Foster Care Statistics 2014

This factsheet provides the most recent national statistical estimates for children and youth in foster care from fiscal year (FY) 2014 and also provides earlier data from FY 2005 to allow for some estimate of trends over time. Data were obtained from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), which collects information on (1) all children in foster care for whom State child welfare agencies have responsibility for placement, care, or supervision and (2) all children who are adopted with public child welfare agency involvement. The data presented for FY 2014 are from *The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY 2014 Estimates as of July 2015* (22) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [HHS], 2015), available at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport22.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport22.pdf). Data presented for FY 2005 are from *The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY 2005 Estimates as of September 2006* (13) (HHS, 2006), allowing for an examination of trends over a period of 10 years.¹ This 2005 report is available at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport13.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/afcarsreport13.pdf).

¹ The FY 2005 preliminary report includes data from States’ regular and revised submissions that were received by the Children’s Bureau by September 2006.
AFCARS uses the definition of foster care found in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), where it is defined as “24-hour substitute care for children outside their own homes.” Foster care settings include, but are not limited to, nonrelative foster family homes, relative foster homes (whether payments are being made or not), group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, and preadoptive homes.

Within each section of this report, data estimates are presented for the three timeframes detailed below:

- **Point in Time** refers to information about the population of children in foster care on a given day: September 30, the end of the Federal FY.
- **Entries** refer to information about children entering foster care during a given timeframe: October 1 through September 30 of the Federal FY.
- **Exits** refer to information about children exiting foster care during a given timeframe: October 1 through September 30 of the Federal FY.

### Key Findings

- On September 30, 2014, there were an estimated 415,129 children in foster care (exhibit 1).
- More than a quarter (29 percent) were in relative homes, and nearly half (46 percent) were in nonrelative foster family homes (exhibit 2).
- About half (55 percent) had a case goal of reunification with their families (exhibit 3).
- About half (51 percent) of the children who left foster care in FY 2014 were discharged to be reunited with their parents or primary caretakers (exhibit 4).
- Close to half of the children (46 percent) who left foster care in FY 2014 were in care for less than 1 year (exhibit 5).

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Children In, Entering, and Exiting Care

These numbers give a broad picture of the number of children in foster care during FY 2014.

- **Point in Time.** On September 30, 2014, there were an estimated 415,129 children in foster care.
- **Entries.** During FY 2014, 264,746 children entered foster care.
- **Exits.** During FY 2014, 238,230 children exited foster care.
- **Trends.** The numbers of children in foster care on September 30 of 2014 (415,129) remain lower than those in care on the same day in 2005 (513,000). However, FY 2014 saw an increase in these numbers as compared to FY 2013 (400,989).

![Exhibit 1: Numbers of Children In, Entering, and Exiting Foster Care FY 2005 and FY 2014](chart.png)
Placement Settings

Children in foster care live in a variety of placement settings and may move among or between settings while in care. For example, a child may move from a group home to a relative foster home.

**Point in Time.** The estimated 415,129 children in foster care on September 30, 2014, were in the following types of placements:

- 46 percent in nonrelative foster family homes
- 29 percent in relative foster family homes
- 8 percent in institutions
- 6 percent in group homes
- 5 percent on trial home visits (situations in which the State retains supervision of a child, the child returns home on a trial basis for an unspecified period of time, and after 6 months the child is considered discharged from foster care)
- 4 percent in preadoptive homes
- 1 percent had run away
- 1 percent in supervised independent living

**Trends.** Rates for placement settings on September 30 changed slightly between FY 2005 and FY 2014, with a notable increase in the use of placement with relatives and a decrease in placements in group homes (see exhibit 2).

![Exhibit 2: Placement Settings for Children in Foster Care on September 30 in 2005 and 2014](https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/foster/)

- Nonrelative Foster Family Homes: 46% (2005), 46% (2014)
- Relative Foster Homes: 24% (2005), 25% (2014)
- Institutions: 10% (2005), 8% (2014)
- Group Homes: 6% (2005), 6% (2014)
- Preadoptive Homes: 4% (2005), 4% (2014)
- Trial Home Visits: 4% (2005), 5% (2014)
- Runaway: 2% (2005), 1% (2014)
- Supervised Independent Living: 1% (2005), 1% (2014)
**Case Plan Goals**

The preferred goal for children in care is permanency with caring parents. Case plan goals refer to the goals for permanent placement that are reported to AFCARS.³

**Point in Time.** Of the estimated 415,129 children in foster care on September 30, 2014:

- 55 percent had a goal of reunification with parent(s) or principal caretaker(s).
- 25 percent had a goal of adoption.
- 5 percent had not yet had a case plan goal established.
- 5 percent had a goal of emancipation.⁴
- 4 percent had a goal of long-term foster care.
- 4 percent had a goal of guardianship.
- 3 percent had a goal of living with other relative(s).

**Trends.** From FY 2005 to FY 2014, the percentages of children with case plans of reunification and adoption experienced the largest increases, while the largest decrease was in the percentage of children who had not yet had a case plan goal established (see exhibit 3).

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⁴ Emancipation refers to both the emancipation of minors (i.e., youth below the age of majority) and youth who age out of foster care between 18 and 21, depending on State policy.
Outcomes

The outcome statistics for children leaving foster care largely reflect the percentages for the permanency goals, especially for reunification and adoption.

Exits. Of the estimated 238,230 children who exited foster care during FY 2014:

- 51 percent were reunited with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s).
- 21 percent were adopted.
- 9 percent were emancipated.
- 9 percent went to live with a guardian.
- 7 percent went to live with another relative.
- 2 percent had other outcomes.5

Trends. From FY 2005 to FY 2014, there were increases in the percentages of children who left the system for adoption and guardianship. There were decreases in the percentages of children who left the system to reunite with their parents or primary caregivers or live with other relatives or who left with other outcomes (see exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4: Outcomes for Children Exiting Foster Care
FY 2005 and FY 2014

5 Other outcomes include being transferred to another agency, running away, and death. The majority of these children were transferred.
Length of Stay

Length of stay in foster care refers to the amount of time between entering and exiting foster care.

Exits. Of the estimated 238,230 children who exited foster care during FY 2014, the median amount of time spent in care was 13.3 months, with:

- 11 percent in care less than 1 month
- 35 percent in care for 1 to 11 months
- 28 percent in care for 12 to 23 months
- 13 percent in care for 24 to 35 months
- 8 percent in care for 3 to 4 years
- 5 percent in care for 5 or more years

Trends. For children exiting foster care, the median amount of time spent in care increased from FY 2005 (12 months) to FY 2014 (13.3 months). Additionally, when comparing those two periods, the largest increases in percentages were for children in foster care for 1 to 11 months, children in care for 12 to 23 months, and children in care for 24 to 35 months. The largest decreases in percentage were for children in care for less than 1 month and children in care for 5 or more years (see exhibit 5).
Age

Children can enter foster care from infancy up to age 18 years (and sometimes older).\(^6\)

- **Point in Time.** The median age of the children in foster care on September 30, 2014, was 8.0 years.\(^7\)
- **Entries.** The median age of children entering foster care during FY 2014 was 6.4 years.
- **Exits.** The median age of children exiting foster care during FY 2014 was 8.0 years.
- **Trends.** From FY 2005 to FY 2014, the median age decreased for each of the three timeframes (see exhibit 6).

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\(^6\) Some States allow children to remain in foster care to age 19, 20, or 21. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 gave States the option to extend title IV-E assistance to youth ages 18 to 21, with certain stipulations. For more information, see Information Gateway’s web section at [https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/laws-policies/federal/fosteringconnections](https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/laws-policies/federal/fosteringconnections).

\(^7\) The median refers to the number in the middle when all numbers are placed in order. In this case, it means that an equal number of children are older and younger than this age.
Race and Ethnicity

AFCARS tracks children’s race or ethnicity.

Point in Time. Of the estimated 415,129 children in foster care on September 30, 2014:

- 42 percent were White.
- 24 percent were Black or African-American.
- 22 percent were Hispanic (of any race).
- 10 percent were other races or multiracial.8
- 3 percent were unknown or unable to be determined.

Trends. The percentage of Black children in care on September 30 decreased between FY 2005 and FY 2014, while the percentages of White children, Hispanic children, children of other races or multiracial children, and children of unknown race increased (see exhibit 7).

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8 “Other races or multiracial” includes American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and two or more races.
Entries. Of the estimated 264,746 children who entered foster care during FY 2014:

- 45 percent were White.
- 22 percent were Black or African-American.
- 21 percent were Hispanic.
- 9 percent were other races or multiracial.
- 3 percent were unknown or unable to be determined.

Trends. From FY 2005 to FY 2014, the percentages of Black and White children entering foster care decreased, while the percentages of Hispanic children and children of other races or multiracial children entering foster care increased (see exhibit 8).
**Exits.** Of the estimated 238,230 children who exited foster care during FY 2014:

- 45 percent were White.
- 23 percent were Black or African American.
- 21 percent were Hispanic.
- 9 percent were other races or multiracial.
- 2 percent were unknown or unable to be determined.

**Trends.** From FY 2005 to FY 2014, the percentage of White children exiting foster care remained the same. The percentages of Black children and children of unknown race or whose race was unable to be determined who exited foster care decreased, while the percentages of Hispanic children and children of other races or multiracial children exiting foster care increased (see exhibit 9).

**Gender**

AFCARS numbers have consistently shown a slightly greater percentage of boys than girls in foster care.

- **Point in Time.** Of the estimated 415,129 children in foster care on September 30, 2014, 52 percent were male and 48 percent were female.

- **Trends.** The proportion of males to females in foster care on September 30 remained the same from FY 2005 to FY 2014.
Additional Information

For more detailed information on AFCARS, visit the Children’s Bureau’s website at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/resource/about-afcars.


The following are additional resources for information about children in the child welfare system:

- To find out more about the safety, permanency, and well-being of children in foster care in your State, refer to Child Welfare Outcomes, an annual report published by the Children’s Bureau. The most recent version of this report is available from the Children’s Bureau website at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/cwo.

- To find out more about child maltreatment, including information about victims and perpetrators, read Child Maltreatment, an annual report based on States’ reports to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System. Access the report through the Children’s Bureau website at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment.

References


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