

**THE**  
**LONG ROAD/**  
**ONE YEAR**  
**HOME**

**SYMPOSIUM**

**JULY 20, 2011**  
**NEW YORK**

**PRESENTATION DATA**  
**AND**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL DATA REPORTS**



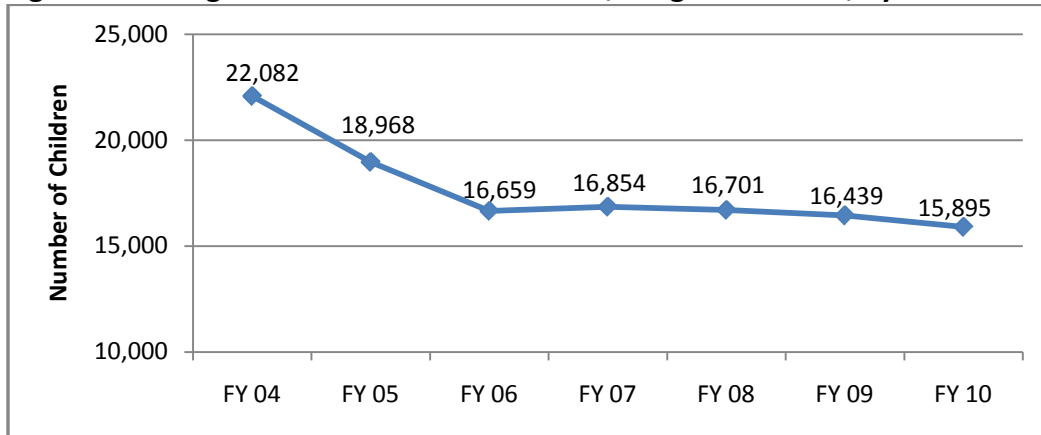
**PRESENTATION DATA**  
**TRACKING ACS AND FAMILY COURT PROGRESS**

**ACS DATA**

**CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE**

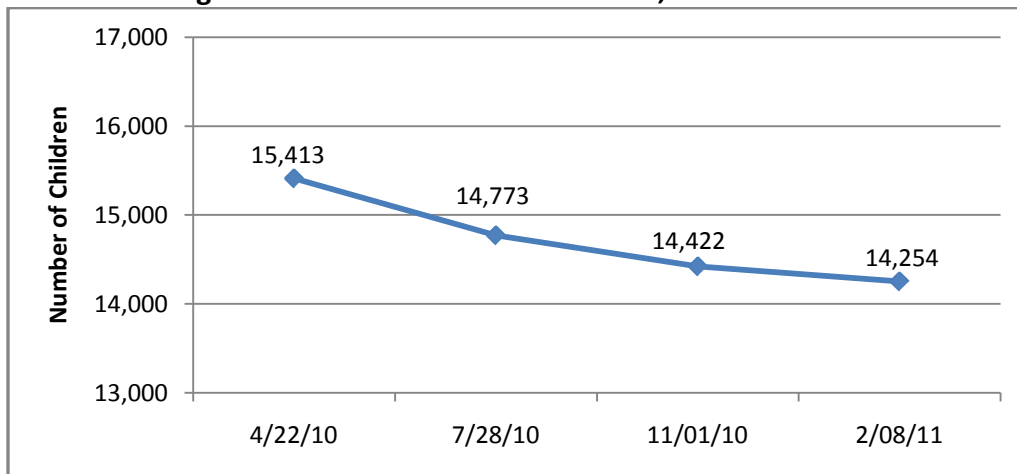
Between 2004 and 2010, the number of children in foster care decreased by 28%.

**Figure 1: Average Number of Children in Care, Long Term Trend, by Fiscal Year<sup>1</sup>**



From April 2010 to February 2011 the number of children in care decreased by 8%.

**Figure 2: Number of Children in Care, Recent Trend<sup>2</sup>**

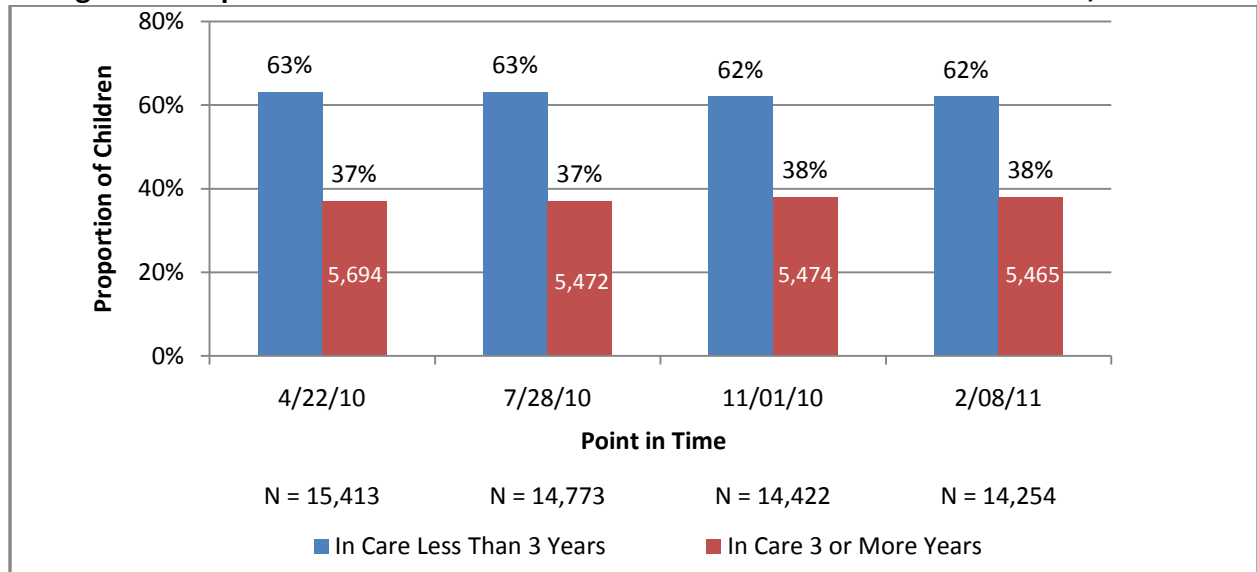


<sup>1</sup>The sources for these data are the Mayor’s Management Reports and include children who were placed in ACS contracted agencies as well as agencies/placements that did not contract with ACS (e.g., the New York State Office of Children and Family Services).

<sup>2</sup> The sources for these ACS data and all subsequent ACS data are the ACS One Year Home Quarterly Data reports, May 2010 through March 2011 and include only children who were placed in ACS contracted agencies.

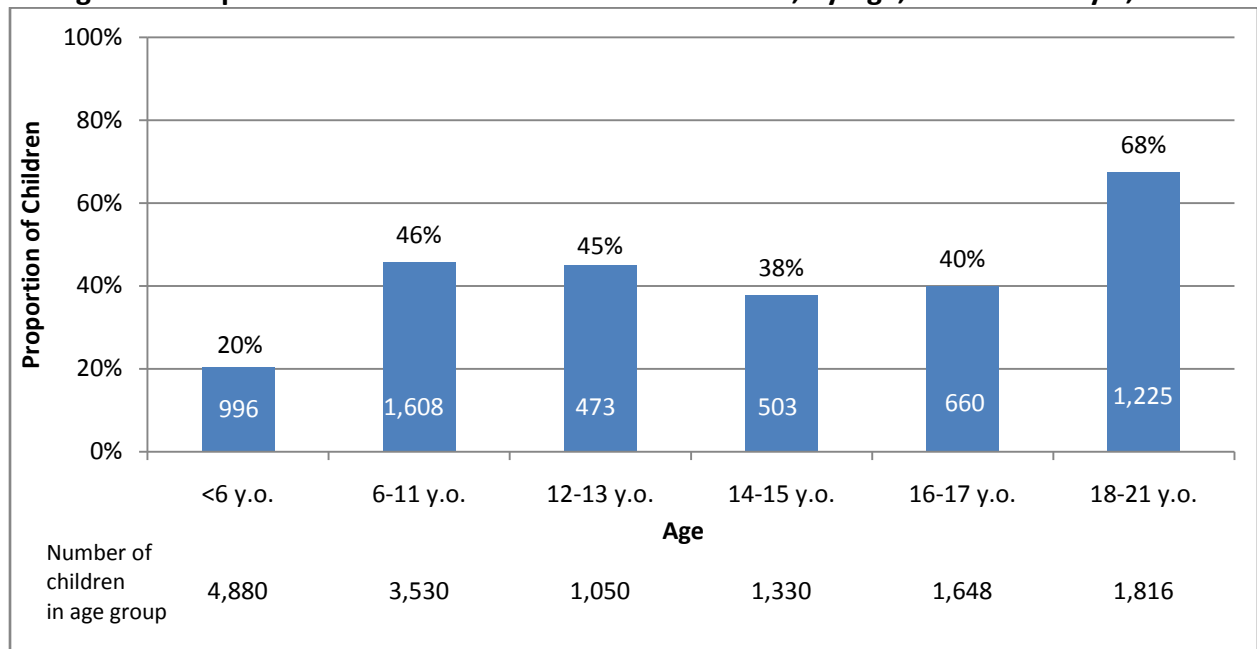
From April 2010 to February 2011, both the proportion and the number of children in care for 3 or more years remained stable, at approximately 38% or roughly 5,500 children.

**Figure 3: Proportion of Children in Care Less Than 3 Years and 3 or More Years, Trends<sup>3</sup>**



As of February 2011, 68% of youth ages 18 – 21 had been in care for 3 or more years, as had nearly 1/2 of children ages 6 – 13.

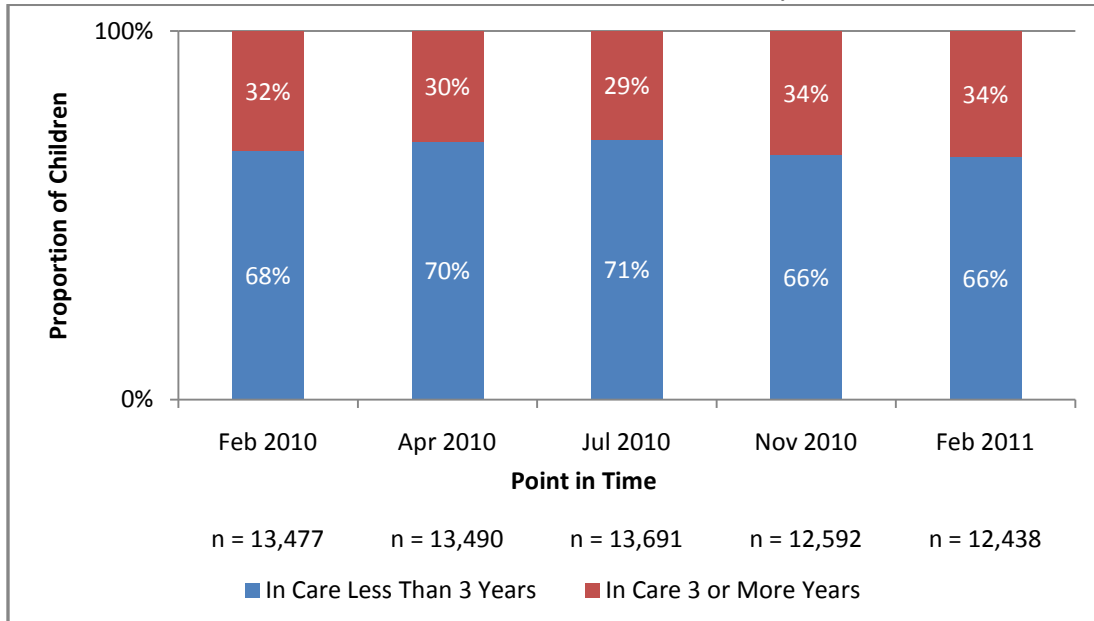
**Figure 4: Proportion of Children in Care 3 or More Years, by Age, as of February 8, 2011**



<sup>3</sup> Percentages in this figure and subsequent figures have been rounded to whole numbers.

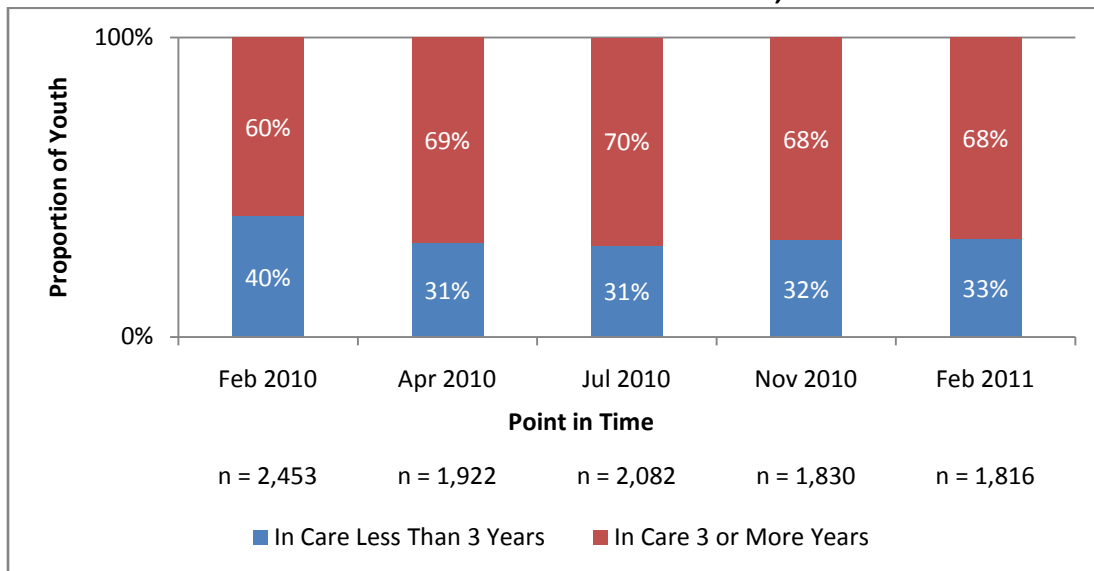
The proportion of children under 18 years old who were in care for 3 or more years increased from 29% in July 2010 to 34% in November 2010, and remained at that level as of February 2011.

**Figure 5: Proportion of Children Under 18 Years Old in Care Less Than 3 Years and 3 or More Years, Trends**



The proportion of youth ages 18 – 21 who were in care 3 or more years increased from 60% in February 2010 to 68% in February 2011.

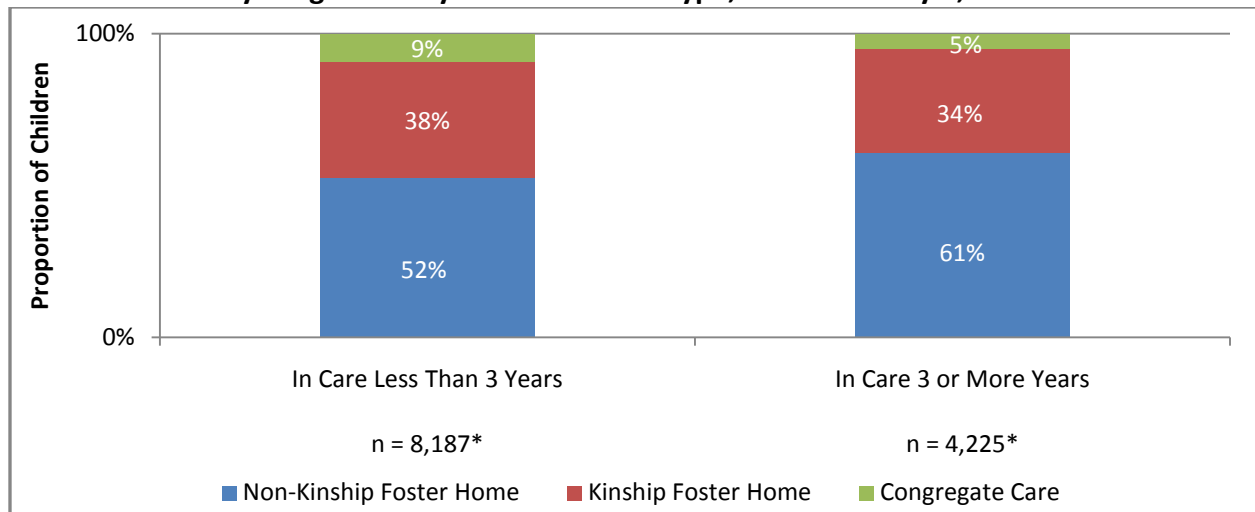
**Figure 6: Proportion of Youth 18 - 21 Years Old in Care Less Than 3 Years and 3 or More Years, Trends<sup>4</sup>**



<sup>4</sup> Percentages may not total 100% in this and subsequent figures due to rounding.

As of February 2011, 90% of children under 18 years old who were in care less than 3 years and 95% who were in care 3 or more years were placed in family settings (kinship and non-kinship foster homes). The likelihood of being placed in congregate care was slightly higher for children under age 18 who had been in care for less than 3 years (9%) than it was for children under age 18 who had been in care for 3 or more years (5%).

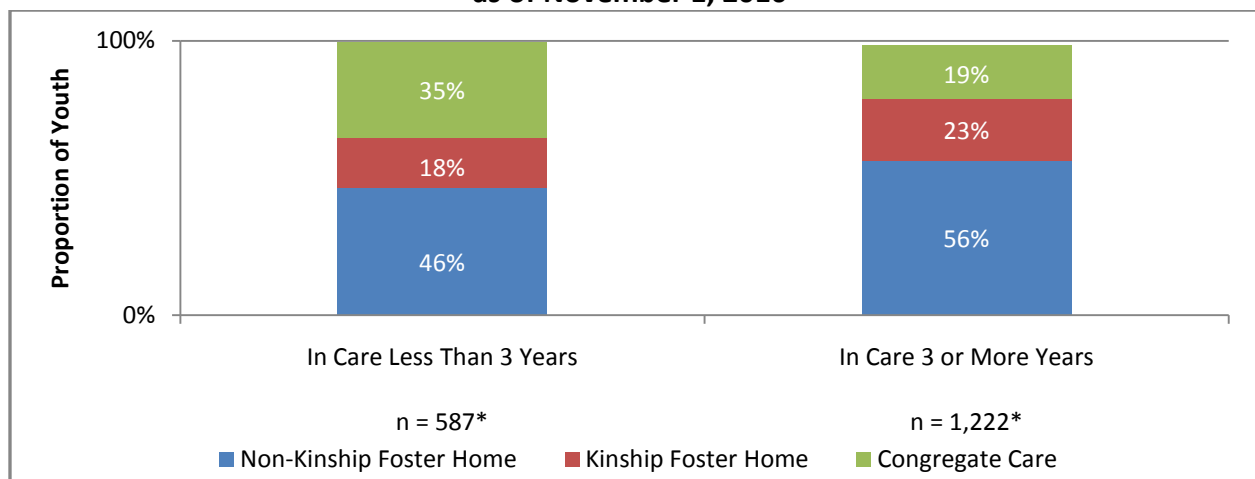
**Figure 7: Proportion of Children Less Than 18 Years Old in Care, by Length of Stay and Placement Type, as of February 8, 2011**



\*Does not include children whose placement type was unknown (11 in care less than 3 years, 15 in care 3 or more years).

As of November 2010, 64% of youth ages 18 – 21 who were in care less than 3 years and 79% who were in care 3 or more years were placed in family settings (kinship and non-kinship foster homes). Youth ages 18 – 21 who had been in care for less than 3 years were more likely to be placed in congregate care (35%) than youth ages 18 – 21 who had been in care for 3 or more years (19%).

**Figure 8: Proportion of Youth in Care Ages 18-21, by Placement Type, as of November 1, 2010**

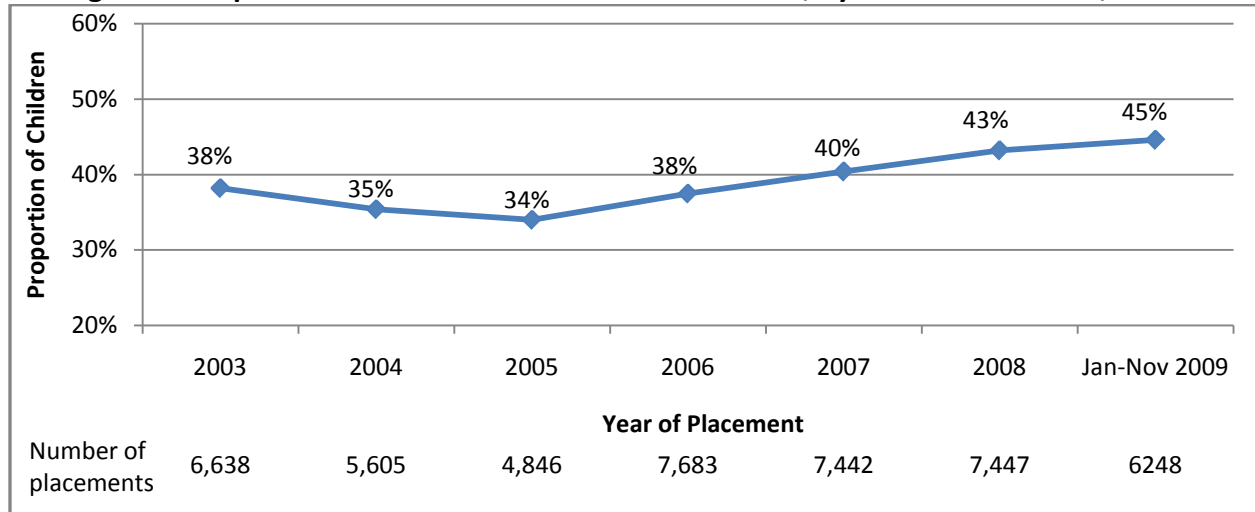


\*Does not include children whose placement type was unknown (2 in care less than 3 years, 19 in care 3 or more years).

## REUNIFICATION

The proportion of children reunified within 1 year increased in the last few years; 34% of children who were placed in 2005 were reunified within 1 year; 45% of children placed in the first 11 months of 2009 were reunified within 1 year.

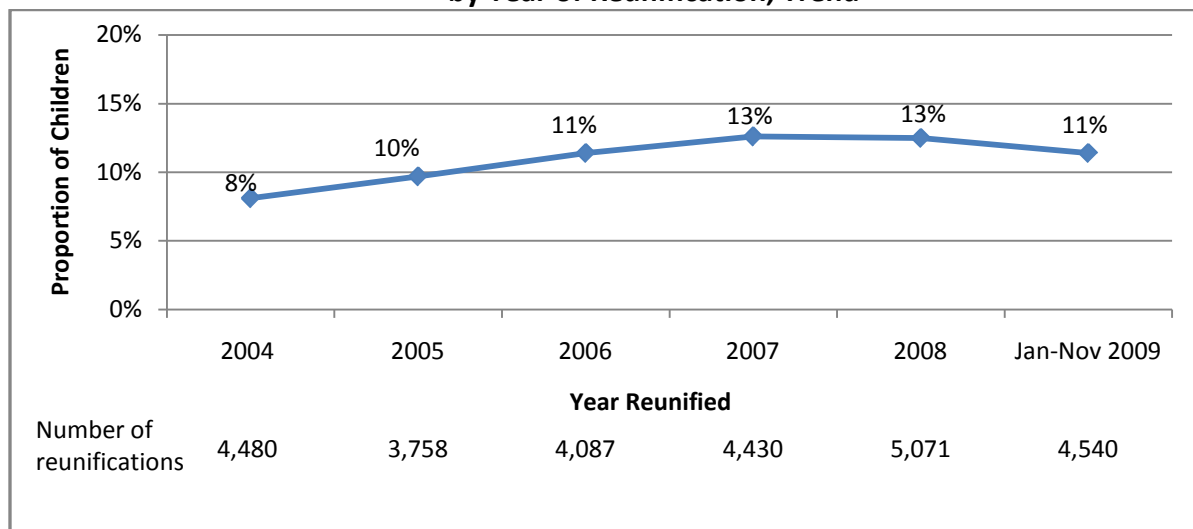
**Figure 9: Proportion of Children Reunified within 1 Year, by Year of Placement, Trend**



## RE-ENTRY INTO FOSTER CARE

For children reunified between 2004 and 2007, the rate of re-entry into foster care within 1 year increased steadily and peaked at 13% in 2007. The rate decreased to 11% for children who were reunified in the first 11 months of 2009.

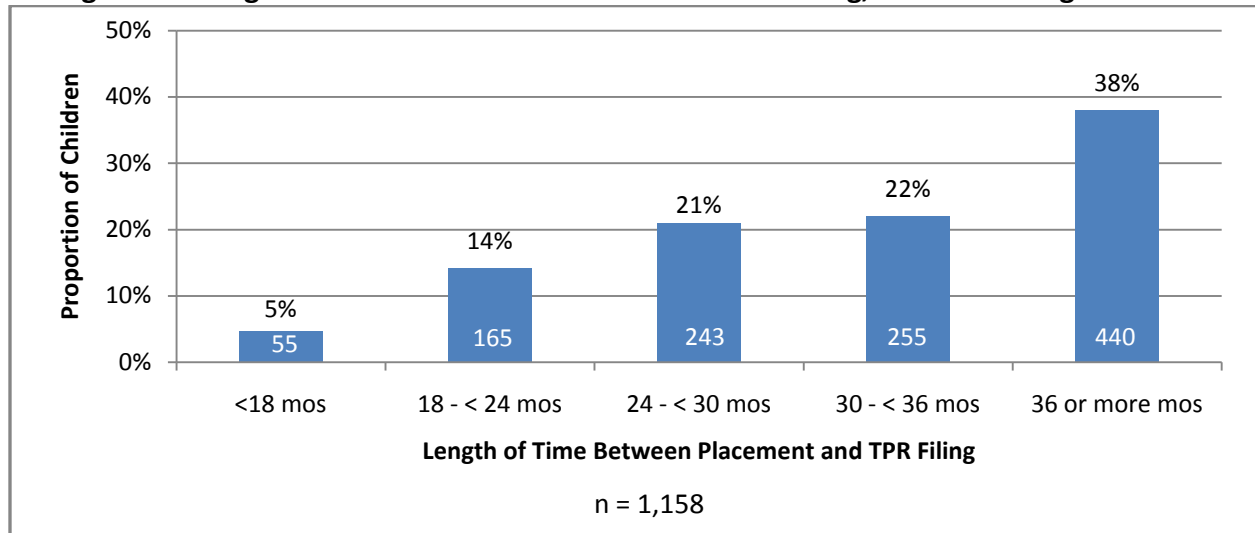
**Figure 10: Proportion of Children who Re-entered Care within 1 Year of Reunification, by Year of Reunification, Trend**



## TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS AND PROGRESS TOWARD ADOPTION

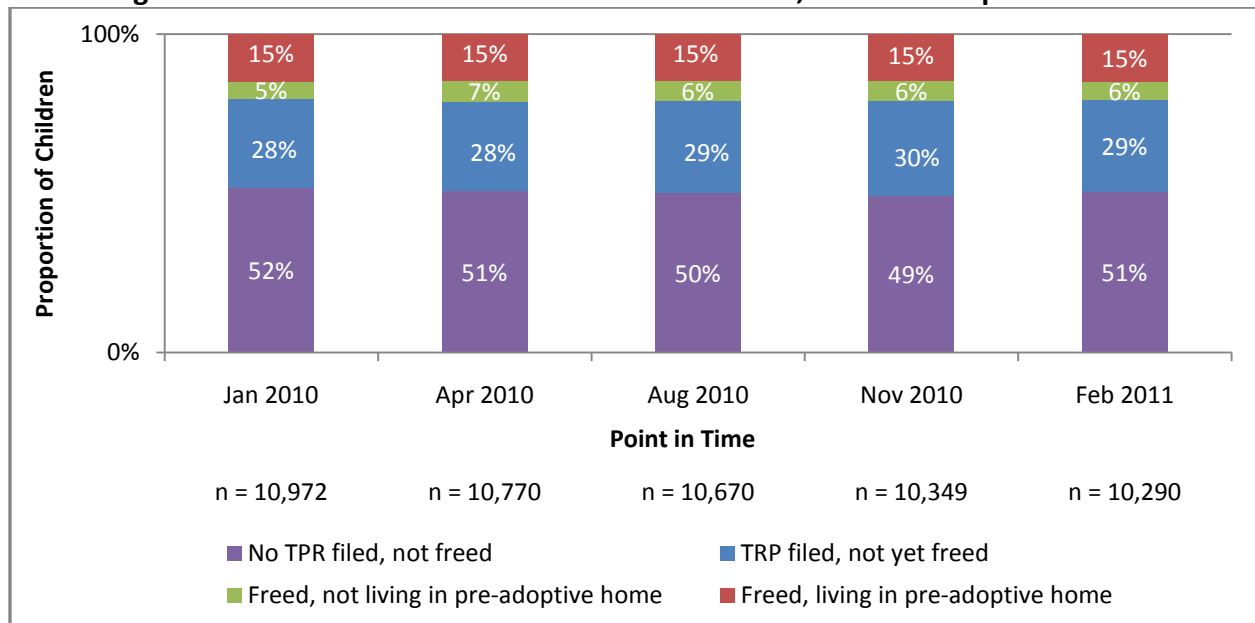
Of all children in care who had a TPR filed in 2010, 81% had been in care for at least 2 years at the time their TPRs were filed.

**Figure 11: Length of Time Between Placement and TPR Filing, New TPR Filings CY 2010**



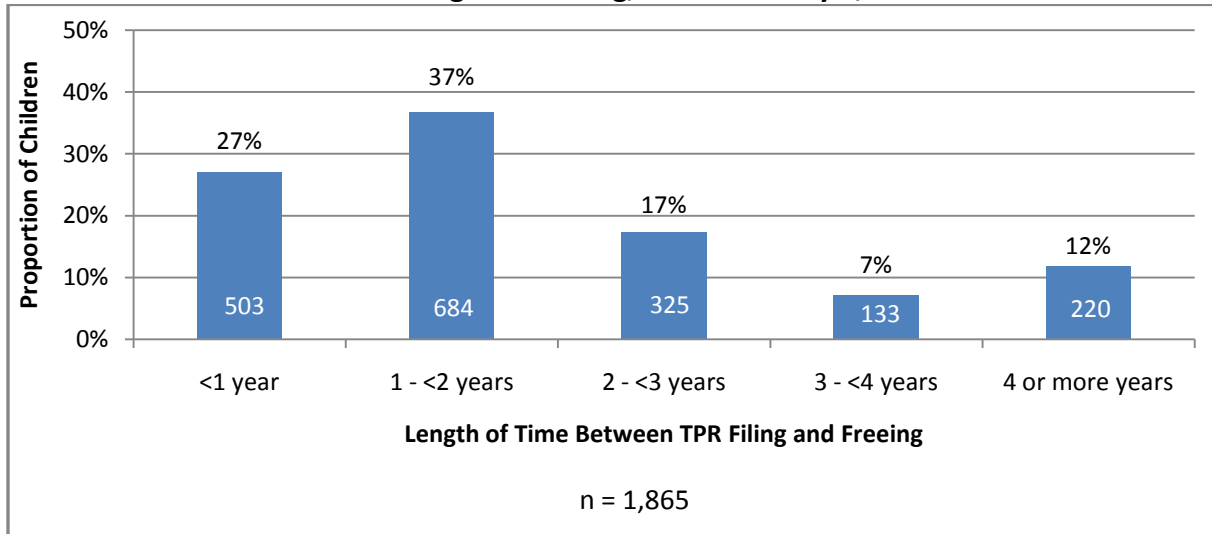
From January 2010 to February 2011, and consistently during this time period, approximately 1/2 of the children who had been in care for 15 of the last 22 months did not have a Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) petition filed. More than 1/4 of these children had a TPR filed but were not yet freed for adoption. Approximately 6% were freed but were not living in a pre-adoptive home, and 15% were freed and living in a pre-adoptive home.

**Figure 12: Children in Care 15 of the Last 22 Months, TPR and Adoption Trends**



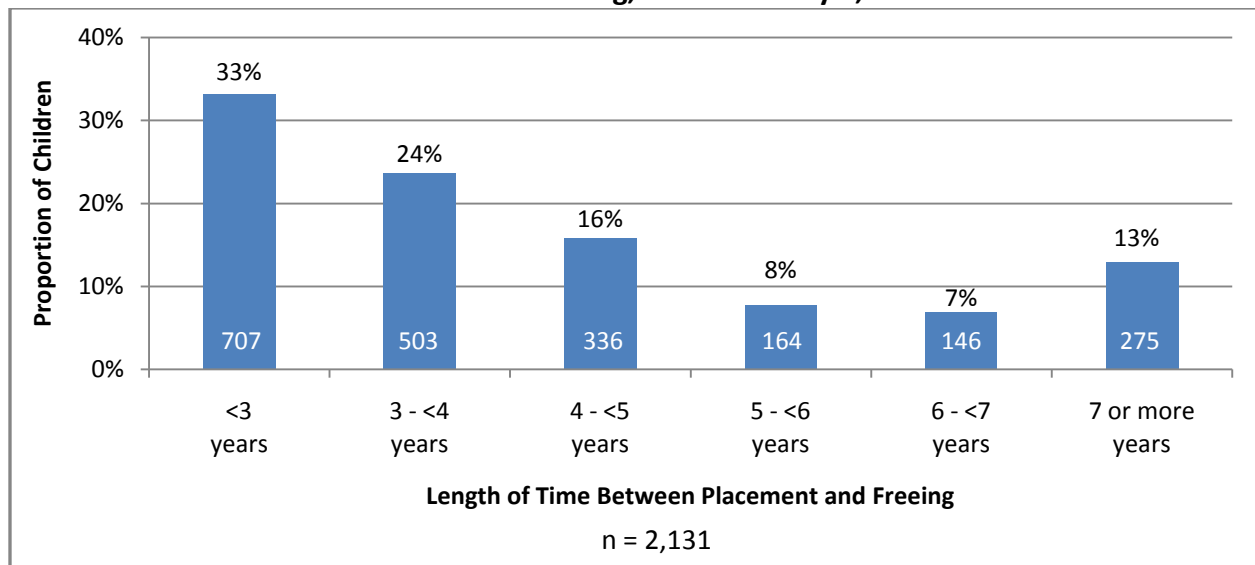
Of all freed children in care for at least 15 of the last 22 months as of February 2011, the length of time between filing a TPR petition and freeing was less than 1 year for just over 1/4 of children (27%). This process took 2 or more years for 36% of children and 4 or more years for 12% of the children.

**Figure 13: Children in Care 15 of the Last 22 Months: Length of Time Between TPR Filing and Freeing, as of February 1, 2011**



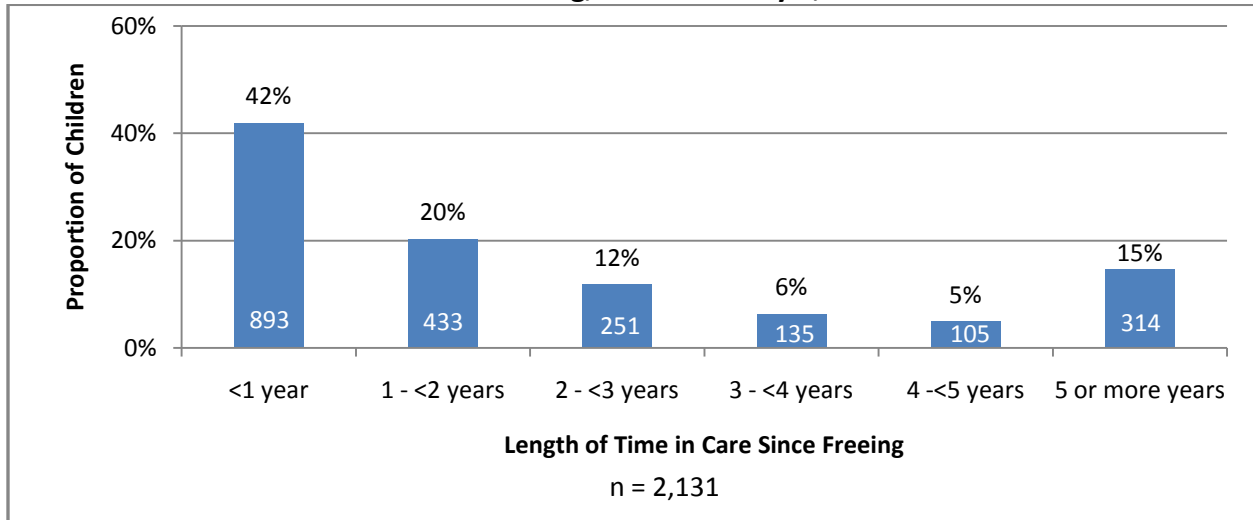
Of all freed children in care for at least 15 of the last 22 months as of February 2011, the length of time between placement and freeing was less than 3 years for 1/3 of these children. Forty-four percent of children spent 4 or more years in care before they were freed, and 13% had been in care for 7 or more years before they were freed.

**Figure 14: Children in Care 15 of the Last 22 Months: Length of Time Between Placement and Freeing, as of February 1, 2011**



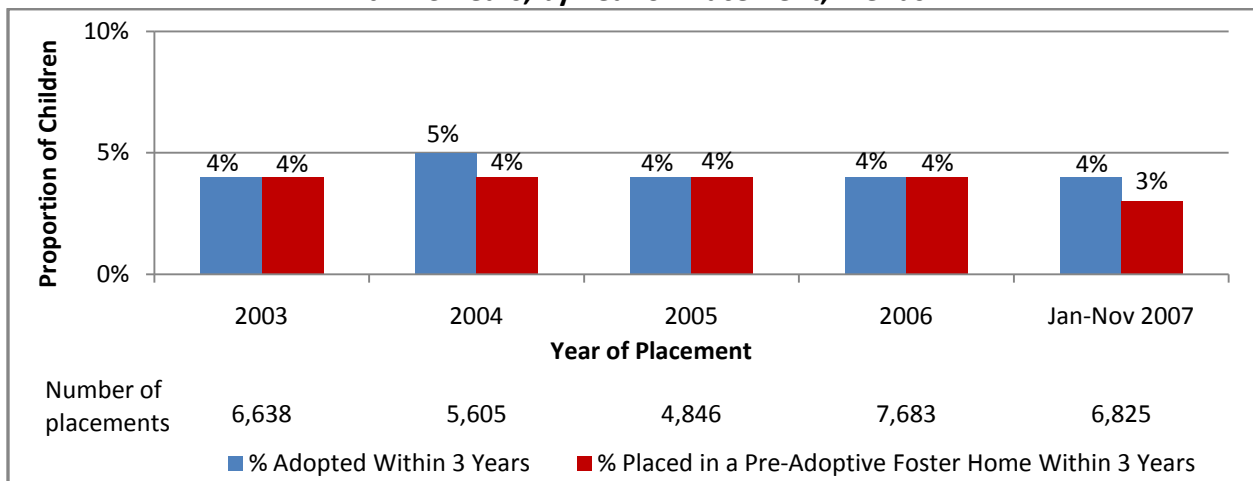
As of February 2011, of all freed children in care for at least 15 of the last 22 months, 42% had been legally free for less than 1 year, 38% had been free for 2 or more years, and 15% had been free for 5 or more years.

**Figure 15: Children in Care 15 of the Last 22 Months: Length of Time in Care Since Freeing, as of February 1, 2011**



For children who entered care from 2003 through the first 11 months of 2007, 4 – 5% were adopted within 3 years of entering care; another 3 – 4% were placed in pre-adoptive foster homes within 3 years of entering care.

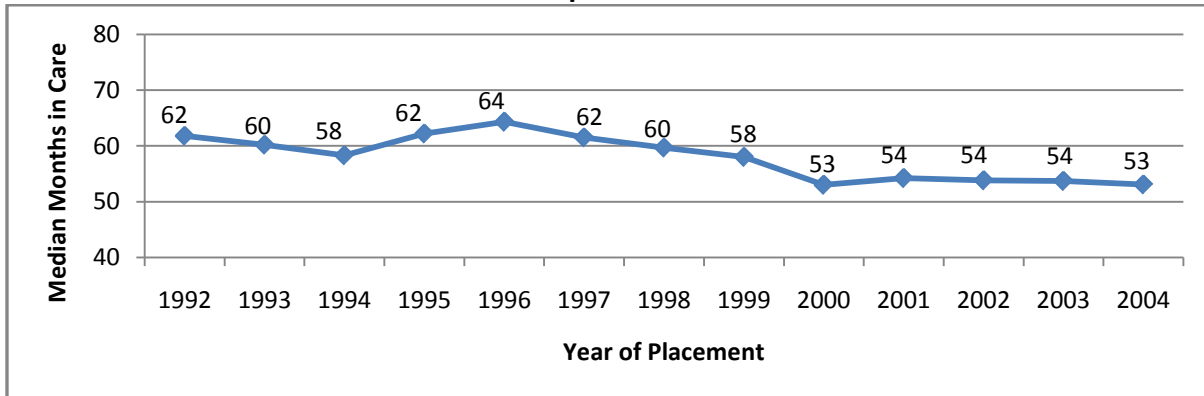
**Figure 16: Proportion of Children Adopted or Placed in a Pre-Adoptive Foster Home Within 3 Years, by Year of Placement, Trends**



## ADOPTION

The median length of time from placement to adoption decreased from 1996 to 2004. Of children who entered care for the first time in 1996, the median time to adoption was 64 months; of children who entered care for the first time in 2004, the median time to adoption was 53 months. While this length of stay decreased, it should be noted that the median time to adoption was still almost 4 1/2 years.

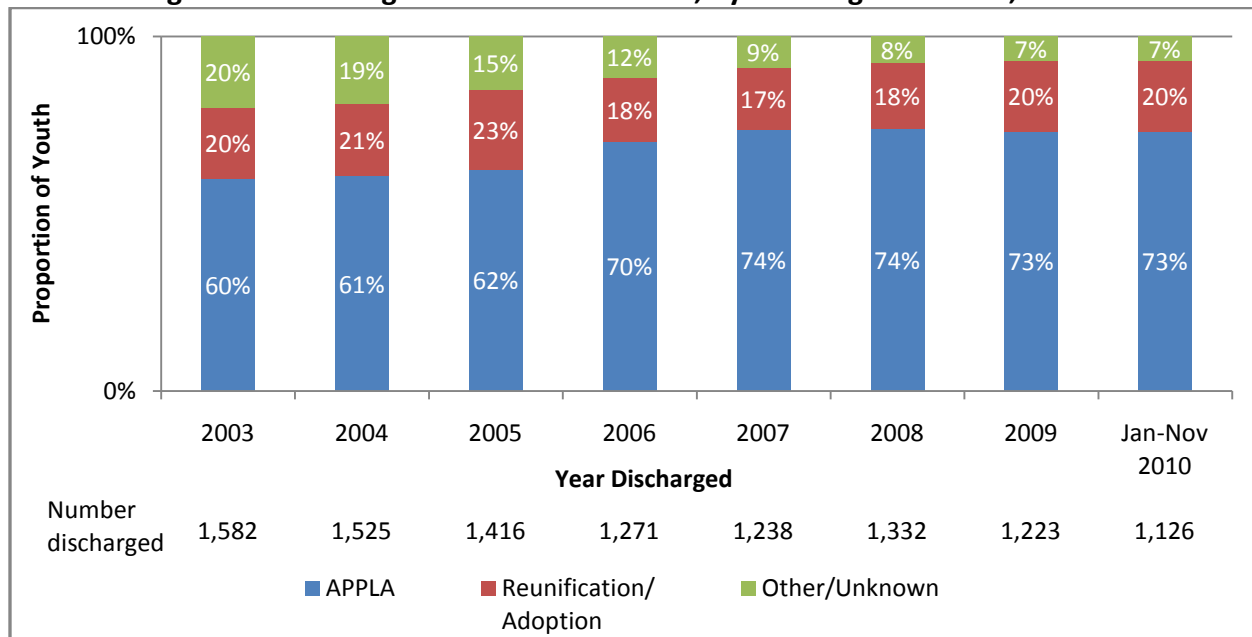
**Figure 17: Median Length of Stay to Adoption, by Year of Placement, First Spell Placements**



## DISCHARGES FOR YOUTH AGES 18-21

Since 2007, nearly 3/4 of youth who were discharged from care at age 18 or older were discharged to Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA).

**Figure 18: Discharged Youth 18 and Older, by Discharge Outcome, Trends**

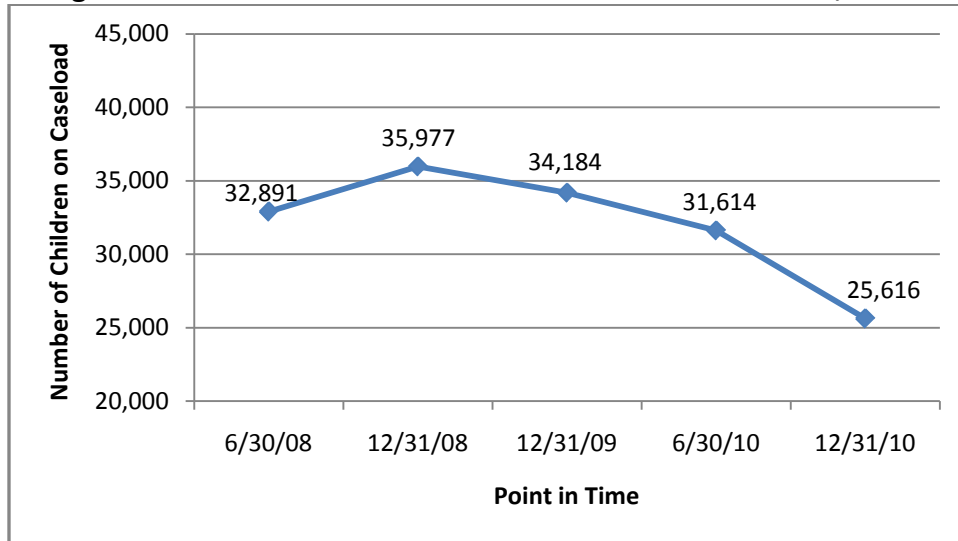


## **FAMILY COURT DATA**<sup>5</sup>

### **CASELOADS**

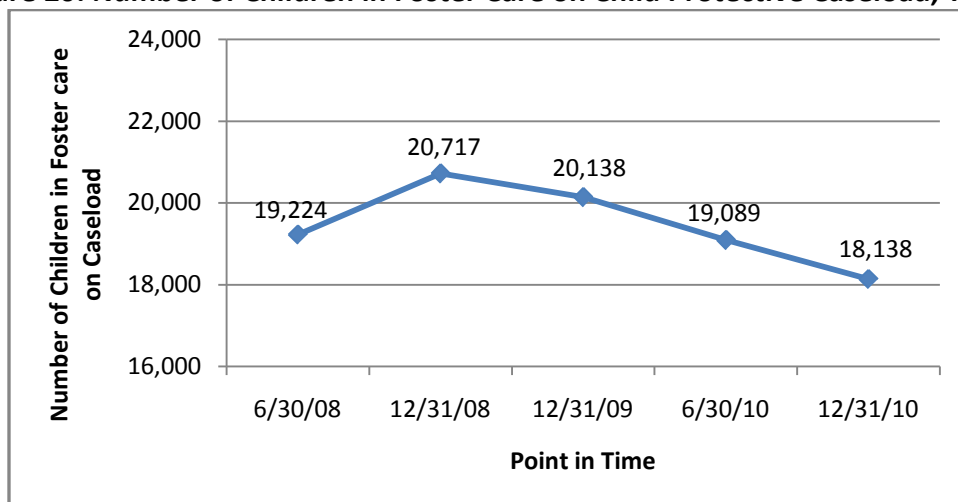
The number of children on the Child Protective caseload decreased 29% from December 2008 to December 2010.

**Figure 19: Number of Children on Child Protective Caseload, Trend**



From December 2008 to December 2010, the number of children in foster care on the Child Protective caseload decreased 12%.

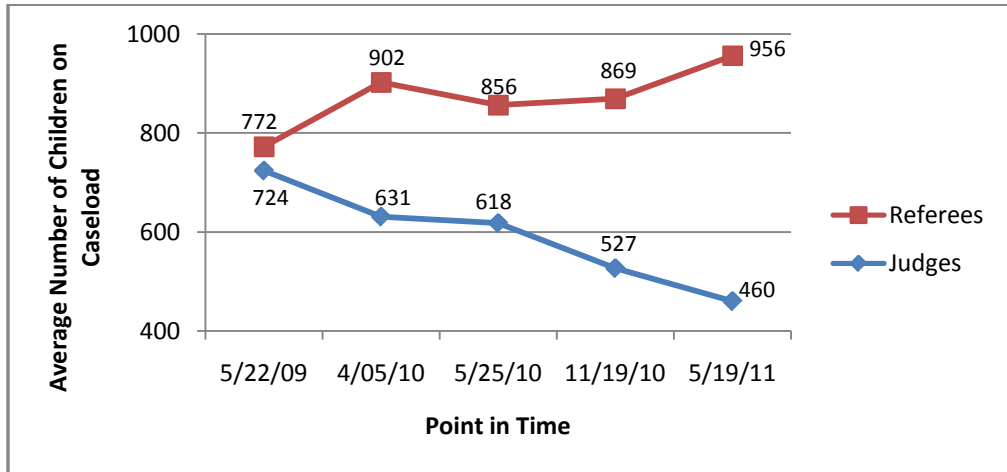
**Figure 20: Number of Children in Foster Care on Child Protective Caseload, Trend**



<sup>5</sup> The sources for the Family Court data are the NYC Family Court Semi-Annual Reports, June 2008 through December 2010, unless otherwise noted.

The average Child Protective caseload for judges declined while the average caseload for referees increased during the 2 year period from May 2009 to May 2011. Judges' caseloads decreased 37%; referees' caseloads increased 24%.

**Figure 21: Average Number of Children on Child Protective Caseload for Judges and Referees, Trends**

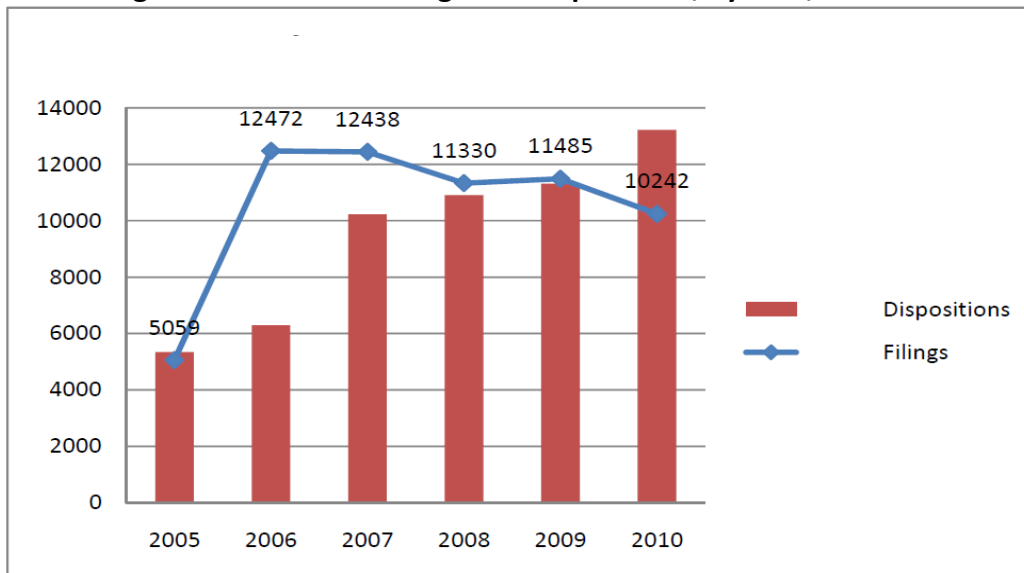


## ARTICLE 10 CASES

### NUMBER OF ARTICLE 10 FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

In 2010, for the first time since 2005, a greater number of Article 10 dispositions were completed during the year than the number of new Article 10 petitions filed.

**Figure 22: Article 10 Filings and Dispositions, by Year, Trends<sup>6</sup>**

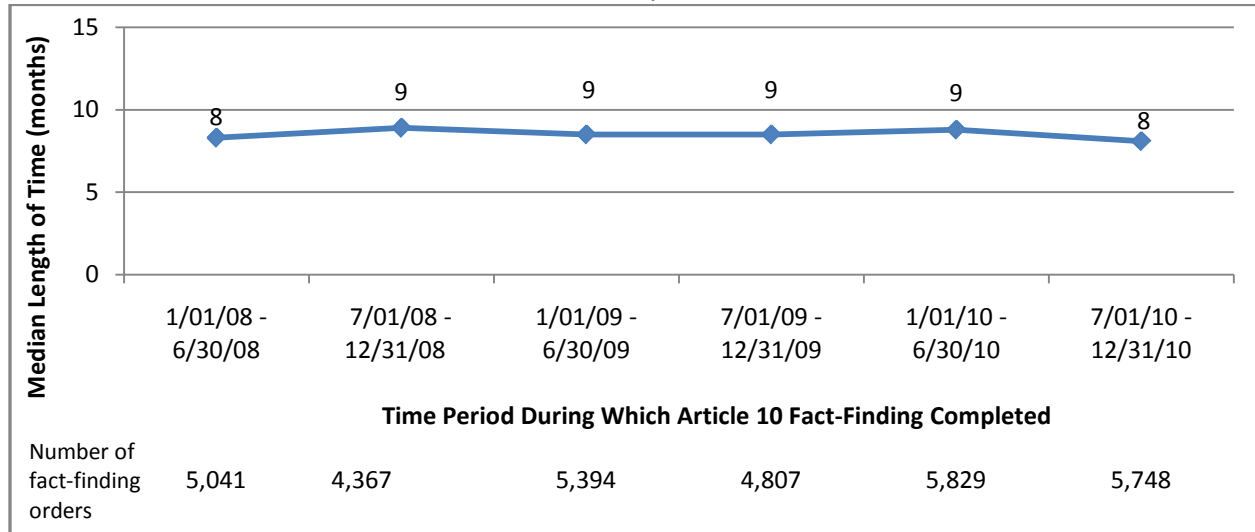


<sup>6</sup> Data provided by the New York City Family Court. These data are not included in the Semi-Annual Reports.

## ARTICLE 10 FACT-FINDING

The median length of time from filing an Article 10 petition to completing fact-finding remained stable (between 8 – 9 months) from January 2008 through December 2010.

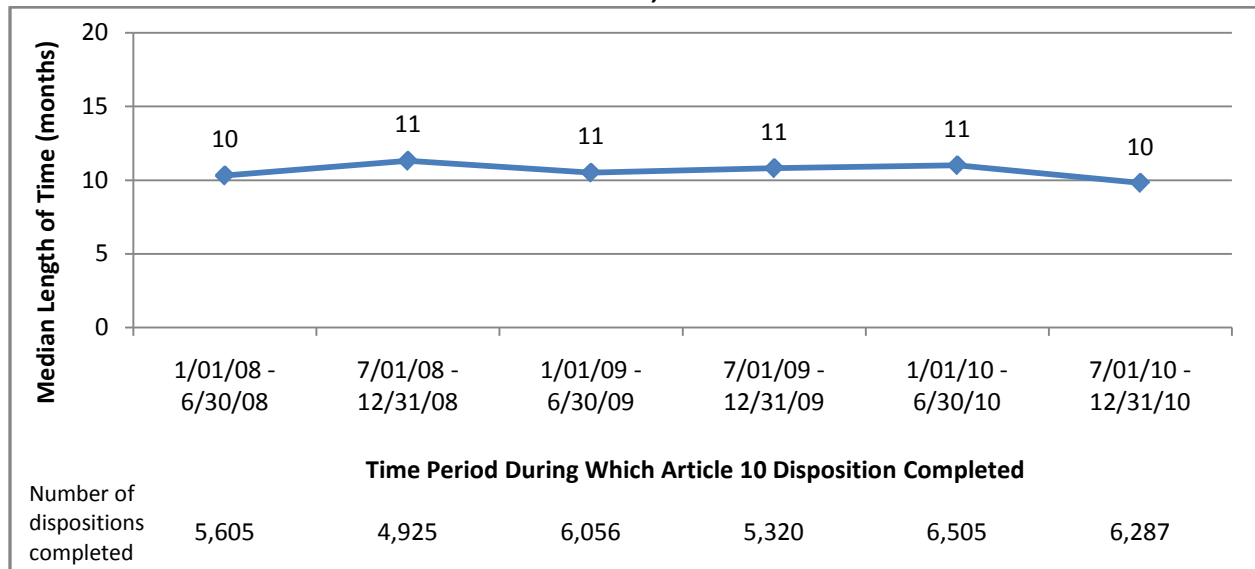
**Figure 23: Median Length of Time from Filing Article 10 Petition to Completing Fact-Finding, in Months, Trend**



## ARTICLE 10 DISPOSITION

The median length of time from filing an Article 10 petition to completing disposition remained relatively stable (10 – 11 months) from January 2008 through December 2010.

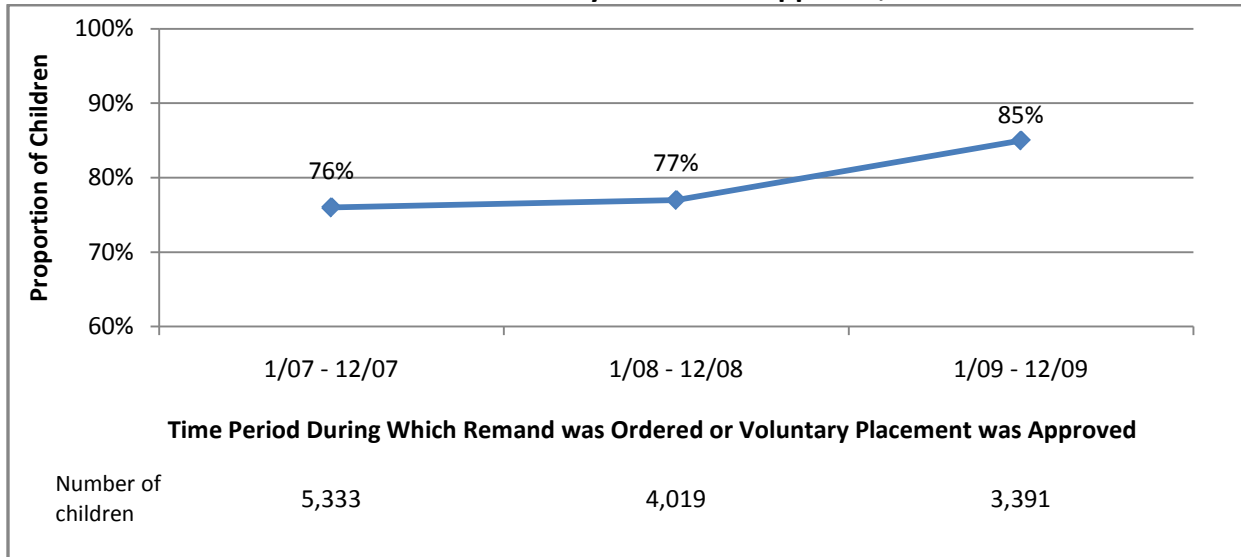
**Figure 24: Median Length of Time from Filing Article 10 Petition to Completing Disposition, in Months, Trend**



## PERMANENCY HEARINGS

The proportion of children whose first permanency hearing was completed in a timely manner (defined by the state as within 9 months) increased from 76% for children who were remanded or whose voluntary placement was approved in 2007 to 85% for children who were remanded or whose voluntary placement was approved in the first 6 months of 2009.

**Figure 25: Proportion of Children whose First Permanency Hearing was Held within 9 Months of Remand or Voluntary Placement Approval, Trend**

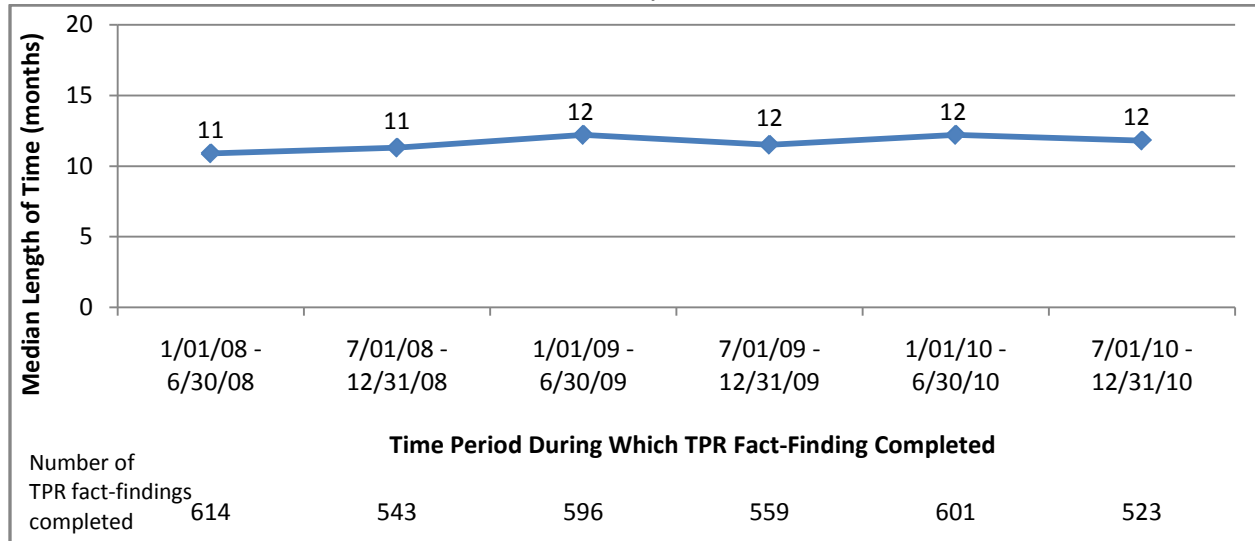


## TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS (TPR)

### TPR FACT-FINDING

The median length of time from filing a TPR petition to completing the fact-finding remained relatively stable (11 – 12 months) from January 2008 through December 2010.

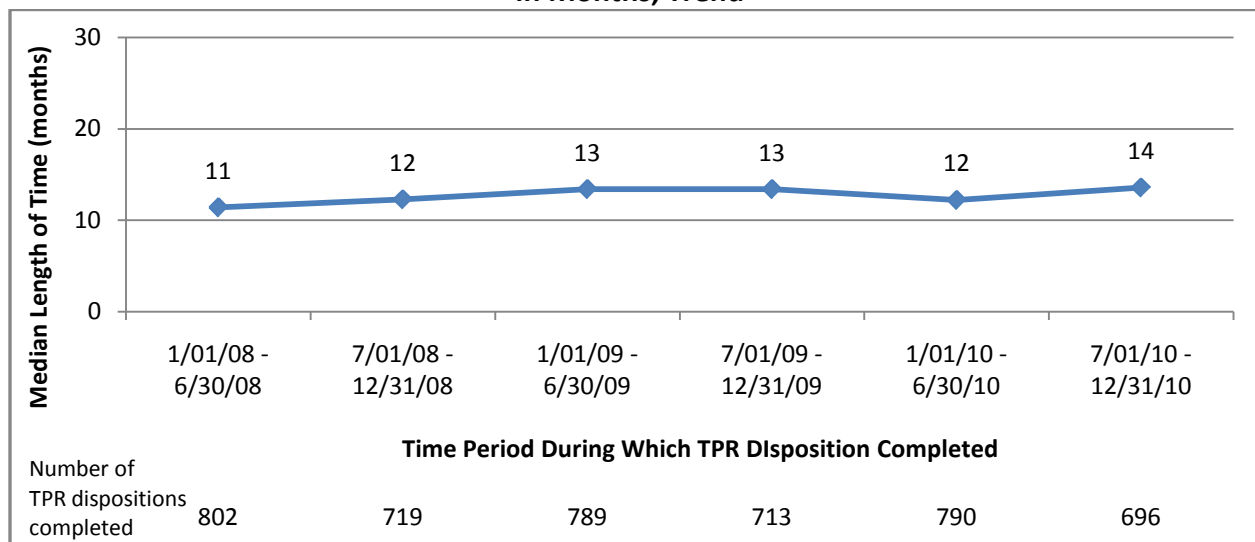
**Figure 26: Median Length of Time from Filing TPR Petition to Completing TPR Fact-Finding, in Months, Trend**



### TPR DISPOSITION

From January 2008 to December 2010, the median length of time from filing a TPR petition to completing the disposition increased from 11 to 14 months.

**Figure 27: Median Length of Time from Filing TPR Petition to Completing Disposition, in Months, Trend**

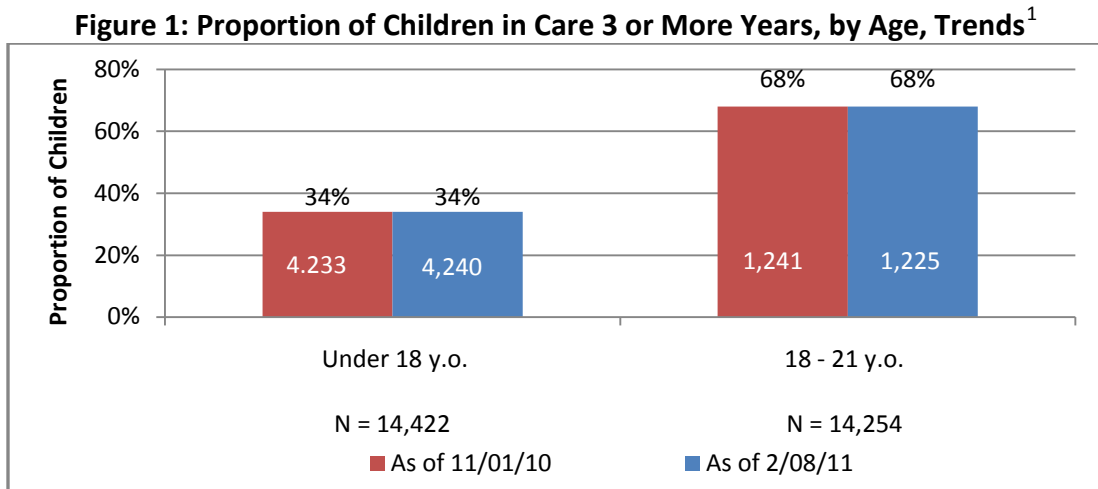


## SUPPLEMENTAL ACS AND FAMILY COURT DATA

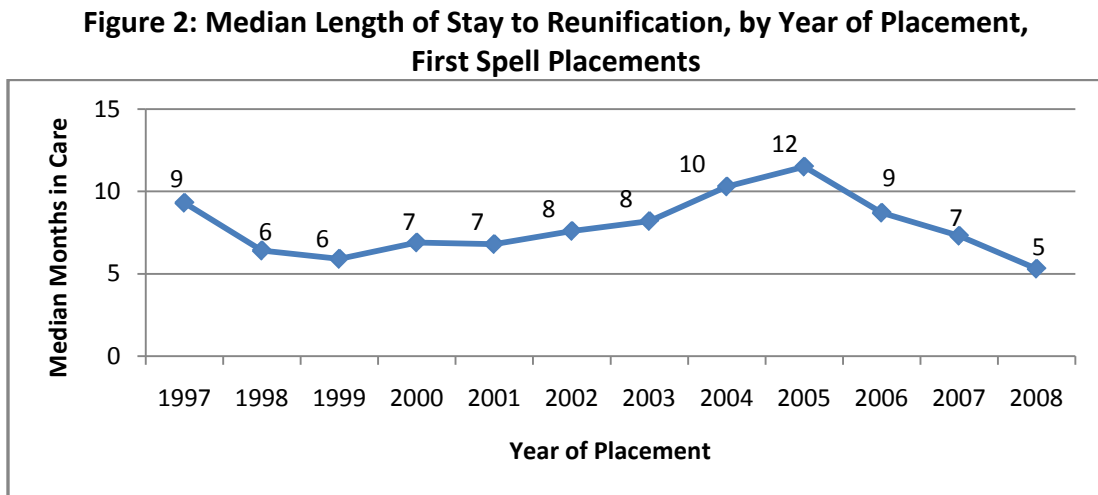
### Supplemental ACS Data

#### 1. CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

In November 2010 and February 2011, 2/3 of children under 18 years old had been in care less than 3 years while more than 2/3 of youth ages 18 – 21 had been in care 3 or more years.



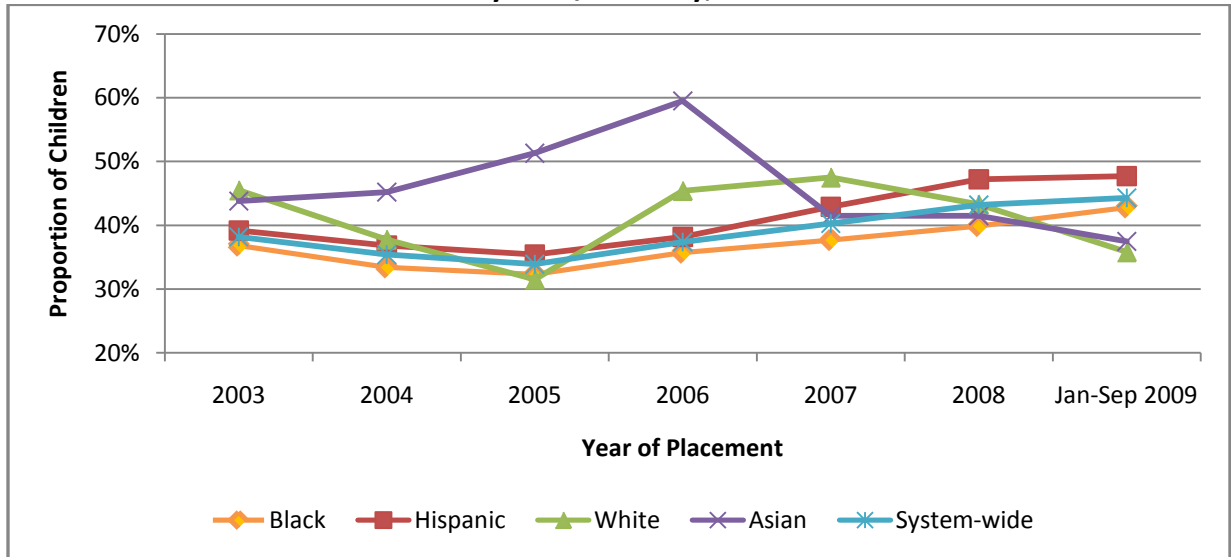
After increasing for many years, the median length of stay to reunification has decreased more recently. For children who entered care for the first time between 2005 and 2008, the median length of stay to reunification decreased from 1 year to 5 months, a 58% reduction.



<sup>1</sup> Percentages in this figure and subsequent figures have been rounded to whole numbers.

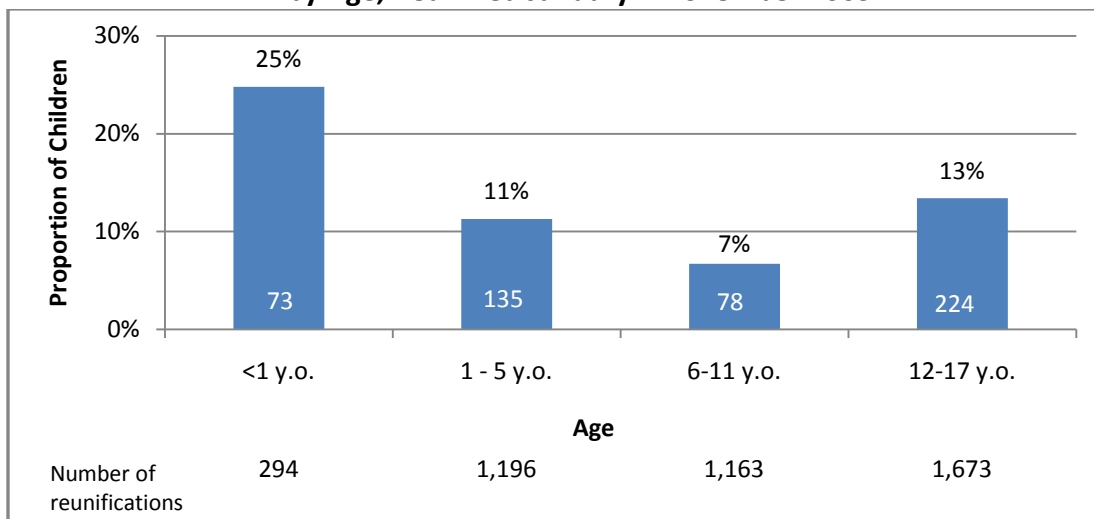
From 2003 through the first 9 months of 2009, some fluctuation was present regarding the rate at which children were reunified within 1 year of placement when the child’s race/ethnicity was considered. Overall, the proportion of Asian and White children who were reunified within 1 year of placement decreased while the proportion of Black and Hispanic children increased.

**Figure 3: Proportion of Children Reunified within 1 Year, by Year of Placement, by Race/Ethnicity, Trends**

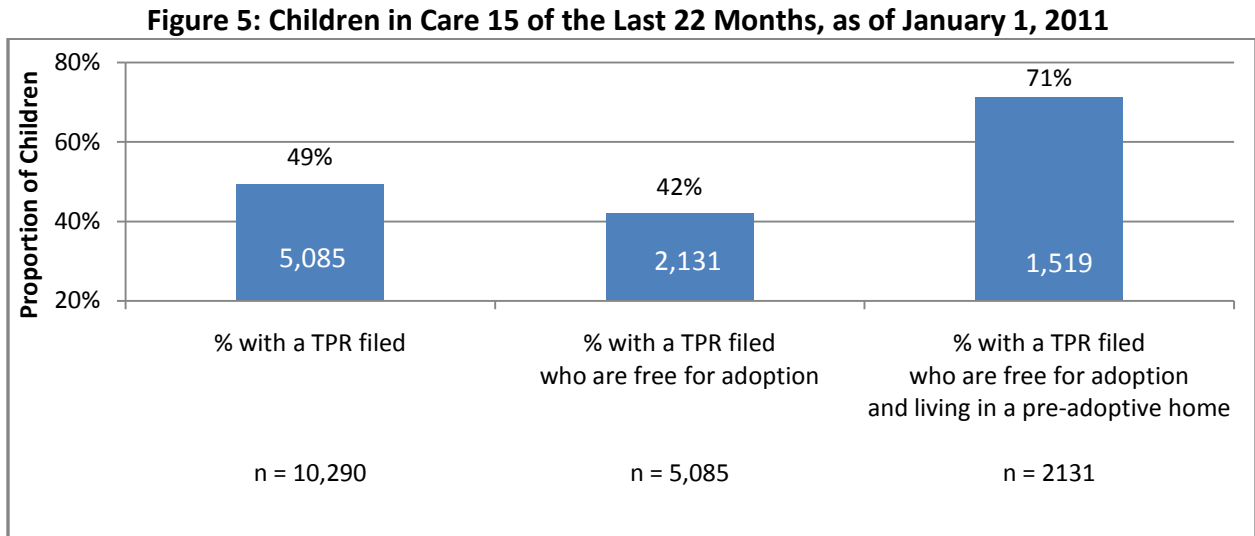


For children reunified during the first 11 months of 2009, 1 out of every 4 children who were less than 1 year old when reunified re-entered care within 1 year. Smaller proportions of other age groups re-entered care during the same period, ranging from 7% of 6-11 year olds to 13% of 12-17 year olds.

**Figure 4: Proportion of Children who Re-entered Care within 1 Year of Reunification, by Age, Reunified January – November 2009**



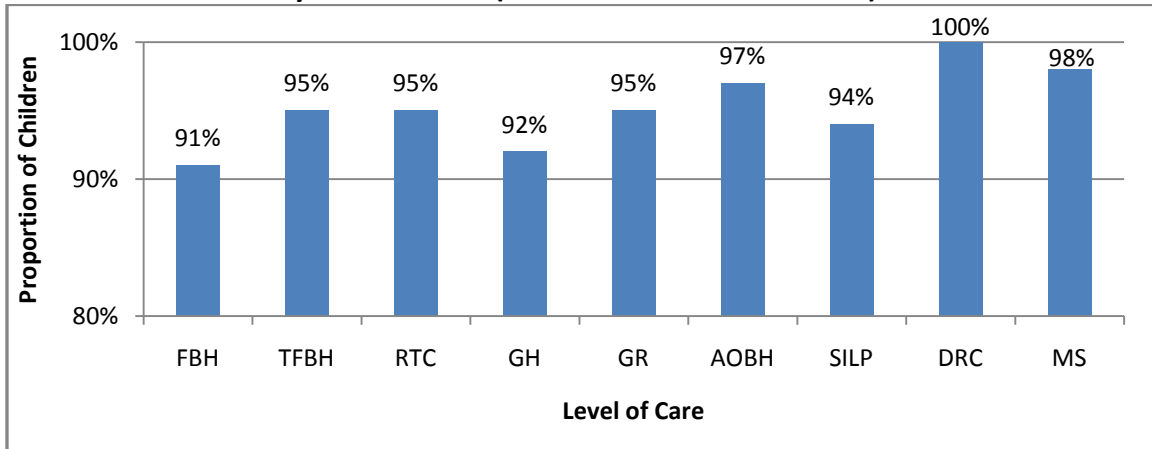
For all children in care at least 15 of the last 22 months, about 1/2 had a TPR filed as of February 2011. For those children for whom a TPR was filed, 42% were free for adoption, and of those children freed, 71% were living in pre-adoptive homes.



## 2. CASEWORK CONTACTS AND PARENT-CHILD VISITS

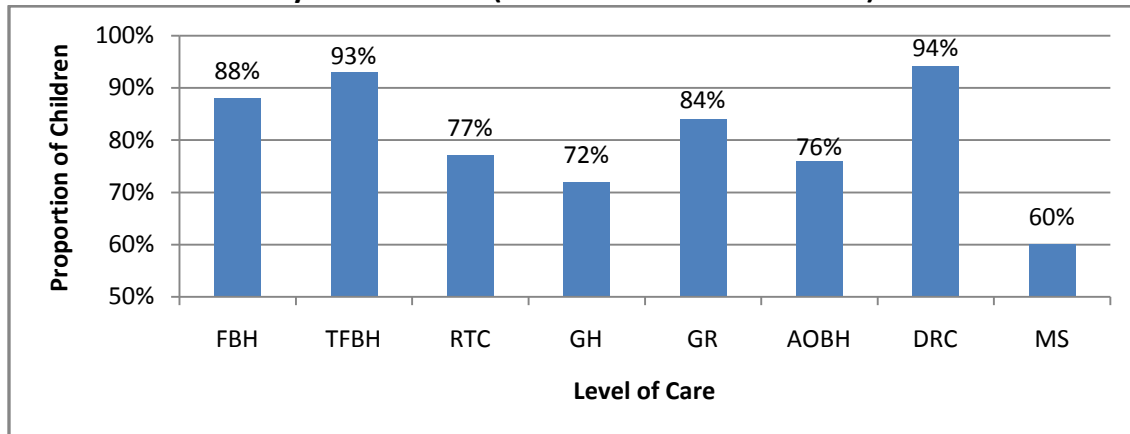
In FY 2010, caseworkers had the required number of face-to-face contacts with 95% or more of children placed in therapeutic foster homes, residential treatment centers, group residences, agency operated boarding homes, diagnostic reception centers, and maternity shelters.

**Figure 6: Required Face-to-Face Casework Contacts with Children in Care, by Level of Care (FY 2010 PAMS Review Data)<sup>2</sup>**



In FY 2010, over 90% of caretakers of children placed in diagnostic reception centers and therapeutic foster homes had the required number of contacts with caseworkers; caretakers of children placed in maternity shelters, group homes, group residences, and residential treatment centers were substantially less likely to have the required number of contacts.

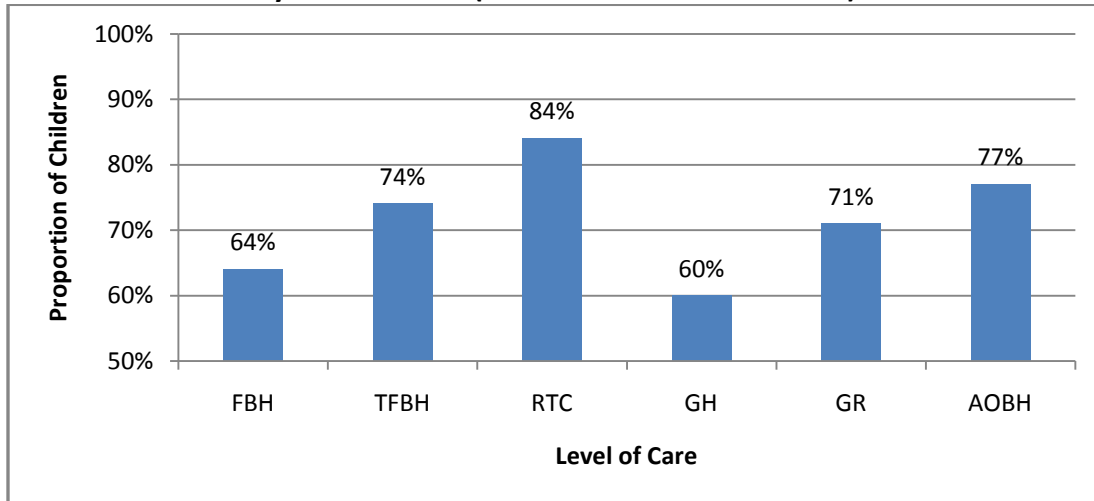
**Figure 7: Required Face-to-Face Casework Contacts with Child's Caretaker, by Level of Care (FY 2010 PAMS Review Data)**



<sup>2</sup> FBH – Foster Boarding Home, TFBH – Therapeutic Foster Boarding Home, RTC – Residential Treatment Center, GH – Group Home, GR – Group Residence, AOBH – Agency Operated Boarding Home, SILP – Supervised Independent Living Program, DRC – Diagnostic Reception Center, MS – Maternity Shelter.

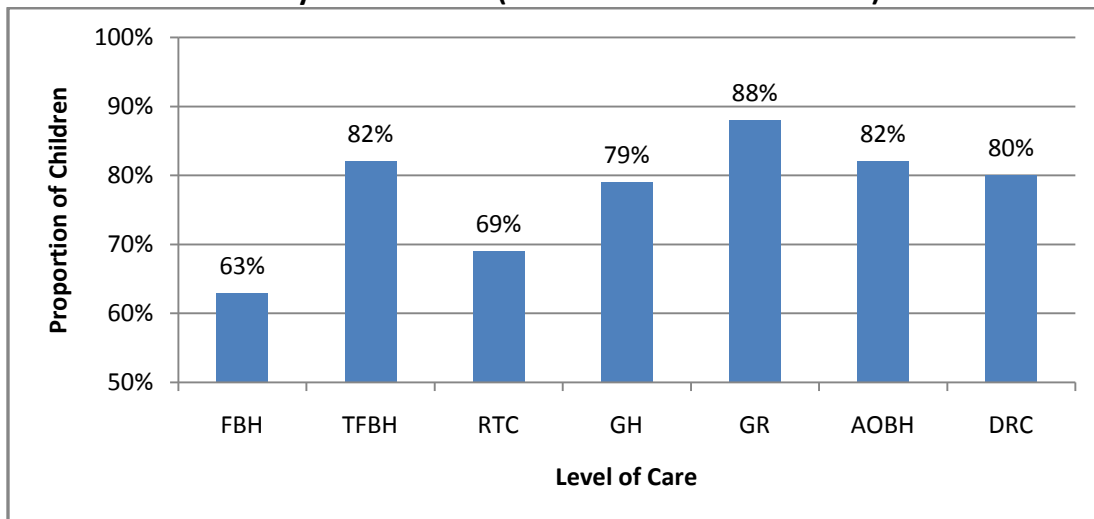
Of the parents of children placed in residential treatment centers, 84% had the required number of face-to-face contacts with their caseworkers during FY 2010, while this was true for less than 2/3 of the parents of children placed in group homes and foster homes.

**Figure 8: Required Face-to-Face Casework Contacts with Parent/Discharge Resource, by Level of Care (FY 2010 PAMS Review Data)**



Almost 90% of children placed in group residences had the required number of visits with their parents during FY 2010, while only 2/3 of the children placed in foster homes and residential treatment centers had the required number of visits.

**Figure 9: Required Face-to-Face Parent-Child Visits, by Level of Care (FY 2010 PAMS Review Data)**

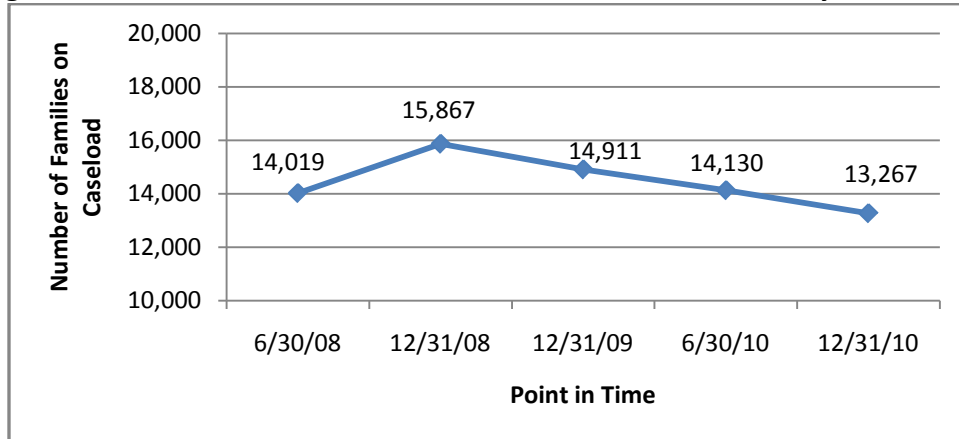


## Supplemental Family Court Data

### 1. CASELOADS

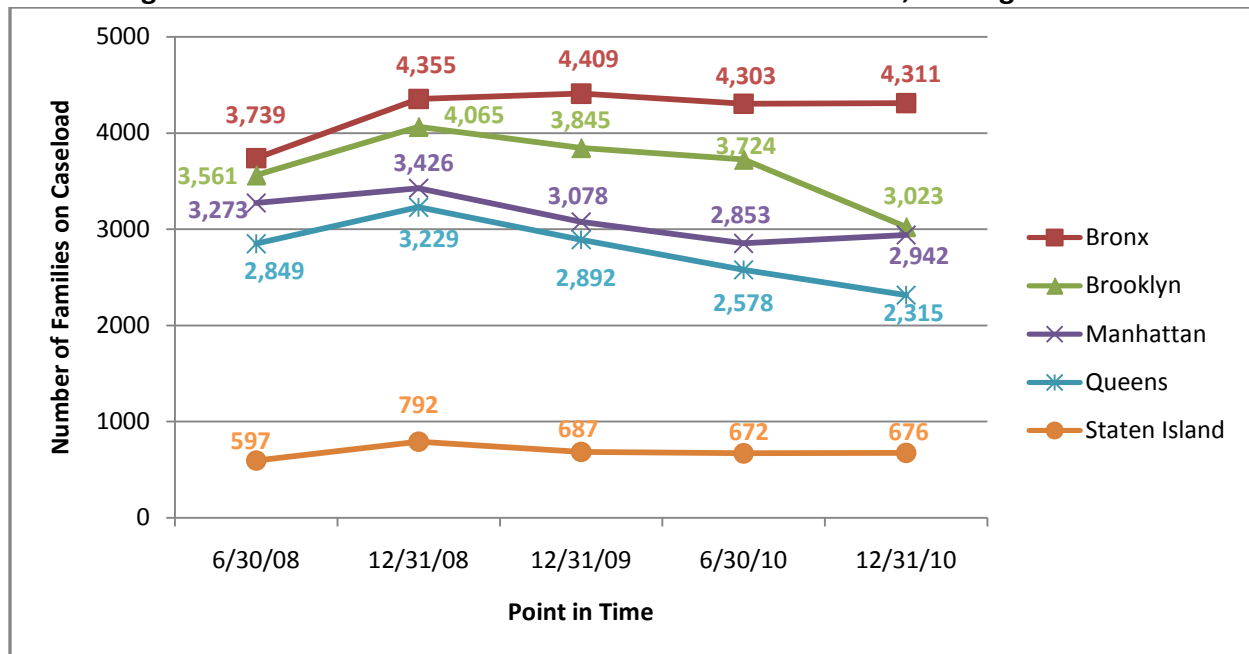
From June to December of 2008, the number of families on the Child Protective caseload increased 13%. From December 2008 to December 2010, the caseload decreased 16%.

**Figure 10: Number of Families on Child Protective Caseload, Citywide Trend<sup>3</sup>**



From June 2008 to December 2010, the number of families on the Child Protective caseload decreased in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens and increased in the Bronx and Staten Island.

**Figure 11: Number of Families on Child Protective Caseload, Borough Trends<sup>4</sup>**

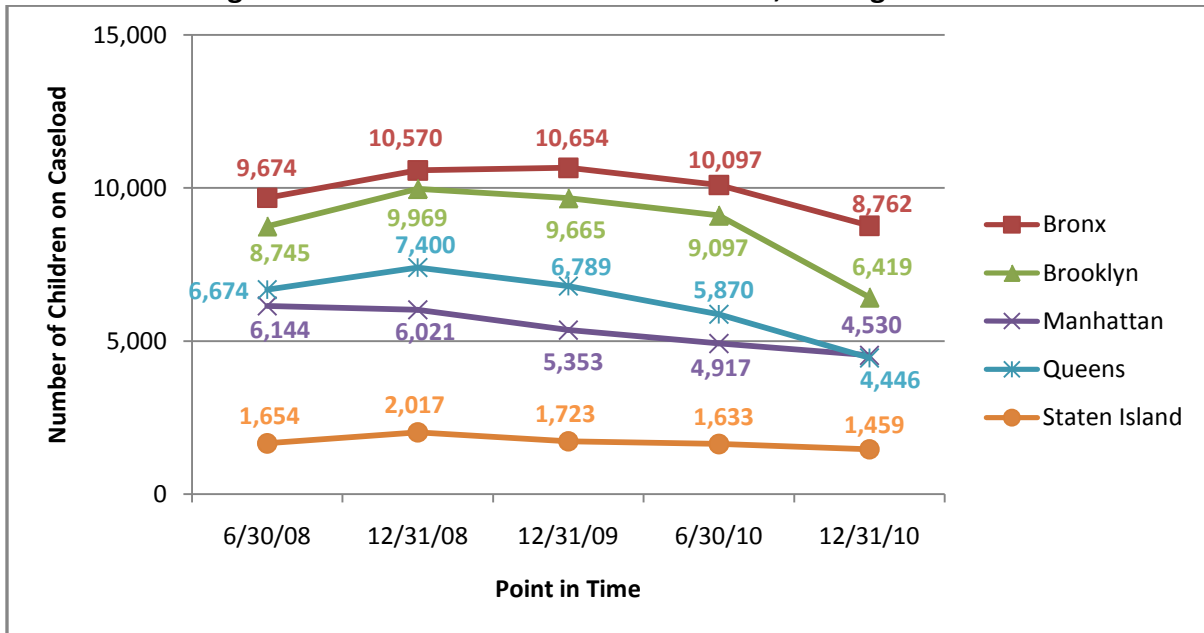


<sup>3</sup> Due to an issue with data collection, caseload data were not available for June 30, 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Due to an issue with data collection, caseload data were not available for June 30, 2009.

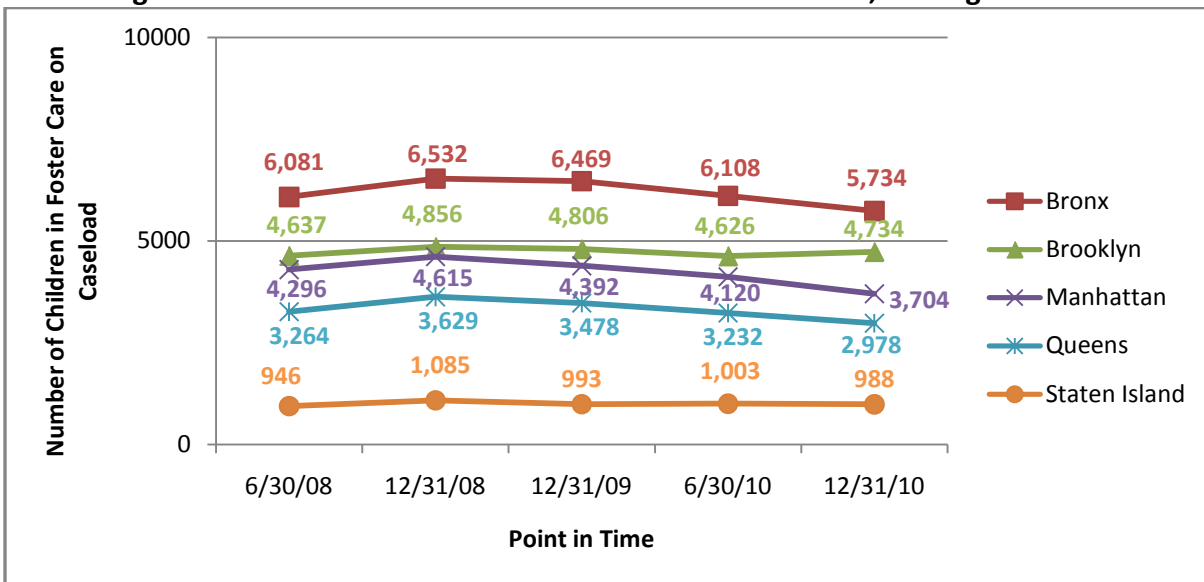
From June 2008 to December 2010, the number of children on the Child Protective caseload decreased in all 5 boroughs.

**Figure 12: Number of Children on Caseload, Borough Trends<sup>5</sup>**



From June 2008 to December 2010, the number of children in foster care on the Child Protective caseload decreased in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens, and increased in Brooklyn and Staten Island.

**Figure 13: Number of Children in Foster Care on Caseload, Borough Trends<sup>6</sup>**

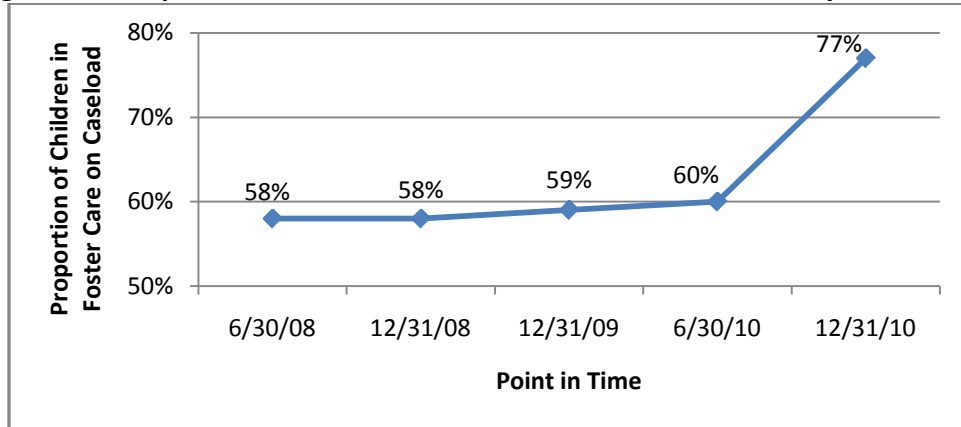


<sup>5</sup> Due to an issue with data collection, caseload data were not available for June 30, 2009.

<sup>6</sup> Due to an issue with data collection, caseload data were not available for June 30, 2009.

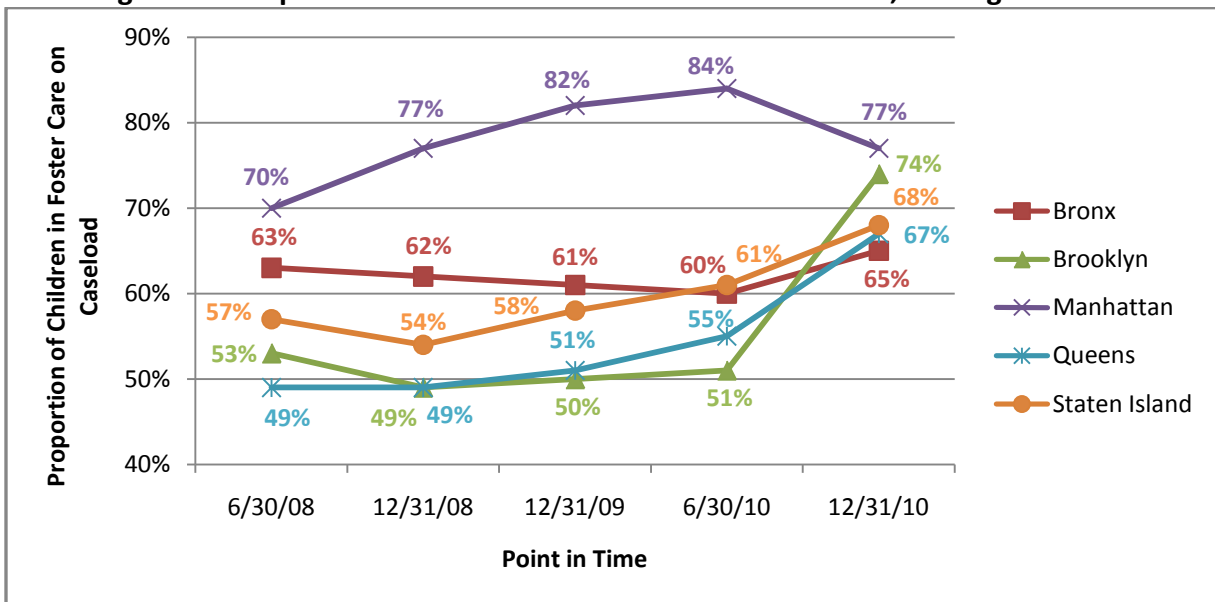
From June 2008 to June 2010, the proportion of children in foster care on the Child Protective caseload remained relatively stable (58 – 60%); in the second half of 2010 the proportion jumped to 77%.

**Figure 14: Proportion of Children in Foster Care on Caseload, Citywide Trend<sup>7</sup>**



From June 2008 to December 2010, the proportion of children in foster care on the Child Protective caseload increased in all 5 boroughs, with the largest increases in Brooklyn and Queens.<sup>8</sup>

**Figure 15: Proportion of Children in Foster Care on Caseload, Borough Trends<sup>9</sup>**



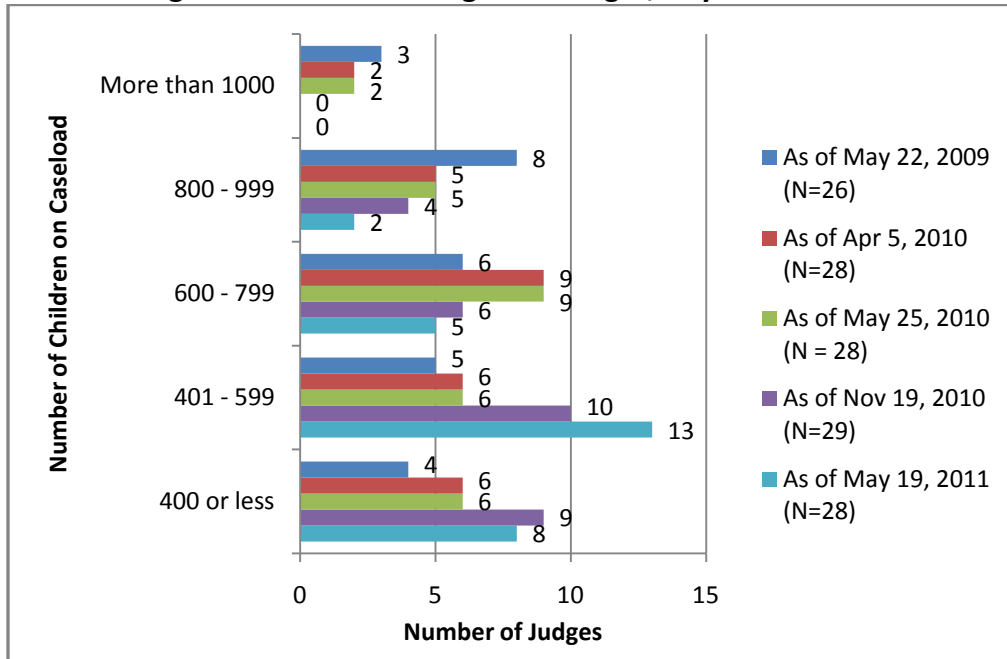
<sup>7</sup> Due to an issue with data collection, caseload data were not available for June 30, 2009.

<sup>8</sup> The proportion of children in foster care on the Manhattan Family Court Child Protective caseload was higher than in other boroughs because, according to Family Court, a large proportion of the applications for court approval of voluntary placements are heard in Manhattan, where the cases then remain. A voluntary case is filed in another borough when there is an underlying case in that borough.

<sup>9</sup> Due to an issue with data collection, caseload data were not available for June 30, 2009.

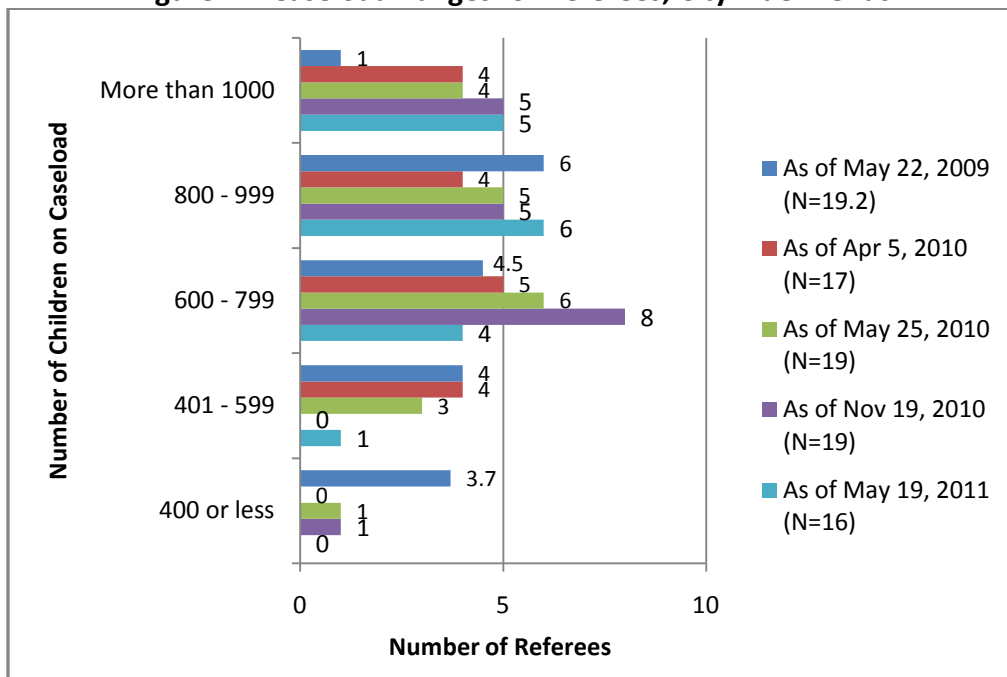
Between May 2009 and May 2011, the number of judges with caseloads of 600 or more children decreased from 17 judges to 7, and as of November 2010 there were no judges with more than 1,000 cases.

**Figure 16: Caseload Ranges for Judges, Citywide Trends**



Between May 2009 and May 2011, the number of referees with caseloads of more than 1,000 children increased from 1 to 5, representing 25% of referees.

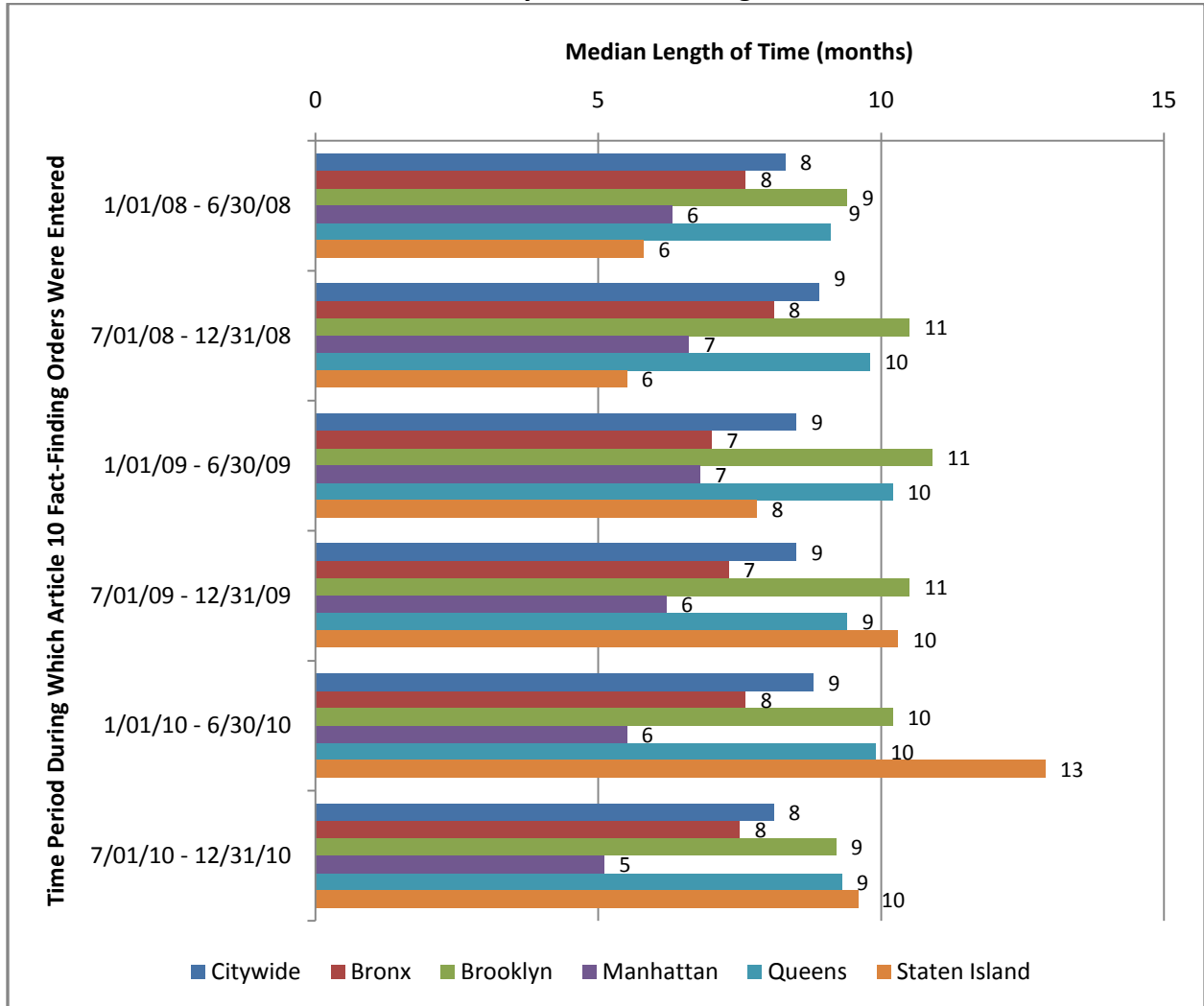
**Figure 17: Caseload Ranges for Referees, Citywide Trends**



## 2. ARTICLE 10 CASES

From January 2008 to June 2010, in Staten Island, the median length of time from filing an Article 10 petition to completing fact-finding increased from 6 to 13 months; this was reduced to 10 months in the second half of 2010.<sup>10</sup> The median length of time in Brooklyn and Queens consistently exceeded the citywide median during all reporting periods.

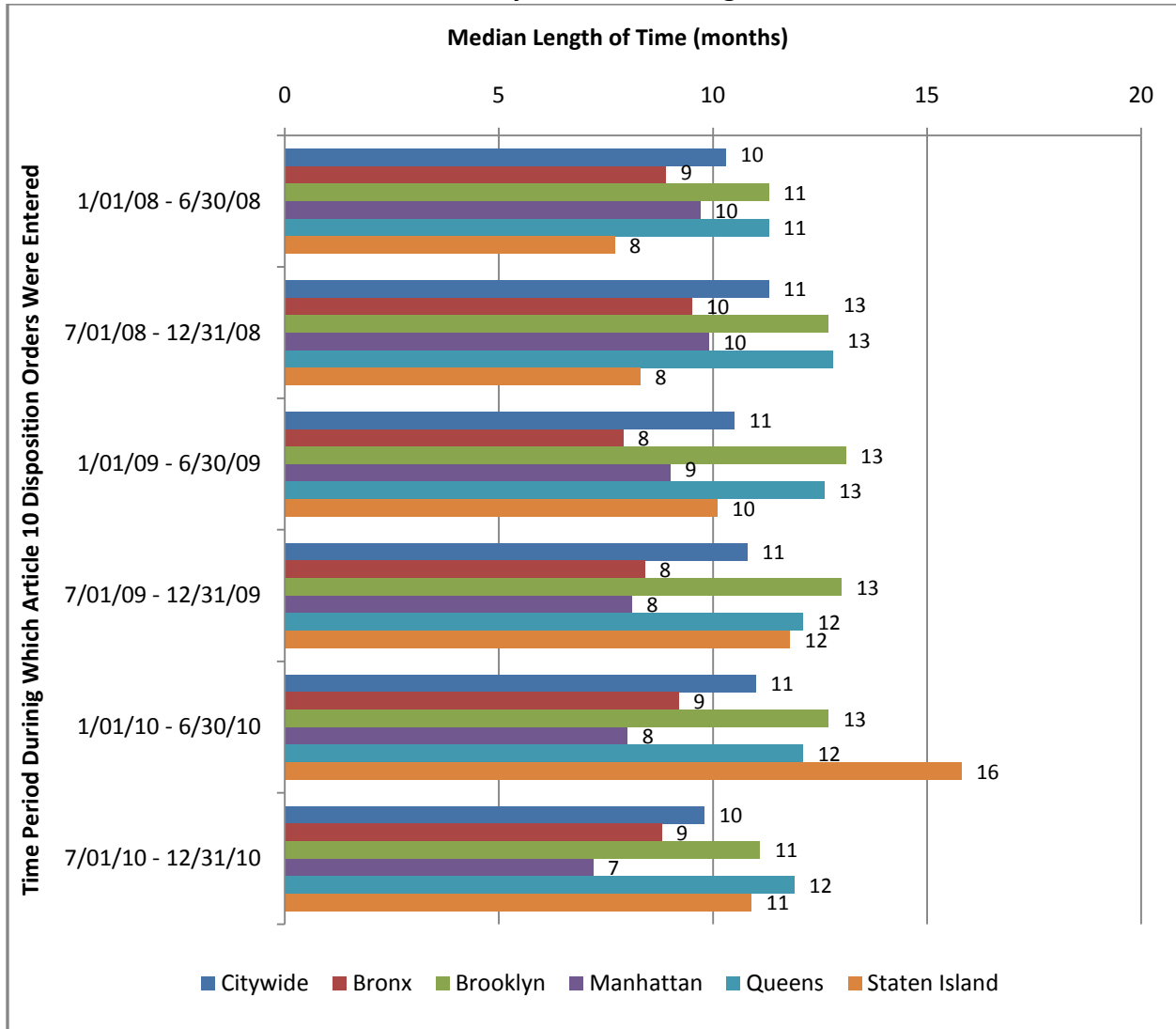
**Figure 18: Median Length of Time from Filing Article 10 Petition to Completing Fact-Finding, in Months, Citywide and Borough Trends**



<sup>10</sup> According to the NYC Family Court, the number of Article 10 cases filed in Staten Island quadrupled in 2008.

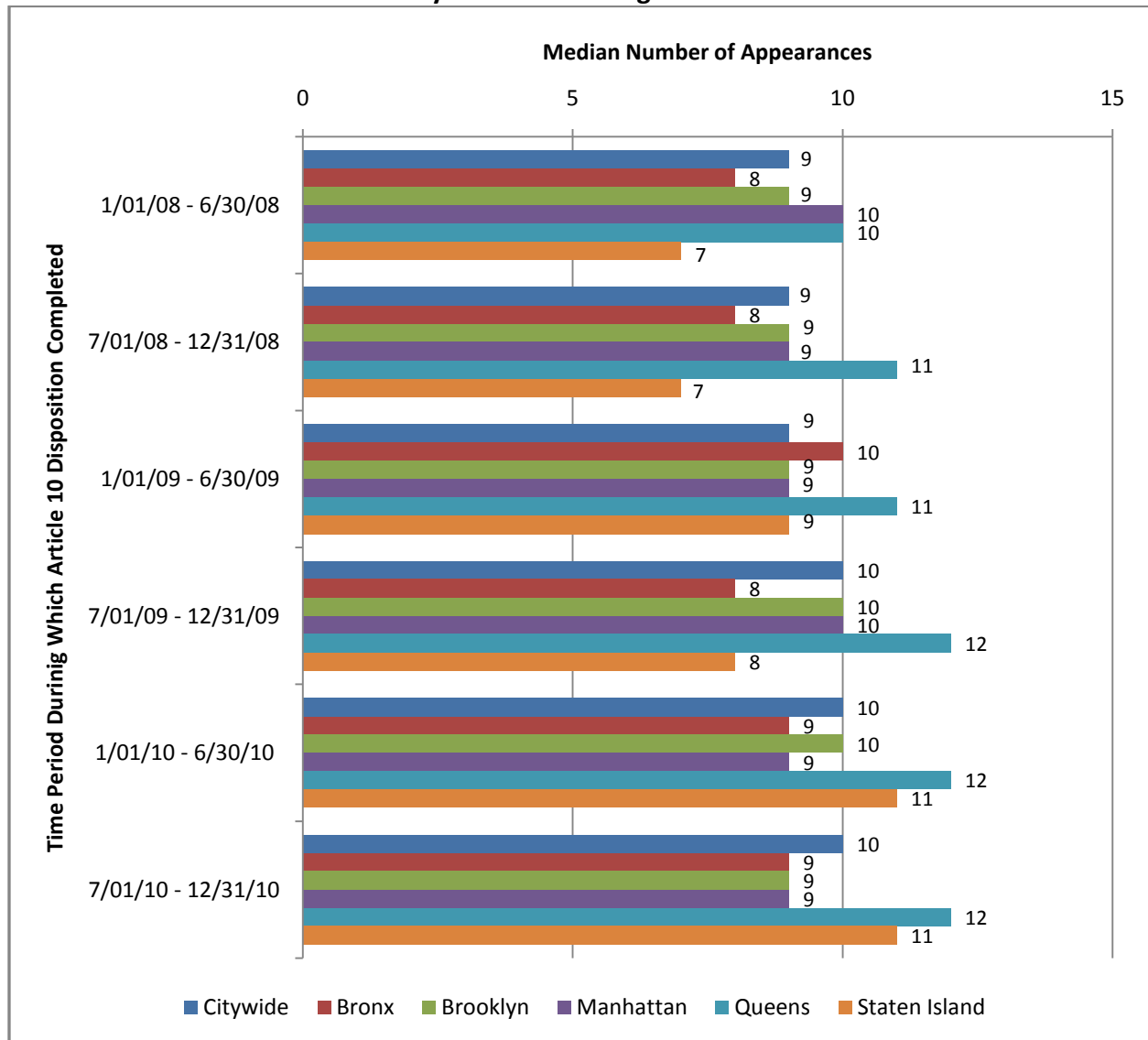
From January 2008 through December 2010, Brooklyn and Queens consistently exceeded the citywide median length of time from filing an Article 10 petition to completing disposition (10 – 11 months). As of June 2010, Staten Island had the longest median length of time at 16 months; this was reduced to 11 months in the second half of 2010.

**Figure 19: Median Length of Time from Filing Article 10 Petition to Disposition Order, in Months, Citywide and Borough Trends**



Citywide, the median number of appearances<sup>11</sup> per Article 10 case remained relatively stable (9 – 10 appearances) from January 2008 through December 2010. Queens consistently had the largest number of appearances per Article 10 case. In addition, the number of appearances in Staten Island increased during this reporting period from 7 to 11 appearances.

**Figure 20: Median Number of Appearances Per Article 10 Case, Citywide and Borough Trends**

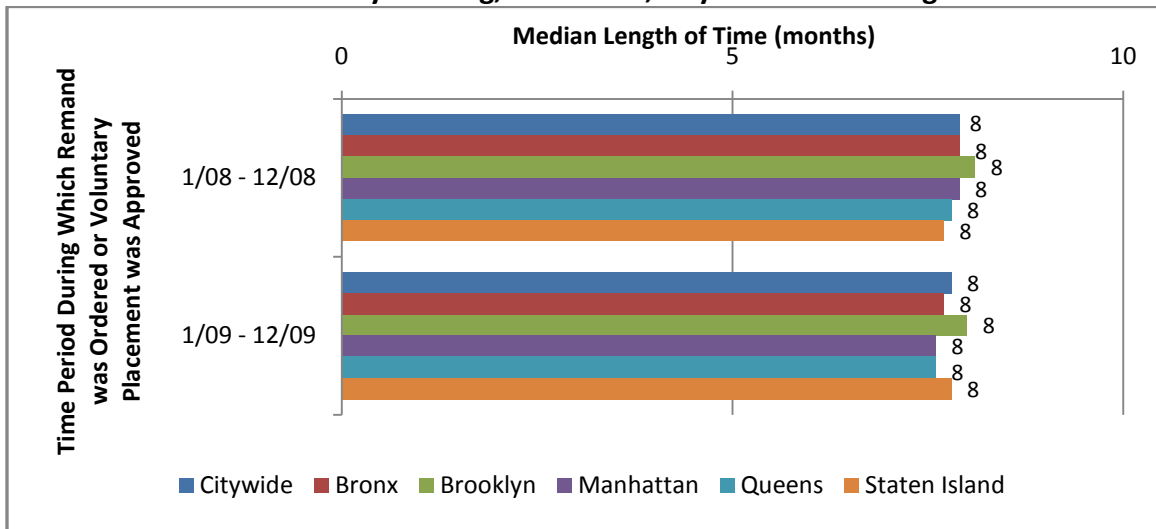


<sup>11</sup> For this purpose, Family Court counts appearances from intake or the initial appearance through the disposition of the petition.

### 3. PERMANENCY HEARINGS

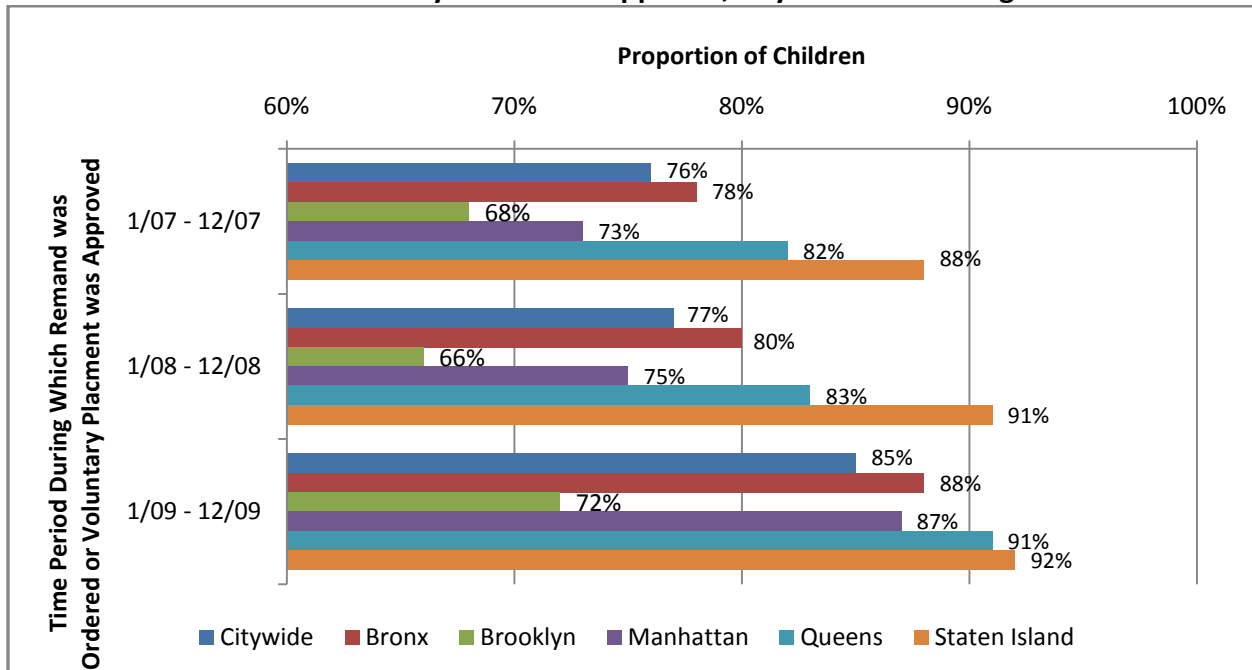
From January 2008 through December 2009, the median length of time from remand or court approval of a voluntary placement to the first permanency hearing was stable in all boroughs at approximately 8 months.

**Figure 21: Median Length of Time from Remand or Voluntary Placement Approval to First Permanency Hearing, in Months, Citywide and Borough Trends**



Staten Island had the highest proportion of children whose first permanency hearing was held within the required time frame; Brooklyn consistently had the lowest proportion.

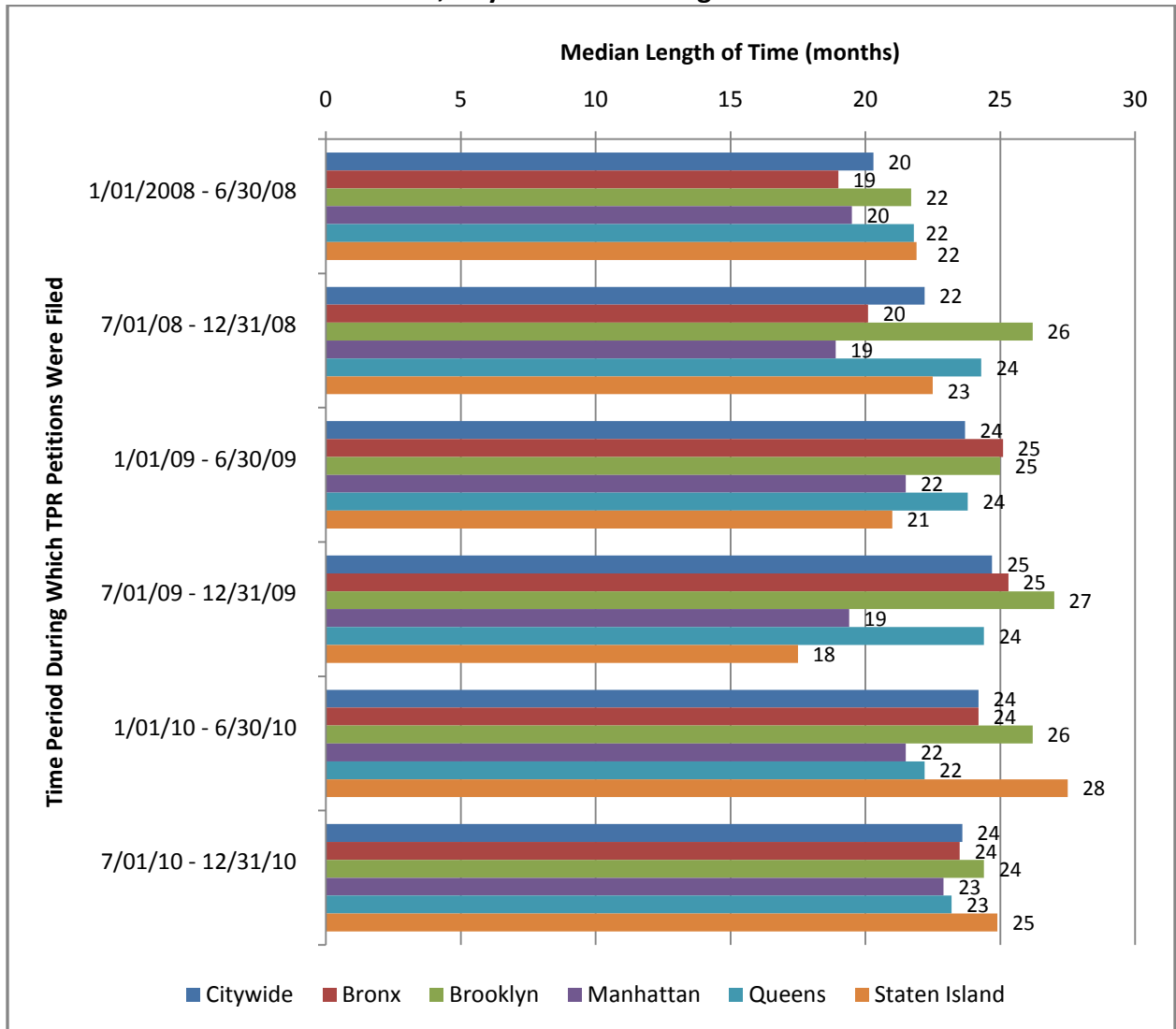
**Figure 22: Proportion of Children whose First Permanency Hearing was Held within 9 Months of Remand or Voluntary Placement Approval, Citywide and Borough Trends**



#### 4. TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS (TPR)

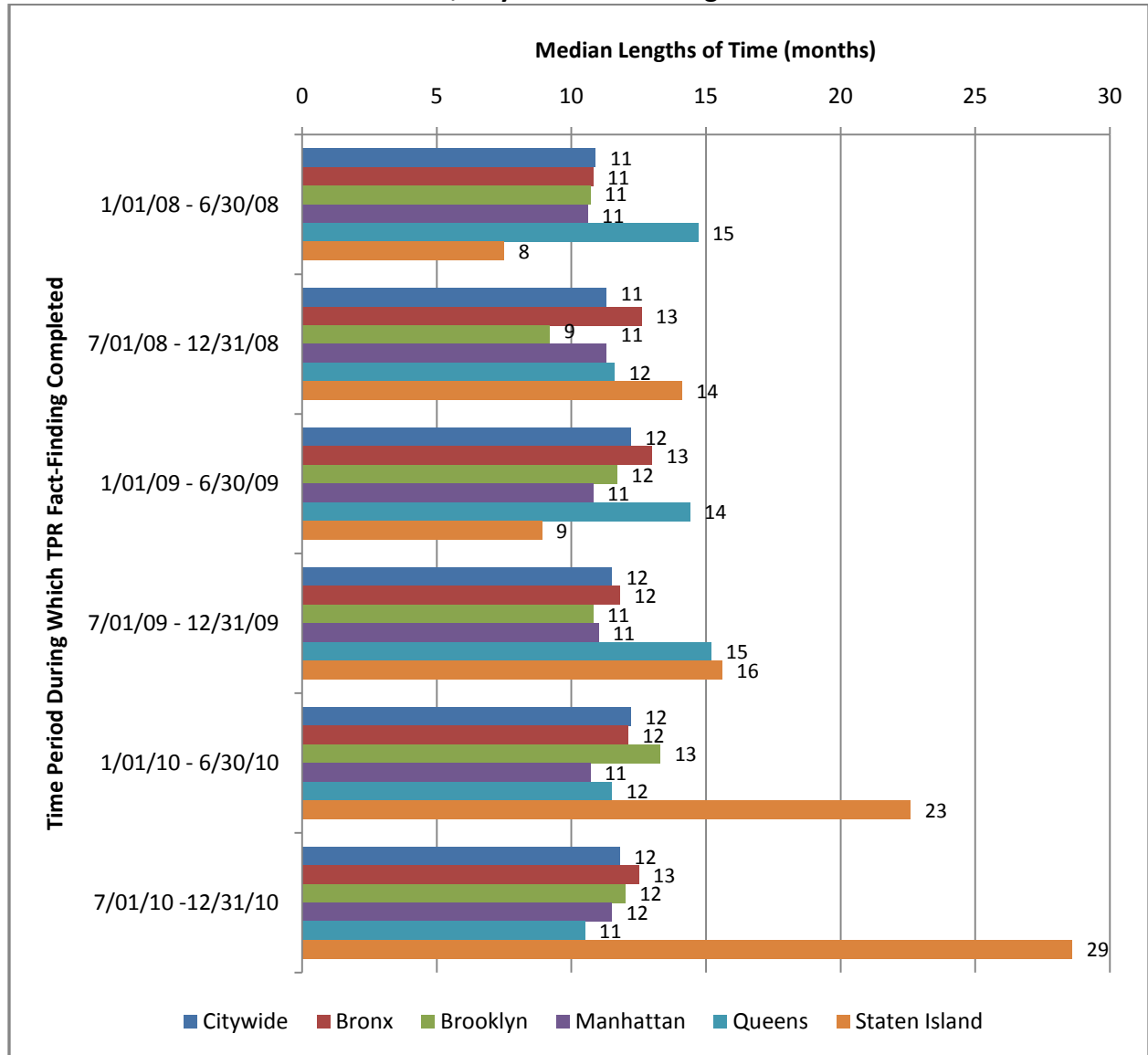
From January 2008 to December 2010, the median length of time from removal to the filing of a TPR petition increased in all 5 boroughs. In Staten Island, this median length of time increased from 18 months in the second half of 2009 to 25 months in the second half of 2010.

**Figure 23: Median Length of Time from Removal to Filing TPR Petition, in Months, Citywide and Borough Trends**



The median length of time from filing a TPR petition to completing fact-finding remained steady at 11 – 12 months citywide. It increased considerably in Staten Island, from 8 months in the first half of 2008 to 29 months in the second half of 2010.<sup>12</sup> Queens exceeded the citywide median in every period reported, until 2010 when it equaled the citywide median.

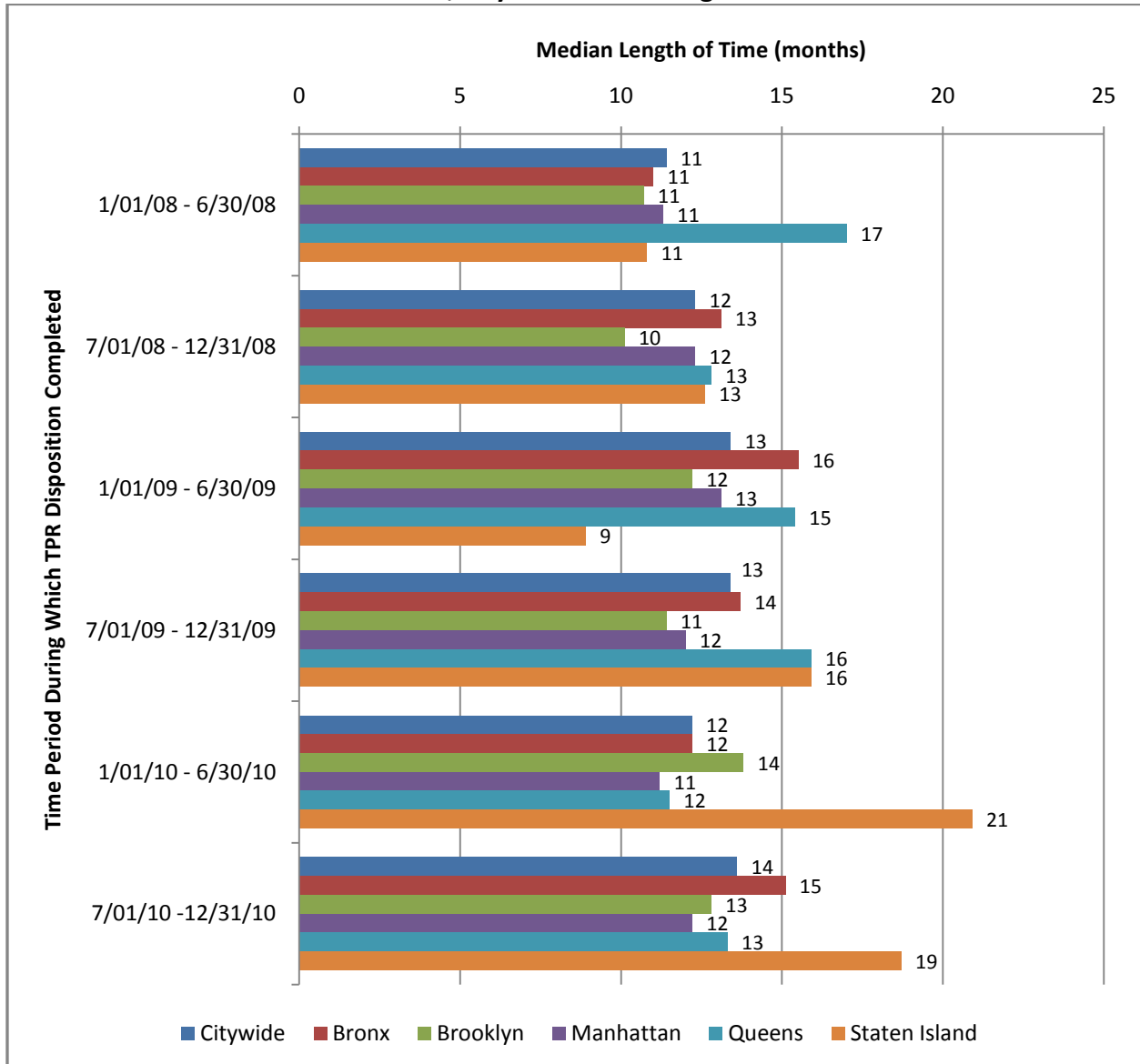
**Figure 24: Median Length of Time from Filing TPR Petition to Completing Fact-Finding, in Months, Citywide and Borough Trends**



<sup>12</sup> The number of TPR cases in Staten Island that are included in this and subsequent TPR data elements is relatively small (e.g., TPR fact-finding was completed for 9 children from July 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010).

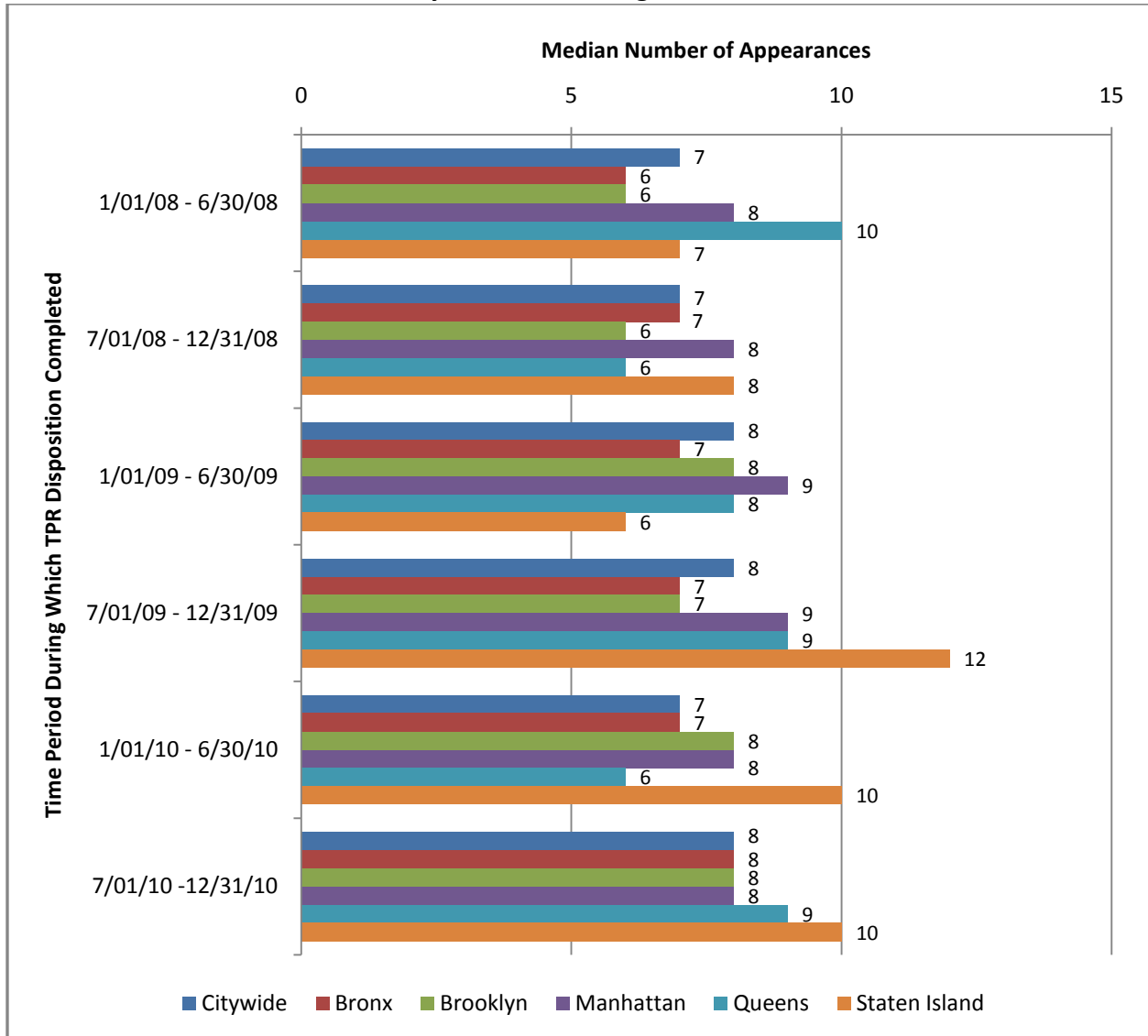
Citywide, the median length of time from filing a TPR petition to completing disposition fluctuated between 11 – 14 months from 2008 to 2010. During that period of time, in Staten Island, this median length of time increased from 11 to 19 months. During this same period the median length of time in Queens decreased from 17 to 13 months.

**Figure 25: Median Length of Time from Filing TPR Petition to Completing Disposition, in Months, Citywide and Borough Trends**



Citywide, from 2008 through the first half of 2010, the median number of appearances<sup>13</sup> per TPR case was 7 – 8. The median number of appearances per TPR case in Queens decreased from 10 in the first half of 2008 to 6 in the first half of 2010; in Staten Island it increased from 7 to 10 appearances during the same period.

**Figure 26: Median Number of Appearances per TPR Case, Citywide and Borough Trends**

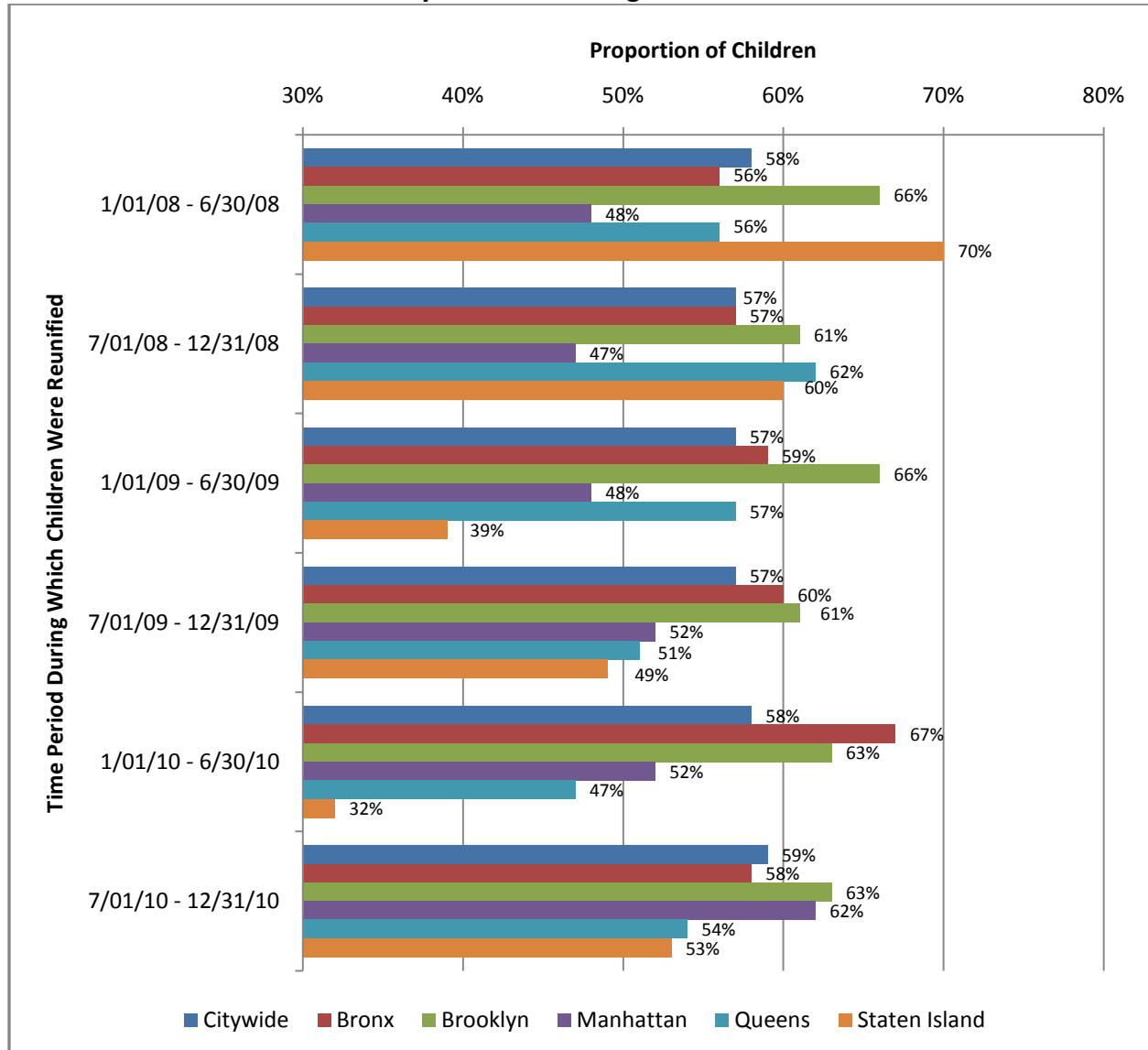


<sup>13</sup> For this purpose, Family Court counts appearances from the initial appearance through the disposition of the petition.

## 5. REUNIFICATION AND ADOPTION

Citywide, the proportion of children reunified within 1 year of removal remained stable at approximately 57 – 59% from January 2008 through December 2010. Manhattan consistently performed below the citywide rate until the second half of 2010. In Staten Island, the proportion of children reunified within 1 year of removal decreased from 70% in the first half of 2008 to 53% in the second half of 2010.

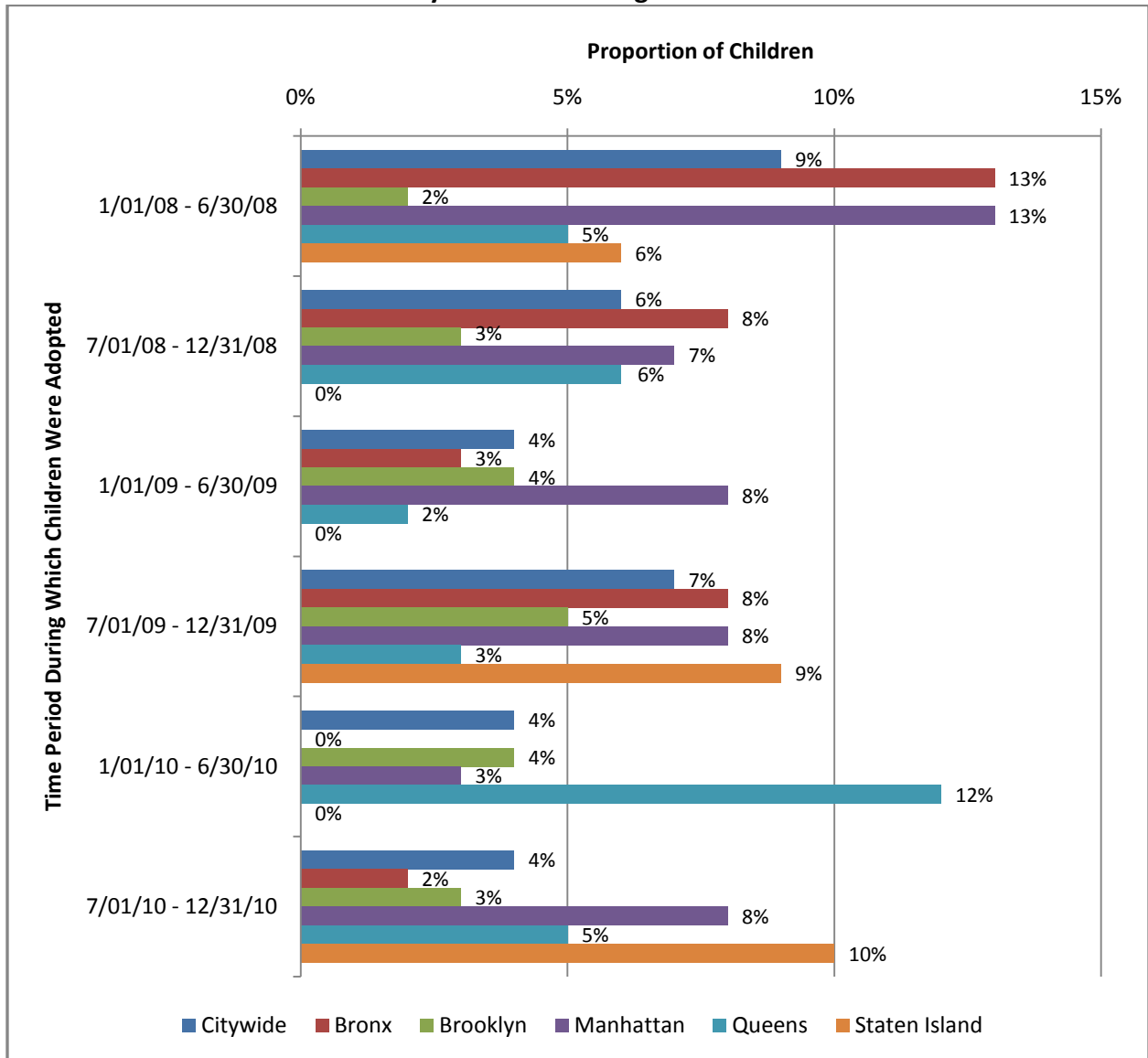
**Figure 27: Proportion of Children Reunified within 1 Year of Removal, Citywide and Borough Trends<sup>14</sup>**



<sup>14</sup> Note: The ACS and Family Court data for similar data elements may appear different because of the way the data elements were measured. Each measurement method is acceptable.

Citywide, from January 2008 to December 2010, the proportion of children adopted within 2 years of removal fluctuated between 4 – 9%, which represents a very small number of children (e.g., 27 children in the second half of 2010). Given the small number of children who were adopted within 2 years of removal citywide, the borough data trends must be interpreted with caution.

**Figure 28: Proportion of Children Adopted within 2 Years of Removal, Citywide and Borough Trends**

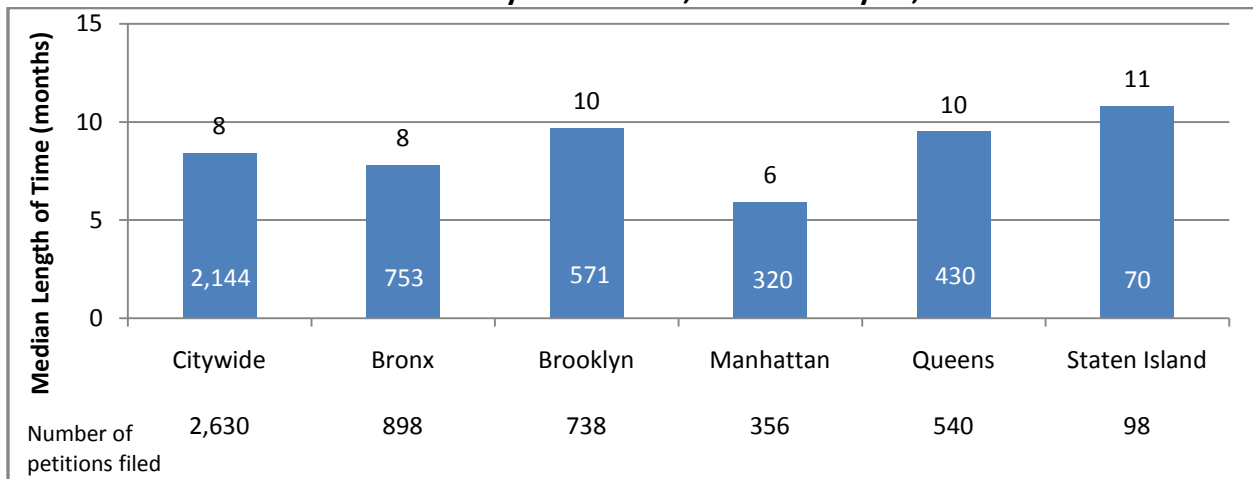


## Supplemental Family Court Data Provided by ACS

### 6. ARTICLE 10 CASES

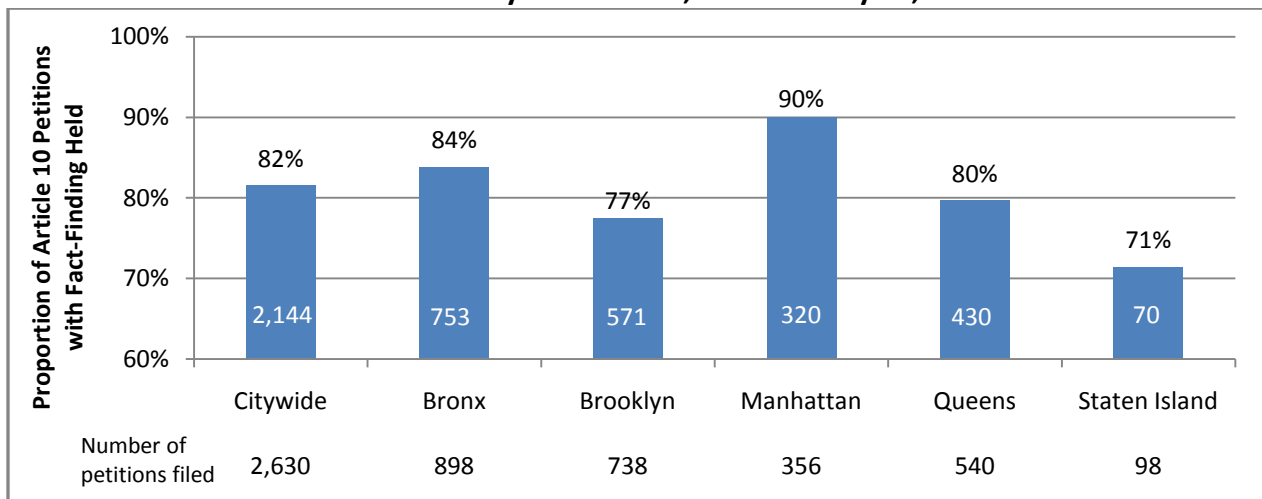
Citywide, the median length of time from filing an Article 10 petition to completion fact-finding was 8 months as of January 2011. Manhattan had the shortest median length of time at 6 months; Staten Island had the longest at 11 months.

**Figure 29: Median Length of Time from Filing Article 10 Petition to Completing Fact-Finding, Cases Filed January – June 2009, as of January 21, 2011**



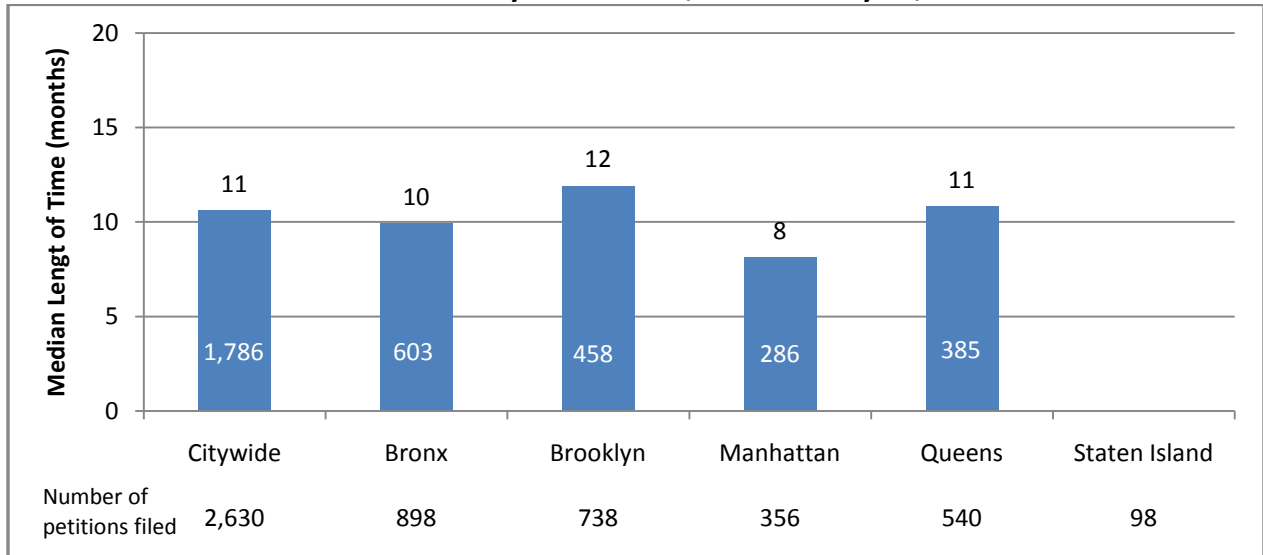
Of the Article 10 petitions filed in the first half of 2009, fact-finding had not been completed for 18% of cases citywide more than a year and a half later. This was true for 29% of cases in Staten Island and 23% of cases in Brooklyn. Manhattan had the lowest proportion of fact-findings not completed within this period of time, at 10%.

**Figure 30: Proportion of Article 10 Petitions with Fact-Finding Held, Cases Filed January – June 2009, as of January 21, 2011**



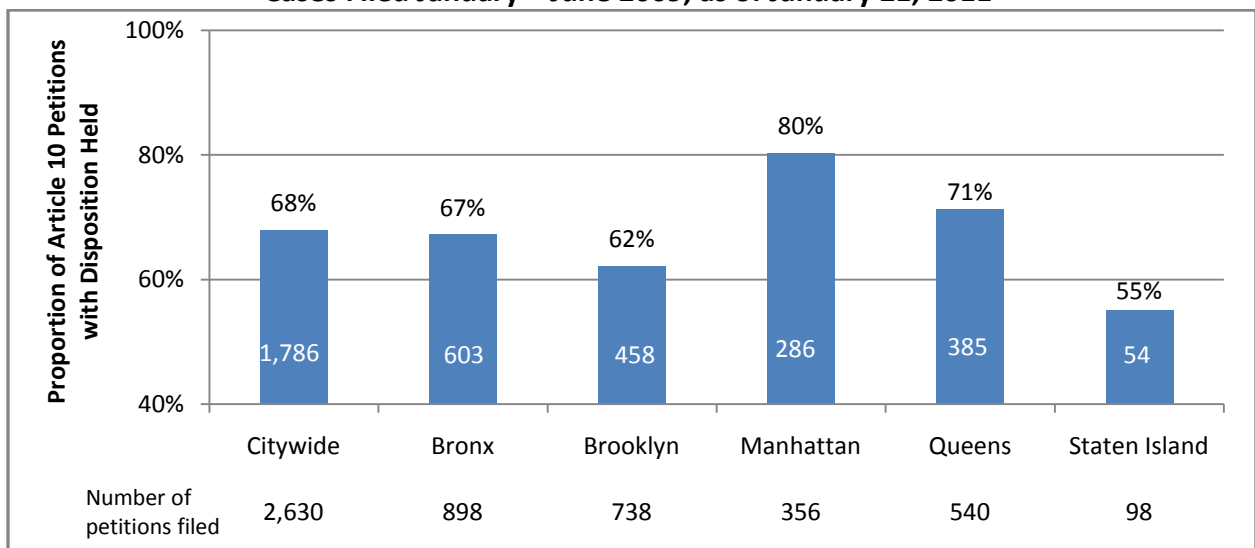
Of the Article 10 petitions filed during the first half of 2009, more than a year and half later, citywide, the median length of time to completing disposition was 11 months. Manhattan had the shortest median length of time at 8 months; Brooklyn had the longest at 1 year. Data were not available for Staten Island.

**Figure 31: Median Length of Time from Filing Article 10 Petition to Completing Disposition, Cases Filed January – June 2009, as of January 21, 2011**



Regarding Article 10 petitions filed during the first half of 2009, disposition had not been completed for 32% of cases citywide more than a year and a half later. This was true for 45% of cases in Staten Island, 38% of cases in Brooklyn, 33% of cases in the Bronx, and 29% of cases in Queens. Manhattan had the lowest proportion of dispositions not completed in this period of time, at 20%.

**Figure 32: Proportion of Article 10 Petitions with Disposition Held, Cases Filed January – June 2009, as of January 21, 2011**



## 7. PERMANENCY HEARINGS

From 2008 through the first 11 months of 2011, just over 80% of permanency hearings were held within 30 days of the date certain.

**Figure 33: Proportion of Permanency Hearings Held Within 30 Days of Date Certain, Trend**

