



Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families



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

Permanency Report

July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2015

Data and Evaluation

December 2015

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Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families (RI DCYF)

Permanency Report: Children in Foster Care

July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2015 (FY13 - FY15)

Introduction

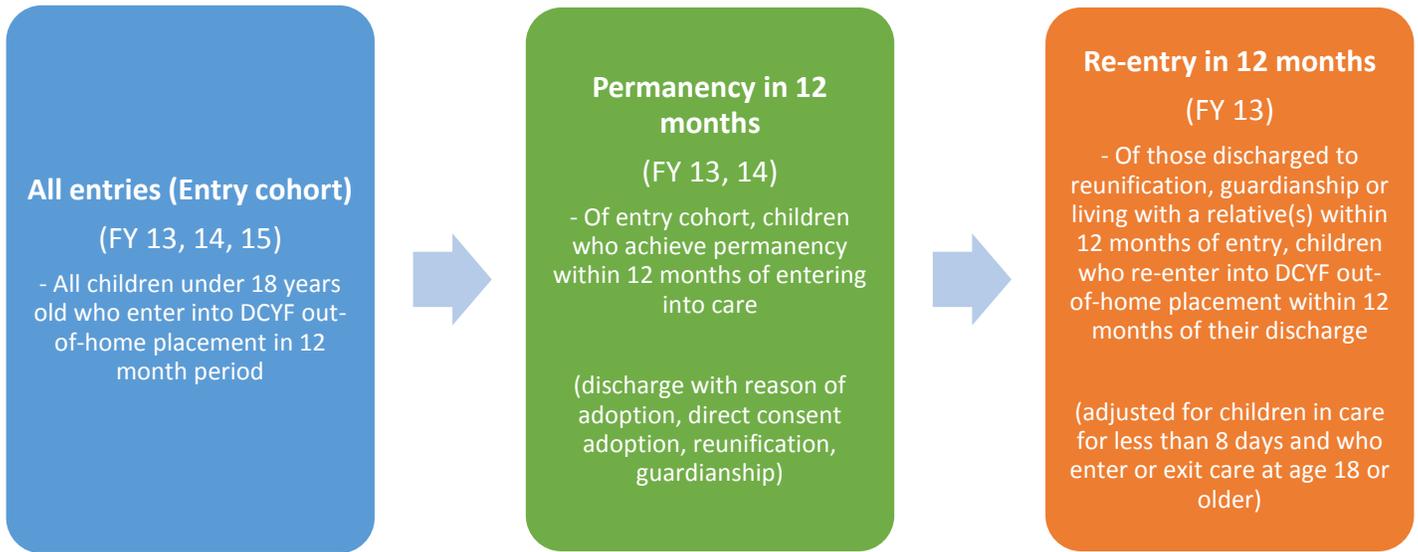
The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families is pleased to share with you *The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families Permanency Report: Children in Foster Care FY13-FY15*. This report provides summary information on children, youth and families who enter out-of-home placement. A primary aim of the report is provide data and information to Rhode Island agencies and communities that can be used 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 three state fiscal years, FY13, FY14 and FY15. The data presented in this report is based on these three fiscal year entry cohorts. The FY13 entry cohort includes all children and youth who entered an out-of-home placement during that 12 month period, July 1, 2012-June 30, 2013. Likewise, the FY14 entry cohort includes all children and youth who entered an out-of-home placement during July 1, 2013-June 30, 2014 and the FY15 entry cohort includes all children and youth who entered an out-of-home placement during July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015. *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 three 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 analysis 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.

Stats at a Quick Glance



	FY13 entry cohort	FY14 entry cohort	FY15 entry cohort
All Entries (Entry Cohort)			
Number of children (unduplicated)	1259	1365	1255
Median age at removal	11	9	8
Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 years old in Rhode Island)	5.4	6.0	5.5
Permanency achieved in 12 months among entry cohort			
Percent achieved permanency	49.9%	43.4%	--
Median age at removal for children achieved permanency	12	12	--
Median length of time (days) in placement for children achieved permanency	147.0	151.0	--
Of children achieved permanency, percent who entered into first placement of congregate care	43.6%	39.5%	--
Re-entries in 12 months of discharge to reunification, guardianship or relative(s) among entry cohort			
Percent re-entered	24.7%*	--	--
Median age at re-entry	14	--	--
Median length of time (days) since previous discharge	120.0	--	--

* Re-entry figure is age unadjusted. Unadjusted age will result in a higher re-entry rate than age adjusted which controls for age. This will explain for the discrepancy in the re-entry rate in this report compared to the re-entry rate in the Children's Bureau data reports including Child and Family Service Review reports.

Section 1: Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 (Entry cohorts)

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 during July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2015 (FY13-FY15), by 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. The data does not adjust for children who stayed for less than 8 days in out-of-home placement which is one of the exclusion criteria for Child and Family Service Reviews (CFSR) Round 3 measures.

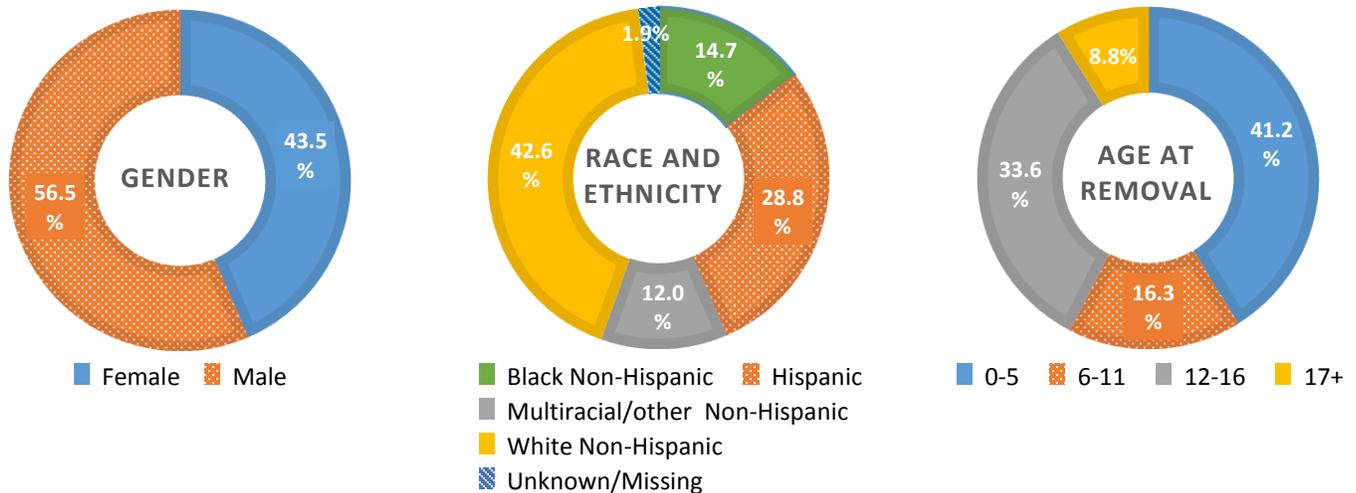
Note: If a child had multiple removals in a fiscal year, the first removal record was selected to analyze unduplicated count.

Note: These figures may be slightly different from Federal Reports that report on a Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 to September 30 time periods)

FY15 Highlights: Demographics among children entering out-of-home placement

Among children removed from home there was a greater percentage of males, 56.5%, compared to females, 43.5%. The greatest proportion of children removed occurred among children age 0-5 years old, 41.2%, followed by the 12-16 age group, 33.6%. These trends occurred across the three fiscal years.

Figure 1. Demographics of children entering out-of-home placement, FY15 (N=1255)



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

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15, continued

FY13-FY15 Trend Highlights: Demographics among children entering out-of-home placement, FY13-FY15

There was a slight reduction in the number of children entering into an out-of-home placement in FY15 compared to FY14. The most notable trends in child demographics across the three fiscal years were:

- decreasing median age, median age of 8 in FY15 compared to median age of 11 in FY13
- increasing percentage of Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic, 12.0% in FY15 compared to 8.8% in FY13 (this change in part could be attributed to more accurate reporting over time)
- decreasing percentage of White Non-Hispanic, 42.6% in FY15 compared to 46.3% in FY13

Table 1. Median age at removal and demographics of children entering out-of-home placement, FY13-FY15

	FY13 (N=1259)		FY14 (N=1365)		FY15 (N=1255)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Female	538	42.7%	626	45.9%	546	43.5%
Male	721	57.3%	739	54.1%	709	56.5%
Race and Ethnicity						
Black Non-Hispanic	177	14.1%	226	16.6%	184	14.7%
Hispanic	377	29.9%	393	28.8%	362	28.8%
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic	111	8.8%	130	9.5%	150	12.0%
White Non-Hispanic	583	46.3%	590	43.2%	535	42.6%
Unknown/Missing	11	0.9%	26	1.9%	24	1.9%
Age at removal						
0-5 years	486	38.6%	547	40.1%	517	41.2%
6-11 years	177	14.1%	245	18.0%	205	16.3%
12-16 years	458	36.4%	473	34.7%	422	33.6%
17+ years	138	11.0%	100	7.3%	111	8.8%
Median age at removal	11		9		8	

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

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15, continued

FY15 Highlights: Removal Reasons among children entering out-of-home placement

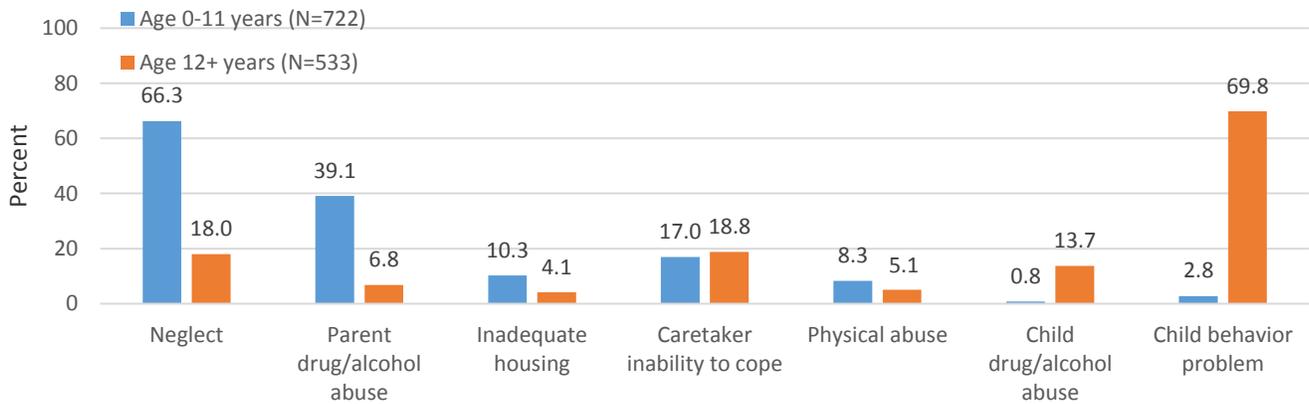
Among children aged 0-11 removed in FY15, the most frequent removal reasons include:

- neglect, 66.3%
- parent drug/alcohol abuse, 39.1%
- caretaker inability to cope, 17.0%

Among children aged 12 and older removed in FY15, the most frequent removal reasons include:

- child behavior problem, 69.8%
- caretaker inability to cope, 18.8%
- neglect, 18.0%

Figure 2. Percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by age group and most frequent removal reasons, FY15



Note: Percentages may add up to over 100% because a youth may have multiple removal reasons.

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15, continued

FY13-FY15 Trend Highlights: Removal reasons among children entering out-of-home placement

In both age groups, 0-11 and 12 and older, the percent of children removed due to neglect increased. Among children age 0-11 was an increase from 60.2% in FY13 to 66.3% in FY15 and among children 12 and older was an increase from 13.1% in FY13 to 18.0% in FY15.

The most notable trends occurring among children age 0-11 were:

- increasing percentage of children removed due to neglect
- decreasing percentage of children removed due to inadequate housing
- decreasing percentage of children removed due to caretaker inability to cope
- consistent percentage of children removed due to parent drug alcohol abuse

The most notable trends occurring among children age 12 and older were:

- increasing percentage of children removed due to neglect
- increasing percentage of children removed due to inadequate housing
- increasing percentage of children removed due to sexual abuse
- consistent percentage of children removed due to child behavior problem
- consistent percentage of children removed due to child drug/alcohol abuse

Table 2. Number and percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by removal reason and age group, FY13-FY15

Removal Reason	Age 0-11 years						Age 12+ years					
	FY13 (N=663)		FY14 (N=792)		FY15 (N=722)		FY13 (N=596)		FY14 (N=573)		FY15 (N=533)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neglect	399	60.2%	510	64.4%	479	66.3%	78	13.1%	108	18.9%	96	18.0%
Parent drug/alcohol abuse	269	40.6%	322	40.7%	282	39.1%	45	7.6%	44	7.7%	36	6.8%
Inadequate housing	94	14.2%	95	12.0%	74	10.3%	12	2.0%	16	2.8%	22	4.1%
Caretaker inability to cope	177	26.7%	179	22.6%	123	17.0%	125	21.0%	137	23.9%	100	18.8%
Physical abuse	56	8.5%	54	6.8%	60	8.3%	34	5.7%	29	5.1%	27	5.1%
Child drug/alcohol abuse	6	0.9%	4	0.5%	6	0.8%	86	14.4%	85	14.8%	73	13.7%
Child behavior problem	25	3.8%	30	3.8%	20	2.8%	415	69.6%	388	67.7%	372	69.8%
Sexual abuse	12	1.8%	11	1.4%	15	2.1%	16	2.7%	20	3.5%	26	4.9%
Clinical diagnosis	11	1.7%	6	0.8%	4	0.6%	22	3.7%	26	4.5%	22	4.1%
Parent incarceration	35	5.3%	73	9.2%	41	5.7%	11	1.9%	8	1.4%	4	0.8%
Parent death	3	0.5%	9	1.1%	10	1.4%	8	1.3%	5	0.9%	3	0.6%
Abandonment	30	4.5%	17	2.2%	16	2.2%	10	1.7%	7	1.2%	16	3.0%
Relinquishment	8	1.2%	7	0.9%	5	0.7%	5	0.8%	4	0.7%	3	0.6%

Note: Percentages may add up to over 100% because a youth may have multiple removal reasons.

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15, continued

FY15 Highlights: Disproportionality in removal reasons among children entering out-of-home placement

A factor found to be statistically associated with removal reason is age of the child. Typically younger children are removed due to maltreatment (neglect, physical abuse etc.) while older children are removed due to behavioral reasons. Therefore, differences among the racial and ethnic groups may in part be attributed to the age differences between racial or ethnic groups. In general over the three fiscal years, the median age of children who are Black Non-Hispanic was older than White Non-Hispanic, Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic and Hispanic. In FY15, the median age of Black Non-Hispanic children was 11, Hispanic was 9, Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic was 6.5 and White Non-Hispanic was 8.

To address the impact that age may be influencing these findings, a statistical procedure, odds ratio, was conducted controlling for the age differences among the racial and ethnic groups. After controlling for the age differences, the statistically significant odds in the removal reasons across the different racial and ethnic populations of children removed in FY15 included:

- parent drug/alcohol abuse –Black Non-Hispanic significantly lower than White Non-Hispanic
- parent drug/alcohol abuse – Hispanic significantly lower than White Non-Hispanic
- neglect – Hispanic significantly higher than White Non-Hispanic
- child drug/alcohol – Black Non-Hispanic significantly lower than White Non-Hispanic

Although there were differences observed in the frequency of child behavior between Black Non-Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic, and between Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic, after controlling for age, these differences were not significant.

Table 3. Disproportionality in most frequent removal reasons for children entering out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity, FY13-FY15

	Black Non-Hispanic			White Non-Hispanic			Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	FY13 (N=177)	FY14 (N=226)	FY15 (N=184)	FY13 (N=583)	FY14 (N=590)	FY15 (N=535)	FY13 (N=111)	FY14 (N=130)	FY15 (N=150)	FY13 (N=377)	FY14 (N=393)	FY15 (N=362)
Median age at removal	13	9	11	10	9	8	6	5	6.5	12	11	9
Removal Reasons												
Neglect	32.8%	50.9%	44.0%	37.1%	46.6%	43.4%	58.6%	51.5%	49.3%	35.5%	37.4%	48.6%
Parent drug/alcohol abuse	15.3%	18.6%	17.4%	33.1%	33.6%	32.3%	20.7%	36.2%	26.0%	17.2%	18.6%	18.8%
Inadequate housing	5.1%	10.6%	7.1%	9.4%	9.0%	9.4%	11.7%	7.7%	8.7%	7.4%	5.9%	5.5%
Caretaker inability to cope	19.8%	21.2%	22.3%	25.2%	24.1%	17.2%	26.1%	17.7%	11.3%	23.9%	23.7%	18.5%
Physical abuse	7.9%	7.5%	7.6%	6.5%	5.1%	7.1%	3.6%	4.6%	7.3%	9.0%	7.4%	6.6%
Child drug/alcohol abuse	6.2%	4.0%	3.3%	7.9%	6.8%	6.7%	1.8%	5.4%	6.7%	8.8%	8.4%	7.2%
Child behavior problem	42.9%	32.7%	39.7%	33.5%	29.5%	28.6%	23.4%	23.9%	22.7%	37.7%	34.9%	34.5%

Notes:

- Percentages may add up to over 100% because a child may have multiple removal reasons.
- Children with unknown race and ethnicity (11 children in FY13, 26 children in FY14 and 24 children in FY15) are excluded from the table because the numbers are too small.
- Denominator is all children in a given race and ethnicity. Numerator presents percent removed by removal reason among the given race and ethnicity.

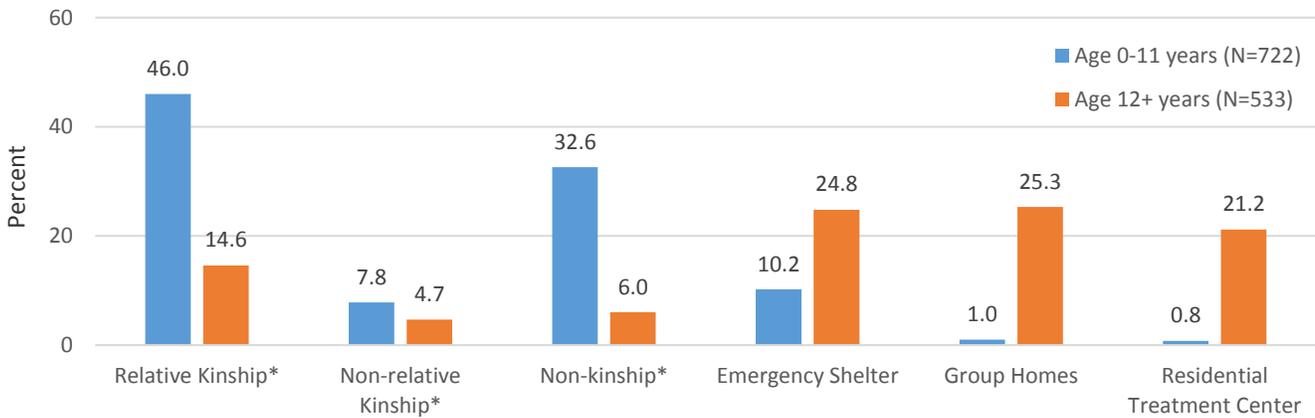


Picture source: www.adoptionri.org

FY15 Highlights: First placement among children entering out-of-home placement

Consistent with previous years, there is a greater proportion of children age 0-11 who are initially placed in foster families compared to children age 12 and older. In FY15, 87.4% of children age 0-11 were initially placed in non-congregate care compared to 26.1% of children age 12 and older.

Figure 3. Percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by age group and most frequent first placement service types of current removal, FY15



* There are 75 children in specialized FC included across relative, non-relative and non-kinship.

Note: Figure 3 reflects only the most frequent first placement types. Children may also enter into acute residential treatment, independent/semi-independent living, psychiatric hospital or medical hospital. See Table 4 for complete list of first placement service types.

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15, continued

FY13-FY15 Trend Highlights: First Placement among children entering out-of-home placement

A trend consistent across the three fiscal years is the higher prevalence of children age 0-11 initially placed in foster families compared to a higher prevalence of children age 12 and older in congregate care settings. The Department has made substantial gains in increasing the percentage of children who are placed in foster family settings at any point in time, despite variation of entry cohorts across the three fiscal years, FY13-FY15.

Table 4. Number and percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by first placement service type of current removal and age group, FY13-FY15

First Placement Service Type of Current Removal	Age 0-11 years						Age 12+ years					
	FY13		FY14		FY15		FY13		FY14		FY15	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Relative Kinship*	296	44.6%	394	49.8%	332	46.0%	97	16.3%	100	17.5%	78	14.6%
Non-relative Kinship*	57	8.6%	74	9.3%	56	7.8%	24	4.0%	33	5.7%	25	4.7%
Non-kinship*	260	39.2%	271	34.2%	235	32.6%	41	6.9%	43	7.5%	32	6.0%
Emergency Shelter	20	3.0%	23	2.9%	74	10.2%	156	26.2%	176	30.7%	132	24.8%
Group Homes	24	3.6%	22	2.8%	7	1.0%	142	23.8%	105	18.3%	135	25.3%
Residential Treatment Center	2	0.3%	6	0.8%	6	0.8%	118	19.8%	100	17.5%	113	21.2%
Acute Residential Treatment	2	0.3%	2	0.2%	4	0.5%	3	0.5%	9	1.6%	14	2.6%
Independent/Semi-independent Living	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	1.8%	6	1.0%	3	0.6%
Psychiatric Hospital	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Medical Hospital	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	8	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	663	100.0%	792	100.0%	722	100.0%	596	100.0%	573	100.0%	533	100.0%

First Placement Service Type of Current Removal	Age 0-11 years						Age 12+ years					
	FY13		FY14		FY15		FY13		FY14		FY15	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Congregate Care	48	7.2%	53	6.7%	91	12.6%	419	70.3%	390	68.1%	394	73.9%
Non-Congregate Care	615	92.8%	739	93.3%	631	87.4%	177	29.7%	183	31.9%	139	26.1%
Total	663	100.0%	792	100.0%	722	100.0%	596	100.0%	573	100.0%	533	100.0%

* There are 73 children in FY13, 103 children in FY14 and 75 children in FY15 who entered into first placement service type of specialized foster care included across relative kinship, non-relative kinship and non-kinship.

Note: Congregate Care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, RCC, Residential Treatment – Substance Abuse, and Residential Treatment Center.

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15, continued

FY15 Highlights: Disproportionality in first placement among children entering out-of-home placement

In FY15, after controlling for age, there were no significant differences in the odds of being in congregated care when comparing White Non-Hispanic to all other race and ethnicity groups in Table 5.

Figure 4. Disproportionality in first placement service types of current removal for children entering out-of-home placement, FY15

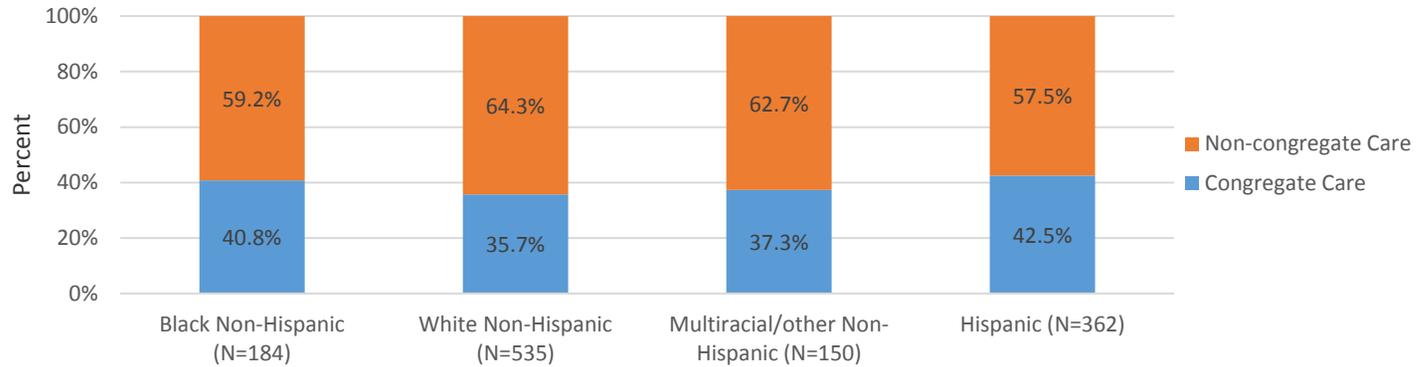


Table 5. Disproportionality in most frequent first placement service types of current removal for children entering out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity, FY13-FY15

	Black Non-Hispanic			White Non-Hispanic			Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	FY13 (N=177)	FY14 (N=226)	FY15 (N=184)	FY13 (N=583)	FY14 (N=590)	FY15 (N=535)	FY13 (N=111)	FY14 (N=130)	FY15 (N=150)	FY13 (N=377)	FY14 (N=393)	FY15 (N=362)
Median age at removal	13	9	11	10	9	8	6	5	6.5	12	11	9
First Placement Service Type												
Congregate Care	47.5%	35.8%	40.8%	33.6%	28.1%	35.7%	27.9%	30.0%	37.3%	41.1%	39.2%	42.5%
Non-Congregate Care	52.5%	64.2%	59.2%	66.4%	71.9%	64.3%	72.1%	70.0%	62.7%	58.9%	60.8%	57.5%
Relative Kinship	27.7%	38.1%	26.1%	35.2%	38.0%	36.3%	19.8%	41.5%	39.3%	29.4%	29.5%	28.7%
Non-relative Kinship	4.0%	4.4%	4.4%	6.7%	8.5%	7.1%	9.9%	10.0%	6.0%	6.4%	8.4%	6.4%
Non-kinship	20.3%	20.4%	27.2%	23.2%	25.3%	20.2%	39.6%	18.5%	16.0%	21.8%	22.1%	21.6%
Emergency Shelter	20.3%	15.9%	12.5%	10.6%	11.5%	13.5%	12.6%	11.5%	20.0%	16.7%	19.9%	21.6%
Group Homes	12.4%	10.6%	12.0%	14.6%	9.7%	11.6%	13.5%	10.0%	9.3%	11.7%	8.4%	11.6%
Residential Treatment Centers	13.6%	8.9%	15.8%	8.1%	6.1%	9.4%	1.8%	7.7%	6.0%	12.5%	9.9%	7.7%

Notes:

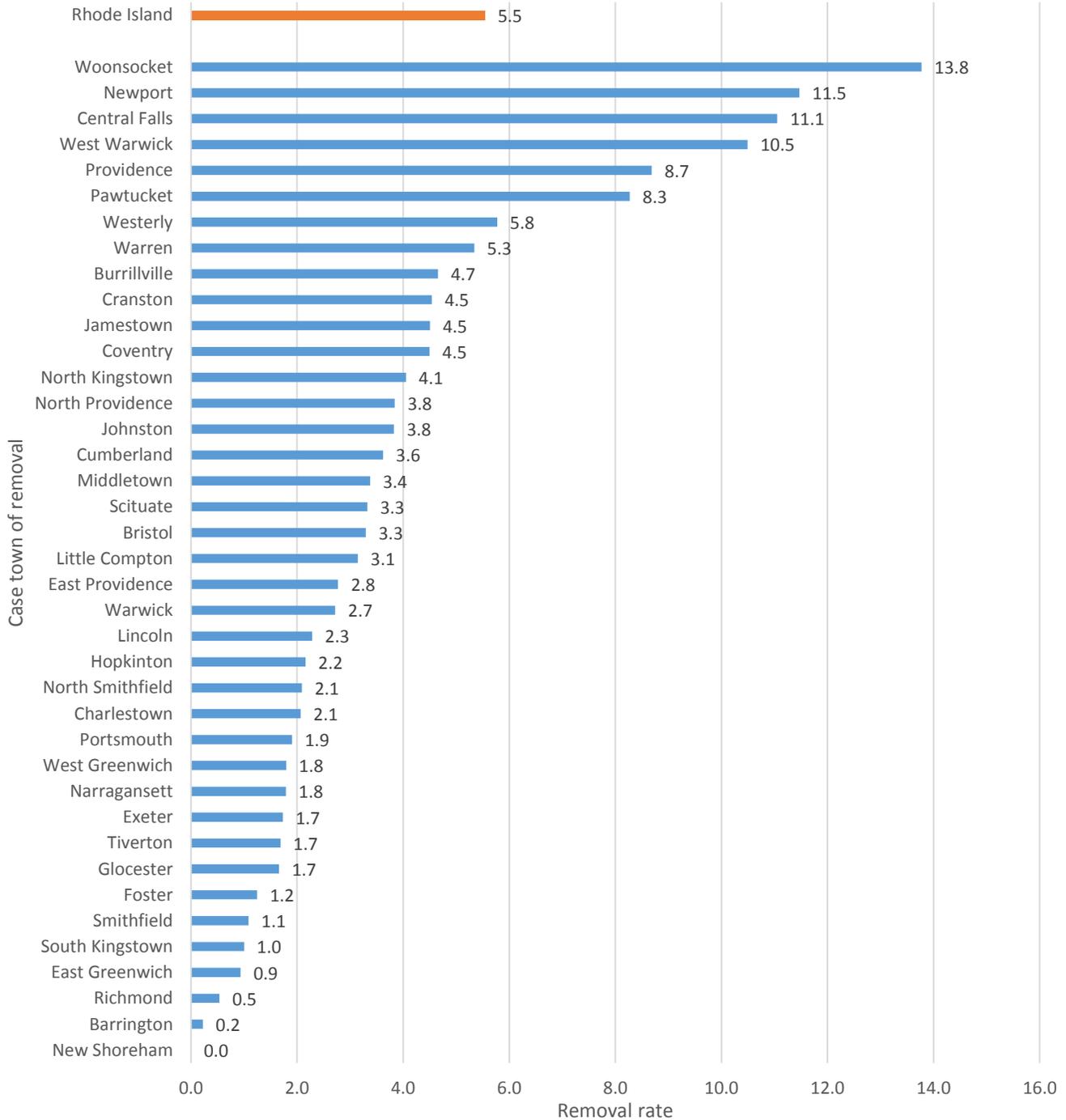
- Percentages may not add up to 100% because the table includes only the most frequent first placement service types. A child may also enter into Acute Residential Treatment, Independent/Semi-Independent Living, Psych Hospital, or Medical Hospital.
- Children with unknown race and ethnicity (11 children in FY13, 26 children in FY14 and 24 children in FY15) are excluded because the numbers are too small.
- 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, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, 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 FY13-FY15, continued

FY15 Highlights: Geographic location of children entering out-of-home placement

In FY15, the rate of children entering out-of-home placement in RI was 5.5 (per 1,000 children under 18 years old) with a high of 13.8 in Woonsocket to a low of 0 in New Shoreham.

Figure 5. Rate of children entering out-of-home placement per 1,000 children under 18 year old in Rhode Island, by case town of removal, FY15



Data Source: U.S. Census 2014 population estimate for children under 18.

Note: 49 children with out-of-state case addresses and 1 child with unknown case address are excluded.

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15, continued

FY13-FY15 Trend Highlights: Geographic location of children entering out-of-home placement

The rate of children (per 1,000 children under 18 years old) entering out-of-home placement in RI has remained relatively stable across the three fiscal years, 5.4 children per 1,000, 6.0 per 1,000 and 5.5 per 1,000 FY13 to FY15 respectively. During the same time period, there was relative consistency in the top 5 cities with the highest rate of children entering out-of-home placement. The 4 cities that remained among the top 5 cities with the highest rates were Woonsocket, Providence, Newport and West Warwick. In FY13 Pawtucket was among the top 5 cities with the highest rate, and was replaced by Central Falls in FY14 and FY15. A note of caution with ranking, a city's rate may remain the same from one year to the next while its rank may change (due to the performance of other cities).

Table 6. Rate of children entering out-of-home placement per 1,000 children under 18 years old in Rhode Island, by case town of removal, FY13-FY15

FY13			FY14			FY15		
Rank	Case Town	Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)	Rank	Case Town	Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)	Rank	Case Town	Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)
	Rhode Island	5.4		Rhode Island	6.0		Rhode Island	5.5
1	Woonsocket	9.9	1	Woonsocket	15.2	1	Woonsocket	13.8
2	Providence	9.4	2	Central Falls	11.6	2	Newport	11.5
3	Pawtucket	8.6	3	Providence	9.7	3	Central Falls	11.1
4	Newport	7.8	4	West Warwick	9.1	4	West Warwick	10.5
5	West Warwick	7.6	5	Newport	9.0	5	Providence	8.7
6	North Providence	6.9	6	Pawtucket	8.5	6	Pawtucket	8.3
7	Central Falls	6.2	7	Westerly	7.3	7	Westerly	5.8
8	Burrillville	5.4	8	Warren	6.8	8	Warren	5.3
9	Bristol	5.2	9	Coventry	5.5	9	Burrillville	4.7
10	Foster	4.8	10	Glocester	5.0	10	Coventry	4.5
	Warren	4.8	11	North Kingstown	4.9		Cranston	4.5
12	Cranston	4.6	12	Cranston	4.5		Jamestown	4.5
13	Westerly	4.0	13	Johnston	4.4	13	Johnston	3.8
14	Coventry	3.8		North Providence	4.4		North Providence	3.8
15	East Greenwich	3.5	15	Richmond	4.3	15	Cumberland	3.6
	East Providence	3.5	16	Charlestown	4.1	16	Middletown	3.4
17	North Kingstown	3.4	17	Lincoln	3.7	17	Bristol	3.3
18	Lincoln	3.3	18	Bristol	3.6		Scituate	3.3
19	Johnston	3.2	19	Exeter	3.5	19	Little Compton	3.1
20	South Kingstown	3.1	20	Burrillville	3.2	20	East Providence	2.8
21	North Smithfield	2.9	21	Cumberland	3.1		South Kingstown	2.8
	Portsmouth	2.9		Warwick	3.1	22	Warwick	2.7
23	Hopkinton	2.8	23	Hopkinton	2.9	23	North Kingstown	2.6
	Warwick	2.8		North Smithfield	2.9	24	Lincoln	2.3
25	Charlestown	2.7	25	Middletown	2.6	25	Hopkinton	2.2
26	Cumberland	2.5	26	East Providence	2.5	26	Charlestown	2.1
27	Tiverton	2.3		Foster	2.5		North Smithfield	2.1
28	Glocester	2.2	28	Tiverton	2.4	28	Portsmouth	1.9
29	Smithfield	2.1	29	Jamestown	2.3	29	Narragansett	1.8
30	Middletown	1.8	30	South Kingstown	2.2		West Greenwich	1.8
31	Exeter	1.6	31	East Greenwich	1.9	31	Exeter	1.7
32	Narragansett	0.9	32	Narragansett	1.8		Glocester	1.7
33	West Greenwich	0.7	33	Scituate	1.4		Tiverton	1.7
34	Barrington	0.5		Smithfield	1.4	34	Foster	1.2
	Richmond	0.5	35	Barrington	1.3	35	Smithfield	1.1
	Scituate	0.5	36	Portsmouth	1.1	36	East Greenwich	0.9
37	Jamestown	0.0	37	Little Compton	0.0	37	Richmond	0.5
	Little Compton	0.0		New Shoreham	0.0	38	Barrington	0.2
	New Shoreham	0.0		West Greenwich	0.0	39	New Shoreham	0.0

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

Note: Children with out-of-state or unknown case address are excluded. (81 children in FY13, 64 children in FY14 and 50 children in FY15)

Data source: RIC HIST report 460; data are current as of 7/10/2015

Section 2: Children achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entry (Entry cohorts FY13 and FY14)

The data presented in Section 2 mainly focus on children under 18 years old who entered RI DCYF out-of-home placement during July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2014 (FY13-FY14) and achieved permanency within 12 months of the entry. The data does not adjust for children who stayed for less than 8 days in out-of-home placement which is one of the exclusion criteria for Child and Family Service Reviews (CFSR) Round 3 measures. 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 or guardianship.

Note: If a child had multiple removals in a fiscal year, the first removal record was selected to analyze unduplicated count.

Note: These figures may be slightly different from Federal Reports that report on a Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 to September 30 time periods)

FY13-FY15 Trend Highlights: Permanency achieved within 12 months of entry

Among children in the entry cohorts who discharged within 12 months of entry, the greatest proportion were discharged to permanency compared to “other reasons”. A third data point will allow for a more accurate ability to see any emergence of a trend and will be added to the next annual report.

Figure 6. Percent of children achieving permanency in FY14-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-home placement, FY14 entry cohort

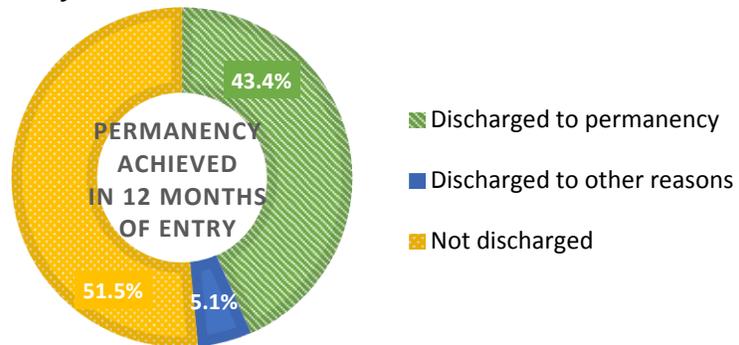


Table 7. Number and percent of children achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts

Discharge type	FY13 entry cohort		FY14 entry cohort	
	N	%	N	%
Permanency achieved within 12 months of entry (adoption, direct consent adoption, reunification, guardianship)	628	49.9%	592	43.4%
Discharged to other reasons within 12 months of entry	91	7.2%	70	5.1%
Not discharged within 12 months of entry	540	42.9%	703	51.5%
Total	1259	100.0%	1365	100.0%

Table 8. Number of children achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement and median age at removal, by discharge type, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts

	Permanency achieved		Discharged to other reasons		Not discharged	
	FY13 entry cohort	FY14 entry cohort	FY13 entry cohort	FY14 entry cohort	FY13 entry cohort	FY14 entry cohort
Number of children	628	592	91	70	540	703
Median age at removal	12	12	17	17	6	6

Note: Other reasons include 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 achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entry, continued

FY13-FY15 Trend Highlights: Disproportionality in permanency achieved within 12 months of entry

The odds of discharging to permanency vs not discharging after controlling for age was not significant between males and females. Controlling for age at removal, there were no significant differences in the odds of permanency achievement between White Non-Hispanic and other racial and ethnic groups

Figure 7. Disproportionality in permanency achieved in FY14-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by gender, FY14 entry cohort

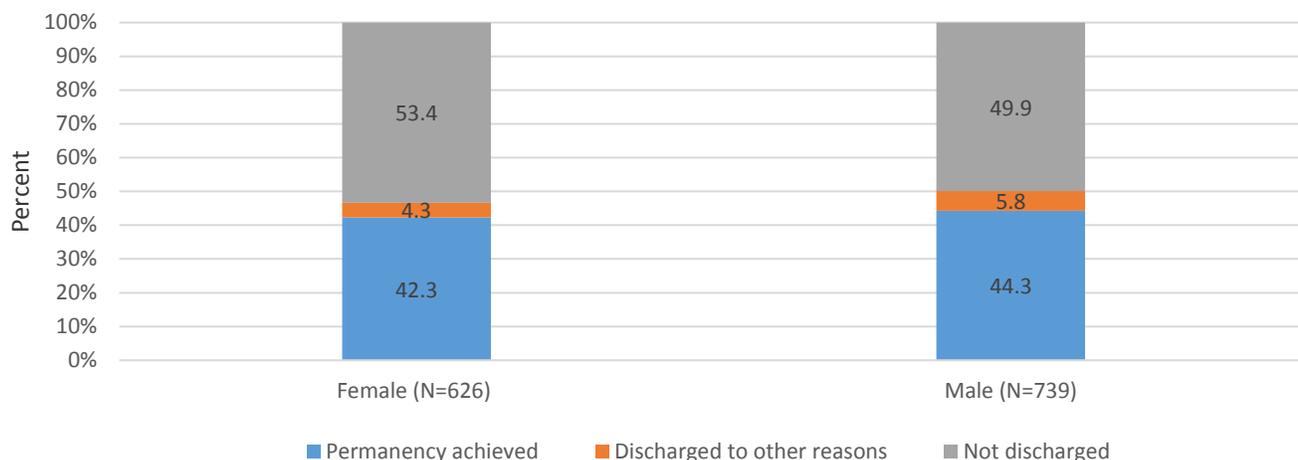


Table 9. Disproportionality in permanency achieved in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by gender, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts

	Female		Male	
	FY13 entry cohort (N=538)	FY14 entry cohort (N=626)	FY13 entry cohort (N=721)	FY14 entry cohort (N=739)
Median age at removal	8	7	12	10
Discharge type				
Permanency achieved within 12 months of entry (adoption, direct consent adoption, reunification, guardianship)	49.5%	42.3%	50.2%	44.3%
Discharged to other reasons within 12 months of entry	6.1%	4.3%	8.0%	5.8%
Not discharged within 12 months of entry	44.4%	53.4%	41.8%	49.9%

Notes:

- Denominator is all children in given gender. Numerator presents percent achieved permanency among the given gender.
- Other reasons include 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 achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entry, continued

Figure 8. Disproportionality in permanency achieved in FY14-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity, FY14 entry cohort

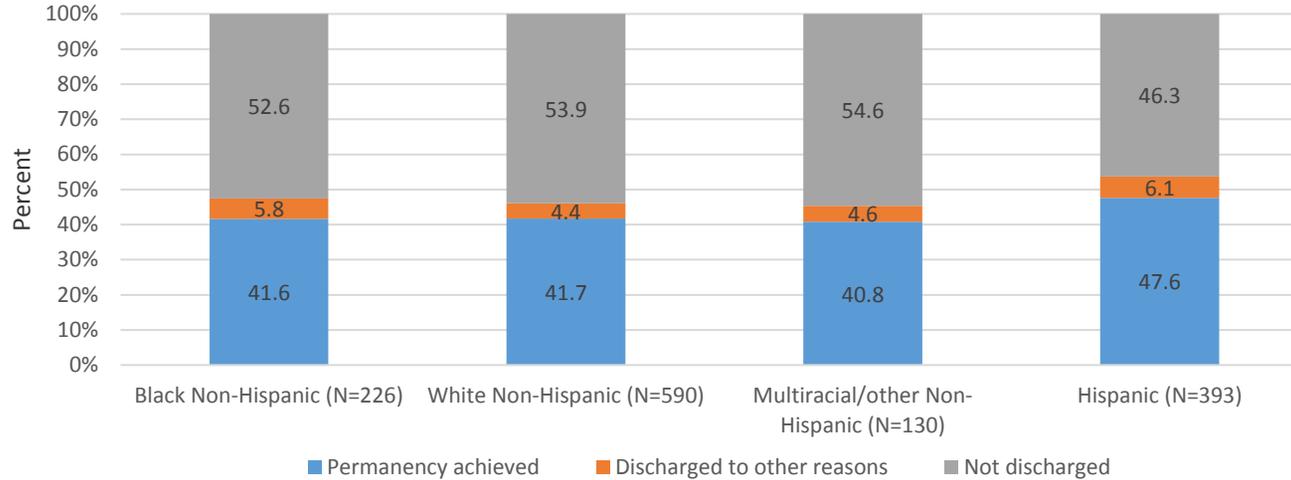


Table 10. Disproportionality in permanency achieved in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entry into out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts

	Black Non-Hispanic		White Non-Hispanic		Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	FY13 entry cohort (N=177)	FY14 entry cohort (N=226)	FY13 entry cohort (N=583)	FY14 entry cohort (N=590)	FY13 entry cohort (N=111)	FY14 entry cohort (N=130)	FY13 entry cohort (N=377)	FY14 entry cohort (N=393)
Median age at removal	13	9	10	9	6	5	12	11
Discharge type								
Permanency achieved within 12 months of entry	46.3%	41.6%	48.2%	41.7%	38.7%	40.8%	58.1%	47.6%
Discharged to other reasons within 12 months of entry	10.2%	5.8%	6.0%	4.4%	5.4%	4.6%	8.2%	6.1%
Not discharged within 12 months of entry	43.5%	52.6%	45.8%	53.9%	55.9%	54.6%	33.7%	46.3%

Notes:

- Youth with unknown race and ethnicity (11 children in FY13 and 26 children in FY14) are excluded because the numbers are too small.
- Denominator is all children in given race and ethnicity. Numerator presents percent achieved permanency among the given race and ethnicity.
- Other reasons include discharge reason of Emancipation, Living with other relatives, AWOL, Death of child, Detained at RITS, Subsidy ended, TCP revoked and Transfer to another agency.

FY13-FY15 Trend Highlights: Median length of time in all placements combined among children achieving permanency by permanency reason

For both FY13 and FY14 entry cohorts achieving permanency within 12 months of entry, the shortest median length of time to achieve permanency was among children who reunified with their parents. For children in both FY13 and FY14 entry cohort, the median length of time to achieve permanency through reunification with parents remained relatively stable, approximately 140 days.



Picture source: www.adoptionri.org

Table 11. Number, percent, and median length of time in all placements combined in the episode (days) for children achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by discharge reason, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts

Discharge Reason	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
Adoption	2	0.3%	320.5	2	0.3%	256.0
Adoption – Direct consent	5	0.8%	255.0	7	1.2%	287.0
Guardianship	32	5.1%	260.5	32	5.4%	311.0
Reunification with parents	589	93.8%	140.0	551	93.1%	141.0
Total	628	100.0%	147.0	592	100.0%	151.0

Notes:

- There are 91 children in FY13 and 70 children in FY14 who discharged to other reasons. Their median length of time in placements were 130 days for FY13 and 116 days for FY14 entry cohorts.
- Other reasons include 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 achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entry, continued

FY13-FY15 Trend Highlights: Permanency achieved within 12 months of entry by age groups

Among all age groups reunification is the manner in which over 85% of the children achieve permanency within 12 months of entry into an out-of-home placement except for those 17 and older. Slightly over half, 55%, of children age 17 and older discharged within 12 months of entry into an out-of-home placement are reunified with their parents while slightly less than half, 45% are discharged for other reasons among which include emancipation, living with other relatives.

Figure 9. Percent of children achieving permanency in FY14-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by discharge reason and age at removal, FY14 entry cohort (N=662)

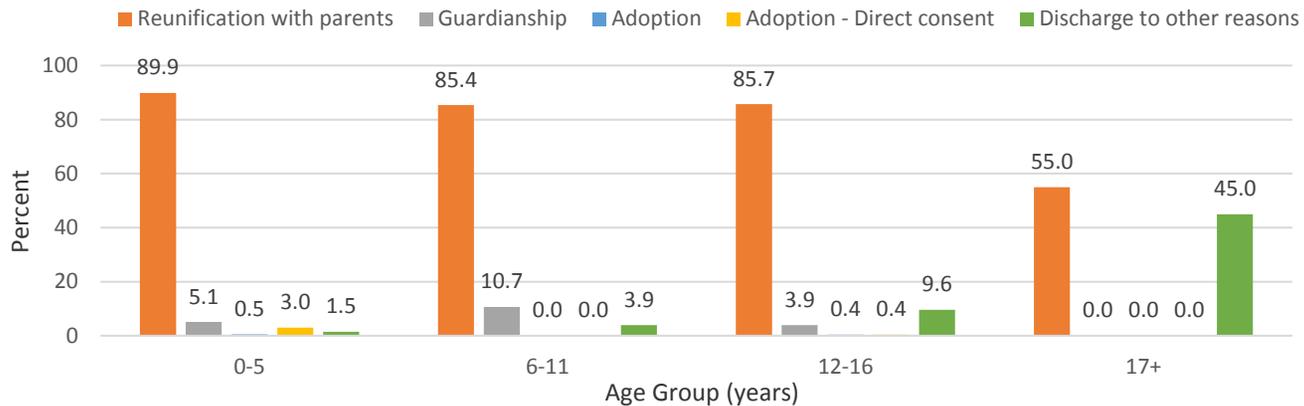


Table 12. Number and percent of children achieving permanency or discharging for other reasons in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by discharge reason and age at removal, FY13-14 entry cohorts

Removal age	Age 0-5 years				Age 6-11 years				Age 12-16 years				Age 17+			
	FY13 entry cohort		FY14 entry cohort		FY13 entry cohort		FY14 entry cohort		FY13 entry cohort		FY14 entry cohort		FY13 entry cohort		FY14 entry cohort	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adoption	2	0.9%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Adoption – Direct consent	5	2.2%	6	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Guardianship	13	5.8%	10	5.1%	8	8.8%	11	10.7%	11	3.9%	11	3.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Reunification with parents	200	88.9%	178	89.9%	80	87.9%	88	85.4%	246	86.6%	241	85.7%	63	52.9%	44	55.0%
Discharged to other reasons	5	2.2%	3	1.5%	3	3.3%	4	3.9%	27	9.5%	27	9.6%	56	47.1%	36	45.0%
Total	225	100.0%	198	100.0%	91	100.0%	103	100.0%	284	100.0%	281	100.0%	119	100.0%	80	100.0%

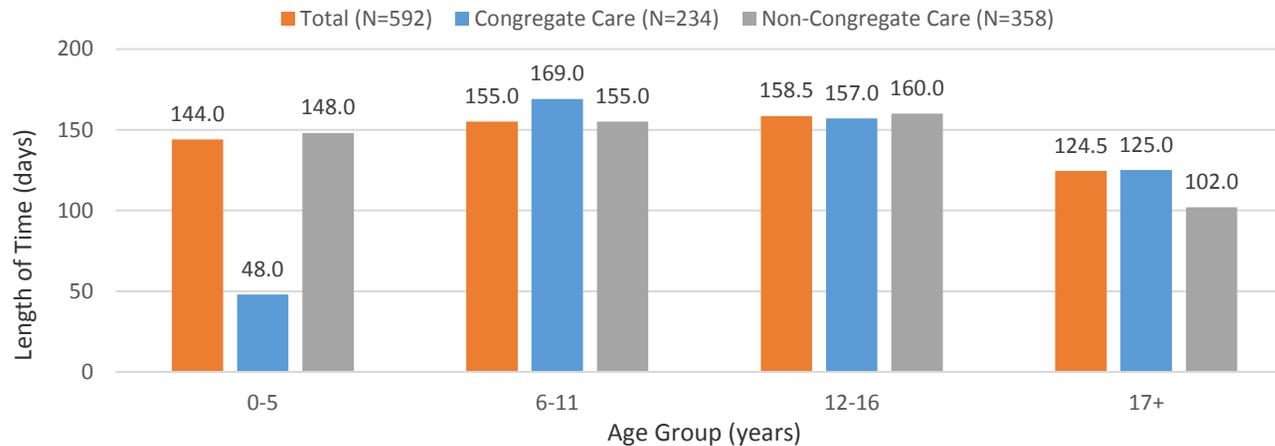
Note: Other reasons include discharge reason of Emancipation, Living with other relatives, AWOL, Death of child, Detained at RITS, Subsidy ended, TCP revoked and Transfer to another agency.

Children achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entry, continued

FY14-FY15 Highlights: Median length of time in all placements combined among children achieving permanency by first placement type

Figure 10 represents children entering into their first out-of-home placement and tracking their total length of time in all out-of-home placements combined until their discharge from all placements. Looking at a single age group, children age 0-5 whose initial placement was in congregate care had a median length of time to discharge of 48 days, much lower than the other three age groups and compared to children age 0-5 whose first placement was non-congregate care. There was a small number of children age 0-5 whose first placement was congregate care compared to non-congregate care. *Within* each of the age groups, 6-11 year olds, 12-16 year olds and 17 and older, the median length of time in all out-of-home placements was relatively similar regardless of first placement type, congregate vs non-congregate care.

Figure 10. Median length of time in all placements combined in the episode (days) for children achieving permanency in FY14-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement type and age at removal, FY14 entry cohort (N=592)



Note: Congregate care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, RCC, Residential Treatment – Substance Abuse, and Residential Treatment Center

Children achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entry, continued

FY14-FY15 Trend Highlights: Median length of time in all placements combined among children achieving permanency by first placement type

Looking over time, FY13 and FY14 entry cohorts (Table 13), across the age groups by first placement type:

- Age 0-5, first placement congregate care: FY14 entry cohort median length of time was less than FY13 entry cohort
- Age 0-5, first placement non-congregate care: FY14 entry cohort median length of time was similar to FY13 entry cohort
- Age 6-11, first placement congregate care: FY14 entry cohort median length of time was greater than FY13 entry cohort
- Age 6-11, first placement non-congregate care: FY14 entry cohort median length of time was less than FY13 entry cohort
- Age 12-16, first placement congregate care: FY14 entry cohort median length of time was slightly greater than FY13 entry cohort
- Age 12-16, first placement non-congregate care: FY14 entry cohort median length of time was slightly greater than FY13 entry cohort
- Age 17+, first placement congregate care: FY14 entry cohort median length of time was less than FY13 entry cohort
- Age 17+, first placement non-congregate care: FY14 entry cohort median length of time was slightly less than FY13 entry cohort

Table 13. Median length of time in all placements combined in the episode (days) for children achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement type and age at removal, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts

Age at removal	First placement type of congregate care						First placement type of non-congregate care					
	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort			FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) placement
0-5 years	7	2.5%	177.0	6	2.6%	48.0	213	60.2%	146.0	189	52.8%	148.0
6-11 years	20	7.3%	100.0	16	6.8%	169.0	68	19.2%	178.0	83	23.2%	155.0
12-16 years	192	70.1%	142.0	179	76.5%	157.0	65	18.4%	151.0	75	20.9%	160.0
17+ years	55	20.1%	159.0	33	14.1%	125.0	8	2.2%	118.0	11	3.1%	102.0
Total	274	100.0%	139.5	234	100.0%	148.0	354	100.0%	151.0	358	100.0%	151.0

Note: Congregate care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, RCC, Residential Treatment – Substance Abuse, and Residential Treatment Center.

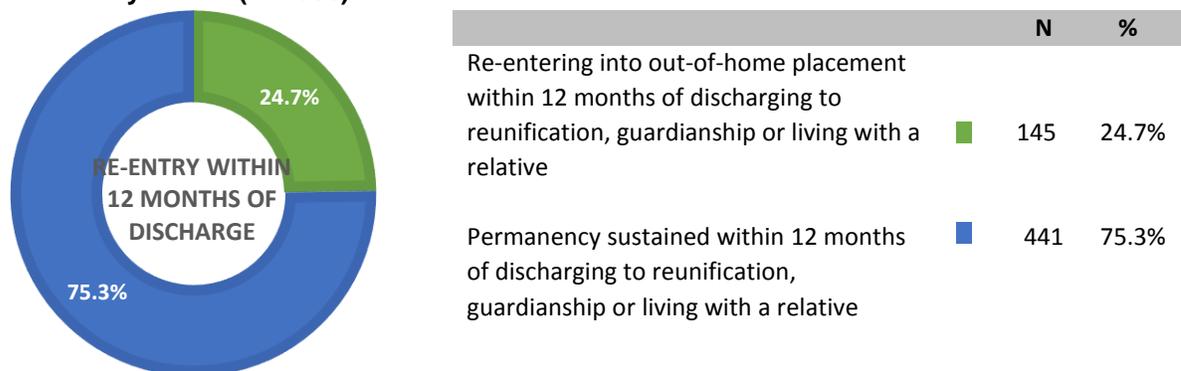
Section 3: Children re-entering in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) (FY13 entry cohort)

The data presented in Section 3 mainly focus on children under 18 years old who entered RI DCYF out-of-home placement during July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013 (FY13), discharged to reunification, living with a relative(s) or guardianship within 12 months of the entry and re-entered within 12 months of their discharge. The definition of re-entry is consistent with Child and Family Service Reviews (CFSR) Round 3 measures. Data excludes children in care for less than 8 days and children who were 18 or older at discharge or re-entry. *The re-entry figure in this report does not adjust for age which will result in the re-entry being higher than the re-entry figure reported by the U.S. Children’s Bureau.* The Department recognizes that age is related to re-entry rates and those states whose population is older than other states would be at higher risk for elevated re-entry rates. In future reports, both adjusted and unadjusted re-entries will be presented to allow for both rates to be monitored over time.

Note: If a child had multiple removals in a fiscal year, the first removal record was selected to analyze unduplicated count.

Note: These figures may be slightly different from Federal Reports that report on a Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 to September 30 time periods)

Figure 11. Number and percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY13 entry cohort (N = 586)



Children re-entering in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY13-FY15 Highlights: Re-entry Median Age

The median age of initial removal for children re-entering into out-of-home placements FY13-FY15 was age 12 and the median age of this children cohort upon re-entry was age 14.

Figure 12. Demographics of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY13 entry cohort (N=145)

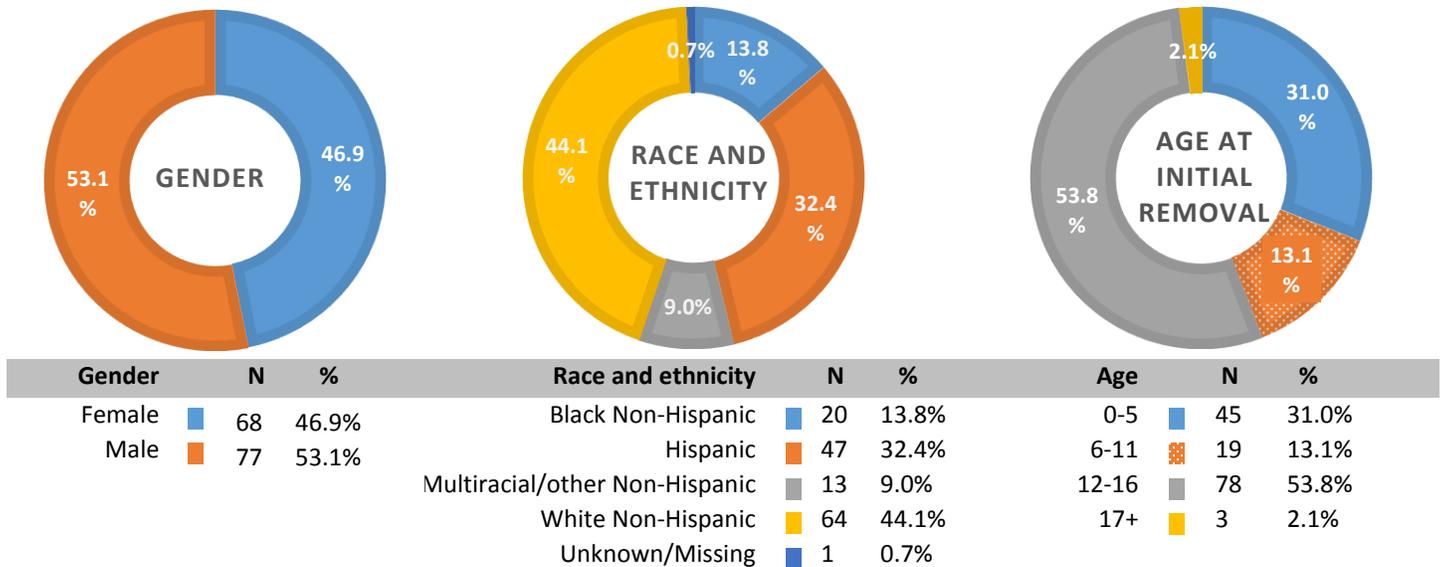


Table 14. Median age at initial removal and at re-entry for children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY13 entry cohort (N=145)

Median age at initial removal	12
Median age at re-entry	14

Children re-entering in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

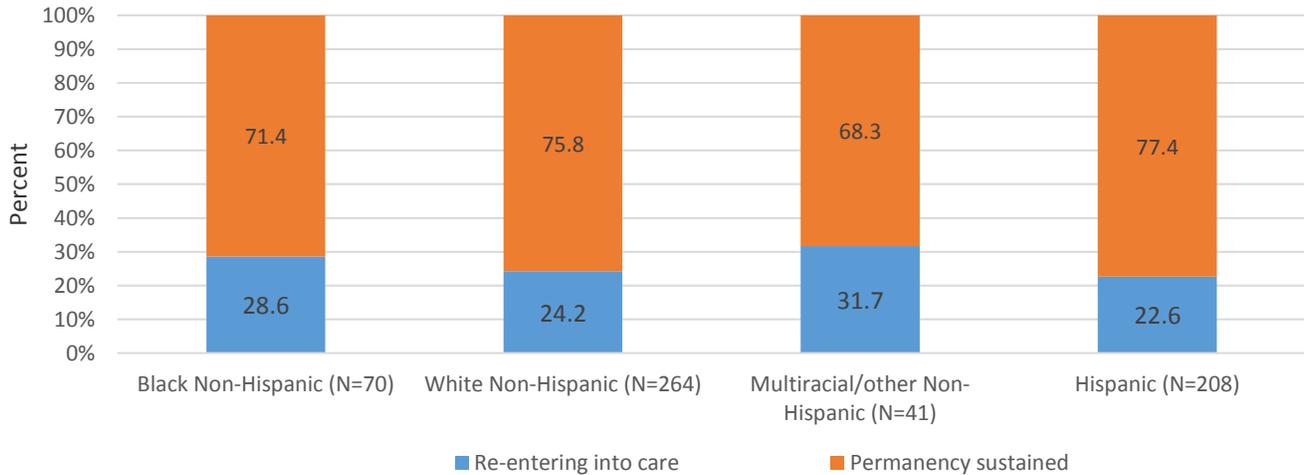


Picture source: www.adoptionri.org

FY13-FY15 Highlights: Disproportionality in children re-entering out-of-home placement

For children in the FY13 entry cohorts, after controlling for age, re-entry into out-of-home placement was not significant between White Non-Hispanic compared to all other racial and ethnic groups.

Figure 13. Disproportionality in children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharge to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY13 entry cohort



Notes:

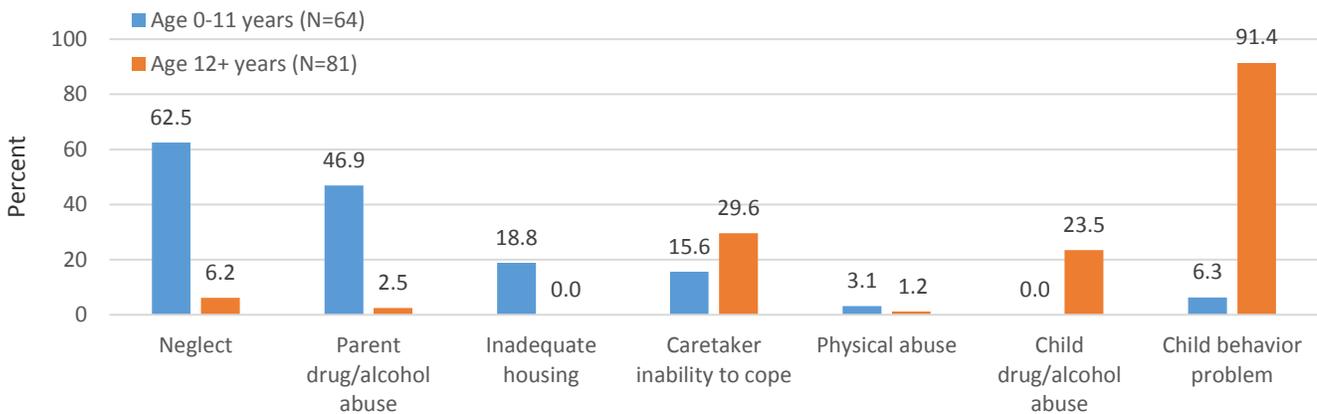
- Denominator is all children in a given race and ethnicity. Numerator presents percent re-entering into out-of-home placement among the given race and ethnicity.
- Children with unknown race and ethnicity (3 children) are excluded from the graph.

Children re-entering in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY13-FY15 Highlights: Removal reasons among children re-entering out-of-home placement

The reasons for re-entry into out-of-home placements within 12 months of a discharge to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative differ between the two entry cohort age groups, 0-11 and 12 and older. Among the 0-11 year old entry cohort, neglect (62.5%), parent drug/alcohol (46.9%), and inadequate housing (18.8%) are the three top reasons. Among the 12 and older entry cohort, child behavior (91.4%), caretaker inability to cope (29.6%), and child drug/alcohol abuse are the three top reasons.

Figure 14. Percent of children re-entering into out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by age at initial removal and most frequent removal reasons of re-entry , FY13 entry cohort



Notes:

- 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; the percentage for each of these removal reasons is < 6%.

Children re-entering in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY13-FY15 Highlights: Disproportionality in removal reasons among children re-entering out-of-home placement

Due to small sample sizes, removal reasons and some of the racial and ethnic groups were combined to assess disproportionality. For removal reasons, neglect, physical abuse, inadequate housing, and parent drug/alcohol abuse were combined. Caretaker inability to cope, child drug/alcohol abuse, and child behavior problem were also combined. For racial groups, Black Non-Hispanic and Multiracial were combined.

After controlling for age, families who were Black/Multiracial had significantly lower odds of having removal reasons of child drug/alcohol abuse, child behavior problem or caretaker inability cope compared to White Non-Hispanic families. After controlling for age, families who were Hispanic had significantly lower odds of having removal reasons of child drug/alcohol abuse, child behavior problem or caretaker inability cope compared to White Non-Hispanic.

After controlling for age, there were no significant differences with having neglect, physical abuse, inadequate housing or parent drug/alcohol abuse for both Hispanic vs White and Black/Multiracial vs White.

Table 15. Disproportionality in most frequent removal reasons for children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY13 entry cohort

	Black Non-Hispanic (N=20)	White Non-Hispanic (N=64)	Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic (N=13)	Hispanic (N=47)
Median age at initial removal	11	14	5	13
Removal Reasons				
Neglect	40.0%	23.4%	38.5%	36.2%
Parent drug/alcohol abuse	5.0%	21.9%	76.9%	14.9%
Inadequate housing	35.0%	4.7%	7.8%	2.1%
Caretaker inability to cope	30.0%	31.3%	0.0%	17.0%
Physical abuse	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	4.3%
Child drug/alcohol abuse	15.0%	17.2%	0.0%	10.6%
Child behavior problem	50.0%	65.6%	7.7%	53.2%

Notes:

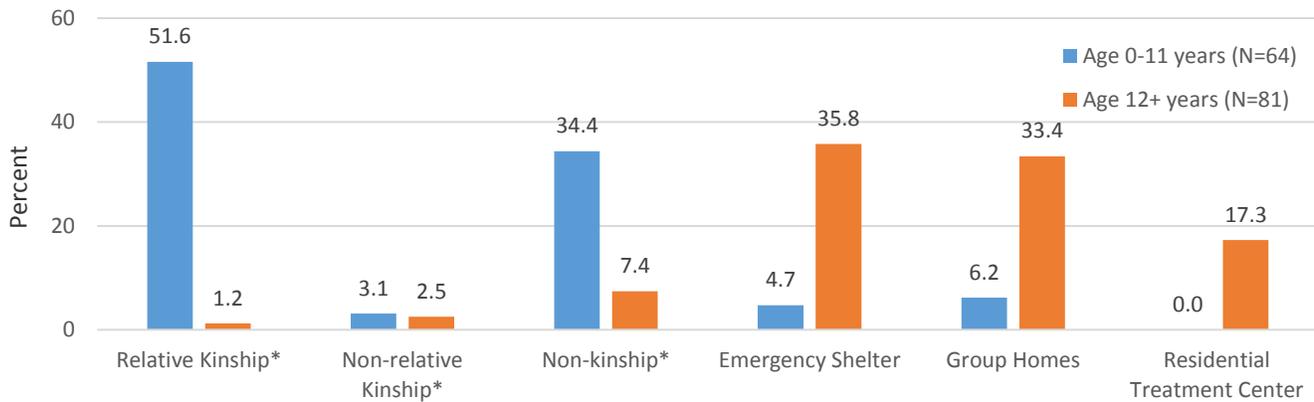
- Percentages may add up to over 100% because a youth may have multiple removal reasons. Removal reasons not shown include sexual abuse, clinical diagnosis, parent incarceration, parent death, abandonment, and relinquishment; the percentage for each of these removal reasons is < 6%.
- Children with unknown race and ethnicity (1 child) is excluded from Table 15.
- For odds ratios, neglect, physical abuse, inadequate housing and parent drug/alcohol abuse were combined into one group. Child drug/alcohol abuse, child behavior problem and caretaker inability cope were combined into one group.

Children re-entering in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY13-FY15 Highlights: First placement types among children re-entering out-of-home placement

The first placement types for re-entry into out-of-home placements within 12 months of a discharge to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative differ between the two entry cohort age groups, 0-11 and 12 and older. Among the 0-11 year old entry cohort, relative kinship (51.6%), and non-kinship (34.4%) are the two most frequent first placements. Among the 12 and older entry cohort, congregare care is the most frequent first placement, 35.8% emergency shelter, 33.4% group homes and 17.3% residential treatment centers.

Figure 16. Percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by age at initial removal and most frequent first placement service types of re-entry, FY13 entry cohort



* There are 11 children in specialized FC included across relative, non-relative and non-kinship.

Notes:

- Placement service types not shown on Figure 16 include acute residential treatment, independent/semi-independent living, medical hospital and psychiatric hospital; the percentage for each of these placement service types is < 3%. Residential treatment center includes residential treatment center, residential counseling center, and residential treatment – substance abuse.
- Congregate Care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, RCC, Residential Treatment – Substance Abuse, and Residential Treatment Center.

Children re-entering in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

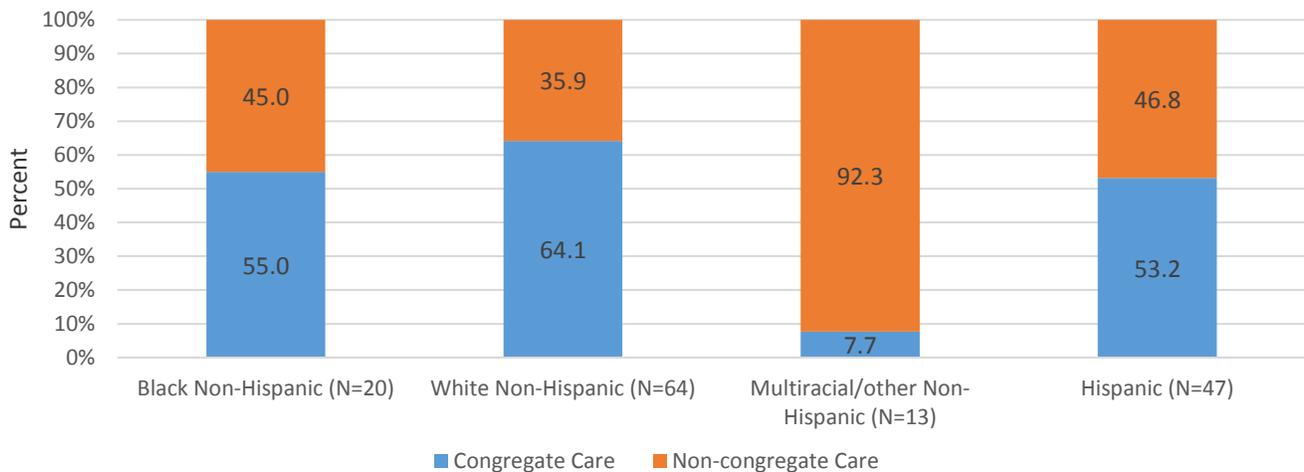
FY13-FY15 Highlights: Disproportionality in first placement type of re-entry among children re-entering out-of-home placement

After controlling for age, between White Non-Hispanic and all other race and ethnic groups, there were no significant differences in re-entering into congregate care.



Picture source: www.adoptionri.org

Figure 17. Disproportionality in first placement service types of re-entry for children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY13 entry cohort

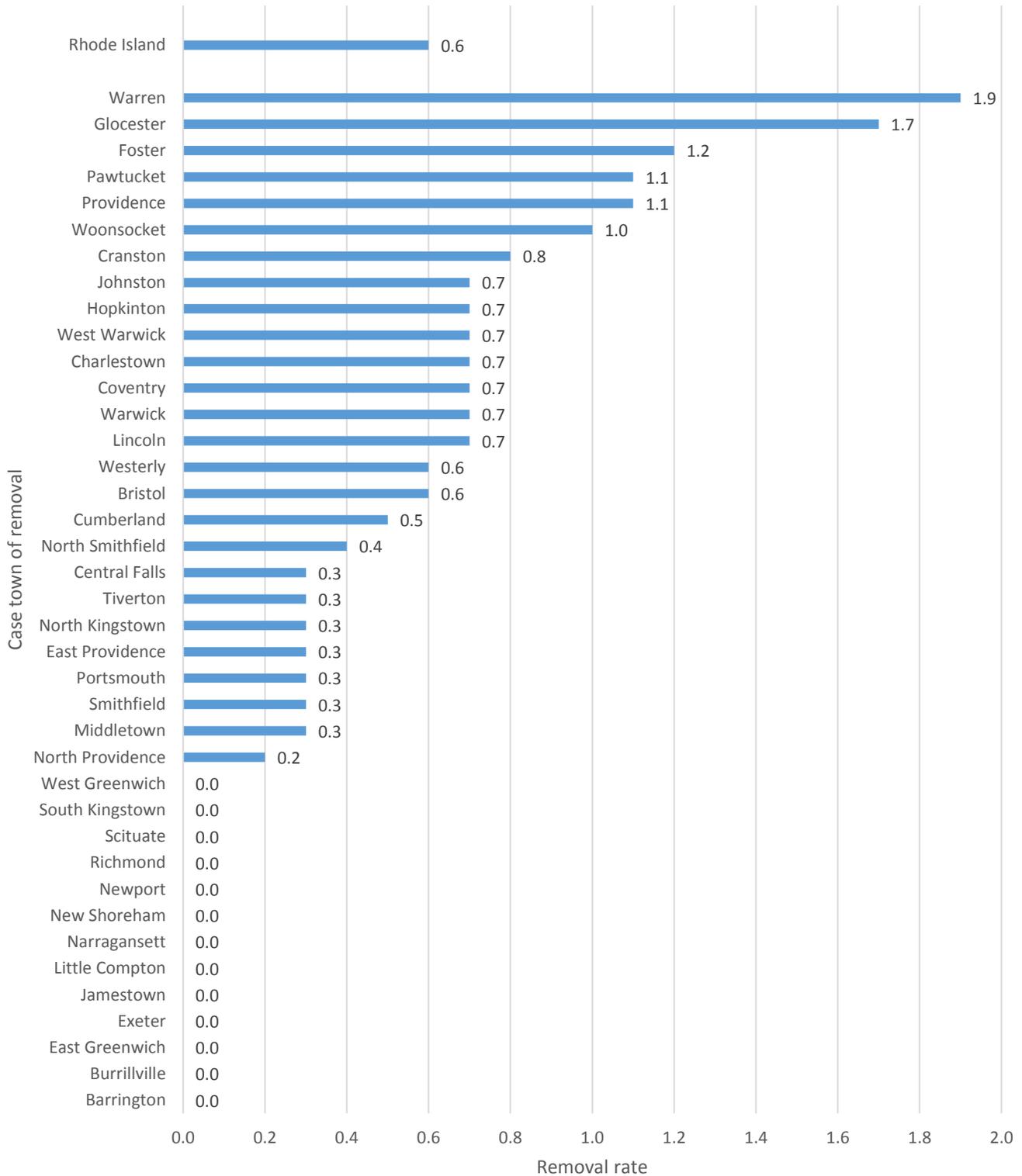


Notes:

- Congregate Care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, RCC, Residential Treatment – Substance Abuse, and Residential Treatment Center.
- Children with unknown race and ethnicity (1 child) is excluded from Table 17.
- Denominator is all children in a given race and ethnicity. Numerator presents percent re-entering into first placement service type among the given race and ethnicity.

Children re-entering in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

Figure 18. Rate of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), per 1,000 children under 18 years old in Rhode Island, by case town of removal, FY13 entry cohort



Data Source: U.S. Census 2013 population estimate for children under 18.
 Note: 4 children with out-of-state case addresses are excluded.

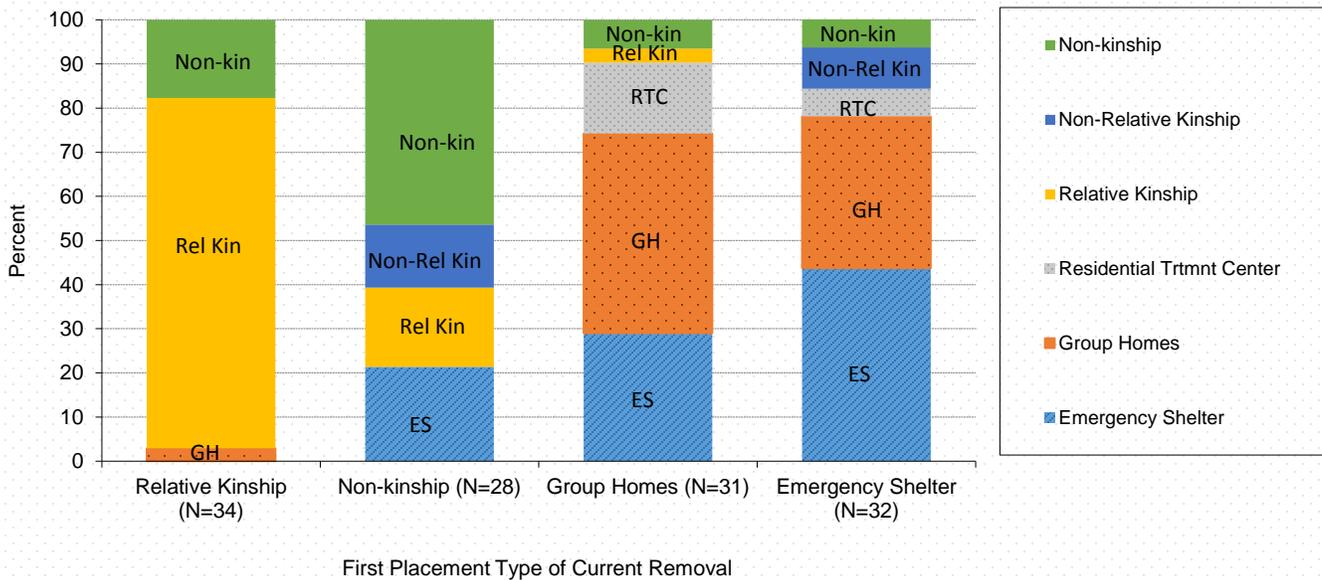
Children re-entering in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY13-FY15 Highlights: Placement service type at previous discharge for the most frequent first placement service types of re-entry

Figure 19 is an exploration into understanding the trajectory of children who are discharged from an out-of-home placement and then re-enter into an out-of-home placement. It is important to note that placement type is correlated with age. Younger children (0-11) are more likely to be in foster family settings while older children (12+) are more likely to be in congregate care. Children who re-entered an out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of a discharge to reunification, guardianship, or living with relatives:

- approximately 100% of children re-entering and whose first re-entry placement was a relative kinship, had previously been discharged from a foster family placement
- approximately 80% of children re-entering and whose first re-entry placement was non- kinship, had previously been discharged from a foster family placement
- approximately 90% of children re-entering and whose first re-entry placement was a group home, had previously been discharged from a congregate care placement
- approximately 82% of children re-entering and whose first re-entry placement was emergency shelter, had previously been discharged from a congregate care placement

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 placement service type at previous discharge for the most frequent first placement service types of re-entry, FY13 entry cohort



Children re-entering in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

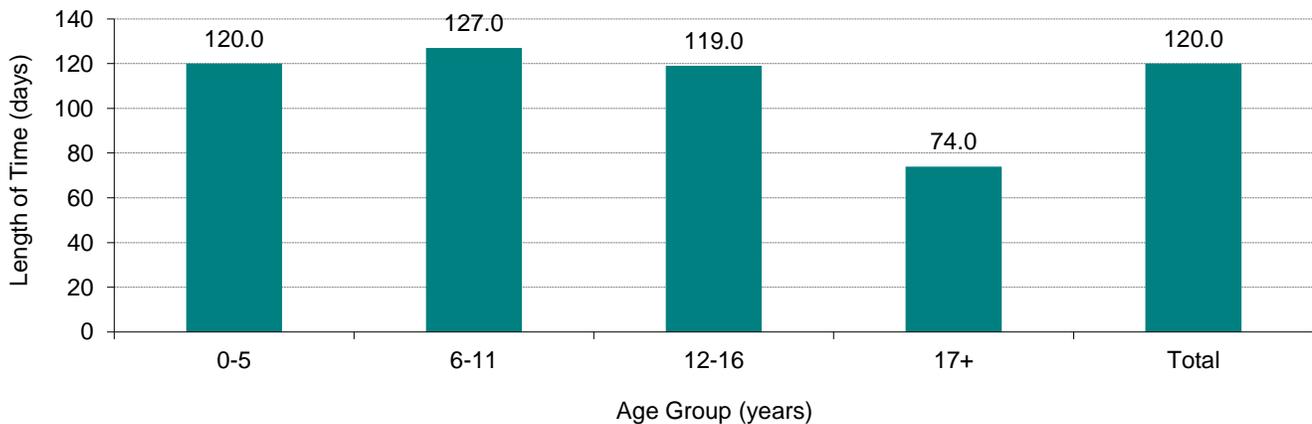
FY13-FY15 Highlights: Median length of time (days) since previous discharge for children re-entering out-of-home placement

The total median length of time since previous discharge for children re-entering into out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), was 120 days. The greatest median length of time was among children in the 6-11 age group (127 days) and the least was children age 17 and older (74 days).



Picture source: www.adoptionri.org

Figure 20. 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 initial removal, FY13 entry cohort



Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 1. Demographics of children achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts

	FY13 entry cohort						FY14 entry cohort					
	Permanency achieved (N=628)		Discharged to other reasons (N=91)		Not discharged (N=540)		Permanency achieved (N=592)		Discharged to other reasons (N=70)		Not discharged (N=703)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender												
Female	266	42.4%	33	36.3%	239	44.3%	265	44.8%	27	38.6%	334	47.5%
Male	362	57.6%	58	63.7%	301	55.7%	327	55.2%	43	61.4%	369	52.5%
Race and Ethnicity												
Black Non-Hispanic	82	13.1%	18	19.8%	77	14.3%	94	15.9%	13	18.6%	119	16.9%
Hispanic	219	34.9%	31	34.1%	127	23.5%	187	31.6%	24	34.3%	182	25.9%
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic	43	6.9%	6	6.6%	62	11.5%	53	9.0%	6	8.6%	71	10.1%
White Non-Hispanic	281	44.8%	35	38.5%	267	49.4%	246	41.5%	26	37.1%	318	45.2%
Unknown/Missing	3	0.5%	1	1.1%	7	1.3%	12	2.0%	1	1.4%	13	1.9%
Age at removal												
0-5 years	220	35.1%	5	5.5%	261	48.3%	195	33.0%	3	4.3%	349	49.6%
6-11 years	88	14.0%	3	3.3%	86	16.0%	99	16.7%	4	5.7%	142	20.2%
12-16 years	257	40.9%	27	29.7%	174	32.2%	254	42.9%	27	38.6%	192	27.3%
17+ years	63	10.0%	56	61.5%	19	3.5%	44	7.4%	36	51.4%	20	2.9%

Note: Other reasons include discharge reason of Emancipation, Living with other relatives, AWOL, Death of child, Detained at RITS, Subsidy ended, TCP revoked and Transfer to another agency.

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 2. Median length of time in placement (days) for children achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by age at removal, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts

Age Group (years)	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
0-5 years	220	35.1%	146.0	195	33.0%	144.0
6-11 years	88	14.0%	148.0	99	16.7%	155.0
12-16 years	257	40.9%	144.0	254	42.9%	158.5
17+ years	63	10.0%	154.0	44	7.4%	124.5
Total	628	100.0%	147.0	592	100.0%	151.0

Table 3. Number, percent, and median length of time in placement (days) for children achieving permanency in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement service type, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts

First Placement Service Type	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
Acute Residential Treatment	3	0.5%	232.0	3	0.5%	171.0
Emergency Shelter	120	19.1%	91.0	115	19.4%	108.0
Relative Kinship*	203	32.3%	185.0	206	34.8%	154.5
Non-relative Kinship*	31	4.9%	143.0	30	5.1%	155.0
Non-kinship*	115	18.3%	126.0	119	20.1%	127.0
Group Homes	79	12.6%	168.0	61	10.3%	170.0
Independent/ Semi-Independent Living	2	0.3%	275.5	3	0.5%	78.0
Psych Hospital	3	0.5%	8.0	0	0.0%	-
Residential Treatment Center	72	11.5%	205.5	55	9.3%	198.0
Total	628	100.0%	147.0	592	100.0%	151.0

First Placement Service Type	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
Congregate Care	274	43.6%	139.5	234	39.5%	148.0
Non-Congregate Care	354	56.4%	151.0	358	60.5%	151.0
Total	628	100.0%	147.0	592	100.0%	151.0

* Of those achieved permanency within 12 months of entry, there are 24 children in FY13 and 40 children in FY14 who entered into first placement service type of specialized foster care included across relative kinship, non-relative kinship and non-kinship.

Notes:

- Residential treatment center includes residential counseling center, residential treatment – substance abuse, and generic residential treatment center.
- Congregate care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, RCC, Residential Treatment – Substance Abuse, and Residential Treatment Center.

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 4. Number and percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by removal reason or re-entry and age at initial removal, FY13 entry cohort

Removal Reason	Age 0-11 years (N=64)		Age 12+ years (N=81)	
	N	%	N	%
Neglect	40	62.5%	5	6.2%
Parent drug/alcohol abuse	30	46.9%	2	2.5%
Inadequate housing	12	18.8%	0	0.0%
Caretaker inability to cope	10	15.6%	24	29.6%
Physical abuse	2	3.1%	1	1.2%
Child drug/alcohol abuse	0	0.0%	19	23.5%
Child behavior problem	4	6.3%	74	91.4%
Sexual abuse	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
Clinical diagnosis	2	3.3%	2	2.5%
Parent incarceration	2	3.1%	0	0.0%
Parent death	1	1.6%	0	0.0%
Abandonment	2	3.1%	0	0.0%
Relinquishment	0	0.0%	1	1.2%

Table 5. Number and percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by first placement service type of re-entry and age at initial removal, FY13 entry cohort

First Placement Service Type of Re-entry	Age 0-11 years		Age 12+ years	
	N	%	N	%
Relative Kinship	33	51.6%	1	1.2%
Non-relative Kinship*	2	3.1%	2	2.5%
Non-kinship*	22	34.4%	6	7.4%
Emergency Shelter	3	4.7%	29	35.8%
Group Homes	4	6.2%	27	33.4%
Residential Treatment Center	0	0.0%	14	17.3%
Acute Residential Treatment	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
Independent/Semi-independent Living	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
Total	64	100.0%	81	100.0%

First Placement Service Type of Re-entry	Age 0-11 years		Age 12+ years	
	N	%	N	%
Congregate Care	7	10.9%	71	87.7%
Non-Congregate Care	57	89.1%	10	12.3%
Total	64	100.0%	81	100.0%

* Of those re-entered within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), there are 11 children who re-entered into first placement service type of specialized foster care included across relative kinship, non-relative kinship and non-kinship.

Notes:

- Percentages may add up to over 100% because a youth may have multiple removal reasons. (Table 4)
- Congregate care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, RCC, Residential Treatment – Substance Abuse, and Residential Treatment Center.

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 6. Disproportionality in most frequent first placement service types of re-entry for children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY15 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY13 entry cohort

	Black Non-Hispanic (N=20)	White Non-Hispanic (N=64)	Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic (N=13)	Hispanic (N=47)
Median age at initial removal	11	14	5	13
First Placement Service Type				
Congregate Care	55.0%	64.1%	7.7%	53.2%
Non-Congregate Care	45.0%	35.9%	92.3%	46.8%
Relative Kinship	35.0%	18.8%	61.5%	14.9%
Non-relative Kinship	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	2.1%
Not Kinship	10.0%	12.5%	30.8%	27.7%
Emergency Shelter	25.0%	17.2%	7.7%	31.9%
Group Homes	25.0%	31.3%	0.0%	12.8%
Residential Treatment Centers	5.0%	14.1%	0.0%	8.5%

Table 7. 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 initial removal, FY13 entry cohort

Age Group (years)	N	%	Median length of time (days) since previous discharge
0-5 years	45	31.0%	120.0
6-11 years	19	13.1%	127.0
12-16 years	78	53.8%	119.0
17+ years	3	2.1%	74.0
Total	145	100.0%	120.0

Notes:

- Percentages may not add up to 100% because the table includes only the most frequent first placement service types. A youth may also enter into Acute Residential Treatment, Independent/Semi-Independent Living, Psych Hospital, or Medical Hospital. (Table 6)
- Denominator is all children in a given race and ethnicity. Numerator presents percent re-entered into first placement service type among the given race and ethnicity. (Table 6)
- Residential treatment center includes residential treatment center, residential counseling center, and residential treatment – substance abuse. (Table 6)
- Congregate Care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, RCC, Residential Treatment – Substance Abuse, and Residential Treatment Center. (Table 6)