

Department of Family and Protective Services

## Foster Care Needs Assessment

November 2020

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#### **Executive Summary**

In accordance with Senate Bill 11 (85th Texas Legislature, 2017), Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) Child Protective Services (CPS) Regional Directors must use data DFPS collects on substitute care needs and availability to develop an annual, collaborative, regional substitute care capacity needs plan for areas in which Community-Based Care (CBC) has not been implemented. Using the data from the 2017 and 2018 DFPS needs assessment reports, the regions created and published on the DFPS website their first annual, collaborative capacity strategic plans in Fall 2018, as noted in the previous Needs Assessment. To help regional leadership continue to refine these plans going forward and to give contracted providers the data they need to build capacity, this report provides a forecast for daily demand for substitute care through Fiscal Year 2022 and an estimated daily current supply, along with some additional insights and information around capacity. Building on last year's report, the analysis this year indicates that there is still a need for the following:

- More foster home capacity across the state for:
  - o youth 14 and older with basic and moderate service levels;
  - o for all higher needs children and youth; and
  - o in rural areas, capacity for all ages and service levels.

Building capacity still depends largely on contracted provider efforts. Contracted providers develop and manage 90 percent of all foster homes across the state, all foster homes for higher needs children, and all congregate care. To support contracted providers in understanding and using the information in this needs assessment, each Regional Director will be hosting a regional strategic capacity building meeting including not only foster care providers but local faith-based entities, child advocates, and other organizations as well. In these meetings the Regional Director will facilitate a collaborative discussion about the data in this needs assessment and any needed revisions or updates to last year's regional strategic capacity building plan. Updated regional strategic capacity building plans will be published on the DFPS website. Through these meetings and other collaborative efforts, DFPS will continue to partner with contracted providers and other stakeholders to address substitute care capacity needs by identifying and expanding strategies that are working, changing or discontinuing those that are not and exploring and incorporating new strategies, as appropriate.

## DFPS Strategies for Substitute Care Capacity in Non-CBC Areas

Child Protective Services' primary goal for substitute care is to place children close to home in safe family settings until they can safely reunite with their family or achieve permanency through adoption or the transfer of custody to a relative. Whenever possible, CPS places children in substitute care with a relative or kinship caregiver. For children in foster care, the goal is to place in a foster home close to their own home whenever possible. For children in care who require a higher level of supervision and services, CPS seeks placements that will meet their therapeutic needs.

Child Protective Services has developed and implemented various strategies over the past few years to assist with building substitute care capacity which are summarized below. However, these strategies have been challenged by the impacts of COVID-19 on children, families, DFPS staff, the courts, advocates, service providers, and community partners. As mitigation efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 intensified, conventional child placement processes had to be quickly and dramatically altered, which had adverse implications for existing capacity. As schools and childcare centers closed at the onset of COVID-19, foster and kinship caregivers began to care for children and youth full-time while navigating newly complicated work and home life schedules. These caregivers, as well as residential providers, had to assess their individual situations which sometimes disrupted their ability to accept additional placements. The COVID-19 pandemic also impeded the recruitment of new foster and kinship families. Child placing agencies had to reevaluate how to conduct screenings and how to provide necessary trainings to prospective families. Some families chose to halt their involvement until they felt it safe to continue.

Despite these challenges, the pandemic engendered stronger partnerships between DFPS, children's advocates and community stakeholders. It exposed more efficient ways to hold meetings with providers, stakeholders, families, staff, and courts by utilizing virtual platforms. Regional leadership report a higher participation level in virtual meetings due to participants not having to travel and will continue utilizing virtual platforms even after the pandemic ends.

As COVID-19 continues, DFPS's goal has been and will continue to be ensuring child and youth safety while simultaneously ensuring public health. CPS remains focused on securing least restrictive placements for children in care: primarily with kinship caregivers, foster placements close to home, and meeting therapeutic needs for higher needs children.

Below is a summary regarding the range of support for contracted providers to build needed capacity, including the data and analysis in this report.

#### Maximizing Placements with Kinship Caregivers

To build capacity for kinship placements, CPS provides direct financial support for the child's care. Kinship caregivers who want to be foster parents are verified through a Child Placing Agency (CPA) or through DFPS and are provided training and support. For kinship caregivers who are not verified as foster parents, CPS conducts background checks and a home study. Additionally, approximately 200 CPS Kinship staff provide ongoing support and training. CPS also has dedicated staff who provide technical assistance and answer questions kinship caregivers send to a designated email.

Other CPS initiatives to support kinship placements include:

- Regular communication with kinship caregivers about options available for training financial and other supports (reinforced by HB 1884, 85th Legislature)
- Partnering with Texas Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) to support Collaborative Family Engagement which helps identify, locate, and engage family members and other caring adults so they are involved in the child's care and permanency planning
- Quarterly meetings with the Kinship Collaboration Group, which includes kinship caregivers who help CPS improve the kinship program by identifying ways to better support kinship placements
- Working to create and sustain monthly kinship support groups in each region. These groups are led by former kinship caregivers and provide information and support to current caregivers
- Improving timeliness of out-of-state relative/kinship homes studies and placements to keep children with families and support permanency

#### Supporting Capacity for Higher Needs Children

To increase capacity for higher needs children who are historically the most difficult to place, DFPS created the following resources:

- The **Temporary Emergency Placement (TEP)** program was created in June 2017 and provides emergency, short-term, highly structured quality residential care and services for children while CPS placement staff continue searching for a more suitable and longer-term placement. This is a no-eject/no-reject program.
- Treatment Foster Family Care (TFFC) is designed to provide intensive services to children in a highly structured home environment, often as an alternative to RTC placement. The TFFC program is available for children and youth ages 10 and younger who have mental health and/or socio-behavioral needs that cannot be met in traditional foster care settings. The program includes innovative, multi-disciplinary treatment services that are evidenced-based and research-supported. Under the program, foster parents and contractors receive a higher reimbursement but have additional expectations such as more training, more frequent treatment plan reviews, and ongoing support following discharge.
- Intense Plus Service Level is available for children placed in RTCs. Caregivers must have specialized training specific to the child's needs and clinical staff must have professional licensure or graduate level education to provide therapeutic services, intense therapeutic supports and interventions.

In addition, over the past year DFPS has partnered with providers, the Texas Alliance for Children and Families and Casey Family Programs on regional meetings around capacity building to discuss barriers and opportunities.

#### Financial Incentives for Contracted Providers Who Build Needed Capacity

Senate Bill 11 directs DFPS to provide financial incentives for non-CBC contracted residential child-care providers who exceed specified performance outcomes. During Fiscal Year 2020, DFPS implemented financial incentives for non-CBC contracted providers to improve outcomes for children in youth. These incentives aim to improve the following outcomes:

- Older youth placement in a foster home setting
- Sibling group placements in a foster home setting
- Successfully trasitioning children from congregate care to a family setting

Consistent with the shift to performance-based contracting, the incentive structure empowers contracted providers to determine how to best meet this goal while improving child/youth outcomes.

#### CPS Staff Who Support Contracted Provider Capacity Building Efforts

CPS directs a number of Staff who help build substitute care capacity internally and by supporting contracted providers:

- FAD (Foster and Adoptive Home Division) directly develops and manages a limited number of foster homes primarily in rural areas for children with basic service levels. Data for FAD Homes is in Appendix H.
- **Capacity Building Specialists** supports prospective and existing contracted providers. The specialist helps providers navigate the licensing and contractual processes, utilizes data on needed capacity for individuals interested in becoming foster parents, and connect prospective foster parents to Child Placing Agencies in their area.
- Faith-Based Specialists In each region, the Faith-Based Specialist supports contracted providers by working with congregations in their local faith communities to provide information about the needs of children and families in their area and how to become a foster parent.

## Data on Substitute Care Demand and Supply

There are many different approaches and methodologies to estimate substitute care demand and supply. As contracted providers are primarily responsible for developing new capacity, CPS previously met with them to determine how best to support their capacity-building efforts. Based on feedback from providers, this analysis estimates demand as the daily number of children ages 0-21 in substitute care for Fiscal Year 2019 through Fiscal Year 2022 and estimates current daily substitute care supply by beds that are filled for each placement type. For non-related foster care, demand and supply are further delineated by service level. A detailed description of the different service levels and placement types is in Appendix A. A detailed description of the methodology for determining daily demand and supply is in Appendix B.

Pursuant to Senate Bill 11, this report focuses on areas where CBC has not yet been implemented. To align with CBC and support future CBC roll outs, however, the analysis looks at data based on the proposed CBC catchment areas.<sup>1</sup> Appendix C includes a description of the counties assigned to each catchment area and areas in which CBC Stage 1 has rolled out. More information about CBC is available on the <u>DFPS public website</u>.

Data on forecasted demand and estimated existing supply for relative placements and non-relative foster care is summarized below. Appendices D through I include additional detail on (1) existing foster care supply and forecasted non-relative foster care demand by service level, and for youth ages 14 and older, (2) data on cross-catchment foster care placements, and (3) data on DFPS and contracted CPA foster homes.

### Placement with Kinship Caregivers

Across most catchment areas, approximately 40 percent of children in substitute care are placed with a kinship caregiver. The most common placement is with a kinship caregiver who is not a verified foster parent. Increases in relative placements reduces the need for non-relative foster care, especially for children with a basic or moderate service level. While it may not have a significant impact on the number of higher needs children needing a nonrelative foster care placement, increases in relative placements does make the proportion of higher needs children in non-relative foster care higher.

The rate of relative placements is currently forecasted to increase through Fiscal Year 2022.

Catchment	Children in Unverified Kinship Placements	Children in Kinship Foster Care	Total in Substitute Care	Rate of Kinship Placement
3A	571	23	1,558	38%
3C	952	98	2,761	38%
4	918	13	2,099	44%
5	496	18	1,217	42%
6A	848	127	3,108	31%
6B	472	47	1,324	39%
7A	1,283	53	2,504	53%
7B	920	55	1,788	55%
8B	444	27	1,260	37%
9	508	6	1,049	49%

#### Table 1: Estimated Daily Number of Children Placed with Relatives in FY 2019<sup>2</sup>

10	80	4	330	25%
11A	462	6	1,143	41%
11B	391	7	996	40%
Statewide Non- CBC	8,345	484	21,137	42%

#### Non-Relative Foster Care

The number and service level mix of children in non-relative foster care is forecasted to remain relatively stable through Fiscal Year 2022. As illustrated in Chart 1, only catchment areas 7A, 10, and 11A are forecasted to grow more than 5 percent from Fiscal Year 2019 to Fiscal Year 2022. If catchment areas can increase the rate of kinship placements, the forecasted need for nonrelative foster care will be reduced.

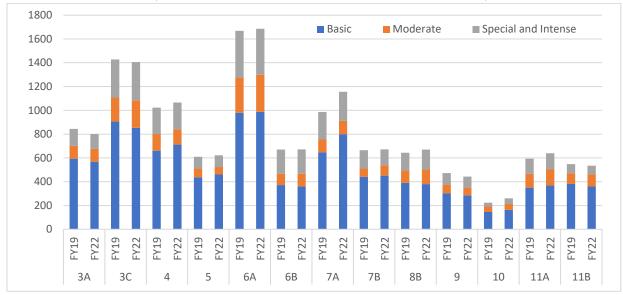


Chart 1: Estimated Daily Number of Children in Non-Relative Foster Care by Service Level<sup>3</sup>

#### Estimated Daily Demand and Supply for Basic and Moderate Service Levels

Table 2 shows the forecasted daily number of children with a basic or moderate service level in Fiscal Year 2022 and the estimated daily supply for basic and moderate service levels as of August 31, 2019.

DFPS strives to place children with a basic or moderate service level whenever possible in a foster home. If that's not possible, CPS does use other General Residential Operations (GROs) (other than an RTC or emergency shelter) that can provide as much of a home like setting as possible.

Catchment areas 3A, 3C, 6A, 6B, and 11B are close to or have sufficient current foster home supply to meet the forecasted demand from their areas.

Table 2: Forecasted FY 2022 Daily Demand and Estimated Foster Care Supply on August 31, 2019 for Children with a Basic or Moderate Service Level<sup>4</sup>

Catchment	Forecasted Demand from Catchment <sup>5</sup>	Estimated Foster Home Supply <sup>*6</sup>	Estimated GRO Supply <sup>*7</sup>	Total Estimated Supply in Catchment <sup>*</sup>	Percent of Forecasted Demand met by Current Supply	Number of Foster Home/GRO Beds Needed to Meet Demand
3A	676	613	20	633	94%	43
3C	1,084	1,029	9	1,038	96%	46
4	841	539	25	564	67%	277
5	524	373	28	401	77%	123
6A	1,298	1,138	37	1,175	91%	123
6B	467	660	24	684	146%	0
7A	913	747	56	803	88%	110
7B	538	397	26	423	79%	115
8B	503	229	84	313	62%	190
9	350	173	2	175	50%	175
10	213	187	2	189	89%	24
11A	506	261	12	273	54%	233
11B	461	512	18	530	115%	0
Statewide Non-CBC	8,374	6,858	343	7,201	86%	1,173

\*Estimated Daily Foster Care Supply in Catchment (by Number of Beds)

#### Demand and Supply for Specialized and Intense Service Levels

Table 3 shows the forecasted daily number of children with a specialized or intense service level in Fiscal Year 2022 and the estimated daily supply for specialized and intense service levels as of August 31, 2019.

Whenever possible, DFPS strives to place these children and youth in a foster home close to their own home that can meet their therapeutic needs. Sometimes however, these children and youth need services and supervision for a period of time that are only available through an RTC or other GRO.

Most catchment areas have limited foster home supply for specialized and intense service levels.

Table 3: Forecasted Daily Demand for FY 2022 and Estimated Foster Care Supply on August 31,
2019 for Children with a Specialized or Intense Service Level

Catchment	Forecasted Demand from Catchment <sup>8</sup>	Estimated Foster Home Supply <sup>*9</sup>	Estimated GRO Supply <sup>*10</sup>	Estimated RTC Supply <sup>*11</sup>	Total Estimated Supply in Catchment <sup>*</sup>	Percent of Forecasted Demand met by Current Supply	Number of FH/GRO/RTC Beds Needed to Meet Demand
3A	125	45	1	31	77	62%	48
3C	322	164	8	54	226	70%	96
4	224	60	12	51	123	55%	101
5	98	28	2	1	31	32%	67
6A	388	226	21	297	544	140%	0

Statewide Non-CBC	2,254	944	68	872	1,884	84%	370
11B	74	65	3	0	68	92%	6
11A	134	23	0	0	23	17%	111
10	47	13	0	1	14	30%	33
9	93	3	0	0	3	3%	90
8B	167	26	9	60	95	57%	72
7B	134	22	1	150	173	129%	0
7A	243	90	0	49	139	57%	104
6B	205	179	11	178	368	180%	0

\*Estimated Daily Foster Care Supply in Catchment (by Number of Beds)

#### **Emergency Shelter Capacity**

An emergency shelter is a temporary placement, generally less than 90 days, where a child stays until a more permanent placement is found. This type of capacity is needed as part of the continuum of care, but generally is not considered long-term placement capacity.

Table 4 shows that every catchment area has some emergency shelter capacity with a slight concentration in 6B and 8B. Most children placed in an emergency shelter have a basic or moderate service level. To the extent needed foster home capacity is built, the need for emergency shelter capacity should decline.

#### Table 4: Estimated FY 2019 Daily Supply of Emergency Shelter Beds

Catchment	Emergency Shelter Supply in Catchment
3A	21
3C	62
4	32
5	12
6A	30
6B	82
7A	63
7B	45
8B	81
9	14
10	6
11A	46
11B	34
Statewide Non-CBC	528

#### Supervised Independent Living (SIL)

SIL is a foster care placement type for youth aged 18 and older participating in extended foster care where they live independently in the community in a variety of settings while still receiving casework and other support services to help them become independent and self-sufficient. This type of capacity is essential for supporting youth turning 18 while still in care to successfully transition into adulthood.

Table 5 shows that most catchment areas have some SIL capacity to support placements for youth from their area. As with the other types of placement, demand is based on the number of young adults participating in extended care and young adults in a SIL placement. Across all catchment areas, there is a demand for more SIL apartment placements. As the number of young adults in SIL is relatively small, each year, the numbers continue to increase as capacity is built. While there is no forecast at the catchment area level, new SIL placements are being developed, and young adults are choosing this type of placement. DFPS continues to partner with university systems to grow capacity for campus-based SIL (dorms) for young adults who have been accepted into college.

Catchment	Demand from Catchment	Supply in Catchment
3A	9	9
3C	16	12
4	1	0
5	1	1
6A	21	20
6B	5	2
7A	4	0
7B	14	35
8B	16	0
9	2	0
10	1	0
11A	4	9
11B	1	0
Statewide Non-CBC	95	88

Table 5: FY 2019	Estimated	Dailv	Demand	and	VlaauZ	of S	SIL
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#### Leveraging Existing Foster Care Capacity

Increasing foster care supply could involve more than adding new capacity. As discussed above, for various reasons, a foster home may be verified for more children than are placed in the home or may be active but have no children placed on a particular day. If contracted providers can find ways to better leverage this existing foster care capacity, it will help increase capacity without the upfront costs.

As illustrated in Table 6, each catchment area has some number of homes that were vacant on August 31, 2019 but were still active.

Table 6: Active Foster Homes that were Vacant on August 31, 2019 but Had Children Placed in Last Year

Catchment	Basic and Moderate in Catchment <sup>12</sup>	Basic and Moderate for Youth 14+ in Catchment <sup>13</sup>	Specialized and Intense in Catchment <sup>14</sup>
3A	178	9	12
3C	219	21	21
4	109	10	11
5	50	5	5
6A	281	31	38

Statewide Non-CBC	1,726	171	183
11B	91	22	19
11A	63	8	4
10	22	3	2
9	40	3	0
8B	136	13	11
7B	162	15	13
7A	184	18	24
6B	191	13	23

### Conclusion

Throughout this report, DFPS has provided extensive data and information about forecasted daily substitute care demand and estimated daily current substitute care supply. DFPS will continue to partner with contracted providers and other stakeholders to address substitute care capacity needs by identifying and expanding strategies that are working, changing or discontinuing those that are not and exploring and incorporating new strategies, as appropriate.

## Appendix A – Service Level and Placement Type Descriptions

#### Service Levels

The basic service level consists of a supportive setting, preferably in a family, that is designed to maintain or improve the child's functioning, including:

- Routine guidance and supervision to ensure the child's safety and sense of security;
- Affection, reassurance, and involvement in activities appropriate to the child's age and development to promote the child's well-being;
- Contact, in a manner that is deemed in the best interest of the child, with family members and other persons significant to the child to maintain a sense of identity and culture; and
- Access to therapeutic, habilitative, and medical intervention and guidance from professionals or paraprofessionals, on an as-needed basis, to help the child maintain functioning appropriate to the child's age and development.

The moderate service level consists of a structured supportive setting, preferably in a family, in which most activities are designed to improve the child's functioning including:

- More than routine guidance and supervision to ensure the child's safety and sense of security;
- Affection, reassurance, and involvement in structured activities appropriate to the child's age and development to promote the child's well-being;
- Contact, in a manner that is deemed in the best interest of the child, with family members and other persons significant to the child to maintain a sense of identity and culture; and
- Access to therapeutic, habilitative, and medical intervention and guidance from professionals or paraprofessionals to help the child attain or maintain functioning appropriate to the child's age and development.
- In addition to the description in the section above, a child with primary medical or habilitative needs may require intermittent interventions from a skilled caregiver who has demonstrated competence.

The specialized service level consists of a treatment setting, preferably in a family, in which caregivers have specialized training to provide therapeutic, habilitative, and medical support and interventions including:

- 24-hour supervision to ensure the child's safety and sense of security, which includes close monitoring and increased limit setting;
- Affection, reassurance, and involvement in therapeutic activities appropriate to the child's age and development to promote the child's well-being;
- Contact, in a manner that is deemed in the best interest of the child, with family members and other persons significant to the child to maintain a sense of identity and culture; and
- Therapeutic, habilitative, and medical intervention and guidance that is regularly scheduled and professionally designed and supervised to help the child attain functioning appropriate to the child's age and development.
- In addition to the description in the section above, a child with primary medical or habilitative needs may require regular interventions from a caregiver who has demonstrated competence

The intense service level consists of a high degree of structure, preferably in a family, to limit the child's access to environments as necessary to protect the child. The caregivers have specialized training to provide intense therapeutic and habilitative supports and interventions with limited outside access, including:

- 24-hour supervision to ensure the child's safety and sense of security, which includes frequent one-to-one monitoring with the ability to provide immediate on-site response;
- Affection, reassurance, and involvement in therapeutic activities appropriate to the child's age and development to promote the child's well-being;
- Contact, in a manner that is deemed in the best interest of the child, with family members and other persons significant to the child, to maintain a sense of identity and culture;
- Therapeutic, habilitative, and medical intervention and guidance that is frequently scheduled and professionally designed and supervised to help the child attain functioning more appropriate to the child's age and development; and
- Consistent and frequent attention, direction, and assistance to help the child attain stabilization and connect appropriately with the child's environment.
- In addition to the supports and interventions listed in the section above:
  - Children with intellectual or developmental disabilities needs require professionally directed, designed and monitored interventions to enhance mobility, communication, sensory, motor, and cognitive development, and self-help skills; and
  - Children with primary medical or habilitative needs require frequent and consistent interventions. The child may be dependent on people or technology for accommodation and require interventions designed, monitored, or approved by an appropriately constituted interdisciplinary team.

Included in the intense service level is the intensive psychiatric treatment program (IPTP). IPTP offers a short-term mental health treatment and placement option for children in DFPS conservatorship with acute, intensive psychiatric needs at the time of release from a psychiatric hospitalization or as an alternative to a psychiatric hospitalization. The purpose is to provide enriched services and supports to stabilize children and youth and promote successful transitions to less restrictive placements.

Children can also be placed in foster care through a Child Specific Contract (CSC). A CSC is used when placement through the service level structure is not available.

#### Placement Types

The different placement types include placements with relatives, non-relative foster homes, emergency shelters, RTCs, and other GROs. An emergency shelter refers to a type of GRO that is a temporary placement where a child stays until a more permanent placement is found. An RTC is a type of GRO that exclusively provides 24-hour care, supervision and treatment services for seven or more children or youth with emotional disorders. Other GROs also provide 24-hour care, supervision and services to seven or more children or youth, but they are not necessarily limited to those with emotional disorders. Supervised Independent Living (SIL) is a foster care placement for youth aged 18 and older where they can live on their own while still getting casework and support services to help them become independent and self-sufficient.

# Appendix B – Methodology for Estimating Daily Non-Relative Foster Care Demand and Supply

The demand and supply of substitute care on any given day is influenced by a myriad of factors that change over time, making an exact estimate or forecast virtually impossible. To align with the DFPS Databook and other reporting, this analysis uses children age 0-21 in substitute care on August 31, 2019 from each catchment area to estimate the daily substitute care. Estimated daily demand for non-relative foster care is further delineated by a child's service level on August 31, 2019. For the purposes of this analysis, all CSCs and IPTPs are excluded from the counts of children with basic, moderate, specialized and intense service levels.

To estimate the change in demand through Fiscal Year 2022, this analysis uses the DFPS forecast methodology used for reporting to the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) to ensure consistency in approach. The forecasting model incorporates historic trends, as well as expected changes in removals and length of stay, and estimates for each catchment area monthly relative placements and foster care by service level. For Fiscal Year 2021-2022, the current forecast assumes a stabilization in trends so that changes in the number of children in each service level generally tracks changes in the overall child population. The forecast is updated quarterly and the one used for this analysis is from the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2020 incorporating data through December 2019. Each catchment area was forecasted separately using historical data from that area.

To calculate the forecasted daily number of children needing a placement through Fiscal Year 2022, this analysis used the percentage change in the forecast from August to August of each fiscal year and multiplied that by the number of children in each service level on August 31 for the prior fiscal year. For example, the forecasted number of children with a basic service level for Fiscal Year 2020 was calculated by multiplying the projected rate of change from the forecast for children with a basic service level for August 2019 to August 2020 by the actual number of children with a basic service level on August 31, 2019.

The forecast does not include a break out by age. As a result, for youth age 14 or older with a basic or moderate service level, this analysis uses the growth rates in the forecast for basic and moderate service levels overall.

The forecast used for this analysis does not include any assumptions as to the impact of TFFC or IP as these service levels are relatively new. Once TFFC and IP roll out and perform as expected, DFPS anticipates it will reduce the demand for specialized, intense, and CSC placements and increase the demand for moderate placements.

To estimate the daily supply of relative beds and non-relative foster care beds in Fiscal year 2019 and align with the estimate of daily demand, this analysis uses beds filled by children and youth age 0-21 on August 31, 2019 in each catchment area by service level. Given the special and limited circumstances for IPTP and CSC placements, the count of supply excludes these placements.

Catchment	County Name
1	Armstrong, Bailey, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Collingsworth, Crosby, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Floyd, Garza, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, King, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Robert, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler, Yoakum
2	Archer, Baylor, Brown, Callahan, Clay, Coleman, Comanche, Cottle, Eastland, Fisher, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, Jack, Jones, Kent, Knox, Mitchell, Montague, Nolan, Runnels, Scurry, Shackelford, Stephens, Stonewall, Taylor, Throckmorton, Wichita, Wilbarger, Young
3A	Collin, Cooke, Denton, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt, Wise
3B	Erath, Hood, Johnson, Palo Pinto, Parker, Somervell, Tarrant
3C	Rockwall, Dallas, Ellis, Kaufman, Navarro
4	Anderson, Bowie, Camp, Cass, Cherokee, Delta, Franklin, Gregg, Harrison, Henderson, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Panola, Rains, Red, River, Rusk, Smith, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wood
5	Angelina, Hardin, Houston, Jasper, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, Trinity, Tyler
6A	Harris
6B	Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Colorado, Fort Bend, Galveston, Liberty, Matagorda, Montgomery, Walker, Waller, Wharton
7A	Bell, Bosque, Brazos, Coryell, Falls, Freestone, Grimes, Hamilton, Hill, Lampasas, Leon, Limestone, Llano, Madison, McLennan, Milam, Mills, Robertson, San Saba, Williamson
7B	Bastrop, Blanco, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Travis, Washington
8A	Bexar
8B	Atascosa, Bandera, Calhoun, Comal, De Witt, Dimmit, Edwards, Frio, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Jackson, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kinney, La Salle, Lavaca, Maverick, Medina, Real, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Wilson, Zavala
9	Andrews, Borden, Coke, Concho, Crane, Crockett, Dawson, Ector, Gaines, Glasscock, Howard, Irion, Kimble, Loving, Martin, Mason, McCulloch, Menard, Midland, Pecos, Reagan, Reeves, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Terrell, Tom Green, Upton, Ward, Winkler
10	Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Presidio
11A	Aransas, Bee, Brooks, Duval, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Live Oak, McMullen, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Webb
11B	Cameron, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Starr, Willacy, Zapata

## Appendix C – CBC Catchment Areas

## Appendix D – Forecasted Non-Relative Foster Care Daily Demand

Catchment	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
3A	593	560	563	568
3C	905	841	845	854
4	661	727	712	713
5	438	455	456	460
6A	980	905	980	988
6B	371	354	358	361
7A	648	797	799	799
7B	441	447	448	451
8B	391	375	376	379
9	303	286	283	285
10	145	162	162	163
11A	350	361	364	367
11B	381	355	356	360

Table 7: Forecasted Basic Service Level Daily Demand – All Ages<sup>15</sup>

## Table 8: Forecasted Moderate Service Level Daily Demand – All Ages<sup>16</sup>

			-	
Catchment	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
3A	108	108	108	108
3C	203	230	230	231
4	140	128	128	128
5	73	62	63	64
6A	296	283	306	310
6B	96	106	106	106
7A	107	114	114	114
7B	71	89	87	87
8B	105	125	124	124
9	73	65	64	64
10	46	48	49	50
11A	116	134	138	139
11B	90	104	101	101

Catchment	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
3A	117	95	95	95
3C	264	260	263	263
4	186	185	186	186
5	79	74	75	75
6A	319	298	300	300
6B	153	162	161	161
7A	164	180	173	172
7B	109	92	92	92
8B	115	129	130	130
9	73	65	65	65
10	27	38	38	38
11A	107	105	107	107
11B	64	62	63	63

## Table 9: Forecasted Specialized Service Level Daily Demand – All Ages<sup>17</sup>

## Table 10: Forecasted Intense Service Level Daily Demand – All Ages<sup>18</sup>

Catchment	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
3A	26	27	29	30
3C	55	53	56	59
4	36	35	37	38
5	20	21	22	23
6A	73	82	85	88
6B	50	39	41	44
7A	67	64	68	71
7B	44	39	40	42
8B	33	34	35	37
9	24	27	28	29
10	6	8	9	9
11A	20	26	26	27
11B	13	9	10	11

Catchment	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
3A	55	52	52	53
3C	130	121	121	123
4	70	77	75	75
5	39	41	41	41
6A	148	137	148	149
6B	52	50	50	51
7A	68	84	84	84
7B	61	62	62	62
8B	61	58	59	59
9	23	22	21	22
10	21	23	23	24
11A	48	49	50	50
11B	56	52	52	53

## Table 11: Forecasted Basic Service Level Daily Demand – Age 14 and Older<sup>19</sup>

## Table 12: Forecasted Moderate Service Level Daily Demand – Age 14 and Older<sup>20</sup>

Catchment	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
3A	41	41	41	41
3C	68	77	77	77
4	40	37	37	37
5	18	15	16	16
6A	124	119	128	130
6B	46	51	51	51
7A	44	47	47	47
7B	29	36	36	35
8B	32	38	38	38
9	24	21	21	21
10	12	12	13	13
11A	42	48	50	50
11B	31	36	35	35

There are so few IPTP and CSC placements that a forecast through FY2022 are not included.

Table 13: Number of Children from Each Catchment on August 31, 2019 placed with IPTP or a Child Specific Contract (CSC).<sup>21</sup>

Catchment	IPTP	Child Specific Contract (CSC)
1	12	13
2	0	3
3A	4	5
3B	0	1
3C	5	12
4	3	16
5	1	8
6A	9	36
6B	5	9
7A	4	2
7B	2	11
8A	0	6
8B	9	13
9	2	10
10	1	1
11A	7	4
11B	0	3
Statewide Totals	64	153

## Appendix E – Youth 14 and Older

	Basic Ser	vice Level	Moderate S	ervice Level
Catchment	FY22 Forecasted Demand from Catchment	FY19 Foster Home Bed Supply	FY22 Forecasted Demand from Catchment	FY19 Foster Home Bed Supply
3A	53	55	41	41
3C	123	130	77	68
4	75	70	37	40
5	41	39	16	18
6A	149	148	130	124
6B	51	52	51	46
7A	84	68	47	44
7B	62	61	35	29
8B	59	61	38	32
9	22	23	21	24
10	24	21	13	12
11A	50	48	50	42
11B	53	56	35	31

Table 14: Forecasted Daily Demand for FY2022 and Estimated Daily Foster Home Supply on August 31, 2019 for Youth age 14 or Older with a Basic or Moderate Service Level<sup>22</sup>

# Appendix F – Children per Foster Home with Basic or Moderate Service Levels

Table 15: Number of Foster Homes with at Least One Child with a Basic or Moderate Service Level Placed on August 31, 2019 and Average Number of Basic and Moderate Children per Home<sup>23</sup>

Catchment	Number of Foster Homes	Average Children per Foster Home
3A	410	1.61
3C	598	1.99
4	320	1.71
5	203	1.88
6A	619	1.92
6B	393	1.77
7A	450	1.76
7B	252	1.66
8B	243	1.83
9	105	1.80
10	100	1.89
11A	130	2.03
11B	212	2.49
Statewide Totals	4,035	1.86

## Appendix G – Children per Foster Home with Higher Needs

Table 16: Number of Foster Homes with at Least One Child with a Specialized or Intense Service Level Placed on August 31, 2019 and Average Number of Specialized and Intense Children per Home<sup>24</sup>

Catchment	Number of Foster Homes in Catchment	Average Children per Foster Home
3A	40	1.15
3C	119	1.40
4	43	1.58
5	21	1.43
6A	164	1.51
6B	111	1.73
7A	64	1.50
7B	19	1.21
8B	23	1.78
9	3	1.33
10	12	1.25
11A	17	1.35
11B	44	1.50
Statewide Totals	680	1.50

## Appendix H – DFPS and Contracted CPA Foster Homes

One factor affecting non-relative foster care capacity is whether the foster home is developed and maintained through DFPS or a contracted CPA. Generally, homes DFPS develops are less likely to be vacant and children with specialized and intense service levels are placed in homes contracted CPAs develop and manage.

Catchment	DFPS Homes	Contracted CPA	Total Homes	Percent DFPS
		Homes		Homes
3A	60	715	775	8%
3C	112	1,011	1,123	10%
4	139	432	571	24%
5	112	208	320	35%
6A	110	1,351	1,461	8%
6B	76	848	924	8%
7A	64	917	981	7%
7B	25	664	689	4%
8B	44	494	538	8%
9	23	163	186	12%
10	53	117	170	31%
11A	12	235	247	5%
11B	12	370	382	3%
Total	842	7,525	8,367	10%

Table 17: Number of DFPS and Contracted CPA Homes on August	31, 2019 <sup>25</sup>
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Building and maintaining new foster home capacity requires experience and an upfront investment in recruiting and training new foster parents. Areas that have more contracted CPAs with a large number of homes in a particular area may be able to better build capacity by leveraging economies of scale.

#### Table 18: Number of Contracted CPAs on August 31, 2019

Region	Contracted CPAs <sup>26</sup>	Contracted CPA Homes <sup>27</sup>	Contracted CPAs with more than 50 foster homes <sup>28</sup>	Contracted CPAs with more than 100 foster homes <sup>29</sup>
1	12	470	5	0
2	12	415	3	1
3	61	2512	16	5
4	23	432	2	0
5	15	208	0	0
6	52	2199	10	5
7	41	1581	11	4
8	36	1534	12	2
9	10	163	1	0
10	5	117	0	0

11 14 605 4 2
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As contracted CPAs are licensed by region, the table above does not have catchment break-outs.

Even among the larger contracted CPAs, many focus primarily on homes verified to both foster and adopt rather than foster only homes. This can affect capacity because foster-adopt homes generally stay active for a shorter period of time, are less likely to take children with a specialized or intense service level or teens and are more likely to be active but have no placements in the prior 12 months.

## Appendix I – Cross Catchment Placements

## Table 19: Children with Basic and Moderate Service Levels in a Non-Relative Foster Home on August 31, 2019<sup>30</sup>

(Excludes verified kin homes, group homes, and child specific contracts.)

							P	acement	Catchr	nent								
Legal Catchment	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6A	6B	7A	7B	8A	8B	9	10	11A	11B	Total
1	498	4	7	0	29	6	4	28	12	11	3	6	2	9	2	0	13	634
3A	0	3	374	7	214	7	2	6	8	11	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	637
3C	4	1	193	20	729	14	1	20	3	6	1	4	1	0	0	2	1	1,000
4	6	0	19	2	63	494	23	31	20	13	0	2	1	0	1	0	3	678
5	1	0	2	0	0	17	319	83	43	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	468
6A	1	0	5	2	5	1	12	768	330	11	15	3	0	0	6	0	0	1,159
6B	1	0	4	0	0	0	11	163	206	6	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	401
7A	0	2	5	7	3	3	1	16	14	494	102	8	4	2	0	0	2	663
7B	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	8	8	163	226	11	8	0	0	0	3	432
8B	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	19	7	13	41	98	192	0	0	0	5	380
9	35	22	5	0	10	2	0	12	5	25	4	6	6	170	18	2	1	323
10	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	4	178
11A	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	8	7	3	4	4	11	1	0	242	88	375
11B	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	12	403	426
Total	546	33	620	42	1,058	545	377	1,166	672	758	400	149	231	182	189	261	525	7,754

## Table 20: Children with Specialized and Intense Service Levels in a Non-Relative Foster Home on Austin 31, 2019<sup>31</sup>

(Excludes verified kin homes, group homes, and child specific contracts.)

							Pla	cemen	t Catch	ment								
Legal Catchment	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6A	6B	7A	7B	8A	8B	9	10	11A	11B	Total
1	18	0	1	1	2	6	2	14	10	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	60
3A	0	0	22	0	23	4	0	5	1	5	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	66
3C	0	0	16	4	112	6	2	9	5	7	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	166
4	1	0	2	1	21	43	8	20	12	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	112
5	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	44
6A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	121	82	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	211
6B	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	34	41	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
7A	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	3	43	3	2	3	0	0	1	1	62
7B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
8B	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	10	2	4	21	15	0	0	1	0	61
9	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	5	4	7	0	1	3	3	1	0	0	31

10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	1	14
11A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	2	1	6	0	0	1	20	31	68
11B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	30	47
Total	19	2	46	6	166	66	30	240	189	93	22	41	26	4	14	23	66	1,053

#### Table 21: All Children in a Non-Relative Foster Home on August 31, 2019<sup>32</sup>

(Catchments 2, 3B and 8A were transitioned to CBC by end of FY19, so there are no service levels.)

						Pla	ncerr	nent C	atchn	nent								
Legal Catchment	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6A	6B	7A	7B	8A	8B	9	10	11A	11B	Total
2	11	415	7	5	8	2	3	15	10	19	3	3	3	9	1	0	1	515
3B	0	1	33	738	129	2	2	5	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	924
8A	0	0	4	3	3	3	1	15	11	13	19	809	232	0	0	3	2	1,118
Total	11	416	44	746	140	7	6	35	26	41	22	812	235	9	1	3	3	2,557

## Table 22: Children with Specialized and Intense Service Levels in a GRO on August 31, 2019<sup>33</sup>

(Excludes Child Specific Contracts, Emergency Shelters, and RTCs.)

							Pla	cement	Catchn	nent								
Legal Catchment	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6A	6B	7A	7B	8A	8B	9	10	11A	11B	Total
1	7	0	0	0	3	1	0	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	21
3A	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
3C	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
4	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
6A	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
6B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
7A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
7B	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
8B	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7
9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
11A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
11B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total	7	2	1	0	11	13	2	27	13	0	1	1	11	0	0	0	3	92

#### Table 23: All Children in a GRO in a CBC Catchment on August 31, 2019<sup>34</sup>

						P	lace	ment	Catch	ment								
Legal Catchment	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6A	6B	7A	7B	8A	8B	9	10	11A	11B	Total
2	0	11	0	0	0	2	5	2	2	4	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	35
3B	0	0	0	40	0	1	0	6	9	17	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	78
8A	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	3	38	62	0	0	0	4	115
Total	0	11	1	40	0	3	6	9	16	21	4	43	70	0	0	0	4	228

(Catchments 2, 3B and 8A were transitioned to CBC by end of FY19, so there are no service levels.)

## Table 24: Children with Specialized and Intense Service Levels in an RTC on August 31, 2019<sup>35</sup>

		(E	Exclu	des (	Child	Spe	cifio	c Cont	tracts	.)Plac	ement	Catchr	nent					
Legal Catchment	1	2	3A	3B	ЗC	4	5	6A	6B	7A	7B	8A	8B	9	10	11A	11B	Total
1	1	0	1	0	4	3	0	31	14	5	10	9	4	0	0	0	0	82
3A	0	0	7	0	10	5	0	12	8	1	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	57
3C	8	0	11	0	11	6	0	33	14	0	10	12	6	0	0	0	0	111
4	3	0	3	0	4	8	0	27	10	4	6	9	7	0	0	0	0	81
5	0	0	2	0	3	5	1	15	8	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	45
6A	0	0	1	0	8	3	0	618	47	7	6	11	4	0	0	0	0	148
6B	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	30	23	5	16	6	3	0	0	0	0	88
7A	2	0	0	0	5	11	0	51	20	14	27	13	5	0	0	0	0	148
7B	2	1	0	0	2	5	0	26	10	13	45	2	7	0	0	0	0	113
8B	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	15	14	0	11	9	17	0	0	0	0	71
9	7	0	5	0	2	3	0	10	6	4	4	5	4	0	1	0	0	51
10	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	14
11A	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	8	12	0	9	7	6	0	0	0	0	49
11B	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	19
Total	30	1	32	0	58	54	1	328	192	54	160	102	64	0	1	0	0	1,077

#### Table 25: All Children in an RTC in a CBC Catchment on August 31, 2019<sup>36</sup>

(Catchments 2, 3B and 8A were transitioned to CBC by end of FY19, so there are no service levels.)

						P	acer	nent (	Catchr	nent								
Legal Catchment	Legal Catchment   1   2   3A   3B   3C   4   5   6A   6B   7A   7B   8A   8B   9   10   11A   11B   Total															Total		
2	4	36	0	0	2	2	0	7	4	31	6	1	8	0	11	0	0	112
3B	6	0	1	31	7	1	0	43	48	19	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	166
8A	8	0	0	0	4	1	0	37	32	3	17	56	63	0	0	0	0	221

#### Table 26: All Children in an Emergency Shelter on August 31, 2019<sup>37</sup>

(Excludes Child Specific Contracts.)

Total

Placement Catchment																		
Legal Catchment	1	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6A	6B	7A	7B	8A	8B	9	10	11A	11B	Total
1	53	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	3	4	2	0	1	2	0	3	0	73
2	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
3A	0	0	9	0	6	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	24
3B	0	0	3	12	5	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
3C	0	0	5	0	21	12	0	1	2	10	0	7	1	0	0	2	0	61
4	0	0	2	0	19	11	0	9	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	48
5	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
6A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	21	2	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	39
6B	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	25	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	33
7A	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	14	2	1	13	0	0	1	0	36
7B	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	10	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	36
8A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	140	48	0	0	0	0	198
8B	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	5	10	12	0	0	0	0	32
9	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	3	5	0	1	12	1	0	0	31
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	0	8
11A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	0	0	0	34	12	56
11B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	22	27
Total	55	17	21	12	62	32	12	30	82	63	45	167	81	14	6	46	34	779

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A child's catchment area is determined by the child's legal county.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> CPS 3.2 Children in Substitute Care On August 31 (provided to data.texas.gov by DFPS DDS)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> DRIT 98479 and DFPS forecasts

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Supply excludes placements from catchment areas 3b, 2, and 8a into non-CBC catchments because children from these areas do not have a service level. Children from non-CBC catchment areas are also placed in CBC catchment areas, out of state, in RTCs and in emergency shelters.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Marshall, Andrew (Needs Assess\_prep\_Unadjusted 2020 LAR Forecast\_v (002); emailed 8.20.20)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> DRIT 98478 (Item 5 Basic Mod FH)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> DRIT 98478 (New Item Basic Mod GRO)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Marshall, Andrew (Needs Assess\_prep\_Unadjusted 2020 LAR Forecast\_v (002); emailed 8.20.20)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> DRIT 98478 (Item 5 Spec Intense FH)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> DRIT 98478 (Item 9 GRO)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> DRIT 98478 (Item 9 RTC)

<sup>12</sup> DRIT 98484 (Item 2C)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> DRIT 98484 (Item 4C)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> DRIT 98484 (Item 7C)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Marshall, Andrew (Needs Assess\_prep\_Unadjusted 2020 LAR Forecast\_v (002); emailed 8.20.20)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Marshall, Andrew (Needs Assess\_prep\_Unadjusted 2020 LAR Forecast\_v (002); emailed 8.20.20)

<sup>17</sup> Marshall, Andrew (Needs Assess\_prep\_Unadjusted 2020 LAR Forecast\_v (002); emailed 8.20.20) <sup>18</sup> Marshall, Andrew (Needs Assess\_prep\_Unadjusted 2020 LAR Forecast\_v (002); emailed 8.20.20) <sup>19</sup> DRIT 98479 <sup>20</sup> DRIT 98479 <sup>21</sup> DRIT 98479 <sup>22</sup> DRIT 98479 <sup>23</sup> DRIT 98484 (Item 2B) <sup>24</sup> DRIT 98484 (Item 7B) <sup>25</sup> Fad\_09 (August 2019) <sup>26</sup> DRIT 98947 <sup>27</sup> Fad\_09 <sup>28</sup> DRIT 98947 <sup>29</sup> Ibid <sup>30</sup> DRIT 98478 (Item 5 Basic Mod FH) <sup>31</sup> DRIT 98478 (Item 5 Spec Intense FH) <sup>32</sup> DRIT 98489 (Item 10 Foster Home) <sup>33</sup> DRIT 98478 (Item 9 GRO) <sup>34</sup> DRIT 98478 (Item 10 GRO) <sup>35</sup> DRIT 98478 (Item 9 RTC) <sup>36</sup> DRIT 98478 (Item 10 RTC) <sup>37</sup> DRIT 98478 (Item 9 ES)