



Quarterly Indicators Report

Fiscal Year 2022 Quarter 2
October 1, 2021 – December 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. More cases were closed than opened in every month of Fiscal Year 2021 and Fiscal Year 2022 so far, except January and June 2021.



Re-entry and repeat maltreatment continues to decrease. The percentage of youth who are reunified that re-enter foster care within one year has decreased every year since Fiscal Year 2017. The federal repeat maltreatment rate for the first half of Fiscal Year 2021 (3.0%) was lower than the previous three fiscal years (between 3.8% and 5.9%) and remains below the national average of 9.5%.



Executive Summary

Strengths



Emphasis on kinship care and decrease in congregate care. More than half (51%) of the youth in dependent placement on December 31, 2021, were in kinship care, and just 6.9% of dependent youth in placement were in congregate care. Over the last four years, the population of youth in delinquent congregate care has declined by 86%.



Many youth live close to home. Nearly three in five (56%) youth in kinship care or foster care on December 31, 2021, lived within 5 miles of their home, and most (82%) lived within 10 miles.



Executive Summary

Areas for Improvement



Visitation has increased slightly. Although both CUA and DHS monthly visitation slightly increased overall from the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2022, visitation has been an area for improvement, with both CUA and DHS visitation dipping below 90%.



Focus Areas

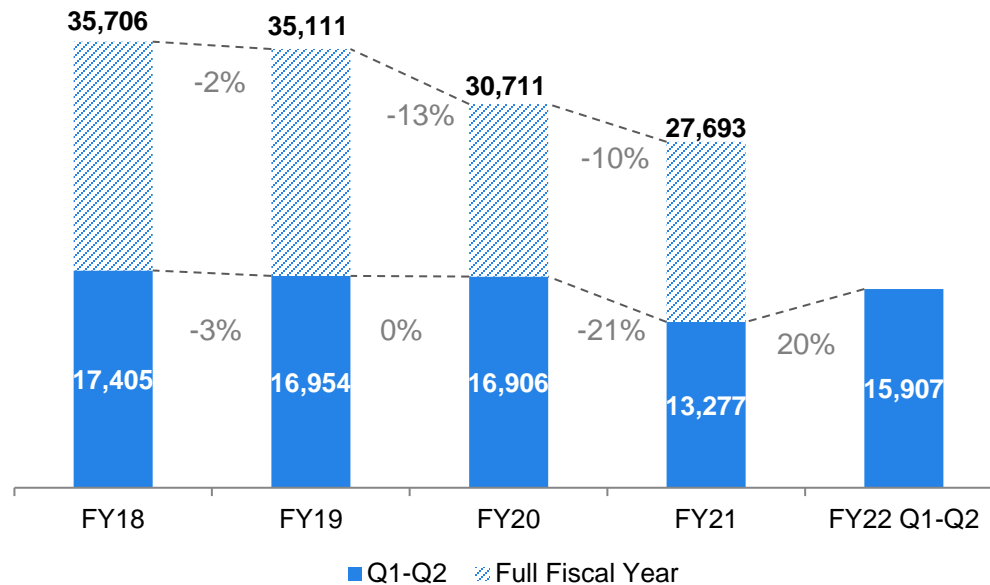
1	Hotline and Investigations
2	DHS Diversion Programs
3	Dependent Services
4	Juvenile Justice Programs
5	Permanency
6	Spotlight Section: Eliminating Racial Disparities in DHS Involvement



Hotline and Investigations

Call Volume

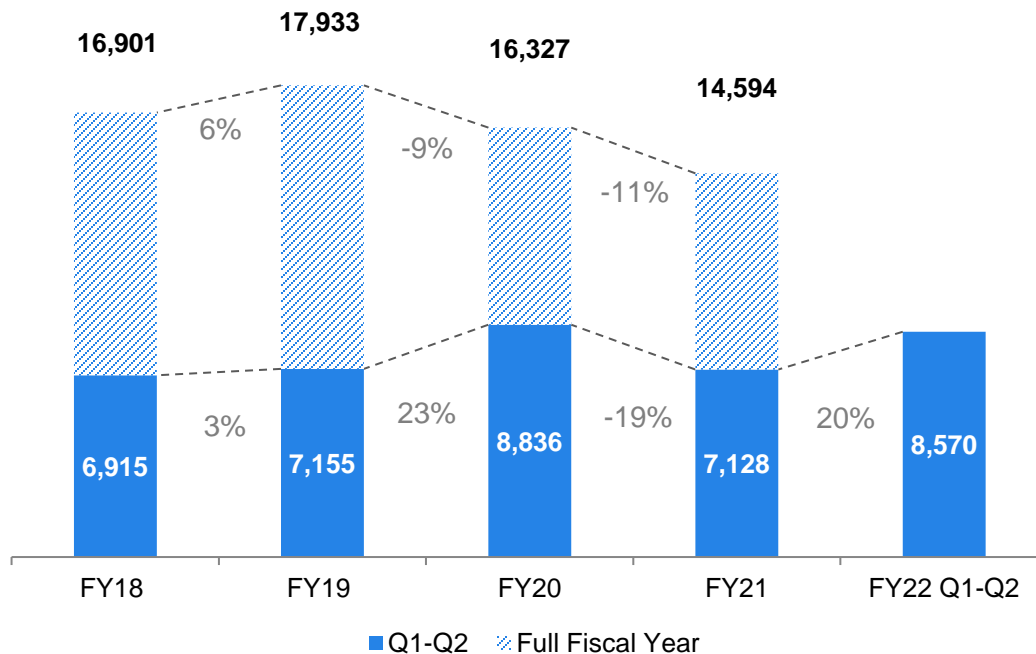
Figure 1. Total Hotline Reports



- Hotline reports in the first half of FY22 increased by 20% from the first half of the previous fiscal year
 - Total Hotline reports in FY22 through Q2 were still 6% lower than in the first half of FY20
- On average, there were 87 calls per day during the first half of FY22

Hotline Decisions

Figure 2. Total Screen Outs

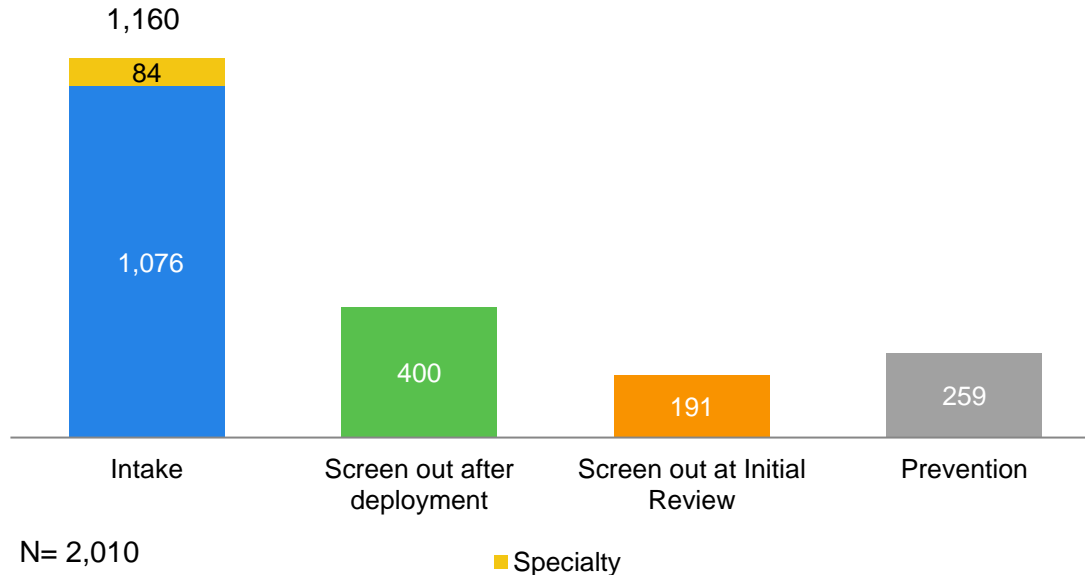


- Screen outs in the first half of FY22 increased 20% from the first half of FY21
- The increase in screen outs mirrors the overall increase in Hotline reports

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

Hotline Decisions

Figure 3. Fiscal Year 2022 Q1-Q2 Secondary Screen Outs

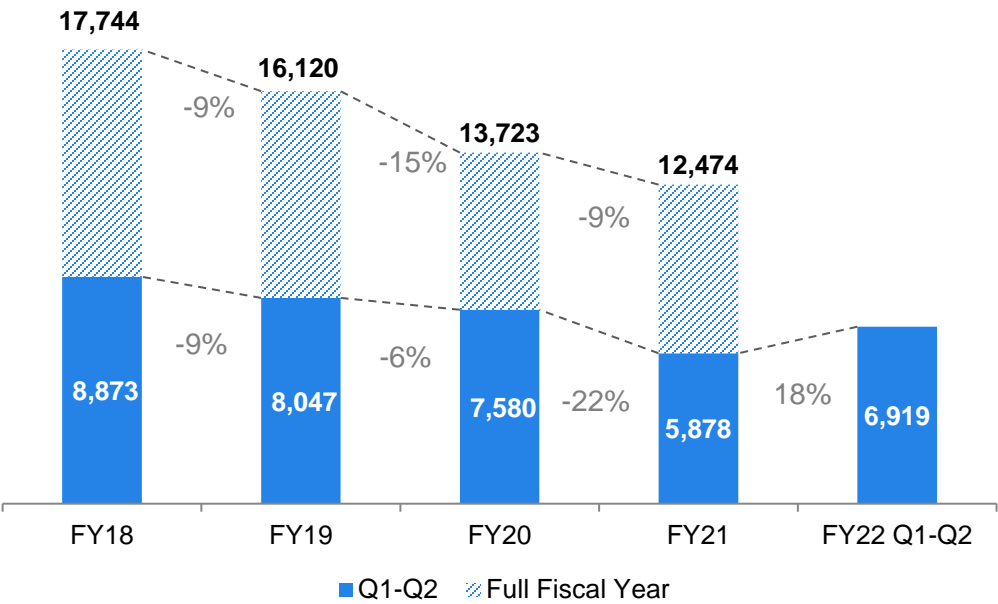


- Over half (58%) of secondary screen out cases were sent to Intake during the first half of FY22
- Three in ten cases were screened out: 19% were screened out after deployment and 10% were screened out at initial review
- About 1 in 8 (13%) secondary screen out cases were referred to Prevention

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

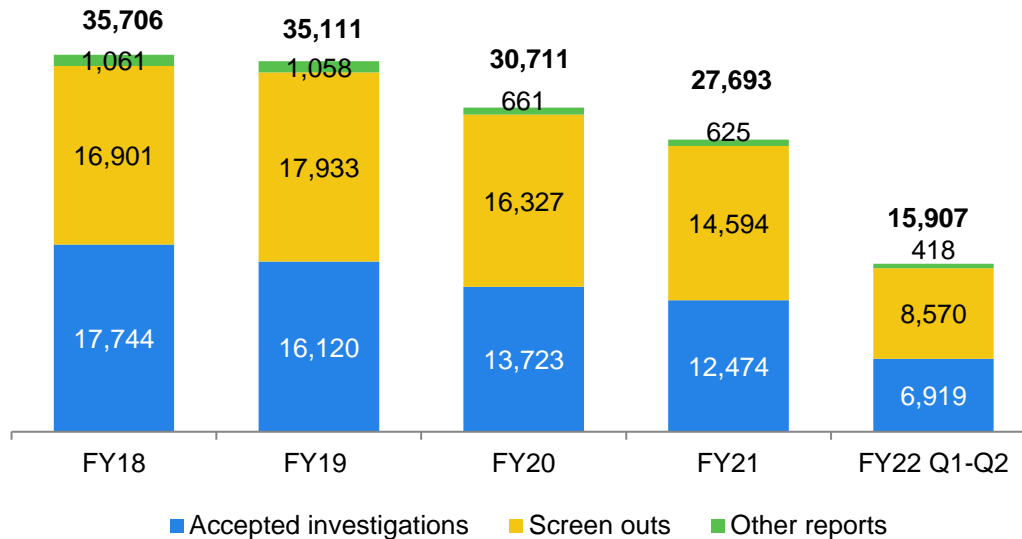
Figure 4. Total Investigations



- Similar to the increase in total Hotline reports, investigations increased 18% from the first half of FY21 to the first half of FY22
- Investigations in the first half of FY22 were still 9% lower than the first half of FY20

Hotline Decisions

Figure 5. Hotline Action



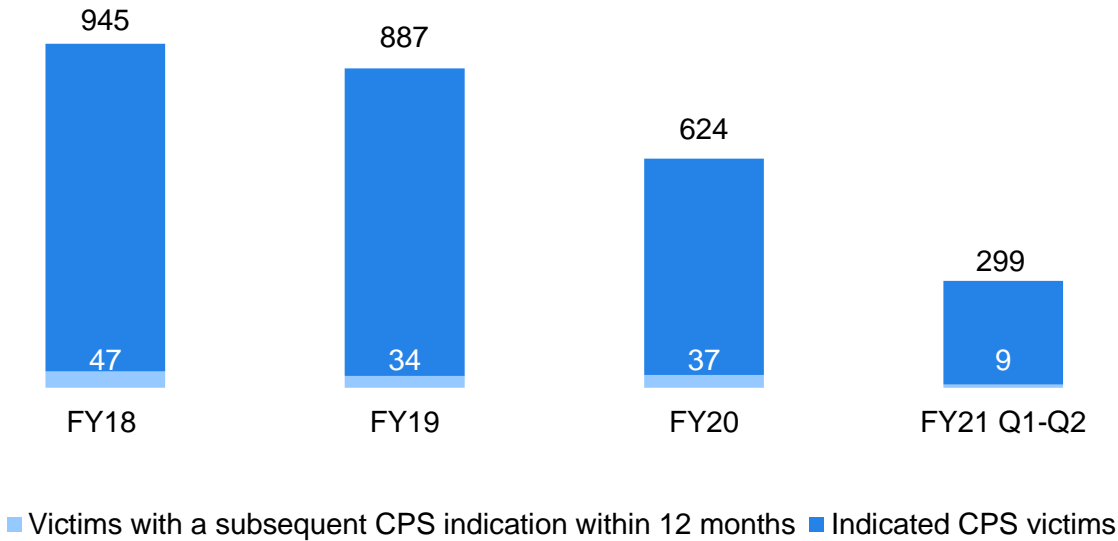
- Following the trend from previous fiscal years, over half (54%) of all reports were screened out in the first half of FY22
- Less than half (43%) of all reports were accepted for investigation in the first half of FY22

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 of repeat maltreatment for the first half of FY22 (3%) was lower than the previous three fiscal years (between 3.8% and 5.9%)

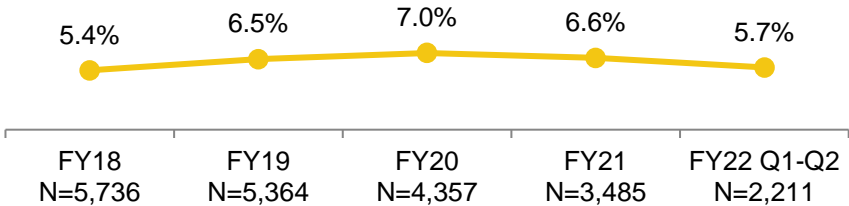


Data run on 3/1/2022
Because this measure looks forward in time, there is a one-year lag in reporting repeat maltreatment
National Average comes from CFSR Round 3 Statewide Data Indicator Series. Last updated in 2019. https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/cfsr_aggreport_addendum_2020.pdf13

Repeat Maltreatment: State Measure

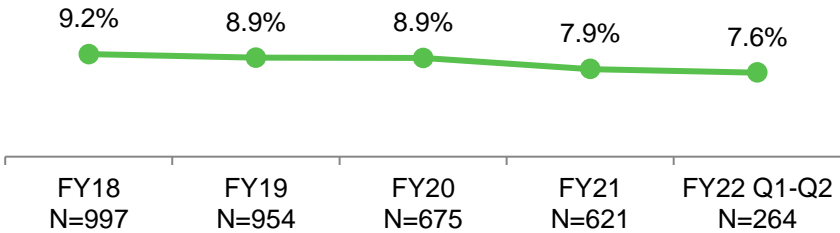
The Pennsylvania measure for repeat maltreatment looks at the number of CPS reports received during a specific time-period and identifies those children who had a **previous** indication of abuse.

Figure 7. CPS Reports with Suspected Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with suspected re-abuse in the first half of FY22 was slightly less than last fiscal year.

Figure 8. Indicated CPS Reports with Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with indicated re-abuse in the first half of FY22 was slightly less than last fiscal year and has decreased since FY18.



DHS Diversion Programs

Glossary of Terms

DHS Diversion Programs are voluntary services offered to families in Philadelphia who have been reported to DHS' Hotline but may not need a formal safety service

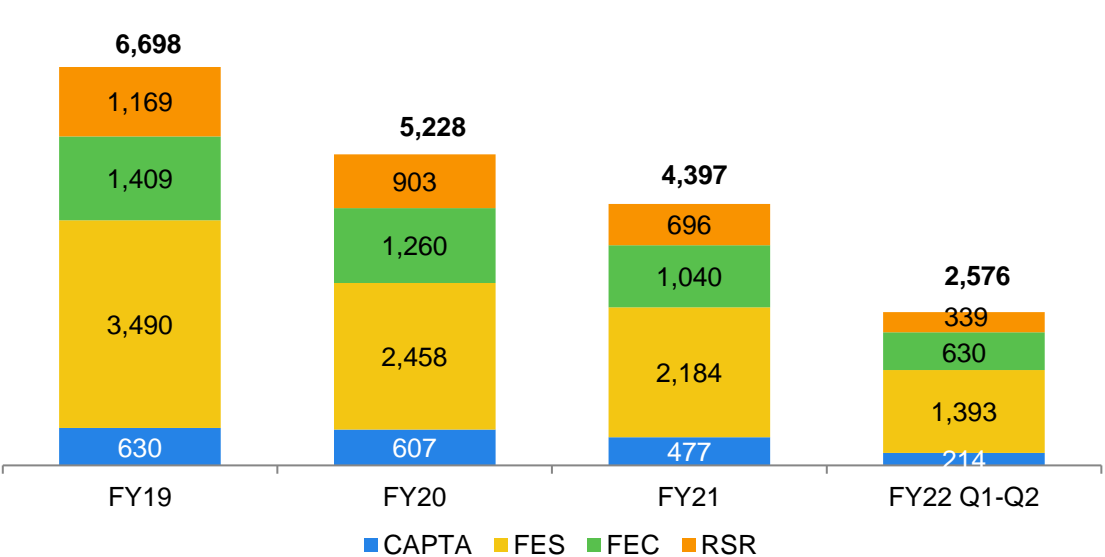
- **CAPTA-** Family Case Coordination Program
- **FEP** – Family Empowerment Programs, refers to:
 - **FES-** Family Empowerment Services
 - **FEC-** Family Empowerment Centers
- **RSR-** Rapid Service Response
 - Note-All families receiving RSR are referred by Intake and most have an open investigation

Measures

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

Total Referrals

Figure 9. Total Referrals to DHS Diversion Programs by Program



- In the first half of FY22, there were 2,576 families referred to DHS Diversion Programs
- Family Empowerment Services (FES) and Family Empowerment Centers (FEC) continued to receive the most referrals (79%)

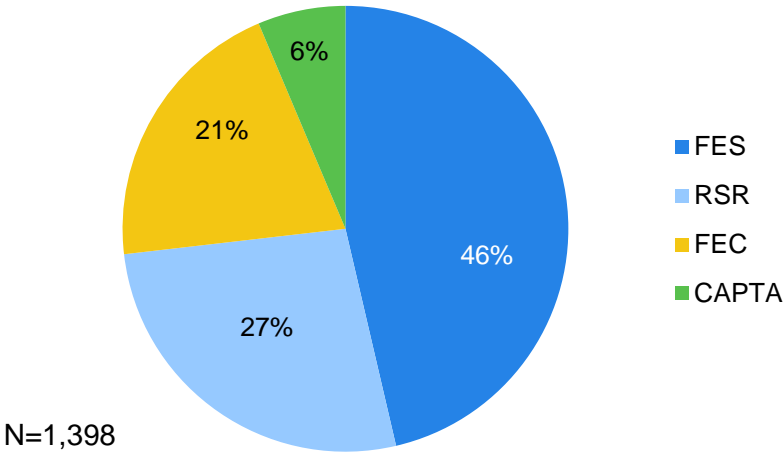
Data run on 2/28/22

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)

Referrals are now being counted as referrals that are received by the CWO Diversion programs, rather than referrals made by front end staff. Of all referrals made, some may be subsequently rejected because families are already receiving services, referrals were made for the incorrect program or multiple referrals were made. Therefore, referral totals in this report are lower than in past versions of the report.

Total Families Served

Figure 10. Total Families Served by DHS Diversion Programs in FY22 Q1-Q2 by Program



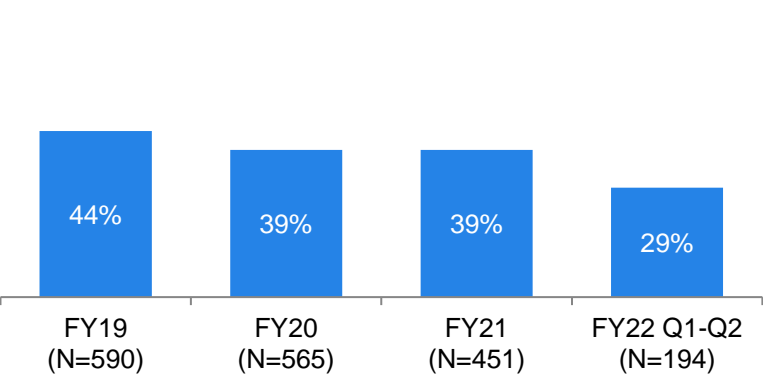
- In the first half of FY22, there were 1,398 families (3,094 children) served by DHS Diversion Programs
- Family Empowerment Services and Family Empowerment Centers provided services to 2 in 3 (67%) families receiving services through DHS Diversion Programs

Data run on 2/28/22
Healthy Families America, another DHS Diversion Program, served 43 families in FY22 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.

Family Case Coordination Program (CAPTA)

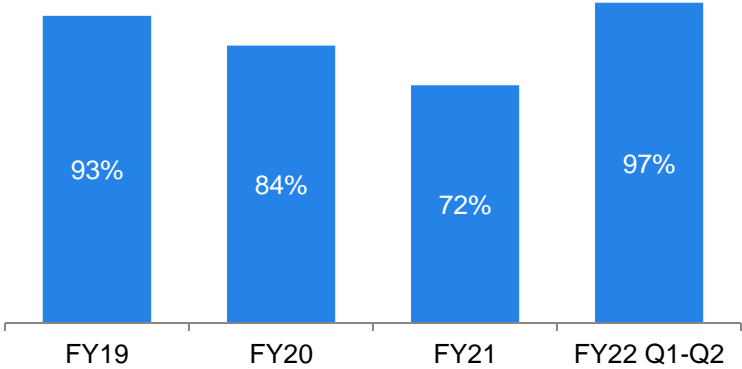
Family Case Coordination Program (CAPTA) provides intensive home visitation and case management for women and their infants who are affected by substance exposure at birth

Figure 11. Voluntary Service Rate



- Out of 194 cases received in FY22 Q1-Q2, 29% voluntarily enrolled in services— lower than previous fiscal years

Figure 12. Ongoing Engagement Rate



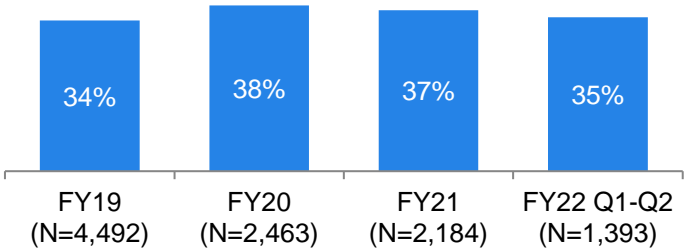
- The ongoing engagement rate increased in the first half of FY22 to 97%, the highest rate since FY19

Data run on 2/28/22
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)

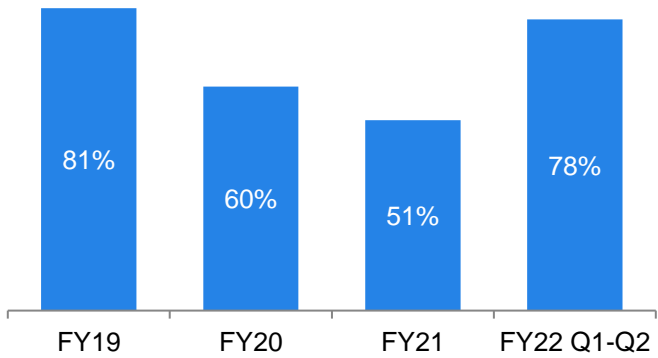
Family Empowerment Services (FES) offers intensive case management supports that stabilize families to limit future involvement with formal child welfare services

Figure 13. Voluntary Service Rate



- Out of 1,393 cases received in FY22 Q1-Q2, just over a third (35%) voluntarily enrolled in services– slightly higher than FY19 but lower than FY20 and FY21

Figure 14. Ongoing Engagement Rate



- The ongoing engagement rate increased in the first half of FY22 to 78%, which was 27 percentage points higher than in FY21

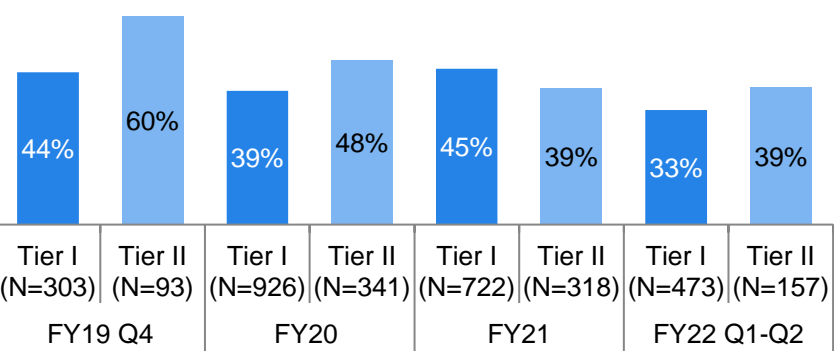
Data run on 2/28/22

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)

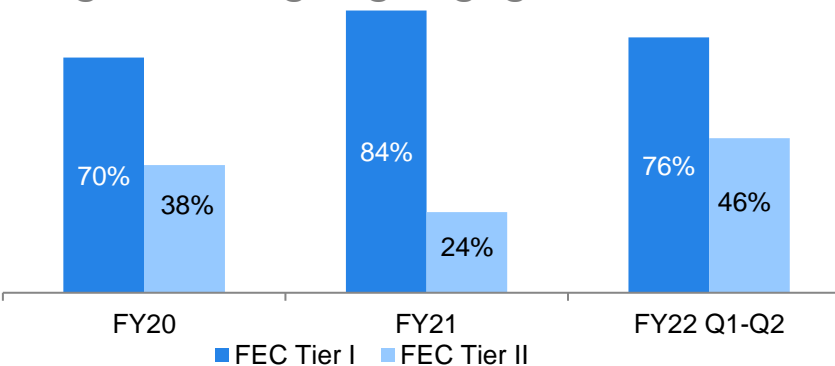
Family Empowerment Centers (FEC) are community-based hubs that provide intensive supports to families to prevent future involvement with DHS. Families receive different levels of support based on risk: lower risk families are serviced through Tier I and higher risk, through Tier II

Figure 15. Voluntary Service Rate



- Lower than previous years, 33% of Tier I families voluntarily enrolled in services in FY22 Q1-Q2
- In the first half of FY22, 39% of Tier II families voluntarily enrolled in services— equal to FY21

Figure 16. Ongoing Engagement Rate



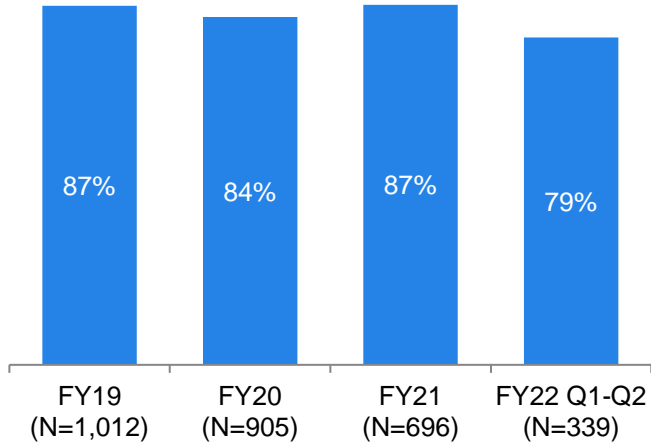
- In FY22 Q1-Q2, the ongoing engagement rate for Tier I was 76%- a decrease from FY21
- In FY22 Q1-Q2, the ongoing engagement rate for Tier II was 46% – an increase from FY21

Data run on 2/28/22
FEC was first implemented in FY19 Q4, and therefore enrolment 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)

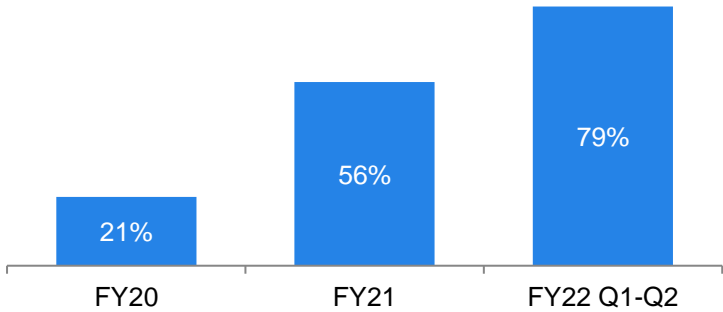
Rapid Service Response (RSR) provides in-home support services focused on increasing parents' ability to provide a safe and nurturing home environment to prevent out of home placement

Figure 17. Voluntary Service Rate



- Out of 339 cases received in FY22 Q1-Q2, 79% voluntarily enrolled in services, lower than previous years

Figure 18. Ongoing Engagement Rate



- The ongoing engagement rate in the first half of FY22 was 79%, an increase from past years

Data run on 2/28/22

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. 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 –December 31, 2021

Figure 19. Sex of All Dependent Youth

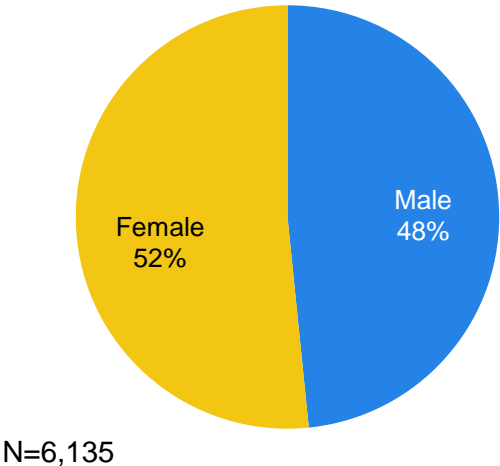


Figure 19a. Sex of Dependent In-Home Youth

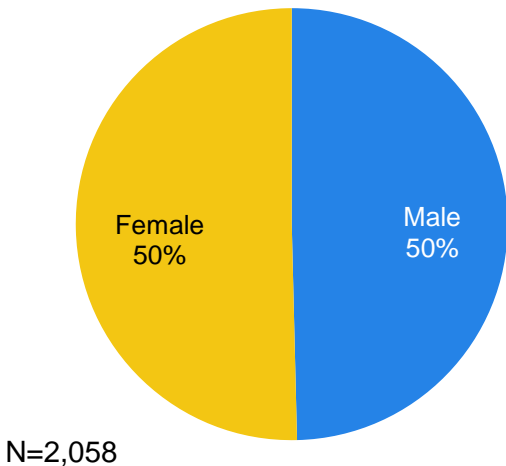
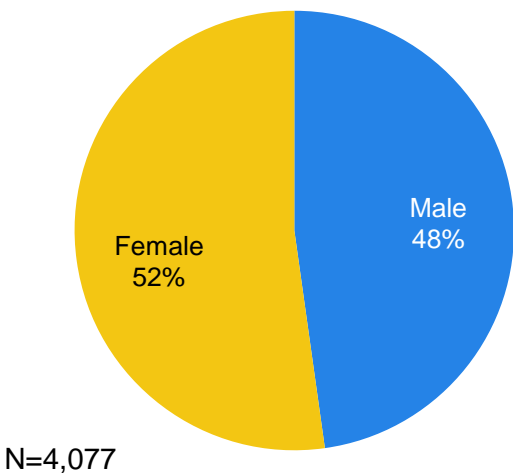


Figure 19b. Sex of Dependent Placement Youth

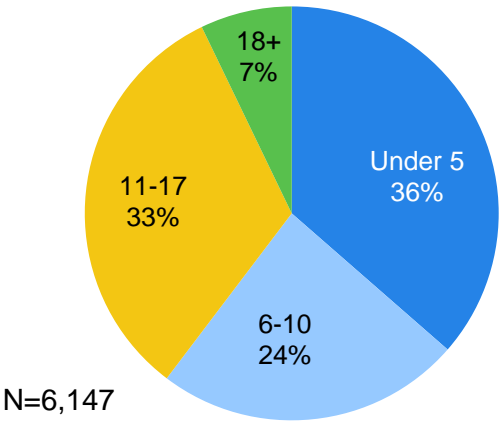


- As of 12/31/21, there were slightly more females than males in the dependent system overall and in placement, while there were equal numbers of male and female youth with in-home services

Data run on 3/4/2022
*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age

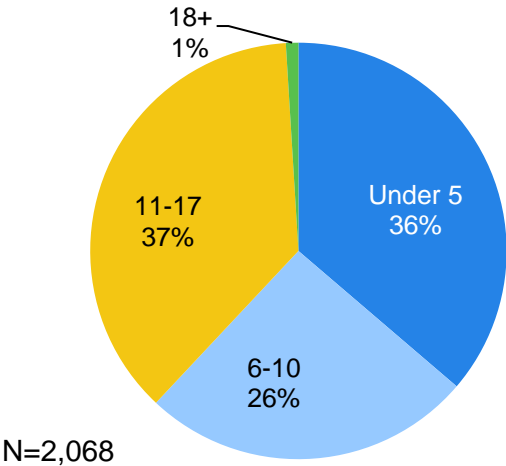
Age of Dependent Youth – December 31, 2021

Figure 20. Age of All Dependent Youth



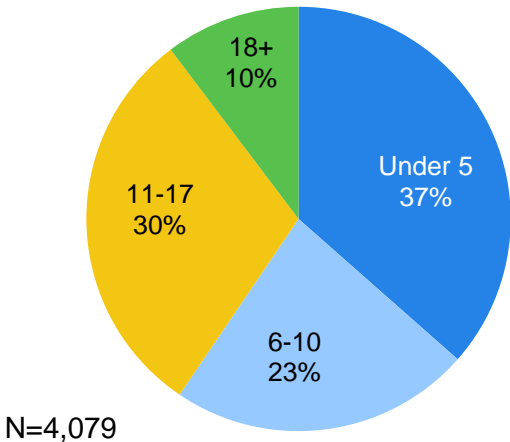
- Three in five (60%) dependent youth on 12/31/21 were 10 years old or younger

Figure 20a. Age of Dependent In-Home Youth



- Roughly 1 in 3 (37%) dependent **in-home** youth on 12/31/21 were between the ages of 11 and 17, and only 1% were 18 or older

Figure 20b. Age of Dependent Placement Youth

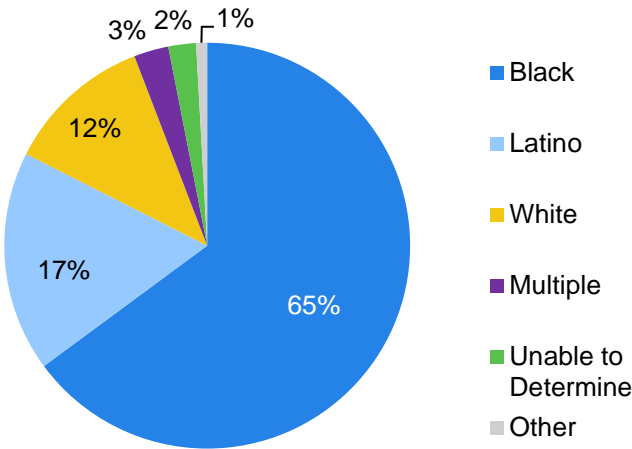


- Three in ten (30%) dependent **placement** youth on 12/31/21 were between the ages of 11 and 17, and 1 in 10 (10%) were 18 or older

Data run on 3/4/2022
*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age

Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Youth – December 31, 2021

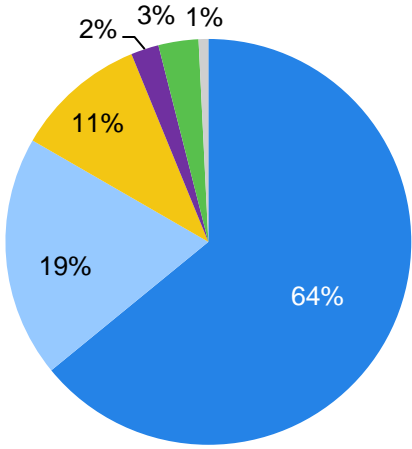
Figure 21. Race/Ethnicity of All Dependent Youth



N=6,148

- Nearly two thirds (65%) of dependent youth on 12/31/21 were Black
- Approximately 1 in 6 (17%) were Latino

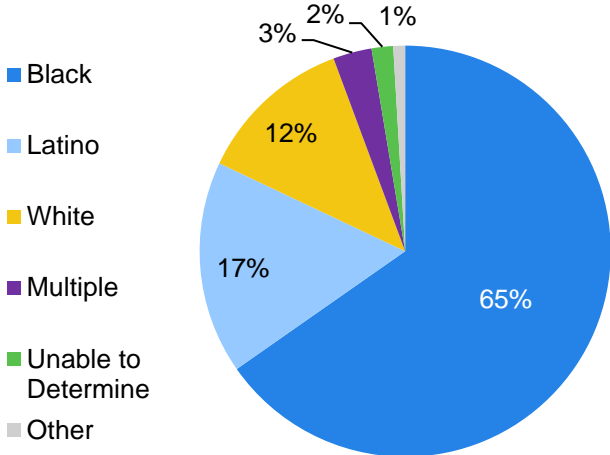
Figure 21a. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent In-Home Youth



N=2,069

- Nearly two thirds (64%) of **in-home** youth on 12/31/21 were Black
- Slightly under 1 in 5 (19%) were Latino

Figure 21b. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Placement Youth

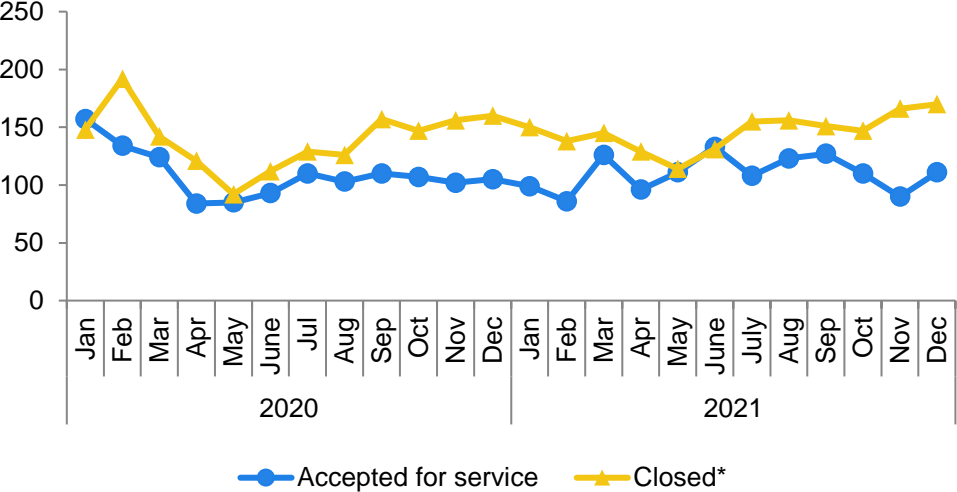


N=4,079

- Nearly two thirds (65%) of dependent **placement** youth on 12/31/21 were Black
- Approximately 1 in 6 (17%) were Latino

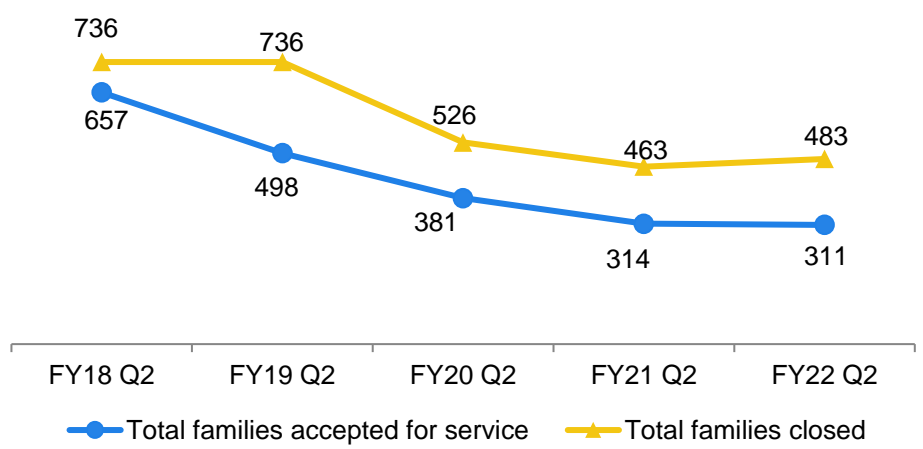
Families Accepted for Service and Families Closed

Figure 22. Families Accepted and Closed by Month



- More families were closed than opened every month since February 2020 except June 2021

Figure 23. Families Accepted and Closed by Fiscal Year

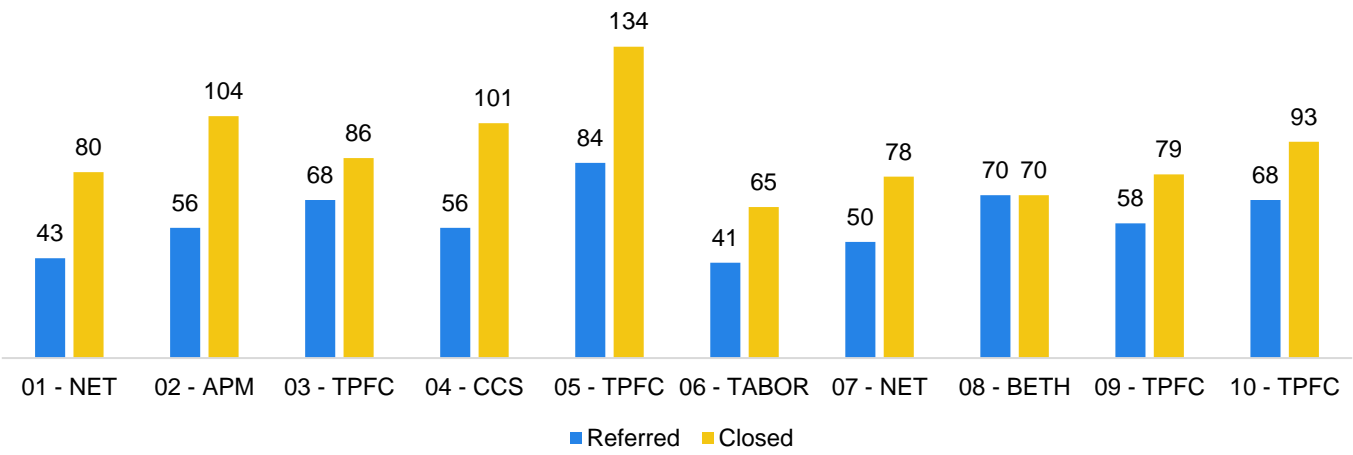


- There were 172 more families closed than accepted for service in FY22 Q2
- There were 20 more families closed in FY22 Q2 compared to FY21 Q2

Data run on 2/11/2022
*Families closed includes those transferred to Non-CWO Services (Delinquent or Subsidy)

Families Referred and Families Closed

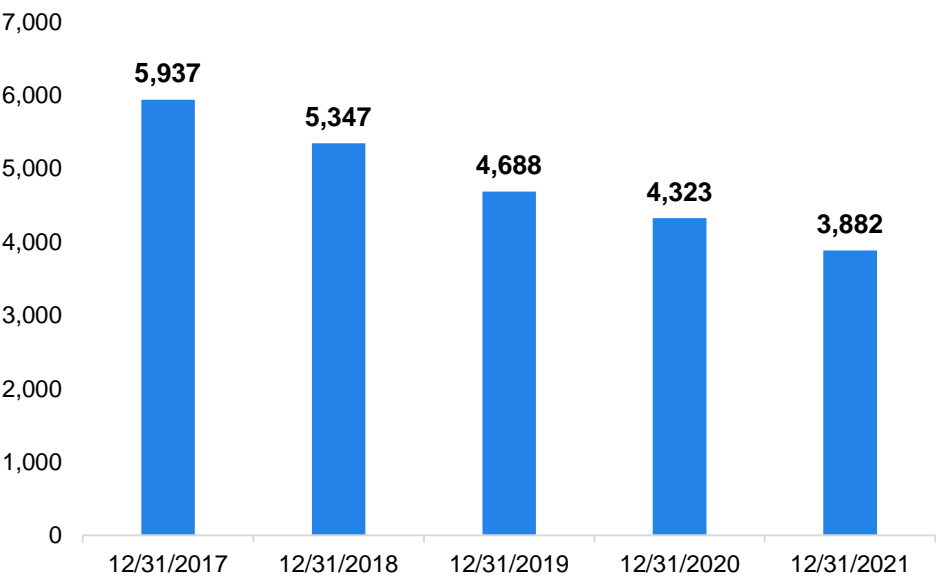
Figure 24. Families Referred and Closed in FY22 Q1-Q2, by CUA



- All CUAs closed more families than they had referred to them in FY22 Q1-Q2 except CUA 8, which had equal numbers of families referred and closed.
- CUAs 1 and 2 both closed nearly twice as many families as they had referred in the first half of FY22, the greatest difference of any CUA

Total Families Open for Service

Figure 25. Total Families Open for Service on December 31st



- There were 3,882 families open for services on December 31, 2021– fewer families than in the previous four years.
 - There were 10% fewer families open on December 31, 2021, than there were on December 31, 2020
 - There were 35% fewer families open on December 31, 2021, than there were on December 31, 2017

In-Home Services

Figure 26. Total Families with In-Home Services

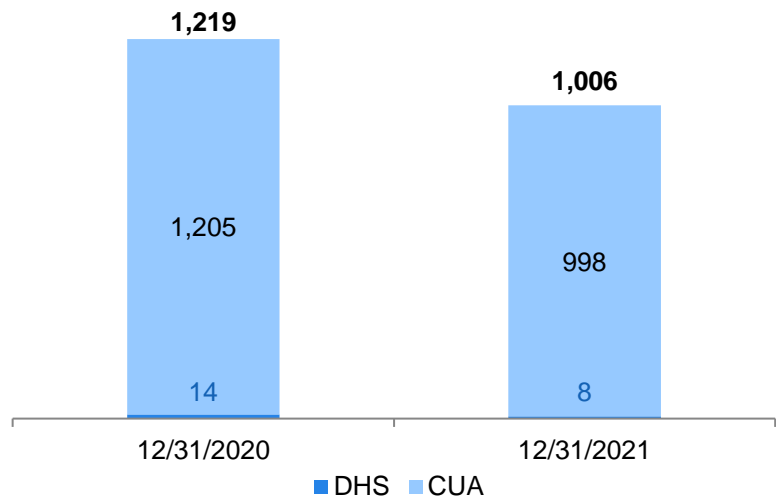
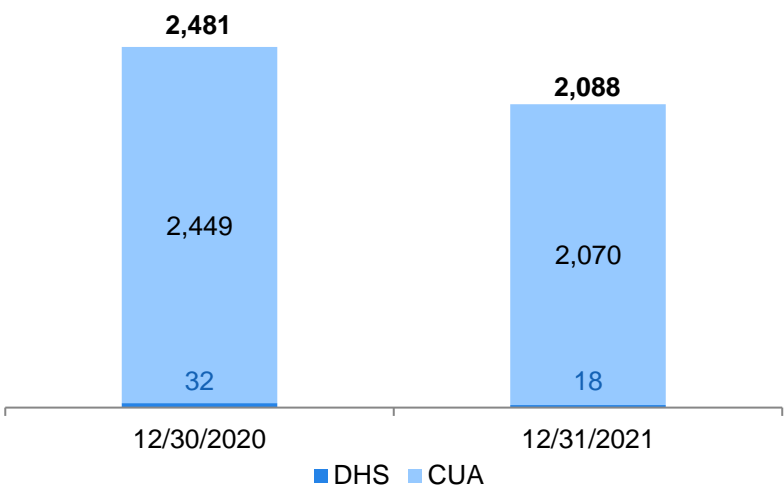


Figure 27. Total Children with In-Home Services



- Compared to 12/31/20, the total number of in-home families and children on 12/31/21 declined by 17% and 16%, respectively
- CUAs provided in-home services for 99% of all in-home families and children

Data run on 2/3/2022. Total children in home services is different on this slide than on slides 24-26, because data for those slides had to be rerun at a later date.

In-Home Services

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

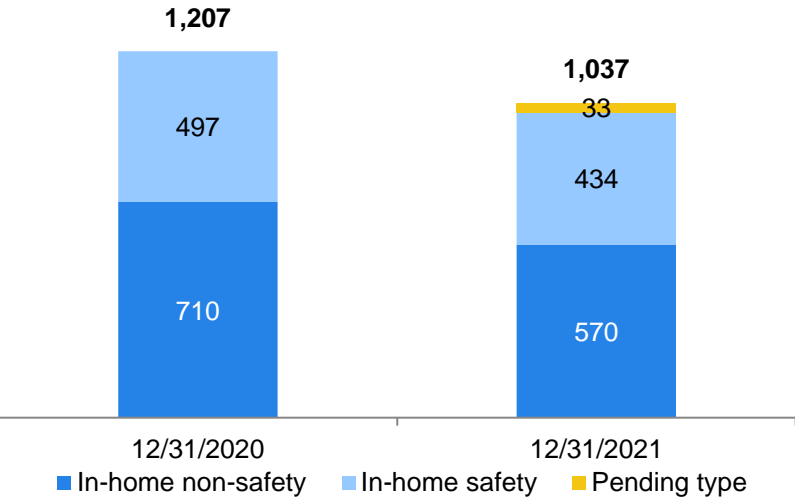
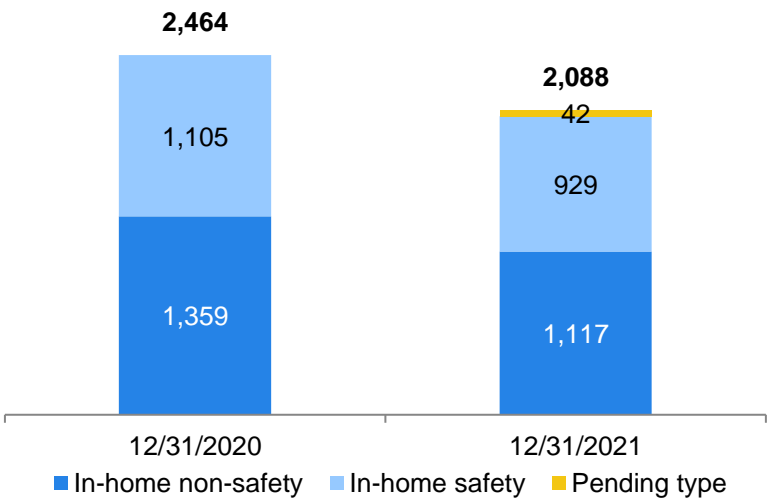


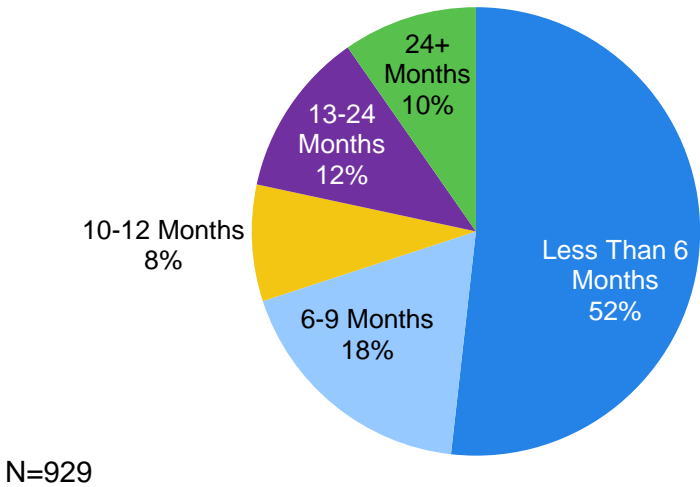
Figure 29. Total Children with In-Home Services by Service Type



- There were fewer families and fewer children with in-home non-safety services and in-home safety services on 12/31/21 than 12/31/20
- A slightly lower proportion of families had in-home non-safety services on 12/31/21 (55%) than on 12/31/20 (59%). The same was true for children (53% in 2021 and 55% in 2020)

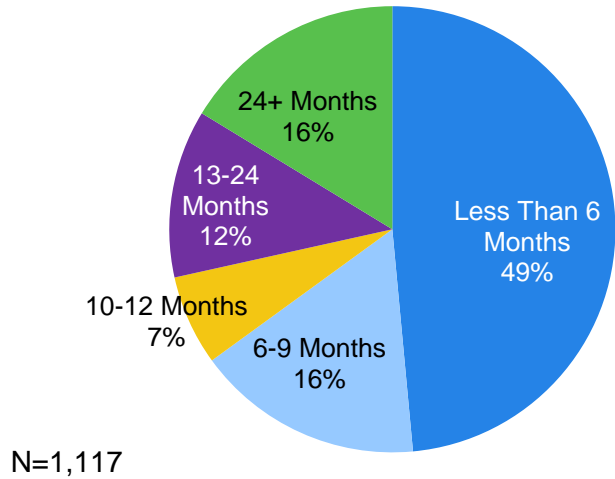
In-Home Services

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



- As of 12/31/21, 52% of youth with in-home safety services had been in service for less than 6 months

Figure 31. Length of In-Home Non-Safety Services on December 31, 2021



- As of 12/31/21, 49% of youth with in-home non-safety services had been in service for less than 6 months

Data run on 2/3/2022. Total children in home services is different on this slide than on slides 24-26, because data for those slides had to be rerun at a later date. Youth whose service information had yet to be entered into the electronic database are excluded from these figures.

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 32. Total Families with Placement Services

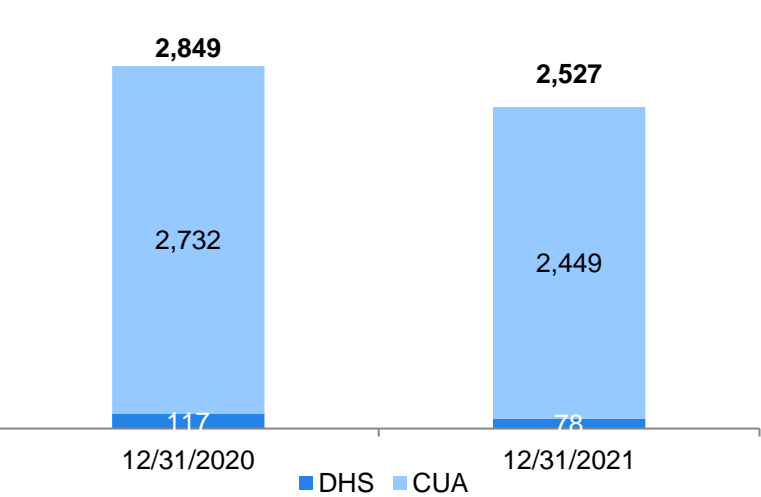
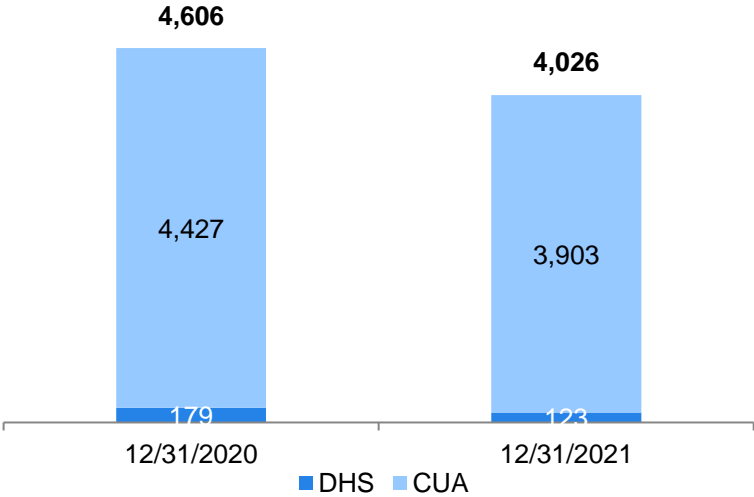


Figure 33. Total Children with Placement Services

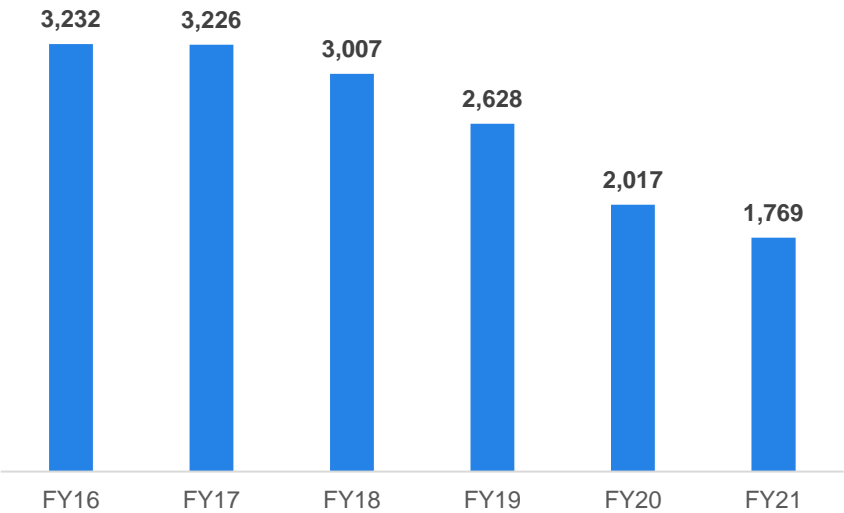


- Compared to 12/31/20, on 12/31/21 the total number of families with children in placement declined by 11%, and the total number of children declined by 13%
- CUA continued to manage about 97% of placement cases and placement children

Data run on 2/3/2022. Total children in placement is different on this slide than on slides 24-26, because data for those slides had to be rerun at a later date. DHS cases include those receiving services from the Ongoing Services Region (OSR), Adoption, and Special Investigations teams

Dependent Placements

Figure 34. Number of Children into Out of Home Care, by Federal Fiscal Year

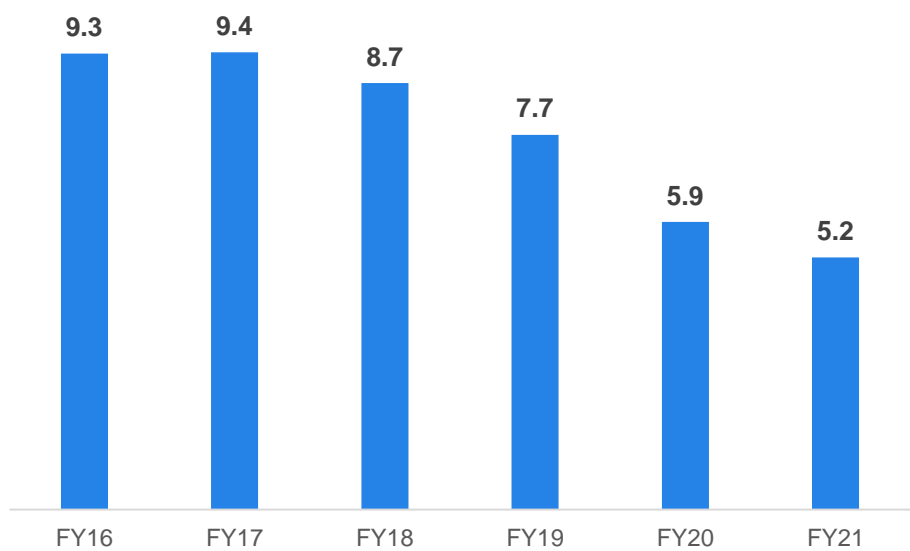


- In FY21, there were 1,769 entries into out of home care.
- The FY21 total represents a 45% decrease from FY16 (3,232 children)

Data updated on 2/20/2025 to improve comparability with AFCARS-based reporting. Updates for FY22 will be published in FY23 Q1. 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 Placements

Figure 34b. Entry Rate of Children into Out of Home Care per 1,000 Philadelphia Children, by Federal Fiscal Year

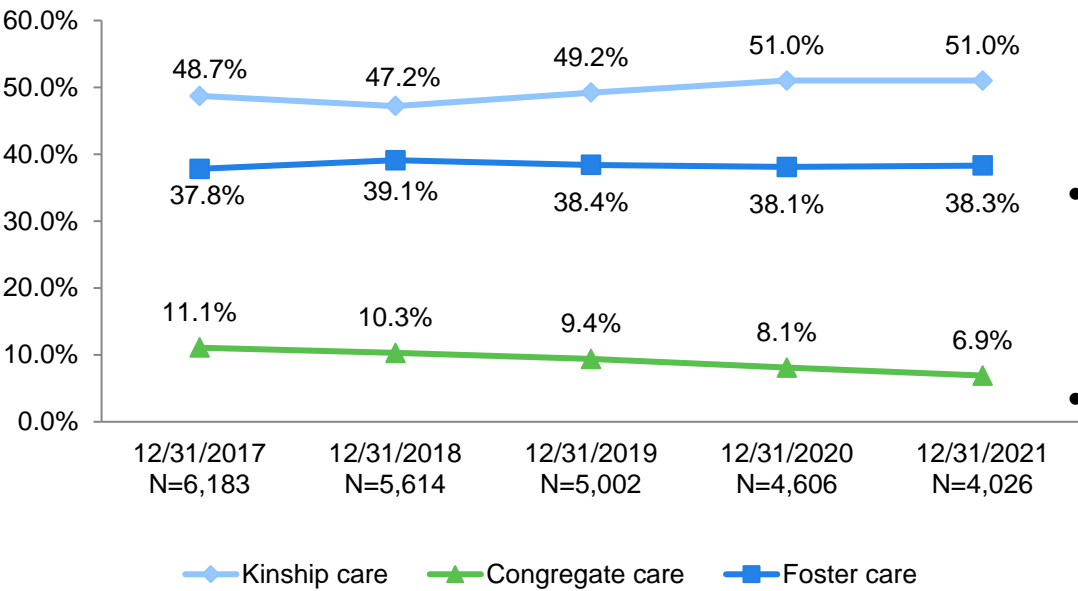


- In FY21, the entry rate of children into out of home care was 5.2 per 1,000 children.

Data updated on 2/20/2025 to improve comparability with AFCARS-based reporting. Updates for FY22 will be published in FY23 Q1. 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 Placements

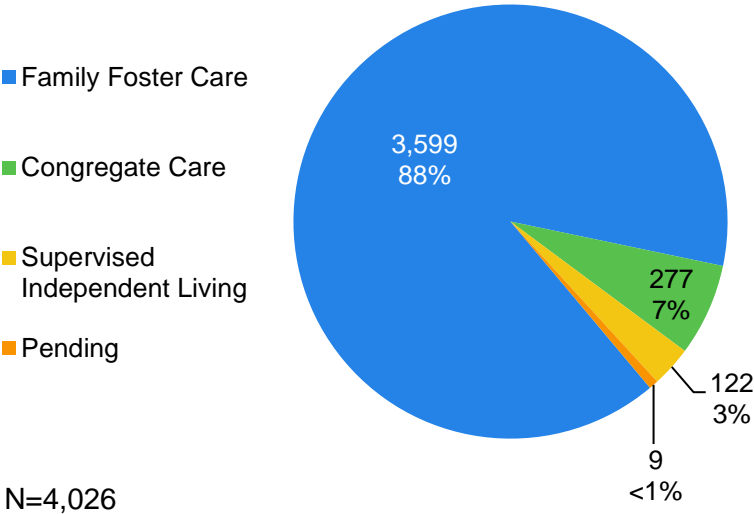
Figure 35. Dependent Placements on December 31st of Each Year



- Over half (51%) of all dependent placement youth were placed with kin as of 12/31/21
- The percentage of youth in congregate care continued to decline (6.9% on 12/31/21)
- The total number of youth in placement declined by 13% from 12/31/20 to 12/31/21

Dependent Placement Services

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



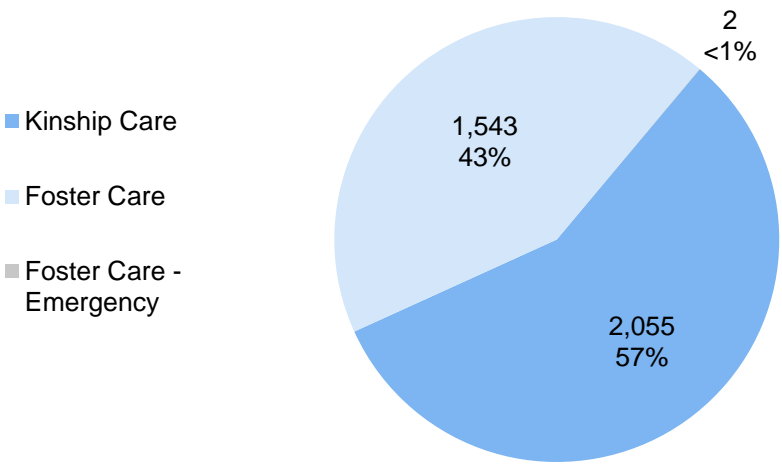
- A large majority (88%) of youth in placement on 12/31/21 were in family foster care
- Fewer than 1 in 10 (7%) youth in placement on 12/31/21 were in congregate care

As of 3/16/22 there were 4,098 youth in dependent placement

Data run on 2/3/2022. Total children in placement is different on this slide than on slides 24-26, because data for those slides had to be rerun at a later date.
*Pending youths' service information had yet to be entered into the electronic database as of the date the data were run
Percentages for this figure have been rounded to the nearest whole number, so total will not equal 100%

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 37. Children in Dependent Family Foster Care on December 31, 2021

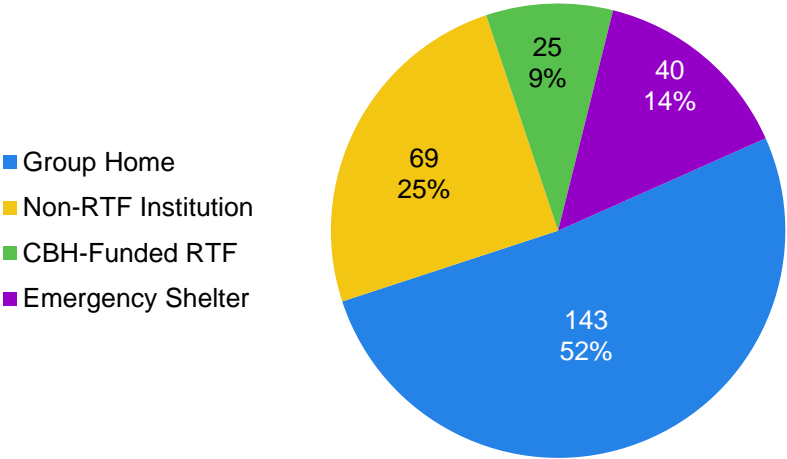


N=3,599

- More than half (57%) of family foster care youth were in kinship care on 12/31/21

Dependent Placement Services

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

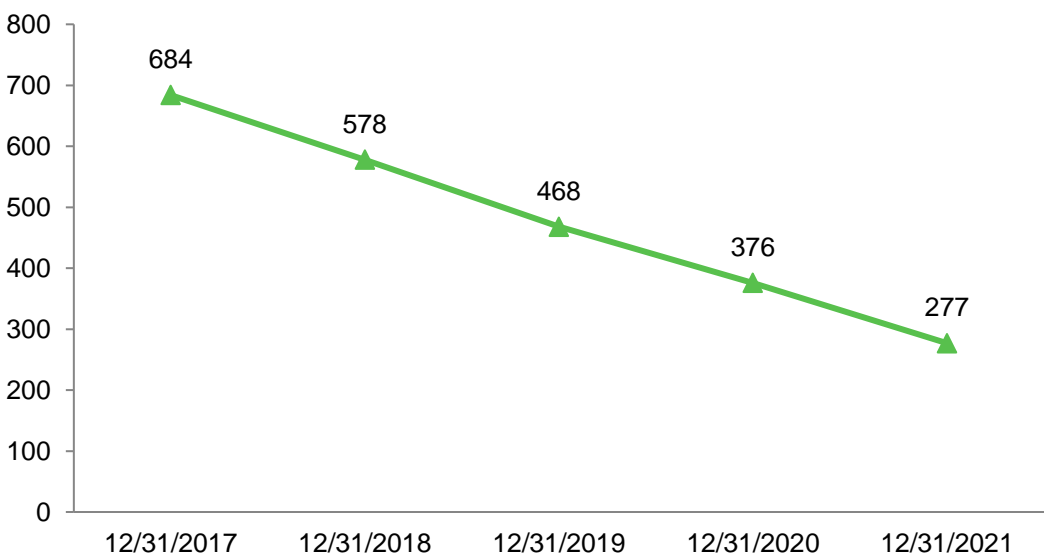


N=277

- Slightly more than half (52%) of all dependent congregate care youth were in a group home on 12/31/21
- 1 in 4 (25%) were in a non-RTF institution
- Nearly 1 in 10 youth (9%) were in a CBH-funded RTF

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 39. Dependent Congregate Care Totals on December 31st



- Since December 31, 2017, there has been a 60% decrease in the total number of dependent youth in congregate care settings
- Aligned with the goal of reducing the use of congregate care, this decrease outpaces the overall decrease in youth in dependent placements (35%) during the same time period

As of 3/16/2022 there were 294 youth in dependent congregate care placement

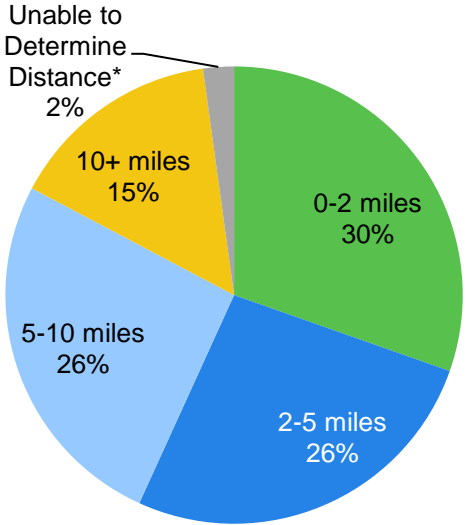
Family Foster Care Distance From Home

Table 1. Distance from Home for CUA Youth in Family Foster Care as of December 31, 2021, by CUA

CUA	0-2 miles	2-5 miles	5-10 miles	10+ miles	Unable to Determine
01 - NET (N=346)	34%	27%	24%	12%	2%
02 - APM (N=416)	32%	30%	24%	11%	4%
03 - TPFC (N=382)	29%	21%	28%	19%	3%
04 - CCS (N=221)	28%	19%	25%	29%	0%
05 - TPFC (N=569)	26%	32%	25%	16%	1%
06 - TABOR (N=319)	38%	24%	23%	13%	4%
07 - NET (N=249)	28%	34%	22%	12%	3%
08 - BETH (N=266)	24%	24%	35%	16%	2%
09 - TPFC (N=374)	35%	20%	29%	14%	2%
10 - TPFC (N=349)	30%	28%	27%	14%	1%

- A majority (56%) of family foster care youth lived within 5 miles of their home of origin, and 82% lived within 10 miles

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



Dependent Congregate Care Distance from Home

Table 2. Distance between Dependent Congregate Care Youth and City Limits as of December 31, 2021

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	13	97
Within 5 Miles	7	105
5 - 10 Miles	8	22
10 - 25 Miles	7	13
25 - 50 Miles	7	13
50+ Miles	9	27
Total	51	277

- Over 3 in 4 (81%) dependent youth in congregate care were either in Philadelphia or within 10 miles of the city limits

Data run on 2/3/2022
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 3. CUA Case Management Workers' Caseload Distribution on December 31, 2021

CUA	Total workers	Total cases	Median caseload	Average caseload
01 – NET	32	307	11	10
02 – APM	24	364	15	15
03 – TPFC	28	416	16	15
04 – CCS	32	257	8	8
05 – TPFC	31	497	17	16
06 – TABOR	27	293	12	11
07 – NET	41	339	9	8
08 – BETH	19	219	20	12
09 – TPFC	23	294	14	13
10 – TPFC	40	371	10	9
Overall	297	3,357	11	11.3

Table 4. DHS Ongoing Service Region Case Management Workers' Caseload Distribution on December 31, 2021

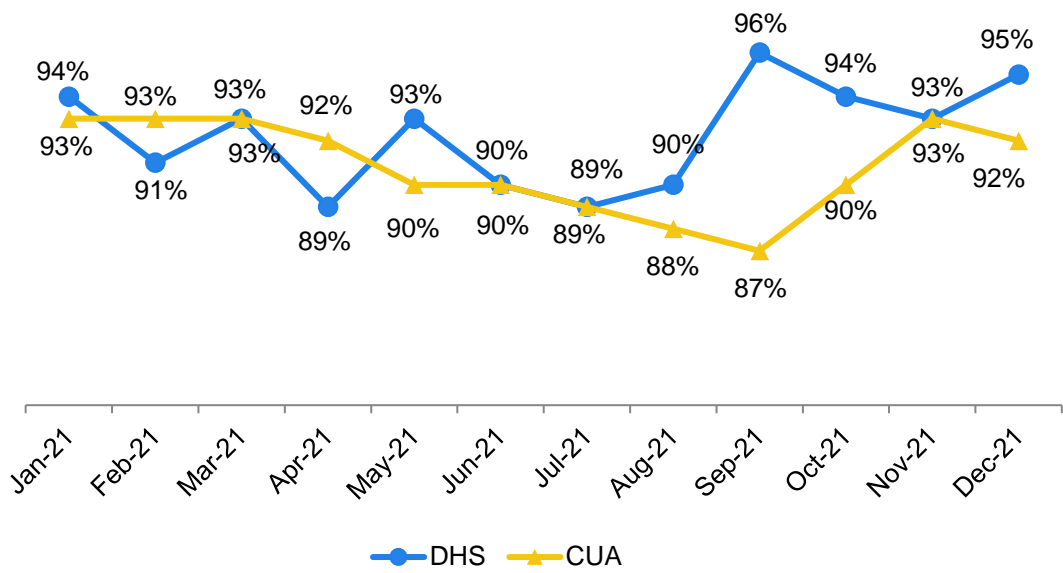
DHS	Total workers	Total cases	Median caseload	Average caseload
OSR	5	73	15	14.6

- CUAs had an average caseload of 11.3 cases per worker, and DHS had an average of 14.6 cases per worker
 - DHS' high average caseload resulted from a reduction of Ongoing Service Region (OSR) units in April 2021
- CUAs 4 and 7 had the lowest average caseload (8), and CUA 5 had the highest (16)

Data run on 2/10/2022
Cases that did not have a case manager designated in the electronic database at the time the data were run were excluded from the analysis
DHS reduced the Ongoing Service Region (OSR) units from 3 to 1 in April 2021 resulting in this temporary increase in average and median caseload.

Monthly Visitation

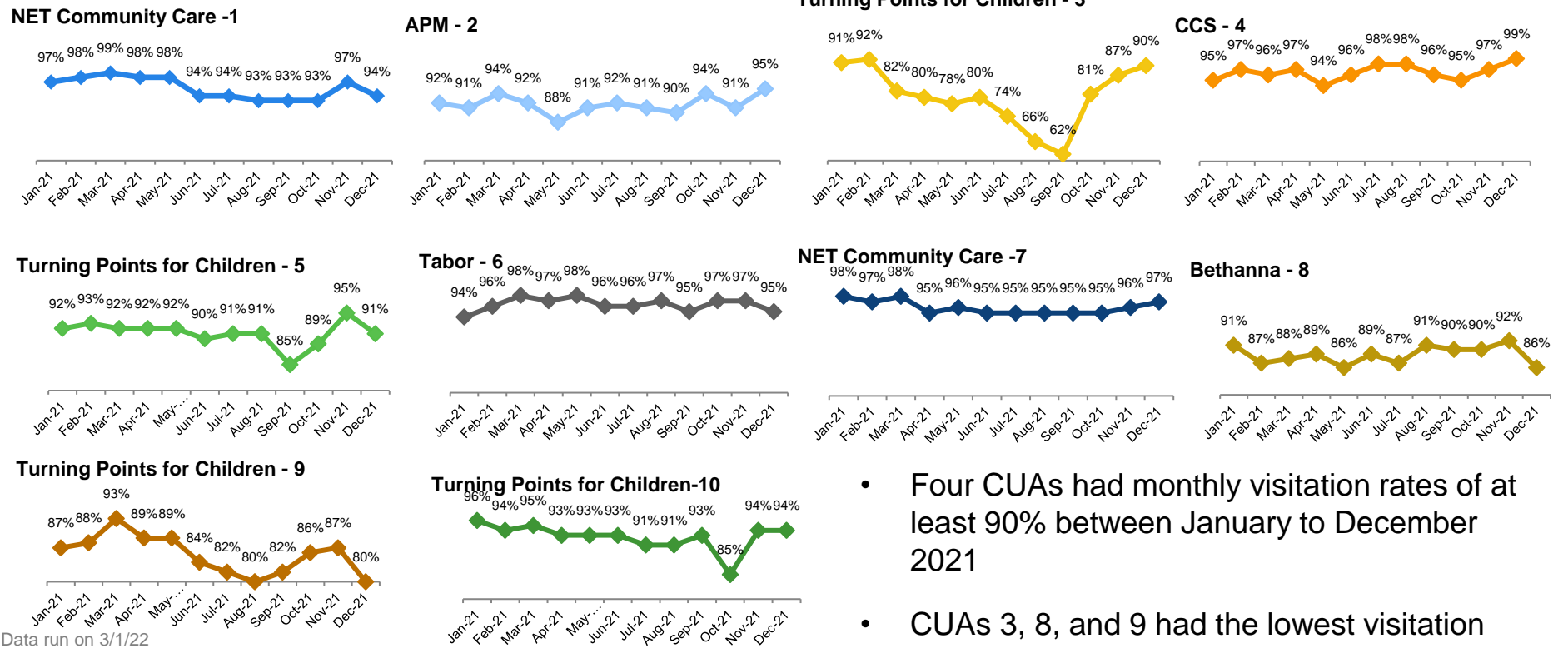
Figure 41. DHS and CUA Visitation Rates by Month



- DHS and CUA monthly visitation rates fluctuated from January 2021 to December 2021
- Monthly visitation increased for CUAs in the second quarter of FY22 after decreasing in FY22 Q1

Monthly Visitation Rates by CUA

Figure 42. Visitation Rates by CUA



Data run on 3/1/22

- Four CUAs had monthly visitation rates of at least 90% between January to December 2021
- CUAs 3, 8, and 9 had the lowest visitation rates in FY22 Q2

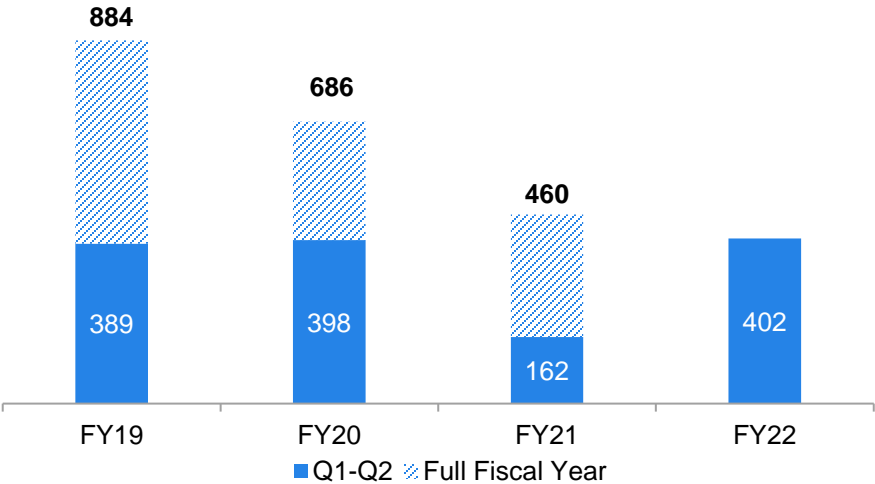


Juvenile Justice Programs

Intensive Prevention Services

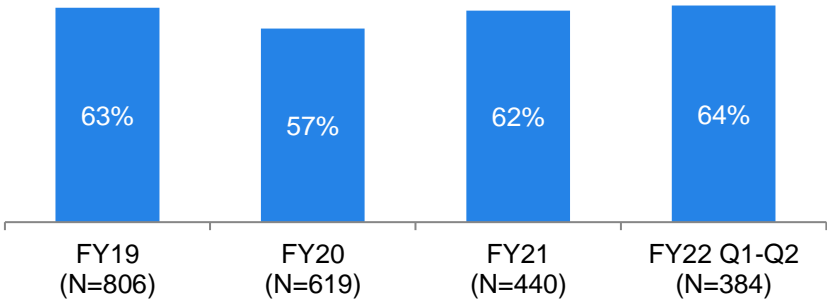
Intensive Prevention Services (IPS) serves youth between 10 and 19 years old at risk for becoming dependent or delinquent due to high-risk behaviors.

Figure 43. IPS Service Referrals



- IPS referrals in the first half of FY22 were greater than the first half of any of the previous three fiscal years.

Figure 44. IPS Voluntary Service Rate



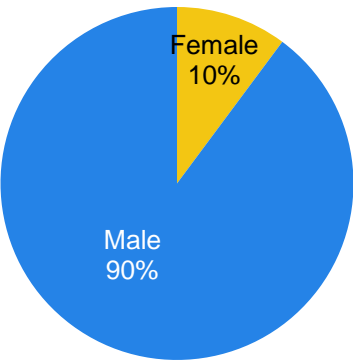
- Slightly higher than previous years, 64% of youth offered IPS in the first half of FY22 voluntarily enrolled in services

Data run on 2/3/2022
Service Referrals consist of all youth referred who were eligible to be served.
Voluntary Service Rate refers to the proportion of youth who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received.

Delinquent Youth Demographics – December 31, 2021

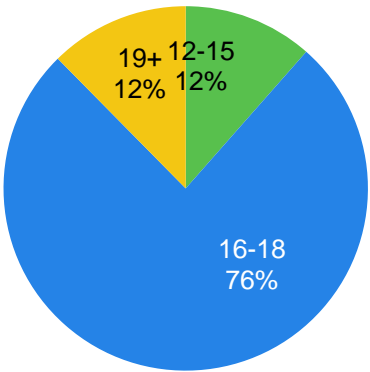
PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements

Figure 45. Sex



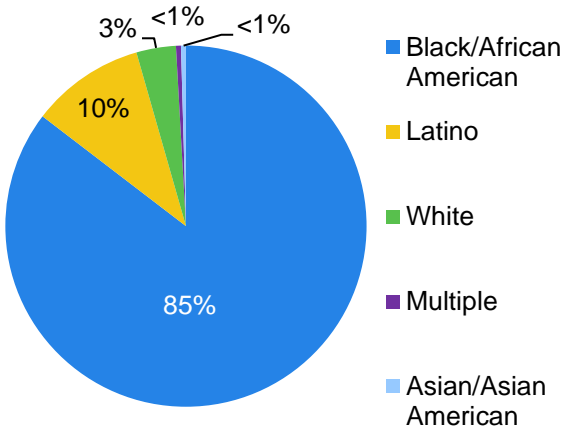
N=226

Figure 46. Age



N=226

Figure 47. Race/Ethnicity



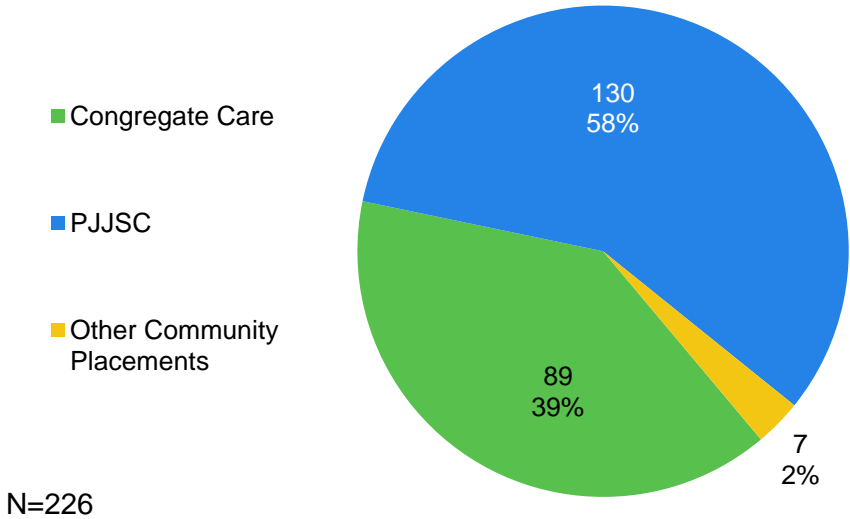
N=226

- As of 12/31/21, 9 in 10 (90%) delinquent youth were male

- Over 3 in 4 (76%) delinquent youth were between the ages of 16 and 18 years old

- Over four in five (85%) delinquent youth identified as Black

Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Placed Outside of Home
PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements
Figure 48. Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Placed Outside of the Home on
December 31, 2021, by Location



- Just under 2 in 5 (39%) juvenile justice-involved youth placed outside of the home were in congregate care
- Of the 226 juvenile justice-involved youth placed outside of the home, 130 (58%) were detained at the Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Service Center (PJJSC)

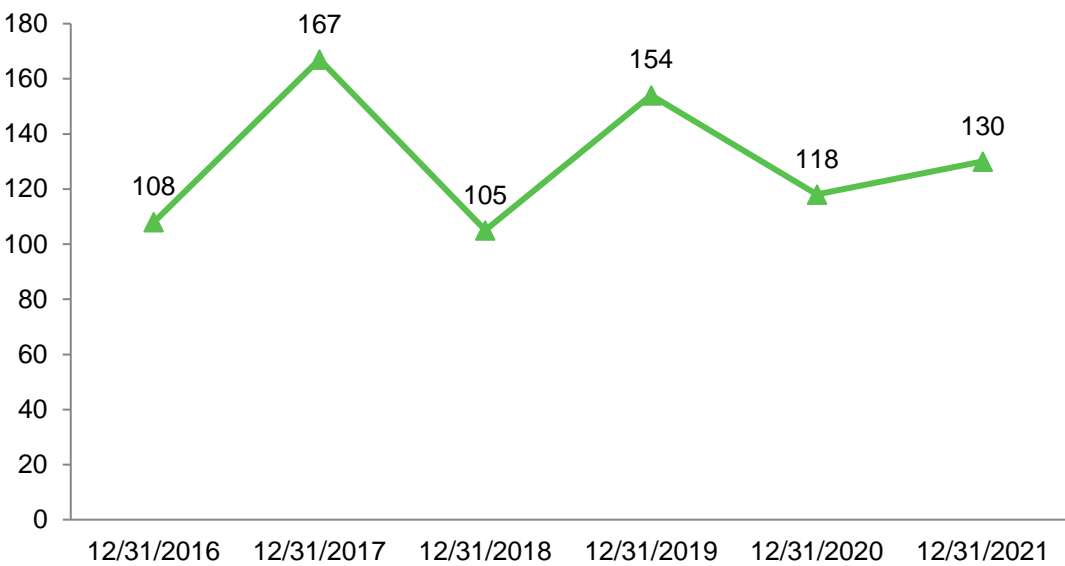
As of 3/16/2022 there were 201 youth in the PJJSC and 105 youth in delinquent congregate care placement

Data run on 2/3/2022
"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 may not equal 100% because of rounding

Delinquent Placement Services

PJJSC

Figure 49. PJJSC Placement Totals on December 31st



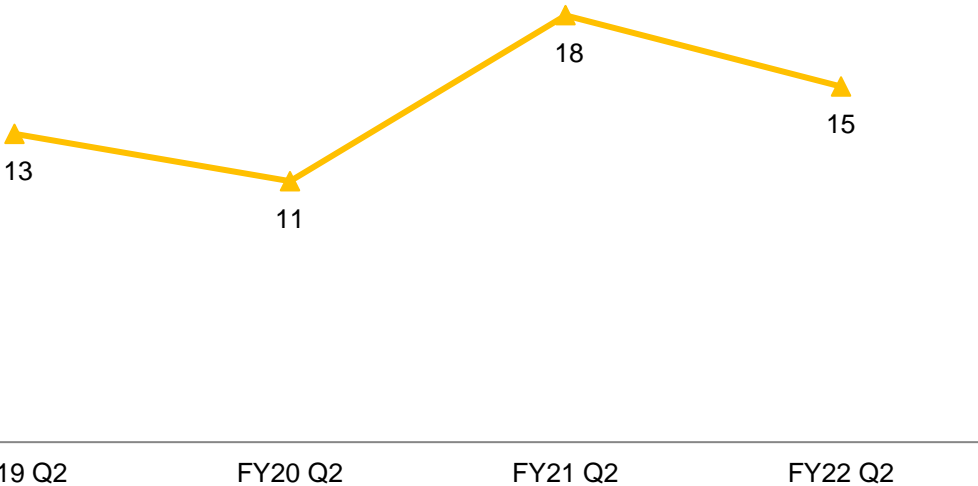
- Total youth in the PJJSC has fluctuated in recent years
- Total youth in the PJJSC on December 31, 2021 increased by 10% from the previous year

As of 3/16/2022 there were 201 youth in the PJJSC

Delinquent Placement Services

PJJSC Length of Stay

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

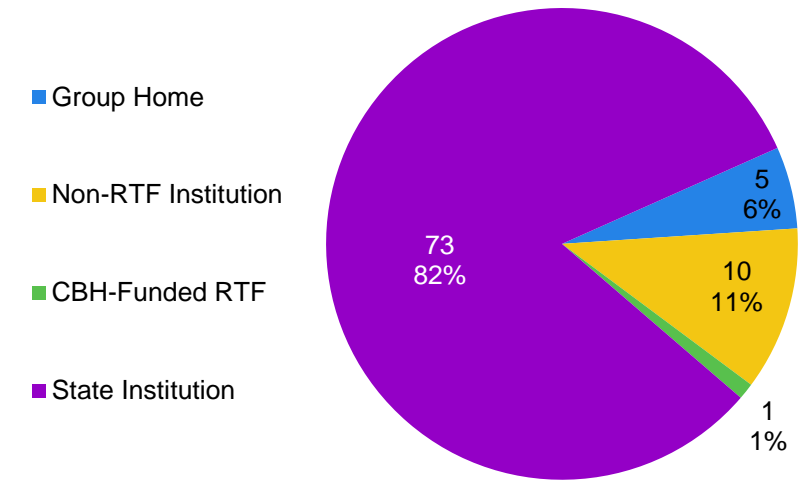


- The median length of stay for youth who left the PJJSC in FY22 Q2 was 15 days
- The median length of stay for youth leaving the PJJSC decreased by 3 days (17%) from FY21 Q2 to FY22 Q2

Data run on 2/2/2022
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 the PJJSC quickly.

Delinquent Placement Services
Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 51. Children in Delinquent Congregate Care on December 31, 2021



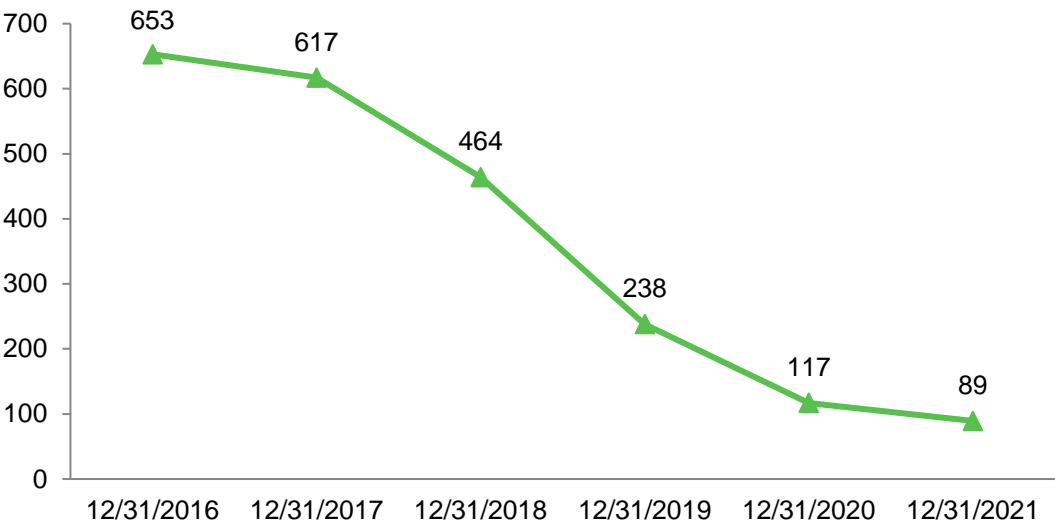
N=89

- Over 3 in 4 (82%) youth in delinquent congregate care on 12/31/21 were in a state institution
- Just over 1 in 10 (11%) youth placed in delinquent congregate care on 12/31/21 were in a non-RTF, non-State institution

Delinquent Placement Services

Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 52. Delinquent Congregate Care Totals on December 31st



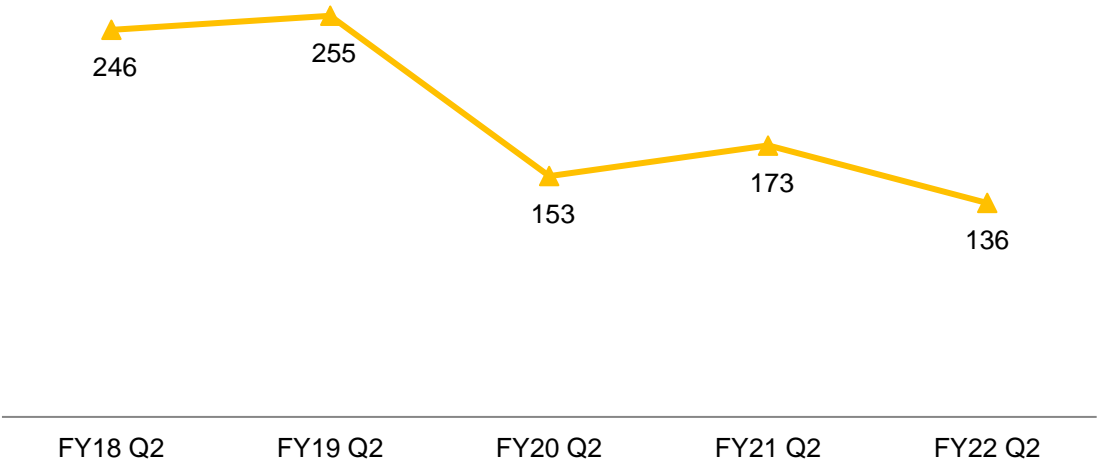
- Since December 31, 2017, there has been an 86% decrease in the total number of delinquent youth in congregate care settings
- Delinquent congregate care placements have decreased each year since 2017

As of 3/16/2022 there were 105 youth in delinquent congregate care placement

Delinquent Placement Services

Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 53. Median Length of Stay (Days) for Delinquent Youth Leaving Congregate Care in Q2



- The median length of stay for youth who left delinquent congregate care settings in FY22 Q2 was 136 days
- The median length of stay for youth leaving delinquent congregate care settings has decreased by 45% between FY18 Q2 and FY22 Q2

Data run on 2/2/2022
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 5. Distance between Delinquent Congregate Care Youth and City Limits as of December 31, 2021

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	1	3
Within 10 Miles	0	0
10 - 50 Miles	1	3
50 - 100 Miles	3	37
100 - 200 Miles	4	39
200+ Miles	4	7
Total	13	89

- Roughly 3% of youth in delinquent congregate care were placed within Philadelphia
- Almost all (93%) delinquent congregate care youth were placed at least 50 miles from Philadelphia

Data run on 2/3/2022
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.



Permanency



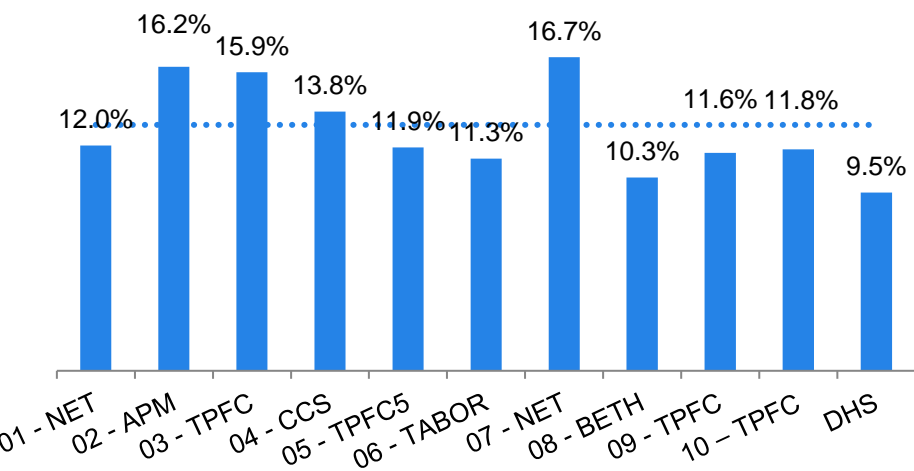
Ongoing Permanency Challenges

Permanency has been an ongoing challenge in Philadelphia; many of the issues that impacted permanency were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, and are still being dealt with today including:

- Barriers to permanency such as housing issues, poverty, and family engagement by CUA staff
- Issues with court scheduling delaying permanency during COVID
- Serving a larger proportion of families with complex needs as we continue to right size the system

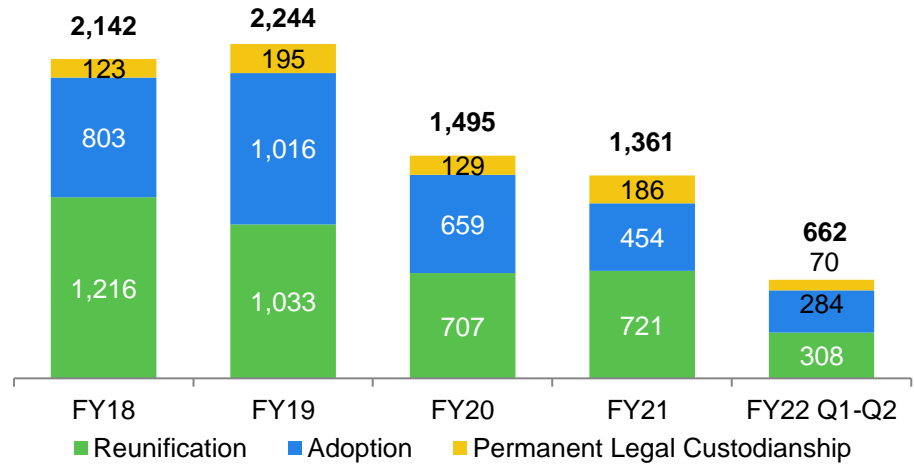
Permanency Rates and Totals

Figure 54. Permanency Rates by CUA



- The system-wide permanency rate was 13.1% for FY22 Q1-Q2. This is higher than the FY21 Q1-Q2 (11.1%) rate but lower than the FY20 Q1-Q2 (14%) rate

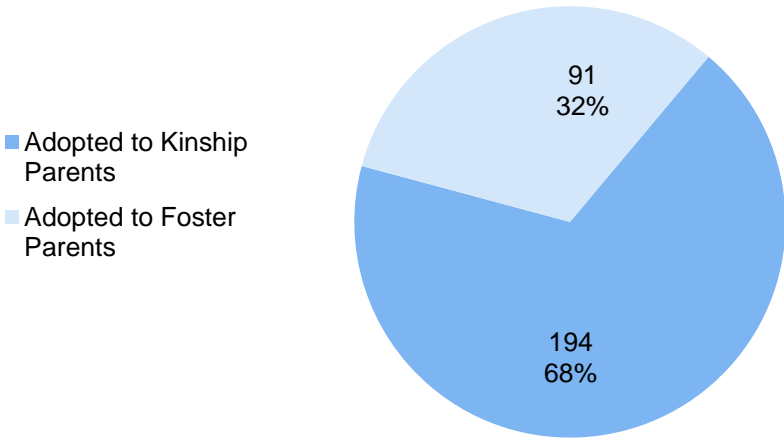
Figure 55. Permanency Totals by Permanency Type



- Almost half (47%) of permanencies in the first half of FY22 were reunifications

Adoptions and Permanent Legal Custody (PLC)

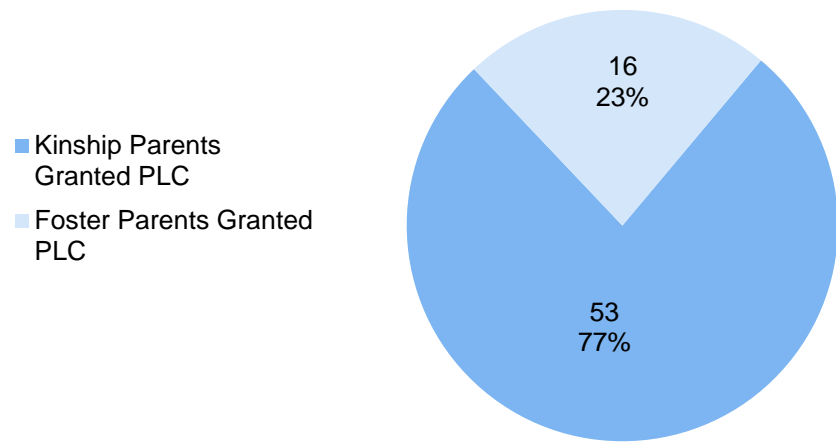
Figure 56. Youth Who were Adopted by Foster and Kinship Parents



N=285

- Of the 285 children and youth who were adopted in FY22 Q1-Q2, 68% were adopted by kinship parents

Figure 57. Youth Who were Discharged to PLC with Foster and Kinship Parents



N=69

- Of the 69 youth who were discharged to PLC, 77% were discharged to PLC with their kinship parents

Data run on 2/3/2022
Three youth who were discharged to PLC were discharged to family members from congregate care settings. These youth were counted towards kinship parents granted PLC

Permanency Timeliness – PBC Measures

- Since FY19, DHS has been evaluating system permanency using both our Performance Based Contracting (PBC) and the traditional timeliness measures
- **PBC measures are based on when youth entered care**, while our traditional 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}
- Because of the improved accuracy and ability to track changes over time, we will now only be reporting the PBC measures going forward

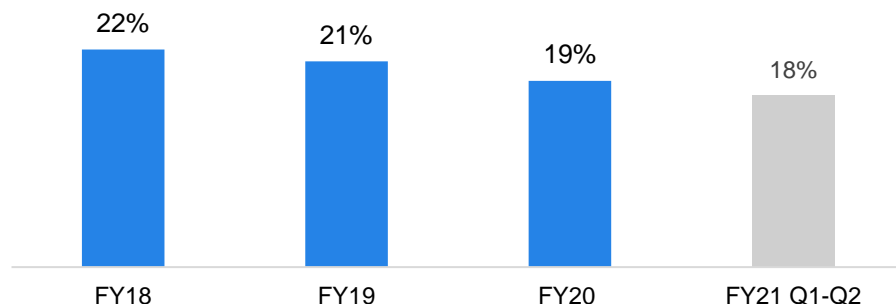
¹Wulczyn, F., Alpert, L., Orlebeke, B., & Haight, J. (2014). Principles, language, and shared meaning: Toward a common understanding of CQI in child welfare. *The Center for State Child Welfare Data, Chapin Hall: Chicago, IL, USA*.

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 –PBC Measures

Figure 58. Timeliness of Permanency – PBC T1

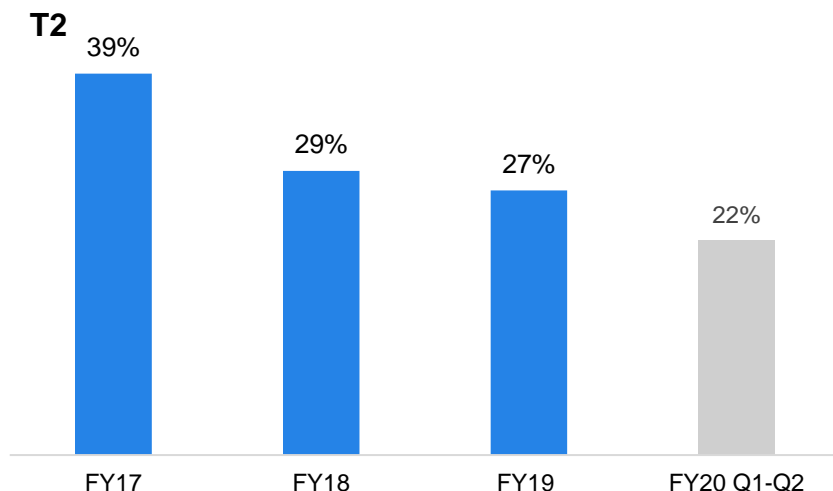
T1



- **T1** measures the percentage of youth who achieved permanency within a year of entering care
- Slightly over 1 in 6 youth (18%) who entered care in FY21 through Q2 achieved permanency within a year – a smaller proportion compared to previous years

Permanency Timeliness –PBC Measures

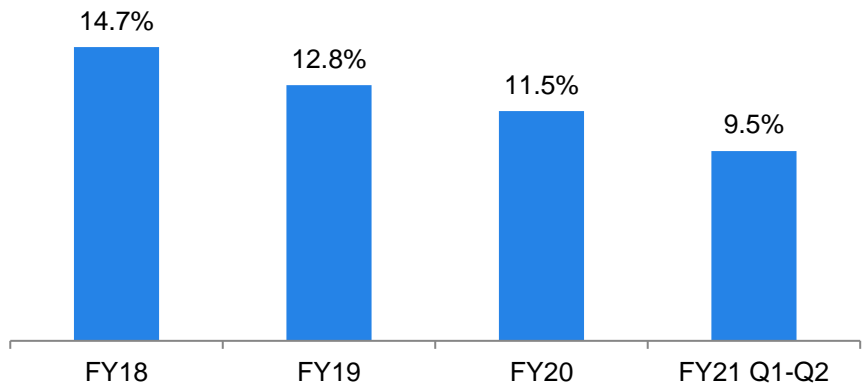
Figure 59. Timeliness of Permanency – PBC T2



- **T2** measures the percentage of youth achieving permanency within 36 months for youth in care for at least 12 continuous months
- Over 1 in 5 youth (22%) who entered placement during FY20 through Q2 and remained in care for at least 12 months reached permanency within 36 months

Permanency- Re-Entry

Figure 60. One-Year Re-Entry Rate



- Fewer than 1 in 10 (9.5%) youth re-entered dependent placement in the first half of FY22 within one year of exit from placement to reunification
- The one-year re-entry rate has decreased every year since FY18

Data run on 2/3/2022



Spotlight Section: Eliminating Racial Disparities in DHS Involvement

Updates on The Entry Rate Study and Family Support Through Primary Prevention Grant



Office of
Children and Families
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Department of Human Services



Agenda

- 1 Entry Rate and Disproportionality Study Overview
- 2 Child Level Analyses
- 3 Neighborhood Level Analyses
- 2 Family Support Through Primary Prevention Grant

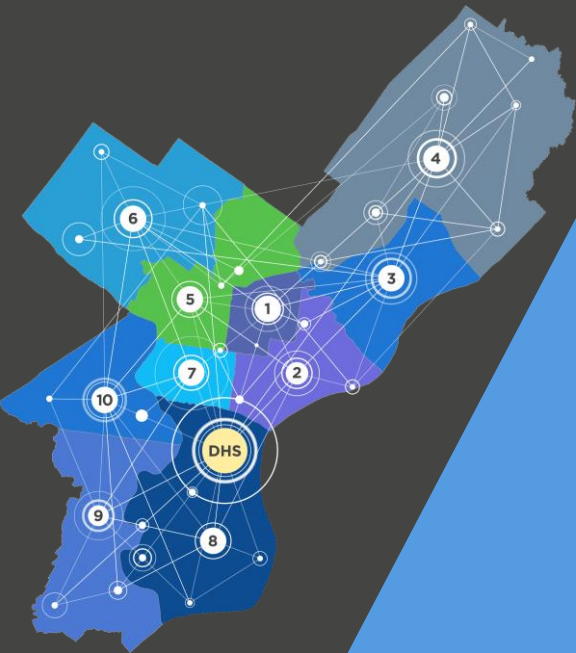


The background of the slide is a blue-tinted photograph of the Philadelphia skyline. In the center is Independence Hall, with its iconic clock tower and statue on top. To the left, in the foreground, is the equestrian statue of George Washington. To the right, there are modern skyscrapers and a dense line of trees. The overall tone is professional and official.

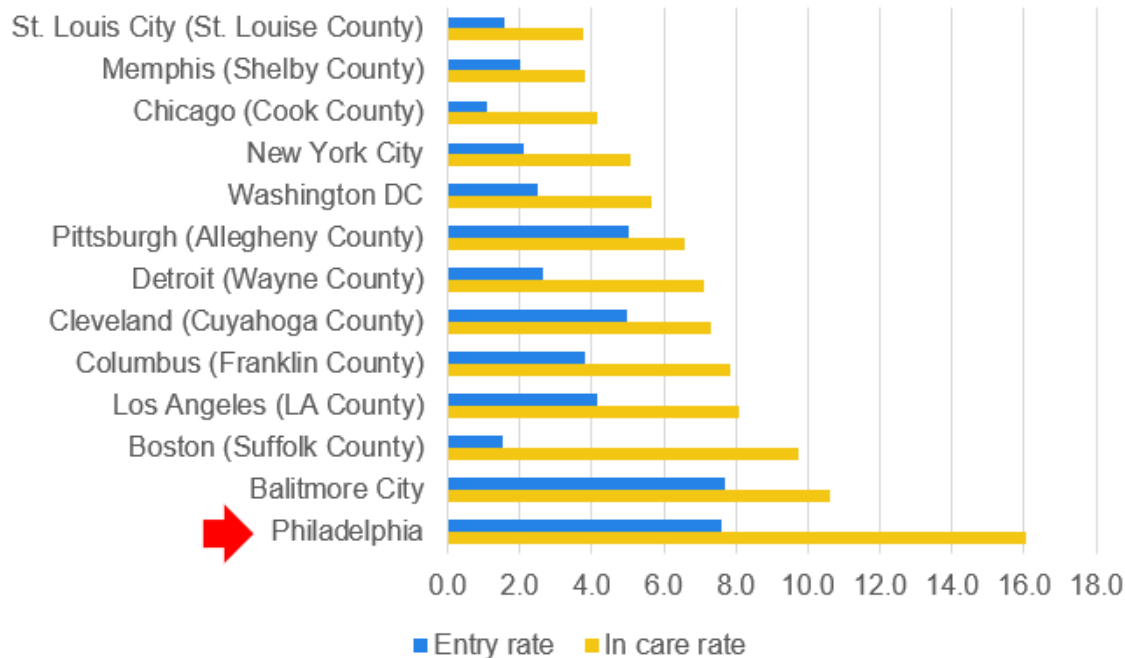
Results from the Entry Rate and Disproportionality Study



Office of
Children and Families
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA



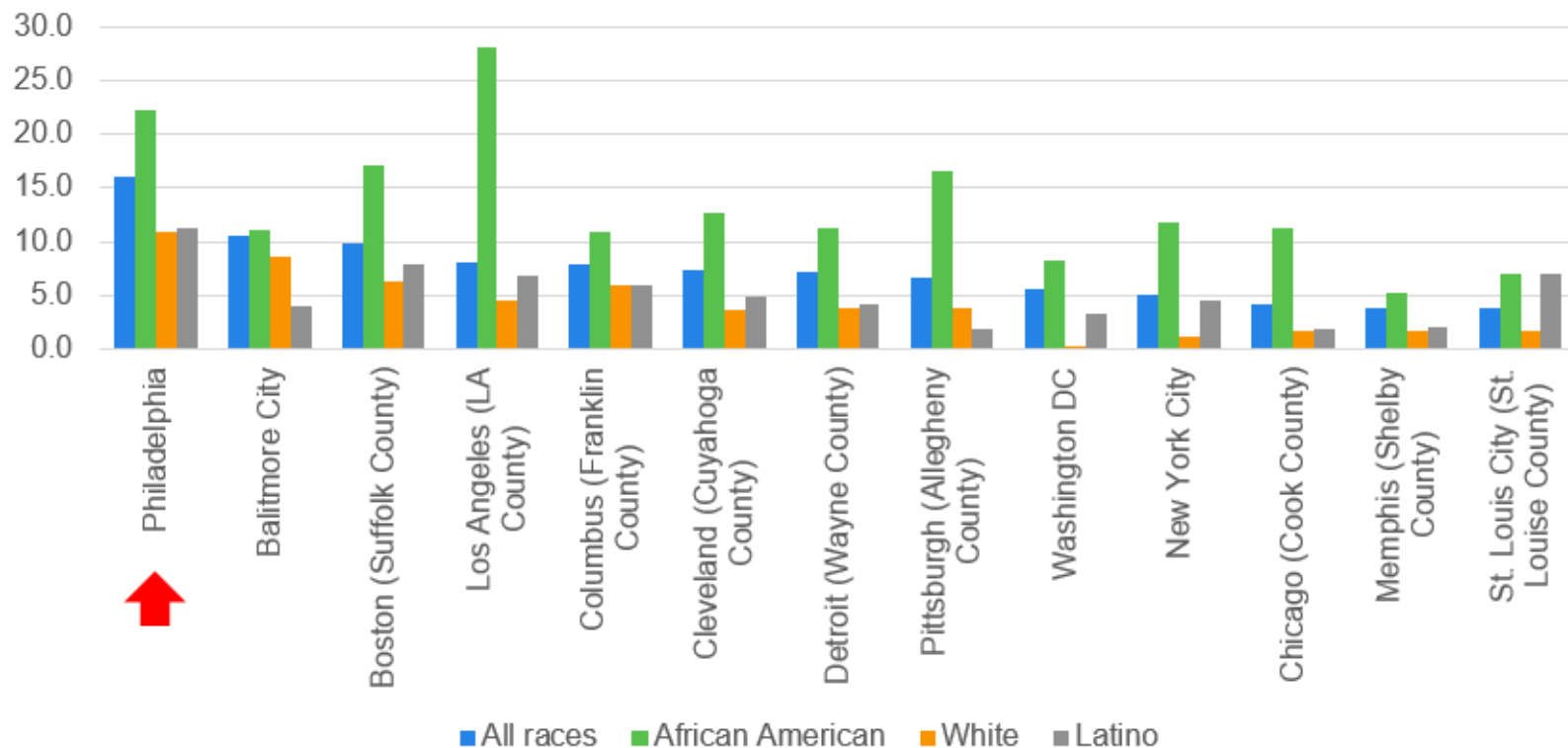
Entry Rates and In Care Rates for FY 2017 (per 1,000 children)*



*A Comparison of Urban Jurisdictions: Child Welfare and Demographic Indicators (Casey Family Programs)



In Care Rates for FY 2017 (per 1,000 children)*

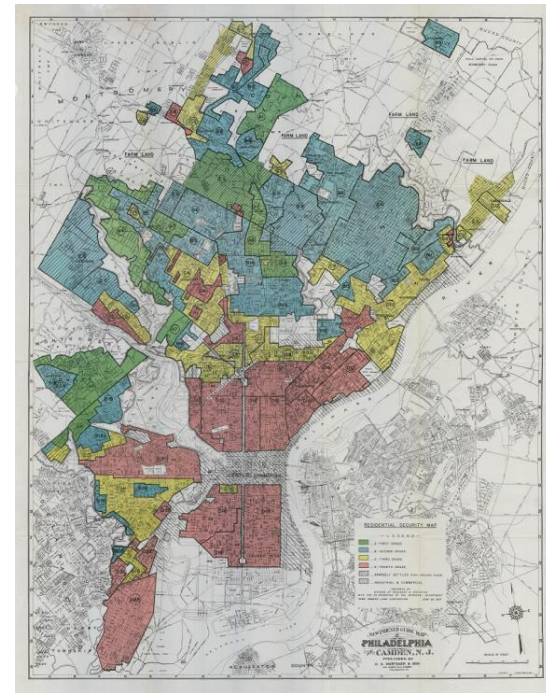


*A Comparison of Urban Jurisdictions: Child Welfare and Demographic Indicators (Casey Family Programs)



Structural Racism and Disproportionate Neighborhood Risks and Resources

- **Structural Racism:** a system in which public policies, institutional practices, cultural representations, and other norms work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial group inequity¹
- **Residential segregation and disinvestment has caused Black families in urban neighborhoods to experience:**
 - Concentrated poverty
 - Poorer education and employment opportunities
 - Fewer community resources needed to help families thrive



HOLOC Redlining Map 1937 (from Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia)

¹Aspen Institute Roundtable on Community Change. 2004. "Structural Racism and Community Building." Keith Lawrence, Stacey Sutton, Anne Kubisch, Gretchen Susi and Karen Fulbright-Anderson, authors. Washington, D.C.: The Aspen Institute



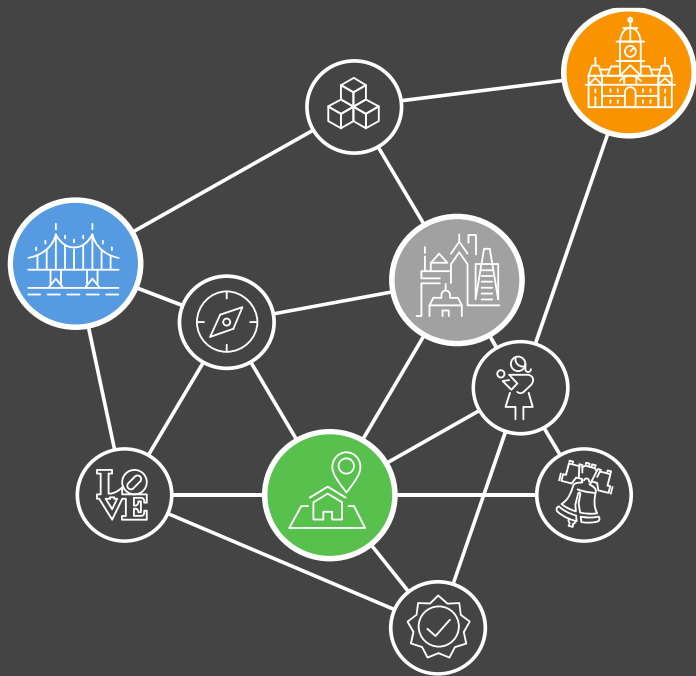


Entry Rate and Disproportionality Study

Purpose: Examine ethno-racial disparities and disproportionality associated with children entering out-of-home care to inform targeted efforts to reduce Philadelphia's rate of entry to out-of-home care.

- **Phase One:** Quantitative analyses of select entry cohorts of children reported to DHS
 - Child Level Analysis
 - Front-end Diversion Analysis
 - Neighborhood Level Hotline Analysis
- **Phase Two:** Qualitative analyses of interview data among staff and families known to DHS
- **Phase Three:** National Scan of best practices and implementing solutions



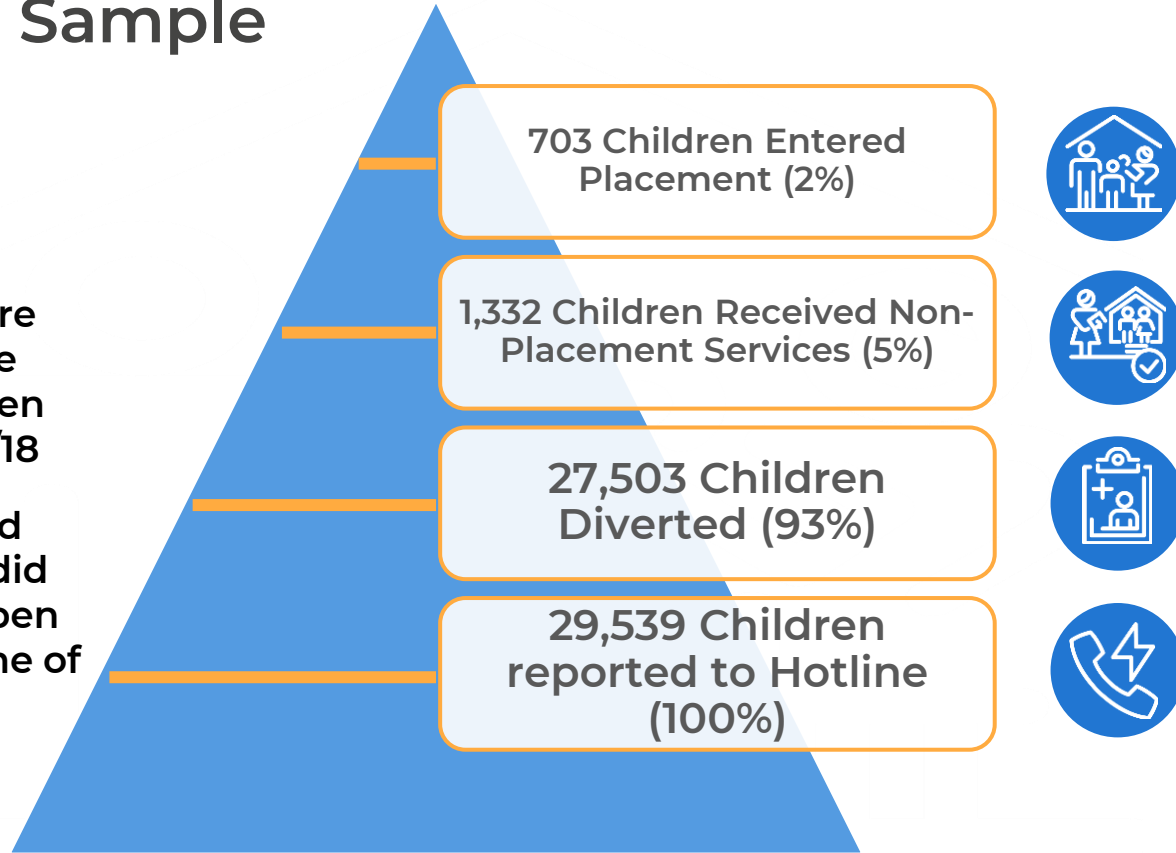


Child-Level Analyses



Methods: Sample

- Entry Cohort
- Inclusion Criteria
 - Children and youth who were reported to the Hotline between 1/1/18 and 8/31/18
 - Newly reported children who did not have an open case at the time of the report.

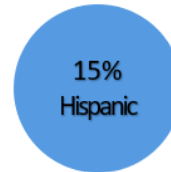
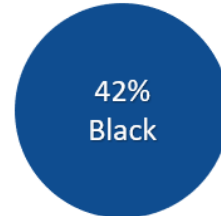


Child-Level Results: Race (N=29,539)

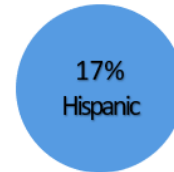
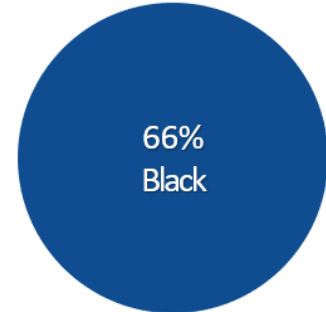
- Ethno-Racial Disproportionality in Hotline Reporting
 - 42% of Philadelphia children are Black whereas 66% of DHS-involved children were Black
 - 35% of Philadelphia children are White whereas 12% of DHS-involved children were White
- The distribution of children by their racial-ethnic identities was consistent across service touch points



Philadelphia's
Children are:



DHS-Involved
Children are:





Case-Level Results: Current DHS Involvement



- GPS Reports: Of all reports to the Hotline, **nearly 4 in 5 were GPS reports** and only 1 in 5 were CPS reports, highlighting the prevalence of neglect-related concerns in our system.



- Allegations of Neglect: The **majority of report allegations were related to neglect (70%)**, followed by physical abuse (29%), and then sexual abuse (11%)



- Mandated Reporters: The majority of reports to DHS' Hotline were from mandated reporters.

The majority of cases across all service types had reports and allegations related to neglect, highlighting the effects of poverty on DHS involvement.



Mother-Level Results

Of Mothers whose children received:



28% had DHS Involvement as Children



33% had DHS Involvement as Children



40% had DHS Involvement as Children

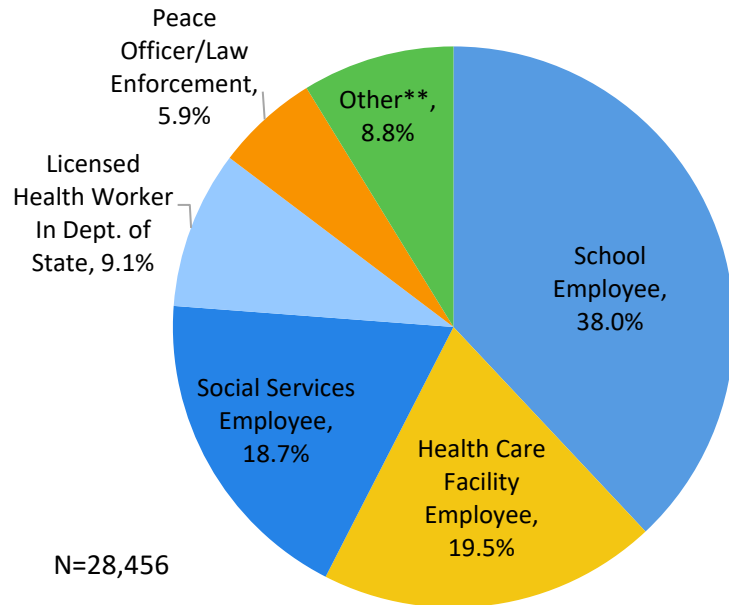


- **Intergenerational Involvement**
 - More than 1 in 4 mothers with children reported to DHS' Hotline were involved with DHS as children.
 - The proportion of mothers with prior DHS involvement as children increased along each step of the trajectory of system involvement.



Mandated Reporter Analysis Results

- **7 in 10 children** reported to DHS' Hotline were reported by a mandated source*
- Of children reported by mandated reporters, nearly **4 in 5** were reported by employees of
 - Schools (38%)
 - Healthcare Facilities (20%)
 - Social Service Agencies (19%)



Children Reported to DHS Hotline by Mandated Reporting Source

*Analysis was conducted on children reported to DHS' Hotline between March 17, 2019 and March 16, 2020

**Groups of reporters that made >3% of reports were grouped into the other category and included Childcare Workers, EMS, Managers of Mandated Reporters and others

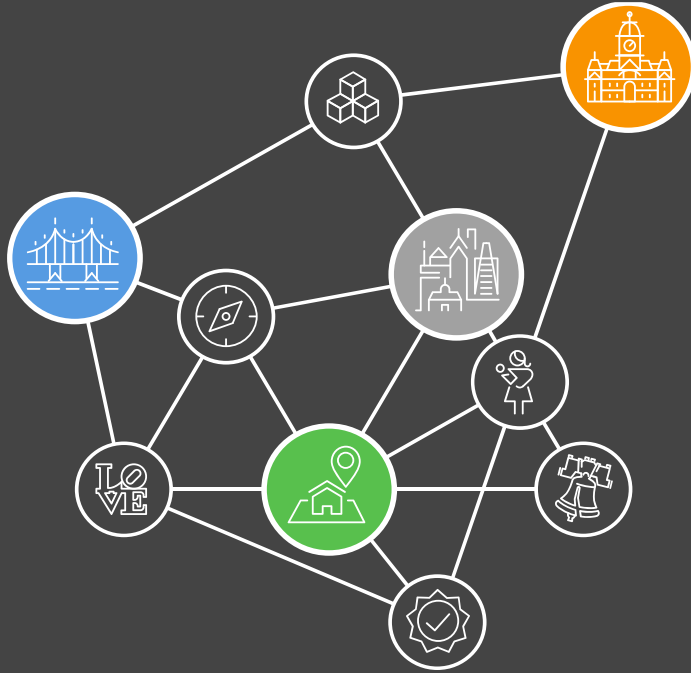


Allegation Types: Neglect Related Allegations

- Over 1 in 4 (27%) reports with a neglect allegation included an allegation related to Substance Abuse
- Other common allegations in these reports were related to
 - Supervision Issues (18%)
 - Poverty or Concrete Resource Issues (16%)
 - Mental Health (16%)
 - Housing (10%)

*Reports often have multiple allegations so percentages will not total 100%

Neglect Allegation Types	Total Reports	Percentage
Substance Use	6,966	27%
Supervision Issues	4,663	18%
Poverty or Concrete Resource Issues	4,101	16%
Mental Health	4,057	16%
Housing Issues	2,989	11%
Truancy or Educational Neglect	2,405	9%
Medical Neglect	2,236	9%
Child Behavior Problems or Parent Child Conflict	2,176	8%
Domestic Violence	1,603	6%
Mental Abuse	783	3%
Abandonment	484	2%
Intellectual Disabilities	249	1%

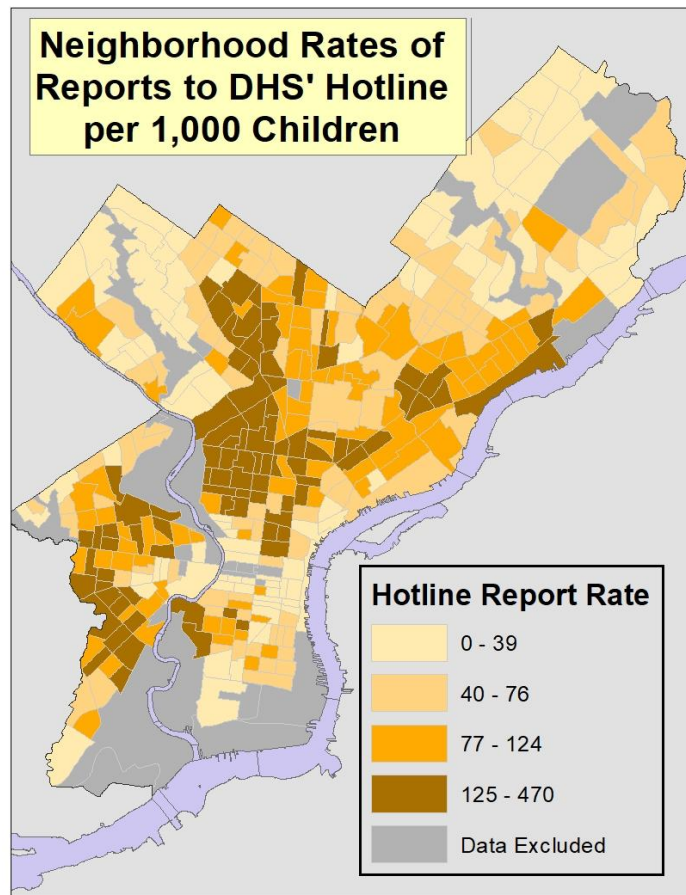


Neighborhood-Level Hotline Analysis



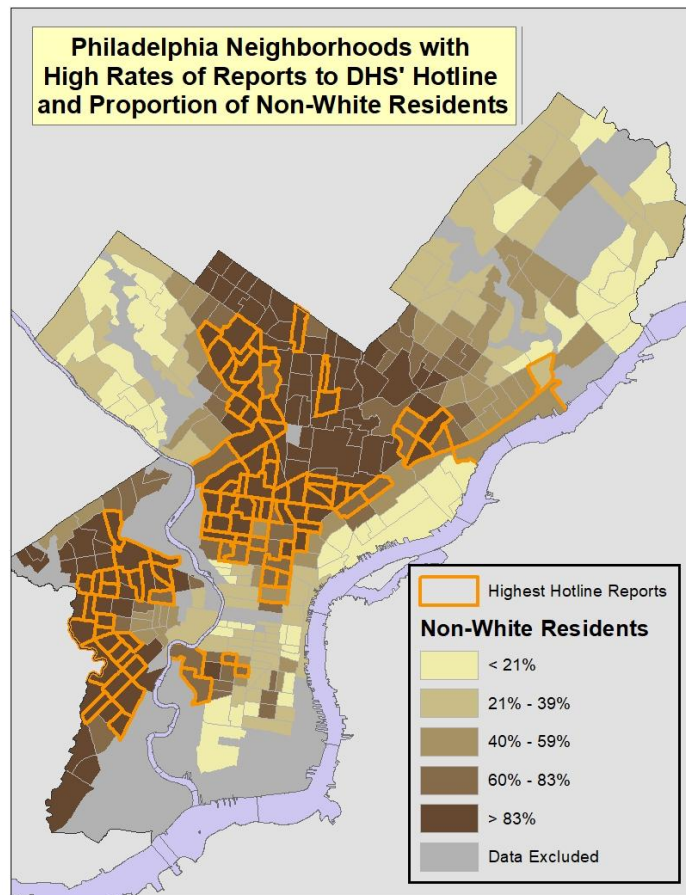
Disparate Reporting Across Philadelphia Neighborhoods

- Reporting occurred in almost every neighborhood in Philadelphia
- Rates of children reported varied widely ranging from 2 per 1,000 to 470 per 1,000 children
- Clusters of Neighborhoods with high reporting rates occurred in:
 - North
 - Lower Northeast
 - West and Southwest



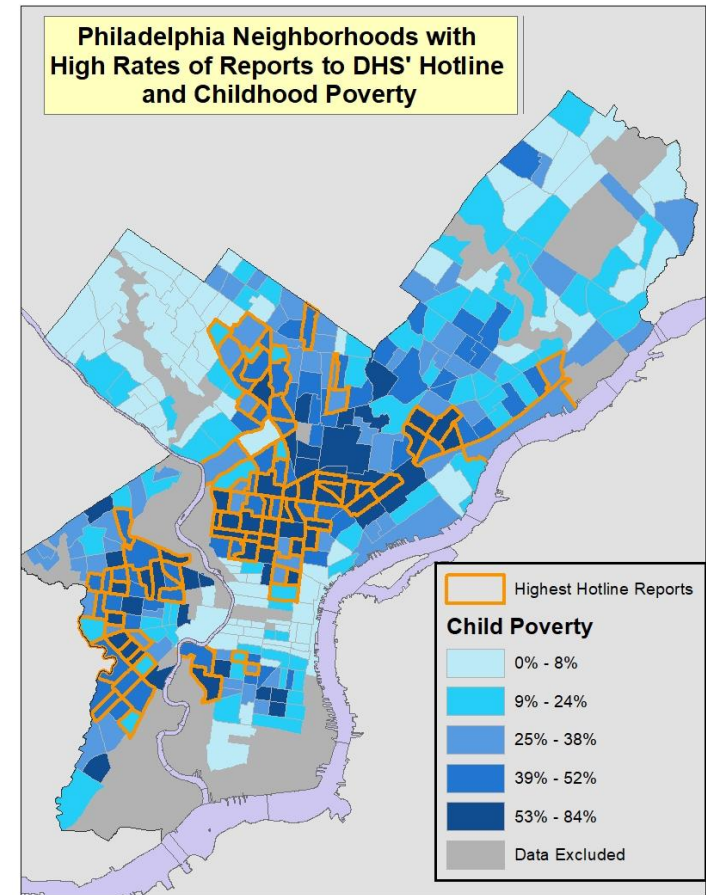
Reports to DHS' Hotline and Neighborhood Racial Makeup

- Most people living in neighborhoods with the **highest reporting to DHS' Hotline were non-Hispanic Black** (71%)
- Conversely, most people living in neighborhoods with the **least reporting were non-Hispanic White** (66%)
- There were more Hispanic residents in neighborhoods with greater reporting, but the relationship was less clear



Reports to DHS' Hotline and Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status (SES)

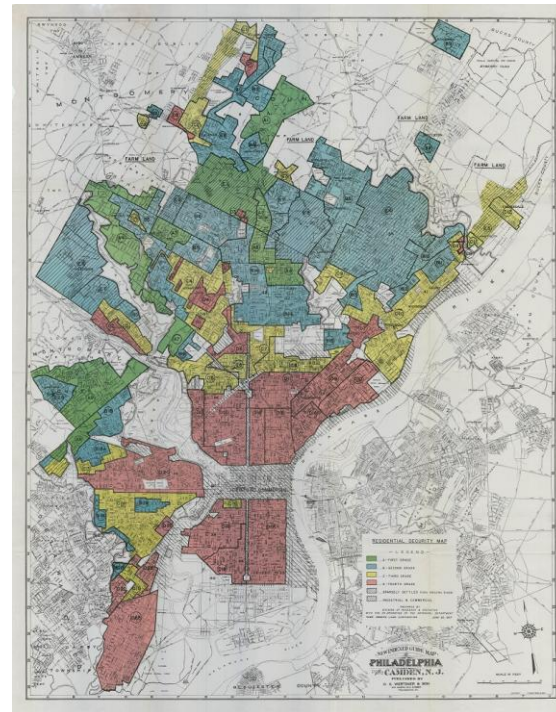
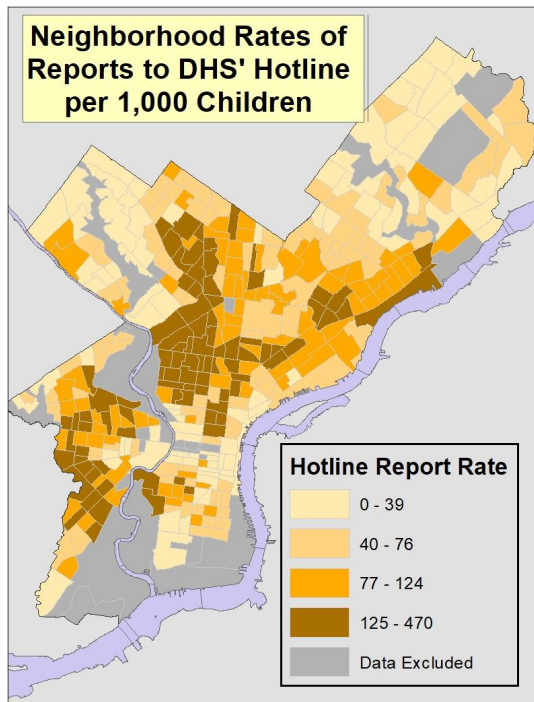
- **Neighborhoods with greater DHS reporting were more burdened by indicators of low SES than those with little reporting**
- **For example neighborhoods with the highest reporting had:**
 - **Less than half the Median Household Income** (\$26,304 vs \$70,789)
 - **Five times the proportion of children living in poverty** (48% vs 10%)
 - **Three times higher unemployment** (15.2% vs 5.4%)
 - **Over twice as many single parent households** (78.4% vs 30.3%)



Comparing DHS Reporting and Redlining

- **Neighborhoods with high rates of reporting to and involvement with DHS are the same neighborhoods to experience redlining and subsequent:**

- Residential segregation
- Disinvestment
- Oversurveillance by police and child welfare systems





Summary of Key Thematic Findings



- **Race Matters**
 - Black children and families were over-represented in Hotline reports and subsequent system involvement.
 - Predominantly Black neighborhoods were more affected by both social and structural risk factors and reports to DHS' Hotline.
- **Most families need stabilizing supports**
 - The vast majority of reports for children were related to neglect, not abuse
 - Neighborhoods with the most poverty and resource deprivation were also those with the most reports to DHS' Hotline
- **DHS Involvement is Cyclical**
 - Intergeneration DHS involvement was common to families reported to DHS' Hotline.
 - Historically disenfranchised neighborhoods continue to have disproportionate DHS involvement





Overview of the Family Support through Primary Prevention Grant



Office of
Children and Families
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA



Grant details: Family Support through Primary Prevention

- **Funder:** Children's Bureau – Administration for Children and Families
- **Purpose:** Support projects of national significance that demonstrate [integrated, cross-sector approaches](#) to developing comprehensive child and family well-being systems that are [co-designed with families and communities](#)
- **Amount:** \$3.75 million over 5 years (\$750k per year)
- **Funded sites:** Six demonstration sites
 - **Brighton Center, Inc (Newport, Kentucky)**
 - **Colorado Department of Human Services**
 - **East Boston Social Centers, Inc.**
 - **Ohio Department of Job and Family Services**
 - **Philadelphia Department of Human Services**
 - **University of Kansas Research Center, Inc.**





Primary goals:

1. Eliminate ethno-racial disproportionality in child welfare safety services and reduce the number of youth in out-of-home placement
2. Reduce contacts to the DHS Hotline for non-safety concerns
3. Promote neighborhood-level protective factors and invest in mechanisms that address families' concrete needs and improve resource connections



Our Grant-Funded Approach

1. Working with Philadelphia's Department of Public Health to expand their existing Philly Families CAN Supportline structure
2. Ensuring family connections to resources for upstream needs through connections to concrete goods, public benefits, and City services
3. Proposing to develop and modify trainings to shift reports from DHS' Hotline to Philly Families CAN





Thank You!