



Quarterly Indicators Report

Fiscal Year 2021 Quarter 2
October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020



Department of
Human Services
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Purpose

The Quarterly Indicators Report highlights trends in essential Philadelphia Department of Human Services (DHS) and Community Umbrella Agency (CUA) functions, key outcomes, and progress toward the four primary goals of Improving Outcomes for Children (IOC):



More children and youth maintained safely in their own homes and communities



A reduction in the use of congregate care



More children and youth achieving timely reunification or other permanence



Improved child, youth, and family functioning





Executive Summary

Strengths



Continue to close more cases than accept for service. There were nearly 150 more cases closed than opened in the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2021, and there were over 60 fewer cases accepted for service in FY21 Q2 compared to FY20 Q2.



Visitation remains high. For the past year, DHS and CUA have maintained visitation rates at or above 90%. During the period of the Stay-At-Home Order, visitation rates have increased slightly.





Executive Summary

Strengths



Emphasis on kinship care and decrease in congregate care. More than half (57%) of the youth in family foster care on December 31st, 2020 were in kinship care, and just over 8% of dependent youth in placement were in congregate care. Over the last four years, the delinquent congregate care population has declined by over 80%.



Many youth live close to home. Three in five (59%) youth in kinship care or foster care on December 31st, 2020 lived within 5 miles of their home, and most (84%) lived within 10 miles.





Executive Summary

Areas for Improvement



Ongoing challenges with permanency. Reunification, adoption and PLC timeliness have declined in the years following IOC implementation (Fiscal Year 2015). Additionally, in recent years, the proportion of youth reaching permanency through reunification has decreased.



COVID-19 and permanency. Although permanency has been an ongoing challenge, court scheduling and other delays related to the COVID-19 mitigation efforts have likely delayed permanencies. For example, although the proportion of permanencies that were reunifications increased in the first half of FY21, overall permanencies were three quarters of what they were in FY20 Q1-Q2.





Focus Areas

- 1 Hotline and Investigations
- 2 DHS Diversion Programs
- 3 Dependent Services
- 4 Juvenile Justice Programs
- 5 Permanency
- 6 COVID-19 in DHS-Involved Youth
- 7 Spotlight Section: Older Youth

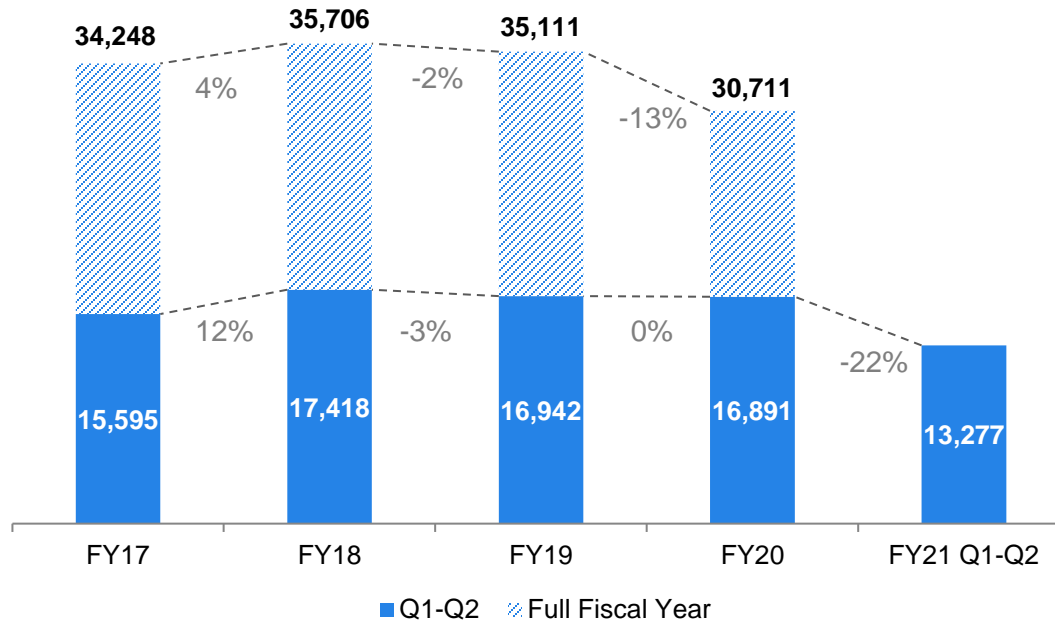




Hotline and Investigations

Call Volume

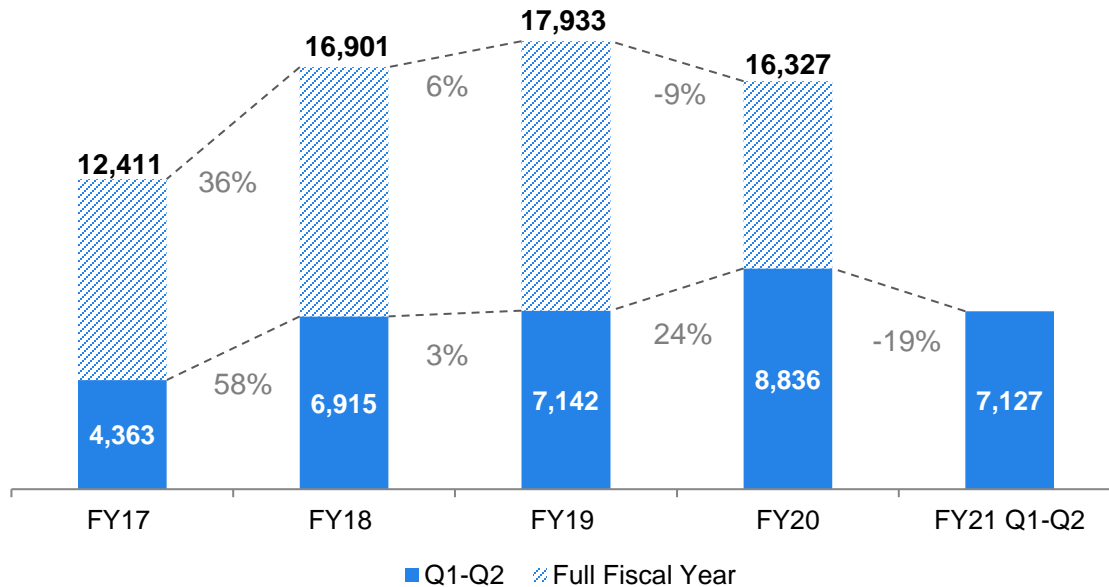
Figure 1. Total Hotline Reports



- Hotline reports for the first half of FY21 decreased 22% from the first half of the previous fiscal year— likely related to COVID-19
 - This is the largest decrease in Hotline reports in recent years
- On average, there were 72 calls per day during the first half of FY21

Hotline Decisions

Figure 2. Total Screen Outs

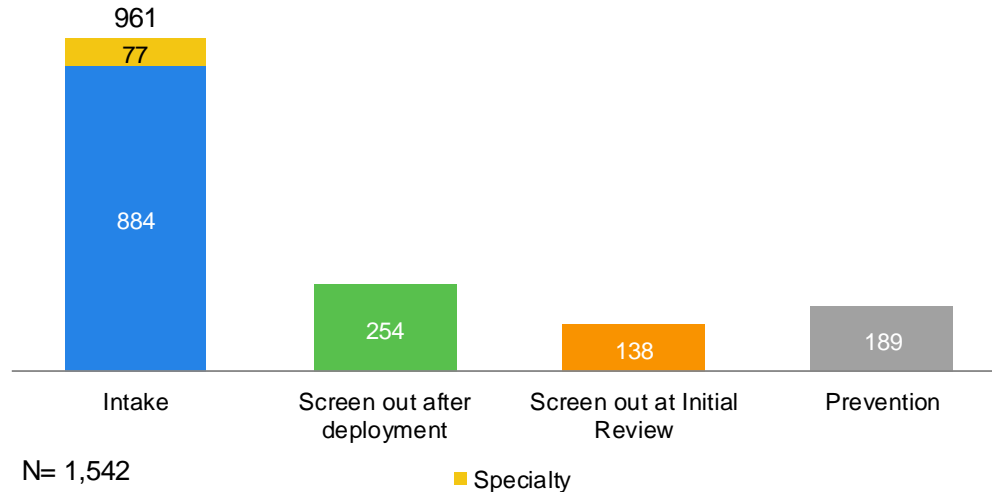


- There were 63% more screen outs in the first half of FY21 than the first half of FY17
- Similar to the decrease in total Hotline reports, screen outs for FY21 Q1-Q2 decreased 19% from FY20 Q1-Q2

Hotline Administrators review monthly samples of screened out reports to ensure the screen outs are appropriate.

Hotline Decisions

Figure 3. Fiscal Year 2021 Q1-Q2 Secondary Screen Outs

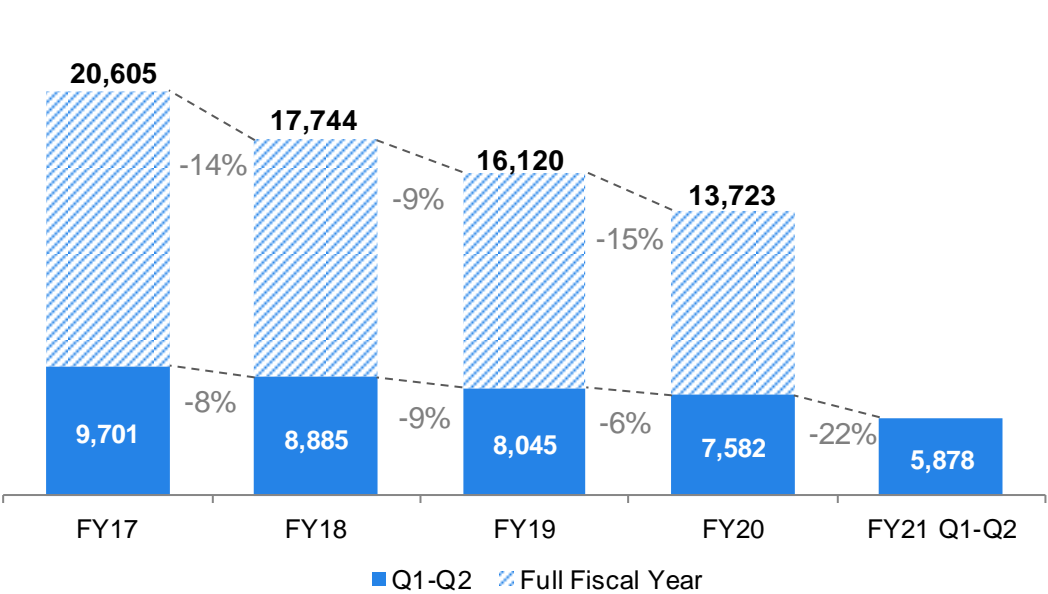


- Slightly more than 3 in 5 (62%) secondary screen out cases were sent to Intake during FY21 Q1-Q2
- 1 in 4 cases were screened out: 16% were screened out after deployment, and 9% were screened out at initial review
- Slightly more than one in ten (12%) secondary screen out cases were referred to Prevention

DHS created the Secondary Screen Out process in late Summer 2017 to review GPS reports with a 3-7 day priority that were accepted for investigation and were not assessed as present or impending danger. The Safe Diversion protocol may confirm the decision to screen out a case after an initial review (with or without Prevention services) or the unit may deploy a Hotline worker for screening. Deployed Hotline workers may choose to send a case to Intake for investigation or screen it out.

Investigations

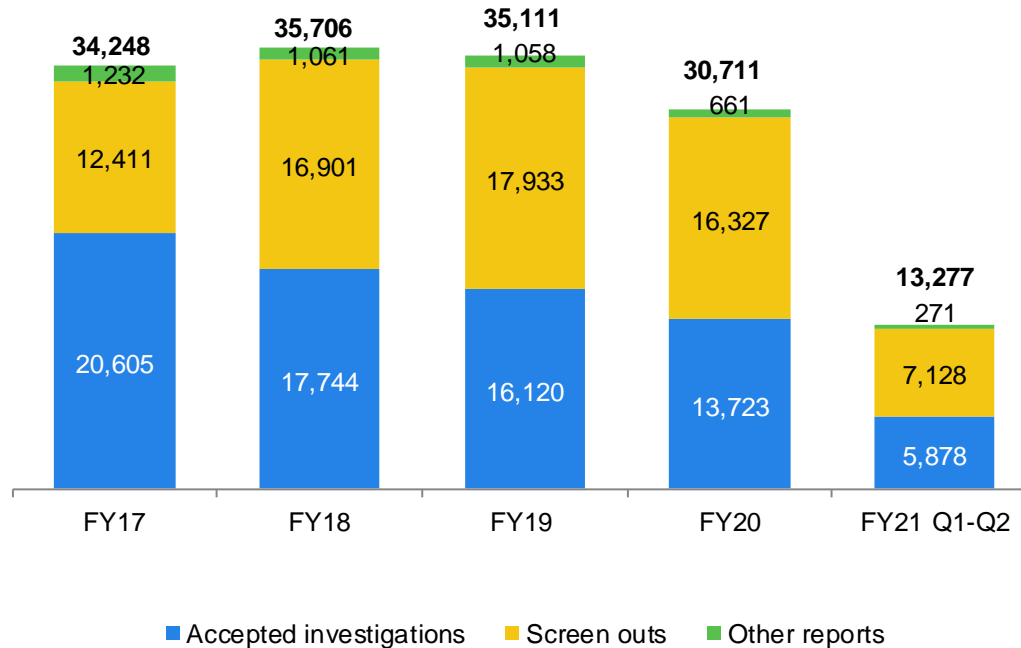
Figure 4. Total Investigations



- Investigations in the first half of the fiscal year have declined every year since FY17, declining 39% since the first half of FY17
- Similar to the decrease in total Hotline reports, investigations for FY21 Q1-Q2 decreased 22% from FY20 Q1-Q2

Hotline Decisions

Figure 5. Hotline Action

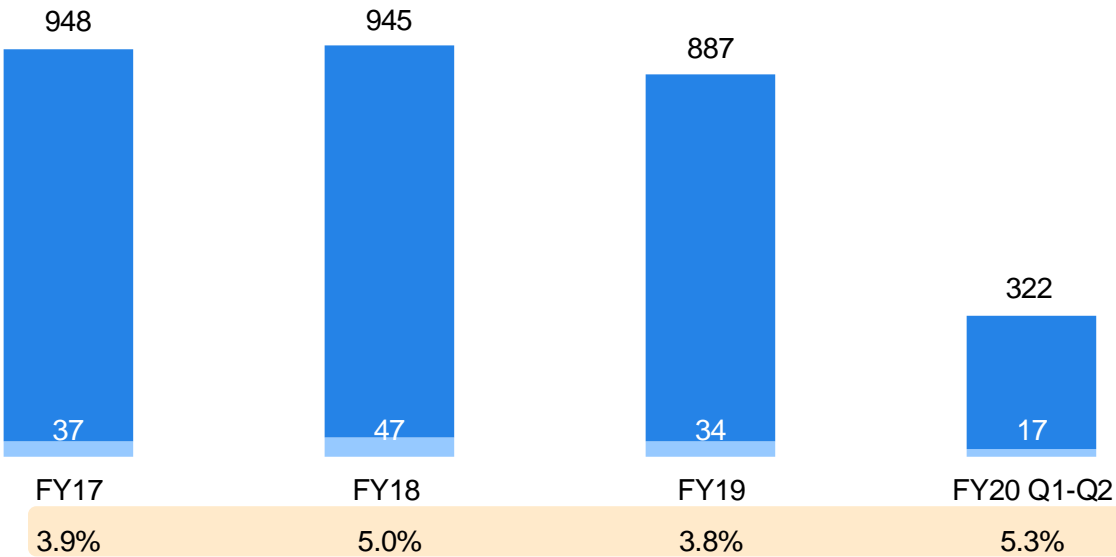


- Following the trend from FY20, over half (53%) of all reports were screened out in the first half of FY21
- Under half (44%) of all reports were accepted for investigation in FY21 Q1-Q2

Repeat Maltreatment: Federal Measure

The federal measure for repeat maltreatment looks at the number of indicated CPS victims within a 12-month period and examines how many had another indicated report within the **following** year.

Figure 6. Repeat Maltreatment: Federal Measure



- The rate for the first half of FY21 (5.3%) was slightly higher than the previous three fiscal years (between 3.8% and 5.0%)

Federal repeat maltreatment indicator

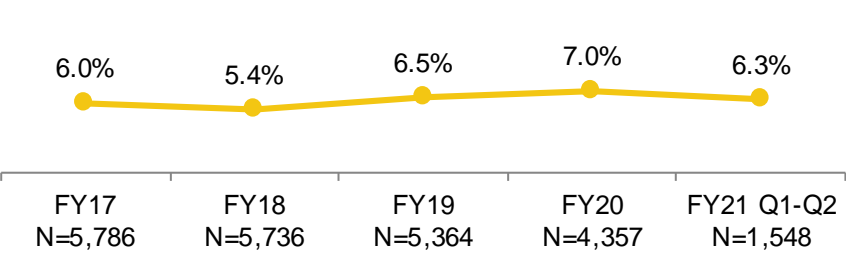
■ Victims with a subsequent CPS indication within 12 months ■ Indicated CPS victims

Data run on 3/3/2021
Because this measure looks forward in time, there is a one-year lag in reporting repeat maltreatment

Repeat Maltreatment: State Measure

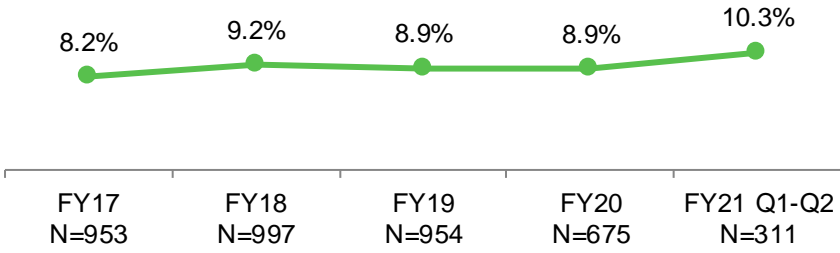
*The Pennsylvania measure for repeat maltreatment looks at the number of CPS reports received during a specific time-period and identifies those children who had a **previous** indication of abuse.*

Figure 7. CPS Reports with Suspected Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with suspected re-abuse increased slightly (0.3 percentage points) from FY17 to the first half of FY21

Figure 8. Indicated CPS Reports with Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with indicated re-abuse in the first half of FY21 was approximately 1 percentage point higher than the previous three full fiscal years*

Data run on 3/3/2021

* The rate of CPS reports with indicated re-abuse for the first half of FY21 is being compared to the previous full fiscal years, so while the percentage is higher, the overall number is lower than previous years for which full year data is captured. The rate for FY21 will continue to fluctuate as the year continues.



DHS Diversion Programs

Glossary of Terms

Programs

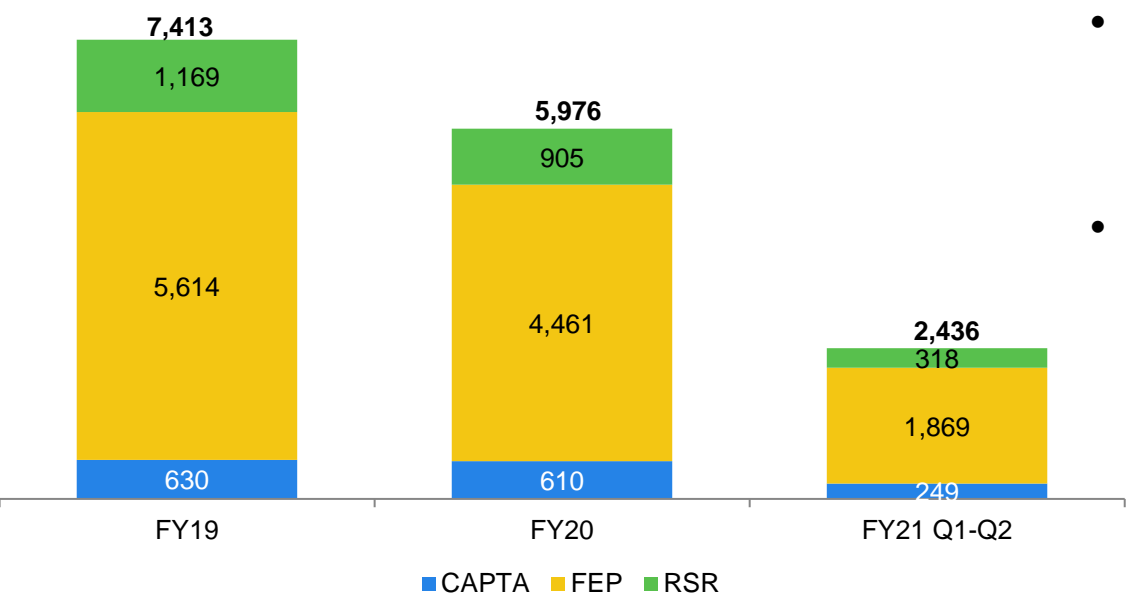
- **CAPTA-** Program for Substance Exposed Newborns
- **FEP** – Family Empowerment Programs, refers to:
 - **FES-** Family Empowerment Services
 - **FEC-** Family Empowerment Centers
- **RSR-** Rapid Service Response

Measures

- **Total Referrals**-all families referred to child welfare diversion programs, including [Front-End Referrals](#) (diverted from Hotline or Investigations) or [non-Front-End Referrals](#) (from CUA or other sources)
- **Voluntary Service Rate**- the proportion of families who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received
- **Ongoing Engagement Rate**- the proportion of visits completed out of all visits expected for families who accept services

Total Referrals

Figure 9. Total Referrals to DHS Diversion Programs by Program



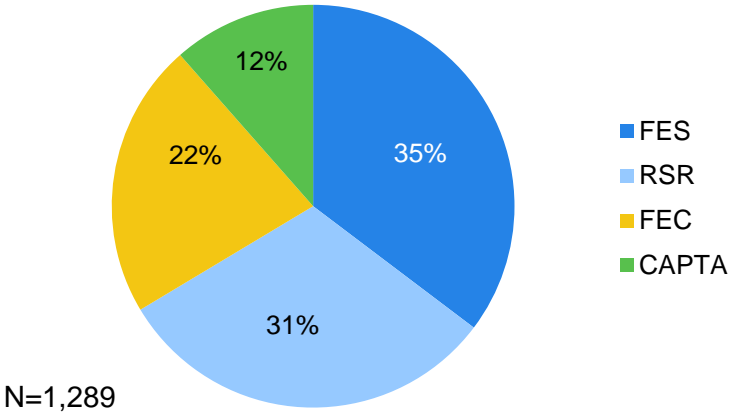
- In the first half of FY21, there were 2,436 families referred to DHS Diversion Programs
- Family Empowerment Programs continued to receive the most referrals (77%)

Data run on 2/19/21

Total Referrals refers to all families referred to DHS Prevention Programs and can consist of **Front-End Referrals** (diverted from Hotline or Investigations) or **non-Front-End Referrals** (from CUA or other sources)

Total Families Served

Figure 10. Total Families Served by DHS Diversion Programs in FY21 Q1-Q2 by Program



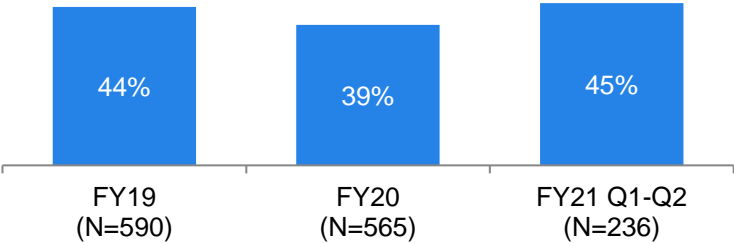
- In the first half of FY21, there were 1,289 families served by DHS Diversion Programs
- Family Empowerment Services and Rapid Service Response provided services to 2 in 3 (66%) families receiving services through DHS Diversion Programs

Data run on 2/19/21
Healthy Families America, another DHS Diversion Program, served 42 families in FY21 Q1. However, since the program is new and referrals, service acceptance, and ongoing engagement are tracked and measured differently than the other programs, it is not included in subsequent slides.

Program for Substance Exposed Newborns (CAPTA)

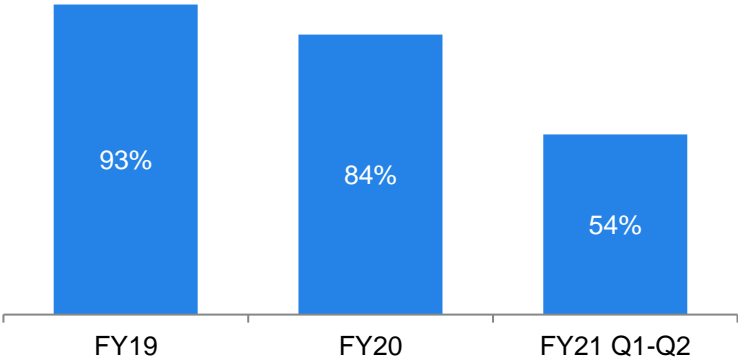
Program for Substance Exposed Newborns (CAPTA) provides intensive home visitation and case management for women and their infants who are affected by substance exposure at birth

Figure 11. Voluntary Service Rate



- Out of 236 cases received in FY21 Q1-Q2, 45% voluntarily enrolled in services— higher than FY20 and slightly higher than FY19

Figure 12. Ongoing Engagement Rate

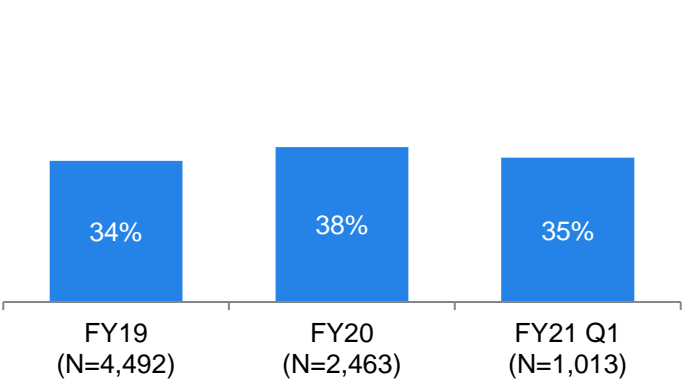


- The ongoing engagement rate decreased in FY21 Q1-Q2 to 54%

Family Empowerment Services (FES)

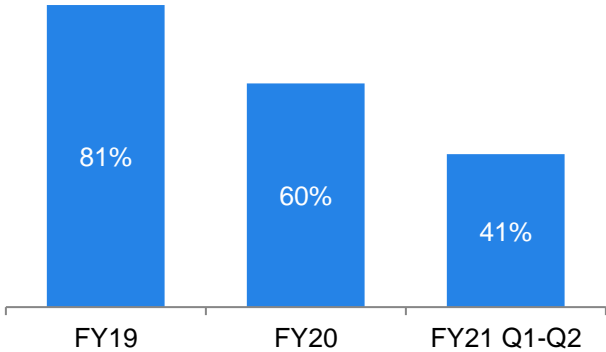
Family Empowerment Services (FES) offers intensive case management supports that stabilize families to limit future involvement with formal child welfare services

Figure 13. Voluntary Service Rate



- Out of 1,013 cases received in FY21 Q1-Q2, just over a third (35%) voluntarily enrolled in services– slightly lower than FY20

Figure 14. Ongoing Engagement Rate



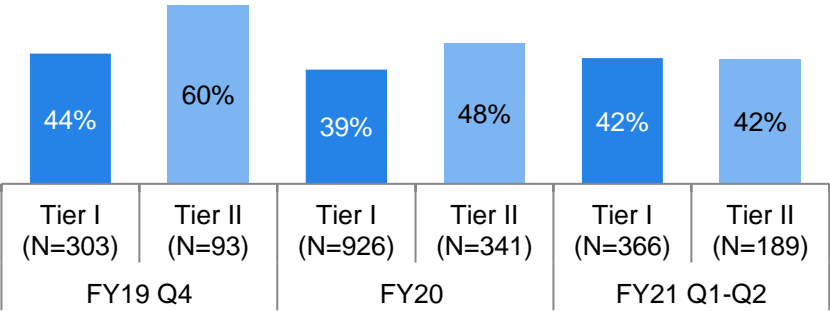
- The ongoing engagement rate decreased in FY21 Q1-Q2 to 41%

Data run on 2/19/21
Voluntary Service Rate refers to the proportion of families who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received
Ongoing Engagement Rate refers to the proportion of visits completed out of all visits expected for families who accept services

Family Empowerment Centers (FEC)

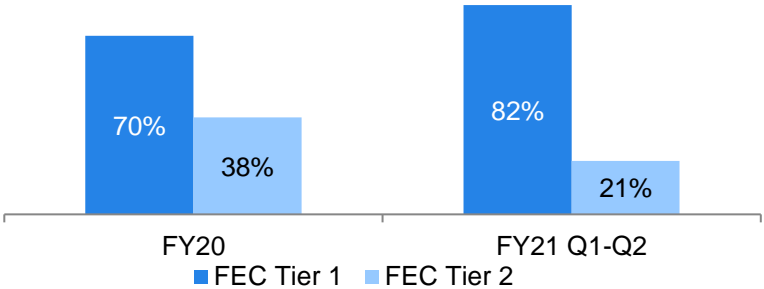
Family Empowerment Centers (FEC) are community-based hubs that provide intensive supports to families to prevent future involvement with DHS. Families receive different levels of support based on risk: lower risk families are serviced through Tier I and higher risk, through Tier II

Figure 15. Voluntary Service Rate



- Similar to previous years, 42% of Tier I families voluntarily enrolled in services in FY21 Q1-Q2
- In FY21 Q1-Q2 for Tier II, 42% of Tier 2 families voluntarily enrolled in services— a decrease from previous years

Figure 16. Ongoing Engagement Rate



- In FY21 Q1-Q2, the ongoing engagement rate for Tier I was 82% – an increase from FY20
- In FY21 Q1-Q2, the ongoing engagement rate for Tier II was 21% – a decrease from FY20

Data run on 2/19/21

FEC was first implemented in FY19 Q4, and therefore enrollment numbers for FY19 are lower than FY20 and ongoing engagement data for FY19 are not available

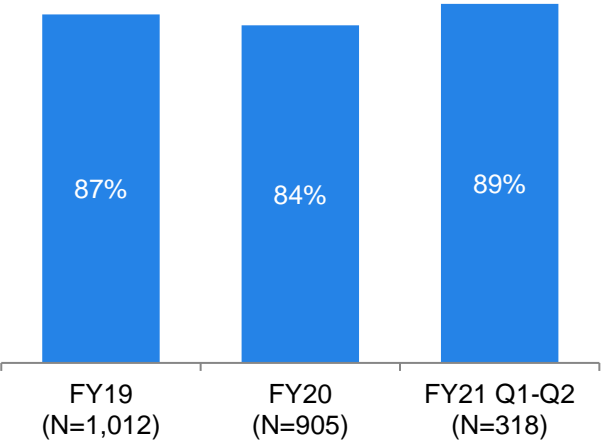
Voluntary Service Rate refers to the proportion of families who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received

Ongoing Engagement Rate refers to the proportion of visits completed out of all visits expected for families who accept services

Rapid Service Response (RSR)

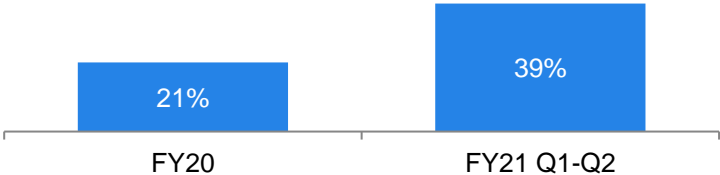
Rapid Service Response (RSR) provides in-home support services focused on increasing parents' ability to provide a safe and nurturing home environment to prevent out of home placement

Figure 17. Voluntary Service Rate



- Out of 318 cases received in FY21 Q1-Q2, 89% voluntarily enrolled in services, an increase from the previous two years

Figure 18. Ongoing Engagement Rate



- The ongoing engagement rate increased in FY21 Q1-Q2 to 39%

Data run on 2/19/21
Ongoing engagement for RSR only began being collected in the Diversion case management system in FY19
Voluntary Service Rate refers to the proportion of families who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received
Ongoing Engagement Rate refers to the proportion of visits completed out of all visits expected for families who accept services.



Dependent Services

Sex of Dependent Youth – December 31, 2020

Figure 19. Sex of All Dependent Youth

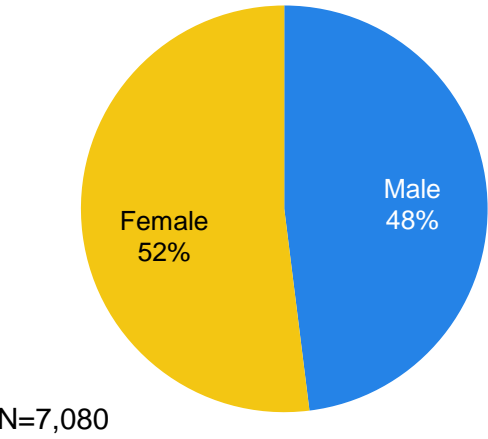


Figure 19a. Sex of Dependent In-Home Youth

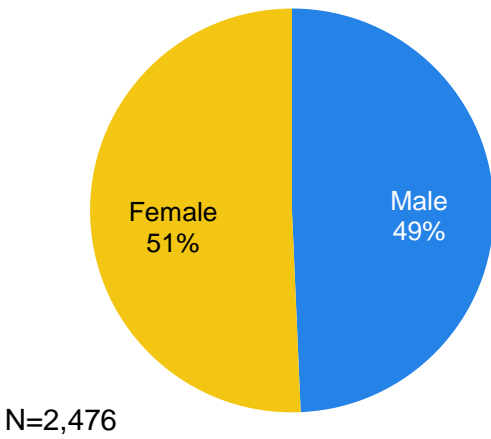
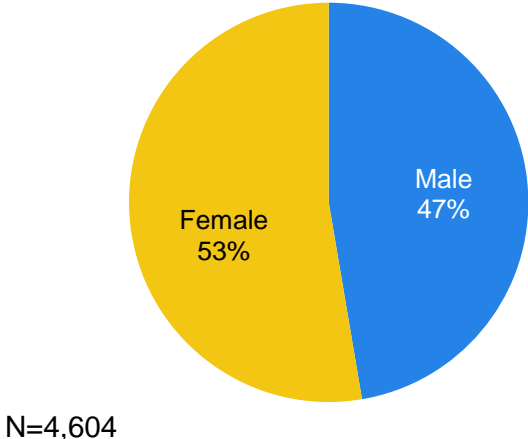


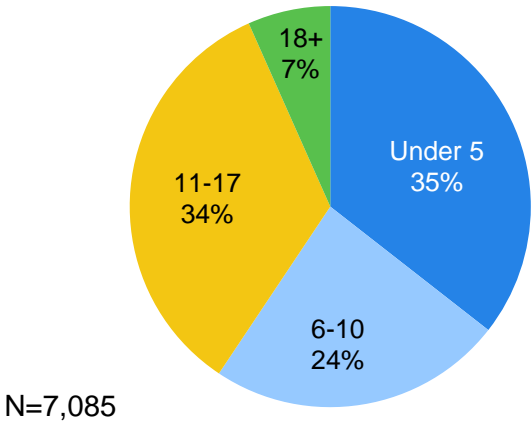
Figure 19b. Sex of Dependent Placement Youth



- As of 12/31/20, there were slightly more females than males in the dependent system— overall and in both placement and in-home services

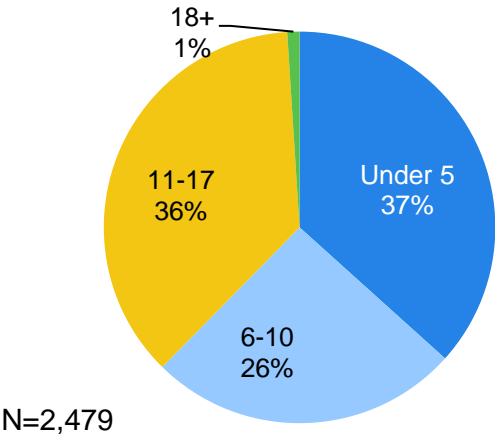
Age of Dependent Youth – December 31, 2020

Figure 20. Age of All Dependent Youth



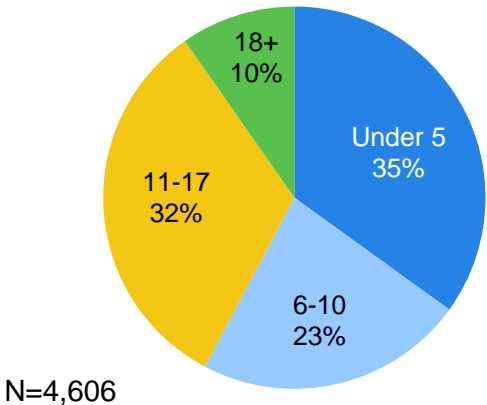
- Over half (59%) of dependent youth on 12/31/20 were 10 years old or younger

Figure 20a. Age of Dependent In-Home Youth



- Roughly 1 in 3 (36%) dependent **in-home** youth on 12/31/20 were between the ages of 11 and 17, and only 1% were 18 or older

Figure 20b. Age of Dependent Placement Youth

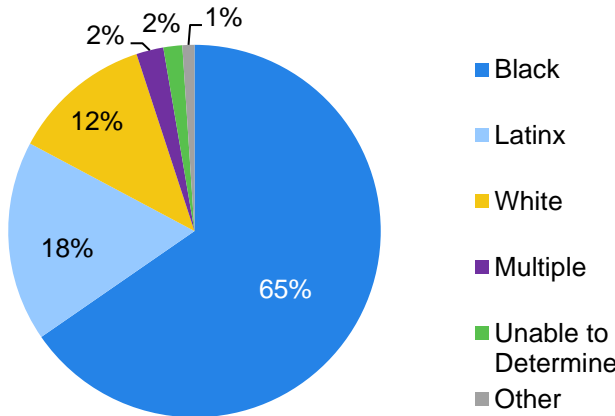


- One in three (32%) dependent **placement** youth on 12/31/20 were between the ages of 11 and 17, and 1 in 10 (10%) were 18 or older

Data run on 2/8/2021
*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age

Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Youth – December 31, 2020

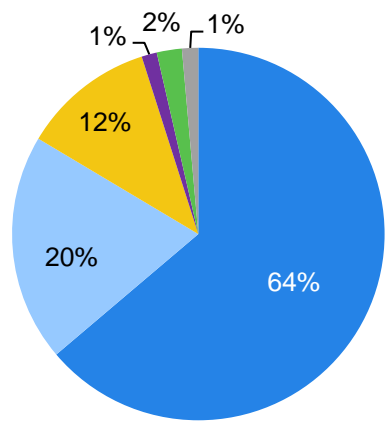
Figure 21. Race/Ethnicity of All Dependent Youth



N=7,087

- Approximately two thirds (65%) of dependent youth on 12/31/20 identified as Black
- Approximately 1 in 6 (18%) were Latinx

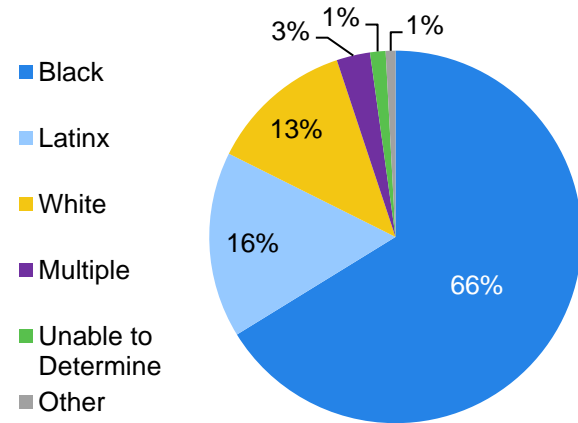
Figure 21a. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent In-Home Youth



N=2,481

- Slightly under two thirds (64%) of **in-home** youth on 12/31/20 identified as Black
- One in five (20%) were Latinx

Figure 21b. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Placement Youth



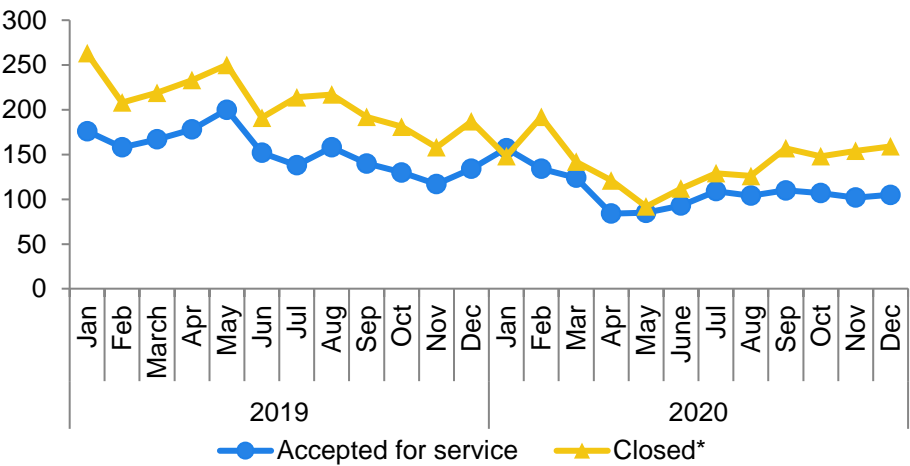
N=4,606

- Two thirds (66%) of dependent **placement** youth on 12/31/20 identified as Black
- Approximately 1 in 6 (16%) were Latinx

Data run on 2/11/2021
*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age

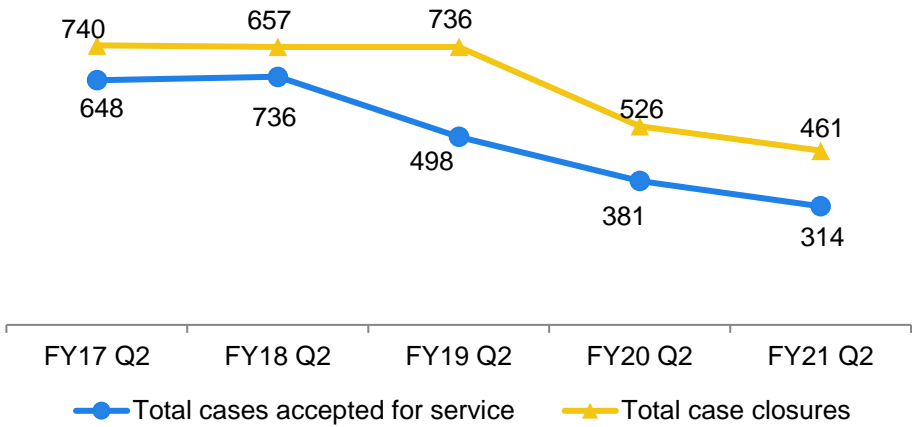
Cases Accepted for Service and Cases Closed

Figure 22. Cases Accepted and Closed by Month



- More cases were closed than opened every month in 2019 and 2020 except January 2020

Figure 23. Cases Accepted and Closed by Fiscal Year

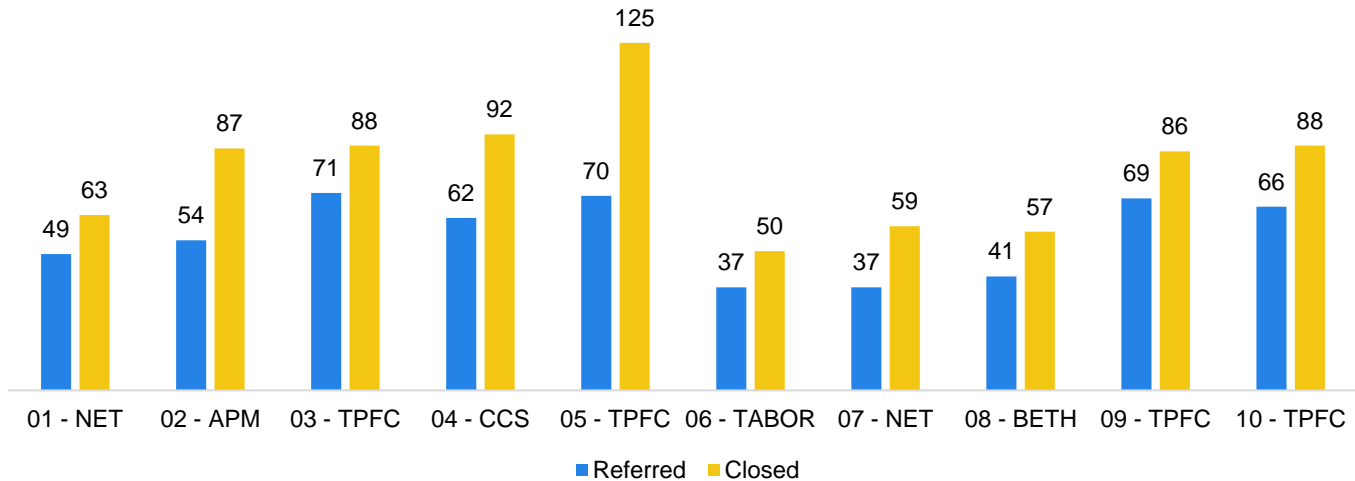


- There were 147 more cases closed than accepted for service in FY21 Q2
- There were 67 fewer cases accepted for service in FY21 Q2 compared to FY20 Q2

Data run on 2/8/2021
*Case closed includes those transferred to Non-CWO Services (Delinquent or Subsidy)

Cases Referred and Cases Closed

Figure 24. Cases Referred and Closed in FY21 Q1-Q2, by CUA

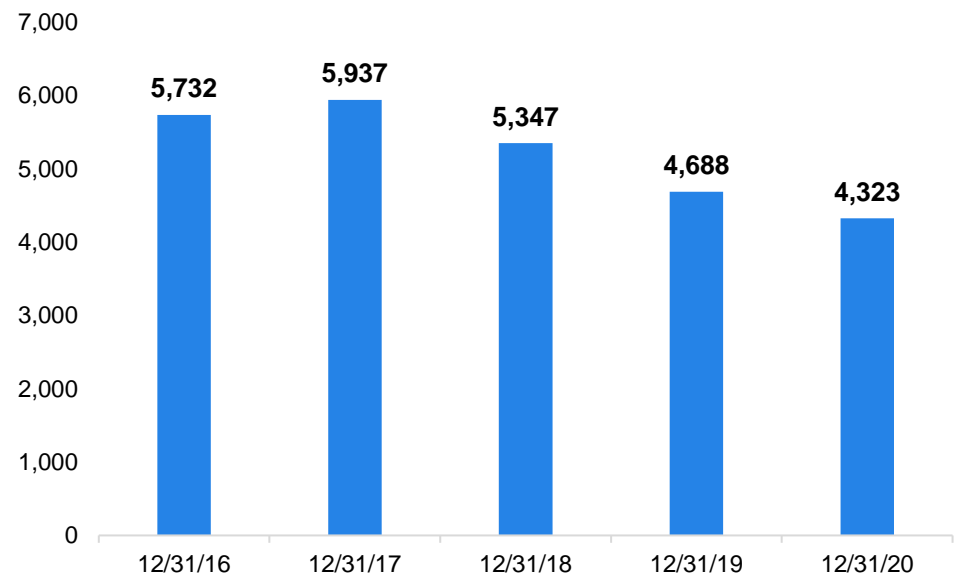


- All CUAs closed more cases than they accepted for service
- CUA 5 had 78% more cases closed than referred in the first half of FY21, the greatest difference of any CUA

Data run on 2/8/2021
*Case closed includes those transferred to Non-CWO Services (Delinquent or Subsidy)

Total Cases

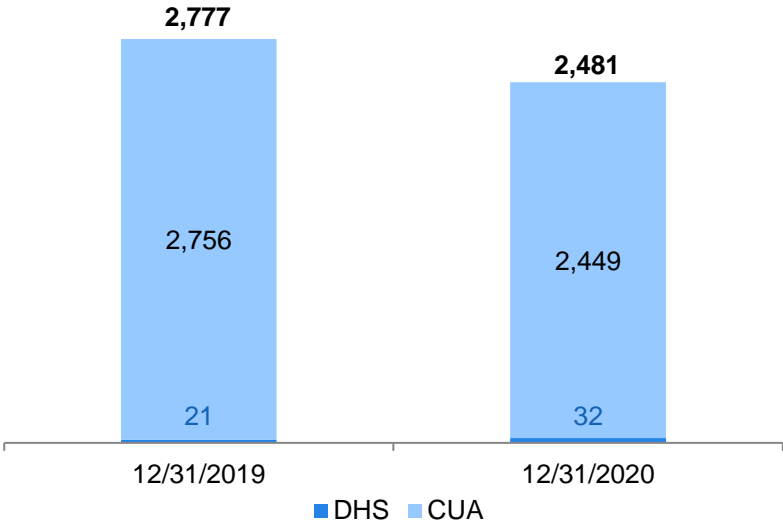
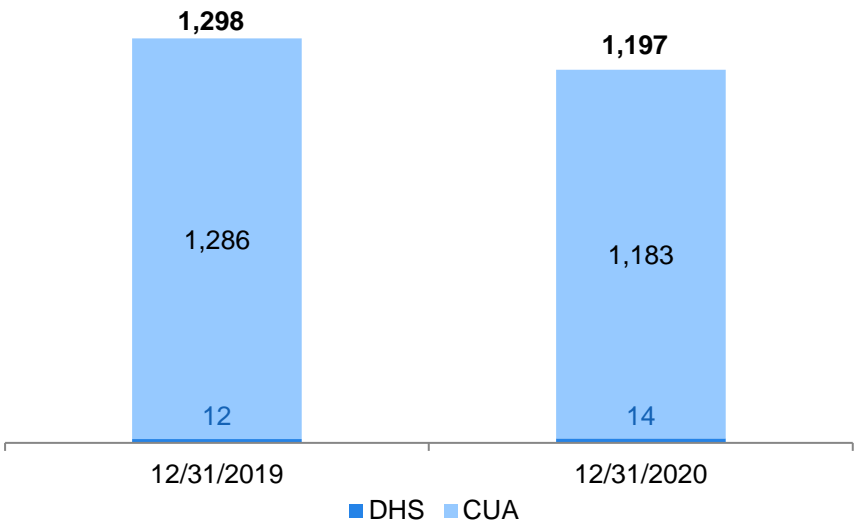
Figure 25. Total Open Cases on December 31st



- There were just over 4,300 cases open on December 31, 2020— fewer cases than in the past four years.
 - There were 8% fewer cases open on December 31, 2020 than there were on December 31, 2019
 - There were 25% fewer cases open on December 31, 2020 than there were on December 31, 2016

In-Home Services

Figure 26. Total Cases with In-Home Services Figure 27. Total Children with In-Home Services



- Compared to 12/31/19, the total number of in-home cases and children on 12/31/20 declined by 7% and 11%, respectively
- CUAs provided in-home services for 99% of all in-home cases and children

In-Home Services

Figure 28. Total Cases with In-Home Services by Service Type

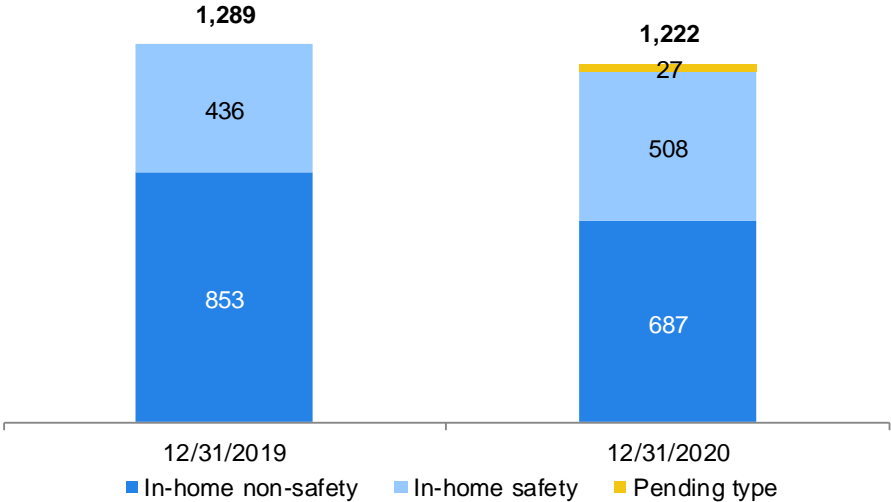
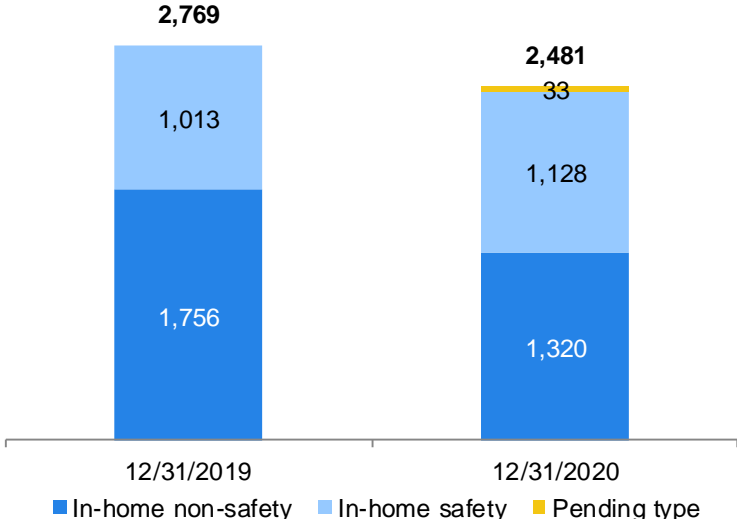


Figure 29. Total Children with In-Home Services by Service Type

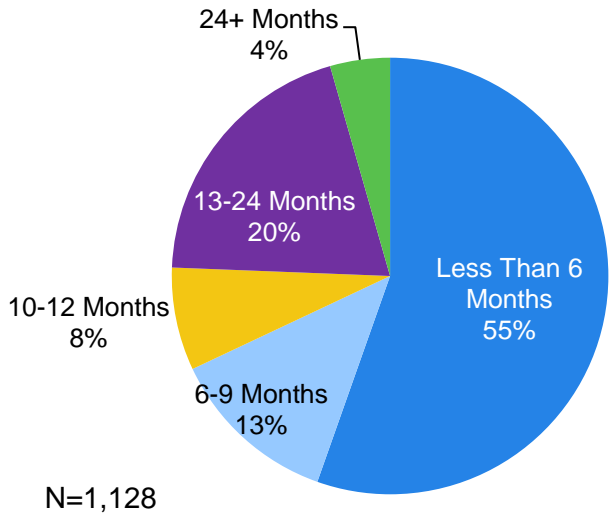


- There were fewer cases and fewer children with in-home non-safety but more cases and children with in-home safety services in 12/31/20 than 12/31/19
- A slightly lower proportion of cases had in-home non-safety services on 12/31/20 (56%) than on 12/31/19 (66%). The same was true for children (53% in 2020 and 63% in 2019)

Data run on 2/8/2021
If case included multiple children, some with in-home safety services and others with non-safety services, that case is counted twice.

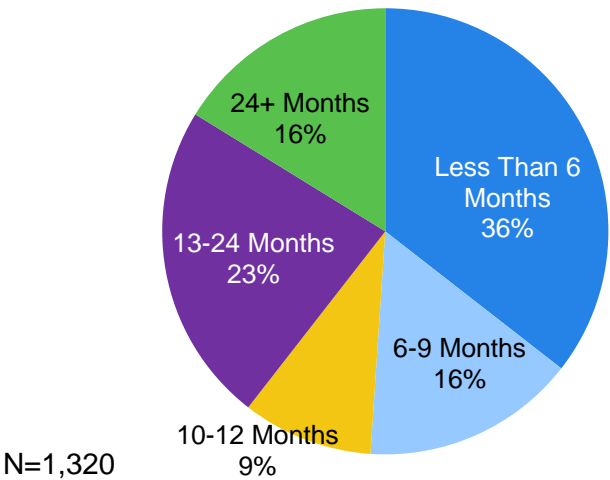
In-Home Services

Figure 30. Length of In-Home Safety Services on December 31, 2020



- As of 12/31/20, 55% of youth with in-home safety services had been in service for less than 6 months

Figure 31. Length of In-Home Non-Safety Services on December 31, 2020



- As of 12/31/20, 36% of youth with in-home non-safety services had been in service for less than 6 months

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 32. Total Cases with Placement Services

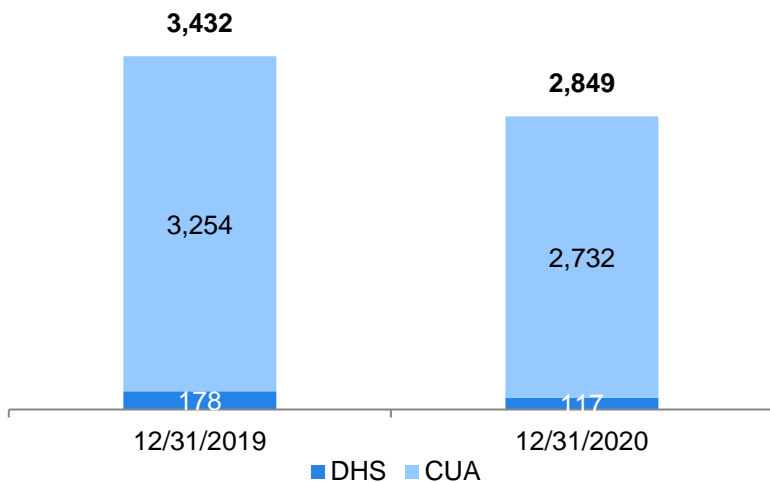
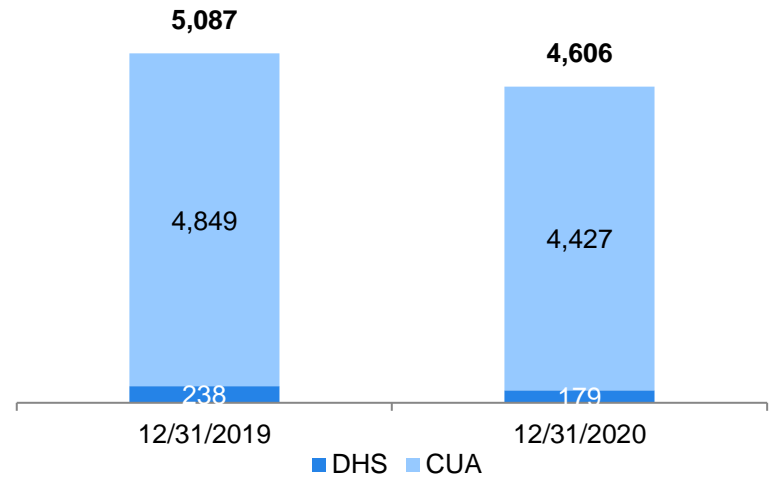


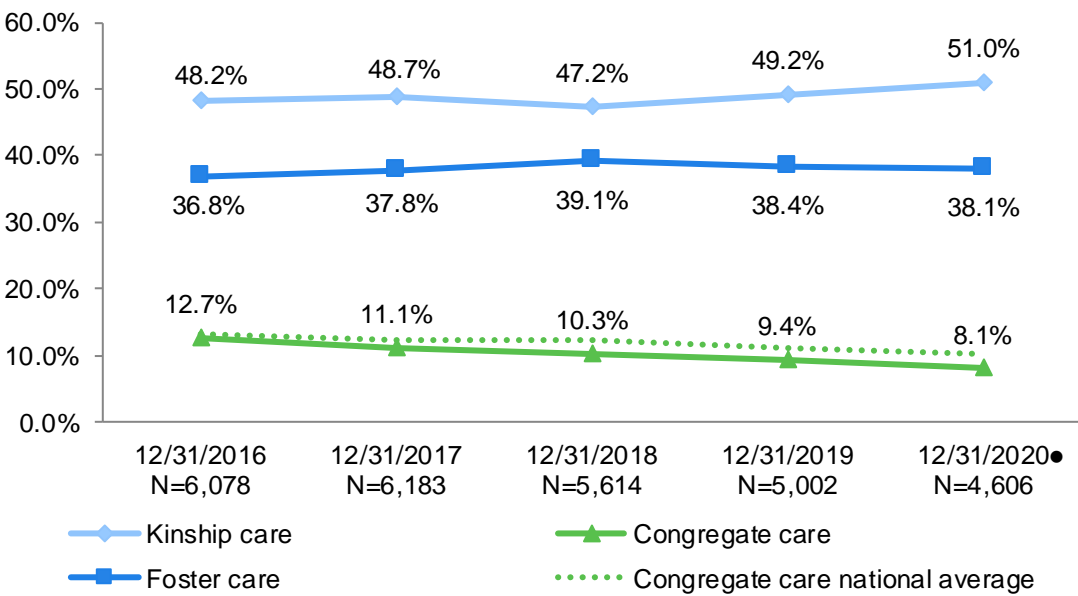
Figure 33. Total Children with Placement Services



- Compared to 12/31/19, on 12/31/20 the total number of placement cases declined by 17% and the total number of children declined by 9%
- CUA continued to manage about 96% of placement cases and placement children

Dependent Placements

Figure 34. Dependent Placements on December 31st of Each Year



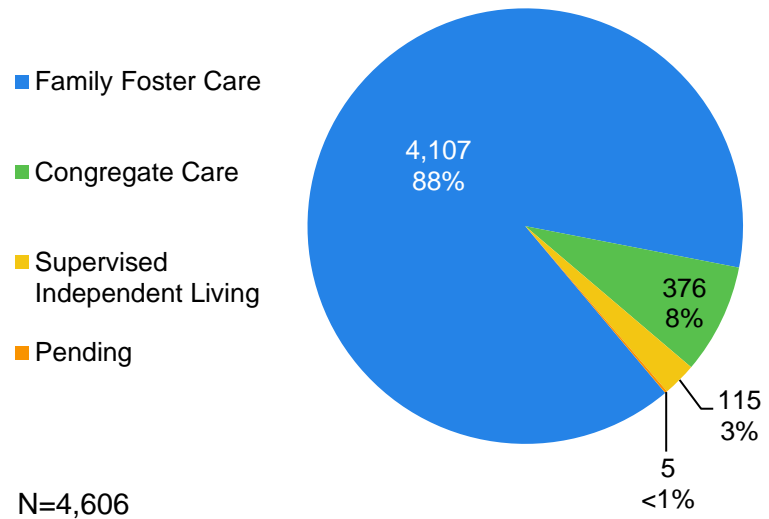
- Half of all placement youth were placed with kin as of 12/31/20

The percentage of youth in congregate care continued to decline (8.1% on 12/31/20) and remained below the national average (10.3%)

The total number of youth in placement declined by 8% from 12/31/19 to 12/31/20

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 36. Children in Dependent Placements on December 31, 2020 by Placement Type



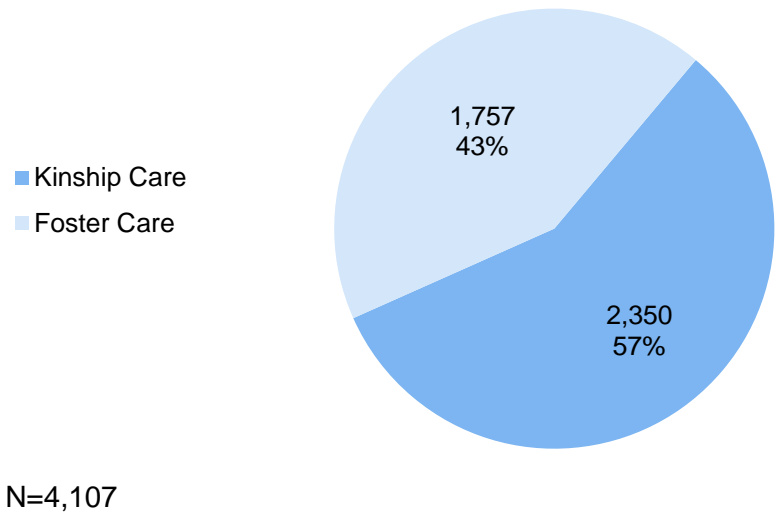
- A large majority (88%) of youth in placement on 12/31/20 were in family foster care
- Fewer than 1 in 10 (8%) youth in placement on 12/31/20 were in congregate care

As of 3/31/21 there were 4,542 youth in dependent placement

Data run on 2/8/2021
*Pending youths' service information had yet to be entered into the electronic database as of the date the data were run
Percentages for Figure 25 have been rounded to the nearest whole number, so total will not equal 100%

Dependent Placement Services

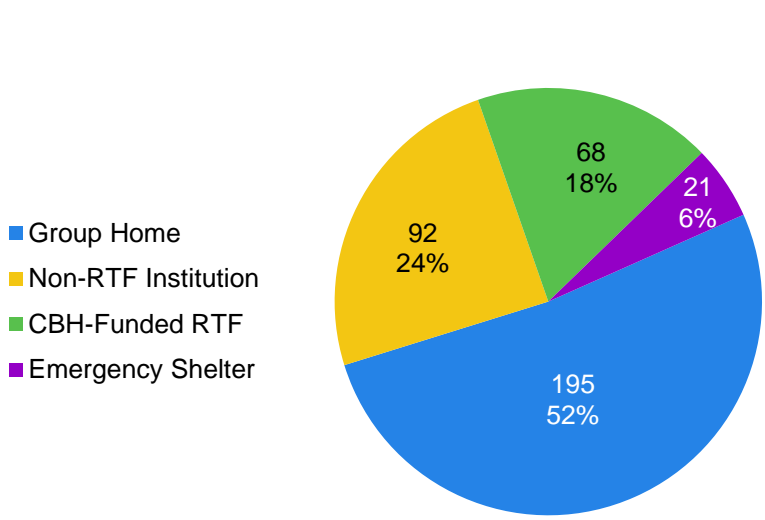
Figure 37. Children in Dependent Family Foster Care on December 31, 2020



- More than half (57%) of family foster care youth were in kinship care on 12/31/20

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 38. Children in Dependent Congregate Care on December 31, 2020

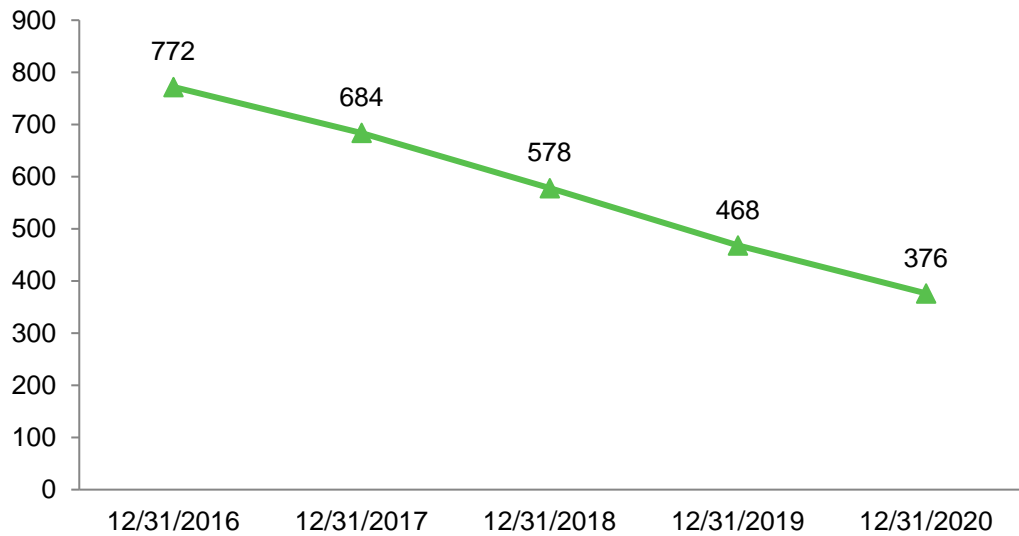


N=376

- Over half (52%) of all dependent congregate care youth were in a group home on 12/31/2020
- Just under one quarter (24%) were in a non-RTF institution
- Nearly 1 in 5 youth (18%) were in a CBH-funded RTF

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 39. Dependent Congregate Care Totals on December 31st



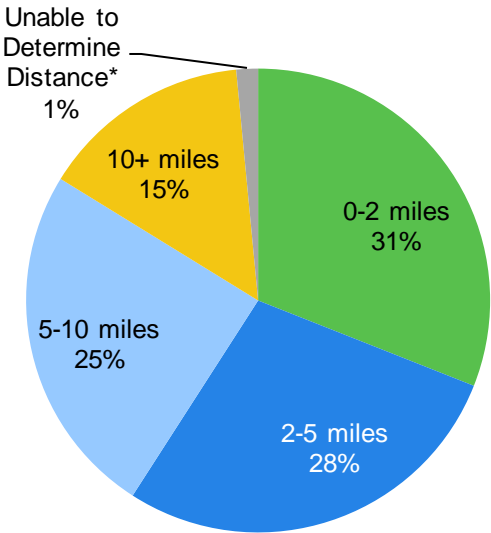
- Since December 31, 2016, there has been a 51% drop in the total number of dependent youth in congregate care settings
- Dependent congregate care placements have consistently decreased each year since 2016

As of 3/31/2021 there were 361 youth in dependent congregate care placement

Family Foster Care Distance From Home

Figure 40. Distance from Home for CUA Youth in Family Foster Care as of December 31, 2020

CUA	0-2 miles	2-5 miles	5-10 miles	10+ miles	Unable to Determine Distance*
01 - NET (N=375)	34%	31%	20%	15%	1%
02 - APM (N=482)	32%	29%	23%	14%	2%
03 - TPFC (N=435)	28%	29%	22%	21%	1%
04 - CCS (N=266)	30%	26%	24%	20%	0%
05 - TPFC (N=601)	31%	29%	25%	13%	1%
06 - TABOR (N=344)	36%	25%	27%	10%	3%
07 - NET (N=321)	28%	37%	23%	9%	3%
08 - BETH (N=276)	19%	27%	34%	18%	2%
09 - TPFC (N=411)	37%	23%	27%	13%	0%
10 - TPFC (N=428)	32%	26%	24%	17%	1%



- A majority (59%) of family foster care youth lived within 5 miles of their home of origin, and 84% lived within 10 miles

Dependent Congregate Care Distance from Home

Table 1. Distance between Dependent Congregate Care Youth and City Limits as of December 31, 2020

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	14	95
Within 5 Miles	8	143
5 - 10 Miles	12	35
10 - 25 Miles	7	22
25 - 50 Miles	12	32
50+ Miles	13	49
Total	66	376

- Nearly 3 in 4 (73%) dependent youth in congregate care were either in Philadelphia or within 10 miles of the city limits

Data run on 2/8/2021
A facility is defined as an agency site and/or campus. Providers with multiple sites within the same zip code are considered a campus and counted only once. Providers with sites spread across multiple zip codes are counted multiple times—once for every zip code.

Caseload

Table 2. CUA Case Management Workers’ Caseload Distribution on December 31, 2020

CUA	Total workers	Total cases	Median caseload	Average caseload
01 – NET	31	369	13	11.9
02 – APM	29	407	15	14.0
03 – TPFC	37	440	14	11.9
04 – CCS	36	308	10	8.6
05 – TPFC	50	653	15	13.1
06 – TABOR	36	342	10	9.5
07 – NET	42	376	10	9.0
08 – BETH	19	288	16	15.2
09 – TPFC	41	388	10	9.5
10 – TPFC	48	398	8	8.3
Overall	369	3,969	11	11.2

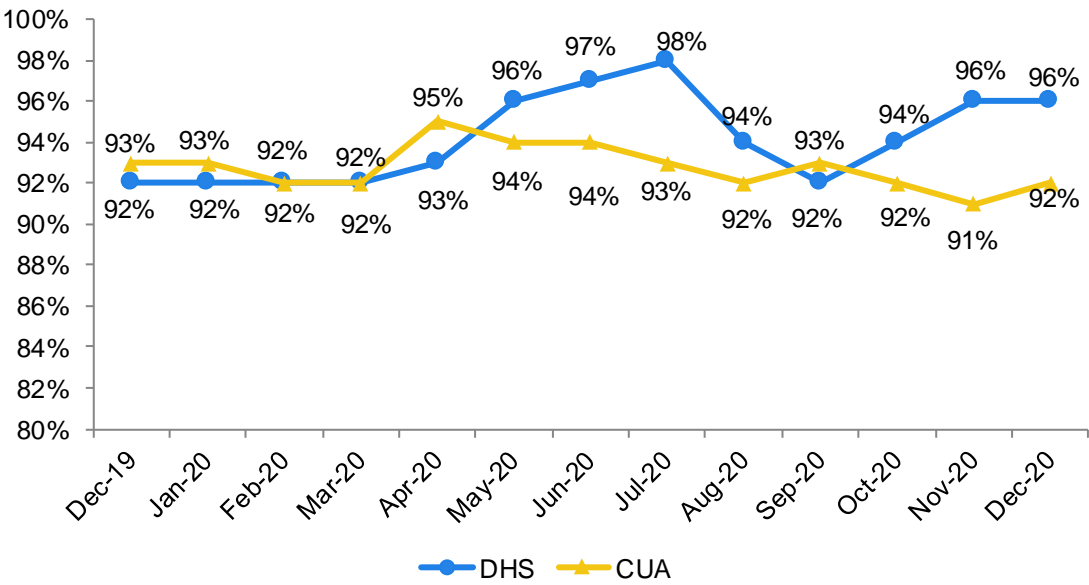
Table 3. DHS Ongoing Service Region Case Management Workers’ Caseload Distribution on December 31, 2020

DHS	Total workers	Total cases	Median caseload	Average caseload
OSR	14	105	8	7.5

- CUAs had an average caseload of 11.2 cases per worker and DHS had an average of 7.5 cases per worker
- TPFC 10 had the lowest average caseload (8.3), and Bethanna (CUA 8) had the highest (15.2)

Monthly Visitation

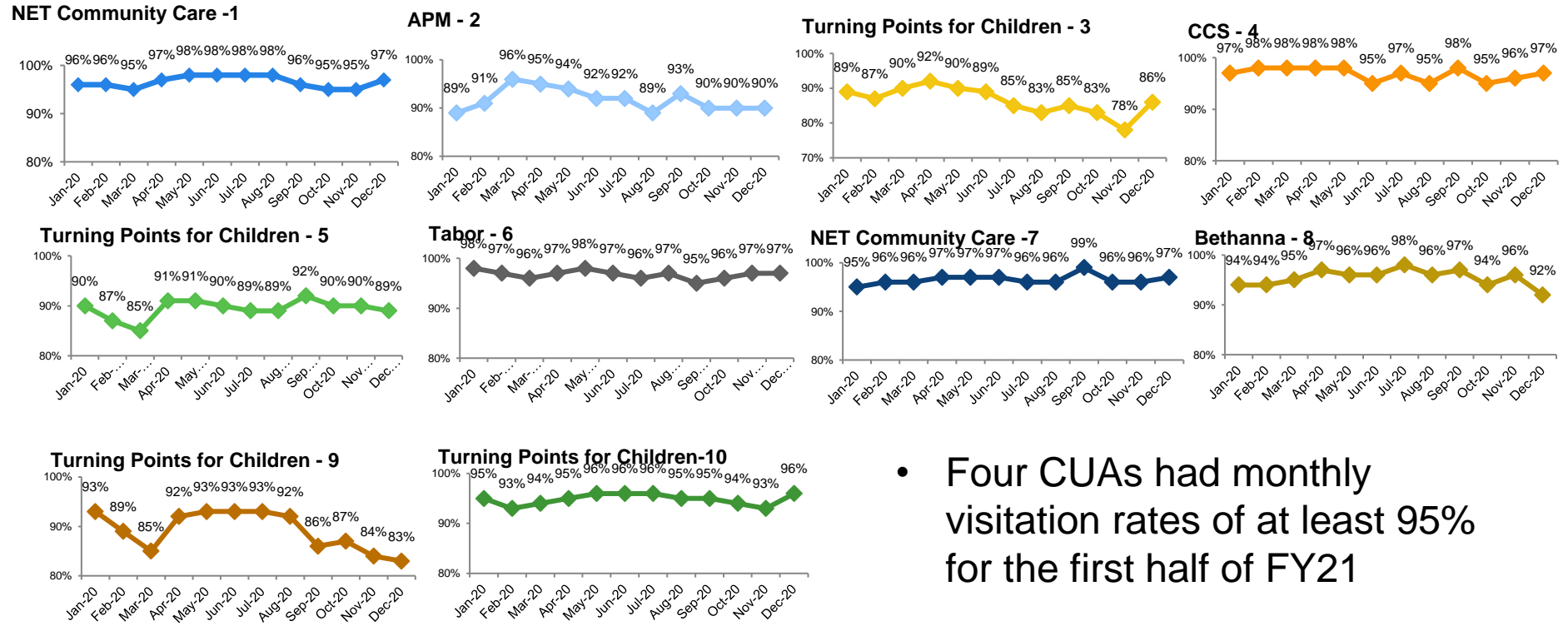
Figure 40. DHS and CUA Visitation Rates by Month



- DHS and CUA both maintained monthly visitation rates at or above 90% for every month in calendar year 2020
- Monthly visitation rates have remained high since COVID-19 mitigation efforts began in March 2020

Monthly Visitation Rates by CUA

Figure 41. Visitation Rates by CUA



- Four CUAs had monthly visitation rates of at least 95% for the first half of FY21

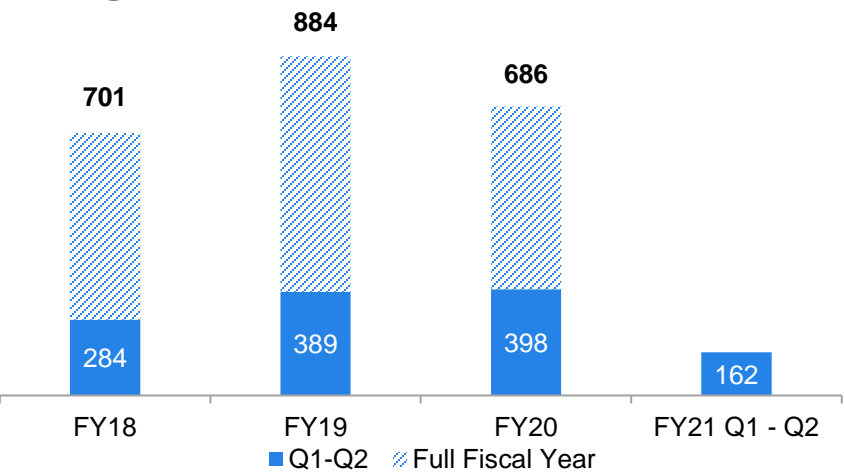


Juvenile Justice Programs

Intensive Prevention Services

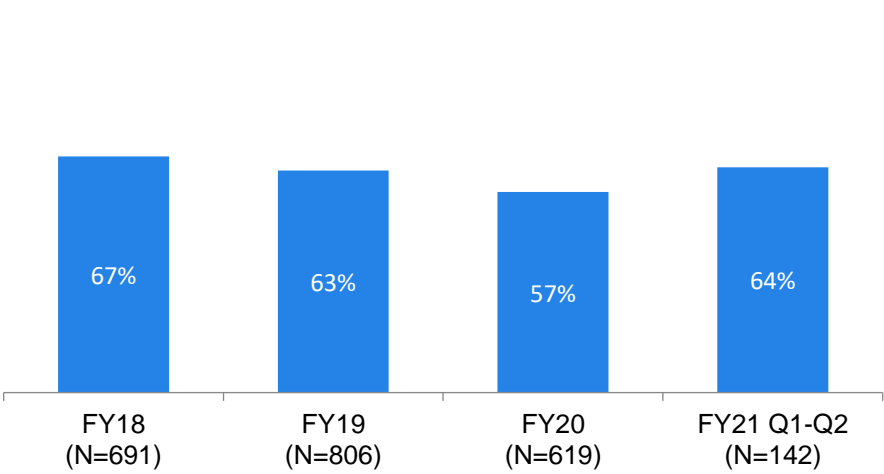
Intensive Prevention Services (IPS) serves youth between 10 and 19 years old at risk for becoming dependent or delinquent due to high-risk behaviors.

Figure 42. IPS Service Referrals



- Total IPS referrals decreased 59% from in the first half of FY21 from the previous fiscal year

Figure 43. IPS Voluntary Service Rate



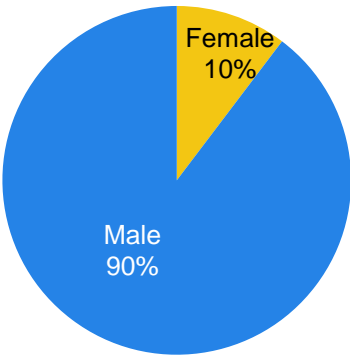
- Nearly two in three (64%) youth offered IPS in FY21 Q1-Q2 voluntarily enrolled in services

Data run on 2/11/2021
Service Referrals consist of all youth referred who were eligible to be served.
Voluntary Service Rate refers to the proportion of youth who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received.

Delinquent Youth Demographics – December 31, 2020

PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements

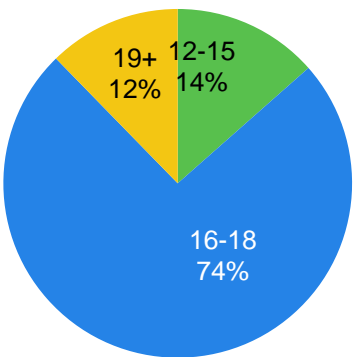
Figure 44. Sex



N=252

- As of 12/31/20, nearly 9 in 10 (87%) delinquent youth were male

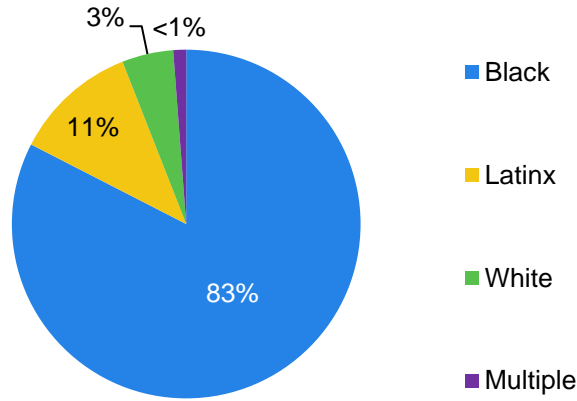
Figure 45. Age



N=252

- Three in four (74%) delinquent youth were between the ages of 16 and 18 years old

Figure 46. Race/Ethnicity



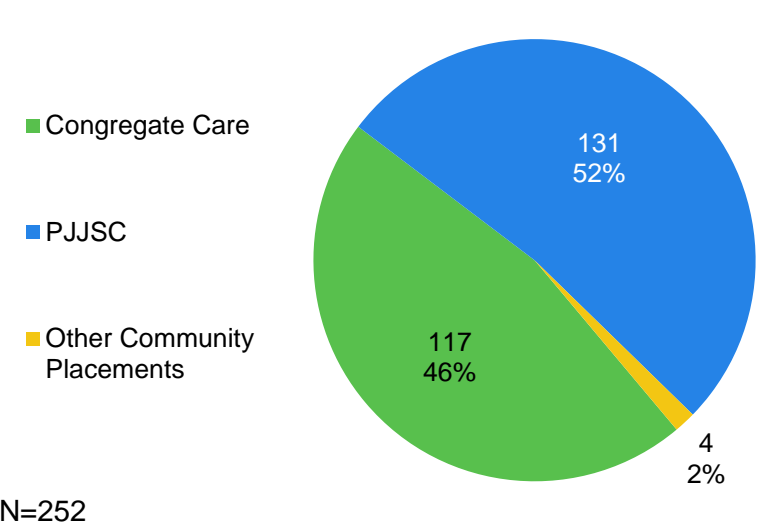
N=252

- Over 4 in 5 (83%) delinquent youth identified as Black

Delinquent Placement Services

PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements

Figure 47. Children in Delinquent Placements on December 31, 2020 by Placement Type



- Almost half (46%) of youth in delinquent placements were in congregate care
- Of the 252 youth in a delinquent placement, 131 (52%) were housed at the Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Service Center (PJJSC)

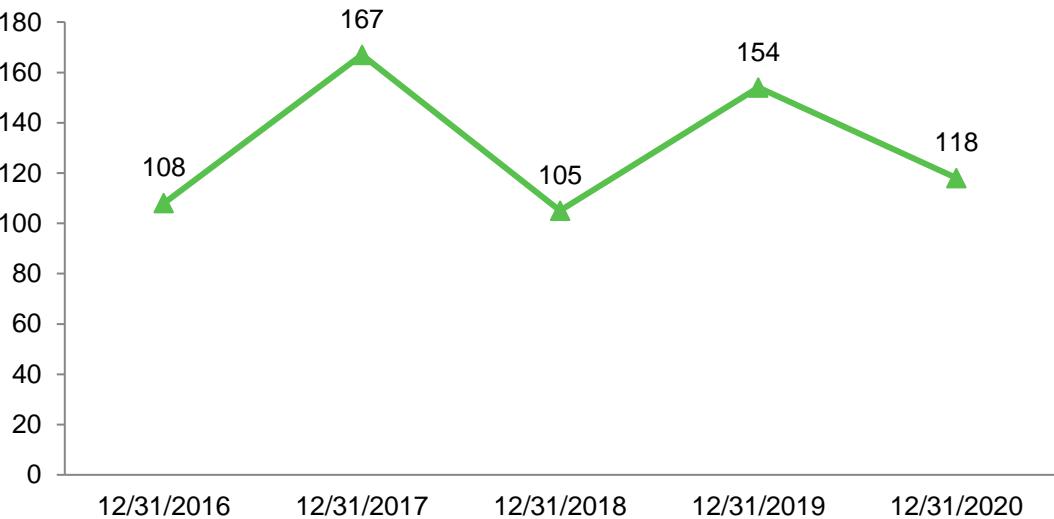
As of 3/31/2021 there were 108 youth in the PJJSC and 124 youth in delinquent congregate care placement

Data run on 2/11/2021
"Other community placements" include foster care and supervised independent living
Data for Juvenile Justice-involved youth in placement alternatives, such as GPS monitoring, are not tracked directly by DHS
Percentages in pie chart do not equal 100% because of rounding

Delinquent Placement Services

PJJSC

Figure 48. PJJSC Placement Totals on December 31st



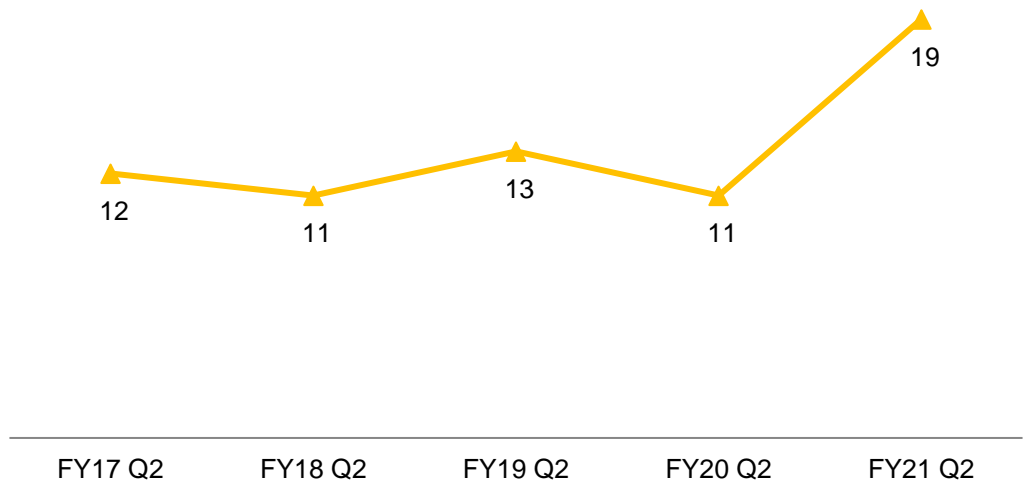
- Total youth in the PJJSC has fluctuated in recent years
- Total youth in the PJJSC on December 31, 2020 decreased by 23% from the previous year

As of 3/31/2021 there were 108 youth in the PJJSC

Delinquent Placement Services

PJJSC Length of Stay

Figure 50. Median Length of Stay (Days) for Youth Exiting the PJJSC in Q2



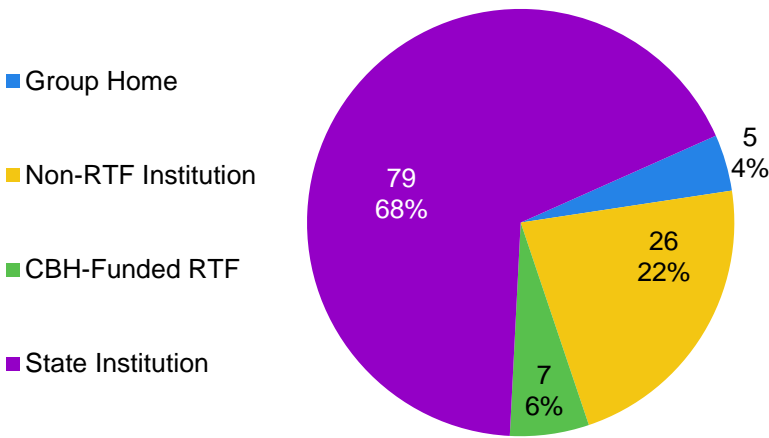
- The median length of stay for youth who left the PJJSC in FY21 Q2 was 19 days
- The median length of stay for youth leaving the PJJSC remained stable from FY17 Q2 to FY20 Q2 but increased by 8 days (72%) for FY21 Q2.

Data run on 2/8/2021
Median length of stay (midpoint) is used to describe trends in length of stay over average length of stay, which can be affected by very long and short stayers. Youth who entered and exited the PJJSC on the same day were not counted.
Youth who have been held at the PJJSC through Act 96 instead of adult prison while their case is ongoing may also be counted in this figure.
This measure uses an exit cohort which may over represent those youth who leave congregate care quickly.

Delinquent Placement Services

Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 51. Children in Delinquent Congregate Care on December 30, 2020



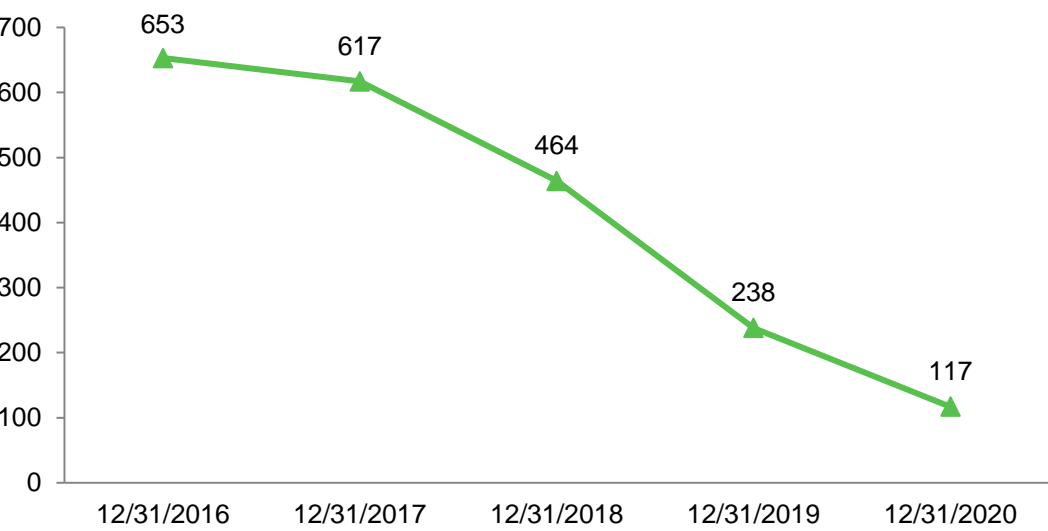
N=117

- A little less than one quarter (22%) of delinquent youth in congregate care on 12/31/20 were in a non-RTF, non-State institution
- Over 2 in 3 (68%) youth in delinquent congregate care were in a state institution

Delinquent Placement Services

Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 52. Delinquent Congregate Care Totals on December 31st



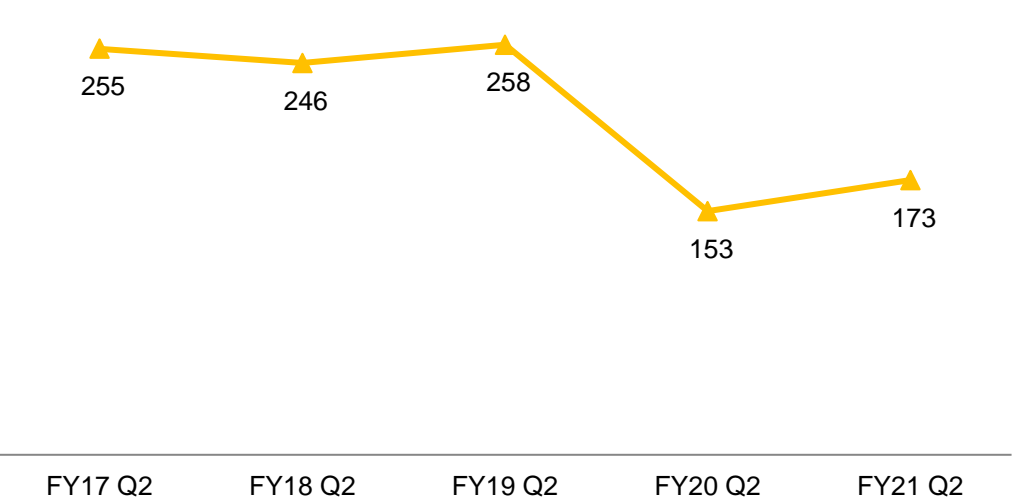
- Since December 30, 2016, there has been an 82% decrease in the total number of delinquent youth in congregate care settings
- Delinquent congregate care placements have decreased each year since 2016

As of 3/31/2021 there were 124 youth in delinquent congregate care placement

Delinquent Placement Services

Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 54. Median Length of Stay (Days) for Delinquent Youth Leaving Congregate Care in Q2



- The median length of stay for youth who left delinquent congregate care settings in FY21 Q2 was 173 days
- The median length of stay for youth leaving delinquent congregate care settings has decreased by 32% between FY17 Q2 and FY21 Q2

Data run on 2/11/2021
Median length of stay (midpoint) is used to describe trends in length of stay over average length of stay, which can be affected by very long and short stayers. Congregate Care placements include Group Homes, CBH Funded Residential Treatment Facilities (RTFs), Non-RTF Institutions, and State Institutions. This measure uses an exit cohort which may over represent those youth who leave congregate care quickly.

Delinquent Congregate Care Distance from Home

Table 4. Distance between Delinquent Congregate Care Youth and City Limits as of December 31, 2020

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	3	3
Within 10 Miles	2	2
10 - 50 Miles	0	0
50 - 100 Miles	3	37
100 - 200 Miles	4	55
200+ Miles	7	19
Total	19	116

- Only 4% of delinquent congregate care youth were placed within 10 miles of Philadelphia
- Almost all (96%) delinquent congregate care youth were placed at least 50 miles from Philadelphia

Data run on 2/8/2021
A facility is defined as an agency site and/or campus. Providers with multiple sites within the same zip code are considered a campus and counted only once. Providers with sites spread across multiple zip codes are counted multiple times—once for every zip code. Total youth is one lower than previous slide totals because report was run one day earlier.



Permanency



Permanency Challenges and COVID-19



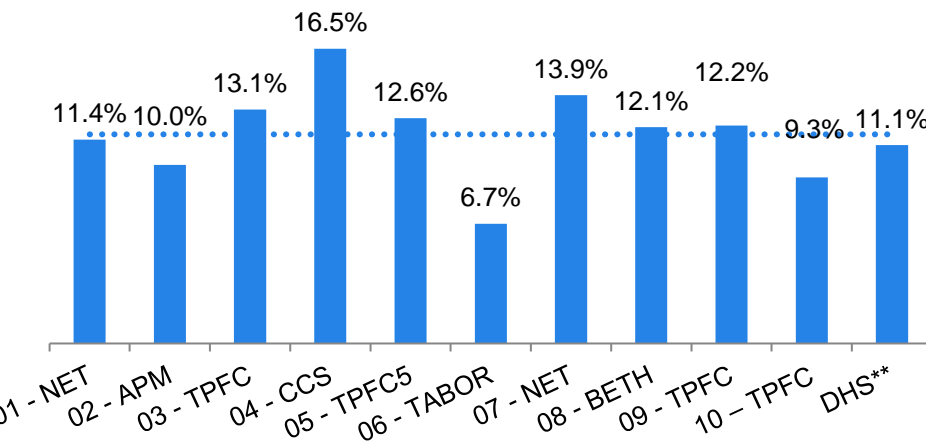
Although permanency has been an ongoing challenge, court scheduling and other delays related to the COVID-19 mitigation efforts have likely delayed permanencies. For example:

- The system-wide permanency rate for FY21 Q1-Q2 was 11.1%, lower than FY20 Q2 (14%), or FY19 Q2 (16.5%)
- The percentage of permanencies that were reunifications increased in the first half of FY21, but overall permanencies were three quarters of what they were in FY20 Q1-Q2



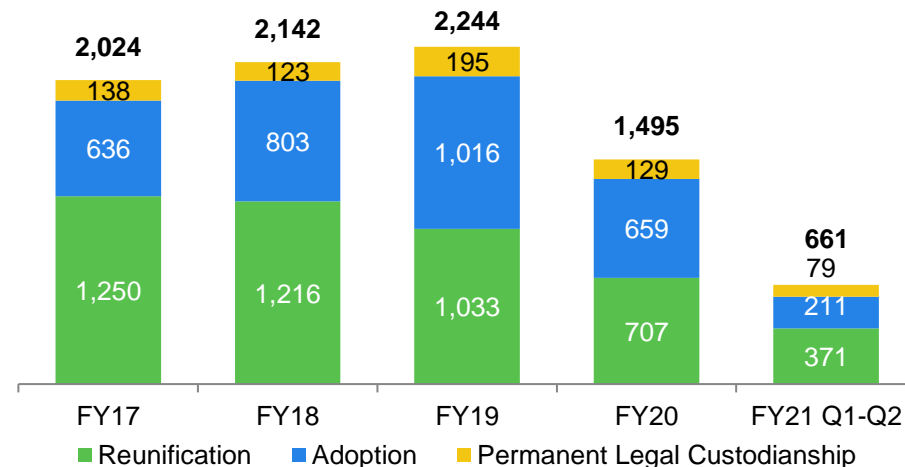
Permanency Rates and Totals

Figure 55. Permanency Rates by CUA



- The system-wide permanency rate was 11.1% for FY21 through Q2. This is lower than the FY20 Q2 (14%) and FY19 Q2 (16.5%) rates

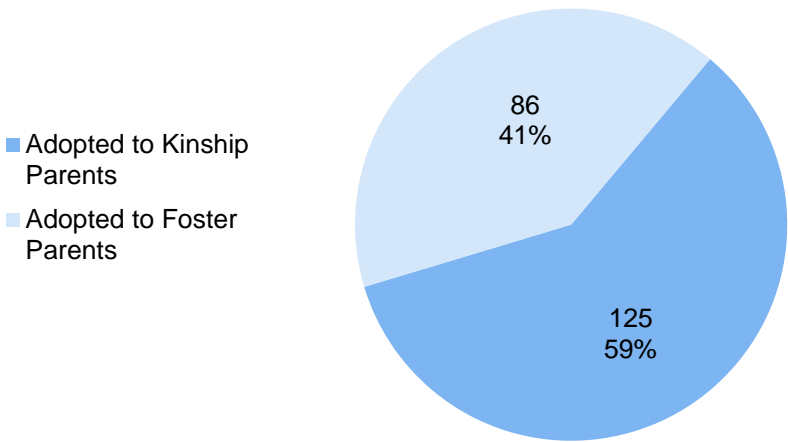
Figure 56. Permanency Totals by Permanency Type



- Over half (56%) of all FY21 Q2 permanencies were reunifications

Adoptions and Permanent Legal Custody (PLC)

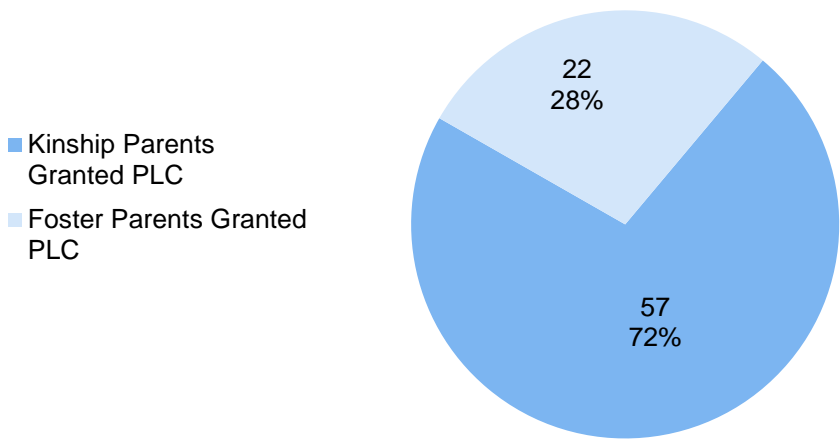
Figure 57. Youth Who were Adopted by Foster and Kinship Parents



N=211

- Of the 211 children and youth who were adopted in FY21 Q1-Q2, 59% were adopted by kinship parents

Figure 58. Youth Who were Discharged to PLC with Foster and Kinship Parents



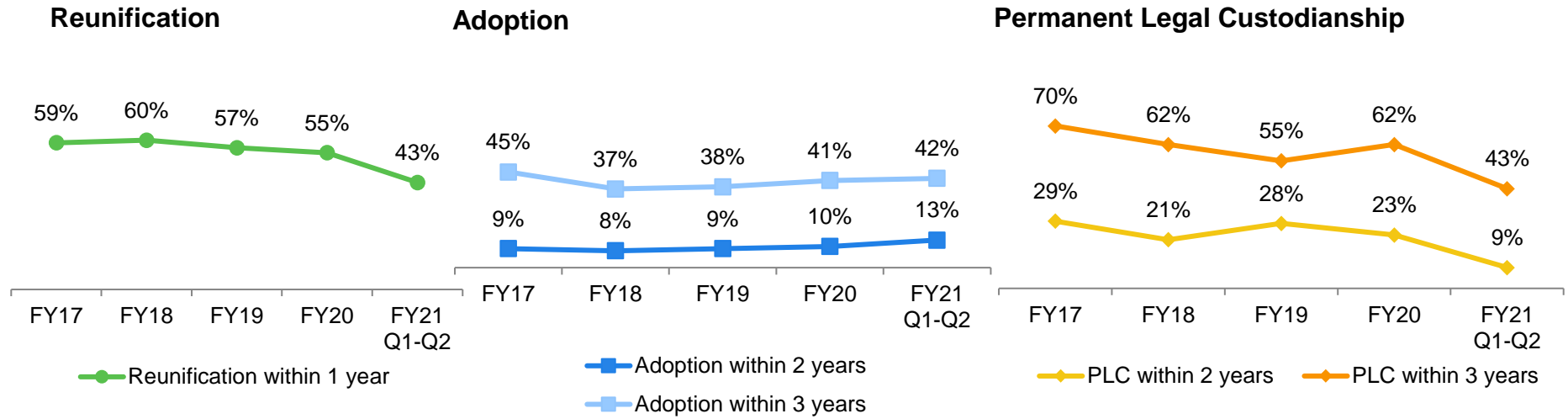
N=79

- Of the 79 youth who were discharged to PLC, 72% were discharged to PLC with their kinship parents

Data run on 2/2/2021
Three youth who were discharged to PLC were discharged to family members from congregate care settings. These youth were counted towards kinship parents granted PLC

Permanency Timeliness

Figure 59. Timeliness of Permanency



- The rate of reunification within 1 year decreased from FY18 through FY21 Q2
- The rate for adoption within two and three years increased slightly between FY20 and FY21 Q1-Q2
- The rate for PLC for both two years and three years has dropped since FY17

Permanency Timeliness – Our New PBC Measures

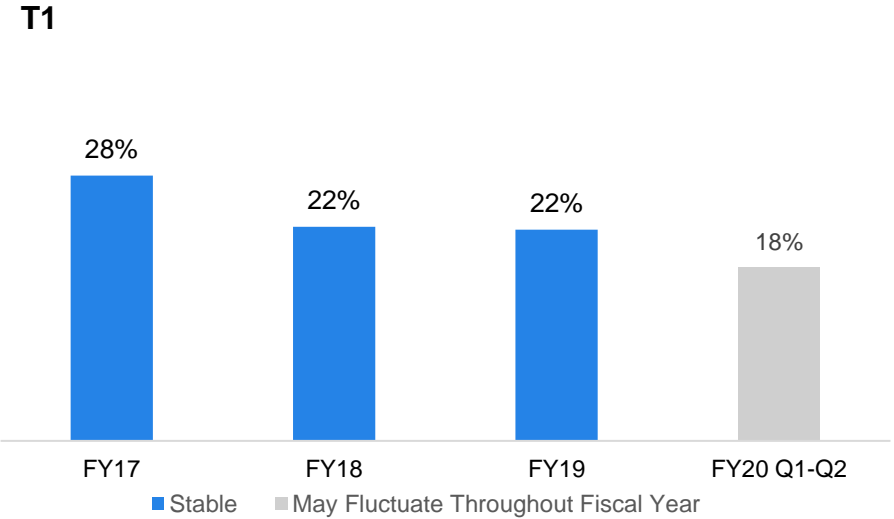
- We have implemented two new permanency timeliness measures:
 - **T1:** measures permanencies within a year of entering care
 - **T2:** measures permanencies within 36 months for youth in care for at least 12 continuous months
- **PBC measures are based on when youth entered care**, while our other current timeliness measures are based on when youth exited care
- **These entry cohorts are considered best practice** when measuring the experiences of children in placement because of their accuracy and ability to track changes over time^{1,2}

¹Wulczyn, F., Alpert, L., Orlebeke, B., & Haight, J. (2014). Principles, language, and shared meaning: Toward a common understanding of CQI in child welfare. *The Center for State Child Welfare Data, Chapin Hall: Chicago, IL, USA.*

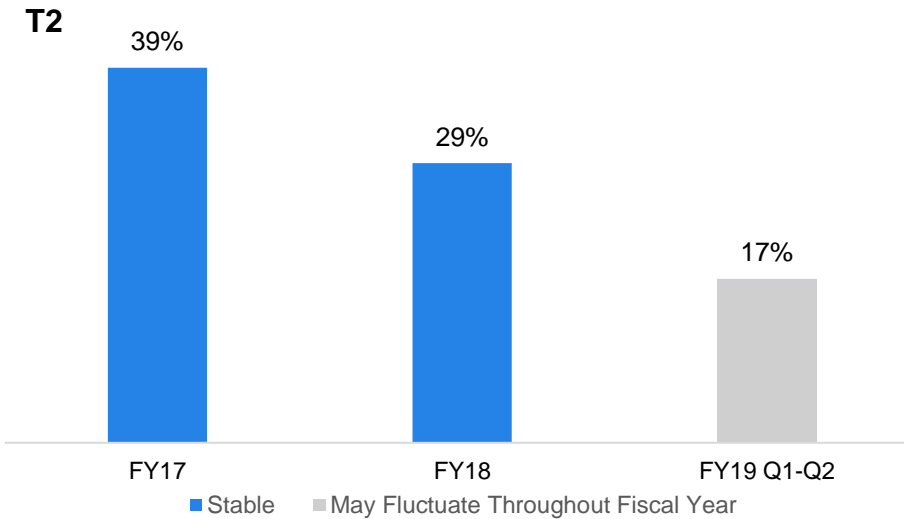
²Courtney, M. E., Needell, B., & Wulczyn, F. (2004). Unintended consequences of the push for accountability: The case of national child welfare performance standards. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 26(12), 1141-1154.

Permanency Timeliness – Our New PBC Measure

Figure 60. Timeliness of Permanency - PBC



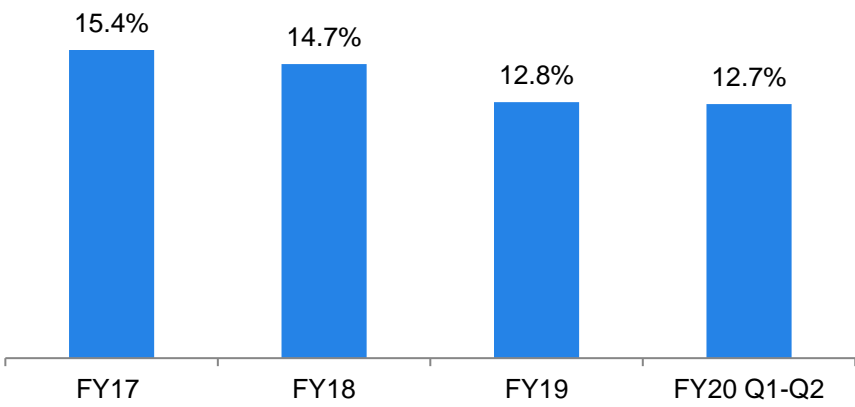
- Slightly less than 1 in 5 youth (18%) who entered care in FY20 Q1-Q2 achieved permanency within a year – a smaller proportion compared to previous years



- Slightly less than 1 in 5 youth (17%) who entered placement during FY19 Q1-Q2 and remained in care for at least 12 months reached permanency within 36 months

Permanency- Re-Entry

Figure 61. One-Year Re-Entry Rate



- Fewer than 1 in 8 (12.7%) youth who left placement in the first half of FY20, reentered in the following ye
- The one-year re-entry rate has decreased every year since FY17
- FY20 re-entry rates were lower than the PA state rate (14.6%), but higher than the national median (6.8%)

Data run on 2/28/2021
Pennsylvania state and National median reentry rates were obtained from the Children's Bureau's most recent public Child Welfare Outcomes Reports. The most current publicly available National figures are from 2016 and available here: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/cwo2016.pdf>. The most recent publicly available numbers for states are for 2018 and are available here: <https://cwoutcomes.acf.hhs.gov/cwodatasite/fourTwo/index>



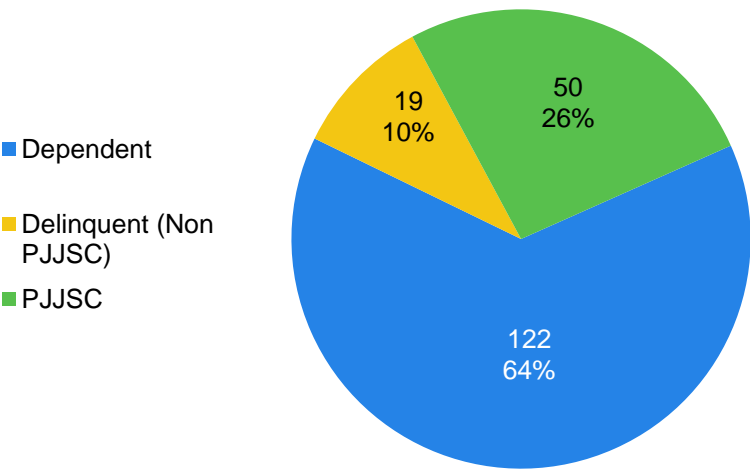
COVID-19 in DHS- Involved Youth

COVID Safety Measures

- DHS has implemented the following measures to reduce risk of transmission of COVID-19 for children in care:
 - **Advanced screening** for potential COVID-19 infection for in-person contacts and mandatory use of facemasks during in-person visits
 - **Virtual visits** when in-person visits cannot be completed safely
 - **Education on COVID-19 prevention and control** for resource caregivers
 - **Notification for COVID-19 positives:** DHS, CUA, and Provider staff notify the Department when children or staff test positive for COVID-19
 - **Consulting with children's physicians** if children are exposed or test positive for COVID-19

COVID-19 Positive Youth in DHS Care

Figure 62. Total COVID-19 Positive Youth Through March 31, 2021, by Status



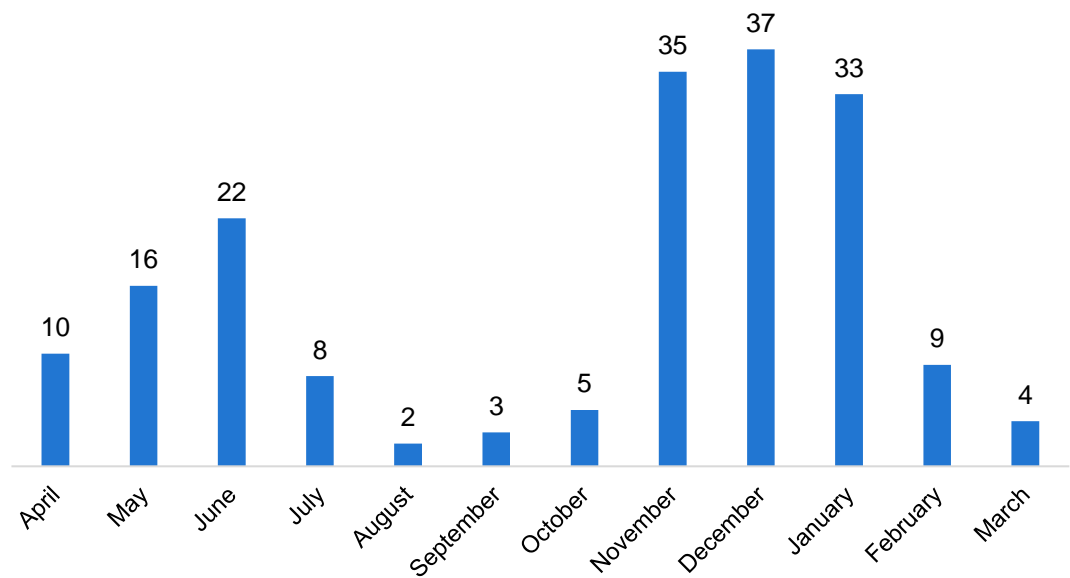
N=191

- Between March 2020 and March 2021, 192 youth tested positive for COVID-19 while in DHS care
- Nearly two in three (64%) youth who tested positive are dependent

Data run on 4/6/21
Total reported in figure excludes one youth whose dependency/delinquency status was missing.

COVID-19 Positive Youth in DHS Care

Figure 63. COVID-19 Positive Youth, by Month

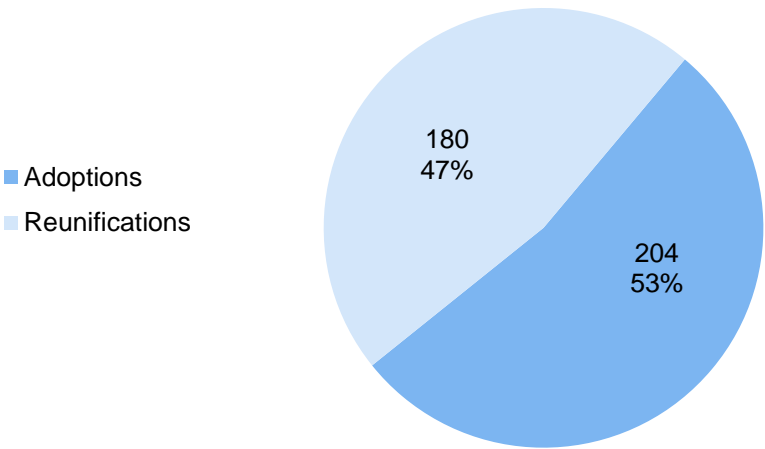


- Following three months of high numbers in the late fall and winter, positive youth fell to fewer than 10 per month in February and March
- December 2020 had 37 positive youth, the highest in 2020

Data run on 4/6/21
Total excludes 7 youth whose COVID reporting date was missing.
Totals may vary slightly from previous reports due to updated electronic records.

Administrative Orders During COVID-19

Figure 64. Administrative Orders for Reunifications and Adoptions During COVID-19 (March through December 31, 2020)



N=384

- Administrative orders are used to prevent further delay to permanency while waiting for a court hearing—all parties need to be in agreement for the order to move forward
- Since March 2020, 204 children have been adopted and 180 children have been reunified via administrative order



Dependent Older Youth



Department of
Human Services
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Older Youth in DHS Dependent Care

- Federal law requires planning and service delivery for youth ages 14-18 to prepare them for transitioning to adulthood (though many states including, Pennsylvania allow youth to stay in dependent placement up to age 21)
- Transition planning is meant to ensure that youth have the resources, relationships, and skills to support themselves in adulthood
- However, across the country, many older youth who discharge from dependent care still struggle with:
 - Access to housing, education, and employment
 - Life skills necessary for independence
 - Relationships, both legal and informal, with supportive older adults
- As of December 31, 2020 there were 1,348 older youth, between 14 and 22 years old, in dependent placement with DHS
- This section details services and programs, key information, and current initiatives to improve service delivery to youth, ages 14-22, in DHS dependent placement



Current DHS Services for Older Youth

The following services are available to support dependent older youth:



Transition planning: all older youth, ages 14-22, must receive transition planning through their CUA case manager as part of their single case plan



Achieving Independence Center (AIC) provides individual and group programming to support youth, ages 14-21, with housing, employment, education, permanency, computer literacy, and personal development



Supervised Independent Living (SIL) gives youth, ages 16.5-21, the opportunity to live independently with support to further develop life skills



Board Extensions allow youth to stay in care past the age of 18 up to age 22, if youth are enrolled in school, working, or have a disability that prevents employment



Resumption of Jurisdiction (ROJ) enables youth over 18 up to age 22 who have discharged from care, to petition to return to dependent placement

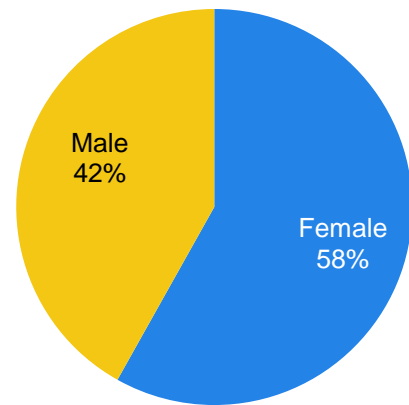


Youth Villages' YVLifeset is an intensive, evidence based, case management program that helps some of Philadelphia's most vulnerable youth, ages 17-22, achieve stability

Older Youth Demographics – December 31, 2020

Demographics of Older Youth, Ages 14-22, in Dependent Placement

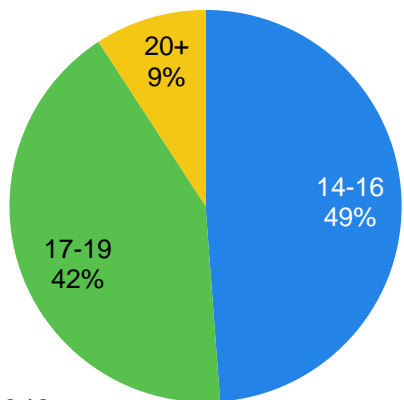
Figure 65. Sex



N=1,347

- As of 12/31/2020, nearly 3 in 5 (58%) older youth ages 14-22 in placement were female

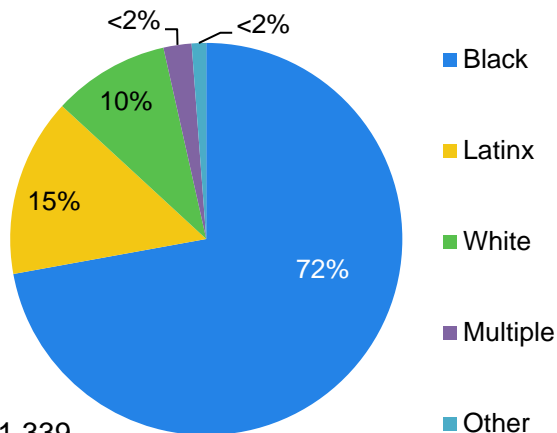
Figure 66. Age



N=1,348

- As of 12/31/2020, slightly more than half (51%) of older youth ages 14-22 in placement were 17 or older

Figure 67. Race/Ethnicity



N=1,339

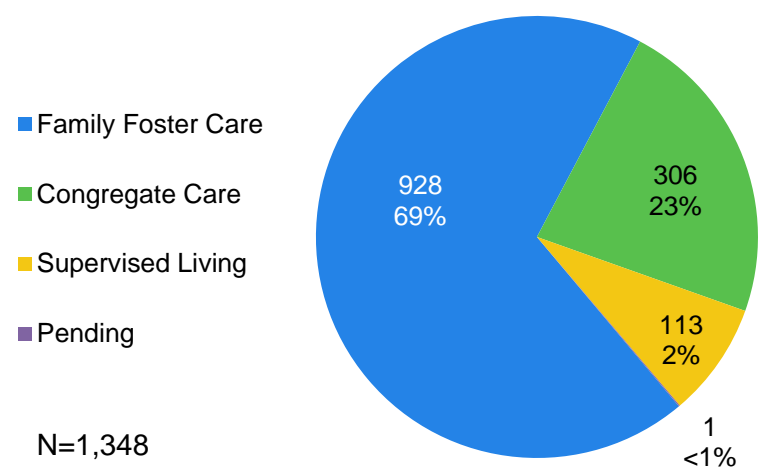
- As of 12/31/2020, nearly 3 in 4 (72%) older youth ages 14-22 identified as Black

Data run on 2/8/2021

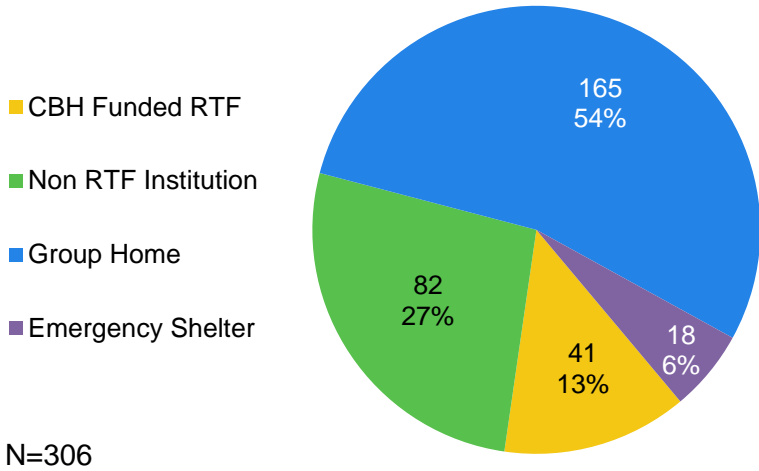
*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and race/ethnicity
Though Pennsylvania state law only requires DHS to extend placement services to youth who qualify through age 21, DHS allows youth to remain in placement past 21 to prevent discharging youth to homelessness. Recent federal legislation now allows youth to remain in care until age 22, and will be discussed on a subsequent slide

Older Youth Placement Services

Figure 68. Older Youth, Ages 14-22, in Dependent Placement on December 31, 2020 by Placement Type



- Seven in ten (69%) older youth ages 14-22 were placed in family foster care as of 12/31/20

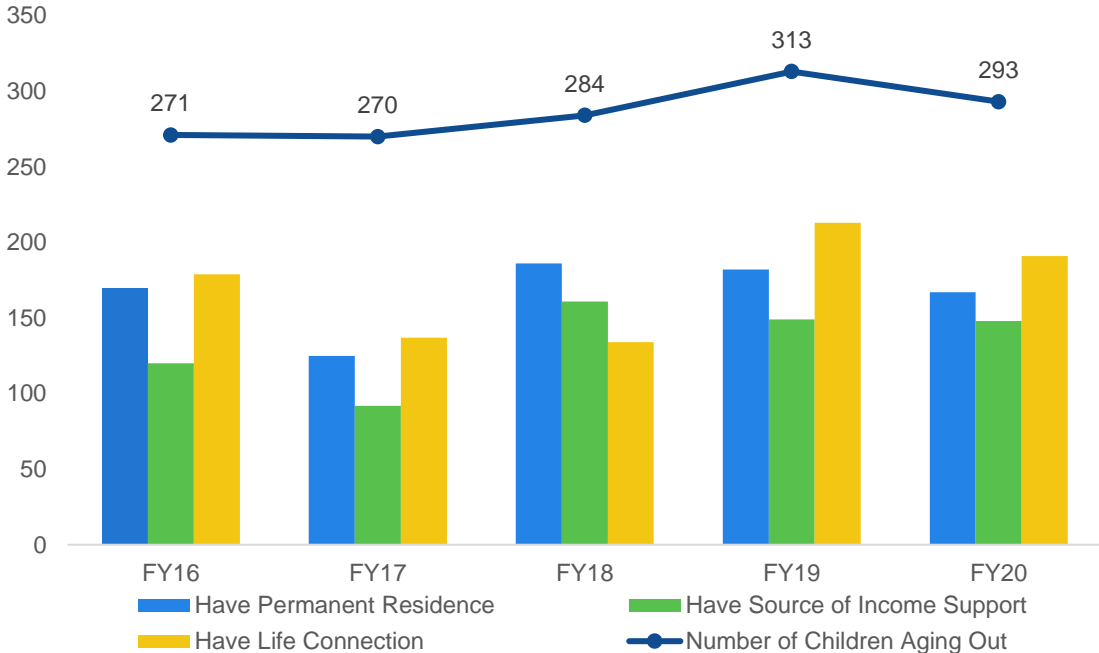


- Over half (54%) of older youth ages 14-22 in dependent congregative care were placed in group homes

Data run on 2/8/2021
Though Pennsylvania state law only requires DHS to extend placement services to youth who qualify through age 21, DHS allows youth to remain in placement past 21 to prevent discharging youth to homelessness. Recent federal legislation now allows youth to remain in care until age 22, and will be discussed on a subsequent slide

Older Youth Aging Out of Care

Figure 69. Older Youth, Ages 18-22, Aging Out of Care and Supports over the Past Five Fiscal Years



- The number of youth, 18-22, aging out to non-permanency increased from FY16 to FY19 before decreasing in FY20
- Of youth, ages 18-22, who aged out in FY20, two in three (65%) reported having a life connection and slightly over half reported having a source of income (51%) or a permanent residence (56%)

Data run on 2/28/21
As part of the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008, DHS and CUA must support older youth in obtaining permanent residence, a source of income support, and life connections as part of their transition plan. Data on these three resources are collected by the DHS Court Unit at the time youth 18 and older are discharged to a non-permanent setting
Though Pennsylvania state law only requires DHS to extend placement services to youth who qualify through age 21, DHS allows youth to remain in placement past 21 to prevent discharging youth to homelessness. Recent federal legislation now allows youth to remain in care until age 22, and will be discussed on a subsequent slide

Initiatives to Improve Services for Older Youth

Three workgroups led by DHSU staff have created the following initiatives to improve service delivery to youth between the ages of 14 and 22:



The Older Youth Transition Planning Workgroup has created a checklist for CUA case managers to use to adequately plan and provide services to older youth in care



The Board Extensions Workgroup developed a “brown bag” training for CUA case managers to better support youth interested in board extensions launching April 2021



Resumption of Jurisdiction (ROJ) Workgroup developed an expedited ROJ process to facilitate older youth’s return to care as quickly as possible, which includes:

- Six possible entry points that youth frequently access
- A dedicated DHS Reentry Liaison to facilitate the ROJ process
- Increased training and communication with other key stakeholders such as the Court and Hotline



Graduation Rate Study: DHS is also conducting a study to assess school performance and graduation rates for DHS-involved youth and understand risk and protective factors for graduation attainment

New Federal Legislation Impacting Older Youth

- On December 27, 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 was signed into law
 - It contains provisions of HR 7947, **the Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act** which provides *significant assistance to young people with experience in foster care*



- **These provisions allow eligible youth to remain in dependent care or return to care through Resumption of Jurisdiction (ROJ) up to age 22**
- These provisions are effective until September 30, 2021, but may be extended
- This is the first law that provides COVID-19-related support to older youth in foster-care, who have been largely excluded from federal pandemic relief
- DHS expects that this provision may cause the number of older youth in care to increase over the next year, **but this increase should be viewed as positive** if older youth are able to receive needed support and remain in care longer





Juvenile Justice-Involved Youth



Department of
Human Services
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA


Juvenile Justice-Involved Youth


- An estimated 2.1 million youth under the age of 18 are arrested in the United States every year
- While youth arrests and detentions have decreased by half in the last decade, 1.7 million delinquency cases are heard in juvenile courts annually
- Youth of color and youth living in poverty remain highly overrepresented in juvenile justice systems
- Research shows that both detention and incarceration have significant adverse effects on youth and their communities, including:
 - Poorer health outcomes as adults
 - Difficulty completing high school or finding employment
 - Greater likelihood of future arrests
- This section details services and programs, key information, and current initiatives to improve service delivery to juvenile justice-involved youth, ages 10-20, in Philadelphia





Current DHS-Funded Services for Juvenile Justice


The following services are available to support juvenile justice-involved youth and divert youth from current and future incarceration:

 **Intensive Prevention Services (IPS)** provides pre-arrest prevention activities and community engagement for youth, ages 10-19, who are at high risk for becoming delinquent

 **In Home Detention (IHD)** is a pre-adjudicatory, Court-ordered service used as an alternative to secure detention for youth, ages 12-18. Caseworker provided to mentor youth and provide intensive home-based care management services

 **Intensive Supervision Program (ISP)** is pre-adjudicatory, Court-ordered daily face-to-face contact with counselors to help youth, ages 12-18 reach goals outlined in service plans including court attendance, school attendance, and remaining arrest-free

 **Don't Fall Down in the Hood (IDAAY)** is a pre-arrest and post-placement, community-based after school treatment program serving youth, ages 13-21, at risk of becoming a perpetrator of crime

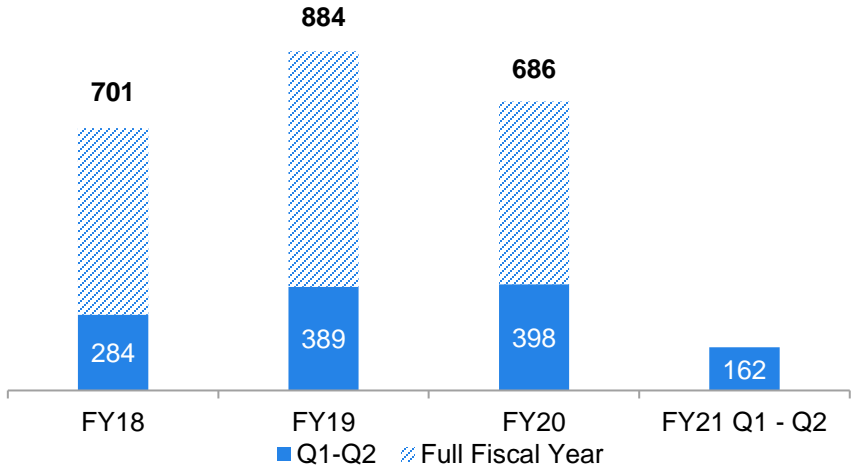
 **Evening Reporting Centers (ERCs)** are community-based, afterschool programs for youth, ages of 14-18, that provide structured activities that emphasize cognitive behavioral life skills.

- ERCs are offered to youth as an alternative to placement and at the pre-adjudicatory and post-placement phases, or during a youth's court case

Intensive Prevention Services

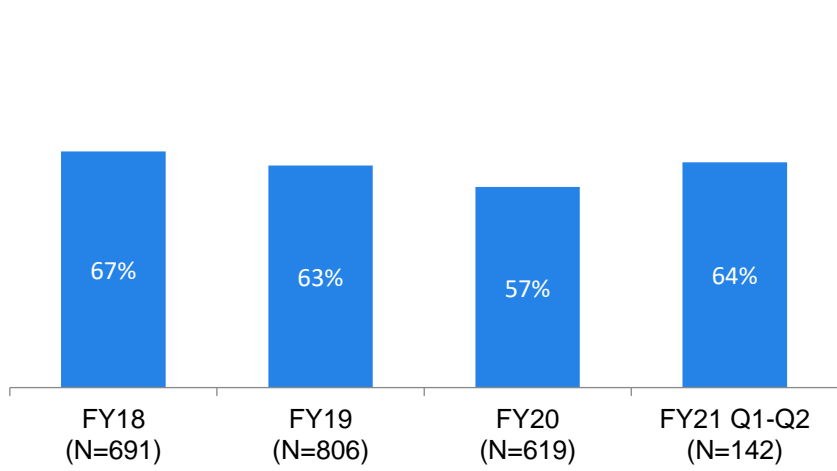
Intensive Prevention Services (IPS) serves youth between 10 and 19 years old at risk for becoming dependent or delinquent due to high-risk behaviors.

Figure 70. IPS Service Referrals



- Total IPS referrals decreased 59% from in the first half of FY21 from the previous fiscal year

Figure 71. IPS Voluntary Service Rate



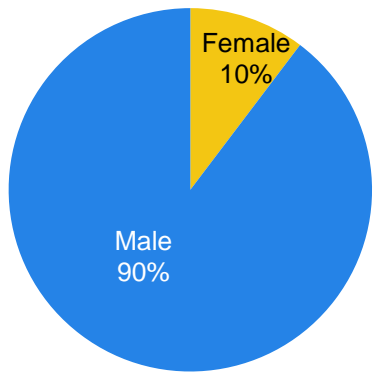
- Nearly two in three (64%) youth offered IPS in FY21 Q1-Q2 voluntarily enrolled in services

Data run on 2/11/2021
Service Referrals consist of all youth referred who were eligible to be served.
Voluntary Service Rate refers to the proportion of youth who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received.

Delinquent Youth Demographics – December 31, 2020

Demographic Characteristics for Juvenile Justice-Involved Youth, Ages 12-20, in PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care, & Community Placements

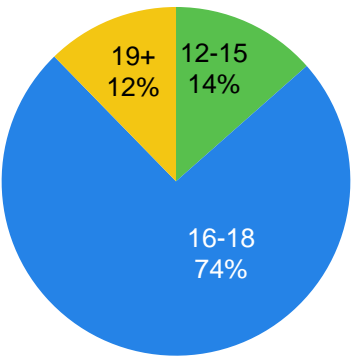
Figure 72. Sex



N=252

- As of 12/31/20, nearly 9 in 10 (87%) delinquent youth were male

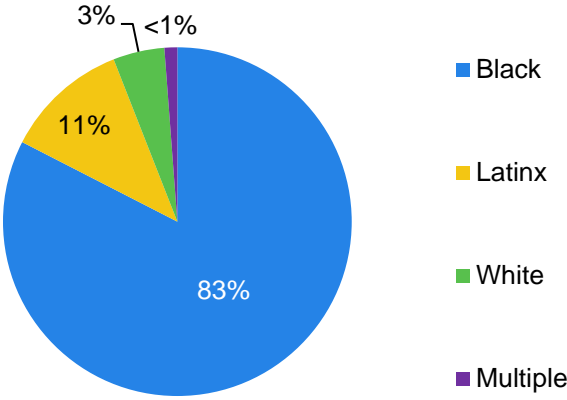
Figure 73. Age



N=252

- Three in four (74%) delinquent youth were between the ages of 16 and 18 years old

Figure 74. Race/Ethnicity



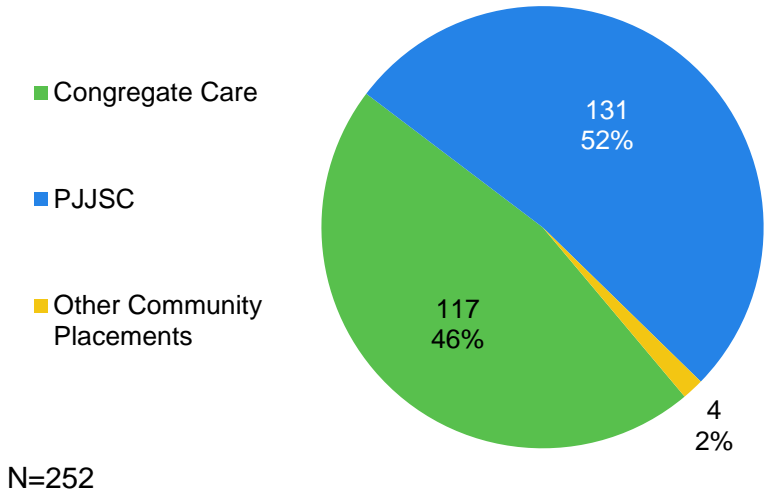
N=252

- Over 4 in 5 (83%) delinquent youth identified as Black

Delinquent Placement Services

PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care, & Community Placements

Figure 75. Youth, Ages 12-20, in Delinquent Placements on December 31, 2020 by Placement Type



- Almost half (46%) of youth in delinquent placements were in congregated care
- Of the 252 youth in a delinquent placement, 131 (52%) were housed at the Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Service Center (PJJSC)

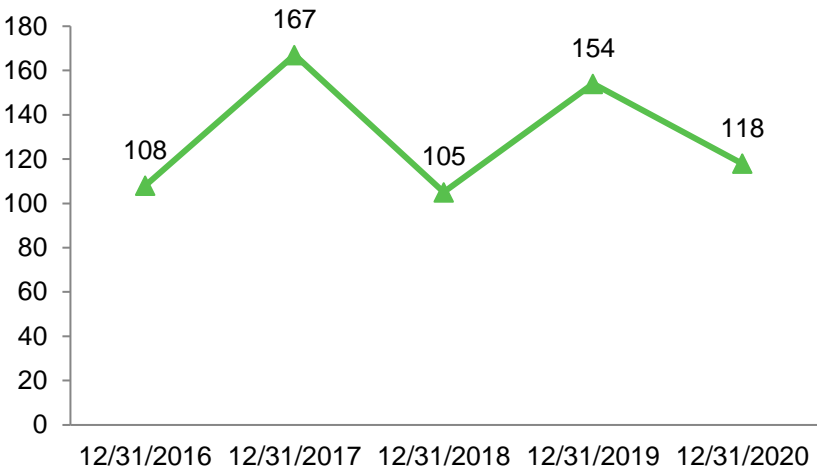
As of 3/24/2021 there were 115 youth in the PJJSC and 118 youth in delinquent congregated care placement

Data run on 2/11/2021
"Other community placements" include foster care and supervised independent living
Data for Juvenile Justice-involved youth in placement alternatives, such as GPS monitoring, are not tracked directly by DHS

Delinquent Placement Services

PJJSC and Delinquent Congregate Care

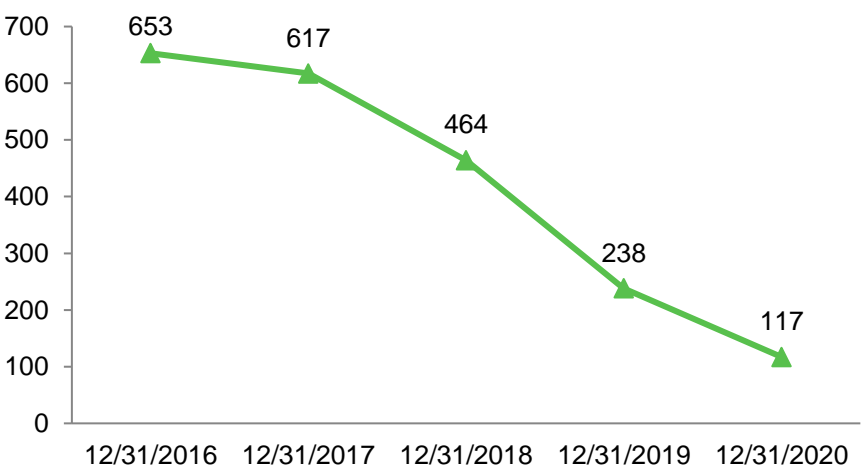
Figure 76. PJJSC Placement Totals on December 31st



- Total youth in the PJJSC on December 31, 2020 decreased by 24% from the previous year

As of 3/24/2021 there were 115 youth in the PJJSC

Figure 77. Delinquent Congregate Care Totals on December 31st



- Since December 31, 2016, there has been an 82% decrease in the total number of delinquent youth in congregate care settings

As of 3/24/2021 there were 118 youth in delinquent congregate care placement

Data run on 12/23/2020
The data in this slide was pulled from the PJJSC House Count, a daily census of youth who are placed at the PJJSC. It does not count youth who entered later that day

Initiatives to Improve Juvenile Justice Services

The Department of Human Services and our partners in Probation have undertaken the following initiatives to help improve Juvenile Justice Services



Data Sharing Agreement for Improved Information Sharing with Probation: Access to both DHS and Probation data will allow for better program management and evaluation, and analysis opportunities to improve services for juvenile justice-involved youth



Juvenile Justice Community-Based Program Evaluation: DHS is creating an evaluation tool to assess community-based juvenile justice programs to measure program quality and compliance



Evening Reporting Center (ERC) Monthly Report: DHS is now collecting enrollment, attendance, discharge, and demographic data on evening reporting centers to develop a periodic report



Questions?



Department of
Human Services
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA