

Executive Brief

Care Transition Efficiency & Placement Outcome Analytics

Purpose: This brief evaluates operational efficiency within the Unaccompanied Children (UAC) care pipeline, focusing on transition speed, discharge effectiveness, and system throughput across CBP custody and HHS care stages.

Key Performance Findings:

- **Average Transfer Efficiency:** 0.429 — Approximately 43% of children in CBP custody are transferred daily relative to the active CBP load, indicating moderate but improvable transfer flow.
- **Average Discharge Effectiveness:** 0.029 — Only 2.9% of children in HHS care are discharged daily relative to total HHS load, highlighting reunification bottlenecks.
- **Average Pipeline Throughput:** 1.854 — Total exits exceed total entries, suggesting macro-level clearing capacity despite stage-level inefficiencies.

Operational Risks:

- Prolonged CBP custody during intake surges.
- Extended shelter stays due to slow sponsor processing.
- Backlog accumulation during seasonal or policy-driven spikes.

Strategic Recommendations:

- Strengthen CBP-to-HHS transfer coordination and real-time capacity tracking.
- Streamline sponsor vetting through workflow automation.
- Implement threshold-based early warning alerts for efficiency drops.
- Monitor discharge variability to detect disruptions early.

Conclusion: While overall system throughput is strong, discharge-stage efficiency remains the primary structural constraint. Improving transition coordination and sponsor processing will accelerate reunification timelines, reduce care duration, and enhance humanitarian outcomes.