

Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Permanency Enhancement Project: Southern Region Final Report

FY 2015

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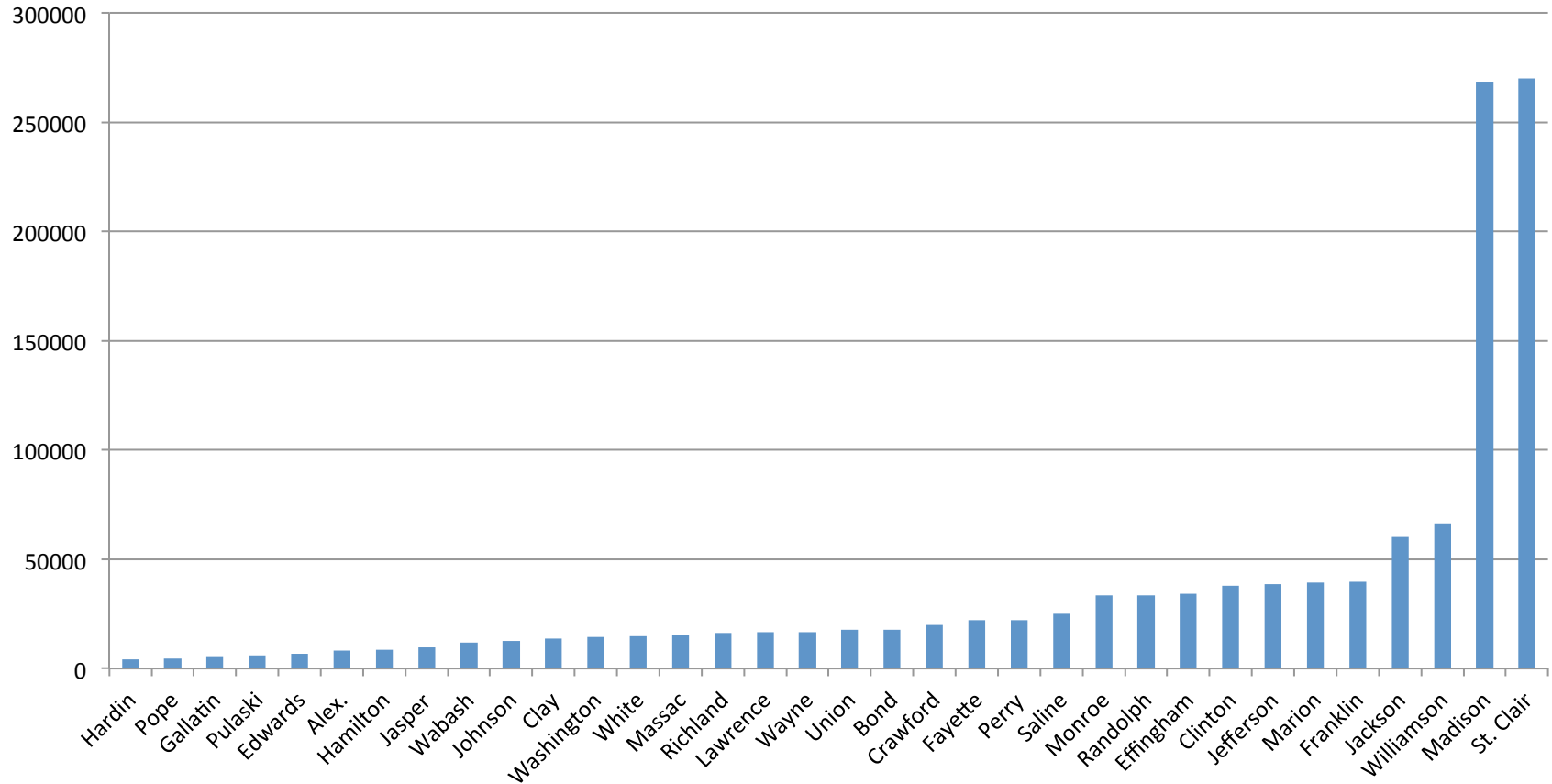
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Southern Region Population by County



County Demographics:

Rural & small mid-size metropolitan areas

Population ranges from less than 10,000 to over 25,000

Southern Region Population = 1.23 million

Challenges for Child & Family Well-Being

Child Poverty

- 7 out of 9 Illinois counties with the highest child poverty rates are located in the Southern Region
- 20.6% of children in Illinois are experiencing poverty. (2015 Illinois Report on Poverty)
 - Of these - 38.4 % of these children are African American (compared to 22% of Hispanic, 8.2% of White, 6.8% of Asian children)
 - 21.6% of children in Illinois experienced food insecurity in 2012. Illinois is the 21st of 51 states for child food insecurity.
 - 2.1% of students in Illinois are experiencing homelessness. Illinois is the 28th of 51 states for students experiencing homelessness.

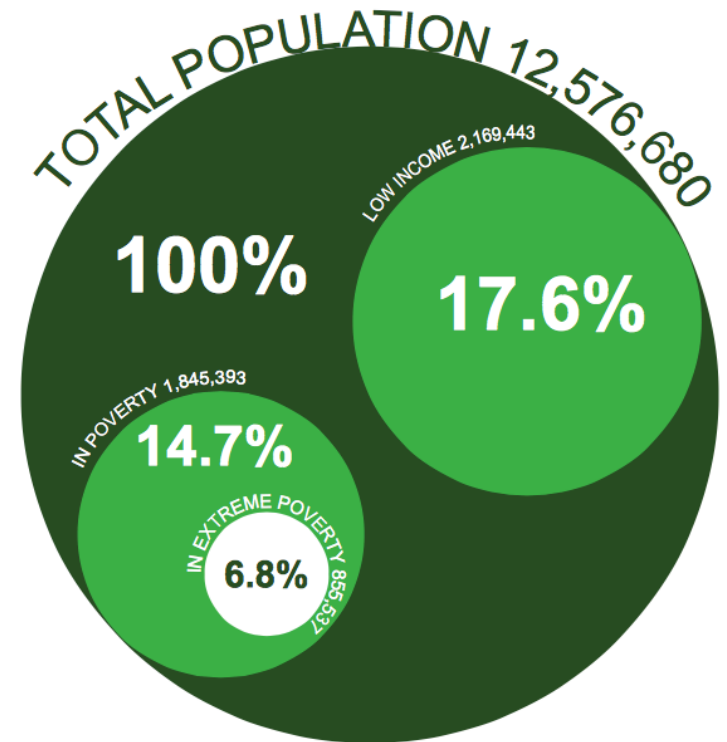
Unemployment & Under-Employment

- Since economic recession, unemployment has doubled in Southern Region
- Southern Illinois lags behind the nation in recovering from the recession
- Median Income for families with children in Franklin and Jackson Counties (Southern Region) has dropped by 21.8% and 26.4% respectively in 2011 (Illinois Kids Count, 2013 Report)

Challenges for Child & Family Well-Being

Illinois Poverty by Race, Ethnicity, and Age, 2013

| Group* | Number | Rate |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Total | 1,845,393 | 14.7% |
| Children | 616,060 | 20.7% |
| Working Age | 1,081,022 | 13.6% |
| Seniors | 148,311 | 8.8% |
| White, Non-Latino | 748,920 | 9.5% |
| Black | 555,756 | 31.6% |
| Asian | 74,235 | 11.9% |
| Latino | 430,159 | 20.7% |



(Report on Illinois Poverty, 2015)

Poverty Rate

Less than 12.2%

12.2% - 17.8%

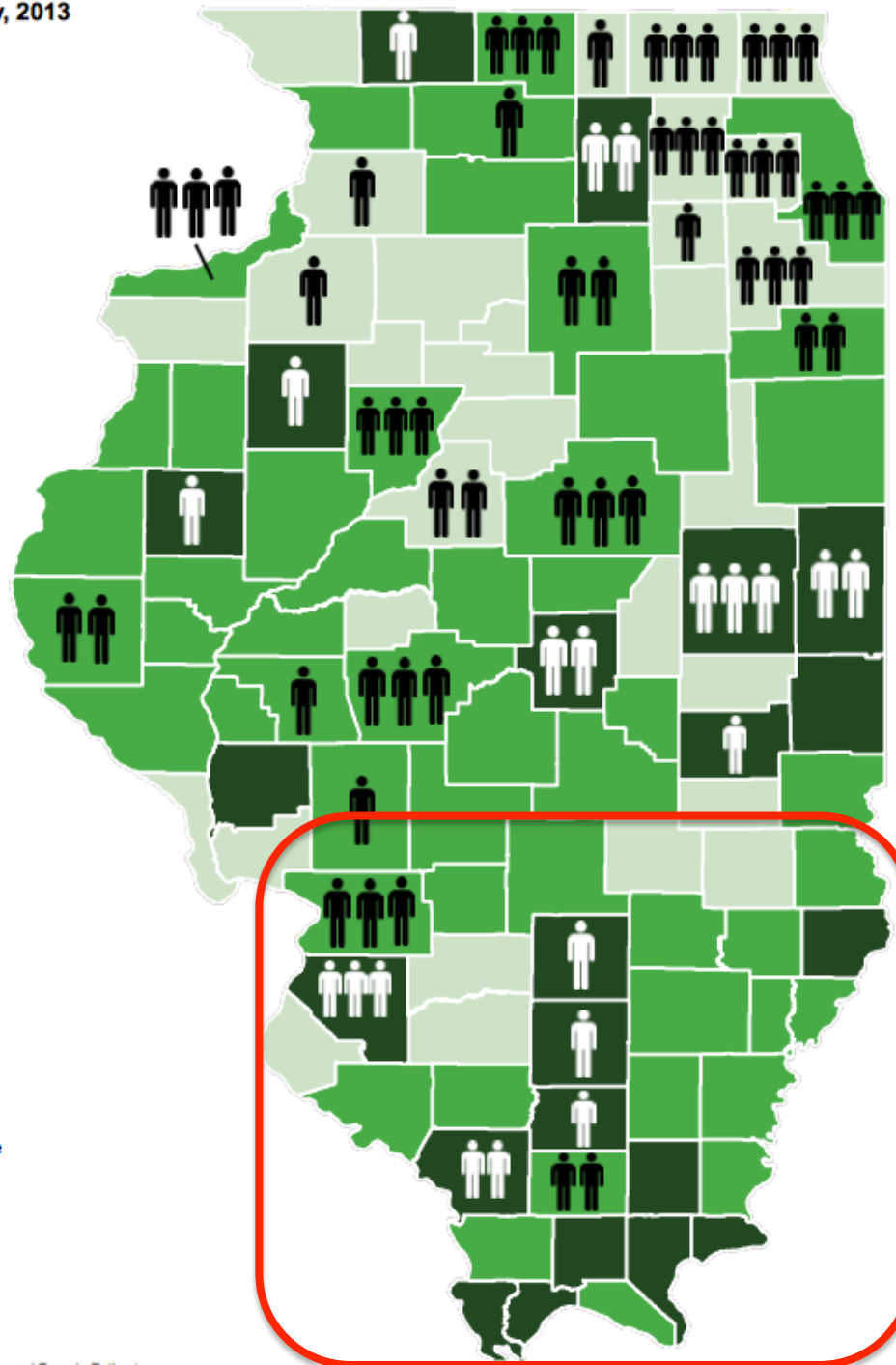
17.9% or higher

Number in Poverty

5,000 - 9,999

10,000 - 19,999

20,000 or more



Child Poverty Rates by County

(Southern Region)

Illinois Child Poverty Rate = 20.6%

| County & Child Poverty Rate | County & Child Poverty Rate | County & Child Poverty Rate |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hardin – 32.7% | Washington – 14.4% | Randolph – 21.2% |
| Pope – 31.6% | White – 23.9% | Effingham – 15.9% |
| Franklin – 30.1% | Richland – 24.4% | Clinton – 12.1% |
| Massac – 28.6% | Lawrence – 25.4% | Jefferson – 26.7% |
| Gallatin – 27.9% | Union – 24.5% | Marion – 32.4% |
| Pulaski – 36.8% | Bond – 20.5% | Franklin – 30.1% |
| Edwards – 19.7% | Wayne – 27.4% | Jackson – 34% |
| Alexander – 53.2% | Crawford – 19.5% | Williamson – 25.1% |
| Hamilton – 23.8% | Fayette – 25.5% | Madison – 18.9% |
| Massac – 28.6% | Perry – 24.8% | St. Clair – 26.6% |
| Johnson – 21.1% | Saline – 29.4% | |
| Clay – 21.5% | Monroe – 5.8% | |

Unemployment Rates by County

(Southern Region)

Illinois Unemployment Rate = 6.2%

| County & Unemployment Rate | County & Unemployment Rate | County & Unemployment Rate |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Hardin – 8.9% | Washington – 4.8% | Randolph – 6.3% |
| Pope – 8.2% | White – 6.2% | Effingham – 5.7% |
| Franklin – 9.3% | Richland – 7.1% | Clinton – 4.7% |
| Massac – 6.4% | Lawrence – 6.4% | Jefferson – 6.6% |
| Gallatin – 7.5% | Union – 8% | Marion – 8.5% |
| Pulaski – 8.6% | Bond – 5.3% | Franklin – 9.3% |
| Edwards – 6.6% | Wayne – 6.9% | Jackson – 6.2% |
| Alexander – 7% | Crawford – 7.1% | Williamson – 6.7% |
| Hamilton – 6.5% | Fayette – 7.7% | Madison – 5.7% |
| Massac – 6.4% | Perry – 8.2% | St. Clair – 6.6% |
| Johnson – 8.1% | Saline – 7.6% | |
| Clay – 8.8% | Monroe – 4.6% | |

Challenges for Child & Family Well-Being

Single Parenthood

- The percentage of single parent households was 34% in 2014 (n = 965,000)
- Single parent household are at a greater risk than dual parent households for poverty, low wage, and familial stress.
- In Southern Region, the single parent household rate in St. Clair, Clinton, Effingham, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Randolph, and Williamson all exceed 25%.

Children in Out-of-Home Care Data

Numbers of Children in Out-of-Home Care

| Region | 2006 | 2010 | 2014 | 2015 | Change |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Southern | 1,790 | 2,268 | 2,267 | 2,299 | +32 |

Age of Children in Out of Home Care

Children in Care by Age in Southern Region [as of June 2015]

| | Number | Percent |
|----------|--------|---------|
| Under 3 | 524 | 22.8% |
| 3-5 | 418 | 18.2% |
| 6-9 | 462 | 20.1% |
| 10-13 | 329 | 14.3% |
| 14-17 | 382 | 16.6% |
| 18 older | 193 | 8.4% |

Children in Out-of-Home Care Data

Racial Ethnic Background of Children in Out of Home Care

Children in Care by Race/Ethnicity 2015

| | Number | Percent |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| African American | 637 | 27.7% |
| Hispanic | 34 | 1.5% |
| Caucasian | 1575 | 68.5% |
| Other | 53 | 2.3% |
| Total | 2,299 | |

Other Includes Asian Pacific Islander, Hispanic, Native American, Other, & Unknown

Children in Out-of-Home Care Data

Out of Home Care Placements
 FY 2015

| Living Type | All Children | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | <i>N</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Foster/Relative Care | 1785 | 77.6% |
| Residential | 154 | 6.7% |
| Other Institutions | 62 | 2.7% |
| Independent | 81 | 3.5% |
| Other Care | 217 | 9.4% |
| TOTAL | 2,299 | |

Children in Out-of-Home Care Data

Out of Home Care Placements
 FY 2015

| Living Type | All Children | African American Children | | White Children | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | <i>N</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>N</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Foster/Relative Care | 1785 | 487 | 27.2% | 1246 | 70% |
| Residential | 154 | 41 | 26.6% | 108 | 70.1% |
| Other Institutions | 62 | 23 | 37.1% | 39 | 63% |
| Independent | 81 | 34 | 42% | 44 | 54.3% |
| Other Care | 217 | 56 | 25.8% | 148 | 68.2% |
| TOTAL | 2,299 | 641 | 27.8% | 1585 | 68.9% |

Permanency Data

Across the region, most children served in the region achieved permanency through reunification.

| Whole Southern Region | Total Permanencies | Reunification | Adoption | Sub-Guardianship |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|
| All 9 Action Teams | 727 | 399 (54.8%) | 262 (36%) | 66 (9%) |

Permanency Data

Permanency Achievement by Type & Race

| Whole Region | Total Permanencies | Type 1: Reunification | Type 2: Adoption | Type 3: Sub-Guardianship |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| All 9 Action Teams | 727 | 399 (55%) | 262 (36%) | 66 (9%) |
| White | 543 (74.7%) | 277 | 215 | 51 |
| African American | 140 (19.3%) | 92 | 37 | 11 |
| Other | 44 (6%) | 30 | 10 | 4 |

- All racial groups achieved permanency through Reunification more often.
- White children had the highest rate of Sub-Guardianship compared to other racial groups.

Disproportionality & Disparity

Disproportionality –

Occurs when the percentage of a group of children in a population is different from the percentage of the same group in the child welfare system.

For example, if 25% of the children in a county were African American, then 25% of those in foster care should be African American, all things being equal. That would be proportional. If these percentages differ there is disproportionality.

Disparity –

Unequal treatment or outcomes when comparing children of color to non-minority children.

For example, if 30% of Hispanic children who are indicated are then placed into care, but only 15% of White children who are indicated are then placed into care, there is a disparity in the risk of entering placement, with Hispanic children at twice the risk to be placed outside their homes after indications.

Disparity & Disproportionality examined at 3 critical points:

- Indicated Cases
- Entries into Care
- Permanencies

Racial Disparity Case Indications

Disparity Ratio for Indications [Yearly Comparison]*

| | <i>FY 12-13</i> | <i>FY 13-14</i> | <i>FY 14-15</i> |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Jackson | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.05 |
| Madison | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| St. Clair | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.84 |
| Williamson | 1.5 | 2.5 | 0.91 |

Disparity Ratio

Entries into Out of Home Care

Disparity Ratio for Entry into Care*

| | <i>FY 12-13</i> | <i>FY 13-14</i> | <i>FY 14-15</i> |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Jackson | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| Madison | 1.4 | .75 | 0.79 |
| St. Clair | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.97 |
| Williamson | .30 | .95 | 1.26 |

Disparity Ratio Permanency

Disparity Ratio Permanency*

| | FY 13-14 | FY 14-15 |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Jackson | .67 | 0.81 |
| Madison | 1.09 | 1.17 |
| St. Clair | .33 | 1.97 |
| Williamson | .96 | 0.09 |