Goal: Reduce Entries (by Age and Race)

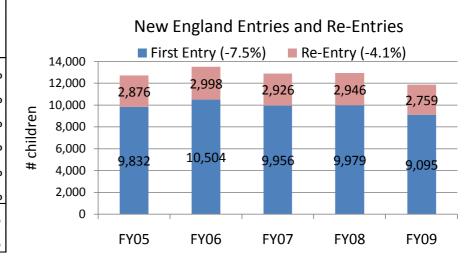
Data source (unless otherwise noted): AFCARS; may include some youth from juvenile justice cases.

As is true in any analysis, it is important to consider differences in statute, policy and practice when comparing jurisdictions.

Entries into care remained relatively stable in New England between FY05 and FY08, and declined in FY09. This is true of both new entries (children entering care after a previous placement episode). The decline in entries in FY09 occurred in all six New England States. Nationally, entries have been declining continuously from FY05 to FY09.

23% of all FY09 entries in New England were re-entries. This is slightly higher than the national average of 21%.

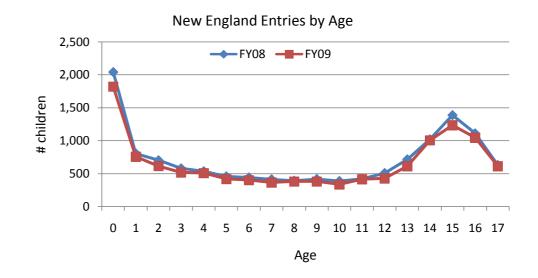
Total Entries							
	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	% Change 05 to 09	
СТ	3,015	3,249	2,685	2,673	2,466	-18.2%	
MA	6,252	6,377	6,413	6,688	6,171	-1.3%	
ME	716	740	846	897	753	5.2%	
NH	548	561	570	571	505	-7.8%	
RI	1,561	2,032	1,698	1,488	1,447	-7.3%	
VT	770	701	618	645	550	-28.6%	
New England	12,862	13,660	12,830	12,962	11,892	-7.5%	
National	307,173	304,837	293,140	274,026	255,418	-16.8%	



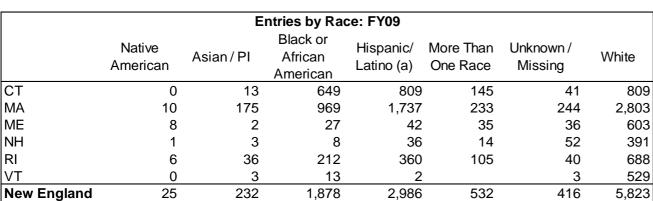
New England entries follow a pattern very similar to that seen in the national data. Infants are the largest group of children entering care. Entries then drop and level off through the pre-school and latency ages, and begin to increase during adolescence, with a peak at about age 15. This pattern is largely due to the differing levels of risk associated with infants, and with the challenging behaviors that present themselves during adolescence. This pattern is influenced by a subset of youth in Juvenile Justice cases who are included in federal reporting in all of the New England states except Maine.

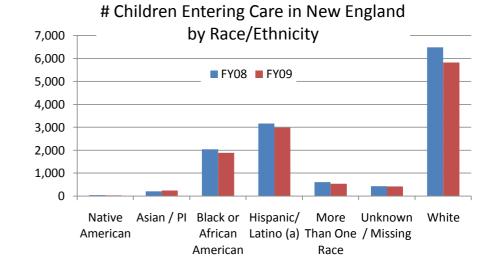
Entries by Age: FY08							
	Under 1yr	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 12 yrs	13 to 17 yrs			
CT	522	636	633	858			
MA	913	1,541	1,538	2,637			
ME	212	337	210	133			
NH	93	146	137	191			
RI	213	263	264	692			
VT	68	128	157	289			
New England	2,021	3,051	2,939	4,800			

Entries by Age: FY09						
	Under 1yr	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 12 yrs	13 to 17 yrs		
CT	457	597	576	829		
MA	837	1,414	1,432	2,484		
ME	167	273	200	113		
NH	54	129	123	172		
RI	229	247	263	683		
VT	74	150	105	220		
New England	1,818	2,810	2,699	4,501		



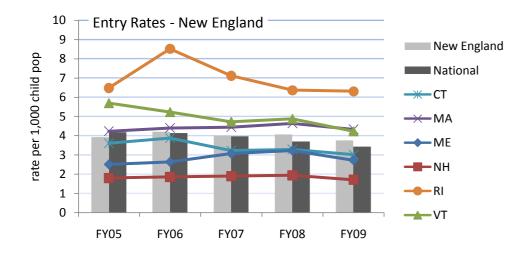
Entries by Race: FY08								
	Native American	Asian / PI	Black or African American	Hispanic/ Latino (a)	More Than One Race	Unknown / Missing	White	
СТ	3	19	701	826	146	40	929	
MA	13	133	1,034	1,797	266	361	3,030	
ME	13	3	23	39	62	58	694	
NH	1	3	31	54	17	40	424	
RI	5	34	211	357	86	58	691	
VT	0	0	9	8	0	4	621	
New England	35	192	2,009	3,081	577	561	6,389	



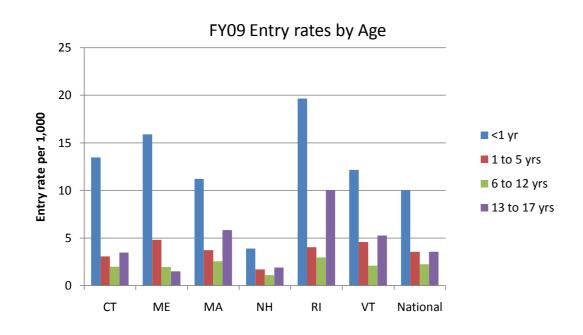


Reducing entries into out-of-home care is a goal of the New England Youth Permanency Convening. However, it is important to look at not only the absolute number of entries over time, but at the rate of entry per 1,000 children in the population. This controls for fluctuations in the child population over time, and can also highlight racial disproportionality, and the importance of targeting family preservation services for various populations, such as infants and teens.

Goal: Reduce Entries (by Age and Race) Entry Rates

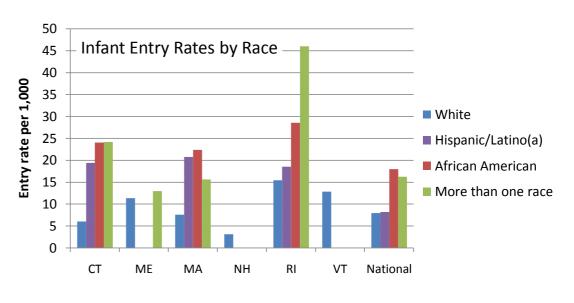


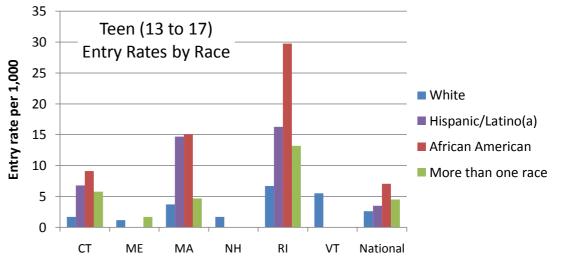
FY09 Entry rates by race and age



In FY09, the entry rate for all of the New England states combined was 3.7 entries per 1,000 children in the population. This is just above the national rate of 3.4. The entry rate has declined slightly across New England and nationally.

The highest entry rates are seen in Rhode Island where entry rates peaked at just over 8 entries per 1,000 children in FY06. Since then, the entry rate in RI has dropped to 6.3 per 1,000.





Nationally, and in every New England state, entry rates are highest for infants under the age of 1. In many New England states, entry rates are also considerably higher for teens. This is likely due to the influence of juvenile justice youth in federal reporting.

When broken out by race, entry rates for African American, Hispanic/Latino, and multi-racial infants and teens are substantially higher than those of White children. Data are not shown when there are fewer than 10 children/youth in a category.