



# Quarterly Indicators Report

Fiscal Year 2025 Quarter 2  
October 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024



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

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Department of Human Services



# Purpose

The Quarterly Indicators Report highlights trends in essential Philadelphia Department of Human Services (DHS), Community Umbrella Agency (CUA) and provider agencies, 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 half of Fiscal Year 2025, 8 of 10 CUAs closed more cases than were referred, and diversion programs continued to serve an increased number of families. 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 second quarter of Fiscal Year 2025, 162 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 December 2020.



# Executive Summary

## Strengths: More children maintained in their own communities



**Emphasize placing children with kin.** Just less than half (47%) of the children and youth in dependent placement on December 31, 2024, were in kinship care, still higher than the percentage of children and youth in foster care (41%) or residential placement (6%).



**Fewer children and youth are in placement.** The number of children and youth who entered dependent out of home care decreased by 12% from 1,470 children in September 2023 to 1,291 children in September 2024. The number of children in dependent placement has also declined, decreasing by 43% compared to December 2020.

## Areas of Focus: Ongoing challenges with permanency



**Ongoing challenges with permanency.** The percentage of children and youth reunifying with family has trended down since Fiscal Year 2020 but is stabilizing in the last two years.

# 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 including a Q2 effort to make caseload averages more standard across 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 held in detention at PJJSC decreased by 20% since December 31, 2023, the number of youth placed in delinquent residential placement increased by 12%.





# Content Areas

1 Hotline and Investigations

2 DHS Diversion Programs

3 Dependent Services

4 Permanency

5 Juvenile Justice Programs



# 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.
- **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.
- **Intake** - Division within DHS responsible for investigating reports of suspected child abuse and neglect that have been referred from Hotline.



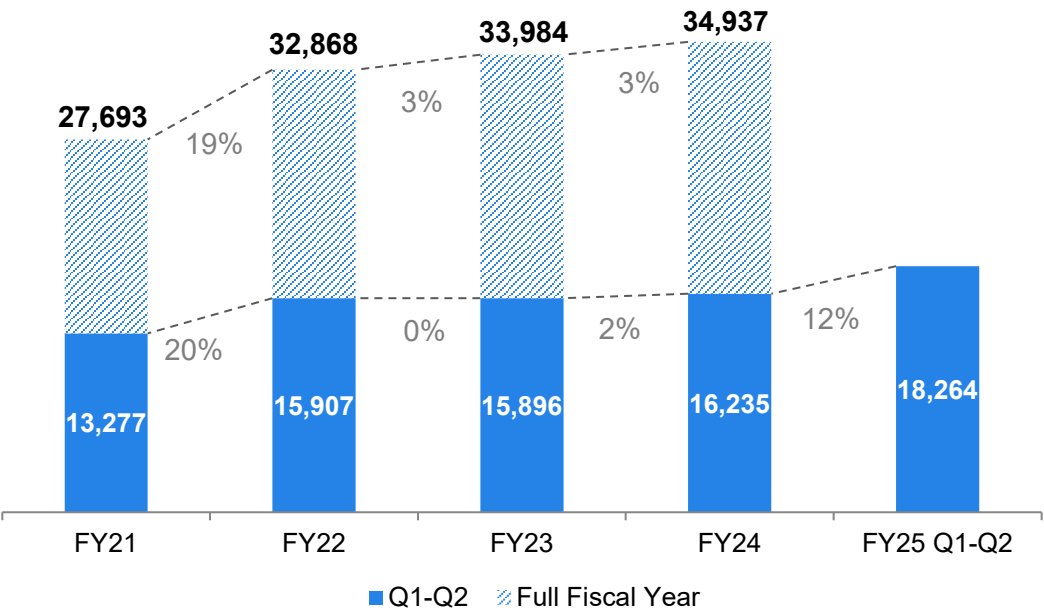
# Glossary of Terms (continued)

## 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

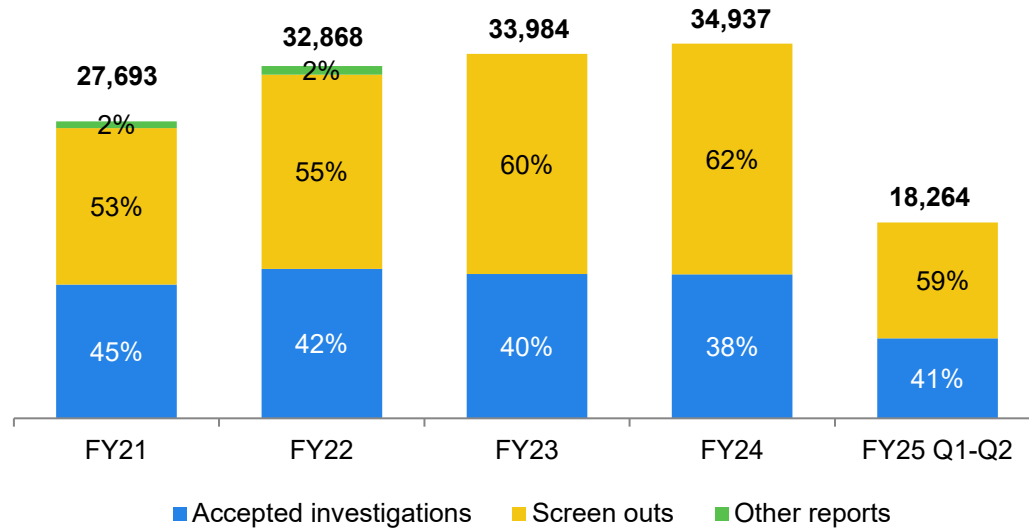
Figure 1. Total Hotline Reports



- There have been 18,264 reports to Hotline so far in FY25, a 12% increase compared to FY24. This increase is the largest since FY22.

# Hotline Decisions

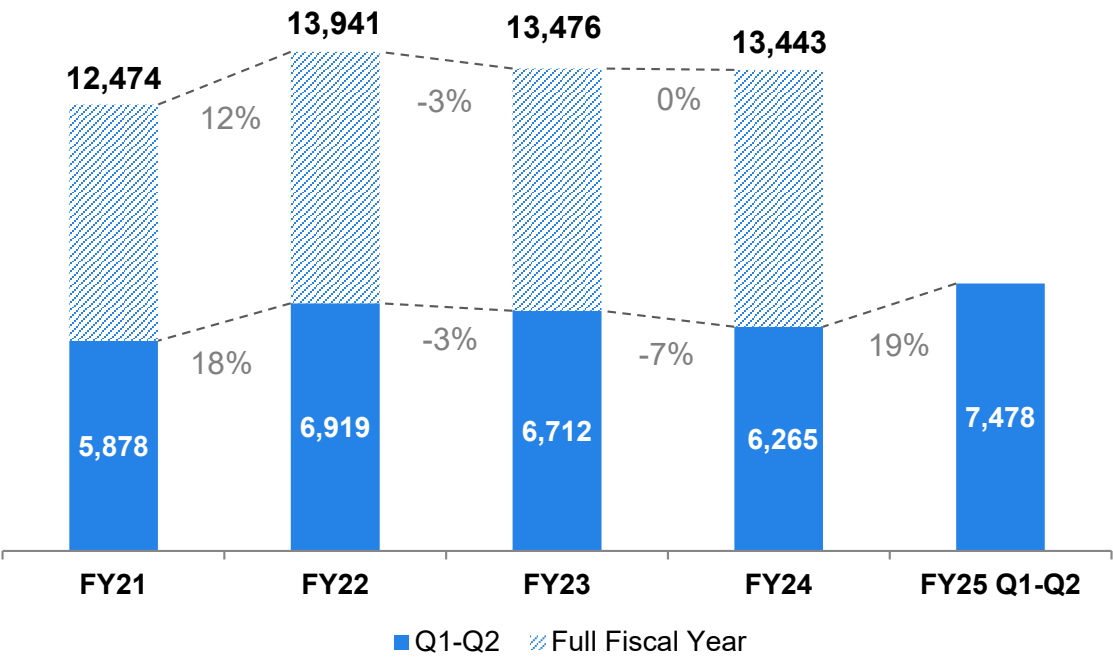
Figure 2. Hotline Action



- Almost 3 in 5 (59%) Hotline reports were screened out in the first half of FY25. This ratio is about the same as the last 2 years.
- More than 2 in 5 (41%) reports were accepted for investigation so far in FY25, about the same ratio as previous years.

# Investigations

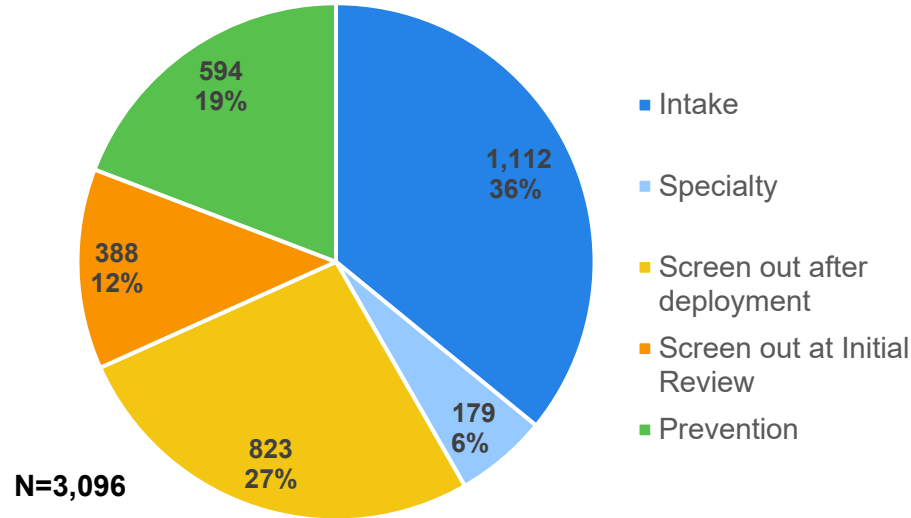
Figure 3. Total Investigations



- Investigations increased by 19% in the first half of FY25 compared to the same time in FY24. A similar increase was last seen in FY22.

# Hotline Decisions

Figure 4. Fiscal Year 2025 Q1-Q2 Secondary Screen Outs

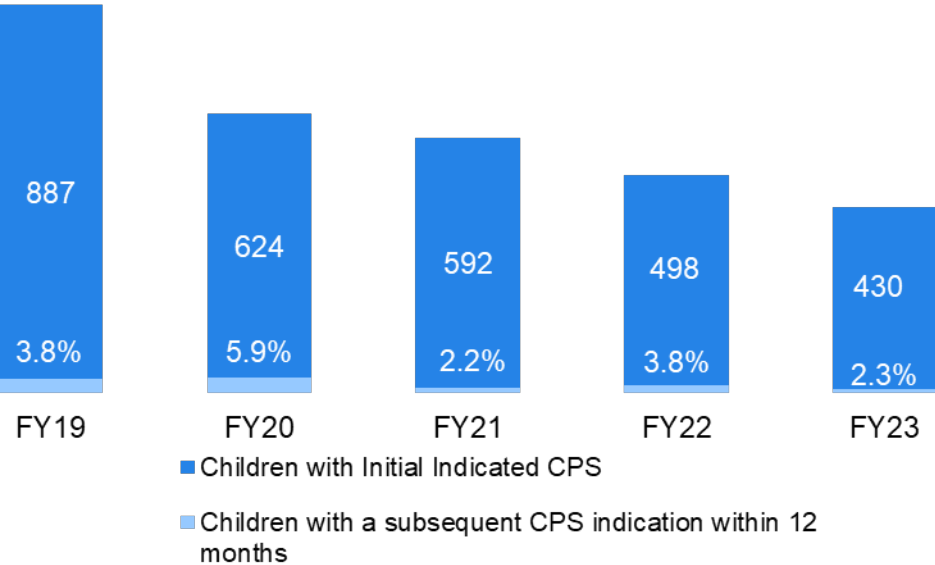


- In Q1 and Q2 of FY25, 3,096 reports were sent to the secondary-screen-out unit, and almost 3 in 5 (58%) were screened out.
  - Almost 2 in 5 (39%) reports were screened out either at initial review or after deploying Hotline staff.
  - Almost 1 in 5 (19%) reports were referred to Prevention.
- More than 2 in 5 (42%) secondary-screen-out reports were sent to Intake (36%) or Specialty Investigations (6%).

# 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



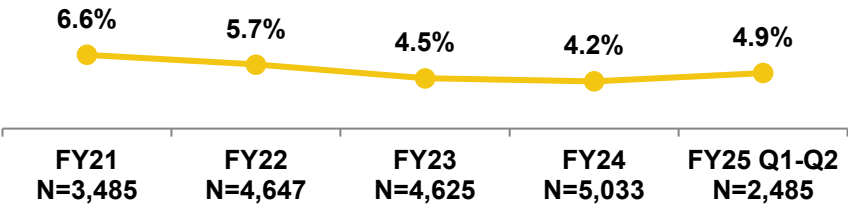
- Of the 430 children with an indicated or founded CPS report between October 1 of 2022 and September 30 of 2023, 10 (2.3%) had a repeat indicated CPS report within 12 months.

Data checked on 2/26/2025  
Because this measure looks forward in time, there is a one-year lag in reporting repeat maltreatment.

## Repeat Maltreatment: State Measure

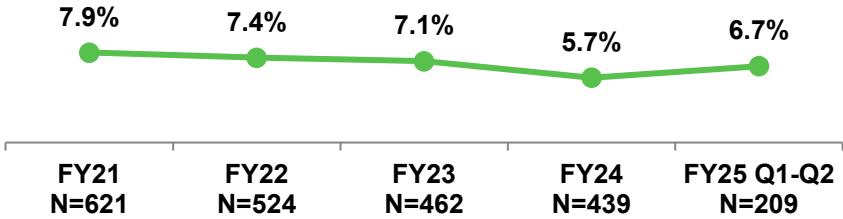
The Pennsylvania measure for repeat maltreatment looks at the number of CPS reports received per year and identifies those children who **have ever had a previous** indication of abuse.

Figure 6. CPS Reports with Suspected Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with **suspected** re-abuse in Q1 and Q2 of FY25 was slightly higher (4.9%) than FY24, but similar to other recent years.

Figure 7. Indicated CPS Reports with Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with **indicated** re-abuse in Q1-Q2 was similar to recent years at 6.7%.



# Hotline and Investigations Summary

- In the first half 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, 41% were accepted for investigation, a similar ratio to previous years.
- At 59% in the first half of FY25, Hotline staff has continued to screen out most reports, and repeat maltreatment remained consistent with previous years.

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.

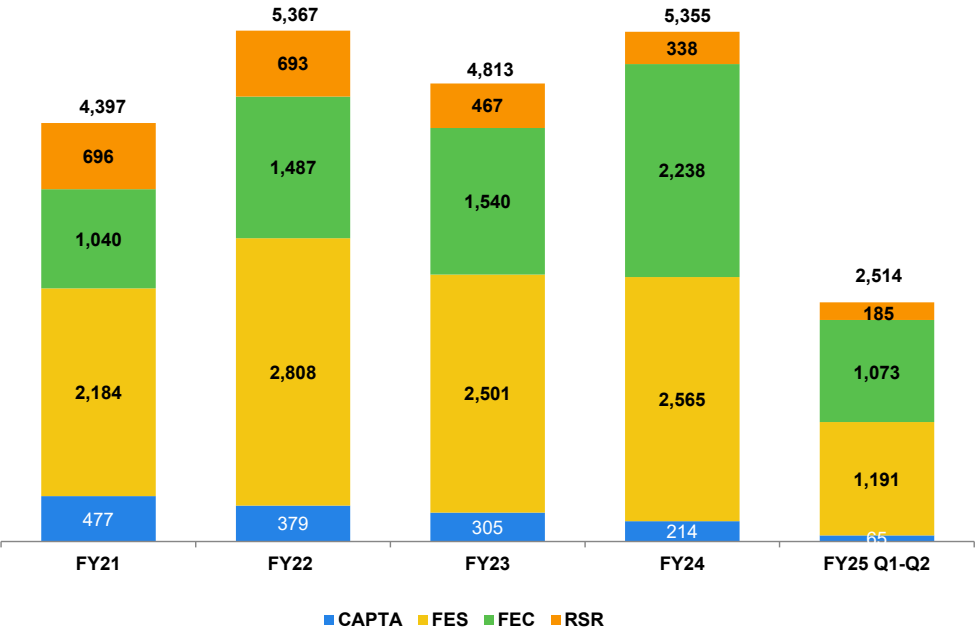
- **CAPTA** - Family Case Coordination Program
- **FEP** - Family Empowerment Programs, refers to:
  - **FES** - Family Empowerment Services
  - **FEC** - Family Empowerment Centers
- **RSR** - Rapid Service Response
  - Note - All families receiving RSR are referred by Intake and most have an open investigation.

## 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

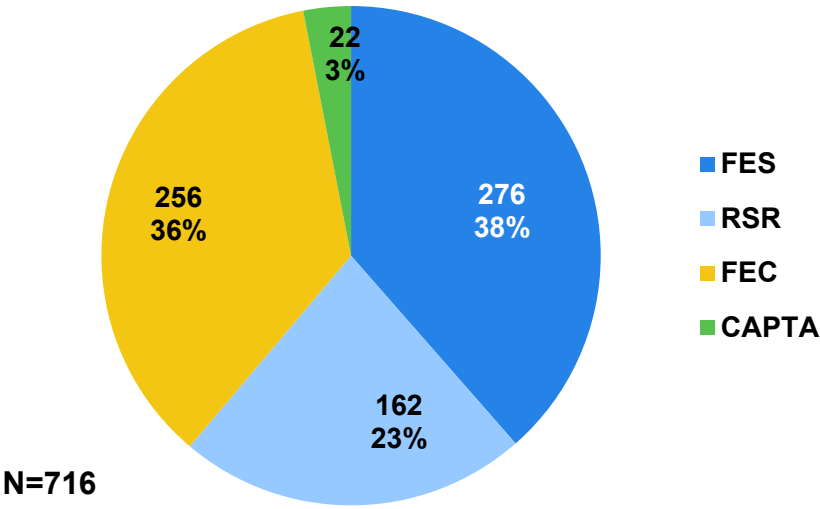


- In the first half of FY25, 2,514 families received DHS Diversion Programs referrals, which is on pace to exceed the number of referrals in FY24.
- Family Empowerment Services (FES) and Family Empowerment Centers (FEC) received 90% of FY25 referrals so far.

Data run on 3/12/2025  
Total Referrals includes all families referred to DHS Prevention Programs with **Front-End Referrals** (from Hotline or Investigations) and **non-Front-End Referrals** (from CUA or other sources). Referrals are counted if they are received by 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.

# Total Families Served

Figure 9. Total Families Served by DHS Diversion Programs in FY25 Q1-Q2 by Program

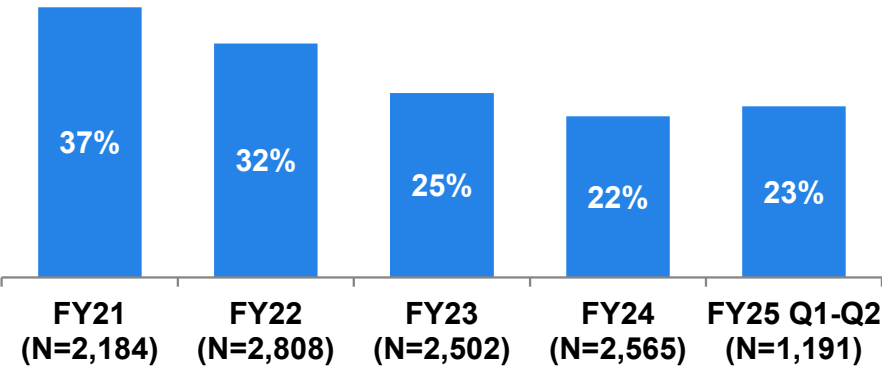


- In Q1-Q2 of FY25, 716 families used DHS Diversion Programs.
- Family Empowerment Services and Family Empowerment Centers are the most common DHS Diversion programs, serving 74% of families receiving Diversion services.

## 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 10. Voluntary Service Rate



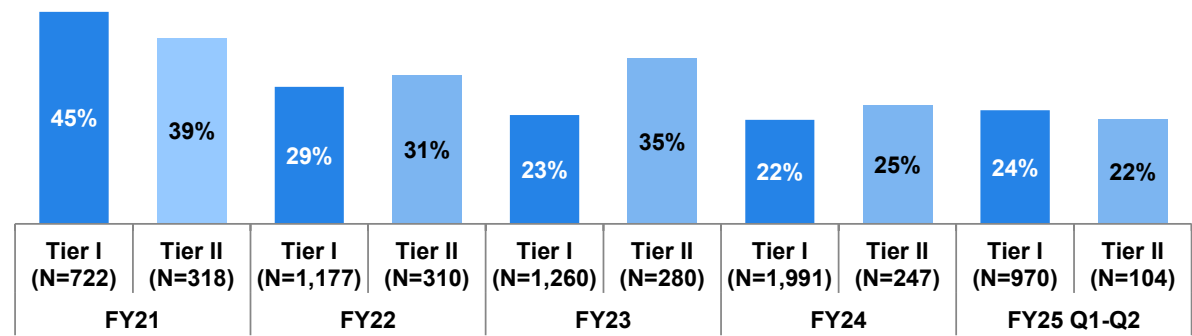
- Out of 1,191 families referred to FES in the first half of FY25, about 1 in 4 families (23%) voluntarily enrolled in services, right in line with the FY24 rate.

Data run on 3/12/2025  
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 11. Voluntary Service Rate



- In FY25 Q1-Q2, nearly 1 in 4 Tier I families voluntarily enrolled in services, nearly on pace to exceed last year.
- 1 in 5 Tier II families voluntarily enrolled in service in Q1-Q2, slightly lower than the end-of-year FY24 rate.

Data run on 3/12/2025  
Voluntary Service Rate refers to the proportion of families who voluntarily enrolled in services out of all cases received.



# DHS Diversion Programs Summary

- The number of families referred to DHS Diversion Programs reached 2,514 in the first half of FY25. If this rate continues, referrals will exceed the last four years.
- The rate of families accepting services remained relatively steady for FES and FEC services for both Tier I and II families between FY24 and the first half of FY25.
- The rate of families accepting services also remains steady over the last four years.

At the end of Q2 in FY25, DHS Diversion programs served 716 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.

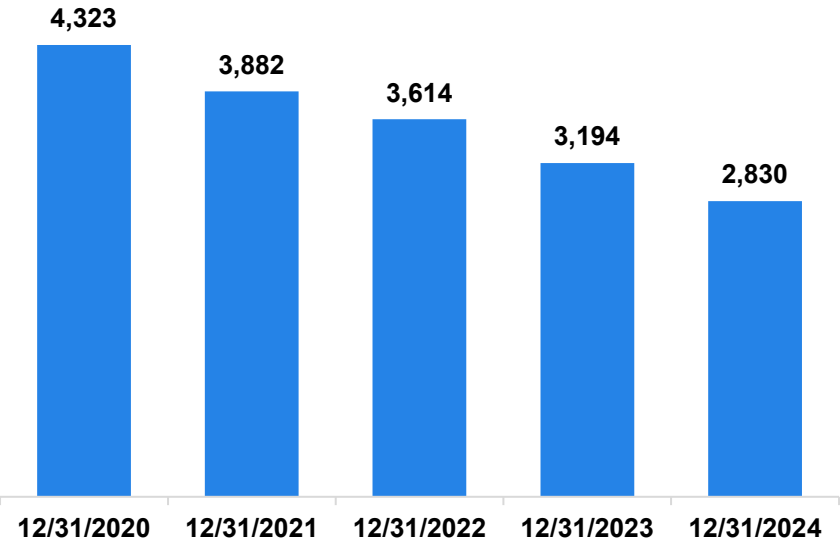
## Glossary of Terms (continued)

### 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

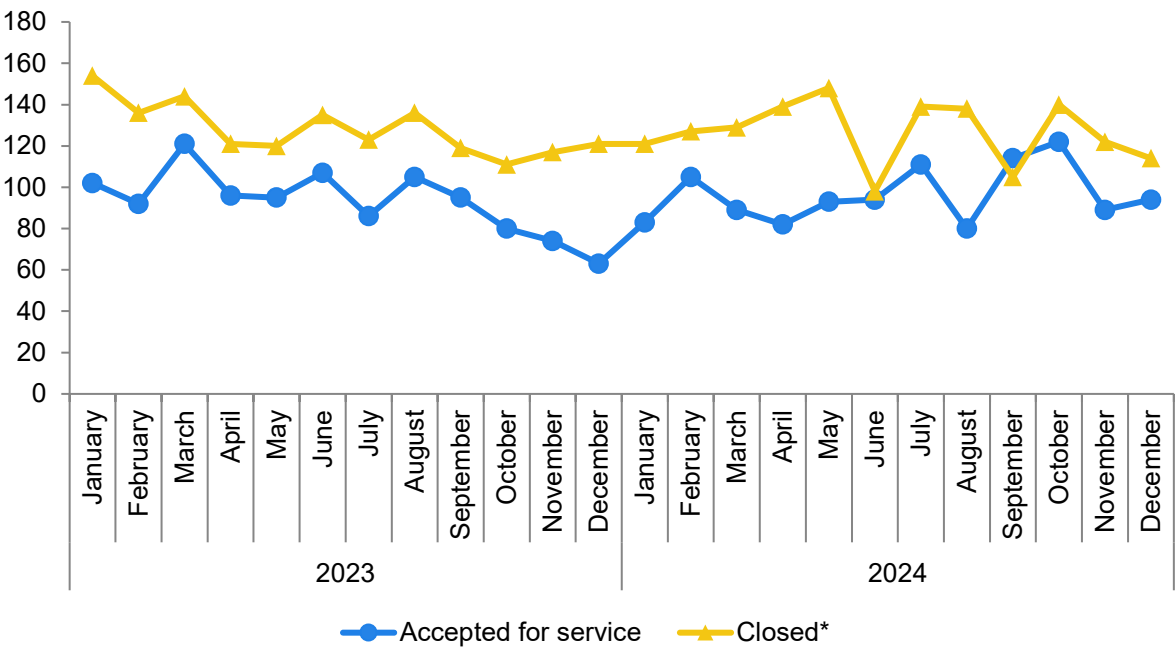
Figure 12. Total Families Open for Service on December 31, 2024



- There were 2,830 families open for service on December 31, 2024.
- The number of families open for service has consistently declined since FY20.

# Families Accepted for Service and Families Closed

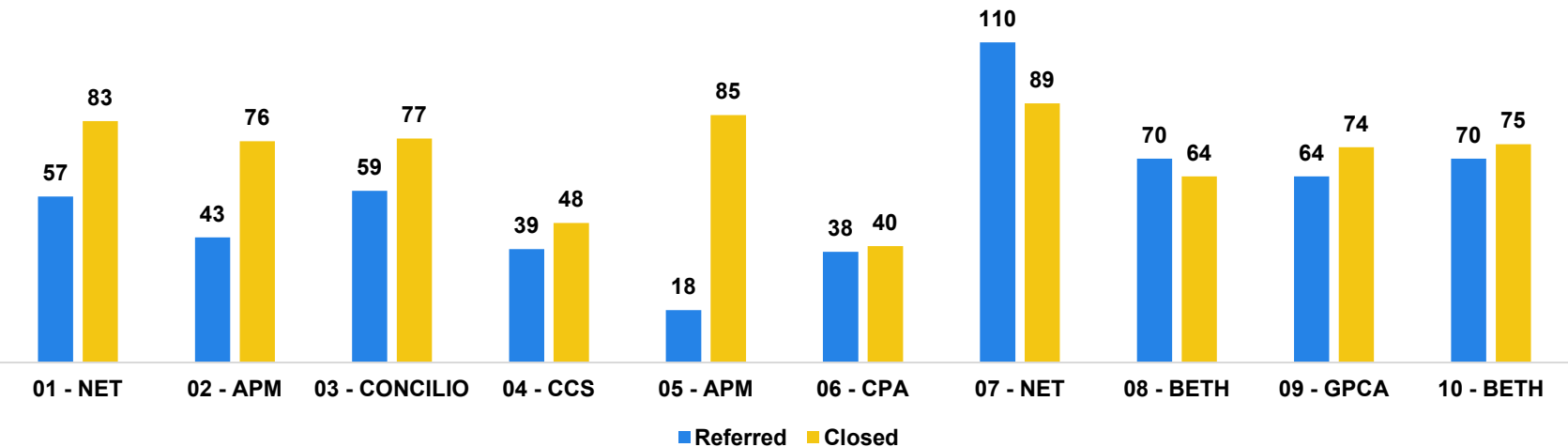
Figure 13. Families Accepted and Closed by Month



- While 9 more cases were accepted for services than closed in September 2024, every other month since January 2023 saw more closes than opens.

# Families Referred and Families Closed

Figure 14. Families Referred and Closed in FY25 Q1-Q2, by CUA



- In FY25 Q1-Q2, 8 CUAs closed more families than were referred to them.
- CUA 5 had the highest ratio of closed cases to referrals, closing more than four times as many cases as they were referred.

Caseload

Table 1. Case Management Workers’ Caseload Distribution  
on December 31, 2024

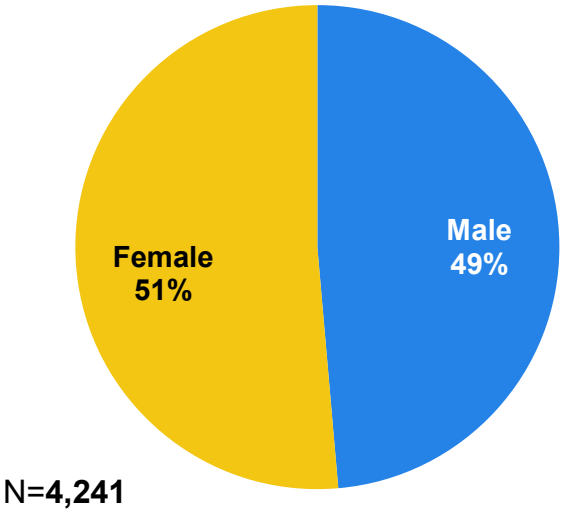
CUA	Number of Case Workers	Total Number of Cases	Median Cases per Worker	Average Cases per Worker
01 - NET	32	267	9	8.3
02 - APM	14	178	13	12.7
03 - CONCILIO	22	335	16	15.2
04 - CCS	19	197	11	10.4
05 - APM	25	369	19	14.8
06 - CPA	28	230	9	8.2
07 - NET	29	275	10	9.5
08 - BETH	29	268	10	9.2
09 - GPCA	36	244	7	6.8
10 - BETH	44	284	7	6.5
Overall	278	2,647	9	10

- The median caseload for CUAs was 9 cases per worker.
- CUA 10 had the lowest median caseload (7), and CUA 5 had the highest at 19.
- CUA 5 also had the largest number of total cases at 369.

Data run on 1/10/2025  
Cases that did not have a case manager designated in the electronic database at the time data were run were excluded from the analysis.

# Sex of Dependent Youth – December 31, 2024

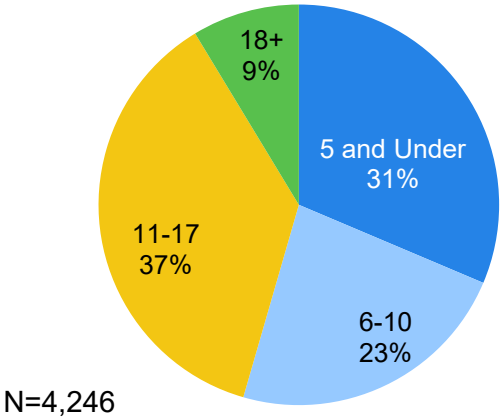
Figure 15. Sex of All Dependent Youth



- As of December 31, 2024, there were slightly more female children and youth than male children and youth receiving dependent services.

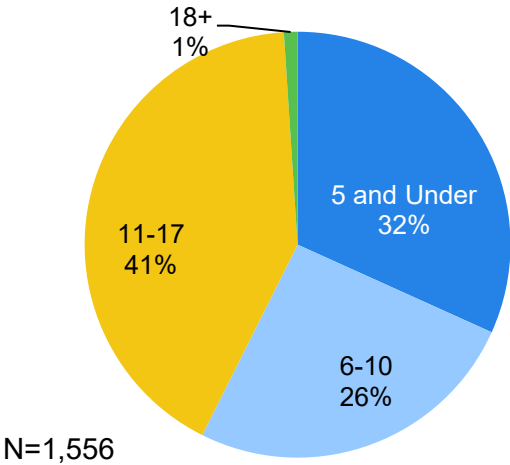
# Age of Dependent Youth – December 31, 2024

Figure 16. Age of All Dependent Youth



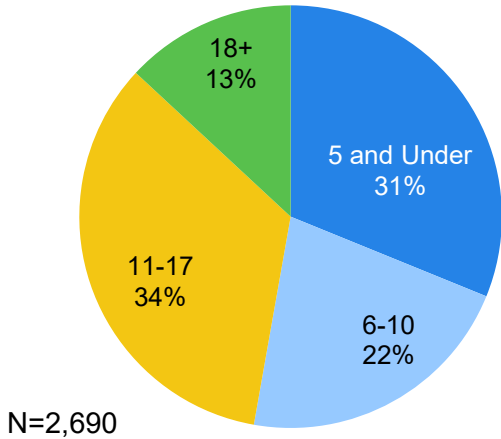
- Older children 11-17 were the most represented age group among dependent children at the end of Q2.

Figure 16a. Age of Dependent In-Home Youth



- On December 31, 2024, 11-17-year-olds made up 41% of in-home youth and 34% of dependent youth in placement, the largest age group for both categories.

Figure 16b. Age of Dependent Placement Youth





# Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Youth – December 31, 2024

Figure 17. Race/Ethnicity of All Dependent Youth

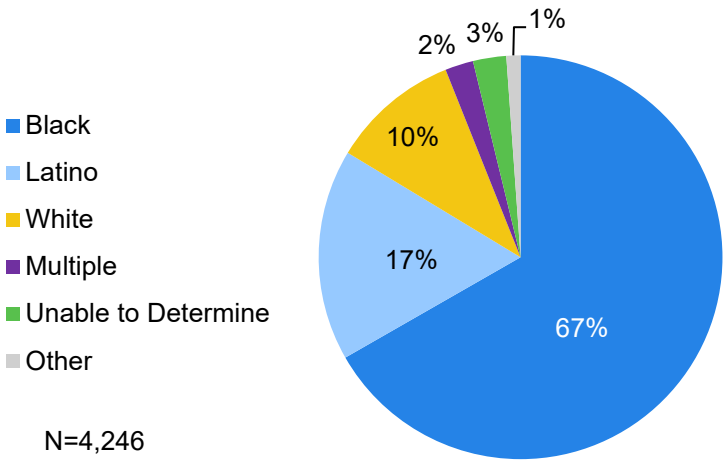


Figure 17a. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent **In-Home** Youth

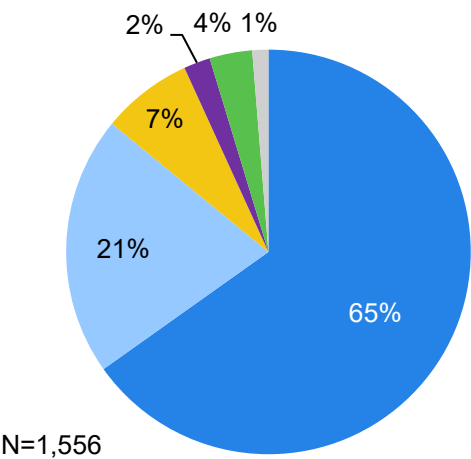
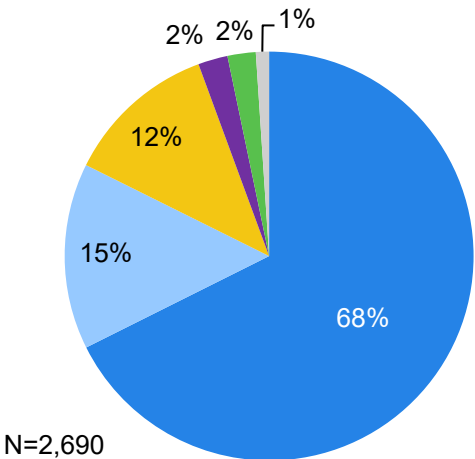


Figure 17b. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent **Placement** Youth



- More than 2 of every 3 (67%) 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 on 1/16/2025  
\*Sample size discrepancy across sex, age, and race/ethnicity is the result of unreported sex and age. Youth is defined as children 18 and under.  
Philadelphia youth demographics from Census Bureau at <https://data.census.gov/table?q=race/ethnicity%20by%20age%20in%20philadelphia>

## In-Home Services

Figure 18. Total **Families** with In-Home Services

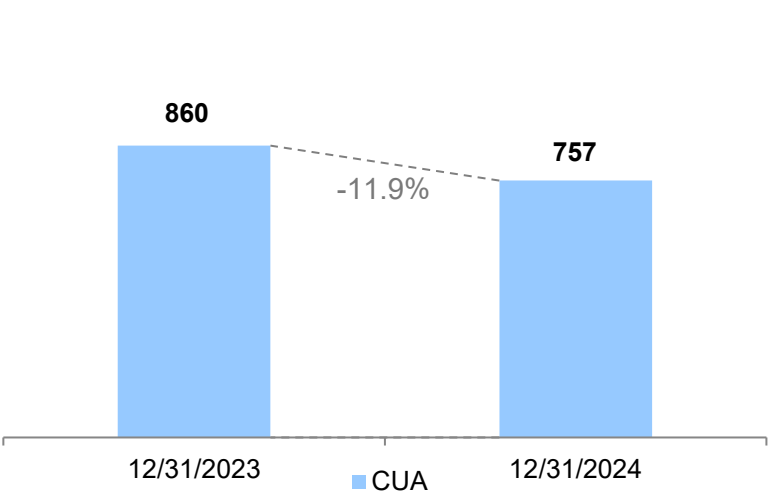
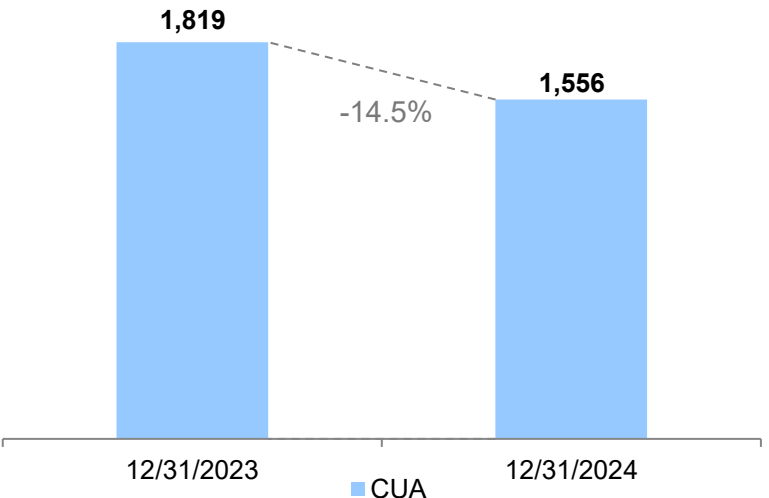


Figure 19. Total **Children** with In-Home Services



- Compared to December 31, 2023, the total number of families and children with In-Home Services declined by 11.9% and 14.5%, respectively.
- CUA was providing all in-home services on December 31, 2024.

Data run on 1/10/2025 and 1/15/2025  
Family and child totals vary slightly from next slide because of missing data for CUA and Service Type.

### In-Home Services

Figure 20. Total **Families** with In-Home Services by Service Type

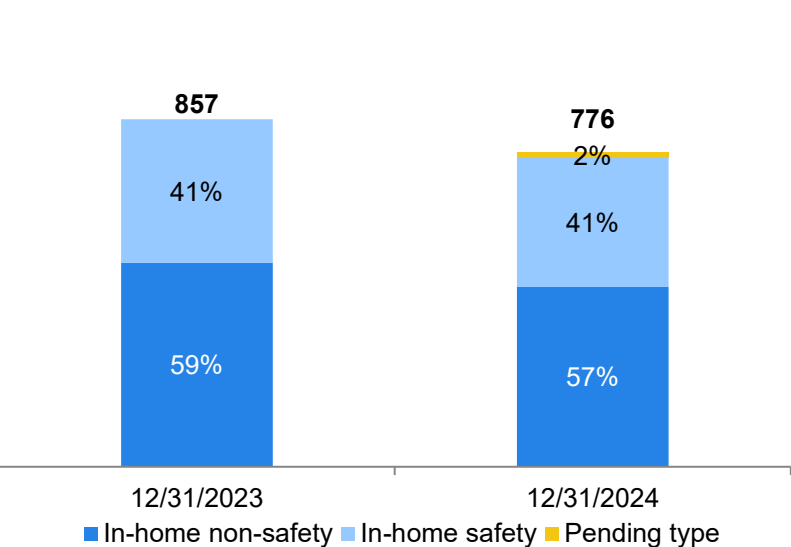
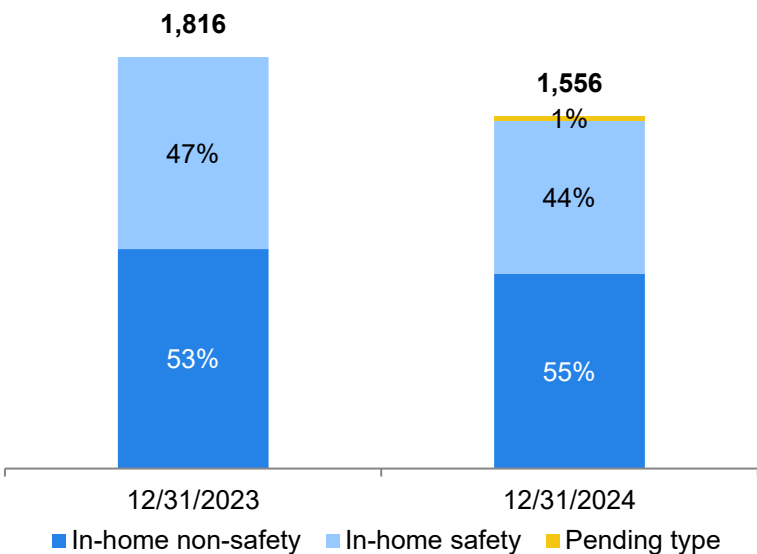


Figure 21. Total **Children** with In-Home Services by Service Type

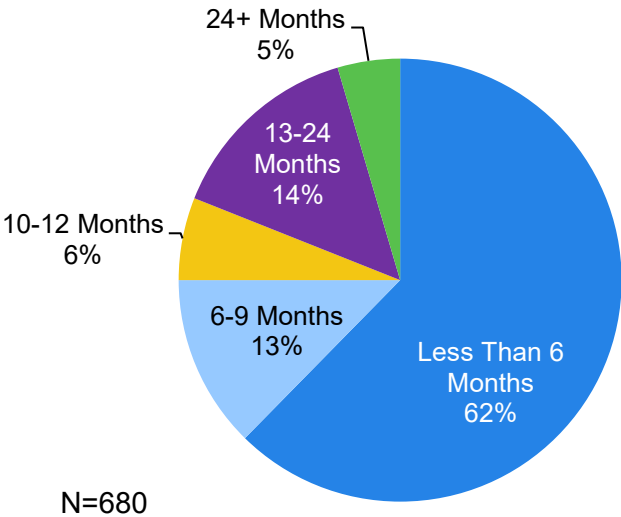


- The number of children with In-Home services decreased by 14.5% from the previous year.

Data run on 1/10/2025 and 1/15/2025  
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.

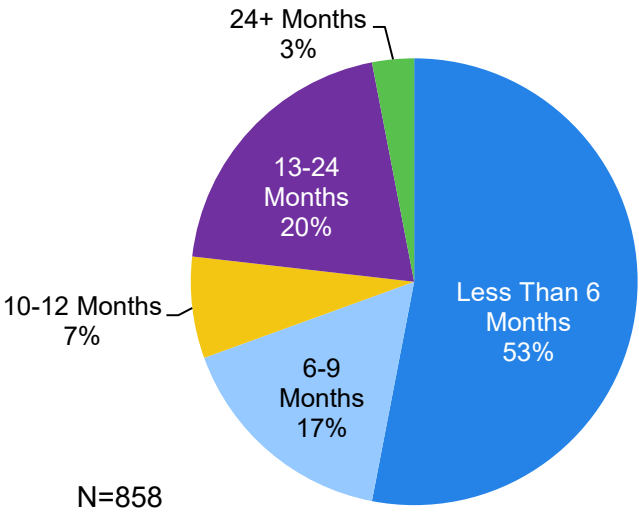
# In-Home Services

Figure 22. Length of In-Home **Safety** Services on December 31, 2024



- On December 31, 2024, 62% of youth with In-Home *Safety* Services had been receiving services for less than 6 months.

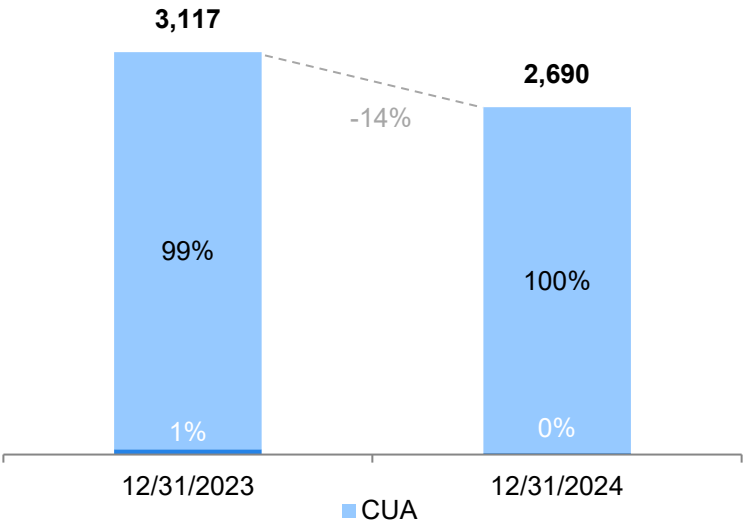
Figure 23. Length of In-Home **Non-Safety** Services on December 31, 2024



- On December 31, 2024, 53% of youth with In-Home *Non-Safety* Services had been receiving services for less than 6 months.

# Dependent Placement Services

Figure 24. Total **Children** with Placement Services

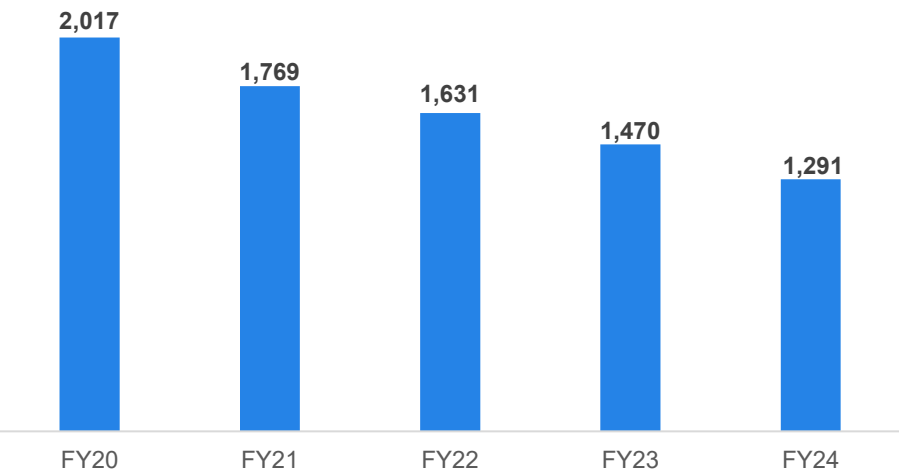


- Continuing to decline, the total children with placement services decreased by 14% since December 31, 2023.
- CUAs managed services for all but 10 children in placement.

Data run on 1/10/2025  
DHS cases include those receiving services from the Adoption and Special Investigations teams

# Dependent Placements

Figure 25. Number of Children who entered Dependent Out-of-Home Care, by Federal Fiscal Year\*

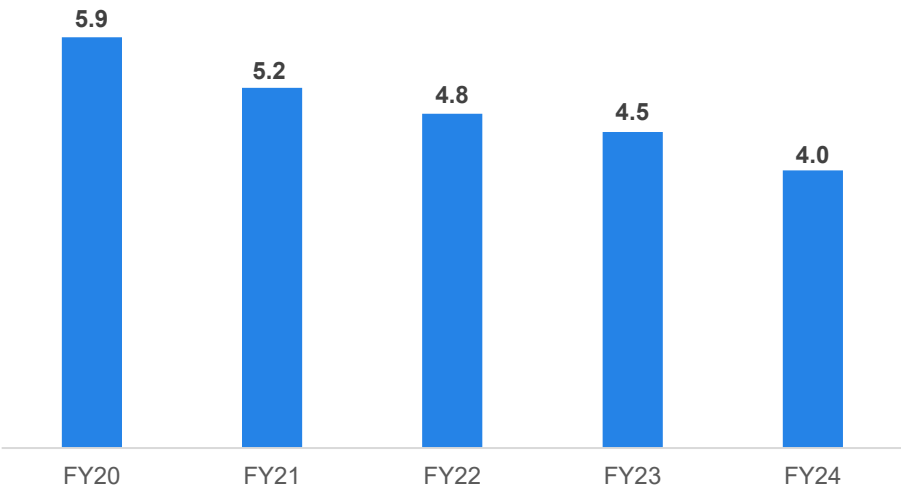


- Between October 1, 2023 and September 30, 2024, there were 1,291 entries into dependent placement.
- The FY24 total represents a 36% decrease from FY20 (2,017 children).

Data updated on 2/20/25 to improve comparability with AFCARS-based reporting.  
\*Federal fiscal year runs 10/1 to 9/30. The federal fiscal year is used to provide better comparisons with other jurisdictions within the U.S.

## Dependent Placements

Figure 26. Entry Rate of Children into Dependent Out-of-Home Care per 1,000 Philadelphia Children, by Federal Fiscal Year\*

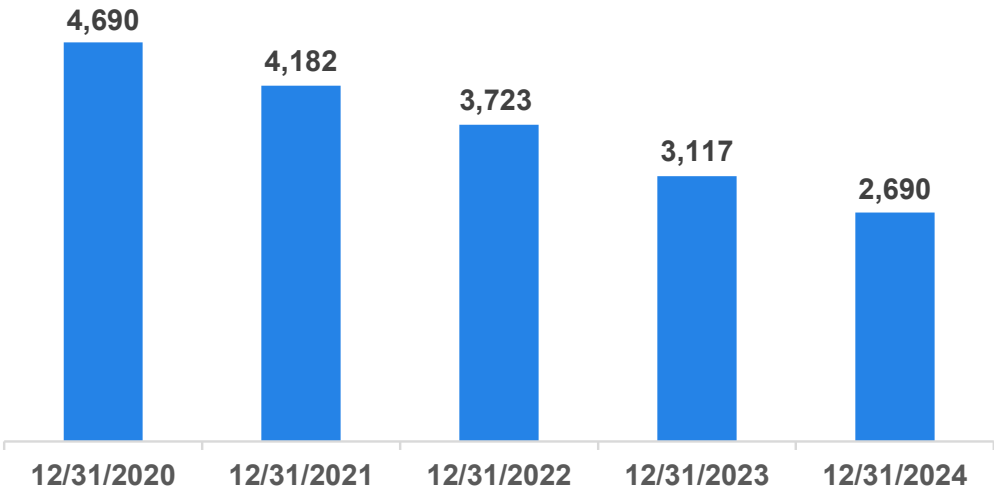


- In Federal FY24, the entry rate of children into dependent placement was 4.0 per 1,000 children.
- The FY24 rate represents a 32% decrease from FY20 (5.9 per 1,000 children).

Data updated on 2/20/25 to improve comparability with AFCARS-based reporting.  
\*Federal fiscal year runs 10/1 to 9/30. The federal fiscal year is used to provide better comparisons with other jurisdictions within the U.S.

# Dependent Placements

Figure 27. Number of Children in Dependent Placement on December 31st of Each Year



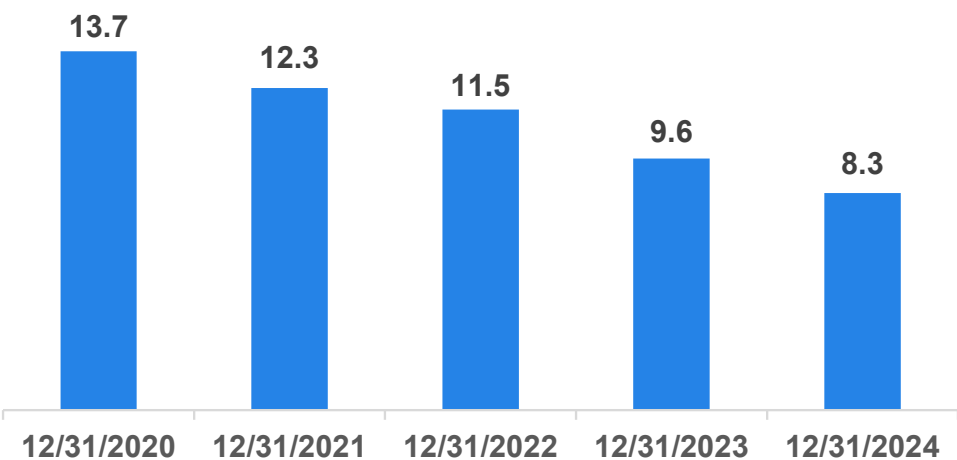
- At the end of FY25 Q2, there were 2,690 children in dependent placement.
- The number of children in placement on December 31, 2024 represents a 43% reduction compared to December 31, 2020 (4,690 children).

Data run on 1/15/2025



# Dependent Placements

Figure 28. Rate of Children in Dependent Placement per 1,000 Philadelphia Children on December 31<sup>st</sup> of Each Year

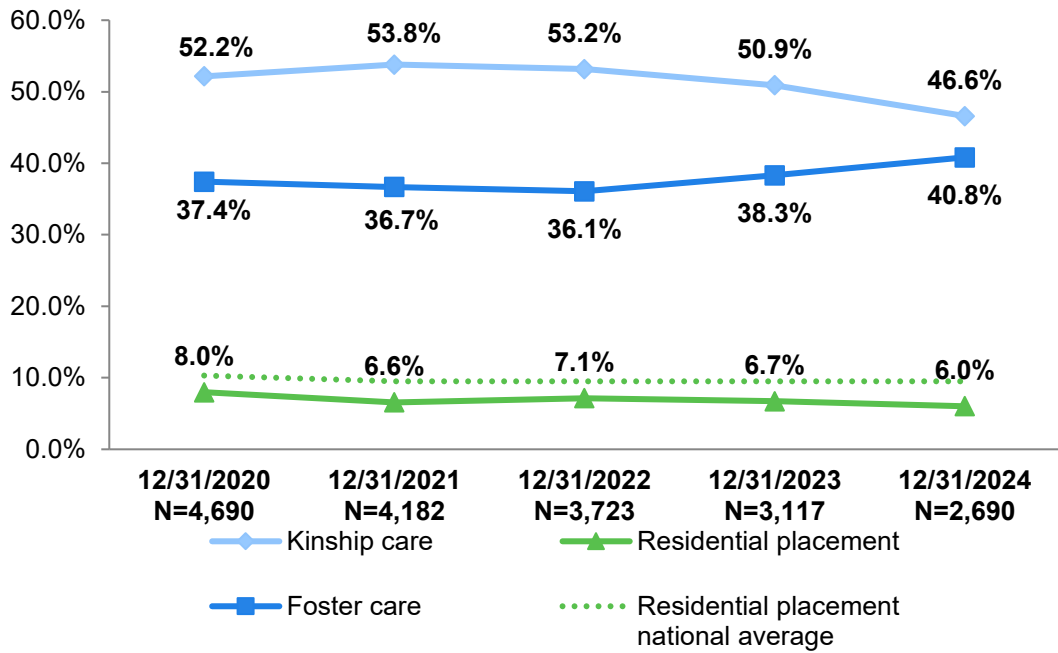


- On December 31, 2024, the rate of children in placement was 8.3 per 1,000 children.
- This rate of children in dependent placement represents a 39% decrease from December 31, 2020 (13.7 per 1,000 children).

Data run on 1/15/2025

# Dependent Placements

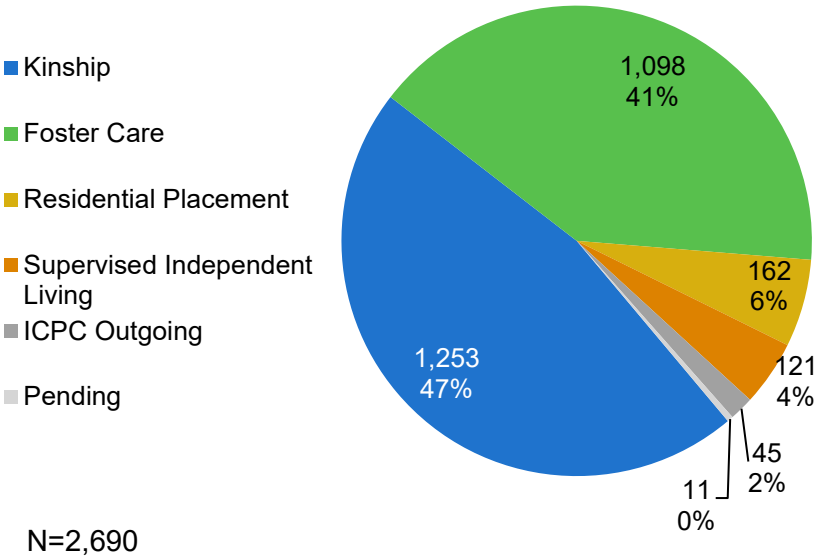
Figure 29. Dependent Placements on December 31 of Each Year



- Kinship care as a percentage of dependent placements has declined in recent years from almost 54% of placements to 47% in December 2024.
- The percentage of youth in residential placement (6%) has also been declining since hitting 8% in 2020.
- For the same timespan, overall dependent placements decreased by 43%.

# Dependent Placement Services

Figure 30. Children in Dependent Placements on December 31, 2024, by Placement Type



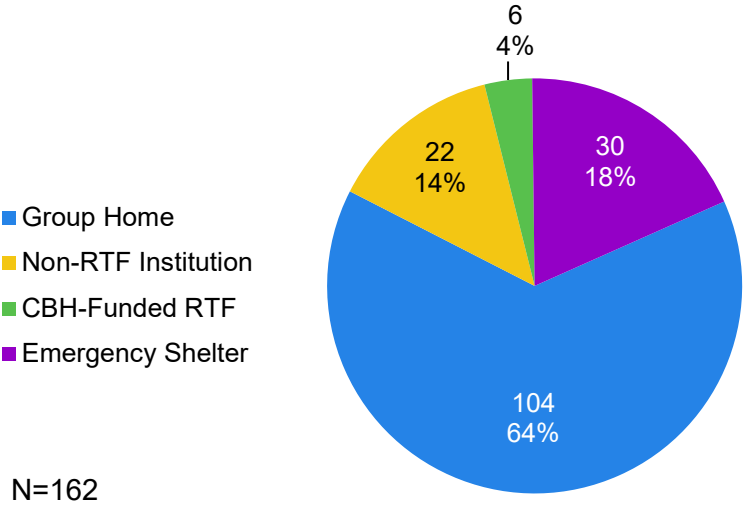
- Nearly 9 in 10 youth in placement on December 31, 2024 were in Kinship or Foster Care (88%).
- Fewer than 1 in 15 (6%) youth in placement were in residential placement (congregate care).

Data run on 1/9/2025

\*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 may not equal 100%  
Beginning in FY25, ICPC Outgoing youth are included in dependent placement services

# Dependent Residential Placement Services

Figure 31. Children in Dependent Residential Placement on December 31, 2024



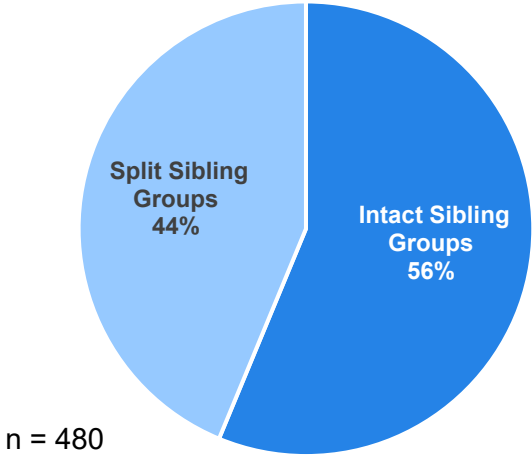
- More than half (64%) of all youth in dependent residential placement were in group homes on the last day of Q2 FY25.
- 30 youth were in emergency shelters, representing 18% of residential placements.

## Family Foster Care Sibling Composition

Table 2. Sibling Composition of Youth in Foster Care and Kinship Care on December 31, 2024

CUA	Total Number of Sibling Groups	Total Number of Intact Sibling Groups	Percentage of Intact Sibling Groups
01 - NET	39	17	44%
02 - APM	42	26	62%
03 - CONCILIO	56	36	64%
04 - CCS	27	15	56%
05 - APM	89	47	53%
06 - CPA	49	25	51%
07 - NET	41	26	63%
08 - BETH	44	29	66%
09 - GPCA	46	22	48%
10 - TPFC	47	27	57%
Overall	480	270	56%

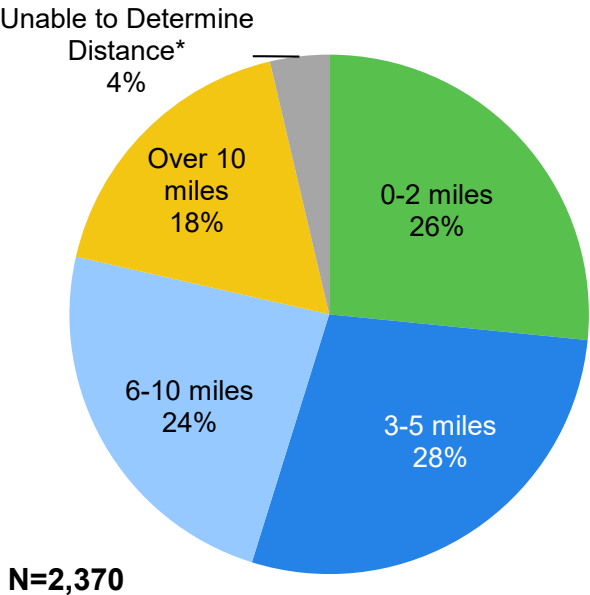
Figure 32. Sibling Composition of Youth in Foster Care and Kinship Care on December 31, 2024



- Of the 480 sibling groups placed in Family Foster Care, 56% were placed together.
- CUA 8 had the highest percentage of intact sibling groups at 66%, while CUA 1 had the lowest percentage (44%).

# Family Foster Care Distance From Home

Figure 33. Distance from Home for Youth in Kinship and Foster Care as of December 31, 2024

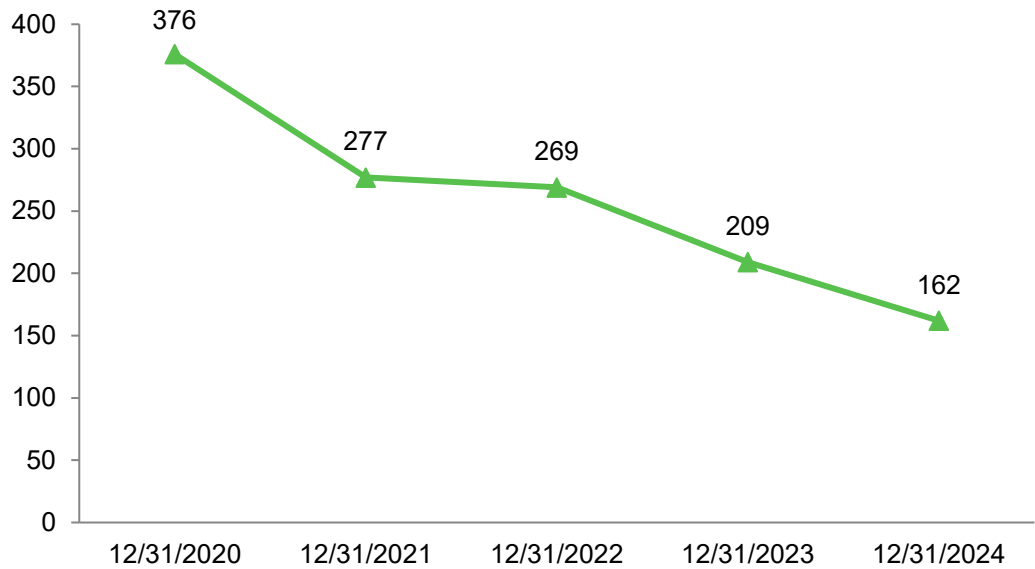


- The majority of youth in Kinship and Foster Care (54%) lived within 5 miles of their home of origin, and nearly 4 in every 5 (78%) lived within 10 miles.

Data run on 12/31/2024  
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 Residential Placement Services

Figure 34. Dependent Residential Placement Totals on December 31, 2024



- Since December 31, 2020, the number of dependent youth in residential placement settings has decreased 57% from 376 youth to 162 youth.
- For the same timespan, overall youth in dependent placements decreased by 43%.

# Dependent Residential Placement Distance from Home

Table 3. Distance between Residential Placement Facilities and City Limits as of December 31, 2024

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	7 (21%)	51 (32%)
Within 5 Miles	6 (18%)	53 (33%)
6 - 10 Miles	7 (21%)	19 (12%)
11 - 25 Miles	5 (15%)	12 (7%)
26 - 50 Miles	6 (18%)	15 (9%)
Over 50 Miles	3 (9%)	11 (7%)
Total	34	161

- 60% of dependent residential placement facilities (serving 77% of youth) were either in Philadelphia or within 10 miles of the City limits.

Data run on 1/15/2025

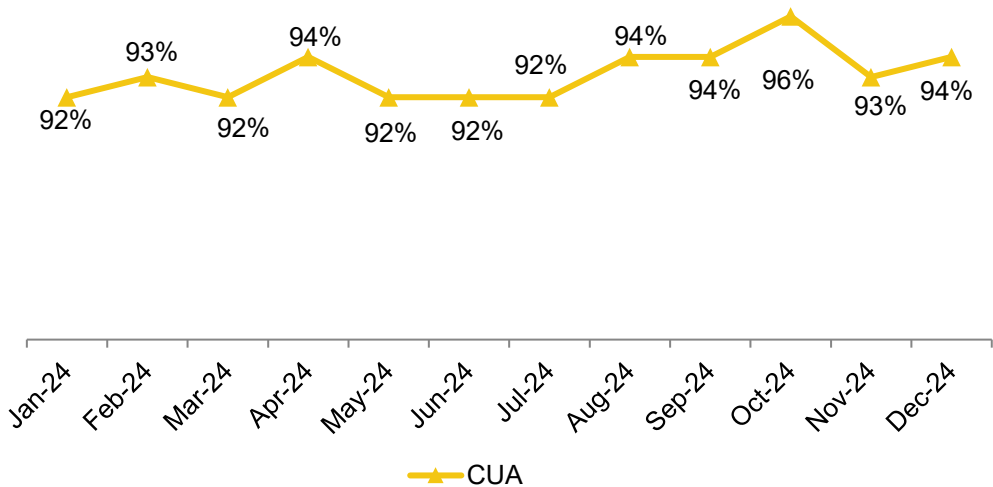
A facility is defined as an agency site and/or campus. Providers with multiple sites within the same ZIP code are considered a campus and counted only once. Providers with sites spread across multiple zip codes are counted multiple times— once for every ZIP code.

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



# Monthly Visitation

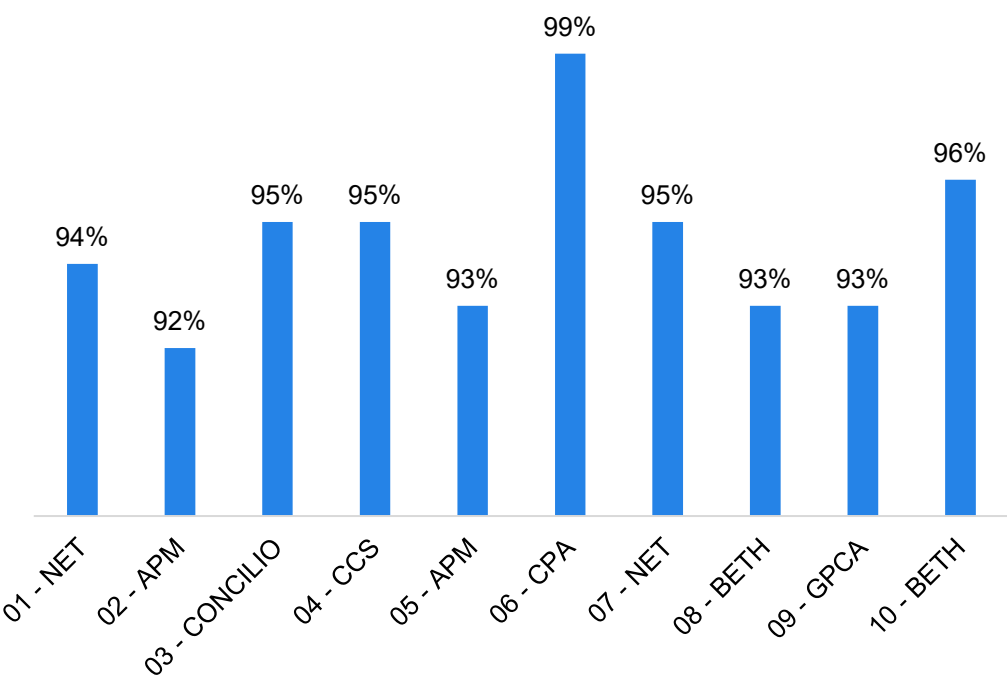
Figure 35. CUA Visitation Rates by Month



- CUA monthly visitation rates remained at or above 90% every month for the 2024 calendar year.

# Monthly Visitation

Figure 36. December 2024 Visitation Rates, by CUA



- In December 2024, all CUAs had visitation rates above 90%.
- The highest visitation rate in December was at 06-CPA with 99%, while the lowest was 92% at 02-APM.



# Dependent Services Summary

- The number of families open for service continued to decline. Both the number of children with In-Home Services (1,556) and children with dependent Placement Services (2,690) continued to decrease from previous fiscal years.
- Less than half of youth in dependent placement were in kinship care (47%), lower than recent years.
- At 162 youth on 12/31/24, the total number of youth in dependent residential placement continued to decrease.
- While caseloads in the system overall are within recommended levels, some CUAs have more than double the median caseload of others.

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



# 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.

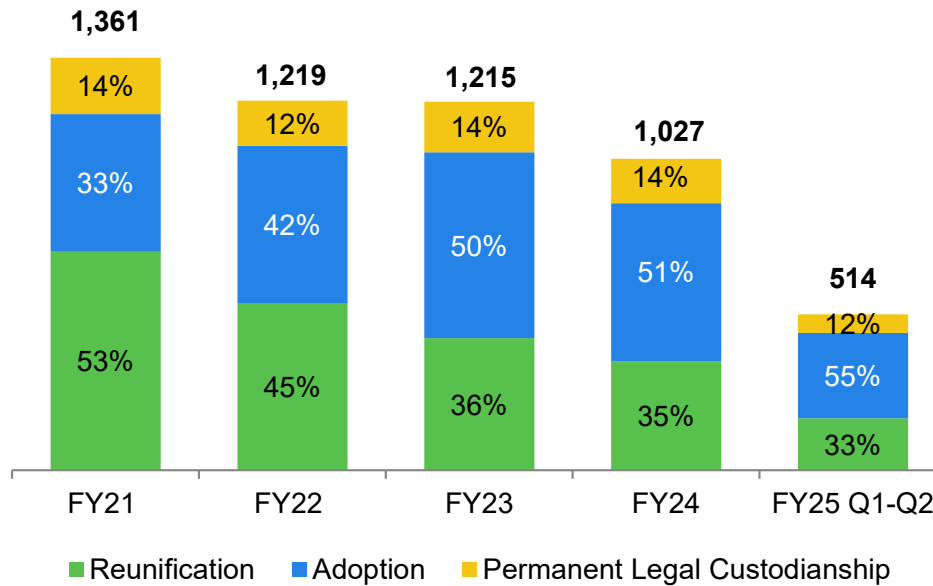
# Glossary of Terms (continued)

## 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

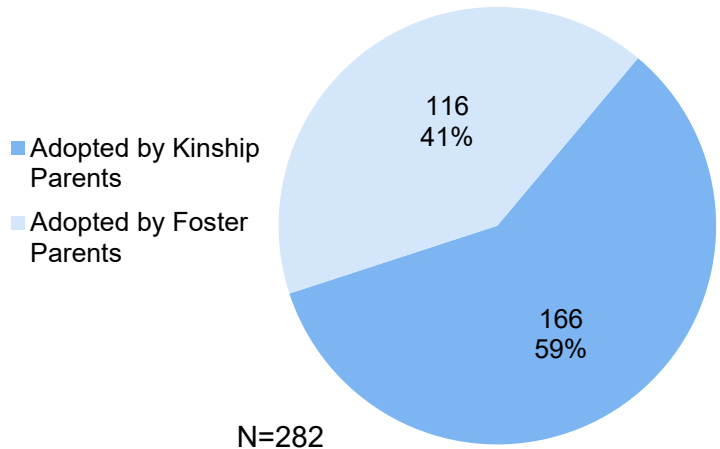
Figure 37. Permanency Totals by Permanency Type



- In the first half of FY25, 514 children and youth attained permanency through Reunification, Adoption, and Permanent Legal Custodianship, on pace to achieve the same number as in FY24.
- About one-third (33%) of permanencies in FY25 Q1-Q2 were Reunifications.

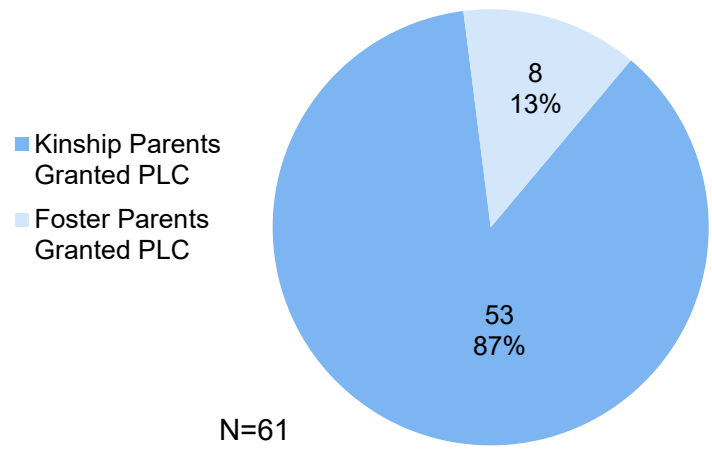
# Adoptions and Permanent Legal Custody (PLC)

Figure 38. Youth Who were **Adopted** by Foster and Kinship Parents



- Of the 282 children and youth who were adopted in FY25 Q1-Q2, almost 6 in 10 (59%) were adopted by their kinship resource parents.

Figure 39. Youth Who were **Discharged to PLC** with Foster and Kinship Parents



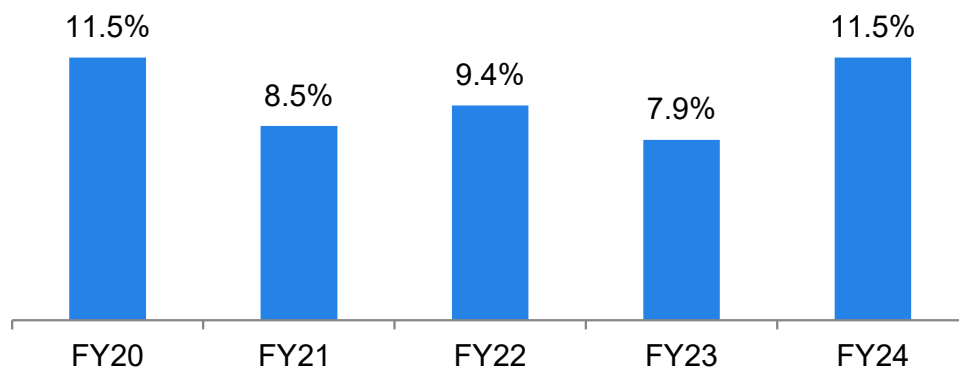
- Of the 61 children and youth who were discharged to PLC, all but 8 were discharged to their kinship resource parents.

Data run on 1/10/2025  
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 40. One-Year Re-Entry Rate



- Around 1 in 10 (11.5%) youth who were reunified in FY24, re-entered dependent placement within 1 year.
- This percentage is higher than the last three years, and the same as in 2020.



# Permanency Summary

- The percentage of permanencies through Reunification continued a downward trend so far in FY25.
- The overall number of permanencies has trended downward since FY20.
- Re-entry of children to Foster Care following Reunification increased from last year.



# 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.

# Glossary of Terms (continued)

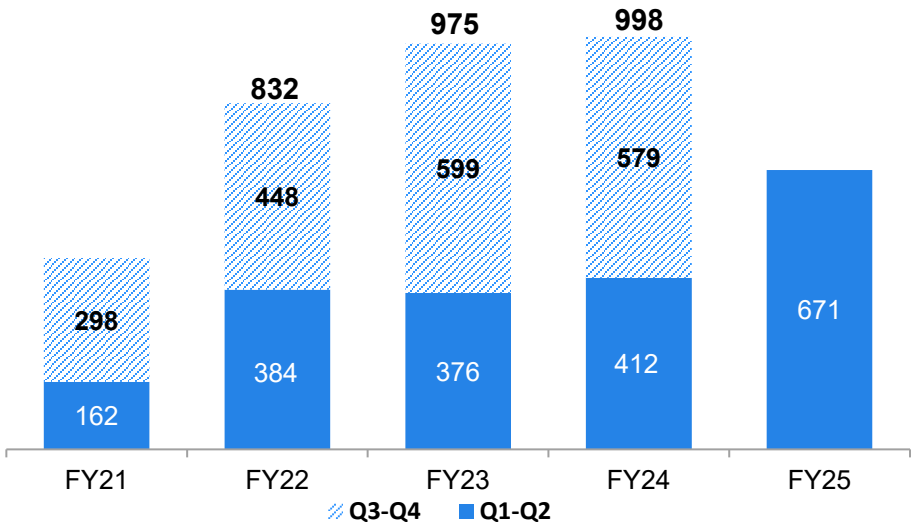
## Juvenile Justice Detention and Residential Placement and Measures

- **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 41. IPS Service **Referrals**

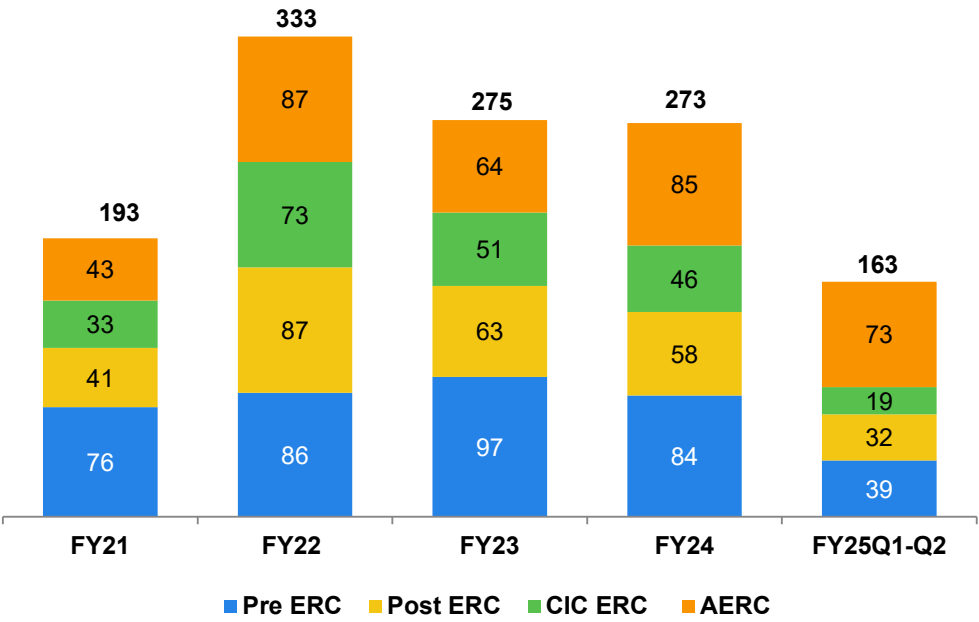


- 671 youth were referred to IPS in the first half of FY25, more than any of the most-recent fiscal years in the same period.

## Evening Reporting Centers

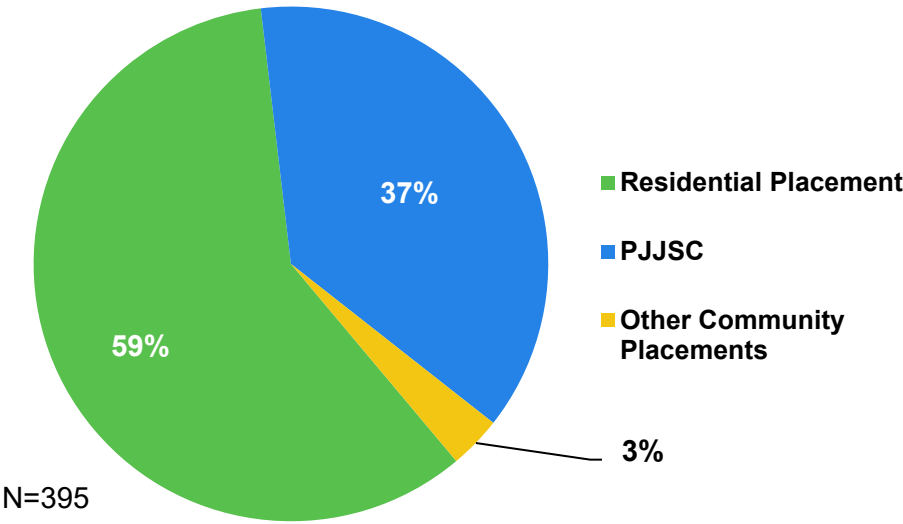
*Evening Reporting Centers (ERCs) are community-based, afterschool programs that provide daily structured activities and serve as an alternative to placement for juvenile justice-involved youth ages 14-18.*

Figure 42. Youth Receiving Evening Reporting Center Services



- Evening Reporting Centers served 163 youth in Q1-Q2 of FY25, on a pace to serve more youth than FY24.
- AERC served the most with 73 youth, followed by Pre-ERC (39).

Juvenile Justice-Involved Youth Placed Outside of Home  
*PJJSC, Delinquent Residential Placement & Community Placements*  
Figure 43. Juvenile Justice-Involved Youth Placed Outside of the Home on  
December 31, 2024, by Location



- On December 31, 2024, there were 395 juvenile justice-involved youth placed outside the home.
- More than half (59%) of youth were placed in residential placement, and 37% were held in detention at the Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Services Center (PJJSC).

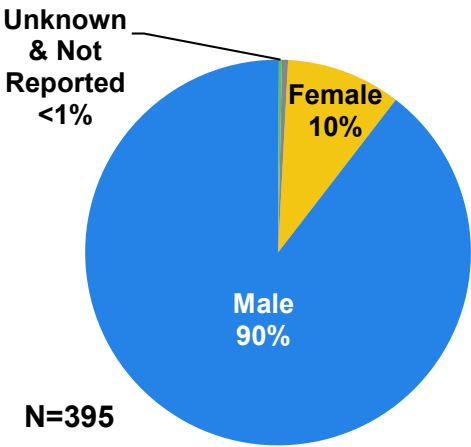
Data run on 1/28/2025  
"Other community placements" include foster care and supervised independent living  
Data for Juvenile Justice-involved youth in placement alternatives, such as GPS monitoring, are not tracked directly by DHS  
Percentages in pie chart may not equal 100% because of rounding  
Data is preliminary and may not reflect all discharges as of data run date



# Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Demographics – December 31, 2024

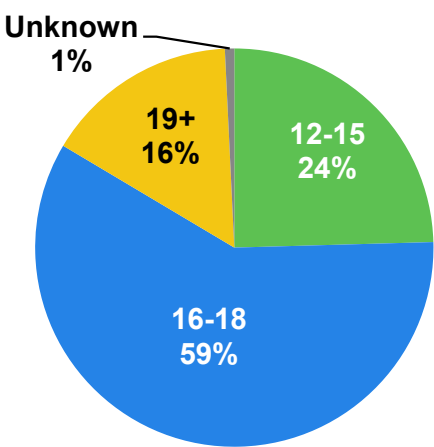
*PJJSC, Delinquent Residential Placement & Community Placements*

Figure 44. Sex



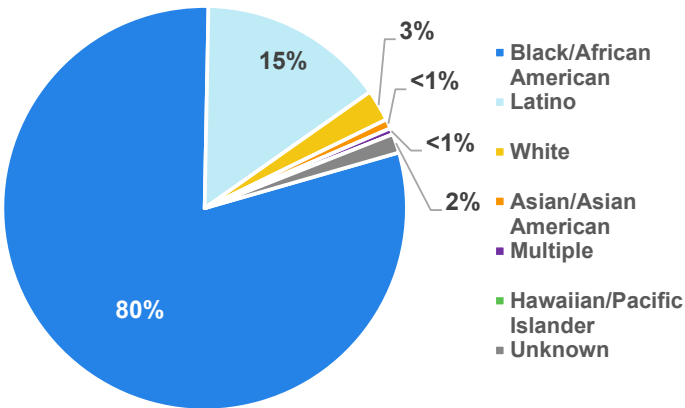
- On December 31, 9 in 10 juvenile justice-involved youth were male.

Figure 45. Age



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

Figure 46. Race/Ethnicity



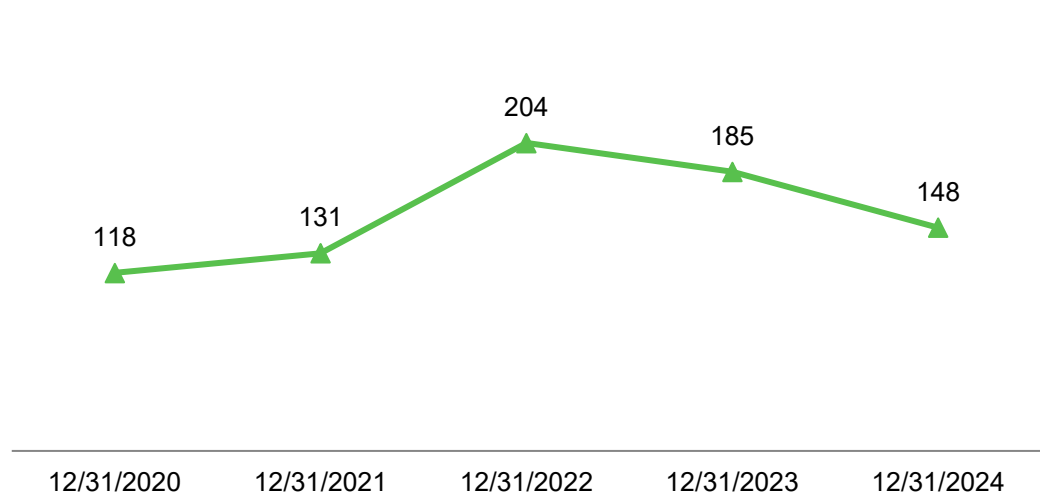
- 4 in 5 (80%) of juvenile justice-involved youth were Black/African American, almost double the 42% of Philadelphia youth under 18 who are Black.

Data run on 1/28/2025  
Philadelphia youth demographics from American Community Survey at  
<https://data.census.gov/table?q=race/ethnicity%20by%20age%20in%20philadelphia>  
Data is preliminary and may not reflect all discharges as of data run date

# Juvenile Justice Placement Services

## PJJSC

Figure 47. PJJSC Placement Totals on December 31, 2024

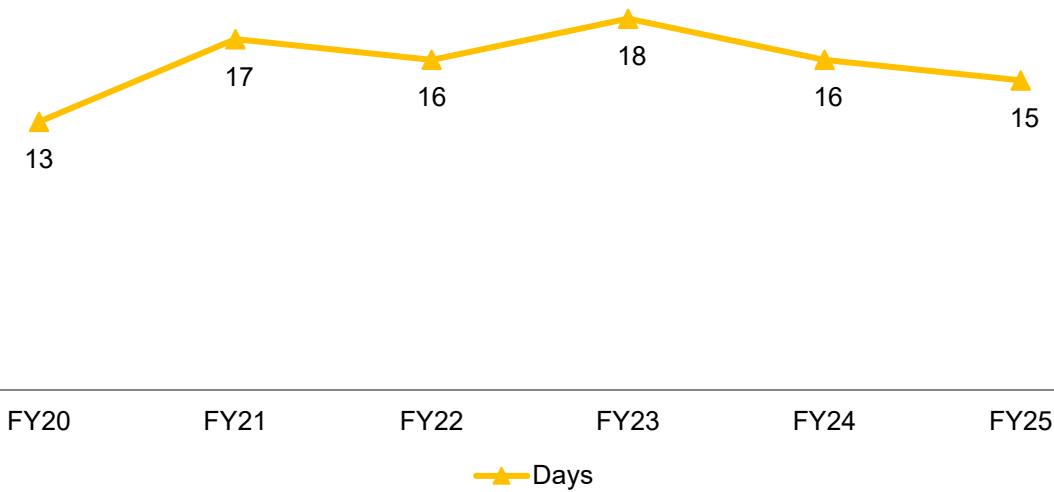


- On December 31, there were 148 youth held in detention at the PJJSC.
- After an increase through 2022, the number of youth held in detention at the PJJSC has been decreasing.

# Juvenile Justice Placement Services

## PJJSC Length of Stay

Figure 48. Median Length of Stay (Days) for Youth Exiting the **PJJSC**



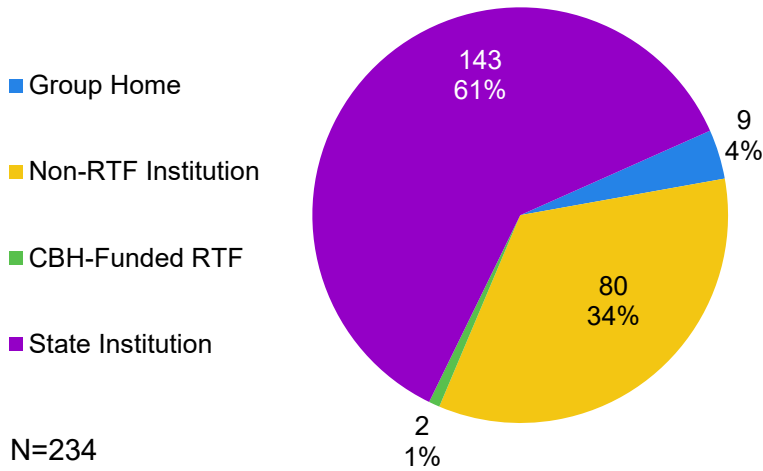
- The median length of stay for youth who left the PJJSC in Q2 of FY25 was 15 days.

Data run on 1/1/2025  
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  
Data is preliminary and may not reflect all discharges as of data run date

# Juvenile Justice Placement Services

## Delinquent Residential Placement

Figure 49. Children in Delinquent Residential Placement on December 31, 2024

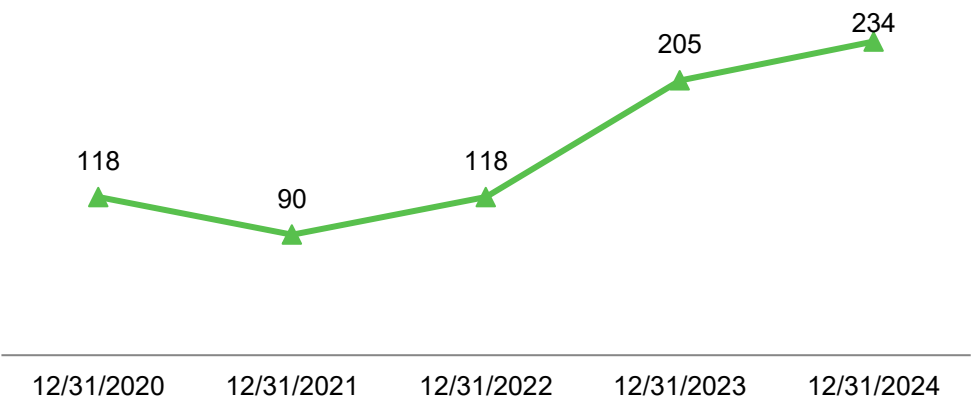


- More than 3 in 5 (61%) youth placed in Delinquent Residential Placement were in a state institution on December 31, 2024.
- 5% of youth placed in Delinquent Residential Placement were in Group Home or CBH-Funded RTF settings.

# Juvenile Justice Placement Services

## Delinquent Residential Placement

Figure 50. Delinquent Residential Placement Totals on December 31, 2024

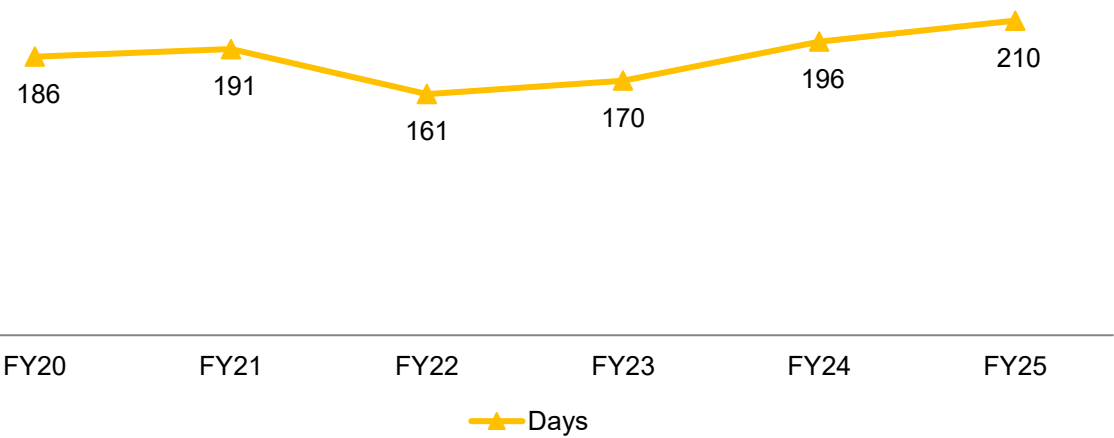


- The total youth in delinquent residential placement increased by 98% since December 2020, more than doubling since 2021.

# Juvenile Justice Placement Services

## Delinquent Residential Placement

Figure 51. 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 Q2 FY25 was 210 days.

Data run on 1/9/2025  
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 December 31, 2024

Distance	Distance	Distance
In Philadelphia	1 (7%)	3 (1%)
Within 10 Miles	1 (7%)	1 (<1%)
11 – 50 Miles	1 (7%)	15 (6%)
51 – 100 Miles	3 (21%)	86 (37%)
101 – 200 Miles	4 (29%)	96 (41%)
200 + Miles	4 (29%)	33 (14%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>234</b>

- Only 1 Delinquent Residential Placement facility (serving just 3 youth) was in Philadelphia.
- More than 9 in 10 (92%) of youth in residential placement were placed at least 50 miles from Philadelphia.

Data run on 1/16/2025  
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 671 referrals in the first half of FY25, on pace to increase overall program use. Evening Reporting Centers provided an alternative to detention for 163 youth, on pace to increase over the past two years.
- The number of youth held 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 remained stable at around 15 days.
- Delinquent Residential Placement length of stay increased to 210 days.
- Only one Residential Placement facility was in Philadelphia serving just 3 youth.

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.





# Thank You!



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

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Department of Human Services