Permanency Enhancement Project: Southern Region
FINAL REPORT
FY 2019 Report

Venessa Brown, Ph.D., MSW

Kimberly Carter, Ph.D., MSW

Sriteja Vangala, Community Research Liaison-1

Gideon Sampson, Community Research Liaison-2

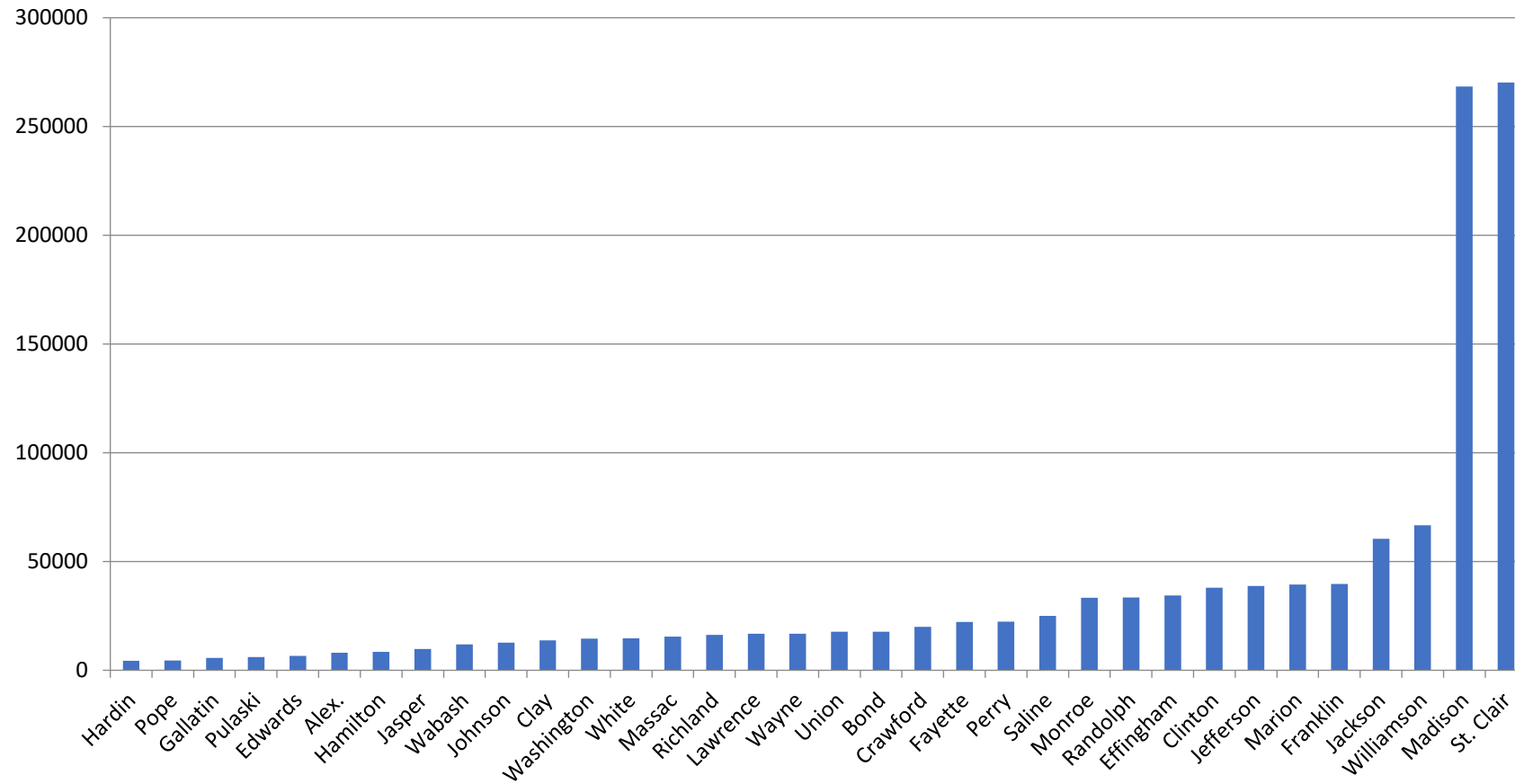# Profile of the Southern Region

About the Southern Region

- Geographically located in the southern part of the state of Illinois
- Services provided through 17 area offices :
  - Alton Area *(62002)*
  - Anna Area *(62906)*
  - Belleville Area *(62223)*
  - Cairo Area *(62914)*
  - Carlyle Area *(62231)*
  - East St Louis Area *(62201)*
  - Effingham Area *(62401)*
  - Granite City Area *(62040)*
  - Harrisburg Area *(62946)*
  - Marion Area *(62959)*
  - Metropolis Area *(62960)*
  - Mt. Vernon Area *(62864)*
  - Murphysboro Area *(62966)*
  - Olney Area *(62450)*
  - Sparta Area *(62286)*
  - Wood River Area *(62095)*

Southern Region: Represented by 34 Counties

- Alexander
- Bond
- Clay
- Clinton
- Crawford
- Edwards
- Effingham
- Fayette
- Franklin
- Gallatin
- Hamilton
- Hardin

- Jackson
- Jasper
- Jefferson
- Johnson
- Lawrence
- Madison
- Marion
- Massac
- Monroe
- Perry
- Pope
- Pulaski

- Randolph
- Richland
- Saline
- St. Clair
- Union
- Wabash
- Washington
- Wayne
- White
- Williamson

Southern Region Population by County

County Demographics:
- Rural & small mid-size metropolitan areas
- Population ranges from less than 10,000 to over 250,000
- Southern Region Population = 1.23 million

Illinois Department of DCFS Children & Family Services

Predictors of Child Abuse & Neglect *within* the Southern Region

Common Predictors
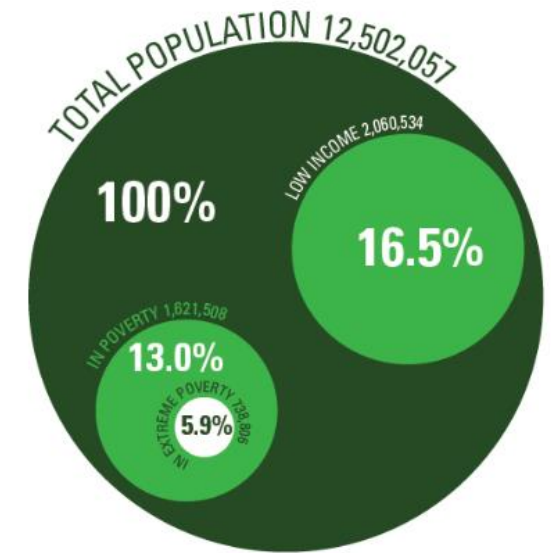## **Challenges for Child & Family Well-being

Poverty

Unemployment

Violence (including Intimate Partner and Domestic Violence)

…other key predictors are child, parent and family background traits and availability and access to community resources

Poverty
within State of Illinois

Illinois Department of
DCFS
Children & Family Services

Scale of Illinois poverty, 2016 [1]

TOTAL POPULATION 12,502,057

100%

LOW INCOME 2,060,534

16.5%

IN POVERTY 1,621,508

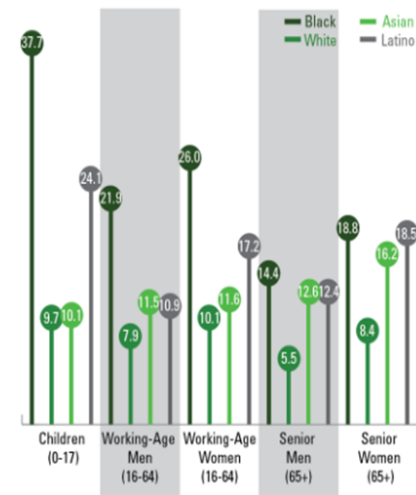13.0%

IN EXTREME POVERTY 738,808

5.9%

Poverty
within State of Illinois, by race

- The highest percentages of poverty are among persons of color (Blacks & Latinos/as) across various groupings.

  - *The percent of children of color (Blacks and Latino/a) in poverty is more than double that of other children*

  - *Among working class adults, Blacks have higher percentages of poverty, especially among men.*

  - *Working Latina women have high poverty percentages just under Black women and the percentages of both groups are double those of other race groups*

  - *There are also higher percentages of poverty among older adults of color (Blacks and Latino/a)*
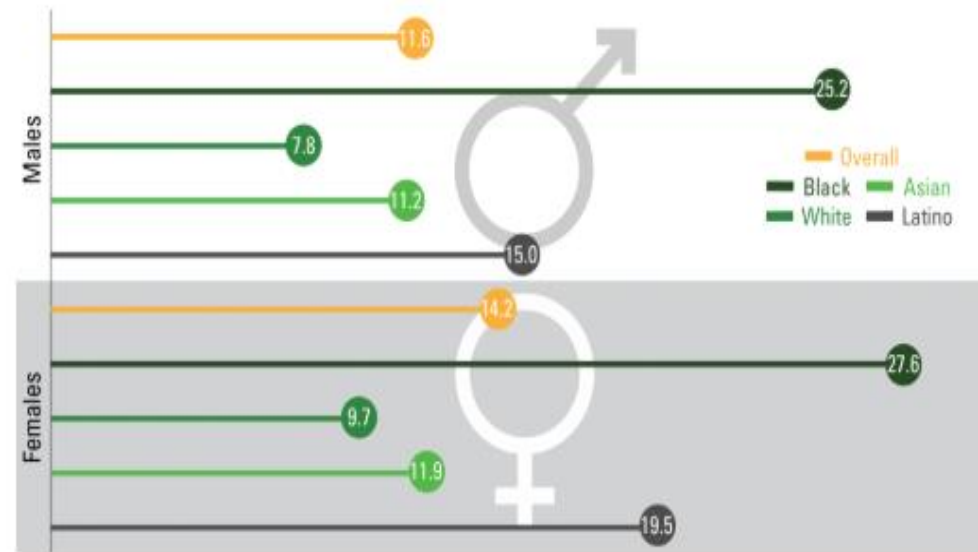
Illinois Department of DCFS Children & Family Services

Percent of Illinoisans in Poverty by Race, Ethnicity, Age, and Gender, 2016 [4]

Legend: Black, White, Asian, Latino

Children (0-17): 37.7, 9.7, 10.1
Working-Age Men (16-64): 24.1, 21.9, 7.9, 11.5, 10.9
Working-Age Women (16-64): 26.0, 10.1, 11.6
Senior Men (65+): 17.2, 14.4, 5.5, 12.6, 12.4
Senior Women (65+): 18.8, 8.4, 16.2, 18.5

Illinois Poverty by Race, Ethnicity, and Age, 2016 [5]

Group	Number	Rate
Total	1,621,508	13.0%
Children	511,679	17.7%
Working Age	943,685	12.1%
Seniors	166,144	9.2%
White	677,086	8.8%
Black	458,785	26.5%
Latino	368,886	17.2%
Asian	77,595	11.6%

Percent of Illinoisans in Poverty by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender, 2016 [6]

Males
- Overall: 11.6
- White: 25.2
- Black: 7.8
- Asian: 11.2
- Latino: 15.0

Females
- Overall: 14.2
- White: 27.6
- Black: 9.7
- Asian: 11.9
- Latino: 19.5

Legend:
- Overall
- Black
- White
- Asian
- Latino

Poverty *within* State of Illinois, by gender

Women of all subgroups have higher poverty rates and this is amplified within groups of color (Black, Latino/a)

Poverty *within* the Southern Region

Illinois Poverty by County, 2013

Illinois Department of
DCFS
Children & Family Services

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
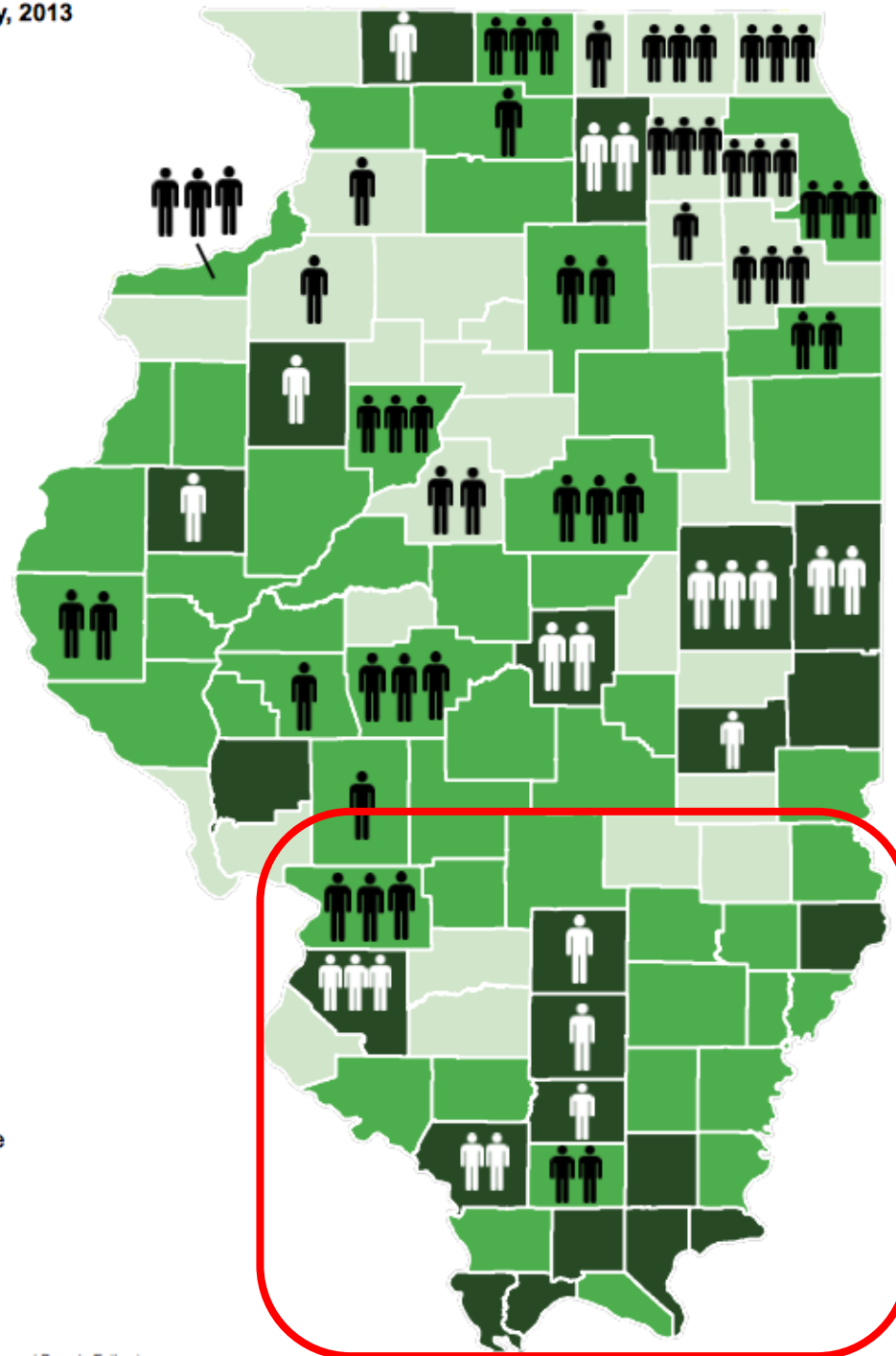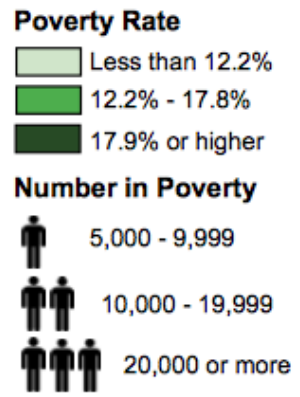
Child Poverty Rates by County

(Southern Region)
Illinois Child Poverty Rate = 17.7%

County & Child Poverty Rate	County & Child Poverty Rate	County & Child Poverty Rate
Hardin – 35%	Washington – 13.3%	Randolph – 19.4%
Pope – 29.3%	White – 23.3%	Effingham – 15.0%
Franklin – 27.2%	Richland – 19.7%	Clinton – 12.2%
Massac – 28.1%	Lawrence – 24.8%	Jefferson – 25.4%
Gallatin – 31%	Union – 24.7%	Marion – 25.1%
Pulaski – 33.5%	Bond – 18.4% (2016)	Franklin – 27.2%
Edwards – 15.8%	Wayne – 21.6%	Jackson – 27.5%
Alexander – 48.6%	Crawford – 20.1%	Williamson – 22.3%
Hamilton – 21.9%	Fayette – 22.9%	Madison – 18%
Massac – 28.1%	Perry – 21.9%	St. Clair – 23%
Johnson – 18.1%	Saline – 30.5%	Wabash-18.6%
Clay – 21.1%	Monroe –5.3%	

Child Poverty *within* the Southern Region

Illinois Department of DCFS Children & Family Services

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 *within* the Southern Region

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)

Family Structure *within* the Southern Region

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%.

Goals of Permanency Enhancement Project

1. Improve permanency
2. Reduce racial disproportionality
3. Reduce racial disparities
4. Reduce overrepresentation of African Americans in the child welfare system

Collaborative Effort to address Permanency
The University Partner: *Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (SIUE)*

- University Partner consists of Faculty and research personnel *(e.g. Research assistants/Community Liaisons)* who help supervise and monitor efforts of each Action Team in the Southern Region

- Ongoing consults and engagement to
  - ✓ Review service data trends and assist teams in using data for action team goal development
  - ✓ Provide 'Technical Support' (i.e. assistance) with action team activity and development, as needed
  - ✓ Evaluate progress on action team goals/outcomes.

SIUe

Southern Region Action Teams

Cairo (Alexander & Pulaski)

Carbondale (Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Williamson)

Carlyle (Bond, Clinton)

Sparta (Monroe, Randolph, Washington)

Effingham (Effingham, Fayette, Jasper)

Madison (Madison)

Metropolis (Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope)

Mt. Vernon (Jefferson, Marion)

Olney (Crawford, Edwards, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash)

St. Clair (St. Clair)

Southern Region
Action Team Chairs & University Support Staff

	Action Team	Name	University Support Research Assistant
1	Cairo	Trina Mayfield Jacqueline Adkinson	Gideon Sampson
2	Metropolis	Esther Mead	Gideon Sampson
3	St. Clair Immersion Site	James Tooles	Gideon Sampson
		Dianne Parker	Gideon Sampson
4	Carbondale	Michelle (Shelly) Glasco	Sriteja Vangala
5	Effingham	Vacant	Sriteja Vangala
6	Olney	Lindsey Tompson	Sriteja Vangala
7	Mt. Vernon	Stacey Weatherford	Gideon Sampson
		Misty Huff	Gideon Sampson
8	Carlyle	Vacant	Sriteja Vangala
9	Sparta	Tina Simpson	Sriteja Vangala
10	Madison	Shiela Reed	Gideon Sampson

County Population Comparison

Action Team	County	Population	Family/Child
Cairo	Alexander	6315	1885
	Pulaski	5509	1405
Carbondale	Franklin	39041	8745
	Jackson	58284	10724
	Perry	21285	4129
	Williamson	67328	14744
Carlyle	Bond	16948	3237
	Clinton	37614	8049
Effingham	Effingham	34132	8089
	Fayette	21784	4531
	Jasper	9578	2174
Madison	Madison	265428	61246
Mt.Vernon	Jefferson	38179	8576
	Marion	37902	9238

County	Action Team	Population	Family/Child
Metropolis	Hardin	4046	876
	Johnson	12900	2241
	Massac	14344	351
	Pope	4325	814
Olney	Wabash	11489	2516
	Richland	15901	3641
	Lawrence	16168	3039
	Edwards	6486	1459
	Crawford	18961	3773
Sparta	Monroe	34097	7637
	Randolph	32423	6225
	Washington	14030	3016
St.Clair	St.Calir	262479	68588

Service Data & Child Permanency Trends

Service Data & Child Permanency Trends

The following Slides will highlight service data trends for All the Action teams

- *Indicated unfounded-Cases* – Slide (24 and 25)
- *Indicated Perp* – Slide (26 and 27)
- *Reporter Types* – Slide (28 and 29)
- *Child Data by Race* – Slide (30)
- *Child Gender by Race* – Slide (31)
- *Child Age by Race* - Slide (32 and 33)
- *Openings by Race* - Slide (34)
- *Placement Type* - Slide (35 and 36)
- *Child Goal* - Slide (37)
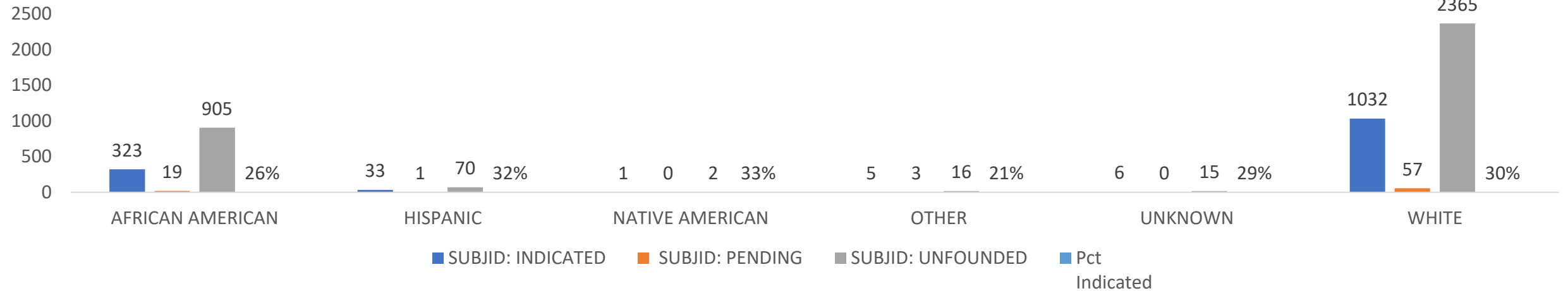- *Permanency by Race* - Slide (38)

Indicated-Unfounded Cases

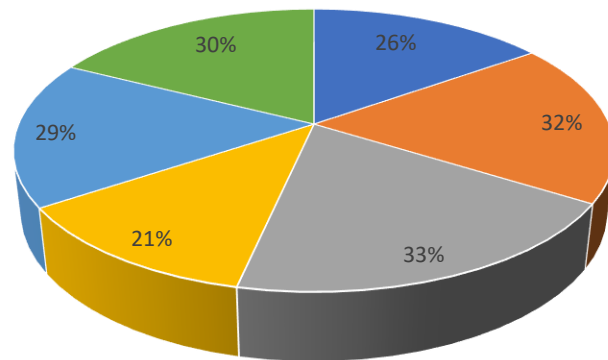| RACE	SUBJID: INDICATED	SUBJID: PENDING	SUBJID: UNFOUNDED	TOTAL	PCT INDICATED
AFRICAN AMERICAN	323	19	905	1247	26%
HISPANIC	33	1	70	104	32%
NATIVE AMERICAN	1	0	2	3	33%
OTHER	5	3	16	24	21%
UNKNOWN	6	0	15	21	29%
WHITE	1032	57	2365	3454	30%
Grand Total	1400	80	3373	4853	29%

- Unknown race = youth whose race is not identified or assessed
- Other race = identified for youth who do not represent other race categories (e.g. AfAm, AAPI, Hispanic, NA or Unknown)
- There was a total of 4853 indicated cases, with most of them being White and African American
- Other racial groups had low numbers of indicated cases, this is fitting to the population rate of other minority groups in the area
- Whites and African Americans had the highest numbers of indicated cases: 3454 and 1247 respectively
- The highest percentages of Indicated Cases were among Native American (33%) and Hispanic (32%) populations

Indicated-Unfounded Cases

Illinois Department of
DCFS
Children & Family Services

Case Status

	AFRICAN AMERICAN				HISPANIC				NATIVE AMERICAN				OTHER				UNKNOWN				WHITE			
	323	19	905	26%	33	1	70	32%	1	0	2	33%	5	3	16	21%	6	0	15	29%	1032	57	2365	30%

- SUBJID: INDICATED
- SUBJID: PENDING
- SUBJID: UNFOUNDED
- Pct Indicated

Pct Indicated

- AFRICAN AMERICAN
- HISPANIC
- NATIVE AMERICAN
- OTHER
- UNKNOWN
- WHITE

- Unknown race = youth whose race is not identified or assessed
- Other race = identified for youth who do not represent other race categories (e.g. AfAm, AAPI, Hispanic, NA or Unknown)
- Indicated – Unfounded cases of Whites are 2365 and African American being 905
- The highest percentages of Indicated Cases were among Native American(33%) Hispanic (32%) populations

Indicated-Perp

RACE	CTAKER: UNDER 20	CTAKER: 20-29	CTAKER: 30-39	CTAKER: 40-49	CTAKER: 50-59	CTAKER: 60 OR OL	CTAKER: UNKNOWN
AFRICAN AMERICAN	17	89	54	20	9	3	3
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
HISPANIC	0	6	5	3	0	1	0
NATIVE AMERICAN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	6	0	1	0	0	5
UNKNOWN	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
WHITE	29	333	336	108	37	22	0
Grand Total	46	434	398	132	46	26	11

- Whites dominated the number Ctakers 20-29 and 30-39 with a followed by African-Americans
- The rest had a negligible number of Ctakers

Indicated-Perp
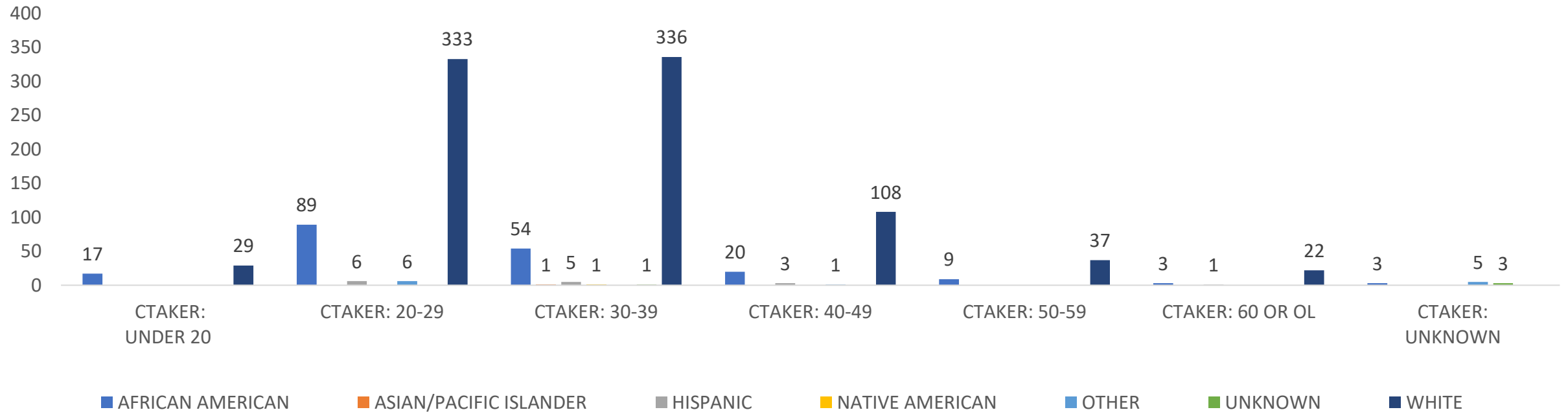
- Whites dominated the number Ctakers 20-29 with a significant numberof 333 followed by African-Americans with 89

- Similar trend continues with Ctaker 30-39 with whites 336 and African American 54

- The rest had a negligible number of Ctakers

Reporter Type

| Reporter Type	Total	Total Indicated	Percent Indicated
Court Personnel		28	12	43%
DCFS Employee		46	18	39%
Family Reporter		599	135	23%
Law Enforcement		937	432	46%
Licenced Care Provider		28	5	18%
Medical Reporter		387	160	41%
Non-Mandated		169	36	21%
Other		23	2	9%
Relative/Neighbour		29	6	21%
School Reporter		477	80	17%
Social Service Reporter		514	134	26%
Grand Total		3237	1020	32%
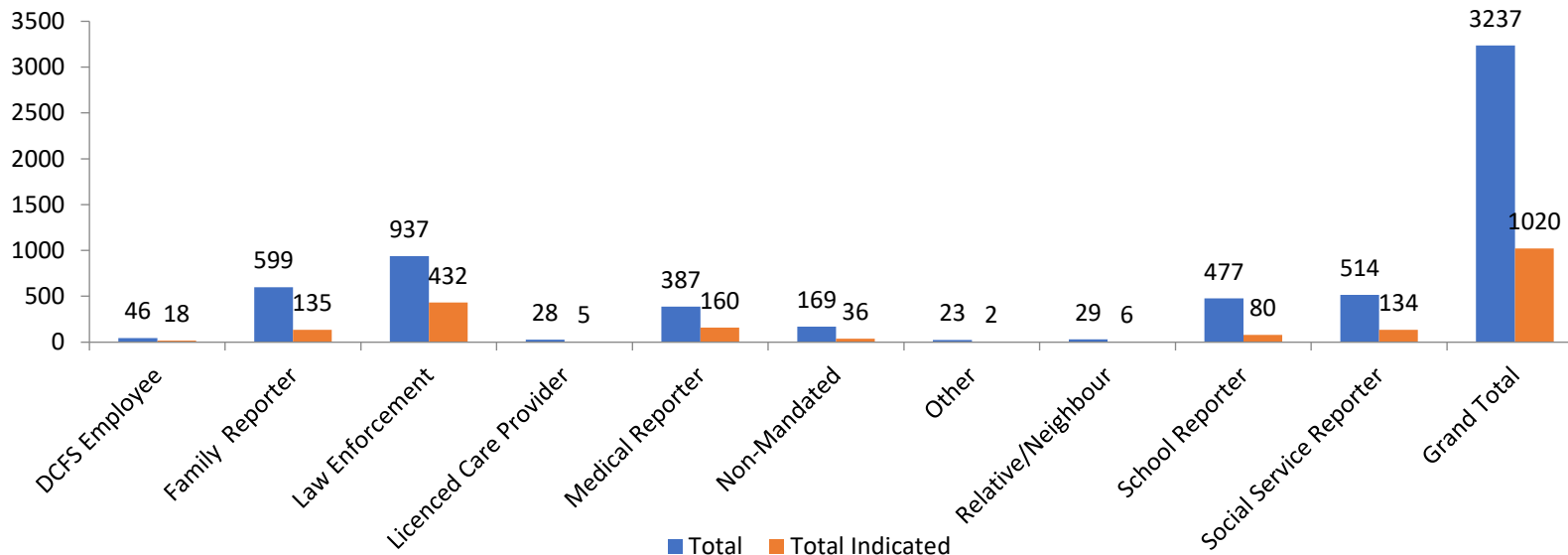
- Law Enforcement dominated the number reports with 46% of their cases being indicated followed by Court Personnel with 43% of total their cases indicated .

- However, the percentage indicated was derived from the Total number cases reported as against the Total number cases indicated for each reporter type. Thus, the percentage indicated is relative to each reporter type.

Reporter Type
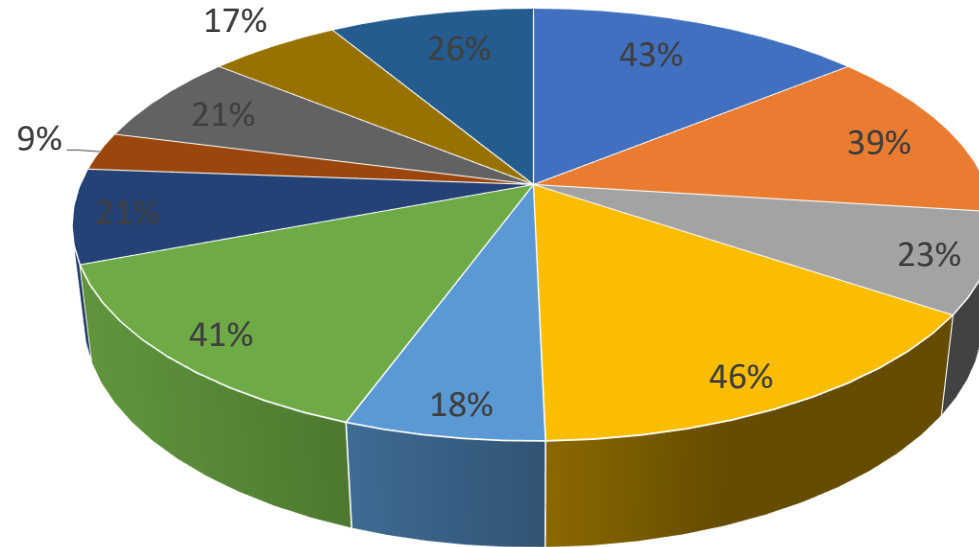
Legend:
- Court Personnel
- DCFS Employee
- Family Reporter
- Law Enforcement
- Licenced Care Provider
- Medical Reporter
- Non-Mandated
- Other
- Relative/Neighbour
- School Reporter
- Social Service Reporter

- Law Enforcement dominated the number reports with 46% of their cases being indicated followed by Court Personnel with 43% of total their cases indicated .

- Medical reporters also contribute high at 41%

The percentage indicated was derived from the Total number cases reported as against the Total number cases indicated for each reporter type. Thus, the percentage indicated is relative to each reporter type.

Child Data, by Race

Agency Type	African-American	White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Unknown	Total
DCFS	129	487	11	0	2	2	631
POS	562	1569	40	0	2	12	2185
Grand Total	691	2056	51	0	4	14	2816

Total

Pie chart: DCFS 631, POS 2185

Child Data by Race

Bar chart showing DCFS: African-American 129, White 487, Hispanic 11, Asian/Pacific Islander —, Native American 2, Unknown 2; POS: African-American 562, White 1569, Hispanic 40, Native American 2, Unknown 12.

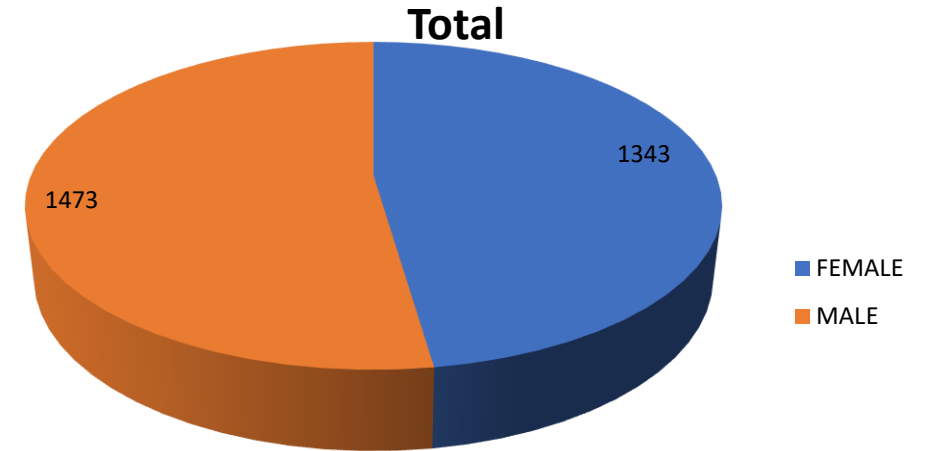Legend: African-American, White, Hispanic, Asian/ Pacific Islander, Native American, Unknown
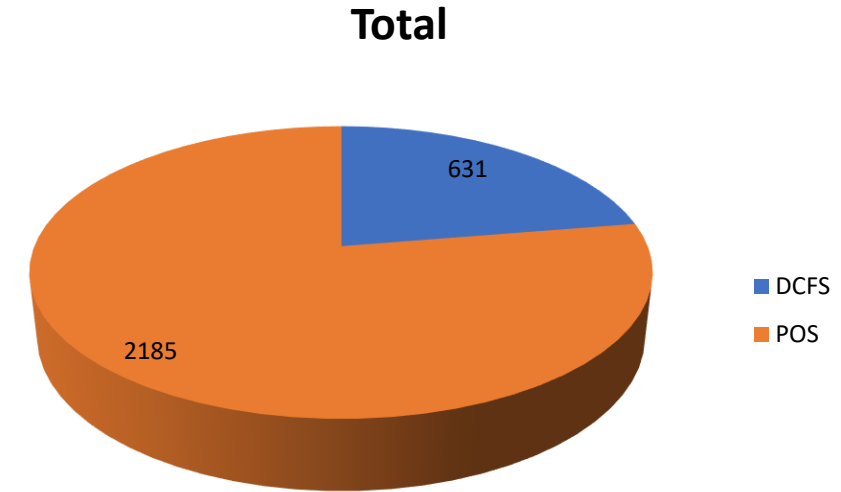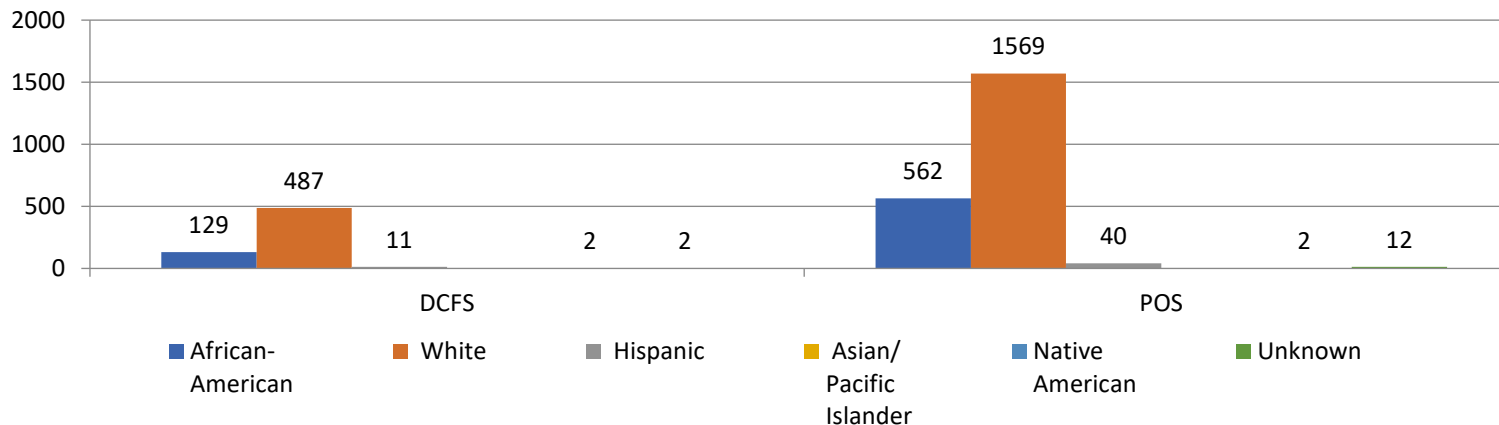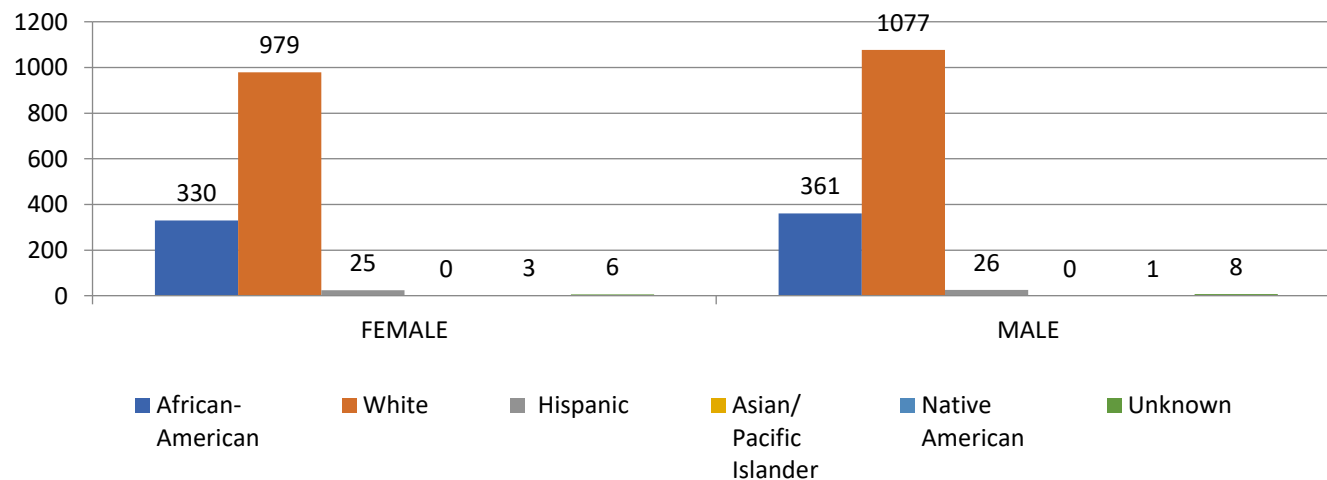
- Unknown race = youth whose race is not identified or assessed

- White population in DCFS and POS is high as 487 and 1569 respectively.

- African American population being 129 and 562 in DCFS and POS respectively.

- The number of other races is negligible.

Child Gender by Race

Gender	African-American	White	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Unknown	Total
FEMALE	330	979	25	0	3	6	1343
MALE	361	1077	26	0	1	8	1473
Grand Total	691	2056	51	0	4	14	2816

Total


Child Gender By Race

- Unknown race = youth whose race is not identified or assessed

- The male population overall is slightly high at 1473 and female being 1343

- The rest of the race had at low representation

Child Age, by Race

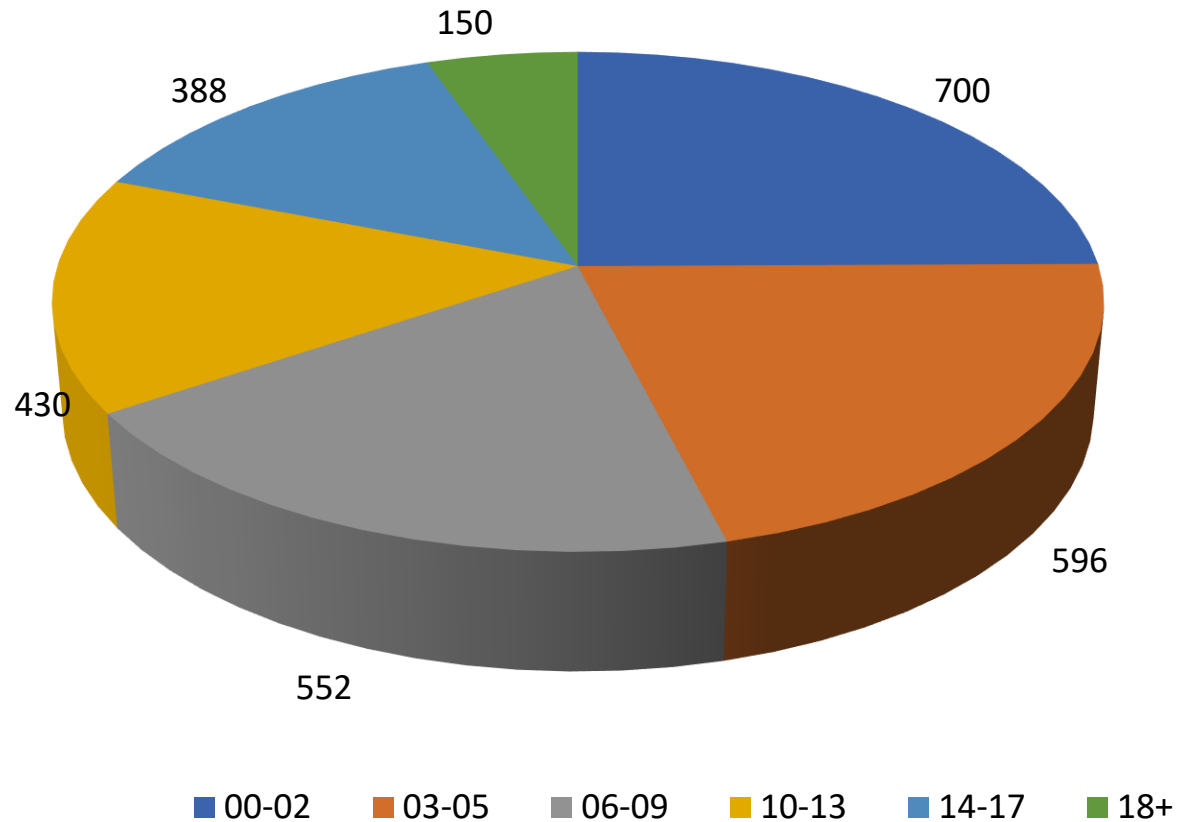| Age Group	African-American	White	Hispanic	Sum of Asian/	Native American	Unknown	Total
00-02	168	512	12	0	1	7	700
03-05	127	453	13	0	0	3	596
06-09	136	402	10	0	2	2	552
10-13	100	322	6	0	0	2	430
14-17	104	275	8	0	1	0	388
18+	56	92	2	0	0	0	150
Grand Total	691	2056	51	0	4	14	2816

Child Age by Race
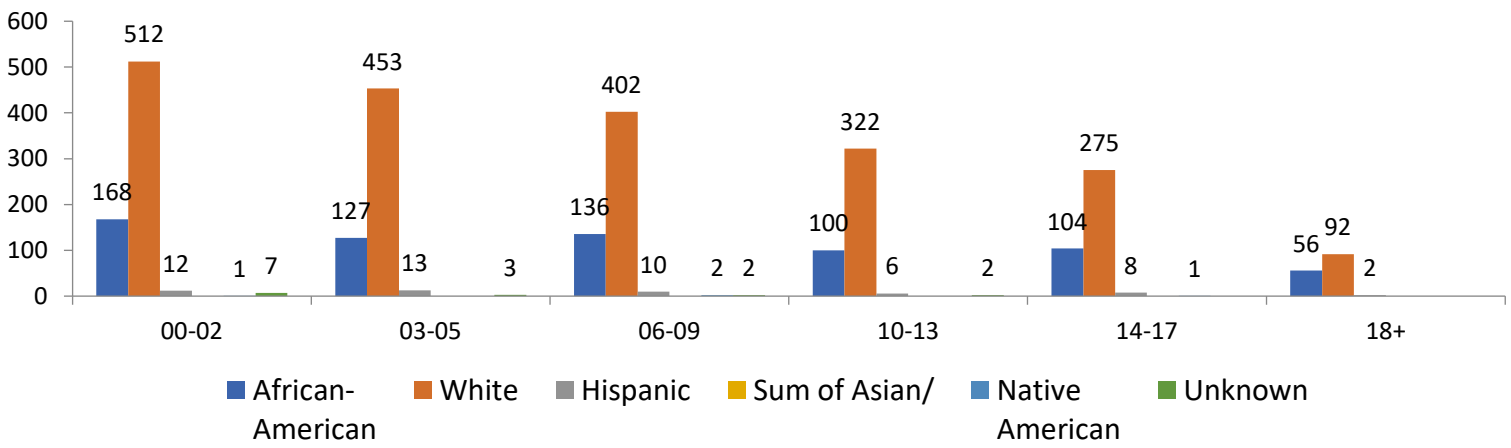
- Unknown race = youth whose race is not identified or assessed
- Age group 00-02 show high white representation at 512 followed by African American at 168
- Representation of other groups is negligible.

Child Age, by Race

Total

- Unknown race = youth whose race is not identified or assessed
- Age groups of 00-02 and 03-05 show high numbers in totals with 700 and 596 respectively.

Legend: ■ 00-02 ■ 03-05 ■ 06-09 ■ 10-13 ■ 14-17 ■ 18+

Values: 700, 596, 552, 430, 388, 150

Openings, by Race

| Age Group	African-American	White	Hispanic	Asian/Pasific Islander	Native American	Unknown	Total
00-02	33	82	2	0	0	1	118
03-05	10	45	1	0	0	0	56
06-09	8	40	1	0	0	0	49
10-13	13	20	1	0	0	0	35
14-17	10	17	1	0	0	0	29
Grand Total	74	204	6	0	0	1	287

Total
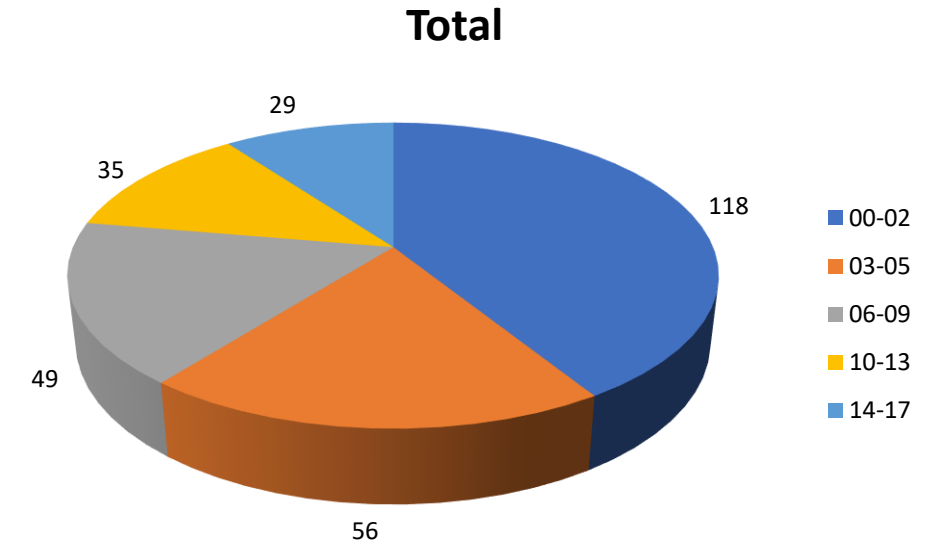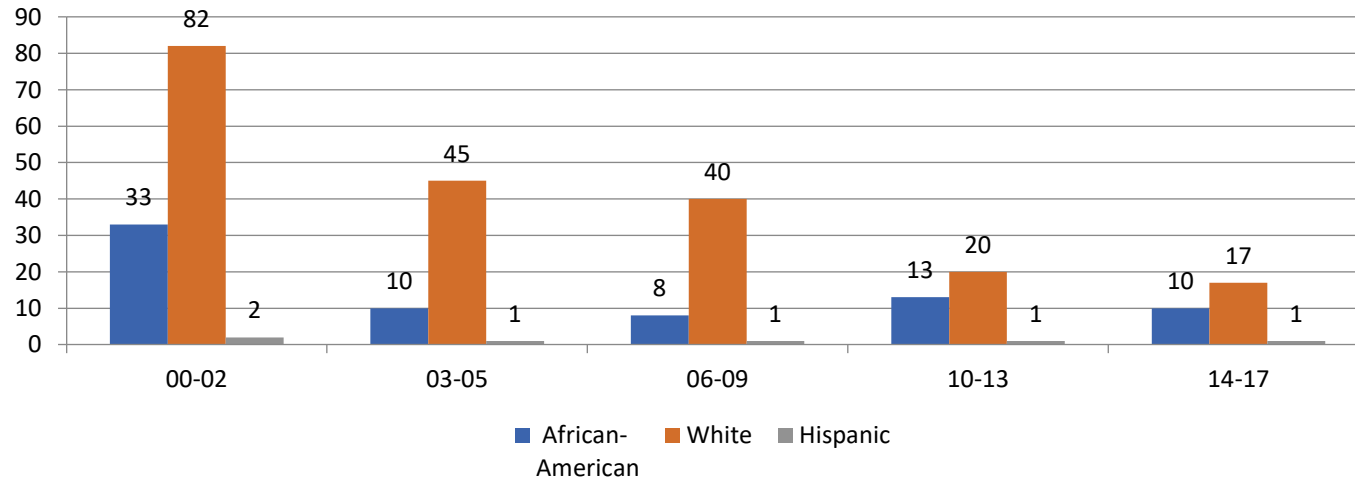
Opening by Race

- Unknown race = youth whose race is not identified or assessed

- Whites largely dominated opening by race with 204 cases followed by African American with 74 cases.

- The rest of the race had negligible representation.

Placement Type

Placement type	African-American	White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Unknown	Total
FOS/REL	16	17	0	0	0	0	33
HOMELIKE	589	1830	45	0	4	12	2480
INDEPEND	23	42	0	0	0	0	65
INSTITUTION	23	41	2	0	0	0	66
NOT-IN- CARE	9	16	2	0	0	0	27
OTH INST	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
RESIDENTIAL	28	112	2	0	0	2	144
GRAND TOTAL	691	2058	51	0	4	14	2818
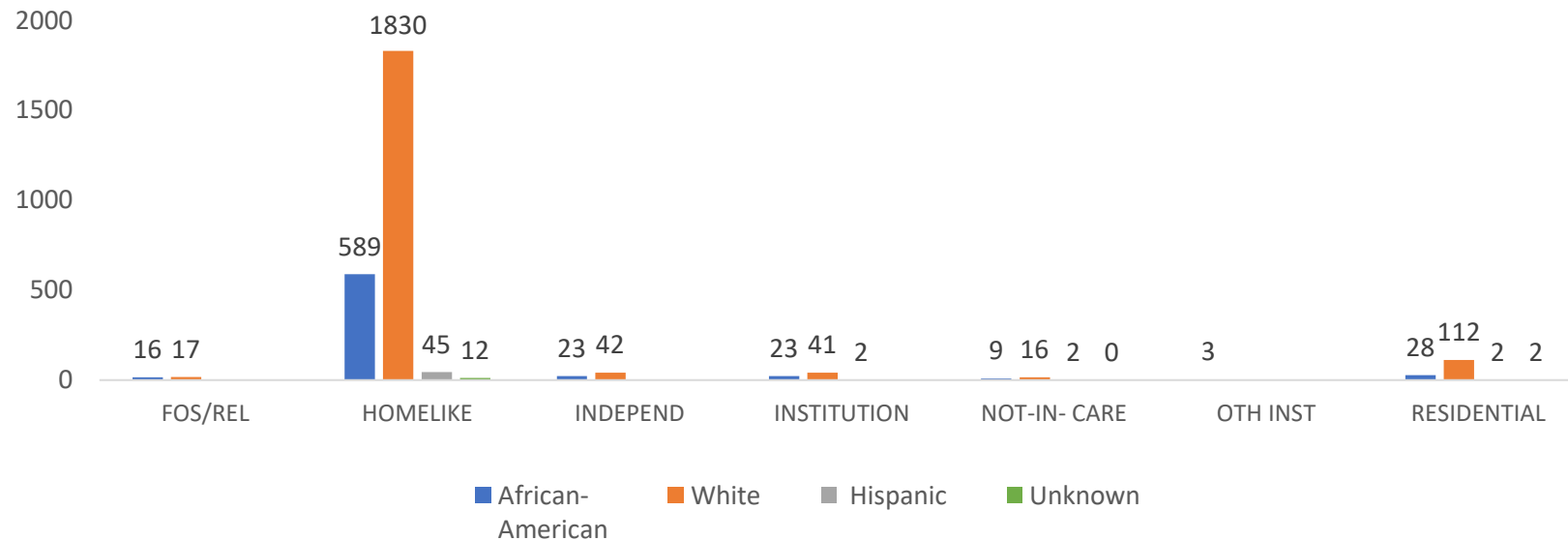
- African-Americans and whites had 589 and 1830 respectively in HOMELIKE.

- Whites dominate other races in all placement types

Placement Type
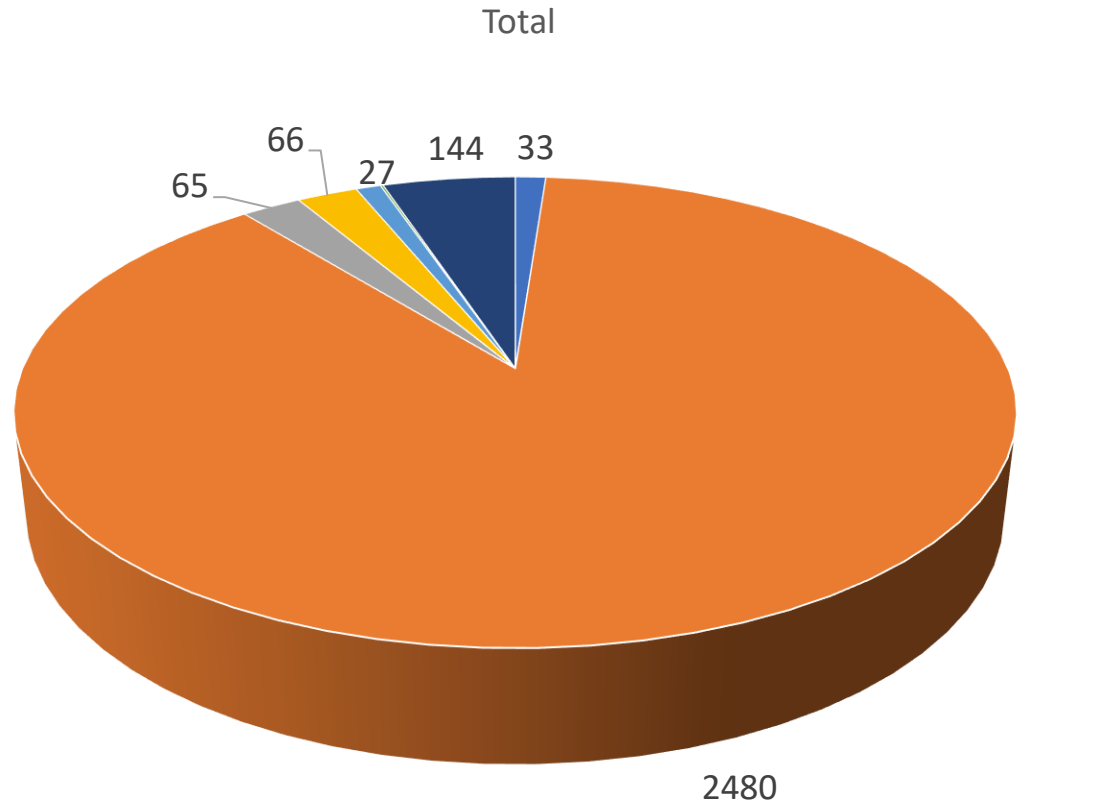
- African-Americans and whites had 589 and 1830 respectively in HOMELIKE.

- Most Placements (2480) are homelike.

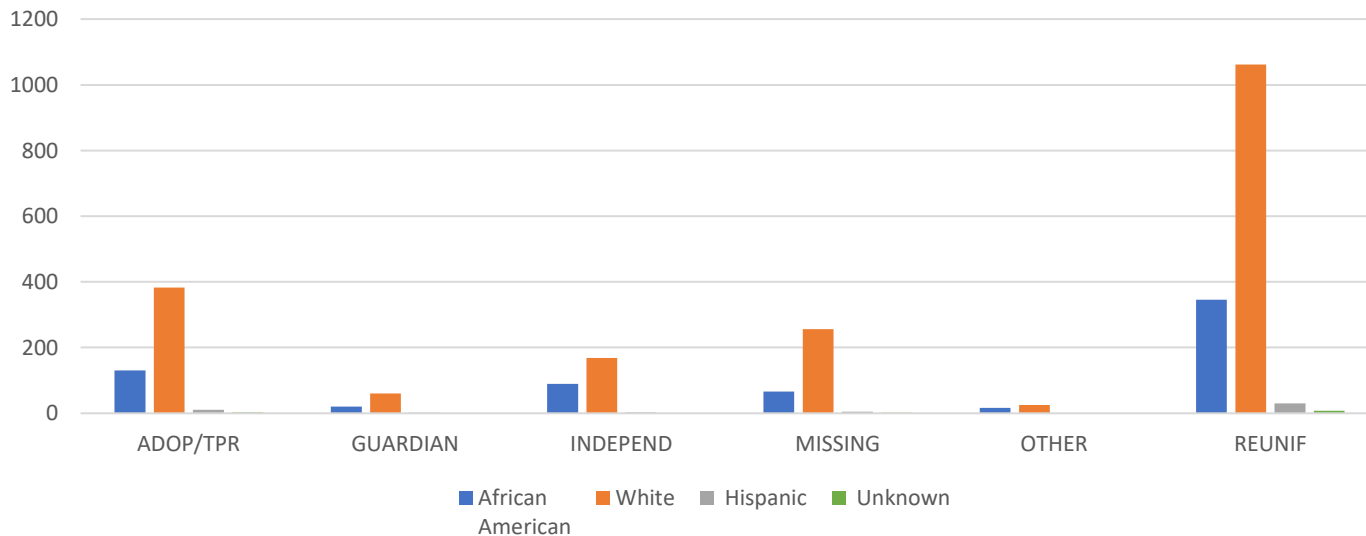- Next prominent setting is Residential with 144.

Child Goal

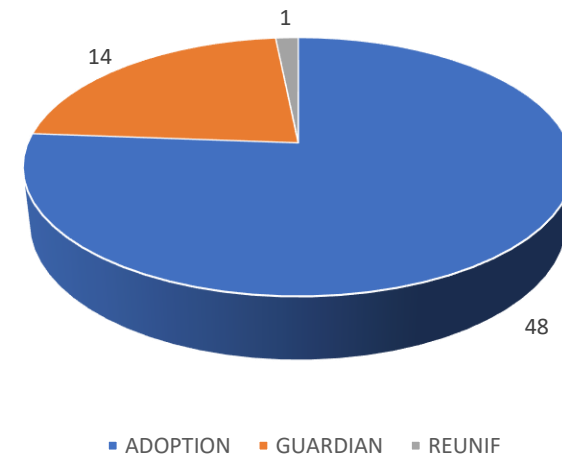| Goal Category	African American	White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Unknown	Total
ADOP/TPR	130	383	10	0	1	3	527
GUARDIAN	20	60	2	0	0	0	82
INDEPEND	89	168	3	0	0	0	260
MISSING	66	256	5	0	0	2	329
OTHER	16	25	0	0	0	0	41
REUNIF	346	1062	30	0	3	7	1448
Grand Total	667	1954	50	0	4	12	2687
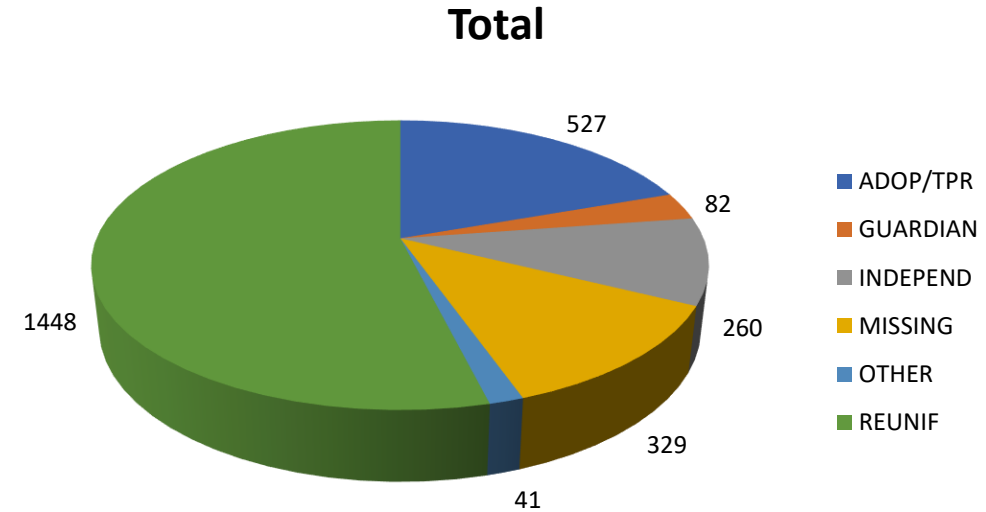
Total

- African-Americans 346 and 1062 Whites were REUNIF

- 130 African-Americans and 383 Whites were ADOPT/TPR under the goal category

- The most common goal is reunification with family (Reunif) that 1448 children had this as the goal

- Next biggest goal was adoption (Adop/TPR)

Child Goal

Permanency Placement Type

Permanency	African American	White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native Americans	Unknown	Total
ADOPTION	12	35	0	0	0	1	48
GUARDIAN	6	8	0	0	0	0	14
REUNIF	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
REUNIFIED	11	45	4	0	0	0	60
GRAND TOTAL	30	88	4	0	0	1	123

Total

ADOPTION   GUARDIAN   REUNIF

Permanency by Race

African American   White   Hispanic
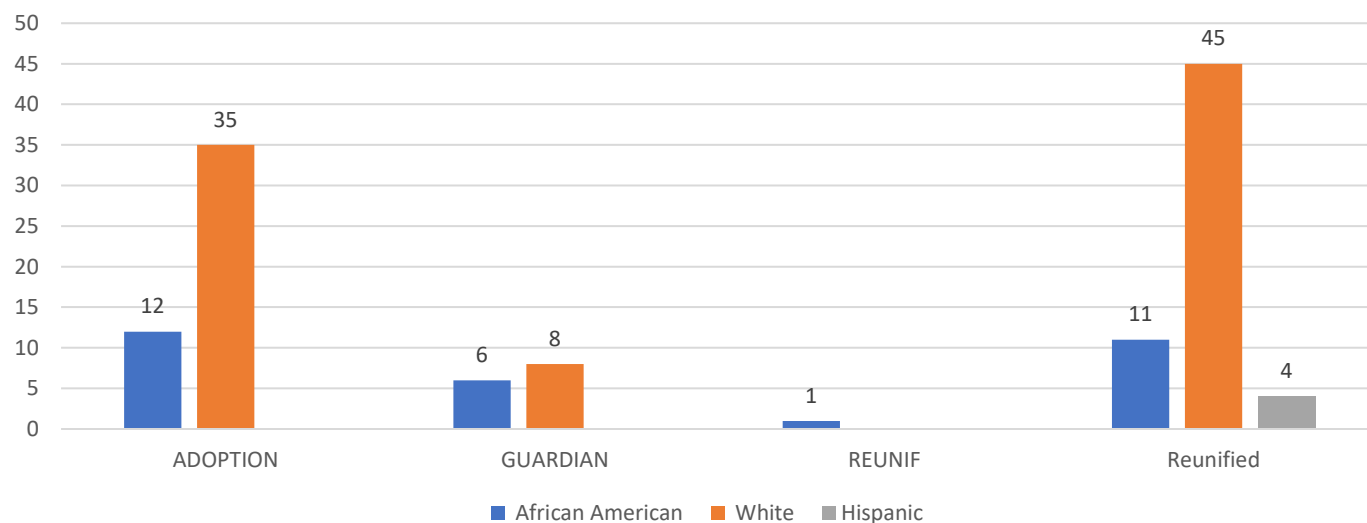
- 35 Whites and 12 African Americans were adopted.

- 45 Whites and 11 African Americans were REUNIFIED.

- 8 whites and 6 African Americans had guardian.

- The rest of the race had low representation in all the permanency type.

Disproportionality & Disparity

Illinois Department of
DCFS
Children & Family Services

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 into care outside their homes after indications.
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Disparity & Disproportionality examined at 4 critical points:
- Indicated Cases
- Entries into Care (Child Data, by race)
- Child Goal
- Permanencies

Racial Disparity: Indices Category

No disparity - 0 to 0.99

Low disparity - 1.00 to 1.49

Moderate disparity - 1.5 to 2.49

Significant disparity - 2.5 to 3.49

Racial Disparity: Case Indications

Illinois Department of DCFS
Children & Family Services

Disparity Ratio for Indications [Yearly Comparison]

County	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19
Carbondale	1.03	1.03*	1.03*	0.53
Carlyle	1.29	1.29*	1.29*	1.89
Effingham	1.09	1.09*	1.09*	0
Olney	1	1*	1*	0.95
Sparta	0.91	0.91*	0.91*	2.66
Cairo	0.29	0.29*	0.29*	0.58
Madison	2.18	2.18*	2.18*	0.72
Metropolis	2.18	2.18*	2.18*	1.08
Mt Vernon	1.23	1.23*	1.23*	1.05
St Clair	1.05	1.05*	1.05*	1.08

*The research team did not receive updated data for the period 2016-2018, thus the calculated ratios for these years is static. New data was received in 2019

Racial Disparity: Case Indications

- Carbondale Action team shows great change in disparity ratio from having low disparity in FY17-18 to No disparity in FY18-19

- Effingham and Olney teams have decreased the disparity ratio from low disparity to No disparity

- Sparta is showing tremendous increase in disparity ratio from being no disparity to significantly high disparity

- Madison and Metropolis Action teams have decreased from moderate disparity to low disparity ratio

- Mt.Vernon and St.Clair has been maintaining the low disparity ratio since 2015

Racial Disparity: Child Goal

Disparity Ratio for Indications [Yearly Comparison] child goal					
County	Child goal	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19
Carbondale	Adoption	0.813	0.813	0.813	1.81
	Guardian	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.59
	Independent	1	1	1	3.46
	Missing	3	3	3	0.94
	Other	3	3	3	2.30
	Reunification	1	1	1	2.14
Carlye	Adoption	0.384	0.384	0.384	0.50
	Guardian	0	0	0	7.0
	Independent	0.89	0.89	0.89	0
	Missing	0	0	0	0.88
	Other	0	0	0	-
	Reunification	1.086	1.086	1.086	0.16
Effingham	Adoption	0.47	0.47	0.47	0
	Guardian	0	0	0	0
	Independent	0	0	0	0
	Missing	2.66	2.66	2.66	0
	Reunification	1.14	1.14	1.14	0
Sparta	Adoption	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.88
	Guardian	0	0	0	0
	Independent	6.33	6.33	6.33	2.64
	Missing	0	0	0	0.69
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Reunification	0	0	0	0.90
Olney	Adoption	0	0	0	0
	Guardian	0	0	0	0
	Independent	0	0	0	0
	Missing	0	0	0	0
	Other	NA	NA	NA	0
	Reunification	0.31	0.31	0.31	9.46

Disparity ratio on this variable = (number of African American children achieving goal divided by number of African American children who enter care) over (number of White children achieving goal by the number of White children who enter care).

Racial Disparity: Child Goal

County	Child goal	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19
	Adoption	1.97	1.97	1.97	0.35
	Guardian	0.97	0.97	0.97	0
	Independent	2.12	2.12	2.12	4
	Reunification	-	-	-	1
Cairo	Other	0.06	0.06	0.06	5
	Adoption	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.86
	Guardian	0	0	0	3.82
	Independent	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.05
	Reunification	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.88
	Missing	-	-	-	1.37
Madison	Other	10.32	10.32	10.32	6.69
	Adoption	0	0	0	0.54
	Guardian	-	-	-	0
	Independent	0	0	0	0
	Reunification	1.39	1.39	1.39	0
Metropolis	Other	-	-	-	0
	Adoption	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.84
	Guardian	0.69	0.69	0.69	0
	Independent	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.86
	Reunification	0.68	0.68	0.68	1.00
	Missing	-	-	-	1.23
Mt.Vernon	Other	0.61	0.61	0.61	1..23
	Adoption	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.12
	Guardian	0.97	0.97	0.97	3.57
	Independent	2.12	2.12	2.12	1.02
	Reunification	-	-	-	0.97
St.Calir	Other	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.19

Disparity ratio on this variable = (number of African American children achieving goal divided by number of African American children who enter care) over (number of White children achieving goal by the number of White children who enter care).

Racial Disparity: Permanency

Disparity Ratio for Indications [Yearly Comparison] permanency				
County	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19
Carbondale	1.33	1.33*	1.33*	2.97
Carlyle	0	0*	0*	0
Effingham	0.33	0.33*	0.33*	0
Olney	0	0*	0*	0
Sparta	0	0*	0*	0
Cairo	0.99	0.99*	0.99*	-
Madison	0.75	0.75*	0.75*	4.46
Metropolis	1.32	1.32*	1.32*	0
Mt Vernon	0.75	0.75*	0.75*	1.05
St Clair	0.99	0.99*	0.99*	0.75

*The research team did not receive updated data for the period 2016-2018, thus the calculated ratios for these years is static. New data was received in 2019

Disparity ratio on this variable = (number of African American children achieving permanency divided by number of African American children who enter care) over (number of White children achieving permanency by the number of White children who enter care).

Action Team Development:
Activities, Goals, Outcomes

Action Team Partners (FY19)

Most common Action Team partners are listed below

- POS Agencies
- Juvenile Court Judges
- Court Personnel
- Public Child welfare professionals
- Family Ministries
- Court Appointed Special Advocates(CASA) community volunteers
- Foster Homes
- LFBT support groups
- Christian Services
- Adoption Units
- Family advocacy center
- Law enforcement
- Child welfare professionals in private agencies

Key Goals of Action Teams (FY19)

- Decrease deaths, serious harms, and long stays in foster care for children Birth-3 who come to attention of DCFS.(n=10)

- Decrease recurrence of child maltreatment rate for children Birth-3 (n=10)

- Expand programs/services/for parenting, substance abuse, violence prevention, youth, opioid hostile, head start, home based things related to B-3 services(n=10)

- Decrease number of children who enter care between Birth-3 who are not reunified within 24 months (n=10)

- Reconstruct the action team and action teams' membership for few Action teams . (n=4)

- Expand resources for foster care parents(n=1)

Concerns/Barriers (FY19)

Concerns/Barriers

- Reduction in Action team membership
- Identification of community partners to help enhance action team efforts
- Lack of quality community involvement and support
- Communication issues regarding court/client engagement
- Not having the time necessary to formulate goals toward permanency enhancement
- Closure of public housing unit (implications for other systems of care, youth/families

Response to Concerns/Barriers

- Re-constituting action team and renewing membership by partnering with community providers
- Planning the meetings frequently for active involvement by team partners and members
- Exploring innovative methods of communication to reach community providers for membership
- Partnering with new Family Advocacy Center and other community supports including schools to provide families support

Future Directions (FY19)

- Increase number of intentional "quality touches" Birth-3 children receive

- Increase number of "eyes" on Birth-3 children and their families

- Increase the capacities of adults in the lives of children Birth-3

- Expand programs/ services/ for parenting, substance abuse, violence prevention, youth, opioid hostile, head start, home based things related to B-3services

- Sustain the Action Team Membership as well as attendance

- Few teams are planning to identify action team partners

- Maintain ongoing meetings and action team participation

- Continue using innovative communication strategies (i.e. phone conference call or video conference meetings such as Skype to overcome barriers with traveling time and accessibility)