



Quarterly Indicators Report

Fiscal Year 2024 Quarter 2
July 1, 2023 – December 31, 2023



Office of
Children and Families
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Department of Human Services

Purpose

The Annual Indicators Report highlights trends in essential Philadelphia Department of Human Services (DHS) and Community Umbrella Agency (CUA) functions, key outcomes, and progress toward the four primary goals of Improving Outcomes for Children (IOC):



More children and youth maintained safely in their own homes and communities.



A reduction in the use of congregate care.



More children and youth achieving timely reunification or other permanence.



Improved child, youth, and family functioning.



Executive Summary



Strengths: Reduce the number of children involved with the formal child welfare system

Fewer families are accepted for DHS services. All CUAs closed more cases than were referred in the first half of Fiscal Year 2024. Also, there were fewer families open for formal services at the end of Quarter 2 of Fiscal Year 2024 than in the four previous years.



Strengths: Safely reduce dependent congregate care

Decrease in congregate care. At the end of the second quarter in Fiscal Year 2024, 209 dependent youth in placement were in congregate care, which is lower than the previous four fiscal years.



Executive Summary

Strengths: More children maintained in their own communities



Fewer children and youth are in placement. The number of children and youth in dependent placement has decreased by 39% from 5,111 children in December 2019 to 3,117 children in December 2023.

Areas of Focus: Ongoing challenges with permanency



Ongoing challenges with permanency. The number of children and youth who attain permanency through reunification has continually decreased since the FY20 full Fiscal Year. Less than half (36%) of children and youth attained permanency by reunifying with family in the first half of FY24.



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 CUAs are engaged in multiple strategies to improve recruitment and retention at the CUAs.

Areas of Focus: Increasing kinship care



Emphasize placing children with kin. While half (50.9%) of the children and youth in dependent placement on December 31, 2023, were in kinship care, this percentage has remained relatively stagnant for the past five fiscal years.



Executive Summary

Areas of Focus: Decreasing youth and length of stay for Delinquent Congregate Care



More youth are in Delinquent Congregate Care and are staying longer. While fewer youth were detained at the PJJSC and experienced shorter average stays, the number of youth in delinquent congregate care increased by 74% and the median stay in days increased by 42% since December 31, 2022.

Areas of Focus: Building a continuum of residential placements for juvenile justice-involved youth



Philadelphia DHS is working with contracted providers to build a continuum of residential placements and supportive services for juvenile justice-involved youth to provide more appropriate placements for youth that are closer to home than current congregate care facilities.



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 assessed as having no 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.

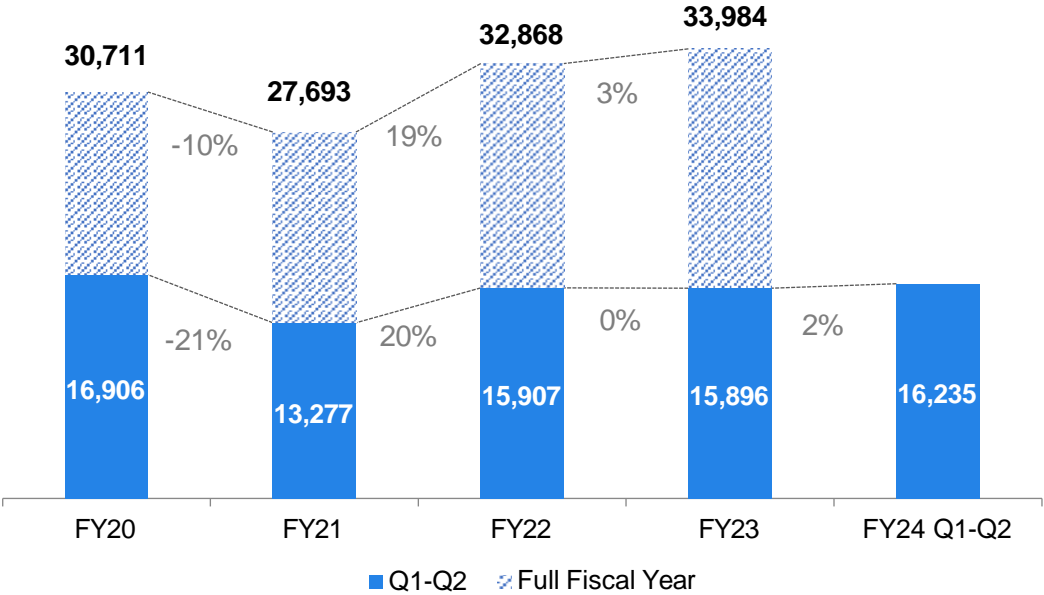
Glossary of Terms (continued)

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

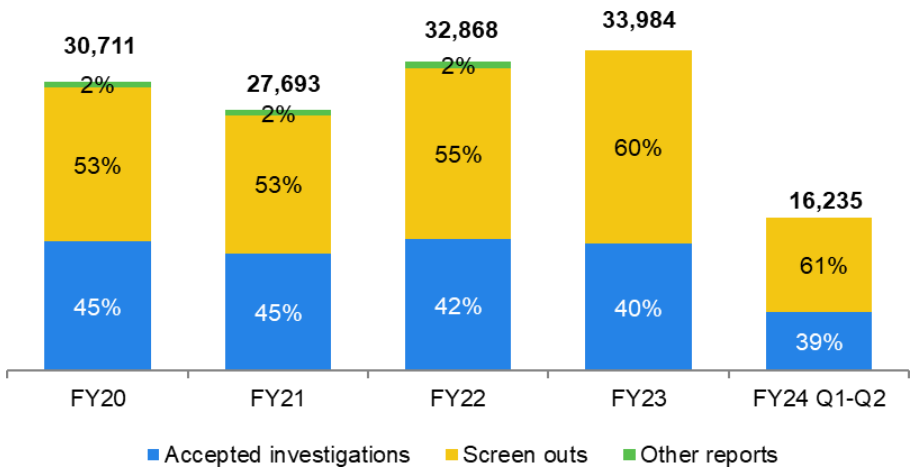
Figure 1. Total Hotline Reports



- In Q1- Q2 of FY24, there were 16,235 reports made to DHS’ Hotline.
- Hotline reports in FY24 Q1-Q2 increased by 2% compared to FY23 Q1-Q2.

Hotline Decisions

Figure 2. Hotline Action

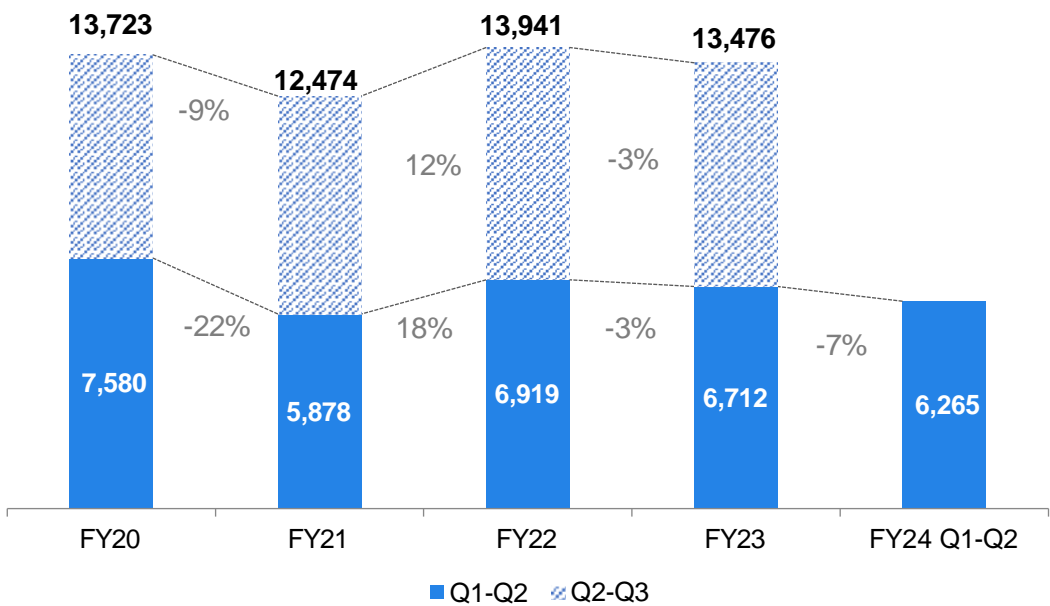


- Nearly two fifths (39%) of all reports were accepted for investigation in FY24 Q1-Q2. This is lower than the previous four years.
- Three-fifths (61%) of all reports were screened out in FY24 Q1-Q2. This is the highest rate compared to the past four full fiscal years.

Data run on 2/26/2024
This year we have redefined these categories to remove the category of "Other" because reports previously categorized as Other are still screened using Hotline Guided Decision Making and can potentially be accepted for investigation
*Other reports include referrals for law enforcement only, other jurisdictions, information only, and follow-up on a prior report

Investigations

Figure 3. Total Investigations

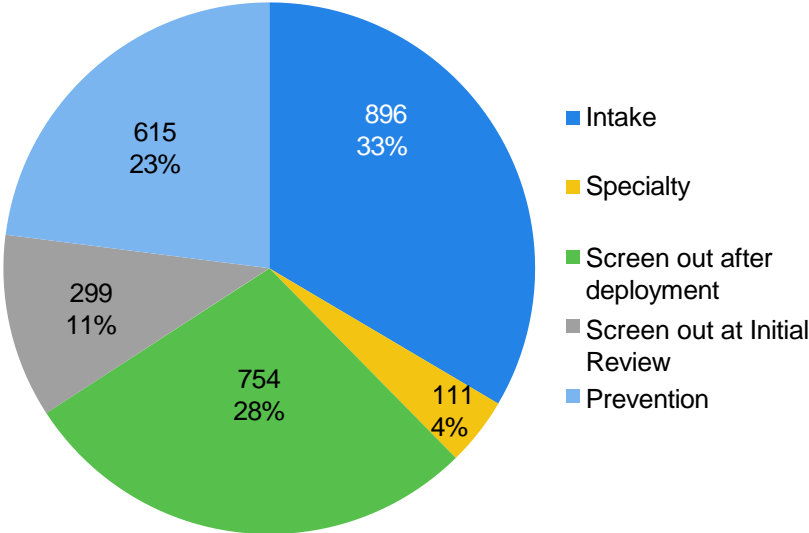


- In FY24 Q1-Q2, 6,265 calls from Hotline were sent to investigation, which is 39% of all reports received by Hotline.
- Investigations decreased 7% from FY23 Q1-Q2 to FY24 Q1-Q2.

Hotline Decisions

Figure 4. Fiscal Year 2024 Q1-Q2 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.



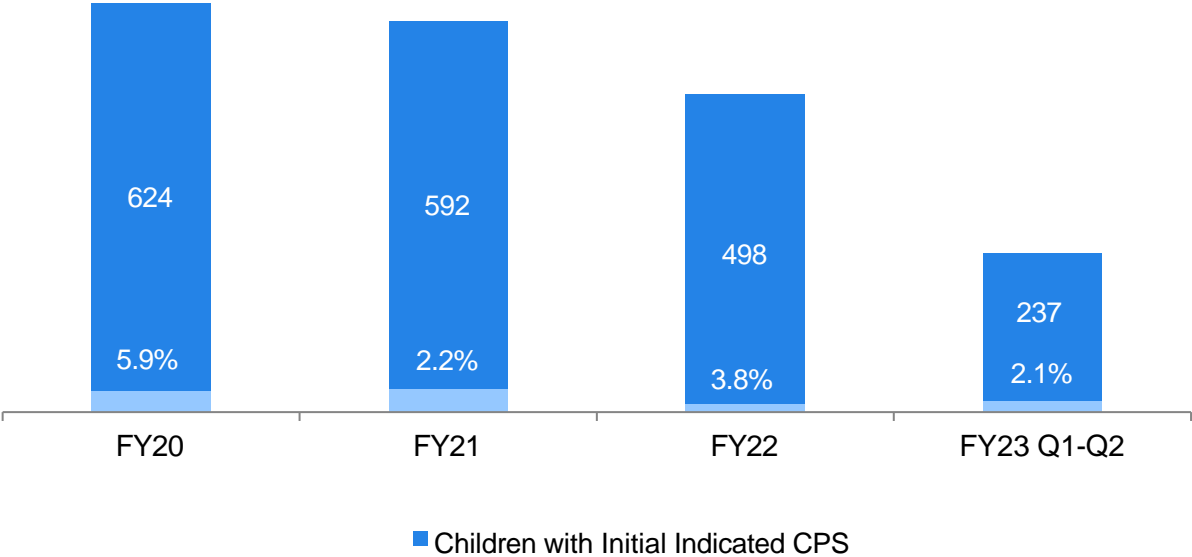
N= 2,675

- In FY24 Q1-Q2, 2,675 reports were sent to the secondary screen out unit, and over half (62%) were screened out.
- A third (33%) of secondary screen out reports were ultimately sent to Intake and 4% sent to Specialty Investigations.

Repeat Maltreatment: Federal Measure

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

Figure 5. Repeat Maltreatment: Federal Measure

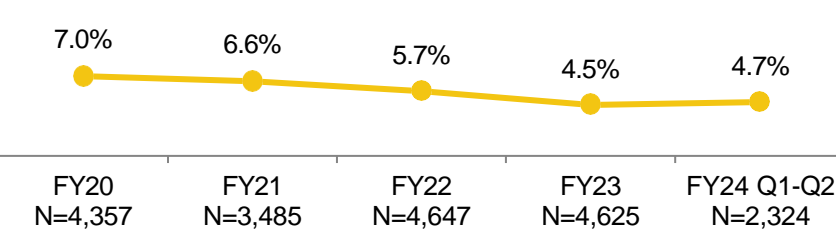


- Of the 237 children with an indicated CPS report in FY23 Q1-Q2, 2.1% had a repeat indicated CPS report.

Repeat Maltreatment: State Measure

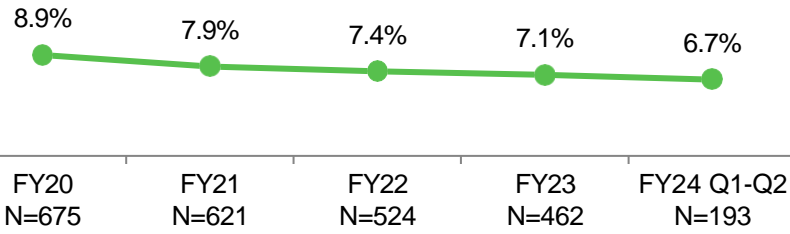
The Pennsylvania measure for repeat maltreatment looks at the number of CPS reports received per year and identifies those children who **have ever had a previous** indication of abuse.

Figure 6. CPS Reports with Suspected Re-Abuse



- The rate of suspected re-abuse for the first half of FY24 (4.7%) was slightly higher than FY23, but lower than other recent years.

Figure 7. Indicated CPS Reports with Re-Abuse



- The rate of CPS reports with **indicated** re-abuse in FY24 Q1-Q2 was lower than the previous four full years.



Hotline and Investigations Summary

- In FY24 Q1-Q2, the total number of reports to the DHS Hotline of suspected abuse and neglect decreased by 2% from the previous year, nearly returning to pre-COVID levels.
- Less than half (39%) of all reports were accepted for investigation in FY24 Q1-Q2, lower than previous full fiscal years.
- Hotline staff continued to screen out over half (61%) of reports and repeat maltreatment was lower than the national average at 2.1%.

In summary, despite Hotline reports nearly returning to pre-COVID levels, in an effort to make sure children can remain safely in their own homes and communities, Hotline and secondary screen out staff continue to screen out more families reported than they accepted for investigation.



DHS Diversion Programs

Glossary of Terms

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

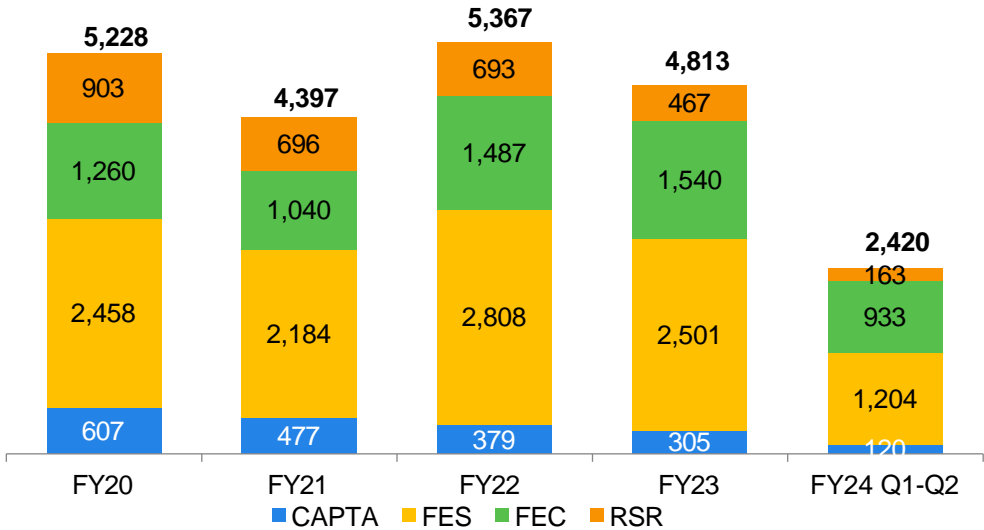
- **CAPTA-** Family Case Coordination Program
- **FEP** – Family Empowerment Programs, refers to:
 - **FES-** Family Empowerment Services
 - **FEC-** Family Empowerment Centers
- **RSR-** Rapid Service Response
 - Note-All families receiving RSR are referred by Intake and most have an open investigation.

Measures

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

Total Referrals

Figure 8. Total Referrals to DHS Diversion Programs by Program

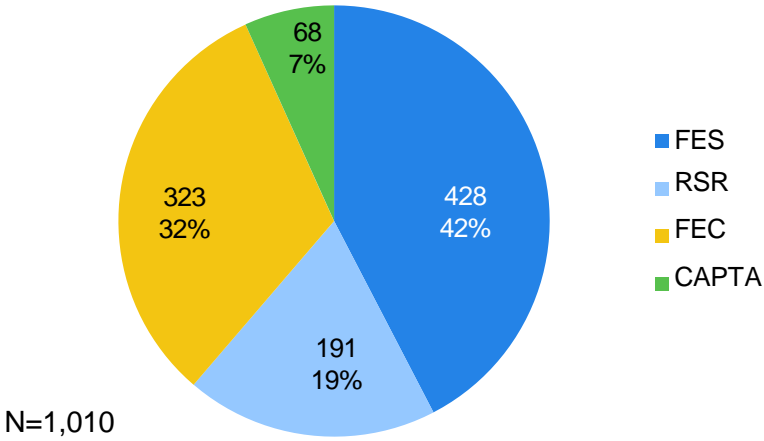


- In FY24 Q1-Q2, there were 2,420 families referred to DHS Diversion Programs.
- Family Empowerment Services (FES) and Family Empowerment Centers (FEC) continued to receive the most referrals (88% of referrals combined).

Data run on 02/28/2024
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 FY24 Q1-Q2 by Program

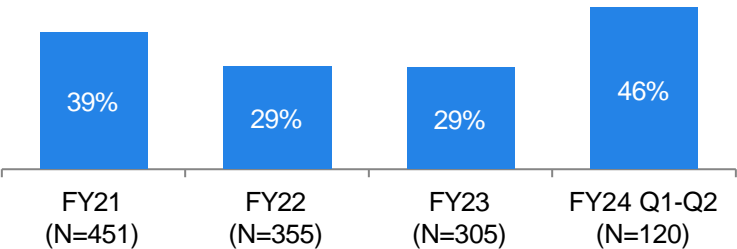


- In FY24 Q1-Q2, there were 1,010 families served by DHS Diversion Programs.
- Family Empowerment Services (FES) and Family Empowerment Centers (FEC) are the most common DHS Diversion Programs, serving just under 3 in 4 (74%) families receiving Diversion services.

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

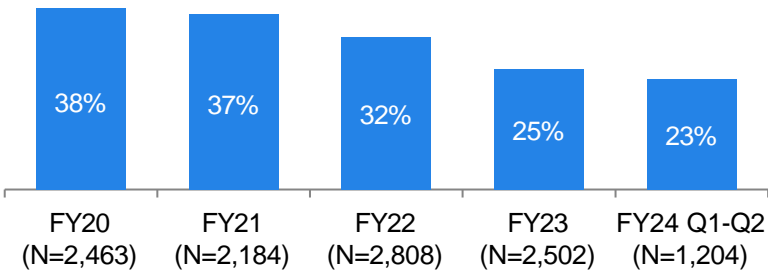


- Out of 120 families referred in FY24 Q1-Q2, 46% of mothers voluntarily enrolled in services, higher than the previous three full fiscal years.

Family Empowerment Services (FES)

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

Figure 11. Voluntary Service Rate

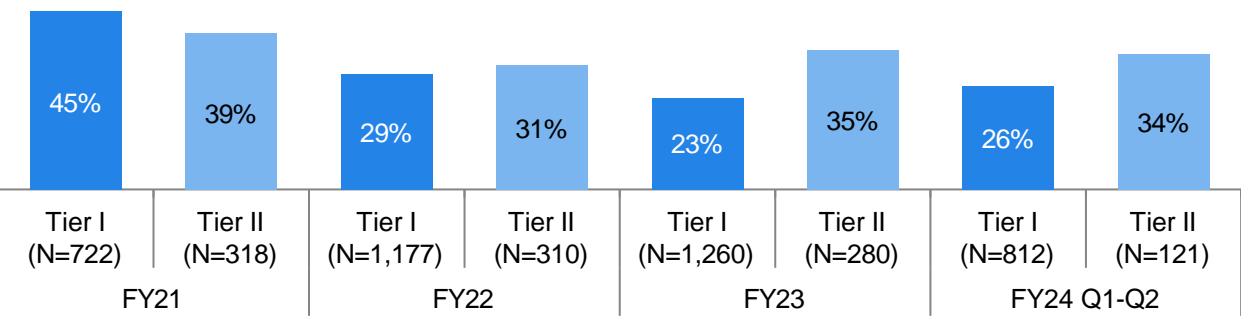


- Out of 1,204 families referred in FY24 Q1-Q2, over a quarter of families (23%) voluntarily enrolled in services, which is lower than the previous full fiscal year.

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



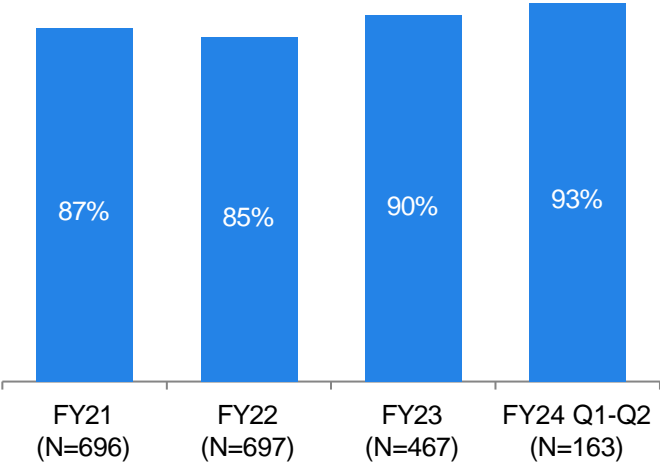
- In FY24 Q1-Q2, 26% of Tier I families voluntarily enrolled in services, this is higher than the previous full fiscal year.
- In FY24 Q1-Q2, 34% of Tier II families voluntarily enrolled in services, slightly lower than the previous full fiscal year.

Data run on 02/28/2024
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 163 families referred to RSR in FY24 Q1-Q2, 93% of families voluntarily enrolled in services, higher than the previous full fiscal year.

Data run on 02/28/2024
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

To prevent formal child welfare involvement:

- There were 2,420 families referred to DHS Diversion Programs in FY24 Q1-Q2.
- The rate of families accepting services in FY24 Q1-2 decreased from previous full fiscal years for FEC Tier 2, and FES services.
- The rate of families accepting services in FY24 Q1-Q2 increased for CAPTA, FEC Tier 1, RSR in comparison to previous full fiscal years.

In FY24 Q1-Q2, DHS Diversion programs served 1,010 families in their own homes to support families without the need for child welfare involvement.



Dependent Services

Glossary of Terms

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

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

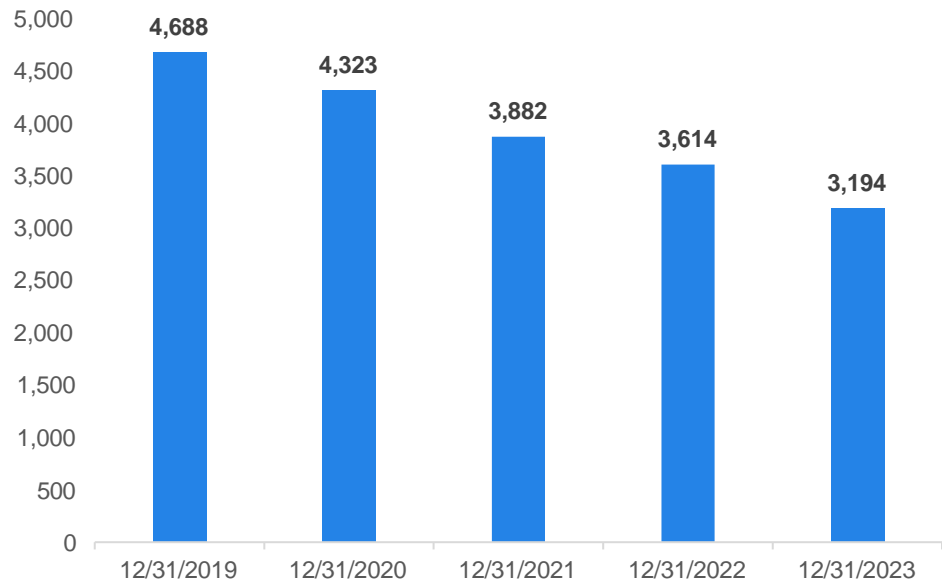
Glossary of Terms (continued)

Dependent Services Placement Types and Measures

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

Total Families Open for Service

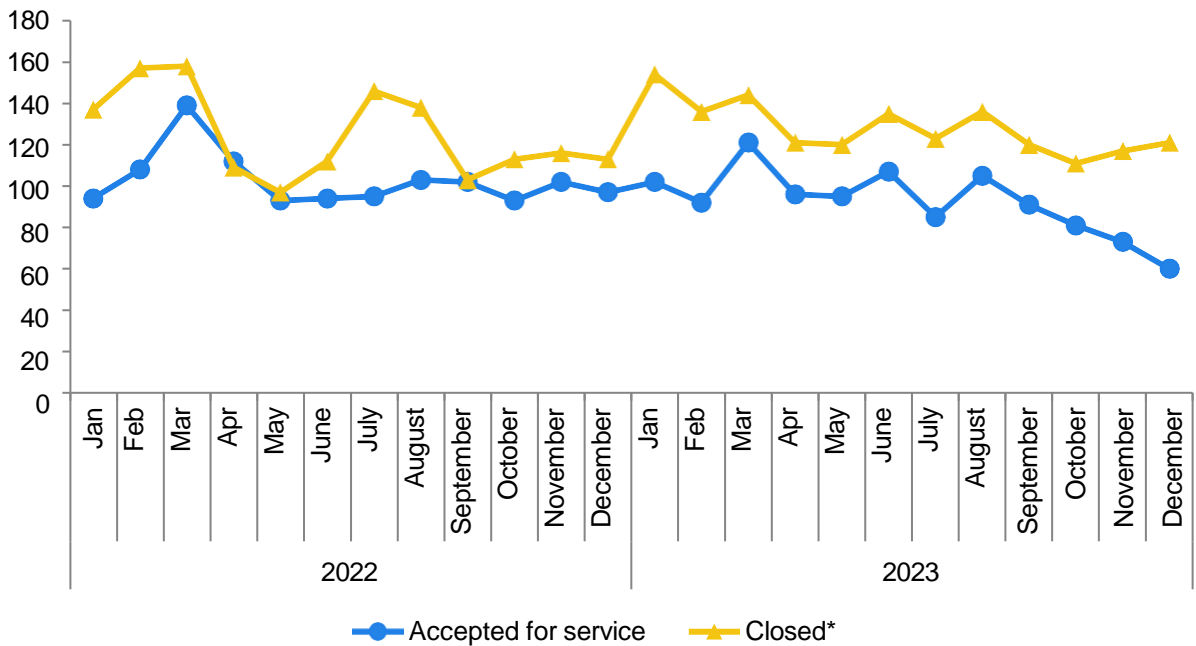
Figure 14. Total Families Open for Service on December 31st



- There were 3,194 families open for service on December 31st, 2023.
- The number families open for formal services has decreased every fiscal year.

Families Accepted for Service and Families Closed

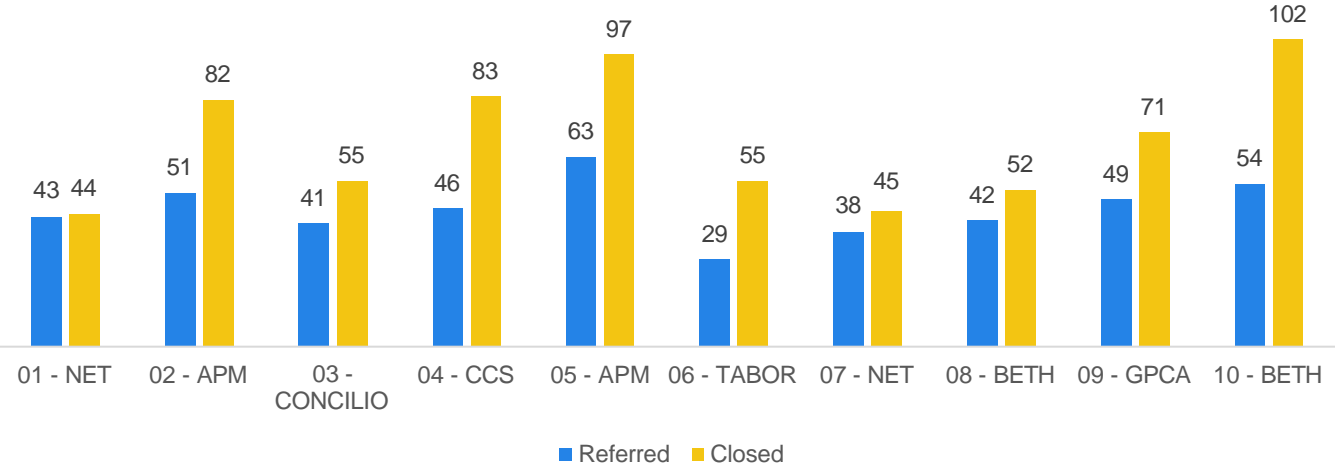
Figure 15. Families Accepted and Closed by Month



- More families were closed than accepted for service every month since Oct 2022.

Families Referred and Families Closed

Figure 16. Families Referred and Closed in FY24 Q1-Q2, by CUA

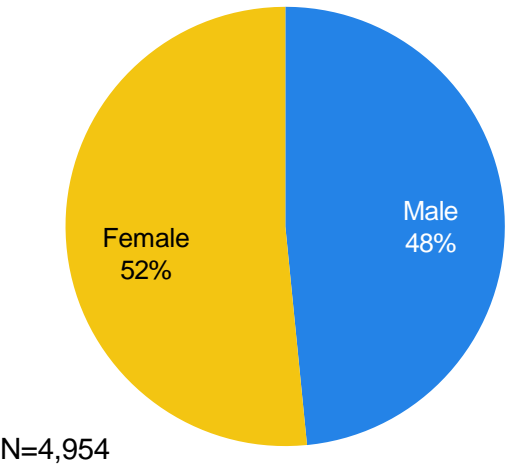


- All CUAs closed more families’ cases in FY24 Q1-Q2 than were referred to them.

Data run on 1/30/2024
*Families closed includes those transferred to Non-CWO Services (Delinquent or Subsidy)
*As of 12/01/23, CUA 10 is now Bethanna

Sex of Dependent Youth – December 31st, 2023

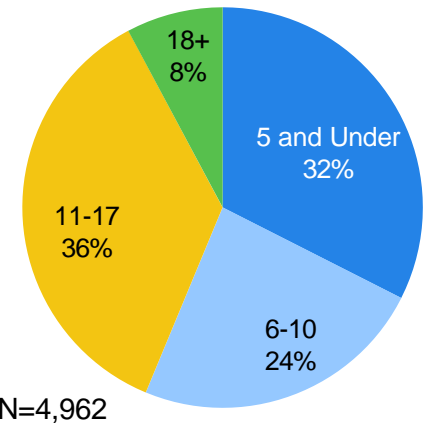
Figure 17. Sex of All Dependent Youth



- As of December 31st , 2023, there were slightly more female children and youth than male children and youth with dependent services.

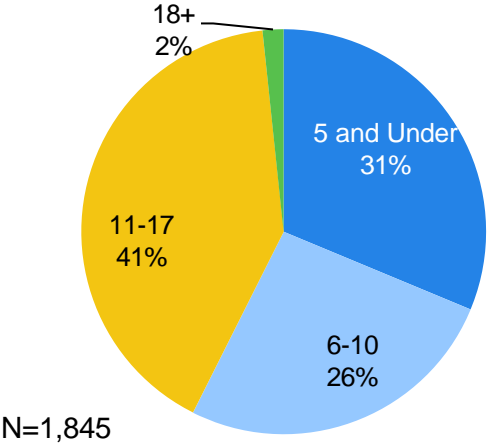
Age of Dependent Youth – December 31st , 2023

Figure 18. Age of All Dependent Youth



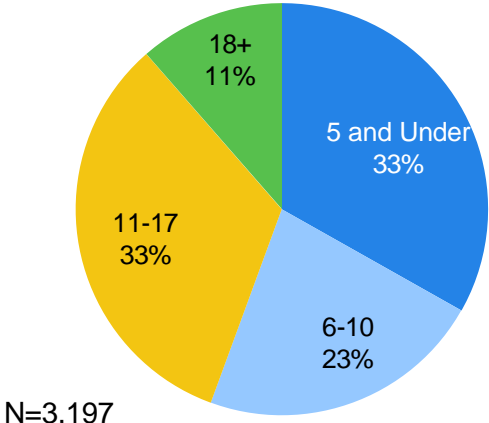
- On 12/31/2023, children ages 11-17 was the most represented age groups for all dependent children.

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



- On 12/31/2023, 11–17-year-olds made up 41% of in-home youth, the largest age group for in-home youth.
- Children under 5, and 11–17-year-olds both made up 33% of placement youth, the largest age groups for placement youth.

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



Race/Ethnicity of Dependent Youth – December 31st ,2023

Figure 19. Race/Ethnicity of All Dependent Youth

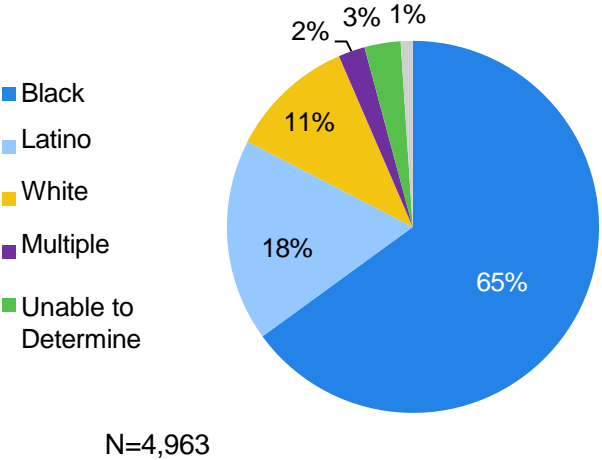


Figure 19a. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent **In-Home** Youth

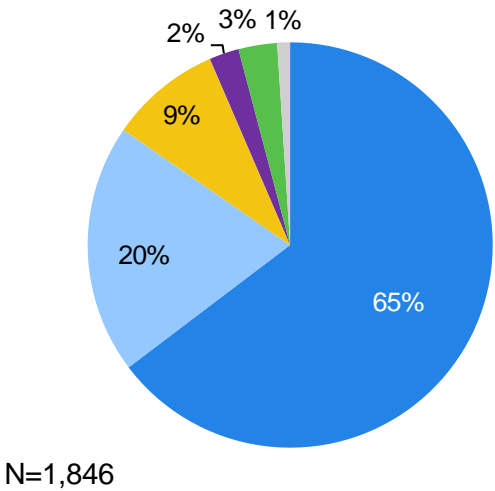
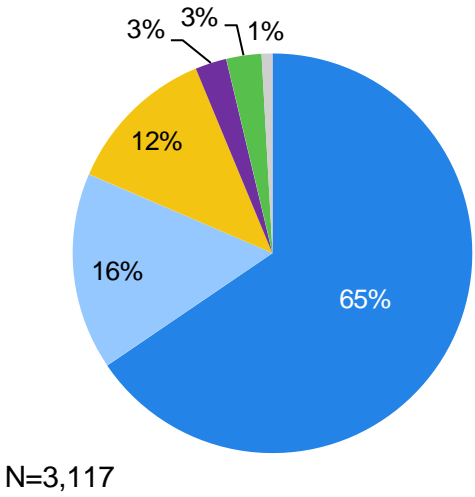


Figure 19b. Race/Ethnicity of Dependent **Placement** Youth



- Two thirds (65%) of all dependent youth on 12/31/2023 were Black and 18% were Latino.
- There was a slightly greater percentage of youth receiving in-home services (20%) who were Latino than those receiving placement services (16%).

In-Home Services

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

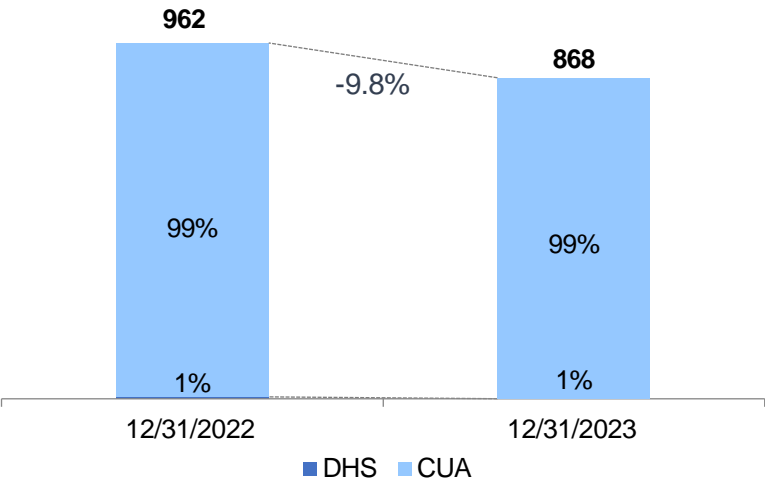
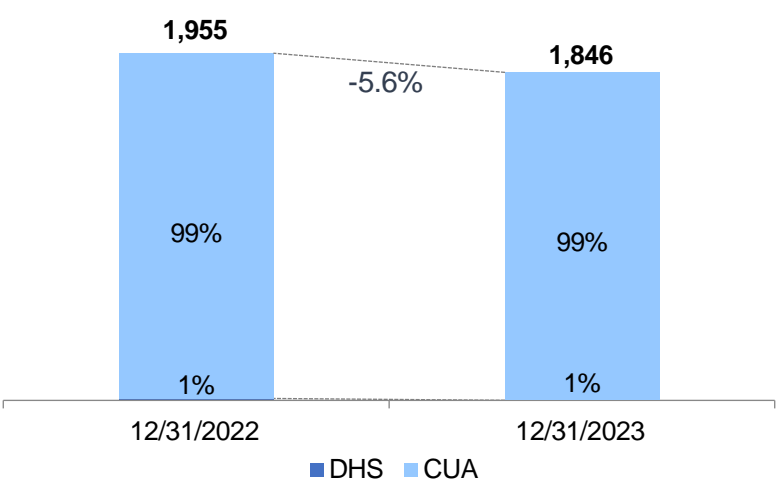


Figure 21. Total **Children** with In-Home Services



- Compared to 12/31/2022, the total number of families with in-home services on 12/31/23 declined by 9.8% and the total number of children decreased by 5.6%.
- CUA provided in-home services for 99% of all in-home families and children.

In-Home Services

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

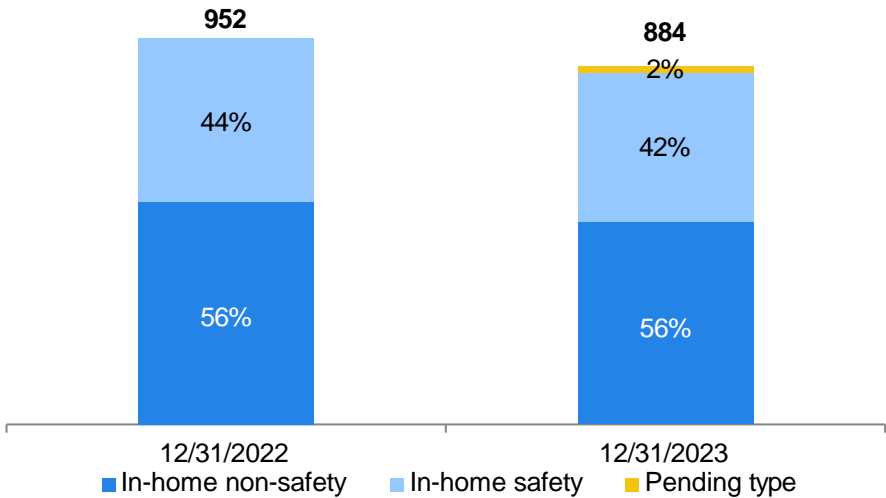
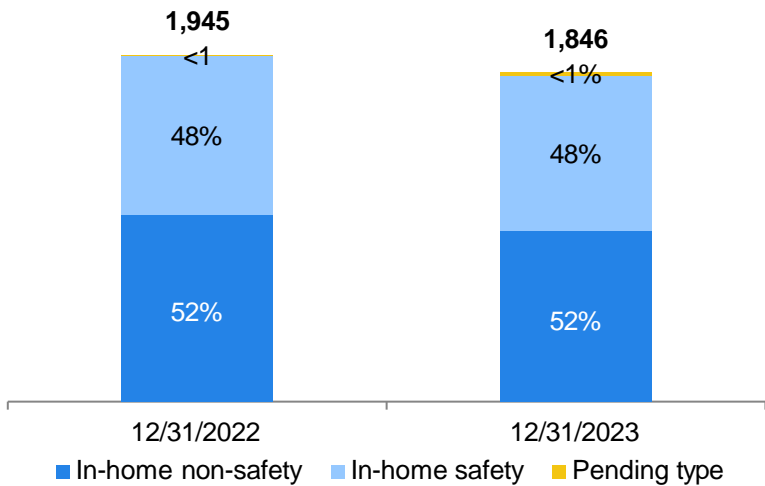


Figure 23. Total **Children** with In-Home Services by Service Type

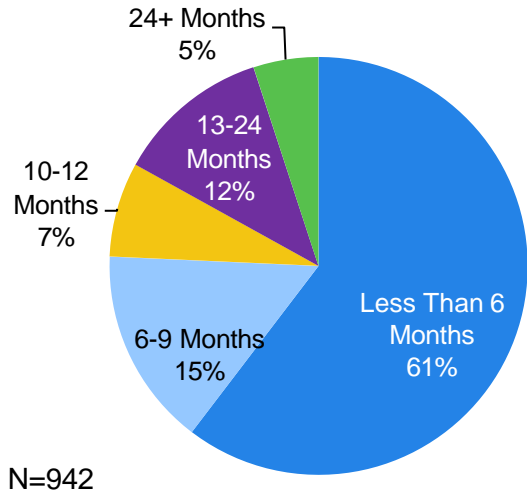


- The percentage of families and children who had in-home non-safety services in comparison to in-home safety services remained relatively stable from 12/31/2022 to 12/31/2023.

Data run on 1/30/24
If families included multiple children, some with in-home safety services and others with non-safety services, that family is counted twice.
Family and child totals vary slightly from previous slide because of missing data for CUA and Service Type.

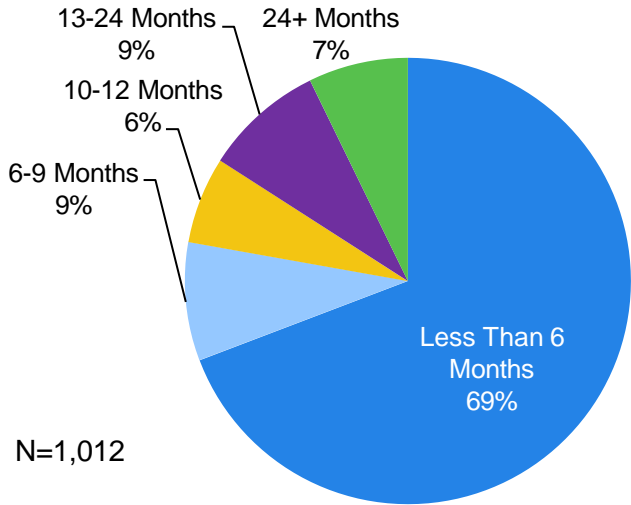
In-Home Services

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



- On 12/31/23, 61% of youth with in-home safety services had been receiving services for less than 6 months, a higher percentage than this time last year.

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



- On 12/31/23, 69% of youth with in-home non-safety services had been receiving services for less than 6 months, a higher percentage than this time last year.

Dependent Placement Services

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

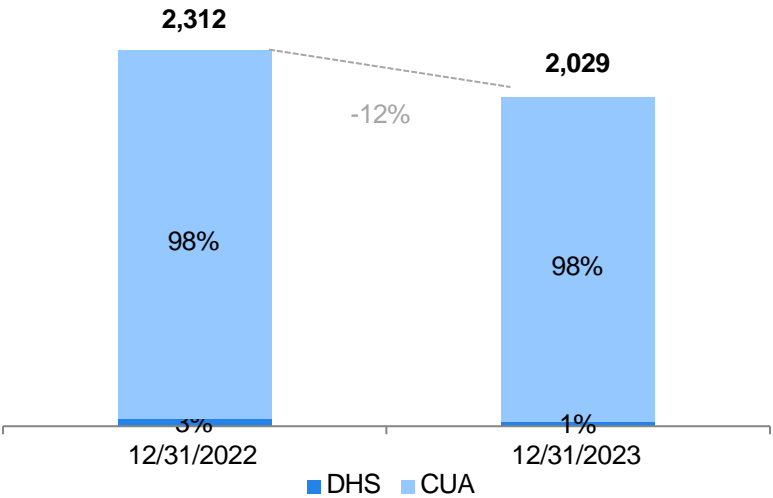
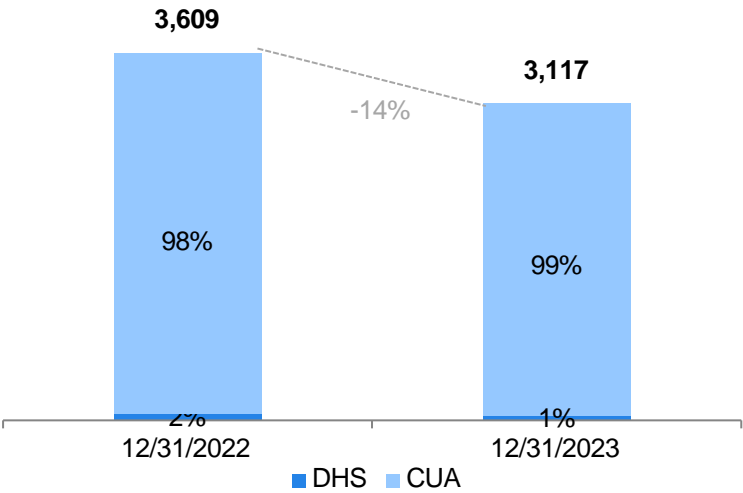


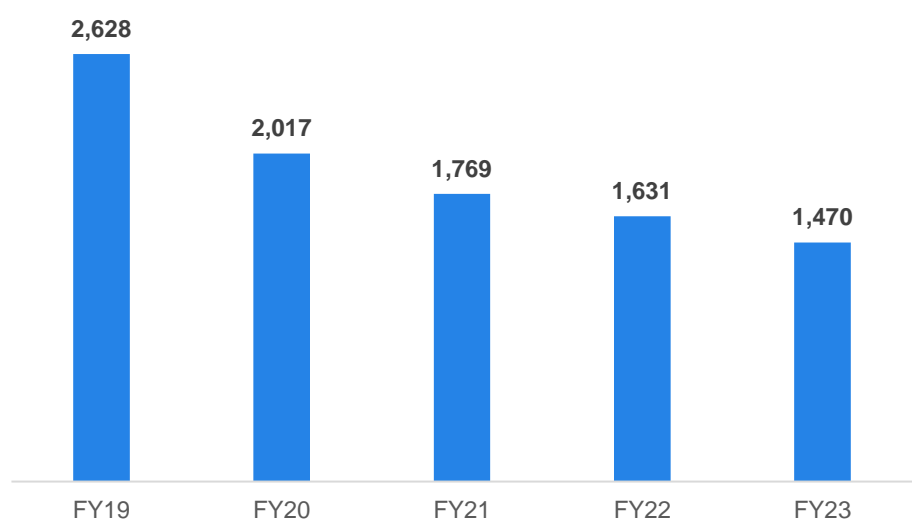
Figure 27. Total **Children** with Placement Services



- Compared to 12/31/22, on 12/31/23 the total number of families with children in placement declined by 12%, and the total number of children declined by 14%.
- CUA continued to manage services for almost all (99%) families and children with placement services.

Dependent Placements

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

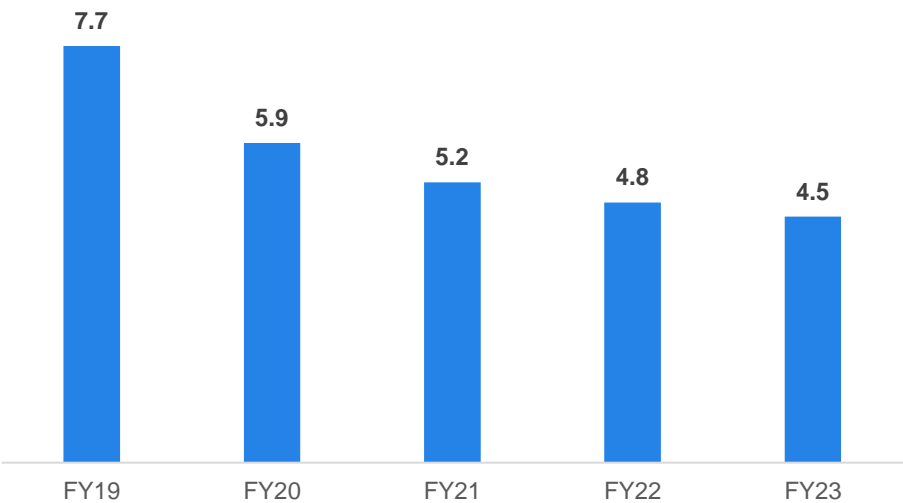


- In FY23, there were 1,470 entries into out of home care.
- The FY23 total represents a 44% decrease from FY19 (2,628 children).

Data updated 2/20/2025 to improve comparability with AFCARS-based reporting. Updates for FY24 will be published in FY25 Q1.
Data reflects the federal fiscal year which runs from 10/1 to 9/30. This was done so that DHS could compare data to other jurisdictions.

Dependent Placements

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

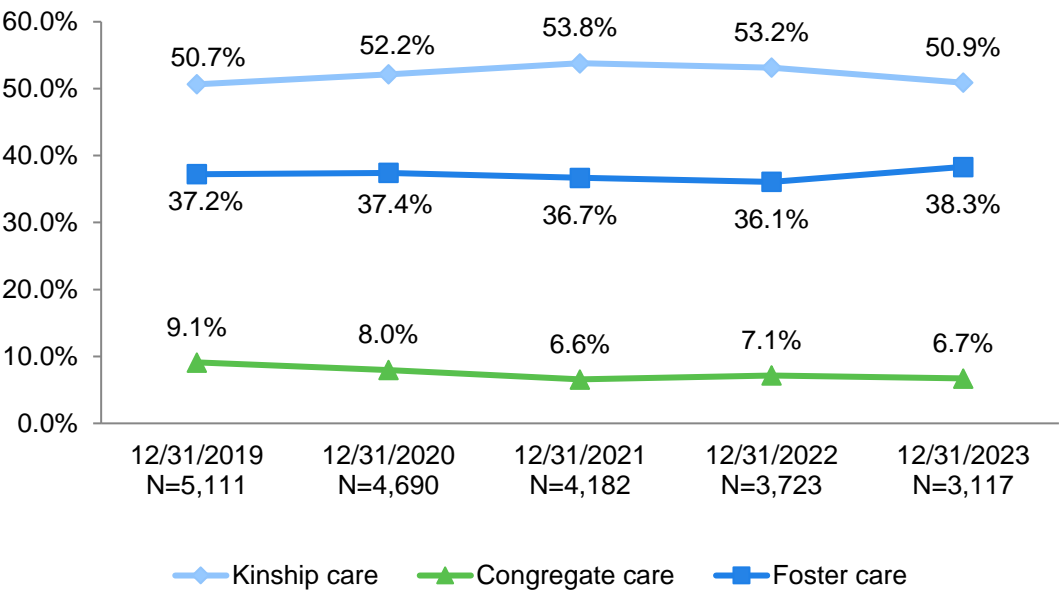


- In FY23, the entry rate of children into out of home care was 4.5 per 1,000 children.

Data updated 2/20/2025 to improve comparability with AFCARS-based reporting. Updates for FY24 will be published in FY25 Q1.
Data reflects the federal fiscal year which runs from 10/1 to 9/30. This was done so that DHS could compare data to other jurisdictions.

Dependent Placements

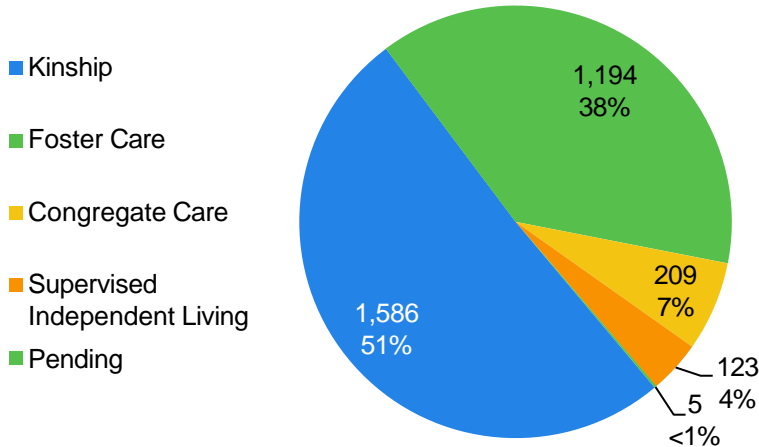
Figure 29. Dependent Placements on December 31st of Each Year



- As of 12/31/30, half (50.9%) of all youth in dependent placement were placed with kin.
- The percentage of youth in congregate care (6.7%) was lower than a year ago (7.1%).

Dependent Placement Services

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



N=3,117

- Most youth in placement on 12/31/23 were in kinship and foster care (89%).
- Fewer than 1 in 10 (7%) youth in placement on 12/31/23 were in congregate care.

As of 05/01/2024 there were 2,972 children and youth in dependent placement.

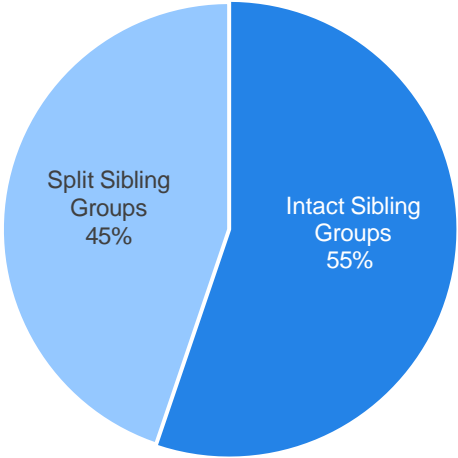
Data run on 1/30/24
*Pending youths' service information had yet to be entered into the electronic database as of the date the data were run
Percentages for this figure have been rounded to the nearest whole number, so total will not equal 100%

Family Foster Care Sibling Composition

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

CUA	Total Number of Sibling Groups	Total Number of Intact Sibling Groups	Percentage of Intact Sibling Groups
01 - NET	46	25	54%
02 - APM	58	37	64%
03 - CONCILIO	56	27	48%
04 - CCS	40	23	58%
05 - APM	107	59	55%
06 - TABOR	51	23	45%
07 - NET	48	30	63%
08 - BETH	48	27	56%
09 - GPCA	67	40	60%
10 - TPFC	64	32	50%
Overall	585	323	55%

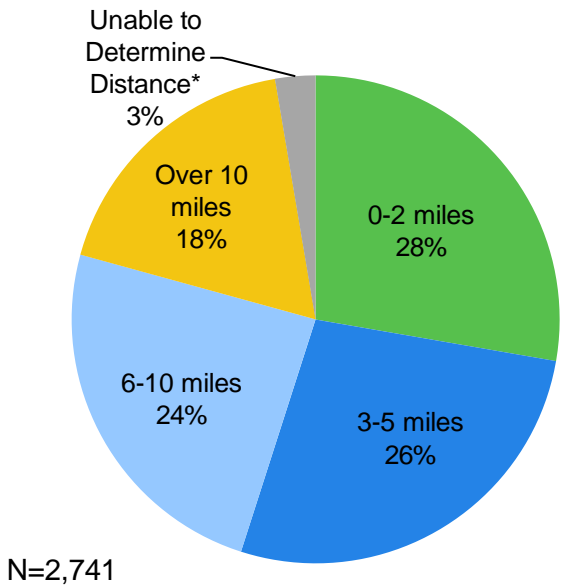
Figure 31. Sibling Composition of Youth in Foster Care and Kinship Care on December 31, 2023



- Of the 585 sibling groups placed in family foster care, 55% were placed together.
- CUA 2 had the highest percentage of intact sibling groups (64%), and CUA 6 had the lowest percentage (45%).

Family Foster Care Distance From Home

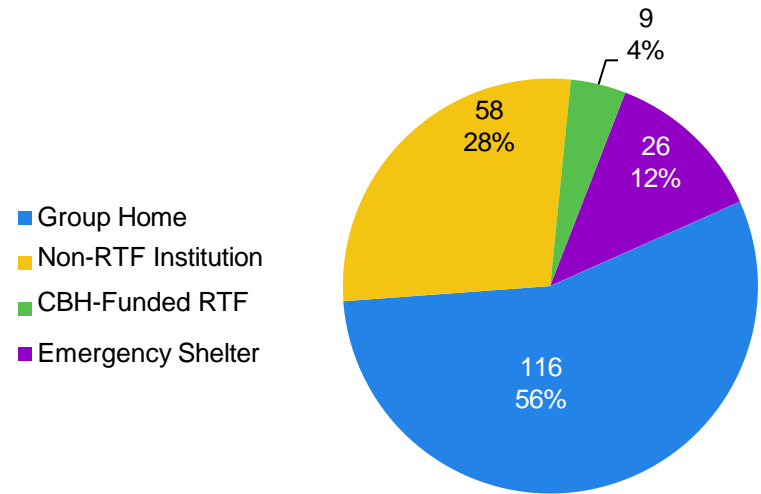
Figure 32. Distance from Home for Youth in Kinship and Foster Care as of December 31, 2023



- Over half (54%) of youth in kinship and foster care lived within 5 miles of their home of origin, and 78% lived within 10 miles.

Dependent Placement Services

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

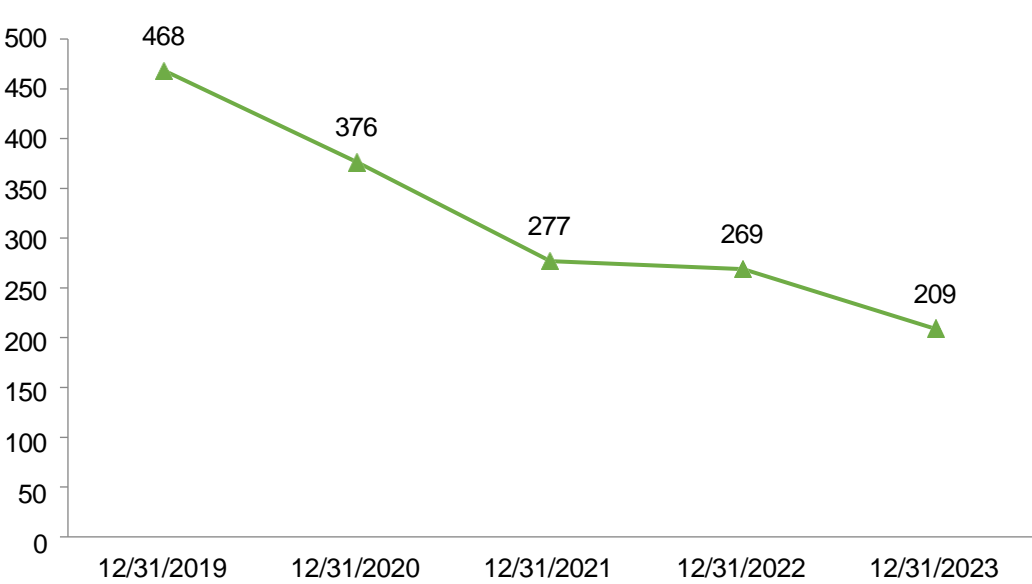


N=209

- Over half (56%) of all youth in dependent congregate care were in group homes on 12/31/23.
- Nearly 1 in 3 (28%) youth were in a non-Residential Treatment Facility (non-RTF) institution.

Dependent Placement Services

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



- Since December 31, 2019, the number of dependent youth in congregate care settings decreased 56% from 468 youth to 209 youth.
- Aligned with the goal of reducing the use of congregate care, this decrease outpaces the overall decrease in youth in dependent placements (39%) during the same time period.

As of 05/01/2024 there were 205 youth in dependent congregate care placement.

Dependent Congregate Care Distance from Home

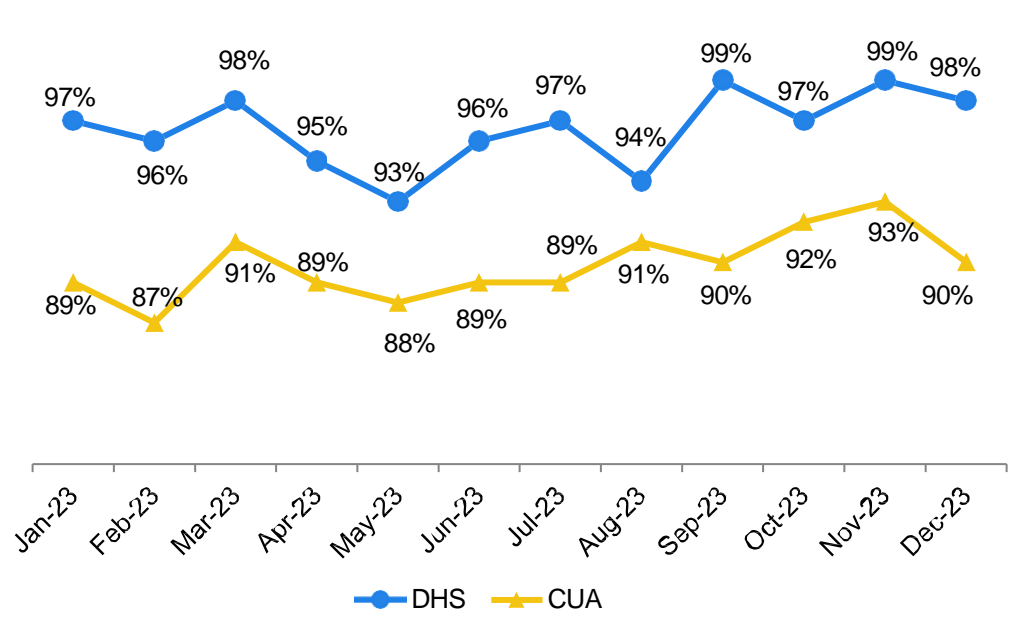
Table 2. Distance between Congregate Care Facilities and City Limits as of December 31, 2024

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	11 (28%)	60 (29%)
Within 5 Miles	6 (15%)	92 (45%)
6 - 10 Miles	6 (15%)	12 (6%)
11 - 25 Miles	6 (15%)	11 (5%)
26 - 50 Miles	6 (15%)	17 (8%)
Over 50 Miles	4 (10%)	14 (7%)
Total	39	206

- 58% of dependent congregate care facilities (serving 80% of youth) were either in Philadelphia or within 10 miles of the City limits.

Monthly Visitation

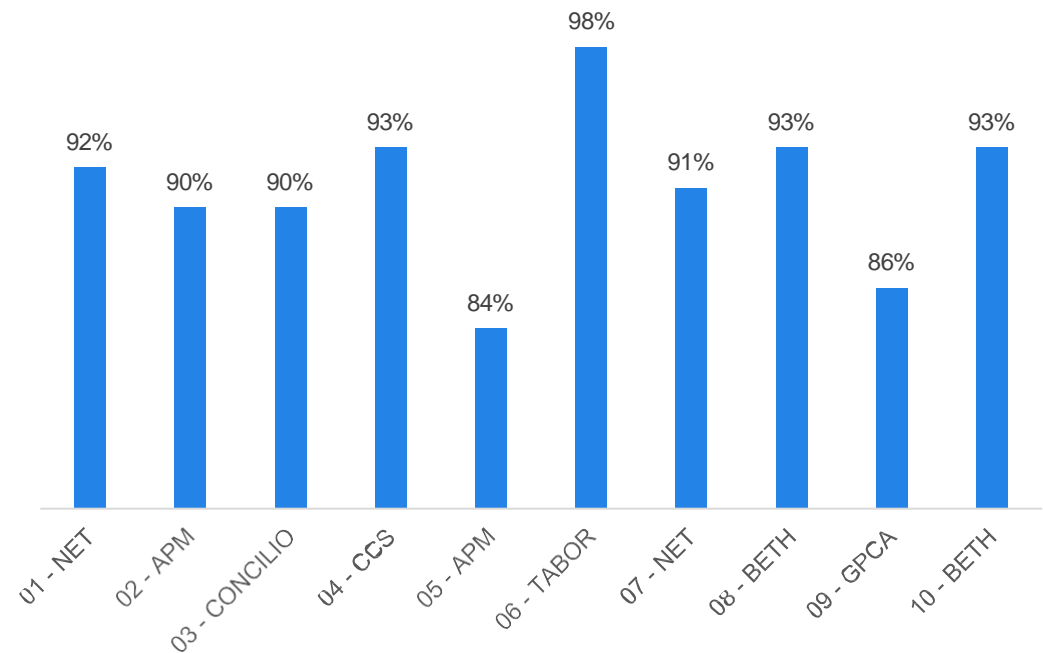
Figure 35. DHS and CUA Visitation Rates by Month



- DHS monthly visitation rates have ranged from 93% to 99% in 2023.
- Despite slight decreases in May and August of 2023, the overall CUA monthly visitation rate has remained relatively stable.

Monthly Visitation

Figure 36. December 2023 Visitation Rates, by CUA



- In December 2023, eight CUAs had visitation at 90% or above.
 - Two CUAs had visitation rates of 84% and 86%.

Data run on 1/20/24
*As of 12/01/23, CUA 10 is now Bethanna

Caseload

Table 3. Case Management Workers' Caseload Distribution on September 30, 2023

CUA	Total Workers	Total Cases	Median Caseload	Average Caseload
01 - NET	30	317	11	11
02 - APM	16	227	16	14
03 - CONCILIO	22	309	16	14
04 - CCS	20	215	14	11
05 - APM	22	395	18	18
06 - TABOR	27	256	10	9
07 - NET	29	286	11	10
08 - BETH	31	266	10	9
09 - GPCA	25	287	14	11
10 - TPFC	38	305	9	8
Overall	260	2,863	11	11

- The average caseload for CUA was 11 cases per worker.
- CUA 10 had the lowest average caseload (8), and CUA 5 had the highest (18).
 - CUA 5 also has the largest number of cases (n=395).

Data run on 1/30/24
Cases that did not have a case manager designated in the electronic database at the time the data were run were excluded from the analysis



Dependent Services Summary

- Some CUAs still experience low visitation rates and high caseloads.
- There were fewer families open at the end of FY24 Q2 than at the end of Quarter 2 in the previous four fiscal years. The number of families with in-home services and children with placement services both continued to decrease from previous fiscal years.
- Half of youth in dependent placement were in kinship care, and the rates of kinship care have remained relatively stable for the past few years.
- The total number of youth in dependent congregate care placements continues to decrease.

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



Juvenile Justice Programs

Glossary of Terms

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

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

Glossary of Terms (continued)

Juvenile Justice Detention and Congregate Care and Measures

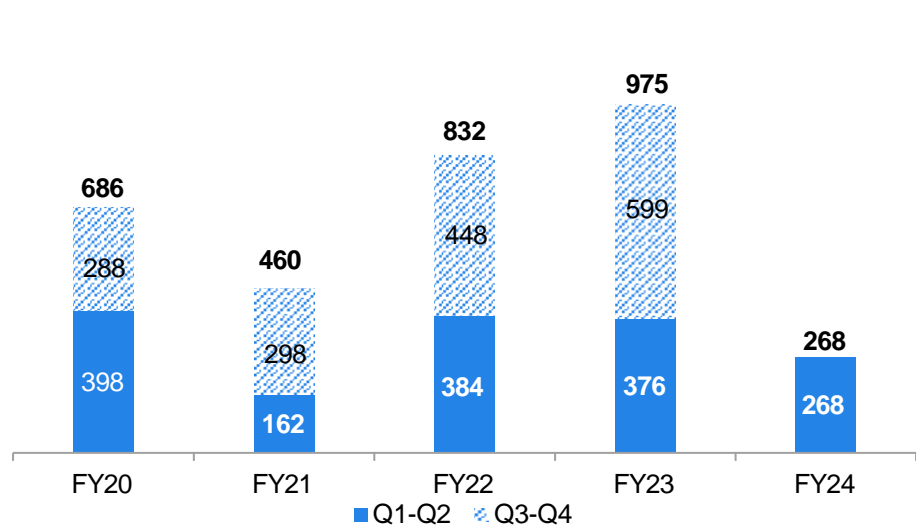
- **Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Services Center (PJJSC)**- Philadelphia's only secure juvenile detention center for youth. The PJJSC holds youth at the request of the Courts while they wait for their cases to be heard.
- **Delinquent Congregate Care**- Facility-based placements for juvenile justice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

IV. Juvenile Justice Programs

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**

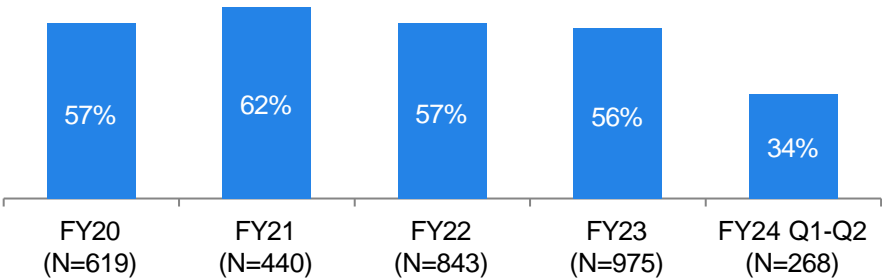


- 268 youth were referred to IPS in FY24 Q1-Q2, less than in Q1-Q2 of the previous two fiscal years.

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 Voluntary Acceptance Rate

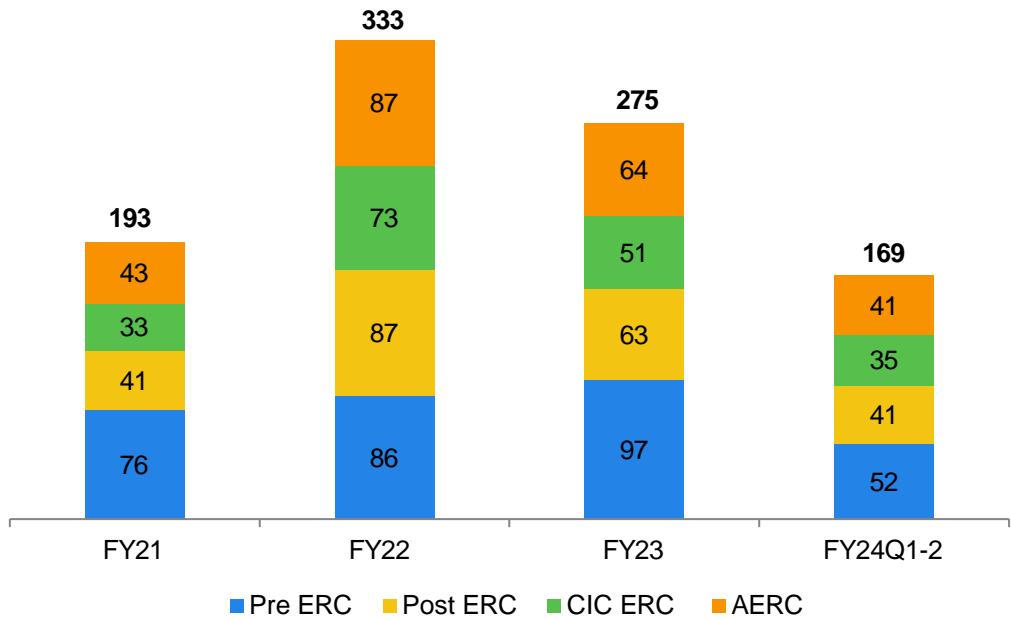


- Of the 268 youth who were referred to IPS in FY24 Q1-Q2, a little more than a third (34%) voluntarily enrolled in services.

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 169 youth in FY24 Q1-Q2.
- Pre ERC served the most youth in FY24 Q1-Q2.

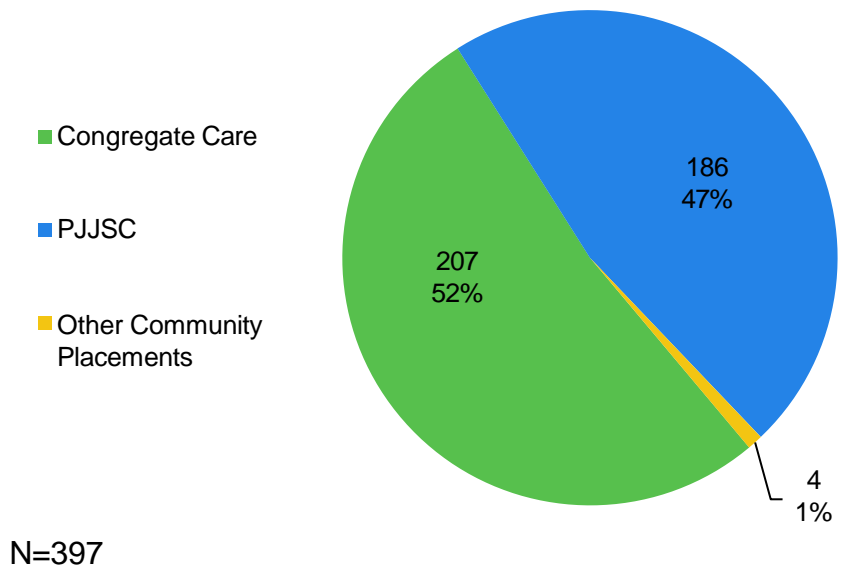
Evening Reporting Center Types

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

IV. Juvenile Justice Programs

Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Placed Outside of Home
PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements

Figure 39. Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Placed Outside of the Home on December 31, 2023, by Location



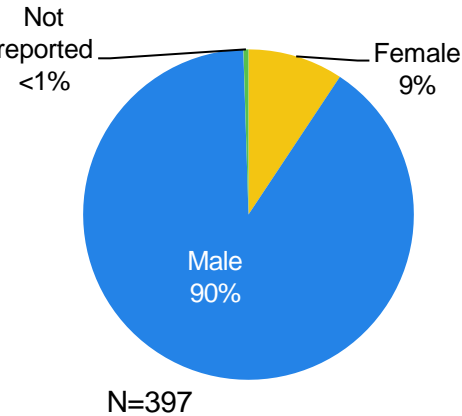
- December 31, 2023, there were 397 juvenile justice-involved youth placed outside the home.
- More than half (52%) of youth were placed in congregate care, and 47% were detained at the Philadelphia Juvenile Justice Services Center (PJJSC).

As of 05/01/2024 there were 180 youth at the PJJSC and 235 youth in delinquent congregate care placement.

Data run on 2/14/2024
"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

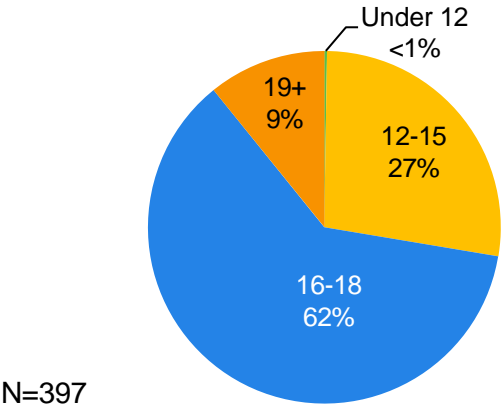
Juvenile Justice Involved Youth Demographics – December 31, 2023
PJJSC, Delinquent Congregate Care & Community Placements

Figure 40. Sex



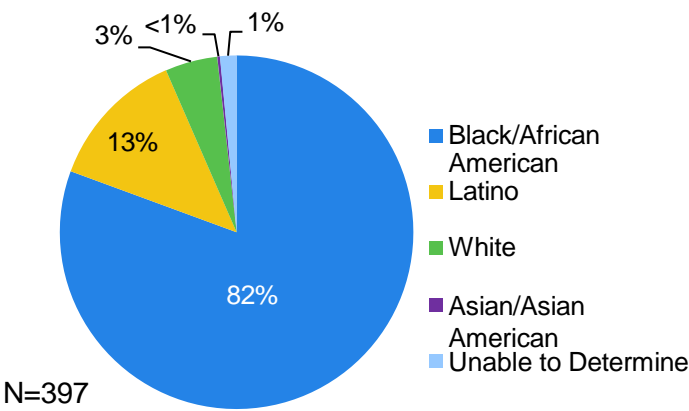
- As of 12/31/23, nearly all (90%) juvenile-justice involved youth were male.

Figure 41. Age



- Over 3 in 5 (61%) juvenile justice-involved youth were between the ages of 16 and 18 years old.

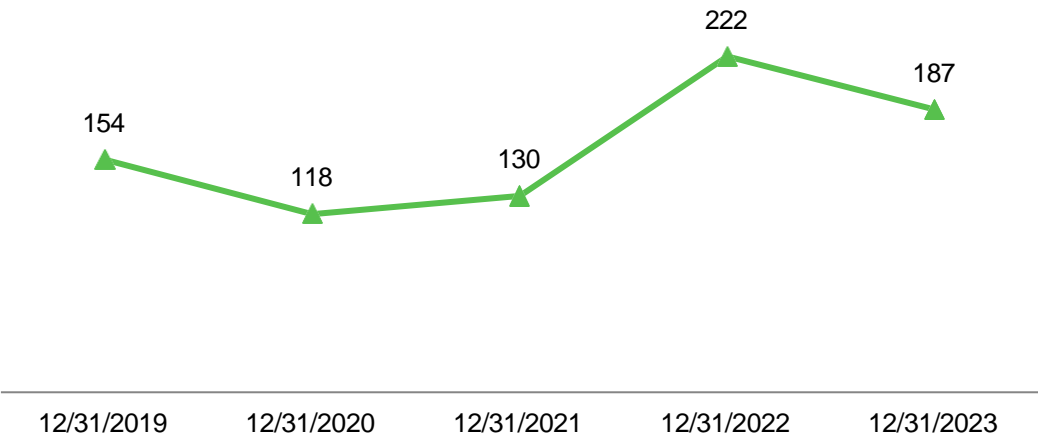
Figure 42. Race/Ethnicity



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

Juvenile Justice Placement Services PJJSC

Figure 43. PJJSC Placement Totals on December 31st



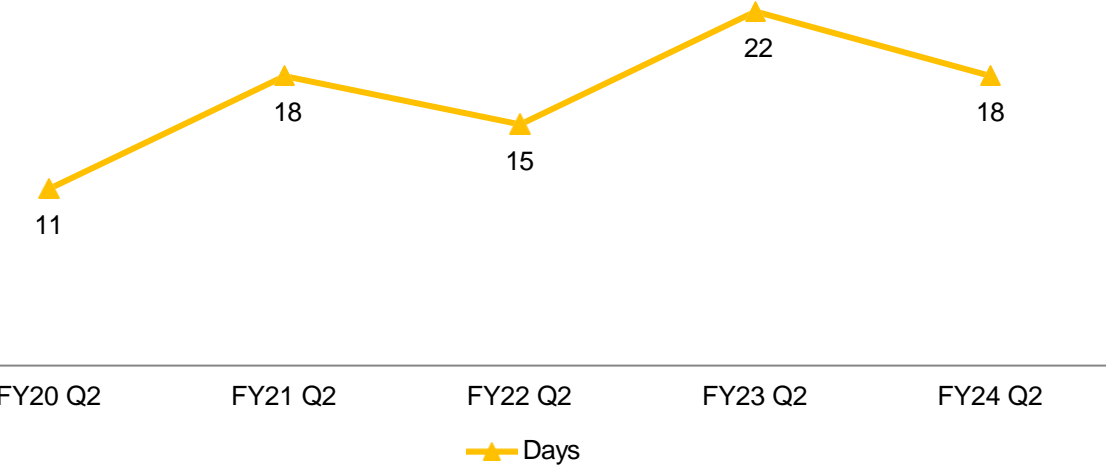
- On December 31, 2023, there were 187 youth detained at the PJJSC.
- Since December 31, 2019, the number of youth at the PJJSC has increased by 21% from 154 youth to 187 youth.

As of 05/01/2024 there were 180 youth at the PJJSC.

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 during FY24 Q2 was 18 days.
- The median length of stay for youth leaving the PJJSC increased 64% from 11 days in FY20 Q2 to 18 days in FY24 Q2.

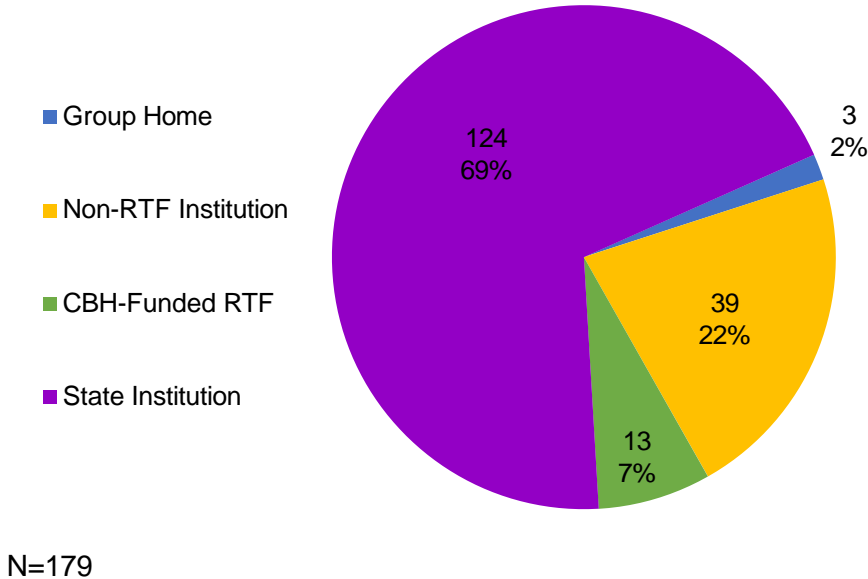
Data run on 2/14/2024

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. Youth who entered and exited the PJJSC on the same day were not counted.

This measure uses an exit cohort which may over represent those youth who leave the PJJSC quickly.

Juvenile Justice Placement Services
Delinquent Congregate Care

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

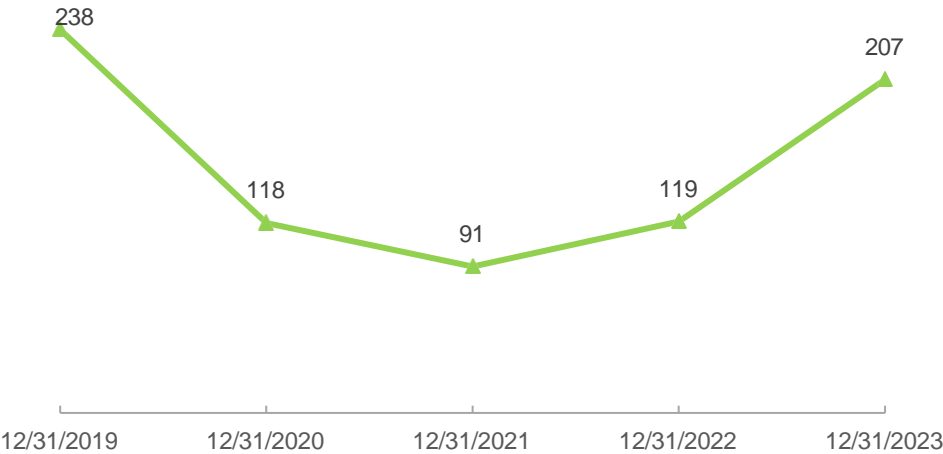


- 69% of youth placed in delinquent congregate care on December 31, 2023, were placed in a state institution.
- Just over 1 in 5 (22%) of youth placed in delinquent congregate care were in a non-RTF, non-state institution.

Juvenile Justice Placement Services

Delinquent Congregate Care

Figure 46. Delinquent Congregate Care Totals on December 31st

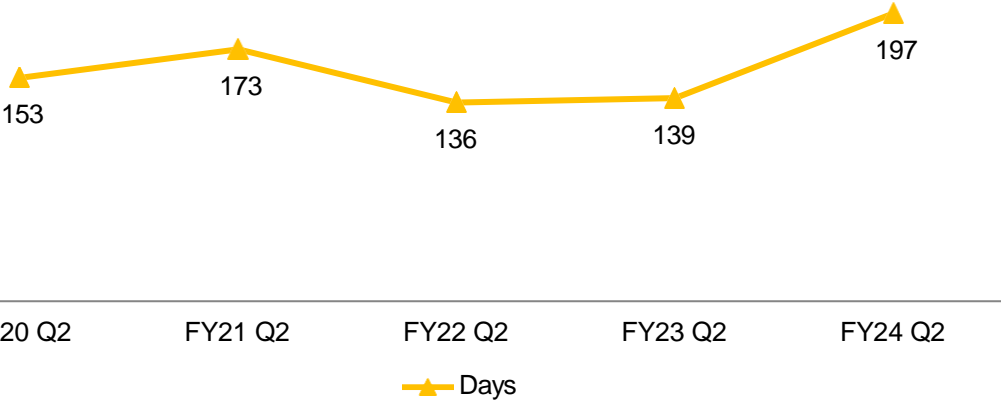


- Since December 31, 2019, the total number of youth in delinquent congregate care settings decreased 13% from 238 youth to 207 youth.
- However, the number of youth in delinquent congregate care settings increased by 74% from 119 youth on 12/31/22 to 207 youth on 12/31/23.

As of 05/01/2024 there were 235 youth in delinquent congregate care placement.

Juvenile Justice Placement Services
Delinquent Congregate Care

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



- The median length of stay for youth who left delinquent congregate care settings in FY24 Q2 was 197 days.
- The length of stay increased from 139 days in FY23 Q2 to 197 days in FY24 Q2.

Data run on 2/14/2024
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. Congregate Care placements include Group Homes, CBH-Funded Residential Treatment Facilities (RTFs), Non-RTF Institutions, and State Institutions. This measure uses an exit cohort which may over represent those youth who leave congregate care quickly.

Delinquent Congregate Care Distance from Home

Table 4. Distance between Congregate Care Facilities and City Limits as of September 30, 2023

Distance	# of Facilities	# of Youth
In Philadelphia	2 (13%)	3 (1%)
Within 10 Miles	1 (6%)	1 (<1%)
11 – 50 Miles	2 (13%)	8 (4%)
51 – 100 Miles	2 (13%)	71 (34%)
101 – 200 Miles	4 (25%)	91 (47%)
200 + Miles	5 (31%)	26 (13%)
Total	16	206

- Just 2 delinquent congregate care facilities (serving 1% of youth) were located within Philadelphia and 1 was within 10 miles of City limits.



Juvenile Justice Services Summary

- In FY24 Q1-Q2, Intensive Prevention Services received fewer referrals than Q1-Q2 of the previous two fiscal years.
- Evening Reporting Centers provided an alternative to detention for 169 youth.
- The number of youth in delinquent congregate increased, while the number of youth detained at the PJJSC decreased since the last fiscal year.
- Youth are experiencing longer lengths of stay in delinquent congregate care, while youth are experiencing shorter lengths of stay in PJJSC since last fiscal year.
- Only three congregate care facilities, serving a small number of youth, were located in or within 10 miles of Philadelphia.

In summary, DHS served more children and youth in their own homes and communities through juvenile justice prevention-diversion programs. The total number of youth detained in PJJSC decreased. However, the total number of youth in congregate care increased and most congregate care facilities for JJ-involved youth are 10+ miles from Philadelphia.



Permanency



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Department of Human Services

Glossary of Terms

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

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

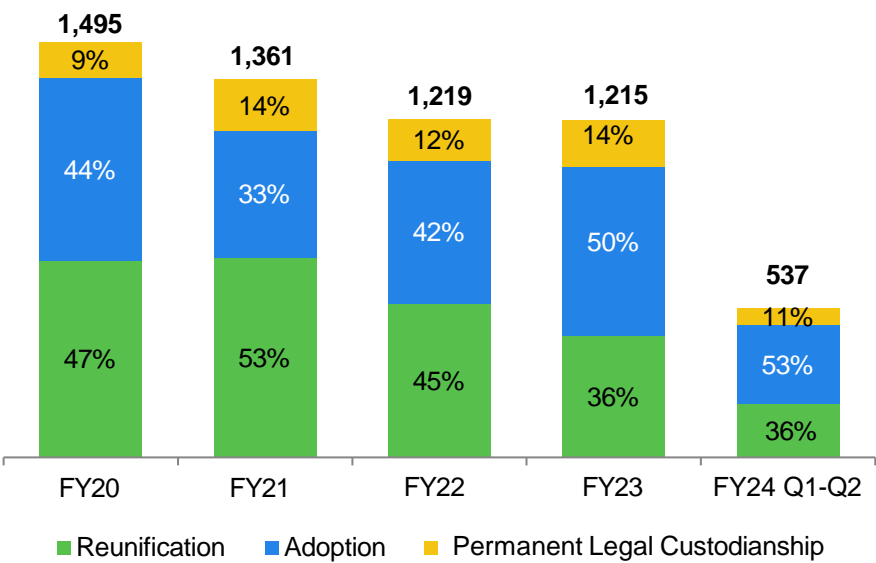
Glossary of Terms (continued)

Permanency Measures

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

Permanency Rates and Totals

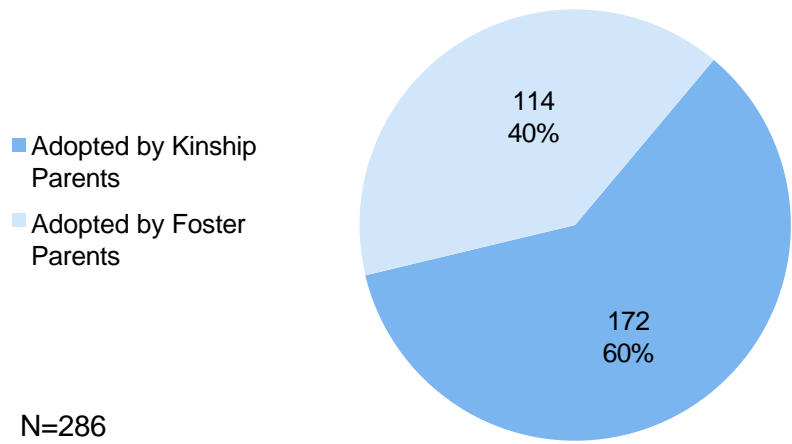
Figure 48. Permanency Totals by Permanency Type



- In FY24 Q1-Q2, 537 children and youth attained permanency through reunification, adoption, and Permanent Legal Custodianship (PLC).
- Less than half (36%) of permanencies in the first half of FY24 were reunifications, similar to the previous full fiscal year.

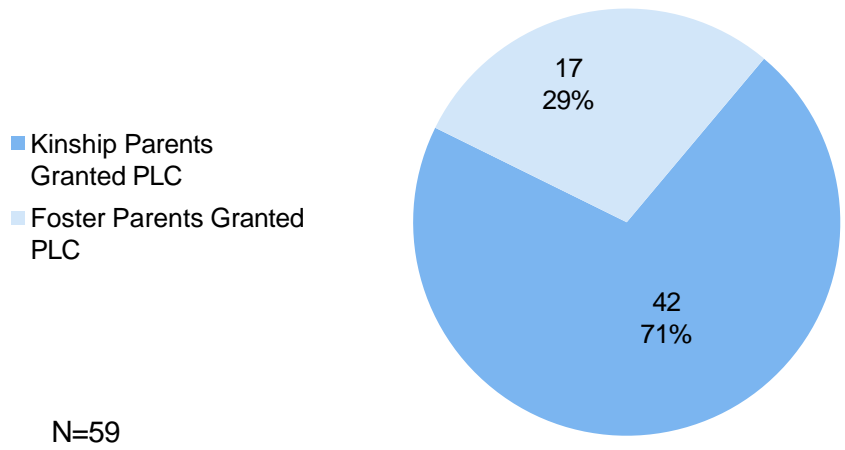
Adoptions and Permanent Legal Custody (PLC)

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



- Of the 286 children and youth who were adopted in FY24 Q1-Q2, 60% were adopted by their kinship parents.

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



- Of the 59 children and youth who were discharged to PLC, 71% were discharged to PLC with their kinship parents.

Permanency Timeliness – PBC Measures

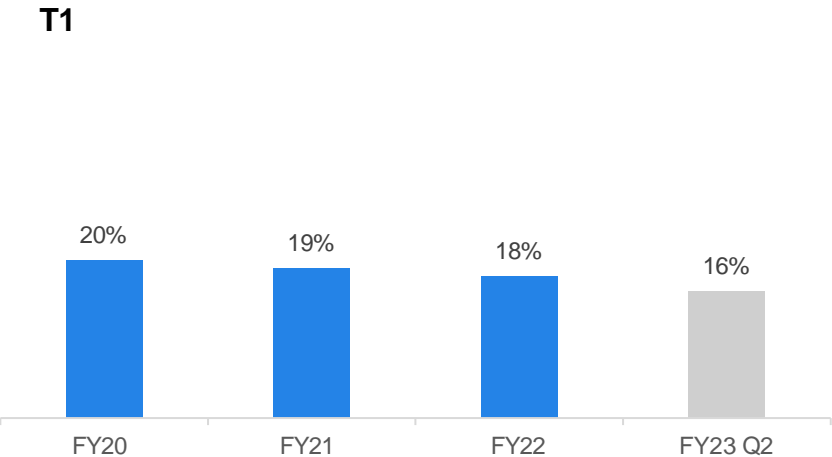
- Since FY19, DHS has been evaluating system permanency using our Performance Based Contracting (PBC).
- As an established best practice, we are now only reporting the PBC measures.
- **PBC measures are based on entry cohorts.** This means we track all youth who enter within the given fiscal year to determine how many achieve permanency within 12 and 36 months.
- **Entry cohorts are considered best practice** when measuring the experiences of children in placement because of their accuracy and ability to track changes over time.^{1,2}

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

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

Permanency Timeliness –PBC Measures

Figure 51. Timeliness of Permanency – PBC T1



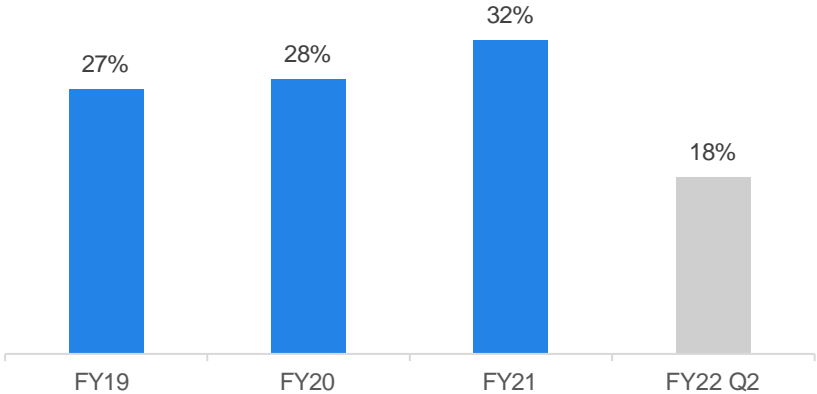
- **PBC T1** measures the percentage of youth who reached permanency within 12 months of entering placement.
- About 1 in 7 youth (16%) who entered placement in FY23 Q1-Q2 reached permanency within 12 months—lower than the previous full fiscal years and the benchmark of 30%.

Data run on 1/30/2024
Data are constantly reconciled by CUAs so totals for recent fiscal years may fluctuate slightly as time passes.
T1 totals for FY23 will continue to change as the year goes on. T1 totals for all of FY22 will be available at the end of FY23

Permanency Timeliness –PBC Measures

Figure 52. Timeliness of Permanency – PBC T2

T2

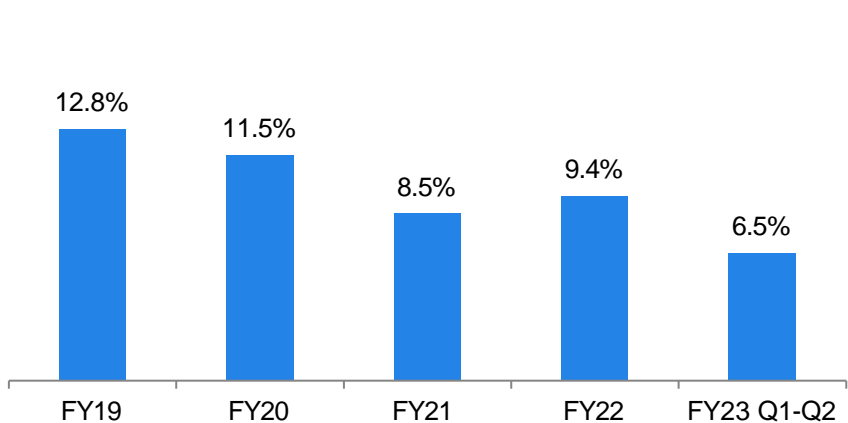


- **PBC T2** measures the percentage of youth who reached permanency within 36 months for youth in care for at least 12 continuous months.
- Almost 1 in 5 youth (18%) who entered placement during FY22 Q1-Q2 and remained in care for at least 12 months reached permanency within 36 months, lower than the benchmark of 30%.

Data run on 1/30/2024
Data are constantly reconciled by CUAs so totals for recent fiscal years may fluctuate slightly as time passes.
T2 totals for FY21 will continue to change as the year goes on. T2 totals for all of FY21 will be available at the end of FY23

Permanency- Re-Entry

Figure 53. One-Year Re-Entry Rate



- Under 1 in 15 (6.5%) of youth who were reunified in FY23 Q1-Q2 re-entered dependent placement within one year.
- This percentage is lower than the previous full fiscal year.



Permanency Summary

- The percentage of permanencies attained through reunification decreased in FY24 Q1-Q2 from the previous full fiscal years.
- The percentage of permanencies within one year of entry and the percentage of permanencies within 36 months decreased in FY24 Q1-Q2 from the previous full fiscal years.
- Re-entry of children to foster care following reunification decreased from past full fiscal years.

In summary, a lower percentage of permanencies were reunifications compared to previous full fiscal years. Permanency within one year and within 36 months decreased.



Questions?

Thank You!



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