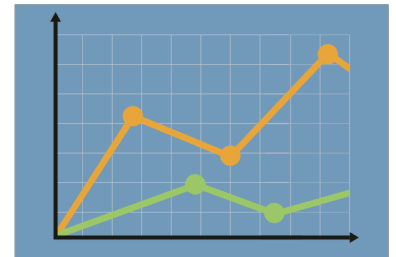
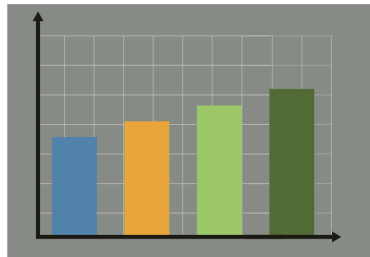




State Fiscal Year 2017 Annual Outcomes Report

prepared by Youth Policy Institute of Iowa



August 2017

Introduction

The Iowa Aftercare Services Network (IASN) provides services and support to help youth and young adults who exit foster care near or after the age of 18 make a successful transition to adulthood. Since 2002, IASN has assisted more than 3,600 young people in Iowa with this transition.

YSS of Ames holds the contract with the Iowa Department of Human Services to support this population and has served as the lead agency and fiscal agent for the Aftercare Network since it was initiated in 2002. In addition to providing direct services through five of its central Iowa locations, YSS subcontracted with seven other youth-serving agencies to provide aftercare services to eligible youth throughout the state in SFY 2017. In addition to YSS, the agencies in the Network and the location of their primary offices are:

- American Home Finding Association (Ottumwa)
- Children’s Square USA (Council Bluffs)
- Family Resources, Inc. (Davenport)
- Foundation 2 (Cedar Rapids)
- Four Oaks (Cedar Rapids)
- Young House Family Services (Burlington)
- Youth Homes of Mid-America (Des Moines)

For further information on these agencies and the counties they serve for the Aftercare Network, see the Network’s website at www.iowaaftercare.org. YSS also subcontracts with the Youth Policy Institute of Iowa (YPII) to provide statewide coordination, policy development, quality assurance, and evaluation services for the Network. One of YPII’s responsibilities is the analysis of Aftercare data and the submission of this required annual report on the performance of the Network and the outcomes achieved.

Funding for aftercare services in Iowa comes from federal and state sources. Since 2002, a portion of the state’s federal Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (Chafee) funding has been designated to serve 18 to 21 year olds who age out of foster care. Beginning in 2006, the Iowa Legislature authorized additional support for these youth and appropriated state funding to create the Preparation for Adult Living (PAL) program. The PAL program provides monthly financial support to qualifying youth who exit a state-paid foster care placement at age 18 or older as long as the young person is either enrolled in post-secondary education or training, is employed, or both. Beginning with SFY 2015, the Iowa Legislature made youth aging out of the Boys State Training School and detention facilities eligible for aftercare and PAL services and provided additional funding to ensure that these young people could also receive assistance as they transition to adulthood. The state and federal funding streams are combined in the DHS contract.

The DHS aftercare contract to YSS requires annual reporting on the services provided and outcomes of the youth and young adults who participate in IASN’s Aftercare and PAL programs. This information is used both to assess the impact of the services being delivered to eligible youth and to fulfill state and federal reporting requirements. Data presented in this annual report are primarily drawn from an on-line data collection system that was designed specifically for the IASN and is maintained by the Youth Policy Institute of Iowa with the assistance of Steve Elfvin of Rocket Science, Ltd.

Organization of the Report

This report is organized into three parts and is similar to previous years' reports to facilitate year-to-year comparison.

Part I provides **five-year** trend information from intake interviews with youth when they first access Aftercare services, including the STS population which first became eligible in SFY 2015. This information is provided to help readers understand the characteristics of youth as they leave the formal child welfare or juvenile justice system and begin Aftercare services. The data presented in this section includes information on all youth accessing services, including 51 youth in SFY 2017, whose last court-ordered placement was the State Training School or detention (STS population). Occasional major differences between the STS population and participants who entered Aftercare from a foster care placement are highlighted.

Part II of the report provides demographic information and other characteristics of all 845 participants who were served by IASN during SFY 2017. This part also includes a brief summary of data on “services provided” that is collected by IASN as part of the state’s obligation to report this information for the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD). Finally, this part summarizes the reasons youth exited the program during the year, the duration of their involvement, and the percentage who remained engaged to a planned exit from Aftercare services.

Part III of the report examines outcomes of 188 participants who exited services during the year, did not return to services prior to June 30, 2017, and for whom we have complete exit data as reported by the participant in an exit interview. Data on outcomes in the areas of employment, resources, housing, education, relationships, parenting, high risk behaviors, health care coverage, and essential documents are presented as required by the DHS contract. The outcomes reported only include youth who participated in Aftercare for at least 3 months before exiting. Like last year’s report, the outcomes section for SFY 2017 does include young people whose last court-ordered placement was from the STS or detention.

Aftercare and PAL are voluntary programs. Eligible young adults may initiate and discontinue services as they choose, and it is possible for youth to have multiple entries and exits from the program. Data is collected through individual interviews with participants each time they enter or exit IASN services. To assess outcomes, data from the very first interview with the youth is compared with their last exit interview during the fiscal year for which this report is generated. Outcomes are only reported for youth who did not return to services prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Efforts are made to ensure the accuracy of the data, but because the information is based largely on self-reports by youth and many of the topics covered in the participant interviews are sensitive, some young people may not provide truthful, consistent or accurate answers. Participants may also decline to answer some questions. Although aggregate data is quite consistent year-to-year, the data should be interpreted with caution especially on questions related to risky behaviors and other sensitive topics. Further, data is entered by multiple interviewers and there may be some data entry errors that are not detected, resulting in some margin of error in the results presented in this report.

Appendices. Two appendices contain additional information required by contract to be included in this report. The information in the appendices has previously been provided to DHS.

The first Appendix presents the results of the annual participant survey. The survey was conducted with 456 active participants in October 2016. The purposes of the survey are to gather feedback from participants on their satisfaction with Aftercare services and to collect a point-in-time snapshot of how participating youth are doing on key performance measures related to economic security, stable housing, and relationships. Results are used to inform quality improvement efforts and policy development.

The second Appendix is a summary of the Network's attainment of specific performance measures for which the Contractor is held accountable and receives an incentive payment if met. Data from the youth survey and client outcomes are used for this purpose.

State Fiscal Year 2017 Summary

A total of 845 young adults participated in services provided by IASN in SFY 2017, a slight increase over the prior year for a new record number of young adults served by the Network in a single year. Of the 845 youth served, 290 accessed services for the first time during the fiscal year, a drop from 317 new participants the previous year. Among those first accessing Aftercare during the year were 51 young people whose last placement was the State Training School (STS) or court-ordered detention.

Young people participate in the voluntary program over an average period of slightly more than one and a half years. The Network's statewide coverage afforded young people from 90 counties the opportunity to participate, with a majority of those in urban areas.

On average, 513 young people participated in Aftercare each month during SFY 2017. Of these, a monthly average of 332 youth received PAL, and an average of 181 youth were participating in Aftercare without PAL. These numbers include an average of 51 STS youth per month receiving PAL and 27 STS youth participating in Aftercare without the PAL stipend.

Intakes: About 78% of young people completed an intake into Aftercare within three months of being discharged from their last placement in foster care or STS/detention. The median lapse between exit from a formal placement and Aftercare intake in SFY 2017 was just 17 days – evidence of the success of efforts by DHS caseworkers, Juvenile Court Officers, and others to help connect young people to Aftercare.

In SFY 2017, about 62% of new intakes were males and 38% females. The gender distribution, in part, reflects the eligibility and involvement of young men exiting the State Training School. Even among new intakes who had been in a foster care placement, however, more males (54%) than females (45%) initiated Aftercare services in SFY 2017, contrary to previous years when the majority of intakes from foster care placements were female.

New gender options – “Transgender”, “Other”, and “Not sure” – were added to the intake interview at the start of SFY 2017 to better accommodate all participants' gender identities. Less than 1% of new intakes identified as transgender in SFY 2017.

Highlights from intake interviews with the 290 young people who accessed Aftercare for the first time in SFY 2017 include:

- A majority (63%) of new intakes in SFY 2017, including STS youth, reported spending more than two years in out-of-home placements. Close to a third (31%) of intakes reported six or more placements.
- More youth entered Aftercare with a high school diploma (62.4%) in SFY 2017 compared to the previous year (53.3%), but fewer youth entered with a high school equivalent degree in SFY 2017 (3.8%) compared to SFY 2016 (7.9%).
- Nearly 41% of females report a previous suicide attempt, and over half (51%) report having inflicted self-harm in SFY 2017 (compared to 21% and 21%, respectively, of the male population at intake).
- About 95% of foster care youth accessing Aftercare in SFY 2017 reported having Medicaid. Just over 70% of youth leaving the STS reported having Medicaid upon beginning Aftercare services, but an improvement from the 55% of new STS intakes with Medicaid in SFY 2016.

Of particular concern are the mental health challenges and high risk behaviors among new intakes in SFY 2017 compared to the previous year, including:

- Overall, 29% (31% of foster care and 20% of STS youth) report having ever attempted suicide;
- Almost 65% of all youth have been referred for or received a mental health assessment, and 62% have been prescribed a medication in the last year for mental or physical health maintenance;
- Among STS youth, one in five (20%) have used marijuana in the past 30 days, and over half (53%) have been referred for or received an assessment for substance abuse (compared to 11% and 46% in SFY 2016, respectively).

Outcomes: Aftercare services are designed to help young adults move toward stability and self-sufficiency in five key areas: education, employment, housing, health, and relationships. Aftercare services are designed to address both the immediate needs and long-term goals and aspirations of young adults. Beyond case management, Aftercare Self-Sufficiency Advocates support participating youth by:

- Helping to ensure that their basic needs are met;
- Providing social and emotional support and connections;
- Working with them to establish goals and develop action plans, and;
- Helping them develop the knowledge and skills necessary to become competent adults.

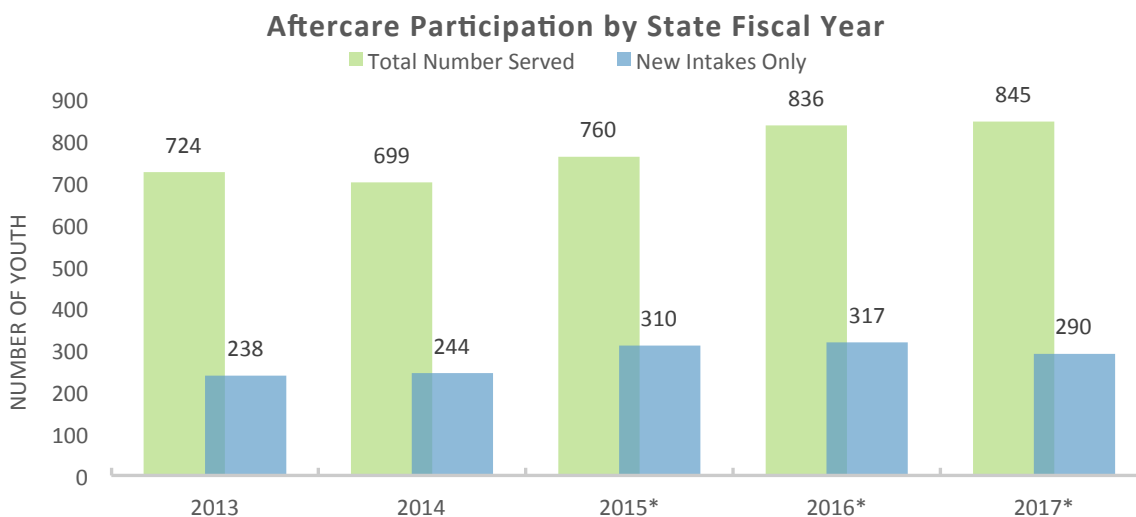
A variety of measures are used to assess outcomes of youth who participate in Aftercare services. Outcomes are analyzed by comparing the original intake data collected when youth first accessed services with the last exit interview data for those youth who exited during state fiscal year 2017 and did not return before July 1, 2016. This provides an unduplicated group of **188 youth** on which outcome data is reported for the year, including **153 PAL** participants and **35** young people who did not receive PAL at any time during their participation in Aftercare. Highlights from the SFY 2017 outcomes include:

- Participants made considerable gains in employment, including 63% of participants employed at exit, compared to 43% of the same youth at intake. Unemployment decreased from over one-third of all participants at intake to 14% at exit.
- At exit from Aftercare, more young people are contributing toward their housing costs (from 59% at intake to 73% at exit). Affordable housing remains a challenge for many participants, however, with 38.3% still reporting that more than half of their income goes toward rent and utilities at exit and 36.2% reporting that they are behind on their rent or utility bills.
- Of young people completing an exit interview, 87.2% had earned at least a high school diploma, its equivalent, a vocational certificate, or an Associate's Degree. Fewer participants at exit than intake are currently enrolled in an education or training program (27.1% at intake versus 23.4% at exit).
- Among youth completing exit interviews, 5.9% entered Aftercare as parents; by the time they exited, 24.5% are parenting. At exit, 71% of the parenting participants have their children living with them.
- Most young people in Aftercare rely on Medicaid for their health insurance coverage. Only a small number of youth exiting Aftercare have any insurance other than Medicaid. Among exiting participants, 5.8% report that they do not have health insurance.

The remainder of this SFY 2017 Annual Outcomes Report provides more detailed information and data about the characteristics and outcomes of the young adults who voluntarily participate in Aftercare Services in Iowa. For further information, readers are invited to contact the Youth Policy Institute of Iowa.

PART I: Characteristics of New Intakes

A total of 845 young adults participated in Aftercare services in State Fiscal Year 2017, an increase over the prior year and the second year in a row IASN has served a record number of young adults in a single year since its inception in 2002. Of the 845 youth served, 290 accessed services for the first time between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017, a slight decrease from 317 new participants the previous year.



*Numbers include youth who aged-out of the State Training School or court-ordered detention

This part of the report highlights characteristics of young people at the time they access Aftercare services, providing trend information for the last five state fiscal years. While only a portion of youth who age out of care enter Aftercare, this data helps illustrate the circumstances of Iowa youth as they emancipate from foster care or other court-ordered placement, typically near age 18.

The bump up in intakes in SFY 2015 is due in large part to state legislation that made youth who were discharged from Iowa’s State Training School (STS) or court-ordered detention eligible for Aftercare and PAL services if they met all other eligibility criteria.¹ Information included in this part includes all intakes, including those who exited the STS or detention beginning in SFY 2015. Major differences in the two populations are noted in the narrative.

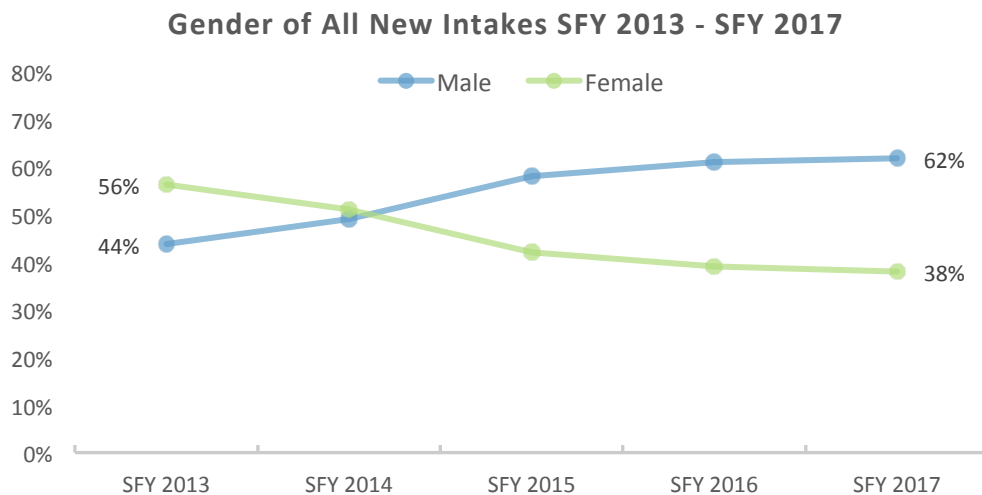
Age at Intake: Most young people begin Aftercare services shortly after exiting foster care around age 18. In SFY 2017, 75.9% of new participants initiated services by age 18 ½, up from 72% in the previous year. Nearly 90% of all new participants began services before turning 19 years old. However, young people can and do access services any time before reaching age 21 – ages of first-time participants in SFY 2017 ranged from 18.0 to 20.9 years old. Twenty-four 19-year olds and six 20-year olds were first-time participants in SFY 2017.

¹ Eligibility criteria for Aftercare and PAL are established by Iowa Administrative Code 441.187. For purposes of determining eligibility for Aftercare, “foster care placements include foster family care (non-relative), group homes, shelters, PMICs, Supervised Apartment Living, court-ordered relative care, and suitable other placements.” Throughout this report, the term “foster care” refers to all of these placement types, and the abbreviation “STS” includes youth existing the State Training School or court-ordered detention.

Lapse from Placement to Aftercare: Just over 78% of young people completed an intake into Aftercare within three months of being discharged from their last placement in foster care or STS/detention. The median lapse between exit from a formal placement and Aftercare intake in SFY 2017 was only 17 days – evidence of the success of efforts by DHS caseworkers, Juvenile Court Officers, and others to connect young people to Aftercare services. In SFY 2017, 96% of participants accessed Aftercare within a year of exiting the formal child welfare or juvenile justice system. To facilitate the transition from the formal system to voluntary services available after age 18, Aftercare Advocates are able to be involved in a limited way with youth likely to age out of care up to a year prior to their formal discharge from an out-of-home placement.

Gender: Prior to SFY 2015 when IASN services were extended to young men exiting the STS, more females than males accessed and continued with voluntary services in Aftercare. This balance shifted when STS youth became eligible for Aftercare and PAL. In SFY 2016, about 60% of new intakes were males and 40% females; similarly, 62% of new intakes in SFY 2017 were male and 38% were female. Even among new intakes that had been in a foster care placement, more males (54%) than females (45%) initiated Aftercare services in SFY 2017, an increase over the previous year.

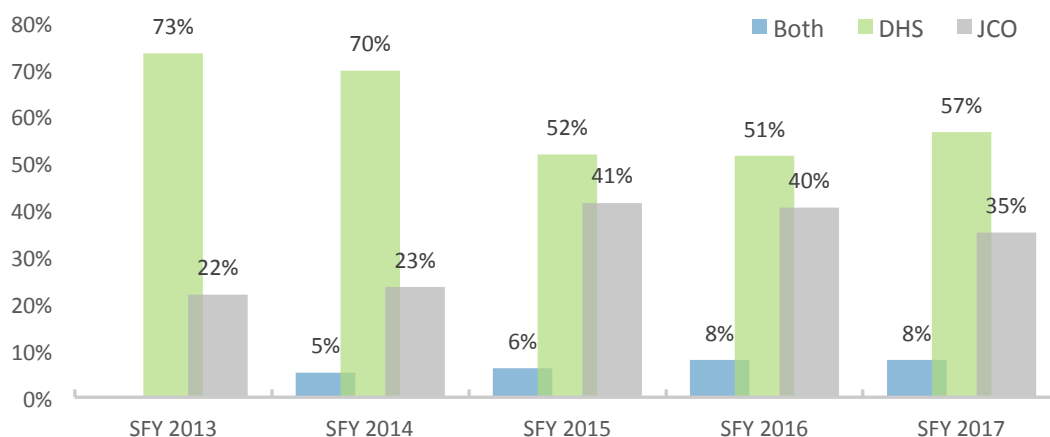
At the start of SFY 2017, “Transgender,” “Other,” and “Not Sure” were added as gender options to better accommodate all participants’ identities. Less than 1% of new intakes identified as transgender.



Case Management while in Placement: Young people in foster care in Iowa may have been removed from their homes and placed in foster care for a number of reasons. If delinquency was the cause of removal, most often a Juvenile Court Officer (JCO) handles the case, while a DHS social worker will provide case management to those children who have been placed in foster care for any circumstance that designates them as a Child in Need of Assistance (CINA). In either situation, young people are eligible for Aftercare if they meet all other eligibility criteria. Similar to the previous year, in SFY 2017 over half (57%) of new intakes had a DHS social worker while in court-ordered placement, 35% had a JCO worker, and 8% had involvement of both a DHS social worker and a JCO.

Excluding the STS population in SFY 2017, 68% of new intakes had a DHS social worker, 24% had a JCO, and 8% had both. Of the 51 STS new intakes, 2% had a DHS social worker, 88% had a JCO, and 10% had both a JCO and a DHS social worker.

Primary Case Management in Foster Care



CASE MANAGEMENT

While in foster care, primary case management was provided by a:	SFY 2013 (N=238)	SFY 2014 (N=244)	SFY 2015 (N=310)	SFY 2016 (N=317)	SFY 2017 (N=290)
DHS Social Worker	73.4%	69.6%	51.8%	51.4%	56.6%
Juvenile Court Officer	21.9%	23.5%	41.4%	40.4%	35.2%
Both DHS and JCO involvement	N/A	5.3%	6.2%	7.9%	7.9%
Unknown/Missing	3.8%	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%

Foster Care Experience: Young people accessing Aftercare services share similar foster care experiences – lengthy stays in foster care and frequent placement changes. A majority (63%) of new intakes in SFY 2017 reported spending more than two years in out-of-home placements; and 31% of intakes in SFY 2017 reported six or more placements. The five-year trends in the table below show the last placement of the new intakes, including STS youth beginning in SFY 2015.

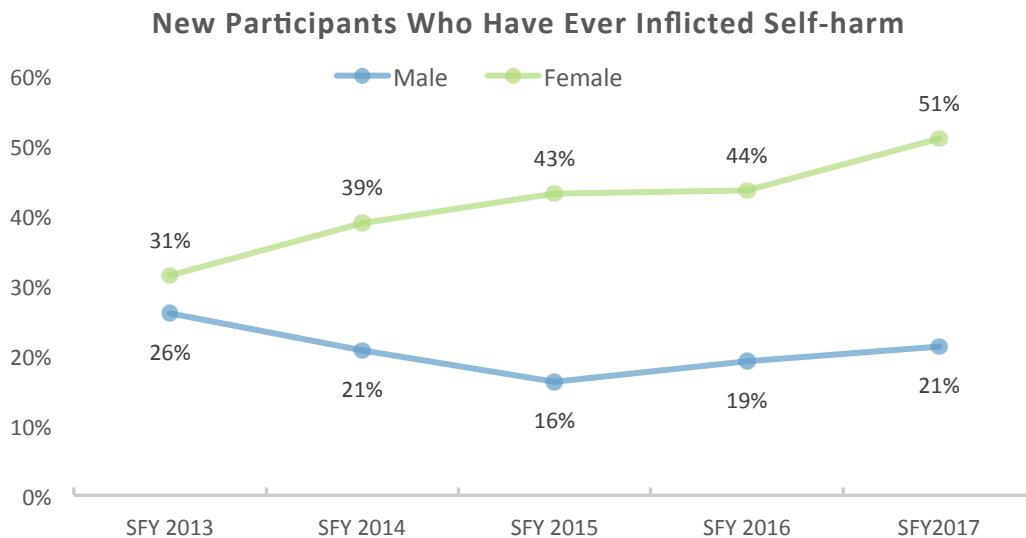
LAST PLACEMENT

Last type of placement (as reported by youth)	SFY 2013 (N=238)	SFY 2014 (N=244)	SFY 2015 (N=310)	SFY 2016 (N=317)	SFY 2017 (N=290)
Group Home	19.8%	21.9%	20.4%	26.5%	20.7%
Family Foster Home (non-relative)	43.3%	34.8%	26.9%	23.7%	24.5%
Supervised Apartment Living	21.9%	20.2%	18.5%	18.6%	18.6%
State Training School	--	--	15.2%	18.6%	16.2%
Shelter	8.4%	14.2%	8.1%	7.6%	7.6%
Relative	3.8%	4.1%	4.5%	1.9%	5.2%
All Others (PMIC, Detention, Adoption, Suitable other)	2.5%	4.5%	6.5%	3.2%	7.2%

Risk Factors: Young people exiting foster care or other placement frequently self-report mental health issues, histories of risky behaviors, and challenges that make for a more complicated and obstacle-laden transition to adulthood. Though these difficulties are not insurmountable, they can greatly impact the abilities of young people to secure employment, maintain safe housing, or complete post-secondary education. Aftercare Self-Sufficiency Advocates conduct initial interviews in person and ask the participant to self-report their experiences and current situation. Because many interview questions query personal or sensitive information, which participants may be reluctant to answer truthfully, the data presented should be interpreted with caution. The percentages in the tables below may over- or underrepresent the actual instances of mental health issues, risky behaviors, or other challenges.

In SFY 2017, based on information provided by DHS at time of referral to Aftercare, about 57% of new participants were diagnosed with one or more mental health disorders while in placement. Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is the most common diagnosis (26%), however it is much more prevalent among STS youth (37%) than foster care youth (23%). The proportion of young adults with an Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) diagnosis from the STS (20%) is twice that of youth who exited foster care (10%).

- Although the overall number of young adults who reported having been referred for an alcohol or substance abuse assessment in the last year decreased from SFY 2016, 53% of STS youth reported a substance abuse referral in SFY 2017 compared to 45% in the previous year.
- Nearly 41% of new female participants have attempted suicide, and over half (51%) of females reported having self-inflicted harm, such as cutting or burning; both are the highest proportions reported in the past five years.



On the positive side, compared to SFY 2016, fewer new intakes in SFY 2017 reported tobacco use in the past 30 days, fewer foster care young adults had been incarcerated in the past two years, and fewer females reported having an unintended pregnancy.

RISK FACTORS/CHALLENGES PRESENTED AT INTAKE

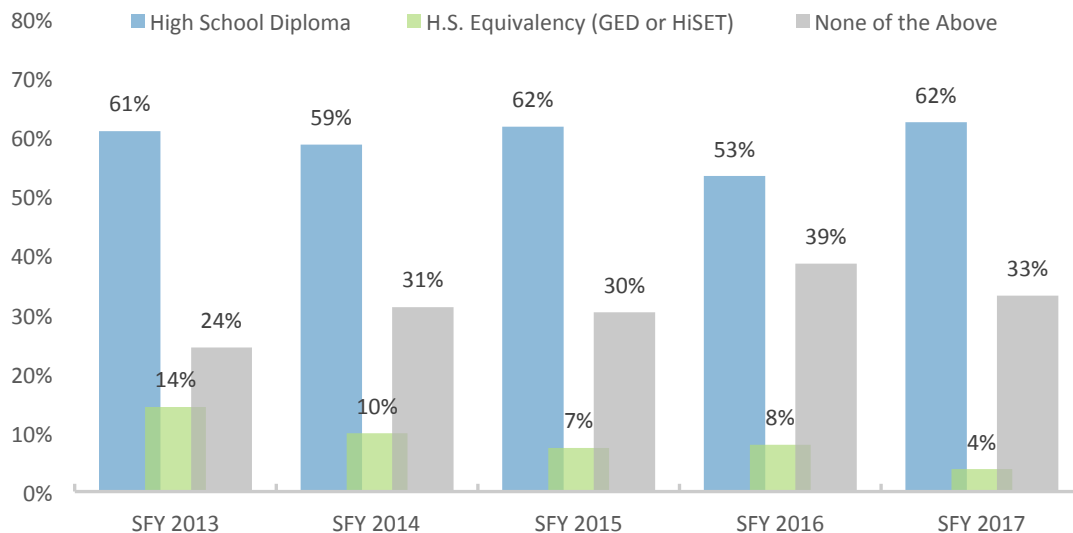
Percent responding “yes” they:	SFY 2013 (N=238)	SFY 2014 (N=244)	SFY 2015 (N=310)	SFY 2016 (N=317)	SFY 2017 (N=290)
Have been referred for or received a mental health assessment, counseling or therapy in the last year	56.7%	59.1%	62.1%	63.7%	64.8%
Have been referred for or received an alcohol or substance abuse assessment or counseling in the last year	25.2%	23.5%	23.3%	32.8%	26.2%
Have ever attempted suicide	23.5%	25.5%	25.2%	24.0%	29.0%
Have ever inflicted self-harm in other ways	29.0%	30.0%	27.5%	28.7%	32.8%
Have ever had an unintended pregnancy (<i>females only</i>)	29.1%	20.63%	19.2%	22.6%	18.2%
Are a parent	10.9%	6.6%	11.0%	5.7%	8.3%
Have been homeless in the past two years	18.0%	18.4%	20.0%	21.1%	21.0%
Have been incarcerated or detained in the past two years	35.7%	37.7%	37.3%	47.7%	48.9%
Have been hit, punched, shoved, or hurt by partner in the past two years (<i>males and females</i>)	14.3%	10.9%	10.7%	10.7%	12.9%

Drug addiction among Aftercare youth. Young people entering Aftercare with heavy drug dependency or addiction are very difficult to serve. Based on anecdotal reports from staff, Aftercare participants with meth and heroin addictions appear to be increasing. Drug use is often complicated further with other serious problems including mental illness, human trafficking, hospitalizations, and domestic abuse. Aftercare Advocates reach out to community resources and encourage clients to seek counseling and treatment. Unfortunately, many of these youth are resistant to such interventions and Aftercare is limited in how it can support them. As the example to the left illustrates, many of these youth do not stay engaged with Aftercare for very long.

“Ashley” aged out of a loving and supportive family foster home, but had not earned her high school diploma or equivalency before leaving care. She struggled with addiction with meth and possibly heroin, but was not receptive to treatment. The advocate reluctantly discharged Ashley because she was unable to find her or maintain consistent communication. During the time she was served, her appearance and affect changed dramatically. There were allegations and suspicions of domestic abuse as well as human trafficking in addition to the drug addiction. Unfortunately, neither the advocate nor her former foster mother (whom she considered to be her mother) were able to convince her to leave a volatile environment and/or seek help and treatment.

Education: Iowa allows youth to continue in voluntary foster care through age 19 to graduate from high school, but for a variety of reasons, many youth do not take advantage of that option. More youth entered Aftercare with a high school diploma or equivalent (GED or HiSET) in SFY 2017 (66%) compared to the previous year (61%). About 26% of new intakes were still enrolled in high school or an equivalency program in SFY 2017, compared to 29% in SFY 2016.

Highest Education Level Achieved at Intake



The proportion of new participants entering Aftercare with a high school equivalent (HiSET) is the smallest it has been in five years – 4% in SFY 2017 compared to 14% in SFY 2013. Youth of color and white youth entered Aftercare with the same level of high school diploma achievement, but slightly more youth of color (5%) had an equivalent compared to white youth (3%).

EDUCATION

Highest education credential received:	SFY 2013 (N=238)	SFY 2014 (N=244)	SFY 2015 (N=310)	SFY 2016 (N=317)	SFY 2017 (N=290)
High School Diploma	60.9%	58.6%	61.6%	53.3%	62.4%
H.S. Equivalency (GED or HiSET)	14.3%	9.8%	7.4%	7.9%	3.8%
Vocational certificate or license	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	--	--
None of the Above	24.4%	31.2%	30.3%	38.5%	33.1%

Employment and Income: A majority of youth first accessing Aftercare are not employed. Current employment (full- or part-time) at intake was 41% of all new participants in SFY 2017 – an increase from the previous year. Youth unemployed and seeking employment was lower in SFY 2017 (36%) than in SFY 2016, but similar to levels of prior years. Because many are not working, 58% of new Aftercare participants initially report \$0 in income – less than in SFY 2016 but on par with previous years.

Of new intakes from the STS in SFY 2017, 41% were employed at all and about 82% had \$0 in income when first accessing Aftercare. Comparatively, 46% of foster care youth were employed and 53% had \$0 in income at intake during SFY 2017.

EMPLOYMENT

Current employment status:	SFY 2013 (N=238)	SFY 2014 (N=244)	SFY 2015 (N=310)	SFY 2016 (N=317)	SFY 2017 (N=290)
Employed (average 35+ hours per week)	5.9%	9.3%	11.0%	6.6%	9.3%
Employed (average 25-34 hours per week)	14.3%	14.2%	11.7%	10.7%	15.2%
Employed (less than 25 hours per week)	19.8%	18.2%	17.8%	17.4%	16.9%
Unemployed, actively seeking employment	35.3%	35.6%	35.3%	45.1%	35.9%
Unemployed, long-term disability	0.4%	1.6%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%
Not in work force	21.9%	18.2%	21.7%	16.4%	17.6%
Other	2.5%	2.8%	1.6%	2.2%	3.8%

MONTHLY INCOME

Gross monthly income without PAL:	SFY 2013 (N=238)	SFY 2014 (N=244)	SFY 2015 (N=310)	SFY 2016 (N=317)	SFY 2017 (N=290)
\$0	56.3%	57.0%	58.1%	67.2%	58.3%
\$1 - \$799	39.9%	33.6%	31.9%	25.2%	27.9%
\$800 - \$1,199	2.5%	5.3%	7.1%	4.1%	9.7%
\$1,200 or more	1.3%	4.1%	2.9%	3.2%	3.8%

Banking and Credit: A large number of young people exiting foster care or the STS and beginning Aftercare services do not have experience with mainstream financial institutions. In SFY 2017, about 41% of new Aftercare participants report having a savings account, and 45% report having a checking or debit account. Less than a quarter of young people report having money saved for emergencies. Very few (less than 10 percent) have ever received their credit report. The lack of these financial tools is often a barrier to self-sufficiency for Aftercare participants.

BANKING and CREDIT

Percent responding “yes” they have:	SFY 2013 (N=238)	SFY 2014 (N=244)	SFY 2015 (N=310)	SFY 2016 (N=317)	SFY 2017 (N=290)
A Checking or debit account	47.9%	45.9%	46.1%	41.3%	44.8%
A Savings account	41.6%	48.0%	49.4%	43.5%	41.0%
Received their credit report	N/A	N/A	7.7%	6.6%	9.7%
Money saved for emergencies	N/A	N/A	23.2%	25.9%	22.1%

Essential Documents: Similar to previous years, many youth exiting state care have their personal, essential documents when first accessing Aftercare services. In SFY 2017, in each category the percentage of young adults possessing essential documents bounced back from the decreases in SFY 2016. Young people exiting foster care and the young men exiting the STS are similar in their rates of

having personal documents, except for a driver’s license. Only about 20% of STS youth started Aftercare with a driver’s license in SFY 2017, which is about half the rate (41%) of foster care youth, evidence of the difficulty that all youth face in obtaining a driver’s license by age 18 while in state care.

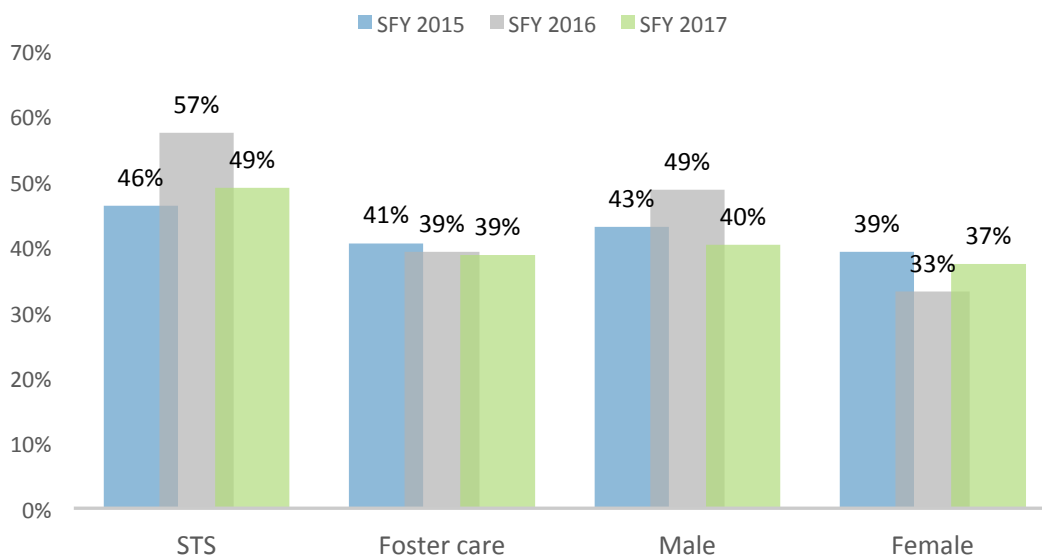
ESSENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Percent responding “yes” they have the following documents:	SFY 2013 (N=238)	SFY 2014 (N=244)	SFY 2015 (N=310)	SFY 2016 (N=317)	SFY 2017 (N=290)
Birth certificate	79.0%	84.0%	80.3%	76.7%	79.0%
Social Security Card	86.1%	88.5%	85.5%	83.6%	85.2%
Driver’s license	46.2%	42.6%	40.0%	35.6%	36.9%
State ID or passport	67.2%	70.9%	67.7%	63.1%	65.9%

Health: Iowa youth exiting foster care are enrolled in Medicaid with great success – about 95% of foster care youth accessing Aftercare in SFY 2017 reported having Medicaid. Just over 70% of youth exiting the STS also reported having Medicaid, an increase over the 55% who had Medicaid upon entering Aftercare in SFY 2016. Because a majority of young people are prescribed medication for physical or mental health issues, continuous and reliable health insurance is critical for this population. Maintaining Medicaid through age 26, the maximum age of eligibility for former foster care youth established by the Affordable Care Act, remains a challenge as annual reenrollment is still required.

Although tobacco use by new intakes in SFY 2017 (40%) is the lowest in the past five years, it still remains higher than the 28% of young adults ages 18-20 in the general population who use tobacco (National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012). Of subpopulations, tobacco use was highest among STS youth (49%) and white youth (42%) in SFY 2017, followed by males (40%), foster care youth (39%), youth of color (38%), and females (37%).

Tobacco Use in Past 30 Days at Intake



HEALTH

Percent responding “yes”:	SFY 2013 (N=238)	SFY 2014 (N=244)	SFY 2015 (N=310)	SFY 2016 (N=317)	SFY 2017 (N=290)
Have a primary care physician	72.3%	63.9%	64.2%	63.7%	56.2%
Have Medicaid	91.6%	92.2%	84.5%	87.4%	90.3%
Had been prescribed medication for ongoing maintenance of physical or mental health within the last year	52.5%	57.8%	57.7%	60.9%	62.1%
Had used tobacco in the last 30 days	45.8%	44.3%	41.3%	42.6%	40.3%
Had used alcohol to intoxication in the last 30 days	10.5%	9.8%	8.4%	10.4%	10.7%

Housing: Finding and maintaining safe and affordable housing is a challenge for many young people, but especially for those who age-out of placement without family support to provide help. Over half (55%) of new intakes in SFY 2017 are paying for their housing, and just 22% have their name on a lease agreement – a decrease from the previous year. About 38% of new participants indicated that they plan to move within the next month, up from 31% in SFY 2016.

HOUSING

Percent responding “yes” they:	SFY 2013 (N=238)	SFY 2014 (N=244)	SFY 2015 (N=310)	SFY 2016 (N=317)	SFY 2017 (N=290)
Are paying for housing	57.1%	57.8%	53.2%	52.7%	54.5%
Have name on a lease agreement	24.0%	21.3%	21.3%	29.7%	22.4%
Are moving next month	39.1%	34.8%	38.1%	30.6%	37.6%
Are currently homeless	5.9%	5.7%	4.8%	6.3%	9.7%

Permanency: A majority of young people accessing Aftercare in SFY 2017 (86%) reported having an adult family member they could turn to for support. Of those who responded “yes”, almost a third (31%) of foster care youth and STS youth indicated their supportive adult family member was a birth parent. Over the last five years, more Aftercare participants indicate having the support of a non-family member adult compared to a family member. Strengthening and continuing these relationships, with both family and non-family members, is critical for young people.

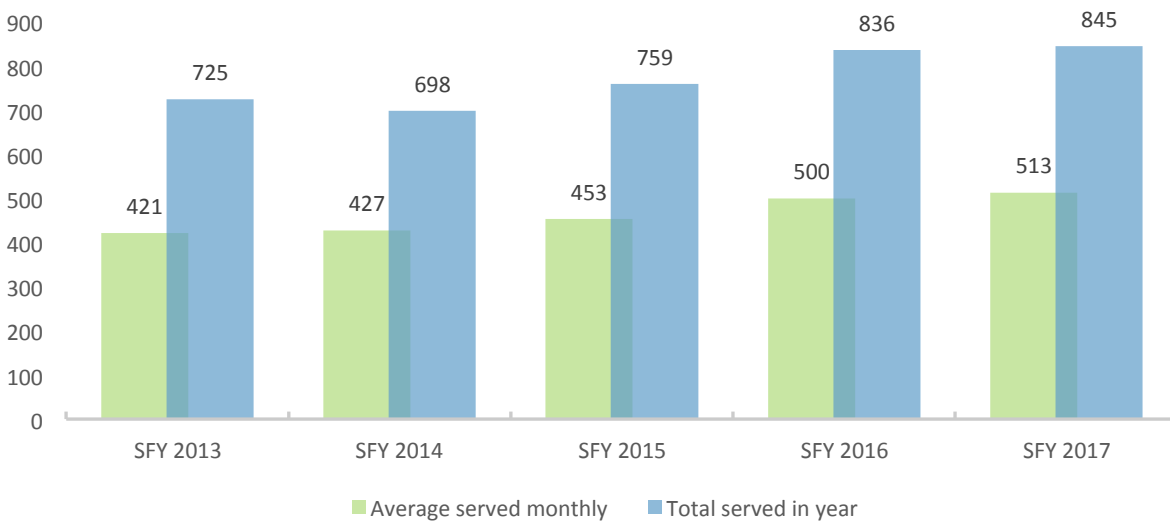
PERMANENCY – SUPPORTIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Percent responding “yes” there is an:	SFY 2013 (N=238)	SFY 2014 (N=244)	SFY 2015 (N=310)	SFY 2016 (N=317)	SFY 2017 (N=290)
Adult family member who I will always be able to turn to for support...	87.0%	85.3%	84.5%	86.1%	86.2%
Adult, non-family member, who I will always be able to turn to for support...	94.5%	92.6%	91.3%	89.6%	91.4%

PART II – Characteristics of All Youth Served in SFY 2017

Unduplicated Number Served: A total of 845 young people were served by IASN during SFY 2017, a slight increase from the previous year. As discussed above, 290 youth accessed services for the first time during state fiscal year 2017, including 51 who aged out of the State Training School (STS) or a detention center. At the close of the fiscal year, 527 youth had open Aftercare cases, including 78 from the STS population.

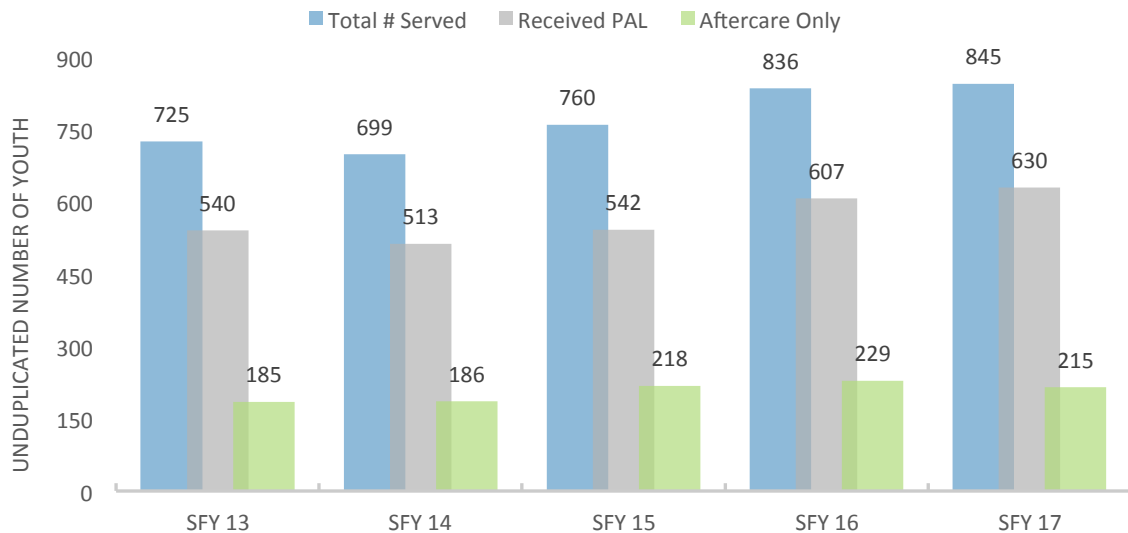
Total year and average monthly participation



Aftercare and PAL are voluntary programs, and eligible young adults are able to initiate and discontinue services as they choose. In a small number of instances, Aftercare agencies will discontinue services for young people who fail to meet the requirements and self-responsibility expectations of the program; however, young people may re-enter services when they are ready. As youth move around the state, they may also transfer from one Aftercare agency to another. The transient nature of this population may result in periodic lapses in service. These factors lead to a fair amount of turnover in program participation as youth may enter and exit services multiple times before their 21st birthday.

PAL Participation: Of the 845 youth served in SFY 2017, 630 or 74.5% met requirements and received a PAL stipend for at least a portion of the time they participated; the remaining 215 youth did not receive PAL during the year. *In the tables and charts throughout this report, columns designated “Aftercare Only” or “AC Only” refer to youth who never received a PAL stipend while participating in Aftercare services.*

Aftercare Participation by PAL Status - SFY 2013 - 2017

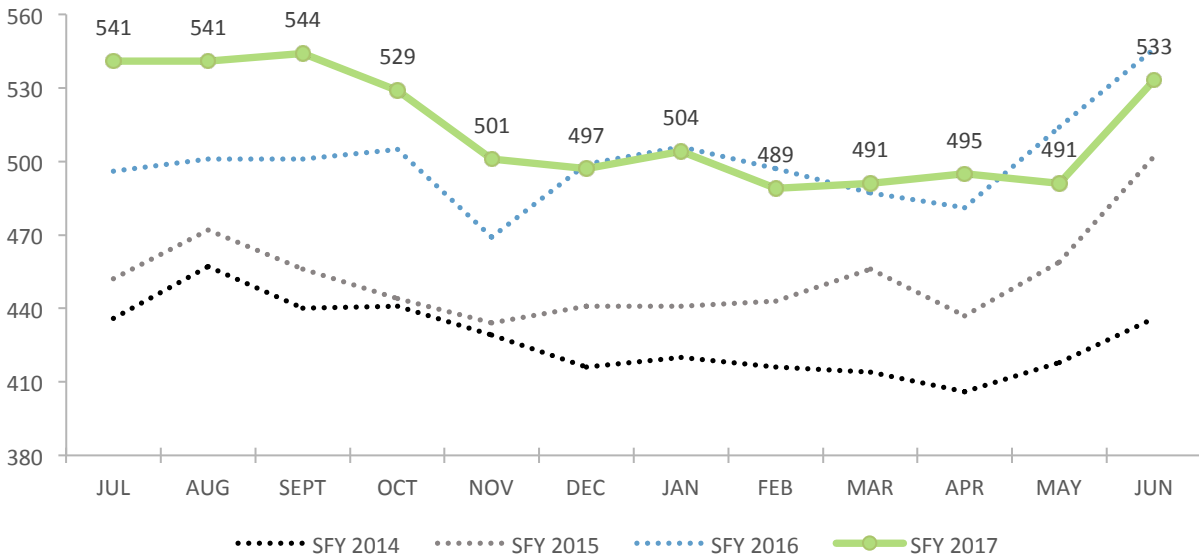


State-established eligibility criteria for Aftercare Basic (without PAL) allows some youth who will never qualify for the monthly financial assistance offered by the PAL program to receive general Aftercare case management services and support. Among the 215 youth served by IASN in SFY 2017 who did not receive PAL, 94 (11% of the total number of youth served) were eligible **only** for Aftercare Basic. Of those, 63 left state-paid foster care or STS before their 18th birthday or had not been in placement for six of the twelve months prior to aging out; 28 youth aged out of a non-licensed relative care placement; and 3 youth were adopted or placed in guardianship after the age of 16.

The remaining 121 youth receiving Aftercare Only during the year met the age and foster care exit requirements for PAL, but did not qualify for the PAL program because they were either still eligible for voluntary foster care (*e.g.*, they had not yet completed high school and were under age 20); they were not meeting the education, employment, or housing requirements of PAL; or their income (earned and unearned) was too high to qualify for the needs-based PAL stipend. Many of these youth may qualify for PAL at some point in the future as their circumstances change. Similar to previous years, of all young people served in SFY 2017, 88.9% met the foster care exit age and placement requirements for PAL, while 70% actually received PAL for at least one month during the year.

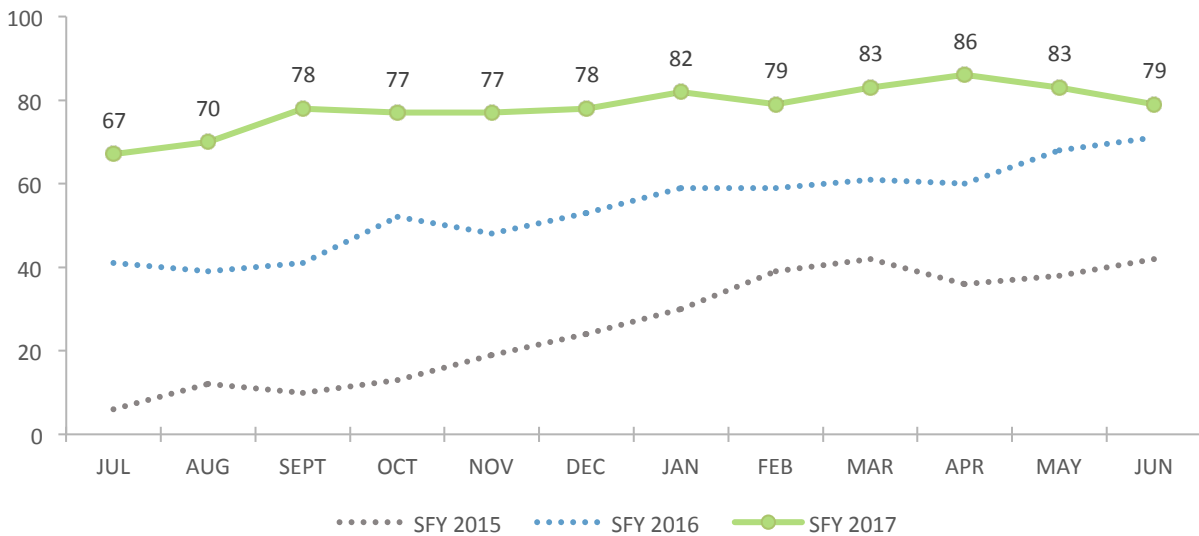
Average Monthly Participation: On average, 513 young people participated in Aftercare each month during SFY 2017. Of those, an average of 281 received PAL and 153 received Aftercare only (*i.e.*, did not receive a PAL stipend). Average monthly participation in SFY 2017 includes 78 youth from STS/detention (an average of 51 who received PAL and 27 who received Aftercare only). The number being served in Aftercare and PAL changes monthly as young adults access and exit services and shift between PAL and Aftercare only. In SFY 2017, monthly participation ranged from a low of 488 in February 2017 to a high of 544 in September 2016. Monthly participation usually peaks in May and June when a substantial number of 18-year-old youth become eligible for Aftercare when they are discharged from foster care immediately after high school graduation. In SFY 2017 participation peaked in September when 544 youth received services.

Iowa Aftercare Services Network Monthly Participation



As illustrated in the graph below, monthly STS participation leveled off in SFY 2017, after a steady increase month-to-month during the first two full years of services being extended to this population.

Total (PAL and AC Only) STS Monthly Participation



Gender and Race: Demographic data recorded from participants at the time of intake includes gender, age, race and ethnicity. Of the 845 youth served by the Aftercare Network in SFY 2017, 55% were male and 44% were female, marking a continued shift in which more young men overall participate in Aftercare than young women. The gender break-out reflects the extension of services to youth exiting the STS or court-ordered detention who are predominantly males.

As in previous years and reflecting the racial makeup of older youth in placement, the majority of young people participating in Aftercare identify as White (77.9%); a sizeable percentage identify themselves as African American (22.9%), Multiracial (13.8%), or American Indian (4.9%). Of all youth served in SFY 2017, 15.8% identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. Just over 5% identified as American Indian, and 1% knew that they were a member of a federally recognized tribe.

GENDER	Total Served (N=845)		Received PAL (N=630)		AC Only (N=215)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	469	55%	354	56%	115	54%
Female	375	44%	275	43%	100	46%
Transgender	1	<1%	1	<1%	0	0

RACE* / ETHNICITY

White	659	78%	491	78%	168	78%
African American	192	23%	152	24%	40	19%
American Indian	42	5%	27	4%	15	7%
Asian	8	1%	4	1%	4	2%
Native Hawaiian	6	1%	4	1%	2	.1%
Multiracial	117	14%	84	13%	33	15%
Unknown/Declined	9	1%	6	1%	3	1%
Ethnicity – Latino/Hispanic	134	16%	100	16%	34	16%

* Youth can identify with more than one race, therefore, percentages will not add up to 100%.

Age: As described above, most youth first access Aftercare at age 18 soon after exiting foster care. Similar to previous years, the average age of new intakes in SFY 2017 was 18.4 years, with youth ranging in age from 18.0 to 20.9 at intake. Among new participants in SFY 2017, 75.9% first came to Aftercare between 18 and 18½; and 89.6% began accessing services prior to age 19. At any given time, roughly an equal number of 18, 19 and 20 year olds are participating in Aftercare.

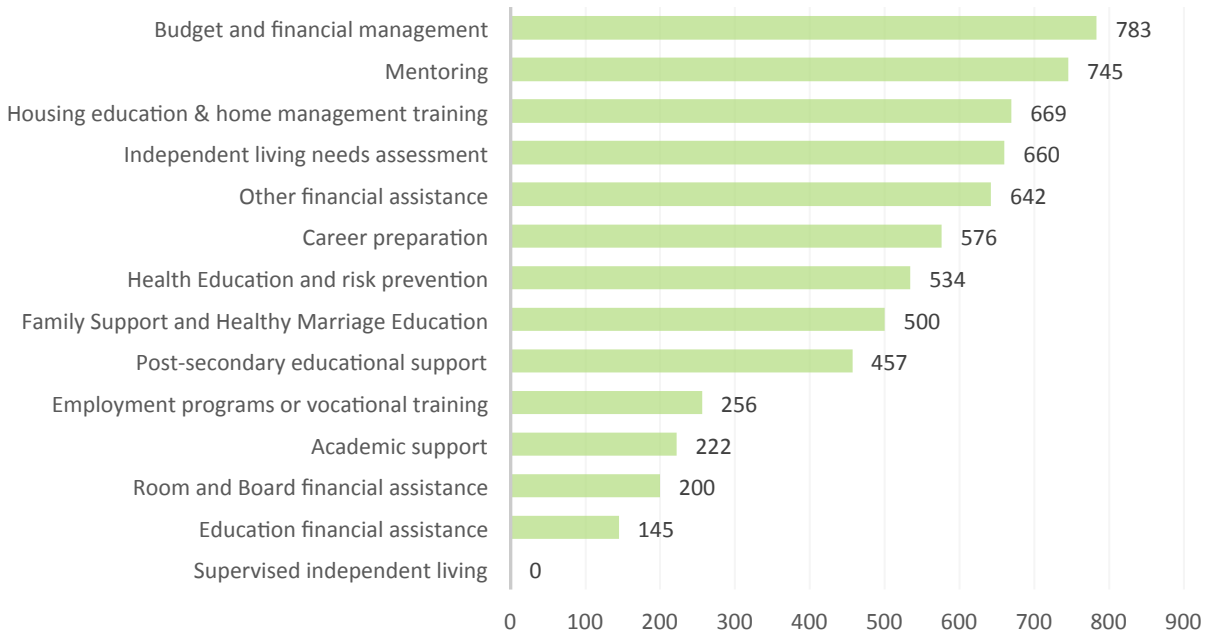
Over half (63.4%) of participants who left Aftercare during the fiscal year and who did not return prior to June 30, 2017 were at least 20.5 years old. Among youth who left services, 16% were still 18 years old and another 14% were 19 years old. Given the voluntary nature of Aftercare and the ability of young people to re-initiate services, experience suggests that many of these youth will return for services prior to their 21st birthday when their eligibility ends.

Serious Emotional Disorder: Historically, more than half of all youth accessing the Aftercare Network each year come to the program with a history of mental health assessment, diagnosis and treatment. In SFY 2017, 60% of the 845 youth served had been diagnosed with one or more Serious Emotional Disorders (SED) prior to leaving foster care (see table below). Of the 505 participants in Aftercare with a reported DSM-IV-TR Diagnosis; 35.5% were diagnosed with Depression (or other Depressive or Mood disorder); 36% had Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder; 19.4% had PTSD or Acute Stress/Anxiety disorder; and 15.5% had a diagnosis of Oppositional Defiant Disorder.

	Total Served (N=845)		Received PAL (N=630)		AC Only (N=215)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
SED	505	60%	371	59%	134	62%
Non-SED	298	35%	229	36%	69	32%
Not Reported	42	5%	30	5%	12	6%

Services Provided: Each young person participating in Aftercare works individually with a Self-Sufficiency Advocate. These Advocates meet with participating youth face-to-face a minimum of twice a month (often much more frequently), assessing needs and helping youth set goals, identify action steps, and assist youth in achieving those goals. Advocates offer support, guidance, and provide a range of information and services to each youth depending on their unique needs and interests. Beginning in SFY 2011, the Network began recording the types of services provided to individual youth to satisfy the state’s reporting requirements for the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD). IASN uses definitions established by NYTD to document the services that are provided to individual youth, and transmits that data to DHS monthly. The graph below shows the unduplicated number of youth during the year who received each of the defined-NYTD services at least once.

NYTD Defined Services Provided by IASN



Of the 845 youth participating in Aftercare at any time in SFY 2017, 93% received budget and financial management services and 88% received mentoring services, reflecting the emphasis on financial management in the program and the mentoring relationship Aftercare Advocates establish with most participating youth. In addition to assessing and helping youth meet basic needs with financial assistance, Advocates also work with youth on housing, health, post-secondary education, career preparation and family support issues. Any participant receiving a PAL stipend or Aftercare vendor payment is recorded as receiving “other financial assistance.” “Room and board financial assistance” includes vendor payments used specifically for housing and the Chafee-funded rent subsidy program.

Planned Exits: As a voluntary program, young people are able to initiate and discontinue services as long as they are between the ages of 18 and 21 and meet other eligibility requirements. The transient nature of this population also creates disruptions in services, and many participants do enter and exit Aftercare services multiple times. The average duration of participation for all youth exiting services (with or without an interview) was 561 days (or 1.54 years), although this may include some disruptions in participation.

Aftercare Advocates work hard to keep young people engaged in the program as long as services are needed, but not all young people are ready or willing to accept the services or to comply with the minimal requirements of the program. When young people discontinue services, their reason for exiting is documented by the Self-Sufficiency Advocate who has been working with the youth. Youth are asked to complete an exit interview at that time, but not all youth are available or willing to do so.

The table below shows the circumstances for all youth who exited Aftercare during the year and did not return prior to July 1, 2017 (N=351). Of these youth, 204 (58%) completed an exit interview. The remaining 147 (42%) exiting youth discontinued services without an interview. In these cases, the reason for exit is based on the Self-Sufficiency Advocates' knowledge of the youth's last circumstances. Many of these youth remain age-eligible and may return for services.

ENGAGED to a PLANNED EXIT	# Completing Exit Interview	# Not Completing Exit Interview	TOTAL EXITS	Percent of All(N=351)
Youth achieved Self Sufficiency	4	0	4	1.1%
Youth voluntarily chose to end/declined services	20	17	37	10.5%
Youth is turning 21 - end of eligibility	113	7	120	34.2%
Subtotal	137	24	161	45.9%

DISENGAGED prior to a PLANNED EXIT				
Youth exited from services for not meeting self-responsibility requirements	9	49	58	16.5%
Unknown circumstances	3	26	29	8.3%
Subtotal	12	75	87	24.8%

OTHER REASONS for EXITING				
Youth has moved - non-transfer	18	11	29	8.3%
Youth has moved - pending transfer	17	6	23	6.3%
Youth leaving area temporarily - non-transfer	4	1	5	1.4%
Youth is incarcerated	6	16	22	6.3%
Died	0	2	2	0.6%
Youth institutionalized or Hospitalized	2	0	2	0.6%
Other	8	12	20	5.7%
Subtotal	55	48	103	29.3%
GRAND TOTAL	204	147	351	

The most prevalent reason for discontinuing services in SFY 2017 was that the participant turned 21 and was no longer eligible for services (34%). This is especially true of PAL participants, of which 39.4% exited Aftercare when they turned 21, while only 17% of those receiving Aftercare Only, participated until their 21st birthday. Just over 16% of participants exited because they were moving. Another 16% voluntarily exited or were discharged for failing to meet self-responsibility requirements, which is often related to failing to meet regularly with an Advocate or actively work toward self-sufficiency.

While many youth have multiple entries and exits from services, a smaller number never seem to fully engage with the program. In SFY 2017, 38 of the exiting youth (4.5% of the 845 youth served during the year) participated for less than three months and did not return before the end of the fiscal year. Many of these young people may re-enter services at a later date. *(These youth, even if they completed an exit interview, are excluded from the outcomes analysis presented in Part III of this report.)*

Network Activities to Assure Quality: As the network continues to strive to provide quality services to youth, the following activities were implemented during SFY 2017:

- *Critical Incident Protocol*—this protocol was adopted to ensure that the Network was aware of serious situations involving Aftercare participants (e.g., hospitalizations, felony involvement, death). The protocol provides guidance to providers and is used to identify issues and assess trends that may need to be addressed at the Network level.
- *Stability of Workforce Assessment*—information and concerns of Network providers was gathered and discussed to address needs of Advocates and staff turnover.
- *Updated Policy Manual*—the extensive Aftercare Policy and Procedures Manual was updated and distributed to all Advocates to insure consistency of services within the guidelines of the contract.
- *Training*—an annual training plan was developed for SFY 2017 that included training, meetings, and support to supervisors in the Network. Training included a full-day seminar on the neurobiology of trauma and treatment strategies with nationally recognized expert, Dr. Janine D’Anniballe, that was available to all staff.
- *Race Equity and Inclusion*—the Network continues to encourage and engage in data-informed conversations regarding race and cultural equity and inclusion. Aftercare data is disaggregated by race whenever possible to monitor for disparities and inform practice.
- *Competency Toolkit*—this Toolkit was developed by YPII to help guide and support the work of Self Sufficiency Advocates. The Toolkit identifies a set of competencies (knowledge, skills, and abilities) appropriate for the young adults participating in Aftercare. The competencies are organized in seven domain areas: health, education, employment, financial literacy, relationships, housing, and general life skills, and range from basic to intermediate to advanced levels. A selection of resources and activities that coincide with each of the competency areas is also included. The Toolkit is intended to be a flexible resource for Advocates to use with participants to assess needs and inform self-sufficiency plans, and to develop action steps for both Advocates and participants. Utilization of the Toolkit will begin in SFY 2018.

PART III – Outcomes of Youth Exiting Aftercare

Iowa's Aftercare and PAL programs were established to assist young people who age out of foster care, the State Training School (STS) or other court-ordered placement make a successful transition to adulthood. The challenges facing this population, as well as poor outcomes among those who do not receive continued support, are well-documented. The services and supports offered by the Iowa Aftercare Services Network are designed to help these young adults move toward stability and self-sufficiency in five key areas: education, employment, housing, health, and relationships. A variety of intake and discharge interview questions are used to assess progress by participating young people in these outcome areas.

Several questions from Aftercare's Core Client Outcomes database provide information for each outcome area. SFY 2017 data in the following twelve areas (and five-year trend data on a few select measures) are presented in this part:

- Employment
- Resources to meet living expenses
- Monthly Income
- Financial Capability
- Safe and Stable Housing
- Housing Security
- Education
- Positive Relationships
- Children and Parenting
- High Risk Behaviors
- Access to Health Care/Health Insurance Coverage
- Essential Documents

Participants Included in the Outcomes Analysis: As in past years' outcomes analyses, this report compares the original intake data collected when youth first accessed services with the last exit interview data for those youth who exited during SFY 2017 after at least three months of participation and who did not return before July 1, 2017. This provides an unduplicated group of 188 youth on which data is reported for the year. It should be noted that some of the youth included in this analysis may have already returned for services after the close of the fiscal year or could yet return if they are not yet age 21. The report presents aggregate data on all youth meeting these parameters regardless of their last placement, including youth who aged out of the State Training School (STS) or a detention center.

For purposes of this analysis and report, we define youth who met the qualifications and received a PAL stipend for at least one month at any time during their participation as a PAL participant. Of the 188 total participants for whom data is reported, 153 (81%) are included in the PAL population, and 35 (19%) are in the Non-PAL (*i.e.*, Aftercare (AC) Only) group. Data is presented for all 188 youth combined, as well as for the 153 PAL participants and 35 AC Only participants separately for each of the indicators. Because there are relatively few AC Only participants represented in this data, results for this subpopulation may be less reliable and should be interpreted with caution.

Demographic Information – Age, Gender and Race/Ethnicity: The average age of the 188 youth included in this Part was 18.4 at intake and 20.5 at exit. Nearly three-quarters (73.4%) of this group entered Aftercare within six months of turning 18. At the time of discharge, 60.6% were age 21 and are no longer eligible for services, and 68.6% were age 20.5 or older. Half of the exiting participants are female (50.5%) and half male (49.5%). About two-thirds (65.4%) of these 188 participants identified as White, Non-Hispanic and about one-third (34.6%) identified as Youth of Color, including 11.2% who identified as African American or Black; and 14.4% who identified with multiple races. Hispanic/Latino youth (of any race) made up 14.4% of this population.

Duration of Involvement: The average length of time between when this population first accessed Aftercare services and their last SFY 2017 exit was just over two years. Of the youth exiting services and on which data is included in this Part, 112 (60%) were involved with Aftercare over a period of two years or more, including 46% who were involved over a period of at least 2.5 years. These timeframes have remained very consistent over the last several years. Note that this duration does not necessarily mean that the young people were involved continuously over this time. Given the voluntary nature of the program and the transient nature of the population, there are often some interruptions in services during the time a young person is eligible.

Employment: When exiting care at or near age 18, most young people have not yet established themselves in the workforce, with fewer than half employed at all and less than 20% employed 25 or more hours per week. These young adults demonstrate significant gains in labor force participation while in Aftercare. In SFY 2017, about half (49.5%) of participants were employed at least 25 hours per week at exit, compared to only 17.6% of the same youth at intake. The proportion of PAL participants employed full-time (25 hours or more per week) rose from 18.3% at intake to 51% at exit; and among Aftercare Only participants, full-time employment tripled from 14.3% at intake to 42.9% at exit. Overall, 42.6 of youth were working either full- or part-time at intake, rising to 63.3% at exit.

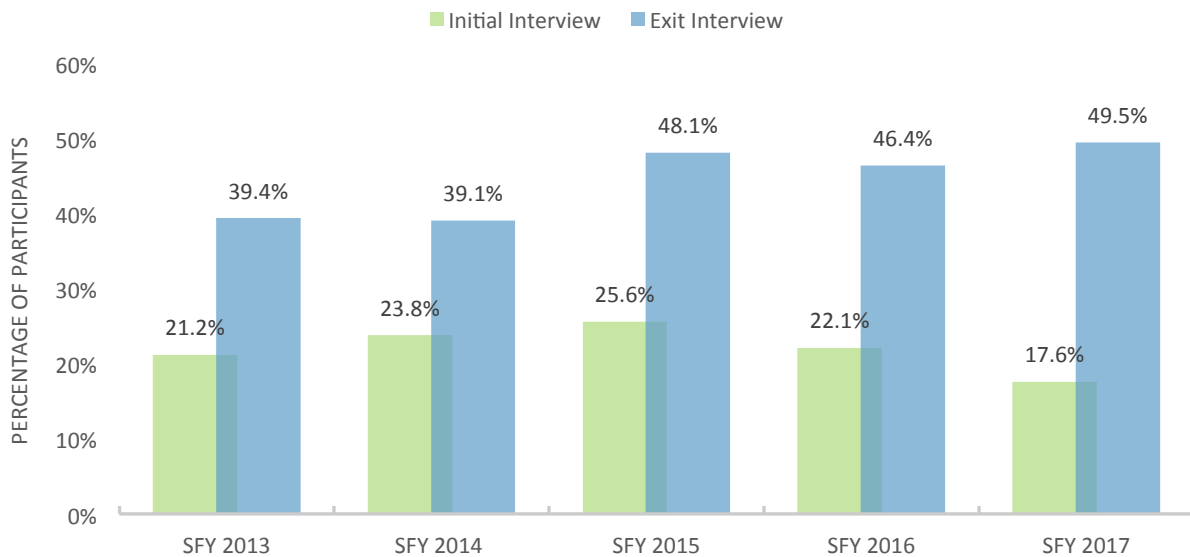
Unemployment decreased from more than one-third of all participants at intake to 14.4% at exit. The percentage of young people not in the workforce, which may include full-time students hovered just under one-fifth of all participants. At both intake and exit, workforce participation is greater for PAL participants than AC Only participants. Note that the PAL program requires participants to be either working, enrolled in school, or a combination of the two to receive a monthly stipend. Additional SFY 2017 data on employment status and a comparison of PAL and AC Only participants are shown in the table below.

EMPLOYMENT	All (N=188)		PAL (N=153)		AC Only (N=35)	
	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit
Employed full-time*	17.6%	49.5%	18.3%	51.0%	14.3%	42.9%
Employed part-time*	25.0%	13.8%	26.1%	13.7%	20.0%	14.3%
Unemployed	35.6%	14.4%	35.3%	15.0%	37.1%	11.4%
Long-term disability	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	2.9%	0.0%
Not in workforce	18.6%	19.2%	17.0%	17.7%	25.7%	25.7%
Other	2.7%	2.7%	3.3%	2.0%	0.0%	5.7%

* Full time employment is defined as employed 25 or more hours per week. Employed part-time represents those employed less than 25 hours per week.

Five year trends in full-time employment (25 or more hours per week) at intake and exit is shown in the graph on the following page. While the number of young people entering Aftercare employed full-time has gone down over the last few years, full-time employment at exit has shown steady increases.

Exiting Youth Working 25 or More Hours Per Week at Initial and Exit Interviews - SFY 2013 - SFY 2017



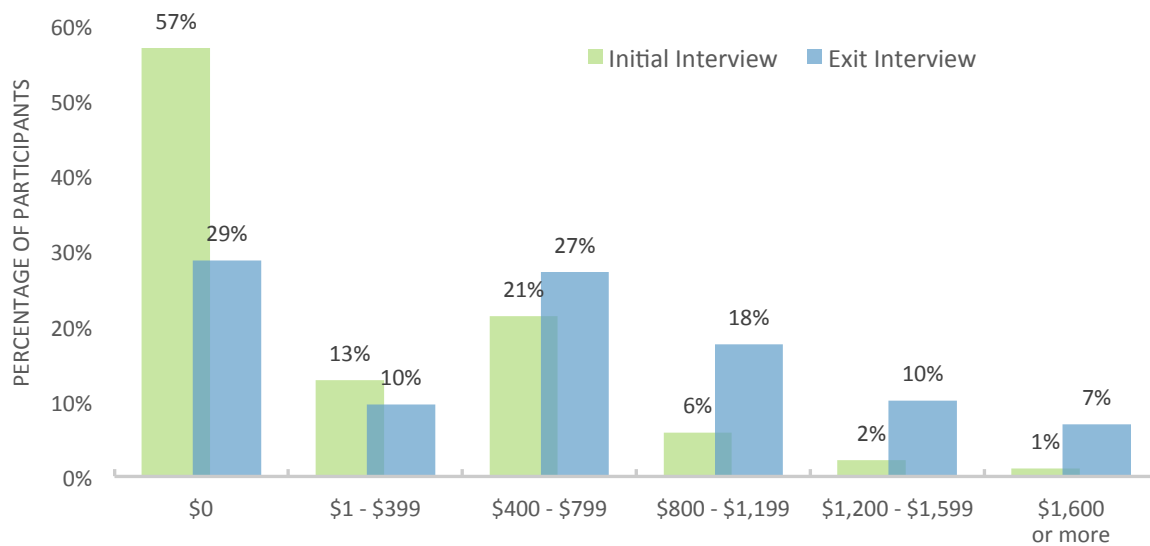
Further data from the exit interviews shows that 64.4% of participants exiting Aftercare have been continuously employed for more than six months, including 35.1% who reported continuous employment for one year or more. Not uncommon in this age group, young people in Aftercare report frequently changing jobs, with 45.2% having worked in five or more jobs prior to exiting Aftercare.

Resources to Meet Living Expenses: Few young adults are entirely financially self-sufficient by age 21, and this is especially true of the young people who age out of foster care or other placements without a network of family support to help. While Aftercare participants make substantial progress, still less than half (47.3%) are able to cover their expenses with income alone when they end services. Aftercare Advocates frequently assist participants in obtaining public assistance or community resources for which they are eligible to make ends meet. When including these other sources of financial assistance, the percentage of young people with enough money to cover necessary expenses increases to 65.4% at exit, but this population is still struggling financially at age 21.

RESOURCES	All (N=188)		PAL (N=153)		AC Only (N=35)	
	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit
Has enough money to cover needed expenses with earned income alone	10.6%	47.3%	9.8%	50.3%	14.3%	34.3%
Has enough money to cover needed expenses with income and other assistance	60.6%	65.4%	69.3%	68.0%	22.9%	54.3%

Monthly Income: Consistently, over half of young people enter Aftercare earning \$0 in monthly income (not including any public assistance they may be receiving). Of the youth exiting Aftercare in SFY 2017, 56.9% reported zero income when they first accessed services. While it is often beyond the reach of these young people to meet their expenses with earned income alone by the time they exit Aftercare, participants do demonstrate progress in monthly earnings. At intake, 30.3% of all participants were earning more than \$400 a month and only 9% were making more than \$800 each month. By the time they leave Aftercare, 61.7% are earning at least \$400 a month and more than one-third (34.6%) have an earned monthly income of \$800 or more. Earned income among this year's exiting participants is higher than that reported last year when only about one-quarter of young people reported earning \$800 or more per month. The percentage of participants with no monthly earned income (which may include full-time students) decreased from 56.9% at intake to 28.7% at exit.

**Monthly Income (Before Assistance) at Intake and Exit
SFY 2017 (N=188)**



Financial Capability: Additional questions related to savings and credit were added to the Aftercare interviews in SFY 2015. Data from the exit interviews in SFY 2017 show that despite gains in earnings, only 37.8% of participants exiting Aftercare have money saved for emergencies (down from 44% in SFY 2016). In addition, by the time young people leave Aftercare, 45.7% have received their credit report and 37.2% know their credit score, both slightly higher than was reported last year. At the time of exit from Aftercare, a majority of young people are utilizing banking institutions compared to their status at intake; 77.7% of young people have a checking account and 67.0% have a savings account at exit, similar to previous years.

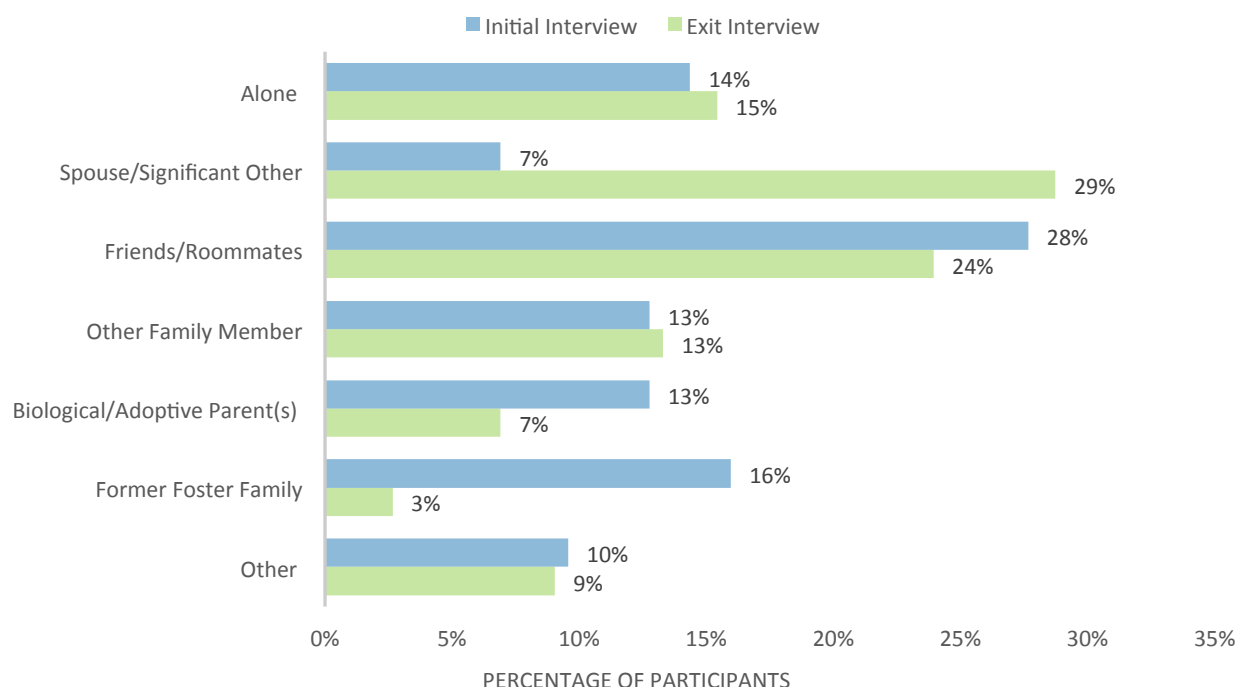
Safe and Stable Housing: As is true for many young adults, youth who age out of foster care have limited income and rely on friends or family for a place to live until they are able to afford a more independent housing arrangement. At intake, the majority of Aftercare participants are either living in someone else's apartment or house and paying rent (29.8%) or living with someone else but not personally contributing toward rent or other expenses (26.6%). Just 10.6% live solely on their own, and 11.2% live in apartment or house with shared expenses.

By the time young people leave Aftercare services, two-thirds of participants are contributing to their housing costs, including those with sole responsible for rent (14.4%), those with shared responsibility for rent (38.3%), and those who are paying ‘rent’ to live in another person’s apartment or house (13.3%). As in past years, few participants utilize university housing—7.5% at intake falling to just 3.2% at exit. (*Note that in the table below, the number of youth represented in certain cells is very small.*)

HOUSING	All (N=188)		PAL (N=153)		AC Only (N=35)	
	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit
University housing (residence hall, sorority/fraternity)	7.5%	3.2%	7.8%	3.3%	5.7%	2.9%
Apartment or house (sole responsibility for rent)	10.6%	14.4%	13.1%	14.4%	0%	14.3%
Apartment or house (shared responsibility for rent)	11.2%	38.3%	7.8%	41.2%	25.7%	25.7%
Someone else’s apt or house paying rent	29.8%	13.3%	35.3%	13.7%	5.7%	11.4%
Someone else’s apt or house, not paying rent or living expenses	26.6%	17.6%	24.8%	16.3%	34.3%	22.9%
Couch surfing (moving from house to house)	1.1%	2.1%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	5.7%
Transitional facility, shelter, or other supported housing arrangement	8.5%	3.7%	5.2%	2.6%	22.9%	8.6%
Street/outdoors	0%	0.5%	0%	0.7%	0%	0%
Other	4.8%	6.9%	4.6%	6.5%	5.7%	8.6%

Living Arrangements: As discussed above, most Aftercare participants are living with other people, and who they are living with follows similar patterns from year-to-year. In SFY 2017, there was a dramatic increase in the number of participants living with a spouse or significant other, while there was a slight decrease in the number living with friends/roommates. Consistent with previous years, the numbers living with adoptive or biological parents and former foster families decrease between intake and exit as is often the case during emerging adulthood as young people gradually become more independent. (*See chart on the following page for more detail.*)

Living Arrangements at Intake and Exit - SFY 2017 (N=188)



Housing Security: A number of interview questions are included to assess housing security among participants. Overall, young people report having “safe” housing – more than 95% of young people report feeling safe in their living arrangement and that their housing is structurally safe at both intake and exit.

In other housing areas, there is often substantial improvement from intake to exit. For example, the proportion of participants who have their name on a lease increases from 29.3% at intake to 52.7% at exit. Having keys to their current home also increased, from 57.5% at intake to 79.8% at exit this year, and owning household items increased from 56.9% at intake to 79.8% at exit.

HOUSING SECURITY QUESTIONS

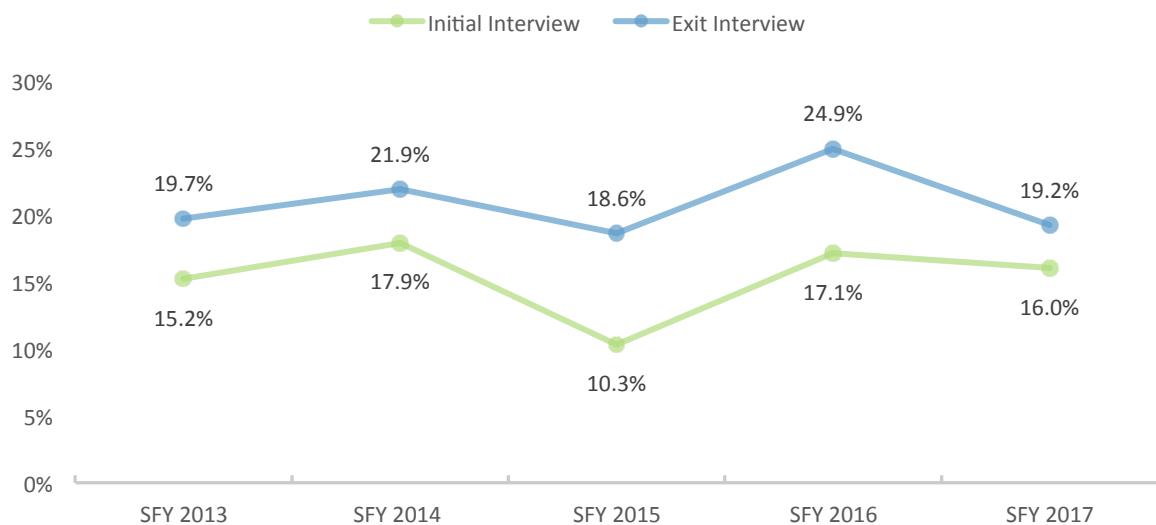
	Initial % (N=188)	Exit % (N=188)
Has formal agreement	46.3%	61.2%
Name is on lease	29.3%	52.7%
Own household items	56.9%	79.8%
Has keys to home	57.5%	79.8%
Paying for housing	58.5%	72.3%
Less than half income for housing	52.7%	61.7%
Not behind on rent/utilities	72.3%	63.8%
Structurally safe housing	98.4%	95.7%
Feel safe	96.8%	96.8%
Plan on moving within a month	33.5%	27.7%
Solid plan for where going (as percent of those planning to move)	36.2% (N=69)	57.6% (N=59)

Amount Paying for Housing (per month)	Initial % (N=188)	Exit % (N=188)
\$0	43.1%	28.2%
\$1 to \$299	20.8%	21.8%
\$300 to \$499	26.6%	31.9%
\$500 or more	9.6%	18.1%

At exit from Aftercare, more young people report that they are contributing toward their housing costs (from 58.5% at intake to 72.5% at exit in SFY 2017). Affordable housing remains a challenge for many participants, however, with 38.3% reporting that more than half of their income goes toward rent and utilities at exit and 36.2% reporting that they are behind on their rent or utility bills.

Homelessness: There are multiple factors contributing to homelessness among young adults including economic hardship, family conflict, individual social and emotional challenges, and systemic barriers to safe and affordable housing. Moreover, system involvement and episodes of family homelessness as a child are significant risk factors associated with adult homelessness. While very few young people are living “on the street” at the time of intake or exit from Aftercare, five-year trends show that one-fifth to one-quarter of exiting participants report having been homeless in the past two years at the time they leave Aftercare.

Exiting Youth Who Report Being Homeless in Past Two Years at Initial and Exit Interviews - SFY 2013-SFY 2017



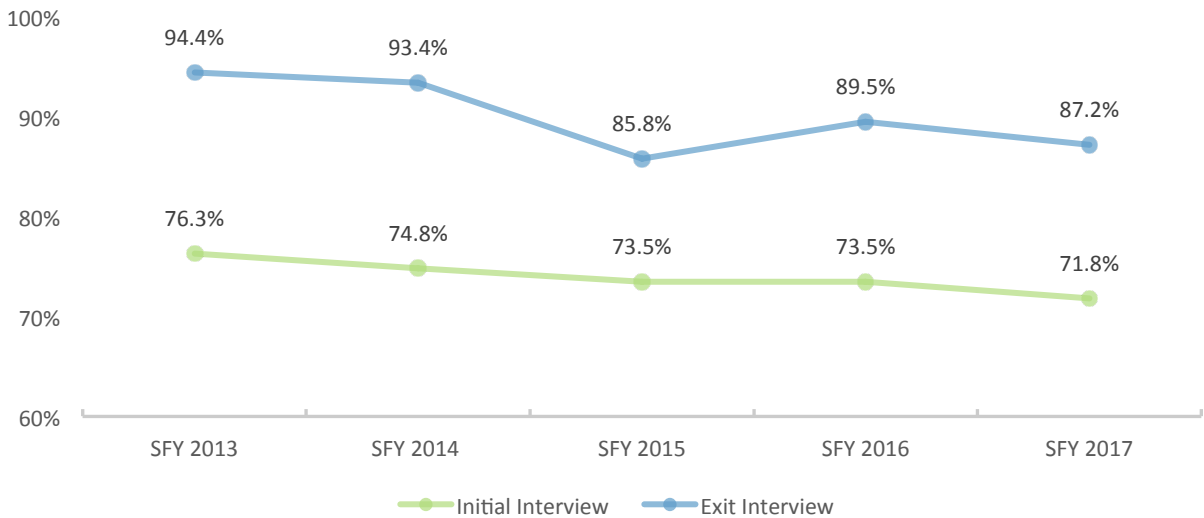
Education: Of young people completing an exit interview in SFY 2017, 87.2% had earned at least a high school diploma, its equivalent, a vocational certificate, or an Associate’s Degree. However, fewer participants at exit than intake are currently enrolled in an education or training program (27.1% at intake versus 23.4% at exit). Enrollment and persistence in higher education is challenging for many of these youth. Less than a quarter of participants report completing their freshman year of college or more by the time they exit Aftercare, suggesting that better preparation and additional supports are necessary for this population to be successful at the post-secondary level. (See additional details in table on the following page).

EDUCATION	All (N=188)		PAL (N=153)		AC Only (N=35)	
	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit
% Attending School *	27.1%	23.4%	27.5%	25.5%	25.7%	14.3%
Highest level of education completed						
10 th grade or less	5.3%	4.8%	3.9%	3.9%	11.4%	8.6%
11 th grade	23.4%	8.0%	18.3%	4.6%	45.7%	22.9%
12 th grade	69.7%	63.3%	76.5%	64.7%	40.0%	57.1%
College freshman	1.6%	12.2%	1.3%	13.7%	2.9	5.7%
College sophomore	--	6.9%	--	7.2%	--	5.7%
College junior	--	3.2%	--	3.9%	--	--
College senior	--	1.6%	--	2.0%		
Highest Credential Received						
None	28.2%	12.8%	20.9%	7.8%	60.0%	34.3%
GED or HiSET	8.5%	7.5%	7.8%	7.2%	11.4%	8.8%
High School Diploma	62.8%	76.6%	70.6%	81.7%	28.6%	54.3%
Vocational Cert or license	0.5%	1.6%	0.6%	2.0%	--	--
AA degree	--	1.6%	--	1.3%	--	2.9%

* Percent attending school includes youth who responded that they were enrolled full-time (school only); employed and enrolled; or enrolled in career prep or internship. Youth may be attending a high school or post-secondary institution.

Youth in foster care or other out-of-home placements often struggle academically, and many are behind in school for a variety of reasons. When turning 18, youth in Iowa may sign a voluntary placement agreement to stay in foster care to complete high school. Many, however, do not take advantage of that option, and historically about a quarter of youth enter aftercare without a high school diploma or equivalent.

Exiting Youth with High School Diploma or Equivalent at Initial and Exit Interview



Over the last five years, an average of 74% of young people enter Aftercare with their high school diploma or equivalent. By the time they exit Aftercare services, an average of 90% have attained a high school credential or higher.

Positive Relationships: Having positive social relationships and networks that support the healthy development of young people is critical during adolescence and early adulthood. Most young people in Aftercare report that they do have supportive adults who they will *always* be able to turn to for support and guidance at both intake and exit, suggesting that permanency may not be that far out of reach for older youth in care if concerted efforts are made to engage supportive adults in their lives.

% responding “yes”	All (N=188)		PAL (N=153)		AC Only (N=35)	
	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit
Has a positive relationship with supportive adult family member	85.1%	87.8%	84.3%	85.6%	88.6%	97.1%
Has a positive relationship with supportive non-family adult	94.7%	93.1%	94.1%	92.2%	97.1%	97.1%

Children and Parenting: Among youth completing exit interviews in SFY 2017, 5.9% entered Aftercare as parents; by the time they exited, 24.5% are parenting. Working with participants, including young men, on healthy relationships and building parenting skills are key areas of focus for Aftercare Self-Sufficiency Advocates. (Note: Caution should be used in interpreting custody data because of the small cell size especially for AC Only participants.)

% responding “yes”	All (N=188)		PAL (N=153)		AC Only (N=35)	
	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit
Are you a parent?	5.9%	24.5%	6.5%	24.8%	2.9%	22.9%
Are you currently pregnant, given birth or fathered a child in the last year?	6.4%	17.6%	7.8%	17.7%	--	17.1%
Does your child live with you or have joint custody? (as a % of those who indicated they had children)	63.6% (N=11)	71.2% (N=52)	60.0% (N=10)	75.0% (N=44)	(100%) (N=1)	50.0% (N=8)

High Risk Behaviors: The prevalence of selected high risk behaviors among Aftercare participants are presented in table below, and are an indication of the level of trauma and challenges this population encounters. Given the sensitive nature of many of the risk behavior questions on which young people are asked to self-report, caution should be used in interpreting and drawing conclusions from this data. (Note: Four youth at intake and exit declined to answer questions related to suicide.)

% responding “yes”	All (N=188)		PAL (N=153)		AC Only (N=35)	
	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit
Suicide*						
Made Plans to commit suicide past 12 months	12.2%	8.0%	10.5%	7.8%	20.0%	8.6%
Attempted suicide past 12 months	9.0%	6.9%	7.8%	6.5%	14.3%	8.6%
Substance Use in last 30 days						
Tobacco	39.4%	48.4%	39.9%	50.3%	37.1%	40.0%
Alcohol to Intoxication	9.8%	23.9%	10.5%	24.2%	5.7%	22.9%
Marijuana	10.1%	16.0%	10.5%	16.3%	8.6%	14.3%
Incarcerated or Detained in Jail or detention facility last 2 years	37.2%	36.2%	34.0%	34.0%	51.4%	45.7%

Tobacco use, in particular, remains persistently high among the population of young people served by Aftercare, with nearly 50% of participants at exit indicating that they use tobacco, substantially higher than young adults in the general population.

Health Insurance Coverage: Most young people in Aftercare rely on Medicaid for their health insurance coverage. Beginning in 2014 youth who age out of foster care remain eligible for Medicaid until age 26.

These young people may also be eligible under other Medicaid coverage groups or government health insurance programs. Those that were not in state-paid foster care at the age of 18 do not qualify for the automatic foster care coverage, but may be eligible under other coverage groups.

Nearly all youth exiting Aftercare have health insurance, most typically Medicaid. Among exiting participants, only about 1 report that they do not have health insurance, indicating that the policy enabling youth to remain on Medicaid to age 26 if they age-out of foster care has been successful.

HEALTH INSURANCE	All (N=188)		PAL (N=153)		AC Only (N=35)	
	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit
Enrolled in Medicaid	92.6%	94.2%	94.1%	94.8%	85.7%	91.4%
Insured (other than Medicaid)						
Employer provided	0.5%	3.2%	0.7%	3.3%	--	2.9%
Private pay/self-provided	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	2.9%	2.9%
Other insurance	6.4%	3.2%	5.9%	2.0%	8.6%	8.6%
No medical insurance	2.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	5.7%	--

Essential Documents: As in past years, young people show improvement in both their knowledge of how to obtain important documents, as well as actually having essential documents in their possession, after participating in Aftercare. While more youth have a legal driver's license at exit than intake, getting and maintaining a valid driver's license remains a challenge for many of these young adults, which may impede their ability to get a job or continue their education.

% responding "yes"	All (N=188)		PAL (N=153)		AC Only (N=35)	
	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit	Initial	Exit
Knows how to obtain:						
Birth certificate	78.2%	92.0%	81.7%	92.2%	62.9%	91.4%
Social Security card	73.4%	94.2%	76.5%	94.8%	60.0%	91.4%
Medical records	72.3%	91.0%	75.2%	92.7%	60.0%	85.7%
Education records	80.3%	94.2%	83.7%	94.8%	65.7%	91.4%
Has in their possession:						
Birth certificate	84.6%	88.8%	88.2%	90.2%	68.6%	82.9%
Social Security card	87.2%	93.1%	90.2%	93.5%	74.3%	91.4%
Driver's license	48.4%	67.0%	53.6%	71.9%	25.7%	45.7%

Conclusion

Youth transition from out of home placement during a critical period of development. While late adolescence is a time of discovery, risk-taking and identity development, youth who are disconnected from families and secure supportive relationships do not have the safety net that allows that development to play out without severe consequences. It is essential for youth to have verified transition plans with multiple options, safe and secure relationships with family of choice, and a plan for economic security to improve their chances of a positive journey into adulthood.

Research has well-documented that adolescent brain development does not stop when a person reaches the legal age of majority, and in fact, the brain continues to mature until the mid- to late-twenties. The detrimental and long-lasting impact of trauma on brain development is also becoming more understood in the context of child welfare. Very few teenagers, who have often experienced trauma, disruptions, and other challenges to normal development, will exit foster care able to fully support themselves.

Acquiring and maintaining stability – in self, finances, education or employment, and housing – is frequently the primary focus of Aftercare Advocates with their clients at intake. Most young adults are able to achieve a greater level of security and self-sufficiency by the time they exit services, compared to when they first left foster care. Even with the help and encouragement of their Advocates, some participants are unable to fully focus on education or careers until they are about to turn 21, and no longer eligible for services. This trajectory and realization makes sense within the context of brain development and trauma – “it” doesn’t click for many of these young adults until they are older. Just as age 18 is an arbitrary age to end formal foster care, age 21 may be an ill-advised age to cut-off continued support and services for these young adults.

About the Youth Policy Institute of Iowa

The Youth Policy Institute of Iowa is a non-profit intermediary that concentrates on improving policies, programs and practices affecting young people transitioning from adolescence to adulthood, especially those who have been involved in Iowa’s child welfare or juvenile justice systems. Founded in 2000, YPII embraces the principles of positive youth development, data-informed decision-making, and results-based collective impact. Since 2002, YPII has provided policy development, coordination, quality assurance and evaluation support for Iowa’s Aftercare Services Network, which serves young adults ages 18 – 21 who have aged out of foster care or juvenile justice placements.

For Further Information:

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Appendix 1:
Aftercare Participant Survey Results – October 2016
 N = 456 (91.0% of participants)



Agency providing services:	Percent	Number
American Home Finding Association	3.1%	14
Children's Square	15.6%	71
Family Resources	3.9%	18
Foundation 2	8.4%	38
Four Oaks	15.8%	72
Young House Family Services	2.0%	9
Youth Homes of Mid-America	0.4%	2
YSS – Ames	6.8%	31
• YSS – Francis Lauer	5.9%	27
• YSS – Hamilton	10.3%	47
• YSS – IHYC	22.6%	103
• YSS - Marshall	5.3%	24
	<i>answered question</i>	456
	<i>skipped question</i>	0

Youth Demographics

What is your gender?	Percent	Number
Female	48.2%	210
Male	51.1%	223
Other	0.5%	2
Prefer not to answer	0.2%	1
	<i>answered question</i>	436
	<i>skipped question</i>	20

Do you identify as LGBT+?	Percent	Number
Yes	10.1%	44
No	84.1%	365
Prefer not to answer	5.8%	25
	<i>answered question</i>	434
	<i>skipped question</i>	22

How old are you?	Percent	Number
18	31.6%	137
19	36.6%	159
20	31.6%	137
21	0.2%	1
	<i>answered question</i>	434
	<i>skipped question</i>	22

What race(s) do you identify yourself as? Select all that apply.	Percent	Number
African American or Black	21.7%	95
Asian	0.2%	1
Hispanic or Latino	14.0%	61
Multiracial	4.8%	21
Native American or Indian American	5.9%	26
Pacific Islander	0.7%	3
White	67.7%	296
Other	1.4%	6
Prefer not to answer	1.1%	5
	<i>answered question</i>	437
	<i>skipped question</i>	19

Participant's last placement was state training school?	Percent	Number
Yes	13.9%	62
No	86.1%	385
	<i>answered question</i>	447
	<i>skipped question</i>	9

Outcomes

Last month, did you have enough money and other resources to cover your expenses? (Include earnings, money from PAL, vendor payments, and any other assistance.)	Percent	Number
Yes	73.6%	318
No	21.3%	92
Not sure	5.1%	22
	<i>answered question</i>	432
	<i>skipped question</i>	24

Where did your money come from last month? Select all that apply.	Percent	Number
Employment	60.9%	263
PAL stipend	67.8%	293
Vendor payment	6.0%	26
Education loan, grant or scholarship	9.3%	40
Gift/donation from friend, family or organization	10.0%	43
Borrowed from a friend or family member	16.9%	73
Payday loan	0.5%	2
Loan from bank or credit union	1.6%	7
• Child care assistance	0.2%	1
• Child support payment	0.9%	4
• Rent subsidy or public housing	4.9%	21
• Food assistance (include WIC and SNAP)	17.4%	75
• SSI (written in by youth)	1.4%	6
	<i>answered question</i>	432
	<i>skipped question</i>	24

Do you have a safe and stable place to live?	Percent	Number
Yes	96.3%	422
No	3.7%	16
	<i>answered question</i>	438
	<i>skipped question</i>	18

How many different places have you lived since you left your last placement?	Percent	Number
1	27.4%	120
2	26.7%	117
3	18.7%	82
4	9.6%	42
5	7.3%	32
6	3.0%	13
7 or more places	7.3%	32
	<i>answered question</i>	438
	<i>skipped question</i>	18

Do you have positive personal relationships with adults in the community?	Percent	Number
Yes, plenty	79.3%	349
Some, but not enough	18.4%	81
No	2.3%	10
	<i>answered question</i>	440
	<i>skipped question</i>	16

Self-Sufficiency Advocate Performance

Is the number of times you see and meet with your Advocate...?	Percent	Number
About right	95.4%	419
Not enough	2.5%	11
Too much	2.1%	9
	<i>answered question</i>	439
	<i>skipped question</i>	17

Are you happy with the time of day and place that your Advocate meets with you?	Percent	Number
Almost always	95.4%	419
Sometimes	4.3%	19
Not really	0.2%	1
	<i>answered question</i>	439
	<i>skipped question</i>	17

Does meeting with or talking to your Advocate help you feel (more) hopeful about your future?	Percent	Number
Almost always	81.7%	357
Sometimes	16.2%	71
Not really	2.1%	9
	<i>answered question</i>	437
	<i>skipped question</i>	19

Have you ever talked with your Advocate about events related to race or social justice? (Such as Black Lives Matter, police-civilian interactions, racial disparity in jail or foster care)	Percent	Number
Yes	23.7%	104
No	65.1%	286
Not sure	11.2%	49
	<i>answered question</i>	439
	<i>skipped question</i>	17

How often do you talk with your Advocate about your personal race or culture?	Percent	Number
It's never come up	56.7%	249
Occasionally	23.7%	104
Frequently	8.0%	35
Don't remember	11.6%	51
	<i>answered question</i>	439
	<i>skipped question</i>	17

We are interested in the kinds of things you and your Advocate work on. Indicate how often your Advocate has helped you with the following categories:	Weighted average (maximum = 4.0)	Number
Housing (anything related to finding or keeping a safe place to live)	3.21	439
Life Skills (anything related to learning how to live on your own, how to grocery shop, cook, clean)	3.27	438
Finances (anything related to banking, budgeting, taxes, managing income, savings)	3.59	439
Education (anything related to enrolling in and attending an educational program, financial aid, academic progress)	3.41	435
Employment (anything related to getting, keeping or advancing in a job)	3.40	436
Health (anything related to accessing physical or mental health care and Medicaid/insurance)	3.07	438
Self-Care (anything related to keeping or improving your physical, mental and emotional well-being)	3.06	436
Relationships (including family members or other adults, friends, romantic partners)	3.03	438
Parenting (anything related to caring for and raising a child with or without a partner) <i>Skip if not a parent</i>	2.30	299
	<i>answered question</i>	439
	<i>skipped question</i>	17

Overall, how valuable is Aftercare to you? Rate on a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 being of no value and 10 being extremely valuable.	Percent	Number
1	0.7%	3
2	0.2%	1
3	0.0%	0
4	0.7%	3
5	2.3%	10
6	2.5%	11
7	5.3%	23
8	12.8%	56
9	16.2%	71
10	59.4%	260
	<i>average rating</i>	9.09
	<i>answered question</i>	438
	<i>skipped question</i>	18

(Responses to an open-ended question: “Is there anything else you’d like to tell us about your experience with Aftercare?” were previously submitted and removed from this report.)

Appendix 2: SFY 2017 Required Performance Measures

Originally Submitted to DHS July 24, 2017

Section 1.3.4.2 of the Department of Human Services contract for the Iowa Aftercare Services Network establishes an incentive plan based on outcomes achieved. This section reads, in part, as follows:

The Contractor's achievement of performance measures will be a factor of compensation, via potential annual performance payments. An amount equal to 3% of the annual direct services budget (Aftercare Program budget excluding direct payments to Participants and administrative costs), is payable at Agency discretion annually after the Agency confirms the Contractor's successful completion and reporting of performance measures in Section 1.3.2.1 Performance Measures.

a. Outcomes Achieved:

- i. At least 65 percent of participants will have resources to meet their living expenses.*
- ii. At least 80 percent of participants will have a safe and stable place to live.*
- iii. At least 90 percent of participants will, by self-report, have positive personal relationships with at least one adult in the community.*

The primary source of data to determine if these performance measures were met is the participant satisfaction survey that is completed by all active participants in October. The survey, which includes questions specific to the performance measures, were completed by 456 youth in October 2016 representing 91% of active participants that month. The results of the FY 2017 survey are presented below.

Outcomes Achieved:	FY 2017
<i>Do you have enough resources to meet your living expenses? (Incentive Target – 65% Yes)</i>	
Yes	73.6%
No	21.3%
Not sure	5.1%
<i>Do you have a safe and stable place to live? (Incentive Target – 80% Yes)</i>	
Yes	96.3%
No	3.7%
<i>Do you have positive personal relationships with adults in the community? (Incentive Target – 90% Yes and Some)</i>	
Yes, plenty	79.3%
Some but not enough	18.4%
No	2.3%

Based on the satisfaction surveys completed during the fiscal year, the Network achieved the desired performance based on this data source, which represents the conditions while youth are receiving services from the Network.

In addition, the outcomes achieved for the incentive performance measures are confirmed by examining data from interviews with participants who exited the program during the fiscal year and completed an exit interview after at least three months of service and did not return to services prior to the end of the fiscal year. In SFY 2017, there were 186 youth that met these criteria². The following three questions are used to assess the achievement of the exit outcomes:

1. Do you have enough money to cover your needed expenses with your income and other assistance? (Response Options - Yes or No)
2. Where are you living? (Multiple response options, with university housing or any of three options where youth is paying rent or living with someone else considered as meeting the safely housed performance measure)
3. Do you have an adult other than a family member that you will always be able to turn to for support, advice, share or celebrate personal achievements, help solve problems? (Response Options - Yes or No)

Responses to these questions on 186 exit interviews between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017 are shown in the table below:

Question	Number	Percent
Do you have enough money to cover your needed expenses with your income and other assistance?		
YES – Target 65%	121	65.05
No	65	34.95
Where are you living?		
University housing	6	3.23
Apartment or house – sole responsibility for rent	26	13.98
Apartment or house – shared responsibility for rent	72	38.71
Living in someone else’s home (may or may not be contributing to rent or expenses)	58	31.18
SUBTOTAL – SAFELY HOUSED – Target 80%	162	87.09%
Couch surfing or moving from house to house	4	2.15
Transitional facility, shelter, or other supported housing	6	3.23
Other	14	7.53
Do you have an adult other than a family member that you will always be able to turn to for support, advice, share or celebrate personal achievements, help solve problems?		
YES – Target 90%	173	93.01
No	13	6.99

Based on this analysis, the exit interviews also show that minimum thresholds on all three outcome performance measures were exceeded by the Network in SFY 2017.

² SFY 2017 outcome data is preliminary.