



# Quarterly Indicators Report

Fiscal Year 2022 Quarter 3  
January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022



Office of  
**Children and Families**  
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

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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 2022 so far.



**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 2018.

The federal repeat maltreatment rate for the first three quarters of Fiscal Year 2021 (2.2%) 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 (51.9%) of the youth in dependent placement on March 31, 2022, were in kinship care, and just 6.9% of dependent youth in placement were in congregate care. Over the last five years, the population of youth in delinquent congregate care has declined by 61%.



**Many youth live close to home.** Nearly three in five (56%) youth in kinship care or foster care on March 31, 2022, lived within 5 miles of their home, and most (82%) lived within 10 miles.

# Executive Summary

## Areas of Focus



**Ongoing challenges with permanency.** Reunification, adoption and permanent legal custodianship timeliness have declined in the years following Improving Outcomes for Children (IOC) implementation (Fiscal Year 2015).



**Challenges Placing Youth.** There have been significant challenges finding placements for youth, particularly older youth and those with behavioral issues. This has led to increases in the number of youth utilizing the Childcare Room.

# Executive Summary

## Areas of Focus



**More youth detained at the PJJSC.** The number of youth detained at the Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Services Center (PJJSC) has risen in FY22 from the previous fiscal year.



**Staff turnover at CUAs remains high.** Challenges with recruitment and turnover for CUA providers have been made worse by the Pandemic. DHS and CUA are engaged in multiple strategies to improve recruitment and retention at the CUAs.



# Focus Areas

- 1 Hotline and Investigations
- 2 Dependent Services
- 3 Juvenile Justice Programs
- 4 Permanency
- 5 Spotlight Section: Kinship Care

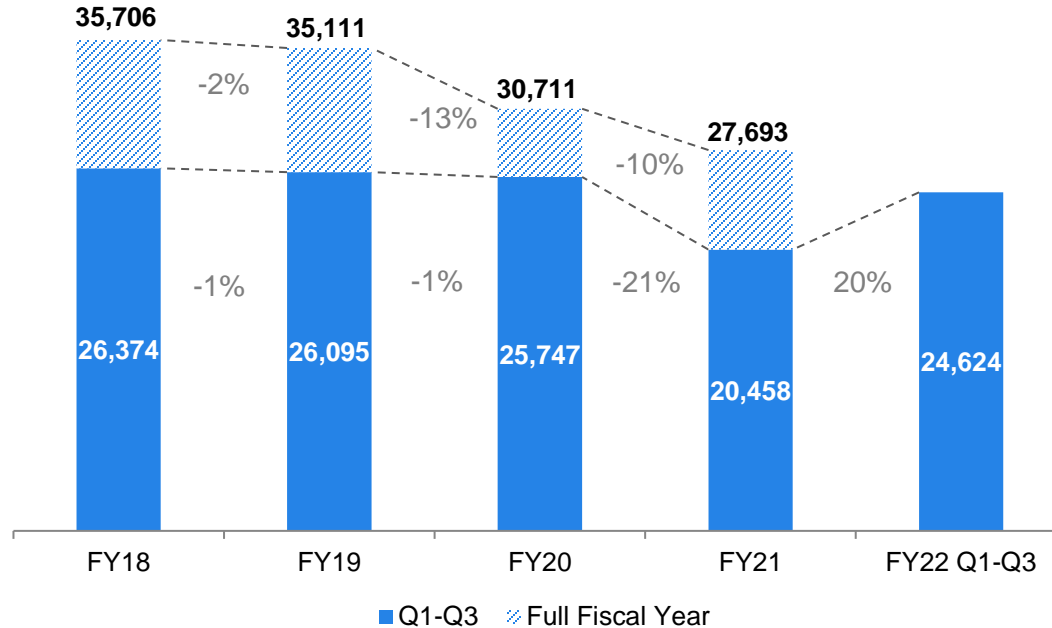


# Hotline and Investigations



## Call Volume

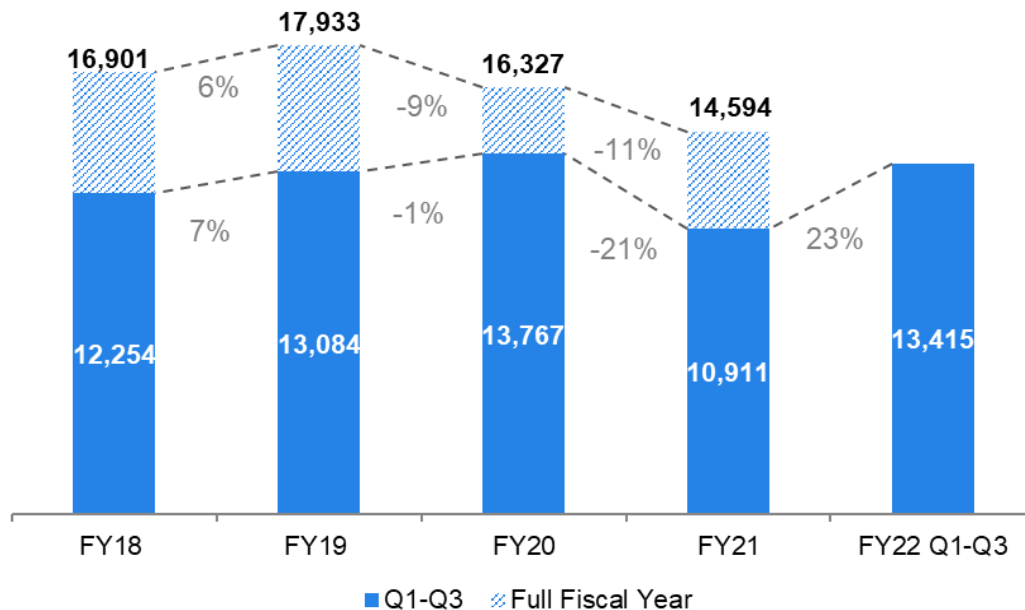
Figure 1. Total Hotline Reports



- Hotline reports in the first three quarters of FY22 increased by 20% from the first three quarters of the previous fiscal year
- On average, there were 90 calls per day during the first three quarters of FY22

## Hotline Decisions

Figure 2. Total Screen Outs

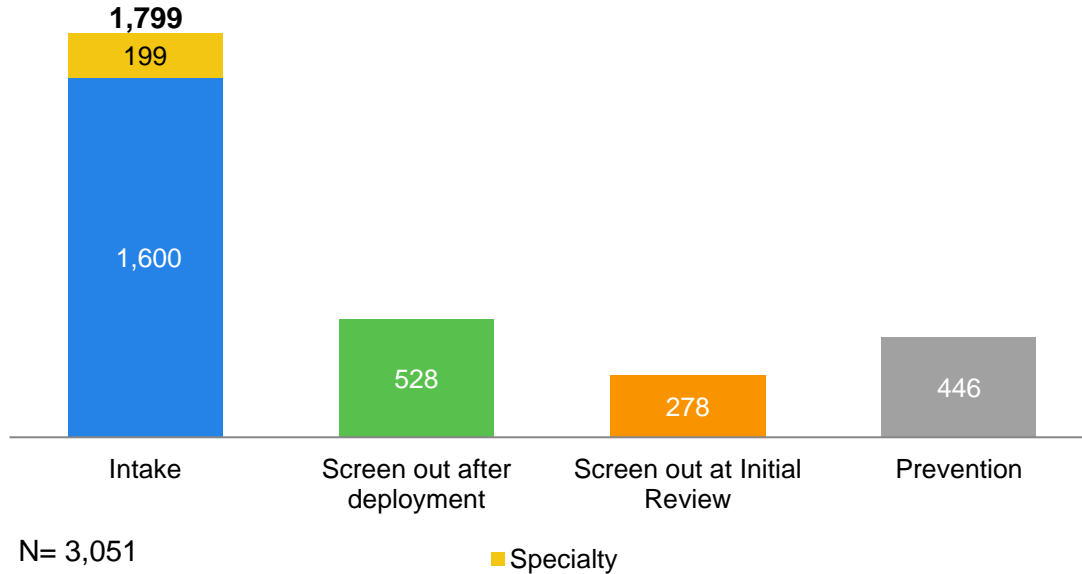


- Screen outs in the first three quarters of FY22 increased 23% from the first three quarters of FY21
  - The increase in screen outs mirrors the overall increase in Hotline reports

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

## Hotline Decisions

Figure 3. Fiscal Year 2022 Q1-Q3 Secondary Screen Outs

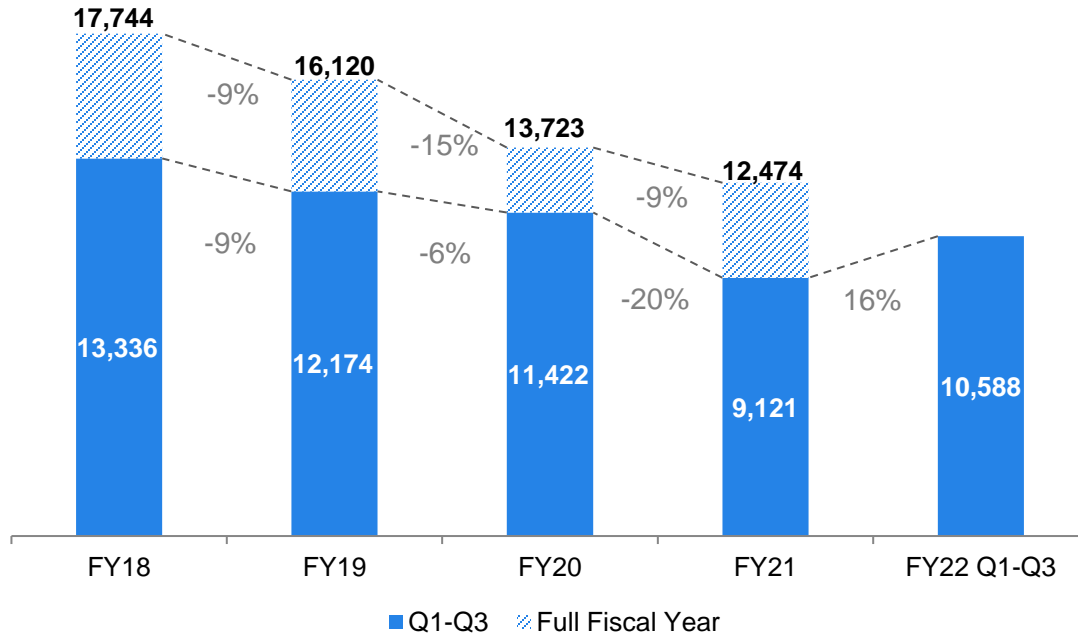


- Over half (59%) of secondary screen out cases were sent to Intake during FY22 Q1-Q3
- Just over 1 in 4 cases were screened out: 17% were screened out after deployment and 9% were screened out at initial review
- About 1 in 7 (15%) secondary screen out cases were referred to Prevention

*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

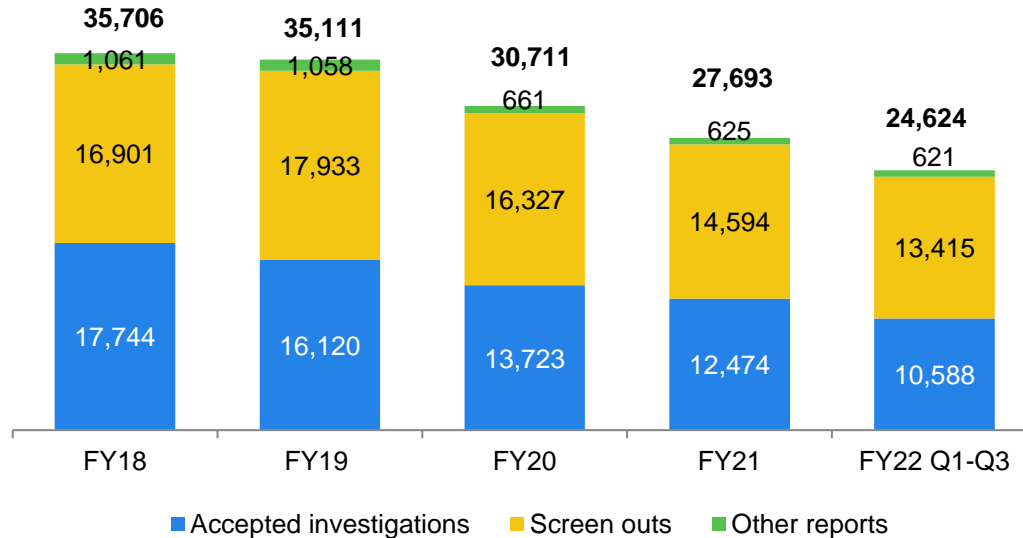
Figure 4. Total Investigations



- Similar to the increase in total Hotline reports, investigations increased 16% from the first three quarters of FY21 to the first three quarters of FY22
- Investigations in the first three quarters of FY22 were still 7% lower than the first three quarters of FY20

## Hotline Decisions

Figure 5. Hotline Action

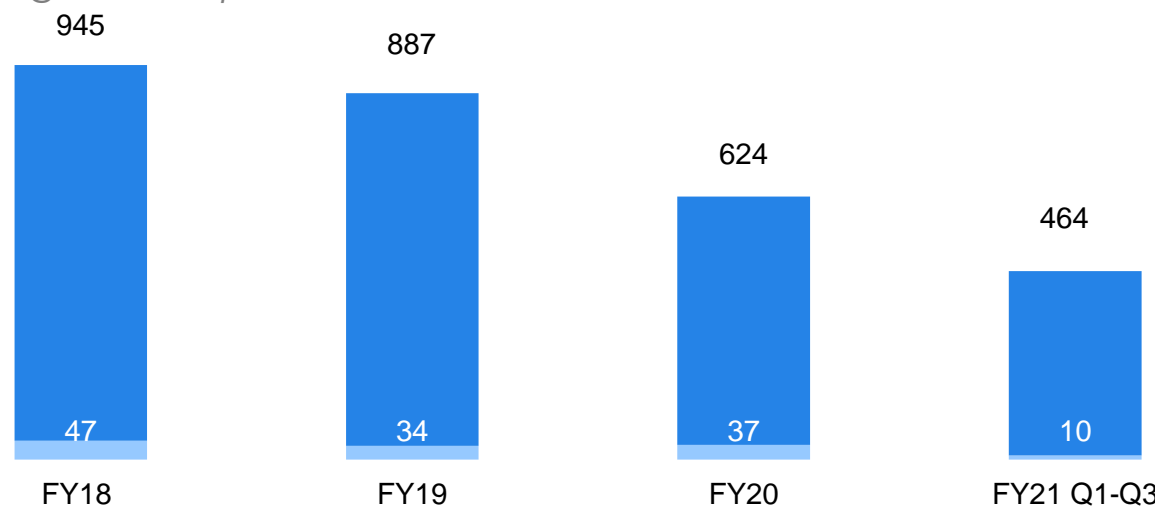


- Following the trend from previous fiscal years, over half (54%) of all reports were screened out in the first three quarters of FY22
- Less than half (43%) of all reports were accepted for investigation in the first three quarters of FY22

## 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 three quarters of FY22 (2.2%) was lower than the previous three fiscal years (between 3.8% and 5.9%).

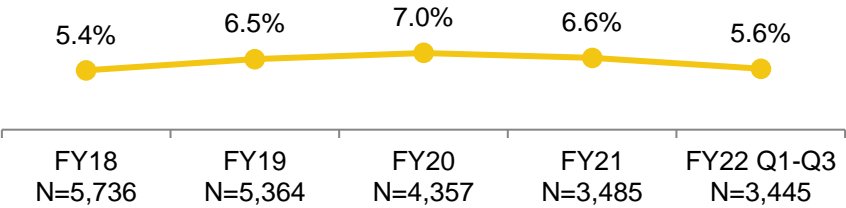
■ Victims with a subsequent CPS indication within 12 months   ■ Indicated CPS victims

Data run on 5/31/2022  
Because this measure looks forward in time, there is a one-year lag in reporting repeat maltreatment

## Repeat Maltreatment: State Measure

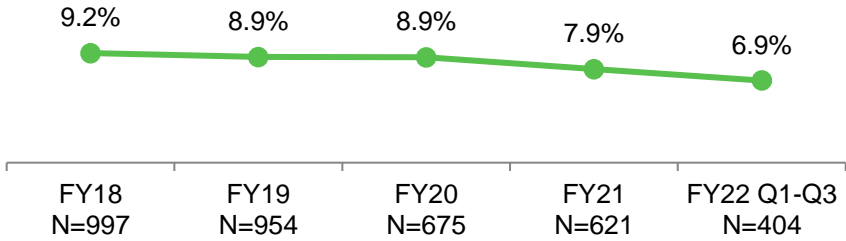
*The Pennsylvania measure for repeat maltreatment looks at the number of CPS reports received during a specific time-period and identifies those children who had a **previous** indication of abuse.*

Figure 7. CPS Reports with Suspected Re-Abuse



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



# Dependent Services



Sex of Dependent Youth –March 31, 2022

Figure 9. Sex of All Dependent Youth

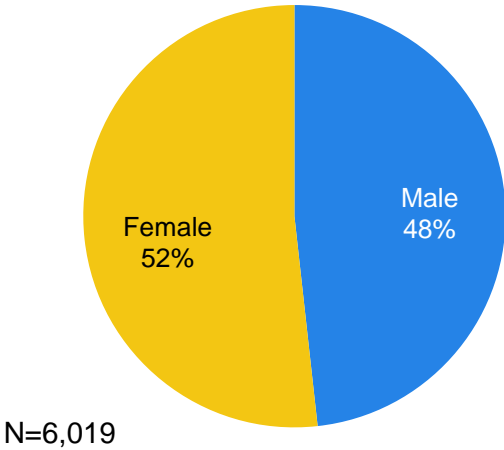


Figure 9a. Sex of Dependent In-Home Youth

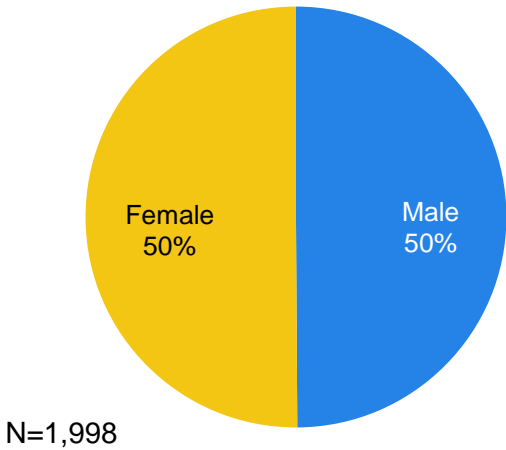
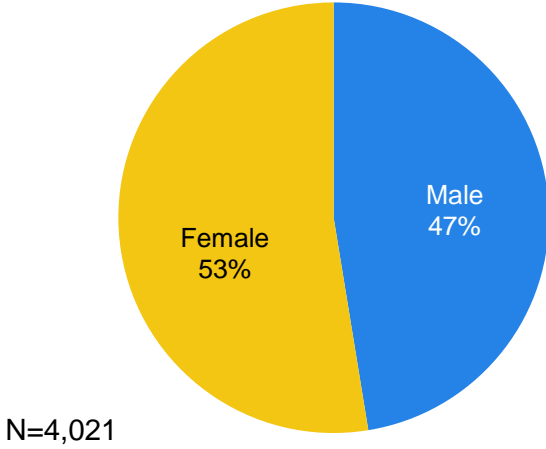


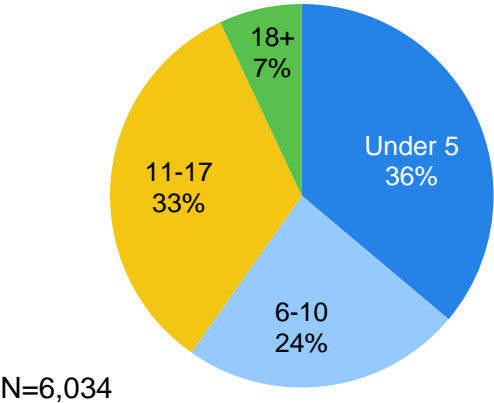
Figure 9b. Sex of Dependent Placement Youth



- As of 3/31/22, 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

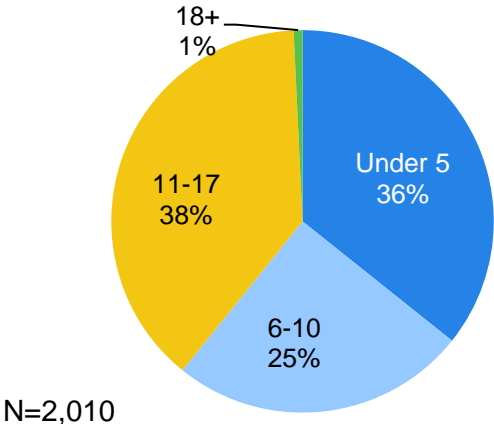
# Age of Dependent Youth – March 31, 2021

Figure 10. Age of All Dependent Youth



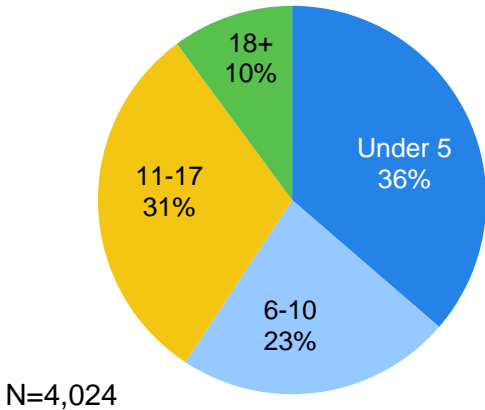
- Three in five (60%) dependent youth on 3/31/22 were 10 years old or younger

Figure 10a. Age of Dependent In-Home Youth



- Roughly 1 in 3 (38%) dependent **in-home** youth on 3/31/22 were between the ages of 11 and 17, and only 1% were 18 or older

Figure 10b. Age of Dependent Placement Youth

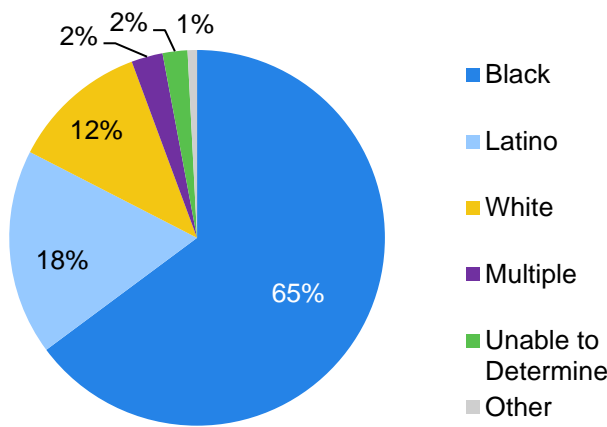


- About three in ten (31%) dependent **placement** youth on 3/31/22 were between the ages of 11 and 17, and 1 in 10 (10%) were 18 or older

Data run on 5/4/2022  
\*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age

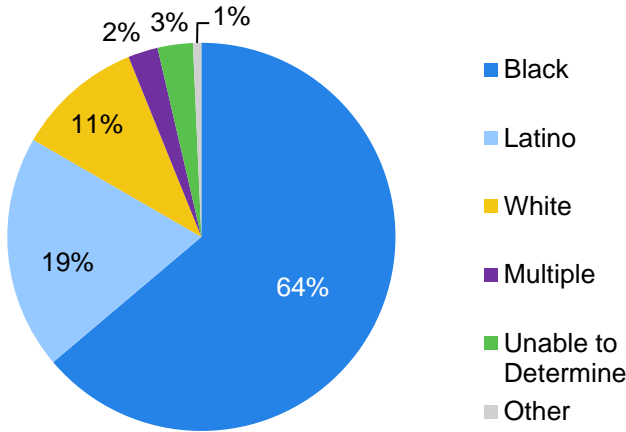
# Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Youth – March 31, 2022

Figure 11. Race/Ethnicity of All Dependent Youth



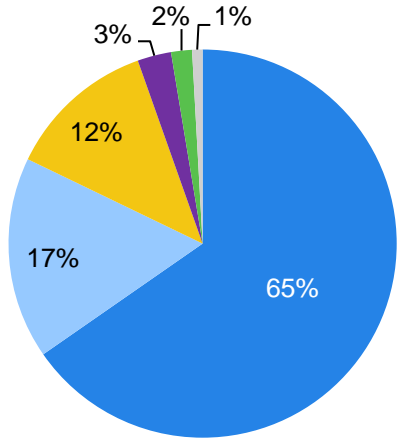
- N=6,034
- Nearly two thirds (65%) of dependent youth on 3/31/22 were Black
  - Approximately 1 in 6 (18%) were Latino

Figure 11a. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent In-Home Youth



- N=2,010
- Nearly two thirds (64%) of **in-home** youth on 3/31/22 were Black
  - Slightly under 1 in 5 (19%) were Latino

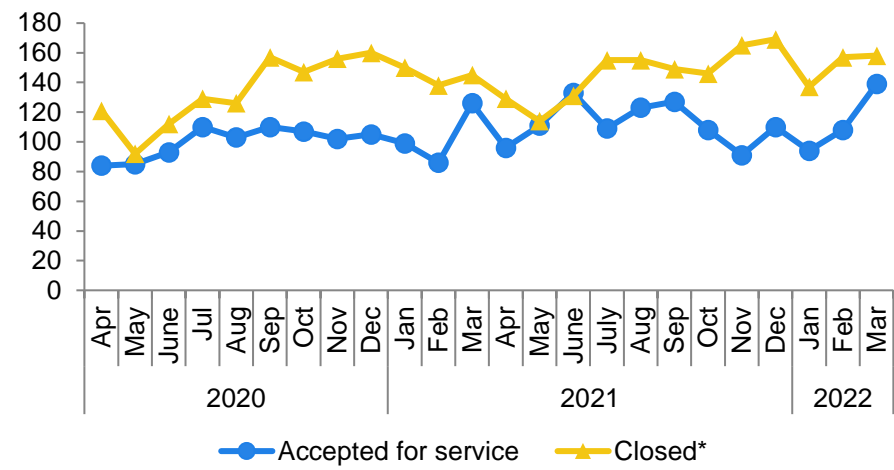
Figure 11b. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Placement Youth



- N=4,024
- Nearly two thirds (65%) of dependent **placement** youth on 3/31/22 were Black
  - Approximately 1 in 6 (17%) were Latino

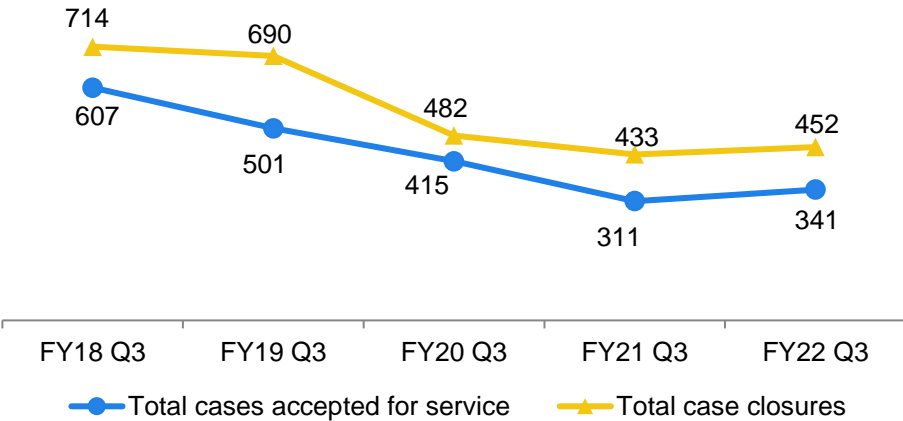
## Families Accepted for Service and Families Closed

Figure 12. Families Accepted and Closed by Month



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

Figure 13. Families Accepted and Closed by Fiscal Year

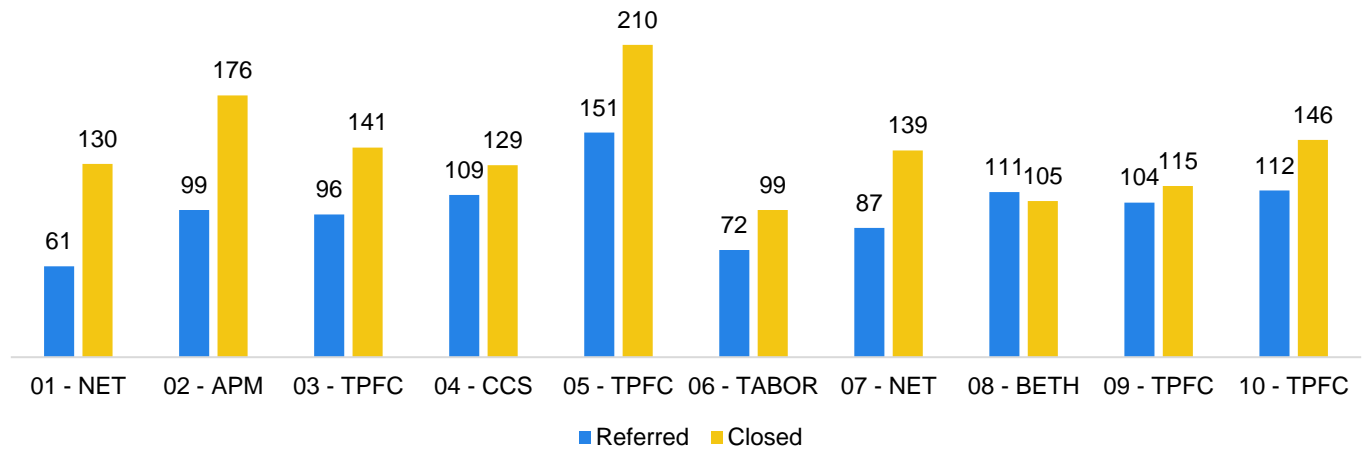


- There were 111 more families closed than accepted for service in FY22 Q3
- There were 19 more families closed in FY22 Q3 compared to FY21 Q3

Data run on 5/4/2022  
\*Families closed includes those transferred to Non-CWO Services (Delinquent or Subsidy)

# Families Referred and Families Closed

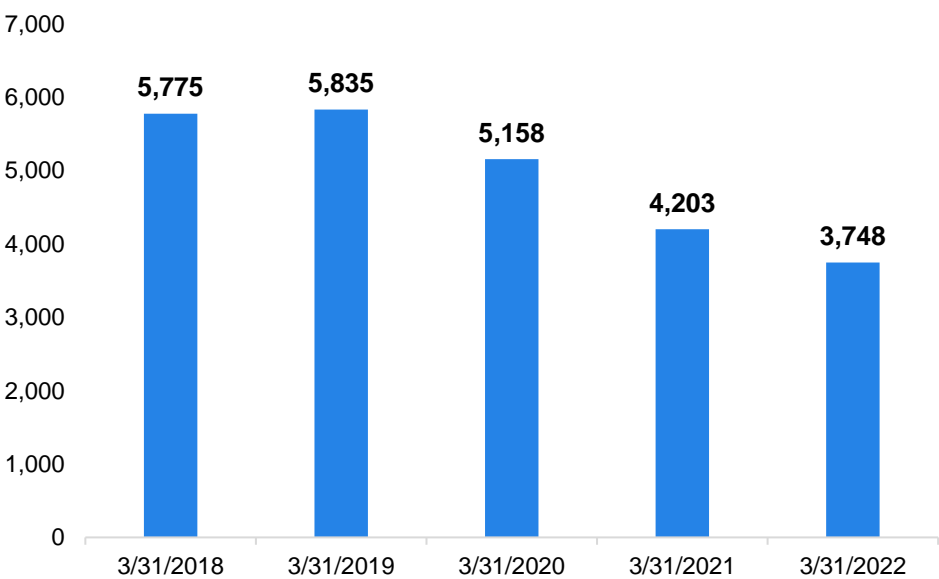
Figure 14. Families Referred and Closed in FY22 Q1-Q3, by CUA



- All CUAs closed more families than they had referred to them in FY22 Q1-Q3 except CUA 8, which referred six more families than they closed
- CUA 1 closed over twice as many families as they had referred in the first three quarters of FY22, the greatest difference of any CUA

# Total Families Open for Service

Figure 15. Total Families Open for Service on March 31<sup>st</sup>



- There were 3,748 families open for services on March 31, 2022—fewer families than in the previous four years
  - There were 11% fewer families open on March 31, 2022, than there were on March 31, 2021
  - There were 35% fewer families open on March 31, 2022, than there were on March 31, 2018

### In-Home Services

Figure 16. Total Families with In-Home Services

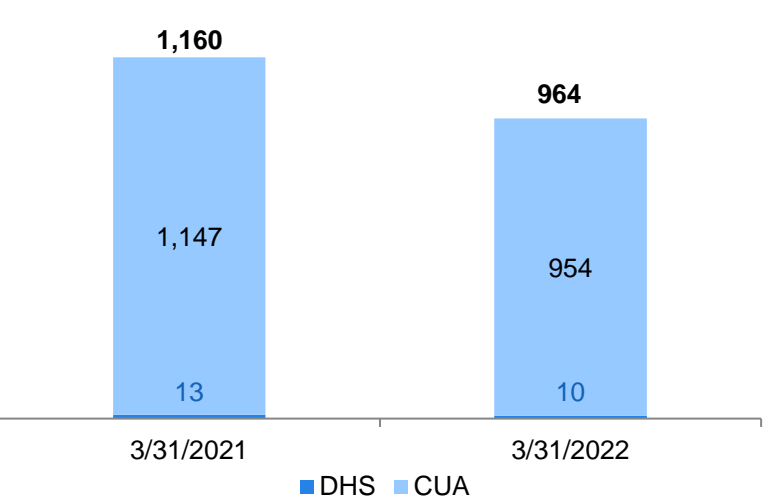
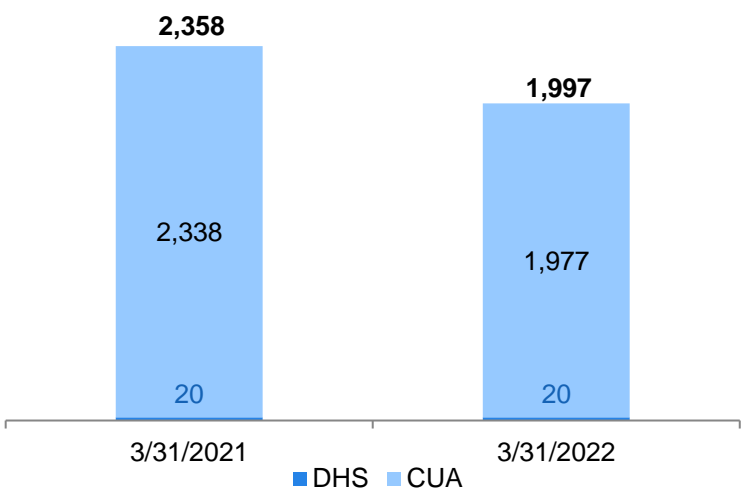


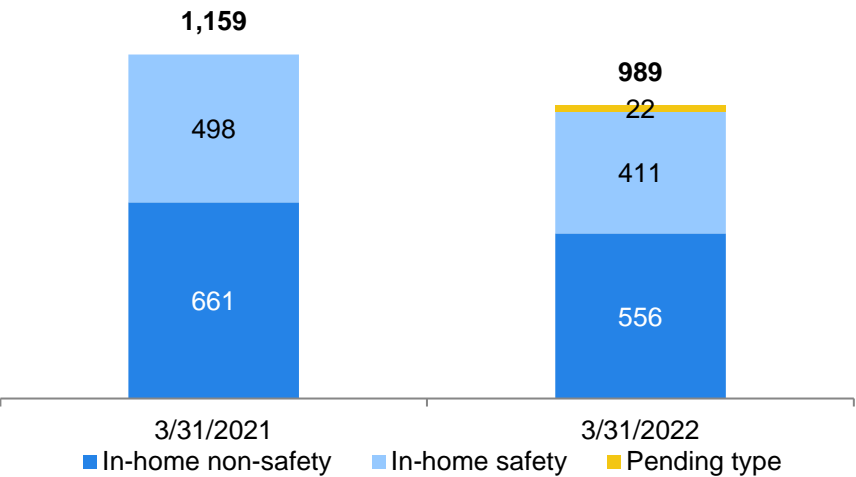
Figure 17. Total Children with In-Home Services



- Compared to 3/31/21, the total number of in-home families and children on 3/31/22 declined by 17% and 15%, respectively
- CUAs provided in-home services for 99% of all in-home families and children

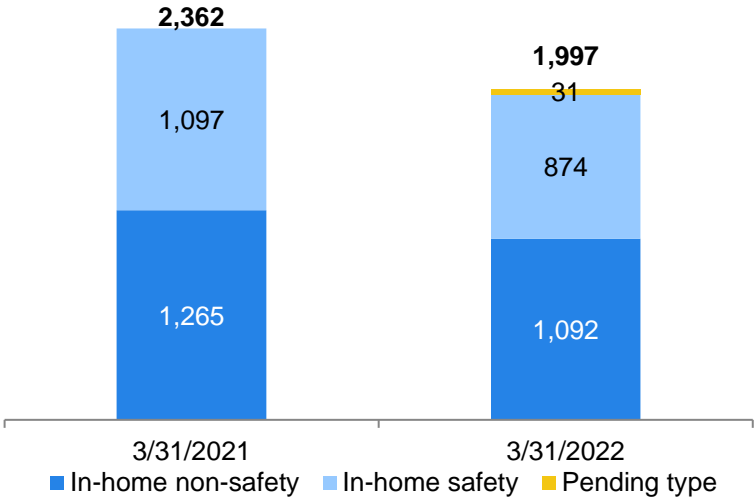
## In-Home Services

Figure 18. Total Families 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 3/31/22 than 3/31/21
- A slightly lower proportion of families had non-safety services on 3/31/22 (56%) than on 3/31/21 (57%). However, a slightly higher proportion of children had non-safety services (55% in 2022 & 54% in 2021).

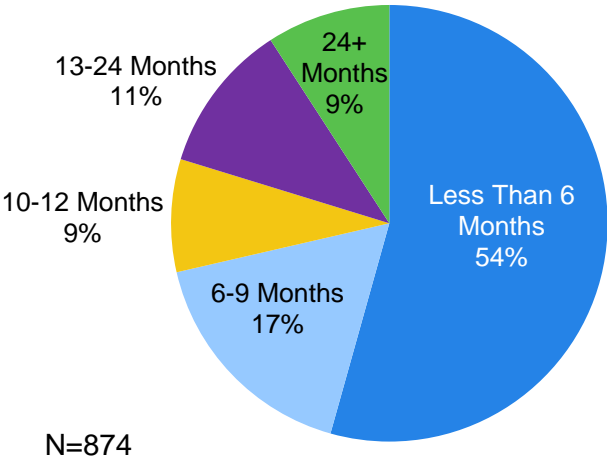
Figure 19. Total Children with In-Home Services by Service Type





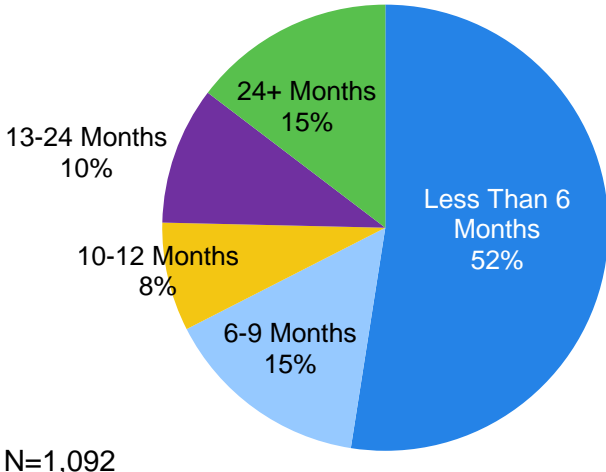
# In-Home Services

Figure 20. Length of In-Home Safety Services on March 31, 2022



- As of 3/31/22, 54% of youth with in-home safety services had been in service for less than 6 months

Figure 21. Length of In-Home Non-Safety Services on March 31, 2022



- As of 3/31/22, 52% of youth with in-home non-safety services had been in service for less than 6 months

## Dependent Placement Services

Figure 22. Total Families with Placement Services

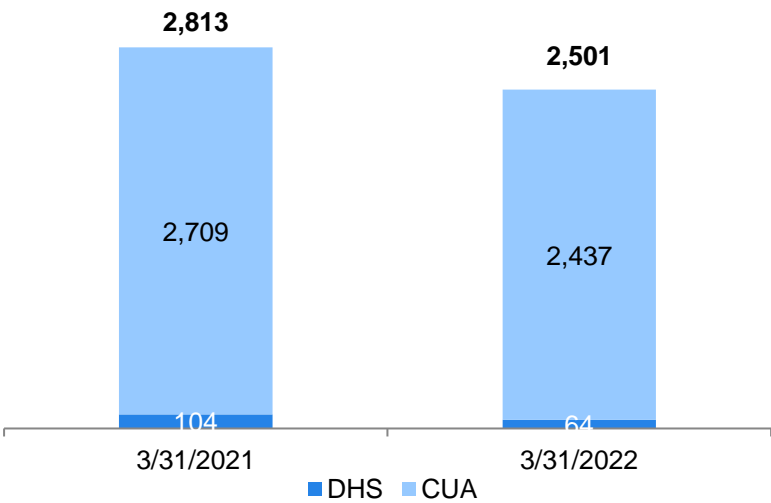
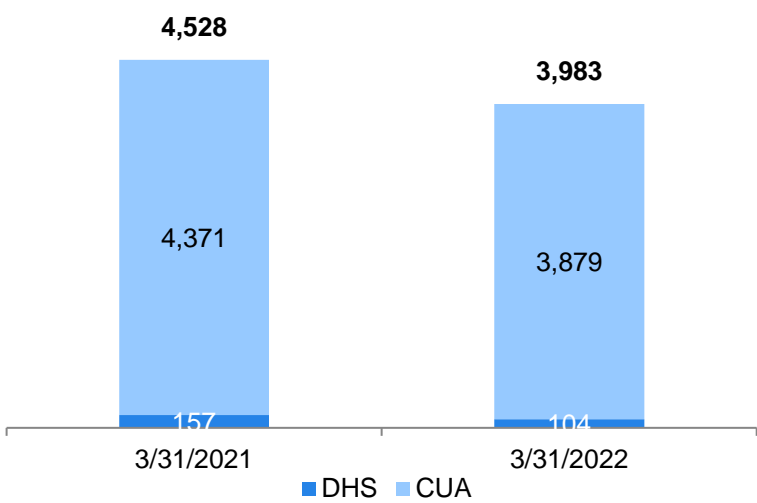


Figure 23. Total Children with Placement Services

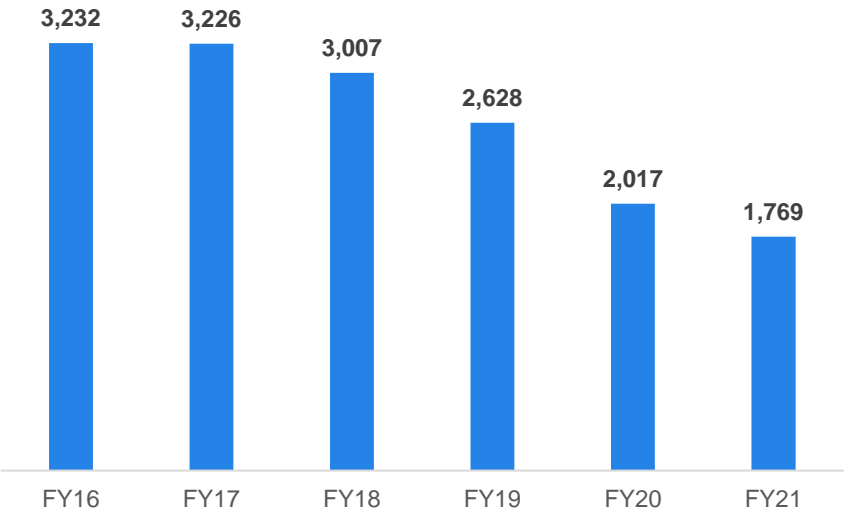


- Compared to 3/31/21, on 3/31/22 the total number of families with children in placement declined by 11%, and the total number of children declined by 12%
- CUA continued to manage about 97% of placement cases and placement children

Data run on 5/4/2022. 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 24. Number of Children into Out of Home Care, by Federal Fiscal Year

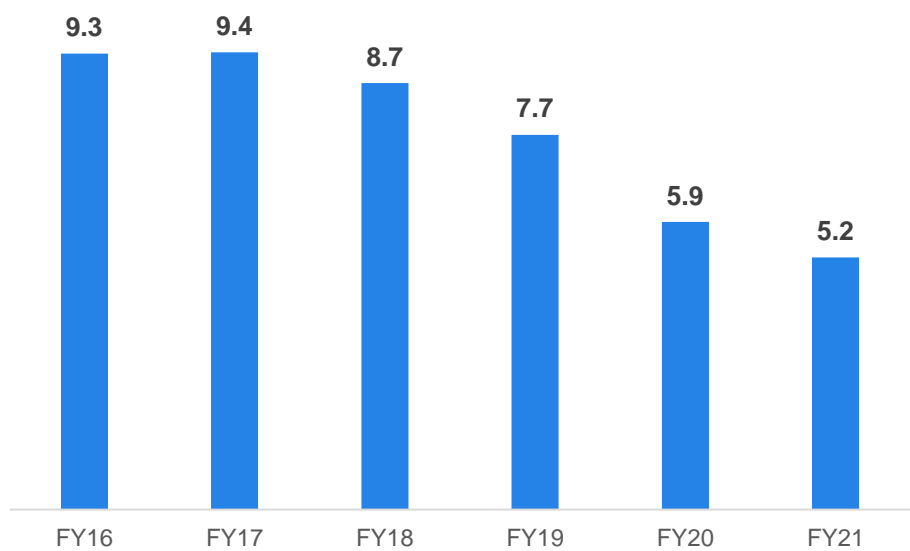


- In FY21, there were 1,769 entries into out of home care.
- The FY21 total represents a 45% decrease from FY16 (3,232 children)

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 24b. Entry Rate of Children into Out of Home Care per 1,000 Philadelphia Children, by Federal Fiscal Year

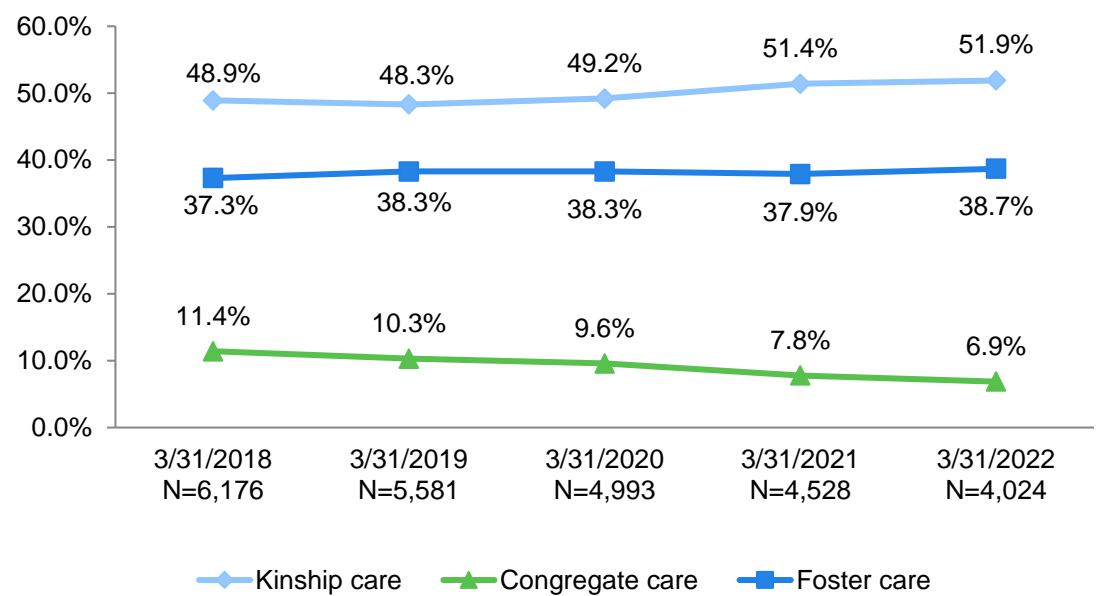


- In FY21, the entry rate of children into out of home care was 5.2 per 1,000 children.

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

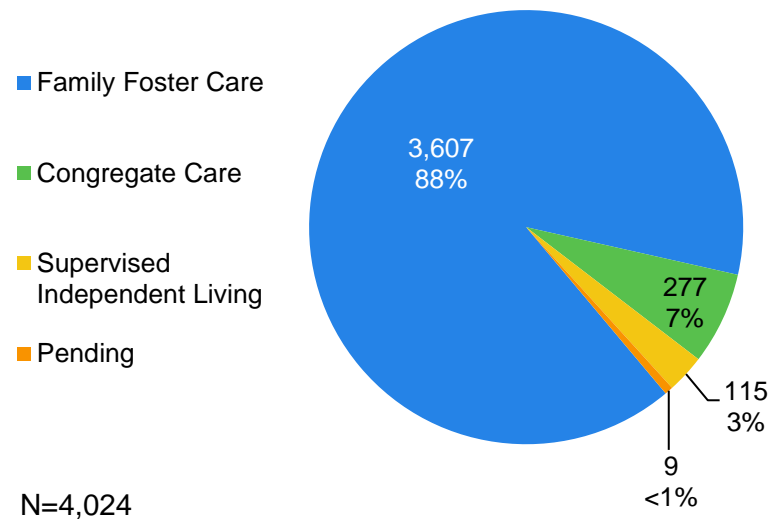
Figure 25. Dependent Placements on March 31<sup>st</sup> of Each Year



- Over half (51.9%) of all dependent placement youth were placed with kin as of 3/31/22
- The percentage of youth in congregate care continued to decline (6.9% on 3/31/22)
- The total number of youth in placement declined by 11% from 3/31/21 to 3/31/22

# Dependent Placement Services

Figure 26. Children in Dependent Placements on March 31, 2022, by Placement Type



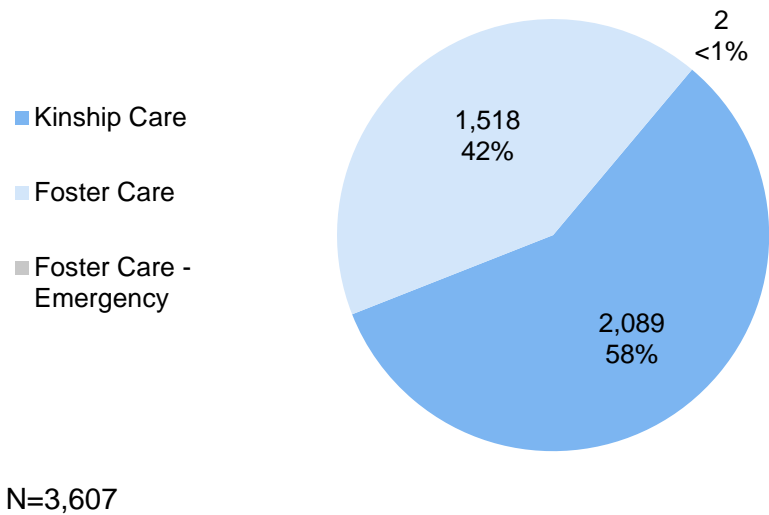
- A large majority (88%) of youth in placement on 3/31/22 were in family foster care
- Fewer than 1 in 10 (7%) youth in placement on 3/31/22 were in congregate care

*As of 6/29/22 there were 3,851 youth in dependent placement*

Data run on 5/4/2022. 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 27. Children in Dependent Family Foster Care on March 31, 2022



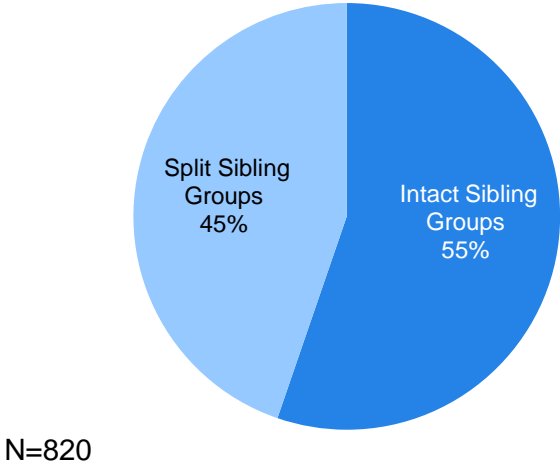
- More than half (58%) of family foster care youth were in kinship care on 3/31/22

## Family Foster Care Sibling Composition

Table 1. Sibling Composition of Youth in Foster Care and Kinship Care on March 31, 2022

CUA	Total Number of Sibling Groups	Total Number of Intact Sibling Groups	Percentage of Intact Sibling Groups
01 - NET	88	53	60%
02 - APM	93	56	60%
03 - TPFC	82	46	56%
04 - CCS	51	35	69%
05 - TPFC	133	69	52%
06 - TABOR	80	42	53%
07 - NET	62	34	55%
08 - BETH	62	35	56%
09 - TPFC	89	48	54%
10 - TPFC	80	37	46%
Overall	820	455	55%

Figure 28. Sibling Composition of Youth in Foster Care and Kinship Care on March 31, 2022

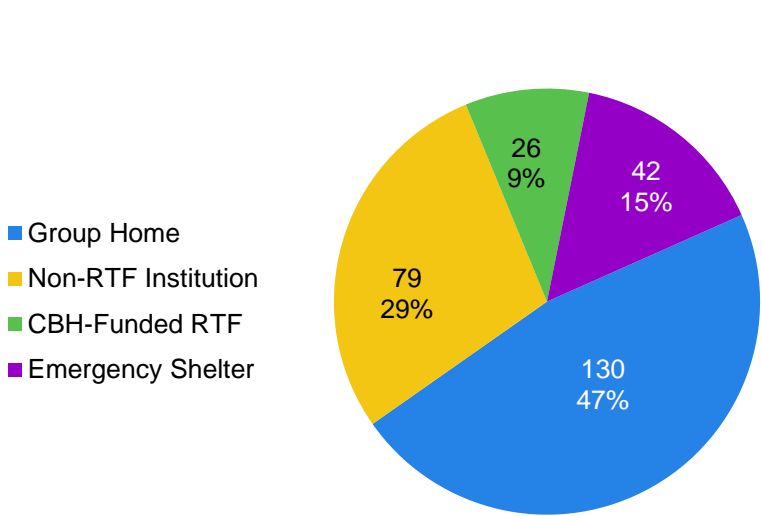


- Of the 820 sibling groups placed in family foster care on March 31, 2022, 55% were placed together
- CUA 4 had the highest percentage of siblings placed together at 69%
- CUA 10 had the lowest percentage of siblings placed together at 46%



# Dependent Placement Services

Figure 29. Children in Dependent Congregate Care on March 31, 2022

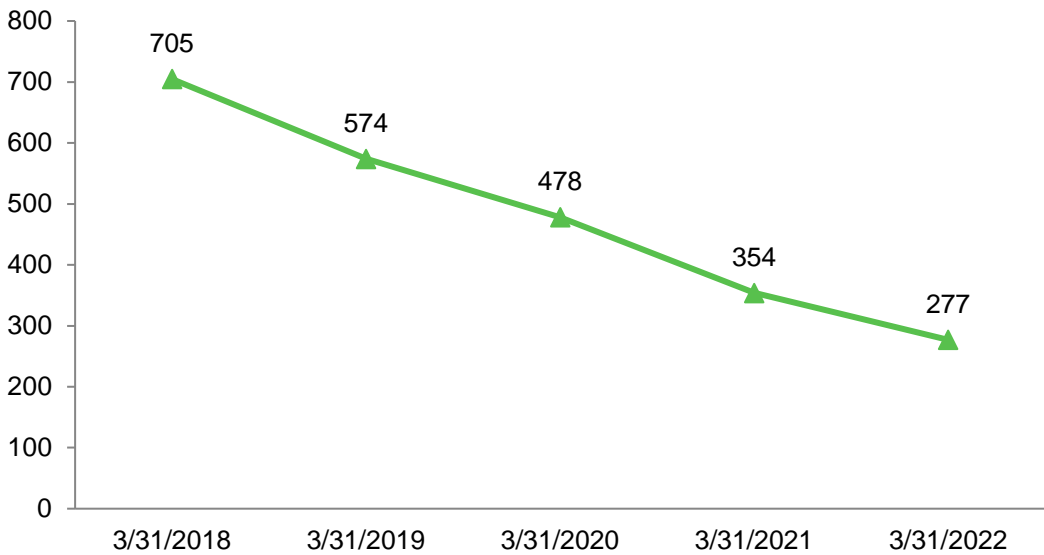


N=277

- Slightly less than half (47%) of all dependent congregate care youth were in a group home on 3/31/22
- More than 1 in 4 (29%) were in a non-RTF institution
- Nearly 1 in 10 youth (9%) were in a CBH-funded RTF

# Dependent Placement Services

Figure 30. Dependent Congregate Care Totals on March 31, 2022



- Since March 31, 2018, there has been a 61% 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 3/29/2022 there were 268 youth in dependent congregate care placement*

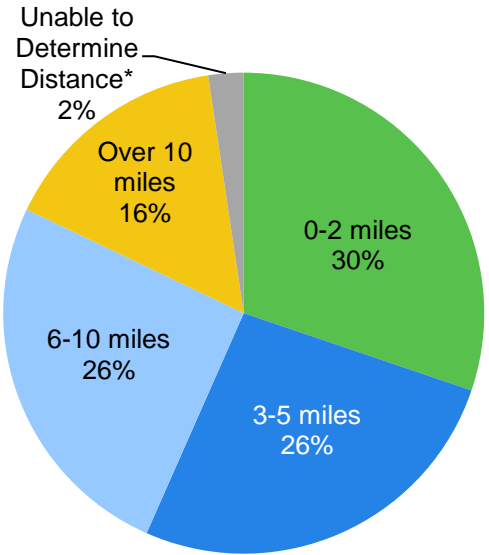
## Family Foster Care Distance From Home

Table 2. Distance from Home for CUA Youth in Family Foster Care as of March 31, 2022, by CUA

CUA	0-2 miles	3-5 miles	6-10 miles	Over 10 miles	Unable to Determine
01 - NET (N=345)	33%	30%	22%	13%	2%
02 - APM (N=410)	31%	29%	25%	11%	4%
03 - TPFC (N=368)	27%	23%	30%	17%	2%
04 - CCS (N=230)	28%	18%	25%	29%	0%
05 - TPFC (N=570)	28%	30%	24%	16%	1%
06 - TABOR (N=326)	36%	24%	21%	15%	4%
07 - NET (N=249)	29%	31%	23%	14%	3%
08 - BETH (N=266)	26%	23%	33%	16%	2%
09 - TPFC (N=379)	34%	22%	26%	15%	2%
10 – TPFC (N=363)	28%	29%	26%	14%	2%

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

Figure 31. Distance from Home for Youth in Family Foster Care as of March 31, 2022



## Dependent Congregate Care Distance from Home

Table 3. Distance between Dependent Congregate Care Youth and City Limits as of March 31, 2022

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	12	100
Within 5 Miles	7	109
6 - 10 Miles	7	23
11 - 25 Miles	4	9
26 - 50 Miles	7	16
Over 50 Miles	9	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>277</b>

- Over 3 in 4 (84%) dependent youth in congregate care were either in Philadelphia or within 10 miles of the city limits

Caseload

Table 4. CUA Case Management Workers’ Caseload  
Distribution on March 31, 2022

CUA	Total workers	Total cases	Median caseload	Average caseload
01 – NET	34	292	12	9
02 – APM	18	309	20	17
03 – TPFC	31	396	18	13
04 – CCS	26	263	10	10
05 – TPFC	28	495	19	18
06 – TABOR	27	301	12	11
07 – NET	35	312	10	9
08 – BETH	19	247	17	13
09 – TPFC	27	318	14	12
10 – TPFC	40	327	9	8
Overall	285	3,260	10	11.4

Table 5. DHS Ongoing Service Region Case Management  
Workers’ Caseload Distribution on March 31, 2022

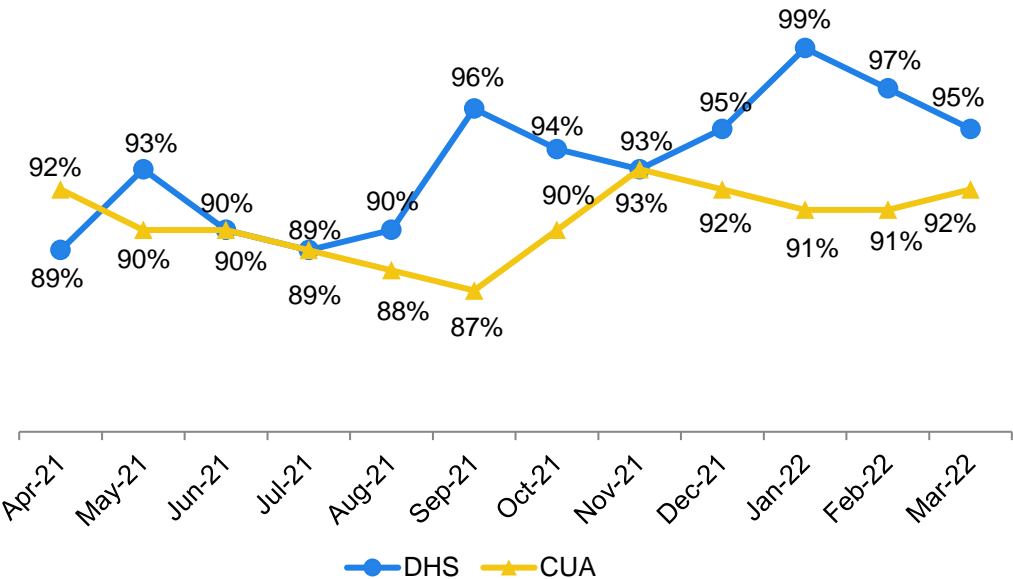
DHS	Total workers	Total cases	Median caseload	Average caseload
OSR	5	65	14	13.0

- CUAs had an average caseload of 11.4 cases per worker, and DHS had an average of 13 cases per worker
  - DHS’ high average caseload resulted from a reduction of Ongoing Service Region (OSR) units in April 2021
- CUA 10 had the lowest average caseload (8), and CUA 5 had the highest (18)

Data run on 6/3/2022  
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

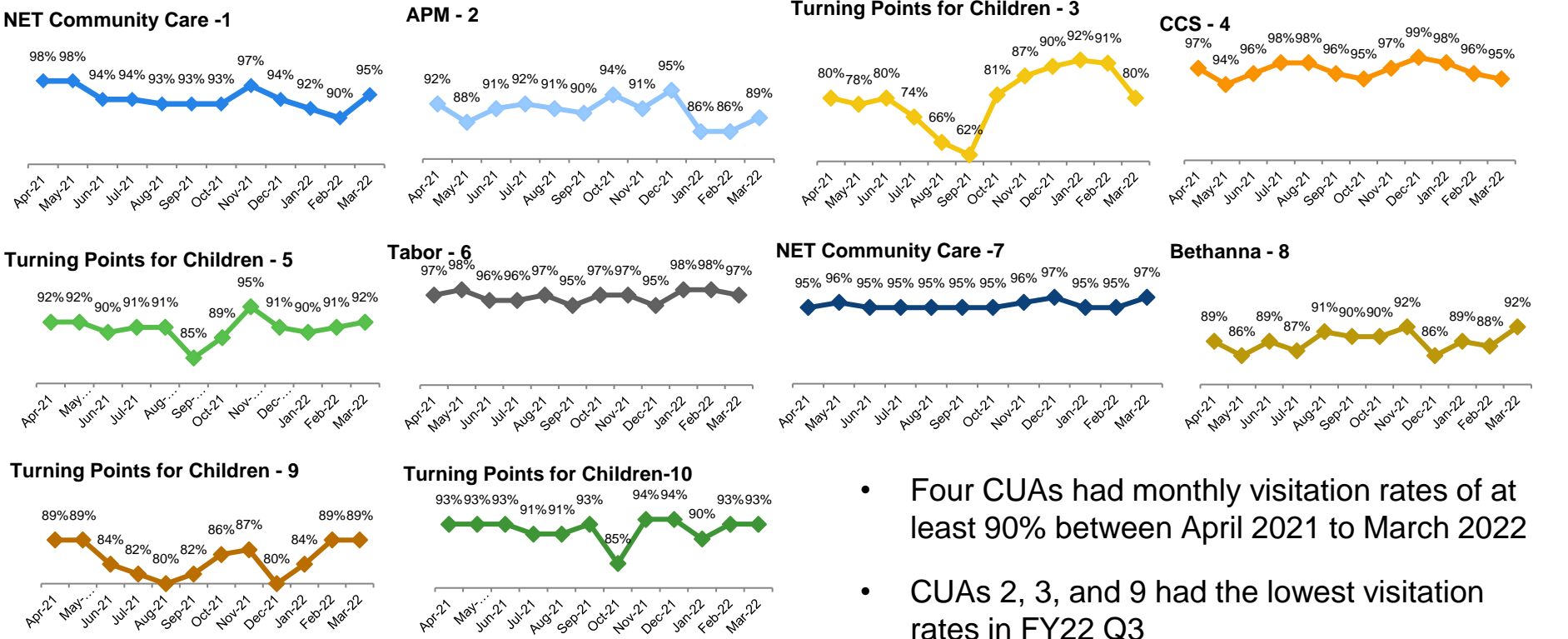
Figure 32. DHS and CUA Visitation Rates by Month



- DHS and CUA monthly visitation rates fluctuated from April 2021 to March 2022
- Since October 2021, DHS and CUA have maintained visitation rates at or above 90%

# Monthly Visitation Rates by CUA

Figure 33. Visitation Rates by CUA



- Four CUAs had monthly visitation rates of at least 90% between April 2021 to March 2022
- CUAs 2, 3, and 9 had the lowest visitation rates in FY22 Q3



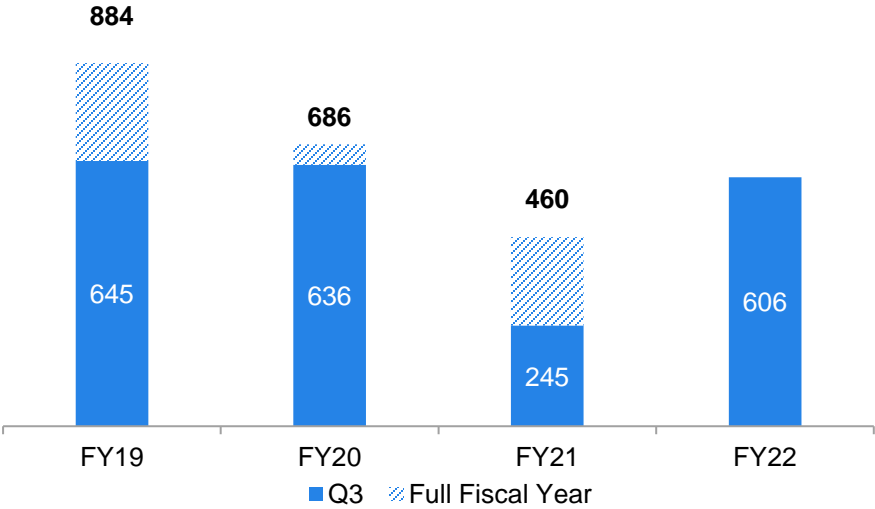
# Juvenile Justice Programs



# Intensive Prevention Services

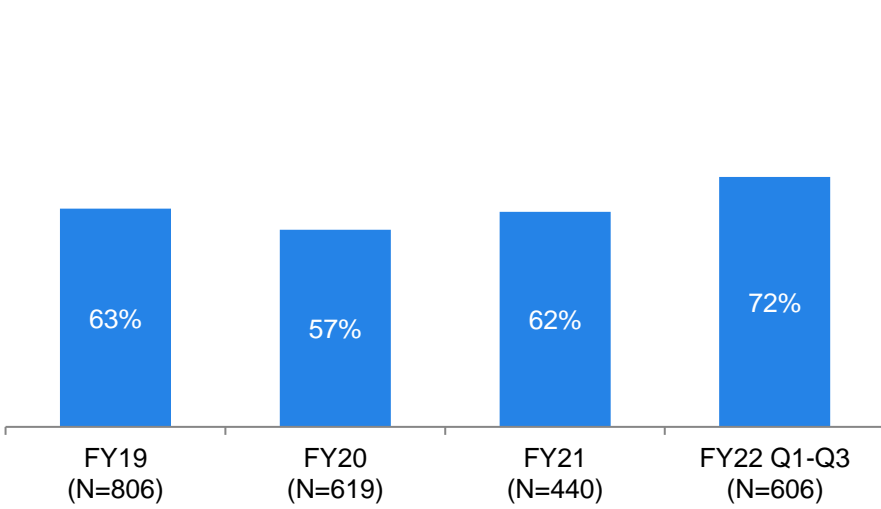
Intensive Prevention Services (IPS) serves youth between 10 and 19 years old at risk for becoming dependent or delinquent due to high-risk behaviors.

Figure 34. IPS Service Referrals



- IPS referrals in the first three quarters of FY22 were greater than all of FY21

Figure 35. IPS Voluntary Service Rate



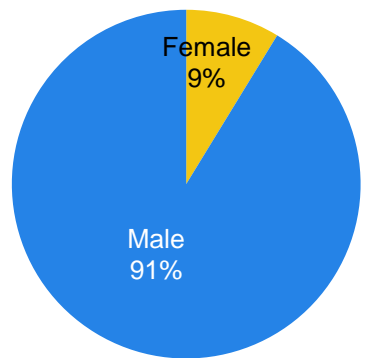
- Higher than previous years, 73% of youth offered IPS in the first three quarters of FY22 voluntarily enrolled in services

Data run on 5/4/2022  
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.

Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Demographics – March 31, 2022

*PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements*

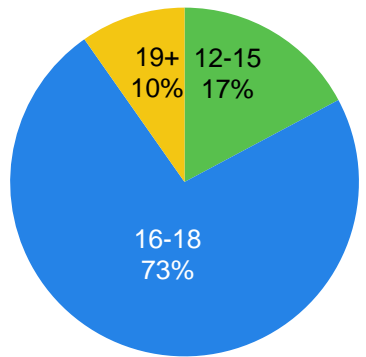
Figure 36. Sex



N=309

- As of 3/31/22, slightly more than 9 in 10 (91%) juvenile justice-involved youth were male

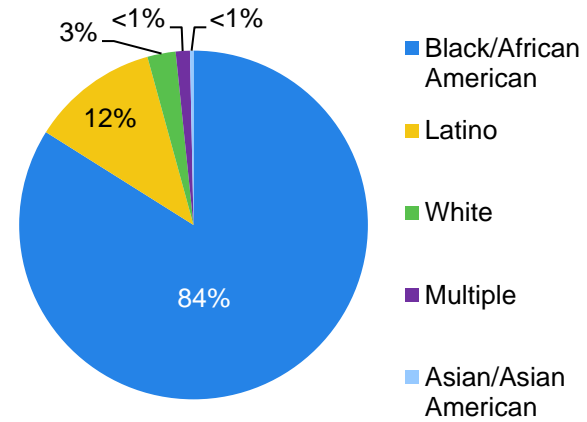
Figure 37. Age



N=308

- Nearly 3 in 4 (73%) juvenile justice-involved youth were between the ages of 16 and 18 years old

Figure 38. Race/Ethnicity

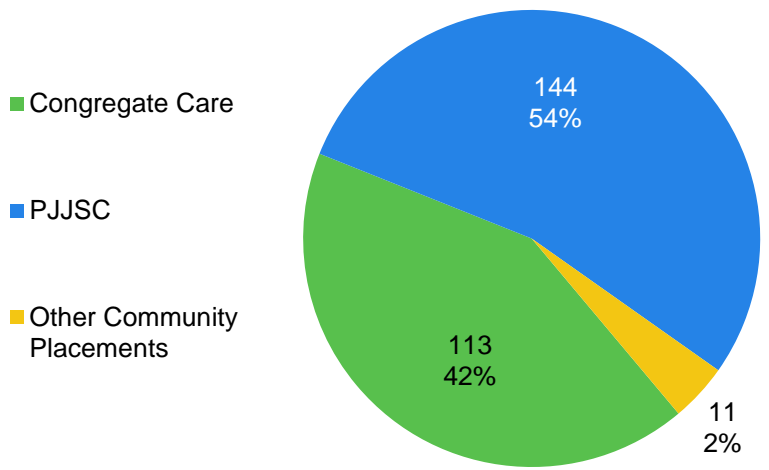


N=305

- Nearly four in five (84%) juvenile justice-involved youth identified as Black

Data run on 5/4/2022  
\*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported race/ethnicity

Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Placed Outside of Home  
*PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements*  
*Figure 39. Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Placed Outside of the Home on*  
*March 31, 2022, by Location*



N=268

- Just over 2 in 5 (42%) juvenile justice-involved youth placed outside of the home were in congregate care
- Of the 268 juvenile justice-involved youth placed outside of the home, 144 (54%) were detained at the Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Service Center (PJJSC)

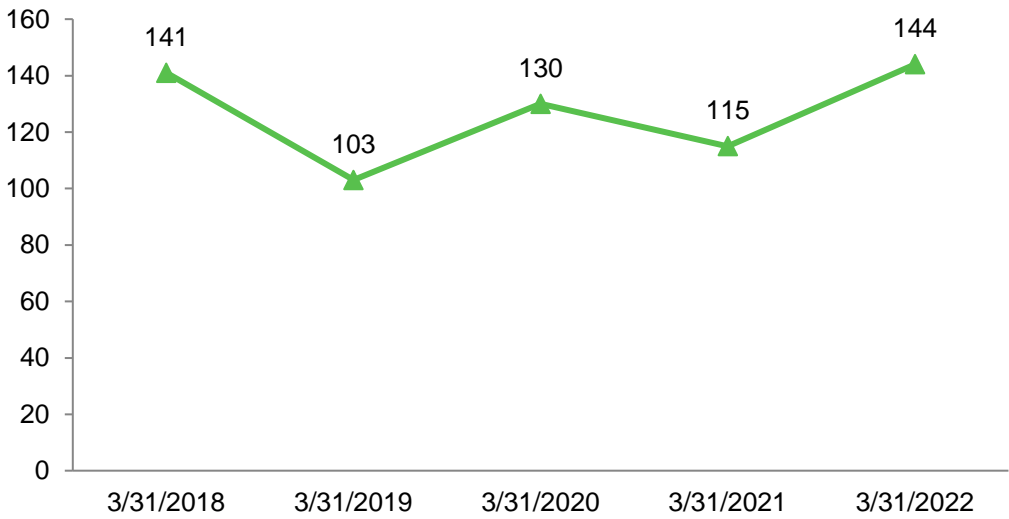
*As of 6/29/2022 there were 170 youth in the PJJSC and 109 youth in delinquent congregate care placement*

Data run on 5/4/2022  
"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  
Data on youth detained in PJJSC were obtained from the PJJSC House Count, all other data are from DHS' Philadelphia Family Data System (PFDS)  
Percentages in pie chart may not equal 100% because of rounding

# Juvenile Justice Placement Services

## PJJSC

Figure 40. PJJSC Placement Totals on March 31st



- Total youth in the PJJSC has fluctuated in recent years
- Total youth in the PJJSC increased by 25% from the previous year, from 115 on 3/31/21 to 144 on 3/31/22

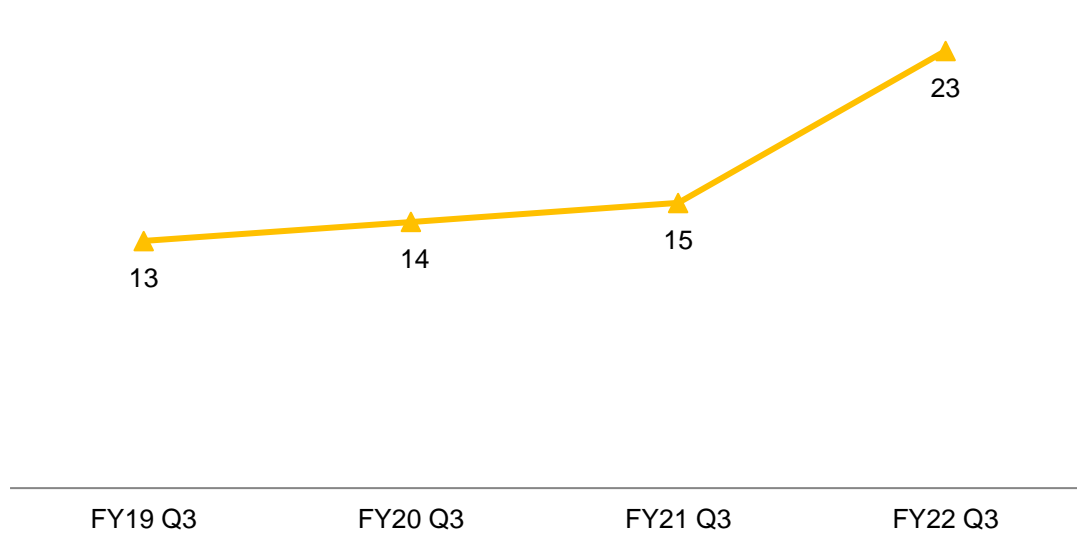
*As of 6/29/2022 there were 170 youth in the PJJSC*

Data run on 5/4/2022  
Data for FY22 on youth detained in PJJSC were obtained from the PJJSC House Count, all other data are from DHS' Philadelphia Family Data System (PFDS)

# Juvenile Justice Placement Services

## PJJSC Length of Stay

Figure 41. Median Length of Stay (Days) for Youth Exiting the PJJSC in Q3



- The median length of stay for youth who left the PJJSC in FY22 Q3 was 23 days
- The median length of stay for youth leaving the PJJSC increased by 8 days (53%) from FY21 Q3 to FY22 Q3

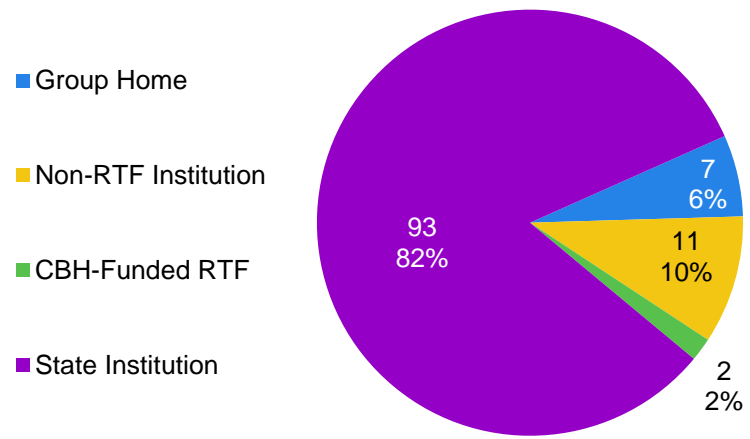
Data run on 5/4/2022  
Median length of stay (midpoint) is used to describe trends in length of stay over average length of stay, which can be affected by very long and short stayers. Youth who entered and exited the PJJSC on the same day were not counted.  
Youth who have been held at the PJJSC through 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.

45

# Juvenile Justice Placement Services

## Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 42. Children in Delinquent Congregate Care on March 31, 2022



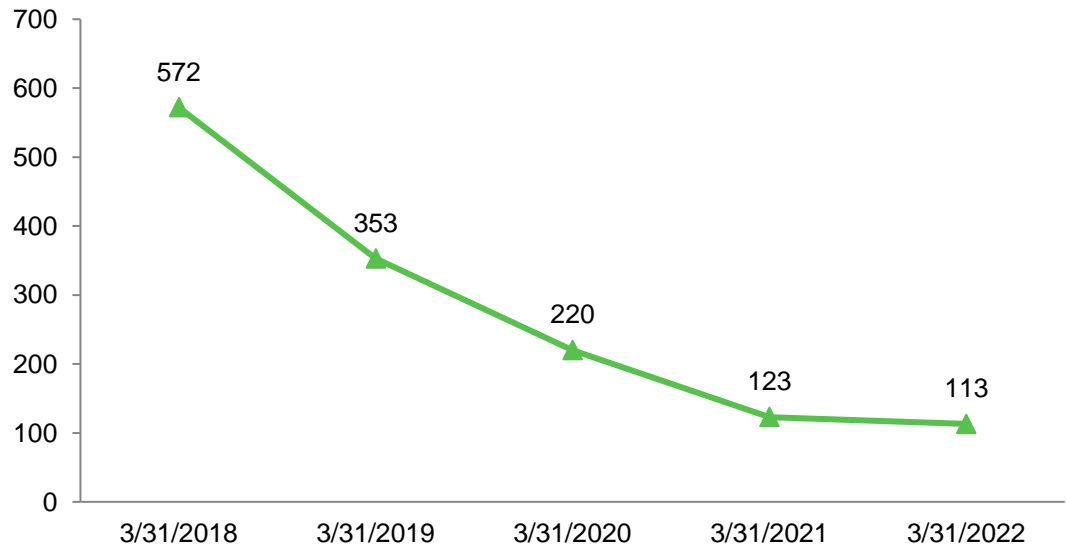
N=113

- Over 3 in 4 (82%) youth in delinquent congregate care on 3/31/22 were in a state institution
- On 3/31/22, 1 in 10 (10%) youth placed in delinquent congregate care were in a non-RTF, non-State institution

# Juvenile Justice Placement Services

## Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 43. Delinquent Congregate Care Totals on March 31st



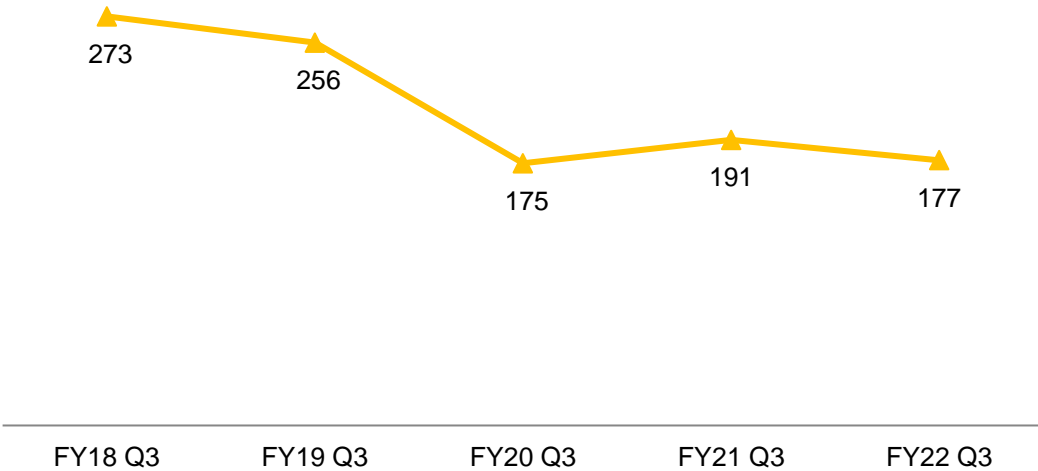
- Since March 31, 2018, there has been an 80% decrease in the total number of delinquent youth in congregate care settings
- Delinquent congregate care placements have decreased each year since 2018

*As of 6/29/2022 there were 109 youth in delinquent congregate care placement*

# Juvenile Justice Placement Services

## Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 44. Median Length of Stay (Days) for Delinquent Youth Leaving Congregate Care in Q3



- The median length of stay for youth who left delinquent congregate care settings in FY22 Q3 was 177 days
- The median length of stay for youth leaving delinquent congregate care settings has decreased by 35% between FY18 Q3 and FY22 Q3

Data run on 5/4/2022  
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 6. Distance between Delinquent Congregate Care Youth and City Limits as of March 31, 2022

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	1	4
Within 10 Miles	0	0
11 - 50 Miles	1	5
51 - 100 Miles	3	40
101 - 200 Miles	5	58
Over 200 Miles	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>113</b>

- Roughly 4% of youth in delinquent congregate care were placed within Philadelphia
- Almost all (92%) delinquent congregate care youth were placed at least 50 miles from Philadelphia

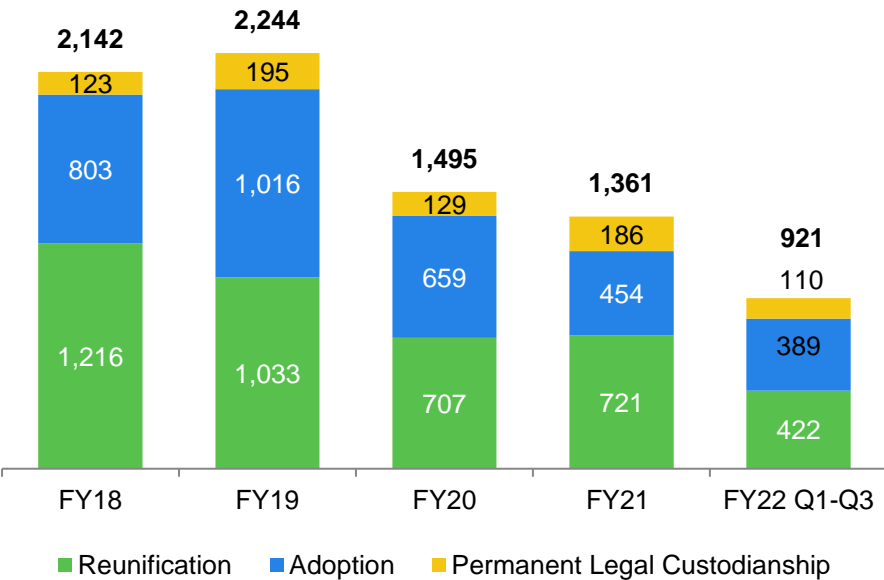
Data run on 5/4/2022  
A facility is defined as an agency site and/or campus. Providers with multiple sites within the same zip code are considered a campus and counted only once. Providers with sites spread across multiple ZIP codes are counted multiple times— once for every ZIP code.



# Permanency

# Permanency Rates and Totals

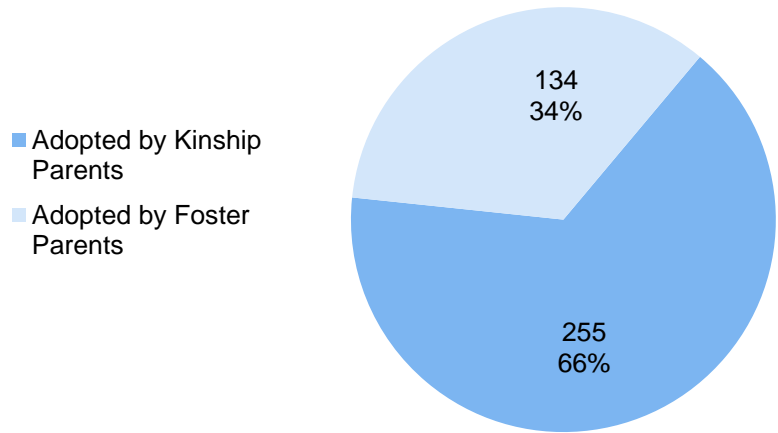
Figure 45. Permanency Totals by Permanency Type



- In the first three quarters of FY22, 921 children attained permanency through reunification, adoption, and permanent legal custodianship
- Almost half (46%) of permanencies in the first three quarters of FY22 were reunifications

# Adoptions and Permanent Legal Custody (PLC)

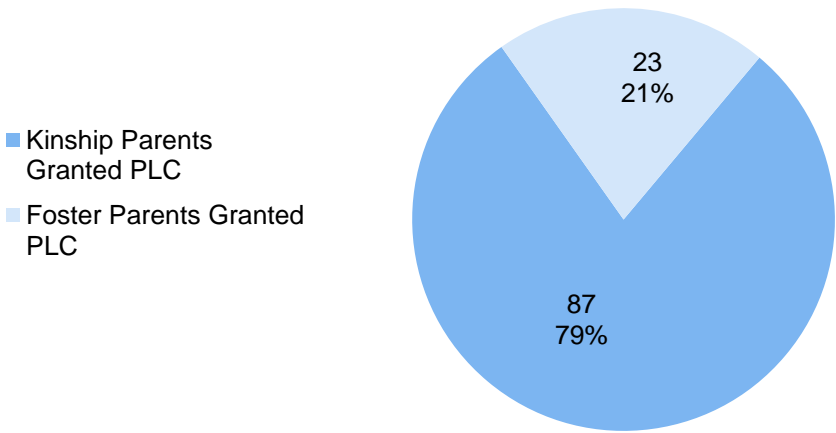
Figure 46. Youth Who were Adopted by Foster and Kinship Parents



N=389

- Of the 389 children and youth who were adopted in FY22 Q1-Q3, 66% were adopted by kinship parents

Figure 47. Youth Who were Discharged to PLC with Foster and Kinship Parents



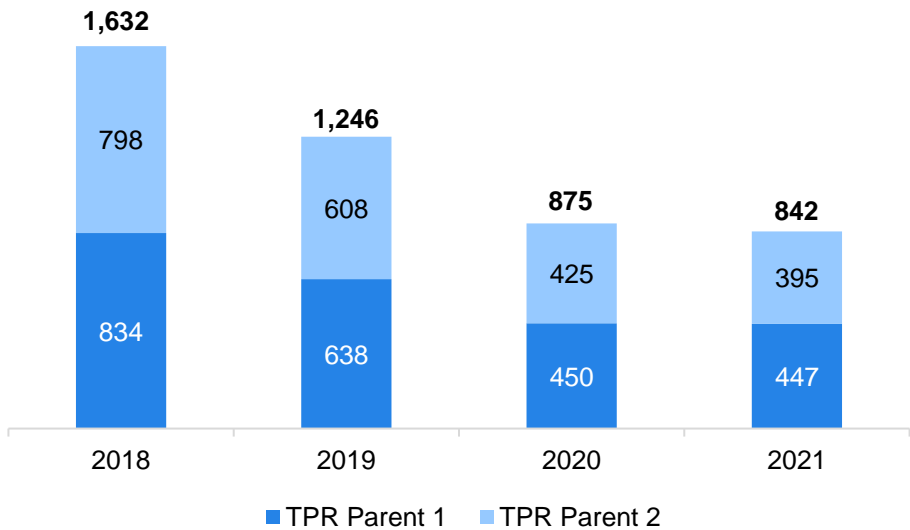
N=110

- Of the 110 children and youth who were discharged to PLC, 79% were discharged to PLC with their kinship parents

Data run on 5/17/2022  
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

# Termination of Parental Rights

Figure 48. Termination of Parental Rights by Fiscal Year



- The total number of parents who have had their parental rights terminated has decreased each fiscal year since FY18
- In FY21, there were 842 parents who had their parental rights terminated, a 48% decrease from FY18

Data run on 6/17/2022

In almost all cases, the mother on a case is Parent 1 and the father on the case is Parent 2. When there are multiple fathers on a case, the last father's TPR date is collected. If there is only one legal parent on the family's case then that parent is counted as Parent 1.

# Permanency Timeliness – PBC Measures

- Since FY19, DHS has been evaluating system permanency using our Performance Based Contracting (PBC)
- Considered best practice because of the improved accuracy and ability to track changes over time, we are now only reporting the PBC measures
- **PBC measures are based on entry cohorts.** This means we track all youth who enter within the given fiscal year to determine how many achieve permanency within 12 and 36 months
- **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<sup>1,2</sup>

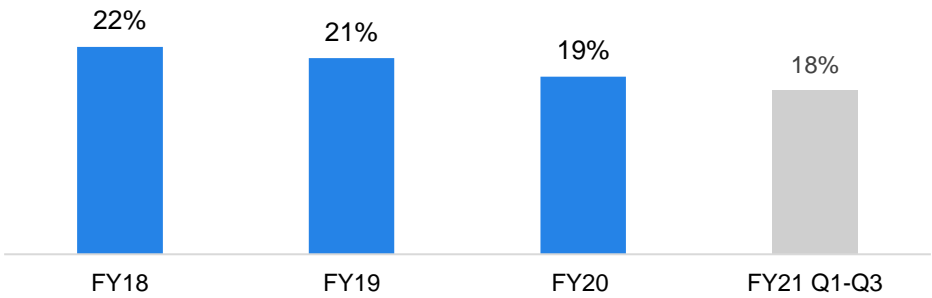
<sup>1</sup>Wulczyn, F., Alpert, L., Orlebeke, B., & Haight, J. (2014). Principles, language, and shared meaning: Toward a common understanding of CQI in child welfare. *The Center for State Child Welfare Data, Chapin Hall: Chicago, IL, USA.*

<sup>2</sup>Courtney, 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 49. Timeliness of Permanency – PBC T1

T1

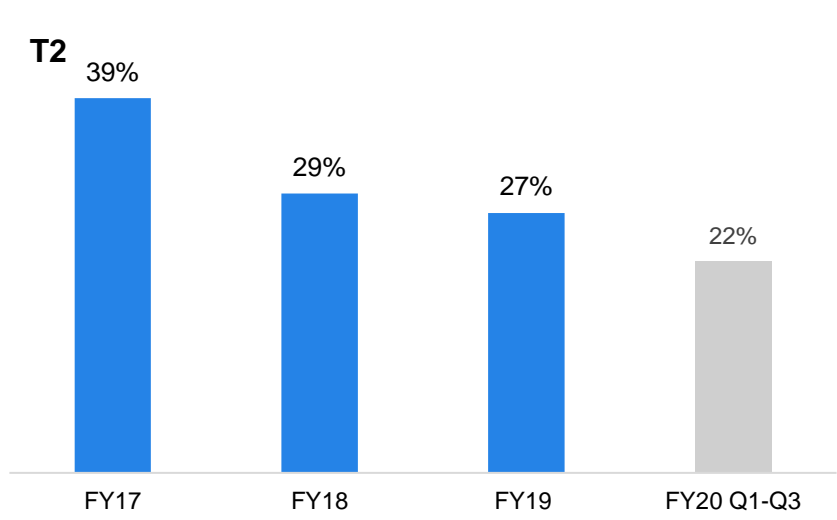


- **T1** measures the percentage of youth who achieved permanency within a year of entering care
- Slightly over 1 in 6 youth (18%) who entered care in FY21 through Q3 achieved permanency within a year – a smaller proportion compared to previous years

Data run on 5/17/2022  
Data are constantly reconciled by CUAs so totals for recent fiscal years may fluctuate slightly as time passes.  
T1 totals for FY21 will continue to change as the year goes on. T1 totals for all of FY21 will be available at the end of FY22

# Permanency Timeliness –PBC Measures

Figure 50. Timeliness of Permanency – PBC T2



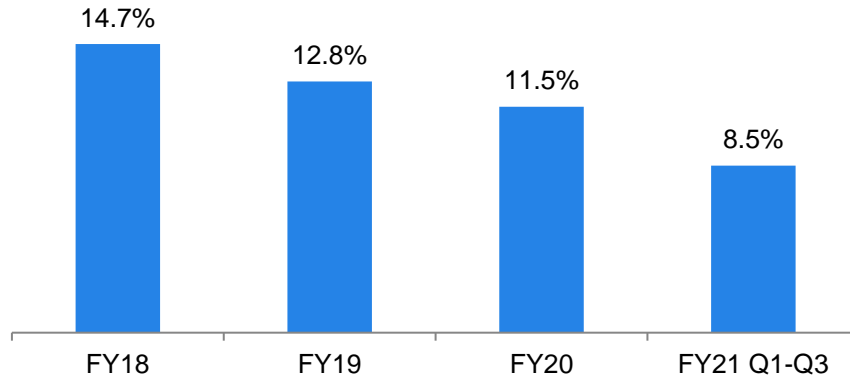
- **T2** measures the percentage of youth achieving permanency within 36 months for youth in care for at least 12 continuous months
- Over 1 in 5 youth (22%) who entered placement during FY20 through Q3 and remained in care for at least 12 months reached permanency within 36 months

Data run on 5/17/2022  
Data are constantly reconciled by CUAs so totals for recent fiscal years may fluctuate slightly as time passes.  
T2 totals for FY20 will continue to change as the year goes on. T2 totals for all of FY20 will be available at the end of FY22



### Permanency- Re-Entry

Figure 51. One-Year Re-Entry Rate



- Fewer than 1 in 10 (8.5%) youth re-entered dependent placement in the first three quarters of FY22 within one year of exit from placement to reunification
- The one-year re-entry rate has decreased every year since FY18



# Spotlight Section: Kinship Care



Office of  
**Children and Families**  
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

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Department of Human Services



# Agenda

**1** Background on Kinship Care

**2** Data on Kinship Care

**3** Kinship Care strategies



# Background on Kinship Care

### Background on Kinship Care



Kinship care is the placement of children and youth with caregivers such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, an adult sibling, family friends or even a teacher



This helps children maintain connections to their family ties, culture, and community



Children in kinship care placements “experience increased stability, improved well-being and behavioral health outcomes, and higher levels of permanency over children placed with strangers”<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Casey Family Programs. (2019, November 18). *Kinship Care*. <https://www.casey.org/kinship-care-topical-page/>

### Kinship Care in Philadelphia



Kinship care is a top priority for DHS



Kinship care is a key part of Improving Outcomes for Children (IOC), Philadelphia's delivery of child welfare, juvenile justice, and child abuse prevention services



The percentage of children placed in kinship care in Philadelphia has increased over time and exceeds the national average



DHS continues to improve Kinship care numbers through Family Engagement Initiative (FEI), increased family connections, and additional strategies

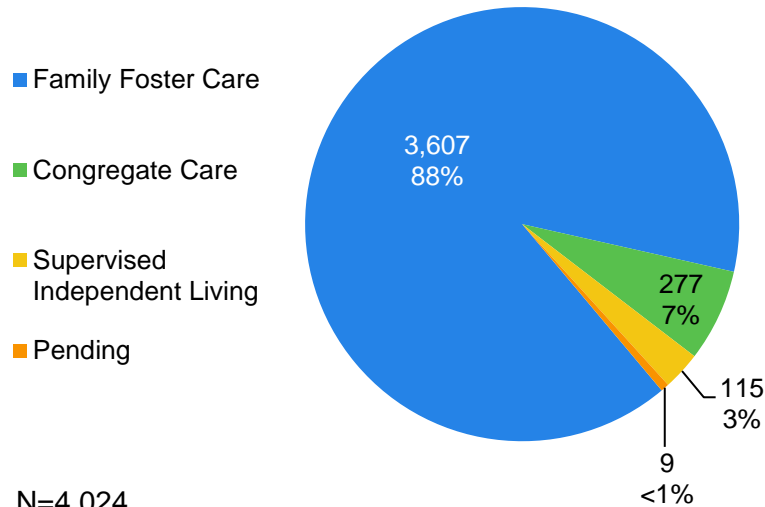




# Data on Kinship Care

## Dependent Placement Services

Figure 52. Children in Dependent Placements on March 31, 2022, by Placement Type



- A large majority (88%) of youth in placement on 3/31/22 were in family foster care
- Fewer than 1 in 10 (7%) youth in placement on 3/31/22 were in congregate care

*As of 6/29/22 there were 3,851 youth in dependent placement*

Data run on 5/4/2022. 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.

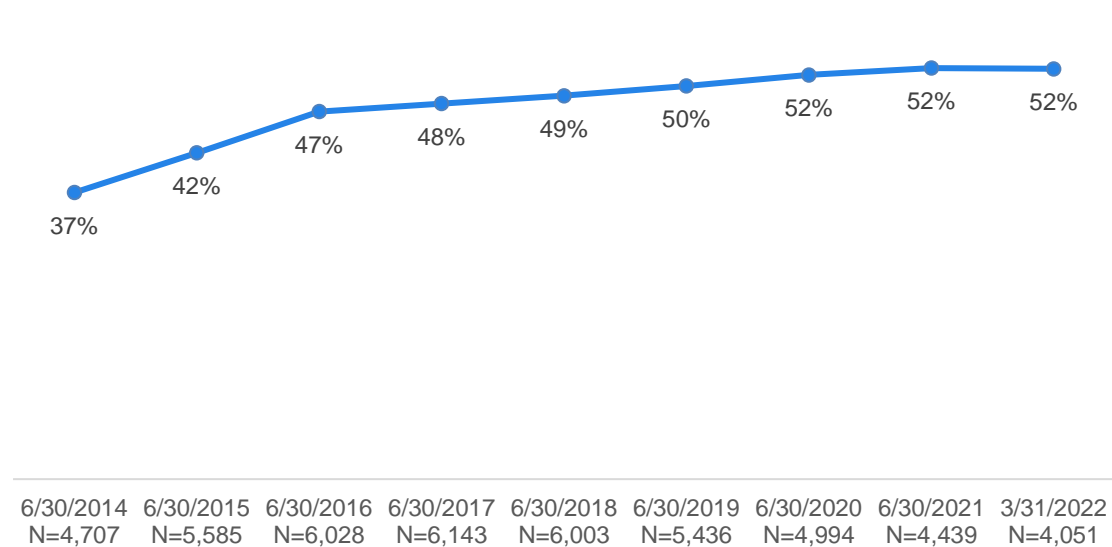
\*Pending youths' service information had yet to be entered into the electronic database as of the date the data were run

Percentages for this figure have been rounded to the nearest whole number, so total will not equal 100%



# Youth in Kinship Care Placement

Figure 53. Percentage of Youth in Kinship Placement on June 30th of Each Year

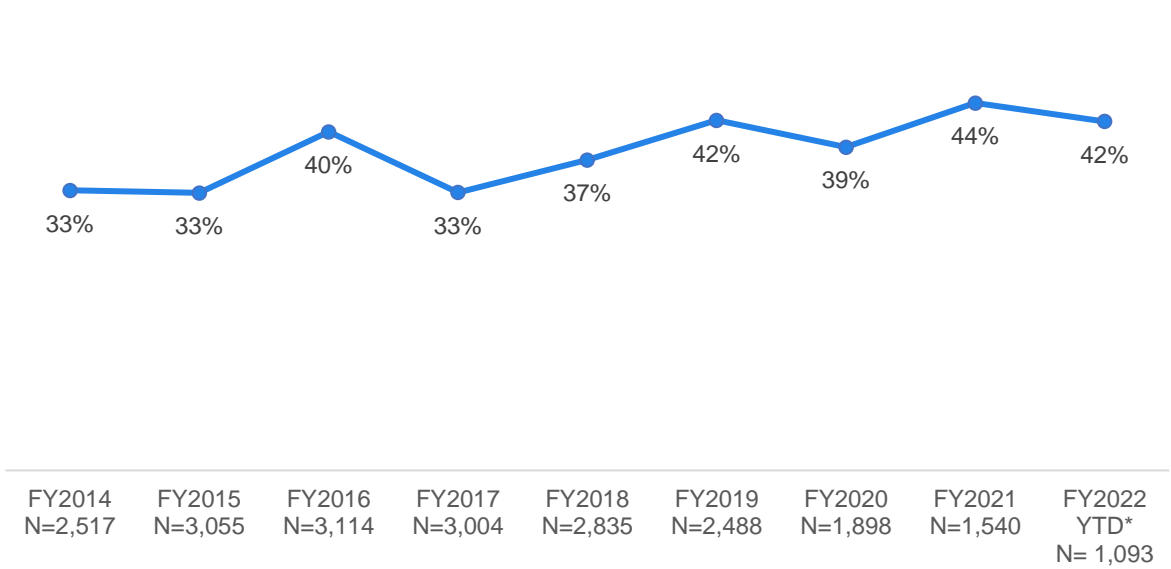


- Since 6/30/14, the percentage of children and youth in kinship care has increased by 15 percentage points
- The percentage of children and youth in kinship care steadily increased between 6/30/14 and 6/30/20 and has remained stable since

For 2022, the data is as of March 31st  
The N size is the total number of youth in dependent placement on the indicated date  
Data run on 6/08/22

# Youth Entering Kinship Care as First Placement

Figure 54. Percentage of Youth whose First Placement Entry was Kinship Care of Each Fiscal Year



- Between FY14 and FY22, the percentage of youth whose first placement service was kinship care was highest in FY21 at 44%
- Since FY14, the percentage of youth whose first placement service was kinship care ranged from 33% to 44%

\*FY2022 is for 7/01/21 to 3/31/22  
The N size is the total number of youth who entered dependent placement in the fiscal year  
Data run on 6/08/22



# Kinship Care Strategies

## Kinship Care Workgroup Background

- A kinship care workgroup met monthly for nearly a year to identify barriers to placing youth in kinship care and develop solutions
- Members of the workgroup included: DHS workers and supervisors; staff from Law, Policy and Planning, DHS University, and the Office of Performance Management and Technology; leadership from Child Welfare Operations; a Stoneleigh fellow, and CUA staff
- Workgroup members identified barriers (including practice-, legal-, and technology-related barriers), met with kinship providers from other counties, and identified short- and long-term solutions
- Solution strategies were then reviewed by DHS leadership and solutions have begun to be implemented



### Front-End Strategies

Front-End includes DHS Hotline and Intake units, which are responsible for receiving calls and investigating reports of suspected maltreatment. Staff in these units generally complete Kinship Packets when children and youth are not already open with CUA services.

#### Strategies identified by the workgroup include:



Developing an administrator approval process for children and youth to enter foster care or congregate care to ensure that all kinship resources are exhausted first



Completing and sending all kinship packets electronically to standardize process and ensure electronic record



Developing a protocol to identify whether kinship caregivers need direct payments to reduce financial barriers

# Central Referral Unit Strategies

The Central Referral Unit is responsible for receiving and processing all placement referrals

## Strategies identified in the workgroup include:



Creating a Kinship Care Unit within the Central Referral Unit to process kinship referrals from beginning to end



Creating a separate Kinship Care email to serve as a notification system for kinship referrals and questions

# Policy Development and System Enhancement Strategies

The workgroup also identified strategies for handling kinship referrals for families already open with CUA as well as additional policy and practice supports

## Strategies identified in the workgroup include:



Having DHS University staff be responsible for completing the entire kinship packet when families are already working with a CUA and complete the kinship referral process



Increasing the DHS University Kinship Care Unit



Developing a kinship tab in Philadelphia's electronic case management system to record information about kinship at the time of placement



Providing families with additional information about supports and trainings



Developing resource guides for staff and caregivers

### Future Ideas

Issuing an RFP for a Kinship Care Navigator Program

This provider would:

- [Work with DHS intake and Family Engagement Initiative](#) teams to explore kinship until a case is transferred to CUA
- [Connect with youth placed in congregate care settings](#) for 6 months or more to help facilitate stepdown to kinship care
- [Create family-based respite homes](#) with certified resource parents who were former kinship caregivers and who understand the importance of family connections







# Thank You!