Highlights from the FY2018 Monitoring Report of the *B.H.* Consent Decree

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Introduction

• First *B.H.* monitoring report was published in FY1997 and contained indicators that examined maltreatment recurrence in intact families, maltreatment reports on children in substitute care, children entering substitute care from intact families, children reunified within 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, reunified children who re-enter substitute care, children adopted from substitute care, adoption disruptions, and children moved to legal guardianship.

• The indicators included in the B.H. report were expanded in FY2005, which coincides with when Dr. Testa became Director of the CFRC. Indicators were added that examine placement stability, running away from care, placements with kin, placements in group homes and institutions (within and outside of Illinois), placements with siblings, and placements close to home.
Introduction

• Following the major update in FY2005, only minor changes were made to the indicators in the report. Careful thought goes into the selection of indicators used to monitor performance, and we strive to keep the indicators as consistent as possible so that changes in the results signify changes in performance rather than changes in the indicator definitions. Because of this, you can compare the results from year to year and the numbers are going to look fairly similar.

• Occasionally it is necessary to change an indicator due to changes in the administrative data, changes to policy or procedures, or specific requests from the B.H. parties. This year’s report contains several major changes that makes the results non-comparable to those in previous reports.
Changes in the FY2018 Report

- Data source was switched from the Chapin Hall Integrated Database (IDB) to data contained in the DCFS data warehouse (Legacy Golden Copy/LGC).

- At the Department’s request, the Round 3 CFSR statewide data indicators were added to the report, resulting in the following changes:
  - existing measure of maltreatment recurrence was replaced with the Round 3 CFSR measure of maltreatment recurrence;
  - existing measure of maltreatment in care was replaced with the Round 3 CFSR measure of maltreatment in care;
  - existing measure of placement stability was replaced with the Round 3 CFSR measure of placement stability;
  - three CFSR measures of permanence were added;
  - CFSR measure of re-entry into substitute care was added; and
  - two additional measures of re-entry into substitute care were added based on a request from the B.H. Expert Panel.
Changes in the FY2018 Report

• Based on conversations with the Department, data on children’s legal status is now taken into consideration when computing indicators related to permanence. Reunifications are now counted if the child returns home and legal custody is transferred back to the parents.

• Based on the consideration of children’s legal status, we added “home of parent” as an additional type of placement in this year’s report.

• This year’s report excludes substantiated reports of Allegation 60 that occurred October 1, 2001 to July 12, 2012; July 13, 2012 to December 31, 2013; and May 31, 2014 to June 11, 2014, as a result of the Julie Q. and Ashley M. court decisions.
Indicators in the Current Report

Chapter 1: Child Safety

- Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports (CFSR)
- Maltreatment Among Children in Intact Family Cases
- Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Who Do Not Receive Services
- Maltreatment in Substitute Care (CFSR)

Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care

- Family Continuity
- Placement Stability (CFSR)
- Length of Time in Substitute Care

Chapter 3: Legal Permanence

- Children Achieving Permanence (CFSR)
- Reunification, Adoption, Guardianship Within 12, 24, 36 Months
- Stability of Reunification, Adoption, Guardianship at 2, 5, 10 Years
- Children Who Do Not Achieve Legal Permanence
Chapter 1: Child Safety

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children with Substantiated Reports (CFSR)

![Graph showing maltreatment recurrence rates from 1997 to 2016. The rates range from 7.6% to 11.8% over the years. The graph indicates a general decline in the rates over the years, with a slight increase in recent years.]
## Chapter 1: Child Safety

### Maltreatment Recurrence Sub-region Heat Map (CFSR)

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Chapter 1: Child Safety

Maltreatment Among Children Served in Intact Families

- 8.1%
- 13.8%
- 0%
- 2%
- 4%
- 6%
- 8%
- 10%
- 12%
- 14%
- 16%
- 18%
- 20%

Year: 1997 to 2016
Chapter 1: Child Safety

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Who Do Not Receive Services
Chapter 1: Child Safety

Maltreatment Rate Per 100,000 Days in Substitute Care (CFSR)
Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care

Initial Placement Types

- Home of Parent(s)
- Traditional Foster Home
- Kinship Foster Home
- Specialized Foster Home
- Emergency Shelter/Emergency Foster Home
- Institution/Group Home
Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care

End-of-Year Placement Types

- Home of Parent(s)
- Kinship Foster Home
- Traditional Foster Home
- Specialized Foster Home
- Emergency Shelter/Emergency Foster Home
- Institution/Group Home
Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care

Placement Moves per 1,000 Days in Substitute Care (CFSR)
Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care

Placement Moves per 1,000 Days by Age (CFSR)

- 0 to 2
- 3 to 5
- 6 to 11
- 12 to 17

- 2011: 7.8
- 2012: 7.8
- 2013: 4.2
- 2014: 3.4
- 2015: 2.8
- 2016: 2.8
- 2017: 2.8

Graph showing placement moves for different age groups from 2011 to 2017.
Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care

Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Region

- Cook
- Northern
- Central
- Southern


- 2010: Cook - 35%, Northern - 20%, Central - 15%, Southern - 10%
- 2011: Cook - 30%, Northern - 18.8%, Central - 12%, Southern - 5%
- 2012: Cook - 28%, Northern - 17%, Central - 10%, Southern - 0%
- 2013: Cook - 25%, Northern - 15%, Central - 8%, Southern - 3%
- 2014: Cook - 22%, Northern - 13%, Central - 6%, Southern - 1%
- 2015: Cook - 20%, Northern - 11.2%, Central - 4%, Southern - 0%
- 2016: Cook - 30%, Northern - 18.8%, Central - 12%, Southern - 5%
Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care

Median Length of Time in Substitute Care by Region

- **Cook**: 46
- **Northern**: 32
- **Central**: 30
- **Southern**: 27

Months

- 2008
- 2009
- 2010
- 2011
- 2012
- 2013
- 2014

Graph showing the median length of time in substitute care by region from 2008 to 2014.
Chapter 3: Legal Permanence

Children Exiting to Reunification Within 12, 24, and 36 Months

- 12 Months: 13.9%
- 24 Months: 27.5%
- 36 Months: 34.4%


12 Months: 13.9%
24 Months: 27.5%
36 Months: 34.4%
Chapter 3: Legal Permanence

Children Exiting to Adoption Within 24 and 36 Months

- 24 Months
- 36 Months
Chapter 3: Legal Permanence

Children Exiting to Guardianship Within 24 and 36 Months

- 24 Months
- 36 Months

Key percentages:
- 2001: 4.9%
- 2002: 4.9%
- 2003: 4.9%
- 2004: 4.9%
- 2005: 4.9%
- 2006: 4.9%
- 2007: 4.9%
- 2008: 4.9%
- 2009: 4.9%
- 2010: 4.9%
- 2011: 4.9%
- 2012: 4.9%
- 2013: 4.9%
- 2014: 4.9%
- 2015: 4.9%
Chapter 3: Legal Permanence

Children Exiting to Reunification Within 36 Months by Region

- Cook
- Northern
- Central
- Southern

Percentage for each region:
- 2008: 41.5%
- 2009: 39.9%
- 2010: 39.1%
- 2011: 20.3%
- 2012: 20.3%
- 2013: 20.3%
- 2014: 20.3%
Chapter 3: Legal Permanence

Exits from Substitute Care Within 36 Months: Cook versus Balance of State (2014 Entry Cohort)

Cook

- Still in Care: 68%
- Reunification: 5%
- Adoption: 4%
- Guardianship: 3%
- Otherwise Exited: 20%

Balance of State

- Still in Care: 38%
- Reunification: 40%
- Adoption: 3%
- Guardianship: 3%
- Otherwise Exited: 16%
Positive Trends

- **Less restrictive placement settings** are increasingly used in both initial and end-of-year placements, especially for children 11 years old and younger. As a result, congregate care settings, such as group homes and institutions, were used less frequently in recent years.

- The rate of **placement moves per 1,000 days** has been decreasing since 2012—from 5.3 moves to 4.1 moves in 2017.

- **Adoption and guardianship** show a small, steady increase over the past few years (though their rates remain below their peaks in the late 1990s).
African American youth and youth in the Cook region in this age group were at elevated risk of running away compared to other youth.
Thank you

Children and Family Research Center

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