

**BRAAM SETTLEMENT
INFORMATIONAL REPORTS BY RACE/ ETHNICITY
ADDENDUM TO MONITORING REPORT #8**

APRIL 19, 2010

Provides informational data by race/ ethnicity for
Braam outcomes





Braam Oversight Panel

The Braam Oversight Panel was created in 2004 to oversee a Settlement regarding Washington State's foster care system. The Settlement was reached after a six-year period of litigation. The named Plaintiff, Jessica Braam, is an adult who lived in 34 foster homes by the time the suit was filed in 1998. The Settlement is intended to improve the conditions and treatment of children in the custody of the state's Division of Children and Family Services. *As of January 2009, there were 11,647 children in DCFS custody, including children in out-of-home care and dependent children who were being served in their own home.*

The Panel was created to monitor improvements in selected services and ensure quality standards are met during the seven year duration of the settlement. This independent Panel was mutually selected by the parties (the Plaintiffs who filed the lawsuit and the state of Washington). The Panel, working in collaboration with the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) and with substantial input from the Plaintiffs and other stakeholders, issued an Implementation Plan for the six areas specified in the Settlement in February 2006. In July 2008, a Revised Braam Implementation Plan was published to reflect clarifications and modifications based on developments in the Braam process and discussions with DSHS, the plaintiffs and stakeholders.

This document is an addendum to Monitoring Report #8, and provides informational data by race/ethnicity on Braam outcomes.

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OVERVIEW

The Braam Oversight Panel was created in December 2004 to oversee a settlement agreement (Settlement) regarding Washington State's foster care system. The Settlement was reached after a six-year period of litigation.¹ The parties to the Settlement include the Plaintiffs,² who filed the lawsuit, and the State of Washington, respondents to the lawsuit.

The final Settlement created an independent oversight panel (the "Panel") that was mutually selected by the parties. The members include:

- A former child welfare administrator;
- A child welfare researcher;
- An expert in children's mental health; and
- Two additional members.

The Settlement directed the Panel to establish professional standards, outcomes, benchmarks, and action steps to improve the treatment of, and conditions for, children in the custody of DCFS, and to monitor the Department's performance under this Settlement (Settlement, page 1). The intent of the Settlement, and the Panel's work, is summarized on the first page of the Settlement:

"The parties enter into this Agreement with the recognition that both parties and their counsel have committed to enter into specific, measurable, and enforceable agreements with the goal of improving the conditions and treatment of children in the custody of the Division of Children and Family Services."

Over 50 provisions from Kids Come First II, the comprehensive reform plan for children's services in place at the Department at the time the agreement was reached, were incorporated directly into the Settlement. The Settlement also addressed numerous issues included in state law.

Settlement Definitions

The Settlement defines the Plaintiff class as follows:

- **"Child" or "Children" in foster care** means children in the custody of DCFS. For the outcomes, benchmarks, and actions steps, this term refers to children in the Plaintiff Class, defined as all children in the custody of DCFS who are now or in the future will be placed by DCFS in three or more placements and those children in the custody of DCFS who are at risk of three or more placements. The Panel interprets this definition to include all children in the custody of DCFS.

As of July 2008, there were approximately 11,700 children in DCFS custody, including children in out-of-home care and dependent children who were being served in their own homes.

- **"Department"** means the Department of Social and Health Services. In terms of responsibilities related to the Settlement, the most relevant divisions are the Children's Administration and Health and Recovery Services (including the Division of Mental Health and the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse).

The Settlement established goals in six areas:

¹ The Final Settlement is available on the Braam Panel website: www.braampanel.org.

² The Plaintiffs' attorneys include Columbia Legal Services, the National Center for Youth Law, and Tim Farris, a Bellingham lawyer who initiated the case.

- **Placement Stability:** Every child will have a safe and stable placement with a caregiver capable of meeting the child’s needs.
- **Mental Health:** Children shall have initial physical and mental health screenings within 30 days of entry into care. The child’s case plan will include plans to meet their special needs. Children shall receive timely, accessible, individualized, and appropriate mental health assessments and treatment by qualified mental health providers. Continuity of treatment providers will be maintained.
- **Foster Parent Training and Information:** Caregivers shall be adequately trained, supported, and informed about children in their care. The Department shall provide accessible pre-service and in-service training to all caregivers sufficient to meet the caregiving needs of children in placement.
- **Unsafe/Inappropriate Placements:** All children shall be placed in safe placements. The state shall continue to meet or exceed the federal standard for out-of-home care.
- **Sibling Separation:** Placement of siblings together is presumed to be in the children’s best interest unless there is a reasonable basis to conclude that the health, safety, or welfare of a child is put in jeopardy by the placement. Frequent and meaningful contact between siblings in foster care who are not placed together and those who remain at home should occur unless not in child’s best interest.
- **Services to Adolescents:** Improve the quality and accessibility of services to adolescents. Improve the educational achievements of these adolescents and better prepare them to live independently. Reduce the number of adolescents on runaway status from foster care.

Collaboration and Consultation

The Settlement directs the Panel to conduct its work “in collaboration with the Department, and with substantial input from Plaintiffs, and other stakeholders as necessary” (Settlement, page 3). The Settlement also provides that “in carrying out all of its general and specific duties, the Panel shall make independent decisions based on professional judgment and guided by knowledge of effective practice and an understanding of the public child welfare system in the State of Washington” (Settlement, page 3). In the Panel’s view, the statements regarding “in collaboration with...and with substantial input from” and “independent decisions” establish a creative tension to its work. The Panel submits its reports for review and comment by the parties and other stakeholders, while reserving its independent and final decision-making for the structure, content, and wording of its reports.

The original Settlement specifies that the Panel “will comply with the Open Public Meetings Act, the Public Disclosure Act and all applicable confidentiality statutes and regulations” (Settlement, page 5). In February 2008, attorneys representing the Department and the plaintiffs formally amended the Settlement Agreement to facilitate the Panel’s efforts to carry out its duties between public meetings. Based on this amendment, the Panel may hold non-public work sessions or phone meetings with advance notification of the parties and maintenance of meeting minutes. The Panel continues to meet publicly at least four times per year.³

In carrying out its duties, the Panel welcomes comments from stakeholders and tribal representatives. While the Department is ultimately responsible for achieving the Settlement requirements, community providers play a significant role in service delivery for children and families and have an important voice and perspective to offer both the Department and the Panel. Collaboration with parents, relatives, and

³ Minutes of non-public Panel meetings and work sessions are available to the parties and the public by request. Information on public Panel meetings, including meeting schedules, agendas and minutes, are available on the Braam Panel website: www.braampanel.org.

tribal representatives will help ensure quality decision-making for children; numerous provisions in both KCF II and the Settlement outcomes and action steps reinforce this value.

Panel Work Products

Under the Settlement, the Panel issues the following types of documents:⁴

- **Implementation Plan**, defining the specific and enforceable performances required by the Settlement. In February 2006, the Panel published the Braam Settlement Implementation Plan. This document was developed through extensive public meetings and collaboration with DSHS and input from plaintiffs' counsel, and incorporated many recommendations and responses to previous draft documents from both parties and stakeholders.

The Revised Implementation Plan (July 3, 2008) includes clarifications and modifications based on developments in the Braam process and discussions with DSHS, the plaintiffs and stakeholders during 2006 and 2007.

- **Monitoring Reports**, measuring progress toward the Settlement goals, outcomes, benchmarks, and action steps for each six-month period. Under the agreement, the Panel is expected to "monitor the Department's progress with the specific Outcomes, Benchmarks, and Action Steps identified in this Agreement or as part of its implementation." (Settlement, page 4).

The Panel began publishing progress reports in March 2006. Subsequent reports were released in September 2006, April 2007, October 2007, October 2008, March 2009, October 2009 and March 2010. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the Panel will continue to publish monitoring reports every six months through the duration of the agreement.

- **Decisions on Compliance Plans**, in which the Panel issues decisions on plans proposed by the Department to achieve compliance in areas in which the Panel has determined that adequate progress has not been made.
- **Professional Standards**, which "the parties agree will be the Professional Standards used in any enforcement proceeding" (Settlement, page 4). After significant input from the Department and the plaintiffs, the Panel published professional standards in March 2007.

⁴ All Panel work products are available on the Braam Panel website at www.braampanel.org. Individuals and organizations can sign up to receive email alerts when new material is posted.

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INTRODUCTION- BRAAM DATA BY RACE/ ETHNICITY

Research reveals that children from certain racial/ethnic groups are disproportionately represented in Washington's foster care system and experience more negative outcomes than does the general population of children in foster care. The Braam Settlement was intended to improve the conditions and treatment of all children in foster care.

In the Revised Braam Implementation Plan, the Panel required the Department to provide data showing performance for individual racial and ethnic groups for all Braam outcomes. The Revised Implementation Plan noted that these data would initially be treated as informational reports. However, the Panel did reserve the right to develop compliance measures by race/ ethnicity in the future for specific Braam outcomes for which data demonstrate that children of certain racial/ ethnic groups experience negative outcomes.

In response to the requirement in the Revised Implementation Plan, DSHS has submitted data by race/ ethnicity for a majority of Braam outcomes measured through administrative data for the FY08 (July 2007- June 2008) and FY09 (July 2008- June 2009) periods. For outcomes measured through the foster parent survey, race/ ethnicity data for the surveys covering calendar years 2006, 2007 and 2008 have been provided.

This report is an addendum to Monitoring Report #8 (March 2010) and presents all Braam race/ ethnicity data received to date. Consistent with the Revised Implementation Plan, the Panel considers these data to be informational reports. There are no benchmarks for performance with respect to race/ ethnicity at this time; therefore, no assessment of compliance is included in this report.

The Braam Panel, in coordination with the parties to the Braam Settlement Agreement and the statewide Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (RDAC), is discussing how these data and the findings will be used. See "next steps" below.

Data notes

Braam outcomes for which race/ ethnicity data are included in this report- This report presents data only for the 18 Braam outcomes for which race/ ethnicity data have been provided by the Department. The remaining 15 Braam outcomes are not shown in this report because race/ ethnicity data have not been provided for one of the following reasons:

1. *Race/ ethnicity data are not required by the Panel at this time-* Although the Revised Implementation Plan called for race/ ethnicity data for all Braam outcomes, the Panel and the parties subsequently agreed that there would be a subset of Braam outcomes for which race/ ethnicity data would not be required at this time. For some outcomes, data collection issues make it impossible to report information in this way. For other outcomes, such a small number of children are affected by the outcome that reporting by race/ ethnicity would not make sense. For example, Braam outcomes related to placement of children in adult mental health facilities and overnight stays in DSHS apartments, hotels, and offices (unsafe and inappropriate placements goal 1, outcomes 1 and 2) impact only 0-3 children per year. Analysis of this type of measure by race would not be useful.
2. *No data are currently available -* There are a handful of outcomes for which the Panel has not yet received any performance data, either showing overall performance for children of all races/ ethnicities or disaggregated by racial/ ethnic group.

The Panel reserves the right to request data by race/ ethnicity for outcomes for which it has not yet been received at a future date.

Defining race- The Panel has agreed that all administrative data by race/ ethnicity submitted by DSHS related to Braam issues should use the same methodology for defining race that was agreed to by the

RDAC. This approach has been employed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and DSHS in conducting data analysis for that committee.

The explanation of that methodology included in WSIPP's 2008 report on *Racial Disproportionality in Washington State's Child Welfare System* follows:

“The Children’s Administration database allows up to six races, as well as a code for Hispanic heritage. Of the children with a CPS referral in 2004, 8 percent had more than one race/ethnicity code. For this analysis, children were assigned to racial categories based on rules determined by the Advisory Committee’s Research Subcommittee.

Each child was assigned only one race, so that percentages totaled to 100 percent. Although we lose some of the richness and complexity of the child population’s racial and ethnic composition, this classification scheme permits more clarity in describing results. The rules are as follows:

American Indian. If any of the six racial codes indicated American Indian background, the child was coded Indian in our analysis.

Black. If a child had no Indian heritage, but any of the codes indicated Black or African American, the child was coded as Black.

Asian/Pacific Islander. If a child was coded as Asian or one of the codes for Pacific Islander, with no Black or American Indian heritage, the child’s race was coded as Asian. We would have preferred to look at Pacific Islanders separately; however, this population is too small for a meaningful statewide analysis.

Hispanic. Any child with Hispanic heritage, but not in the first three categories, was coded as Hispanic.

White. Any child with no indication of Indian, Black, Asian, or Hispanic race/ethnicity was coded as White.”⁵

Other, not reported and unknown race: Data received by the Panel from the Department include race classifications of “other” and “not reported”, as well as children for whom race was “unknown.” In general, there are small numbers of children in these categories. Moreover, without a deeper understanding of which children are included in these categories, the Panel does not believe that it would be useful to analyze or attempt to interpret performance data for these groups. As a result, the Panel has chosen not to include these classifications as separate groups in the charts presented in this report. However, these children are included in the overall/ total numbers of children. For each outcome, a footnote shows the number of children in these categories for each year.

Foster parent survey outcomes- For five of the outcomes for which data are provided in this report, the data source is a survey of foster parents conducted annually by the Social and Economic Sciences Research Center at Washington State University. The five outcomes are B4.1 (continuity of mental health provider), C1.1 (adequacy of foster parent training), C1.2 (adequacy of foster parent support) C1.3 (adequacy of information about children’s needs), and E2.1 (sibling visits and contacts).

Data for foster parent survey outcomes differ from outcomes for which the source of data is DSHS administrative data in several ways:

- *Time periods covered-* For foster parent survey outcomes, data provided in this report cover CY06, CY07 and CY08 (this is unlike outcomes using administrative data, for which data are provided for

⁵ Marna Miller. (2008). *Racial Disproportionality in Washington State's Child Welfare System*. Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Document No. 08-06-3901

the FY08 and FY09 periods). Although overall foster parent survey data for FY09 have been released, these data are not yet available by race and ethnicity.

- *Caregiver/ foster parent race-* For three outcomes, the race/ ethnicity data included in this report are based on the race of the caregiver/ foster parent. This differs from all other outcomes, for which data are presented based on the race/ ethnicity of the child. The three outcomes for which data are provided based on caregiver race are those that are directly focused on issues of foster parent training and information: Braam outcome C1.1 (adequacy of foster parent training), C 1.2 (adequacy of foster parent support) and C 1.3 (adequacy of information about children's needs).
- *Number of children/ caregivers affected by the outcomes-* With the exception of outcome C 1.1 (adequacy of foster parent training), performance for outcomes determined by foster parent survey data is based on a composite of several different questions in the foster parent survey. Each question that is factored into the composite has a different number of respondents depending on the nature of the question. Therefore, the number of respondents noted in the data tables for these outcomes refer to the question included in that outcome's composite calculation with the *largest* number of respondents.

Format of this report

In this report, data are presented for each Braam outcome for which race/ ethnicity data have been received. To facilitate review of the data, the Panel has compiled all race/ ethnicity data received to date and has presented standardized charts and formats across all outcomes and years in this report.

Outcomes are organized by the six goal areas of the Braam Settlement Agreement. A two-page section providing data for each outcome is presented in the following format:

- *Background information-* At the start of each section for a new outcome, the outcome as stated in the Revised Implementation Plan is identified. For context, the Braam benchmarks and overall performance (including children of all races/ethnicities) for the relevant time periods are presented.
- *Narrative summary-* For each outcome, a brief narrative summary of the race/ ethnicity data is provided.
- *Performance data by race/ ethnicity-* Performance data by individual race/ ethnicity groups is provided in chart and table formats for all years for which data have been received. In the data table shown below the chart, performance data showing both the number and the percentage of children are provided for each race/ ethnicity category.
- *Disparity index-* The second page of data for each outcome provides a chart showing the disparity index for each racial/ ethnic group across all years for which data are available. The disparity index is particularly useful because it provides a standardized way of looking at disparities between racial groups across time periods and across outcomes. A more detailed definition of the disparity index is provided below.

What is the Disparity Index?

The disparity index is a measure that is widely used in child welfare to calculate differences between racial or ethnic groups. The disparity index compares outcomes of a non-White racial group to outcomes for the White group.

The disparity index is not an indicator of performance on the outcome itself; instead, it is a way of expressing the degree to which outcomes varied across different racial/ ethnic groups. For example, in some areas, performance for children of all racial/ ethnic groups could be quite high, but the disparity index could reveal that there are marked differences among the groups. Conversely, overall performance could be quite low, but the disparity index may show that there are very few differences among groups.

Calculating the disparity index: The disparity index is calculated by dividing the proportion of the non-White racial/ ethnic group experiencing a particular undesirable outcome by the proportion of the White group experiencing the undesirable outcome.

Interpreting the disparity index:

When the disparity index is exactly 1.0, the same proportion of the non-White group and the White group had the undesirable outcome. In other words, outcomes for the non-White group were the same as for the White group.

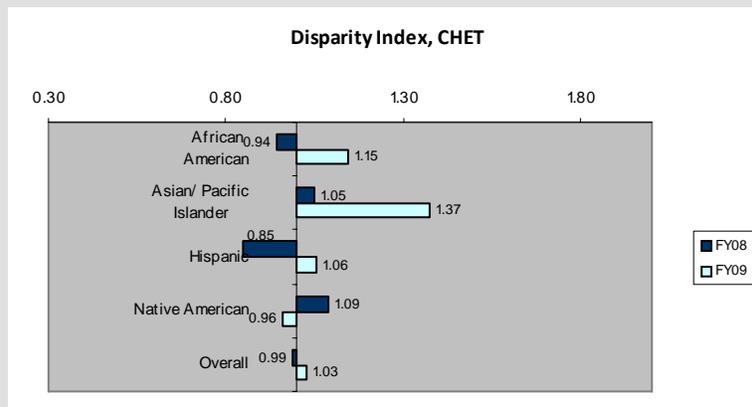
When the disparity index is greater than 1.0, a larger proportion of the non-White group had the undesirable outcome. In other words, outcomes for the non-White group were worse than for the White group.

When the disparity index is less than 1.0, a smaller proportion of the non-White group had the undesirable outcome. In other words, outcomes for the non-White group were better than for the White group.

Example: In FY08, 64.9% of African American children received a CHET screening within 30 days, compared with 62.7% of White children.

- Calculating the disparity index:
By convention, to calculate the disparity index, we look at the proportion of children experiencing the *undesirable* outcome (i.e. children who did NOT receive a CHET screen in 30 days). For African American children this is 100%-64.9%=35.1%. For White children this is 100% - 62.7%= 37.3%.
 - The disparity index is the proportion of non-White children experiencing the undesirable outcome divided by the proportion of White children experiencing the undesirable outcome.
 - $35.1\% \div 37.3\% = .94$
- Interpreting the disparity index:
 - When the disparity index is less than 1.0, as in this in this example, a smaller proportion of non-White children experienced the undesirable outcome when compared to White children. In this example, in FY08, outcomes for African American children related to the CHET were better than they were for White children.

In the example above, the disparity index for African American children for the CHET in FY08 was 0.94. This is shown in the first bar in the chart below. For all bars in the chart to the left of the vertical axis, outcomes for the children of these races/ ethnicities were better than they were for White children. For all bars in the chart to the right of the vertical axis, outcomes for these children were worse than for White children.



Next Steps

As noted above, the Panel has treated all Braam data by race/ ethnicity as informational. No benchmarks for compliance by race/ ethnicity have been established at this time, and therefore there has been no assessment of compliance.

The Panel believes that coordination with the statewide Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee (RDAC) on issues related to race and ethnicity is essential. Over the past several months, the Panel has invited the co-chairs and members of the RDAC to participate in its public meetings. In addition, the Panel has identified one of its members as a liaison to the RDAC. Panel member Dorothy Roberts has participated in RDAC meetings with the full committee as well as subsets of the group. The Panel looks forward to continued collaboration with the RDAC.

Over the past several months, the Panel has sought input from the parties to the Braam Settlement Agreement and the Racial Disproportionality Advisory Committee regarding issues to consider with respect to next steps for the use of these data. Key questions include:

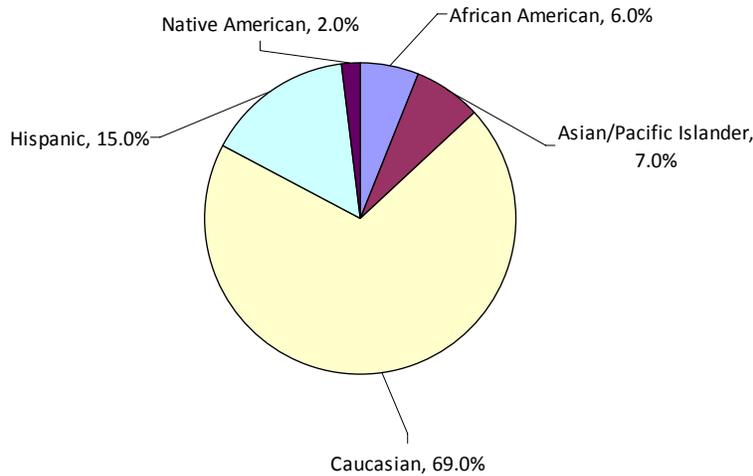
- What degree of disparity by race/ ethnicity for the Braam outcomes would trigger the Panel to take action?
- What type of action would the Panel take?

With the availability of several years of data, the Panel will continue to analyze these data and work with the RDAC, the parties to the Braam agreement, and others to discuss next steps related to the findings of these data.

BACKGROUND DATA BY RACE/ ETHNICITY

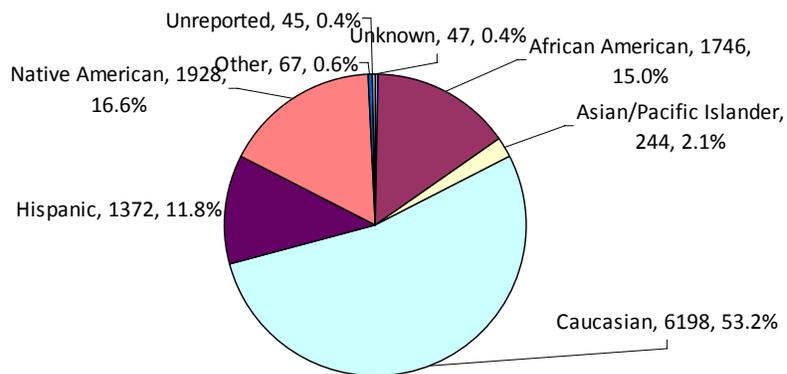
All Children in Washington: The percentage of all children (ages 0-17) in Washington state by race/ ethnicity is shown below.

2007 Population Estimates for Youth Age 0-17 in Washington State



Children in the Braam Class: As of January 2009, there were 11,647 children in placement in Washington. The number and percentage of children in each racial/ ethnic group is shown below.

Number & Percentage of Children in Placement by Race/ Ethnicity (January 1, 2009)



Source: Data provided by Children's Administration

PLACEMENT STABILITY- INFORMATIONAL REPORTS BY RACE/ ETHNICITY

Goal 1, Outcome 2

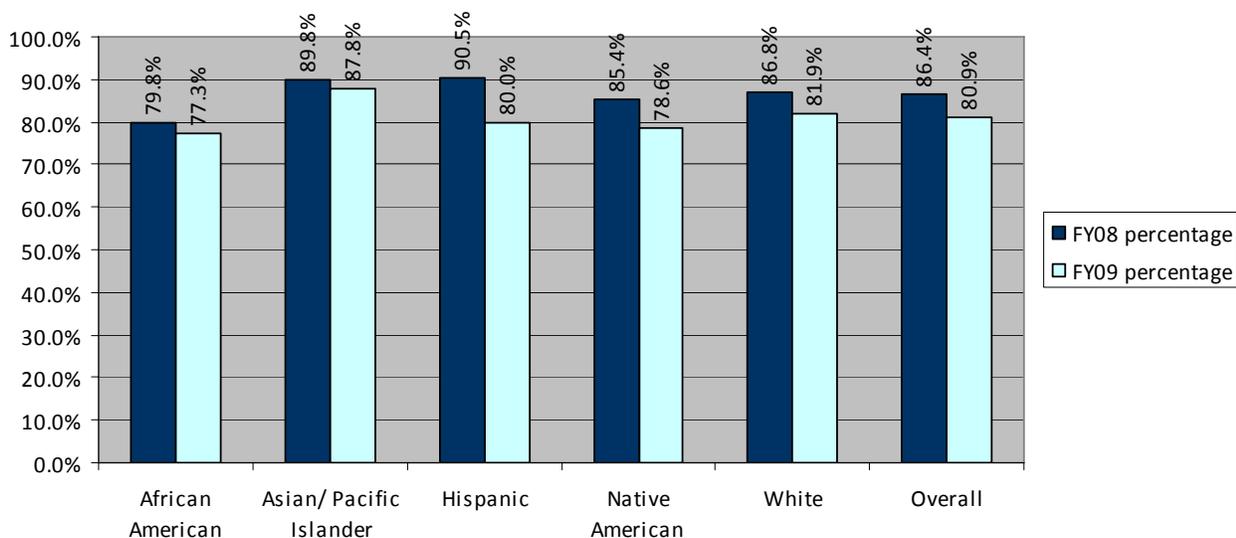
The percentage of children who experience two or fewer placements during their current out-of-home episode of care will increase (*outcome measure based on percentage of youth entering care during the two previous fiscal years with 2 or fewer placements, with time-in-care specifications based on entry year*).

Benchmarks	Performance
FY08=88%	FY08=86.4%
FY09=89%	FY09=80.9% ⁶

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of youth in stable placements (defined as two or fewer placements) was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (79.3% compared to 86.8% in FY08, 77.3% compared to 81.3% in FY09).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of youth in stable placements was **higher** than it was for White children in both years (89.8% compared to 86.8% in FY08, 87.8% compared to 81.3% in FY09).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of youth in stable placements was **higher** than it was for White children in FY08 (90.5% compared to 86.8%), and **lower** in FY09 (80.0% compared to 81.3%).
- For Native American children, the percentage of youth in stable placements was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (85.4% compared to 86.8% in FY08, 78.6% compared to 81.3% in FY09).

Percent of Youth with 2 or Fewer Placements



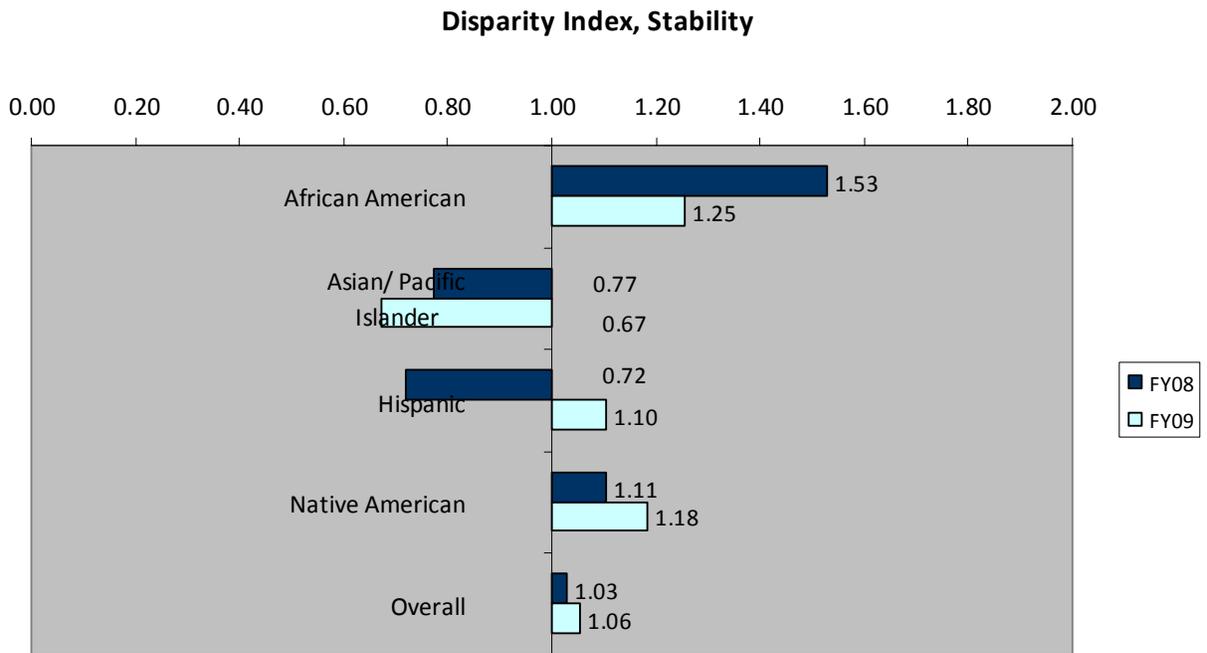
	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ⁷
FY08 number ⁸	205/257	44/49	258/285	234/274	1244/1434	2041/2361
FY08 percentage	79.8%	89.8%	90.5%	85.4%	86.8%	86.4%
FY09 number	476/616	101/115	432/540	542/690	2221/2711	3830/4737
FY09 percentage	77.3%	87.8%	80.0%	78.6%	81.9%	80.9%

⁶ Children's Administration has indicated that the significant drop between FY08 and FY09 performance on this outcome may be attributable to differences in how data are structured in the CAMIS and FamLink systems.

⁷ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "unknown" for race (65 in FY08, 62 in FY09).

⁸ Data represent the number of children in stable placements divided by all children in that racial/ ethnic group—for example, 205 out of 257 African American children counted in this outcome were in stable placements.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)



MENTAL HEALTH- INFORMATIONAL REPORTS BY RACE/ ETHNICITY

Goal 1, Outcome 2

Children in out-of-home care 30 days or longer will have completed and documented Child Health and Education Track (CHET) screens within 30 days of entering care.

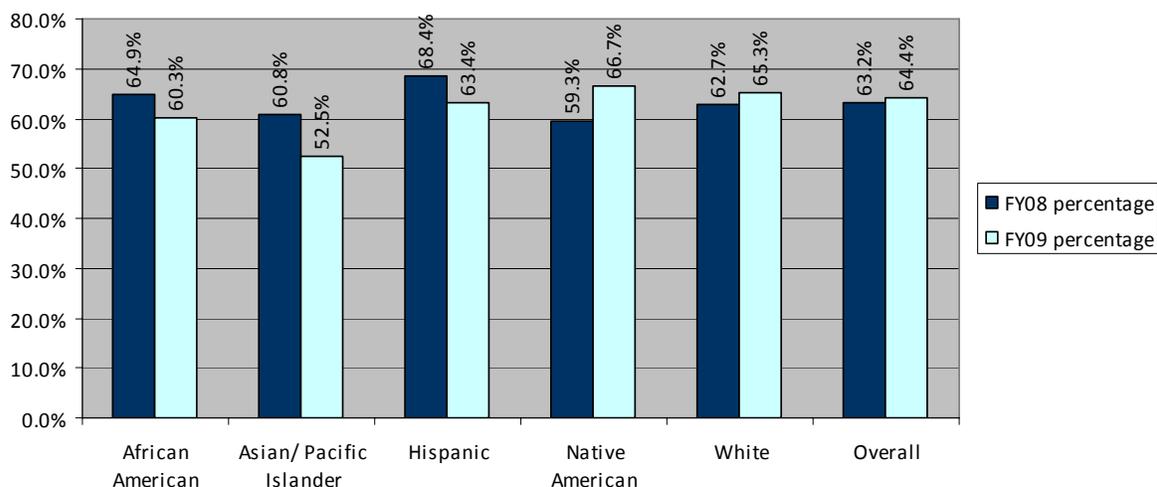
Benchmarks	Performance
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FY08=80%	FY08=63% ⁹
FY09=80%	FY09= 64% ¹⁰

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of youth with a completed CHET in 30 days was **higher** than it was for White children in FY08 (64.9% compared to 62.7%), and was **lower** than for White children in FY09 (60.3% compared to 65.3%).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of youth with a completed CHET in 30 days was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (60.8% compared to 62.7% in FY08, 52.5% compared to 65.3% in FY09).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of youth with a completed CHET in 30 days was **higher** than it was for White children in FY08 (68.4% compared to 62.7%), and was **lower** than for White children in FY09 (63.4% compared to 65.3%).
- For Native American children, the percentage of youth with a completed CHET in 30 days was **lower** than it was for White children in FY08 (59.3% compared to 62.7%), and was **higher** than for White children in FY09 (66.7% compared to 65.3%).

Percent of CHETs completed within 30 days



	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ¹¹
FY08 number ¹²	404/623	76/125	379/554	423/713	1632/2602	2964/4690
FY08 percentage	64.9%	60.8%	68.4%	59.3%	62.7%	63.2%
FY09 number	173/287	32/61	121/191	122/183	543/831	1064/1653
FY09 percentage	60.3%	52.5%	63.4%	66.7%	65.3%	64.4%

⁹ FY08 data did not meet the Panel's definition of a complete CHET. These data were not acceptable to the Panel, but are provided here for informational purposes.

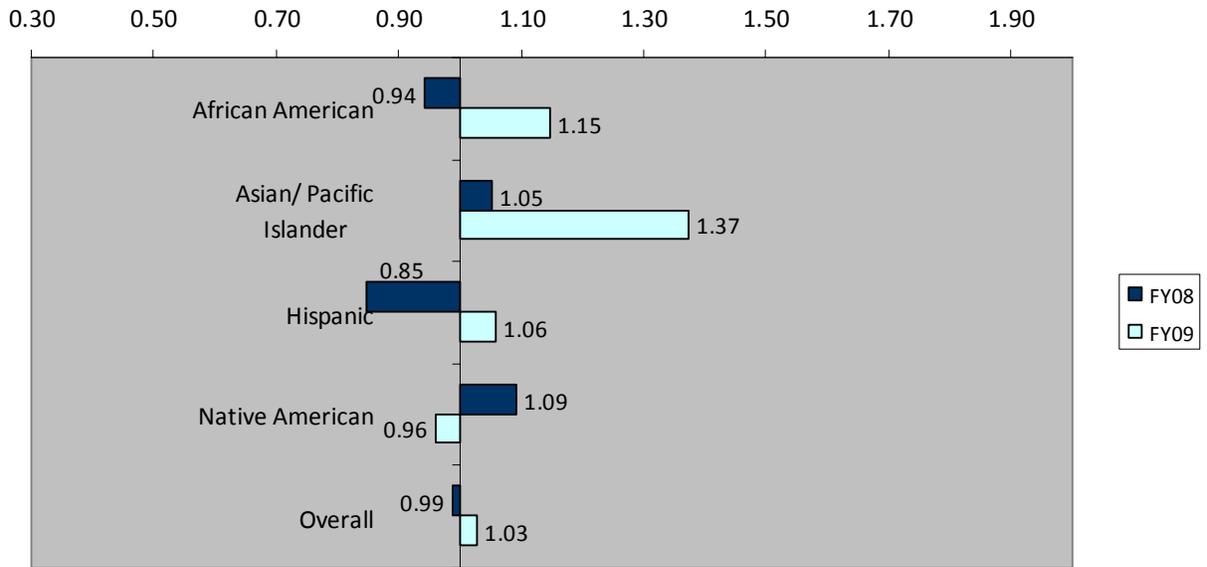
¹⁰ FY09 data are based on children placed between February 1 and June 30, 2009, when new tracking mechanisms were in place.

¹¹ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "other" (35 in FY08, 98 in FY09) or "unknown" races (38 in FY08, 2 in FY09).

¹² Data represent the number completed within 30 days divided by the number required—for example, 404 CHETs were completed out of 623 required for African American children.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)

Disparity Index, CHET



Goal 1, Outcome 4

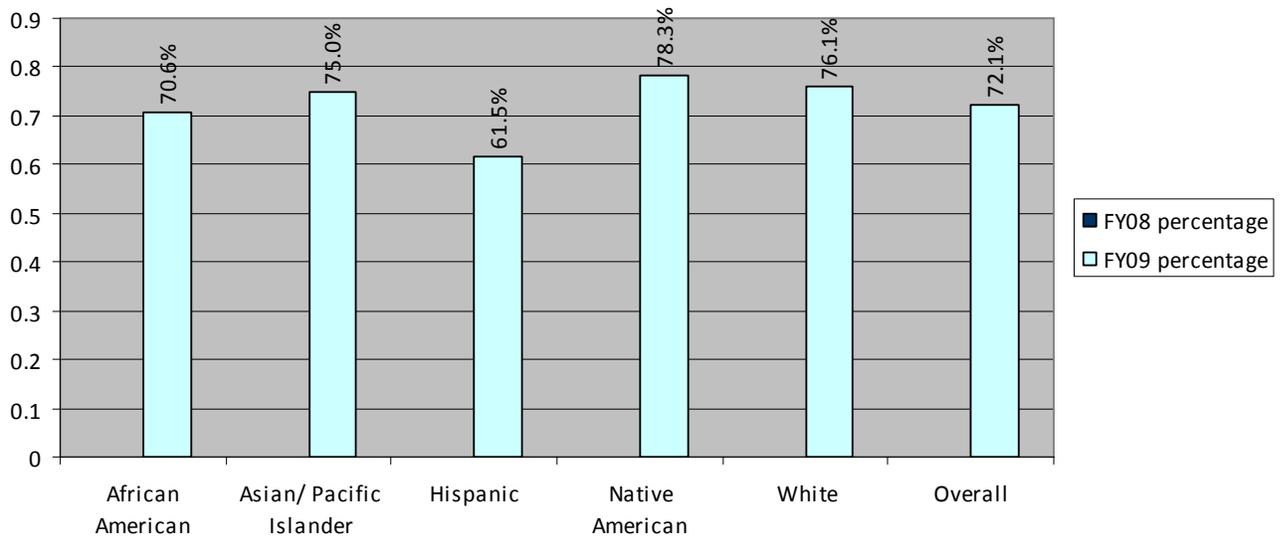
Children age 3 and under in out-of-home care will be referred to the Infant Toddler Early Intervention Program (ITEIP) within 2 workdays of identification of concerns about developmental delays from their CHET screens.

Benchmarks	Performance
No benchmark in FY08 FY09=85%	No data in FY08 FY09= 72% ¹³

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of youth referred to ITEIP in a timely manner (as defined in the outcome) was **lower** than it was for White children in FY09 (70.6% compared to 76.1%).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of youth referred to ITEIP in a timely manner was **lower** than it was for White children in FY09 (75.0% compared to 76.1%).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of youth referred to ITEIP in a timely manner was **lower** than it was for White children in FY09 (61.5% compared to 76.1%).
- For Native American children, the percentage of youth referred to ITEIP in a timely manner was **higher** than it was for White children in FY09 (78.3% compared to 76.1%).
- Panel notes very small (10 or fewer) number of Asian/ Pacific Islander children affected by this outcome in FY09; therefore, these data should be interpreted with caution.

Percent of Youth with ITEIP referral within 2 days



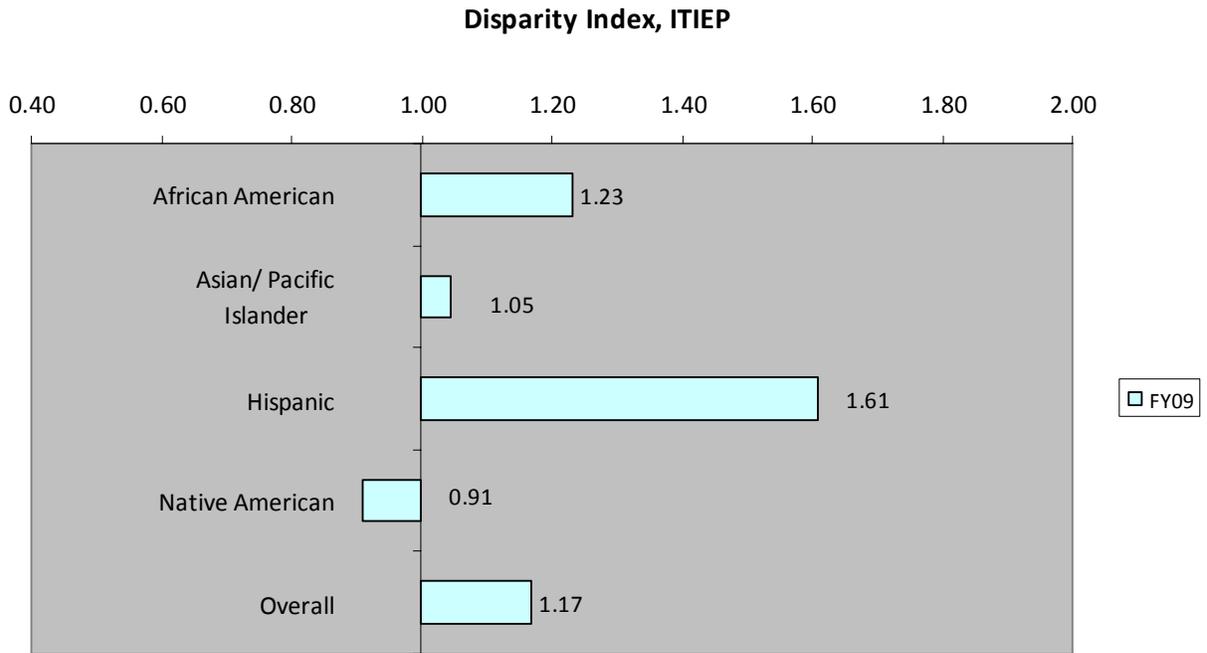
	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ¹⁴
FY08 number	FY08 data not available					
FY08 percentage	FY08 data not available					
FY09 number ¹⁵	12/17	6/8	16/26	18/23	70/92	129/179
FY09 percentage	70.6%	75.0%	61.5%	78.3%	76.1%	72.1%

¹³ FY09 data are based on children placed between February 1 and June 30, 2009, when new tracking mechanisms were in place.

¹⁴ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "other" (11 in FY09) or "unknown" races (2 in FY09).

¹⁵ Data represent the number of referrals to ITEIP made within required timeframes divided by the number required—for example, 12 referrals were completed timely out of 17 required for African American children counted in this outcome.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)



Goal 3, Outcome 1

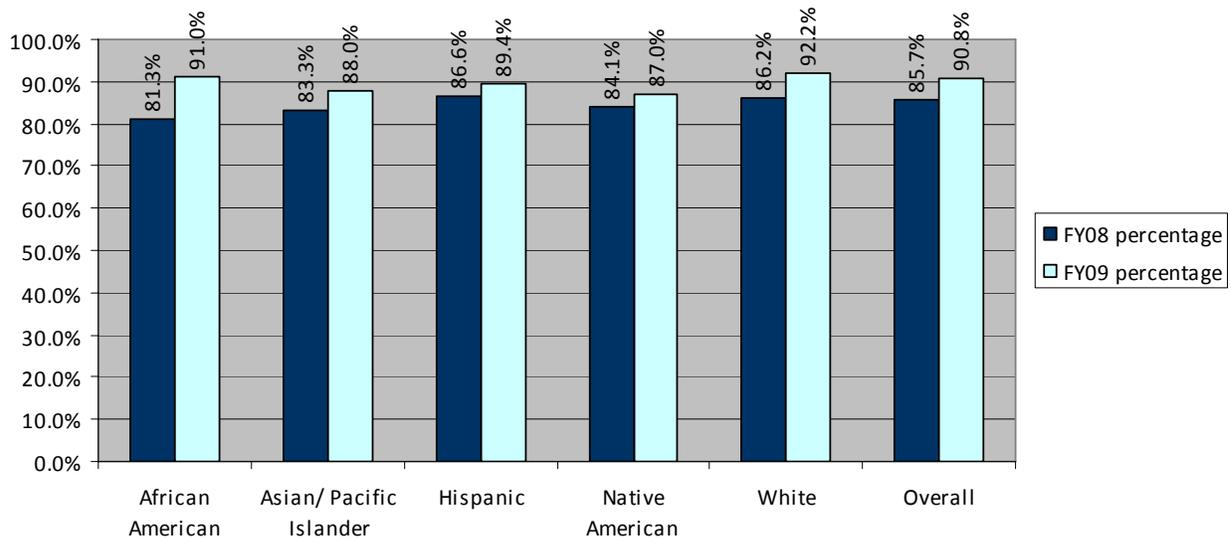
Children in out-of-home care will receive a comprehensive mental health assessment within 30 days of a request for an assessment.

Benchmarks	Performance
FY08=80%	FY08=85.7%
FY09=85%	FY09=90.9%

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of youth who received a timely mental health assessment was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (81.3% compared to 86.2% in FY08, 91.0% compared to 92.2% in FY09).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of youth who received a timely mental health assessment was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (83.3% compared to 86.2% in FY08, 88.0% compared to 92.2% in FY09).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of youth who received a timely mental health assessment was **higher** than it was for White children in FY08 (86.6% compared to 86.2%) and **lower** in FY09 (89.4% compared to 92.2%).
- For Native American children, the percentage of youth who received a timely mental health assessment was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (84.1% compared to 86.2% in FY08, 87.0% compared to 92.2% in FY09).

MH Assessment within 30 days of request



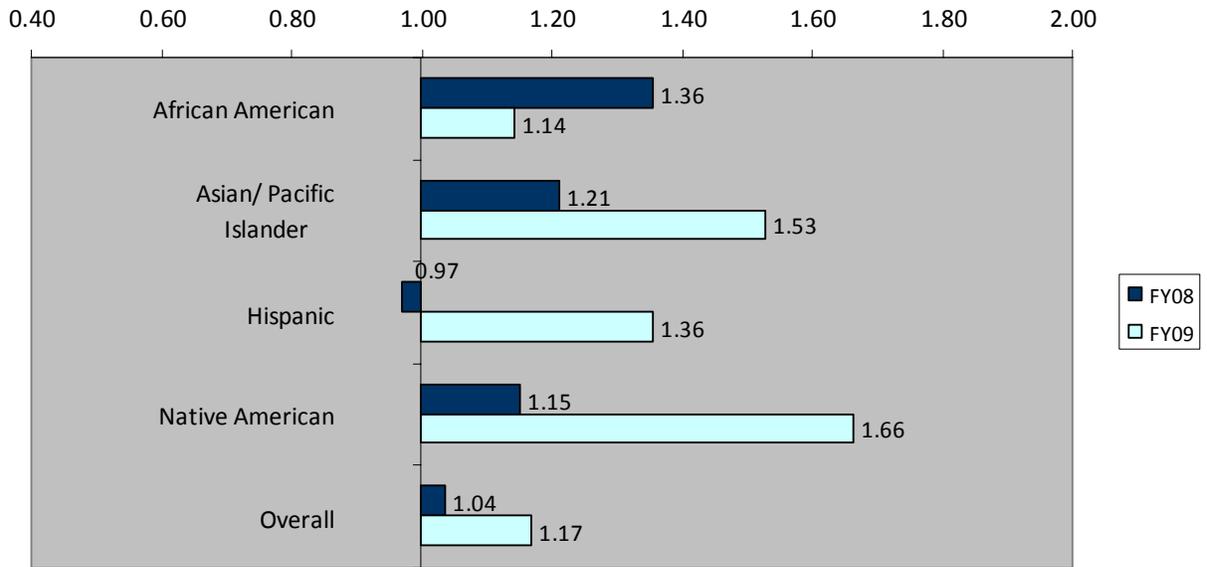
	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ¹⁶
FY08 number ¹⁷	312/384	70/84	382/441	387/460	1509/1750	2767/3230
FY08 percentage	81.3%	83.3%	86.6%	84.1%	86.2%	85.7%
FY09 number	244/268	44/50	210/235	260/299	1010/1096	1785/1965
FY09 percentage	91.0%	88.0%	89.4%	87.0%	92.2%	90.8%

¹⁶ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "other" (17 in FY08, 0 in FY09) or "unreported/ not known" races (94 in FY08, 17 in FY09).

¹⁷ Data represent the number of assessments provided in a timely fashion divided by the number required—for example, timely assessments were completed for 312 out of 384 African American children counted in this outcome.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)

Disparity Index, Timely MH Assessment



Goal 3, Outcome 2

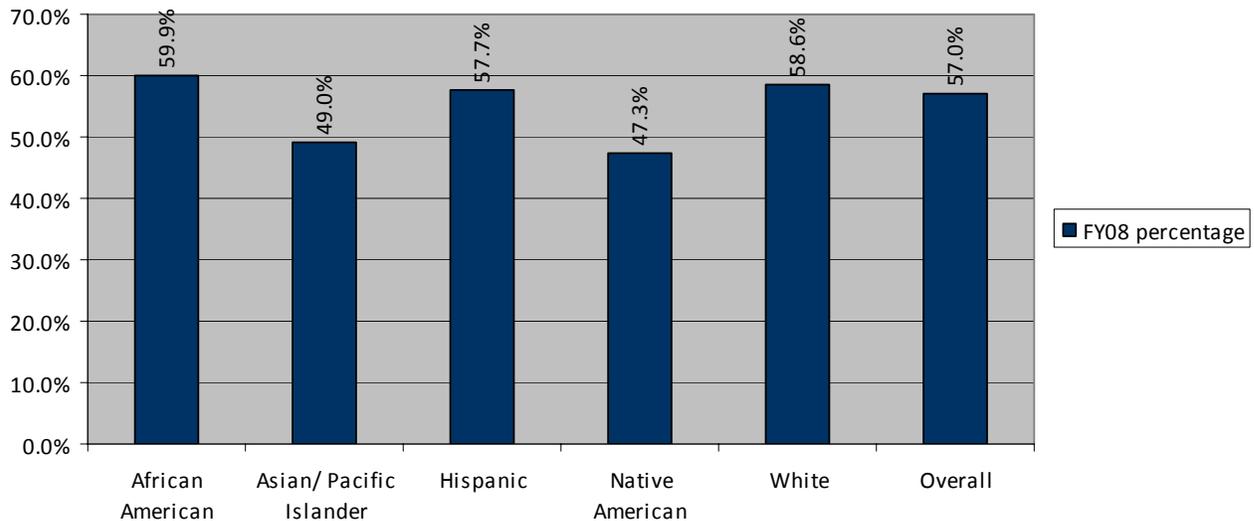
Children in out-of-home care will be screened for mental health and substance abuse needs every 12 months.

Benchmarks	Performance
FY08= 80%	FY08= 57%
FY09= 85%	FY09= Acceptable data not available

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of youth screened for mental health and substance abuse needs every 12 months was **higher** than it was for White children (59.9% compared to 58.6% in FY08).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of youth screened for mental health and substance abuse needs every 12 months was **lower** than it was for White children (49.0% compared to 58.6% in FY08).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of youth screened for mental health and substance abuse needs every 12 months was **lower** than it was for White children (57.7% compared to 58.6% in FY08).
- For Native American children, the percentage of youth screened for mental health and substance abuse needs every 12 months was **lower** than it was for White children (47.3% compared to 58.6% in FY08).

Percent of children receiving annual MH assessment



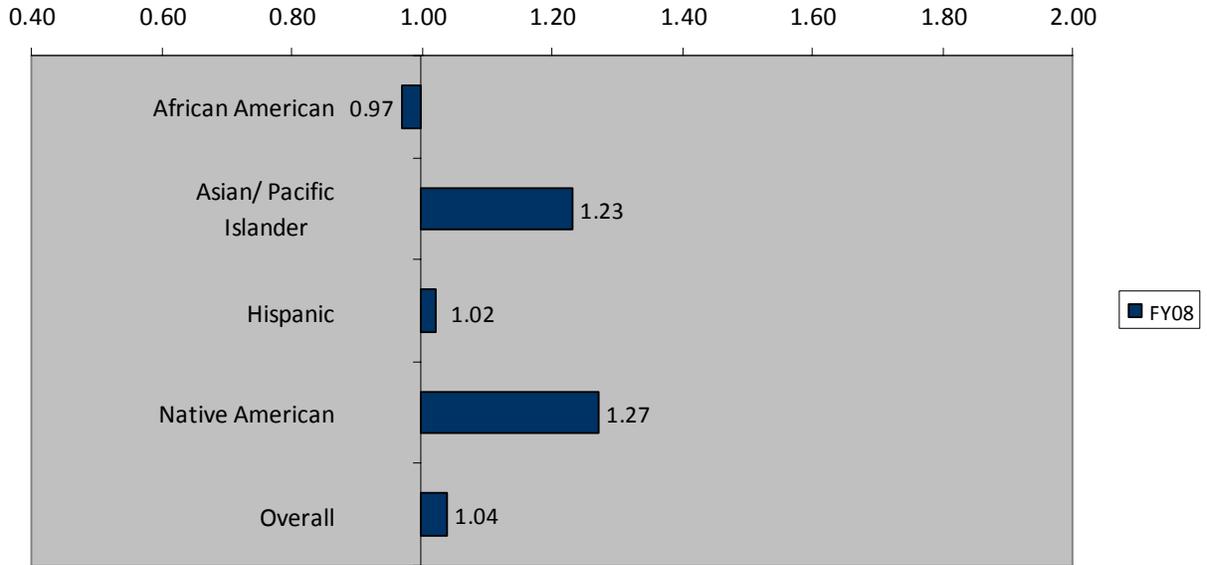
	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ¹⁸
FY08 number ¹⁹	130/217	25/51	172/298	105/222	560/955	1000/1755
FY08 percentage	59.9%	49.0%	57.7%	47.3%	58.6%	57.0%
FY09 number	FY09 data not yet available					
FY09 percentage						

¹⁸ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "other" (17 in FY08, 0 in FY09) or "unreported/ not known" races (94 in FY08, 17 in FY09).

¹⁹ Data represent the number of children receiving an annual MH assessment divided by the number required—for example, annual assessments were completed for 130 out of 217 for African American children counted in this outcome.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)

Disparity Index, Annual MH Assessment



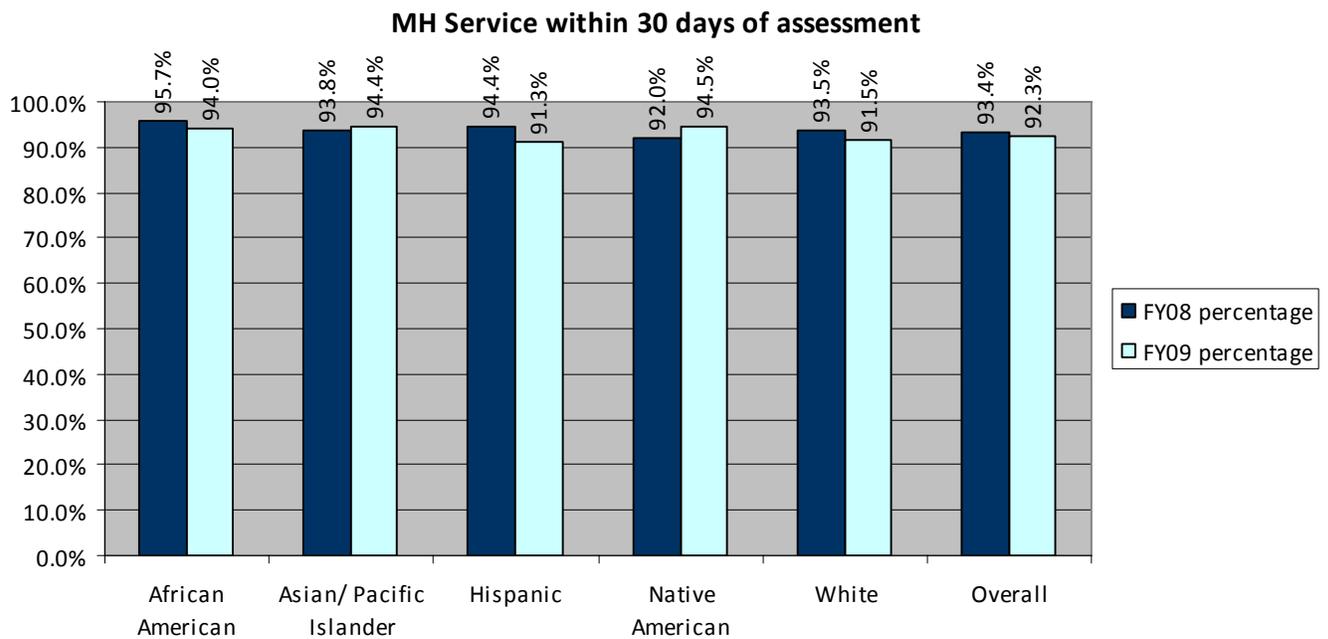
Goal 3, Outcome 3

Eligible children will receive services from a qualified mental health and/or substance abuse provider within 30 days of the completion of an assessment.

Benchmarks	Performance
FY08=85%	FY08=93.4%
FY09=90%	FY09=92.3%

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of youth who received timely mental health services was **higher** than it was for White children in both years (95.7% compared to 93.5% in FY08, 94.0% compared to 91.5% in FY09).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of youth who received timely mental health services was **higher** than it was for White children in both years (93.8% compared to 93.5% in FY08, 94.4% compared to 91.5% in FY09).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of youth who received timely mental health services was **higher** than it was for White children in FY08 (94.4% compared to 93.5% in FY08) and **lower** in FY09 (91.3% compared to 91.5%).
- For Native American children, the percentage of youth who received timely mental health services was **lower** than it was for White children in FY08 (92.0% compared to 93.5% in FY08) and **higher** in FY09 (94.5% compared to 91.5%).

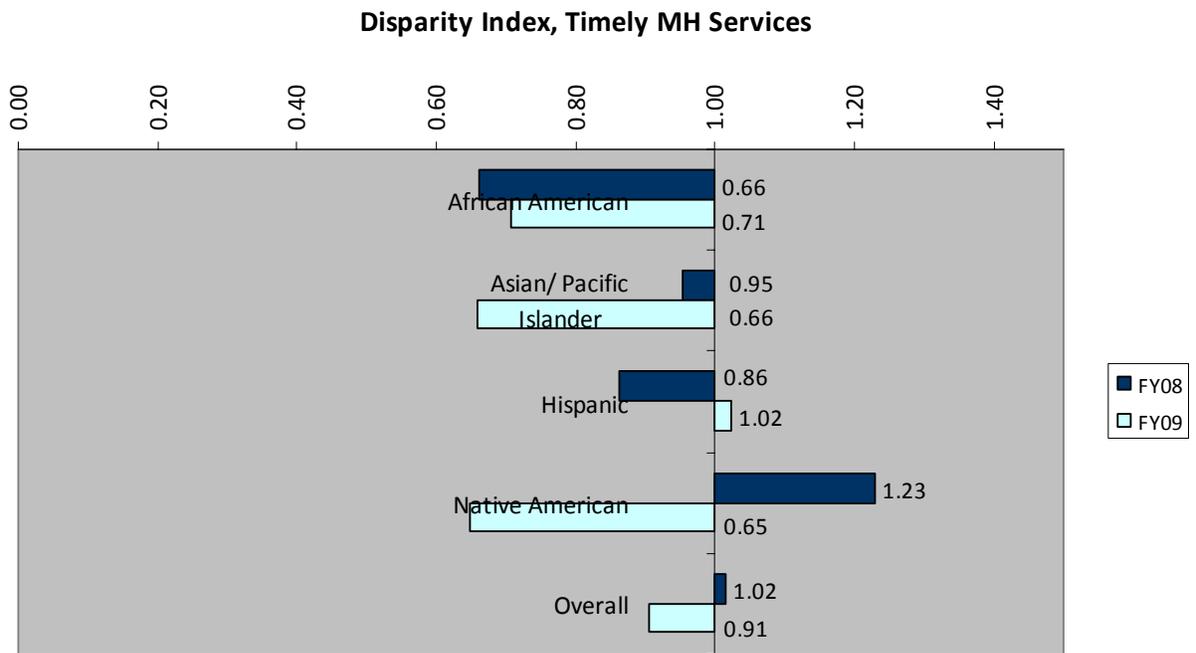


	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ²⁰
FY08 number ²¹	45/47	15/16	84/89	92/100	490/524	735/787
FY08 percentage	95.7%	93.8%	94.4%	92.0%	93.5%	93.4%
FY09 number	474/504	67/71	304/333	378/400	1281/1400	2521/2732
FY09 percentage	94.0%	94.4%	91.3%	94.5%	91.5%	92.3%

²⁰ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "other" (5 in FY08, 0 in FY09) or "unreported/ not known" races (6 in FY08, 24 in FY09).

²¹ Data represent the number of children receiving timely mental health services divided by the number required—for example, 45 out of 47 African American children counted in this outcome received timely mental health services.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)



Goal 4, Outcome 1

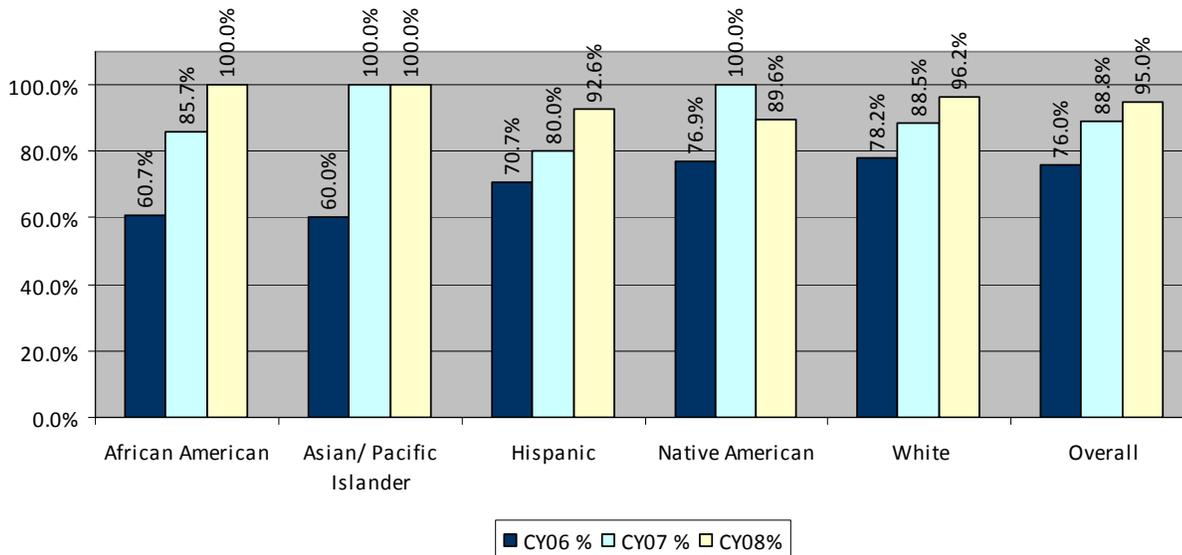
Children will receive behavioral health treatment services from the same individual provider for each episode of mental health treatment and/or substance use treatment (from admission to discharge), except where necessary to maintain or improve the quality of care for the child.

Benchmarks	Performance
CY06=Baseline	CY06=75.4%
CY07=80%	CY07=88.8%
CY08=85%	CY08=95.0%

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of youth who received behavioral health services from the same treatment provider was **lower** than it was for White children in two years (60.7% compared to 78.2% in CY06, 85.7% compared to 88.5% in CY07) and **higher** than it was for White children in CY08 (100% compared to 96.2%).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of youth who received behavioral health services from the same treatment provider was **lower** than it was for White children in CY06 (60.0% compared to 78.2% in CY06) and **higher** than it was for White children since then (100% compared to 88.5% in CY07, 100% compared to 96.2% in CY08).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of youth who received behavioral health services from the same treatment provider was **lower** than it was for White children in all years (70.7% compared to 78.2% in CY06, 80.0% compared to 88.5% in CY07, 92.6% compared to 96.2% in CY08).
- For Native American children, the percentage of youth who received behavioral health services from the same treatment provider was **lower** than it was for White children in two years (76.9% compared to 78.2% in CY06, 89.6% compared to 96.2% in CY08) and **higher** than it was for White children in CY07 (100% compared to 88.5%).
- Panel notes very small (10 or fewer) number of Asian/ Pacific Islander children affected by this outcome in CY06, CY07, and CY08; therefore, these data should be interpreted with caution.

Percentage of children receiving MH services from the same treatment provider

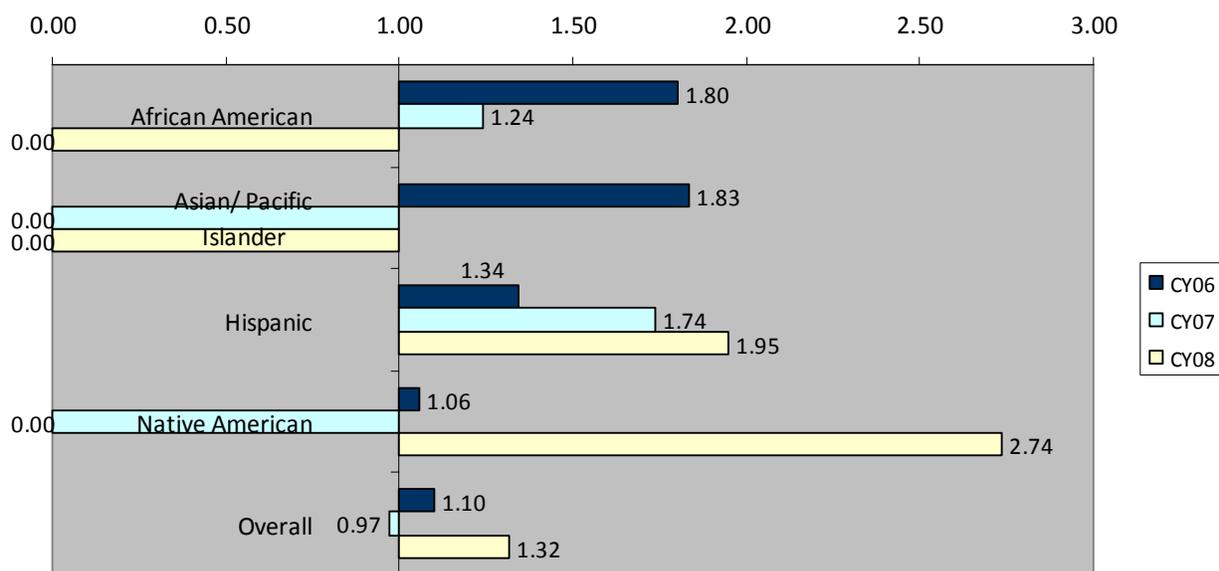


Data table shown on next page.

	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ²²
CY06 Number ²³	28	5	41	26	316	438
CY06 %	60.7%	60.0%	70.7%	76.9%	78.2%	76.0%
CY07 Number	14	4	20	21	183	249
CY07 %	85.7%	100.0%	80.0%	100.0%	88.5%	88.8%
CY08 Number	26	7	27	48	159	279
CY08%	100.0%	100.0%	92.6%	89.6%	96.2%	95.0%

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)

Disparity Index, Continuity of MH provider



²² Overall figures include foster parents of all racial/ ethnic groups, including some identified as "other" (20 in CY06, 5 in CY07, 10 in CY08) or "unknown" (2 in CY06, 2 in CY07, 2 in CY08) race.

²³ Data for this outcome are based on a composite of several different questions in the foster parent survey. Each question has a different number of respondents, depending on the nature of the question. Therefore, the number of respondents noted in this table refers to the question included in the composite calculation for this outcome with the largest number of respondents.

FOSTER PARENT TRAINING & INFORMATION- INFORMATIONAL REPORTS BY RACE/ ETHNICITY

Goal 1, Outcome 1

Licensed caregivers will report adequate training for their roles and responsibilities (including, but not limited to, management of emotional, behavioral, developmental and medical problems, educational advocacy, strategies for engagement with birth parents, and cultural competency skills).

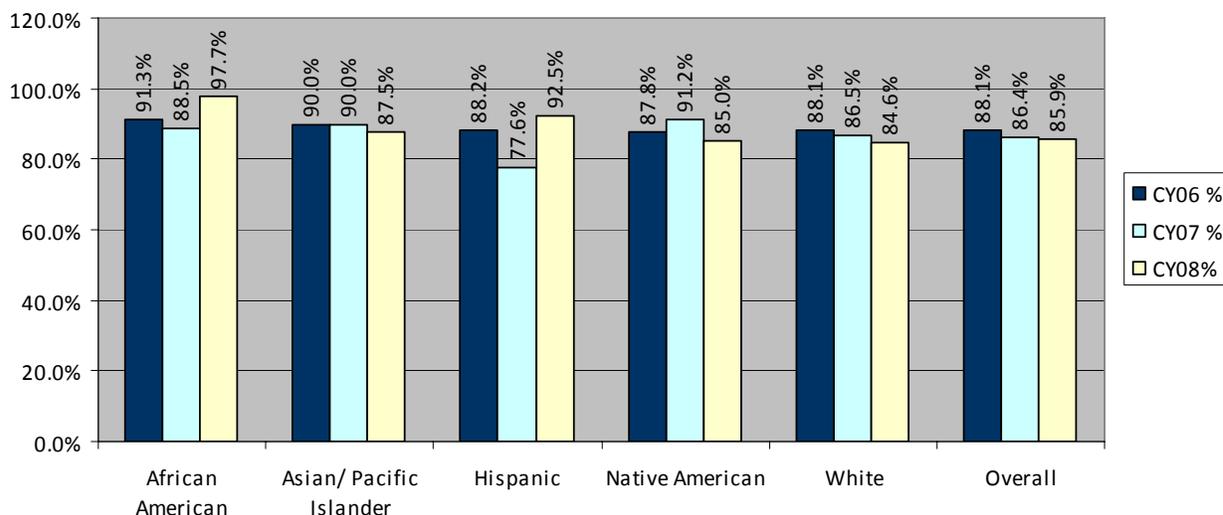
Benchmarks	Performance
CY06= Baseline	CY06=88.6%
CY 07=90%	CY 07=86.4%
CY 08=90%	CY 08=85.9%

Narrative Summary:

Note: Race/ ethnicity breakdowns for this outcome are based on the race of the caregiver (rather than the race of the child, as for most other outcomes).

- For African American caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported adequate training for their roles and responsibilities was **higher** than it was for White caregivers in all years (91.3% compared to 88.1% in CY06, 88.5% compared to 86.5% in CY07 and 97.7% compared to 84.6% in CY08).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported adequate training for their roles and responsibilities was **higher** than it was for White caregivers in all years (90.0% compared to 88.1% in CY06, 90.0% compared to 86.5% in CY07 and 87.5% compared to 84.6% in CY08).
- For Hispanic caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported adequate training for their roles and responsibilities was **higher** than it was for White caregivers in two of the years (88.2% compared to 88.1% in CY06 and 92.5% compared to 84.6% in CY08) and **lower** in CY07 (77.6% compared to 86.5%).
- For Native American caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported adequate training for their roles and responsibilities was **higher** than it was for White caregivers in two of the years (91.2% compared to 86.5% in CY07 and 85.0% compared to 84.6% in CY08) and **lower** in CY06 (87.8% compared to 88.1% in CY06).
- Panel notes very small (10 or fewer) number of Asian/ Pacific Islander foster parents affected by this outcome in CY06, CY07 and CY08; therefore, these data should be interpreted with caution.*

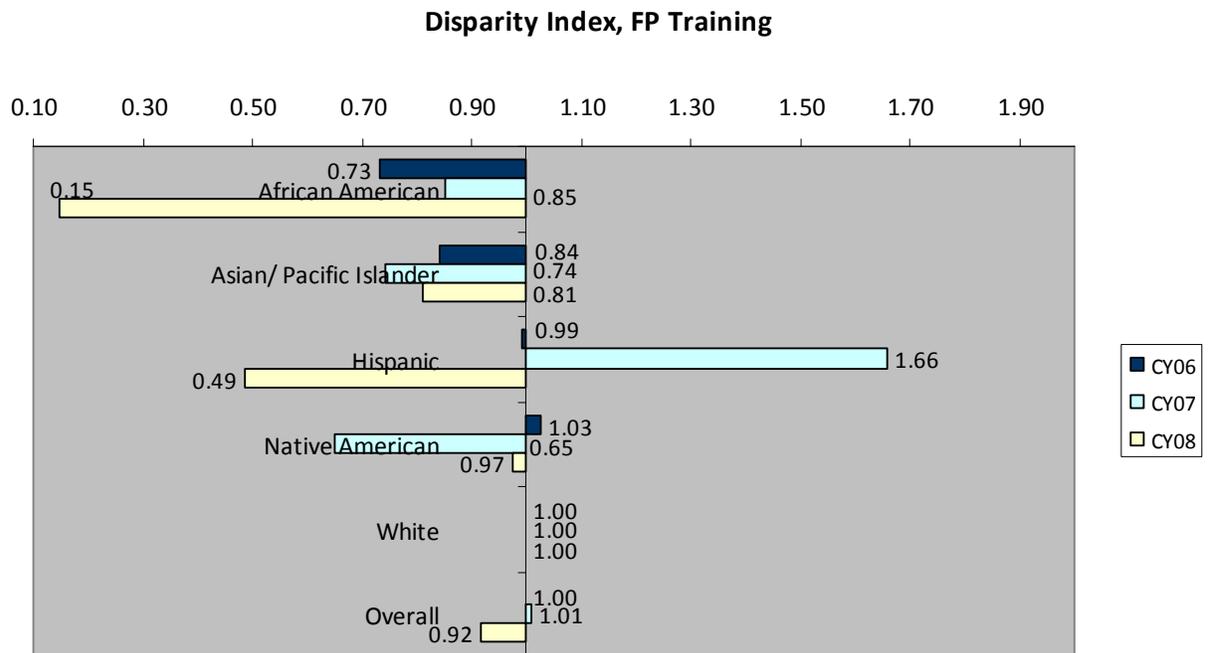
Percentage of foster parents surveyed reporting adequate training



Data table shown on next page.

	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ²⁴
CY06 Number ²⁵	42/46	9/10	30/34	36/41	543/616	679/771
CY06 %	91.3%	90.0%	88.2%	87.8%	88.1%	88.1%
CY07 Number	46/52	9/10	38/49	52/27	549/635	722/114
CY07 %	88.5%	90.0%	77.6%	91.2%	86.5%	86.4%
CY08 Number	42/43	7/8	37/40	34/40	595/703	735/856
CY08%	97.7%	87.5%	92.5%	85.0%	84.6%	85.9%

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)



²⁴ Overall figures include foster parents of all racial/ ethnic groups, including some identified as "other" (10 in CY06, 19 in CY07, 13 in CY08) or "unknown" (14 in CY06, 14 in CY07, 9 in CY08) race.

²⁵ Data refer to the number of survey respondents indicating that they felt their training was adequate divided by the number of people responding to the question—for example, 42 out of 46 African American caregivers indicated that their training was adequate in CY06.

Goal 1, Outcome 2

Licensed caregivers will report adequate support for their roles and responsibilities (including, but not limited to, crisis support, timely notification about case planning meetings, and cultural competency resources).

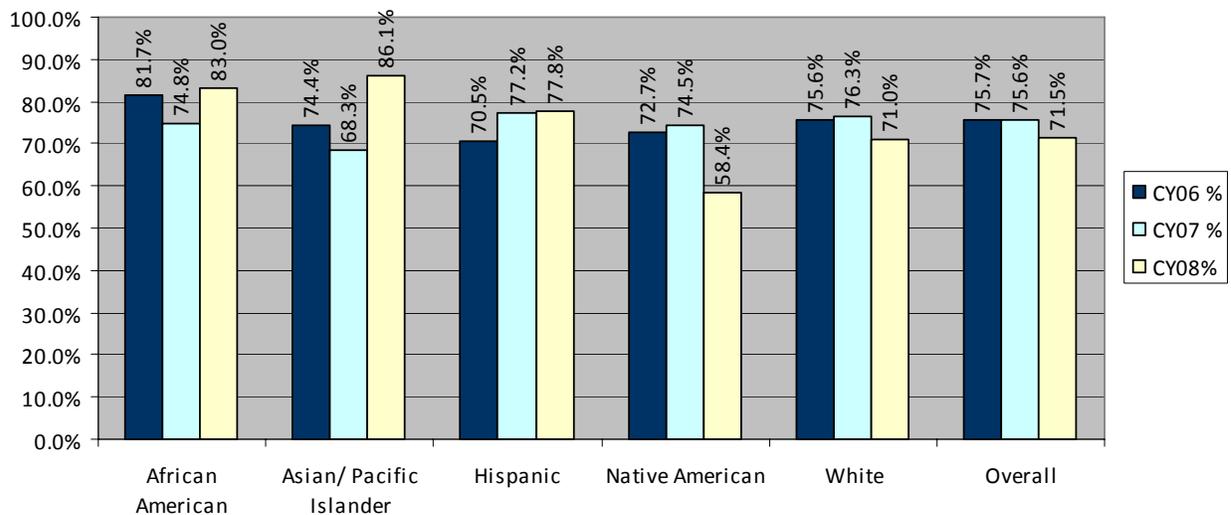
Benchmarks	Performance
CY06=Baseline	CY06=76.3%
CY07=80%	CY07=75.6%
CY08=85%	CY08=71.5%

Narrative Summary:

Note: Race/ ethnicity breakdowns for this outcome are based on the race of the caregiver (rather than the race of the child, as for most other outcomes).

- For African American caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported adequate support for their roles and responsibilities was **higher** than it was for White caregivers in two of the years (81.7% compared to 75.6% in CY06, 83.0% compared to 71.0% in CY08) and **lower** in CY07 (74.8% compared to 76.3%).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported adequate support for their roles and responsibilities was **lower** than it was for White caregivers in the two earlier years (74.4% compared to 75.6% in CY06, 68.3% compared to 76.3% in CY07) and **higher** in CY08 (86.1% compared to 71.0%).
- For Hispanic caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported adequate support for their roles and responsibilities was **lower** than it was for White caregivers in CY06 (70.5% compared to 75.6%) and **higher** in the two more recent years (77.2% compared to 76.3% in CY07, 77.8% compared to 71.0% in CY08).
- For Native American caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported adequate support for their roles and responsibilities was **lower** than it was for White caregivers in all years (72.7% compared to 75.6% in CY06, 74.5% compared to 76.3% in CY07 and 58.4% compared to 71.0% in CY08).
- Panel notes very small (10 or fewer) number of Asian/ Pacific Islander foster parents affected by this outcome in CY06, CY07 and CY08; therefore, these data should be interpreted with caution.*

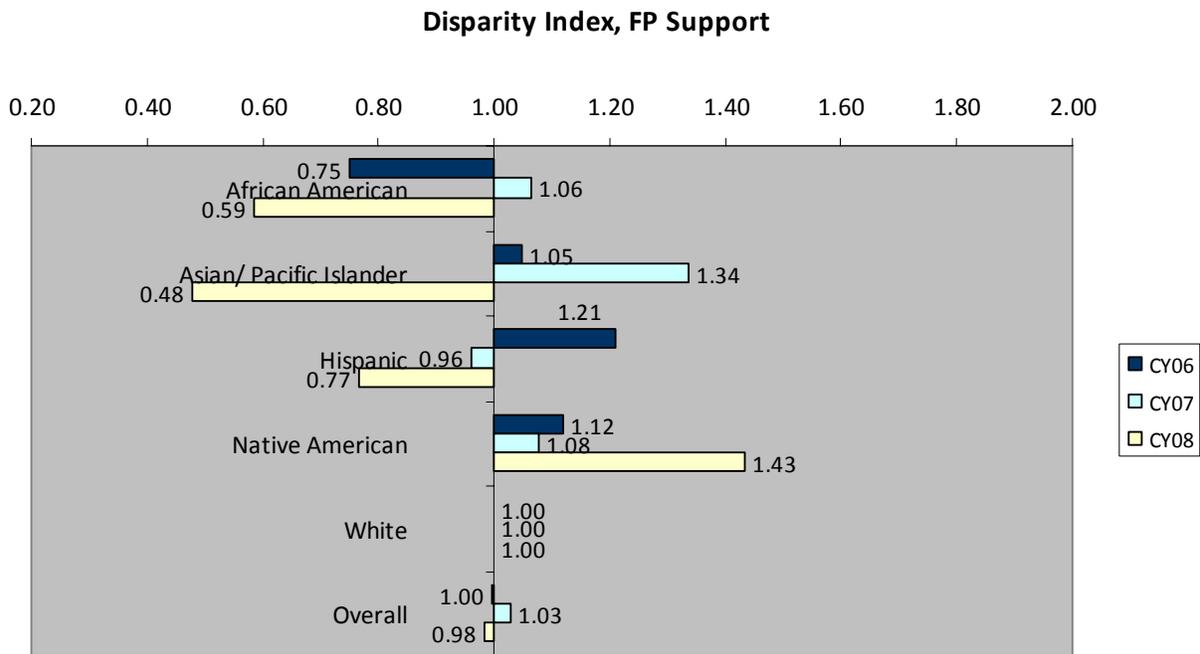
Percentage of foster parents surveyed reporting adequate support



Data table shown on next page.

	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ²⁶
CY06 Number ²⁷	45	10	33	44	611	760
CY06 %	81.7%	74.4%	70.5%	72.7%	75.6%	75.7%
CY07 Number	51	10	49	56	625	811
CY07 %	74.8%	68.3%	77.2%	74.5%	76.3%	75.6%
CY08 Number	43	8	41	39	716	869
CY08%	83.0%	86.1%	77.8%	58.4%	71.0%	71.5%

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)



²⁶ Overall figures include foster parents of all racial/ ethnic groups, including some identified as "other" (10 in CY06, 17 in CY07, 13 in CY08) or "unknown" (7 in CY06, 3 in CY07, 9 in CY08) race.

²⁷ Data for this outcome are based on a composite of several different questions in the foster parent survey. Each question has a different number of respondents, depending on the nature of the question. Therefore, the number of respondents noted in this table refers to the question included in the composite calculation for this outcome with the largest number of respondents.

Goal 1, Outcome 3

Licensed caregivers will report adequate provision of information about the needs of children placed with them (including, but not limited to, behavioral, medical, developmental and educational needs).

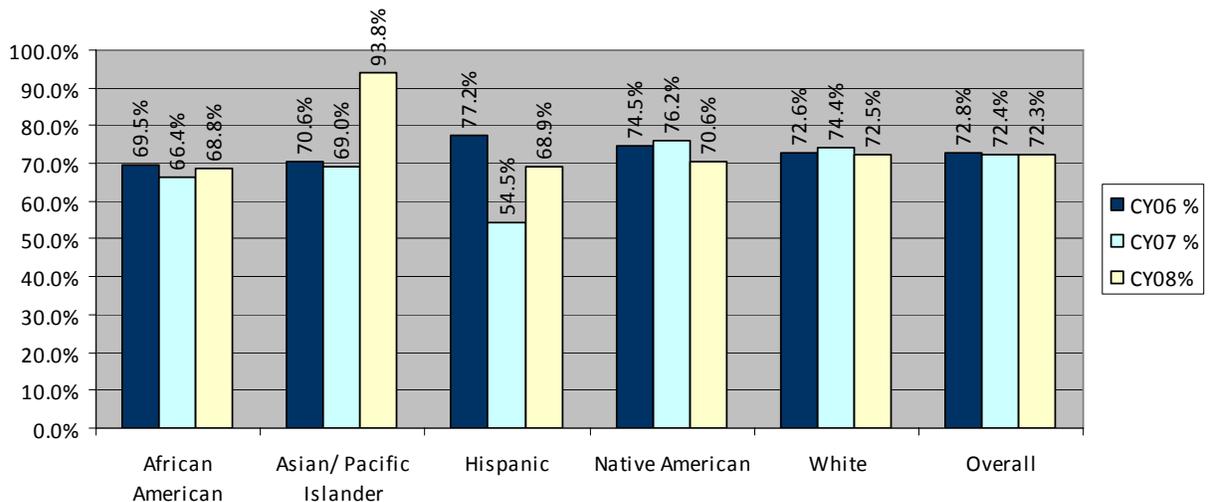
Benchmarks	Performance
CY06=Baseline	CY06=72.8%
CY07=80%	CY07=72.4%
CY08=85%	CY08=72.3%

Narrative Summary:

Note: Race/ ethnicity breakdowns for this outcome are based on the race of the caregiver (rather than the race of the child, as for most other outcomes).

- For African American caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported receiving adequate information about children’s needs was **lower** than it was for White caregivers in all years (69.5% compared to 72.6% in CY06, 66.4% compared to 74.4% in CY07, 68.8% compared to 72.5% in CY08).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported receiving adequate information about children’s needs was **lower** than it was for White caregivers in two of the years (70.6% compared to 72.6% in CY06, 69.0% compared to 74.4% in CY07) and **higher** in CY08 (93.8% compared to 72.5%).
- For Hispanic caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported receiving adequate information about children’s needs was **higher** than it was for White caregivers in CY06 (77.2% compared to 72.6% in CY06) and **lower** in the two other years (54.5% compared to 74.4% in CY07, 68.9% compared to 72.5% in CY08).
- For Native American caregivers, the percentage of caregivers who reported receiving adequate information about children’s needs was **higher** than it was for White caregivers in CY06-CY07 (74.5% compared to 72.6% in CY06, 76.2% compared to 74.4% in CY07) and **lower** in CY08 (70.6% compared to 72.5% in CY08).
- Panel notes very small (10 or fewer) number of Asian/ Pacific Islander foster parents affected by this outcome in CY06, CY07 and CY08; therefore, these data should be interpreted with caution.*

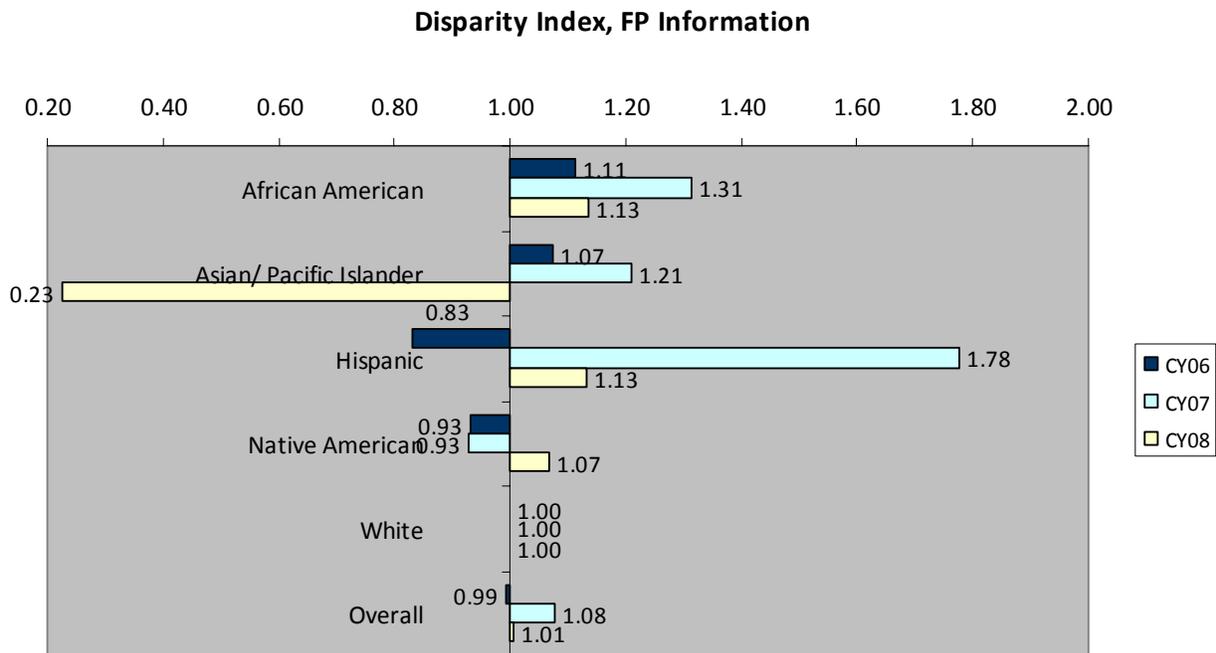
Percentage of foster parents surveyed reporting adequate provision of information about children's needs



Data table shown on next page.

	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ²⁸
CY06 Number ²⁹	17	6	16	19	248	313
CY06 %	69.5%	70.6%	77.2%	74.5%	72.6%	72.8%
CY07 Number	19	5	23	16	305	382
CY07 %	66.4%	69.0%	54.5%	76.2%	74.4%	72.4%
CY08 Number	22	3	19	19	375	449
CY08%	68.8%	93.8%	68.9%	70.6%	72.5%	72.3%

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)



²⁸ Overall figures include foster parents of all racial/ ethnic groups, including some identified as "other" (4 in CY06, 10 in CY07, 5 in CY08) or "unknown" (3 in CY06, 4 in CY07, 6 in CY08) race.

²⁹ Data for this outcome are based on a composite of several different questions in the foster parent survey. Each question has a different number of respondents, depending on the nature of the question. Therefore, the number of respondents noted in this table refers to the question included in the composite calculation for this outcome with the *largest* number of respondents.

UNSAFE/ INAPPROPRIATE PLACEMENT- INFORMATIONAL REPORTS BY RACE/ ETHNICITY

Goal 1, Outcome 6

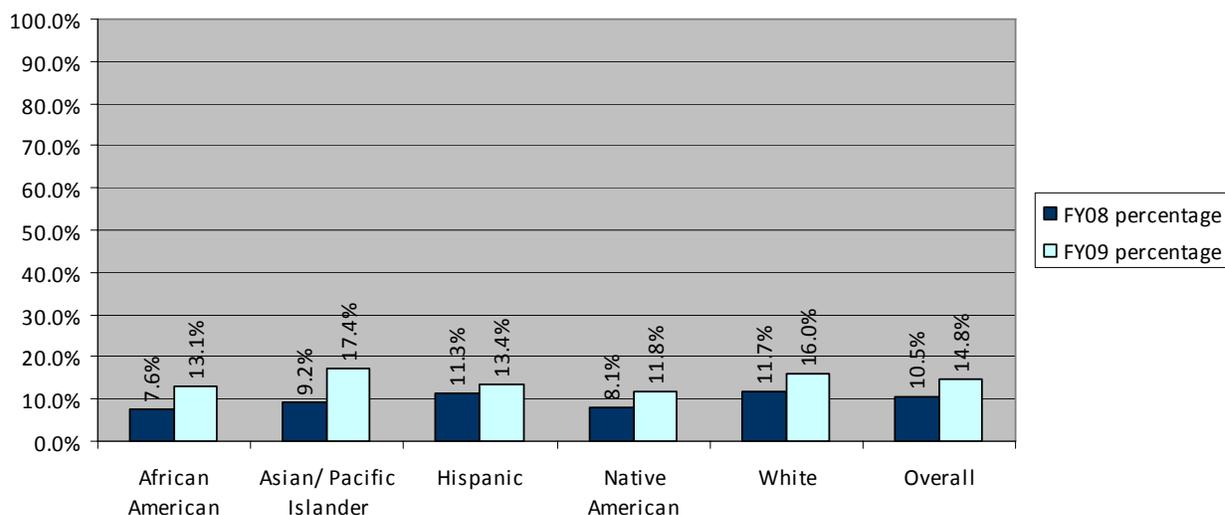
Children will receive a private and individual face-to-face health and safety visit from an assigned caseworker at least once every calendar month, with no visit being more than 40 days after the previous visit.

Benchmarks	Performance
FY08=95%	FY08=10.5%
FY09=95%	FY09=14.8%

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of children who received a social worker visit every month was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (7.6% compared to 11.7% in FY08, 13.1% compared to 16.0% in FY09).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of children who received a social worker visit every month was **lower** than it was for White children in FY08 (9.2% compared to 11.7%) and **higher** in FY09 (17.4% compared to 16.0%).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of children who received a social worker visit every month was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (11.3% compared to 11.7% in FY08, 13.4% compared to 16.0% in FY09).
- For Native American children, the percentage of children who received a social worker visit every month was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (8.1% compared to 11.7% in FY08, 11.8% compared to 16.0% in FY09).

Percent of youth receiving monthly social worker visits every month in care

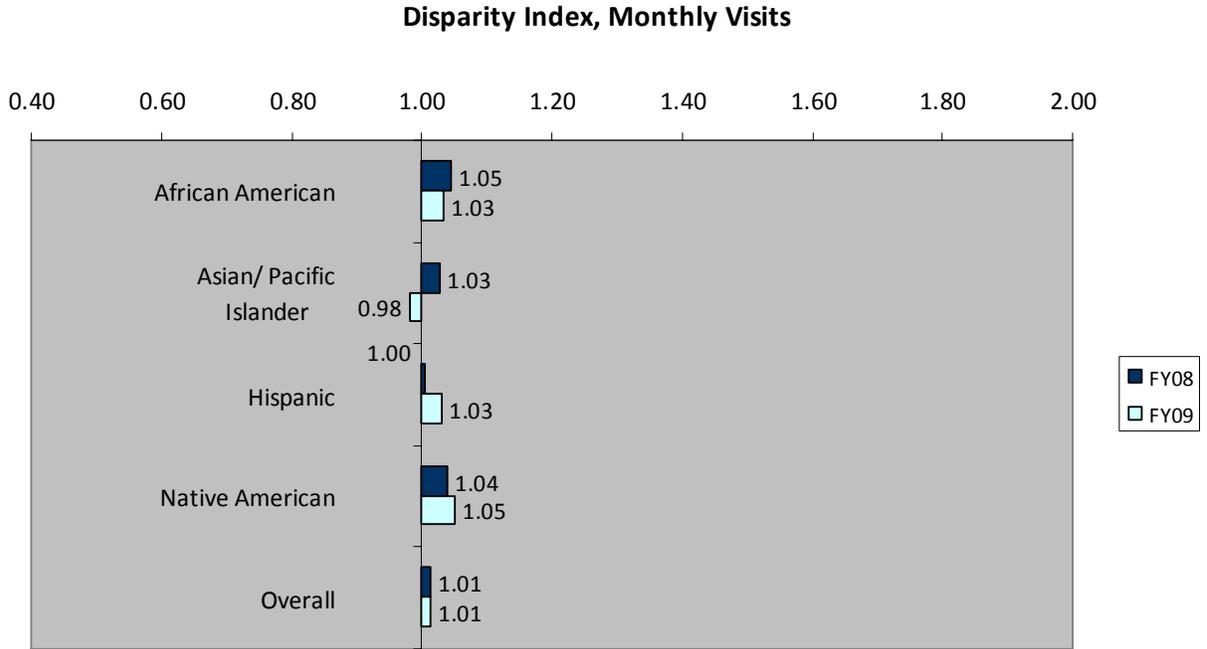


	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ³⁰
FY08 number ³¹	164/2156	33/359	204/1799	177/2018	962/8190	1564/14868
FY08 percentage	7.6%	9.2%	11.3%	8.1%	11.7%	10.5%
FY09 number	260/1979	50/287	216/1615	224/1895	1096/6836	1895/12771
FY09 percentage	13.1%	17.4%	13.4%	11.8%	16.0%	14.8%

³⁰ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "other" (75 in FY08, 0 in FY09) or "unreported/ not known" races (94 in FY08, 159 in FY09).

³¹ Data represent the number of children receiving visits every month they were in care divided by the number of children requiring visits—for example, 164 out of 2156 African American children counted in this outcome received visits each and every month they were in care.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)



SIBLING SEPARATION- INFORMATIONAL REPORTS BY RACE/ ETHNICITY

Goal 1, Outcome 1

Children in out-of-home care will be placed with all siblings who are also in out-of-home care whenever possible.

Benchmarks

FY08=65%

FY09=70%

Performance

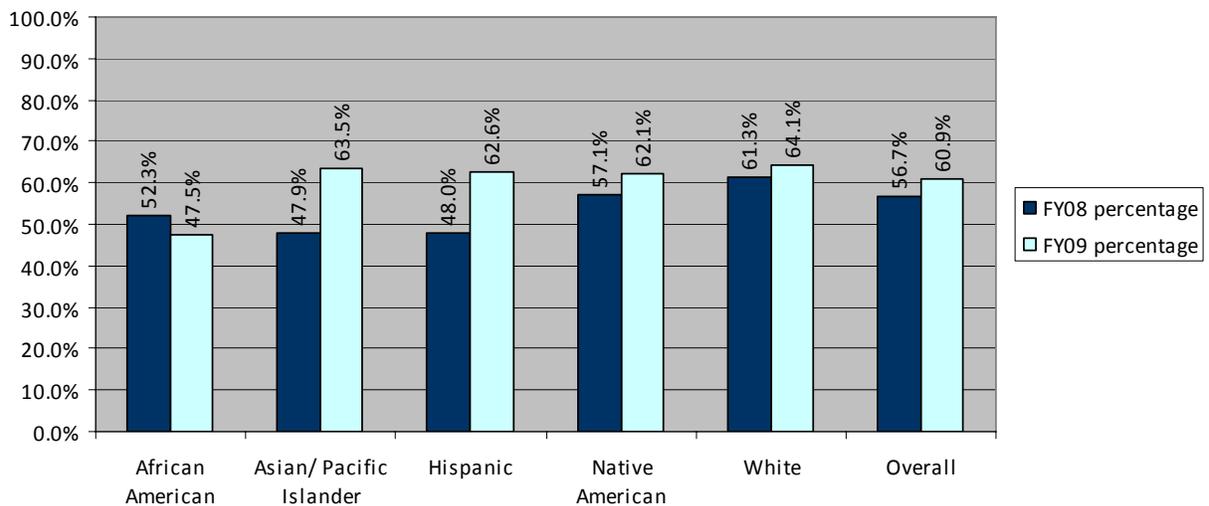
FY08= 56.7%

FY09= 60.9%

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of children placed with all of their siblings was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (52.3% compared to 61.3% in FY08, 47.5% compared to 64.1% in FY09).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of children placed with all of their siblings was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (47.9% compared to 61.3% in FY08, 63.5% compared to 64.1% in FY09).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of children placed with all of their siblings was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (47.0% compared to 61.3% in FY08, 62.6% compared to 64.1% in FY09).
- For Native American children, the percentage of children placed with all of their siblings was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (57.1% compared to 61.3% in FY08, 62.1% compared to 64.1% in FY09).

Percent of children placed with all siblings in foster care



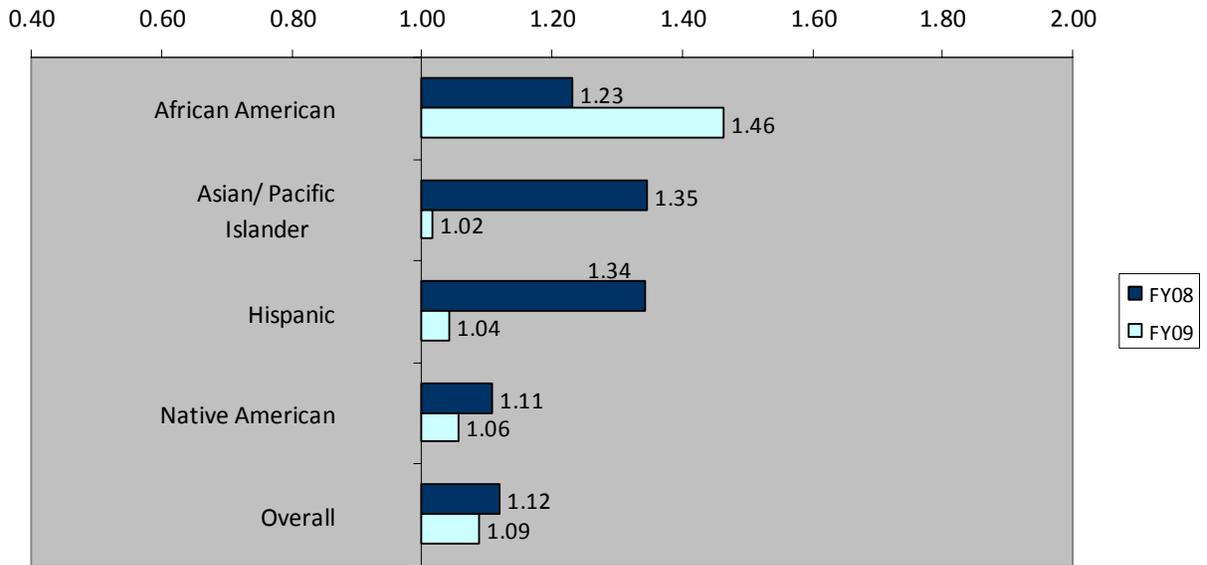
	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ³²
FY08 number ³³	158/302	34/71	160/333	226/396	764/1247	1352/2385
FY08 percentage	52.3%	47.9%	48.0%	57.1%	61.3%	56.7%
FY09 number	114/240	33/52	154/246	175/282	556/867	1050/1723
FY09 percentage	47.5%	63.5%	62.6%	62.1%	64.1%	60.9%

³² Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "other" (17 in FY08, 2 in FY09) or "unreported/ not known" races (19 in FY08, 34 in FY09).

³³ Data represent the number of children placed with all of their siblings divided by the number of children with siblings in care counted in this outcome—for example, 158 out of 302 African American were placed with all of their siblings in FY08.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)

Disparity Index, Placement with All Siblings



Goal 1, Outcome 2

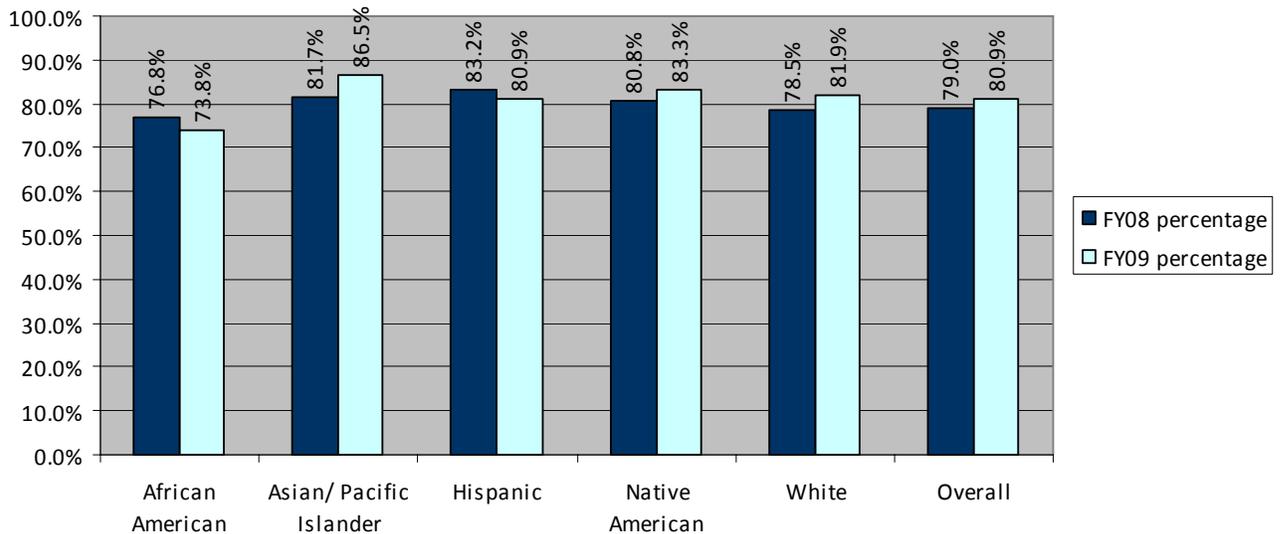
Children in out-of-home care will be placed with at least one sibling who is also in out-of-home care whenever possible.

Benchmarks	Performance
FY08=90%	FY08=79.0%
FY09=90%	FY09= 80.9%

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of children placed with some or all of their siblings was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (76.8% compared to 78.5% in FY08, 73.8% compared to 81.9% in FY09).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of children placed with some or all of their siblings was **higher** than it was for White children in both years (81.7% compared to 78.5% in FY08, 86.5% compared to 81.9% in FY09).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of children placed with some or all of their siblings was **higher** than it was for White children in FY08 (83.2% compared to 78.5%) and **lower** in FY09 (80.9% compared to 81.9%).
- For Native American children, the percentage of children placed with some or all of their siblings was **higher** than it was for White children in both years (80.8% compared to 78.5% in FY08, 83.3% compared to 81.9% in FY09).

Percent of children placed with some or all siblings in foster care



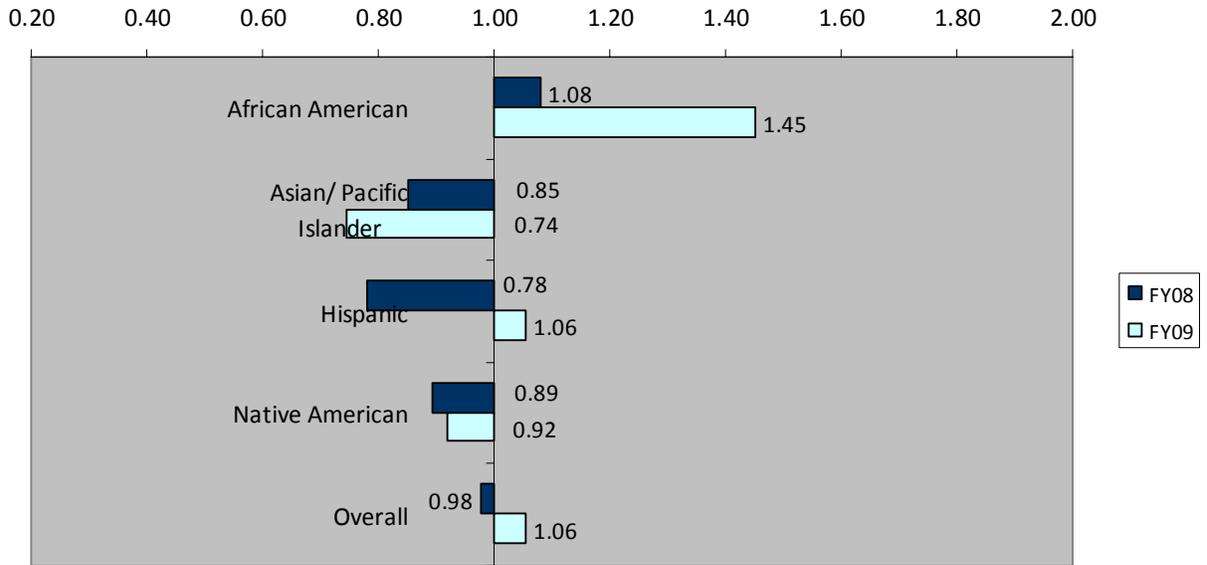
	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ³⁴
FY08 number ³⁵	232/302	58/71	277/333	320/396	979/1247	1883/2385
FY08 percentage	76.8%	81.7%	83.2%	80.8%	78.5%	79.0%
FY09 number	177/240	45/52	199/246	235/282	710/867	1394/1723
FY09 percentage	73.8%	86.5%	80.9%	83.3%	81.9%	80.9%

³⁴ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "other" (17 in FY08, 2 in FY09) or "unreported/ not known" races (19 in FY08, 34 in FY09).

³⁵ Data represent the number of children placed with some or all of their siblings divided by the number of children in care with siblings counted in this outcome—for example, 232 out of 302 African American children were placed with some or all of their siblings in FY08.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)

Disparity Index, Placement with Some or All Siblings



Goal 2, Outcome 1

Children placed apart from their siblings will have two or more monthly visits or contacts (not including staffing meetings or court events) with some or all of their siblings.

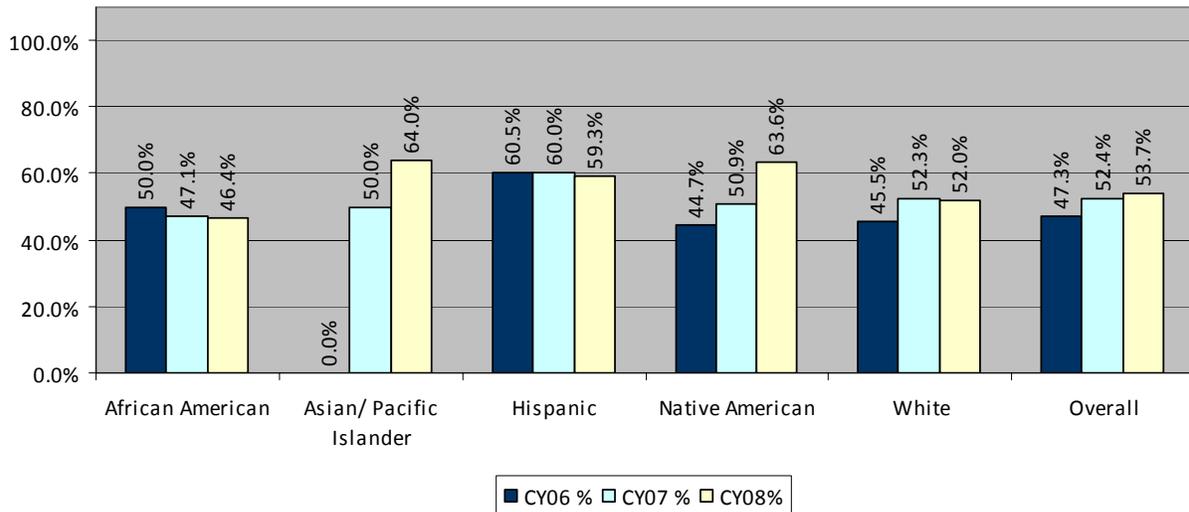
- If the CA or the court determines that visitation/contact poses a risk to either child’s health, safety or welfare, this finding will be approved by the supervisor and documented in the child’s file.

Benchmarks	Performance
CY06=Baseline	CY06=48.4%
CY07=70%	CY07=52.4%
CY08=75%	CY08=53.7%

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of children having two or more visits per month with their siblings was **higher** than it was for White children in one year (50.0% compared to 45.5% in CY06) and **lower** than it was for White children in two years (47.1% compared to 52.3% in CY07, 46.4% compared to 52.0% in CY08).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of children having two or more visits per month with their siblings was **lower** than it was for White children in two years (0% compared to 45.5% in CY06, 50% compared to 52.3% in CY07) and **higher** than it was for White children in one year (64.0% compared to 52.0% in CY08).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of children having two or more visits per month with their siblings was **higher** than it was for White children in all years (60.5% compared to 45.5% in CY06, 60% compared to 52.3% in CY07, 59.3% compared to 52.0% in CY08).
- For Native American children, the percentage of children having two or more visits per month with their siblings was **lower** than it was for White children in two years (44.7% compared to 45.5% in CY06, 50.9% compared to 52.3% in CY07) and **higher** than it was for White children in one year (63.6% compared to 52.0% in CY08).
- *Panel notes very small (10 or fewer) number of Asian/ Pacific Islander children affected by this outcome in CY06, and CY07; therefore, these data should be interpreted with caution.*

Percentage of children with 2 or more visits or contacts with siblings per month

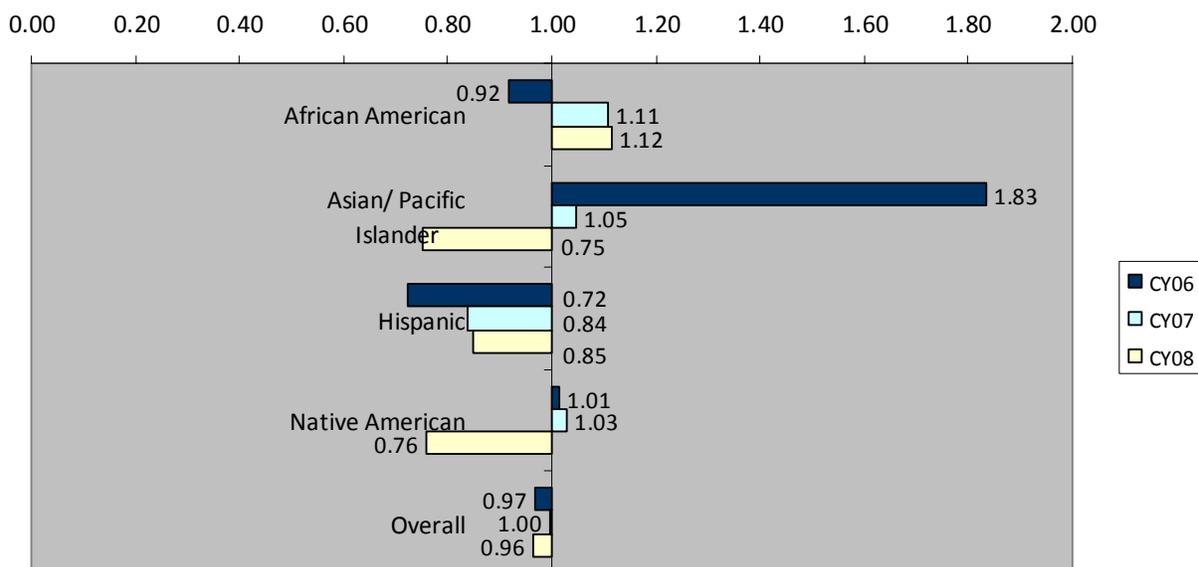


Data table shown on next page.

	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ³⁶
CY06 Number ³⁷	18	4	43	38	345	469
CY06 %	50.0%	0.0%	60.5%	44.7%	45.5%	47.3%
CY07 Number	51	4	50	55	405	584
CY07 %	47.1%	50.0%	60.0%	50.9%	52.3%	52.4%
CY08 Number	112	25	108	121	404	802
CY08%	46.4%	64.0%	59.3%	63.6%	52.0%	53.7%

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)

Disparity Index, Sibling Visits & Contacts



³⁶ Overall figures include foster parents of all racial/ ethnic groups, including some identified as "other" (21 in CY06, 3 in CY07, 27 in CY08) or "unknown" (0 in CY06, 3 in CY07, 5 in CY08) race.

³⁷ Data for this outcome are based on a composite of several different questions in the foster parent survey. Each question has a different number of respondents, depending on the nature of the question. Therefore, the number of respondents noted in this table refers to the question included in the composite calculation for this outcome with the *largest* number of respondents.

SERVICES TO ADOLESCENTS- INFORMATIONAL REPORTS BY RACE/ ETHNICITY

Goal 2, Outcome 1

The number of children (*excluding youth placed with relatives and/or with siblings*) who experience a change in school placement when they enter out-of-home care or change placement during the school year will decrease.

Benchmarks

FY08=40%

FY09=30%

Performance

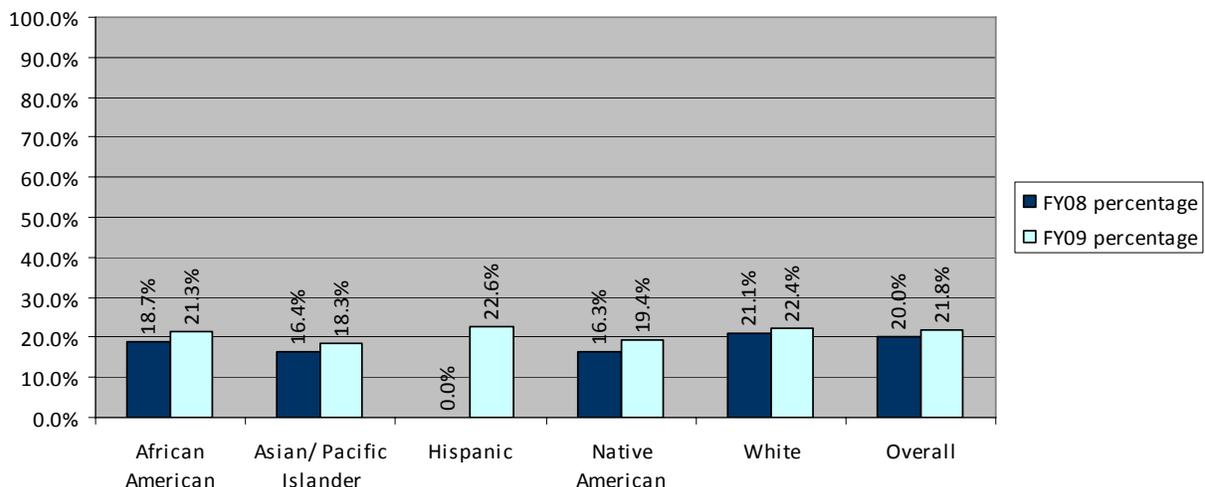
FY08=20.0%³⁸

FY09=21.8%

Note: Lower percentages (i.e. a smaller proportion of children moving schools) are desirable for this outcome.

- For **African American children**, the percentage of children experiencing a school move at the time of a placement or placement change was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (18.7% compared to 21.1% in FY08, 21.3% compared to 22.4% in FY09).
- For **Asian/ Pacific Islander children**, the percentage of children experiencing a school move was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (16.4% compared to 21.1% in FY08, 18.3% compared to 22.4% in FY09).
- For **Hispanic children**, the percentage of children experiencing a school move was **higher** than it was for White children in FY09 (22.6% compared to 22.4%). Data are not available for Hispanic children in FY08 (see footnote).
- For **Native American children**, the percentage of children experiencing a school move was **lower** than it was for White children in both years (16.3% compared to 21.1% in FY08, 19.4% compared to 22.4% in FY09).

Percent of students in foster care changing schools due to placement or moves



	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ³⁹
FY08 number ⁴⁰	143/765	12/73	See notes	90/553	899/4263	1328/6634
FY08 percentage	18.7%	16.4%	See notes	16.3%	21.1%	20.0%
FY09 number	216/1014	22/120	166/733	182/937	794/3550	1395/6396
FY09 percentage	21.3%	18.3%	22.6%	19.4%	22.4%	21.8%

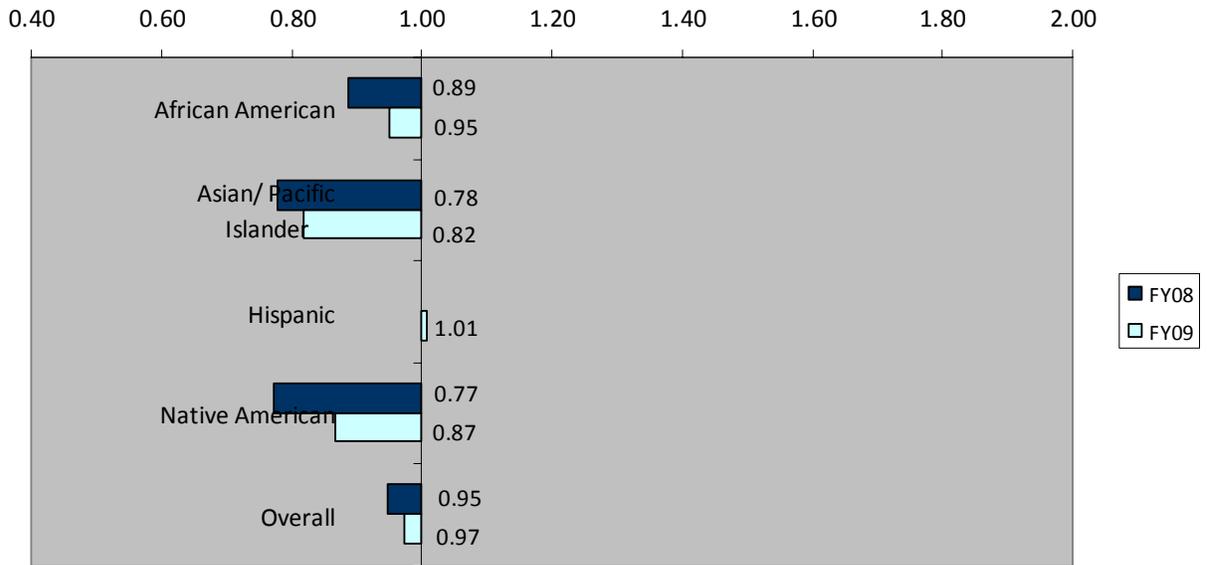
³⁸FY08 race categories were determined by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and do not correspond to the Braam/ RDAC race categories. Data for Hispanic children are not provided. In addition, large numbers of children are classified as "mixed" race (714), "other" race (229), unable to determine (19) or race question not asked (18).

³⁹ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "other" (26 in FY09) or "unreported/ not known" races (16 in FY09) and in the categories noted in the previous footnote for FY08.

⁴⁰ Data represent the number of children experiencing a school move at the time of a placement or change in placement divided by the total number of children examined for this outcome—for example, 143 out of 765 African American children counted in this outcome experienced a school move in FY08.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)

Disparity Index, School Moves



Goal 2, Outcome 2

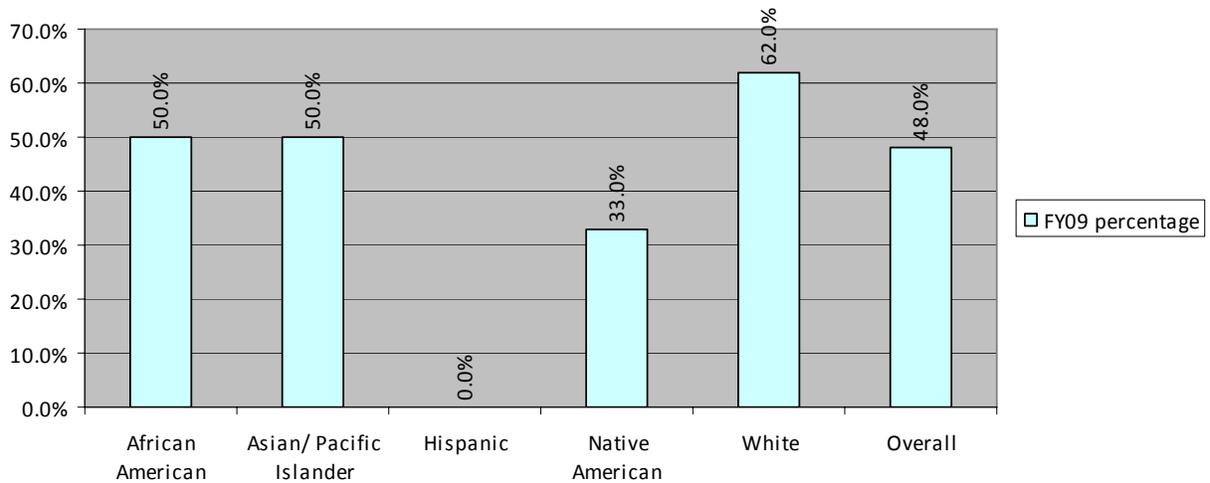
The percentage of youth in out-of-home placement in grade 9 who remained in placement continuously through grade 12 who graduate from high school on time with a regular or adult (IEP) diploma, including students with disabilities who graduated within the number of years designated in their IEP, will increase.

Benchmarks	Performance
FY08= 50%	FY08= no data
FY09=60%	FY09= 48%

Narrative Summary:

- For African American children, the percentage of children graduating from high school was **lower** that it was for White children (50% compared to 62%).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of children graduating from high school was **lower** that it was for White children (50% compared to 62%).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of children graduating from high school was **lower** that it was for White children (0% compared to 62%).
- For Native American children, the percentage of children graduating from high school was **lower** that it was for White children (33% compared to 62%).
- *Panel notes very small (10 or fewer) number of Asian/ Pacific Islander children and Hispanic children affected by this outcome; therefore, these data should be interpreted with caution..*

Percent of Youth in Care Continuously from 9th-12th Grade who Graduate from High School

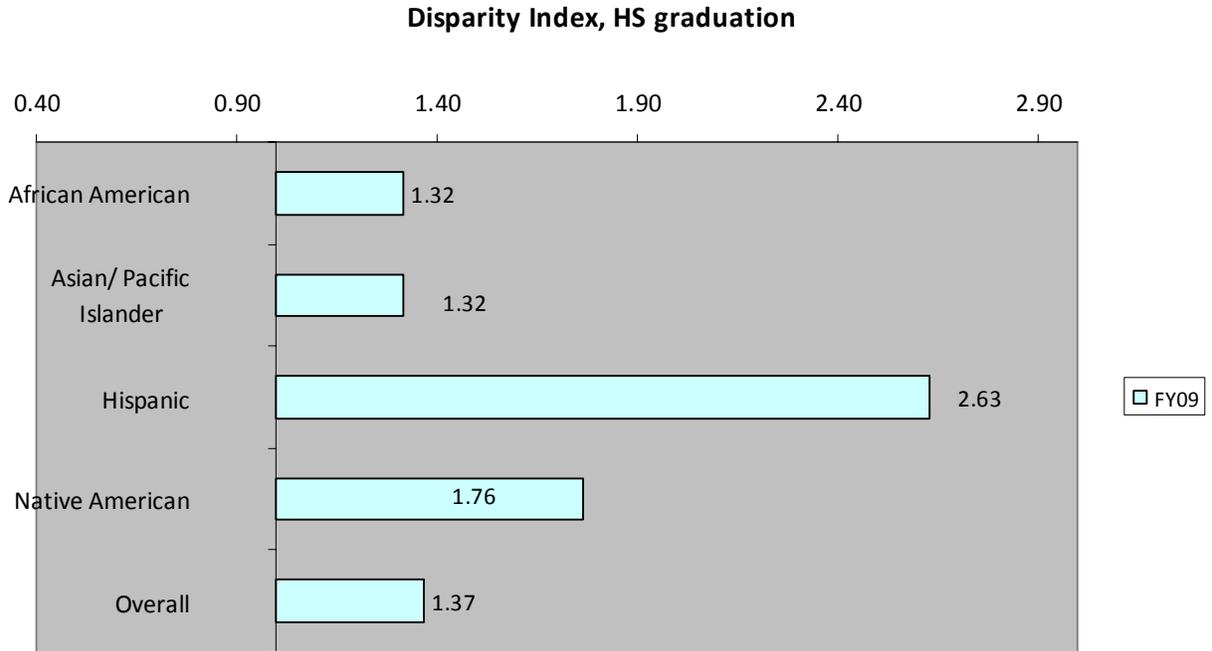


	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ⁴¹
FY08 number	FY08 data not available					
FY08 percentage	FY08 data not available					
FY09 number ⁴²	8/16	1/2	0/3	5/15	16/26	30/62
FY09 percentage	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	33.0%	62.0%	48.0%

⁴¹ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups.

⁴² Data represent the number of youth in foster care continuously from grades 9-12 who graduated from high school divided by the number of youth in foster care continuously from grades 9-12—for example, 8 out of 16 African American children counted in this outcome graduated from high school.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)



Goal 3, Outcome 1

The percentage of children who run from out-of-home care placements during the fiscal year will decrease.

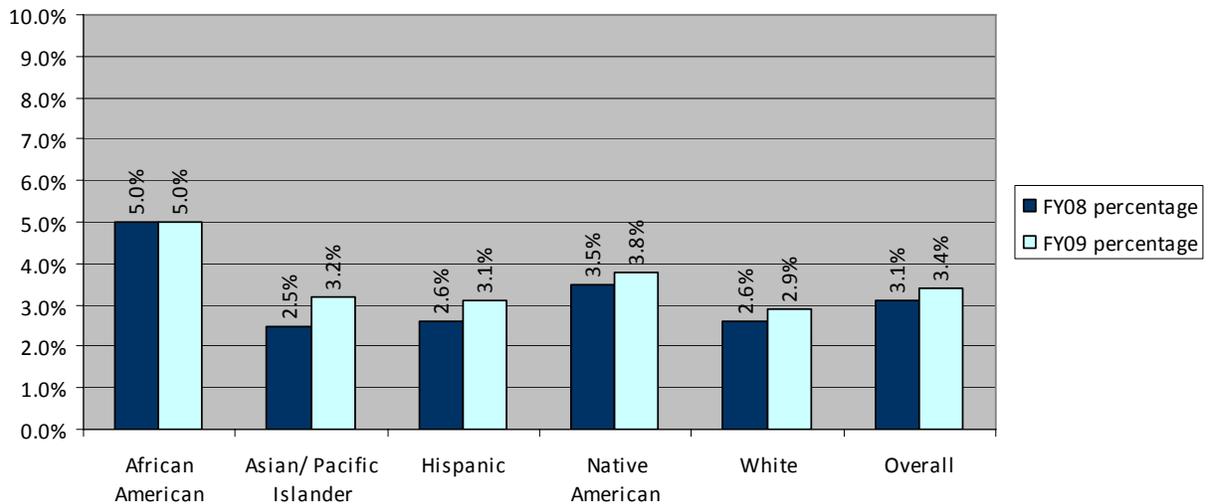
Benchmarks	Performance
FY08=3.0%	FY08=3.6%
FY09=2.5%	FY09=3.4%

Narrative Summary:

Note: Lower percentages (i.e. a smaller proportion of children running away) are desirable for this outcome.

- For African American children, the percentage of youth running away from placement during the year was **higher** than it was for White children during both years (5% compared to 2.6% in FY08, 5% compared to 2.9% in FY09).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the percentage of youth running away from placement during the year was **lower** than it was for White children in FY08 (2.5% compared to 2.6% in FY08) and **higher** in FY09 (3.2% compared to 2.9%).
- For Hispanic children, the percentage of youth running away from placement during the year was **the same as** for White children during FY08 (2.6%) and **higher** in FY09 (3.1% compared to 2.9% in FY09).
- For Native American children, the percentage of youth running away from placement during the year was **higher** than it was for White children during both years (3.5% compared to 2.6% in FY08, 3.8% compared to 2.9% in FY09).

Percent of students in foster care with a runaway episode



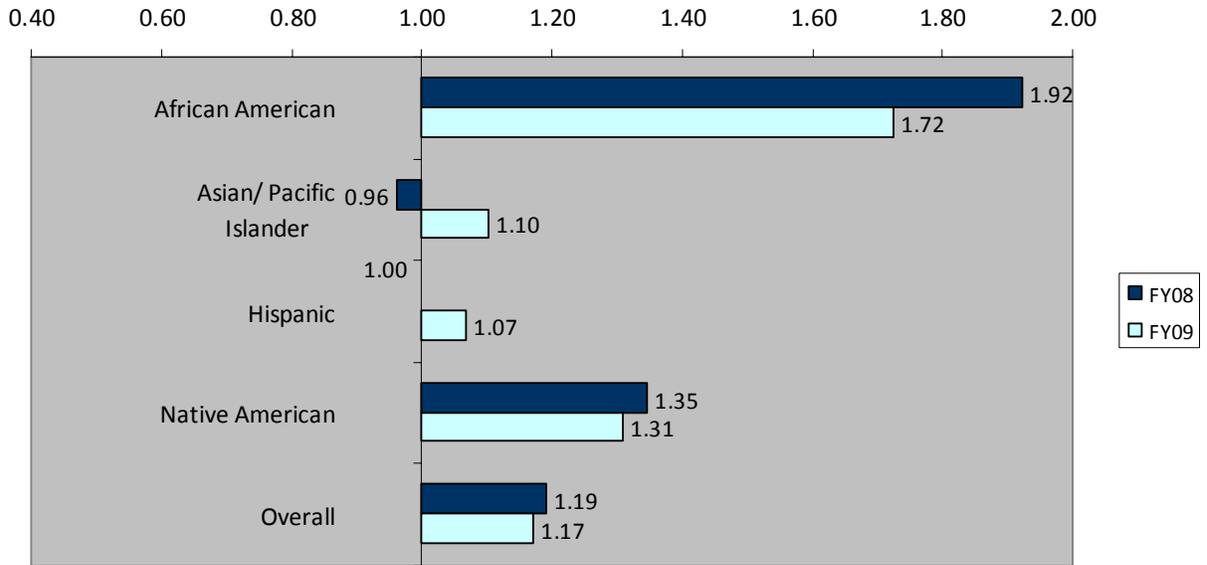
	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ⁴³
FY08 number ⁴⁴	115/2288	10/401	52/1965	84/2376	228/8694	492/15973
FY08 percentage	5.0%	2.5%	2.6%	3.5%	2.6%	3.1%
FY09 number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FY09 percentage	5.0%	3.2%	3.1%	3.8%	2.9%	3.4%

⁴³ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "other" (94 in FY08, number not available in FY09) or "unreported/ not known" races (155 in FY08, number not available in FY09).

⁴⁴ Data represent the number of youth who ran away divided by the number of youth in the group—for example, 115 out of 2288 African American youth counted in this outcome ran away during FY08.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)

Disparity Index, Runaway frequency



Goal 3, Outcome 2

The median number of days that children are on runaway status will decrease.

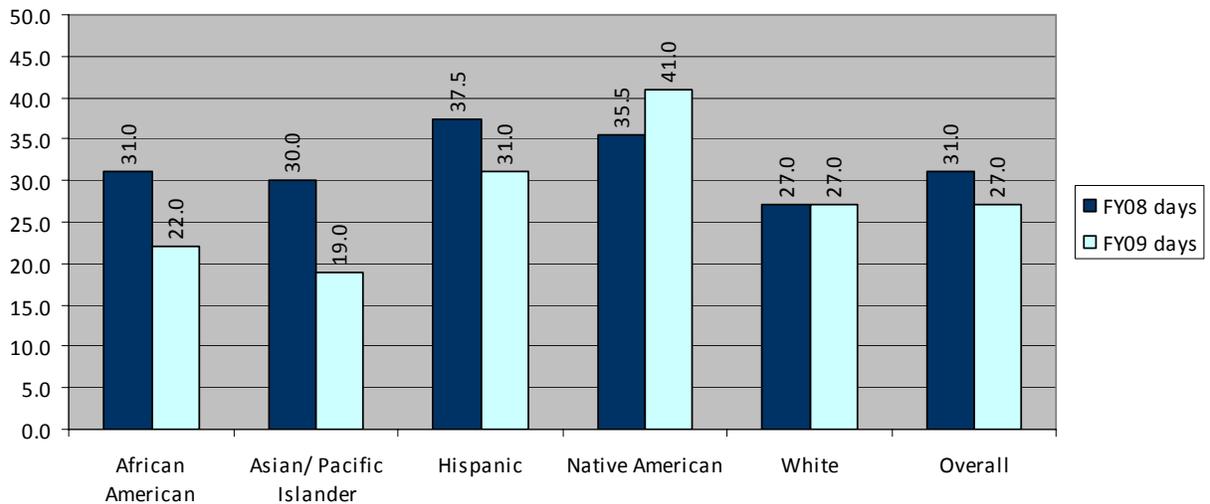
Benchmarks	Performance
FY08=35 days FY09= 30 days	FY08=33 days FY09=27 days

Narrative Summary:

Note: Lower numbers (i.e. a shorter median time on runaway status) are desirable for this outcome.

- For African American children, the median number of days on runaway status was **higher** than it was for White children during FY08 (31 days compared to 27 days) and **lower** in FY09 (22 days compared to 27 days).
- For Asian/ Pacific Islander children, the median number of days on runaway status was **higher** than it was for White children during FY08 (30 days compared to 27 days) and **lower** in FY09 (19 days compared to 27 days).
- For Hispanic children, the median number of days on runaway status was **higher** than it was for White children in both years (37.5 days compared to 27 days in FY08, 31 days compared to 27 days in FY09).
- For Native American children, the median number of days on runaway status was **higher** than it was for White children in both years (35 days compared to 27 days in FY08, 41 days compared to 27 days in FY09).
- Panel notes very small (10 or fewer) number of Asian/ Pacific Islander children affected by this outcome in FY08 and FY09; therefore, these data should be interpreted with caution.

Median number of days in runaway status



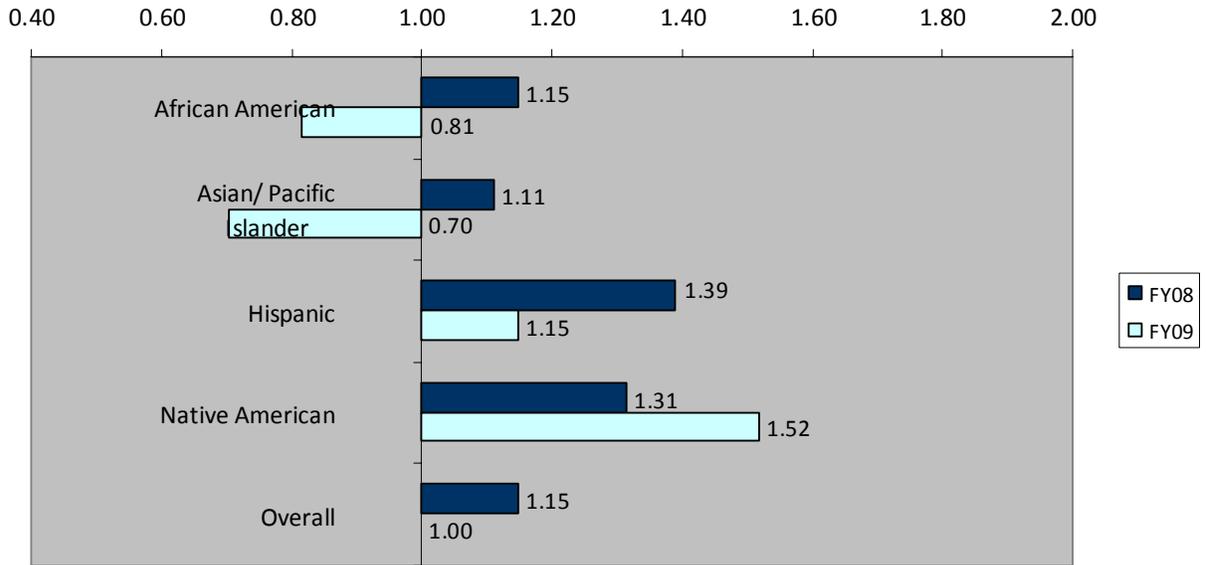
	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White	Overall ⁴⁵
FY08 number ⁴⁶	115	10	52	84	228	492
FY08 days	31.0	30.0	37.5	35.5	27.0	31.0
FY09 number	97	9	49	75	193	425
FY09 days	22.0	19.0	31.0	41.0	27.0	27.0

⁴⁵ Overall figures include children of all racial/ ethnic groups. In addition to the specific categories shown on the chart, this includes children identified as "other" (3 in FY08, 0 in FY09) or "unreported/ not known" races (0 in FY08, 2 in FY09).

⁴⁶ Data represent the number of children with runaway episodes that were calculated into the median number of days- for example, 115 African American children in FY08.

DISPARITY INDEX (See detailed definition/ explanation, page 8)

Disparity Index, Runaway duration



Appendix- Summary of Data Sources and Disparity Indexes for All Outcomes

Outcomes Based on Administrative Data

	Data Source	Year	DISPARITY INDEX				
			African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White
Placement Stability- Goal 1, Outcome 2 Two or Fewer Placements	CAMIS/ FamLink	FY08	1.53	0.77	0.72	1.11	1.00
		FY09	1.25	0.67	1.10	1.18	1.00
Mental Health- Goal 1, Outcome 2 CHET within 30 days	CHET Database	FY08	0.94	1.05	0.85	1.09	1.00
		FY09	1.15	1.37	1.06	0.96	1.00
Mental Health- Goal 1, Outcome 4 ITIEP Referral	CHET Database	FY08	Data not available				
		FY09	1.23	1.05	1.61	0.91	1.00
Mental Health- Goal 3, Outcome 1 MH Assessment within 30 days of request	RSN Data from HRSA	FY08	1.36	1.21	0.97	1.15	1.00
		FY09	1.14	1.53	1.36	1.66	1.00
Mental Health- Goal 3, Outcome 2 Annual MH Screening	CAMIS Placement Records & HRSA Claims	FY08	0.97	1.23	1.02	1.27	1.00
		FY09	Data not available				
Mental Health- Goal 3, Outcome 3 MH Services within 30 days of Assessment	RSN Data from HRSA	FY08	0.66	0.95	0.86	1.23	1.00
		FY09	0.71	0.66	1.02	0.65	1.00
Unsafe and Inappropriate Placements- Goal 1, Outcome 6- Monthly Caseworker Visits	CAMIS/ FamLink	FY08	1.05	1.03	1.00	1.04	1.00
		FY09	1.03	0.98	1.03	1.05	1.00
Sibling Separation- Goal 1, Outcome 1 Placement with all siblings	CAMIS/ FamLink	FY08	1.23	1.35	1.34	1.11	1.00
		FY09	1.46	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.00
Sibling Separation- Goal 1, Outcome 2 Placement with some or siblings	CAMIS/ FamLink	FY08	1.08	0.85	0.78	0.89	1.00
		FY09	1.45	0.74	1.06	0.92	1.00
Services to Adolescents- Goal 2, Outcome 1- School Moves	OSPI	FY08	0.89	0.78	1.00	0.77	1.00
		FY09	0.95	0.82	1.01	0.87	1.00
Services to Adolescents- Goal 2, Outcome 2- HS Graduation	WSIPP	FY08	Data not available				
		FY09	1.32	1.32	2.63	1.76	1.00
Services to Adolescents- Goal 3, Outcome 1- Runaway Frequency	CAMIS/ FamLink	FY08	1.92	0.96	1.00	1.35	1.00
		FY09	1.72	1.10	1.07	1.31	1.00
Services to Adolescents- Goal 3, Outcome 2- Runaway Duration	CAMIS/ FamLink	FY08	1.15	1.11	1.39	1.31	1.00
		FY09	0.81	0.70	1.15	1.52	1.00

Outcomes Based on Foster Parent Survey Data

	Data Source	Year	DISPARITY INDEX				
			African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Native American	White
Mental Health- Goal 4, Outcome 1 Continuity of Mental Health Provider	Foster Parent Survey	CY06	1.80	1.83	1.34	1.06	1.00
		CY07	1.24	0.00	1.74	0.00	1.00
		CY08	0.00	0.00	1.95	2.74	1.00
Foster Parent Training & Information- Goal 1, Outcome 1- Foster Parent Training	Foster Parent Survey	CY06	0.73	0.84	0.99	1.03	1.00
		CY07	0.85	0.74	1.66	0.65	1.00
		CY08	0.15	0.81	0.49	0.97	1.00
Foster Parent Training & Information- Goal 1, Outcome 2- Foster Parent Support	Foster Parent Survey	CY06	0.75	1.05	1.21	1.12	1.00
		CY07	1.06	1.34	0.96	1.08	1.00
		CY08	0.59	0.48	0.77	1.43	1.00
Foster Parent Training & Information- Goal 1, Outcome 3- Foster Parent Information	Foster Parent Survey	CY06	1.11	1.07	0.83	0.93	1.00
		CY07	1.31	1.21	1.78	0.93	1.00
		CY08	1.13	0.23	1.13	1.07	1.00
Sibling Separation- Goal 2, Outcome 1- Sibling Visits & Contacts	Foster Parent Survey	CY06	0.92	1.83	0.72	1.01	1.00
		CY07	1.11	1.05	0.84	1.03	1.00
		CY08	1.12	0.75	0.85	0.76	1.00

When the disparity index is exactly 1.0, the same proportion of the non-White group and the White group had the undesirable outcome. In other words, outcomes for the non-White group were the same as for the White group.

When the disparity index is greater than 1.0, a larger proportion of the non-White group had the undesirable outcome. In other words, outcomes for the non-White group were worse than for the White group.

When the disparity index is less than 1.0, a smaller proportion of the non-White group had the undesirable outcome. In other words, outcomes for the non-White group were better than for the White group.