Evaluation of the NYC Trust Youth Initiative

Summary of Findings from the NYC Pathways Study

CHAPIN HALL

This brief highlights findings for the NYC Pathways Study, an evaluation of the NYC Trust Youth Initiative—a cash-plus program for young adults ages 18 to 24 experiencing homelessness in New York City. It concludes with a discussion and recommendations for future research.

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INTRODUCTION

Evidence from the NYC Trust Youth Initiative—a cash plus model for young adults experiencing homelessness—shows that addressing financial and non-financial barriers leads to reductions in homelessness.

One in 10 young adults in the U.S. experience homelessness over the course of a year, and these young adults disproportionately identify as Black or LGBTQ+ (Morton, Dworsky, et al., 2018). The high rate of homelessness among young adults is alarming because early adulthood is a critical developmental period for acquiring life skills as well as social and human capital (Roberts & Davis, 2016). Young adults experiencing homelessness are at risk for experiencing a range of physical and mental health problems, early pregnancy, substance use, and early death (Auerswald et al., 2016; Heerde et al., 2015; Hodgson et al., 2013). Consequently, interventions that promote a rapid exit from homelessness to stable housing are critically needed.

At the same time, few programs aimed at helping young adults experiencing homelessness find stable housing have been rigorously evaluated, and no longitudinal studies have examined the pathways through which young adults exit homelessness (Morton, Kugley, et al., 2020; Semborski et al., 2021). Programs focused on providing housing to young adults experiencing homelessness are costly and administratively complex to navigate. Although some young adults experiencing homelessness may need intensive services, many may stabilize with concrete support that helps them meet their basic needs (Morton, Rice, et al., 2018). Providing direct cash transfers (DCTs) with optional supportive services to young adults experiencing homelessness could be an effective strategy to support young adults who are exiting homelessness.

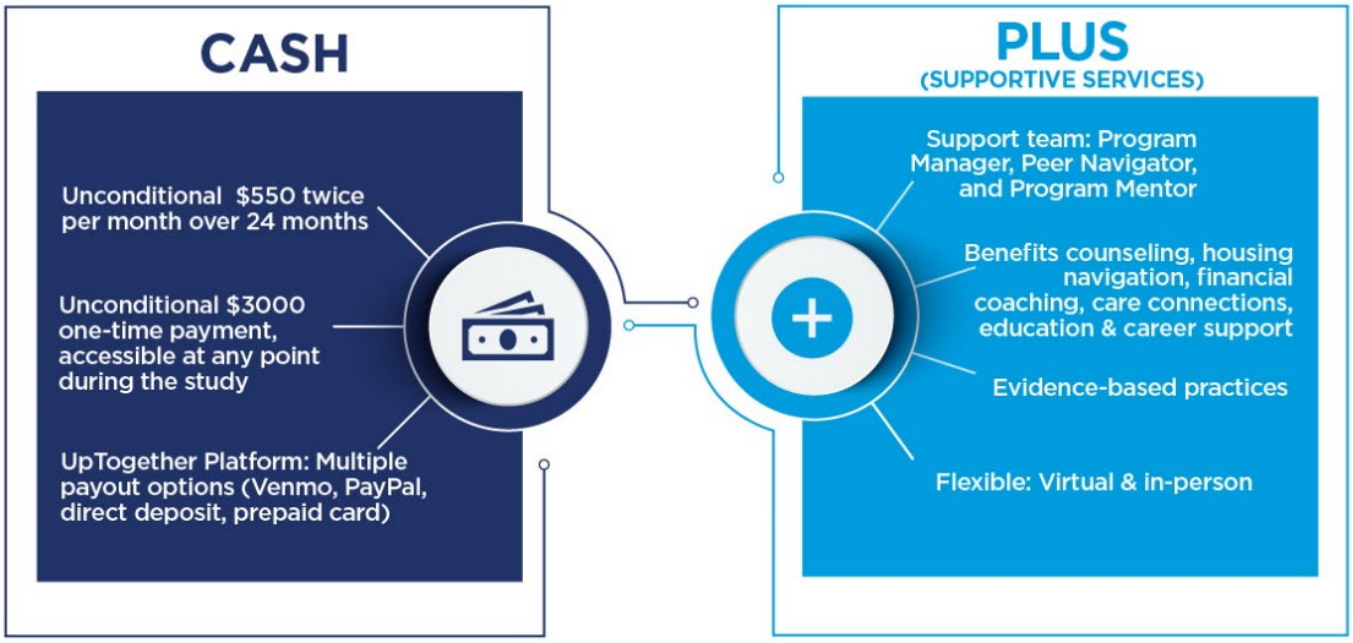
Increasingly, DCTs are being implemented in jurisdictions across the U.S. to promote financial and housing stability, increase agency, reduce food insecurity, and improve well-being (Bervik et al., 2024; Brisson et al., 2024; DeYoung, Castro, et al., 2023; DeYoung et al., 2024; DeYoung, Tandon et al., 2023; Flynn et al., 2023; Henwood et al., 2024). What is not clear from this research is whether DCTs with supports can promote exits to safe and stable housing among young adults experiencing homelessness.

A Youth-Driven Solution. In 2019, Chapin Hall collaborated with national partners and young adults with lived experience of homelessness to codesign a cash plus program for young adults experiencing homelessness (Morton, Chávez, et al., 2020). The Trust Youth Initiative (TYI) was developed from the codesign process to provide unconditional DCTs ("cash") along with connections to complementary supportive services to enhance outcomes of interest ("plus"). The theory of change (TOC) underlying this cash plus model posits that regular, unconditional DCTs combined with optional youth-driven supports will reduce barriers to securing safe and stable housing for young adults experiencing homelessness. In turn, these reduced barriers will support exits from homelessness and improve housing stability more efficiently compared to young people who access services as usual. Safe and stable housing provides a foundation for young adults where, rather than focusing on survival, they can pursue educational and vocational goals, envision a better future for themselves, and experience agency over their own lives (Carnemolla & Skinner, 2021). The plus could foster socio-emotional development, social networking, and acquiring skills—all of which can facilitate a successful transition to adulthood (Casey et al., 2019; Dion et al., 2013; Kull et al., 2022; Shek et al., 2019).

Providing unconditional DCTs assumes that young adults are best positioned to use resources effectively and efficiently to meet their needs and personal goals.

NYC Trust Youth Initiative. In 2022, NYC launched the first-ever privately funded cash plus pilot program for young adults (ages 18 to 24) experiencing homelessness ("plus"; see Figure 1). TYI's cash component included two types of funds: (1) Housing Stabilization Funds, that provided two payments of $550 per month for 24 months (a total of $26,400) and (2) Enrichment Funds, that provided a one-time lump sum payment of $3,000. Participants could access Enrichment Funds any time during the 24-month period to cover a large expense, such as paying the first or last month's rent or putting down a security deposit. The plus component was designed to meet the changing needs and goals of young adults. Ali Forney Center was selected as the lead youth-serving community-based organization to provide a range of supportive services, including housing navigation, financial support services, and strengths-based peer counseling. Chapin Hall led the impact and implementation evaluation of TYI through the NYC Pathways Study, a longitudinal study designed to evaluate TYI. The evaluation is explained in detail in *The Pathways Study & Evaluation of the Trust Youth Initiative* brief. The cash plus model is explained in detail in the *A Cash Plus Model for Youth Experiencing Homelessness: Making Homelessness Brief and Nonrecurring* brief.

Figure 1. NYC Trust Youth Initiative Cash Plus Model



This executive summary centers on high-level findings from the NYC Pathways Study implementation and impact evaluation and a discussion of those findings. We also provide a synopsis of the strengths and limitations of the study and recommendations for future evaluations. For additional information on the NYC Pathways Study design, theory of change, and implementation please refer to *NYC Pathways Study & Trust Youth Initiative Overview*.

STUDY METHODS

Chapin Hall partnered with three NYC Department of Homelessness Services (DHS)-funded shelters (CREATE Inc., Turning Point, and Marsha's Place) and two Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD)-funded drop-in centers (Ali Forney Center and The Door) to recruit eligible young adults to participate in the NYC Pathways Study. Young people were eligible to participate if they were 18 to 24 years old, experiencing homelessness based on the based on the definition offered by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (that is, lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence), and had no untreated substance use or mental health problems. Seventy-eight young people were enrolled in the study. Of the 78, 34 study participants were randomly invited to participate in the TYI using biased coin-randomization (Kuznetsova & Johnson, 2017; Kuznetsova & Tymofyeyev, 2012). Four of the 34 randomly selected study participants did not respond to repeated outreach attempts and one opted not to participate in TYI for fear of losing Supplemental Security Income (SSI). In total, 29 young adults enrolled in TYI. The 45 study participants were not randomly selected, the four study participants who did not respond to outreach, and the one who was receiving SSI, were placed in the services as usual group.

Outreach monitoring data. The implementation of TYI support services was monitored by asking TYI staff to complete a form for each interaction they had with participants between May 2022 and March 2024. The form captured data on the staff member and young adults involved in each interaction, which person initiated the contact (TYI staff or participant), the type of communication (i.e., phone, text, email, in person, or social media platform), and the type of supportive services offered or provided.

Survey data. Survey data were collected from all study participants once a month for 30 months. Long surveys of 45 minutes were administered at months 6, 12, 24, and 30. Short, 15-minute surveys were administered in the other months. Participants received $50 for completing the baseline survey and each long survey and $20 for completing each short survey. The survey items covered a range of topics, including housing/homelessness, financial well-being, education and employment, mental and physical health, and sleep. The average response rate across all surveys was 82% (93% for those enrolled in TYI and 75% for those receiving services as usual). This response rate is exceptionally high considering the challenges associated with surveying young adults experiencing housing instability and other barriers to survey completion (Forchuk et al., 2018; Jones et al., 2025).

IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION

The implementation evaluation examined whether TYI was implemented as designed and how it was experienced by young people. It addressed six research questions:

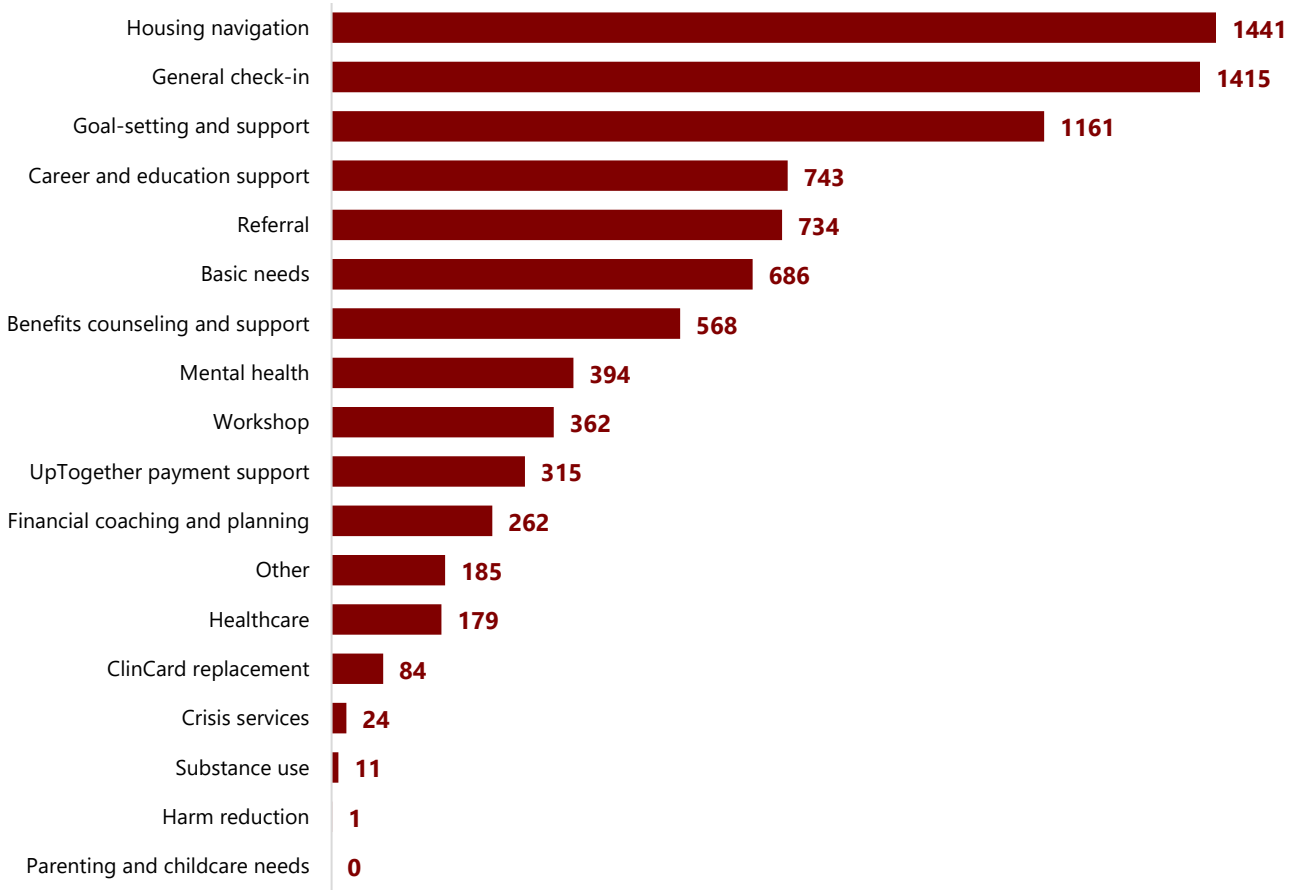
- Do young adults receive cash payments on time through the mode they selected?
- What supportive services are offered and are they aligned with participants' needs?
- Are supportive services offered at sufficient frequency and intensity?
- How do participants experience the program?
- How do young adults use cash payments and engage in supportive services?
- How does/doesn't the intervention further racial and LGBTQ+ equity and inclusion?

Key Findings

Several key takeaways emerged from the implementation evaluation that have implications for adapting or scaling this model in other jurisdictions.

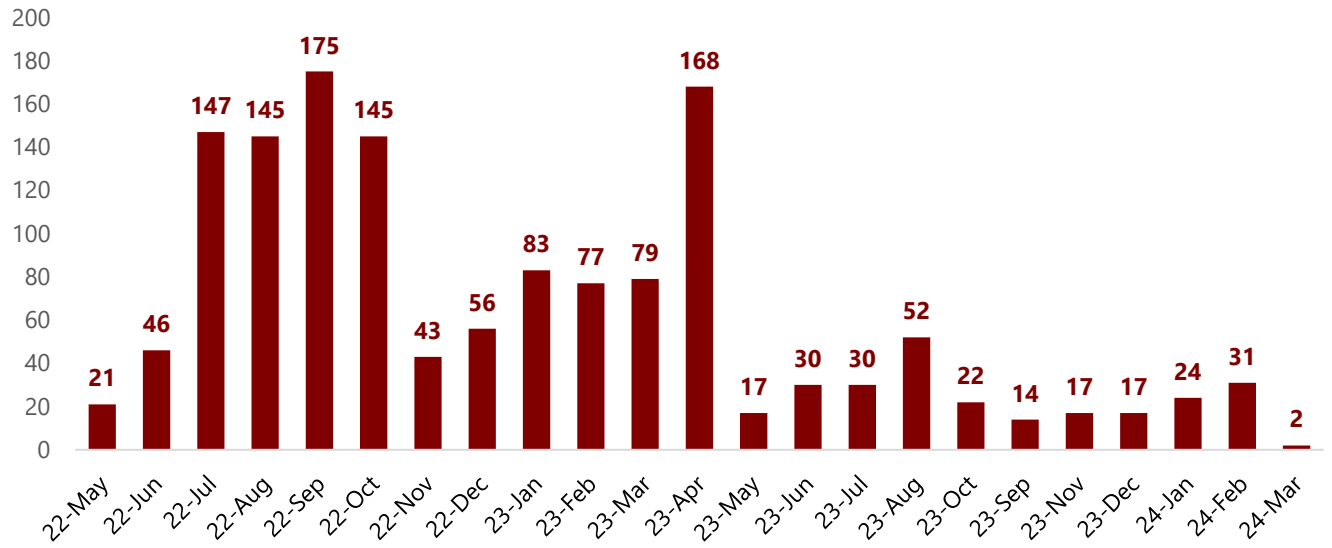
- Cash transfers were delivered with fidelity to the model. Housing Stabilization Funds (twice-monthly payments of $550) and Enrichment Funds (one-time, lump sum payment of $3,000) were generally delivered on time, with the correct cadence, and in the modality of the young adults' choosing (ACH direct deposit, virtually, or via physical card). Nearly 70% of young people opted for direct deposit over the 24 months.
- Supportive services were provided to all 29 participants over the 24 months, primarily via text message or email. In-person services were limited in the beginning due to COVID-19 restrictions. Over the 24-month period, participants had a median of 159 contacts and an average (mean) of 201 contacts, with a standard deviation of 141. This indicates considerable variation in the number of contacts across individuals.
- Staff recorded 5,843 points of contact with the 29 participants over the 24-month program period. During this process staff documented all the supportive services they offered or provided to participants during each touchpoint (see Figure 2). Housing navigation/support and general check-ins were the most frequently offered or provided supportive services, followed by other specialized services tailored to the unique needs of young adults. These specialized services included career and education support, resources related to meeting basic needs, and mental health support.

Figure 2. Housing Navigation and General Check-ins Were the Most Commonly Offered or Provided Supportive Service Over 24-Months (*n* = 5,834)



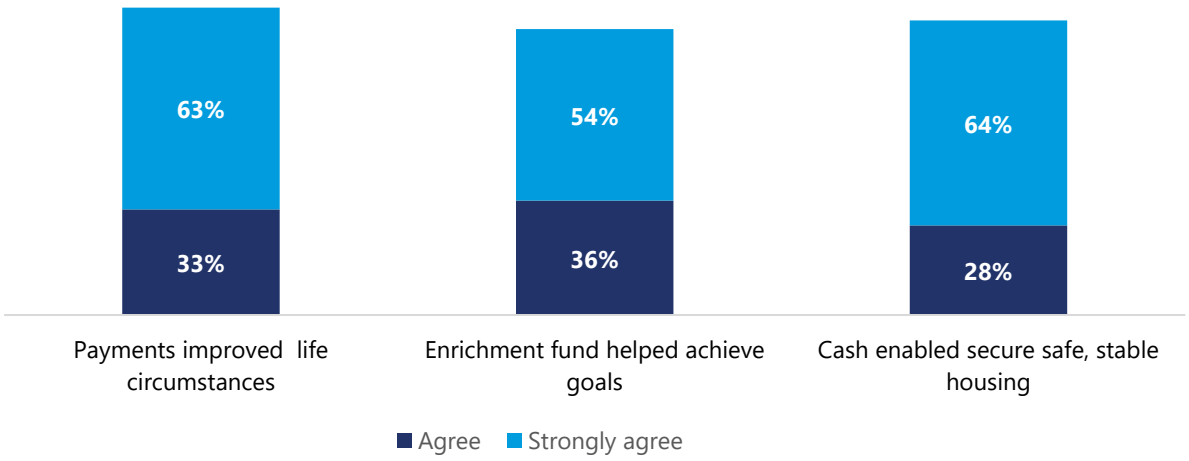
- There was a significant decline in the frequency of offering or providing housing navigation services during staff touch points after the program's first six month with a spike at the one year mark (as shown in Figure 3).[1] The high frequency of using housing navigation services during the first year aligned with the TOC behind the cash plus model, where the "plus" is designed to enhance the outcome of interest—in this case, housing stability. Once young people were housed, the focus of services shifted to supporting participants in meeting other goals.

Figure 3. Touch Points Involving Housing Navigation Declined after October 2022 with a spike in April 2023 (*n* = 1,441)



- TYI participants who completed the 24-month survey near the end of the program reflected on their receipt of cash during the program (see Figure 4). Nearly all participants agreed or strongly agreed that the cash improved their life circumstances (96%), enabled them to secure safe and stable housing (92%), and supported them in achieving their goals (90%).

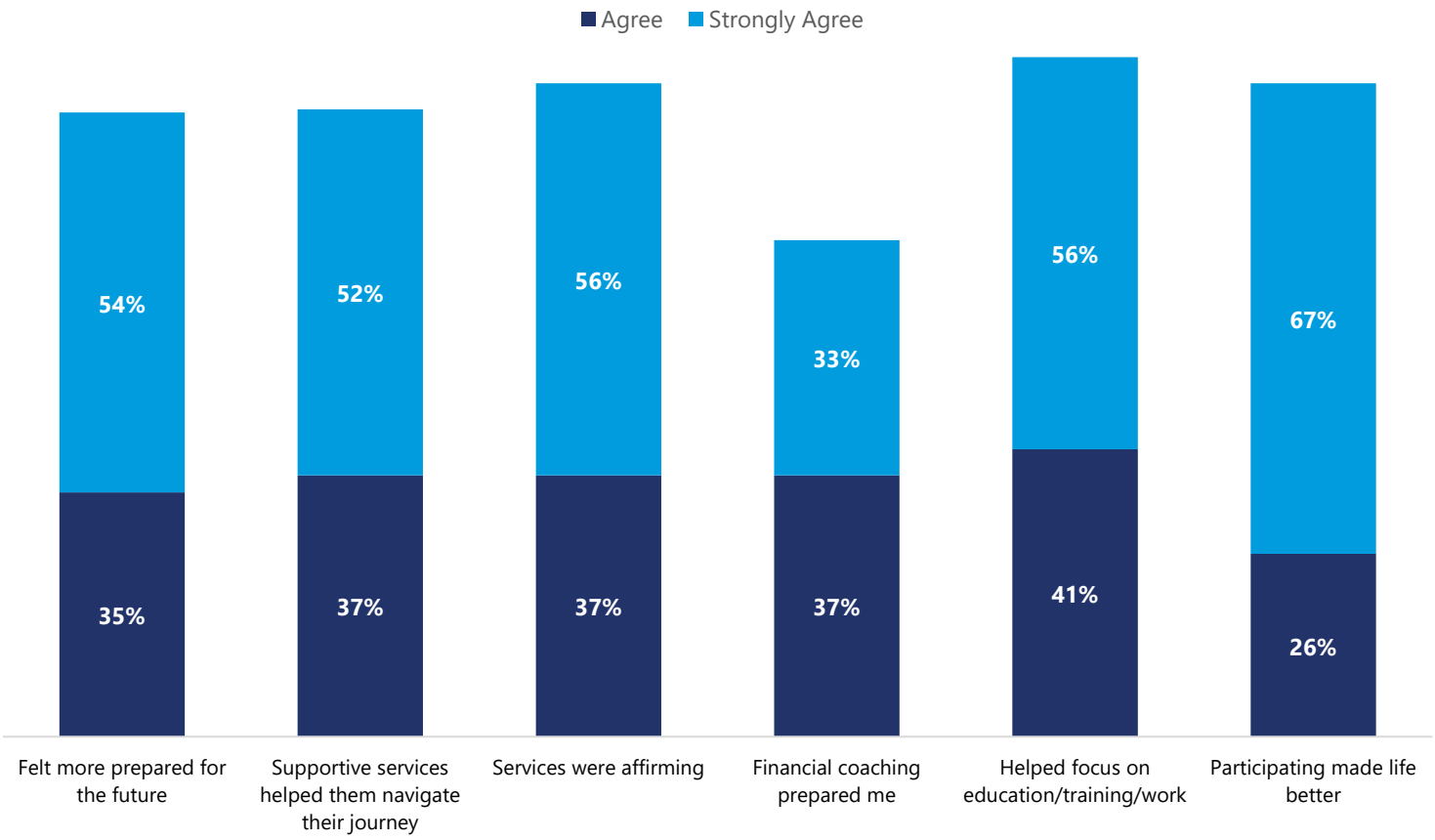
Figure 4. TYI Young Adults Reported that Cash Improved their Life Circumstances at 24-Months (*n* = 28)



[1] Because staff stopped completing the outreach monitoring form after March 2024 due to staffing changes, we do not have data for the last month of the program.

- TYI participants who completed the 24-month survey near the end of the program also reflected on their program experiences (see Figure 5). Nearly all young adults agreed or strongly agreed that the program positively impacted their lives (93%), the supportive services were affirming (93%), and TYI helped them focus on education, training, and work (97%). The majority agreed or strongly agreed that the supportive services helped them navigate their journey (89%) and made them feel more prepared for the future (89%).

Figure 5. TYI Young Adults Reported that Supportive Services Positively Impacted Their Lives at 24-Months (*n* = 28)



IMPACT EVALUATION

The impact evaluation of TYI centers around two research questions:

- How does participating in TYI affect young adults' interim outcomes such as securing safe and stable housing, food security, and financial well-being as well as long-term outcomes such as educational and vocational attainment, personal agency, and well-being, compared to receiving services as usual?
- Do the effects of the Trust Youth Initiative on young adults' housing stability/instability, use of programs/services, and well-being vary over time?

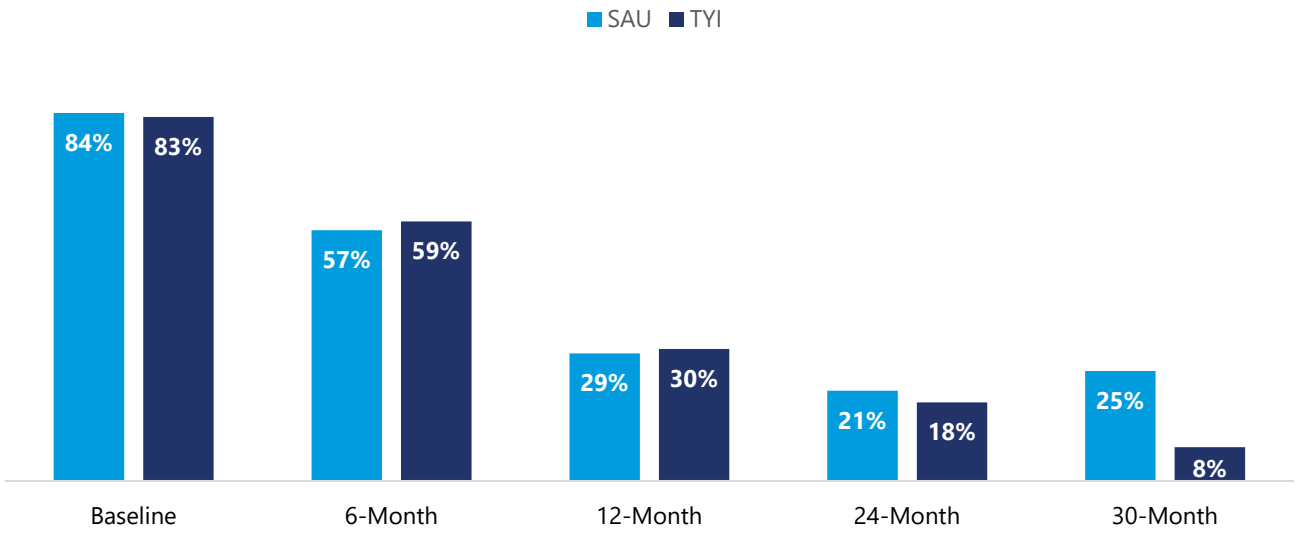
Key Findings

Data below present survey data collected at baseline and at 6, 12, 24, and 30 months post enrollment. We compare the outcomes of young adults enrolled in TYI (indicated by dark blue in Figure 6) to those of young adults receiving services as usual (indicated by light blue). Due to the small sample size, the study lacked the statistical power to detect statistically significant differences between groups. As a result, we use visualizations to provide insight into whether the theory of change was supported or not. Several key takeaways emerged from the impact evaluation:

Housing and homelessness. The cash plus model's TOC postulated that more young adults experiencing homelessness who receive regular cash transfers combined with optional supportive services will achieve stable housing compared to young adults who receive services as usual. Housing and homelessness were assessed using four distinct measures: (1) experiencing homelessness at least one night in the past 30 days; (2) couch surfing/doubling up at least one night in the past 30 days; (3) no homelessness or couch-surfing experiences in past 30 days; and (4) where young adults spent the most nights. Using multiple indicators allows for a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of how housing changes over time. However, because each measure captures slightly different aspects of young adults' housing, the findings can vary across measures.

Figure 6 shows the percentage of young adults *who reported experiencing homelessness at least one night in the past 30 days*. Young adults participating in TYI experienced a reduction in homelessness[2] and an increase in housing stability from baseline to month 30, 6 months after the end of the cash plus model. Young adults receiving services as usual similarly experienced a reduction in homelessness and an increase in housing stability over the 2-year period. Between 24 months post enrollment and 30 months post enrollment, homelessness continued to decline for the TYI group, to 8%, but increased for the services as usual group, to 25%.

Figure 6. The Percentage of Young Adults Experiencing Homelessness in the Past 30 Days Declined in Both Groups



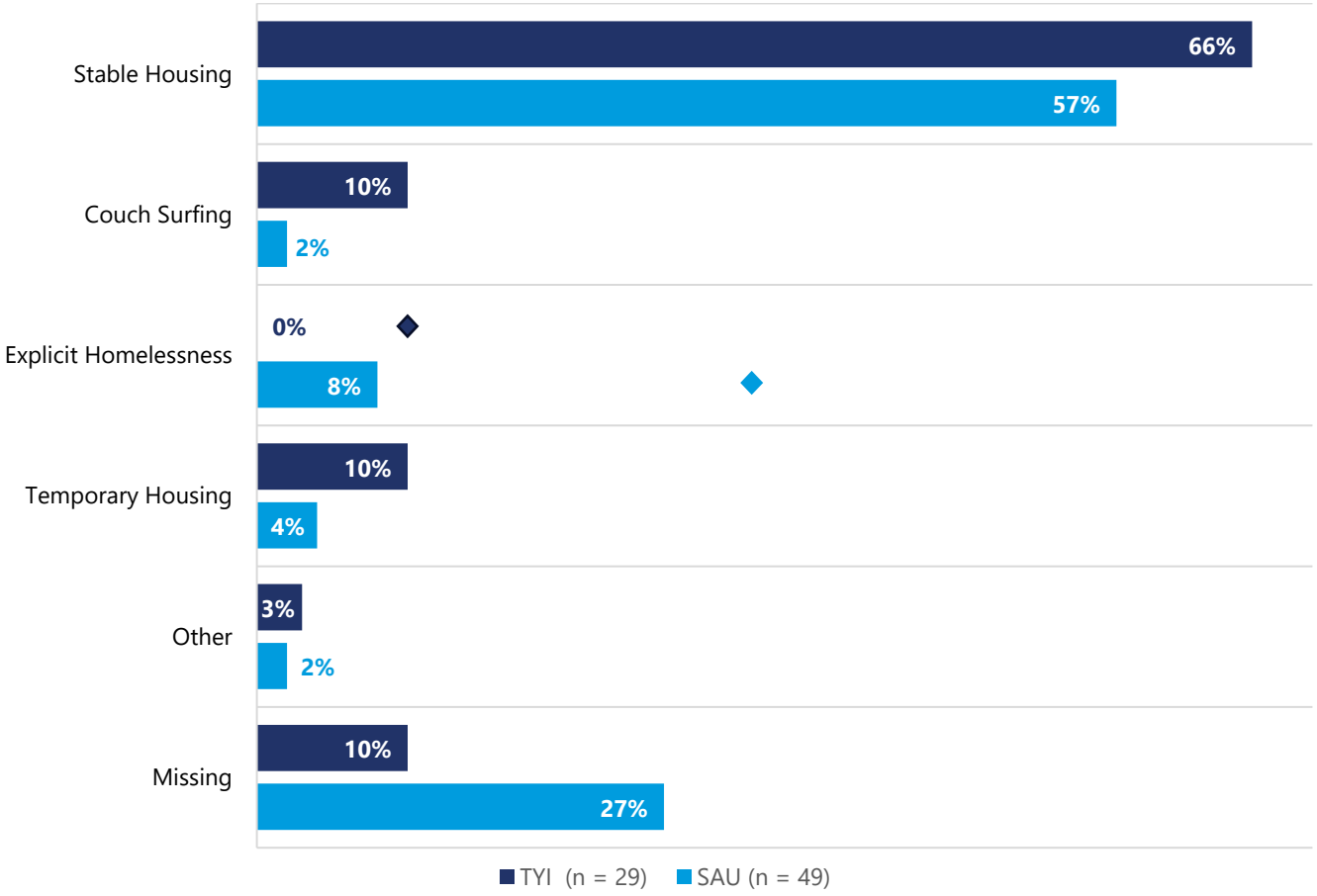
Note: Baseline: Services as Usual (*n* = 49), Trust Youth Initiative (*n* = 29); 6-Month: Services as Usual (*n* = 37), Trust Youth Initiative (*n* = 29); 12-Month: Services as Usual (*n* = 35), Trust Youth Initiative (*n* = 27); 24-Month: Services as Usual (*n* = 39), Trust Youth Initiative (*n* = 28); 30-Month: Services as Usual (*n* = 36), Trust Youth Initiative (*n* = 26).

[2] Homelessness was defined as sleeping in a shelter or crisis services program, outside, in a vehicle, or in a place not meant for sleeping.

Figure 7 shows the percentage of young adults enrolled in TYI and receiving services as usual in each of the four housing categories at the end of the study at month 30. When asked *where young adults spent most nights during the prior month*, at month 30 (6 months after the end of the program) none of the young adults enrolled in TYI reported experiencing explicit homelessness (in a shelter, drop-in center or crisis service program) as opposed to 8% of young adults receiving services as usual at month 30.

However, due to missing data, the true estimate for the rate of explicit homelessness at month 30 is unknown. For those enrolled in TYI, the estimate can range between zero and 10%, depending on the housing of participants who did not provide data at month 30. Likewise, the true rate of explicit homelessness for the services as usual group at month 30 is between 8% and 35%. These estimates are denoted by diamonds in Figure 7.

Figure 7. Young Adults Spent Most Nights in Stable Housing at Month 30 (6-months after the end of the program) (*N* = 78)



At baseline, 55% of the young adults receiving services as usual and 52% of the young adults enrolled in TYI had ever applied for housing vouchers. By month 12, the cumulative application rate had increased slightly for the services as usual group to 78% but jumped to 90% for the TYI group. The high level of voucher application for both services as usual and TYI young people is likely correlated with the influx of Federal housing vouchers during the COVID-19 pandemic (see Box 1).

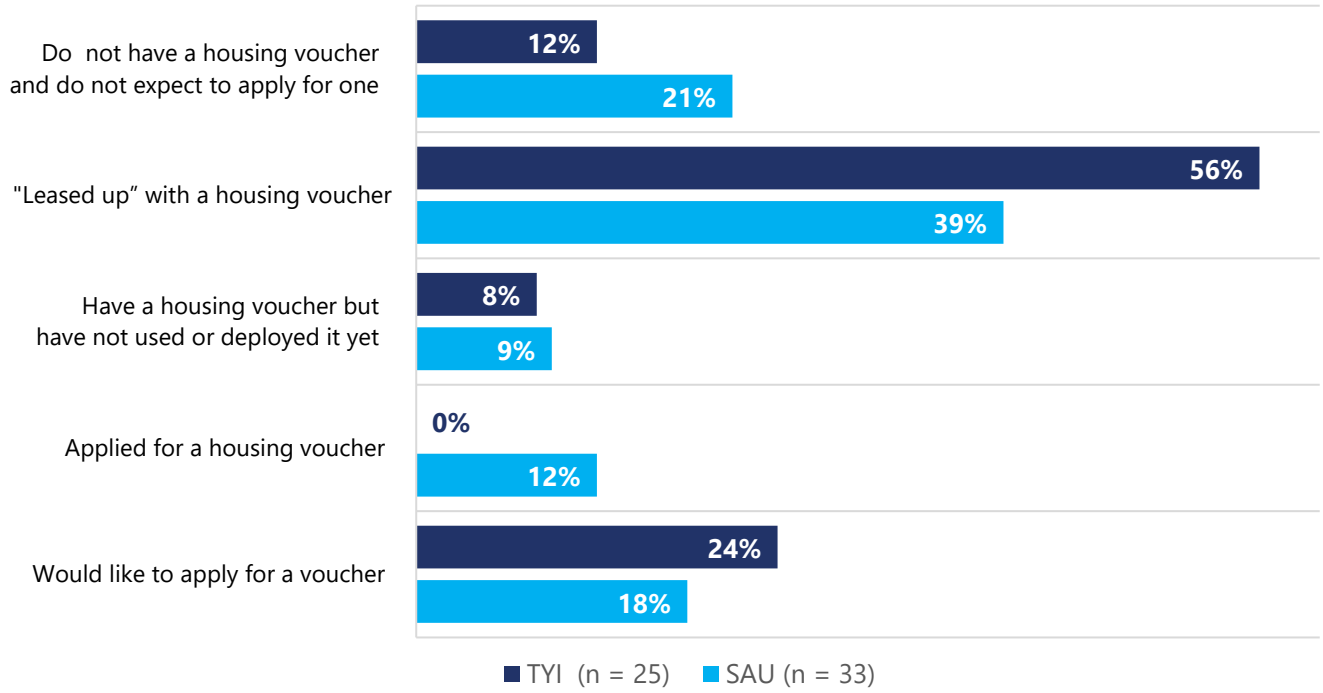
Figure 8 provides a snapshot of the young adults' voucher status at 30 months post enrollment. Young adults in both the services as usual and TYI groups applied for and deployed vouchers.

It is likely that TYI participants were able to deploy the cash and stay in temporary accommodation while waiting to get leased up with a voucher. Given the cost of housing in NYC and the absence of available rentals, in the end, many TYI young adults (56%) found vouchers alongside the cash to be a critical solution for long-term stable housing.

Box 1. Emergency Federal Housing Vouchers in NYC

After the COVID-19 pandemic drastically reduced shelter capacity, the U.S. Congress appropriated $5 billion for Emergency Housing Vouchers and related costs through the American Rescue Plan Act. NYC, through the NYC Housing Authority and NYC Housing and Preservation Department, issued over 7,700 vouchers, 600 of which went to youth and young adults, a nearly 350% increase from 2019 to 2020, when only 88 youth and young adults experiencing homelessness from DYCD shelters and support systems accessed vouchers (New York Housing Conference, 2025).

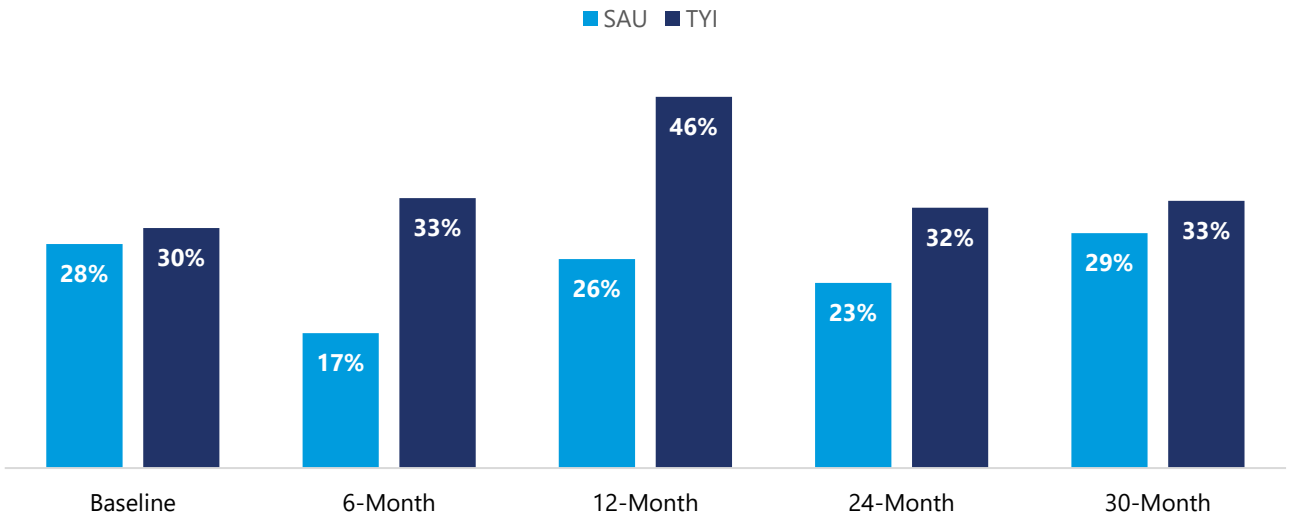
Figure 8. The Majority of TYI Young Adults Had Used a Housing Voucher at Month 30 (6-months after the end of the program) (*n* = 58)



Food Security. The cash plus model's TOC also posited that regular cash transfers would increase food security, perhaps reducing survival tradeoffs between food and housing. Figure 9 shows the percentage of young adults experiencing high or marginally high food security based on their responses to U.S. Household Food Security Survey Module (Blumberg et al., 1999).

Among TYI participants, food security increased steadily until month 12, followed by a 14% decline at month 24. Food security remained stable from month 24 to month 30, 6 months after the cash assistance ended.

Figure 9. TYI Young Adults Experienced More High/Marginally High Food Security



Note: Baseline: Services as Usual (*n* = 47), Trust Youth Initiative (*n* = 27); 6-Month: Services as Usual (*n* = 36), Trust Youth Initiative (*n* = 27); 12-Month: Services as Usual (*n* = 31), Trust Youth Initiative (*n* = 24); 24-Month: Services as Usual (*n* = 35), Trust Youth Initiative (*n* = 28); 30-Month: Services as Usual (*n* = 34), TYI (*n* = 24).

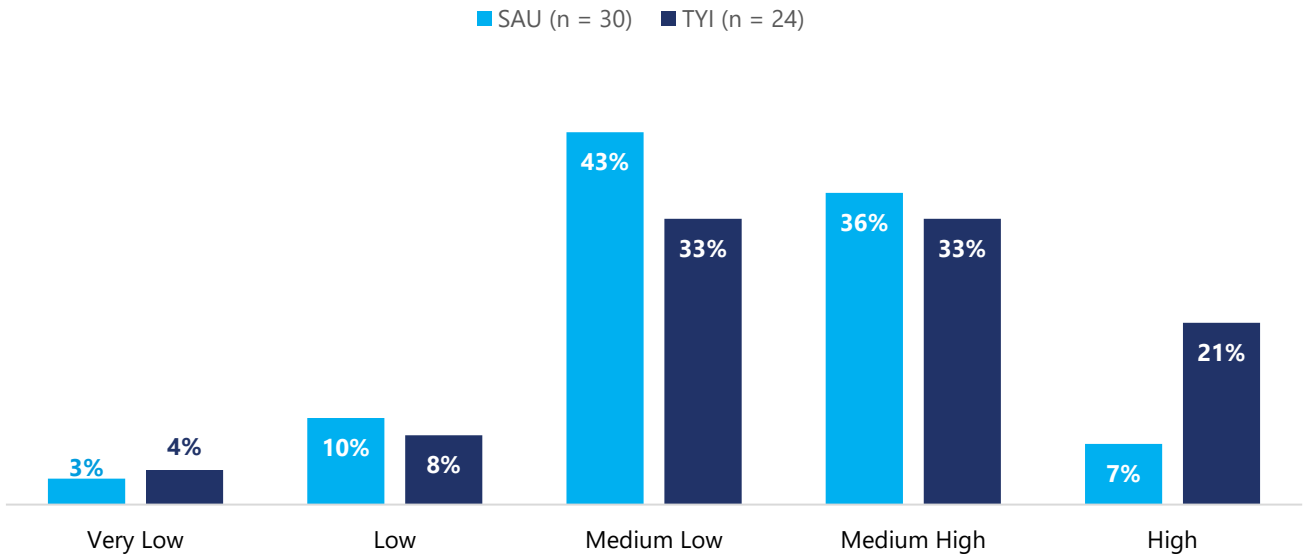
Financial Well-being. The cash plus model's TOC hypothesized that regular cash transfers, coupled with financial coaching through the optional supportive services, would improve financial well-being. This could mean being better equipped to absorb a financial shock, achieve financial goals, or make financial choices that allow one to enjoy life.

Young adults enrolled in TYI had more savings over time compared to those in the services as usual group. At baseline, both groups had similar distributions of savings, but by month 6, a sharp divergence emerged. The proportion of young adults with less than $500 in savings increased for the services as usual group compared to those in TYI. By month 30, only 6% of services as usual participants had savings of $500 or more, compared to 19% in the TYI group. These trends suggest that young adults in TYI were better able to maintain or grow their savings over time, while those in services as usual were more likely to deplete or struggle to accumulate savings.

Figure 10 shows how young adults perceived their financial well-being at month 30 based on the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau scale (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 2019). Young adults enrolled in TYI were more likely to score in the "high" financial well-being range and less likely to score in the "medium low" range compared to young adults receiving services as usual.[3]

[3] The financial well-being measure was not included in every survey, so change over time could not be examined.

Figure 10. Young Adults in TYI Reported Better Financial Well-Being at Month 30 (6-months after the end of the program)



Long-term Outcomes. TYI did not appear to have had an impact when compared to services as usual on several long-term outcomes, including employment and education. That may be because the causal mechanisms for these long-term outcomes are more complex, meaning that more time was needed to detect change. In addition, it may have been that long term outcomes were not targeted by the optional supportive services provided as part of TYI or the services typically available to young adults experiencing homelessness through NYC agencies.

DISCUSSION

Implementation Evaluation

TYI was the first DCT program in the U.S. designed specifically for young adults experiencing homelessness. Several key takeaways emerged from our implementation evaluation that have implications for adapting or scaling this model in other jurisdictions:

- The combination of regular cash transfers for 24 months and the one-time larger payment met young people's immediate needs and provided financial security, but the amount of the bi-monthly payments may not have been sufficient to supplement housing costs due to inflation and changes in the housing market. Young adults used the cash transfers to pay bills and meet some basic needs. However, the payments may not have been sufficient for young adults to supplement their housing costs and achieve the goals they had set. The monthly amount of $1,100 was set based on HUD's Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom shared apartment to cover a portion of rent and utilities in 2019. Due to inflation and an increasing shortage of affordable housing since the COVID-19 pandemic,[4] the cost of a one-bedroom apartment in NYC was 53% higher and the cost of a two-bedroom apartment was 50% higher in 2024 compared to 2019.

[4] Only 1.4% of NYC housing units were for rent in 2023, the lowest rental vacancy rate since 1965 (Office of the New York State Comptroller Report, 2024).

- The one-time payment of $3,000 was an important part of the cash plus model. Young adults used the funds to pay for temporary housing or security deposits, to accumulate savings, and to pay down debt.
- Regular cash transfers were a lifeline for young adults who faced barriers to housing because of their gender identity, sexual orientation, documentation status, or disability. The cash transfers allowed them to leave unsafe living conditions (shelter or other) and find housing to meet their needs.

Impact Evaluation

The visual differences between the outcomes of young adults receiving services as usual and those of young adults enrolled in TYI suggest that the program likely had a positive impact on housing stability, the primary outcome of interest, as well as food security and financial well-being. This section details the impacts in each of these areas.

Housing Stability. Consistent with the TOC, at month 30, more young adults in TYI were categorized as stably housed than young adults in the services as usual group; and more young adults in the services as usual group were categorized as experiencing literal homelessness than young adults in TYI. None of the young adults in TYI reported being in a NYC shelter at month 30. We attribute this difference, at least in part, to the fact that young adults enrolled in TYI had additional financial support and supportive services through Ali Forney Center. This resulted in them being more likely to have applied for a housing voucher and more likely to have leased up with a housing voucher even though young adults who received services as usual could have applied to vouchers at this time. Thus, TYI appears to not only reduce homelessness but also promote housing stability compared to services as usual, even after the cessation of the DCTs. Given the average length of time a young person stays in crisis services programs and DHS shelters in NYC before having a housing solution (43 and 370 days, respectively, in December 2024) and the cost associated with those stays, this reduction could contribute to cost savings in the long run (NYC Mayor's Office of Operations, 2024).

Food Security. Food security did increase, perhaps by reducing survival tradeoffs between food and housing, and young adults enrolled in TYI were consistently more food secure than young adults receiving services as usual. This finding is consistent with a large body of international evidence that DCTs increase food security and food consumption (Bastagli et al., 2016). Research on the Earned Income Tax Credit has also shown that households increase their consumption of healthy foods, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, during months when Earned Income Tax Credit refunds are disbursed (McGranahan & Schanzenbach, 2013).

Financial Well-being. Young adults enrolled in TYI were more likely to have savings and save more than young adults receiving services as usual. This pattern suggests that young adults receiving services as usual struggled to accumulate or maintain savings over time, with a growing proportion reporting having no savings at all. Perceptions of financial well-being were also greater among young people in TYI compared to young people in the services as usual group. When comparing these outcomes with the average scores from the Consumer Protection Financial Bureau for individuals 18 to 29, young adults in TYI across the country with medium-high and high score ranges have greater perceptions of their well-being than their near peers in the general population making $30k or less (Consumer Protection Financial Bureau, 2019).

STENGTHS & LIMITATIONS

The implementation and impact evaluations yielded promising findings and should be considered within the context of study strengths and limitations. We outline these in Table 1.

Table 1. Strengths and Limitations of the Evaluation

Strengths	Limitations
✓ **Community-based approach:** Partnered with local NYC service providers, government and young adults with lived experience to codesign study materials, enhancing study relevance. ✓ **Targeted recruitment:** Effectively reached young adults engaged in services through NYC shelters and drop-in centers. ✓ **Mixed-methods design:** Combined survey, administrative, and qualitative data for a richer understanding of implementation and outcomes. ✓ **Survey completion rate**: Partnered with the lead CBO, young adult researchers, and external data collector to maintain a high survey completion rate throughout the 30-month study, strengthening confidence in longitudinal trends. ✓ **Longitudinal design**: Monthly survey data enabled tracking of transitions in and out of stable housing, capturing the dynamic nature of young people's housing experiences over time.	✕ **Generalizability:** NYC is unlike many other jurisdictions given its right-to-shelter mandate. Findings may be only generalizable to young adults experiencing homelessness and accessing services in New York City. Results may not be applicable other jurisdictions. ✕ **Small sample size:** Small sample size reduced statistical power, making it difficult to detect meaningful between-group differences or trends. Interpretation of the impact findings relied on visualizations rather than statistical tests due to sample and data constraints. ✕ **Missing data and selection bias:** It is possible that missing data is related to incarceration, hospitalization, or housing instability, which biases the findings. ✕ **Self-report:** The evaluation relied on self-reported survey data, which may be subject to recall or social desirability bias. ✕ **Measuring long-term change:** The 30-month study period may not have been long enough to observe long-term impacts, such as sustained housing stability. ✕ **Change in housing landscape:** During the study, an increase in housing vouchers and housing navigation services may have affected both TYI and services as usual groups, obscuring program-specific effects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Here we offer some recommendations for other jurisdictions that want to implement a cash plus model for young adults experiencing homelessness.

- The cash plus model should be adapted to reflect the local context, including the availability of resources such as public transportation and affordable housing. A needs assessment can identify service gaps and barriers to access that should be considered.
- Young adults should be involved in or lead program planning and decision making to ensure the program is responsive to their needs and preferences. Young people contributing their expertise to program development or study design should be compensated for their time and resources.
- The jurisdictions should invest in a robust data collection system. This system should be used to monitor service delivery and to track participant engagement and outcomes such as housing stability, employment, and education. The data can be used for continuous quality improvement and to assess performance. Feedback can also be gathered through surveys, focus groups, or advisory councils.
- The cash plus model should continue to provide young adults with support even after their cash payments have ended. Young adults overwhelmingly reported that the supportive services were affirming, helped them focus on education, training, and work, and made them feel more prepared for the future. At month 30, when asked what they would change about the program, a few young people noted continuing supportive services would have been helpful as they transitioned to no longer receiving cash transfers. Given that the transition to independence does not happen instantly, we recommend the model offer ongoing support after the end of cash support. This change is critical to ensuring that young adults maintain whatever gains they have made and are able to achieve longer term goals and stability.

CONCLUSION

This implementation evaluation sheds light on young adults' experiences with the TYI program, offering ways to improve the process, quality, and capacity of delivery of cash and supportive services. The impact evaluation findings provide preliminary support for TYI's TOC. Providing young adults experiencing homelessness with unconditional cash transfers and optional supportive services increased housing stability and appeared to improve food security and financial well-being. Currently, other jurisdictions around the country are in the process of implementing and evaluating a similar cash plus model to improve the evidence base. These include San Francisco; Duluth/Southern St. Louis County, Hennepin County, Northern St. Louis County and the Bois Forte Band of the Chippewa Tribe in Minnesota; and the greater Boston area. All sites are using similar evaluation tools with the aim of pooling the data to understand the impact of the model in various contexts. This also presents an opportunity to continue building out the evidence base on this promising intervention.

Statement of Independence and Integrity

Chapin Hall adheres to the values of science, meeting the highest standards of ethics, integrity, rigor, and objectivity in its research, analyses, and reporting. Learn more about the principles that drive our work in our Statement of Independence.

Chapin Hall partners with policymakers, practitioners, and philanthropists at the forefront of research and policy development by applying a unique blend of scientific research, real-world experience, and policy expertise to construct actionable information, practical tools, and, ultimately, positive change for children and families.

Established in 1985, Chapin Hall's areas of research include child welfare systems, community capacity to support children and families, and youth homelessness. For more information about Chapin Hall, visit www.chapinhall.org or @Chapin_Hall.

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