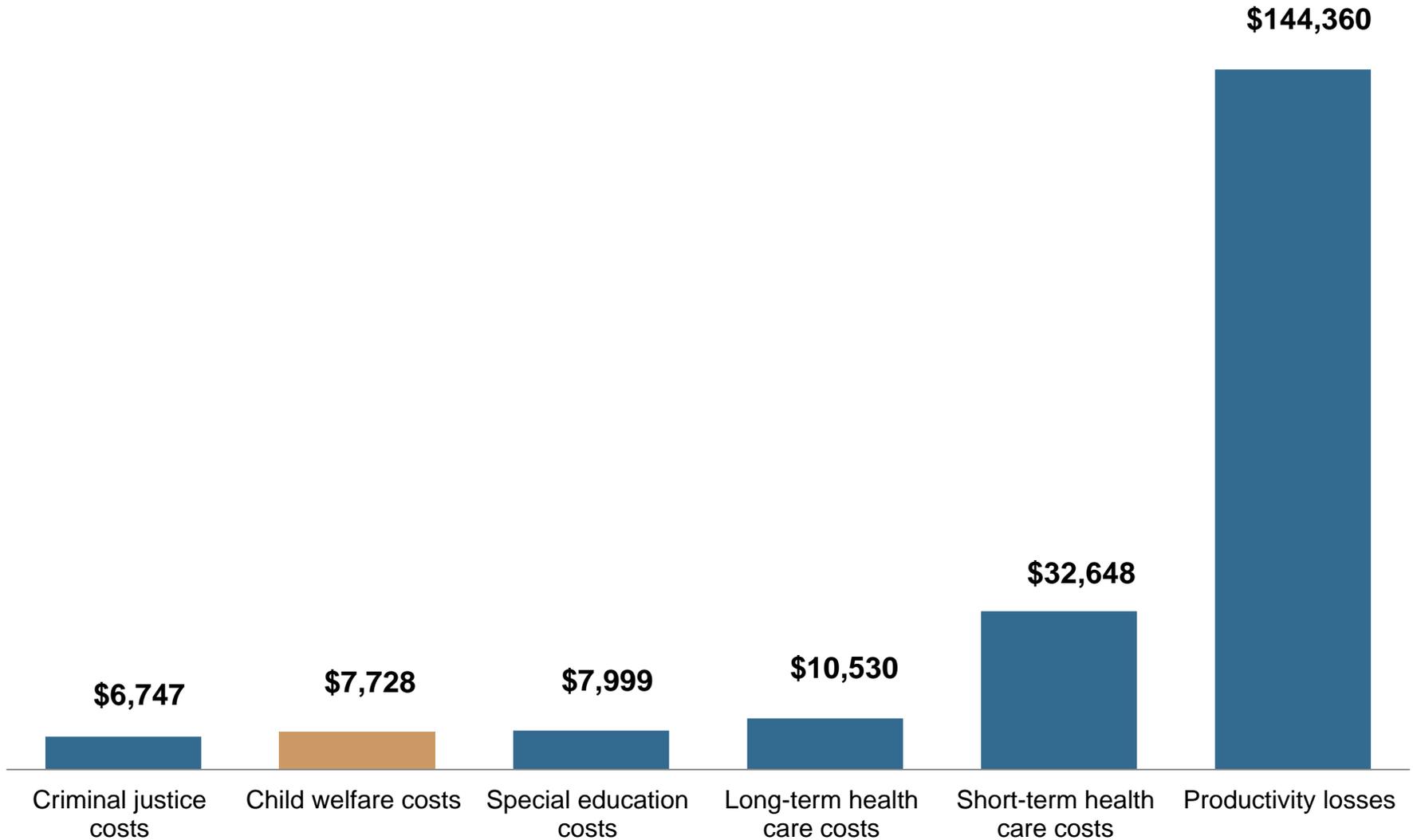


Promoting Well-Being for Youth Transitioning from Foster Care

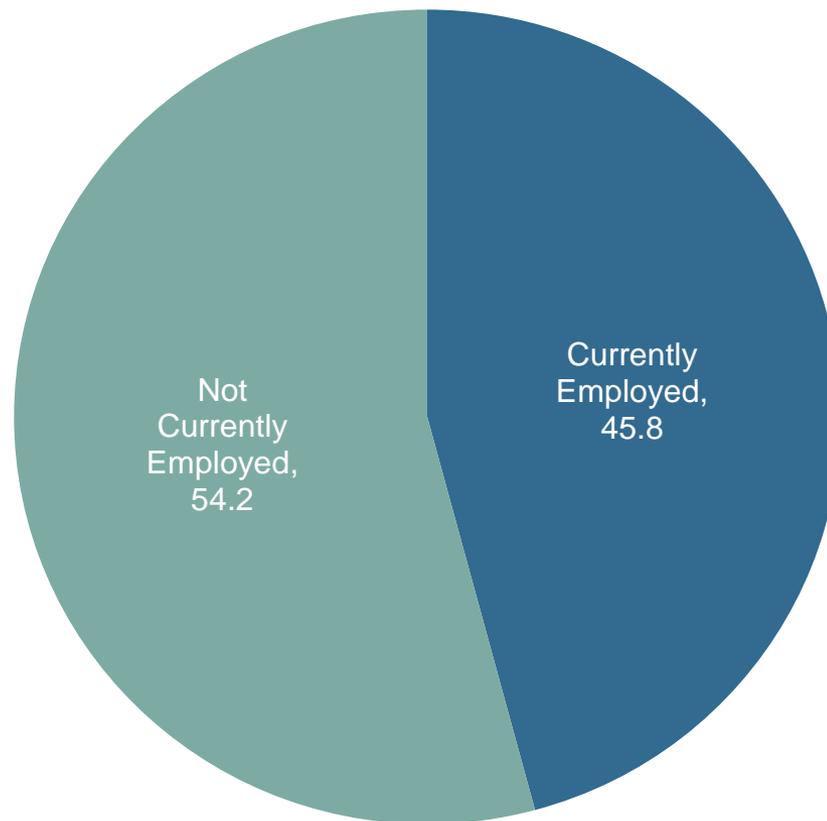


**BRYAN SAMUELS, COMMISSIONER
ADMINISTRATION ON CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES**

AVERAGE LIFETIME COST OF MALTREATMENT IS \$210,000



AT AGE 26, OVER HALF OF YOUTH WHO HAVE EMANCIPATED FROM FOSTER CARE ARE UNEMPLOYED

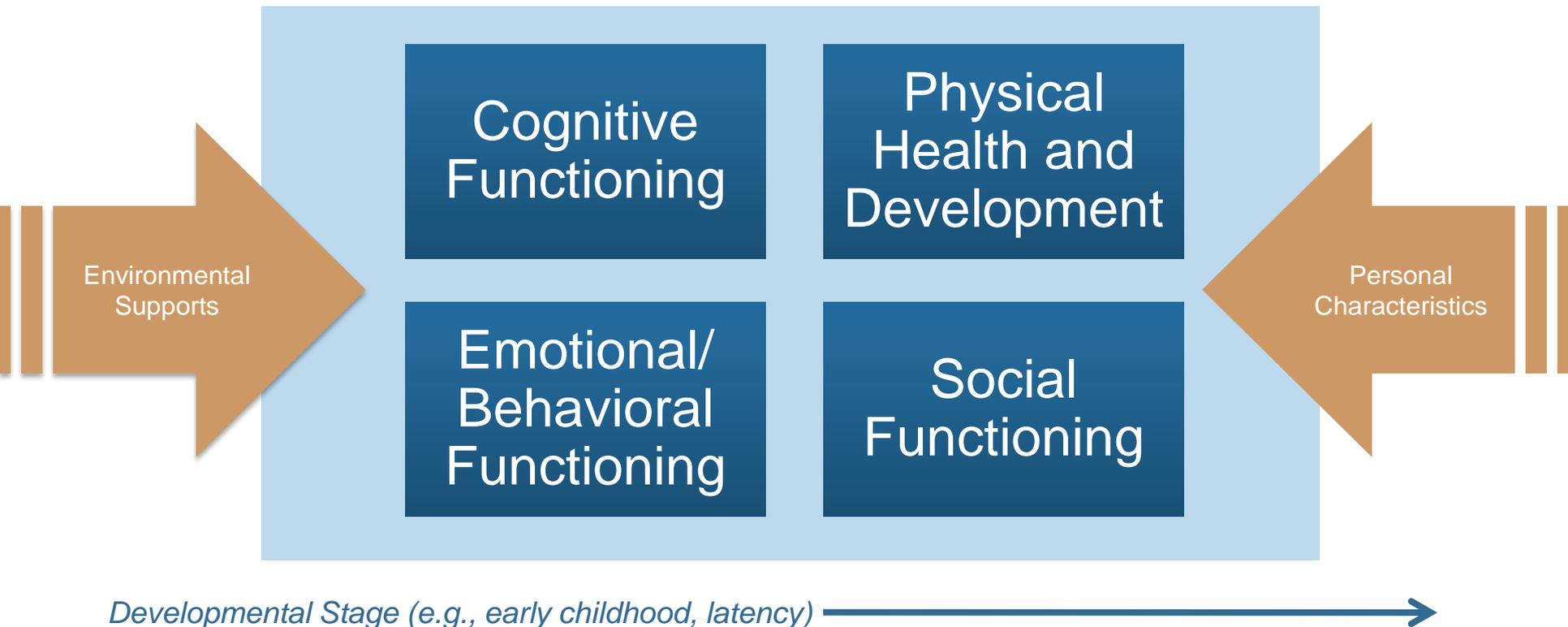


TYPICAL CHAFEE PROGRAMS YIELD POOR OUTCOMES

Chaffee Foster Care Independence Program Type	Outcomes Measures	Findings
Tutoring and Mentoring	Age percentile in reading and math, school grades, high school completion, highest grade completed, and school behavior problems	No statistically significant difference on key outcomes
Life Skills Training	High school completion, current employment, earnings, net worth, economic hardship, receipt of financial assistance, residential instability, homelessness, delinquency, pregnancy, possession of personal documents, any bank account, and sense of preparedness in 18 areas of adult living	No statistically significant difference on key outcomes
Employment	High school completion, college attendance, current employment, earnings, net worth, economic hardship, receipt of financial assistance, residential instability, homelessness, delinquency, pregnancy, possession of personal documents, any bank account, and sense of preparedness in 18 areas of adult living	No statistically significant difference on key outcomes
Intensive Case Management and Mentoring	High school completion, college enrollment and persistence, current employment, employment past year, earnings, net worth, economic hardship, receipt of financial assistance, residential instability, homelessness, delinquency, pregnancy, possession of personal documents, any bank account, and sense of preparedness in 18 areas of adult living	Higher rates of college attendance and persistence among treatment than control group youth but difference was largely explained by continued child welfare system involvement among youth in the treatment group

A FRAMEWORK FOR WELL-BEING

The framework identifies four basic domains of well being: (a) cognitive functioning, (b) physical health and development, (c) behavioral/emotional functioning, and (d) social functioning. Within each domain, the characteristics of healthy functioning related directly to how children and youth navigate their daily lives: how they engage in relationships, cope with challenges, and handle responsibilities.



CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE

PROGRAM PURPOSES: Well-being

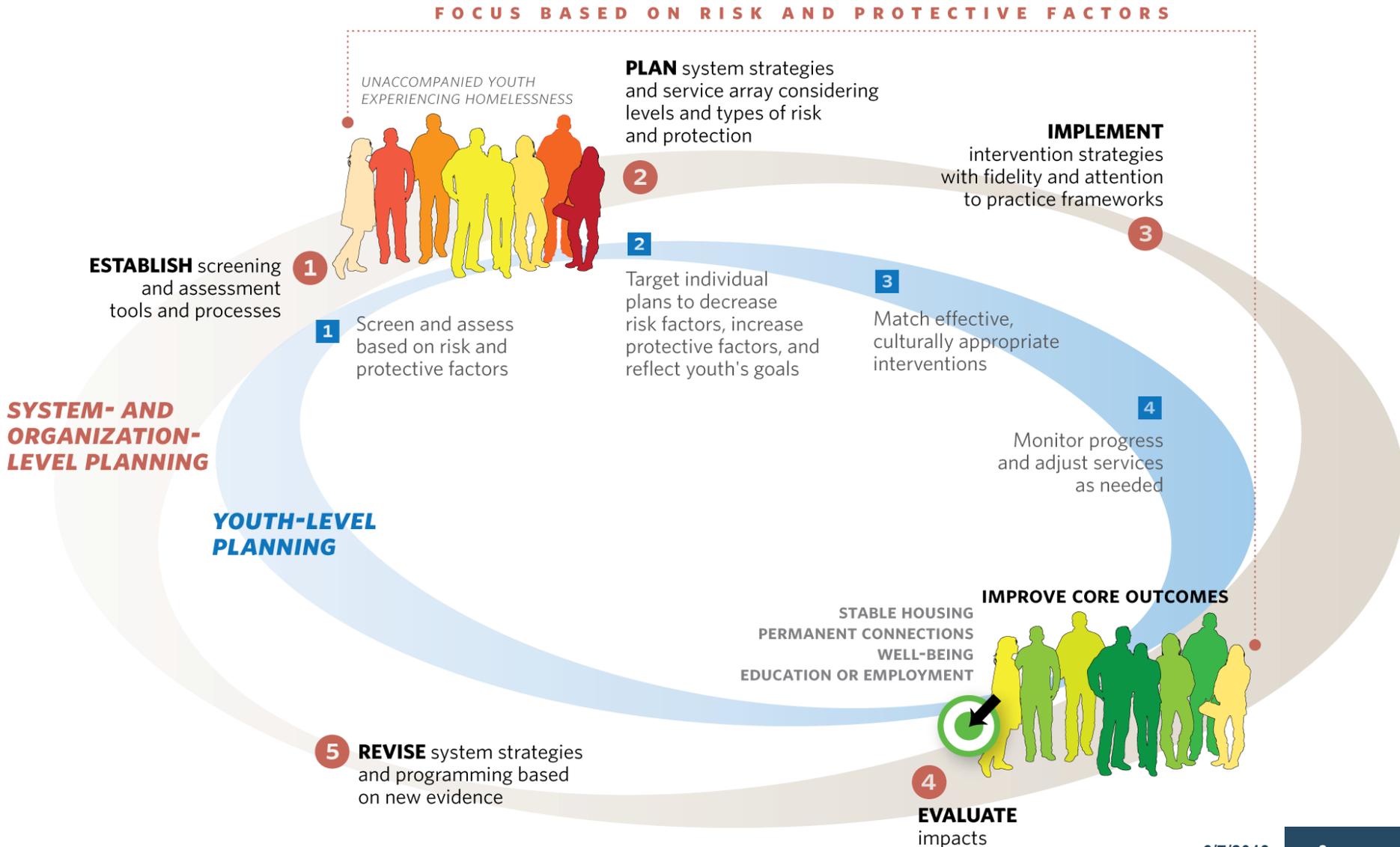
1. To identify children who are likely to remain in foster care until 18 and help them make the transition to self-sufficiency by providing education and vocational services, training in daily living skills and financial management skills, substance abuse prevention, and preventive health activities
2. To help youth likely to remain in foster care until 18 receive education, training, and services necessary to gain employment
3. To help youth likely to remain in foster care until 18 prepare to enter post-secondary training and education institutions
4. To provide personal and emotional support to children aging out of foster care, through mentors and the promotion of interactions with dedicated adults
5. To provide financial, housing, counseling, employment, education, and other appropriate services to former foster care recipients 18-21 to complement their own efforts to achieve self-sufficiency
6. To make available vouchers for education and training, including post-secondary learning and education, to youth who have aged out of foster care
7. Provide services to youth who, after turning 16, have left foster care for kinship, guardianship, or adoption

DEMONSTRATION GRANTS TO DEVELOP A MODEL INTERVENTION FOR YOUTH/YOUNG ADULTS WITH CHILD WELFARE INVOLVEMENT AT-RISK OF HOMELESSNESS

These 2-year planning grants are expected to build the capacity of child welfare systems to prevent long-term homelessness among the most at-risk youth/young adults with child welfare involvement. Using the Intervention Model developed by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness these planning grants will allow grantees during the planning grant to develop, refine, and test the core components of the intervention model, including:

- Screening and assessment tools;
- Using culturally-appropriate and effective intervention strategies that target assessed needs and strengths of young adults based on risk and protective factors;
- Implementing trauma-informed care and positive youth development frameworks; and
- Implementing practices that impact positive changes in risk and protective factors in order to improve core outcome areas over time that help homeless youth make positive transitions.

USICH INTERVENTION MODEL



OUTCOME AREAS

Stable housing

Permanent connections

Education/employment

Social-emotional well-being