



TEXAS
Department of Family
and Protective Services

DFPS Rider 15 Report for Community-Based Care

Office of Community-Based Care Transition

September 2022

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Introduction

As required by the General Appropriations Act, 87th Texas Legislature, Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) Rider 15, the agency shall, on March 31st and September 30th of each year of the biennium, "report selected performance measures identified by the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) that will allow for comparative analysis between the Legacy foster care and the Community-Based Care systems". The report "shall contain the most recent data for the selected comparative performance measures, an analysis of the data that identifies trends and related impact occurring in the Community-Based Care system, identification and analysis of factors negatively impacting any outcomes, recommendations to address problems identified from the data, and any other information necessary to determine the status of the Community-Based Care system." The Office of Community-Based Care Transition (OCBCT) collaborates with DFPS to complete this report.

Background

Community-Based Care (CBC) changes how the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) procures, contracts, and pays for foster care services. Under a performance-based grant agreement, a single contractor provides services to children and families within a designated community. In Stage I, this Single Source Continuum Contractor (SSCC) is responsible for ensuring the full continuum of paid foster care placements and other services for children in the state's legal conservatorship. SSCCs also support adoption recruitment, matching, and home studies. In Stage II, the SSCC expands services to include unverified relative or "kinship" placements and services to parents, and the SSCC has sole responsibility for the legal case management function. In Stage III, the SSCC continues the provision of all Stage I and II services and is awarded with financial incentives and disincentives for permanency outcomes and additional performance measures for child safety and well-being.

Evaluation of CBC is ongoing to support Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) and includes both process and outcome evaluation components. Texas Family Code, Chapter 264, subchapter B-1 requires DFPS' evaluation of CBC to have "an independent evaluation of each contractor's processes and fiscal and qualitative outcomes." OCBCT continues to evaluate whether the staged approach is the best to implement CBC statewide. The OCBCT and DFPS contracted with Texas Tech University to conduct a process evaluation of each stage of CBC in each established community. The process evaluation is a tool the department uses to assess implementation of CBC in each community, identify the key successes and barriers, and correct course as needed. The CBC process evaluation was completed in November 2020 and can be found on the [CBC website](#). On-going process evaluations through Texas Tech University will continue, and work is underway with the DFPS Office of Data and Systems Improvement and

the SSCCs to make a long-term sustainable plan for statewide community-based care. An updated process evaluation is planned to be released by Texas Tech University in FY23.

The OCBCT and DFPS continue to work with the Center for Child Welfare Data, affiliated with Chapin Hall of the University of Chicago, to support the outcome evaluation. Chapin Hall provides independent data analysis of each SSCC's performance on placements within 50 miles and paid foster care days, the basis for the fiscal model and incentive payments in Stage III. Chapin Hall and OCBCT, with the input of the SSCCs, will be finalizing Stage III in the next year. During the fiscal year 2022, Chapin Hall has evaluated child outcomes in the Big Country & Texoma and Metroplex West community areas. Both 2INgage and Our Community Our Kids (OCOK) continue to be responsible for all substitute care services to children and families in the respective community area. DFPS further consults with Chapin Hall on Continuous Quality Improvement processes to oversee CBC in Stage II.

The CBC Quality Indicators, often referred to as guiding principles and developed by the DFPS Public Private Partnership (PPP), provides a shared vision for quality services and outcomes under CBC. The achievement of quality indicators is the first major deliverable in the SSCC contract and guides the performance-based contract. CBC contract performance measures reported in Sections B and C of the Appendices align to the quality indicators, where aggregate data is available in DFPS' automated case management data system, IMPACT (Information Management Protecting Adults and Children in Texas), for measurement. Contract performance measures are not an evaluation of Community-Based Care, though they may pave the way for future evaluation efforts that connect CBC quality indicators to positive permanency.

DFPS and OCBCT assess contract performance measures annually as part of formal contract monitoring. DFPS and OCBCT track performance measures quarterly using a CQI process. Through this process, DFPS, OCBCT, and each SSCC review preliminary year-to-date performance measure results each quarter, along with other data used to identify potential drivers. Performance drivers may include changes to the population of children, trends specific to those populations, placement utilization practices, and other data. The CQI process enables DFPS and OCBCT to understand the significance of performance measure trends and assess the strategies each SSCC has in place to maintain or improve performance. DFPS and OCBCT require formal performance improvement plans when performance measure trends show significant, sustained poor performance. Improvement plans document specific goals and action steps to address concerns.

Using the Rider 15 Report to Assess Performance

Report Sections

The Rider 15 Attachment reports three sets of performance data:

- **Section A** of the Attachment includes select Legislative Budget Board (LBB) agency performance measures for children in DFPS conservatorship. For community areas in Stage II of CBC, Section A shows how SSCCs perform on DFPS measures. Performance calculations for Stage I communities include both children in foster care served by the SSCCs in Stage I and children served in substitute care settings, like kinship, not served by the SSCC, except where the measure specifically references only children in foster care. For these areas, case management services remained a function of DFPS. The measures are intended to show outcomes of case management activity but are not performance measures for SSCC contracts.
- **Section B** includes CBC contract performance measures that apply to children in foster care. For SSCCs in Stage I, performance is limited to children in SSCC-contracted foster care placements. For SSCCs in Stage II, performance measures include all children from the community in foster care, whether the contract is in the SSCC network or with a legacy provider.
- **Section C** reports CBC contract performance measures that apply to all children in conservatorship for community areas in Stage II only.
- **Sections D-F** reports Community-Based Care actual and projected expenditures for prior and current fiscal years, as the Rider 15 Report also requires.

Performance Populations

The format identified by the LBB for reporting data supports comparative analysis of performance trends for the state as a whole, non-CBC communities, and individual SSCCs.

DFPS defines performance populations as follows:

- **Statewide Population** - The statewide population reports the performance of the entire state population of children. In Section B, the statewide population is limited to children in paid foster care settings. “SSCC eligible” placements are foster care placements that would be within the scope of an SSCC contract in Stage I. In Section C, all children and placements for children in Conservatorship are counted.
- **Statewide Legacy Population** - The statewide “non-CBC” population reports the aggregated performance for community areas where CBC has not been implemented. Again, Section B is narrowed to children in non-CBC communities in “SSCC-eligible” foster care placements.

- **Community SSCC Population (Section B)** – The community SSCC population reports the performance for each SSCC individually. SSCC performance in the first year of Stage I reflects a partial population of children transferred to the network gradually over a six-month period. The performance, therefore, cannot be compared to the historical performance of all eligible children in the community over a full fiscal year (eligible population).
- **Community - Eligible Population (Section B)** – The eligible population reports the performance for children in paid foster care settings identified as “SSCC-eligible” in the community prior to implementation. During the transition, the eligible population reports performance for children not yet transferred to the SSCC. Ongoing, the eligible population includes the small population of children not transferred, such as children in adoptive homes or placed with out-of-area providers who opted not to contract with the SSCC. The performance of this small number of remaining children should no longer be compared to historical performance, and it should instead be reviewed with the lens of how it could affect future SSCC performance once these children are transferred to the SSCC.
- **Community Population (Sections A and C.)** The community population reports the performance for children in conservatorship in both foster care and relative/kinship placements and other “substitute care” settings. It is applicable for SSCCs who have fully implemented Stage II of CBC. The community population shows the historical performance, performance during the fiscal year in which the SSCC transitioned to Stage II, and ongoing performance. For Section C, SSCC performance in the transition year of Stage II reflects shared performance with DFPS since all measures are calculated year to date.

As of FY22, there are four communities that have CBC in the state of Texas, three of which have fully implemented Stage II. Each community has their own unique implementation of CBC, and as such, the timeline for each community should be kept in mind while comparing performance. For an outline of these timelines, refer to “First Fiscal Year Post Transition” in State of the Community-Based Care System. As CBC progresses through staged implementation, the data can be used to answer the following questions.

1. **Are there statewide changes affecting SSCC performance?** Over time, compare state and state “non-CBC” performance trends to SSCC community trends. Similarities may point to statewide factors influencing performance in CBC communities.
2. **Is the CBC system performing better than the Legacy system?** Over time, compare SSCC performance to the performance of the non-CBC population. If the SSCC community areas are improving more than the legacy catchment areas, the changes made to the foster care system under CBC are effective.

3. **Is a particular SSCC improving performance?** Compare individual SSCC performance across fiscal years. Improvement may take time as services are transitioned to each SSCC, and the SSCC works to build the network of services in the area.
4. **Are some SSCCs performing better than others?** Compare SSCC performance one to another. While each area has unique strengths and challenges, if a specific SSCC is improving outcomes compared to historical performance at a faster rate, the strategies implemented by the SSCC may be more effective.

Limitations of SSCC Performance Data in the Stage I Transition Year

Performance data reported for SSCCs during the Stage I transition and before most of the children in foster care are transferred has several significant limitations.

1. Some children are duplicated, meaning they are represented in both the “eligible” and “SSCC” populations during the transition due to time spent in each population during the performance period.
2. The population “mix” is influenced by the specific transition plan implemented by the SSCC. “Mix” may refer to the proportion of children in foster homes and facilities. It may also be geographic given the trend of SSCCs to begin by transferring local providers to the network.

The limitations make interpreting specific performance measures during the time children are transitioning to the SSCC difficult as outlined below:

- Least restrictive placement – to the extent that an SSCC transfers more children to foster homes earlier or later in the process, the percent of care days that are least restrictive will be increased or decreased. In addition, start dates after September 1 will represent fewer care days compared to an annual baseline.
- Proximity – to the extent that a provider transfers “in area” providers before providers located farther away, the percentage of children placed close to home will be increased or decreased. Because children in foster homes are more likely to be placed closer to home, this measure is also influenced by the pace at which Child Placing Agencies transfer under the SSCC.
- Stability – this measure is based on the number of placements experienced by children over the course of a fiscal year. Separating placement experience into time spent in legacy and time with the SSCC lowers the rate for both populations.
- Siblings placed together – sibling groups that are separated across legacy and SSCC populations may not be counted as placed apart for either population.
- Preparation for Adult Living - Youth who began taking PAL classes prior to transfer may complete their program under the legacy DFPS contract. However, after the transition they are reported as placed with the SSCC.

Assessing performance for new SSCCs takes time. DFPS and OCBCT work with SSCCs to transition foster care resources and children in existing placements to the SSCC network over a six-month period. Time is needed for the SSCC population to represent the full population of children in foster care in their designated area. In addition, once the transition is complete, SSCCs need time in the role of network provider to continue to assess local needs and make changes that will lead to improved outcomes. As of FY22, all SSCCs reported have completed the Stage I transition year, except for Belong.

Limitations of SSCC Performance Data in the Stage II Transition Year

For Community-Based Care providers who have transitioned to Stage II, which consists of provision of case management and services to families commensurate with DFPS services in the conservatorship stage of service, the Stage II transition year reflects shared DFPS and SSCC performance. Early trends are the continuation of case activity and permanency decisions that began under the Legacy foster care system. However, performance data to assess SSCC practices and decision-making may not be available until the completion of the first full fiscal year of SSCC operation in Stage II or beyond.

Time is needed to operationalize programs and innovations. DFPS and OCBCT purposefully established Stage II as a “hold harmless” period for permanency outcomes that could earn a financial incentive, incentives and remedies not taking hold until 18 months of implementation in Stage II as required in statute.ⁱ The agency anticipated that the systemic change of shifting services from the state government to private community-based providers would require a transitional learning period as contracted providers developed operational and workforce capacity. During the transition, DFPS, OCBCT and SSCC partners work together to minimize client disruption and enact oversight processes to identify and address issues.

DFPS and OCBCT host multiple implementation calls and coordination meetings with SSCCs to address issues and challenges and provide support. In addition, Regional DFPS Case Management Oversight and Technical Assistance staff perform case reads to oversee critical case activity during early implementation and offer technical assistance. DFPS and OCBCT recognize that some slow-down in case activity and documentation may temporarily occur with workforce changes and the potential for a more significant proportion of the workforce made up of new hires early on, dependent on the ability to attract and retain DFPS staff. This stabilizing period is needed as SSCCs devote resources to improving outcomes.

State of the Community-Based Care System

Office of Community-Based Care Transition (OCBCT) Organizational Structure

The 87th Texas Legislature, as part of Texas Family Code, Subchapter B-1, Chapter 264, section 264.172, formally established the OCBCT. The OCBCT is a state agency independent of but administratively attached to the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS). The OCBCT, DFPS, and the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) work together to implement CBC. The Statewide CBC Director, Theresa Thomas, has three directors who have key roles in moving CBC forward in Texas: Community Outreach and Legislative Relations Director and two Directors of Implementation and Operations. The contracts division initially was housed in the OCBCT but moved back to DFPS Purchased Client Services as their duties expand well beyond implementation. OCBCT has one Contract Administration Manager on each implementation team to initiate SSCC contracts on behalf of DFPS.

Implementation Status

DFPS and OCBCT are working toward full implementation of CBC statewide. DFPS and OCBCT have implemented CBC in four community areas. In June 2021, the 87th Texas Legislature appropriated funding for the department to expand CBC Stage II for two SSCCs and Stage I to four new areas across the state. In April 2022, DFPS released a Request for Application (RFA) for four new community areas, Metroplex East, Piney Woods, Deep East, and Permian/Concho. A pending active procurement continues in the Metroplex East, Piney Woods, and Deep East Communities. There were not any applications submitted for Permian/Concho. As of August 20, 2022, the unsolicited proposal process has been formalized and posted to the [HHSC webpage](#).

Further, over the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 biennium, the OCBCT and DFPS have used additional appropriations from the 87th Texas Legislature to expand CBC Stage II in the Panhandle community area on March 2, 2022. Additionally, the South Central & Hill Country community area is anticipated to go live in Stage II in October 2022 based on readiness. Lastly, OCBCT and DFPS plan to re-procure the SSCC contract for the Metroplex West community area by September 1, 2023. This re-procurement will include adding the counties of Denton, Wise and Cooke. Initiation of the procurement with HHSC will occur within one year before the anticipated contract award date to develop and implement communication plans, identify resource transfers of staff, and determine fiscal allocations and begin regional planning. See the latest CBC Annual Implementation Plan and September 2022 Quarterly Report on the DFPS Community-Based Care [website](#) for additional information..

CBC Communities:

- **Metroplex West (Tarrant, Erath, Hood, Johnson, Palo Pinto, Parker, and Somervell counties, DFPS Region 3B)** - DFPS executed an SSCC contract with ACH Child and Family Services (ACH) on January 1, 2014, for community area Metroplex West. Our Community, Our Kids (OCOK), the designated community area Metroplex West SSCC operating under ACH, began placing children on September 1, 2014. In 2018, DFPS renewed its contract with OCOK to continue Stage I services (foster care and services for children) and added requirements for CBC and transition of kinship and legal case management services.

DFPS and OCOK officially announced start-up for Stage II in October 2019 and began implementing a six-month transition plan. DFPS formally certified readiness on February 27, 2020, and OCOK began providing case management and all substitute care services to children and families in the Metroplex West community area. During FY23, DFPS and OCBCT will continue to assess the movement of OCOK into Stage III CBC. The current contract term expires August 31, 2023, therefore the Request for Application (RFA) for this area will be released in Fall 2022, with a projected contract award of September 1, 2023. This RFA will include the current counties with the addition of Cooke, Wise, and Denton counties.

- **Big Country & Texoma (Abilene/Wichita Falls, DFPS Region 2)** - DFPS awarded a contract to Texas Family Initiative, LLC (TFI) to serve as the SSCC for the Big Country & Texoma designated community area in May 2018. TFI partnered with New Horizons Ranch and Center Inc. creating 2INGage. 2INGage began placing children on December 1, 2018. DFPS and 2INGage officially announced start up for Stage II in December 2019 and began implementing a six-month transition plan. DFPS certified Stage II readiness and 2INGage began providing case management and all substitute care services to children and families in the Big Country & Texoma community area on June 1, 2020. During FY23, DFPS and OCBCT will continue to assess the movement of 2INGage into Stage III CBC.
- **Panhandle (Amarillo/Lubbock, DFPS Region 1)** - DFPS awarded a contract to Saint Francis Community Services, Inc. (Saint Francis) to serve as the SSCC for the Panhandle designated community area on July 1, 2019. Saint Francis began serving children in the Panhandle community area on January 6, 2020. The OCBCT and Saint Francis officially announced start-up for Stage II on September 1, 2021 and began implementing a six-month transition plan. Implementation of Stage II in the Panhandle began March 2, 2022.
- **South Central & Hill Country (excluding Bexar, DFPS Region 8B)** - DFPS released a Request for Application for the South Central & Hill Country community area on September 1, 2020. The procurement ended in December 2020. DFPS awarded a contract on March 29, 2021 to St. Jude's Ranch for Children (SJRC) Texas. SJRC Texas formed Belong to serve as the SSCC. Implementation of Stage I CBC began October 27, 2021

following confirmation of readiness. Implementation of Stage II in South Central & Hill country is anticipated to begin October 2022, based on readiness certification.

An important factor in assessing the performance of individual agencies is the time each has had to complete the transition process and to establish innovative change strategies to improve performance over historical trends. Therefore, the first fiscal year periods post-transition where the SSCC provided all services (as opposed to shared DFPS-SSCC service provision in the data) are summarized below.

First Fiscal Year Post Transition

<i>Community</i>	Stage I	Stage II
<i>Metroplex West (OCOK)</i>	FY16	FY21
<i>Big Country and Texoma (2Ingage)</i>	FY20	FY21
<i>Panhandle (Saint Francis)</i>	FY21	FY23
<i>South Central and Hill Country (Belong)</i>	FY23	FY24*

* First Fiscal Year Post Transition is estimated on this report

Current Trends and Impact to Legacy and Community-Based Care Systems

While DFPS and OCBCT anticipated transition and early implementation challenges, DFPS and OCBCT did not anticipate that the first transitions to Stage II would occur just as the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak began. These external factors have impacts on both foster care capacity building (Stage I objective) and the ability to exit children from conservatorship to a permanent placement (Stage II objective) statewide.ⁱⁱ Given that Belong has yet to acquire a full year in Stage I or Stage II, their data is exempt from the below summaries as they are not comparable to any of the current comparison populations.

Foster Care Capacity (Stage I Objective – Section B)

The performance indicator most reflecting the foster care capacity challenge is the percentage of children placed close to home, defined in the metric as within 50 miles of removal. The percentage of children placed close to home decreased slightly compared to FY21 for the state as a whole as well as for non-CBC area. It has increased for SSCC providers in the Panhandle, Metroplex West and Big Country & Texoma catchment areas in FY22 Q3 compared to FY21. Data shows children in foster homes and children in other settings, which includes residential treatment centers, emergency shelters and basic childcare facilities.

The ability to place siblings in foster care together is another area impacted by system-wide foster care capacity challenges. SSCC providers in the Panhandle and Big Country & Texoma show performance improvements in keeping siblings together, increasing by 1.9% and 6.8% respectively, while Metroplex West catchment area shows a decline in this measure of 5.7%. Non-CBC areas have declined, with a 2.1% decrease in performance in FY22 Q3 compared to FY21.

Statewide, children are spending slightly fewer placement days in a least restrictive setting. All catchment areas saw a decrease in children placed in least restrictive settings; Panhandle, Big Country & Texoma, and Metroplex West catchment areas saw a decrease of 1.0%, 0.7% and 0.9% respectively.

All safety performance below 100% is an area to target for improvement. Statewide and Statewide Non-CBC child safety improved in FY22 Q3 compared to FY21 Q3, with Metroplex West seeing the largest improvement of the CBC areas at nearly 2% above their FY21 Q3 safety performance. However, current performance for FY22 Q3 points to the need for continued improvement for all areas.

Permanency (Stage II Objective - Sections A and C)

While placement with relatives or kin are the Stage II contract performance measures, the ultimate goal of Stage II is to improve exits to permanency, including both the number of children exiting to permanency and the speed at which they exit. Placement with kin generally improves child outcomes, including permanency, either with exits to kin or by facilitating connections to parents and placement stability, which are positively related to permanency.ⁱⁱⁱ

Texas has historically performed well in placing children in state conservatorship with relatives or kin and finding relatives or kin to permanently care for children when reunification with parents is not possible. The performance measure is important to ensure SSCCs sustain or improve upon these trends. Non-CBC areas of the state declined by 2.9% between FY21 and FY22 Q3. Big Country & Texoma and Metroplex West show improved performance from historical years, increasing by 5.6% and 10.7% respectively, while Panhandle has seen a decline as of FY22 Q3 of 1.1%.

With three catchments in Stage II, Section A performance metrics related to permanency become relevant. This report will not, however, give detailed attention to the Section A exit measures because the contract performance outcome to reduce time in foster care will be measured by Chapin Hall using a case mix, risk adjusted entry cohort methodology. Risk adjusting for case mix has the advantage of determining if the change seen in the exit population was due to a process slow down/speed or is attributable to change in the child population characteristics. That said, it is worth noting that there has been a statewide drop in the percent of the population exiting to permanency within 12 months when compared to FY21.^{iv} While there were improvements to such exits in FY22 Q3 for several SSCC catchment

areas, the percentage of children exiting who achieved permanency in less than 12 months remains lower than historical rates.

SSCC Contract Performance Measures

Performance measure data referenced below reflects performance through the first quarter of FY22 which is preliminary and subject to change. ^v

Our Community, Our Kids (OCOK) – Metroplex West (Tarrant, Erath, Hood, Johnson, Palo Pinto, Parker, and Somervell counties)

OCOK has contracted with DFPS for services to children in foster care since FY15. Beginning in FY20 Q3, OCOK transitioned to Stage II of CBC to include the provision of case management and kinship services for all children in conservatorship in catchment area Metroplex West, made up of the 7 counties around Fort Worth. The average performance for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 is used as the baseline average for comparison. ^{vi}

- **Safety** – 99.8% of children were safe in foster care placements. Safety below 100% represents an area for improvement.
- **Placement Stability in Foster Care** - 1.46 foster care placements per child in FY22 Q3 shows an increase from the FY21 Q3 measure of 1.37^{vii}. This metric is cumulative and requires a comparison of like quarters.
- **Least Restrictive Placement Setting** – 82.1% of placement days spent in a family setting (defined in Stage II as a family foster home, kinship home, adoptive placement, or return to parents) as of FY22 Q3 shows a decrease below baseline.
- **Foster Care Placement within 50 miles** – 73.1% of children were placed within 50 miles of their removal address on the last day of the quarter. This is an increase from FY21 and slightly above the baseline years.
- **Sibling Groups Placed Together in Foster Care** – 57.3% of sibling groups were placed together on the last day of the quarter. OCOK performance on this metric has continued to decline since FY20 and is below baseline.
- **Kinship Placement** – 36.8% of children removed in the prior quarter (FY22 Q2) and placed with relatives/kin on the 60th day after removal is nearly an 11% increase in performance since FY21. Catchment area Metroplex West has historically placed fewer children in kinship placements than other areas of the state. This measure is delayed by one quarter.
- **Preparation for Adult Living** – 92.1% of youth turning 18 (includes youth in foster care, kinship care, and other settings in Stage II) completing PAL shows a slight increase from the previous year and well above baseline.

2INGage – Big Country & Texoma

2INGage has contracted with DFPS for services to children in foster care since FY19. Beginning in FY20 Q4, 2INGage transitioned to Stage II of CBC to include the provision of case management and kinship services for all children in conservatorship in the Big Country & Texoma catchment area. This area is comprised of 30 counties covering a large rural area with historical capacity challenges. The average performance for fiscal years 2017 and 2018, the two years prior to Stage I implementation, is used as the historical average for comparison.

- **Safety** – 99.7% of children were safe in 2INGage foster care placements. Safety below 100% represents an area for improvement.
- **Placement Stability** – 1.38 placements per child in FY22 Q3 shows an increase from FY21Q3.^{viii} This metric is cumulative and requires a comparison of like quarters.
- **Least Restrictive Placement Setting** – 87.9% of placement days spent in a family setting (defined in Stage II as a family foster home, kinship home, adoptive placement, or return to parents) as of FY22 Q3 is slightly higher than baseline.
- **Placement within 50 miles** – 41.1% of children placed within 50 miles of their removal address on the last day of the quarter is an improvement from the previous FY but remains below baseline.
- **Sibling Groups Placed Together** – 67.1% of sibling groups placed together. This is an increase from FY21 but remains slightly lower than baseline.
- **Kinship Placement** – 52.2% of children removed in the previous quarter (FY22 Q2) were placed with relatives/kin on the 60th day after removal. This is an increase from FY21 and above baseline. This measure is delayed by one quarter.
- **Preparation for Adult Living** - 100% of youth turning 18 (includes youth in foster care, kinship care and other settings in Stage II) completed PAL in FY22 Q3, showing sustained commitment to PAL completion for youth under 2INGage responsibility.

Saint Francis Community Services Inc. – Panhandle

St. Francis has contracted with DFPS for services to children in foster care since FY20. Beginning in FY22 Q3, St. Francis transitioned to Stage II of CBC to include the provision of case management and kinship services for all children in conservatorship in the Panhandle catchment area. This catchment area is comprised of 41 counties in an area of the state that faced significant capacity challenges prior to CBC implementation. The average performance for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, the two years prior to Stage II implementation, are used as the historical average for comparison.^{ix}

- **Safety** – 98.9% of children were safe in Saint Francis foster care placements. Performance below 100% is an area for improvement.

- **Placement Stability** – 1.48 placements per child in FY22 Q3 is higher than FY20-21 Q3 baseline. ^x This metric is cumulative and requires a comparison of like quarters.
- **Least Restrictive Placement Setting** – 79.4% of placement days spent in a family setting (defined in Stage II as a family foster home, kinship home, adoptive placement, or return to parents) as of FY22 Q3 is below baseline years.
- **Placement within 50 miles** – 45.3% of children were placed within 50 miles of their removal address on the last day of the quarter, an increase from FY21 and above baseline years.
- **Sibling Groups Placed Together** – 65.3% of sibling groups placed together on the last day of the quarter is an increase from FY21 and above baseline years.
- **Kinship Placement** – 34.4% of children removed in the previous quarter (FY22 Q2) were placed with relatives/kin on the 60th day after removal. This measure is below baseline and is delayed by one quarter.
- **Preparation for Adult Living** – 74.5% of youth turning 18 (includes youth in foster care, kinship care and other settings in Stage II) completed PAL, which is lower than baseline years.

Belong- South Central & Hill Country

Belong began serving children on October 27, 2021. At the end of FY22 Q3, only about 93% of the South Central & Hill Country’s catchment area total child population had transitioned to Belong’s responsibility. Because the full population in the region is not yet under SSCC care, FY22 Q3 SSCC data is not comparable to historical data and are therefore not a good measure of performance.

ⁱ [Texas Family Code, Chapter 264.155, Required Contract Provisions.](#)

ⁱⁱ All FY22Q3 and historical performance data is from DFPS Rider Report September 2022 Submission log 105605, published as an attachment.

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/permanency/relatives/impact>

^{iv} All FY22Q3 and historical performance data is from DFPS Rider Report September 2022 Submission log 105605, published as an attachment.

^v Ibid.

^{vi} Ibid.

^{vii} All FY21Q3 and historical performance data is from DFPS Rider Report September 2021 Submission log 103031, published as an attachment.

^{viii} Ibid.

^x Ibid.

^{xi} Ibid.

