

Closed
Case
Outcomes
Study

For Fiscal Year

2010

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By Michelle Enright, Esq.

Children's Law
Center of
Minnesota

REPORT ON FY 2010 OUTCOMES

Introduction

As it does every year, Children's Law Center of Minnesota (CLC) reviewed a sample of cases closed in 2010 to gain a better understanding of the clients it serves, their needs and experiences, and how CLC can best address them.¹ The sample group includes 40 randomly selected clients who were discharged from foster care, ranging in age from 4 to 17. While CLC's clients all face enormous challenges, hope, and even success, predominates among the sample group of clients who left foster care in 2010.

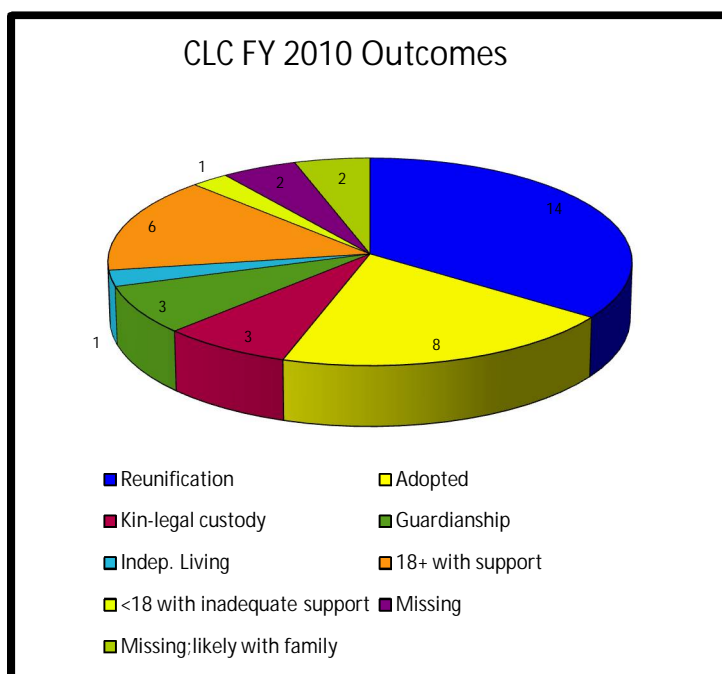
Typically, annual reports are filled with data and statistics and financial information. Graphs and charts, the hallmarks of annual reports, often substitute for narrative. Creatively configured, brightly or dramatically colored, they are intended to display an organization's success over the year at a glance. Often they serve this purpose admirably. For an organization focused on serving people though, too much emphasis on traditional and objectively measurable variables graphically presented can obscure the real accomplishments and contributions of the year. Graphs and charts serve as poor vehicles to convey ephemeral concepts, such as hope, or success when measured by something other than dollars. Graphs and charts may tell the story, but the end result can be a bit remote and cold. This report includes the graphs and charts and numbers and statistics on traditional measures, but pay attention to the words: they may better capture the impact CLC and its cadre of volunteer attorneys had on the lives of CLC clients who exited foster care in 2010.

In some of the areas addressed in this report, the information has been consolidated or reorganized from the way it appeared in the original charts, tables or spreadsheets. Generally, this was necessary to make the information provided meaningful; divisions which enhance understanding when used with a data set of hundreds or thousands of children can turn smaller data sets, such as the forty cases in CLC's sample set, into seemingly random and disconnected fragments.

¹ The information in this report is based upon information obtained from the National Children's Law Network (NCLN) database for Minnesota cases closed in 2010.

Why did CLC's clients leave foster care? Permanency Outcomes

Children exit the foster care system for a number of reasons, some viewed as positive and hopeful (reunification, adoption, kinship care) and others less so (runaway discharge, escaping the system). Almost 90% of CLC's clients who left foster care in 2010 did so under circumstances traditionally considered positive (more on this in the section on the assistance provided by CLC attorneys). The vast majority of those clients (approximately 71%) left to join a family through reunification with biological parent(s), adoption, kinship care, or guardianship. The 18% who reached majority and exited to live independently did so either through a structured program, or with a reliable support system, appropriate housing, and a plan for the future and ongoing support.



Despite the many positive outcomes, in 2010, as was the case in 2009, one client under 18 was discharged without adequate support.² Four clients were discharged as runaways; but, two kept in touch with their attorneys while running, and one of those would appear for hearings. Another ran from a locked facility for sexual offenders. The status of the fourth was unknown.³

² The database generated tables may not reflect this isolated outcome; mathematically, one (client) of forty will typically display as 0% due to rounding, and this is the case in both the 2009 report and this one. The narratives in both reports recognize the client discharged without support.

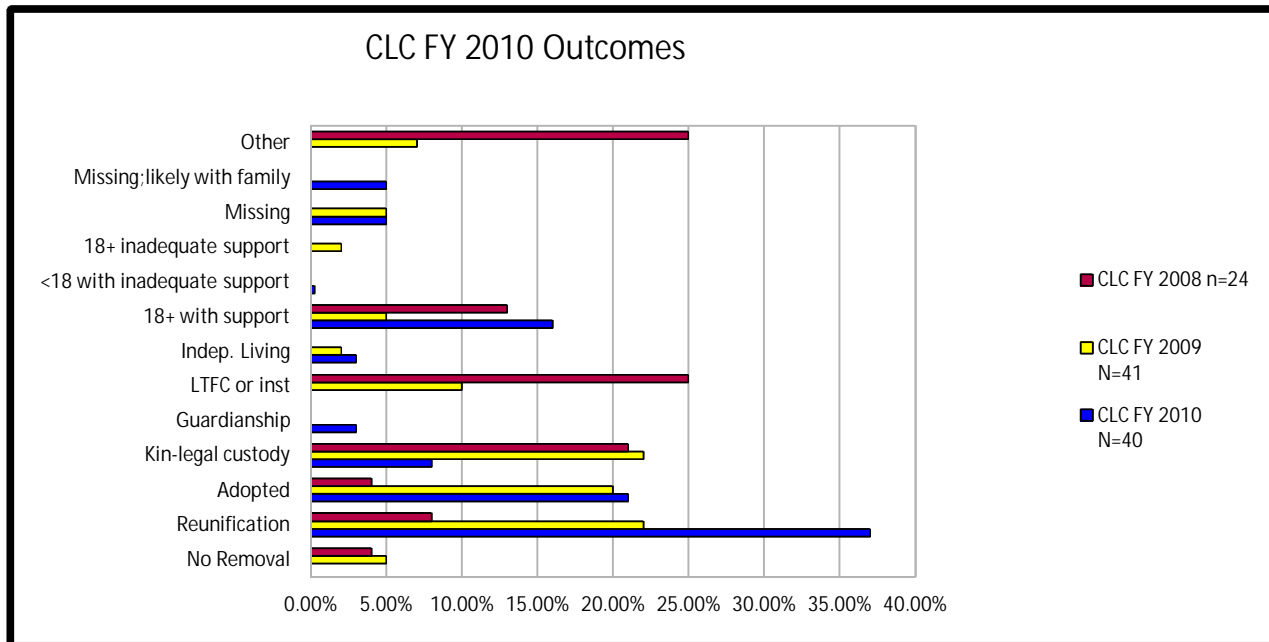
³ Case notes indicate that one child was transferred to tribal court, but this does not appear in the statistical

CLC FY 2010 Outcomes
Reasons CLC clients left foster care

	CLC FY 2010	
	Number of clients (N=40)	Percent
Returned or moved to a birth parent after placement	14	37.00%
Adopted	8	21.00%
Living with kin who gained legal custody	3	8.00%
Guardianship	3	3.00%
Independent Living Program	1	3.00%
Over 18, adult living independently with adequate supports and connections	6	16.00%
Under 18, discharged with inadequate family, caregiver or institutional support and connections	1	0.25%
Missing from family and system	2	5.00%
Unable to be located but likely with family	2	5.00%

reports. This may account for the client identified as a runaway whose status was unknown.

Discharge circumstances for clients in FY 2009 and FY 2010 were roughly comparable. In both years, there were eight adoptions, but the reunification rate was about 60% higher in 2010. Long-term foster care and kinship care were both more prevalent in the FY 2009 class, while discharge to guardianship or independence with appropriate support was more common in FY 2010. The number of clients missing from the system was the same (two clients each year), but in 2010 there were also two clients missing but likely with family.



The absence from the FY 2010 sample of any clients with discharge circumstances described as "other" may reflect an improvement in tracking information about clients; in FY 2009 outcomes for 16% of clients were described as "other" and for FY 2008 that number was 25%. At the same time, however, there are enough inconsistencies between various reports that data collection, storage and retrieval are areas that could be improved. Significant improvement might be made by improving the database functionality, as limitations in that area have an impact upon the access and retrieval of information and the general usefulness and reliability of the data.⁴ The section below

⁴ Accuracy in data collection and data entry are often a likely source of errors and a reasonable place to focus improvement efforts even in advance of addressing database functionality; those areas should not be overlooked here. Experience with the quality and reliability of CLC's internally created data set for 325 open cases and a general understanding of the data issues encountered with the NCLN database together suggest that, in this instance, starting with the database might be more immediately productive. There should, however, be some effort to factually verify this expectation before pursuing any course of action.

The data base reporting format and design make it difficult to evaluate the validity of the reported values or to determine whether seeming discrepancies in reported data occur because the data is incomplete, inaccurate, missing or simply in need of additional context. Downloaded reports do not include a title, other identifier or relevant time period on the spreadsheet so that a

Some CLC clients were ultimately discharged from care because they were runaways; others had their shoes laced up and one hand on the door waiting to turn 18. Runaway discharges and discharges without adequate support are typically considered "negative." But is this a fair characterization, particularly when discharge is the client's goal?

One client insisted for months that he did not want to be in school and that he wanted to be back home with his mother, get a job and help support her. He ran from his foster home repeatedly trying to attain this goal.

Eventually, he convinced his attorney, who shifted gears and helped the client to obtain appropriate housing, transitional services and discharge from care. The client's tenacity helped him realize his goal.

One runaway client sent a letter to the judge explaining that, since there was no way she would be found before she was 18, it only made sense to discharge her immediately.

regarding education results provides some concrete examples of the inconsistencies encountered.

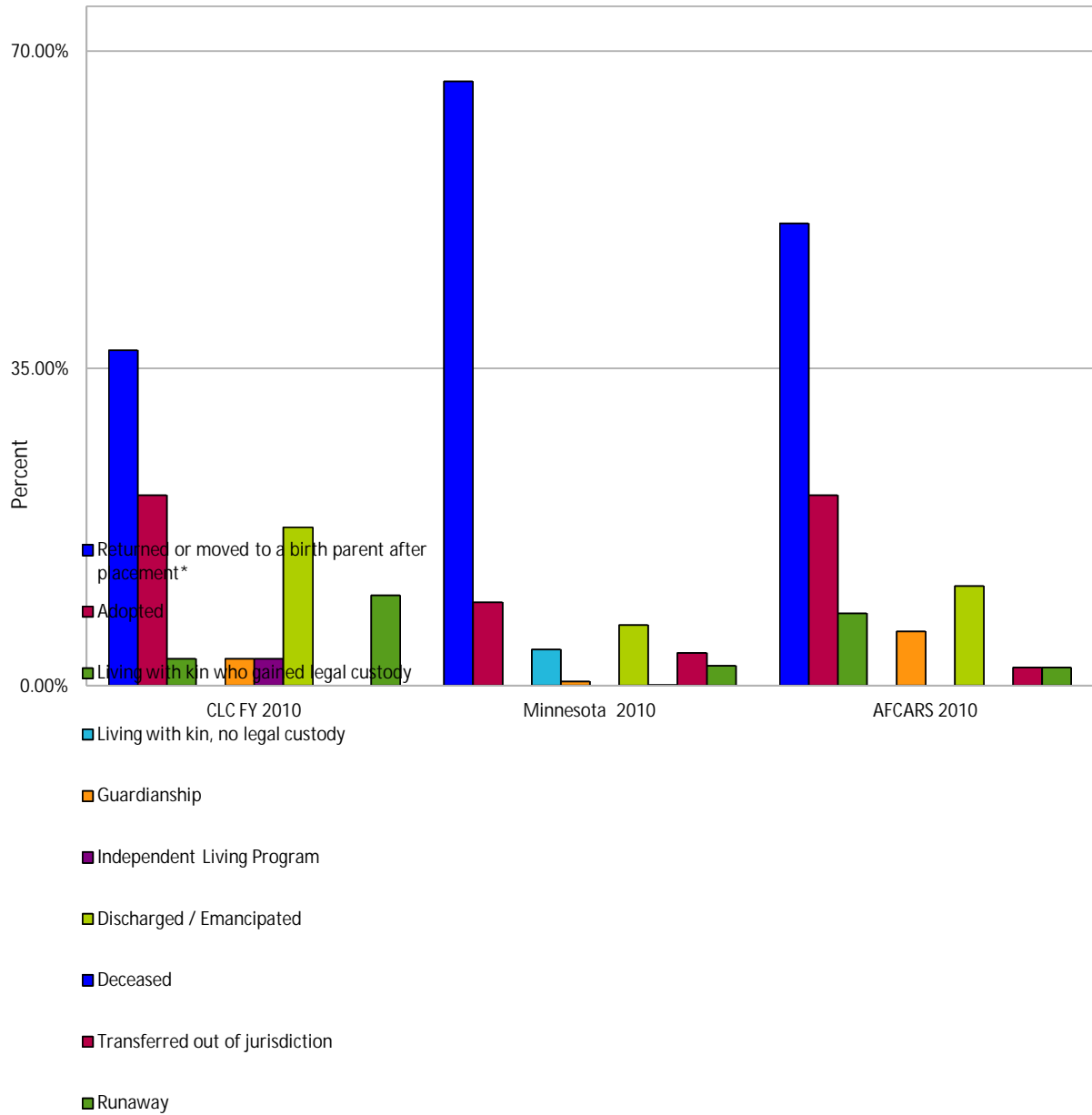
The discharge circumstances for CLC clients over the past few years, shown in the chart below, evidence the increased emphasis on family preservation and permanency. Reunification and adoption rates were three times higher in 2010 than in 2008. Federal mandates likely account for this changed emphasis.⁵ The decreased use of long term foster care is also notable; long term foster care was not used as a permanency option for any clients who left care in 2010, compared to 25% of clients in 2008.

The chart below shows how CLC's exiting population compares to state and national populations of foster children. This chart should be used only for perspective, as there are some differences between CLC's clients and the other two groups. Most significantly, the majority of CLC's clients are 10 or older (the average age at intake was 13.5) when they first come to CLC. Necessarily, these children will be older when they leave care and are more likely to reach 18 while in care. In contrast, a significant percentage of children in the state and national groups are under age 10, and a large number of adoptees are likewise younger.

source is identified. Nor do the reports explain how the reported counts were determined or what denominator was used to calculate a percent value. Often, although not always, the answer to the former question is obvious and the later less so. The data displayed in the table above identifies how many clients left foster care for a particular reason. Most likely, the total number of clients should equal the sample size (forty) because the sample is defined as children who left foster care. That the table does not include all of the potential cases is a factor to consider in assessing the validity of the measure. The data reported above also lacks information about whether percentages were calculated using the number of cases with reported values (thirty nine) or the total number of possible cases, or the sample size (both forty in this case.) One report showed that truancy was an issue for four clients, which represented 50%. These issues and others related to the database are addressed in a separate report.

⁵ Under the AFCARS standards, approximately 86 % of children should be reunified with their biological parent within twelve months. Where children are eligible for adoption, the adoption should be finalized within 12 months. States which fail to show improvement in meeting compliance standards can be fined.

CLC FY 2010 Outcomes



How did CLC assist the clients who left foster care in 2010?

Technically, CLC provides legal counsel to foster children in Minnesota. In reality, the roles played by staff and attorneys who volunteer with CLC are more wide ranging. Here are some of the ways that CLC lawyers assisted the clients who left foster care in 2010:

With Placement Issues In 2010, nearly half of the clients in the sample cases (18 of 40) were assisted with placement related issues. In most cases, attorneys advocated and negotiated for their clients' placement, often in a particular home. **Providing Information and a**

Voice Critically, CLC attorneys were able to explain the court process and foster system to their clients and see that those clients were heard when others made decisions about the clients' lives. This was true for thirty nine of the forty sample cases.⁶ **With Transition Issues** CLC attorneys helped ensure that clients who were turning eighteen were given skills to transition to adulthood, and helped secure appropriate

housing; nine clients were assisted with these or related transitional issues. **To Achieve Goals** Attorneys also acted as advocates to obtain for their clients the services necessary for them to achieve their goals, large and small. One client discharged in 2010 needed his name changed; when

WHO?

One client discovered that the name he used was not his legal name. In a TPR proceeding several years earlier, the name used was different from the name he used all of his life. When told that the name in the TPR filing was his legal name, the client objected. He did not want a different name—he liked the one he had and considered it his 'real' name. Worse, he did not like the legal name. He was also nearly 18, when using a name different from his legal name could create some serious issues. His CLC attorney made sure the legal record was changed.

his CLC attorney made sure the legal record was changed and helped secure services to smooth the transition to being an adult. For some clients, getting out of, and avoiding contact with, the system was a paramount objective. For those trying to get out, CLC attorneys worked to arrange services to support this objective and provide clients with options.

Placement stability is generally desirable, but the exceptions prove the rule, and sometimes an attorney's role is not about keeping the client in the current placement, but actively advocating for a new one.

Where a client and foster mom were frequently at odds and the client was struggling in school for a variety of reasons, the attorney asked the court to order the client to be moved to a different placement the client desired. The court was convinced, the client was moved as requested, settled down, and graduated from high school.

⁶ In one case, involving a runaway, it is not clear that the client made contact; in that case the attorney appeared at proceedings involving the client until he was discharged from foster care as a runaway.

Reunification Some clients needed their parents. Their goal was reunification and CLC attorneys were often instrumental in achieving this objective. CLC attorneys helped their clients understand the steps required before reunification, obtain services to complete those steps and persuade (by negotiation or motion) social workers and the court that reunification was warranted and in the child's interest. Attorney advocacy procured for several clients and their parents the treatment and family counseling that made reunification possible. **Adoption Assistance** Eight clients in the sample cases were adopted; in each of those cases, CLC attorneys provided the legal services necessary to formalize the adoption. Eight of the nine clients who were adopted had brothers and/or sisters who were also in foster care and also being adopted.⁷ When siblings were adopted by (or placed with) different families, attorneys also negotiated agreements and schedules to ensure that the siblings could remain in contact and visit each other. **Obtaining Services and Support** In a significant number of cases, the services and support a client and his or her family need to move forward are delayed or difficult to obtain. CLC attorneys kept their clients' interests front and center so they were not overlooked. Mental health assessments, individual and family therapy that facilitated reunification and adoption, special education services, housing assistance, educational assistance, substance abuse treatment were among the services obtained for clients who left foster care in 2010. CLC attorneys also located relatives willing to provide kin care.

CLC FY 2010 Outcomes	
How did CLC assist clients who exited foster care in 2010?⁸	
n=40	
Form of Assistance	Number of Clients
Identified kinship caregiver	2
Advocated for a specific placement	18
Obtained mental health assessment, treatment and/or therapy	13
Advocated for quality in-home services	13
Advocated for transition-to-independence services	12
Negotiated sibling visitation and contact agreements for separated siblings	8
Obtained or provided services to allow reunification with biological parent	10

⁷ The sample group includes some siblings, but not necessarily all siblings in a single family.

⁸ A single client may be provided more than one service.

Education

In all cases, the path forward from discharge is shaped by how well prepared the child or young adult is to deal with the events and circumstances he or she will face in everyday life. Education, physical and mental health, support networks and families all play a part. The results in this area in 2010 were also largely positive, although a number of clients experienced delays in obtaining necessary services and, in a few cases, services were not available.

The reported education statistics are somewhat ambiguous and serve well to illustrate some of the issues with the NCLN database. Based upon the case summaries, it appears that ten clients in the sample cases were on track to graduate from high school and six would be entering college. (Some of the clients would not actually graduate until 2012.) There was also one client who dropped out of high school, but had entered a job training program. Two clients were behind their classes but working to catch up, one by attending summer school and the other by taking online courses, in order to be able to graduate on time.

The data in the NCLN generated reports tell a slightly different story, and the varying results in different reports which appear to be tracking the same information suggest there is still some work required before the data collection efforts are consistently producing reliable and useful information that can confidently be used for decision making. One report indicates that twelve of fourteen clients (83%) in the sample cases were meeting developmental milestones. There is no information regarding who the fourteen clients in the developmental milestone category are or why they were included and the rest of the clients in the sample were not; presumably, there is some age cut off although, again, this is not stated in the report. The instructions for data entry suggest that developmental milestones is a category that applies to preschool clients, but there were not fourteen preschool children in CLC's sample cases.

The same report indicates that one of three eligible children was not enrolled in preschool, and that thirty of thirty-six clients (83%) in grades K -12 were regularly attending school. The preschool figures are not consistent with the information about age at intake for the sample cases. The three youngest clients are 4, 6, and 7 years old; it seems likely that only the four year old should appropriately be in preschool.

Although the CLC FY 2010 sample size is forty cases, in most of the NCLN categories the data sets count thirty-six or fewer cases. In this report, assuming that the milestone category is

duplicative of the other categories (the NCLN report does not indicate whether this is actually the case), this report accounts for thirty nine clients: three of pre-school age and thirty six in grades K-12. Why this education report has three more cases than most of the other reports has not been ascertained.

Based upon the NCLN-generated report, the educational status of the FY 2010 group appears to be slightly improved relative to FY 2009 clients. Regular school attendance increased by 5% (30 of 36 clients compared to 24 of 31 clients in FY 2009). Thirty of thirty-six clients are in the appropriate school; the six who are not are presumably the same six who are not attending school regularly. Last year the educational status of 16% the sample clients was unknown but there are no clients in the "unknown" category this year.

While thirty clients are regularly attending a school appropriate to meet their needs, the report also indicates that ten clients (of thirty-five rather than thirty-six) are not performing at grade level.⁹ Taking into account that there are six clients who are not attending school (or not regularly attending) and assuming that they account for six of the ten not performing at grade level, there are at least four children who are attending school regularly but not performing at grade level.¹⁰ It is not clear why this is the case. Another report, addressing education related goals, shows that an appropriate special education was obtained for three of three clients. That report also indicates that alternative education was needed, but not obtained for three clients. The narrative case summary information suggests that two of the cases where alternative education was needed involved runaway clients; it may be that the service was not obtained because the client declined it or ran before it could be provided.

⁹ This assumes that the clients attending school and the clients at an appropriate school are the same.

¹⁰ This analysis assumes that "not performing at grade level" is measuring those performing below grade level rather than above.

Why were CLC's clients placed in foster care?

Children in the foster care system have encountered difficulties and trauma due to neglect, maltreatment and physical, sexual and emotional abuse. A variety of underlying factors contribute to the child's situation: financial issues; inadequate housing; substance abuse by a parent or caregiver or by the child; parental inability to cope; abandonment; and undiagnosed, untreated or inadequately treated mental health conditions are just a few examples. For CLC's clients who left foster care in 2010, a broad picture of their experience when they entered foster care is reflected below.

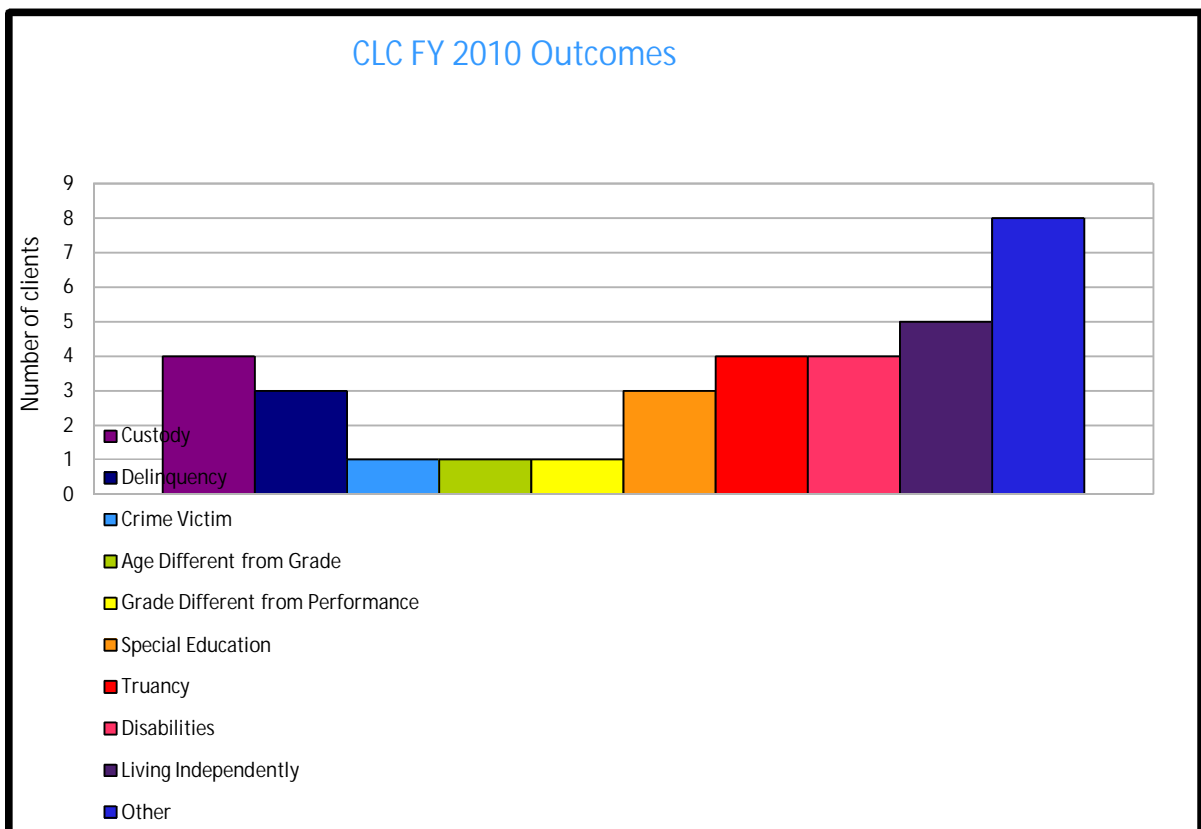
As in past years, and as is the case generally with Minnesota children in foster care, most of CLC's clients were placed there due to parental neglect and emotional abuse. Although the table below might suggest that a greater proportion of CLC's clients experienced physical and sexual abuse than children in the general foster care population, this might be due to the differences between the CLC and Minnesota groups. The Minnesota figures reflect children who entered foster care in 2010. CLC's figures reflect clients who exited foster care in 2010 and, in most instances, these clients entered foster care sometime before 2010.

CLC FY 2010 Outcomes					
Reasons CLC were initially placed in foster care					
	Minnesota 2010 ¹¹ n=11,239	CLC FY 2010 n=40	CLC FY 2009	CLC FY 2008	CLC FY 2007
Clients Placed in Care because of Neglect or Emotional Abuse	26.4%	30 75%	29 of 41 70.7%	18 of 35 51.4%	63 of 72 87.5%
Clients Placed in Care because of Sexual Abuse	5.5 %	5 12.5%	9 of 41 22%	2 of 35 5.7%	13of 72 18.1%
Clients Placed in Care because of Physical Abuse	12.3%	16 40%	17 of 41 41.4%	12 of 35 34.3%	18 of 72 25%

¹¹ Minnesota identifies fifteen different reasons for entering foster care. The figure reported here for emotional abuse or neglect is the total percentage of children who were placed in care due to abandonment, alleged neglect, caretaker inability to cope, inadequate housing, parent alcohol abuse, parent drug abuse and termination of parental rights. (MN DHS 2011 at II-17.) Alleged sexual abuse is a separate one of the fifteen categories. (MN DHS 2011 at II-17.)

What other issues did CLC clients face when they first entered foster care?

The abuse and neglect experienced by foster children impacts all aspects of their lives. "Maltreatment in general is associated with a number of negative outcomes for children, including lower school achievement, juvenile delinquency, substance abuse, and mental health problems."¹² Attending school may be difficult without parental support and those who attend may have difficulty learning due to their home experiences or because of untreated mental and physical health issues. The tables below show some of the ways that home circumstances were impacting the lives of CLC clients when they entered foster care.



¹² America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being (2011); Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics; available at <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/famsoc7.asp>.

CLC FY 2010 OUTCOMES**Additional issues CLC clients faced when they entered foster care¹³**

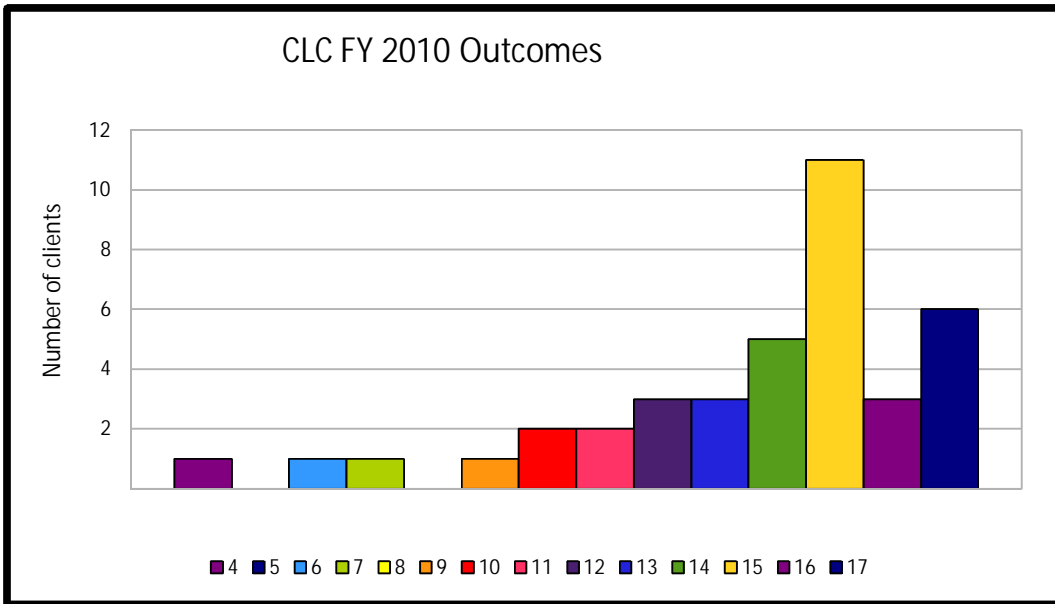
Circumstance or Condition	Number of Clients
Custody	4
Delinquency	3
Crime Victim	1
Age Different from Grade	1
Grade Different from Performance	1
Special Education	3
Truancy	4
Disabilities	4
Living Independently	5
Other	8

¹³ Clients may have more than one presenting problem.

What did the CLC clients who exited foster care in FY 2010 look like?

Age at Intake

A majority of the clients who exited foster care in 2010 were age 12 or older when CLC was first appointed to represent them. Those who were under age 10 had older siblings who were also in foster care and represented by CLC.



As has been typical over CLC's history, CLC clients who left foster care in 2010 were typically older than the general foster care population when they first came to CLC. As shown in the table below, in 2010, CLC clients discharged from foster care were slightly older when counsel was appointed than clients in past years.

CLC FY 2010 Outcomes								
Client's Age When Legal Representation Began								
	CLC	FY	CLC	FY	CLC	FY	CLC	FY
	2010		2009		2008		2007	
Average (Mean) Age at Intake (in years)	13.5		11.2		12.2		13.2	

In 2010 and 2009, CLC became counsel to a number of clients who were nearing their 18th birthday and wanted to be reunified with their biological parent before then. This accounts, at least in part, for the increase in the average age of CLC clients at intake from 2009 to 2010.

There are more general reasons, legal and practical, that CLC's clients tend to be older. Legally, foster children in Minnesota age 10 and older who want representation are entitled to appointed counsel. Practically, the ability of a child under 10 to meaningfully participate in and direct the representation may be limited by the child's age and maturity, though the court does have discretion to appoint counsel for younger children. Most often, children under 10 are appointed counsel because they have older siblings in care who have been appointed representation.

Another reason CLC clients tend to be older is that the law does not mandate appointment for children from age 10 and older; rather, it requires appointment when the child desires counsel. Counsel is not always appointed when a child in care turns 10 or when a child 10 or older enters the system. This may be because the child declines counsel when first advised of this option by the court, and then later changes his or her mind. It may also be that the child is unaware of the right to counsel and the case circumstances when the child first enters the system or first turns 10 are such that the court does not believe counsel is necessary, but case circumstances later cause the court to appoint counsel.

Considering CLC's typical client, DHS recently reported some interesting findings in its 2010 Child Welfare report. Based upon the information it collected regarding children who entered foster care in 2010, the state determined that "[t]rends show decreasing numbers of children age 8 and older placed out-of-home, with dramatic decreases among children 13 and older." DHS 2011 at II-5. The reason for the decline is not clear from the report, although several explanations are possible: It might be that child abuse and maltreatment in Minnesota is generally declining (either for all children or only for older children). Another possibility is that social workers are less inclined to remove older children from the home, perhaps because interventions such as counseling and support services can effectively address conditions in the home without removing older children, or perhaps because it can be difficult to find adoptive or long-term permanent care for older children. Demographics may also play a role: there may be fewer families with children in that age group or fewer children in general. In the former case, the trend may be short-lived as the current population of children grows older.

Gender

The table below shows the gender distribution of CLC clients who have exited foster care over the past few years, as well as gender information for foster children in Minnesota and nationally. The AFCARS and Minnesota figures include all children in foster care during 2010, while CLC figures include only clients who exited care in a particular year. CLC clients who exited foster care in 2010 were predominantly male, representing a change from past years.

CLC FY 2010 Outcomes						
Gender of CLC Clients Who Left Foster Care in 2010						
	AFCARS 2010 ¹⁴	Minnesota 2010 ¹⁵	CLC FY 2010 n=40	CLC FY 2009 ¹⁶ n=41	CLC FY 2008 n=35	CLC FY 2007 n=72
Female	48%	44%	15 38%	24 58.5%	20 57%	41 57%
Male	52%	56%	25 63%	17 41.5%	15 43%	31 43%

Ethnicity

In 2010, African Americans were a smaller proportion of CLC clients who exited foster care than in past years, while the proportion of other races generally increased

While Asian and African American youth appear to be over-represented among CLC's clients relative to Minnesota's foster care population as a whole, and White, Hispanic, multi-racial and Native Americans appear to be under-represented, it is important to keep in mind that the CLC figures do not reflect all CLC clients in 2010, but only those whose cases were closed (because they were discharged from foster care.) In contrast, the Minnesota figures (as well as the AFCARS figures) are based upon all children who were foster children during 2010. To add an interesting twist to the analysis, over-representation (of any client subgroup) among those exiting care (as distinguished from entering or continuing in care) may be a positive development, as more difficult cases are less

¹⁴ Unless otherwise noted, national foster care statistics are from the Preliminary FY 2010 Estimates as of June 2011 from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). The report is available at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/afcars/tar/report18.htm.

¹⁵ Unless noted otherwise, statistics regarding the Minnesota foster child population are taken from Section II ('Minnesota's Children in Out-of-Home Care Report 2010') of Minnesota's Child Welfare Report 2010. Report to the 2011 Minnesota Legislature. Minnesota Department of Human Services, Children and Family Services. (DHS-5408C-ENG 8-11.) Available at <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Public/DHS-5408C-ENG>.

¹⁶ Unless otherwise noted, values reported for years 2009 and earlier in the CLC FY2010 Outcomes tables are taken from the Children's Law Center of Minnesota Report on FY 2009 Client Outcomes. (Rosenthal, J.)

likely to be included in an exiting group unless the exit is due to aging out or running away.

Reporting conventions may also contribute to differences between CLC's population and the state and national statistics. AFCARS and Minnesota use the U.S. Census Bureau's method of tracking race and ethnicity data, which tracks Hispanic ethnicity separate from race, such that a child who is both Caucasian and Hispanic would be counted in both categories.¹⁷ Whether this same approach is used for CLC data, or for the NCLN data overall, is not clear.

¹⁷ See Minnesota's Child Welfare Report 2010 at Section IV, p. 3; Appendix A- Foster Care Data Elements, 45 C.F.R. 1355 at 338 (2000), retrieved from <http://frwebgate1.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/TEXTgate.cgi?WAISdocID=pjHxOC/1/1/0&WAIAction=retrieve> [65 FR 4090, Jan. 25, 2000].

CLC FY 2010 Outcomes						
Ethnicity of CLC Clients Who Left Foster Care in 2010						
	AFCARS 2010	Minnesota 2010 ¹⁸	CLC FY 2010 ¹⁹	CLC FY 2009	CLC FY 2008	CLC FY 2007
African American/ Black	39%	21.5%	19 48%	29 of 41 71%	20 of 35 57%	31 41%
Native American	2%	14.0%	3 8%	1 of 41 2%	3 of 35 9%	6 8%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1%	2.2%	4 10%	2 of 41 5%	2 of 35 6%	4 5%
White	41%	51.2%	10 25%	6 of 41 15%	5 of 35 14%	17 23%
Two or more races	5%	10.6%	1 3%	2 of 41 5%	3 of 35 9%	11 15%
Unable to determine	2%	Not reported	0	0 of 41 0%	0 of 35 0%	2 3%
Other	--	Not reported	0	0 of 41 0%	0 of 35 0%	0 0%
Hispanic ethnicity	21% (Hispanic includes any race)	9.3%	3 8%	1 of 41 2%	2 of 25 6%	4 5%

¹⁸ MN DHS-CFS 2011, p. II-9.

¹⁹ The statistics here are from the NCLN database and are a sample of cases CLC closed during 2010. Reports generated by the database indicate that the sample includes 40 cases closed in 2010. However, counts in many categories are less than 40, as is the case with the Ethnicity data. Only 36 clients are identified in the ethnicity table, and the values for the Other and Unable to Determine categories are both reported to be zero as opposed to blank. The four missing cases represent 10% of the sample group. The impact of adding the four cases could significantly alter the values. If all four cases were added to any single category the reported value for that category would increase between 20% and 400%.

Spreadsheet Pages

Tables and Charts 2010

1 Compare Education

1.1 Compare Perm

1.2 Compare Presenting Problems and Services

2 2010 CLC Presenting Issues, Strategies, Goals

2.5 Achieved Perm CLC 2010

3 CLC 2010 Education

4 CLC FY 2010 Presenting Problems

5 2010 All Sites goals and Strategies

6 All Sites Perm and Ed

7 2010 Services and Resources Strategies

8 CLC 2010 Ed and Permanency

9 CLC 2010 Ed and Perm 2

9.5 Age from 12-6 reports

10 CLC 2010 Presenting Problems as of 12-11

11 Ethnicity DL data

12 MN Ed and Perm Copied report

14 DATA DOWNLOAD MN 2009 Perm report

15 DATA DOWNLOAD MN 2010 cases achieved perm

16 DATA DOWNLOAD 2010 services and resources