



FOSTER KIDS COUNT 2002

Berkeley
County

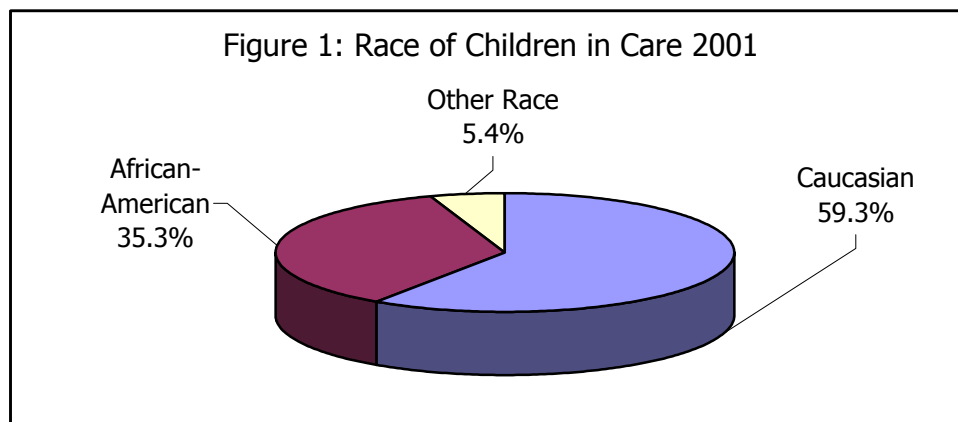
A profile of South Carolina children in out-of-home placements

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

DEMOGRAPHICS¹

In 2001, there were 224 children in out-of-home placements who were reviewed at least once while in care by the Foster Care Review Board.² Of these children, 35.3% were African-American, 59.4% were Caucasian, and 5.4% were children of other races. There were 147 children in out-of-home placements reviewed by the Review Board in 2000, 161 children in 1999, and 147 children in 1998.

Children in out-of-home placements represent an increasing portion of the overall population of children under the age of 18 in the county. Those children in out-of-home placements reviewed by the Review Board constituted .56% of the population of all children in the county in 2001, compared to .37% in 2000, .37% in 1999, and .35% in 1998.



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

There were fewer boys in care in 2001 than girls, 47.3% compared to 52.7%. Children 16 years of age or older constituted 20.1% of the children in care, 33.9% were between 10 and 15 years of age, 21.0% were between 6 and 9 years of age, and 25.0% were 5 years of age or younger.

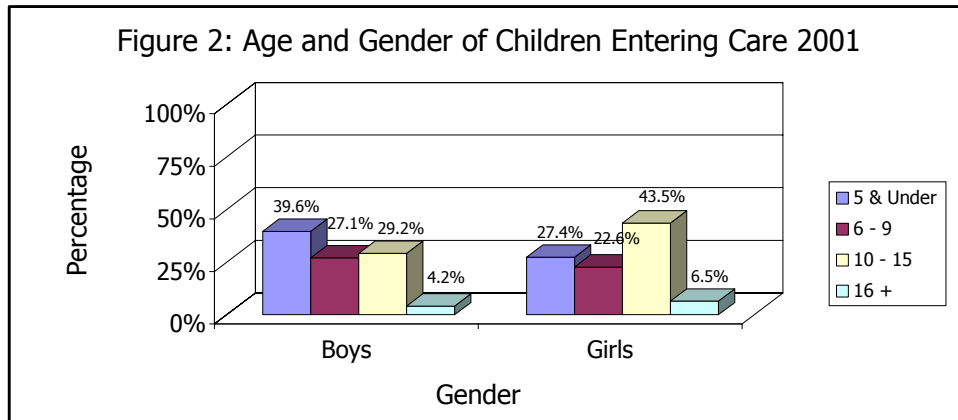
In 2001, 110 children entered the foster care system in Berkeley County and were reviewed by the Review Board. Of these children, 40.0% were African-American, 54.5% were Caucasian, and 5.5% were children of other races. Fewer boys entered care than girls, 43.6% compared to 56.4%. There were 31 children who entered care in 2000, 43 children in 1999, and 24 children in 1998.

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

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

Children tend to enter care at a younger age. Of those children entering care in 2001, 32.7% were 5 years of age or younger, 24.5% were between 6 and 9 years of age, 37.3% were between 10 and 15 years of age, and 5.5% were 16 years of age or older. Of the boys entering care in 2001, 66.7% were under the age of 10, while half of the girls were under the age of 10 and half were 10 years of age or older.

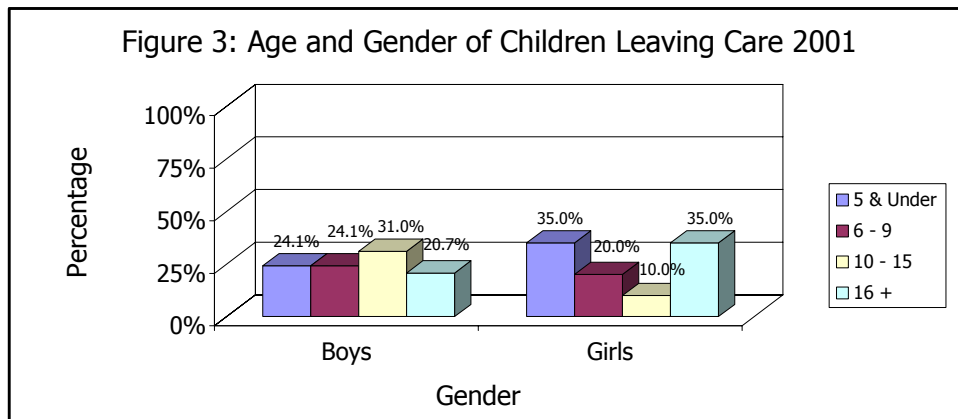
Of the children entering care, 58.4% of the African-Americans, 52.2% of the Caucasians, and 83.4% of the children of other races were under the age of 10.



In 2001, 49 children left custody of the county. Of these children, 42.9% were African-American, 49.0% were Caucasian, and 8.2% were children of other races. There were 40 children who left care in 2000, 51 children in 1999 and 40 children in 1998. More boys left care in 2001 than girls, 59.2% compared to 40.8%.

Children tend to leave care at a younger age. Of those children leaving care in 2001, 28.6% were 5 years of age or younger, 22.4% were between 6 and 9 years of age, 22.4% were between 10 and 15 years of age, and 26.5% were 16 years of age or older. Of the boys leaving care in 2001, 51.7% were 10 years of age or older, while 55.0% of the girls were under the age of 10.

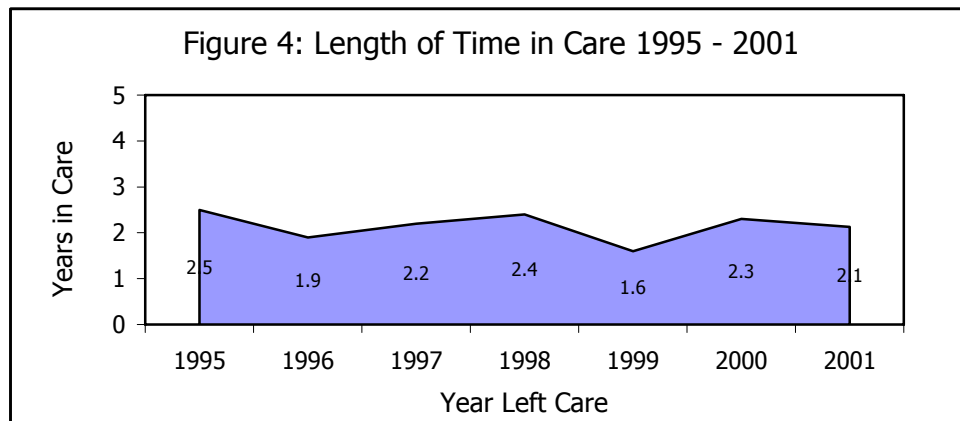
Of the children leaving care, 57.1% of the African-Americans, 45.9% of the Caucasians, and half of the children of other races were under the age of 10.



LENGTH OF TIME IN CARE

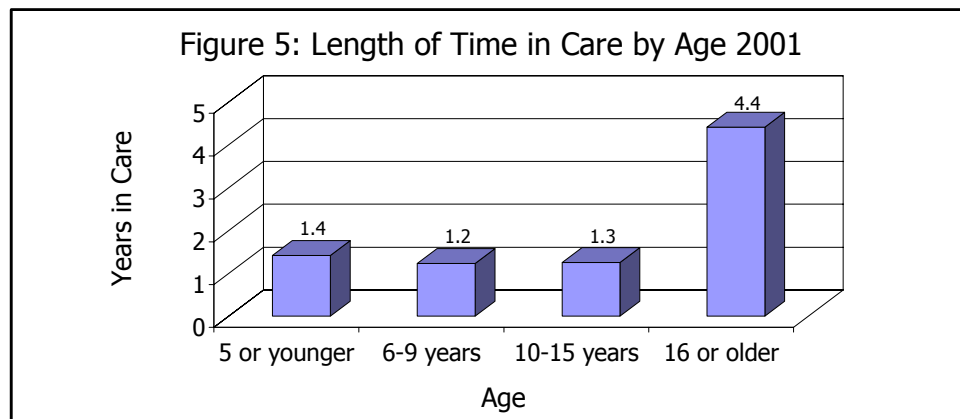
The longer a child is away from their home or a nurturing family environment, the more damaging it can be to the normal development of the child. For this reason, a major goal of the Review Board is to ensure that children achieve permanency as quickly as possible.

Children today are spending the same amount of time in the custody of the county than children in previous years. Of those children who left care in 2001, the average length of time spent in care is down by an average of less than 1 month from the average length of time children spent in care between 1995 and 2000. In 2001, the average length of time spent in care was 2.1 years, compared to 2.3 years in 2000, 1.6 years in 1999, and 2.4 years in 1998.



African-American children spent longer in care than Caucasian children and children of other races. In 2001, African-American children spent on average 3 years in care, compared to 1.5 years for Caucasian children and 1.4 years for children of other races.

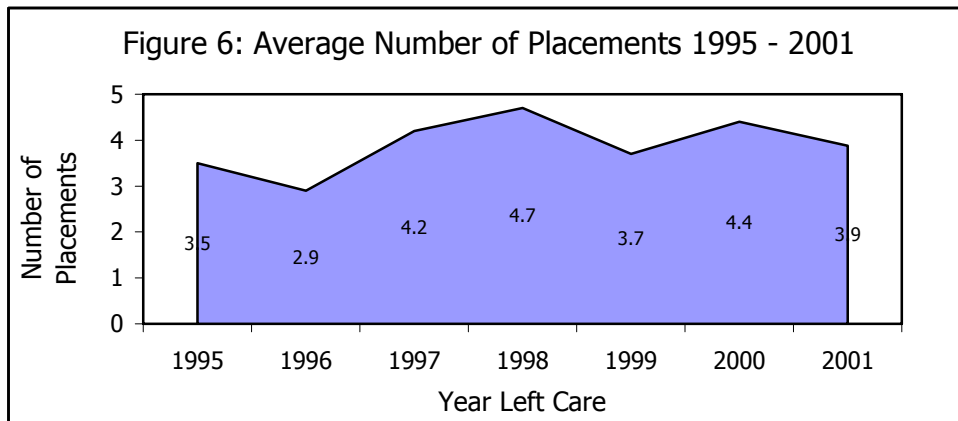
In 2001, boys spent on average 2.2 years in care, compared to girls who spent on average 2 years in care. Children 16 years of age or older spent the longest amount of time in care, averaging 4.4 years in care, compared to 1.3 years for children between 10 and 15 years of age, 1.2 years for children between 6 and 9 years of age, and 1.4 years for children 5 years of age or younger.



NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS

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

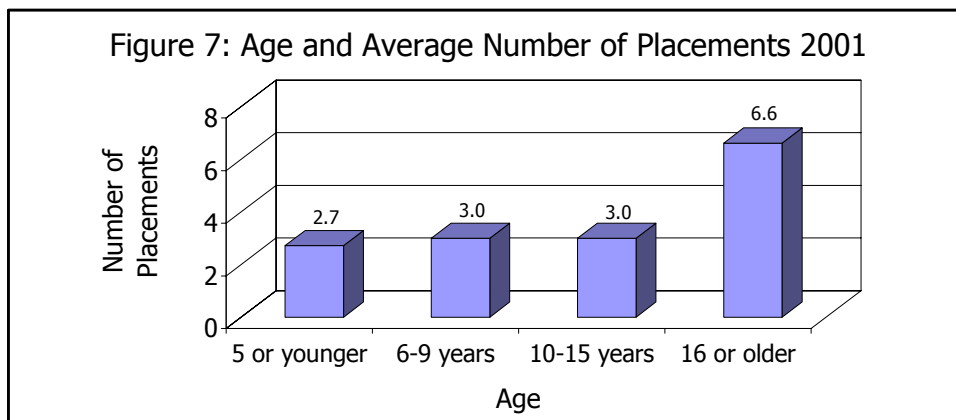
Children today are experiencing the same number of changes in placement as children in previous years. Of those children who left care in 2001, the average number of changes in placement was down by an average of less than a half of a placement from the average number of changes in placement children experienced between 1995 and 2000. In 2001, the average child who left care had lived in 3.9 different placements while in the custody of the county, compared to 4.4 in 2000, 3.7 in 1999, and 4.7 in 1998.



Of the children reviewed by the Review Board, 55.1% were placed in foster homes, 12.2% were in Medicaid therapeutic placements, 2.0% were in adoptive placements, 14.3% were with relatives, 6.1% were with one or both natural parents, 4.1% were runaways, and 6.1% were in other types of placements. There were no children in group homes or institutions.

African-American children experienced more changes in placement on average than children of other races and Caucasian children. In 2001, African-American children experienced on average 4.8 changes in placement, compared to 3.8 for children of other races and 3.1 for Caucasian children. In 2001, boys experienced on average 3.7 changes in placement, compared to 4.1 for girls.

Children 16 years of age or older had experienced the most changes in placement on average, 6.6 placements, compared to 3 for children between 10 and 15 years of age, 3 for children between 6 and 9 years of age, and 2.7 for children 5 years of age or younger.



Most children who leave care experience between 1 and 3 changes in placement while in the custody of the county. In 2001, 59.2% of the children experienced between 1 and 3 changes in placement, compared to 55.0% in 2000, 60.8% in 1999, and 35.0% in 1998.

Fewer children today are experiencing multiple changes in placement than children in previous years. In 2001, 24.4% of the children who left care experienced 5 or more placements, compared to 32.5% in 2000, 25.6% in 1999, and 32.5% in 1998.

Table 1: Number of Placements for Children Leaving Care									
Number of Placements	2001		2000		1999		1998		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1	6	12.2	8	20.0	1	2.0	6	15.0	
2	13	26.5	9	22.5	22	43.1	8	20.0	
3	10	20.4	5	12.5	8	15.7	0	0.0	
4	8	16.3	3	7.5	7	13.7	13	32.5	
5	5	10.2	6	15.0	6	11.8	5	12.5	
6	0	0.0	2	5.0	2	3.9	0	0.0	
7	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	
8	2	4.1	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	
9	2	4.1	3	7.5	1	2.0	1	2.5	
10+	2	4.1	4	10.0	2	3.9	7	17.5	
Total	49	100.0	40	100.0	51	100.0	40	100.0	

It seems that those children who are hardest to place are more likely to change placements and spend longer in care than children who are not as difficult to place. There is a strong, positive relationship between the number of placements children experience in the county and how long they spend in care ($r = .560$). The number of changes in placement that a child experiences accounts for 31.3% of the variability in the number of months a child spends in out-of-home placement.

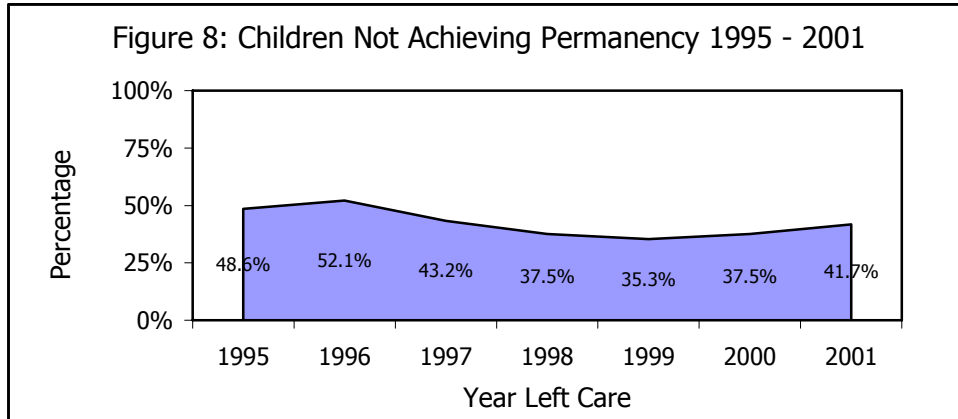
ACHIEVING PERMANENCY

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

The same number of children today are not achieving permanency as children in previous years. The number of children who did not achieve permanency in 2001 is slightly down by an average of less than 1% from the average number of children who left care between 1995 and 2000. In 2001, 41.7% of the children who left care did not achieve permanency, compared to 37.5% in 2000, 35.3% in 1999, and 37.5% in 1998.

Of the children not achieving permanency in 2001, 52.4% aged out of the system, 42.9% were placed in the care of someone other than their parent, and 4.8% died.³

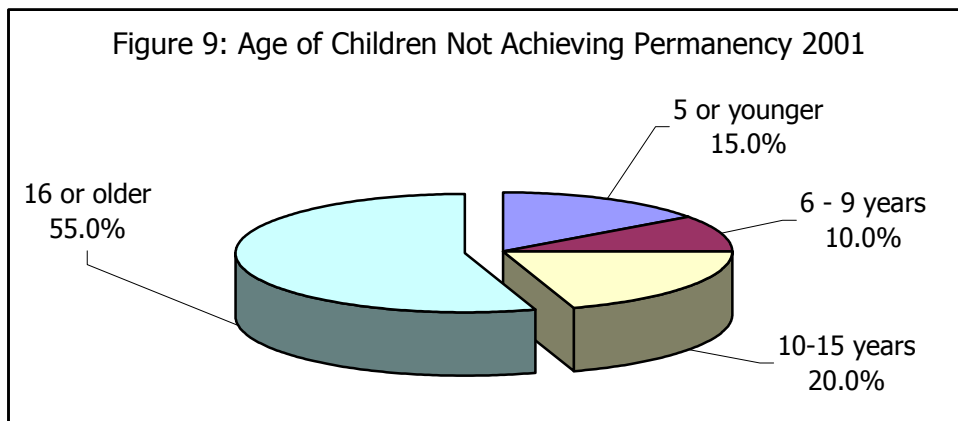
³ In 2000, 4 of the children in out-of-home placements in the state died. Pursuant to SC Code Ann. 20-7-5915, children who die while in out-of-home placements come under the purview of the State Law Enforcement Division’s Department of Child Fatalities.



In 2001, African-American children constituted 45.0% of the children who left care and did not achieve permanency, compared to 50.0% Caucasians, and 5.0% children of other races. Boys and girls both failed to achieve permanency at the same rate. Boys were more likely than girls to age out of care, comprising 54.5% of all children aging out.

Children leaving care without achieving permanency were more likely to be older children. Children 16 years of age or older constituted 55.0% of those children who did not achieve permanency in 2001, while 20.0% were between 10 and 15 years of age, 10.0% were between 6 and 9 years of age, and 15.0% were 5 years of age or younger.

Of the children 16 years of age or older, 84.6% aged out and 15.4% returned home to at least one of their natural parents.

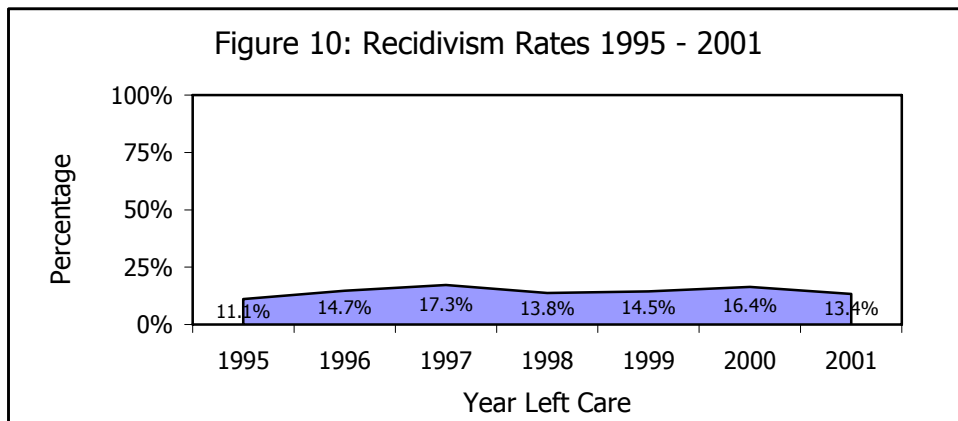


Children who did not achieve permanency when leaving care in 2001 spent longer in care and experienced more changes in placement while in care than children who achieved permanency. The average length of time these children spent in care was 3.3 years, compared to 1.3 years for children who achieved permanency. The average number of changes in placement experienced by these children was 5.2 placements, compared to 2.9 placements for children who achieved permanency.

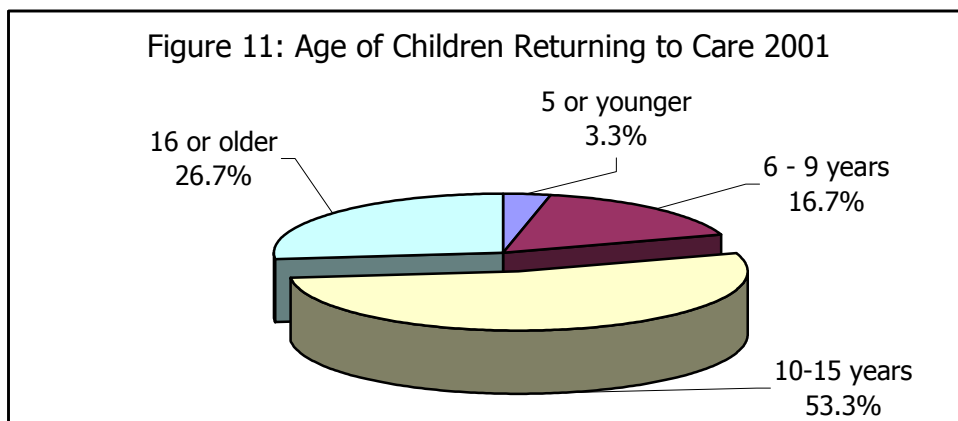
RECIDIVISM RATES

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

Slightly fewer children today are returning to foster care than children in previous years. In 2001, the number of children who had been in care before is down by an average of 1.2% from the number of children reviewed between 1995 and 2000 who had been in care before. In 2001, 13.4% of the children reviewed by the Review Board had been in care before, compared to 16.4% in 2000, 14.5% in 1999, and 13.8% in 1998.



In 2001, most of the children who had been in care before were Caucasians, comprising 66.7% of these children, compared to 23.3% African-Americans, and 10.0% children of other races. Boys returned to the custody of the county at the same rate as girls. Of these children, 26.7% were 16 years of age or older, 53.3% were between 10 and 15 years of age, 16.7% were between 6 and 9 years of age, and 3.3% were 5 years of age or younger. Children who had been in care before have spent an average of 2 years in care and have experienced an average of 5.8 changes in placement.



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

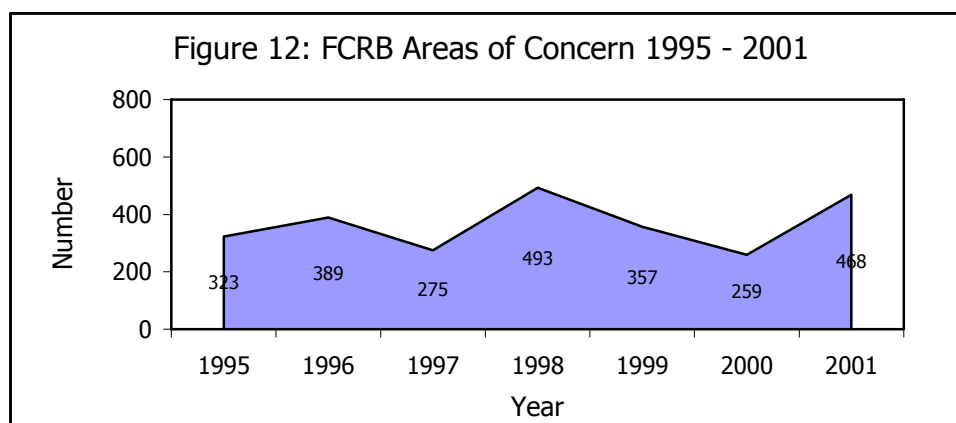
A child who leaves care to return home or go live with a relative has a greater risk of coming back into care than children who leave care and are adopted. Children who came back into care from home or from a relative constituted 83.3% of the children in 2001 who had been in care before, compared to 100.0% in 2000, and 100.0% in 1999.

Table 2: Previous Location of Children Re-Entering Care						
Previous Location	2001		2000		1999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Parents	13	43.3	15	68.2	14	60.9
Relatives	12	40.0	7	31.8	9	39.1
Adoptive Parents	4	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	30	100.0	22	100.0	23	100.0

AREAS OF CONCERN

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

In 2001, Review Board members held 12 meetings with an average of 24 children reviewed at each meeting. Of the 180 children reviewed, 87.8% had at least one area of concern cited by the local Review Board. A total of 468 deficiencies in systemic efforts to secure permanent homes for children in care were cited in 2001. Of these deficiencies, 41.9% were direct violations of the law, and 58.1% were violations of program policies or procedures. The number of deficiencies cited by the Review Board increased by 80.7% from the number of deficiencies cited in 2000.



In 2001, the most often cited legal violation was "No Face-to-Face Contact," which constituted 32.7% of all legal Areas of Concern, substantially up from 9.1% in 2000. Caseworkers should meet with the children they monitor on a monthly basis to assess the child's current placement and progress. This information is important to make the best decision as to the safety and the appropriate permanent plan for the child.

Table 3: Legal Areas of Concern 2000 - 2001				
Previous Location	2001		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Face-to-Face Contact	64	32.7	9	9.1
No Timely Merit Hearing	46	23.5	30	30.3
No Timely Permanency Plan Hearing	34	17.3	34	34.3
No Court Order at Review	14	7.1	6	6.1
Non-Compliance with Court Order	13	6.6	1	1.0
No Timely Probable Cause Hearing	11	5.6	5	5.1
No Thorough Adoption Assessment	7	3.6	5	5.1
Other Statutory Violation	4	2.0	0	0.0
No Timely FCRB	2	1.0	4	4.0
No Child Specific Recruitment	1	0.5	5	5.1
Adoption Complaint Not Filed Timely	0	0.0	0	0.0
Adoption Not Consummated Timely	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	196	100.0	99	100.0

The most often cited program violation was the lack of available progress reports from treatment providers, which constituted 33.8% of all program Areas of Concern, down from 50.6% in 2000. Progress reports should be provided by treatment providers and should detail the progress children are making in their therapy settings. This information is necessary to make the best decision as to the safety and the appropriate permanent plan for the child.

Table 4: Program Areas of Concern 2000 - 2001				
Area of Concern	2001		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
P: No Progress Reports	92	33.8	81	50.6
P: No Advance Packets	49	18.0	9	5.6
Interested Parties Not Invited	38	14.0	12	7.5
No 3 Week Notice to Parties	32	11.8	0	0.0
Lack of Progress Permanent Plan	22	8.1	4	2.5
No Current Case Plan	14	5.1	8	5.0
Incomplete/Inappropriate Case Plan	7	2.6	18	11.3
P: TPR Summary Not Submitted Timely	5	1.8	6	3.8
No Case Plan Within 60 Days	3	1.1	3	1.9
P: Conflict with Permanent Plan	3	1.1	7	4.4
P: No Timely Referral to Adoption	3	1.1	4	2.5
Other	3	1.1	0	0.0
P: No Copy of Pleadings	1	0.4	2	1.3
P: Case Plan Expired	0	0.0	0	0.0
P: Lapse in Case Planning	0	0.0	0	0.0
P: No Psychological Reports at Review	0	0.0	0	0.0
P: No Diligent Search	0	0.0	2	1.3
P: Other Policy/Procedure	0	0.0	4	2.5
Total	272	100.0	160	100.0

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

SUMMARY

Facing the Scope of Problems:

The data on foster children and the length of time spent in care, the number of changes in placements experienced, whether permanency is achieved, and recidivism rates provide a problematic picture of children in out-of-home placements in Berkeley County. Children in out-of-home placements in this county are spending more than 1/10th of their childhood in foster care. The average child entering care today can expect to change placements 4 times before leaving care. More than 2 in 5 children will leave the system without being placed with a "forever family."

Of the children reviewed at least once by the Review Board, more than 1 in 10 children had been in care before. Of the children who had been in foster care before, 2 in 5 children came back into care from one or both of their natural parents. This and other data in this report suggests that children in out-of-home placements in this county are at risk of not becoming self-supporting, contributing members of our communities and state.

Emphasizing the Positive:

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

The majority of foster children experience between 1 and 3 placements while in care and children under 16 years of age experience on average 3 placements while in care. Almost 9 in 10 children in the custody of the county were there for the first time. Children who leave to be adopted are at virtually no risk of returning to care.

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

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

Inquiries and copies of reports for other counties should be made to Tina Hudson, Data Management and Research Administrator or Denise Barker, Director, Division of Foster Care Review, 1205 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29201 Phone: (803) 734-0474 Fax: (803) 734-1223.

Comparable reports for all 46 counties and for the state can also be found on the World Wide Web at:
<http://www.govoepp.state.sc.us/children/foster.htm>