



FFY 2020 Court Performance Measures Report

Indiana Court Improvement Program

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Throughout the report the median of data is used. The median is a simple measure of central tendency. To find the median, we arrange the data in order from smallest to largest value. If there is an odd number of data points, the median is the middle value. If there is an even number of data points, the median is the average of the two middle values.

State of Indiana

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Yearly comparisons use FFY 2015 through FFY 2020, unless data was not being collected during that time range

State of Indiana

Court Improvement Program Court Performance Measures Report Federal Fiscal Year 2020 Reporting Period 10/1/2019 – 9/30/2020

Introduction

The Court Performance Measures were established by Indiana Administrative Rule 1(F) in 2013 to track and measure court performance in Child in Need of Services (“CHINS”) and Termination of Parental Rights (“TPR”) cases. The Court Performance Measures allow courts to assess compliance with national and state standards, identify strengths and areas needing correction, enhance the quality and timeliness of hearings and ultimately improve outcomes for children and families involved with child welfare judicial proceedings. Nine of the Court Performance Measures are taken from *Court Performance Measures in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases*, commonly known as the “[Toolkit](#).” The Toolkit is a set of resources developed in 2008 by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the National Center on State Courts, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the American Bar Association’s Center on Children and the Law. The Toolkit Measures were selected based in part on the importance to court function and relevance of these data to title IV-E Foster Care Eligibility Review and Child and Family Service Reviews¹ authorized by the 1994 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

This report presents the results of the state performance on time to permanency as well the timeliness of certain child welfare hearing types. Courts are asked to review the data contained in this report and 1) work collaboratively with their local Department of Child Services (DCS) and other child welfare stakeholders to implement strategies to safely reduce the time to permanency, and 2) develop plans specifically addressing any measure(s) that are not in compliance with national and state standards. The Court Improvement Program (CIP) is available to provide technical assistance and support for counties as they review the data and implement plans to address any areas of concern.

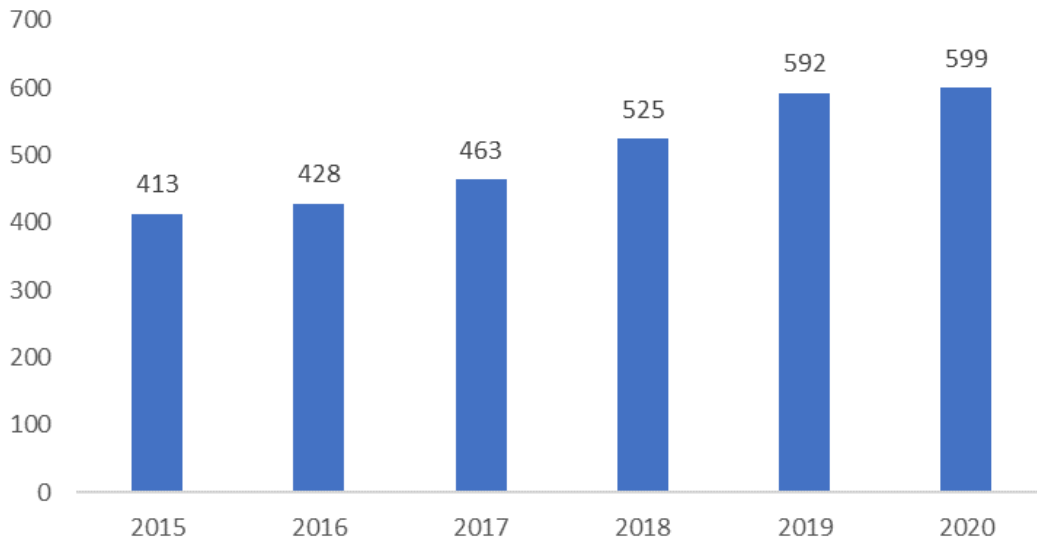
On March 6, 2020 Indiana Governor Eric Holcomb issued [Executive Order 20-02](#) which declared a public health emergency as a result Covid-19. On March 23, 2020 a “stay at home” order was issued. The Supreme Court issued guidance on March 30, 2020 for counties on [Court Operations During the State of Emergency](#). Courts remained open but limited the court business to the highest priority matters. The Supreme Court also began tolling statutory and other deadlines to the extent local AR 17 orders did not already. The potential impact on the Performance Measures is not yet known.

¹ Title IV-E Foster Care Eligibility Reviews monitors the federal Title IV-E Foster Care Program, which provides funds to states to assist with the costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children. Child and Family Service Reviews (“CFSR”) evaluate child and family services to ensure conformity with federal child welfare requirements; determine what is actually happening to children and families engaged in child welfare services and assist states in enhancing their capacity to help children and families achieve positive outcomes.

Time to Permanency

This measure shows how long it takes for children in abuse and neglect cases to achieve permanency following the filing of the original CHINS petition. Permanency is achieved when there is a permanent or long-term arrangement for the care and custody of the child. The permanent or long-term arrangement for care and custody of the child may include reunification, guardianship, adoption, placement with a relative and another planned permanent living arrangement (APPLA). For federal fiscal year 2020, the median time to permanency is 599 days.

Median Time to Permanency



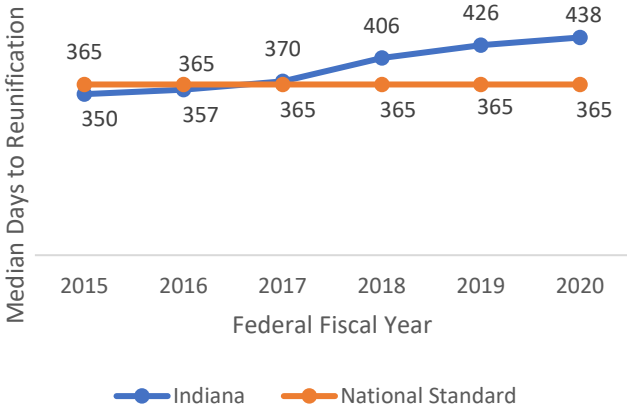
Additional graphs can be found on pages 11- 12 and 26 -27

The CFSR national standards for timely achievement of permanency provide a focus on the child welfare agency’s responsibility to reunify or place children in safe and permanent homes as soon as possible after removal. The table below compares Indiana median days to permanency with the national standard by permanency outcome type.



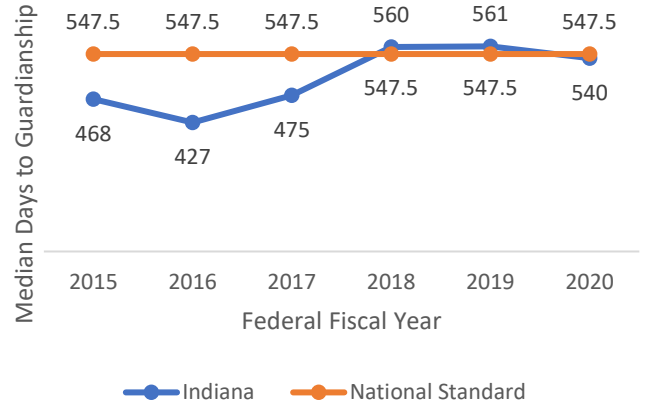
Permanency Outcome Type	National Standard (in days)	Indiana (in days)	Percent Difference
Reunification	365	438	20% higher than national standard
Guardianship	547.5	540	1.4% lower than national standard
Adoption	730	1084	48% higher than national standard

Time to Reunification



FFY 2020 median time to Reunification is 20% above the national standard.

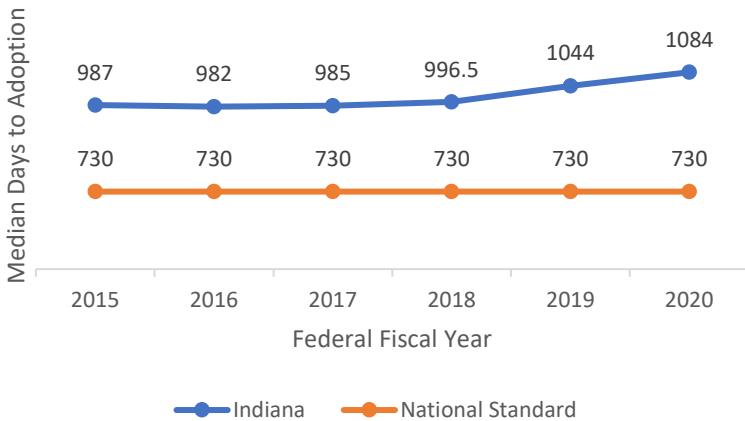
Time to Guardianship



Indiana's time to Guardianship has varied over the years, starting well below the national standard, rising slightly above and in FFY 2020 dropping 1.4% below the national standard.

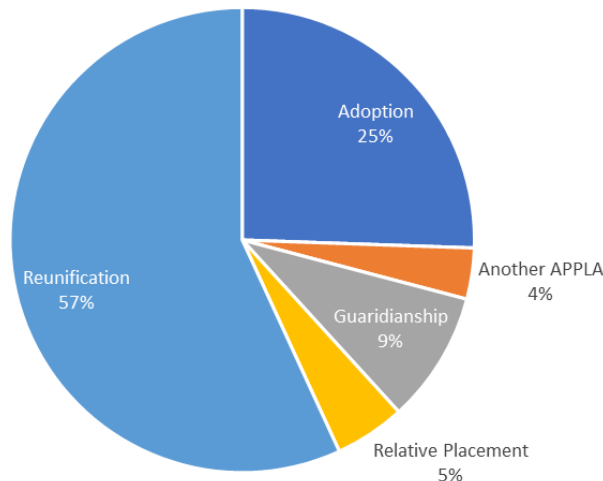
The median time to permanency for children with a permanency plan of adoption is 1,084 days in Indiana (2.9 years). The national standard for adoption is 730 days (2 years).

Time to Adoption



Reunification continues to be the most frequent permanency outcome while also having the shortest median time to permanency

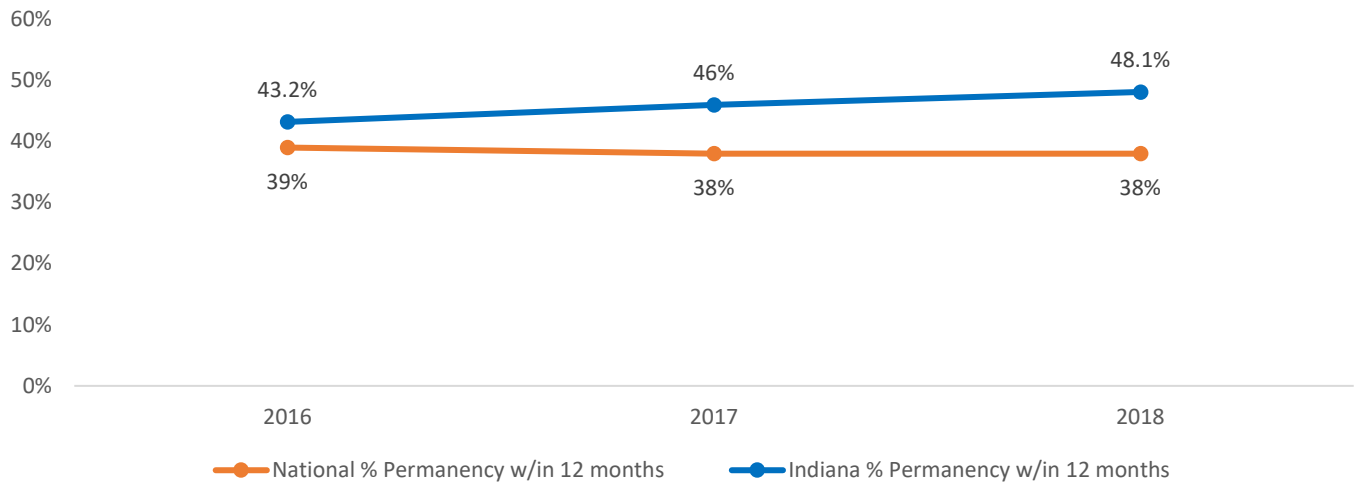
Percent of Permanency Types



Adoption is the second most frequent permanency outcome and has the second longest time to permanency

Since 2016, Indiana has seen an increase of 5 percentage points in the cases which reached permanency within twelve months of the child’s removal in contrast to the national figures which have decreased slightly over the same three-year period.

Percent of Cases Reaching Permanency within 12 months of Removal

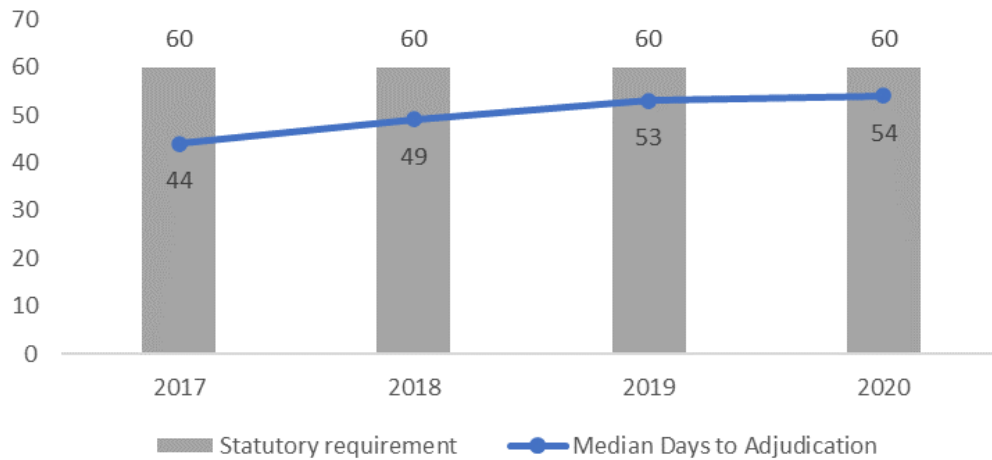


Capacity Building Center for States, Supplemental Context data

Timeliness of Hearings

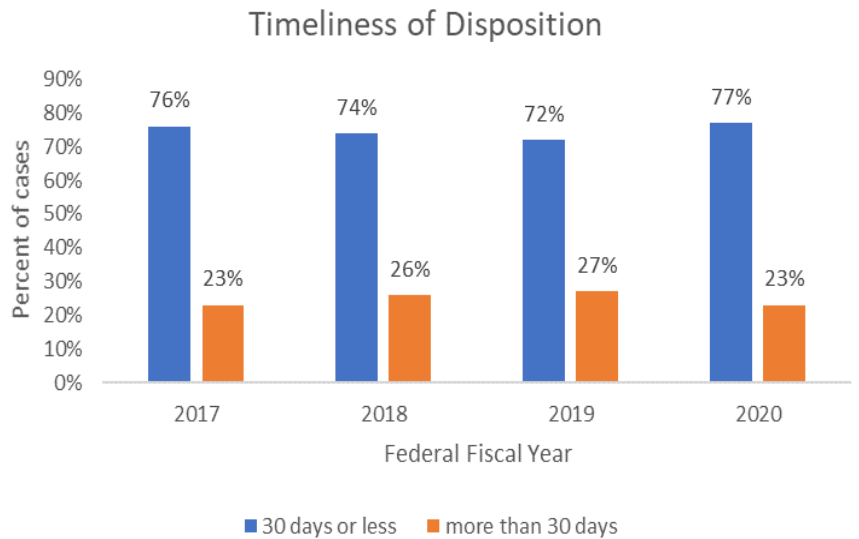
The performance measure for time to adjudication tracks the median number of days between the filing of the original CHINS petition and the issuance of an order adjudicating a child in need of services. This measure reflects that the process is taking a median of fifty-four days throughout the state for FFY 2020, this is consistently below the statutory requirement² of sixty days.

Median Days to Adjudication and Statutory Requirement



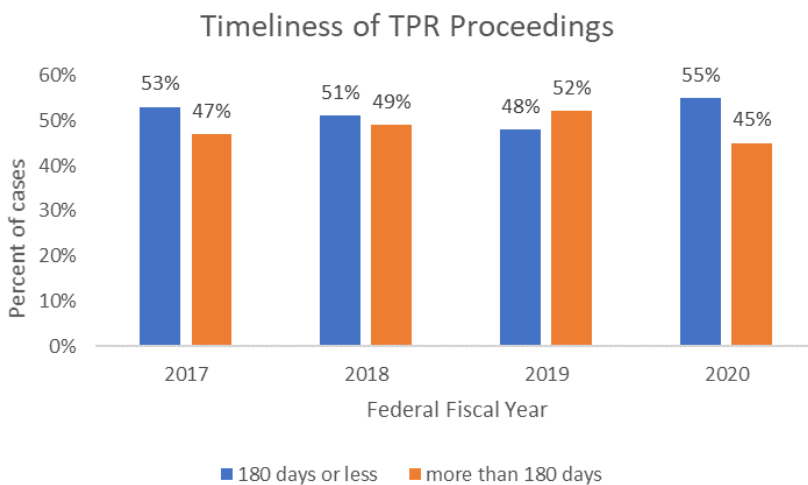
² [I.C. 31-34-11-1 \(a\) and \(b\)](#) requires the juvenile court to complete a factfinding hearing not more than 60 days after a petition alleging that a child is a child in need of services is filed. The juvenile court may extend the time to complete a factfinding hearing for an additional 60 days if all parties in the action consent to the additional time.

FFY 2020 data revealed cases reached disposition more quickly in Indiana than in previous years. The percentage of cases in which disposition was completed in 1-10 days from the date of adjudication has increased 5% from FFY 2019 data (see page 15).



FFY 2020 data shows that Indiana courts completed the dispositional hearing within thirty days 77% of the time.

Indiana continues to maintain a state median time to first permanency hearing of less than twelve months from the filing of the CHINS petition, in compliance with Indiana Code³ (See page 16). The county breakdown of this metric shows a small number of counties with a median greater than one year, but many of those counties have fewer cases in their sample a single outlier could impact the data more than counties with a larger sample of cases. Once a case requires additional subsequent permanency hearings, Indiana places a high priority on scheduling those hearings. The median time to the first subsequent permanency hearing is just over six months while the time from the first to the second, second to the third, third to the fourth and fourth to the fifth subsequent permanency hearing show completion in an even shorter period of time. (See page 17).



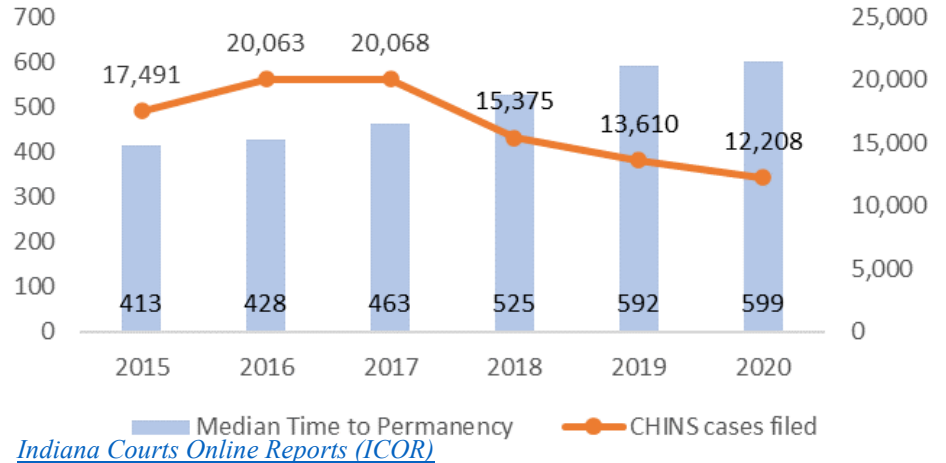
Indiana Code⁴ requires that when a Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) hearing is requested, the court shall commence a hearing on the petition not more than ninety days after a petition is filed, and complete the hearing on the petition not more than 180 days after it is filed. FFY 2020 data shows the TPR order was completed within 180 days of the TPR petition in 55% of the cases. This is an increase of 7 percentage points from the FFY 2019 data.

³ [IC 31-34-21-7\(a\)](#) requires the court to hold a permanency hearing not more than 30 days after the court finds that reasonable efforts to reunify or preserve a child’s family are not required; every 12 months after the date of the original dispositional decree; or a child in need of services was removed from the child’s parent, guardian, custodian, whichever comes first, or more often if ordered by the court.

⁴ [IC 31-35-2-6](#)

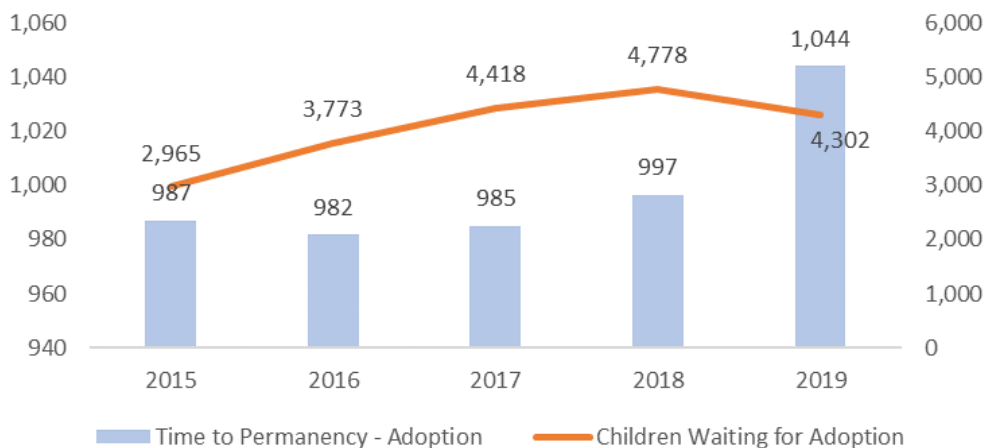
Although the number of CHINS cases filed has continued to decline since 2017, the time to permanency remains an area of concern, specifically, those cases with a permanency outcome of adoption.

Median Time to Permanency and CHINS cases filed



The number of children waiting for adoption in Indiana has started to decline and yet the time to permanency for children with a permanency outcome of adoption has been on the rise since 2017.

Time to Adoption and Children Waiting for Adoption



[AFCARS State Data Tables](#)

Strategies to Improve Time to Permanency

- Establish local multidisciplinary teams to analyze permanency data, identify causes for delays, and implement steps to improve outcomes. County specific data is available at the [Child Welfare Court Performance Measures Dashboard](#)
- Consider mediation at different stages of a case
- Carefully review whether reasonable efforts are being made to achieve permanency
- Address child safety at each court hearing
- Require evidence that the child cannot safely return home before accepting other permanency plans
- Hold frequent review hearings following TPR and utilize post-TPR benchcards
- Utilize senior judges to hear non-contested guardianship and adoption cases
- Order DCS to refer children legally free for adoption without an identified adoptive family to the Indiana Adoption Program
- Expedite adoption hearings for children legally free for adoption and placed in pre-adoptive homes

Helpful Resources

- [Essential Questions to Ask at Each Hearing to Promote Permanency](#)
- National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) [Enhanced Resource Guidelines: Improving Court Practice in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases.](#)
- NCJFCJ [Enhanced Resource Guidelines: Child Welfare Caseworkers' Companion Guide](#)
- NCJFCJ [Bench Cards](#)
- DCS Central Eligibility Unit (CEU) [Eligibility Binder](#) contains Desk Guides, Fact Sheets, Checklists, and other resources regarding: Adoption Assistance, Candidacy for Imminent Risk of Removal, Guardianship Assistance, Medicaid/Medicaid Enrollment, Title IV-A Emergency Assistance (EA), Title IV-E Collaborative Care Eligibility, Title IV-E Foster Care Eligibility (CHINS), and Social Security
- Capacity Building Center for Courts (CBCC) online learning experience, "Child Safety Training for Judges and Attorneys." The course covers the nuts-and-bolts of safety decision making in child welfare cases and is based on the ABA's [Child Safety: A Guide for Judges and Attorneys.](#) Access the free course on [CapLEARN](#)
- [Post-TPR Benchcard](#) (child not in pre-adoptive home)
- [Post-TPR Benchcard](#) (child in pre-adoptive home)
- [Indiana Adoption Program](#) is a statewide initiative to help match adoptive families with waiting children
- Indicators of a Quality Court Hearing
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/pi1605_attachment_a.pdf
- [Child Welfare Court Performance Measures Dashboard](#) is an interactive webpage that provides the most recent statewide data with the ability to look at data at the state level, by individual county, DCS region or Judicial District

State of Indiana

State Data Summary – Federal Fiscal Year 2020

The data in this report includes only those cases that opened on or after October 1, 2014 and closed (the CHINS wardship was terminated) between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2020

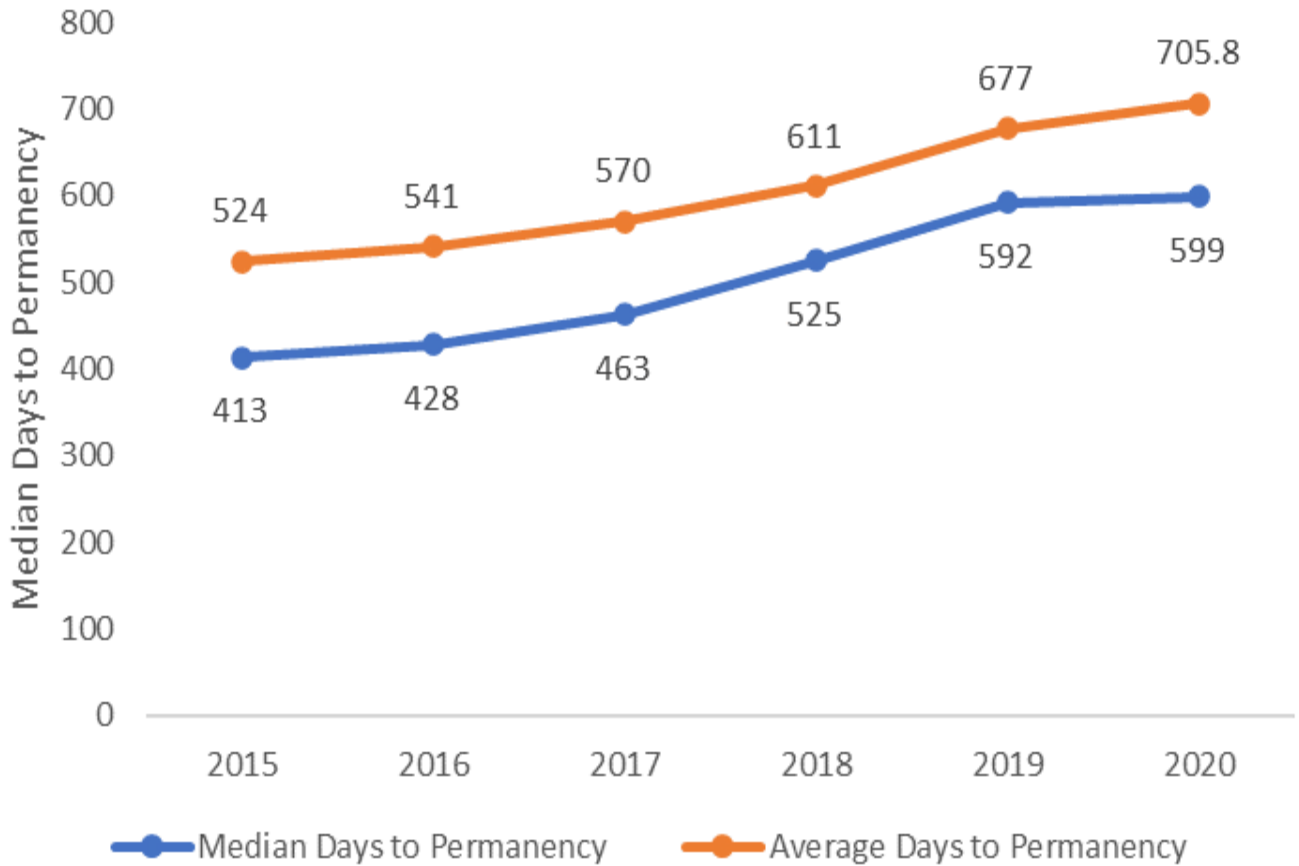
4A. Time to Permanency	599 days
(median time from filing of the original CHINS petition to permanency)	
<i>Time to Reunification</i>	438 days
<i>Time to Guardianship</i>	540 days
<i>Time to Adoption</i>	1084 days
<i>Time to Relative Placement</i>	536 days
<i>Time to APPLA</i>	1099 days
4B. Time to Adjudication	54 days
(median number of days between filing of the original CHINS petition and issuance of an order adjudicating a CHINS)	
4D. Time to Disposition Hearing	78 days
(median number of days between filing of the original CHINS petition and issuance of a dispositional decree)	
4E. Timeliness of Dispositional Hearing	1-10 days 40%
(percentage of cases in which disposition occurs within listed days of adjudication)	
	11-30 days 37%
	31-60 days 14%
	More than 60 days 9%
4G. Time to First Permanency Hearing	347 days
(median time from filing the original CHINS petition to first permanency hearing)	
4N. Time to Subsequent Permanency Hearing	
(median time from filing the original CHINS petition to each subsequent permanency hearing)	
First Subsequent Permanency Hearing	189 days
Second Subsequent Permanency Hearing	182 days
Third Subsequent Permanency Hearing	176 days
Fourth Subsequent Permanency Hearing	139.5 days
Fifth Subsequent Permanency Hearing	112 days
4H. Time to Termination of Parental Rights Petition	547 days
(median time from filing the original CHINS petition to the filing of the TPR petition)	
4I. Time to Termination of Parental Rights	754.5 days
(median time from filing the original CHINS petition to the order of termination of parental rights)	
4J. Timeliness of Parental Rights Proceedings	
(percentage of cases in which there is a final TPR order within listed days of the TPR petition)	
	within 90 days 15%
	within 120 days 15%
	within 180 days 25%
	more than 180 days 45%
4K. Time from Disposition Hearing to Termination of Parental Rights	0-3 months 4%
(percentage of cases in which TPR is filed within listed months of disposition)	
	4-6 months 5%
	7-12 months 34%
	12-18 months 34%
	More than 18 months 24%

Key Findings

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
4A. Time to Permanency (median time from filing of the original CHINS petition to permanency)	413	428	463	524.5	591.5	599
<i>Time to Reunification (national standard - 12 months/365 days)</i>	350	357	370	406	426	438
<i>Time to Guardianship (18 months) (national standard - 18 months/547.5 days)</i>	468	427	475	560	561	540
<i>Time to Adoption (24 months) (national standard - 24 months/730 days)</i>	987	982	985	996.5	1044	1084
<i>Time to Relative Placement</i>	377	375	491.5	499	536	536
<i>Time to APPLA</i>	582	521	647	817	806	1099
4B. Time to Adjudication (median number of days between filing of the original CHINS petition and issuance of an order adjudicating CHINS)			44	49	53	54
4D. Time to Disposition Hearing (median number of days between filing of the original CHINS petition and issuance of a dispositional decree)			70	77	81	78
4E. Timeliness of Disposition Hearing (percentage of cases in which disposition occurs within 30 days of adjudication)			76%	74%	66%	77%
4G. Time to First Permanency Hearing (median time from filing of the original CHINS petition to first permanency hearing)	324	334	344	345	348	347
4H. Time to Termination of Parental Rights Petition (median time from filing of the original CHINS petition to the filing of the TPR petition)	476	471	500	520	524.5	547
4I. Time to Termination of Parental Rights (median time from filing of the original CHINS petition to the termination of parental rights)	646	627	671	707	736	754.5
4J. Timeliness of Parental Rights Proceedings (percentage of cases in which there is a final TPR order within 180 days of the TPR petition)			53%	51%	48%	55%
4K. Time from Disposition Hearing to Termination of Parental Rights (percentage of cases in which TPR is filed within 12 months of disposition)			43% within 12 months of disposition	40% within 12 months of disposition	39% within 12 months of disposition	43% within 12 months of disposition

Throughout the report the median of data is used. The median is a simple measure of central tendency. To find the median, we arrange the data in order from smallest to largest value. If there is an odd number of data points, the median is the middle value. If there is an even number of data points, the median is the average of the two middle values.

4A: Time (in Days) to Permanency– this measures the median time between the date of filing of the original CHINS petition and when the child reaches permanency.



Explanation: This measure shows how long it takes for children in abuse and neglect cases to achieve permanency following the filing of the CHINS petition. Permanency is achieved when there is a permanent or long-term arrangement for the care and custody of the child. The permanent or long-term arrangement for care and custody of the child may include reunification, guardianship, adoption, placement with a relative and another planned permanent living arrangement (APPLA).

Purpose: To help courts evaluate their success in eliminating needless delays in achieving permanency for child in need of services cases.

Analysis: The data shows a 45% increase in the median and 34.7% increase in the average time to permanency from FFY 2015 to FFY 2020. There has been a 1% increase in the median and 4 % increase in the average time to permanency from FFY 2019 to FFY 2020.

4A: Median Time (in Days) to Permanency - by Permanency Type– this measures the median time between the date of filing of the original CHINS petition and when the child reaches permanency.

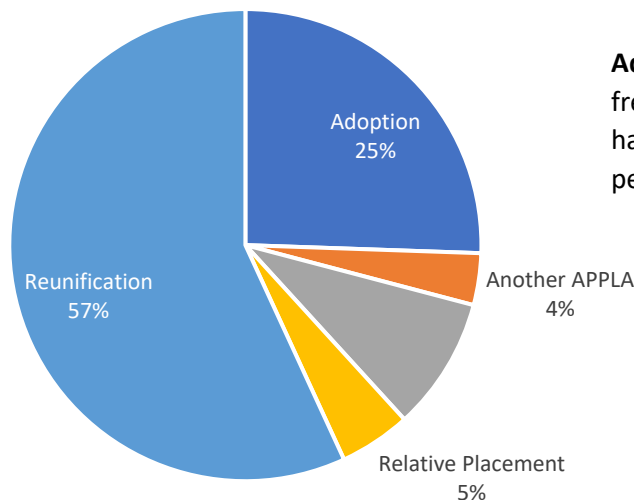
Permanency Type	Number of Cases	Median Time to Permanency (in days)	Average Time to Permanency (in days)
Reunification - The child was returned to the care and custody of either parent, whether originally custodial or non-custodial, or with the legal guardian or custodian from whom the child was originally removed, without further DCS supervision	3,766	438	522
Guardianship - A guardianship was established over the child by the court, where the legal guardian is responsible for the care, custody, control and decision making concerning the child	605	540	600
Adoption - the child was adopted	1,692	1,084	1,119
Relative Placement - the child was placed with a responsible adult sibling, grandparent, aunt, uncle, custodial parent of the child's sibling, or another relative who will act as the child's permanent custodian	325	536	599
APPLA - the child was placed in another planned permanent living arrangement	235	1,099	1,093

Explanation: This measure shows how long it takes for children in abuse and neglect cases to achieve legal permanency following the filing of the CHINS petition. Permanency is achieved when there is a permanent or long-term arrangement for the care and custody of the child. The permanent or long-term arrangement for care and custody of the child may include reunification, guardianship, adoption, placement with a relative and another planned permanent living arrangement (APPLA).

Purpose: To help courts evaluate their success in eliminating needless delays in achieving permanency for children in abuse and neglect cases.

Analysis: Time to permanency in adoption cases continues to be one of the biggest challenges across the country and a focus for statewide initiatives. The FFY 2020 median time to permanency for adoption in Indiana continues to rise. The median days to permanency was 1,084 days (almost three years), while the average days to permanency was 1,119 days (a little over three years).

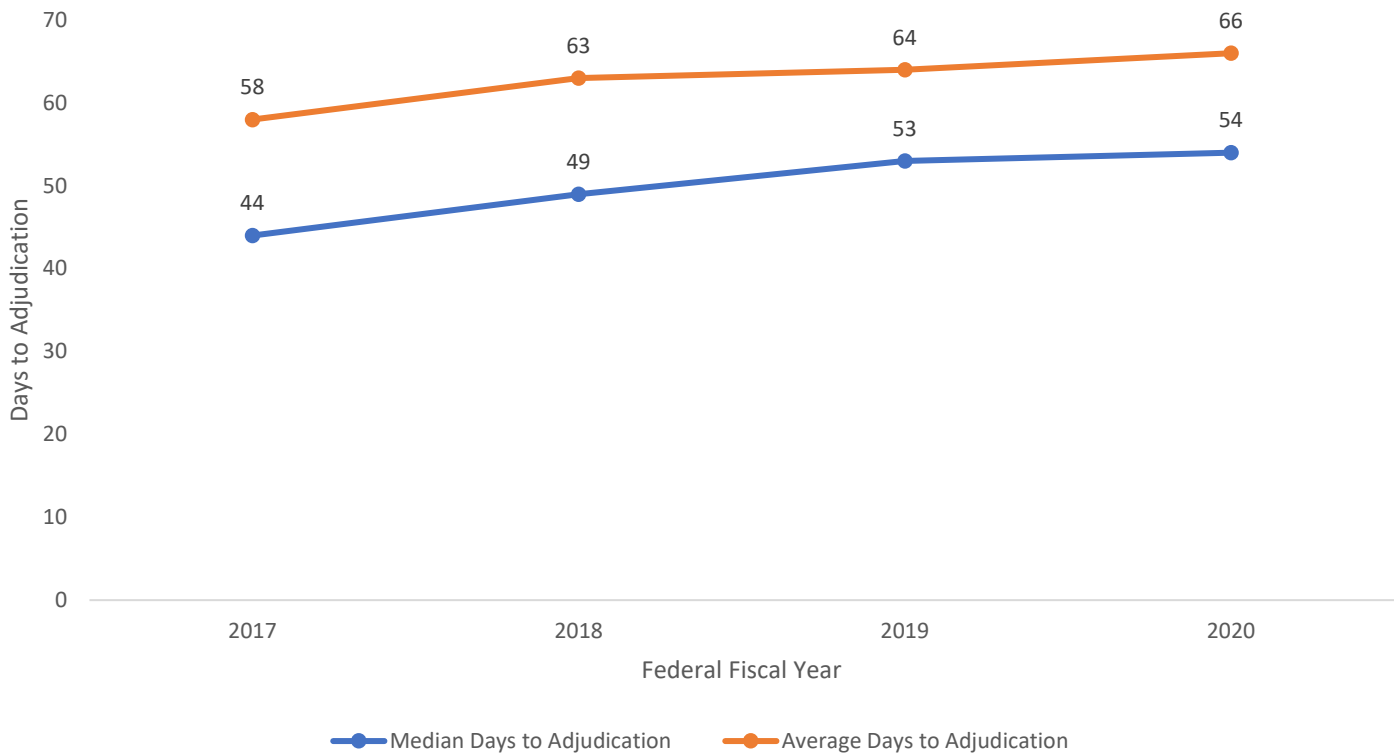
Percent of Permanency Types



Adoption is the second most frequent permanency outcome and has the second longest time to permanency

Reunification continues to be the most frequent permanency outcome while also having the shortest median time to permanency

4B: Time (in Days) to Adjudication - this measures the median time between the date of filing of the original CHINS petition and the date upon which the child’s factfinding hearing was completed.



State Statute: [Indiana Code 31-34-11-1](#) requires the juvenile court to complete a factfinding hearing not more than 60 days after a petition alleging that a child is a child in need of services is filed. The juvenile court may extend the time to complete a factfinding hearing for an additional 60 days if all parties in the action consent to the additional time.

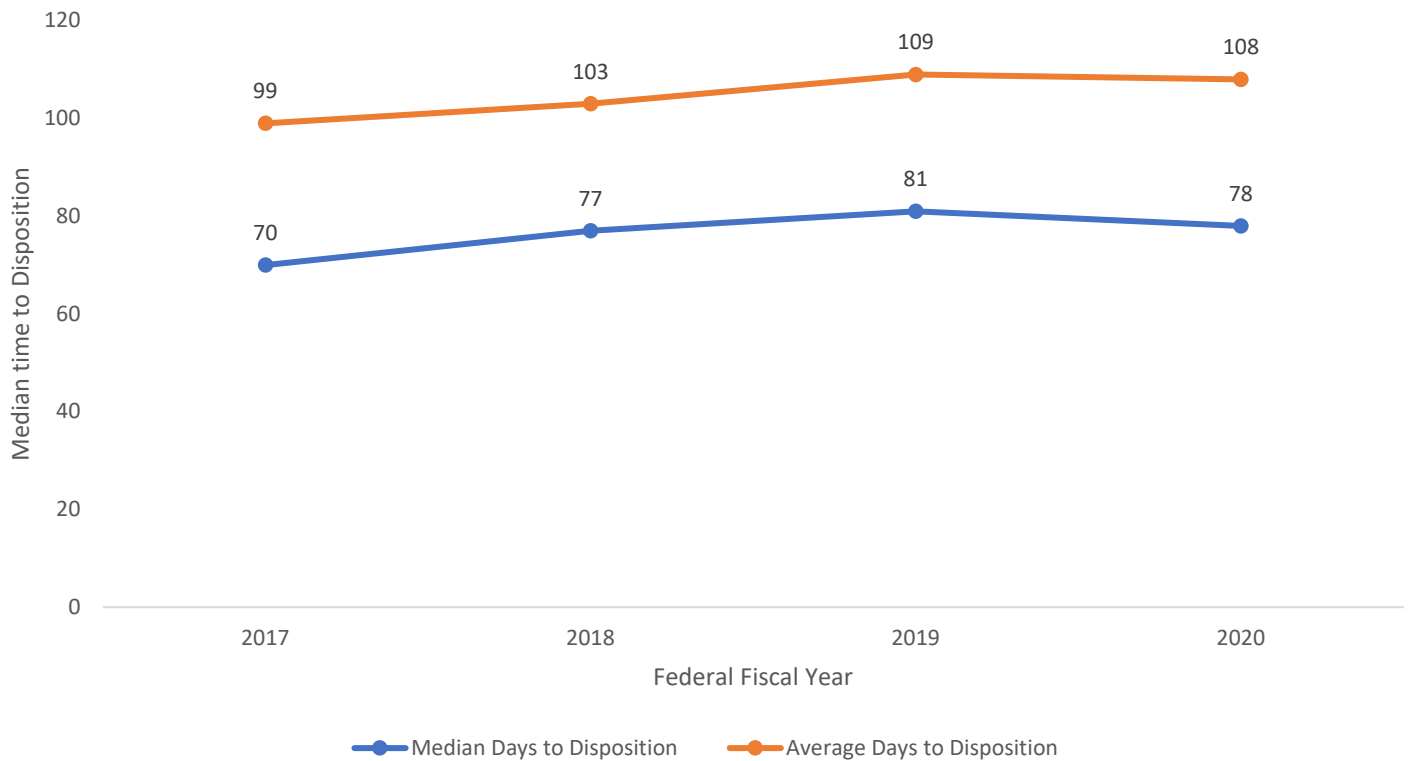
Explanation: This measure shows the time it takes from the date the proceedings have formally begun to the date on which the case has been adjudicated. “Adjudication” refers to the court’s formal finding as to whether a child is a child in need of services.

Purpose: To help courts evaluate their efficiency and their impact on abused and neglected children. The timeliness of adjudication figures significantly in the timeliness of permanency for abused and neglected children, especially those who have been placed in foster care.

Analysis: The data shows a 22.7% increase in the median and a 13.8% increase in the average time to adjudication since 2017 when data first started being collected for this measure. The data for FFY 2019 to FFY 2020 shows an increase of the median time to adjudication of 1.9% and an increase for the average of 3.1%.

The data point used to measure this metric changed with FFY 2020 to the earlier of the adjudication dates if there was an adjudication on more than one parent, it was previously the later of the two.

4D: Time (in Days) to Disposition – this measures the median time between the date of filing of the original CHINS petition and the date of the child’s dispositional hearing.



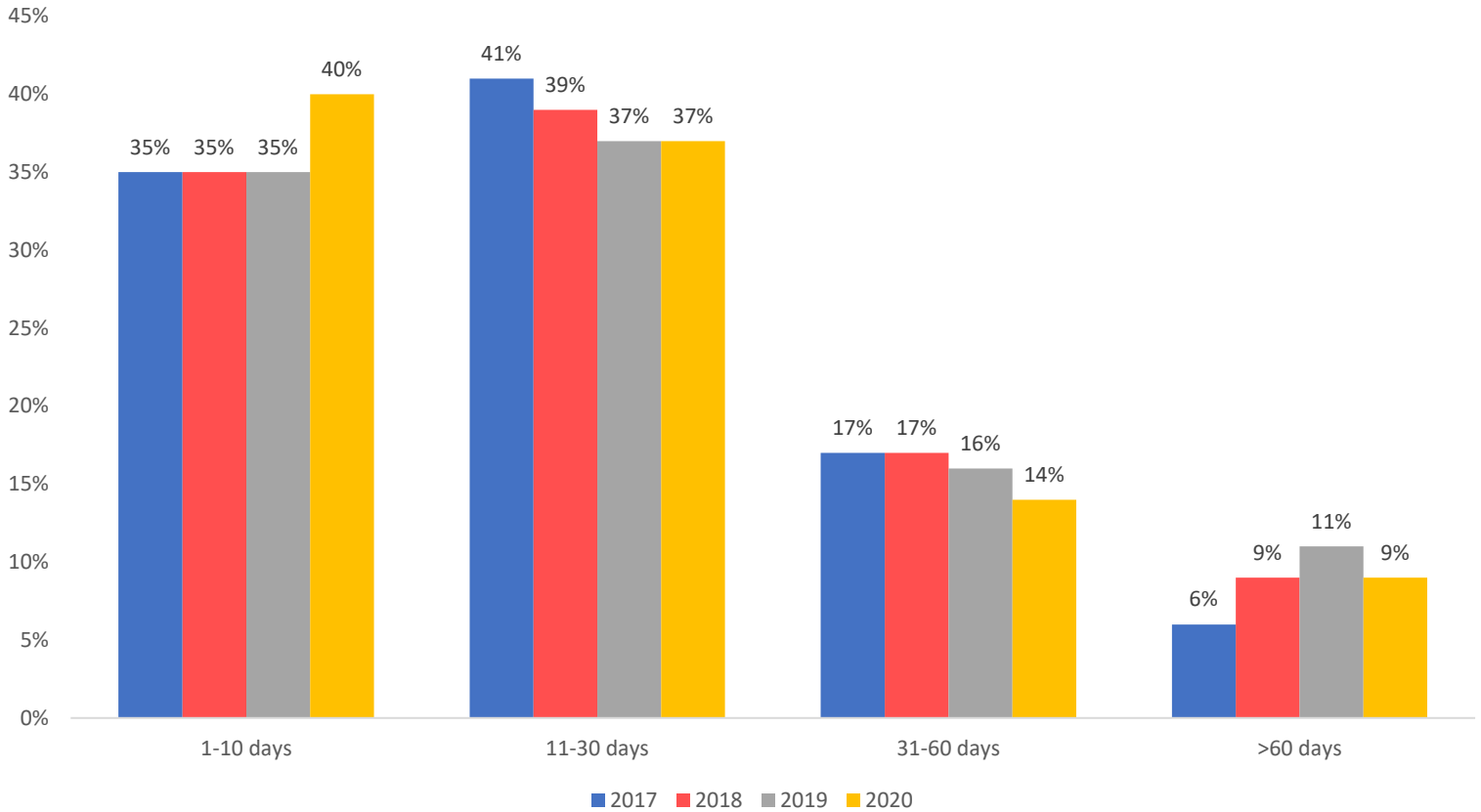
Explanation: This measure shows how long it takes from the time a case begins to the disposition hearing.

Purpose: To help courts evaluate the timeliness of the disposition hearing. Timeliness of disposition is a significant factor in the timeliness of permanency.

Analysis: The data shows an 11% increase in the median and a 9% increase in the average time to disposition since 2017 when data first started being collected for this measure. The data for FFY 2018 to FFY 2019 shows a decrease of the median time to disposition of 3.7% and a decrease for the average of .9%.

The data point used to measure this metric changed with FFY 2020 to the earlier of the disposition dates if there was a disposition on more than one parent, it was previously the later of the two.

4E: Timeliness of Disposition Hearing - this shows the percentage of cases in which disposition occurs within listed days of adjudication.



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding, this data was not tracked prior to 2017

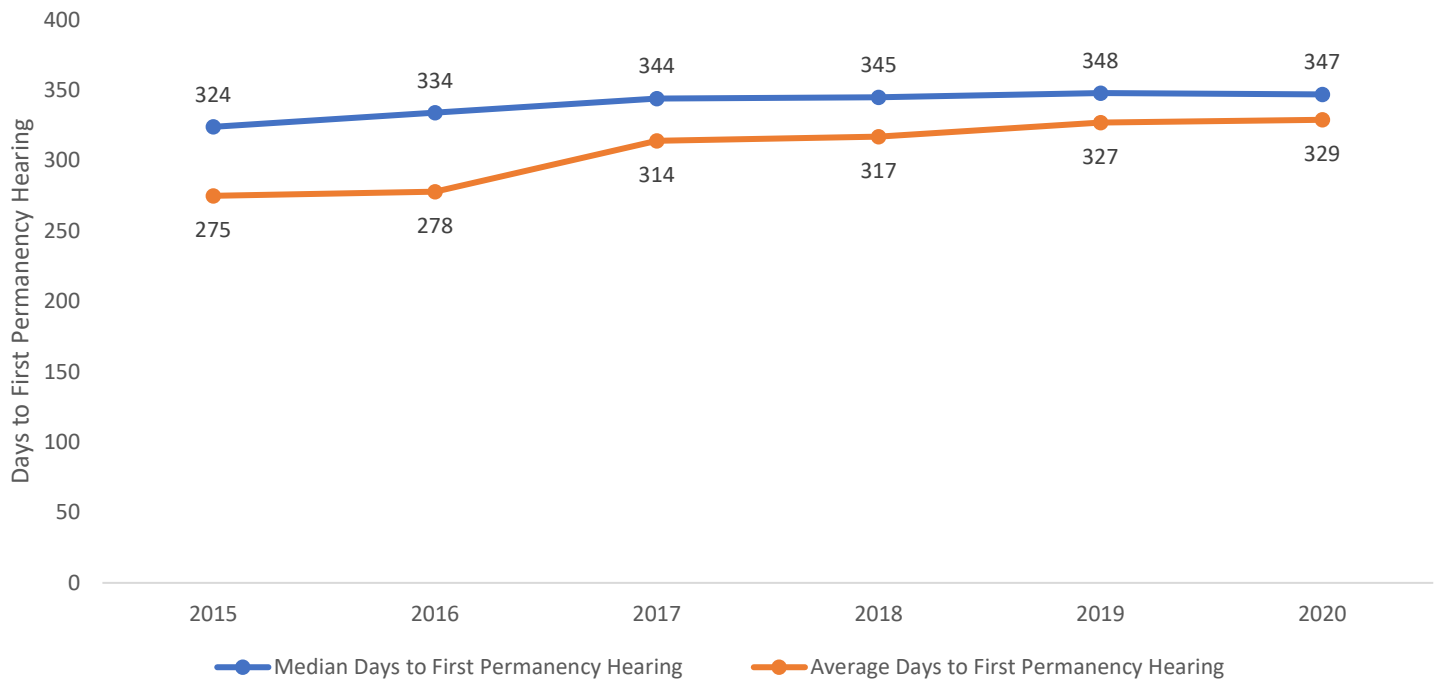
State Statutes: [Indiana Code 31-34-19-1](#) requires the juvenile court to complete a dispositional hearing not more than 30 days after the date the court finds that a child is a child in need of services.

Explanation: This measure shows the percentage of child abuse or neglect cases for which a disposition hearing is held within reasonable periods of time following adjudication.

Purpose: To help courts evaluate the timeliness of disposition hearings.

Analysis: The percentage of cases which completed disposition in 1-10 days shows an increase of 5% from 2019 to 2020 after remaining steady for the prior three years. The percentage of cases which completed disposition in 11-30 and 31-60 has continued to decrease slowly while the cases which took 60 or more days to complete disposition have come down 2% since their peak last federal fiscal year.

4G: Time (In Days) to First Permanency Hearing – this measures the median time between the date of filing of the original CHINS petition and the first permanency hearing.



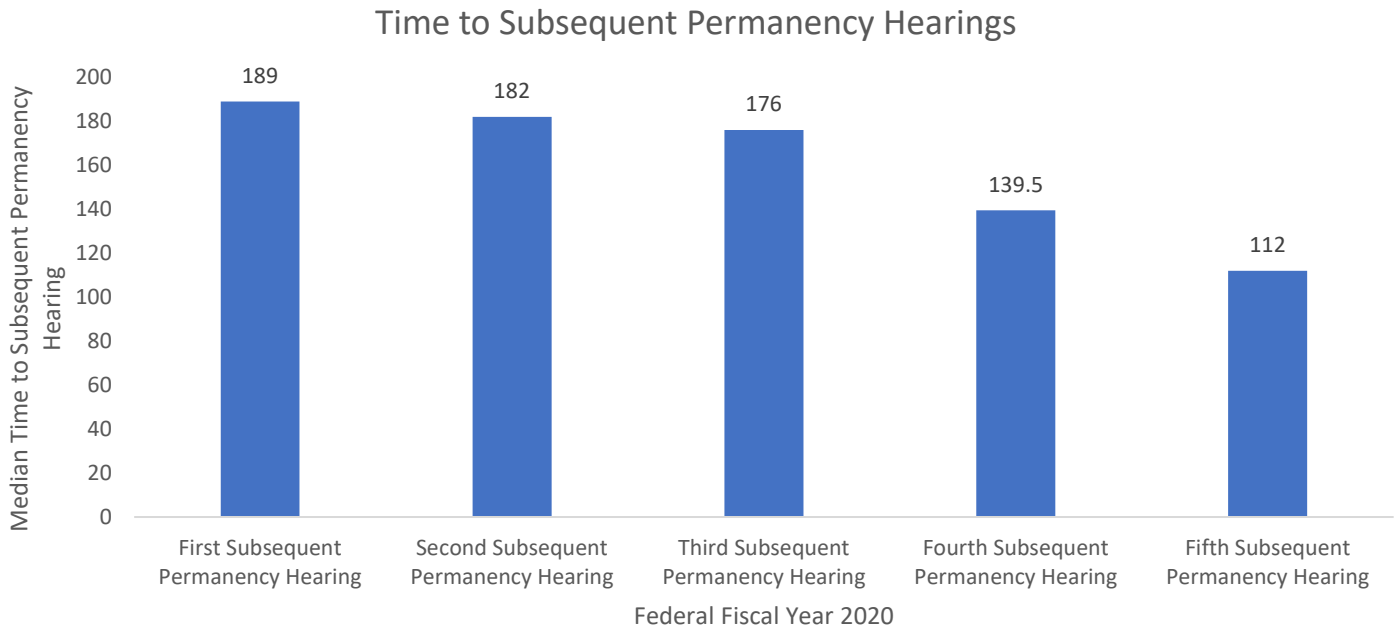
State Statute: [Indiana Code IC 31-34-21-7\(a\)](#) requires the court to hold a permanency hearing: (1) not more than 30 days after a court finds that reasonable efforts to reunify or preserve a child’s family are not required; (2) every 12 months after: (A) the date of the original dispositional decree; or (B) a child in need of services was removed from the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian; whichever comes first; or more often if ordered by the juvenile court.

Explanation: This measure shows how long it takes to complete the first permanency hearing. Under this measure, the time begins to run with the filing of the original petition and ends on the day the first permanency hearing is completed.

Purpose: To help courts comply with minimum times set by federal and state laws by which states must complete permanency hearings.

Analysis: The data shows a 7% increase in median and 19.6% increase in the average time to first permanency hearing from FFY 2015 to FFY 2020. The data for FFY 2019 to FFY 2020 shows a decrease of .3% in the median time to first permanency hearing while the average time increased by .6%.

4N: Time to Subsequent Permanency Hearings – this measures the median time between the date of filing of the original CHINS petition and the first subsequent permanency hearing, then the time from the first subsequent permanency hearing and the second, second to the third, third to the fourth and finally from the fourth subsequent permanency hearing to the fifth subsequent permanency hearing.



State Statute: [Indiana Code IC 31-34-21-7\(a\)](#) requires the court to hold a permanency hearing: (1) not more than 30 days after a court finds that reasonable efforts to reunify or preserve a child’s family are not required; (2) every 12 months after (A) the date of the original dispositional decree; or (B) a child in need of services was removed for the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian; whichever comes first; or more often if ordered by the juvenile court.

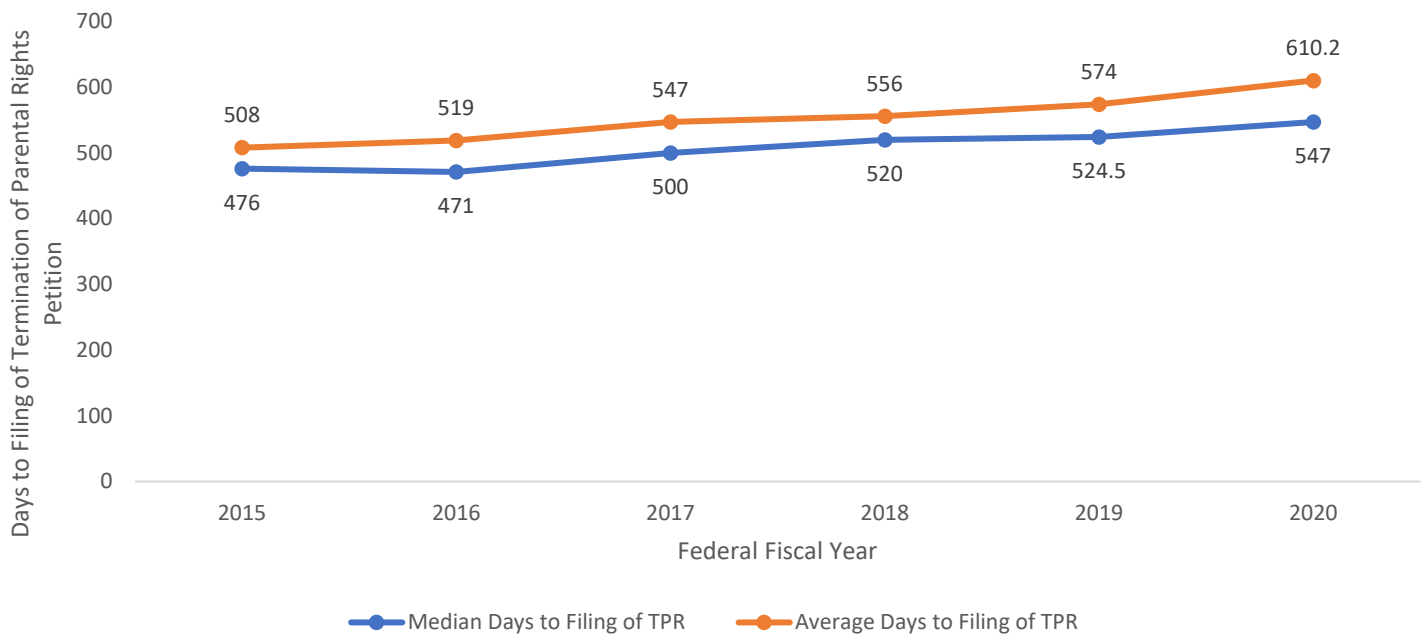
Definition: Average (median) time from the first permanency hearing to the second, the second to the third, etc.

Explanation: This measure shows how long it takes to complete the subsequent permanency hearings. Under this measure, the time begins to run from the date of the first permanency hearing to the second, from the second to the third and from the third to the fourth, and lastly, from the fourth to the fifth permanency hearing.

Purpose: To help courts comply with minimum times set by federal and state laws by which states must complete subsequent permanency hearings.

Analysis: Once a case requires additional subsequent permanency hearings, Indiana places a high priority on scheduling those hearings. The median time to the first subsequent permanency hearing is just over six months while the time from the first to the second, second to the third, third to the fourth and fourth to the fifth subsequent permanency hearing show completion in an even shorter periods of time.

4H: Time (in Days) to Filing of Termination of Parental Rights Petition (TPR) – this measures the median time between the date of filing of the original CHINS petition and the filing of the TPR petition.



State Statute: [Indiana Code IC 31-35-2-4\(b\)\(2\)\(A\)](#) specifies, in part, a petition to terminate the parent-child relationship must allege that one of the following is true:

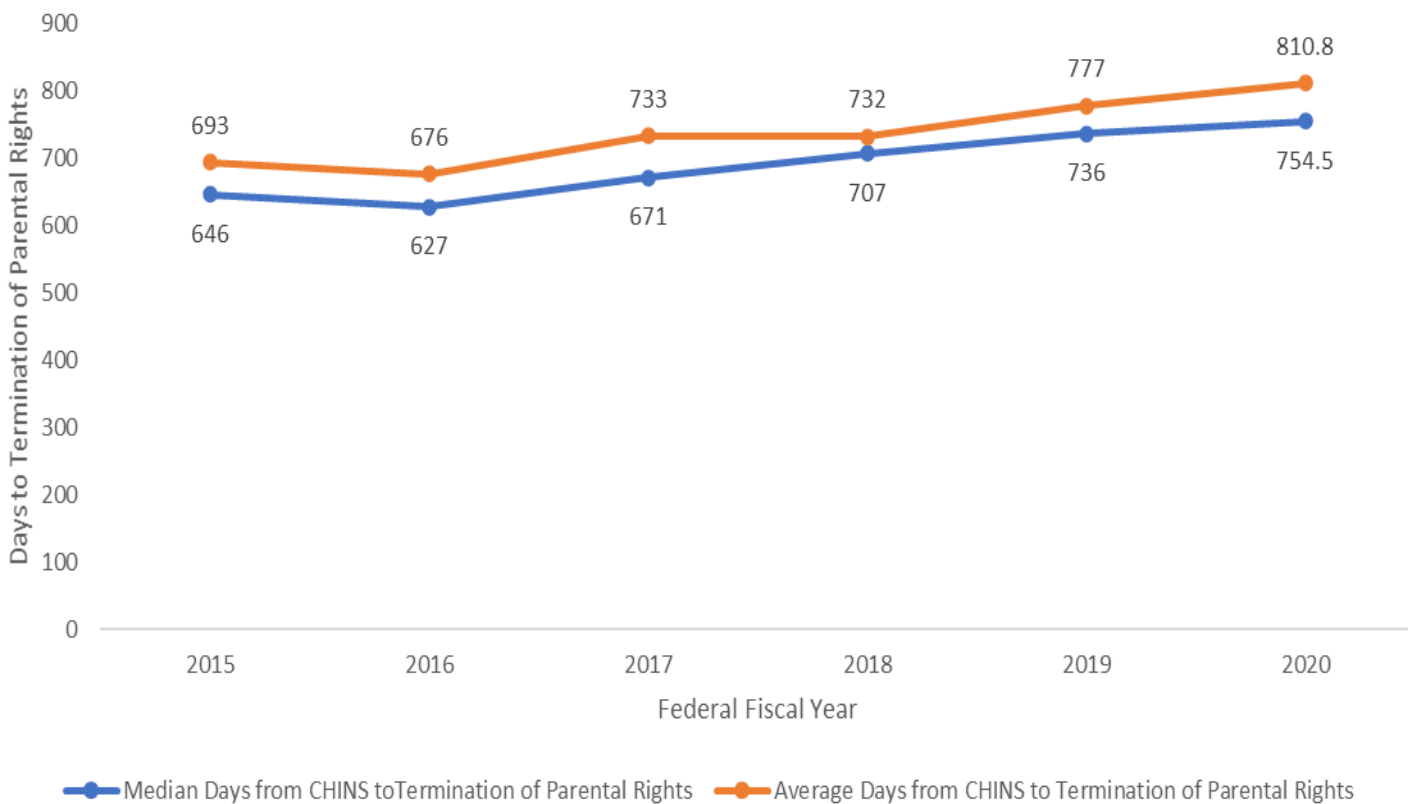
- i. The child has been removed from the parent for at least 6 months under a dispositional decree.
- ii. A court has entered a finding that reasonable efforts for family preservation or reunification are not required.
- iii. The child has been removed from the parent and has been under the supervision of a local DCS office for at least 15 of the most recent 22 months, beginning with the date the child is removed from the home as a result of the child being alleged to be a child in need of services.

Explanation: This measure shows how long it takes from the date the original petition alleging that a child is a child in need of service is filed to the date the termination of parental rights petition is filed.

Purpose: To help the courts determine how long it takes from the date the original child in need of services case began (when the original petition was filed) to the date the petition for TPR was filed. This helps courts determine their success, and that of public child welfare agencies, in complying with Federal and State laws setting deadlines for the filing of TPR petitions.

Analysis: The data shows a 14.9% increase in the median and a 20% increase in the average time to filing of TPR from FFY 2015 to FFY 2020. The data for FFY 2019 to FFY 2020 shows an increase of the median time to filing of termination of parental rights of 4% and an increase for the average of 6%.

4I: Time (in Days) from CHINS filing to Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) – this measures the median time between the date of filing of the original CHINS petition and the court’s order to terminate parental rights.

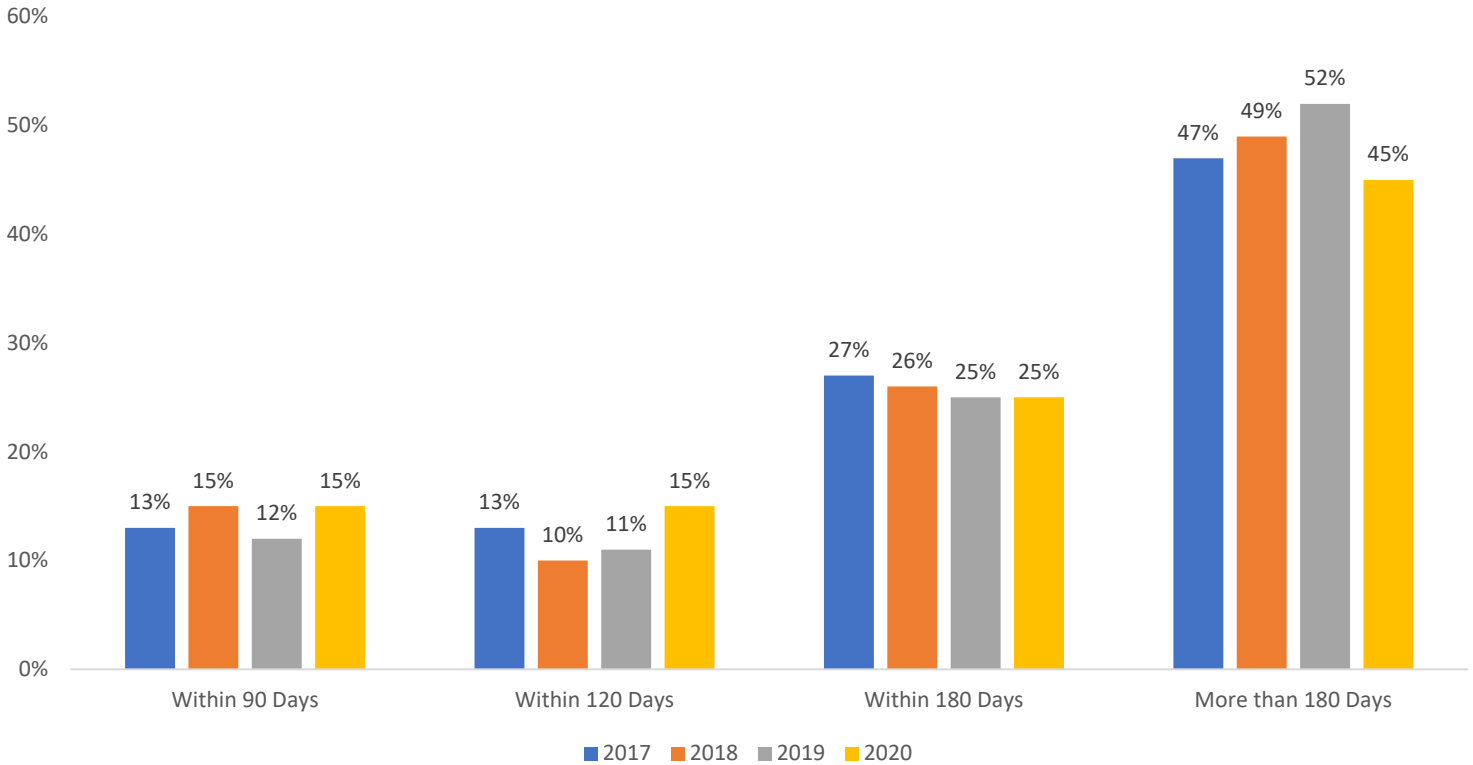


Explanation: This measure shows how long it takes from the date the original petition alleging that a child is a child in need of services is filed to the court’s order to terminate parental rights.

Purpose: To enable the court to determine how long it takes the court to reach TPR from the time the original abuse and neglect case began.

Analysis: The data shows a 16.8% increase in the median and a 17% increase in the average time to termination of parental rights since 2015 when data first started being collected for this measure. The data for FFY 2019 to FFY 2020 shows an increase of the median time to termination of parental rights of 2.5% and an increase for the average of 4.4%.

4J: Timeliness of Termination of Parental Rights Proceedings- this shows the percentage of cases in which there is a final TPR order within listed days of the TPR petition.



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding, this data was not tracked in our system prior to 2017

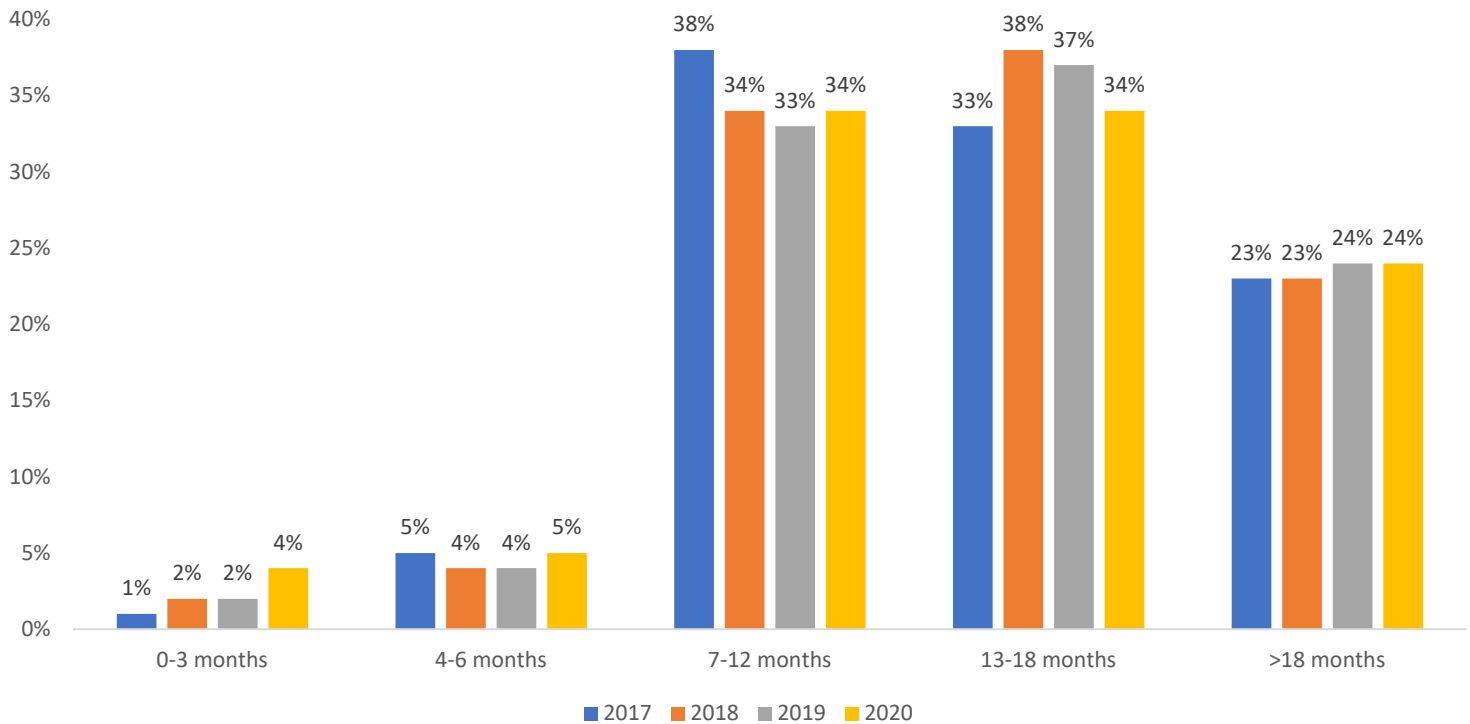
State Statute: [Indiana Code 31-35-2-6](#) requires that whenever a hearing is requested, the court shall commence a hearing on the petition not more than ninety days after a petition is filed; and complete a hearing on the petition not more than 180 days after a petition is filed.

Explanation: This measure shows how long it takes from the date the termination of parental rights petition was filed to the date TPR is finalized.

Purpose: The purpose of this measure is to enable the court to determine how long it takes the court to reach a decision on TPR from the time the petition was filed.

Analysis: FFY 2020 data shows the TPR order was completed within 180 days of the TPR petition in 55% of the cases. This is an increase of 7% from the FFY 2019 data. The biggest change from FFY 2019 to FFY 2020 came from cases that the TPR order was completed within 120 days of the petition being filed, this shows an increase of 4% over the previous year.

4K: Time (in Days) from Disposition Hearing to Termination of Parental Rights- this shows the percentage of cases in which the TPR petition is filed within the listed months of disposition.



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding, this data was not tracked in our system prior to 2017

Explanation: This measure shows how long it takes from the date of the disposition hearing to the date of the filing of the termination of parental rights petition.

Purpose: To enable the court to determine how long it takes from the time the court has completed the disposition hearing to the time the TPR petition is filed. If delays are identified, the court can begin working to speed up this process and thereby improve time to permanency for children.

Analysis: The data shows from FFY 2019 to FFY 2020 in those cases in which the TPR petition is filed within 0-3 and 4-6 months from disposition an increase of 2% and 1% respectively. The percentage of cases in which the TPR petition is filed within 12 months has increased 4%, from 39% in FFY2019 to 43% in FFY 2020. Those cases in which the TPR petition is filed within 13 to 18 months of disposition decreased by 3% and stayed steady for the cases that took longer than 18 months to reach disposition after the filing of the TPR.

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CIP Performance Measures

By County

4A: Time (in Days) to Permanency – listed by county (highest to lowest) – this measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and when the child reaches permanency.

County	Number of cases	Median time to permanency	Average time to permanency	County	Number of cases	Median time to permanency	Average time to permanency
Pike	8	1,613	1,429	Elkhart	104	554	635
Parke	1	1,281	1,281	Montgomery	84	553	643
Franklin	6	1,162	1,109	Hamilton	44	552	709
Hancock	11	1,085	799	Johnson	71	551	598
Randolph	26	967	1,006	Pulaski	14	546	549
Delaware	190	941	918	Posey	39	545	610
Orange	13	936	987	Sullivan	54	522	557
Monroe	35	903	917	Noble	49	517	695
Huntington	2	886	886	Cass	38	514	564
Grant	78	874	916	St. Joseph	322	513	653
Wayne	67	874	839	Jackson	44	513	567
Hendricks	48	870	932	Putnam	68	506	652
Jennings	58	866	916	Knox	16	500	522
Floyd	111	861	862	Madison	254	496	698
Allen	357	854	870	Steuben	1	491	491
Tippecanoe	190	847	840	Fulton	29	471	502
DeKalb	19	829	823	Clinton	66	468	556
Scott	79	822	873	Howard	90	451	489
Lake	265	806	844	Fayette	41	447	519
Ohio	4	802	655	Marshall	46	447	468
Clark	46	794	798	Ripley	17	445	511
Spencer	48	794	852	Greene	26	444	491
Wells	43	782	790	Decatur	82	440	614
Lawrence	91	779	872	Harrison	24	424	465
Warren	5	778	763	Brown	20	424	642
Henry	102	770	769	Adams	79	420	568
Bartholomew	78	760	864	Wabash	46	410	611
LaPorte	81	734	749	White	7	405	396
Dearborn	35	730	894	Blackford	15	378	459
Morgan	37	727	624	Switzerland	12	371	417
Kosciusko	62	678	671	Porter	87	363	472
Miami	38	667	619	Vanderburgh	341	352	492
Vigo	228	648	693	LaGrange	9	336	485
Marion	1,290	638	721	Tipton	30	325	394
Jasper	27	629	708	Jay	39	319	394
Rush	10	628	765	Newton	19	307	630
Clay	68	624	732	Gibson	45	301	371
Shelby	10	617	727	Perry	18	289	424
Whitley	30	608	606	Dubois	53	288	372
Boone	39	604	771	Martin	10	230	296
STATEWIDE	6,623	599	705.8	Benton	1	8	8
Vermillion	22	582	846	Crawford	0		
Jefferson	36	580	755	Fountain	0		
Warrick	55	564	677	Starke	0		
Daviess	41	563	633	Union	0		
Carroll	24	559	614	Washington	0		
Owen	55	559	635				

4A: Time (in Days) to Permanency – listed by county (alphabetical) – this measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and when the child reaches permanency.

County	Number of cases	Median time to permanency	Average time to permanency	County	Number of cases	Median time to permanency	Average time to permanency
Adams	79	420	568	Madison	254	496	698
Allen	357	854	870	Marion	1,290	638	721
Bartholomew	78	760	864	Marshall	46	447	468
Benton	1	8	8	Martin	10	230	296
Blackford	15	378	459	Miami	38	667	619
Boone	39	604	771	Monroe	35	903	917
Brown	20	424	642	Montgomery	84	553	643
Carroll	24	559	614	Morgan	37	727	624
Cass	38	514	564	Newton	19	307	630
Clark	46	794	798	Noble	49	517	695
Clay	68	624	732	Ohio	4	802	655
Clinton	66	468	556	Orange	13	936	987
Crawford	0			Owen	55	559	635
Daviess	41	563	633	Parke	1	1,281	1,281
Dearborn	35	730	894	Perry	18	289	424
Decatur	82	440	614	Pike	8	1,613	1,429
DeKalb	19	829	823	Porter	87	363	472
Delaware	190	941	918	Posey	39	545	610
Dubois	53	288	372	Pulaski	14	546	549
Elkhart	104	554	635	Putnam	68	506	652
Fayette	41	447	519	Randolph	26	967	1,006
Floyd	111	861	862	Ripley	17	445	511
Fountain	0			Rush	10	628	765
Franklin	6	1,162	1,109	Scott	79	822	873
Fulton	29	471	502	Shelby	10	617	727
Gibson	45	301	371	Spencer	48	794	852
Grant	78	874	916	St. Joseph	322	513	653
Greene	26	444	491	Starke	0		
Hamilton	44	552	709	STATEWIDE	6,623	599	705.8
Hancock	11	1,085	799	Steuben	1	491	491
Harrison	24	424	465	Sullivan	54	522	557
Hendricks	48	870	932	Switzerland	12	371	417
Henry	102	770	769	Tiptecanoe	190	847	840
Howard	90	451	489	Tipton	30	325	394
Huntington	2	886	886	Union	0		
Jackson	44	513	567	Vanderburgh	341	352	492
Jasper	27	629	708	Vermillion	22	582	846
Jay	39	319	394	Vigo	228	648	693
Jefferson	36	580	755	Wabash	46	410	611
Jennings	58	866	916	Warren	5	778	763
Johnson	71	551	598	Warrick	55	564	677
Knox	16	500	522	Washington	0		
Kosciusko	62	678	671	Wayne	67	874	839
LaGrange	9	336	485	Wells	43	782	790
Lake	265	806	844	White	7	405	396
LaPorte	81	734	749	Whitley	30	608	606
Lawrence	91	779	872				

4A: Time (in Days) to Permanency (Adoption only) – listed by county (highest - lowest) – this chart shows the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and when the child reaches permanency for those children whose permanency outcome was adoption

County	Number of cases	Median days to adoption permanency	Average days to adoption permanency	County	Number of cases	Median days to adoption permanency	Average days to adoption permanency
Pike	7	2,042	1,548	Tippecanoe	95	1,005	1,054
Hancock	1	1,882	1,882	Fulton	5	995	993
Noble	8	1,744	1,484	Daviess	9	980	995
Franklin	3	1,563	1,563	Decatur	9	975	1,294
Grant	16	1,549	1,400	LaGrange	2	971	971
Randolph	9	1,545	1,486	Jasper	6	966	965
Warrick	12	1,492	1,219	Ripley	2	944	944
Brown	1	1,480	1,480	Pulaski	6	933	871
Floyd	22	1,469	1,516	Gibson	4	906	983
Monroe	13	1,431	1,236	Howard	19	890	1,030
Jennings	24	1,370	1,241	Vanderburgh	80	886	976
Lawrence	27	1,349	1,371	Marshall	3	875	936
Bartholomew	24	1,329	1,373	DeKalb	4	875	883
Sullivan	6	1,327	1,205	Porter	11	868	1,093
Orange	4	1,312	1,377	Kosciusko	22	861	855
Scott	27	1,295	1,336	Morgan	13	857	884
Vermillion	5	1,284	1,256	Knox	3	848	855
Parke	1	1,281	1,281	Whitley	6	847	741
LaPorte	16	1,277	1,158	Clinton	15	840	904
Madison	64	1,271	1,261	Posey	8	829	954
Putnam	13	1,262	1,104	Dubois	5	824	799
Hendricks	15	1,219	1,270	Ohio	2	823	823
Montgomery	17	1,199	1,289	St. Joseph	5	806	722
Wayne	22	1,199	1,177	Johnson	10	797	873
Delaware	95	1,194	1,174	Owen	23	780	925
Allen	70	1,179	1,175	Greene	6	759	792
Jackson	8	1,166	1,056	Cass	6	747	686
Spencer	22	1,163	1,222	Miami	11	746	954
Dearborn	11	1,162	1,209	Harrison	2	697	697
Fayette	6	1,146	1,069	Jay	6	696	696
Clark	12	1,139	1,190	Perry	3	566	661
Henry	35	1,131	1,134	Carroll	2	529	529
Clay	15	1,127	1,366	Benton	0		
Boone	14	1,104	1,128	Blackford	0		
Hamilton	14	1,100	1,192	Crawford	0		
Rush	4	1,096	1,178	Fountain	0		
STATEWIDE	1,692	1,084	1,119	Huntington	0		
Vigo	65	1,083	1,115	Martin	0		
Wabash	7	1,052	1,058	Newton	0		
Wells	21	1,052	990	Starke	0		
Shelby	5	1,051	1,175	Steuben	0		
Jefferson	10	1,050	1,236	Switzerland	0		
Warren	1	1,048	1,048	Tipton	0		
Elkhart	20	1,041	1,073	Union	0		
Lake	99	1,024	1,111	Washington	0		
Adams	14	1,020	1,081	White	0		
Marion	384	1,008	1,073				

4A: Time (in Days) to Permanency (Adoption only) – listed by county (alphabetical) – this chart shows the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and when the child reaches permanency for those children whose permanency outcome was adoption.

County	Number of cases	Median days to adoption permanency	Average days to adoption permanency	County	Number of cases	Median days to adoption permanency	Average days to adoption permanency
Adams	14	1,020	1,081	Madison	64	1,271	1,261
Allen	70	1,179	1,175	Marion	384	1,008	1,073
Bartholomew	24	1,329	1,373	Marshall	3	875	936
Benton	0			Martin	0		
Blackford	0			Miami	11	746	954
Boone	14	1,104	1,128	Monroe	13	1,431	1,236
Brown	1	1,480	1,480	Montgomery	17	1,199	1,289
Carroll	2	529	529	Morgan	13	857	884
Cass	6	747	686	Newton	0		
Clark	12	1,139	1,190	Noble	8	1,744	1,484
Clay	15	1,127	1,366	Ohio	2	823	823
Clinton	15	840	904	Orange	4	1,312	1,377
Crawford	0			Owen	23	780	925
Daviess	9	980	995	Parke	1	1,281	1,281
Dearborn	11	1,162	1,209	Perry	3	566	661
Decatur	9	975	1,294	Pike	7	2,042	1,548
DeKalb	4	875	883	Porter	11	868	1,093
Delaware	95	1,194	1,174	Posey	8	829	954
Dubois	5	824	799	Pulaski	6	933	871
Elkhart	20	1,041	1,073	Putnam	13	1,262	1,104
Fayette	6	1,146	1,069	Randolph	9	1,545	1,486
Floyd	22	1,469	1,516	Ripley	2	944	944
Fountain	0			Rush	4	1,096	1,178
Franklin	3	1,563	1,563	Scott	27	1,295	1,336
Fulton	5	995	993	Shelby	5	1,051	1,175
Gibson	4	906	983	Spencer	22	1,163	1,222
Grant	16	1,549	1,400	St. Joseph	5	806	722
Greene	6	759	792	Starke	0		
Hamilton	14	1,100	1,192	STATEWIDE	1,692	1084	1119
Hancock	1	1,882	1,882	Steuben	0		
Harrison	2	697	697	Sullivan	6	1,327	1,205
Hendricks	15	1,219	1,270	Switzerland	0		
Henry	35	1,131	1,134	Tippecanoe	95	1,005	1,054
Howard	19	890	1,030	Tipton	0		
Huntington	0			Union	0		
Jackson	8	1,166	1,056	Vanderburgh	80	886	976
Jasper	6	966	965	Vermillion	5	1,284	1,256
Jay	6	696	696	Vigo	65	1,083	1,115
Jefferson	10	1,050	1,236	Wabash	7	1,052	1,058
Jennings	24	1,370	1,241	Warren	1	1,048	1,048
Johnson	10	797	873	Warrick	12	1,492	1,219
Knox	3	848	855	Washington	0		
Kosciusko	22	861	855	Wayne	22	1,199	1,177
LaGrange	2	971	971	Wells	21	1,052	990
Lake	99	1,024	1,111	White	0		
LaPorte	16	1,277	1,158	Whitley	6	847	741
Lawrence	27	1,349	1,371				

4B: Time (in Days) to Adjudication – listed by county (highest to lowest) – this measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and the date upon which the child’s factfinding hearing as completed.

County	Number of cases	Median days to adjudication	Average days to adjudication	County	Number of cases	Median days to adjudication	Average days to adjudication
Benton	4	168	133	Ripley	27	51	57
Lawrence	102	113	116	Brown	20	50	67
Orange	50	108	107	Grant	99	50	55
Boone	47	105	106	Greene	56	50	51
Steuben	29	103	137	Kosciusko	68	49	65
Marion	1,457	100	104	Parke	3	48	45
Hendricks	61	95	117	Bartholomew	78	48	112
Switzerland	17	93	87	Perry	41	47	54
Delaware	200	92	110	Clay	82	46	41
Jennings	65	91	128	Starke	11	46	181
Martin	18	88	86	Washington	10	46	82
Pike	14	88	92	Spencer	58	45	60
Monroe	114	77	86	Clark	73	44	44
Harrison	27	76	80	Tipton	38	43	47
Jackson	75	74	83	Noble	61	42	54
Henry	104	72	79	Vermillion	32	41	36
Jefferson	42	71	88	Huntington	45	40	48
Rush	30	71	66	Decatur	121	39	52
Tippecanoe	201	70	79	Floyd	123	38	53
Randolph	33	68	72	Jay	43	38	40
Lake	466	67	84	Cass	56	36	41
Gibson	80	65	71	Fulton	29	36	45
Knox	81	64	62	Warrick	75	33	40
Jasper	33	63	56	Allen	436	32	47
Ohio	4	63	62	Vigo	299	32	49
Shelby	18	63	73	Carroll	28	31	37
Crawford	42	63	72	Dubois	58	31	38
Scott	95	62	85	Hancock	47	31	34
Hamilton	87	61	76	Johnson	78	30	44
Pulaski	30	61	61	Sullivan	60	30	35
Marshall	54	57	79	Adams	89	29	51
Newton	25	57	49	Morgan	82	29	45
Blackford	20	57	65	Franklin	7	27	28
Howard	96	56	69	LaGrange	17	23	43
LaPorte	97	56	66	Porter	97	22	36
Miami	38	56	62	Wabash	54	22	36
Posey	79	56	71	Whitley	38	21	25
Warren	8	56	66	St. Joseph	373	20	36
Daviess	47	55	62	White	9	20	21
Owen	55	55	63	Putnam	83	18	41
Dearborn	45	54	52	Wells	45	17	30
DeKalb	28	54	72	Madison	269	15	32
Wayne	67	54	56	Vanderburgh	470	12	24
STATEWIDE	8,535	54	66	Elkhart	121	10	19
Fayette	43	53	72	Clinton	80	7	22
Montgomery	93	52	41	Union	2	1	1
Fountain	23	51	76				

4B: Time (in Days) to Adjudication – listed by county (alphabetical) – this measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and the date upon which the child’s factfinding hearing was completed.

County	Number of cases	Median days to adjudication	Average days to adjudication	County	Number of cases	Median days to adjudication	Average days to adjudication
Adams	89	29	51	Madison	269	15	32
Allen	436	32	47	Marion	1,457	100	104
Bartholomew	78	48	112	Marshall	54	57	79
Benton	4	168	133	Martin	18	88	86
Blackford	20	57	65	Miami	38	56	62
Boone	47	105	106	Monroe	114	77	86
Brown	20	50	67	Montgomery	93	52	41
Carroll	28	31	37	Morgan	82	29	45
Cass	56	36	41	Newton	25	57	49
Clark	73	44	44	Noble	61	42	54
Clay	82	46	41	Ohio	4	63	62
Clinton	80	7	22	Orange	50	108	107
Crawford	42	63	72	Owen	55	55	63
Daviess	47	55	62	Parke	3	48	45
Dearborn	45	54	52	Perry	41	47	54
Decatur	121	39	52	Pike	14	88	92
DeKalb	28	54	72	Porter	97	22	36
Delaware	200	92	110	Posey	79	56	71
Dubois	58	31	38	Pulaski	30	61	61
Elkhart	121	10	19	Putnam	83	18	41
Fayette	43	53	72	Randolph	33	68	72
Floyd	123	38	53	Ripley	27	51	57
Fountain	23	51	76	Rush	30	71	66
Franklin	7	27	28	Scott	95	62	85
Fulton	29	36	45	Shelby	18	63	73
Gibson	80	65	71	Spencer	58	45	60
Grant	99	50	55	St. Joseph	373	20	36
Greene	56	50	51	Starke	11	46	181
Hamilton	87	61	76	STATEWIDE	8,535	54	66
Hancock	47	31	34	Steuben	29	103	137
Harrison	27	76	80	Sullivan	60	30	35
Hendricks	61	95	117	Switzerland	17	93	87
Henry	104	72	79	Tippecanoe	201	70	79
Howard	96	56	69	Tipton	38	43	47
Huntington	45	40	48	Union	2	1	1
Jackson	75	74	83	Vanderburgh	470	12	24
Jasper	33	63	56	Vermillion	32	41	36
Jay	43	38	40	Vigo	299	32	49
Jefferson	42	71	88	Wabash	54	22	36
Jennings	65	91	128	Warren	8	56	66
Johnson	78	30	44	Warrick	75	33	40
Knox	81	64	62	Washington	10	46	82
Kosciusko	68	49	65	Wayne	67	54	56
LaGrange	17	23	43	Wells	45	17	30
Lake	466	67	84	White	9	20	21
LaPorte	97	56	66	Whitley	38	21	25
Lawrence	102	113	116				

4D: Time (in Days) to Disposition – listed by county (highest to lowest) Disposition – this measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and the date of the child’s dispositional hearing.

County	Number of cases	Median time to Disposition	Average time to disposition		County	Number of cases	Median time to Disposition	Average time to disposition
Washington	10	851	717		Fayette	43	77	91
Warren	8	421	568		Kosciusko	68	77	99
Morgan	82	401	456		Clay	82	76	70
Union	2	364	364		Perry	41	75	77
Daviess	47	329	408		Henry	104	74	85
Gibson	79	286	309		Lake	463	74	91
Hendricks	61	279	288		Grant	99	73	83
Franklin	7	203	182		Warrick	74	73	78
Pike	14	149	205		Rush	30	71	70
Boone	47	146	144		Dearborn	44	70	74
Jennings	65	146	185		Jay	43	70	69
Lawrence	100	142	148		Clark	73	69	147
Delaware	200	142	164		LaPorte	97	68	77
Knox	81	128	126		Starke	11	68	206
Switzerland	17	122	109		Floyd	122	68	86
Martin	18	119	124		Spencer	58	64	91
Orange	49	117	269		Carroll	28	64	65
Harrison	27	113	113		Scott	95	62	91
Marion	1,450	112	118		Vermillion	32	62	62
Steuben	29	111	159		Marshall	54	61	87
Crawford	42	105	163		Parke	2	59	59
Shelby	18	104	128		Bartholomew	77	58	120
Randolph	33	103	108		Sullivan	59	58	64
Blackford	20	102	117		DeKalb	28	57	94
Hamilton	85	100	117		Howard	96	56	69
Monroe	113	100	316		Vigo	299	55	75
LaGrange	17	99	91		Fountain	23	52	82
Posey	79	97	115		Dubois	57	50	59
Hancock	47	96	270		Huntington	37	50	98
Jasper	32	96	84		Madison	222	50	77
Owen	55	94	100		Putnam	83	49	73
Pulaski	30	91	93		White	9	49	56
Tippecanoe	201	91	96		Porter	97	48	58
Jefferson	42	90	115		Wabash	53	46	59
Ripley	27	88	148		Adams	89	42	62
Jackson	75	87	115		Cass	56	42	52
Decatur	121	86	95		Vanderburgh	453	41	52
Greene	55	84	96		Clinton	80	39	47
Newton	25	84	73		Fulton	29	37	46
Tipton	38	84	80		Elkhart	120	36	41
Ohio	4	82	81		Allen	436	32	49
Wayne	67	82	103		Johnson	77	32	76
Brown	20	81	102		Whitley	38	31	38
Miami	38	79	74		Wells	45	29	41
Montgomery	93	79	77		Benton	1	28	28
Noble	61	78	92		St. Joseph	0		
STATEWIDE	8,058	78	108					

St. Joseph county’s data was incomplete, this measure could not be calculated.

4D: Time (in Days) to Disposition – listed by county (alphabetical) Disposition – this

measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and the date of the child’s dispositional hearing.

County	Number of cases	Median time to Disposition	Average time to disposition	County	Number of cases	Median time to Disposition	Average time to disposition
Adams	89	42	62	Madison	222	50	77
Allen	436	32	49	Marion	1,450	112	118
Bartholomew	77	58	120	Marshall	54	61	87
Benton	1	28	28	Martin	18	119	124
Blackford	20	102	117	Miami	38	79	74
Boone	47	146	144	Monroe	113	100	316
Brown	20	81	102	Montgomery	93	79	77
Carroll	28	64	65	Morgan	82	401	456
Cass	56	42	52	Newton	25	84	73
Clark	73	69	147	Noble	61	78	92
Clay	82	76	70	Ohio	4	82	81
Clinton	80	39	47	Orange	49	117	269
Crawford	42	105	163	Owen	55	94	100
Daviess	47	329	408	Parke	2	59	59
Dearborn	44	70	74	Perry	41	75	77
Decatur	121	86	95	Pike	14	149	205
DeKalb	28	57	94	Porter	97	48	58
Delaware	200	142	164	Posey	79	97	115
Dubois	57	50	59	Pulaski	30	91	93
Elkhart	120	36	41	Putnam	83	49	73
Fayette	43	77	91	Randolph	33	103	108
Floyd	122	68	86	Ripley	27	88	148
Fountain	23	52	82	Rush	30	71	70
Franklin	7	203	182	Scott	95	62	91
Fulton	29	37	46	Shelby	18	104	128
Gibson	79	286	309	Spencer	58	64	91
Grant	99	73	83	St. Joseph	0		
Greene	55	84	96	Starke	11	68	206
Hamilton	85	100	117	STATEWIDE	8,058	78	108
Hancock	47	96	270	Steuben	29	111	159
Harrison	27	113	113	Sullivan	59	58	64
Hendricks	61	279	288	Switzerland	17	122	109
Henry	104	74	85	Tippecanoe	201	91	96
Howard	96	56	69	Tipton	38	84	80
Huntington	37	50	98	Union	2	364	364
Jackson	75	87	115	Vanderburgh	453	41	52
Jasper	32	96	84	Vermillion	32	62	62
Jay	43	70	69	Vigo	299	55	75
Jefferson	42	90	115	Wabash	53	46	59
Jennings	65	146	185	Warren	8	421	568
Johnson	77	32	76	Warrick	74	73	78
Knox	81	128	126	Washington	10	851	717
Kosciusko	68	77	99	Wayne	67	82	103
LaGrange	17	99	91	Wells	45	29	41
Lake	463	74	91	White	9	49	56
LaPorte	97	68	77	Whitley	38	31	38
Lawrence	100	142	148				

St. Joseph county’s data was incomplete, this measure could not be calculated.

4G: Time (in Days) to First Permanency Hearing – listed by county (highest to lowest) – this measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and the first permanency hearing.

County	Number of Cases	Median time to first permanency hearing	Average time to first permanency hearing	County	Number of Cases	Median time to first permanency hearing	Average time to first permanency hearing
Franklin	7	471	531	Harrison	21	347	343
Tipton	5	410	433	STATEWIDE	6,252	347	329
Boone	26	406	419	Vanderburgh	218	346	343
Jennings	54	400	436	LaPorte	71	345	335
Jefferson	32	395	406	Jasper	23	344	325
Ohio	3	395	392	Morgan	62	344	351
DeKalb	28	384	375	Dearborn	38	343	352
Jackson	54	379	395	Pike	3	342	380
Grant	86	372	384	Wells	43	342	327
Delaware	174	369	395	Randolph	23	339	338
Noble	48	366	365	Adams	63	338	320
Benton	1	364	364	Johnson	54	338	353
Clay	59	364	398	Rush	6	338	341
Lawrence	88	364	390	Posey	51	337	361
Union	2	363	363	Hamilton	47	336	361
Vermillion	25	362	381	Jay	20	336	337
Fountain	18	361	353	Perry	20	335	396
Greene	16	360	405	Vigo	184	332	341
Kosciusko	48	360	366	Putnam	59	330	370
Wayne	57	360	358	Tippecanoe	196	330	332
Hancock	34	359	372	Carroll	19	329	320
Newton	10	359	382	Montgomery	68	327	331
Bartholomew	69	358	387	Scott	80	325	324
Daviess	33	358	351	Miami	31	324	333
Henry	82	358	362	Shelby	14	324	329
Marion	1,089	358	345	Knox	51	322	330
Orange	31	358	422	Parke	1	322	322
Starke	7	358	409	Martin	7	321	308
Wabash	32	358	355	Gibson	21	318	333
Floyd	98	358	355	Dubois	24	312	313
Madison	182	358	364	Marshall	40	309	322
Steuben	21	357	366	Warrick	52	309	308
Decatur	67	356	369	White	3	308	279
Huntington	32	356	389	Clinton	53	306	308
Whitley	28	355	348	Pulaski	13	305	291
Brown	16	354	351	Elkhart	93	303	304
Howard	54	354	351	Blackford	9	301	367
Washington	10	353	382	Fulton	21	301	301
Fayette	25	352	341	Sullivan	21	301	311
Switzerland	7	352	359	Owen	45	300	305
Allen	398	351	340	LaGrange	7	287	199
Crawford	10	350	493	Cass	41	279	275
Ripley	15	350	329	Warren	6	268	281
Spencer	46	350	336	St. Joseph	347	227	232
Hendricks	55	349	362	Lake	451	176	201
Monroe	91	348	351	Porter	97	48	59
Clark	62	347	357				

4G: Time (in Days) to First Permanency Hearing – listed by county (alphabetical) – this measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and the first permanency hearing.

County	Number of Cases	Median time to first permanency hearing	Average time to first permanency hearing	County	Number of Cases	Median time to first permanency hearing	Average time to first permanency hearing
Adams	63	338	320	Madison	182	358	364
Allen	398	351	340	Marion	1,089	358	345
Bartholomew	69	358	387	Marshall	40	309	322
Benton	1	364	364	Martin	7	321	308
Blackford	9	301	367	Miami	31	324	333
Boone	26	406	419	Monroe	91	348	351
Brown	16	354	351	Montgomery	68	327	331
Carroll	19	329	320	Morgan	62	344	351
Cass	41	279	275	Newton	10	359	382
Clark	62	347	357	Noble	48	366	365
Clay	59	364	398	Ohio	3	395	392
Clinton	53	306	308	Orange	31	358	422
Crawford	10	350	493	Owen	45	300	305
Daviess	33	358	351	Parke	1	322	322
Dearborn	38	343	352	Perry	20	335	396
Decatur	67	356	369	Pike	3	342	380
DeKalb	28	384	375	Porter	97	48	59
Delaware	174	369	395	Posey	51	337	361
Dubois	24	312	313	Pulaski	13	305	291
Elkhart	93	303	304	Putnam	59	330	370
Fayette	25	352	341	Randolph	23	339	338
Floyd	98	358	355	Ripley	15	350	329
Fountain	18	361	353	Rush	6	338	341
Franklin	7	471	531	Scott	80	325	324
Fulton	21	301	301	Shelby	14	324	329
Gibson	21	318	333	Spencer	46	350	336
Grant	86	372	384	St. Joseph	347	227	232
Greene	16	360	405	Starke	7	358	409
Hamilton	47	336	361	STATEWIDE	6,252	347	329
Hancock	34	359	372	Steuben	21	357	366
Harrison	21	347	343	Sullivan	21	301	311
Hendricks	55	349	362	Switzerland	7	352	359
Henry	82	358	362	Tippecanoe	196	330	332
Howard	54	354	351	Tipton	5	410	433
Huntington	32	356	389	Union	2	363	363
Jackson	54	379	395	Vanderburgh	218	346	343
Jasper	23	344	325	Vermillion	25	362	381
Jay	20	336	337	Vigo	184	332	341
Jefferson	32	395	406	Wabash	32	358	355
Jennings	54	400	436	Warren	6	268	281
Johnson	54	338	353	Warrick	52	309	308
Knox	51	322	330	Washington	10	353	382
Kosciusko	48	360	366	Wayne	57	360	358
LaGrange	7	287	199	Wells	43	342	327
Lake	451	176	201	White	3	308	279
LaPorte	71	345	335	Whitley	28	355	348
Lawrence	88	364	390				

4H: Time (in Days) to Filing of TPR Petition – listed by county (highest to lowest) – this measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and the filing of the TPR petition.

County	Number of Cases	Median days to filing of TPR	Average days to filing of TPR	County	Number of Cases	Median days to filing of TPR	Average days to filing of TPR
Randolph	6	1,065	1,006	Wabash	8	533	524
Martin	2	1,022	1,022	Parke	1	532	532
Franklin	5	995	863	Marion	721	532	588
Orange	14	887	897	Lake	210	531	616
Crawford	4	855	765	Bartholomew	21	529	601
Union	1	840	840	LaPorte	34	516	576
Lawrence	27	822	905	Marshall	10	511	515
Knox	13	804	791	Carroll	19	508	714
Warrick	10	776	808	Howard	25	506	597
Harrison	2	763	763	Elkhart	28	500	569
Boone	1	749	749	Dearborn	15	495	553
Wayne	13	734	832	Johnson	25	493	453
Brown	2	728	728	Ohio	2	490	490
Noble	8	727	891	Dubois	16	489	533
Delaware	122	720	746	Clinton	24	489	504
Scott	56	716	752	Cass	20	484	501
Clay	18	716	694	Monroe	80	483	526
Sullivan	3	715	665	Vermillion	6	478	454
Madison	94	715	753	St. Joseph	122	478	509
Henry	56	710	711	Vanderburgh	75	477	511
Newton	2	703	703	Pulaski	5	477	469
Jennings	16	695	716	Porter	12	472	520
Grant	26	695	795	Adams	24	470	540
Floyd	27	678	715	Tippecanoe	171	469	502
Shelby	8	675	727	Greene	26	463	493
Putnam	15	646	672	Wells	27	461	528
Allen	97	641	685	Warren	1	451	451
Hendricks	45	619	629	Fulton	4	431	446
Vigo	113	607	613	Owen	29	423	490
Hamilton	28	606	792	Ripley	5	416	439
Clark	2	602	602	LaGrange	2	370	370
Montgomery	10	590	770	Daviess	9	358	412
Kosciusko	22	582	551	Jasper	8	316	379
Rush	4	580	523	Fountain	1	304	304
Jefferson	14	578	567	White	0		
Morgan	2	578	578	Washington	0		
Huntington	9	570	650	Tipton	0		
Whitley	7	568	450	Switzerland	0		
Spencer	26	559	612	Steuben	0		
Hancock	8	559	523	Starke	0		
Gibson	7	552	538	Pike	0		
Fayette	3	547	636	Perry	0		
STATEWIDE	2,801	547	610	Jay	0		
Posey	18	545	590	Decatur	0		
Jackson	20	545	565	Blackford	0		
DeKalb	20	542	528	Benton	0		
Miami	9	536	642				

Many counties in this metric did not report any cases where a TPR was filed

4H: Time (in Days) to Filing of TPR Petition – listed by county (alphabetical) – this measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and the filing of the TPR petition.

County	Number of Cases	Median days to filing of TPR	Average days to filing of TPR	County	Number of Cases	Median days to filing of TPR	Average days to filing of TPR
Adams	24	470	540	Madison	94	715	753
Allen	97	641	685	Marion	721	532	588
Bartholomew	21	529	601	Marshall	10	511	515
Benton	0			Martin	2	1,022	1,022
Blackford	0			Miami	9	536	642
Boone	1	749	749	Monroe	80	483	526
Brown	2	728	728	Montgomery	10	590	770
Carroll	19	508	714	Morgan	2	578	578
Cass	20	484	501	Newton	2	703	703
Clark	2	602	602	Noble	8	727	891
Clay	18	716	694	Ohio	2	490	490
Clinton	24	489	504	Orange	14	887	897
Crawford	4	855	765	Owen	29	423	490
Daviess	9	358	412	Parke	1	532	532
Dearborn	15	495	553	Perry	0		
Decatur	0			Pike	0		
DeKalb	20	542	528	Porter	12	472	520
Delaware	122	720	746	Posey	18	545	590
Dubois	16	489	533	Pulaski	5	477	469
Elkhart	28	500	569	Putnam	15	646	672
Fayette	3	547	636	Randolph	6	1,065	1,006
Floyd	27	678	715	Ripley	5	416	439
Fountain	1	304	304	Rush	4	580	523
Franklin	5	995	863	Scott	56	716	752
Fulton	4	431	446	Shelby	8	675	727
Gibson	7	552	538	Spencer	26	559	612
Grant	26	695	795	St. Joseph	122	478	509
Greene	26	463	493	Starke	0		
Hamilton	28	606	792	STATEWIDE	2,801	547	610
Hancock	8	559	523	Steuben	0		
Harrison	2	763	763	Sullivan	3	715	665
Hendricks	45	619	629	Switzerland	0		
Henry	56	710	711	Tippecanoe	171	469	502
Howard	25	506	597	Tipton	0		
Huntington	9	570	650	Union	1	840	840
Jackson	20	545	565	Vanderburgh	75	477	511
Jasper	8	316	379	Vermillion	6	478	454
Jay	0			Vigo	113	607	613
Jefferson	14	578	567	Wabash	8	533	524
Jennings	16	695	716	Warren	1	451	451
Johnson	25	493	453	Warrick	10	776	808
Knox	13	804	791	Washington	0		
Kosciusko	22	582	551	Wayne	13	734	832
LaGrange	2	370	370	Wells	27	461	528
Lake	210	531	616	White	0		
LaPorte	34	516	576	Whitley	7	568	450
Lawrence	27	822	905				

Many counties in this metric did not report any cases where a TPR was filed

4I: Time (in Days) from CHINS filing to Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) – listed by county (highest to lowest) – this measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and the termination of parental rights.

County	Number of cases	Median from CHINS to TPR	Average from CHINS to TPR	County	Number of cases	Median from CHINS to TPR	Average from CHINS to TPR
Orange	2	1,590	1,590	Wells	18	682	714
Randolph	6	1,323	1,259	Morgan	2	679	679
Carroll	2	1,286	1,286	Monroe	15	678	628
Grant	13	1,199	1,269	Miami	9	662	790
Floyd	20	1,140	1,120	Fayette	3	658	758
Lawrence	25	1,118	1,113	Elkhart	20	641	666
Franklin	4	1,101	988	Marshall	10	639	613
Union	1	1,100	1,100	Clinton	15	629	624
Martin	2	1,084	1,084	Warren	1	626	626
Noble	8	1,057	1,075	Rush	4	624	562
Warrick	8	1,035	1,003	Wabash	8	624	633
Knox	2	1,024	1,024	Whitley	6	614	527
Hamilton	6	991	1,071	Kosciusko	13	610	623
Madison	34	957	1,008	Dearborn	15	609	683
Delaware	72	953	964	Howard	2	606	606
Allen	36	942	956	Pulaski	4	586	618
Newton	2	907	907	Porter	12	579	667
Harrison	2	902	902	Jasper	7	576	529
Bartholomew	20	898	1,021	Fulton	4	568	573
Sullivan	3	896	846	Adams	22	563	654
Scott	2	894	894	Owen	21	545	619
Montgomery	10	877	1,002	Dubois	16	545	606
Jennings	12	876	918	Daviess	9	544	582
Clay	18	870	811	Greene	2	524	524
Brown	2	849	849	Ohio	2	496	496
Boone	1	838	838	Cass	6	373	453
Hendricks	12	835	903	Benton	0		
Putnam	15	835	810	Blackford	0		
Posey	4	811	811	Clark	0		
Wayne	13	802	940	Crawford	0		
LaPorte	11	799	899	Decatur	0		
Henry	26	791	812	Fountain	0		
LaGrange	2	788	788	Hancock	0		
Gibson	3	778	636	Huntington	0		
Lake	107	757	831	Jackson	0		
STATEWIDE	1,322	754.5	811	Jay	0		
Vanderburgh	60	753	754	Perry	0		
Jefferson	11	742	757	Pike	0		
Vigo	52	741	749	Ripley	0		
Marion	253	726	795	Shelby	0		
Vermillion	6	719	655	Starke	0		
Tippecanoe	96	700	697	Steuben	0		
DeKalb	4	696	696	Switzerland	0		
Johnson	4	695	774	Tipton	0		
Parke	1	688	688	Washington	0		
St. Joseph	57	683	793	White	0		
Spencer	26	682	806				

Many counties in this metric did not report any cases where a TPR was completed

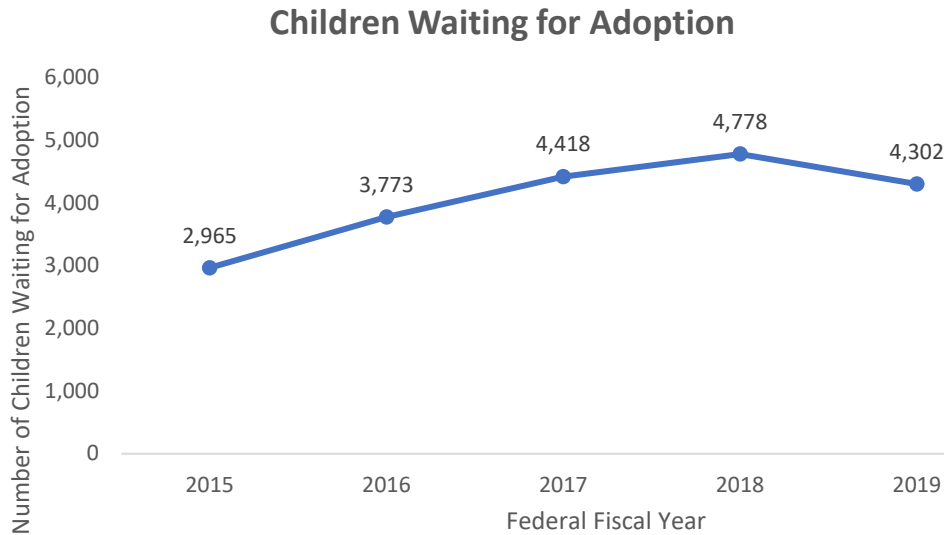
4I: Time (in Days) from CHINS filing to Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) – listed by county (alphabetical) – this measures the median time between the filing of the original CHINS petition and the termination of parental rights.

County	Number of cases	Median from CHINS to TPR	Average from CHINS to TPR	County	Number of cases	Median from CHINS to TPR	Average from CHINS to TPR
Adams	22	563	654	Madison	34	957	1,008
Allen	36	942	956	Marion	253	726	795
Bartholomew	20	898	1,021	Marshall	10	639	613
Benton	0			Martin	2	1,084	1,084
Blackford	0			Miami	9	662	790
Boone	1	838	838	Monroe	15	678	628
Brown	2	849	849	Montgomery	10	877	1,002
Carroll	2	1,286	1,286	Morgan	2	679	679
Cass	6	373	453	Newton	2	907	907
Clark	0			Noble	8	1,057	1,075
Clay	18	870	811	Ohio	2	496	496
Clinton	15	629	624	Orange	2	1,590	1,590
Crawford	0			Owen	21	545	619
Daviess	9	544	582	Parke	1	688	688
Dearborn	15	609	683	Perry	0		
Decatur	0			Pike	0		
DeKalb	4	696	696	Porter	12	579	667
Delaware	72	953	964	Posey	4	811	811
Dubois	16	545	606	Pulaski	4	586	618
Elkhart	20	641	666	Putnam	15	835	810
Fayette	3	658	758	Randolph	6	1,323	1,259
Floyd	20	1,140	1,120	Ripley	0		
Fountain	0			Rush	4	624	562
Franklin	4	1,101	988	Scott	2	894	894
Fulton	4	568	573	Shelby	0		
Gibson	3	778	636	Spencer	26	682	806
Grant	13	1,199	1,269	St. Joseph	57	683	793
Greene	2	524	524	Starke	0		
Hamilton	6	991	1,071	STATEWIDE	1,322	754.5	811
Hancock	0			Steuben	0		
Harrison	2	902	902	Sullivan	3	896	846
Hendricks	12	835	903	Switzerland	0		
Henry	26	791	812	Tippecanoe	96	700	697
Howard	2	606	606	Tipton	0		
Huntington	0			Union	1	1,100	1,100
Jackson	0			Vanderburgh	60	753	754
Jasper	7	576	529	Vermillion	6	719	655
Jay	0			Vigo	52	741	749
Jefferson	11	742	757	Wabash	8	624	633
Jennings	12	876	918	Warren	1	626	626
Johnson	4	695	774	Warrick	8	1,035	1,003
Knox	2	1,024	1,024	Washington	0		
Kosciusko	13	610	623	Wayne	13	802	940
LaGrange	2	788	788	Wells	18	682	714
Lake	107	757	831	White	0		
LaPorte	11	799	899	Whitley	6	614	527
Lawrence	25	1,118	1,113				

Many counties in this metric did not report any cases where a TPR was completed

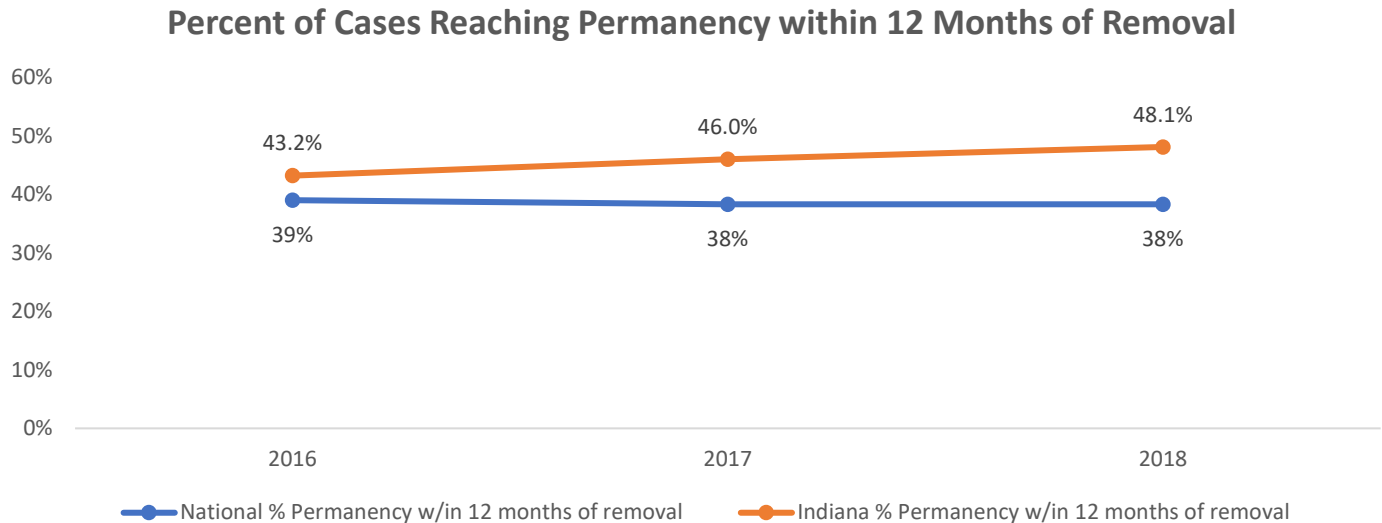
Appendix A

Children Waiting for Adoption – this graph shows number of children in Indiana waiting to be adopted on September 30 of the federal fiscal year



The data above illustrates that there has been a 10% decrease in the number of children waiting for adoption in Indiana from 2018 to 2019. Nationally there were 122,216 children and youth waiting for adoption on September 30, 2019 (preliminary estimate from [AFCARS Report #27](#)). In Indiana there were 4,302 children and youth waiting for adoption on September 30, 2019 ([AFCARS State Data Tables](#)).

Federal data for FFY 2020 is not yet available

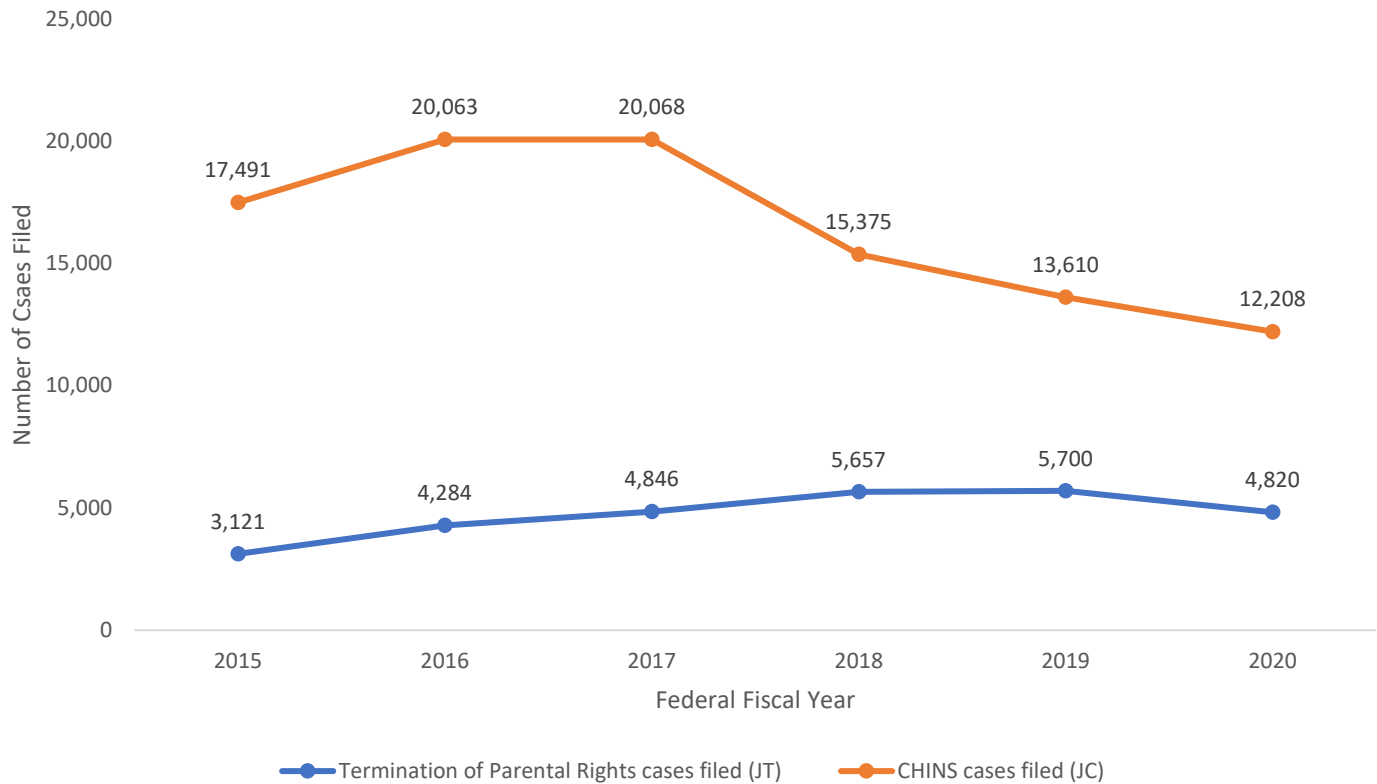


The Capacity Building Center for States; Supplemental Context Data

Indiana has increased the percentage of children who reach permanency within twelve months in contrast to the national figures which have decreased slightly over the same three-year period.

Appendix B

CHINS (JC) and Termination of Parental Rights (JT) Cases Filed – this graph shows number of CHINS (JC) cases and Termination of Parental Rights (JT) cases filed each calendar year in the state



*2020 CHINS and Termination of Parental rights cases filed is provisional data and subject to change

The data contained in this graph was obtained from the public access information provided by Indiana Courts Online Reports (ICOR) <https://publicaccess.courts.in.gov/ICOR/>

Explanation: This graph shows the fluctuation in cases filed over the past six years. 2020 data is provisional data and subject to change.

Purpose: To help courts identify trends in case filings and make data-based policy and procedure adjustments. This data may explain lags in case processing in years where there is a surge in CHINS and/or TPR filings.

Analysis: There was a 15% increase in CHINS filings from FFY 2015 to FFY 2017, the year with the highest filings. From FFY 2015 to FFY 2020 CHINS filings decreased by 30%. CHINS filings have decreased 10% From FFY 2019 to FFY 2020.

There has been a 54% increase in TPR filings from FFY 2015 to FFY 2020. TPR filings decreased 15% from FFY 2019 to FFY 2020.