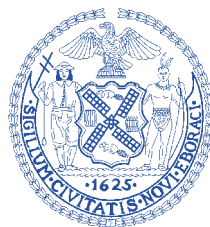


NYC Administration for
Children's Services

**First Annual
Placement Report**

July 2000



Rudolph W. Giuliani
Mayor

Nicholas Scoppetta
Commissioner

NEW YORK CITY ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES
PERMANENCY PRINCIPLES

The mission of the Administration for Children's Services is to ensure the safety and well-being of all the children of New York. The permanency principles serve as one of the cornerstones for ACS and contract agency self-assessment. These are not regulations, but principles that will help direct policy, formulate practice guidelines and protocols, and provide a framework for staff training. These principles are our predominant philosophy as we serve children and families. There will be individual cases where they are contrary to the best interests of the child; the child's best interests must always prevail.

- PERMANENCY -

To thrive and grow into healthy, capable adults, children need a sense of belonging to a family who provides an unconditional commitment to them. To support families in need, providing preventive services within the family home is preferred. If placement into foster care is required to ensure a child's safety, the family should be fully engaged in planning for services and the child's safe return home as soon as possible. An alternative safe and nurturing family for the child must be found as soon as possible when returning home is not an option.

All children deserve safe, nurturing, permanent families who can provide an unconditional, lasting commitment to them.

- A child grows and develops at a rapid speed. Every decision about his or her family and future must be made in a timely, responsive manner, consistent with a child's sense of time.
- A child who can be protected within his or her own family and home with the support of community services should not come into foster care.
- If a child cannot be protected within his or her home, he or she must be temporarily removed and permanency planning must begin immediately.
- A child should not be returned to parents who cannot demonstrate an ability to provide a safe and stable home for that child.

All children and families deserve services that meet their specific needs and respect their unique strengths.

- Every child and family must receive an individualized assessment and service plan tailored to their particular needs.
- The child's needs are paramount, and must be understood in the context of the family's cultural and religious heritage.
- Preventive and foster care services must be family-focused, culturally and linguistically competent, and accessible in the community.
- Services must be available to a child and family to prevent placement and support reunification, adoption, or discharge from Independent Living programs.

Every person involved with a child's care must act with urgency to assure a permanent family for each child as quickly as possible.

- Foster care is a short-term intervention, not a solution. A permanency decision for the child must be made within one year of when the child entered care. If a child is to be reunified with the parents, he or she should be reunified within 15 months. If a child is to be adopted, his or her adoption should be finalized within 27 months.
- Permanency planning for a child begins at intake.
- Parents must demonstrate commitment and improvement early in a child's stay in care.
- Every person involved, but most importantly the parents, must receive clear and consistent messages about the concrete steps required for reunification, including expected timeframes for completion.
- When a child enters care and reunification seems unlikely, a concurrent adoptive or alternative permanency case plan must be developed.
- Every teenage child in care must receive services and support to acquire the skills to live a healthy, productive, and self-sufficient adult life. He or she must also be provided connections to family resources that will be available during and after placement.
- A child's family and community resources must be maintained regardless of his or her permanency goal.

Every person involved with a child's care – the child, parents, extended family, foster family, agency staff, and law guardian – must work as partners to ensure positive outcomes for children and families.

- All those involved with a child's care must be fully informed about their roles and responsibilities.
- Each individual involved in a child's care must be treated with respect and viewed as an integral part of the process; the child and parents are the most essential.
- Parents must feel empowered and encouraged to work with the extended family, foster family, caseworkers, and community members.
- A foster family must feel empowered and encouraged to work with the parents and extended family of children in their care.
- Every child and family must receive stable support and clear direction from their caseworker, including a smooth transition when a caseworker changes.

See the back cover for the Placement Principles.

Preface

As articulated in the Administration for Children's Services (ACS) Placement Principles, ACS' goal is to ensure children's needs are met with services that are neighborhood-based, culturally responsive, and non-discriminatory. To further these objectives, ACS will routinely evaluate and report on the status and progress in meeting children's needs through the placements made when they enter foster care.

Through this comprehensive data collection and reporting we expect that ACS, our contract agencies, and the communities we serve will be better informed as to how well ACS is meeting children's placement needs and better understand the challenges to meeting our objectives.

The following factors will be evaluated citywide, by community district, and by contract agency:

- Child demographics, including age, gender, race/ethnicity, religion;
- Foster home demographics, including race/ethnicity, religion;
- Placement service capacity;
- Transfers and reentries; and,
- Sibling group placements.

Background and Purpose

This reporting mechanism was initially conceived over two years ago. ACS' move to neighborhood-based services generated the desire and necessity to evaluate the status of foster home recruitment in communities throughout the City, and to assess the progress in meeting the needs of children with resources in their communities.

Since its initial conception, a second compelling purpose has been introduced. The Special Child Welfare Advisory Panel, created as a part of the settlement agreement in the *Marisol* litigation, recommended a routine evaluation regarding the extent to which the placement needs of children of different racial, ethnic, and religious groups are being met by their foster care placements. The Panel was asked to review obligations under the former *Wilder* lawsuit concerning the non-discriminatory placement of children in foster care. The Panel noted that "the *Wilder* requirements may actually be insufficient to achieve the goal of assuring that children coming into foster care have an equal chance to be placed with the programs that can best meet their needs." Preferably, analysis of the placement experiences of different groups of children better facilitates understanding of agency-wide performance and creates system accountability.

Additionally, the federal Multiethnic Placement Act (MEPA) prohibits routine consideration of race, color, and national origin in the placement process. These factors may only be considered on an individualized basis when necessary to protect the best interests of the child. However, MEPA encourages the active and diligent recruitment of foster and adoptive parents of all backgrounds that reflect the ethnic and racial diversity of children for whom foster and adoptive homes are needed. This

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reporting mechanism will assist ACS in identifying areas in need of greater diversity in foster home recruitment.

Until this time, such analysis has not been possible in New York City. The data regarding available resources, child characteristics, and how these are matched reside in four different computer systems. These systems are maintained and operated separately, with no capacity to “talk” to each other. ACS undertook an intensive effort, involving the cooperation and participation by the State and another city agency, the Human Resources Administration, that has merged these data sources into a single reporting mechanism – the Foster Home Resource Directory (FHRD). A description of these data systems is located in Section II of this report.

This FHRD initiative now allows ACS to describe the characteristics and capacity of the foster homes throughout the City. It also enables ACS to evaluate the extent to which a child’s ethnic and religious characteristics are compatible with foster parents sharing these characteristics.

The directory provides this wealth of data on a community district level and at the provider level for both contract agencies and ACS Direct Foster Care Services. ACS will now be able to evaluate the status and progress, in each community of the City and for each provider, of the depth and quality of foster home recruitment, and of the placement experience of children from that community and with that provider.

Report Format

The sections of the report are as follows:

Section I provides the core analysis of children’s placement experience, organized citywide, then by community and provider.

Section II provides a summary description of the data sources and the FHRD itself.

Section III discusses areas for improvement of data integrity that will allow enhancements to future reports.

Section IV presents areas for future inquiry regarding children’s experiences receiving child welfare services.

Finally, a technical note is attached.

As previously stated, the data for this report was compiled from different source systems. This initial report highlights the depth of data entry in these source systems – in some, data input was constant and, in others, data entry was inconsistent. Therefore, the usefulness of the data can be limited; this is discussed further in the report. ACS is committed to working with data entry staff to ensure the data is

being inputted into the appropriate source systems. As these data systems are more fully utilized, ACS will be in a better position to conduct further analyses in future reports.

Acknowledgments

This is the first time such an analysis has been done in New York City. It would not have been possible without the skill and commitment of the team of individuals from New York City’s Administration for Children’s Services, New York City’s Human Resources Administration (HRA), New York State’s Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), and Andersen Consulting. The chief architect and driving force behind this effort was ACS’ Deputy Commissioner for Management and Planning, Linda Gibbs. She was ably assisted by the extraordinary team listed below, motivated and inspired by the knowledge that information is a powerful force for change. They are true reformers.

Tom Beaver	Mike Elbaz	Barbara Rubinstein
William Bell	Bill Evans	Nancy Scida
John Benanti	Dennis Fecci	Dan Sedlis
Maureen Benej	Eva Fox	Ro Strand
Pat Brennan	Tom Heyer	Carol Vankloberg
Larry Brown	Heidi Malcolm	Javier Vega
Benjamin Charvat	Marc Marin	Henry Wells
Liz Cucchiaro	Eric Nicklas	Synia Wong
Jeff Dickert	Angeles Pai	Sara Workman
Patty Donaldson	Sally Ramirez	

Nicholas Scoppetta

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I. ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGY

This first annual placement report focuses on children first placed in foster care during Fiscal Year 1999 (July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999) and the homes in which they were placed. The intention is to establish a baseline of information concerning the placement experience for the most recent and complete group of children who entered care. This will enable ACS to consider information most relevant to current practice while allowing for the comparison of performance over time.

The available descriptive information about the children includes ethnicity, religion, gender, age, sibling group size, community district (CD) of origin, and service provider. Descriptive information about the home includes CD, level of care, kinship status, ethnicity, religion, and language.

This analysis considers the placement experience of children from several perspectives. The characteristics of the child is one critical level considered. These characteristics describe the population that ACS serves and offer important information on the mix of foster care services required. The characteristics of facilities or resources provide a summary of services available to serve the New York City foster care population. Another critical perspective is geography, specifically analyzing both child and facility by community district. Finally, summarizing children's placement experience by service providers offers a more focused perspective on how the system functions.

This analysis evaluates how compatible the foster home is with the child's needs. Additionally, the analysis considers movements or transfers while in care and subsequent re-entries into foster care for children discharged from care. A complete list of data elements included in the data file extract is presented in Appendix B of this report. The case address as indicated by the Welfare Management System (WMS), which is typically the mother's address, determined the community district of origin.

Placement compatibility with a child's needs are also considered from the geographic dimension – how effective is the placement process in different CDs and boroughs of the City. This provides valuable information for tracking implementation of neighborhood-based services.

Finally, this analysis will consider the experience of sibling groups. It describes the extent that the children placed in Fiscal Year 1999 are part of a sibling group and whether these groups are intact. For this analysis, the same comparisons described in the two paragraphs above are applied to the sibling groups in foster care. It is important to note the limitations of this report on key demographic factors (race, ethnicity, language) where the systems of record – Child Care Review Service (CCRS) and CONNECTIONS – have significantly incomplete data. The data integrity of the component data systems used for this analysis to improve future reports is discussed in Section III of this report.

FINDINGS

This analysis provides a better understanding of the children from New York City entering foster care and the services that they receive. The children – their diverse characteristics and service needs – represent the starting point for understanding and analyzing the foster care system. The facilities – the homes and residences that serve the children – comprise the other critical piece of the system. This analysis describes the children who entered foster care in Fiscal Year 1999 (July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999), their placement experience, and the facilities that served these children, and considers how well the facilities met the children’s needs. The applicable ACS Permanency or Placement Principle is presented with each of the elements discussed below.

Foster Care Facilities

ACS and its foster care contract providers maintain approximately 19,000 facilities, of which approximately 460 are congregate care facilities, roughly 6,650 are kinship foster boarding homes, and the rest – just over 11,900 – are non-kinship foster boarding homes (FBHs) (see Appendix A, Table A1). Brooklyn has the greatest number of facilities – about 5,560 or 30% – and consequently the highest capacity of any of the City’s boroughs. The Bronx has nearly 26% of the foster care system’s facilities, while 15% of all facilities (and 30% of all congregate facilities) are outside of New York City. These facilities have the capacity to serve 48,481 children – 13,428 in kinship placements, 28,654 in FBHs, and 6,399 in congregate care. The capacity of kinship homes and FBHs are mapped by community district in the following two maps. Refer to Appendix A, Table A2 for data on foster care facility counts and capacity by level of care and CD.

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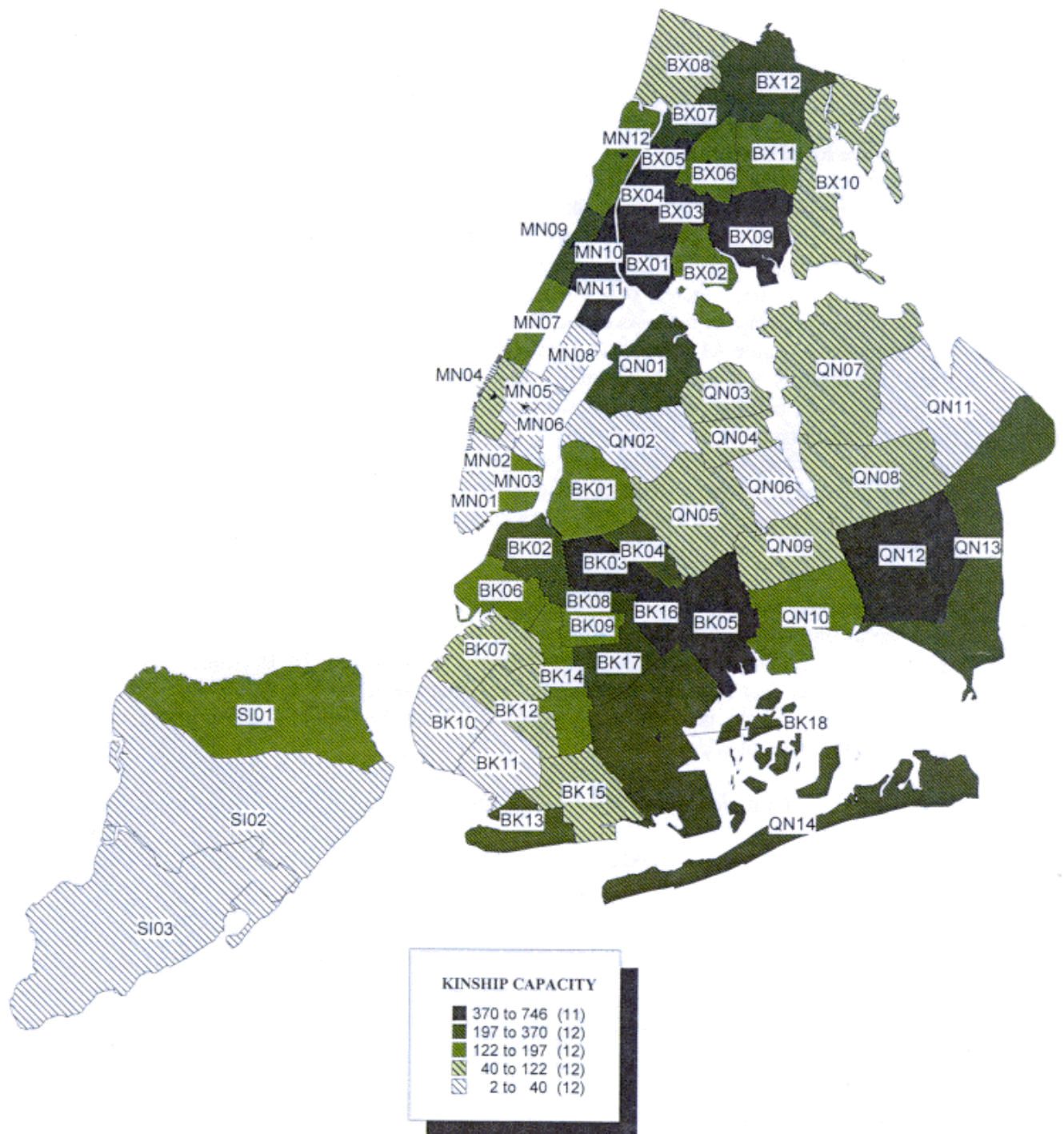
The demographic analysis of the FBHs and kinship homes as determined by the characteristics of the foster parent(s) indicates that 62% were African-American, 26% Hispanic, 5% White, and the remaining 6% are considered Other/Unknown (see Appendix A, Table A4). A breakdown by religion indicates that 37% of the facilities are Protestant, 30% are Catholic, and 33% are Other/Unknown. As for primary language, 77% indicate English, 10% Spanish, 6% Multiple languages, and 7% Other/Unknown.

Homes in which Children were Placed in FY ‘99

ACS utilized approximately 5,400 foster care facilities in serving the 11,215 children that were placed in FY ‘99. The following analysis is confined to these 5,400 facilities. Approximately 4,900 of the facilities were in New York City and nearly 500 were outside of the City. Of these facilities, approximately 3,700 were non-kinship foster boarding homes, over 1,300 were kinship homes, and roughly 300 were congregate facilities

Placement Principle 4: Children deserve to be placed with a foster family within their community.
Placement Principle 6b: Every child – regardless of age, need, and discharge plan – must be placed in the least restrictive level of appropriate care, preferably within a family home setting.

KINSHIP CAPACITY BY CD



FBH CAPACITY BY CD

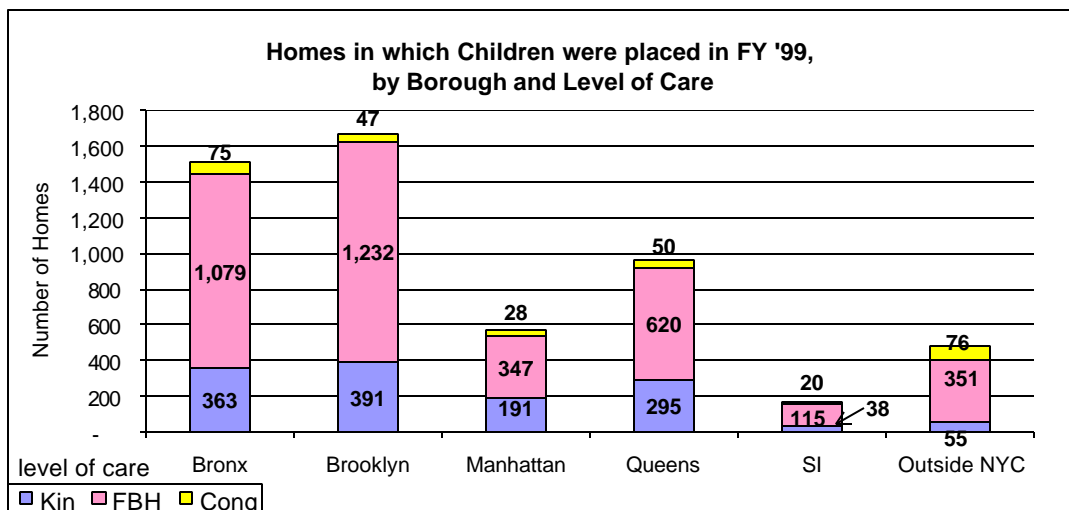


FBH CAPACITY	
720 to 1,700	(11)
330 to 720	(13)
200 to 330	(10)
70 to 200	(13)
0 to 70	(12)

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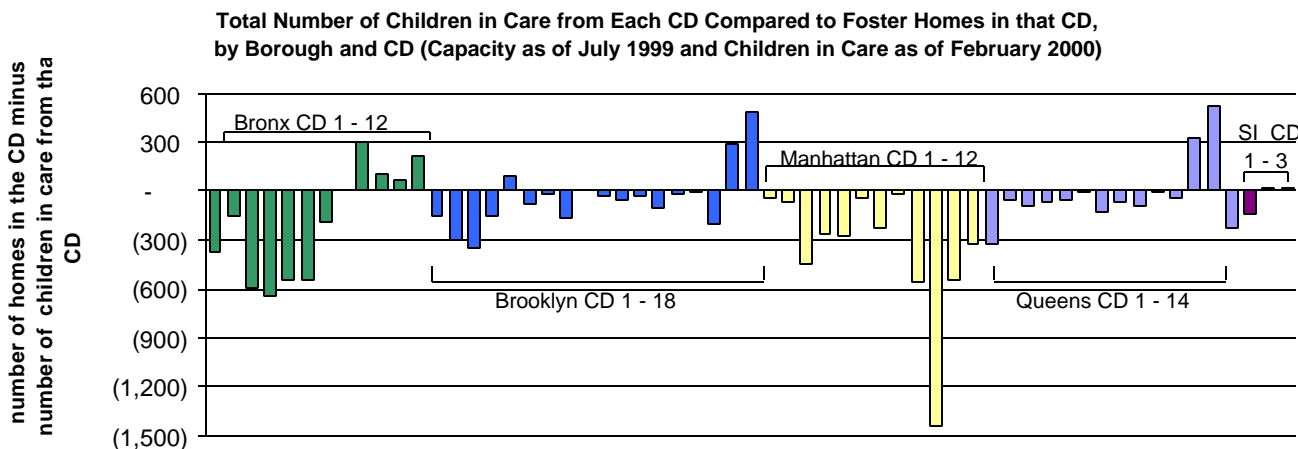
(see Figure 1). Nearly 60% of the facilities utilized in FY '99 were either in Brooklyn or in the Bronx. Nine percent of all facilities (FBHs and group care) were located outside of New York City and just over a quarter of all congregate facilities were outside of the City's borders.

Figure 1



Although this report considers children placed in FY '99, the total number of all children in care from each CD is compared to foster home resources in that CD to provide a comparison of the capacity of the CD to accommodate current placements (See Figure 2 and Appendix A, Table A3). Figure 2 shows that 12 CDs in the City have placement capacity in excess of placement needs. Two areas, the CDs of the South Bronx and Northern Manhattan, have the greatest shortage of resources compared to total placement needs.

Figure 2

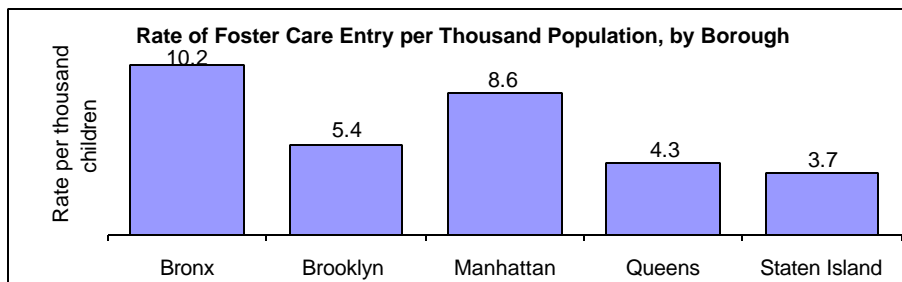


Children Placed in FY '99

The 11,215 children who entered foster care in FY '99 represented 6.6 per thousand children residing in New York City.¹ Approximately 60% of the children who entered care in FY '99 were from the Bronx (30%) or Brooklyn (29%), 19% from Manhattan, 16% from Queens, and 3% from Staten Island (see Table 1). The rate of foster care entry per thousand population varied by borough, with the highest rate in the Bronx (10.2) and the lowest in Staten Island (3.7) (see Figure 3). Two percent of the children who entered care in FY '99 either had addresses outside of New York City (87 children) or had incomplete address information (147 children). Forty-three percent of the children were age 5 or younger, 27% were age 6 to 11, and the remaining were 12 or older (31%). The breakdown based on gender showed that 49% were female and 51% male.

Placement Principle 6c: A placement must be reflective of, and responsive to, a child's specific culture, religion, and background.

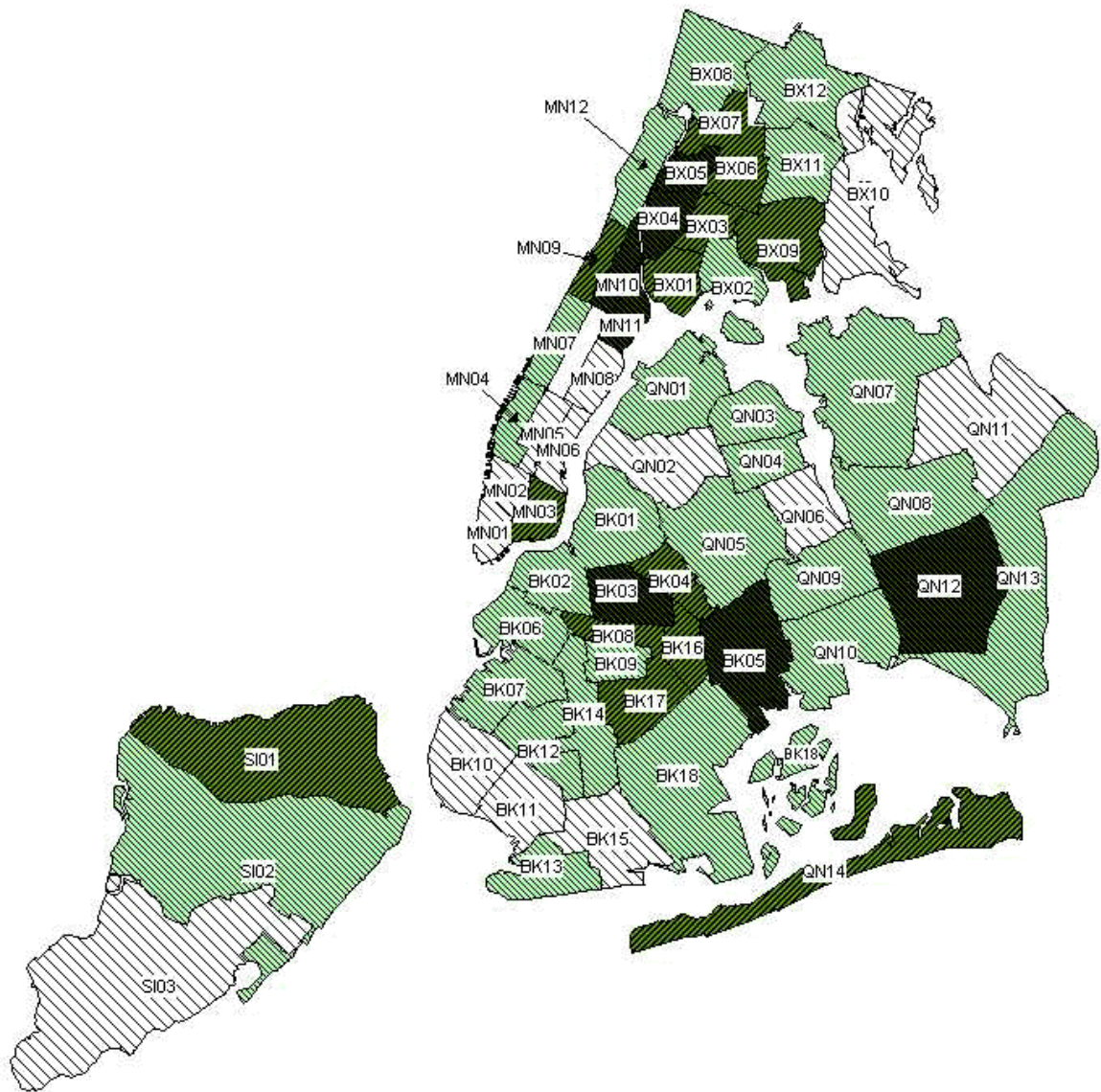
Figure 3



Thirty-seven percent of the children had a designation of African-American, while 18% indicated Hispanic, 3% White, and 43% Other/Unknown. The vast majority (98.5%) of the children classified as being of Other/Unknown race/ethnicity had an actual entry of Unknown. There was no entry for 11 children; the remaining were classified as American Indian, Cambodian, Interracial/Other, or Oriental. Given the very high rate of Unknown race/ethnicity, it is important to approach interpretations of the findings regarding race/ethnicity in this analysis with caution. If race/ethnicity were known for a greater proportion of this cohort, it is possible the distributions with regard to this demographic would shift, thereby affecting the interpretation of its role in shaping the foster care placement experience.

¹ Population rates are based on 1997 estimates, the most recent year available.

TOTAL CHILDREN ENTERING FOSTER CARE IN FY 99 BY CD OF ORIGIN



LEGEND	
	400 and over (7)
	200 to 399 (13)
	51 to 199 (26)
	1 to 50 (13)

Table 1. PERCENT OF CHILDREN PLACED IN FOSTER CARE IN FY 1999 WITH SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, BY BOROUGH OF ORIGIN

Borough	Total Children	Age			Gender		Race/Ethnicity				Religion			Level of Care		
		0-5	6-11	≥12	Fem	Male	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Prot	Cath	Other	Kin	FBH	Cong
Bronx	3,373	44.4	31.2	24.4	49.4	50.6	35.2	23.5	0.3	41.0	1.1	1.4	97.5	13.0	63.8	22.4
Brooklyn	3,261	42.3	30.3	27.4	48.7	51.3	47.2	13.4	2.4	37.0	11.4	7.8	80.8	13.2	63.0	23.2
Manhattan	2,176	44.2	33.3	22.4	49.4	50.6	19.7	14.4	0.1	65.8	5.2	4.8	90.0	13.5	66.9	18.8
Queens	1,809	36.4	32.2	31.3	44.9	55.1	39.0	19.5	7.1	34.4	4.5	11.0	84.5	21.1	50.3	27.4
Staten Island	362	35.4	30.9	33.7	52.8	47.2	44.2	20.2	25.7	9.9	23.5	56.4	20.2	14.4	51.4	33.7
Other NYC	129	59.4	14.1	26.6	48.1	51.9	33.3	8.5	3.9	54.3	7.0	0.0	93.0	10.9	70.5	18.6
Non-NYC	87	50.6	14.9	34.5	47.1	52.9	39.1	11.5	4.6	44.8	5.7	5.7	88.5	14.9	63.2	19.5
Unspecified	18	66.7	16.7	16.7	44.4	55.6	50.0	11.1	0.0	38.9	5.6	11.1	83.3	16.7	72.2	5.6
Total	11,215	42.4	31.2	26.4	48.5	51.5	36.6	17.8	2.9	42.8	6.3	7.3	86.5	14.5	61.7	23.0

Race/ethnicity varied widely among boroughs – the Bronx had the highest percentage Hispanic (24%), Brooklyn had the highest African-American (47%), Manhattan had the highest Other/Unknown (66%), Staten Island had the highest White (26%), while Queens was most similar to the citywide averages.

For 87% of the children, their religion was indicated as Other/Unknown; Staten Island was the only borough in which less than 80% had a religion of Other/Unknown – the breakdown in Staten Island was 24% Protestant, 56% Catholic, and 20% Other/Unknown. Finally, the distribution of the children’s level of care at initial placement was 14% kinship, 61% FBH, and 24% Congregate. Kinship placements represent 19% of all home-based or non-congregate placements. Refer to Appendix A, Table A6 for data on child demographics and level of care by CD.

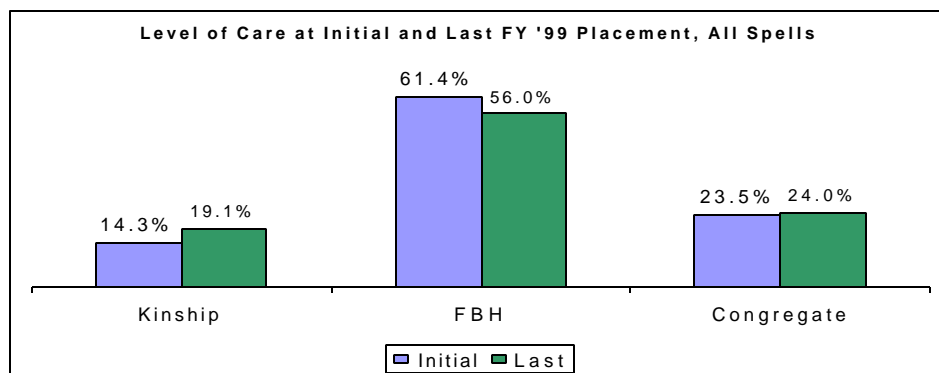
Frequently, kinship resources are identified subsequent to the child’s initial placement. The experience of the children entering care in FY ‘99 clearly demonstrated this effect. When level of care at initial placement was compared to level of care at last placement for all spells² experienced by this cohort in FY ‘99, the percentage of kinship placements rose from 14% to 19% (see Figure 4). Likewise, kinship placements as a percent of all home-based placements increased to 25% for the last placement as compared to 19% for the initial placement. Children initially placed in a non-relative foster boarding home contributed the greatest to those moving into a kinship setting as the initial percentage for FBH (61%) fell 5% to 56% as of the child’s last placement.

ACS is committed to placing children appropriately, regardless of age, in the least restrictive level of care and in a home-based setting. For Fiscal Year 1999, children ages 12 and older and children placed in congregate care interact since roughly 92% of children entering congregate care are 12 and older. ACS plans to conduct an analysis on which contract agencies are successful in placing adolescents into foster boarding homes. To further guide policy articulation

² A spell is defined as the time between foster care placement and discharge. The 11,215 children placed in foster care experienced 11,510 spells as of January 2000 as a result of discharges and subsequent re-entries.

and practice, ACS will be sponsoring a June 2000 retreat to develop a set of principles about working with adolescents, as well as identifying additional preventive services needed by teens and families. ACS also expects to develop an action plan to identify an array of services for adolescents.

Figure 4



Child and Placement Compatibility

The available data was analyzed in order to evaluate the compatibility between child and placement. The comparisons include the child’s race/ethnicity and that of the foster parents and the CD of origin of the child to the location of the facility in which he or she is placed.

Placement Principle 4: Children deserve to be placed with a foster family within their community.

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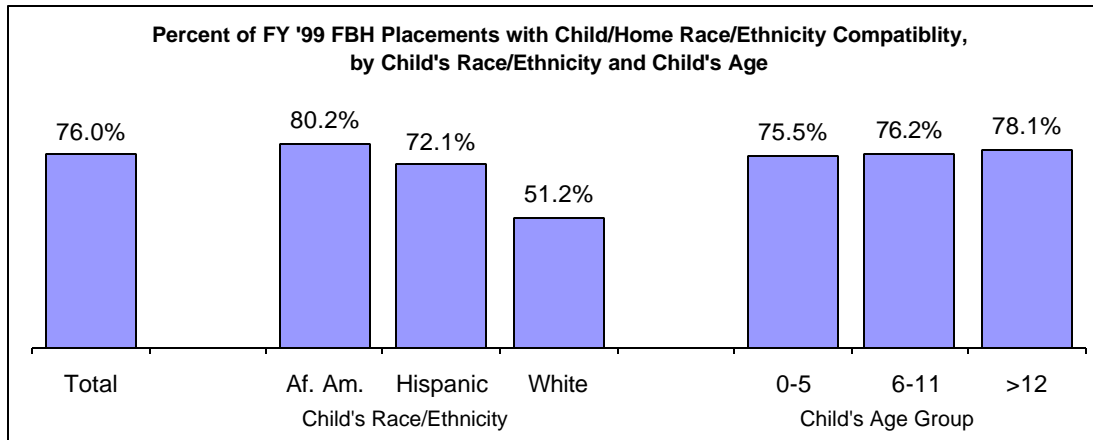
When making these comparisons, it is important to consider the level of care in which the child is placed. The performance of the placement process for children placed into non-relative foster boarding homes has the most relevance for this analysis. Issues of race/ethnicity, language, and religion for kinship placements are generally thought to be met and the data confirms this. Demographic characteristics have little meaning for congregated settings. As a result, this analysis focuses on children placed into non-relative foster boarding homes and incorporates information on kinship placements, where appropriate, particularly the evaluation of placements in CD of origin.

Demographics

The first area of comparison is race/ethnicity. For the 5,588 placements (this number includes both entries into care and transfers while in care) into non-relative foster boarding homes where data was available for both child and home race/ethnicity, 80% of the African-American children were placed in a home with foster parents of the same race/ethnicity (see Figure 5). This percentage was 72% for Hispanic children and 51% for White children. Nearly 40% of these placements involved children with an indicated race/ethnicity of Other/Unknown. Older children were somewhat more likely to have placement compatibility in this area. Seventy-eight percent

of the children twelve or older were placed in homes that were compatible with their race/ethnicity, whereas the compatibility rate for children in the 0-5 and 6-11 year old age groups was 76%. (See Appendix A, Table A5.)

Figure 5



Placement experiences varied across ethnic/racial groups for different indicators. Given the high rate of Other/Unknown race/ethnicity in the Child Care Review Service (CCRS), this analysis needs to be interpreted cautiously. These findings are purely descriptive, not predictive; a more in-depth analysis to explore the relationships among child characteristics and placement experience would be required. Additionally discussed in Section III, ACS is undertaking aggressive efforts to improve the integrity of CCRS data on demographic measures and to improve the ability to assess variations of children’s experiences coming into care. Nonetheless, there is value gained from the data to help ACS begin to understand some of the critical factors associated with children’s experiences in foster care.

White children who comprised 3% of the population coming into care had the most initial placements with kin at 20%. They also experienced the highest discharge rate at 48%, and the lowest re-entry rate at 6%. African-American children were placed within demographically compatible homes 80% of the time, the highest compatibility rate. Seventy-three percent (73%) of African-American children were part of a sibling group with 31% being in large sibling groups of four or more. Forty-eight percent (48%) of African-American children were placed with all siblings; Hispanic children had the highest intact rate at 59% and were the least likely to be totally separated from their siblings at 17%.

In-CD FBH Placements

The goal of placing a child into foster care within that child’s home community is critical to ACS’ reform of foster care. This initiative began in the Bronx at the start of Fiscal Year 2000 (July 1999) and began for the other boroughs in April 2000. Prior to July 1999, ACS focused on developing resources, procuring new services with providers, and preparing for

Placement Principle 4:
Children deserve to be placed with a foster family within their community.

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implementation of this initiative which represents a fundamental shift in how the New York City child welfare system is managed. This analysis considers in-CD placements for children entering care in FY ‘99. As such, the performance described here represents a pre-implementation baseline.

Table 2. PERCENT OF PLACEMENTS IN FOSTER BOARDING HOMES IN CD OR BOROUGH OF ORIGIN BY RACE/ETHNICITY, FY ‘99

Borough	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity							
	Number	In-Borough	In -CD	In-Borough				In-CD			
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk
Bronx	3,030	34.3	3.6	26.7	45.3	33.3	35.0	2.7	5.6	0.0	3.1
Brooklyn	2,870	44.6	6.0	48.5	28.8	33.3	46.0	6.8	3.7	5.1	5.7
Manhattan	2,061	12.5	3.3	9.5	19.1	n/a	11.9	2.1	3.4	n/a	3.7
Queens	1,307	24.2	5.2	24.0	24.7	29.0	22.9	6.0	3.5	5.0	5.3
Staten Island	300	25.5	14.4	25.5	13.3	38.2	27.8	19.4	3.3	7.3	27.8
Total NYC	9,777	30.8	4.8	32.3	32.6	32.3	28.4	5.4	4.4	5.7	4.3

The 9,777 children placed into non-relative foster boarding homes were placed in their CD of origin just under 5% of the time (see Table 2). The in-borough placement rate was about 31%. Brooklyn had the best overall results in this area, as 6% of its children were placed in CD and 45% were placed in borough. Staten Island actually had the highest in-CD rate at 14% and an in-borough rate of only 26%. Manhattan had, by far, the lowest performance, as only 3% were placed in CD and 13% were placed in borough. Children of African-American and White race/ethnicity had the best overall in-CD rates – 5.4 and 5.7%, respectively. There was little variation in the in-borough rates by race/ethnicity at approximately 32% for the three groups. Refer to Appendix A, Table A7 for data on in-borough and in-CD foster boarding home placements by CD of origin. The data show that children from particular CDs varied from 0% to 61% for in-borough placements and from 0% to 19% for in-CD placement.

As previously discussed, neighborhood-based placements is one of ACS’ critical initiatives within neighborhood-based services. For Fiscal Year 1999, the in-borough placement rate was approximately 31% and the in-CD rate was just under 5%; this establishes a pre-implementation baseline. From July 1999 through the end of May 2000, 11.3% of Bronx children were placed in CD and 57.4% were placed in the Bronx. ACS is committed to ensuring improvements in this performance so that all children can be placed in suitable homes in their own neighborhoods, unless they are placed with kin living outside of their neighborhood of origin.

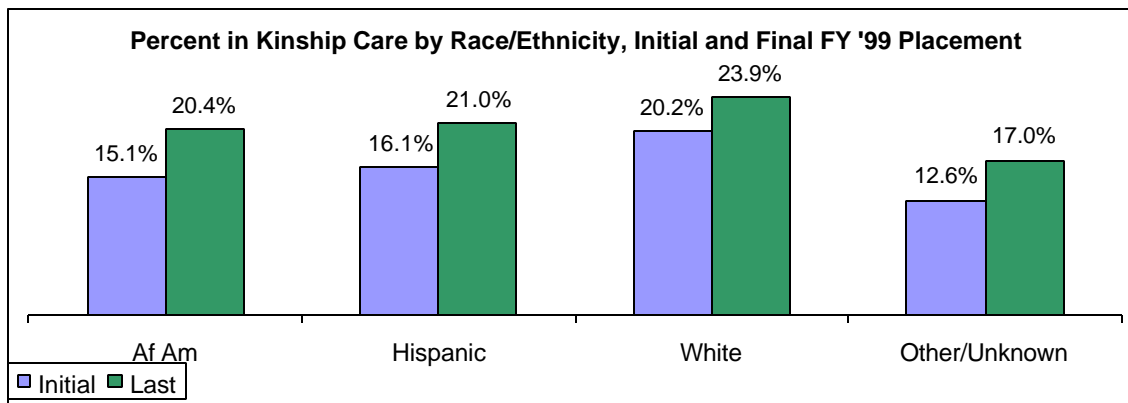
Kinship Placements

Placing children with kin is another critical goal of ACS’ placement process. Of the initial placements in FY ‘99, 14.5% were in kinship homes (see Table 1). Queens demonstrated the best result as 21% of the children from this borough went to a kinship home, while the Bronx had the lowest percentage at 13%.

*Placement Principle 5:
Children deserve to be placed with their kin.*

White children, though relatively few in number at 3% of the total, were most likely to be placed with kin (20%) at initial placement (see Figure 6). Hispanic children had an initial kinship placement rate of 16%, while this rate for African-American children was 15%. However, a higher percentage of African-American children were moved into kinship settings after the initial placement. The percent of African-American children in kinship at last placement climbed to 20%. This rate was 21% for Hispanic children and 24% for White children. Combining the race/ethnicity with the borough level breakdowns demonstrated that each grouping from Queens had the highest kinship rate at initial placement in the city – White children at 30%, Hispanic children at 25%, and African-American children at 22% (see Appendix A, Tables A8 and A9).

Figure 6



Children placed into kinship settings are much more likely to be placed in CD and borough of origin (Appendix A, Table A10). Twenty-four percent of all kinship placements were in the child’s CD of origin, and 61% were placed in borough. Staten Island had the highest rate of in-CD placements for children entering kinship (42%), the rate for Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens ranged between 19 and 34%, while the Bronx had a rate of 16%. The rate of kinship placements in borough of origin ranged between 50 to 70%, except for Manhattan, which had a rate of 34%. Finally, the in-CD placement rate for White children entering kinship care was 41%. The in-CD placement rates for African American and Hispanic children were much lower at 21 and 22%, respectively. The rate of in-borough placement had a similar pattern. White children had a rate of 80%, while the rate for African-American and Hispanic children was 61 and 62%, respectively. Refer to Appendix A, Table A11 for data on in-borough and in-CD kinship home placements by CD of origin.

As articulated in the Placement Principles, ACS prefers that appropriate kin be utilized as a placement resource when a child must enter foster care. For Fiscal Year 1999, kin placements had the most stable placements with 86% having no disruptions. Furthermore, kin placements were the most likely to have all siblings placed together. Beginning July 1999, ACS began concentrated efforts to reinforce the preference of kinship placement with the goal of increasing the percentage of placements made with appropriate kin to 30%. One avenue is through the 72

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hour case conference initiative. One of the purposes of this conference, as well as the 30 day case conference, is to identify and seek out kin resources. To facilitate an increase in suitable kin placements, ACS is also providing input to the State about revising the home certification standards, and training is scheduled to occur this summer.

Placement of Siblings

The sibling analysis not only considers all children entering care in FY '99 (the FY '99 cohort), but also identifies their siblings who were placed prior to the fiscal year but were still in care during FY '99. The analysis focuses on the size of the sibling groups in care during this period, and whether the FY '99 cohort children were placed with their siblings in the same facility. Siblings of FY '99 cohort children who were not in care or left care before the fiscal year were excluded from this analysis.

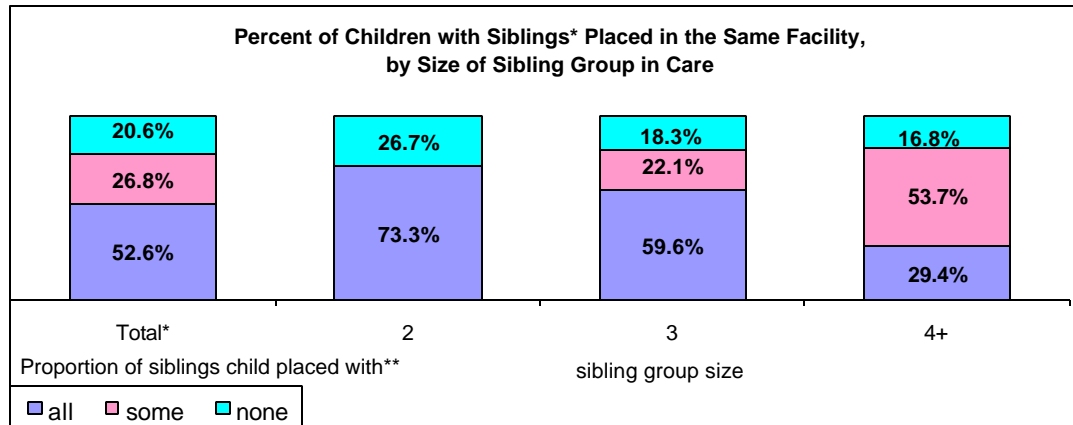
Placement Principle 3: All children deserve to be placed with their siblings.

As presented in Table 3, two-thirds of the children who entered care in FY '99 also had one or more siblings in care. Twenty-three percent were in a group of two, 18% had two siblings, and the remaining 26% were part of a sibling group of four or more. Children from the Bronx and Manhattan were most likely to be part of a sibling group, while children from Queens and Staten Island were least likely. The Bronx had the highest percentage of children in large sibling groups of four or more children. Refer to Appendix A, Table A6 for data on sibling group size by CD. Children with a race/ethnicity indicated as African-American were most likely to be part of a sibling group in care (73%) and had more children in larger sibling groups (31% in groups of four or more) than any other racial/ethnic grouping.

Table 3. SIZE OF SIBLING GROUP OF CHILDREN PLACED IN FY '99 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Borough of Origin	Single Child	Sibling Group Size				Total
		Two	Three	Four+		
Bronx	31.1%	21.1%	19.8%	28.0%	3,353	
Brooklyn	33.1%	22.0%	18.3%	26.6%	3,262	
Manhattan	30.4%	25.6%	18.9%	25.1%	2,178	
Queens	36.7%	23.7%	16.8%	22.8%	1,827	
Staten Island	36.8%	25.8%	14.7%	22.7%	361	
Outside NYC	44.8%	17.2%	10.3%	27.6%	87	
Other NYC	55.8%	22.5%	10.9%	10.9%	129	
Unknown	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	18	
Race/Ethnicity						
African-American	27.3%	23.2%	18.3%	31.2%	4,092	
Hispanic	28.8%	23.7%	22.1%	25.4%	1,993	
White	34.1%	26.3%	20.0%	19.7%	320	
Other/Unknown	39.8%	21.8%	16.7%	21.7%	4,810	
Total	3713	2557	2055	2890	11,215	
	33.1%	22.8%	18.3%	25.8%	100.0%	

Figure 7



*The number of children placed in FY1999 with at least one sibling in care during the analysis period (7/98-1/00).

**with all siblings - children who were placed in FY1999 with all other siblings in care in the same facility during the analysis period; with some siblings - children who were placed with some, but not all, siblings in care; with no siblings - children placed in FY 1999 who were not placed with any of their siblings.

Of the 7,502 children who were part of a sibling group in care, 53% were placed with all of their siblings in the same facility, 26% were placed with at least one of their siblings, and 21% were completely separated from all of their siblings (see Figure 7). In sum, just under a third of the children (3,553) who entered care in FY '99 had at least one sibling placed in a different foster care facility. However, when considering siblings who were placed in care on the same day, 76% were placed together. Ninety-two percent of the groups of two siblings placed on the same day, were placed together. This rate was 69% for those in groups of three and 40% for groups of four or more.

Table 4. PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN WITH SIBLINGS BY LEVEL OF CARE BY SIBLING GROUP SIZE

Level of Care	Placement	Sibling Group Size			
		2	3	4	Total
Congregate	Placed with all siblings	28.4%	14.8%	3.8%	18.9%
	Placed with some of the siblings		13.3%	26.5%	9.9%
	Placed with no sibling	71.6%	71.9%	69.7%	71.1%
	Total	352	128	185	665
FBH	Placed with all siblings	79.0%	58.8%	25.5%	51.8%
	Placed with some of the siblings		24.1%	59.9%	30.9%
	Placed with no sibling	21.0%	17.0%	14.6%	17.3%
	Total	1735	1475	2183	5393
Kinship	Placed with all siblings	86.8%	76.3%	55.2%	72.0%
	Placed with some of the siblings		17.1%	38.0%	19.1%
	Placed with no sibling	13.2%	6.6%	6.8%	8.8%
	Total	462	438	516	1416
Unknown	Placed with all siblings	25.0%	21.4%	50.0%	28.6%
	Placed with some of the siblings		42.9%	0.0%	21.4%
	Placed with no sibling	75.0%	35.7%	50.0%	50.0%
	Total	8	14	6	28

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Table 4 shows that children placed in kinship care had a much higher chance of staying with all their siblings, while children placed in congregate care were least likely to have a sibling in the same facility. More remarkably, 55% of children from large sibling groups (4 or more siblings) placed in kinship homes did stay with all their siblings; however, in non-relative foster boarding homes, only 26% of children from the same sibling group size were placed with all their siblings.

When considering whether the children were placed together based on borough of origin, the intact rate for children with siblings ranged from 50% in Brooklyn to 55% in Queens and Staten Island (see Table 5). Children in sibling groups from Queens had the best experience in terms of intactness. Not only did they have the highest percentage of sibling intactness, they also had the lowest percentage of not being placed with any sibling.

Table 5. PLACEMENT WITH SIBLINGS BY SIZE OF SIBLING GROUP IN CARE BY BOROUGH OF ORIGIN

Borough	Placement	Sibling Group Size			
		Two	Three	Four+	Total
Bronx	Placed with all siblings	73.9%	61.7%	31.4%	53.1%
	Placed with some of the siblings		17.9%	51.8%	26.2%
	Placed with no sibling	26.1%	20.4%	16.8%	20.7%
	Total	709	666	940	2,315
Brooklyn	Placed with all siblings	72.2%	61.1%	24.4%	50.4%
	Placed with some of the siblings		21.4%	59.4%	29.6%
	Placed with no sibling	27.8%	17.4%	16.1%	20.4%
	Total	722	597	868	2,187
Manhattan	Placed with all siblings	72.9%	57.4%	28.8%	52.9%
	Placed with some of the siblings		24.6%	54.4%	26.2%
	Placed with no sibling	27.1%	18.0%	16.7%	20.9%
	Total	580	423	562	1,565
Queens	Placed with all siblings	76.1%	53.9%	34.5%	55.3%
	Placed with some of the siblings		29.4%	48.2%	25.0%
	Placed with no sibling	23.9%	16.8%	17.3%	19.6%
	Total	439	310	417	1,166
Staten Island	Placed with all siblings	66.7%	60.4%	39.0%	55.3%
	Placed with some of the siblings		22.6%	39.0%	19.3%
	Placed with no sibling	33.3%	17.0%	22.0%	25.4%
	Total	93	53	82	228

African-American children were least likely to be placed with all siblings (48%) (see Table 6). Hispanic children had the highest intact rate (59%) and were the least likely to be totally separated from their siblings (17%). Children described as White had an intact rate of 58%.

Table 6. PLACEMENT WITH SIBLINGS BY SIZE OF SIBLING GROUP IN CARE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Race/Ethnicity	Placement	Sibling Group Size			Total
		Two	Three	Four+	
African-American	Placed with all siblings	69.9%	53.5%	27.5%	48.1%
	Placed with some of the siblings		24.9%	52.8%	29.2%
	Placed with no sibling	30.1%	21.7%	19.8%	23.8%
	Total	950	748	1,275	2,973
Hispanic	Placed with all siblings	77.0%	71.2%	31.4%	58.9%
	Placed with some of the siblings		15.4%	54.9%	24.4%
	Placed with no sibling	23.0%	13.4%	13.6%	16.7%
	Total	473	441	506	1,420
White	Placed with all siblings	73.8%	64.1%	30.2%	57.8%
	Placed with some of the siblings		20.3%	52.4%	21.8%
	Placed with no sibling	26.2%	15.6%	17.5%	20.4%
	Total	84	64	63	211
Other/Unknown	Placed with all siblings	74.7%	58.5%	30.9%	54.4%
	Placed with some of the siblings		23.3%	54.4%	26.1%
	Placed with no sibling	25.3%	18.2%	14.7%	19.5%
	Total	1,050	802	1,046	2,898

ACS has long recognized the importance and challenges of keeping sibling groups, particularly large sibling groups, together when placed. ACS is committed to placing siblings together, unless the health, safety, welfare, or needs of a particular child requires separation. Efforts to improve performance on keeping siblings together when placed in care include monitoring agency performance on recruiting foster homes and their capacity to accept large sibling groups. Recruitment successes are accounted for in ACS' Evaluation and Quality Improvement Protocol (EQUIP), a comprehensive effort to evaluate the quality of services provided to children and families, as well as the programs and agencies that provide these services; successful agencies will be rewarded with increased capacity. Additionally, ACS will make an effort to ensure sibling needs are being taken into consideration in the review of the home certification standards being undertaken by the State.

Movement Activities

One critical goal for foster care is to provide the child with a stable, nurturing environment that will foster timely permanency. Once permanency is achieved by the child's return to home or by adoption, the goal is to not have that child return to foster care. Additionally, the emphasis is on placing the child in the best, most appropriate setting at initial placement to prevent additional disruptions in the child's life that result from a transfer to another home or facility. This part of the analysis considers both of these situations, re-entries into care and transfers while in care, for the children in the FY '99 group.

Transfers

During a child's life in foster care, he or she may be transferred, for various reasons, to another facility within a foster care agency (intra-agency) or to another facility maintained by a different agency (inter-agency). Children returning from absence or trial discharge may also experience a transfer to a different facility. This analysis examines all transfers that the children in this cohort experienced throughout this evaluation period, from the beginning of their placement through January 2000.

Of the children who entered care in FY '99, 65% remained in their initial placement, 22% experienced only one transfer, and the remaining 13% were transferred two or more times (see Figure 8). Thus, 87% of the children had no transfers or just one transfer. This observation is consistent with analyses presented earlier this Spring in the *Reform Plan Indicators: Status Report 2*. When all foster care admissions from 1985 to 1998 were followed until May of 1999, 62% of children in their first spell³ of care and 53-55% of children in their second or greater spell remained in their initial placements. Refer to Appendix A, Table A12 for data on transfers by CD of origin.

Children in kinship placements had the most stable placements at 94% with no more than one disruption, while 88% of children in non-kinship foster boarding homes had no more than one disruption (see Figure 8). Compared with older children, children 5 and under tended to be more stable in their placement, with 88% experiencing no more than one transfer. There was no appreciable difference among children of the three race/ethnic groups; 86% of the members of each group experienced no more than one transfer.

A child may be transferred for various reasons during his/her placement in foster care. Movement may also occur when the child returns from an absence or a failed trial discharge. While any disruption of a child's placement is undesirable, some transfers are actually made for the benefit of the child. When transferred to another facility, the level of care for the child may also change. Depending on the needs of the child and/or the family, he or she may be placed in a higher level of care (from kinship or FBH to congregate care), remain in the same level of care (a lateral transfer), or be moved to a lower level of care.

³ A spell is defined as the time between foster care placement and discharge.

Figure 8

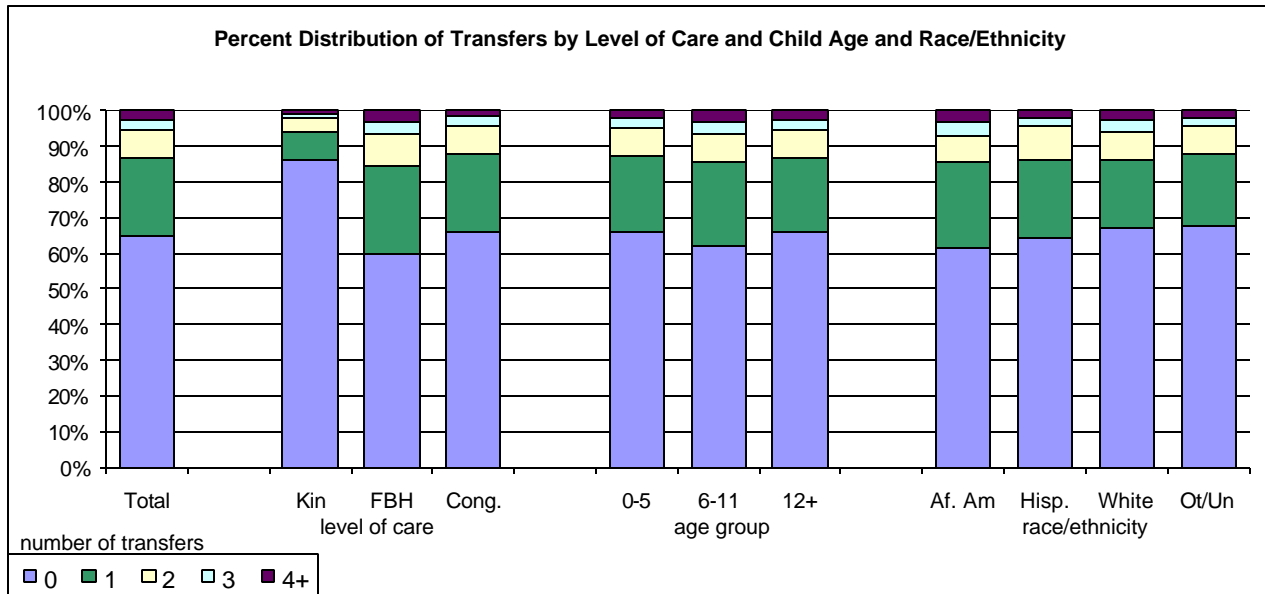


Table 7. INTRA-AGENCY VS. INTER-AGENCY MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF MOVEMENTS/TRANSFERS

Movement/Transfers	Intra-Agency	Inter-Agency	Total Movements
Return from Absence	46.3%	53.7%	669
Return from Trial Discharge	32.7%	67.3%	52
In Care Transfers	75.0%	25.0%	5,935
Total	71.8%	28.2%	6,656

Additionally, intra-agency transfers may be less disruptive to the child than inter-agency transfers. The child who is transferred within an agency may remain under the supervision of the same caseworker. As shown in Table 7, the majority of the movements (72%) were intra-agency transfers. However, the data indicate that a child transferred upon return from an absence or trial discharge was much more likely to experience an inter-agency transfer.

Table 8 displays the types of transfer and change of level of care as a result of the transfer. Of all the movements, 15% were to a lower or preferred level of care. Seventy-seven percent of the transfers were lateral – between the same level of care. Eight percent of the transfers were to a higher level of care, from a home setting to a congregate care setting or from kinship to FBH. Of the types of movements considered, a child returning from absence was most likely to be transferred from a higher level to a lower level of care (24%). Children subject to inter-agency transfers were most likely to experience transfers to higher or less preferred levels of care (10%). There is inadequate data from CCRS on the reasons for transfer (over 60% have a reason indicated as Other or Missing); consequently, reasons cannot be incorporated into the analysis.

Table 8. CHANGE IN LEVEL OF CARE BY TYPE OF TRANSFERS

Change of Level of Care	Return from Absence	Return from Trial Discharge	Intra-Agency Transfer	Inter-Agency Transfer	Total # of Transfers
Transfers to Lower/Preferred Level	23.8%	7.8%	13.8%	16.3%	15.3%
Congregate to FBH	2.6%	0.0%	0.6%	2.9%	1.3%
Congregate to Kinship	1.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%
FBH to Kinship	19.8%	7.8%	12.8%	12.3%	13.4%
Lateral Transfers	68.6%	84.3%	79.1%	73.3%	76.8%
Congregate to Congregate	41.6%	43.1%	8.5%	44.0%	19.9%
FBH to FBH	25.9%	41.2%	69.4%	28.5%	55.8%
Kinship to Kinship	1.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%
Transfers to Higher/Less Preferable Level	7.7%	7.8%	7.2%	10.3%	8.0%
FBH to Congregate	5.3%	7.8%	1.3%	6.9%	3.0%
Kinship to Congregate	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Kinship to FBH	2.0%	0.0%	5.5%	2.9%	4.6%
Total *	661	51	4,427	1,458	6,597

* These numbers exclude the unknown level of care change.

ACS believes that minimizing movements while in foster care placements is important in reducing the trauma of placement itself. Twelve percent of children placed in FBHs in FY '99 had two or more movements; some of these transfers may have been into kin placements. Overall, 65% of all children who entered care had no transfers, 22% had one transfer. Children ages 6-11 had the least stable placements and were more likely to experience movements. Low replacements has been identified as one of our top twelve indicators and ACS will be adding a measurement to EQUIP on the number of movements each child has while in care. ACS has been reexamining its policy on movements in care and expects to release a policy revision to bring greater scrutiny to conditions causing high numbers of movements. ACS is examining the feasibility of a case conferencing requirement and its potential role in minimizing movements.

Re-entries into Foster Care

CCRS records indicate that as of January 2000, 4,102 or 37% of the 11,215 children who entered care during FY '99 had been discharged from the system (see Table 9). Of the 2,615 children who entered congregate care, almost half (48%) were discharged from care by January 2000. The discharge rate for children placed in foster boarding homes was 36%, whereas the rate for children with *Permanency Principle 2d: Services must be available to a child and family to...support reunification, adoption, or discharge from Independent Living programs.*

kinship placements was only 21%. The discharge rate decreases with age, from 45% for children 12 and older to 31% for children under six. Among the race/ethnic groups, White children had the highest discharge rate (48%) followed by Hispanic children (34%) and African-American children (33%).

Table 9. DISCHARGE RATE OF CHILDREN ENTERING CARE IN FY 1999 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Level of Care	# Placed	# Discharged*	% Discharged
Kinship	1,667	354	21.2%
FBH	6,888	2,478	36.0%
Congregate	2,615	1,255	48.0%
Unknown	45	15	33.3%
Age Group			
0-5	4,779	1,477	30.9%
6-11	3,011	1,070	35.5%
12 and over	3,425	1,555	45.4%
Race/Ethnicity			
African-American	4,096	1,350	33.0%
Hispanic	1,993	685	34.4%
White	320	152	47.5%
Other/Unknown	4,806	1,915	39.8%
Total	11,215	4,102	36.6%

*Number of children discharged from care as of January 2000.

The overwhelming majority (88%) of the children discharged from care did not return within the time period examined for this analysis, 11% re-entered foster care once, and less than 1% re-entered care twice (see Table 10). Refer to Appendix A, Table A13 for data on re-entries by CD of origin.

Children who were initially placed in congregated care facilities were three times as likely to re-enter (16%) than those who entered a kinship foster boarding home (5%). The re-entry rate for children placed in non-kinship foster boarding home was 11%. This finding may speak to the tendency toward shorter lengths of stay for children in congregated care, and, as a result, the greater opportunity to leave and re-enter care.

Table 10. DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGED CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF RE-ENTRIES AND LEVEL OF CARE*

Level of Care	Number of Re-entries			Total
	None	One	Two	
Kinship	95.2%	4.8%	0.0%	354
FBH	89.3%	10.4%	0.4%	2,478
Congregate	84.1%	14.3%	1.5%	1,255
Missing	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	15
Total	88.2%	11.1%	0.7%	4,102

* Level of Care at initial placement

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A breakdown by demographic characteristics shows some differences in the population (see Table 11). Children age 12 and over were more likely to have a re-entry than their younger counterparts. Older children were also more likely to re-enter care twice. African-American and Hispanic children were more likely to have a re-entry (14% and 12%, respectively) than White children (6%). The age of the child and the level of care, the two factors that demonstrate the most effect on this indicator, are related in that 92% of the children who entered congregate care in FY '99 were age 12 and older.

Table 11. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCHARGED CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF RE-ENTRIES

	Number of Re-entries			Total
	None	One	Two	
Age Group				
0-5	88.6%	10.9%	0.5%	1,477
6-11	92.0%	7.8%	0.3%	1,070
12 and over	85.1%	13.7%	1.2%	1,555
Gender				
Female	86.6%	12.5%	0.9%	2,037
Male	89.7%	9.8%	0.4%	2,065
Race/Ethnicity				
African-American	85.9%	13.6%	0.5%	1,350
Hispanic	87.7%	12.1%	0.1%	685
White	94.1%	5.3%	0.7%	152
Other/Unknown	89.5%	9.5%	1.0%	1,915
Total	88.2%	11.1%	0.7%	4,102

The statistics in Table 12 show that a much higher percentage of children returned to care by January 2000 when they were discharged within three months of their placement. Almost 16% of children discharged within 90 days of placement returned to care at least once, while only 5% of those who were discharged after more than three months in care came back to care. It is important to keep in mind that children who had longer lengths of stay also had a reduced opportunity to return to care within the period considered in this analysis. Therefore, it is possible that their return rate may approach that of children with shorter stays if they are tracked for a longer period of time.

Table 12. TIME TO DISCHARGE BY NUMBER OF RE-ENTRIES

Time to Discharge	Number of Re-entries			Total
	None	One	Two	
1-90 days	84.4%	14.6%	1.0%	2,620
Over 90 days	94.8%	5.0%	0.2%	1,482
Total	88.2%	11.1%	0.7%	4,102

ACS has identified low re-entries as one of its top twelve outcomes and indicators and EQUIP will measure the rate of re-entry and grade agencies accordingly. The Safe and Timely Adoptions and Reunifications (STAR) program is an ACS initiative addressing permanency issues, providing incentives

to agencies that expedite and reduce re-entries. Financial savings will be paid to agencies that successfully reduce re-entries. Another purpose of STAR is to allow reinvestment of savings into after care services to decrease the likelihood of re-entry. ACS will be evaluating these programs with the goal of ensuring children and families are supported when reunification occurs to reduce the chance of re-entry into care.

Contract Agencies

ACS placed 94% of the children who entered care in FY ‘99 with 63 different contracted foster care providers. Roughly 600 children were placed into ACS direct foster care and congregate care services, while a handful of children (26) were placed into a small number of Non-Charitable Institutions (NCIBs), which are typically located outside the New York City metropolitan region. These NCIBs were all congregate facilities that serve very specialized needs. Refer to Appendix A, Tables A14 – 22 data pertaining to placements by contract agencies.

The agencies that provided foster care services to New York City in FY ‘99 are a diverse group that offers a wide mix of services. There is considerable variation among the agencies. The number of children placed during FY ‘99 with a single contracted service provider ranged from roughly 1,000 to 10 or less. Approximately 17% of the agencies only provided congregate care services, while another 17% provided little or no congregate care services. The agencies that served fewer children tended to have a higher percentage of congregate care in their service mix. Agencies with congregate care services tended to serve an older population of children, while those without served a younger population.

Almost without exception, the percentage of kinship placements was higher when considering the child’s last placement by agency as compared to the child’s first placement. The percent of placements with home/child race/ethnicity compatibility ranged from 0 to 100%, but for almost all of the agencies it was 60% or greater. Twelve percent of the agencies with children discharged from the FY ‘99 cohort had no re-entries and approximately 75% of the agencies had re-entry rates of 1 to 20% (see Table 13). A majority (69%) of the agencies that placed children who had siblings in care placed at least 40% of the sibling groups together (see Table 14).

Table 13. PERCENT OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM FOSTER CARE WITH RE-ENTRIES BY AGENCY

Re-entry Rate	Number of Agencies	Percent of Agencies
0	7	12.1
1-10	20	34.5
11-20	24	41.4
21-50	6	10.3
100	1	1.7
Total Agencies with Discharges	58	

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Table 14. PERCENT OF CHILDREN PLACED WITH ALL SIBLINGS IN CARE BY AGENCY

Percent with All Siblings	Number of Agencies	Percent of Agencies
0.0	3	5.1
9.0-19.9	5	8.5
20.0-29.9	4	6.8
30.0-39.9	6	10.2
40.0-49.9	11	18.6
50.0-59.9	17	28.8
60.0-80.0	13	22.0
Total Agencies w/Sibling Groups	59	

Contract agency data is presented in tables in Appendix A; Table A15 presents agency data by level of care by first and last placements. ACS plans to further this analysis to examine contract agency practice as it relates to kin – including understanding and replicating practices of agencies which work well with kin.

TECHNOLOGICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

The following is a list of technical and methodological issues pertaining to the analysis that are critical to understanding the findings in this report.

Numbers of Children, Placements and Movement Activities

This report examines the experience of 11,215 children placed in foster care in FY '99. The tables that describe child demographics and level of care, re-entries, transfers, and sibling groups are based on this total sample.

During FY '99 there were 16,140 placement activities – placement from home to foster care or transfers from one placement to another. The tables that describe in-CD and in-borough placements and child/home matches are based on this total.

During FY '99 there were 11,510 placements into foster care from home – 11,215 initial FY '99 placements and 295 subsequent placements following discharge from foster care. The two tables that describe initial and last placement by child's race/ethnicity, borough of origin, and level of care are based on this total.

Race/Ethnicity Compatibility

The race/ethnicity compatibility between foster boarding homes and children placed in those homes was assessed for those child/home pairs for which race/ethnicity was available for both child and home. The codes used to define race/ethnicity are different for CCRS, which captures this information for the child, and CONNECTIONS, which captures this information for the home. In order to compare the demographics of the child and the home, the CCRS codes were mapped to the CONNECTIONS codes. In most instances, a CCRS code was mapped to multiple CONNECTIONS codes because of the more detailed combinations found in CONNECTIONS. For each race/ethnicity code found in CCRS, the CONNECTIONS codes which would be considered compatible were documented. Compatibility was indicated when both child and home had comparable values for race/ethnicity.

Borough and Community District of Origin

For the purposes of this report, child's borough or community district (CD) of origin is defined as the borough or CD that corresponds with the child's case address. The case address is the current address of the primary parent or guardian (usually the mother) entered in the Welfare Management System (WMS). It is possible that the current case address in WMS is different from the case address at placement.

Geocoding of Addresses

Both the children's and foster homes' addresses that were not geocodable by the GBAT system were

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manually corrected and re-geocoded using Mapinfo to obtain borough and CD information. Therefore, all, but 2%, of case addresses and facility addresses were geocoded for this analysis.

Child's First and Last Placement

The placements included in the table describing child's race/ethnicity, borough of origin, and level of care at placement are those in which the child was initially placed in FY '99. The placements referred to in the table describing last placements incorporate the last placement prior to discharge for those children discharged during FY '99 and final placement of record for those who remained in care. For those children who experienced no transfers, the last placement is the same as the initial placement. For children who were discharged from foster care and reentered care, there is more than one initial and last placement.

Re-entries into Foster Care

A re-entry occurs when a child is placed in care again after final discharge from foster care. For this report, all placement and transfer movements of children from their first placements in FY '99 through January 2000 were included in the analysis.

Siblings

For the sibling analysis, the members of the sibling group must be in care during FY '99 to be considered part of the sibling group. Children of the FY '99 cohort may have other siblings who were not in care during this period and were excluded from the analysis.

The sibling placement analysis in this report reflects the placement experience of children in the FY '99 cohort that are part of a sibling group. For example, "with all siblings" means children in this cohort were placed with all other siblings in care in the same facility sometime during the analysis period (July 1998 through January 2000). "With no siblings" means the child from the FY '99 cohort was not placed with any of their siblings even though their siblings who entered care prior to FY '99 may be placed together.

Contract Agencies

For both the transfer and re-entry analyses by agency, it is the agency that the child is first placed in. For the sibling placement analysis by agency, the agency is the agency of the facility where the children were placed with their siblings. It may not necessarily be the agency in which they were first placed.

II. DATA SOURCES AND DATA STORE DEVELOPMENT

Only a short while ago it would not have been possible to provide the detailed data that form the backbone of this report. Mainframe data systems used by New York City and New York State to track child welfare activities keep extremely accurate and detailed records, but do not lend themselves to the ready retrieval or manipulation of the massive amounts of information they contain. For many years, the principal device for analyzing ACS' caseload data consisted of the selection of a sample of cases, which were then read and evaluated with results tabulated manually.

Two important developments were necessary before systems data could be manipulated sufficiently to produce reports like this one. First, database technology needed to advance to the point where it could manage virtually unlimited amounts of data and present that data from an unlimited number of perspectives. Modern data base programs, such as the Oracle Database used for ACS' Management Reporting Data Store, are now able to handle these demanding tasks. Second, ACS and their consultants for these projects, Andersen Consulting, needed to do considerable work to pull the required data from a variety of sources, and load it systematically into a relational database structure where the benefits of database technology could be realized.

ACS and Andersen Consulting began work on the necessary tools, programs, and facilities as New York State was developing the CONNECTIONS child welfare information system to record all child welfare activities throughout the state. While CONNECTIONS promised much better control of child welfare information than had previously been possible, full access and use of this information still required additional effort.

The first step was the development of programs that could extract all the New York City data from the statewide CONNECTIONS system. This requires that programs read each line of code contained in the 25 plus gigabyte statewide database, and determine for each line whether it relates to City cases and children. The initial attempt required more than seven full days to run, calling the feasibility of the project into question. However, Andersen was able to develop modifications that brought the processing time down to less than 12 hours, where it now remains.

The extract of New York City data from the CONNECTIONS system forms the first piece of the data system built to provide this report and to address a range of analytical and reporting needs. Each week state workers make a full copy, or mirror, of the entire statewide CONNECTIONS data system. The extract programs are then used to pull the New York City CONNECTIONS data from the statewide file. The extracted New York City data travels electronically to ACS where it is loaded into a relational database, which replicates the structure found in the statewide system. The extracted CONNECTIONS data includes all demographic information for all persons with a role in any post-1973 child protective services case, for all ACS and contract agency staff with access to CONNECTIONS data subsequent to 1997, and the investigation activities and conclusions regarding allegations of child abuse and neglect. The extracted data also includes the records for homefinding and home licensing subsequent to 1997.

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Because CONNECTIONS has not been fully implemented, the information it produces covers only a portion of all child welfare activities. Adequate representation of child welfare services, including placement services, the focus of this report, requires that other elements be included in a way that allows the linkage of all the activities affecting a given child or family which produces unduplicated counts of cases and clients. To provide these additional pieces of information, ACS and Andersen have developed extracts of the following additional data systems:

- **Welfare Management System (WMS)** for information about case and placement addresses;
- **Child Care Review Service (CCRS)** for information about children in care and their placements, activities, and movements;
- **Placement Tracking System (PTS)** for information regarding a child's characteristics in placement; and,
- **Placement Support System (PSS)** for information about bed characteristics and self-reported vacancies.

Effective use of data from these systems requires that a subset of relevant data be regularly extracted from each and processed to allow the data elements to be joined as required with elements from the other systems. Each extract must first be tailored to allow electronic transmittal. For example, the CCRS extract is too large for available transmittal programs and must be packaged in three separate pieces, then recombined when received at ACS. Each extract also requires a distinct set of programs to load its contents into the Management Reporting Data Stores maintained by ACS, ensuring that the proper relations among the elements are retained. Further additional steps are necessary to ensure that a child appearing in CCRS is linked to the correct child data appearing in PTS.

The above description is a summary explanation of the initial and ongoing data transformation process that supports the Resource Directory and the Operational Data Store. The combination and sequencing of individually coded extraction, loading, and cleansing programs required the full-time commitment of an analyst, two programmers, a functional developer, and a database administrator since August 1999. This seamless reporting relational database is the result of over 6,500 person hours of effort. It is the continual development, maintenance, and administration of these relationships and systems that allow for the creation of ACS' ad hoc query environment.

The results have been highly encouraging, allowing ACS to bring all the available placement data for a given child together in one record. This has allowed ACS to analyze and evaluate placement activity much more accurately and completely than ever before.

III. IMPROVING DATA INTEGRITY

As the preceding section indicated, critically needed data in some areas of inquiry were not always available. A great deal of work went into improving data integrity for this report. Notably that included the input of formerly underutilized demographic data fields regarding foster homes.

Moving forward, for the Management Reporting Data Store to provide up-to-date and accurate information, significant additional efforts must be made to improve the quality of data within its source systems. Based on a two-fold approach that seeks to decrease data omissions, and improve the accuracy and timeliness of data entry, ACS has begun this essential task. Below is a description of the work ACS has performed to date in each of the source systems where issues of data integrity have been found, and a brief discussion on the strategies to be employed.

CONNECTIONS

Released in October 1999, the Foster Home Directory Inquiry Tool (FHDIT) allows ACS and its contract agencies to review and analyze CONNECTIONS foster home and foster home member information in great detail through Microsoft Access. The FHDIT provides individual agencies the means to aggregate and review each week all the foster home information that their staff has entered into CONNECTIONS and to develop ad hoc reports.

ACS intends that contract agencies use the FHDIT to identify missing information about their own foster homes and make the necessary corrections in CONNECTIONS. Information relevant to the provision of neighborhood-based placements is of particular concern and contract agencies are monitored on the accuracy and completeness of the data maintained in CONNECTIONS. To enable and monitor agencies during the cleanup effort, ACS included several missing data reports in the FHDIT.

One of those reports titled, "Missing Data Summary Report" provides an overview of the number of homes missing data for ethnicity, language, religion, and community district, and the number of homes with members missing data for ethnicity, language, religion, and marital status. ACS' Quality Improvement staff use this "scorecard report" to evaluate the week-to-week improvement made by contract agencies, DFCS, and DCA. Since September 29th, contract agencies have decreased overall data omissions by 96 percent, DCA has decreased overall data omissions by 96 percent, and DFCS has decreased overall data omissions by 55 percent.

In addition to the "scorecard report", the FHDIT included the following reports giving detailed information on foster homes.

- Program Type Summary Report;
- Overdue Certification Report;
- Coming Due Certification Report;
- Agency Mismatch Report; and,

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- Homes and Members Report. (For all homes, homes with complete data only, and homes with missing data only)

ACS will continue to monitor the contract agencies, DFCS, and DCA with the FHDIT until data omissions have no impact on the validity and reliability of information derived from the Management Reporting Data Store.

Child Care Review Service (CCRS)

While no particular cleanup of CCRS was undertaken by ACS for this project, brief queries through the Resource Directory and Management Reporting Data Store indicate that there are significant data omissions that will be need to be addressed moving forward. In the data gathered for this report, ethnicity was missing for 43 percent of the children and religion for 87 percent of the children. As this reporting tool is now available, the value of the data has assumed an importance for the first time.

The program areas responsible for data entry of CCRS information will be using the Resource Directory to identify missing or inconsistent case and child information. A missing information and exception report has been built into the Resource Directory Inquiry Tool to support this effort. The current CCRS business process has been documented and will be modified to ensure demographic data is being collected and entered. ACS' Office of Quality Improvement will be monitoring missing data and its entry into CCRS.

Welfare Management System (WMS)

In ACS' move to neighborhood-based services, it was disconcerting to discover that information on a child's or foster parents' community district was not easily determined. To address this considerable shortcoming, HRA performed a geocode of each WMS case address provided by OCFS in the Weekly CCRS/WMS All Data Plus File to determine the CD of each case. To validate the results of this geocode, the Office of Management, Development, and Research (OMDR) performed an analysis of those cases within the five boroughs that did not receive a CD indicator as a result of this process. 2,410 active case address were missing information sufficient to prompt assignment of a CD. 65% of these addresses could be corrected by data entry of a zip code that would locate each address in a county. It was also learned that on a monthly basis, approximately 100 case addresses would fail the geocode due to missing zip codes.

To amend the zip code information in WMS, ACS' Office of Management Information Systems (MIS) agreed to designate staff to data enter corrected zip codes into WMS for those cases identified by a report provided by OMDR on a monthly basis.

Placement Tracking System (PTS)

PTS is the only system within ACS that identifies and records special needs characteristics at the time of placement for a child. To identify and link these characteristics to a specific child's placement from

CCRS within the Management Reporting Data Store, a Client Identification Number (CIN) must be present. Through analysis of PTS, it was determined that for the majority of children a distinct CIN was not recorded.

A total of 49,765 children had placements recorded in PTS as of November 1999; this includes children who have left care. Of those children, 5,090 had a special need indicated. ACS' MIS first performed an automated match of CCRS and PTS child characteristics to increase the total number of children with a distinct CIN in PTS. This process, matching on ACS Case Number, First Name, Last Name, Sex and Date of Birth, yielded 22,519 records, which upon validation were automatically updated in PTS.

To decrease the workload associated with a manual cleanup of the remaining 27,246 records in PTS without a distinct CIN, ACS decided that the cleanup would focus on records where a special need was indicated. Of the 5,090 records in PTS with a special need indicated, 2,832 were updated through the automatic match, leaving 2,258 to be updated through a manual cleanup. The Office of Quality Improvement (OQI) agreed to perform the cleanup of these 2,258 records in PTS. OQI began the effort on December 15, 1999 and completed the work within a month.

To improve the quality of CINs as they are data entered into PTS, the Office of Placement Administration (OPA) has instructed the data entry staff to enter a CIN only if it is clear that it is correct for that child. To locate CINs for those cases where CIN is left null, MIS will generate a report on a monthly basis which will indicate which PTS records from the past month have no CIN entered. From this report, OPA will perform the research and data entry necessary to update the indicated records.

Implications of Data Integrity and Timeliness

ACS data entry workflows and practices related to the source systems of record have evolved over many years. Historically, the limited ability to produce reports and analyze the information entered in these systems restricted our effectiveness at addressing data accuracy and timeliness issues.

Through the development of the Management Reporting Data Store, ACS now has information from the source systems available for analysis and assessment. This new reporting capability will enable ACS to develop reporting tools and performance indicators and outcomes, which will inform and aid management decision making. Consequently, there will be greater management incentives to improve the overall quality of information in the systems of record. Increased agency performance and other benefits from use of the data can then be realized as a result of new efforts to ensure data integrity.

To this end, there is a need to review current workflows and procedures that may not adequately ensure the timeliness or accuracy of data entry. ACS has begun to evaluate the extent to which the Resource Directory Inquiry Tool can meet this need through the initiation of a user test group. Additionally, through existing bi-weekly Management Reporting meetings and the development of a dedicated interdivisional team,

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ACS will embark on improving the workflows and procedures in each program area as they relate to the entry of accurate and timely data into the ACS' source systems of record.

IV. FUTURE AREAS TO BE CONSIDERED

The placement process represents one very specific point where children and families experience the child welfare system. This perspective describes the experience of these children entering foster care during a given period of time. ACS intends to build on this analysis to understand more children's experiences when receiving child welfare services.

In doing so, ACS plans to augment subsequent annual reports. At this time, it is anticipated that the next annual report will incorporate analysis on the special needs of children, while including information on two additional areas. The first area will consider children's experiences in foster care beyond placements through eventual discharges from care. The second area will consider reports of abuse and neglect accepted by the State Central Register (SCR) and referred to ACS for investigation.

Special Needs of Children

ACS considers the special needs of children to be one critical area of concern. In the development of the Resource Directory, the Placement Tracking System (PTS) was included because of its potential role as a source of special needs information about children. ACS staff completed a cleanup effort of PTS and data on special needs from PTS were considered in the analysis (See Section III, Improving Data Integrity for a more complete discussion). The analysis showed that currently the value of the information on special needs that PTS captured was extremely limited.

One issue is how special needs are identified for a child during the placement process. The majority of children placed by ACS come in as emergency placements. In such cases, the Protective/Diagnostic caseworker assigned to the investigation determines that the child is in imminent danger and must be removed immediately and placed into foster care. The priority is the child's immediate safety; consequently, a comprehensive evaluation of the child's special needs may not be completed at the time of placement.

Workers enter child-specific information into PTS based on what is known at the time of placement. If special needs were identified as a result of the completion of a comprehensive evaluation after initial placement, this information would not find its way into PTS. Furthermore, the time period of FY '99 pre-dates the replatforming of PTS; consequently, the utilization of this system was inconsistent raising questions about the completeness of the data.

ACS plans to evaluate this issue carefully in order to develop a process for collecting special needs information consistently. This analysis will consider how this information could better be captured in PTS. ACS will also explore other strategies for acquiring this data. Once quality information on special needs is developed, it will be incorporated into the analysis.

Children's Experiences in Foster Care

The analysis of children's experiences in foster care builds on the placement report. The starting point is the population of children who entered foster care in a given Fiscal Year and then tracks their experience while in care. This longitudinal perspective provides the best means for evaluating the performance of the foster care system over time.

The analysis will begin with a summary of the characteristics of the children in this placement or entry cohort. The same characteristics – ethnicity, language, religion, age, gender, CD of origin, and service provider – will be used to describe the children. However, additional factors relevant to a child's experience in foster care will be incorporated into the analysis.

These foster care factors include level of care (foster boarding home, kinship, or congregate), the number of transfers while in care, the discharge destination (reunification, adoption, or independent living), the length of stay, and whether or not the child reentered care. The critical analysis will involve comparing these foster care factors to the child characteristics. Similar to the placement report, this will reveal if there are any significant trends in how specified populations of children experience foster care.

Child Protection Investigations

The families and children that ACS workers come into contact with through the investigation of abuse and neglect reports made to the SCR is clearly a critical population served by this agency. Consequently, it would be of tremendous value to consider the experience of these children and families. Though this population and foster care overlap, the families touched by child protective investigations is a broader group and is exposed to a wider array of service options.

This analysis would adopt the same model as the foster care report. The first consideration is the characteristics of the families served. The important characteristics would include ethnicity, language, religion, number of children, ages of children, single-parent household, and CD of residence. The analysis will seek to evaluate these characteristics by three critical factors: any prior report to the SCR involving this family, the indication rate for the report, and the services offered and provided as a result of the investigation. At this time ACS has the ability to analyze prior reports and indication rates. For the last factor – services offered and provided, ACS is currently unable to perform such an analysis. Efforts are underway to link data on the investigations to data on services. Specifically, this requires linking CONNECTIONS R2 data to CCRS. The success in accomplishing this data merge, an extremely challenging analytic task, will determine ACS' ability to meet this goal.

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APPENDIX A

Table A1. Foster Care Facilities by Borough and Facility Type, FY 1999

Borough	Congregate	FBH	Kinship	Total
Bronx	115	3,122	1,641	4,878
Brooklyn	64	3,634	1,959	5,657
Manhattan	41	1,059	946	2,046
Queens	77	1,860	1,149	3,086
Staten Island	23	307	130	460
Outside NYC	136	1,926	822	2,884
Total	456	11,908	6,647	19,011

Table A2. Number and Capacity of Foster Care Facilities by CD, FY 1999

Borough/ Community District	Number of Homes				Capacity			
	Kin	FBH	Cong	Total	Kin	FBH	Cong	Total
Bronx								
BX01 Mott Haven/Melrose	182	320	2	504	400	751	9	1,160
BX02 Hunts Point/Longwood	70	158	5	233	140	401	59	60
BX03 Morrisania/Crotona	177	249	3	429	370	572	20	962
BX04 Highbridge/Concourse	192	333	8	533	413	770	43	1,226
BX05 Fordham/University Hts	208	359	7	574	415	904	49	1,368
BX06 Belmont/East Tremont	89	202	10	301	177	450	55	682
BX07 Kingsbridge Hts/Bedford Pk	109	223	5	337	210	574	55	839
BX08 Riverdale/Fieldston	36	77	5	118	67	187	47	301
BX09 Parkchester/Soundview	230	518	32	780	435	1,245	155	1,835
BX10 Throgs Neck/Co-op City	54	127	4	185	97	265	37	399
BX11 Morris Park/Bronxdale	69	116	5	190	122	280	42	444
BX12 Williamsbridge/Baychester	145	329	26	500	271	789	295	1,355
Unknown CD	80	111	3	194	158	238	13	409
Total	1,641	3,122	115	4,878	3,275	7,426	879	11,580
Brooklyn								
BK01 Greenpoint/Williamsburg	87	110	3	200	182	232	29	443
BK02 Fort Greene/Brooklyn Hts	104	124	7	235	215	263	83	561
BK03 Bedford Stuyvesant	300	585	7	892	627	1,433	42	2,102
BK04 Bushwick	105	233	5	343	202	582	30	814
BK05 East New York/Starrett City	265	573	5	843	581	1,361	60	2,002
BK06 Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	89	107	3	199	159	213	24	396
BK07 Sunset Park	36	66	2	104	67	149	15	231
BK08 Crown Heights	129	260	10	399	260	624	55	939
BK09 S Crown Heights/Prospect	70	146	6	222	129	354	29	512
BK10 Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	14	9		23	26	16		42
BK11 Bensonhurst	13	9		22	17	15		32
BK12 Borough Park	28	42	1	71	47	90	20	157
BK13 Coney Island	114	121	1	236	218	285	12	515
BK14 Flatbush/Midwood	67	139	4	210	139	333	29	501
BK15 Sheepshead Bay	23	35		58	40	73		113
BK16 Brownsville	230	428	2	660	495	956	29	1,480
BK17 East Flatbush	99	278	6	383	197	715	41	953
Unknown CD	73	71	2	146	137	159	14	310
Total	1,959	3,634	64	5,657	3,938	8,601	512	13,051

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Table A2. Number and Capacity of Foster Care Facilities by CD, FY 1999 (continued)

Borough/ Community District	Number of Homes				Capacity			
	Kin	FBH	Cong	Total	Kin	FBH	Cong	Total
Manhattan								
MN01 Financial District	1	2		3	2	2		4
MN02 Greenwich Village/Soho	2	2		4	3	3		6
MN03 Lower East Side/Chinatown	94	98	2	194	187	202	57	446
MN04 Clinton/Chelsea	21	15		36	41	27		68
MN05 Midtown	1	1	3	5	2	2	49	53
MN06 Stuyvesant Town/Turtle By	7	11	6	24	9	23	104	136
MN07 Upper West Side	65	66	8	139	133	150	54	337
MN08 Upper East Side	12	20	6	38	20	38	122	180
MN09 Morningside Hts/Hamilton	110	117	1	228	213	278	12	503
MN10 Central Harlem	254	236	5	495	496	526	23	1,045
MN11 East Harlem	247	320	3	370	500	708	19	1,227
MN12 Washington Heights/Inwood	85	113	6	204	166	268	44	478
Unknown CD	47	58	1	106	87	113	10	210
Total	946	1,059	41	2,046	1,859	2,340	494	4,693
Queens								
QN01 Astoria	92	69		161	198	163		361
QN02 Woodside/Sunnyside	6	14		20	8	29		37
QN03 Jackson Heights	35	71	7	113	68	156	39	263
QN04 Elmhurst/Corona	39	42	10	91	81	82	65	228
QN05 Ridgewood/Maspeth	38	45		83	66	108		174
QN06 Rego Park/Forest Hills	8	13	2	23	16	31	5	52
QN07 Flushing/Whitestone	39	41	3	83	72	81	13	166
QN08 Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	41	46	5	92	81	98	44	223
QN09 Ozone Park/Woodhaven	51	74	1	126	115	189	5	309
QN10 S Ozone Park/Howard Beach	71	111	2	184	142	294	17	453
QN11 Bayside/Little Neck	13	11	3	27	22	20	31	73
QN12 Jamaica/Hollis	341	633	15	989	746	1,691	110	2,547
QN13 Queens Village	148	377	20	545	292	978	129	1,399
QN14 Rockaway/Broad Channel	140	188	5	333	297	460	128	885
Unknown CD	87	125	4	216	160	307	18	485
Total	1,149	1,860	77	3,086	2,364	4,687	604	7,655
Staten Island								
SI01 Saint George/Stapleton	87	205	18	310	172	478	193	843
SI02 South Beach/Willowbrook	15	51	5	71	27	122	60	209
SI03 Tottenville/Great Kills	14	32		46	20	63		83
Unknown CD	14	19		33	31	53		84
Total	130	307	23	460	250	716	253	1,219
Outside NYC	822	1,926	136	2,884	1,742	4,884	3,657	10,283
Total NYC	6,647	11,908	456	19,011	13,428	28,654	6,399	48,481

Table A3. **FBH Capacity and Number of Children in Care by CD, (Capacity as of FY 1999 and Children in Care as of February 2000)**

	FBH Capacity	# in care from each CD	Difference between Children & FBH Resource
Borough/ Community District			
Bronx			
BX01 Mott Haven/Melrose	751	1,127	(376)
BX02 Hunts Point/Longwood	401	559	(158)
BX03 Morrisania/Crotona	572	1,161	(589)
BX04 Highbridge/Concourse	770	1,409	(639)
BX05 Fordham/University Hts	904	1,449	(545)
BX06 Belmont/East Tremont	450	992	(542)
BX07 Kingsbridge Hts/Bedford Pk	574	759	(185)
BX08 Riverdale/Fieldston	187	176	11
BX09 Parkchester/Soundview	1,245	947	298
BX10 Throgs Neck/Co-op City	265	156	109
BX11 Morris Park/Bronxdale	280	215	65
BX12 Williamsbridge/Baychester	789	577	212
Unknown CD	238		
Total	7,426	9,527	
Brooklyn			
BK01 Greenpoint/Williamsburg	232	383	(151)
BK02 Fort Greene/Brooklyn Hts	263	567	(304)
BK03 Bedford Stuyvesant	1,433	1,786	(353)
BK04 Bushwick	582	740	(158)
BK05 East New York/Starrett City	1,361	1,269	92
BK06 Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	213	290	(77)
BK07 Sunset Park	149	165	(16)
BK08 Crown Heights	624	787	(163)
BK09 S Crown Heights/Prospect	354	352	2
BK10 Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	16	50	(34)
BK11 Bensonhurst	15	65	(50)
BK12 Borough Park	90	121	(31)
BK13 Coney Island	285	390	(105)
BK14 Flatbush/Midwood	333	350	(17)
BK15 Sheepshead Bay	73	74	(1)
BK16 Brownsville	956	1,159	(203)
BK17 East Flatbush	715	433	282
BK18 Flatlands/Canarsie	748	260	488
Unknown CD	159		
Total	8,601	9,241	

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Table A3. FBH Capacity and Number of Children in Care by CD, (Capacity as of FY 1999 and Children in Care as of February 2000)

	FBH Capacity	# in care from each CD	Difference between Children & FBH Resource
Borough/ Community District			
Manhattan			
MN01 Financial District	2	46	(44)
MN02 Greenwich Village/Soho	3	72	(69)
MN03 Lower East Side/Chinatown	202	647	(445)
MN04 Clinton/Chelsea	27	292	(265)
MN05 Midtown	2	280	(278)
MN06 Stuyvesant Town/Turtle By	23	72	(49)
MN07 Upper West Side	150	381	(231)
MN08 Upper East Side	38	55	(17)
MN09 Morningside Hts/Hamilton	278	838	(560)
MN10 Central Harlem	526	1,965	(1,439)
MN11 East Harlem	708	1,254	(546)
MN12 Washington Heights/Inwood	268	597	(329)
Unknown CD	113		
Total	2,340	6,499	
Queens			
QN01 Astoria	163	481	(318)
QN02 Woodside/Sunnyside	29	79	(50)
QN03 Jackson Heights	156	244	(88)
QN04 Elmhurst/Corona	82	146	(64)
QN05 Ridgewood/Maspeth	108	168	(60)
QN06 Rego Park/Forest Hills	31	38	(7)
QN07 Flushing/Whitestone	81	204	(123)
QN08 Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	98	168	(70)
QN09 Ozone Park/Woodhaven	189	276	(87)
QN10 S Ozone Park/Howard Beach	294	296	(2)
QN11 Bayside/Little Neck	20	63	(43)
QN12 Jamaica/Hollis	1,691	1,369	322
QN13 Queens Village	978	463	515
QN14 Rockaway/Broad Channel	460	682	(222)
Unknown CD	307		
Total	4,687	4,677	
Staten Island			
SI01 Saint George/Stapleton	478	624	(146)
SI02 South Beach/Willowbrook	122	100	22
SI03 Tottenville/Great Kills	63	48	15
Unknown CD	53		
Total	716	772	
ACS		3,016	
Unable to locate address in NYC		229	
Outside NYC	4,884	475	
Unknown CD		277	
Total NYC	28,654	33,732	

Table A4. Demographic Characteristics of Foster Care Facilities by Facility Type, FY 1999

	Kinship	FBH	Total*
Race/Ethnicity			
African-American	64.3%	61.6%	11,607
Hispanic	22.0%	28.1%	4,808
White	3.6%	6.4%	1,006
Other/Unknown	10.1%	3.9%	1,134
Religion			
Protestant	34.3%	39.5%	6,988
Catholic	24.4%	32.5%	5,490
Other/Unknown	41.3%	28.0%	6,077
Language			
English	79.5%	77.8%	14,546
Multiple	4.5%	7.6%	1,202
Spanish	7.3%	11.2%	1,821
Other/Unknown	8.8%	3.4%	986
Total Number of Facilities	6,647	11,908	18,555*

*: Excludes the 456 congregate care facilities. With these congregate care facilities, the total is 19,011.

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**Table A5. Percent Child/Home Race/Ethnicity Compatibility at Initial FY 1999
Placements for Which Child and Home Race/Ethnicity Data are Both Available,
by CD**

	Number of Child and Home with Race and Ethnicity Known	% Compatible
Borough/ Community District		
Bronx		
BX01 Mott Haven/Melrose	68	70.6
BX02 Hunts Point/Longwood	36	77.8
BX03 Morrisania/Crotona	102	72.5
BX04 Highbridge/Concourse	279	76.7
BX05 Fordham/University Hts	248	77.0
BX06 Belmont/East Tremont	182	74.2
BX07 Kingsbridge Hts/Bedford Pk	131	86.3
BX08 Riverdale/Fieldston	17	100.0
BX09 Parkchester/Soundview	121	71.9
BX10 Throgs Neck/Co-op City	11	81.8
BX11 Morris Park/ Bronxdale	22	72.7
BX12 Williamsbridge/Baychester	27	66.7
Unknown CD	69	69.6
Total	1313	76.0
Brooklyn		
BK01 Greenpoint/Williamsburg	31	67.7
BK02 Fort Greene/Brooklyn Hts	37	73.0
BK03 Bedford Stuyvesant	285	74.0
BK04 Bushwick	74	71.6
BK05 East New York/Starrett City	191	75.9
BK06 Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	42	83.3
BK07 Sunset Park	23	78.3
BK08 Crown Heights	87	78.2
BK09 S Crown Heights/Prospect	30	90.0
BK10 Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	2	50.0
BK11 Bensonhurst	7	85.7
BK12 Borough Park	20	75.0
BK13 Coney Island	30	76.7
BK14 Flatbush/Midwood	45	66.7
BK15 Sheepshead Bay	8	75.0
BK16 Brownsville	141	78.7
BK17 East Flatbush	67	79.1
BK18 Flatlands/Canarsie	36	88.9
Unknown CD	156	78.2
Total	1312	76.5

Table A5. **Percent Child/Home Race/Ethnicity Compatibility at Initial FY 1999**
Placements for Which Child and Home Race/Ethnicity Data are Both Available,
by CD (continued)

	Number of Child and Home with Race and Ethnicity Known	% Compatible
Borough/ Community District		
Manhattan		
MN01 Financial District		
MN02 Greenwich Village/Soho	1	100.0
MN03 Lower East Side/Chinatown	46	63.0
MN04 Clinton/Chelsea	25	76.0
MN05 Midtown	8	50.0
MN06 Stuyvesant Town/Turtle By		
MN07 Upper West Side	32	75.0
MN08 Upper East Side	2	50.0
MN09 Morningside Hts/Hamilton	91	84.6
MN10 Central Harlem	125	81.6
MN11 East Harlem	66	80.3
MN12 Washington Heights/Inwood	57	75.4
Unknown CD	54	81.5
Total	507	78.3
Queens		
QN01 Astoria	50	58.0
QN02 Woodside/Sunnyside	12	58.3
QN03 Jackson Heights	34	64.7
QN04 Elmhurst/Corona	35	91.4
QN05 Ridgewood/Maspeth	11	27.3
QN06 Rego Park/Forest Hills	7	42.9
QN07 Flushing/Whitestone	16	87.5
QN08 Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	15	93.3
QN09 Ozone Park/Woodhaven	19	63.2
QN10 S Ozone Park/Howard Beach	30	56.7
QN11 Bayside/Little Neck	3	33.3
QN12 Jamaica/Hollis	154	77.9
QN13 Queens Village	56	83.9
QN14 Rockaway/Broad Channel	83	72.3
Unknown CD	82	73.2
Total	607	72.7
Staten Island		
SI01 Saint George/Stapleton	72	67.9
SI02 South Beach/Willowbrook	14	53.8
SI03 Tottenville/Great Kills	11	91.7
Unknown CD	16	88.9
Total	113	69.8
Outside NYC	27	77.8
Total NYC	3,975	75.6

Table A6. Percent of Children Placed in Foster Care in FY 1999 Selected Characteristics, by Borough and CD of Origin

Borough/ Community District	Total Children	Age			Gender		Race/Ethnicity				Religion			# Siblings in Care*				Level of Care		
		0-5	6-11	≥12	Fem	Male	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Prot	Cath	Unk	0	1	2	≥3	Kin	FBH	Cong
Bronx																				
BX01 Mott Haven/Melrose	320	44.1	27.8	28.1	45.0	55.0	20.9	17.5		61.3	0.6	1.3	98.1	30.6	15.9	22.2	31.3	17.8	56.9	24.7
BX02 Hunts Point/Longwood	170	40.6	26.5	32.9	45.3	54.7	21.8	10.6	0.3	67.6	2.4	1.8	95.9	31.8	18.2	17.1	32.9	8.2	64.7	26.5
BX03 Morrisania/Crotona	305	43.6	29.2	27.2	49.5	50.5	36.4	9.5		54.1	2.0	0.7	97.4	28.2	16.1	19.3	36.4	12.1	67.5	20.0
BX04 Highbridge/Concourse	558	47.8	24.0	28.1	50.5	49.5	51.1	26.2		22.6	0.5	1.6	97.8	28.1	26.5	23.5	21.9	11.5	67.0	20.8
BX05 Fordham/University Hts	456	46.3	30.3	23.5	49.6	50.4	48.7	28.9	0.2	22.4	1.8	1.5	96.7	27.4	22.6	18.9	31.1	14.7	66.7	17.3
BX06 Belmont/East Tremont	335	51.0	27.2	21.8	54.3	45.7	38.8	35.8		25.1	0.6	1.2	98.2	26.3	15.8	26.9	31.0	15.8	66.0	17.6
BX07 Kingsbridge Hts/Bedford Pk	301	41.5	28.6	29.9	46.8	53.2	27.2	37.9	0.3	34.9	0.3	1.7	98.0	33.6	21.6	17.6	27.2	12.0	63.5	23.9
BX08 Riverdale/Fieldston	79	32.9	35.4	31.6	48.1	51.9	11.4	17.7		69.6			100.0	30.4	31.6	13.9	24.1	20.3	60.8	19.0
BX09 Parkchester/Soundview	311	44.1	28.9	27.0	48.6	51.4	35.7	25.1	1.3	38.6	0.3		99.7	38.9	17.0	12.2	31.8	7.7	65.0	25.1
BX10 Throgs Neck/Co-op City	41	46.3	19.5	34.1	65.9	34.1	19.5	24.4	0.6	56.1		7.3	92.7	41.5	24.4	19.5	14.6	19.5	48.8	31.7
BX11 Morris Park/Bronxdale	80	35.0	28.8	36.3	48.8	51.3	12.5	31.3		53.8	1.3	6.3	92.5	50.0	26.3	10.0	13.8	10.0	61.3	27.5
BX12 Williamsbridge/Baychester	184	37.0	24.5	38.6	52.2	47.8	21.7	6.0	2.5	71.7	0.5	1.1	98.4	34.8	20.1	24.5	20.7	13.6	57.1	28.8
Unknown CD	233	44.6	22.3	33.0	48.1	51.9	31.8	17.6	0.5	50.6	3.0	1.3	95.7	30.5	27.5	16.3	25.8	12.9	59.7	26.6
TOTAL	3,373	44.4	27.2	28.3	49.4	50.6	35.2	23.5	0.3	41.0	1.1	1.4	97.5	31.1	21.1	19.8	28.0	13.0	63.8	22.4

*The siblings of children placed in foster care in FY 1999 may have been placed during or before FY 1999.

Table A6. Percent of Children Placed in Foster Care in FY 1999 Selected Characteristics, by Borough and CD of Origin (continued)

Borough/ Community District	Total Children	Age			Gender		Race/Ethnicity				Religion			# Siblings in Care*				Level of Care		
		0-5	6-11	≥12	Fem	Male	Af A	Hispanic	White	Unk	Prot	Cath	Unk	0	1	2	≥3	Kin	FBH	Cong
Brooklyn																				
BK01 Greenpoint/Williamsburg	106	36.8	31.1	32.1	43.4	56.6	16.0	37.7	3.8	42.5	3.8	30.2	66.0	34.0	23.6	7.5	34.9	29.2	44.3	26.4
BK02 Fort Greene/Brooklyn Hts	133	45.1	24.1	30.8	52.6	47.4	31.6	12.0	2.3	54.1	19.5	12.0	68.4	40.6	18.0	17.3	24.1	6.0	69.2	24.8
BK03 Bedford Stuyvesant	484	44.8	24.2	31.0	51.9	48.1	79.8	6.0		14.3	8.7	1.2	90.1	33.1	23.8	17.4	25.8	15.3	64.3	19.8
BK04 Bushwick	207	44.4	24.2	31.4	47.3	52.7	33.3	24.2	1.4	41.1	3.9	17.4	78.7	31.4	16.9	28.0	23.7	11.6	61.4	27.1
BK05 East New York/Starrett City	412	43.7	26.5	29.9	46.8	53.2	46.8	22.8	1.2	29.1	16.3	6.3	77.4	28.4	18.4	16.7	36.4	8.3	69.2	21.1
BK06 Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	89	39.3	27.0	33.7	48.3	51.7	48.3	20.2	2.2	29.2	23.6	14.6	61.8	29.2	27.0	18.0	25.8	13.5	60.7	23.6
BK07 Sunset Park	75	38.7	25.3	36.0	44.0	56.0	18.7	44.0	1.3	36.0	18.7	28.0	53.3	36.0	21.3	17.3	25.3	21.3	53.3	25.3
BK08 Crown Heights	206	41.7	23.3	35.0	44.2	55.8	55.8	2.4		41.7	18.9	1.9	79.1	35.4	20.4	18.0	26.2	12.1	63.1	24.8
BK09 S Crown Heights/Prospect	102	37.3	26.5	36.3	42.2	57.8	46.1	2.9	1.0	50.0	7.8	12.7	79.4	33.3	26.5	10.8	29.4	24.5	50.0	24.5
BK10 Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	25	48.0	20.0	32.0	40.0	60.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	76.0		12.0	88.0	48.0	52.0			24.0	56.0	16.0
BK11 Bensonhurst	35	37.1	31.4	31.4	51.4	48.6	8.6	8.6	17.1	65.7		11.4	88.6	34.3	48.6	17.1		28.6	48.6	22.9
BK12 Borough Park	85	31.8	35.3	32.9	55.3	44.7	3.5	23.5	22.4	50.6	1.2	10.6	88.2	20.0	20.0	15.3	44.7	8.2	71.8	20.0
BK13 Coney Island	116	43.1	19.8	37.1	57.8	42.2	35.3	8.6	1.7	54.3	11.2	10.3	78.4	31.9	27.6	20.7	19.8	14.7	61.2	24.1
BK14 Flatbush/Midwood	127	38.6	30.7	30.7	50.4	49.6	38.6	11.0	2.4	48.0	15.0	4.7	80.3	40.9	27.6	12.6	18.9	4.7	69.3	26.0
BK15 Sheepshead Bay	36	33.3	27.8	38.9	36.1	63.9	25.0	19.4	22.2	33.3	16.7	16.7	66.7	41.7	22.2	8.3	27.8	8.3	58.3	33.3
BK16 Brownsville	275	42.5	28.0	29.5	45.1	54.9	58.5	8.7	0.7	32.0	10.2	2.5	87.3	26.9	20.0	21.8	31.3	14.2	62.5	22.5
BK17 East Flatbush	220	44.1	25.0	30.9	51.4	48.6	46.4	2.3		51.4	6.8	1.4	91.8	38.6	22.7	17.7	20.9	9.5	68.2	21.4
BK18 Flatlands/Canarsie	99	28.3	22.2	49.5	62.6	37.4	54.5	12.1	1.0	32.3	11.1	2.0	86.9	57.6	15.2	12.1	15.2	11.1	46.5	42.4
Unknown CD	429	46.4	24.2	29.4	46.9	53.1	44.1	11.9	3.7	40.3	11.7	8.2	80.2	30.5	21.0	23.3	25.2	14.2	64.3	20.5
TOTAL	3,261	42.3	25.6	32.1	48.7	51.3	47.2	13.4	2.4	37.0	11.4	7.8	80.8	33.1	22.1	18.3	26.6	13.2	63.0	23.2

*The siblings of children placed in foster care in FY 1999 may have been placed during or before FY 1999.

Table A6. Percent of Children Placed in Foster Care in FY 1999 Selected Characteristics, by Borough and CD of Origin (continued)

Borough/ Community District	Total Children	Age			Gender		Race/Ethnicity				Religion			# Siblings in Care*				Level of Care			
		0-5	6-11	≥12	Fem	Male	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Prot	Cath	Unk	0	1	2	≥3	Kin	FBH	Cong	
Manhattan																					
MN01 Financial District	1	100.0	0.0	0.0		100.0							100.0		100.0					100.0	
MN02 Greenwich Village/Soho	8	75.0	0.0	25.0	37.5	62.5		12.5					100.0	50.0	12.5	12.5	25.0			75.0	25.0
MN03 Lower East Side/Chinatown	211	34.1	40.3	25.6	46.0	54.0	18.0	11.8	0.9	69.2	3.3	1.9	94.8	24.2	21.8	20.4	33.6	15.2	67.8	15.6	
MN04 Clinton/Chelsea	92	58.7	22.8	18.5	48.9	51.1	20.7	17.4		62.0	2.2		97.8	27.2	33.7	18.5	20.7	21.7	66.3	10.9	
MN05 Midtown	27	70.4	14.8	14.8	51.9	48.1	33.3	7.4		59.3	7.4	3.7	88.9	18.5	14.8	37.0	29.6	14.8	77.8	7.4	
MN06 Stuyvesant Town/Turtle By	16	18.8	43.8	37.5	43.8	56.3	6.3	6.3		87.5			100.0	50.0	25.0	25.0		6.3	68.8	25.0	
MN07 Upper West Side	127	49.6	24.4	26.0	50.4	49.6	17.3	18.1		64.6	4.7	6.3	89.0	27.6	30.7	22.0	19.7	17.3	68.5	14.2	
MN08 Upper East Side	18	27.8	22.2	50.0	50.0	50.0	11.1	11.1		77.8			100.0	44.4	38.9	16.7		5.6	61.1	33.3	
MN09 Morningside Hts/Hamilton	256	44.5	27.3	28.1	48.8	51.2	27.3	26.2		46.5	11.7	12.5	75.8	30.5	28.9	19.9	20.7	12.5	67.6	19.1	
MN10 Central Harlem	530	47.0	28.3	24.7	49.2	50.8	26.8	6.8		66.4	8.9	2.1	89.1	30.4	26.4	14.3	28.9	11.3	69.2	18.9	
MN11 East Harlem	532	42.5	30.6	26.9	50.2	49.8	9.6	12.6		77.8	0.8	4.3	94.9	30.8	22.2	18.8	28.2	13.9	65.0	20.3	
MN12 Washington Heights/Inwood	170	32.9	31.2	35.9	48.2	51.8	10.6	31.2		58.2	1.8	13.5	84.7	37.1	26.5	20.0	16.5	14.1	59.4	25.3	
Unknown CD	188	50.5	21.3	28.2	53.7	46.3	29.8	11.2		59.0	6.9	1.1	92.0	32.4	25.0	26.1	16.5	12.8	68.1	18.6	
TOTAL	2,176	44.3	28.9	26.9	49.4	50.6	19.7	14.4	0.1	65.8	5.2	4.8	90.0	31.5	25.4	18.5	24.6	13.5	66.9	18.8	

*The siblings of children placed in foster care in FY 1999 may have been placed during or before FY 1999.

Table A6. Percent of Children Placed in Foster Care in FY 1999 Selected Characteristics, by Borough and CD of Origin (continued)

Borough/ Community District	Total Children	Age			Gender		Race/Ethnicity				Religion			# Siblings in Care*				Level of Care		
		0-5	6-11	≥12	Fem	Male	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Prot	Cath	Unk	0	1	2	≥3	Kin	FBH	Cong
Queens																				
QN01 Astoria	144	34.0	33.3	32.6	32.6	67.4	37.5	20.8	14.6	27.1	4.2	18.1	77.8	28.5	18.8	29.2	23.6	24.3	46.5	27.1
QN02 Woodside/Sunnyside	45	28.9	28.9	42.2	33.3	66.7		55.6	4.4	40.0		13.3	86.7	44.4	13.3	20.0	22.2	13.3	51.1	35.6
QN03 Jackson Heights	101	40.6	29.7	29.7	49.5	50.5	28.7	37.6	2.0	31.7	8.9	22.8	68.3	39.6	26.7	9.9	23.8	23.8	50.5	24.8
QN04 Elmhurst/Corona	75	25.3	41.3	33.3	48.0	52.0	22.7	50.7	1.3	25.3	16.0	18.7	65.3	32.0	14.7	22.7	30.7	17.3	56.0	26.7
QN05 Ridgewood/Maspeth	51	31.4	25.5	43.1	52.9	47.1	7.8	37.3	33.3	21.6	2.0	41.2	56.9	51.0	29.4	2.0	17.6	52.9	25.5	21.6
QN06 Rego Park/Forest Hills	13	46.2	30.8	23.1	46.2	53.8		30.8	7.7	61.5			100.0	46.2	53.8				76.9	23.1
QN07 Flushing/Whitestone	66	24.2	28.8	47.0	39.4	60.6	15.2	22.7	18.2	43.9	1.5	30.3	68.2	54.5	28.8	15.2	1.5	18.2	39.4	40.9
QN08 Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	58	25.9	31.0	43.1	51.7	48.3	50.0	12.1	3.4	34.5	6.9	1.7	91.4	36.2	27.6	13.8	22.4	34.5	34.5	27.6
QN09 Ozone Park/Woodhaven	101	36.6	18.8	44.6	44.6	55.4	19.8	30.7	13.9	35.6	1.0	24.8	74.3	40.6	17.8	24.8	16.8	28.7	35.6	35.6
QN10 S Ozone Park/Howard Beach	102	35.3	18.6	46.1	40.2	59.8	39.2	17.6	7.8	35.3	1.0	4.9	94.1	41.2	33.3	13.7	11.8	24.5	43.1	31.4
QN11 Bayside/Little Neck	15	40.0	33.3	26.7	33.3	66.7	13.3	13.3	26.7	46.7		20.0	80.0	46.7	53.3			46.7	33.3	20.0
QN12 Jamaica/Hollis	439	35.3	27.6	37.1	50.8	49.2	53.3	8.9	2.5	35.3	4.8	1.4	93.8	36.9	24.1	15.3	23.7	16.6	53.3	28.7
QN13 Queens Village	149	39.6	28.2	32.2	43.0	57.0	53.7	11.4	3.4	31.5	5.4	12.1	82.6	37.6	32.2	6.0	24.2	19.5	57.7	22.8
QN14 Rockaway/Broad Channel	219	39.7	26.0	34.2	42.5	57.5	50.7	14.6	1.4	33.3	3.7	1.4	95.0	33.3	17.8	16.9	32.0	20.1	48.9	29.7
Unknown CD	231	44.8	28.3	27.0	44.8	55.2	33.0	16.1	11.3	39.6	3.9	12.2	83.9	28.3	22.6	23.9	25.2	16.5	63.0	18.7
TOTAL	1,809	36.4	27.9	35.7	44.9	55.1	39.0	19.5	7.1	34.4	4.5	11.0	84.5	37.3	23.6	16.7	22.4	21.1	50.3	27.4

Borough/ Community District	Total Children	Age			Gender		Race/Ethnicity				Religion			# Siblings in Care*				Level of Care		
		0-5	6-11	≥12	Fem	Male	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Prot	Cath	Unk	0	1	2	≥3	Kin	FBH	Cong
Staten Island																				
SI01 Saint George/Stapleton	227	37.0	26.4	36.6	52.9	47.1	49.3	24.2	15.9	10.6	24.2	55.1	20.7	37.4	23.8	17.2	21.6	13.7	53.7	31.7
SI02 South Beach/Willowbrook	61	36.1	19.7	44.3	59.0	41.0	32.8	8.2	52.5	6.6	13.1	70.5	16.4	42.6	31.1	18.0	8.2	8.2	50.8	41.0
SI03 Tottenville/Great Kills	31	29.0	22.6	48.4	54.8	45.2	9.7	16.1	67.7	6.5	6.5	67.7	25.8	29.0	38.7	6.5	25.8	25.8	38.7	35.5
Unknown CD	43	31.0	33.3	35.7	42.9	57.1	59.5	19.0	7.1	14.3	47.6	33.3	19.0	31.0	19.0	2.4	47.6	19.0	50.0	31.0
TOTAL	362	35.4	25.7	39.0	52.8	47.2	44.2	20.2	25.7	9.9	23.5	56.4	20.2	36.8	25.8	14.7	22.7	14.4	51.4	33.7

*The siblings of children placed in foster care in FY 1999 may have been placed during or before FY 1999.

Table A7. **Percent of Placements in Foster Boarding Homes in CD or Borough of Origin by Race/Ethnicity, FY 1999**

Borough/ Community District	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity								
	Number	In-Borough	In -CD	In-Borough				In-CD				
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	
Bronx												
BX01 Mott Haven/Melrose	267	36.2	1.1	20.8	34.1	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0			1.8
BX02 Hunts Point/Longwood	158	22.3	3.2	23.8	33.3		33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		4.7
BX03 Morrisania/Crotona	290	30.6	2.4	21.8	55.0		41.4	2.8	0.0			2.3
BX04 Highbridge/Concourse	560	32.8	3.4	28.0	29.3	0.0	40.9	4.8	2.7			1.5
BX05 Fordham/University Hts	401	31.5	6.0	24.2	55.6		35.7	3.6	13.0	0.0		2.9
BX06 Belmont/East Tremont	311	34.7	1.3	31.3	50.8		45.7	0.0	1.6			2.9
BX07 Kingsbridge Hts/Bedford Pk	265	42.5	5.7	24.6	44.2		34.2	1.4	9.2			3.9
BX08 Riverdale/Fieldston	73	36.2	2.8	16.7	78.6		50.0	0.0	0.0			3.8
BX09 Parkchester/Soundview	289	52.8	6.6	32.2	48.8	100.0	38.4	3.4	12.2			5.8
BX10 Throgs Neck/Co-op City	27	39.0	0.0	50.0	77.8		23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
BX11 Morris Park/ Bronxdale	67	46.2	0.0	37.5	35.3	100.0	30.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
BX12 Williamsbridge/Baychester	134	33.3	7.5	26.9	0.0	0.0	32.0	3.8	0.0	0.0		8.7
Unknown CD	188	29.9	0.0	28.1	61.5		34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
TOTAL	3,030	34.3	3.6	26.7	45.3	33.3	35.0	2.7	5.6	0.0		3.1

Table A7. Percent of Placements in Foster Boarding Homes in CD or Borough of Origin by Race/Ethnicity, FY 1999 (continued)

Borough/ Community District	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity							
	Number	In-Borough	In-CD	In-Borough				In-CD			
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk
Brooklyn											
BK01 Greenpoint/Williamsburg	66	39.4	3.0	40.0	29.6	66.7	44.4	0.0	3.7	16.7	0.0
BK02 Fort Greene/Brooklyn Hts	118	35.6	1.7	44.4	31.6	50.0	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
BK03 Bedford Stuyvesant	423	46.9	11.8	46.8	37.5		53.6	11.4	0.0		25.0
BK04 Bushwick	176	38.1	2.8	43.8	35.9	16.7	35.8	1.6	2.6	0.0	4.5
BK05 East New York/Starrett City	422	39.1	9.0	41.1	20.7	33.3	52.3	8.3	5.4	0.0	13.3
BK06 Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	63	38.1	3.2	45.9	30.0		25.0	2.7	10.0		0.0
BK07 Sunset Park	61	47.5	8.2	66.7	23.5	0.0	52.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	16.0
BK08 Crown Heights	190	53.2	3.2	57.4	50.0		45.3	4.1	0.0		1.6
BK09 S Crown Heights/Prospect	67	44.8	0.0	39.5	0.0	100.0	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BK10 Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	17	29.4	0.0	0.0		0.0	33.3	0.0		0.0	0.0
BK11 Bensonhurst	20	50.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BK12 Borough Park	116	42.5	12.4	100.0	50.0	38.1	37.8	0.0	22.7	7.1	13.3
BK13 Coney Island	97	42.3	3.1	51.7	50.0	60.0	33.3	6.9	0.0	20.0	0.0
BK14 Flatbush/Midwood	133	48.1	3.8	65.2	16.7	0.0	39.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.3
BK15 Sheepshead Bay	26	38.5	7.7	33.3	0.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
BK16 Brownsville	251	48.8	6.8	49.4	36.8	0.0	52.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
BK17 East Flatbush	196	48.0	8.7	45.5	20.0		53.1	10.2	0.0		8.2
BK18 Flatlands/Canarsie	59	61.0	5.1	55.0	60.0	100.0	76.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Unknown CD	369	44.8	0.0	48.8	23.8	7.1	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	2,870	44.6	6.0	48.5	28.8	33.3	46.0	6.8	3.7	5.1	5.7

Table A7. Percent of Placements in Foster Boarding Homes in CD or Borough of Origin by Race/Ethnicity, FY 1999 (continued)

Borough/ Community District	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity									
	Number	In-Borough	In-CD	In-Borough				In-CD					
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk		
Manhattan													
MN01 Financial District	1	0.0	0.0				0.0						0.0
MN02 Greenwich Village/Soho	9	11.1	0.0		0.0		12.5		0.0				0.0
MN03 Lower East Side/Chinatown	196	9.7	2.0	6.8	22.2		9.0	0.0	16.7				0.7
MN04 Clinton/Chelsea	78	14.1	0.0	8.3	23.5		13.5	0.0	0.0				0.0
MN05 Midtown	33	6.1	0.0	9.1	20.0		0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0
MN06 Stuyvesant Town/Turtle By	14	0.0	0.0				0.0						0.0
MN07 Upper West Side	120	16.9	0.0	21.1	19.0		15.4	0.0	0.0				0.0
MN08 Upper East Side	13	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		22.2	0.0	0.0				0.0
MN09 Morningside Hts/Hamilton	287	17.5	3.5	15.2	12.7		23.1	3.0	0.0				6.5
MN10 Central Harlem	516	10.9	4.3	9.0	31.0		10.0	3.2	3.4				4.9
MN11 East Harlem	483	12.4	5.6	7.9	25.4		10.7	5.3	11.1				4.7
MN12 Washington Heights/Inwood	141	14.9	3.5		15.2		20.0	0.0	0.0				9.1
Unknown CD	170	8.2	0.0	5.0	16.0		8.2	0.0	0.0				0.0
TOTAL	2,061	12.5	3.3	9.5	19.1		11.9	2.1	3.4				3.7

Table A7. Percent of Placements in Foster Boarding Homes in CD or Borough of Origin by Race/Ethnicity, FY 1999 (continued)

Borough/ Community District	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity							
	Number	In-Borough	In-CD	In-Borough				In-CD			
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk
Queens											
QN01 Astoria	90	23.3	4.4	23.3	36.8	11.1	15.8	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0
QN02 Woodside/Sunnyside	28	39.3	0.0		58.8	0.0	10.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
QN03 Jackson Heights	70	28.6	2.9	18.2	37.5		25.0	0.0	6.3		0.0
QN04 Elmhurst/Corona	54	7.4	1.9	27.3	3.0		0.0	9.1	0.0		0.0
QN05 Ridgewood/Maspeth	25	12.0	8.0	100.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
QN06 Rego Park/Forest Hills	14	28.6	0.0		25.0	100.0	22.2		0.0	0.0	0.0
QN07 Flushing/Whitestone	29	37.9	6.9	40.0	20.0	37.5	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2
QN08 Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	36	19.4	0.0	14.8		0.0	37.5	0.0		0.0	0.0
QN09 Ozone Park/Woodhaven	49	53.1	8.2	16.7	38.5	44.4	76.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0
QN10 S Ozone Park/Howard Beach	63	15.9	0.0	15.0	20.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
QN11 Bayside/Little Neck	8	25.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	50.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
QN12 Jamaica/Hollis	322	19.6	10.6	21.7	11.1	75.0	9.5	10.9	5.6	31.3	8.4
QN13 Queens Village	151	29.8	7.9	29.3	12.5	0.0	41.2	9.1	6.3	0.0	5.9
QN14 Rockaway/Broad Channel	166	24.7	4.2	18.6	39.3	0.0	33.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	12.1
Unknown CD	201	24.0	0.0	37.9	24.1	25.9	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	1,306	24.2	5.2	24.0	24.7	29.0	22.9	6.0	3.5	5.0	5.3

Borough/ Community District	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity							
	Number	In-Borough	In-CD	In-Borough				In-CD			
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk
Staten Island											
SI01 Saint George/Stapleton	41	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
SI02 South Beach/Willowbrook	204	27.1	19.2	29.1	12.0	42.9	33.3	27.3	4.0	7.1	33.3
SI03 Tottenville/Great Kills	40	35.0	5.0	52.6	0.0	23.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown CD	15	40.0	13.3		33.3	44.4			0.0	22.2	
TOTAL	300	25.5	14.4	25.5	13.3	38.2	27.8	19.4	3.3	7.3	27.8

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Table A8. Child's Race/Ethnicity, Borough of Origin and Level of Care at Placement (M910), FY 1999

All Placements*

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	4,225	15.1	65.5	18.5	1.0
Hispanic	2,039	16.1	62.8	20.2	0.9
White	327	20.2	54.7	24.5	0.6
Other/Unknown	4,919	12.6	57.7	29.0	0.7
Total	11,510	14.3	61.4	23.5	0.8

Bronx

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	1,222	15.0	66.1	18	0.9
Hispanic	813	13.8	68.4	17	0.9
White	9		55.6	44	
Other/Unknown	1,422	10.6	58.3	30	0.8
Total	3,466	12.9	63.4	23	0.9

Brooklyn

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	1,607	13.6	67.8	18	0.7
Hispanic	452	17.0	59.5	22	1.1
White	79	5.1	64.6	30	
Other/Unknown	1,254	11.2	57.0	31	0.3
Total	3,392	13.0	62.6	24	0.6

Manhattan

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	431	11.6	75.2	13	0.7
Hispanic	319	11.0	69.3	19	0.3
White	2	50.0		50	
Other/Unknown	1,456	14.5	63.3	21	0.8
Total	2,208	13.5	66.4	19	0.7

Queens

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	714	22.1	55.3	21	1.7
Hispanic	356	24.7	50.3	24	1.4
White	130	30.0	51.5	18	0.8
Other/Unknown	634	15.5	44.6	39	0.5
Total	1,834	20.9	50.4	28	1.1

Staten Island

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	164	9.8	53.7	37	
Hispanic	76	13.2	59.2	28	
White	98	22.4	49.0	28	1.0
Other/Unknown	37	13.5	32.4	51	2.7
Total	375	14.1	51.5	34	0.5

*All Placements includes children from NYC of unspecified borough and children from outside of NYC.

Table A9. Child’s Race/Ethnicity, Borough of Origin and Level of Care at Last Placement, FY 1999 Placements

All Placements*

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	4,225	20.4	59.5	19.2	0.9
Hispanic	2,039	21.0	57.5	20.4	1.1
White	327	23.9	52.0	23.2	0.9
Other/Unknown	4,919	17.0	52.7	29.6	0.6
Total	11,510	19.1	56.0	24.0	0.8

Bronx

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	1,222	21.2	59.5	18.4	0.9
Hispanic	813	20.4	60.8	17.6	1.2
White	9		55.6	44.4	
Other/Unknown	1,422	14.0	54.3	31.0	0.7
Total	3,466	18.0	57.6	23.5	0.9

Brooklyn

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	1,607	19.3	61.1	18.7	0.9
Hispanic	452	21.0	55.1	22.8	1.1
White	79	7.6	65.8	26.6	
Other/Unknown	1,254	15.2	51.6	32.6	0.6
Total	3,392	17.7	56.9	24.6	0.8

Manhattan

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	431	17.6	69.1	12.3	0.9
Hispanic	319	12.9	67.1	19.4	0.6
White	2	50.0		50.0	
Other/Unknown	1,456	19.8	57.5	21.9	0.8
Total	2,208	18.4	61.1	19.7	0.8

Queens

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	714	26.1	51.0	21.6	1.4
Hispanic	356	29.2	46.3	22.8	1.7
White	130	36.9	46.2	16.2	0.8
Other/Unknown	634	21.8	39.1	39.0	0.2
Total	1,834	26.0	45.6	27.4	1.0

Staten Island

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Level of Care Percent			
		Kinship	FBH	Congregate	Unknown
African Amer.	164	8.5	50.0	41.5	
Hispanic	76	21.1	52.6	26.3	
White	98	23.5	45.9	28.6	2.0
Other/Unknown	37	13.5	32.4	51.4	2.7
Total	375	15.5	47.7	36.0	0.8

*All Placements includes children from NYC of unspecified borough and children from outside of NYC.

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Table A10. Percent of Placements in Kinship Homes in CD or Borough of Origin by Race/Ethnicity, FY 1999

Borough of Origin	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity							
	Number	In-Borough	In-CD	In-Borough				In-CD			
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk
Bronx	704	63.1	16.1	59.6	68.6		62.9	15.2	17.0		16.4
Brooklyn	672	70.4	19.3	69.9	65.1	57.1	74.6	16.3	26.4	28.6	20.4
Manhattan	442	41.2	28.0	37.5	31.1		43.8	25.0	17.8	0.0	30.4
Queens	538	67.3	34.0	59.3	68.7	82.7	71.9	32.1	30.5	59.6	30.8
Staten Island	65	53.8	41.5	72.2	5.9	84.0	0.0	66.7	5.9	56.0	0.0
Total NYC*	2,458	61.4	23.6	61.4	61.6	80.0	59.6	21.0	22.1	55.3	24.2

*Includes children from outside of New York City or with unknown boroughs of origin.

Table A11. Percent of Placements in Kinship Homes in CD or Borough of Origin by Child Race/Ethnicity and Borough, FY 1999

Borough/ Community District	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity								
	Number	In-Borough	In-CD	In-Borough				In-CD				
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	
Bronx												
BX01 Mott Haven/Melrose	74	56.8	18.9	14.3	100.0		79.5	7.1	14.3		28.2	
BX02 Hunts Point/Longwood	34	50.0	20.6	0.0	75.0		50.0	0.0	25.0		22.7	
BX03 Morrisania/Crotona	61	72.1	13.1	92.9	0.0		72.0	25.0	0.0		4.0	
BX04 Highbridge/Concourse	118	59.3	16.1	58.2	63.6		42.9	16.4	18.2		0.0	
BX05 Fordham/University Hts	94	60.6	17.0	59.5	65.0		52.9	10.8	20.0		23.5	
BX06 Belmont/East Tremont	80	63.8	11.3	52.8	77.3		68.2	11.1	22.7		0.0	
BX07 Kingsbrdge Hts/Bdfrd Pk	52	75.0	38.5	93.8	58.3		83.3	50.0	33.3		33.3	
BX08 Riverdale/Fieldston	24	37.5	8.3	25.0			40.0	25.0			5.0	
BX09 Parkchester/Soundview	57	63.2	10.5	53.8	100.0		64.0	15.4	0.0		8.0	
BX10 Throgs Neck/Co-op City	11	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	0.0		80.0	
BX11 Morris Park/ Bronxdale	11	70.0	0.0	33.3	83.3		100.0	0.0	0.0			
BX12 Williamsbridge/Bychster	32	65.6	21.9	66.7	100.0		52.9	11.1	0.0		35.3	
Unknown CD	56	71.4	0.0	87.0	76.9		50.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
TOTAL	704	63.1	16.1	59.6	68.6		62.9	15.2	17.0		16.4	

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Table A11. Percent of Placements in Kinship Homes in CD or Borough of Origin by Child Race/Ethnicity and Borough, FY 1999 (continued)

Borough/ Community District	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity							
	Number	In-Borough	In-CD	In-Borough				In-CD			
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk
Brooklyn											
BK01 Greenpoint/Williamsburg	34	50.0	14.7	100.0	42.1		57.1	0.0	26.3		0.0
BK02 Fort Greene/Brklyn Hts	22	63.6	4.5	42.9			73.3	0.0			6.7
BK03 Bedford Stuyvesant	116	60.3	17.2	54.7	75.0		92.3	17.9	0.0		23.1
BK04 Bushwick	40	70.0	7.5	69.2	64.7	100.0	77.8	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0
BK05 East NY/ Starrett City	53	78.8	32.7	81.3	0.0		66.7	33.3	0.0		33.3
BK06 Prk Slope/Carroll Grdens	23	69.6	13.0	36.4	100.0		100.0	0.0	0.0		42.9
BK07 Sunset Park	21	100.0	57.1	100.0	100.0		100.0	0.0	83.3		66.7
BK08 Crown Heights	43	90.2	26.8	89.3			92.3	28.6			23.1
BK09 S Crown Hts/Prospect	32	59.4	6.3	100.0	100.0		27.8	8.3	0.0		5.6
BK10 Bay Ridge/Dyker Hts	6	100.0	50.0		100.0		100.0		0.0		75.0
BK11 Bensonhurst	12	83.3	41.7			100.0	80.0			100.0	30.0
BK12 Borough Park	16	50.0	31.3	100.0	33.3	0.0	75.0	100.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
BK13 Coney Island	28	78.6	28.6	45.5	100.0		100.0	18.2	42.9		30.0
BK14 Flatbush/Midwood	19	73.7	15.8	100.0	33.3		83.3	0.0	33.3		16.7
BK15 Sheepshead Bay	3	33.3		0.0	100.0			0.0	0.0		
BK16 Brownsville	62	83.9	27.4	78.9	71.4		100.0	5.3	42.9		70.6
BK17 East Flatbush	43	72.1	20.9	83.3			57.9	25.0			15.8
BK18 Flatlands/Canarsie	16	56.3	31.3	100.0	0.0		55.6	75.0	0.0		22.2
Unknown CD	83	66.3	100.0	62.2	60.0	100.0	74.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	672	70.4	19.3	69.9	65.1	57.1	74.6	16.3	26.4	28.6	20.4

Borough/ Community District	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity							
	Number	In-Borough	In-CD	In-Borough				In-CD			
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk
Manhattan											
MN01 Financial District											
MN02 Greenwich Village/Soho											
MN03 Lower E Side/Chinatwn	46	13.0	10.9	0.0	16.7	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7
MN04 Clinton/Chelsea	24	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		26.3	0.0	0.0		0.0
MN05 Midtown	6	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0			0.0
MN06 Styvesnt Twn/Turtle By	4	0.0	0.0				0.0				0.0
MN07 Upper West Side	32	53.1	25.0	75.0	0.0		61.1	50.0	0.0		22.2
MN08 Upper East Side	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		
MN09 Morningsd Hts/Hamilton	40	37.5	20.0	13.3	80.0		33.3	13.3	40.0		13.3
MN10 Central Harlem	105	40.0	28.6	35.0	50.0		41.0	35.0	50.0		26.5
MN11 East Harlem	109	57.8	49.5	50.0	20.0		63.5	50.0	10.0		54.1
MN12 Washington Hts/Inwood	43	53.5	41.9	100.0	28.6		55.9	0.0	28.6		47.1
Unknown CD	31	32.3	0.0	60.0	0.0		21.1	0.0	0.0		0.0
TOTAL	442	41.2	28.0	37.5	31.1	0.0	43.8	25.0	17.8	0.0	30.4

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Table A11. Percent of Placements in Kinship Homes in CD or Borough of Origin by Child Race/Ethnicity and Borough, FY 1999 (continued)

Borough/ Community District	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity							
	Number	In-Borough	In-CD	In-Borough				In-CD			
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk
Queens											
QN01 Astoria	47	83.0	55.3	64.7	100.0	100.0	60.0	47.1	45.5	71.4	60.0
QN02 Woodside/Sunnyside	6	66.7	33.3			100.0	75.0		0.0	100.0	25.0
QN03 Jackson Heights	32	78.1	37.5	100.0	53.3	100.0	100.0	50.0	6.7	100.0	71.4
QN04 Elmhurst/Corona	27	74.1	37.0	88.9	90.9		28.6	33.3	45.5		28.6
QN05 Ridgewood/Maspeth	30	80.0	73.3	50.0	58.3		100.0	50.0	41.7	100.0	100.0
QN06 Rego Park/Forest Hills	2	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0			100.0		
QN07 Flushing/Whitestone	13	61.5	30.8		60.0		83.3		40.0	0.0	33.3
QN08 Hillcrst/Fresh Meadows	20	80.0	25.0	70.0	100.0	0.0	83.3	10.0	25.0		50.0
QN09 Ozone Park/Woodhaven	29	55.2	41.4	11.1	100.0		28.6	11.1	75.0	0.0	28.6
QN10 S Ozone Pk/Howrd Bch	33	60.6	30.3	41.2	100.0	100.0	70.0	11.8	50.0	100.0	40.0
QN11 Bayside/Little Neck	10	100.0	30.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	
QN12 Jamaica/Hollis	126	55.6	31.0	50.0	27.8	100.0	84.0	30.8	11.1	60.0	40.0
QN13 Queens Village	33	39.4	15.2	46.2	57.1	100.0	30.0	23.1	14.3		10.0
QN14 Rockwy/Broad Channel	70	72.9	44.3	71.9	64.7		81.0	59.4	17.6		42.9
Unknown CD	60	73.3	0.0	92.3	70.0	33.3	74.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	538	67.3	34.0	59.3	68.7	82.7	71.9	32.1	30.5	59.6	30.8

Borough/ Community District	All Placements			Race/Ethnicity							
	Number	In-Borough	In-CD	In-Borough				In-CD			
				Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk
Staten Island											
SI01 Saint George/Stapleton	43	55.8	44.2	76.5	9.1	83.3	0.0	70.6	9.1	50.0	0.0
SI02 S Beach/Willowbrook	5	100.0	60.0			100.0				60.0	0.0
SI03 Tottenville/Great Kills	8	75.0	62.5			75.0				62.5	
Unknown CD	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		
TOTAL	65	53.8	41.5	72.2	5.9	84.0	0.0	66.7	5.9	56.0	0.0

Table A12. Percent Distribution of Children by Number of Transfers* and CD of Origin, Placed in FY 1999 and Movements through January 2000

Borough/ Community District	No Transfer	One	Two+	Total Children
Bronx				
BX01 Mott Haven/Melrose	64.1	21.9	14.1	320
BX02 Hunts Point/Longwood	64.7	20.6	14.7	170
BX03 Morrisania/Crotona	65.9	18.7	15.4	305
BX04 Highbridge/Concourse	58.2	26.7	15.1	558
BX05 Fordham/University Hts	69.3	20.2	10.5	456
BX06 Belmont/East Tremont	66.0	21.8	12.2	335
BX07 Kingsbridge Hts/Bedford Pk	65.8	22.3	12.0	301
BX08 Riverdale/Fieldston	50.6	31.6	17.7	79
BX09 Parkchester/Soundview	63.3	23.5	13.2	311
BX10 Throgs Neck/Co-op City	56.1	34.1	9.8	41
BX11 Morris Park/Bronxdale	70.0	18.8	11.3	80
BX12 Williamsbridge/Baychester	71.2	19.6	9.2	184
Unknown CD	67.0	17.6	15.5	233
Brooklyn				
BK01 Greenpoint/Williamsburg	71.7	19.8	8.5	106
BK02 Fort Greene/Brooklyn Hts	64.7	21.1	14.3	133
BK03 Bedford Stuyvesant	66.3	23.6	10.1	484
BK04 Bushwick	63.8	22.7	13.5	207
BK05 East New York/Starrett City	63.8	20.1	16.0	412
BK06 Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	62.9	23.6	13.5	89
BK07 Sunset Park	61.3	14.7	24.0	75
BK08 Crown Heights	65.0	19.4	15.5	206
BK09 S Crown Heights/Prospect	63.7	22.5	13.7	102
BK10 Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	68.0	12.0	20.0	25
BK11 Bensonhurst	77.1	8.6	14.3	35
BK12 Borough Park	57.6	25.9	16.5	85
BK13 Coney Island	56.9	27.6	15.5	116
BK14 Flatbush/Midwood	65.4	14.2	20.5	127
BK15 Sheepshead Bay	72.2	16.7	11.1	36
BK16 Brownsville	66.2	24.0	9.8	275
BK17 East Flatbush	64.5	24.1	11.4	220
BK18 Flatlands/Canarsie	66.7	23.2	10.1	99
Unknown CD	71.1	17.5	11.4	429
Manhattan				
MN01 Financial District	100.0			1
MN02 Greenwich Village/Soho	62.5	25.0	12.5	8
MN03 Lower East Side/Chinatown	64.0	25.1	10.9	211
MN04 Clinton/Chelsea	71.7	18.5	9.8	92
MN05 Midtown	55.6	18.5	25.9	27
MN06 Stuyvesant Town/Turtle By	50.0	37.5	12.5	16
MN07 Upper West Side	62.2	24.4	13.4	127
MN08 Upper East Side	83.3	5.6	11.1	18
MN09 Morningside Hts/Hamilton	60.2	17.6	22.3	256
MN10 Central Harlem	61.9	24.0	14.2	530
MN11 East Harlem	65.6	19.9	14.5	532
MN12 Washington Heights/Inwood	67.1	23.5	9.4	170
Unknown CD	66.5	24.5	9.0	188

* This is the number of times a child was transferred to another facility during the time period for this analysis. The types of transfer include inter- and intra- agency transfers and transfers when the child returned from absence or trial discharge.

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Table A12. Percent Distribution of Children by Number of Transfers* and CD of Origin, Placed in FY 1999 and Movements through January 2000 (continued)

Borough/ Community District	No Transfer	One	Two+	Total Children
Queens				
QN01 Astoria	63.2	25.0	11.8	144
QN02 Woodside/Sunnyside	80.0	8.9	11.1	45
QN03 Jackson Heights	64.4	23.8	11.9	101
QN04 Elmhurst/Corona	66.7	24.0	9.3	75
QN05 Ridgewood/Maspeth	68.6	15.7	15.7	51
QN06 Rego Park/Forest Hills	53.8	46.2		13
QN07 Flushing/Whitestone	75.8	18.2	6.1	66
QN08 Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	58.6	27.6	13.8	58
QN09 Ozone Park/ Woodhaven	75.2	11.9	12.9	101
QN10 S Ozone Park/Howard Beach	73.5	18.6	7.8	102
QN11 Bayside/Little Neck	73.3	13.3	13.3	15
QN12 Jamaica/Hollis	63.1	25.1	11.8	439
QN13 Queens Village	55.7	27.5	16.8	149
QN14 Rockaway/Broad Channel	62.1	23.7	14.2	219
Unknown CD	65.4	19.9	14.7	231
Staten Island				
SI01 Saint George/Stapleton	55.5	25.6	18.9	227
SI02 South Beach/Willowbrook	82.0	4.9	13.1	61
SI03 Tottenville/Great Kills	64.5	16.1	19.4	31
Unknown CD	72.1	14.0	14.0	43
Outside NYC	75.9	13.8	10.3	87
Other NYC	64.3	22.5	13.2	129
Unknown Address	61.1	22.2	16.7	18
Total	64.9	21.7	13.4	11,215

* This is the number of times a child was transferred to another facility during the time period for this analysis. The types of transfer include inter- and intra- agency transfers and transfers when the child returned from absence or trial discharge.

Table A13. **Percent Distribution of Discharged Children by Number of Re-entries* and CD of Origin, Placed in FY 1999 and Re-entries through January 2000**

Borough/ Community District	Number of Re-entries			Total Discharged
	None	One	Two	
Bronx				
BX01 Mott Haven/Melrose	88.0%	9.8%	2.2%	92
BX02 Hunts Point/Longwood	91.4%	8.6%		58
BX03 Morrisania/Crotona	85.1%	13.8%	1.1%	87
BX04 Highbridge/Concourse	85.1%	13.9%	1.0%	208
BX05 Fordham/University Hts	87.4%	12.6%		143
BX06 Belmont/East Tremont	81.9%	17.1%	1.0%	105
BX07 Kingsbridge Hts/Bedford Pk	80.9%	19.1%		94
BX08 Riverdale/Fieldston	85.7%	14.3%		28
BX09 Parkchester/Soundview	82.5%	15.8%	1.8%	114
BX10 Throgs Neck/Co-op City	88.2%	11.8%		17
BX11 Morris Park/Bronxdale	97.1%	2.9%		35
BX12 Williamsbridge/Baychester	89.3%	10.7%		56
Unknown CD	91.2%	7.4%	1.5%	68
Brooklyn				
BK01 Greenpoint/Williamsburg	78.1%	18.8%	3.1%	32
BK02 Fort Greene/Brooklyn Hts	87.7%	10.5%	1.8%	57
BK03 Bedford Stuyvesant	77.2%	22.3%	0.5%	184
BK04 Bushwick	87.8%	12.2%		82
BK05 East New York/Starrett City	83.7%	14.3%	2.0%	203
BK06 Park Slope/Carroll Gardens	90.9%	9.1%		22
BK07 Sunset Park	83.3%	16.7%		42
BK08 Crown Heights	83.3%	16.7%		84
BK09 S Crown Heights/Prospect	93.6%	6.4%		47
BK10 Bay Ridge/Dyker Heights	100.0%			14
BK11 Bensonhurst	95.8%	4.2%		24
BK12 Borough Park	96.4%	3.6%		55
BK13 Coney Island	96.1%	3.9%		51
BK14 Flatbush/Midwood	90.9%	7.6%	1.5%	66
BK15 Sheepshead Bay	95.2%	4.8%		21
BK16 Brownsville	82.3%	16.3%	1.4%	141
BK17 East Flatbush	89.1%	10.9%		110
BK18 Flatlands/Canarsie	84.6%	15.4%		52
Unknown CD	88.5%	11.5%		192
Manhattan				
MN01 Financial District				
MN02 Greenwich Village/Soho				
MN03 Lower East Side/Chinatown	94.7%	3.5%	1.8%	57
MN04 Clinton/Chelsea	87.0%	13.0%		23
MN05 Midtown	100.0%			4
MN06 Stuyvesant Town/Turtle By	100.0%			6
MN07 Upper West Side	86.4%	11.4%	2.3%	44
MN08 Upper East Side	100.0%			10
MN09 Morningside Hts/Hamilton	85.0%	15.0%		60
MN10 Central Harlem	93.7%	6.3%		142
MN11 East Harlem	94.6%	5.4%		167
MN12 Washington Heights/Inwood	90.5%	7.9%	1.6%	63
Unknown CD	98.4%	1.6%		61

* A re-entry is defined as when a child is admitted again after being discharged from foster care.

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Table A13. Percent Distribution of Discharged Children by Number of Re-entries* and CD of Origin, Placed in FY 1999 and Re-entries through January 2000 (continued)

Borough/ Community District	Number of Re-entries			Total Discharged
	None	One	Two	
Queens				
QN01 Astoria	87.1%	9.7%	3.2%	31
QN02 Woodside/Sunnyside	93.8%	6.3%		16
QN03 Jackson Heights	100.0%			33
QN04 Elmhurst/Corona	97.0%	3.0%		33
QN05 Ridgewood/Maspeth	88.2%	11.8%		17
QN06 Rego Park/Forest Hills	80.0%		20.0%	5
QN07 Flushing/Whitestone	89.3%	10.7%		28
QN08 Hillcrest/Fresh Meadows	92.6%	7.4%		27
QN09 Ozone Park/Woodhaven	90.7%	9.3%		43
QN10 S Ozone Park/Howard Beach	100.0%			46
QN11 Bayside/Little Neck	100.0%			7
QN12 Jamaica/Hollis	92.6%	7.4%		149
QN13 Queens Village	86.9%	8.2%	4.9%	61
QN14 Rockaway/Broad Channel	84.2%	15.8%		76
Unknown CD	97.3%	2.7%		74
Staten Island				
SI01 Saint George/Stapleton	80.4%	18.5%	1.1%	92
SI02 South Beach/Willowbrook	88.9%	11.1%		36
SI03 Tottenville/Great Kills	100.0%			17
Unknown CD	87.5%	12.5%		16
Outside NYC	90.5%	9.5%		42
Other NYC	92.3%	7.7%		26
Unknown Address	100.0%			6
Total	88.2%	11.1%	0.7%	4,102

* A re-entry is defined as when a child is admitted again after being discharged from foster care

Table A14. Percent of Children Placed in Foster Care in FY 1999 with Selected Characteristics, Ranked by Number of Children Placed per Agency (Unique Children for Each Agency)

Rank	Total Children	Age			Gender		Race/Ethnicity				Religion		
		0-5	6-11	≥12	Fem	Male	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Prot	Cath	Unk
1	1,050	43.0	32.6	24.4	50.9	49.1	40.1	17.3	3.0	39.6	7.4	7.9	84.7
2	786	31.3	17.8	49.2	44.6	55.4	37.1	25.2	2.9	34.9	7.2	7.6	85.3
3	715	47.1	31.2	21.7	53.8	46.2	32.6	22.7	2.9	41.8	2.8	7.4	89.8
4	599	36.9	25.9	37.1	57.3	42.7	30.6	19.0	3.3	47.1	6.8	9.3	83.8
5	580	51.6	32.9	15.5	44.5	55.5	34.5	18.4	2.2	44.8	4.8	5.7	89.5
6	559	51.7	36.9	11.4	47.9	52.1	44.4	14.8	2.5	38.3	7.0	7.5	85.5
7	387	39.3	15.5	45.2	52.5	47.5	34.9	15.2	1.8	48.1	4.1	5.7	90.2
8	351	36.8	15.4	47.9	26.8	73.2	23.9	17.1	3.4	55.6	3.1	9.7	87.2
9	341	53.7	27.9	18.5	46.3	53.7	47.2	11.4	1.2	40.2	5.0	5.3	89.7
10	334	54.5	31.1	14.4	46.1	53.9	37.4	21.9	10.8	29.9	9.0	22.5	68.6
11	310	54.5	34.2	11.3	46.1	53.9	41.3	18.4	1.0	39.4	6.8	6.8	86.5
12	305	46.6	27.2	26.2	48.2	51.8	41.0	18.4	0.3	40.3	6.6	3.9	89.5
13	301	33.6	24.3	42.2	52.5	47.5	34.9	14.0	3.3	47.8	6.6	3.0	90.4
14	281	40.9	35.2	23.8	45.9	54.1	49.1	25.3	2.8	22.8	7.5	7.1	85.4

Table A14. Percent of Children Placed in Foster Care in FY 1999 with Selected Characteristics, Ranked by Number of Children Placed per Agency (Unique Children for Each Agency) (continued)

Rank	Total Children	Age			Gender		Race/Ethnicity				Religion		
		0-5	6-11	≥12	Fem	Male	Af A	Hisp	White	Unk	Prot	Cath	Unk
15	278	33.0	38.1	30.6	53.2	46.8	36.8	16.8	1.9	44.5	10.6	6.5	83.0
16	275	48.7	33.5	17.8	49.8	50.2	49.1	8.7	0.4	41.8	8.0	2.2	89.8
17	275	25.8	19.6	54.5	50.5	49.5	33.8	18.5	3.3	44.4	8.7	7.6	83.6
18	261	30.3	16.9	52.9	65.9	34.1	29.5	19.2	4.6	46.7	4.2	11.9	83.9
19	260	45.8	36.5	17.3	52.3	47.7	31.2	25.4	0.8	42.7	2.7	3.1	94.2
20	257	38.9	28.4	32.7	59.9	40.1	44.0	14.8	1.6	39.7	2.7	5.8	91.4
21	252	51.2	16.7	32.1	50.0	50.0	39.7	19.8	0.4	40.1	8.3	6.0	85.7
22	247	1.6	0.4	98.0	61.5	38.5	37.2	21.1	3.2	38.5	5.7	10.1	84.2
23	241	49.8	33.6	16.6	51.5	48.5	49.8	12.4	0.4	37.3	5.4	4.6	90.0
24	228	40.8	18.4	40.8	36.4	63.6	50.4	17.1	5.3	27.2	7.9	12.3	79.8
25	227	47.6	37.0	15.4	48.9	51.1	37.0	20.3	0.9	41.9	8.4	7.9	83.7
26	177	49.2	37.3	13.6	39.5	60.5	36.2	16.4	0.6	46.9	9.0	4.0	87.0
27	175	58.9	22.9	18.3	56.6	43.4	28.0	31.4	1.1	39.4	4.0	5.1	90.9
28	174	49.4	33.3	17.2	47.7	52.3	47.7	12.6	0.0	39.7	6.9	5.7	87.4
29	173	73.4	20.8	5.8	50.3	49.7	37.0	21.4	1.2	40.5	5.2	5.8	89.0
30	151	55.0	29.8	15.2	53.0	47.0	45.0	8.6	8.6	37.7	17.9	10.6	71.5
31	146	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	3.4	0.0	91.1	1.4	1.4	97.3
32	146	39.0	15.8	45.2	57.5	42.5	25.3	30.1	1.4	43.2	2.7	6.2	91.1
33	144	52.1	20.8	27.1	61.1	38.9	22.2	22.9	0.0	54.9	2.1	6.9	91.0
34	140	46.4	34.3	19.3	45.7	54.3	43.6	18.6	5.0	32.9	10.7	14.3	75.0
35	133	57.9	29.3	12.8	50.4	49.6	38.3	18.8	2.3	40.6	5.3	9.8	85.0
36	129	48.8	30.2	20.9	48.8	51.2	48.1	5.4	0.0	46.5	14.0	2.3	83.7
37	119	51.3	29.4	19.3	51.3	48.7	37.0	20.2	0.8	42.0	4.2	6.7	89.1
38	119	0.0	1.7	98.3	31.9	68.1	21.0	10.1	1.7	67.2	7.6	5.0	87.4
39	106	17.0	40.6	42.5	26.4	73.6	31.1	17.0	1.9	50.0	5.7	4.7	89.6
40	100	0.0	4.0	96.0	100.0	0.0	34.0	13.0	4.0	49.0	4.0	3.0	93.0
41	91	1.1	0.0	98.9	36.3	63.7	31.9	16.5	1.1	50.5	6.6	6.6	86.8
42	89	0.0	19.1	80.9	0.0	100.0	36.0	13.5	4.5	46.1	5.6	4.5	89.9
43	87	47.1	33.3	19.5	47.1	52.9	18.4	31.0	3.4	47.1	12.6	12.6	74.7
44	83	50.6	30.1	19.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	9.6	3.6	44.6	4.8	4.8	90.4
45	76	0.0	14.5	85.5	48.7	51.3	30.3	14.5	9.2	46.1	6.6	14.5	78.9
46	76	47.4	27.6	25.0	55.3	44.7	35.5	17.1	9.2	38.2	14.5	9.2	76.3
47	54	1.9	0.0	98.1	0.0	100.0	7.4	3.7	0.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
48	51	3.9	0.0	96.1	98.0	2.0	37.3	19.6	0.0	43.1	11.8	3.9	84.3
49	39	20.5	35.9	43.6	46.2	53.8	2.6	10.3	64.1	23.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
50	37	54.1	32.4	13.5	43.2	56.8	40.5	8.1	5.4	45.9	13.5	8.1	78.4
51	35	74.3	22.9	2.9	42.9	57.1	42.9	14.3	8.6	34.3	8.6	11.4	80.0
52	30	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	56.7	20.0	0.0	23.3	16.7	3.3	80.0
53	26	0.0	15.4	84.6	30.8	69.2	50.0	15.4	0.0	34.6	7.7	3.8	88.5
54	16	0.0	31.3	68.8	0.0	100.0	31.3	12.5	0.0	56.3	12.5	0.0	87.5
55	16	6.3	0.0	93.8	6.3	93.8	18.8	25.0	0.0	56.3	6.3	6.3	87.5
56	14	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	78.6	21.4	0.0	78.6
57	11	0.0		100.0	18.2	81.8	18.2	18.2	0.0	63.6	9.1	9.1	81.8
58	10	60.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
59	5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
60	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
61	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
62	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
63	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

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Table A15. Children Placed in Foster Care Agencies in FY 1999 by Level of Care at First and Last Placement, Ranked by Number of Children at First Placement

Rank	First Placement				Last Placement			
	# of Children	Kin	FBH	Cong	# of Children	Kin	FBH	Cong
1	980	9.0	83.0	8.1	954	15.4	76.1	8.5
2	668	6.4	83.4	10.2	662	13.0	74.9	12.1
3	654	9.5	57.9	32.6	589	14.4	52.0	33.6
4	547	5.1	90.9	4.0	538	14.3	79.2	6.5
5	512	9.8	87.7	2.5	506	16.8	80.6	2.6
6	488	11.5	50.0	38.5	531	11.5	49.0	39.5
7	322	4.3	86.0	9.6	317	10.1	79.5	10.4
8	317	14.2	50.5	35.3	344	21.2	42.7	36.0
9	305	12.1	42.6	45.2	332	14.8	38.9	46.4
10	305	19.3	80.3	0.3	280	28.2	71.4	0.4
11	288	19.4	79.5	1.0	267	25.5	72.7	1.9
12	268	18.3	50.7	31.0	275	22.9	43.3	33.8
13	264	18.2	64.0	17.8	274	25.5	56.9	17.5
14	258	19.0	78.3	2.7	250	22.0	76.4	1.6
15	242	15.3	43.7	41.0	229	21.2	36.8	41.9
16	238	31.1	43.3	25.6	250	36.0	34.0	30.0
17	236	22.5	25.8	51.7	232	30.2	21.6	48.3
18	234	1.7	97.4	0.9	256	2.3	97.7	0.0
19	224	11.6	67.9	20.5	216	22.7	56.0	21.3
20	218	6.0	70.6	23.4	216	6.9	67.1	25.9
21	213	27.2	72.3	0.5	209	35.4	62.2	2.4
22	207	22.2	77.8	0.0	225	32.9	67.1	0.0
23	199	11.1	45.2	43.7	206	16.5	43.2	40.3
24	197	33.5	38.1	28.4	204	37.3	34.8	27.9
25	184	0.0	0.0	100.0	146	0.0	0.0	100.0
26	166	19.3	75.3	5.4	162	24.7	69.8	5.6
27	163	44.8	55.2	0.0	162	50.0	50.0	0.0
28	158	40.5	59.5	0.0	163	44.8	55.2	0.0
29	151	27.8	60.3	11.9	163	32.5	55.2	12.3
30	143	0.0	0.0	100.0	146	0.0	0.0	100.0
31	137	25.5	70.8	3.6	136	30.9	66.2	2.9
32	132	41.7	58.3	0.0	130	43.1	56.9	0.0
33	131	34.4	51.1	14.5	135	37.0	46.7	16.3
34	126	22.2	43.7	34.1	124	23.4	43.5	33.1
35	116	27.6	71.6	0.9	122	30.3	69.7	0.0
36	109	12.8	87.2	0.0	116	16.4	82.8	0.9
37	106	0.0	0.0	100.0	111	0.0	0.0	100.0
38	99	9.1	90.9	0.0	99	10.1	89.9	0.0
39	78	21.8	76.9	1.3	74	28.4	70.3	1.4
40	76	0.0	0.0	100.0	64	0.0	0.0	100.0
41	74	39.2	4.1	56.8	99	36.4	1.0	62.6
42	73	0.0	0.0	100.0	60	0.0	0.0	100.0
43	72	1.4	88.9	9.7	74	4.1	90.5	5.4
44	67	0.0	0.0	100.0	64	0.0	0.0	100.0
45	53	49.1	47.2	3.8	66	51.5	34.8	13.6
46	51	0.0	2.0	98.0	54	0.0	1.9	98.1
47	43	0.0	0.0	100.0	64	0.0	0.0	100.0
48	40	0.0	2.5	97.5	32	0.0	3.1	96.9
49	39	0.0	76.9	23.1	39	0.0	76.9	23.1
50	32	28.1	71.9	0.0	36	25.0	75.0	0.0

Table A15. Children Placed in Foster Care Agencies in FY 1999 by Level of Care at First and Last Placement, Ranked by Number of Children at First Placement (continued)

Rank	First Placement				Last Placement			
	# of Children	Kin	FBH	Cong	# of Children	Kin	FBH	Cong
51	30	26.7	66.7	6.7	34	29.4	67.6	2.9
52	23	0.0	0.0	100.0	19	0.0	0.0	100.0
53	21	0.0	0.0	100.0	26	0.0	0.0	100.0
54	15	0.0	0.0	100.0	14	0.0	0.0	100.0
55	13	0.0	0.0	100.0	15	0.0	0.0	100.0
56	13	0.0	0.0	100.0	14	0.0	0.0	100.0
57	10	0.0	10.0	90.0	11	0.0	9.1	90.9
58	9	0.0	100.0	0.0	4	0.0	100.0	0.0
59	3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	0.0	0.0	100.0
60	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0			
61	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0			
62	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0			
63	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	100.0

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**Table A16. Percent Child/Home Race/Ethnicity Compatibility at Initial FY 1999
Placements for Which Child and Home Race/Ethnicity Data are Both Available,
Ranked by Percent Compatible**

Rank	# of children	% compatible
1	15	100.0
2	1	100.0
3	73	94.5
4	18	94.4
5	60	93.3
6	51	92.2
7	51	92.2
8	98	90.8
9	114	90.4
10	73	90.4
11	128	88.3
12	91	86.8
13	51	86.3
14	284	85.6
15	76	84.2
16	81	84.0
17	120	83.3
18	42	83.3
19	134	82.8
20	99	82.8
21	132	82.6
22	355	82.5
23	164	82.3
24	88	81.8
25	116	81.0
26	176	80.7
27	164	79.9
28	98	79.6
29	36	77.8
30	125	75.2
31	531	75.1
32	79	74.7
33	18	72.2
34	78	71.8
35	49	71.4
36	85	70.6
37	162	70.4
38	82	65.9
39	14	64.3
40	39	64.1
41	157	62.4
42	17	52.9
43	290	48.6
44	5	40.0
45	1	0.0
46	1	0.0
47	1	0.0
	4,723	78.3

Table A17. Distribution of Sibling Groups by Agency, Ranked by Total Sibling Groups, FY 1999

Rank	No siblings	Sibling Group Size			Total # Sibling Groups	Total Children
		2	3	4+		
1	40.3	29.0	24.3	6.3	630	1,254
2	55.2	26.4	9.5	8.9	493	884
3	49.1	28.1	13.6	9.2	391	724
4	27.3	36.1	18.9	17.8	366	862
5	41.8	23.0	17.0	18.2	335	728
6	57.1	18.4	13.0	11.5	331	594
7	69.4	16.6	10.6	3.4	265	412
8	57.0	17.5	15.8	9.6	228	416
9	25.2	27.6	23.4	23.8	214	546
10	50.3	30.8	7.2	11.8	195	359
11	45.8	27.9	16.8	9.5	190	363
12	42.8	23.0	19.3	15.0	187	425
13	30.9	33.7	23.6	11.8	178	408
14	19.4	28.6	41.1	10.9	175	431
15	55.5	26.0	12.7	5.8	173	297
16	38.9	26.5	17.3	17.3	162	353
17	57.7	14.7	14.7	12.8	156	307
18	24.5	29.0	20.0	26.5	155	413
19	29.6	26.3	21.1	23.0	152	386
20	41.5	29.3	9.5	19.7	147	310
21	43.8	23.6	17.4	15.3	144	316
22	65.2	22.7	9.9	2.1	141	210
23	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	136	137
24	41.5	33.3	19.3	5.9	135	256
25	58.7	19.0	19.0	3.3	121	202
26	46.2	28.3	11.3	14.2	106	213
27	16.2	12.4	27.6	43.8	105	378
28	21.2	41.3	25.0	12.5	104	241
29	42.6	38.6	17.8	1.0	101	179
30	36.5	40.6	20.8	2.1	96	181
31	42.4	30.4	14.1	13.0	92	196
32	43.3	28.9	20.0	7.8	90	177
33	94.3	2.3	3.4	0.0	88	96
34	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	82	84
35	37.5	28.8	27.5	6.3	80	162
36	36.4	40.3	3.9	19.5	77	164
37	34.2	28.9	26.3	10.5	76	166
38	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	73	74
39	76.2	6.3	14.3	3.2	63	94
40	33.3	17.5	23.8	25.4	63	157
41	31.6	40.4	21.1	7.0	57	116
42	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	57	61
43	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	50	55
44	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	50	52
45	17.0	31.9	31.9	19.1	47	124
46	41.7	50.0	8.3	0.0	36	60

* Children in the sibling groups placed together in the same facility.

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**Table A17. Distribution of Sibling Groups by Agency, Ranked by Total Sibling Groups
FY 1999 (continued)**

Rank	No siblings	Sibling Group Size			Total # Sibling Grs	Total Children
		2	3	4+		
47	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	36	38
48	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	36	39
49	50.0	9.1	0.0	40.9	22	56
50	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	20	22
51	35.0	10.0	35.0	20.0	20	48
52	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	15
53	80.0	13.3	6.7	0.0	15	19
54	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	15
55	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	11	13
56	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	9
57	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	9
58	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	6	33
59	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	5
60	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	4	17
61	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1
62	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1

* Children in the sibling groups placed together in the same facility.

Table A18. Percent of Children in FY 99 Cohort Placed with Siblings by Agency, Ranked by Percent with All Siblings in Care

Rank	With all Siblings	With some of Siblings	With no other Siblings	# of children with at least one Sibling
1	80.0	20.0	0.0	5
2	70.0	30.0	0.0	10
3	66.7	24.3	9.1	276
4	66.5	18.9	14.5	227
5	64.2	19.9	15.9	151
6	63.3	31.0	5.7	158
7	63.0	17.9	19.1	162
8	62.4	21.5	16.1	205
9	62.3	17.4	20.3	69
10	61.5	29.2	9.4	96
11	60.8	18.6	20.6	102
12	60.0	25.9	14.1	85
13	60.0	40.0	0.0	5
14	59.7	19.4	20.9	201
15	58.8	21.6	19.6	102
16	58.6	28.2	13.2	476
17	58.4	28.8	12.8	226
18	58.1	25.8	16.1	186
19	57.5	26.7	15.8	146
20	57.5	18.3	24.2	120
21	56.3	24.6	19.1	183
22	56.3	28.1	15.6	167
23	55.8	17.3	26.8	231
24	55.4	21.5	23.1	536
25	54.3	24.8	21.0	105
26	53.5	26.8	19.7	426
27	51.9	25.9	22.2	27
28	51.7	30.8	17.5	782
29	50.4	30.1	19.5	113
30	50.0	20.8	29.2	120

Rank	With all Siblings	With some of Siblings	With no other Siblings	# of children with at least one Sibling
31	49.7	26.7	23.5	187
32	48.3	26.3	25.4	209
33	47.5	35.6	16.9	59
34	46.9	25.1	28.0	175
35	46.2	31.2	22.6	385
36	45.5	39.4	15.2	264
37	45.1	33.5	21.4	257
38	45.0	35.1	19.8	111
39	44.3	33.6	22.1	131
40	42.9	35.7	21.4	510
41	41.5	29.9	28.6	147
42	39.3	50.0	10.7	28
43	39.3	3.6	57.1	28
44	37.4	28.6	34.0	147
45	35.7	31.4	32.9	70
46	33.3	0.0	66.7	6
47	31.3	12.5	56.3	16
48	28.6	0.0	71.4	7
49	27.3	0.0	72.7	22
50	26.1	4.3	69.6	23
51	20.0	0.0	80.0	5
52	19.4	16.1	64.5	31
53	12.5	29.2	58.3	24
54	11.4	5.7	82.9	35
55	10.2	15.3	74.6	59
56	9.1	0.0	90.9	11
57	0.0	0.0	100.0	7
58	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
59	0.0	0.0	100.0	1

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Table A19. Percent Children in Kinship* Placements with One or More Transfers by Agency, Ranked by Total Percent with One or More Transfers, Placed in FY 1999 and Movements through January 2000**

Rank	# of Transfers		Total Children
	1	2+	
1	0%	0%	5
2	0%	0%	8
3	0%	0%	9
4	0%	0%	9
5	0%	0%	13
6	0%	0%	14
7	0%	0%	23
8	4%	0%	26
9	4%	0%	27
10	2%	2%	49
11	2%	2%	49
12	5%	0%	21
13	0%	5%	43
14	5%	0%	44
15	0%	5%	57
16	3%	3%	61
17	0%	7%	14
18	7%	0%	28
19	7%	0%	54
20	8%	0%	37
21	3%	5%	39
22	4%	6%	48
23	4%	7%	72
24	12%	0%	51
25	10%	3%	70
26	8%	5%	84
27	5%	10%	63
28	10%	6%	31
29	13%	4%	48
30	12%	6%	17
31	4%	14%	28
32	15%	4%	139
33	9%	15%	33
34	2%	23%	44
35	15%	12%	26
36	15%	13%	55
37	25%	4%	28
38	18%	11%	56
39	19%	10%	48
40	21%	21%	48
41	100%	0%	1
42	100%	0%	1
Total	8%	6%	1,621

*This is the Level of Care at initial placement.

** Includes inter- and intra- agency transfers and transfers when the child returned from absence or trial discharge.

Table A20. **Percent Children in FBH* Placements with One or More Transfers** by Agency, Ranked by Total Percent with One or More Transfers, Placed in FY 1999 and Movements through January 2000**

Rank	# of Transfers		Total Children
	1	2+	
1	0%	0%	1
2	0%	0%	1
3	13%	4%	23
4	11%	9%	80
5	11%	11%	9
6	20%	6%	160
7	16%	13%	95
8	23%	6%	201
9	30%	0%	20
10	24%	6%	492
11	17%	14%	155
12	24%	8%	144
13	26%	7%	90
14	26%	7%	153
15	19%	15%	89
16	17%	17%	58
17	23%	11%	133
18	26%	9%	137
19	27%	8%	550
20	32%	4%	25
21	21%	15%	66
22	26%	10%	229
23	28%	8%	64
24	18%	19%	91
25	26%	11%	92
26	30%	8%	60
27	24%	14%	245
28	26%	14%	70
29	23%	17%	82
30	22%	18%	105
31	21%	19%	173
32	26%	15%	230
33	23%	19%	281
34	23%	21%	287
35	24%	22%	95
36	25%	22%	125
37	27%	22%	818
38	27%	23%	30
39	30%	20%	451
40	26%	27%	154
41	23%	32%	73
42	32%	23%	97
43	25%	34%	156
44	31%	29%	246
45	33%	33%	3
46	100%	0%	1
47	100%	0%	1
Total	8%	6%	1,621

*This is the Level of Care at initial placement.

** Includes inter- and intra- agency transfers and transfers when the child returned from absence or trial discharge.

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Table A21. Percent Children in Congregate Care* Placements with One or More Transfers by Agency, Ranked by Total Percent with One or More Transfers, Placed in FY 1999 and Movements through January 2000**

Rank	# of Transfers		Total Children
	1	2+	
1	0%	0%	1
2	0%	0%	1
3	0%	0%	1
4	0%	0%	1
5	0%	0%	2
6	0%	0%	3
7	0%	0%	3
8	0%	0%	9
9	0%	0%	9
10	0%	0%	21
11	0%	0%	50
12	0%	0%	141
13	1%	0%	138
14	0%	5%	19
15	8%	3%	106
16	12%	5%	66
17	17%	0%	12
18	20%	0%	5
19	13%	7%	15
20	22%	0%	9
21	23%	0%	13
22	23%	2%	44
23	23%	2%	82
24	16%	11%	19
25	13%	15%	54
26	11%	21%	19
27	29%	5%	78

Rank	# of Transfers		Total Children
	1	2+	
28	17%	17%	42
29	27%	7%	74
30	27%	8%	111
31	19%	19%	48
32	26%	15%	116
33	0%	43%	7
34	29%	14%	77
35	25%	18%	263
36	17%	26%	23
37	20%	23%	44
38	31%	15%	13
39	29%	17%	189
40	29%	18%	68
41	28%	19%	185
42	0%	50%	2
43	35%	16%	81
44	24%	28%	46
45	25%	27%	51
46	36%	16%	61
47	37%	20%	41
48	44%	15%	93
49	45%	26%	31
50	63%	25%	8
51	100%	0%	1
52	100%	0%	2
Total	22%	12%	2,606

*This is the Level of Care at initial placement.

** Includes inter- and intra- agency transfers and transfers when the child returned from absence or trial discharge.

Table A22. Percent Distribution of Discharged Children by Number of Re-entries and Agency, Ranked by Percent with no Re-entries, Placed in FY 1999 and Re-entries through January 2000

Rank	%Discharged of Those Placed	Number of Re-entries			Total	Rank	%Discharged of Those Placed	Number of Re-entries			Total
		None	One	Two				None	One	Two	
1	26.7%	100%	0%	0%	8	30	33.2%	89%	11%	0%	95
2	39.2%	100%	0%	0%	20	31	34.6%	89%	11%	0%	75
3	14.3%	100%	0%	0%	16	32	21.0%	88%	12%	0%	34
4	33.3%	100%	0%	0%	1	33	69.6%	88%	13%	0%	16
5	27.0%	100%	0%	0%	38	34	39.8%	88%	12%	1%	390
6	15.4%	100%	0%	0%	2	35	32.1%	88%	12%	0%	17
7	25.0%	100%	0%	0%	8	36	34.7%	86%	14%	0%	78
8	24.5%	98%	2%	0%	52	37	42.8%	86%	9%	5%	65
9	32.9%	96%	4%	0%	24	38	48.5%	86%	14%	0%	63
10	33.0%	95%	5%	0%	178	39	46.7%	86%	14%	0%	7
11	48.7%	95%	5%	0%	19	40	69.1%	85%	13%	2%	47
12	30.1%	94%	6%	0%	154	41	70.3%	85%	12%	2%	130
13	31.6%	92%	8%	0%	66	42	39.0%	85%	13%	1%	89
14	29.2%	92%	7%	1%	90	43	46.2%	84%	16%	1%	318
15	36.8%	92%	8%	0%	49	44	48.0%	84%	16%	0%	98
16	38.5%	92%	8%	0%	52	45	56.8%	84%	16%	0%	25
17	38.8%	92%	8%	0%	92	46	38.4%	84%	15%	1%	188
18	37.9%	91%	9%	0%	97	47	38.1%	84%	16%	0%	115
19	43.4%	91%	7%	2%	46	48	54.8%	83%	13%	4%	23
20	42.0%	91%	9%	0%	137	49	32.8%	83%	17%	0%	78
21	27.5%	90%	10%	0%	41	50	29.0%	82%	14%	4%	72
22	35.8%	90%	9%	2%	58	51	59.0%	80%	13%	7%	46
23	36.1%	90%	10%	0%	48	52	16.7%	79%	21%	0%	14
24	33.0%	90%	8%	2%	62	53	12.5%	78%	22%	0%	9
25	31.6%	90%	10%	0%	98	54	35.6%	76%	24%	0%	37
26	38.2%	90%	9%	1%	102	55	39.2%	72%	24%	3%	29
27	34.0%	90%	10%	0%	224	56	20.0%	50%	50%	0%	2
28	33.0%	89%	11%	0%	37	57	16.7%	50%	50%	0%	2
29	38.3%	89%	10%	1%	103	58	33.3%	0%	100%	0%	3

APPENDIX B

ACS and Andersen Consulting have used five data systems maintained by New York State and ACS as sources for the data used in this report. Three of these systems, CONNECTIONS, the Welfare Management System, and the Child Care Review Service, are called state systems of record. The legislature has designated these systems as formal records of social service activities for purposes of accountability. State systems of record determine the validity of local district claims for reimbursement by the state and federal governments, track compliance with legal requirements by local districts, and support the application of fiscal sanctions for performance shortfalls. Therefore, they drive the fiscal support for local social services and track the legality of local district actions.

Two other data systems are also sources of data for this report – the Placement Tracking System and the Placement Support System. ACS developed and maintains these systems to help manage placement and home development activity.

Combined, these five data systems comprise ACS' Management Reporting Data Store and allow ACS to review and evaluate past and present placement activity more accurately than ever before. Products of ACS' Management Reporting Data Store include the Resource Directory, Foster Home Directory Inquiry Tool, the capability to perform ad hoc queries against the five individual data systems individually and in combination with each other, and this Annual Placement Report.

Each of the five data systems serving as sources of data for this report is described below in terms of business function, data entry, and data extraction.

I. CONNECTIONS

Business functions. CONNECTIONS is the New York statewide system of record providing automated on-line case processing for intake, investigation, homefinding, and home licensing functions in child welfare cases. Developed by Andersen Consulting and IBM for New York State under the federal Statewide Automated Child Welfare Systems (SACWIS) program, CONNECTIONS consists of a large database linked through a network of 12,000 personal computers in locations throughout the state. The State Central Register, local district, and contract staff create case records in the central database for all allegations of abuse and neglect and for all placement facilities in New York State. Using a complex security system, CONNECTIONS allows all workers assigned a role in a case access to the single case record maintained centrally and prevents access to others. CONNECTIONS also furnishes unique identifiers for persons, for cases, and for stages within a case. It allows for the merging and splitting of case and person records as necessary to maintain data integrity. Implementation of CONNECTIONS included conversion of all person data contained in the legacy State Central Register system, producing a person file containing records for more than 2.8 million persons who have had a role in an abuse or neglect case since 1973. Implementation also converted data from the legacy foster care facility file, but limited conversion to homes that were open at the time of conversion in August 1997. CONNECTIONS now contains data on those converted homes and all subsequently opened homes, regardless of their current status.

Data entry. Local district case workers, contract agency workers, and State Central Register staff enter their case documentation directly into the CONNECTIONS production database where it is stored and distributed as required. For allegations of abuse and neglect, the data includes all the available demographic information for persons involved in the case as well as the specifics of the allegations, the safety assessments conducted, and the investigation conclusion and accompanying narrative. For home finding and home licensing, the data includes all the demographic information for the home and its occupants, including race, ethnicity, and language. It also includes the agency administering the home, the training received by the foster parent(s), the care characteristics offered by the home, the dates of certification and re-certification, and the license specifications for the foster parents regarding age and gender of children placed in their care.

Data extraction. To help manage a very large child welfare system with a complex organization, ACS contracted with Andersen Consulting to develop comprehensive data extracts of New York City data from the statewide CONNECTIONS database to support detailed management reporting and analysis. The New York State Human Services Application Services Center (HSASC) now operates the extract programs under a memorandum of understanding with ACS.

Each week the extract programs produce an exact copy of the entire CONNECTIONS production database at a single point in time. The copy, or “mirror”, of the database, then moves to a separate server where a series of programs search line by line through the 130 tables of the database, extracting only those data records related to New York City cases. For persons, the program extracts all records for all persons with a role in any case with an ACS case manager, or 2.0 million of the 2.8 persons in the statewide file. For foster care facilities, the program extracts all facilities either managed directly by ACS or by a vendor under contract with ACS.

The data extract program produces a set of files containing the New York City data. HSASC then transmits the file electronically to an ACS server at 150 William Street. ACS staff run the files against a series of script programs that load the data into a relational data base designed to replicate the file structure of the CONNECTIONS production system.

The specific CONNECTIONS data elements included in the preparation of this report are listed on the attached tables *Resource Directory Extract* and *Placement Extract*.

II. Welfare Management System

Business functions. Developed in 1979, the Welfare Management System (WMS) is operated by the New York State Office of Family Services (OCFS) and HSASC. WMS was designed to facilitate implementation of the State’s 1979 Child Welfare Reform Act by tracking all of the legislative requirements for the management of child welfare services and issuing reports on delinquencies to support the levying of fiscal penalties.

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Data entry. WMS is a data management tool which receives and maintains information concerning persons who have applied for or have been deemed eligible for public assistance, medical assistance, food stamps, foster care, and preventive services. Case maintenance information is collected and data entered by the local service districts throughout the state. At ACS, caseworkers submit the data entry forms to their designated Management Information Liaison System (MILS) staff who then code and data enter the information into WMS using dedicated terminals linked to the statewide mainframe system.

When local social service district staff open a case in WMS, they trigger an authorization process based on an algorithm which determines the types, amount, and duration of services that the family may receive based upon an algorithm applied to the family's demographic information and needs. The Case Manager then selects the service(s) to be allocated to the family, indicates programmatic and then categorical/financial eligibility, and generates a claiming code for the case. If the service(s) allocated to the family are to be provided by a contract agency, this code initiates the purchase of service authorization which must be renewed every six months.

Data extraction. OCFS creates a weekly WMS/CCRS all data file for ACS' use. In its original form, this file did not contain case addresses, which are necessary to determine the CD for each child. Therefore, ACS requested that OCFS modify this file to include the data elements that would identify case address. OCFS met this request and electronically transmits the new file on a weekly basis to the Human Resources Administration (HRA) for ACS' use.

III. Child Care Review Service (CCRS)

Business functions. The New York State Department of Social Services, predecessor agency to OCFS and HSASC, implemented CCRS statewide in 1981. CCRS data is a subset of WMS-Upstate and specifically tracks all activities and movements related to the placement of children in foster care. CCRS consists of four basic components: Case Registration, Case Management and Planning, Fiscal Information, and Allocation of Resources and Facilities. Each component encompasses a major area of responsibility regarding children in care.

- The **Case Registration** component includes general identification information such as name, address, date of birth, and location of child, parent, and siblings.
- The **Case Maintenance and Planning** component includes information regarding the child's legal status, reasons for placement, services delivered, and the child's progress toward specific goals.
- The **Fiscal Information** component produces billings for every voluntary agency and local social service district providing foster care services.

- The **Allocation of Resources and Facilities** component includes information regarding available community resources, data on foster and adoptive homes, recent transfers, and new placements of children in care.

Data entry. Local social service districts collect case management information and enter it into CCRS. In New York City, contract agencies submit their Uniform Case Records (UCR), legal forms, and other documents to OCACM or ACM for review and approval. Upon approval, ACS case managers submit these forms to the designated MILS staff, who then code and data enter the information through the dedicated WMS/CCRS terminals at their location.

Data extraction. Over the past several years, ACS has received a weekly WMS/CCRS data file to inform and monitor various placement and service activities. This file, known as the Weekly WMS/CCRS All Data File, traveled electronically from OFCS, where it was prepared, to the Human Resources Administration (HRA) where it was processed, by NYS OFCS staff, into Excel spreadsheets for ACS. It was not until ACS began to build its Management Reporting Data Store that a process was created allowing HRA to transmit the All Data File directly to ACS.

The WMS/CCRS All Data File contains the most recent 200 activities for all active foster care children, and any children that have had some activity recorded during the previous three years. An activity is any action taken on a child's case related to service plans and assessments, movements, legals, and adoption.

As ACS MIS began to evaluate how the WMS/CCRS All Data file could meet the needs of reporting on neighborhood-based placements by CD, it was determined that the file did not capture all of the desired information. In September 1999, ACS asked the OCFS/HSASC to add several data elements to the All Data File that would identify case addresses for each child. OCFS/HSASC complied and began to supply address elements in what is now called the WMS/CCRS All Data Plus File. However, the case addresses were not yet coded with a CD.

For each case address to be assigned a CD, HRA extracts and processes the case address information through two programs called GOAT/GBAT and SAMS. HRA receives the file electronically from HSASC, performs the geocoding process, and breaks the WMS/CCRS All Data Plus File into four smaller files so that ACS' network environment can receive it. HRA then sends the WMS/CCRS All Data Plus electronically to ACS where it is reviewed and loaded into the Management Reporting Data Store.

This procedure, which is performed on a weekly basis to ensure timeliness of the data, required negotiation and coordination between ACS, OCFS/HSASC, and HRA. For a detailed list of elements included in the Annual Placement Report, from the WMS/CCRS All Data Plus file, see the attached tables *Resource Directory Extract* and *Placement Extract*.

IV. Placement Support System

Business functions. The Placement Support System (PSS) monitors available vacant foster care beds for emergency and planned placements. Developed as a mainframe application and maintained by HRA, PSS is a point-in-time listing of vacancies for the placement of children in homes. It retains only characteristics of the vacancies and bed history. PSS does not track the occupancy of each bed; there is no indicator that monitors when the child leaves the home, just when the vacancy is available to be placed.

The Office of Placement Administration (OPA) is the primary user of PSS. The daytime and evening staff (Afterhours Placement, formally known as ECS) use the information in PSS to match children requiring placement to vacancies and to monitor vacancy information. In addition, each week PSS generates a report of all OPA placements during the week. OPA forwards the report to the Office of Field Services where staff distributes the placement information to the field offices that originated the placement referrals. Field office staff use the information from the PSS report to open a service authorization and placement case in WMS and CCRS.

Data entry. When vacancy information from a contract agency changes, the agency faxes a Vacancy File Transmittal (VFT) to OPA. The VFT consists of several fields. The most important are those related to the home's ability to accommodate a child with emotional, physical, learning, or behavioral disabilities. At OPA, the Data Entry Operator (DEO) supervisor reviews the VFTs for clarity then forwards them to the DEOs for input into the system. If a new facility is being added to PSS, the contract agency is required to submit a copy of the home certification.

PSS generates vacancy reports that OPA sends to contract agencies to review for accuracy. Agencies have approximately two weeks from the time they receive these reports to correct the information and resubmit it to OPA, where DEOs enter the corrections into PSS.

Data extraction. The Placement Support System is currently managed by HRA. To receive a copy of the data contained in PSS, ACS requested four tables to be extracted on a weekly basis. HRA agreed to the request and prepares four tables – Bed, Facility, Vacancy, and Placement – for transmission to ACS. Every week, ACS downloads these four tables electronically from HRA's server. These files are loaded upon review into the Management Reporting Data Store. For a detailed list of elements included in the Annual Placement Report, from the PSS, see the attached tables *Resource Directory Extract* and *Placement Extract*.

V. Placement Tracking System (PTS)

Business functions. Several units within ACS, but primarily those in the Office of Placement Administration (OPA) use the newly re-platformed Placement Tracking System (PTS) developed by ACS. PTS provides reliable point-in-time information on when and where children are placed and by whom. PTS provides tracking of placement referrals and maintains waitlists for planned placements. In addition, PTS is the only data system that captures and retains special need characteristics for children. The categories within special needs are behavioral, emotional, learning, physical, or AIDS.

Data entry. Placement workers use the Data Placement Log (DPL) to convey information to PTS. Placement workers record child specific, referral, and placement information on the DPL, then give the DPL to a DEO Supervisor who reviews the form and gives it to a DEO. Information is data entered immediately into PTS if case information is being updated. In the event that a placement did occur, a caseworker must verify that the child arrived at the facility and the caseworker's Unit Supervisor reviews the DPL. DLLs are generally given to DEO less than 48 hours after being reviewed by Unit Supervisors. An Afterhours worker is also assigned to data entry DPL information into PTS.

Data extraction. Each week, a PL/SQL batch program extracts the complete content of 22 tables from PTS. These files are then loaded via a SQL loader script into a schema on the Management Reporting Data Store. This extract occurs every Wednesday at 9:00 PM to be synchronous with the CONNECTIONS extract. For a detailed list of the PTS elements included in the Annual Placement Report, see the attached tables *Resource Directory Extract* and *Placement Extract*.

VI. Building The Reporting Capability

Acquire Data. After extraction of data from the various source systems and transmittal of data to ACS, the agency has available a central data repository containing the following.

- **CONNECTIONS** (Supplied by NYS-OCFS) Information about foster care facilities, their members, and the primary workers assigned to facilities. (130 flat files of all CONNECTIONS information related to Offices, Staff, Cases, and Resources that are associated with ACS.)
- **CCRS** (Supplied by NYS-OCFS via NYC-HRA) Information about children and their current placement. (For ACS cases, a sub-set of CCRS and WMS data only for active children or children that have closed within the past three years. Only the child's latest 200 activities and 20 service assessments are included.)
- **WMS** (Supplied by NYSOCFS via NYC-HRA) Case address information.
- **PTS** (Supplied internally by ACS) Additional information about child placement characteristics. (All data out of 26 of the PTS tables.)
- **PSS** (Supplied by NYC-HRA) Information about bed characteristics and self-reported vacancies. (All data out of four of the key PSS tables.)

Load and Transform Data. With the above data available, the ACS Project Team worked to create databases that made the data available for reporting and analysis. This involved developing programs to load, cleanse, and transform the data. This resulted in the following reporting capabilities:

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- **Operational Data Stores** which are relational databases that contain all data from the above extract files of source systems.
- **A Resource Directory Data Mart** which is a relational database that contains a sub-set of data concerning foster home development and placements. The Resource Directory Data Mart program creates a database using the facility and placement information from CONNECTIONS, PTS, PSS, WMS, and CCRS. CONNECTIONS is the system of record for all facilities. PSS captures additional bed information and also gathers self-reported vacancies. WMS and CCRS are the systems of record for case information and placements. PTS captures additional placement information and placement characteristics for children. The Resource Directory provides ACS with the ability to report on a variety of facility and placement questions. Examples include how often neighborhood placements are occurring, how well agencies are doing developing facilities in their contracted community districts, the profile of facilities by contract agency and community district, and the percentage of siblings groups which are being placed together.
- **A Placement Experience Report Extract** which is a summary table that provides data needed to create and publish an annual report profiling the placement experience of children coming into care. The data allows analysis to aggregate data by ethnicity, religion, sex, age, and special needs and provides data for ACS as a whole and by agency. The Placement Experience Extract program extracts data from CONNECTIONS, PTS, PSS, WMS, and CCRS data sources and creates an Oracle database table that functionally combines the data. The Oracle database table contains child characteristics, facility characteristics, and placement information for each placement that occurred in a given timeframe.

The documentation on the logic used to create the Resource Directory Data Mart and the Placement Experience Report Extract is included at the end of this appendix.

VII. How Do The Resource Directory And Placement Experience Extract Fit In ACS' Current Management Reporting Framework?

Although ACS' management reporting architecture is still evolving, it is clear that there is the capability to produce reports against various stores of data using different tools. Each level of reporting requires specific skills and, therefore, may be targeted at different people within the organization depending on the complexity level. Figure 1 depicts the current ACS reporting framework.

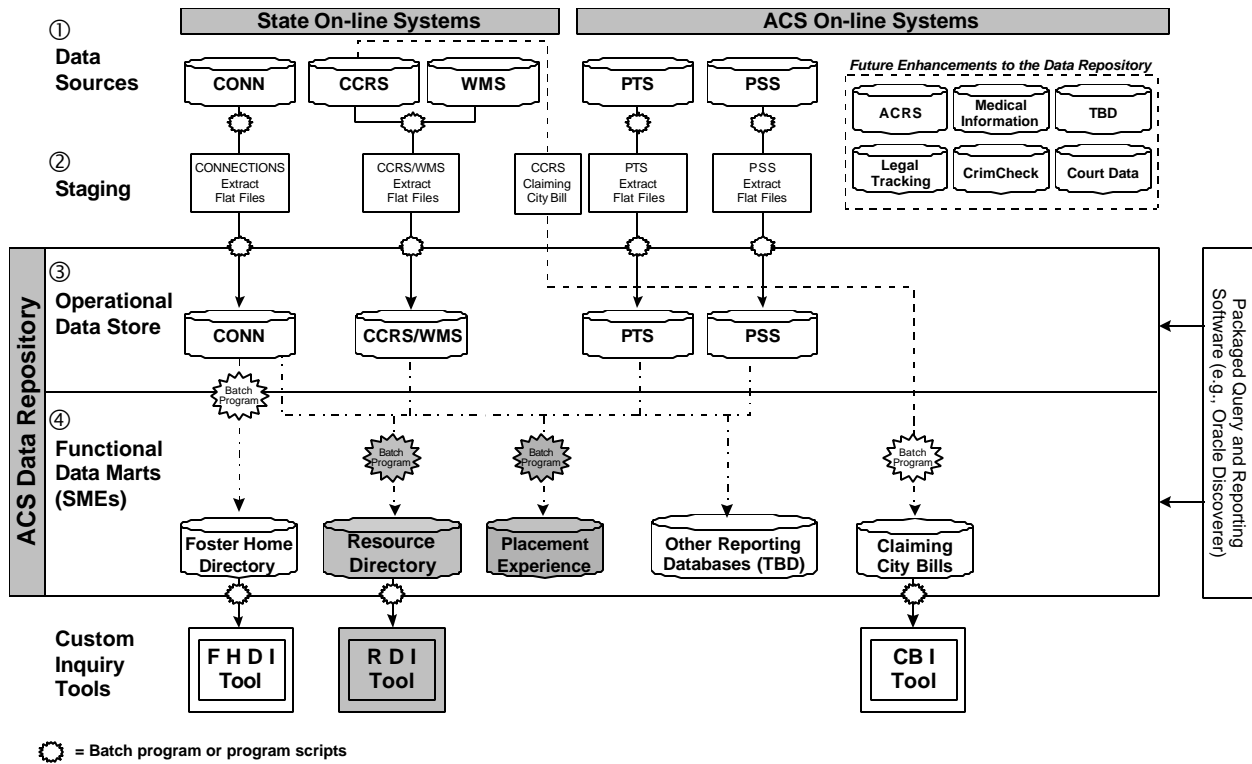


Figure 1: Management Reporting Overview

Data Sources

Data sources represent the data collected and stored by operational and transaction processing business applications that are the origin of the information required for end-user reporting. Data repositories generally start with a single source of data, as ACS did with CONNECTIONS, and expand in an iterative nature to include more source and external systems as necessary.

Data Storage Architecture

The data storage architecture consists of all the data that exist within the ACS management reporting environment. The major levels within the management reporting architecture are as follows.

- **Staging.** A temporary area in which data is staged for efficient transformation and loading. No user access occurs within this area; files are generally deleted or overwritten when the

next batch of data needs to be staged. Staging often occurs using temporary flat, unindexed files for use by the Transform and Load processes. In the current ACS Management Reporting environment, flat files from CONNECTIONS, CCRS/WMS, PTS, and PSS exist in this staging area.

- **Operational Data Store (ODS) (Data Repository)** ODS refers to the storage of detailed transactional data in a normalized format for operational reporting purposes. An ODS is updated on a regular basis with new loads of data from the source systems.

Often data in an ODS is further transformed and summarized into a more powerful distinct data warehouse environment. However, reporting and analysis can be conducted directly on the operational data store without any further data warehouse processing. In the current ACS Management Reporting environment, many of the Agency's report requirements can be met by producing reports in the ODS.

- **Data Mart or Subject Matter Extract (DM or SME).** A data mart is a subset of data from the data repository or operational data store, designed to support the unique business unit requirements of a specific application. It is a grouping of data specific to a single subject area, department, or user class. This data is optimized for fast access and analytical reporting; therefore, the data structures will be highly summarized and indexed.

In spite of the flexibility and range of operational data stores, the fact that they contain most of the tables and data elements from the source systems makes them too large and complicated to be effectively used by most management reporting users. To address this problem the data can be transformed into functional data marts containing information pertaining to well-defined functional requirements. The information contained in each functional data mart may come from one or several operational data stores. The Resource Directory is a data mart with information from four of the operational data stores. It was designed to address information requirements related to foster home development, neighborhood-based placements, and other qualitative placement analysis.

NEW YORK CITY ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES
PLACEMENT PRINCIPLES

The mission of the Administration for Children's Services is to ensure the safety and well-being of all the children of New York. The placement principles serve as one of the cornerstones for ACS and contract agency self-assessment. These are not regulations, but principles that will help direct policy, formulate practice guidelines and protocols, and provide a framework for staff training. These principles are our predominant philosophy as we serve children and families. There will be individual cases where they are contrary to the best interests of the child; the child's best interests must always prevail.

- PLACEMENT -

Placing a child removed from home into foster care is a traumatic experience. The trauma to a child's life should be minimized through stable placements that maintain family, school, and community ties. Accessible and effective neighborhood-based services should be readily available to a child and family to meet their needs.

All families deserve to be involved in their children's placement in foster care.

- Parents must be fully informed about the reasons for their child's placement into care, the conditions for reunification, and the timeframes for meeting such conditions.
- Parents must be encouraged to actively participate in family case conferences as soon as possible after placement and at other critical points during the child's stay in foster care.

All children deserve to know why they are entering foster care.

- A child must receive an explanation of why placement is occurring and what will happen.
- A child must have the opportunity to take personal items when entering care.

All children deserve to be placed with their siblings.

- Each child within a sibling group must be evaluated as both an individual and as part of a sibling unit.
- Siblings must be placed together unless it is impossible for a single placement to appropriately meet the needs of all siblings.
- If a child's needs require he or she be separated from siblings, the children must be placed close together so that they can see and communicate with their siblings frequently.
- Sibling reunification while children are in placement must be sought.
- Competing placement priorities must be resolved by an evaluation of the needs of the individual case. Generally, preference should be given to keeping siblings together, even when this means placing children outside their community or forgoing a kinship resource.

Children deserve to be placed with a foster family within their community.

- A child and family must be encouraged to help define what is considered the child's "community."
- A child entering care must be able to stay in his or her school, maintain friends, and keep contact with family members and community institutions. A sufficient array of foster homes must be available in each community to assure community-based placements can be made.
- A child with special needs must be placed in a home-based setting in his or her neighborhood, when possible.
- A child must be placed in a setting that promotes immediate and consistent family contacts in a welcoming environment.
- A foster family must work with parents to maintain family and community ties and to provide support and guidance to the child and parents.
- Relationships should be established for the child with the community that the child will be residing in after discharge, if known, to ensure a successful transition to life outside of the foster care system.

Children deserve to be placed with their kin.

- All possible efforts must be made to identify appropriate and suitable kin as a placement resource for a child. If a child cannot be placed with kin in his or her community, preference should be given to placing a child with kin over placing a child within his or her neighborhood.
- The diversity of family structures and the family's definition of kin must be respected, if they are consistent with the safety and best interests of the child.
- Kin must receive both support services and financial resources in a timely and consistent manner.
- A kinship placement must be treated in the same manner as a non-kin placement with respect to safety, service provision, and permanency planning.
- Kin must be encouraged to be a permanent resource to a child, including through guardianship and adoption.

All families deserve to have their children's individual needs, as well as the family's group needs, met.

- Every child and family must have a placement based on a full evaluation of the child and family.
- Every child – regardless of age, need, and discharge plan – must be placed in the least restrictive level of appropriate care, preferably within a family home setting.
- A placement must be reflective of and responsive to a child's specific culture, religion, and background.

All children deserve stable foster care placements.

- Every effort must be made to minimize movements while in care.
- A child should not have to change a placement in order to be able to receive additional or different services.

- If it appears at initial placement that a child is not likely to be reunified with his or her family, he or she must be placed with a potentially adoptive family. Concurrent planning for reunification and adoption must occur.
- Foster parents must be supported to avoid placement disruptions when stresses arise.

See the front cover for the Permanency Principles.