



Quarterly Indicators Report

Fiscal Year 2021 Quarter 3
July 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021



Office of
Children and Families
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Department of Human Services

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 120 more cases closed than opened in the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2021, and there were over 50 fewer cases accepted for service in FY21 Q3 compared to FY20 Q3.



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 (58%) of the youth in family foster care on March 31st, 2021 were in kinship care, and under 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 (58%) youth in kinship care or foster care on March 31st, 2021 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 three quarters of FY21, overall permanencies were three quarters of what they were in FY20 Q1-Q3.



Focus Areas

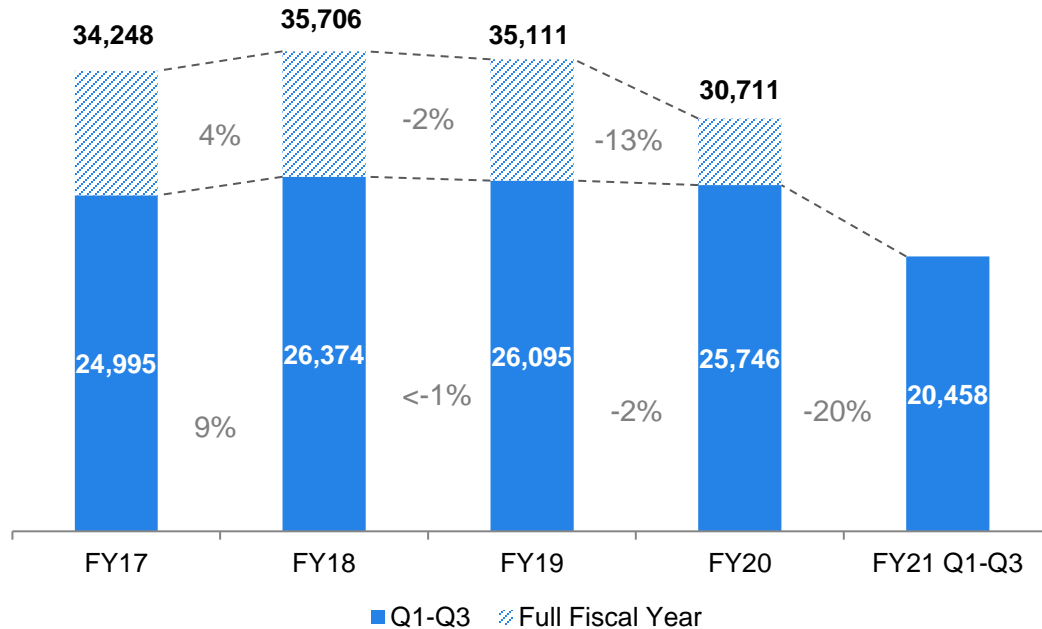
- 1 Hotline and Investigations
- 2 DHS Diversion Programs
- 3 Dependent Services
- 4 Juvenile Justice Programs
- 5 Permanency
- 6 COVID-19 in DHS-Involved Youth
- 7 Spotlight Section: Older Youth



Hotline and Investigations

Call Volume

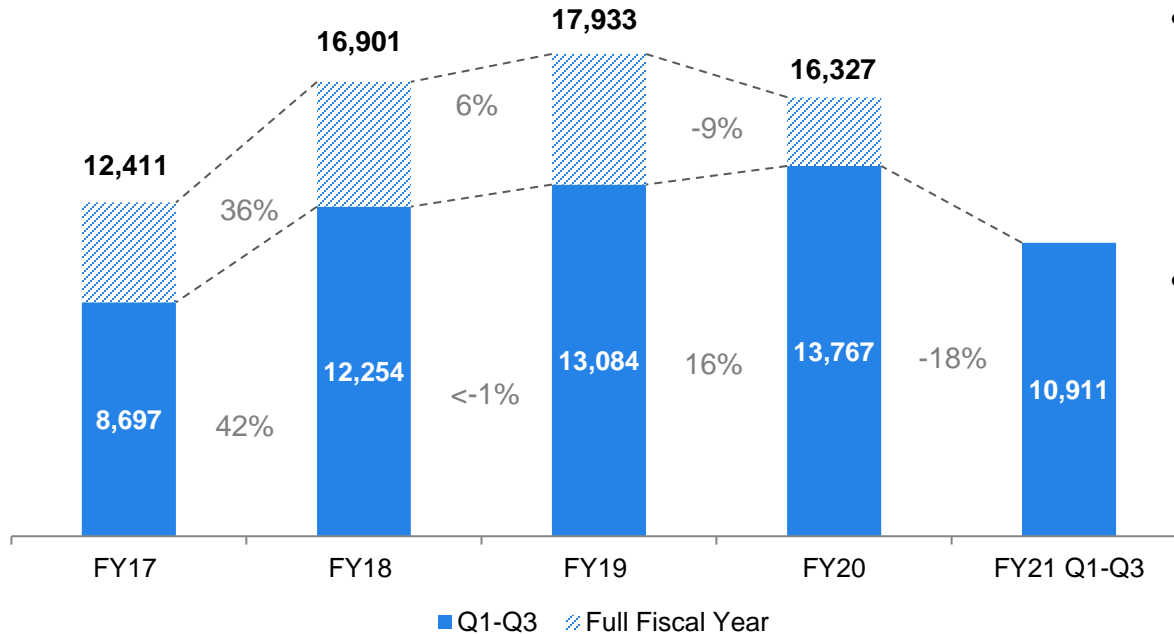
Figure 1. Total Hotline Reports



- Hotline reports for the first three quarters of FY21 decreased 20% from the first three quarters 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 75 calls per day during the first three quarters of FY21

Hotline Decisions

Figure 2. Total Screen Outs

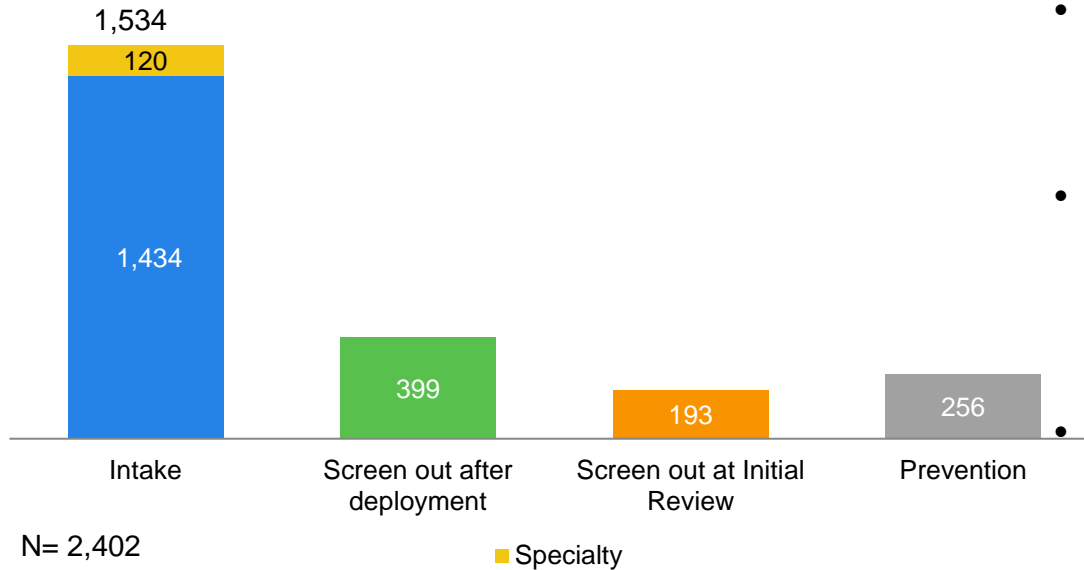


- There were 25% more screen outs in the first three quarters of FY21 than the first three quarters of FY17
- Similar to the decrease in total Hotline reports, screen outs for FY21 Q1-Q3 decreased 18% from FY20 Q1-Q3

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

Hotline Decisions

Figure 3. Fiscal Year 2021 Q1-Q3 Secondary Screen Outs

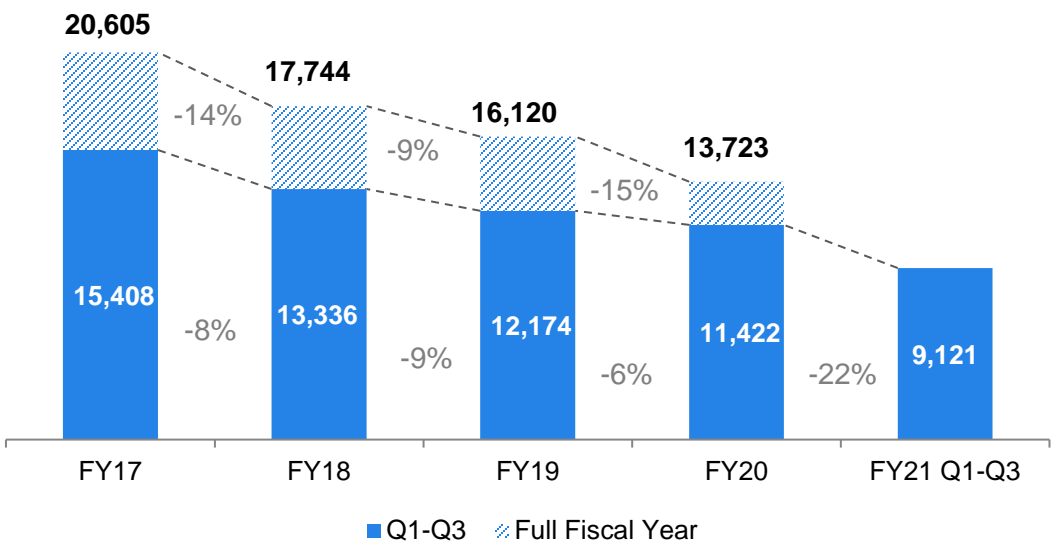


- Nearly two in three (64%) secondary screen out cases were sent to Intake during FY21 Q1-Q3
- 1 in 4 cases were screened out: 17% were screened out after deployment, and 8% were screened out at initial review
- Slightly more than one in ten (11%) secondary screen out cases were referred to Prevention

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

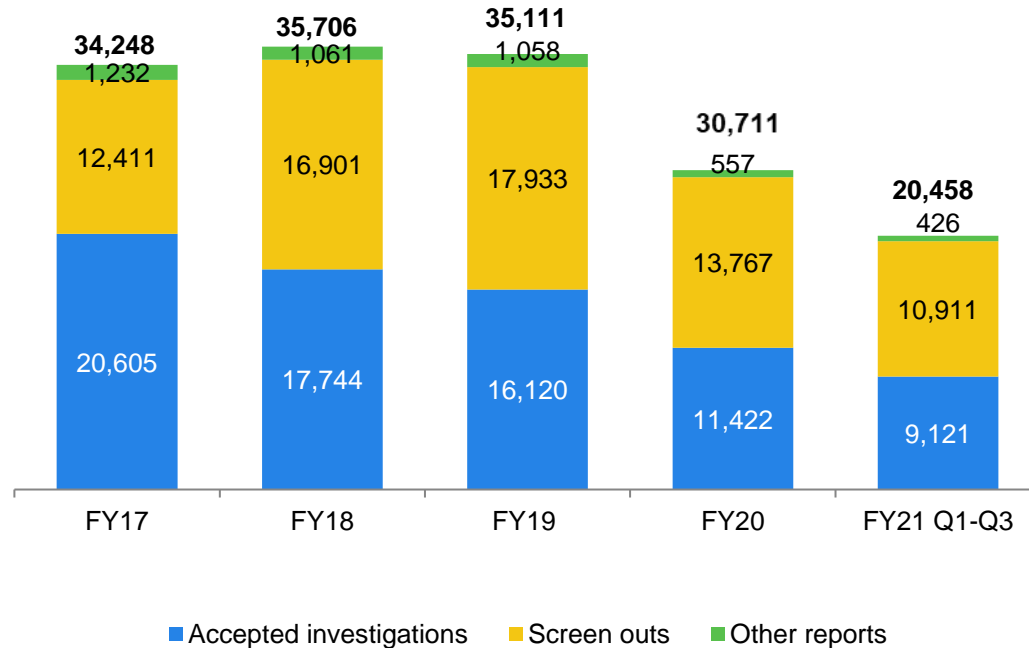
Figure 4. Total Investigations



- Investigations during the first three quarters of the fiscal year have declined every year since FY17, declining 41% since FY17
- Similar to the decrease in total Hotline reports, investigations for FY21 Q1-Q3 decreased 22% from FY20 Q1-Q3

Hotline Decisions

Figure 5. Hotline Action

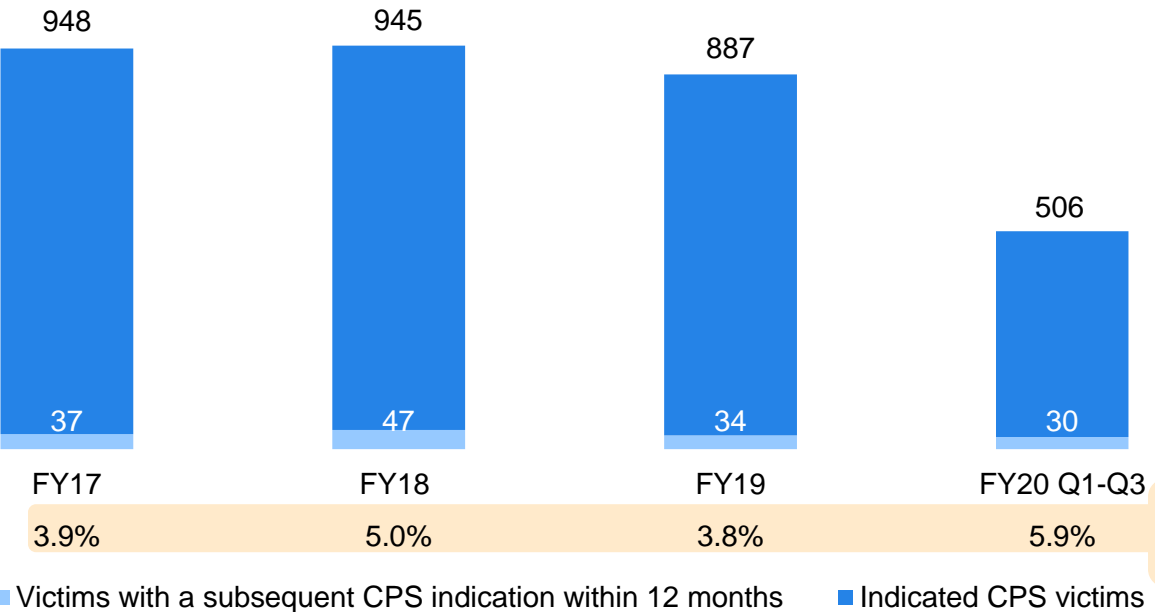


- Following the trend from FY20, over half (53%) of all reports were screened out in the first three quarters of FY21
- Under half (45%) of all reports were accepted for investigation in FY21 Q1-Q3

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 three quarters of FY20 (5.9%) was slightly higher than the previous three fiscal years (between 3.8% and 5.0%)

Federal repeat maltreatment indicator

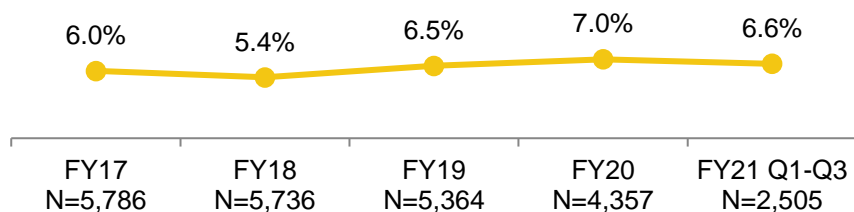
■ Victims with a subsequent CPS indication within 12 months ■ Indicated CPS victims

Data run on 6/3/2021
Because this measure looks forward in time, there is a one-year lag in reporting repeat maltreatment

Repeat Maltreatment: State Measure

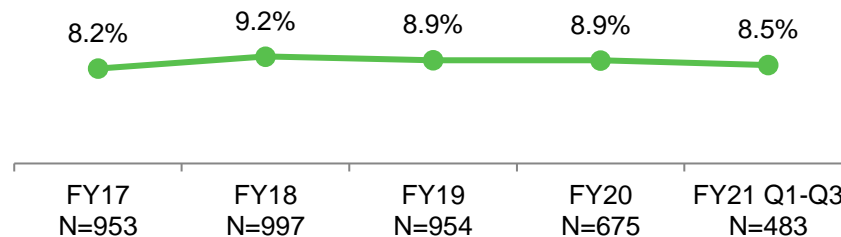
The Pennsylvania measure for repeat maltreatment looks at the number of CPS reports received during a specific time-period and identifies those children who had a **previous** indication of abuse.

Figure 7. CPS Reports with Suspected Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with suspected re-abuse increased slightly (0.6 percentage points) from FY17 to the first three quarters of FY21

Figure 8. Indicated CPS Reports with Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with indicated re-abuse in the first three quarters of FY21 was slightly lower than the previous three full fiscal years*

Data run on 6/3/2021

* 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

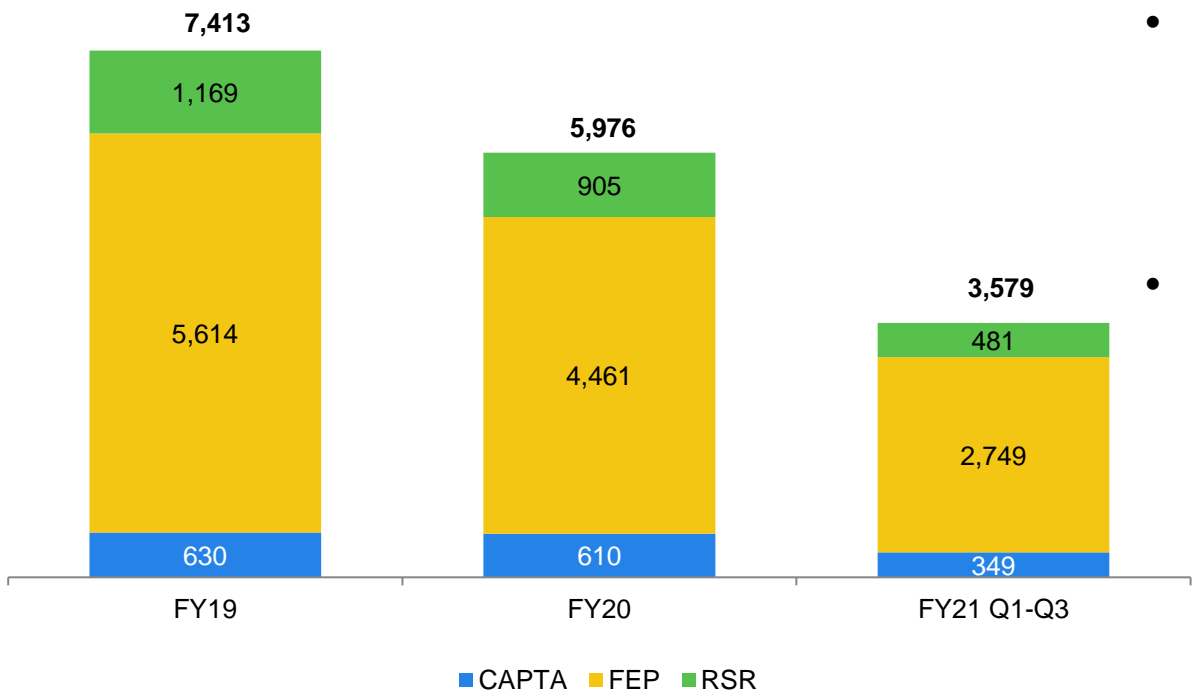
- **CAPTA-** Program for Substance Exposed Newborns
- **FEP** – Family Empowerment Programs, refers to:
 - **FES-** Family Empowerment Services
 - **FEC-** Family Empowerment Centers
- **RSR-** Rapid Service Response

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



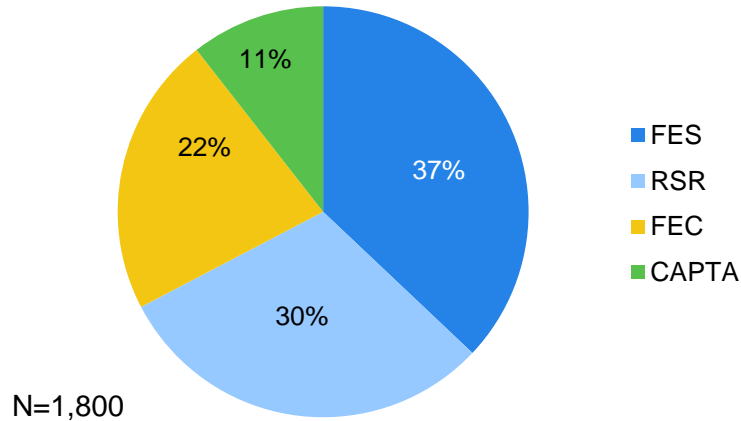
- In the first three quarters of FY21, there were 3,579 families referred to DHS Diversion Programs
- Family Empowerment Programs continued to receive the most referrals (77%)

Data run on 5/26/21

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-Q3 by Program



- In the first three quarters of FY21, there were 1,800 families (4,018 children) served by DHS Diversion Programs
- Family Empowerment Services and Rapid Service Response provided services to 2 in 3 (67%) families receiving services through DHS Diversion Programs

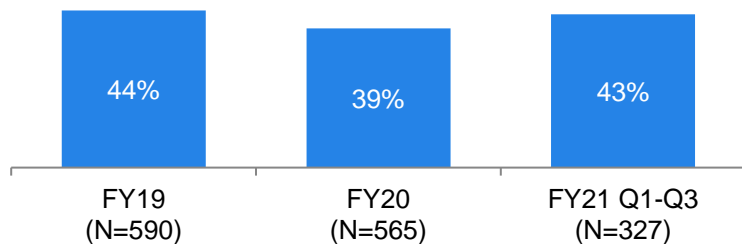
Data run on 5/26/21

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)

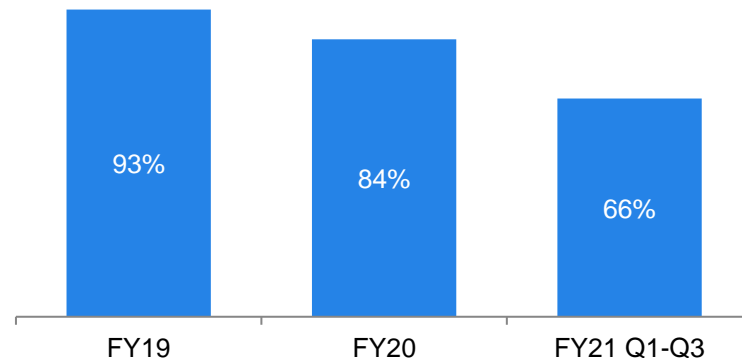
Program for Substance Exposed Newborns (CAPTA) provides intensive home visitation and case management for women and their infants who are affected by substance exposure at birth

Figure 11. Voluntary Service Rate



- Out of 327 cases received in FY21 Q1-Q3, 43% voluntarily enrolled in services— higher than FY20 and roughly equal to FY19

Figure 12. Ongoing Engagement Rate

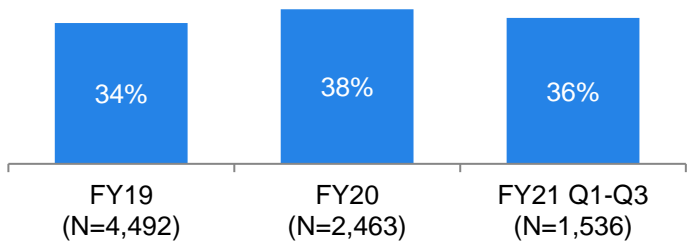


- The ongoing engagement rate decreased in FY21 Q1-Q3 to 66%

Family Empowerment Services (FES)

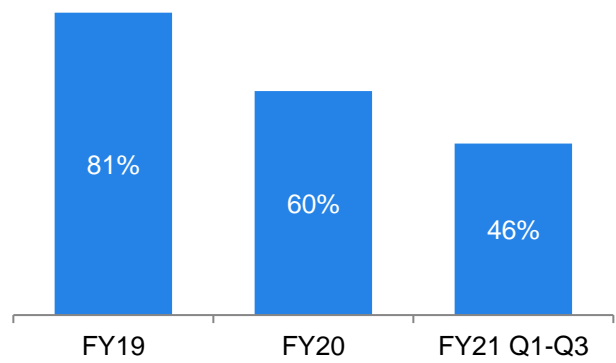
Family Empowerment Services (FES) offers intensive case management supports that stabilize families to limit future involvement with formal child welfare services

Figure 13. Voluntary Service Rate



- Out of 1,536 cases received in FY21 Q1-Q3, just over a third (36%) voluntarily enrolled in services— slightly lower than FY20

Figure 14. Ongoing Engagement Rate



- The ongoing engagement rate decreased in FY21 Q1-Q3 to 46%

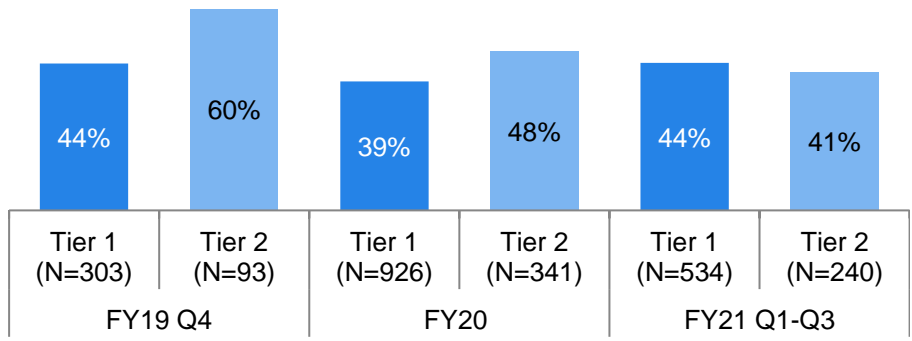
Data run on 5/26/21

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)

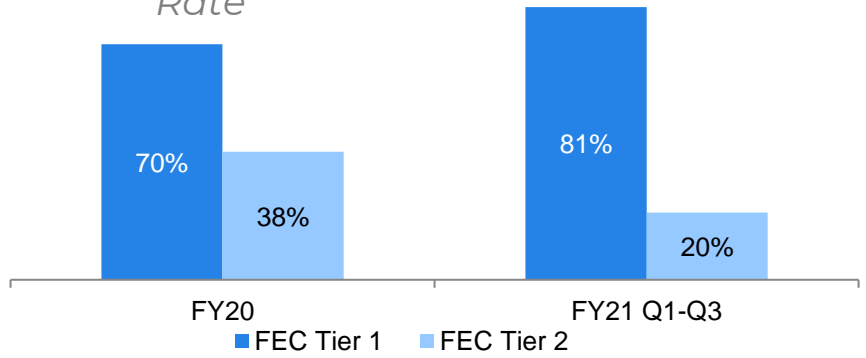
Family Empowerment Centers (FEC) are community-based hubs that provide intensive supports to families to prevent future involvement with DHS. Families receive different levels of support based on risk: lower risk families are serviced through Tier 1 and higher risk, through Tier 2

Figure 15. Voluntary Service Rate



- Similar to previous years, 44% of Tier 1 families voluntarily enrolled in services in FY21 Q1-Q3
- In FY21 Q1-Q3 for Tier 2, 41% of Tier 2 families voluntarily enrolled in services— a decrease from previous years

Figure 16. Ongoing Engagement Rate



- In FY21 Q1-Q3, the ongoing engagement rate for Tier 1 was 81% – an increase from FY20
- In FY21 Q1-Q3, the ongoing engagement rate for Tier 2 was 20% – a decrease from FY20

Data run on 5/26/21

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

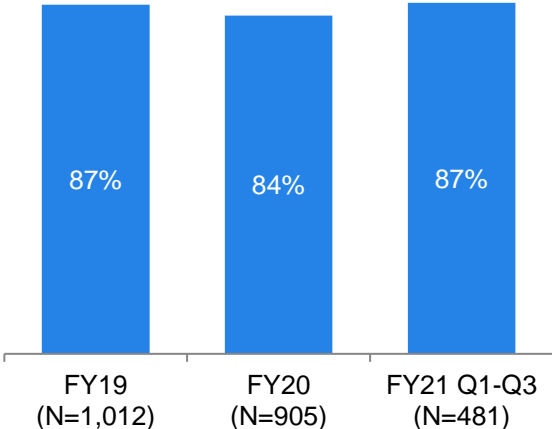
Voluntary Service Rate refers to the proportion of families who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received

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

Rapid Service Response (RSR)

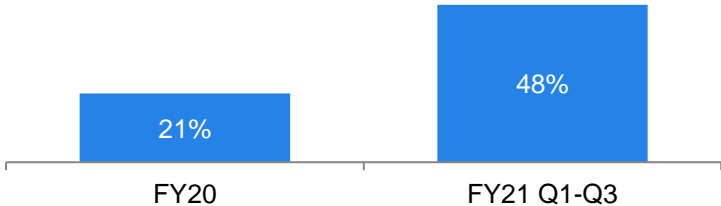
Rapid Service Response (RSR) provides in-home support services focused on increasing parents' ability to provide a safe and nurturing home environment to prevent out of home placement

Figure 17. Voluntary Service Rate



- Out of 318 cases received in FY21 Q1-Q3, 87% voluntarily enrolled in services, which was comparable to previous years

Figure 18. Ongoing Engagement Rate



- The ongoing engagement rate more than doubled in FY21 Q1-Q3 to 48%

Data run on 5/26/21

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. RSR is voluntary for families referred. However families may be accepted for formal DHS safety service is they do not participate in the RSR service to address their identified needs.
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 – March 31, 2021

Figure 19. Sex of All Dependent Youth

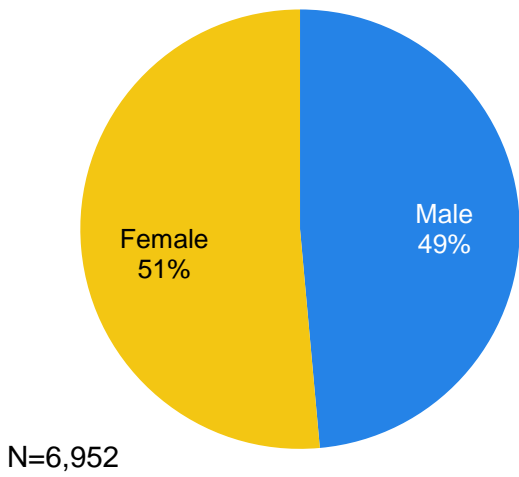


Figure 19a. Sex of Dependent In-Home Youth

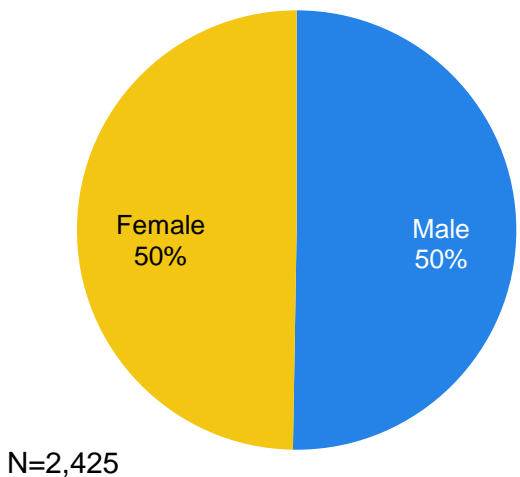
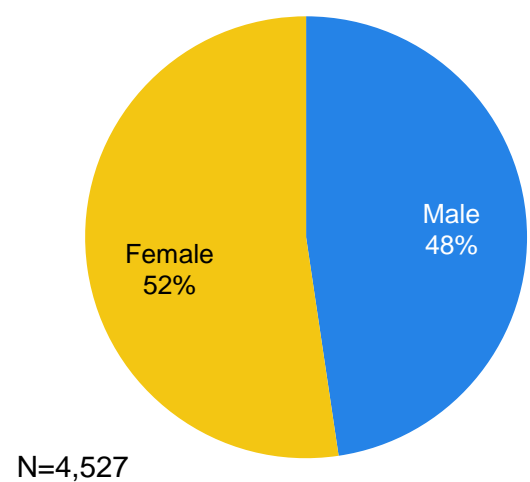


Figure 19b. Sex of Dependent Placement Youth

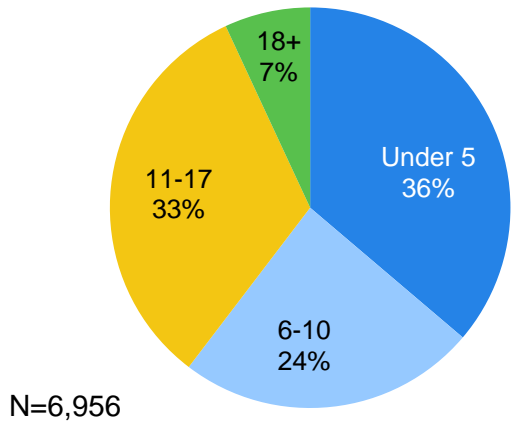


- As of 3/31/21, there were slightly more females than males in the dependent system— overall and in both placement and in-home services

Data run on 5/4/2021
*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age

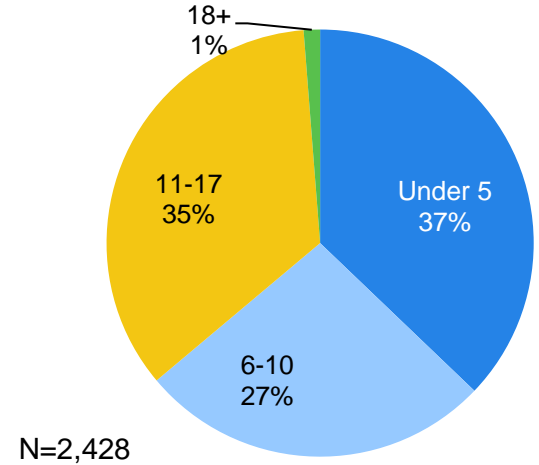
Age of Dependent Youth – March 31, 2021

Figure 20. Age of All Dependent Youth



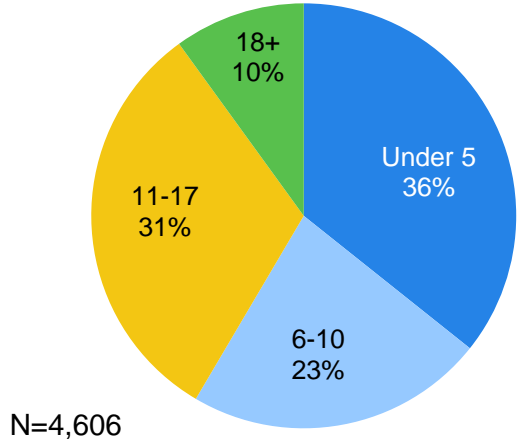
- Three in five (60%) dependent youth on 3/31/21 were 10 years old or younger

Figure 20a. Age of Dependent In-Home Youth



- Roughly 1 in 3 (35%) dependent **in-home** youth on 3/31/21 were between the ages of 11 and 17, and only 1% were 18 or older

Figure 20b. Age of Dependent Placement Youth

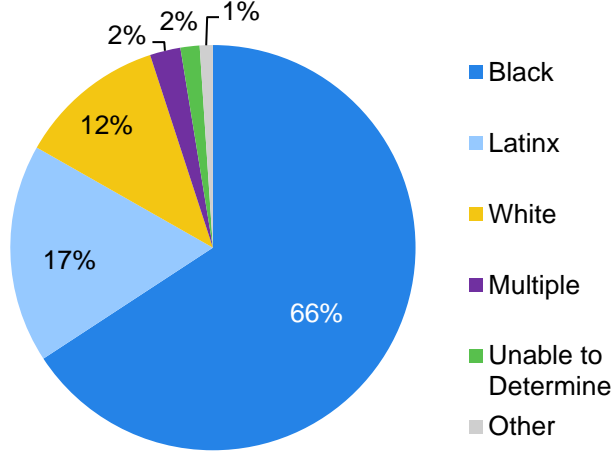


- Three in ten (31%) dependent **placement** youth on 3/31/21 were between the ages of 11 and 17, and 1 in 10 (10%) were 18 or older

Data run on 5/4/2021
*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age

Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Youth – March 31, 2021

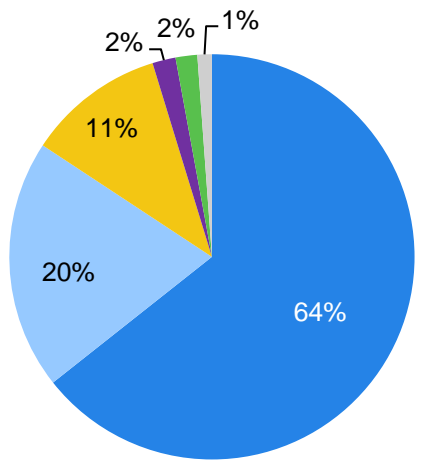
Figure 21. Race/Ethnicity of All Dependent Youth



N=6,957

- Two thirds (66%) of dependent youth on 3/31/21 identified as Black
- Approximately 1 in 6 (17%) were Latinx

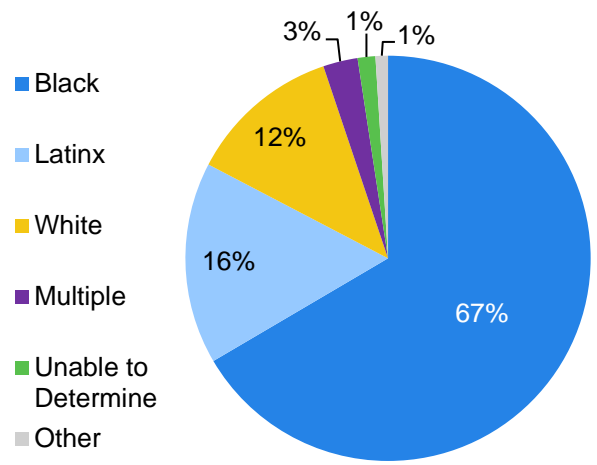
Figure 21a. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent In-Home Youth



N=2,429

- Slightly under two thirds (64%) of **in-home** youth on 3/31/21 identified as Black
- One in five (20%) were Latinx

Figure 21b. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Placement Youth



N=4,528

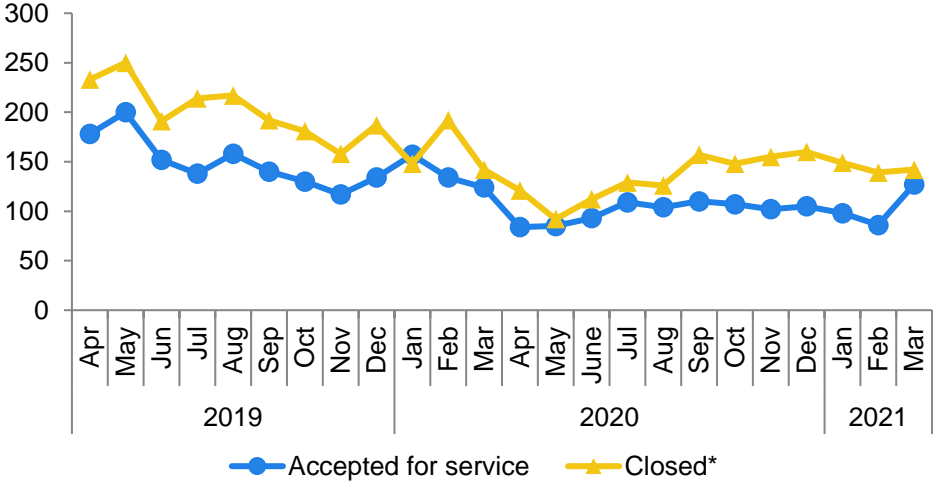
- Two thirds (67%) of dependent **placement** youth on 3/31/21 identified as Black
- Approximately 1 in 6 (16%) were Latinx

Data run on 5/4/2021

*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age

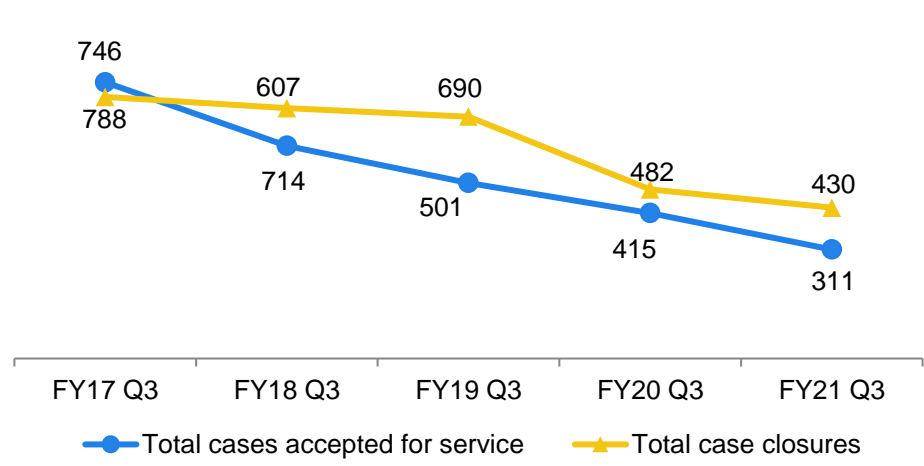
Cases Accepted for Service and Cases Closed

Figure 22. Cases Accepted and Closed by Month



- More cases were closed than opened every month in 2019 through 2021 except January 2020

Figure 23. Cases Accepted and Closed by Fiscal Year



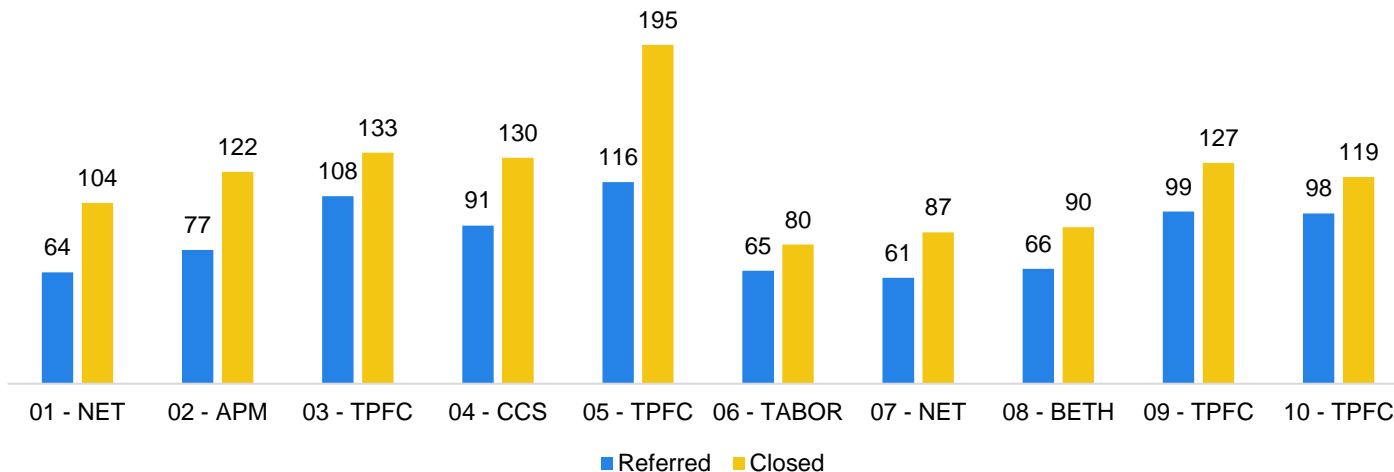
- There were 119 more cases closed than accepted for service in FY21 Q3
- There were 52 fewer cases accepted for service in FY21 Q3 compared to FY20 Q3

Data run on 5/4/2021

*Case closed includes those transferred to Non-CWO Services (Delinquent or Subsidy)

Cases Referred and Cases Closed

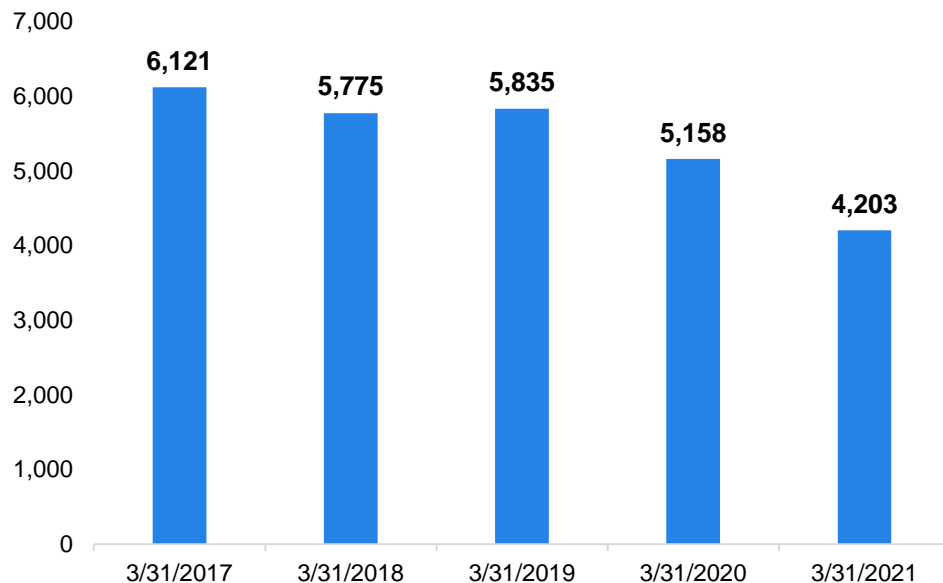
Figure 24. Cases Referred and Closed in FY21 Q1-Q3, by CUA



- All CUAs closed more cases than they accepted for service
- CUA 5 had 68% more cases closed than referred in the first half of FY21, the greatest difference of any CUA

Total Cases

Figure 25. Total Open Cases on March 31st



- There were just over 4,200 cases open on March 31, 2021– fewer cases than in the past four years.
 - There were 16% fewer cases open on March 31, 2021 than there were on March 31, 2020
 - There were 31% fewer cases open on March 31, 2021 than there were on March 31, 2017

In-Home Services

Figure 26. Total Cases with In-Home Services

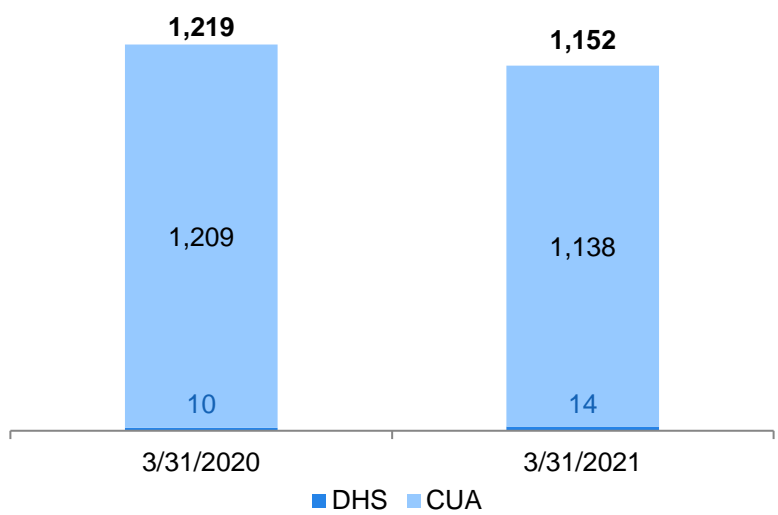
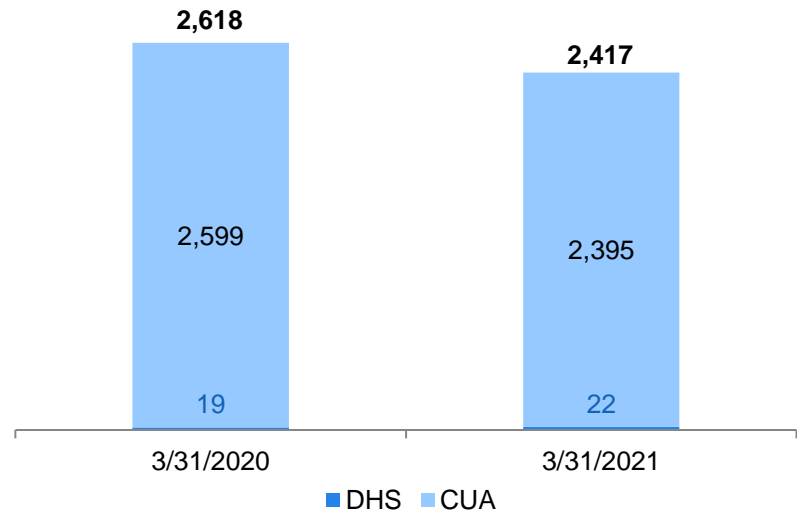


Figure 27. Total Children with In-Home Services



- Compared to 3/31/21, the total number of in-home cases and children on 3/31/20 declined by 5% and 8%, respectively
- CUAs provided in-home services for 99% of all in-home cases and children

Data run on 5/4/2021

In-Home Services

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

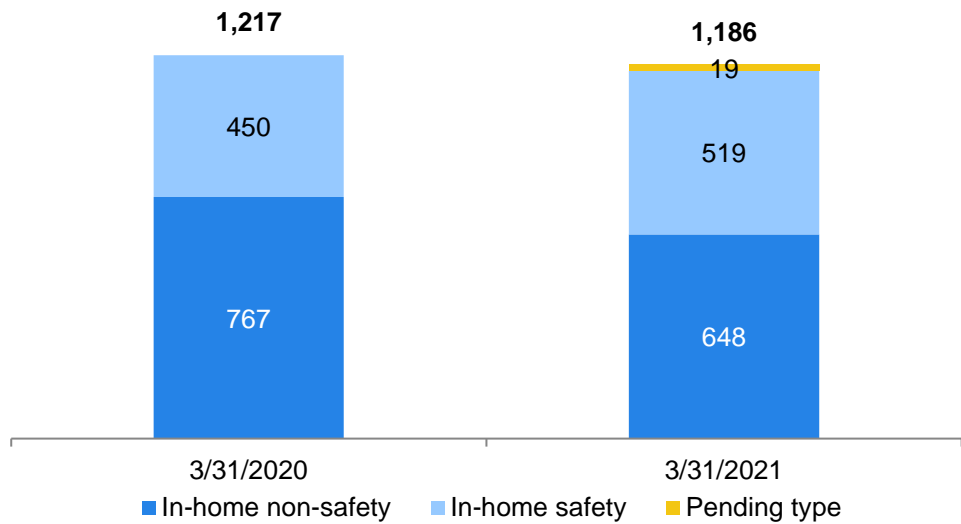
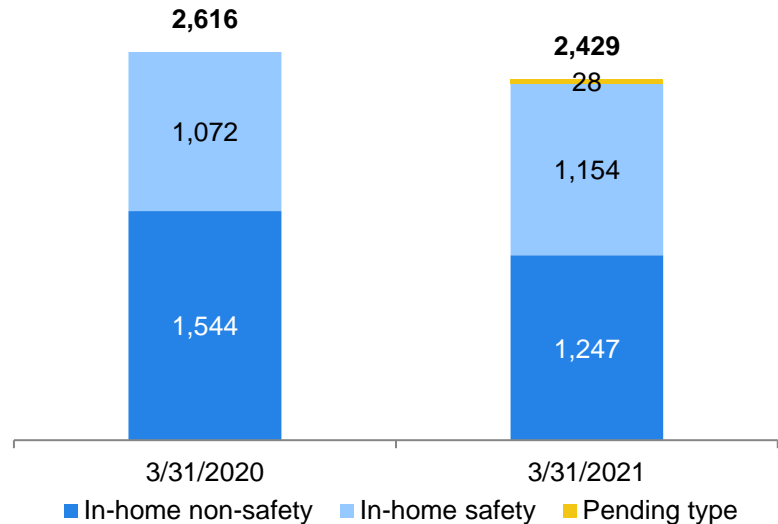


Figure 29. Total Children with In-Home Services by Service Type



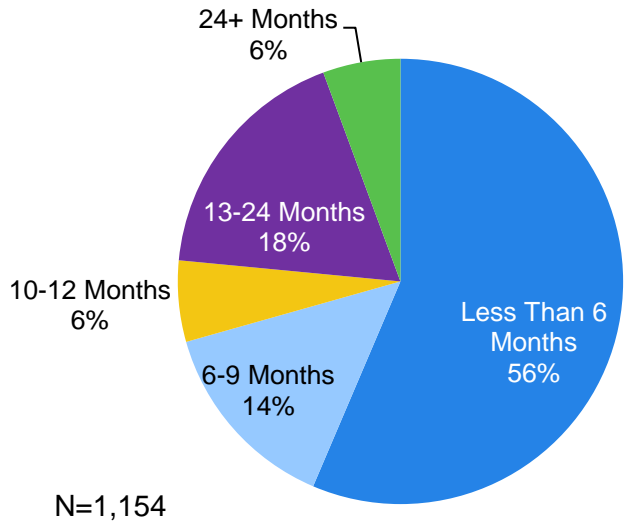
- There were fewer cases and fewer children with in-home non-safety services but more cases and children with in-home safety services in 3/31/21 than 3/31/20
- A slightly lower proportion of cases had in-home non-safety services on 3/31/21 (56%) than on 3/31/20 (63%). The same was true for children (51% in 2021 and 59% in 2020)

Data run on 5/4/2021

If case included multiple children, some with in-home safety services and others with non-safety services, that case is counted twice.

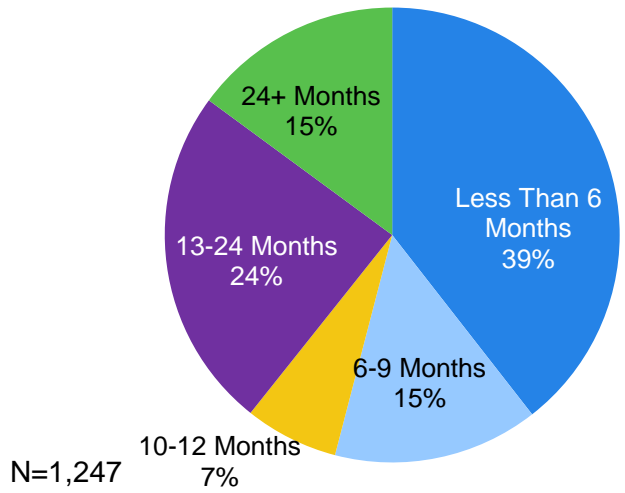
In-Home Services

Figure 30. Length of In-Home Safety Services on March 31, 2021



- As of 3/31/21, 56% 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 March 31, 2021



- As of 3/31/21, 39% of youth with in-home non-safety services had been in service for less than 6 months

Data run on 5/4/2021
Youth whose service information had yet to be entered into the electronic database are excluded from these figures.

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 32. Total Cases with Placement Services

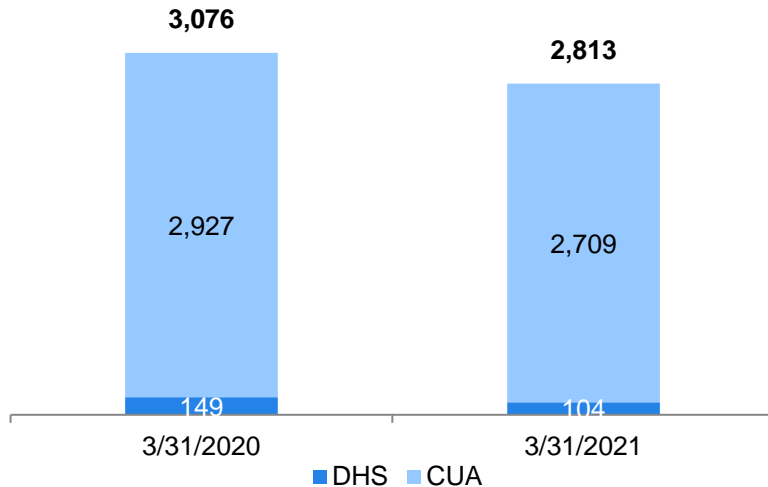
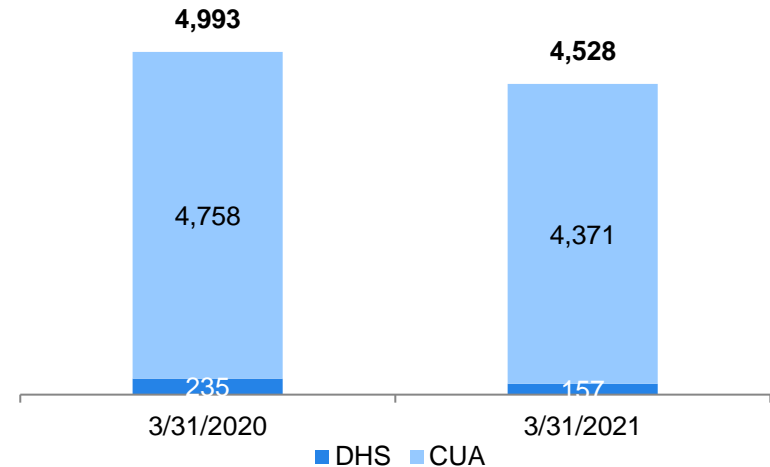


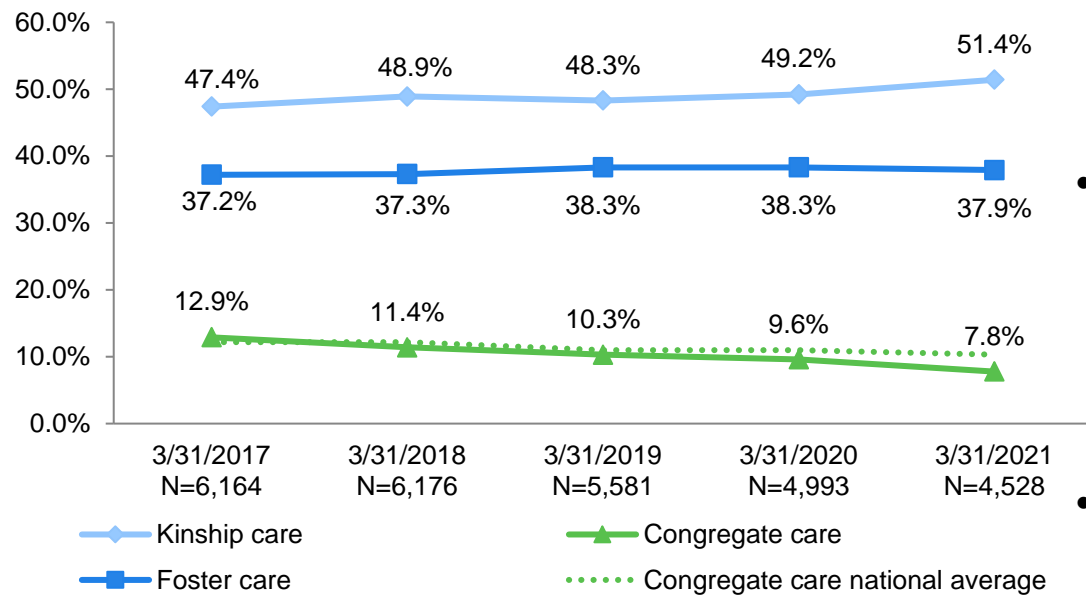
Figure 33. Total Children with Placement Services



- Compared to 3/31/20, on 3/31/21 the total number of placement cases declined by 9% 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 March 31st of Each Year



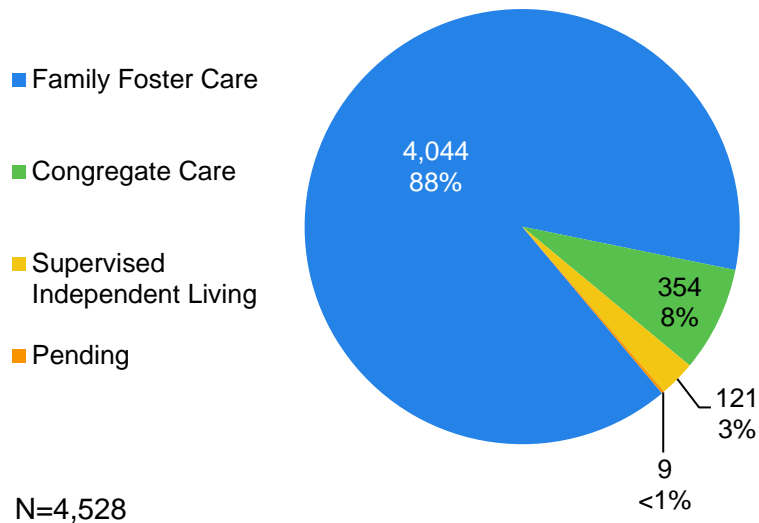
- Over half of all placement youth were placed with kin as of 3/31/21
- The percentage of youth in congregate care continued to decline (7.8% on 3/31/21) and remained below the national average (10.3%)
- The total number of youth in placement care declined by 9% from 3/31/20 to 3/31/21

Data Run on 5/4/2021

Congregate Care national average was calculated by aggregating national institution and group home totals reported in AFCARS Reports. Current average is from AFCARS Report # 27, Preliminary Estimate for Fiscal Year 2019, the most recent report available.

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 36. Children in Dependent Placements on March 31, 2021, by Placement Type



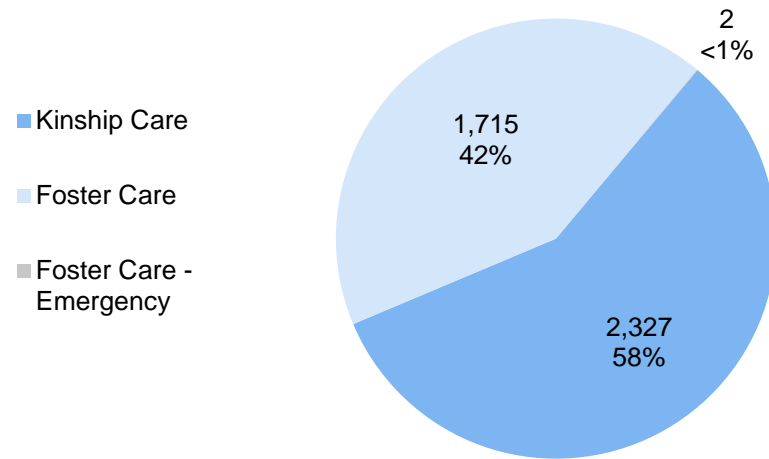
- A large majority (88%) of youth in placement on 3/31/21 were in family foster care
- Fewer than 1 in 10 (8%) youth in placement on 3/31/21 were in congregate care

As of 6/30/21 there were 4,366 youth in dependent placement

Data run on 5/4/2021
 *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 March 31, 2021

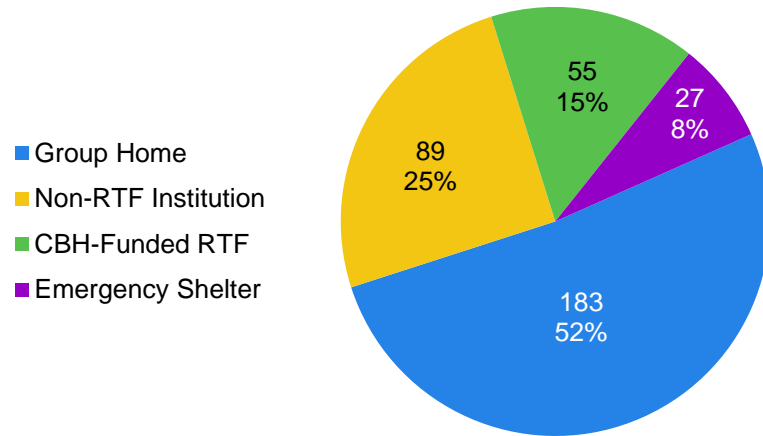


N=4,044

- More than half (57%) of family foster care youth were in kinship care on 3/31/21

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 38. Children in Dependent Congregate Care on March 31, 2021

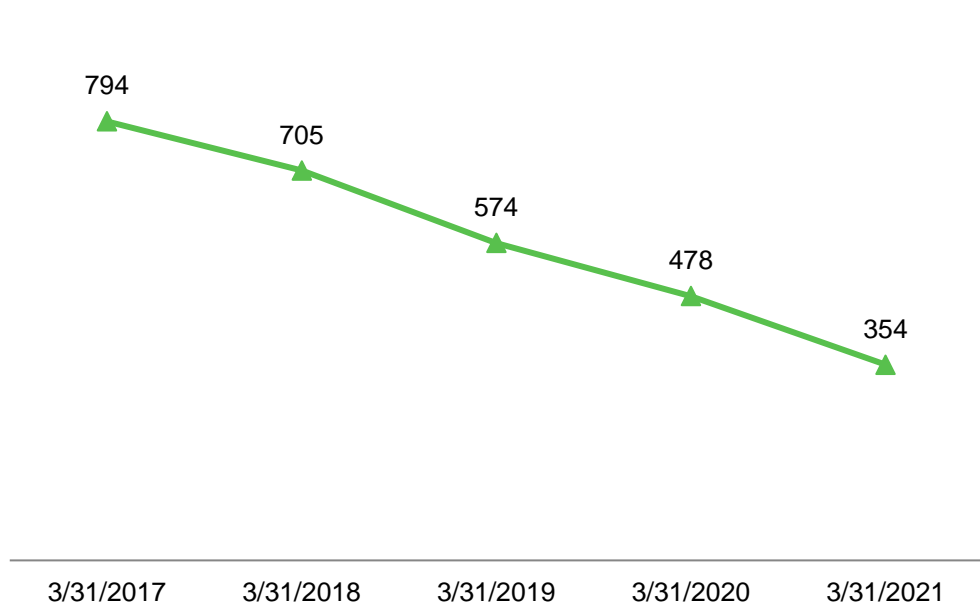


N=354

- Over half (52%) of all dependent congregate care youth were in a group home on 3/31/2021
- 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 March 31st



- Since March 31, 2016, there has been a 55% drop in the total number of dependent youth in congregate care settings
- Dependent congregate care placements have consistently decreased each year since 2017

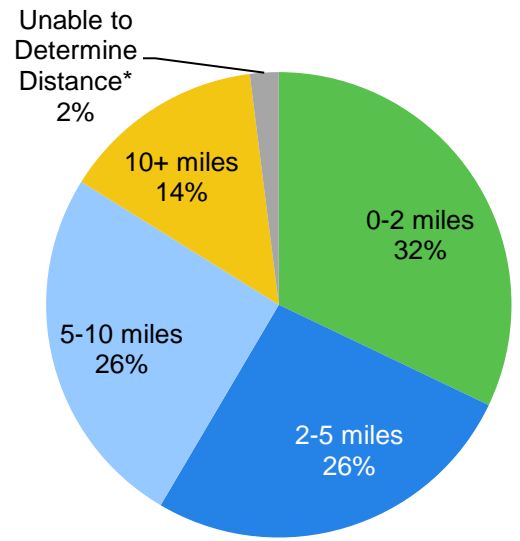
As of 6/30/2021 there were 329 youth in dependent congregate care placement

Data run on 5/4/2021

Family Foster Care Distance From Home

Figure 40. Distance from Home for CUA Youth in Family Foster Care as of March 31, 2021

CUA	0-2 miles	2-5 miles	5-10 miles	10+ miles	Unable to Determine Distance*
01 - NET (N=382)	36%	26%	22%	15%	1%
02 - APM (N=488)	32%	28%	23%	14%	3%
03 - TPFC (N=430)	31%	24%	24%	18%	2%
04 - CCS (N=250)	30%	22%	26%	22%	0%
05 - TPFC (N=584)	28%	30%	27%	13%	1%
06 - TABOR (N=353)	37%	24%	25%	11%	3%
07 - NET (N=318)	32%	34%	24%	8%	2%
08 - BETH (N=274)	22%	26%	35%	15%	2%
09 - TPFC (N=412)	35%	23%	29%	12%	1%
10 - TPFC (N=413)	35%	23%	22%	16%	4%



- A majority (58%) of family foster care youth lived within 5 miles of their home of origin, and 84% lived within 10 miles

Data run on 5/4/2021

"Unable to Determine Distance" included houses located outside of Philadelphia or incomplete addresses that could not be geocoded. Distances were calculated using ArcMap 10.6 GIS Software.39

Dependent Congregate Care Distance from Home

Table 1. Distance between Dependent Congregate Care Youth and City Limits as of March 31, 2021

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	13	97
Within 5 Miles	8	130
5 - 10 Miles	11	31
10 - 25 Miles	7	23
25 - 50 Miles	9	33
50+ Miles	14	40
Total	62	354

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

Caseload

Table 2. CUA Case Management Workers' Caseload Distribution on March 31, 2021

CUA	Total workers	Total cases	Median caseload	Average caseload
01 – NET	33	365	12	11.1
02 – APM	30	399	15	13.3
03 – TPFC	36	435	13	12.1
04 – CCS	32	294	9	9.2
05 – TPFC	55	629	13	11.4
06 – TABOR	35	341	10	9.7
07 – NET	40	372	10	9.3
08 – BETH	16	242	18	15.1
09 – TPFC	42	374	10	8.9
10 – TPFC	47	391	8	8.3
Overall	366	3,842	11	10.8

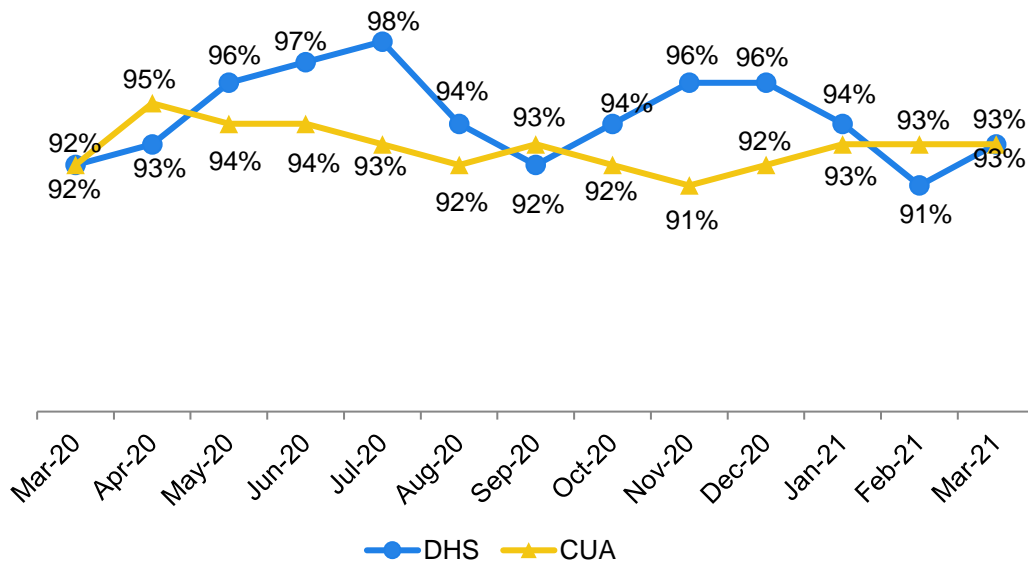
- CUAs had an average caseload of 10.8 cases per worker and DHS had an average of 7.0 cases per worker
- TPFC 10 had the lowest average caseload (8.3), and Bethanna (CUA 8) had the highest (15.1)

Table 3. DHS Ongoing Service Region Case Management Workers' Caseload Distribution on March 31, 2021

DHS	Total workers	Total cases	Median caseload	Average caseload
OSR	14	98	7	7.0

Monthly Visitation

Figure 40. DHS and CUA Visitation Rates by Month

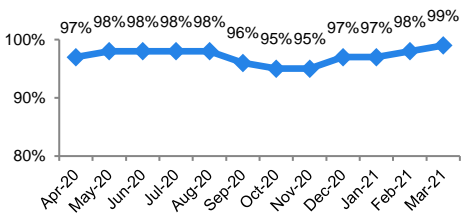


- DHS and CUA both maintained monthly visitation rates at or above 90% for every month from March 2020 through March 2021
- Monthly visitation rates have remained high since COVID-19 mitigation efforts began in March 2020

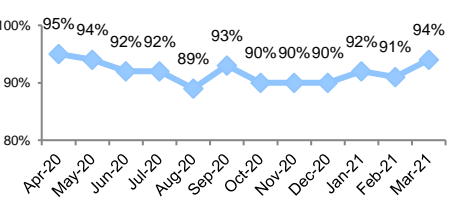
Monthly Visitation Rates by CUA

Figure 41. Visitation Rates by CUA

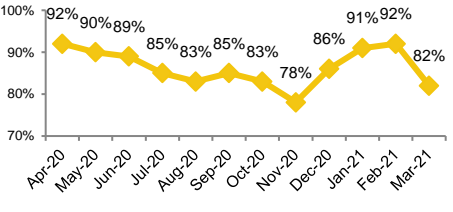
NET Community Care - 1



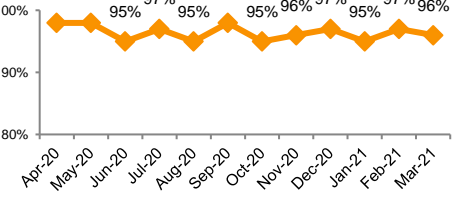
APM - 2



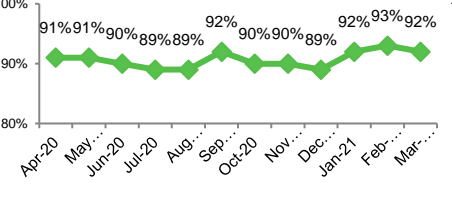
Turning Points for Children - 3



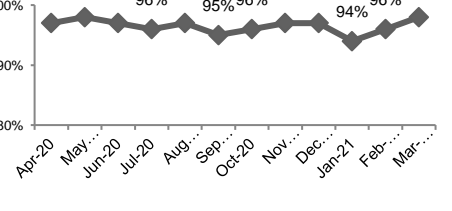
CCS - 4



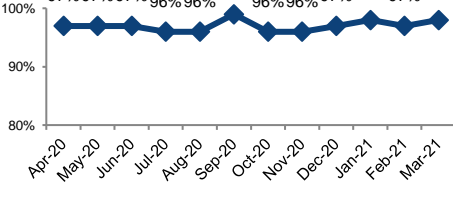
Turning Points for Children - 5



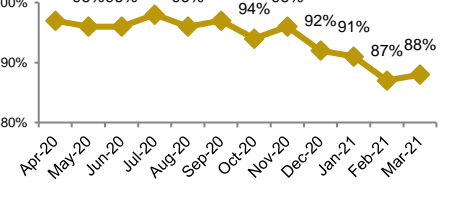
Tabor - 6



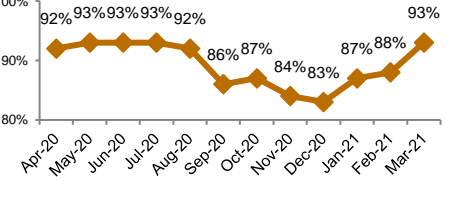
NET Community Care - 7



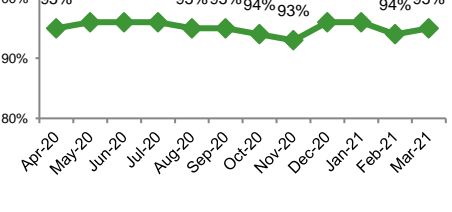
Bethanna - 8



Turning Points for Children - 9



Turning Points for Children-10



- Five CUAs had monthly visitation rates of at least 90% for the first three quarters 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

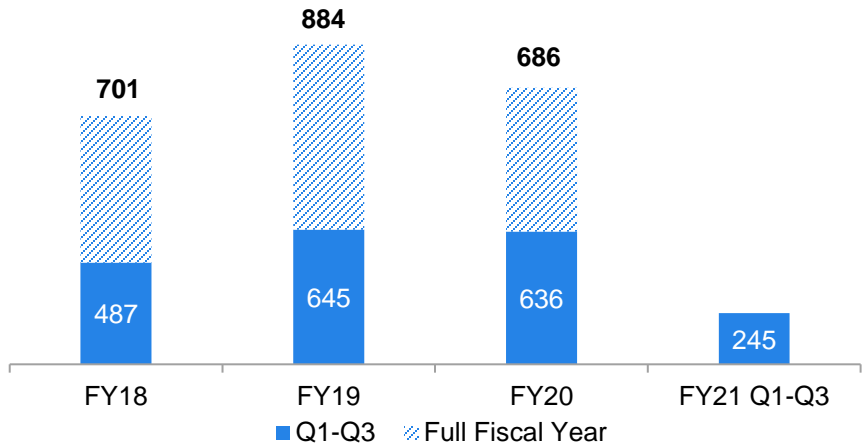
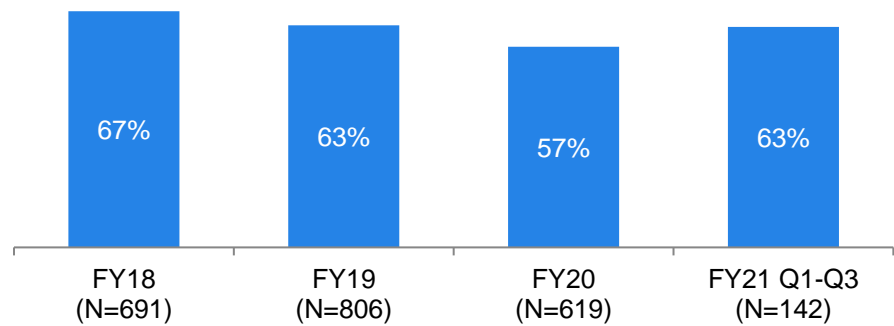


Figure 43. IPS Voluntary Service Rate



- Total IPS referrals decreased 61% in the first three quarters of FY21 from the previous fiscal year

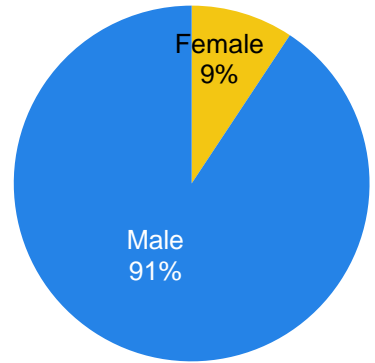
- Comparable to previous years, nearly two in three (63%) youth offered IPS in FY21 Q1-Q3 voluntarily enrolled in services

Data run on 5/4/2021
 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 – March 31, 2021

PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements

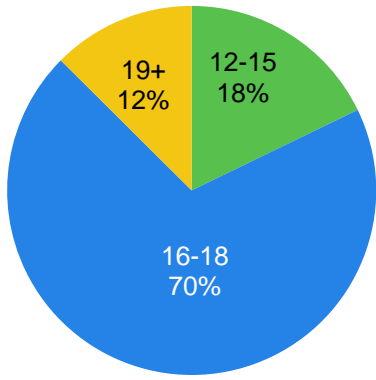
Figure 44. Sex



N=247

- As of 3/31/21, over 9 in 10 (87%) delinquent youth were male

Figure 45. Age

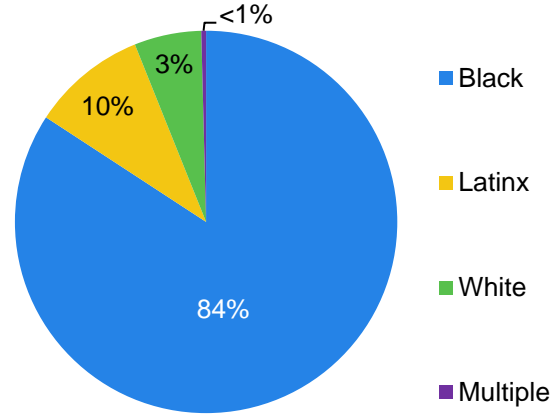


N247

- Seven in 10 (70%) delinquent youth were between the ages of 16 and 18 years old

Figure 46.

Race/Ethnicity



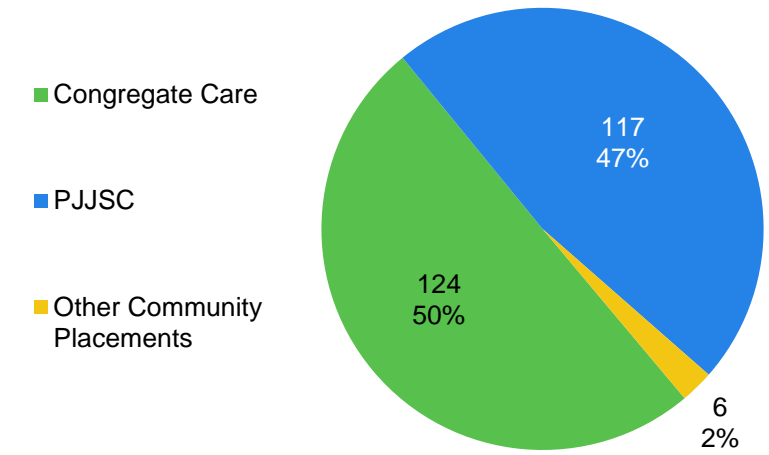
N=247

- Over 4 in 5 (84%) delinquent youth identified as Black

Delinquent Placement Services

PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements

Figure 47. Children in Delinquent Placements on March 31, 2021, by Placement Type



N=247

- Half (50%) of youth in delinquent placements were in congregate care
- Of the 247 youth in a delinquent placement, 117 (47%) were housed at the Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Service Center (PJJSC)

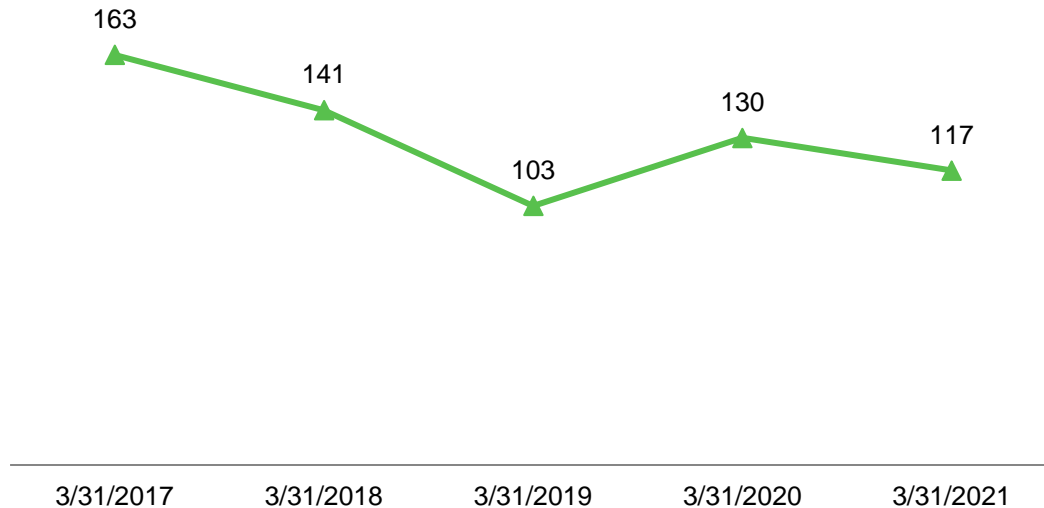
As of 3/31/2021 there were 108 youth in the PJJSC and 124 youth in delinquent congregate care placement

Data run on 5/4/2021
"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 March 31st



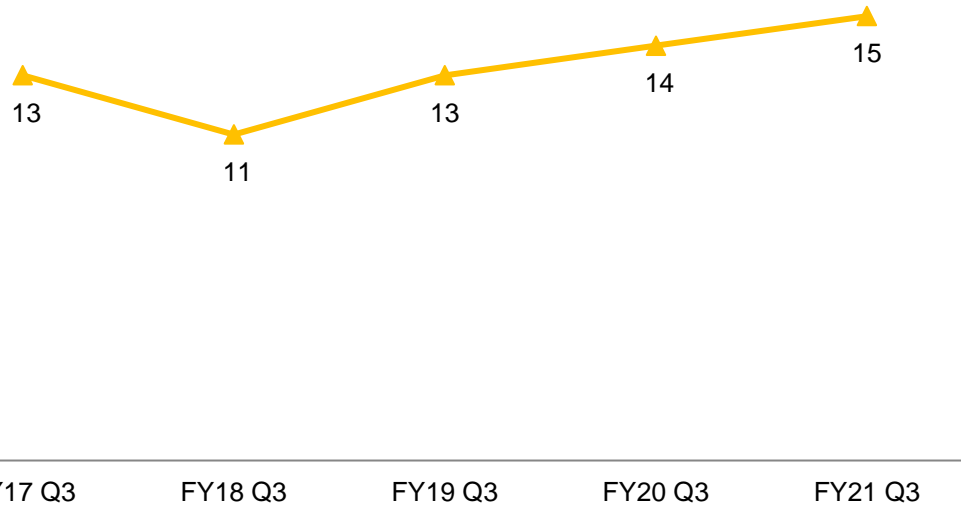
- Total youth in the PJJSC has fluctuated in recent years
- Total youth in the PJJSC on March 31, 2021 decreased by 10% from the previous year

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 Q3



- The median length of stay for youth who left the PJJSC in FY21 Q3 was 15 days
- The median length of stay for youth leaving the PJJSC increased by 4 days (36%) from FY18 Q3 to FY21 Q3

Data run on 5/4/2021

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.

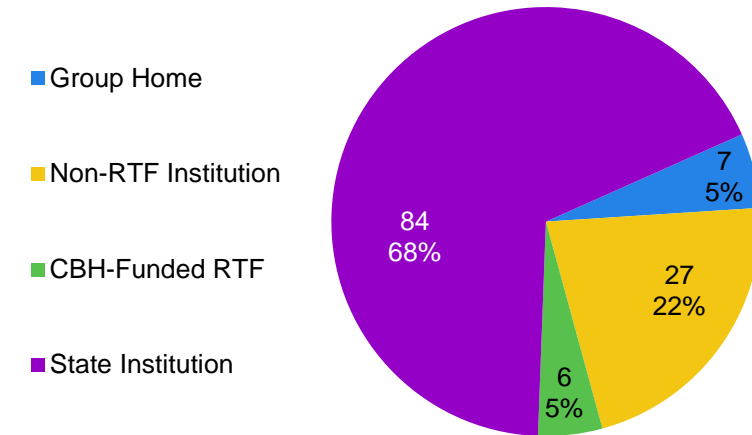
Youth who have been held at the PJJSC through Act 96 instead of adult prison while their case is ongoing may also be counted in this figure.

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 March 31, 2021

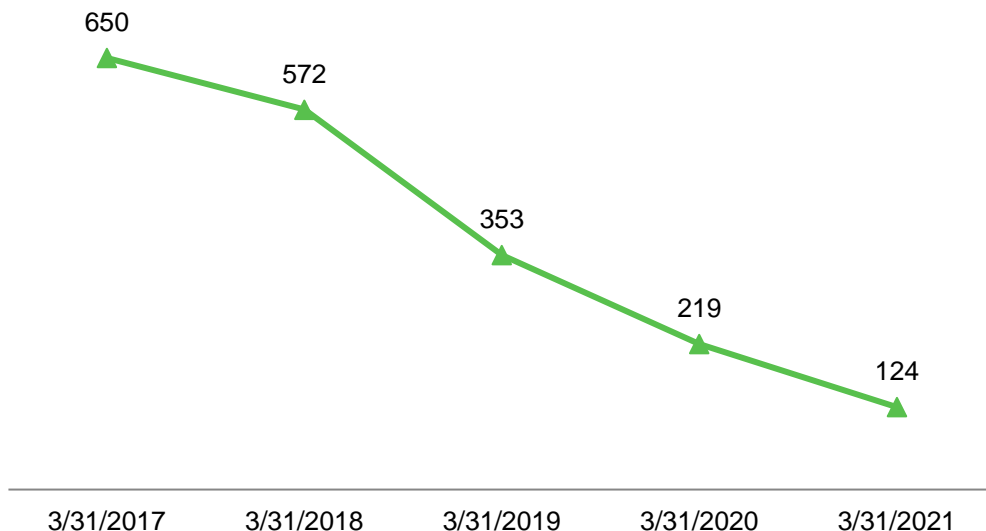


N=124

- A little less than one quarter (22%) of delinquent youth in congregate care on 3/31/21 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 March 31st



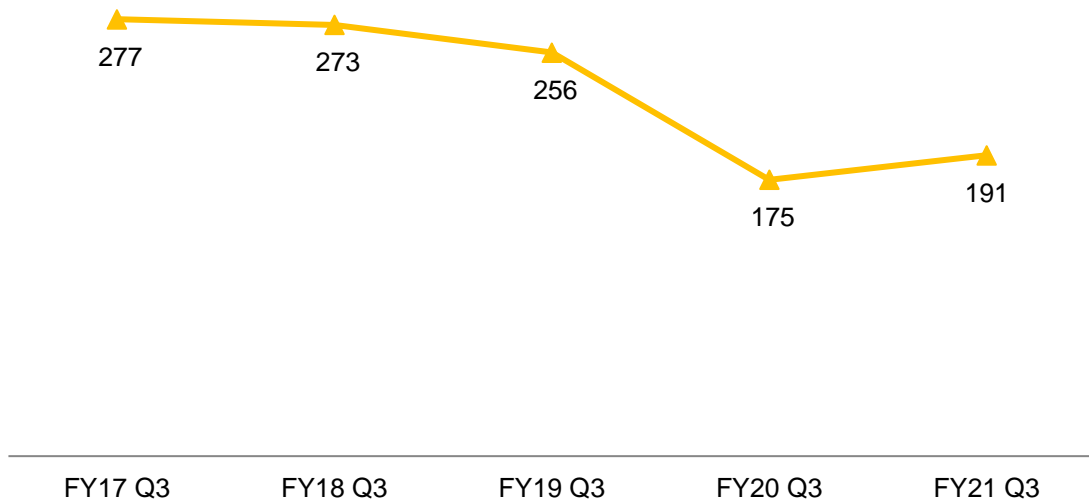
- Since March 30, 2017, there has been an 81% decrease in the total number of delinquent youth in congregate care settings
- Delinquent congregate care placements have decreased each year since 2017

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 Q3



- The median length of stay for youth who left delinquent congregate care settings in FY21 Q3 was 191 days
- The median length of stay for youth leaving delinquent congregate care settings has decreased by 31% between FY17 Q3 and FY21 Q3

Data run on 5/4/2021

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 March 31, 2021

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	2	2
Within 10 Miles	2	4
10 - 50 Miles	0	0
50 - 100 Miles	3	36
100 - 200 Miles	4	64
200+ Miles	6	18
Total	17	124

- Only 5% of delinquent congregate care youth were placed within 10 miles of Philadelphia
- Almost all (95%) delinquent congregate care youth were placed at least 50 miles from Philadelphia



Permanency



Permanency Challenges and COVID-19

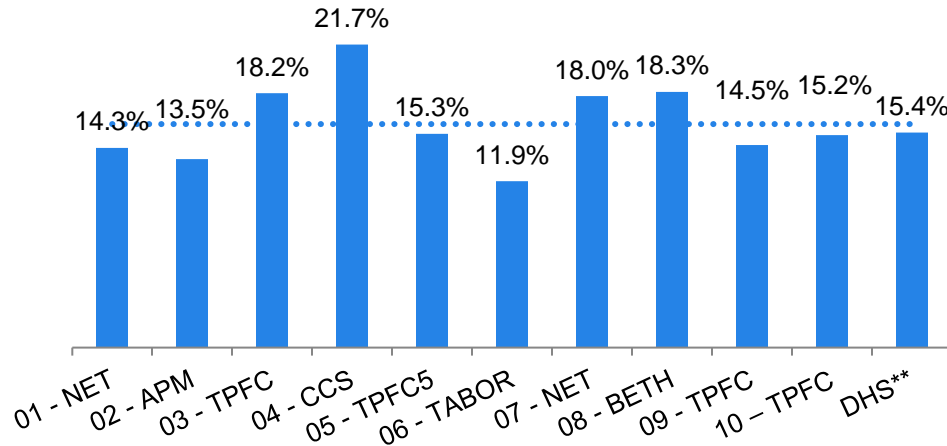


Although permanency has been an ongoing challenge, court scheduling and other delays related to the COVID-19 mitigation efforts have likely delayed permanencies. For example:

- The system-wide permanency rate for FY21 Q1-Q3 was 16%, lower than FY20 Q3 (18.4%), or FY19 Q3 (21.4%)
- The percentage of permanencies that were reunifications increased in the first three quarters of FY21, but overall permanencies were three quarters of what they were in FY20 Q1-Q3

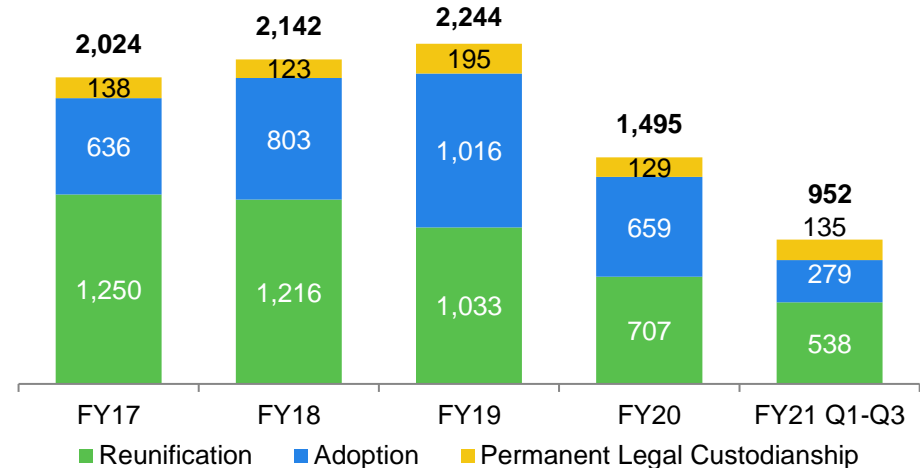
Permanency Rates and Totals

Figure 55. Permanency Rates by CUA



- The system-wide permanency rate was 16% for FY21 through Q3. This is lower than the FY20 Q3 (18.4%) and FY19 Q3 (21.4%) rates

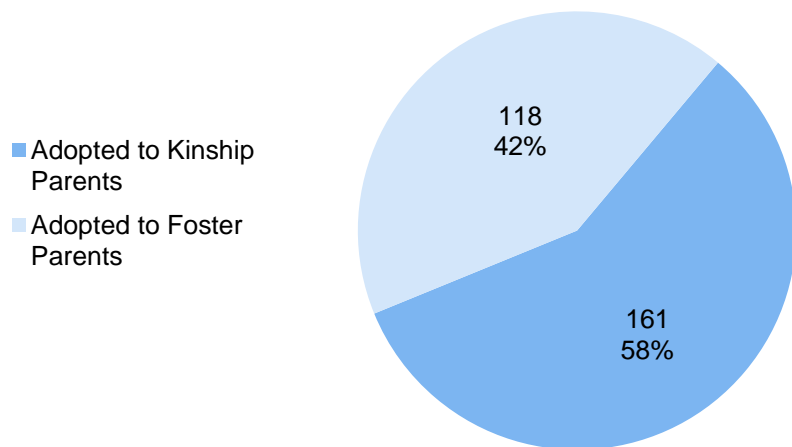
Figure 56. Permanency Totals by Permanency Type



- Over half (57%) of all FY21 Q3 permanencies were reunifications

Adoptions and Permanent Legal Custody (PLC)

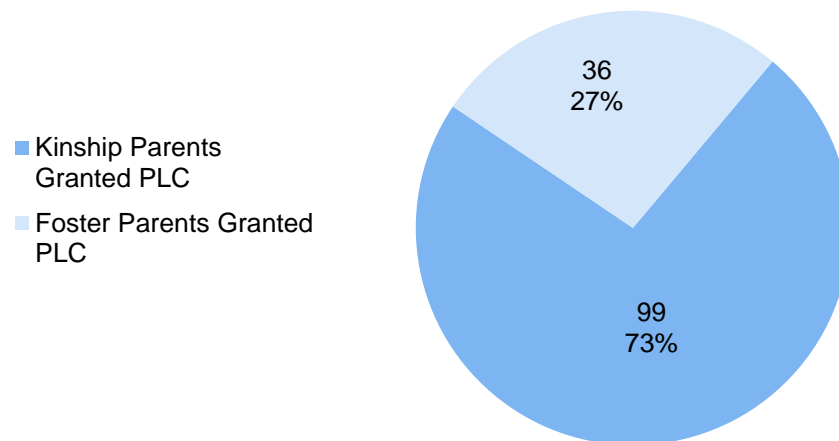
Figure 57. Youth Who were Adopted by Foster and Kinship Parents



N=279

- Of the 279 children and youth who were adopted in FY21 Q1-Q3, 58% were adopted by kinship parents

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



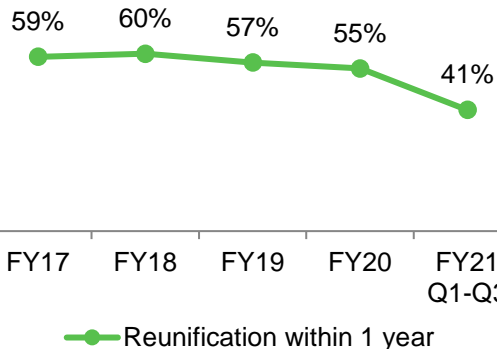
N=135

- Of the 135 youth who were discharged to PLC, 73% were discharged to PLC with their kinship parents

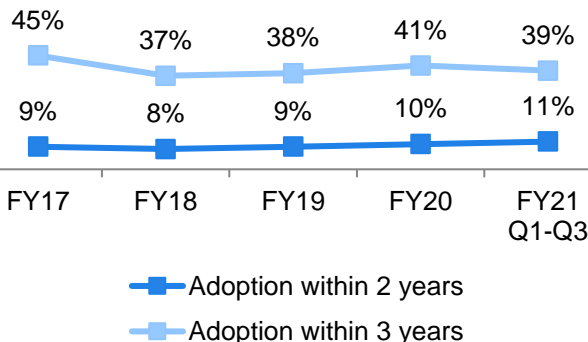
Permanency Timeliness

Figure 59. Timeliness of Permanency

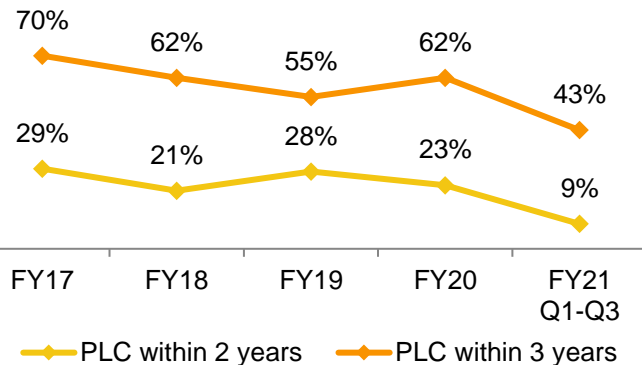
Reunification



Adoption



Permanent Legal Custodianship



- The rate of reunification within 1 year decreased from FY18 through FY21 Q3

- The rate for adoption within two years increased slightly between FY20 and FY21 Q1-Q3, while the rate of adoption within three years decreased

- 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}

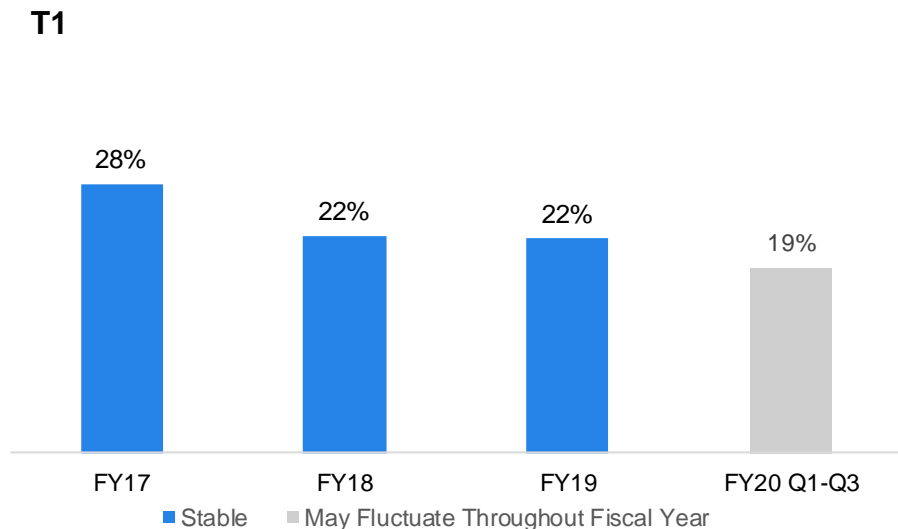
¹Wulczyn, F., Alpert, L., Orlebeke, B., & Haight, J. (2014). Principles, language, and shared meaning: Toward a common understanding of CQI in child welfare. *The Center for State Child Welfare Data, Chapin Hall: Chicago, IL, USA.*

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.

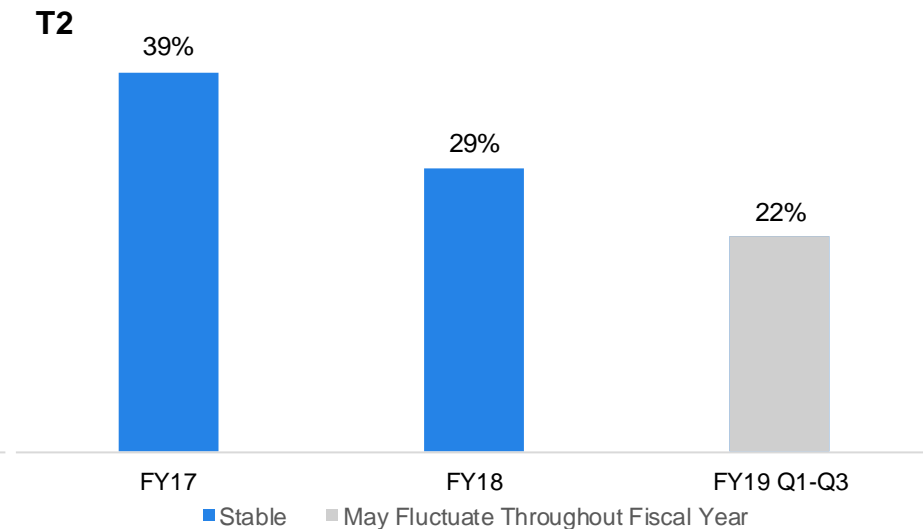
Permanency Timeliness – Our New PBC Measure

Figure 60. Timeliness of Permanency - PBC

T1



T2



- Roughly 1 in 5 youth (19%) who entered care in FY20 Q1-Q3 achieved permanency within a year – a smaller proportion compared to previous years

- Over 1 in 5 youth (22%) who entered placement during FY19 Q1-Q3 and remained in care for at least 12 months reached permanency within 36 months

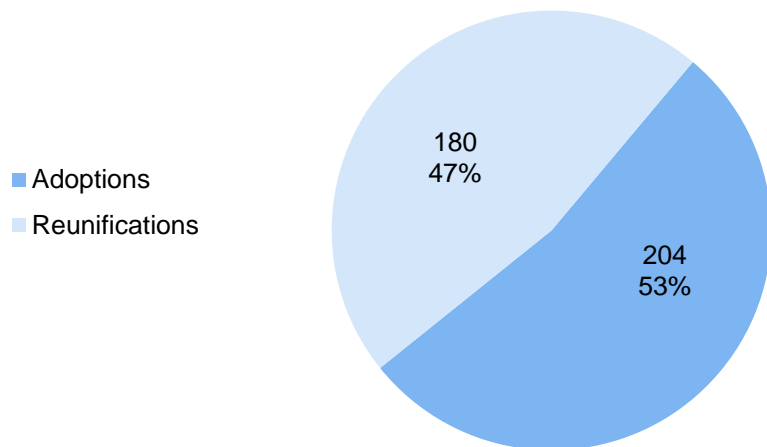
Data run on 5/4/2021

Data are constantly reconciled by CUAs so totals for recent fiscal years may fluctuate slightly as time passes.

T1 totals for FY20 and T2 totals for FY19 will continue to change as the year goes on. T1 totals for all of FY20 and T2 totals for all of FY19 will be available at the end of FY21

Administrative Orders During COVID-19

Figure 61. Administrative Orders for Reunifications and Adoptions During COVID-19 (March 2020 through March 31, 2021)



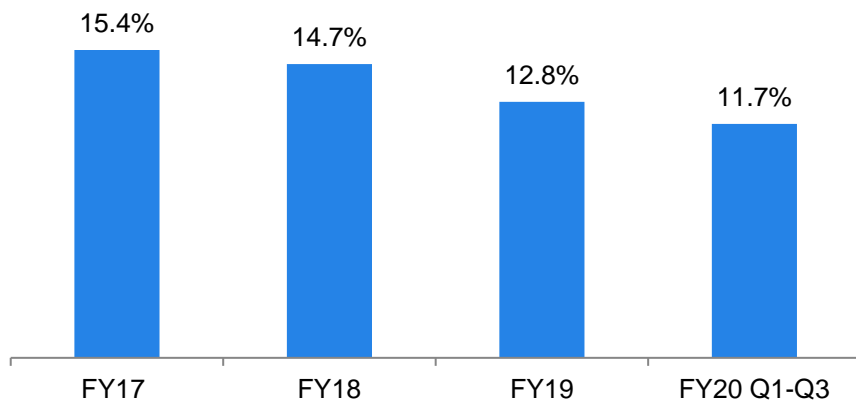
N=384

- Since March 2020, 204 children have been adopted and 180 children have been reunified via administrative order

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

Permanency- Re-Entry

Figure 62. One-Year Re-Entry Rate



- Roughly 1 in 10 (11.7%) youth who exited dependent placement reentered within one year
- 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 5/4/2021

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 Initiatives to Support Families and Youth



In order to better support families and older youth during the pandemic, DHS has undertaken the following initiatives:



Administrative Orders were used to reunify children and youth in out of home placement ahead of their next court date to combat scheduling delays



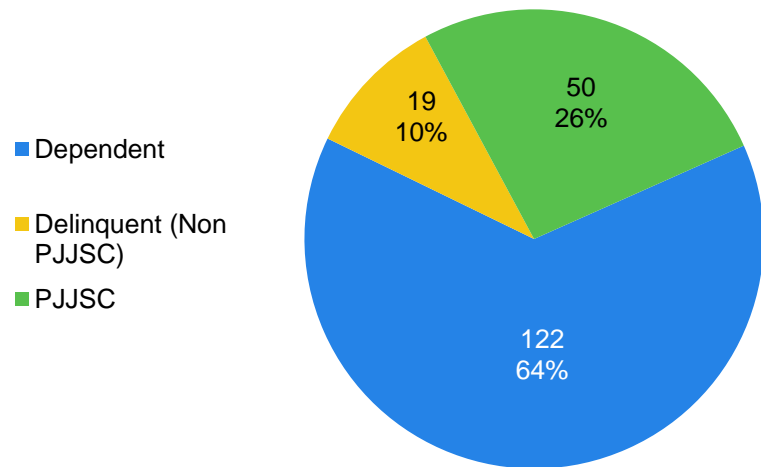
Rental Assistance for Older Youth: starting this year, DHS now offers rapid rental assistance and housing support to 60 youth per year who are transitioning out of foster care and at risk of homelessness



Older Youth Pandemic Relief: Through funding provided by the 2021 Consolidated Appropriates Act, DHS has been working with providers to distribute relief payments to eligible current and former foster care youth

COVID-19 Positive Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Receiving DHS Services

Figure 63. Total COVID-19 Positive Youth Through March 31, 2021, by Status

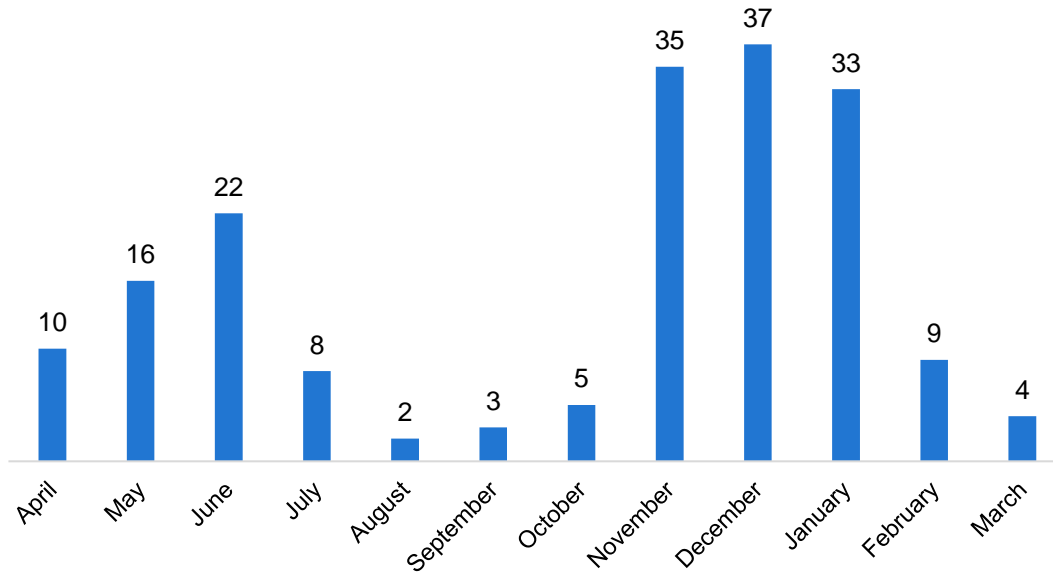


N=191

- Between March 2020 and March 2021, 192 Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice involved youth tested positive for COVID-19 while receiving DHS services
- Nearly two in three (64%) youth who tested positive are dependent youth

COVID-19 Positive Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Receiving DHS Services

Figure 64. 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