Racial Disparities in Child Welfare: What Do We Know & What Can We Do?

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What We Will Talk About

- Partnership Between AECF & NM
- What do we mean by racial disparities in child welfare?
- What do we know about the experiences of children of color in the New Mexico child welfare system?
- What can we do to reduce racial disparities?
Family to Family: A Partnership Between New Mexico and the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Developing a child welfare reform initiative that is becoming a movement for change.
Anchor and Network Sites

Anchor Sites

Midwest/Northeast
Wayne County (Detroit)
Macomb County, MI
NYC
Cuyahoga County
(Cleveland)

Southeast
Shelby County
(Memphis)
Wake County (Raleigh)
Guilford County
(Greensboro, NC)
Jefferson County
(Louisville)

Mountain West
Denver County
Maricopa County
(Phoenix)

Pacific
California counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Fresno, San Francisco, Alameda

Potential Network Sites

Midwest/Northeast
Rock Island/Peoria, IL
Cook County, IL
Michigan rollout counties
Maryland counties
DC

Southeast
Fulton County (Atlanta)
St. Louis City
Northern Kentucky region
Mecklenburg County, NC
(Charlotte)
Durham County, NC
Davidson County (Nashville)
Midcumberland Region, TN

Mountain West
Albuquerque, NM
El Paso County, CO
Colorado rollout counties

Pacific
Washington (3 regions)
Oregon (3 regions)
Anchorage
Additional California counties
We believe that . . .

- A child’s safety is paramount.
- Children belong in families.
- All children deserve a permanent family.
- Families need strong communities.
- Public child-welfare systems must partner with the community and with other systems to achieve better outcomes for children.
- True reform takes a long time.
How We Work with Sites:
4 Core Strategies of Family to Family

- Team Decision Making
- Recruiting, Developing and Supporting Resource Families
- Building Community Partnerships
- Self-Evaluation
9 Outcomes of Family to Family

We are committed to improving results for children and families in the child welfare system, with an emphasis on safety, stability, permanence, and well-being including . . .

- Reducing any disparities associated with race/ethnicity, gender, or age in each of the outcomes listed below.
- Reducing the number and rate of children placed away from their birth families.
- Among children coming into foster care, increasing the number and rate at which children are placed in their own neighborhoods or communities.
- Reducing the number of children served in institutional and group care and shifting resources from institutional and group care to kinship care, family foster care, and family-centered services.
- Decreasing lengths of stay of children in placement.
- Increasing the number and rate of children reunified with their birth families.
- Decreasing the number and rate of children re-entering placement.
- Reducing the number of placement moves children in care experience.
- Increasing the number and rate of brothers and sisters placed together.
Family to Family in New Mexico

- **Involving Families & Youth In Decisionmaking:**
  In New Mexico, the Team Decision Making Meeting is conducted for every child coming into temporary CYFD custody on a 48 hour hold. The TDMs involve extended families, social workers, service providers and neighborhood supporters who come together to make the best collective decision about child placement and family's service needs.

- **Building Community Partnerships:**
  Zip Code 87108 in the Southeast Heights was selected as the first area to Build Community in the Family to Family Initiative. Over an 18 month period, 207 children were taken into department custody from that area and only one foster home serves the area. Bernalillo County is identifying more resource families in the area to keep children close to their schools, churches and support programs even if they must be removed from their parents. In addition, Bernalillo County is supporting programs to strengthen families so that children do not have to be removed.
Racial Disproportionality & Disparity: What Do We Mean?

**Disproportionality** exists when a group makes up a proportion of those in an event that is different than that same group’s proportion of the population.

**Disparity** compares one group’s experience to that of another group.
Racial Disproportionality: What Do We Know?

In almost every state, children of color are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system:

- African Americans overrepresented in 46 states;
- Latinos overrepresented in 6 states;
- Native American children overrepresented in 24 states.
- Asian American & Pacific Islander data varies by state.
- Data varies widely at the local level.
- Some of these children are immigrants or children of immigrants.
Racial Disparities: What Do We Know?

- In general, children of color, especially African American and Native American children, fare worse compared to whites when it comes to measures such as:
  - Placement in foster care
  - Length of stay in foster care
  - Number of moves in foster care
  - Length of time to permanency
Racial Disparities in Child Welfare in New Mexico:

What Do We Know?
Race of Children Involved with Child Welfare System in NM at Different Decision Points

- Population 2003
- Maltreatment Victims 2005
- Entered Care 2005
- In care 12/31/2005

Legend:
- White
- Black
- American Indian
- Other
Ethnicity of Children Involved with Child Welfare System at Different Decision Points

Population 2003

Maltreatment 2005 Victims

Entered Care 2005

In care 12/31/2005

- Hispanic
- Non-Hispanic
- Unknown
Racial Distribution Experiencing a Child Welfare Event Compared To Racial Percentage in Population (Disproportionality)
Comparative Likelihood of Experiencing a Child Welfare Event for Children of Color compared to White Children in NM (Disparity)
Distribution of Hispanic Children Experiencing a Child Welfare Event in NM 2005 Compared to Hispanic Population Percentage (Disproportionality)

[Bar chart showing the disproportionality index for Hispanic and Non-Hispanic populations for Maltreatment Victim, Entered Care, and in care as of 12/31/2005]
Percentage of Children by Race who Entered Placement for First Time, 2001 - 2005, & Exited Out-of-Home Placement within 5 Days

White | Black | American Indian | Hispanic | All others

[Bar chart showing percentage for each race]
Among Children Remaining in Placement at Least 30 Days
Percentage of Children by Race Still in Placement at 1 Year and 3 Years
What Can We Do?

Don’t Reinvent the Wheel - Examples from Communities Around the Country

- Iowa:
  - Return Our Children – grassroots parent and youth advocacy

- San Francisco:
  - County Wide Report to Board of Supervisors

- Wake County, North Carolina:
  - Agency-wide Undoing Racism Training

- Cleveland:
  - County Commissioners Funding Agency and Community Efforts
Michigan’s Statewide Task Force

- Mandated by legislation
- Involved parents, youth, foster parents, judges, community advocates, child welfare agency staff, etc.
- Held 40 focus groups
- Made strong recommendations for change
Resources: National Efforts to Promote Racial Equity in Child Welfare

- Family to Family Initiative
- Casey Alliance for Racial Equity
- Casey Family Programs Breakthrough Series on Racial Disparities in Child Welfare
What Can We Do?
Some Ideas for Getting Started

- Examine the History of People of Color in the Community & Their Experiences with Child Welfare
- Analyze the data at key decision points
- Involve Parents, Youth & Other Community Members
- Know That This Work Is Difficult But Essential
What Can I Do?
Start a Courageous Conversation
One Person Can Make Change

“My husband was a man who hoped to be a Baptist preacher to a large, Southern, urban congregation. Instead, by the time he died in 1968, he had led millions of people into shattering forever the Southern system of segregation of the races.”

Coretta Scott King
Contacts & Resources

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❖ Family to Family Website:
   (Racial Disparities resource list coming soon)
   www.aecf.org/initiatives/familytofamily