



Quarterly Indicators Report

Fiscal Year 2023 Quarter 3
January 1, 2023 – March 31, 2023



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: Progress towards right-sizing



Fewer families are accepted for DHS services. Nine CUAs continued to close more cases than were referred in Quarters 1-3 of Fiscal Year 2023. Also, there were fewer families open for formal services at the end of Fiscal Year 2023 Q3 than in the four previous years.



Fewer children re-enter foster care. The percentage of youth who are reunified that re-enter foster care within one year has decreased from 12.8% in Fiscal Year 2019 to 8.1% in the first half of Fiscal Year 2022.

Strengths: Safely reduce congregate care



Decrease in congregate care. At the end of the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2023, 242 dependent youth in placement were in congregate care, which is lower than the previous four fiscal years. There has been a 62% decline in youth in delinquent congregate care since 2019.

Executive Summary

Strengths: More children maintained in their own communities



Emphasize placing children with kin. Just over half (52%) of the children and youth in dependent placement on March 31, 2023, were in kinship care.



Fewer children and youth are in placement. The number of children and youth in dependent placement has decreased by 38% from 5,581 children in March 2019 to 3,349 children in March 2023.

Areas of Focus: Ongoing challenges with permanency



Ongoing challenges with permanency. The timeliness of permanency for children in placement has declined since Improving Outcomes for Children (IOC) implementation (Fiscal Year 2015).



Executive Summary

Areas of Focus: Staff recruitment and retention



Staff turnover at CUAs remains high. CUA providers are still experiencing challenges with recruitment and turnover. DHS and CUA are engaged in multiple strategies to improve recruitment and retention at the CUAs.

Areas of Focus: Increased youth in PJJSC



More youth detained at the PJJSC. The number of youth detained at the Juvenile Justice Services Center (PJJSC) has increased by 50% from the previous fiscal year.

Areas of Focus: Increased length of stay for youth in Delinquent Congregate care



Youth have longer lengths of stay in Delinquent Congregate Care. The median length of stay increased by 13 days from FY22 Q3 to FY23 Q3.



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| 1 | Hotline and Investigations |
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Hotline and Investigations

Glossary of Terms

DHS Hotline and Investigations Divisions are responsible for receiving and investigating reports of suspected child abuse and neglect.

- **Hotline-** Division within DHS responsible for receiving reports of suspected child abuse and neglect and determining if reports rise to the level of needing an investigation.
- **Secondary Screen Out-** A process to review General Protective Service (GPS) reports that were accepted for investigation with a 3-7 day priority and were not assessed as present or impending danger. The goal is to screen out these reports if possible using the Safe Diversion protocol.
- **Intake –** Division within DHS responsible for investigating reports of suspected child abuse and neglect that have been referred from Hotline.

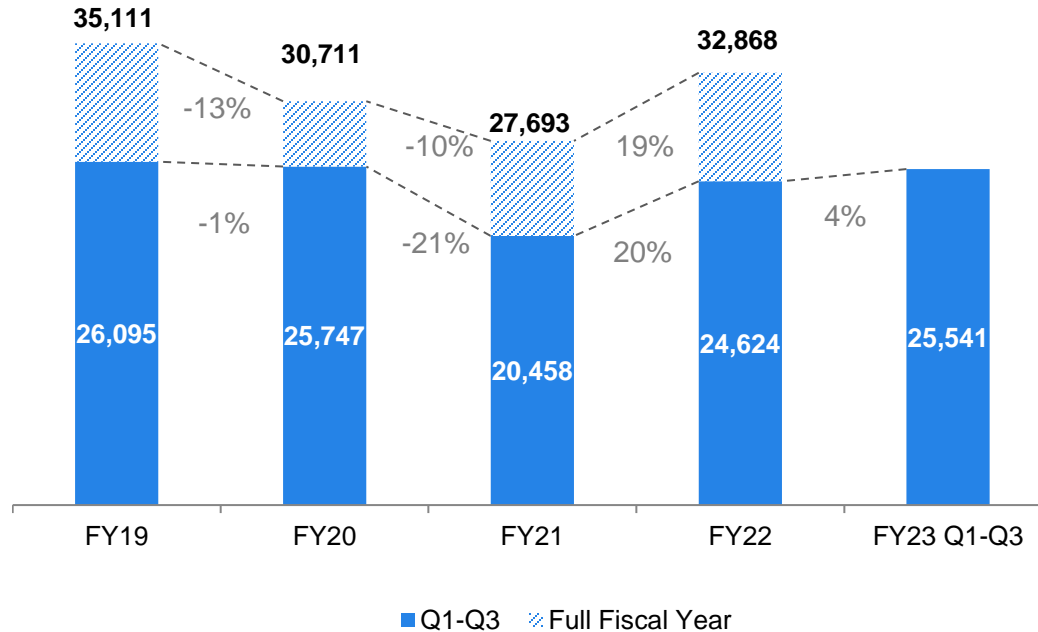
Glossary of Terms (continued)

Hotline and Investigations Counts and Measures

- **Report-** Document outlining a family's allegation(s) of abuse or neglect. Each report is assigned a reference number as a unique identifier. Reports are the typical unit of measurement for Hotline and Investigations indicators.
- **Investigation-** A report being investigated. Findings from the investigation inform whether a family will be accepted for child welfare services.
- **Repeated Maltreatment: Federal Measure-** Youth with an indicated or founded CPS report who have a second indicated/founded CPS report within 12 months following the original report.
- **Repeated Maltreatment: State Measure-** Youth with a CPS report who had a previous CPS report; broken into indicated reports with suspected re-abuse and indicated reports with confirmed re-abuse.

Call Volume

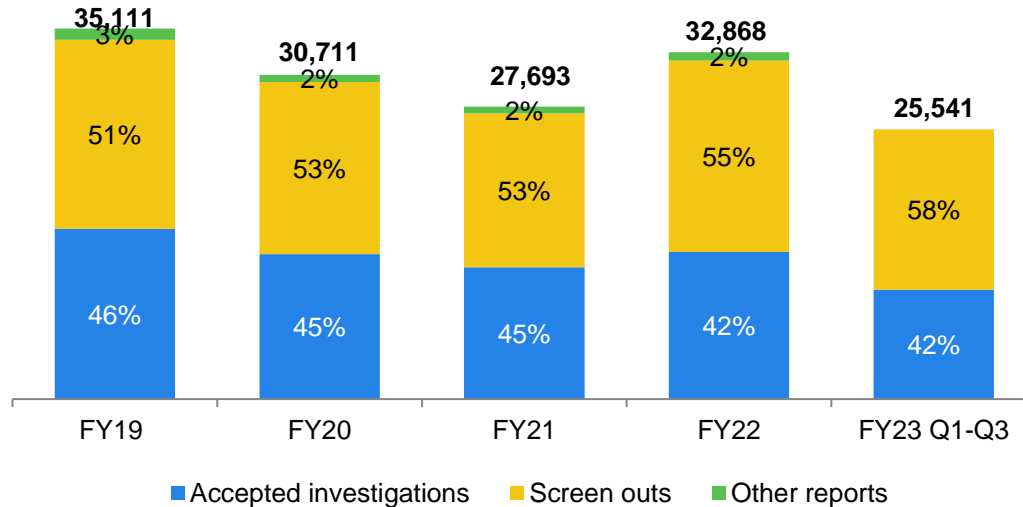
Figure 1. Total Hotline Reports



- Hotline reports in FY23 Q1-Q3 increased by 4% compared to the first three quarters of FY22.

Hotline Decisions

Figure 2. Hotline Action



- More than half (58%) of all reports were screened out in FY23 Q1-Q3.
- Less than half (42%) of all reports were accepted for investigation in FY23 Q1-Q3, consistent with previous years.

Data run on 5/31/2023

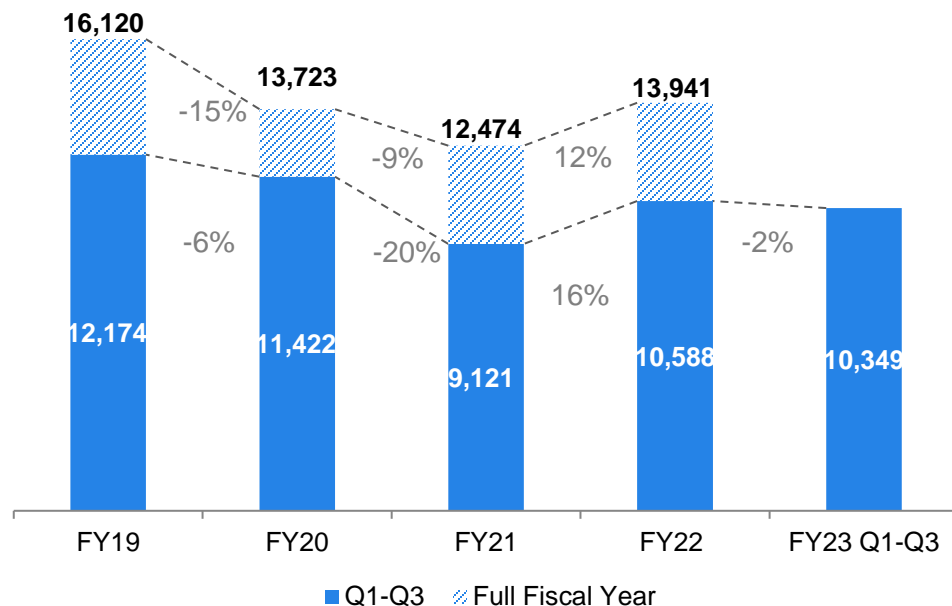
This year we have redefined these categories to remove the category of "Other" because reports previously categorized as Other are still screened using Hotline Guided Decision

Making and can potentially be accepted for investigation

*Other reports include referrals for law enforcement only, other jurisdictions, information only, and follow-up on a prior report

Investigations

Figure 3. Total Investigations

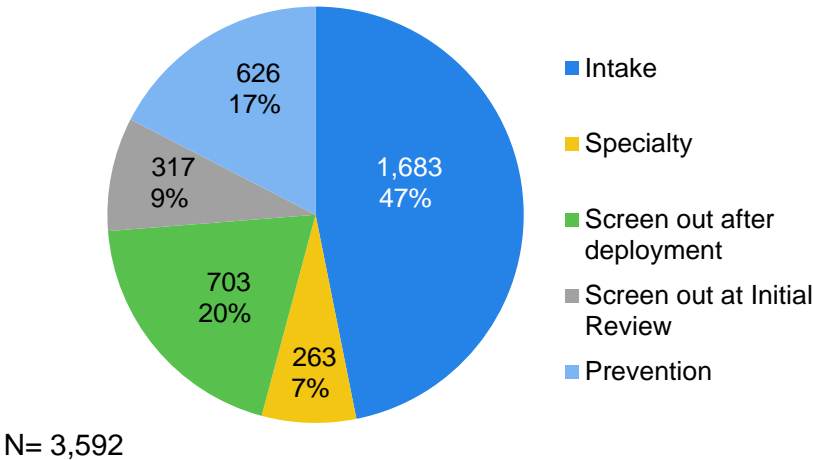


- Investigations decreased 2% from FY22 Q1-Q3 to FY23 Q1-Q3.
- In FY23 Q1-Q3, 10,349 calls from Hotline were sent to investigation, which is 42% of total reports.

Hotline Decisions

Figure 4. Fiscal Year 2023 Q1-Q3 Secondary Screen Outs

DHS created the **Secondary Screen Out Process** in 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. Using the **Safe Diversion Protocol** Hotline supervisors screen out a case after an initial review (with or without Prevention services) or deploy a Hotline worker for screening. Deployed Hotline workers may choose to send a case to Intake for investigation or screen it out.

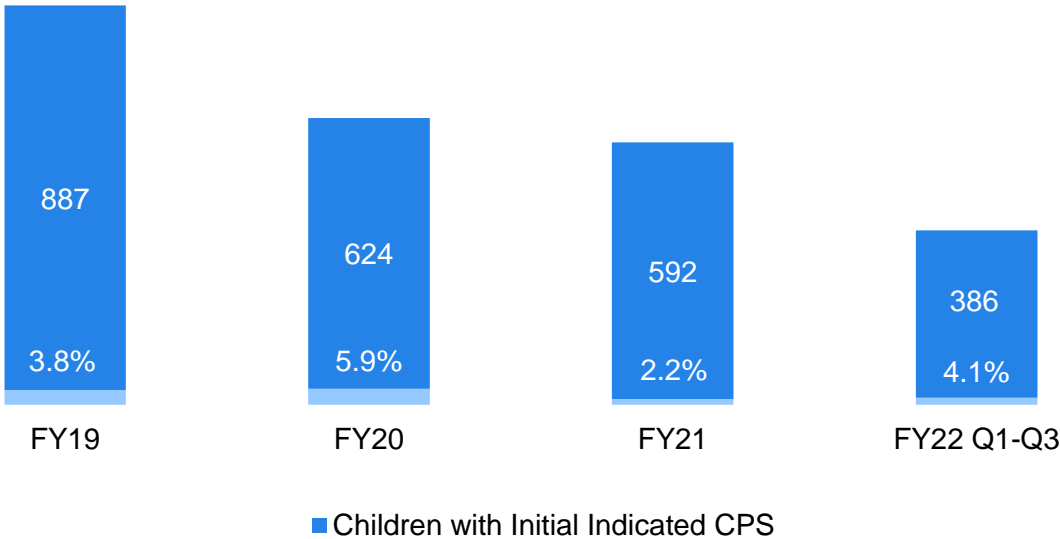


- In FY23 Q1-Q3, 3,592 reports were sent to the secondary screen out unit, and nearly half (46%) were screened out.
 - 1 in 5 (20%) reports were screened out either at initial review or after deploying Hotline staff.
 - 1 in 6 (17%) reports were referred to Prevention.
- Over half (54%) of secondary screen out reports were ultimately sent to Intake (47%) or Specialty Investigations (7%).

Repeat Maltreatment: Federal Measure

The federal measure for repeat maltreatment examines the percentage of children in a given fiscal year with an indicated CPS report who had **another indicated report** with 12 months.

Figure 5. Repeat Maltreatment: Federal Measure

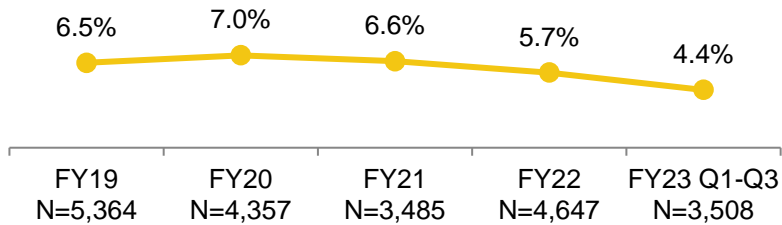


- Of the 386 children with an indicated CPS report in FY22 Q1-Q3, 4.1% had a repeat indicated CPS report.

Repeat Maltreatment: State Measure

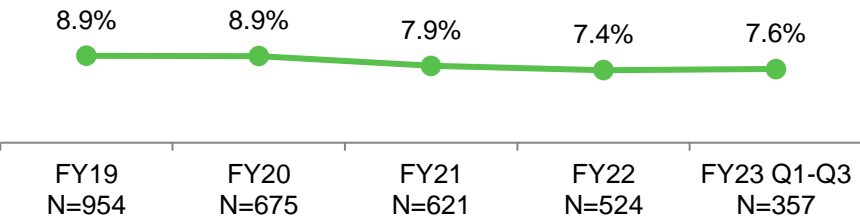
The Pennsylvania measure for repeat maltreatment looks at the number of CPS reports received per year and identifies those children who **have ever had a previous** indication of abuse.

Figure 6. CPS Reports with Suspected Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with **suspected** re-abuse in FY23 Q1-Q3 was lower than FY22.

Figure 7. Indicated CPS Reports with Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with **indicated** re-abuse in FY23 Q1-Q3 was slightly higher than FY22.



Hotline and Investigations Summary

- In FY23 Q3, the total number of reports to the DHS Hotline of suspected abuse and neglect increased by 4% from the previous year, nearly returning to pre-COVID levels.
- Less than half (42%) of all reports were accepted for investigation in FY23 Q1-Q3, similar to previous full fiscal years.
- Hotline staff continued to screen out over half (58%) of reports and repeat maltreatment remained at 4.1% which is lower than the national average.

In summary, despite Hotline reports returning to pre-COVID levels, in an effort to right-size the system, Hotline and secondary screen out staff continue to screen out more families reported than they accept for investigation.



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.

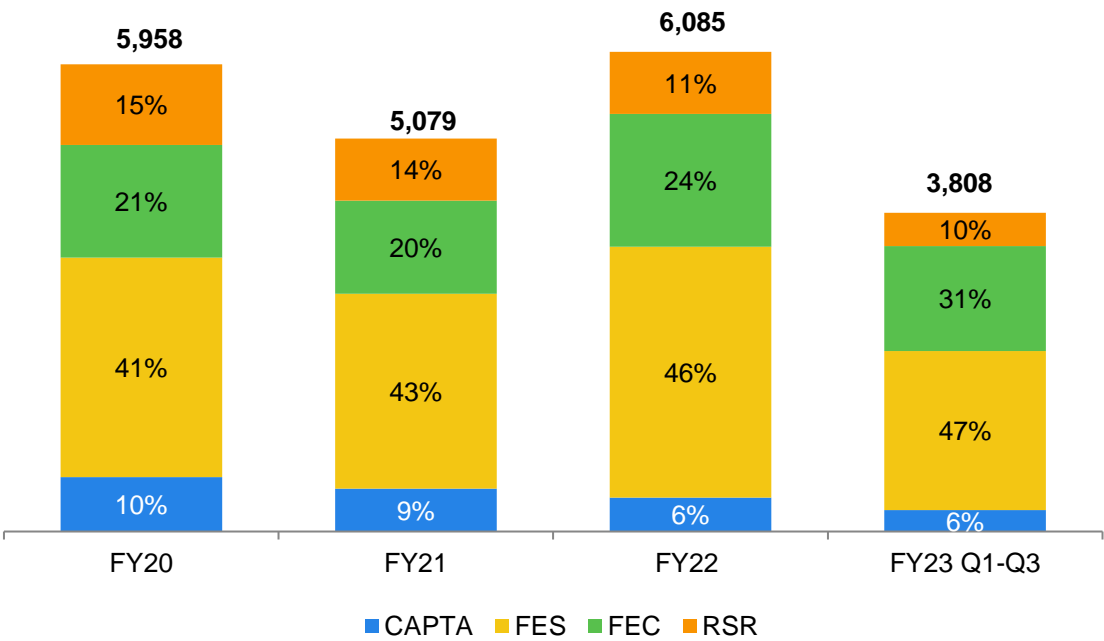
- **CAPTA-** Family Case Coordination Program
- **FEP** – Family Empowerment Programs, refers to:
 - **FES-** Family Empowerment Services
 - **FEC-** Family Empowerment Centers
- **RSR-** Rapid Service Response
 - Note-All families receiving RSR are referred by Intake and most have an open investigation.

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.

Total Referrals

Figure 8. Total Referrals to DHS Diversion Programs by Program



- In the first three quarters of FY23, there were 3,808 families referred to DHS Diversion Programs.
- Family Empowerment Services (FES) and Family Empowerment Centers (FEC) continued to receive the most referrals (78% combined).

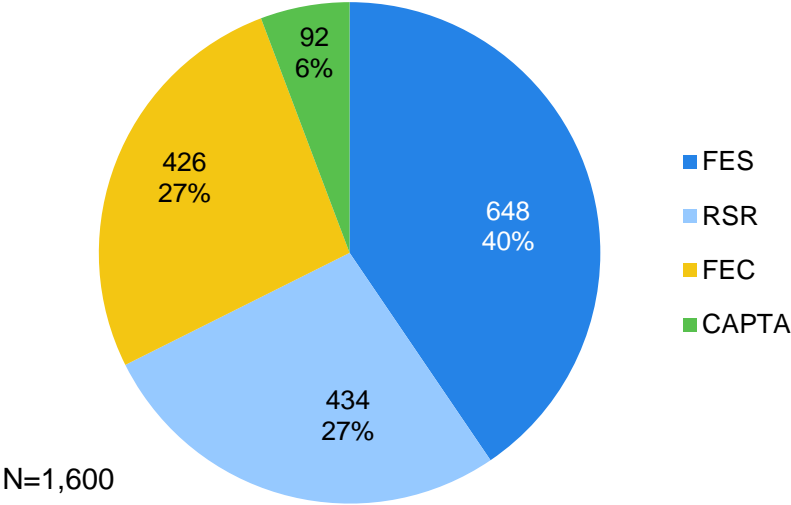
Data run on 6/1/23

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 9. Total Families Served by DHS Diversion Programs in FY23 Q1-Q3 by Program

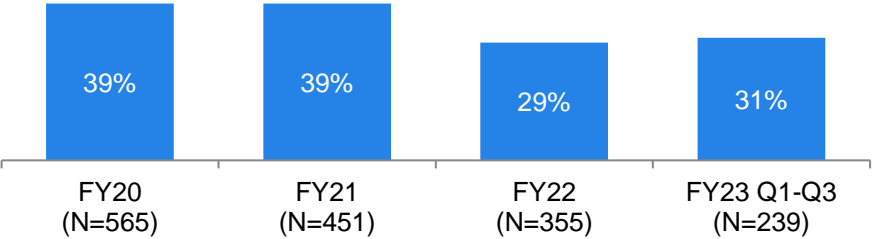


- In the first three quarters of FY23, there were 1,600 families served by DHS Diversion Programs.
- Family Empowerment Services and Family Empowerment Centers are the most common DHS Diversion program, serving 2 in 3 (67%) families receiving Diversion services.

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 10. Voluntary Service Rate



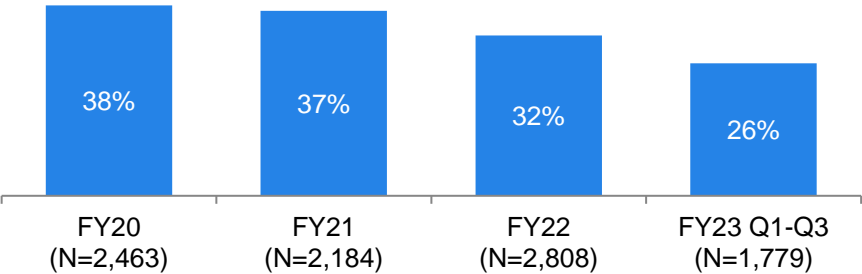
- Out of 239 families referred in FY23 Q1-Q3, 31% of mothers voluntarily enrolled in services, similar to the previous fiscal year.

Data run on 6/1/23
Voluntary Service Rate refers to the proportion of families who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received.

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 11. Voluntary Service Rate

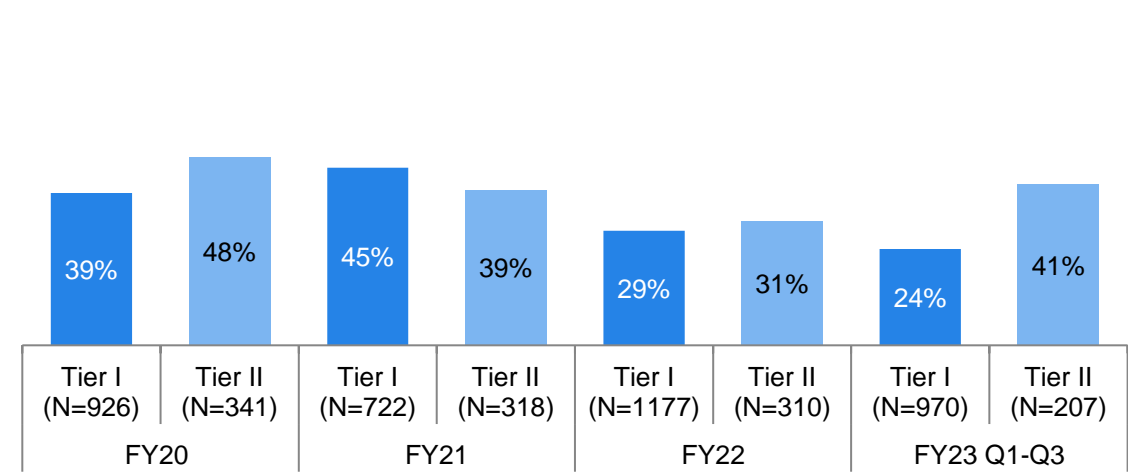


- Out of 1,779 families referred in FY23 Q1-Q3, just over a quarter of families (26%) voluntarily enrolled in services, which is lower than previous fiscal years.

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 12. Voluntary Service Rate



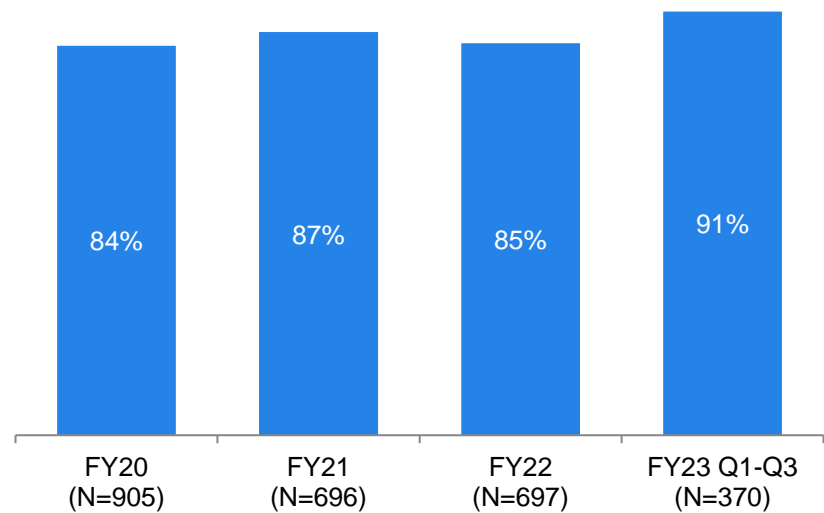
- 24% of Tier I families voluntarily enrolled in services in FY23 Q1-Q3, this is less than the previous fiscal year.
- In the first three quarters of FY23, 41% of Tier II families voluntarily enrolled in service, 10 percentage points greater than in FY22.

Data run on 6/1/23
Voluntary Service Rate refers to the proportion of families who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received.

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 or formal in home services.

Figure 13. Voluntary Service Rate



- Out of 370 families referred to RSR in FY23 Q1-Q3, 91% of families voluntarily enrolled in services, slightly higher than previous years.

Data run on 6/1/23
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 if they do not participate in the RSR service to address their identified needs.



DHS Diversion Programs Summary

- The number of families referred to DHS Diversion Programs in the first three quarters of FY23 is lower than previous years
- The rate of families accepting services decreased from previous fiscal years for FES and FEC Tier 1 services.
- The rate of families accepting services increased for CAPTA, FEC Tier 2, and RSR.

In the first three quarters of FY23, DHS Diversion programs served 1,600 families in their own homes to prevent formal involvement with DHS.



Dependent Services

Glossary of Terms

DHS Dependent services are for families who have been determined through an investigation to have a safety issue that cannot be addressed without formal services.

- **Community Umbrella Agencies (CUAs)-** Community based organizations that provide case management for families accepted for formal child welfare services.
- **Accepted for Service-** Process to formally open cases for families who, through investigation, were determined to need formal services.
- **Close-** Process for families who have received CUA services and are no longer in need of formal service.
- **In Home Safety-** Services provided to families that have been found to be experiencing active safety threats but whose children, with the implementation of a Safety Plan, can be maintained safely in their own homes.
- **In Home Non-safety-** Services provided to families in the home without active safety threats. These services are generally for families who are court mandated to receive CUA case management services due to ongoing truancy issues.

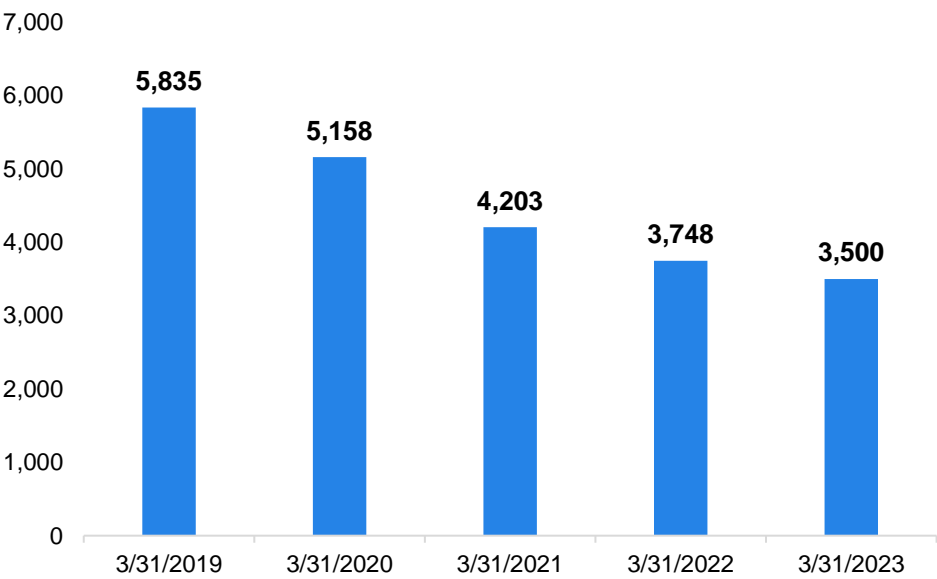
Glossary of Terms (continued)

Dependent Services Placement Types and Measures

- **Dependent Placement-** A temporary placement for children when their safety can't be ensured in their home of origin. Includes family-based placements and congregate care.
- **Kinship Care-** A family-based, out-of-home placement with caregivers who are already known to the youth.
- **Foster Care-** A family-based, out-of-home placement with caregivers who were previously unknown to the youth.
- **Dependent Congregate Care-** Placement in a group setting for children or youth that are in dependent out of home placement. Includes Emergency Shelter, Group Home, Community Behavioral Health-Funded Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities and Institutions.
- **Caseload-** The number of cases each caseworker within DHS/CUA is responsible for managing.
- **Visitation-** Case Managers are expected to visit with children on a regular basis to ensure their safety and well-being and help family work towards case closure. Visitation measures the percentage of on time visits that occurred within a given period.

Total Families Open for Service

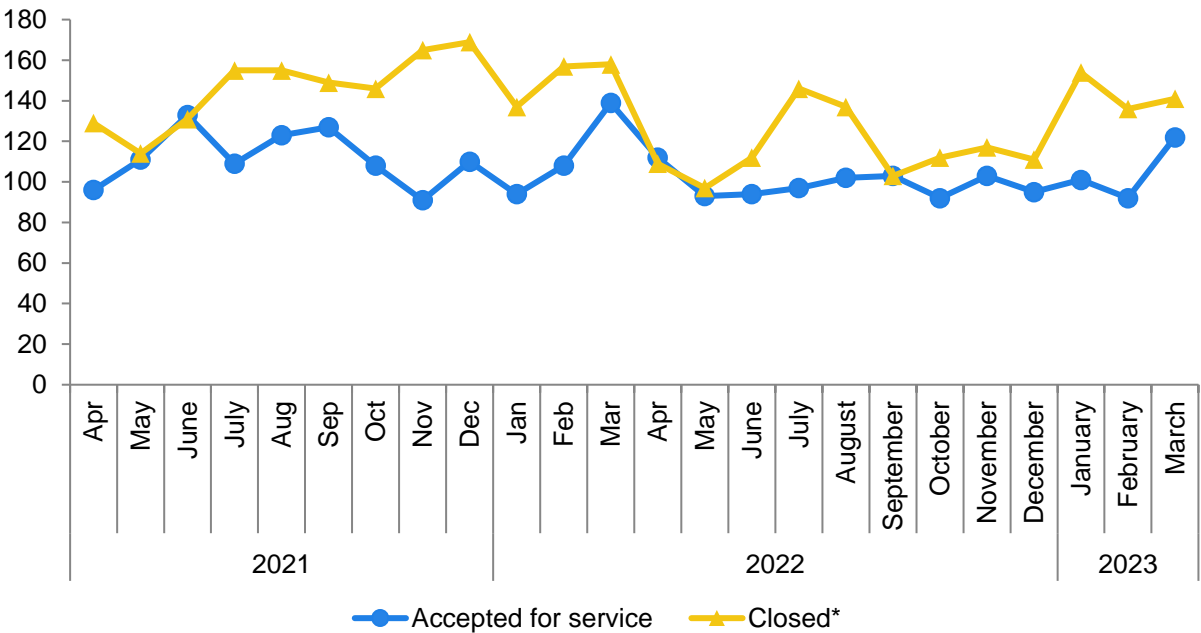
Figure 14. Total Families Open for Service on March 31st



- There were 3,500 families open for service on March 31, 2023.
- There were fewer families open at the end of FY23 Q1-Q3 than in the four previous years.

Families Accepted for Service and Families Closed

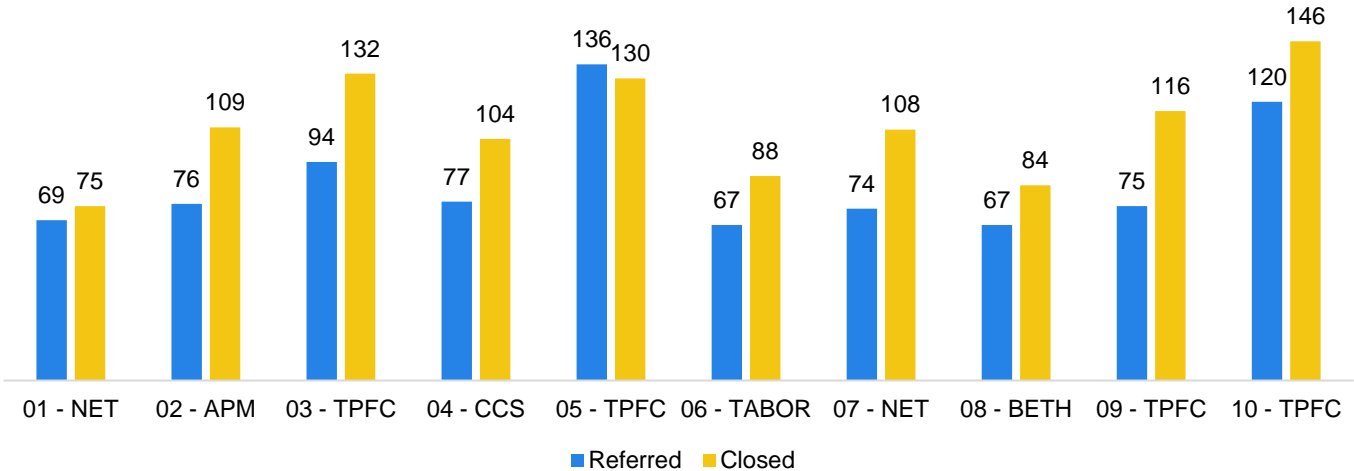
Figure 15. Families Accepted and Closed by Month



- More families were closed than accepted for service nearly every month since April 2021.

Families Referred and Families Closed

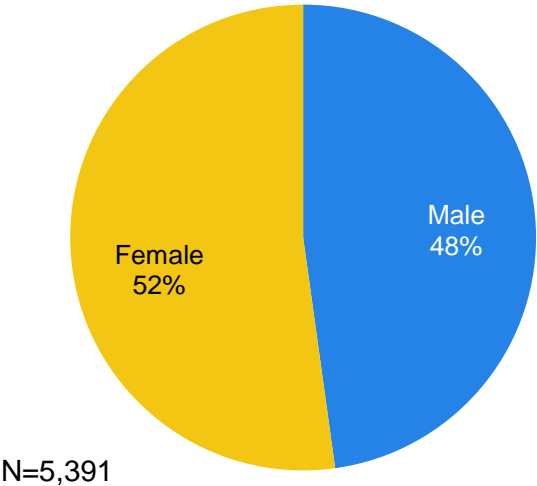
Figure 16. Families Referred and Closed in FY23 Q1-Q3, by CUA



- All CUAs closed more families in FY23 Q1-Q3 than were referred to them except for CUA 5.
- CUA 9 closed 55% more families than they had referred to them in FY23 Q1-Q3, the greatest difference of any CUA.

Sex of Dependent Youth –March 31, 2023

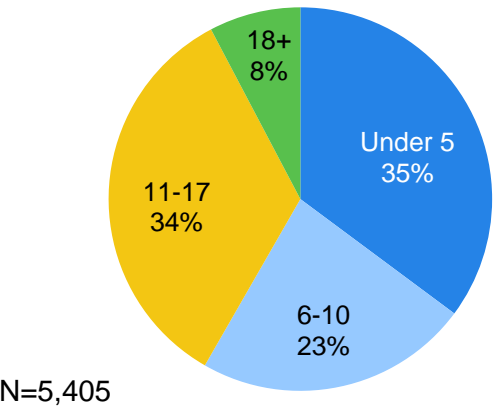
Figure 17. Sex of All Dependent Youth



- As of 3/31/23, there were slightly more female children and youth than male children and youth with dependent services.
- These percentages were similar for youth in dependent placement (47% male, 53% female) and with in-home services (49% male, 51% female).

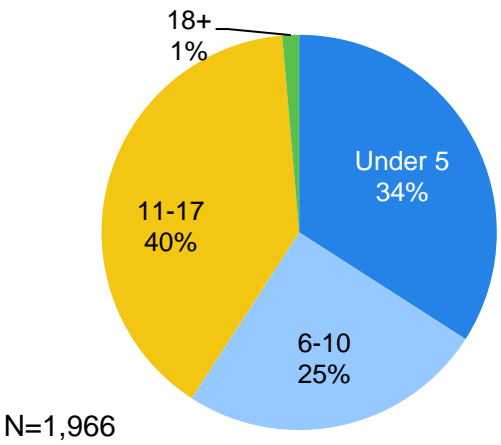
Age of Dependent Youth – March 31, 2023

Figure 18. Age of All Dependent Youth



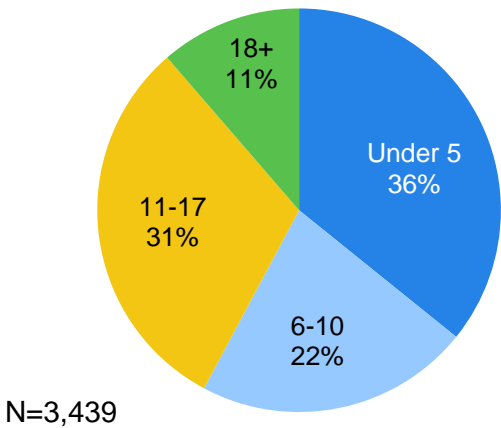
- On 3/31/23, children under 5 were the most represented age group for all dependent children

Figure 18a. Age of Dependent **In-Home** Youth



- On 3/31/23, 11-17 year olds made up 40% of in-home youth, the largest age group for in-home youth
- Children under 5 made up 36% of placement youth, the largest age group for placement youth

Figure 18b. Age of Dependent **Placement** Youth



Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Youth – March 31, 2023

Figure 19. Race/Ethnicity of All Dependent Youth

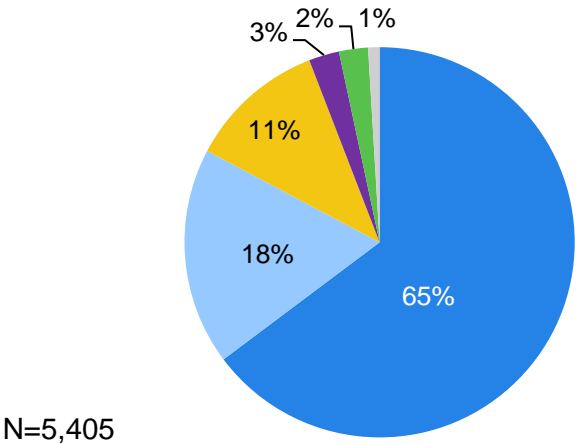


Figure 19a. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent **In-Home** Youth

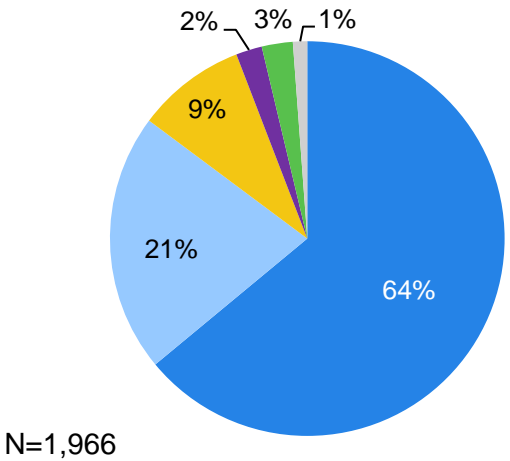
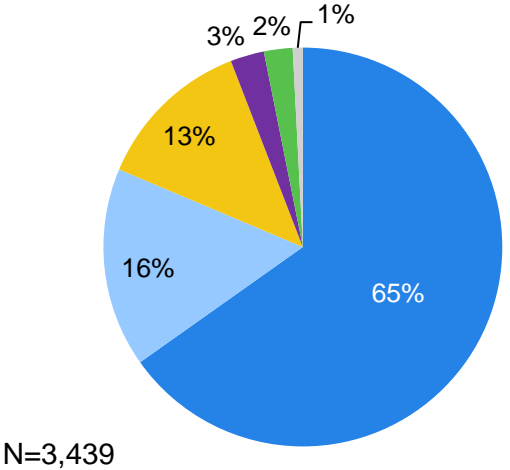


Figure 19b. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent **Placement** Youth



■ Black ■ Latino ■ White ■ Multiple ■ Unable to Determine ■ Other

- Nearly two thirds (65%) of dependent youth on 3/31/23 were Black and 1 in 6 (16%) were Latino.

In-Home Services

Figure 20. Total **Families** with In-Home Services

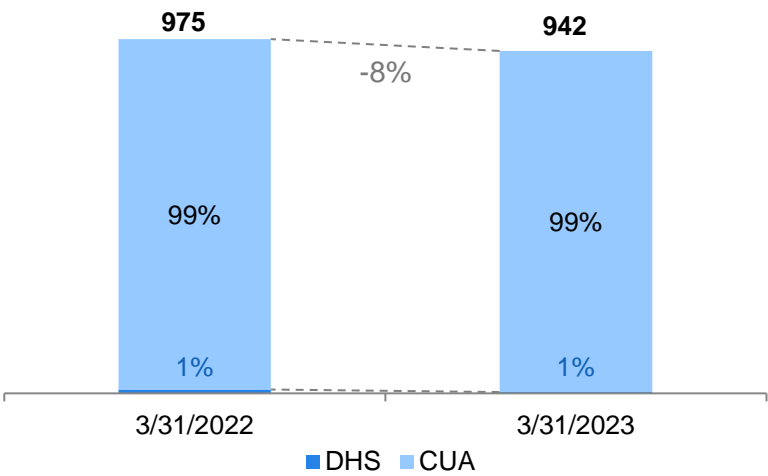
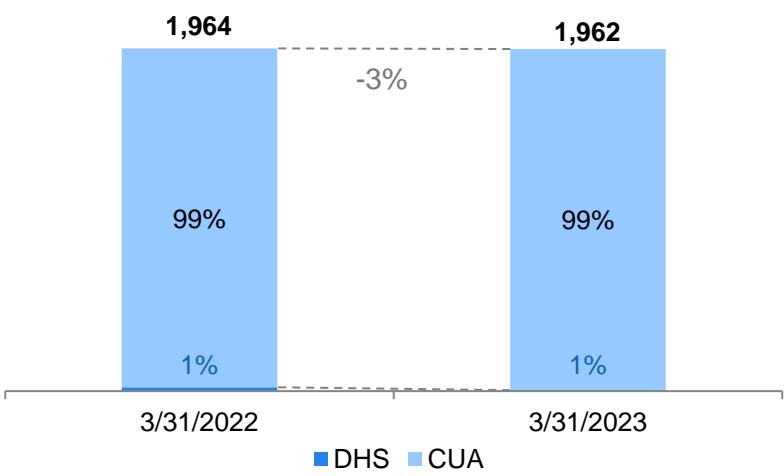


Figure 21. Total **Children** with In-Home Services



- Compared to 3/31/23, the total number of families and children with-in home services on 3/31/23 declined by 8% and 3%, respectively.
- CUA provided in-home services for 99% of all in-home families and children.

Data run on 5/4/2023
Family and child totals vary slightly from next slide because of missing data for CUA and Service Type.

In-Home Services

Figure 22. Total **Families** with In-Home Services by Service Type

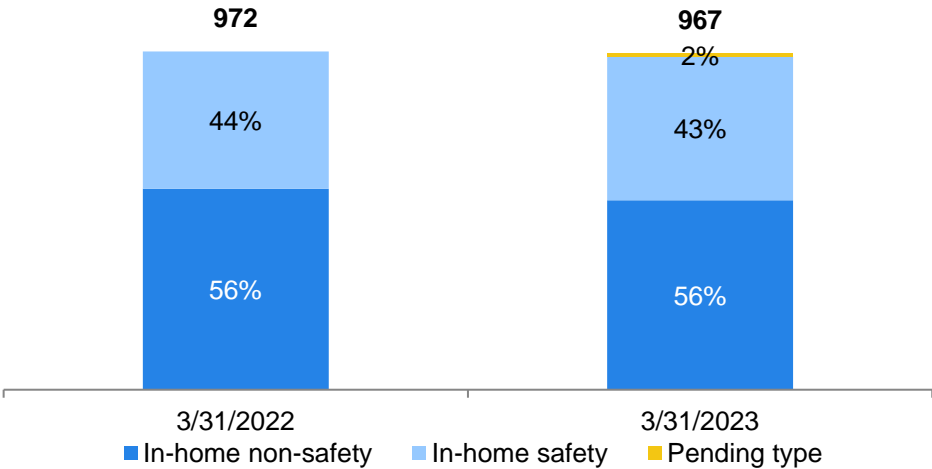
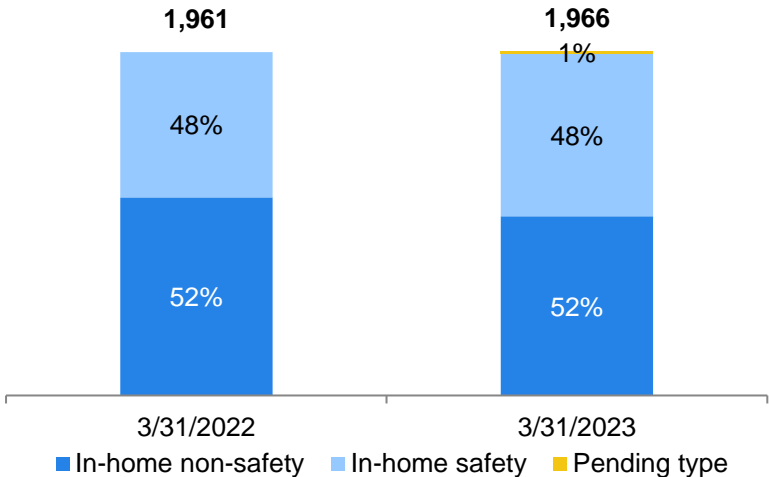


Figure 23. Total **Children** with In-Home Services by Service Type

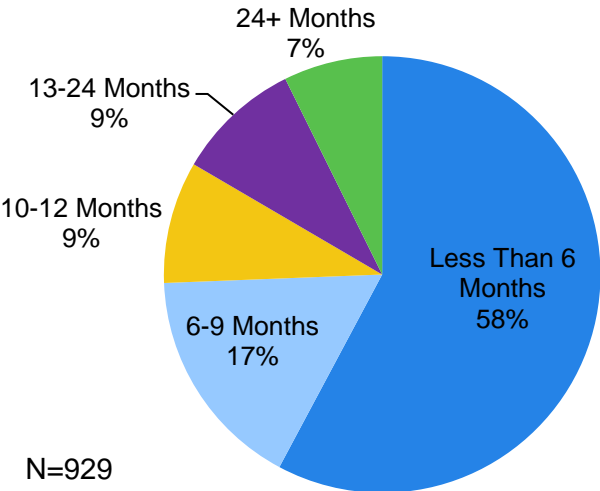


- Slightly more families and children had in-home non-safety services than in-home safety services on 3/31/23 compared to 3/31/22.

Data run on 5/4/2023
If families included multiple children, some with in-home safety services and others with non-safety services, that family is counted twice.
Family and child totals vary slightly from previous slide because of missing data for CUA and Service Type.

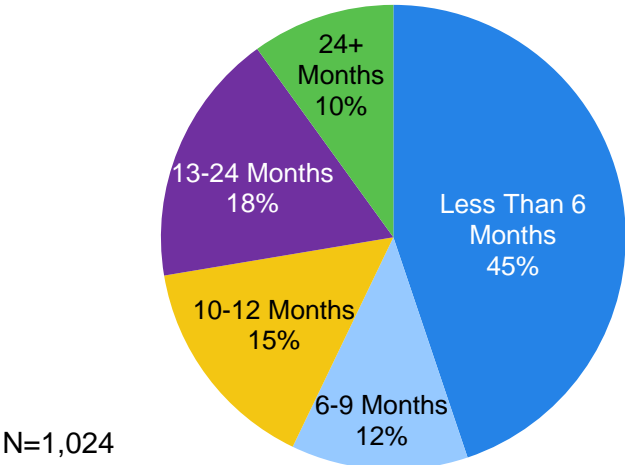
In-Home Services

Figure 24. Length of In-Home **Safety** Services on March 31, 2023



- On 3/31/23, 58% of youth with in-home safety services had been receiving services for less than 6 months.

Figure 25. Length of In-Home **Non-Safety** Services on March 31, 2023



- On 3/31/23, 45% of youth with in-home non-safety services had been receiving services for less than 6 months, a higher percentage than last quarter

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 26. Total **Families** with Placement Services

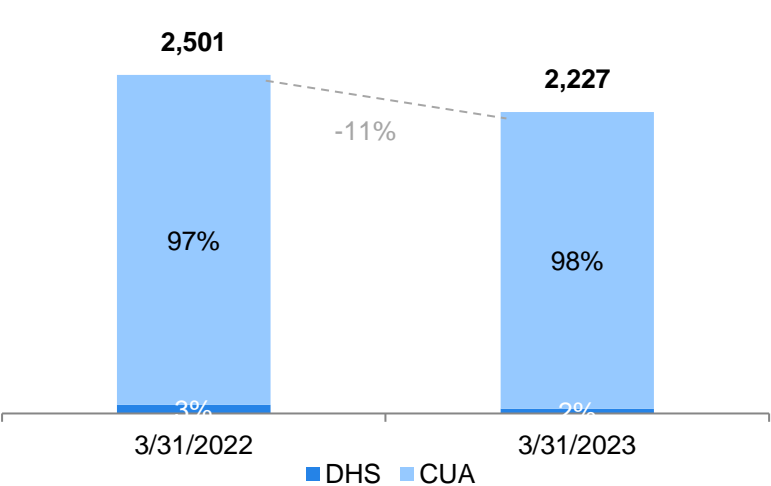
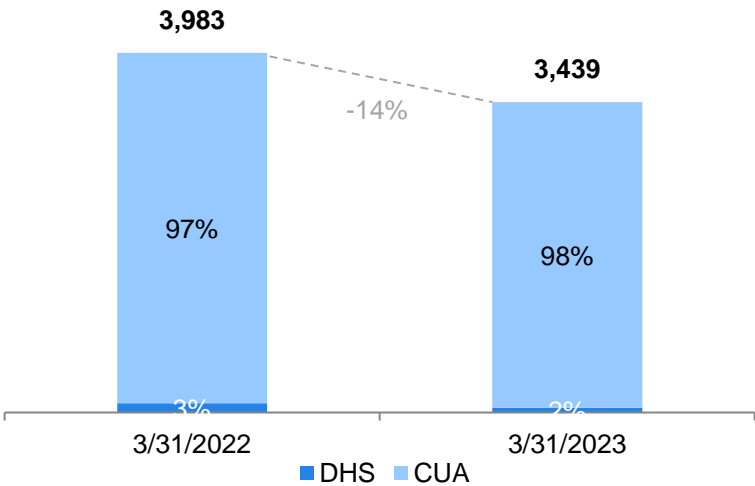


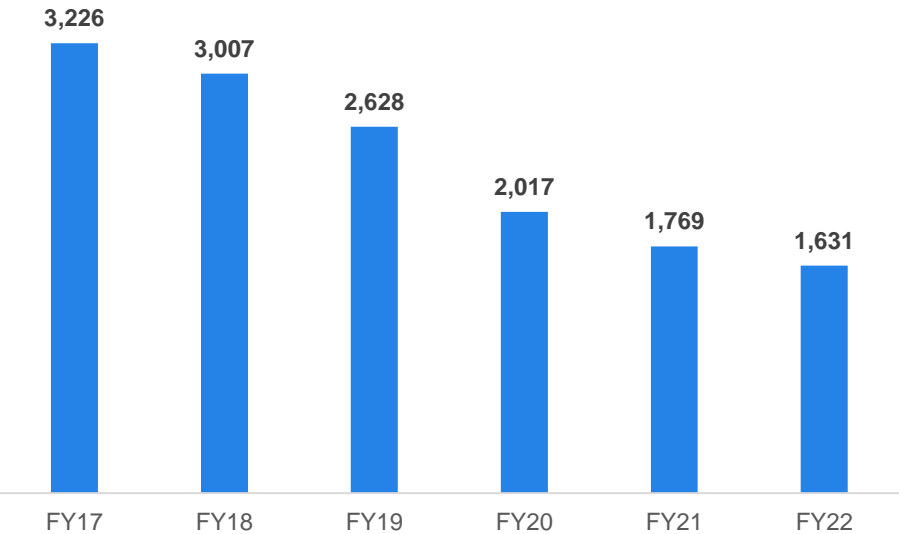
Figure 27. Total **Children** with Placement Services



- Compared to 3/31/22, on 3/31/23 the total number of families with children in placement declined by 11%, and the total number of children declined by 14%.
- CUA continued to manage services for almost all (98%) families and children with placement services.

Dependent Placements

Figure 28. Number of Children into Out of Home Care, by Federal Fiscal Year

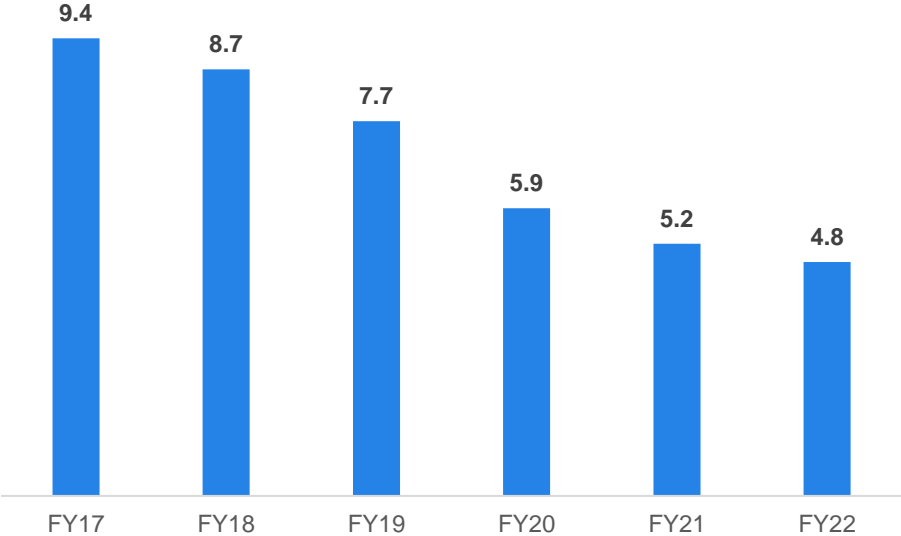


- In FY22, there were 1,631 entries into out of home care.
- The FY22 total represents a 49% decrease from FY17 (3,226 children).

Data updated on 2/20/2025 to improve comparability with AFCARS-based reporting. Updates for FY23 will be published in FY24 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 28b. Entry Rate of Children into Out of Home Care per 1,000 Philadelphia Children, by Federal Fiscal Year

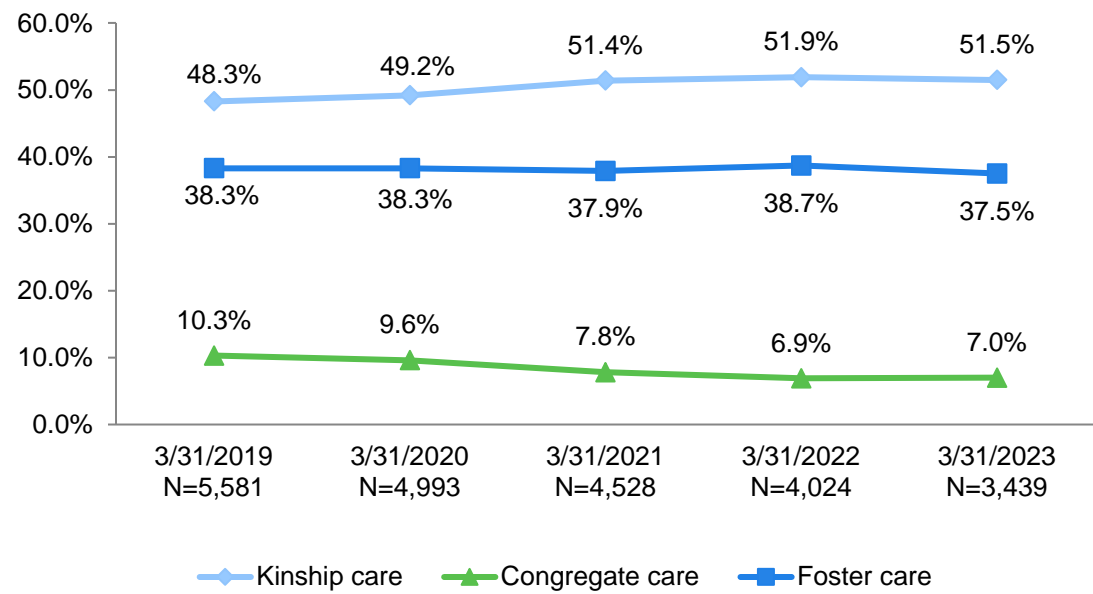


- In FY22, the entry rate of children into out of home care was 4.8 per 1,000 children.

Data updated on 2/20/2025 to improve comparability with AFCARS-based reporting. Updates for FY23 will be published in FY24 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

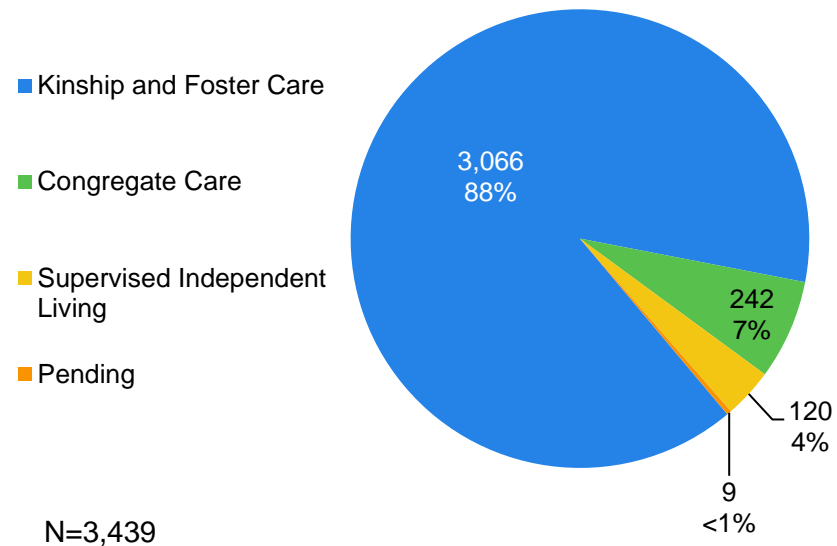
Figure 29. Dependent Placements on March 31st of Each Year



- As of 3/31/23, just over half (51.5%) of all youth in dependent placement were placed with kin.
- The percentage of youth in congregate care (7%) was similar to last year (6.9% on 3/31/22).

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 30. Children in Dependent Placements on March 31, 2023, by Placement Type



- Most youth in placement on 3/31/23 were in kinship and foster care (88%).
- Fewer than 1 in 10 (7%) youth in placement on 3/31/23 were in congregate care.

As of 8/2/2023 there were 3,269 children and youth in dependent placement.

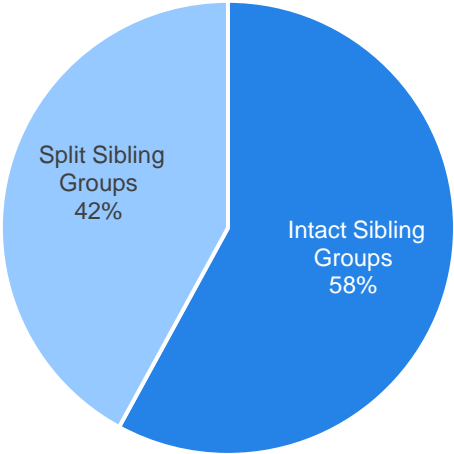
Data run on 5/4/2023
*Pending youths' service information had yet to be entered into the electronic database as of the date the data were run
Percentages for this figure have been rounded to the nearest whole number, so total will not equal 100%

Family Foster Care Sibling Composition

Table 1. Sibling Composition of Youth in Foster Care and Kinship Care on March 31, 2023

CUA	Total Number of Sibling Groups	Total Number of Intact Sibling Groups	Percentage of Intact Sibling Groups
01 - NET	59	33	56%
02 - APM	76	47	62%
03 - TPFC	71	40	56%
04 - CCS	44	33	75%
05 - TPFC	125	74	59%
06 - TABOR	71	37	52%
07 - NET	50	32	64%
08 - BETH	55	34	62%
09 - TPFC	71	37	52%
10 - TPFC	66	33	50%
Overall	697	404	58%

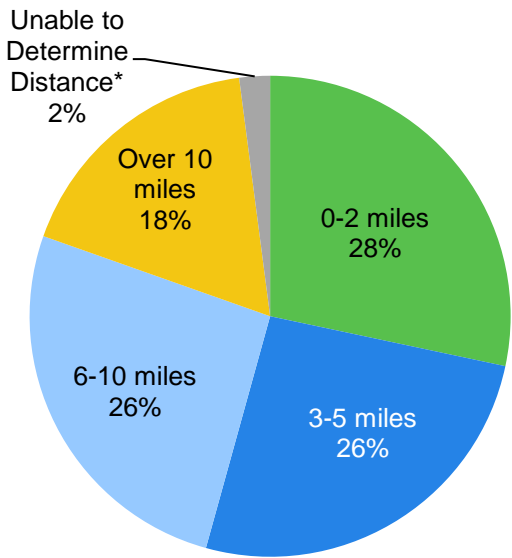
Figure 31. Sibling Composition of Youth in Foster Care and Kinship Care on March 31, 2023



- Of the 697 sibling groups placed in family foster care, 58% were placed together
- CUA 4 had the highest percentage of intact sibling groups (75%) and CUA 10 had the lowest percentage (50%).

Family Foster Care Distance From Home

Figure 32. Distance from Home for Youth in Kinship and Foster Care as of March 31, 2023

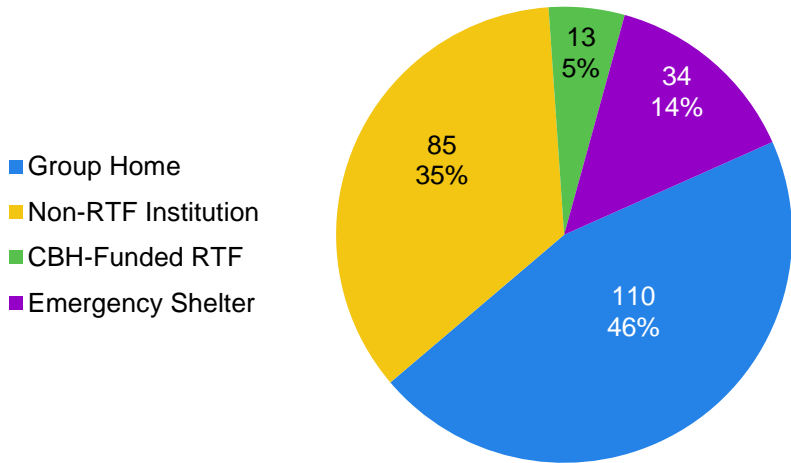


N=3,066

- A majority (54%) of youth in kinship and foster care lived within 5 miles of their home of origin, and 80% lived within 10 miles.

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 33. Children in Dependent Congregate Care on March 31, 2023

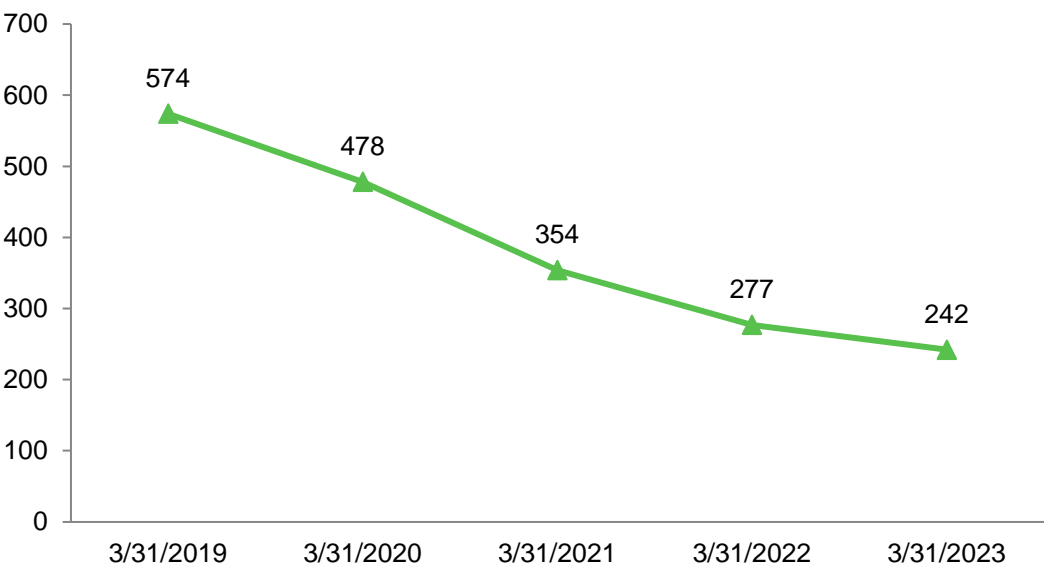


N=242

- Nearly half (46%) of all youth in dependent congregate care were in group homes on 3/31/23.
- Over 1 in 3 (35%) youth were in a non-Residential Treatment Facility (non-RTF) institution.

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 34. Dependent Congregate Care Totals on March 31, 2023



- Since March 31, 2019, the number of dependent youth in congregate care settings decreased 58% from 574 youth to 242 youth.
- Aligned with the goal of reducing the use of congregate care, this decrease outpaces the overall decrease in youth in dependent placements (38%) during the same time period.

As of 8/2/2023 there were 244 youth in dependent congregate care placement.

Dependent Congregate Care Distance from Home

Table 2. Distance between Congregate Care Facilities and City Limits as of March 31, 2023

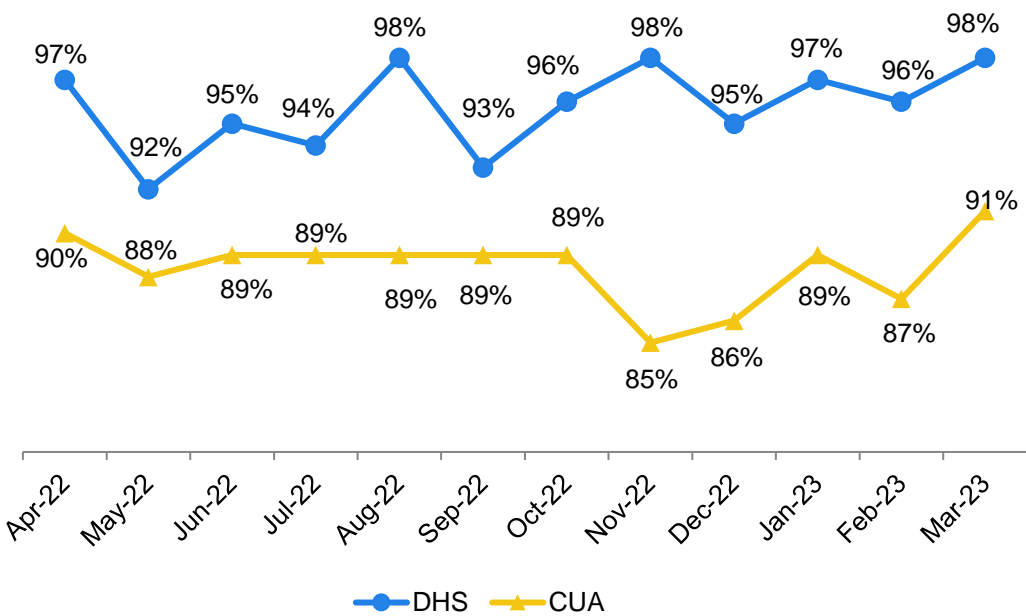
Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	12 (29%)	88 (36%)
Within 5 Miles	8 (19%)	103 (43%)
6 - 10 Miles	6 (14%)	21 (5%)
11 - 25 Miles	6 (14%)	11 (5%)
26 - 50 Miles	6 (14%)	13 (5%)
Over 50 Miles	4 (10%)	7 (3%)
Total	42	242

- 62% of dependent congregate care facilities (serving 84% of youth) were either in Philadelphia or within 10 miles of the City limits.

Data run on 5/4/2023
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.

Monthly Visitation

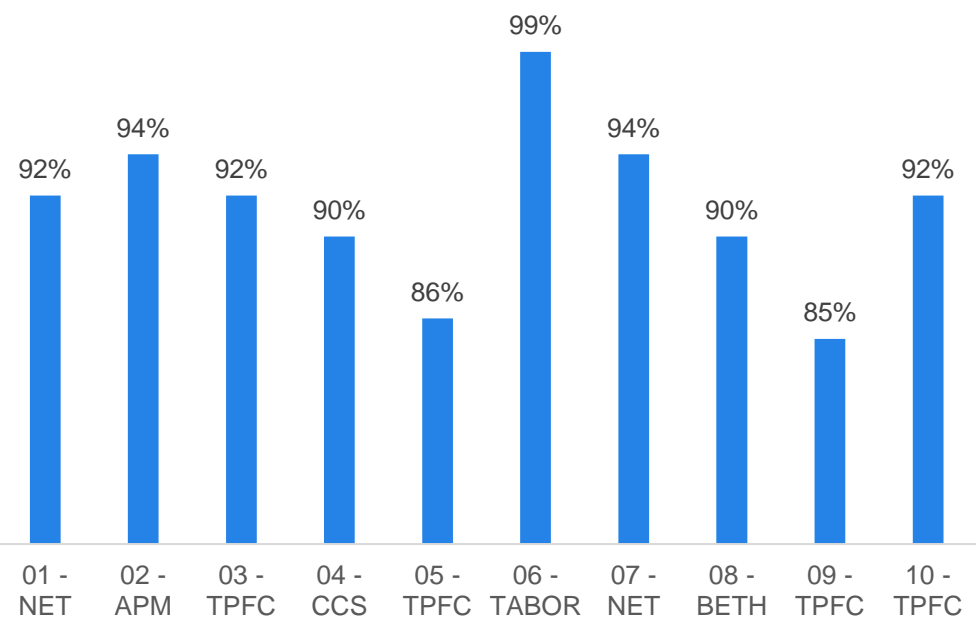
Figure 35. DHS and CUA Visitation Rates by Month



- DHS monthly visitation rates have remained relatively stable in FY23 Q3 (Jan 2023- March 2023).
- The overall CUA monthly visitation rate has remained relatively stable since April 2022.

Monthly Visitation

Figure 36. March 2023 Visitation Rates, by CUA



- In March 2023, eight CUAs had visitation at 90% or above.
 - Two CUAs had visitation rates between 85%-86%.

Caseload

Table 3. Case Management Workers’ Caseload Distribution on March 31, 2023

CUA	Total workers	Total cases	Median caseload	Average caseload
01 – NET	26	299	14	12
02 – APM	17	260	17	15
03 – TPFC	31	299	12	10
04 – CCS	17	243	15	14
05 – TPFC	32	479	17	15
06 – TABOR	28	282	11	10
07 – NET	29	281	10	10
08 – BETH	22	250	14	11
09 – TPFC	18	255	16	14
10 – TPFC	36	307	9	9
Overall	267	3,031	12	12

- The average caseload for CUA was 12 cases per worker.
- CUA 10 had the lowest average caseload (9), and CUA’s 2 and 5 had the highest (15).
 - CUA 5 has the largest number of cases (n=479).



Dependent Services Summary

- There were fewer families open at the end of FY23 Q3 than in the four previous years. Both the number of families and children with in-home and placement services continued to decrease from previous fiscal years.
- Over half of youth in dependent placement were in kinship care, but the rates of kinship care have remained the same for the past three years.
- The total number of youth in dependent congregate care placements continues to decrease.
- While CUA visitation rates have increased, some CUAs still experience low visitation rates and high caseloads.

In summary, while some CUAs experienced challenges, as a system more children and youth are maintained in their own homes and communities.



Juvenile Justice Programs

Glossary of Terms

DHS Juvenile Justice Programs provide prevention and diversion services, alternatives to detention, and detention and placement services for youth with juvenile justice involvement.

- **Intensive Prevention Services (IPS)**- Community-based services that provide support to youth (ages 10-19) who are having disciplinary issues at school or conflicts at home. The goal is to improve their behavior and prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system.
- **Evening Reporting Centers (ERCs)**- Serve as alternatives to detention. ERCs offer programming to help youth complete probation terms, prevent re-placement in the juvenile justice system, and successfully reintegrate them into their communities. There are four different ERCs:
 - **The Pre-ERC**: for youth in the pre adjudicatory phase.
 - **The Community Intervention Center (CIC) ERC**: for youth during their court case.
 - **The Post-ERC**: for youth after their case has been adjudicated.
 - **Aftercare ERC (AERC)**: for youth who have been discharged from JJ congregate care placement.

Glossary of Terms (continued)

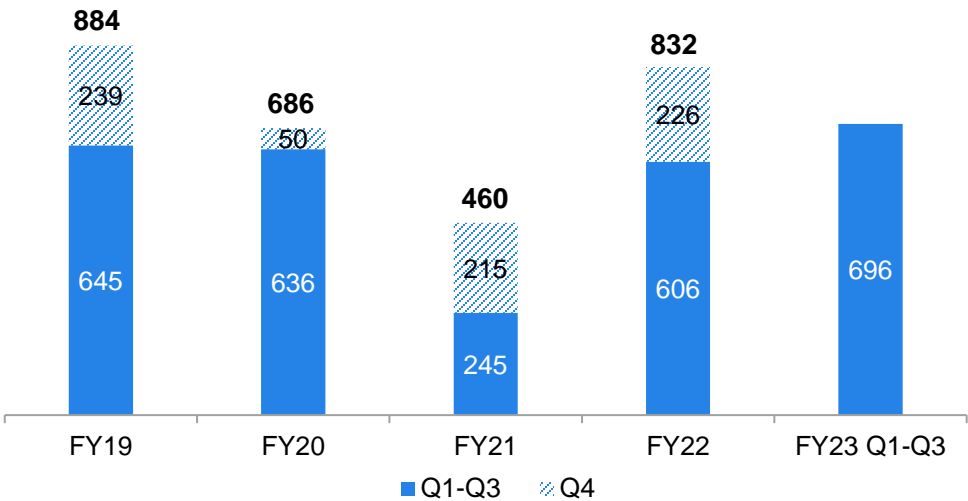
Juvenile Justice Detention and Congregate Care and Measures

- **Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Services Center (PJJSC)**- Philadelphia's only secure juvenile detention center for youth. The PJJSC holds youth at the request of the Courts while they wait for their cases to be heard.
- **Delinquent Congregate Care**- Facility-based placements for juvenile justice involved-youth who are adjudicated delinquent by the Court and ordered into placement in a congregate care service contracted by DHS. Includes Group Homes, CBH-Funded Residential Treatment Facilities (RTFs), Non-RTF Institutions, and State Institutions.
- **Length of Stay**- Amount of time youth has spent in a particular service location. Length of stay is calculated by taking the median number of days stayed for all youth leaving the PJJSC or congregate care within a specific time period.

Intensive Prevention Services

Intensive Prevention Services (IPS) serve youth between 10 and 19 years old who are at risk for becoming dependent or juvenile justice-involved due to high-risk behaviors.

Figure 37. IPS Service **Referrals**

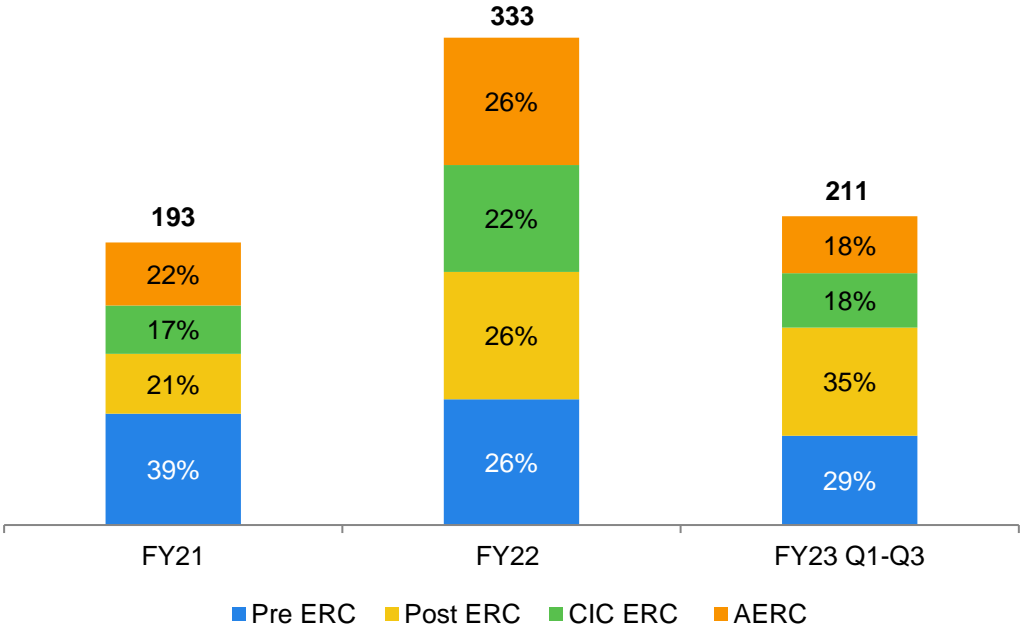


- 696 youth were referred to IPS in FY23 Q1-Q3, more than in the first three quarters of the previous four fiscal years.

Evening Reporting Centers

Evening Reporting Centers (ERCs) are community-based, afterschool programs that provide daily structured activities and serve as an alternative to placement for juvenile justice-involved youth ages 14-18.

Figure 38. Youth Receiving Evening Reporting Center Services

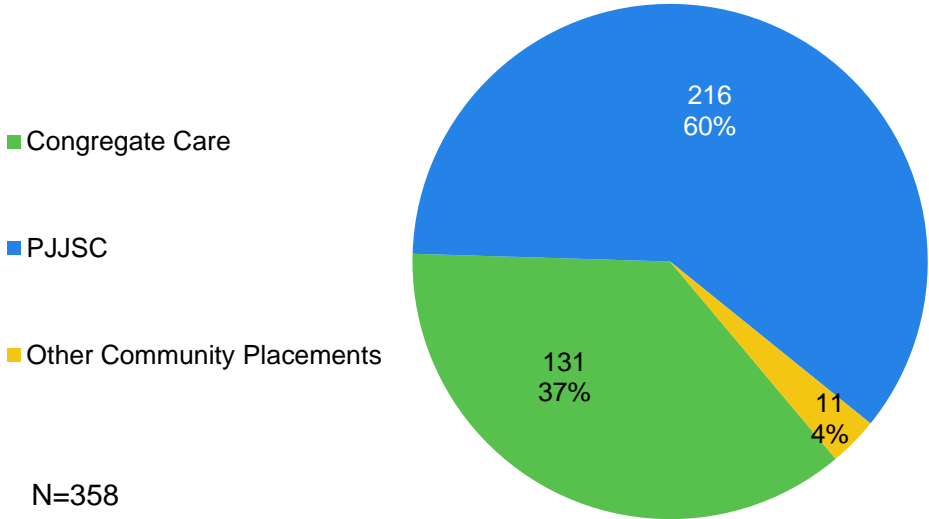


- Evening Reporting Centers served 211 youth in FY23 Q1-Q3
- Post ERC served the most youth in FY23 Q1-Q3

Evening Reporting Center Types

- **The Pre-ERC:** for youth in the pre adjudicatory phase
- **The Community Intervention Center (CIC) ERC:** for youth during their court case
- **The Post-ERC:** for youth after their case has been adjudicated
- **Aftercare ERC (AERC):** for youth who have been discharged from JJ congregate care placement

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, 2023, by Location



- On March 31, 2023, there were 358 juvenile justice-involved youth placed outside the home.
- More than 1 in 3 (37%) youth were placed in congregate care, and 60% were detained at the Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Services Center (PJJSC).

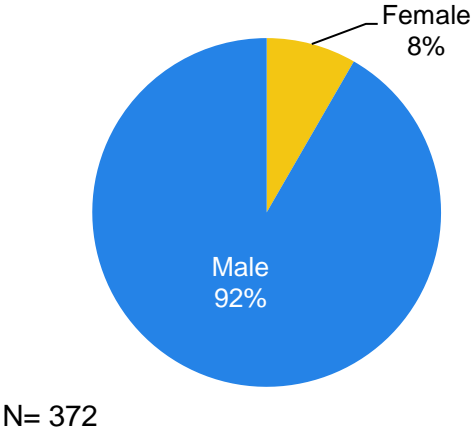
As of 8/2/2023 there were 223 youth in the PJJSC and 149 youth in delinquent congregate care placement.

Data run on 5/25/2023
"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

Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Demographics – March 31, 2023

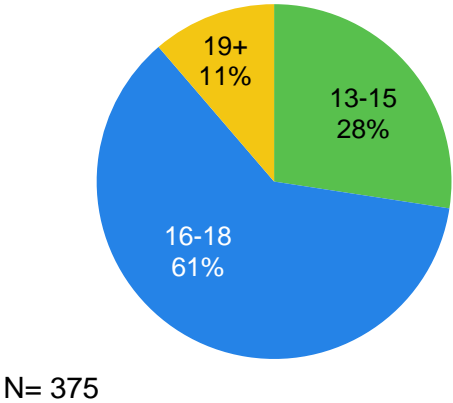
PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements

Figure 40. Sex



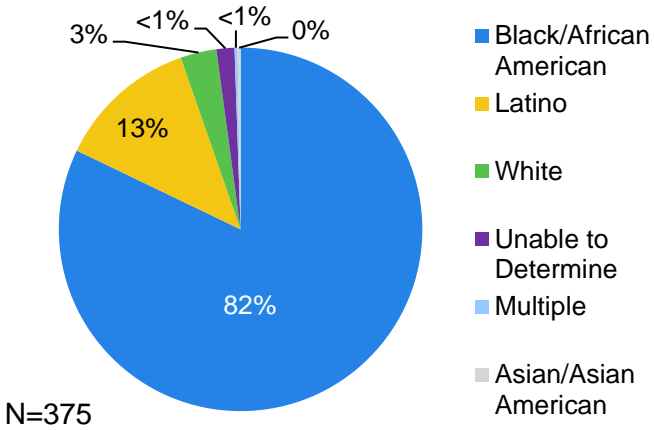
- As of 3/31/23, nearly all (92%) juvenile-justice involved youth were male.

Figure 41. Age



- Just over 6 in 10 (61%) juvenile justice-involved youth were between the ages of 16 and 18 years old.

Figure 42. Race/Ethnicity

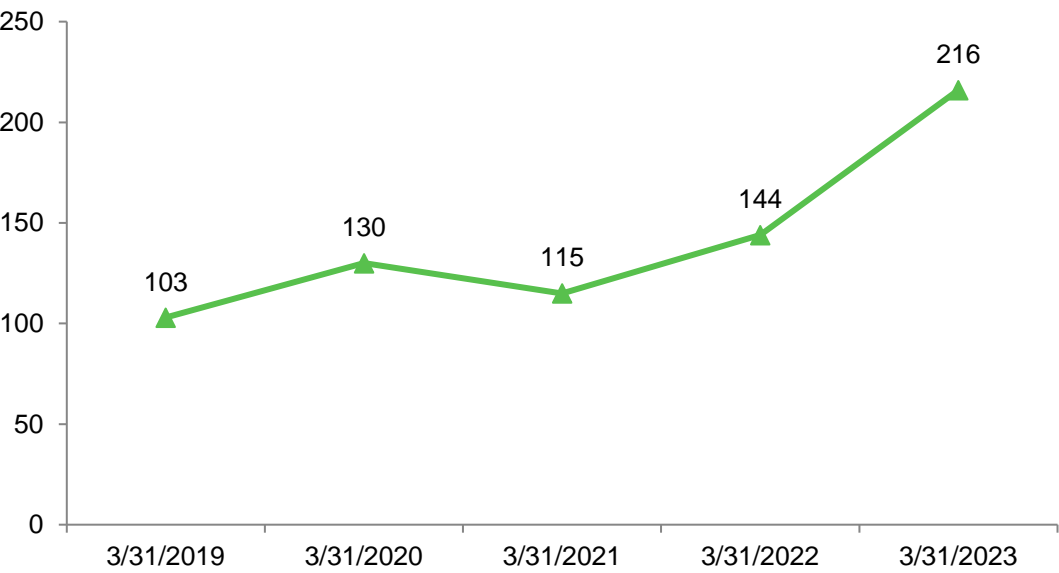


- Over 4 in 5 (82%) juvenile justice-involved youth were Black.

Juvenile Justice Placement Services

PJJSC

Figure 43. PJJSC Placement Totals on March 31st



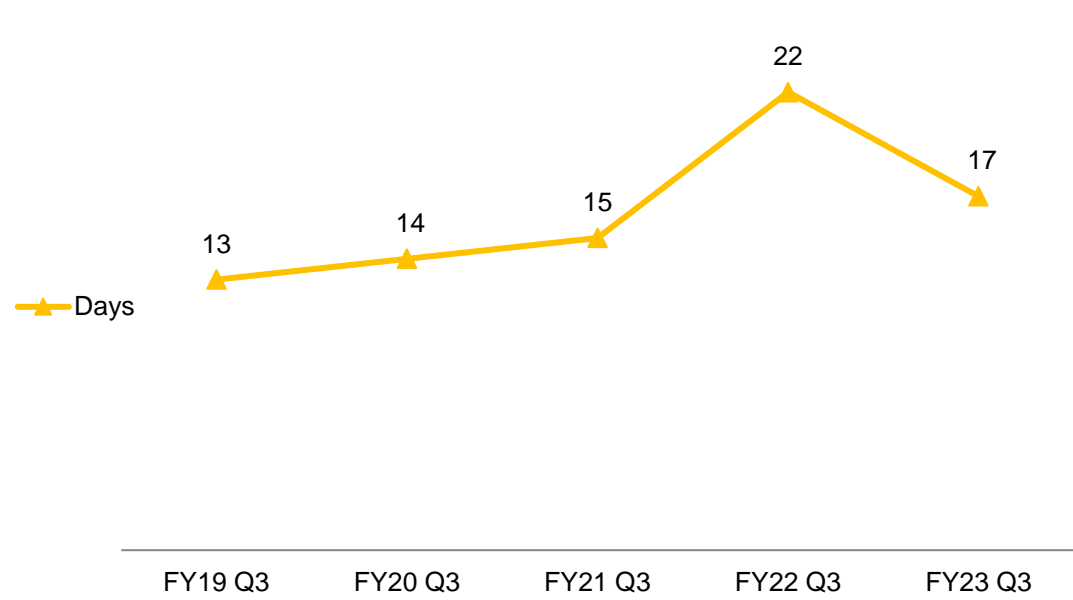
- On March 31, 2023, there were 233 youth detained in the PJJSC.
- Since March 31, 2022, the number of youth in the PJJSC has increased by 50% from 144 youth to 216 youth.

As of 8/2/2023 there were 223 youth in the PJJSC.

Juvenile Justice Placement Services

PJJSC Length of Stay

Figure 44. Median Length of Stay (Days) for Youth Exiting the **PJJSC** in Q3



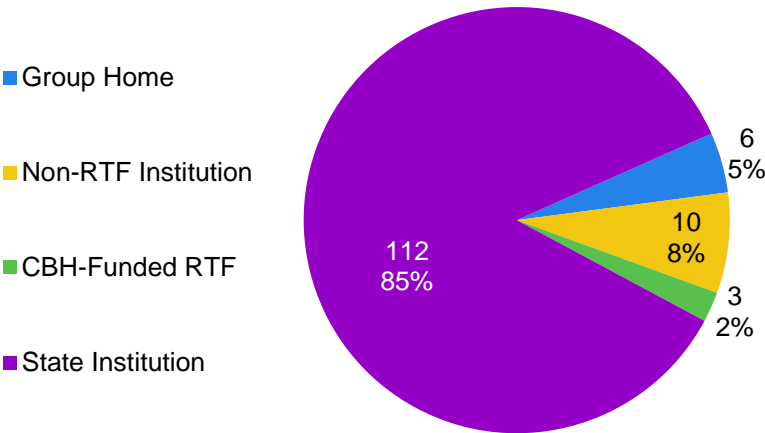
- The median length of stay for youth who left the PJJSC during FY23 Q3 was 17 days.
- The median length of stay for youth leaving the PJJSC decreased 23% from 22 days in FY22 Q3 to 17 days in FY23 Q2.

Data run on 5/4/2023
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.
This measure uses an exit cohort which may over represent those youth who leave the PJJSC quickly.

Juvenile Justice Placement Services

Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 45. Children in Delinquent Congregate Care on March 31, 2023



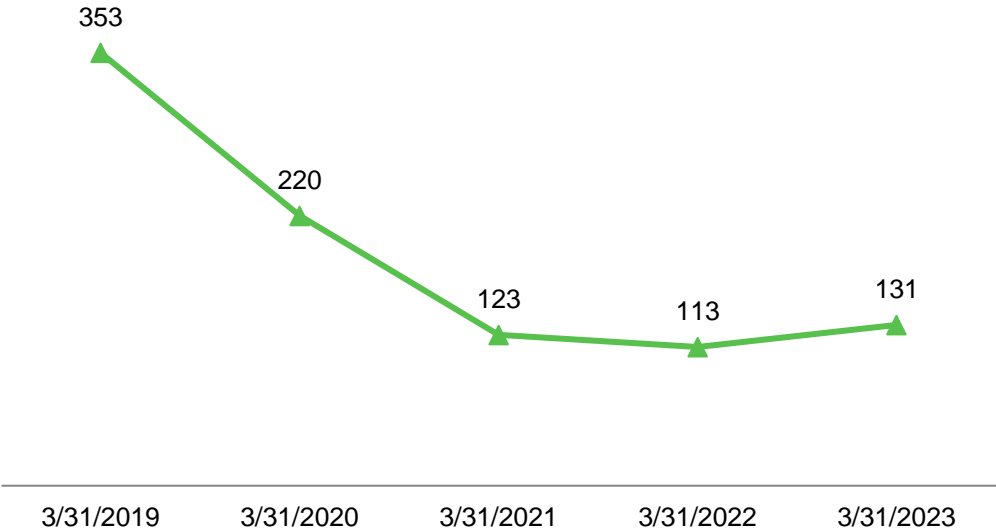
- More than 4 in 5 (85%) youth placed in delinquent congregate care on March 31, 2023 were placed in a state institution.
- Less than 1 in 10 (8%) youth placed in delinquent congregate care were in a non-RTF, non-state institution.

N=106

Juvenile Justice Placement Services

Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 46. Delinquent Congregate Care Totals on March 31st



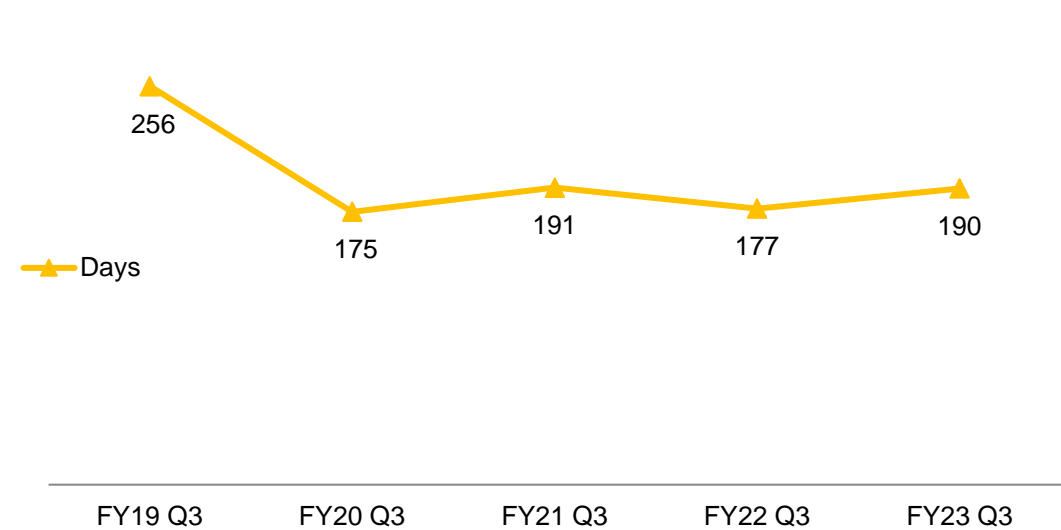
- Since March 31, 2019, the total number of youth in delinquent congregate care settings decreased 62% from 353 youth to 131 youth.
- However, the number of youth in delinquent congregate care settings increased by 16% from 113 youth on 3/31/22 to 131 youth on 3/31/23.

As of 8/2/2023 there were 149 youth in delinquent congregate care placement.

Juvenile Justice Placement Services

Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 47. Median Length of Stay (Days) for Youth Exiting **Delinquent Congregate Care** in Q3



- The median length of stay for youth who left delinquent congregate care settings in FY23 Q3 was 190 days.
- While median length of stay for youth leaving delinquent congregate care settings has decreased since FY19, length of stay increase from 177 days in FY22 Q3 to 190 days in FY23 Q3.

Data run on 5/4/2023
Median length of stay (midpoint) is used to describe trends in length of stay over average length of stay, which can be affected by very long and short stayers. Congregate Care placements include Group Homes, CBH-Funded Residential Treatment Facilities (RTFs), Non-RTF Institutions, and State Institutions. This measure uses an exit cohort which may over represent those youth who leave congregate care quickly.

Delinquent Congregate Care Distance from Home

Table 4. Distance between Congregate Care Facilities and City Limits as of March 31, 2023

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	2 (14%)	3 (3%)
Within 10 Miles	1 (7%)	2 (2%)
11 - 50 Miles	1 (7%)	4 (3%)
51 - 100 Miles	3 (21%)	58 (44%)
101 - 200 Miles	4 (28%)	59 (45%)
Over 200 Miles	3 (21%)	5 (4%)
Total	14	131

- Just 3 delinquent congregate care facilities (serving about 5% of youth) were located within Philadelphia and 5 were within 10 miles of City limits.



Juvenile Justice Services Summary

- In FY23 Q1-Q3, Intensive Prevention Services, a juvenile justice prevention-diversion program, received more referrals than the first three quarters of the previous four fiscal years. Evening Reporting Centers provided an alternative to detention for 211 youth.
- The number of youth detained at the PJJSC and the number of youth in delinquent congregate both increased.
- Youth are experiencing longer lengths of stay in delinquent congregate care.
- Only three congregate care facilities, serving a small number of youth were located within or near Philadelphia.

In summary, DHS served more children and youth in their own homes and communities through juvenile justice prevention-diversion programs and alternatives to detention. However, youth detained at PJJSC and in congregate care increased and most congregate care facilities for JJ-involved youth are far from Philadelphia.



Permanency

Glossary of Terms

DHS Permanency Services aim to reunite children in placement with their families of origin or with a permanent family to achieve a stable, long-term living arrangement.

- **Reunification-** Process of returning children in dependent placement with their families of origin. Reunification is always attempted first for children in dependent placement
- **Adoption-** Process of establishing a legal relationship of parent and child between persons who are not so related by birth with the same rights and obligations that exist between children and their birth parents.
- **Permanent Legal Custodianship (PLC)-** The legal option the Court can approve granting legal custody of a child to a person or persons without fully terminating the birth parents' rights.

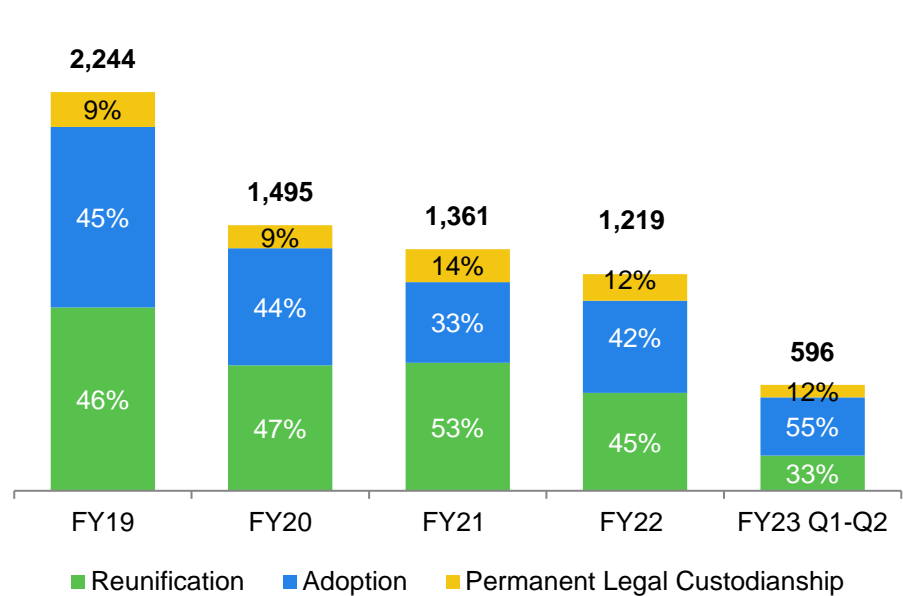
Glossary of Terms (continued)

Permanency Measures

- **Performance Based Contracting (PBC) Permanency Timeliness Measures**- allows DHS to incentivize and reward CUAs financially who excel in the area of permanency. PBC measures follow youth from the time they enter care instead of looking at only youth who leave care and have separate measures assessing both timeliness and stability.
 - **T1**- Performance Based Contracting (PBC) permanency timeliness measure. Measures the proportion of youth who achieved permanency within a year of entering care.
 - **T2**- Performance Based Contracting (PBC) permanency timeliness measure. Measures the proportion of youth who achieved permanency within 36 months for youth in care for at least 12 continuous months.
- **One Year Re-Entry Rate**- Percentage of children who are reunified that re-enter foster care within one year of reunification
- Permanency data are only presented for the first half and full fiscal year to more clearly show patterns on youth attaining permanency

Permanency Rates and Totals

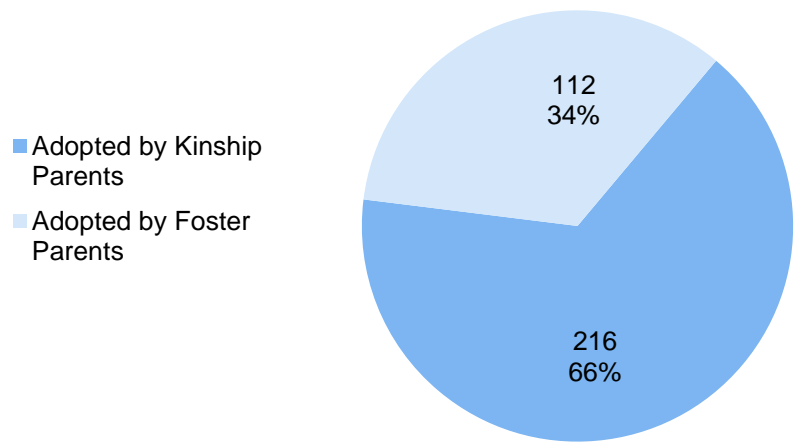
Figure 48. Permanency Totals by Permanency Type



- In FY23 Q1-Q2 596 children and youth attained permanency through reunification, adoption, and Permanent Legal Custodianship (PLC).
- Less than half (33%) of permanencies in FY23 Q1-Q2 were reunifications, a lower percentage than previous fiscal years.

Adoptions and Permanent Legal Custody (PLC)

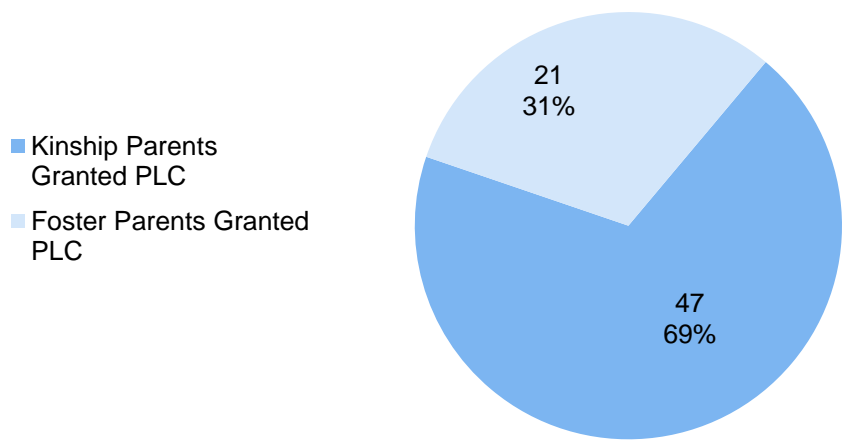
Figure 49. Youth Who were **Adopted** by Foster and Kinship Parents



N= 328

- Of the 328 children and youth who were adopted in FY23 Q1-Q2, 66% were adopted by their kinship parents.

Figure 50. Youth Who were **Discharged to PLC** with Foster and Kinship Parents



N=68

- Of the 68 children and youth who were discharged to PLC, 69% were discharged to PLC with their kinship parents.

Data run on 2/6/2023
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 our Performance Based Contracting (PBC).
- As an established best practice, 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.^{1,2}

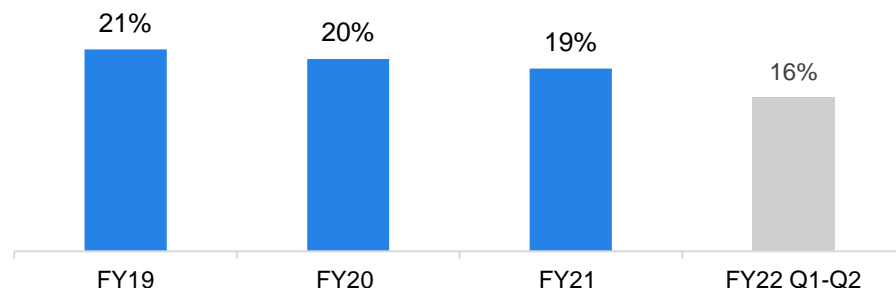
¹Wulczyn, F., Alpert, L., Orlebeke, B., & Haight, J. (2014). Principles, language, and shared meaning: Toward a common understanding of CQI in child welfare. *The Center for State Child Welfare Data, Chapin Hall: Chicago, IL, USA.*

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

Permanency Timeliness –PBC Measures

Figure 51. Timeliness of Permanency – PBC T1

T1

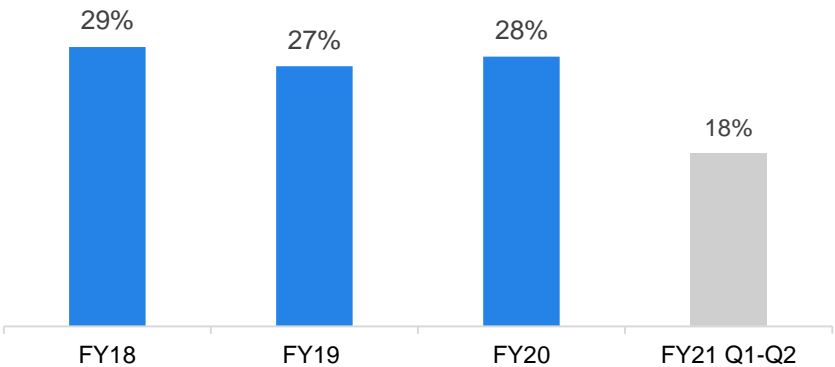


- **PBC T1** measures the percentage of youth who reached permanency within 12 months of entering placement.
- About 1 in 6 youth (16%) who entered placement in FY22 Q1 reached permanency within 12 months—lower than the previous full fiscal years and the benchmark of 30%.
- Final data for FY21 T2 will be presented in October 2023.

Permanency Timeliness –PBC Measures

Figure 52. Timeliness of Permanency – PBC T2

T2

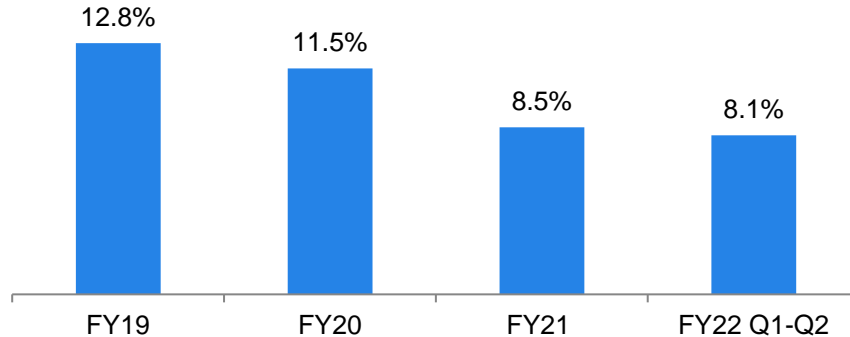


- **PBC T2** measures the percentage of youth that reached permanency within 36 months for youth in care for at least 12 continuous months.
- Less than 1 in 5 of the youth (18%) who entered placement during FY21 Q1-Q2 and remained in care for at least 12 months reached permanency within 36 months, lower than the benchmark of 30%.
- Final data for FY21 T2 will be presented in October 2023.

Data run on 2/7/2023
Data are constantly reconciled by CUAs so totals for recent fiscal years may fluctuate slightly as time passes.
T2 totals for FY21 will continue to change as the year goes on. T2 totals for all of FY21 will be available at the end of FY23

Permanency- Re-Entry

Figure 53. One-Year Re-Entry Rate



- Fewer than 1 in 10 (8.1%) youth who were reunified in FY22 Q1-Q2, re-entered dependent placement within one year.
- This percentage is roughly equal to the previous full fiscal year.



Permanency Summary

- The percentage of permanencies through reunification decreased in FY23 Q1-Q2 from the previous full fiscal years.
- The percentage of permanencies within one year of entry and the percentage of permanencies within 36 months decreased in FY23 Q1-Q2 from the previous full fiscal year.
- Re-entry of children to foster care following reunification remained stable.

In summary, permanency timeliness decreased and the percentage of children who re-entered foster care remained stable. Also, a lower percentage of permanencies were reunifications, as compared to previous years. This is likely related to fewer families with children in placement and more families with complex needs.



Spotlight Section: DHS' Journey to Become an Antiracist Organization



Office of
Children and Families
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Department of Human Services

Agenda

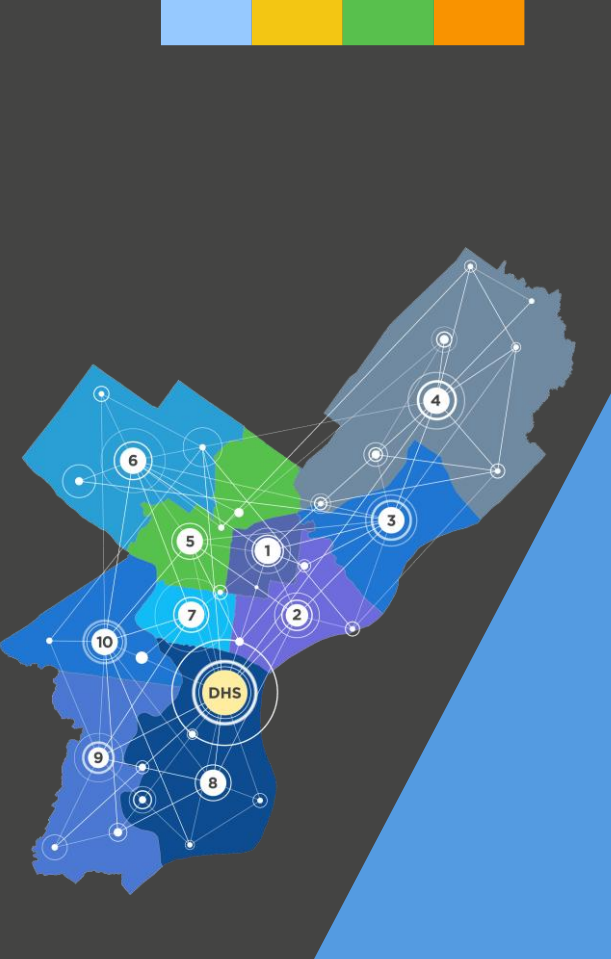
- 1 Background: How Did We Get Here
- 2 Entry Rate and Disproportionality Study Findings
- 3 DHS Commitment to Antiracism
- 4 Strategies and Next Steps



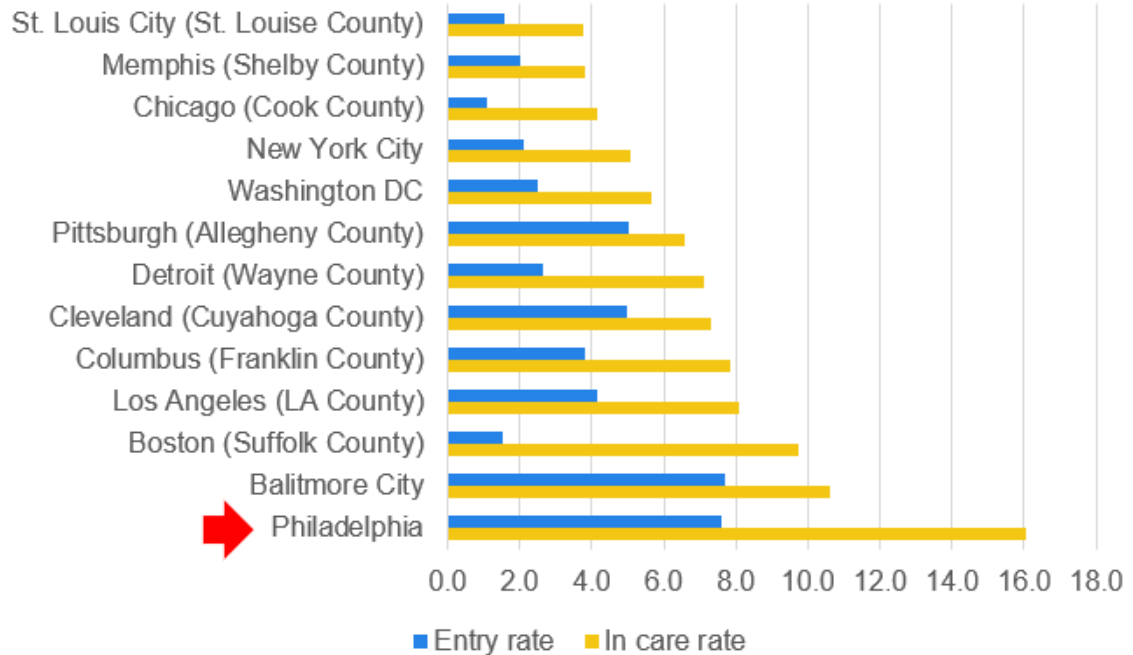
Background: How Did We Get Here?

DHS' Entry Rate and Disproportionality Study





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)





Entry Rate and Disproportionality Study

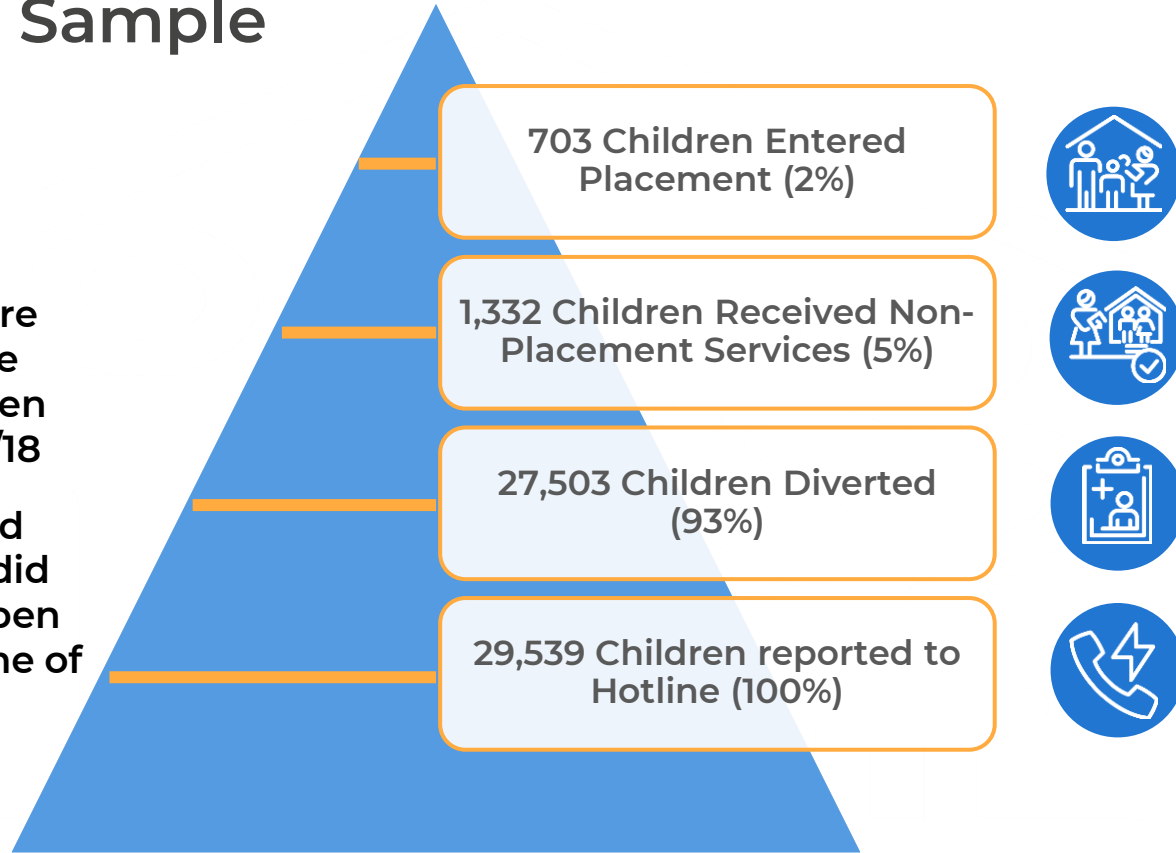
Purpose: Examine ethno-racial disparities and disproportionality associated with children entering out-of-home care to inform targeted efforts to reduce Philadelphia's rate of entry to out-of-home care.

- **Phase One:** Set of quantitative analyses of select entry cohorts of children reported to DHS
 - Child Level Analysis
 - Front-end Diversion Analysis
 - Neighborhood Level Hotline Analysis
- **Phase Two:** Surveys and Interviews with staff and families known to DHS
- **Phase Three:** National Scan of best practices and implementing solutions



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.

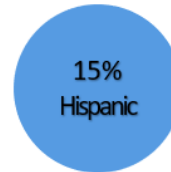
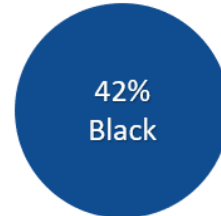


Child-Level Results: Demographics (N=29,539)

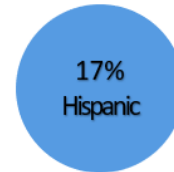
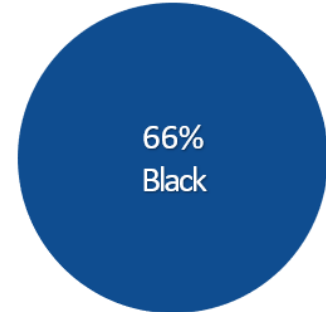
- Ethno-Racial Disproportionality in Hotline Reporting
 - 42% of Philadelphia children are Black whereas 66% of DHS-involved children were Black
 - 35% of Philadelphia children are White whereas 12% of DHS-involved children were White
- The distribution of children by their racial-ethnic identities was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

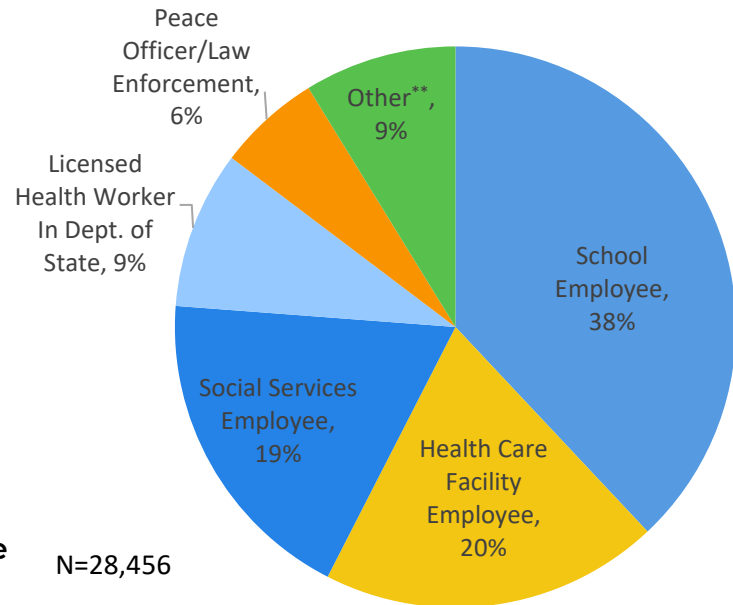


Mandated Reporter Analysis

- **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%)

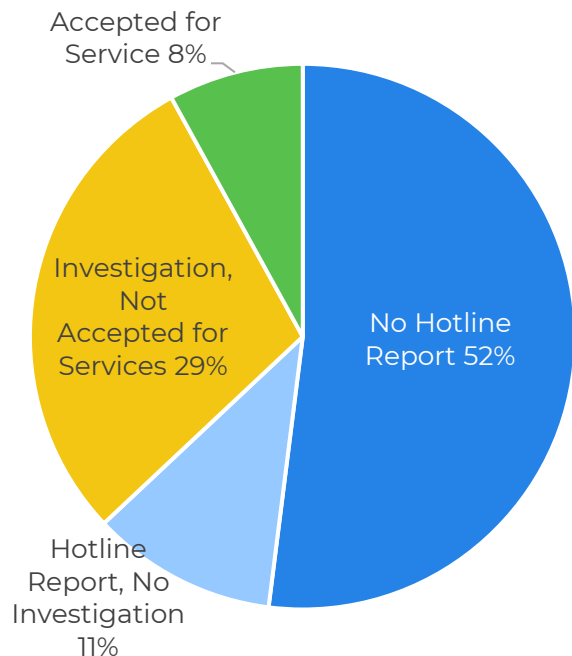
*Analysis was conducted on children reported to DHS' Hotline between March 17, 2019 and March 16, 2020

**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



Children Reported to DHS Hotline by Mandated Reporting Source

Diverted Youth and Subsequent DHS Contact (N=27,503)

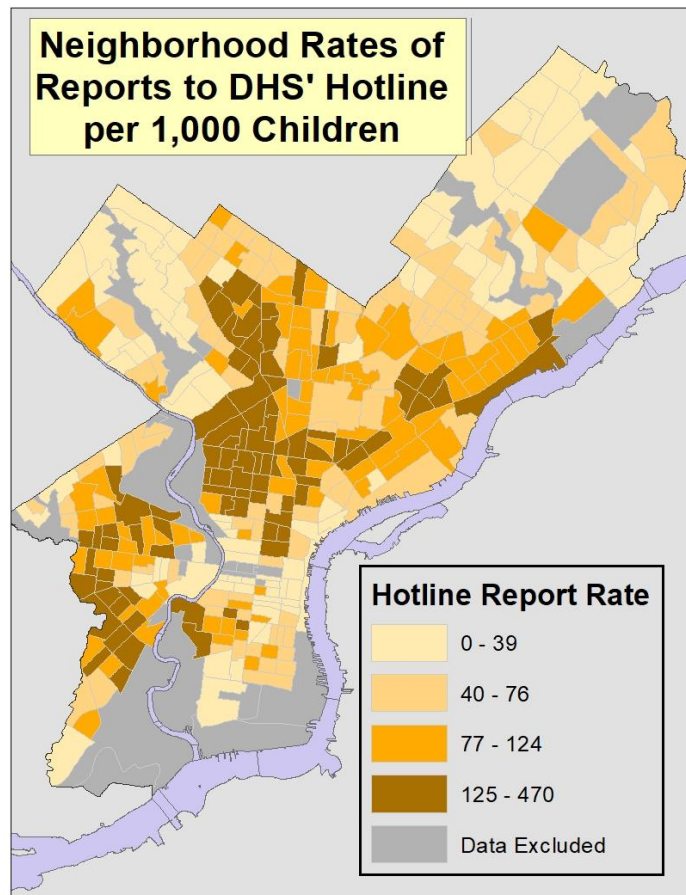


- Among all youth diverted, slightly more than half did not receive a subsequent Hotline Report as of May 2020, about 2 years after the report.
- Subsequent DHS Activity
 - Hotline Report, No Investigation: Roughly 1 in 10 children received a subsequent Hotline report only.
 - Investigation Only: Nearly 1 in 3 children received a subsequent Investigation only.
 - Accepted for Service: Fewer than 1 in 10 of diverted youth were accepted for service later.



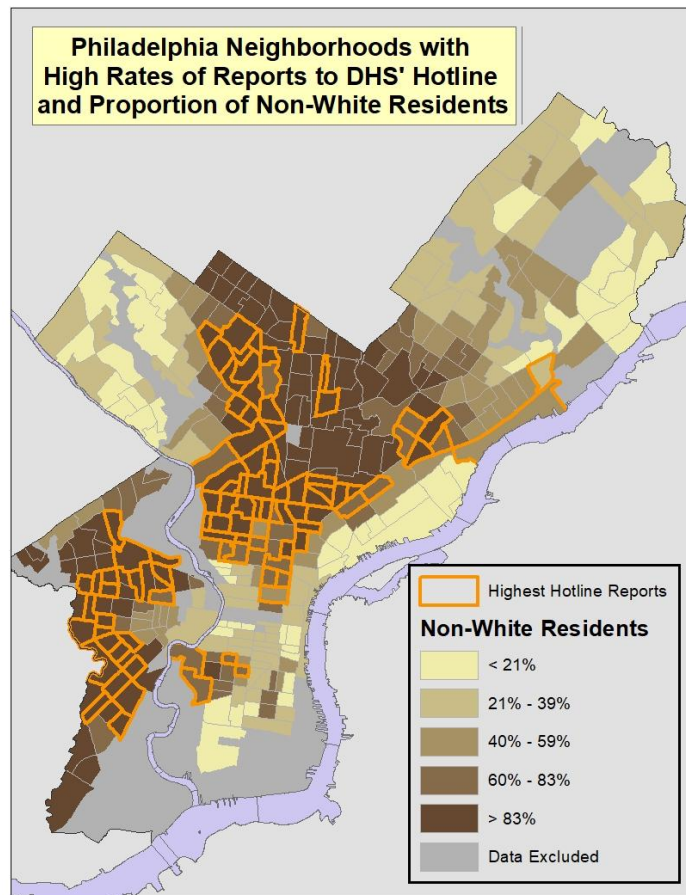
Disparate Reporting Across Philadelphia Neighborhoods

- 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

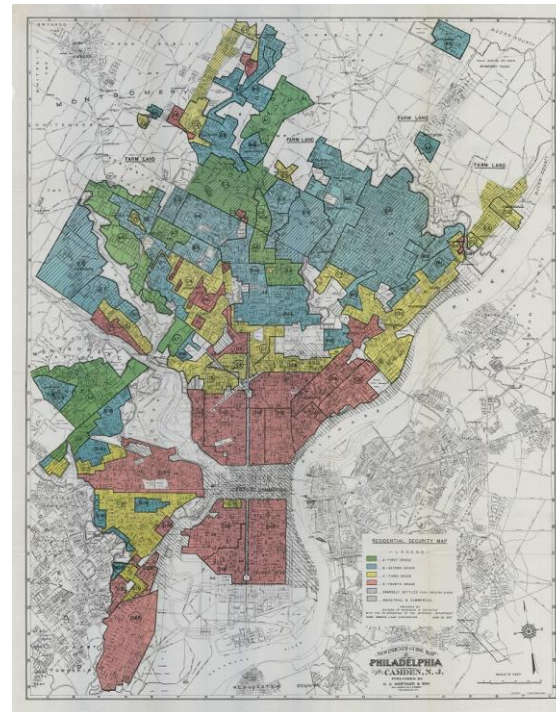
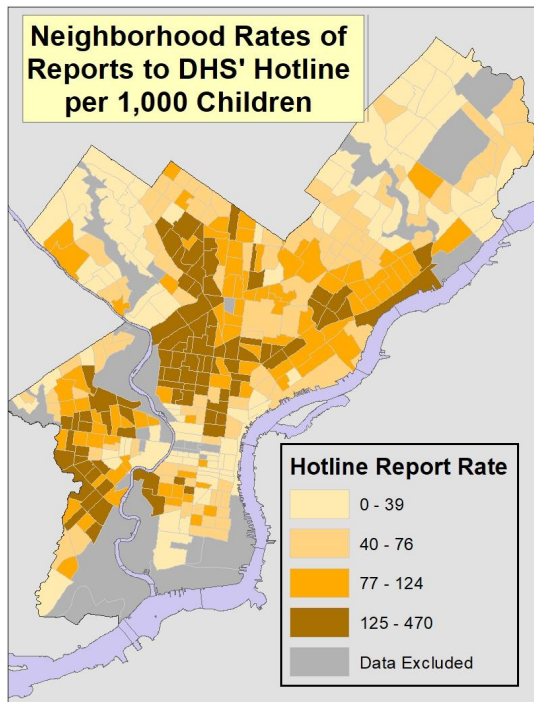
- Most people living in neighborhoods with the **highest reporting to DHS' Hotline were non-Hispanic Black** (71%)
- Conversely, most people living in neighborhoods with the **least reporting were non-Hispanic White** (66%)
- There were more Hispanic residents in neighborhoods with greater reporting,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



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





Key Findings



- **Race Matters**

- Black children and families were over-represented in Hotline reports and subsequent system involvement.
- Majority Black neighborhoods were more affected by both social and structural risk factors and reports to DHS' Hotline.

- **There is a Prevalence of Neglect and Need to Stabilize Families**

- Most reports for children were related to neglect as opposed to abuse.
- Neighborhoods with the most poverty and resource deprivation were also those with the most reports to DHS' Hotline.
- Almost all reports were screened out, and nearly all families that were screened out did not have any DHS services 2 years later.

- **Most reports are made by mandated reporters**

- The most common types of mandated reporters were school or medical professionals.





DHS' Journey to Become an Antiracist Organization

Our Entry Rate and Disproportionality Study confirmed that in our system, Black children and families in Philadelphia are over-represented and therefore over-surveilled due to poverty-related stressors and implicit bias in decision making.

Neighborhoods that have been historically segregated, disinvested from, and experience the highest economic disparities are also the neighborhoods that are disproportionately represented for reporting to child welfare.

Most (93%) families reported to DHS are not ultimately accepted for formal placement or in-home services, but racial disparities exist across all points in the DHS service trajectory (Hotline, Investigation, In-Home, and Placement)

DHS is committed to intentional and lasting anti-racist change that builds on and supports family strengths and community well-being.



DHS Commitment to Antiracism



Background

- Philadelphia's children, youth, and families are strong and resilient.
- Supporting these qualities is essential to family and community well-being.





The Problem

- **Institutional and systemic racism have and continue to directly harm and oppress Philadelphia communities of color.** This has led to inequitable injustices including:
 - **Surveillance of Black and Brown families** that contributes to them being driven into contact with the Philadelphia Department of Human Services (DHS).
 - **Separation of Black and Brown families** and increased barriers to reunification.
 - **Disinvestment in Black and Brown communities**, creating dynamics where parents aren't always able to access what they and their children need.





DHS' Commitment

DHS is committed to intentional and lasting anti-racist change that builds on and supports family strengths and community well-being. We vow to be the change.



DHS' Commitment

Becoming an anti-racist department begins with:

- **Building the DHS workforce capacity** to engage in antiracist practice.
- **Rewriting and reforming DHS's core values, policies, procedures, and practices** to remove the harm and support the well-being of Black and Brown families.
- **Cultivating and repairing relationships** with Philadelphia residents to **co-develop** and execute a community-based approach to support families.
- **Investing in Black and Brown communities** to provide quality programs, services, and resources that support and build on family strengths.





Antiracist Strategies and Next Steps



Antiracist Strategies



Training DHS staff and leadership on racism in child welfare practice and how to bring antiracism into DHS policy and practice



City-wide Poverty Alleviation: Initiatives that connect families to concrete goods and alleviate poverty such as the Philly Families CAN support line



Training for Mandated Reporters to recognize and address implicit biases leading to over-surveillance of Black children and respond to issues related to poverty and resource needs of families



Revise DHS' vision, mission, and values, and review internal policies to promote equity and antiracism



Developing division-specific strategies to implement antiracist practice across Child Welfare Operations, Juvenile Justice, Law, and support divisions





Next Steps

- Continue our work with Casey Family Programs, University of Pennsylvania and the Center for Study of Social Policy (CSSP) over the next year to focus goals and strategies for each division
- Additional trainings for DHS staff
- Implement division specific strategies
- Develop measures and benchmarks to track success of strategies



Questions?

Thank You!



Office of
Children and Families
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Department of Human Services