# Quarterly Indicators Report

May 11, 2018

# Executive Summary

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

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

A reduction in the use of congregate care

More children and youth achieving timely reunification or other permanence

Improved child, youth, and family functioning

Data from the second quarter (October 1 – December 31) of Fiscal Year 2018 (FY18) reveal that the system continues to deal with a higher volume of Hotline and Investigation activity:

- There was a 12% increase in Hotline activity from FY17Q1-Q2 to FY18 Q1-Q2. FY18's projected total is expected to surpass FY17's total by 3,868 contact events.

There are many ways in which DHS and the CUAs are making strides towards IOC goals:

**More cases closed than accepted for service.** The total number of families receiving services continues to decline, and in the second quarter of FY18, more cases were closed than accepted for service.

**Emphasis on kinship care.** Nearly half of all youth in placement (47%) are in kinship care.

**Many youth live close to home.** Over half (51%) of the youth in foster and kinship care live within 5 miles of their home, and three quarters (76%) live within 10 miles.

**Increases in permanency totals.** The total number of youth achieving permanency has increased every year since FY15, and the reunification rate for FY18 Q1-Q2 was 6 percentage points higher than the rate in FY13 Q1-Q2.

**Decrease in congregate care.** The percentage of youth in congregate care (11.3%) has declined by 7.7 percentage points in 4 fiscal years, and falls below the national average (13%).

**Continued decrease in repeat maltreatment.** Despite an increase in total CPS reports, the overall percentage of indicated reports with re-abuse in FY17 has remained comparable to previous Q1-Q2 rates.

The report also reveals areas in which DHS and CUAs can continue to improve:

- **Declines in caseloads, but slightly higher than DHS' goal.** CUA case management workers carry an average of 11.2 cases. While this represents a decrease in caseload ratio from previous years, DHS is committed to funding CUAs for a 1:10 ratio.

- **Fewer cases closed.** In the first two quarters of FY18, DHS and CUA staff closed 154 fewer cases than they did in FY17 Q1-Q2, a decrease of 9%.

**Decreases in permanency timeliness.** While the one-year reunification rate for the first two quarter of the fiscal year has increased slightly, the two-year adoption rate for the first two quarters of FY18 was below 10% (compared to 40% in FY13) and the two-year PLC rate was below 20% (compared to 57% in FY13).

The report provides additional details for each of these areas and is organized by Department and CUA functions—Hotline, Investigation, and Service Delivery. Data associated with key outcomes—Permanency and Re-entry—are included in Section IV of the report. The methodology for the report is included in the appendix.
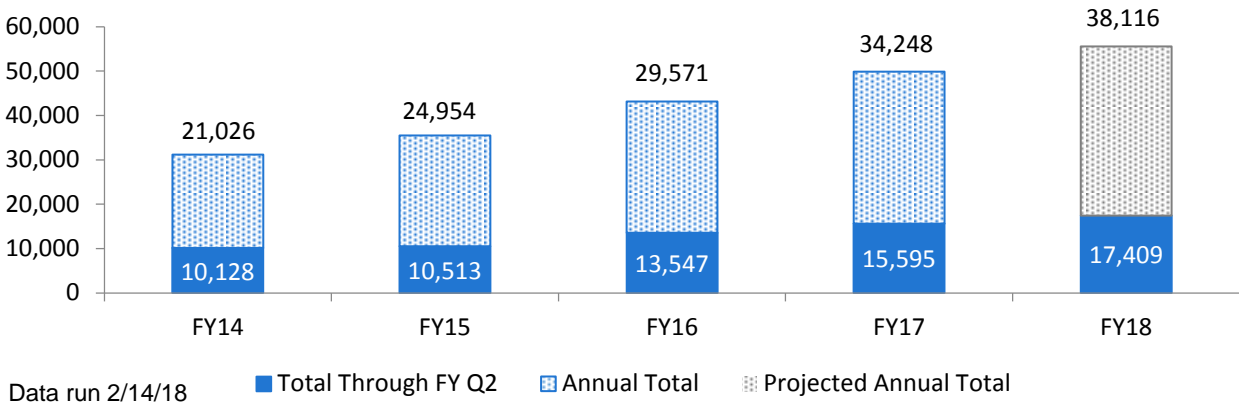
# Contents

## I.  Hotline

The following section includes information related to Hotline, including volume (Figure 1) and screen out rate (Figures 2 and 3).

Figure 1. Hotline Report Activity



Data run 2/14/18   ■ Total Through FY Q2   ▨ Annual Total   ▨ Projected Annual Total

- The combined Hotline activity of Q1 and Q2 has increased every year since FY14.
- Hotline handled an additional 1,814 contacts (12% increase) in FY18 Q1-Q2 compared to FY17 Q1-Q2.
- The projected number of total hotline contacts for FY18 is expected to surpass FY17 totals by approximately 3,868 (11% increase).

Figure 2 below shows how many contact events were not accepted for investigation ("screened out") because they do not meet CPS or GPS criteria.[1] In September 2017, a secondary screen out process began in the Hotline. With this new process, Hotline workers complete field screenings of GPS reports that are given the response priority time of 3 to 7 days.

Figure 2. Total CPS/GPS Screen Outs



Data run 2/14/18                                                                      *Projected FY18
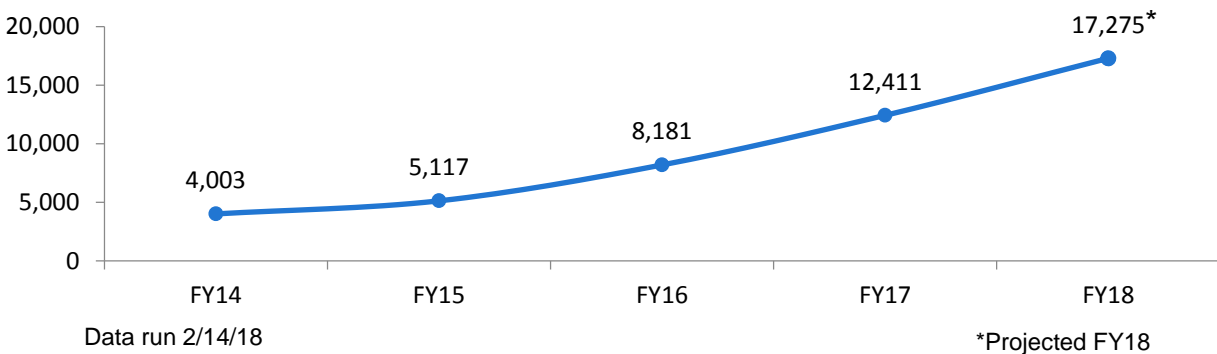
- Compared to FY17, an additional 39% (4,864) of contact events are expected to be screened out in FY18.[2]
- The projected FY18 screen out total is expected to be more than 4 times the total for FY14.

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[1] Hotline Administrators review monthly samples to ensure the screen outs are appropriate.
[2] This is an increase of 2,775 from our FY18 projections after Q1. The change is due to an increase in screen outs from Q1 to Q2.

⊘ = Key Success ① = Ongoing Challenge

DHS created the Secondary Screen-out unit in late Summer 2017 to review GPS reports with a 3-7 day priority that were not immediately accepted for investigation. The unit may confirm the decision to screen out a case after an initial review (with or without a referral to prevention services) or the unit may deploy a hotline worker for screening. Deployed hotline workers may choose to send a case to intake for investigation or screen it out (labeled as screen out after deployment in Figure 3). Figure 3 below details the four outcomes for cases that were sent to the Secondary Screen-out unit: sent on to intake, screened out after deployment of hotline worker, screened out after the initial review, or sent to prevention.

Figure 3. Outcomes for Secondary Screen-out Cases 8/31/2017- 3/2/2018
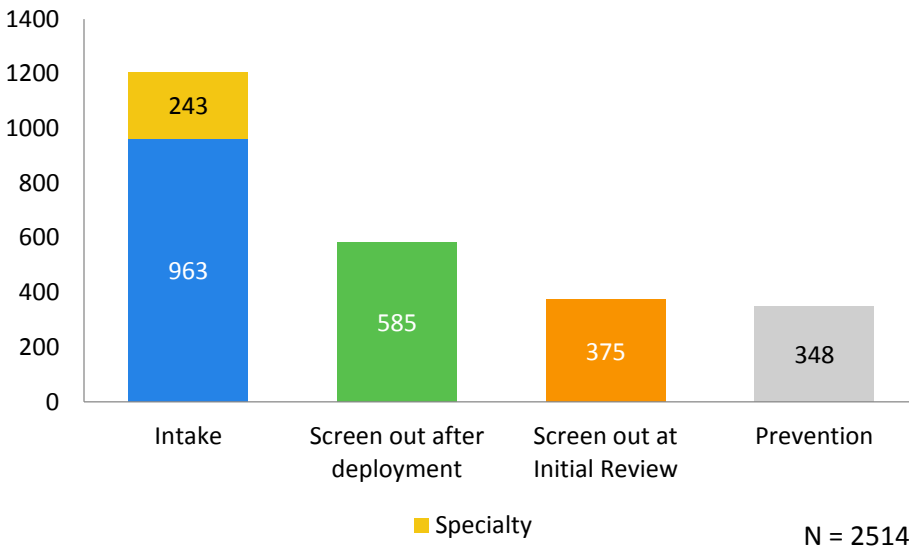


- About half (48%) of secondary screen-out cases were sent to intake with 963 going to general intake and 243 going to the specialty unit.
- About a quarter (23%) of secondary screen-out cases were screened out after deployment and 15% were screened out after the initial review.
- 14% of secondary screen-outs were sent to prevention.

☑ = Key Success ⚠ = Ongoing Challenge

Figure 4 shows the action taken for each Hotline contact event.

Figure 4. Hotline Action



Data run 2/14/18

■ Accepted Investigations ■ Screen Outs
■ Other reports* ⊞ Projected Accepted Investigations
⊠ Projected Screen Outs ⊠ Projected Other Reports*
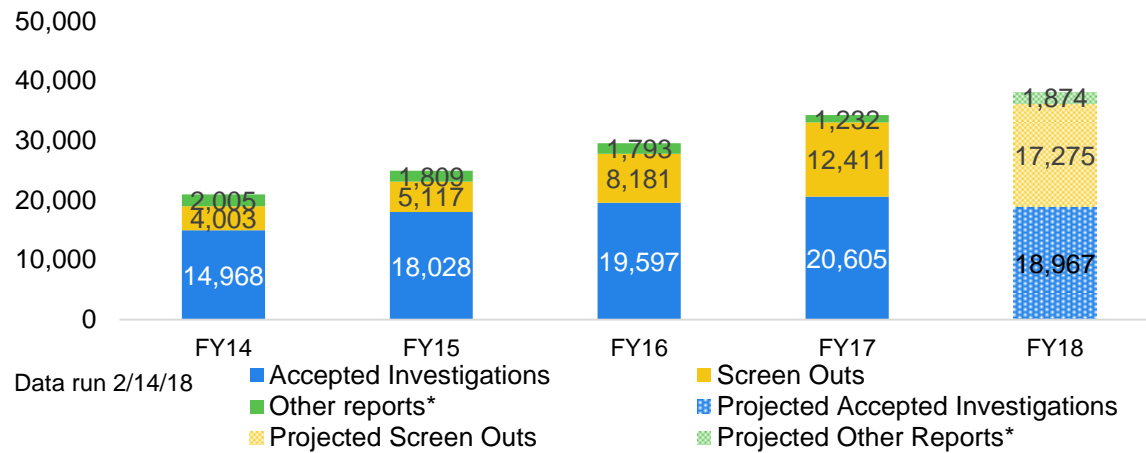
\* Other reports include referrals for law enforcement only, other jurisdictions, information only, and follow-up on a prior report

- Since FY14, screen outs and accepted investigations have continued to increase.
- ⊘ Over time, a higher percentage of contacts are being screened out instead of being accepted for investigation.
  - Close to one half (45.3%) of contacts in FY18 are projected to be screened out.
- The number of reports accepted for investigation in FY18 is projected to decrease by 1,638 (8% decrease), despite a projected increase in contact events.

## II.  Investigations

The Investigations Section provides additional detail about the volume of investigations (Figure 5), accept for service rate (Figure 6), and rate of repeat maltreatment (Tables 1 and 2).

Figure 5. Total Investigations



Data run 2/14/18   ■ Q1 and Q2  ⊞ Annual Total  ▦ Projected Annual Total
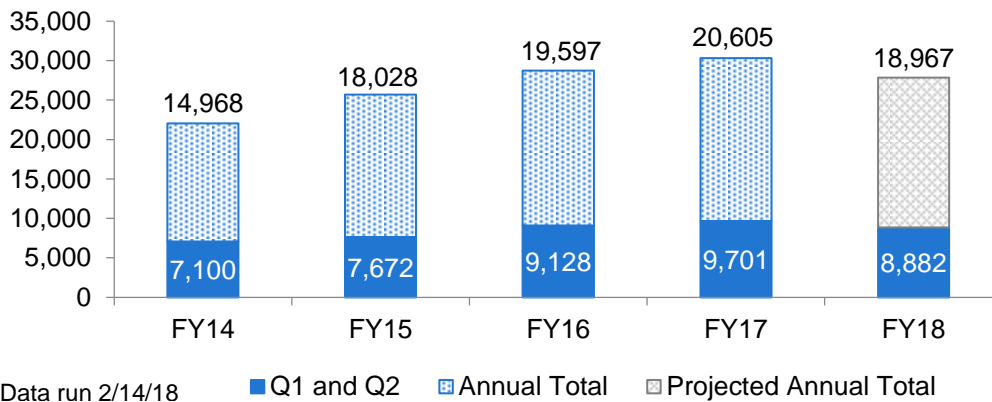
- There were 819 fewer hotline reports accepted for investigation in FY18 Q1-Q2 compared to FY17 Q1-Q2, an 8% decrease.
- There will be an estimated 1,600 fewer investigations in FY18 than in FY17.

⊘ = Key Success ⊙ = Ongoing Challenge

# CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
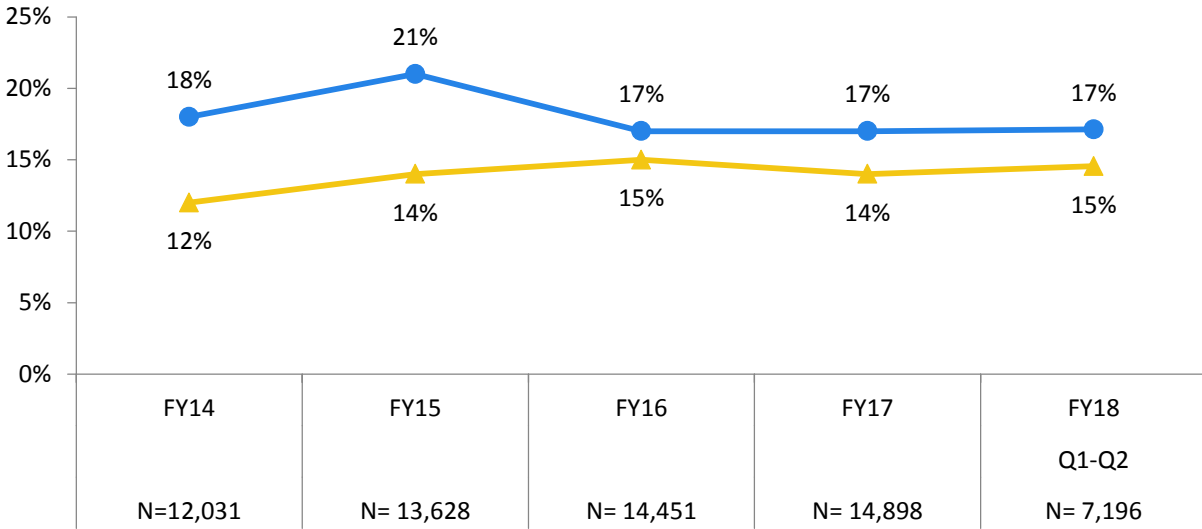## DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

## Accept for Service Rate for Investigations

Figure 6. Investigations Accepted for Service (AFS)



Data run 2/27/18    ▲ % Cases Already Open    ● % Cases AFS within 60 days

- The number of cases accepted for service within 60 days of the report date has remained fairly consistent from FY16 through the first half of FY18.
- The percent of investigated cases that were already open for service has remained fairly steady, fluctuating by three percentage points over the last five fiscal years (13-16%).

## Repeat Maltreatment

The federal government and the state of Pennsylvania differ in how they measure repeat maltreatment. Both measures are provided in this section.

### Federal Measure

The federal measure for repeat maltreatment looks at the number of indicated CPS victims within a specific 12-month period and examines how many had another indicated report within the following year. Table 1 shows the rates of repeat maltreatment for FY14-17 using the federal measurement standard.

✓ = Key Success ⊕ = Ongoing Challenge

Table 1. FY15-17 Repeat Maltreatment—Federal Measure

| Fiscal Year | Indicated CPS Victims | Victims with a Subsequent CPS Indication within 12 Months | Federal Repeat Maltreatment Indicator |
|---|---|---|---|
| FY14 | 598 | 14 | 2.3% |
| FY15 | 768 | 30 | 3.9% |
| FY16 | 876 | 33 | 3.8% |
| FY17 Q1-Q2 | 399 | 15 | 3.8% |

- 33 of the 876 CPS victims in FY16 (3.8%) had a subsequent CPS indication within 12 months—the highest total number of victims in the past 3 fiscal years.
  - While FY15 and FY16 had similar rates, there were twice as many victims during these years than in FY14.
- The first two quarters of FY17 had a rate comparable to FY15 and FY16.

## Pennsylvania State Measures

The Pennsylvania State measures for repeat maltreatment look at the number of CPS reports received during a specific time-period and identify those children who had a *previous* indication of abuse. The rate of repeat maltreatment for the State, as per the 2016 PA DHS report, was 5.7%. Table 2 shows the rates of repeat maltreatment for FY15-18 using the Pennsylvania state measure.

Table 2. Repeat Maltreatment—Pennsylvania State Measures

| | FY15 | FY16 | FY17 | FY18 Q1-Q2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Reports (CPS) | 4,926 | 5,232 | 5,786 | 2,738 |
| # of Reports with Suspected Re-abuse[1] | 297 | 282 | 347 | 194 |
| % of Reports with Suspected Re-abuse | 6.0% | 5.4% | 6.0% | 7.1% |
| # of Reports Indicated  (CPS)[2] | 663 | 777 | 953 | 507 |
| % of Reports Indicated | 13.5% | 14.9% | 16.5% | 18.5% |
| # of Indicated Reports with Re-abuse[3] | 64 | 70 | 78 | 44 |
| % of Indicated Reports with Re-abuse | 9.7% | 9.0% | 8.2% | 8.7% |

[1]Total reports where a child is identified as a victim on a previous report at any time
[2]Number of CPS reports that were Indicated (allegations determined to be valid)
[3]Number of Indicated CPS reports where the identified child was a victim on a previous report

Data run 3/13/18

- The overall percentage of reports with indicated re-abuse (last row of Table 2) has declined over three fiscal years, but the first two quarters of FY18 had a slightly higher rate.
- As shown in row 1, there has been an 860 CPS report increase (17%) from FY15 to FY17.
  - The first two quarters of FY18 suggest this trend may continue; the number of CPS reports for FY18Q1-Q2 is higher than the first two quarters of FY16 and FY17—2,360 and 2,542, respectively (not displayed in the table above).
- In FY17, nearly 300 additional reports were indicated compared to FY15—a 44% increase.

⊘= Key Success ①= Ongoing Challenge

## III.    Services

This section looks at various aspects of service delivery including volume, services received, distance from home, case management worker caseload ratios, and visitation.

### Volume

The figures in this section look at trends in the total number of cases that have been accepted for service or closed—both by month (Figure 7) and Fiscal Year (Figure 8), and the total number of cases open for services (Figure 9).

Figure 7. Total Cases Accepted for Service and Closed by Month



Data run 2/27/18
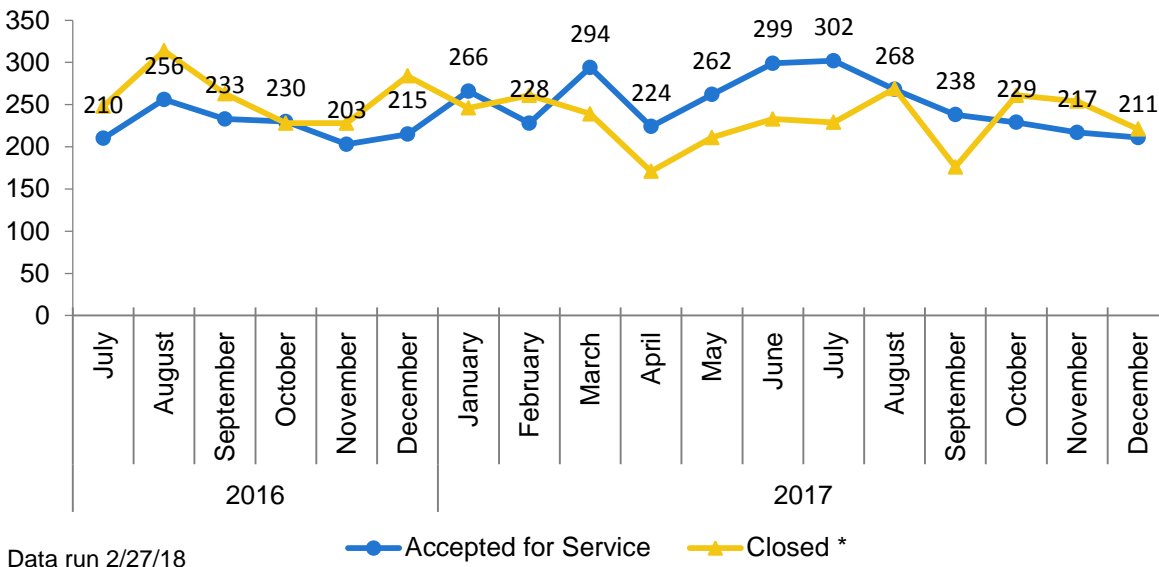
*Case Closed or Transferred to Open for Non-CYD Services (Delinquent or Subsidy)

- The total cases accepted for service varies month-to-month but hovers around 250.
- Since its peak in July 2017, the total cases accepted for service has declined.
- ✓ For the first time since February 2017, Q2 had more closed cases than cases accepted for service.

✓ = Key Success  ⚠ = Ongoing Challenge

Figure 8. Total Cases Closed and Accepted for Service
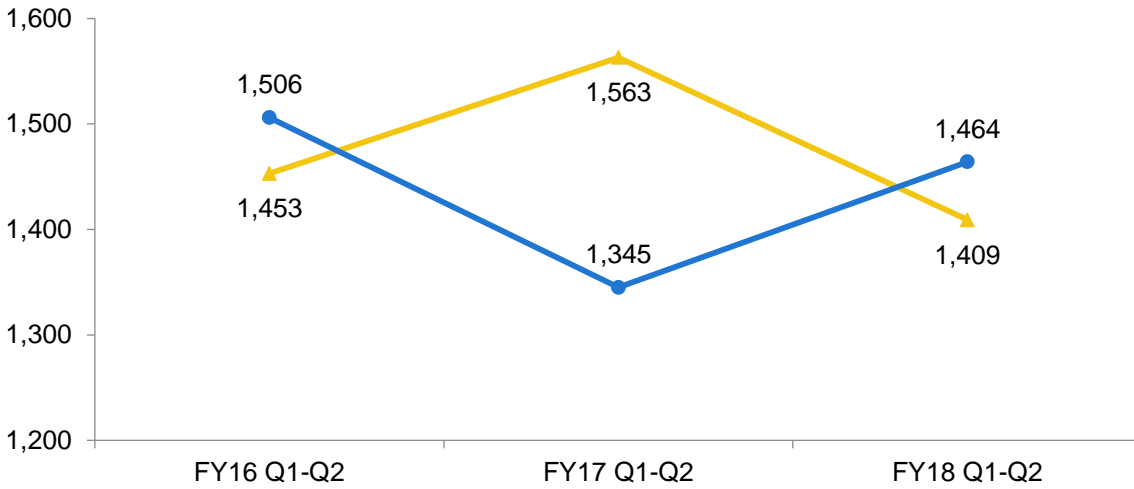


Data run 2/27/18 　 —▲— Total Case Closures 　 —●— Total Cases Accepted for Service

(!) 154 fewer cases were closed in FY18 Q1-Q2 compared to FY17 Q1-Q2, a decrease of 9%.

- The total cases accepted for service has fluctuated over the past 3 fiscal years; however, the FY18 Q1-Q2 total remained 2% (42 cases) below the FY16 Q1-Q2 total.

Figure 9. Total Open Cases[3] as of December 31st of Each Year
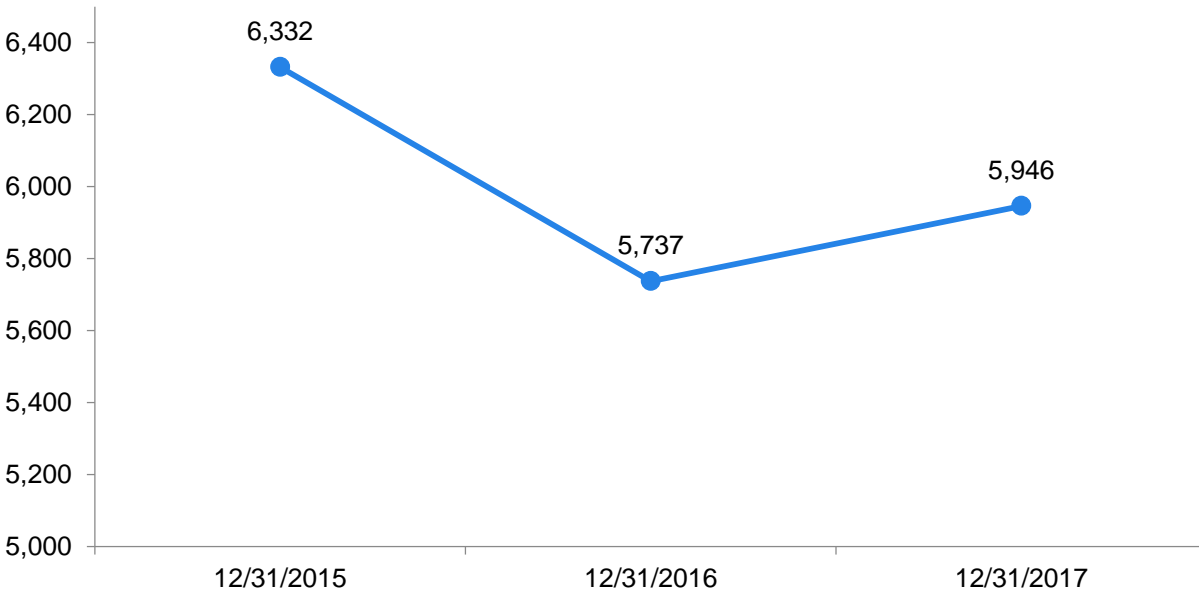


Data run 5/1/18

- After a 9% decrease in open cases from December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2016, there was a slight increase through December 31, 2017 for a net change of -6% from 2015 to 2017.

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[3] Cases in the Adoption, PLC, and JJS queues were excluded.

7 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 ✓= Key Success (!)= Ongoing Challenge

## Service Type

Two of the four main goals of IOC are to maintain children safely in their own communities and to reduce the utilization of congregate care. The tables and figures in this section provide information about what services youth are receiving. First, a point-in-time analysis highlights in-home (Tables 3 and 4) and placement (Table 5 and Figures 10 and 11) totals. This is followed by an analysis of aggregate placements by year (Figures 12 and 13).

Table 3. Total Cases and Children Receiving In-Home Services

|  | December 31, 2016 | | December 31, 2017 | | Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | **Cases** | **Children** | **Cases** | **Children** | **Cases** | **Children** |
| DHS | 23 | 53 | 25 | 57 | 8.7% | 7.5% |
| CUA | 1,741 | 3,720 | 1,914 | 4,233 | 10% | 13.8% |
| Total | 1,764 | 3,773 | 1,939 | 4,290 | 9.9% | 13.7% |

Data run 2/14/18

- Overall, there were 517 more youth and 175 more cases receiving in-home services at the end of December 2017 than in 2016 (13.7% increase in children, 9.9% increase in cases).

Table 4. Total Cases and Children Receiving In-Home Services by Type

|  | December 31, 2016 | | December 31, 2017 | | Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | **Cases** | **Children** | **Cases** | **Children** | **Cases** | **Children** |
| In-Home Non-Safety | 1,036 | 2,110 | 1,153 | 2,456 | 11.3% | 16.4% |
| In-Home Safety | 728 | 1,663 | 757 | 1,713 | 4% | 3% |
| Pending Type | ------- | ------- | 91 | 121 | N/A | N/A |
| Total | 1,764 | 3,773 | 2,001 | 4,290 | 13.4% | 13.7% |

Data run 2/14/18

- There were 346 more children receiving in-home non-safety services at the end of December 2017 than in 2016 (16.4% increase). There were also 117 more cases in December 2017, representing a 11.3% increase in cases from December 2016.
- There were 50 more children and 29 more cases receiving in-home safety services at the end of December 2017 than in 2016 (3% and 4% increases, respectively).

Table 5. Total Cases and Children Receiving Placement Services

|  | December 31, 2016 | | December 31, 2017 | | Percent Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | **Cases** | **Children** | **Cases** | **Children** | **Cases** | **Children** |
| DHS | 615 | 907 | 275 | 477 | -55.3% | -47.0% |
| CUA | 3,036 | 5,170 | 3,292 | 5,542 | 8.4% | 7.2% |
| Total | 3,651 | 6,077 | 3,567 | 6,019 | -2.3% | -1.0% |

Data run 2/14/18

- There were 58 fewer youth receiving placement services at the end of December 2017 than in 2016 (1% decrease).
- There were 84 fewer placement cases at the end of December 2017 than in 2016 (2.3% decrease).

⊘ = Key Success ① = Ongoing Challenge

Figure 10. Children in Placement on December 31, 2017 by Placement Type[4]
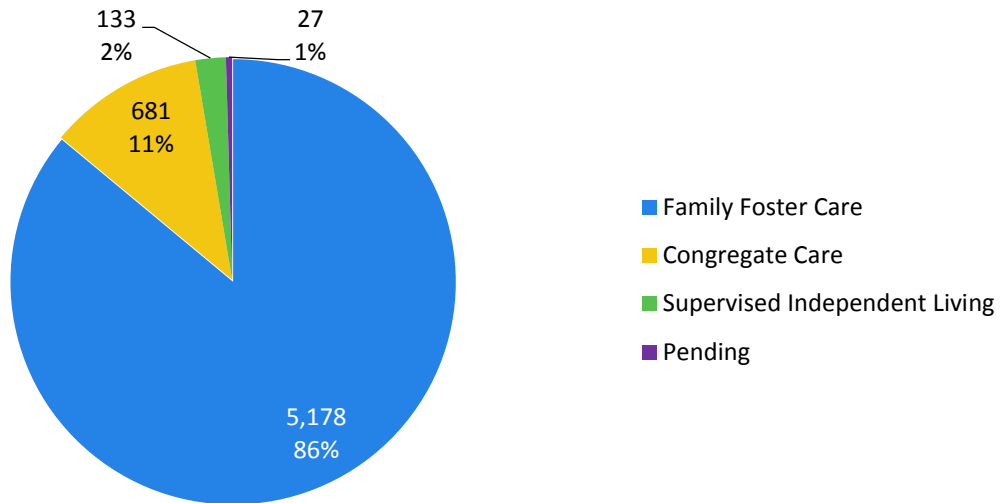


Data run 2/2/18

- On December 31, 2017 a large majority (86%) of the 6,019 youth in placement were in family foster care.
- Roughly 1 in 9 (11.3%) youth in placement were in congregate care.

Figure 11. Children in Family Foster Care and Congregate Care on December 31, 2017



**Family Foster Care**

■ Kinship Care
■ Foster Care
■ Foster Care - Emergency

**Congregate Care**

■ Institution          ■ Group Home
■ Emergency Shelter    ■ CBH Funded RTF
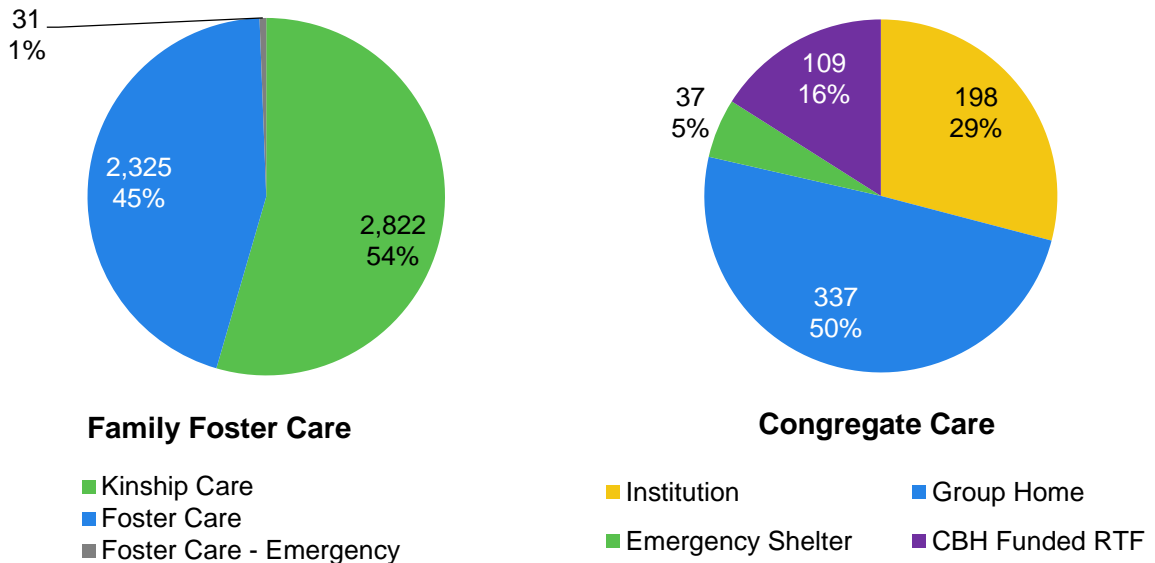
- Of the 5,178 youth in family foster care on December 31, 2017, over half (54%) were in kinship care and 45% were in foster care.
- Of the 681 youth in congregate care, half (50%) were in a group home, and less than one third (29%) were in an institution.16% of youth in congregate care were in a Community Behavioral Health (CBH)-funded Residential Treatment Facility (RTF), and 1 in 20 (5%) youth were in an emergency shelter.

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[4] Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

⊘= Key Success ⓘ= Ongoing Challenge

Figure 12. Dependent Placements as of December 31st of Each Year
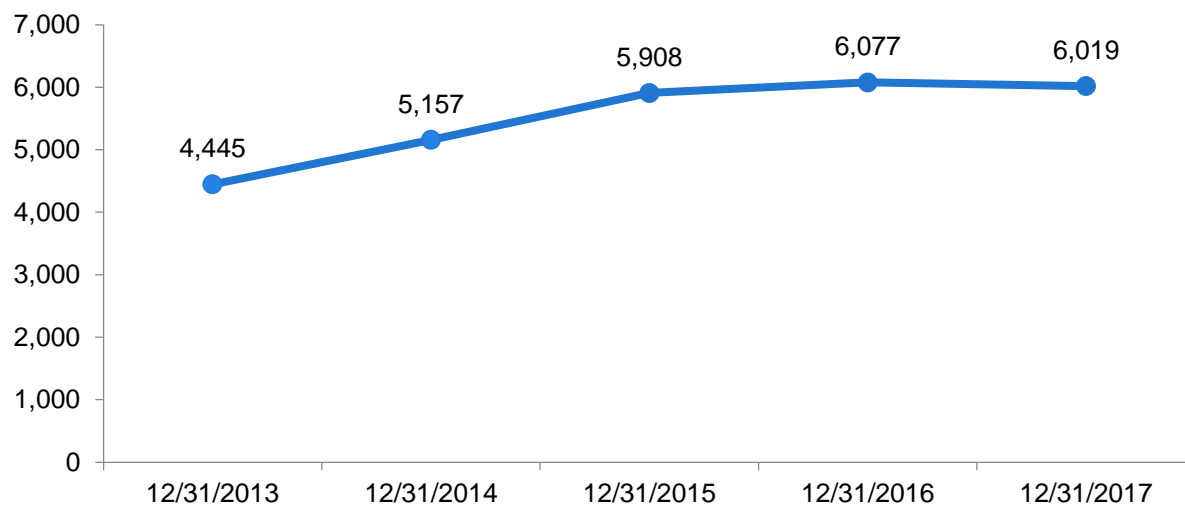


Data run 2/2/18

- The total number of dependent youth has remained fairly steady from 12/31/15 to 12/31/17. However, the total number of youth in dependent placements remains considerably higher than in 2013 with an increase of 1,574 (35%).

Figure 13. Congregate, Foster, and Kinship Care Placements as of December 31st of Each Year



Data run 2/2/18

✓ The use of kinship care has risen since the initiation of IOC. In 2013, 34.9% of children were in kinship care compared to 2017, when 46.9% of children were in kinship care.

✓ The use of congregate care has continued to decline, and as of December 31, 2017 was below the 2016 national average[5].

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[5] The national rate was calculated by aggregating the national institution and group home totals as of September 30 that were reported in AFCARS Reports #21-24. 2017 data are not yet available.

✓ = Key Success ⏀ = Ongoing Challenge

## Distance from Home

DHS strives to keep children in or close to their communities. Table 6 shows the distance distribution for youth in CUA foster and kinship care using a point in time analysis.

Table 6. Distance from Home for Children Placed in a CUA Foster & Kinship Care as of December 31, 2017

| CUA | 0-2 miles | | 2-5 miles | | 5-10 miles | | 10+ miles | | Unable to Determine Distance* | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | |
| 01 - NET | 125 | 27% | 134 | 29% | 110 | 24% | 69 | 15% | 18 | 4% | 456 |
| 02 - APM | 153 | 27% | 120 | 21% | 177 | 31% | 101 | 18% | 16 | 3% | 567 |
| 03 - TPFC | 139 | 24% | 153 | 26% | 135 | 23% | 145 | 25% | 10 | 2% | 582 |
| 04 - CCS | 88 | 25% | 91 | 26% | 77 | 22% | 86 | 24% | 10 | 3% | 352 |
| 05 - TPFC[6] | 182 | 26% | 237 | 33% | 159 | 22% | 118 | 17% | 13 | 2% | 709 |
| 06 - TABOR | 76 | 25% | 73 | 24% | 77 | 25% | 63 | 21% | 14 | 5% | 303 |
| 07 - NET | 95 | 23% | 83 | 20% | 160 | 38% | 69 | 16% | 16 | 4% | 423 |
| 08 - BETH | 78 | 22% | 70 | 20% | 89 | 25% | 105 | 29% | 17 | 5% | 359 |
| 09 - TPFC | 120 | 25% | 109 | 23% | 114 | 24% | 121 | 25% | 15 | 3% | 479 |
| 10 – TPFC[6] | 120 | 25% | 131 | 28% | 107 | 23% | 88 | 19% | 28 | 6% | 474 |
| **Totals** | **1,176** | **25%** | **1,201** | **26%** | **1,205** | **26%** | **965** | **21%** | **157** | **3%** | **4,704** |

Data run 2/19/18

*Invalid home addresses include those outside of Philadelphia or incomplete addresses that could not be geocoded. Distances were calculated using ArcMap10.5 GIS software.

A majority (51%) of children residing in family foster care lived within 5 miles of their home of origin and 76% within 10 miles of their home of origin.

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[6] Prior to 1/1/18, Turning Points for Children 5 and 10 were managed by Wordsworth.

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## Caseloads

DHS is committed to reducing case management workers' caseloads to 1:10. Table 7 shows the distribution of cases across workers by CUA, and Table 8 looks at caseloads for DHS' Ongoing Services Region (OSR).

Table 7. CUA Case Management Workers' Caseload Distribution on December 31, 2017[7]

| CUA | Total Workers | Total Cases | Median Caseload | Average Caseload |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 – NET | 45 | 511 | 11 | 11.4 |
| 02 – APM | 45 | 510 | 12 | 11.3 |
| 03 – TPFC | 53 | 576 | 12 | 10.9 |
| 04 – CCS | 39 | 419 | 12 | 10.7 |
| 05 – TPFC[8] | 81 | 884 | 12 | 10.9 |
| 06 – TABOR | 30 | 395 | 14 | 13.2 |
| 07 – NET | 47 | 484 | 10 | 10.3 |
| 08 – BETH | 35 | 424 | 14 | 12.1 |
| 09 – TP4C | 53 | 534 | 11 | 10.1 |
| 10 – TPFC[8] | 50 | 562 | 12 | 11.2 |
| Overall | 478 | 5,299 | 12 | 11.2 |

Data run 2/27/18

- As reported in Q1, there continues to be little variation among CUA case management workers' median and average caseloads.
- NET-07 had the lowest median caseload (10), while Bethanna-08 had the highest median caseload (14).
- Turning Points-09 had the lowest average caseload (10.1), while Tabor-06 had the highest average caseload (13.2).

Table 8. DHS OSR Case Management Workers' Caseload Distribution on December 31, 2017[9]

| CWO | Total Workers | Total Cases | Median Caseload | Average Caseload |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DHS | 23 | 211 | 9 | 9.2 |

Data run on 5/9/18

- DHS's Ongoing Services Region has an average caseload size of 9.2 and a median caseload of 9.

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[7] Table 7 excludes 192 cases that were not assigned to a worker in the database at the time of the data run.

[8] Prior to 1/1/18, Turning Points for Children 5 and 10 were managed by Wordsworth.

[9] Table 8 does not include Intake or Adoptions. Unlike Table 7, no cases or positions were excluded from the analysis.

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## Monthly Visitation

Pennsylvania State guidelines require that case management workers visit youth at least monthly. The following tables and figures show visitation rates for CUAs and DHS.[10]

Table 9 shows visitation for all dependent children, and Table 10 shows a subset of dependent children—those ages 5 and under. Figure 14 displays visitation rates for the last six months, and Figure 15 looks at visitation rates by CUA.

Table 9. Visitation for Dependent Children

|  | March 2017 | | March 2018 | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Total Children | Visitation Rate | Total Children | Visitation Rate |
| DHS | 903 | 93% | 704 | 91% |
| CUA | 10,016 | 94% | 10,599 | 92% |

- Compared to March 2017, CUA and DHS rates slightly declined (-2%).

Table 10. Visitation for Dependent Children Ages 5 and Under

|  | March 2017 | | March 2018 | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Total Children | Visitation Rate | Total Children | Visitation Rate |
| DHS | 205 | 95% | 147 | 88% |
| CUA | 3,500 | 96% | 3,568 | 94% |

- Compared to March 2017, DHS visitation rates for children ages 5 and under declined by 7% while the rate for CUAs declined by 2%.
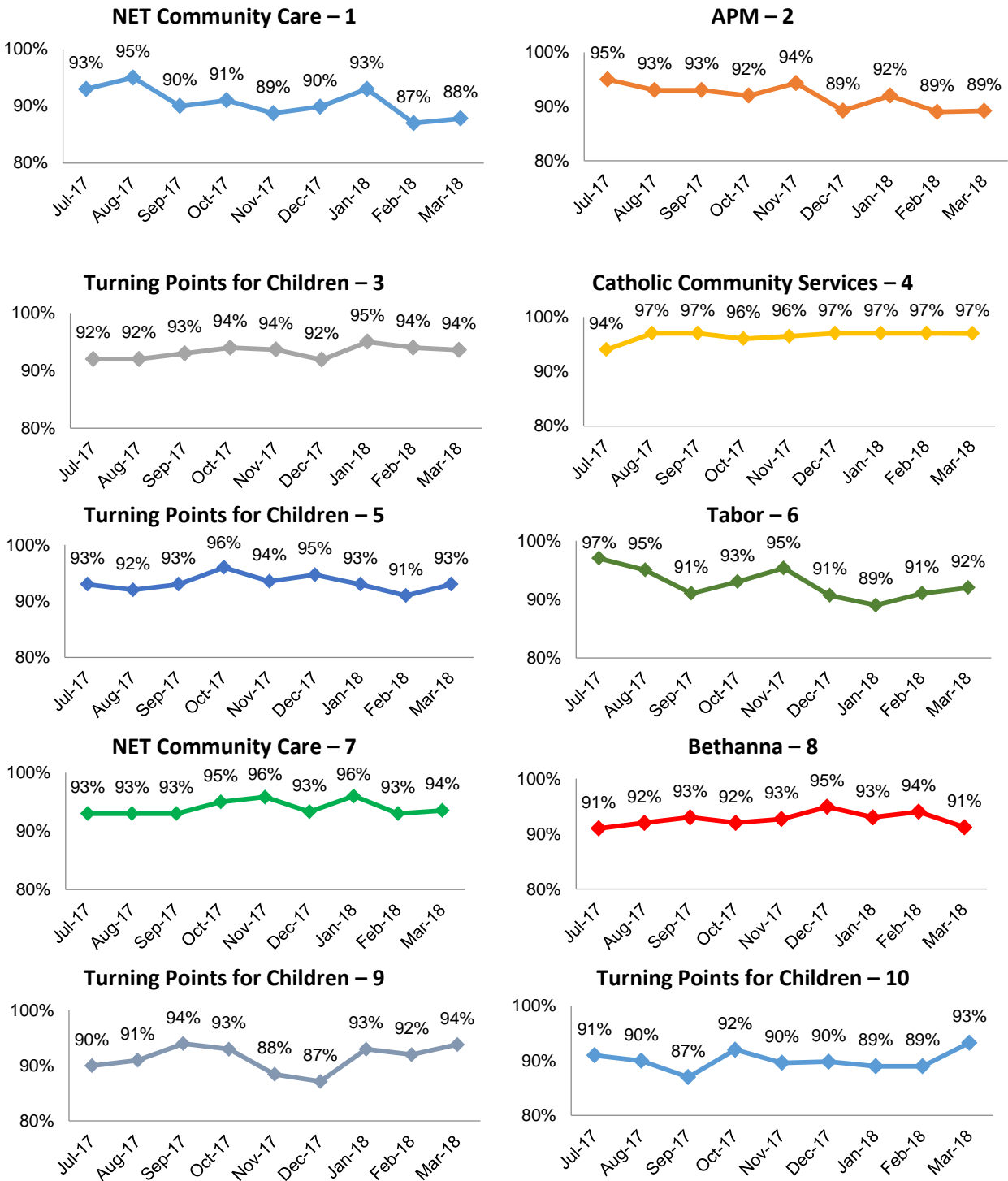
Figure 14. DHS and CUA Visitation Rate, by Month
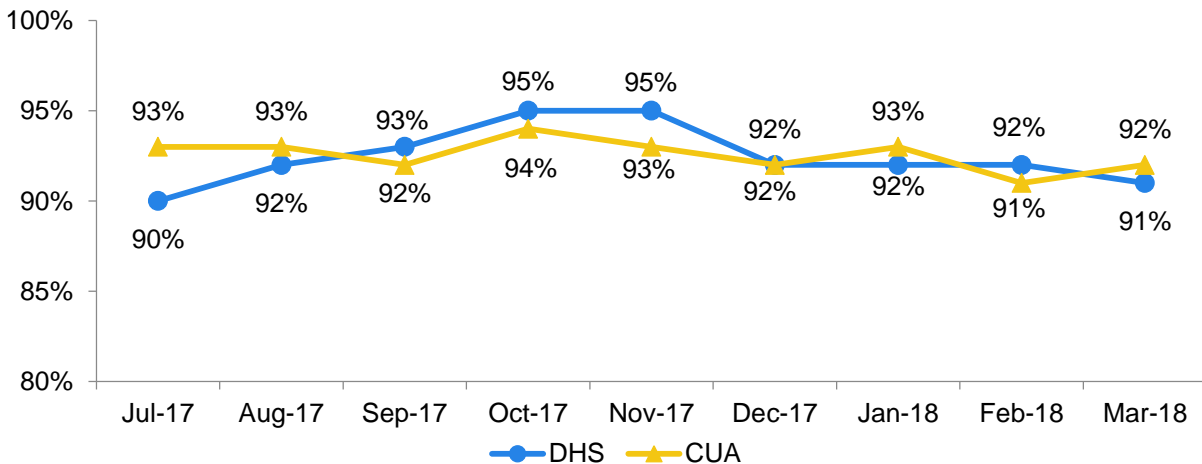


For the last 10 months, CUAs and DHS have maintained visitation rates in the low to mid-90s.

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[10] Please note that per the CUA guidelines, CUAs are required to visit each child a minimum of once per month. DHS visitation rules vary by the age and type of service. For children not requiring monthly visits by DHS case managers, children are still being seen regularly and visits are documented by provider agencies.

= Key Success  = Ongoing Challenge

Figure 15. CUA Visitation Rate, by CUA[11]

### NET Community Care – 1



### APM – 2



### Turning Points for Children – 3



### Catholic Community Services – 4



### Turning Points for Children – 5



### Tabor – 6



### NET Community Care – 7



### Bethanna – 8



### Turning Points for Children – 9



### Turning Points for Children – 10



- From May 2017 to March 2018, five CUAs maintained at least a 90% monthly visitation rate, and eight CUAs had March visitation rates at 90% or above.

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[11] Prior to 1/1/18, Turning Points for Children 5 and 10 were managed by Wordsworth.

= Key Success = Ongoing Challenge

## IV. Permanency

Tables 11 and 12 shows permanency rates by CUA (Table 11) and DHS (Table 12) for FY18 Q1-Q2. The permanency rate is calculated by dividing the total number of children who achieved permanency (adoption, reunification, or Permanent Legal Custodianship (PLC)) by an unduplicated count of children in placement for the period under review. The total numbers of youth who achieved permanency system-wide (for both DHS and CUA) from FY13 through the first half of FY18 are shown in Figure 16.[12] Figure 17 shows the timeliness of permanencies by permanency type for FY13-FY18, and Figure 18 looks at 12-month re-entry rates.

Table 11. FY18 Q1 and Q2 Permanency Rates by CUA[13]

| CUA | FY18 Q1-Q2 Permanency Rates |
|---|---|
| 01 – NET | 12.3% |
| 02 – APM | 15.0% |
| 03 – TPFC | 15.2% |
| 04 – CCS | 15.7% |
| 05 – TPFC | 10.5% |
| 06 – TABOR | 15.1% |
| 07 – NET | 11.6% |
| 08 – BETH | 17.0% |
| 09 – TPFC | 14.1% |
| 10 – TPFC | 11.6% |
| Permanency Rate | 13.6% |

Data run 2/7/18

- The CUAs' overall permanency rate for FY18 Q1-Q2 was 13.6%.
  - CUAs are on track to meet DHS' goal of 25% permanency by the end of the fiscal year.
  - CUAs' permanency rates ranged from 10.5% (Turning Points for Children- 5) to 17.0% (Bethanna-8).

Table 12.DHS FY18 Q1 and Q2 Permanency Rates[14]

| | FY18 Q1-Q2 Permanency Rate |
|---|---|
| DHS | 25.6% |

Data run 5/9/18

- 182 out of 712 youth (25.6%) achieved permanency during the first half of FY18.

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[12] Table 11 and Figure 16 are based on reconciled data from the CUAs, while Table 12 and Figure 17 is based on unreconciled data from the FACTS2 database.
[13] Prior to 1/1/18, Turning Points for Children 5 and 10 were managed by Wordsworth.
[14] The DHS permanency rate only includes youth for whom DHS was providing case management services.

⊘= Key Success ①= Ongoing Challenge

Figure 16. System-wide (DHS and CUA) Permanency Totals by Permanency Type
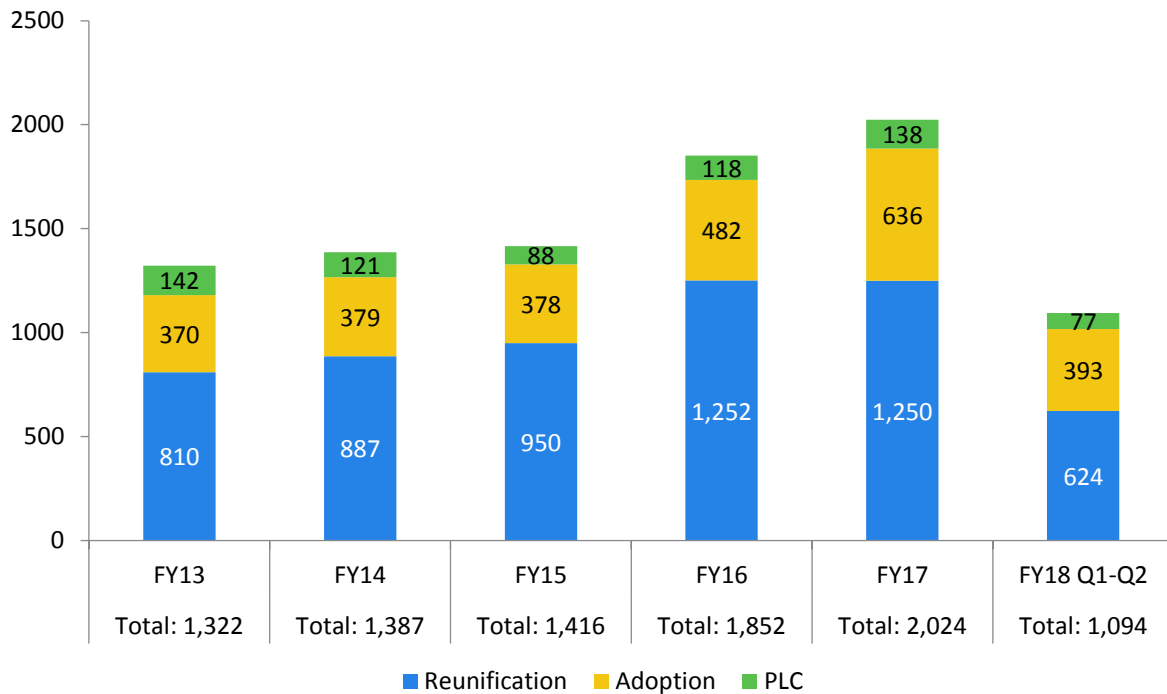


- Since FY13, permanencies have continued to increase.
  - ○ The first two quarters of FY18 suggest this trend will continue—if permanencies continue at the same rate for FY18Q3 and Q4, then the total permanencies will exceed those in FY17.
  - There were more adoptions in the first half of FY18 than there were in all of FY13, FY14, or FY15.
- Since FY13, reunifications have represented 61.3-67.6% of all permanencies.
  - ○ The first two quarters of FY18 had a slightly lower proportion of reunifications—only 57%.
- Since FY13, adoptions have represented 26.0-31.4% of all permanencies.
  - ○ The first two quarters of FY18 had a slightly higher proportion of adoptions—35.9%.
- Since FY13, Permanent Legal Custodianships (PLCs) have represented 6.2-10.7% of all permanencies.
  - ○ The first two quarters of FY18 were within this range, representing 7.0% of permanencies.

= Key Success ⊙ = Ongoing Challenge

Figure 17 provides information about timeliness to permanency by permanency type, timeframe, and fiscal year.

Figure 17. Timeliness of Permanency for FY13 – FY18
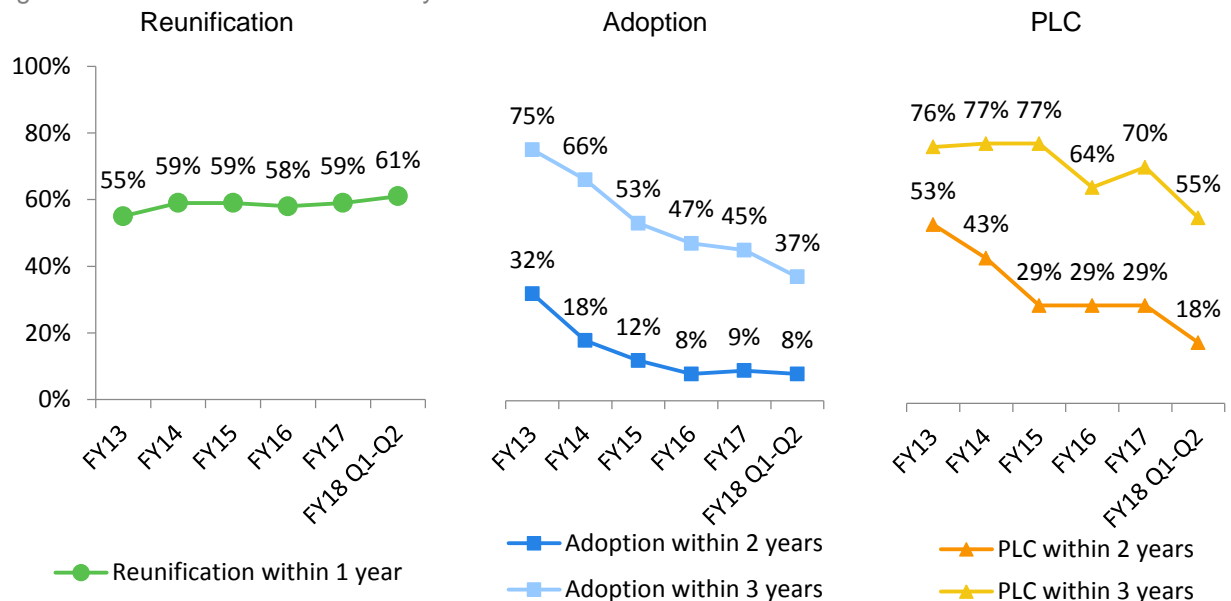


Data run 2/14/18

- Reunification within one year of entering placement has remained fairly steady since FY13.
  - The first half of FY18 had a slightly higher one-year reunification rate than the previous five full fiscal years.
- The two-year adoption and PLC rates experienced significant drops between FY13 and FY15.
  - (!) While the 2-year adoption rate has remained steady since FY16 and into the first half of FY18, the 2-year PLC rate in FY18 is ten percentage points lower than the rates from FY15-17.
- (!) The 3-year adoption and PLC rates have continued to decline from FY13 through the first half of FY18.
  - The FY18 Q1-2 rates for *3*-year adoption and PLC are nearly equivalent to the FY13 rates for *2*-year adoption and PLC.
  - The 3-year adoption rate for the first half of FY18 is roughly half the FY13 rate.

⊘ = Key Success (!) = Ongoing Challenge

Figure 18 shows the percent of youth who re-entered placement within a year of reunification.

Figure 18. One Year Re-entry Rate FY13 - FY17[15]
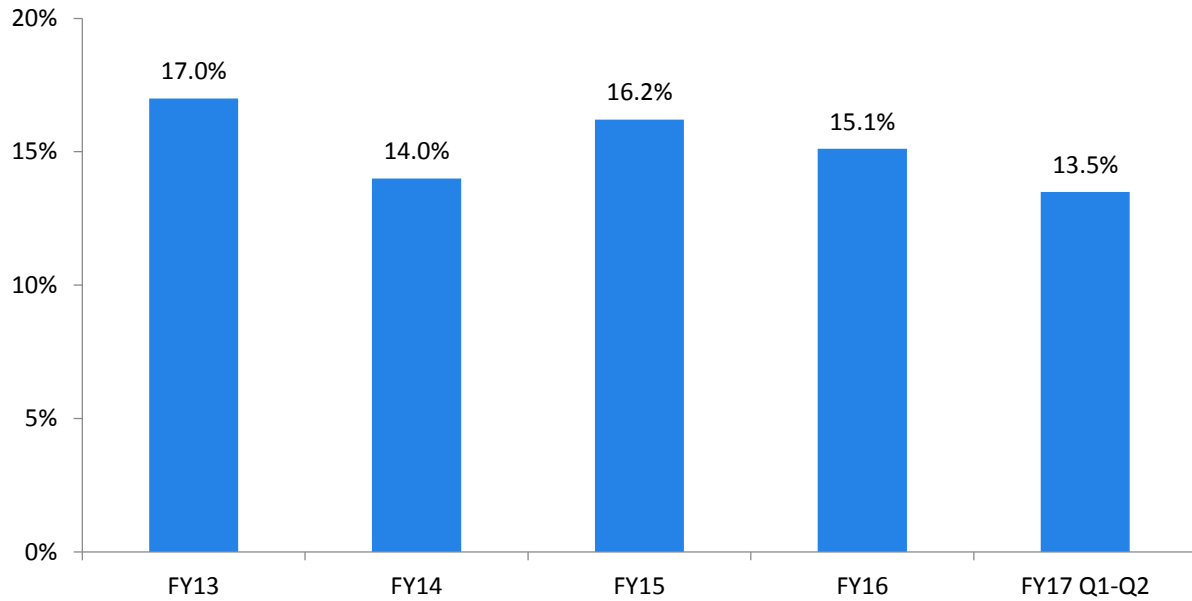


Data run 2/14/18

✓ The one year re-entry rate for FY17 Q1-Q2 is lower than the past four full fiscal years.

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[15] FY18 data is not included because a full year must elapse from the reunification date.

✓ = Key Success ⓘ = Ongoing Challenge

# Appendix

This report was produced by the Data Analytics Unit within DHS' Performance Management and Technology division using data from the FACTS2 database. This database is a live system that updates daily to reflect the most up-to-date information for youth in DHS and CUAs' care.

## Timing of Analysis

The Data Analytics Unit does not analyze data until at least a week following the close of the quarter to allow time for CUA and DHS staff to upload documentation and finalize practice decisions, particularly related to case closure and permanency. The Data Analytics Unit also reconciles data with the CUAs when necessary. In almost all cases, the lag time and reconciliation process allow the Data Analytics Unit to use data that will not change over time. However, there may be some instances in which data uploaded at a later date have marginal impacts on overall rates. For example, some Q1-Q2 permanency rates by CUA (Table 10) may increase by a fraction of a percentage point if these rates are run at a later date.

## Projections

The Hotline and Investigation annual projections (Figures 1 through 4) are based off of the current fiscal year's Q1-Q2 rate and the proportion of Q1-Q2 totals to annual totals historically. For example, if Q1-Q2 Hotline totals historically represented half of the annual total, then the projection would be calculated by multiplying the Q1-Q2 total by two.

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