

CASA RESEARCH FILE SUMMARY

8-22-16

CASA Fast Facts¹

- Oregon taxpayers spent \$26,000 per child per year of foster care. With the help of a CASA, the child can move quickly through the system and reduce taxpayer costs to \$17,333 per year.
- Children spent an average of 23 months in foster care. With a CASA, that time can be reduced by 8 months.
- Children in the system move from home to home an average of 6.6 times. Children with a CASA move an average of 3.9 times.
- CASA leverages \$5 for each \$1 of state general funds.

CASA Success Stories:²

- CASA assigned to child identified that the child was being maltreated and had that foster care facility shut down
- CASA was assigned to two brothers and realized that the brothers were being maltreated in foster care. The CASA located the boys' father and was able to help the father regain custody. In this example, it was also estimated that the state saved \$329,944 in foster care expenses due to the father taking custody of the children.

National CASA Association 2014 Annual Survey Report³

- Every year, the National CASA Association surveys both state organizations and local programs to get an accurate reflection of the structure, operation, and services provided by programs. (*2014 is the most recent report published online)
- In 2014, there were 42 state CASA/GAL organizations. Two additional state organizations (in Kentucky and Nevada) were in the membership process in late 2014 and were granted membership in early 2015.
- In 2014, the entire CASA/GAL network consisted of 949 local and state programs
- 67% of state CASA organizations were non-profit. The remaining 33% were state administered organizations.
- On average, the state administered programs are older in age (29 years), as opposed to 22 years for nonprofit.
- 55% of state organizations passed revenue through to a median of 20 programs.
- Median annual salary for full-time directors was \$71,090. Overall range: \$45,000-\$136,000
- Today, there are 44 state CASA/GAL organizations

¹ http://www.bluemountaineagle.com/Local_News/20151201/six-new-casas-serve-grant-county-children

² http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/legislativepub/budget_2013/032612/Kirschenbaum_L.pdf

³ http://nc.casaforchildren.org/files/public/community/programs/Statistics/2014_Local_Survey_Report.pdf

Oregon CASA Numbers⁴

- In 2014, 1,850 CASA volunteers served 5,135 children
- 23 local CASA programs serve 35 counties in Oregon
- Oregon has 18 Private 501(c)(3) programs governed by an independent board, 4 county government-based programs, and 2 programs under the umbrella of a non-profit⁵
- Individual programs trained 396 new advocates in 2014.
- Oregon CASA received an estimated \$5 million in value for the advocates' volunteered time, \$4 million in community giving, and \$1 million in state funding.
- 119 paid program staff throughout the state.
- 44.5% of children represented by a CASA

Washington State CASA Numbers⁶

- 26 programs that are county administered
- Nearly 2,400 CASA community volunteers serving over 6,800 children
- Over 3,000 children without CASA representation
- 69.4% of children represented by a CASA

Texas CASA Numbers⁷

- 72 local CASA programs
- Nearly 8,500 volunteers serving 26,000 foster children in 213 counties throughout the state
- 54.8% of children represented by a CASA

Florida CASA Numbers⁸

- GAL program has more than 10,000 volunteers
- Florida had 22,881 children in foster care as of 03/31/2016⁹
- 70.9% of children were represented by a GAL from 07/14/15-07/14/16¹⁰

Federal Review of Oregon DHS¹¹

Oregon DHS failed in all 13 categories of the most recent federal Child and Family Services Review. Key failures include:

- More than 540 substantiated cases of child abuse from 2013-2015

⁴ <http://www.oregoncasanetwork.org/#!/about1/c56>

⁵ http://media.wix.com/ugd/339c5e_eb1b28495133426d9a72f0c74574ade3.pdf

⁶ http://dev.wacasa.org/?page_id=363

⁷ <http://texascasa.org/about/>

⁸ <http://flgal.org/about/>

⁹ <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/general-information/quick-facts/cw/>

¹⁰ <http://guardianadlitem.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/GAL-Representation-Report-May-2016.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/Documents/cfsr-or-statewide-assess-2016.pdf>

- Children are protected from abuse and neglect on average 51.3% of the time, substantially below the 95% compliance rate.
- Nearly 10% of abused children experience repeated maltreatment
- Only 50% of maltreatment cases were addressed within time limits, some cases received timely responses only 15.5% of the time.
- 2008 DHS review found the department was below standard in 11 of 13 federal child care assessment categories. DHS was given an improvement plan by federal officials after the 2008 failure. In 2015, DHS showed no improvement and fell below compliance in all 13 categories.

DHS Neglect and Abuse Statistics¹²

*This information is compiled from the annual report that the Department of Human Services releases detailing child abuse and neglect statistics.

- During Federal Fiscal Year 2015, a total of 69,972 reports of abuse and neglect were received
- A total of 32,682 of received reports were referred for investigation.
- A total of 27,661 investigations were completed, which includes reports that were referred in the previous year.
- Of all completed investigations, 6,708 were found for abuse or neglect and involved 10,402 victims.
- Of all victims, 46.6% were younger than 6 years old.
- Of all types of maltreatment incidences, neglect was the most frequently identified type of maltreatment (44.9%), followed by threat of harm (39.4%)

Foster Care Child Profile

- A total of 11,238 children spent at least one day in some kind of foster care.
- Of the total children served in foster care, 70% were White, 5.3% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 15.6% were Hispanic, 6.6% were African American, 1.1% were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1.4% did not have a race recorded.
- Of all children leaving foster care, 56.1% were reunited with their families.
- An average of 7,570 children were in foster care on a daily basis.
- There were 27 children who died from causes related to familial/caregiver abuse and/or neglect in 2015
- There were 21 fatalities with at least one parent as a perpetrator.
- There were 21 victims (77.8%) that were age 5 and younger.
- 14 victims were younger than one year old
- 7 children had an open assessment at the time of the fatality. (Open assessment means that DHS had begun investigating the family after receiving a report of neglect/abuse)

¹² <https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/CHILD-ABUSE/Documents/2015-cw-data-book.pdf>

- 1 child had both an open assessment and open child welfare case at the time of the fatality. (Open child welfare case is a detailed plan that the parents agree to follow. It usually outlines required education, dependency treatment, and other specifics to keep the child safe and help the family overcome the neglect/abuse issue(s).
- Of the children with an open case, two children were in the Department's custody at the time of death.
- 6 children's families received family preservation services in the 5 years preceding the fatality.
- 17 fatalities were the result of neglect. 7 fatalities were caused by abuse. 3 fatalities were caused by both abuse and neglect.

DHS Lawsuits

- Between 2012 and 2016, nine lawsuits (consolidated into eight) were filed against DHS and the Oregon Youth Authority.
- 8 cases were filed in Multnomah County and 1 in Marion County
- The total prayer was \$85,319,232. However, when a child in foster care suffers abuse, treble damages may be awarded to a successful plaintiff. As a result, Oregon was potentially exposed to \$255,957,696 in liability.
- Certain causes of action were alleged in all cases: deprivation of civil rights, abuse of a vulnerable person, negligent infliction of emotional distress (NIED), intentional infliction of emotional distress (IIED), and wrongful death.
- When a vulnerable person is victimized, the plaintiff may seek treble damages; i.e. three times the amount of non-economic damages.
- Vulnerable person is statutorily defined as: an elderly person; a financially incapable person; an incapacitated person; or a person with a disability who is susceptible to force, threat, duress, coercion, persuasion, or physical or emotional injury because of the person's physical or mental impairment.
- The courts have interpreted vulnerable person to include minors
- Four cases settled: one for \$15 million, another for \$3.6 million, and two for confidential amounts.
- Four cases are presently in litigation, with a fifth and sixth recently filed (the fifth and sixth case are not factored into the above numbers).
 - *AP. v. State of Oregon*, Case No. 120607445 (2012),
 - *John Doe v. Oregon Youth Authority*, Case No. 16CV02710 (2016),
 - *A.M. and R.M. v. State of Oregon*, Case No. 16CV08504 (2016)
 - *A.A. B.B. C.C. v. State of Oregon*, Case No. 16CV10689 (2016),
 - *A.A. v. State of Oregon*, Case No. 16CV17272 (2016), and
 - *The Estate of Hayden James Henry vs. State of Oregon*, Case No. 16CV24119 (2016).

DHS Deficiencies

DHS¹³

- 2008 review of the Oregon Department of Human Services found the department was below standard in 11 of 13 federal child care assessment categories: Safety, Permanency, Well-Being, Statewide Information System, Case Review System, Quality Assurance System, Staff and Provider Training, Service Array and Resource Development, Agency Responsiveness to the Community, and Foster and Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment, and Retention.
- The new 140 page 2016 assessment shows that DHS now fails in all 13 categories
- DHS's failure to pass the assessment could put their federal funding in jeopardy (DHS is allocated nearly \$7 billion in federal funds every two years)

2016 DHS Report Stats

- Is below standard for child maltreatment with more than 540 substantiated cases of child abuse from 2013-2015
- Below standards for recurrent child maltreatment, with nearly 10% of abused children experiencing repeated maltreatment
- Does not conduct sufficient investigations of reported child abuse
- Does not handle cases in a timely manner with only 50% addressed within time limits, and some cases receiving timely responses only 15.5% of the time.
- The federal measure for rate of maltreatment in foster care measures the following: of all children in foster care during a 12 month period, what is the rate of victimization per day of care→ Oregon does not meet the national standard rate of 8.5, instead, the rate observed in Oregon in 2015 was 10.26¹⁴
- Oregon had 6.31 moves per 1000 days of foster care. The national standard is 4.2
- Oregon has met the goal of two or fewer placements only 62.4% of the time. For the past 5 years that percentage has been stable
- CFS review showed placement stability rated as a strength only 72% of the time
- In regards to adoption, Oregon is meeting the requirement only 16.5% of the time.

Bills Relating to the CASA Program Since 2013

HB 3363

- Session: 2013 Regular Session
- Requires DHS to disclose case plan and written information to all parties in juvenile dependency proceedings. Specifically adds CASA volunteers to the list of parties involved in juvenile dependency proceedings

¹³ <http://www.statesmanjournal.com/story/news/politics/2016/04/20/feds-oregon-dhs-fails-child-safety-standards-years/83304606>

¹⁴ <https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/Documents/cfsr-or-statewide-assess-2016.pdf>

SB 1536

- Session: 2014 Regular Session
- Clarifies statutes regarding maintaining and access to record of the case and supplemental confidential file in juvenile court proceedings. CASAs may access court confidential files

SB 741A

- Session: 2015 Regular Session
- Directs Department of Human Services to adopt administrative rules for home studies and placement reports in adoption proceedings that require that equal consideration be given to relatives and current caretakers as prospective adoptive parents, and that greater consideration be given to relatives and current caretakers as compared to other persons who are not relatives or current caretakers.

HB 2358

- Session: 2015 regular session
- Establishes pilot programs in four to six Oregon counties to reduce foster care use through effective representation in juvenile dependency proceedings
- HB 2358 died in Way and Means Committee

HB 2908

- Session: 2015 Regular Session
- Updates Oregon law to comply with Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014. Requires DHS ensure care providers, including CASAS, follow reasonable and prudent parent standards and that wards have regular, ongoing opportunities to engage in age-appropriate or developmentally appropriate activities.

HB 4080

- Session: 2016 Regular Session
- Established Governor's Child Foster Care Advisory Commission to advisor Governor and Director of Human Services regarding foster care system in the state. Directs Governor to appoint 11 commission members. Specifies duties and powers of commission.

New Foster Care Legislation (SB 1515)

Summary of Bill

Effective July 1, 2016, Oregon's child-caring statutes are modified: abuse is defined, DHS must take immediate action when informed that a child-caring facility or its employees are under investigation, and failure to take action is criminalized; the charge is official misconduct in the

Placement of CASA with Oregon Volunteers Commission¹⁵¹⁶

- In 2011, the Oregon Legislative Assembly began planning for the dissolution of the OCCF (Commission on Children and Families) and the subsequent reassignment of programs administered by them.
- The identification of Oregon Volunteers, with its known capacity as a strong grant manager for its AmeriCorps portfolio combined with its expertise and programming in volunteer engagement capacity building, led the task force to recommend the transfer of CASA to Oregon Volunteers
- The transfer of responsibilities was not originally envisioned as a permanent solution.
- In 2012, HB 4082 was implemented, and responsibility for CASA funding moved to the Oregon Volunteers Commission.
- The HB 4082 Task Force Report recommended that Oregon Volunteers should remain the permanent administrative structure for administration and oversight of designated state funds for CASA.

Oregon Volunteers Commission for Voluntary Action and Service¹⁷

- Oregon Volunteers were given statutory responsibility for administering CASA funds in 2012.
- Oregon Volunteers have administered \$1.1 million in state funds annually to support CASA programs throughout Oregon.
- Package 102 from SB 5513 titled “Restore CASA Position” restores and makes permanent a program support position and the services and supplies dedicated to the CASA program housed in the agency’s Central Services Division.
 - The package increases special payments to local CASA’s by an additional \$210,000 bringing the total amount of CASA grants to \$2,498,980 for the 2015-2017 biennium.
- The Governor’s 2015-2017 proposed budget allocates \$1,437,627,126 for OHCS, with 11,800,000 to Oregon Volunteers Commission.
 - The increase from OHCS’s ARB (\$9.8 million) to the Governor’s proposed budget (\$11.8 million) is partially a result of an extra \$900,000 allocated to CASA to better meet the needs of children across Oregon.
 - An extra \$250,000 is earmarked to provide Oregon Volunteers Commission with the ability to become more sustainable in meeting its state and federal obligations.

¹⁵ <https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2015R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/47681>

¹⁶ <https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2016R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/85974>

¹⁷ <https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2015R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/62113>

Oregon Volunteers Commission Report to the 2016 Legislative Assembly ¹⁸

- The Oregon Volunteers Commission for Voluntary Action and Service was created as the Oregon Commission for National and Community Service by Governor Roberts in 1994.
- In 2001 the Commission was first written into Oregon Statute as “Oregon Commission for Voluntary Action and Service”
- In 2012, the passing of HB 4082 transferred the responsibility for administering state funding for CASA programs from the outgoing Commission on Children and Families to Oregon Volunteers Commission for Voluntary Action and Service.
- The HB 4082 Task Force Report recommended that Oregon Volunteers remain the permanent administrative structure for administration and oversight of designated state funds for CASA.
- CASA Grant Awards FY 2015-2016: \$1,168,034 → Annual Match: \$247,739
- SB 5515 (2015) changed the CASA grants coordinator position from limited duration to permanent as the last step in the integration process.
- For the 2015-2017 biennium, local CASA programs receive state fund grants totaling \$2.498 million.
- In the 2011-2012 appropriation, Congress reduced Oregon Volunteer funding by 68%
- Oregon Volunteers is not financially sustainable at the current levels of revenue and expense → Without continuous supplemental funding, Oregon Volunteers is not viable in the long term
- Main issue with losing the “State Commission” title: Oregon would not be eligible to receive federal AmeriCorps funding without a state commission (more than \$17 million in cash value brought by AmeriCorps to the state)
- In November 2015, the commissioners voted to make Oregon Volunteers an independent state agency as an affiliate under the Office of the Secretary of State.
- The report’s recommendation for the future of the OV goes as follows:
 - Become a small independent organization or
 - Affiliate under the Office of the Secretary of State or
 - Affiliate under the Office of the Governor
- OV Sustainability Challenges
 - 68% reduction in available funding in the 2011-2012 appropriation
 - Reduction from 7.5 positions to 2.5
 - OV was left with inadequate funds to continue operating at a level adequate to meet their legislative and programmatic requirements.
 - The dependence on a single funding source has been a concern since the inception of the OV in 1994.
 - 50% of the Commission staff members are technically employees of Portland State University where the offices are located.

¹⁸ <https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2016R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/85974>

- Day to day operations are paid 100% through the University before being reimbursed by OHCS.
- OV has admitted that they would not be able to continue operations outside the University system with fewer staff.
- Current level of funding covers little more than the costs associated with two staff members and the overall office operations, a portion of the Portland State University indirect rate, and the direct and allocated costs associate with Oregon Housing and Community Services.
- Oregon Volunteers Report to the Legislative Assembly concludes that it is difficult to find any further expenses to reduce or eliminate. Secondly, it is equally difficult to identify any ongoing sources of revenue outside of government.

CASA and Attorney Representation (Oregon)

In Oregon, the CASA does not typically have an independent attorney to turn to for advice.¹⁹ Many other states utilize staff attorneys and/or pro bono attorneys to provide independent legal advice to CASAs. In states that have attorneys integrated into their CASA programs, the attorneys typically offer training and supervision to volunteer advocates as well as provide advice on specific matters.

- Example program models which integrate attorneys include:
 1. North Carolina: Paired Representation Model→ there is always an attorney and a volunteer assigned to a case (unless the volunteer is also an attorney). They utilize 67 paid attorneys and 91 pro-bono attorneys.
 2. Florida: has a statewide pro-bono recruiter, hires staff attorneys and hires paralegals as support staff.
 3. Idaho: GAL is represented by an attorney in all court proceedings

Joint Interim Task Force on Juvenile Court Dependency Proceedings (2014 Report)²⁰

The 2013 Oregon Legislative Assembly passed House Bill 3363, establishing the 11-member Work Group on Juvenile Court Dependency Proceedings (Work Group).

Issues Reviewed

- Impediments to timely permanency,
- Lack or delay of services for parents and children,
- Lack of system resources, and
- Lack of adequate education and training.

¹⁹https://www.oregon.gov/gov/policy/Documents/LRCD/Oregon_Dependency_Representation_TaskForce_Final_Report_072516.pdf

²⁰ FINAL REPORT of the JOINT INTERIM TASK FORCE ON JUVENILE COURT DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS December 1, 2014, available at https://www.oregon.gov/gov/policy/Documents/LRCD/Meeting2_112315/Background_on_the_issue/ReportJointInterimTaskForceOnJuvenileDependencyProceedings.pdf (last accessed July 19, 2016).

Three areas of improvement addressed for all parties

- Process improvement,
- Oversight and standards, and
- Education and training.

CASA areas of improvement

- Monitor status of relative search, Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment, CRB recommendations and Protective Capacity Assessment to insure timely resolution of case
- Ensure youth age 14+ are referred to ILP services and participate in permanency roundtables or family finding processes
- Document home visits, school visits, client contact, and observations of parent and/or sibling visits
- Ensure DHS case plan/permanency plan is identified and is being implemented
- Emphasize appropriate visitation for family preservation
- Consistent availability of relevant quality statewide training
- Collaborative training offered with multi-party participation
- Additional training focus on:
 - effective use of party status
 - conditions of return
 - jurisdictional basis vs. required services
 - reasonable time for child

Judge's Discretion in Placement of a Foster Child

When the Department of Human Services (DHS) has jurisdiction over a child, DHS determines a child's placement.²¹ If a judge determines DHS' chosen placement is not in the best interest of a child, the judge may order DHS to select a different placement, but the judge may not order the child's specific placement location.²² The threshold requirement to "veto" DHS' placement is a very high bar. Although DHS often rules out caregivers because of criminal history, DHS may certify a caregiver if disqualification would create emotional harm to the child and placement is in the best interest of the child.²³ Essentially, DHS is afforded leeway in placing a child, the presiding judge may veto DHS' placement determination, but the judge may not direct DHS to place the child at a specific location.

CASA VOLUNTEER INCENTIVES

Oregon's CASA program may be incentivized by offering license maintaining credits to professionals. Both continuing legal education credits and continuing education units are offered at CASA conferences, but Oregon requires conference approval before any credits are issued. A continuing education unit (CEU) may attract Social Workers to a conference on CASA, but the

²¹ ORS § 419B.192.

²² ORS § 419B.349.

²³ ORS § 418.016.

Oregon chapter of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) must approve programs for CEUs. Topics must be relevant to social work practice.

Washington State bar approved a CASA conference for CLE credit. Topics at the conference included such titles as “Advanced Interviewing Techniques; Establishing Contact and Gathering Information” and “Child Safety Framework: What CASAs should know.”²⁴

Oregon Foster Care Statistics for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, 2014, and 2015

Annually, the Department of Human Services' releases a report detailing child abuse and neglect statistics. The following information is compiled from Federal Fiscal Years (FFY) 2013, 2014, and 2015.

Child Protective Services (2015)²⁵

During Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2015 (October 2014-September 2015), a total of 69,972 reports of abuse and neglect were received.²⁶

- A total of 32,682 of received reports were referred for investigation.
- A total of 27,661 investigations were completed, which includes reports that were referred in the previous year.²⁷
- Of all completed investigations, 6,708 were founded for abuse or neglect and involved 10,402 victims.²⁸
- Of all victims, 46.6 percent were younger than 6 years old.
- Of all types of maltreatment incidences, neglect was the most frequently identified type of maltreatment (44.9 percent), followed by threat of harm (39.4 percent).²⁹

Foster Care Total Served

- A total of 11,238 children spent at least one day in some kind of foster care.
- Of the total children served in foster care, 70% were White, 5.3% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 15.6% were Hispanic, 6.6% were Black or African American, 1.1% were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1.4% did not have race recorded.
- A total of 1,411 youth received independent living program services.
- Of all children leaving foster care, 56.1 percent were reunited with their families.

Average Daily Population

- An average of 7,570 children were in foster care on a daily basis.

²⁴ http://dev.wacasa.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Conference_brochure_Master.pdf

²⁵ <https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/CHILD-ABUSE/Documents/2015-cw-data-book.pdf>

²⁶ When a report is received by DHS, it is evaluated to determine whether an investigation is appropriate.

²⁷ If an investigation is determined to be appropriate, contact must be made with the family. Contact time requirements range from within 24 hours to within a few days.

²⁸ Founded means that after completing the investigation, sufficient evidence was shown to warrant a finding of neglect or abuse.

²⁹ Neglect is broad and can be satisfied in a number of ways.

- A total of 5,369 children were in family foster care. Of those, 44.5 percent (2,389 children) were placed with relatives.
- A total of 806 children were on trial home visit.
- A total of 328 children and young adults were served in either professional shelter programs or residential treatment settings.
- The remaining 1,067 children were in other types of foster care placements such as developmental disability placements, pre-adoptive placements, and independent living.

Fatalities Related to Familial Child Abuse and Neglect

- There were 27 children who died from causes related to familial/caregiver abuse and/or neglect during FFY 2015.
- There were 21 fatalities with at least one parent as a perpetrator.
- There were 21 victims (77.8 percent) that were age 5 and younger, demonstrating the vulnerability of this age group.
- Fourteen victims were younger than one year old.
- Seven children had an open assessment at the time of the fatality.³⁰ One child had an open child welfare case at the time of the fatality.³¹ One child had both an open assessment and open child welfare case at the time of the fatality.
- Of the children with an open case, two children were in the Department's custody at the time of death.
- Six children's families received family preservation services in the five years preceding the fatality.
- Two children had been reunited with the parent or principal caregiver in the previous five years.
- Seventeen fatalities were the result of neglect. Seven fatalities were caused by abuse. Three fatalities were caused by both abuse and neglect.

Child Protective Services (2014)³²

During Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2014 (October 2013-September 2014), a total of 67,863 reports of abuse and neglect were received.

- A total of 29,382 of received reports were referred for investigation.
- A total of 26,674 investigations were completed, which includes reports that were referred in the previous year.
- Of all completed investigations, 6,485 were founded for abuse or neglect and involved 10,010 victims.
- Of all victims, 46.4 percent were younger than 6 years old.

³⁰ An open assessment means DHS' has begun investigating the family after receiving a report of neglect/abuse.

³¹ A child welfare case plan is a detailed plan that the parent(s) agree to follow. It usually outlines required education, dependency treatment, and other specifics to keep the child safe and help the family overcome the neglect/abuse issue(s).

³² <https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/CHILD-ABUSE/Documents/2014-data-book.pdf>

- Of all types of maltreatment incidences, neglect was the most frequently identified type of maltreatment (44.2 percent), followed by threat of harm (40.8 percent).

Foster Care Total Served

- A total of 11,443 children spent at least one day in some kind of foster care with an average of 7,811 children on a daily basis.
- A total of 5,526 children were in family foster care on an average daily basis, with 44.3 percent placed with relatives.
- Of the total children served in foster care, 69.7% were White, 5.6% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 16.2% were Hispanic, 6.7% were Black or African American, 1.2% were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6% did not have race recorded.
- Of all children in care on September 30, 2014, over 55 percent (55.3) had two or fewer placements.
- A total of 373 children and young adults were served in either professional shelter programs or residential treatment settings on an average daily basis.
- A total of 1,484 youth received independent living program services.
- Of all children leaving foster care, 58.5 percent were reunited with their families.

Fatalities Related to Familial Child Abuse and Neglect

- There were 13 children who died from causes related to familial/caregiver abuse and/or neglect during FFY 2014.
- Twelve fatalities had at least one parent as a perpetrator.
- Eleven victims (85 percent) were age 5 and younger, demonstrating the vulnerability of this age group. Five victims were younger than one year old.
- One child had an open Assessment at the time of the fatality.
- One child had an open child welfare case at the time of the fatality. No child was in the Department's custody at the time of death.
- There were four children who were the subject of a child abuse/neglect referral within one year of the date of death.
- Two children's families received family preservation services in the five years preceding the fatality.
- No child had been reunited with the parent or principal caregiver in the previous five years.
- Seven fatalities were the result of neglect. Five fatalities were caused by abuse. One fatality was caused by both abuse and neglect.

Child Protective Services (2013)³³

During Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2013 (October 2012-September 2013), a total of 64,305 reports of abuse and neglect were received.

³³ <https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/CHILD-ABUSE/Documents/2013-data-book.pdf>

- A total of 27,644 received reports were referred for investigation.
- A total of 27,851 investigations were completed, which includes reports that were referred in the previous year.
- Of all complete investigations, 6,900 of the completed investigations were founded for abuse or neglect and involved 10,630 victims.
- Of all victims, 48.7 percent were younger than 6 years old.
- Threat of harm was the largest type of maltreatment incident experienced by victims or (44.0 percent of incidents), followed by neglect incidents (40.6 percent of incidents).

Foster Care Total Served

- A total of 12,113 children spent at least one day in some kind of foster care.
- A total of 8,447 children were in foster care on an average daily basis.
- A total of 6,035 children were in family foster care on an average daily basis, with 43.1 percent placed with relative foster parents.
- Of the total children served in foster care, 68.6 percent were Caucasian, 4.5 percent were Native American, 16.4 percent were Hispanic, 7.0 percent were African American, 1.2 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander and 2.2 percent did not have race recorded.
- 62.8 percent of children in care on September 30, 2013, had two or fewer placements.
- 434 foster children were in either professional shelter programs or residential treatment settings on an average daily basis.
- 1,405 youth received independent living program services.
- 58.7 percent of children leaving foster care were reunited with their families.

Fatalities Related to Familial Child Abuse and Neglect

- There were ten children who died from causes related to familial/caregiver abuse and/or neglect during FFY 2013.
- Seven fatalities had at least one parent as a perpetrator.
- Seven victims (70 percent) were age 5 and younger, demonstrating the vulnerability of this age group.
- Five victims were younger than one year old.
- No child had an open child welfare case at the time of the injury that resulted in the fatality.
- No child was in the Department's custody at the time of death.
- There were no children who were the subject of a child abuse/neglect referral within one year of the date of death.
- One child's family received family preservation services in the five years preceding the fatality.
- No child had been reunited with the parent or principal caregiver in the previous five years.
- Five fatalities were the result of neglect.

- Four fatalities were caused by abuse.
- One fatality was caused by both abuse and neglect.