at removal, FFY22 entry cohort (N=178)



Notes: Data Source: RIC HIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- Congregate care includes acute residential treatment, assessment & stabilization center, group home, medical hospital, psychiatric hospital, semi-independent living, RCC, residential treatment – substance abuse and residential treatment center.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year’s report

Section 3: Children achieving permanency in FFY21-FFY23 within 13-24 months of entry



Picture source:
<https://www.abridgeclub.com/post/14-open-ended-questions-to-ask-young-children-about-color>



Section 3: Children achieving permanency in FFY21-FFY23 within 13-24 months of entry (Entry cohorts FFY21)

The data presented in Section 3 focus on children under 18 years old who entered RI DCYF out-of-home placement between October 1, 2021-September 30, 2023 (FFY21-FFY23) and achieved permanency within 13-24 months of the entry. The denominator for this section excludes children who achieved permanency or discharged without achieving permanency within 12 months of the entry. To stay consistent with Child and Family Service Reviews (CFSR) Round 3, children who discharged at age 18 are included but not counted as achieving permanency. The definition of permanency includes discharge from all out-of-home placements with reason of reunification with parents, adoption, direct consent adoption, living with a relative(s) or guardianship.

Section 3 data notes:

- If a child had multiple removals in a fiscal year, the first removal record was selected to analyze unduplicated count.
- These figures may be slightly different from Federal Reports that report on a Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 to September 30 time periods)

Permanency in 12 months for Children Entering Foster Care

- Among entry cohort (excluding children who stay in care less than 8 days), children who achieve permanency* within 12 months of entering into care

Permanency in 13-24 months

- Among entry cohort (excluding children discharged within 12 months of entry), children who achieve permanency* within 13-24 months of entering into care

Re-entry in 12 months

- Among entry cohort discharged to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) within 12 months of entry (excluding children 18 or older at re-entry or who stay in care less than 8 days), children who re-enter into DCYF out-of-home placement within 12 months of their discharge

Table 6. Section 3: Stats at a Quick Glance: Among Entry Cohort FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achievement Within 13-24 Months of Entry, excludes children that did achieve permanency within 12 months (N=563)

	FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achieved
Percent achieved permanency	30.7%
Median age at removal for children achieved permanency	4
Median length of time (days) in placement for children achieved permanency	539
Of children who entered first placement of congregate care, percent who achieved permanency	9.2%
Of children who entered first placement of non-congregate care, percent who achieved permanency	34.7%

* Permanency includes discharge reasons of adoption, direct consent adoption, reunification, living with a relative(s) and guardianship.

Notes: Data Source: RIC HIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023. Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report

Children achieving permanency in FFY21-FFY23 within 13-24 months of entry, continued

Permanency Achieved in FFY21-FFY23 Trend Highlights: Permanency achieved within 13-24 months of entry

Among the FFY21 entry cohort, **563 children** remained in out-of-home placement greater than 12 months. Among the **563 children**, **30.7%**, **173** children achieved permanency within 13-24 months of removal, 67.3%, 379 children did not discharge within 13-24 months of entry.

Table 7. Number and percent of children achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placement, FFY21 entry cohorts (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

Discharge type	FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achieved	
	N	%
Permanency achieved within 13-24 months of entry	173	30.7%
Discharged without achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entry*	11	2.0%
Not discharged within 24 months of entry	379	67.3%
Total	563	100.0%

Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- Discharge without permanency includes children discharged with reasons of Emancipation, AWOL, Death of child, Detained at RITS, Subsidy ended, TCP revoked and Transfer to another agency. Children who discharged at 18 or older are counted as not achieving permanency.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report

Children achieving permanency in FFY21-FFY23 within 13-24 months of entry, continued

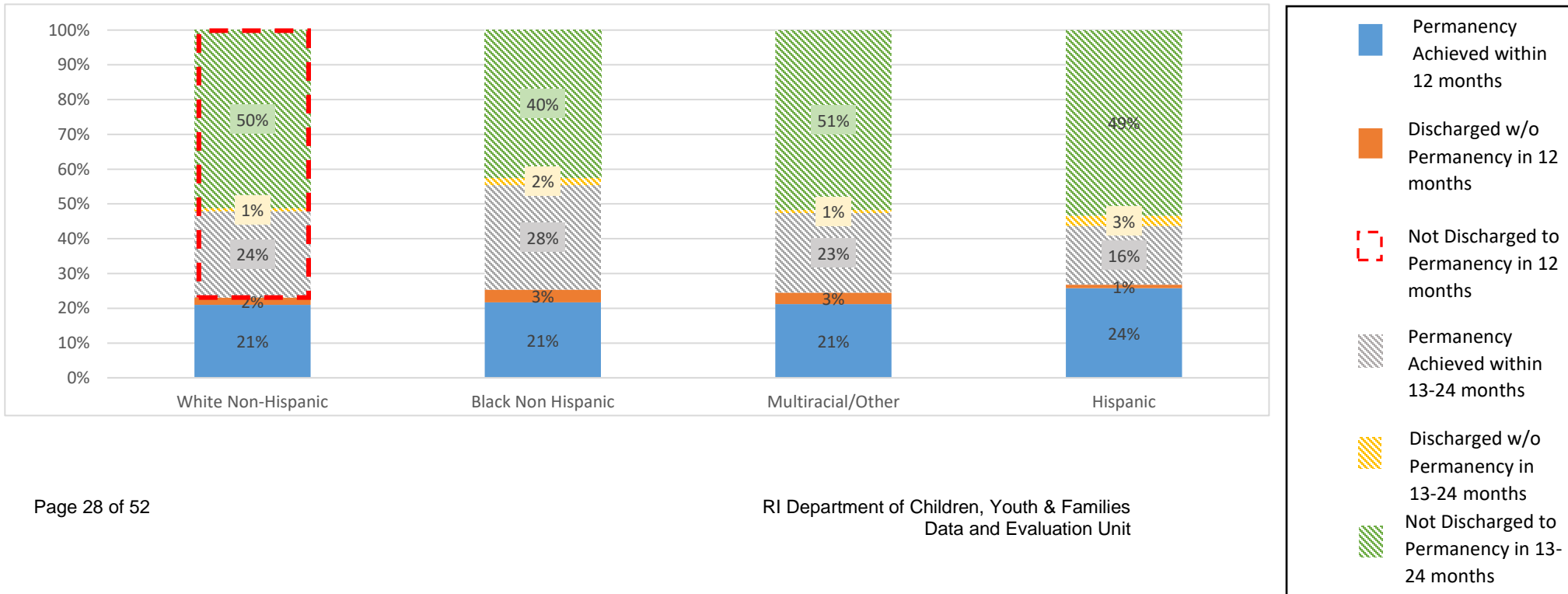
Permanency Achieved in FFY21-FFY23 Highlights:

Figure 16: Graph bars with higher percentages of blue and smaller percentages of orange, yellow and green are positive trends

To better understand whether an increase or decrease in permanency achieved within 13-24 months is a positive or negative trend requires observing these changes alongside other discharge reasons. **For example, if the percentage of discharge to permanency within 13-24 months decreased, it is a positive change ONLY if the percentage of discharge to permanency within 12 months increased.**

Figure 17 displays racial and ethnic groups achieving permanency within 12 months (blue bar) and within 13-24 months (grey bar). The red dotted line surrounding a) permanency achieved within 13-24 months, b) discharged without permanency in 13-24 months, and c) not discharged to permanency in 13-24 months, represents the percentage of children who did not discharge to permanency within 12 months of entry.

Figure 16. Children achieving permanency within 12 months and 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements by Race and Ethnicity, FFY21 entry cohort: Graph bars with higher percentages of blue and smaller percentages of orange, yellow and green are positive trends



Children achieving permanency in FFY21-FFY23 within 13-24 months of entry, continued

Table 8. Demographics of children achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements, FFY21 entry cohort (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

	FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achieved					
	Permanency achieved within 13-24 months (N=173)		Discharged without achieving permanency within 13-24 months (N=11)		Not discharged within 24 months (N=379)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Female	86	49.7%	*	*	178	47.0%
Male	87	50.3%	*	*	201	53.0%
Age at removal						
0-5 years	112	64.7%	*	*	158	41.7%
6-11 years	36	20.8%	*	*	81	21.4%
12-17 years	25	14.5%	*	*	140	36.9%
Median age at removal	4		16		8	

Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes
- Due to the small numbers of Discharged without Permanency within 13-24 months, all numbers were removed for privacy
- Discharge without permanency includes children discharged with reasons of Emancipation, AWOL, Death of child, Detained at RITS, Subsidy ended, TCP revoked, Transfer to another agency, and Supportive Reunification. Children discharged at 18 or older are counted as not achieving permanency.
- Multiracial/other includes Multiracial Non-Hispanic, Asian, American Indian and Pacific Islander.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report

Children achieving permanency in FFY21-FFY23 within 13-24 months of entry, continued

Table 9. Number, percent and median length of time in all placements combined from removal to permanency in (days) for children achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements, by discharge reason, FFY21 entry cohort (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

Discharge Reason	FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achieved		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
Adoption	16	9.2%	508.0
Adoption – Direct consent	19	11.0%	583.0
Guardianship/Living with a relative(s)	59	34.1%	547.0
Reunification with parents	79	45.7%	532.0
Total	173	100.0%	539.0

Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report
- Guardianship and Living with relatives has been combined due to small numbers

Children achieving permanency in FFY21-FFY23 within 13-24 months of entry, continued

Table 10. Percent of children achieving permanency or discharging for other reasons within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placement, by discharge reason and age at removal, FFY21 entry cohort (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

Removal age	Age 0-5 years	Age 6-11 years	Age 12-16 years	Age 17
Discharge reason	FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achieved (N=112)	FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achieved (N=36)	FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achieved (N=31)	FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achieved (N=5)
Adoption	9.8%	11.1%	3.2%	*
Adoption – Direct consent	17.0%	*	*	*
Guardianship	16.8%	50.0%	35.5%	*
Living with a relative(s)	*	2.8%	*	*
Reunification with parents	30.6%	36.1%	41.9%	*
Discharged without achieving permanency	*	*	19.3%	100.0%

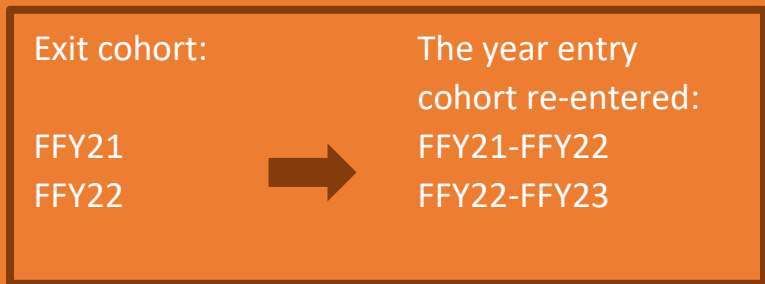
Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes
- Discharge without permanency includes children discharged with reasons of Emancipation, AWOL, Death of child, Detained at RITS, Subsidy ended, TCP revoked, Supportive Reunification, and Transfer to another agency. Children discharged at 18 or older are counted as not achieving permanency.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year



Photo Source:
<https://www.istockphoto.com/photo/female-portrait-of-charming-child-of-three-years-with-a-beautiful-smile-gm1137298365-303231015>

Permanency Report: Entry Cohort of Children in Foster Care
**Section 4: Children re-entering in
FFY21-FFY23 within 12 months of
discharging to reunification,
guardianship or living with a relative(s)**



Section 4: Children re-entering in FFY21-FFY23 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) (FFY21 and FFY22 exit cohorts)

The data presented in Section 4 mainly focus on children under 18 years old who re-enter RI DCYF out-of-home placement within 12 months of their discharge to reunification, living with a relative(s) or guardianship between October 1, 2020 - September 30, 2023 (FFY21-FFY23). The methodology used to calculate re-entry is consistent with the Children's Bureau observed re-entry.

Section 4 data notes:

- If a child had multiple discharges in a fiscal year, the first discharge record was selected to analyze unduplicated count.



Table 11. Section 4: Stats at a Quick Glance: Among the exit cohort FFY21-FFY22 those that are re-entering out-of-home placement within 12 Months of Discharge (Exit)

	FFY21 exit cohort Re-entry into Placement	FFY22 exit cohort Re-entry into Placement
Percent re-entered	4.4%	5.6%
Median age at re-entry	5.5	9.5
Median length of time (days) since previous discharge	159.5	208.5

Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023. Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report

* Percentages in this section are unadjusted for age and number of entries. Children's Bureau adjusts for age and number of entries.

Children re-entering in FFY21-FFY23 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), continued

Re-entry in FFY22 Trend Highlights: Re-entry within 12 months of discharge to reunification, guardianship or living with relatives

Among children who discharged to permanency in FFY22, **94.4% of children sustained permanency within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative.** (FFY22 exit cohort),

Figure 17. Number and percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FFY22 exit cohort (N =995)

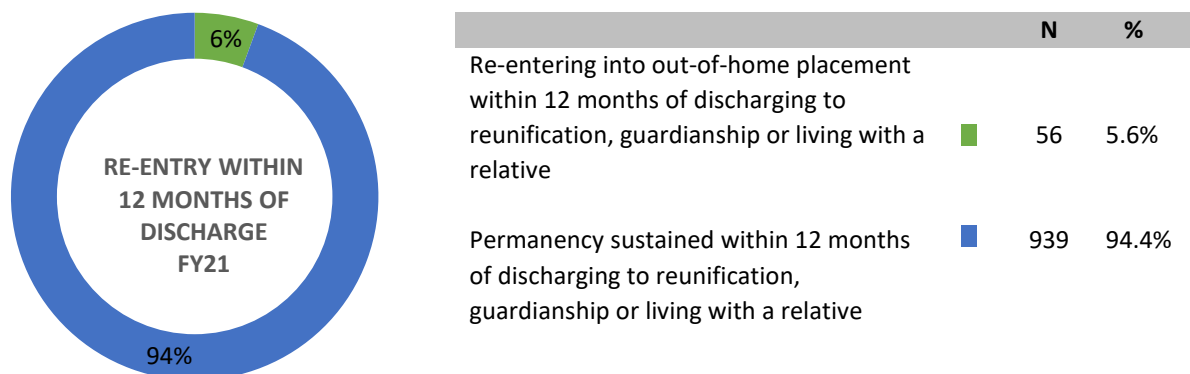


Table 12. Number and percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FFY21-FFY22 exit cohorts

Re-entry	FFY21 exit cohort Re-entry into Placement		FFY22 exit cohort Re-entry into Placement	
	N	%	N	%
Re-entering into out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s)	50	4.4%	56	5.6%
Permanency sustained within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s)	1089	95.6%	939	94.4%
Total	1139	100.0%	995	100.0%

Children re-entering in FFY21-FFY23 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), continued

Re-entry in FFY21-FFY23 Highlights: Re-entry within 12 months of discharge to reunification, guardianship, living with relatives

The largest age group among the FFY22 exit cohort who re-entered was age 0-5.

Among the FFY22 exit cohort, the largest percentage of children re-entering were White Non-Hispanic, which may be a function of the absolute greater number of White Non-Hispanic children in out-of-home placements and in RI compared to children of other racial and ethnic groups.

Table 13. Demographics of children re-entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FFY21-FFY22 exit cohorts

	FFY21 exit cohort Re-entry into Placement (N=50)		FFY22 exit cohort Re-entry into Placement (N=56)	
	N	%	N	%
Gender				
Female	19	38.0%	23	41.1%
Male	31	62.0%	33	58.9%
Race and ethnicity				
Black Non-Hispanic	7	14.0%	6	10.7%
Hispanic	17	34.0%	13	23.2%
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic	10	20.0%	6	10.7%
White Non-Hispanic	16	32.0%	31	55.4%
Unknown/Missing	*	*	*	*
Age at initial removal				
0-5 years	25	50.0%	25	44.6%
6-11 years	12	24.0%	9	16.1%
12-17 years	13	26.0%	22	39.3%
Median age at re-entry (years)	5.5		9.5	

Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes
- Multiracial/other includes Multiracial Non-Hispanic, Asian, American Indian and Pacific Islander.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

Children re-entering in FFY21-FFY23 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), continued

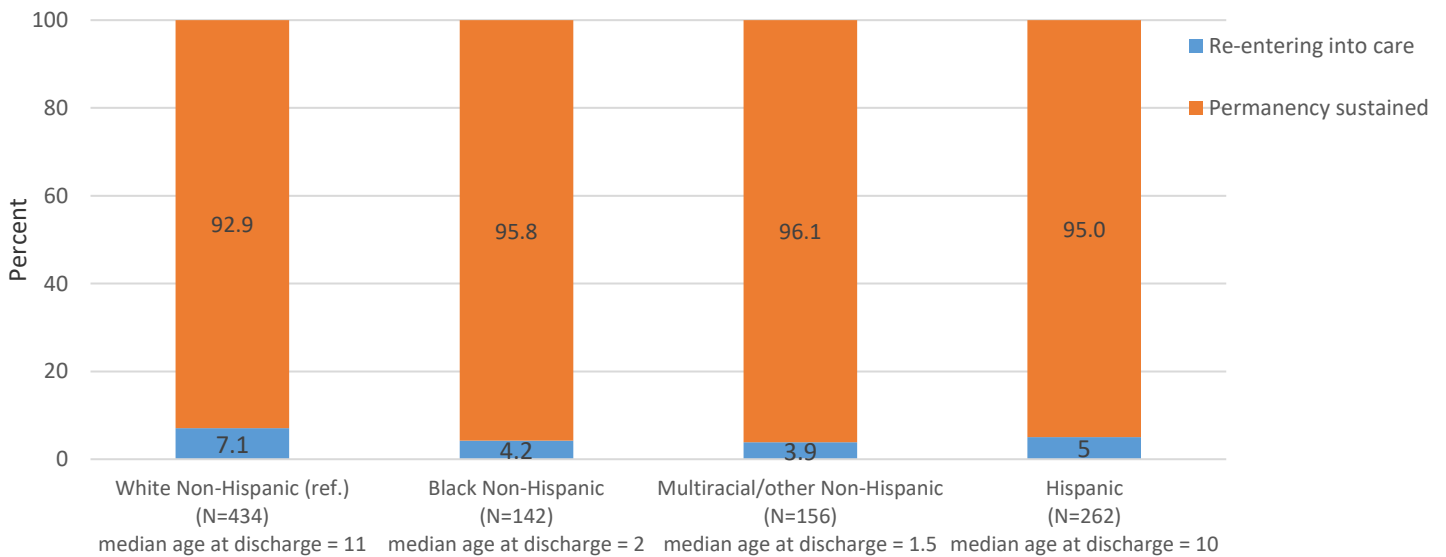
Re-entry in FFY22 Highlights: Disproportionality in children re-entering out-of-home placement

To test for disproportionality among racial and ethnic groups, an odds ratio, controlling for age was conducted. The reference group (comparison group) is White Non-Hispanic. Racial and ethnic groups are compared to White Non-Hispanic.

In FFY22 entry cohort, there was no statistically significant odds of Black Non-Hispanic children or Hispanic children re-entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging compared to White Non-Hispanic children.

*Although, Black Non-Hispanic children and Hispanic children **did not have statistically different odds** of re-entry into an out of home placement compared to White Non-Hispanic children. It is important to note the importance of **practical significance**.*

Figure 18. Disproportionality in children re-entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FFY22 exit cohort



Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- Multiracial/other includes Multiracial Non-Hispanic, Asian, American Indian and Pacific Islander.
- Denominator is all children in a given race and ethnicity. Numerator presents percent re-entering into out-of-home placement among the given race and ethnicity.
- Children with unknown race and ethnicity are excluded.

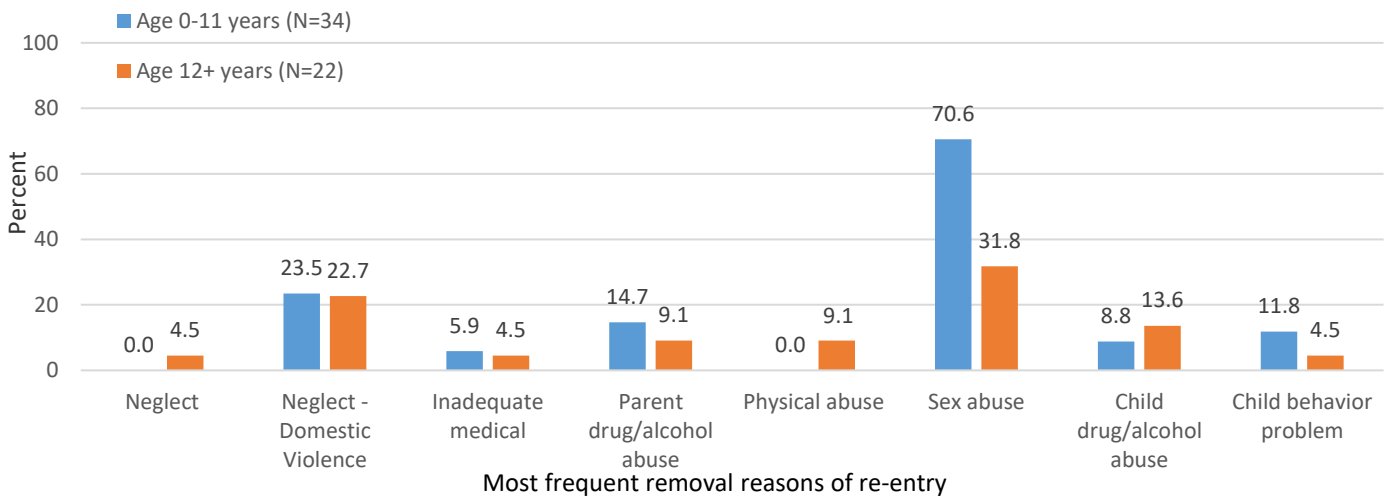
Children re-entering in FFY21-FFY23 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), continued

Re-entry in FFY22 Highlights: Removal reasons among children re-entering out-of-home placement

Among Children age 0-11 who exited care in FFY22 and re-entered an out-of-home placement within 12 months had a most frequent removal reasons were sexual abuse (70.6%), neglect – domestic violence (23.5%), parent drug/alcohol abuse (14.7%), and child behavior (11.8%).

Among Children age 12+ who exited care in FFY22 and re-entered an out-of-home placement within 12 months had a most frequent removal reasons were sexual abuse (31.8%), neglect – domestic violence (22.7%), child drug/alcohol abuse (13.6%), and parent drug/alcohol abuse (9.1%),

Figure 19. Percent of children re-entering into out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by most frequent removal reasons of re-entry and age at discharge, FFY22 exit cohort



Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- Percentages may add up to over 100% because a youth may have multiple removal reasons.
- Only the most frequent removal reasons are shown.

Children re-entering in FFY21-FFY23 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), continued

Re-entry in FFY22 Highlights: Disproportionality in removal reasons among children re-entering out-of-home placement

Sexual abuse was a common removal reason amongst those that re-entered in FFY22

Due the small numbers, the percentages across different racial/ethnic groups may look larger than they actually are.

Table 14. Disproportionality in most frequent removal reasons for children re-entering out-of-home placement in within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FFY22 exit cohort

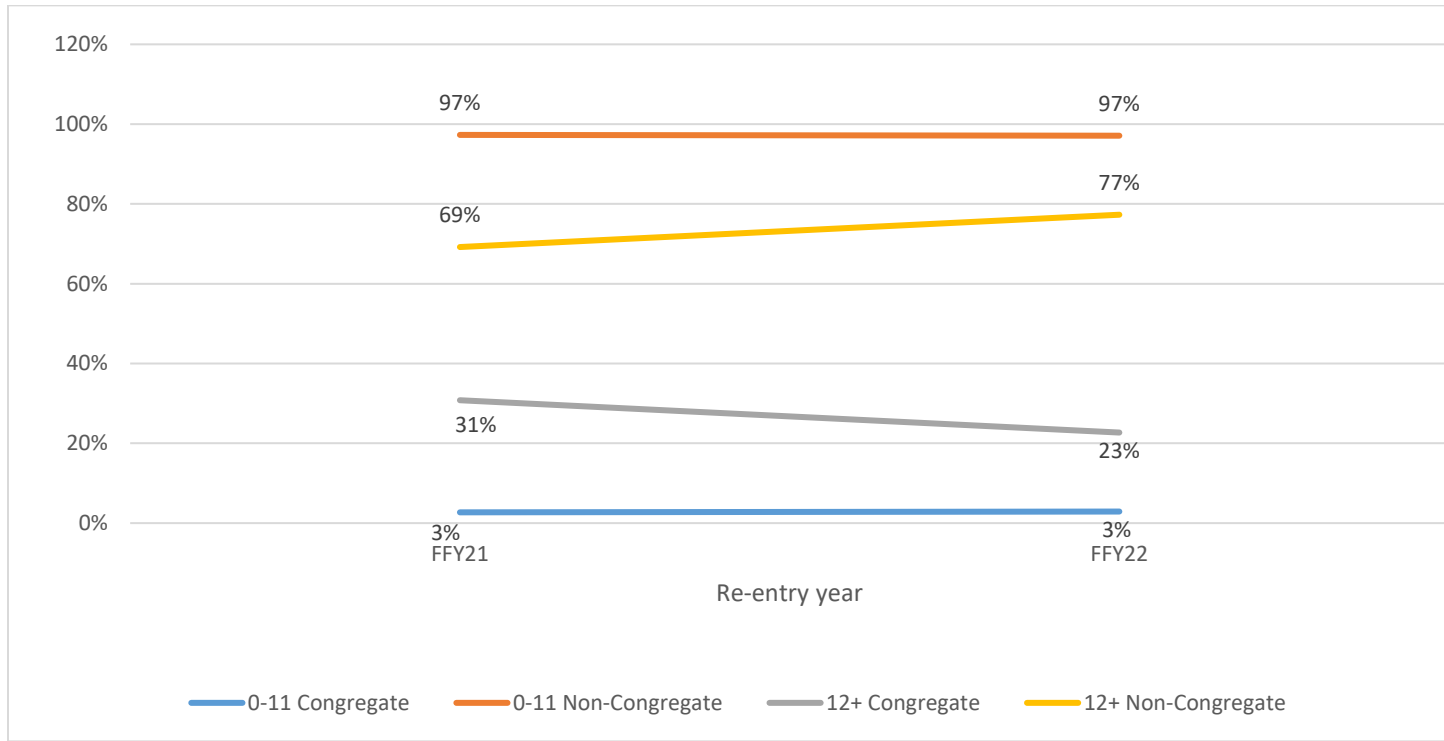
	White Non-Hispanic (reference group) (N=31)	Black Non-Hispanic (N=6)	Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic (N=6)	Hispanic (N=13)
Median age at discharge	11	2	1.5	10
Removal Reasons				
Neglect	*	*	*	7.7%
Neglect – Domestic Violence	19.3%	50.0%	*	30.8%
Inadequate medical	9.7%	*	*	*
Parent drug/alcohol abuse	9.7%	16.7%	*	23.1%
Physical abuse	6.4%	*	*	*
Sexual abuse	54.8%	50.0%	66.7%	53.8%
Child drug/alcohol abuse	12.9%	*	16.7%	7.7%
Child behavior problem	12.9%	*	*	7.7%

Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes
- Percentages may add up to over 100% because a youth may have multiple removal reasons. Removal reasons not shown include sexual abuse, clinical diagnosis, parent incarceration, parent death, abandonment, and relinquishment.
- Children with unknown race and ethnicity are excluded.

Children re-entering in FFY21-FFY23 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), continued

Figure 20. Placement Service Type of Re-entry by Discharge Age Category, FFY21 & FFY22 exit cohort



Children re-entering in FFY21-FFY23 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), continued

Re-entry in FFY21-FFY23 Highlights: Median length of time (days) since previous discharge for children re-entering out-of-home placement

Children age 0-5 have a median length of time to re-enter of 186.0 days.

Children age 6-11 have a median length of time to re-enter of 206.0 days

Children age 12-16 have a median length of time to re-enter of 262.0 days

Children age 17+ have a median length of time to re-enter of 119.0 days



Figure 21. Median length of time (days) since previous discharge for children re-entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by age at discharge, FFY22 exit cohort

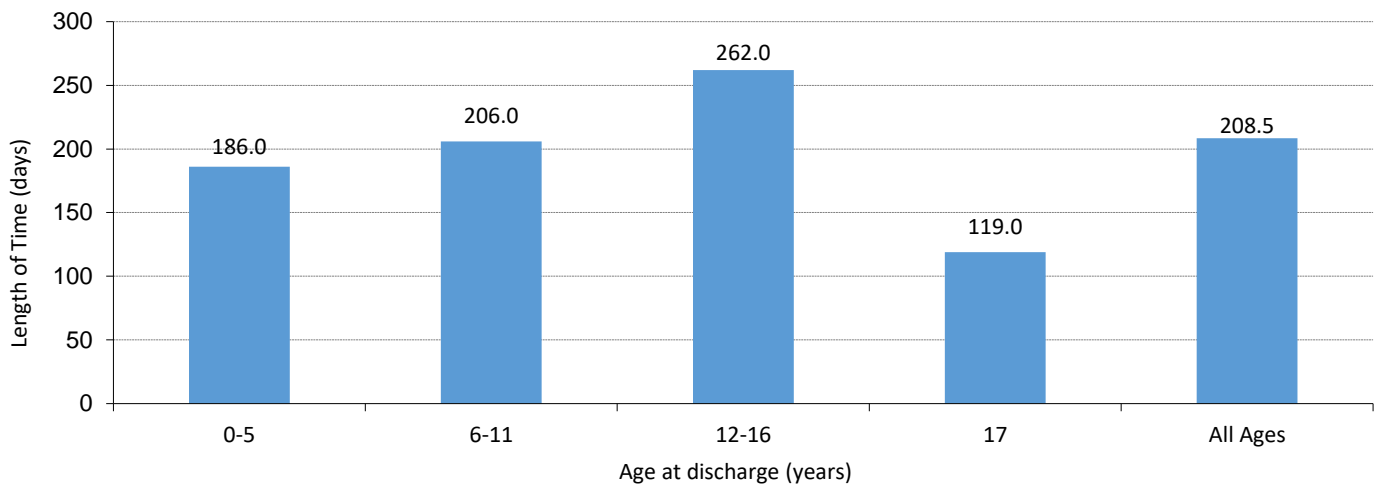


Table 15. Number, percent and median length of time (days) since previous discharge for children re-entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by age at discharge, FFY21-FFY22 exit cohorts

Age at discharge (years)	FFY21 Re-entry into Placement			FFY22 Re-entry into Placement		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) since previous discharge	N	%	Median length of time (days) since previous discharge
0-5 years	25	50.0%	185.0	25	44.6%	186.0
6-11 years	12	24.0%	87.0	9	16.1%	206.0
12-16 years	11	22.0%	181.0	17	30.4%	262.0
17+ years	*	*	139.0	*	*	119.0
Total	50	100.0%	159.5	56	100.0%	208.5

Notes: Data Source: RICHIST report 460; data are current as of 10/10/2023.

- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.
- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 1. Median Age of Removal for Children under 18 years of age, FFY21-FFY23 Entry Cohorts

Race and Ethnicity	White Non-H		Black Non-H		Multiracial/Other		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FFY21 (N=780)	373	47.8%	96	12.3%	120	15.4%	188	24.1%
Median Age at removal (years)	6		8		5		4.5	

Race and Ethnicity	White Non-H		Black Non-H		Multiracial/Other		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FFY22 (N=839)	386	46.0%	88	10.5%	127	15.1%	233	27.8%
Median Age at removal (years)	7		7		5		9	

Race and Ethnicity	White Non-H		Black Non-H		Multiracial/Other		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FFY23 (N=737)	314	42.6%	100	13.6%	87	11.8%	231	31.3%
	9		5.5		4		7	

Table 2. First placement service type of current removal by age group, FFY21-FFY23 entry cohorts.

First Placement Service Type of Current Removal	Age 0-11 years						Age 12+ years					
	FFY21		FFY22		FFY23		FFY21		FFY22		FFY23	
	N	%	N	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Congregate Care	*	*	6	1.1%	*	*	119	51.7%	120	42.5%	114	44.4%
Non-Congregate Care	548	99.6%	551	98.9%	475	99.0%	111	48.3%	162	57.5%	143	55.6%
Total	550	100.0%	557	100.0%	480	100.0%	230	100.0%	282	100.0%	257	100.0%

Note:

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 3. Number and percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by first placement service type of current removal and age group, FFY21-FFY23 entry cohorts

First Placement Service Type of Current Removal	Age 0-11 years						Age 12+ years					
	FFY21		FFY22		FFY23		FFY21		FFY22		FFY23	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Relative Kinship*	310	56.4%	317	56.9%	250	52.1%	76	33.0%	97	34.4%	81	31.5%
Non-relative Kinship*	63	11.4%	74	13.3%	88	18.3%	19	8.3%	38	13.5%	42	16.3%
Non-kinship*	175	31.8%	160	28.7%	137	28.5%	16	7.0%	27	9.6%	20	7.8%
Assessment & Stabilization Center	*	*	*	*	*	*	48	20.9%	45	16.0%	46	17.9%
Group Home	*	*	*	*	*	*	35	15.2%	28	9.9%	26	10.1%
Residential Treatment Center	*	*	*	*	*	*	34	14.8%	43	15.2%	40	15.6%
Acute Residential Treatment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Independent Living	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Semi-Independent Living	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Psychiatric Hospital	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medical Hospital	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	550	100.0%	557	100.0%	480	100.0%	230	100.0%	282	100.0%	257	100.0%

Notes:

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes
- Congregate care includes acute residential treatment, assessment & stabilization center, group home, medical hospital, psychiatric hospital, semi-independent living, RCC, residential treatment – substance abuse and residential treatment center.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 4. Rate of children entering out-of-home placement per 1,000 children under 18 years old in Rhode Island, by case town of removal, FFY21-FFY23 entry cohorts

FFY21				FFY22				FFY23			
Rank	Case Town	Number of children removed from home	Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)	Rank	Case Town	Number of children removed from home	Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)	Rank	Case Town	Number of children removed from home	Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)
	Rhode Island	721	3.4		Rhode Island	783	3.7		Rhode Island	708	3.4
1	Woonsocket	86	9.1	1	West Warwick	55	9.5	1	Woonsocket	75	7.9
2	Westerly	27	7.1	2	Woonsocket	81	8.6	2	West Warwick	35	6.1
3	Newport	24	6.5	3	Westerly	26	6.8	3	Warren	10	5.5
4	Warren	11	6.0	4	Newport	23	6.3	4	Hopkinton	8	5.0
5	Pawtucket	90	5.5	5	Warren	11	6.0	5	Providence	194	4.7
6	West Warwick	31	5.4	6	Richmond	8	4.9	6	Central Falls	29	4.5
7	East Providence	36	4.6	6	Providence	199	4.9	6	Pawtucket	74	4.5
8	Providence	174	4.2	8	Narragansett	8	4.8	8	Scituate	7	3.7
9	West Greenwich	*	4.0	9	Johnston	24	4.7	9	Narragansett	6	3.6
10	Bristol	11	3.8	10	Pawtucket	75	4.6	9	Coventry	24	3.6
11	Central Falls	21	3.3	11	Central Falls	29	4.5	11	Charlestown	*	3.4
12	Narragansett	*	3.0	12	North Providence	25	4.3	11	Middletown	12	3.4
13	North Providence	17	2.9	13	Coventry	25	3.7	13	North Providence	19	3.3
14	South Kingstown	12	2.8	14	Burrillville	11	3.4	14	Westerly	12	3.1
15	Charlestown	*	2.6	14	Exeter	*	3.4	15	East Providence	23	2.9
15	Exeter	*	2.6	16	Warwick	42	3.0	15	North Kingstown	16	2.9
17	Coventry	17	2.5	17	Smithfield	10	2.9	17	Lincoln	13	2.8
17	Foster	*	2.5	17	East Providence	23	2.9	17	Burrillville	9	2.8
17	Richmond	*	2.5	19	Cranston	44	2.8	17	Bristol	8	2.8
20	Burrillville	7	2.2	19	Bristol	8	2.8	20	Warwick	36	2.6
21	Warwick	30	2.1	21	Hopkinton	*	2.5	21	Johnston	13	2.5
21	Glocester	4	2.1	22	Lincoln	11	2.4	21	Foster	*	2.5
23	Cranston	32	2.0	23	Middletown	7	2.0	23	West Greenwich	*	2.4
24	Lincoln	9	1.9	24	West Greenwich	*	1.6	24	Cranston	35	2.2
25	North Kingstown	10	1.8	25	Foster	*	1.3	24	Tiverton	6	2.2
25	Little Compton	*	1.8	26	East Greenwich	*	1.2	24	Newport	8	2.2
25	Johnston	9	1.8	26	Jamestown	*	1.2	27	Glocester	*	2.1
28	Cumberland	13	1.7	28	North Kingstown	6	1.1	28	East Greenwich	7	2.0

FFY21				FFY22				FFY23			
Rank	Case Town	Number of children removed from home	Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)	Rank	Case Town	Number of children removed from home	Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)	Rank	Case Town	Number of children removed from home	Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)
28	Middletown	6	1.7	28	Scituate	*	1.1	29	South Kingstown	8	1.8
30	Tiverton	*	1.5	30	Portsmouth	*	0.9	29	North Smithfield	*	1.8
30	Smithfield	*	1.5	31	Barrington	*	0.7	31	Cumberland	*	0.4
32	Hopkinton	*	1.2	32	Cumberland	*	0.5	32	Smithfield	*	0.3
32	East Greenwich	*	1.2	32	Glocester	*	0.5	33	New Shoreham	*	*
34	Scituate	*	1.1	32	South Kingstown	*	0.5	33	Jamestown	*	*
35	Barrington	*	0.4	35	North Smithfield	*	0.4	33	Exeter	*	*
35	North Smithfield	*	0.4	36	Charlestown	*	*	33	Little Compton	*	*
37	Portsmouth	*	0.3	36	Little Compton	*	*	33	Richmond	*	*
38	New Shoreham	*	*	36	Tiverton	*	*	33	Barrington	*	*
38	Jamestown	*	*	36	New Shoreham	*	*	33	Portsmouth	*	*

Data Source: U.S. Census population estimate for children under 18.

Notes:

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes
- Children with out-of-state or unknown case addresses are excluded.
- If a child moved to a different address after removal, the case town may not reflect the town at the time of removal.

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 5. Median age at removal and demographics of children entering out-of-home placement, FFY21-FFY23 entry cohorts

	FFY21 (N=780)		FFY22 (N=839)		FFY23 (N=737)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Female	366	46.9%	406	48.4%	345	46.8%
Male	414	53.1%	433	51.6%	392	53.2%
Race and Ethnicity						
Black Non-Hispanic	96	12.3%	88	10.5%	100	13.6%
Hispanic	188	24.1%	233	27.8%	231	31.3%
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic	120	15.4%	127	15.1%	87	11.8%
White Non-Hispanic	373	47.8%	386	46.0%	314	42.6%
Unknown/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age at removal						
0-5 years	389	49.9%	361	43.0%	321	43.5%
6-11 years	161	20.6%	196	23.4%	159	21.6%
12-16 years	196	25.1%	253	30.1%	220	29.9%
17 years	34	4.4%	29	3.5%	37	5.0%
Median age at removal (years)	6		7		7	

Note:

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 6. Demographics of children achieving permanency within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, FFY21-FFY22 entry cohorts

	FFY21-FFY22 Permanency Achieved						FFY22-FFY23 Permanency Achieved					
	Permanency achieved within 12 months (N=198)		Discharged without achieving permanency within 12 months (N=13)		Not discharged within 12 months (N=563)		Permanency achieved within 12 months (N=178)		Discharged without achieving permanency within 12 months (N=17)		Not discharged within 12 months (N=638)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender												
Female	87	43.9%	*	*	272	48.3%	90	50.6%	6	35.3%	308	48.3%
Male	111	56.1%	*	*	291	51.7%	88	49.4%	11	64.7%	330	51.7%
Race and Ethnicity												
Black Non-Hispanic	26	13.1%	*	*	67	11.9%	18	10.0%	*	*	67	10.5%
Hispanic	54	27.3%	*	*	126	22.4%	55	30.9%	*	*	175	27.4%
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic	30	15.2%	*	*	89	15.8%	26	14.6%	*	*	95	14.9%
White Non-Hispanic	87	43.9%	*	*	279	49.6%	79	44.4%	8	47.1%	296	46.4%
Unknown/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age at removal												
0-5 years	117	59.1%	*	*	270	47.9%	91	51.1%	*	*	270	42.3%
6-11 years	43	21.7%	*	*	117	20.8%	43	24.2%	*	*	150	23.5%
12-16 years	34	17.2%	*	*	153	27.2%	44	24.7%	6	35.3%	201	31.5%
17 years	*	*	*	*	23	4.1%	*	*	11	64.7%	17	2.7%
Median age at removal	3		16		6		5		17		8	

Discharge without permanency includes children discharged with discharge reason of Emancipation, living with other relatives, AWOL, Death of child, Detained at RITS, Subsidy ended, TCP revoked and Transfer to another agency. Children discharged at 18 or older are counted as not achieving permanency. Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes. Due to small population size, all numbers were removed for FFY21 entry cohort who discharged without achieving permanency.

Table 7. Percent of children achieving permanency within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, FFY21-FFY22 entry cohorts

Discharge type	FFY21-FFY22 Permanency Achieved			FFY22-FFY23 Permanency Achieved		
	N	%	Median age at removal	N	%	Median age at removal
Permanency achieved within 12 months of entry	198	25.6%	3	178	21.4%	5
Discharged without achieving permanency within 12 months of entry*	13	1.7%	16	17	2.0%	17
Not discharged within 12 months of entry	563	72.7%	6	638	76.6%	8
Total	774	100.0%	--	833	100.0%	--

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 8. Number, percent and median length of time in all placements combined in the episode (days) for children achieving permanency within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by discharge reason, FFY21-FFY22 entry cohort

Discharge Reason	FFY21-FFY22 Permanency Achieved			FFY22-FFY23 Permanency Achieved		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
Adoption	*	*	350.0	6	3.4%	306.0
Adoption – Direct consent	*	*	229.0	*	*	263.0
Guardianship	12	6.1%	271.0	25	14.0%	308.0
Living with a relative(s)	*	*	62.0	*	*	178.5
Reunification with parents	178	89.9%	229.5	141	79.2%	258.0
Total	198	100.0%	231.0	178	100.0%	264.5

Table 9. Median length of time in placement (days) for children achieving permanency within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by age at removal, FFY21-FFY22 entry cohorts

Age at removal	FFY21-FFY22 Permanency Achieved			FFY22-FFY23 Permanency Achieved		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
0-5 years	117	59.1%	218.0	91	51.1%	258.0
6-11 years	43	21.7%	282.0	43	24.2%	287.0
12-16 years	34	17.2%	253.0	44	24.7%	268.5
17 years	*	*	122.5	*	*	--
Total	198	100.0%	231.0	178	100.0%	264.5

Note:

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 10. Percent of children achieving permanency or discharged without achieving permanency within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by discharge reason and age at removal, FFY21-FFY22 entry cohorts

Removal age	Age 0-5 years		Age 6-11 years		Age 12-16 years		Age 17	
	FFY21-FFY22 Permanency Achieved (N=118)	FFY22-FFY23 Permanency Achieved (N=91)	FFY21-FFY22 Permanency Achieved (N=43)	FFY22-FFY23 Permanency Achieved (N=43)	FFY21-FFY22 Permanency Achieved (N=41)	FFY22-FFY23 Permanency Achieved (N=50)	FFY21-FFY22 Permanency Achieved (N=9)	FFY22-FFY23 Permanency Achieved (N=11)
Adoption	3.4%	5.5%	*	*	*	2.0%	*	*
Adoption – Direct consent	1.7%	3.3%	*	*	*	2.0%	*	*
Guardianship	0.8%	5.5%	9.3%	16.3%	17.1%	26.0%	*	*
Living with a relative(s)	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	2.4%	4.0%	11.1%	*
Reunification with parents	93.2%	85.7%	90.7%	83.7%	63.4%	54.0%	33.3%	*
Discharged without achieving permanency	*	*	*	*	17.1%	12.0%	55.6%	100.0%
ICPC	0.8%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Note:

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 11. Number, percent, and median length of time in placement (days) for children achieving permanency within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement service type congregate care vs non-congregate care, FFY21-FFY22 entry cohorts

First Placement Service Type	FFY21-FFY22 Permanency Achieved			FFY22-FFY23 Permanency Achieved		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
Congregate Care	20	10.1%	218.0	14	7.9%	208.0
Non-Congregate Care	178	89.9%	233.5	164	92.1%	268.0
Total	198	100.0%	231.0	178	100.0%	264.5

Notes:

- Congregate care includes acute residential treatment, assessment & stabilization center, group home, medical hospital, psychiatric hospital, semi-independent living, RCC, residential treatment – substance abuse and residential treatment center.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year’s report.

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 12. Median length of time in all placements combined (days) for children achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements, FFY21 entry cohort (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

Age at removal	FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achieved		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
0-5 years	112	64.7%	534.0
6-11 years	36	20.8%	541.5
12-17 years	25	14.4%	548.0
Total	173	100.0%	539.0

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 13. Number and Percent for children achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placement by Race and Ethnicity, FFY21 Entry Cohort

	FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achieved					
	Permanency achieved within 13-24 months (N=173)		Discharged without achieving permanency within 13-24 months (N=11)		Not discharged within 24 months (N=379)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Race and Ethnicity						
Black Non-Hispanic	27	15.6%	*	*	38	10.0%
Hispanic	29	16.8%	*	*	92	24.3%
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic	27	15.6%	*	*	61	16.1%
White Non-Hispanic	90	52.0%	*	*	186	49.1%
Unknown/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*

Note:

- * = numbers removed due to being less than 6 for privacy purposes

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 14. Number, percent and median length of time in all placements combined (days) for children achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement service type congregate care vs non-congregate care, FFY21 entry cohort (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

First Placement Service Type	FFY21-FFY23 Permanency Achieved		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
Congregate Care	8	4.6%	561.0
Non-Congregate Care	165	95.4%	539.0
Total	173	100.0%	539.0

Notes:

- Congregate care includes acute residential treatment, assessment & stabilization center, group home, medical hospital, psychiatric hospital, semi-independent living, RCC, residential treatment – substance abuse and residential treatment center.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report