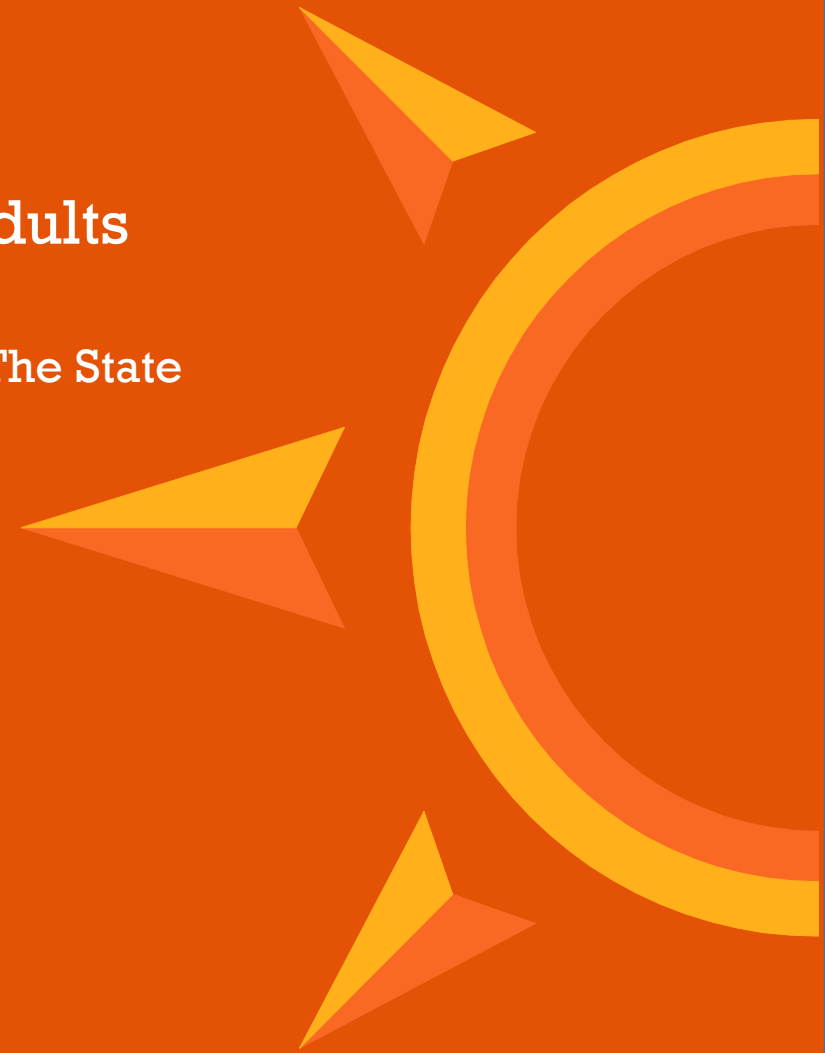


Chelsea Foyer at the Christopher: Paving the Way to a More Prosperous Future for Young Adults

Conference on Making Extended Care Work for Foster Youth in Transition: The State of the Evidence, NYU Silver School of Social Work, April 19, 2016

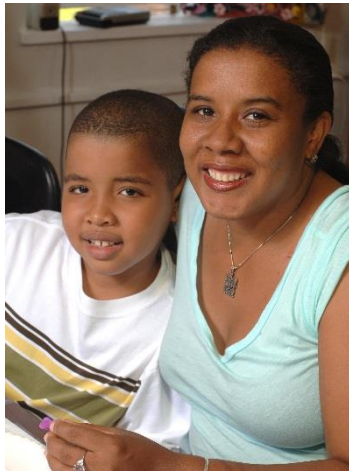
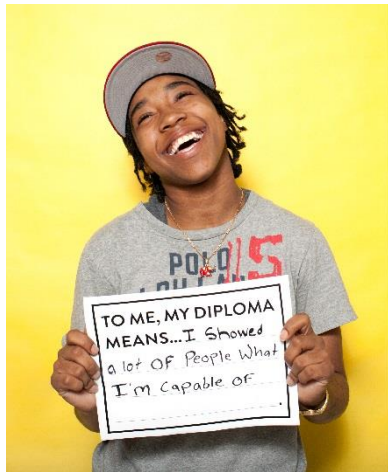
Denise Hinds
Associate Executive Director
Foster Care, Juvenile Justice, and Supportive Housing
Good Shepherd Services



Mission

Good Shepherd Services goes where children, youth, and families face the greatest challenges and builds on their strengths to help them gain skills for success. We provide quality, effective services that deepen connections between family members, within schools, and among neighbors. We work closely with community leaders to advocate, both locally and nationally, on behalf of our participants to make New York City a better place to live and work.

Good Shepherd Services leads in the development of innovative programs that make a difference in the lives of children, youth and families today.



What we do

A multi-service agency, we operate networks of community-based youth development, education, and family service programs in Brooklyn and the Bronx; group homes for adolescents; foster care and adoption services; and an in-service professional training program. Last year alone:

33,643

participants were served through

88

programs operated across

3

boroughs (Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan)





Chelsea Foyer at the Christopher



- Opened in 2004. Based on Foyer model developed in the UK.
- Provides supported transitional housing to 40 homeless, runaway, and former foster care youth, ages 18-25.
- Residents participate in a personalized program of services for up to 24 months.
- Program design incorporates Good Shepherd's Youth and Family Development Approach, The Sanctuary Model, and the WORC.

Who we serve

Average Age at Admission	21	Referral Source	
Gender		Emergency Shelter	47%
Male	40%	Foster Care	28%
Female	58%	Community-Based Organization	3%
Transgender	1%	Transitional Program	13%
Race/Ethnicity		Mentor	1%
African American/African/Black	61%	Self-Referral	4%
Latino/Hispanic	33%	Family or Friend	4%
White/Caucasian	3%	Foster Care History	
Inter-Racial	3%	Yes	36%
		No	64%

Mental Health Concerns	
Participants reporting at least one traumatic event (UCLA PTSD scale)	92%
Participants reaching clinical cutoff on one or more Trauma Symptom Inventory (TSI) scales	45%

Program model

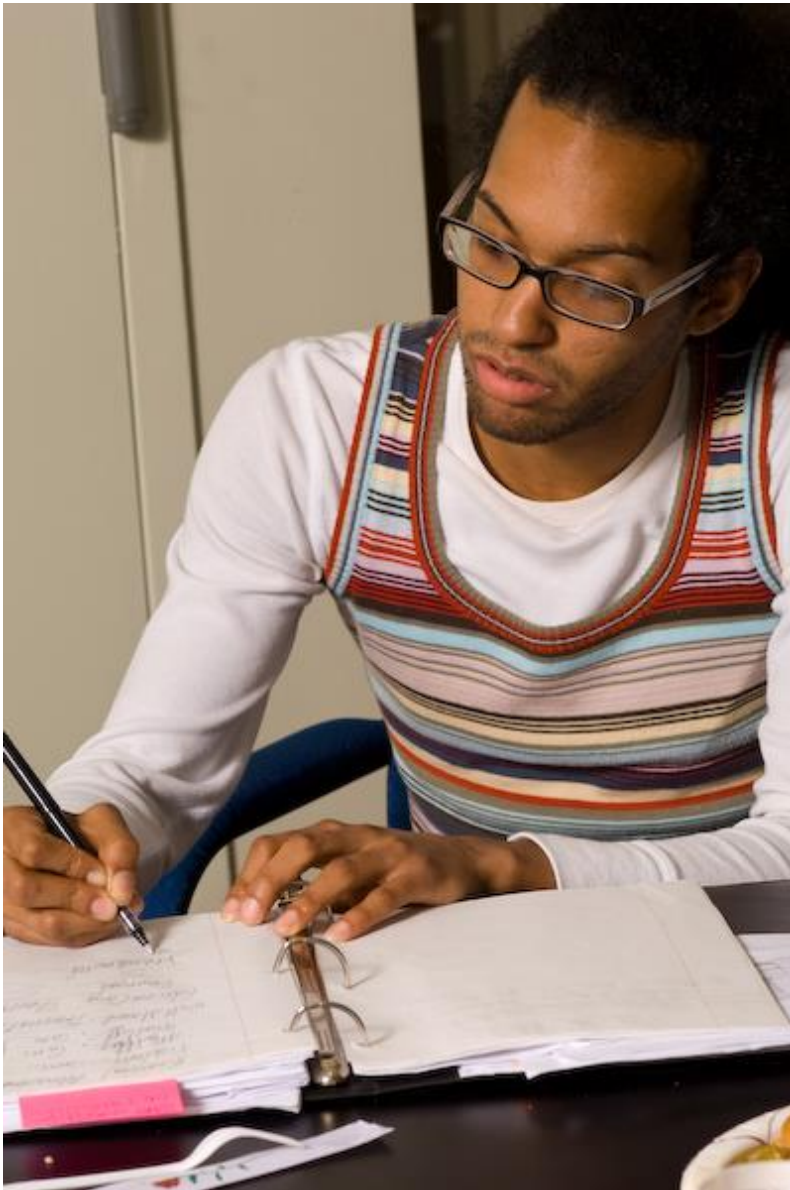
Key Program Components

- Rigorous Application Process
- Contract/Lease and Action Plan
- Limited Structure/High Expectations
- On-Site Support Services
- Program Fee/Rent
- Workforce Development Culture

On-Site Support Services

- Case Management Services
- Life-Skills Development
- Educational/Employment Resources
- Community Building
- Housing and Aftercare Services





Funding Landscape

- There is NO dedicated funding stream for the Chelsea Foyer.
- To operate both programs, each year Good Shepherd pieces together funding from a number of sources including grants from Federal, State, and City agencies, as well as private contributions from foundations, corporations and individuals.

Public Funders

Housing and Urban Development
NYS Supportive Housing Program
Dept of Health and Mental Hygiene
Dept of Youth and Community Development
Dept of Homeless Services

Private Funders

Tiger
Robin Hood
Barclays
Conrad Hilton

Program performance

	At exit	12+ Months
Stable Housing	82%	95%
Employed	79%	95%
Supportive Network	97%	N/A

Results are for FY15. Chelsea Foyer had 72 participants with 39 exits and 23 alumni surveyed. Survey response rate 50%.

Chelsea Foyer at the Christopher Supportive Housing Program: Outcomes Study

In partnership with:

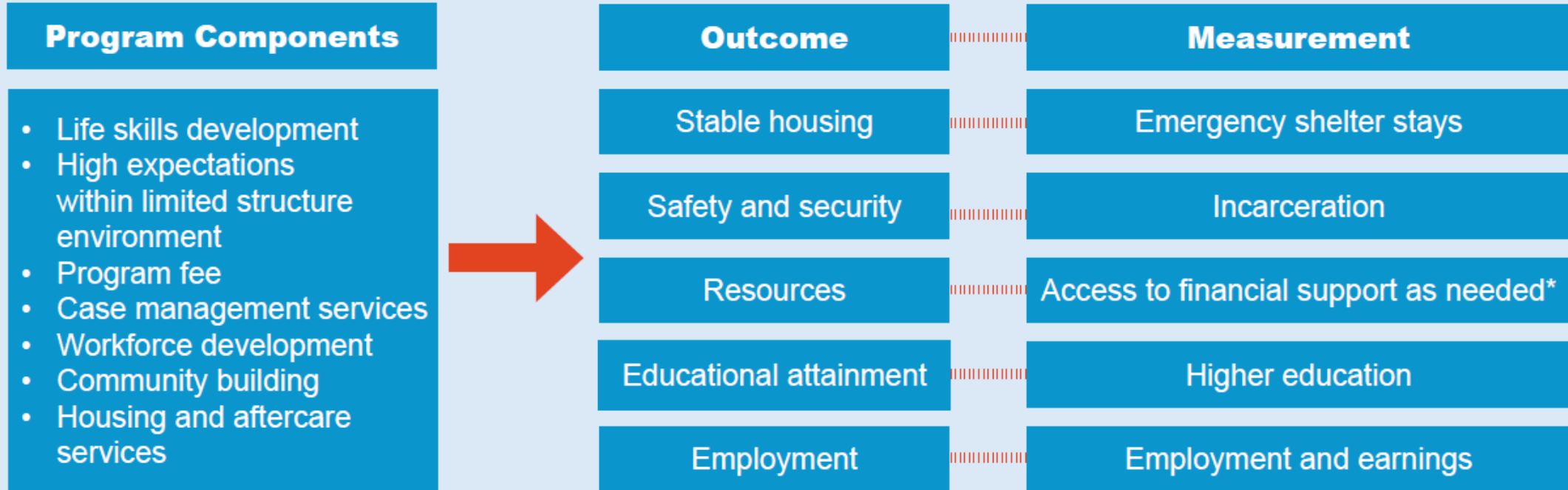


Funded by:

**Larson Family
Foundation**

Evaluation Logic Model

Logic Model of Expected Linkages between Program Components and Intended Outcomes



**Includes government benefit and assistance programs: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Cash Assistance, Medicaid, Social Security Income*

Demographics of Sample

	Total (n=297)	Comparison Group: Unplaced NY3 (n=159)	Chelsea Foyer Participants (n=138)
Mean age in years (SD)		20.5	20.4
Gender			
Male	41%	42%	40%
Female	59%	58%	60%
Race/Ethnicity			
African American/Black	63%	64%	62%
Caucasian/White	4%	3%	5%
Hispanic	29%	31%	27%
Asian/Other	4%	2%	6%
High school graduate	56%	59%	53%

Administrative Data

- Outcomes were measured by matching program data with NYC administrative data
 - **Administration for Children's Services (ACS):** Foster care spells
 - **Human Resources Administration (HRA):** Cash Assistance and SNAP benefit receipt, Medicaid expenses, SSI status
 - **Department of Homeless Services (DHS):** Stays in single adult homeless shelters and family shelters
 - **Department of Correction (DOC):** Jail stays
- Analysis: Modified poisson regression to calculate relative risk of service use

Key Findings

Within the two years after entry:

- participants were 36% less likely than the comparison group to have a stay in a single adult shelter.
- participants were 55% less likely than the comparison group to go to jail.
- the percentage of participants who were employed increased to 91%.
- the percentage of participants who were enrolled in college increased to 40%.

Policy Implications

- Lower rates of homeless shelter stays and jail stays for Foyer participants point to the benefits of expanding this program model
- Main stream funding designed to finance model through city, state and federal agreements
- The use of administrative outcome data can be used to determine well-being of a population after leaving care as a measure of programs and city agency performance

National Implications

Provides evidence that the Foyer model was beneficial for a broader at risk group than previously defined:

- Youth aging out of foster care
- Youth who are homeless, such as those in emergency shelters
- Youth who are at risk of becoming homeless, such as those referred from the community
- Youth who have had previous system involvement

Policy and funding mechanisms should reflect this new definition of at-risk youth who can benefit from supportive housing:

- Possible Pilot for Performance Partnership Pilot (US HHS)
- Expand HUD definition of RWY and Homeless Youth