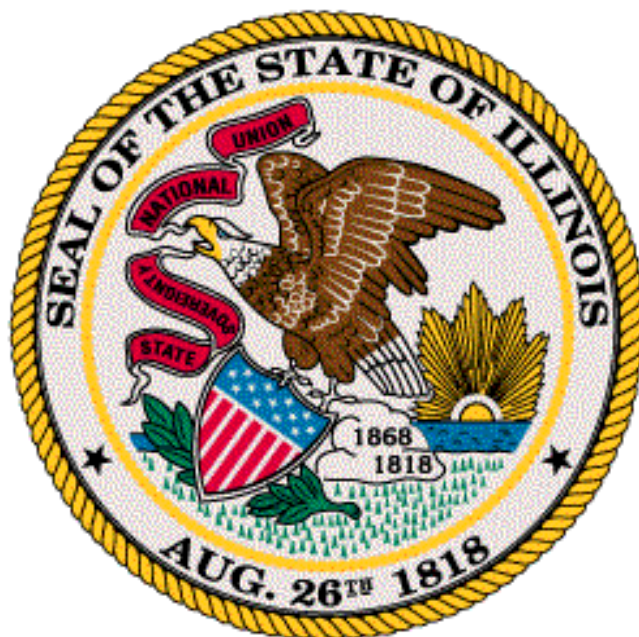


**FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE ACT OF 1999  
and  
JOHN H. CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE  
PROGRAM**



**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES  
FFY-2001 PROGRAM REPORT**

(October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001)

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## INTRODUCTION

Policies and practices of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS or The Department) for Federal Fiscal Year 2001 (October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2001) in accordance with Title IV -E Transition and Independent Living Services are covered in this report. The Chafee Independence Program services documented in this report include the months of October 2000 through September 2001.

With the passage of the Foster Care Independence Act of 1999, states gained enhanced capacities to better serve older youth transitioning from state care. The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services has, in the past, provided some transitional services for older youth up to the age of 21, but these services were not adequate to ensure a smooth transition to adulthood. With the advent of the new Chafee Independence Program, the Department is looking forward to providing more services to youths during this critical period in their development.

Key program components for youth transitioning from foster care to independence include providing appropriate educational opportunities, employment assistance, valid life skills assessments, well-defined transitional plans, and development of support program opportunities.

During FFY-01 approximately 2,008 of the state's 12,066 youth eligible for services (ages 14 to 21) were provided independent living services with the implementation of the federally funded Title IV -E grant. Thousands more received indirect services or state funded services. For example, more than 5,000 youths received life skills assessments, which triggers subsequent service planning and delivery. Caseworkers, field administration, and Division of Education and Transition Services (DETS) staff members continue to emphasize the importance of referring as many eligible youth as possible to appropriate programs and services.

In recognition of this issue, the Foster Care Independence Act of 1999, passed by Congress on December 14, 1999, made additional funds available to states and, in the section entitled the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program, greater flexibility to carry out programs designed to help youth make the transition from foster care to self-sufficiency.

With the implementation of the Chafee Independence Program, Illinois is able to fully implement its philosophy of *Empowerment and Responsibility* for all of its wards in care fourteen years of age and older.

### **The new Chafee Independence Program improves upon the former initiative by:**

- Increasing funding for independent living activities;
- Offering increased assistance, including room and board, for youth ages 18-21 who are leaving foster care;
- Emphasizing the importance of securing permanent families for older wards in foster care;

- Expanding the ability of states to offer Medicaid to young people transitioning from care;
- Increasing state accountability for the outcomes of young people transitioning from foster care;

## **ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES**

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, through the Division of Education and Transitional Services (DETS), provided services in the following categories to youth in care for Federal Fiscal Year 2001 (FFY 2001) in accordance with the Illinois Title IV -E Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 and the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program.

### **A. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES**

#### **Alternative Schools Network**

The Alternative Schools Network (ASN) Youth Skills Development and Training Program is designed to provide DCFS youth living in the Chicago area, who are not enrolled in school and do not have a high school diploma or General Education Degree (GED) certificate, the opportunity and the resources to become independent adults. The program, in conjunction with the high school or GED educational program, develops life skills needed for the youth's successful transition into adulthood. ASN has developed agreements with 17 educational programs that have demonstrated a history of successful work with out-of-school youth.

Population served is DCFS youths who are between the ages of 16 and 21, can graduate or earn a GED by the time they are 21, who are not enrolled in school because of truancy issues, or because they have dropped out, or have insufficient credits to graduate by the time they are 21 and are in need of an accelerated program, or refuse to return to a traditional educational setting. Youth who are 15-21 and have been expelled due to the Chicago Zero Tolerance Policy are also eligible to enroll in ASN, provided the youth can earn his/her diploma or GED certificate by age 21. During FFY 2001, 178 slots were available and approximately 300 youth availed themselves of this educational opportunity with 49 receiving their high school diploma and 5 receiving their GED.

#### **Project S.T.R.I.V.E.**

Poor school attendance and poor progress is endemic among foster children. The Youth Guidance & Metropolitan Family community based project manages the Project S.T.R.I.V.E. Network (PSN), which is a school, community, and foster parent based collaboration with DCFS that provides an on-site social worker at selected schools to address problematic social and emotional issues of DCFS youth in schools. At the beginning of FFY 2001, PSN was piloted in one elementary school, by the beginning of the 2001 school year in September 2001,

PSN had staff in 4 elementary schools and 8 high schools providing **S**tabilization, **T**ruancy reduction, **R**ecruitment, **I**mproved academic performance, **V**alue to education, and **E**nhancement strategies to close to 300 youth in 12 schools.

### **Attendance Reporting Project**

A collaboration between DCFS and the Chicago Public Schools, the Attendance Improvement Program aims to address the high rates of truancy and absenteeism among many of the children and youth in the care of DCFS. Protocols have been established through the two components of the Attendance Improvement Program: The Data Exchange provides private agency and DCFS Regional casework staff with the names of students found on Chicago Public Schools' Absenteeism Report and asks them to follow up by completing and returning resolution forms to ensure that attendance issues are addressed and resolved. The second component to the Attendance Improvement Program is the Attendance Improvement Reporting Line. The telephone line is designed to provide notification from CPS to DCFS central office staff when attendance may be problematic (when a ward has missed five days of school). Notification of reported absentees are forwarded to the private agency and DCFS Regional casework staffs for follow up on the case (s) and feedback is required within ten (10) business days after notification.

During FFY 2001, approximately 65 agencies and 144 Chicago Public Schools participated by responding to and utilizing the Attendance Reporting Line. While we received 1162 calls from the Attendance Reporting Line, 45% of those calls were regarding inactive cases (Subsidized Guardianship, Adoption, Home of Parent, Closed Cases). Tracking this data provides us with an opportunity to develop effective strategies to better address absenteeism and truancy among DCFS wards.

### **Youth-in-College Program**

The Youth in College Program (YIC) provides supplemental services, monthly maintenance stipends, and a medical card to DCFS youth who are enrolled in college full time. The purpose of these services and supports is to motivate youth and enable them to attain independence and economic security through completion of their education.

Eligibility requirements include: Youth must be at least sixteen years old, a high school graduate or GED recipient, and enrolled in a college. Youth accepted into the Youth-in-College program receive a monthly stipend of \$444.85 and a medical card. During FFY-2001, 256 youth participated.

### **DCFS Scholarship Program**

DCFS provides 48 college scholarships annually to youth who are currently under DCFS guardianship, as well as to former DCFS youths who have been adopted or are in subsidized guardianship arrangements. During the past year, approximately 178 freshmen through seniors have been served. Scholarship

recipients receive a tuition and fee waiver to any of the 9 state universities in Illinois, a monthly stipend of \$444.85 and a medical card.

Eligibility requirements include: Youth must be at least sixteen years of age, possess a diploma from an accredited high school or a GED certificate, and be able to provide three letters of recommendation from persons unrelated to the applicant.

Scholarship recipients are chosen based upon scholastic record and aptitude, community and extracurricular activities, and interest in higher education. During FFY-2001, 178 current and former wards participated in the scholarship program.

### **Illinois Community College Agreement**

In July 2001, DCFS and the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) entered into an agreement that will enable more DCFS wards to obtain a college education. DCFS will pay tuition costs for wards attending an Illinois public community college for up to four semesters of tuition payments. As part of this agreement, community colleges will also provide supportive services such as career selection, financial aid advisement, placement services, and tutoring to ensure a successful educational experience for DCFS youth.

### **Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation**

DCFS has contracted with Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation to provide legal support services to youth, caseworkers, and caregivers in their efforts to ensure that youth receive timely and appropriate special education services.

Services include: training on special education and early intervention laws and issues; child-specific technical assistance; and participation in special education or early intervention mediation and due process hearings, and disciplinary meetings. During FFY 2001, 197 wards received these services.

### **DCFS/NIU Educational Access Project**

Illinois' *B. H. Consent Decree* includes provisions for the education of children in DCFS custody. These provisions necessitated the development of the NIU Educational Access Project and the Center for Child Welfare and Education.

The Educational Access Project is organized within the regional framework of DCFS and, organizationally, is part of the Division of Education and Transition Services. Its key personnel, the Regional Educational Advisors, are located in DCFS regional offices throughout the state.

Educational Advisors are individuals who have proven educational advocacy track records on behalf of children from birth to age 21, and who know the requirements of various school and early-intervention laws and procedures. Up to

three Educational Advisors and their assistants carry out the work of the Project in each region. In addition to working with DCFS staff and school personnel, they work with and provide support to foster parents, group homes, and Education Liaisons in private child welfare agencies in relation to educational issues affecting children in state care.

The DCFS/NIU Educational Access Project coordinates the Special Education Advocates Program. Special Education Advocates are volunteers who help foster and adoptive parents whose children receive, or may be in need of receiving, special education or early intervention services. The advocates have been trained on special education and early intervention services and have effectively worked with schools and early intervention providers. They are available to assist foster and adoptive parents in getting appropriate services for children and for making sure children's rights are upheld.

Although this project is intended to serve children of all ages, some Chafee funds are used for educational services provided for older wards.

### **Private Agency Educational Liaisons**

Educational Liaisons are trained to assist foster parents and private agency staff in their efforts to address the academic challenges often experienced by youth in care. A primary responsibility of the Educational Liaisons is to train caseworkers and other agency staff, as well as foster parents, on pertinent education information and policies. Educational Liaisons are also the link between private agency staff and the DCFS Educational Advisors. Currently, there are more than fifty paid Educational Liaisons, with an additional twenty voluntary liaisons, who cover 100% of the Traditional Foster Care Contracts and 80% of the Home of Relative Contracts.

Educational Liaisons also assist caseworkers and foster parents in the development of collaborative working relationships with school personnel. The Educational Liaison Structure has become an essential system of information delivery and program implementation. While the structure has proven to be invaluable, not all of the private agencies use a full-time Educational Liaison. DCFS and DETS continue to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the Educational Liaison Structure and to provide assistance in the implementation of a full-time Educational Liaison position at every private agency to work solely on improving the educational outcomes of children and youth in care.

### **Introspect Services**

Introspect Services is a Chicago community based agency that provides post secondary technical assistance to youth who express an interest in post-secondary education or vocational training. The services include academic guidance, technical and vocational placement, financial aid advisement and assistance in completing the financial aid application.

## **B. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES**

One of the purposes of the Chafee Independence Program is to help youth receive training and services necessary to obtain employment. Services include career exploration, vocational training, job placement and retention, training, and other employment services. DETS networks with federal, state, and local agencies, as well as with privately funded community programs, to provide employment and training opportunities for DCFS youth ages 14-21. Youth have the following programs and services available to them:

### **Youth-in-Employment**

Youth 16-20 who are employed for at least twenty (20) hours per week may participate in the Youth in Employment (YIE) program. Career planning is one of the aspects that is to be discussed with the youth during casework visits to help the youth evaluate his/her progress in the program. Youth receive a \$250 monthly stipend and a medical card. During FFY-01, 51 youth participated.

### **Lincoln's Challenge**

The Illinois National Grant Lincoln's Challenge Academy is a federal- and state-funded, military-modeled youth program for 16-18-year olds, and youth at risk in Illinois. This program offers youth vocational and educational opportunities, GED classes, computer training, physical training, and life skills training to become successful members of their communities. A total of 25 Illinois Department of Children and Family Services youth participated during this period; of them graduated.

### **Alternative Schools Network Added Chance**

The Alternative School's "Added Chance" program is designed to help facilitate the integration of a youth's career interests, aptitudes, and developing employment skills into the overall Transition Services Program by providing work-readiness training, career guidance and job placement services, focusing primarily on job placement and job retention as a primary outcome.

Program services include pre-employment training, job counseling, job focus, and job maintenance. The following youth were served in these areas:

- **Pre-employment workshops:** 230 youth participated
- **Job Placement:** 120 youth participated
- **Job Fairs:** 122 youth participated

### **Job Corps**

Job Corps is a federal job-training program for youth ages 16 through 24. Youth are provided opportunities to gain skills and experience to begin a career.

Job Corps also offers youth the opportunity to earn a high school diploma or GED. In addition, Job Corps helps youth learn a trade and provides help in finding a job. Trades offered at Job Corps sites include: Auto Body Repair, Painting, Auto Mechanics, Plumbing, Carpentry, Printing, Clerical, Retail Sales, Computer Repair, Tile Setting, Electrical, Medical Assistant and Welding.

There are three Job Corps programs in Illinois: Chicago, Golconda and Joliet.

### **Boys No More**

Boys No More is a vocational/employment program that engages youth in building a large sailboat while developing their trade skills. This program also provides mentoring, life skills and career planning. A total of 5 youth participated in the program during this period.

### **IDES**

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services has renewed its Shared Data Agreements with the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) in order to monitor and better calculate the number of DCFS youth placed in employment. IDES' "Hire the Future" program is a partnership development among IDES, Illinois high schools and Illinois employers to place Illinois youth, 16-21 years old, in manufacturing, financial, transportation, trade, and service industries.

### **City of Chicago, Mayor's Office of Workforce Development**

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services participated in the Mayor's Office of Workforce Development's Summer 2001 Youth Employment Initiative. A total of 53 DCFS wards worked at Department of Children and Family Services offices in Chicago. DCFS also delivered over 700 "Kidstart" applications to the Mayor's Office of Workforce Development for prospective employment opportunities throughout the year. DCFS also participated in Mayor Daley's Summer Youth Internship program where an additional 0 DCFS youth ages 16-21 were placed in internship programs with companies' throughout the Chicago land area.

### **Illinois Employment and Training Centers**

There are more than 50 Illinois and Employment Training Centers (IETCs) located throughout Illinois. IETCs assist DCFS youth with training opportunities, job search workshops, and services designed to help youth adapt to the workforce. There are also several "One-Stop" IETCs throughout the state that provide comprehensive job training and employment services. IETCs partner with private agencies to provide employment opportunities through Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and Welfare to Work. Services available through WIA include pre-employment orientation and assessment, job search and placement, individual employment plans, pre-vocational services, internships, and job readiness training, etc. Welfare to Work programs provide job readiness

activities, job search and placement, on-the-job training and internships, development of job retention skills and post employment services. In actual work settings, youth also received training in peer supervisor relationships, proper office attire, and strong work ethics. Utilizing standards developed to measure their job performance, they assessed their own performance regularly.

### **Erie Neighborhood House**

Youth received training in bank skills, basic computer, and customer service as part of a job start program for youth 16-21.

### **Youth Build Program**

DCFS wards and former wards ages 16-24 also participated in Youth Build programs in Rockford, Bloomington, East St. Louis, and Chicago. Youth Build is a comprehensive youth and community development program that provides job training, education counseling and leadership opportunities to unemployed, out-of-school youth.

## **C. Independent Living Placement Services**

There are two components of the Independent Living Operations (ILO) programs- Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP) and Transitional Living Placement (TLP). A SILP is primarily for DCFS youth who are autonomous, mature, and independent. A youth who goes into an SILP placement, usually in an apartment, is expected to be a high school graduate or has a GED certificate or is six months short of graduating from high school. A SILP does not necessarily provide 24-hour supervision, but some supervision is provided. In contrast, a youth who goes into a TLP is usually a sophomore or junior in high school and does not necessarily have the maturity and/or self-reliance compared to a SILP youth. Normally, the TLP youth shares an apartment with another youth or is placed in a building with individual rooms, with 24-hour supervision.

### **ILO Referrals**

During FFY-2001, the number of referrals for Independent-Living type placements ebbed due to the maturing population currently in care. The Department recognized a need to develop a process for ILO referrals that would more accurately address the needs of the population and began to revise this process. The new process for ILO referrals was implemented in 2001. From October 2000 through September 2001, there were 312 new ILO requests for ILO placements. The bulk of the approvals were from Cook County.

### **Minimum Criteria for Consideration for the Independent Living Program**

1. For an ILO or SILP, the youth must be at least 17½ years old to begin the process. The youth should have graduated from high school, obtained a

- GED, or be in the process of receiving either a high school diploma or certificate by the time the youth enters the program. The youth should demonstrate a willingness to learn skills to achieve independence (to the best of his/her abilities; e.g., has a job or is actively seeking employment, has enrolled or will enroll in a job-training program, college program, etc.)
2. Most of the TLP programs are similar to group-home placements, but incorporate living skills training into their program. The youth must be in school, and documentation provided attesting to the fact that moving out of his/her current placement prior to completing his/her minimum education requirements would not be detrimental to the youth's best interests.

#### **D. Life Skills and Mentoring**

All youth in care, beginning at the age of fourteen, must complete a Life Skills assessment, which becomes the basis of the transitional planning for the youth. The Department requires the completion of a life skills assessment at age fourteen because studies have shown that, regardless of permanency goal, this is the best time to begin a youth's transition toward self-sufficiency. The assessment is to be completed again at age sixteen and again six months prior to emancipation.

Based upon the results of the assessment, the youth can participate in classes, trainings, and experiential activities to learn and practice the skills he/she will need to make a successful transition to adulthood. Currently, youth life skills classes provide training in such areas as budgeting and money management, consumer skills, decision-making, self-esteem, parenting, health care, transportation, access to community resources, locating and maintaining housing, and career planning. Participation also provides an opportunity to establish a peer group support network with other youth. Most classes are held once a week for a 12-15 week period. Life skills instructors use a variety of creative teaching modalities, including hands-on activities, field trips, incentives, and group discussion. An extensive library of training materials and equipment, including instructional software and computer video training tapes, has been acquired. **All youth who complete the 12-15 week life skill class receive a monthly stipend of \$150.00.**

The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services had 3,600 14-year-olds and had 2,000 16-year-olds who received life skills assessments during FFY-2001.

In addition, Illinois continues to use the Skills, Training and Education for Parenting and Pregnancy Prevention (STEPP) assessment to determine the specific training needs for pregnant and parenting youth.

### **Chicago Area Project Youth**

The Chicago Area Project Youth provides empowerment to the Statewide and Regional Youth Advisory Boards. The project organizes a weekend meeting six times a year in Cook County and in Springfield. They are 24 youth on the Statewide Board. Also, they attend all the regional boards once month in 6 regions. They worked with 100 youth in FFY 01.

### **Rites of Passage**

This Chicago cultural heritage activity for African-American youth is based upon the seven principles of the Nguzo Saba. The program emphasizes self-esteem through cultural pride. Twelve-week class sessions are scheduled throughout the year. Classes meet once per week. Youth completing the program participate in a final celebration. During FFY-2001, 46 were served through this program.

### **Latino Youth Services**

This organization provides personal and emotional support through mentors and interaction with responsible adults for Hispanic adolescents.

### **Metropolis Boys Choir**

The Boys Choir provides mentoring and confidence building for male dolescents, as well as musical training.

### **Retreats and Activities**

DCFS youth are provided a variety of cultural and recreational activities to enrich their lives. Retreats that allow agencies to bring youth together provide group interaction and life skills practical application opportunities and assess the progressive movement of youth toward maturity. During FY-2001, there were 5 retreats held throughout Illinois.

### **Dr. Bennie Thompson**

Dr. Thompson conducted two parenting workshops for minority males (Cook County and Downstate). The purposes of the workshops were to make the males aware of their roles as fathers and to teach them how they could improve their communication with the mothers of their children and how to be sensitive, nurturing parents.

### **Transporters**

The majority of the youth in need of services do not have accessible transportation. Because of this fact, in downstate Illinois, the Department

contracts with individuals to transport youth to the Life Skills Classes and other programs. Total number of youth transported during FY-2001 was 2.

### **Out-of-State Placements**

Youth placed out-of-state also receive independent living preparation services. The Department works through Interstate Compact and other state child welfare agencies to ensure that Illinois wards receive life skill services. Illinois had 606 youth in foster and relative care out-of-state placements and 79 in ILO placements at the end of FFY 2001.

## **E. Youth Advisory Boards**

The State's philosophy for all of its wards in care over fourteen years of age is one of empowerment and responsibility, with heavy emphasis on education, training, mentoring, and peer-group support. DCFS continues to fund several programs and activities that provide youth with opportunities to enhance their self-esteem, to be supportive of each other, and to develop a sense of empowerment and control in their lives. One of these opportunities is the formation of regional and statewide youth advisory boards. Guest speakers, including successful former DCFS wards, are often included on the agenda.

The Illinois Regional Youth Advisory Boards (RYAB) are convened in every DCFS Region across the state. The Boards continue to provide advice to the Department Director on various issues related to youth in substitute care. In FFY-2001, each of the three downstate regions and the three Cook County regions provided information/recommendations to the Regional Administrators on various issues related to youth in substitute care.

The four elected executive officers from each region (RYAB) travel to the Statewide Youth Advisory Board meeting (SYAB) every other month and meet with the Director or his representative. RYAB and SYAB members represent the interests of the total population of DCFS youth in care.

Additionally, the Director responds to questions, issues, and comments from the youth. They meet with the Director to convey various issues/ideas on DCFS policy.

### **Committees Formed by the Statewide Youth Advisory Board**

Youth Hotline	Education
Legislative/Training/Research	Newsletter
Youth Resource Directory	Employment

Youth from the Statewide Youth Advisory Board serve on one of the above-listed committees. A staff member from the Division of Education and Transition Services serves in an advisory capacity for each of these standing committees.

**Youth Hotline** (Phone No. 1-866-459-6884)

The Department of Children and Family Services established a Youth Hotline to assist DCFS youth. The Youth Hotline is linked to the Director's Advocacy Unit. Advocacy Unit staff have received special training to help youth with their questions.

The Director has instituted this Hotline for youth, based on recommendations from youth participating on the Statewide Youth Advisory Board.

The Hotline may be used for consultation with a Youth Advocate to assist with problems and issues facing DCFS youth today. Youths may also call the Hotline to get information about youth life skill services and resources in their area.

**F. Special Populations**

**Runaways**

DCFS continues to monitor its runaway population by conducting diligent searches, which includes visiting of last-known residences as well as communicating with relatives. Service planning continues while the youth is on runaway status to ensure that a plan for placement and services is available when a youth returns or is found. 942 youths were on runaway status during October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001. Most were within the 14 - 20 age group that Illinois defines as "Older Wards". Once a runaway youth returns or is located, a comprehensive assessment occurs which includes the provision of educational services and life skills services available through the Division of Education and Transition Services.

**Substance Abuse/Misuse**

Youth are evaluated by a qualified substance abuse professional prior to seeking an ILO placement. If treatment is deemed necessary, they will be referred to an outpatient treatment center through a mental health program. If test results determine that residential treatment is necessary, the youth will be referred to an in-patient program to complete the treatment. Upon completion, the youth are expected to attend aftercare counseling, along with AA or NA group meetings. The Division of Education and Transition Services has therapeutic life skills service providers to provide supportive aftercare services after a youth has completed treatment.

**SACY (Sexually Aggressive Children and Youth)**

Specialized ILO placement contracts were developed for youth to reside in independent settings, and continue to receive the life skills services for this population's specialized need.

### **Developmental Disability**

The DCFS liaison with the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) monitors the transition of youth with developmental disabilities from child welfare to adult Community Integrated Living Arrangement (CILA), as per the Interagency Agreement, signed August 18, 1999. Quarterly reports are sent to DHS, which lists all youth who are at least 17½ years old and had a disability code entered in DCFS computer system. From this report, DHS officials project the future service and funding needs of these youth as they transition to adult DHS-funded services. For the period of October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001, DHS ran 70 rates on youth. The average rate for each CILA placement was approximately \$39,000 a year.

### **Medically Complex**

Youth who are in need of services to address a medically complex issue are provided an opportunity to live within the least restrictive environment possible that allows for comprehensive service provision. Each youth has a "strengths and needs" assessment completed that outlines the type, duration, and intensity of services necessary to live as independently as possible.

### **Teen Parent Support Network** (Cook and collar counties)

A private agency in Chicago, Uhlich Children's Home (Uhlich), contracted by DCFS, operates the Teen Parenting Support Network (TPSN). The purpose of this network is to provide comprehensive services to pregnant and parenting youth in Cook and its collar counties. Program staff addresses youths' needs as children who have been removed from his/her parents, while acknowledging and supporting the youth's own parental role. Workers with the network work cooperatively with caseworkers to ensure that the youths' comprehensive needs are met. Services with Uhlich include intensive case management, pre/post natal care linkages, medical card enrollment, education, job training, family planning and counseling, daycare, parenting instruction, financial support, housing assistance, Life Skills Assessment and services, etc.

An average of forty-six (46) new youth (intakes) received services per month from this pregnancy assistance program. A total of approximately 1,300 youth have received services for FFY2001.

### **Uhlich TPS Network**

The Uhlich TPS Network provides services to pregnant and parenting teens.

## **G. Special Chafee Offerings for Youth in Transition**

### **Independence Facilitation Grants**

The purpose of the offering of Independence Facilitation Grants is to emphasize the importance of securing permanent families for young people in foster care. These grants were designed to help children who gain permanency through adoption or subsidized guardianship prepare for adult life. They were also intended to provide an incentive to the child's caregiver to adopt the child or to become the child's guardian knowing that the child will receive a \$3,000 grant upon reaching their age of majority. The incentive to the adoptive parent or guardian would be some easing of the financial burden to help the child transition to adulthood whether it be to help pay for education, housing, vocational training or employment assistance.

Eligibility for these grants included IDCFS wards, 14 to 18 years of age, who became part of a finalized adoption or subsidized guardianship anytime from March 15, 2001 through June 30, 2002. The deadline was later extended to October 31, 2002 to allow for increased participation for youth to be part of this one time opportunity. This particular limited time offering was decided upon to both encourage families to move toward permanency for youth who had been in foster care for quite some time as well as to coincide with the timeline offering of Chafee funds. The extension of time was allowed since the Department found that it took more time than anticipated to assure that all foster families with eligible children were aware of this grant opportunity and would have sufficient time to proceed with the adoption or guardianship.

The primary means of first alerting foster families to this opportunity for the youth in their care was through our "Fostering Illinois" publication. This is a quarterly newsletter that is mailed to all foster families and child welfare staff in the state. The Department also held a number of other informational meetings with regional staff and foster parent advisory councils throughout the state. Facilitation grant staff also developed a letter that was mailed to all unlicensed relative caregivers alerting them to the option of adoption or guardianship in lieu of becoming licensed as foster homes. These letters included an informational sheet for them to return if they were interested in pursuing this option. Of over 900 letters mailed out, facilitation grant staff have received about 300 in return indicating interest in this option. Staff have been following up on these response forms with both the families and with their workers to assure a timely processing of adoptions and guardianships.

A system was developed in the IDCFS payment office to automatically "tag" youth that became eligible for these grants. When an adoption or guardianship

was finalized for a youth between the ages of 14 and 18 years, the payment office would automatically “tag” the youth in the subsidy payment unit. In the months just prior to the end of the subsidy payment, a letter is mailed to the youth to inform them again about the grant and verify the address at which they would like to receive the payments. Adoptions or guardianships for this age group completed without subsidies are few in number, so they were considered on an individual basis and a separate “tagging” mechanism was developed to trigger their payment.

It was determined that the \$3,000 grant would be paid in 6 separate payments of \$500 each over the 6 month period following the end of the subsidy payments to the adoptive parents or guardians. This amount is paid directly to the youth and they are strongly encouraged to utilize it for educational or employment training opportunities as they transition to adulthood.

There were about 300 youth tagged in the system as eligible for these grants from the time of its’ inception, March 15, 2001, and the end of this reporting period, September 30, 2001.

One important lesson learned from this sort of offering has been to uncover situations where caseworkers have not discussed options for permanency with families in a timely way. A number of families indicated that they would have been interested in adoption or guardianship, but the worker has not thoroughly discussed this option with them. There are also a number of situations where the youth had resisted adoption or guardianship, but this grant opportunity has made them reconsider this as an option.

Overall, this opportunity does not answer all the issues of permanency for teens or their transition to adulthood, but there is evidence that it will certainly assist with these issues for a significant number of teens who otherwise may emancipate from state care without a permanent family.

### **Chafee Housing Advocacy Program**

With the implementation of the Chafee Independence Program, Illinois embarked on a new philosophy of *Empowerment and Responsibility* for all of its wards. This philosophy meant, in part, that the Department was committed to providing financial support to take care of the most immediate needs after emancipation of wards and former wards as they begin their transition to adulthood.

One of the important social work principles that the program is based on is client determination. All of the sociological research shows that one of the most basic needs of emancipating and former wards is financial assistance to obtain housing. They also want an opportunity to have some control over the type of housing that they would obtain and where the housing is located. The Department tried to develop a program that would offer the emancipating and former wards this freedom (the working cohort for the program are Department wards, starting at six months before emancipation, and former wards, up until

their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday). The Department does not provide the housing, but provides some financial assistance to help the wards and former wards afford the housing. The program also provides housing advocates who work with the wards and former wards to locate landlords that they themselves choose and/or approve.

Another important principle is that the program promotes responsibility rather than dependency. The Department wanted to create a program that does not encourage clients [this term will be used from here on to describe the program cohort since the recipients are no longer Department wards] to become dependent on the program by putting most of the assistance at the beginning. It is expected that most of the clients who use the program will receive most of the assistance when they are emancipated from the Department. These clients need to show that they have an income, usually from employment, which will allow them to afford housing in the future. The clients will have their security deposit paid for them and assistance purchasing other needed items like a bed and a small monthly housing subsidy for one year. They will typically receive this assistance at emancipation. It is the program's intention that this is all the assistance the client would need.

The program is built on sound research that states that one of the best ways to stabilize clients is to first make sure that they have a place to stay. The research further shows that it is hard to address a client's other issues if the client is living in an unstable environment like a shelter or on the streets. The Department believes that, by having housing provided, clients will be more successful in other service programs.

While the program is built to provide assistance at emancipation to decrease dependency, it was felt that the program should also contain a component that would avert potential future crises. Therefore, if the client needs assistance after emancipation (as long as they are still under 21) the program has a crisis intervention component to assist with back rent, utility arrears or other items to ensure that they do not become homeless or, if they become homeless before the program is able to assist them, to help them obtain housing quickly.

The housing advocacy program was developed to help clients locate housing. However, the program also provides services that will assist them long after they are housed (e.g., information on how to work with potential landlords, budget counseling, follow-up services for up to a year to ensure they remain stable in their new housing).

The program was developed in two steps. First, the program was formulated using the knowledge gained from developing the Norman services that provide families who have children who are in danger of being placed in, or cannot be removed home from, DCFS custody due to subsistence issues. The program planners then met with advocates, wards and former wards and DCFS and private agency supervisors to make sure that the program contained the components that would make it successful. The program anticipates making changes as it continues to develop.

Program planning began early in FFY 2001. The planning effort was led by John Cheney-Egan, Office of Litigation under the DCFS Executive Deputy Director. He devised a plan that combined housing advocacy with start-up funds, a modest monthly subsidy and crisis funds. As program implementation began various changes were made, but in the end, this basic initial plan was agreed upon. The idea is for the program to encourage success through its up-front assistance when youth can show a balanced budget (and thus responsibility for themselves), while still allowing for crisis assistance, if necessary. This crisis money must be kept small enough so as not to encourage failure.

The following procedures for the program were developed during FFY 2001 (however, they were not released until Feb 2002):

- Housing Advocacy – service to help youth find housing, provide budget counseling and link to community resources.
- Cash Assistance – Any of the various types of monetary assistance.
- Start-up grant – Up to \$800 (\$1200 if the youth is pregnant, parenting or disabled because of their more extensive needs) paid to landlords, furniture stores, etc. to help a youth move into housing at the time of emancipation.
- Partial Housing Subsidy – Up to \$100/month for up to 12 months following emancipation (stopping at the youth's 21<sup>st</sup> birthday) paid to the landlord if the youth's housing costs exceed 30% of her or his income. This monthly amount is designed to be small enough not to provide an incentive for irresponsibility, but large enough to provide a cushion in the budget for young people learning to be on their own for the first time.
- Crisis cash assistance – Up to \$2000 per 12-month period (including start-up cash assistance, but not subsidy) to help a youth return to stability after a crisis (budget still has to balance, so if employment was lost, a new job must be in hand before the program can pay back rent). Again the idea is not to provide on-going support, but to stabilize the situation when the youth can show that going forward, monthly responsibilities are under control.
- Crisis one-time exception – Because of the possibility that a responsible, employed youth would lose a job and need to pay rent before another job is secured, we added a \$600 once in a lifetime exception to the budget requirements above. This was designed to be used for rent to provide more time for the youth to find new employment.
- Lifetime limit for all types of cash –assistance combined is \$4000.

As the Housing Advocacy Program was being put together, an attempt was made to make the program slightly less complicated than the one presented on page 10 of the Chafee 2001- 2004 Multi-Year Plan that was forwarded to the Region V Office of DHHS in June 2001. The following are the changes that program implementation and a severe reduction of federal Chafee funding showed were desirable and/or necessary:

- The original application used the term “grants” (Youth in Crisis Grants, p. 10), but, as implemented, the program now uses the term “cash assistance.”

- In the Multi-Year Plan, the “Lifetime Limit on Youth in Crisis grants” was \$5,000 (see page 10); due to a cutback in funding and a desire to serve more clients, this lifetime limit has been reduced to \$4,000 and that limit has been extended to all forms of youth housing assistance.
- The official name of the program was changed from the “Chafee Housing Advocacy Services” program (see page 10) to “Youth Housing Assistance,” which includes both the housing and the cash assistance transitional services.
- This new Chafee Housing Advocacy and Cash Assistance Program required that Procedures 302.Appendix M, Transition Planning for Adolescent Wards be amended to reflect the procedures and types of assistance associated with the program.

The following is a list of the 16 Housing Advocacy Agencies that the program recruited during FFY2001:

<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
Bridgeway, Inc.	416 St. Mark's Ct., Ste 205 Peoria IL 61603
Chaddock	205 24th St Quincy IL 62301
CCRPC	1776 East Washington St. Urbana IL 61803
FESS	4 N. Vermillion St, Suite 402 Danville IL 61832
Fifth St. Renaissance	P.O. Box 5181 Springfield 62705
Hobby Horse House	P.O. Box 04 Jacksonville 62651
Madonna House	405 South 12 <sup>th</sup> Quincy IL 62301
The Children's Foundation	403 South State Street Bloomington IL 61701
Youth Advocate Program	1080 West Wood Street Decatur IL 62522
Youth Service Bureau	424 W. Madison St. Ottawa IL 650
Addus-Rockford	150 N. 4th St. Rockford IL 61107-4022
Aunt Martha's	140 N. Jefferson St. Joliet IL 60431
Catholic Charities	671 S. Lewis Waukegan IL 60085-6101
Addus-Marion	P.O. Box 848 Marion, IL 62959
Urban League	690 North 20th St East St. Louis IL 62205
Chicago Connections	4411 N. Ravenswood, 3rd Fl Chicago IL60640
LCFS	6127 S. University Chicago IL 60637

These agencies were chosen because the Department had existing relationships with their housing advocates and because they showed a demonstrated need for this service among Norman certified families. The program will continue to add agencies until the entire state is covered. However, the areas of the state that have relatively few potential eligible clients, will not be the program's next priority level.

These 16 Housing Advocates start by knowing about the housing market in their service area. They routinely consult housing listings in area newspapers or other local sources. When a landlord routinely has openings, housing advocates notice this and contact the landlord directly. Many times landlords are reluctant to rent to young people so housing advocates emphasize positive points about this type of arrangement. For example, the housing advocate will be following up with the client to make sure the rent is paid and that any problems are addressed. The housing advocate can also reassure the landlord because the housing advocate will want to come back to use this landlord again in the future

and thus wants to prevent any problems with existing clients to ensure that continuing ongoing relationship. The \$100/month partial housing subsidy will also be going directly to the landlord which means at least that part of the rent will always be on time. These are relationships based on trust and getting to know one another. As for youth service providers, housing advocates can show how beneficial this program can be to youth meeting our eligibility requirements. Since they are in the business of helping youth, our program can only be viewed by them as helpful. They will also realize that referrals can go both ways as our services are quite limited and youth may need additional resources or assistance.

Housing advocates can link youth with the DCFS youth employment coordinator for help with employment issues. They can also help with TANF, food stamps, SSI and other entitlement program applications. Another very important service they provide is budget counseling. Budgeting can be difficult for people of all ages or incomes, but our young people have very little experience maintaining a stable living situation and often have very low incomes so this type of assistance is even more important for them. Follow-up is also very important. Often when youth get into housing, they forget what their priorities need to be (housing first) and a simple monthly reminder can go a long way. Also, the housing advocate can give advice about any disputes with the landlord or provide a referral to any other service that might be needed.

## **H. DIVISION OF EDUCATION AND TRANSITION SERVICES (DETS) TRAINING INITIATIVES**

### **Statewide Training Initiative**

DETS initiated, in collaboration with the Office of Training, 12 training sessions (two per region) throughout the state on services coordinated within the Division. These two half-day day training sessions informed DCFS and private agency staff and foster parents on the following:

1. Provide information (programs, policy, procedures) related to the following service areas:
  - Education
  - Transition Services
  - Independent Living
  - Pregnant and Parenting Teens
  - Youth Employment
  
2. Inform trainees of life skills service information and address questions and assistance related to these areas.

## **New-Hire Seminars**

DCFS provides training to new hires, for the Department and private agencies, on the requirements of policy developed for education, transition services, independent living services, pregnant and parenting, and youth employment.

Since the creation of Division of Education and Transition Services in 1999, division staff have participated in approximately 6 training sessions for newly hired follow-up staff as part of the New-Hire Seminar Training Program. These sessions are scheduled throughout the state as new-hire orientations.

The purpose of this strategy is to better equip new follow-up staff in their planning with assigned youth to perform education and transition service planning as a normal tenet of their child welfare service planning and service provision.

## **Life Skills Assessment**

The Department requires the completion of a life skills assessment of wards at age fourteen because studies have shown that, regardless of permanency goal, this is the best time to begin a youth's transition toward self-sufficiency. The assessment is to be completed again at age sixteen and again six months prior to emancipation. The results of these assessments provide the basic guidance to caregiver(s), caseworkers, and other service providers in the preparation of a child as he/she moves toward self-sufficiency. These assessments not only serve as the basis for planning, but also reinforce the collaborative relationship between the youth and caregiver(s) that is critical for a smooth, successful transition.

During FFY 2001, the DCFS Transition Managers attended various regional Foster Parent Association meetings to help the foster parents understand the life skills assessment process and to enlist their support and participation. They reinforced the needs for partnership between foster parents, caseworkers, service providers, and the youth in the permanency planning and assessment process. The Transition Managers also visit Purchase of Services (POS) agencies for the same reasons.

Finally, the DETS Division collaborates with the Clinical Practice Trainers to ensure that transition planning for adolescents, including life skills assessment and ILO placements, is included in the curriculum along with the corresponding forms and policy guides.

## **I. Program Evaluation**

During FFY 2001, the "Midwest Evaluation of Adult Outcomes of Former Foster Youth" was in its planning stage. The purpose of the study will be to gather information about services provided to selected foster youths served in the participating states (Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin) and the adult self-sufficiency achieved by the youths. The study is also intended to provide guidance to state

efforts to comply with the reporting provisions and overall purpose of the John Chafee Foster Care Independence Act of 1999. It is anticipated that the project's Principal Investigator (executive director) will be attached to the Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago.

## Chafee Program Statistical Tables

*[While many thousands of children are served in Independence Programs paid through Chafee or other funds, demographic data and analysis is available on [only] those whose services are paid via use of specific ID numbers through Department board and voucher systems. As SACWIS development continues, it will be possible to collect this data on more of the adolescents served by the program. The demographic analysis is presented below.]*

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES  
FED FY 01 PAL SERVED POPULATION BY AGE. AS OF 06/21/02

AGE ON 10/1/00	TOTAL	1A TOTAL	1B TOTAL	2A TOTAL	3A TOTAL	3B TOTAL	4A TOTAL	5A TOTAL	6A TOTAL	6B TOTAL	6C TOTAL	6D TOTAL
	42		1			2			5	7	4	23
14	32		7	1	3	2			2	9	5	3
15	70		3	3	8	10			5	15	7	19
16	154		8	7	12	14	1		5	43	28	38
17	230	6	9	11	5	25	3	1	6	60	39	65
18	445	5	20	17	14	28	4	9	14	144	94	96
19	528	9	25	14	14	20	6	4	20	217	99	100
20	510	4	49	12		12	2	5	56	196	82	79
21	224	3	17	10		4	3	3	23	82	42	37
22+	16	1	2				1		4	1	2	5
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
	2,251	28	141	75	69	117	20	22	140	774	402	465

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES  
FED FY 01 PAL SERVED POPULATION BY RACE. AS OF 06/21/02

RACE/ETHNICITY	TOTAL	FEMALE TOTAL	MALE TOTAL	UNKNOWN TOTAL
ASIAN, ORIENTAL,	6	3	3	
BLACK, NOT HISPA	1,7	991	721	1
HISPANIC	102	56	46	
NATIVE AMER-INDI	2	2		
OTHER	15	11	4	
UNKNOWN	10	8	2	
WHITE	403	232	171	
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	2,251	1,303	947	1

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES  
 FED FY 01 PAL SERVED POPULATION BY SEX. AS OF 06/21/02

GENDER	TOTAL	14 YRS OLD	15 YRS OLD	16 YRS OLD	17 YRS OLD	18 YRS OLD	19 YRS OLD	20 YRS OLD	21 YRS OLD	22+ YRS
FEMALE	1,303	20	16	34	89	126	265	302	305	3
MALE	947	22	16	36	65	104	179	226	205	91
UNKNOWN	1						1			
	2,251	42	32	70	154	230	445	528	510	224

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES  
 FED FY 01 PAL SERVED POPULATION BY YEARS IN CARE AS OF 06/21/02

YRS IN SUB CARE	TOTAL	14 YRS OLD	15 YRS OLD	16 YRS OLD	17 YRS OLD	18 YRS OLD	19 YRS OLD	20 YRS OLD	21 YRS
02. 6 MOS-1 YR	3				1			1	1
03. 1-2 YRS	54	8	1	4	9	9	5	5	3
04. 2-3 YRS	61	12	4	4	12	10	14	4	1
05. 3-4 YRS	91	10	2	5	14	16	20	19	5
06. 4-5 YRS	123	3	2	9	9	8	41	35	15
07. 5-6 YRS	173	1	4	6	16	21	46	45	25
08. 6-7 YRS	190	2	2	4	18	20	38	47	42
09. 7-8 YRS	269	3	2	7	11	25	50	53	85
10. 8-9 YRS	216	2	5	8	12	23	40	50	52
11. 9-10 YRS	184		1	5	9	18	28	51	52
12. 10+ YRS	890	1	9	18	46	80	163	218	229
	2,254	42	32	70	157	230	445	528	510

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES  
 FED FY 01 PAL SERVED POPULATION BY LIVAR. AS OF 06/21/02

			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22+	LIVARS	TOTAL	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS
OLD	YRS OLD									
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	CLOSED	777	7	4	7	17	26	79	117	337
171	12									
	COLLEGE/UNIV SC	145					31	46	34	
19	2									
	DETENTION	15			4	4	3	2	2	
	FOSTER C	158	22	12	18	35	36	26	9	
	GROUP HOME		1	2	8	1	1			
	HOME OF PARENT	8		2	3	2	1			
	HOSPITAL/HEALTH	5		1	1		2		1	
	INDEPENDNT LIV	777		1	14	74	227	293	2	
34	2									
	INSTITUTION DCF	1				1				
	INSTITUTION DMH	1						1		
	INSTITUTION DOC	20		1	3	2	6	8		
	INSTITUTION PRI	44	2	2	8	9	8	2		
	OTHER	12		1		3	3	2	3	
	RELATIVE	207	7	5	22	45	47	46	34	1
	RUNAWAY	48		2		14	7	12		
	SUBSDZ GUARDIAN	23	5	5	8	4	1			
	UNKNOWN	1						1		
=====		=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
224	16	2,255	44	32	70	156	230	445	528	510

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES  
 FED FY 01 PAL SERVED POPULATION BY SPECIAL NEEDS AS OF 06/21/02

20	21	22+		14	15	16	17	18	19	
NEWHCAP			TOTAL	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	
YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD								
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
1.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY		112		1	2	7	9	18	29
31	14	1								
2.	VISUAL/HEAR./SPEECH IMPRD		16		1	1	1	1	3	2
5	2									
3.	OTHER DISABILITY		8	7	14	24	65	92	206	191
156	56	2								
4.	NO DISABILITY		1,310	35	16	43	81	128	218	306
318	152									
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
510	224	16	2,251	42	32	70	154	230	445	528

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES  
 FED FY 01 PAL SERVED POPULATION BY REASON OPEN AS OF 06/21/02

6D		1A	1B	2A	3A	3B	4A	5A	6A	6B	6C
OPEN REASON	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ABUSE	342	4	29	22	17	29	4			106	53
65											
ADOPTION ASST	67	2	17	2		3		2	31	6	2
2											
CHILD BEHAVIOR PROB	53	2	2	2	5	10	3	1	3	10	8
7											
CHILD ILL / HANDICAP	1			1							
COURT-ORDERED ABUSE	5	2		1							1
1											
COURT-ORDERED NG	110	2	8	2	3	5			7	39	22
22											
DASA/FAMILY PRESERV	3									3	
DEPENDENT	190	1	12	9	9	14	4	3	9	62	35
32											
GOVS YOUTH INIT	6		1						4		1
NEGLCT/FAM FRST REUN	1									1	
NEGLECT	965	11	53	29	24	41	7	11	44	340	179
226											
NEGLECT/FAMILY FIRST	1					1					
PARENT/CHILD PROBLEM	88		1	2	2	2		1	7	35	18
20											
PENDING INVEST	362	2	14	3	7	4	1	3	21	156	69
82											
PREVENTIVE SERVICES	33		1			1				14	11
6											
REFUGEE ASST-UNMIN	1		1								
SEX AB/FAM FRST REUN	1			1							
SEXUAL ABUSE	25	2	2	1	3	7	1	1	1	2	3
2											
=====	2,254	28	141	75	70	117	20	22	140	774	402
465											

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

FED FY 01 PAL SERVED POPULATION BY EDUC. LEVEL AS OF 06/21/02

LEVEL OF			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22+	EDUCATION	TOTAL	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS
OLD	YRS OLD									
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
21	N/A 3	212	29	3	6	18	22	31	48	31
25	COL FRESHMAN 2	241				2	18	53	66	75
9	COL JUNIOR 2	30						1	10	8
3	COL SENIOR 1	5								1
19	COL SOPHMORE 2	76						9	30	16
3	EIGHTH GRADE	73	1	2	4	10	12	16	16	9
14	ELEVENTH GRADE	172			2	25	28	36	30	37
3	FIFTH GRADE 1	29	1		2	2	2	8	5	5
	FIRST GRADE	9	2					3	3	1
4	FOURTH GRADE	30	3	1	1	2		5	8	6
10	GED	86				4	8	25	22	17
	KINDERGARTEN	1								1
10	NINTH GRADE	205	1	11	23	22	38	52	23	25
3	NOT APPLICABLE 2	30					1	7	6	11
	PREKINDERGARTEN	1								1
1	SECOND GRADE		1	1	1	3		4	1	1
1	SEVENTH GRADE	51		2	6	9	8	5	10	10
6	SIXTH GRADE	41	1	2	3	5	3	6	8	7
12	TENTH GRADE	189		5	16	17	30	43	41	25
1	THIRD GRADE	26		3	3	5	1	7	4	2
25	TWELVTH GRADE 1	248				12	32	56	52	70
54	UNKNOWN 2	483	3	2	3	18	27	78	145	151
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
224	16	2,251	42	32	70	154	230	445	528	510

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES  
 FED FY 01 PAL SERVED POPULATION BY LABOR STATUS AS OF 06/21/02

		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
22+	LABOR STATUS	TOTAL	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS OLD	YRS
	OLD YRS OLD									
1	FULL TIME	6			1		1	3		
192	NOT APPLICABLE	1,982	35	30	60	140	204	393	459	458
9	NOT REPORTED	61	6	1	6	4	3	10	11	8
2	PART TIME	17				1	3	1	2	8
2	UNEMPLOYABLE	40	1	1		2	1	7	17	9
2	UNEMPLOYED	94			3	4		19	21	19
5	UNKNOWN	51			1	2	6	14	15	8
224		2,251	42	32	70	154	230	445	528	510

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES  
 FED FY 01 PAL SERVED POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AS OF 06/21/02

LABOR STATUS	TOTAL	1A	1B	2A	3A	3B	4A	5A	6A	6B	6C	6D
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
MARRIED	6	1		1						3		1
NEVER MARRIED	2,100	26	4	71	66	114	16	21	128	723	379	424
SEPARATED	1					1						
UNKNOWN	144	1	7	3	3	2	4	1	12	48	23	40
	2,251	28	141	75	69	117	20	22	140	774	402	465

## Record of Spending

<b>Record of Spending</b>		
<b>Chafee Foster Care Independence Act</b>		
<b>Federal Fiscal Year 2001 (Oct. 1, 2000 - Sept. 30, 2001)</b>		
<b>Federal and State Match</b>		
Education Programs:		
Alternative School Network	4,848,110	
Introspect Youth Services	28,920	
Metropolitan Family Svcs	54,545	
Northern Illinois University	146,420	
Youth Guidance	39,962	
		\$ 5,117,957
Life Skills Training & Other Community Supports:		
Transitional Living Services	862,324	
NIA Comprehensive Ctr for Develop.	77,437	
Pregnant & Parenting Services	1,776,750	
Supervised Independent Living Prog. *	2,428,582	
Other	,579	
		\$ 5,158,672
Youth Housing Advocacy:		
Habilitative Systems	15,968	
Lutheran Child & Family Svcs	64,201	
TIA Chicago Connections	46,619	
Other	86,535	
		\$ 2,323
Direct Room & Board:		
Youth in Transition **	52,559	
Youth in College/Scholarship **	504,707	
Marcy Newberry Assoc	54,031	
The Thresholds	96,426	
		\$ 707,723
Research & Evaluation:		
University of Illinois	450,000	
		\$ 450,000
Support Services:		
Salaries, Fringes and Employment Svcs	232,526	
Commodities/Equip./Telecom	22,844	
Travel	75,717	
Other contractual services	61,598	
		\$ 392,684
Training & Other Services:		
Chicago Area Project	102,550	

