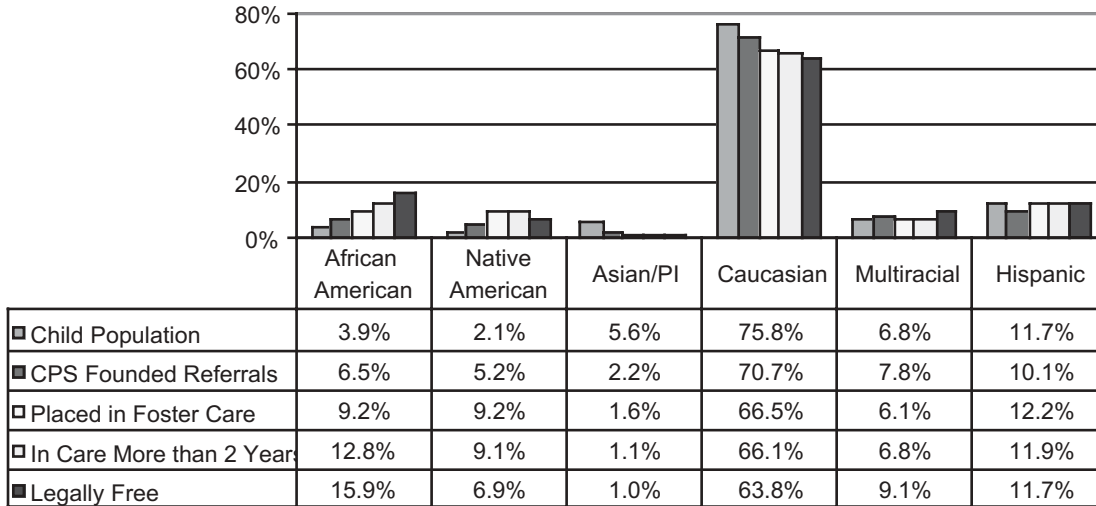




Racial and Ethnic Disproportionality

Statewide Percentages of CPS Founded Referrals, Placed in Care, in Care More than Two Years, and Legally Free by Race/Ethnic Group, 2002



Note: The total across any category will not equal 100%; Hispanic children are also included in the other race categories; children of "Other" or "Unknown" race are not included in this chart. The Multiracial category was added in 2001 to reflect changes in the national Census Bureau data collection.

Source: Children's Administration, August 2003

- African American children are:
 - Three times more likely than Caucasian children to be placed in foster care.
 - Four times more likely to be in care longer than two years.
 - Five times more likely to be legally free.
 - Two times more likely to reenter care.

Despite these indicators of disproportionality, the total number of African American children in care more than two years continues to decline (from 713 in 1999 to 580 in June, 2003).

- Native American children are:
 - Five times more likely than Caucasian children to be placed in foster care.
 - Five times more likely to be in care longer than two years.
 - Four times more likely to be legally free.
 - Three times more likely to reenter care.

Although represented disproportionately in the foster care system, Native American children are more likely to be in relative care (39%) than other children (33%).

- Hispanic children are:
 - Slightly more likely than Caucasian children to be placed in foster care.
 - Slightly more likely to be legally free.
 - Slightly more likely to be in care longer than two years.

