

**REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

**Study of Older Youth
in Foster Care**

**TO THE GOVERNOR AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**



SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 38

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

January 5, 1994

TO: The Honorable Lawrence Douglas Wilder
Governor of Virginia

and

The General Assembly of Virginia

The 1993 Virginia General Assembly, through Senate Joint Resolution 323, requested that the Department of Social Services in collaboration with the Department of Planning and Budget "study the impact of requiring local departments of social services to continue foster care payments and services for certain youth over the age of eighteen who are successfully attaining educational, vocational training, or treatment goals." The department's study was to include a cost analysis developed in collaboration with the Department of Planning and Budget and an analysis of the proposal's impact on the Comprehensive Services Act for At-Risk Youth and Families.

Enclosed for your review and consideration is the report that has been prepared in response to Senate Joint Resolution 323. The department prepared this report in collaboration with a study group composed of state and local representatives and foster care youth and with the Department of Planning and Budget.

Cordially,

Larry D. Jackson
Commissioner

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 323

**STUDY OF OLDER YOUTH
IN FOSTER CARE**

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF SERVICE PROGRAMS

ADOPTIONS AND FOSTER CARE UNIT

DECEMBER 1993

PREFACE

The 1993 Virginia General Assembly in Senate Joint Resolution 323 directed the Virginia Department of Social Services to study the impact of requiring local departments of social services to serve foster care youth, ages 18-21, who are successfully participating in educational, training, or treatment programs.

This report was prepared by the Division of Service Programs, Adoptions and Foster Care Units, Virginia Department of Social Services with the assistance of a study group whose membership is listed in Appendix A. The study group consisted of representatives from local departments of social services, the Virginia Department of Social Services, the State Council of Higher Education, and the Virginia Youth Advisory Council.

The efforts of local department of social services staff who completed the surveys and provided the information necessary for the study made this report possible.

Technical assistance was provided by the Division of Management and Customer Services. Finally, staff at the Department of Planning and Budget contributed significantly to the report by developing the cost analysis required by SJR 323.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 323 STUDY OF OLDER YOUTH IN FOSTER CARE

The 1993 Virginia General Assembly passed Senate Joint Resolution 323 requesting:

"the Department of Social Services to study the impact of requiring local departments of social services to continue foster care payments and services for certain youth over the age of eighteen who are successfully attaining educational, vocational training, or treatment goals. The Department's study should include a cost analysis developed in collaboration with the Department of Planning and Budget and an analysis of the proposal's impact on the Comprehensive Services Act for At-Risk Youth and Families."

In response to SJR 323, the department surveyed local departments of social services, analyzed information from the Virginia Client Information System (VACIS), formed a study group to review data, and reviewed other states' policies and applicable research.

Current state foster care policy allows local departments the option of maintaining youth, ages 18-21, in foster care if the youth agrees to remain in care and is in an educational, training, or treatment program begun before age 18. During FY 93, 109 out of 124 local departments of social services served 1,144 youth, ages 18-21, in foster care. This included 538 18 year olds, 404 19 year olds, and 202 20 year olds. Most of the 1,144 youth left foster care during FY 93 with only 220 remaining in care the entire year.

Characteristics of Older Youth in Foster Care: Local departments keep youth over 18 in care because these youth have been in foster care longer resulting in less family support, have experienced educational delays due to life experiences, have more disabilities than younger children in care, and have more difficulty in becoming self-sufficient at age 18. Continuing education, training, or treatment past age 18 provides these youth with needed skills.

Current Policy at the Local Level: Surveys in 1991 and 1992 revealed that most local departments chose to serve youth over age 18 who were participating in education, training, or treatment programs. One hundred and three local departments responding to the survey for this report, covering FY 93, would serve youth over age 18 in foster care who were in educational, training, or treatment programs. Eleven departments reported that they placed additional restrictions on serving youth over age 18.

Impact of Requiring Local Departments to Serve Foster Care Youth Over 18: Eighty-eight local departments predicted little or no

impact on number of youth in foster care. Most already serve youth over age 18 and a change in policy would not increase the number of youth in care. Others felt that a mandated policy would have no impact, because many youth want to leave care as soon as possible.

Fourteen predicted an increase in the number of youth in foster care. Those predicting an increase generally did not currently have youth over 18 in care, placed more restrictions on the youth they serve than the mandated policy would, or felt mandates generally increase numbers served.

Local departments identified only 12 additional youth who would have remained in care last year had there been a requirement to serve all youth, 18-21, who were successfully participating in educational, training, or treatment programs. Because local departments are already serving this population and identified only 12 additional youth who would be served as a result of a mandated policy, the Department of Planning and Budget concluded that, statewide, the financial impact of requiring local departments to serve youth from 18 to 21 years of age would be minimal.

CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE NEED FOR POLICY CHANGES

To promote consistent practices throughout the state and self-sufficiency for youth in foster care, the following is recommended:

Recommendation 1: The Virginia Department of Social Services needs to strengthen policy to require that local departments of social services provide services to foster care youth, ages 18-21, who agree to remain in care, are making progress in educational, training, or treatment programs and need continuing assistance from local departments to make progress toward educational, training, or treatment goals. Policy would require youth to enter into an agreement which outlines responsibilities for the youth.

Recommendation 2: The department needs to analyze the impact of allowing a grace period for youth who have been emancipated to come back into foster care.

Recommendation 3: The department needs to study the impact of allowing local agencies to continue youth in foster care until age 22 who are receiving special education services.

Recommendation 4: The department should further study how to address the needs of foster care youth over 18 who have severe disabilities and are unable to give informed consent to remain in foster care, enter into an agreement, or make other decisions.

Recommendation 5: The department needs to continue to monitor the provision of services to this population with implementation of the Comprehensive Services Act for At-Risk Youth and Families.

**SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 323
STUDY OF OLDER YOUTH IN FOSTER CARE**

I. INTRODUCTION

The 1993 Virginia General Assembly passed Senate Joint Resolution 323 requesting:

"the Department of Social Services to study the impact of requiring local departments of social services to continue foster care payments and services for certain youth over the age of eighteen who are successfully attaining educational, vocational training, or treatment goals. The Department's study should include a cost analysis developed in collaboration with the Department of Planning and Budget and an analysis of the proposal's impact on the Comprehensive Services Act for At-Risk Youth and Families."

The need for the Senate Joint Resolution resulted from the perception that there were inconsistencies in service provision throughout the state to youth in foster care over age 18. In reality, only a few localities choose not to serve these youth.

Report Methodology

To carry out the requirements of SJR 323, the department:

- **Surveyed local departments of social services.** Past surveys of local departments of social services conducted in 1991 and 1992 indicated that most agencies were serving youth ages 18-21 who were in educational, training, or treatment programs. The department updated these past surveys with a survey to determine the current policies of local departments of social services in regard to 18-21 year olds, the number of agencies who would serve 18, 19, and 20 year olds, and the impact of the number of youth who would be served if the policy were mandated. Because the survey requested case specific information, the department surveyed foster care supervisors.
- **Analyzed information from the Virginia Client Information System (VACIS).** The department also analyzed information from VACIS, the department's information system, on the number of youth in care and the resource type for these youth (i.e. foster home, independent living, residential, runaway, other, etc.).

- **Formed a study group to review data.** The department convened a study group consisting of state and local department staff and foster care youth to review the impact on local agencies and the Comprehensive Services Act, review the data collected, and recommend criteria for keeping youth in care.
- **Reviewed other states' policies and applicable research.** Department staff also surveyed selected states for their policies on serving older youth and reviewed research from the Child Welfare League of America on older foster care youth and what happens to them after they leave care.

Services to Older Youth in Foster Care

Presently, at age 18, youth in foster care may choose to be emancipated or, at the local agency's option, remain in care if they are participating in education, training, or treatment before age 18 and in need of continuing foster care services.

During 1993, 109 local departments of social services served 1,144 youth, ages 18-21, out of 8,744 total youth served in foster care, (See Appendix C). This is 13% of the foster care population. However, only 220 of these youth, ages 18-21, remained in foster care the entire year. Most of the 1,144 youth only spent a portion of the year in foster care.

Number of Youth Over Age 18 in Foster Care During FY 93

Ages	Number of Youth in Foster Care	Percentage of Total Foster Care Population
18 Years	538	6%
19 Years	404	5%
20 Years	202	2%
Total	1,144	13%

Table 1
(VACIS)

During FY 93, most youth in this age group lived in foster homes, with approximately one third in independent living, and 14% in residential facilities. Almost all of these youth were involved in an educational, training, or treatment program. A small number were on runaway status or in emergency shelters.

For youth in foster homes, the monthly payment to the foster parents was \$372.00 during FY 93. Rates for residential or group care vary depending upon the program. Youth may also live on their own in an apartment, boarding arrangement, or college dormitory,

yet remain in foster care because of the need for continuing monitoring and support from the agency. These youth receive an independent living stipend, the maximum amount being \$552.00 per month. The amount of the stipend depends on the youth's resources and expenses, and to an extent, the agency's ability to pay. The stipend is reduced when the youth works. When a youth receives an independent living stipend from the local department, that youth generally enters into an agreement with the agency which stipulates the conditions for continuing to receive the stipend; such as, attendance in school or training, or participation in independent living training programs.

In addition to receiving agency support for room and board, most youth who remain in foster care receive Medicaid and services when needed. The state participates in the federal Independent Living Program which provides funding for services to prepare youth to leave foster care. Local departments must develop transitional plans with youth by age 16 to address how the agency will assist in preparing youth in making the transition from foster care to adulthood.

Foster care maintenance is paid from federal Title IV-E funds for IV-E eligible foster care youth up to age 19. Until July 1993, state and local funds paid for foster care maintenance for non-IV-E eligible youth, independent living stipends, and services not covered by each agency's Independent Living allocation. In July 1993, the Comprehensive Services Act State Pool Fund became effective and began funding maintenance and services for non-IV-E eligible youth and IV-E eligible youth 19 years and older.

Characteristics of Older Youth in Foster Care

Local departments provide the opportunity for older youth to remain in care because these youth tend to have experienced:

- Longer stays in foster care, resulting in less family ties or support,
- Educational delays due to life experiences,
- More disabilities than younger children in care, and
- Difficulties in becoming self-sufficient at age 18.

Many foster care youth are educationally delayed and have not graduated from high school by age 18. Data from the 1991 survey of local departments revealed that 47.3% of those in care between ages 18 and 21 in foster care were still in high school.

Studies of Youth Who Leave Foster Care

Many foster care youth who leave care at age 18 have no place to

live when they leave. A number of studies have shown that a disproportionate number of foster care youth end up homeless. These studies found homelessness rates for former foster care youth ranging from 13% in rural Ohio to 38% in Minneapolis. In a study in Los Angeles, one third of youth who left foster care reported spending the first night out of foster care on the street (P. Robertson, 1989). Because of the number of foster care youth who ended up homeless, in the mid 1980s, New York mandated that social services agencies keep youth in care and provide services until age 21.

Studies have also shown that former foster care youth are disproportionately represented on public assistance rolls and in correctional facilities. The study, "Foster Care Youth after Emancipation" (Barth, 1990), which surveyed foster care youth several years after they left care, found that prior to leaving foster care, these youth needed educational remediation to address educational delays, training in independent living skills, transitional housing, and the ability to save more money while in care for future necessities such as furniture and transportation.

II. CURRENT POLICIES ON SERVING OLDER YOUTH IN FOSTER CARE

Federal

In recognition of the need to provide additional support to older foster care youth, Congress initiated the Independent Living Program for Older Foster Care Youth age 16 and over in the 1980s. This program provides funds to states to develop services to prepare youth for independence. These funds cannot be used for maintenance. The federal government allows states to use these funds for youth 16-21 who have been in foster care.

Virginia Policy

State Foster Care policy allows youth to remain in care if they willingly agree to remain in care and are in an educational, training, or treatment program begun before age 18. To receive independent living services, the youth must enter into an agreement with the local agency and can receive these services until age 21.

Policies in Other States

The department contacted several other states and jurisdictions, including North Carolina, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Washington D.C., Michigan, Texas, and New York. States in the region have policies similar to Virginia's with some variations as to how a child remains in care past age 18. All require that youth who stay in care be involved in education, training or treatment. Several are also examining whether they should mandate that these youth be served.

New York mandates services to youth over 18. Texas has just mandated services when a youth is in high school and instituted free tuition for foster care youth to attend state colleges and universities. Of the states surveyed, only Michigan emancipates all youth at age 18.

Local Departments of Social Services

Of the 103 local departments of social services responding to the survey during August 1993, nearly all indicated they served older youth in foster care as indicated in Table 2. The agencies responding represented 88% of the total foster care population.

Number of Local Departments of Social Services Whose Policy Allowed Them to Serve Youth in Foster Care Over 18

Serve 18 Year olds	101 local departments
Serve 19 Year olds	100 local departments
Serve 20 Year olds	99 local departments
Total responding	103 local departments

Table 2

Most local departments responded that they serve youth who agree to remain in care and are successfully participating in educational, training, and treatment programs. Only one agency said it was the policy to serve no youth over 18 years of age. One agency did not respond to the question. Several agencies (11) reported that they placed further restrictions on which youth over age 18 they would serve. These restrictions included: only serving youth with disabilities; in high school; those completing an educational, training, or treatment program by their 21st birthday; and youth where no other services are available.

III. IMPACT OF REQUIRING LOCAL DEPARTMENTS TO SERVE YOUTH

Survey Findings

As in 1991 and 1992, most agencies already are serving the 18 to 21 year old population. The agencies that would be most affected by a requirement for services to certain foster care youth over 18 would be those who, by local policy, do not serve those youth at all or place further local restrictions on which youth are served.

When asked whether a requirement to serve youth over 18 who were in educational, training, or treatment programs would increase the number of youth in care, most agencies indicated this would have

little or no impact.

What Would Be the Impact of Requiring Local Departments to Serve Foster Care Youth Over Age 18?

Would Have Little or No Impact	88 responses
Would Increase the Number in Foster Care	14 responses

Table 3

Specific comments from departments which foresaw minimal impact included:

- *This is our policy already and mandating this policy would not increase our costs or number of youth in care.*
- *A certain number of foster care youth do not want to remain in care and a mandated policy would have no impact on those youth remaining in care.*

The 14 local departments responding that the number of youth in care would increase either did not have any youth over 18 in care, placed additional restrictions on the youth they would serve from 18-21, or stated that, as a general principle, requiring that a service be provided increases the numbers who will need to be served.

Upon reviewing a list of discharged youth, ages 18-21, who had left care during FY 93, local staff in the 103 agencies identified 12 additional youth who would have remained in care had there been a requirement to serve all youth 18-21 who were successfully participating in educational, training, or treatment programs.

Six of the twelve youth were identified by one large agency which restricts continuation in foster care to only those youth in high school or with disabilities. Only four of the fourteen local departments who had responded that a mandated policy would increase costs also identified additional youth in care in their custody in FY 93 who would have remained in care as a result of being required to provide services.

Department of Planning and Budget Cost Analysis

The Department of Planning and Budget analyzed cost data for foster care youth, ages 18 to 21, and developed an estimate of the cost of serving these youth during FY 93. The analysis was based on the following:

- The number of foster care youth, ages 18 to 21, served during FY 93 by locality (See Appendix C).

- The number who left care during FY 93 and the length of time each spent in care. While local departments served 1,144 foster care youth, ages 18 to 21, during FY 93, 924 of these youth left care during FY 93. This means that only 220 youth ages 18 to 21 year olds remained in care the entire year.
- The types of placements utilized by this population. Most of these youth were in foster homes, independent living, or residential placements.
- The assignment of expenditures to youth who stayed in care the entire year and those who left foster care based on the type of placement and costs associated with that placement.

Tables 4 and 5 summarize this data.

Number of Foster Care Youth Ages 18-21 Served During FY 93

Ages	Number Who Stayed in Care Entire Year	Number That Left Care During FY 93	Total Served During FY 93
18 Year Olds	103	435	538
19 Year Olds	78	326	404
20 Year Olds	39	163	202
Total	220	924	1,144

Table 4
(VACIS)

Total Estimated Foster Care Expenditures for Youth Ages 18-21 During FY 93

Ages	Expenditures for Youth in Care the Entire Year*	Expenditures for Youth Who Left Care**	Total Estimated Expenditures
18-21	\$1,708,079	\$3,343,188	\$5,051,267

Table 5

* Based on VACIS data showing 53% in foster home placements, 33% in independent living placements, and 14% in residential placements and actual costs for foster home placements, full costs for independent living placements, and estimated costs for residential placements.

** Based on actual placements of youth who left care and actual costs for foster home placements, full costs for independent living placements, and estimated costs for residential placements.

(Department of Planning and Budget Cost Analysis)

Expenditures in Table 5 were paid from federal, state, and local dollars with the majority of the expenditures paid from state and local dollars since federal Title IV-E funds can only be used for eligible youth under age 19.

Because local departments of social services are already serving this population and local departments only identified 12 additional youth that would be served with a mandated policy, the financial impact of mandating services to youth who are participating in education, training, or treatment programs is not significant.

IV. CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE NEED FOR POLICY CHANGES

Strengthening Policy

The vast majority of local departments are already providing foster care services to youth over 18 who are participating in educational, training, or treatment programs based on current foster care policy. These departments recognize that because of life experiences, foster care youth are often educationally delayed, lack support systems when they leave care, and have more of a likelihood of ending up homeless, in correctional settings, or on assistance.

Enabling these youth to become more self-sufficient through assisting them to acquire additional education, training or treatment will in the long run outweigh the additional costs to serve them. To promote consistent practices throughout the state and self-sufficiency for these youth, the following actions are recommended:

Recommendation 1: The Virginia Department of Social Services, through State Board action, should strengthen policy to require that local departments of social services provide services to foster care youth, ages 18-21, who agree to remain in care, are successfully participating in educational, training, or treatment programs and need continuing assistance from local departments to make progress toward educational, training, or treatment goals.

Local departments will need to evaluate the youth's need for continuing services and supervision, develop an agreement with the youth which outlines the responsibilities of both the youth and the agency, and evaluate the amount of assistance each youth will receive.

Promoting Responsibility

Both the study committee and local department staff advocated that when local departments provide continuing foster care services to youth over age 18, there should be specific expectations that the youth must meet to receive continuing assistance. These requirements would depend on the youth's situation, but would have the goal of promoting self-sufficiency. Making progress in the educational, training, or treatment program would be mandatory. Other expectations might include the youth's managing a budget, participating in independent living training when appropriate, and cooperating in the foster home placement. Each youth and local

department would sign an agreement spelling out expectations.

Recommendation 2: Policy should require that youth over age 18 who agree to remain in care must meet the following criteria to remain in care:

- Enter into a written agreement with the agency which outlines the program to be attended, time frames for completion, conditions for continued care, responsibilities of the youth and agency, and provisions to modify or terminate the agreement.
- Make satisfactory progress in the program attended. Satisfactory progress will be defined by the program in which the youth is participating. For example, youth in high school or college will need to at least make the minimum requirements to remain in high school or college.
- Apply for any available financial aid when attending college or educational programs. Youth will need to develop a budget with the local agency to determine the amount of the youth's continuing need for foster care financial assistance.
- Develop plans with the assistance of local staff to become as self-sufficient as possible by age 21. Many youth will not have completed an educational program by that age and will need to have plans to finish their educational or training program.

Grace Periods

Local departments report that many youth are anxious to leave foster care as soon as possible when they turn 18 even though they are not prepared to live independently and need continuing services. Often these are the youth who end up homeless, on assistance, or in trouble. Some local departments provide a grace period where a youth can return to care after deciding to leave. The Independent Living Program allows local departments to use Independent Living funds for former foster care youth at any time between age 18 and 21 years old, even though they may have left care.

Recommendation 3: The department needs to analyze the impact of consistently allowing a grace period for youth to come back into care and whether the benefits of allowing this option would outweigh the costs.

Serving Youth with Disabilities

The maximum age limits for foster care and special education are different, creating difficulties in serving youth with disabilities. Foster care youth in special education are eligible

for those services to age 22, while they can remain in foster care only until age 21. If a youth is terminated from foster care at age 21, the youth may have to leave the foster home or facility due to a lack of resources to continue payments for those placements. This can result in disruption to the youth's training and education. Frequently, adult service programs are unable to pick up the residential costs for a youth with disabilities, particularly those who are placed in therapeutic foster homes or group facilities. The department's 1993 study, "Building Services for Foster Children with Developmental Disabilities" identified that securing housing for foster care youth with disabilities was the most difficult resource to obtain when a youth leaves foster care.

Recommendation 4: The department needs to study the impact of amending policy to allow local agencies to continue serving youth who are receiving special education services in foster care until age 22 to avoid disruption in education or training if other resources are unavailable.

Several states, unlike Virginia, treat foster care youth with special needs or disabilities differently. They require that a guardian or lawyer be appointed at age 18 to evaluate the youth's need for services and request that the youth be continued in foster care when appropriate.

In Virginia, youth over 18 must agree to continue in foster care and generally enter into an agreement with a local agency to continue services. While participating in special education meets the criteria for remaining in foster care, a youth with a severe mental disability may not be able to give informed consent to enter into an agreement for services to remain in foster care. Local agencies, in most cases, are making decisions for these youth without specific legal authority to do so.

Recommendation 5: The department should determine whether there is a need to develop policy and/or legislative proposals to address the needs of foster care youth over 18 who have severe disabilities and are not able to give informed consent.

Impact on the Comprehensive Service Act for At-Risk Youth and Families

Neither the study group nor the cost analysis identified significant fiscal impact in serving this population on the Comprehensive Services Act for At-Risk Youth and Families.

Two local directors expressed concern that, with the Comprehensive Services Act, funds that had been used by local agencies to support foster care youth, ages 18 to 21, are now in the State Pool Fund. These funds can still be used to serve these youth, but local departments of social services may be pressured to emancipate youth

over age 18 by local Community Policy and Management Teams who have other priorities and would want to use these funds for other youth. This could result in youth being emancipated prematurely. Older youth may have no other advocate for themselves than local departments. With a policy requirement to serve these youth, local social services would be able to continue to serve these youth when appropriate.

Another issue for consideration will be the eligibility of continuing youth in care past 18 who are still in custody of their parents but placed in foster care before age 18. This is a new practice with the Comprehensive Services Act and the potential number of these youth is now unknown.

The purpose for creating placements where custody remains with parents is to maintain the involvement of the family with the youth. The necessity for services past 18 for most older foster care youth is largely due to the lack of parental support and assistance. If a parent is actively involved, the need to continue foster care services and supervision past age 18 may be less and allowing parents to maintain custody may eventually reduce the overall need for services for youth after age 18.

Recommendation 6: The department needs to continue to monitor the provision of services to this population with implementation of the Comprehensive Services Act.

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 323

Requesting the Department of Social Services to study the impact of requiring local departments of social services to continue foster care payments and services for certain youth over the age of eighteen who are successfully attaining educational, vocational training, or treatment goals.

Agreed to by the Senate, February 9, 1993

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, February 23, 1993

WHEREAS, children who are in foster care today have complex and challenging needs that require services to maximize their opportunities for becoming productive, self-sufficient adults; and

WHEREAS, the new federal policy on independent living initiatives allows services for youth aged 16 to 21 years to help them develop the knowledge and skills needed for living independently; and

WHEREAS, current federal studies have concluded that the attainment of higher education leads to better outcomes for overall self-sufficiency for foster children; and

WHEREAS, the current State Board of Social Services policy states that a child who is in foster care before the age of 18 may remain in the care of the local agency between the ages of 18 and 21 if (i) the child willingly agrees to remain in care and (ii) the child is in an educational, training or treatment program begun before age 18; and

WHEREAS, certain local jurisdictions routinely terminate custody when foster children turn 18 regardless of the completion of educational, training or treatment goals; and

WHEREAS, the Virginia Youth Advisory Council, an organized group of foster care youths, ages 16 to 21, have expressed written and verbal concern that it is unfair that youth under some conditions in certain localities can continue to receive services and benefits after age 18, while others cannot; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That the Department of Social Services be requested to study the impact of requiring local departments of social services to continue foster care payments and services for youth over the age of 18 who are successfully attaining educational, vocational training and treatment goals. The Department's study shall include a cost analysis, developed in collaboration with the Department of Planning and Budget and an analysis of the proposal's impact on the Comprehensive Services Act for At-Risk Youth and Families.

The Department of Social Services shall report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the 1994 General Assembly as provided in the procedures for the Division of Legislative Automated Systems for processing of legislative documents.

Foster Care Youth Data FY93 Data

FIPS	LOCALITY	FY93 TOTAL FOSTER CARE POPULATION	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE 18	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE 19	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE 20	FY93 FOSTER CARE POPULATION TOTAL AGE 18-21
* 001	ACCOMACK	28	0	1	1	2
003	ALBEMARLE	63	4	2	2	8
005	ALLEGHANY	4	1	0	0	1
007	AMELIA	9	1	0	0	1
009	AMHERST	24	1	1	1	3
011	APPOMATTOX	4	0	1	0	1
013	ARLINGTON	208	5	3	3	11
015	AUGUSTA	28	1	3	0	4
017	BATH	9	1	1	0	2
019	BEDFORD	35	5	2	1	8
021	BLAND	5	1	0	0	1
023	BOTETOURT	12	0	0	0	0
025	BRUNSWICK	9	1	1	1	3
027	BUCHANAN	52	2	3	0	5
029	BUCKINGHAM	9	1	0	0	1
031	CAMPBELL	36	3	3	1	7
033	CAROLINE	23	1	2	1	4
035	CARROLL	48	0	1	1	2
036	CHARLES CITY	7	0	1	0	1
037	CHARLOTTE	16	1	0	0	1
041	CHESTERFIELD	137	10	6	6	22
043	CLARKE	24	2	1	0	3
045	CRAIG	4	0	0	0	0
* 047	CULPEPER	40	6	2	0	8
049	CUMBERLAND	13	1	0	0	1
051	DICKENSON	93	3	6	4	13
053	DINWIDDIE	25	1	2	0	3
057	ESSEX	0	0	0	0	0
059	FAIRFAX CITY/CO	781	51	46	26	123
061	FAUQUIER	28	4	2	0	6
063	FLOYD	3	0	0	0	0
065	FLUVANNA	10	1	0	0	1
067	FRANKLIN CO	31	2	2	1	5
* 069	FREDERICK	66	4	2	0	6
071	GILES	21	1	1	1	3
* 073	GLOUCESTER	31	5	1	0	6
075	GOOCHLAND	6	0	0	0	0
077	GRAYSON	21	1	1	0	2
* 079	GREENE	12	3	2	2	7
081	GREENSVILLE	6	0	0	1	1

Foster Care Youth Data FY93 Data

FIPS	LOCALITY	FY93 TOTAL FOSTER CARE POPULATION	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE 18	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE 19	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE20	FY93 FOSTER CARE POPULATION TOTAL
						AGE 18-21
083	HALIFAX	17	0	1	2	3
085	HANOVER	50	5	4	1	10
087	HENRICO	102	7	8	5	20
089	HENRY	40	1	1	1	3
* 091	HIGHLAND	1	0	0	0	0
093	ISLE OF WIGHT	26	3	1	2	6
095	JAMES CITY CO	5	0	0	0	0
097	KING AND QUEEN	9	0	0	0	0
099	KING GEORGE	20	2	1	1	4
101	KING WILLIAM	10	2	2	1	5
103	LANCASTER	15	0	0	0	0
105	LEE	66	5	3	1	9
107	LOUDOUN	28	3	2	1	6
109	LOUISA	12	1	0	0	1
111	LUNENBURG	13	0	0	1	1
113	MADISON	6	1	0	0	1
* 115	MATHEWS	8	1	1	0	2
117	MECKLENBURG	23	1	3	0	4
119	MIDDLESEX	4	0	1	0	1
121	MONTGOMERY	46	2	3	1	6
125	NELSON	14	1	0	1	2
127	NEW KENT	3	1	0	0	1
131	NORTHAMPTON	25	1	1	1	3
133	NORTHUMBERLAN	23	2	1	0	3
135	NOTTOWAY	30	2	0	1	3
137	ORANGE	10	2	1	0	3
139	PAGE	9	2	1	0	3
141	PATRICK	8	1	1	0	2
143	PITTSYLVANIA	28	3	2	0	5
145	POWHATAN	13	1	0	2	3
147	PRINCE EDWARD	23	1	1	0	2
149	PRINCE GEORGE	45	5	1	2	8
153	PRINCE WILLIAM	197	12	7	3	22
155	PULASKI	58	6	1	0	7
157	RAPPAHANNOCK	23	1	0	1	2
159	RICHMOND CO	3	0	0	0	0
161	ROANOKE COUNTY	35	3	3	3	9
163	ROCKBRIDGE	16	4	2	0	6
165	ROCKINGHAM	79	4	1	0	5
167	RUSSELL	53	4	4	1	9

Foster Care Youth Data FY93 Data

FIPS	LOCALITY	FY93 TOTAL FOSTER CARE POPULATION	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE 18	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE 19	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE20	FY93 FOSTER CARE POPULATION TOTAL
						AGE 18-21
169	SCOTT	63	5	4	0	9
171	SHENANDOAH	22	1	0	0	1
173	SMYTHE	44	3	4	3	10
175	SOUTHAMPTON	19	4	3	3	10
177	SPOTSYLVANIA	69	5	8	2	15
179	STAFFORD	131	12	3	3	18
181	SURRY	8	2	0	0	2
183	SUSSEX	6	0	2	0	2
185	TAZEWELL	71	5	3	0	8
187	WARREN	45	4	0	0	4
191	WASHINGTON	36	1	3	2	6
* 193	WESTMORELAND	13	0	0	0	0
195	WISE	134	9	6	2	17
197	WYTHE	33	4	5	0	9
199	YORK	11	1	0	0	1
510	ALEXANDRIA	180	11	6	3	20
515	BEDFORD	13	0	0	1	1
520	BRISTOL	37	2	2	0	4
530	BUENA VISTA	8	1	0	1	2
540	CHARLOTTESVILLE	122	8	2	0	10
* 550	CHESAPEAKE	233	19	10	7	36
560	CLIFTON FORGE	9	0	0	0	0
570	COLONIAL HTS.	12	5	0	1	6
580	COVINGTON	16	0	1	0	1
590	DANVILLE	122	9	6	1	16
595	EMPORIA	6	0	0	0	0
610	FALLS CHURCH	10	0	1	0	1
620	FRANKLIN CITY	19	2	3	1	6
630	FREDERICKSBURG	35	4	3	0	7
* 640	GALAX	26	1	1	1	3
650	HAMPTON	184	13	9	6	28
660	HARRISONBURG	51	2	1	1	4
670	HOPEWELL	40	0	1	0	1
678	LEXINGTON	5	0	1	0	1
680	LYNCHBURG	169	14	10	7	31
683	MANASSAS	22	1	1	0	2
685	MANASSAS PARK	22	0	1	0	1
690	MARTINSVILLE	30	2	4	0	6
700	NEWPORT NEWS	428	29	23	9	61
710	NORFOLK	509	22	23	15	60

Foster Care Youth Data FY93 Data

FIPS	LOCALITY	FY93 TOTAL FOSTER CARE POPULATION	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE 18	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE 19	FOSTER CARE RECIPIENTS AGE20	FY93 FOSTER CARE POPULATION TOTAL AGE 18-21
720	NORTON	22	4	1	0	5
730	PETERSBURG	134	11	11	5	27
735	POQUOSON	3	0	0	0	0
740	PORTSMOUTH	247	10	16	8	34
750	RADFORD	8	0	0	0	0
760	RICHMOND CITY	872	41	27	16	84
770	ROANOKE CITY	439	22	13	9	44
775	SALEM	0	0	0	0	0
790	STAUNTON	70	2	0	1	3
800	SUFFOLK	141	7	6	1	14
* 810	VIRGINIA BEACH	320	19	18	6	43
* 820	WAYNESBORO	48	3	4	1	8
830	WILLIAMSBURG	1	0	0	0	0
840	WINCHESTER	110	4	1	1	6
	TOTAL	8605	538	404	202	1144

All agencies reporting served some 18–21 year olds, except Richmond County. Westmoreland said they would hypothetically but had no policy to do so. King William County did not respond to the question of serving 18–21 year olds.

Asterisk indicates that locality has further restrictions on policy of serving 18–21 year olds.

Highlighted rows = Agencies/Localities not responding to survey

Total of 1,144 18–21 year olds served during FY93. However, not all youth were in care during the entire year.