



Minnesota's Out-of-home Care and Permanency Report, 2018

Children and Family Services

November 2019

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Out-of-home care and permanency report summary, 2018

Purpose

The purpose of this annual report is to provide information on children placed in out-of-home care in Minnesota, and to highlight work across the state to ensure and promote 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 are 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 the [Minnesota Child Welfare Data Dashboard](#).

Findings

Placement data for out-of-home care in 2018 is as follows:

- There were 16,488 children in 17,137 out-of-home care episodes who experienced one or more days in out-of-home care. (Children could be in multiple episodes of out-of-home care if they achieved permanency and re-entered care.) These figures are similar to 2017 data.
- There was a 10% reduction in the number of children who entered out-of-home care in 2018, from 7,482 to 6,741. There was also a reduction in removals related to alleged neglect and child delinquency. The number of children continuing in out-of-home care (their episode began in a prior year and extended into 2018), continued to increase in 2018, with 10,070 children continuing in care from 2017, a 7% increase from the prior year.
- Parental drug abuse continues to be the most common primary reason for new out-of-home care episodes, accounting for 2,125 new episodes or 31% of all new cases, continuing a trend that started in 2016.
- White children remain the largest group in care, however, disproportionality remains a significant concern.
- American Indian children were 18.2 times more likely, African American children more than 2.9 times, and those identified as two or more races were 5.1 times more likely than white children to experience care, based on Minnesota population estimates from 2017.
- Children under age 2 and those between the ages 15 and 17 were the most likely age groups to experience out-of-home care.

Supervision and case management data is as follows:

- Of all out-of-home care placements, most are supervised by county social services (87.9% of enterers and 82.4% of continuers). The rest were overseen by corrections (5.1% of enterers, 2.4% of continuers), and tribal social services (7.0% of enterers, 15.1% of continuers).
- The most common settings experienced by children who entered care were family foster homes, with about 75% of children spending time in that type of setting.

Leaving out-of-home care data is as follows:

- There were 7,518 unique children in 7,701 placement episodes that ended in 2018.
- Of placement episodes that ended, 30.7% lasted six months or less.
- Most placements (59.4%) that ended in 2018 were because children were able to safely return home to their parents or other primary caregivers.
- More than one in four (27.3%) continuous placement episodes ended with children being adopted, or transfer of permanent legal and physical custody to a relative.
- There were 3,086 children who spent at least one day under guardianship of the commissioner, an increase of 8% from 2017.
- Adoptions were finalized for 1,268 children under guardianship of the commissioner, a 33% increase from 2017.
- For American Indian children under jurisdiction of tribal court, 64 had a customary tribal adoption.
- Using the federal performance measure, re-entry into foster care in 2018 was 15.9%. While this demonstrates a reduction from 17.2% in 2017, Minnesota's re-entry rate is still much higher than the federal performance standard of 8.3%.

Legislation

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]

Minn. Stat., section 257.0725: The commissioner of human services shall publish an annual report on child maltreatment and on children in out-of-home placement. The commissioner shall confer with county agencies, child welfare organizations, child advocacy organizations, courts, and other groups on how to improve content and utility of the department's annual report. Regarding child maltreatment, the report shall include the number and kinds of maltreatment reports received, and other data that the commissioner determines appropriate in a child maltreatment report.

Minn. Stat., section 256M.80, subd. 2: Statewide evaluation. Six months after the end of the first full calendar year and annually thereafter, the commissioner shall make public county agency progress in improving outcomes of vulnerable children and adults related to safety, permanency and well-being.

Minn. Stat., section 260.775: The commissioner of human services shall publish annually an inventory of all Indian children in residential facilities. The inventory shall include, by county and statewide, information on legal status, living arrangement, age, sex, tribe in which child is a member or eligible for membership, accumulated length of time in foster care, and other demographic information deemed appropriate concerning all Indian children in residential facilities. The report must also state the extent to which authorized child-placing agencies comply with the order of preference described in United States Code, title 25, section 1901, et seq.

Introduction

Placement in out-of-home care is sometimes necessary. Foster care, especially family foster care settings, can mitigate the negative effects of maltreatment and/or neglect, providing children with supports that are essential for healthy development. [Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2012] It is imperative that the Minnesota Department of Human Services (department) 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.

Entering out-of-home care can cause significant trauma for many children. Those in out-of-home care have been found more likely to have difficulties in school and exhibit emotional and behavioral problems. [Kortenkamp & Ehrle, 2002] Placement in out-of-home care, especially during particularly important developmental periods, can be problematic for a child's attachment with their primary caregiver(s). Additional negative impacts on emotional development are associated with multiple moves, and with re-entry into foster care. [American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption and Dependent Care, 2000]

Minnesota children

For the first time since 2010, Minnesota saw an overall reduction in the number of children experiencing out-of-home-care, by 0.6% from 2017 to 2018. However, recent increases in children involved in child protection and a growing drug epidemic are contributing to more children staying in care longer.

Minnesota has significant racial disparities in out-of-home care; African American and American Indian children, and children of two or more races, are disproportionately likely to experience out-of-home care.



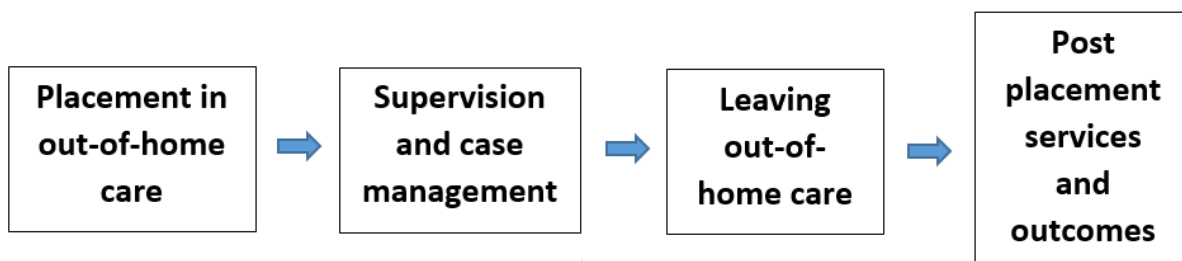
What is out-of-home care?

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 guardians 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 or developmental disabilities, 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 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 of local agencies in support of that work. The purpose of this annual report is to provide information on children affected, and the work being done across the state to ensure and promote safety, permanency, and well-being of children who have experienced out-of-home care. An additional annual report provides information on children who may have been maltreated, “Minnesota’s Child Maltreatment Report, 2018.” For information about performance on all state and federal child welfare performance measures, see the [Minnesota Child Welfare Data Dashboard](#).

Pathway from out-of-home care to permanency



Placement in out-of-home care

Children are placed in out-of-home care for a variety of reasons: Juvenile delinquency, developmental disabilities, access to needed mental health or other specialized treatment, or as a result of child protection involvement. There are three ways children can be placed into care (see [Minn. Stats., Chapters 260C](#) and [260D](#)):

1. Voluntary placement agreement
2. Court order of placement (involuntary), or
3. A 72-hour hold by law enforcement (involuntary)

Voluntary placement occurs when parents or custodians of a child agree to allow the local social service agency to temporarily take responsibility for care of a child. A court-ordered placement occurs because a family is unable or unwilling to meet the safety or specialized needs of a child in their home. A 72-hour hold occurs when a child is found in surroundings or conditions which endanger their health or welfare; law enforcement has 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, child welfare agencies must have court-approved placement, or parent/s must sign a voluntary placement agreement.

When a child enters out-of-home care, one of three different types of agencies assumes, or is delegated by the court, responsibility for supervision of an out-of-home care placement episode: County social services, corrections, or tribal social services.

There were 16,488 children who experienced 17,137 placements during 2018. Of these placement episodes, 11.3% began as a voluntary or court-reviewed voluntary hold (N = 1,926), and 89.1% began as a court-ordered or protective involuntary hold (N = 15,241). There were 36 episodes with no placement authority data entered.

Children and placements: Enterers and continuers

This report distinguishes 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 2018, and continuers are those who were in a placement episode that began prior to 2018 and continued into 2018. As previously stated, the number of placement episodes is higher than the number of children, as a child could have multiple episodes, as follows:

- Of the 16,488 children who experienced 17,137 episodes of out-of-home care in 2018, there were 6,741 children in 7,066 placement episodes who were enterers, and 10,070 who were continuers
- There were 323 children who were continuers and, after returning home in 2018, had a new entry into out-of-home care in 2018 and subsequently categorized as enterers. See Figure 1 for a diagram that shows the overlap in children.

Figure 1: Continuers and enterers

Total number who experienced care in 2018:

16,488 children

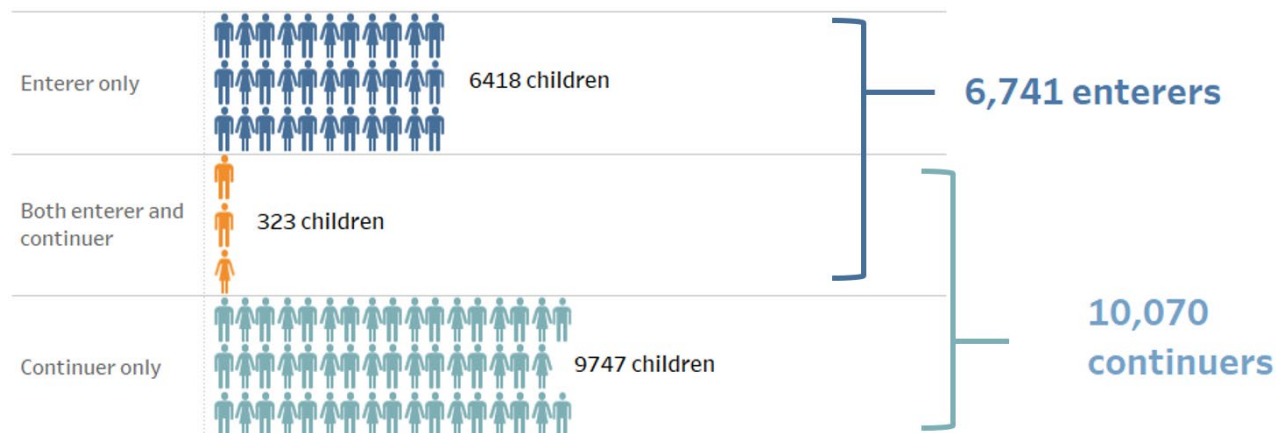
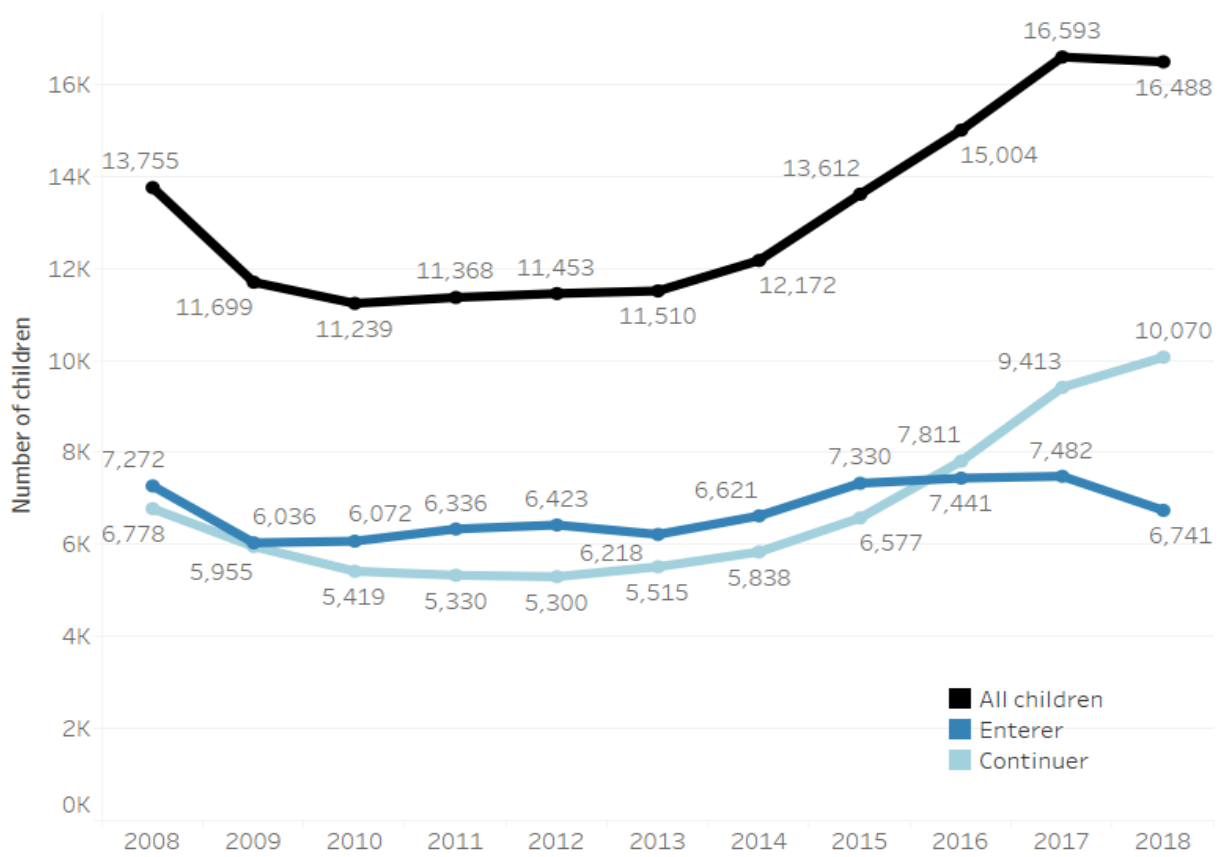


Figure 2: Number of children experiencing care by continuers, enterers and all children, 2008-2018



The figure above shows 11-year trends for the number of children experiencing care, broken down by total numbers of children, enterers and continuers, as follows:

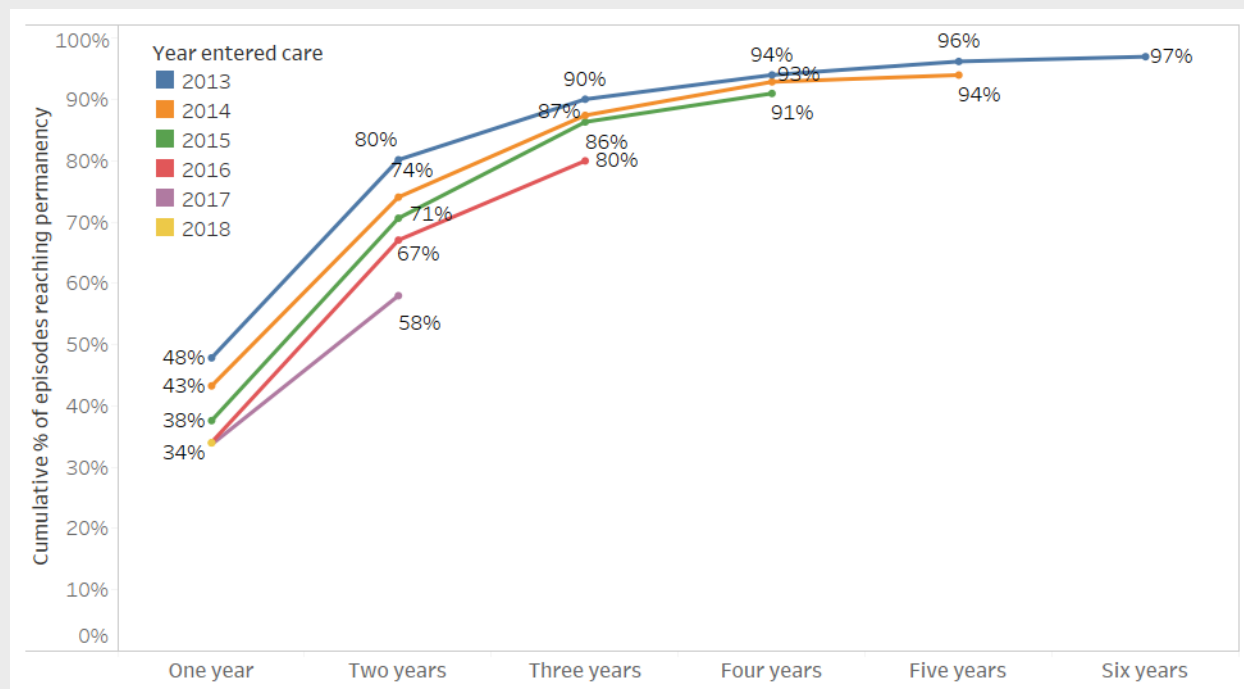
- In 2018, there was a 0.6% decrease in the number of children experiencing care for at least one day from the previous year
- For the second year, more children were continuers than enterers in care, accounting for approximately 61% of children in out-of-home care in 2018
- There was a 7% increase in children continuing in care from the previous year
- The number of children entering care in 2018 decreased by about 10% from the previous year.

Sidebar: Why does there continue to be a high number of children experiencing out-of-home care despite recent decreases in the number entering care?

Over the past five years, Minnesota has seen an increase in the number of children in care across the state (the most recent year showed stabilization of the number of children experiencing care from the previous year's high). There has been a sharper increase in the number of continuers than enterers, which highlights that children are staying in care for longer periods and not exiting to permanency. The chart below displays the decreases in the percent of children reaching permanency over time, starting with those who entered care in 2013. The one-year permanency rates dropped from 48% to 34% from 2013 to 2018, with two-year permanency rates dropping from 80% to 58%.

The median length of time in care for exiters has increased from 175 days in 2013 to 345 days in 2018. This increase can be partially tied to the reason for removal. There continues to be an increase in the number of children removed for parental substance abuse; these cases have historically taken longer to reach permanency due to a variety of factors. As county or tribal courts have oversight in the majority of placements, it is important to recognize the vital role the courts play in ensuring that children achieve permanency within legally mandated time frames.

Decreases in number of episodes reaching permanency from 2013 to 2018



Characteristics of children in out-of-home care

This section provides data on the race, age, and disability status of children who entered care and continued in care in 2018. Disproportionality remains a significant concern for children in out-of-home placement, as indicated below:

- White children remain the largest group, both entering and continuing in care in 2018, accounting for 46.7% of enterers and 40.5% of continuers.
- African American/black children comprised the second largest number and percentage of enterers, at 16.7%, and American Indian children comprised the second largest group of continuers, at 24.2%.

Figure 3: Number and percentage by race/ethnicity of children in care in 2018

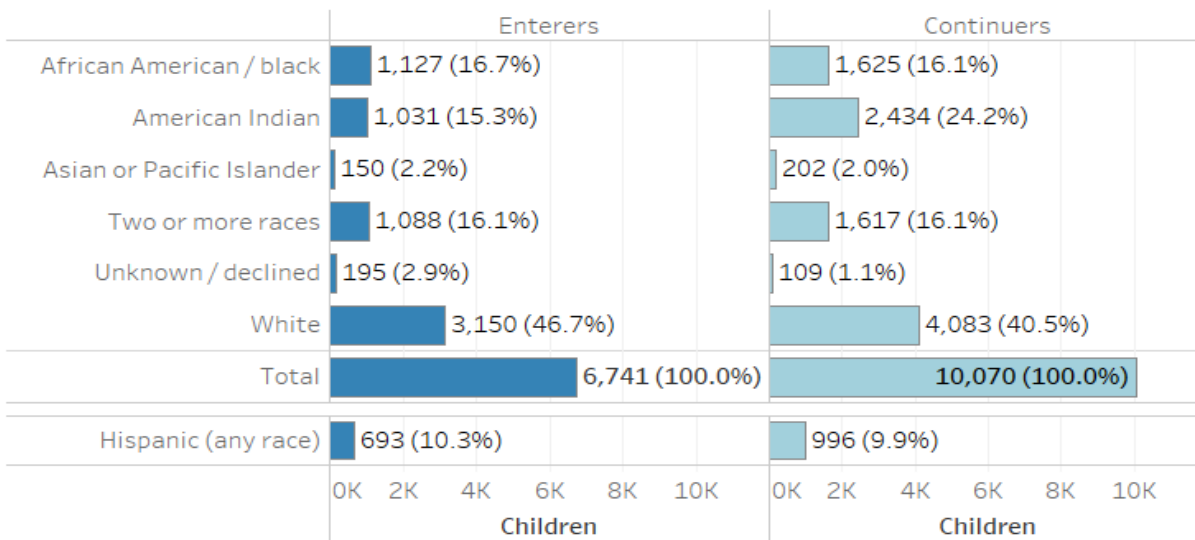
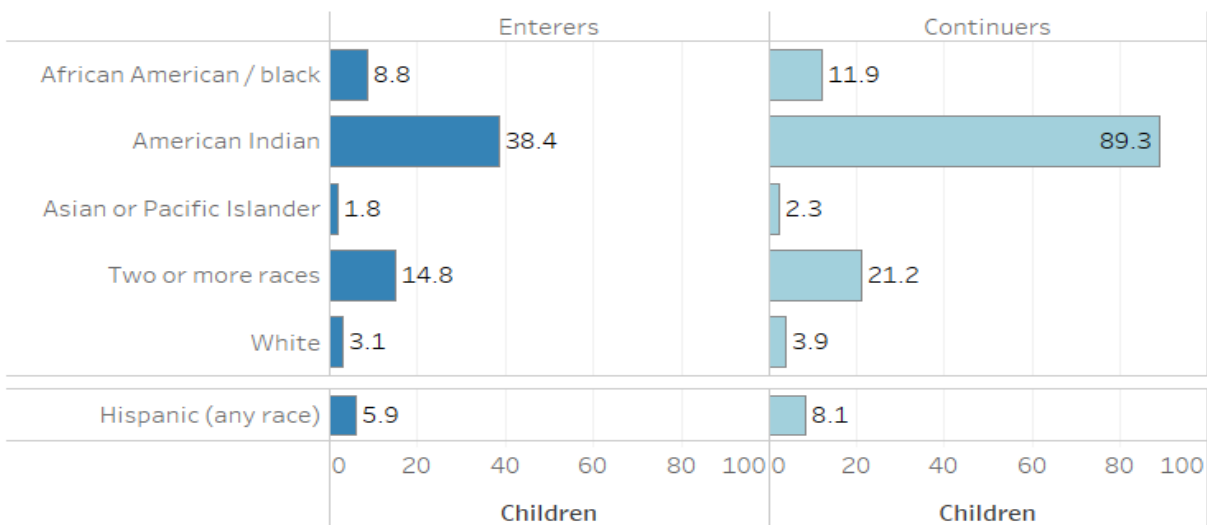


Figure 4: Rate per 1,000 for children in care in 2018



Sidebar: A closer look at the two or more races category

Minnesota is becoming more diverse, with many children and families identifying with more than one race. The rate of children identified as more than one race has been steadily increasing since 2010. Of those children who experienced care in 2018 and identified as more than one race:

- **86.6%** identified at least one race as white
- **59.7%** identified at least one race as African American/black
- **56.2%** identified at least one race as American Indian
- **4.8%** identified at least one race as Asian
- **1.1%** identified as Pacific Islander.

As shown in Figure 5 below, the rates of children experiencing out-of-home care have increased only for those who identify as two or more races. Rates for American Indian, African American/black, and white children have decreased; the rate for Asian/Pacific Islander children remained the same. American Indian children were 18.2 times more likely, African American children were more than 2.9 times, and those identified as two or more races were 5.1 times more likely than white children to experience care, based on Minnesota population estimates from 2017 (rates of entry per 1,000 children in the population by race are shown in Figure 4).

Figure 5: Rate per 1,000 children in out-of-home care by race/ethnicity, 2008 – 2018

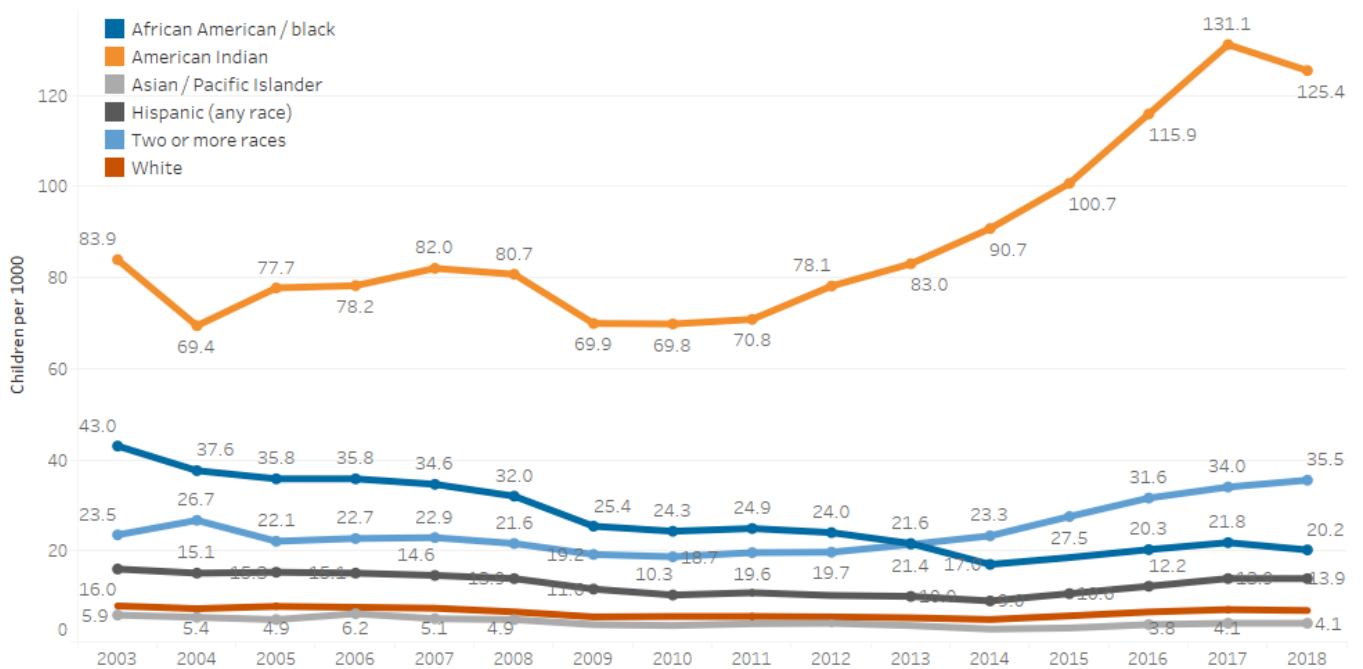


Figure 6: Number of children by age experiencing care in 2018

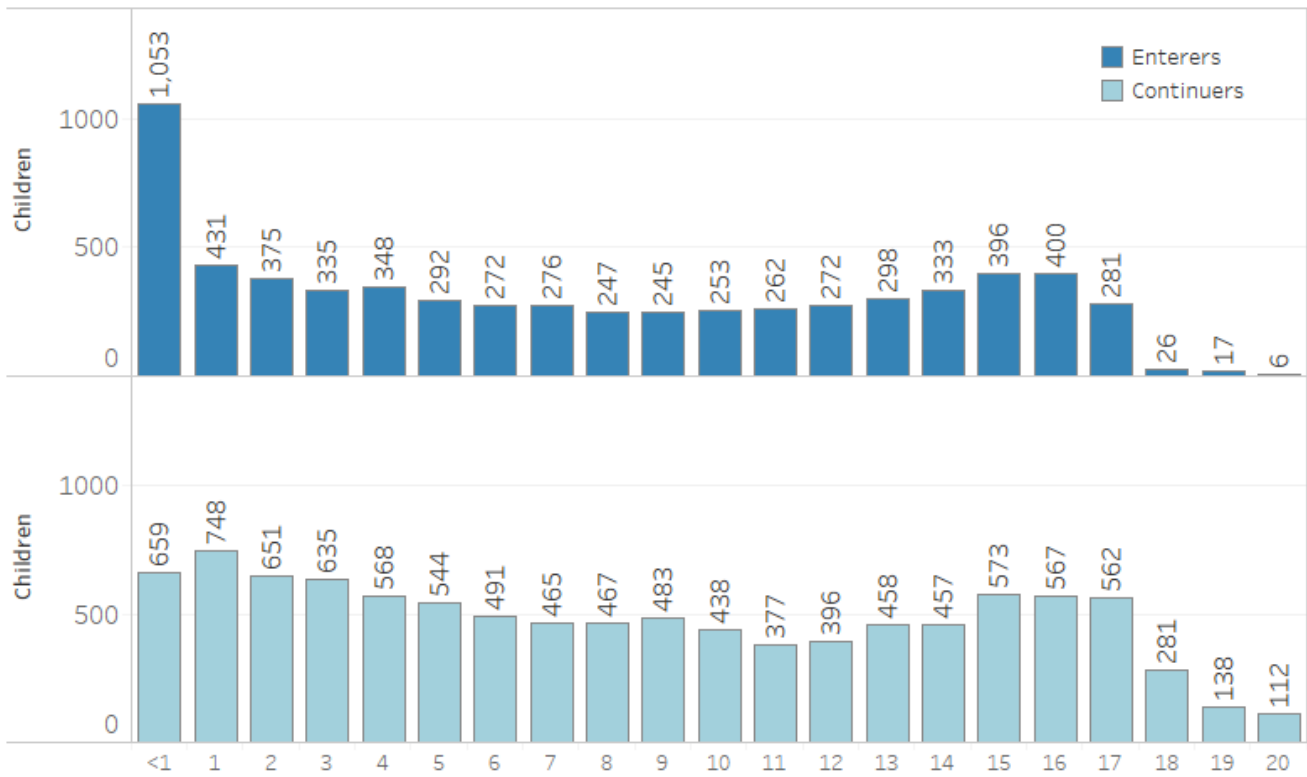
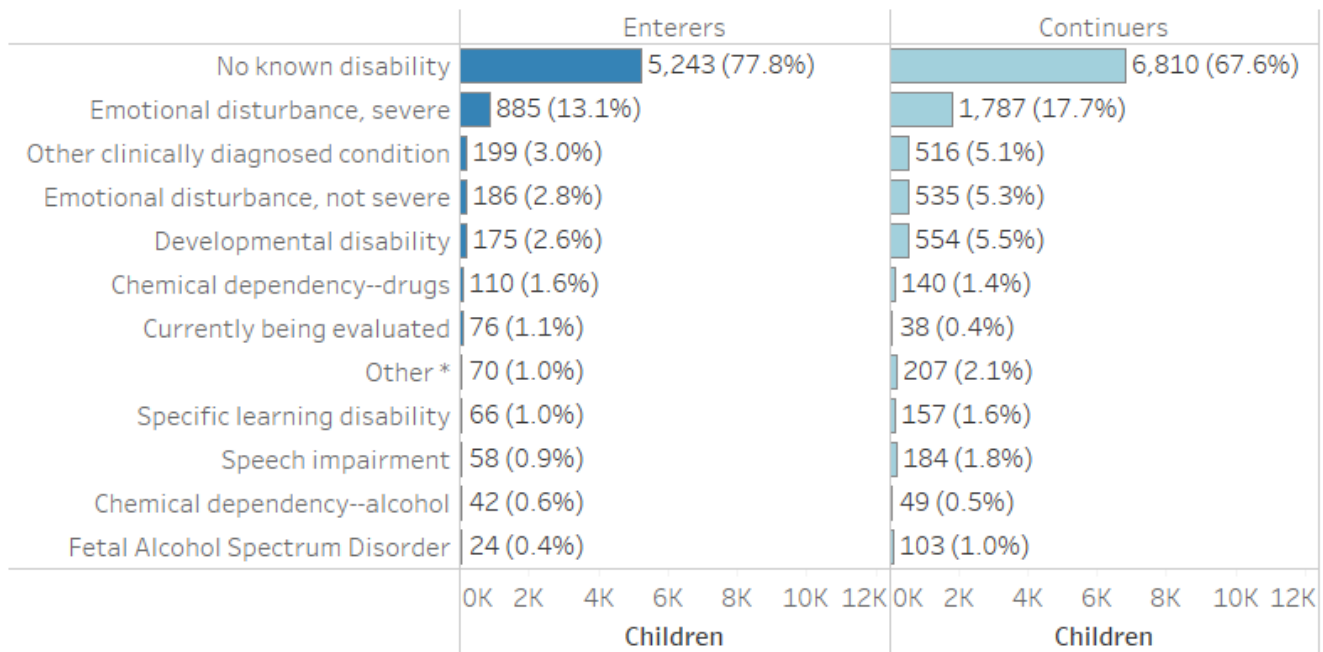


Figure 6 shows the distribution of children experiencing out-of-home care by enterers and continuers by age. Age is calculated at either Jan. 1, 2018, for continuers, or the date of entry into care for those who entered out-of-home care in 2018.

Children under age 2 and those between ages 15 and 17 were more likely to experience out-of-home care.



Figure 7: Number and percentage of children by disability status in 2018



Note: The “Other” category includes hearing or visual impairment, other types of mental illness, physical disability, brain injury, HIV/AIDS.

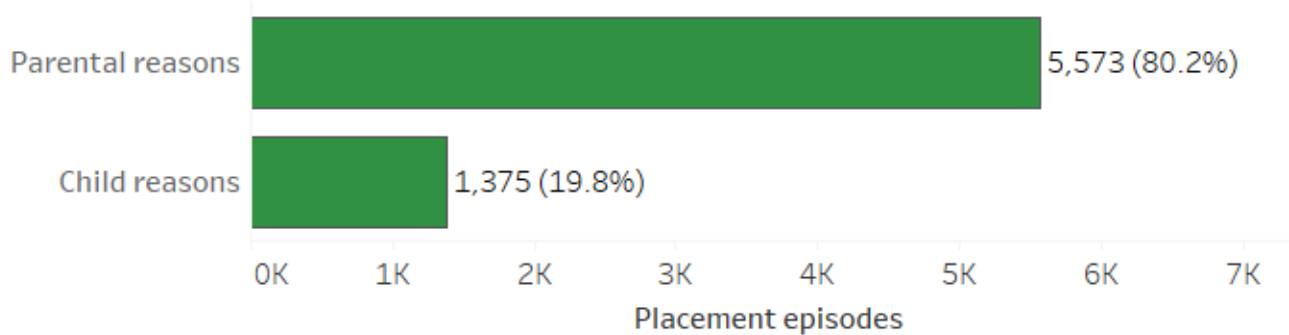
Some children who experienced out-of-home care have disabilities and may need additional support while in out-of-home placement. These range from learning and physical disabilities, emotional disturbances to Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders. Data show that 22.2% of children who entered care in 2018 had an identified disability, while 32.4% who continued in care into 2018 did (see Figure 7).

For those children who entered or continued in care in 2018 with an identified disability, the most common was severe emotional disturbance (13.1% for enterers and 17.7% for continuers).

Reasons for entering care

Children enter out-of-home care for many different reasons. Most are related to the behavior of a parent or caregiver; a few are related to the behavior and needs of a 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. Alternatively, 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 requires specialized treatment. Although children may enter care for multiple reasons, more than three of every four placements (80.2%) had an indicated *primary* removal reason attributed to parents.

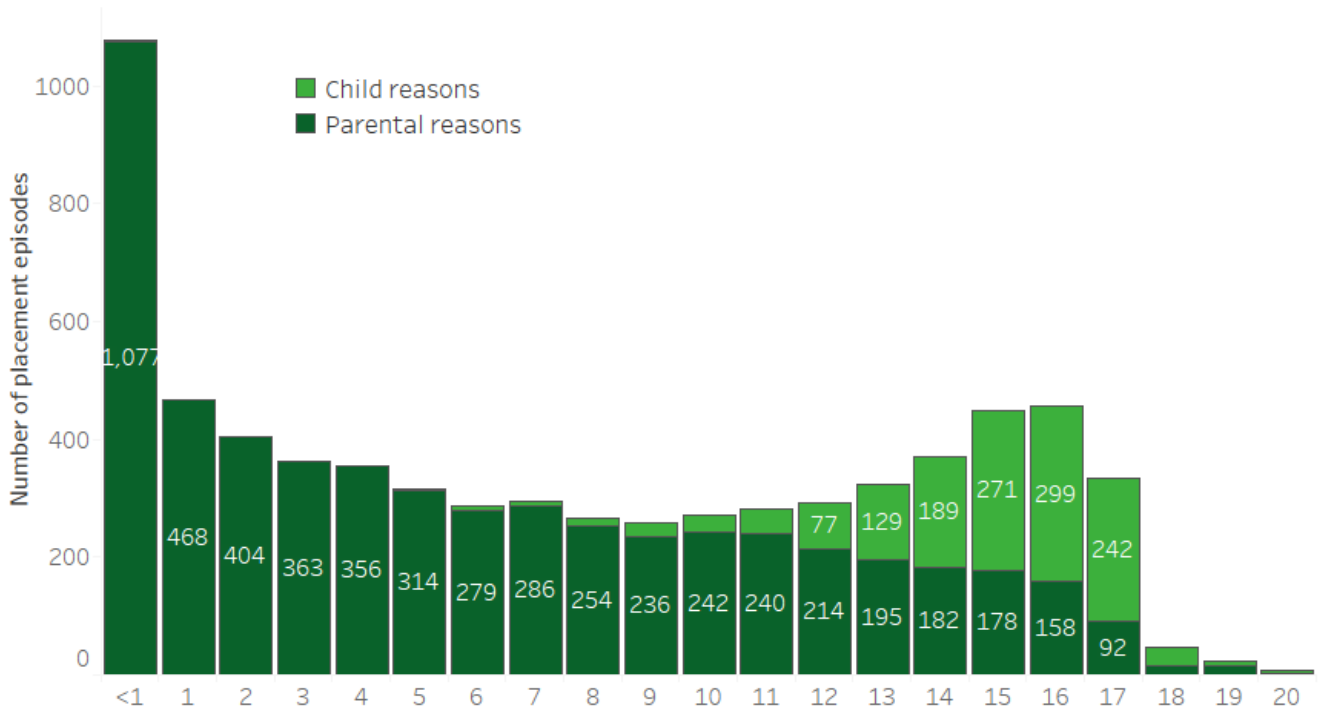
Figure 8: Number and percentage of placement episodes with parental and child reasons beginning in 2018



Note: At the time of data analysis, there were 117 continuous placement episodes in which a local agency had not selected a primary reason for removal from the home.

- Although most placement episodes that began in 2018 were supported by at least one parental reason, child reasons were substantially more common in placements with older children. Figure 9 shows the number of placement episodes beginning in 2018 by parent and child reasons for each age group. Generally, children age 11 and younger were removed from their home due to parental reasons. For older children, increasingly higher proportions of new placement episodes began due to child reasons.

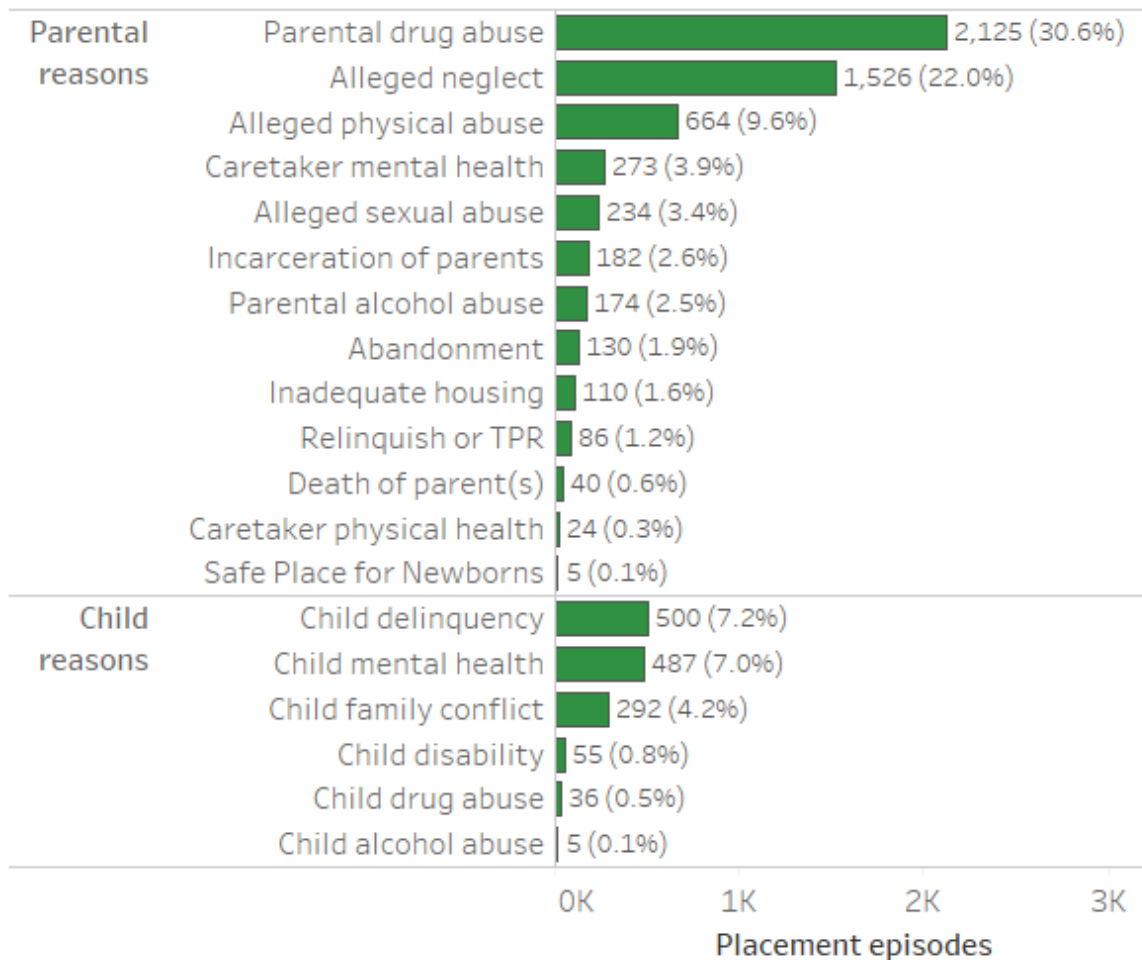
Figure 9: Number of placement episodes by age and primary removal reason beginning in 2018



Note: Age is calculated at either Jan. 1, 2018, (for continuers) or the date of entry into care for those whose out-of-home care episode began in 2018.

- Several reasons may explain why older children are removed for child reasons more often. 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 provide funding for placement of these children.
 - Are more likely to have diagnosed mental health needs. 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 and percent of placement episodes by primary removal reason beginning in 2018



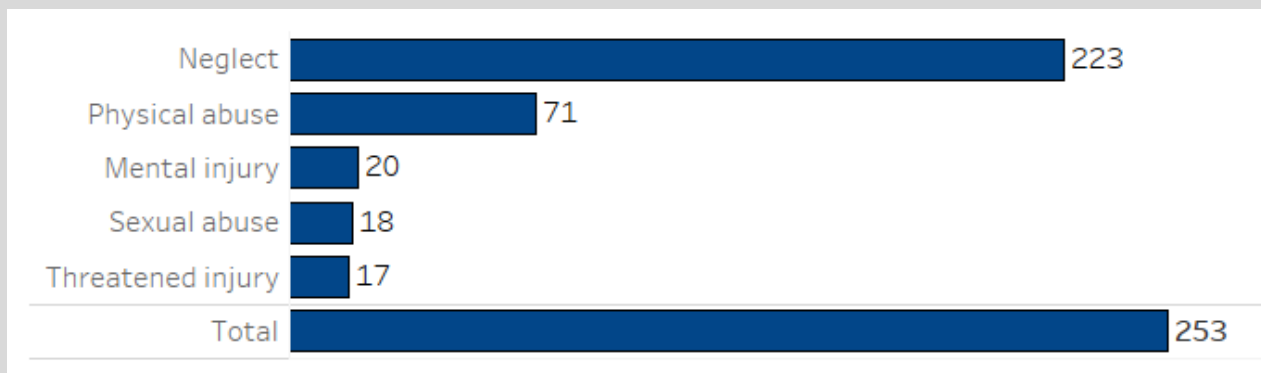
- More than one-quarter (30.6%) of placement episodes had a primary removal reason of parental drug abuse, whereas just less than one-quarter (22 %) had a primary removal reason of alleged neglect. See Figure 10.

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 (1,279 of 1,375, or 93%) had either child delinquency, mental health, or family conflict listed as the primary removal reason.

Sidebar: Neglect removals

While not true for all removals, many placements result from child maltreatment investigations. Of the 1,526 children removed due to alleged neglect in 2018, 253, or approximately 17%, were victims in a maltreatment report completed within 60 days prior to removal. As shown below, the majority of allegations of these reports fell under neglect.

Allegations in previous child protection reports of neglect removals



Supervision and case management

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

Supervising agency

Three different agencies assume, or are delegated by a county or tribal court, responsibility for placement of child/ren in out-of-home care: County and tribal social services, or corrections. These agencies ensure that state and federal laws are followed. Tribal and corrections placements are as follows:

- A high proportion of American Indian children who entered care in 2018 were placed under supervision of tribal social services (44.1%); an even higher proportion of these placements continued in care in 2018 (59.6%)
- 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 (13.2% for enterers and 6.6% for continuers). There has been improvement in recent years, with an overall reduction of African American/black children in care under corrections by about 30% since 2016.

Table 1: Number and percent of placement episodes by race/ethnicity for the three types of supervising agencies in 2018

	Enterers			Continuers			Total
	County social services	Corrections	Tribal social services	County social services	Corrections	Tribal social services	
African American / black	1,049 (86.8%)	159 (13.2%)		1,517 (93.4%)	108 (6.6%)		2,833 (100.0%)
American Indian	552 (51.5%)	47 (4.4%)	473 (44.1%)	951 (39.1%)	32 (1.3%)	1,452 (59.6%)	3,507 (100.0%)
Asian / Pacific Islander	153 (96.2%)	6 (3.8%)		197 (97.5%)	5 (2.5%)		361 (100.0%)
Two or more races	1,091 (94.7%)	39 (3.4%)	22 (1.9%)	1,512 (93.5%)	32 (2.0%)	73 (4.5%)	2,769 (100.0%)
Unknown / declined	196 (98.0%)	3 (1.5%)	1 (0.5%)	105 (96.3%)	4 (3.7%)		309 (100.0%)
White	3,167 (96.7%)	108 (3.3%)		4,019 (98.4%)	64 (1.6%)		7,358 (100.0%)
All races	6,208 (87.9%)	362 (5.1%)	496 (7.0%)	8,301 (82.4%)	245 (2.4%)	1,525 (15.1%)	17,137 (100.0%)
Hispanic (any race)	683 (93.7%)	32 (4.4%)	14 (1.9%)	922 (92.6%)	19 (1.9%)	55 (5.5%)	1,725 (100.0%)

Case management services

Case management services are provided for families with children in out-of-home care for more than 30 days. Services are customized based on the reasons for placement, including: Child protection, specialized treatment for mental health concerns or developmental disabilities, and juvenile corrections.

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). This is the case plan that drives services that child/ren and families receive; it outlines all specific provisions that must be met for child/ren to safely return home. There are often safety requirements that families must meet or exceed for children 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 appropriate age, and
- In consultation with guardian ad litem, foster parent, and tribe, if a child is American Indian.

For placements with court involvement, OHPPs receive court approval and reviewed every 90 days while child/ren remain in care to ensure that adequate and appropriate services are provided.

An independent living skills (ILS) plan for children age 14 or older is also required. This plan is developed with youth, caseworker, caretaker(s), and other supportive adults in a youth's life to encourage continued development of independent living skills, and life-long connections with family, community and tribe. Specific independent living skills include, but are not limited to, the following areas: Educational, vocational or employment planning; transportation; money management; health care and medical coverage; housing; and social and/or recreation. It does not conflict with, or replace the goal of, achieving permanency for youth. [See [Minn. Stat., section 260C.212, subd. 1\(c\)\(11\)](#)]

Additional services available to youth in out-of-home care, based on eligibility, include:

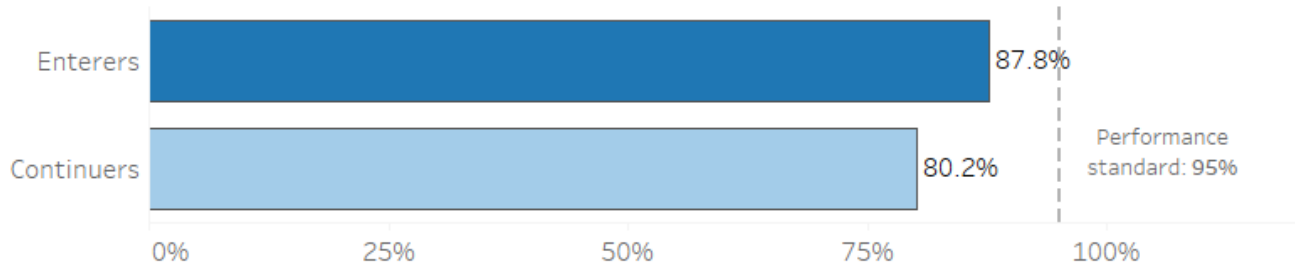
- Support for Emancipation and Living Functionally (SELF) program: Helps youth working with a county or tribal caseworker prepare for successful transition to adulthood, including independent living skills training, housing, transportation, permanent connections, education, and employment services for youth ages 14 - 20
- Minnesota Education and Training Voucher (ETV) program: Current and former foster youth can get up to \$5,000 per school year for post-secondary education at colleges, universities, vocational, technical or trade schools
- Extended foster care (EFC) services and payments: Youth can stay in their foster care setting longer, live on their own with additional support, or request to return to foster care through age 20
- Healthy Transition and Homeless Prevention program: Partnership with nonprofit agencies statewide to provide independent living skills services to youth, who currently or previously, experienced out-of-home care through age 21.

Caseworker visits with children in out-of-home care

Caseworkers are required to meet monthly with children 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 caseworkers to monitor children's safety, stability of placement, progress on services provided, and well-being while in care. Children are often seen more frequently than monthly, depending on the needs of a child, family, or placement provider.

- Of enterers in 2018, for the months where face-to-face visits were required, caseworkers saw children monthly 87.8% of the time; for continuers, these visits dropped to 80.2% (see Figure 11).
- Work continues on improving the frequency with which children are seen by examining barriers to monthly caseworker visits. This rate has steadily increased from 84.8% for enterers and 74.1% for continuers in 2015.

Figure 11: Percent of months in which children received a required monthly caseworker visit (enterers vs. continuers) in 2018



Note: Caseworker visit calculations include only children under age 18.

Placement experiences

Once a child has been removed from their home or prior to removal, whenever possible, child welfare agencies work on locating a safe and stable placement. A variety of out-of-home care settings vary on overall level of restrictiveness, as well as the types of services provided. 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 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 individuals with whom a child may have had significant contact. [see [Minn. Stat., 260C.212, subd. 2 \(a\)](#)] 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 individuals who provided family foster care for at least one day to a child in placement in Minnesota.

Table 2: Number and percent of foster care homes where at least one caregiver identifies as a specified race/ethnicity in 2018

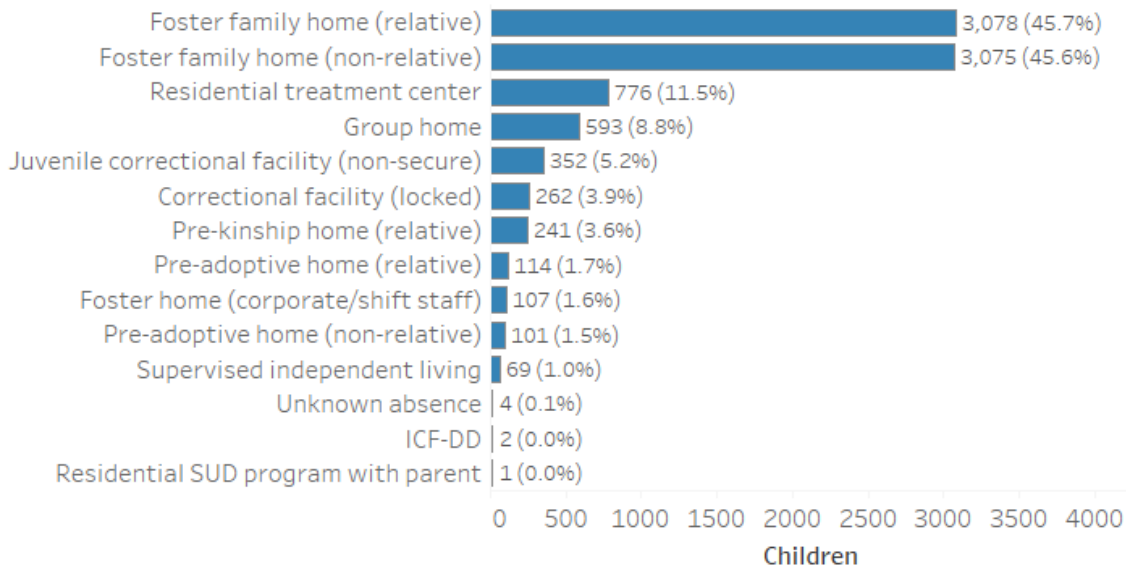
	Number	Percent
African American / black	1,310	14.8%
American Indian	1,101	12.5%
Asian / Pacific Islander	151	1.7%
Two or more races	484	5.5%
Unknown / declined	393	4.4%
White	6,125	69.3%
Hispanic (any race)	452	5.1%

Placement in the least restrictive, most home-like environment is preferred whenever possible. Children were most often placed in home-like settings (see Figure 12). Of the 6,741 children who entered care in 2018, more than three-quarters (80.4%) spent some time in either a relative or non-relative foster home setting. About one-third of all children in care (34.1%) spent at least some time in relative family foster care, a decrease of 11.6% from 2017. (Children can spend time in multiple location settings during an episode of out-of-home care, therefore, be counted multiple times across different setting types.)

Other types of settings such as group homes, residential treatment centers, and correctional facilities are more restrictive and are less common than family foster care. The remaining settings prepare a child for adoption or other permanent placement, i.e., pre-adoptive or pre-kinship homes, and independent living centers.



Figure 12: Number and percent of children by location setting in 2018



Note: This graph shows only children who entered out-of-home care in 2018. ICF-DD stands for intermediate care facilities for persons with developmental disabilities. Residential substance use disorder (SUD) program with parent is a new category added in 2018.

Sidebar: Relative placements

What specific relationships do children have with their relatives when in a relative placement? Below is a breakdown of the percent of placements with relatives, by relative type and child race.

	African American/ black	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown/ declined	White	Hispanic (any race)
Grandparent	36%	37%	28%	41%	45%	47%	35%
Aunt/uncle	26%	24%	52%	22%	26%	24%	29%
Other relative	29%	21%	18%	25%	22%	22%	23%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Extended family (tribal or ethnic)	8%	17%	3%	12%	7%	7%	10%
Other non-relative	0%	1%		1%	1%	1%	1%
Step-parent	1%	0%		0%		0%	
Former foster parent		0%					

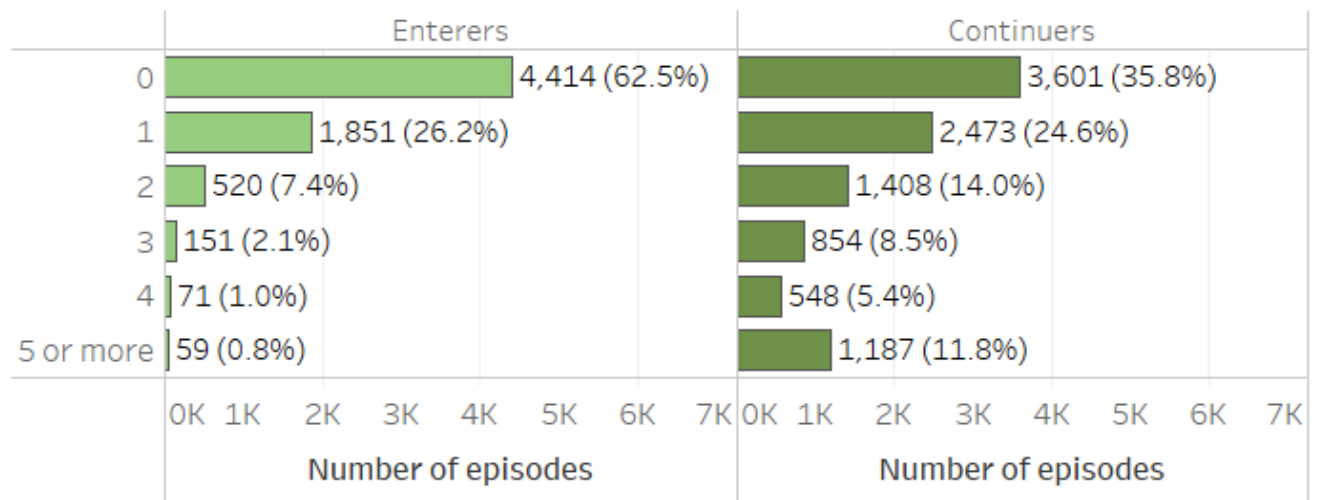
Placement moves

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 to better ensure child safety, provide needed services and/or a less restrictive environment, or achieve permanency.

When taking into account the entire length of an out-of-home care episode for all episodes occurring in 2018 (both enterers and continuers), the majority of placement episodes had between zero and three moves (89.2%). Children who were in care for longer time periods experience more moves. See Figure 13.

The majority of children who entered care in 2018 only experienced one placement location (62.5%). Continuers most commonly experienced one placement location (35.8%).

Figure 13: Number of total moves children experienced while in a placement episode (through 2018)



Leaving out-of-home care

This section focuses on children who left out-of-home care in 2018. The designation of exiters is used for children who were in out-of-home placement and exited during 2018.

Length of time in care

There were 7,518 unique children in 7,701 placement episodes that ended in 2018 (e.g., some children experienced more than one placement episode that ended during the year). Some children were in care for only a few days while others were in care for multiple years. Approximately 30.7% of placements were six months or less (see Figure 14).

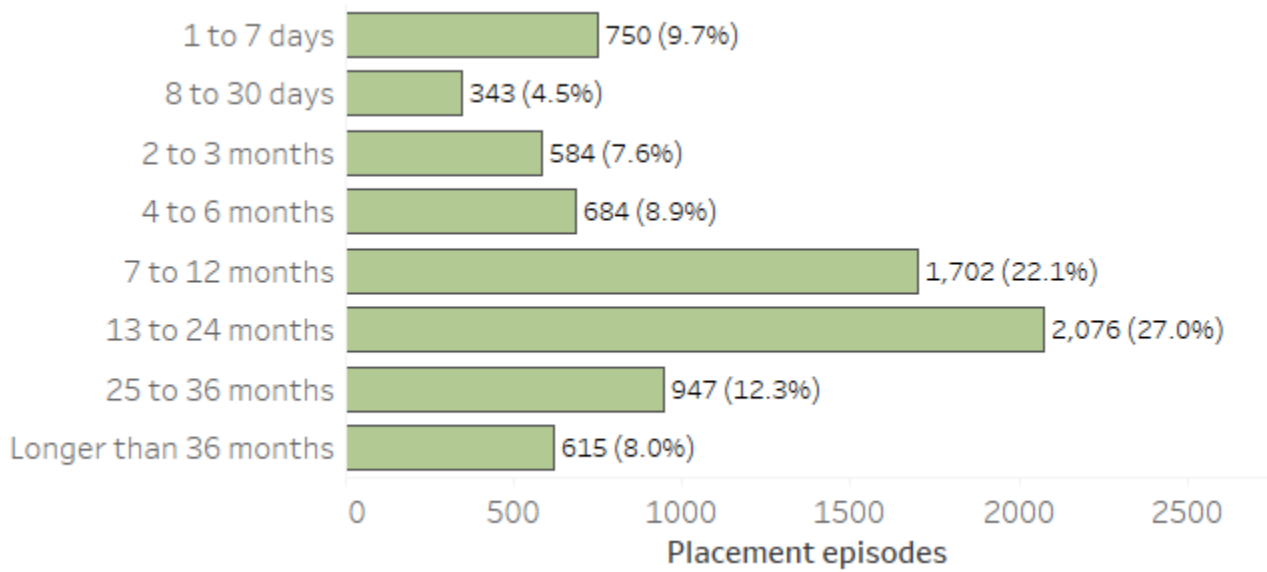
The length of time that a child spends in care is highly variable and may be influenced by the following, among many other factors:



- Needs of child and family
- Safety concerns
- Availability of resources to help families reach goals in their case plan
- Overall permanency goal(s)
- Administrative requirements/barriers, and
- Legal responsibilities/court decisions.

Although most children are discharged prior to their 18th birthday, Minnesota law allows youth in foster care on their 18th birthday to receive extended foster care services through age 20, if they meet certain criteria. There were 1,154 children/youth who experienced extended foster care during 2018. The most common criteria were: Completing high school/GED (54.1%), employed at least 80 hours per month (29.7%), and enrolled in post-secondary or vocational education (21.8%).

Figure 14: Length of stay for placement episodes ending in 2018

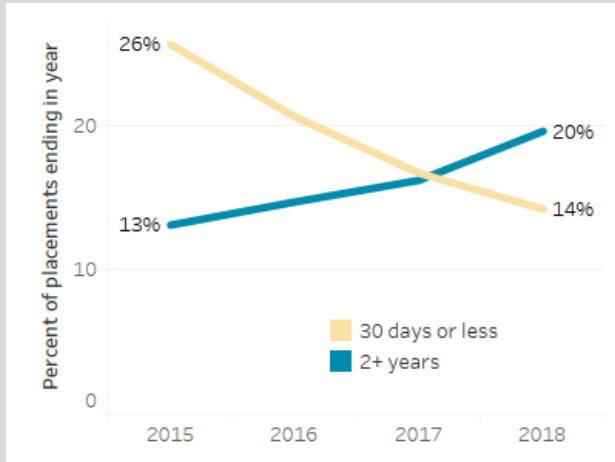


- Length of time in care also varies by race and ethnicity. Table 3 shows the number and percentage of placement episodes by length of stay, race and ethnicity.
- American Indian children have high proportions who stay in care for two years or longer compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

Table 3: Number and percent of placement episodes ending in 2018 by length of time in care and race/ethnicity

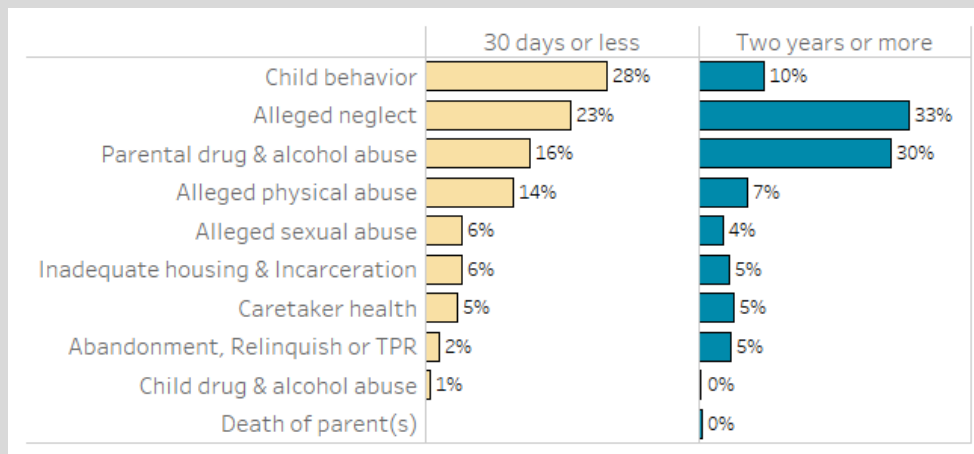
	African American / black	American Indian	Asian / Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown / declined	White	All races	Hispanic (any race)
1 to 7 days	196 (15.0%)	47 (3.6%)	33 (16.5%)	107 (8.8%)	37 (24.0%)	330 (9.4%)	750 (9.7%)	73 (10.0%)
8 to 30 days	78 (6.0%)	32 (2.5%)	12 (6.0%)	63 (5.2%)	10 (6.5%)	148 (4.2%)	343 (4.5%)	34 (4.6%)
2 to 3 months	95 (7.3%)	67 (5.2%)	16 (8.0%)	102 (8.4%)	18 (11.7%)	286 (8.1%)	584 (7.6%)	66 (9.0%)
4 to 6 months	113 (8.6%)	88 (6.8%)	4 (2.0%)	136 (11.2%)	17 (11.0%)	326 (9.2%)	684 (8.9%)	73 (10.0%)
7 to 12 months	290 (22.2%)	280 (21.6%)	40 (20.0%)	232 (19.0%)	26 (16.9%)	834 (23.7%)	1,702 (22.1%)	157 (21.4%)
13 to 24 months	269 (20.6%)	395 (30.5%)	49 (24.5%)	321 (26.4%)	32 (20.8%)	1,010 (28.7%)	2,076 (27.0%)	186 (25.4%)
25 to 36 months	155 (11.9%)	197 (15.2%)	28 (14.0%)	152 (12.5%)	12 (7.8%)	403 (11.4%)	947 (12.3%)	97 (13.3%)
Longer than 36 months	112 (8.6%)	190 (14.7%)	18 (9.0%)	105 (8.6%)	2 (1.3%)	188 (5.3%)	615 (8.0%)	46 (6.3%)
Total	1,308 (100.0%)	1,296 (100.0%)	200 (100.0%)	1,218 (100.0%)	154 (100.0%)	3,525 (100.0%)	7,701 (100.0%)	732 (100.0%)

Sidebar: Short- and long-term placements

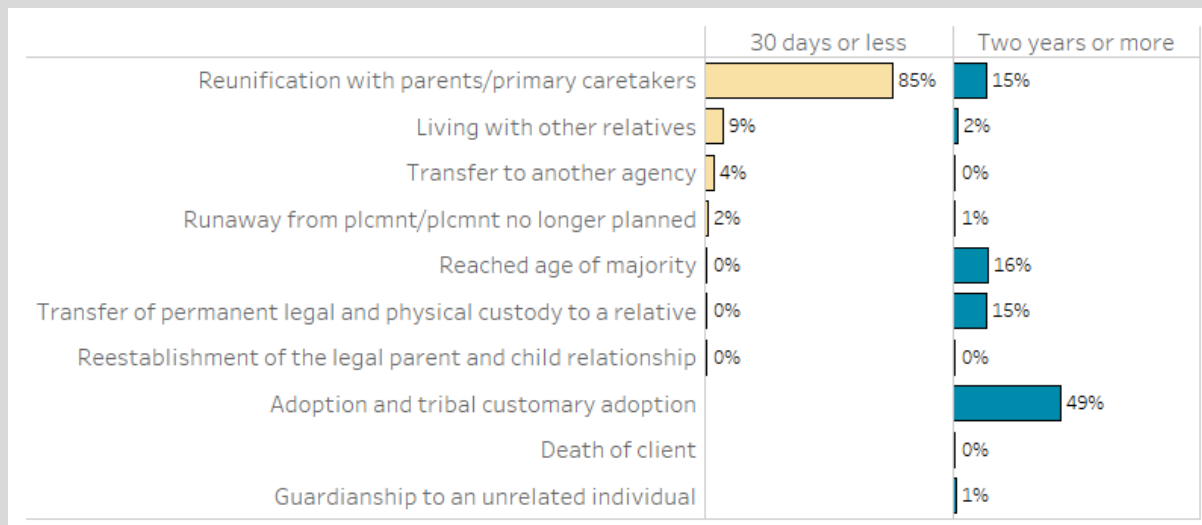


Discharges from care in recent years have shown an increase in the percentage of placements that are two years or longer, and a decrease in those 30 days or less (left). Children in care for less than 30 days are far more likely to enter care as a result of child behavior and alleged physical abuse than are children in care for two or more years; 85% in care for less than 30 days are discharged to reunification with their caregivers, while only 15% in care for two or more years are discharged to reunification.

Percent of placements ending in 2018 lasting 30 days or less vs. two or more years, by removal reason



Percent of placements ending in 2018 lasting 30 days or less vs. two or more years, by discharge reason

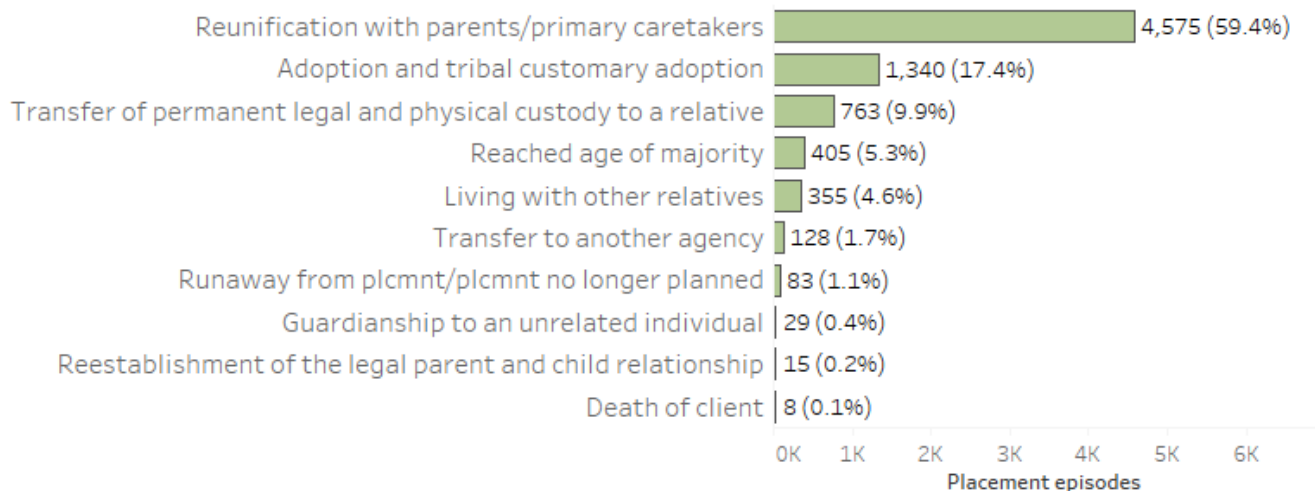


Reasons for leaving out-of-home care

The following section provides information about the reasons why children were discharged from their out-of-home placement episode, which includes:

- For placement episodes that ended in 2018 (see Figure 15), 59.4% ended because children were able to safely return home to their parents or other primary caregivers, a decrease of 4.7% from 2017.
- The proportion of placement episodes ending with children being adopted, living with relatives (including a non-custodial father), or transfer of permanent legal and physical custody to a relative increased by 5.1%, from 26.8% to 31.9%.
- A small proportion of placements ended because children turned 18, ran away, or transferred to a different agency, such as a correctional facility.
- Eight cases with continuous placement episodes ended because children died while in care. Six instances were due to accidental, natural, or undetermined causes, and two were due to child maltreatment.
- In 2017, the department began using a trauma-informed, robust and scientific systemic critical incident review process for child fatalities that occur in foster care settings. The review process is designed to systemically analyze the child welfare system to identify opportunities for improvement, as well as address barriers to providing the best possible services to children and families. The model utilizes components from the same science used by other safety-critical industries, including aviation and health care; it moves away from blame, toward a system of accountability that focuses on identifying underlying systemic issues to improve Minnesota’s child welfare system.

Figure 15: Number and percent of placement episodes ending by discharge reason in 2018



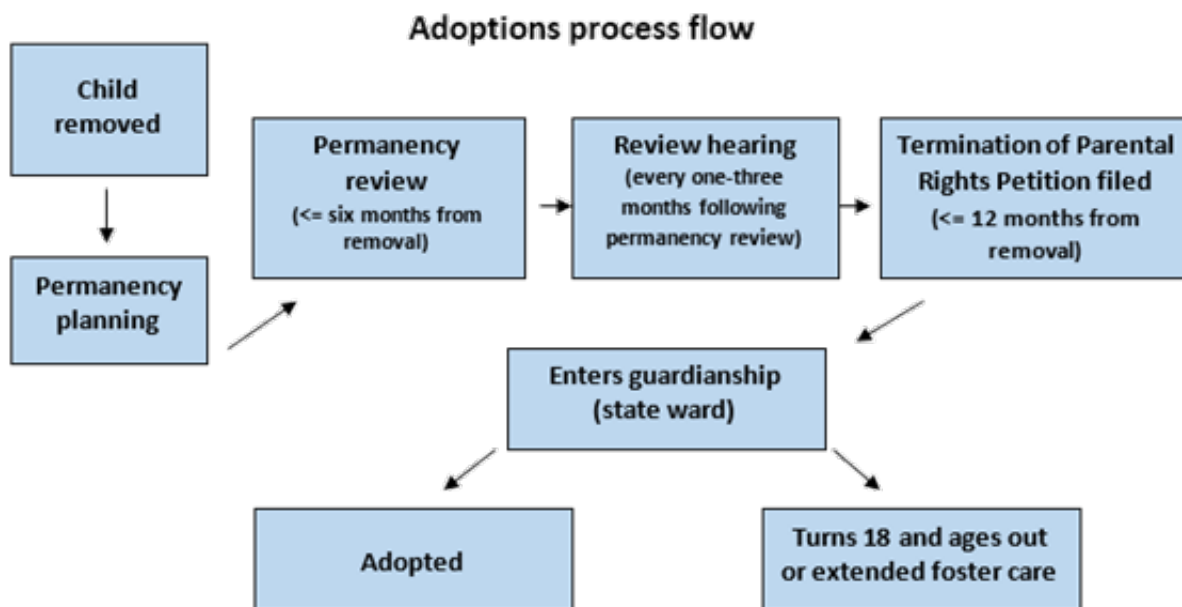
Adoptions

Some children exited out-of-home care in 2018 due to adoption. The following section provides details about 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 if reunification with parents or primary caregivers cannot be achieved in a safe and/or timely fashion. Children may ultimately be adopted by their foster parents, relatives, or other individuals who have developed a relationship with them; 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 termination of parental rights (TPR), which severs the legal parent-child relationship, or accept parents' consent to adoption. The court must also order guardianship of a child to the department's commissioner.

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.¹ 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 these parents, courts, and others to facilitate the adoption process. This process may be lengthy. Children may remain under guardianship of the commissioner for months or years, or until they turn age 18 and either age out of the foster care system or continue in extended foster care. Once a child turns 18, they are no longer under guardianship of the commissioner.



¹ The exception is when a court determines that re-establishing 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 a child, length of time in care post-termination of parental rights, and whether a parent has corrected conditions that led to the termination of parental rights. See [Minn. Stat., 260C.329](#) for more information.



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. 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 commissioner in a year: Enterers and continuers.

Enterers are those children where the commissioner became their legal guardian in 2018 due to termination of parental rights or court’s acceptance of parents’ consent to adoption. Continuers are those who became wards of the state prior to 2018 and remained under state guardianship into 2018. During 2018, there were 3,086 children who spent at least one day under guardianship of the commissioner, an 8% increase from 2017. There were 1,253 children who entered guardianship and 1,833 who continued in guardianship.

Characteristics of children under state guardianship

This section focuses on the age and race of children who entered guardianship and continued to be under state guardianship in 2018. White children remain the largest group, both entering and continuing in guardianship in 2018 (see Figure 16). Although white children comprised the greatest number under guardianship, American Indian children and those with two or more races have the highest rate per 1,000 for children continuing in care under guardianship (see Figure 17).

Figure 16: Number and percent of children under guardianship by race/ethnicity in 2018

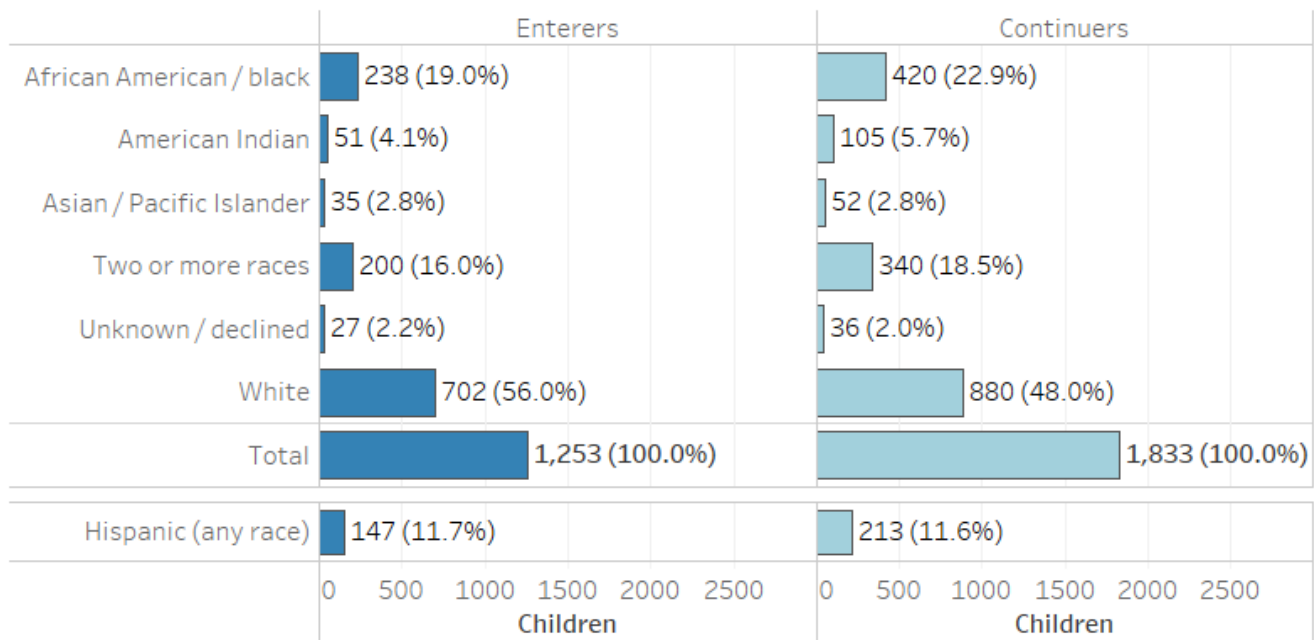


Figure 17: Rate per 1,000 for children under guardianship in 2018

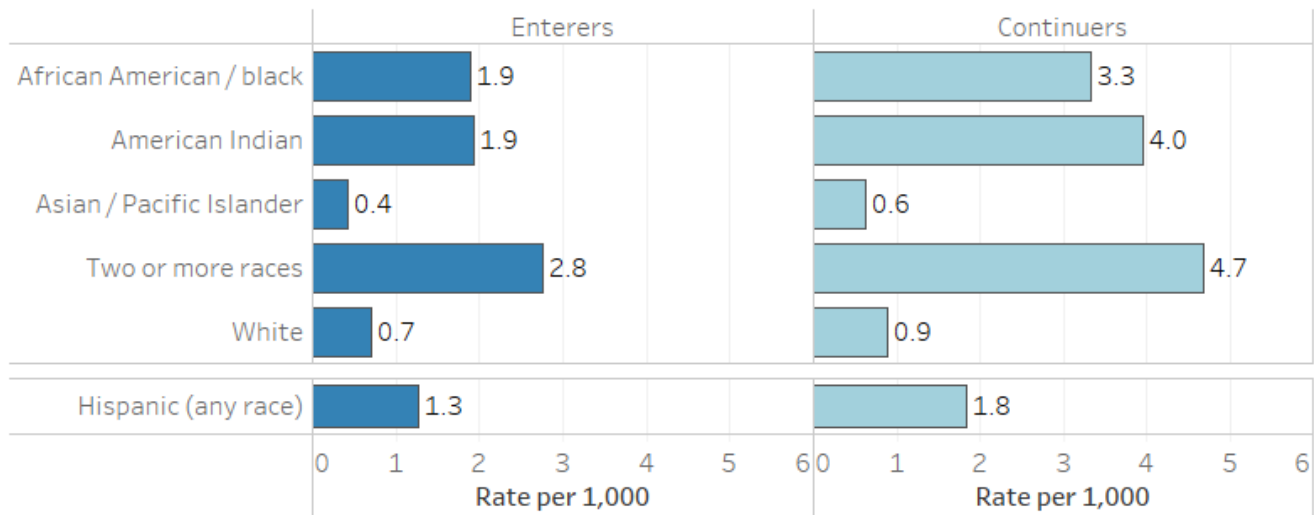
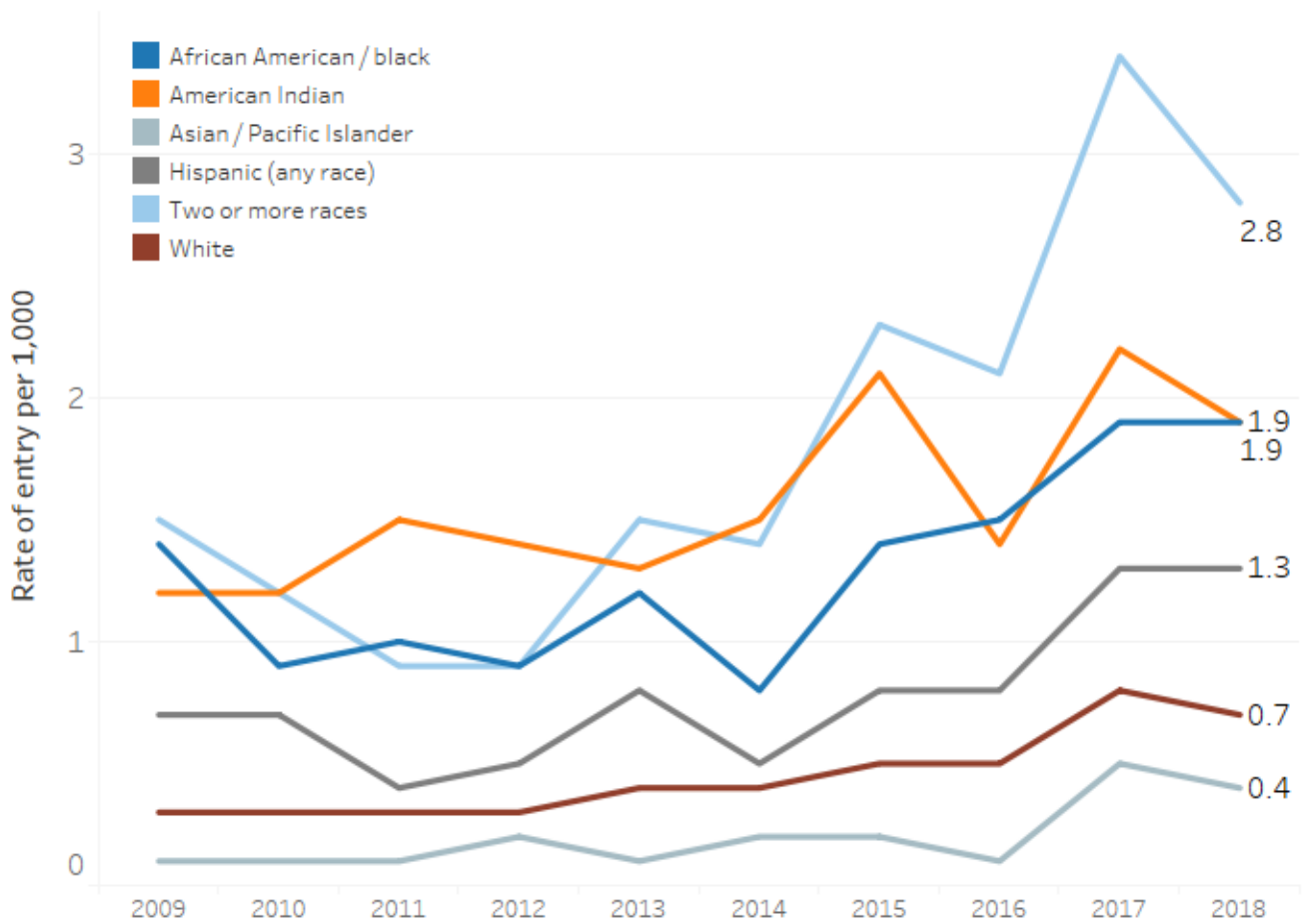
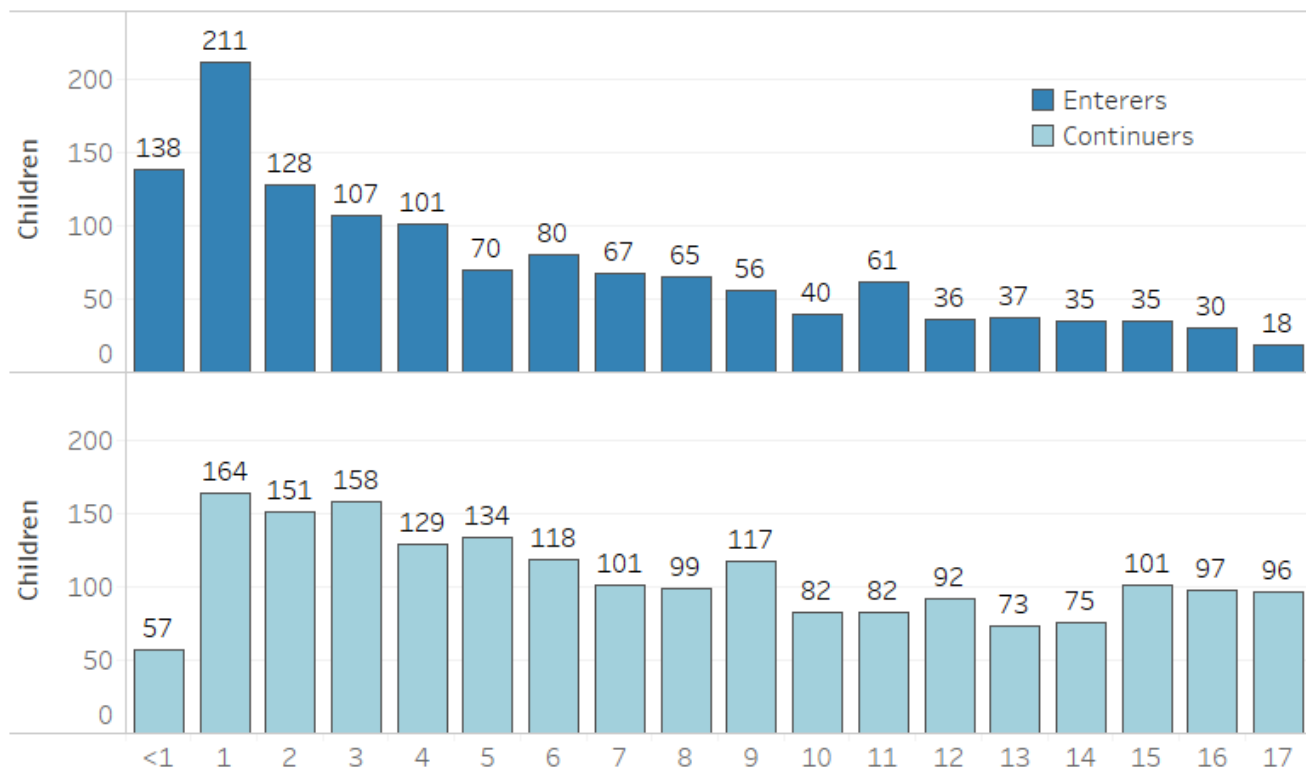


Figure 18: Rate per 1,000 of children entering guardianship by race/ethnicity, 2009 – 2018



- Figure 19 shows the distribution of children entering and continuing guardianship by age
- Children entering guardianship tended to be younger, with a little over 50% age 4 or younger
- Children continuing under guardianship were more evenly distributed across age groups, although approximately 34.6% were also age 4 or younger.

Figure 19. Number of children by age experiencing state guardianship in 2018

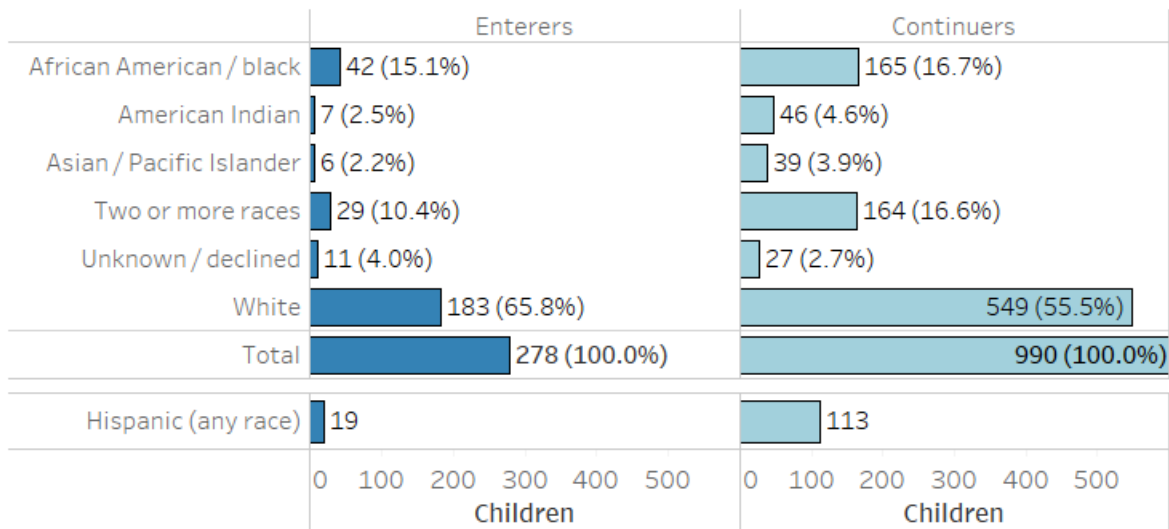


Characteristics of children who were adopted

The following section provides information on the characteristics of children who had been state wards in 2018 and had finalized adoptions during the year. The number adopted included:

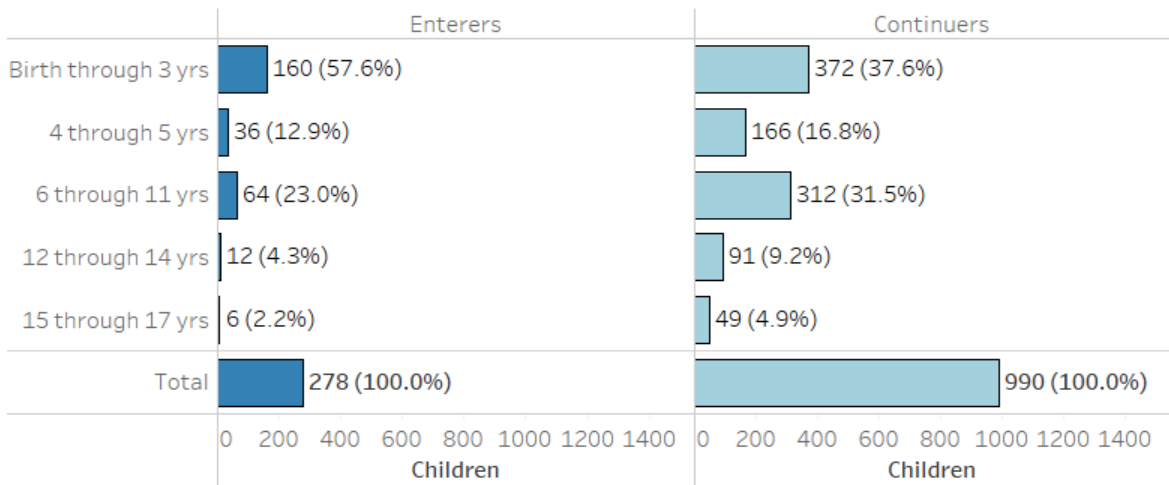
- During 2018, 1,268 children had finalized adoptions, a 28.1% increase from 2017. Of these, 278 became state wards during the same year, and 990 were state wards prior to the beginning of 2018.
- In total, approximately 41.5% of all children under state guardianship in 2018 were adopted.
- White children comprised the largest proportion who were adopted. The racial and ethnic breakdown of all children adopted during 2018 is shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20. Number and percent of children adopted by race/ethnicity in 2018



- Children birth to age 5 comprise the largest proportion of adopted children. This pattern is more pronounced for children who entered guardianship in 2018 than for those who were already under guardianship on the first of the year (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Number and percent of children adopted by age group in 2018



- As displayed in the next two graphs (Figures 22 and 23), the number of children adopted in all age categories increased in 2018 from 2017. White children continue to comprise the largest group of adopted children; the number adopted increased for all races.

Figure 22. Number of children adopted by age group, 2010 – 2018

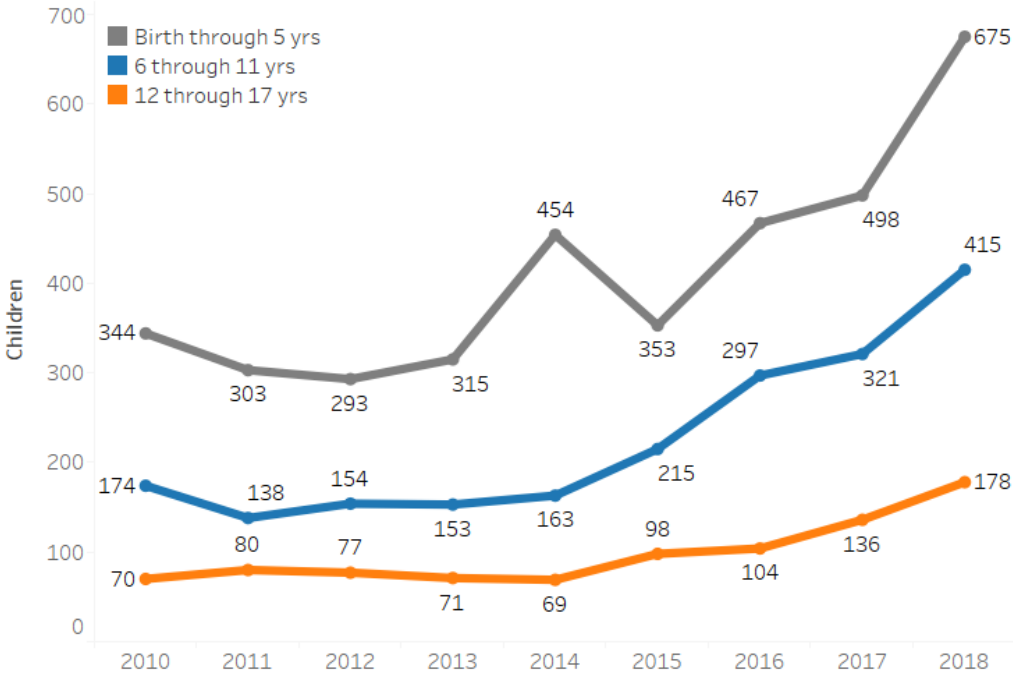
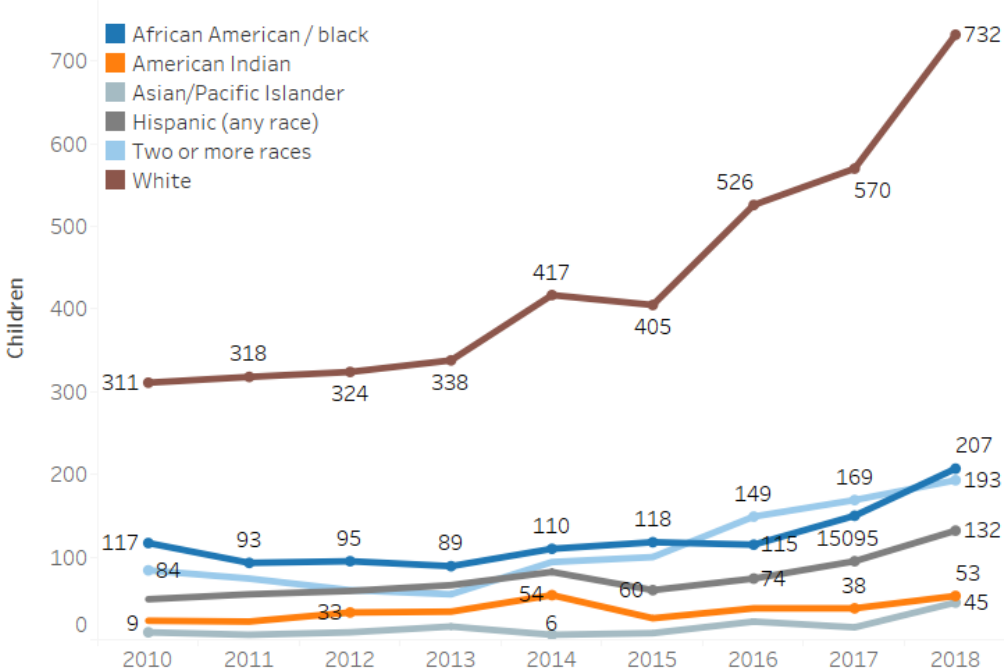


Figure 23. Number of children adopted by race/ethnicity, 2010 – 2018



Children who aged out of guardianship

Not all children who become state wards eventually get adopted. Some turn age 18 and “age out” of the foster care system. Others may still be adopted after turning 18, but this information is not monitored by the department. The data shows:

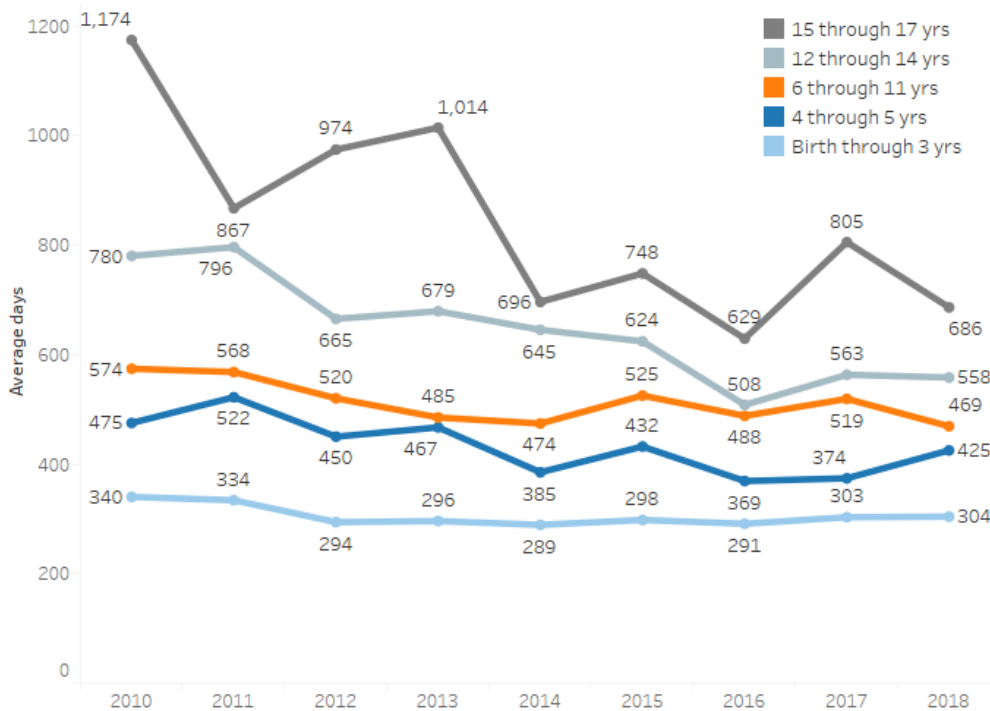
- During 2018, 87 youth who were state wards aged out before being adopted
- Of those who aged out, 28 (32.2%) continued in care after turning 18 through the extended foster care program.

Time to adoption

The average time from entering state guardianship to adoption has improved over the past eight years. Figure 24 shows how long it takes from the date of entering state guardianship to adoption for children who were adopted between 2010 and 2018. The data shows:

- Younger children are typically adopted faster than older children, with those birth - 3 remaining in care for 304 days, on average
- The timeline for children ages 15 - 17 decreased by an average of 119 days in 2018 compared with their length of time in guardianship in 2017
- Older age groups (6 - 17) saw a decrease in time to adoption, while younger age groups (birth - 5) saw an increase.

Figure 24. Days from entering guardianship to adoption by age, 2010 – 2018



Adoption of siblings²

Keeping siblings together contributes to maintaining family relationships and cultural connections. Separating siblings in foster care and adoption may add to 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 reasonable 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 2010–2018. The data shows:

- In 2018, 64.3% of sibling groups were adopted together
- About 78% of sibling groups were adopted either partially or fully intact in 2018.

Table 4. Sibling group preservation in adoptions, 2010 – 2018

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sibling groups available for adoption with at least one child adopted	153	133	135	135	184	169	237	234	345
Sibling groups adopted fully intact	111	90	97	97	130	118	172	154	222
Sibling groups adopted partially intact	18	14	13	16	22	23	27	36	46
Percent of sibling groups adopted fully intact	72.5%	67.7%	71.9%	71.9%	70.7%	69.8%	72.6%	65.8%	64.3%
Percent of sibling groups adopted partially or fully intact	84.3%	78.2%	81.5%	83.7%	82.6%	83.4%	84.0%	81.1%	77.7%

Tribal customary adoptions

Most tribes in Minnesota offer culturally appropriate permanency options through tribal court. Some tribes utilize customary adoption as a permanency option, which occurs after suspension of parental rights rather than a termination of parental rights. Table 5 includes American Indian children who were under tribal court

² Currently, the Social Service Information System categorizes siblings based on the biological mother, so siblings placed with, or separated from paternal siblings, are not included in the data. Siblings who are age 18 or older and 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 a 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 preservation 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 a adoption during a given year in which one or more siblings were adopted.

jurisdiction and adopted through customary adoption from 2010 – 2018 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 group, 2010 - 2018

	Birth through 5 yrs.		6 yrs. or older		Total Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
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
2016	24	55.8%	19	44.2%	43
2017	28	40.0%	42	60.0%	70
2018	24	37.5%	40	62.5%	64

Post placement services and outcomes

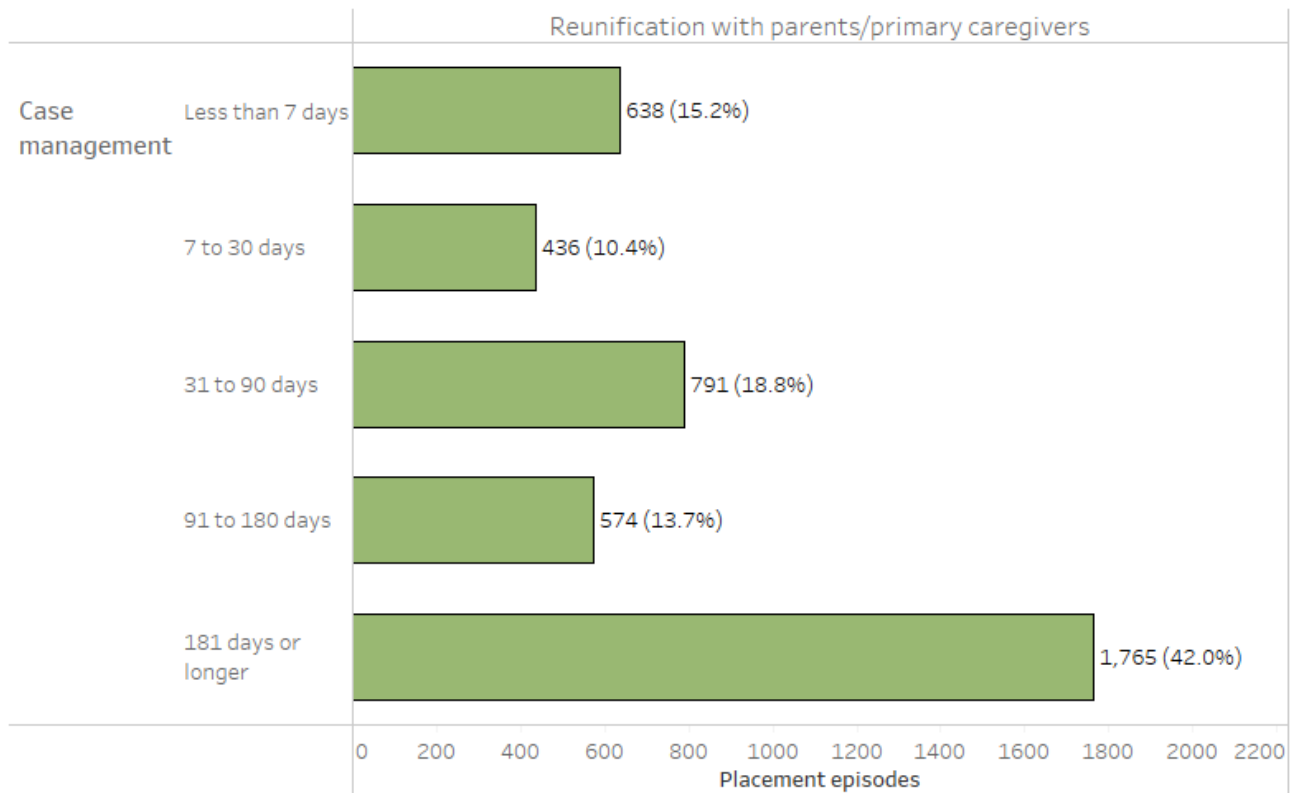
After achieving permanency, either through reunification, adoption, or transfer of permanent legal and physical custody to a relative, a local social services agency or the department may provide services to support families. Some children who achieved permanency may continue to have challenges and re-enter out-of-home care. The following section provides 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 placement has ended through 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 children/families receiving case management, nearly 60% of episodes remained open for three months or more after a child was reunified
- Figure 25 shows episodes that ended with reunification and ongoing case management.

Figure 25. Number and percent of episodes that closed to reunification where ongoing services were provided by length of time in 2018



Adoption and kinship assistance

A child and family may receive ongoing support in the form of adoption assistance, available to many adoptive families, or kinship assistance if they meet eligibility criteria. For information on eligibility criteria and the process, see [Northstar Adoption Assistance Program](#). While adoption assistance has been available for the past few decades, Northstar kinship assistance is a fairly new program that began in 2015 to support relatives who assume permanent legal and physical custody of a related child. The data shows:

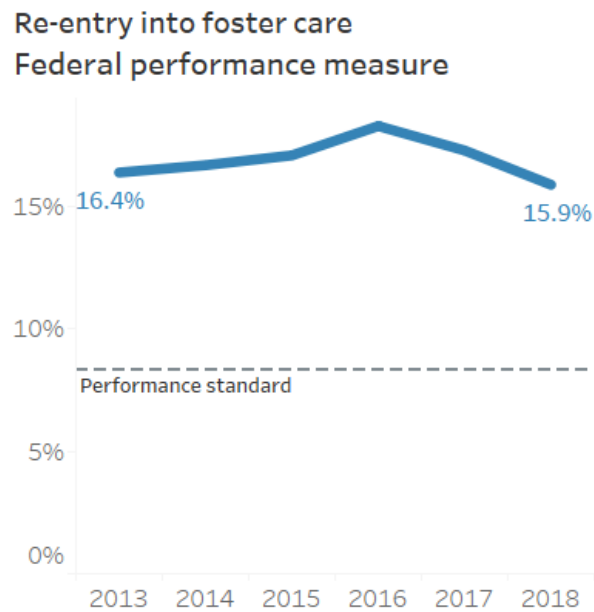
- There were 8,497 children who received payments for adoption assistance in 2018
- Of the 8,497 children, 1,050 were adopted or had a customary tribal adoption finalized in 2018
- There were 3,025 children who received payments from Northstar kinship assistance in 2018.



Re-entry

Despite the best efforts of county and tribal agency staff, 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 has decreased by 1.7% from 2017, but remains much higher than the federal performance standard of 8.3%.

Figure 26. Re-entry into foster care in 2018



The out-of-home care and permanency appendix

Table 6. Number of children in out-of-home care by sex and agency with U.S. Census child population estimate and rate per 1,000, 2018

Agency	Under 18 (female)	Under 18 (male)	18 or older (female)	18 or older (male)	Total children / young adults	2017 child population estimate	Child rate per 1,000
Aitkin	16	26	0	0	42	2,654	15.8
Anoka	244	248	7	12	511	84,276	5.8
Becker	91	88	6	1	186	8,350	21.4
Beltrami	529	548	11	7	1095	11,777	91.4
Benton	59	62	3	0	124	10,159	11.9
Big Stone	9	3	0	0	12	1,056	11.4
Blue Earth	80	82	0	0	162	13,265	12.2
Brown	27	40	1	0	68	5,567	12.0
Carlton	79	85	2	1	167	8,017	20.5
Carver	82	72	12	6	172	27,643	5.6
Cass	58	49	2	1	110	6,297	17.0
Chippewa	8	8	0	0	16	2,832	5.6
Chisago	66	78	1	1	146	12,745	11.3
Clay	103	132	5	3	243	15,517	15.1
Clearwater	9	20	0	2	31	2,200	13.2
Cook	9	15	0	1	25	858	28.0
Crow Wing	142	142	1	4	289	14,059	20.2
Dakota	246	270	4	5	525	103,532	5.0
Des Moines Valley HHS	38	59	1	0	98	4,899	19.8
Douglas	44	40	2	0	86	8,045	10.4
Faribault-Martin	68	66	3	1	138	7,344	18.2
Fillmore	9	12	0	1	22	5,127	4.1
Freeborn	49	58	2	0	109	6,701	16.0
Goodhue	49	58	4	0	111	10,379	10.3
Grant	6	10	0	0	16	1,351	11.8
Hennepin	1405	1542	86	74	3107	275,532	10.7
Houston	15	24	0	1	40	4,052	9.6

Agency	Under 18 (female)	Under 18 (male)	18 or older (female)	18 or older (male)	Total children / young adults	2017 child population estimate	Child rate per 1,000
Hubbard	37	43	1	2	83	4,415	18.1
Isanti	45	61	1	3	110	9,428	11.2
Itasca	130	138	5	12	285	9,446	28.4
Kanabec	20	23	2	3	48	3,424	12.6
Kandiyohi	59	60	3	2	124	10,417	11.4
Kittson	7	6	1	1	15	887	14.7
Koochiching	27	41	1	2	71	2,313	29.4
Lac qui Parle	4	2	1	0	7	1,337	4.5
Lake	16	18	0	1	35	1,931	17.6
Lake of the Woods	3	3	0	0	6	691	8.7
Le Sueur	36	23	1	1	61	6,737	8.8
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe [†]	142	149	3	0	294	1,975	147.3
Mahnomen	8	11	2	1	22	1,771	10.7
Marshall	11	7	1	0	19	2,137	8.4
McLeod	66	61	3	1	131	8,355	15.2
Meeker	22	22	0	2	46	5,655	7.8
Mille Lacs	103	133	4	1	241	6,276	37.6
MN Prairie	119	102	0	1	222	19,176	11.5
Morrison	55	49	0	1	105	7,790	13.4
Mower	42	43	0	2	87	9,848	8.6
Nicollet	46	38	4	1	89	7,487	11.2
Nobles	28	34	4	0	66	5,850	10.6
Norman	9	8	1	0	18	1,565	10.9
Olmsted	77	104	8	5	194	37,946	4.8
Otter Tail	88	119	1	0	208	12,741	16.2
Pennington	20	29	0	0	49	3,264	15.0
Pine	73	70	1	1	145	5,815	24.6
Polk	45	41	0	2	88	7,653	11.2
Pope	11	11	0	3	25	2,306	9.5

Agency	Under 18 (female)	Under 18 (male)	18 or older (female)	18 or older (male)	Total children / young adults	2017 child population estimate	Child rate per 1,000
Ramsey	816	849	43	43	1751	127,779	13.0
Red Lake	6	3	0	0	9	991	9.1
Renville	18	28	0	0	46	3,377	13.6
Rice	96	95	2	4	197	14,414	13.3
Roseau	13	9	1	0	23	3,728	5.9
Scott	111	61	2	2	176	40,626	4.2
Sherburne	62	78	2	0	142	25,132	5.6
Sibley	25	20	0	1	46	3,566	12.6
Southwest HHS	143	131	4	7	285	18,148	15.1
St. Louis	588	621	23	21	1253	38,171	31.7
Stearns	218	207	4	5	434	36,346	11.7
Stevens	14	14	1	0	29	1,985	14.1
Swift	31	30	0	1	62	2,137	28.5
Todd	45	48	0	4	97	5,836	15.9
Traverse	9	11	0	1	21	682	29.3
Wabasha	19	25	1	2	47	4,724	9.3
Wadena	46	57	0	1	104	3,451	29.8
Washington	100	141	12	7	260	63,271	3.8
Watonwan	13	18	2	1	34	2,633	11.8
White Earth Nation [†]	231	235	1	3	470	1,981	235.2
Wilkin	4	16	0	1	21	1,436	13.9
Winona	87	74	3	0	164	9,231	17.4
Wright	115	113	2	3	233	37,776	6.0
Yellow Medicine	17	22	0	0	39	2,322	16.8
Minnesota	7,716	8,192	304	276	16,488	1,302,613	12.7

[†]Note: The data for these two groups are 2010 Census numbers which represent children residing on the Leech Lake and White Earth reservations who indicated American Indian alone or as one of two or more races. There are no intercensal child population estimates for these groups. The Leech Lake reservation overlaps Cass, Itasca, Beltrami and Hubbard counties. The White Earth reservation overlaps Mahnomon, Becker and Clearwater counties.

Note: Child rate per 1,000 only includes children under 18. Age was calculated either on the first of the year for those who were in care on Jan. 1, 2018, or on the day an out-of-home care placement episode began in 2018 for all others.

Table 7. Number of children in out-of-home care by age and agency, 2018

Agency	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	3	4	10	5	9	0	42
Anoka	121	84	70	69	67	81	19	511
Becker	59	32	26	25	11	26	7	186
Beltrami	247	223	171	173	138	125	18	1,095
Benton	29	23	15	15	22	17	3	124
Big Stone	2	2	0	0	2	6	0	12
Blue Earth	44	34	25	21	27	11	0	162
Brown	17	16	7	12	5	10	1	68
Carlton	34	21	26	22	31	30	3	167
Carver	21	24	24	20	25	40	18	172
Cass	29	12	12	10	15	29	3	110
Chippewa	7	3	2	2	1	1	0	16
Chisago	39	26	23	20	20	16	2	146
Clay	37	27	26	26	44	75	8	243
Clearwater	4	6	5	2	7	5	2	31
Cook	2	5	4	4	5	4	1	25
Crow Wing	78	54	42	32	47	31	5	289
Dakota	150	88	72	70	62	74	9	525
Des Moines Valley HHS	17	14	14	13	20	19	1	98
Douglas	20	19	10	8	14	13	2	86
Faribault-Martin	28	27	17	19	21	22	4	138
Fillmore	3	2	1	2	2	11	1	22
Freeborn	28	24	16	7	14	18	2	109
Goodhue	26	16	15	8	18	24	4	111
Grant	8	3	0	2	2	1	0	16
Hennepin	816	483	363	378	383	524	160	3,107
Houston	11	9	8	0	7	4	1	40
Hubbard	16	17	9	8	14	16	3	83

Agency	Birth - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 8 years	9 - 11 years	12 - 14 years	15 - 17 years	18 or older	Total children
Isanti	16	15	14	18	16	27	4	110
Itasca	53	46	31	27	47	64	17	285
Kanabec	10	4	4	6	7	12	5	48
Kandiyohi	21	19	14	12	27	26	5	124
Kittson	3	0	3	2	1	4	2	15
Koochiching	8	13	14	12	11	10	3	71
Lac qui Parle	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	7
Lake	5	3	4	8	7	7	1	35
Lake of the Woods	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	6
Le Sueur	9	12	9	8	5	16	2	61
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	61	78	56	47	29	20	3	294
Mahnomen	6	1	3	0	0	9	3	22
Marshall	4	2	2	1	1	8	1	19
McLeod	29	27	14	16	20	21	4	131
Meeker	11	1	3	8	11	10	2	46
Mille Lacs	64	43	34	27	34	34	5	241
MN Prairie	47	39	40	36	19	40	1	222
Morrison	23	22	8	12	17	22	1	105
Mower	30	10	12	11	14	8	2	87
Nicollet	22	10	13	12	14	13	5	89
Nobles	9	8	9	7	17	12	4	66
Norman	7	0	4	1	3	2	1	18
Olmsted	53	20	19	16	22	51	13	194
Otter Tail	54	36	35	25	29	28	1	208
Pennington	15	6	12	7	4	5	0	49
Pine	40	28	18	16	25	16	2	145
Polk	15	11	9	11	18	22	2	88
Pope	2	8	2	4	3	3	3	25
Ramsey	419	249	222	195	231	349	86	1,751

Agency	Birth - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 8 years	9 - 11 years	12 - 14 years	15 - 17 years	18 or older	Total children
Red Lake	1	3	3	0	1	1	0	9
Renville	8	8	4	6	11	9	0	46
Rice	54	29	27	27	24	30	6	197
Roseau	4	5	1	4	4	4	1	23
Scott	51	30	22	16	22	31	4	176
Sherburne	35	20	18	16	20	31	2	142
Sibley	8	14	9	6	3	5	1	46
Southwest HHS	59	50	39	44	40	42	11	285
St. Louis	307	220	181	170	177	154	44	1,253
Stearns	93	74	68	50	55	85	9	434
Stevens	6	6	5	2	5	4	1	29
Swift	16	10	12	7	7	9	1	62
Todd	21	20	16	23	7	6	4	97
Traverse	4	3	3	0	3	7	1	21
Wabasha	7	10	5	6	4	12	3	47
Wadena	24	17	16	16	13	17	1	104
Washington	42	29	28	29	41	72	19	260
Watonwan	10	4	3	3	2	9	3	34
White Earth Nation	127	89	77	51	55	67	4	470
Wilkin	3	2	2	1	1	11	1	21
Winona	35	29	25	18	24	30	3	164
Wright	51	34	32	33	27	51	5	233
Yellow Medicine	8	8	5	6	6	6	0	39
Minnesota	3,917	2,722	2,218	2,058	2,214	2,779	580	16,488

Table 8. Number of children in out-of-home care by race, ethnicity and by agency, 2018

Agency	African American/ black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown/ declined	White	Grand total	Hispanic (any race)
Aitkin	*	11	*	8	*	22	42	*
Anoka	73	25	*	92	*	302	511	49
Becker	*	59	*	46	*	76	186	15
Beltrami	*	972	*	38	*	73	1,095	24
Benton	24	*	*	25	*	70	124	*
Big Stone	*	*	*	*	*	11	12	*
Blue Earth	21	8	*	22	*	99	162	10
Brown	*	*	*	*	*	59	68	9
Carlton	*	76	*	33	*	58	167	*
Carver	20	*	*	32	*	107	172	21
Cass	*	32	*	*	*	70	110	*
Chippewa	*	*	*	*	*	13	16	*
Chisago	*	*	*	22	*	111	146	9
Clay	20	46	*	58	*	118	243	44
Clearwater	*	15	*	*	*	10	31	*
Cook	*	*	*	*	*	15	25	*
Crow Wing	15	28	*	20	*	223	289	*
Dakota	87	15	9	128	*	251	525	90
Des Moines Valley HHS	*	*	*	*	*	77	98	14
Douglas	*	*	*	20	*	53	86	*
Faribault-Martin	*	*	*	13	*	119	138	14
Fillmore	*	*	*	*	*	20	22	*
Freeborn	*	*	*	13	*	89	109	19
Goodhue	7	*	*	10	*	83	111	15
Grant	*	*	*	*	*	13	16	*
Hennepin	1,258	410	90	743	*	560	3,107	401
Houston	*	*	*	*	*	32	40	7

Agency	African American/ black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown/ declined	White	Grand total	Hispanic (any race)
Hubbard	*	19	*	16	*	48	83	8
Isanti	*	*	*	12	*	89	110	*
Itasca	*	37	*	37	*	204	285	*
Kanabec	*	*	*	8	*	39	48	*
Kandiyohi	7	*	*	8	*	104	124	62
Kittson	*	*	*	*	*	11	15	*
Koochiching	*	*	*	7	*	57	71	*
Lac qui Parle	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*
Lake	*	*	*	*	*	26	35	*
Lake of the Woods	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Le Sueur	*	*	*	10	*	47	61	13
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	*	286	*	8	*	*	294	9
Mahnomen	*	14	*	*	*	*	22	*
Marshall	*	*	*	*	*	15	19	*
McLeod	*	*	*	17	*	108	131	22
Meeker	*	*	*	*	*	37	46	*
Mille Lacs	*	179	*	16	*	41	241	11
MN Prairie	22	*	*	19	*	179	222	33
Morrison	*	*	*	19	*	85	105	*
Mower	17	*	9	16	*	44	87	11
Nicollet	14	*	*	18	*	55	89	21
Nobles	*	*	*	*	*	44	66	17
Norman	*	*	*	*	*	15	18	*
Olmsted	29	*	*	43	*	117	194	17
Otter Tail	10	9	*	11	*	168	208	14
Pennington	*	*	*	*	*	43	49	17
Pine	*	61	*	15	*	67	145	*
Polk	*	*	*	11	*	71	88	29
Pope	*	*	*	*	*	16	25	*

Agency	African American/ black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown/ declined	White	Grand total	Hispanic (any race)
Ramsey	650	131	182	337	*	433	1,751	199
Red Lake	*	*	*	*	*	7	9	*
Renville	*	8	*	*	*	34	46	14
Rice	26	*	*	19	*	135	197	38
Roseau	*	*	*	*	*	13	23	*
Scott	11	11	7	37	*	100	176	26
Sherburne	9	*	*	38	*	79	142	*
Sibley	*	*	*	7	*	39	46	15
Southwest HHS	*	54	*	55	*	162	285	50
St. Louis	122	333	*	224	*	555	1,253	52
Stearns	69	12	*	69	*	276	434	37
Stevens	*	*	*	*	*	24	29	*
Swift	16	*	*	9	*	35	62	22
Todd	*	*	*	19	*	76	97	*
Traverse	*	8	*	*	*	11	21	*
Wabasha	*	*	*	*	*	37	47	9
Wadena	*	*	*	18	*	80	104	*
Washington	32	11	*	41	*	157	260	39
Watonwan	*	*	*	*	*	30	34	19
White Earth Nation	*	440	*	29	*	*	470	7
Wilkin	*	*	*	*	*	15	21	*
Winona	19	*	*	14	*	124	164	12
Wright	16	*	*	32	*	177	233	13
Yellow Medicine	*	12	*	8	*	18	39	*
Minnesota	2,686	3,400	350	2,658	*	7,094	16,488	1,661

* If the number of children is less than seven it is omitted to prevent identification of individuals. Totals include the omitted data.

Table 9. Number of new placement episodes by primary reason for removal from the home and by agency, 2018

Agency	Parental drug abuse	Alleged neglect	Alleged physical abuse	Child delinquency	Child mental health	Child family conflict	Caretaker mental health	Alleged sexual abuse	Incarceration of parents	Parental alcohol abuse	Abandonment	Inadequate housing	Relinquish or TPR	Child disability	Death of parent/s	Child drug abuse	Caretaker physical health	Child alcohol abuse	Safe Place for Newborns	Total children
Aitkin	6	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Anoka	63	44	38	7	9	11	12	6	20	15	7	5	4	1	3	2	0	0	0	247
Becker	8	43	3	11	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	75
Beltrami	47	223	6	7	4	3	9	7	1	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	314
Benton	18	13	12	1	9	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Big Stone	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Blue Earth	32	15	4	3	4	1	7	2	4	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
Brown	15	12	3	2	2	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	49
Carlton	26	11	4	3	23	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	72
Carver	29	8	10	3	0	23	5	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
Cass	19	5	4	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Chippewa	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Chisago	14	16	7	0	5	1	5	0	0	2	4	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	59
Clay	32	7	4	44	14	22	8	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	141
Clearwater	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Cook	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Crow Wing	56	14	17	6	0	9	6	0	3	0	0	5	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	123
Dakota	110	64	37	2	3	15	7	7	11	1	16	7	2	12	2	1	2	0	0	299
Des Moines Valley HHS	32	4	4	1	4	6	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Douglas	11	14	6	2	2	0	2	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Faribault-Martin	25	9	4	0	3	1	2	1	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55

Agency	Parental drug abuse	Alleged neglect	Alleged physical abuse	Child delinquency	Child mental health	Child family conflict	Caretaker mental health	Alleged sexual abuse	Incarceration of parents	Parental alcohol abuse	Abandonment	Inadequate housing	Relinquish or TPR	Child disability	Death of parent/s	Child drug abuse	Caretaker physical health	Child alcohol abuse	Safe Place for Newborns	Total children
Fillmore	1	2	4	1	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
Freeborn	20	13	1	0	4	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Goodhue	4	16	6	4	3	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	48
Grant	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Hennepin	363	187	163	123	59	22	51	67	30	47	19	7	24	6	5	2	2	0	0	1,177
Houston	4	4	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Hubbard	6	14	0	3	5	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Isanti	10	10	6	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	36
Itasca	36	31	5	15	25	10	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	4	1	3	0	140
Kanabec	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
Kandiyohi	5	26	6	0	12	11	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	72
Kittson	0	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Koochiching	22	3	2	3	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Lac qui Parle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lake	3	4	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
Lake of the Woods	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Le Sueur	7	6	0	2	6	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	33	12	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	57
Mahnomen	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Marshall	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
McLeod	30	10	7	2	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	57
Meeker	8	4	0	0	6	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
Mille Lacs	25	20	1	6	4	0	4	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	72

Agency	Parental drug abuse	Alleged neglect	Alleged physical abuse	Child delinquency	Child mental health	Child family conflict	Caretaker mental health	Alleged sexual abuse	Incarceration of parents	Parental alcohol abuse	Abandonment	Inadequate housing	Relinquish or TPR	Child disability	Death of parent/s	Child drug abuse	Caretaker physical health	Child alcohol abuse	Safe Place for Newborns	Total children
MN Prairie	34	18	6	7	13	2	3	2	0	6	1	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	100
Morrison	33	4	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	54
Mower	14	10	8	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Nicollet	1	15	1	1	5	1	0	3	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	33
Nobles	10	3	5	7	4	1	1	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	44
Norman	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Olmsted	27	8	7	5	8	7	0	3	0	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	76
Otter Tail	24	13	15	1	8	2	3	2	11	3	1	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	1	94
Pennington	8	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Pine	28	12	5	2	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Polk	7	11	2	6	7	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	44
Pope	4	2	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Ramsey	86	207	57	132	15	28	28	42	9	6	16	8	11	1	15	6	0	0	1	668
Red Lake	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Renville	12	3	1	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Rice	42	28	7	4	6	1	7	4	0	5	2	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	116
Roseau	7	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Scott	28	19	9	4	5	15	10	6	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	105
Sherburne	31	17	8	6	3	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	72
Sibley	5	5	2	1	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	27
Southwest HHS	52	21	6	9	8	9	1	3	4	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126
St. Louis	222	48	34	5	62	8	39	21	19	16	6	8	10	2	2	0	2	0	1	505
Stearns	43	85	39	2	23	5	6	12	7	6	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	238

Agency	Parental drug abuse	Alleged neglect	Alleged physical abuse	Child delinquency	Child mental health	Child family conflict	Caretaker mental health	Alleged sexual abuse	Incarceration of parents	Parental alcohol abuse	Abandonment	Inadequate housing	Relinquish or TPR	Child disability	Death of parent/s	Child drug abuse	Caretaker physical health	Child alcohol abuse	Safe Place for Newborns	Total children
Stevens	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Swift	8	8	12	1	4	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	44
Todd	25	4	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Traverse	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Wabasha	7	3	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	24
Wadena	8	16	5	6	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Washington	35	8	13	9	23	15	3	1	3	12	7	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	136
Watonwan	5	11	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
White Earth Nation	97	17	12	4	4	5	3	3	3	2	8	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	164
Wilkin	6	2	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Winona	22	18	7	5	2	7	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Wright	25	18	2	3	8	2	4	3	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	75
Yellow Medicine	9	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Minnesota	2,125	1,526	664	500	487	292	273	234	182	174	130	110	86	55	40	36	24	5	5	6,948

Note: This table counts unique continuous placement episodes; children may have been placed in care on multiple occasions during the year.

Table 10. Number of children who experienced out-of-home care by location setting type and by agency, 2018

Agency	Foster family home (non-relative)	Foster family home (relative)	Residential treatment center	Pre-kinship home (relative)	Group home	Pre-adoptive home (non-relative)	Pre-adoptive home (relative)	Correctional facility (locked)	Foster home (corporate/shift staff)	Supervised independent living	Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure)	ICF-DD	Residential SUD program with parent	Total children
Aitkin	13	13	2	3	1	1	12	1	0	0	2	0	0	42
Anoka	245	150	41	34	13	42	58	5	13	18	42	1	0	511
Becker	90	39	14	25	3	12	21	10	4	5	16	0	0	186
Beltrami	450	496	64	196	75	18	12	25	9	25	30	0	0	1,095
Benton	54	32	15	3	11	10	24	0	2	3	6	0	0	124
Big Stone	1	2	6	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Blue Earth	62	49	4	18	4	32	12	0	2	0	4	1	0	162
Brown	29	21	4	7	4	8	4	0	3	1	4	2	0	68
Carlton	51	39	44	53	26	9	6	3	6	2	1	0	0	167
Carver	50	60	13	26	10	4	6	1	3	17	25	0	0	172
Cass	34	36	22	9	12	7	6	2	2	5	7	0	0	110
Chippewa	6	9	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	16
Chisago	68	30	12	9	3	21	17	1	2	2	1	0	0	146
Clay	93	27	10	9	17	34	13	0	8	5	89	0	0	243
Clearwater	6	5	3	7	2	2	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	31
Cook	10	10	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	25
Crow Wing	114	92	24	35	22	41	30	0	8	2	9	0	0	289

Agency	Foster family home (non-relative)	Foster family home (relative)	Residential treatment center	Pre-kinship home (relative)	Group home	Pre-adoptive home (non-relative)	Pre-adoptive home (relative)	Correctional facility (locked)	Foster home (corporate/shift staff)	Supervised independent living	Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure)	ICF-DD	Residential SUD program with parent	Total children
Dakota	208	219	33	44	9	47	24	2	24	8	8	1	0	525
Des Moines Valley HHS	36	26	13	2	7	8	13	1	6	2	8	0	0	98
Douglas	34	37	5	6	6	8	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	86
Faribault-Martin	56	50	4	9	4	12	14	0	0	5	2	2	0	138
Fillmore	5	8	5	1	4	0	0	2	5	1	1	0	0	22
Freeborn	37	36	11	3	9	12	21	0	1	6	0	0	0	109
Goodhue	42	37	17	12	5	8	5	2	2	7	0	0	0	111
Grant	10	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Hennepin	1,103	1,182	448	224	229	210	270	133	59	124	26	1	1	3,107
Houston	20	1	6	4	1	13	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	40
Hubbard	27	21	8	21	4	12	4	1	2	2	7	0	0	83
Isanti	33	43	15	16	8	10	7	1	5	2	4	0	0	110
Itasca	114	85	58	19	6	21	13	6	10	4	21	0	0	285
Kanabec	14	6	9	6	6	2	8	2	0	2	3	0	0	48
Kandiyohi	52	33	11	3	10	9	10	1	6	6	11	0	0	124
Kittson	10	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	15
Koochiching	19	31	9	8	3	3	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	71
Lac qui Parle	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
Lake	15	5	3	11	4	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	35

Agency	Foster family home (non-relative)	Foster family home (relative)	Residential treatment center	Pre-kinship home (relative)	Group home	Pre-adoptive home (non-relative)	Pre-adoptive home (relative)	Correctional facility (locked)	Foster home (corporate/shift staff)	Supervised independent living	Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure)	ICF-DD	Residential SUD program with parent	Total children
Lake of the Woods	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
Le Sueur	20	18	8	8	4	4	4	2	1	2	6	0	0	61
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	107	91	10	73	7	16	11	0	1	3	5	0	0	294
Mahnomen	8	8	5	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	0	22
Marshall	1	10	6	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	19
McLeod	49	56	10	4	5	3	14	0	2	4	2	0	0	131
Meeker	9	14	7	3	3	0	0	0	6	1	2	0	0	46
Mille Lacs	74	82	17	50	13	18	4	7	4	4	9	0	0	241
MN Prairie	73	78	26	14	6	22	40	5	7	1	4	0	0	222
Morrison	44	34	9	2	0	8	24	0	5	2	0	0	0	105
Mower	31	14	9	7	5	24	8	1	0	2	3	0	0	87
Nicollet	25	9	11	6	3	21	5	0	5	6	4	1	0	89
Nobles	33	11	13	0	2	3	0	6	4	3	5	0	0	66
Norman	7	6	0	0	2	1	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	18
Olmsted	66	40	18	7	9	31	33	5	3	10	17	1	0	194
Otter Tail	68	63	24	27	6	20	19	5	11	0	8	0	0	208
Pennington	21	18	5	4	0	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	49
Pine	53	44	14	21	2	11	13	0	3	4	1	0	0	145

Agency	Foster family home (non-relative)	Foster family home (relative)	Residential treatment center	Pre-kinship home (relative)	Group home	Pre-adoptive home (non-relative)	Pre-adoptive home (relative)	Correctional facility (locked)	Foster home (corporate/shift staff)	Supervised independent living	Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure)	ICF-DD	Residential SUD program with parent	Total children
Polk	38	14	18	1	5	11	5	2	2	3	17	0	0	88
Pope	11	3	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	25
Ramsey	556	680	144	96	157	88	168	141	49	78	7	0	0	1,751
Red Lake	1	6	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Renville	8	14	7	7	10	1	10	1	0	0	3	0	0	46
Rice	87	67	11	14	9	7	20	0	3	7	3	0	0	197
Roseau	5	8	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	23
Scott	60	58	4	12	2	29	20	2	7	6	30	0	0	176
Sherburne	40	45	11	18	14	18	16	0	10	2	3	0	0	142
Sibley	13	24	3	2	1	7	4	0	2	1	2	0	0	46
Southwest HHS	79	109	18	46	20	18	21	4	7	14	13	2	0	285
St. Louis	407	403	126	214	195	99	85	19	28	37	2	0	0	1,253
Stearns	175	163	35	24	39	37	29	9	14	11	13	0	0	434
Stevens	7	10	4	0	3	2	8	2	1	1	3	0	0	29
Swift	38	16	5	12	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	62
Todd	34	42	6	15	3	16	15	0	1	3	3	0	0	97
Traverse	8	0	4	1	0	4	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	21
Wabasha	15	15	6	1	4	7	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	47
Wadena	39	46	9	13	5	2	1	9	2	1	2	0	0	104

Agency	Foster family home (non-relative)	Foster family home (relative)	Residential treatment center	Pre-kinship home (relative)	Group home	Pre-adoptive home (non-relative)	Pre-adoptive home (relative)	Correctional facility (locked)	Foster home (corporate/shift staff)	Supervised independent living	Juvenile correctional facility (non-secure)	ICF-DD	Residential SUD program with parent	Total children
Washington	67	81	44	19	19	13	25	3	17	12	12	0	0	260
Watowan	16	8	9	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	34
White Earth Nation	228	122	22	58	14	29	35	11	3	4	23	0	0	470
Wilkin	11	0	2	0	3	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	21
Winona	53	56	10	16	22	15	24	1	2	5	4	1	0	164
Wright	68	79	20	25	8	29	47	1	7	4	3	0	0	233
Yellow Medicine	3	16	2	7	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Minnesota	5,970	5,619	1,660	1,662	1,135	1,254	1,350	450	405	517	566	15	1	16,488

*ICF-DD: Intermediate Care Facilities for Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Residential substance use disorder program with parent is a new location setting added in 2018.

Note: Children may have spent time in multiple settings during their time in out-of-home care. Subsequently, adding the numbers up within a county will not equal the "Total children" column on the right of this table.

Table 11. Number of foster care families who cared for children by race/ethnicity and by agency, 2018

Agency	African American/ black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown/ declined	White	Total families	Hispanic (any race)
Aitkin	*	*	*	*	*	22	27	*
Anoka	32	7	*	*	*	254	291	13
Becker	*	15	*	*	11	102	123	*
Beltrami	7	343	*	29	*	190	530	10
Benton	*	*	*	*	*	65	71	*
Big Stone	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Blue Earth	*	*	*	*	*	86	94	*
Brown	*	*	*	*	*	33	34	*
Carlton	*	23	*	7	*	30	53	*
Carver	11	*	*	*	*	89	104	7
Cass	*	11	*	*	11	51	70	*
Chippewa	*	*	*	*	*	13	13	*
Chisago	*	*	*	*	*	90	93	*
Clay	*	*	*	*	*	93	100	*
Clearwater	*	*	*	*	*	12	13	*
Cook	*	*	*	*	*	8	11	*
Crow Wing	*	*	*	*	*	180	190	*
Dakota	19	*	*	16	67	215	292	13
Des Moines Valley HHS	*	*	*	*	*	44	44	*
Douglas	*	*	*	*	*	59	62	*
Faribault-Martin	*	*	*	*	*	72	75	*
Fillmore	*	*	*	*	*	17	19	*
Freeborn	*	*	*	*	*	57	58	*
Goodhue	*	*	*	*	7	58	66	*
Grant	*	*	*	*	*	12	12	*
Hennepin	738	187	47	128	38	863	1,840	106
Houston	*	*	*	*	*	23	27	*

Agency	African American/ black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown/ declined	White	Total families	Hispanic (any race)
Hubbard	*	*	*	*	*	43	51	*
Isanti	*	*	*	*	*	74	77	*
Itasca	*	*	*	9	*	106	119	*
Kanabec	*	*	*	*	*	28	29	*
Kandiyohi	*	*	*	*	*	60	62	14
Kittson	*	*	*	*	*	7	7	*
Koochiching	*	*	*	*	*	31	32	*
Lac qui Parle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lake	*	*	*	*	*	23	23	*
Le Sueur	*	*	*	*	*	38	38	*
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	*	78	*	15	7	45	128	*
Mahnomen	*	7	*	*	*	8	15	*
Marshall	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	*
McLeod	*	*	*	*	*	69	73	*
Meeker	*	*	*	*	*	22	22	*
Mille Lacs	*	58	*	19	*	69	127	*
MN Prairie	9	*	*	*	*	136	145	14
Morrison	*	*	*	*	*	70	72	*
Mower	*	*	*	*	*	44	48	*
Nicollet	*	*	*	*	*	27	30	*
Nobles	*	*	*	*	*	22	23	*
Norman	*	*	*	*	*	7	7	*
Olmsted	9	*	*	*	*	121	129	8
Otter Tail	*	*	*	*	*	114	115	*
Pennington	*	*	*	*	*	21	21	*
Pine	*	18	*	7	*	67	88	*
Polk	*	*	*	*	*	36	38	*
Pope	*	*	*	*	*	8	9	*
Ramsey	372	45	63	83	47	485	1,026	100

Agency	African American/ black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Unknown/ declined	White	Total families	Hispanic (any race)
Red Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Renville	*	*	*	*	*	27	28	*
Rice	7	*	*	*	*	100	109	12
Roseau	*	*	*	*	*	13	16	*
Scott	*	*	*	*	19	72	95	*
Sherburne	7	*	*	*	12	70	86	*
Sibley	*	*	*	*	*	35	37	*
Southwest HHS	*	24	*	*	*	134	153	10
St. Louis	39	115	*	48	*	498	687	20
Stearns	15	*	*	*	*	221	242	*
Stevens	*	*	*	*	*	16	16	*
Swift	*	*	*	*	*	28	30	*
Todd	*	*	*	*	*	75	75	*
Traverse	*	*	*	*	*	9	10	*
Wabasha	*	*	*	*	*	24	25	*
Wadena	*	*	*	*	*	63	64	*
Washington	12	*	*	7	36	104	148	*
Watonwan	*	*	*	*	9	12	17	*
White Earth Nation	*	121	*	30	7	71	180	*
Wilkin	*	*	*	*	*	11	12	*
Winona	*	*	*	*	8	96	109	*
Wright	*	*	*	*	*	157	166	*
Yellow Medicine	*	*	*	*	*	19	27	*
Minnesota	1,310	1,101	151	484	393	6,125	8,835	452

*If the number of families is less than seven it is not shown to prevent identification of individuals. Totals include omitted data.

Note: This table shows the number of foster care families who provided a home for children who experienced care during 2018. Note: Cells will not sum to the column or row totals, as provider homes will be counted across both race/ethnicity groupings and child welfare agencies. Row and column totals show unduplicated counts of individual homes.

Table 12. American Indian children in out-of-home care by tribal affiliation, 2018

State where the Tribe is primarily located	Tribe	American Indian children, ICWA indicated	American Indian children, ICWA not indicated, but tribally affiliated	Total
Minnesota	Bois Forte Band of Chippewa	167	50	217
	Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	210	105	315
	Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	35	22	57
	Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	780	65	845
	Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota	84	11	95
	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe	395	48	443
	Minnesota Chippewa tribe (cannot identify specific band)	7	6	13
	Minnesota Dakota tribe (cannot identify specific tribe)	1		1
	Prairie Island Indian Community	17	5	22
	Red Lake Nation	1,082	105	1,187
	Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community	15	9	24
	Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota	19	6	25
	White Earth Nation	910	172	1,082
Iowa	Meskwaki Nation	1		1
Michigan	Bay Mills Indian Community	1	12	13
	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians	2	2	4
	Hannahville Indian Community of Michigan	11		11
	Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	2	1	3
	Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	2	8	10
	Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians	3		3
	Saginaw Chippewa Tribe of Michigan	3	13	16
	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan	3	13	16
Nebraska	Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes	6	3	9
	Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	4	3	7
	Ponca Tribe of Nebraska		2	2
	Santee Sioux Nation	5	9	14

State where the Tribe is primarily located	Tribe	American Indian children, ICWA indicated	American Indian children, ICWA not indicated, but tribally affiliated	Total
Nebraska	Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	9	6	15
North Dakota	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	25	20	45
	Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nation	26	6	32
	Spirit Lake Tribe	48	8	56
	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	78	36	114
	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians	61	48	109
South Dakota	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	20	16	36
	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	13	4	17
	Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe	2	5	7
	Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	6	8	14
	Oglala Sioux Tribe	61	8	69
	Rosebud Sioux Tribe	46	23	69
	Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate	86	32	118
	Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota	28	14	42
Wisconsin	Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians	28	14	42
	Forest County Potawatomi Community	13	2	15
	Ho-Chunk Nation	14	13	27
	Lac Courte Oreilles Band (LCO)	41	22	63
	Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	6	15	21
	Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	8	7	15
	Oneida Nation of Wisconsin	21	3	24
	Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	23	13	36
	Sokaogon Chippewa Community	4	13	17
	St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin	18	16	34
Other unknown	Canadian tribe	7	15	22
	Other foreign tribe	1	5	6
	Other US tribe	151	163	314
	Unknown Dakota, Lakota or Nakota (Sioux)	3	14	17

State where the Tribe is primarily located	Tribe	American Indian children, ICWA indicated	American Indian children, ICWA not indicated, but tribally affiliated	Total
Other unknown	Unknown Ojibwe, Ojibwa or Chippewa	7	18	25
	Unknown tribe	110	176	286
Total	Any Tribe	3,920	961	4,881

Note: Numbers include children identified as 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 by length of stay in care and by agency, 2018

Agency	1 to 7 days	8 to 30 days	2 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 12 months	13 to 24 months	25 to 36 months	Longer than 36 months	Total
Aitkin	3	0	0	0	12	8	1	2	26
Anoka	41	8	17	26	56	60	45	17	270
Becker	2	1	8	6	23	33	4	4	81
Beltrami	0	8	3	26	112	130	43	54	376
Benton	4	4	5	9	8	16	9	4	59
Big Stone	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	6
Blue Earth	10	0	3	7	18	29	9	13	89
Brown	13	2	2	2	5	10	1	0	35
Carlton	2	2	20	3	24	40	1	1	93
Carver	6	4	13	9	16	29	10	6	93
Cass	0	2	9	3	14	11	3	7	49
Chippewa	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	6
Chisago	3	6	6	10	9	39	7	1	81
Clay	51	12	9	4	11	19	20	7	133
Clearwater	0	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	8
Cook	2	2	1	0	7	6	2	0	20
Crow Wing	5	4	7	11	23	40	37	4	131
Dakota	46	13	31	37	56	51	20	9	263
Des Moines Valley HHS	8	0	7	4	3	13	4	0	39
Douglas	1	4	8	4	19	7	1	1	45
Faribault-Martin	9	2	2	7	22	16	6	4	68
Fillmore	1	1	2	1	5	1	0	0	11
Freeborn	0	1	7	3	3	6	12	6	38
Goodhue	7	0	2	4	14	15	6	4	52
Grant	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Hennepin	112	59	71	108	287	366	198	136	1,337
Houston	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	1	12

Agency	1 to 7 days	8 to 30 days	2 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 12 months	13 to 24 months	25 to 36 months	Longer than 36 months	Total
Hubbard	5	1	1	1	4	19	6	6	43
Isanti	6	0	0	2	9	19	9	2	47
Itasca	10	17	19	8	45	42	12	10	163
Kanabec	1	0	4	8	12	6	6	1	38
Kandiyohi	9	1	7	3	15	24	0	2	61
Kittson	0	2	5	0	2	0	0	1	10
Koochiching	4	1	3	2	20	6	0	0	36
Lac qui Parle	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Lake	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	2	13
Lake of the Woods	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	5
Le Sueur	0	1	3	2	8	8	1	1	24
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	0	0	0	1	9	24	12	33	79
Mahnomen	0	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	11
Marshall	3	0	1	2	1	3	0	1	11
McLeod	1	1	3	0	18	24	4	2	53
Meeker	0	0	0	1	11	5	0	0	17
Mille Lacs	2	2	8	7	13	21	16	19	88
MN Prairie	0	5	6	15	30	58	6	0	120
Morrison	1	3	2	1	17	15	1	1	41
Mower	6	1	0	5	10	13	7	1	43
Nicollet	4	14	2	8	5	14	6	0	53
Nobles	6	0	3	2	7	2	1	3	24
Norman	0	0	0	4	0	5	2	0	11
Olmsted	4	2	10	7	24	39	12	8	106
Otter Tail	4	3	2	9	15	40	4	4	81
Pennington	12	1	2	9	11	11	2	0	48
Pine	3	2	3	2	16	25	4	4	59
Polk	1	4	12	8	13	14	5	1	58

Agency	1 to 7 days	8 to 30 days	2 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 12 months	13 to 24 months	25 to 36 months	Longer than 36 months	Total
Pope	7	2	0	0	3	6	1	1	20
Ramsey	119	56	57	69	180	135	116	69	801
Red Lake	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
Renville	3	2	1	4	6	4	3	4	27
Rice	11	1	12	29	22	13	17	2	107
Roseau	1	0	1	3	2	3	1	0	11
Scott	18	12	6	7	18	33	3	2	99
Sherburne	7	0	6	17	19	19	9	2	79
Sibley	2	3	2	3	5	7	0	0	22
Southwest HHS	24	3	5	12	28	32	26	12	142
St. Louis	42	25	95	53	108	171	91	65	650
Stearns	37	3	20	20	70	58	14	8	230
Stevens	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	6
Swift	15	2	2	2	6	8	0	1	36
Todd	0	0	2	1	17	8	9	5	42
Traverse	0	2	2	2	1	8	0	1	16
Wabasha	5	1	1	3	6	6	5	3	30
Wadena	10	6	5	6	8	15	0	2	52
Washington	24	8	12	12	36	45	9	7	153
Watonwan	0	1	3	1	4	1	0	2	12
White Earth Nation	3	1	6	15	47	47	44	22	185
Wilkin	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	8
Winona	4	12	5	6	10	22	6	5	70
Wright	8	2	4	10	16	24	24	13	101
Yellow Medicine	0	1	1	4	6	9	4	0	25
Minnesota	750	343	584	684	1,702	2,076	947	615	7,701

Table 14. Number of children under state guardianship by agency, 2018

Agency	Entered guardianship prior to 2018	Entered guardianship in 2018	Total children
Aitkin	7	7	14
Anoka	50	61	111
Becker	24	16	40
Beltrami	17	12	29
Benton	22	16	38
Big Stone	2	2	4
Blue Earth	20	26	46
Brown	5	14	19
Carlton	10	8	18
Carver	10	8	18
Cass	9	7	16
Chippewa	1	2	3
Chisago	23	21	44
Clay	53	3	56
Cook	1	0	1
Crow Wing	40	30	70
Dakota	44	37	81
Des Moines Valley HHS	3	13	16
Douglas	5	7	12
Faribault-Martin	20	12	32
Freeborn	26	7	33
Goodhue	7	8	15
Grant	0	4	4
Hennepin	429	261	690
Houston	7	7	14
Hubbard	16	4	20
Isanti	11	8	19

Agency	Entered guardianship prior to 2018	Entered guardianship in 2018	Total children
Itasca	22	15	37
Kanabec	10	3	13
Kandiyohi	9	11	20
Kittson	0	2	2
Koochiching	4	1	5
Lac qui Parle	2	0	2
Lake	2	1	3
Le Sueur	5	5	10
Mahnomen	1	1	2
Marshall	1	1	2
McLeod	16	8	24
Meeker	0	2	2
Mille Lacs	11	10	21
MN Prairie	28	48	76
Morrison	18	15	33
Mower	22	16	38
Nicollet	9	18	27
Nobles	3	0	3
Norman	4	0	4
Olmsted	33	31	64
Otter Tail	11	19	30
Pennington	5	1	6
Pine	12	9	21
Polk	10	10	20
Pope	2	0	2
Ramsey	289	141	430
Red Lake	0	2	2
Renville	6	6	12

Agency	Entered guardianship prior to 2018	Entered guardianship in 2018	Total children
Rice	16	13	29
Scott	33	14	47
Sherburne	26	11	37
Sibley	7	3	10
Southwest HHS	27	13	40
St. Louis	113	81	194
Stearns	53	27	80
Stevens	2	13	15
Swift	2	3	5
Todd	21	14	35
Traverse	4	0	4
Wabasha	12	3	15
Wadena	3	4	7
Washington	27	17	44
Watonwan	2	5	7
Wilkin	2	0	2
Winona	24	25	49
Wright	58	27	85
Yellow Medicine	4	3	7
Minnesota	1,831	1,253	3,084

Table 15. Number of children adopted by age at adoption and by agency, 2018

Agency	Birth through 3 yrs	4 through 5 yrs	6 through 11 yrs	12 through 14 yrs	15 through 17 yrs
Aitkin	3	0	4	1	0
Anoka	22	8	20	4	2
Becker	5	2	2	1	1
Beltrami	5	2	4	1	0
Benton	4	6	5	2	1
Big Stone	1	0	0	0	0
Blue Earth	6	4	14	1	1
Brown	2	2	1	1	1
Carlton	1	0	1	0	0
Carver	4	0	3	0	0
Cass	2	4	0	0	0
Chippewa	0	1	0	0	0
Chisago	13	8	4	2	1
Clay	10	6	13	1	1
Clearwater	1	1	0	0	0
Crow Wing	18	13	14	2	1
Dakota	16	6	9	2	5
Des Moines Valley HHS	2	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1	0	0	0	1
Faribault-Martin	6	1	3	1	1
Freeborn	5	6	5	2	0
Goodhue	2	0	1	0	2
Hennepin	111	32	63	21	8
Houston	3	0	0	1	0
Hubbard	0	1	3	4	1
Isanti	2	0	2	0	0
Itasca	6	4	6	0	2
Kanabec	4	1	5	0	0

Agency	Birth through 3 yrs	4 through 5 yrs	6 through 11 yrs	12 through 14 yrs	15 through 17 yrs
Kandiyohi	8	2	1	1	0
Koochiching	1	0	1	0	0
Lac qui Parle	1	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	1	1	0
Le Sueur	1	0	0	0	0
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe	2	3	5	0	0
Mahnomen	1	0	1	0	0
Marshall	0	1	0	0	0
McLeod	4	2	6	2	0
Mille Lacs	10	2	1	0	0
MN Prairie	17	4	15	3	1
Morrison	9	5	0	1	3
Mower	4	1	6	3	0
Nicollet	7	0	4	1	0
Nobles	0	0	0	1	0
Norman	2	0	2	0	0
Olmsted	18	4	9	5	3
Otter Tail	9	2	1	2	1
Pennington	3	0	0	0	0
Pine	5	1	3	0	1
Polk	2	4	1	0	1
Pope	2	0	0	0	0
Ramsey	37	15	41	12	3
Red Lake	0	2	0	0	0
Renville	2	0	1	0	0
Rice	9	2	6	2	1
Scott	17	3	6	2	0
Sherburne	8	2	7	2	1
Sibley	2	1	2	0	0

Agency	Birth through 3 yrs	4 through 5 yrs	6 through 11 yrs	12 through 14 yrs	15 through 17 yrs
Southwest HHS	12	5	6	2	1
St. Louis	37	11	36	9	1
Stearns	17	4	13	2	1
Stevens	1	1	0	0	0
Todd	6	5	5	0	1
Traverse	0	1	2	0	0
Wabasha	3	2	2	0	1
Wadena	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	5	2	7	4	1
Watsonwan	1	0	0	0	0
White Earth Nation	12	2	14	8	3
Wilkin	1	0	1	0	0
Winona	3	3	0	0	1
Wright	14	7	13	4	3
Yellow Medicine	2	1	1	0	0
Minnesota	550	208	402	114	58

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