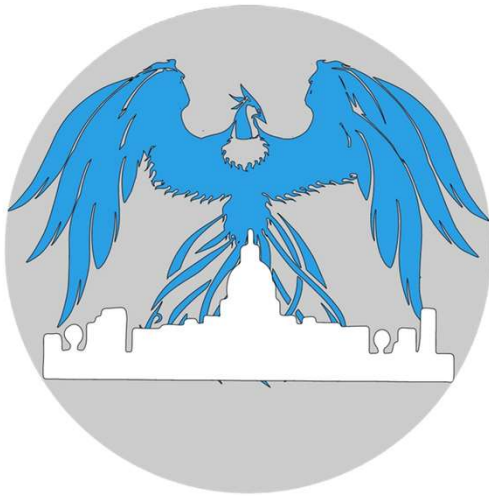


Emerging Phoenix



Created By Olivia Snoke
in Collaboration with Youths
from Virginia's Foster System

One Mile in Foster Shoes: A Foster Care Simulation



ABOUT US



At Emerging Phoenix, our mission is to increase chances for system-involved youth in becoming happy, healthy adults through education and advocacy. Helping youth heal from their past and emerge into the people they want to be as adults with an empathetic support system.

- The History of Child Welfare
- Virginia's Youth Services
- Skills Development

THE LEARNING OBJECTIVES

AGREE

DISAGREE

ACTIVITY

Based on your perceptions and experience do you agree or disagree with this statement



COLONIAL TIMES

No Child Labor Laws
No Women's Rights
Colonists mostly east

Elizabethan Poor Law
– Poor children
apprenticed, able
bodied poor went to
Workhouses



Children Indenture
& Apprenticeship
Or resided in an
Orphanage

1636 First
American
Foster Child

1660 Selectmen
were authorized to
remove "bad kids"
for Apprenticeships



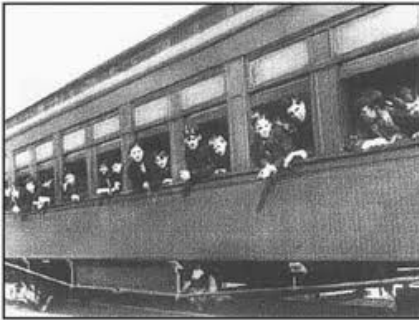
COLONIAL TIMES

1827 Slavery in New York Abolished

**American Civil War
1861-1865**

In 1869, the Indian Boarding Schools were created to "Kill the Indian, Save the Man".

In the 1875 Battle of the Little Bighorn, the Native Americans lost. Only children survived and were shipped to boarding schools.



1853, a Disturbing number of street children were in New York. They shipped to the farm families

1860 Charities began paying mothers to board children. Highest demand was for a Nurse Mother to nurse infants.

1870 Adoption was developed, but "Bad Blood" created fear. African children sent to delinquency centers not orphanages

NON-GOVERNMENTAL CHILD WELFARE

**Reconstruction
after the Civil War
Racial
Segregation**

1880 Now 600
Orphanages in
USA housed
50,000 kids

1900 Indian
Boarding
Schools
Housed 20,000
children to be
assimilated

1874 Mary Ellen
McCormack was
removed under
cruelty to animals.


1877 The First Social
Workers were paid
for their work.

1875 First Agency
started to prevent
Cruelty to Children

1888 Carrie Steel cared for black children found at
the end of the railroad line in Atlanta

NON-GOVERNMENTAL CHILD WELFARE

1912 Children's Bureau
was established
1920 Child Welfare
League of America



Mothers' pensions
were created to
keep single mothers
at home..

Baby Formula
was created,
leading to the
adoption of
babies

1907 "Child-
Rescue
Campaign"
encouraged
adoption of
white children
using pity to
decrease Fear

**1920 Juvenile courts
were established to
handle child
delinquency, neglect,
and abuse cases**

**1920 Janie Barrett
created a home in
Richmond for black girls**

1923 Census showed 63% of
dependent and neglected
children lived in asylums.
Newspapers had Requests
for "Good Home for
children"

1925 Boarding schools had 60,000
children (40,000 more in 25 years)

**1929-50 TN
Children's Home
Society Stole 5,000
kids and was
responsible for
hundreds of deaths**

GOVERNMENTAL CHILD WELFARE

Social Security Act 1935 created to combat the Great Depression

1938 Fair Labor Standards established Child Labor Laws

1939-1945 World War II
Men joined the military, and Women were expected to work.

1955-1970 Martin Luther King Jr. Lead civil Rights for African Americans

1960-1970 Women's Rights Movement

1955 Vietnam War

1973 Roe vs Wade

Child Welfare Services started for children with absent or poor parents.

1950 Homes for African children became a priority.

1955 "Operation Brown Baby" and Parents to Adopt Minority Youngsters

1960 Rediscovery of child Abuse, turning welfare services into protection

1965 FC pop 208,000

Vietnam
War
Ended
1975

GOVERNMENTAL CHILD WELFARE

The Development of the Internet and Tech

Child Protection Service Programs inadequate



1975 Child
Protection
Services
were
federally
funded

1978
Indian
Child
Welfare
Act
created

1980
Adoption
Assistance
& CASA
Created

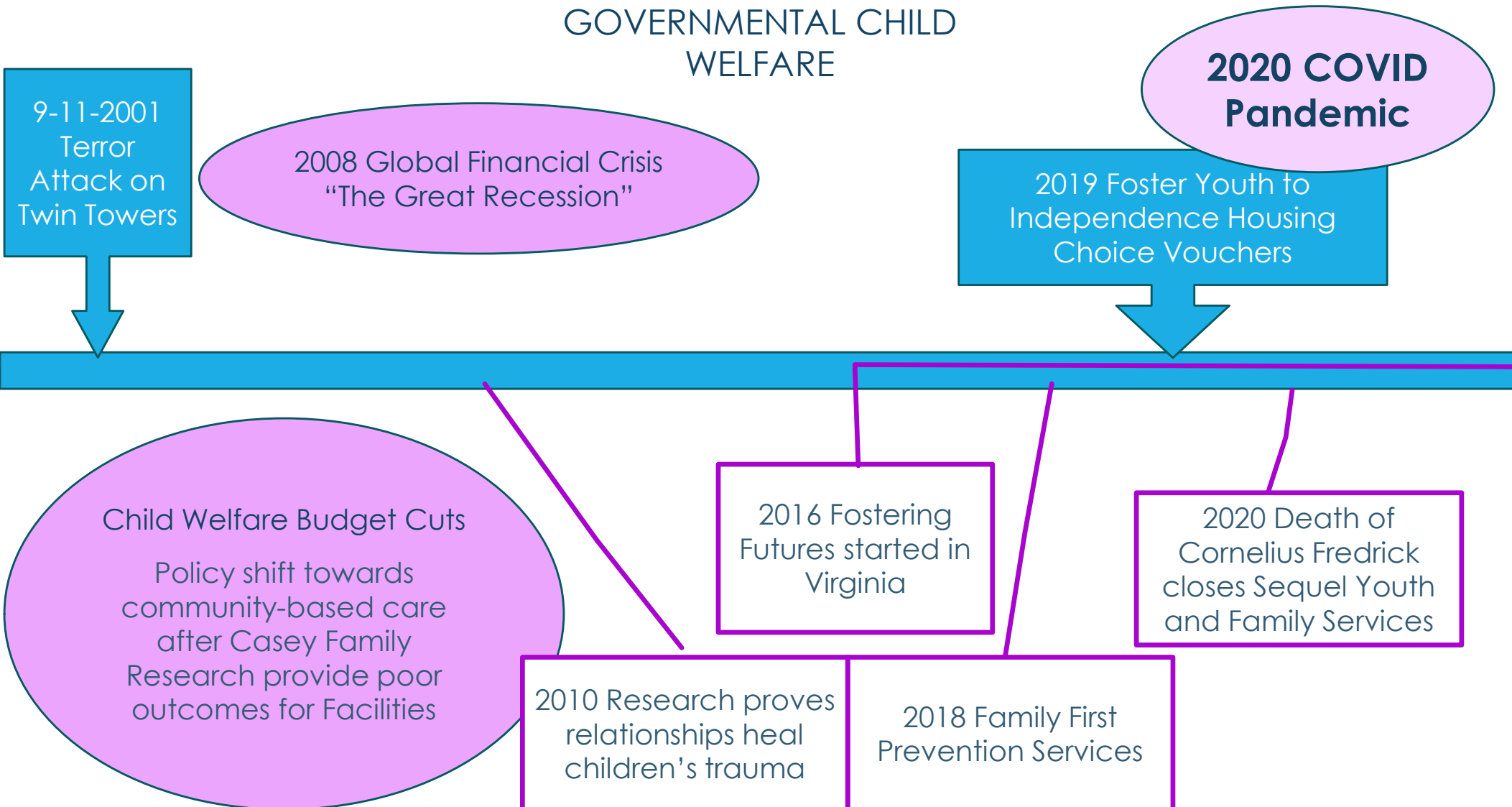
1990 Foster Parents
were allowed to
adopt their foster
kids.
Kinship was added
to Legislation

1997 Adoption &
Safe Families Act

1999 Chafee Foster
Care Program for
Successful Transition to
Adulthood.

1994 Multiethnic Placement Act prevented agencies
from delaying or denying adoption based on race

GOVERNMENTAL CHILD WELFARE



Revised and Updated Edition

"Fascinating and upbeat...Dr. Perry is both a world-class creative scientist and a compassionate therapist."—Mary Pipher, PhD

THE BOY WHO WAS RAISED AS A DOG

*And Other Stories from a
Child Psychiatrist's Notebook*

What Traumatized Children
Can Teach Us About Loss,
Love, and Healing

BRUCE D. PERRY, MD, PhD,
and MAIA SZALAVITZ



why empathy is essential—
and endangered

BORN FOR LOVE

Maia Szalavitz

Bruce D. Perry, M.D., PH.D.

AUTHORS OF *The Boy Who Was Raised as a Dog*

"Empathy, and the ties that bind people into relationships, are
key elements of happiness. *Born for Love* is truly fascinating!"
—Gretchen Rubin, author of *The Happiness Project*

WHAT HAPPENED TO YOU?

CONVERSATIONS ON TRAUMA,
RESILIENCE, AND HEALING



BRUCE D. PERRY, MD, PhD
OPRAH WINFREY

FM FOSTER MY FUTURE

an initiative of the  Virginia Department of Social Services



48 states offer extended Foster care to assist transitioning youth.

What happens to those out of care?

- 80% of individuals sex trafficked come from foster care, and many engage in Survival sex. It is estimated that 1 in 5 children in foster care has been trafficked
- 50% of individuals who are homeless come from foster care
- 1 in 4 in jail come from foster care
- 97% individuals from foster care receive government assistance
- 3% of former foster youth get a college degree

113 STAT. 1824

PUBLIC LAW 106-169—DEC. 14, 1999

graduation and continuing, as needed, until the young adults emancipated from foster care establish independence or reach 21 years of age.

(b) IMPROVED INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM.—Section 477 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 677) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 477. JOHN H. CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM.

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide States with flexible funding that will enable programs to be designed and conducted—

“(1) to identify children who are likely to remain in foster care until 18 years of age and to help these children make the transition to self-sufficiency by providing services such as assistance in obtaining a high school diploma, career exploration, vocational training, job placement and retention, training in daily living skills, training in budgeting and financial management skills, substance abuse prevention, and preventive health activities (including smoking avoidance, nutrition education, and pregnancy prevention);

“(2) to help children who are likely to remain in foster care until 18 years of age receive the education, training, and services necessary to obtain employment;

“(3) to help children who are likely to remain in foster care until 18 years of age prepare for and enter postsecondary training and education institutions;

“(4) to provide personal and emotional support to children aging out of foster care, through mentors and the promotion of interactions with dedicated adults; and

“(5) to provide financial, housing, counseling, employment, education, and other appropriate support and services to former foster care recipients between 18 and 21 years of age to complement their own efforts to achieve self-sufficiency and to assure that program participants recognize and accept their personal responsibility for preparing for and then making the transition from adolescence to adulthood.

“(b) APPLICATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A State may apply for funds from its allotment under subsection (c) for a period of five consecutive fiscal years by submitting to the Secretary, in writing, a plan that meets the requirements of paragraph (2) and the certifications required by paragraph (3) with respect to the plan.

“(2) STATE PLAN.—A plan meets the requirements of this paragraph if the plan specifies which State agency or agencies will administer, supervise, or oversee the programs carried out under the plan, and describes how the State intends to do the following:



Virginia's Data on Transition Age Youth

Virginia Averages:
2400 in foster care over 14
500 Emancipate from foster care
 each year

800 in Fostering Futures
60% of youth “age out” before
 their 21 Birthday.

FY 2017-2021	17	19	21
National High School Diploma/GED	5%	58%	70%
Virginia High School Diploma/GED	4%	64%	74%
National Full-Time Employment	2%	20%	34%
Virginia Full-Time Employment	1%	24%	31%
National Homeless in Last 2 yrs	21%	21%	26%
Virginia Homeless in Last 2 yrs	20%	23%	31%
National Had a Child in Last 2 years	5%	10%	20%
Virginia Had a Child in Last 2 years	6%	8%	31%

FY 2017 - 2021		Age 19 In Care	Age 19 Out of Care	Age 21 In Care	Age 21 Out of Care					
High School Diploma/GED		67%	62%	67%	77%					
Full-Time Employment		24%	24%	33%	31%					
Homeless					33%					
Had a Ch					32%					
Total num					166					
	Number service	<div>Number of services youth received:</div> <div><div>0</div><div>1 or 2</div><div>3 or 4</div><div>5 or more</div></div>				Risk Prevention	Healthy Relationships			
2018	1242	20%	12%							
2019	1162	19%	11%							
2020	1096	19%	11%							
2021	959	12%	9%							
2022	882	37%	26%	8%	19%	11%	21%	13%	14%	5%
2023	761	36%	25%	5%	18%	11%	23%	12%	12%	5%

VIRGINIA'S LIVED EXPERIENCE

Last 20 years Lived Experience has been increasing in value

Youth Welfare Approach to case management

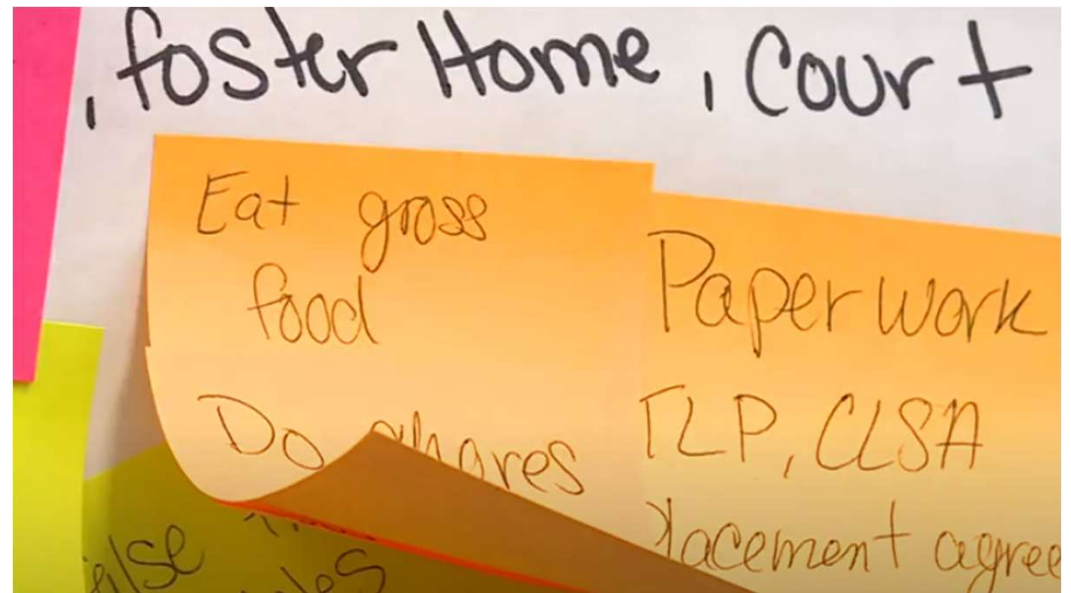
SPEAKOUT Advisory Council

Youth voice influencing legislation



The Universal Experience

Complex System & Policies
Important Worker Connection
Stereotypes they face
Surrounded by New People
Different Environment
Starting Over
Heavy Grief



Youth lead sessions

Promoting youth's ability to advocate for needs, desires and goals.

Evidence-based curriculum instills knowledge and experiences increase common sense needed for youth to make informed decisions and avoid unhealthy risks.



EVIDENCE BASED CURRICULUMS



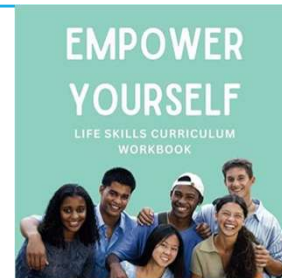
Rent Smart

Finding Stable Housing
Manage Relationship with Landlords
Tenant Rights and Responsibilities

ARISE EVIDENCE-BASED LIFE SKILLS CURRICULUM

Arise Life Skills

Large Selection of Topics from Defensive Driving to Anger Management to Parenthood
Specialized for Youth in Foster Care



Empower Yourself

Curriculum Covering 14 Essential Life Skills
Developed by Foster Care Alumni to Increase Self-Awareness and Critical Thinking

LIFE SKILLS[®] REIMAGINED

Life Skills Reimagined

Science-Based, Trauma-informed Online Curriculum with 60 hours of lessons from Resiliency to Healthy Relationships.
96% Recommend it!

We are the Village!!



THANK YOU



Emerging Phoenix

Assisting system involved youth in becoming happy, healthy adults.

Follow Us on Social Media!
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Olivia Snoke Intersectional Professional

- Creator of One Mile in Foster Shoes: A Foster Care Simulation
- Developer of Life Skills with Evidence-Based Curriculum.
- Consultant in working with youth from Foster Care
- Training for Professionals around Community Resources and Income-Based Vouchers for youth