



Council Meeting

June 12, 2012

1:30 pm



Agenda

- I. Welcome and Introductions
- II. Proposed Framework for Ending Youth Homelessness
- III. Opening Doors Amendment – Next Steps
- IV. Closing



Proposed Framework for Ending Youth Homelessness

Bryan Samuels, Commissioner

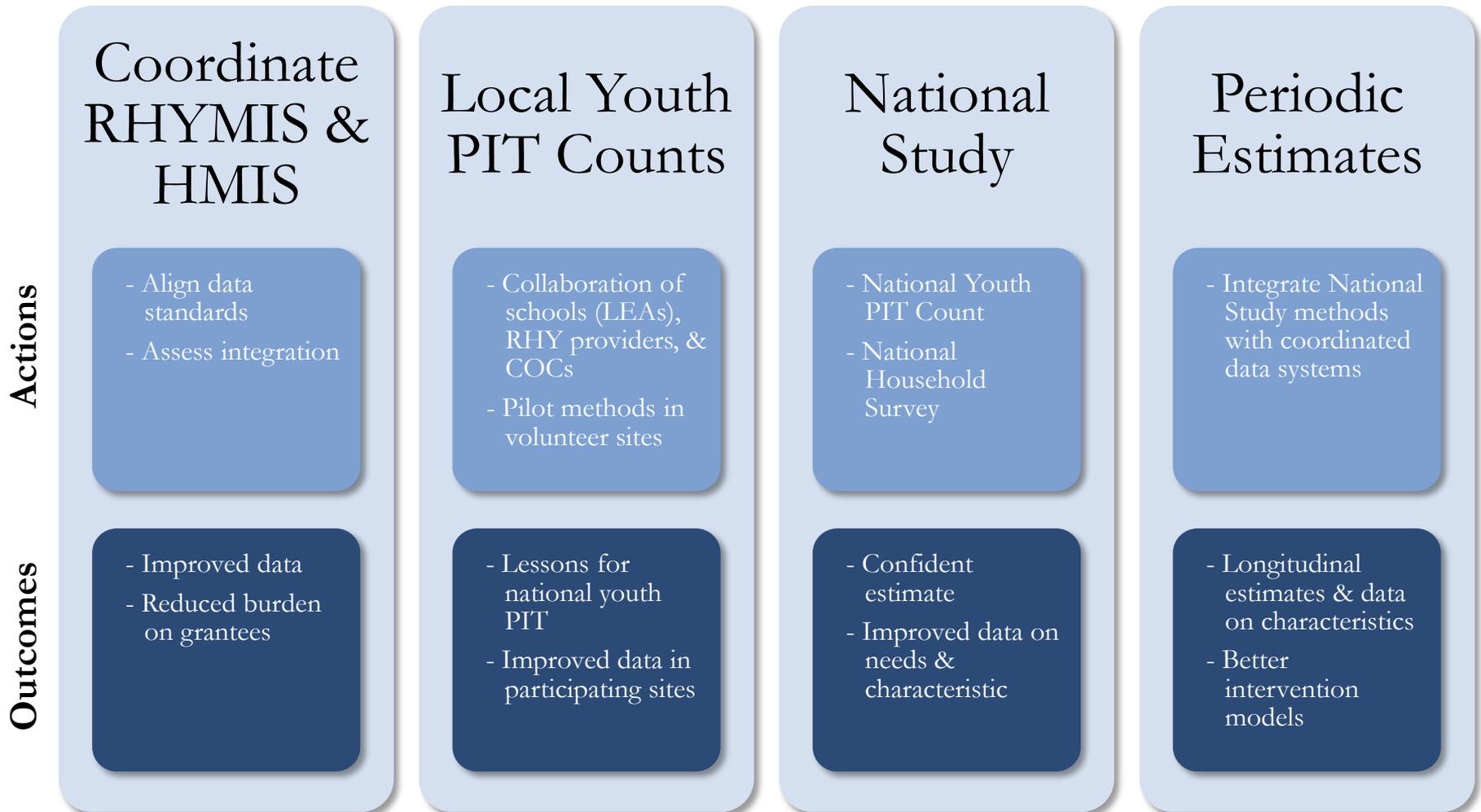
Administration on Children, Youth and Families

To submit a question to the Council, please send an email to communications@usich.gov.

Areas of Work

- **A confident estimate of youth homelessness**
 - Data coordination, youth PIT & household survey
- **A research-informed intervention model**
 - Review research & apply to intervention strategies
- **Increased evidence of effective intervention**
 - Identify & scale-up evidence-based practices & increase rigorous evaluation
- **Gaps analysis**
 - Investigate funding & capacity needs of programs

Better Data on Youth Homelessness



Better data over time will inform the refinement of the Intervention Model and impact decisions about programs for youth experiencing homelessness

Clusters of Newly Homeless Youth

Lower Risk Group	At-Risk Group	Risky Group
High* or Medium	High* or Medium	High* or Medium
Risk Factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All Low	Risk Factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emotional distress• Unprotected sex*• Smoking*• Alcohol use• Drug use*	Risk Factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emotional distress*• Unprotected sex• Smoking• Alcohol use*• Drug use• Sexual/Physical abuse*
Protective Factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• School connection*• Positive friends*• Health*• Survival skills*	Protective Factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment*• Positive friends	Protective Factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• School connection• Employment• Health• Survival skills

Likelihood of becoming chronically homeless increases

A Research-Informed Intervention Model for Youth Experiencing Homelessness

5
Evaluate
outcomes

Core Outcomes
Stable Housing + Permanent Connections + Wellbeing + Education/Employment

4
Target
interventions
to risk &
protective
factors

Increased Protective Factors*
Positive skills, attitudes, behaviors & associations

- Family cohesion & support
- School engagement or employment
- Survival skills
- Positive connections
- Positive future expectations
- Decision-making skills
- Self-esteem & self efficacy
- Health

Reduced Risk Factors‡
Problematic symptoms, behaviors & associations

- Trauma
- Emotional distress
- Sexual risk behavior
- Family problems
- Criminal or delinquent behavior
- Substance abuse

3
Match
interventions

Appropriate Intervention Strategies
Treatment | Housing | Programs

2
Screen &
assess

Lower Risk Group
(high protective factors, low-medium risk factors)

At-Risk Group
(high risk factors, some protective factors)

Risky Group
(high risk factors, low protective factors)

1
Consider
circumstances

Aged < 18: Temporarily Disconnected
Aged 18-24: Short-term Homelessness

Unstably Disconnected
Episodic Homelessness

Chronically Disconnected
Chronic Homelessness

Higher Protection, Lower Risk

Time Experiencing Homelessness

Lower Protection, Higher Risk

Making Meaningful and Measurable Improvements in Outcomes

Anticipating the **challenges** that youth have when they are at risk of homelessness; will bring with them when they become newly homeless; or struggle with when they are chronically homeless

Improving the data and **rethinking** the **structure** across Federal program areas and across services delivered by homeless providers

Maximize existing Federal capacity by **scaling back** practices that are not achieving desired results while concurrently **scaling up** evidence-based interventions

Vulnerable Subpopulations of Youth

Foster Care Youth

- 25% of street youth become homeless on their most recent separation from foster care
- More likely to become homeless, move frequently and live in poor neighborhoods compared to non-FC youth with similar risk factors
- On emancipation, many cannot find stable housing (65% in CA)

LGBTQ Youth

- Overrepresented (20-40%) among homeless youth compared to general population (3-5%)
- 26% are rejected by their family and put out of their homes upon coming out
- 28% drop out due to intolerance, stigma and bullying at school
- Intolerance and mistreatment continue once on the street and in shelters

Juvenile Justice Youth

- In one NYC youth shelter, 30% of youth had been arrested or incarcerated; in another, 30% had been detained or incarcerated

Pregnant/Parenting Youth

- Young women (aged 14 to 17) living on the streets have lifetime pregnancy rates of 48% vs. those in shelters (33%) vs. housed (10%)

Implications for Intervention

- All groups have: a history of trauma; higher levels of substance abuse and mental health problems vs. peers; engage in survival sex; and are more likely to experience chronic homelessness
- Evidence-based interventions are available to:
 - treat substance abuse and mental health issues
 - promote healing and recovery from trauma
 - build key skills and capacities in youth
- Increase the capacity of service providers to:
 - Accurately identify service needs
 - Match those needs to appropriate interventions



Proposed Framework for Ending Youth Homelessness

Dana Scott

State Coordinator for Homeless Education, Colorado
Department of Education
Vice President, National Association for the Education
of Homeless Children and Youth

Bob Mecum

Executive Director, Lighthouse Youth Services

Nan Roman

President and CEO, National Alliance to End
Homelessness



Proposed Framework for Ending Youth Homelessness

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Proposed Framework for Ending Youth Homelessness

Does the Council endorse the proposed framework and commit to act together on the actions we have discussed?



Proposed Opening Doors Amendment

OBJECTIVE 5 (revised)

Improve access to education and increase meaningful and sustainable employment for people experiencing or most at risk of homelessness

OBJECTIVE 8 (revised)

Advance health and housing stability for **unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness and** youth aging out of systems such as foster care and juvenile justice



Opening Doors Amendment

Does the Council authorize USICH to submit the Plan amendment into clearance after review by the Council Policy Group?



**U.S. Interagency
Council on Homelessness**

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