



Quarterly Indicators Report

Fiscal Year 2021 Quarter 1
July 1, 2020 – September 30, 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 100 more cases closed than opened in the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2021, and there were over 100 fewer cases accepted for service in FY21 Q1 compared to FY20 Q1.



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 September 30th, 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 September 30th, 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 before COVID-19, court scheduling and other delays related to the COVID-19 mitigation efforts have likely delayed permanencies. For example, although the percentage of reunifications increased in FY21 Q1, overall permanencies were half of what they were in FY20 Q1.





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



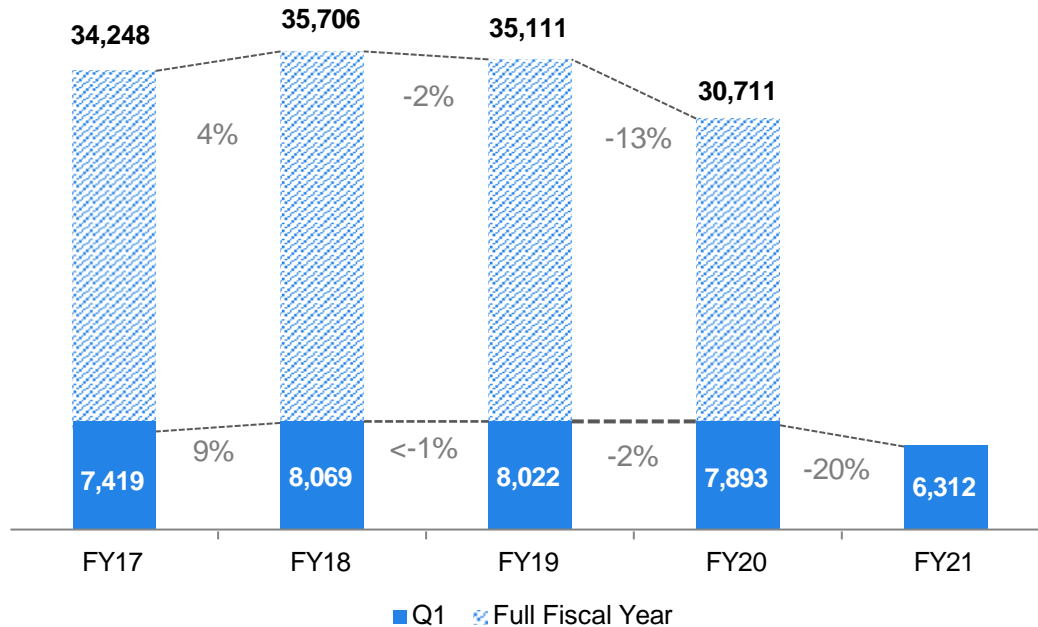


Hotline and Investigations



Call Volume

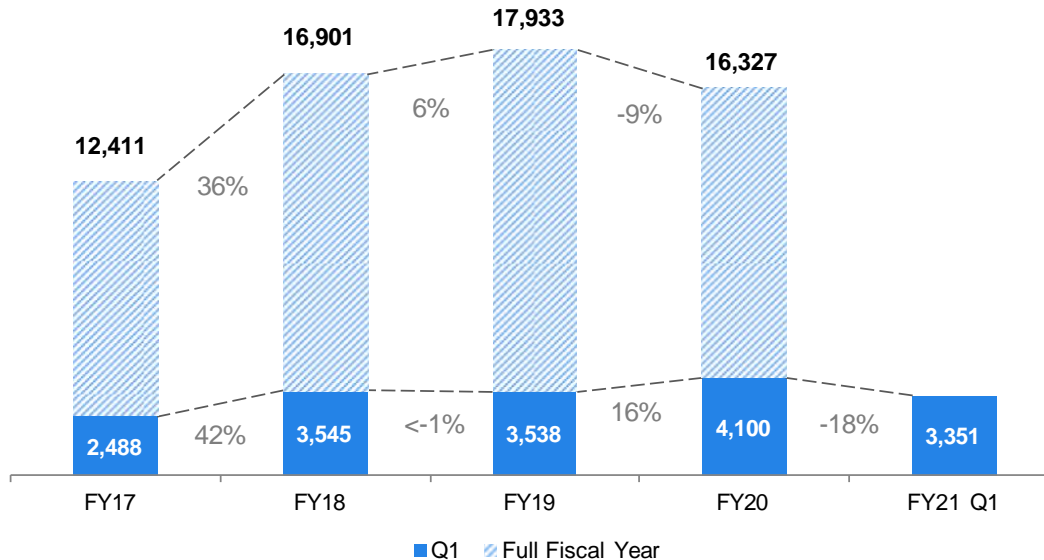
Figure 1. Total Hotline Reports



- Hotline reports for FY21 Q1 decreased 20% from the first quarter of the previous fiscal year– likely related to COVID
 - This is the most significant decrease in Hotline reports in recent years
- On average, there were 69 calls per day during FY21 Q1

Hotline Decisions

Figure 2. Total Screen Outs

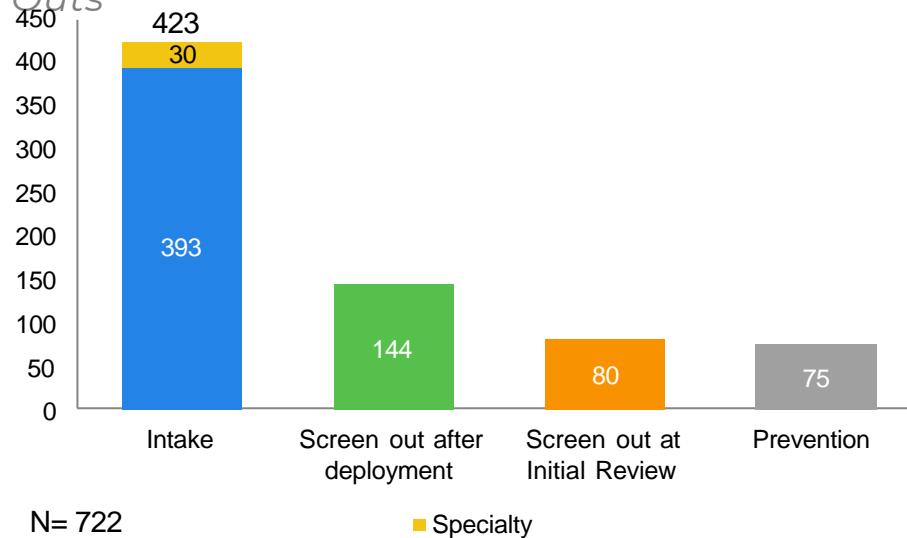


- There were 35% more screen outs in FY21 Q1 than in FY17 Q1
- Similar to the decrease in total Hotline reports, screen outs for FY21 Q1 decreased 18% from the first quarter of FY20

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

Hotline Decisions

Figure 3. Fiscal Year 2020 Secondary Screen Outs

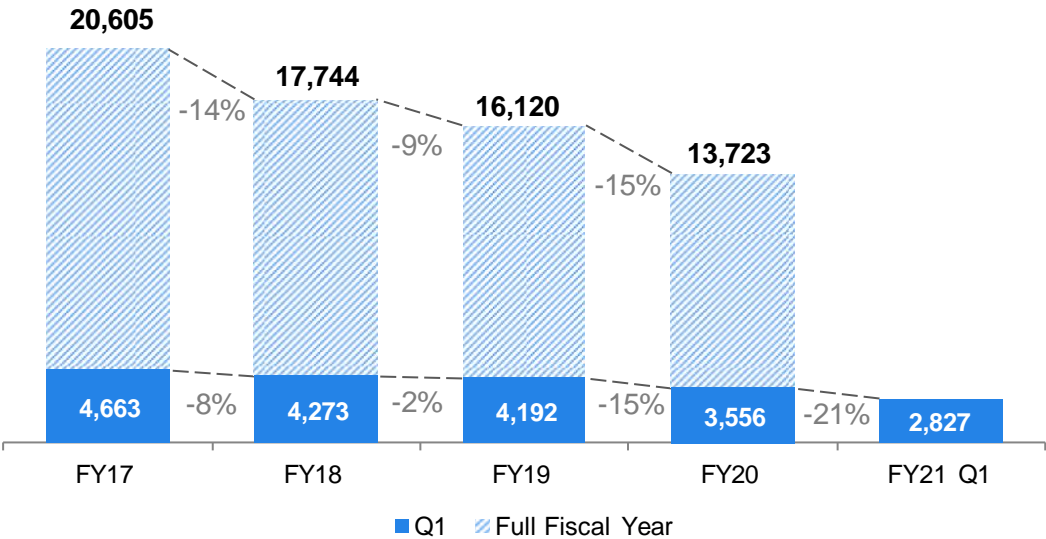


- Roughly three in five (59%) secondary screen out cases were sent to Intake during FY21 Q1
- Almost a third of all cases were screened out; 20% were screened out after deployment, and 11% were screened out at initial review
- One in ten (10%) secondary screen out cases were referred to Prevention

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

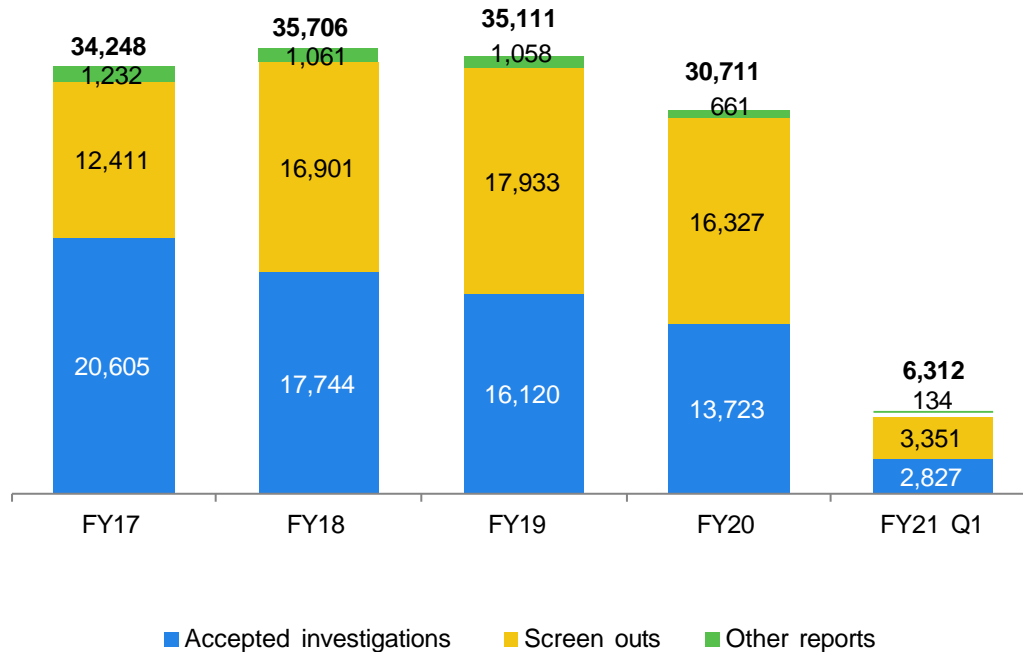
Figure 4. Total Investigations



- Total Q1 investigations have declined 39% since FY17
- Similar to the decrease in total Hotline reports, investigations for FY21 Q1 decreased 21% from the first quarter of FY20

Hotline Decisions

Figure 5. Hotline Action

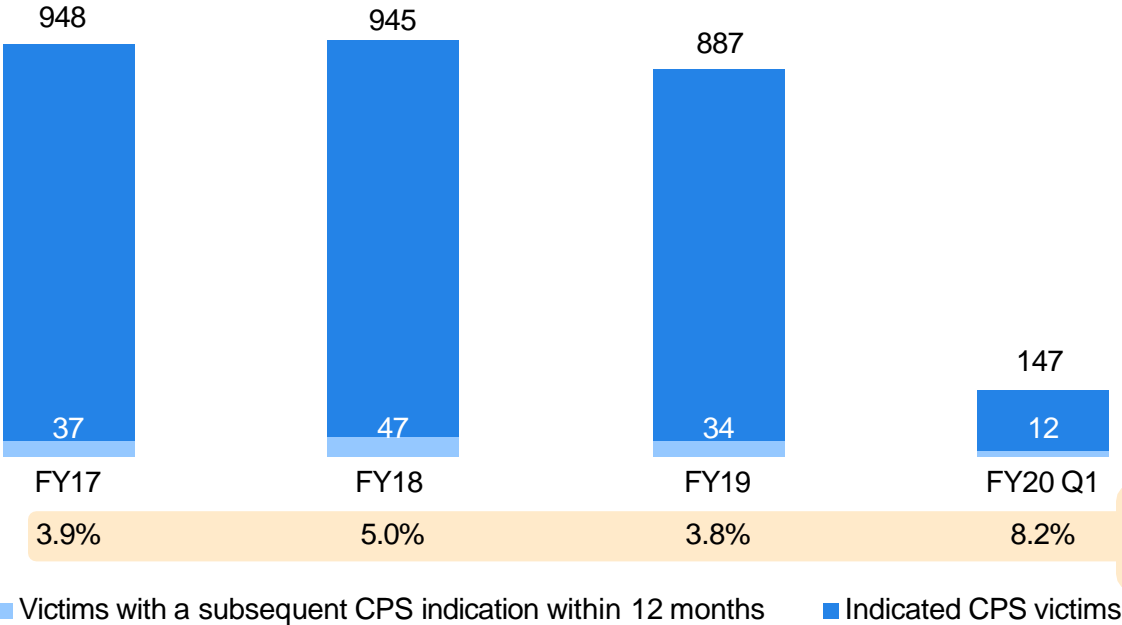


- Following the trend from FY20, over half (53%) of all reports were screened out in FY21 Q1
- Under half (45%) of all reports were accepted for investigation in FY21 Q1

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 FY20 Q1 (8.2%) was higher than the previous three fiscal years (between 3.8% and 5.0%)

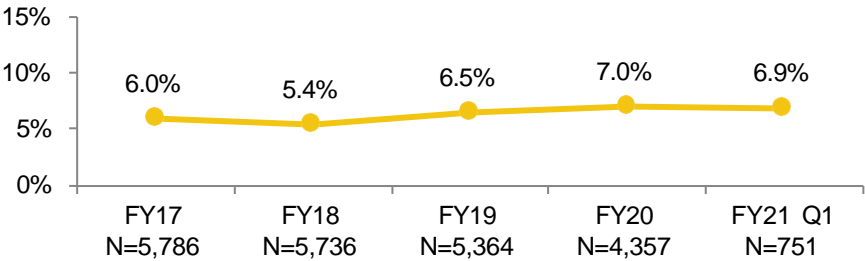
Federal repeat maltreatment indicator

Data run on 11/4/2020
Because this measure looks forward in time, there is a one-year lag in reporting repeat maltreatment

Repeat Maltreatment: State Measure

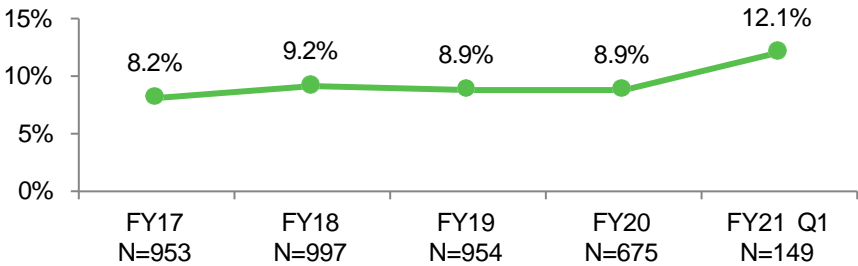
*The Pennsylvania measure for repeat maltreatment looks at the number of CPS reports received during a specific time-period and identifies those children who had a **previous** indication of abuse.*

Figure 7. CPS Reports with Suspected Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with suspected re-abuse increased slightly (0.9 percentage points) from FY17 to FY21 Q1

Figure 8. Indicated CPS Reports with Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with indicated re-abuse in FY21 Q1 was approximately three percentage points higher than the previous three full fiscal years*

Data run on 11/4/2020

* The rate of CPS reports with indicated re-abuse for FY21 Q1 is being compared to the previous full fiscal years, so while the percentage is much higher the overall number is the total N is lower than previous year 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

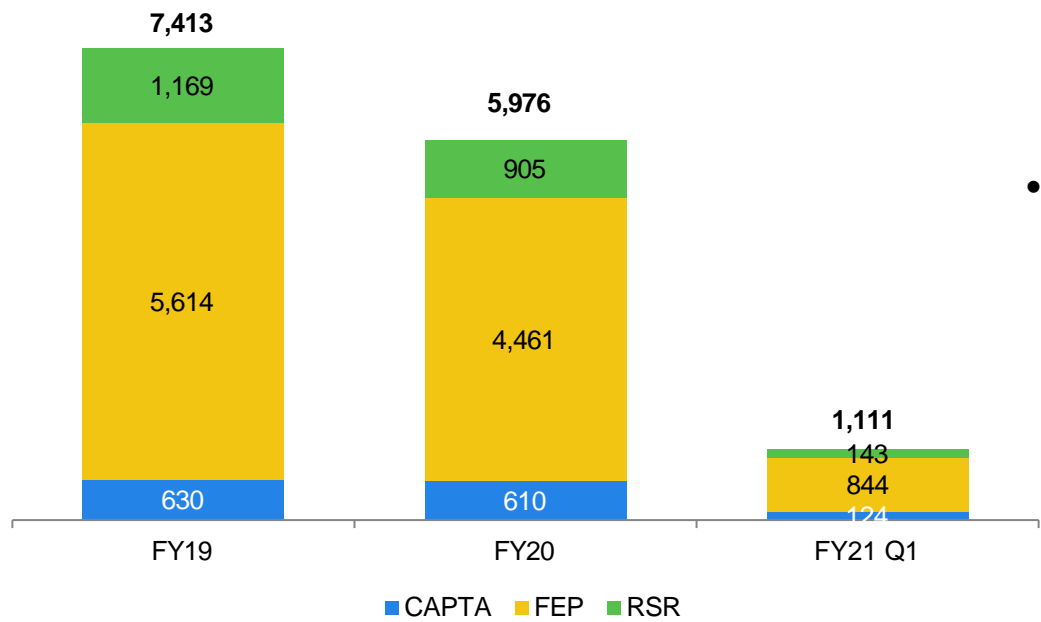
- **CAPTA-** Program for Substance Exposed Newborns
- **FEP** – Family Empowerment Programs, refers to:
 - **FES-** Family Empowerment Services
 - **FEC-** Family Empowerment Centers
- **RSR-** Rapid Service Response

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

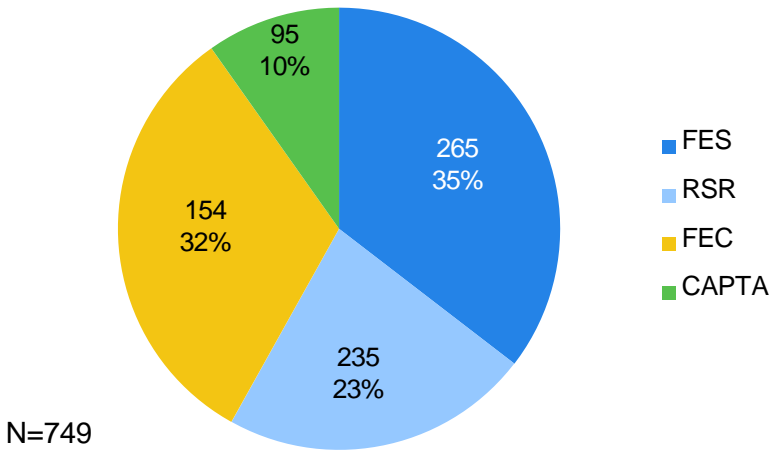


- In FY21 Q1, there were 1,111 families referred to DHS Diversion Programs
- Family Empowerment Programs continued to receive the most referrals (76%)

Data run on 12/3/2020
Total Referrals refers to all families referred to DHS Prevention program 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 by Program



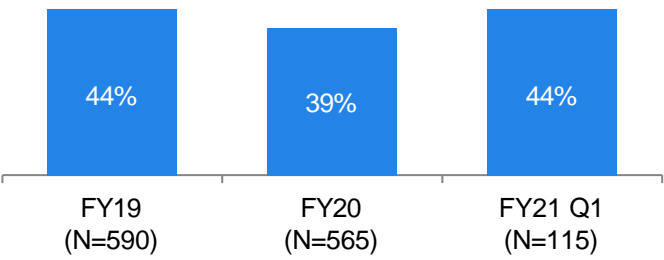
- In FY21 Q1, there were 749 families served by DHS Diversion Programs
- Family Empowerment Services and Rapid Service Response provided services to 2 in 3 (67%) families receiving services through DHS Diversion Programs

Data run on 11/19/2020
Health 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)

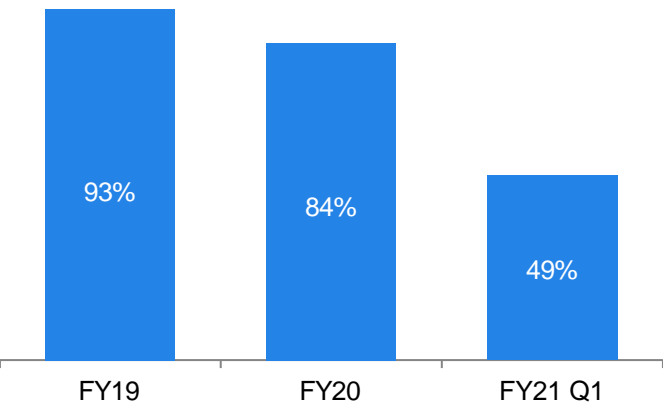
Program for Substance Exposed Newborns (CAPTA) provides intensive home visitation and case management for women and their infants who are affected by substance exposure at birth

Figure 11. Voluntary Service Rate Rate



- Out of 115 cases received in FY21 Q1, 44% voluntarily enrolled in services—higher than FY20 and equal to FY19

Figure 12. Ongoing Engagement



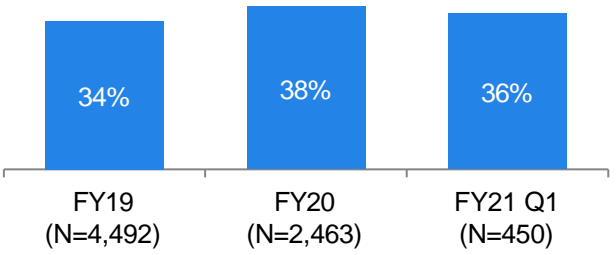
- The ongoing engagement rate decreased in FY21 Q1 to 49%

Data run on 12/3/2020
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 Services (FES)

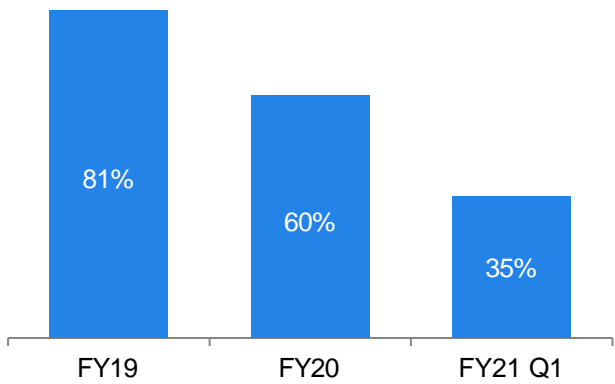
Family Empowerment Services (FES) offers intensive case management supports that stabilize families to limit future involvement with formal child welfare services

Figure 13. Voluntary Service Rate Rate



- Out of 450 cases received in FY21 Q1, a third (36%) voluntarily enrolled in services– slightly lower than FY20

Figure 14. Ongoing Engagement



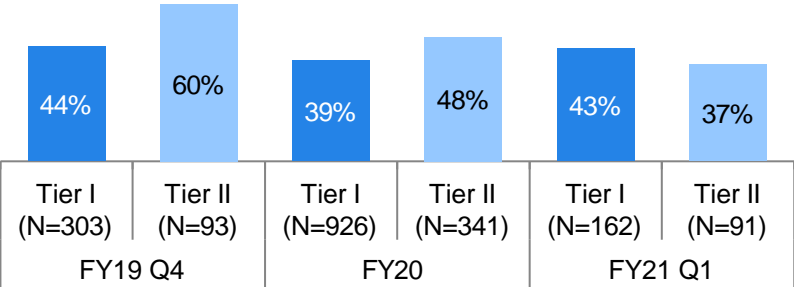
- The ongoing engagement rate decreased in FY21 Q1 to 35%

Data run on 12/3/2020
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)

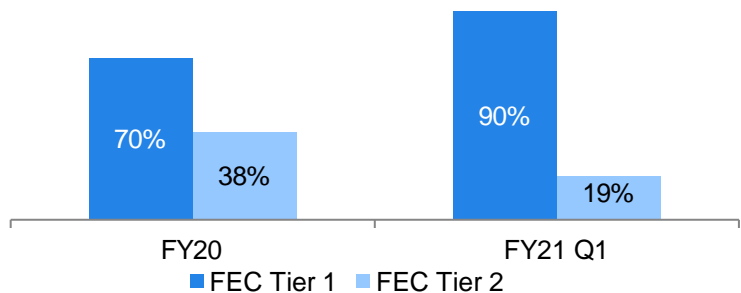
Family Empowerment Centers (FEC) are community-based hubs that provide intensive supports to families to prevent future involvement with DHS. Families receive different levels of support based on risk: lower risk families are serviced through Tier I and higher risk, through Tier II

Figure 15. Voluntary Service Rate



- Similar to previous years, 43% of Tier I families voluntarily enrolled in services in FY21 Q1
- In FY21 Q1 for Tier II, 37% of Tier 2 families voluntarily enrolled in services– a decrease from previous years

Figure 16. Ongoing Engagement Rate



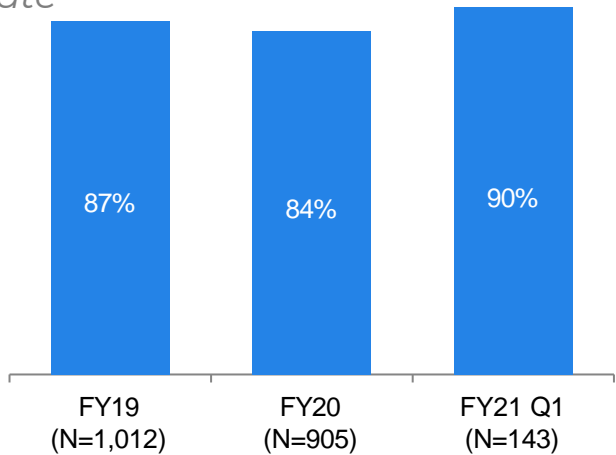
- In FY21 Q1 the ongoing engagement rate for Tier I was 90% – an increase from FY20
- In FY21 Q1 the ongoing engagement rate for Tier II was 19% – a decrease from FY20

Data run on 12/3/2020
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)

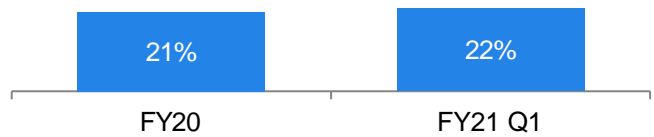
Rapid Service Response (RSR) provides in-home support services focused on increasing parents' ability to provide a safe and nurturing home environment to prevent out of home placement

Figure 17. Voluntary Service Rate Rate



- Out of 143 cases received in FY21 Q1, 90% voluntarily enrolled in services, an increase from the previous two years

Figure 18. Ongoing Engagement



- Slightly higher than FY20, the ongoing engagement rate in FY21 Q1 was 22%

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 – September 30, 2020

Figure 19. Sex of All Dependent Youth

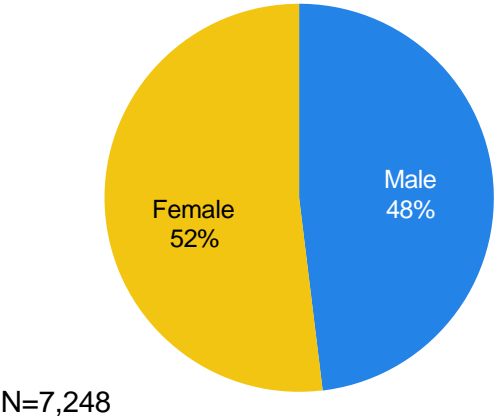


Figure 19a. Sex of Dependent In-Home Youth

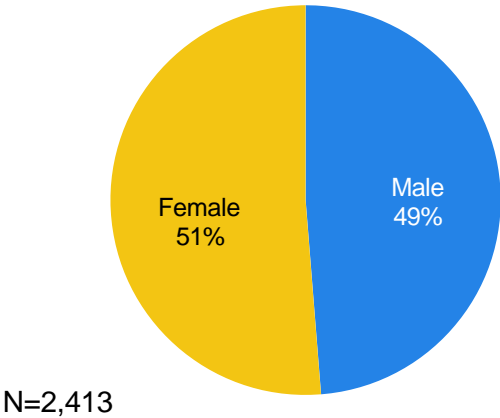
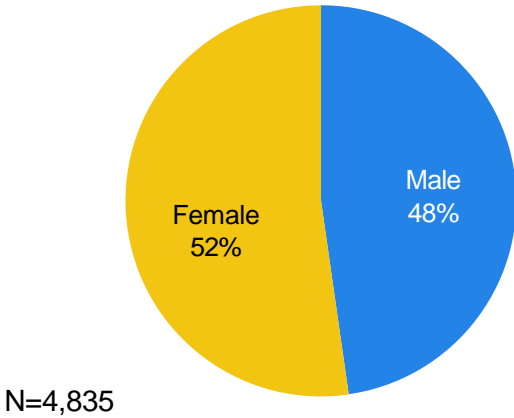


Figure 19b. Sex of Dependent Placement Youth

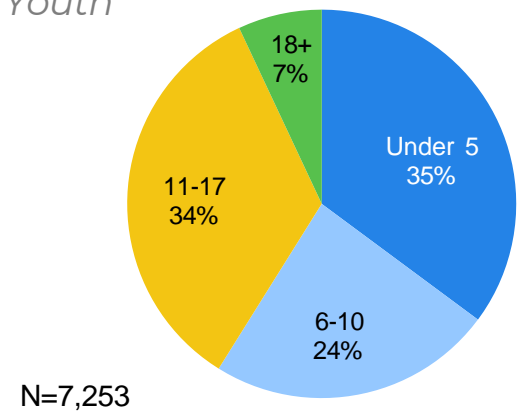


- As of 9/30/20, there were slightly more females than males in the dependent system– overall and in both placement and in-home services

Data run on 11/2/2020
*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age

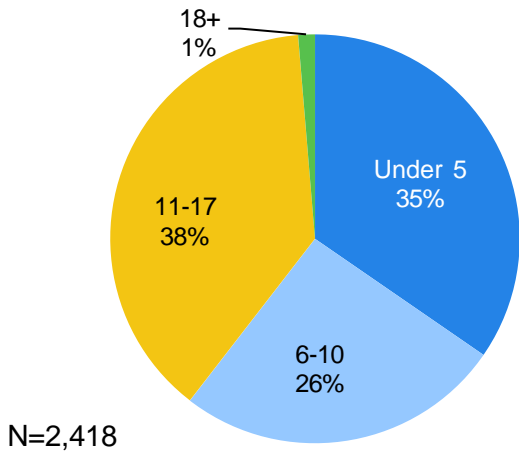
Age of Dependent Youth – September 30, 2020

Figure 20. Age of All Dependent Youth



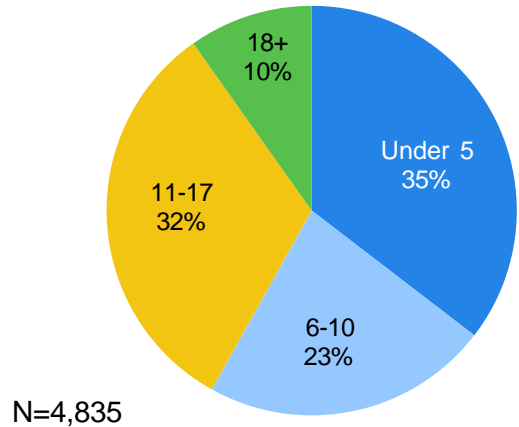
- Over half (59%) of dependent youth on 9/30/20 were 10 years old or younger

Figure 20a. Age of Dependent In- Home Youth



- Two in five (38%) dependent **in-home** youth on 9/30/20 were between the ages of 11 and 17, and only 1% were 18 or older

Figure 20b. Age of Dependent Placement Youth

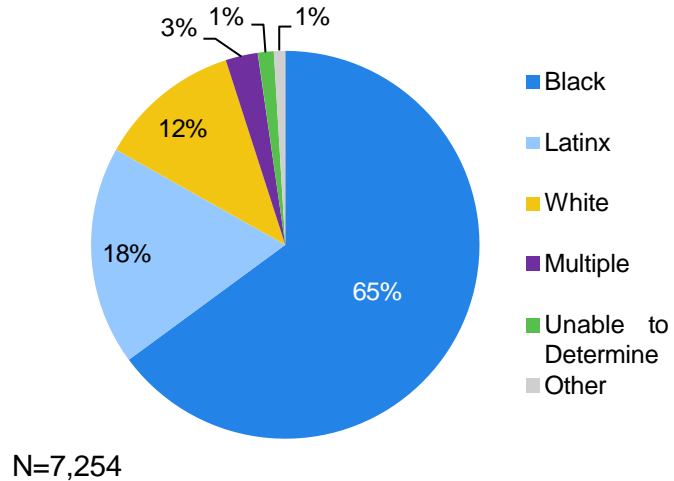


- One in three (32%) dependent **placement** youth on 9/30/20 were between the ages of 11 and 17, and 1 in 10 (10%) were 18 or older

Data run on 11/2/2020
*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age

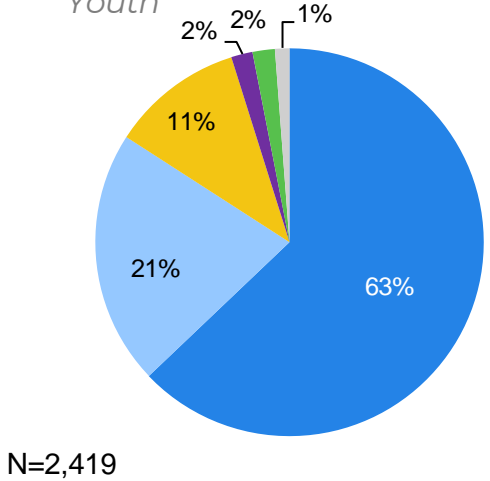
Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Youth – September 30, 2020

Figure 21. Race/Ethnicity of All Dependent Youth



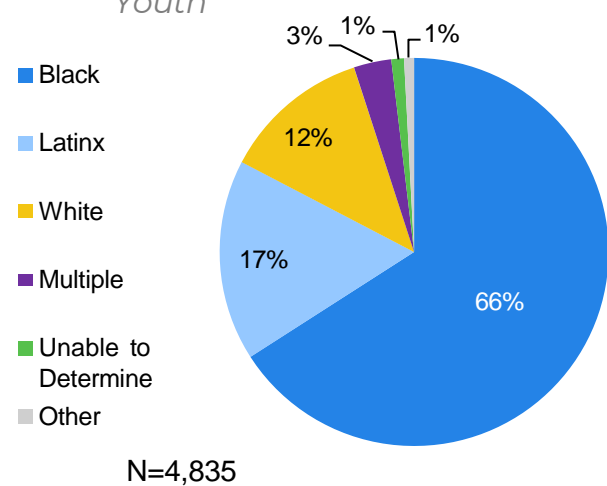
- Approximately two thirds (65%) of dependent youth on 9/30/20 identified as Black
- Approximately 1 in 6 (18%) were Latinx

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



- Slightly under two thirds (63%) of **in-home** youth on 9/30/20 identified as Black
- Just over 1 in 5 (21%) were Latinx

Figure 21b. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Placement Youth

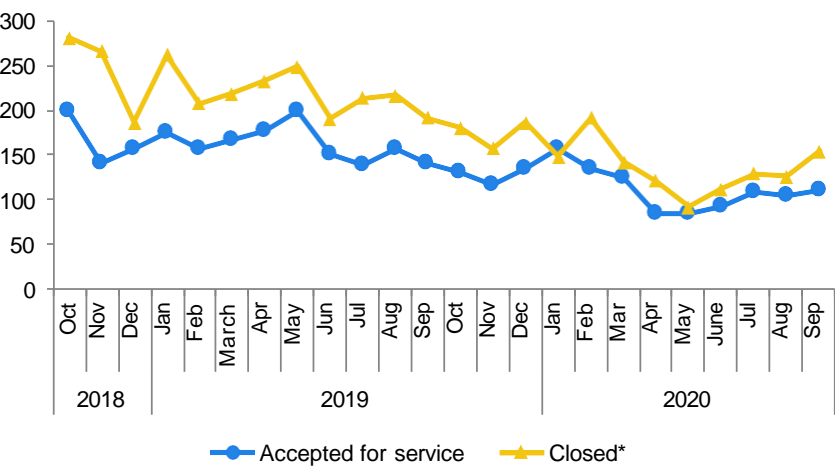


- Two thirds (66%) of dependent **placement** youth on 9/30/20 identified as Black
- Approximately 1 in 6 (17%) were Latinx

Data run on 11/2/2020
*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age

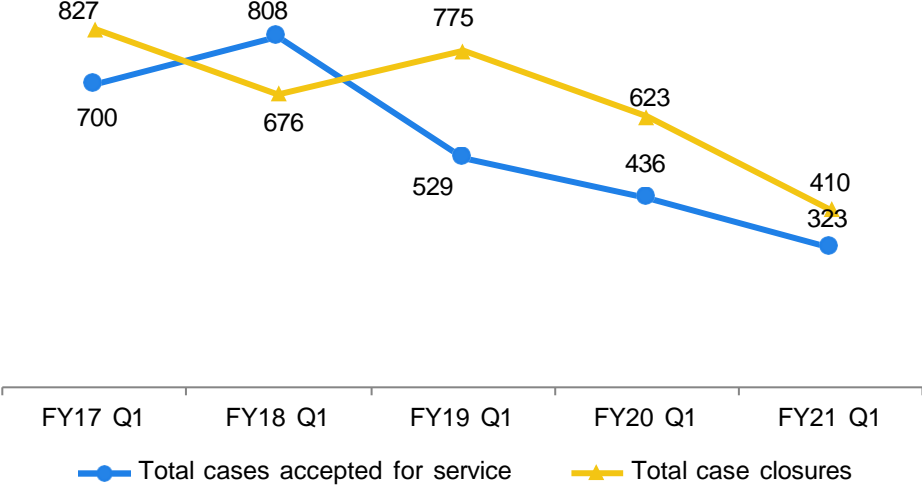
Cases Accepted for Service and Cases Closed

Figure 22. Cases Accepted and Closed by Month



- There were more cases closed than opened every month since October 2018 except in January 2020

Figure 23. Cases Accepted and Closed by Fiscal Year

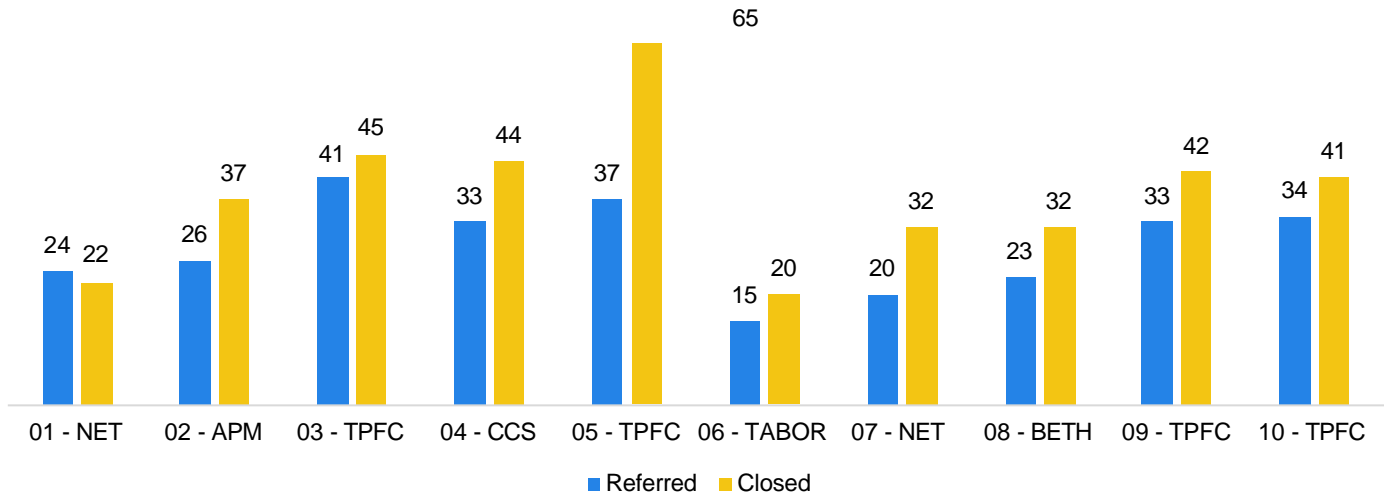


- There were 87 more cases closed than accepted for service in FY21 Q1
- There were 113 fewer cases accepted for service in FY21 Q1 compared to FY20 Q1

Data run on 11/2/2020
*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, by CUA

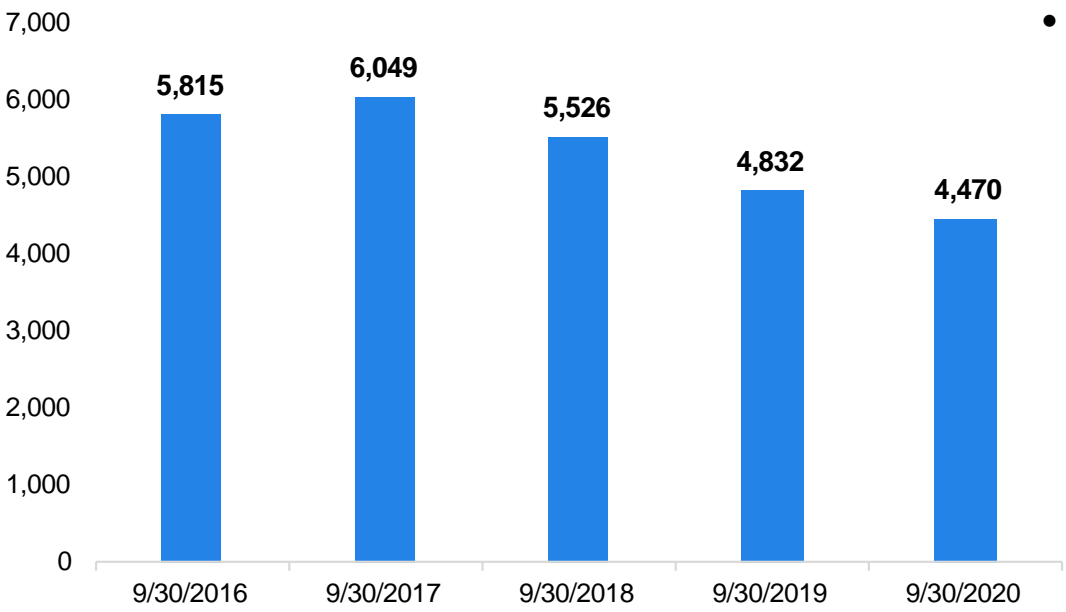


- All CUAs except one closed more cases than they accepted for service
- CUA 5 had 76% more cases closed than referred in FY21 Q1, the greatest difference of any CUA

Data run on 11/2/2020
*Case closed includes those transferred to Non-CWO Services (Delinquent or Subsidy)

Total Cases

Figure 25. Total Open Cases on September 30th



- There were fewer than 4,500 cases open on September 30, 2020— fewer cases than in the past four years.
 - There were 7% fewer cases open on September 30, 2020 than there were on September 30, 2019
 - There were 23% fewer cases open on September 30, 2020 than there were on September 30, 2016

In-Home Services

Figure 26. Total Cases with In-Home Services

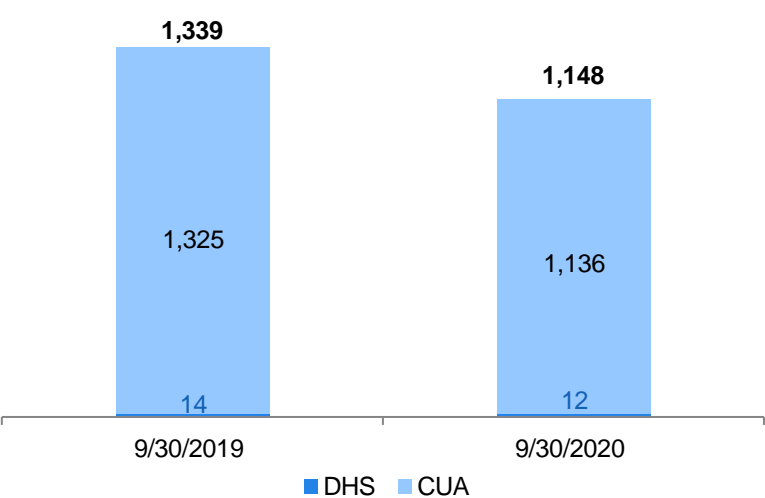
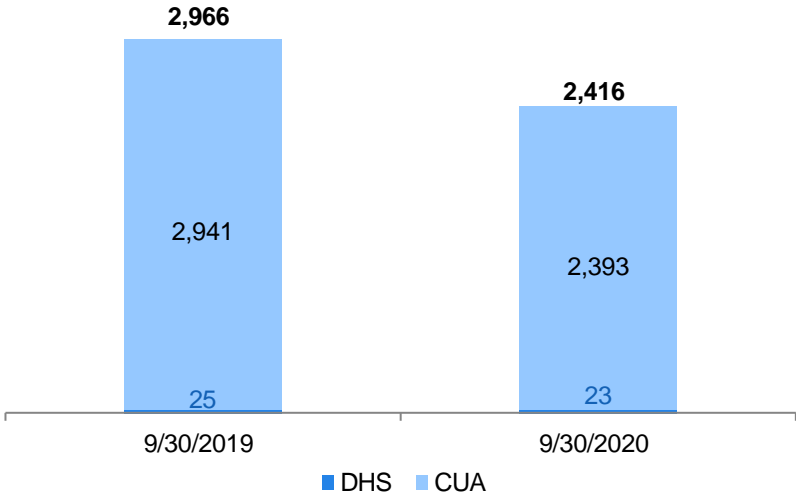


Figure 27. Total Children with In-Home Services



- Compared to 9/30/19, the total number of in-home cases and children on 9/30/20 declined by 14% and 19%, 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

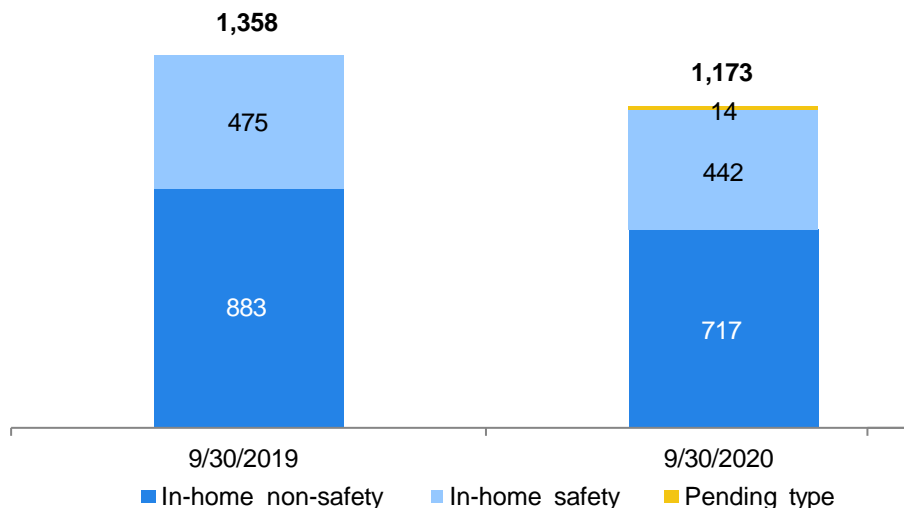
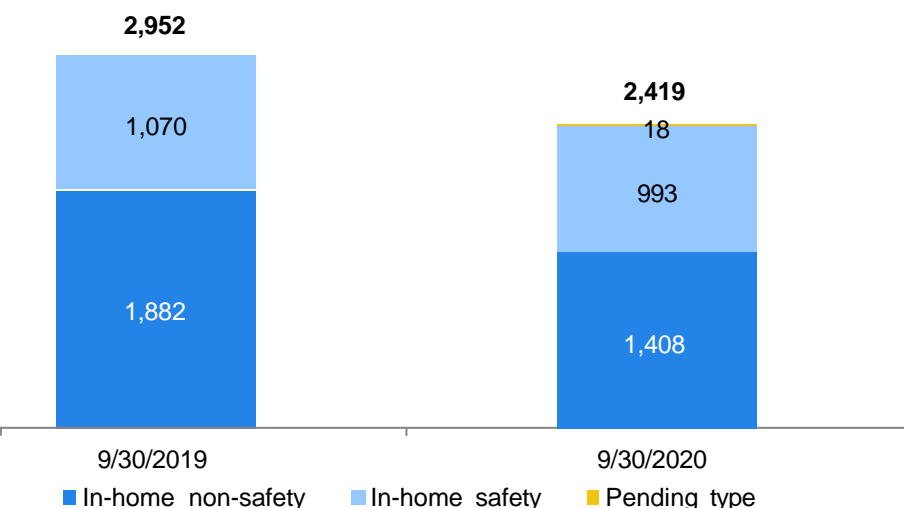


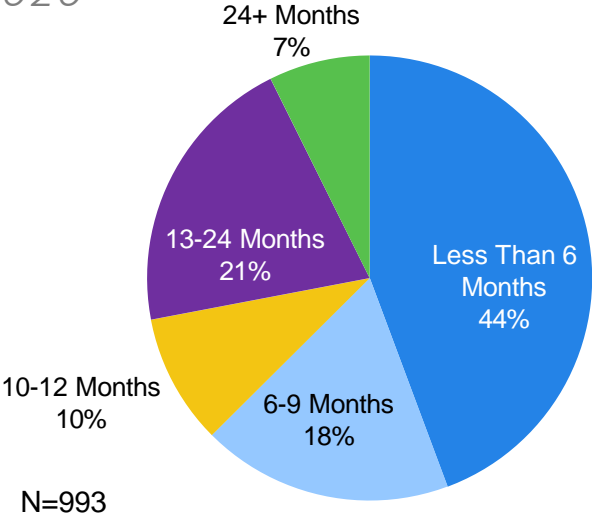
Figure 29. Total Children with In-Home Services by Service Type



- There were fewer cases and fewer children with in-home safety and non-safety services on 9/30/20 than on 9/30/19
- A slightly lower proportion of cases had in-home non-safety services on 9/30/20 (61%) than on 6/30/19 (65%). The same was true for children (58% in 2020 and 64% in 2019)

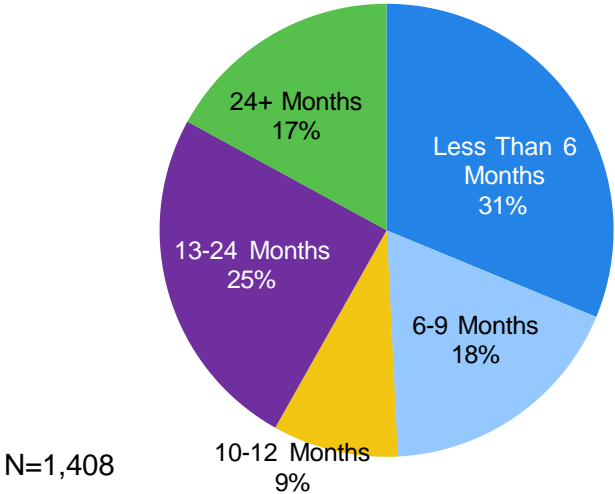
In-Home Services

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



- As of 9/30/20, 44% 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 September 30, 2020



- As of 9/30/20, 31% 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

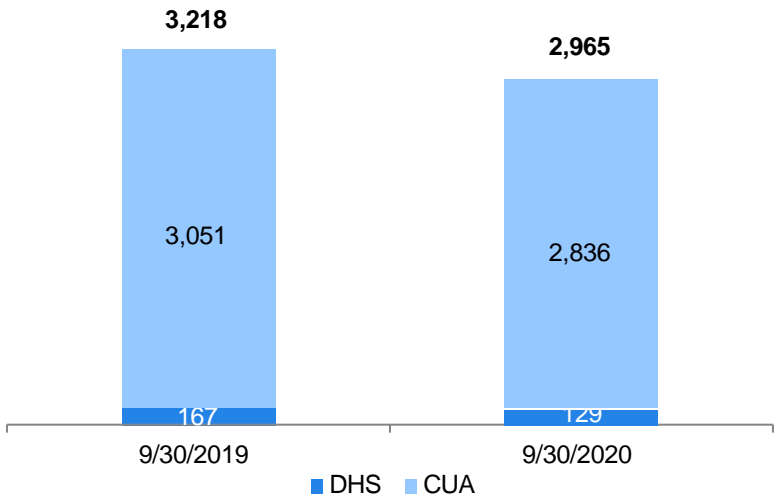
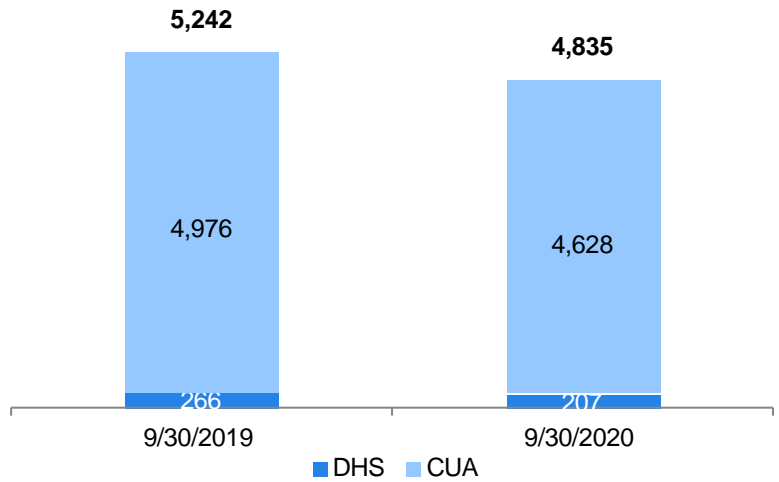


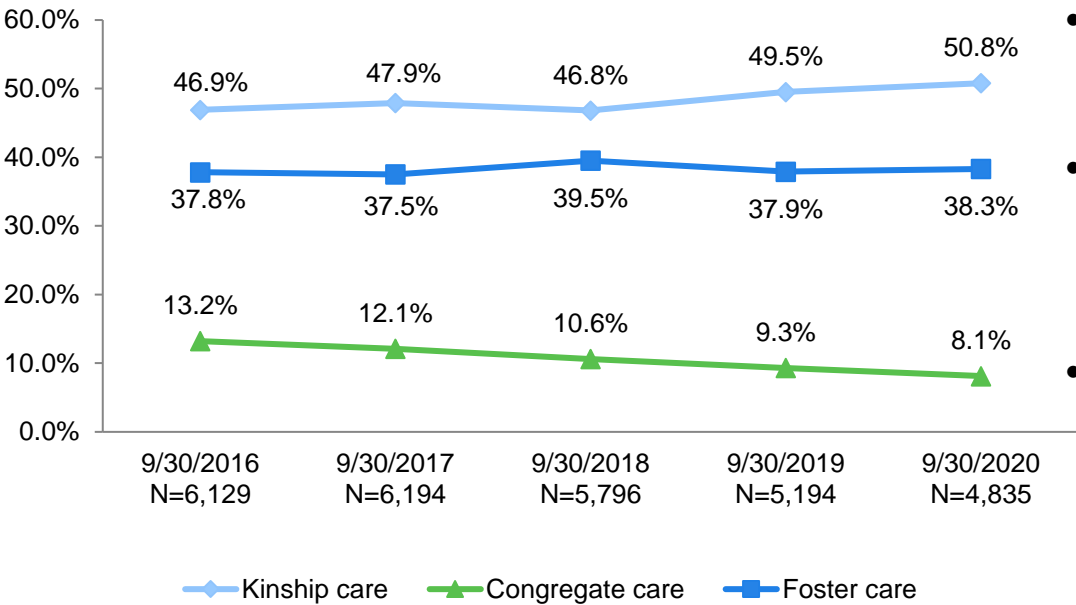
Figure 33. Total Children with Placement Services



- Compared to 9/30/19, the total number of placement cases and children on 9/30/20 both declined by 8%
- CUA continued to manage about 95% of placement cases and placement children

Dependent Placements

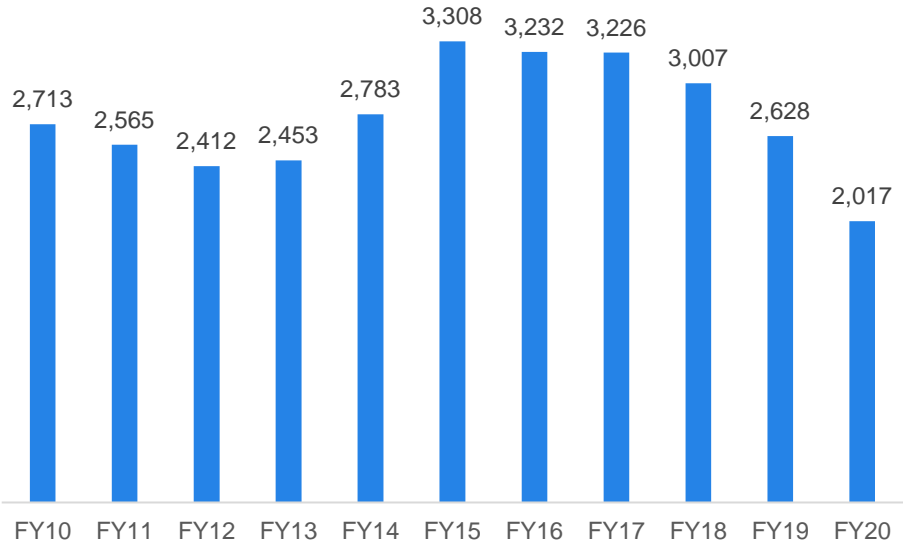
Figure 34. Dependent Placements on September 30th of Each Year



- Half of all placement youth were placed with kin as of 9/30/20
- The percentage of youth in congregate care continued to decline (8.1% on 9/30/20).
- The total number of youth in placement declined by 7% from 9/30/19 to 9/30/20

Number of Dependent Placement Entries Per Fiscal Year

Figure 35. Entries to Dependent Placement by Fiscal Year



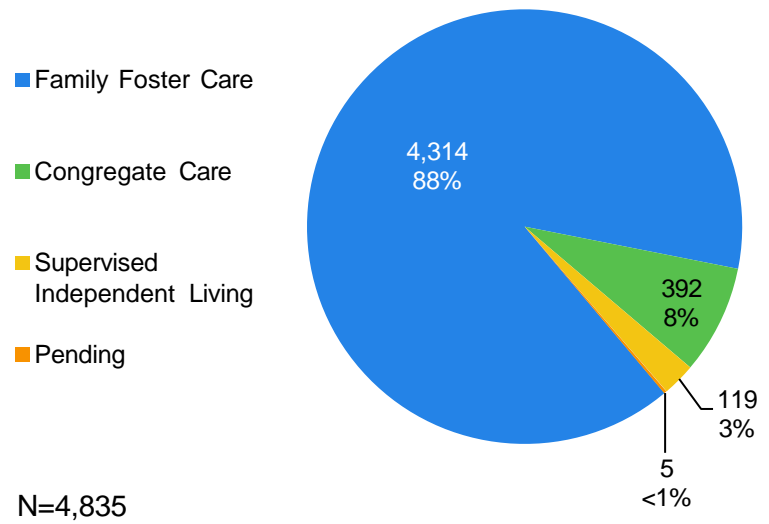
Entries decreased from FY10–FY12. After a sharp increase in FY15, entries have been decreasing each year.

- Entries to care decreased by 11% from FY10 to FY12.
- From FY14 to FY15, entries to care increased by 19%.
- Since FY15, entries to care decreased by 39%.

Data updated 2/20/2025 to improve comparability with AFCARS-based reporting.
Data reflects the federal fiscal year which runs from 10/1 to 9/30. This was done so that DHS could compare data to other jurisdictions.

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 36. Children in Dependent Placements on September 30, 2020 by Placement Type



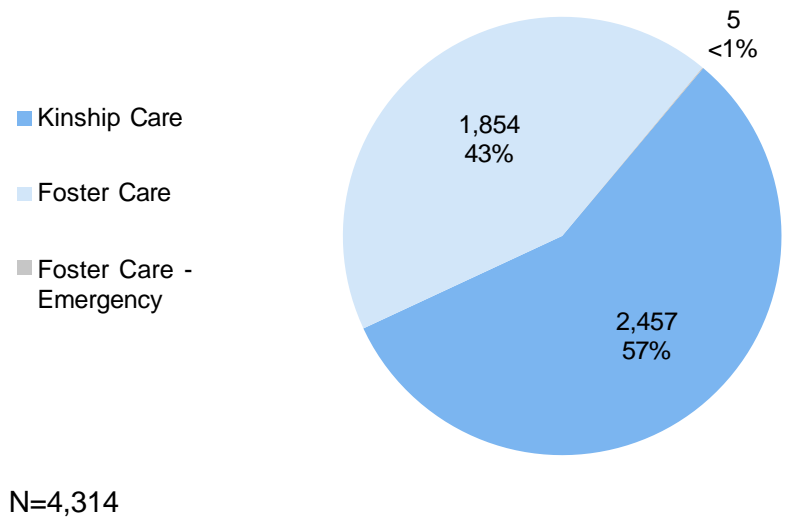
- A large majority (88%) of youth in placement on 9/30/20 were in family foster care
- Fewer than 1 in 10 (8%) youth in placement on 9/30/20 were in congregate care

As of 12/23/2020 there were 4,675 youth in dependent placement

Data run on 11/2/2020
*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

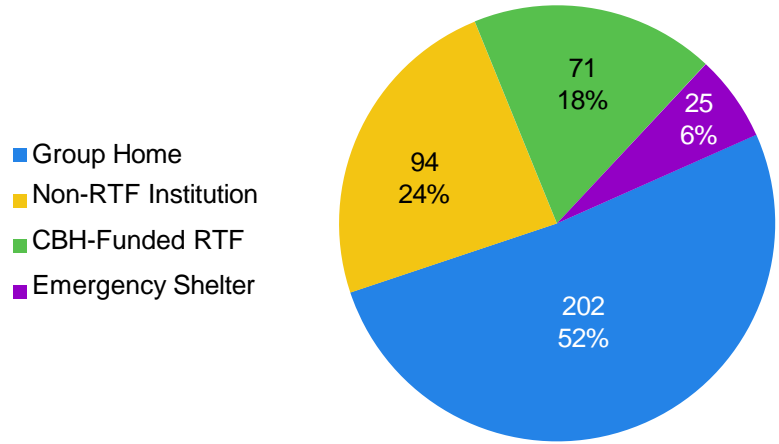
Figure 37. Children in Dependent Family Foster Care on September 30, 2020



- More than half (57%) of family foster care youth were in kinship care on 9/30/20

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 38. Children in Dependent Congregate Care on September 30, 2020

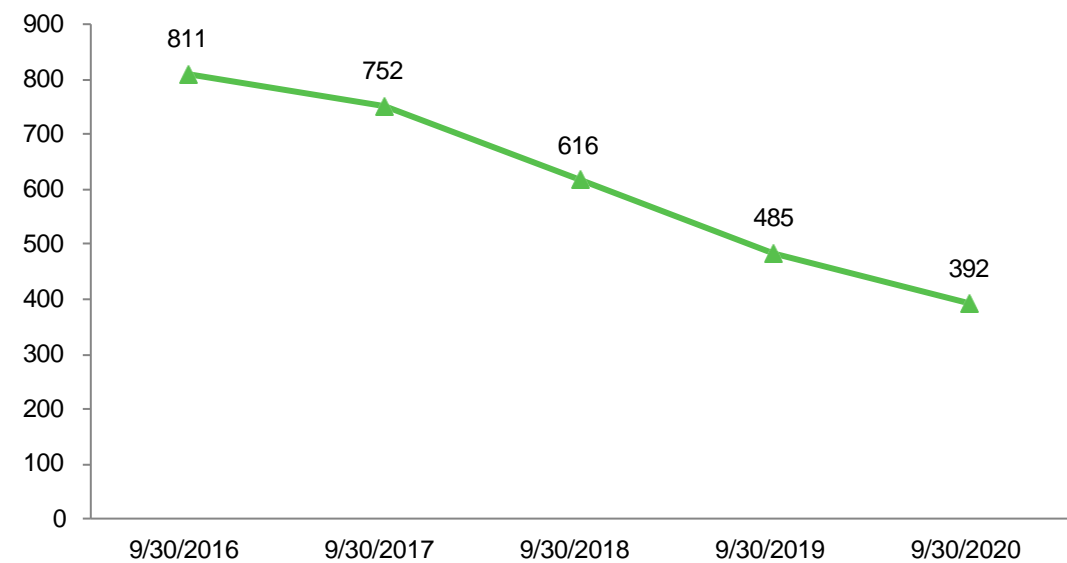


N=392

- Over half (52%) of all dependent congregate care youth were in a group home on 9/30/2020
- 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 September 30th



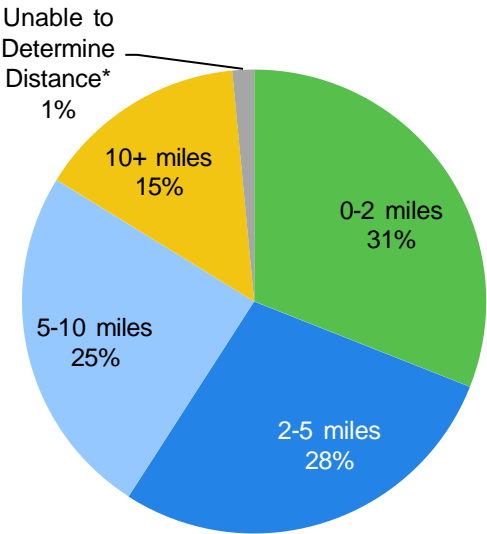
- Since September 30, 2016, there has been a 52% drop in the total number of dependent youth in congregate care settings
- Dependent congregate care placements have consistently decreased each year since 2016

As of 12/23/2020 there were 401 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 September 30, 2020

CUA	0-2 miles	2-5 miles	5-10 miles	10+ miles	Unable to Determine Distance*
01 - NET (N=399)	35%	33%	19%	13%	1%
02 - APM (N=515)	33%	28%	23%	14%	2%
03 - TPFC (N=464)	32%	23%	21%	23%	1%
04 - CCS (N=296)	28%	23%	28%	20%	1%
05 - TPFC (N=612)	28%	30%	27%	13%	1%
06 - TABOR (N=347)	35%	24%	29%	10%	2%
07 - NET (N=337)	28%	38%	23%	9%	2%
08 - BETH (N=285)	22%	30%	31%	15%	2%
09 - TPFC (N=420)	34%	25%	26%	13%	1%
10 - TPFC (N=432)	31%	27%	22%	17%	3%



- 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 September 30, 2020

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	15	106
Within 5 Miles	8	138
5 - 10 Miles	11	30
10 - 25 Miles	9	28
25 - 50 Miles	12	45
50+ Miles	12	45
Total	67	392

- Seven in 10 (70%) dependent youth in congregate care were either in Philadelphia or within 10 miles of the city limits

Data run on 11/2/2020

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 September 30, 2020

CUA	Total workers	Total cases	Median caseload	Average caseload
01 – NET	38	409	12	10.8
02 – APM	31	436	15	14.1
03 – TPFC	34	458	13	13.5
04 – CCS	32	323	10	10.1
05 – TPFC	51	673	15	13.2
06 – TABOR	38	353	10	9.3
07 – NET	36	378	12	10.5
08 – BETH	24	312	14	13.0
09 – TPFC	42	379	9	9.0
10 – TPFC	49	405	8	8.3
Overall	375	4,126	11	11.2

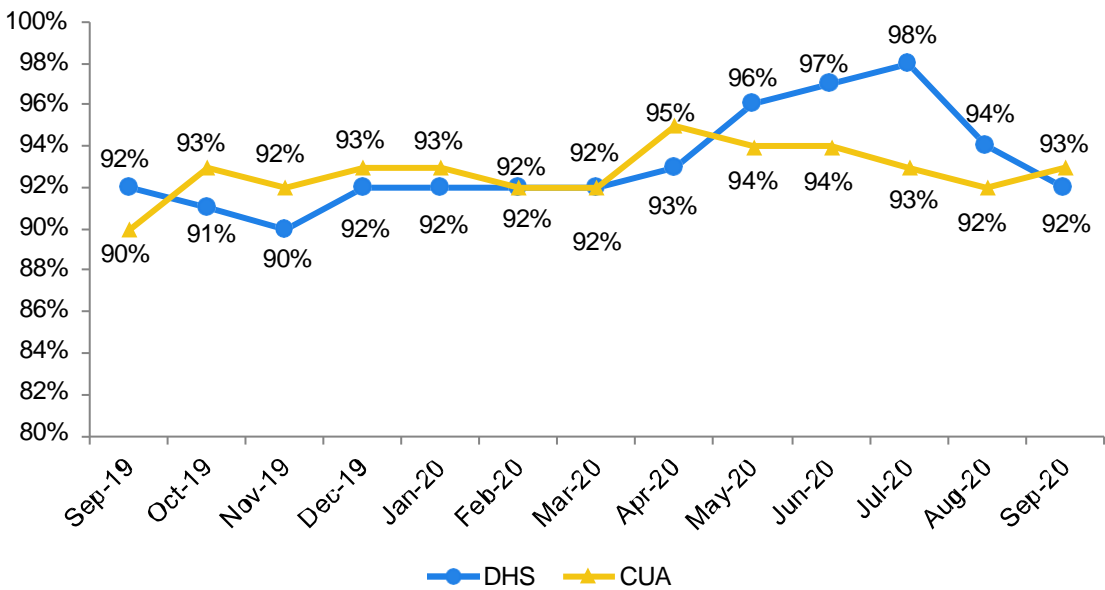
Table 3. DHS Ongoing Service Region Case Management Workers' Caseload Distribution on September 30, 2020

DHS	Total workers	Total cases	Median caseload	Average caseload
OSR	14	118	9	8.4

- CUAs had an average caseload of 11.2 cases per worker and DHS had an average of 8.4 cases per worker
- TPFC 10 had the lowest average caseload (8.3), and APM had the highest (14.1)

Monthly Visitation

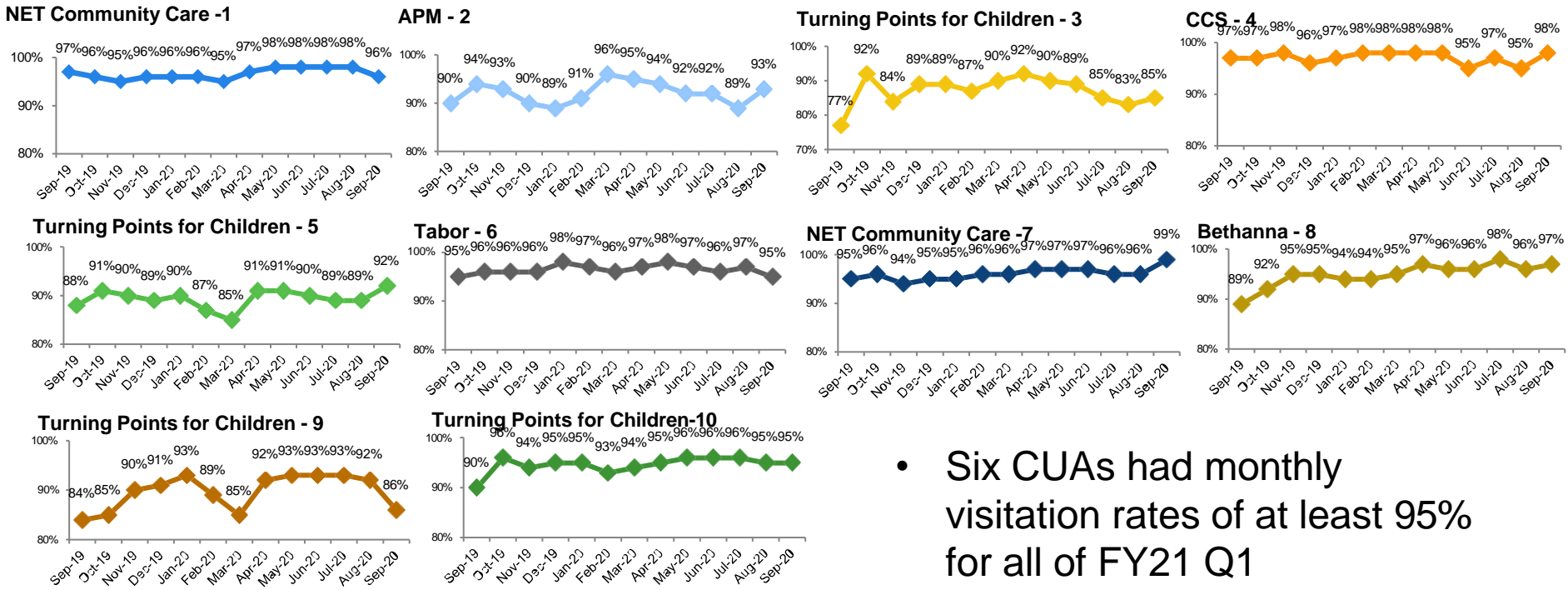
Figure 40. DHS and CUA Visitation Rates by Month



- DHS and CUA both maintained monthly visitation rates at or above 90% for every month in FY20 and FY21 Q1
- 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



- Six CUAs had monthly visitation rates of at least 95% for all of FY21 Q1

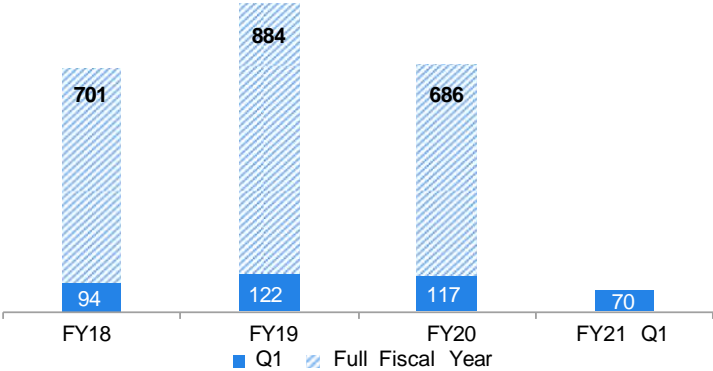


Juvenile Justice Programs

Intensive Prevention Services

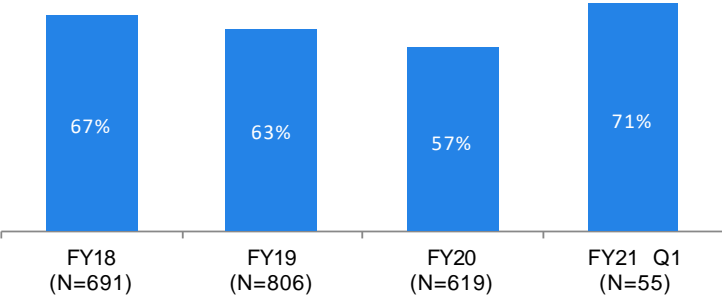
Intensive Prevention Services (IPS) serves youth between 10 and 19 years old at risk for becoming dependent or delinquent due to high-risk behaviors.

Figure 42. IPS Service Referrals Rate



- Total IPS referrals decreased 31% from FY19 to FY20
- FY21 Q1 totals are lower than previous fiscal years

Figure 43. IPS Voluntary Service Rate



- 71% of youth offered IPS in FY21 Q1 voluntarily enrolled in services, slightly higher than past fiscal years

Data run on 11/16/2020
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.

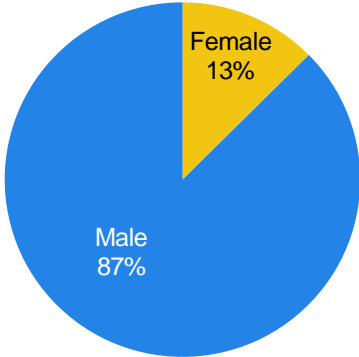
Delinquent Youth Demographics – September 30, 2020

PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements

Figure 44. Sex

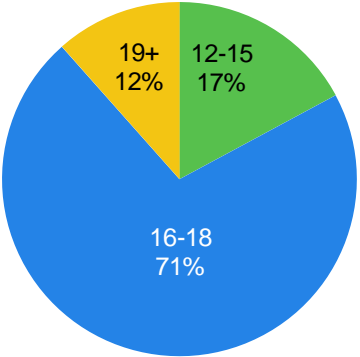
Figure 45. Age

Figure 46. Race/Ethnicity



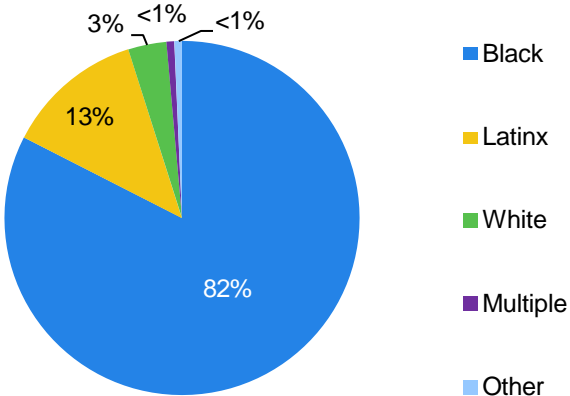
N=286

- As of 9/30/20, nearly 9 in 10 (87%) delinquent youth were male



N=286

- Seven in 10 (71%) of delinquent youth were between the ages of 16 and 18 years old

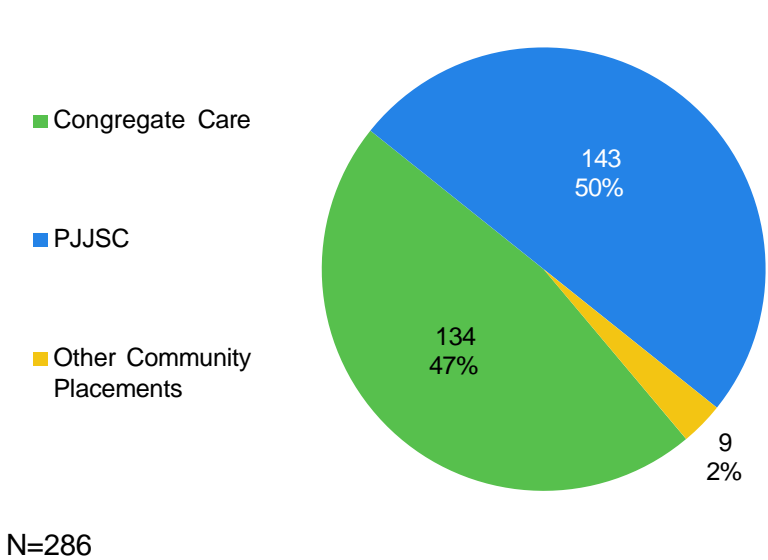


N=286

- 8 in 10 (82%) delinquent youth identified as Black

Delinquent Placement Services

PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements
Figure 47. Children in Delinquent Placements on September 30, 2020 by Placement Type



- Almost half (47%) of youth in delinquent placements were in congregated care
- Of the 286 youth in a delinquent placement, 143 (50%) were housed at the Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Service Center (PJJSC)

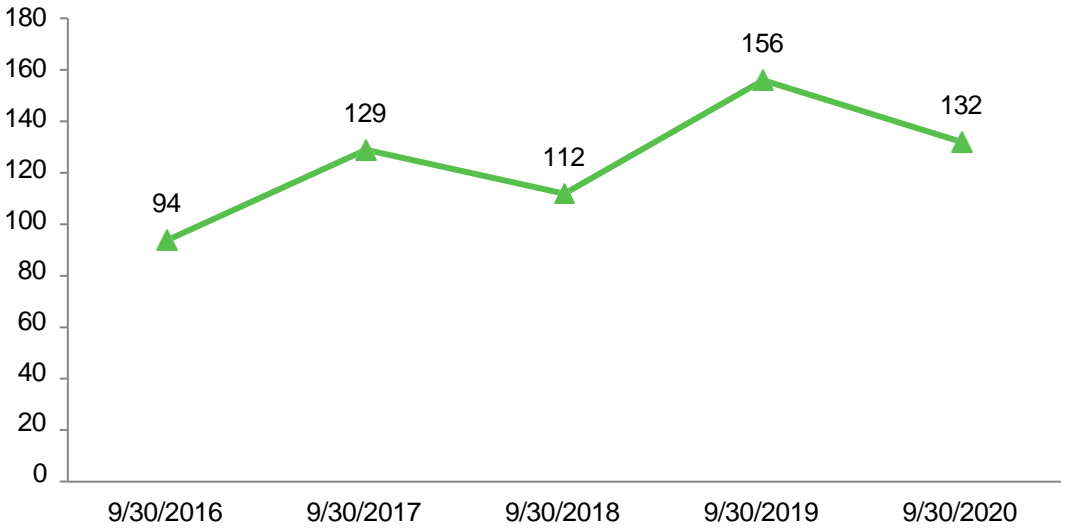
As of 12/23/2020 there were 120 youth in the PJJSC and 113 youth in delinquent congregated care placement

Data run on 11/2/2020
"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 September 30th



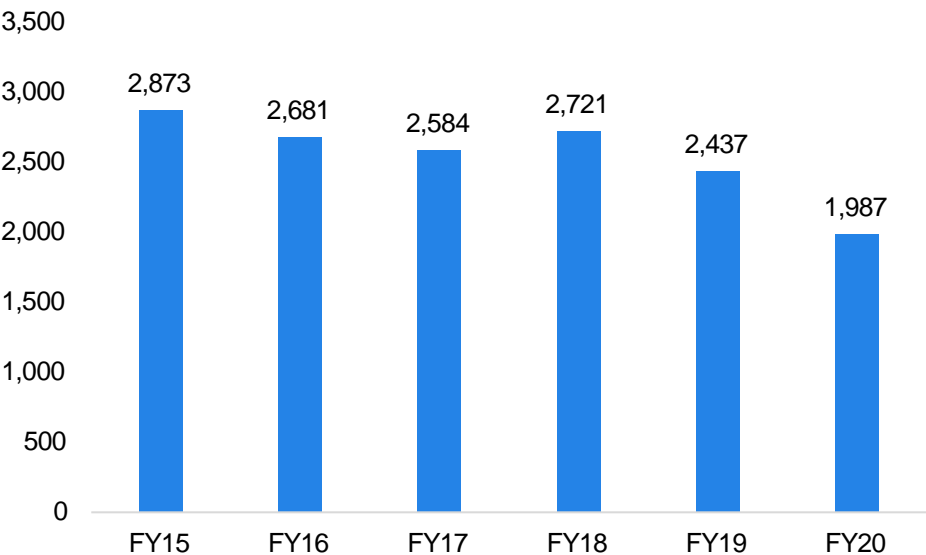
- Total youth in the PJJSC has fluctuated in recent years
- Total youth in the PJJSC on September 30, 2020 decreased by 15% from the previous year

As of 12/23/2020 there were 120 youth in the PJJSC

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

Number of Youth Entering PJJSC Per Fiscal Year

Figure 49. Entries to PJJSC by Fiscal Year



Entries to PJJSC decreased from FY15 – FY17 and then slightly increased in FY18. Since FY18, entries have been decreasing each year.

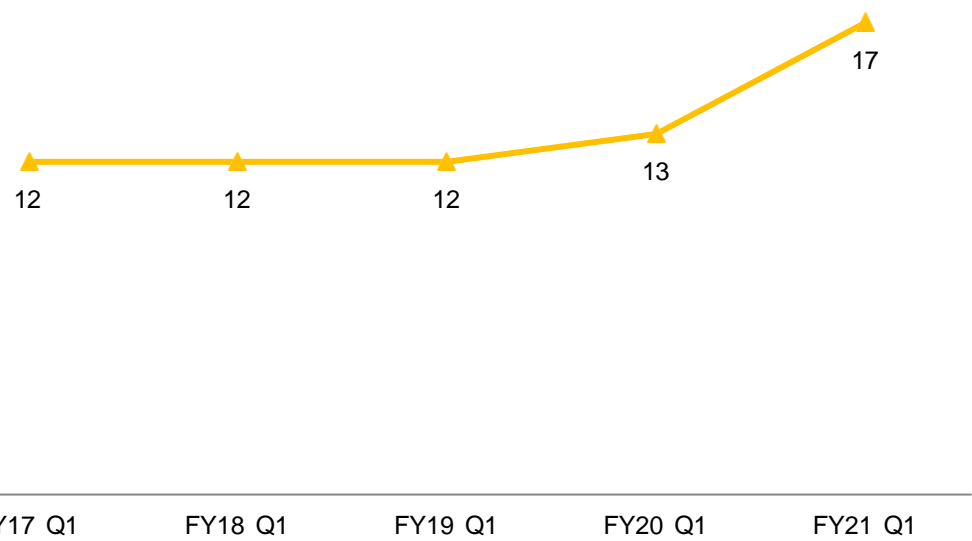
- PJJSC entries decreased by 10% from FY15 to FY17.
- From FY17 to FY18, entries increased by 5%.
- Since FY18, entries decreased by 27%.

This slide presents the total number of entries into the PJJSC by fiscal year. If youth entered the PJJSC multiple times throughout the fiscal year, each of those entries is counted. Therefore, this figure is higher than the total youth entering the PJJSC each year

Delinquent Placement Services

PJJSC Length of Stay

Figure 50. Median Length of Stay (Days) for Youth Exiting the PJJSC in Q1



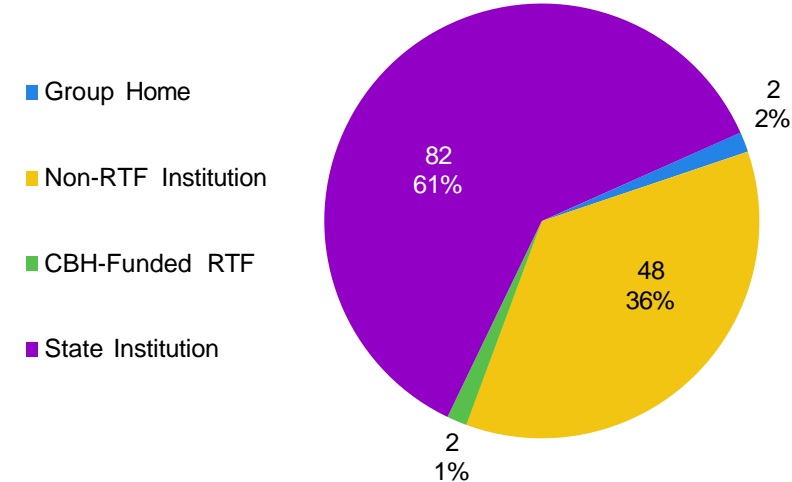
- The median length of stay for youth who left the PJJSC in FY21 Q1 was 17 days
- The median length of stay for youth leaving the PJJSC remained stable from FY17 Q1 to FY20 Q1, but it increased by 4 days (31%) from FY20 Q1 to FY21 Q1

Data run on 11/16/2020
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 PJJSC on the Same day were not counted.
Youth who have been held at 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 September 30, 2020



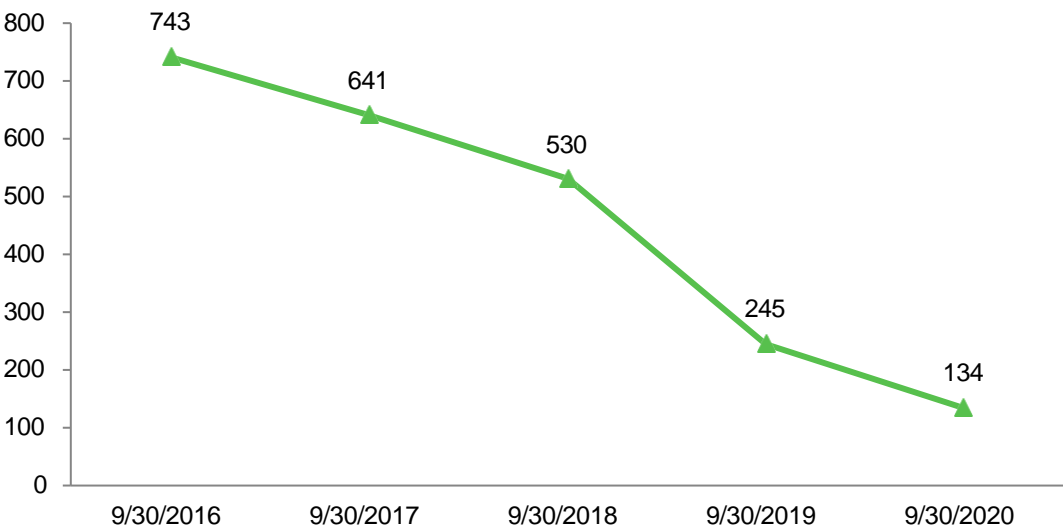
N=134

- A little more than one third of (36%) delinquent youth in congregate care on 9/30/20 were in a non-RTF, non-State institution
- Three in five (61%) of the youth in delinquent congregate care were in a state institution

Delinquent Placement Services

Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 52. Delinquent Congregate Care Totals on September 30th

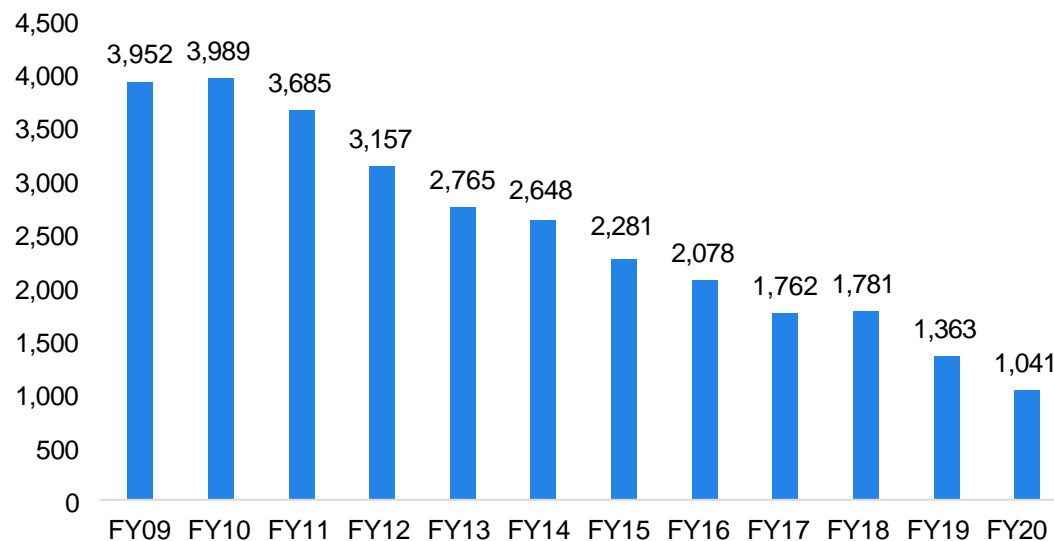


- Since September 30, 2016, there has been an 82% decrease in the total number of delinquent youth in congregate care settings
- Delinquent congregate care placements have decreased each year since 2016

As of 12/23/2020 there were 113 youth in delinquent congregate care placement

Number of Delinquent Placement Entries Per Fiscal Year

Figure 53. Entries to Delinquent Placement by Fiscal Year



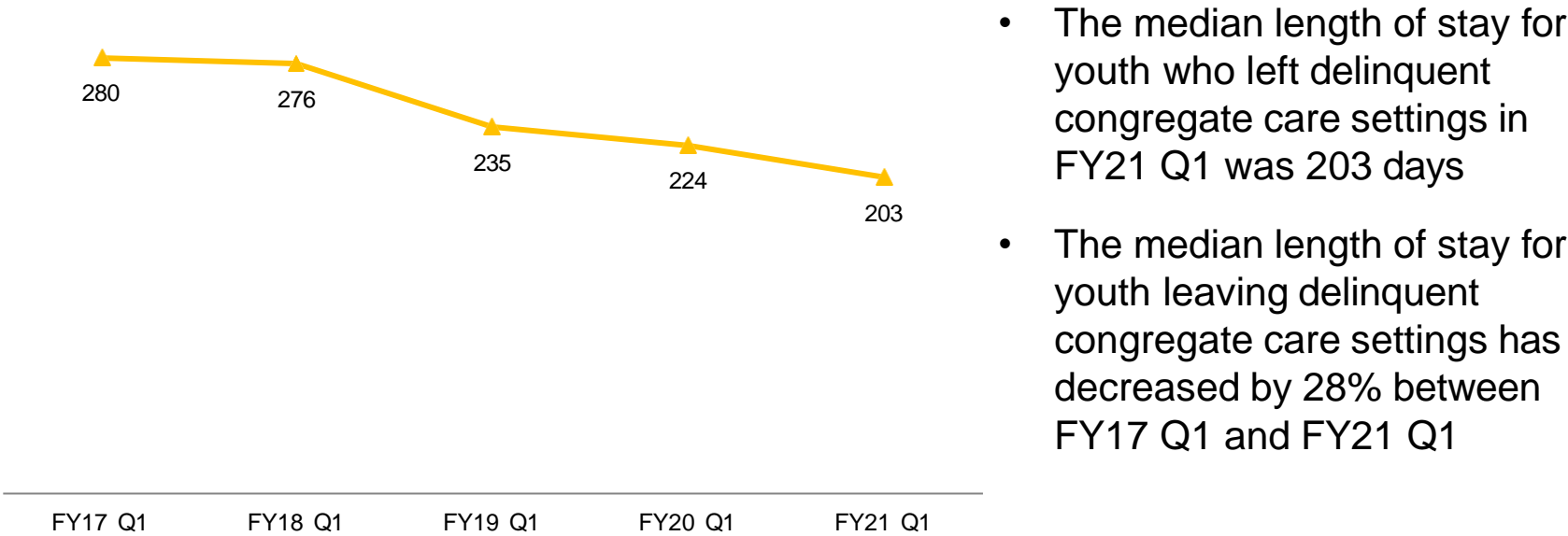
Entries to delinquent placement decreased from FY10–FY17 and then slightly increased in FY18. Since FY18, entries have been decreasing.

- Since FY09, entries have decreased by 74% overall.
 - Entries decreased by 56% from FY10 to FY17.
 - Since FY18, entries decreased by 42%.

Delinquent Placement Services

Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 54. Median Length of Stay (Days) for Delinquent Youth Leaving Congregate Care in Q1



Data run on 11/16/2020
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, 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 September 30, 2020

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	2	2
Within 10 Miles	1	28
10 - 50 Miles	1	1
50 - 100 Miles	2	35
100 - 200 Miles	4	54
200+ Miles	2	14
Total	12	134

- Just over a fifth (22%) of delinquent congregate care youth were placed within 10 miles of Philadelphia
- Just over three quarters (77%) of delinquent congregate care youth were placed at least 50 miles from Philadelphia



Permanency





Permanency Challenges and COVID-19



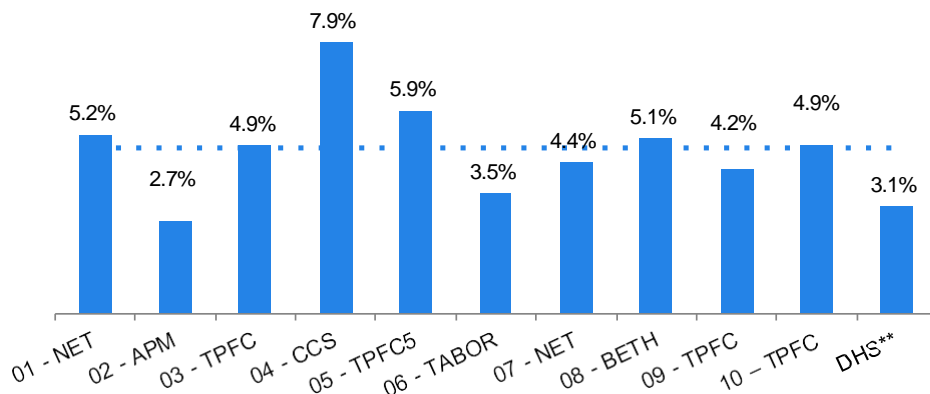
Although permanency has been an ongoing challenge before COVID-19, court scheduling and other delays related to the COVID-19 mitigation efforts have likely delayed permanencies. For example:

- The system-wide permanency rate for FY21 Q1 was just 4.8%, lower than FY20 Q1 (8.6%), or FY19 Q1 (8%)
- The percentage of permanencies that were reunifications increased in FY21 Q1, but overall permanencies were half of what they were in FY20 Q1



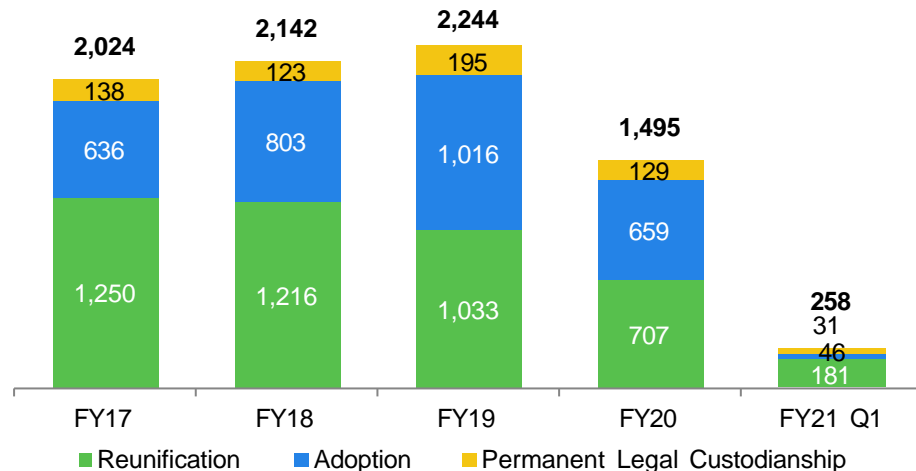
Permanency Rates and Totals

Figure 55. Permanency Rates by CUA



- The system-wide permanency rate was 4.8% for FY21 Q1. This is lower than the FY20 Q1(8.6%) and FY19 Q1(8%) rate

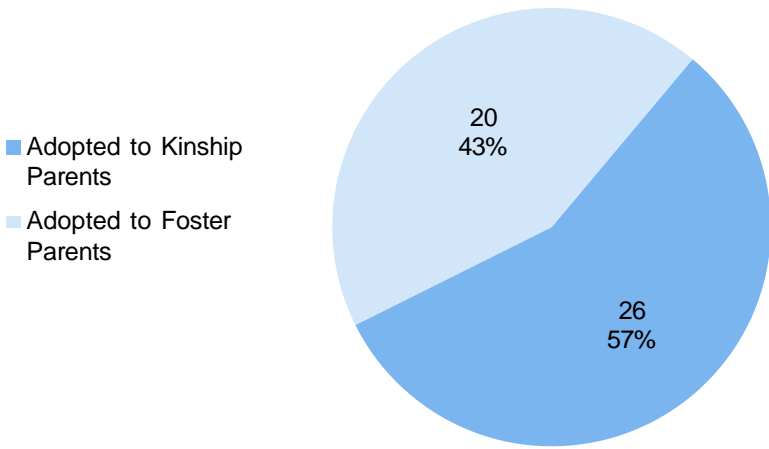
Figure 56. Permanency Totals by Permanency Type



- Seven in ten (70%) of all FY21 Q1 permanencies were reunifications

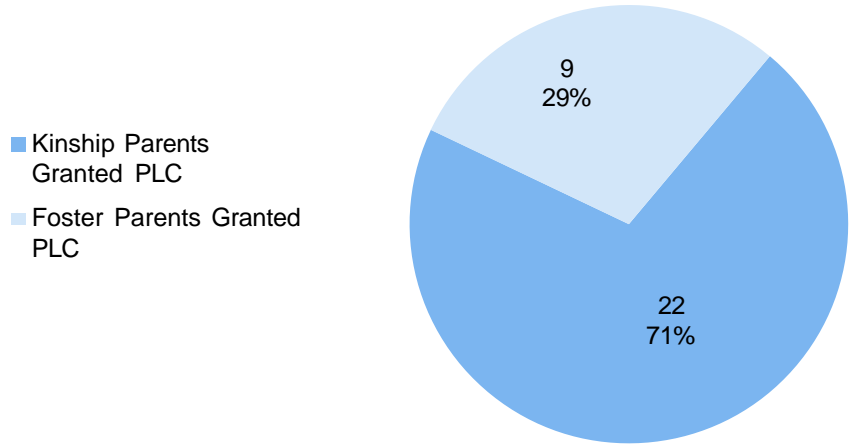
Adoptions and Permanent Legal Custody (PLC)

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



- N=46
- Of the 46 children and youth who were adopted in FY21 Q1, 57% were adopted by kinship parents

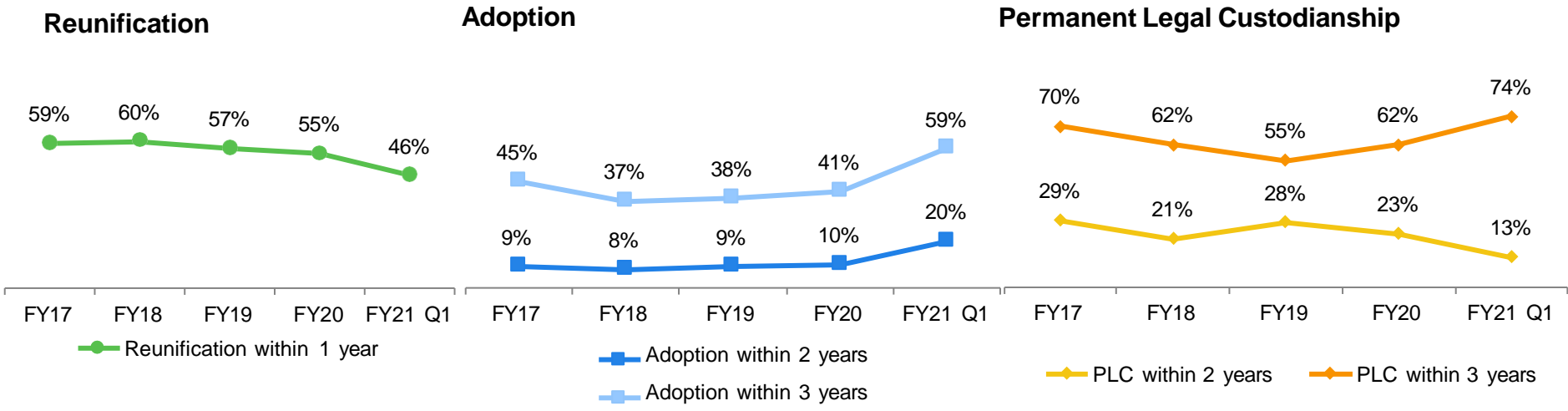
Figure 58. Youth Who were Discharged to PLC with Foster and Kinship Parents



- N=31
- Of the 31 youth who were discharged to PLC, 71% were discharged to PLC with their kinship parents

Permanency Timeliness

Figure 59. Timeliness of Permanency



- The rate of reunification within 1 year decreased from FY18 through FY21 Q1
- The rate for adoption within two and three years increased by at least 10 percentage points between FY20 and FY21 Q1
- The rate for PLC within two years has dropped since FY17, but the rate for PLC within three years has increased

Data run on 11/9/2020
Adoption and PLC within 3 years rates includes youth adopted or discharged to PLC within 2 years, respectively.

Permanency Timeliness – Our New PBC Measures

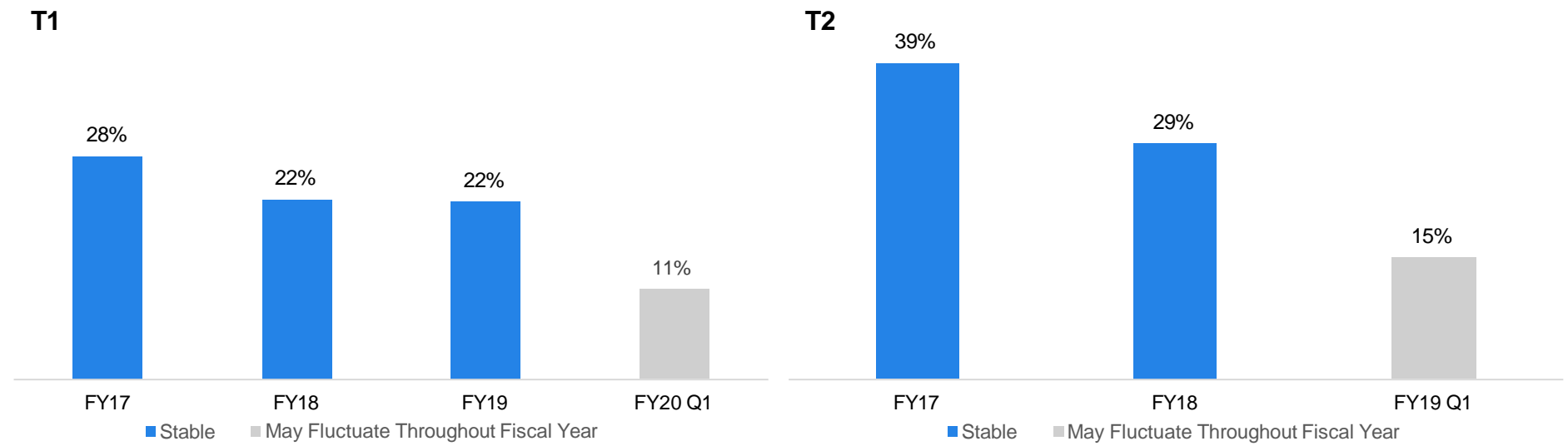
- We have implemented two new permanency timeliness measures:
 - **T1:** measures permanencies within a year of entering care
 - **T2:** measures permanencies within 36 months for youth in care for at least 12 continuous months
- **PBC measures are based on when youth entered care**, while our other 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



- A little over 1 in 10 youth (11%) who entered care in FY20 Q1 achieved permanency within a year – a smaller proportion compared to previous years
- A little over 1 in 7 youth (15%) who entered placement during FY19 Q1 and remained in care for at least 12 months reached permanency within 36 months

Data run on 11/2/2020
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



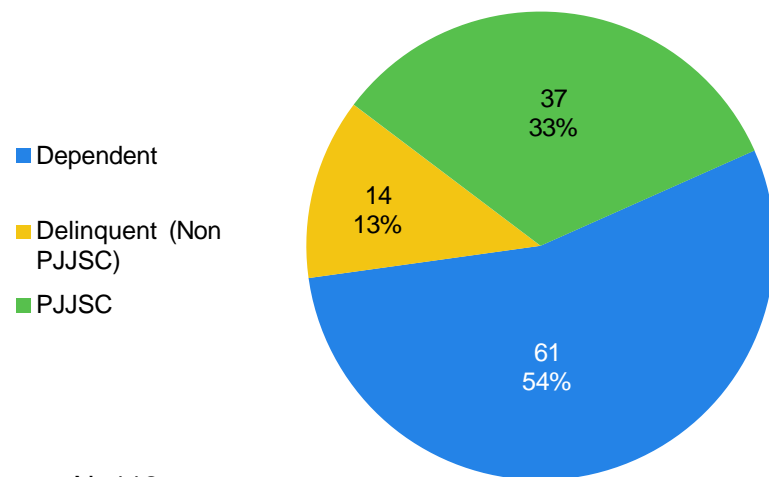
COVID-19 in DHS- Involved Youth

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 61. COVID-19 Positive Youth in 2020, by Status

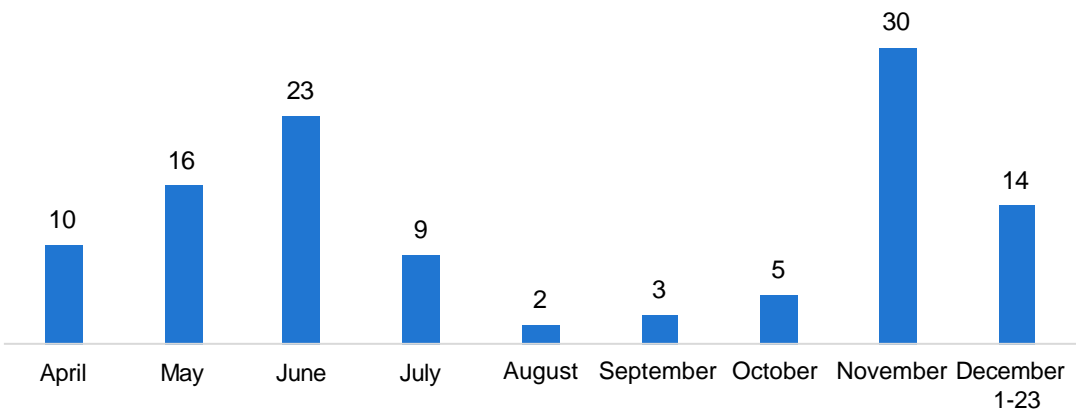


N=112

- Between March and December 23, 2020, 112 youth have tested positive while in DHS care
- Slightly more than half (54%) of youth who have tested positive are dependent
- PJJSC tested 930 youth, and 37 youth were positive for COVID-19

COVID-19 Positive Youth in DHS Care

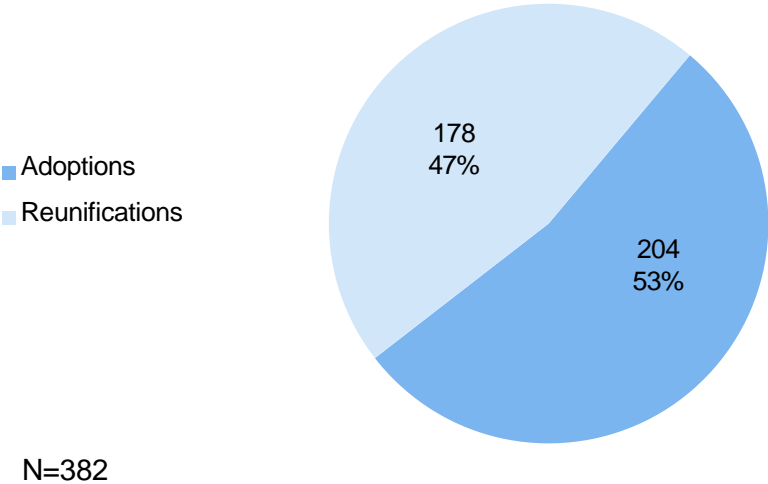
Figure 62. COVID-19 Positive Youth, by Month



- Following three months of increasing numbers, positive youth fell to fewer than 10 per month during mid-summer and early fall
- November 2020 had 30 positive youth, the highest in 2020

Administrative Orders During COVID-19

Figure 63. Administrative Orders for Reunifications and Adoptions During COVID-19
(March through December 24, 2020)



- 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 178 children have been reunified via administrative order



Questions?



Department of
Human Services
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA