Data Source:[1] Agency data provided to Chapen Hall's Center for State Child Welfare Data and available through the **Foster Care Data Archive (FCDA)** with a login and password. The FCDA has child level data about cases in foster care. You can explore entry cohorts (cases entering care in the same time period, like fiscal year 2022) or exit cohorts (all cases exiting care in time period).
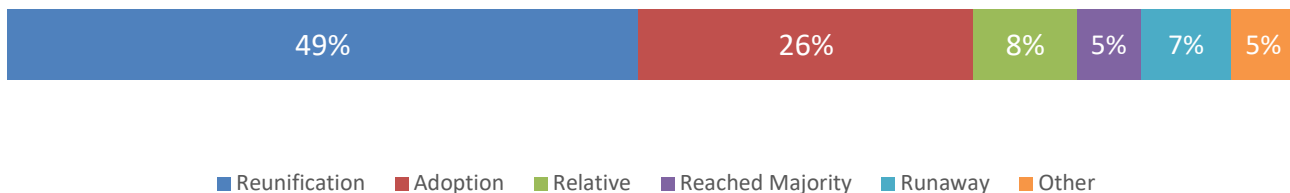
Placement

For children who exited foster care in 2022, 28% had 1 placement, 29% had 2 placements, 17% had three placements, and the remaining 26% had more than 3 placements.

First Placement of Child Entering Foster Care Between 2015 - 2022			
	Relative/Kin	**Foster Care**	**Congregate Care**
2017	32%	19%	36%
2018	43%	30%	13%
2019	45%	33%	11%
2020	39%	23%	23%
2021	40%	19%	27%
2022	40%	12%	31%

The predominant placement type of youth entering care in 2022 was relative placement 52% followed by foster care 29%.

Case Outcomes

Child Welfare Outcomes For Clases Closed in 2022 (n=2705)

| 49% | 26% | 8% | 5% | 7% | 5% |

■ Reunification ■ Adoption ■ Relative ■ Reached Majority ■ Runaway ■ Other

Short Stayers

For cases that entered care in 2021 or 2022, how many exited care within 1 week or 30 days.

1 Week

7% of cases exited care within 1 week of entry

30 Days

28% of cases exited care in one month

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[1] All data in this data summary is data from the child welfare agency. Each page represents agency data available from different reports or data analysis platforms. The data source is discussed at the top of the page and then snippets of available data are reported.

Data Source: CFS 775 Report. The agency provides data to the CIP quarterly on timeliness of case processing for all the judicial districts.
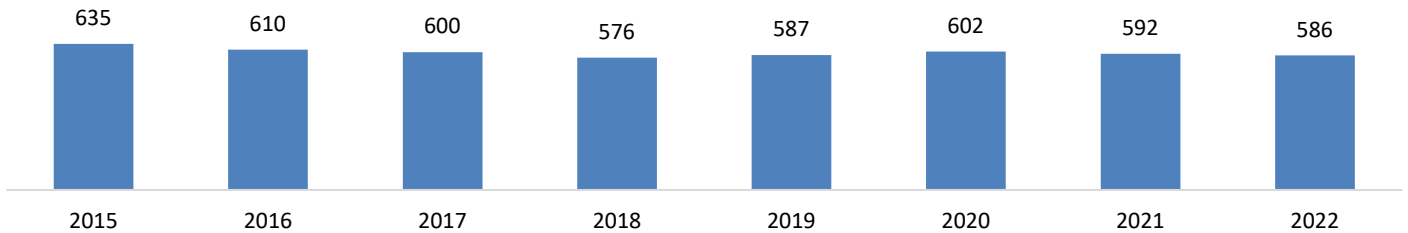
Timeliness Measures

Median Days to 1st Permanency Hearing

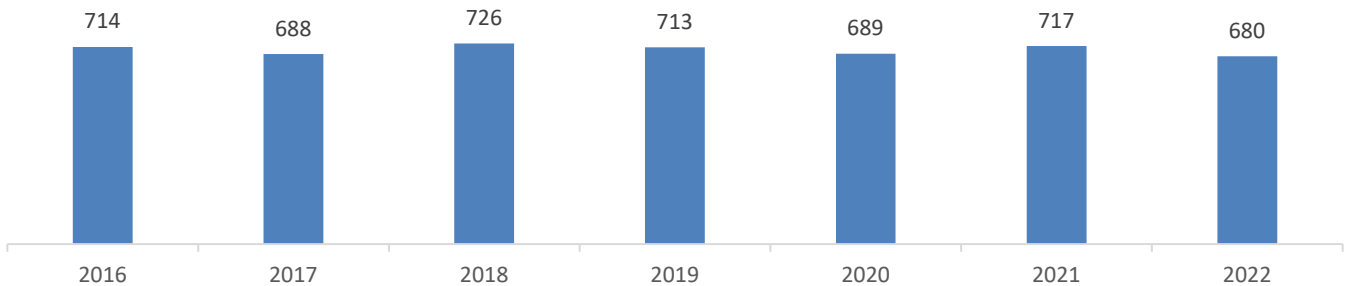| Year	Days
2023 (1st Half)	352
2022	353
2021	353
2020	354
2019	351
2018	352
2017	355

85% of 1st permanency hearings took place within 365 days of removal in 2022, compared to 82% in 2021

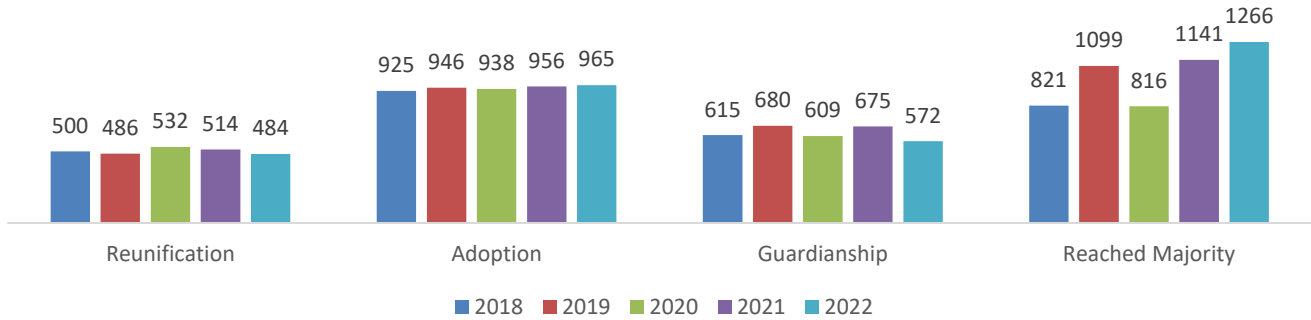### Time to Termination of Parental Rights 2015-2022

Year	Days
2015	635
2016	610
2017	600
2018	576
2019	587
2020	602
2021	592
2022	586

For cases that relinquished parental rights, time to relinquishment was a median of 673 days.

Median Time to Permanency 2016- 2022

Year	Days
2016	714
2017	688
2018	726
2019	713
2020	689
2021	717
2022	680

Median Days to Case Closure (2018-2022)

Reunification: 500 (2018), 486 (2019), 532 (2020), 514 (2021), 484 (2022)

Adoption: 925 (2018), 946 (2019), 938 (2020), 956 (2021), 965 (2022)

Guardianship: 615 (2018), 680 (2019), 609 (2020), 675 (2021), 572 (2022)

Reached Majority: 821 (2018), 1099 (2019), 816 (2020), 1141 (2021), 1266 (2022)
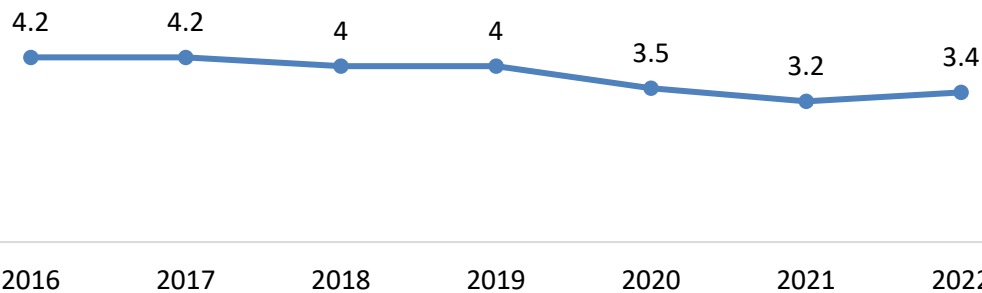
■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022

Data Source: CFSR Statewide Data Indicators. Every five years, the Children's Bureau assesses statewide child welfare practice through their Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) process. The CFSR process is meant to help ensure conformity with federal regulations, understand what is happening in practice currently, and build a plan to support enhanced practice going forward. Some of the assessment of how states are doing comes from statewide agency data. These data are reported to the Children's Bureau biannually and then states are provided information (called their Statewide Data Indicators) to illustrate how they are performing on key measures. There are 5 permanency measures and 2 safety measures provided to the state. Contextual data also provides states with information on entry rates into foster care.

Cases Entering Care

This reflects the number of children who enter care per 1,000 children in the population. Of note, entries into care went down in 2020 (nationally as well as locally).
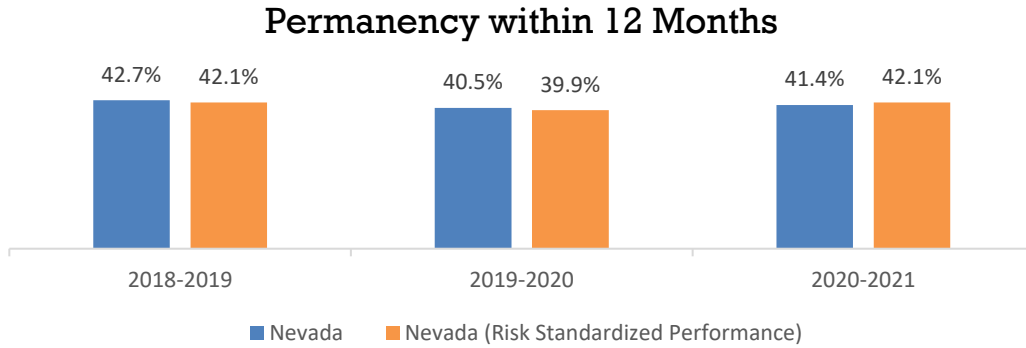
Entries Into Care Per 1,000 Children

4.2 (2016), 4.2 (2017), 4 (2018), 4 (2019), 3.5 (2020), 3.2 (2021), 3.4 (2022)

Entries (US)
2.5 per 1,000 kids enter care

Permanency within 12 Months

Of children who enter care in a 12- month period, what percent discharged to permanency within 12 months of entering care? The statewide data is adjusted for risk-standardized performance. This is a risk adjustment that takes into account the children entering care (e.g., age range) so that comparisons can be made across states and comparisons are more "apples to apples" comparisons.

Permanency within 12 Months

	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Nevada	42.7%	40.5%	41.4%
Nevada (Risk Standardized Performance)	42.1%	39.9%	42.1%

■ Nevada ■ Nevada (Risk Standardized Performance)
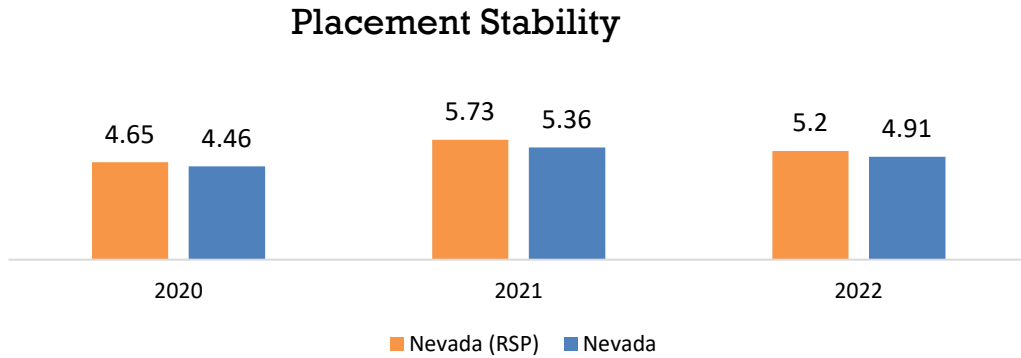
National Performance

35.2%

Placement Stability

Of all children who enter care in a 12- month period, what was the rate of placement moves per 1,000 days of foster care?
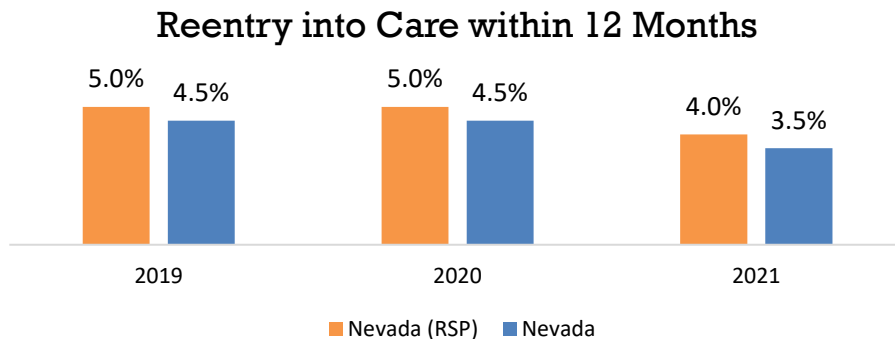
Placement Stability

National Performance

4.48

	2020	2021	2022
Nevada (RSP)	4.65	5.73	5.2
Nevada	4.46	5.36	4.91

■ Nevada (RSP) ■ Nevada
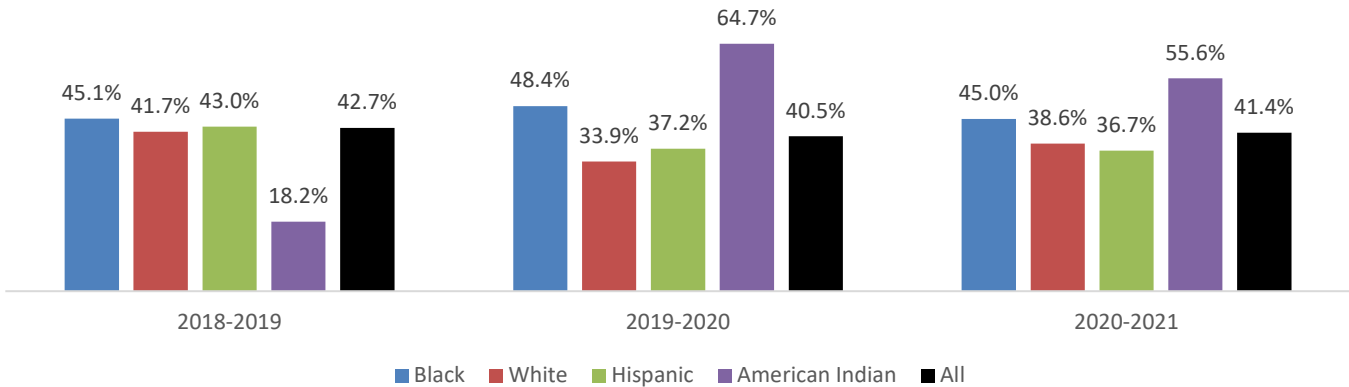
Reentry into Care

Of all children who exit foster care in a 12-month period to reunification, live with relative, or guardianship, what percent reentered care within 12 months of their discharge?

Reentry into Care within 12 Months

	2019	2020	2021
Nevada (RSP)	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%
Nevada	4.5%	4.5%	3.5%

■ Nevada (RSP) ■ Nevada

National Performance

5.6%

Achievement of Permanency in 12 Months (by Race/Ethnicity)

2018-2019
- 45.1%
- 41.7%
- 43.0%
- 18.2%
- 42.7%

2019-2020
- 48.4%
- 33.9%
- 37.2%
- 64.7%
- 40.5%

2020-2021
- 45.0%
- 38.6%
- 36.7%
- 55.6%
- 41.4%

Legend: ■ Black ■ White ■ Hispanic ■ American Indian ■ All

Data Source: These data are derived from two sources. First, population data is derived from the Census estimates for child population in the state. Second, data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) is used to explore entry, exit, and in care rates for the state. AFCARS data is data reported by the agency to the Children's Bureau. It is publicly released but typically a year or two old.

Disproportionality

Disproportionality data compares the rate of children in the general population to the rate of youth in foster care, entering foster care, and exiting foster care. Of note, Black/African American youth are overrepresented in care in Nevada at a rate that is 2.4-2.6 times their rate in the general population. For example, for entering care, 33% of the child welfare population is Black compared to 11% of the general population (33 divided by 11 = 2.6). These data are a good starting point to examine whether disparities exist in the system. *Black children have been overrepresented in care in Nevada at a rate more than twice their rate in the general population for more than a decade.*

Disproportionality

Population
- 42%
- 1%
- 6%
- 11%
- 33%

In Care
- 27%
- 1%
- 1%
- 26%
- 37%

Entering Care
- 27%
- 0%
- 1%
- 29%
- 33%

Exiting Care
- 26%
- 1%
- 2%
- 28%
- 35%

Legend: ■ NH, White ■ NH, Black ■ NH, American Indian ■ NH, Asian ■ Hispanic