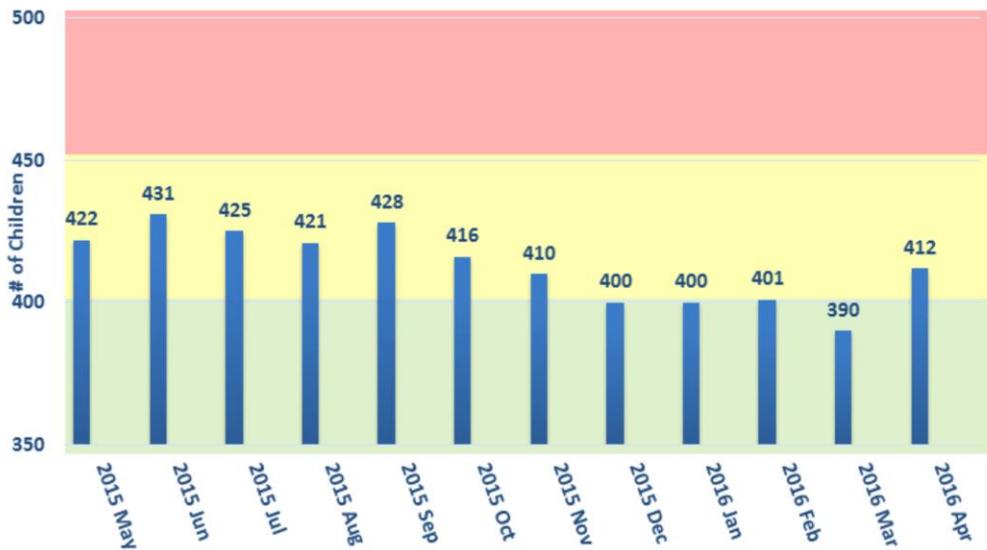


## # in Placement Snapshot



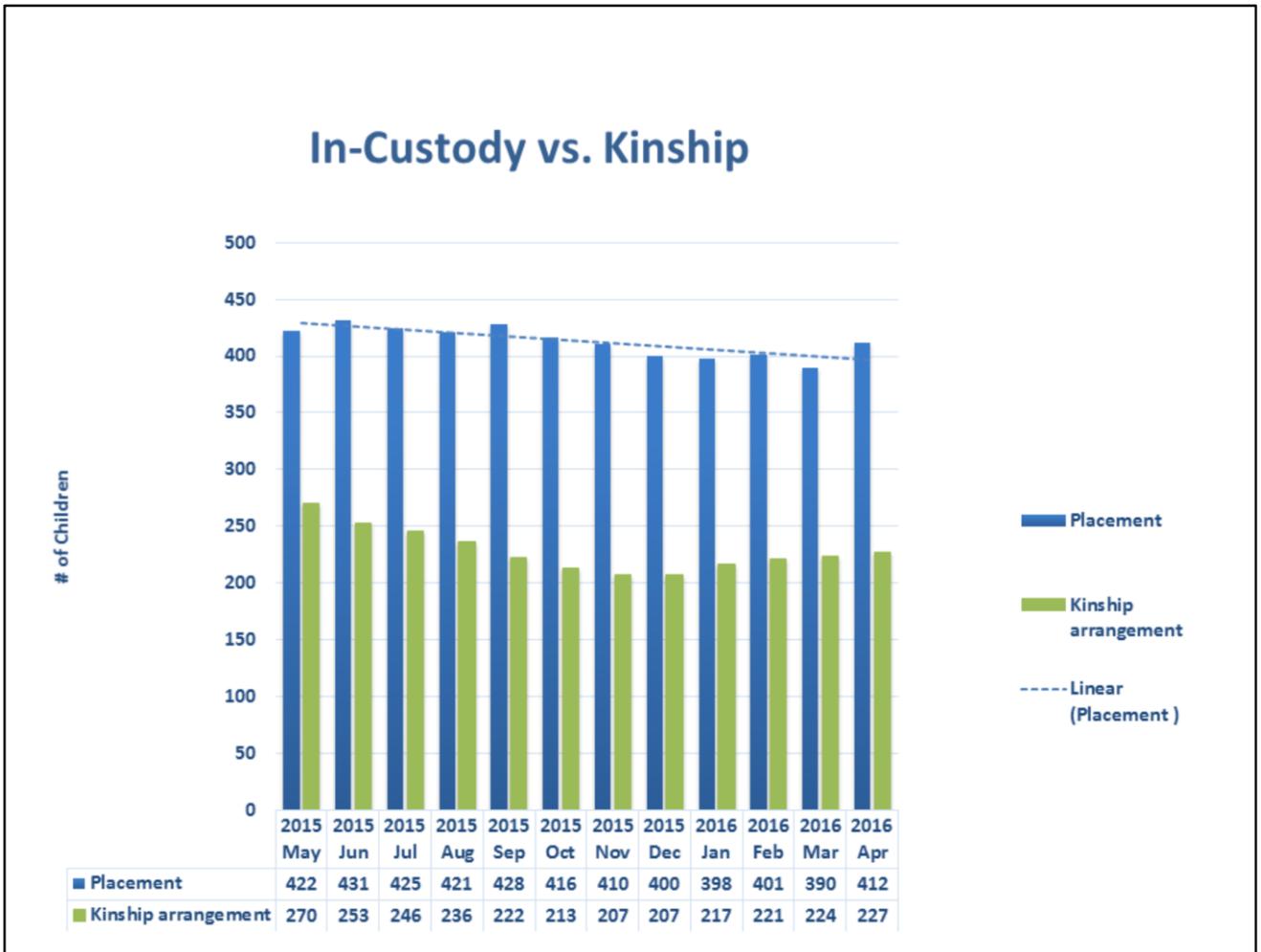
This chart illustrates the number of children in agency custody during the last 12 months. The overall average number of children in custody over the past 12 months was 413. This is .45% of the population under age 18 in Butler County. (\*Based on population reported by PCSAO/2013 preliminary Census Data)

Below is a breakdown of the most recent yearly averages:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2016:	400.75	412	390
2015:	423	434	412
2014:	448	461	437
2013:	444	476	384

### Considerations:

While the trend indicates a decrease in overall children in agency custody, the length of stay in care and the ultimate permanency outcome places a strain on our system.

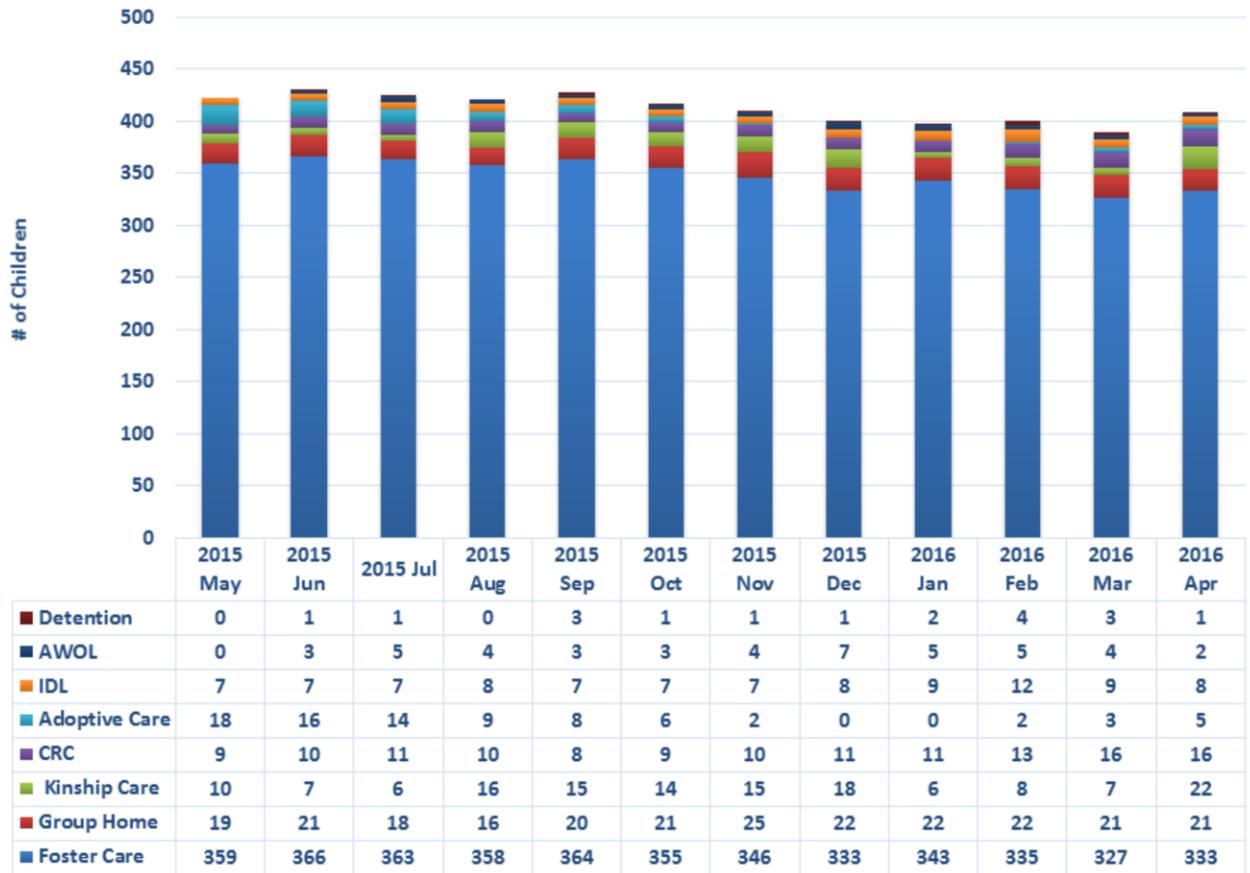


This graph reflects the number of children placed in BCCS Custody in comparison to the number of children placed in the custody of a Kinship Caregiver

### Highlights:

- Custody numbers are trending downward overall
- Kinship arrangements were slightly down at the end of 2015 but have begun to climb and have averaged at 222 for 2016

## Placement distribution



This graph illustrates the distribution of placement types for children in the custody of BCCS.

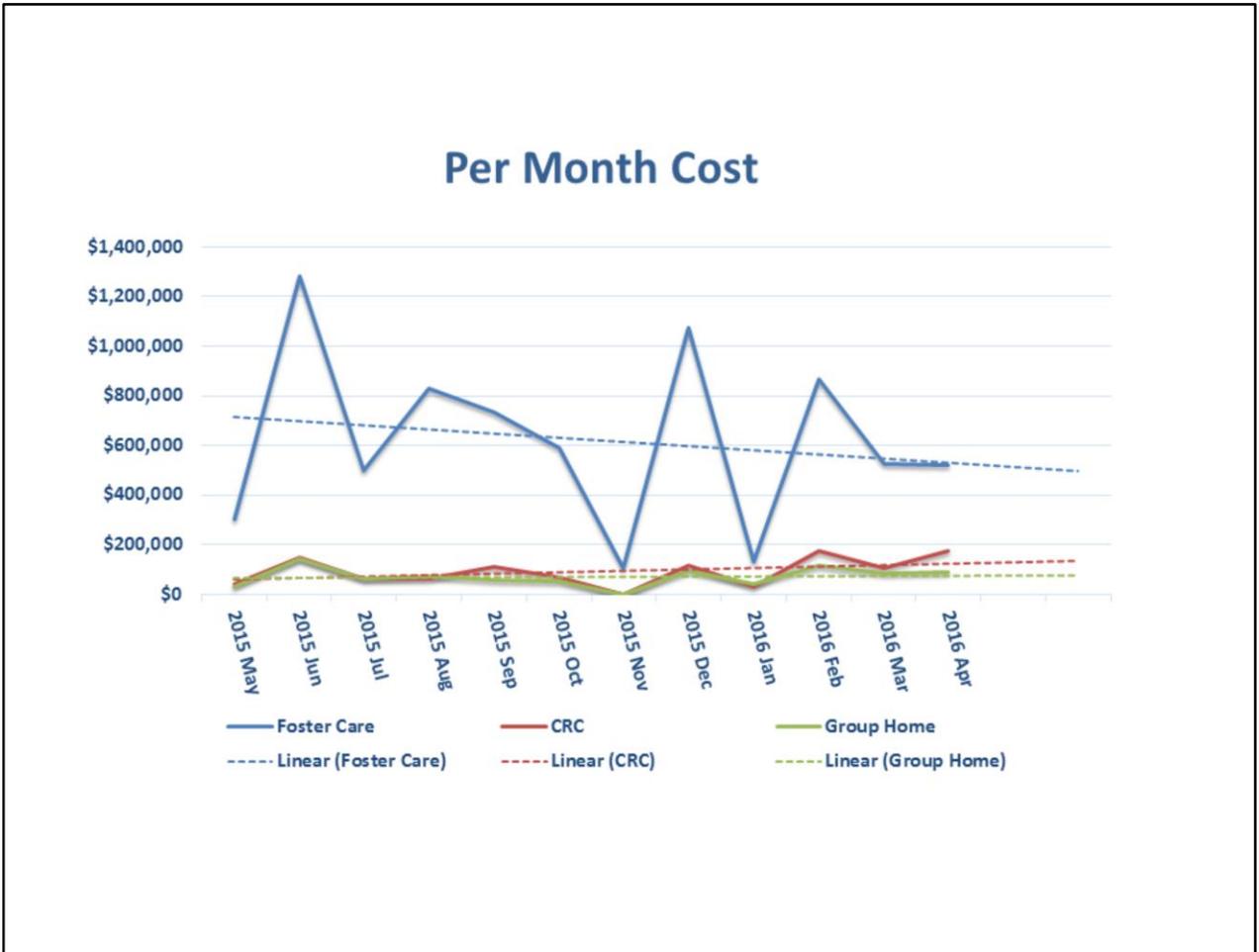
### Highlights:

- An increase in Residential Treatment is noted, increasing from as low as 8 in 9/2015 to 16 in 4/2016.
- RT represents our highest cost placements
- Note that all children (with the exception of those in Kinship Care) represented in this graph are in paid placements

### Considerations:

Contact with neighboring counties indicate that step-down from both RT & GH have been difficult to locate as foster care resources have struggled to identify available options for this population. This mirrors the challenges seen here in Butler County.

# Children's Services Performance Dashboard Charts - Deep Dive

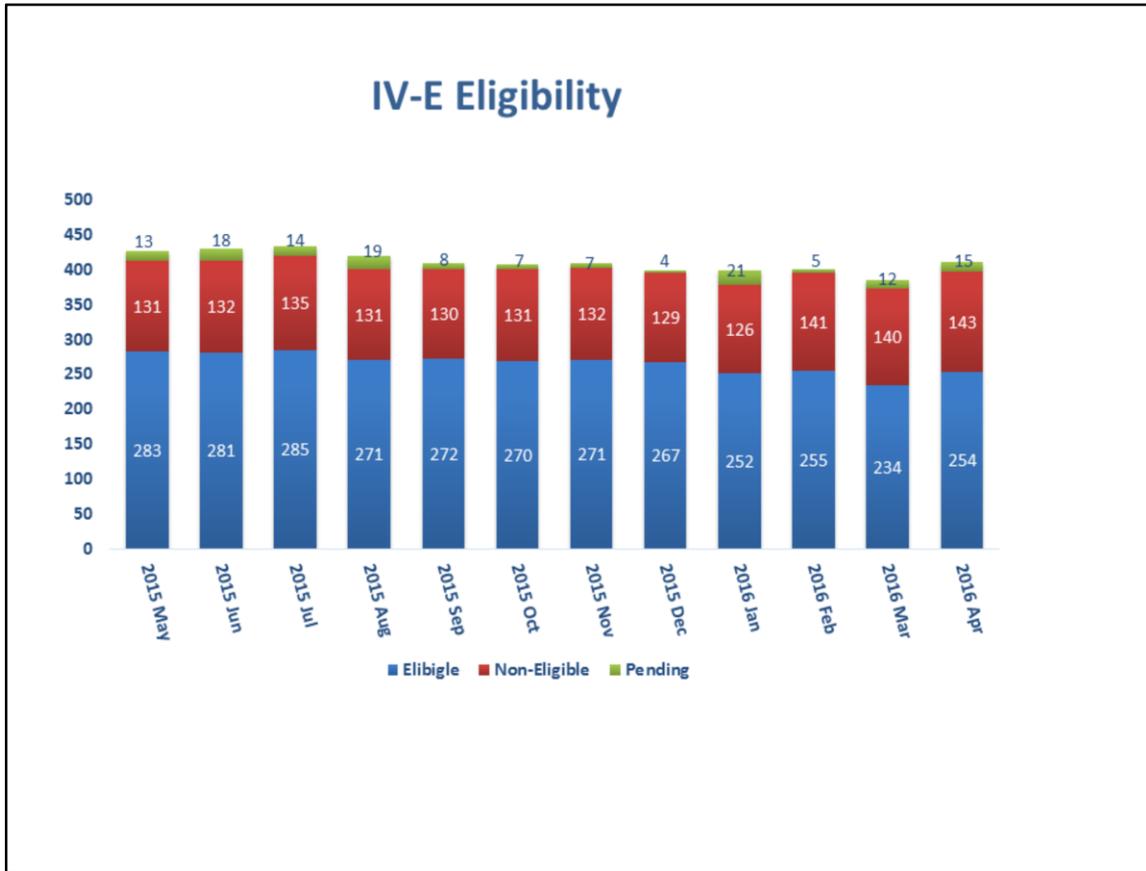


The Per Month Cost graph provides a visual look at the costs each month for Foster Care, Residential Care and Group Home Care.

**Highlights:**

- Variances are noted in November 2015 were attributed to a delayed transfer request which resulted in a spike in December. Low costs in January 2016 were due to a delay in case specific, fiscal documents, thus the spike in February 2016.
- Reductions in RT placements and 2015 per diem rates in 2015 in addition to key management decisions resulted in a 10% reduction in placement costs in 2015.
- There is a slight increase in RT & GH costs

2016 Placement Costs (YTD)	-	\$ 3.2M
2015 Placement Costs	-	\$11M
2014 Placement Costs	-	\$12.2M
2013 Placement Costs	-	\$10.1M
2012 Placement Costs	-	\$ 8.9M
2011 Placement Costs	-	\$ 7.8M



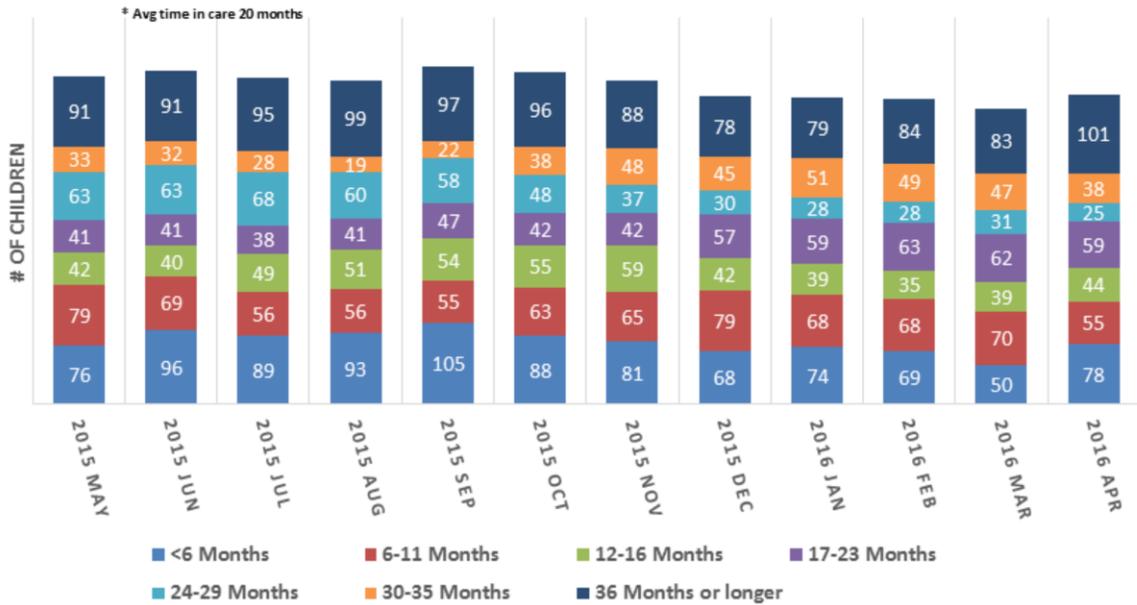
This chart displays a 12 month view of the number of children who are IV-E eligible, Non-Eligible or that have eligibility Pending. It serves as a tool to monitor trends in eligibility that may have an impact on our overall budget.

#### Highlights:

- Non-Eligible children have increased slightly overall from a low of 30.37% in September 2015 to a high of 35.89% Non-Eligible in March, 2016. A portion of the increase is attributed the need to reverse some of the Eligibility due to changes with how the Feds interpreted court order language.
- The primary reasons for IV-E Denials as of May 2016 are:
  - 36% denials due to- Over Income (Need Standard)
  - 34% denials due to- No Deprivation (2-parent home where 1 parent works > 100 hours)-54% increase from May 2015 to May 2016
  - 28% denials due to- Removed from Non-Relative/Not living with Specific Relative- Some improvement is noted in this area due to practice changes and collaboration with BC Juvenile Court with regard to integrity of court order language

# Children's Services Performance Dashboard Charts - Deep Dive

## Length of Stay in Care



The purpose of this chart is to provide an ongoing look at the average length of stay in care for our children in custody. It provides a breakdown to allow our agency to view various points where critical decision making is made. (For example, the population < 12 months is typically targeted for reunification, 12-16 months may be in process of determining the permanency plan through court, >17 months begins to focus on Adoption, Independent Living, Permanency Roundtable Planning, Emancipation, etc.)

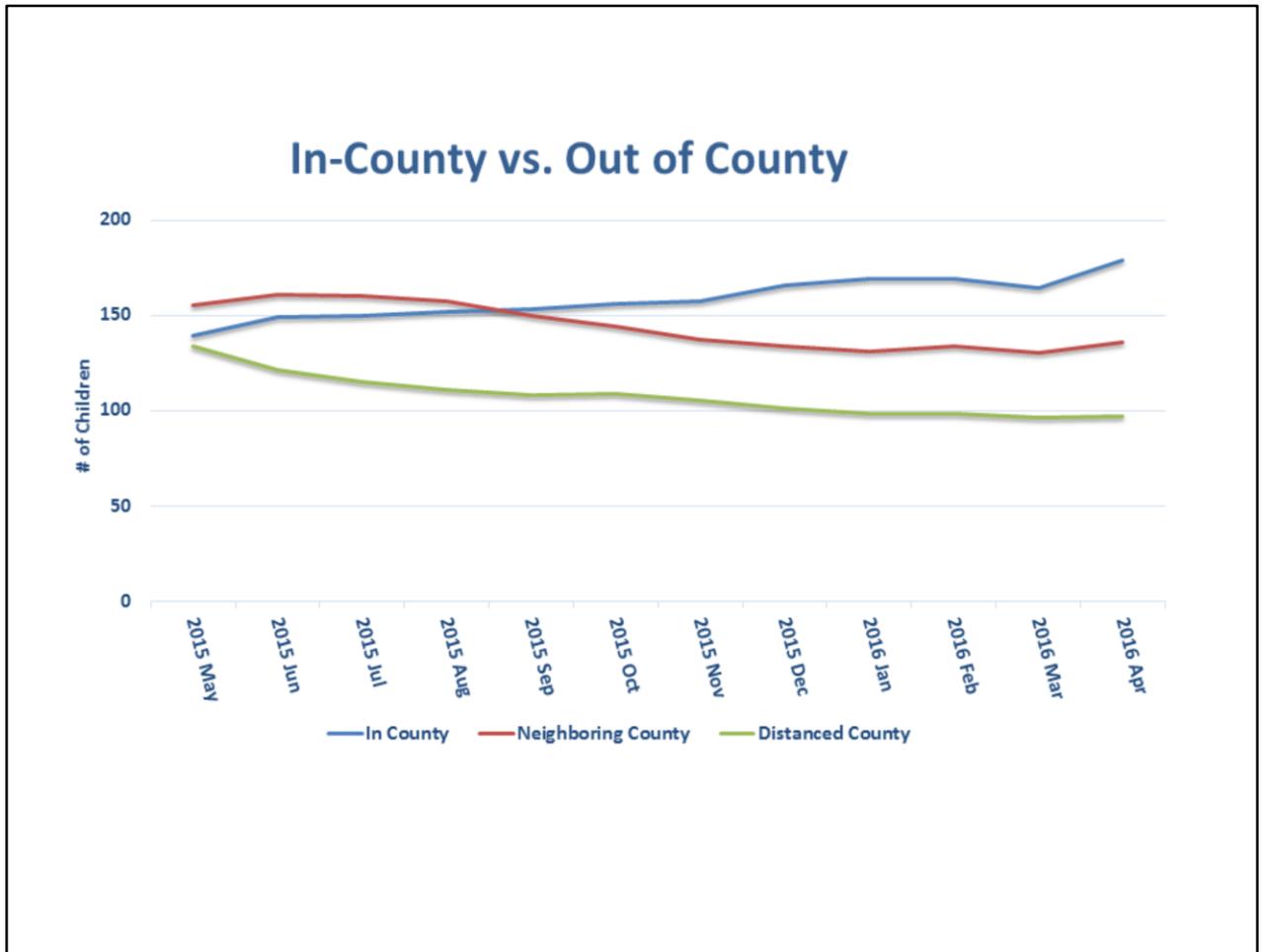
### Highlights:

- The average length of stay is currently 19 months for all children in custody
- Children are remaining in care longer and with a heavier concentration in the categories of >12 months

### Considerations:

Discussions with neighboring counties identified this trend as well. While custody numbers are not increasing, the length of stay in care is increasing. This ultimately will have an impact on service

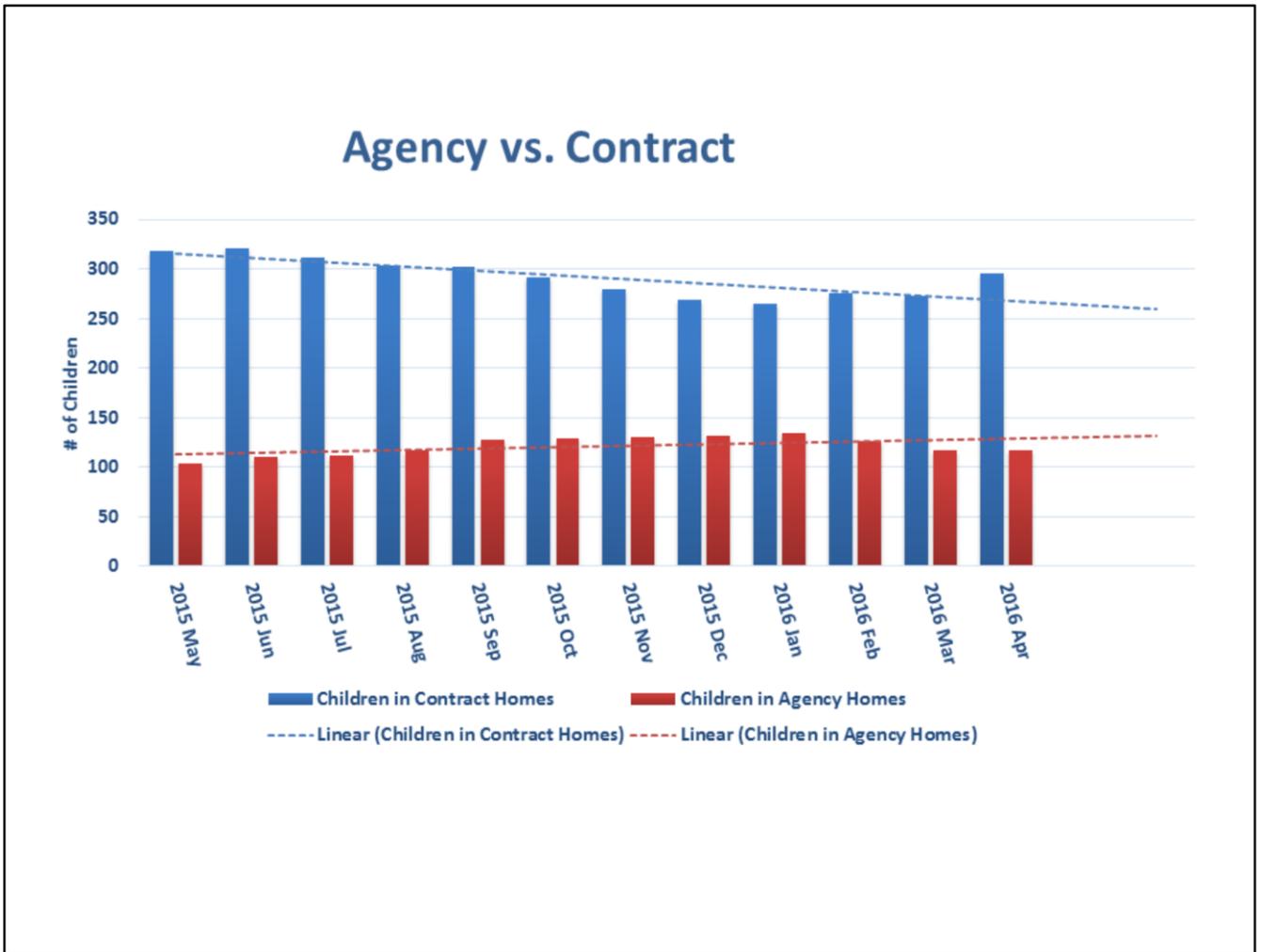
provision, permanency planning activities, subsidy liabilities, etc.



This chart represents placement trends over a 12-month period regarding placements that occur in county, in neighboring counties and in distanced counties.

Highlights:

- In county placements have increased over the past 12 months



The purpose of this chart is to illustrate the use of contract homes vs. own agency homes.

Highlights:

- The use of own agency homes is trending upward

Considerations:

The primary consideration with regards to this information is Maintenance only cost for own home -vs- Maintenance/Admin costs for contract homes.