INFORMING THE DESIGN OF THE DHS "IMPROVING OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES" INITIATIVE

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Allegheny County Department of Human Services

The Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS) is dedicated to meeting the human services needs of county residents, particularly the county's most vulnerable populations, through an extensive range of prevention, early intervention, crises management and after-care services.

This report was prepared by the Office of Data Analysis, Research and Evaluation (DARE), an office within DHS. DARE supports and publishes research related to the activities of DHS offices, including: Aging; Behavioral Health; Children, Youth and Families; Community Services and Intellectual Disability.

DHS research products are available for viewing and download at the DHS Research and Evaluation webpage at www.alleghenycounty.us/dhs/research.aspx.

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Abbreviations and Glossary

ABBREVIATIONS

BH	Office of Behavioral Health
CYF	Office of Children, Youth and Families
DHS	Department of Human Services
DARE	Office of Data Analysis, Research and Evaluation
HH	Bureau of Hunger and Housing
JPO	Juvenile Probation Office
MH	Office of Mental Health
MR	Office of Mental Retardation
MSRRT	Multi-System Rapid Response Team
OID	Office of Intellectual Disability
SOCI	System of Care Initiatives
WPIC	Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic of UPMC

GLOSSARY

First time placement count	The first time a child enters out-of-home care in the child welfare system.
No wrong door policy	No wrong door requires that regardless of the reason a consumer turns to the human services system, s/he will have access to all the services and supports available to anyone with similar needs.
Point-in-time placement count	Number of children in care on January 1st of each year studied.
Wraparound services	Wraparound services are an intensive planning process, the goal of which is to come up with an individualized set of community-based services and natural supports that will ultimately help the family and youth achieve a set of positive outcomes including independence from paid supports.

The Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS) is committed to safely reducing the number of children in out-of-home placements by integrating children's services and improving outcomes for children who enter the DHS system through the "Improving Outcomes for Children and Families" Initiative. This department-wide service integration plan allows for the myriad and diverse needs of children and their families to be met in a holistic fashion by embracing a "no wrong door" policy. What this means is that all child-serving systems within the county plan together as one system to determine what services are appropriate for a child and his or her family. Also important to this holistic service delivery model is the involvement of teams of peers and family support specialists.

Local foundations and Casey Family Programs, a Seattle based national operating foundation promoting advances in child-welfare practice and policy, have provided DHS with the support for this initiative.

This report informed the early planning efforts of the "Improving Outcomes" Initiative by analyzing child welfare placement data and trends in point-in time placement is from the years 1996-2008. A rich history of the initiative is recounted in a paper entitled *Transforming Lives through System Integration*: The "Improving Outcomes for Children and Families" Initiative and descriptive statistics are available in a series of quarterly reports. DHS is also capturing and analyzing system-wide and individual-level data about child outcomes, with the assistance of Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

- Of all placements across DHS service systems, child welfare placements were most prevalent, comprising 65 percent of all placements.

- The average annual cost to serve high-end DHS users (defined for these purposes as those in three out-of-home placements in one year or those accessing Multi-System Rapid Response Team (MSRRT) was $159,000 in 2007, with a maximum cost of $880,000 for one child that year.

- The primary entry point for juvenile justice placements is Shuman Juvenile Detention Center. The Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic of UPMC (WPIC) was the primary entry point for mental health placements. Child welfare placements were more evenly distributed across various facilities.

- Although children in out-of-home placements come from communities across the county, a disproportionate number come from a small number of municipalities and neighborhoods, including Wilkinsburg, McKeesport, Penn Hills, Perry South, East Liberty and Knoxville.

Background

DHS "IMPROVING OUTCOMES" INITIATIVE

Eliminating the circumstances that lead families to require out-of-home placements is the overarching goal of the Allegheny County DHS "Improving Outcomes for Children and Families" Initiative. The initiative focuses on eliminating or overcoming the barriers—too many services to manage, too much paperwork, lack of experience navigating a complicated child welfare system— that impede a family's success. The initiative is based on the High Fidelity Wraparound model and supported by both Casey Family Programs and local foundations.

The "Improving Outcomes" Initiative has a built-in feedback loop.

1. Research - Consult family members about what has helped them reach their goals and talk to professionals about what methods have worked best for similar programs.

2. Develop a program- Gather input from individuals involved at all levels of the human services system. Include ways to gather feedback and criteria to gauge success.

3. Implement the program

4. Gather outcomes information- Assess whether family and program goals were met.

5. Evaluate outcomes-Determine what worked and what did not.

6. Refine the program

7. Repeat steps 3 through 7.

The initiative is continuously evaluated based on DHS' ability to keep children and youth safe while:

- Reducing the number of children and youth placed in out-of-home care (placement).

- Placing children and youth in the most familiar type of residential setting possible.

- Reducing the length of time a child or youth is in placement.

- Reducing the number of children and youth who need to reenter placement.

Background

OBJECTIVES OF THIS REPORT

The following five questions were asked by policy-makers who were interested in designing a more integrated child-serving welfare system and this report seeks to answer them:

- How many children in Allegheny County are in out-of-home care?

- Which children in out-of-home care are receiving the most resources and does that correlate with those demonstrating the most significant need?

- What are the major entry points to out-of-home care?

- In which communities did children reside prior to their out-of-home placements?

- How do we change practice to safely reduce the number of children in out-of-home placement?

CHILD WELFARE PLACEMENT TRENDS, 1996-2008

To measure the success of the DHS "Improving Outcomes" Initiative to date, we have analyzed child welfare placement data back to 1996 and studied trends in point-in-time placement and first placement data.

As Figure 1 demonstrates, point-in-time placements dropped steadily between 1996 and 2003 (30 percent), rose 19 percent between 2003 and 2007, and declined 14 percent between 2007 and 2008. Longitudinal data show that children first entering care fell 23 percent between 1996 and 2001, increased 42 percent between 2001 and 2003, and then fell 26 percent between 2003 and 2007. An increasing number of point-in-time placements and a declining number of first placements from 2003-2007 suggests an increasing length of stay over that period.
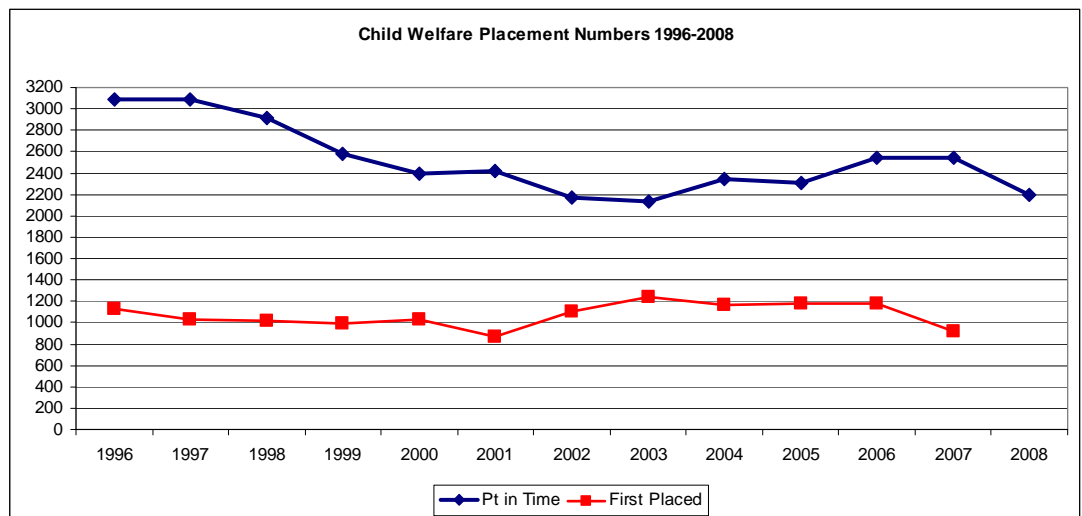

Figure 1: Child Welfare Placement Numbers, 1996-2008

Child welfare first placement trends by age group

The first placement trends described on the previous page are more pronounced for children in some age ranges. Figure 2 shows children first placed in child welfare in the given year, subdivided by age. Infants (children under 1 year of age) first placed in care declined 28 percent between 1996 and 2001 before rising 46 percent between 2001 and 2006. The most recent data suggests a 12 percent decline (2006-2007) in infants first placed in care.

For children 1 to 4 years of age the pattern (smoothing out the large reduction and expansion in 2002 and 2003) suggests one of slow steady decline of about 21 percent over the entire period.

For children 5 to 11 years of age there were significant declines (30 percent between 1996 and 2001) followed by large increases (up 49 percent by 2003) followed by further significant declines (especially in the most recent year). Excluding 2007, children first placed in this age group are down 15 percent over the period; including 2007, down 45 percent over the period.

Young people 12-17 first placed during this time has been increasing – 45 percent between 1996 and 2006, though first placement of adolescents dropped in the most recent year by 27 percent.
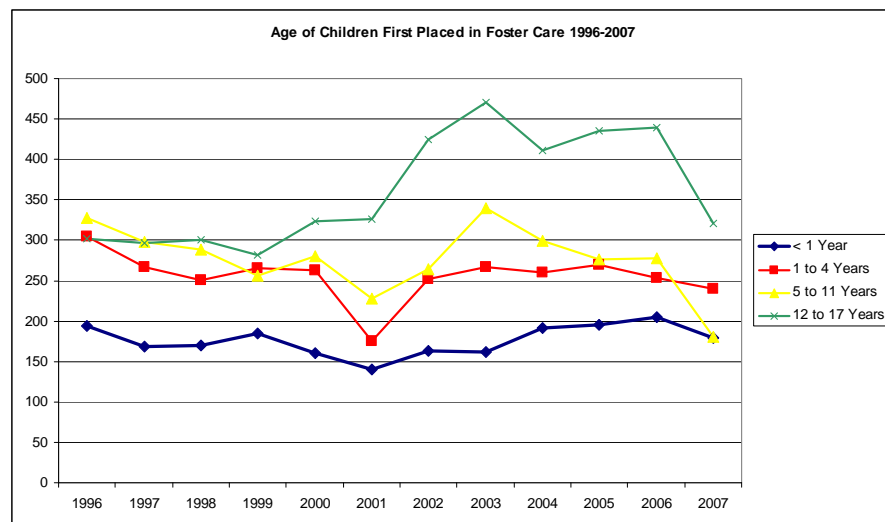

Figure 2: Children First Placed in Foster Care, by Age Group, 2001-2006

Child welfare point-in-time placement trends by age group

Point-in-time placement trends depicted in Figure 2 are more pronounced for children in some age ranges. Figure 3 shows children in placement on January 1 of each year, subdivided by age. The following analysis examines the percent change by age over three time periods: 1996 to 2003, 2003 to 2007, and 2007 to 2008.

- For children under the age of 1, placements declined a total of 30 percent between 1996 and 2008, but this decline was not continuous; placements dropped 42 percent between 1996 and 2003, rose 67 percent between 2003 and 2007, and then declined again by 28 percent between 2007 and 2008

- Similarly, for children ages 1 to 4 years old, placements declined significantly (51 percent), rose 40 percent, and declined again over the time periods examined

- For 5- to 11-year-olds, placements declined 47 percent, increased slightly (8 percent), then decreased again (18 percent), for a total drop in placements of 53 percent between 1996 and 2008

- Placements of 12- to 17-year-olds increased in both of the first two time periods but declined 14 percent between 2007 and 2008, for an overall increase in placements of 6 percent

- For young people over age 18, placements initially declined 27 percent but then increased between 2003 and 2008. The 42 percent increase in placements after 2006 is attributable in part to a policy change and programmatic efforts aimed at increasing the number of 18-year-olds accessing transitional services from DHS
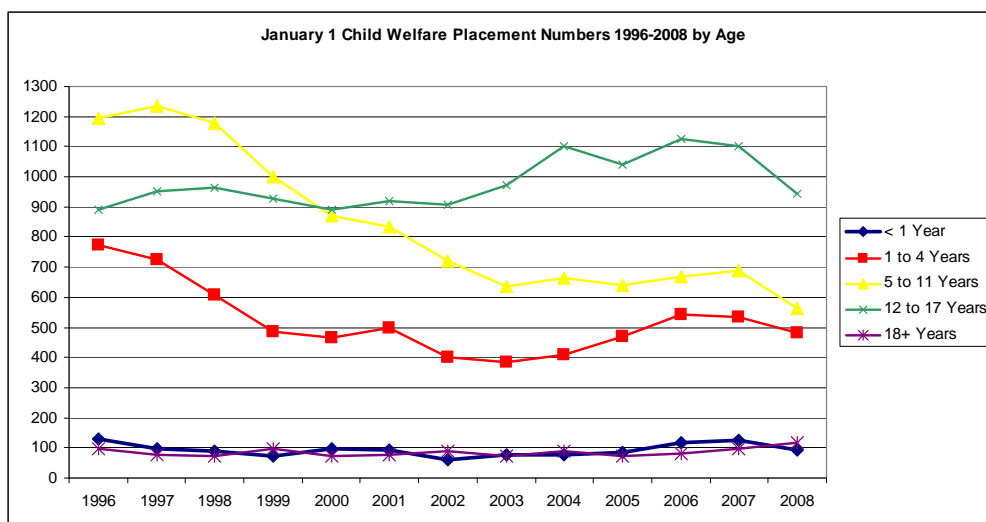

Figure 3: Child Welfare Point-in-Time Placement Numbers, by Age Group, 1996-2008

CROSS SYSTEM PLACEMENTS

Crucial to the success of the *Improving Outcomes* initiative is an initial understanding of DHS' total out-of-home placements and how all child-serving systems work together. In this section, we examine placement trends for children involved with one or more of Allegheny County's child-serving systems.

Child welfare cases make up more than 65 percent of total placements between 2006 and 2007. Juvenile justice cases account for another 30 percent. A number of children were placed in two or three placements during one year. The most common combinations of out-of-home placements were child welfare and juvenile justice (62 percent of dual-placement cases) and child welfare, juvenile justice, and mental health (94 percent of three-placement cases). Adolescent boys made up the majority of multiple placements.

Demographics

At some point in 2006, there were 7,330 children and young adults in out-of-home placement in the child welfare, juvenile justice, mental health, intellectual disability and/or bridge/transitional housing systems. In 2007, that number dropped to 7,290 children. Tables A and C and Appendix B provide more detailed information.

Placement Type	2006 Unduplicated Clients	2007 Unduplicated Clients
Child Welfare	4,913	4,762
Juvenile Justice	2,120	2,185
Behavioral Health	290	269
Intellectual Disability	40	28
Housing & Homelessness	437	493
MSRRT	1	11
Total Unduplicated Client Count	7,330	7,290

Table A: Out-of-Home Placements, 2006 and 2007

Further review demonstrates that children in out-of-home care were more often male (58 percent in 2006; and 59 percent in 2007), African American and ages 12-17.

Race	2006	2007
African-American	55%	56%
Caucasian	30%	29%
Biracial	9%	8%
Other	0.27%	0.43%
Unknown	6%	6%

Table B: Racial Breakdown, 2006 and 2007

An age breakdown shows that the majority of children in out-of-home placement (60 percent) were 12 to 21 years old.

Age	2006	2007
Under 1	4%	4%
1 to 4	12%	12%
5 to 11	15%	15%
12 to 17	48%	45%
18 -21	15%	18%
Other/Unknown	5%	6%

Table C: Age Breakdown, 2006 and 2007

HIGH-END USERS OF OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS

One method of achieving the goals of *Improving Outcomes* is to provide wrap-around services to those children considered high-end DHS users. High-end DHS users are those who are in three out-of-home placements in one year or who are accessing MSRRT services. In this section, we identify the number of children in the system that fit into this category, the services they use and the cost of these services.

Multiple-System Placement

Tables D and E depict specific multiple-system placement scenarios. Examples of multiple-system placement scenarios would be the 271 individuals placed in the custody of both the child welfare and the juvenile justice systems in 2006 and the 82 individuals placed in the custody of both the child welfare and mental health systems in that same year.

During the period studied, 863 children (441 in 2006 and 422 in 2007) were in two out-of-home placements in the given year. The most common cross-system combination for dual out-of-home placements was child welfare and juvenile justice – 62 percent of cases were involved these two systems. In 17 percent of cases, children were placed with child welfare and mental health treatment; 12 percent of cases involved child welfare and transitional housing support placements; and 5 percent of cases involved juvenile probation and mental health treatment placements. Two-thirds of these dual-placement children were male, 58 percent were African American and 67 percent were between the ages of 15 and 18.

A small number of children and young adults (15 in 2006 and 18 in 2007) were placed out-of-home through three different systems during the period examined. The most common system combination for multiple out-of-home placements was child welfare, juvenile justice, and mental health – 94 percent followed this pattern.

The individuals who had three different placement settings were all older than 10 at the time of placement, and nearly 80 percent were older than 13 at the time of placement. Two-thirds of these children were boys and 82 percent were African American.

2006	Child Welfare	Juvenile Justice	Mental Health	Intellectual Disability	Homelessness	MSRRT
Child Welfare	4,913	271	82	4	47	0
Juvenile Justice		2,120	27	0	8	0
Mental Health			290	1	1	0
Intellectual Disability				40	0	0
Homelessness					437	0
MSRRT						1

Table D: Multi-System Placement, 2006

2007	Child Welfare	Juvenile Justice	Mental Health	Intellectual Disability	Homelessness	MSRRT
Child Welfare	4,762	268	64	4	56	2
Juvenile Justice		2,185	17	0	7	0
Mental Health			269	1	1	1
Intellectual Disability				28	0	1
Homelessness					493	0
MSRRT						11

Table E: Multi-System Placement, 2007

Costs

Client-level fiscal data is difficult to integrate across systems. Therefore, figures in this report likely underestimate total costs; nonetheless, the costs of high-end DHS users are significant. The average cost per high-end individual was $159,000 per year, with a maximum cost of $880,000 for a single child. The most commonly billed services and the most experience services are included in Appendix A.

ENTRY POINTS

Another potential area of focus for the initiative is to offer wraparound services to children entering at specific system placement entry points. In order to determine major entry points, entry points were examined for the child welfare, mental health, and juvenile justice systems. For each facility (family-based shelter placements were not analyzed), the number of children served, child demographics, length of stay and residence were identified to help planners identify those entry points on which they may want to focus.

The primary entry point for juvenile justice placements was Shuman Juvenile Detention Center. The Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic of UPMC (WPIC) was the primary entry point for mental health placements. Child welfare placements were limited for these purposes to congregate care entry points. Client counts for various entry points are available in Table F. For full profiles of system entry points, please see Appendix D.

Facility Name	Unduplicated Client Count (2006-2007)	Service
Shuman Juvenile Detention Center (JPO)	3,823	Juvenile Justice
Shuman Juvenile Detention Center (CYF)	792	Juvenile Justice
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic of UPMC Presbyterian (WPIC)	1,104	Mental Health
Allegheny General Hospital	214	Mental Health
Southwood Psychiatric Hospital MHMR Residential Treatment Facility	200	Mental Health
UPMC Mercy / Mercy Hospital of Pittsburgh	60	Mental Health
UPMC Braddock	57	Mental Health
Familylinks – Millvale Shelter	200	Child Welfare
Familylinks – Negley Shelter	131	Child Welfare
Wesley Spectrum Services – Roup (boys)	124	Child Welfare
Three Rivers Youth Shelter/Group Home	105	Child Welfare
Familylinks – Plum Shelter	102	Child Welfare
Familylinks – Sylvan Shelter	101	Child Welfare
Wesley Spectrum Services – Stanton (girls)	101	Child Welfare
Mel Blount Youth Home of Pennsylvania	100	Child Welfare
Wesley Spectrum Services – Negley (girls)	83	Child Welfare
Familylinks – McKeesport Outreach Center / Shelter	57	Child Welfare
Auberle Shelter Group Home	56	Child Welfare
Auberle IIU Shelter	41	Child Welfare
Familylinks – Shady Shelter	38	Child Welfare

Table F: Key Entry Points to Out-of-Home Placement, 2006-2007

HIGH-IMPACT COMMUNITIES

Children in out-of-home placements come from communities across the county, but most come from a small handful of neighborhoods, such as Wilkinsburg (231 children), McKeesport (227 children), Penn Hills (189 children), and Duquesne (124 children). To begin to implement the initiative, program administrators might want to focus on high-impact communities — those communities in which many children reside prior to placement in out-of-home care. A small number of neighborhoods have a particularly high rate of out-of-home child placements based on the number of placements and the population of children (under age 21) living in that neighborhood. By this calculation, Perry South has the highest concentration of out-of-home placements, at 16,115 placed children per 100,000 children (see Table G and Appendix D).

Community Name	Number	Population 21 and under	Rate per 100,000 Children
Wilkinsburg	231	10,078	2,292
McKeesport	227	13,910	1632
Penn Hills	189	22,860	827
Duquesne	124	4,844	2,560
Perry South	112	695	16,115
East Liberty	105	1,979	5,306
Knoxville	93	1,498	6,208
Homewood South	87	1,267	6,867
Garfield	80	2,306	3,469
Golden Triangle	77	948	8,122
North Braddock	73	3,883	1,880
Homewood North	72	1,704	4,225
East Hills	72	1,625	4,431
Lincoln-Lemington-Belmar	68	1,836	3,704
McKees Rocks	65	3,682	1,765
Hazelwood	63	1,577	3,995
Carrick	61	2,710	2,251
Sheraden	59	1,929	3,059
Rankin	59	1,686	3,499
Swissvale	59	4,504	1,310

Table G: Counts and Rates of Out-of-Home Placements, by Community

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Several other factors could influence how DHS will begin to implement the "*Improving Outcomes*" Initiative, including the number of formal and informal supports that exist within in a community to provide support and their interest in providing it. To quantify the government human services available, we identified the number of DHS family support centers, System of Care Initiative (SOCI) partners and CYF regional offices that exist within each Allegheny County municipality and Pittsburgh neighborhood.

These numbers provide a rough estimate of how many agencies or organizations are available to provide human services support to residents, which will be critical in organizing the community teams that are central to the high-fidelity wraparound process. These counts do not, however, include the many community-based human services organizations across Allegheny County, many of which retain contracts with DHS for service provision.

Table H includes a list of county municipalities and Pittsburgh neighborhoods along with the corresponding number of children residing there and the number of aforementioned government support organizations. Most communities have only a few such organizations to support a large child population. Only communities with at least one government support agency are included; 189 communities (county municipality and Pittsburgh neighborhoods) have no such support agencies at all.

Municipality	Number of Children	Family Support Centers	SOCI Partner Communities	CYF Regional Offices
City of Pittsburgh - Total	11,036	6	5	4
McKeesport City	1,214	2	1	1
Wilkinsburg Borough	1,109	3	1	0
McKees Rocks Borough	526	2	1	0
Duquesne City	589	2	0	0
Braddock Borough	360	2	0	0
Penn Hills Township	1,189	1	0	0
Clairton City	421	1	0	0
Pitcairn Borough	298	1	0	0
Mount Oliver Borough	289	1	0	0
Turtle Creek Borough	267	1	0	0
Whitehall Borough	243	1	0	0
Wilmerding Borough	148	1	0	0
Homestead Borough	141	1	0	0
Tarentum Borough	98	1	0	0
Rankin Borough	86	0	1	0
Knoxville - Pittsburgh	445	0	1	0
East Liberty - Pittsburgh	443	0	1	0
Perry South - Pittsburgh	386	0	0	1
Marshall-Shadeland - Pittsburgh	352	1	0	0
East Hills - Pittsburgh	294	0	1	0
Homewood South – Pittsburgh	290	1	0	0
Northview Heights - Pittsburgh	235	1	0	0
Terrace Village - Pittsburgh	186	0	1	0
Larimer - Pittsburgh	164	1	0	0
Upper Lawrenceville - Pittsburgh	153	1	0	0
Crawford-Roberts - Pittsburgh	125	1	0	0
Central North Side - Pittsburgh	113	0	1	0
Point Breeze North - Pittsburgh	100	0	0	1
Bluff - Pittsburgh	97	0	0	1
South Side Flats - Pittsburgh	60	0	0	1

Table H: DHS Assets in Allegheny County, by Community

Potential areas of focus for the initiative can be identified based on some of the conclusions drawn from the report findings.

Provide wraparound services at specific entry points.

While child welfare placements were evenly distributed among the 13 facilities studied, primary points of entry for juvenile justice placement and mental health placements were identified as Shuman Juvenile Detention Center and WPIC, respectively. Offering wraparound services through High-Fidelity Wraparound (HFW) to children entering at these points could be an emphasis at the outset of the initiative.

HFW is a team-based collaborative process for developing and implementing individualized plans for children with mental health challenges and their families. The goals of wraparound are to meet the needs prioritized by the family, improve their ability and confidence to manage their own services and to develop or strengthen their own natural support system over time. HFW is based on the premise that if the child and family are given an opportunity to plan for services with a team of professionals and peer supports that improved outcomes—fewer children removed from their families, fewer families dependent on formal supports—will be more likely.

Focus on high-end users and high-impact communities.

High-end users (those who are in three out-of-home placements in one year or who are accessing MSRRT services) represent a significant expenditure to DHS. The most common system combination for multiple out-of-home placements was child welfare, juvenile justice and mental health. Targeting wraparound interventions to this group of children at major entry points would potentially lead to fewer placements and the reduction in length of time high-end users spend in out-of-home placement.

A handful of neighborhoods out of the 20 that were studied have the highest concentration of out-of-home placements. As DHS begins to implement the *Improving Outcomes* initiative, giving greater attention to these communities and the supports that exist within them could prove to be impactful.

COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH-END DHS USERS

Community Residential Services - Other (Respite Services)	19.3%
Blended Mental Health Case Management	11.1%
Administrative Management	9.1%
Therapeutic Staff Support Service, Face to Face	5.3%
Targeted Case Management - Base Funded	4.3%
Behavioral Spec Consult (Master's Level)(face to face) For children/adolescents with MR	3.7%
Residential Treatment Facility	3.6%
Resource Coordination	3.1%
Residential Treatment Facility - Non Accredited; Level 1	2.3%
Child Partial-School Based	2.1%
Case Management - Base Funded	1.8%
Residential Treatment Facility – JCAHO	1.8%
Multi-System Rapid Response Team- Residential	1.7%
Program Funded Shelter (Over 30 days)	1.7%
Family Based Team Members/Consumer	1.3%
Family Based Team w/Family of Consumer	1.2%
Mental Health Crisis Intervention	1.2%
Mobile Therapy Services (Face to Face)	1.2%
Residential Treatment Facility - Non Accredited: Level II	1.2%
Individual Psychotherapy -- 45 - 50 minute session (OPMH)	1.1%
Residential treatment Facility - Non Accredited	1.1%
Residential	1.0%

Table I: Most Billed Services and Percent of Total Services Billed

	Total Cost	Highest Single Invoice	Lowest Single Invoice
MSRRT	$2,819,552.10	$53,883.27	$3,152
Inpatient	$703,299.00	$28,140.00	$2,550
Residential	$309,556.89	$20,429.00	$91
Program Funded Shelter	$280,925.10	$17,126.40	$24
Group Home	$51,193.72	$15,965.00	$50

Table J: Most Expensive Services for the Out-of-Home Populations Examined (as measured by highest single invoice cost).

CLIENT COUNTS BY OFFICE AND SPECIFIC PROGRAM PLACEMENT, 2006 AND 2007

The following two tables divide the total number of children in placement by the office with which they are involved and the specific placement type into which they have been placed. In each case, the vast majority of placements are through CYF, followed by the Juvenile Justice System. MSRRT services are the least frequent placement.

Office	Placement Type	Unduplicated Clients
CYF	Adoption-Pre-Adoption Fh	11
	Facility Foster Homes*	2779
	Foster Home **	371
	Group Home	321
	Protective Svc - Indep Living	638
	RTF (JCAHO)	121
	RTF (Non JCAHO)	62
	Resident.(Apprvd)	426
	Resident.(Unapprvd)	1
	Secure Detention (Shuman Center)	340
	Shelter - Fh (Program Funded)	5
	Shelter - Foster Home (Per Diem)	1102
	Shelter - G.H. (Per Diem)	32
	Shelter - G.H. (Prog. Funded)	700
	Supervised Ind Living	144
Unduplicated Client Count (for CYF)		**4,913**
JPO	Detention	1,928
	Health Care	14
	Out Of Home State	13
	Out of Home Purchased	790
	RTF Out of Home Purchased	315
Unduplicated Client Count (for JPO)		**2,120**
MH/BH	RTF	132
	Adult RTF	2
	RTF - JCAHO	96
	RTF- Reserve Bed Day	25
	RTF - Non Accredited (reserve bed day)	1
	Treatment Services for Children & Adolescents 1-to-1 in RTF	2
	RTF - NON-JCAHO-No R & B-Ordered by Court(CYS or Juvenile justice)	4
	RTF - Non JCAHO- No R&B ordered by Court (CYS or Juvenile Justice)	1
	Psychiatric Evaluation - Best Practice Model- Required for RTF and BHRS prescriptions, encouraged for other children's services	60
	Halfway House	9
Unduplicated Client Count (for BH/MH)		**290**
MR	Res. Home & Com. Hab. - Licensed Homes. (6400 Regs.) - Eligible	39
	Res. Home & Com. Hab. - Licensed Homes. (6400 Regs.) - Ineligible	40
Unduplicated Client Count (For MR)		**40**
HH	Bridge Housing	64
	PennFree Housing	39
	Transistional Housing	189
	Supportive Services Only (HUD)	240
Unduplicated Client Count (HH)		**437**
MSRRT	MSRRT Residential	1
Unduplicated Client Count (for MSRRT)		**1**
Total Unduplicated Client Count		**7,330**

*Includes both foster with kin and regular foster care.

**At any point in time, 63 percent of children in foster care are with kin.

Table K: Total Unduplicated Client Count, 2006

Appendix B

Office	Placement Type	Unduplicated Clients
CYF	Adoption-Pre-Adoption Fh	7
	Facility Foster Homes	2640
	Foster Home	333
	Group Home	286
	Protective Svc - Indep Living	781
	RTF (JCAHO)	73
	RTF (Non JCAHO)	21
	Resident.(Apprvd)	399
	Secure Detention (Shuman Center)	364
	Shelter - Fh (Program Funded)	6
	Shelter - Foster Home (Per Diem)	938
	Shelter - G.H. (Per Diem)	25
	Shelter - G.H. (Prog. Funded)	600
	Supervised Ind Living	141
Unduplicated Client Count (for CYF)		**4,762**
JPO	Detention	1,908
	Health Care	9
	Out Of Home State	0
	Out of Home Purchased	1,060
	RTF Out of Home Purchased	269
Unduplicated Client Count (for JPO)		**2,185**
MH	RTF	167
	Adult RTF	2
	RTF - JCAHO	57
	RTF- Reserve Bed Day	18
	Treatment Services for Children & Adolescents 1-to-1 in RTF	2
	RTF - NON-JCAHO-No R & B-Ordered by Court(CYS or	8
	Juvenile Justice)	2
	Psychiatric Evaluation - Best Practice Model- Required for RTF and BHRS prescriptions, encouraged for other children's	47
	Halfway House	5
Unduplicated Client Count (for BH/MH)		**269**
MR	Res. Home & Com. Hab. - Licensed Homes. (6400 Regs.) -	27
	Res. Home & Com. Hab. - Licensed Homes. (6400 Regs.) -	28
Unduplicated Client Count (for MR)		**28**
HH	Bridge Housing	120
	Case Management	104
	PennFree Housing	41
	Street Outreach	17
	Supportive Services	167
	Transitional Housing (HUD)	179
Unduplicated Client Count (HH)		**493**
MSRRT	MSRRT Residential	11
Unduplicated Client Count (for MSRRT)		**11**
Total Unduplicated Client Count		**7,290**

Table L: Total Unduplicated Client Count, 2007

Appendix C

Out-of-Home Placement Clients and Asset Locations
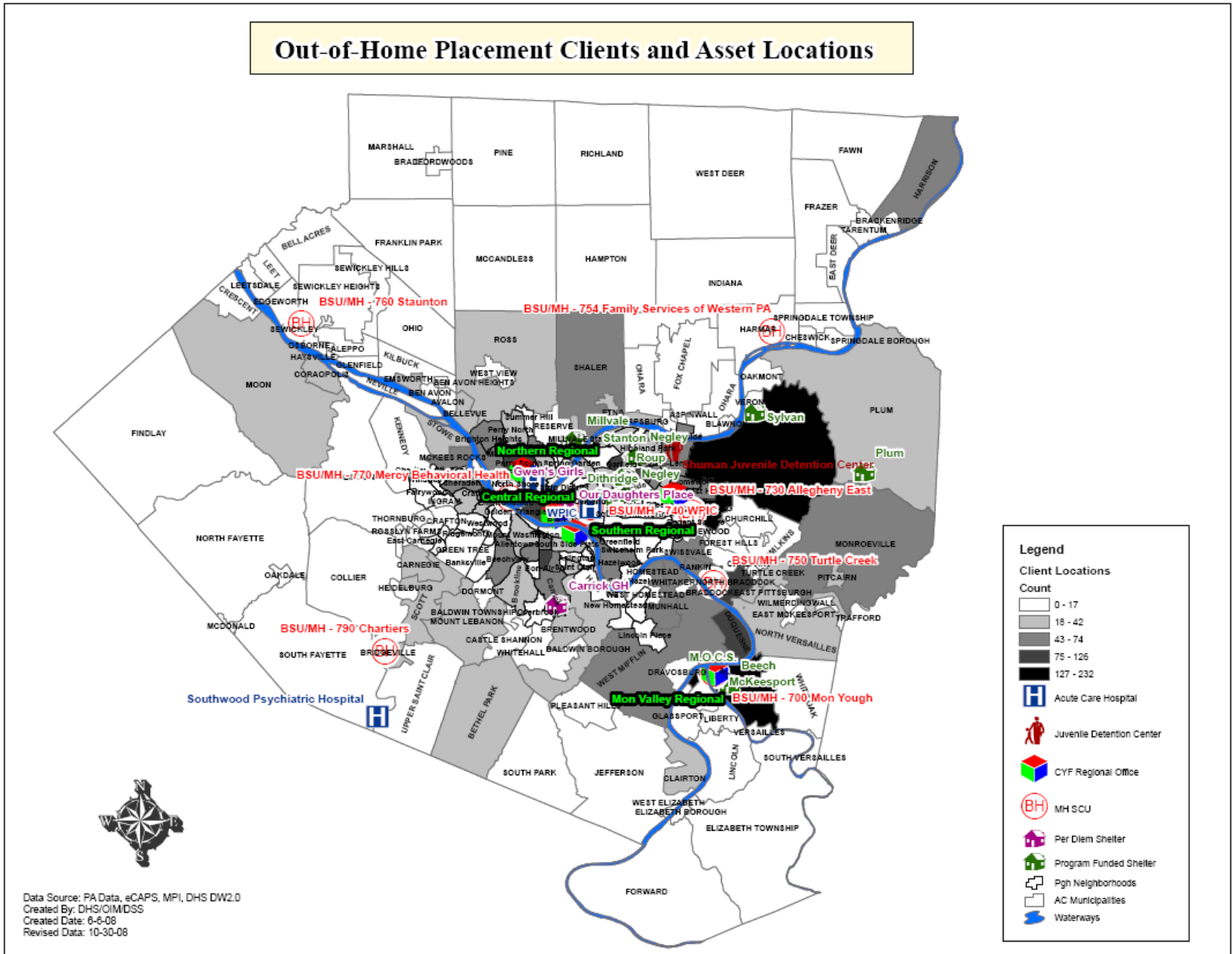
Appendix D

ENTRY POINT PROFILES

This section provides information on 13 shelters serving children and youth. A description of each is provided, and each is broken down by total served, gender, race, and age at time of placement, home location and length of stay.

Auberle Shelter Group Home

Auberle's residential programs serve a target population of children and youth between the ages of 9-18 who are experiencing behavioral issues or family problems severe enough to preclude them from remaining at home and in the community. All children are ordered to placement by Juvenile Court. Auberle offers a highly tailored environment for each child and family it serves. Each program is designed with the clear expectation to help children adjust to residential placement and to assess the child's and family's needs and treatment goals. Programs are specifically designed to prevent early negative discharge and find the least restrictive way to achieve each goal set by the child, family and staff.

Auberle Shelter Group Home served 56 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed more boys (55 percent) than girls, with the majority of children between the ages of 11 and 12 years old. More than half of the children (57 percent) served by Auberle Shelter Group Home were African American.

Race
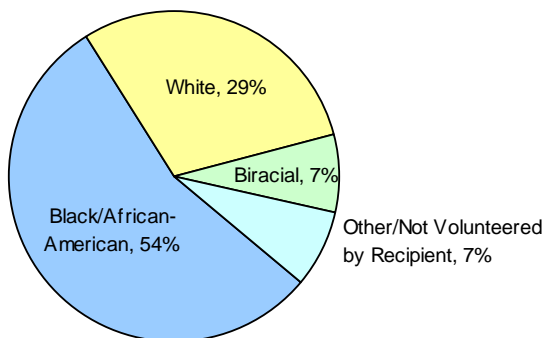
Age at Placement
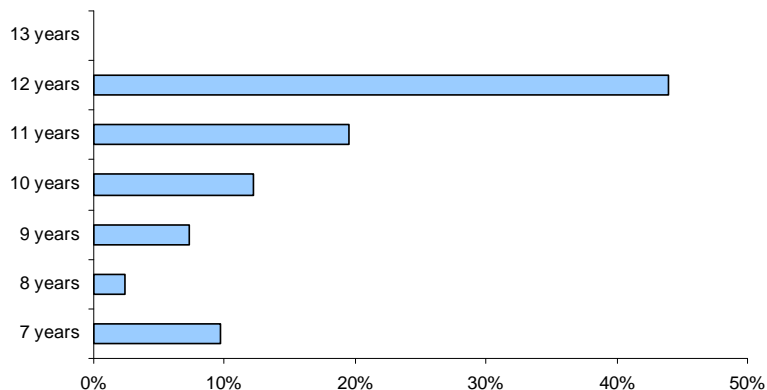
Length of Stay - Auberle GH

Auberle Shelter G.H. Population
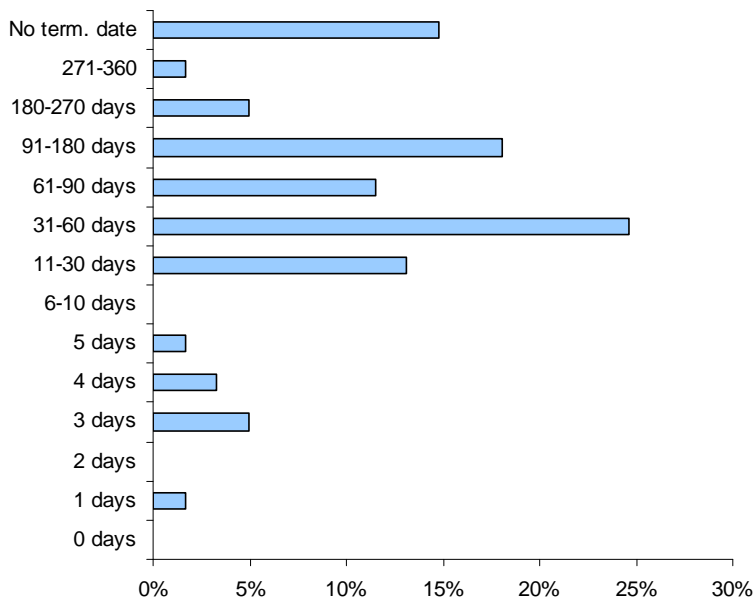
Legend
▲ Auberle Site, McKeesport 15132
● Auberle Shelter GH Population
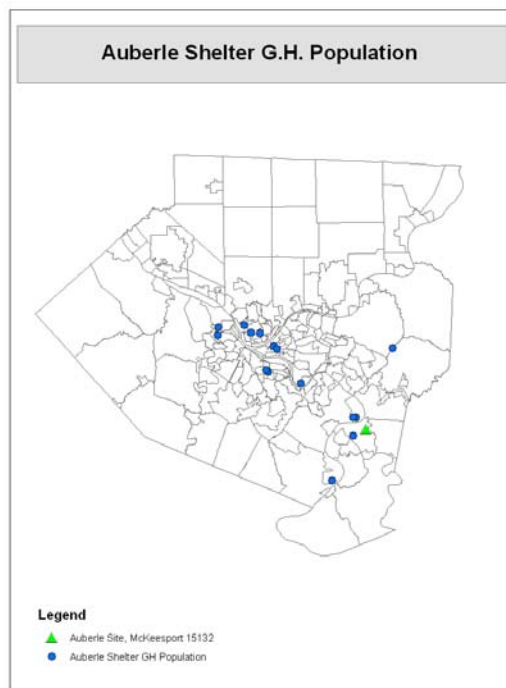
Eleven percent of the children at Auberle Shelter Group Home stay for less than ten days. Thirteen percent stay for up to 30 days. 25 percent stay for up to 60 days and 36 percent stay longer than 60 days. Children who have "no termination date" (15 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Sixteen percent of children housed at Auberle during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to a CYF shelter.

Auberle IIU Shelter

The Auberle IIU Shelter provides diagnostic and therapeutic shelter services for children temporarily removed from their families because of an 'at risk' situation. The children in IIU are in need of a most restrictive, highly supervised, structured, therapeutic environment because of their more intensive behavioral, psychiatric and/or emotional needs. Assessment, therapeutic intervention and treatment/planning services are provided.

Auberle IIU served 41 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed more boys than girls, with nearly half of children between the ages of 11 and 12 years old (46 percent). More than half of the children served by Auberle Group Home were African American.

Race
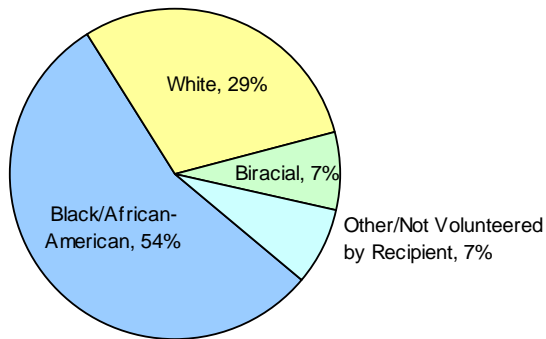
Age at Placement
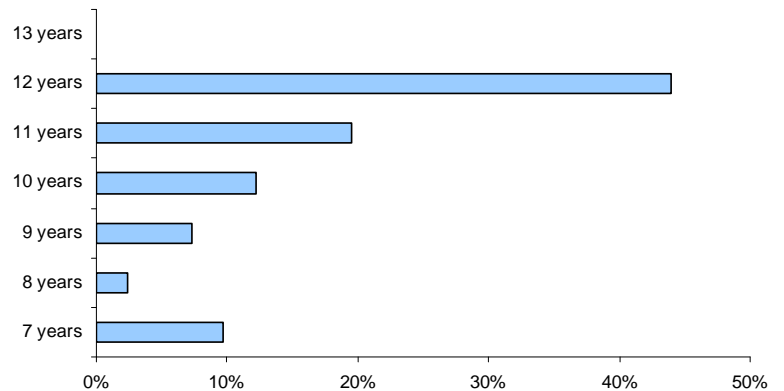
Length of Stay - Auberle IIU

Auberle IIU Population
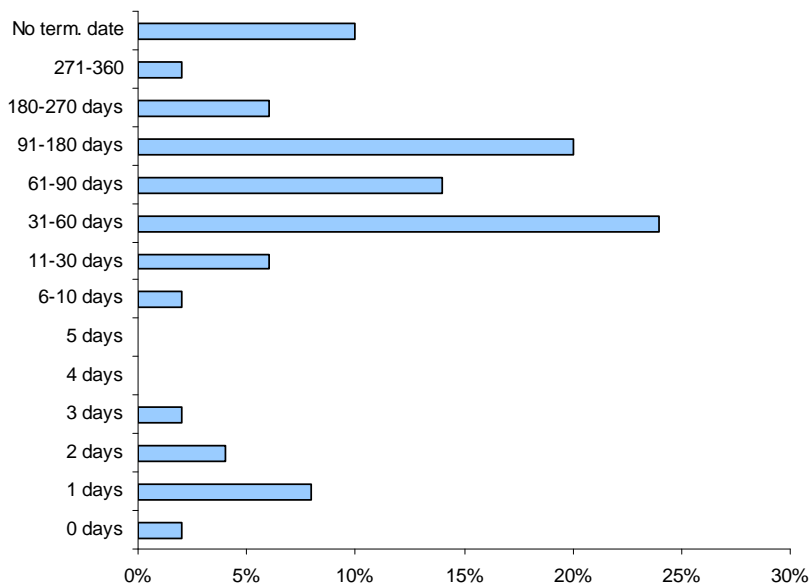
Legend
▲ Auberle Site, 1101 Hartman St, McKeesport 15132
● Auberle IIU Population
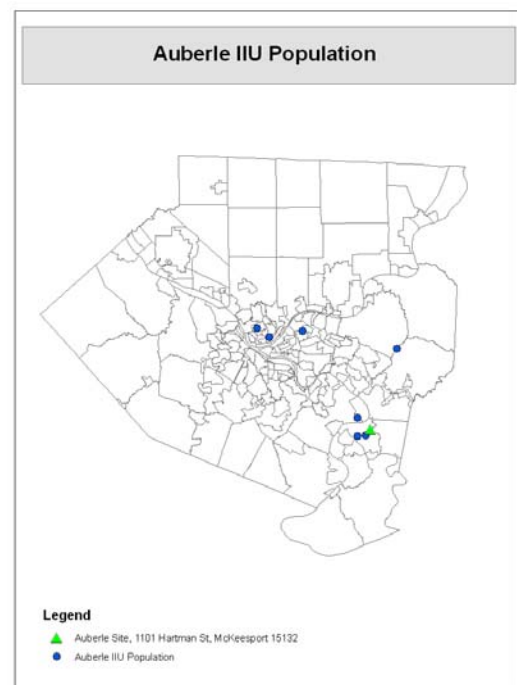
Nearly one-fifth of the children at Auberle IIU stay for less than ten days (18 percent); 30 percent stay for up to 60 days and 42 percent stay longer than 60 days. Children who have "no termination date" (10 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Twenty-six percent of children housed at Auberle during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved in a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to a CYF shelter.
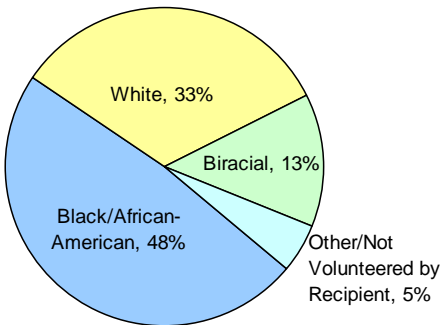
22

Familylinks—McKeesport Outreach Center and Shelter

The Familylinks McKeesport Outreach Center and Shelter offers shelter, meals, outreach crisis center, drop-in counseling services and health screening for runaway and homeless females. Its Teen Parent Program is a residential parenting program for single mothers under age 18 and their children whose placement is court-ordered through CYF.

The McKeesport Outreach Center and Shelter served 57 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed only girls, most between the ages of 15 and 17. Nearly three-quarters of the children served by the McKeesport Outreach Center/ Shelter were African American (72 percent) and one-fifth were white (20 percent).

Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - McKeesport

Familylinks McKeesport Population

Legend
- Family Links Reb McKeesport Population
- Family Links Reb McKeesport Location
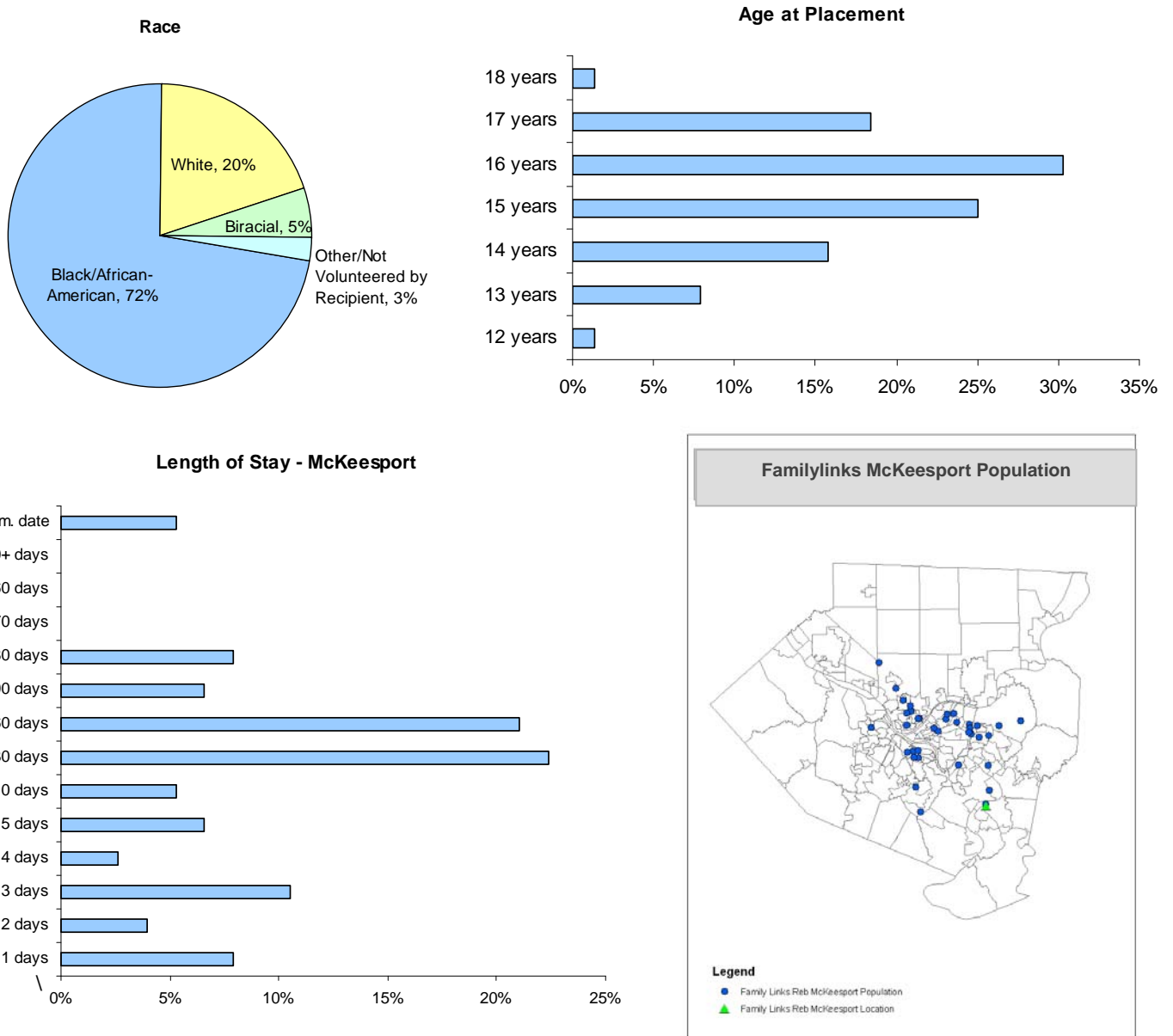
More than one-third of the children at the McKeesport Outreach Center and Shelter stay for ten days or less (37 percent), 22 percent stay for up to 30 days, 21 percent stay for up to 60 days, and 14 percent stay for 61 days or longer. Children who have "no termination date" (5 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Twenty-seven percent of children housed at the McKeesport Outreach Center and Shelter during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved in a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to a CYF shelter.

Familylinks—Millvale Shelter

The Familylinks Millvale Shelter provides short term shelter, assessment, treatment planning and a comprehensive school program for neglected and abused youth in conjunction with the child welfare system.

The Millvale Shelter served 200 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed only boys, half between the ages of 15 and 16. Approximately half the children served by the Millvale Shelter were African American (51 percent) and 31 percent were white.

Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Millvale

Familylinks Millvale Population

Legend
- Family Links Millvale Population
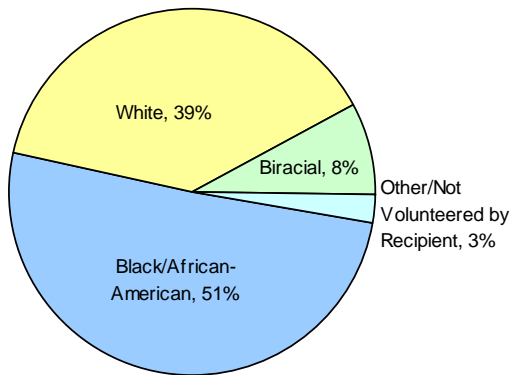- Family Links Millvale Location
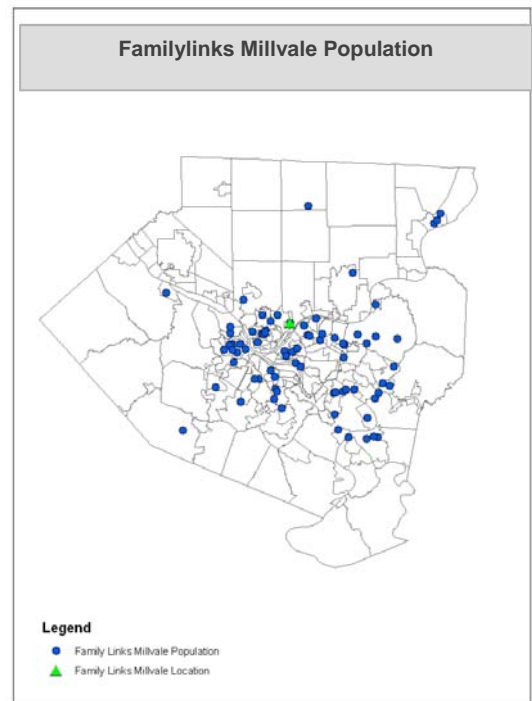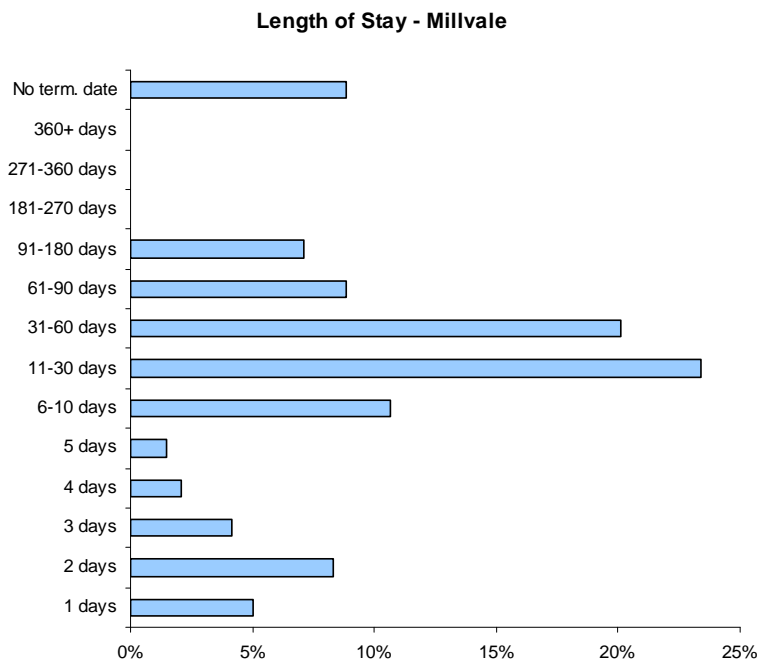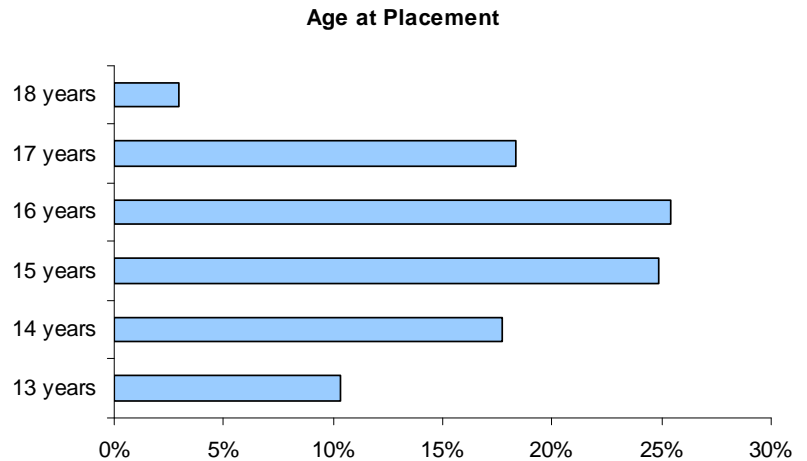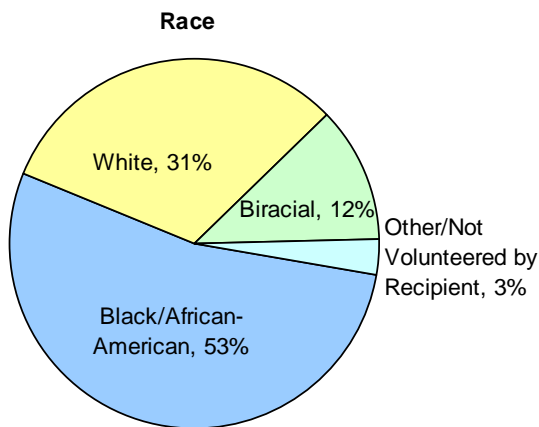
Thirty-eight percent of the children at the Negley Shelter stay for ten days or less, 18 percent stay for up to 30 days, and 23 percent stay for up to 60 days, and 13 percent stay longer than 60 days. Children who have "no termination date" (8 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Twenty-nine percent of children housed at the Negley Shelter during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved in a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to a CYF shelter.

**Familylinks—Plum Shelter**

The Familylinks Plum Shelter provides short term shelter, assessment, treatment planning and a comprehensive school program for neglected and abused youth in conjunction with the child welfare system

The Plum Shelter served 102 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed primarily girls (97 percent), more than half between the ages of 15 and 16 (55 percent). More than half of the children served by the Plum Shelter were African American (54 percent) and 30 percent were white.

Race

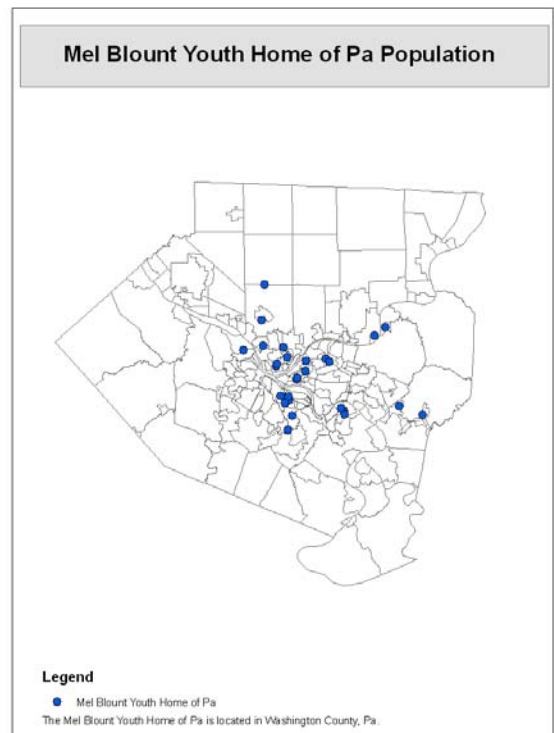**Age at Placement**

Length of Stay - Plum

Familylinks Plum Population

Legend
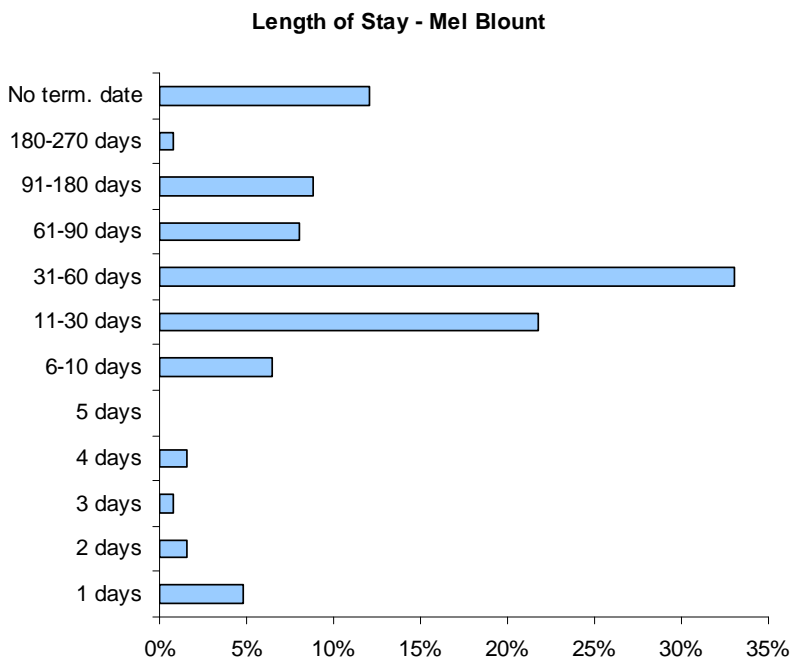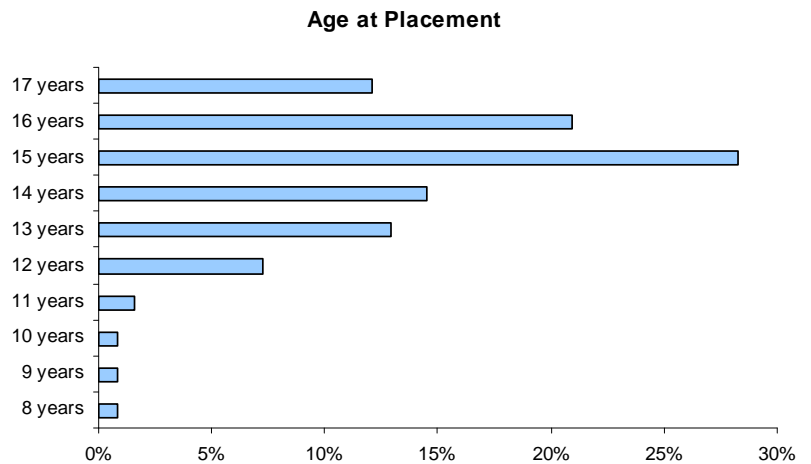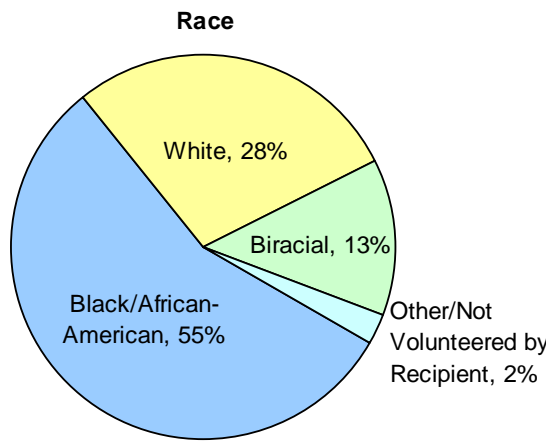- Family Links Plum Population
- Family Links Plum Location
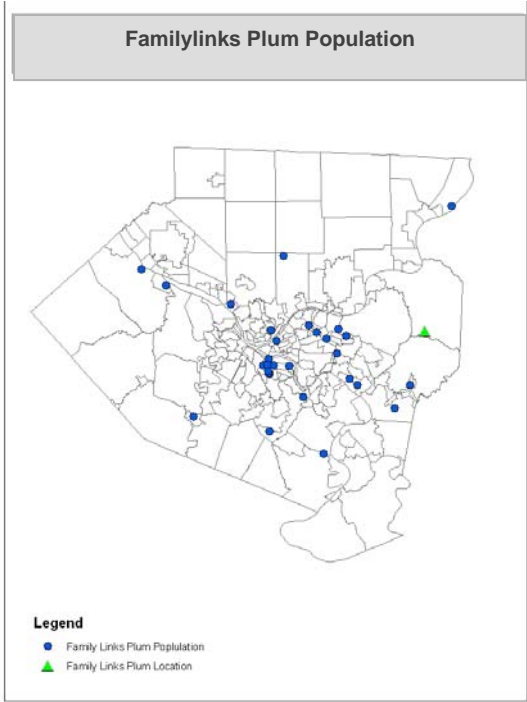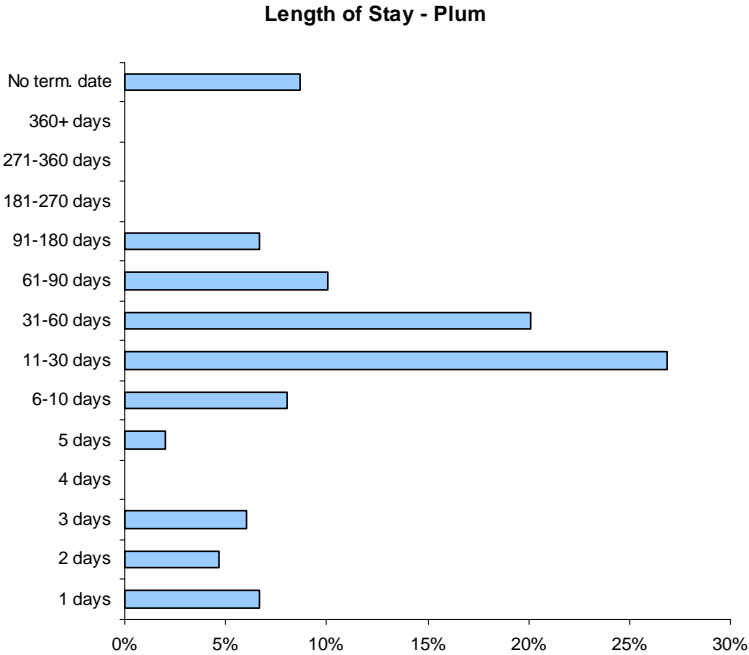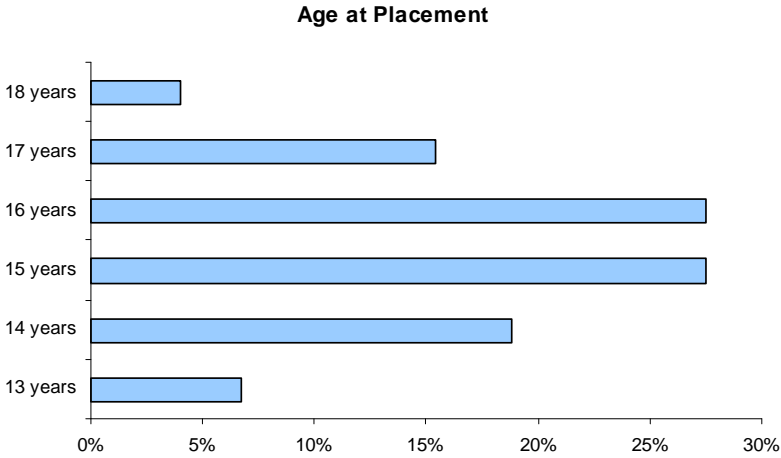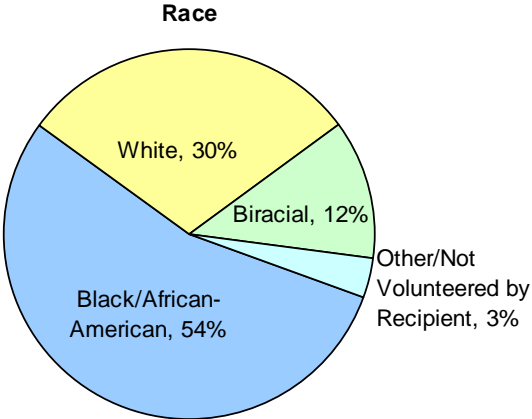
More than one-quarter of the children at the Plum Shelter stay for ten days or less (28 percent), 27 percent stay for up to 30 days, 20 percent stay for up to 60 days and 17 percent stayed longer than 60 days. Children who have "no termination date" (8 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Thirty percent of children housed at the Plum Shelter during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved in a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to a CYF shelter.

Familylinks—Shady Shelter

Shady Shelter is an emergency shelter service that provides residential care and supervision in a non-secure setting, not to exceed 30 consecutive days, for a child: (1) whose immediate safety, protection and well-being requires removal from the home; and (2) who would present a danger to himself or others or who would abscond if he were living at home.

Shady Shelter served 38 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed only boys, with a fairly even distribution of children between the ages of 14 and 17. Nearly half of the children served by Shady Shelter were African American and one-third were white.

Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Shady

Familylinks Shady Population

Legend
- Family Links Shady Population
- Family Links Shady Location
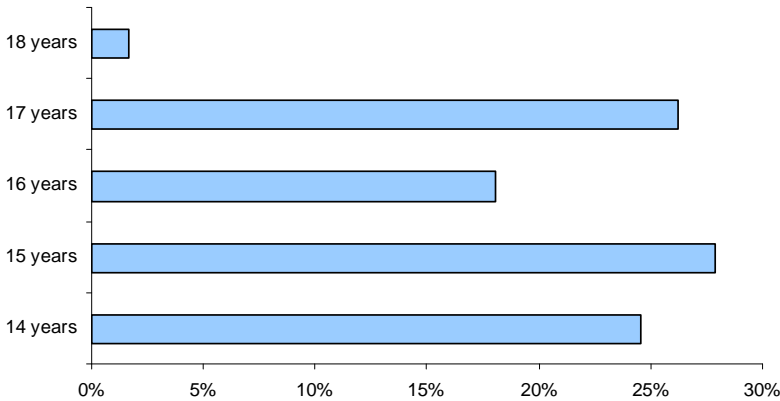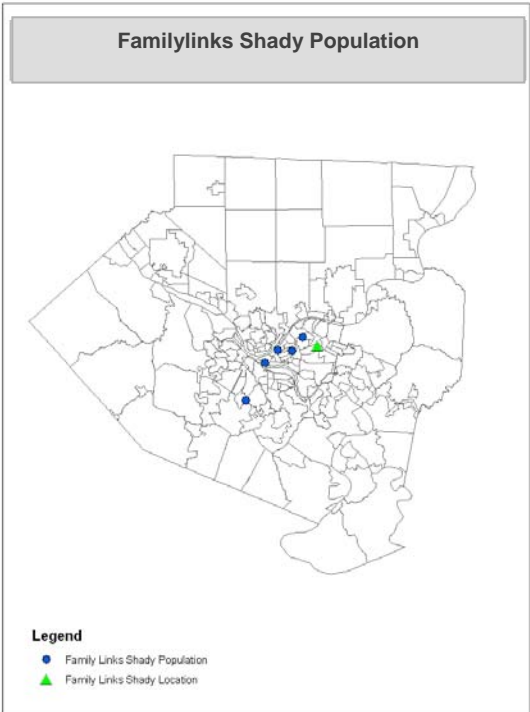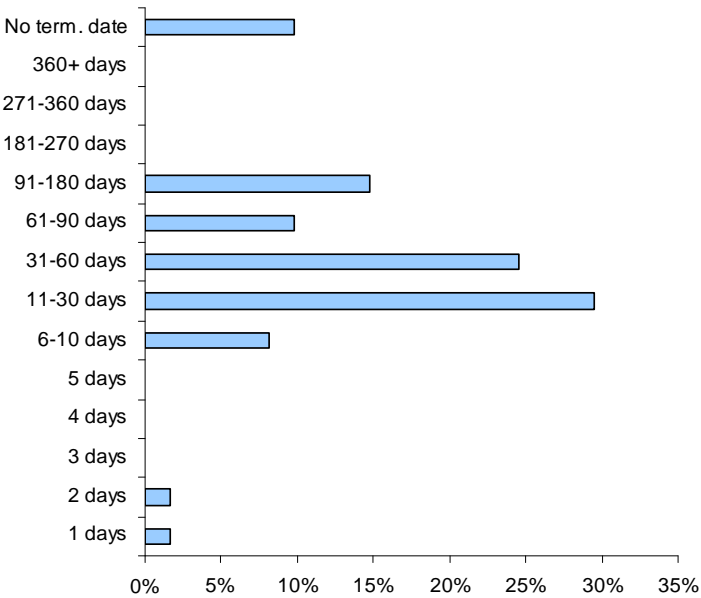
Eleven percent of the children at Shady Shelter stay for ten days or less, 30 percent stay for up to 30 days and 25 percent stay for up to 60 days. One quarter stay 61 days or longer. Children who have "no termination date" (10 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Thirty-six percent of children housed at Shady Shelter during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved in a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to a CYF shelter.

Familylinks—Sylvan Shelter

The Familylinks Sylvan Shelter provides short term shelter, assessment, treatment planning and a comprehensive school program for neglected and abused youth in conjunction with the child welfare system. The Sylvan Shelter served 101 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed only girls, more than half between the ages of 15 and 16. Approximately half the children served by the Sylvan Shelter were African American (51 percent) and 39 percent were white.

Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Sylvan

Familylinks Sylvan Population

Legend
- Family Links Sylvan Population
- Family Links Sylvan Location
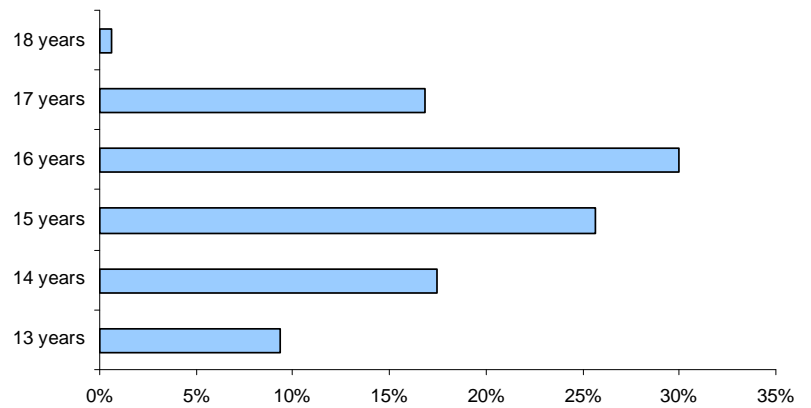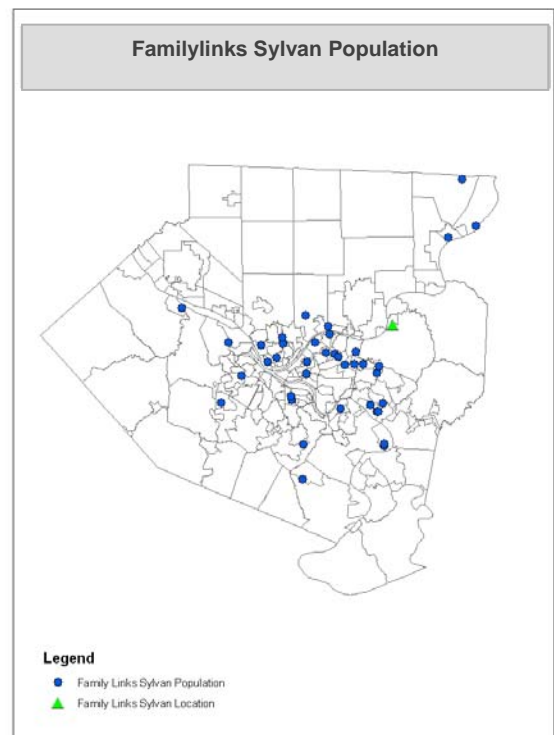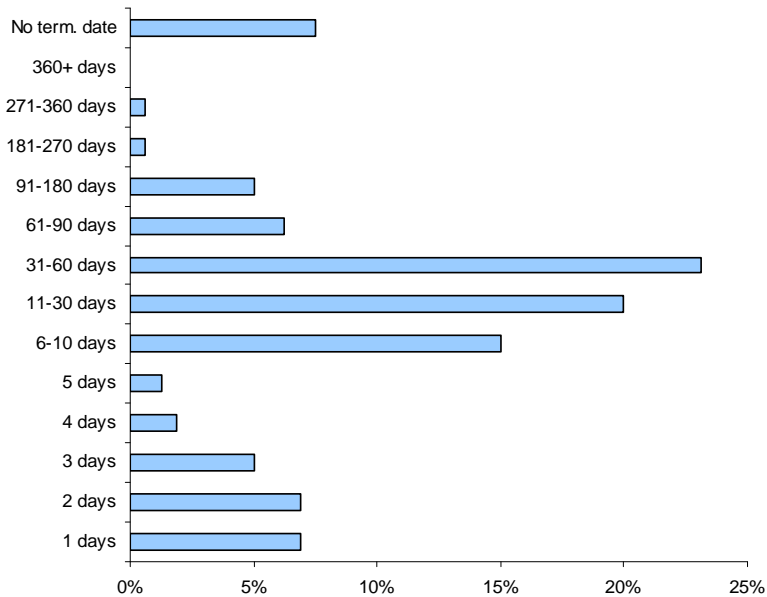
More than one-third of the children at the Sylvan Shelter stay for 10 days or less (37 percent), 20 percent stay for up to 30 days, 23 percent stay for up to 60 days and 13 percent stay longer than 60 days. Children who have "no termination date" (8 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete.

Mel Blount Youth Home of Pennsylvania

The Mel Blount Youth Home of Pennsylvania is a multi-service treatment program for young males who are victims of child abuse and neglect. Individual therapeutic techniques are used with the pre-adolescent such as play therapy activities, music therapy, reality therapy and anger management.

Mel Blount Youth Home served 100 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed primarily boys (97 percent), half between the ages of 15 and 16 (49 percent). More than half of the children served by the Mel Blount Youth Home were African American (55 percent) and 28 percent were white.

Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Mel Blount

Mel Blount Youth Home of Pa Population

Legend
● Mel Blount Youth Home of Pa
The Mel Blount Youth Home of Pa is located in Washington County, Pa.

Fifteen percent of the children at Mel Blount Youth Home stay for ten days or less, 22 percent stay for up to 30 days, 33 percent stay for up to 60 days and 18 percent stay longer than 60 days. Children who have "no termination date" (12 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Thirty percent of children housed during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved in a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to a CYF shelter.

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Three Rivers Youth Shelter/Group Home

Three Rivers Youth Shelter provides services to abused, neglected, runaway and homeless youth between the ages of 12-21 and their families. The agency offers shelter to runaway youth and intensive in-home crisis intervention services to help families avoid out-of-home placement of children. Three Rivers Youth also has an outreach/drop-in center for runaway and homeless youth and group homes for teens who are victims of abuse and neglect. This shelter served 105 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed only girls, half between the ages of 15 and 16 (48 percent). Two-thirds of the children served by Three Rivers Youth were African American (66 percent) and 21 percent were white.

Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Three Rivers

Three Rivers Youth Population

Legend
△ Three Rivers Youth, Termon Avenue Pittsburgh 15212
● Three Rivers Youth Population
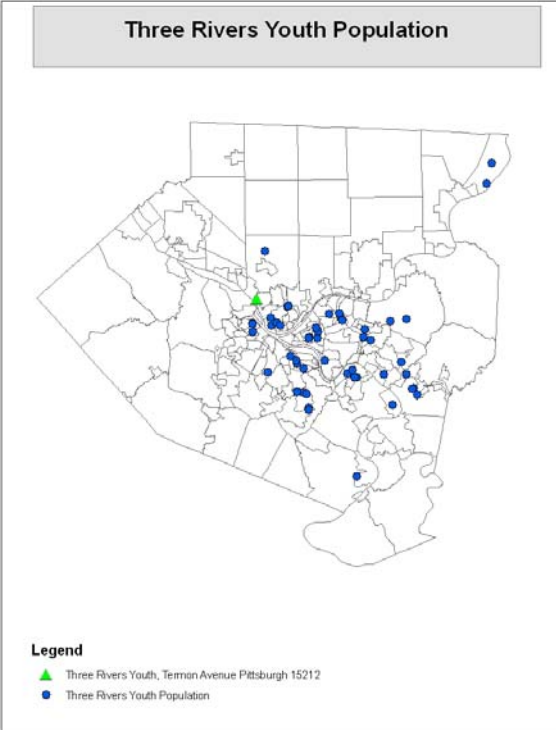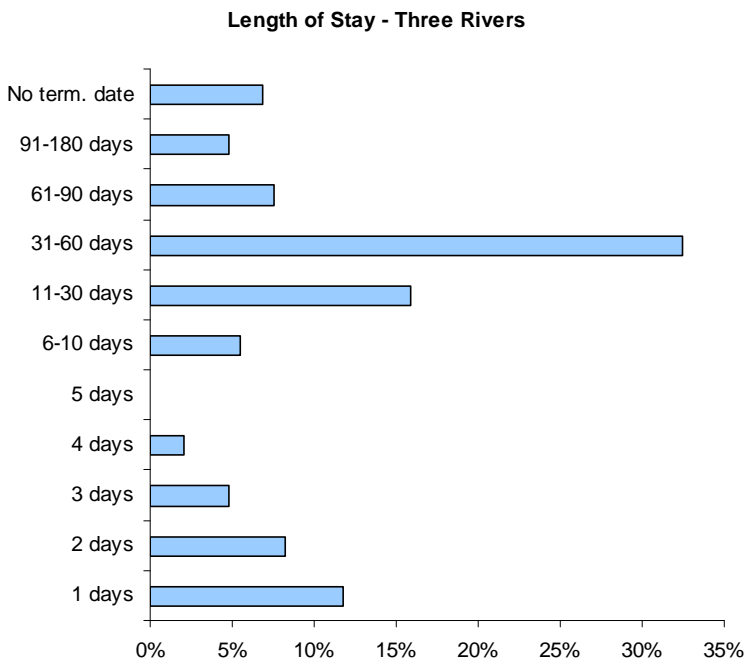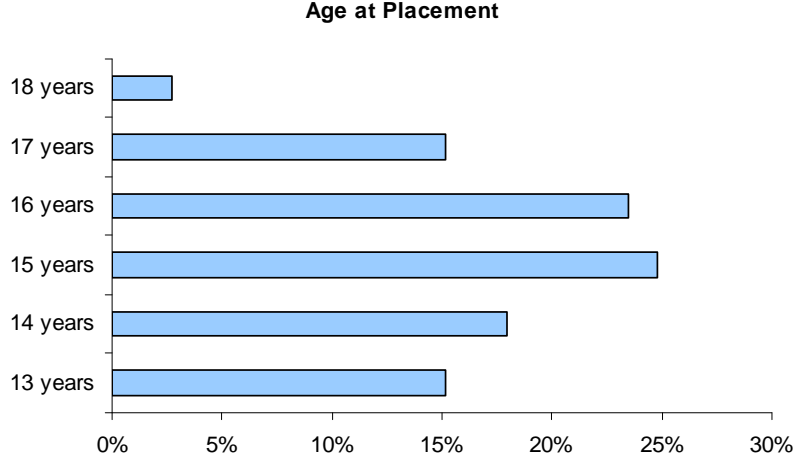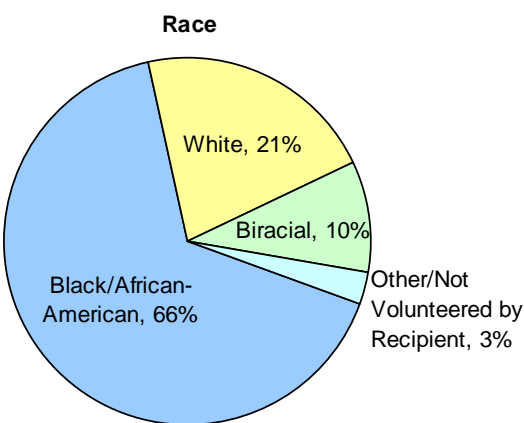
Nearly one-third of the children at Three Rivers Youth Shelter stay for ten days or less (32 percent), 16 percent stay for up to 30 days, 32 percent stay for up to 60 days and 12 percent stay longer than 60 days. Children who have "no termination date" (7 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Twenty-five percent of children housed at Three Rivers Youth during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved in a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to a CYF shelter.

Wesley Spectrum Services – Adolescent Girls Shelter (Negley)

Wesley Spectrum Services' Adolescent Girls Shelter (WS-Negley) is an emergency shelter service offering residential care and supervision in a non-secure setting, not to exceed 30 consecutive days, for a child: (1) whose immediate safety, protection and well-being requires removal from the child's home; and (2) who would present a danger to himself or others or who would abscond if he were living at home.

WS-Negley served 83 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed primarily girls (98 percent), half between the ages of 15 and 16 (50 percent). Sixty percent of the children served by WS-Negley were African American and 24 percent were white.
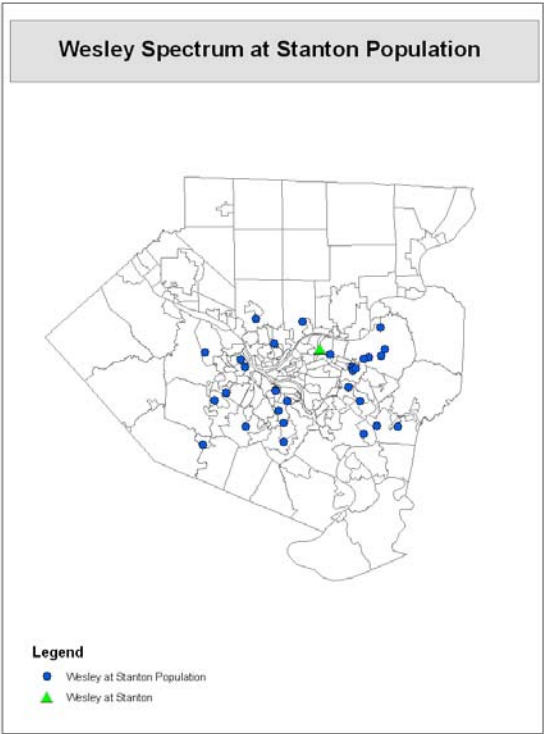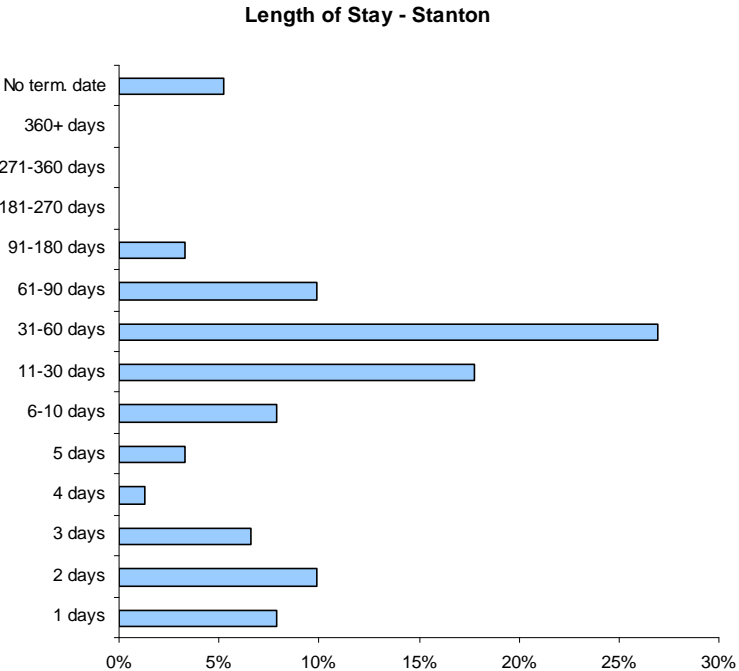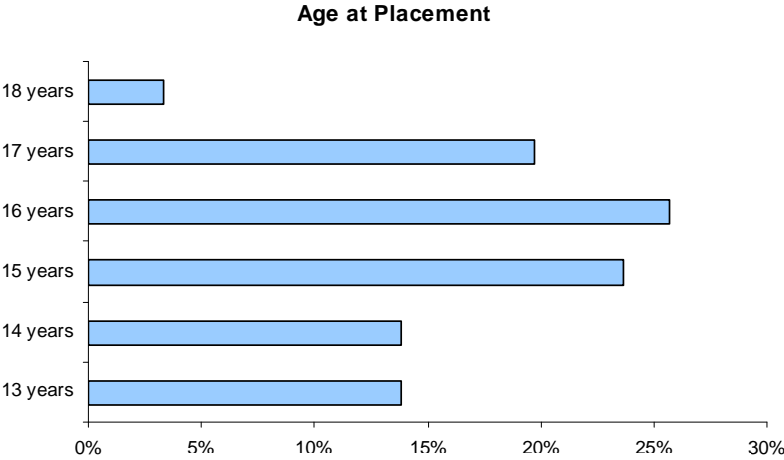
Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Negley
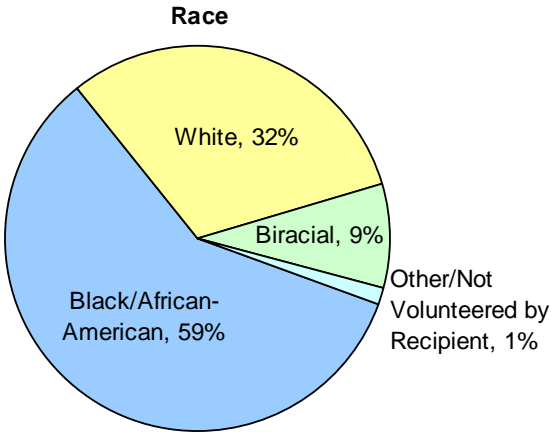

Wesley Spectrum at Negley Population
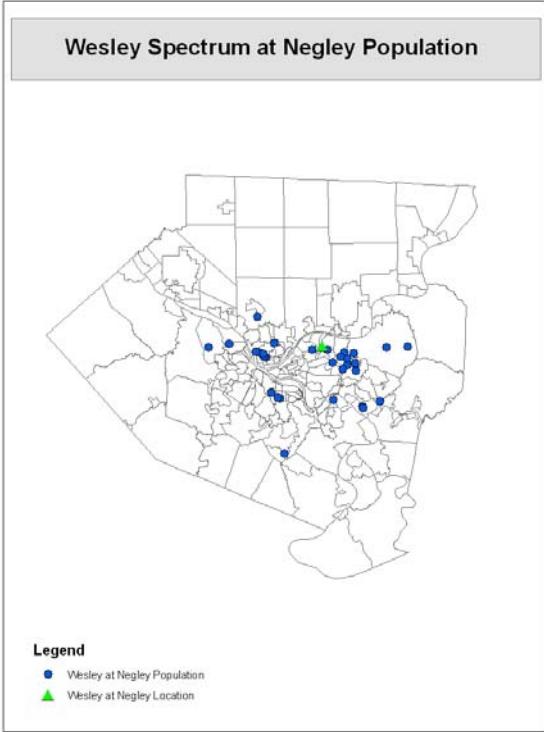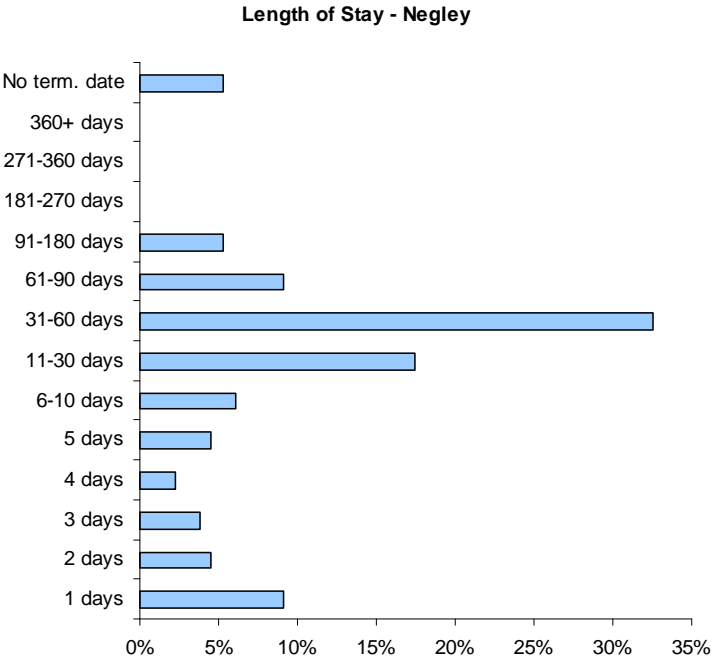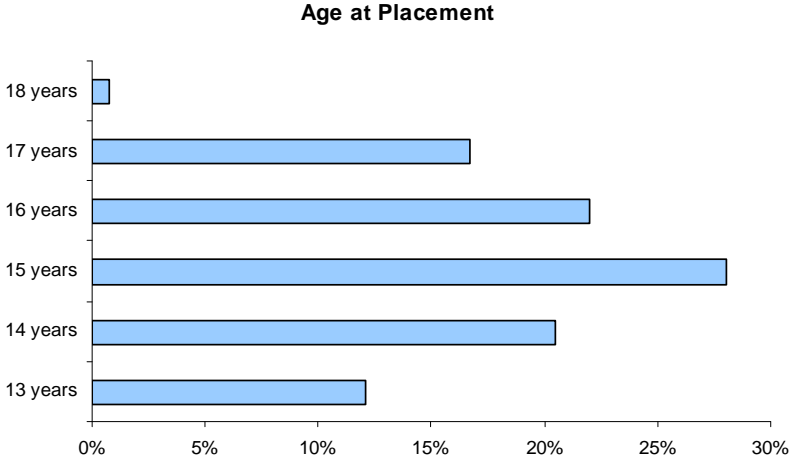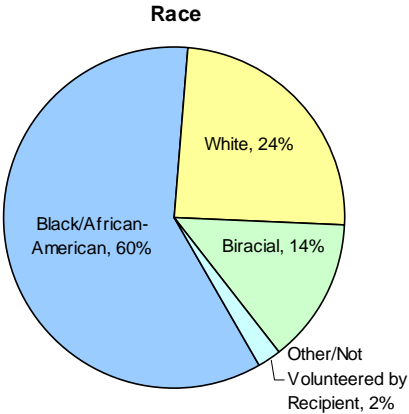
Thirty percent of the children at WS-Negley stay for ten days or less, 17 percent stay for up to 30 days, 33 percent stay for up to 60 days and 14 percent stay longer than 60 days. Children who have "no termination date" (5 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Thirty-three percent of children housed at WS-Negley during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved in a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to a CYF shelter.

Wesley Spectrum Services – Adolescent Boys Shelter (Roup)

Wesley Spectrum Services' Adolescent Boys Shelter (WS-Roup) is an emergency shelter service offering residential care and supervision in a non-secure setting, not to exceed 30 consecutive days, for a child: (1) whose immediate safety, protection and well-being requires removal from the child's home; and (2) who would present a danger to himself or others or who would abscond if he were living at home. WS-Roup served 124 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed primarily boys (94 percent), half between the ages of 15 and 16 (51 percent). Fifty-six percent of the children served by WS-Roup were African American and 27 percent were white.

Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Roup

Wesley Spectrum at Roup Population

Legend
- Wesley at Roup Population
- Wesley at Roup Location
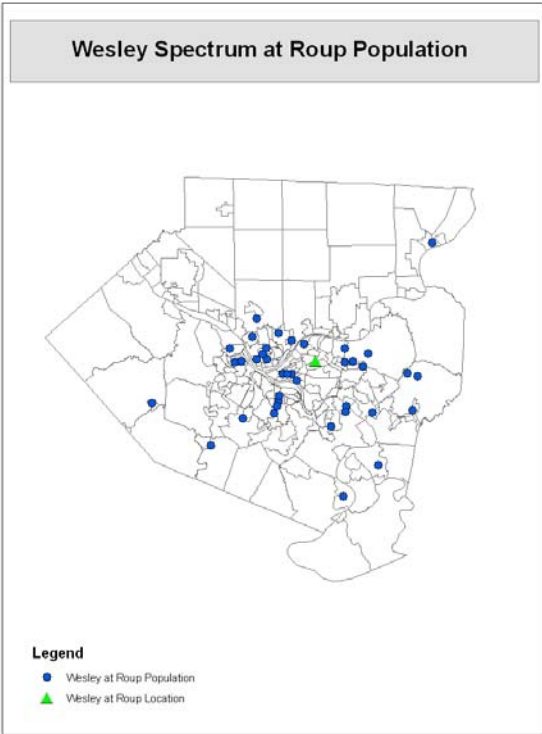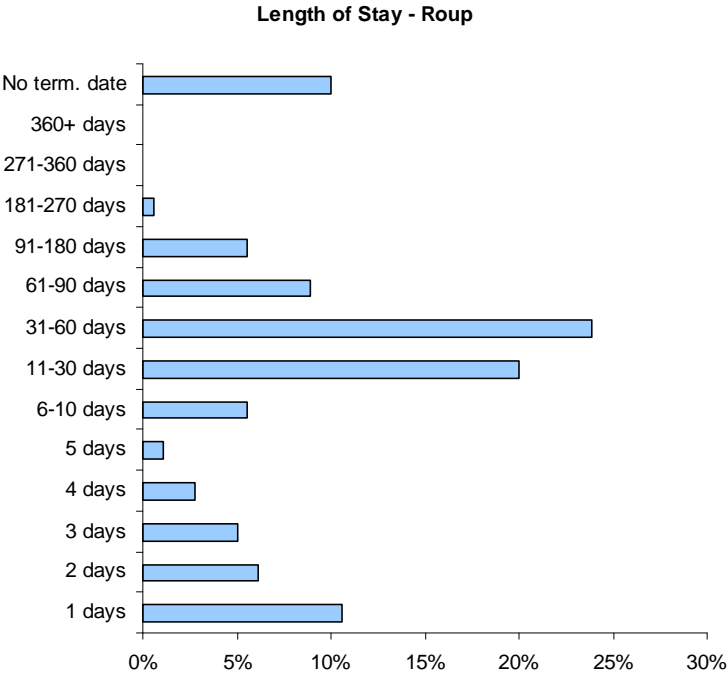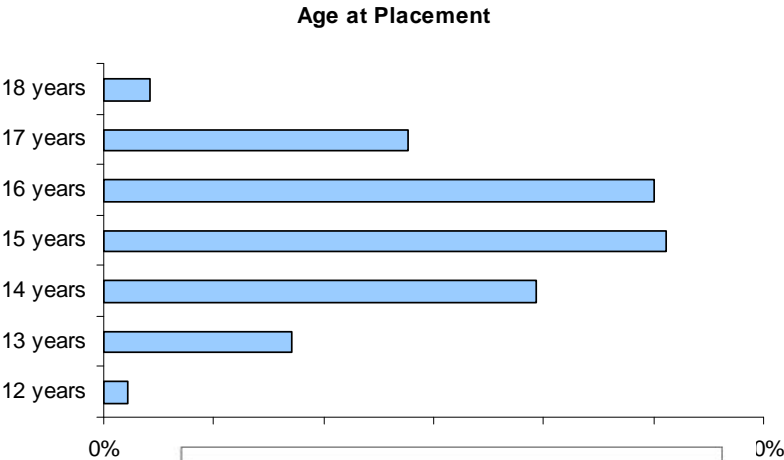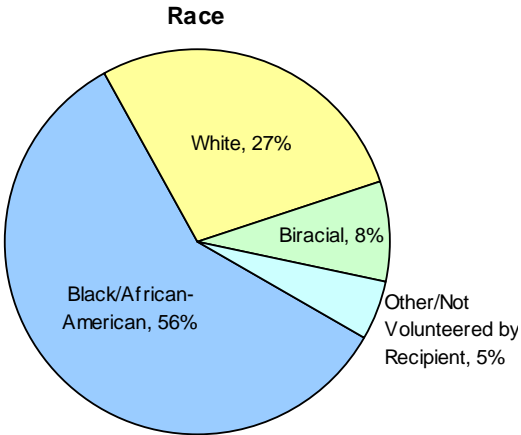
Thirty-one percent of the children at WS-Roup stay for ten days or less, 20 percent stay for up to 30 days, 24 percent stay for up to 60 days and 15 percent stay longer than 60 days. Children who have "no termination date" (10 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Twenty-nine percent of children housed at WS-Roup during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved in a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to a CYF shelter.

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Wesley Spectrum Services — Adolescent Girls Shelter (Stanton)

Wesley Spectrum Services' Adolescent Girls Shelter (WS-Stanton) is an emergency shelter service offering residential care and supervision in a non-secure setting, not to exceed 30 consecutive days, for a child: (1) whose immediate safety, protection and well-being requires removal from the child's home; and (2) who would present a danger to himself or others or who would abscond if he were living at home.

WS-Stanton served 101 youth between 2006 and 2007. They housed primarily girls (99 percent), half between the ages of 15 and 16 (49 percent). Fifty-nine percent of the children served by WS-Stanton were African American and 32 percent were white.

Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Stanton

Wesley Spectrum at Stanton Population

Legend
- Wesley at Stanton Population
- Wesley at Stanton

Thirty-seven percent of the children at WS-Stanton stay for ten days or less, 18 percent stay for up to 30 days, 27 percent stay for up to 60 days and 13 percent stay longer than 60 days. Children who have "no termination date" (5 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Thirty-two percent of children housed at WS-Stanton during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved in a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to a CYF shelter.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Shuman Juvenile Detention Center (JPO)

Allegheny County Shuman Juvenile Detention Center provides secure custody and temporary care of alleged delinquents who are awaiting a decision by the Juvenile Court. Emphasis is on security, safety and health. Education, recreation, food service and social service programs are provided.

Shuman-JPO served 3823 youth between 2006 and 2007. Most of the children housed there were male (84 percent), and 71 percent were between the ages of 15 and 17. Seventy-one percent of the children served by Shuman-JPO were African American and 18 percent were white.

Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Shuman JPO


Shuman Detention Center Population
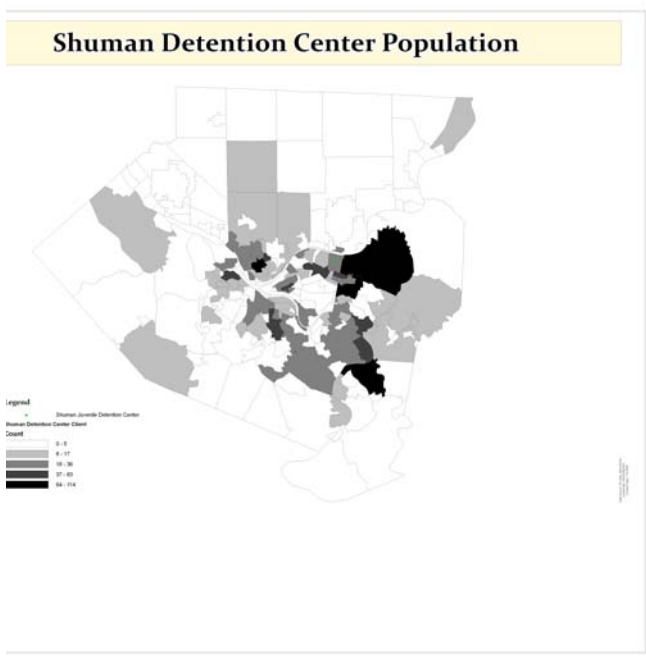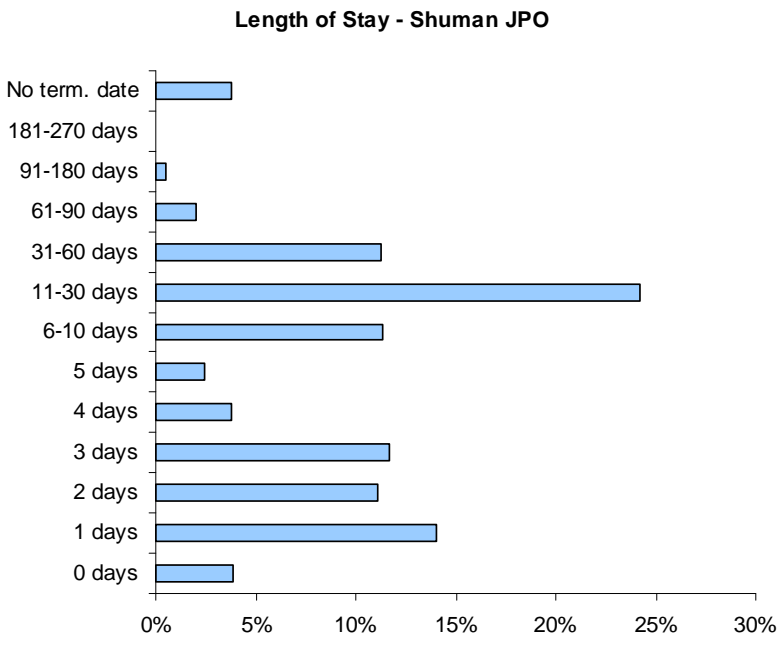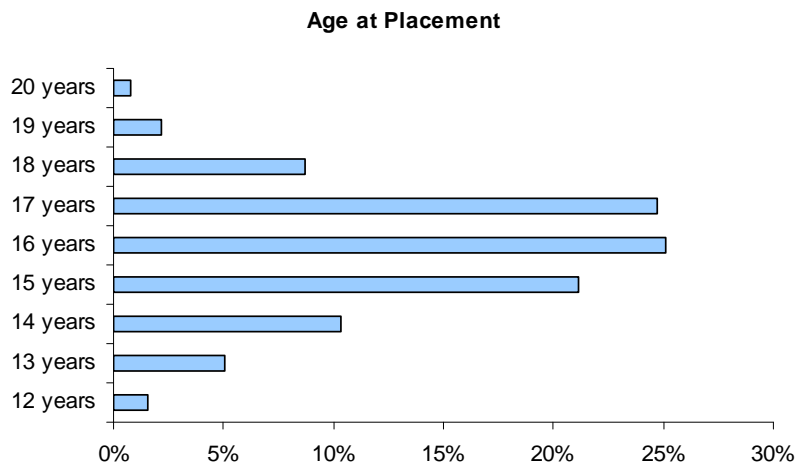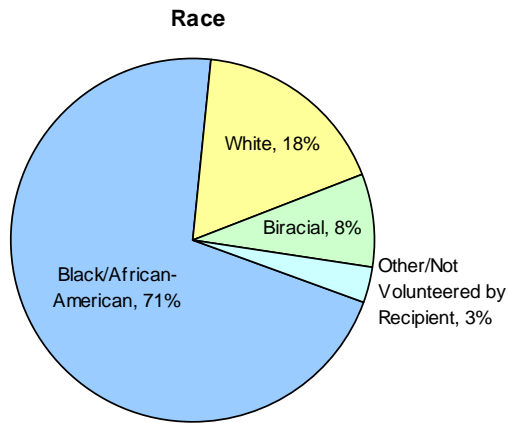
More than half of the children at Shuman-JPO stay for ten days or less (58 percent), 24 percent stay for up to 30 days, 11 percent stay for up to 60 days and 3 percent stayed longer than 60 days. Children who have "no termination date" (4 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Forty-six percent of children housed at the Shuman during 2006-2007 left the shelter for another placement or were involved in a positive exit lasting more than seven days, then returned to Shuman.

33

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic of UPMC Presbyterian (WPIC)

WPIC offers a full range of outpatient and inpatient services for children, adolescents and adults with psychiatric disorders. Services include programs for mood disorders, eating disorders, sleep problems, anxiety disorders, family crisis intervention, pediatric psychiatry and medicine, multiply-handicapped children, suicide prevention and residential treatment services. WPIC served 1104 youth between 2006 and 2007, housing slightly more males (54 percent). Children ranged in age from 4 to 21 years old, with one-third between the ages of 14 and 16 (33 percent). Forty-three percent of the children served by WPIC were African American and 40 percent were white.

Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Western Psych + WPIC
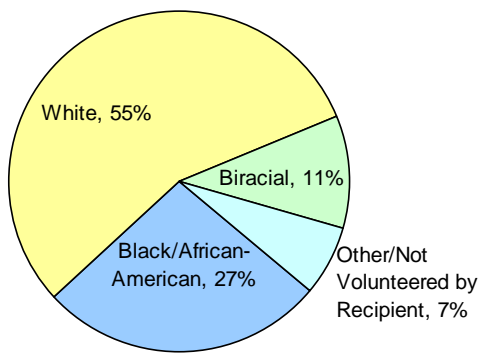

Mental Health Services, WPIC
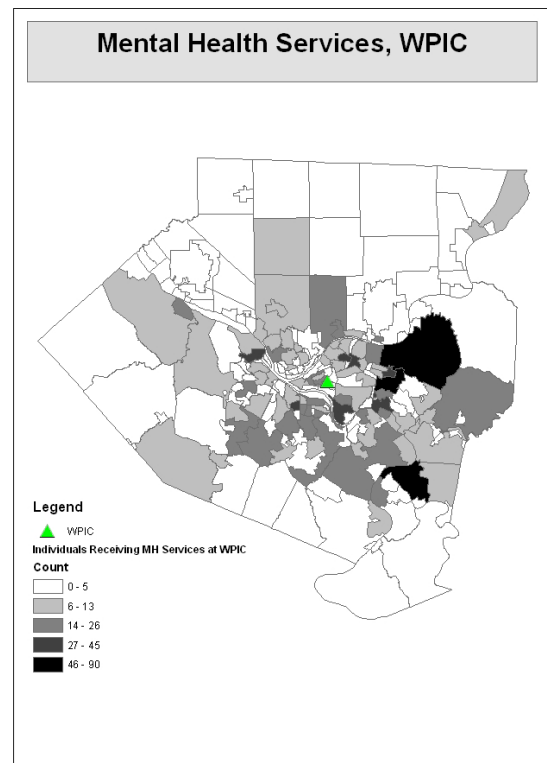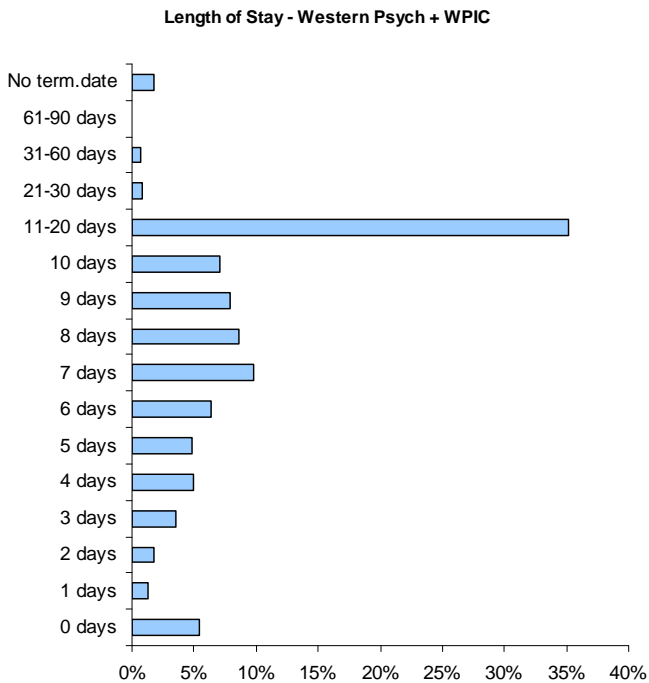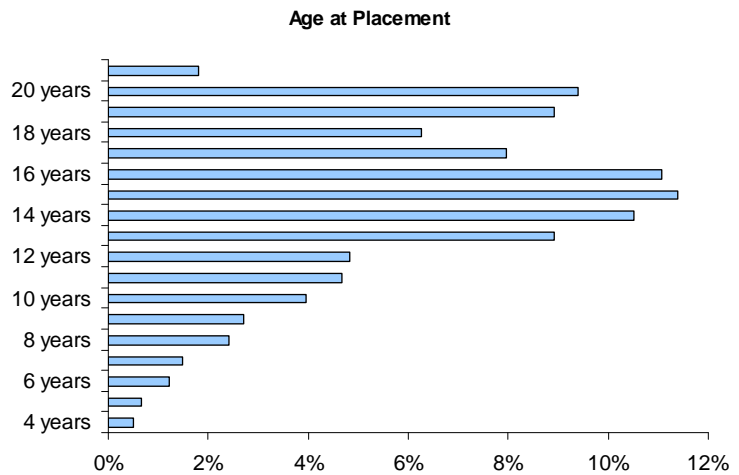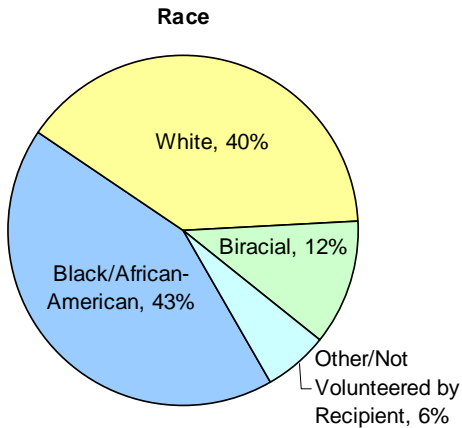
Sixty-two percent of children stayed for ten days or less, 35 percent stay for up to 20 days and 2 percent stay for longer than 20 days. Children who have "no termination date" (2 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Thirty-eight percent of children served at WPIC during 2006-2007 left the facility for more than one day, then returned to a MH in-patient treatment center.
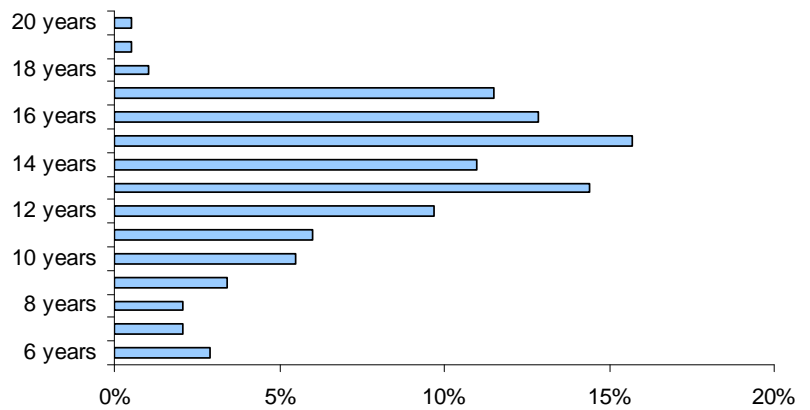
Southwood Psychiatric Hospital MHMR Residential Treatment Facility (RTF)

Southwood Psychiatric Hospital serves youth under the age of 21 who have severe emotional and behavioral difficulties which lead to disruptions in the community and in their homes. Offering intensive mental health treatment in a highly structured environment, the goal of Southwood's RTF is to eventually return youth to their families or to help them live independently in the community. Southwood Psychiatric Hospital served 200 youth between 2006 and 2007, housing slightly more males (55 percent). Children ranged in age from 6 to 20 years old, with nearly one-third between the ages of 15 and 16 (29 percent). More than half of the children served by Southwood Psychiatric Hospital were white (55 percent) and 27 percent were African American.
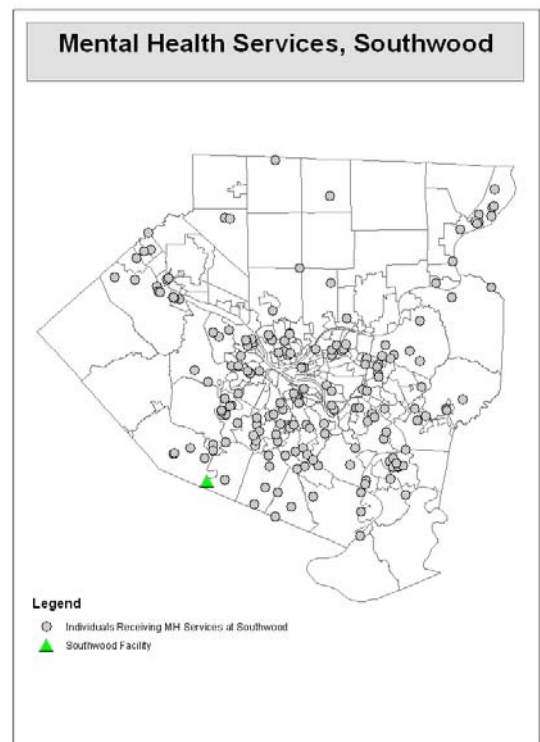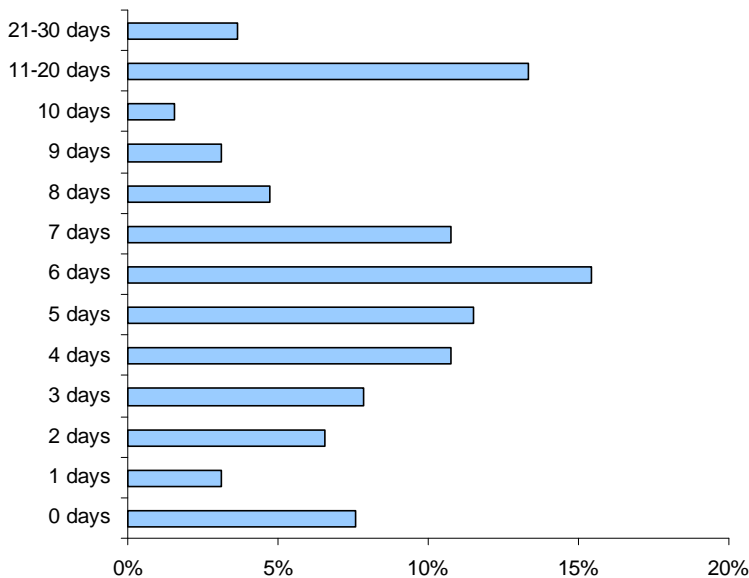
Race

White, 55%

Biracial, 11%

Black/African-American, 27%

Other/Not Volunteered by Recipient, 7%

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Southwood

Mental Health Services, Southwood

Legend
- Individuals Receiving MH Services at Southwood
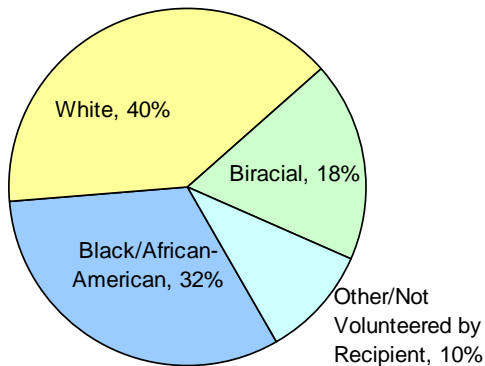- Southwood Facility

Nearly half of the children at Southwood Psychiatric Hospital stay for five days or less (47 percent), 36 percent stay for up to ten days and 17 percent stay for up to 30 days. Thirty-three percent of children served by Southwood during 2006-2007 left the facility for more than one day, and then returned to a MH in-patient treatment center
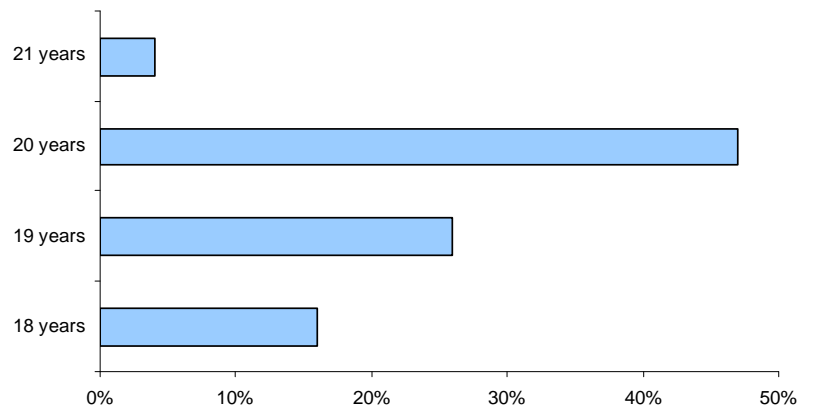
UPMC Braddock

UPMC Braddock offers inpatient and outpatient hospital services including emergency room, psychiatric, dual diagnosis, chemical detoxification and treatment, radiology, laboratory, outpatient chemotherapy, outpatient surgery, senior outreach programming, physical and respiratory therapy, pharmacy, cardiac services, surgery and social work services. UPMC Braddock served 57 youth through inpatient MH services between 2006 and 2007, serving slightly more males than females. UPMC Braddock served mainly young adults, with the majority being between the ages of 19 and 20 (73 percent). Forty percent of the children served by UPMC Braddock were white and 32 percent were African American.
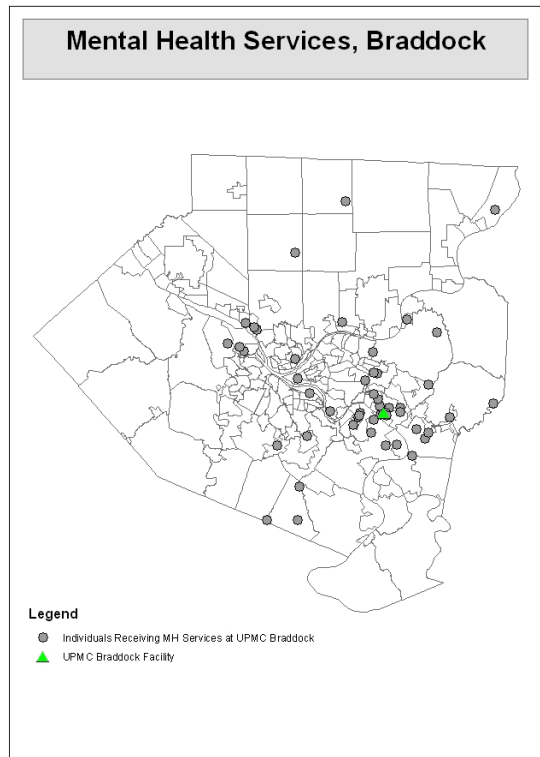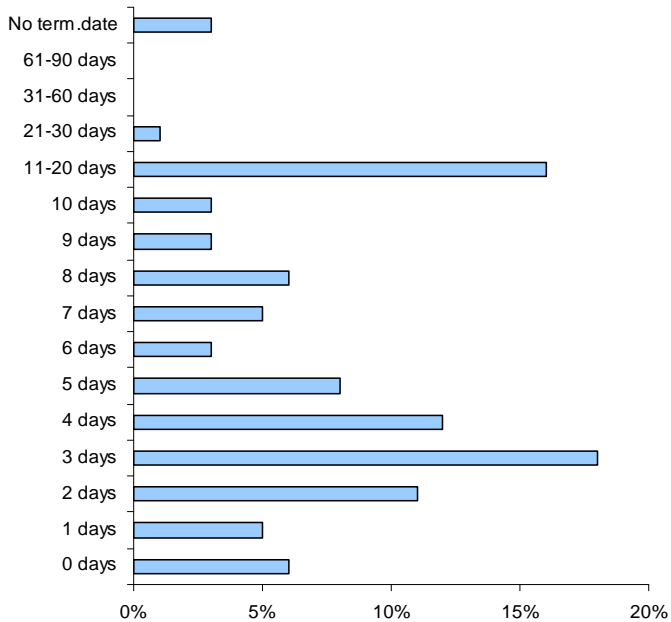
Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Braddock

Mental Health Services, Braddock

Legend
● Individuals Receiving MH Services at UPMC Braddock
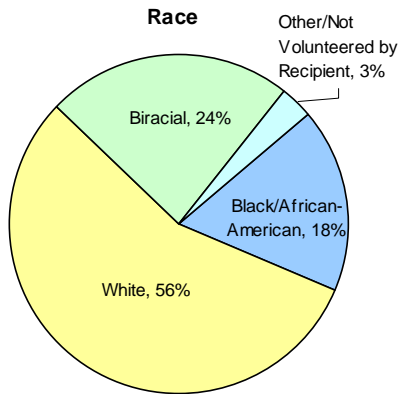▲ UPMC Braddock Facility

Nearly all the children served by UPMC Braddock stay for ten or fewer days (80 percent), 16 percent stay for up to 20 days and 1 percent stay for up to 30 days. Children who have "no termination date" (3 percent) are either still in care or their records are incomplete. Forty-six percent of children served at UPMC Braddock during 2006-2007 left the facility for more than one day, then returned to a MH in-patient treatment center.
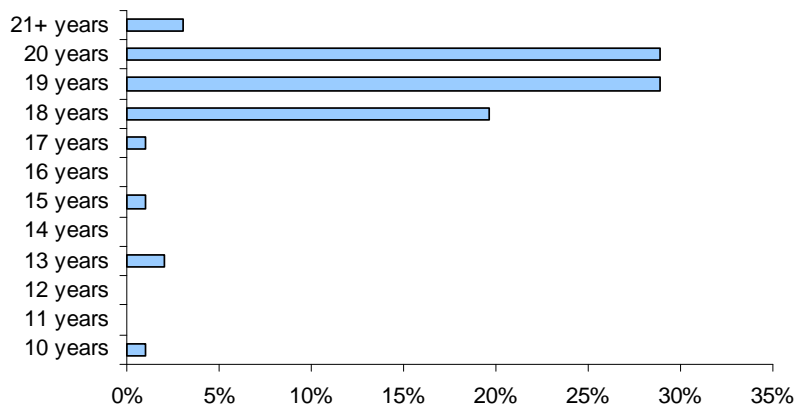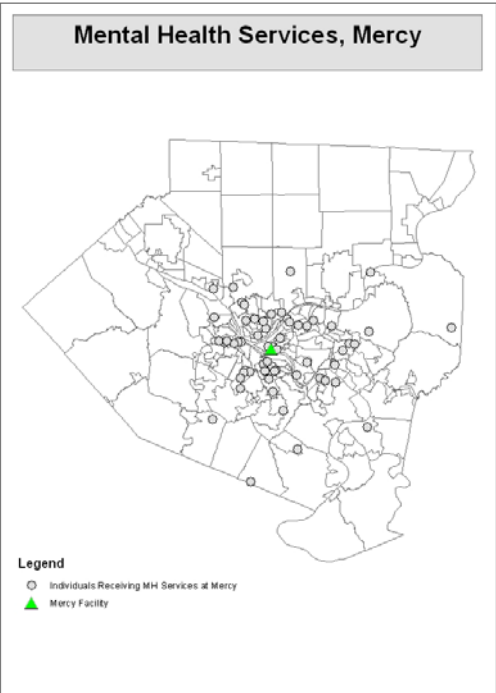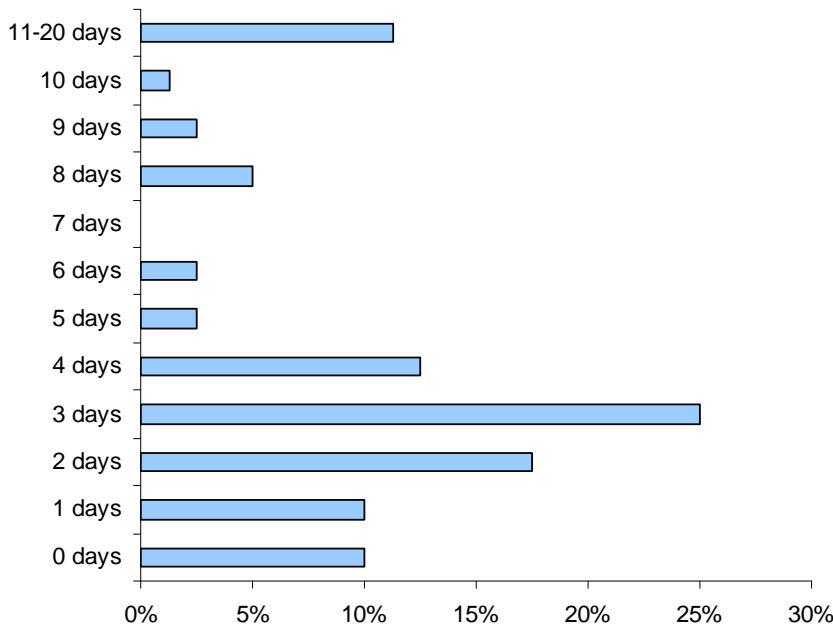
UPMC Mercy/Mercy Hospital of Pittsburgh

The Mercy Hospital of Pittsburgh was established in 1847 by the Sisters of Mercy and merged with UPMC effective Jan. 1, 2008. Mercy Behavioral Health, its subsidiary, provides community mental health, mental retardation and addiction services (alcohol, tobacco and other drugs), with programs for children, adults, seniors and families. With many neighborhood locations, Mercy Behavioral Health offers a full range of services, including crisis intervention, outpatient therapy, day programs, residential and respite programs and education and prevention. UPMC Mercy served 60 youth between 2006 and 2007, serving slightly more males (59 percent) than females (40 percent). UPMC Mercy served mainly young adults, with the majority being between the ages of 18 and 20 (77 percent). More than half of the children served by UPMC Mercy were white (56 percent) and 18 percent were African American. Nearly one-quarter of the children served were biracial (24 percent).

Race

Age at Placement

Length of Stay - Mercy

Mental Health Services, Mercy

Legend
○ Individuals Receiving MH Services at Mercy
▲ Mercy Facility

Nearly all the children served by UPMC Mercy stay for five or fewer days (78 percent), 11 percent stay for up to ten days, 11 percent stay for up to 20 days and none stay longer than 20 days. Forty-two percent of children served at UPMC Mercy during 2006-2007 left the facility for more than one day, then returned to a MH in-patient treatment center.