



Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth & Families



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Permanency Report

July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2016

Data and Evaluation

August 2016

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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, 2016 (FY13 - FY16)

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-FY16*. 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 state fiscal years, FY13-FY16. 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, the FY15 entry cohort includes all children and youth who entered an out-of-home placement during July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015 and the FY16 entry cohort includes all children and youth who entered an out-of-home placement during July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016. *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.

Highlights on Entry Cohorts of Children Age 0-17 from FY13 to FY16

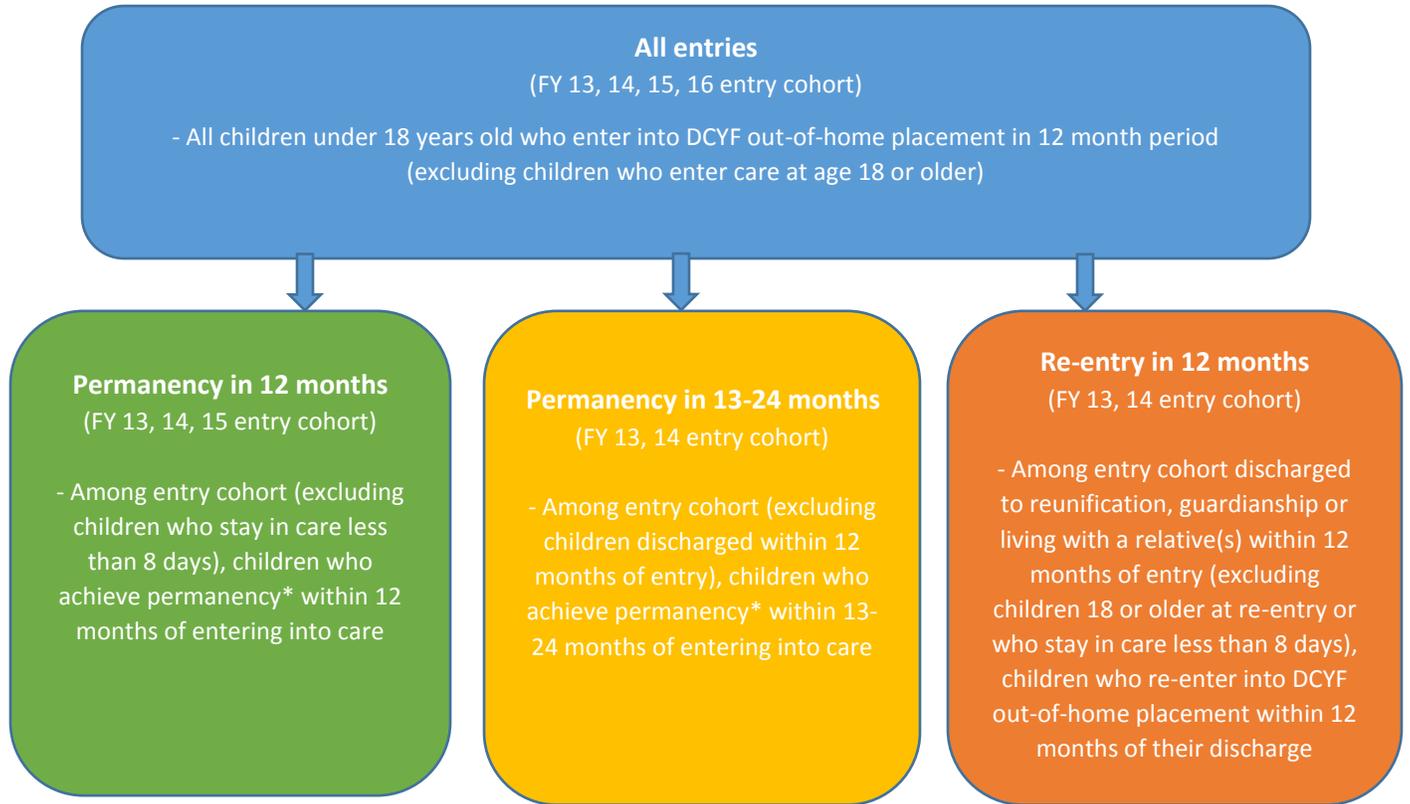
- From FY13 to FY16, the removal rate decreased from 5.4 per 1,000 children to 4.8 per 1,000 children.
- For FY16 entry cohort, the greatest proportion of children removed occurred among children age 0-5 years old, 44.5%, followed by the 12-16 age group, 31.9%.
- From FY13 to FY16, the median age at removal decreased from age 11 in FY13 to age 7 in FY16. The majority of the decreased median age occurs among White children compared to other racial and ethnic groups.
- Disproportionality –
 - From FY13-FY16, Black or African American, Multiracial and Hispanic children have a higher prevalence of removal rates compared to White children. This disproportionality is most pronounced in the 10-17 year old age group.
 - From FY13-FY16, Black Non-Hispanic and Hispanic children have significantly lower odds of being removed due to parent drug/alcohol use compared to White Non-Hispanic children.
 - Black Non-Hispanic children have significantly higher odds of being placed in congregate care compared to White Non-Hispanic for 3 of the 4 fiscal years presented (note the median age of Black Non-Hispanic children is older than White children and age is correlated with placement type; older children are more likely to be placed in congregate care compared to younger children).
- From FY13 to FY16, neglect is the most common removal reason for children age 0-11, 60.2% in FY13 to 65.8% in FY16. Child behavior is the most common removal reason for children age 12 and older, 69.6% in FY13 and 64.3% in FY16.
- From FY13 to FY16, in both age groups, 0-11 and 12 and older, the percent of children removed due to neglect increased. Among children age 0-11 the increase 60.2% in FY13 to 65.8% in FY16 and among children 12 and older the increase was 13.1% in FY13 to 21.6% in FY16.
- From FY13 to FY15, the percent of children achieving permanency decreased from 48.5% to 39.6%. In part this decrease can be associated with an increase in children in foster family settings as children in foster family settings typically have longer lengths of stay compared to children in congregate care.
- From FY13 to FY15, the median length of time to reunification with parents increased from 144 days to 166 days. In part this decrease can be associated with an increase in children in foster family settings as children in foster family settings typically have longer lengths of stay compared to children in congregate care.
- From FY13 to FY15, the percent of children age 17 and older upon removal who were reunified with parents within 12 months of discharge increased from 36.6% to 58.2% while the percent who discharged without permanency decreased from 62.5% to 39.3%.
- Among the FY14 entry cohort (**excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry**), the percent of children achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entry was relatively similar to the percent of children not discharged within 24 months, 43.1% and 52.5% respectively.
- For FY16, among the 368 children still in out-of-home placement beyond 24 months of entry, the median age at removal was 6 years old.
- The percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), decreased from 24.7% to 18.3%.

Highlights on Entry Cohorts of Children Age 0-17 from FY13 to FY16

- The median age of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 was 14. The two age groups that accounted for the largest percentages of re-entry for both the FY13 and FY14 entry cohorts were the 12-16 and 0-5 age groups.
- The median length of time to re-entry increased from 120 days to 144 days, FY14-FY16.
- Among children who re-entered an out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 within 12 months of a discharge to reunification, guardianship, or living with relatives:
 - Trajectory of family foster care placement: The majority of children re-entering within 12 months of previous discharge into a first placement of foster family, were previously discharged from a foster family placement.
 - Trajectory of congregate care: The majority of children re-entering within 12 months of previous discharge into a first placement of congregate care, were previously discharged from a congregate care placement.

Data note: For trend comparison purposes please note: FY16 methodology for permanency (permanency achieved within 12 months and within 24 months) data was slightly modified from previous years to be consistent with updated U.S. Children's Bureau methodology. Modifications include exclusion of children who were removed and remained in care for less than 8 days. In FY16, achieving permanency includes "living with a relative" whereas it was not in previous years. Children discharged at 18 are included although not counted as achieving permanency.

Stats at a Quick Glance



	FY13 entry cohort	FY14 entry cohort	FY15 entry cohort	FY16 entry cohort
All Entries (Entry Cohort)	denominator excludes children 18 or older at entry into care			
Number of children (unduplicated)	1259	1364	1253	1085
Median age at removal	11	9	8	7
Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 years old in Rhode Island)	5.4	6.0	5.5	4.8
Permanency* achieved in 12 months among entry cohort	denominator excludes children who stay in care for less than 8 days and may not equal total number of children in entry cohort			
Percent achieved permanency	48.5%	42.7%	39.6%	--
Median age at removal for children achieved permanency	11	11	10	--
Median length of time (days) in placement for children achieved permanency	151.0	155.0	174.0	--
Of children achieved permanency, percent who entered into first placement of congregate care	41.8%	38.3%	44.8%	--
Permanency* achieved in 13-24 month among entry cohort	denominator excludes children discharged within 12 months of entry			
Percent achieved permanency	47.2%	43.1%	--	--
Median age at removal for children achieved permanency	4	4	--	--
Median length of time (days) in placement for children achieved permanency	529.0	559.0	--	--
Of children achieved permanency, percent who entered into first placement of congregate care	16.5%	17.5%	--	--
Re-entries in 12 months of discharge to reunification, guardianship or relative(s) among entry cohort	denominator excludes children 18 or older at re-entry or who stay in care for less than 8 days			
Percent re-entered	24.7%*	18.3%*	--	--
Median age at re-entry	14	14	--	--
Median length of time (days) since previous discharge	120.0	144.0	--	--

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

Note: Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

Section 1: Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16 (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, 2016 (FY13-FY16), 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.

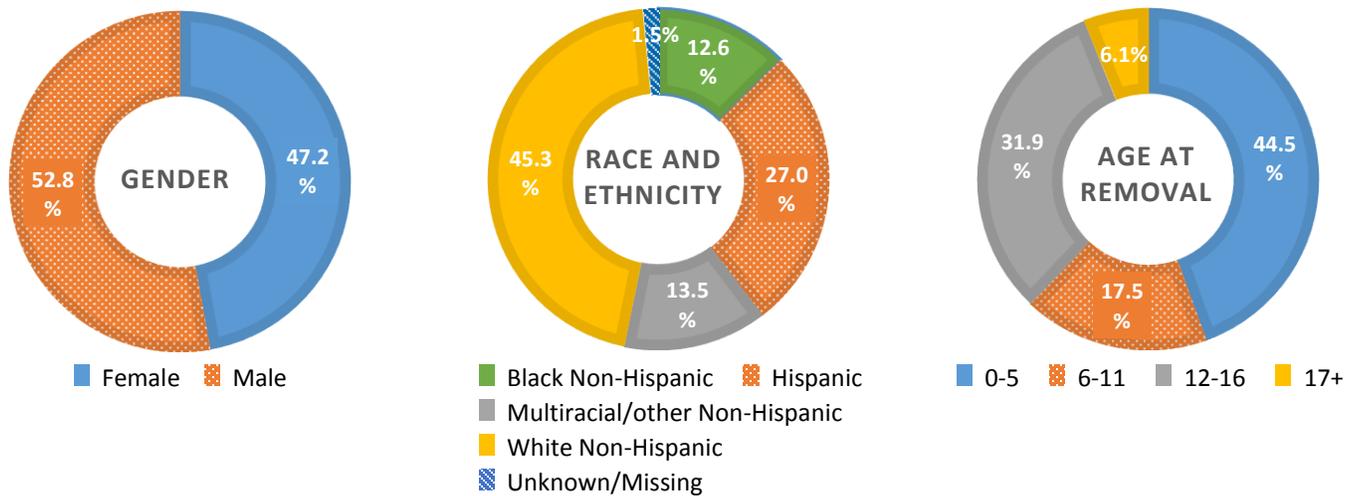
Note: If a child had multiple removals in a fiscal year, the first removal record was selected to analyze unduplicated count.

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

FY16 Highlights: Demographics among children entering out-of-home placement

Among children removed from home there was a slightly greater percentage of males, 52.8%, compared to females, 47.2%. The greatest proportion of children removed occurred among children age 0-5 years old, 44.5%, followed by the 12-16 age group, 31.9%.

Figure 1. Demographics of children entering out-of-home placement, FY16 (N=1085)



Notes:

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

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16, continued

FY13-FY16 Trend Highlights: Demographics among children entering out-of-home placement, FY13-FY16

Between FY13 and FY16, there has been an overall downward trend in the number of children entering into an out-of-home placement. Note: Trend highlights are based on percentages, not the absolute number. Best to consider both the number and percentage.

The most notable trends in child demographics across this time-period were:

- decreasing median age, median age of 7 in FY16 compared to median age of 11 in FY13
- increasing percentage of Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic, 13.5% in FY16 compared to 8.8% in FY13 (this change in part could be attributed to more accurate reporting over time)
- decreasing percentage of Black Non-Hispanic, 12.6% in FY16 compared to 14.1% in FY13

Table 1. Median age at removal and demographics of children entering out-of-home placement, FY13-FY16

	FY13 (N=1259)		FY14 (N=1364)		FY15 (N=1253)		FY16 (N=1085)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender								
Female	538	42.7%	626	45.9%	544	43.4%	512	47.2%
Male	721	57.3%	738	54.1%	709	56.6%	573	52.8%
Race and Ethnicity								
Black Non-Hispanic	177	14.1%	223	16.4%	185	14.8%	137	12.6%
Hispanic	377	29.9%	397	29.1%	365	29.1%	293	27.0%
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic	111	8.8%	139	10.2%	158	12.6%	147	13.5%
White Non-Hispanic	583	46.3%	583	42.7%	527	42.1%	492	45.3%
Unknown/Missing	11	0.9%	22	1.6%	18	1.4%	16	1.5%
Age at removal								
0-5 years	486	38.6%	546	40.0%	515	41.1%	483	44.5%
6-11 years	177	14.1%	245	18.0%	205	16.4%	190	17.5%
12-16 years	458	36.4%	473	34.7%	422	33.7%	346	31.9%
17+ years	138	11.0%	100	7.3%	111	8.9%	66	6.1%
Median age at removal	11		9		8		7	

Notes:

- 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 entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16, continued

FY13-FY16 Trend Highlights: Rate of children entering out-of-home placement (per 1,000 children in age group in RI), by race, ethnicity and age
 Across FY13-FY16 entry cohorts age 0-17, Black or African American, Multiracial and Hispanic children have a higher prevalence of removal rates compared to White children. This disproportionality is most pronounced in the 10-17 year old age group. Although the disproportionality appears to decrease in FY16 with the 0-17 year old entry cohort, this decrease may be attributed to an overall lower proportion of older children being removed where the greater disproportionality across these racial and ethnicity groups occurs compared to the 0-9 year olds.

Figure 2. Disproportionality in rate of children entering out-of-home placement, by race, ethnicity and age group, FY16

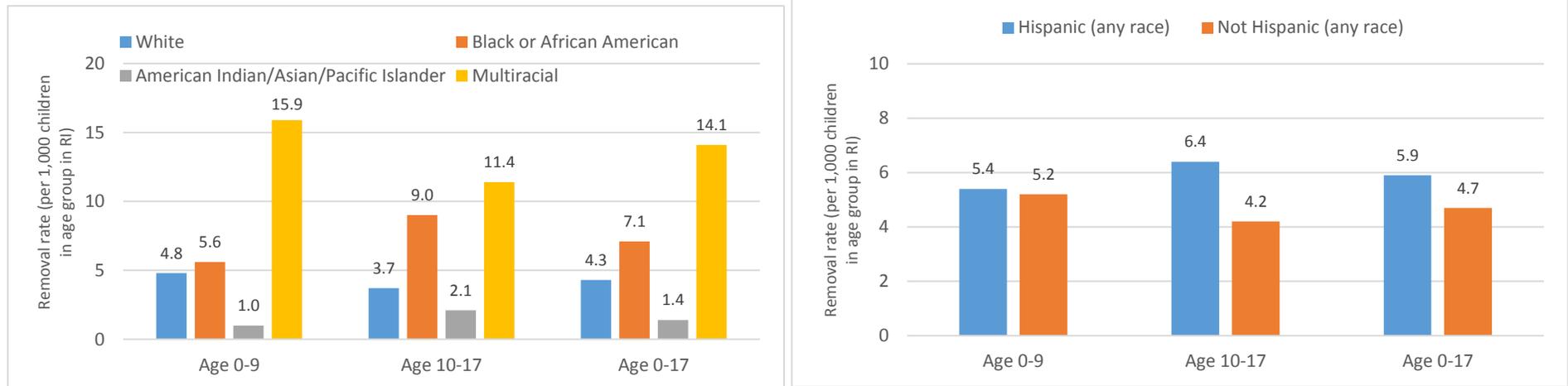


Table 2. Disproportionality in rate of children entering out-of-home placement, by race, ethnicity and age group, FY13-FY16

Race	Age 0-9 years				Age 10-17 years				Age 0-17 years			
	Removal rate (per 1,000 children between age 0-9 in RI)				Removal rate (per 1,000 children between age 10-17 in RI)				Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)			
	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
White	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.5	3.7	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.3
Black or African American	6.7	10.7	8.3	5.6	11.8	12.5	12.1	9.0	9.0	11.5	10.0	7.1
American Indian/Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7	0.4	1.7	1.0	2.3	2.7	3.7	2.1	1.4	1.4	2.5	1.4
Multiracial (Two or more races)	12.9	17.6	16.2	15.9	8.9	9.9	10.6	11.4	11.3	14.5	13.9	14.1

Ethnicity	Age 0-9 years				Age 10-17 years				Age 0-17 years			
	Removal rate (per 1,000 children between age 0-9 in RI)				Removal rate (per 1,000 children between age 10-17 in RI)				Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)			
	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Hispanic (any race)	6.1	6.3	6.6	5.4	10.1	10.4	8.3	6.4	7.8	8.1	7.3	5.9
Non-Hispanic (any race)	4.7	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.2	5.1	5.7	5.3	4.7

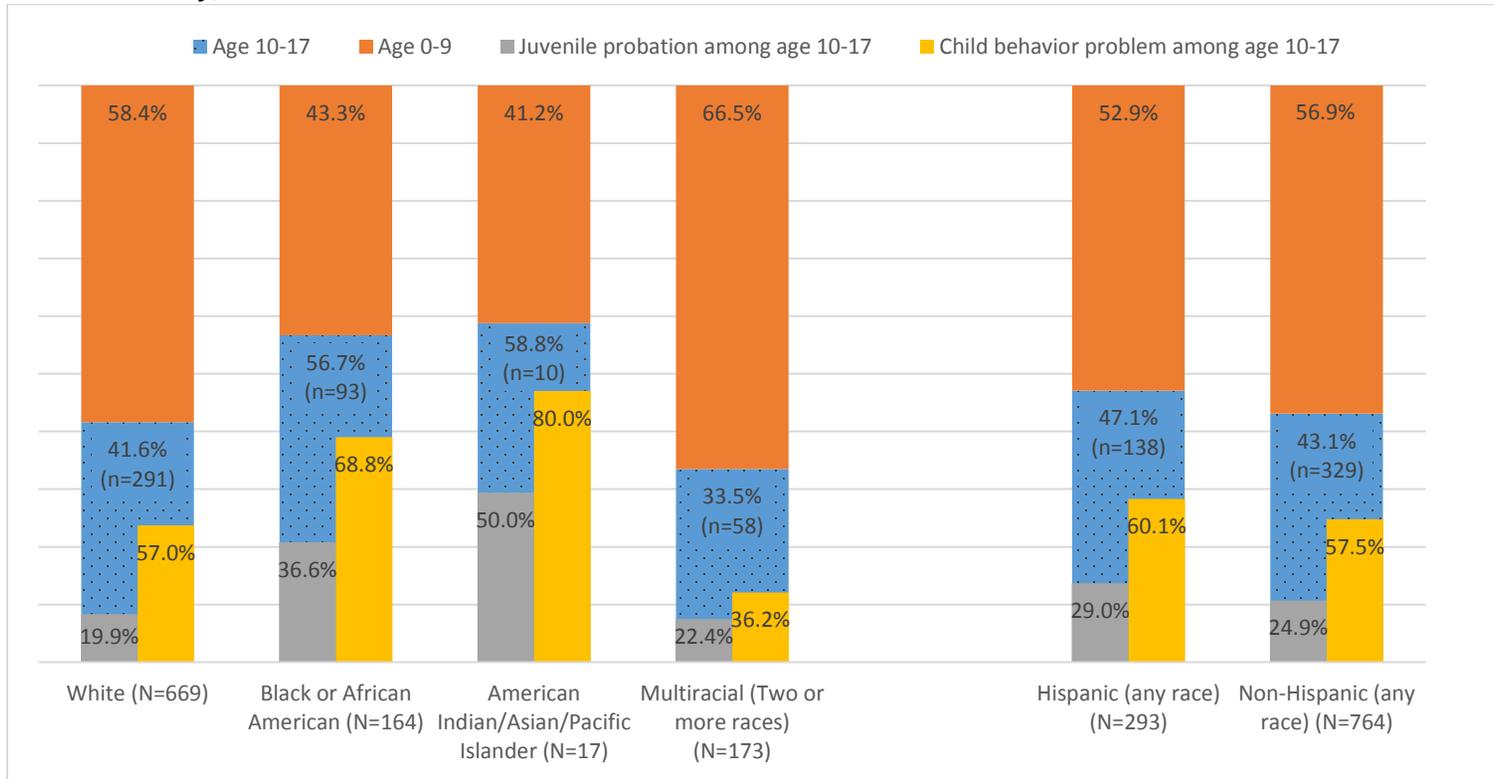
Data Source: U.S. Census population estimate 2013-2015. (2015 census estimate is the most recent estimate available and is applied for FY15 and FY16 data)
 Note: Children with unknown race and ethnicity are excluded.

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16, continued

FY13-FY16 Trend Highlights: Disproportionality in age of children entering out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity

Exploring the disproportionality and disparity among children age 10-17 further, Black or African American have a higher proportion of children removed with a removal reason of child behavior or juvenile probation assignment compared to White children.

Figure 3. Disproportionality in age of children entering out-of-home placement and percent among age 10-17 entering out-of-home placement due to child behavior problem or with juvenile probation assignment, by race and ethnicity, FY16



Note: Children with unknown race and ethnicity are excluded. (32 have unknown race and 28 have unknown ethnicity)

FY16 Highlights: Removal Reasons among children entering out-of-home placement

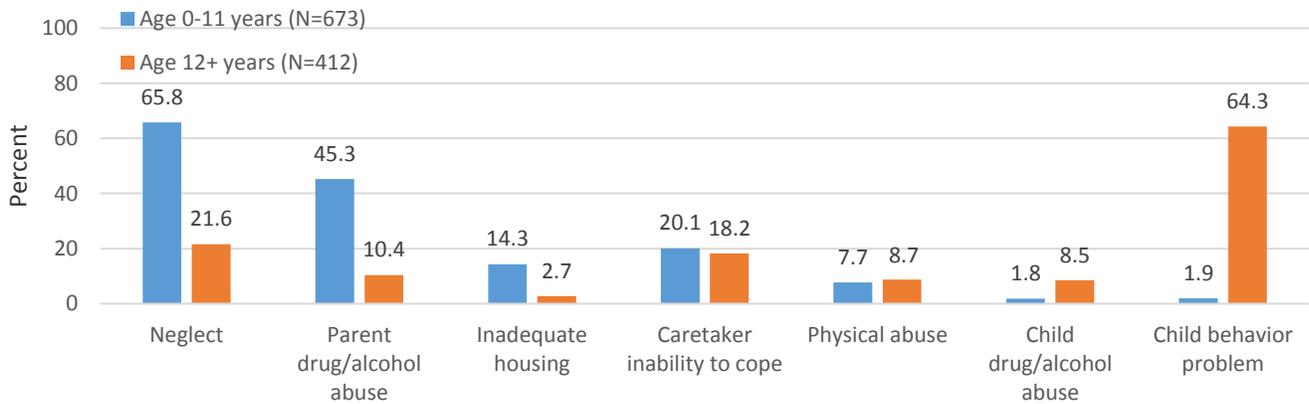
Among children aged 0-11 removed in FY16, the most frequent removal reasons include:

- neglect, 65.8%
- parent drug/alcohol abuse, 45.3%
- caretaker inability to cope, 20.1%

Among children aged 12 and older removed in FY16, the most frequent removal reasons include:

- child behavior problem, 64.3%
- caretaker inability to cope, 18.2%
- neglect, 21.6%

Figure 3. Percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by most frequent removal reasons and age group, FY16



Notes:

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

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16, continued

FY13-FY16 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 65.8% in FY16 and among children 12 and older was an increase from 13.1% in FY13 to 21.6% in FY16. Note: Trend highlights are based on percentages, not the absolute number. Best to consider both the number and percentage.

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

- increasing percentage of children removed due to neglect
- reverse in the decreasing percentage of children removed due to inadequate housing
- reverse in the 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
- reverse in the increasing percentage of children removed due to inadequate housing
- reverse in the decreasing percentage of children removed due to physical abuse
- increasing percentage of children removed due to sexual abuse
- increase in the consistent percentage of children removed due to child drug/alcohol abuse

Table 3. Number and percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by removal reason and age group, FY13-FY16

Removal Reason	Age 0-11 years								Age 12+ years							
	FY13 (N=663)		FY14 (N=791)		FY15 (N=720)		FY16 (N=673)		FY13 (N=596)		FY14 (N=573)		FY15 (N=533)		FY16 (N=412)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neglect	399	60.2%	509	64.4%	477	66.3%	443	65.8%	78	13.1%	108	18.9%	96	18.0%	89	21.6%
Parent drug/alcohol abuse	269	40.6%	323	40.8%	282	39.2%	305	45.3%	45	7.6%	44	7.7%	36	6.8%	43	10.4%
Inadequate housing	94	14.2%	95	12.0%	74	10.3%	96	14.3%	12	2.0%	16	2.8%	21	3.9%	11	2.7%
Caretaker inability to cope	177	26.7%	178	22.5%	122	16.9%	135	20.1%	125	21.0%	137	23.9%	100	18.8%	75	18.2%
Physical abuse	56	8.5%	55	7.0%	59	8.2%	52	7.7%	34	5.7%	29	5.1%	27	5.1%	36	8.7%
Child drug/alcohol abuse	6	0.9%	3	0.4%	6	0.8%	12	1.8%	86	14.4%	85	14.8%	73	13.7%	35	8.5%
Child behavior problem	25	3.8%	30	3.8%	20	2.8%	13	1.9%	415	69.6%	388	67.7%	373	70.0%	265	64.3%
Sexual abuse	12	1.8%	11	1.4%	15	2.1%	16	2.4%	16	2.7%	20	3.5%	26	4.9%	22	5.3%
Clinical diagnosis	11	1.7%	6	0.8%	4	0.6%	2	0.3%	22	3.7%	26	4.5%	23	4.3%	8	1.9%
Parent incarceration	35	5.3%	73	9.2%	41	5.7%	41	6.1%	11	1.9%	8	1.4%	4	0.8%	9	2.2%
Parent death	3	0.5%	9	1.1%	10	1.4%	2	0.3%	8	1.3%	5	0.9%	3	0.6%	4	1.0%
Abandonment	30	4.5%	17	2.2%	16	2.2%	18	2.7%	10	1.7%	7	1.2%	16	3.0%	10	2.4%
Relinquishment	8	1.2%	7	0.9%	5	0.7%	2	0.3%	5	0.8%	4	0.7%	3	0.6%	2	0.5%

Notes:

- Percentages may add up to over 100% because a child may have multiple removal reasons.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

Data source: RICLIST report 460; data are current as of 7/20/2016.

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16, continued

FY13-FY16 Trend 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 four fiscal years, the median age of children who are White Non-Hispanic and Multi-racial/other Non-Hispanic have been younger than children who are Black Non-Hispanic and Hispanic

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 (**either higher or lower odds**) compared to the reference group for removal reasons across the different racial and ethnic populations are highlighted in the Table 3. Please note, with an odds ratio there needs to be a reference group that which the other three groups are referred to. The reference group is White Non-Hispanic.

For example, in FY16,

- parent drug/alcohol abuse – Black Non-Hispanic, Hispanic, and multiracial children had significantly lower odds compared to White Non-Hispanic

Consistent across FY13-FY16, Black Non-Hispanic and Hispanic children have significantly lower odds of being removed due to parent drug/alcohol use compared to White Non-Hispanic children.

Table 4. Disproportionality in most frequent removal reasons for children entering out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity, FY13-FY16

	White Non-Hispanic (reference group)				Black Non-Hispanic				Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic				Hispanic			
	FY13 (N=583)	FY14 (N=583)	FY15 (N=527)	FY16 (N=492)	FY13 (N=177)	FY14 (N=223)	FY15 (N=185)	FY16 (N=137)	FY13 (N=111)	FY14 (N=139)	FY15 (N=158)	FY16 (N=147)	FY13 (N=377)	FY14 (N=397)	FY15 (N=365)	FY16 (N=293)
Median age at removal	10	9	8	6	13	9	11	13	6	5	6	5	12	11	9	9
Removal Reasons																
Neglect	37.1%	45.6%	42.9%	47.6%	32.8%	51.1%	43.2%	42.3%	58.6%	52.5%	50.0%	54.4%	35.5%	38.3%	48.8%	51.2%
Parent drug/alcohol abuse	33.1%	33.5%	31.7%	40.7%	15.3%	18.8%	17.3%	24.8%	20.7%	35.3%	26.6%	32.0%	17.2%	19.1%	19.5%	19.8%
Inadequate housing	9.4%	8.6%	9.5%	10.4%	5.1%	10.3%	7.0%	4.4%	11.7%	9.4%	7.6%	13.6%	7.4%	6.1%	5.5%	9.6%
Caretaker inability to cope	25.2%	24.0%	17.5%	21.1%	19.8%	21.5%	23.2%	13.1%	26.1%	17.3%	10.8%	15.7%	23.9%	23.9%	18.4%	20.8%
Physical abuse	6.5%	5.3%	7.0%	6.1%	7.9%	7.6%	7.6%	8.8%	3.6%	4.3%	7.0%	10.2%	9.0%	7.3%	6.6%	9.9%
Child drug/alcohol abuse	7.9%	6.7%	6.8%	3.5%	6.2%	4.0%	3.2%	6.6%	1.8%	5.8%	6.3%	2.7%	8.8%	8.1%	7.1%	5.8%
Child behavior problem	33.5%	30.0%	29.4%	23.4%	42.9%	32.7%	40.0%	40.2%	23.4%	23.0%	22.8%	16.3%	37.7%	34.3%	33.7%	28.3%

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, 22 children in FY14, 18 children in FY15 and 16 children in FY16) 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.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

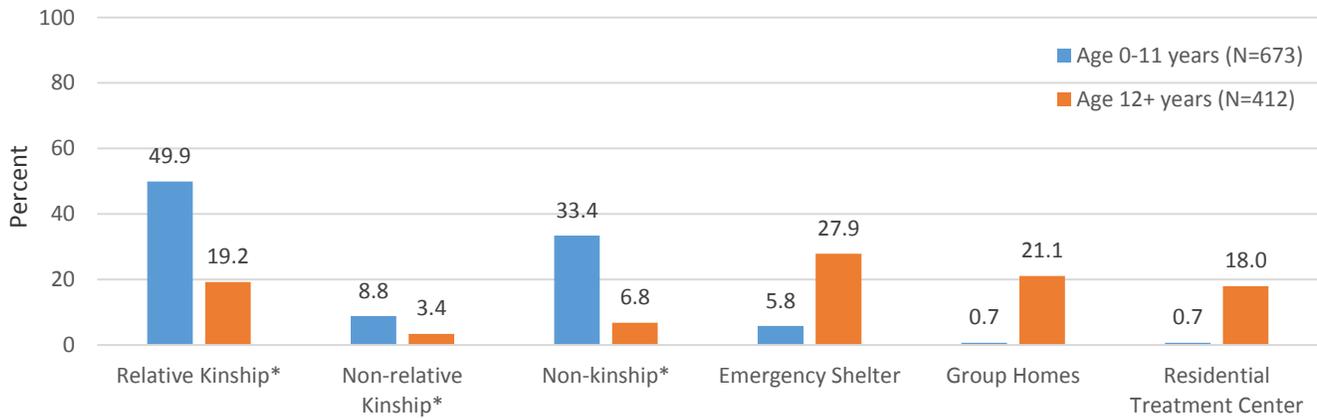


FY16 Highlights: First placement among children entering out-of-home placement

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 FY16, 92.1% of children age 0-11 were initially placed in non-congregate care compared to 28.1% of children age 12 and older.

Picture source: www.adoptionri.org

Figure 4. Percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by most frequent first placement service types of current removal and age group, FY16



* There are 100 children in specialized FC included across relative, non-relative and non-kinship.

Note:

- Figure 4 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-FY16, continued

FY13-FY16 Trend Highlights: First Placement among children entering out-of-home placement

In FY16 both 0-11 and 12 and older age groups increased their percentages of non-congregate care as their first placement. A trend consistent across the 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-FY16. Further, it is important to consider both the absolute number and percentages.

Table 5. Number and percent of children entering out-of-home placement, by first placement service type of current removal and age group, FY13-FY16

First Placement Service Type of Current Removal	Age 0-11 years								Age 12+ years							
	FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Relative Kinship*	296	44.6%	394	49.8%	332	46.1%	336	49.9%	97	16.3%	100	17.5%	78	14.6%	79	19.2%
Non-relative Kinship*	57	8.6%	74	9.4%	56	7.8%	59	8.8%	24	4.0%	33	5.7%	25	4.7%	14	3.4%
Non-kinship*	260	39.2%	270	34.1%	233	32.4%	225	33.4%	41	6.9%	43	7.5%	32	6.0%	28	6.8%
Emergency Shelter	20	3.0%	24	3.0%	74	10.3%	39	5.8%	156	26.2%	176	30.7%	131	24.6%	115	27.9%
Group Homes	24	3.6%	21	2.7%	7	1.0%	5	0.7%	142	23.8%	105	18.3%	135	25.3%	87	21.1%
Residential Treatment Center	2	0.3%	6	0.8%	6	0.8%	5	0.7%	118	19.8%	100	17.5%	113	21.2%	74	18.0%
Acute Residential Treatment	2	0.3%	2	0.2%	4	0.5%	4	0.6%	3	0.5%	9	1.6%	15	2.8%	15	3.6%
Independent/Semi-independent Living	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	1.8%	6	1.0%	3	0.6%	0	0.0%
Psychiatric Hospital	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Medical Hospital	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	8	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	663	100.0%	791	100.0%	720	100.0%	673	100.0%	596	100.0%	573	100.0%	533	100.0%	412	100.0%

First Placement Service Type of Current Removal	Age 0-11 years								Age 12+ years							
	FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	N	%	N	N	%	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Congregate Care	48	7.2%	53	6.7%	91	12.6%	53	7.9%	419	70.3%	390	68.1%	394	73.9%	291	70.6%
Non-Congregate Care	615	92.8%	738	93.3%	629	87.4%	620	92.1%	177	29.7%	183	31.9%	139	26.1%	121	29.4%
Total	663	100.0%	791	100.0%	720	100.0%	673	100.0%	596	100.0%	573	100.0%	533	100.0%	412	100.0%

* There are 73 children in FY13, 103 children in FY14, 75 children in FY15 and 100 children in FY16 who entered into first placement service type of specialized foster care included across relative kinship, non-relative kinship and non-kinship.

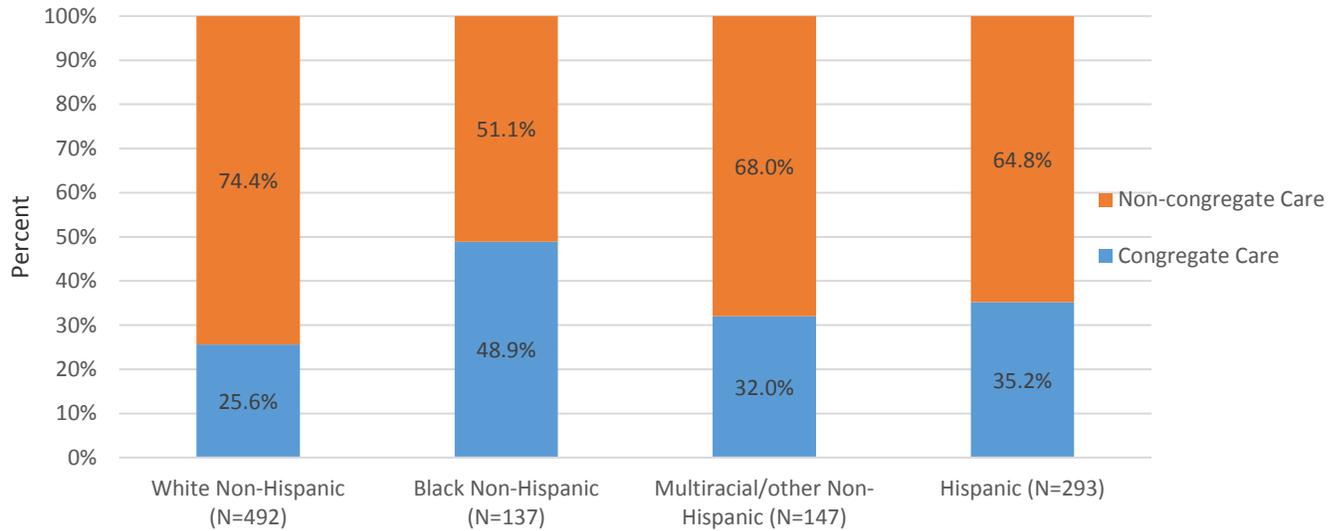
Notes:

- Congregate Care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, 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.

FY16 Highlights: Disproportionality in first placement among children entering out-of-home placement

In FY16, after controlling for age, Black Non-Hispanic and Multiracial Non-Hispanic youth have significantly higher odds of their first placement being congregate care to White Non-Hispanic youth.

Figure 5. Disproportionality in first placement service types of current removal for children entering out-of-home placement, FY16



Notes:

- Sixteen children with unknown race and ethnicity 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-FY16, continued

FY13-FY16 Trend Highlights: Disproportionality in first placement among children entering out-of-home placement

After controlling for age, trends in disproportionately in first placement are highlighted in table 5. Black Non-Hispanic children have significantly higher odds of being placed in congregate care compared to White Non-Hispanic for 3 of the 4 fiscal years presented.

Table 6. Disproportionality in most frequent first placement service types of current removal for children entering out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity, FY13-FY16

	White Non-Hispanic (reference group)				Black Non-Hispanic				Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic				Hispanic			
	FY13 (N=583)	FY14 (N=583)	FY15 (N=527)	FY16 (N=492)	FY13 (N=177)	FY14 (N=223)	FY15 (N=185)	FY16 (N=137)	FY13 (N=111)	FY14 (N=139)	FY15 (N=158)	FY16 (N=147)	FY13 (N=377)	FY14 (N=397)	FY15 (N=365)	FY16 (N=293)
Median age at removal	10	9	8	6	13	9	11	13	6	5	6	5	12	11	9	9
First Placement Service Type																
Congregate Care	33.6%	28.6%	36.4%	25.6%	47.5%	35.4%	41.1%	48.9%	27.9%	29.5%	36.1%	32.0%	41.1%	38.5%	41.9%	35.2%
Non-Congregate Care	66.4%	71.4%	63.6%	74.4%	52.5%	64.6%	58.9%	51.1%	72.1%	70.5%	63.9%	68.0%	58.9%	61.5%	58.1%	64.8%
Relative Kinship	35.2%	38.1%	36.2%	42.5%	27.7%	38.6%	26.0%	26.3%	19.8%	41.7%	38.6%	42.9%	29.4%	29.5%	29.0%	34.5%
Non-relative Kinship	6.7%	8.2%	7.0%	8.3%	4.0%	4.5%	4.3%	5.1%	9.9%	9.4%	6.3%	4.1%	6.4%	8.8%	6.3%	6.1%
Non-kinship	23.2%	24.9%	19.5%	23.6%	20.2%	20.4%	27.0%	19.7%	39.6%	19.4%	17.7%	21.1%	21.8%	22.4%	21.9%	24.2%
Emergency Shelter	10.6%	12.0%	13.5%	9.6%	20.3%	15.7%	12.4%	19.0%	12.6%	11.5%	18.4%	21.1%	16.7%	19.4%	21.6%	16.7%
Group Homes	14.6%	9.6%	11.8%	8.5%	12.4%	10.3%	12.4%	11.0%	13.5%	10.1%	8.9%	6.8%	11.7%	8.3%	11.5%	8.5%
Residential Treatment Centers	8.1%	6.2%	9.7%	4.9%	13.6%	9.0%	15.7%	17.5%	1.8%	7.2%	7.0%	2.7%	12.5%	9.8%	7.1%	9.2%

Notes:

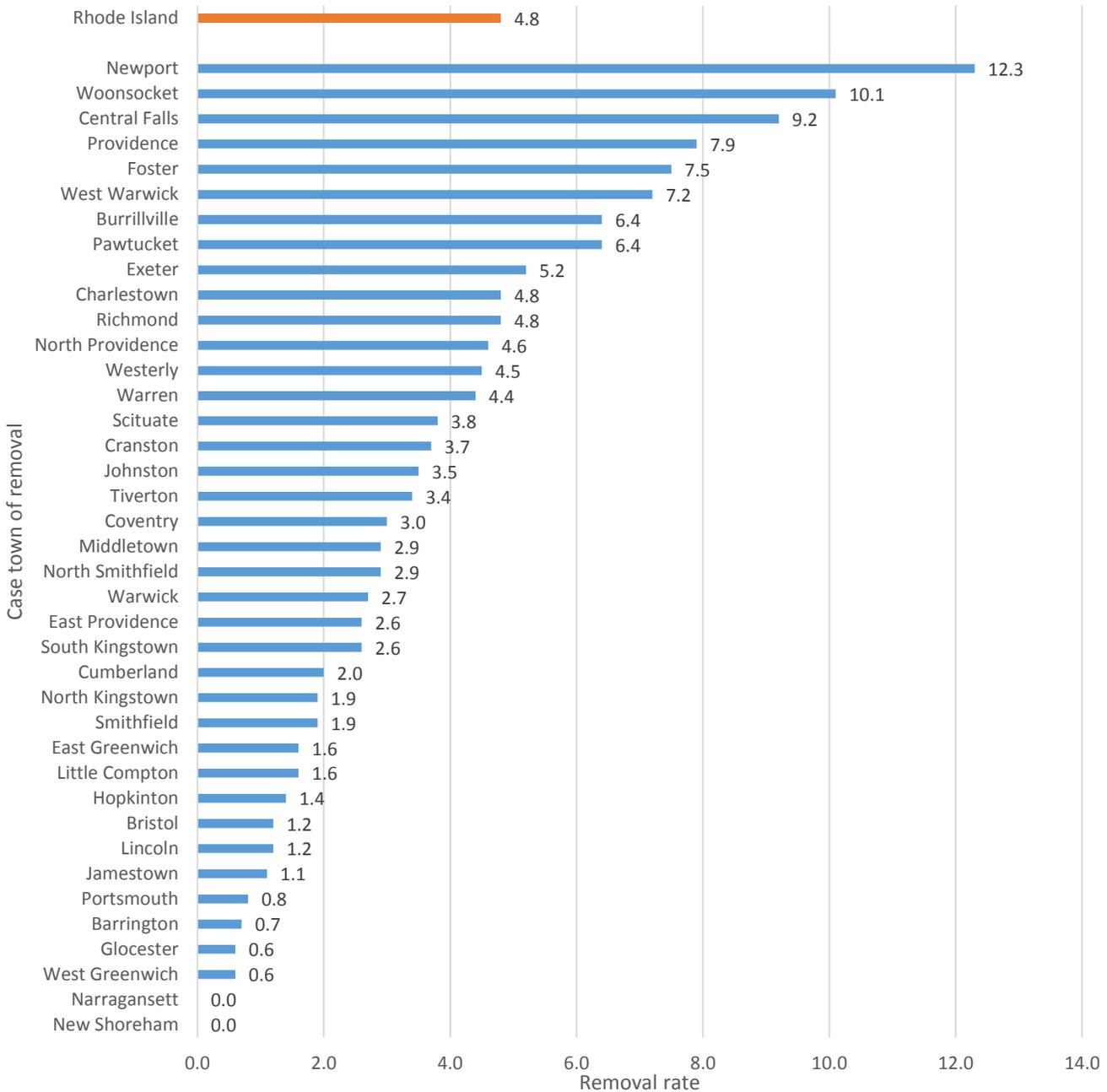
- Percentages may not add up to 100% because the table includes only the most frequent first placement service types. A child may also enter into Acute Residential Treatment, Independent/Semi-Independent Living, Psych Hospital, or Medical Hospital.
- Children with unknown race and ethnicity (11 children in FY13, 22 children in FY14, 18 children in FY15 and 16 children in FY16) 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
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

Children entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16, continued

FY16 Highlights: Geographic location of children entering out-of-home placement

In FY16, the rate of children entering out-of-home placement in RI was 4.8 (per 1,000 children under 18 years old), a reduction from FY15. In FY16, the rate across cities ranged from Newport with a high of 12.3 to a low of 0 in Narragansett and New Shoreham.

Figure 6. Rate of children entering out-of-home placement per 1,000 children under 18 year old in Rhode Island, by case town of removal, FY16



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

Notes:

- 42 children with out-of-state case addresses and 1 child with unknown case address 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.

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

FY13-FY16 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 demonstrates a downward trend from FY14 to FY16. 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. 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 7. 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-FY16

FY13			FY14			FY15			FY16		
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)	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		Rhode Island	4.8
1	Woonsocket	9.9	1	Woonsocket	15.2	1	Woonsocket	13.8	1	Newport	12.3
2	Providence	9.4	2	Central Falls	11.6	2	Newport	11.5	2	Woonsocket	10.1
3	Pawtucket	8.6	3	Providence	9.7	3	Central Falls	11.1	3	Central Falls	9.2
4	Newport	7.8	4	West Warwick	9.1	4	West Warwick	10.5	4	Providence	7.9
5	West Warwick	7.6	5	Newport	9.0	5	Providence	8.7	5	Foster	7.5
6	North Providence	6.9	6	Pawtucket	8.5	6	Pawtucket	8.3	6	West Warwick	7.2
7	Central Falls	6.2	7	Westerly	7.3	7	Westerly	5.8	7	Burrillville	6.4
8	Burrillville	5.4	8	Warren	6.8	8	Warren	5.3		Pawtucket	6.4
9	Bristol	5.2	9	Coventry	5.5	9	Burrillville	4.7	9	Exeter	5.2
10	Foster	4.8	10	Glocester	5.0	10	Coventry	4.5	10	Charlestown	4.8
	Warren	4.8	11	North Kingstown	4.9		Cranston	4.5		Richmond	4.8
12	Cranston	4.6	12	Cranston	4.5		Jamestown	4.5	12	North Providence	4.6
13	Westerly	4.0	13	Johnston	4.4	13	Johnston	3.8	13	Westerly	4.5
14	Coventry	3.8		North Providence	4.4		North Providence	3.8	14	Warren	4.4
15	East Greenwich	3.5	15	Richmond	4.3	15	Cumberland	3.6	15	Scituate	3.8
	East Providence	3.5	16	Charlestown	4.1	16	Middletown	3.4	16	Cranston	3.7
17	North Kingstown	3.4	17	Lincoln	3.7	17	Bristol	3.3	17	Johnston	3.5
18	Lincoln	3.3	18	Bristol	3.6		Scituate	3.3	18	Tiverton	3.4
19	Johnston	3.2	19	Exeter	3.5	19	Little Compton	3.1	19	Coventry	3.0
20	South Kingstown	3.1	20	Burrillville	3.2	20	East Providence	2.8	20	Middletown	2.9
21	North Smithfield	2.9	21	Cumberland	3.1		South Kingstown	2.8		North Smithfield	2.9
	Portsmouth	2.9		Warwick	3.1	22	Warwick	2.7	22	Warwick	2.7
23	Hopkinton	2.8	23	Hopkinton	2.9	23	North Kingstown	2.6	23	East Providence	2.6
	Warwick	2.8		North Smithfield	2.9	24	Lincoln	2.3		South Kingstown	2.6
25	Charlestown	2.7	25	Middletown	2.6	25	Hopkinton	2.2	25	Cumberland	2.0
26	Cumberland	2.5	26	East Providence	2.5	26	Charlestown	2.1	26	North Kingstown	1.9
27	Tiverton	2.3		Foster	2.5		North Smithfield	2.1		Smithfield	1.9
28	Glocester	2.2	28	Tiverton	2.4	28	Portsmouth	1.9	28	East Greenwich	1.6

FY13			FY14			FY15			FY16		
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)	Rank	Case Town	Removal rate (per 1,000 children under 18 in RI)
29	Smithfield	2.1	29	Jamestown	2.3	29	Narragansett	1.8		Little Compton	1.6
30	Middletown	1.8	30	South Kingstown	2.2		West Greenwich	1.8	30	Hopkinton	1.4
31	Exeter	1.6	31	East Greenwich	1.9	31	Exeter	1.7	31	Bristol	1.2
32	Narragansett	0.9	32	Narragansett	1.8		Glocester	1.7		Lincoln	1.2
33	West Greenwich	0.7	33	Scituate	1.4		Tiverton	1.7	33	Jamestown	1.1
34	Barrington	0.5		Smithfield	1.4	34	Foster	1.2	34	Portsmouth	0.8
	Richmond	0.5	35	Barrington	1.3	35	Smithfield	1.1	35	Barrington	0.7
	Scituate	0.5	36	Portsmouth	1.1	36	East Greenwich	0.9	36	Glocester	0.6
37	Jamestown	0.0	37	Little Compton	0.0	37	Richmond	0.5		West Greenwich	0.6
	Little Compton	0.0		New Shoreham	0.0	38	Barrington	0.2	38	Narragansett	0.0
	New Shoreham	0.0		West Greenwich	0.0	39	New Shoreham	0.0		New Shoreham	0.0

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

Notes:

- Children with out-of-state or unknown case address are excluded. (81 children in FY13, 83 children in FY14, 63 children in FY15 and 43 children in FY16)
- If a child moved to a different address after removal, the case town may not reflect the town at the time of removal.

Section 2: Children achieving permanency in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entry (Entry cohorts FY13, FY14 and FY15)

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, 2016 (FY13-FY16) and achieved permanency within 12 months of the entry. The data follows 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.

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-FY16 Trend Highlights: Permanency achieved within 12 months of entry

Among children in the entry cohorts who discharged within 12 months of entry, there has been a slight increase in the percent who have not discharged within 12 months of entry. In part, this increase is associated with a higher proportion of children who are in family foster care settings compared to congregate as family foster care settings is associated with longer lengths of stay compared to congregate care.

Figure 7. Percent of children achieving permanency in FY15-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-home placement, FY15 entry cohort

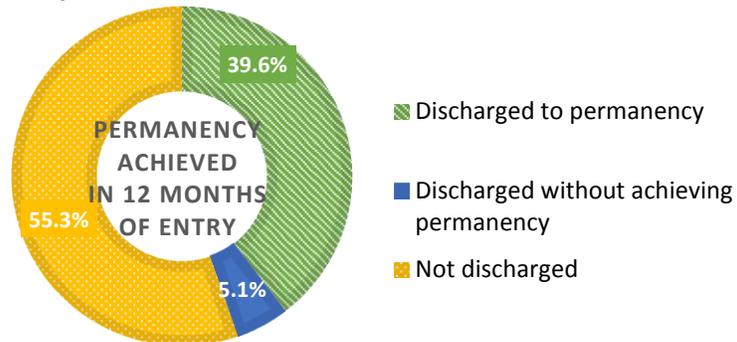


Table 8. Number and percent of children achieving permanency in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement and median age at removal, FY13-FY15 entry cohorts

Discharge type	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort			FY15 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median age at removal	N	%	Median age at removal	N	%	Median age at removal
Permanency achieved within 12 months of entry	593	48.5%	11	569	42.7%	11	484	39.6%	10
Discharged without achieving permanency within 12 months of entry*	90	7.4%	17	64	4.8%	17	62	5.1%	17
Not discharged within 12 months of entry	540	44.1%	6	701	52.5%	5	676	55.3%	6
Total	1223	100.0%	--	1334	100.0%	--	1222	100.0%	--

* There are 22 children in FY13, 7 children in FY14 and 20 children in FY15 who discharged to permanency within 12 months of entry at age 18 but classified as not achieving permanency to stay consistent with CFSR Round 3.

Notes:

- 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 also counted as not achieving permanency.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

FY13-FY16 Trend Highlights: Disproportionality in permanency achieved within 12 months of entry

For FY15 entry cohort, females have significantly lower odds of permanency within 12 months of removal compared to males, after controlling for age. There were no significant differences observed in the FY13 and FY14 cohort in gender after controlling for age (Figure 7, Table 9).

In FY13 Hispanic children have significantly higher odds of achieving permanency within 12 months compared to White Non-Hispanic children after controlling for age (See Figure 8, Table 9). There were no significant differences observed in the FY14 and FY15 cohort in race or ethnicity after controlling for age.

Figure 8. Disproportionality in permanency achieved in FY15-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by gender, FY15 entry cohort

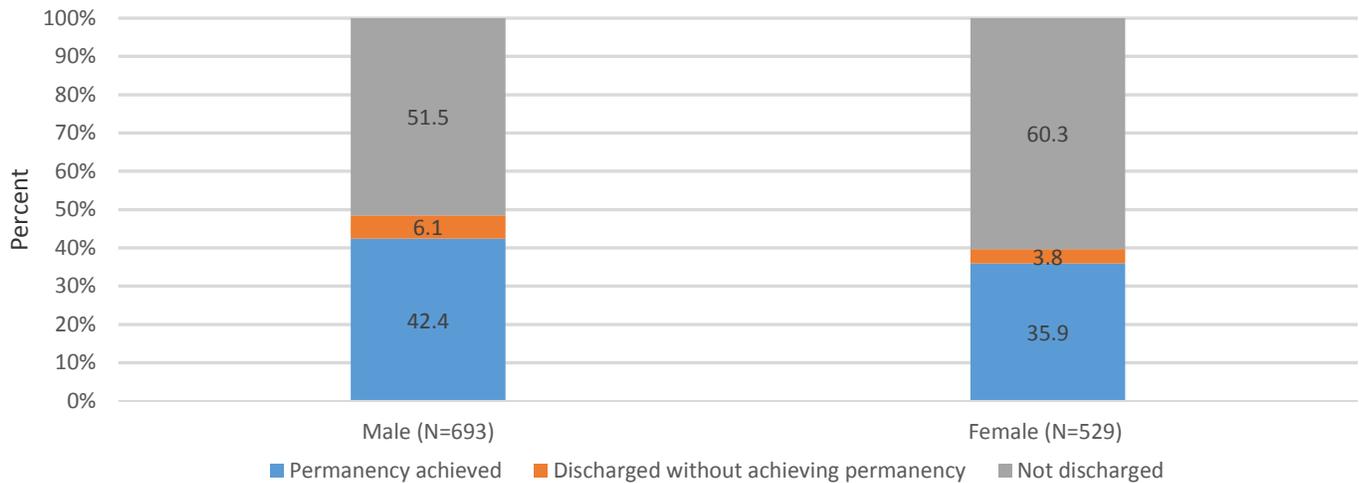


Table 9. Disproportionality in permanency achieved in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by gender, FY13-FY15 entry cohorts

	Male (reference group)			Female		
	FY13 entry cohort (N=702)	FY14 entry cohort (N=724)	FY15 entry cohort (N=693)	FY13 entry cohort (N=521)	FY14 entry cohort (N=610)	FY15 entry cohort (N=529)
Median age at removal	12	10	10	8	7	6
Discharge type						
Permanency achieved within 12 months of entry	47.9%	43.1%	42.4%	49.3%	42.1%	35.9%
Discharged without achieving permanency within 12 months of entry	9.2%	6.1%	6.1%	4.8%	3.3%	3.8%
Not discharged within 12 months of entry	42.9%	50.8%	51.5%	45.9%	54.6%	60.3%

Notes:

- Denominator is all children in 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 also counted as not achieving permanency.
- Odds ratio is calculated excluding discharged without achieving permanency group.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

Children achieving permanency in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entry, continued

Figure 9. Disproportionality in permanency achieved in FY15-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity, FY15 entry cohort

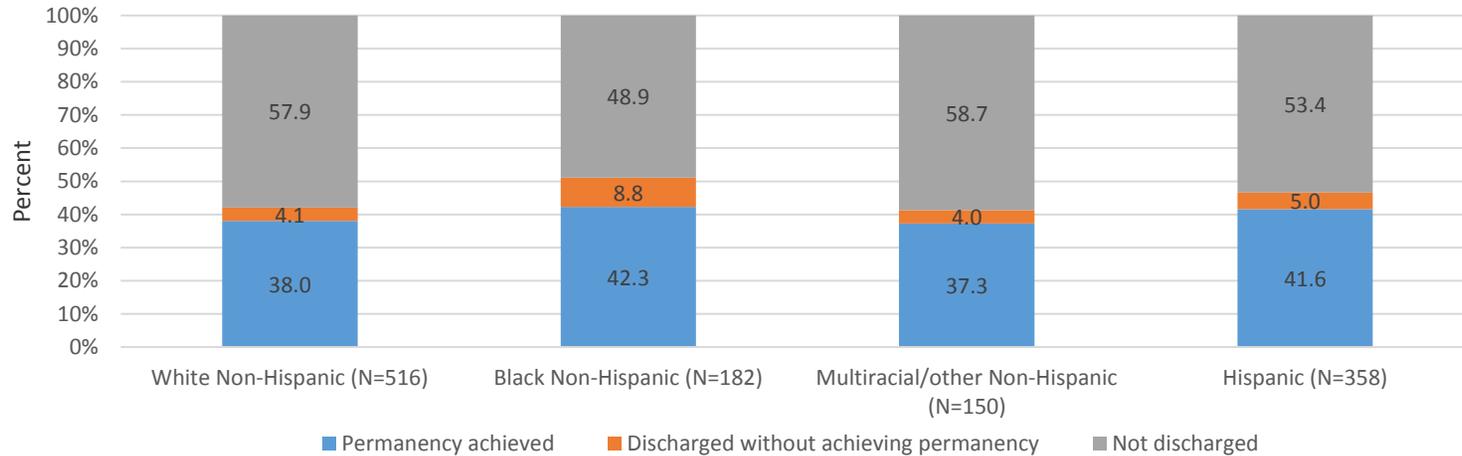


Table 10. Disproportionality in permanency achieved in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entry into out-of-home placement, by race and ethnicity, FY13-FY15 entry cohorts

	White Non-Hispanic (reference group)			Black Non-Hispanic			Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	FY13 entry cohort (N=572)	FY14 entry cohort (N=569)	FY15 entry cohort (N=516)	FY13 entry cohort (N=167)	FY14 entry cohort (N=219)	FY15 entry cohort (N=182)	FY13 entry cohort (N=109)	FY14 entry cohort (N=139)	FY15 entry cohort (N=150)	FY13 entry cohort (N=365)	FY14 entry cohort (N=386)	FY15 entry cohort (N=358)
Median age at removal	10	9	8	13	9	11	6	5	5.5	12	11	9
Discharge type												
Permanency achieved within 12 months of entry	46.8%	42.3%	38.0%	42.5%	41.1%	42.3%	38.5%	39.6%	37.3%	57.3%	45.3%	41.6%
Discharged without achieving permanency within 12 months of entry	6.5%	3.9%	4.1%	11.4%	5.9%	8.8%	4.6%	3.6%	4.0%	7.9%	6.0%	5.0%
Not discharged within 12 months of entry	46.7%	53.8%	57.9%	46.1%	53.0%	48.9%	56.9%	56.8%	58.7%	34.8%	48.7%	53.4%

- Notes:
- Youth with unknown race and ethnicity (10 children in FY13, 21 children in FY14 and 16 children in FY15) 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.
 - 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 also counted as not achieving permanency.
 - Odds ratio is calculated excluding discharged without achieving permanency group.
 - Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

Data source: RICLIST report 460; data are current as of 7/20/2016.

FY13-FY16 Trend Highlights: Median length of time in all placements combined among children achieving permanency by permanency reason

For FY13, FY14 and FY15 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 with a slight increase observed in the FY15 entry median length of time to reunification with parents



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-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by discharge reason, FY13-FY15 entry cohorts

Discharge Reason	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort			FY15 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
Adoption	2	0.3%	320.5	2	0.4%	256.0	1	0.2%	248.0
Adoption – Direct consent	5	0.8%	255.0	7	1.2%	287.0	6	1.2%	269.0
Guardianship	32	5.4%	260.5	30	5.3%	295.5	21	4.4%	309.0
Living with a relative(s)	11	1.9%	278.0	9	1.6%	180.0	5	1.0%	217.0
Reunification with parents	543	91.6%	144.0	521	91.6%	149.0	451	93.2%	166.0
Total	593	100.0%	151.0	569	100.0%	155.0	484	100.0%	174.0

Notes:

- There are 90 children in FY13 entry cohort, 64 children in FY14 entry cohort and 62 children in FY15 entry cohort who discharged without achieving permanency. Their median length of time in all placements combined were 160.5 days for FY13, 135 days for FY14 and 177.5 days for FY15.
- 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 also 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 FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entry, continued

FY13-FY16 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. The percentage of youth 17 and older achieving permanency within 12 months increased from FY13 to FY15 entry cohorts, across that same time period, over 40% are discharged due to “other reasons” among which include emancipation, living with other relatives.

Figure 10. Percent of children achieving permanency or discharged without achieving permanency in FY15-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by discharge reason and age at removal, FY15 entry cohort (N=546)

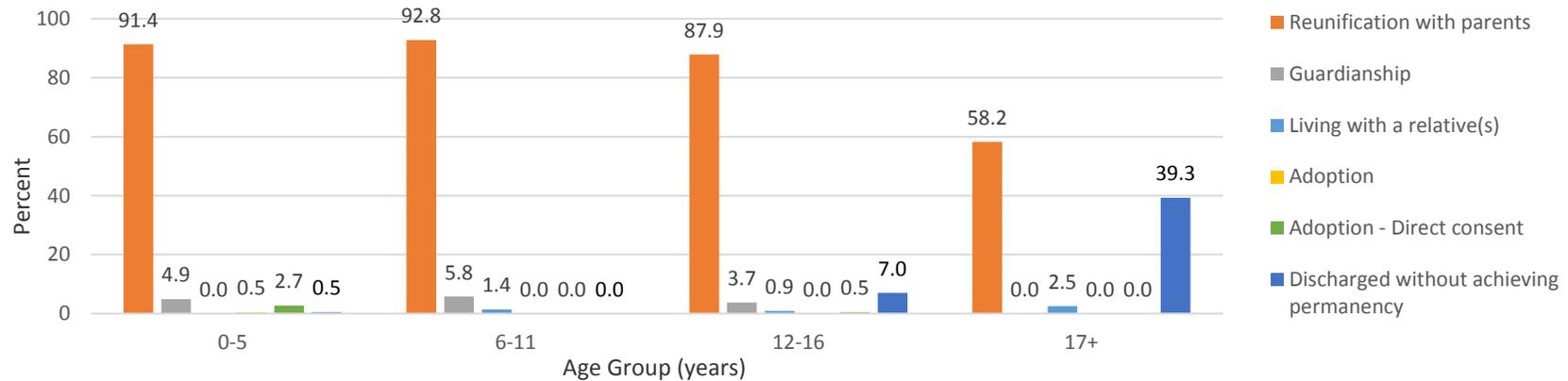


Table 12. Percent of children achieving permanency or discharged without achieving permanency in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placement, by discharge reason and age at removal, FY13-15 entry cohorts

Removal age	Age 0-5 years			Age 6-11 years			Age 12-16 years			Age 17+		
	FY13 entry cohort (N=216)	FY14 entry cohort (N=189)	FY15 entry cohort (N=184)	FY13 entry cohort (N=86)	FY14 entry cohort (N=101)	FY15 entry cohort (N=69)	FY13 entry cohort (N=269)	FY14 entry cohort (N=268)	FY15 entry cohort (N=214)	FY13 entry cohort (N=112)	FY14 entry cohort (N=75)	FY15 entry cohort (N=79)
Adoption	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Adoption – Direct consent	2.3%	3.2%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Guardianship	6.0%	4.2%	4.9%	9.3%	10.9%	5.8%	4.1%	4.1%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Living with a relative(s)	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%	3.9%	1.4%	2.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	2.5%
Reunification with parents	88.4%	91.0%	91.4%	87.2%	83.2%	92.8%	87.7%	85.8%	87.9%	36.6%	46.7%	58.2%
Discharged without achieving permanency	1.9%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%	5.6%	8.2%	7.0%	62.5%	53.3%	39.3%

Notes:

- 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 also counted as not achieving permanency.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

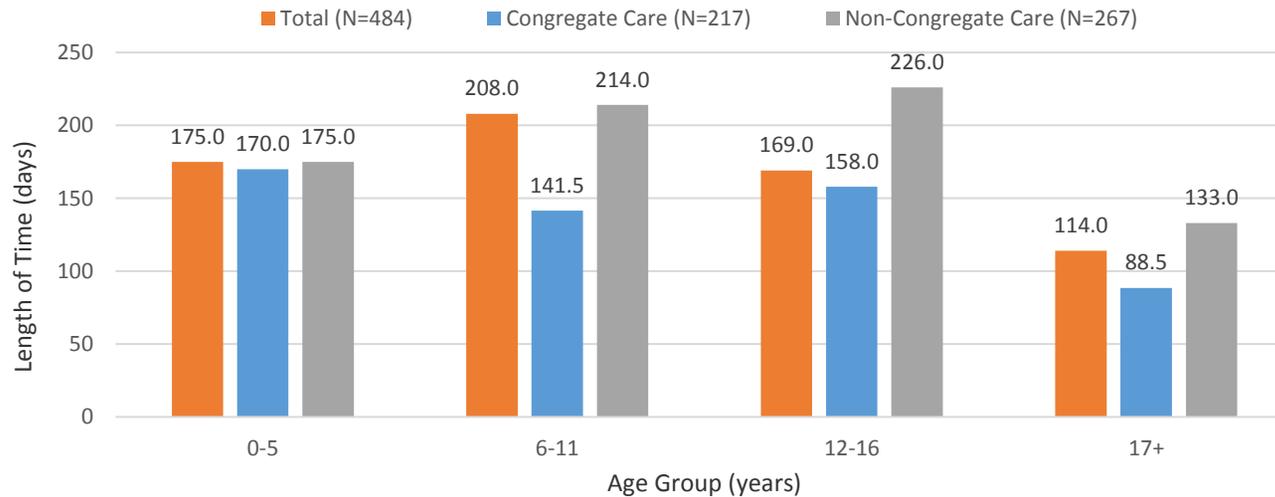
Data source: RICLIST report 460; data are current as of 7/20/2016.

Children achieving permanency in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entry, continued

FY15-FY16 Highlights: Median length of time in all placements combined among children achieving permanency by first placement type

Figure 11 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 first placement was in congregate care had a median length of time to discharge of 170 days, similar to non-congregate care. There was a small number of children age 0-5 whose first placement was congregate care compared to non-congregate care. The median length of time in all placements for both the 6-11 and 12-16 year olds, was greater for children whose first placement was non-congregate care compared to congregate care. RI data has found length of time typically is longer for children placed in non-congregate care than congregate care. There was only slight difference in the median length of time to discharge from all placements between congregate vs non-congregate care among youth 17 and older.

Figure 11. Median length of time in all placements combined in the episode (days) for children achieving permanency in FY15-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement type and age at removal, FY15 entry cohort (N=484)



Notes:

- Congregate care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, 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.

Children achieving permanency in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entry, continued

FY13-FY16 Trend Highlights: Median length of time in all placements combined among children achieving permanency by first placement type

Looking over time, FY13-FY15 entry cohorts (Table 13), across the age groups by first placement type:

- Age 0-5, first placement congregate care: except for FY14 entry cohort, median length of time was similar
- Age 0-5, first placement non-congregate care: the median length of time was similar for FY13 and FY14 entry cohorts and increased for FY15 entry cohort
- Age 6-11, first placement congregate care: the median length of time increased and then decreased across the entry cohorts
- Age 6-11, first placement non-congregate care: the median length of time increased and then decreased across entry cohorts
- Age 12-16, first placement congregate care: the median length of time increased and then decreased across entry cohorts
- Age 12-16, first placement non-congregate care: the median length of time increased across all entry cohorts
- Age 17+, first placement congregate care: the median length of time decreased across all entry cohorts
- Age 17+, first placement non-congregate care: the median length of time appears to be on a downward trend

Table 13. Median length of time in all placements combined in the episode (days) for children achieving permanency in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement type and age at removal, FY13-FY15 entry cohorts

Age at removal	First placement type of congregate care									First placement type of non-congregate care								
	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort			FY15 entry cohort			FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort			FY15 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median length of time in placement (days)	N	%	Median length of time in placement (days)	N	%	Median length of time in placement (days)	N	%	Median length of time in placement (days)	N	%	Median length of time in placement (days)	N	%	Median length of time in placement (days)
0-5 years	6	2.4%	194.5	4	1.8%	143.5	15	6.9%	170.0	206	59.7%	157.5	185	52.7%	151.0	168	62.9%	175.0
6-11 years	17	6.9%	130.0	15	6.9%	170.0	18	8.3%	141.5	68	19.7%	178.0	84	23.9%	156.5	51	19.1%	214.0
12-16 years	188	75.8%	154.0	172	78.9%	170.0	156	71.9%	158.0	66	19.1%	162.5	74	21.1%	168.5	43	16.1%	226.0
17+ years	37	14.9%	90.0	27	12.4%	129.0	28	12.9%	88.5	5	1.5%	115.0	8	2.3%	120.0	5	1.9%	133.0
Total	248	100.0%	140.5	218	100.0%	161.5	217	100.0%	155.0	345	100.0%	162.0	351	100.0%	154.0	267	100.0%	189.0

Notes:

- Congregate care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, 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.

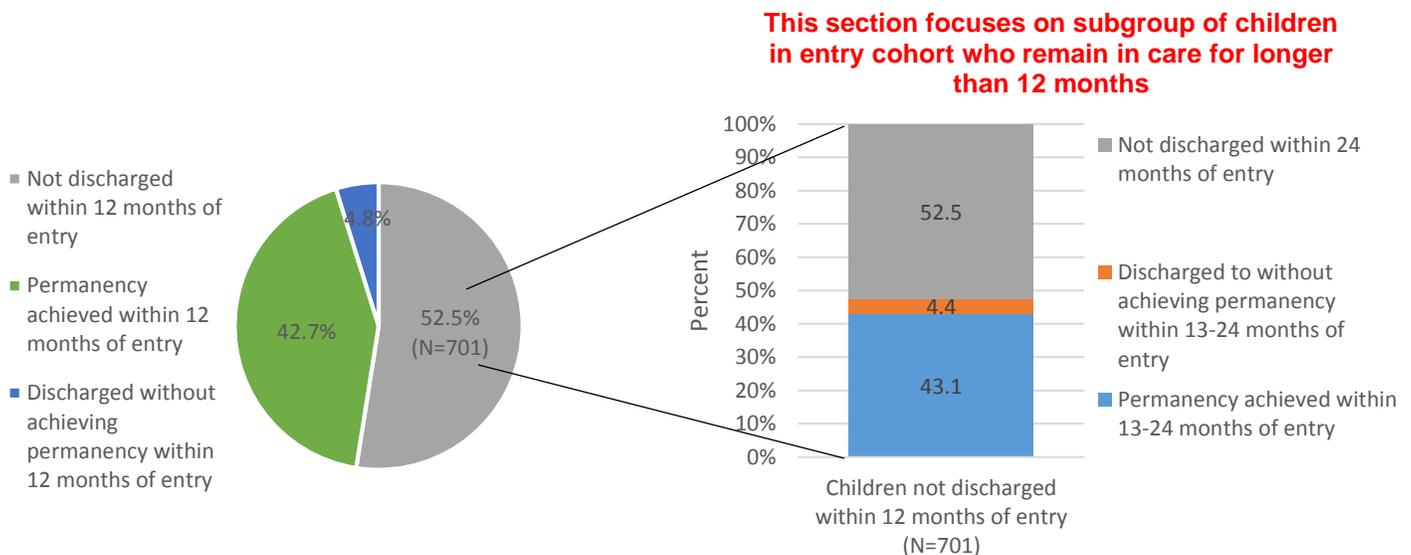
Section 3: Children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entry (Entry cohorts FY13 and FY14)

The data presented in Section 3 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 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. Children who discharged 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.

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 12. Percent of children achieving permanency in FY15-FY16 within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placement, FY14 entry cohort (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)



FY14-FY16 Trend Highlights: Permanency achieved within 13-24 months of entry

Among the FY13-FY14 entry cohort (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry), the percent of children achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entry was relatively similar to the percent of children not discharged within 24 months.

Table 14. Number and percent of children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placement and median age at removal, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

Discharge type	FY13 entry cohort		FY14 entry cohort	
	N	%	N	%
Permanency achieved within 13-24 months of entry	255	47.2%	302	43.1%
Discharged without achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entry*	33	6.1%	31	4.4%
Not discharged within 24 months of entry	252	46.7%	368	52.5%
Total	540	100.0%	701	100.0%

* There are 6 children in FY13 and 3 children in FY14 who discharged to permanency within 13-24 months of entry at age 18 but classified as not achieving permanency to stay consistent with CFSR Round 3.

Note: 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 also counted as not achieving permanency.

Children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entry, continued

Figure 13. Demographics of children achieving permanency in FY15-FY16 within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements, FY14 entry cohort (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

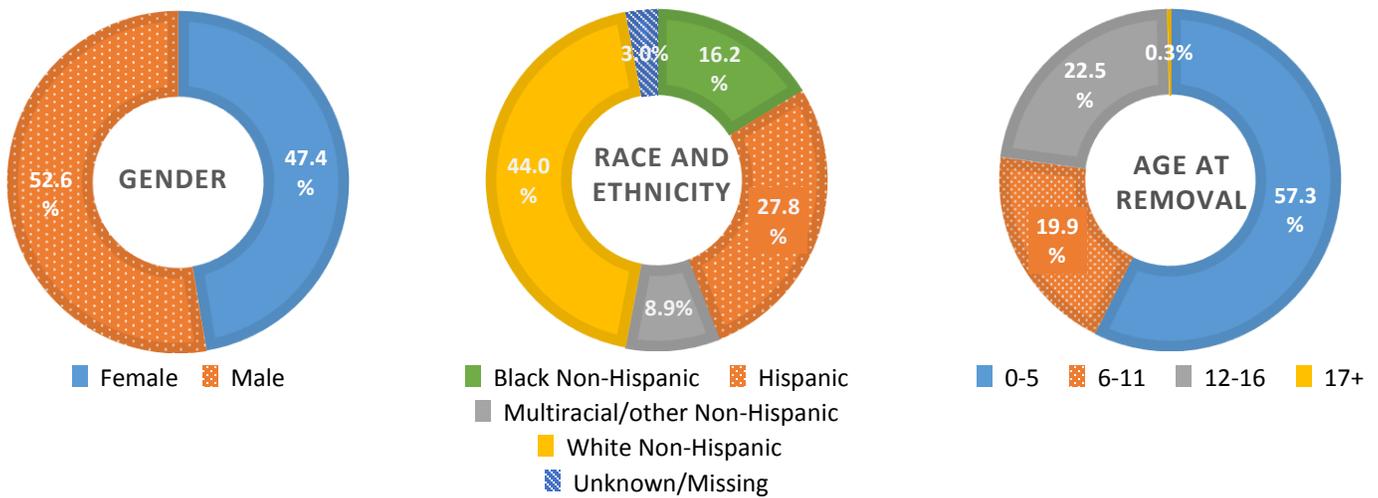


Table 15. Demographics of children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

	FY13 entry cohort						FY14 entry cohort					
	Permanency achieved within 13-24 months (N=255)		Discharged to other reasons within 13-24 months (N=33)		Not discharged within 24 months (N=252)		Permanency achieved within 13-24 months (N=302)		Discharged to other reasons within 13-24 months (N=31)		Not discharged within 24 months (N=368)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender												
Female	122	47.8%	15	45.5%	102	40.5%	143	47.4%	17	54.8%	173	47.0%
Male	133	52.2%	18	54.5%	150	59.5%	159	52.6%	14	45.2%	195	53.0%
Race and Ethnicity												
Black Non-Hispanic	35	13.7%	7	21.2%	35	13.9%	49	16.2%	5	16.1%	62	16.8%
Hispanic	55	21.6%	7	21.2%	65	25.8%	84	27.8%	9	29.0%	95	25.8%
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic	33	12.9%	4	12.1%	25	9.9%	27	8.9%	1	3.3%	51	13.9%
White Non-Hispanic	129	50.6%	14	42.4%	124	49.2%	133	44.0%	16	51.6%	157	42.7%
Unknown/Missing	3	1.2%	1	3.0%	3	1.2%	9	3.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Age at removal												
0-5 years	150	58.8%	0	0.0%	111	44.1%	173	57.3%	0	0.0%	178	48.4%
6-11 years	35	13.7%	0	0.0%	51	20.2%	60	19.9%	0	0.0%	79	21.5%
12-16 years	70	27.5%	23	69.7%	81	32.1%	68	22.5%	21	67.7%	102	27.7%
17+ years	0	0.0%	10	30.3%	9	3.6%	1	0.3%	10	32.3%	9	2.4%
Median age at removal	4		16		7		4		16		6	

Note: 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 also counted as not achieving permanency.

Children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entry, continued

Table 16. Number, percent and median length of time in all placements combined in the episode (days) for children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements, by discharge reason, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

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	21	8.2%	640.0	22	7.3%	581.0
Adoption – Direct consent	49	19.2%	566.0	66	21.8%	648.0
Guardianship	53	20.8%	563.0	47	15.6%	520.0
Living with a relative(s)	4	1.6%	511.5	4	1.3%	453.5
Reunification with parents	128	50.2%	480.0	163	54.0%	531.0
Total	255	100.0%	529.0	302	100.0%	559.0

Children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entry, continued

FY14-FY16 Trend Highlights: Permanency achieved within 13-24 months of entry by age groups

Across all entry cohort age groups, except for the 17 and older, the largest percentage of children discharged within 13-24 months of entry were reunified with parents. For both FY13 and FY14 entry cohort age groups 0-5 and 6-11, adoptions increased while guardianships decreased.

Figure 14. Percent of children achieving permanency or discharged without achieving permanency in FY15-FY16 within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placement, by discharge reason and age at removal, FY14 entry cohort (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry) (N=333)

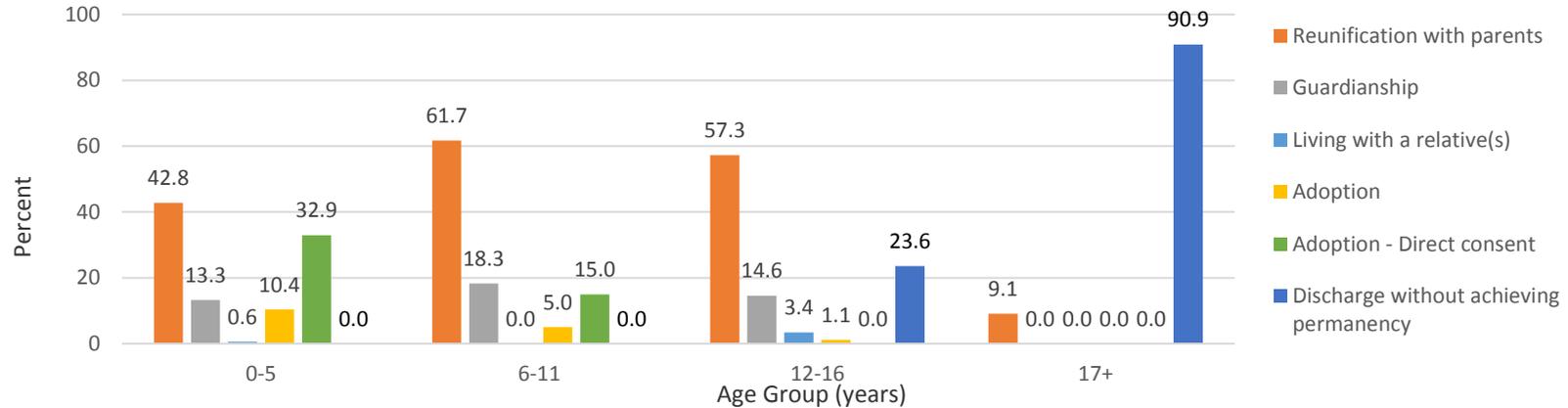


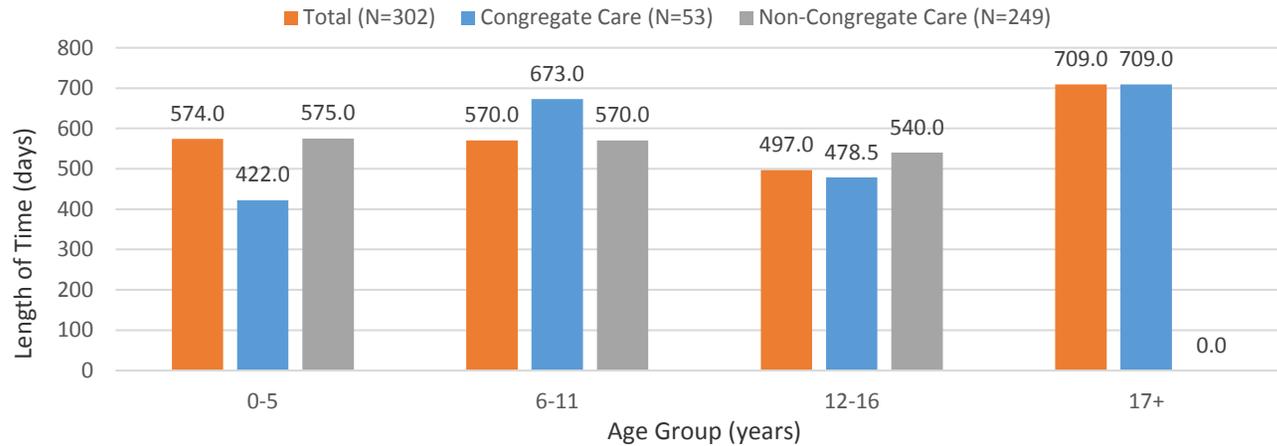
Table 17. Number and percent of children achieving permanency or discharging for other reasons in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placement, by discharge reason and age at removal, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

Removal age	Age 0-5 years				Age 6-11 years				Age 12-16 years				Age 17+			
	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	17	11.3%	18	10.4%	1	2.9%	3	5.0%	3	3.2%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Adoption – Direct consent	47	31.3%	57	32.9%	1	2.9%	9	15.0%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Guardianship	28	18.7%	23	13.3%	8	22.8%	11	18.3%	17	18.3%	13	14.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Living with a relative(s)	1	0.7%	1	0.6%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	2.2%	3	3.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Reunification with parents	57	38.0%	74	42.8%	24	68.5%	37	61.7%	47	50.5%	51	57.3%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%
Discharged without achieving permanency	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	23	24.7%	21	23.6%	10	100.0%	10	90.9%
Total	150	100.0%	173	100.0%	35	100.0%	60	100.0%	93	100.0%	89	100.0%	10	100.0%	11	100.0%

Note: 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 also counted as not achieving permanency.

Children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entry, continued

Figure 15. Median length of time in all placements combined in the episode (days) for children achieving permanency in FY15-FY16 within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement type and age at removal, FY14 entry cohort (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)



Notes:

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

Children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entry, continued

FY14-FY16 Trend Highlights: Median length of time in all placements combined among children achieving permanency within 13-24 months of entry by first placement type

The total median length of time in all placements increased from FY13 to FY14 entry cohorts for both first placement types, congregate and non-congregate care. For the increase in first placement congregate care group, the 6-11 and 17 and older accounted for the increase. For the first placement non-congregate care group, all age groups increased in median length of time to achieve permanency in 13-24 months of entry.

Table 18. Median length of time in all placements combined in the episode (days) for children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement type and age at removal, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

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	1	2.4%	425.0	1	1.9%	422.0	149	70.0%	545.0	172	69.1%	575.0
6-11 years	6	14.3%	531.0	11	20.7%	673.0	29	13.6%	485.0	49	19.7%	570.0
12-16 years	35	83.3%	453.0	40	75.5%	478.5	35	16.4%	522.0	28	11.2%	540.0
17+ years	0	0.0%	--	1	1.9%	709.0	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	42	100.0%	455.5	53	100.0%	498.0	213	100.0%	535.0	249	100.0%	567.0

Notes:

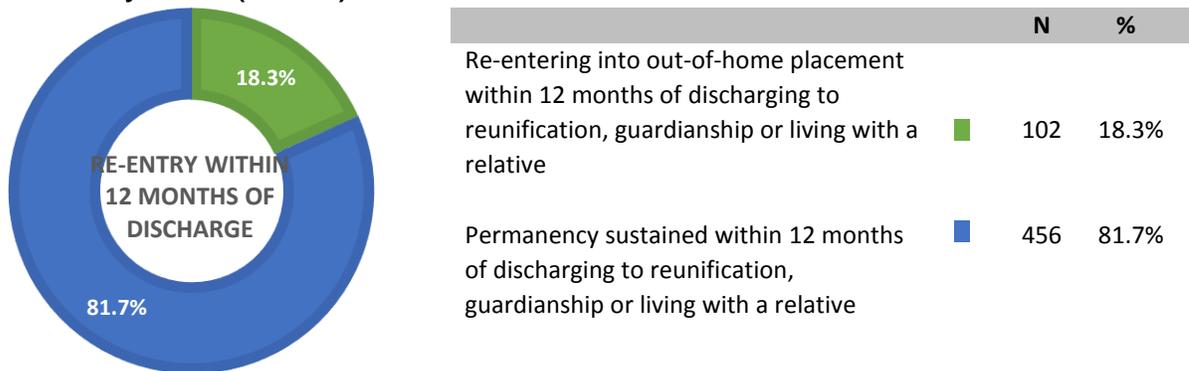
- Congregate care includes Acute Residential Treatment, Emergency Shelter, Group Homes, RCC, Residential Treatment – Substance Abuse, and Residential Treatment Center

Section 4: Children re-entering in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) (FY13 and FY14 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, 2014 (FY13-FY14), 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. Discharge to adoption are not included because a child is assigned a new identifier at adoption and cannot be tracked reliably. 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 may be presented to allow for both rates to be monitored over time. It is important to note that states are encouraged to monitor progress of their own state over time as although the adjustment takes into account age and entry rate, other factors contribute to re-entry rates that are unadjusted.

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 16. Number and percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY14 entry cohort (N = 558)



FY13-FY16 Trend Highlights: Re-entry within 12 months of discharge to reunification, guardianship or living with relatives

The percentage of youth re-entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharge to reunification, guardianship or living with relative decreased from FY13 entry cohort to FY14 entry cohort while permanency sustained within 12 months of discharge to reunification, guardianship or living with relatives increased.

Table 19. Number and percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY13-14 entry cohort

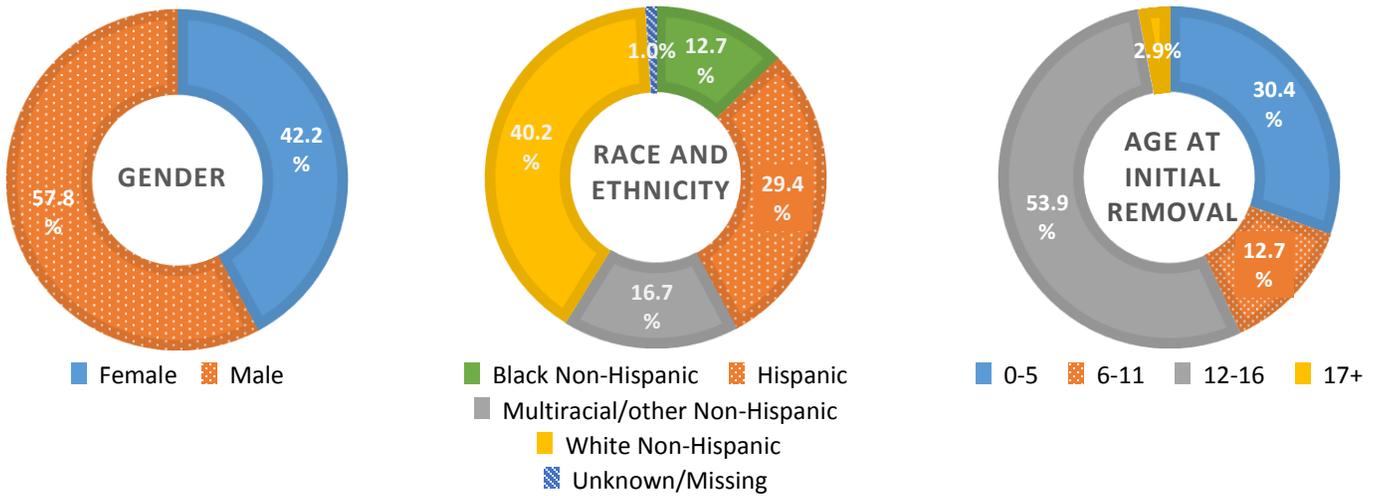
Re-entry	FY13 entry cohort		FY14 entry cohort	
	N	%	N	%
Re-entering into out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s)	145	24.7%	102	18.3%
Permanency sustained within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s)	441	75.3%	456	81.7%
Total	586	100.0%	558	100.0%

Children re-entering in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY14-FY16 Highlights: Re-entry within 12 months of discharge to reunification, guardianship or living with relatives

The median age of initial removal for children re-entering into out-of-home placements FY14-FY16 was age 13 for the FY14 entry cohort and the largest percentage included the 12-16 age group. A greater percentage of re-entries were males compared to females, and among race and ethnicity, White Non-Hispanic were among the highest followed by Hispanic.

Figure 17. Demographics of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY14 entry cohort (N=102)



Children re-entering in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY13-FY16 Trend Highlights: Re-entry within 12 months of discharge to reunification, guardianship or living with relatives

The median age of re-entry remained the same across the FY13 and FY14 entry cohorts, median age 14 while the median age at initial removal increased by 1 year from 12 in FY13 entry cohort to 13 in FY14 entry cohort. The two age groups that accounted for the largest percentages of re-entry for both the FY13 and FY14 entry cohorts were the 12-16 and 0-5 age groups. Similarly the two race and ethnic groups accounting for the greatest proportion of re-entry for both FY13 and FY entry cohorts were White Non-Hispanic and Hispanic.

Table 20. Demographics of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY13-14 entry cohort

	FY13 entry cohort (N=145)		FY14 entry cohort (N=102)	
	N	%	N	%
Gender				
Female	68	46.9%	43	42.2%
Male	77	53.1%	59	57.8%
Race and ethnicity				
Black Non-Hispanic	20	13.8%	13	12.7%
Hispanic	47	32.4%	30	29.4%
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic	13	9.0%	17	16.7%
White Non-Hispanic	64	44.1%	41	40.2%
Unknown/Missing	1	0.7%	1	1.0%
Age at initial removal				
0-5 years	45	31.0%	31	30.4%
6-11 years	19	13.1%	13	12.8%
12-16 years	78	53.8%	55	53.9%
17+ years	3	2.1%	3	2.9%
Median age at initial removal	12		13	
Median age at re-entry	14		14	

Children re-entering in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY14-FY16 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. For the FY14 entry cohort, Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic has significantly higher odds of re-entering out-of-home placement within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship, or living with relatives compared to White Non-Hispanic, after controlling for age.

Figure 18. Disproportionality in children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY14 entry cohort

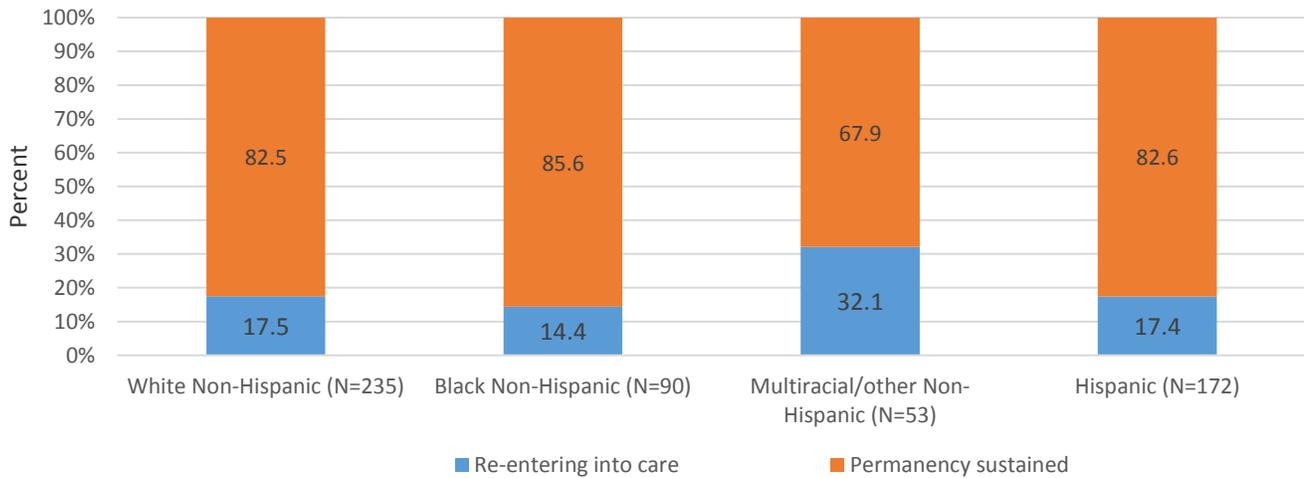


Table 21. Disproportionality in children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by race and ethnicity, FY13-FY14 entry cohorts

	White Non-Hispanic (reference group)		Black Non-Hispanic		Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	FY13 entry cohort (N=264)	FY14 entry cohort (N=235)	FY13 entry cohort (N=70)	FY14 entry cohort (N=90)	FY13 entry cohort (N=41)	FY14 entry cohort (N=53)	FY13 entry cohort (N=208)	FY14 entry cohort (N=172)
Median age at initial removal	11	11	13	11.5	6	9	13	14
Re-entry								
Re-entering within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s)	24.2%	17.5%	28.6%	14.4%	31.7%	32.1%	22.6%	17.4%
Permanency sustained within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s)	75.8%	82.5%	71.4%	85.6%	68.3%	67.9%	77.4%	82.6%

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 in FY13 and 8 children in FY14) are excluded.

Children re-entering in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY13-FY16 Trend 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 is the most frequent removal reason in both the FY13 and FY14 entry cohort, whereas child behavior is the most frequent removal reason for the 12 and older in both entry cohorts. Among the FY13 and FY14 entry cohort children age 0-11, a decrease occurred in the removal reason of neglect and an increase occurred in the reason parent drug/alcohol abuse. Among the FY13 and FY14 entry cohort children age 12 and older, both child behavior and caretaker inability to cope removal reasons decreased.

Figure 19. Percent of children re-entering into out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 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 initial removal, FY 14 entry cohort

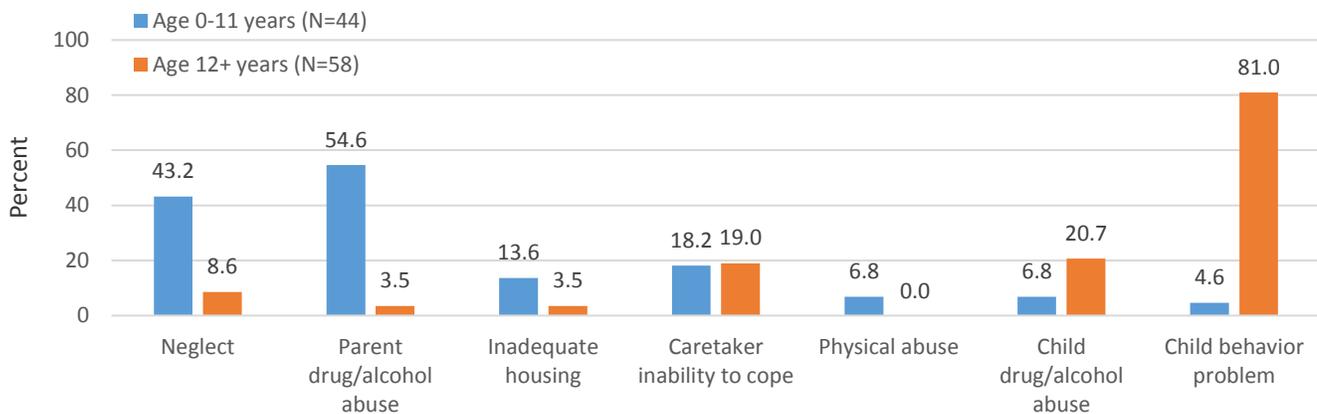


Table 22. Number and percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by removal reasons of re-entry and age at initial removal, FY13-FY14 entry cohort

Removal Reason	Age 0-11 years				Age 12+ years			
	FY13 entry cohort (N=64)		FY14 entry cohort (N=44)		FY13 entry cohort (N=81)		FY14 entry cohort (N=58)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neglect	40	62.5%	19	43.2%	5	6.2%	5	8.6%
Parent drug/alcohol abuse	30	46.9%	24	54.6%	2	2.5%	2	3.5%
Inadequate housing	12	18.8%	6	13.6%	0	0.0%	2	3.5%
Caretaker inability to cope	10	15.6%	8	18.2%	24	29.6%	11	19.0%
Physical abuse	2	3.1%	3	6.8%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%
Child drug/alcohol abuse	0	0.0%	3	6.8%	19	23.5%	12	20.7%
Child behavior problem	4	6.3%	2	4.6%	74	91.4%	47	81.0%
Sexual abuse	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%
Clinical diagnosis	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	2	2.5%	2	3.5%
Parent incarceration	2	3.1%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%
Parent death	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Abandonment	2	3.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%
Relinquishment	0	0.0%	5	11.4%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%

Notes:

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

Children re-entering in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY13-FY16 Trend 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.

FY14 entry cohort, after controlling for age, there were no statistically significant differences.

FY13 entry cohort, after controlling for age, families who were Black/Multiracial Non-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 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 Non-Hispanic and Black/Multiracial Non-Hispanic vs White Non-Hispanic.

Table 23. Disproportionality in most frequent removal reasons for children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY13-FY14 entry cohort

	White Non-Hispanic (reference group)		Black Non-Hispanic		Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	FY13 entry cohort (N=64)	FY14 entry cohort (N=41)	FY13 entry cohort (N=20)	FY14 entry cohort (N=13)	FY13 entry cohort (N=13)	FY14 entry cohort (N=17)	FY13 entry cohort (N=47)	FY14 entry cohort (N=30)
Median age at initial removal	14	12	11	14	5	13	13	13.5
Removal reasons								
Neglect	23.4%	19.5%	40.0%	46.2%	38.5%	35.3%	36.2%	13.3%
Parent drug/alcohol abuse	21.9%	29.3%	5.0%	38.5%	76.9%	29.4%	14.9%	10.0%
Inadequate housing	4.7%	12.2%	35.0%	0.0%	7.8%	5.9%	2.1%	6.7%
Caretaker inability to cope	31.3%	14.6%	30.0%	15.4%	0.0%	11.8%	17.0%	30.0%
Physical abuse	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	10.0%
Child drug/alcohol abuse	17.2%	7.3%	15.0%	15.4%	0.0%	35.3%	10.6%	13.3%
Child behavior problem	65.6%	41.5%	50.0%	53.9%	7.7%	47.1%	53.2%	56.7%

Notes:

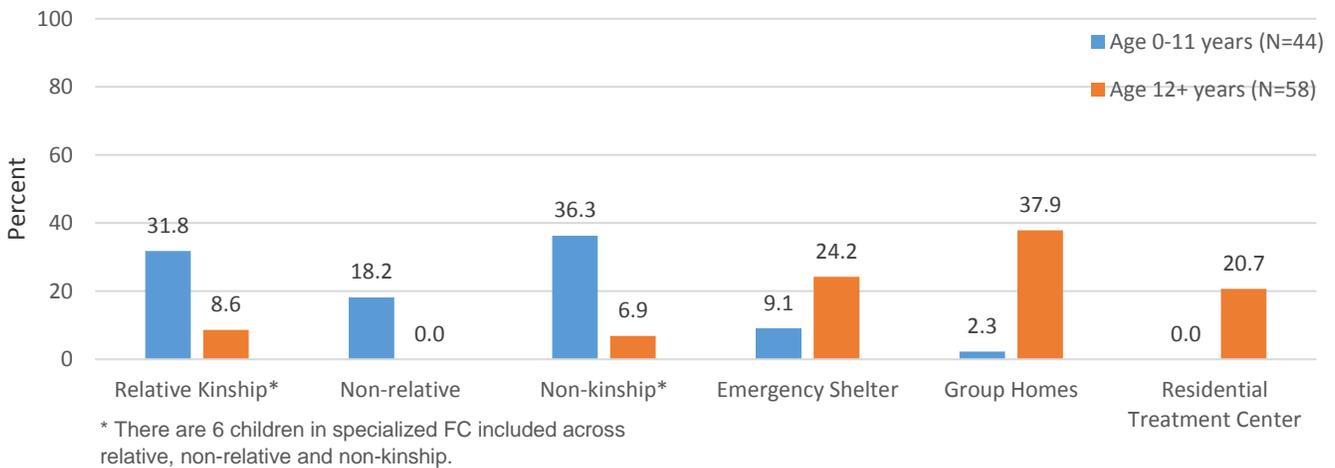
- Percentages may add up to over 100% because a youth may have multiple removal reasons. Removal reasons not shown include sexual abuse, clinical diagnosis, parent incarceration, parent death, abandonment, and relinquishment; the percentage for each of these removal reasons is < 6%.
- Children with unknown race and ethnicity (1 child in FY13 and 1 child in FY14) are excluded.
- 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-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY14-FY16 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. The greatest proportion of children age 0-11 have their first placement as non-congregate care while children age 12 and older are more frequently placed in congregate care as their first placement. This first placement difference by age group remained consistent for both FY13 and FY14 entry cohorts. It is important to consider both the percentage and the absolute number when comparing across years.

Figure 20. Percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by most frequent first placement service types of re-entry and age at initial removal, FY14 entry cohort



Notes:

- Placement service types not shown on Figure 20 include acute residential treatment and independent/semi-independent living; 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-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

Table 24. Number and percent of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16 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-FY14 entry cohort

First Placement Service Type of Re-entry	Age 0-11 years				Age 12+ years			
	FY13 entry cohort		FY14 entry cohort		FY13 entry cohort		FY14 entry cohort	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Relative Kinship*	33	51.6%	14	31.8%	1	1.2%	5	8.6%
Non-relative Kinship*	2	3.1%	8	18.2%	2	2.5%	0	0.0%
Non-kinship*	22	34.4%	16	36.3%	6	7.4%	4	6.9%
Emergency Shelter	3	4.7%	4	9.1%	29	35.8%	14	24.2%
Group Homes	4	6.2%	1	2.3%	27	33.4%	22	37.9%
Residential Treatment Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	17.3%	12	20.7%
Acute Residential Treatment	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%
Independent/Semi-independent Living	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	1	1.7%
Total	64	100.0%	44	100.0%	81	100.0%	58	100.0%

First Placement Service Type of Re-entry	Age 0-11 years				Age 12+ years			
	FY13 entry cohort		FY14 entry cohort		FY13 entry cohort		FY14 entry cohort	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Congregate Care	7	10.9%	6	13.6%	71	87.7%	48	82.8%
Non-Congregate Care	57	89.1%	38	86.4%	10	12.3%	10	17.2%
Total	64	100.0%	44	100.0%	81	100.0%	58	100.0%

* Of those re-entered within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), there are 11 children in FY13 and 6 children in FY14 who re-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 re-entering in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY13-FY16 Trend 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 for both the FY13 and FY14 entry cohorts. It is important to note the small sample size as that can reduce the ability to detect statistically significant differences.

Figure 21. Disproportionality in first placement service types of re-entry for children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY14 entry cohort

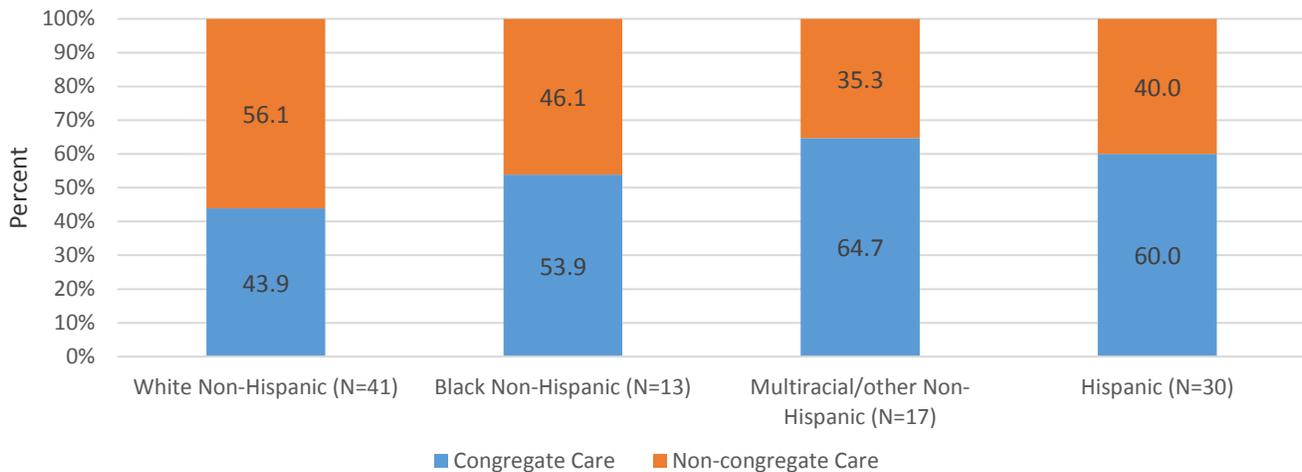


Table 25. Disproportionality in most frequent first placement service types of re-entry for children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), FY13-FY14 entry cohort

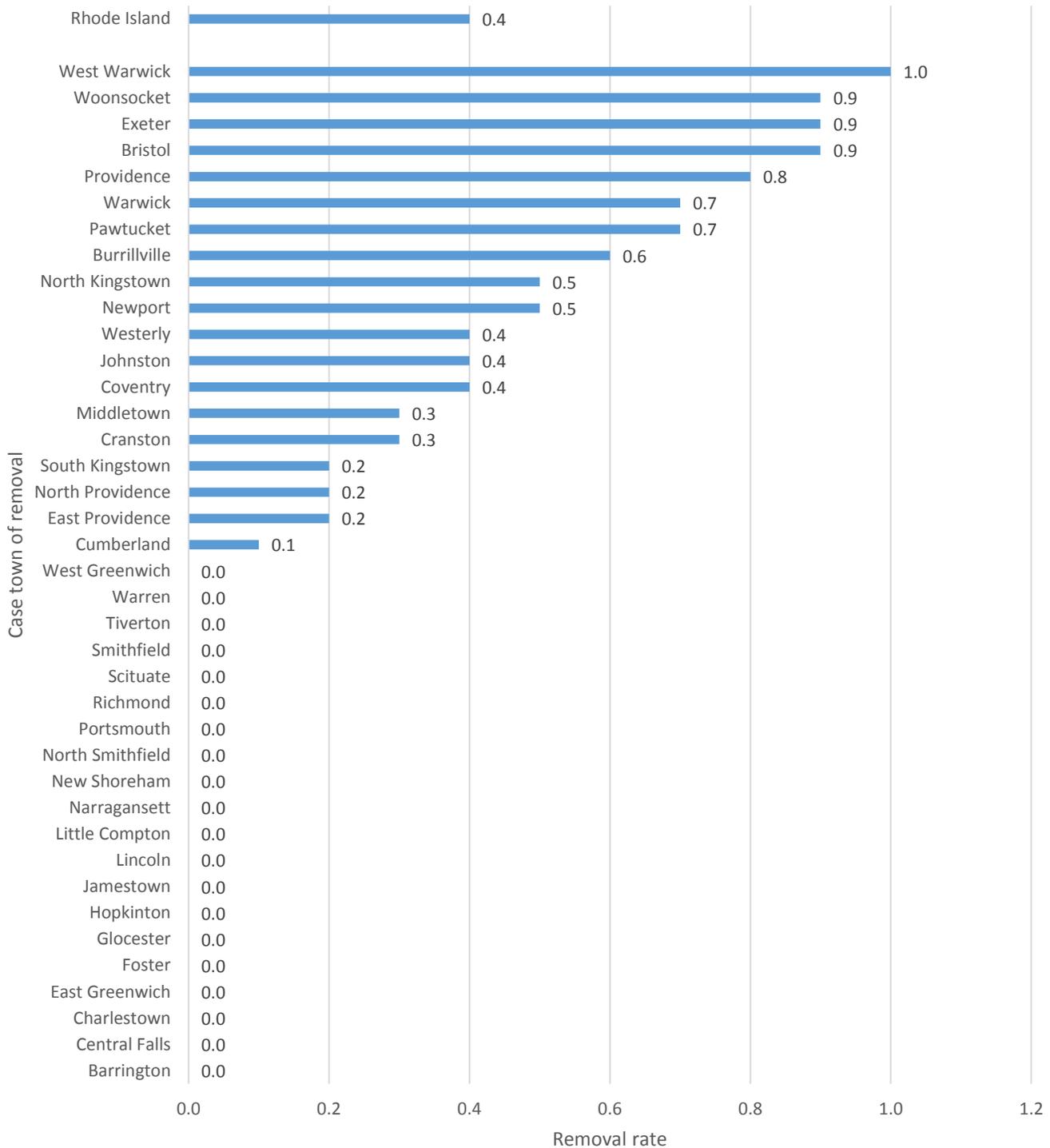
	White Non-Hispanic (reference group)		Black Non-Hispanic		Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	FY13 entry cohort (N=64)	FY14 entry cohort (N=41)	FY13 entry cohort (N=20)	FY14 entry cohort (N=13)	FY13 entry cohort (N=13)	FY14 entry cohort (N=17)	FY13 entry cohort (N=47)	FY14 entry cohort (N=30)
Median age at initial removal	14	12	11	14	5	13	13	13.5
First Placement Service Type of Re-entry								
Congregate Care	64.1%	43.9%	55.0%	53.9%	7.7%	64.7%	53.2%	60.0%
Non-Congregate Care	35.9%	56.1%	45.0%	46.1%	92.3%	35.3%	46.8%	40.0%
Relative Kinship	18.8%	22.0%	35.0%	38.5%	61.5%	5.9%	14.9%	13.3%
Non-relative Kinship	4.7%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	2.1%	10.0%
Not Kinship	12.5%	26.8%	10.0%	0.0%	30.8%	17.7%	27.7%	16.7%
Emergency Shelter	17.2%	17.1%	25.0%	23.1%	7.7%	35.3%	31.9%	6.7%
Group Homes	31.3%	17.1%	25.0%	7.7%	0.0%	17.7%	12.8%	40.0%
Residential Treatment Centers	14.1%	9.8%	5.0%	23.1%	0.0%	11.8%	8.5%	10.0%

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 in FY13 and 1 child in FY14) are excluded.
- 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-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

Figure 22. Rate of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 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, FY14 entry cohort



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

Notes:

- 4 children with out-of-state 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.

Children re-entering in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

Table 26. Rate of children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16 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-FY14 entry cohort

FY13			FY14		
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	0.6		Rhode Island	0.4
1	Warren	1.9	1	West Warwick	1.0
2	Glocester	1.7	2	Bristol	0.9
3	Foster	1.2		Exeter	0.9
4	Pawtucket	1.1		Woonsocket	0.9
	Providence	1.1	5	Providence	0.8
6	Woonsocket	1.0	6	Pawtucket	0.7
7	Cranston	0.8		Warwick	0.7
8	Charlestown	0.7	8	Burrillville	0.6
	Coventry	0.7	9	Newport	0.5
	Hopkinton	0.7		North Kingstown	0.5
	Johnston	0.7	11	Coventry	0.4
	Lincoln	0.7		Johnston	0.4
	Warwick	0.7		Westerly	0.4
	West Warwick	0.7	14	Cranston	0.3
15	Bristol	0.6		Middletown	0.3
	Westerly	0.6	16	East Providence	0.2
17	Cumberland	0.5		North Providence	0.2
18	North Smithfield	0.4		South Kingstown	0.2
19	Central Falls	0.3	19	Cumberland	0.1
	East Providence	0.3	20	Barrington	0.0
	Middletown	0.3		Central Falls	0.0
	North Kingstown	0.3		Charlestown	0.0
	Portsmouth	0.3		East Greenwich	0.0
	Smithfield	0.3		Foster	0.0
	Tiverton	0.3		Glocester	0.0
26	North Providence	0.2		Hopkinton	0.0
27	Barrington	0.0		Jamestown	0.0
	Burrillville	0.0		Lincoln	0.0
	East Greenwich	0.0		Little Compton	0.0
	Exeter	0.0		Narragansett	0.0
	Jamestown	0.0		New Shoreham	0.0
	Little Compton	0.0		North Smithfield	0.0
	Narragansett	0.0		Portsmouth	0.0
	New Shoreham	0.0		Richmond	0.0
	Newport	0.0		Scituate	0.0
	Richmond	0.0		Smithfield	0.0
	Scituate	0.0		Tiverton	0.0
	South Kingstown	0.0		Warren	0.0
	West Greenwich	0.0		West Greenwich	0.0

Data Source: U.S. Census 2013, 2014 population estimate for children under 18.

Notes:

- Children with out-of-state or unknown case address are excluded. (4 children in FY13 and 5 children in FY14)
- If a child moved to a different address after removal, the case town may not reflect the town at the time of removal.

Children re-entering in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

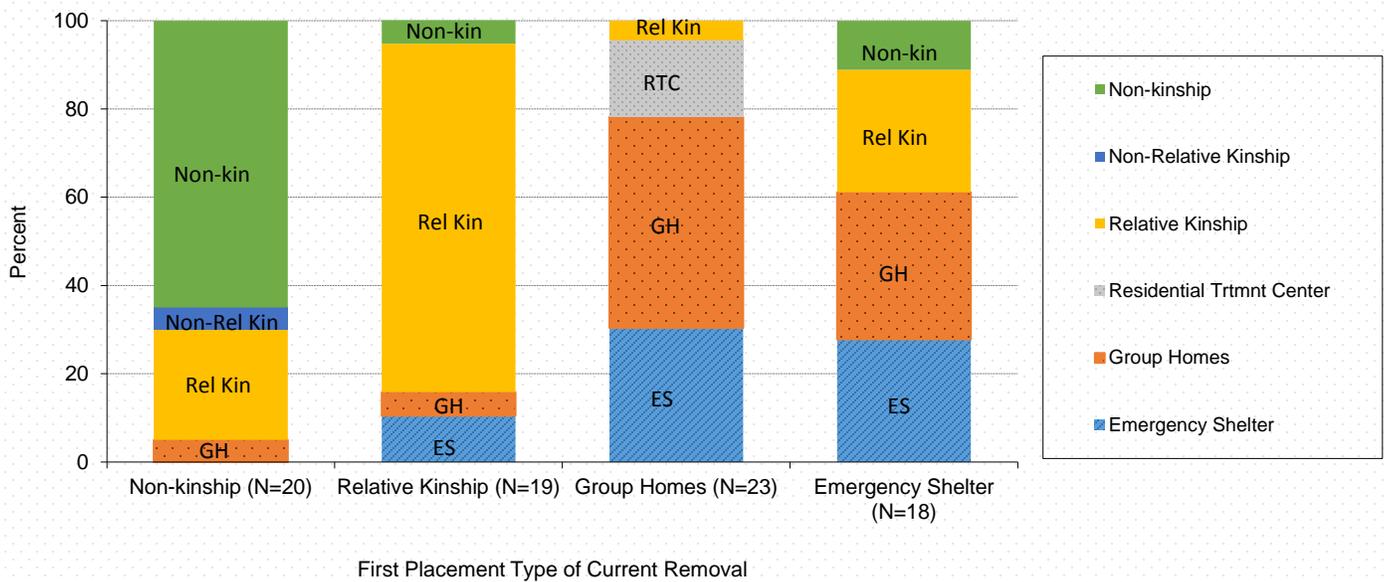
FY14-FY16 Highlights: Placement service type at previous discharge for the most frequent first placement service types of re-entry

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.

Among children who re-entered an out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 within 12 months of a discharge to reunification, guardianship, or living with relatives:

- Trajectory of family foster care placement: The majority of children re-entering within 12 months of previous discharge into a first placement of foster family, were previously discharged from a foster family placement
- Trajectory of congregate care: The majority of children re-entering within 12 months of previous discharge into a first placement of congregate care, were previously discharged from a congregate care placement

Figure 23. Percent of children re-entering into out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 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, FY14 entry cohort



Children re-entering in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s) , continued

FY14-FY16 Highlights: Median length of time (days) since previous discharge for children re-entering out-of-home placement

Among the FY14 entry cohort, 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 144 days, an increase compared to the FY13 entry cohort.

The greatest median length of time was among children in the 0-5 age group (163 days) and the least was children age 17 and older (31 days). Among the FY13 entry cohort, the total median length of time was 120 days, with the 6-11 age group having the longest median length of time between re-entry and previous discharge and 17 and older having the shortest (when interpreting the data, please note the small sample size for the 17 and older).



Picture source: www.adoptionri.org

Figure 24. Median length of time (days) since previous discharge for children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY14-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by age at initial removal, FY14 entry cohort

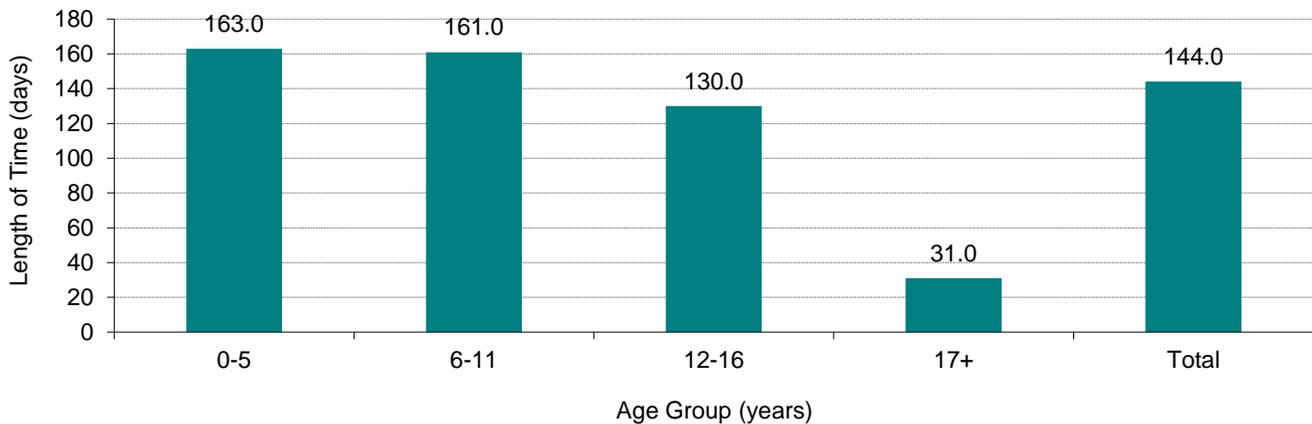


Table 27. Number, percent and median length of time (days) since previous discharge for children re-entering out-of-home placement in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of discharging to reunification, guardianship or living with a relative(s), by age at initial removal, FY13-FY14 entry cohort

Age at initial removal (years)	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) since previous discharge	N	%	Median length of time (days) since previous discharge
0-5 years	45	31.0%	120.0	31	30.4%	163.0
6-11 years	19	13.1%	127.0	13	12.8%	161.0
12-16 years	78	53.8%	119.0	55	53.9%	130.0
17+ years	3	2.1%	74.0	3	2.9%	31.0
Total	145	100.0%	120.0	102	100.0%	144.0

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 1. Demographics of children achieving permanency in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, FY13-FY15 entry cohorts

	FY13 entry cohort						FY14 entry cohort						FY15 entry cohort					
	Permanency achieved within 12 months (N=593)		Discharged to other reasons within 12 months (N=90)		Not discharged within 12 months (N=540)		Permanency achieved within 12 months (N=569)		Discharged to other reasons within 12 months (N=64)		Not discharged within 12 months (N=701)		Permanency achieved within 12 months (N=484)		Discharged to other reasons within 12 months (N=62)		Not discharged within 12 months (N=676)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender																		
Female	257	43.3%	25	27.8%	239	44.3%	257	45.2%	20	31.3%	333	47.5%	190	39.3%	20	32.3%	319	47.2%
Male	336	56.7%	65	72.2%	301	55.7%	312	54.8%	44	68.7%	368	52.5%	294	60.7%	42	67.7%	357	52.8%
Race and Ethnicity																		
Black Non-Hispanic	71	12.0%	19	21.1%	77	14.3%	90	15.8%	13	20.3%	116	16.5%	77	15.9%	16	25.8%	89	13.2%
Hispanic	209	35.2%	29	32.2%	127	23.5%	175	30.8%	23	35.9%	188	26.8%	149	30.8%	18	29.0%	191	28.3%
Multiracial/other Non-Hispanic	42	7.1%	5	5.6%	62	11.5%	55	9.7%	5	7.8%	79	11.3%	56	11.6%	6	9.7%	88	13.0%
White Non-Hispanic	268	45.2%	37	41.1%	267	49.4%	241	42.3%	22	34.4%	306	43.7%	196	40.5%	21	33.9%	299	44.2%
Unknown/Missing	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	7	1.3%	8	1.4%	1	1.6%	12	1.7%	6	1.2%	1	1.6%	9	1.3%
Age at removal																		
0-5 years	212	35.8%	4	4.4%	261	48.3%	189	33.2%	0	0.0%	351	50.1%	183	37.8%	1	1.6%	329	48.7%
6-11 years	85	14.3%	1	1.1%	86	16.0%	99	17.4%	2	3.1%	139	19.8%	69	14.3%	0	0.0%	129	19.1%
12-16 years	254	42.8%	15	16.7%	174	32.2%	246	43.2%	22	34.4%	191	27.2%	199	41.1%	15	24.2%	197	29.1%
17+ years	42	7.1%	70	77.8%	19	3.5%	35	6.2%	40	62.5%	20	2.9%	33	6.8%	46	74.2%	21	3.1%
Median age at removal	11		17		6		11		17		5		10		17		6	

Notes:

- 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.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 2. Median length of time in placement (days) for children achieving permanency in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by age at removal, FY13-FY15 entry cohorts

Age at removal	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort			FY15 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
0-5 years	212	35.8%	158.0	189	33.2%	151.0	183	37.8%	175.0
6-11 years	85	14.3%	159.0	99	17.4%	164.0	69	14.3%	208.0
12-16 years	254	42.8%	154.0	246	43.2%	170.0	199	41.1%	169.0
17+ years	42	7.1%	90.0	35	6.2%	129.0	33	6.8%	114.0
Total	593	100.0%	151.0	569	100.0%	155.0	484	100.0%	174.0

Table 3. Number, percent, and median length of time in placement (days) for children achieving permanency in FY13-FY16 within 12 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement service type, FY13-FY15 entry cohorts

First Placement Service Type	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort			FY15 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
Acute Residential Treatment	3	0.5%	232.0	2	0.4%	234.5	4	0.8%	101.5
Emergency Shelter	111	18.7%	92.0	108	19.0%	108.0	97	20.0%	91.0
Relative Kinship*	207	34.9%	188.0	207	36.4%	155.0	140	28.9%	189.5
Non-relative Kinship*	31	5.2%	143.0	29	5.1%	160.0	21	4.4%	214.0
Non-kinship*	102	17.2%	140.0	112	19.7%	148.0	100	20.7%	186.0
Group Homes	75	12.7%	170.0	56	9.8%	181.5	58	12.0%	186.5
Independent/ Semi-Independent Living	2	0.3%	275.5	3	0.5%	78.0	2	0.4%	278.0
Psych Hospital	3	0.5%	8.0	0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-
Medical Hospital	0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-	4	0.8%	82.5
Residential Treatment Center	59	10.0%	190.0	52	9.1%	202.0	58	12.0%	203.5
Total	593	100.0%	151.0	569	100.0%	155.0	484	100.0%	170.0

First Placement Service Type	FY13 entry cohort			FY14 entry cohort			FY15 entry cohort		
	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement	N	%	Median length of time (days) in placement
Congregate Care	248	41.8%	140.5	218	38.3%	161.5	217	44.8%	155.0
Non-Congregate Care	345	58.2%	162.0	351	61.7%	154.0	267	55.2%	189.0
Total	593	100.0%	151.0	569	100.0%	155.0	484	100.0%	174.0

* Of those achieved permanency within 12 months of entry, 21 children in FY13, 38 children in FY14 and 22 children in FY15 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.
- Some numbers are revised to reflect current data and may be different from last year's report.

Appendix: Detailed Tables

Table 4. Median length of time in all placements combined (days) for children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements, FY13- FY14 entry cohorts (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

Age at removal	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	150	58.8%	543.5	173	57.3%	574.0
6-11 years	35	13.7%	485.0	60	19.9%	570.0
12-16 years	70	27.5%	485.5	68	22.5%	497.0
17+ years	0	0.0%	--	1	0.3%	709.0
Total	255	100.0%	529.0	302	100.0%	559.0

Table 5. Number, percent and median length of time in all placements combined (days) for children achieving permanency in FY14-FY16 within 13-24 months of entering out-of-home placements, by first placement service type, FY13- FY14 entry cohorts (excluding children who discharged within 12 months of entry)

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	1	0.4%	425.0	2	0.7%	555.0
Emergency Shelter	16	6.3%	437.0	21	6.9%	492.0
Relative Kinship*	114	44.7%	529.5	138	45.7%	560.0
Non-relative Kinship*	18	7.0%	616.0	34	11.3%	608.0
Non-kinship*	80	31.4%	531.5	77	25.5%	549.0
Group Homes	19	7.4%	486.0	16	5.3%	509.0
Medical Hospital	1	0.4%	555.0	0	0.0%	-
Residential Treatment Center	6	2.4%	449.5	14	4.6%	472.0
Total	255	100.0%	529.0	302	100.0%	559.0

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	42	16.5%	455.5	53	17.5%	498.0
Non-Congregate Care	213	83.5%	535.0	249	82.5%	567.0
Total	255	100.0%	529.0	302	100.0%	559.0

* Of those achieved permanency within 13-24 months of entry, 19 children in FY13 and 28 children in FY14 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.