



Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Permanency Enhancement Project:

Southern Region Final Report

FY 2015

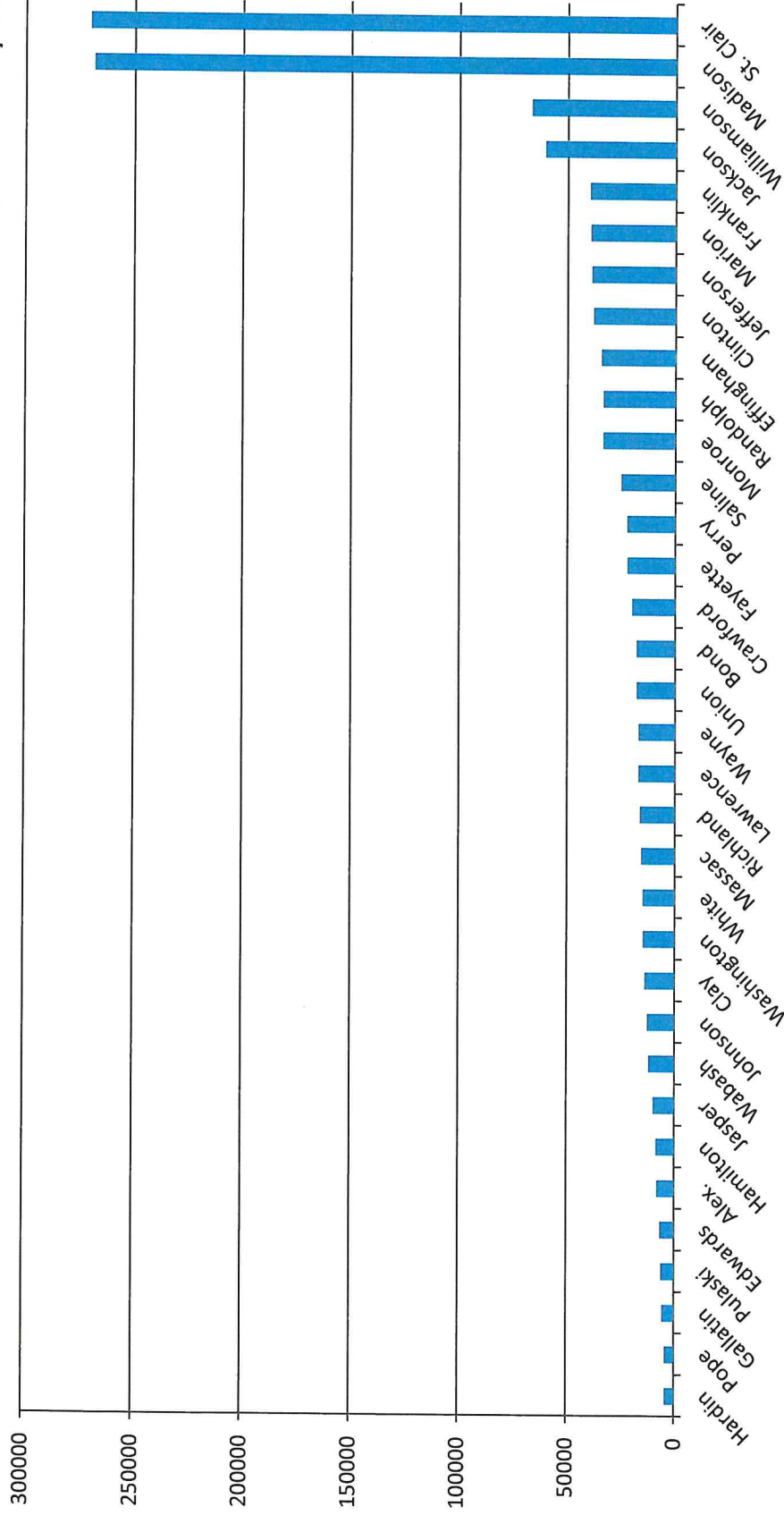
Venessa A. Brown, Ph.D., MSW

Kimberly Carter, Ph.D., MSW

Jayme Swanke, Ph.D., MSW

Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Department of Social Work

Southern Region Population by County



County Demographics:

Rural & small mid-size metropolitan areas

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

Southern Region Population = 1.23 million

Challenges for Child & Family Well-Being

Child Poverty

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

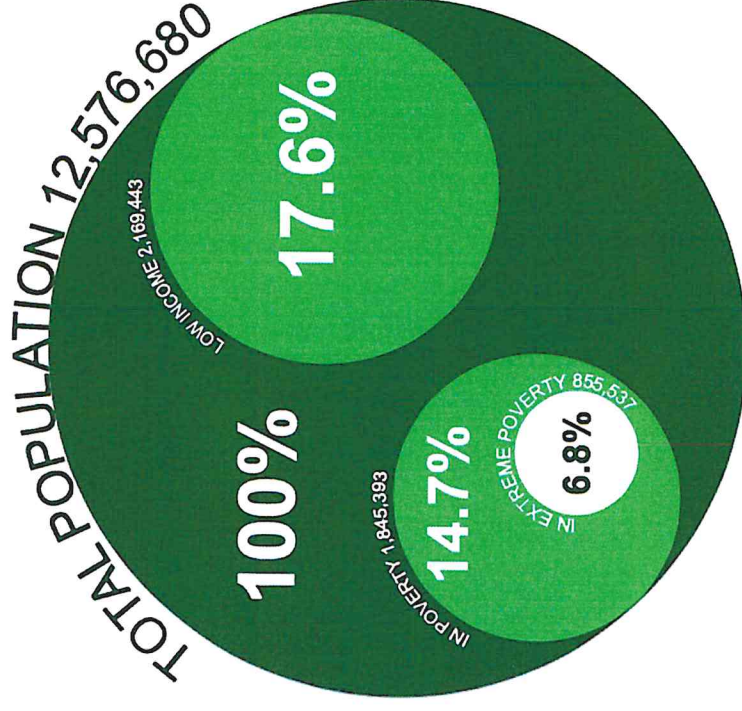
Unemployment & Under-Employment

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

Challenges for Child & Family Well-Being

Illinois Poverty by Race, Ethnicity, and Age, 2013

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



(Report on Illinois Poverty, 2015)

Child Poverty Rates by County

(Southern Region)

Illinois Child Poverty Rate = 20.6%

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

Unemployment Rates by County

(Southern Region)

Illinois Unemployment Rate = 6.2%

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

Challenges for Child & Family Well-Being

Single Parenthood

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

Children in Out-of-Home Care Data

Numbers of Children in Out-of-Home Care

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

Age of Children in Out of Home Care

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

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

Children in Out-of-Home Care Data

Racial Ethnic Background of Children in Out of Home Care

Children in Care by Race/Ethnicity 2015

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

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

Children in Out-of-Home Care Data

Out of Home Care Placements
 FY 2015

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

Children in Out-of-Home Care Data

Out of Home Care Placements
 FY 2015

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

Permanency Data

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

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

Permanency Data

Permanency Achievement by Type & Race

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

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

Disproportionality & Disparity

Disproportionality –

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

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

Disparity –

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

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

Disparity & Disproportionality examined at 3 critical points:

- Indicated Cases
- Entries into Care
- Permanencies

Racial Disparity Case Indications

Disparity Ratio for Indications [Yearly Comparison]*

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

Disparity Ratio Entries into Out of Home Care

Disparity Ratio for Entry into Care*

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

Disparity Ratio Permanency

Disparity Ratio Permanency*

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