Ending Homelessness Among Youth and Young Adults







Ending Youth Homelessness: Work in Progress

Susan Pourciau, Policy Director
United States Interagency Council on Homelessness
August 26, 2019



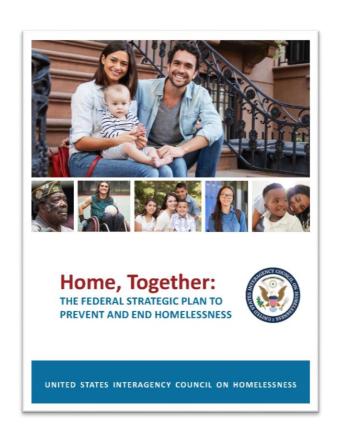


Home.

Because we know that the only true end to homelessness is a safe and stable place to call home.

Together.

Because the solutions are going to take all of us working together, doing our parts, strengthening our communities.





Home, Together: Our Shared National Goals

- Ending homelessness among
 Veterans
- Ending chronic homelessness among people with disabilities
- Ending homelessness among families
 with children
- Ending homelessness among unaccompanied youth
- Ending homelessness among all other individuals





Structure for *Home, Together*

Operational definition:

Comprehensive response that ensures homelessness is prevented whenever possible, or if it can't be prevented, it is a rare, brief, and one-time experience.

Criteria and benchmarks: Essential elements of comprehensive systems and the outcomes those systems must be able to achieve.

Rare, Brief & One-Time



Rare, Brief and One-Time: Essential Elements for Youth

Criteria

- Identify all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness
- Prevention and diversion strategies; immediate access to low-barrier crisis housing and services
- Coordinated entry processes
- Act with urgency
- Continue to prevent and quickly end future experiences of homelessness

Benchmarks

- Few youth experiencing homelessness at any given time
- Swiftly connected to safe and stable housing opportunities and permanent housing options

Core Outcomes: stable housing, permanent connections, education and employment, and overall well-being.

	Total		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homeless Youth						
(Under 18)	4,093	11%	2,014	11%	2,079	11%
Homeless Youth						
(18-24)	32,268	89%	15,997	89%	16,271	89%
TOTAL Homeless						
Youth (Under 25)	36,361	100%	18,011	100%	18,350	100%
Sheltered Status	100%		50%		50%	



Youth PIT 2018 National con't

Gender Identity

- 38% identified as female
- 60% identified as male
- 2% identified as transgender or gender non-conforming

Ethnic Identity

- 24% identified as Hispanic/Latinx
- 76% identified as non-Hispanic/Latinx

Racial Identity

- 49% identified as white
- 34% identified as African American
- 10% identified as multiracial
- 7% identified as Asian, Native American, or Pacific Islander



Subpopulations

- EHCY Data 2016-2017: More than **118,000** unaccompanied homeless youth enrolled in public schools
- Intersectionalities LGBTQ, race, ethnicity, etc. that make youth homelessness more likely and/or more risky and/or less likely to identify
- Pregnant and parenting youth
- Veteran youth
- Survivors of human trafficking, sex work, etc.
- Youth with undocumented status
- Youth living with disabilities
- Youth using legal or illegal substances
- Unaccompanied youth under 18



Chapin Hall VOYC Research

- Youth link the beginning of their homelessness to early family instability and disruptions of home
- Youth pathways reflect geographic mobility and fluidity in sleeping arrangements
- Youth pathways characterized by significant personal losses; e.g., 35% experienced death of a parent or primary caregiver

Source: Chapin Hall, University of Chicago, Voices of Youth Count Initiative



Chapin Hall VOYC Research con't

- 1 in 10 youth (18 to 25) experience some form of homelessness in a year.
- 1 in 30 youth (13 to 17) experience some form of homelessness in a year.
- Black or African-American youth had an 83% higher risk for homelessness.
- LGBTQ youth had a 120% higher risk for homelessness.



Selected Federal Funding

- Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP)
- Foster Youth to Independence Initiative (FYI)
- Family Unification Program (FUP)
- Human Trafficking Program NOFA
- Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHY)
- HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)



What Should I Do?

- Use: USICH materials via www.usich.gov
- Sign Up: USICH newsletter
- Learn: From young adults with lived experience of homelessness
- Apply: YHDP, Human Trafficking, FUP and FYI, etc.
- Join: 100-day challenges, youth-focused conferences, etc.



Selected Resources

- Home, Together
- <u>Criteria and Benchmarks for Achieving the Goal of Ending Youth</u>
 <u>Homelessness and Questions to Assess Your Community's Progress</u>
- Youth Specific FAQs for Coordinated Entry
- Homelessness in America: Focus on Youth
- Federal Programs that Can Help You End Youth Homelessness
- Advancing an End to Youth Homelessness: Federal and National Initiatives

Ending Homelessness Among Youth and Young Adults: A Statewide Perspective

ZACHARY SUMMERLIN
FLORIDA OFFICE ON HOMELESSNESS

Snapshot – Unaccompanied Youth

Unaccompanied Youth (<25)

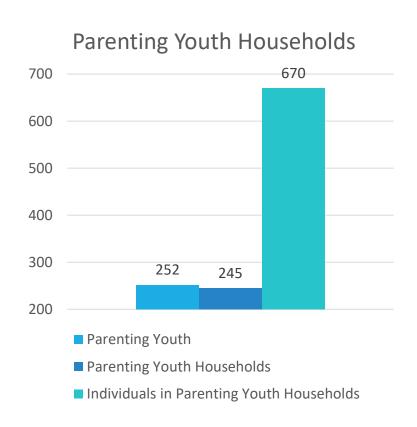
- Unaccompanied youth
- Unaccompanied youth households
- Unsheltered
- Sheltered



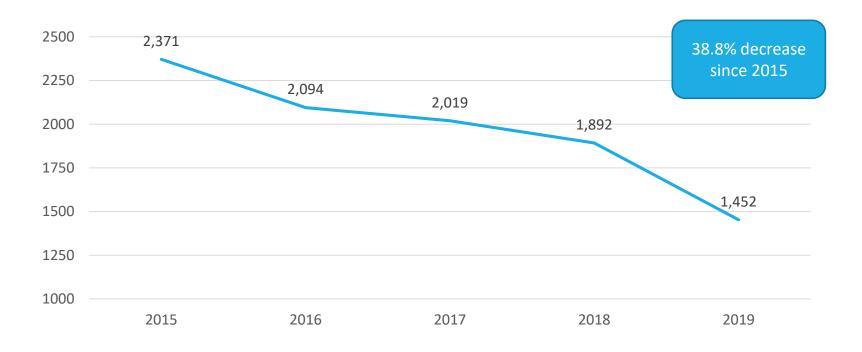
Snapshot – Parenting Youth

Parenting Youth

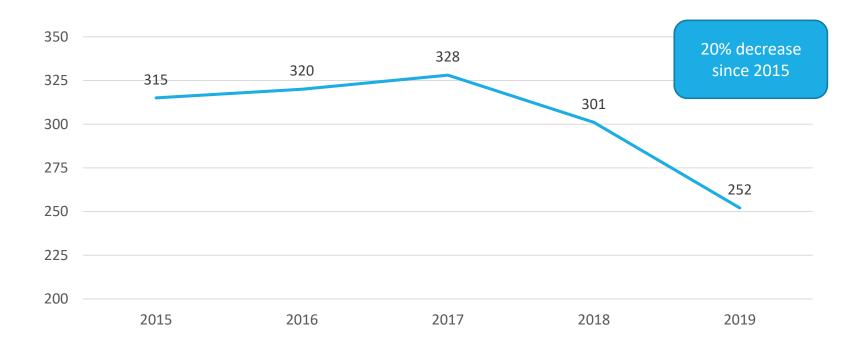
- Parenting youth
- Parenting youth households
- Individuals in parenting youth households
- Unsheltered
- Sheltered



Unaccompanied Youth Trends



Parenting Youth Trends



Bed Availability — Youth Dedicated Beds



Current Strategies & Solutions

Street Outreach

Emergency Shelter/Safe Havens

Transitional Housing

Permanent Housing

Local CoC Campaigns

Community Prevention & Diversion Strategies

Joint Child Welfare Projects

Supportive Housing for Chronic Population

Contact Information

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STUDENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN FLORIDA: UPDATES + SOLUTIONS

August 2019







MADE POSSIBLE BY:

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.



ROADMAP:

- About us
- Definitions
- Data
- Solutions
- Examples

MIAMI HOMES FOR ALL

VISION

Everyone deserves a place to call home.

BACKBONE TO THE HOMY COLLECTIVE

The HOMY Collective - Helping Our Miami-Dade Youth is a collective impact effort of 100 agencies working together to address youth homelessness.





DEFINITIONS

How we define experiences of homelessness matters. Why? Because it triggers whether students and families can access services. This report mostly uses the federal **Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program** definition. Homeless assistance programs from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the State of Florida also have their own definitions and regulations.



PLACE OF NIGHTTIME RESIDENCE

If families or unaccompanied youth lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, they are experiencing homelessness. That includes:

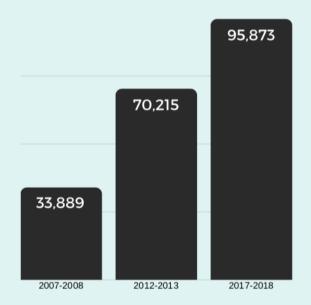
- Doubled-up
- · Couch surfing
- Living in motels, hotels, FEMA trailers, or camp grounds
- Living in emergency shelters
- · Living in transitional housing
- Living in abandoned in hospitals
- Staying in cars, parks, public spaces, vacant buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or other places not designed for sleeping

UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH

"Unaccompanied" youth is generally a minor or young adult who is not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian. The National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty lists examples of these youth to include:

- Were asked to leave home by a parent
- Left home with the consent of a parent
- Do not have formal custody papers or arrangements while their parents are in the hospital, jail, or a rehabilitation center
- Ran away from home

2017-18 FLORIDA DATA:



The number of students experiencing homelessness has nearly tripled in the past decade

95,873 STUDENTS EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS



88,023 LIVING WITH A PARENT OR GUARDIAN



WHY?

AFFORDABLE HOUSING SHORTAGE

Only 23 rental units are affordable and available for every 100 extremely low-income renters

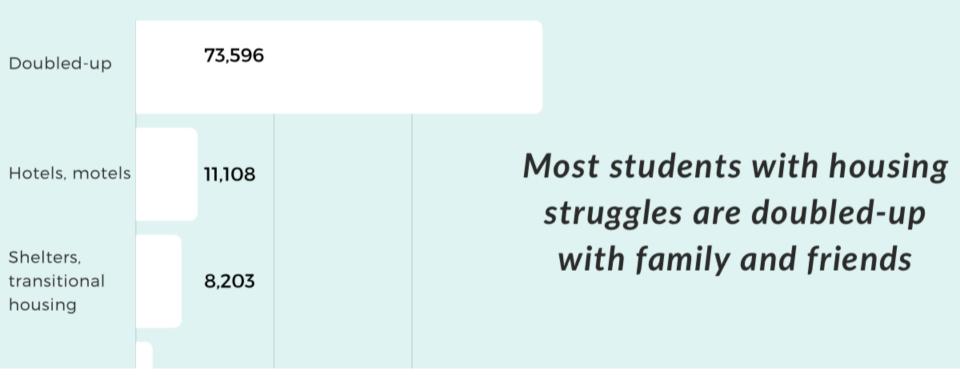
BETTER IDENTIFICATION

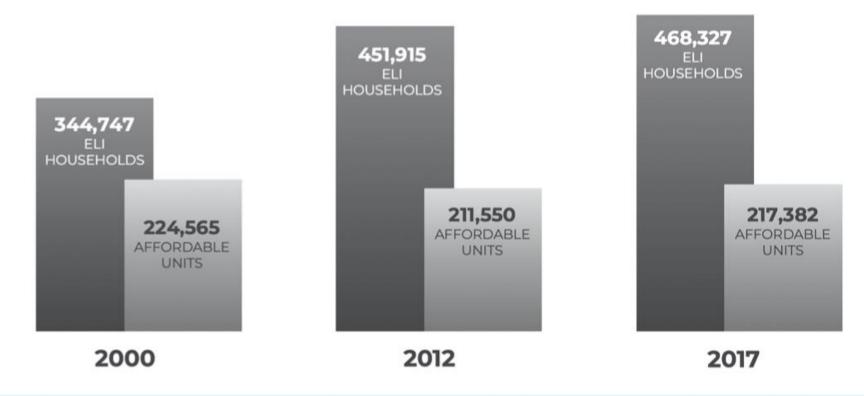
School staff are reaching out to students who are doubled-up or in shelters and motels

NATURAL DISASTERS

1 out of 5 students in Florida experienced homelessness as a result of hurricanes, including students moving to Florida from Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria

FLORIDA'S AFFORDABLE HOUSING SHORTAGE IS THE ROOT CAUSE OF STUDENT HOMELESSNESS

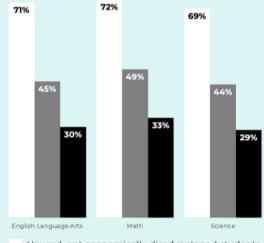




In the past two decades, extremely low-income households have increased by 36% and units affordable and available to them have decreased by 11%

STUDENTS WITH HOUSING STRUGGLES LAG BEHIND THEIR PEERS

FLORIDA STANDARDIZED TEST SCORES OF 3 OR HIGHER



Housed, not economically disadvantaged students

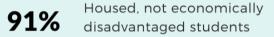
Housed, economically disadvantaged students

Students experiencing homelessness

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES

74%	Students experiencing
	homelessness

82%	Housed, econo	mically
	disadvantaged	students



19,721

Total number of students in Florida that experienced homelessness because of hurricanes in the 2017-18 school year

11,968

Number of these students who moved to Florida from Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria

SOLUTIONS



SOLUTIONS

FAMILIES WITH UNACCOMPANIED SOLUTIONS STUDENT CHILDREN YOUTH → INCREASE FUNDING FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING Increase public funding sources to build and preserve subsidized and naturally occurring affordable housing, especially for those households earning extremely-low incomes. → COORDINATED ENTRY SYSTEMS Prioritize rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing. Ensure that the CES centers families with minor children and unaccompanied youth. Create youth-friendly processes that include" Youth Access Points." → YOUTH POINT IN TIME COUNT Separate from the general PIT Count.

SOLUTIONS	FAMILIES WITH STUDENT CHILDREN	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH
→ HOUSING UNACCOMPANIED MINOR YOUTH Host homes, group homes, respite housing, and emergency shelters are all options. Need to assess needs of unaccompanied youth that need a temporary break from their families versus those that need longer-term housing. Florida needs to remove barriers in order to allow unaccompanied minors to secure shelter and other basic services without emancipation.		✓
→ BY-NAME LISTS AND MEETINGS Monitor and address families' and young peoples' needs in real time.	\checkmark	\checkmark
→ YOUTH-LED ACTION BOARDS Provide the CoC with feedback about how it can best address young people's needs.		\checkmark
→ CDBG-DR STATE ACTION PLANS Include families with children, unaccompanied youth, and youth aging out of foster care as vulnerable populations.	\checkmark	\checkmark
→ LOCAL HOMELESS PREVENTION POLICIES Enact preventive legislation (extending termination notice time, repair-and-lien ordinances). Devote maximum funding to eviction prevention. Pair funding resources with legal services.	✓	✓

HOMY Youth Voice Action Council - YVAC

- Mission: The YVAC is composed of youth + young adults with expertise in housing instability. Together we are building power and leading the movement to end youth homelessness through policy advocacy, community awareness, and education.
- Vision: We are committed to dismantling systems of oppression that lead to youth homelessness. We collaborate with community partners to ensure equitable outcomes for LGBTQ youth, youth of color, and youth with disabilities.



Examples of Change

- Miami-Dade County youth point-in-time count
 - iCount Miami
- The HOMY Collective Helping Our Miami-Dade Youth
- Youth Voice Action Council
 - "YVAC"
 - Youth leadership development

Examples of Change

- Youth Access Points
 - Educate Tomorrow
- Homeless prevention
 - Extending termination notice time from 15 to 30 days
- Youth-specific housing programs
 - Casa Valentina
- Centering LGBTQ youth + youth of color:
 - The Alliance for GLBTQ Youth
 - Pridelines
 - S.O.U.L. Sisters Leadership Collective

THANK YOU! Questions?

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Palm Beach County Ending Youth Homelessness



State of Florida High Cost Areas

MOST EXPENSIVE AREAS	HOUSING WAGE
Monroe County	\$31.54
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL HUD Metro FMR Area	\$27.96
Fort Lauderdale, FL HUD Metro FMR Area	\$27.77
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL HUD Metro FMR Area	\$27.58
Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL MSA	\$25.52

MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area: HMFA = HUD Metro FMR Area.

OUT OF REACH 2019 | NATIONAL LOW INCOME HOUSING COALITION

^{*} Ranked from Highest to Lowest 2-Bedroom Housing Wage. Includes District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

In 2017, nearly 40% of all households in the County spent more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs. The problem is most acute among renters.

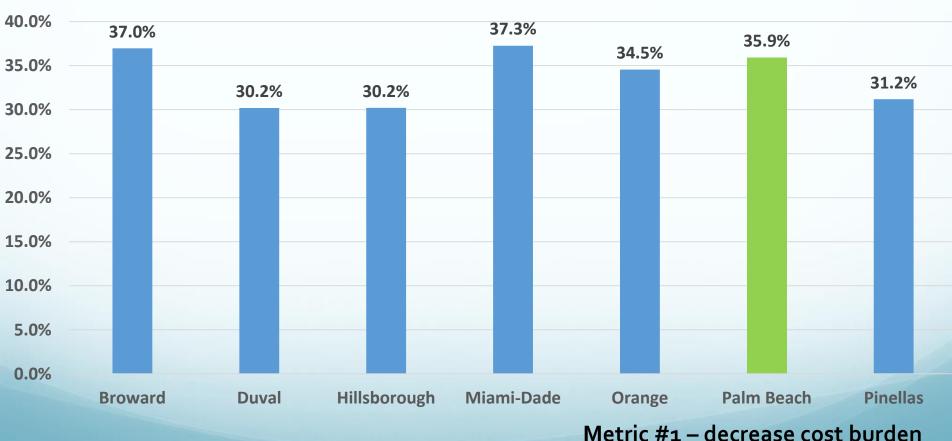
Туре	Number	%
Owners	116,086	31.1%
Renters	96,291	56.3%
Total	212,377	39.1%



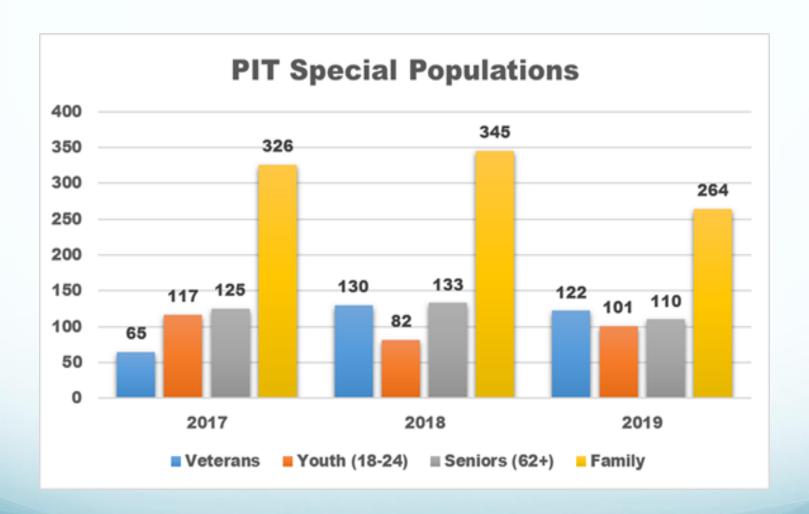
Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau (2018)

The County's prevalence of cost burdened lower income renters is typical of south Florida counties, but higher than other large Florida counties.

Cost Burdened <80% AMI Among All Renters

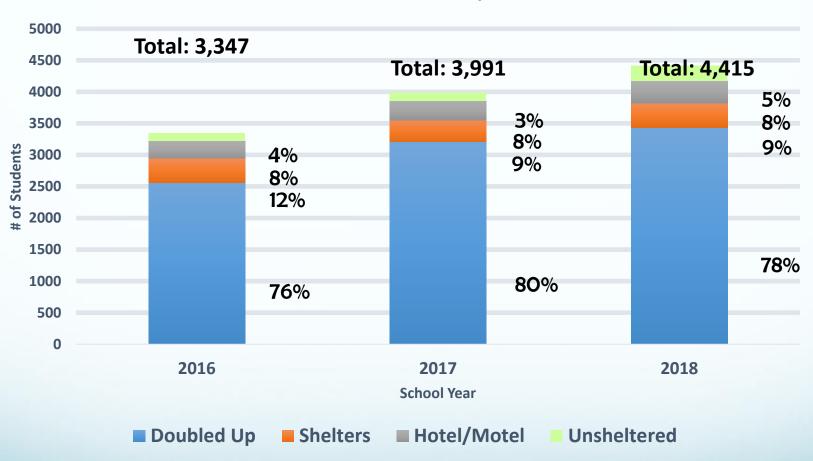


Point in Time Count



Palm Beach County

School District Homeless Population





So...Why Did This Work??

Cross-System Collaboration and Partners

Housing Specialist

Weekly Case Staffings

Commitment to Change

Youth Voice

Out of the Box
 Funding for Housing

Members of Youth Team



Programmatic Services



Next Steps

- Grand Challenge
- ◆ Youth Demonstration Grant
- Main Stream Vouchers
- Additional Youth Shelter Beds
- ◆ Faith in Action PBC
- Youth Action Board Focused only on Homelessness
- Youth appointments to Board of CoC

