



Quarterly Indicators Report

Fiscal Year 2025 Quarter 1
July 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024



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 residential placement.



More children and youth achieving timely reunification or other permanence.



Improved child, youth, and family functioning.



Executive Summary

Strengths: Progress toward system reduction



Fewer families are accepted for DHS services. In the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2025, 8 of 10 CUAs closed more cases than were referred. Also, there were fewer families open for formal services at the end of the quarter than at any time in the last 4 years.

Strengths: Safely reduce the use of residential placement



Decrease in the use of residential placement. At the end of the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2025, 167 dependent youth in placement were in residential placement, which is lower than the previous 4 fiscal years. There has been a 57% decline in youth in dependent residential placement since September of 2020.



Executive Summary

Strengths: More children maintained in their own communities



Emphasize placing children with kin. Almost half (48%) of the children and youth in dependent placement on September 30, 2024, were in kinship care.



Fewer children and youth are in placement. The number of children and youth in dependent placement decreased by 11% from 3,204 children in September 2023 to 2,856 children in September 2024.

Areas of Focus: Ongoing challenges with permanency



Ongoing challenges with permanency. The percentage of children and youth reunifying with family remains about 10% lower than in Fiscal Year 2020.



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 and length of stay in Delinquent Residential Placement



More youth placed in Delinquent Residential Placement. While the number of youth detained at PJJSC decreased by 11% since September 30, 2023, the number of youth placed in delinquent residential placement increased by 34%.



Content Areas

1 Hotline and Investigations

2 DHS Diversion Programs

3 Dependent Services

4 Juvenile Justice Programs

5 Permanency



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.

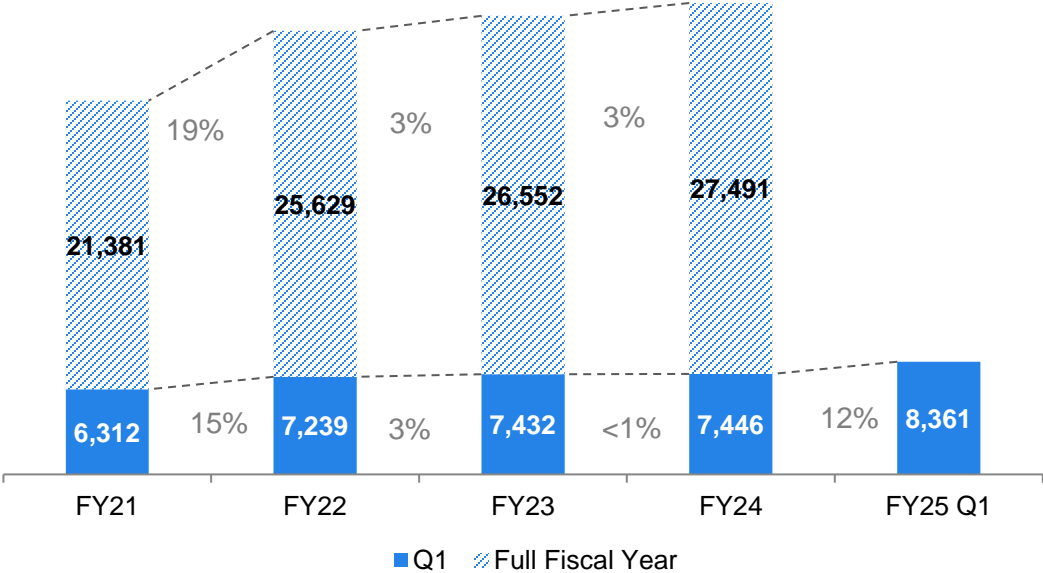
Glossary of Terms (continued)

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

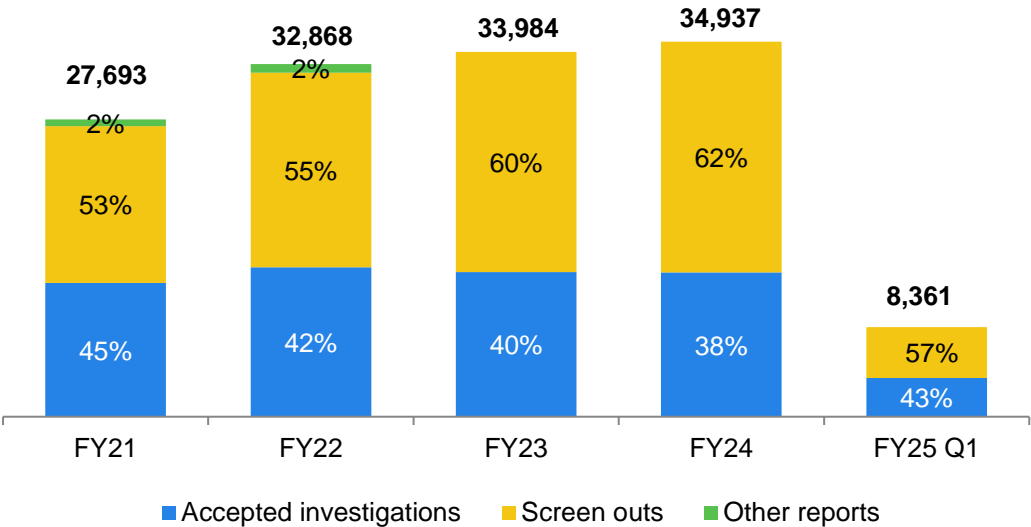
Figure 1. Total Hotline Reports



- There were over 8,300 reports to Hotline in FY25 Q1, a 12% increase compared to the previous year. This increase was the largest since FY22.

Hotline Decisions

Figure 2. Hotline Action



- Almost 3 in 5 (57%) Hotline reports were screened out in Q1 of FY25. This ratio is lower than the last 2 years.
- More than 2 in 5 (43%) reports were accepted for investigation in Q1, representing an increase in the number of calls accepted for investigation.

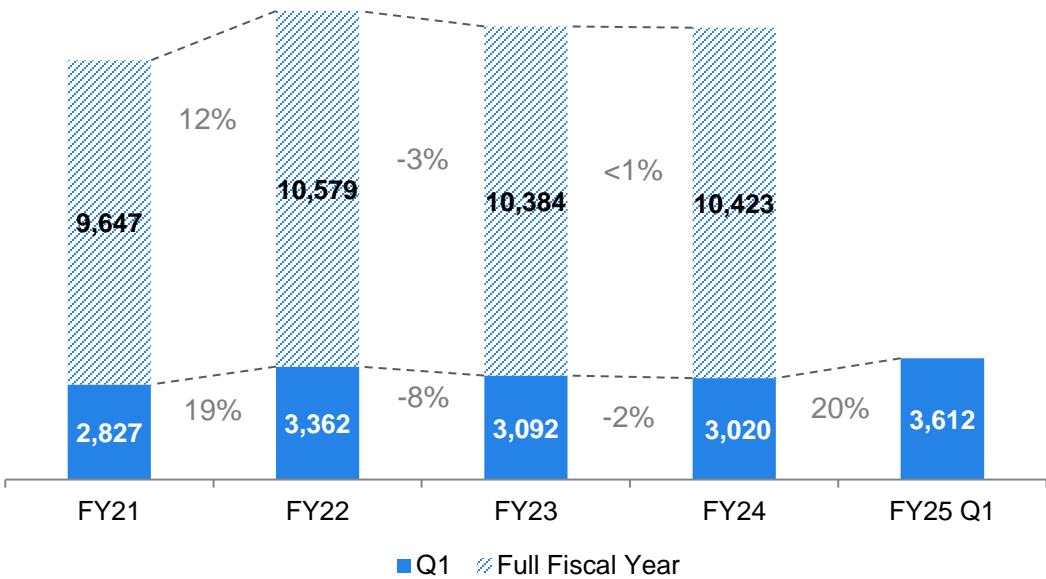
Data run 12/3/2024

In 2023, we 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

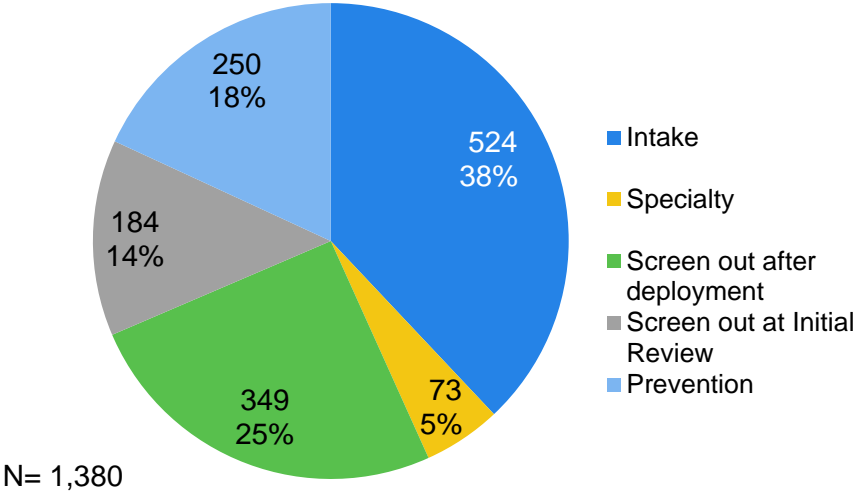


- Investigations increased 20% from FY24 Q1 to FY25 Q1, on par with the most recent increase in FY22.

Hotline Decisions

Figure 4. Fiscal Year 2025 Q1 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.



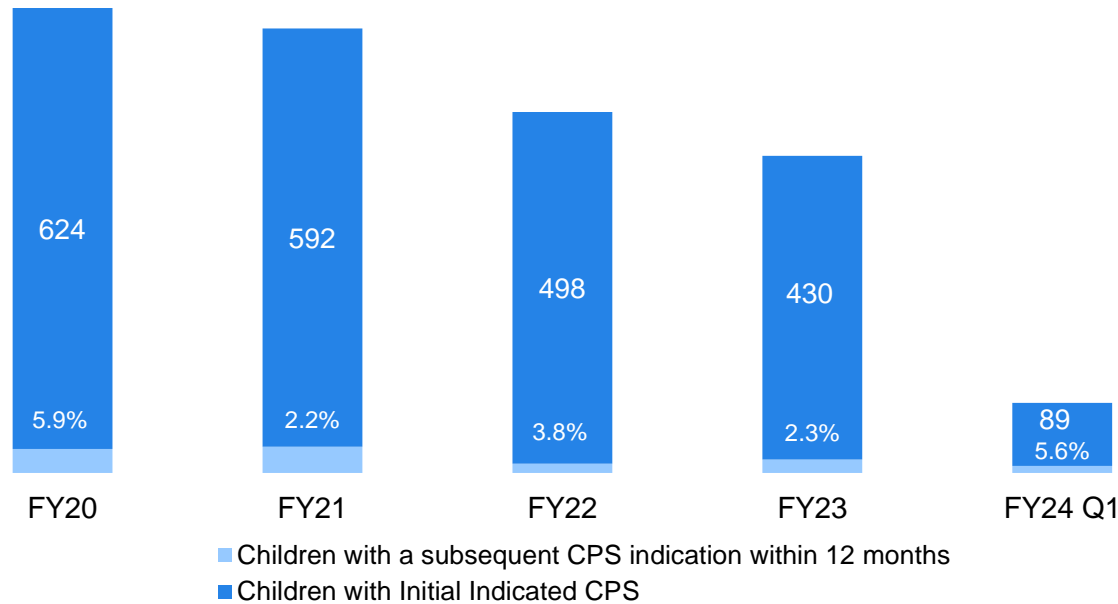
- In Q1 of FY25, 1,380 reports were sent to the secondary-screen-out unit, and almost 3 in 5 (57%) were screened out.
 - Almost 2 in 5 (39%) reports were screened out either at initial review or after deploying Hotline staff.
 - Almost 1 in 5 (18%) reports were referred to Prevention.
- More than 2 in 5 (43%) secondary-screen-out reports were ultimately sent to Intake (38%) or Specialty Investigations (5%).

Data run on 12/3/24
In FY22 Q3 DHS began using the DHS' case management system, Philadelphia Family Data System (PFDS) to report the data.

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** within 12 months.*

Figure 5. Repeat Maltreatment: Federal Measure



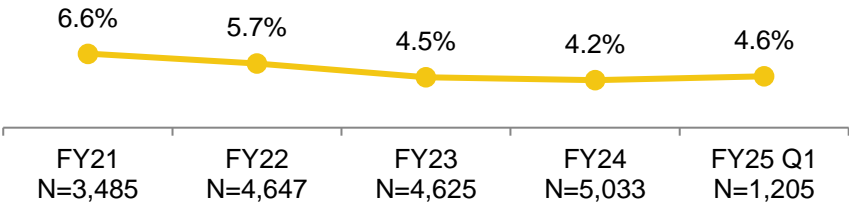
- Of the 89 children with an indicated CPS report in Q1 of FY24, 5 (5.6%) had a repeat indicated CPS report within a year.

Data checked on 12/3/2024
Because this measure looks forward in time, there is a one-year lag in reporting repeat maltreatment.

Repeat Maltreatment: State Measure

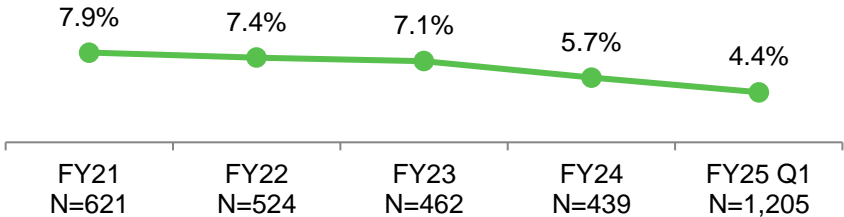
The Pennsylvania measure for repeat maltreatment looks at the number of CPS reports received per year and identifies those children who **have ever had a previous** indication of abuse.

Figure 6. CPS Reports with Suspected Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with **suspected** re-abuse in Q1 of FY25 was slightly higher (4.6%) than FY24, but lower than other recent years.

Figure 7. Indicated CPS Reports with Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with **indicated** re-abuse in Q1 was lower than any recent year (4.4%), continuing a favorable trend.



Hotline and Investigations Summary

- In Q1 of FY25, the total number of reports to the DHS Hotline of suspected abuse and neglect increased by 12% from the same period last year.
- Of these reports, 43% were accepted for investigation, a slight increase from the previous year.
- At 57% in Q1 of FY25, Hotline staff has continued to screen out most reports, and repeat maltreatment was lower than the national and commonwealth averages.

Despite Hotline reports returning to higher pre-COVID levels, DHS staff continued to screen out most reports.



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.

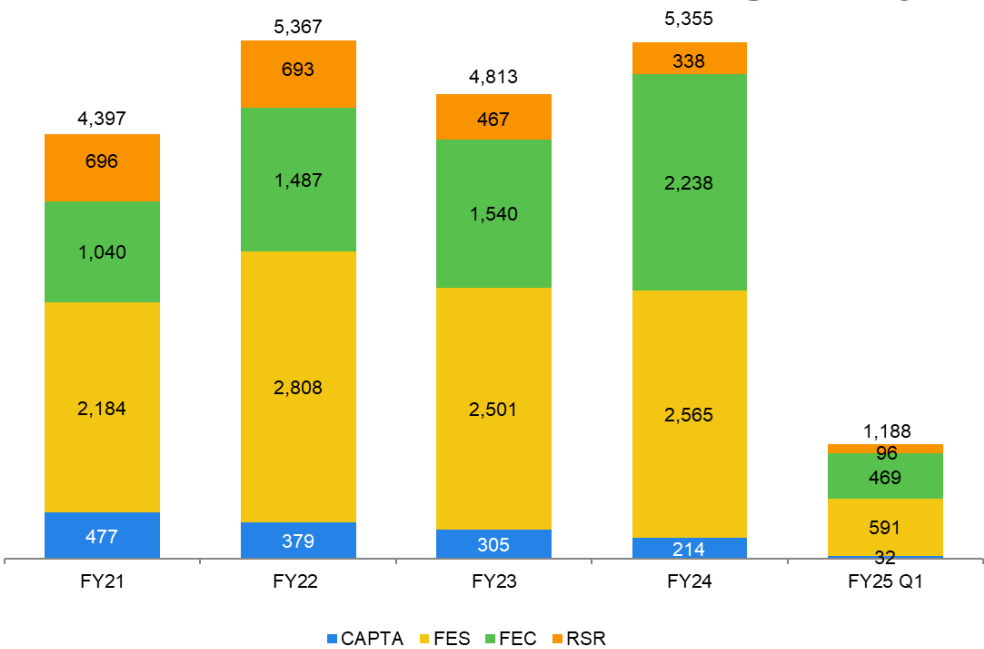
- **CAPTA** - Family Case Coordination Program
- **FEP** - Family Empowerment Programs, refers to:
 - **FES** - Family Empowerment Services
 - **FEC** - Family Empowerment Centers
- **RSR** - Rapid Service Response
 - Note - All families receiving RSR are referred by Intake and most have an open investigation.

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

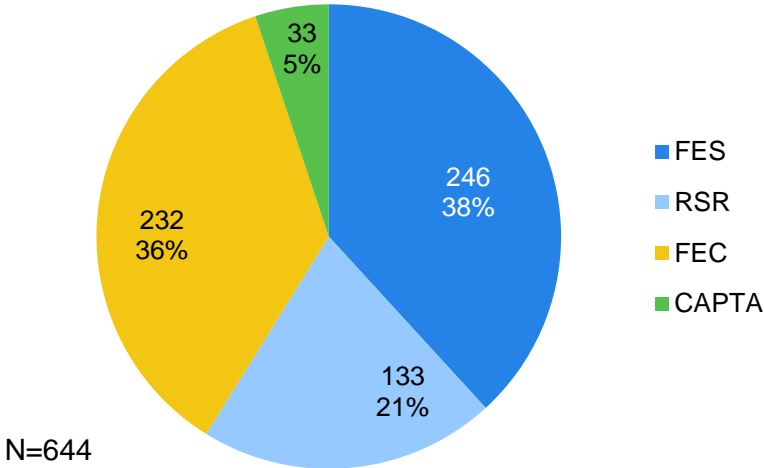


- In FY25 Q1, there were 1,188 families referred to DHS Diversion Programs, slightly more than the 1,033 referrals from Q1 of FY24 (not shown).
- Family Empowerment Services (FES) and Family Empowerment Centers (FEC) received nearly 90% of the referrals.

Data run on 12/2/24
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 FY25 Q1 by Program

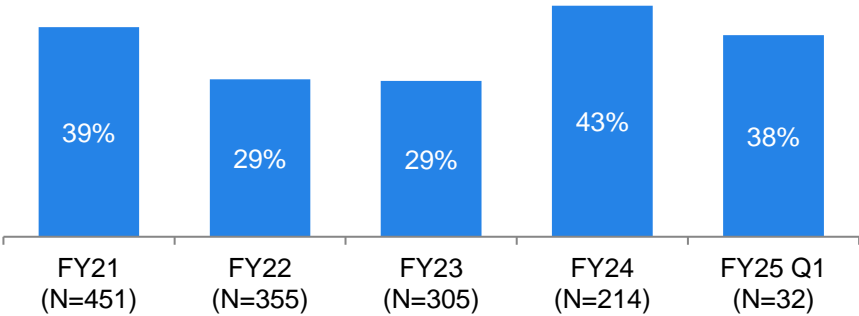


- In FY 25 Q1, 644 families used DHS Diversion Programs, compared to 639 by the same time last year.
- Family Empowerment Services and Family Empowerment Centers are the most common DHS Diversion programs, serving 74% of families receiving Diversion services.

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

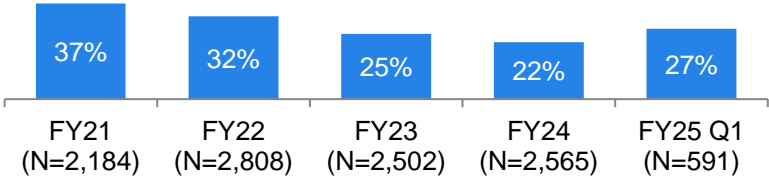


- Out of 32 families referred to CAPTA in FY25 Q1, 38% of mothers voluntarily enrolled in services.

Family Empowerment Services (FES)

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

Figure 11. Voluntary Service Rate



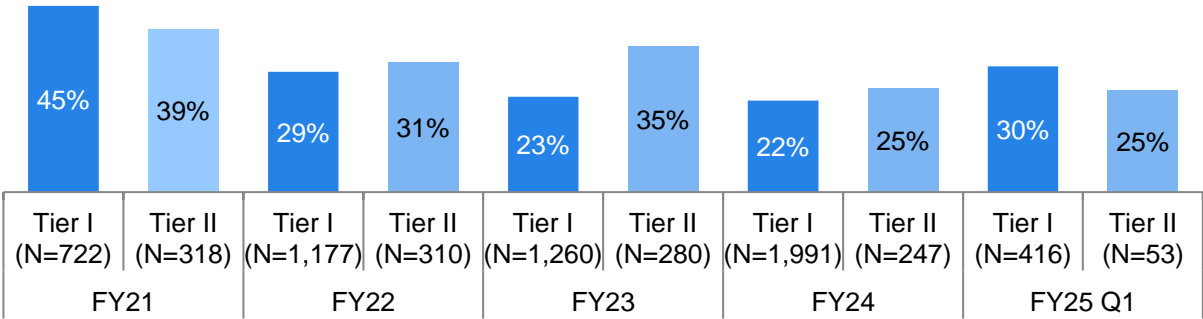
- Out of 591 families referred to FES in Q1 of FY25, more than 1 in 4 families (27%) voluntarily enrolled in services, an increase from FY24.

Data run on 9/4/24
Voluntary Service Rate refers to the proportion of families who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received

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



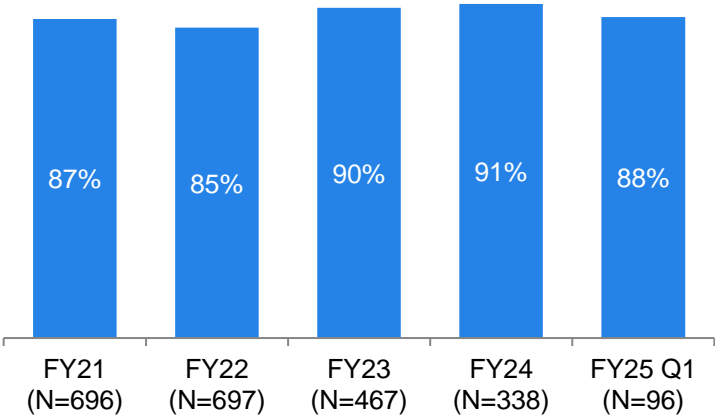
- In FY25 Q1, 3 in 10 Tier I families voluntarily enrolled in services, nearly the same as at this time last year (31%, not shown).
- A quarter of Tier II families voluntarily enrolled in service in Q1 of FY25, below the rate at this point in FY24 (29%, not shown).

Data run on 12/2/24
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 96 families referred to RSR in Q1 of FY25, 88% voluntarily enrolled in services, down from 96% in Q1 of FY24 (not shown).

Data run on 12/2/24
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 reached 1,188 in FY25 Q1, roughly the same as FY24 Q1.
- The rate of families accepting services remained steady for FES and FEC services for both Tier I and II families.
- The rate of families accepting services showed very little change from Q1 of last year.

At the end of Q1 in FY25, DHS Diversion programs served 644 families in their own homes to prevent formal involvement with DHS.



Dependent Services

Glossary of Terms

DHS Dependent services are for families who DHS determines through an investigation to have a safety issue requiring 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.

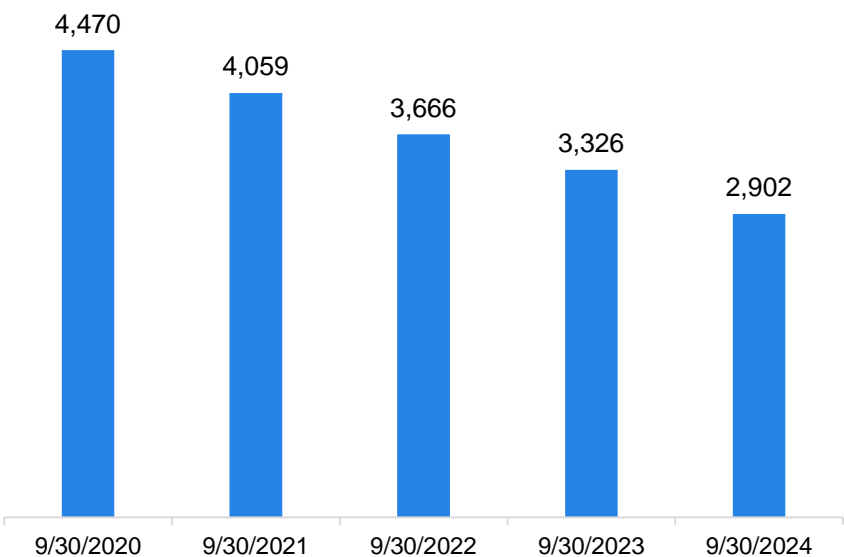
Glossary of Terms (continued)

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 residential placement.
- **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 Residential Placement** - 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

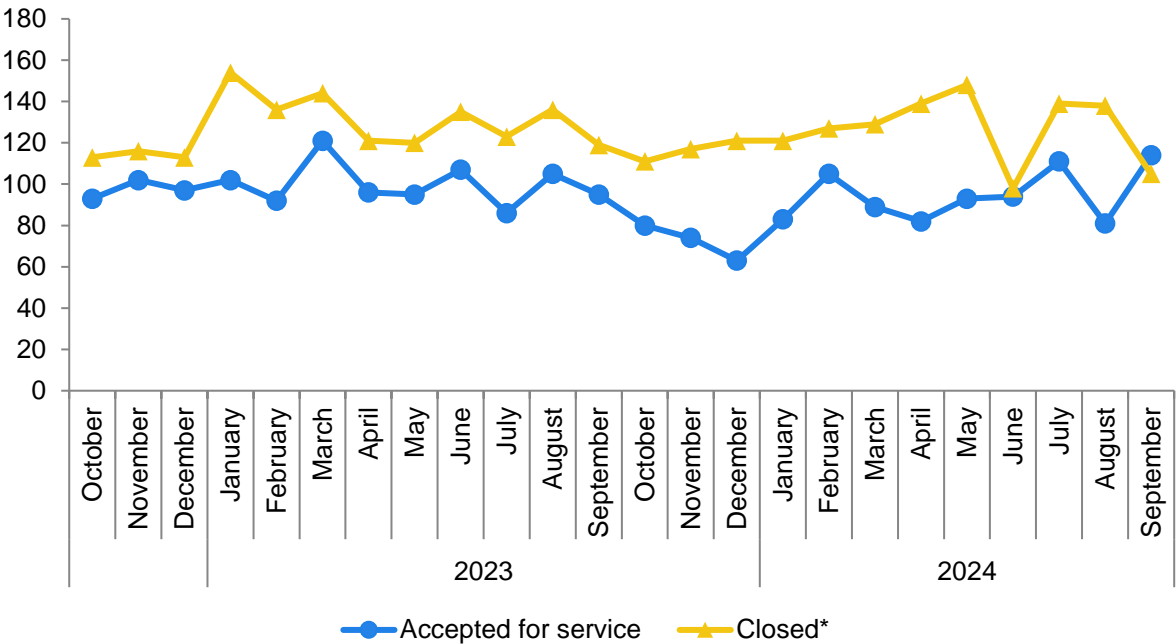
Figure 14. Total Families Open for Service on September 30, 2024



- There were 2,902 families open for service on September 30, 2024.
- The number of families open for service has consistently declined since FY20.

Families Accepted for Service and Families Closed

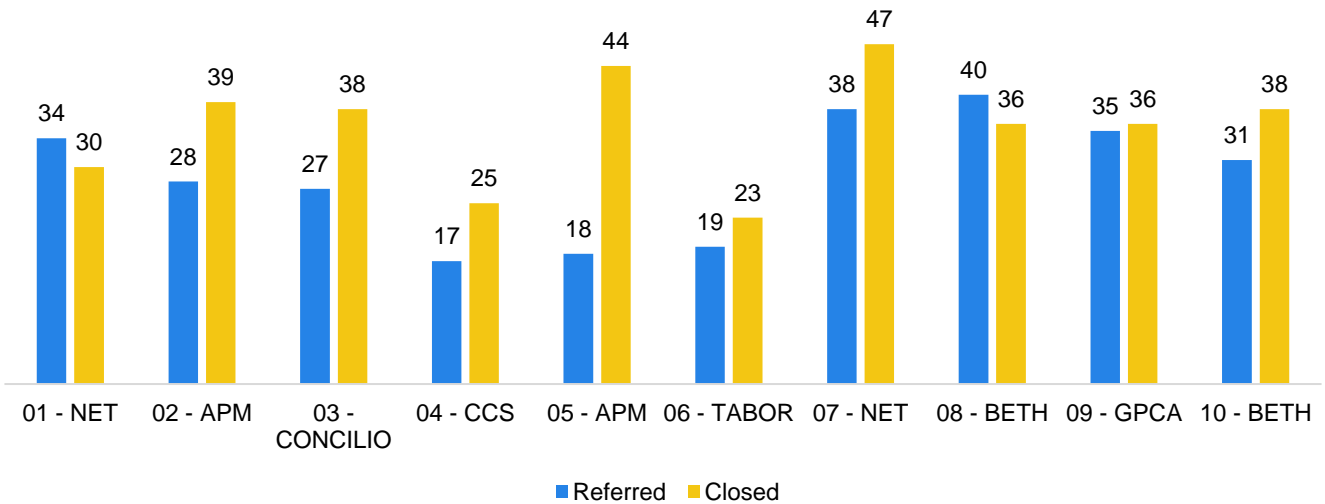
Figure 15. Families Accepted and Closed by Month



- While 9 more cases were accepted for services than closed in September 2024, every other month since October 2022 saw more closures than acceptances.

Families Referred and Families Closed

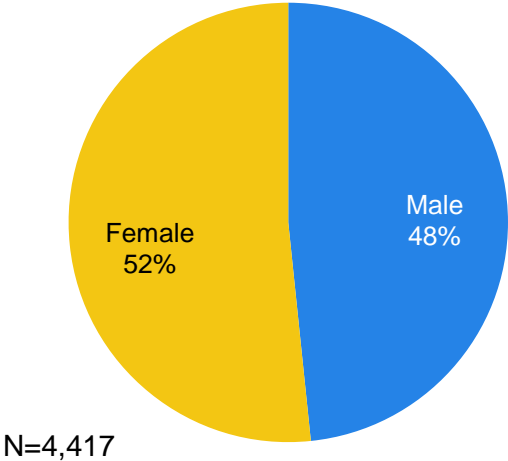
Figure 16. Families Referred and Closed in FY25 Q1, by CUA



- In FY25 Q1, 8 CUAs closed more families than were referred to them.
- CUA 5 had the highest ratio of closed cases to referrals, closing more than twice as many cases as they were referred.

Sex of Dependent Youth – September 30, 2024

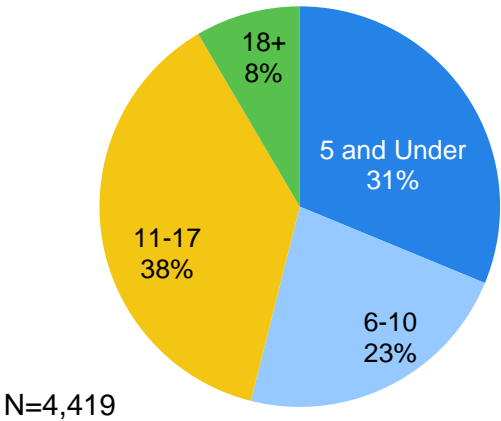
Figure 17. Sex of All Dependent Youth



- As of September 30, 2024, there were slightly more female children and youth than male children and youth receiving dependent services.

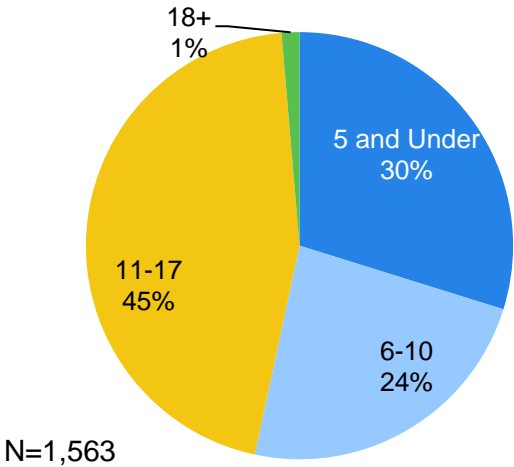
Age of Dependent Youth – September 30, 2024

Figure 18. Age of All Dependent Youth



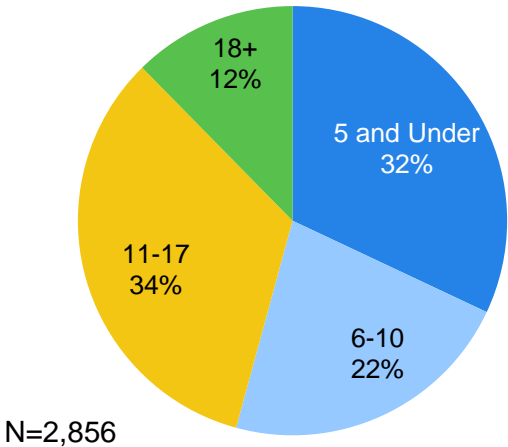
- Older children 11-17 were the most represented age group among dependent children at the end of Q1.

Figure 18a. Age of Dependent In-Home Youth



- On September 30th, 11-17-year-olds made up 45% of in-home youth and 34% of placement youth, the largest age group for both categories.

Figure 18b. Age of Dependent Placement Youth



Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Youth – September 30, 2024

Figure 19. Race/Ethnicity of All Dependent Youth

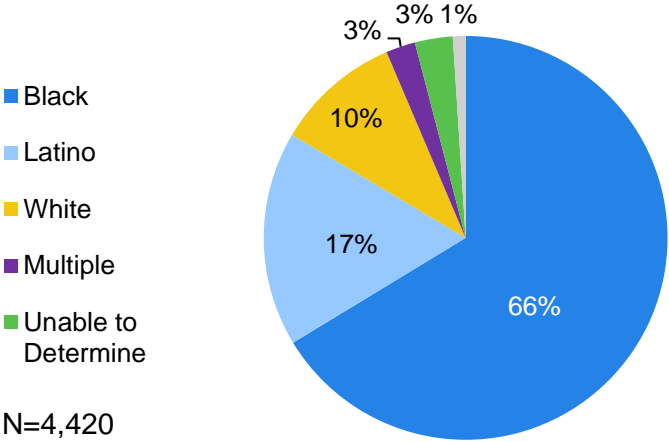


Figure 19a. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent **In-Home** Youth

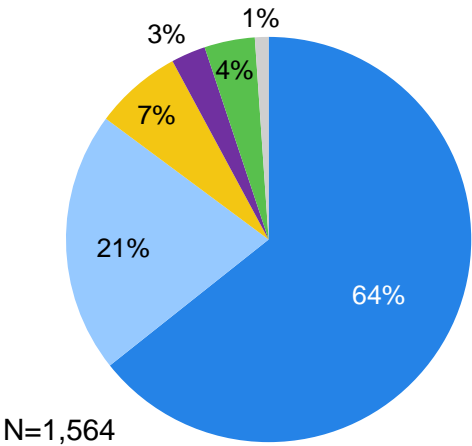
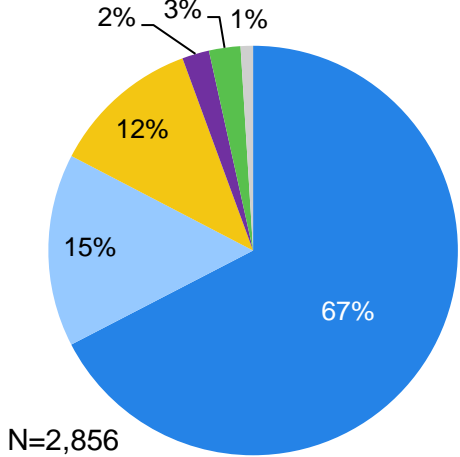


Figure 19b. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent **Placement** Youth



- Approximately 2 of every 3 (66%) dependent youth were Black, compared to 42% of Philadelphia youth under 18 who are Black.
- 17% of dependent youth were Latino, compared to 24% under 18 in Philadelphia.

Data run after 12/1/2024
*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age
Philadelphia youth demographics from Census Bureau at <https://data.census.gov/table?q=race/ethnicity%20by%20age%20in%20philadelphia>

In-Home Services

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

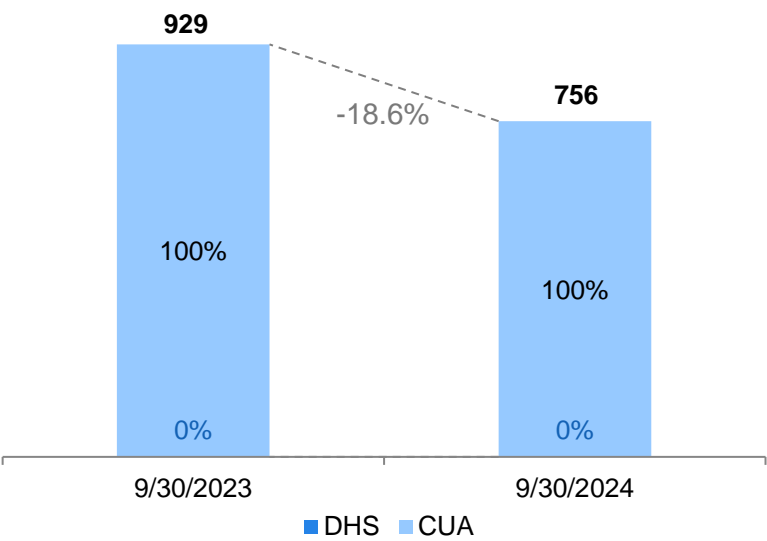
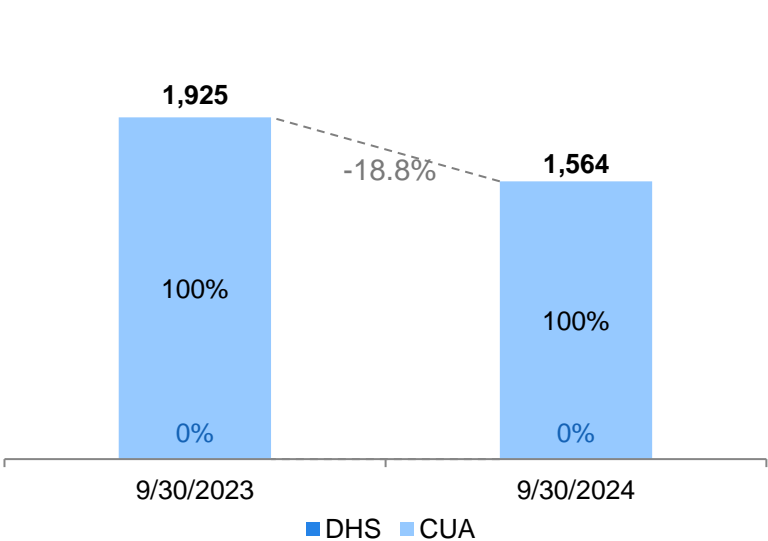


Figure 21. Total **Children** with In-Home Services



- Compared to September 30, 2023, the total number of families and children with In-Home Services declined by 18.6% and 18.8%, respectively.
- CUAs were providing Services for all in-home families and children at the end of Q1.

Data run after 12/6//2024
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

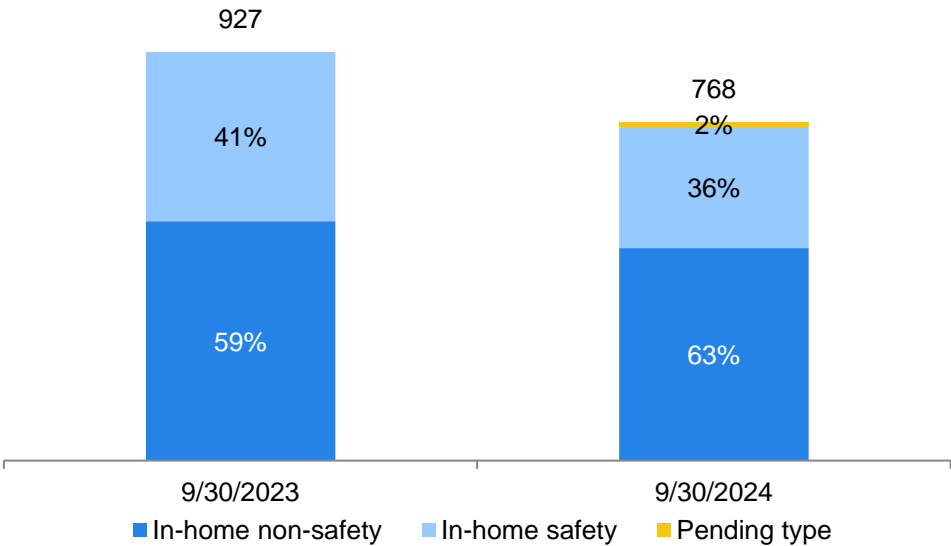
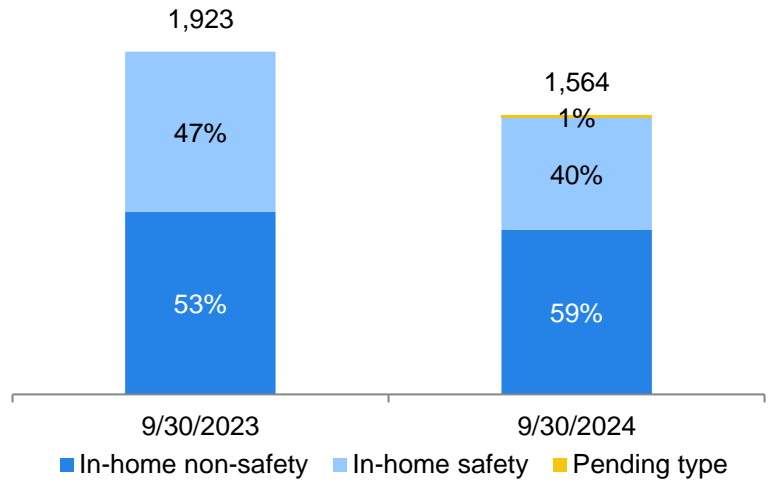


Figure 23. Total **Children** with In-Home Services by Service Type

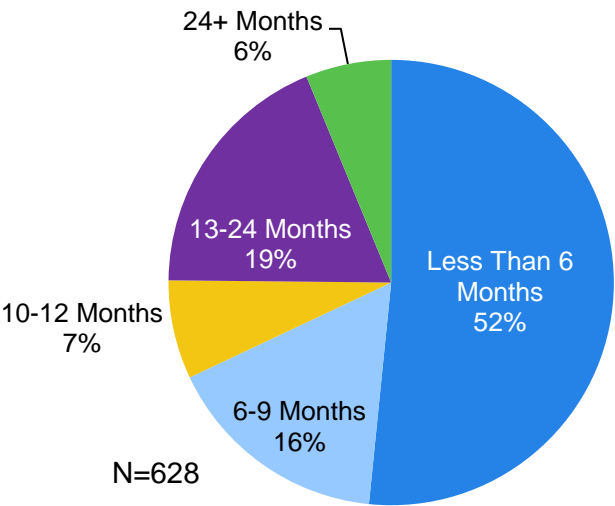


- The number of In-Home services decreased by more than 17% from the previous year.

Data run on 12/6/2024
If families included multiple children, some with In-Home safety services and others with non-safety services, they are counted twice.
Family and child totals vary slightly from previous slide because some families have more than one In-Home service type.

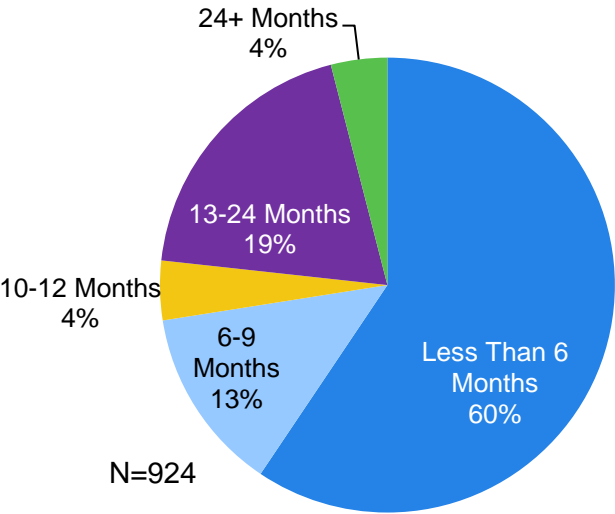
In-Home Services

Figure 24. Length of In-Home **Safety** Services on September 30, 2024



- On September 30, 52% of youth with In-Home *Safety* Services had been receiving services for less than 6 months, a higher percentage than in FY24.

Figure 25. Length of In-Home **Non-Safety** Services on September 30, 2024



- On September 30, 60% of youth with In-Home *Non-Safety* Services had been receiving services for less than 6 months, a higher percentage than in FY24.

Data run on 12/6/2024
Youth whose service information had yet to be entered into the electronic database are excluded from these figures.

Dependent Placement Services

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

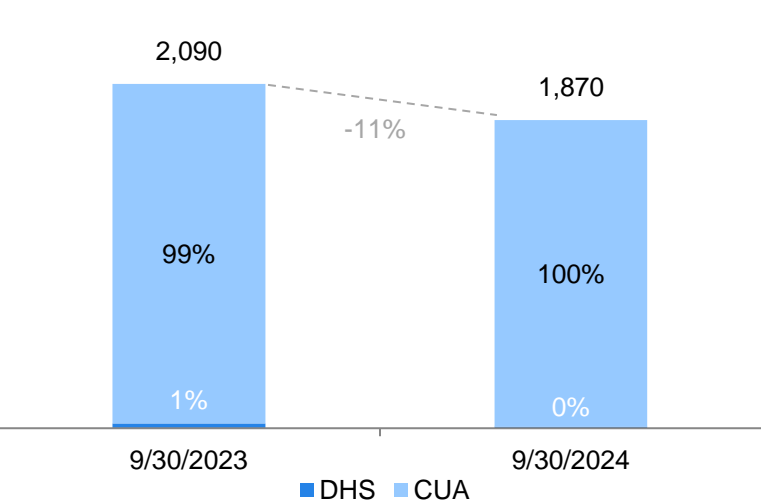
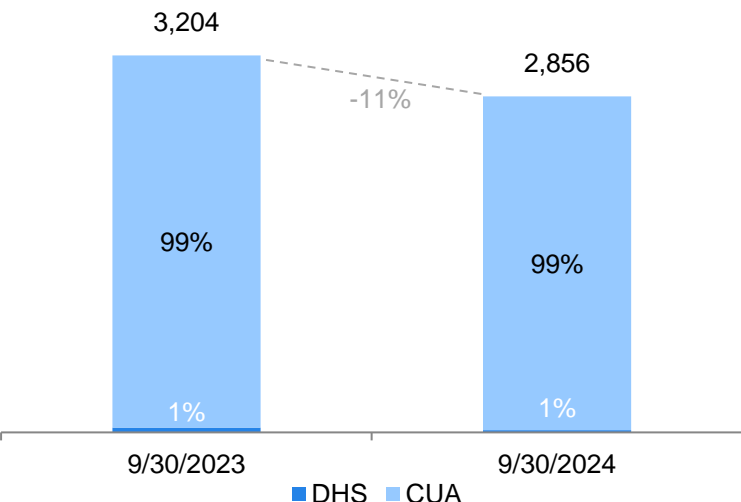


Figure 27. Total **Children** with Dependent Placement Services

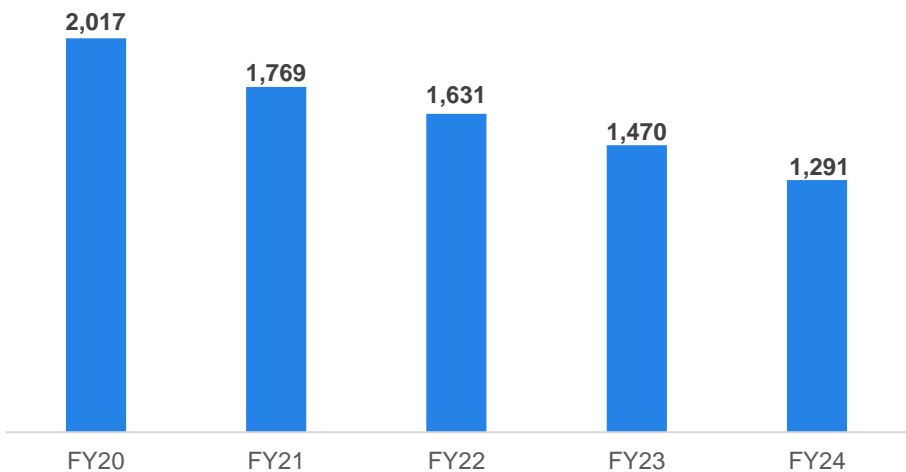


- Continuing a long decline, total families and total children in placement decreased by 11% in Q1 FY25.
- CUAs managed services for all but 9 families and 18 children in placement.

Data run on 12/6/2024
DHS cases include those receiving services from the Adoption and Special Investigations teams

Dependent Placements

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

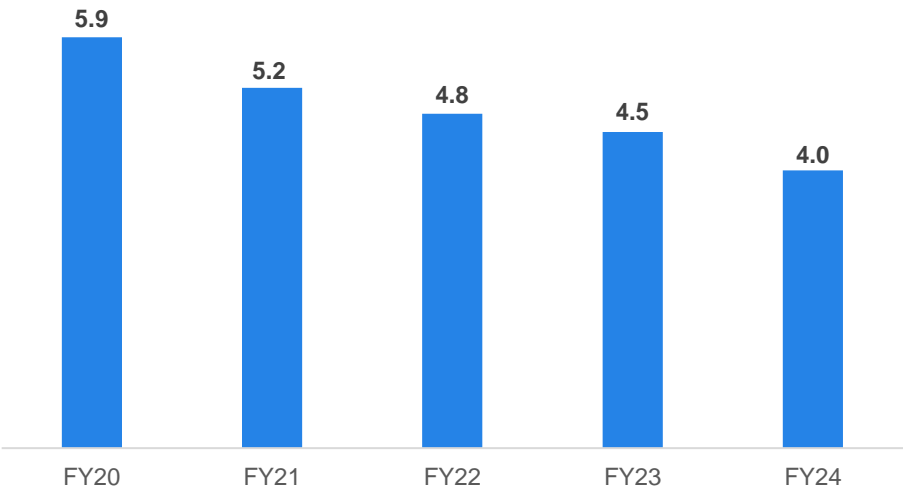


- In FY24, there were 1,291 entries into out of home care.
- The FY24 total represents a 36% decrease from FY20 (2,017 children).

Data updated on 2/20/25 to improve comparability with AFCARS-based reporting.
Data reflects the federal fiscal year which runs from 10/1 to 9/30. This was done so that DHS could compare data to other jurisdictions.

Dependent Placements

Figure 28b. Entry Rate of Children into Dependent Out of Home Care per 1,000 Philadelphia Children, by most-recent Federal Fiscal Year

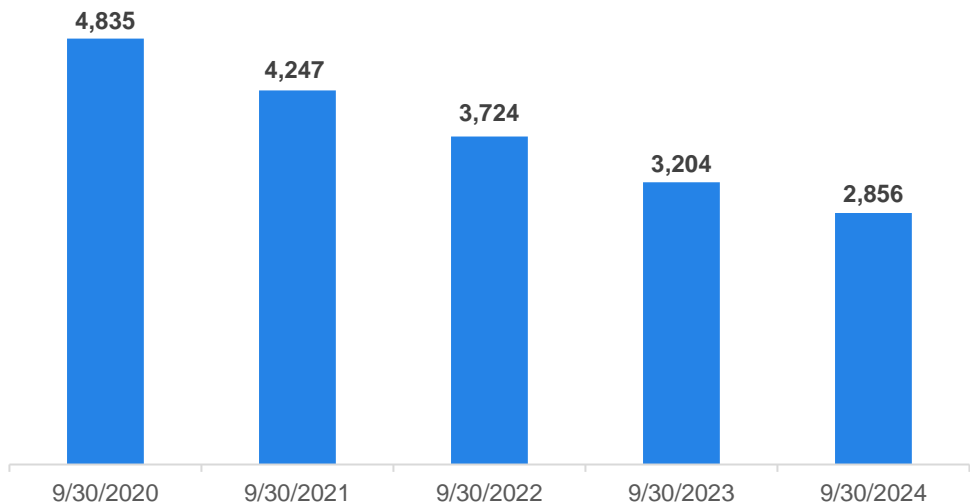


- In FY24, the entry rate of children into out of home care was 4.0 per 1,000 children.
- The FY24 rate represents a 32% decrease from FY20 (5.9 per 1,000 children).

Data updated on 2/20/25 to improve comparability with AFCARS-based reporting.
Data reflects the federal fiscal year which runs from 10/1 to 9/30. This was done so that DHS could compare data to other jurisdictions

Dependent Placements

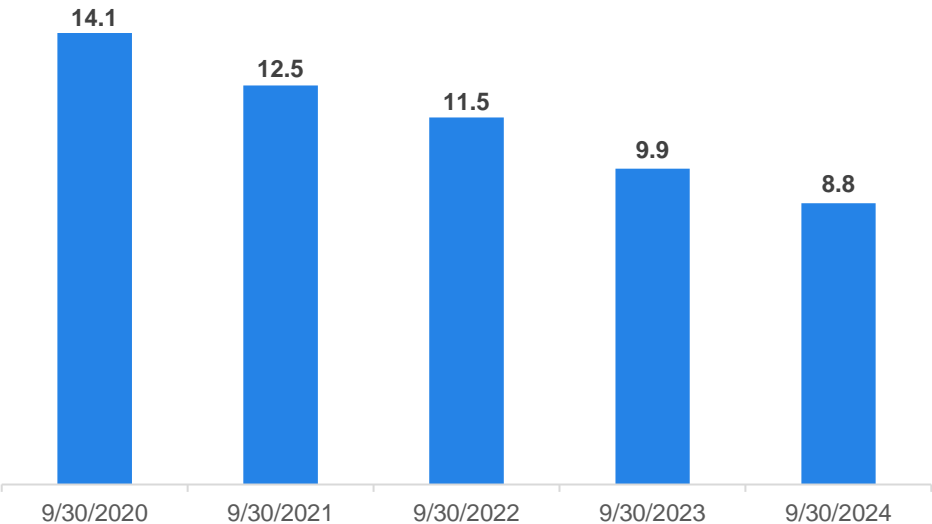
Figure 29. Number of Children in Dependent Placement on September 30th of Each Year



- On September 30, 2024, there were 2,856 children in dependent placement, a 40% decrease from September 30, 2020 (4,835 children).

Dependent Placements

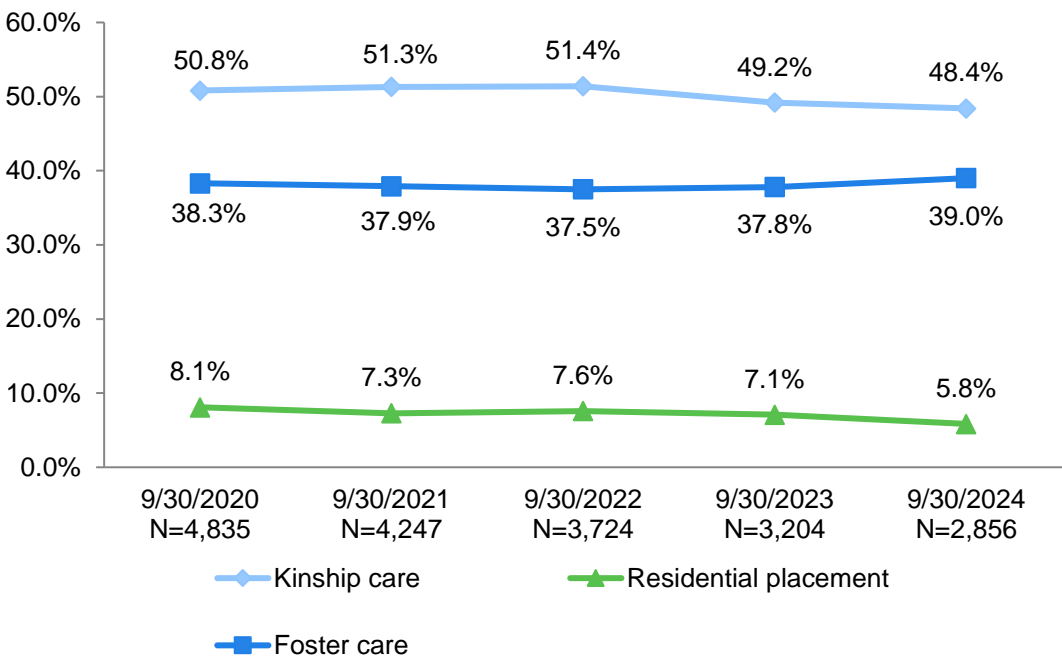
Figure 29b. Rate of Children in Dependent Placement per 1,000 Philadelphia Children on September 30th of Each Year



- On September 30, 2024, the rate of children in placement was 8.8 per 1,000 children, a 38% decrease from September 30, 2020 (14.1 per 1,000 children).

Dependent Placements

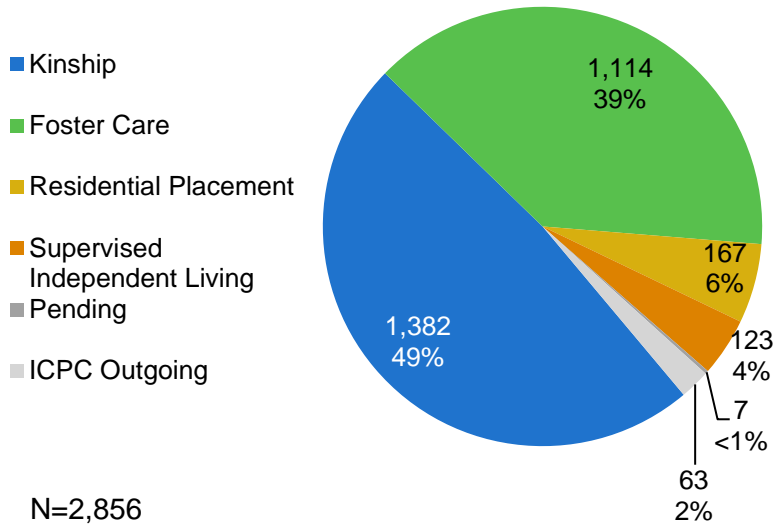
Figure 29c. Dependent Placements on September 30th of Each Year



- Kinship care as a percentage of dependent placements has been declining the past 2 years.
- The percentage of youth in residential placement (5.8%) was lower than a year ago (7.1%).

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 30. Children in Dependent Placements on September 30, 2024, by Placement Type



- Nearly 9 in 10 youth in placement on September 30, 2024 were in Kinship and Foster Care (88%).
- Fewer than 1 in 15 (6%) youth in placement were in residential placement.

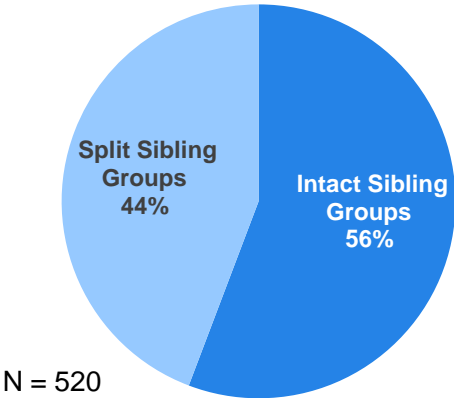
Data run on 12/6/2024
*Pending youths' service information had yet to be entered into the electronic database as of the date the data were run.
Percentages for this figure have been rounded to the nearest whole number, so total will not equal 100%.
Beginning in FY25, ICPC Outgoing youth are included in dependent placement services.

Family Foster Care Sibling Composition

Table 1. Sibling Composition of Youth in Foster Care and Kinship Care on September 30, 2024

CUA	Total Number of Sibling Groups	Total Number of Intact Sibling Groups	Percentage of Intact Sibling Groups
01 - NET	46	22	48%
02 - APM	46	30	65%
03 - CONCILIO	60	33	55%
04 - CCS	35	22	63%
05 - APM	97	52	54%
06 - TABOR	50	25	50%
07 - NET	38	22	58%
08 - BETH	47	32	68%
09 - GPCA	46	22	48%
10 - BETH	55	30	55%
Overall	520	290	56%

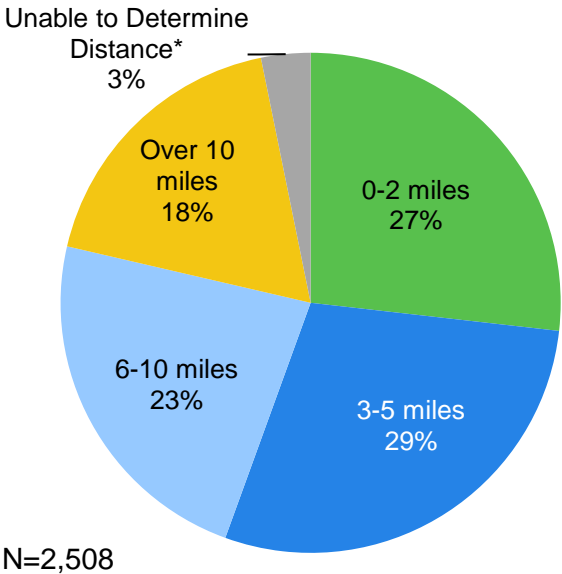
Figure 31. Sibling Composition of Youth in Foster Care and Kinship Care on September 30, 2024



- Of the 520 sibling groups placed in Family Foster Care, 56% were placed together.
- CUA 8 had the highest percentage of intact sibling groups at 68%, while CUAs 1 and 9 had the lowest percentage (48%).

Family Foster Care Distance From Home

Figure 32. Distance from Home for Youth in Kinship and Foster Care as of September 30, 2024

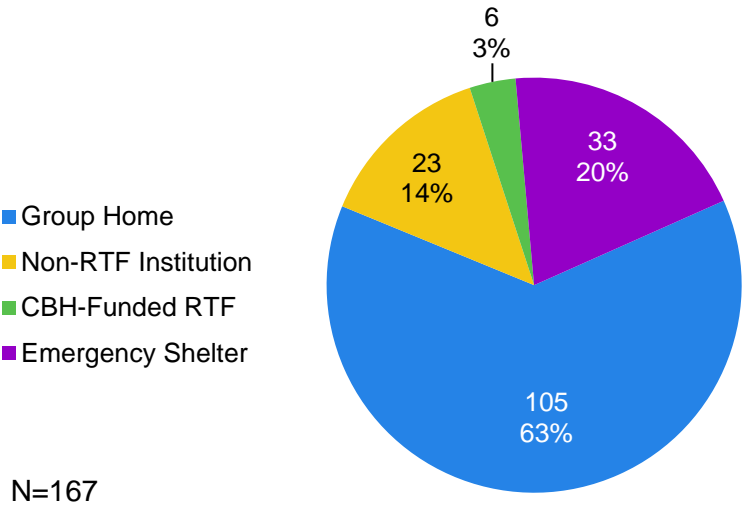


- The majority of youth in Kinship and Foster Care (56%) lived within 5 miles of their home of origin, and nearly 4 in every 5 (79%) lived within 10 miles.

Data run on 12/3/2024
Missing addresses were removed before geocoding, resulting in a lower sample size.
"Unable to Determine Distance" included houses located outside of Philadelphia or incomplete addresses that could not be geocoded.

Dependent Placement Services

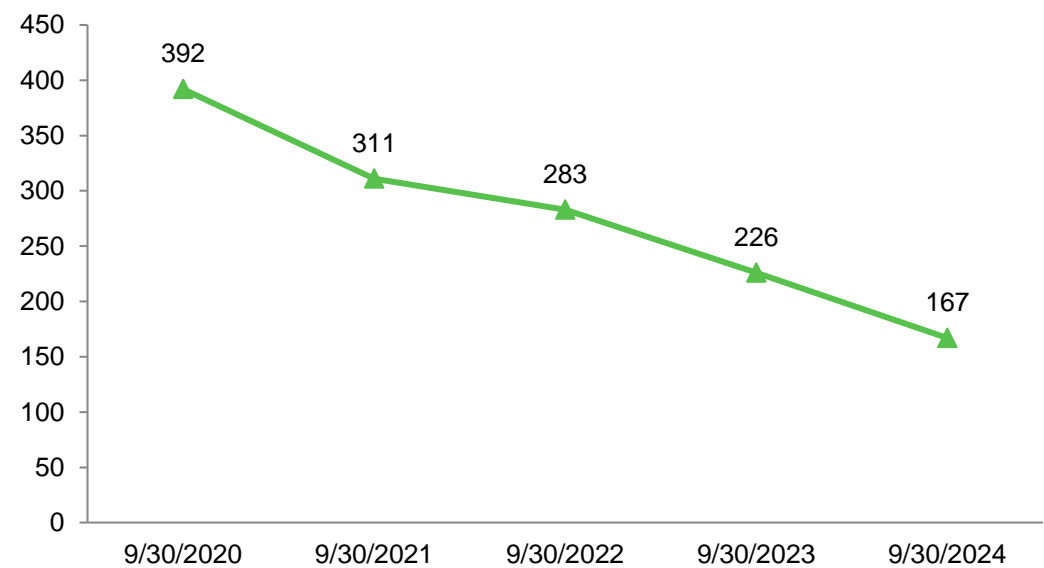
Figure 33. Children in Dependent Residential Placement on September 30, 2024



- More than half (63%) of all youth in dependent residential placement were in group homes on the last day of Q1 FY25.
- 1 in 5 (20%) youth were in emergency shelters.

Dependent Placement Services

Figure 34. Dependent Residential Placement Totals on September 30, 2024



- Since September 30, 2020, the number of dependent youth in residential placement settings has decreased 57% from 392 youth to 167 youth.
- For the same timespan, overall youth in dependent placements decreased by 41%.

Dependent Residential Placement Distance from Home

Table 2. Distance between Residential Placement Facilities and City Limits as of September 30, 2024

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	7 (21%)	53 (32%)
Within 5 Miles	6 (18%)	57 (35%)
6 - 10 Miles	7 (21%)	21 (13%)
11 - 25 Miles	5 (15%)	12 (7%)
26 - 50 Miles	5 (15%)	11 (7%)
Over 50 Miles	3 (9%)	11 (7%)
Total	33	165

- 60% of dependent residential placement facilities (serving 80% of youth) were either in Philadelphia or within 10 miles of the City limits.

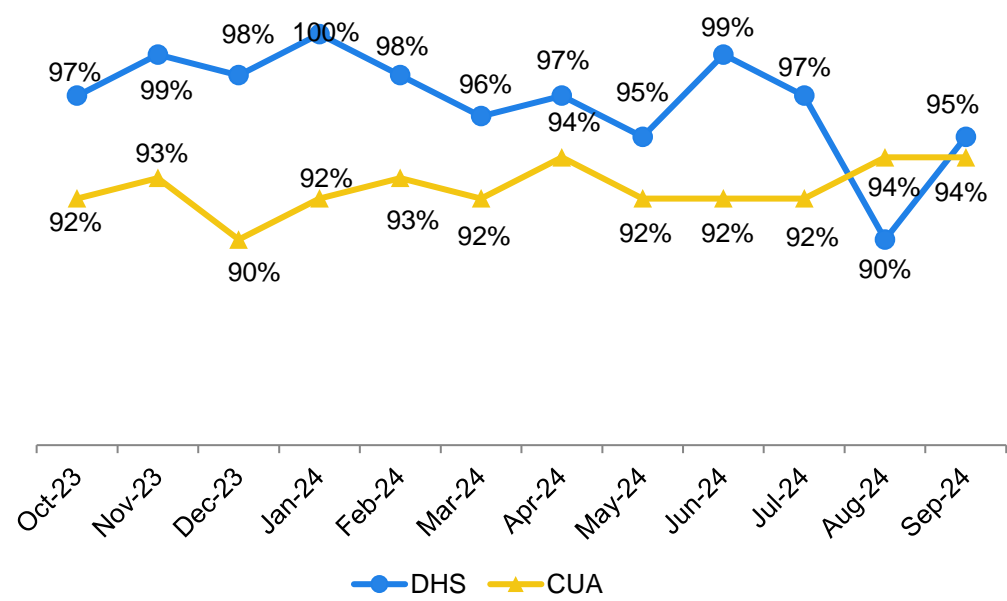
Data run on 12/3/2024

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.

The sample size discrepancy from Table 2 to Figure 34 is due to missing/incomplete addresses that could not be geocoded.

Monthly Visitation

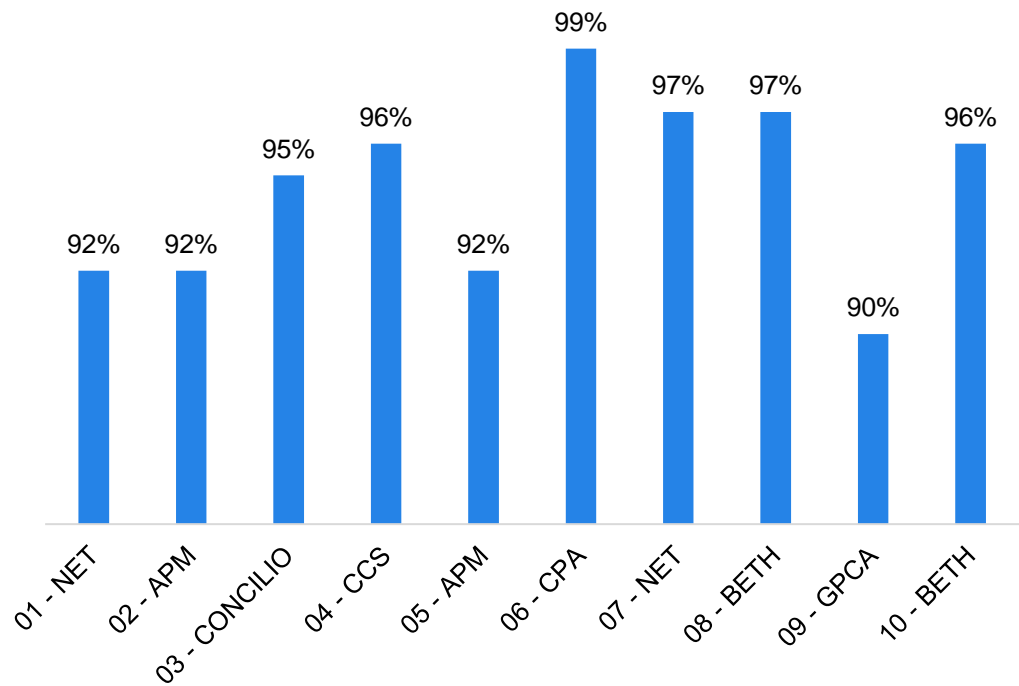
Figure 35. DHS and CUA Visitation Rates by Month



- DHS monthly visitation rates saw a decline in August but remained at 90% or above during FY25 Q1.
- Overall CUA monthly visitation rate remained stable.

Monthly Visitation

Figure 36. September 2024 Visitation Rates, by CUA



- In September 2024, all CUAs had visitation rates at or above 90%.

Caseload

Table 3. Case Management Workers’ Caseload Distribution
on September 30, 2024

CUA	Total Workers	Total Cases	Median Caseload	Average Caseload
01 - NET	32	297	11	9
02 - APM	20	222	13	11
03 - CONCILIO	23	339	17	15
04 - CCS	19	197	11	10
05 - APM	25	402	21	16
06 - CPA	27	231	9	9
07 - NET	28	237	10	8
08 - BETH	31	255	9	8
09 - GPCA	37	251	8	7
10 - BETH	42	287	7	7
Overall	284	2,718	9	10

- The median caseload for CUAs was 9 cases per worker.
- CUA 10 had the lowest median caseload (seven), and CUA 5 had the highest at 21.
- CUA 5 also had the largest number of total cases at 402.

Data run on 12/3/2024
Cases that did not have a case manager designated in the electronic database at the time data were run were excluded from the analysis.



Dependent Services Summary

- The number of families open for service continued to decline. Both the number of children with In-Home Services (1,564) and children with Placement Services (2,856) continued to decrease from previous fiscal years.
- Half of youth in dependent placement were in kinship care.
- At 167 youth on 9/30/2024, the total number of youth in dependent residential placement has continued to decrease.
- While average and median caseloads in the system overall are within recommended levels, some CUAs have larger caseloads than others.

In summary, more children and youth are maintained in their own homes and communities in line with DHS priorities.



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 residential placement placement.

Glossary of Terms (continued)

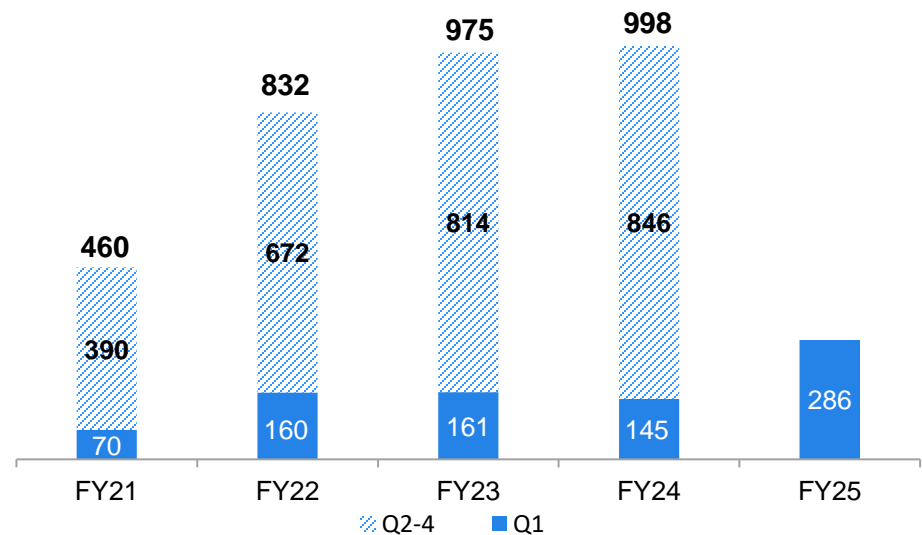
Juvenile Justice Detention and Residential Placement and Measures

- **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 Residential Placement** - Facility-based placements for juvenile justice involved-youth who are adjudicated delinquent by the Court and ordered into placement in a residential placement 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 residential placement 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**

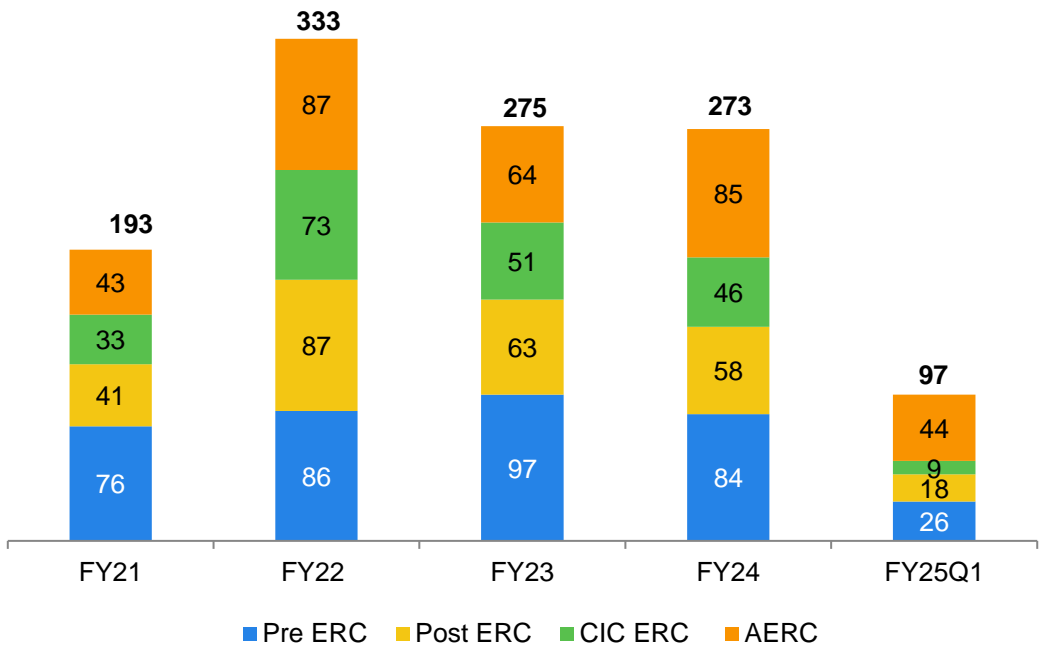


- 286 youth were referred to IPS in Q1 of FY25, substantially more than any of the most-recent fiscal years in the same quarter.

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

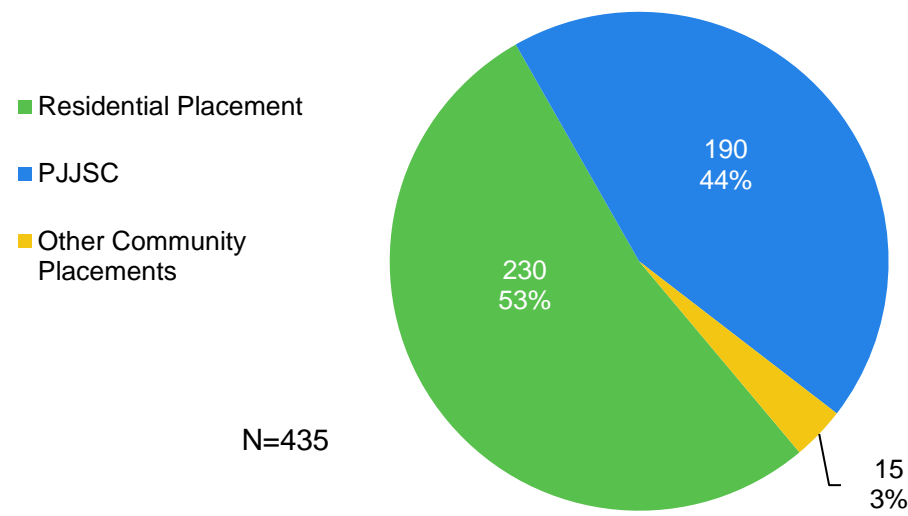


- Evening Reporting Centers served 97 youth in Q1, less than the 107 from Q1 FY24 (not shown).
- AERC served the most with 44 youth, followed by Pre-ERC (26).

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 residential placement

Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Placed Outside of Home
PJJSC, Delinquent Residential Placement & Community Placements
Figure 39. Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Placed Outside of the Home on
September 30, 2024, by Location



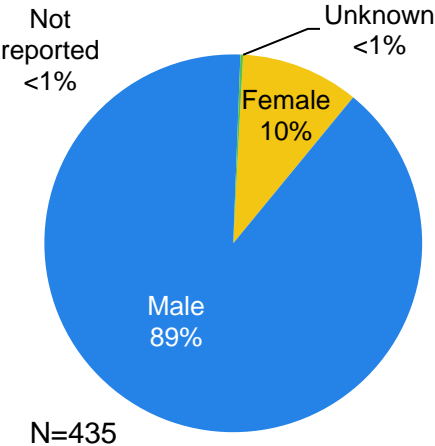
- On September 30, 2024, there were 435 juvenile justice-involved youth placed outside the home.
- More than half (53%) of youth were placed in residential placement, and 44% were detained at the Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Services Center (PJJSC).

Data run on 12/9/2024
"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 – September 30, 2024

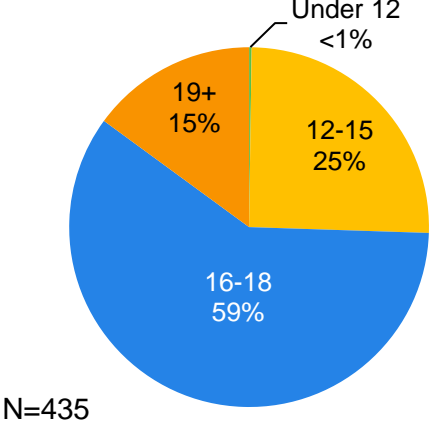
PJJSC, Delinquent Residential Placement & Community Placements

Figure 40. Sex



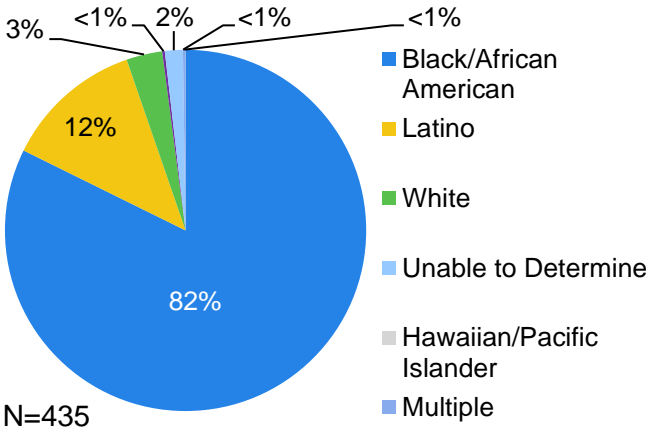
- On 9/30/24, nearly 9 in 10 (89%) juvenile-justice involved youth were male.

Figure 41. Age



- Almost 3 in 5 (59%) juvenile justice-involved youth were between the ages of 16 and 18 years old.

Figure 42. Race/Ethnicity



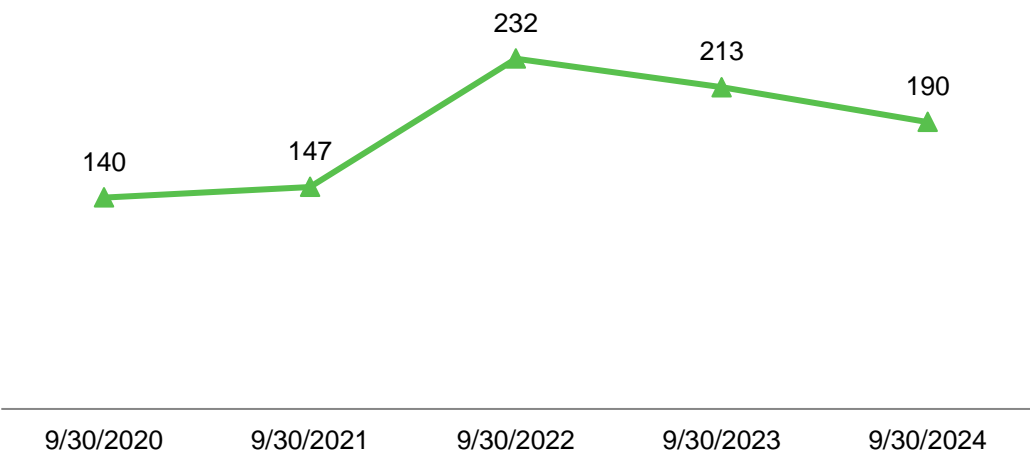
- Over 4 in 5 (82%) juvenile justice-involved youth were Black/African American, almost double the 42% of Philadelphia youth under 18 who are Black.

Data run on 12/2/24
Philadelphia youth demographics from American Community Survey at
<https://data.census.gov/table?q=race/ethnicity%20by%20age%20in%20philadelphia>

Juvenile Justice Placement Services

PJJSC

Figure 43. PJJSC Placement Totals on September 30, 2024

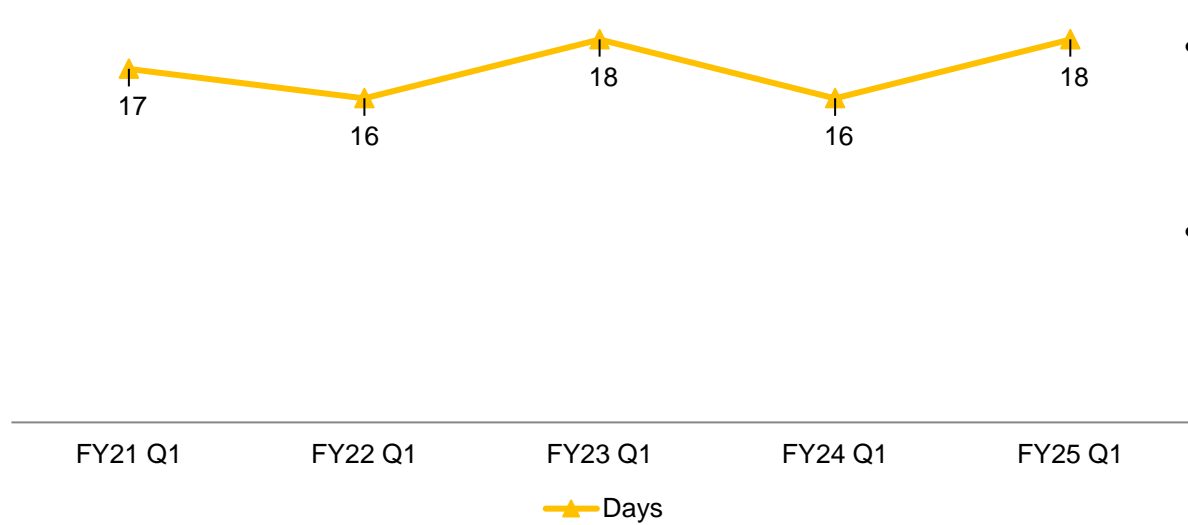


- On September 30, there were 190 youth detained in the PJJSC.
- After a large increase in 2022, the number of youth detained in the PJJSC has been decreasing.

Juvenile Justice Placement Services

PJJSC Length of Stay

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



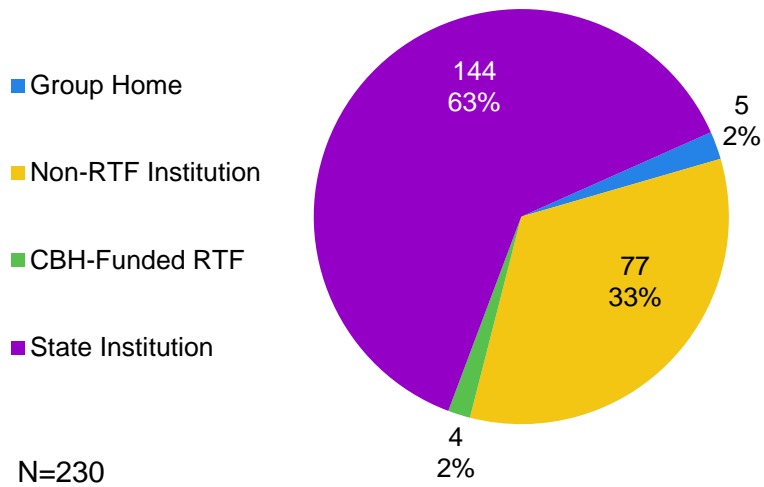
- The median length of stay for youth who left the PJJSC in Q1 of FY25 was 18 days.
- The median length of stay for youth leaving the PJJSC has remained relatively stable since FY21.

Data run on 12/2/2024
Median length of stay is used to describe trends in length of stay because averages can be thrown off by very long and short stays. Youth who entered and exited the PJJSC on the same calendar 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 Residential Placement

Figure 45. Children in Delinquent Residential Placement on September 30, 2024

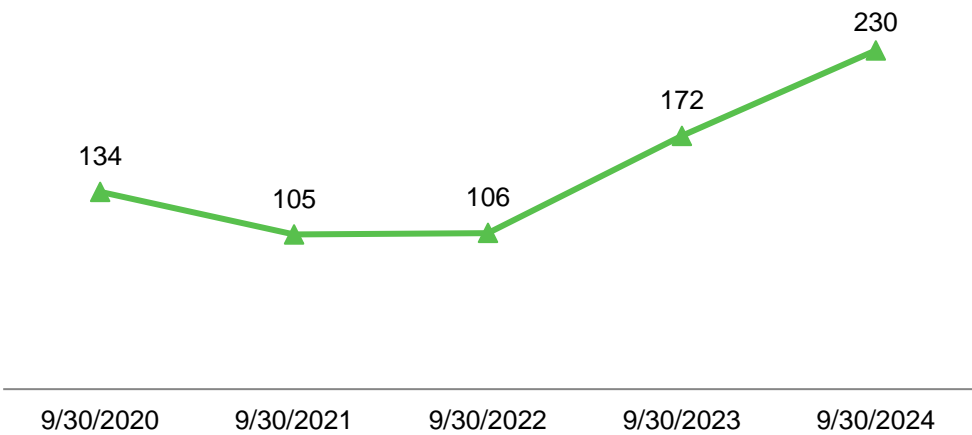


- More than 3 in 5 (63%) youth placed in Delinquent Residential Placement were in a state institution on September 30, 2024.
- Less than 5% of youth placed in Delinquent Residential Placement were in Group Home or CBH-Funded RTF settings.

Juvenile Justice Placement Services

Delinquent Residential Placement

Figure 46. Delinquent Residential Placement Totals on September 30, 2024

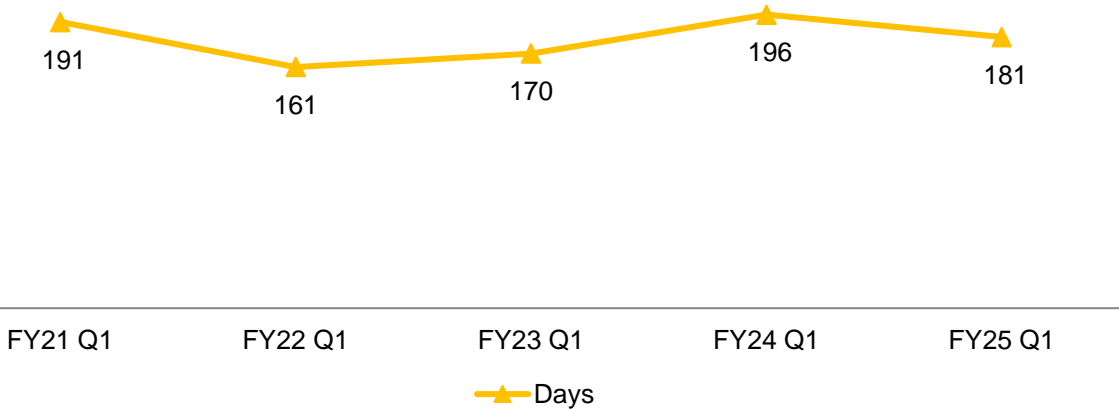


- The increase in youth in Delinquent Residential Placement settings represents a 72% increase over 5 years, more than doubling since FY22.

Juvenile Justice Placement Services

Delinquent Residential Placement

Figure 47. Median Length of Stay (Days) for Youth Exiting **Delinquent Residential Placement**



- The median length of stay for youth who left Delinquent Residential Placement settings in Q1 FY25 was 181 days, consistent with the previous 4 fiscal years.

Data run on 12/2/2024
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. Residential Placement 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 residential placement quickly.

Delinquent Residential Placement Distance from Home

Table 4. Distance between Residential Placement Facilities and City Limits as of September 30, 2024

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	1 (7%)	3 (1%)
Within 10 Miles	1 (7%)	1 (<1%)
11 – 50 Miles	1 (7%)	11 (5%)
51 – 100 Miles	3 (21%)	87 (38%)
101 – 200 Miles	5 (36%)	97 (43%)
200 + Miles	3 (21%)	28 (12%)
Total	14	227

- Only 1 Delinquent Residential Placement facility (serving just 3 youth) was located in Philadelphia.
- More than 9 in 10 (93%) of youth in residential placement were placed at least 50 miles from Philadelphia.

Data run on 12/3/2024
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.
The sample size discrepancy from Table 4 to Figure 45 is due to missing/incomplete addresses that could not be geocoded.



Juvenile Justice Services Summary

- Intensive Prevention Services, a juvenile justice prevention-diversion program, received 286 referrals in FY25 Q1, substantially more than the first quarters of each of the previous four fiscal years. Evening Reporting Centers provided an alternative to detention for 97 youth.
- The number of youth detained at the PJJSC decreased slightly, while the number of youth in Delinquent Residential Placement continued to increase.
- The median length of stay at the PJJSC has stabilized in the last five years to around 18 days.
- The median length of stay in Delinquent Residential Placement has stabilized in the last 5 years to around 181 days.
- Only one Residential Placement facility was located in 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, the overall number of youth in Residential Placement increased and most Residential Placement 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.

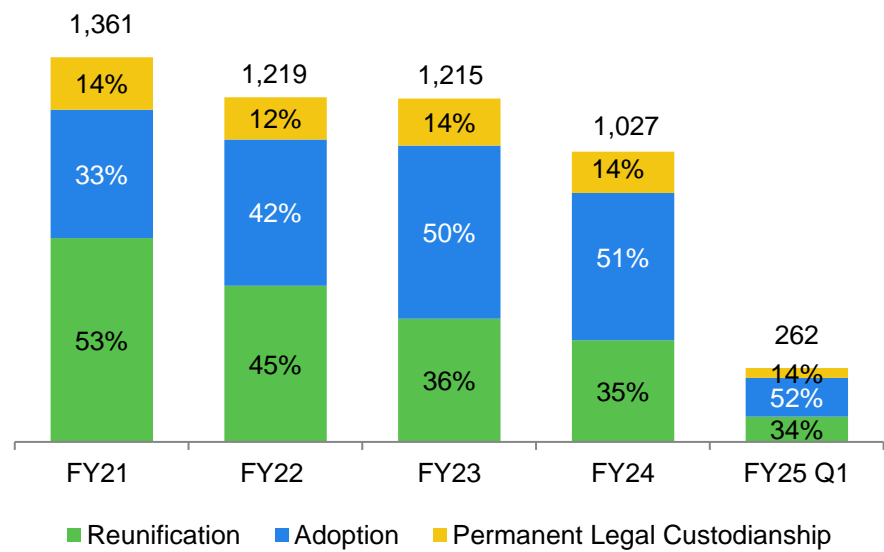
Glossary of Terms (continued)

Permanency Measures

- **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

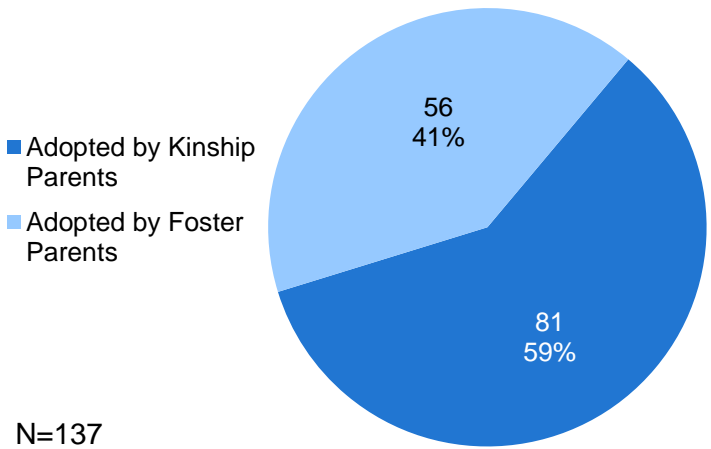
Figure 48. Permanency Totals by Permanency Type



- In FY25 Q1, 262 children and youth attained permanency through Reunification, Adoption, and Permanent Legal Custodianship, slightly lower than the 288 who did so last year by this time (not shown).
- About one-third (34%) of permanencies in FY25 Q1 were Reunifications.

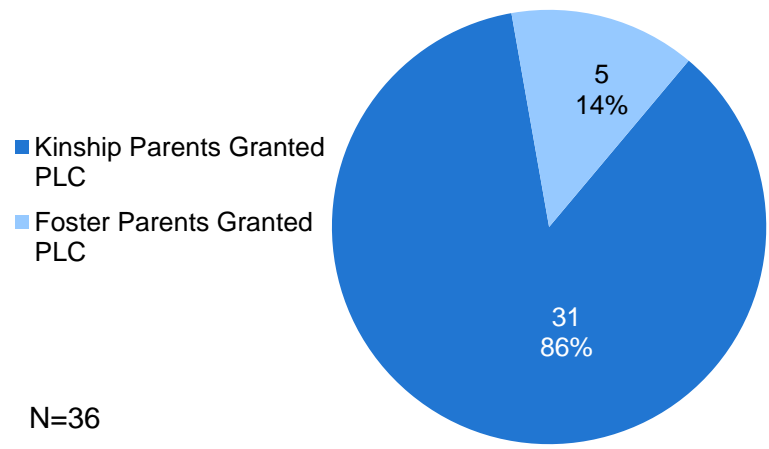
Adoptions and Permanent Legal Custody (PLC)

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



- Of the 137 children and youth who were adopted in FY25 Q1, 6 in 10 (59%) were adopted by their kinship parents.

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

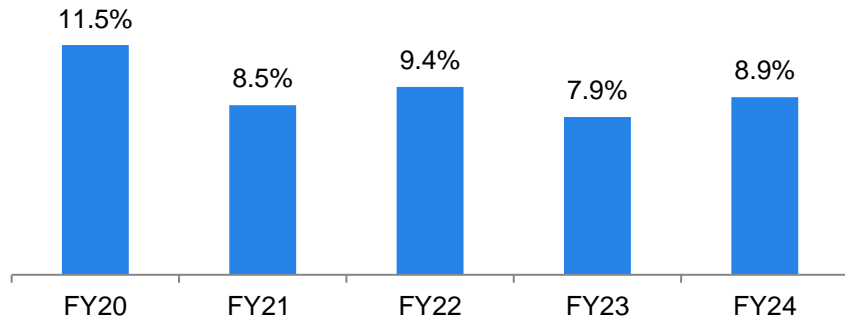


- Of the 36 children and youth who were discharged to PLC, all but 5 (86%) were discharged to their kinship parents.

Data run on 12/3/2024
Three youth who were discharged to PLC were discharged to family members from residential placement settings. These youth were counted towards kinship parents granted PLC.

Permanency- Re-Entry

Figure 53. One-Year Re-Entry Rate



- Fewer than 1 in 10 (8.9%) youth who were reunified in FY24, re-entered dependent placement within 1 year.
- This percentage is consistent with the last 5 years.



Permanency Summary

- The percentage of permanencies through Reunification was roughly stable compared with FY24 but remains about 10% lower than in FY20.
- The overall number of permanencies has trended downward since FY20.
- Re-entry of children to Foster Care following Reunification maintained steady from last year.



Questions?

Thank You!



Office of
Children and Families
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Department of Human Services