



**TEXAS**  
Department of Family  
and Protective Services

# **DFPS Rider 15 Report for Community-Based Care**

Office of Community-Based Care Transition

March 2022



# Table of Contents

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Introduction .....	1
Background.....	1
Using the Rider 15 Report to Assess Performance.....	2
Report Sections.....	2
Performance Populations.....	3
Limitations of SSCC Performance Data in the Stage I Transition Year.....	4
Limitations of SSCC Performance Data in the Stage II Transition Year .....	5
State of the Community-Based Care System .....	6
Office of Community-Based Care Transition (OCBCT) and Statewide Director of CBC .....	6
Implementation Status .....	6
Current Trends and Impact to Legacy and Community-Based Care Systems .....	8
Foster Care Capacity (Stage I Objective – Section B).....	9
Permanency (Stage II Objective - Sections A and C).....	9
SSCC Contract Performance Measures .....	10
Our Community, Our Kids (OCOK) – Metroplex West .....	10
2INgage – Big Country & Texoma .....	11
Saint Francis Community Services Inc. – Panhandle.....	12
Belong- South Central & Hill Country .....	13

## Introduction

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As required by the General Appropriations Act, 86<sup>th</sup> 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."

## Background

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Community-Based Care (CBC) changes the way 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 (also known as "catchment area"). 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, 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 on-going to support Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) and includes both process and outcome components. Texas Family Code, Chapter 264, subchapter B-1 requires DFPS' evaluation of CBC to include "an independent evaluation of each contractor's processes and fiscal and qualitative outcomes." 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 course correct as needed. The CBC process evaluation was completed in November 2020 and can be found on the [CBC website](#). On-going process evaluation through an independent entity will continue as new areas move into CBC Stage I and II.

DFPS continues 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. Moving into fiscal year 2022, Chapin Hall will begin to evaluate child outcomes in the Big Country & Texoma and Metroplex West catchment areas as both 2INgage and Our Community Our Kids (OCOK) continue to be responsible for all substitute care services to children and families in the respective catchment area. DFPS further consults with Chapin Hall on Continuous Quality Improvement processes for oversight of CBC in Stage II.

The CBC Quality Indicators (sometimes referred to as guiding principles), developed by the DFPS Public Private Partnership (the CBC governing body) provide 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 to this report 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 assesses contract performance measures annually as part of formal contract monitoring. DFPS and OCBCT tracks performance measures quarterly using a CQI process. Through this process, DFPS and 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 both understand the significance of performance measure trends and assess the strategies each SSCC has in place to maintain or improve performance. DFPS and OCBCT requires 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**

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### **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 catchment areas in Stage II of CBC, Section A shows how SSCCs are performing on DFPS measures. Performance calculations for Stage I catchments 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. 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 catchment 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 catchment areas in Stage II only.
- **Sections D-F** report Community-Based Care actual and projected expenditures for prior and current fiscal years, as additionally required by the Rider 15 Report.

## Performance Populations

The format identified by the LBB for reporting data supports comparative analysis of performance trends for the state as a whole, for non-CBC catchments, and for individual SSCCs. DFPS defines performance populations as follows:

- **Statewide Population** - The statewide population reports the performance for the entire state population of children. In Section B, the statewide population is limited to children in paid foster care settings identified as “SSCC eligible” to allow for comparison. “SSCC eligible” placements are foster care placements that would be within the scope of an SSCC contract in Stage I.
- **Statewide Non-CBC Population** - The statewide “non-CBC” population reports the aggregated performance for catchment areas where CBC has not been implemented. Again, Section B is narrowed to children in non-CBC catchments in “SSCC-eligible” foster care placements.
- **Catchment SSCC Population (Section B)** – The catchment 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 catchment over a full fiscal year (eligible population).*
- **Catchment - Eligible Population (Section B)** – The eligible population reports the performance for children in paid foster care settings identified as “SSCC-eligible” in the

catchment prior to implementation. During 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.*

- **Catchment Population (Section A and C.)** The catchment population reports the performance for children in conservatorship in both foster care and relative/kinship placements and other “substitute care” settings and is applicable for SSCCs who have implemented Stage II of CBC. The catchment 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 CBC progresses through staged implementation, the data can be used to answer the following questions. *Note: the comparison is trends over time. Performance percentages should not be compared across catchments as starting points vary for each catchment area based on their unique resources and history.*

1. **Are there statewide changes affecting SSCC performance?** Compare state and state “non-CBC” performance trends to SSCC catchment trends, over time. Similarities may point to statewide factors influencing performance in CBC catchments.
2. **Is the CBC system performing better than the Legacy system?** Compare SSCC performance to the performance of the non-CBC population over time. If the SSCC catchment 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 services 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 as a result of 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 children in facilities. It may also be geographic given the trend of SSCCs to begin by transferring local providers to the network.

This makes 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 in 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 percent 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, although they are now reported as placed with the SSCC.

Assessing performance for new SSCCs takes time. DFPS and OCBCT works with SSCCs to transition foster care resources and children in existing placements to the SSCC network over a period of approximately six months. Time is needed for the SSCC population to represent the full population of children in foster care. Once the transition is complete, SSCCs need time in the role of network provider to continue to assess local needs and make changes they think will lead to improved outcomes. *Note: all SSCCs reported for FY21-Q3 have completed the Stage I transition year.*

## **Limitations of SSCC Performance Data in the Stage II Transition Year**

For Community-Based Care providers who have transitioned to Stage II and 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. 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, with incentives (and remedies) not taking hold until 18 months of implementation in Stage II as required in statute.<sup>i</sup> The agency anticipated that the systemic change of shifting services from 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 and OCBCT and SSCC partners work together to minimize disruption for clients and enact oversight process to identify and address issues. DFPS and OCBCT hosts multiple implementation calls and coordination meetings with SSCCs to address issues and challenges and provide support. Regional DFPS Case Management Oversight and Technical Assistance staff perform case reads for oversight of critical case activity during early implementation and offer technical assistance. DFPS and OCBCT recognizes that some slow-down in case activity and documentation may temporarily occur with workforce changes and the potential for a larger 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 before SSCCs can begin to devote resources to improving outcomes.

## **State of the Community-Based Care System**

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### **Office of Community-Based Care Transition (OCBCT) and Statewide Director of CBC**

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). On June 29, 2021, Governor Greg Abbott appointed Theresa “Trisha” Thomas as the Statewide Director of the OCBCT. Ms. Thomas reports directly to the Governor. DFPS, along with the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), will work together with the OCBCT on the implementation of Community-Based Care.

### **Implementation Status**

DFPS and OCBCT is working toward full implementation of CBC statewide. DFPS and OCBCT are currently implementing CBC in four catchment areas. In June 2020, the 87<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature appropriated funding for the department to expand CBC Stage I to additional

communities across the state with a focus on executing new SSCC contracts in the Metroplex East, Permian/Concho, Piney Woods, and Deep East catchment areas. The anticipated timeframe to release a new Request for Applications (RFA) is the spring of 2022. Future CBC catchment areas may change based on the proposals received through the new RFA.

Further, over the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 biennium, the Office of Community-Based Care Transition and DFPS will use additional appropriations from the 87<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature to expand CBC Stage II in the Panhandle and South Central & Hill Country catchment areas, as well as re-procure the SSCC contract for catchment area Metroplex West by September 1, 2023. Initiation of the procurement with HHSC will occur within one year prior to 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 [Implementation Plan](#) and [Quarterly Report on CBC Implementation](#) for more information.

### **CBC Communities:**

- **Metroplex West (Tarrant, Erath, Hood, Johnson, Palo Pinto, Parker, and Somervell counties)** - DFPS executed a SSCC contract with ACH Child and Family Services (ACH) on January 1, 2014 for catchment 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 services under Stage I (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 catchment area. Implementation of Stage II is ongoing during FY22, and movement of OCOK into Stage III CBC will be assessed by DFPS and OCBCT
- **Big Country & Texoma (Abilene/Wichita Falls)** - 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 formed a partnership with New Horizons Ranch and Center Inc. and created 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 catchment area on June 1, 2020. Implementation of Stage II is ongoing during FY22, and movement of 2INgage into Stage III CBC will be assessed by DFPS and OCBCT.

- **Panhandle (Amarillo/Lubbock)** - 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 catchment 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 released a Request for Application for the South Central & Hill Country catchment 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.

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. 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>	<b>Stage I</b>	<b>Stage II</b>
<i>Metroplex West (OCOK)</i>	FY16	FY21
<i>Big Country and Texoma (2Ingage)</i>	FY20	FY21
<i>Panhandle (Saint Francis)</i>	FY21	FY22
<i>South Central and Hill Country (Belong)</i>	FY22	FY23

## **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. DFPS and OCBCT are also managing the transition during a time in which DFPS and its provider community are implementing systemic changes that have resulted from the federal foster care lawsuit. 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.<sup>ii</sup>

### **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 percent of children placed close to home increased slightly compared to FY21 for the state as a whole, for non-CBC providers, and for SSCC providers in the Big Country & Texoma catchment area. It has decreased for SSCC providers in the Panhandle and Metroplex West catchment areas in FY22 Q1 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 catchment areas show performance improvements in keeping siblings together, averaging a 2.4% increase, while Metroplex West catchment area shows a slight decline in this measure of 0.7%. Non-CBC areas have improved slightly, with a 0.8% increase in performance in FY22 Q1 compared to FY21.

Statewide and non-CBC areas saw more children spending time in foster care in a family setting (least restrictive setting). The Panhandle catchment area saw an increase in children placed in least restrictive settings, while catchment areas Big Country & Texoma and Metroplex West decreased slightly by 0.1% and 0.9% respectively.

All safety performance below 100% is an area to target for improvement. DFPS and OCBCT are working closely with SSCCs to understand some increases in closed investigations resulting in reason to believe findings of abuse and neglect. FY20 increases were in part due to more closed investigations compared to prior fiscal years, but there were also statewide facility closures as a result of safety concerns.

### **Permanency (Stage II Objective - Sections A and C)**

While turnover and 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.<sup>iii</sup>

Statewide performance for turnover for conservatorship caseworkers increased from 24.5% in FY21 to 35.2% in FY22 Q1. Turnover has remained high for both catchment areas in FY22 Q1 and continues to be an area of focus.

Texas has historically performed well at 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 improved by 2.5% between FY20 and FY21. OCOK shows improved performance from historical years, while 2INGage has seen a decline during FY21.

With two 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 general drop in speed in which children are exiting to permanency statewide when compared to previous years<sup>iv</sup>. However, the speed in which children are exiting to permanency has improved slightly in FY22 Q1 for most SSCC areas, though the percentage of children exiting who achieved permanency in less than 12 months remains lower than historical rates.

## **SSCC Contract Performance Measures**

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

### **Our Community, Our Kids (OCOK) – Metroplex West**

OCOK has contracted with DFPS for services to children in foster care since FY15. On March 1, 2020, OCOK transitioned to Stage II of CBC and provision of case management and kinship services for all children in conservatorship in catchment area Metroplex West. The average performance for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 is used as the baseline average for comparison.<sup>vi</sup>

With Stage II, OCOK assumed responsibility for finding and supporting kinship placements, and serving children in kinship and other non-foster care placements. Performance data shows that OCOK has improved placements to kinship compared to baseline years. Turnover has continued to be a focus and remains higher than baseline.

- **Safety** – 99.8% of children were safe in foster care placements. This is an increase from their previous Safety measure. Safety below 100% represents an area for improvement.
- **Placement Stability in Foster Care** - 1.17 foster care placements per child in FY22 Q1 shows an increase from the FY21 Q1 measure of 1.13. 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 Q1 shows a slight decrease below baseline.
- **Foster Care Placement within 50 miles** – 71.0% of children were placed within 50 miles of their removal address on the last day of the quarter. This is a slight decrease from FY21 and the baseline years.
- **Sibling Groups Placed Together in Foster Care** – 62.3% of sibling groups were placed together on the last day of the quarter. OCOK performance on this metric has declined since FY20 and is below baseline.
- **Kinship Placement** – 26.1% of children removed in the prior quarter (FY21 Q4) and placed with relatives/kin on the 60<sup>th</sup> day after removal is nearly a 5% increase in performance since FY20. 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** – 87.0% of youth turning 18 (includes youth in foster care, kinship care, and other settings in Stage II) completing PAL shows a slight decrease from the previous year but remains above baseline.
- **Turnover** - Turnover as a performance measure relates to the overall tenure & experience of the workforce and ability of the agency to maintain low caseloads. There were 22 separations from OCOK in FY22Q1, resulting in an annualized turnover rate of 44% YTD. Annualized turnover shows the estimation of the overall turnover for the year assuming the quarterly trend were to continue.

## 2INGage – Big Country & Texoma

The Big Country & Texoma catchment 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.

As of FY22 Q1, 2INGage has operated for six full quarters (18 months) in Stage II. Performance data shows that 2INGage placement to kinship has dropped in FY21 but remains similar to baseline years. 2INGage was successful in preparing youth for adult living, maintaining the PAL completion rate well above baseline to a consistent 100% in FY21 and FY2 2Q1. Turnover remains an area of focus.

- **Safety** – 100% of children were safe in 2INGage foster care placements.
- **Placement Stability** – 1.14 placements per child in FY22 Q1 shows a slight increase from FY21Q1 but is consistent with the baseline. This metric is cumulative and requires a comparison of like quarters.

- **Least Restrictive Placement Setting** – 88.5% 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 Q1 is higher than baseline years average of 87.0%.
- **Placement within 50 miles** – 39.7% of children placed within 50 miles of their removal address on the last day of the quarter is a slight improvement from the previous quarter but continues to be below baseline.
- **Sibling Groups Placed Together** – 63.0% of sibling groups placed together. This is an increase from FY21 but a decline from baseline.
- **Kinship Placement** – 46.6% of children removed in the previous quarter (FY21Q4) were placed with relatives/kin on the 60<sup>th</sup> day after removal. This is a decrease from FY21 but is consistent with 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 Q1, showing sustained improvement in PAL completion for youth under 21NGage responsibility since baseline years.
- **Turnover** – Turnover as a performance measures relates to the overall tenure and experience of the workforce and ability of the agency to maintain low caseloads. Turnover has continued to increase from baseline. There were 19 separations from 21NGage in FY22 Q1 YTD resulting in an annualized turnover rate of 65.5% YTD. Annualized turnover shows the estimation of the overall turnover for the year assuming the quarterly trend were to continue.

## Saint Francis Community Services Inc. – Panhandle

Saint Francis began serving children on January 6, 2020. The Panhandle catchment area is in an area of the state that faced significant capacity challenges prior to CBC implementation. The average performance for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, the two years prior to implementation, is used as the historical average for comparison.<sup>vii</sup>

- **Safety** – 99.6% of children were safe in Saint Francis foster care placements. Performance below 100% is an area for improvement.
- **Placement Stability** – 1.19 placements per child in FY22 Q1 is higher than the 1.16 FY18-19 Q1 baseline. This metric is cumulative and requires a comparison of like quarters.
- **Least Restrictive Placement Setting** – 69.5% of children in least restrictive placements is a slight increase from the previous fiscal year (69.2%) and continues to be above baseline.
- **Placement within 50 miles** – 42.4% of children were placed within 50 miles of their removal address on the last day of the quarter, which has been declining since the baseline years.
- **Sibling Groups Placed Together** – 64.6% of sibling groups placed together on the last day of the quarter is an improvement from the 61.2% historical average.

- **Preparation for Adult Living** – 83.3% of youth turning 18 completed PAL is lower than the 92.2% historical average.

## **Belong- South Central & Hill Country**

Belong began serving children on October 27, 2021. At the end of FY22 Q1, only about 40% of the South Central & Hill Country’s catchment area total child population had transitioned to Belong’s responsibility. Because only a small proportion of the population in the region is under SSCC care, FY22Q1 SSCC data are not comparable to historical data and are therefore not a good measure of performance.

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

<sup>ii</sup> All FY21Q3 and historical performance data is from DFPS Rider Report September 2021 Submission log 103031, published as an attachment.

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

<sup>iv</sup> All FY21Q3 and historical performance data is from DFPS Rider Report September 2021 Submission log 103031, published as an attachment.

<sup>v</sup> All FY21Q3 and historical performance data is from DFPS Rider Report September 2021 Submission log 103031, published as an attachment.

<sup>vi</sup> All FY21Q3 and historical performance data is from DFPS Rider Report September 2021 Submission log 103031, published as an attachment.

<sup>vii</sup> All FY21Q3 and historical performance data is from DFPS Rider Report September 2021 Submission log 103031, published as an attachment.