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DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

Minnesota's Out-of-home Care and Permanency Report 2015

Children and Family Services

January 2017

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This report was prepared by the Minnesota Department of Human Services, Children and Family Services Administration, Child Safety and Permanency Division, for the Minnesota Legislature in response to a legislative directive in Minn. Stat., section 257.0725. This report also fulfills reporting requirements under the Vulnerable Children and Adults Act, [Minn. Stat., section 256M.80, subd. 2] and the Minnesota Indian Family Preservation Act. [Minn. Stat., section 260.775]

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Out-of-home Care and Permanency Report Summary, 2015

Purpose

The purpose of this annual report is to provide information on children placed in out-of-home care in Minnesota, and to highlight the work that happens across the state to ensure and promote the safety, permanency, and well-being of children who experience out-of-home care. For the purpose of this report, the terms out-of-home care, out-of-home placement, foster care, and in care will be used interchangeably to refer to any instance in which a child is removed from their home of origin and placed in the care of the responsible social service agency. For information about performance on all state and federal performance measures, see Minnesota Child Welfare Data Dashboard.

Findings

Placement data for out-of-home care in 2015 is as follows:

- There were 13,612 children who experienced 14,354 placement episodes during 2015.[1]
- From 2014 to 2015, there was an 11.8 percent increase in the overall number of children who experienced out-of-home care.
- Of the 13,612 children who experienced care in 2015:
    - 7,330 children in 7,776 placement episodes began a placement in 2015 (these children are referred to as enterers).
    - 6,577 children in placement episodes continued in care in 2015 (that is, their episode began in a prior year and extended into 2015; these children are referred to as continuers).
- White children remain the largest group, both entering care (48.6 percent) and continuing in care (41.9 percent) in 2015. However, disproportionality remains a significant concern for children in out-of-home placement.
- Compared to white children, based on child population estimates:
    - American Indian children were 16.9 times more likely to experience care.
    - Children identified as two or more races were 4.7 times more likely to experience care.
    - African-American children were over 3.4 times more likely to experience care.
- Children of all ages experienced out-of-home care in 2015. They were more likely to be either 2 years old or younger, or between the ages of 15 and 17 compared to other ages.
- While most children who experienced care in 2015 did *not* have an identified disability, a substantial portion of enterers (30.0 percent) and continuers (44.0 percent) had a disability documented.
- The most common primary reasons for new out-of-home care episodes beginning in 2015 were alleged neglect (24.2 percent) and parental drug abuse (21.6 percent).

[1] Note, sometimes this report will include a count of episodes of out-of-home care and sometimes it will use a count of children.

Supervision and case management data is as follows:

- Of all out-of-home care placements, most are supervised by county social services (85.9 percent of enterers and 78.4 percent of continuers). The rest were overseen by corrections (9.2 percent of enterers, 4.8 percent of continuers), and tribal social services (6.0 percent of enterers, 16.9 percent of continuers).
- The most common setting experienced by children was family foster home. Almost half (49.3 percent) of all children who entered care in 2015 spent time in a *non-relative* family foster setting. More than one-third (36.0 percent) spent time in a *relative* family foster setting.

Leaving out-of-home care data reveals:

- There were 5,763 unique children in 6,022 placement episodes that ended in 2015.
- Of the placement episodes that ended, 49.1 percent lasted six months or less.
- Most (67.7 percent) placements that ended in 2015 did so because a child was able to safely return home to their parents or other primary caregivers.
- Almost one-quarter (21.3 percent) of the other placement episodes ended with child being adopted, transfer of permanent legal and physical custody to a relative.
- When reunification is ruled out and adoption is determined to be the appropriate permanency option for a child in foster care, a court terminates the child's parents' rights (or accepts a parent's consent to adoption) and orders the child under the guardianship of the commissioner of the MN Department of Human Services, making the child a "state ward." In 2015, there were 1,765 children who spent at least one day under the guardianship of the commissioner.
- In 2015, 666 children under guardianship of the commissioner were adopted.
- For American Indian children under jurisdiction of tribal court, 85 had a customary tribal adoption in 2015.

Post placement services and outcomes data reveals:

- Nearly half of all children who reunified with their caregivers continued to receive case management services from the social service agency for six months or longer after leaving care.
- Using the federal performance measure, re-entry into foster care in 2015 was 18.8 percent. The 18.8 percent re-entry rate is much higher than the federal performance standard of 8.3 percent.

Out-of-home care and permanency appendix shows:

- The out-of-home care and permanency appendix has data tables shown by agency, including:
    - Age
    - Sex
    - Race/ethnicity
    - Reason for most recent placement
    - Placement location
    - Race of foster care families
    - Length of stay in care
    - American Indian children in out-of-home care by tribe
    - State guardianship.

Introduction

Children who experience out-of-home care are at risk for a myriad of problems, from long-term behavioral problems to relationship challenges. [Lawrence, Carlson, & Egeland, 2006] The immediate impact of placing children in out-of-home care is often a tradeoff between providing an environment that meets a child's immediate needs while exposing them to the potentially traumatic experience of being removed from their home and family; the decision to remove a child, therefore, is not made lightly. [Kolko et al., 2009]

It is imperative that the Minnesota Department of Human Services monitor and assess information on children placed in out-of-home care, ranging from conditions that resulted in a child's removal from their home to how effective the system is at helping children find safe, permanent homes.

Minnesota's children

According to the National Kids Count Data Book, Minnesota has fewer children entering out-of-home care than many other states. [Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2016] However, Minnesota has significant racial disparities in out-of-home care, with African-American and American Indian children being disproportionately likely to experience out-of-home care. [Minnesota Department of Human Services, 2013 and 2014]

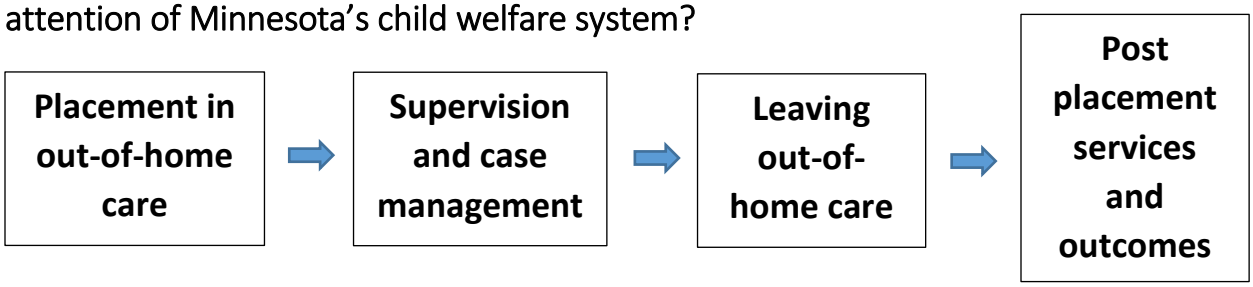
What is out-of-home care?

Minnesota Statutes provide a detailed description of what constitutes out-of-home care or foster care. [Minn. Stat., § 260C.007, subd. 18] Out-of-home care or foster care is any 24-hour substitute care for children placed away from their parents or guardian and for whom a responsible social services agency has placement and care responsibility. Foster care includes, but is not limited to, placement in foster family homes (relative and non-relative), group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, child care institutions, and pre-adoptive homes. In Minnesota, children can enter out-of-home care for a variety of reasons: child protection, specialized treatment for mental health concerns, and juvenile corrections.

Minnesota's out-of-home care system

Minnesota is a state supervised, locally administered child welfare system. This means that local social service agencies (87 counties and two American Indian tribes participating in the American Indian Child Welfare Initiative) are responsible for the care and protection of children in out-of-home placement. The Minnesota Department of Human Services, Child Safety and Permanency Division, provides oversight, guidance, training, technical assistance, and quality assurance monitoring for local agencies in support of that work. The purpose of this annual report is to provide information on children affected and the work that happens across the state to ensure and promote the safety, permanency and well-being of children who have experienced out-of-home care. There is an additional annual report that provides information on children who may have been maltreated, "Minnesota's Child Maltreatment Report 2015." For information about performance on all state and federal child welfare performance measures, see the Minnesota Child Welfare Data Dashboard.

How do children who may have a need for out-of-home care services come to the attention of Minnesota's child welfare system?



Placement in out-of-home care

When a child is found to be unsafe in their home or in need of specialized treatment, there are three ways in which they can be placed into care (See Minn. Stat., § 260C.201 and Minn. Stat., chapter 260D). The first is through a voluntary placement in which the parents or custodian of a child agree to allow the local social service agency to temporarily take responsibility for the care of a child. The second is through court order of a placement because a family is unable or unwilling to meet the safety or specialized needs of a child in their home. The third way is through a 72-hour police hold. When a child is found in surroundings or conditions which endanger a child's health or welfare, law enforcement has the authority to remove a child from the home and place them in foster care. For a child to remain in care longer than 72 hours, the child welfare agency must have a court approve placement, or a parent must sign a voluntary agreement for a child to remain in care. The last two ways mentioned above are involuntary. It is important to emphasize that not all children in out-of-home care were placed as a result of child protection involvement. Some children were placed in out-of-home care as a result of juvenile delinquency, developmental disabilities, or to access needed mental health or other specialized treatment.

When a child enters out-of-home care, one of three different types of agencies assumes, or is delegated by the court, responsibility for the supervision of that out-of-home care placement episode:

- County social services
- Corrections
- Tribal social services

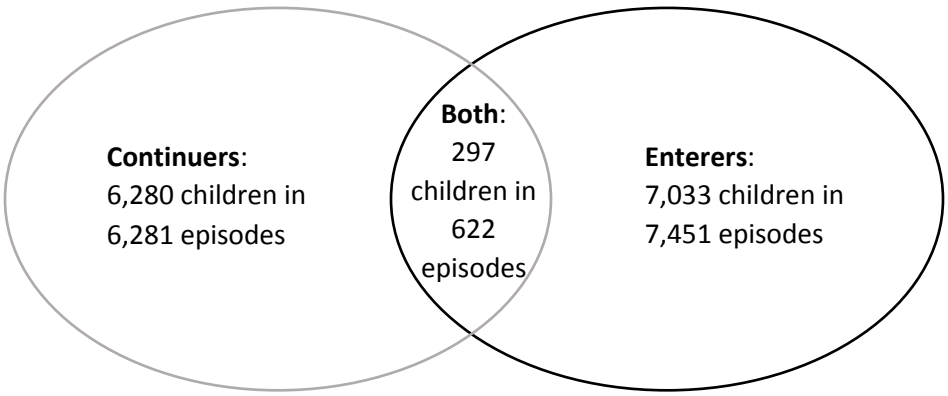
- There were 13,612 children who experienced 14,354 placements during 2015.[2] Of these placement episodes, 14.7 percent began as a voluntary or court reviewed voluntary hold (N = 2,113) and 85.0 percent began as a court ordered or protective involuntary hold (N = 12,202). There were 39 episodes that did not have placement authority data entered.

Children and placements: Enterers and continuers

This report will distinguish between two groups of children who experience out-of-home care in a year: Enterers and continuers. Enterers are those children who had a placement episode which began in 2015 and continuers are those children who were in a placement episode that began prior to 2015 and continued into 2015. As mentioned earlier, the number of placement episodes is higher than the number of children as a child could have been in multiple episodes, both across years and within a year.

- Of the 13,612 children who experienced 14,354 episodes of out-of-home care in 2015, there were 7,330 children in 7,776 placement episodes who were enterers, and 6,577 children in placement episodes who were continuers. There were 297 children who were continuers and, after returning home in 2015, had a new entry into out-of-home care in 2015 and were also enterers. See Figure 1 for a diagram that shows the overlap in children and placement episodes.

Figure 1. Diagram showing the overlapping nature of enterers and continuers[3]

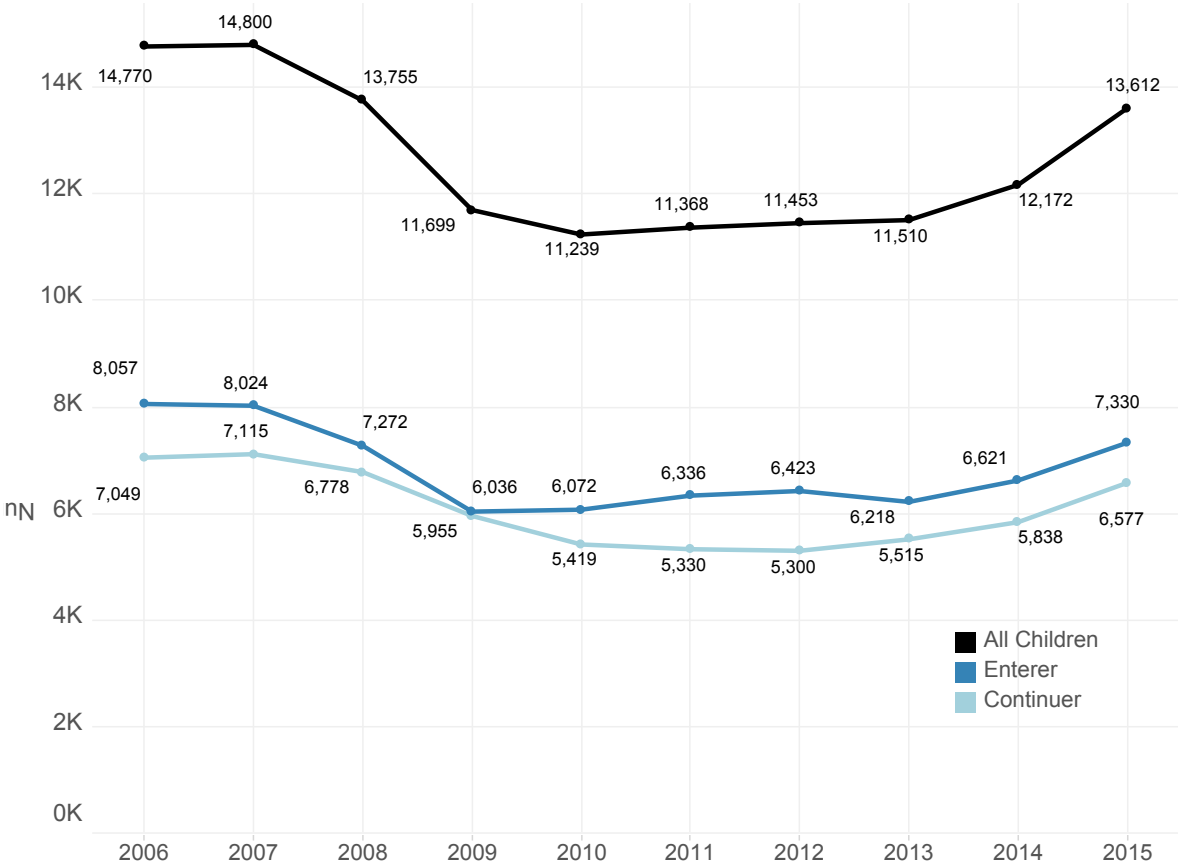


All children in care:
Children = 13,612 Episodes = 14,354

[2] Note, sometimes this report will include a count of episodes of out-of-home care and sometimes it will use a count of children.
[3] The number of children and episodes should be the same for Continuers; however, due to a data entry error, a child was entered as being in two placement episodes simultaneously.

- As seen in Figure 2, there has been an increase in the number of children who are enterers, continuers and all children experiencing care in recent years.

Figure 2. Number of children experiencing care by continuers, enterers and all children, 2006 – 2015



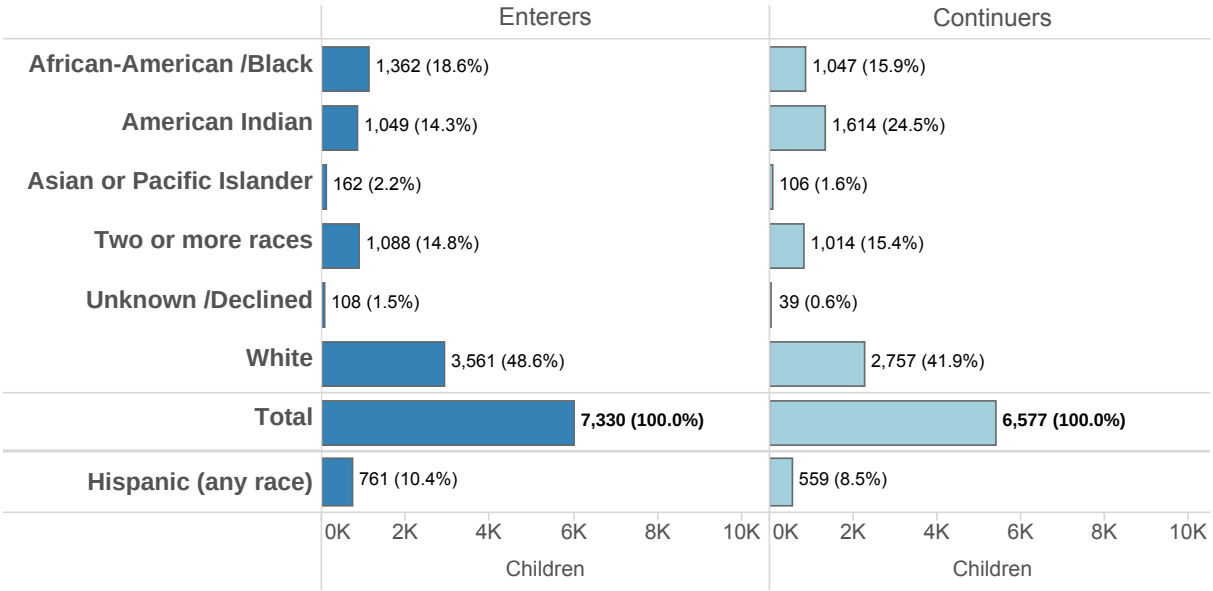
- From 2014 to 2015 there has been an 11.8 percent increase in the number of children overall who experienced out-of-home care in 2015, a 10.7 percent increase in the number of children who entered care in 2015, and a 12.7 percent increase in children who continued in care from previous years into 2015.
- There are likely several reasons why more children are continuing in and entering care in 2015, including the:
    - Number of maltreatment reports received during 2015 increased from 2014. This means there were more children involved in the child protection system compared to the previous year and, therefore, more children susceptible to out-of-home placement.
    - Opiate crisis in Minnesota is impacting families. [Collins, 2016] Drug abuse is a well-known risk factor for maltreatment and, because it is so difficult to treat, placement of children in out-of-home care is not uncommon for parents who are struggling with addiction (see Figure 8 for reasons for entry).

Characteristics of children in out-of-home care

This section shows information on the race, age, and disability status of children who entered care and continued in care in 2015. Data shows:

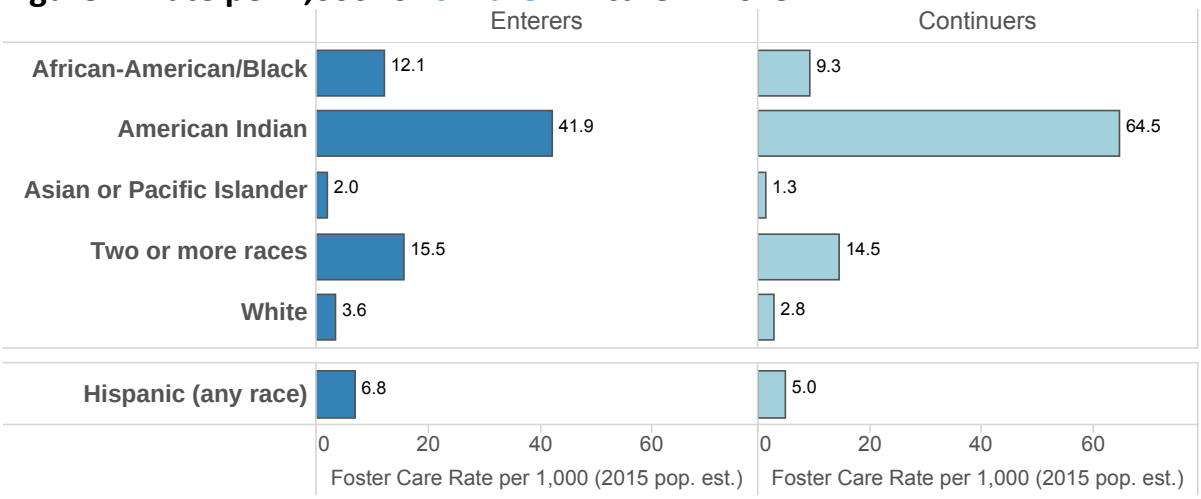
- White children remain the largest group of children both entering and continuing in care in 2015 (see Figure 3 for the number and percentage of children in care in 2015).
- Disproportionality remains a significant concern for children in out-of-home placement.

Figure 3. Number and percentage by race of children in care in 2015



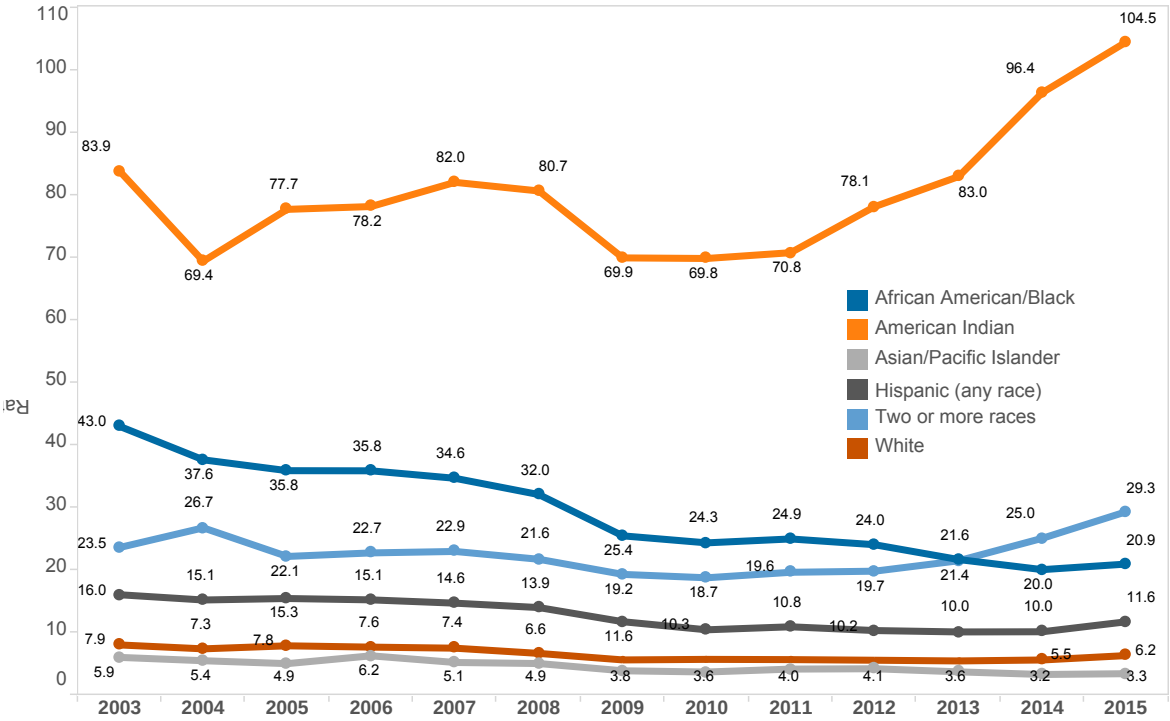
- American Indian children were 16.9 times more likely, African-American children were over 3.4 times more likely, and children identified as two or more races were almost 4.7 times more likely than white children to experience care based on Minnesota population estimates. Number and percentages of children entering care by race are shown in Figure 3; rates of entry per 1,000 children in the population by race are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Rate per 1,000 for children in care in 2015



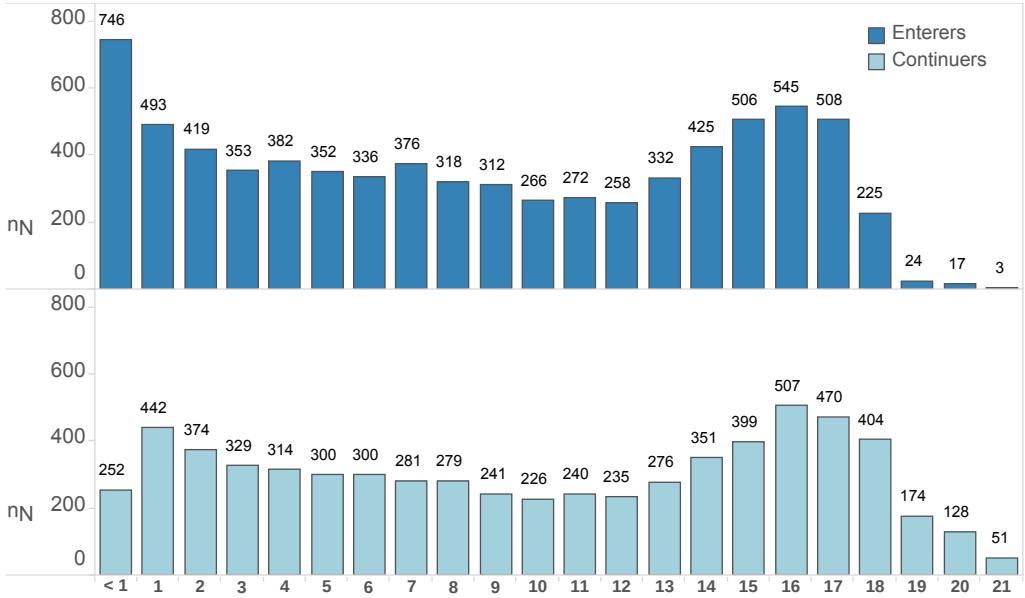
- Disproportionality among children experiencing out-of-home care remains an ongoing challenge of the child welfare system, paralleling the opportunity gaps experienced by children and families of color and American Indian children and families across the state.
- As seen in Figure 5, both American Indian children and children who identify as two or more races have seen increases in the rate of children experiencing out-of-home care.
- Child welfare agencies in Minnesota continue to explore ways to reduce racial/ethnic disproportionality in out-of-home care. These include, but are not limited to, improving caseworker training, providing training in cultural awareness, addressing potential bias in decision making along the child welfare practice continuum, relying on use of validated risk assessment tools, promoting culturally relevant resources, child protection disparity grants funded by the 2015 Legislature, and practice guides (e.g. A Practice Guide for Working with African American Families in the Child Welfare System and Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Active Efforts Best Practices).

Figure 5. Rate per 1,000 of children experiencing out-of-home care by race, 2006 - 2015



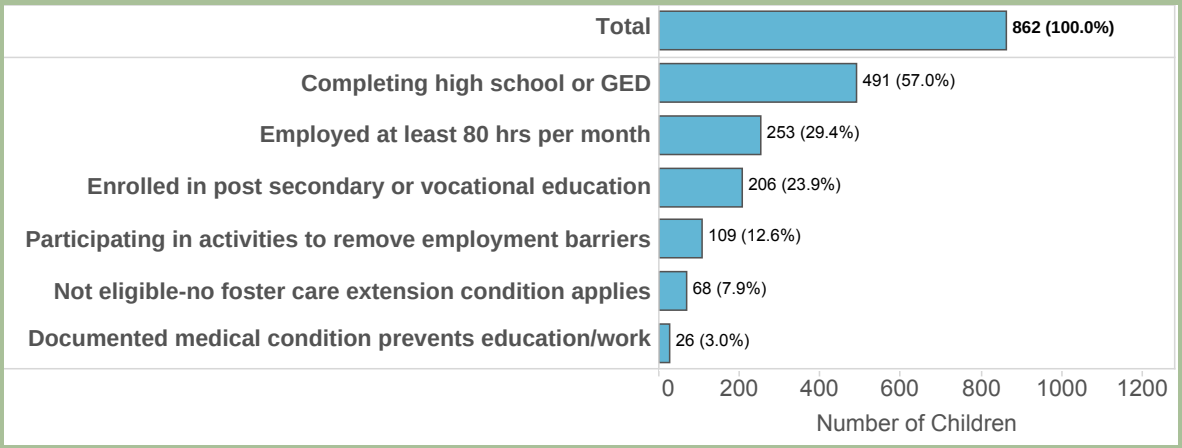
- Figure 6 shows the distribution of children experiencing out-of-home care by enterers and continuers by age.
- For both enterers and continuers, children were most likely to be 2 years old or younger, or between the ages of 15 and 17.

Figure 6. Number of children by age experiencing care in 2015



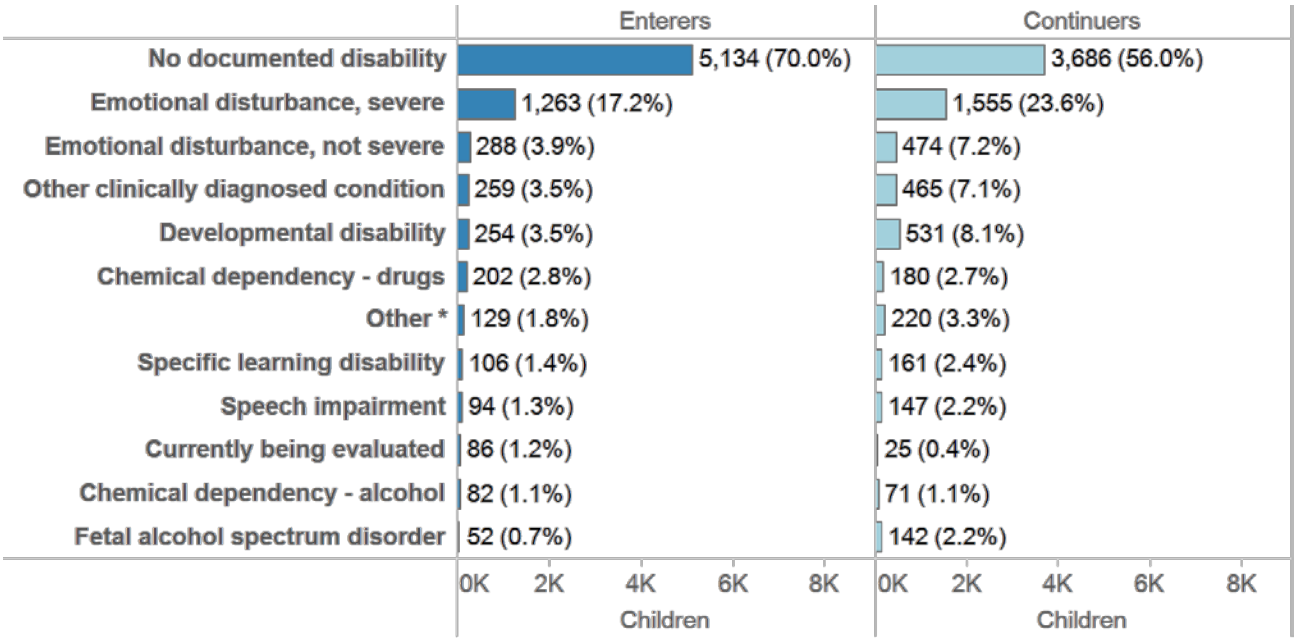
Sidebar: Use of extended foster care

During 2015, 862 young adults experienced extended foster care services. In order to remain in care these individuals must be completing secondary or post-secondary education, or they must be employed or actively looking for employment. Individuals may have multiple reasons for being in extended foster care (see graph directly below).



- Some children who experienced out-of-home care have disabilities and may need additional support while in out-of-home placement. These range from learning disabilities to physical disabilities, and from emotional disturbances to fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. Data show that 30 percent of children who entered care in 2015 had an identified disability, while 44 percent who continued in care in 2015 from previous years did (see Figure 7).
- For those children who entered or continued in care in 2015 with an identified disability, the most common disability was severe emotional disturbance (17.2 percent for enterers and 23.6 percent for continuers).
- There are several possible explanations for why there are more continuers with an identified disability than enterers. One possibility is that children who have been in care for some time have likely come into contact with more child-serving professionals who often have training and experience in identifying red flags for developmental delays. Another possibility is that children who have greater needs may require specialized care, and subsequently remain in care longer.

Figure 7. Number and percentage of children by disability status for enterers and continuers in 2015



* Note: "Other" category includes hearing impairment, visual impairment, physical disability, brain injury, HIV/AIDS

Reasons for entering care

During 2015, children entered out-of-home care for many different reasons. Some reasons were related to a parent or caregiver, whereas others were tied to the child. Generally, removal due to a parental reason is a result of some factor that compromises the ability of that parent or caregiver to provide safety for a child. This may include parental drug use, alleged abuse or neglect of a child, incarceration, or parental mental health needs. On the other hand, a removal due to a child reason is typically a result of factors that affect the ability of a child to remain safe while in their home, or jeopardizes the safety of community members. Usually, a child has special needs, such as mental health and/or substance abuse that require specialized treatment.

- Although children may enter care for multiple reasons, almost three of every four placements (72.0 percent) had a *primary* removal reason attributed to the parent.

Sidebar: The increase in removals for reason of parental drug abuse and neglect

- Increases in removals for parental neglect and drug/alcohol use are consistent with, though not entirely explained by, the general economic and social trends in Minnesota. For example: From 2000 to 2014, the percentage of children in Minnesota living in poverty has increased from 9.0 percent to 14.9 percent. [U.S. Census Bureau, 2015] Poverty is a well-known risk factor both for drug addiction and maltreatment. When a family has both, the challenges of providing a stable and safe home increase greatly.
- Drug use in Minnesota continues to be a central problem as evidenced by the increase in opiate use since 2014. [Collins, 2016]
- The increasing number of children entering out-of-home care is substantial and poses unique challenges for agencies, caseworkers, and the child protection system as a whole.

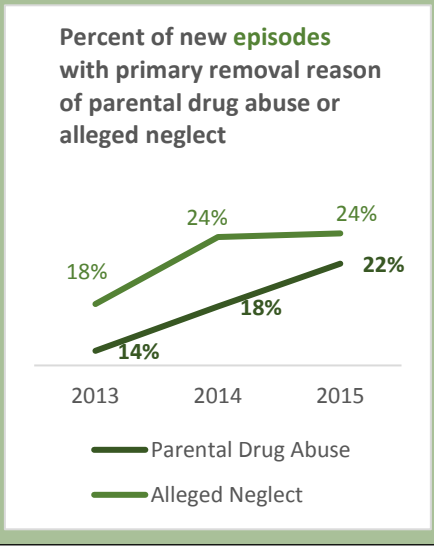
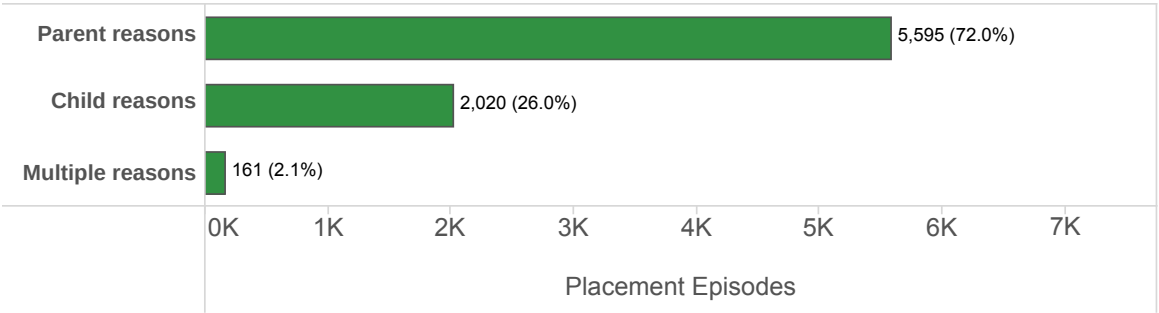


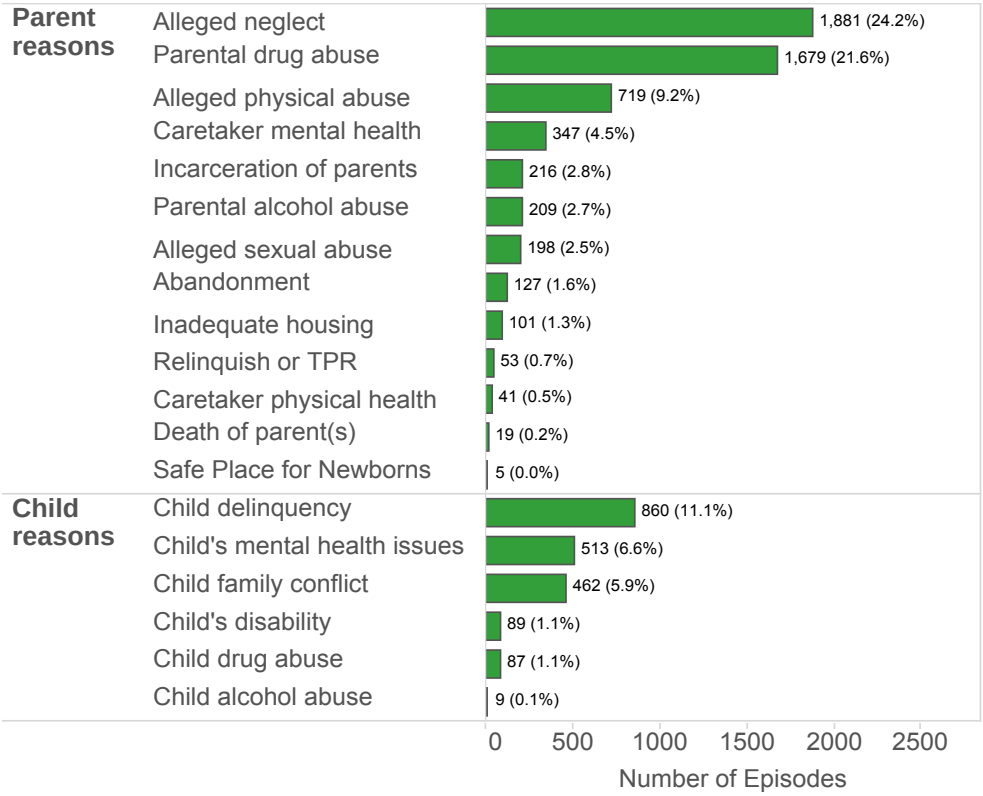
Figure 8: Number and percentage of placement episodes with parental and children reasons beginning in 2015



*Note: There were an additional 161 placement episodes in which the local agency did not select one particular reason as the primary reason.

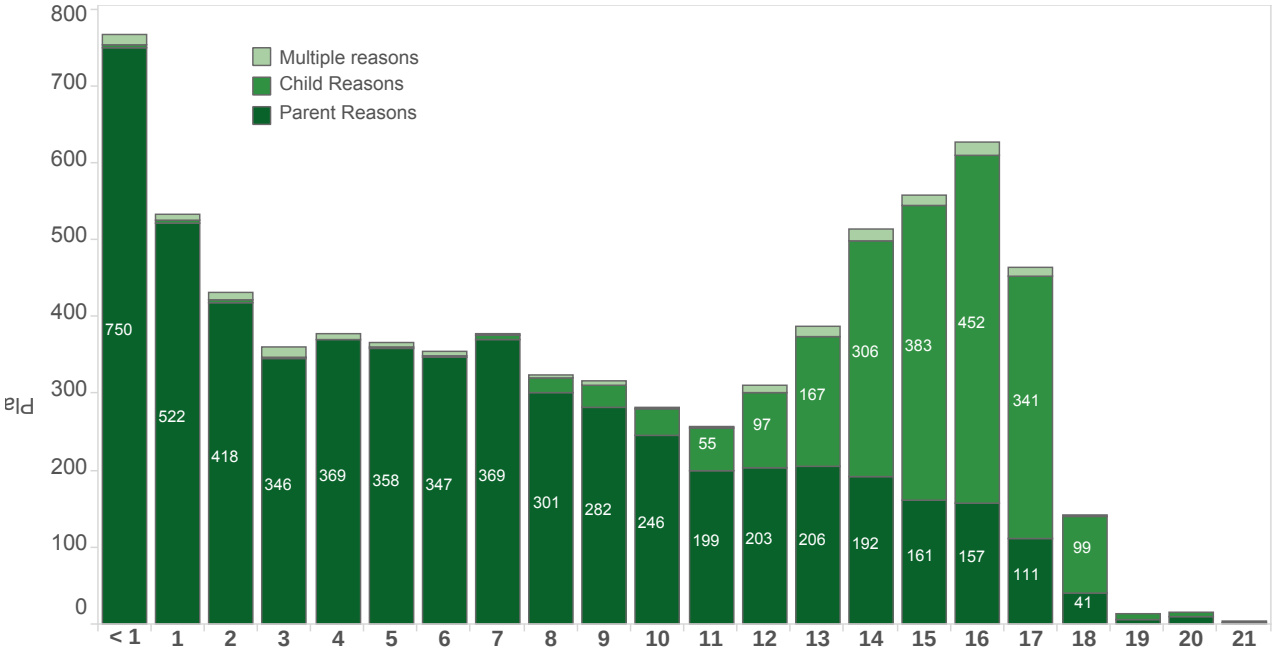
- Almost one-quarter (24.2 percent) of episodes had a removal reason of alleged neglect, whereas just under one-quarter (21.6 percent) had a removal reason of parental drug abuse.
- Compared to parental reasons, removal from the home due to child reasons tended to occur at lower rates. Of the placement episodes where a child reason was identified as the primary reason for removal, almost all (1,836 of 2,020 or 90.1 percent) had either child delinquency, child family conflict, or child mental health listed as the primary removal reason.

Figure 9: Number and percentage of placement episodes by primary removal reason beginning in 2015



- Although most placement episodes that began in 2015 were supported by at least one parental reason, child reasons were substantially more common in placements with older children. Figure 10 shows the number of placement episodes beginning in 2015 by parental and child reasons for each age group. Generally, children age 10 and younger were removed from their home due to a parental reason(s). As children got older, higher proportions of all placement episodes began due to child reasons.
- There are several reasons that may explain why older children are removed for child reasons. For example:
    - Older children may be more likely to become involved in delinquent activity and be placed in a juvenile detention facility. Some child welfare agencies in Minnesota have an agreement with juvenile corrections to help place and provide funding for placement of these children.
    - Older children are more likely to have diagnosed mental health needs. Previous research has shown a relationship between children with complex mental health/behavioral needs and an increased likelihood of out-of-home placement. [Bhatti-Sinclair & Sutcliffe, 2012]

Figure 10: Number of placement episodes by age and primary removal reason beginning in 2015



Supervision and case management

The next section of the report provides information about what happens to children once they are placed in out-of-home care. It will include information on the supervising agency, the placement locations where children are during their episode, and other information regarding what happens when children are in out-of-home care.

Supervising agency

There are three different agencies that assume, or are delegated by a county or tribal court, responsibility for the placement of a child into out-of-home care: County social services, tribal social services, or corrections. These agencies ensure that state and federal laws are appropriately followed.

- Not surprisingly, a high proportion of American Indian children who entered care in 2015 were placed under supervision of tribal social services (40.8 percent), and an even higher proportion of American Indian children who continued in care in 2015 (63.8 percent) were under the supervision of tribal social services.
- The proportion of children under supervision of corrections also varies by race, with African-American/Black children entering and continuing in care at a higher rate than other racial groups (17.6 percent for enterers and 14.4 percent for continuers).

Table 1. Number and percentage of placement episodes by race for three types of supervising agencies in 2015

		County social services	Corrections	Tribal social services	All Types
Enterers	African-American/Black	**1,219** (82.4%)	**261** (17.6%)		**1,480** (100.0%)
	American Indian	**593** (54.7%)	**46** (4.2%)	**445** (41.1%)	**1,084** (100.0%)
	Asian or Pacific Islander	**163** (93.7%)	**11** (6.3%)		**174** (100.0%)
	Two or more races	**1,026** (90.0%)	**93** (8.2%)	**21** (1.8%)	**1,140** (100.0%)
	Unknown/Declined	**102** (97.1%)	**3** (2.9%)		**105** (100.0%)
	White	**3,574** (94.5%)	**209** (5.5%)	**1** (0.0%)	**3,784** (100.0%)
All Races		**6,679** (85.9%)	**626** (8.1%)	**469** (6.0%)	**7,774** (100.0%)
	Hispanic (any race)	**723** (89.1%)	**75** (9.2%)	**13** (1.6%)	**811** (100.0%)

		County social services	Corrections	Tribal social services	All Types
Continuers	African-American/Black	**896** (85.6%)	**151** (14.4%)		**1,047** (100.0%)
	American Indian	**556** (34.4%)	**29** (1.8%)	**1,030** (63.8%)	**1,615** (100.0%)
	Asian or Pacific Islander	**92** (86.8%)	**14** (13.2%)		**106** (100.0%)
	Two or more races	**893** (88.1%)	**44** (4.3%)	**77** (7.6%)	**1,014** (100.0%)
	Unknown/Declined	**32** (94.1%)	**2** (5.9%)		**34** (100.0%)
	White	**2,684** (97.4%)	**72** (2.6%)		**2,756** (100.0%)
All Races		**5,154** (78.4%)	**313** (4.8%)	**1,110** (16.9%)	**6,577** (100.0%)
	Hispanic (any race)	**487** (87.1%)	**26** (4.7%)	**46** (8.2%)	**559** (100.0%)

Placement locations

Once a child has been removed from the home or sometimes prior to their removal, child welfare agencies work diligently to locate a safe and stable placement. There are a variety of out-of-home care settings that vary on their overall level of restrictiveness, as well as the types of services they provide. These settings range from family-type settings, including foster homes to more intensive settings like residential treatment centers. Children may experience multiple placement setting types during a single placement episode, depending on their unique needs.

Minnesota Statutes dictate that when placing a child, an agency must first consider placing them with a suitable individual who is related to them, then consider any individuals who a child may have significant contact with (see Minn. Stat. § 260C.212, subd. 2 (a) for details). Additionally, numerous factors related to a child's overall well-being, such as their educational, medical, developmental, religious, and cultural needs, as well as their personal preference if old enough, are considered.

- Table 2 provides information about the racial diversity of the individuals who provide family foster care in Minnesota. This table provides information about the number of family foster care homes that had cared for a child for at least one day in 2015 and had at least one adult listed on the license who identified as the specified race.

Table 2: Number and percentage of foster care homes where at least one caregiver identifies as the specified race or ethnicity in 2015

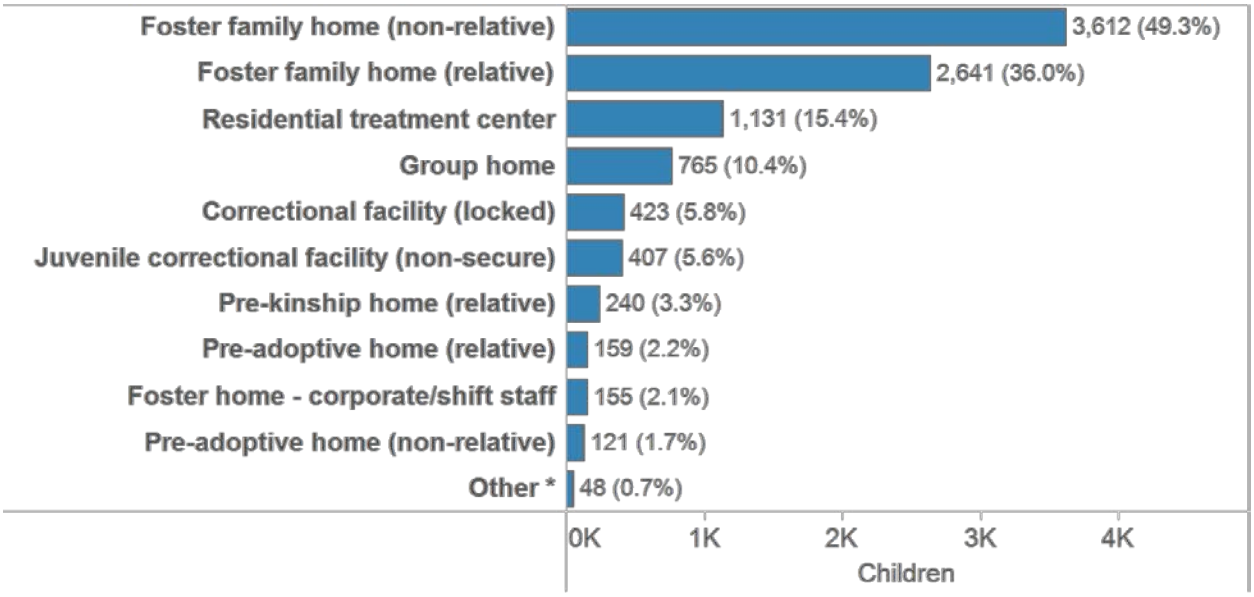
Foster Care Home	African American/Black	**852** (13.0%)
	American Indian	**875** (13.3%)
	Asian or Pacific Islander	**106** (1.6%)
	Two or more races	**297** (4.5%)
	Unknown/Declined	**244** (3.7%)
	White	**4,632** (70.6%)
	Hispanic	**228** (3.5%)

- Children were most often placed in home-like settings (see Figure 10). Of the 7,330 children who entered care in 2015, almost three-quarters (73.2 percent) spent some time in either a relative or non-relative foster home setting. About half (49.3 percent) spent time in a non-relative

foster family care setting, and 36.0 percent spent at least some time in relative family foster care.

- Family foster care settings are preferred. These settings provide care for children in a minimally restrictive environment and often allow a child to remain connected with other positive supports in their community, such as friends and school.
- Other types of settings such as group homes, residential treatment centers and correctional facilities are more restrictive for a child and, as seen in Figure 11, are less common than family foster care.
- The remaining settings prepare a child for adoption or other permanent placement, e.g. pre-adoptive or pre-kinship homes and independent living centers.

Figure 11: Number and percentage of children (enterers) by location setting in 2015



***** Note: "Other" category includes supervised independent living and intermediate care facility-developmental disabilities.

Out-of-home placement plans

While children are in care, county and tribal agency staff work with them, their family, and providers to develop a comprehensive Out-of-home Placement Plan (OHPP). The OHPP is the case plan that drives the services that a child and family receives, as well as outlines all specific provisions that must be met for a child to safely return home. Often, there are certain safety requirements that a family must meet or exceed in order for a child to return home.

Out-of-home Placement Plans are completed:

- Within 30 days of a child's initial placement
- Jointly with parents

- Jointly with a child, when of the appropriate age, and
- In consultation with the guardian ad litem, foster parent, and tribe, if a child is American Indian.

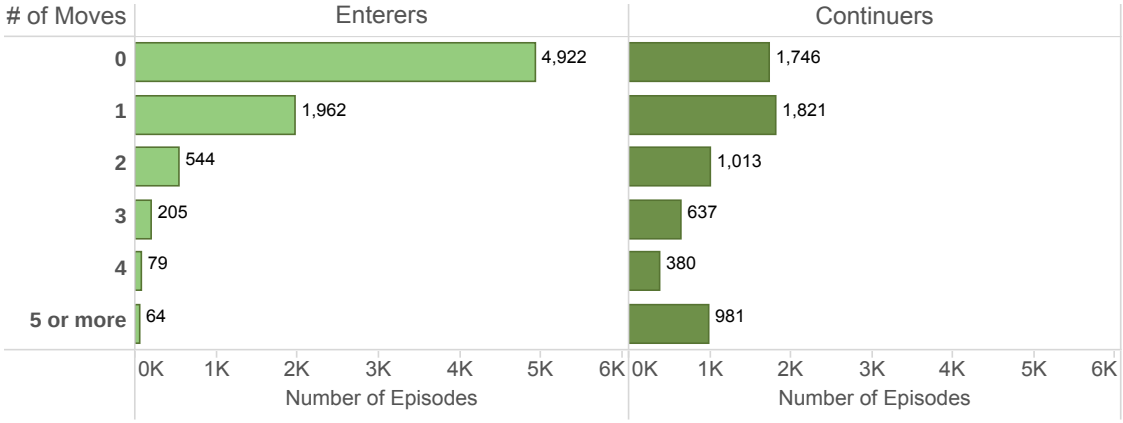
In addition, for placements that have involvement with the court, OHPPs receive court approval and are reviewed every 90 days while a child remains in care to ensure that adequate and appropriate services are being provided.

Placement moves

During a placement episode, children may move from one location to another to better meet their particular needs. Although moves can create further trauma for a child in out-of-home care, some moves are necessary in order to better ensure the safety of the child, provide needed services, or provide a less restrictive environment.

- When taking into account the entire length of an out-of-home care episode for all episodes occurring in 2015 (both enterers and continuers), the vast majority of placement episodes had between zero and three moves (80.2 percent). Children who were in care for longer periods of time experience more moves. See Figure 12.

Figure 12: Number of total moves children experienced while in a placement episode (through 2015)



Caseworker visits with children in out-of-home care

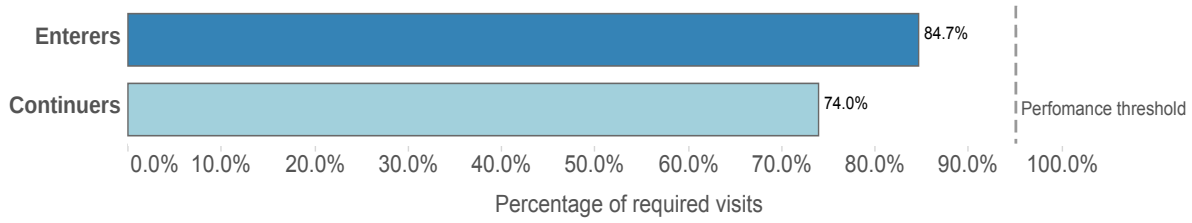
Caseworkers are required to meet monthly with children who are in out-of-home placement. Monthly visits are critical to a child remaining safe, achieving successful and timely reunification, or reaching alternative means of permanency. Visits provide an opportunity for case workers to monitor a child's safety, stability of a placement, progress on services provided to a child and family, and well-being while in care. Often, children are seen more frequently than monthly, depending on the needs of a child, family, or placement provider.

- In 2015, of the *enterers,* for the months where face-to-face visits were required, workers saw

children 76.2 percent of the time. Of the *continuers,* for the months where face-to-face visits were required, workers saw children 86.0 percent of the time (see Figure 13).

- Minnesota's child welfare agencies continue to work on improving the frequency which children are seen by looking for opportunities to expand the child welfare workforce, as well as reduce caseload sizes.

Figure 13: Percentage of months in which children received a required caseworker visit (enterers vs. continuers) in 2015



Leaving out-of-home care

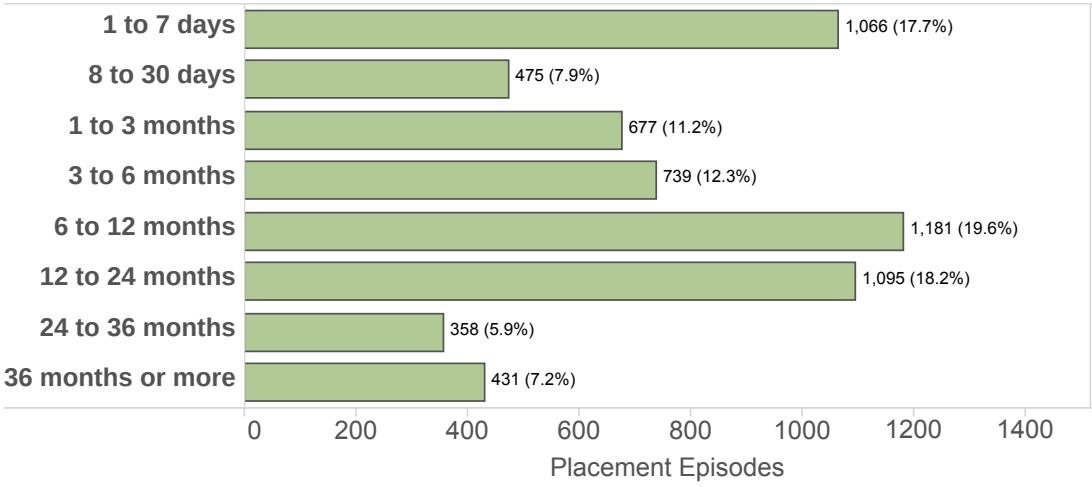
This section will focus on children who left out-of-home care in 2015. The designation of *exiters* will be used to differentiate between placements and includes both *enterers* and *continuers* who were in out-of-home placement and exited during 2015. Although children are able to stay in care to age 21 through extended foster care services, most children discharge prior to their 18th birthday.

Length of time in care

There were 5,763 unique children in 6,022 placement episodes that ended in 2015 (e.g., some children experienced more than one placement episode that ended during the year). Some children are in care for only a few days while others have been in care for multiple years.

- About half of all placements that ended had been open for six months or less (see Figure 14). The length of time that a child spends in care is highly variable and may be influenced by the following, among many other factors:
    - Needs of the child and family
    - Safety concerns
    - Availability of resources
    - Overall permanency goal(s)
    - Administrative requirements/barriers
    - Legal responsibilities/court decisions

Figure 14: Length of stay for placement episodes ending in 2015



- Length of time in care also varies by race and ethnicity categories. Table 3 shows the number and percentage of placement episodes broken down by length of stay and shown for each race and ethnicity grouping.
- American Indian children have high proportions who stay in care for two years or longer compared to other race and ethnic groups.

Table 3: Number and percentage of placement episodes ending in 2015 by length of time in care and race/ethnicity

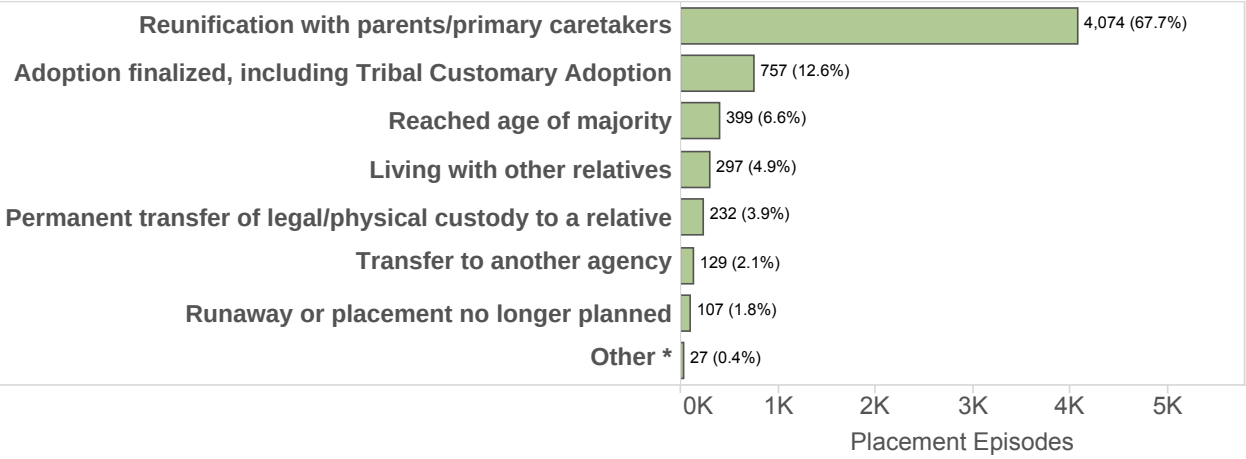
	African-American /Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown /Declined	White	All Races	Hispanic (any race)
1 to 7 days	**297** (26.0%)	**71** (8.7%)	**40** (28.8%)	**155** (17.6%)	**27** (37.5%)	**476** (16%)	**1,066** (17.7%)	**141** (22.9%)
8 to 30 days	**100** (8.8%)	**44** (5.4%)	*	**72** (8.2%)	*	**242** (8.1%)	**475** (7.9%)	**58** (9.4%)
1 to 3 months	**104** (9.1%)	**118** (14.5%)	8 (5.8%)	**87** (9.9%)	**11** (15.3%)	**349** (11.7%)	**677** (11.2%)	**86** (13.9%)
3 to 6 months	**133** (11.6%)	**89** (11.0%)	**15** (10.8%)	**93** (10.6%)	*	**404** (13.6%)	**739** (12.3%)	**71** (11.5%)
6 to 12 months	**200** (17.5%)	**140** (17.2%)	**28** (20.1%)	**154** (17.5%)	**13** (18.1%)	**646** (21.7%)	**1,181** (19.6%)	**107** (17.3%)
12 to 24 months	**166** (14.5%)	**175** (21.6%)	**39** (28.1%)	**191** (21.7%)	*	**521** (17.5%)	**1,095** (18.2%)	**91** (14.7%)
24 to 36 months	**54** (4.7%)	**71** (8.7%)	*	**65** (7.4%)	*	**166** (5.6%)	**358** (5.9%)	**33** (5.3%)
36 months or more	**88** (7.7%)	**104** (12.8%)	*	**63** (7.2%)	*	**173** (5.8%)	**431** (7.2%)	**30** (4.9%)
Total	**1,142** (100%)	**812** (100%)	**139** (100%)	**880** (100%)	**72** (100%)	**2,977** (100%)	**6,022** (100%)	**617** (100%)

Reasons for leaving out-of-home care

The following section provides information about the reasons why children were discharged from their out-of-home placement.

- For placement episodes that ended in 2015 (see Figure 15), most (67.7 percent) ended because children were able to safely return home to their parents or other primary caregivers.
- Just under one-quarter (21.4 percent) of the other placement episodes ended with children being adopted, living with relatives, or had transfer of permanent legal and physical custody to a relative or kin.
- A small proportion of placements ended because children turned 18, ran away, or transferred to a different agency.

Figure 15: Number and percentage of placement episodes by discharge reason for placements ending in 2015

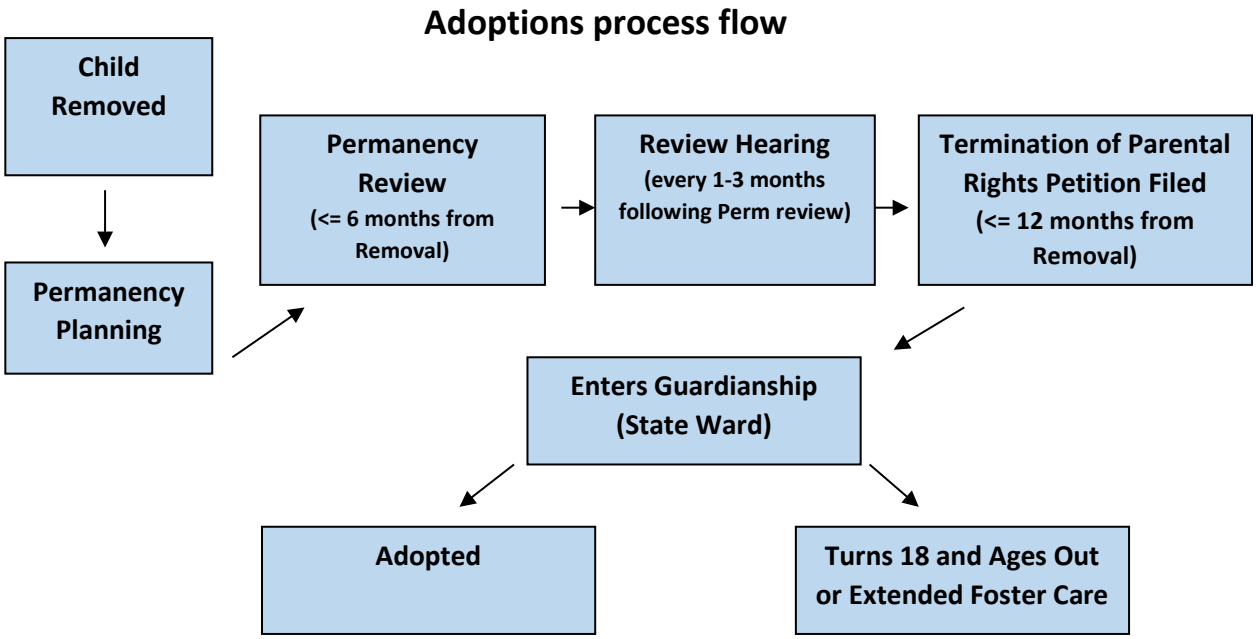


*Note: "Other" category includes guardianship to an unrelated individual, death of a client, and no reason identified

Adoptions

As mentioned above, some children exited out-of-home care in 2015 to adoption. The following section provides further details about the children who exited to adoption, as well as the process through which a child goes from being in out-of-home care to being adopted. Adoption is the preferred permanency option in Minnesota if reunification with parents or primary caregivers cannot be safely or timely achieved. Children may ultimately be adopted by their foster parents, relatives, or other individuals who have developed a relationship with the child; all pre-adoptive parents must meet the necessary State requirements for adoption. When reunification is not possible and adoption is determined to be the appropriate permanency option for a child, the court must order a termination of parental rights (TPR), which severs the legal parent-child relationship, or accept a parent's consent to adoption. The court must also order guardianship of the child to the commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Human Services.

Children under guardianship of the commissioner are referred to as "state wards" in this section. The commissioner is the temporary guardian of these children until they are adopted. Adoption is the only permanency option for children under guardianship of the commissioner.[4] As designated agents of the commissioner, county and tribal social service agencies are responsible for safety, placement, and well-being of these children, including identifying appropriate adoptive parents and working with adoptive parents, courts, and others to facilitate the adoption process. This process may be lengthy. Children may remain under the guardianship of the commissioner for months, years, or until they turn eighteen and either age out of the foster care system or continue in extended foster care. Once a child turns eighteen years old, they are no longer under guardianship of the commissioner, regardless of their foster care status.



Children and state guardianship: Enterers and continuers

The remainder of this report uses county data from the department's Adoption Information System, and includes data from court, county, and tribal social services documents entered at the department.

[4] The exception is when a county determines that reestablishing parental rights is the most appropriate permanency option. There are specific eligibility criteria that must be met prior to making this determination, including age of the child, length of time in care post-termination of parental rights, and whether a parent has corrected the conditions that led to the termination of parental rights. See Minn. Stat., § 260C.329 for additiona information.

As was done in the section about children who experienced out-of-home placement, this section will distinguish between two groups of children who are under guardianship of the state commissioner in a year: Enterers and continuers. Enterers are those children where the parental rights were terminated and the state commissioner became their legal guardian in 2015 due to a termination of parental rights or court's acceptance of a parent's consent to adoption. Continuers are those children who became wards of the state prior to 2015 and remained under state guardianship into 2015.

During 2015, there were **1,765** children that spent at least one day under the guardianship of the commissioner. There were **889** children under guardianship who were enterers and **876** children who were continuers.

Characteristics of children under state guardianship

This section shows information on the age and race of children who entered guardianship and continued to be under state guardianship in 2015.

- White children remain the largest group of children both entering and continuing in guardianship in 2015 (see Figure 16 for the number and percentage of children under guardianship in 2015).

Figure 16: Number and percentage of children under guardianship by race in 2015

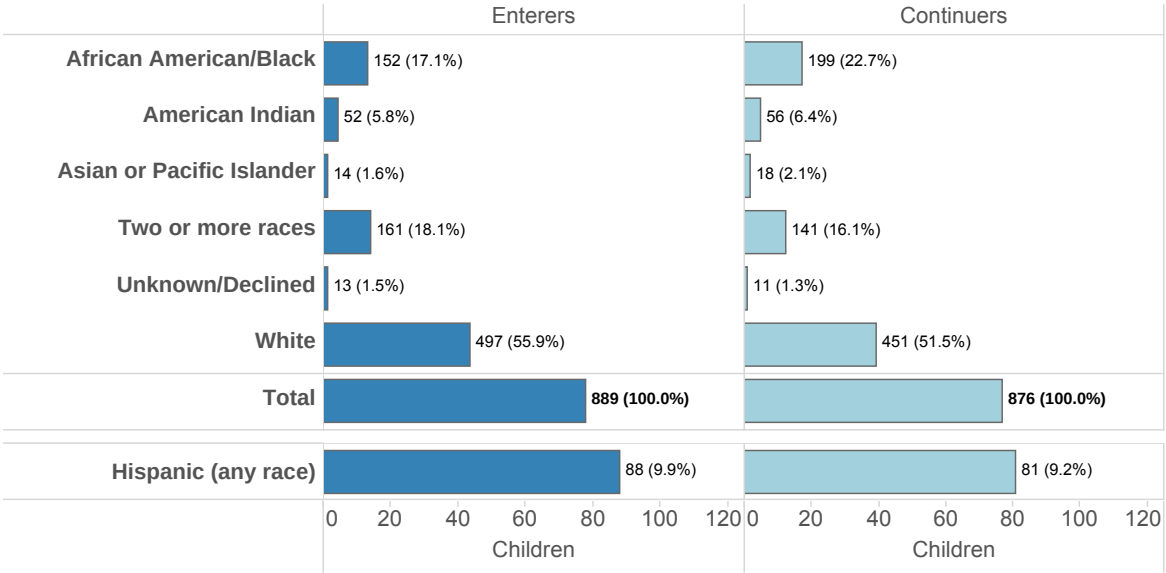
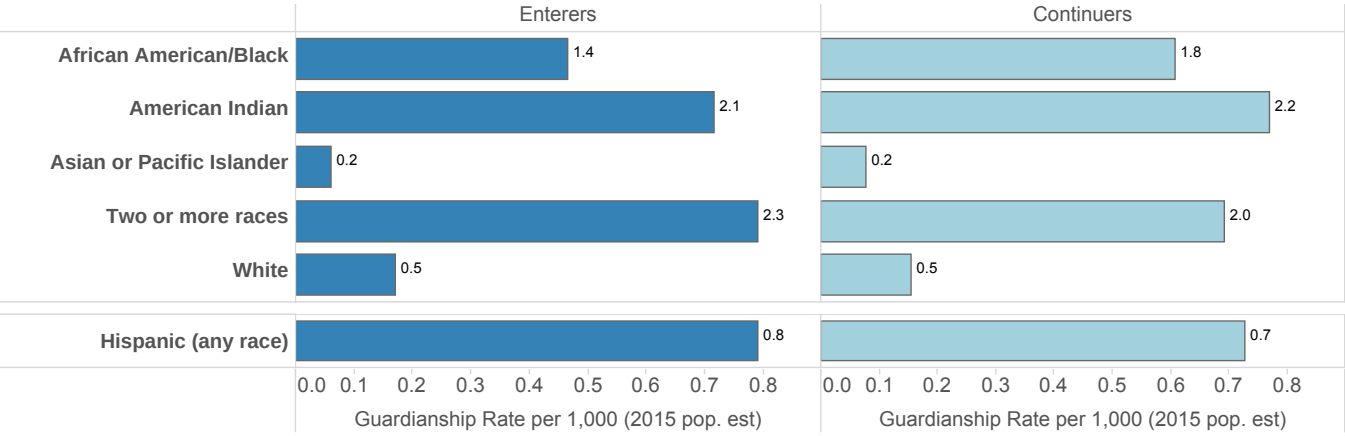
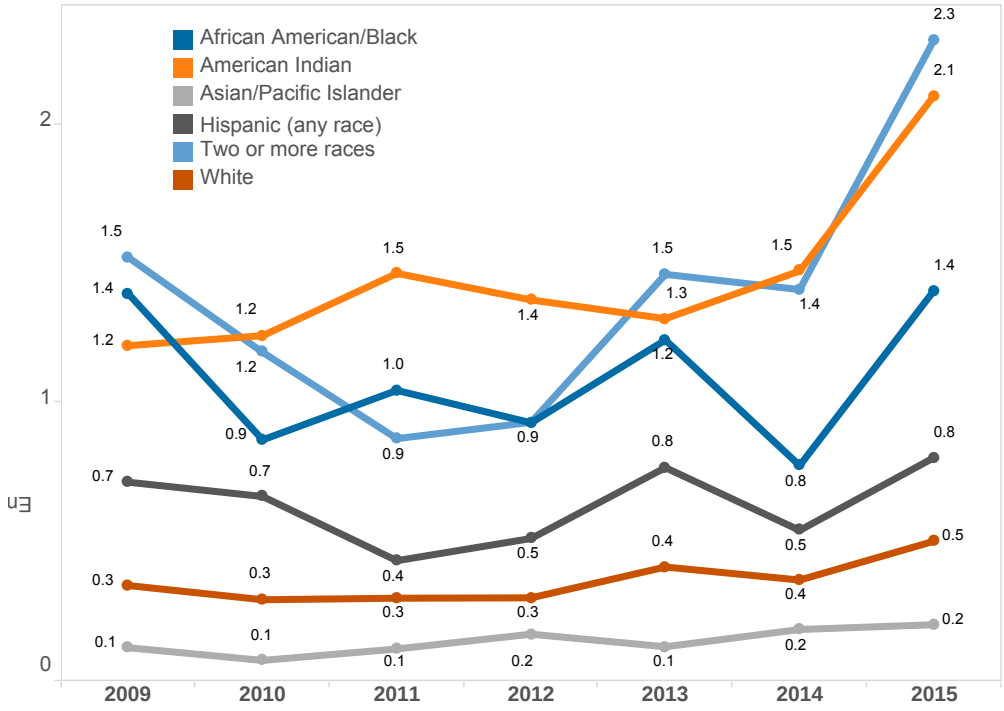


Figure 17: Rate per 1,000 for children under guardianship in 2015



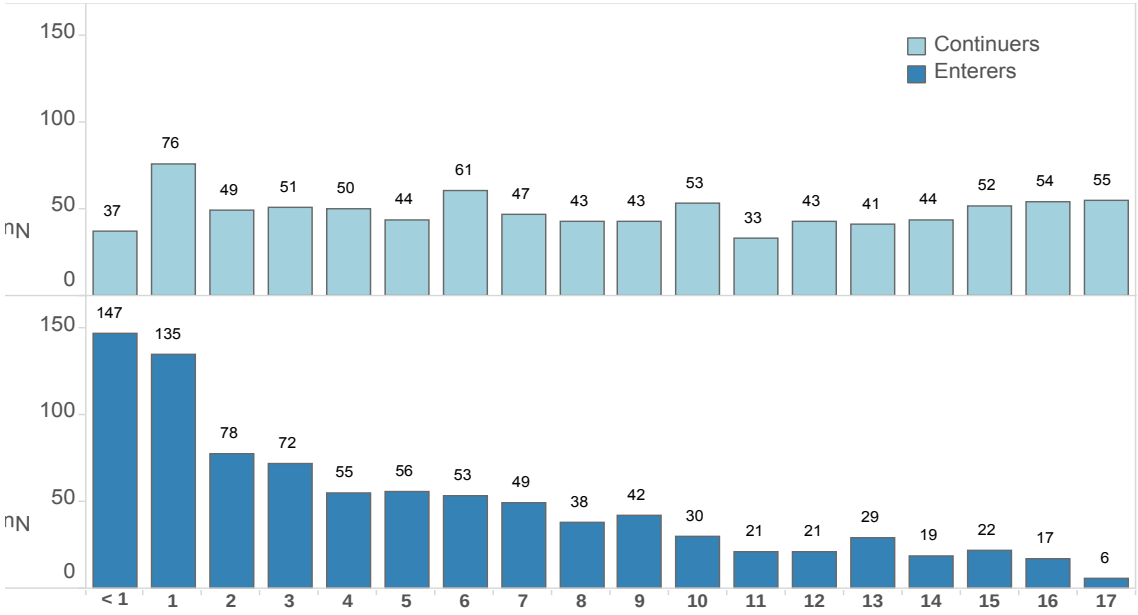
- Children of color are around three to four times more likely to come under state guardianship compared to white children (see Figure 17).
- Figure 18 shows the over/under representation of children of color who entered guardianship over time (note that wards of tribal courts are not included in this graph).

Figure 18: Rate per 1000 of children entering guardianship by race, 2009 – 2015



- Figure 19 shows the distribution of children entering and continuing guardianship by age.
- Children entering guardianship tended to be younger whereas children continuing under guardianship were evenly distributed across age groups.

Figure 19. Number of children by age experiencing state guardianship in 2015

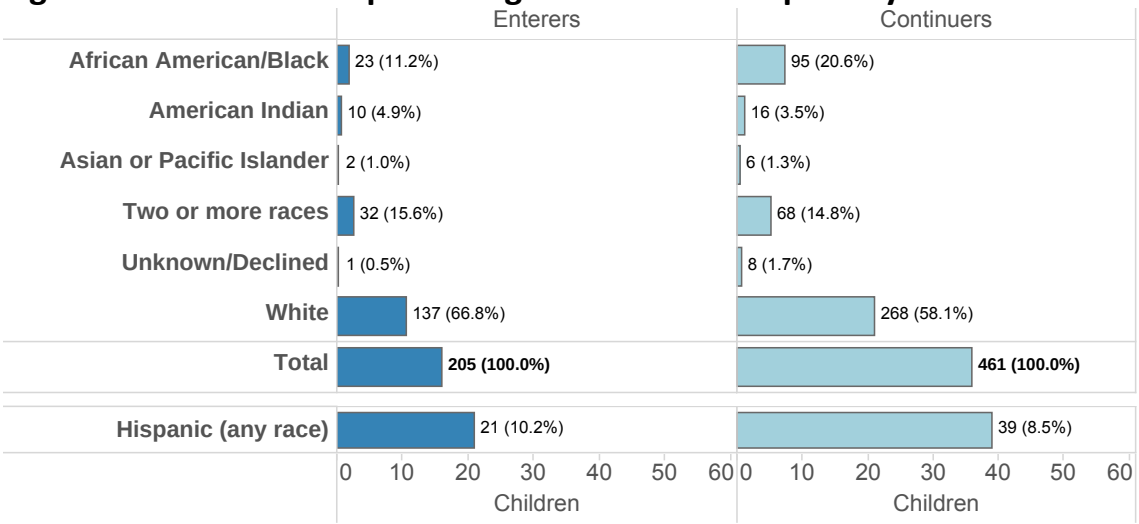


Characteristics of children who were adopted

The following section provides information about the characteristics of children who had been state wards in 2015 and who had finalized adoptions during the year.

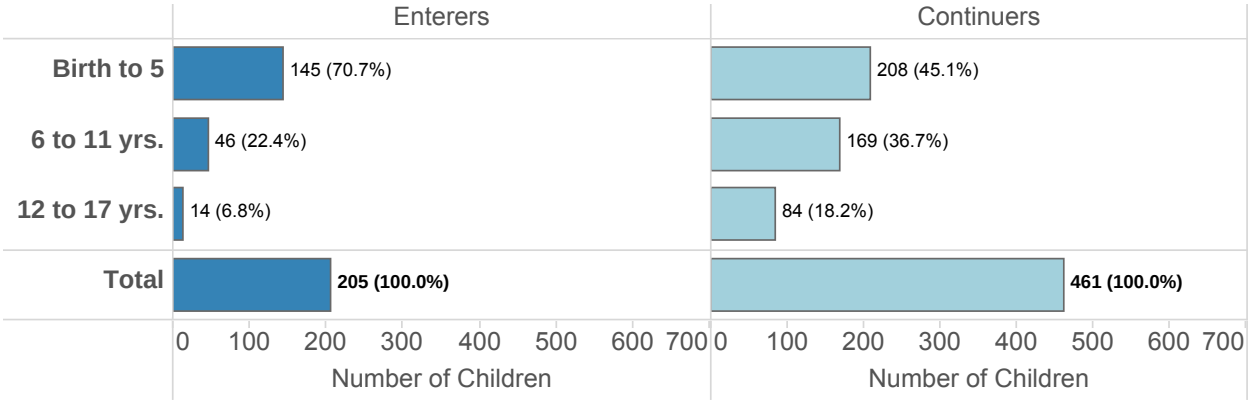
- During 2015, 666 children were finalized for adoption. Of these, 205 became state wards during the same year, and 461 were state wards prior to the beginning of 2015.
- In total, approximately 38 percent of all children under state guardianship in 2015 were adopted.
- White children comprise the largest proportion who were adopted. The racial and ethnic breakdown of all children adopted during 2015 is shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20. Number and percentage of children adopted by race in 2015



- Children, birth to age five, comprise the largest proportion of adopted children. This pattern is more pronounced for children who both entered guardianship and were adopted during 2015.

Figure 21. Number and percentage of children adopted by age group in 2015



- As displayed in the next two graphs (Figures 22 and 23), over the last six years, young, white children continue to comprise the largest group of adopted children.
- There was a sharp increase from 2013 to 2014 in children birth to age five who were adopted, with numbers decreasing substantially in 2015 back to 2013 levels. This may, in part, be due to the implementation of Northstar Care for Children in January 2015.
- Northstar Care for Children is a benefit program for children in foster care and those finding permanency through adoption and transfer of permanent legal and physical custody to a relative. It equalizes benefits across three areas for children ages 6 and older, thereby reducing the possibility that children's permanency options are based on competing financial incentives.
- However, because the program applies only for children ages 6 and older, it is likely that some agencies worked to get children under age 6 adopted more quickly in 2014 prior to the legislation going into effect in 2015 to ensure that adoptive families received the benefit offered prior to the implementation of Northstar Care for Children.

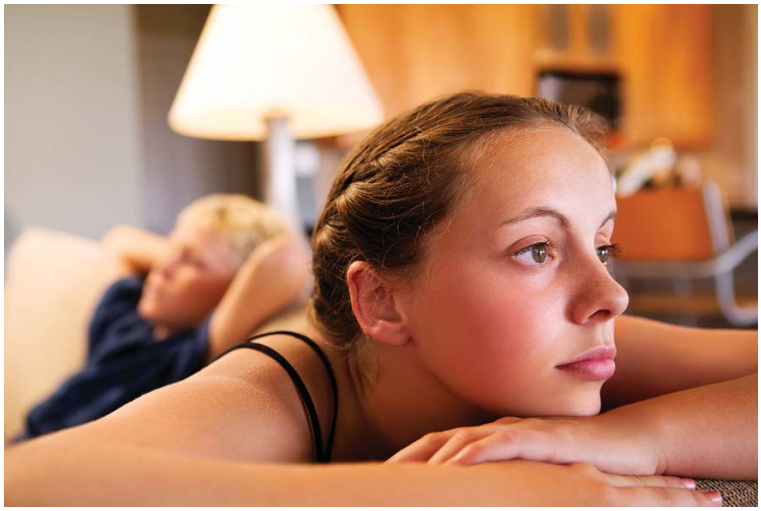


Figure 22. Number of children adopted by age group, 2010 – 2015

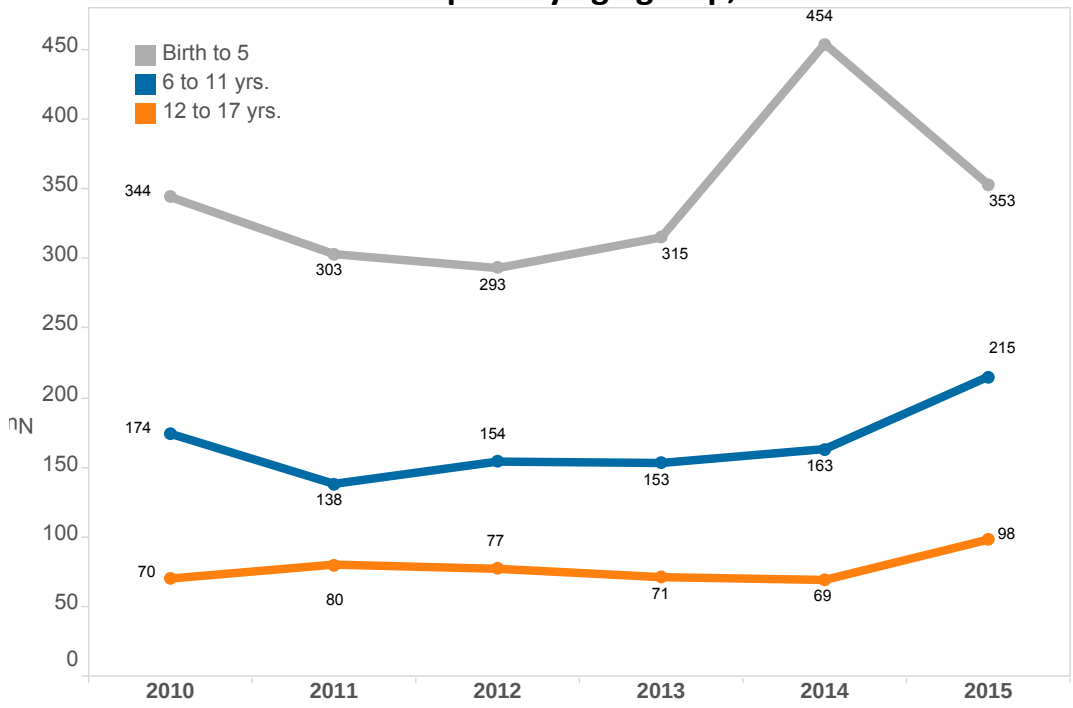
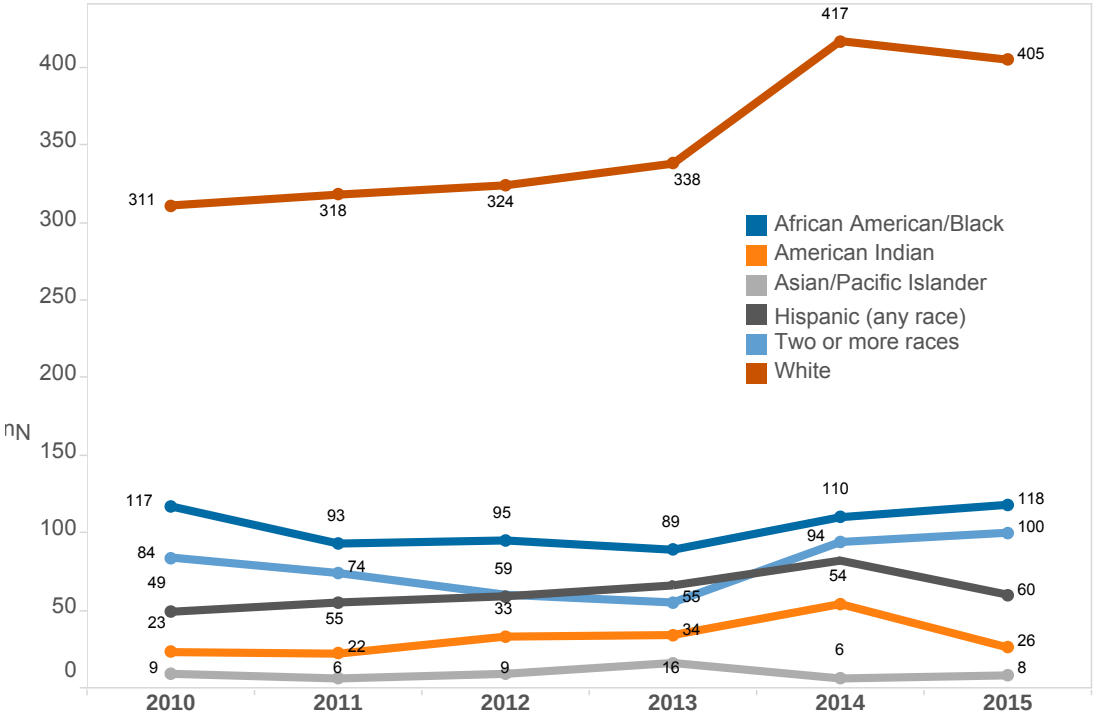


Figure 23. Number of children adopted by race, 2010 – 2015



Children who aged out of guardianship

Not all children who become state wards eventually get adopted. Some children turn 18, and "age out" of the foster care system.

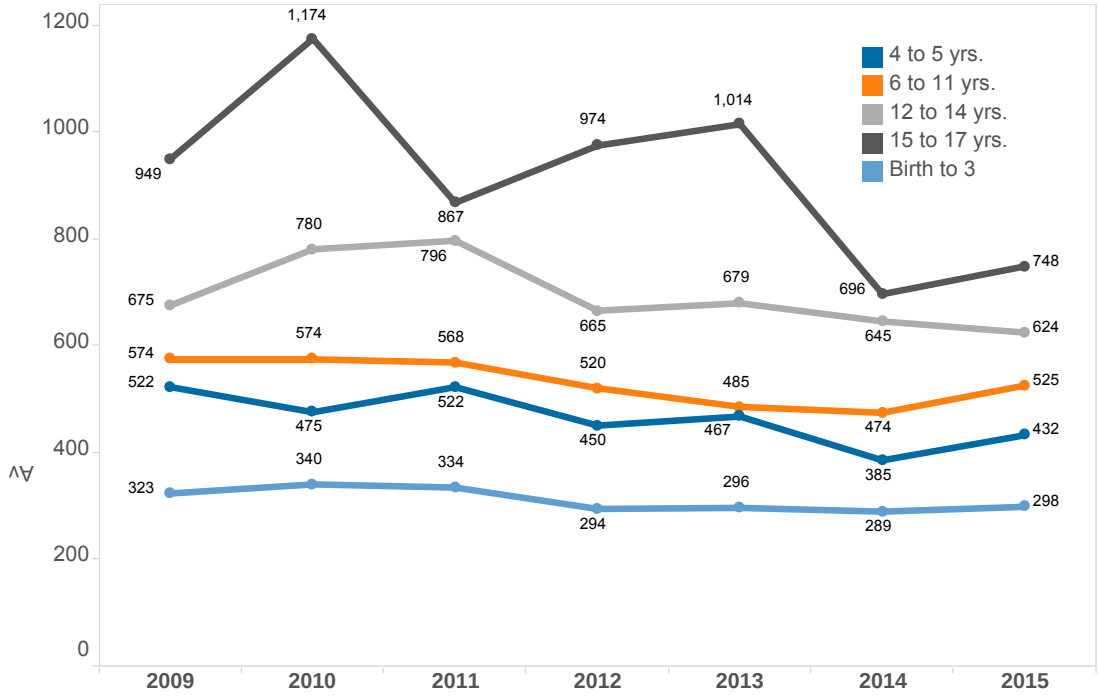
- During 2015, **51** children who had been state wards aged out before becoming adopted. This is a slight reduction compared to **56** children in 2014.

Time to adoption

The average time from being placed under state guardianship to adoption has improved over the past several years. Younger children are typically adopted faster than older children, with children birth to age remaining in care for 298 days on average in 2015. However, almost every age grouping saw an uptick in the number of days between entering guardianship to adoption from 2014 to 2015. Children ages of 6 to 11 years old were the exception decreasing by around three weeks on average. See Figure 24 for long-term trends for each age grouping.

- The following figure provides information about how long it takes from the date of entering state guardianship to adoption for children who were adopted between 2010 and 2015.
- Younger children were typically adopted faster compared to older children.

Figure 24. Time (days) from entering guardianship to adoption by age, 2010 – 2015



Adoption of siblings[5]

Keeping siblings together contributes to maintaining family relationships and cultural connections. Separating siblings in foster care and adoption may add to the trauma experienced by separation from birth parents and other family members. Both state and federal laws require siblings to be placed together for foster care and adoption at the earliest possible time, unless it is determined not to be in the best interest of a child, or is not possible after appropriate efforts by an agency.

- Table 4 shows the number and percentages of sibling groups that were adopted fully intact, and either partially or fully intact for the years 2010–2015.
- In 2015, 69.8 percent of sibling groups were adopted together.
- About 83.4 percent of sibling groups were adopted either partially or fully intact in 2015. These percentages have had only minor fluctuations between 2009 and 2015.

Table 4. Sibling group preservation in adoptions, 2010 - 2015

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sibling groups available for adoption with at least one child adopted	153	133	135	135	184	169
Sibling groups adopted fully intact	111	90	97	97	130	118
Sibling groups adopted partially intact	18	14	13	16	22	23
Percent of sibling groups adopted fully intact	72.5	67.7	71.9	71.9	70.7	69.8
Percent of sibling groups adopted partially or fully intact	84.3	78.2	81.5	83.7	82.6	83.4

[5] The department defines siblings through the biological mother, so siblings placed with, or separated from paternal siblings, are not included in the data. In addition, siblings who are 18 years or older, who were previously adopted, or who were never under guardianship of the commissioner, are also not counted as part of a sibling group in this data table. Because percentages of sibling groups preserved are calculated for adoption within a calendar year, some intact adoptions may not be counted if adoptions of individual children took place over the span of more than one year. Note that the percentages for sibling group preservations are smaller than those reported in previous years due to increased accuracy in determining sibling groups. The current method includes all sibling groups available for adoption during a given year in which one or more siblings were adopted.

Tribal customary adoptions

Most tribes in Minnesota offer culturally appropriate permanency through tribal court. One of the tribal court permanency options is customary adoption, which suspends parental rights rather than terminates parental rights.

- Table 5 includes American Indian children who were under tribal court jurisdiction and were adopted through customary adoption from 2010 – 2015 by age group. Although there are minor fluctuations in numbers by age group across years, the relatively small number of tribal court children within each group limits interpretation of these trends.

Table 5. Number and percentage of American Indian children adopted through customary adoption by age in 2015

Year	Birth to 5		Age 6 and older		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
2010	14	60.9%	9	39.1%	23
2011	23	60.5%	15	39.5%	38
2012	22	73.3%	8	26.7%	30
2013	10	47.6%	11	52.4%	21
2014	20	90.9%	2	9.1%	22
2015	37	43.5%	48	56.5%	85

Post placement services and outcomes

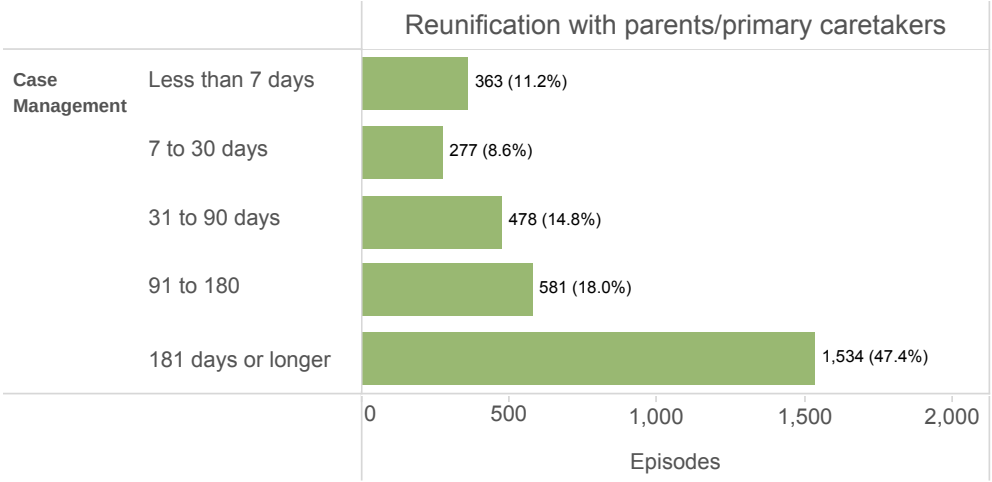
After achieving permanency, either through reunification, a transfer of permanent legal and physical custody to a relative (TPLPC) or adoption, the social services agency or state may provide certain services to support the family. Additionally, some children who have achieved permanency may continue to have challenges and re-enter out-of-home care. The following section provides some information about the services received post-placement and on re-entry into out-of-home care.

Post reunification services

Children and their families may continue receiving support after their out-of-home care placement has ended through the provision of case management services by the local social services agency. The following section provides information about how many children received this type of service and for how long.

- For episodes that ended in reunification with parents/caretakers and were tied to a case management, nearly two thirds of episodes were open for three months or more. See Figure 25 for further information on episodes that ended with reunification and ongoing case management services.

Figure 25. Number and percentage of episodes that closed to reunification where ongoing services were provided by length of time in 2015



Post adoption or kinship services

A child and family may receive ongoing support in the form of adoption assistance or kinship assistance if they meet eligibility criteria. For more information about the eligibility criteria and the process, (see Northstar Adoption Assistance Program). While adoption assistance has been an option available to many adoptive families over the last few decades, kinship assistance is a new program in Minnesota that began in 2015.

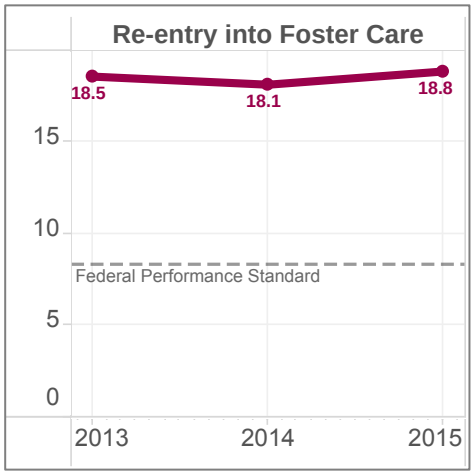
- There were **7,289** children who received payments for Adoption Assistance in 2015.
- Of those **7,289** children, **734** of them were adopted or had a customary tribal adoption in 2015.
- There were **271** children who received payments for Northstar Care Kinship Assistance in 2015.

Re-entry

Despite the best efforts of state and tribal agencies, some children who experience out-of-home care and achieve permanency will re-enter the foster care system due to either safety concerns or the need for specialized treatment.

- Using the CFSR Round 3 performance measure for re-entry into foster care, Minnesota's re-entry rate is much higher than the federal performance standard of 8.3 percent (see Figure 26).

Figure 26. Federal re-entry rate, 2013 –2015



The out-of-home care and permanency appendix

Table 6. Number of children by sex and agency with U.S. Census child population estimate and rate per 1,000

	Female	Male	Children in Care	2015 Child Pop Est.	Rate Per 1,000
Aitkin	32	31	63	2,725	23.1
Anoka	231	246	477	83,424	5.7
Becker	95	86	181	8,227	22.0
Beltrami	419	416	835	11,516	72.5
Benton	43	73	116	9,729	11.9
Big Stone	11	7	18	1,028	17.5
Blue Earth	80	75	155	13,012	11.9
Brown	24	34	58	5,476	10.6
Carlton	52	79	131	8,059	16.3
Carver	69	53	122	27,222	4.5
Cass	67	64	131	6,102	21.5
Chippewa	*	*	5	2,800	1.8
Chisago	47	54	101	12,577	8.0
Clay	116	143	259	14,629	17.7
Clearwater	13	18	31	2,196	14.1
Cook	*	*	19	793	24.0
Crow Wing	85	98	183	13,940	13.1
Dakota	135	162	297	102,866	2.9
Douglas	36	38	74	7,878	9.4
Fillmore	15	9	24	4,998	4.8
Freeborn	49	48	97	6,685	14.5
Goodhue	44	38	82	10,438	7.9
Grant	*	*	9	1,298	6.9
Hennepin	1,166	1,349	2,515	271,399	9.3
Houston	18	23	41	4,041	10.1
Hubbard	49	51	100	4,392	22.8
Isanti	40	60	100	9,259	10.8
Itasca	113	135	248	9,650	25.7
Kanabec	20	16	36	3,452	10.4
Kandiyohi	60	54	114	10,207	11.2
Kittson	*	*	11	968	11.4
Koochiching	18	32	50	2,474	20.2
Lac qui Parle	9	8	17	1,374	12.4
Lake	17	13	30	1,986	15.1
Lake of the Woods	*	*	6	732	8.2
Le Sueur	23	27	50	6,731	7.4
McLeod	43	47	90	8,479	10.6
Mahnomen	9	10	19	1,661	11.4

	Female	Male	Children in Care	2015 Child Pop Est.	Rate Per 1,000
Marshall	10	8	18	2,177	8.3
Meeker	18	14	32	5,705	5.6
Mille Lacs	104	136	240	6,154	39.0
Morrison	36	35	71	7,707	9.2
Mower	47	59	106	9,633	11.0
Nicollet	21	32	53	7,265	7.3
Nobles	28	30	58	5,841	9.9
Norman	*	*	9	1,541	5.8
Olmsted	100	119	219	37,346	5.9
Otter Tail	45	48	93	12,383	7.5
Pennington	23	26	49	3,318	14.8
Pine	49	49	98	5,972	16.4
Polk	38	49	87	7,421	11.7
Pope	20	25	45	2,291	19.6
Ramsey	699	903	1,602	125,750	12.7
Red Lake	*	*	8	1,013	7.9
Renville	35	36	71	3,320	21.4
Rice	95	100	195	14,471	13.5
Roseau	12	13	25	3,892	6.4
St. Louis	496	517	1,013	38,344	26.4
Scott	59	44	103	40,341	2.6
Sherburne	57	67	124	24,829	5.0
Sibley	9	13	22	3,563	6.2
Stearns	211	246	457	35,283	13.0
Stevens	7	8	15	2,085	7.2
Swift	30	20	50	2,048	24.4
Todd	38	47	85	5,817	14.6
Traverse	*	*	15	700	21.4
Wabasha	22	25	47	4,698	10.0
Wadena	13	15	28	3,401	8.2
Washington	104	116	220	62,864	3.5
Watonwan	*	*	13	2,648	4.9
Wilkin	*	*	16	1,452	11.0
Winona	31	33	64	9,338	6.9
Wright	96	92	188	37,511	5.0
Yellow Medicine	17	14	31	2,270	13.7
Southwest HHS	123	107	230	18,009	12.8
Des Moines Valley HHS	19	34	53	4,984	10.6
Faribault-Martin	94	70	164	7,384	22.2
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	98	85	183	1,975	92.7
White Earth Nation	170	182	352	1,981	177.7

	Female	Male	Children in Care	2015 Child Pop Est.	Rate Per 1,000
MN Prairie	76	89	165	19,195	8.6
Minnesota	**6,445**	**7,167**	**13,612**	**1,284,387**	**10.6**

*The number of children is less than seven, and is omitted to prevent identification of individuals. Totals include the omitted data.

Table 7. Number of children by age at the start of the year or at entry into out-of-home care in 2015

	Birth - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 8 years	9 - 11 years	12 - 14 years	15 - 17 years	18 or older	Total children
Aitkin	*	*	11	*	13	15	8	63
Anoka	95	64	56	58	66	99	39	477
Becker	35	27	33	26	20	31	9	181
Beltrami	229	132	141	101	107	110	15	835
Benton	26	9	14	21	8	31	7	116
Big Stone	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Blue Earth	45	32	25	23	*	15	*	155
Brown	10	*	9	*	10	9	*	58
Carlton	23	14	13	13	18	36	13	130
Carver	16	19	13	*	17	40	*	122
Cass	27	14	22	20	16	24	8	131
Chippewa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chisago	25	15	12	*	16	22	*	101
Clay	49	41	35	24	35	55	20	259
Clearwater	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	31
Cook	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	19
Crow Wing	48	26	26	19	19	30	15	183
Dakota	74	45	35	32	39	55	17	297
Douglas	15	12	7	8	7	17	8	74
Fillmore	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Freeborn	22	16	*	16	16	14	*	97
Goodhue	*	17	9	11	12	21	*	82
Grant	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Hennepin	518	394	331	241	299	476	256	2,515
Houston	10	7	*	8	*	*	*	41
Hubbard	13	20	*	17	16	23	*	100
Isanti	22	14	9	13	17	17	8	100
Itasca	33	27	40	33	36	56	22	247
Kanabec	*	*	*	*	7	10	*	36
Kandiyohi	23	14	14	*	16	30	*	114
Kittson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Koochiching	*	*	*	*	12	15	*	50
Lac qui Parle	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	17
Lake	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Lake of the Woods	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Le Sueur	8	*	*	*	13	7	7	50
McLeod	17	13	13	*	18	14	*	90

	Birth - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 8 years	9 - 11 years	12 - 14 years	15 - 17 years	18 or older	Total children
Mahnomen	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	19
Marshall	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	18
Meeker	*	*	*	*	*	9	*	32
Mille Lacs	56	35	43	32	31	36	7	240
Morrison	13	10	12	12	12	*	*	71
Mower	19	20	20	19	13	*	*	106
Nicollet	8	7	10	10	*	11	*	53
Nobles	*	7	8	*	13	19	*	58
Norman	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Olmsted	39	23	27	18	38	50	24	219
Otter Tail	21	12	*	12	17	16	*	93
Pennington	7	8	*	*	7	18	*	49
Pine	23	13	12	12	11	19	8	98
Polk	11	*	11	*	11	30	*	87
Pope	*	*	7	7	8	10	*	45
Ramsey	295	172	214	151	197	432	141	1,602
Red Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Renville	12	15	*	11	*	11	*	71
Rice	39	31	31	32	*	29	*	195
Roseau	*	*	*	*	*	9	*	25
St. Louis	220	159	166	111	146	158	53	1,013
Scott	14	16	13	9	9	33	9	103
Sherburne	16	16	15	20	22	26	9	124
Sibley	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Stearns	81	72	67	44	51	111	31	457
Stevens	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	15
Swift	10	*	*	9	10	11	*	50
Todd	13	15	*	14	13	*	*	85
Traverse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Wabasha	7	7	*	7	7	12	*	47
Wadena	*	*	*	*	9	7	*	28
Washington	32	16	21	11	30	78	32	220
Watonwan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Wilkin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Winona	11	*	8	*	12	14	*	64
Wright	32	30	20	24	36	33	13	188
Yellow Medicine	*	*	*	*	*	10	*	31
Southwest HHS	45	30	25	35	27	39	29	230
Des Moines Valley HHS	7	*	*	7	12	13	*	53
Faribault-Martin	31	37	23	18	21	25	9	164

	Birth - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 8 years	9 - 11 years	12 - 14 years	15 - 17 years	18 or older	Total children
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	37	48	33	26	20	*	*	183
White Earth Nation	88	80	49	41	44	43	7	352
MN Prairie	40	32	19	21	22	22	9	165
Minnesota	**2,689**	**1,983**	**1,851**	**1,525**	**1,820**	**2,756**	**986**	**13,610**

*The number of children is less than seven, and is omitted to prevent identification of individuals. Totals include the omitted data.

Table 8. Number of children experiencing out-of-home care by race and ethnicity and agency in 2015

	Unknown /declined	African-American /Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White	Total children	Hispanic (any race)
Aitkin	*	*	11	*	12	36	63	*
Anoka	*	64	13	*	73	316	477	39
Becker	*	*	73	*	24	78	181	9
Beltrami	*	7	704	*	37	84	835	13
Benton	*	7	*	*	17	89	116	9
Big Stone	*	*	*	*	*	15	18	*
Blue Earth	*	16	*	*	27	105	155	9
Brown	*	*	*	*	*	55	58	7
Carlton	*	*	53	*	16	58	131	*
Carver	*	11	*	*	17	89	122	13
Cass	*	*	46	*	11	70	131	*
Chippewa	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*
Chisago	*	*	*	*	13	79	101	*
Clay	*	14	55	*	48	139	259	56
Clearwater	*	*	16	*	7	7	31	*
Cook	*	*	9	*	*	8	19	*
Crow Wing	*	12	9	*	21	141	183	*
Dakota	*	56	*	*	65	166	297	47
Douglas	*	*	*	*	16	51	74	*
Fillmore	*	*	*	*	*	20	24	*
Freeborn	*	*	*	*	13	79	97	30
Goodhue	*	10	*	*	16	51	82	7
Grant	*	*	*	*	*	8	9	*
Hennepin	26	1,021	358	58	609	443	2,515	339
Houston	*	7	*	*	8	23	41	*
Hubbard	*	10	18	*	15	57	100	12

	Unknown /declined	African-American /Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White	Total children	Hispanic (any race)
Isanti	*	*	*	*	7	92	100	*
Itasca	*	*	28	*	23	191	248	*
Kanabec	*	*	*	*	*	34	36	*
Kandiyohi	*	7	*	*	9	95	114	56
Kittson	*	*	*	*	*	10	11	*
Koochiching	*	*	*	*	*	41	50	*
Lac qui Parle	*	*	*	*	*	16	17	*
Lake	*	*	*	*	*	24	30	*
Lake of the Woods	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*
Le Sueur	*	*	*	*	*	40	50	9
McLeod	*	*	*	*	7	82	90	23
Mahnomen	*	*	15	*	*	*	19	*
Marshall	*	*	*	*	*	14	18	*
Meeker	*	*	*	*	*	23	32	*
Mille Lacs	*	*	157	*	14	68	240	*
Morrison	*	*	*	*	17	54	71	*
Mower	*	7	*	*	8	86	106	16
Nicollet	*	*	*	*	8	39	53	7
Nobles	*	*	*	*	*	48	58	23
Norman	*	*	*	*	*	7	9	*
Olmsted	*	32	*	*	51	128	219	17
Otter Tail	*	13	10	*	11	59	93	7
Pennington	*	*	*	*	*	42	49	7
Pine	*	*	35	*	10	51	98	*
Polk	*	9	11	*	14	53	87	17
Pope	*	*	*	*	7	35	45	*
Ramsey	14	663	101	147	257	420	1,602	163

	Unknown /declined	African-American /Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White	Total children	Hispanic (any race)
Red Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	*
Renville	*	*	*	*	*	57	71	10
Rice	16	23	*	*	20	130	195	33
Roseau	*	*	*	*	*	18	25	*
St. Louis	*	92	247	*	163	494	1,013	24
Scott	*	15	*	*	18	63	103	12
Sherburne	*	9	*	*	22	86	124	9
Sibley	*	*	*	*	*	20	22	*
Stearns	*	91	*	*	70	282	457	42
Stevens	*	*	*	*	*	10	15	*
Swift	*	*	*	*	9	35	50	10
Todd	*	*	*	*	14	65	85	*
Traverse	*	*	*	*	*	11	15	*
Wabasha	*	*	*	*	*	40	47	*
Wadena	*	*	*	*	*	26	28	*
Washington	*	37	7	*	24	131	220	22
Watonwan	*	*	*	*	*	9	13	*
Wilkin	*	*	*	*	*	12	16	*
Winona	*	*	*	*	11	47	64	*
Wright	*	16	*	*	20	145	188	18
Yellow Medicine	*	*	9	*	*	18	31	*
Southwest HHS	*	*	43	*	36	141	230	35
Des Moines Valley HHS	*	*	*	*	*	50	53	10
Faribault-Martin	*	*	*	*	8	144	164	18
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	*	*	179	*	*	*	183	*
White Earth Nation	*	*	320	*	32	*	352	10
MN Prairie	*	9	*	*	27	124	165	22

	Unknown /declined	African-American /Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	White	Total children	Hispanic (any race)
Minnesota	**146**	**2,348**	**2,617**	**261**	**2,049**	**6,191**	**13,612**	**1,292**

*The number of children is less than seven, and is omitted to prevent identification of individuals. Totals include the omitted data.

Table 9. Reason for entry into out-of-home care by agency in 2015

	Alleged neglect	Parental drug abuse	Alleged physical abuse	Child delinquency	Caretaker mental health	Child's mental health issues	Child family conflict	Parental alcohol abuse	Inadequate housing	Incarceration of parents	Alleged sexual abuse	Child's disability	Abandonment	Child drug abuse	Caretaker physical health	Child alcohol abuse	Other *
Aitkin	22	2	0	2	4	5	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Anoka	46	62	20	14	13	13	31	18	12	19	10	3	5	2	1	0	1
Becker	27	17	12	7	3	5	2	4	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	3
Beltrami	104	126	5	13	6	3	7	13	1	3	7	1	11	0	1	0	2
Benton	10	24	1	7	1	8	5	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Big Stone	1	10	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Earth	30	36	12	2	2	0	1	7	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	1
Brown	6	8	8	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Carlton	4	27	1	3	4	16	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Carver	25	9	14	11	1	0	11	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	2	0
Cass	25	13	5	3	2	5	2	6	1	4	2	0	3	0	0	0	1
Chippewa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chisago	15	16	5	1	2	6	2	0	0	2	0	7	1	2	2	0	0
Clay	55	14	13	30	12	6	23	7	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	2
Clearwater	5	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook	0	3	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crow Wing	26	25	5	5	5	0	10	1	0	4	2	1	2	1	1	0	0
Dakota	60	48	16	1	2	0	18	7	7	5	2	7	5	3	8	0	2
Douglas	17	9	1	2	3	3	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fillmore	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Freeborn	11	22	8	5	2	4	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goodhue	7	6	4	3	1	3	0	0	0	20	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Grant	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hennepin	444	188	172	170	40	60	35	39	23	31	46	9	23	3	2	0	7

	Alleged neglect	Parental drug abuse	Alleged physical abuse	Child delinquency	Caretaker mental health	Child's mental health issues	Child family conflict	Parental alcohol abuse	Inadequate housing	Incarceration of parents	Alleged sexual abuse	Child's disability	Abandonment	Child drug abuse	Caretaker physical health	Child alcohol abuse	Other *
Houston	6	11	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hubbard	15	8	5	3	14	2	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Isanti	14	17	5	0	0	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Itasca	24	34	3	22	7	23	12	2	14	2	4	2	5	3	4	3	0
Kanabec	4	0	3	3	0	2	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kandiyohi	9	18	5	5	7	4	10	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
Kittson	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koochiching	6	7	2	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Lac qui Parle	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lake of the Woods	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Le Sueur	1	6	0	1	1	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLeod	8	18	0	0	1	4	1	4	2	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
Mahnomen	1	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meeker	0	5	0	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mille Lacs	35	48	7	7	4	7	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	0
Morrison	3	10	5	2	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mower	18	13	1	0	5	2	1	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Nicollet	3	6	0	0	3	5	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	3
Nobles	4	1	1	4	0	5	4	0	2	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	1
Norman	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Olmsted	19	37	1	14	0	15	5	4	2	2	4	1	4	1	0	0	0
Otter Tail	10	11	12	1	1	4	1	4	1	6	0	6	1	2	0	0	0
Pennington	3	11	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Alleged neglect	Parental drug abuse	Alleged physical abuse	Child delinquency	Caretaker mental health	Child's mental health issues	Child family conflict	Parental alcohol abuse	Inadequate housing	Incarceration of parents	Alleged sexual abuse	Child's disability	Abandonment	Child drug abuse	Caretaker physical health	Child alcohol abuse	Other *
Pine	14	14	1	9	2	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Polk	3	6	2	5	1	8	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pope	6	6	5	0	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ramsey	339	71	115	242	20	23	20	14	2	5	41	3	6	3	4	0	17
Red Lake	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Renville	8	20	0	1	2	3	0	0	7	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Rice	32	46	30	0	4	5	1	0	1	6	5	1	3	0	0	1	0
Roseau	0	8	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	55	218	48	8	40	45	14	9	4	17	19	5	6	2	1	1	5
Scott	8	13	4	4	3	6	20	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sherburne	16	23	4	10	6	8	0	4	0	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	4
Sibley	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Stearns	62	49	43	48	15	9	14	4	0	10	10	6	3	1	0	0	10
Stevens	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Swift	2	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd	1	8	12	0	4	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Traverse	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wabasha	9	0	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wadena	3	0	4	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Washington	28	7	10	6	12	25	29	3	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	0
Wilkin	2	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Winona	1	1	1	2	7	5	10	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Wright	19	21	8	4	7	11	6	3	0	3	2	1	5	0	1	0	0
Yellow Medicine	1	3	1	1	2	6	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Alleged neglect	Parental drug abuse	Alleged physical abuse	Child delinquency	Caretaker mental health	Child's mental health issues	Child family conflict	Parental alcohol abuse	Inadequate housing	Incarceration of parents	Alleged sexual abuse	Child's disability	Abandonment	Child drug abuse	Caretaker physical health	Child alcohol abuse	Other *
Southwest HHS	20	36	3	6	13	10	8	4	1	6	4	5	5	3	0	0	2
Des Moines Valley HHS	1	5	3	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Faribault-Martin	15	44	1	1	0	7	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	10	0	0	1
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	13	24	0	1	1	2	0	7	1	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
White Earth Nation	19	46	6	1	7	6	4	1	1	4	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
MN Prairie	23	33	15	9	10	7	4	3	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Minnesota	**1,833**	**1,647**	**685**	**747**	**332**	**459**	**385**	**203**	**98**	**213**	**189**	**88**	**123**	**75**	**34**	**9**	**76**

* "Other" category includes Death of parent, Relinquishment or TPR, and Safe Place for Newborns

Table 10. Number of children who experienced out-of-home care by location setting type and agency in 2015

	Foster family home (non-relative)	Foster family home (relative)	Residential treatment center	Group home	Pre-adoptive home (non-relative)	Pre-adoptive home (relative)	Pre-kinship home (relative)	Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure)	Correctional facility (locked)	Foster home - corporate/shift staff	Other *	Total children
Aitkin	24	24	6	1	1	1	10	15	2	0	0	63
Anoka	279	95	36	20	37	39	22	63	1	13	14	477
Becker	83	39	18	4	4	37	34	22	3	1	2	181
Beltrami	460	401	45	59	18	8	43	25	9	8	12	835
Benton	53	19	17	18	15	7	3	5	1	11	0	116
Big Stone	8	9	4	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	18
Blue Earth	72	72	4	2	21	10	5	3	0	1	1	155
Brown	21	9	9	1	5	1	6	2	0	11	1	58
Carlton	53	35	40	24	2	2	20	0	5	10	1	130
Carver	50	51	11	16	3	4	10	24	6	4	12	122
Cass	63	54	16	10	11	8	1	8	5	4	1	131
Chippewa	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Chisago	50	38	18	2	11	13	1	2	1	1	2	101
Clay	136	38	21	7	26	13	1	69	1	9	1	259
Clearwater	16	8	4	5	2	1	4	5	2	0	0	31
Cook	8	9	4	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	19
Crow Wing	106	41	11	17	12	25	8	9	1	0	4	183
Dakota	118	97	40	9	21	27	18	3	2	10	8	297
Douglas	42	17	8	6	7	1	6	7	1	3	2	74
Fillmore	5	1	6	3	6	3	1	0	0	1	0	24
Freeborn	50	40	18	8	6	3	4	1	1	0	0	97
Goodhue	43	30	16	5	5	0	4	0	0	2	1	82
Grant	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	9

	Foster family home (non-relative)	Foster family home (relative)	Residential treatment center	Group home	Pre-adoptive home (non-relative)	Pre-adoptive home (relative)	Pre-kinship home (relative)	Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure)	Correctional facility (locked)	Foster home - corporate/shift staff	Other *	Total children
Hennepin	1,150	701	617	253	127	98	111	24	159	112	101	2,515
Houston	23	11	1	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	4	41
Hubbard	50	35	12	5	7	3	3	4	3	5	3	100
Isanti	36	35	18	3	10	14	2	6	2	3	2	100
Itasca	106	36	61	11	20	14	16	1	20	26	6	247
Kanabec	18	6	9	4	1	7	0	6	1	0	1	36
Kandiyohi	47	31	17	10	10	18	3	12	2	2	5	114
Kittson	5	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	11
Koochiching	18	14	13	3	2	4	1	7	3	0	1	50
Lac qui Parle	9	3	4	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
Lake	13	8	5	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	30
Lake of the Woods	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
Le Sueur	12	18	12	7	5	3	3	4	2	0	4	50
McLeod	27	39	16	4	9	8	0	0	0	1	0	90
Mahnomen	13	3	4	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	19
Marshall	7	2	5	2	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	18
Meeker	11	9	5	7	1	3	1	0	3	3	0	32
Mille Lacs	120	91	19	22	9	10	24	10	7	6	2	240
Morrison	32	23	6	0	4	7	5	1	0	7	4	71
Mower	43	38	7	1	6	27	7	0	0	0	6	106
Nicollet	27	4	9	8	6	4	0	1	0	2	2	53
Nobles	20	8	12	7	4	5	4	4	2	7	2	58
Norman	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	9

	Foster family home (non-relative)	Foster family home (relative)	Residential treatment center	Group home	Pre-adoptive home (non-relative)	Pre-adoptive home (relative)	Pre-kinship home (relative)	Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure)	Correctional facility (locked)	Foster home - corporate/shift staff	Other *	Total children
Olmsted	84	54	23	18	27	30	5	27	6	7	10	219
Otter Tail	46	21	17	3	9	4	7	9	1	4	1	93
Pennington	22	15	15	3	1	6	4	6	4	1	4	49
Pine	59	32	10	4	4	1	3	5	7	1	1	98
Polk	39	2	17	9	8	9	5	21	2	3	2	87
Pope	21	6	7	6	3	3	3	0	0	2	1	45
Ramsey	671	506	268	222	86	92	37	12	230	64	73	1,602
Red Lake	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	8
Renville	30	30	8	5	1	0	5	1	2	4	0	71
Rice	102	72	9	15	14	12	8	2	0	4	4	195
Roseau	4	7	5	3	0	0	0	6	0	2	1	25
St. Louis	501	344	112	168	62	61	58	19	20	21	25	1,013
Scott	17	29	7	2	6	8	6	32	1	2	8	103
Sherburne	55	39	18	14	10	6	6	5	3	8	3	124
Sibley	4	10	2	3	5	1	0	1	0	2	0	22
Stearns	225	130	33	39	31	47	13	26	49	18	15	457
Stevens	3	2	6	4	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	15
Swift	31	2	10	6	4	1	13	1	3	2	3	50
Todd	44	14	10	5	19	12	1	2	0	3	3	85
Traverse	7	1	6	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	15
Wabasha	35	8	5	3	6	3	2	0	1	0	2	47
Wadena	5	3	9	2	2	0	4	7	5	2	0	28
Washington	68	42	63	20	14	11	10	16	2	18	16	220
Watonwan	3	1	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	13

	Foster family home (non-relative)	Foster family home (relative)	Residential treatment center	Group home	Pre-adoptive home (non-relative)	Pre-adoptive home (relative)	Pre-kinship home (relative)	Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure)	Correctional facility (locked)	Foster home - corporate/shift staff	Other *	Total children
Wilkin	12	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
Winona	25	20	9	12	1	2	0	2	3	2	5	64
Wright	88	49	16	8	24	16	11	5	1	9	1	188
Yellow Medicine	6	9	2	10	0	5	2	0	1	1	1	31
Southwest HHS	76	72	27	31	21	5	13	9	9	9	31	230
Des Moines Valley HHS	21	1	14	10	10	1	2	2	6	6	3	53
Faribault-Martin	52	77	23	7	5	10	13	4	2	2	6	164
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	92	68	7	8	20	4	11	14	0	0	0	183
White Earth Nation	151	125	27	8	30	45	36	22	1	0	8	352
MN Prairie	59	49	23	10	18	25	4	6	8	2	5	165
Minnesota	**6,198**	**4,092**	**2,029**	**1,241**	**892**	**855**	**675**	**622**	**621**	**475**	**445**	**13,610**

Table 11. Race/ethnicity of foster care families (where at least one parent was identified as the given race or ethnicity) by agency in 2015

	African-American/ Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown/ declined	White	Total foster parents	Hispanic (any race)
Aitkin	*	*	*	*	*	45	51	*
Anoka	24	*	*	*	8	303	345	*
Becker	*	23	*	*	*	116	147	*
Beltrami	*	311	*	18	*	222	555	*
Benton	*	*	*	*	*	103	105	*
Big Stone	*	*	*	*	*	30	30	*
Blue Earth	*	*	*	*	*	170	178	*
Brown	*	*	*	*	*	45	46	*
Carlton	*	32	*	7	*	61	103	*
Carver	*	*	*	*	14	90	110	*
Cass	*	17	*	*	15	66	102	*
Chippewa	*	*	*	*	*	9	9	*
Chisago	*	*	*	*	*	96	102	*
Clay	*	*	*	*	*	159	169	12
Clearwater	*	*	*	*	*	25	29	*
Cook	*	*	*	*	*	15	19	*
Crow Wing	*	*	*	*	*	202	206	*
Dakota	30	*	*	*	12	210	256	10
Douglas	*	*	*	*	*	66	73	*
Fillmore	*	*	*	*	*	14	15	*
Freeborn	*	*	*	*	*	79	82	*
Goodhue	*	*	*	*	*	56	59	*
Grant	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hennepin	513	146	36	63	20	789	1,567	74
Houston	*	*	*	*	*	31	33	*

	African-American/ Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown/ declined	White	Total foster parents	Hispanic (any race)
Hubbard	*	8	*	*	*	67	80	*
Isanti	*	*	*	*	*	83	90	*
Itasca	*	15	*	*	*	119	139	*
Kanabec	*	*	*	*	*	33	34	*
Kandiyohi	*	*	*	*	*	95	99	*
Kittson	*	*	*	*	*	13	13	*
Koochiching	*	*	*	*	*	27	30	*
Lac qui Parle	*	*	*	*	*	10	10	*
Lake	*	*	*	*	*	29	29	*
Lake of the Woods	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*
Le Sueur	*	*	*	*	*	52	53	*
McLeod	*	*	*	*	*	70	74	9
Mahnomen	*	9	*	*	*	13	29	*
Marshall	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*
Meeker	*	*	*	*	*	32	34	*
Mille Lacs	*	65	*	9	*	86	162	*
Morrison	*	*	*	*	*	63	67	*
Mower	*	*	*	*	*	98	98	7
Nicollet	*	*	*	*	*	48	48	*
Nobles	*	*	*	*	*	38	39	*
Norman	*	*	*	*	*	7	7	*
Olmsted	11	*	*	*	*	189	209	*
Otter Tail	*	*	*	*	*	71	72	*
Pennington	*	*	*	*	*	42	44	*
Pine	*	9	*	*	*	59	74	*
Polk	*	*	*	*	*	62	66	*
Pope	*	*	*	*	*	25	25	*

	African-American/ Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown/ declined	White	Total foster parents	Hispanic (any race)
Ramsey	308	23	64	53	21	405	874	47
Red Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Renville	*	*	*	*	*	48	52	*
Rice	*	*	*	*	*	144	152	9
Roseau	*	*	*	*	*	10	10	*
St. Louis	25	102	*	26	*	564	770	*
Scott	*	*	*	*	13	58	77	*
Sherburne	*	*	*	*	12	99	116	*
Sibley	*	*	*	*	*	25	25	*
Stearns	19	*	*	*	*	323	352	*
Stevens	*	*	*	*	*	8	8	*
Swift	*	*	*	*	*	44	48	*
Todd	*	*	*	*	*	92	95	*
Traverse	*	*	*	*	*	15	15	*
Wabasha	*	*	*	*	9	20	30	*
Wadena	*	*	*	*	*	22	23	*
Washington	11	*	*	*	24	98	138	*
Watonwan	*	*	*	*	*	16	16	*
Wilkin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Winona	*	*	*	*	*	45	48	*
Wright	*	*	*	*	*	161	171	*
Yellow Medicine	*	*	*	*	*	18	19	*
Southwest HHS	*	19	*	*	*	156	188	*
Des Moines Valley HHS	*	*	*	*	*	34	35	*
Faribault-Martin	*	*	*	*	*	161	162	*
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	*	58	*	14	*	55	129	*
White Earth Nation	*	126	*	31	*	71	234	*

	African-American/ Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown/ declined	White	Total foster parents	Hispanic (any race)
MN Prairie	*	*	*	*	*	148	158	*
Minnesota	**998**	**1,004**	**135**	**303**	**256**	**7,297**	**9,991**	**258**

*The number of people is less than seven, and is not shown to prevent identification of individuals. Totals include omitted data.

Note: This table shows counts of foster care parents who provided a home to children who experienced care during 2015.

Table 12. American Indian children in out-of-home care by tribe

State where tribe is primarily located	Tribe	American Indian children
Minnesota	Bois Forte (Nett Lake) Band of Chippewa Indians	168
	Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa Indians	183
	Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians	23
	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	536
	Lower Sioux Indian Community	56
	Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians	316
	Minnesota Chippewa tribe (cannot identify specific band)	16
	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	873
	Upper Sioux Community	12
	White Earth Nation	763
North Dakota	Spirit Lake Tribe	36
	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	87
	Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation	28
	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians	74
	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	41
	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	8
	Oglala Sioux Tribe – Pine Ridge	67
	Rosebud Sioux Tribe	43
	Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	80
	Yankton Sioux Tribe	35
Michigan	Hannahville Indian Community	8
Nebraska	Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	9
	Santee Sioux Tribe	7
	Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	9
Wisconsin	Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	8
	Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin (fka: WI. Winnebago)	13
	Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa	35
	Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa	12

State where tribe is primarily located	Tribe	American Indian children
	Menominee Indian Tribe	17
	Oneida Tribe	18
	Red Cliff Band of Chippewa	18
	St. Croix Chippewa	21
Other unknown	Canadian tribe	17
	Other foreign tribe	8
	Other U.S. tribe	175
	Unknown Chippewa	13
	Unknown Sioux	14
	Unknown tribe	259
	Total American Indian children	**3,654**

* Counts include children identifying American Indian alone or as one of two or more races. More than one tribal affiliation may be indicated for a child. Indication of a tribe does not necessarily mean a child is an enrolled member.

Table 13. Number of placement episodes ending in 2015 by length of stay in care and agency in 2015

	0 to 7 days	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	8 to 30 days	12 to 24 months	24 to 36 months	36 months or more	Total placement episodes
Aitkin	3	1	6	5	6	4	3	2	30
Anoka	100	31	27	37	13	55	19	9	291
Becker	2	11	7	22	0	10	10	9	71
Beltrami	0	6	33	46	8	57	15	26	191
Benton	4	7	8	12	5	14	5	4	59
Big Stone	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	6
Blue Earth	9	0	8	11	1	14	5	3	51
Brown	4	2	3	11	0	4	2	3	29
Carlton	2	9	3	18	2	9	3	6	52
Carver	10	1	6	14	13	2	2	2	50
Cass	9	9	11	9	5	8	2	2	55
Chisago	4	6	7	15	5	9	0	2	48
Clay	68	19	8	18	11	3	3	5	135
Clearwater	0	1	2	3	2	5	2	0	15
Cook	1	2	5	0	0	4	0	2	14
Crow Wing	5	10	2	13	1	17	5	6	59
Dakota	40	19	23	36	17	20	8	6	169
Douglas	1	10	3	8	0	2	2	3	29
Fillmore	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	6	18
Freeborn	2	7	5	22	1	4	1	1	43
Goodhue	8	2	1	6	4	2	7	2	32
Grant	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	7
Hennepin	239	68	90	194	92	230	46	73	1,032
Houston	4	6	1	2	4	2	1	3	23
Hubbard	6	2	2	5	0	19	2	3	39
Isanti	6	1	4	9	3	6	4	3	36

	0 to 7 days	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	8 to 30 days	12 to 24 months	24 to 36 months	36 months or more	Total placement episodes
Itasca	7	38	23	16	16	20	2	1	123
Kanabec	5	1	2	5	0	1	5	0	19
Kandiyohi	9	6	11	11	6	16	6	0	65
Kittson	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Koochiching	7	5	4	4	5	0	1	1	27
Lac qui Parle	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	6
Lake	3	0	0	6	0	2	0	1	12
Lake of the Woods	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Le Sueur	4	5	2	6	2	6	1	1	27
McLeod	6	13	5	16	1	7	0	1	49
Mahnomen	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4
Marshall	1	3	2	3	0	3	0	1	13
Meeker	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	3	11
Mille Lacs	12	13	19	20	17	8	6	1	96
Morrison	2	1	1	4	0	17	2	1	28
Mower	7	7	8	13	10	14	6	4	69
Nicollet	3	1	6	2	1	6	2	1	22
Nobles	1	8	5	6	2	4	1	1	28
Norman	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Olmsted	11	6	13	29	3	28	4	6	100
Otter Tail	4	4	5	14	2	3	5	2	39
Pennington	0	2	3	8	3	1	2	2	21
Pine	12	13	5	15	4	2	5	2	58
Polk	1	13	8	4	1	7	4	5	43
Pope	5	3	1	5	3	4	2	1	24
Ramsey	194	87	87	154	72	129	39	59	821
Red Lake	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4

	0 to 7 days	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	8 to 30 days	12 to 24 months	24 to 36 months	36 months or more	Total placement episodes
Renville	0	6	10	10	3	1	4	2	36
Rice	21	11	19	6	10	9	8	2	86
Roseau	6	3	3	3	1	0	0	2	18
St. Louis	28	55	58	82	24	87	21	41	396
Scott	30	8	2	6	10	8	1	4	69
Sherburne	1	11	15	12	10	9	3	2	63
Sibley	0	2	0	4	0	4	1	0	11
Stearns	24	25	53	47	17	52	5	14	237
Stevens	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	7
Swift	5	5	2	8	0	5	0	3	28
Todd	2	4	0	10	1	3	7	0	27
Traverse	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
Wabasha	0	4	4	5	0	6	2	2	23
Wadena	3	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	12
Washington	59	11	14	18	15	16	9	9	151
Watonwan	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	6
Wilkin	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	2	10
Winona	7	4	1	11	5	6	0	1	35
Wright	18	6	12	9	7	10	17	11	90
Yellow Medicine	1	5	3	1	2	1	0	1	14
Southwest HHS	13	7	12	15	5	18	3	13	86
Des Moines Valley HHS	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	17
Faribault-Martin	5	8	17	26	6	8	2	2	74
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	10	11	3	2	0	6	5	13	50
White Earth Nation	0	4	4	13	0	36	20	23	100
MN Prairie	7	6	11	11	10	18	3	5	71
Minnesota	**1,066**	**677**	**739**	**1,181**	**475**	**1,095**	**358**	**431**	**6,022**

Table 14. Flow of children in state guardianship by agency in 2015

	Entered guardianship prior to 2015	Entered guardianship in 2015	Total Children
Aitkin	0	1	1
Anoka	48	45	93
Becker	8	15	23
Beltrami	9	15	24
Benton	9	11	20
Big Stone	1	4	5
Blue Earth	10	18	28
Brown	3	2	5
Carlton	1	0	1
Carver	2	2	4
Cass	14	10	24
Chippewa	0	2	2
Chisago	4	9	13
Clay	14	17	31
Clearwater	1	0	1
Crow Wing	10	30	40
Dakota	15	34	49
Douglas	5	0	5
Fillmore	9	0	9
Freeborn	1	5	6
Goodhue	9	0	9
Hennepin	172	175	347
Houston	4	0	4
Hubbard	5	5	10
Isanti	7	15	22
Itasca	17	17	34
Kanabec	5	3	8
Kandiyohi	9	17	26
Kittson	0	1	1
Koochiching	2	5	7
Lac qui Parle	5	0	5
Lake	1	3	4
Le Sueur	1	9	10
McLeod	4	15	19
Meeker	0	3	3
Mille Lacs	6	1	7

	Entered guardianship prior to 2015	Entered guardianship in 2015	Total Children
Morrison	3	14	17
Mower	16	13	29
Nicollet	2	4	6
Nobles	0	6	6
Norman	1	0	1
Olmsted	25	24	49
Otter Tail	3	10	13
Pennington	4	1	5
Pine	8	0	8
Polk	5	5	10
Pope	1	5	6
Ramsey	126	89	215
Red Lake	0	1	1
Rice	14	10	24
St. Louis	77	59	136
Scott	5	8	13
Sherburne	8	8	16
Sibley	3	1	4
Stearns	47	38	85
Swift	2	5	7
Todd	16	11	27
Traverse	1	2	3
Wabasha	14	1	15
Wadena	1	2	3
Washington	13	8	21
Watonwan	0	1	1
Wilkin	1	0	1
Winona	0	3	3
Wright	29	17	46
Yellow Medicine	0	4	4
Southwest HHS	9	19	28
Des Moines Valley HHS	7	3	10
Faribault-Martin	6	8	14
MN Prairie	17	21	38
Minnesota	**876**	**890**	**1,765**

Note: This table omits several agencies who did not have any child enter or continue under state guardianship.

Table 15. State performance measure caseworker visits

	Numerator	Denominator	Performance (%)
Aitkin	180	247	72.9
Anoka	2,104	2,327	90.4
Becker	1,139	1,164	97.9
Beltrami	1,455	7,234	20.1
Benton	640	655	97.7
Big Stone	117	117	100.0
Blue Earth	864	926	93.3
Brown	284	291	97.6
Carlton	671	778	86.2
Carver	634	666	95.2
Cass	712	801	88.9
Chippewa	43	43	100.0
Chisago	580	596	97.3
Clay	1,229	1,396	88.0
Clearwater	161	210	76.7
Cook	102	123	82.9
Crow Wing	963	1,272	75.7
Dakota	1,363	1,515	90.0
Douglas	348	377	92.3
Fillmore	111	113	98.2
Freeborn	600	607	98.8
Goodhue	454	480	94.6
Grant	40	43	93.0
Hennepin	11,131	14,695	75.7
Houston	164	171	95.9
Hubbard	609	647	94.1
Isanti	660	678	97.3
Itasca	982	1,241	79.1
Kanabec	162	178	91.0
Kandiyohi	581	594	97.8
Kittson	82	84	97.6
Koochiching	139	279	49.8
Lac qui Parle	133	137	97.1
Lake	172	204	84.3
Lake of the Woods	20	21	95.2
Le Sueur	267	268	99.6
McLeod	480	496	96.8
Mahnomen	131	151	86.8
Marshall	94	96	97.9

	Numerator	Denominator	Performance (%)
Meeker	168	188	89.4
Mille Lacs	1,308	1,641	79.7
Morrison	514	517	99.4
Mower	541	554	97.7
Nicollet	339	341	99.4
Nobles	330	356	92.7
Norman	63	63	100.0
Olmsted	1,192	1,230	96.9
Otter Tail	456	487	93.6
Pennington	199	312	63.8
Pine	358	527	67.9
Polk	515	528	97.5
Pope	189	204	92.6
Ramsey	7,223	8,936	80.8
Red Lake	18	18	100.0
Renville	295	361	81.7
Rice	892	1,028	86.8
Roseau	57	61	93.4
St. Louis	4,729	6,844	69.1
Scott	393	412	95.4
Sherburne	528	534	98.9
Sibley	127	131	96.9
Stearns	2,077	2,236	92.9
Stevens	71	75	94.7
Swift	338	346	97.7
Todd	514	551	93.3
Traverse	97	97	100.0
Wabasha	286	338	84.6
Wadena	151	160	94.4
Washington	948	1,003	94.5
Watonwan	88	93	94.6
Wilkin	69	72	95.8
Winona	319	344	92.7
Wright	1,067	1,097	97.3
Yellow Medicine	128	131	97.7
Southwest HHS	1,296	1,310	98.9
Des Moines Valley HHS	346	349	99.1
Faribault-Martin	960	1,012	94.9
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	926	1,553	59.6
White Earth Band of Ojibwe	1,948	3,110	62.6

	Numerator	Denominator	Performance (%)
MN Prairie	888	924	96.1
Minnesota	**63,552**	**81,995**	**77.5**

Table 16. Federal prformance measure foster care re-entry for 2015

	Numerator	Denominator	Performance (%)
Aitkin	3	21	14.3
Anoka	24	116	20.7
Becker	4	33	12.1
Beltrami	13	70	18.6
Benton	6	34	17.6
Big Stone	0	2	0.0
Blue Earth	3	39	7.7
Brown	2	11	18.2
Carlton	6	22	27.3
Carver	9	27	33.3
Cass	1	17	5.9
Chippewa	0	1	0.0
Chisago	9	22	40.9
Clay	5	37	13.5
Clearwater	3	8	37.5
Cook	0	5	0.0
Crow Wing	6	33	18.2
Dakota	9	60	15.0
Douglas	0	9	0.0
Fillmore	1	5	20.0
Freeborn	1	16	6.3
Goodhue	2	10	20.0
Grant	0	2	0.0
Hennepin	73	460	15.9
Houston	0	2	0.0
Hubbard	3	10	30.0
Isanti	8	17	47.1
Itasca	8	53	15.1
Kanabec	0	6	0.0
Kandiyohi	5	34	14.7
Kittson	0	3	0.0
Koochiching	1	8	12.5
Lac qui Parle	0	4	0.0
Lake	0	5	0.0
Lake of the Woods	1	4	25.0
Le Sueur	0	4	0.0
McLeod	4	26	15.4
Mahnomen	0	1	0.0
Marshall	1	6	16.7

	Numerator	Denominator	Performance (%)
Meeker	0	9	0.0
Mille Lacs	10	26	38.5
Morrison	0	4	0.0
Mower	0	14	0.0
Nicollet	4	10	40.0
Nobles	3	17	17.6
Norman	2	8	25.0
Olmsted	7	50	14.0
Otter Tail	3	13	23.1
Pennington	0	5	0.0
Pine	2	18	11.1
Polk	4	36	11.1
Pope	1	8	12.5
Ramsey	99	360	27.5
Red Lake	0	2	0.0
Renville	2	17	11.8
Rice	2	15	13.3
Roseau	2	14	14.3
St. Louis	36	181	19.9
Scott	0	12	0.0
Sherburne	7	28	25.0
Sibley	4	7	57.1
Stearns	27	110	24.5
Stevens	1	2	50.0
Swift	1	6	16.7
Todd	5	20	25.0
Traverse	0	0	0.0
Wabasha	2	16	12.5
Wadena	0	5	0.0
Washington	11	52	21.2
Watonwan	2	8	25.0
Wilkin	0	1	0.0
Winona	3	19	15.8
Wright	8	38	21.1
Yellow Medicine	0	8	0.0
Southwest HHS	8	57	14.0
Des Moines Valley HHS	0	13	0.0
Faribault-Martin	9	42	21.4
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	0	27	0.0
White Earth Band of Ojibwe	1	31	3.2

	Numerator	Denominator	Performance (%)
MN Prairie	9	41	22.0
Minnesota	**486**	**2,593**	**18.7**

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