

Factors affecting Permanency for Legally Free children/youth: study Colorado's legally free population across ages groups, 2008-2014

Definition of risk factors per article

<b>Race</b>	Minority children have the poorest permanency outcomes and African American children are at a considerably higher risk for poor outcomes.
<b>Gender</b>	Males have shown to achieve permanency at a lower rate than females.
<b>Physical Disability</b>	Children with physical disabilities remain in care for significantly longer periods of time.
<b>Mental Disability</b>	Children/youth diagnosed with mental disability less likely to achieve permanency.
<b>Neglect and Abuse</b>	Experienced a form of maltreatment identified in TRAILS system.
<b>Number of involvements before removal</b>	Children/youth with previous involvements, found to achieve lower levels of permanency. To include- initial referrals, safety assessments, or opening child welfare case, prior to removal.
<b>Age at termination of parental rights</b>	Child/youth whom both parents rights were terminated.
<b>Permanency Goal – OPPLA</b>	The use of OPPLA (other permanent planned living arrangement) has a negative impact on the likelihood of adoption, and that when a goal is changed to OPPLA, efforts to achieve permanency often cease resulting in youth aging out of foster care prior to achieving permanency.
<b>Number of placements-</b>	Youth who experience multiple placements are less likely to achieve permanency.
<b>Months in a congregate care setting -</b>	Children residing in residential settings (RCCF) have fewer opportunities to develop permanency connections while in care.
<b>Months in a family like setting-</b>	Kinship care, commonly defined as living with relatives or close family friends can delay permanency, and can potentially have an adverse effect on legal permanency.