

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

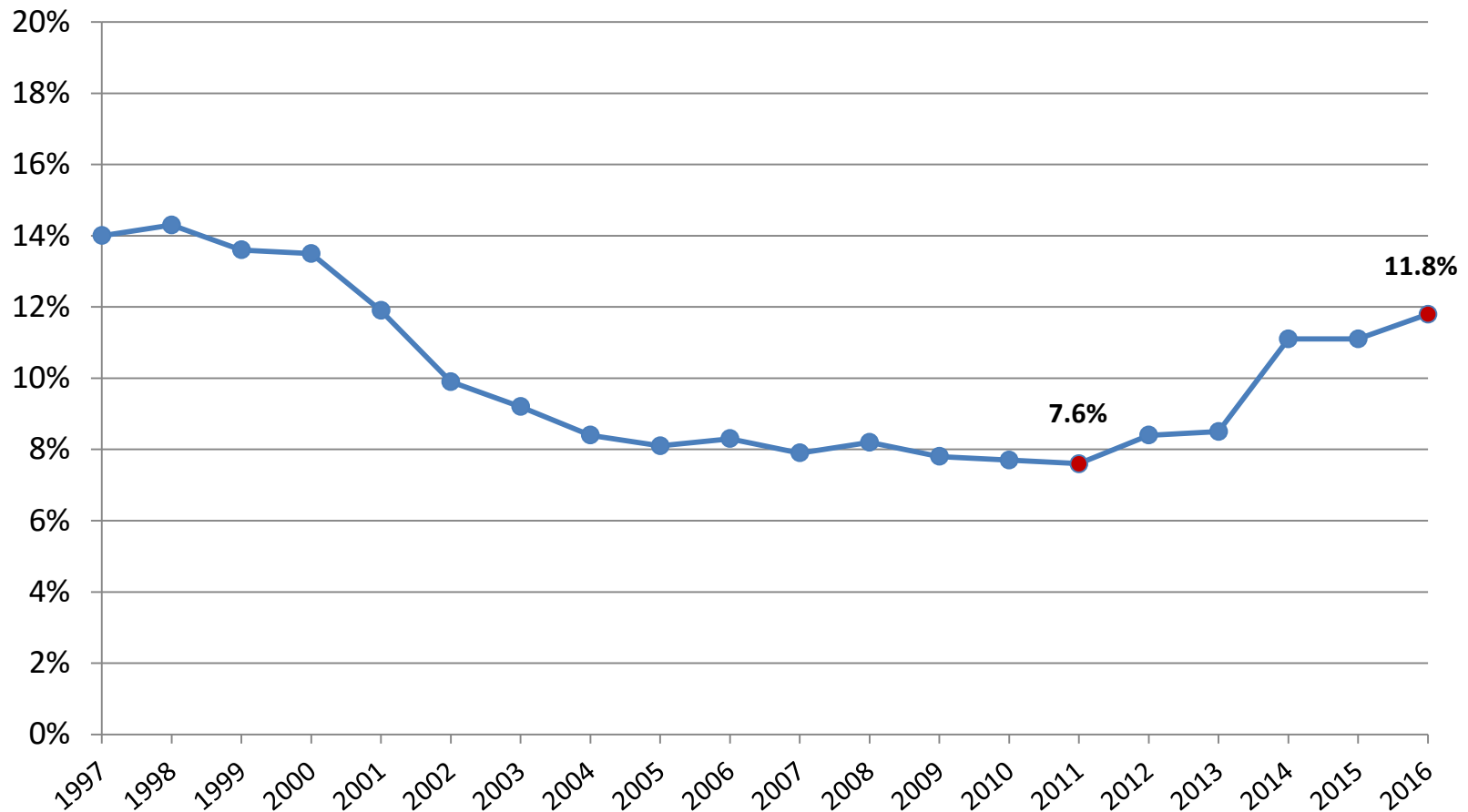
- Family Continuity
- Placement Stability (CFSR)
- Length of Time in Substitute Care

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)



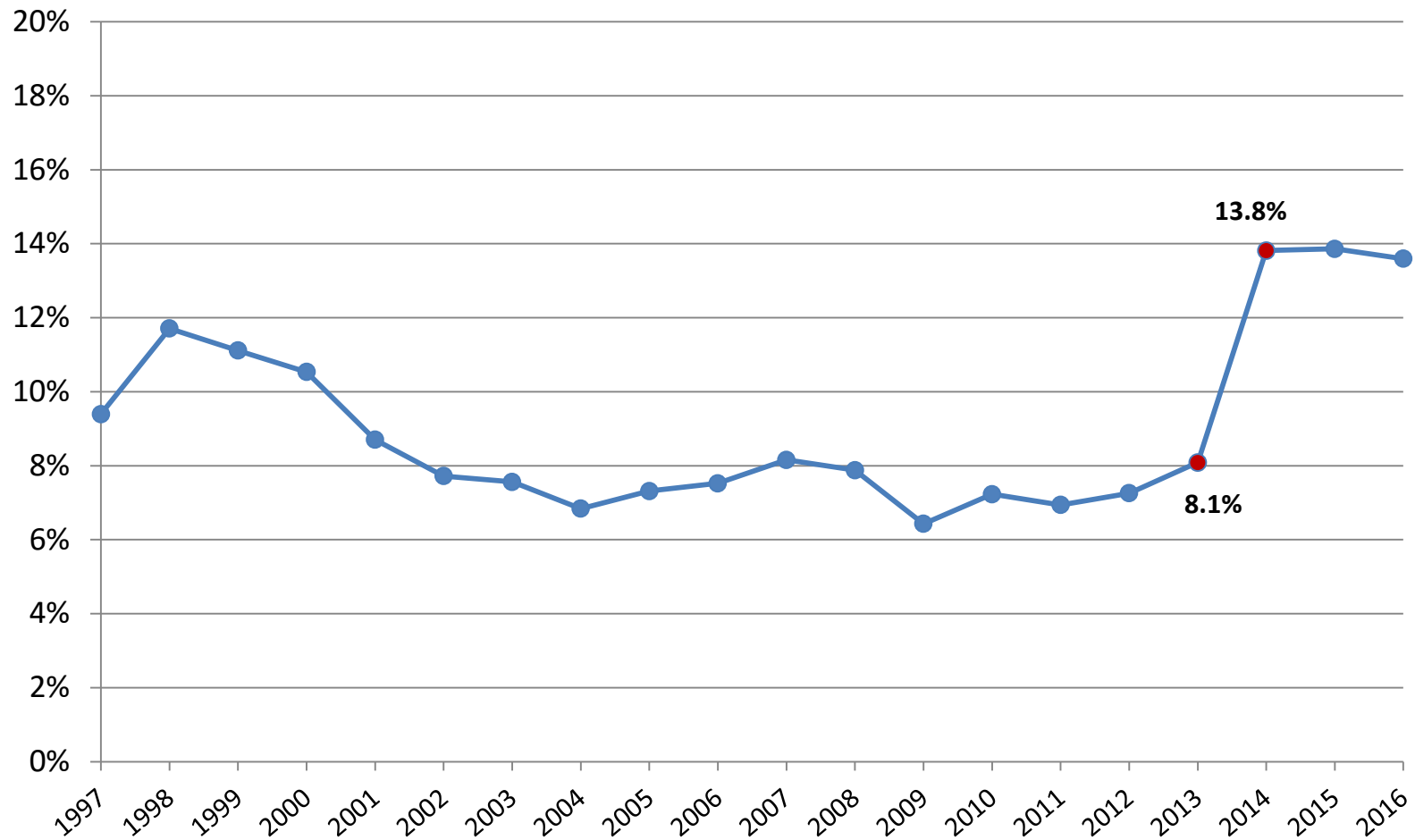
Chapter 1: Child Safety

Maltreatment Recurrence Sub-region Heat Map (CFSR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cook North							
Cook Central							
Cook South							
Aurora							
Rockford							
Champaign							
Peoria							
Springfield							
East St. Louis							
Marion							

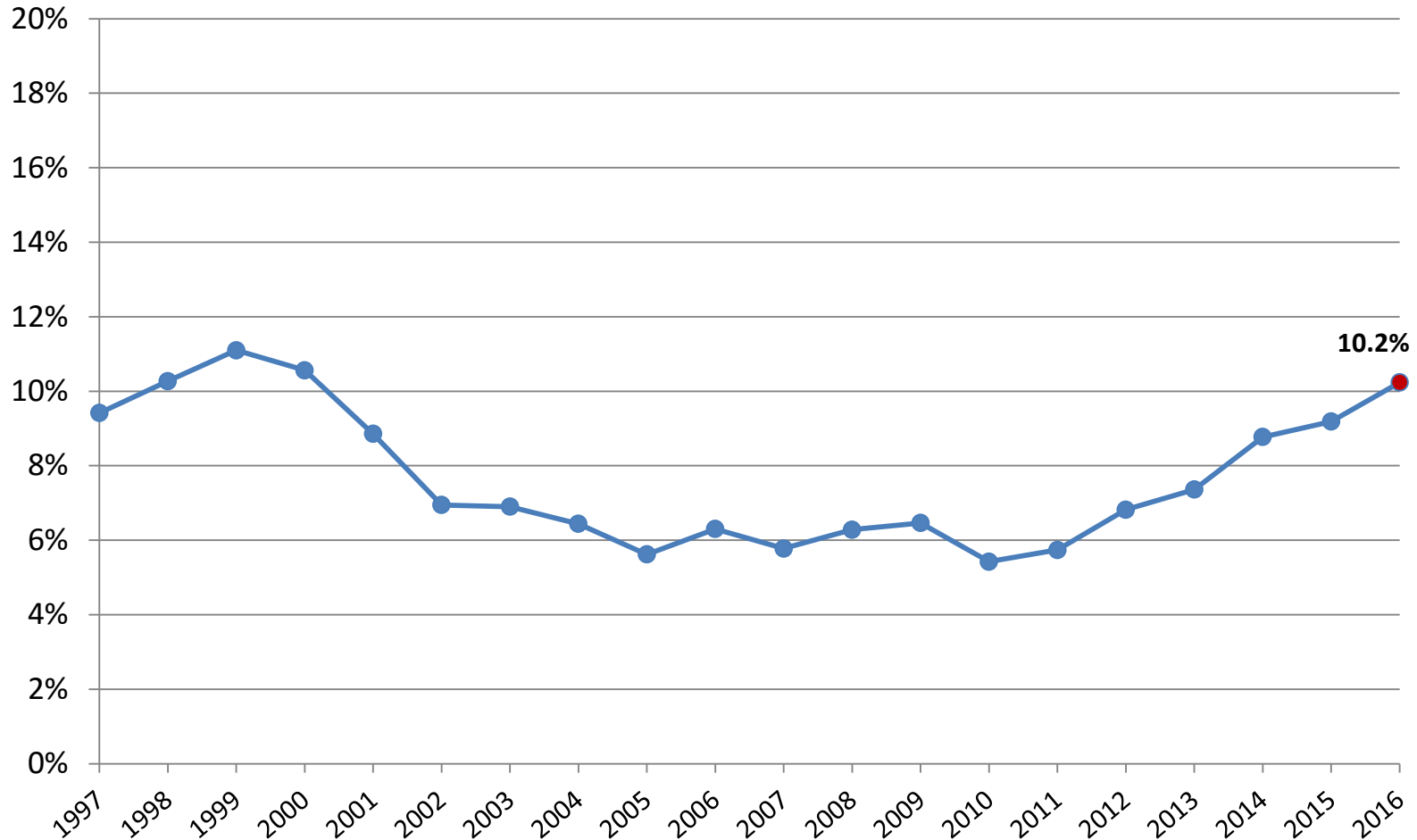
Chapter 1: Child Safety

Maltreatment Among Children Served in Intact Families



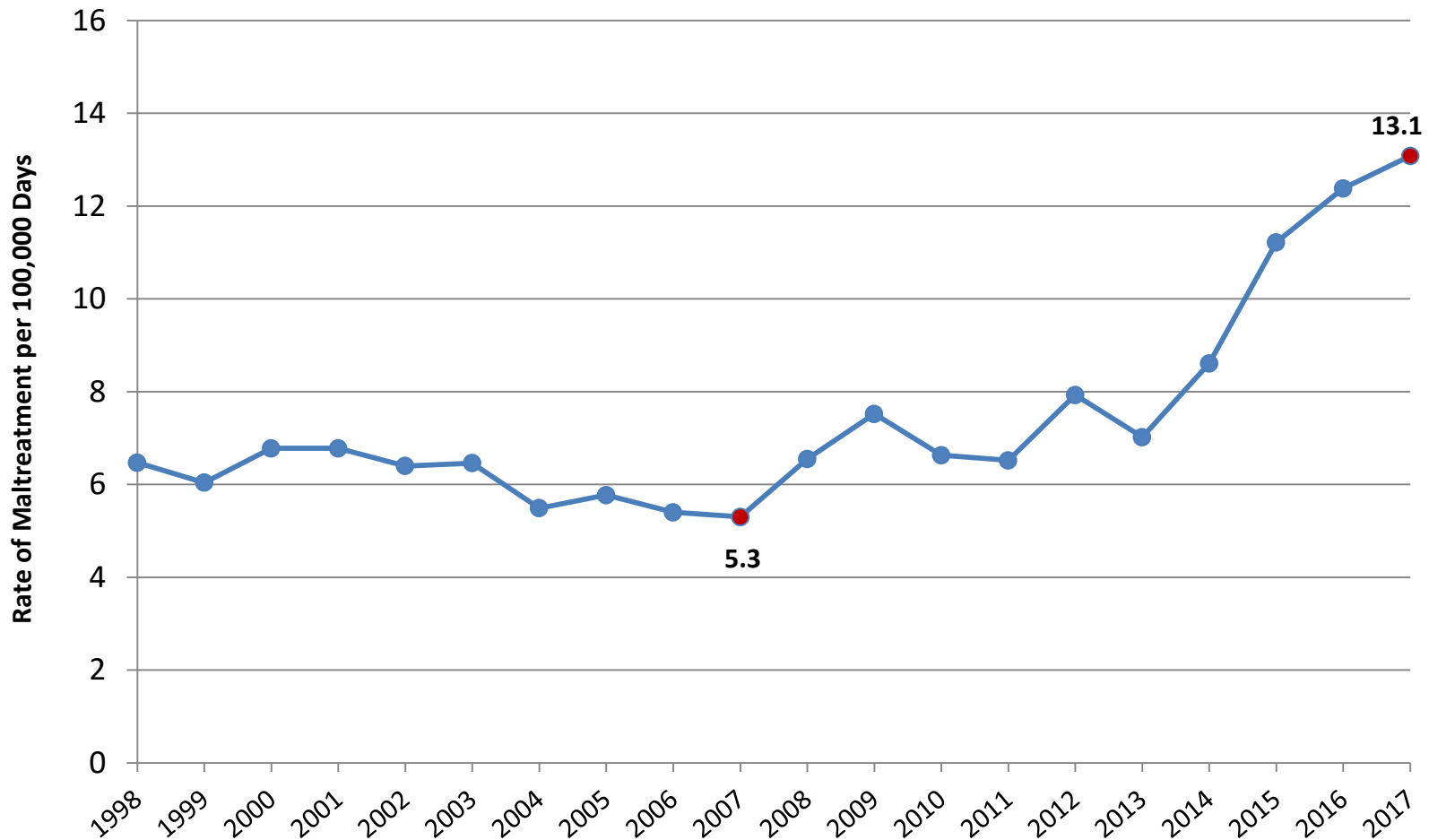
Chapter 1: Child Safety

Maltreatment Recurrence Among Children Who Do Not Receive Services



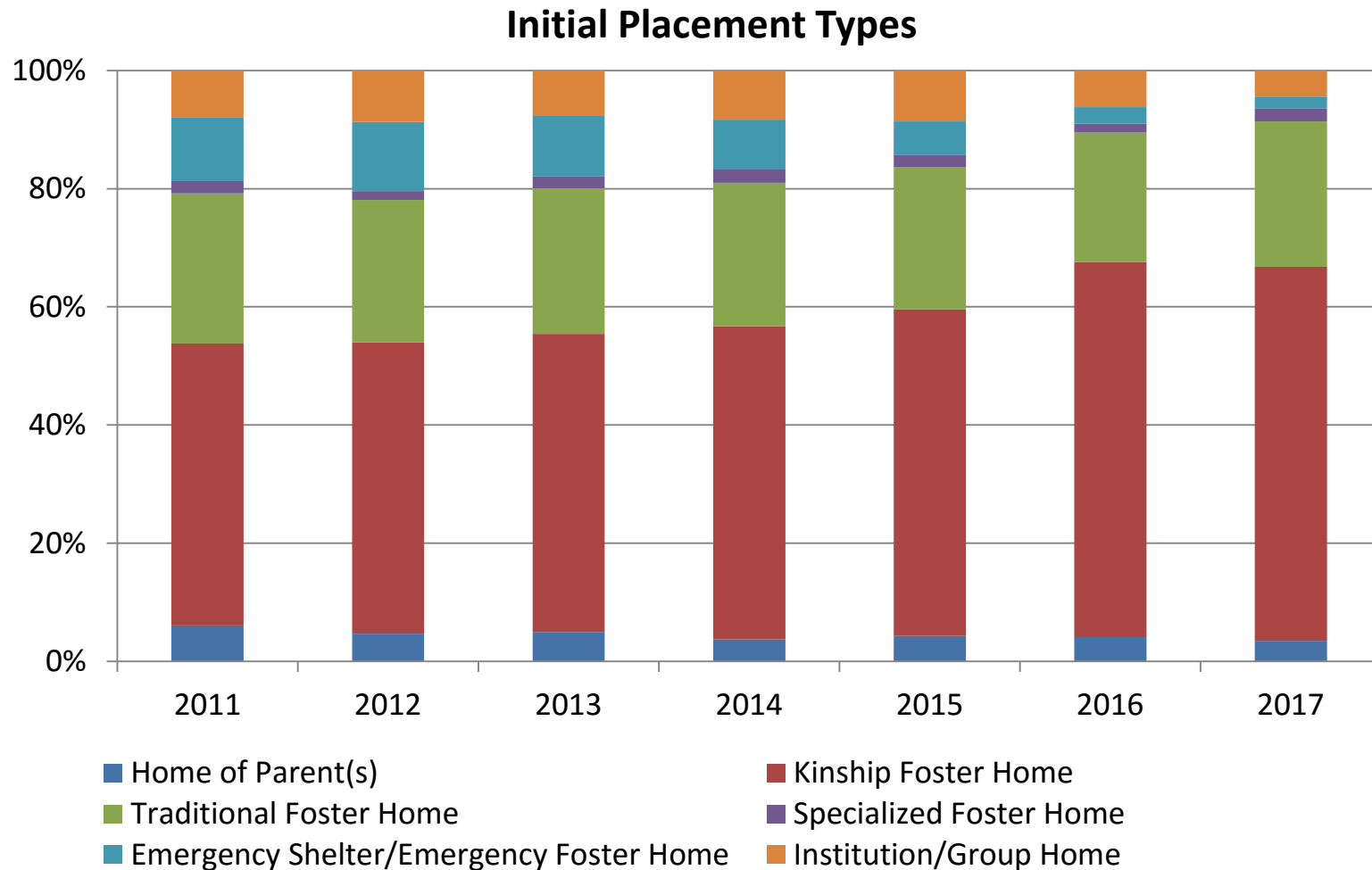
Chapter 1: Child Safety

Maltreatment Rate Per 100,000 Days in Substitute Care (CFSR)





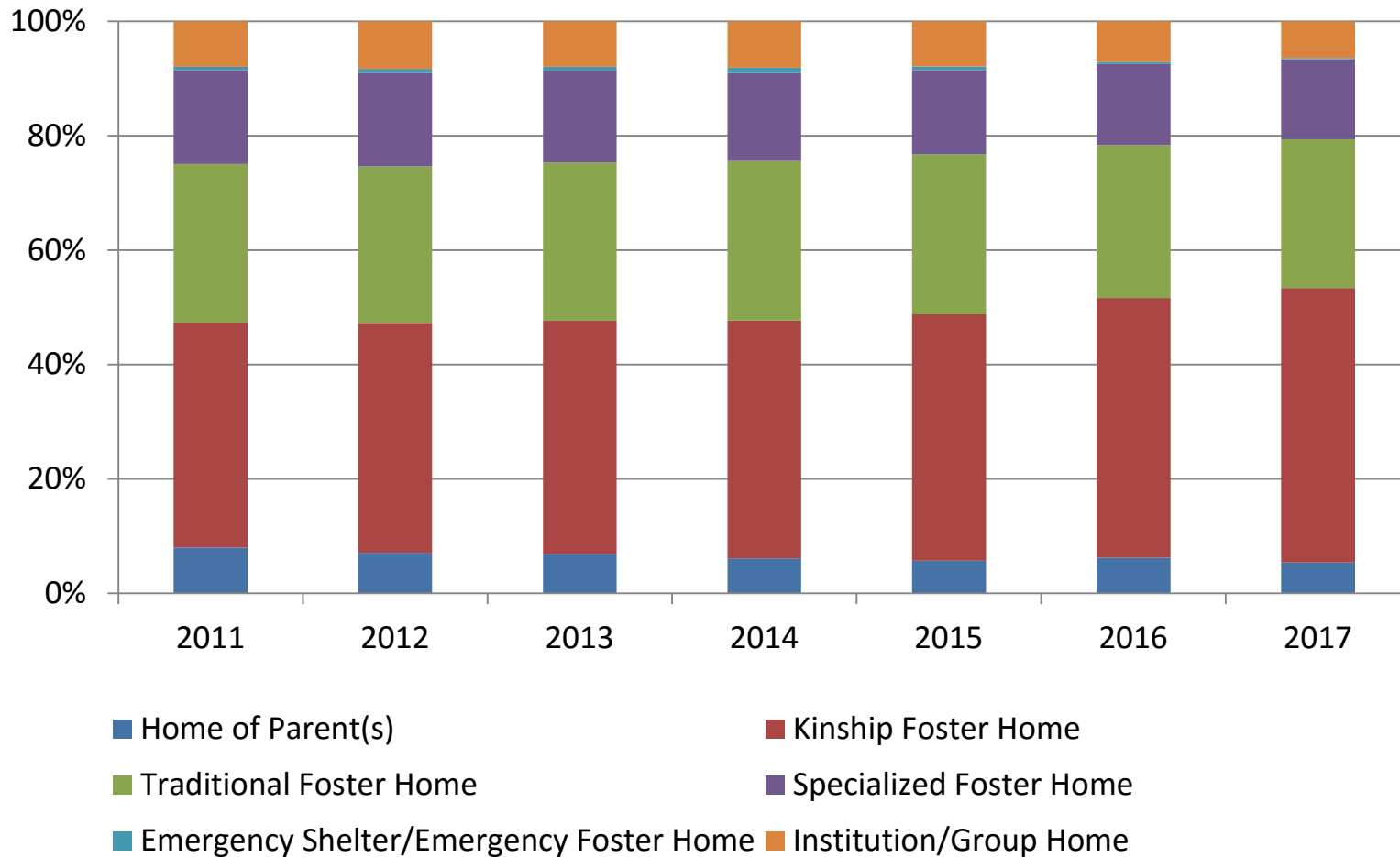
Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care





Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care

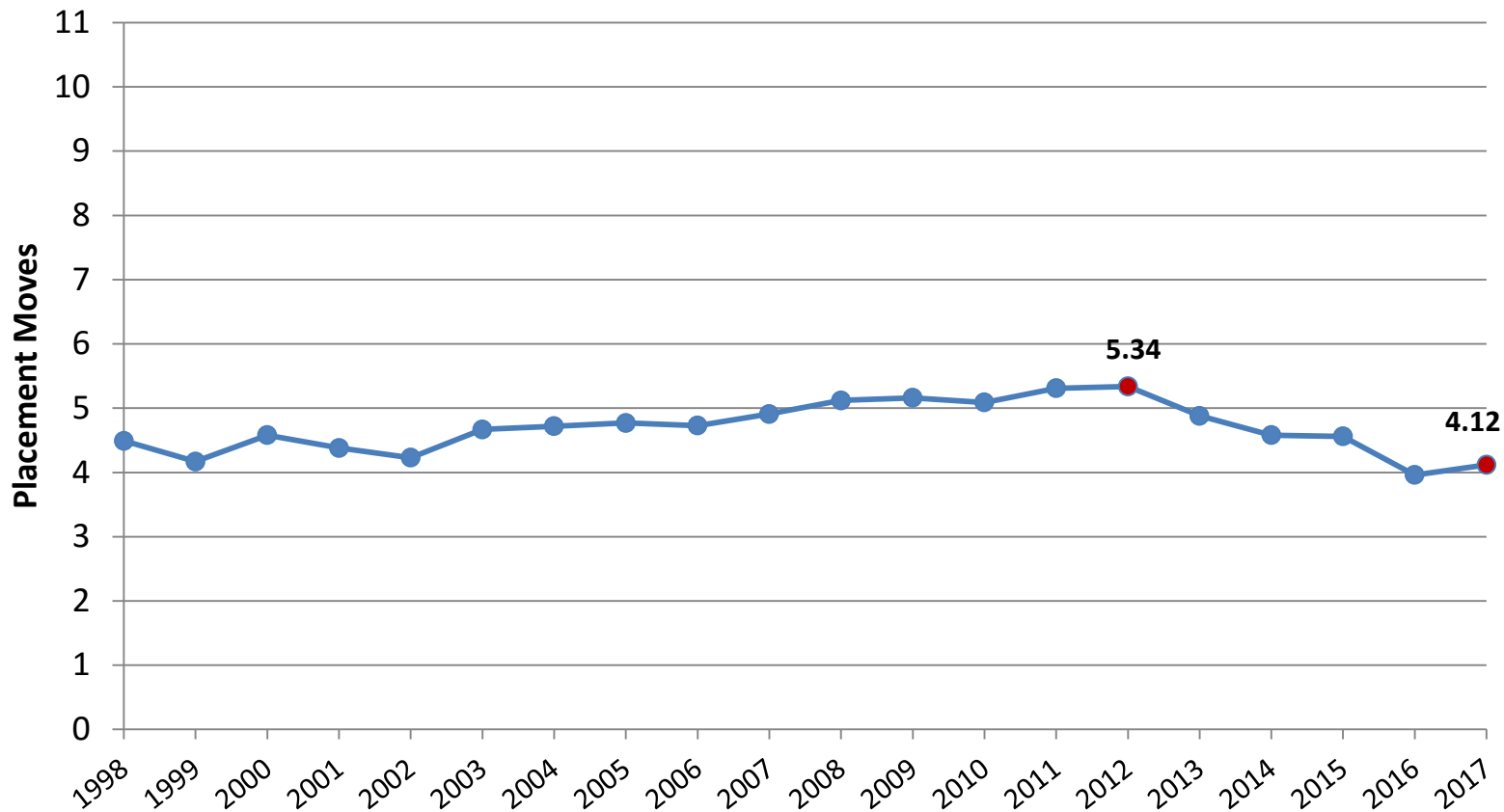
End-of-Year Placement Types



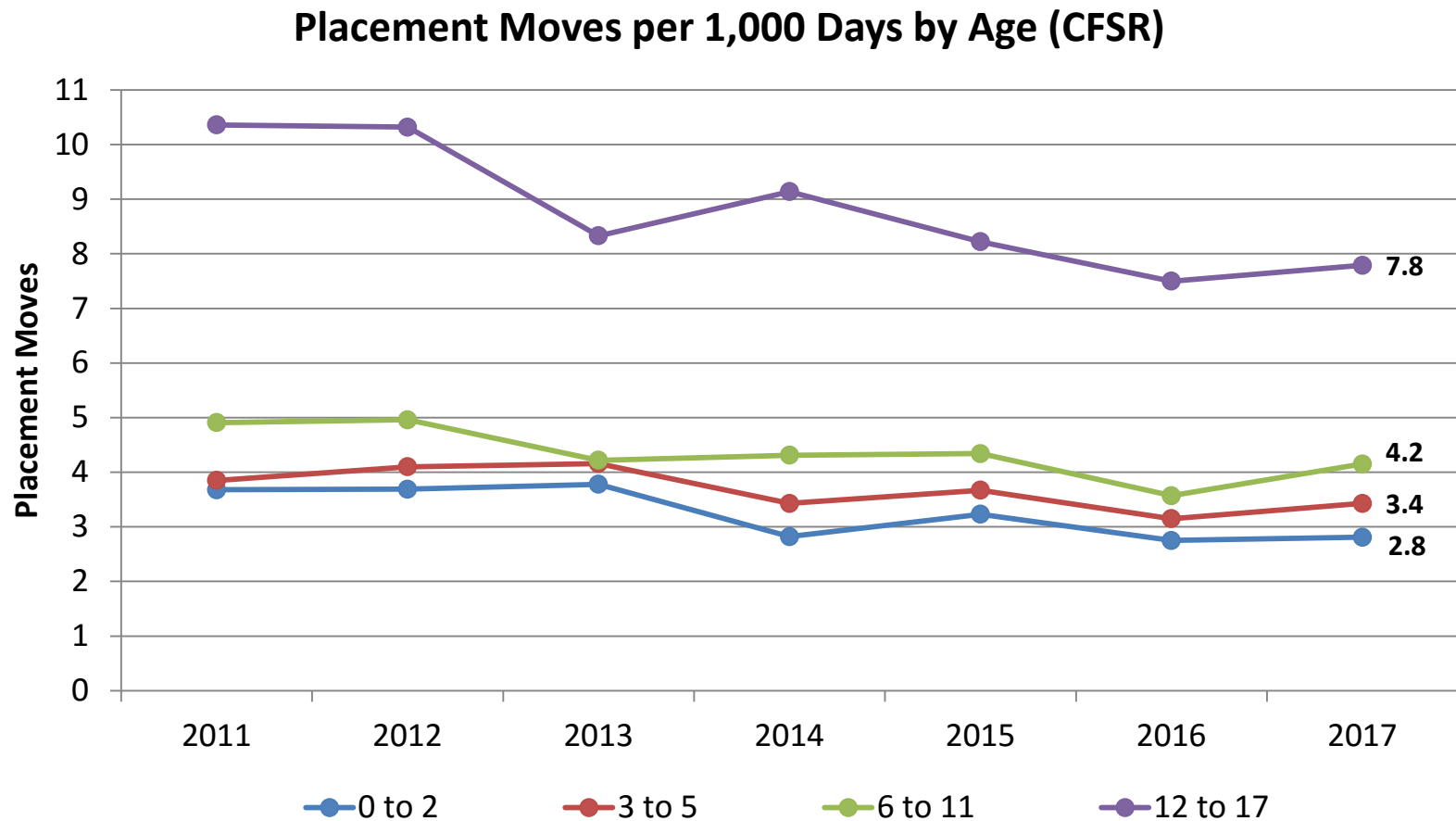


Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care

Placement Moves per 1,000 Days in Substitute Care (CFSR)

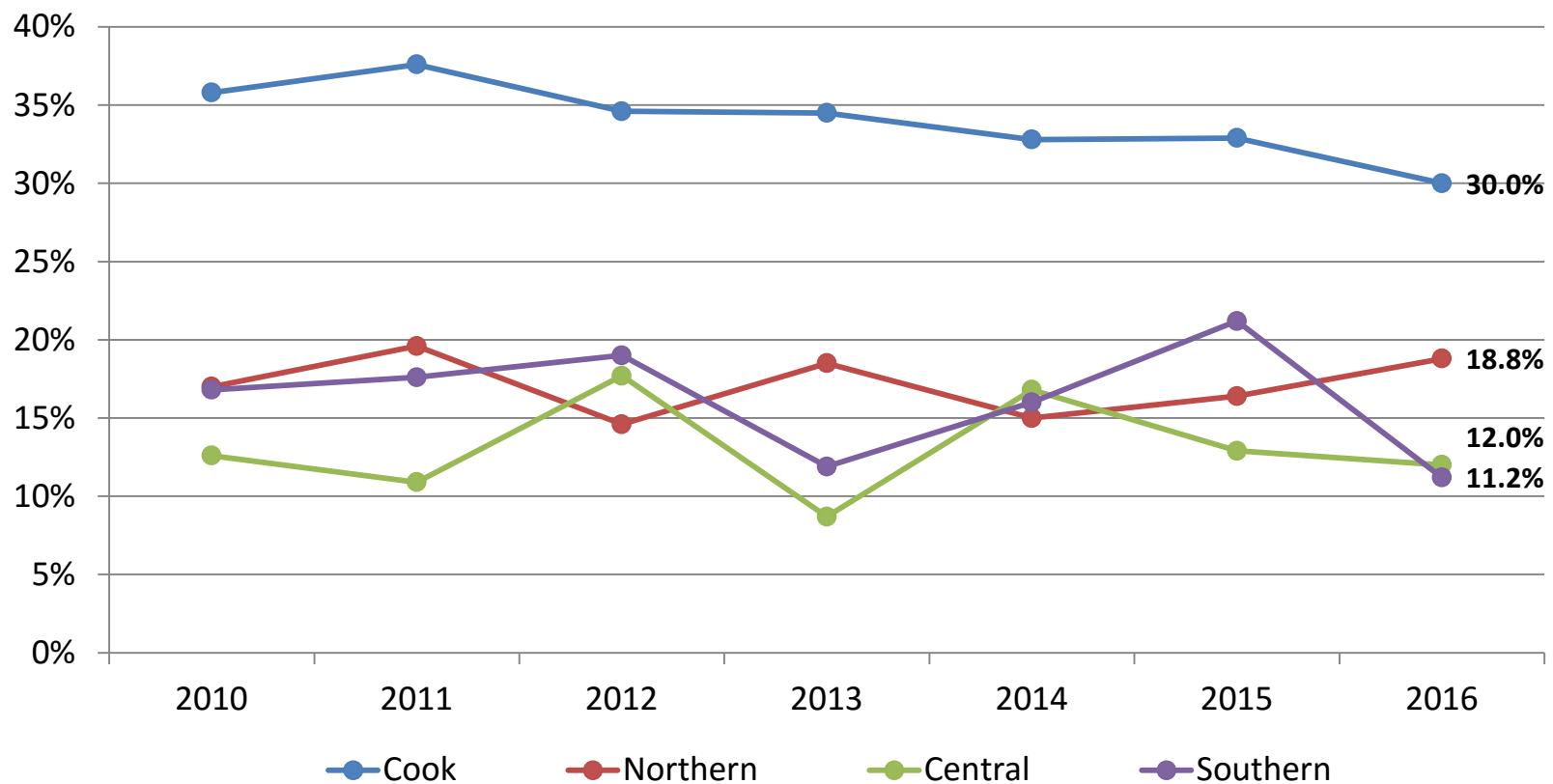


Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care



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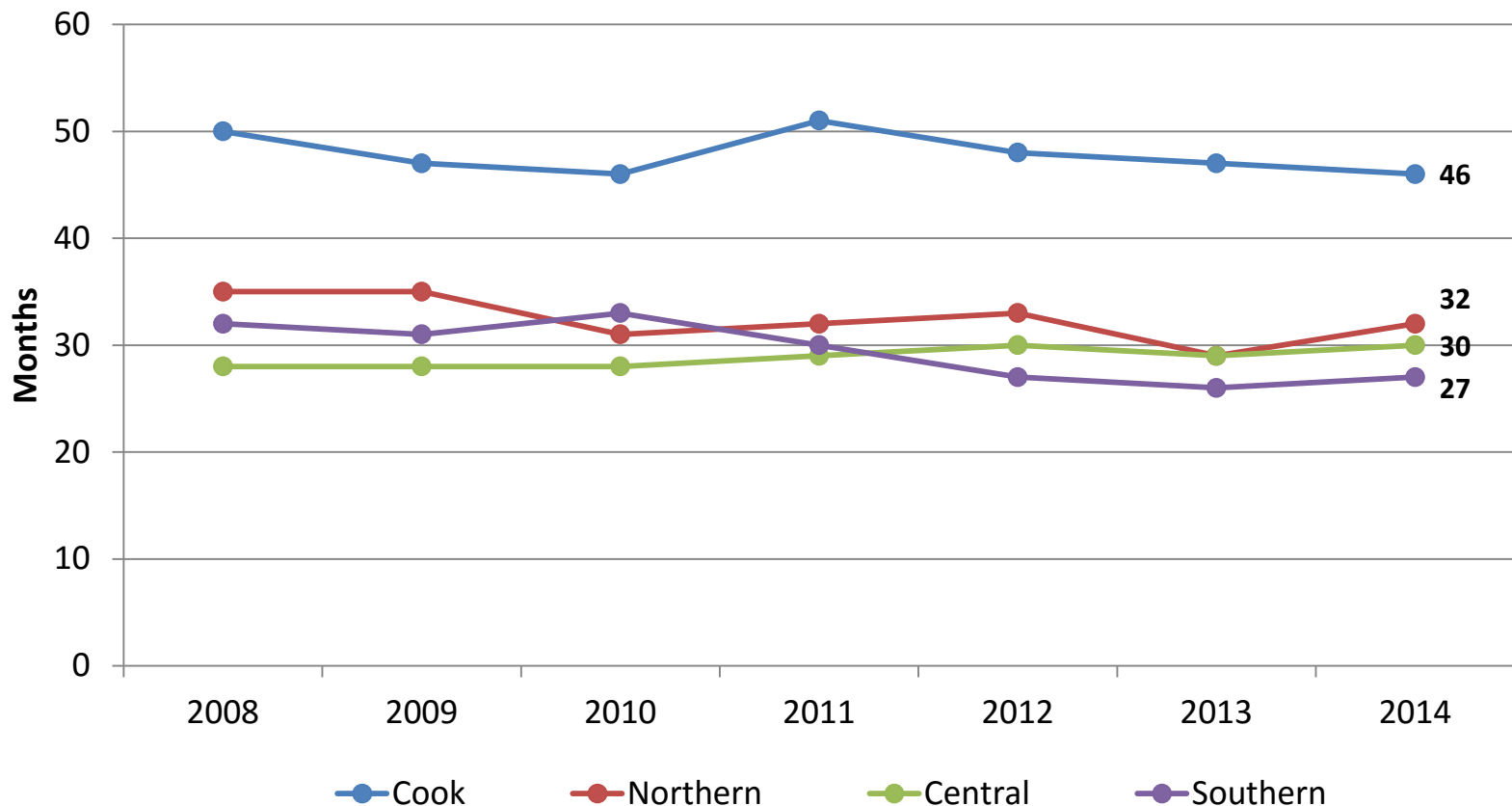
Children Who Run Away from Substitute Care by Region



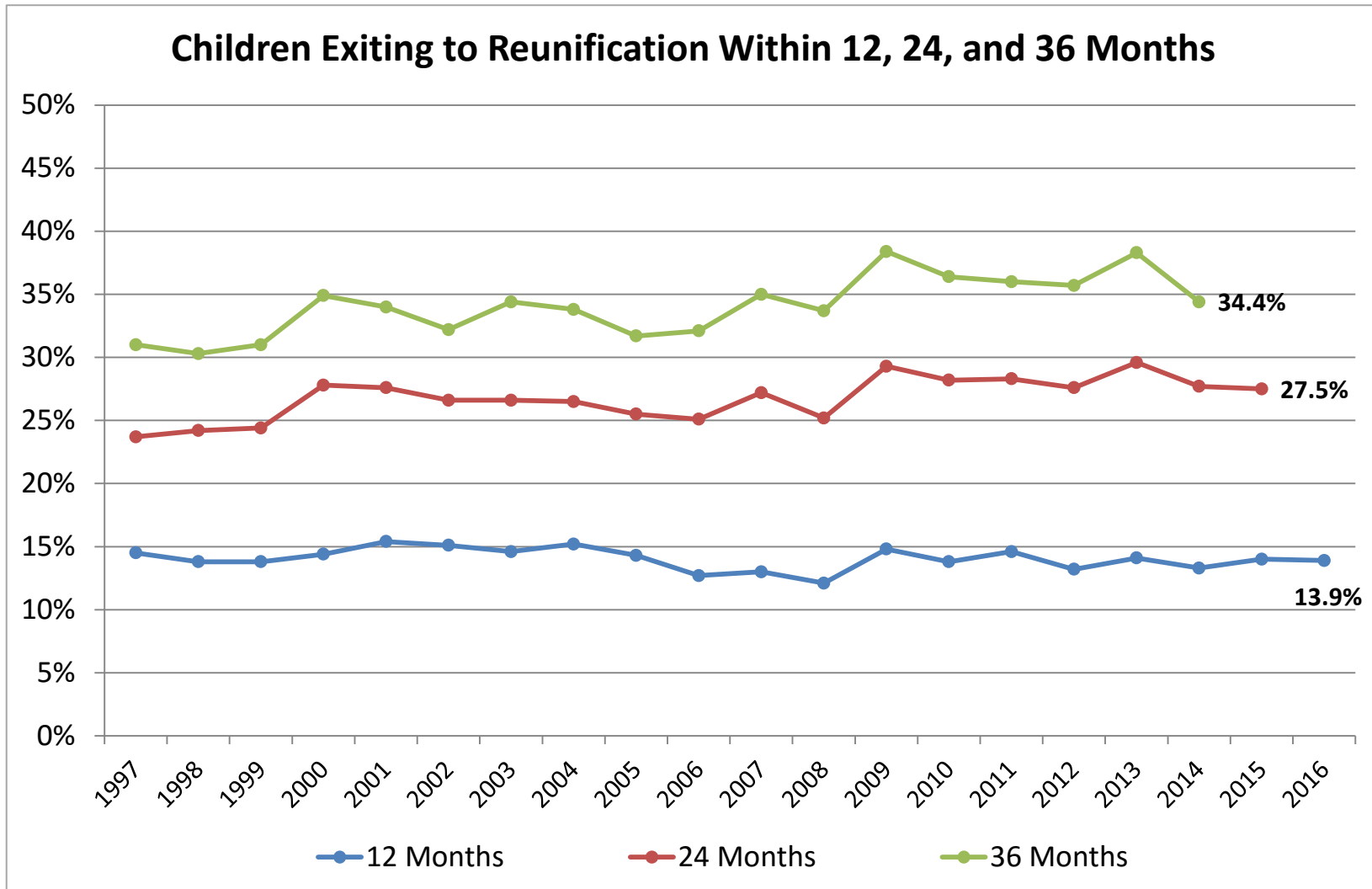


Chapter 2: Continuity and Stability in Care

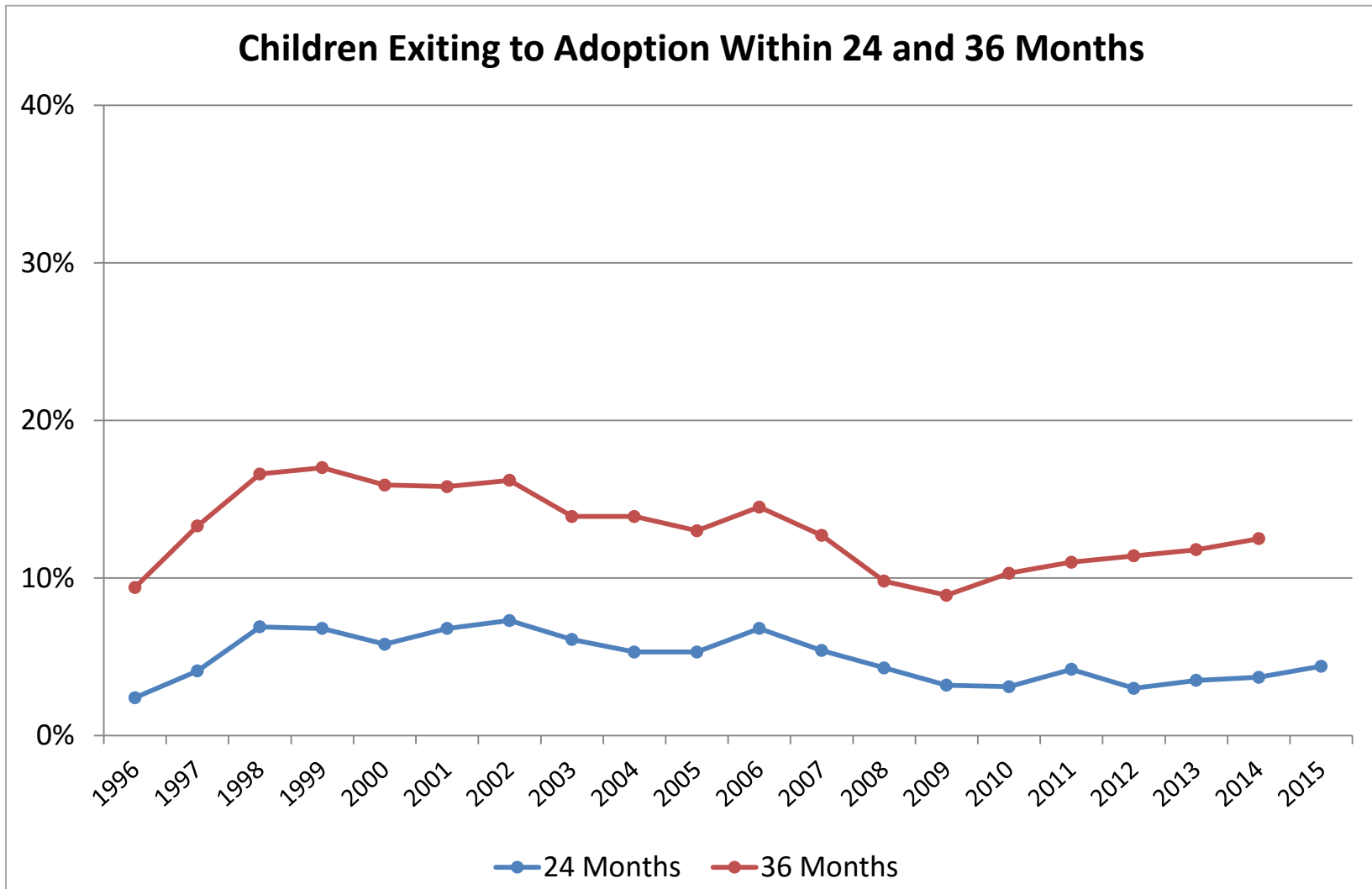
Median Length of Time in Substitute Care by Region



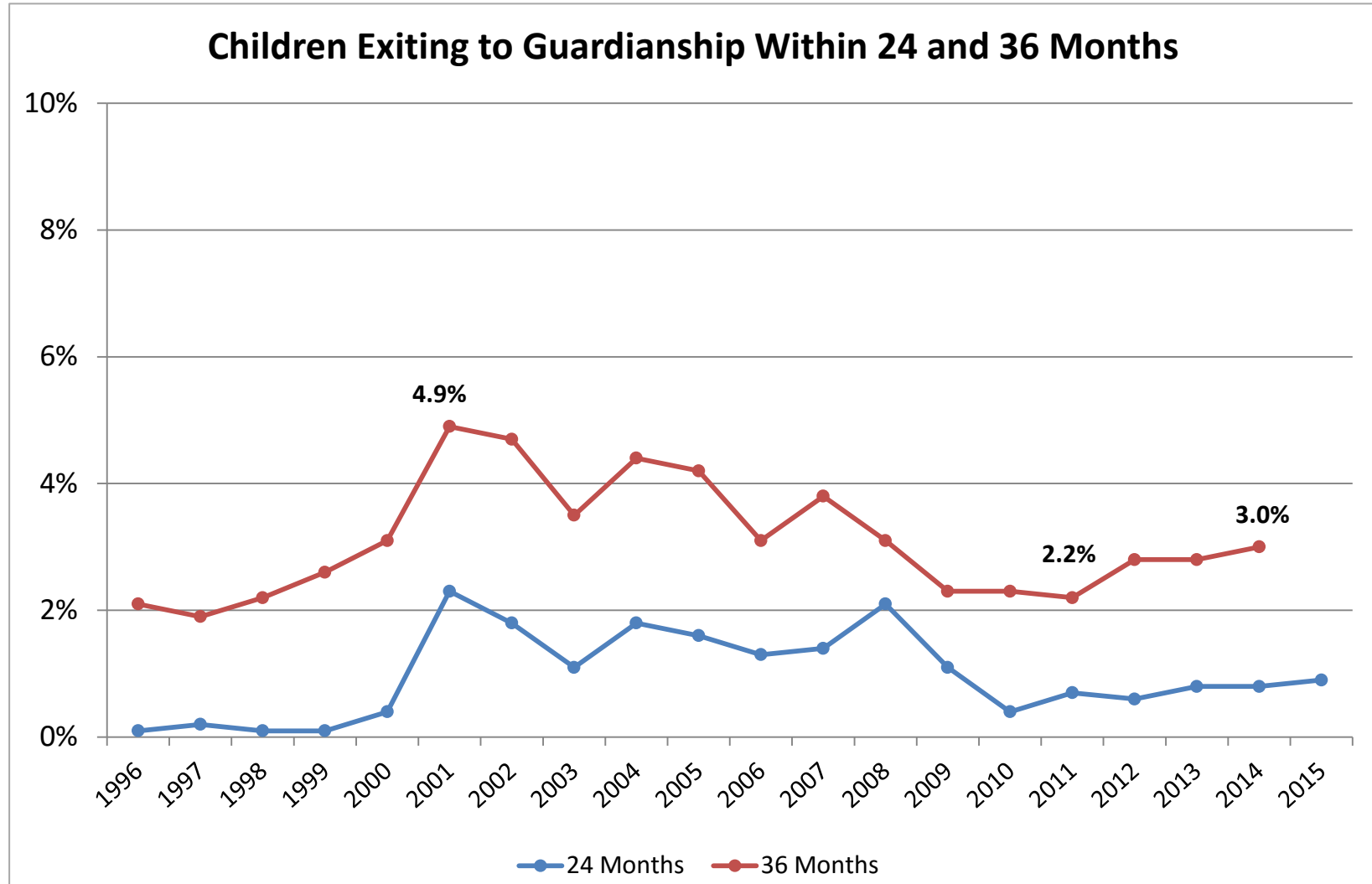
Chapter 3: Legal Permanence



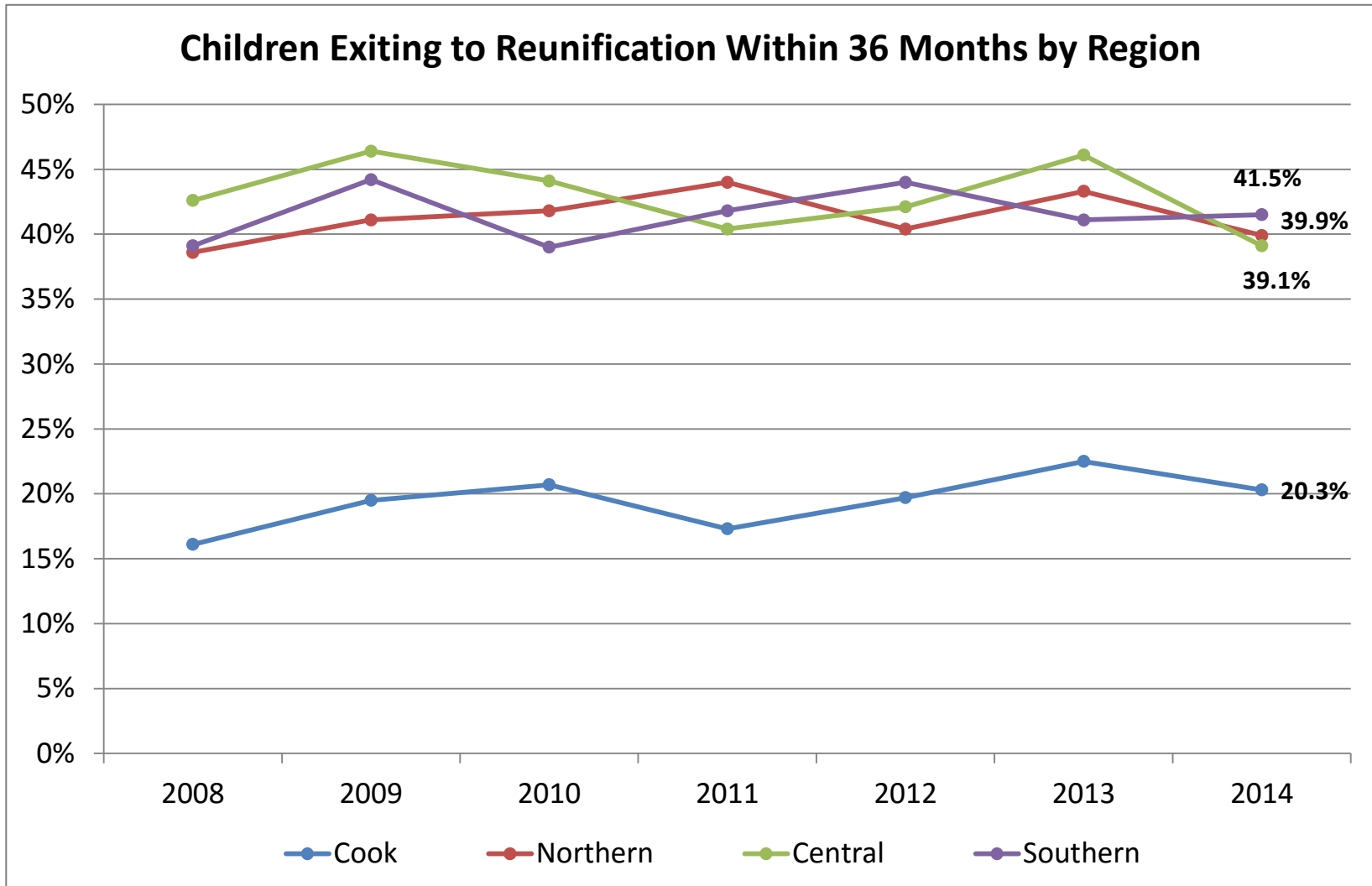
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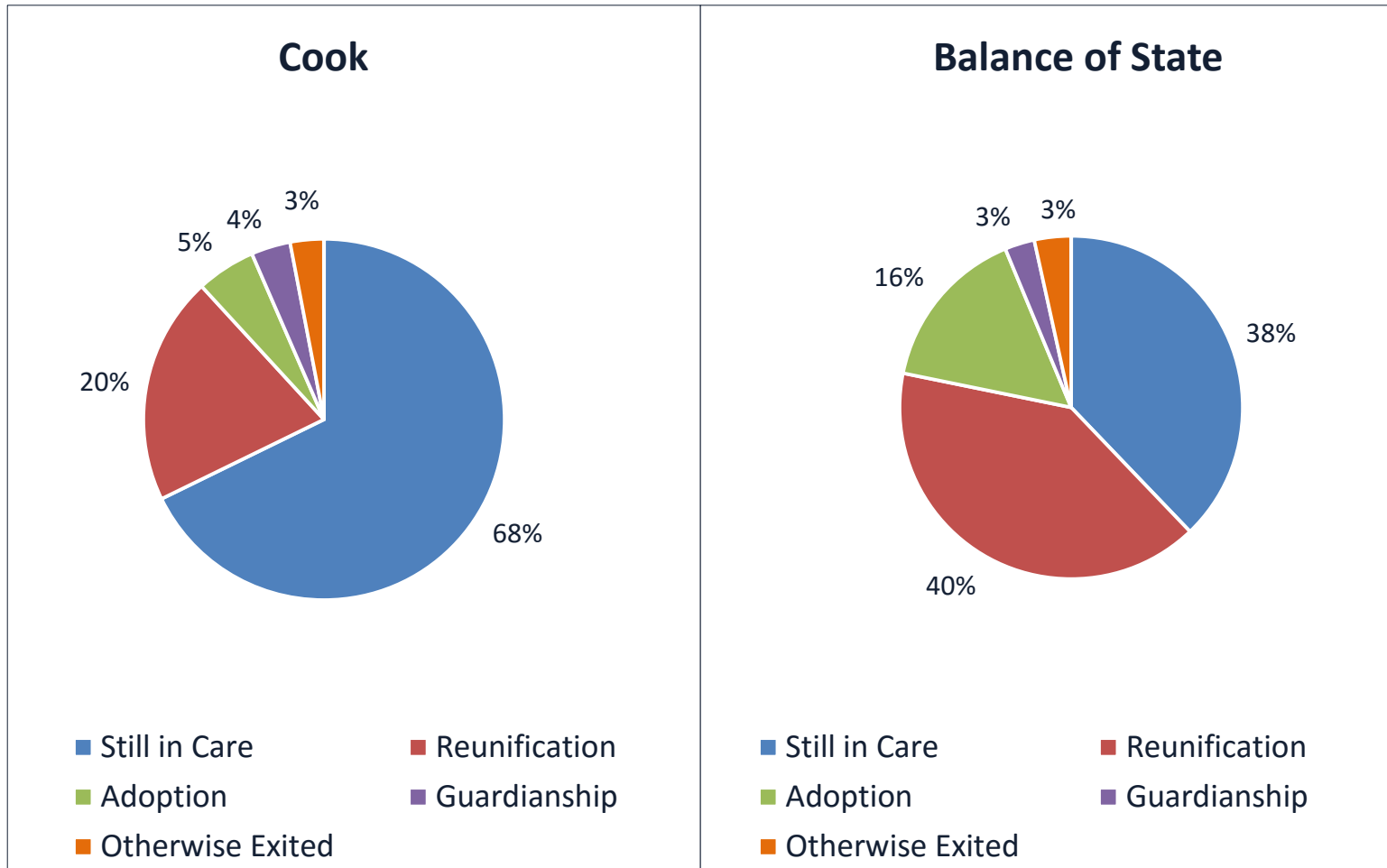


Chapter 3: Legal Permanence



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



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).

Issues of Concern

- **Maltreatment recurrence** for children with substantiated reports, those in intact families, those who do not receive services, and the rate of victimization among children in substitute care are higher in the past several years (2014-2016).
- Although overall **placement stability** indicator reveals a positive trend, youth 12 to 17 years old experienced about more placement moves per 1,000 days in care compared to other age groups.
- 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

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