# Hawaii Data Trends By Race/Ethnicity

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Note: data throughout the slides if from AFCARS

## **Cautionary Note**

- Data imperfect answers differ by how the question is asked
- More questions than answers
- Data presented from different sources, using different definitions
- More analyses can be conducted
- Focus on race/ethnicity differences, not disproportionality/disparity, although issue addressed.

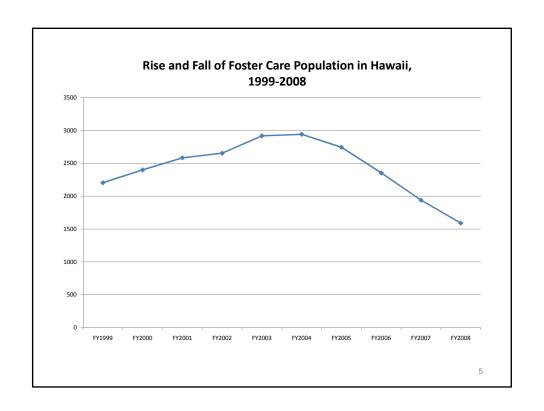
#### **Definitions**

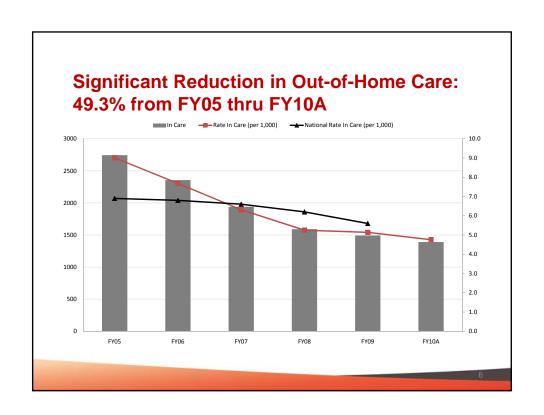
 Disproportionality – the relationship between a group's presence in the general population and their presence in the child welfare system(there could be overrepresentation or under representation).

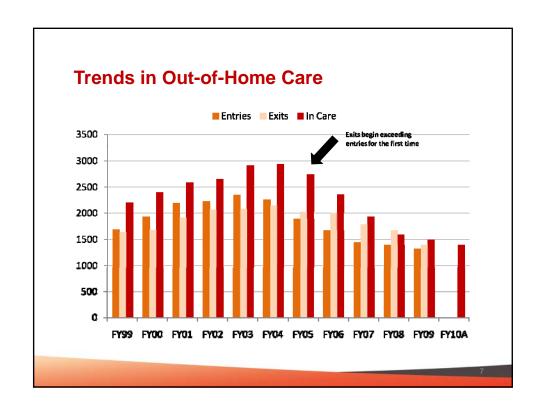
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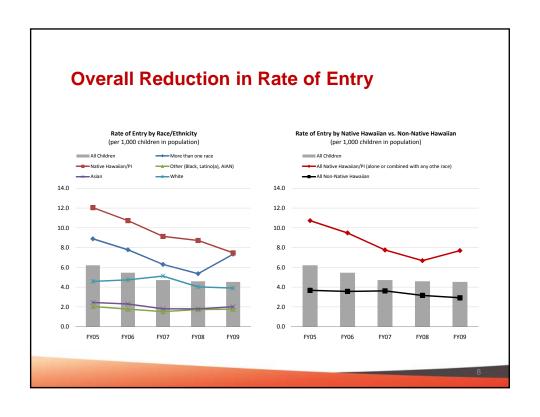
#### **Definitions**

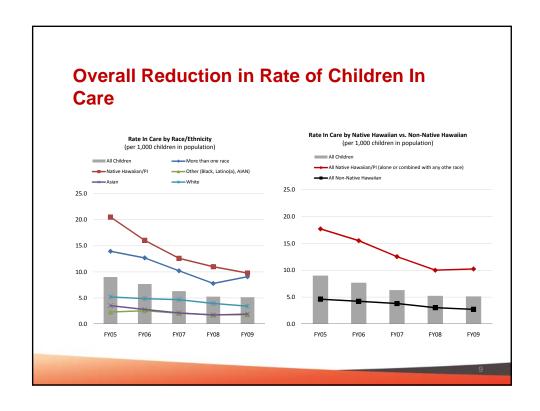
 Disparities – the varied levels of resolution of child welfare cases by group (i.e., rates of reunification, adoption) or at various decision points, (i.e., rates of entries, length of stay, exits by race/ethnic groups).

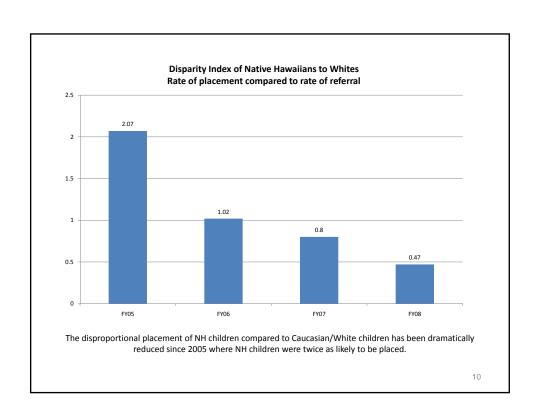


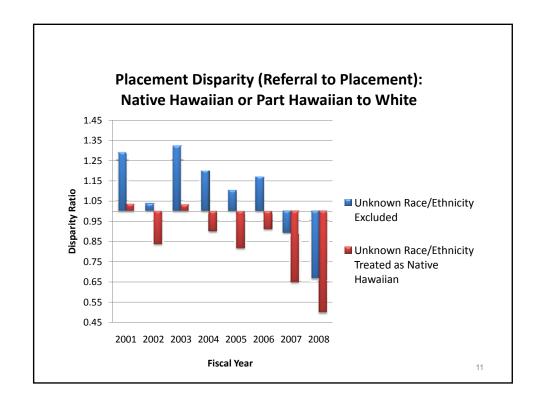


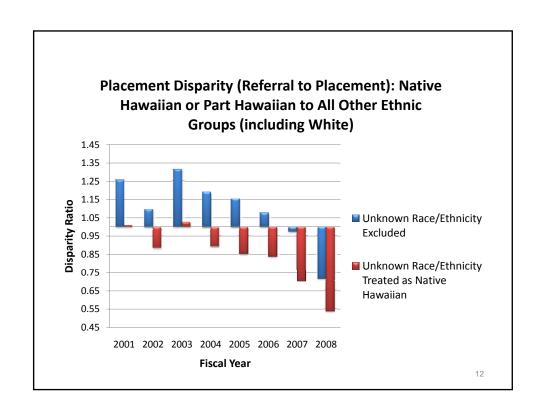


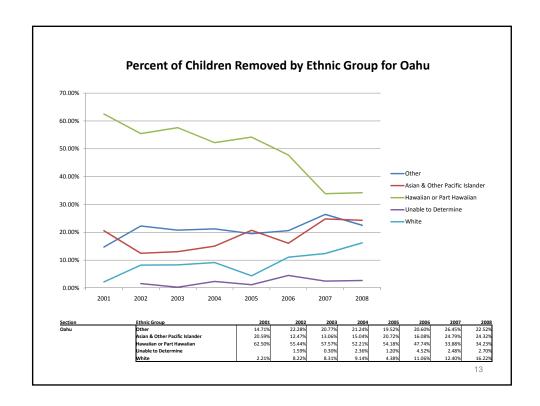


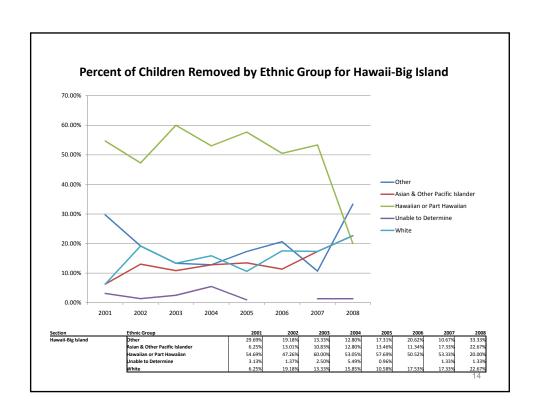










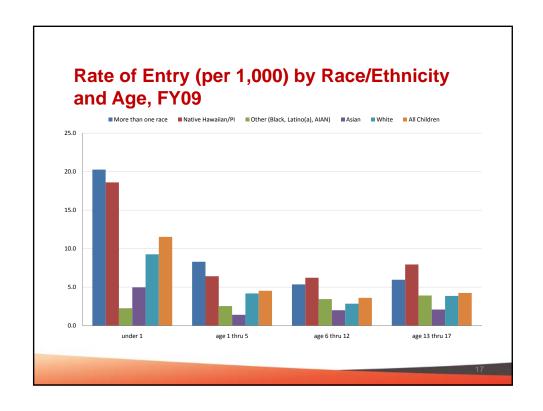


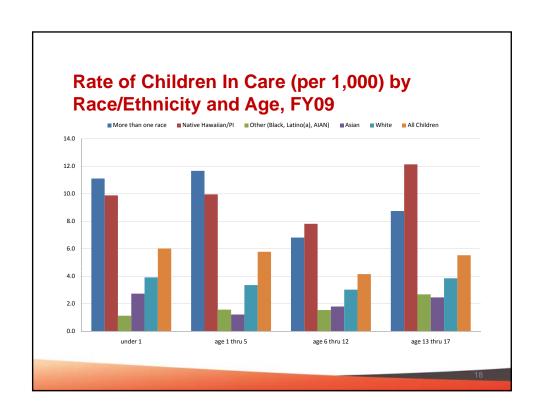
### **Decision Review Study**

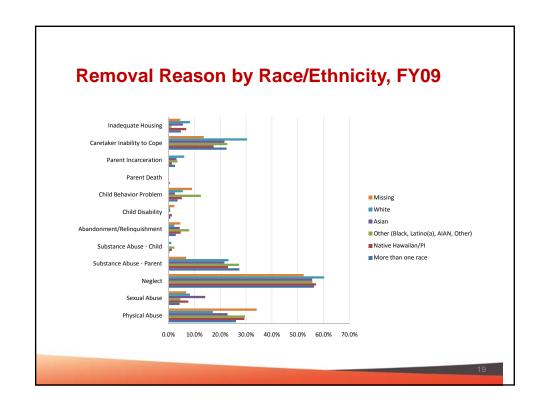
 However, if children remain in placement longer than 45 days, NH children have longer lengths of stay in placement compared to other race/ethnic groups except Samoan and Tongan.

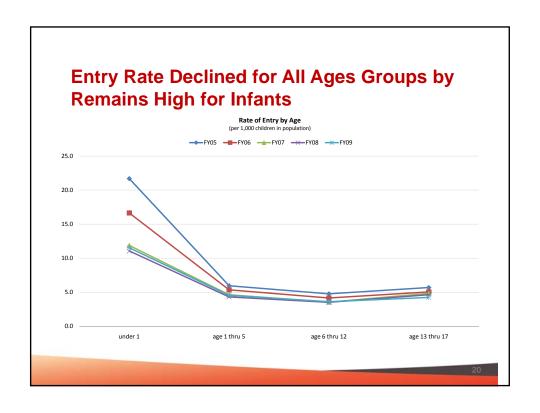
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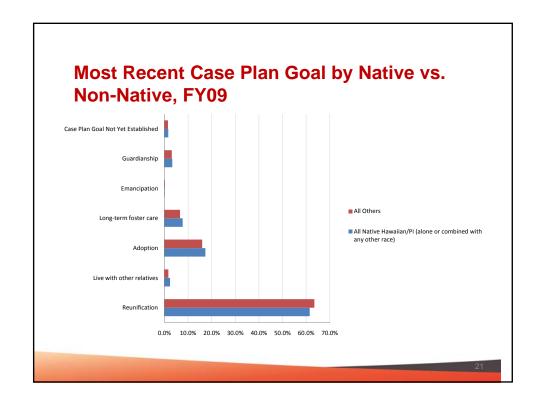
# Are There Differences by Age?

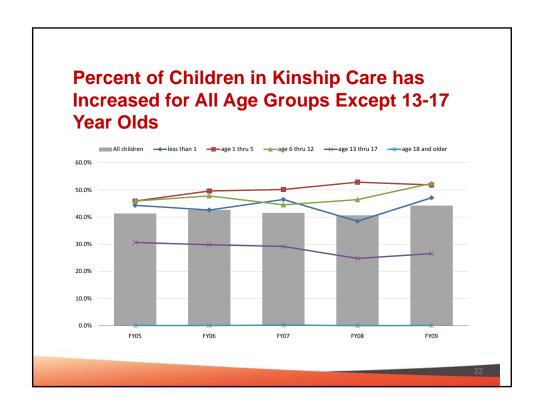


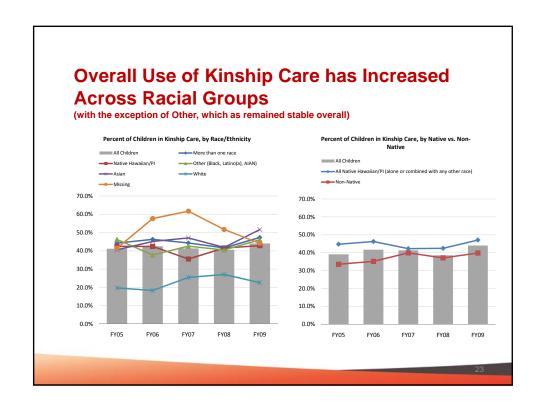


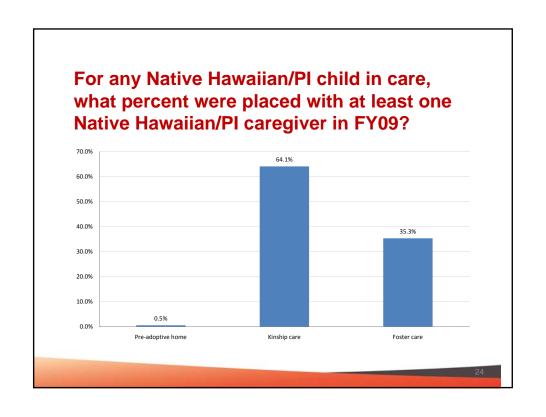


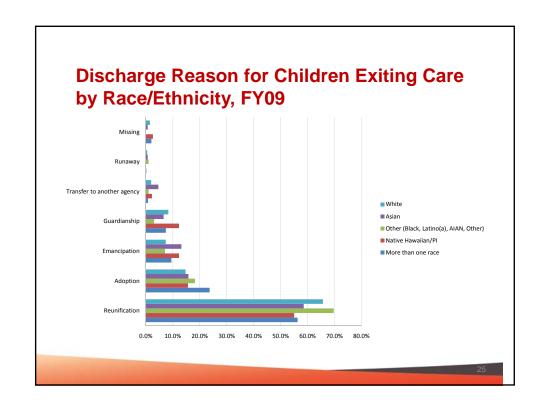


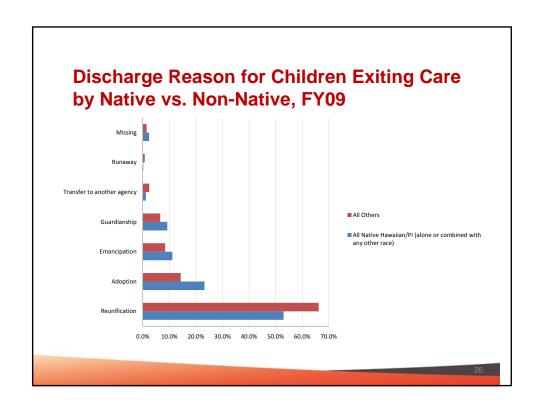


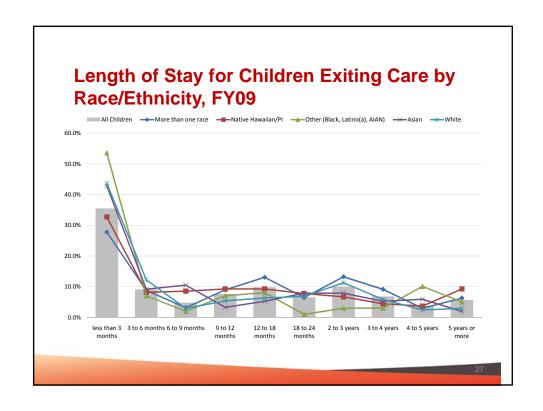


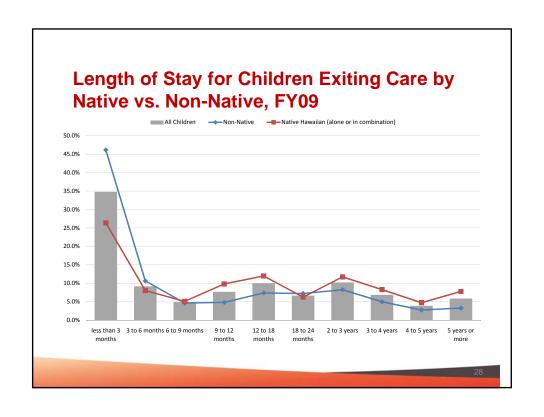












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• Extra Slides not used in presentation

