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FOSTER KIDS COUNT 2003 Anderson County

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Download date	2024-09-19 07:04:27
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FOSTER KIDS COUNT 2003

Anderson
County

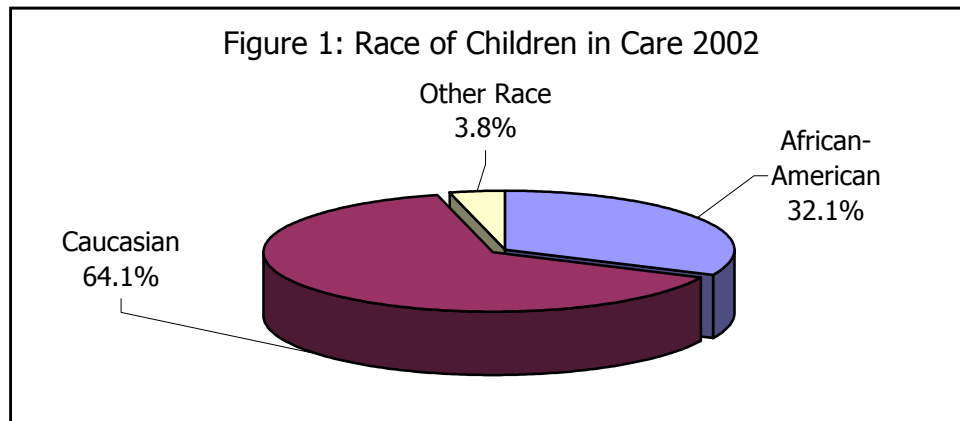
A profile of South Carolina children in out-of-home placements

A Publication of the South Carolina Governor's Office – Division of Foster Care Review

DEMOGRAPHICS¹

In 2002, there were 294 children in out-of-home placements in Anderson County who were reviewed at least once while in care by the Foster Care Review Board.² Of these children, 32.1% were African-American, 64.1% were Caucasian, and 3.8% were children of other races. There were 262 children in out-of-home placements reviewed by the Review Board in 2001, 254 children in 2000, and 231 children in 1999.

Children in out-of-home placements represent an increasing portion of the overall population of children under the age of 18 in the county. Those children in out-of-home placements reviewed by the Review Board constituted .70% of the population of all children in the county in 2002, compared to .63% in 2001, .62% in 2000, and .06% in 1999.



Note: "Other Race" includes children who are Bi-Racial, American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic or children of any other race not previously mentioned.

There were an equal number of boys and girls boys in care in 2002, 50.7% compared to 49.3%. Children 16 years of age or older constituted 20.7% of the children in care, 32.0% were between 10 and 15 years of age, 13.3% were between 6 and 9 years of age, and 34.0% were 5 years of age or younger.

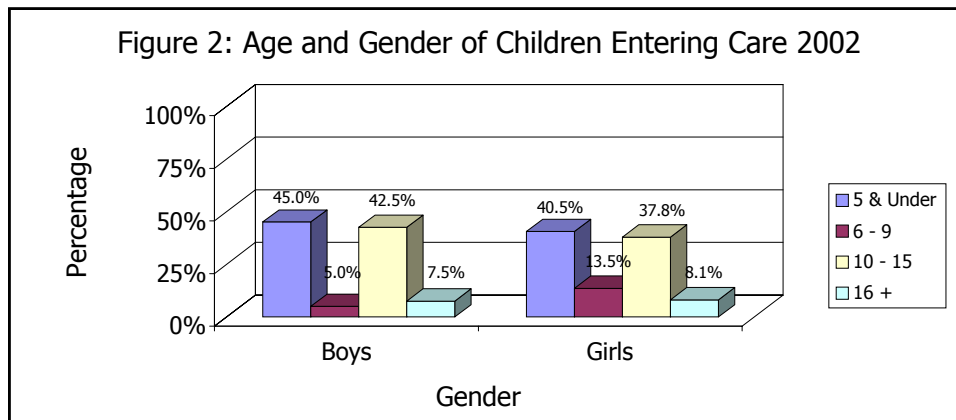
In 2002, 78 children entered the foster care system in Anderson County and were reviewed by the Review Board. Of these children, 31.2% were African-American, 67.5% were Caucasian, and 1.3% were children of other races. More boys entered care than girls, 51.3% compared to 48.7%. There were 89 children who entered care in 2001, 46 children in 2000, and 50 children in 1999.

¹ Children who were in out-of-home placements in 2001 and not reviewed at least once by the Review Board are not included in this report.

² The number of children in out-of-home placements was higher in 2001 because of a change in when FCRB data was processed. This change allowed for a more accurate assessment of the children in foster care who are reviewed by the Review Board.

Children tend to enter care at a younger age. Of those children entering care in 2002, 42.9% were 5 years of age or younger, 9.1% were between 6 and 9 years of age, 40.3% were between 10 and 15 years of age, and 7.8% were 16 years of age or older. Of the boys entering care in 2002, half were under the age of 10, while 54.0% of the girls were under the age of 10.

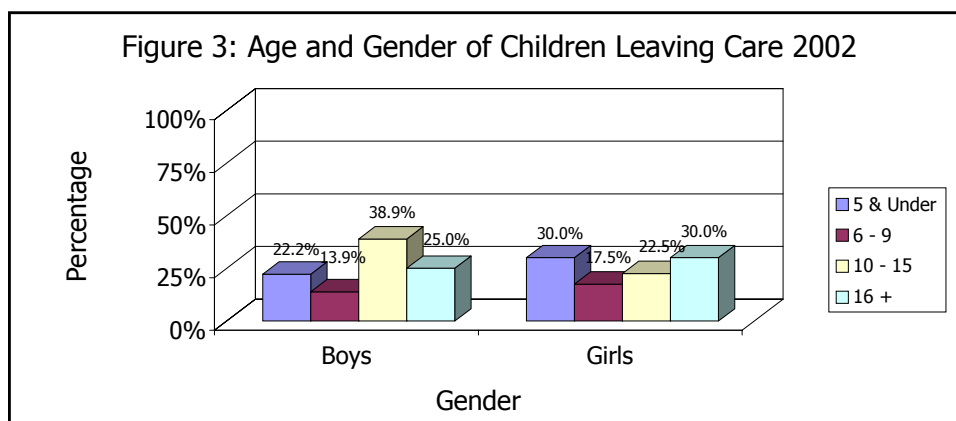
Of the children entering care, 54.1% of the African-Americans, 49.0% of the Caucasians, and all of the children of other races were under the age of 10.



In 2002, 76 children left custody of the county. Of these children, 34.2% were African-American, 63.2% were Caucasian, and 2.6% were children of other races. There were 55 children who left care in 2001, 43 children who left care in 2000, and 72 children in 1999. Slightly fewer boys left care in 2002 than girls, 47.4% compared to 52.6%.

Children tend to leave care at an older age. Of those children leaving care in 2002, 26.3% were 5 years of age or younger, 15.8% were between 6 and 9 years of age, 30.3% were between 10 and 15 years of age, and 27.6% were 16 years of age or older. Of the boys leaving care in 2002, 63.9% were 10 years of age or older, while 52.5% of the girls were 10 years of age or older.

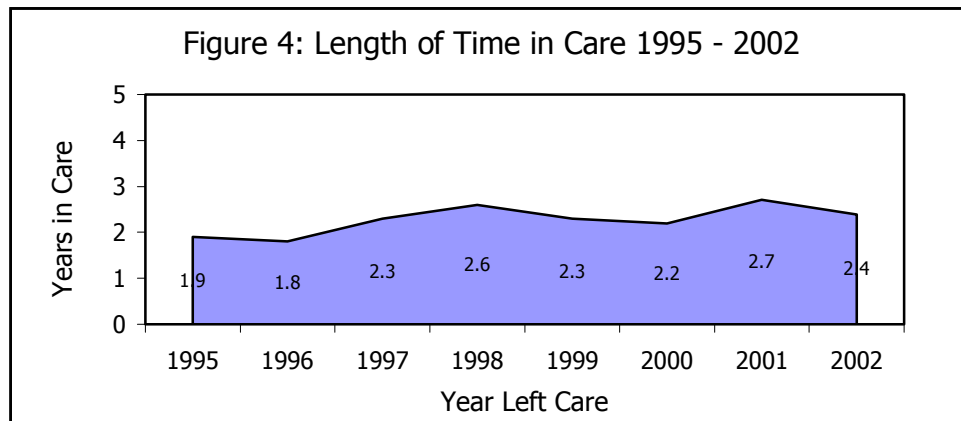
Of the children leaving care, 65.4% of the African-Americans, 56.3% of the Caucasians, and none of the children of other races were 10 years of age or older.



LENGTH OF TIME IN CARE

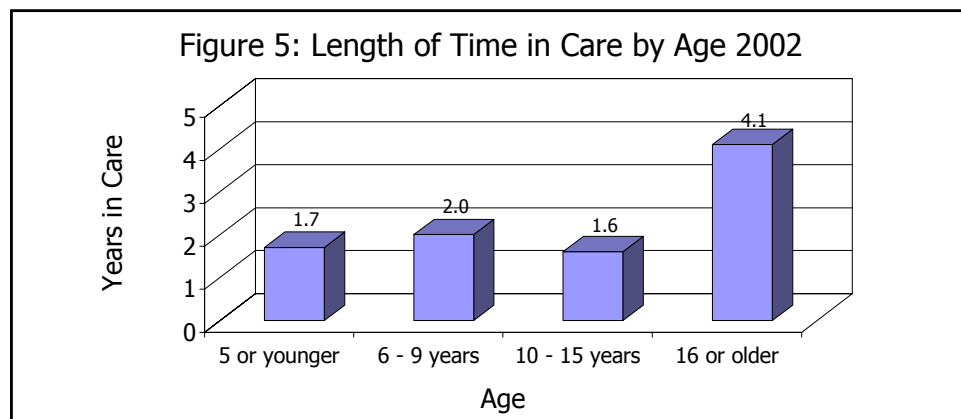
The longer a child is away from their home or a nurturing family environment, the more damaging it can be to the normal development of the child. For this reason, a major goal of the Review Board is to ensure that children achieve permanency as quickly as possible.

Children today are spending slightly more time in the custody of the county than children in previous years. Of those children who left care in 2002, the average length of time spent in care is up by an average of 2 months from the average length of time children spent in care between 1995 and 2001. In 2002, the average length of time spent in care was 2.4 years, compared to 2.7 years in 2001, 2.2 years in 2000, and 2.3 years in 1999.



African-American children spent longer in care than children of other races and Caucasian children. In 2002, African-American children spent on average 2.9 years in care, compared to 2.4 years for children of other races, and 2.1 years for Caucasian children.

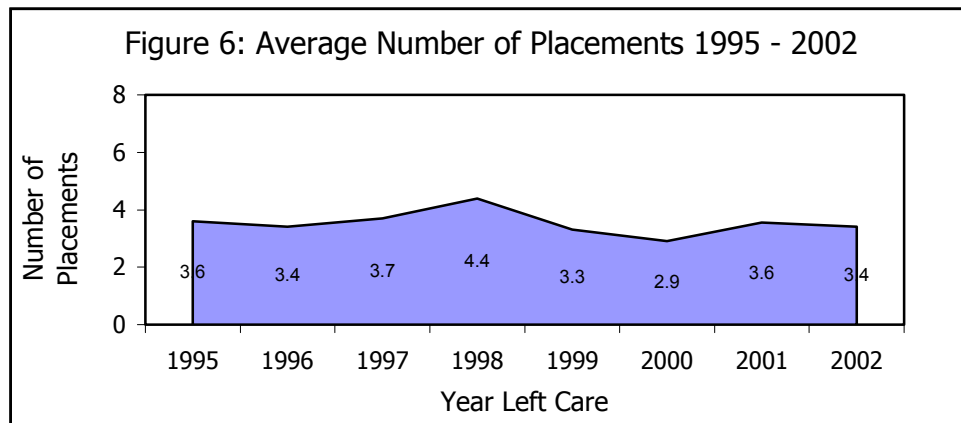
In 2002, boys spent on average 2.5 years in care, compared to girls who spent on average 2.3 years in care. Children 16 years of age or older spent the longest amount of time in care, averaging 4.1 years in care, compared to 1.6 years for children between 10 and 15 years of age, 2 years for children between 6 and 9 years of age, and 1.7 years for children 5 years of age or younger.



NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS

Research shows the initial placement in foster care is extremely traumatic for a child. Additional changes in placement once in the foster care system can be detrimental to children's development, affecting their ability to learn, establish relationships and develop as stable, secure individuals.

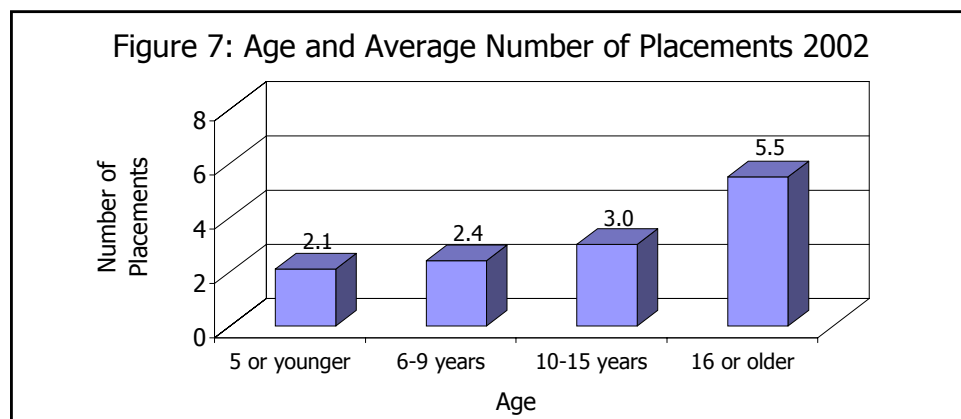
Children today are experiencing the same number of changes in placement as children in previous years. Of those children who left care in 2002, the average number of changes in placement was unchanged from the average number of changes in placement children experienced between 1995 and 2001. In 2002, the average child who left care had lived in 3.4 different placements while in the custody of the county, compared to 3.6 in 2001, 2.9 in 2000, and 3.3 in 1999.



Of the children reviewed by the Review Board, 15.8% were placed in foster homes, 15.8% were in Medicaid therapeutic placements, 28.9% were in group homes or institutions, 2.6% were in adoptive placements, 21.1% were with relatives, 9.2% were with one or both natural parents, 3.9% were runaways, and 2.7% were in other types of placements.

African-American children experienced more changes in placement on average than Caucasian children and children of other races. In 2002, African-American children experienced on average 4.2 changes in placement, compared to 3 for Caucasian children, and 2 for children of other races. In 2002, boys experienced on average 3.2 changes in placement, compared to 3.5 for girls.

Children 16 years of age or older experienced the most changes in placement on average, 5.5 placements compared to 3 placements for children between 10 and 15 years of age, 2.4 placements for children between 6 and 9 years of age and 2.1 placements for children 5 years of age or younger.



Most children who left care experienced 1 or 2 changes in placement while in the custody of the county. In 2002, 56.6% of the children experienced 1 or 2 changes in placement, compared to 60.0% in 2001, 48.8% in 2000, and 65.3% in 1999.

More children today are experiencing multiple changes in placement than children in previous years. In 2002, 21.1% of the children who left care experienced 5 or more placements, compared to 18.0% in 2001, 11.7% in 2000, and 13.9% in 1999.

Table 1: Number of Placements for Children Leaving Care									
Number of Placements	2002		2001		2000		1999		Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1	15	19.7	13	23.6	9	20.9	17	23.6	
2	28	36.8	20	36.4	12	27.9	30	41.7	
3	9	11.8	8	14.5	10	23.3	10	13.9	
4	8	10.5	4	7.3	7	16.3	5	6.9	
5	5	6.6	1	1.8	2	4.7	1	1.4	
6	4	5.3	2	3.6	1	2.3	1	1.4	
7	2	2.6	1	1.8	0	0.0	3	4.2	
8	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	
9	1	1.3	1	1.8	2	4.7	0	0.0	
10+	4	5.3	4	7.3	0	0.0	5	6.9	
Total	76	100.0	55	100.0	43	100.0	72	100.0	

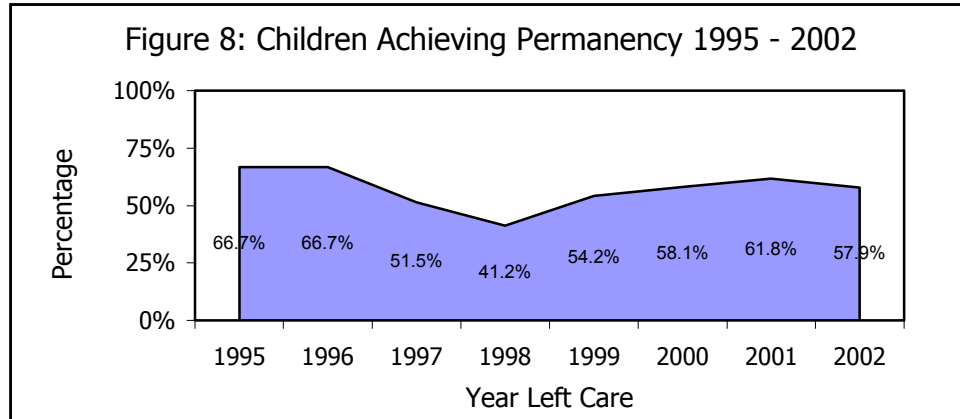
It seems that those children who are hardest to place are more likely to change placements and spend longer in care than children who are not as difficult to place. There is a strong, positive relationship between the number of placements children experience in the county and how long they spend in care ($r = .714$). The number of changes in placement that a child experiences accounts for 51.0% of the variability in the number of months a child spends in out-of-home placement.

ACHIEVING PERMANENCY

Permanency for a child means placement with a “forever family.” Families are the single most important influence in a child’s life. Children depend on their families for their material needs and wants, nurturing and leadership. A child can achieve legal permanency upon leaving the foster care system either by returning home to their natural parent or by being adopted.

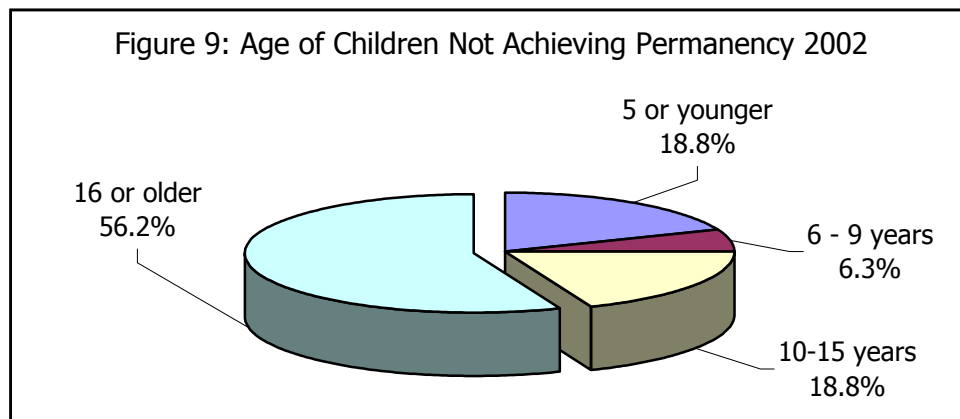
The same number of children today are achieving permanency as children in previous years. The number of children who achieved permanency in 2002 is up by an average of less than 1% from the average number of children who left care between 1995 and 2001. In 2002, 57.9% of the children who left care achieved permanency, compared to 61.8% in 2001, 58.1% in 2000, and 54.2% in 1999.

Of the children who left care in 2002 without achieving permanency, half aged out of the system and half were placed in the care of someone other than their parent.



In 2002, African-American children constituted 43.8% of the children who left care and did not achieve permanency, compared to 56.3% Caucasians. All of the children of other races achieved permanency upon leaving care. Boys constituted 43.8% of those children who did not achieve permanency, compared to 56.3% girls. Girls were more likely than boys to age out of care, comprising 62.5% of all children aging out.

Children leaving care without achieving permanency were more likely to be older children. Children 16 years of age or older constituted 56.2% of those children who did not achieve permanency in 2002, while 18.8% were between 10 and 15 years of age, 6.3% were between 6 and 9 years of age, and 18.8% were 5 years of age or younger. Of the children 16 years of age or older, 76.2% aged out, 14.3% returned home to at least one of their natural parents, and 9.5% were placed in the custody of a non-parent.

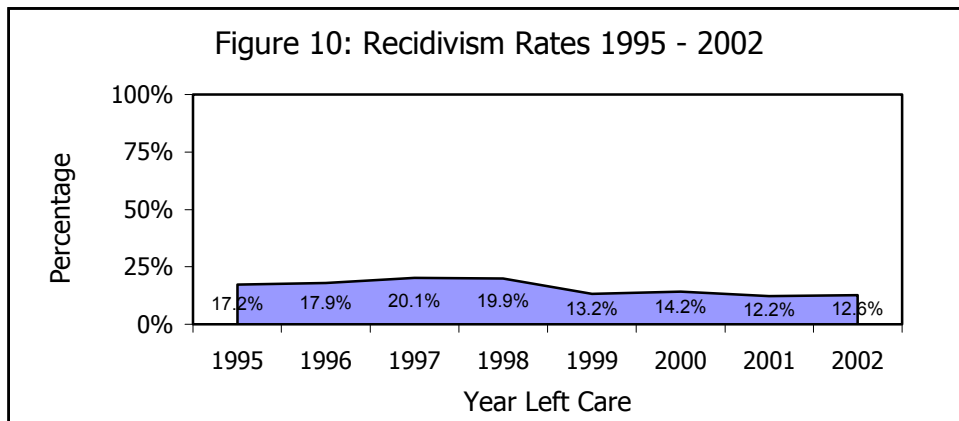


Children who did not achieve permanency when leaving care in 2002 spent longer in care and experienced more changes in placement while in care than children who achieved permanency. The average length of time these children spent in care was 3.3 years, compared to 1.7 years for children who achieved permanency. The average number of changes in placement experienced by these children was 4.1 placements, compared to 2.8 placements for children who achieved permanency.

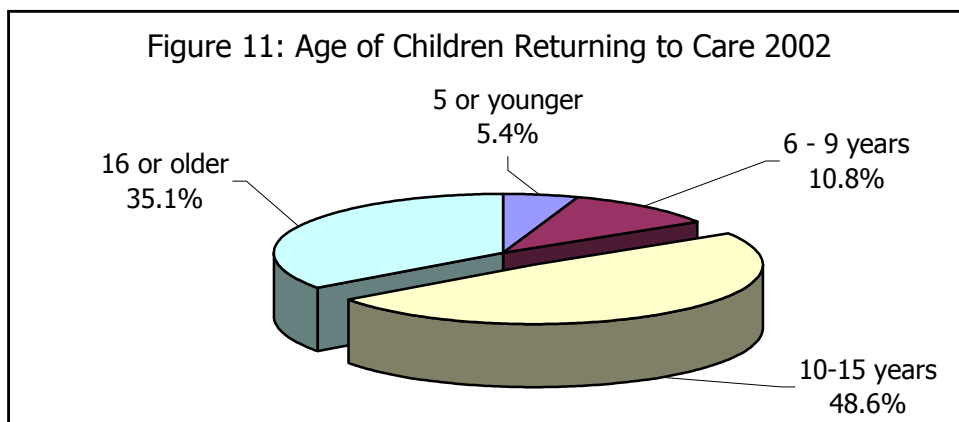
RECIDIVISM RATES

Children who come back into care are some of the most vulnerable children in foster care because they have been taken into custody more than once. Subsequent removals increase the risk for further developmental delays and have an even greater impact on a child's ability to succeed later in life.

Fewer children today are returning to foster care than children in previous years. In 2002, the number of children who had been in care before is down by an average of 3.8% from the number of children reviewed between 1995 and 2001 who had been in care before. In 2002, 12.6% of the children reviewed by the Review Board had been in care before, compared to 12.2% in 2001, 14.2% in 2000, and 13.2% in 1999.



In 2002, most of the children who had been in care before were Caucasians, comprising 67.6% of these children, compared to 32.4% African-Americans. There were no children of other races reviewed by the Review Board who returned to care in 2002. Boys returned to the custody of the county at a greater rate than girls, 62.2% compared to 37.8%. Of these children, 35.1% were 16 years of age or older, 48.6% were between 10 and 15 years of age, 10.8% were between 6 and 9 years of age, and 5.4% were 5 years of age or younger. Children who had been in care before have spent an average of 3.2 years in care and have experienced an average of 5.5 changes in placement.



Re-entry into foster care can occur for a number of reasons. The Review Board tracks the immediate location of children prior to a child's returning to foster care. Tracking this information brings insight into the lack of permanency achieved for children previously in foster care.

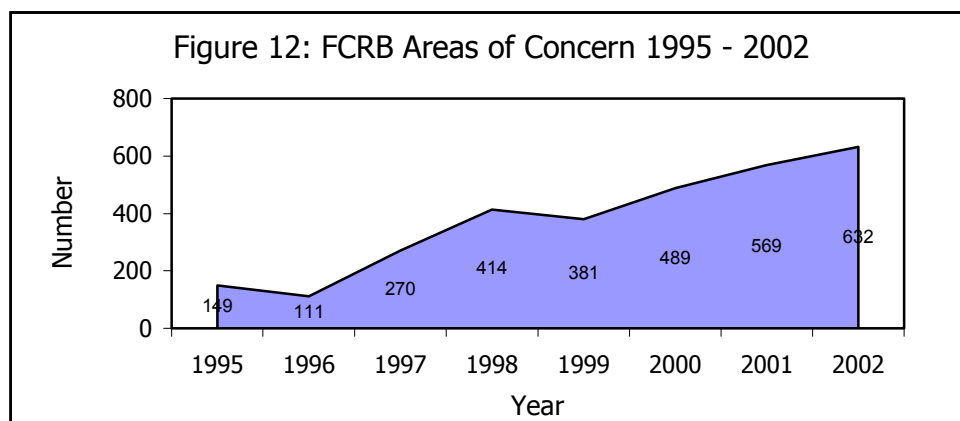
A child who leaves care to return home or go live with a relative has a greater risk of coming back into care than children who leave care and are adopted. Children who came back into care from home or from a relative constituted 91.9% of the children in 2002 who had been in care before, compared to 90.7% in 2001, 87.9% in 2000, and 83.8% in 1999.

Table 2: Previous Location of Children Re-Entering Care						
Previous Location	2002		2001		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Parents	30	81.1	27	84.4	26	78.8
Relatives	4	10.8	2	6.3	3	9.1
Adoptive Parents	3	8.1	2	6.3	3	9.1
Other	0	0.0	1	3.1	1	3.0
Total	37	100.0	32	100.0	33	100.0

AREAS OF CONCERN

State and Federal law regulates the Department of Social Service’s efforts to secure permanent homes for children in out-of-home placements. These laws, combined with agency policies and procedures, are designed to move children expeditiously out of care to a permanent placement. When these laws and policies are not followed, a child’s ability to leave care and to achieve permanency upon leaving care can be significantly impacted.

In 2002, Review Board members held 26 meetings with an average of 19 children reviewed at each meeting. Of the 278 children reviewed, 86.7% had at least one area of concern cited by the local Review Board. A total of 632 deficiencies in systemic efforts to secure permanent homes for children in care were cited in 2002. Of these deficiencies, 61.7% were direct violations of the law, and 38.3% were violations of program policies or procedures. The number of deficiencies cited by the Review Board increased by 11.1% from the number of deficiencies cited in 2001.



In 2002, the most often cited legal violation was “No Timely Merits Hearing,” which constituted 28.5% of all legal Areas of Concern, down from 30.2% in 2001. The failure to hold merits hearings according to time frames outlined by state and federal law unnecessarily lengthens the time children remain in foster care.

Table 3: Legal Areas of Concern 2001 - 2002				
Previous Location	2002		2001	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Timely Merit Hearing	111	28.5	85	30.2
No Timely Permanency Plan Hearing	107	27.4	116	31.7
No Face-to-Face Contact	61	15.6	69	18.9
No Court Order at Review	53	13.6	30	8.2
Other Statutory Violation	28	7.2	27	7.4
No Thorough Adoption Assessment	13	3.3	12	3.3
No Child Specific Recruitment	9	2.3	6	1.6
No Timely Probable Cause Hearing	5	1.3	6	1.6
Non-Compliance with Court Order	3	0.8	11	3.0
Adoption Complaint Not Filed Timely	0	0.0	0	0.0
Adoption Not Consummated Timely	0	0.0	0	0.0
No Timely FCRB	0	0.0	4	1.1
Total	390	100.0	366	100.0

The most often cited program violation was the lack of progress on the permanent plan, which constituted 38.0% of all program Areas of Concern, up from 32.0% in 2001. The case plan document is critical to permanency planning as it serves as the road map for successfully moving children through the foster care system. Through sound case planning, children can be moved through the foster care system safely and swiftly, with the end result being permanent and stable homes.

Table 4: Program Areas of Concern 2001 - 2002				
Area of Concern	2002		2001	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lack of Progress Permanent Plan	92	38.0	65	32.0
P: No Progress Reports	68	28.1	40	19.7
Interested Parties Not Invited	21	8.7	5	2.5
Incomplete/Inappropriate Case Plan	20	8.3	30	14.8
P: No Advance Packets	15	6.2	29	14.3
Other	11	4.5	10	4.9
P: No Copy of Pleadings	8	3.3	7	3.4
P: No Psychological Reports at Review	3	1.2	4	2.0
No Current Case Plan	2	0.8	3	1.5
No Case Plan Within 60 Days	2	0.8	3	1.5
P: Case Plan Expired	0	0.0	0	0.0
P: Lapse in Case Planning	0	0.0	0	0.0
P: Conflict with Permanent Plan	0	0.0	4	2.0
P: No Diligent Search	0	0.0	1	0.5
P: No Timely Referral to Adoption	0	0.0	0	0.0
P: Other Policy/Procedure	0	0.0	0	0.0
P: TPR Summary Not Submitted Timely	0	0.0	2	1.0
No 3 Week Notice to Parties	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	242	100.0	203	100.0

Note: "P:" Indicates Agency Policy/Procedure Violation

SUMMARY

Facing the Scope of Problems:

The data on foster children, the length of time spent in care, the number of changes in placements experienced, whether permanency is achieved, and recidivism rates provide a picture of children in out-of-home placements in Anderson County. Children in out-of-home placements in this county are spending more than 1/10th of their childhood in foster care. The average child entering care today can expect to change placements 3 times before leaving care. Almost 2 in 5 children will leave the system without being placed with a "forever family."

The number of children returning to care today is decreasing. Of the children reviewed at least once by the Review Board while in out-of-home placement in 2002, more than 1 in 10 children had been in care before. Of the children who had been in foster care before, 4 in 5 children came back into care from one or both of their natural parents. This and other data in this report suggests that children in out-of-home placements in this county are at risk of not becoming self-supporting, contributing members of our communities and state.

Emphasizing the Positive:

South Carolina Foster Kids Count reports have been developed to describe the problems of foster children in each of the counties and across the state. Fortunately, the majority of children are doing well. One simple description is the percentage of children who do not fall into the problem categories reported. In Anderson County, more than 2 in 5 children who leave foster care are placed with a "forever family," and the number of children who achieve permanency is at its highest since 1999. Of the children less than 16 years of age, 3 in 4 are achieving permanency.

Children today are spending less time while in care than children in previous years. The majority of foster children experience just 1 or 2 placements while in care and children under 10 years of age experience on average 2 placements while in care. Almost 9 in 10 children in the custody of the county were there for the first time. Children who leave to be adopted are at virtually no risk of returning to care.

All children in out-of-home placements in this county deserve a stable home with a "forever family." These children also deserve our best efforts for ensuring that their stay in foster care is as short as possible and without frequent changes in placements. The Review Board acknowledges the good work and dedication of those in child welfare across the county and encourages continued positive change for all children in foster care.

This version of the Foster Kids Count report will be revised on an annual basis or as more recent and additional data becomes available. Unless otherwise noted, statistical data presented in this profile was obtained from the Foster Care Review Board database. Please utilize local data sources whenever possible to supplement the profile provided throughout our report.

Inquiries about this report and requests for copies of this and other counties' reports should be made to: Don Hilber, Data and Research Manager or to Denise Barker, Director, Division of Foster Care Review, 1205 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29201 Phone: (803) 734-0480 Fax: (803) 734-1223.

Comparable reports for other counties and for the state can also be found on the World Wide Web at:

<http://www.gvoepp.state.sc.us/children/foster.htm>