SOUTHEAST OHIO

COORDINATED COMMUNITY PLAN TO PREVENT AND END YOUTH HOMELESSNESS

Counties: Athens, Gallia, Jackson Meigs, and Vinton

December 2017

CONTENTS

SEOH Team

1 INTRODUCTION

In early 2017, a team of service providers and system leaders representing a five-county region in Southeast Ohio (SEOH) were awarded funding as part of the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP), a federal initiative to develop community responses to prevent and end youth homelessness. The SEOH YHDP region includes Athens, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs and Vinton counties, a heavily forested rural region in Appalachia with a long history of coal mining and coal production. This coordinated community plan was created to guide the SEOH region's efforts over the next three years, as stakeholders begin to develop new projects and identify other strategies to improve the region's ability to respond when youth and young adults experience housing instability and homelessness.

2 GUIDING VISION AND VALUES

The Southeast Ohio YHDP Team has adopted the following vision to guide our work:

Vision: By 2020, every youth and young adult in Southeast Ohio will live in a stable, affordable home. Youth facing housing crises will have swift access to supportive services and resources to prevent or end their homelessness. Youth homelessness in the Southeast Ohio YHDP Region will be rare, brief, and non-recurring.

The SEOH YHDP Team has further identified the following values to guide the development of this coordinated community plan to prevent and end youth homelessness.

Core Values:

• Youth homelessness is unacceptable. All young people deserve a safe place to grow and thrive.

• Youth homelessness is solvable.

• Youth homelessness is about more than the loss of housing; it's about the loss of critical connections to family, community, school, and employment.

• Youth choice should be at the forefront of all YHDP projects and system design.

• Youth will be served within their own community, if they so choose.

• Effective youth-dedicated programs recognize, respect, and accommodate youth at all stages of engagement.

• Youth homelessness disproportionately affects lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth. All homeless services providers must provide culturally competent services, regardless of designation as a youth-dedicated provider.

Ending Youth Homelessness: Federal Policy Priorities, Criteria and Benchmarks

In 2010, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) released the first federal strategic plan to end homelessness - Opening Doors. The plan outlined specific strategies and goals related to ending veteran, chronic, and family and youth homelessness by 2020.

In January 2017, USICH released specific criteria and benchmarks for ending unaccompanied youth homelessness.[1] Youth are one of the special populations identified in the federal strategic plan to end homelessness. Used together, the criteria and benchmarks help guide communities as they develop their local plans and systems to achieve the goal of ending youth homelessness.

---

1   https://www.usich.gov/tools-for-action/criteria-and-benchmarks-for-ending-youth-homelessness

Southeast Ohio's youth homelessness system is being designed within the USICH framework. The criteria for an effective youth homelessness response are:

Criteria #1

Community identifies all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness

Criteria #2

Community uses prevention and diversion strategies whenever possible, and otherwise provides immediate access to low-barrier crisis housing to any youth who needs and wants it

Criteria #3

Community uses coordinated processes to effectively link all youth experiencing homelessness to housing and services solutions that are tailored to their needs

Criteria #4

Community acts with urgency to swiftly assist youth to move into permanent or non-time-limited housing options with appropriate services and supports

Criteria #5

Community has resources, plans, and system capacity in place to continue to prevent and quickly end future experiences of homelessness among youth

The USICH benchmarks for measuring that a community has ended youth homelessness are:

A. There are few youths experiencing homelessness at any given time, and no unaccompanied youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

B. Youth experiencing homelessness are swiftly connected to safe and stable housing opportunities, and to permanent housing options.

3

GOVERNANCE

The Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC) - which is the federally recognized homeless system for the 80 non-urban counties in the state of Ohio - applied for YHDP funding for the five-county, southeastern region of the CoC including Athens, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs and Vinton Counties. To ensure stakeholders from all five counties are represented and engaged in the development and implementation of the youth homelessness system and to help guide the overall work of the SEOH YHDP effort, the YHDP partners adopted a formal governance structure with designated workgroups charged with specific responsibilities.

SEOH YHDP TEAM

The YHDP Team is the leadership group for the YHDP Project. As such, the YHDP Team approves the Coordinated Community Plan (the process to design the youth homelessness system for the Southeast Ohio region), selects new projects, and manages the overall YHDP approach, including the governance structure.

Membership of the YHDP Team includes representation from key partners and provider organizations in southeast Ohio, CoC staff organizations, the Youth Action Board, and local child welfare agencies. YHDP Team membership includes representatives from each of the following organizations:

Integrated Services for Behavioral Health (local provider)

Sojourners Care Network (local homeless youth provider)

Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO)
(CoC staff)

Ohio Development Services Agency (CoC Collaborative Applicant and administrator of state homeless assistance funding)

Athens County Children Services (local child welfare organization)

Vinton County Children Services (local child welfare organization)

Meigs County Children Services (local child welfare organization)

Jackson County Children Services (local child welfare organization)

Youth Action Board

Youth Action Board

The Youth Action Board (YAB) is a formal committee within the Ohio BoSCoC. The YAB approves the Coordinated Community Plan to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness, as well as any new projects that will be requesting HUD funding as part of the demonstration program.

In addition to approving work of the YHDP Team, a YAB member sits on most YHDP workgroups. YAB members also participate in a multitude of system and project planning events that occur outside of formal YHDP Team or workgroup meetings and are charged with helping to identify other strategies to solicit feedback from, and collaborate with, young people in the region.

YHDP Workgroups

The YHDP team establishes workgroups to carry out specific activities or portfolios of work. In some cases, workgroups work independently with YHDP Team direction, and in other cases, the workgroups are charged with developing recommendations for YHDP and YAB consideration. The workgroups below are currently in place, but these will be sunset if their functions are complete, and new workgroups may be established to carry out future stages of YHDP implementation.

YAB Workgroup

The YAB Workgroup provides organizational and logistical support to the YAB, assists YHDP staff with ensuring the YAB receives information from the YHDP team and has opportunities to shape emerging ideas, and is responsible for working with the YAB to develop operational policies and procedures and to formally document them.

Coordinated Community Plan Workgroup

The Coordinated Community Plan (CCP) Workgroup is responsible for compiling data on needs, working with the YHPD team, YAB and other workgroups to develop strategies to address youth homelessness within the region, and drafting the Coordinated Community Plan.

The CCP workgroup will solicit feedback on later drafts of the coordinated community plan with progress approved by the YAB and YHDP Team. The final plan will be approved by the YHDP Team and YAB.

Stakeholder Engagement Workgroup

The Stakeholder Engagement Workgroup plans and manages the collection of feedback/information from various stakeholder groups for purposes of helping develop content for the CCP, and ultimately for the implementation of the CCP. This workgroup, in part or in whole, also leads the process to collect community stakeholder information, and ensure involvement by all necessary stakeholders as outlined in the YHDP NOFA.

The plan for collecting stakeholder feedback/information will be approved by the YHDP Team and the YAB.

Project Planning Workgroup

The YHDP Team created two project planning workgroups, comprised of YHDP Team members, YAB members, and other key stakeholders, to design the system response and program models for the newly envisioned youth homelessness system. The Youth Housing Workgroup was responsible for preliminary planning and development of housing projects, and the Youth Crisis Response Workgroup was responsible for preliminary planning and development of crisis response system projects. Once initial program models were defined, the workgroups merged and the resulting Project Planning Workgroup focused on developing more detailed standards and expected project-level outcomes for each model, within the context of the whole.

The program model documentation is periodically shared with the full YHDP Team and YAB to obtain input and direction. The final models will be used to develop proposals for the specific projects that will be funded with YHDP grant resources, to secure other funding needed to support the youth homeless system, and to inform the development of training, capacity building, and monitoring protocols for all projects. All projects supported by the YHDP effort will be approved by the YHDP Team and YAB before applications are submitted to HUD for funding.

The Project Planning Workgroup will be disbanded or charged with additional responsibilities after the defined tasks are completed.

SEOH YHDP TEAM	YAB

YAB	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	COORDINATED COMMUNITY PLAN	PROJECT PLANNING
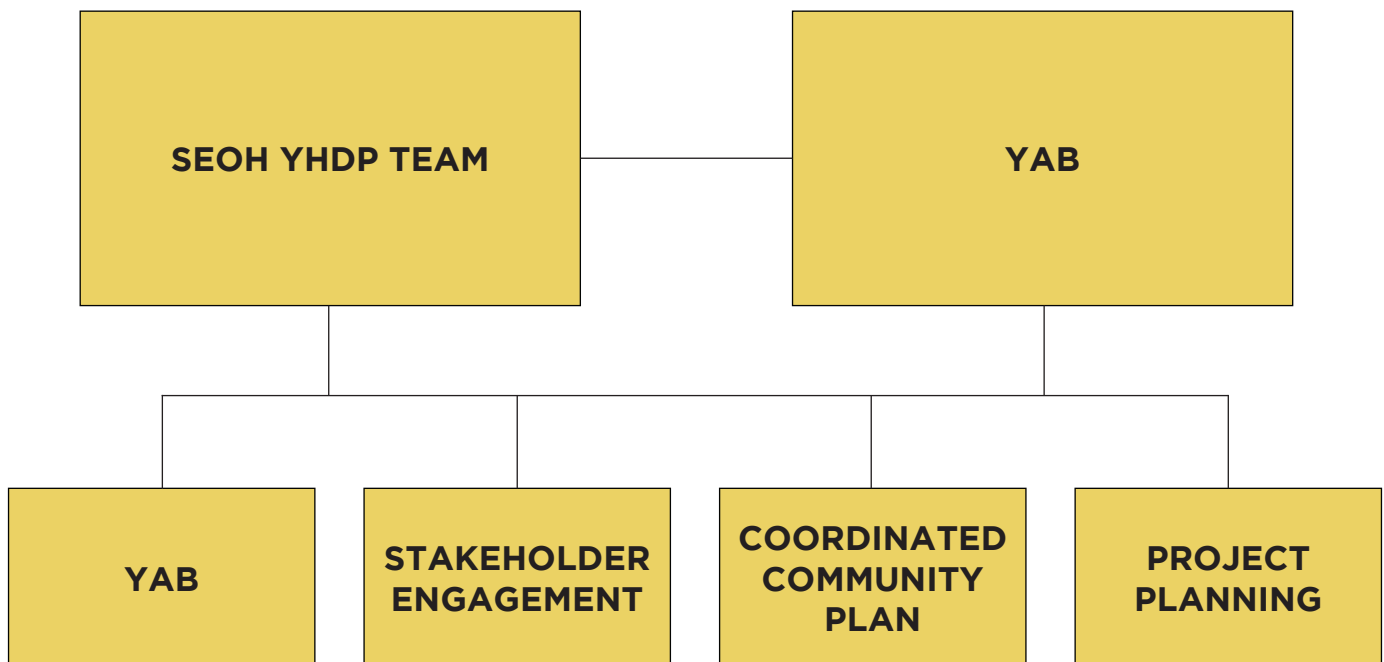
4 STATEMENT OF NEED

The SEOH YHDP Region includes the counties of Athens, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs and Vinton. The region is largely rural with expansive stretches of the Appalachian forest spreading throughout the region. The 5-county area has land area of more than 2,200 square miles and a population of only 164,752 people (61,371 households). The largest population center is the City of Athens, home of Ohio University, which has a year-round population of just over 25,000. The low population density creates significant challenges when identifying and efficiently serving youth and young adults experiencing or at-risk of homelessness within the region. The challenges associated with the rural nature of the region are exacerbated by extreme poverty, high unemployment, the impact of the opioid epidemic (particularly its intersection with the child welfare system), and lack of affordable housing. Taken together, these challenges make it hard for any youth in the area to thrive.

DEFINING YOUTH HOMELESSNESS

For purposes of this Coordinated Community Plan (CCP), homeless youth are defined as: youth, under age 18 or ages 18 - 24, who are not accompanied by a family member age 25+ and who are currently residing in one of the following locations:

an unsheltered location, such as on the streets, in a car, or in an abandoned building

a temporary emergency shelter or transitional housing program dedicated to serving people experiencing homelessness

staying in a doubled-up situation, that they have to leave within 14 days and have no subsequent place to sleep/reside and no resources to obtain another place.

Youth experiencing one of the situations described above by themselves, meaning unaccompanied by children of their own, are referred to as unaccompanied homeless youth.

If a youth (under age 18, or ages 18-24) is experiencing one of the situations described above and are accompanied by children of their own, they are referred to as homeless parenting youth.

This CCP is focused on preventing and quickly ending homelessness for unaccompanied youth and parenting youth.

LOCAL CHALLENGES AND NEEDS

All counties within the SEOH YHDP Region are situated within Appalachia, a region of the U.S. that is currently characterized, in part, by significant poverty and unemployment and, in Ohio, by the opioid epidemic. According to Ohio Development Services Agency's Ohio Poverty Report (published in February 2016) three (Athens, Jackson and Meigs) of the six counties with the highest poverty rates in the state of Ohio are situated within the boundaries of the SEOH YHDP Region. Strategies for preventing and ending youth homelessness within Southeast Ohio will need to take into account the region's economic landscape.

Unemployment

The region has an average unemployment rate of 7.1% (weighted for the 5-county area based on county population), compared to the state average of 5.3 percent.[1] One quarter of the region's population is living in poverty (U.S. Census, 2016). Additionally, in the state of Ohio, Meigs County's unemployment rate has ranked in the top four since 2013, while Jackson County has consistently ranked in the top 10.[2] A comparison of national statistics shows the Bureau of Labor Statistics unemployment rates for youth age 16-24 are historical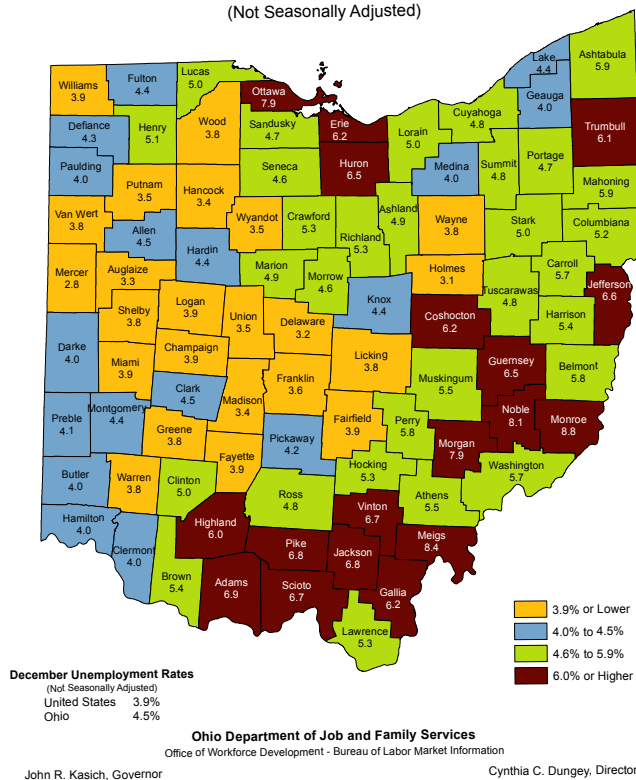ly nearly double the average rates for adults over 24 years. It can be assumed that youth averages in Ohio are also nearly double their counterpart's average. This would place the youth unemployment rate for Meigs County at approximately 17% for the month of August 2017.

Opioid Crisis

Southeast Ohio is battling an opioid crisis that has greatly impacted the region. From 2000 to 2014 alone, the number of overdose deaths statewide increased 200%. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the state of Ohio was second in the nation with 4,329 overdose deaths in 2016.

This epidemic has had a profound impact on the region's youth and child welfare system. Infants are born, "exposed to or dependent on heroin and other opiates," (Price, 2016) and as the number of parents who overdose or become incarcerated increases, the need for protective services (including foster care and kinship placement) increases. Since 2009, the number of children in agency custody in Ohio has increased by approximately 19%, while agency funding has decreased by 17% (Price, 2016). This has had a significant impact on youth aged 14 – 24. Minors are forced into foster or kinship care, while 18-24 year olds are faced with leaving home with no safety net. Without the parental support that other youth experience, "They are more likely to drop out of school, become parents before they are ready, experience homelessness, fall victim to human trafficking, be unemployed or incarcerated," said Doug Stephens, executive director, Ohio Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA).

Ohio Unemployment Rates December 2017
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

December Unemployment Rates
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)
United States   3.9%
Ohio   4.5%

Legend:
- 3.9% or Lower
- 4.0% to 4.5%
- 4.6% to 5.9%
- 6.0% or Higher

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
Office of Workforce Development - Bureau of Labor Market Information

John R. Kasich, Governor   Cynthia C. Dungey, Director

---

1   Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureau of Labor Market Information, August 2017
2   Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Ranking Report: Ohio Unemployment Rates by County, Annual Average 2016

Child Welfare

The conditions in the counties in the SEOH YHDP Region make it challenging for any young person to thrive upon turning 18. The challenge is compounded for youth transitioning from the child welfare system. Although the numbers of youth aging out of care each year are small (as shown in Exhibit 1), child welfare stakeholders note very high rates of housing instability for these youth, posing a high risk of homelessness. This is particularly true for youth placed in group homes and independent living settings, as many leave those settings with very limited support structures.

Ohio recently launched the Bridges program, which will provide Extended Care to youth aging out of foster care at 18. While stakeholders will leverage this resource, Bridges will only assist a narrow group of youth. To prevent homelessness among those with a history of child welfare system involvement, partners want to improve discharge planning and strengthen permanent connections while youth are still involved in the child welfare system, and strengthen linkages to housing stabilization resources for youth and families who exit assistance each year.

Education

The number of disadvantaged youth in schools is also high, and these youth graduate lacking in basic skills. A survey of the educational status in the SEOH YHDP Region counties, utilizing the Ohio Department of Education Report Cards, found that the average percentage of students who are economically

Exhibit 1: Child Welfare Out of Home Placement Rates for the SEOH Region

Out of Home Placement Settings	Percent of youth placed within each setting (total cases within FY17)	Number of youth placed within each setting (total cases within FY17)	Number of youth emancipated from each setting (total youth within CY2016 or FY17)
Kinship care	23%	45	
Adoptive placement	5%	10	
Independent living	0%	1	
Foster home	61%	122	
Group care	11%	21	
TOTAL youth across all placement settings	**100%**	199	7[a]

Source: 2016-2017 PCSAO Factbook, 13th Edition
[a]Data on placement settings of emancipated youth are not available.

disadvantaged is 35.16%. The highest numbers of economically disadvantaged youth live in Vinton County (53.1%). "The effects of family poverty are likely manifested in some of the precursors to dropping out, including low achievement, chronic absenteeism and misbehavior, as well as a host of strategies, attitudes and behaviors — sometimes referred to as "noncognitive" skills — linked to school success," according to Russell Rumberger, "Poverty and High School Drop Outs". In fact, only 78.56% of economically disadvantaged 10th graders were at or above proficient level in reading on the 10th grade Ohio State Graduation Test, while a mere 59.2% of the same students were at or above proficient level in mathematics.

Despite the presence of Ohio University, University of Rio Grande, and Hocking College, only 20% of adults in the region have a post-secondary degree compared with 26% for the state as a whole. That figure drops to 12% if the City of Athens (where Ohio University is situated) is excluded. Limited proficiency in high school and lack of a college diploma can substantially reduce the earning power of youth, placing them at risk of homelessness. Perhaps most concerning though, is the finding from a recent Chapin Hall study that showed that youth who lack a high school diploma or GED are 3.5 times more likely to experience homelessness than their peers who completed high school.

Affordable Housing

Another factor contributing to the challenge of preventing and addressing youth homelessness in the SEOH YHDP Region is the lack of affordable housing. There is very limited rental housing available in the region. Two-thirds of the housing stock in the region is owner occupied. In Gallia, Meigs and Vinton counties more than 75% of the stock is owner-occupied, leaving very little housing available for young renters. Exacerbating matters, the number of housing units is declining as the stock ages. From 2010 to 2016, the region lost almost 700 units. The limited rental stock that is available is expensive relative to entry-level wages. The average Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a 2-bedroom unit is $693/month, which adds up to $8,316 annually. It takes an hourly rate of $13.31 (which is 64% higher than Ohio's minimum wage hourly rate at $8.10) in a 40-hour workweek to afford the average FMR of a two-bedroom apartment in the region. Strategies to assist youth will have to account for their longer-term housing needs, unless re-unification with immediate or extended family is feasible.

Transportation and Mobility

Like most rural areas, the SEOH YHDP Region has no mass transit system and the distance between service providers, employment, businesses, and home can be significant. For youth experiencing homelessness, lack of access to transportation alone could force youth to remain in unsheltered locations rather than entering a shelter. Accounting for this need must be a large part of any new projects or strategies that are developed.

Youth Experiencing Homelessness in Southeast Ohio

Extent of Youth Homelessness on a Given Night in January 2017

Given the rural and heavily forested terrain, conducting a traditional Point-in-Time Count (PIT)[1] for the SEOH YHDP Region is daunting. During the January 2017 PIT count, a total of 24 youths were identified as experiencing homelessness in the SEOH YHDP Region on the night of the count --21 unaccompanied youths (5 youths under 18 years old and 16 young adults between 18 and 24 years old) and 2 parenting youths with 1 child. Half were unsheltered, staying in places like cars or vacant garages. The other half were staying in shelters (ES) or Transitional Housing (TH). In comparison, 101 people in households with adults over 24 years were counted—66 single adults and 36 people in families with adults and children. These numbers are assumed to be an underestimate of those homeless on that night, because of the expansive forested terrain and rolling hills, which are very difficult to canvas.

Homeless youth up to age 25 made up 22% of the sheltered homeless population and 18% of those found who were unsheltered on the PIT Count night.

Nationally, homeless youth account for about 7% of those counted in PIT Counts, although there is general agreement that those numbers don't reflect the full extent of youth homelessness. Even still, SEOH YHDP regional data appears to show a higher rate of youth homelessness in Southeast Ohio than nationally, with youth accounting for 19% of the overall number of people experiencing homeless who were counted on that night. While the overall numbers of youth experiencing homelessness in the region are low, these youths are overrepresented in the overall homeless population when compared to national rates.

Exhibit 2: Number of People Identified as Experiencing Homelessness in January 2017

Location on Night of 2017 Point-in-Time Count	Unaccompanied Youth (Up to 25 years)	Parenting Youth (Up to 25 year old parents with their children)	Single Adults (25 years and over, or unknown DOB)	Persons in Families (Parent 25 years and over)	Total Persons Counted
Unsheltered Locations	9	3	42	14	68
Emergency Shelter	5	-	21	21	47
Transitional Housing	7	-	3	-	10
Total	**21**	**3**	**66**	**35**	**125**
% of Total People Counted	17%	2%	53%	28%	100%

Source: 2017 Point-in-Time Count

---

[1] Point-in-Time Counts are one-day counts of all sheltered and unsheltered homeless in a community. These counts are required annually, and currently provide the best data on homelessness, especially unsheltered homelessness.

Extent of Youth Homelessness during Calendar Year 2016

The annual number of youth and young adults served within emergency shelters and transitional housing programs during calendar year 2016 was 64 youths—7 unaccompanied youths under 18, 39 unaccompanied youths between 18 and 24 years old, and 18 parenting youths and children. [Exhibit 3 shows the breakouts by age and location.] All of the minors were served in youth-specific programs. Eighteen of the unaccompanied youths 18 to 24 years old were served within adult-oriented emergency shelter programs (all operated by victim services providers), and 3 unaccompanied youths were served in a transitional housing program targeting single adults. All of the parenting youth and their children were served in an emergency shelter operated by a victim services provider.

The small number of youth served within emergency shelter and transitional housing reflects the limited resources available within the region, and in fact, rapid re-housing has become a key part of the region's initial response to youth homelessness.

In Calendar Year 2016, 43 youths were housed during the year with rapid re-housing assistance, also shown in Exhibit 2. Most of these youth (4 unaccompanied, 15 parenting youth households comprised of 38 youths and their children) were unsheltered at the time of rapid re-housing enrollment, living in cars, tents, garages, or other places unfit for habitation and 3 youth households (1 unaccompanied, 2 parenting youth households) were in emergency shelter at the time of enrollment. Since some counties in the region do not have any emergency shelters at all and others only have domestic violence programs, local stakeholders express concern that youth enrolling in

Exhibit 3: Number of Youth Served in Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing and Rapid Re-housing programs During Calendar Year 2016

Served in these locations during Calendar Year 2016	Unaccompanied Youth (Up to 18 years)	Unaccompanied Youth (18-24 years)	Parenting Youth and their Children (Parent under 18 years)	Parenting Youth and their Children (Parent 18 to 24 years)	Total Youth
Emergency Shelter (youth dedicated beds)	7	0	0	0	7
Transitional Housing (youth dedicated beds)	0	18	0	0	18
Emergency Shelter (adult beds)	0	18	0	18	36
Transitional Housing (adult beds)	0	3	0	0	3
Rapid Re-Housing	0	5	0	38	43
Total Youth served in ES, TH and RRH in 2016	**7**	**44**	**0**	**56**	**107**

Source: Homeless Management Information System program enrollment data

rapid re-housing directly from unsheltered locations likely stayed in unsafe settings during the period of housing placement. They further posit that many other youth (and their adult counterparts) were forced to remain in extremely unsafe locations (hidden locations unfit for human habitation such as tents in isolated forest locations, trading sex for housing, remaining in abusive environments, etc.) and therefore were not counted in either the point-in-time count or the HMIS-based service counts because there were not safe shelter options.

Exhibit 4 shows the number of youth who were housed within permanent supportive housing programs within 2016, as well as the number of youth who were assisted with homelessness prevention assistance. Youth experiencing homelessness within the region were also able to access permanent supportive housing, but the overall stock is

limited and therefore only 13 unaccompanied young adults (18 to 24 years) and 5 parenting youth families (comprised of 11 people) were served within permanent supportive housing (PSH) during the year.

More than 80 youths and young adults at imminent risk of homelessness were served with homelessness prevention assistance—66 of the youths were unaccompanied, and 16 were part of parenting youth households.

Most were served by Sojourners' Basic Center Program prevention component that is dedicated to providing assistance to youth at-risk of homelessness, but prevention assistance was also provided through a State-funded program for adults that also funds rapid re-housing in the area. Given limited resources, the region has targeted homelessness prevention funding to those counties with no emergency shelter services, and placed greater emphasis on providing rapid re-housing assistance in counties with shelter.

Exhibit 4: Number of Youth Served in Permanent Supportive Shelters and Homeless Prevention Programs During Calendar Year 2016

Served in these locations during Calendar Year 2016	Unaccompanied Youth (Up to 18 years)	Unaccompanied Youth (18-24 years)	Parenting Youth and their Children (Parent under 18 years)	Parenting Youth and their Children (Parent 18 to 24 years)	Total Youth
Permanent Supportive Housing (youth-dedicated beds)	0	9	0	0	9
Permanent Supportive Housing (adult beds)	0	4	0	11	15
Homelessness Prevention (Sojourner's youth dedicated program)	63	1	0	0	64
Homelessness Prevention (Integrated's adult program)	0	2	0	16	18
Total Youth served in PSH and with Prevention in 2016	**63**	**16**	**0**	**27**	**106**

Inferred Need

After considering all of the existing data, the YHPD team estimated an additional level of unmet need to ensure that planning would account for anticipated need, beyond that reflected in current data.

Several factors are expected to lead to greater numbers of youth requesting assistance in the future:

1) As coordinated entry is developed, access to the homeless system overall may slightly increase.

2) If crisis housing resources are available, youth who are presently remaining in unsafe settings are expected to approach trusted agencies for more support.

3) The system should attempt to accommodate the needs of at-risk youth who are currently being turned away because of lack of available resources.

4) The system should attempt to accommodate the needs of youth at imminent risk of homelessness who are identified through other systems, particularly through efforts underway to create improved linkages with homeless education liaisons, child welfare independent living coordinators, and other mainstream system personnel.

Exhibit 5: Actual and Estimated Annual Needs to Scale Homeless System Response in SE Ohio

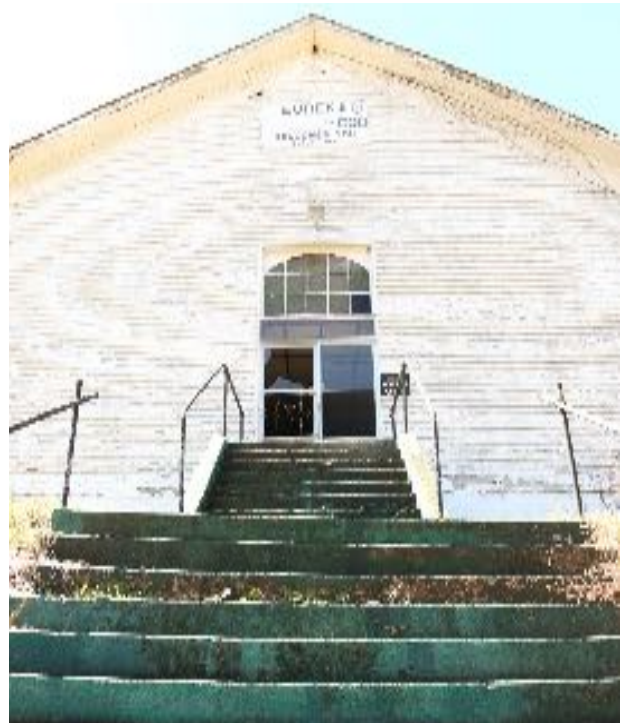|	Unaccompanied Youth (Up to 18 years)	Unaccompanied Youth (18-24 years)	Parenting Youth and their Children (Parent under 18 years)	Parenting Youth and their Children (Parent 18 to 24 years)	Total Youth
Number of YYA served in ES, TH or RRH in 2016	7	44	0	56	107
Additional YYA Counted in Unsheltered Locations	0	9	0	3	12
Estimate of Unmet Need by other YYA in literally homeless situations	7	35	0	53	95
Estimated Number of YYA Experiencing Literal Homelessness expected to present for help annually	**14**	**88**	**0**	**112**	**214**
Number of YYA at imminent risk of homelessness who were served with HP in 2016	63	3	0	16	82
Estimate of Unmet Need by other YYA at imminent risk of homelessness	0	5	0	10	15
Estimated Number of YYA at imminent risk of homelessness expected to present for help annually	**63**	**8**	**0**	**26**	**97**

As shown in Exhibit 5, the estimated number of youth and young adults experiencing literal homelessness who are expected to present for help each year is 14 minor unaccompanied youths, 88 unaccompanied youths 18 to 24, and approximately 54 parenting youth households (comprised of 112 people). The estimated number of youths and young adults at imminent risk of homelessness expected to present for help each year is 63 minor unaccompanied youths, 8 unaccompanied youths 18 to 24, and 12 parenting youth households (comprised of approximately 26 people).

Known Needs and Characteristics of Youth Served

Sojourners, the lead youth provider in the region, collects detailed data about the youth served in their Basic Center Programs (BCP), shelter, and prevention projects. While the immediate housing needs are inherently different for the minors served in the shelter program (by definition they need immediate crisis housing), youth served in the shelter and prevention components both identify significant housing instability and imminent risk of homelessness and commensurate long-term housing stabilization support. Transportation is also a high need for both groups, exacerbating their access to resources as well as jobs within the region.

Sojourners finds that a large proportion of youth are involved with or have a history of involvement with the child welfare system, and are likely to have experienced trauma related to domestic violence, sexual abuse, dating violence, bullying, or a combination of these experiences. Of those served in the emergency shelter dedicated to homeless youth under age 18, 30% reported not identifying as heterosexual, a rate that aligns with national data on youth experiencing homelessness. Sex trafficking has not been widely reported, but staff suspect that some youth are trading sex for housing.

Because the numbers of youth experiencing homelessness at any given time are relatively low, stakeholders agreed that it is essential for the region's service strategy to employ an individualized, client-centered approach. Numbers do not warrant establishing specialized programming for youth with specific needs or characteristics such as substance use disorders, LGBTQ youth, pregnant or parenting youth, youth involved with juvenile justice and foster care systems, minors, etc. Rather, all programming needs to be able to serve youth with a wide array of needs and characteristics, taking into account individual youth preferences as crisis response and housing options are being explored. Further, all staff, including peer specialists and mentors, need to be trained in positive youth development, trauma-informed care, and cultural competency, so they can effectively support every youth to achieve identified outcomes.

5 CURRENT HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

In analyzing the resources and needs of the SEOH YHDP Region, as it pertains to youth experiencing homelessness, a few themes emerged. First, there are limited emergency shelter and street outreach programs for youth experiencing homelessness, and the resources for adults that do exist are not frequently accessed by youth. This is particularly concerning given the relatively large proportion of the total homeless population that youth represent. Exhibit 6 depicts the current inventory of homeless resources in the Southeast Ohio region. Detailed program information is provided in Appendix 2.

Emergency Shelter and Crisis Response System Needs and Inventory

The SEOH YHDP Region has 5 emergency shelter beds for youth under 18 years (funded through the HHS RHY Basic Center Program) and 20 units for adult-headed households (7 units for families with children and 13 beds for single adults). Nearly half of the adult beds/units are dedicated to victims of domestic violence (DV). There are also 10 overflow beds offered through local hotel/motel voucher arrangements in lieu of having a dedicated shelter. The only non DV dedicated emergency shelters in the area are located in Athens County (Timothy House with 2 units for families and 8 beds for single adults).

Exhibit 6: Inventory of Homeless System Resources within SE Ohio, as of January 2017

	Beds/Units dedicated for Youth	Beds/Units targeting Families with Adults and Children	Beds/Units targeting Single Adults	Total
Emergency Shelter	5 beds (all for youth < 18)	7 units (5 of which are for DV)	13 beds (5 of which are for DV) + 10 overflow	25 beds/units + 10 overflow
Transitional Housing	6 beds (all for youth 18-24)	-	5 beds	11 beds
Rapid Re-housing	-	11 units	10 units	21 units
Permanent Supportive Housing	9 units (all for youth 18-24)	35 units (3 of which are for Veterans)	113 units (32 of which are for Veterans)	157 units
Total	**20 beds/units**	**53 units**	**141 beds/units**	**204 year-round beds/units + 10 overflow**

As shown by the shelter utilization information provided above in Exhibit 3, some unaccompanied and parenting youth used emergency shelters operated by victim services providers, but they did not use any other adult shelters during calendar year 2016.

Further, the SEOH YHDP areas do not currently have a street outreach program charged with identifying unsheltered homeless youth and connecting them to crisis response programs and housing. This lack of outreach capacity may explain, in part, why there were so many unsheltered youths counted during the 2017 PIT count. It is unclear whether these youths are not aware of the existing adult shelter programs, or whether they are not accessing them because they are ineligible or because programs are inaccessible and undesirable to youth. In system planning discussions, members of the Youth Advisory Board noted that it was very important to have assistance within each county, as they did not believe youth would leave their home county to access shelter or other services, even if transportation was provided.

Temporary/Short-Term Housing Assistance Needs and Inventory

There are 11 transitional housing (TH) beds in the SEOH YHDP Region, 6 of which are dedicated to youth experiencing homelessness. These units are consistently fully utilized, and will be integrated into the system developed as part of YHDP planning. Of those served by this project in a one-year period, about two-thirds entered from situations where they were imminently at risk of homelessness. The other third entered from an unsheltered location, emergency shelter, jail, or foster care group home. The high proportion of youth entering from imminently at-risk situations may be an indication that this TH project is effectively operating as a shelter program, because that is the need. But this could also be another indicator of the need for programs and staff to reach out, identify, and bring in youth currently in unsheltered locations.

In addition to TH, the SEOH YHDP Region annually receives $315,975 to provide Rapid Re-housing (RRH) and homelessness prevention (HP) assistance. With this level of funding, the region can serve about 100 households annually, and, on average, about 21 households on a given day. For the July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017 time period, 27% of households served with these RRH resources were age 18-24; a proportion that aligns with the overall proportion of youth homelessness in the area.

Of the youth served by RRH during that period, nearly 90% entered from unsheltered locations, again raising significant concerns about the extent to which youth experiencing homelessness in the SEOH YHDP Region, particularly those ages 18 to 24, are not accessing emergency shelter and crisis response programs.

Permanent Supportive Housing Needs and Inventory

The SEOH YHDP Region has 204 total Permanent Supportive Housing beds (PSH) available to disabled homeless in the area, 35 of these units are dedicated to Veterans and their families. An additional nine beds are dedicated to homeless youth. Of the remaining PSH units, 8% were accessed by homeless youth over the past year, a significant underutilization of the resource given the proportion of total homelessness that youth comprise.

Although it's not yet clear how many additional PSH beds may be needed to meet local homeless youth needs, it does seem evident that more non-youth dedicated PSH beds should be made available to eligible, high needs youth.

6 VISION FOR A YOUTH HOUSING SYSTEM: GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & ACTION STEPS

To help achieve the vision of ensuring that youth homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring, the SEOH YHDP Team proposes the development and coordination of a system that offers an array of housing and services to youth experiencing homelessness and those at risk of homelessness - the Southeast Ohio Youth Housing System. This Youth Housing System surrounds any youth at risk of or experiencing homelessness with flexible supports as needed up to age 25.

Guiding Concepts:

•Housing First practices will be incorporated into all projects developed as part of the YHDP, as well as the overall system response to youth homelessness

•Through the use of the progressive engagement model, each youth will be assisted with the level of support they need to realize success

•While being served by the Youth Housing System, each youth defines what success for them means in terms of the four core outcomes

•The success of this Coordinated Community Plan to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness, and its related new and revised homeless assistance projects, will be evaluated through the lens of four core outcomes:

1.   Stable housing

2.   Permanent connections

3.   Education and employment

4.   Emotional well-being

Goals

The following section outlines key objectives associated with the goals of the Youth Housing System and this Coordinated Community Plan (CCP). Specific action steps for each goal and objective are included below as well.

Goal #1: Identify all youth experiencing homelessness and at imminent risk of homelessness

The YHDP team will create and implement a new outreach project specifically focused on identifying all youth experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Additionally, the Ohio BoSCoC and Region 17 (including, the SEOH YHDP area) are working towards full implementation of the new coordinated entry (CE) system by January 2018.

The BoSCoC, Region 17, and the YHDP Team will ensure Region 17 CE Policies & Procedures outline specific processes for identifying homeless youth and connecting them with specialized services. The CE plan will direct providers to use the TAY VI-SPDAT to help determine level of need of homeless youth in the system, and to help identify interventions/services that will best meet their needs.

•Objective 1a - Through expanded outreach programming, all unsheltered youth will be identified

•Objective 1b - Through expanded hotline programming, homeless youth or youth at risk of homelessness can access outreach staff 24/7

•Objective 1c - Through partnerships with child welfare, juvenile justice, educational systems, and other systems of care, youth at imminent risk of homelessness will be identified

•Objective 1d - Through implementation of forthcoming CE Systems, local CE access points will identify youth experiencing or at risk of homelessness

Objective	Action Step	Responsible Entity
Objective 1a - Through expanded outreach programming, all unsheltered youth will be identified	PMG.4 - Develop common vision for key program elements, such as service model, transportation plan for outreach and other field-based services	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
Objective 1b - Through expanded hotline programming, homeless youth or youth at risk of homelessness can access outreach staff 24/7	PMG.4 - Develop common vision for key program elements, such as service model, transportation plan for outreach and other field-based services	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
Objective 1c - Through partnerships with child welfare, juvenile justice, educational systems, and other systems of care, youth at imminent risk of homelessness will be identified	SE.6 - Develop MOUs to formalize commitments of stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement Workgroup
	SE.7 - MOUs executed with priority stakeholders - Child Welfare - Education - Juvenile Justice - Workforce Development	Stakeholder Engagement Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.1 - Finalize coordination with Bridges Program for emancipated homeless youth	Stakeholder Engagement Workgroup
	PMS.2 - Identify tools/protocol to identify YYA at risk of homelessness - for use in multiple systems of care	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.3 - Implement use of tools by other systems of care to help identify YYA at risk of homelessness - includes developing written agreements and protocol outlining how the tools are used	Project Planning Workgroup
Objective 1d - Through implementation of forthcoming Coordinated Entry Systems, local CE access points will identify youth experiencing or at risk of homelessness	CE.1 - Incorporate YYA specific CE procedures into region-wide CE plan - and ensuring process reflect PYD, TIC, youth choice, HF, etc	CE Staff
	CE.3 - Train all CE access points on YHDP updates - training starts 10/30	CE Staff
	CE.4 - Identify process indicators to monitor to determine effectiveness of YYA CE procedures (and fidelity to process)	CE Staff

Goal #2: Prevent homelessness for youth whenever possible

The SEOH YHDP team will coordinate with providers to identify and engage youth at risk for homelessness. These providers will include, but are not limited to, child welfare agencies, juvenile justice systems, and educational districts. The team will continue to seek and identify additional providers where youth may present as at risk of homelessness by facilitating screening of youth for diversion at the homeless system front door, and including questions related to other system involvement. The responses to these questions will guide provider-level advocacy with those systems.

To ensure the youth homeless system is well advertised, the system will be listed in all Coordinated Entry publications for the SEOH YHDP area, including the COHHIO website, and websites of YHDP team providers.

Objective	Action Step	Responsible Entity
Objective 2a - Through implementation of forthcoming Coordinated Entry Systems, local CE access points will immediately connect youth at risk of homelessness to specialized providers/staff who can explore diversion options and provide tailored homelessness prevention assistance as needed	CE.1 - Incorporate YYA specific CE procedures into region-wide CE plan - and ensuring process reflects PYD, TIC, youth choice, HF, etc	CE Staff
	CE.3 - Train all CE access points on YHDP updates - training starts 10/30	CE Staff
	PMS.4 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters on YHDP effort and forthcoming Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
Objective 2b - Through partnerships with child welfare, juvenile justice, educational systems, and other systems of care, youth at risk of homelessness will be connected to specialized providers/staff who can provide them with tailored homelessness prevention assistance as needed	SE.1 - Detail individualized stakeholder engagement plan	Stakeholder Engagement Workgroup
	SE.6 - Develop MOUs to formalize commitments of stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement Workgroup
	SE.7 - MOUs executed with priority stakeholders - Child Welfare - Education - Juvenile Justice - Workforce Development	Stakeholder Engagement Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.2 - Identify tools/protocol to identify YYA at risk of homelessness - for use in multiple systems of care	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.3 - Implement use of tools by other systems of care to help identify youth at risk of homelessness	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.6 - Develop staff training curriculum and protocol for all projects associated with the YHDP Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup

Goal #3: Provide immediate access to low-barrier shelter for all homeless youth who want it

When homelessness cannot be prevented, it is vital for youth to have access to safe shelter without barriers. The YHDP team will work with existing local shelter providers to ensure full Housing First compliance. This will include providing training to shelter staff on how to best work with homeless youth, and to outline, as part of the coordinated entry process, clear requirements related to connecting youth to local specialized services.

Objective	Action Step	Responsible Entity
Objective 3a - Through expanded outreach programming, all unsheltered youth are immediately connected to emergency shelter, if they want it	PMG.4 - Develop common vision for key program elements, such as service model, transportation plan for outreach and other field-based services	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.3 - Submit YHDP project applications (with waivers)	Project Planning Workgroup
	CE.1 - Incorporate YYA specific CE procedures into region-wide CE plan and ensure process reflects PYD, TIC, youth choice, HF	CE Staff
Objective 3b - All local emergency shelters are culturally competent to serve youth experiencing homelessness	PMS.4 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters on YHDP effort and forthcoming Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.5 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters on how to engage and work with YYA and Housing First - assess for and begin planning ongoing training plan as needed	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.6 - Develop staff training curriculum and protocol for all projects associated with the YHDP Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	CE.1 - Incorporate YYA specific CE procedures into region-wide CE plan	CE Staff
	CE.3 - Train all CE access points on YHDP updates	CE Staff
	CE.4/CQI.1 - Identify process indicators to monitor to determine effectiveness of YYA CE procedures (and fidelity to process)	CE Staff
Objective 3c - There are sufficient emergency shelter options such that youth can remain in their county of origin and in proximity to any permanent connections or supports	PMG.1 - Crosswalk existing inventory with proposed program models	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.2 - Develop system projections for new system based on needs	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.5 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters how to engage and work with YYA and Housing First	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.3 - Submit YHDP project applications (with waivers)	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.4 - Develop investment strategy for other projects	Project Planning Workgroup

Objective	Action Step	Responsible Entity
Objective 3d - Emergency shelters operate according to a Housing First model, including removing all unnecessary barriers to entry	PMG.4 - Develop common vision for key program elements, such as service model, transportation plan for outreach and other field-based services	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.4 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters on YHDP effort and forthcoming Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.5 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters how to engage and work with YYA and Housing First	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.6 - Develop staff training curriculum and protocol for all projects associated with the YHDP Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
Objective 3e - Pilot a youth-dedicated emergency shelter	PMG.4 - Develop common vision for key program elements, such as service model, transportation plan for outreach and other field-based services	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.3 - Submit YHDP project applications (with waivers)	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.4 - Develop an investment strategy for other projects	Project Planning Workgroup
	CQI.2 - Detail longer-term needs assessment and CQI plan - update and expand on what's currently in CCP	CQI group
	CQI.3 - Implement CQI process for CCP and YHDP projects	CQI group
Objective 3f - Pilot a crisis host homes project	PMG.4 - Develop common vision for key program elements, such as service model, transportation plan for outreach and other field-based services	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.3 - Submit YHDP project applications (with waivers)	Project Applicants
	PI.4 - Develop an investment strategy for other projects	Project Planning Workgroup
	CQI.2 - Detail longer-term needs assessment and CQI plan - update and expand on what's currently in CCP	CQI group
	CQI.3 - Implement CQI process for CCP and YHDP projects	CQI group

Goal #4: Swiftly connect homeless youth to individualized housing options with supportive services

Rapid exit from homelessness is critical to the larger goals of reducing homelessness and reducing length of homeless episodes. According to HUD, in a case study of Hennepin County Minnesota, "Rapid-Exit programs that offered rapid re-housing and supportive services to families who resided in shelters experienced:

 1) a reduction in the number of families who utilize homeless shelters

2) a reduction in the lengths of stay at homeless shelters."

Once housed, the majority of participants felt safe enough to work on other life goals—particularly employment. A survey of thousands of participants made clear that, "this is what people want: their own place, as quickly as possible."

The National Alliance to End Homelessness states: "helping households exit homelessness and not return to shelter… has helped communities decrease the number of people experiencing homelessness and the amount of time households spend homeless."

To that end, the SEOH YHDP has created a comprehensive, customizable system of care to address the needs of youth facing a housing crisis on a broad scale, in the shortest amount of time. Once identified as homeless, or at risk of homelessness without resources to prevent entering homelessness, youth will enter the coordinated entry system, and be referred to a specialized provider/staff who will work with them to identify appropriate housing assistance that is tailored to the needs, goals, resources, and circumstances of each individual program participant. Goal #5: Supportive services provided to youth are developmentally appropriate, aligned with evidence-based practices, and of high quality

To ensure success of the Youth Housing System, it is critical that all housing and supportive services be age and developmentally appropriate, trauma-informed, reflect a positive youth development framework, and support the capacity of youth to achieve the four core outcomes. Moreover, all youth assisted by the Youth Housing System will be assisted to develop individualized housing plans that include educational and employment goals, as well as goals related to establishing permanent connections, as determined by the youth.

Objective	Action Step	Responsible Entity
Objective 4a - Youth are assessed for housing/services needs immediately after entering the homeless system	PMS.4 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters on YHDP effort and forthcoming Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.5 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters how to engage and work with YYA and Housing First	Project Planning Workgroup
	CE.1 - Incorporate YYA specific CE procedures into region-wide CE plan	CE Staff
	CE.3 - Train all CE access points on YHDP updates	CE Staff
	CE.4/CQI.1 - Identify process indicators to monitor to determine effectiveness of YYA CE procedures (and fidelity to process)	CE Staff
Objective 4b - All homeless youth are assessed using a developmentally appropriate tool	CE.1 - Incorporate YYA specific CE procedures into region-wide CE plan	CE Staff
	CE.3 - Train all CE access points on YHDP updates	CE Staff
	CE.4/CQI.1 - Identify process indicators to monitor to determine effectiveness of YYA CE procedures (and fidelity to process)	CE Staff
Objective 4c - Housing options/projects operate according to a Housing First model and provide developmentally appropriate services	PMG.4 - Develop common vision for key program elements, such as service model, transportation plan for outreach and other field-based services	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.4 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters on YHDP effort and forthcoming Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.5 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters how to engage and work with YYA and Housing First	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.6 - Develop staff training curriculum and protocol for all projects associated with the YHDP Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	CE.4/CQI.1 - Identify process indicators to monitor to determine effectiveness of YYA CE procedures (and fidelity to process)	CE Staff

Objective	Action Step	Responsible Entity
Objective 4d - There is a sufficient range of housing options for homeless youth such that the type, amount, and duration of housing assistance is tailored to individual need and can be provided in the youth's county of choice	PMG.1 - Crosswalk existing inventory with proposed program models	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.2 - Develop system projections for new system based on needs	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.4 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters on YHDP effort and forthcoming Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.7 - Outline agreements/protocol with current non-youth dedicated PSH providers to ensure appropriate access to PSH for YYA in the area	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.3 - Submit YHDP project applications (with waivers)	Project Applicants
	PI.4 - Develop an investment strategy for other projects	Project Planning Workgroup
	CE.4/CQI.1 - Identify process indicators to monitor to determine effectiveness of YYA CE procedures (and fidelity to process)	CE Staff
Objective 4e - Pilot a host homes project	PMG.1 - Crosswalk existing inventory with proposed program models	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.2 - Develop system projections for new system based on needs	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.3 - Develop program cost estimates - specific attn to ensuring sufficient budgets for services, including transportation	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.3 - Submit YHDP project applications (with waivers)	Project Applicants
	PI.4 - Develop an investment strategy for other projects	Project Planning Workgroup
	CE.4/CQI.1 - Identify process indicators to monitor to determine effectiveness of YYA CE procedures (and fidelity to process)	CE Staff
	CQI.2 - Detail longer-term needs assessment and CQI plan	CQI Group
	CQI.3 - Implement CQI process for CCP and YHDP projects	CQI Group

Goal #5: Supportive services provided to youth are developmentally appropriate, aligned with evidence-based practices, and of high quality

To ensure success of the Youth Housing System, it is critical that all housing and supportive services be age and developmentally appropriate, trauma-informed, reflect a positive youth development framework, and support the capacity of youth to achieve the four core outcomes.

Moreover, all youth assisted by the Youth Housing System will be assisted to develop individualized housing plans that include educational and employment goals, as well as goals related to establishing permanent connections, as determined by the youth.

Objective	Action Step	Responsible Entity
Objective 5a - Providers are trained in Housing First practices, Trauma-informed Care, and Positive Youth Development	PMS. 4 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters on YHDP effort and forthcoming Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.5 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters how to engage and work with YYA and Housing First	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.6 - Develop staff training curriculum and protocol for all projects associated with the YHDP Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
Objective 5b - Providers are supported to build capacity to enable them to ensure fidelity to the service models	PMG.4 - Develop common vision for key program elements, such as service model, transportation plan for outreach and other field-based services	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.6 - Develop staff training curriculum and protocol for all projects associated with the YHDP Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.3 - Develop program cost estimates - specific attn to ensuring sufficient budgets for services and transportation	Project Planning Workgroup
Objective 5c - Providers have access to sufficient resources to ensure appropriately sized caseloads, access to ongoing training, and hiring of qualified clinical staff	PI.6 - Develop staff training curriculum and protocol for all projects associated with the YHDP Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.3 - Develop program cost estimates - specific attn to ensuring sufficient budgets for services and transportation	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.4 - Develop an investment strategy for other projects	Project Planning Workgroup

Goal #6: The community has sufficient resources and capacity to continue to prevent and end homelessness among youth quickly

To ensure that housing and services for homeless youth and those at risk of homelessness are available at the scale needed, the SEOH YHDP Team will work to ensure that existing resources are made available to youth, and that those providers receive training to enable them to serve homeless youth in a high-quality way. Additionally, where gaps and need exist, the SEOH YHDP Team will create new projects dedicated to homeless youth.

Objective	Action Step	Responsible Entity
Objective 6a - Leverage existing housing resources to increase overall pool of resources available to homeless youth	SE.6 - Develop MOUs to formalize commitments of stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement Workgroup
	PMG.1 - Crosswalk existing inventory with proposed program models	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.1 - Finalize coordination with Bridges Program for emancipated homeless youth	Stakeholder Engagement Workgroup
	PMS. 4 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters on YHDP effort and forthcoming Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.6 - Re-evaluate current program design to ensure it can work with new Youth Housing System - including finalizing #s of PSH units needed annually	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.7 - Outline agreements/protocol with current non-youth dedicated PSH providers to ensure appropriate access to PSH for YYA in the area	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.4 - Develop an investment strategy for other projects	Project Planning Workgroup
Objective 6b - Create new housing and services projects dedicated to homeless youth, as a means to fill gaps in the existing system	Y.8 - Solicit qualitative feedback from youth on proposed program models, needs, and system limitations/strengths (e.g., surveys, focus group)	YAB Workgroup
	PMG.2 - Develop system projections for new system based on needs	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMG.5 - Complete the project planning tool for each new project model	Project Planning Workgroup
Objective 6c - Housing options/projects are culturally competent to serve youth experiencing homelessness	PMS. 4 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters on YHDP effort and forthcoming Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.5 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters how to engage and work with YYA and Housing First Assess for and begin planning ongoing training plan as needed	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.6 - Develop staff training curriculum and protocol for all projects associated with the YHDP Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
Objective 6d - Housing options/projects operate according to a Housing First model and provide developmentally appropriate services	PMS. 4 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters on YHDP effort and forthcoming Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup
	PMS.5 - Train existing non-YYA dedicated shelters how to engage and work with YYA and Housing First Assess for and begin planning ongoing training plan as needed	Project Planning Workgroup
	PI.6 - Develop staff training curriculum and protocol for all projects associated with the YHDP Youth Housing System	Project Planning Workgroup

7 PRINCIPLES IN SERVING YOUTH & MEETING NEEDS OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS

The design of the SEOH youth homelessness response system recognizes that employing positive youth development, trauma-informed care, housing first practices, and strengthening a youth's social supports and relationships to promote ongoing emotional stability and general well-being, are vital to the successful transition of young people from homelessness and dangerous living environments to safety and self-sufficiency. While these principles are embedded in the descriptions of the system and program models throughout this plan, this section provides a summary highlighting how these principles will be incorporated throughout the SEOH Region's YHDP implementation.

Positive Youth Development

Positive Youth Development (PYD) focuses on building protective factors for, and providing positive influences to, youth as a means to help them succeed in the transition to adulthood. The SEOH YHDP Team will seek to incorporate key elements of PYD into the YHPD effort in the following ways:

YHDP System Planning

At the system planning level, the SEOH YHDP Team will incorporate a variety of approaches and practices that support PYD. Specifically, the YHDP Team effort will create opportunities for youth to develop skills, including leadership skills, by supporting the YAB to help develop the coordinated community plan, engage in the design and development of specific housing and services projects, and inform the project selection process.

The YHDP Team, and YAB workgroup specifically, will further strive to ensure that sufficient support is provided to the YAB and its members so they can fully explore these opportunities to build skills, develop/increase a sense of belonging, and make a difference in their communities. One way in which the YHDP team will provide meaningful support to the YAB, is by utilizing an onboarding process that provides in-depth information about all aspects of the YHDP effort for any new YAB member – what/how federal funding is involved, info about all the YHDP Team members and partner organizations, activities and project types used to serve homeless youth, common terminology and acronyms, etc. By providing comprehensive and intentional onboarding opportunities for YAB members, the YHDP Team will encourage new members to fully engage with the work of the YAB and YHDP. New members will be equipped to begin building their knowledge, skills, and confidence around how communities can prevent and end youth homelessness.

YHDP Project Implementation

At the project implementation level, the SEOH YHDP Team will ensure the key elements of PYD are incorporated into all projects serving youth as part of the YHDP effort. More specifically, crisis response projects/providers will provide shelter in safe environments, and staff providing services, whether in a new project created through the YHDP effort or an existing project, will be trained to serve youth in ways that are developmentally appropriate and grounded in principles of PYD. Projects providing short or longer-term housing to youth will provide safe housing that is staffed by appropriately trained workers, and will support youth to develop and make progress on self-identified goals related to education, employment, and/ or establishing permanent connections of their choice.

Trauma-Informed Care

The SEOH YHDP Team recognizes that youth experiencing or at-risk of homelessness have been disproportionately impacted by trauma, thus our system response and our housing/ service projects must operate in a trauma-informed manner. The SEOH YHDP Team will seek to incorporate Trauma-Informed Care (TIC) into the YHDP effort in the following ways:

YHDP System Planning

At the system planning level, the SEOH YHDP Team will seek to develop a system to end youth homelessness wherein all aspects of the system reflect the key principles of a trauma-informed approach. This includes evaluating all aspects of the coordinated community plan and Youth Housing System through the lens of the four 'R's' – realizing the widespread impact of trauma, recognizing the signs of trauma in people, responding by integrating knowledge about

trauma into practice and policy, and resisting re-traumatization everywhere. This evaluation happens both in the development and design phases and in the Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) process.

Moreover, the YHDP Team will require evidence that trauma-informed approaches are incorporated into all aspects of program design for any proposed project that may be funded through YHDP – this includes appropriate approaches to staff training, design/configuration of physical spaces, primacy of youth choice, creation of opportunities for peer support and community engagement, and to building upon client strengths as a means to promote recovery.

YHDP Project Planning

At the project planning level, the SEOH YHDP Team will not only ensure on the front end that any newly funded projects fully incorporate TIC, it will use the CQI process to monitor fidelity to the model after implementation.

Family Engagement

The SEOH YHDP Team recognizes that maintaining or re-establishing connections with families is critical to preventing or ending homelessness for many youths who may come into contact with our system. With that in mind, YHDP crisis response programming will assess youth in crisis for opportunities to re-connect with family members and, where this is an option, provide support to youth as they seek to re-establish those connections and re-unify with families. As needed, this may involve providing material and non-material support, including referrals to organizations that can provide more long-term family engagement services to the family in order to help sustain the youth's housing and permanency.

YHDP crisis response programming will also establish formal partnerships with local child welfare agencies as a means to ensure effective cross-system collaboration, particularly as it pertains to identifying and serving child welfare involved youth at most risk of homelessness.

For youth whose homelessness cannot be prevented, YHDP housing staff will support youth to identify and make progress on at least one goal related to establishing permanent connections, including unifying with family. To the extent needed, staff will be trained and able to provide family engagement services and support in order to help youth achieve their goals. YHDP projects' success in helping youth establish permanent connections, engage with families, and re-unify (where desired) will be evaluated regularly as part of YHDP CQI processes.

Housing First

The SEOH YHDP Team recognizes that employing a Housing First approach within homeless systems and projects is critical to ensuring that youth experiencing homelessness are able to access the services and shelter/housing they need and that their homelessness is successfully ended. For the YHDP effort, Housing First practices are incorporated into the system effort – for example, by committing to serving youth in their county of choice - as well as into specific projects by ensuring that projects have no barriers to entry (including no pre-conditions), and that they offer voluntary services with a primary focus on moving homeless youth back into housing as quickly as possible.

Additionally, the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC), of which the five-county YHDP region is a part, adopted

written standards requiring adherence to Housing First practices across all project types (regardless of funding source) in 2015. Ongoing evaluation of compliance with this CoC requirement will be useful to help ensure that youth engaging with current programs not funded by YHDP are still treated and served in ways that align with the YHDP principles of PYD, TIC, and HF outlined here.

Social and Community Integration

The SEOH YHDP Team recognizes that access to permanent housing that is located in proximity to diverse community resources is associated with increases in community and social integration, particularly for people who have experienced homelessness and/or mental illness. Moreover, participation in meaningful community activities has a positive effect on overall emotional well-being and feelings of social integration. With that in mind, YHDP projects will seek to offer housing in youth's community of choice, and primarily utilize scattered site housing options in order to ensure that real choices about community exist. Furthermore, all YHDP project staff engaging in housing stability planning will work with youth to identify goals related social or community integration - for example, identifying local community activities or organizations with which they could become involved or participation in faith-based activities in which they are interested. Case management work related to permanency plans will also include development of social networks and community supports for youth, to ensure they are building long-term connections that will help provide social support and stability after youth move-on from involvement with youth homeless programs.

Youth Choice

The SEOH YHDP Team recognizes the primacy of youth choice in all aspects of the YHDP effort. At the system-level this includes designing a system response that has sufficient and appropriately located resources so that youth can be housed in their county of choice, regardless of where they entered the homeless system. Additionally, youth and staff collaboratively engage in housing planning to help ensure that youth needs and goals drive determinations about housing interventions.

With the YHDP projects, all goals related to accessing education, employment, mental/physical health services, and identifying permanent connections will be self-identified by youth. Progress and/or achievement of these goals will also be youth defined and youth driven.

Special Populations

The SEOH YHDP Team recognizes the unique challenges and needs of certain special populations, and also recognizes the disproportionate impact that homelessness has on many of these populations. In addition to incorporating all known data on these special populations into this plan's statement of need, discussion of local challenges and needs, and estimates of system need, the YHDP effort will strive to address the needs of these special populations in the following ways:

Minors – SEOH YHDP data indicates that fairly small numbers of youth under age 18 currently experience homelessness in the YHDP area, although larger numbers are assisted with homelessness prevention resources. However, the YHDP Team believes these numbers may partly reflect the lack of shelter and housing options available to minors. With that in mind, the YHDP effort

will seek to ensure an adequate supply of flexible homelessness prevention resources are available, as we believe this is where the greatest need lies for minors. YHDP will also create new outreach programming with the hope of helping to better identify all youth who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness. Additionally, as part of the proposed homelessness prevention programming, YHDP will formalize and strengthen collaboration and partnerships with local child welfare offices as a means to identify system-involved minors who may be at risk of homelessness and leverage cross system resources as needed.

Pregnant and Parenting Youth – SEOH YHDP data and assumptions indicate that about half of youth 18-24 who experienced homelessness were parenting youth, and about 20% of those at-risk of homelessness were parenting youth. To address the needs of pregnant and parenting youth, YHDP will ensure that all new projects developed will have the flexibility in their design and preparation/training of staff in order to be able to serve any youth, regardless of pregnancy, parenting status, or unaccompanied status. Case management will be designed to provide linkages to mainstream community programs to help pregnant and parenting youth with parenting, child care, and health access. To the extent the parenting youth is interested, case managers will also directly support cultivation of permanency connections with extended family and any absent parents.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning, Intersex, Asexual (LGBTQIA) Youth – Although the YHDP area has limited local data on the numbers of youth ages 18-24 who identify as LGBTQIA, data from Sojourners Care Network indicates that 30% of youth under age 18 served by their

emergency shelter program did not identify as heterosexual – a rate that tracks with national statistics. With this in mind, YHDP will require all new projects to provide appropriate cultural competency training to staff to ensure these youths are served well in any YHDP project. Since YHDP housing projects will heavily rely on working with private landlords, the YHDP Team will also track any issues with landlords as it pertains to housing LGBTQIA youth and develop response strategies, including offering cultural competency training to landlords, educating on tenant rights and protections, or permanently terminating relationships with landlords if needed.

Youth Involved in Juvenile Justice and Exiting Foster Care – In the SEOH YHDP area, qualitative local data, which aligns with national research, indicates that youth involved with the child welfare system experience higher rates of homelessness than non-child welfare involved youth. Local child welfare agencies also report high rates of housing instability for youth involved with child welfare. Since 2009, the number of children in agency custody in Ohio has increased by nearly 20%, which likely maps to greater numbers of homeless or at-risk youth needing assistance through YHDP. In response, the YHDP effort will formalize and strengthen collaboration and partnerships with local child welfare offices as a means to identify system-involved (or formerly system-involved) youth who may be at risk of homelessness and leverage cross system resources as needed. YHDP will also formalize partnerships with the new Bridges program and providers to ensure that emancipated homeless youth have access to this resource. Lastly, YHDP will seek to engage in cross training opportunities with child welfare agencies and staff.

The YHDP Team currently has almost no data about the numbers of local youth who have been involved with the juvenile justice system and also experienced or been at risk of homelessness. Therefore, the first thing YHDP will seek to do is work with local Department of Youth Services (DYS) staff to outline the need, identify opportunities for partnership and collaboration, and leverage cross system resources. YHDP will then formalize these partnerships to ensure these youths are identified and their needs met.

Victims of Sexual Trafficking and Exploitation - The SEOH YHDP area has no current local data on the numbers who are victims of sex trafficking and/or exploitation, but local providers have reported some instances of youth trading sex for housing. The YHDP Team will seek to continue to educate local stakeholders and service providers about sex trafficking and exploitation, including identifying signs that someone may be a victim. The new outreach program will be especially equipped to identify and respond to situations involving possible sex trafficking, expanded outreach will help to make available services known to those youth who had previously been forced to remain in unsafe housing.

Immigrant Youth – SEOH YHDP data show no immigrant youth currently accessing homeless services in the YHDP area. However, through training and development of formalized agreements with local immigrant-serving organizations, the YHDP Team will seek to ensure that all projects are able to competently respond to the needs of youth who are also immigrants. The YHDP Team will also seek to establish agreements with local interpretation service providers so that language does not become a barrier to addressing the shelter and housing needs of homeless, immigrant youth.

8 | YOUTH HOUSING SYSTEM PROJECTS

Based on the analysis of expected need (both the estimated number of young people expected to present as homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness, and an assessment of their characteristics and needs), the SEOH YHDP Team developed a series of assumptions about the response needed to house the youth anticipated to present for assistance.

The response was planned separately for four groups: unaccompanied homeless youth aged 18-24 years who are literally homeless, parenting youth aged 18-24 and their children who are literally homeless, unaccompanied youth aged 18-24 years who at imminent risk of homelessness, and parenting youth aged 18-24 and their children who are at imminent risk of homelessness.

Exhibit 7: Responses Envisioned for Young People At-Risk of Homelessness in SEOH

Responses for those At Imminent Risk of Homelessness	Description	UY18-24 expected to need this response (%)	PY18-24 expected to need this response (%)	Rationale
Diversion (one-time or short-term support)	Mediation with financial assistance, followed by up to 6 mo of after-care case management	70%	70%	Assuming a progressive engagement approach, 40% are expected to need only one-time mediation/financial support; 30% are expected to need short-term support (1-3 months). [While other youth would be offered diversion first, assume that 20% will need more assistance and will receive RRH diversion]. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be provided to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable
RRH Diversion	Diversion followed by RRH (up to 24 mo), using a progressive engagement approach	20%	20%	Assuming a progressive engagement approach (meaning youth would be offered diversion first), 15% are expected to need an average of 6 months of RRH diversion assistance; 5% are expected to need longer-term RRH diversion support averaging 18 months. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be provided to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable
Crisis Transitional Housing (CH)	Crisis transitional housing (CH) followed by up to 6 mo of after-care case management	10%	10%	After the initial coordinated entry assessment (or perhaps after diversion is attempted), approximately 10% of youth at-risk of homelessness are expected to have nowhere safe to stay that night and will be provided with crisis transitional housing and up to 6 months of after-care case management to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable

Each response is comprised of a package of assistance (some of which is short and provided through only one project type, and other parts which are longer and involve support from multiple programs).

The tables above and below summarize the responses and the percent of all young adult households (as estimated in Exhibit 5) expected to need each response. (Note that the program types that comprise these responses are described in the following subsection.)

Exhibit 8: Responses Envisioned for Young People Experiencing Literal Homelessness in SEOH

Responses for those Experiencing Literal Homelessness or Fleeing DV	Description	UY18-24 expected to need this response (%)	PY18-24 expected to need this response (%)	Rationale
Host Homes		10%	11%	After the initial coordinated entry assessment, approximately 10% of unaccompanied youth (UY) and 11% of parenting youth (PY) experiencing literal homelessness are expected to prefer to stay with a Host Home rather than in Crisis TH. Host Homes are expected to be most desirable and beneficial for LGBTQA youth, youth in school, and parenting youth.
Host Homes (crisis)	Volunteer host homes for both short-term (crisis) and longer-term stays	7%	8%	Approximately 4% of UY are expected to resolve their homelessness within 2 months of staying in a host home, and 3% within 6 months. For PY, 6% are expected to work with case managers to resolve homelessness (e.g., reunify with family, find independent housing) within 2 months, and 2% after up to a 6 month stay. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be available to all youth to ensure housing placement setting is safe and stable.
HH to TH	Initial short-term stay in a host home for emergency purposes, followed by up to 6 mo stay in TH	1%	0%	Assuming a progressive engagement approach, 1% of youth are expected to need up to a 6 mo stay in TH, after an initial stay with a host home. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be provided to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable
HH to RRH	Initial short-term stay in host home, followed by up to 12 mo in RRH	2%	3%	Assuming a progressive engagement approach, 2% of UY and 3% of PY are expected to need up to 12 months of RRH assistance, after an initial stay with a host home. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be provided to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable

Responses for those Experiencing Literal Homelessness or Fleeing DV	Description	UY18-24 expected to need this response (%)	PY18-24 expected to need this response (%)	Rationale
Crisis Housing (CH)		91%	90%	After the initial coordinated entry assessment, most young people (approximately 91% of UY and 90% of PY experiencing literal homelessness) are expected to prefer crisis housing to address their immediate housing needs as they work with field-based case managers on more permanent housing options (e.g., reunify with family, find independent housing).
Crisis Housing (CH) Only	Crisis transitional housing (CH) followed by up to 6 mo of after-care case management	36%	54%	Approximately 36% of UY and 54% of PY are expected to only need CH. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be available to all youth to ensure housing placement setting is safe and stable.
CH to Host Homes (longer-term)	CH followed by an up to 6 mo stay in host home	5%	0%	Assuming a progressive engagement approach, approximately 5% of UY are expected to need up to a 6 month stay in a host home, after an initial stay in CH. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be provided to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable
CH to TH	CH followed by up to 6 mo in TH	9%	0%	Assuming a progressive engagement approach, approximately 9% of UY are expected to need up to a 6 month stay in TH, after an initial stay in CH. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be provided to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable
CH to TH to RRH	CH followed by up to 6 mo in TH, followed by up to 12 mo in RRH	7%	0%	Assuming a progressive engagement approach, approximately 7% of UY are expected to need up to a 6 month stay in TH, after an initial stay in CH, and then to need RRH assistance for up to 12 months in order to move into permanent housing. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be provided to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable

Responses for those Experiencing Literal Homelessness or Fleeing DV	Description	UY18-24 expected to need this response (%)	PY18-24 expected to need this response (%)	Rationale
CH to TH to PSH	CH followed by up to 6 mo in TH, followed by a long-term stay in PSH	2%	0%	Assuming a progressive engagement approach, approximately 2% of UY are expected to need up to a 6 month stay in TH, after an initial stay in CH, and then to need PSH. This pathway assumes their need for PSH wasn't immediately identified. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be provided to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable
CH to RRH	CH followed by up to 18 mo in RRH	26%	34%	Assuming a progressive engagement approach, approximately 26% of UY and 34% of PY are expected to need RRH assistance for up to 18 months in order to move into permanent housing. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be provided to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable
CH to RRH to PSH	CH followed by up to 12 mo RRH, followed by a long-term stay in PSH	1%	2%	Assuming a progressive engagement approach, approximately 1% of UY and 2% of PY are expected to need RRH assistance for up to 12 months in order to move into permanent housing, after an initial stay in CH, and then to need PSH. This pathway assumes their need for PSH wasn't immediately identified. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be provided to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable
CH to PSH	CH followed by at least 12 mo stay in PSH	5%	0%	Approximately 5% of UY are expected to need a long-term stay in PSH, after an initial stay in CH. Up to 6 months of after-care case management will be provided to ensure the youth's housing placement setting is safe and stable
TOTAL		100%	100%	

Exhibit 9 lists the project models proposed to meet local need and end youth homelessness within the SEOH YHDP service area, derived based on the analysis of need and system planning discussions held by the YHDP Team, YAB, and YHDP workgroups. The exhibit also shows the number of young people who are expected to be served by each project type.

Exhibit 10 shows the estimated inventory needed of each project type to be able to provide the response envisioned in Exhibits 7 and 8 above. These estimates are based on the turnover estimates derived from the length of assistance from each project type that is envisioned as part of each cohort's response.

Exhibit 9: Estimated # of Participant Households Expected to be Served Annually

Project Type	Unaccomp. YA 18-24, literally homeless	Parenting YA 18-24 HH, literally homeless	Unaccomp. YA 18-24, at-risk of hmls	Parenting YA 18-24 HH, at-risk of hmls	Total Participants Served in each Project Type
Diversion	0	0	5 UY	9 PY HH	14 YYA HH
Host Homes	13 UY	5 PY HH	0	0	18 YYA HH
Crisis Transitional Housing	79 UY	49 PY HH	1 UY	1 PY HH	130 YYA HH
Transitional Housing	17 UY	0	0	0	17 YYA HH
TAY RRH	32 UY	21 PY HH	2 UY	2 PY HH	57 YYA HH
Permanent Supportive Housing	7 UY	1 PY HH	0	0	8 YYA HH

Exhibit 10: Projected Youth Point-in-time System Inventory Needs by Project Type

Project Type	Unaccomp. YA 18-24, literally homeless	Parenting YA 18-24, literally homeless	Unaccomp. YA 18-24, at-risk of hmls	Parenting YA 18-24, at-risk of hmls	Total System Inventory Needs
Diversion[a]	-	-	6 slots	6 slots	12 slots
Host Homes	4 homes	1 home	-	-	5 homes
Crisis Transitional Housing[b]	13 beds	8 rooms	-	-	21 beds/ rooms
Transitional Housing[c]	8 beds	-	-	-	8 beds
TAY RRH	43 units	30 units	2 units	2 units	77 units
Permanent Supportive Housing	7 units	1 unit			(8 new units/year)

[a] The estimated point-in-time capacity is based on annual number receiving diversion, plus some continuation of after-care for those previously served with diversion.

[b] Crisis Transitional Housing project model will be comprised of both facility-based and motel voucher models.

[c] The YHDP team determined the TH beds could be met with the existing Sojourners TH program, so this need is considered to be "met".

Each of the project models is briefly described below, including system infrastructure elements that are not tied to the youth projections presented in Exhibit 9. Greater detail on each project model is provided in Appendix 3.

Access and Diversion Services

Coordinated Entry

The SEOH YHDP area is currently finalizing its Coordinated Entry system. Once in place, this CE system will provide easy access to homeless services for Youth and Young Adults (YYA) experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Addresses CCP Goals #1, #2, #3.

Youth Crisis Response Team (CRT)

The rural setting, lack of public transportation, and limited accessibility to homeless services providers within the SEOH YHDP area, makes it difficult for YYA who are experiencing unsheltered homelessness to reach out for services on their own.

The proposed Youth Crisis Response Team (CRT) will provide field-based outreach in every county of the YHDP area. The CRT will outreach along defined routes and visit identified hotspots in each county, while also responding to reports of unsheltered YYA. An essential piece of this project will be the provision of transportation assistance to unsheltered YYA in need of emergency shelter services, return to family/friends, or access to other services to help end the unsheltered episode.

The existing 24-hour youth hotline will be expanded to provide support to the entire SEOH YHDP area.

In addition to providing field-based outreach, the CRT completes assessments and provides supportive services and housing planning assistance to homeless YYA who are currently in crisis housing (including crisis TH). The CRT works with YYA to determine what housing services they may need and want, and begin to formulate housing plans that account for youth choice, opportunities for family reunification, access to other housing and employment (or education) resources, and other geographic preferences.

Addresses CCP Goals #1, #2, #3.

Diversion

Increasing diversion activities and resources is critical to ending youth homelessness.

The CRT will collaborate with a variety of systems of care to identify YYA at imminent risk of homelessness. If the young person is in a reasonably safe location, the CRT will determine if the individual can remain there for the near-term while they work with the young person to identify viable long-term housing and permanency options. Short-term assistance will be offered to divert young people from crisis housing, based on individual need, and may include flexible financial assistance and/or supportive services. Using a progressive engagement approach, medium-term assistance may also be provided to support the young person as they transition into stable, permanent housing.

Addresses CCP Goals #1, #2.

Crisis Housing/Crisis Services

Crisis Transitional Housing (CH)

The limited number of emergency shelter beds in the SEOH YHDP area are primarily utilized by adults, which means that YYA are likely sometimes choosing to remain in unsafe conditions, or become or remain unsheltered.

A short-term facility with 24-hour staffing and on-site services such as job and educational training will offer 18 beds annually to YYA experiencing homelessness.

An expanded emergency voucher system will offer short-term shelter and services to homeless YYA in a scattered site setting in counties with limited or no shelter or crisis transitional housing access. This will allow YYA to be served in their own community, if they choose.

Crisis Host Homes

Volunteer households provide short-term crisis housing for YYA who desire shelter in this type of setting. Homes are self-selected by YYA, CRT provides supportive services.

Addresses CCP Goals #1, #3, #4, #5.

Short-Term Housing and Services

Youth Housing Team (YHT)

This field-based team connects homeless YYA to appropriate resources and housing and works with them to build permanent connections, and stabilize in housing. For system projection purposes, YHT support is budgeted as part of the housing programs which the team supports. YHT staff will work directly with YYA across the different housing environments they access and for a period of time following movement into permanent housing—whether in a family home or independent housing. As part of housing stabilization, YHT staff will also work with YYA on community and social integration, as well as mainstream benefit linkage.

Host Homes

Volunteer households provide short to medium-term housing for YYA who desire shelter in this type of setting. Homes are self-selected by YYA, and YHT provides supportive services.

Transitional Housing (TH)

Project-based and scattered site TH units offer medium-term housing with intensive supports, including on-site staff, for those YYA who do not yet desire fully independent housing.

Addresses CCP Goals #4, #5.

Long-Term Housing and Services

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

Scattered site, non-time limited rental/ utility assistance with individualized YHT supportive services for homeless, disabled YYA. Allows for transition to non-youth dedicated PSH upon 25th birthday.

Rapid Rehousing (RRH)

Time limited rental/utility assistance with YHT supportive services to bridge to permanent housing.

Addresses CCP Goals #4, #5.

Other Supportive Services

Tiny Houses

Due to the high unemployment rate in this area, especially for YYA, and because of the limited number of adults completing post-secondary education, an alternative educational/training program may benefit the YYA of this region.

The Tiny Houses educational training program instructs students on the various disciplines utilized in the production and sale of these units, while also increasing housing stock for YYA long term housing programs.

Address CCP Goals #5.

9 CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

To help ensure success of the YHDP coordinated planning effort and related housing projects, the YHDP Team will implement a continuous quality improvement (CQI) process. This CQI process will allow the YHDP Team and YAB to regularly evaluate implementation of the coordinated community plan, identify needed revisions or updates, and implement needed changes in real time.

At the project level, utilization of the CQI process will help the YHDP Team and YAB monitor implementation of new and updated homeless assistance projects serving homeless youth, and ensure the operation of projects aligns with the vision, values, concepts, and goals of this coordinated community plan. Details about the CQI processes are below.

CQI and the Coordinated Community Plan to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness

Procedure #1: Annually review and update the Coordinated Community Plan (CCP)

•Each November, the YHDP Team and YAB review the CCP and make recommendations for any needed revisions

•Each December, the YHDP Team shares the revised copy of the CCP with stakeholders for review and collection of additional feedback and revision suggestions

•By February, the YHDP Team, in conjunction with the YAB. makes final revisions to the CCP. All revisions are approved by the YHDP Team and the YAB, and the final CCP is published.

Procedure #2: Monthly review of progress on the CCP

YHDP Team meets monthly to review progress on implementation of the CCP. Review of progress includes the following:

•Monthly, review any questions or concerns raised by any stakeholders or the Project Oversight Workgroup (described below)

•Quarterly, review system level performance data including:

•Number of youth assisted with homeless prevention and outcomes for those youth

•Number of homeless youth identified (sheltered vs. unsheltered)

•Length of time homeless for youth

•Permanent housing exits (as compared to all exits)

•Changes in scores on the Positive Youth Development Inventory for all youth assisted by the Youth Housing System

•Rates of return to the Youth Housing System for youth

•Monthly results will also be shared with the YAB for review, and the YHDP Team will request a mid-year discussion with the YAB if milestones and monthly or quarterly performance data raise concerns. (The YAB has representation on the YHDP Team, so YAB members can relay YHDP observations to the broader YAB at any time.)

CQI and YHDP Projects

Procedure #1: YHDP Project Oversight Workgroup reviews YHDP project implementation

•The YHDP Project Oversight Workgroup (to be convened at a future date) meets monthly to review all aspects of the implementation of the projects created by the YHDP effort

•Membership includes, at minimum, staff from the YHDP Lead agency, YAB, and ODSA

•The Project Oversight Workgroup reports monthly to the YHDP Team and YAB

•Monthly reviews Annual Performance Reports (APRs) for all YHDP projects, identifying any areas of concern

•Follow up occurs, as needed with YHDP project grantees

•Quarterly, the YHDP Workgroup reviews the following and makes recommendations to the YHDP Team and to the YHDP projects grantees, as appropriate:

-Project APRs

-Client Positive Youth Development Inventory scores and changes in scores

-System level performance data (described previously)

-Any other relevant and available project performance data

-The YAB can be brought in to discuss project-level approaches at any time. Further, the YAB can convene youth participant focus groups (or other information gathering sessions) to examine specific issues or successes that the YHDP Team or YAB feels would benefit from additional youth perspective.

Procedure #2: YHDP Team monthly review of implementation of the YHDP projects

•The YHDP Project Oversight Workgroup reports on project implementation monthly to the YHDP Team

Procedure #3: YHDP and YAB annual evaluation of YHDP projects' fidelity to the CCP

YHDP projects complete a self-assessment of compliance with the CCP

•Project assessment tool to be designed by the YHDP Team

-Includes review of fidelity to the core principles previously outlined (ie, PYD, TIC, Housing First, etc)

•YHDP Team designees complete YHDP project evaluations that include site visits and assessment of projects for compliance with the CCP

-Project assessment tool to be designed by the YHDP Team

•Findings from the self-assessments and YHDP Team assessments/site visits will be presented to the YHDP Team and the YAB

-Both the YHDP Team and YAB may make recommendations next steps or actions

APPENDIX

Housing Intervention Definitions

Affordable Housing: In general, housing for which the occupant(s) is/are paying no more than 30 percent of his or her income for gross housing costs, including utilities. Please note that some jurisdictions may define affordable housing based on other, locally determined criteria, and that this definition is intended solely as an approximate guideline or general rule of thumb.

https://www.huduser.gov/portal/glossary/glossary_a.html

Coordinated Entry: Process developed to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed for, referred, and connected to housing and assistance based on their strengths and needs. This document answers several frequently asked questions about coordinated entry and HMIS.

https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Coordinated-Entry-and-HMIS-FAQs.pdf

Emergency Shelter (ES) : any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary or transitional shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/glossary/glossary_e.html

Homeless Prevention: Activities or programs designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including, but not limited to: (1) short-term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrearages for families that have received eviction or utility termination notices; (2) security deposits or first month's rent to permit a homeless family to move into its own apartment; (3) mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes; (4) legal services programs that enable representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings; (5) payments to prevent foreclosure on a home; and (6) other innovative programs and activities designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/glossary/glossary_h.html

Housing First: a model of assistance that prioritizes rapid placement and stabilization in permanent housing that does not have service participation requirements or preconditions (such as sobriety or a minimum income threshold). Transitional housing and supportive service only projects can be considered to be using a housing first model for the purposes of this NOFA if they operate with low-barriers, work to quickly move people into permanent housing, do not require participation in supportive services, and for transitional housing projects, do not require any preconditions for moving into the transitional housing (e.g., sobriety or minimum income threshold).

https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/YHDP-NOFA.pdf

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): permanent housing with indefinite leasing or rental assistance paired with supportive services to assist homeless persons with a disability or families with an adult or child member with a disability achieve housing stability.

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH): emphasizes housing search and relocation services and short- and medium-term rental assistance to move homeless persons and families (with or without a disability) as rapidly as possible into permanent housing.

https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-program-eligibility-requirements/

Transitional Housing (TH): A project that has as its purpose facilitating the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing within a reasonable amount of time (usually 24 months). Transitional housing includes housing primarily designed to serve deinstitutionalized homeless individuals and other homeless individuals with mental or physical disabilities and homeless families with children. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/glossary/glossary_t.html

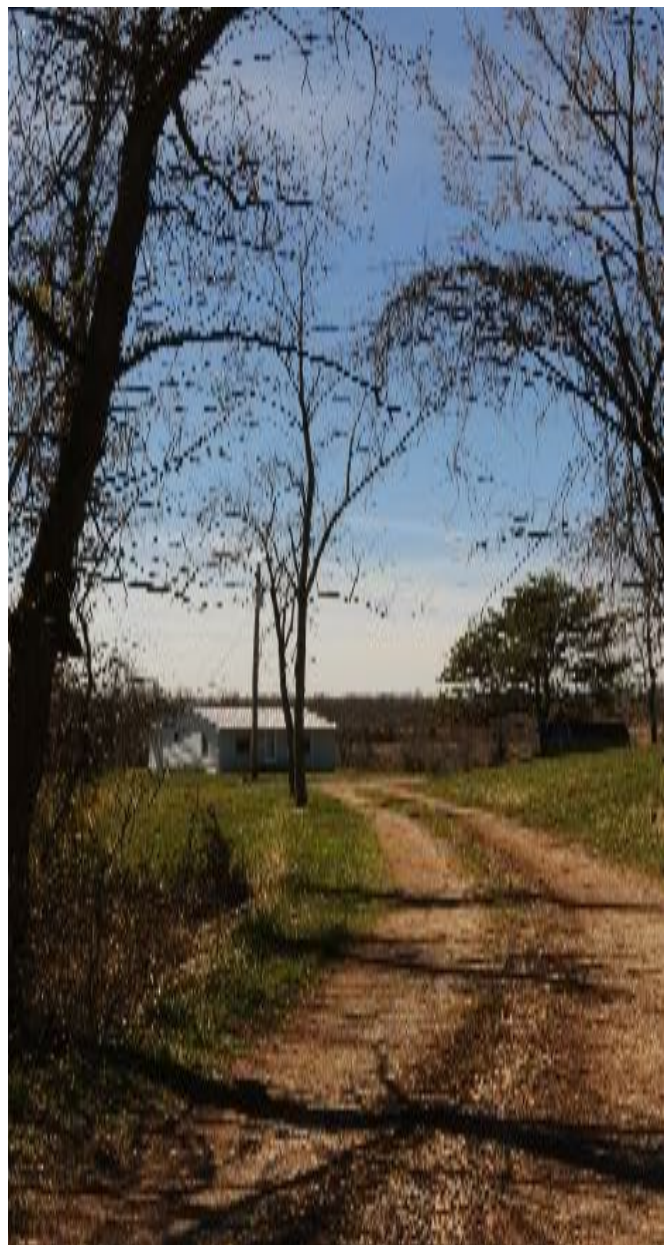**Youth** - Persons aged 24 and younger.

•Unaccompanied Youth - persons who are age 24 or younger, who are not part of a family with children, and who are not accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness. This also includes two or more youth age 24 or younger who are presenting together as a family without children.

•Pregnant or Parenting Youth - persons who are 24 and younger who are the parents or legal guardians of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, or who are pregnant.

•Transition Age Youth - persons between age 18 and 24 who are transitioning from childhood to adulthood.

https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/YHDP-NOFA.pdf

Youth Advisory Board - A group of youth (of at least 3 members), age 24 and younger, at least 2/3 of whom are homeless or formerly homeless, that are included in policy making decisions of the CoC, particularly on policies that relate to preventing and ending youth homelessness.

https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/YHDP-NOFA.pdf

Type	Organization Name	Project Name	County	Target Pop	Inventory
Projects Dedicated for Youth					
ES	Sojourners Care Network	RHY BCPes	Vinton	Youth <18	5 beds/units
TH	Sojourners Care Network	Transitional Housing	Vinton	Youth 18-24	6 beds/units
PSH	Sojourners Care Network	Generation Now PSH	Vinton	Youth 18-25	9 units/units
Projects for Adults with Children and/or Single Adults					
ES	Edna Brooks	My Sister's Place Domestic Violence Shelter	Athens	DV	10 beds 4 units
ES	Serenity House, Inc.	Serenity House	Gallia Meigs Jackson	Primarily DV	12 beds 6 units (8 DV beds, 4 Homeless beds)
ES	Good Works, Inc.	Timothy House	Athens	All	15 beds 10 units
ES	Jackson Homeless Committee	Hotel/Motel Overflow	Jackson	All	10 beds 5 units
ES	Meigs County Veterans Outreach	Meigs County Veterans Outreach - ES Overflow	Meigs	Veterans	1 overflow bed
TH	Woodland Centers, Inc.	Supportive Housing	Gallia Meigs Jackson	Single Adults	5 units

Type	Organization Name	Project Name	County	Target Pop	Inventory
Projects for Adults with Children and/or Single Adults					
RRH	Integrated Services for Behavioral Health	Athens - Integrated Services - HCRP RRH	Athens	All	9 units 21 beds
RRH	Integrated Services for Behavioral Health	Jackson-Vinton - Integrated Services - HCRP RRH	Jackson Vinton	All	3 units 7 beds
RRH	Gallia Meigs Integrated Services	Integrated Services - HCRP RRH	Gallia Meigs	All	9 units 15 beds
PSH	Athens MHA	Athens Serenity Village SAMI Shelter Plus Care	Athens	Single Adults	5 beds/units
PSH	Athens MHA	Athens Shelter Plus Care	Athens	All	58 units 85 beds
PSH	Athens MHA	Graham Drive Family Housing	Athens	Fam. w/ Children	4 units 12 beds
PSH	Athens MHA	VASH	Athens	Veterans	35 units 42 beds
PSH	Hocking MHA	Region 17 Tenant Based - PSH	Athens Gallia Jackson Meigs Vinton	All	32 units 60 beds
PSH	Hocking MHA	Hocking Shelter Plus Care	Athens Gallia Jackson Meigs Vinton	All	14 units 22 beds

ACCESS and DIVERSION SERVICES					
PROGRAM TYPE	**DESCRIPTION**	**ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS**	**TIMEFRAME**	**POPULATION**	**OUTPUTS/ OUTCOME MEASURES**
Coordinated Entry (CE)	A coordinated system that provides easy access to homeless services for those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and that quickly connects people experiencing homelessness to appropriate housing resources. CE Access points are easily accessible via phone or in-person.	Defined CE access points within each county of the region, equipped to conduct screening for possible diversion, and make referrals to shelter or homelessness prevention resources as needed YYA contacting a CE access point are immediately referred to the Youth Crisis Response Team (Youth CRT) · The Youth CRT is a field-based services team that is charged with helping address all aspects of street outreach, diversion/prevention, shelter entry, and assessment for all homeless or at-risk YYA in the region Youth CRT does diversion screen with YYA and either diverts or assists to enter shelter program Once YYA are in shelter, Youth CRT completes TAY VI-SPDAT within 48 hours to help identify housing needs and best intervention	Immediate one-time response	All YYA and subpops	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA can access shelter within 12 hours of presenting to a system access point YYA at imminent risk of homelessness who are assisted with homelessness prevention resources do not enter the homeless system for 6 months
Outreach	Field-based outreach to YYA who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness	Youth CRT staffs outreach Youth CRT visits defined routes and hot spots, while also responding to reports of unsheltered YYA or those in unsafe situations · Increase coordination with existing Safe Place network sites 24/7 accessible hotline (phone & text) · Expansion of existing resource Youth CRT offices in every county of the region (co-located with other agencies) that provide meeting space and storage for basic supplies for CRT and YYA identified Youth CRT can provide basic supplies to identified YYA, including TRANSPORTATION Youth CRT completes TAY-VI-SPDAT immediately with any unsheltered YYA who are resistant or unable to go into shelter	Immediate on-time response Duration can be extended for YYA refusing to enter shelter or housing	All YYA and subpops	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA can access shelter within 12 hours of presenting to a system access point YYA at imminent risk of homelessness who are assisted with homelessness prevention resources do not enter the homeless system for 6 months
Homelessness Prevention	Short-term assistance to help YYA avoid shelter placement by identifying and returning to other viable (short and longer-term) housing options, with service and/or financial support	Youth CRT work with YYA referred through CE · Accessible 24/7 via on-call/text Formalized coordination with child welfare, juvenile justice, and other systems of care to identify YYA at imminent risk of homelessness · Established protocol for identifying YYA most at risk · Established referral process · Established agreement to connect YYA to forthcoming Bridges program and other available financial assist resources whenever eligible Can provide flexible/individualized financial assistance, including: · Utilities assist and arrears · Rent assist and arrears · Food · Transportation · Kinship financial assistance Can provide flexible/individualized supportive services, including: · Family/landlord mediation · Advocacy on behalf of YYA · Development of housing plan that takes into account family and other permanency options · Asset-based with focus on keeping YYA in county of origin if desired	Duration of assistance ranging from 1 to 3 months · In some cases may be extended up to 6 months	YYA in category 2 or 3	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA at imminent risk of homelessness who are assisted with homelessness prevention resources do not enter the homeless system for 6 months YYA have a safe place to stay (assessments to determine safety of current housing situation or need to move to Crisis TH) YYA exiting to permanent housing have access to necessary household items

CRISIS HOUSING/CRISIS SERVICES

PROGRAM TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS	TIMEFRAME	POPULATION	OUTPUTS/ OUTCOME MEASURES
Emergency Shelter (ES)	Project-based shelter serving homeless individuals and families, regardless of	YHDP Team work with shelter staff to provide training on how to serve homeless YYA, and how to connect to Youth CRT	Avg length of stay no more than 30 days	YYA 18-24	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA can access shelter within 12 hours of presenting
Domestic Violence Shelter (DV)	Project-based shelter serving homeless individuals and families who are fleeing	YHDP Team will work with shelter staff to provide training on how to serve homeless YYA fleeing DV, and how to connect to Youth CRT	Avg length of stay no more than 30 days	YYA 18-24 fleeing DV	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA can access shelter within 12 hours of presenting
Crisis Transitional Housing (TH)	*Pilot Project: Short-term shelter/TH to homeless YYA in a project-based setting*	Dedicated shelter/TH · 6-8 crisis TH beds (18 beds total) · 24 hr supervision · meals prepared by YYA on site (full kitchen) · On-site services include job and educational training/coaching Youth CRT provides primary services, including: · Assessment · Assist with housing plan development · Linkage/connection to other resources	1 yr pilot to begin first quarter 2018 Avg length of stay between 1 day and 3 months. In some cases, stays of up to 6	YYA 18 – 24; all subpops	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA can access shelter within 12 hours of presenting to a system access point YYA have a safe place to stay (assessments to determine safety of current housing situation or need to move to Crisis TH) YYA exiting to permanent housing have access to
Crisis Transitional Housing (TH)	*Expansion to Existing Resource: Emergency vouchers provide short-term shelter to homeless YYA in scattered-site setting (in counties with no or limited shelter or crisis TH access)*	Vouchers issued based on individual needs and geography · 3-5 providers with MOA and invoicing system Youth CRT provides primary services, including: · daily contact with YYA · limited evening supervision · assessment · housing plan development · provide food assist and vouchers · ensure extremely swift linkage with alternate shelter or housing resources	Avg length of stay between 1 day and 30 days (max)	YYA 18 – 24; all subpops	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA can access shelter within 12 hours of presenting to a system access point YYA have a safe place to stay (assessments to determine safety of current housing situation or need to move to Crisis TH) YYA exiting to permanent housing have access to
Crisis Host Homes	Volunteer households provide short-term crisis housing for YYA who desire housing in this type of setting · This program is in the exploratory phase	Small scale project with dedicated network of host homes YYA self-select their home, to the extent practicable Youth CRT provides primary services, including: · Connection to host home · assessment · assist with housing plan development · linkage/connection to other resources	Avg length of stay between 1 day and 90 days	YYA 18 – 24; all subpops, but special focus on LGBTQ	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA can access shelter within 12 hours of presenting to a system access point YYA have a safe place to stay (assessments to determine safety of current housing situation or need to move to Crisis TH)

SHORT-TERM HOUSING and SERVICES

PROGRAM TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS	TIMEFRAME	POPULATION	OUTPUTS/ OUTCOME MEASURES
Host Homes	Volunteer households provide time-limited housing for YYA who desire housing in this type of setting	Small scale project with dedicated network of host homes YYA self-select their home, to the extent practicable Youth Housing Team**provides primary services, including: · Connection to host home · Assist with housing and goal plan development Linkage/connection to other resources · ** The Youth Housing Team (Youth HT)is a field-based services team that is charged with helping connect homeless YYA to appropriate housing resources and then working with them while in housing to access mainstream resources, (re)establish permanent connections, and work towards identified goals, with the ultimate focus on housing retention Existing host homes offered through current Basic Center Program would continue to operate for youth under age 18	Avg length of stay between 1 month and 18 months In some cases, may stay up to 24 months	YYA 18 – 24; all subpops, but special focus on LGBTQ and young parenting YYA	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA exiting to permanent housing have access to necessary household items YYA exit to permanent housing YYA increase total income (cash and non-cash) YYA achieve at least one self-identified education and/or employment goal Where able, YYA identify at least one permanent connection to provide ongoing support YYA achieve at least one goal related to establishing permanent connections
Transitional Housing (TH	*Existing Program: Small project-based TH project for homeless YYA*	6 units for YYA needing access to more intensive, on-site services Youth HT provides primary services, including: · assist with housing and goal plan development · linkage/connection to other resources	Avg length of stay between 1 month and 18 months In some cases,	YYA 18 – 24; all subpops, Special focus on YYA with disabilities, including SMI	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA exiting to permanent housing have access to necessary household items YYA don't experience homelessness again, after exit,

LONG-TERM HOUSING and SERVICES

PROGRAM TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS	TIMEFRAME	POPULATION	OUTPUTS/ OUTCOME MEASURES
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	Scattered-site, non-time limited permanent housing with individualized supportive services. Dedicated to homeless, disabled YYA	Nine existing PSH units dedicated to YYA Formal partnerships with existing, non-YYA dedicated PSH in the region · Ensures equitable access to non-YYA dedicated PSH units, for those YYA who desire it · For YYA with high needs, allows for transition to non-YYA dedicated PSH upon 25th birthday Youth HT provides primary services, including: · assist with housing and goal plan development · linkage/connection to other resources · Services are provided in-home, where YYA desire it · Services are individualized and voluntary Ongoing assessment for transition to more independent housing	No time limit on duration of assistance	YYA 18 – 24 with existing disability (per HUD's requirements)	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA exiting to permanent housing have access to necessary household items YYA don't experience homelessness again, after exit, for at least 12 months YYA exit to permanent housing YYA increase total income (cash and non-cash) YYA achieve at least one self-identified education and/or employment goal
Rapid Re-housing (RRH)	Time-limited rental assistance and supportive services to bridge to permanent housing	Rental assistance · Duration and amount of rental assist is individualized and ongoing need assessed monthly · Security deposits, first/last month's rent Utility assistance as needed Youth HT provides primary services, including: · Assist with housing and goal plan development · Linkage/connection to other resources · Services are provided in-home, where YYA desire it · Services are individualized and voluntary, but min monthly meetings required · Supportive services may be provided for up to 6 months after rental	Avg length of assistance between 6 month and 18 months In some cases, may stay up to 24 months Exploring options for extending assistance up	YYA 18 – 24; all subpops	Crisis response services available 24/7 YYA exiting to permanent housing have access to necessary household items YYA don't experience homelessness again, after exit, for at least 12 months YYA exit to permanent housing YYA increase total income (cash and non-cash) YYA achieve at least one self-identified education and/or employment goal

OTHER SUPPORTIVE SERVICES				
Tiny Houses	Educational training program that instructs students on the various disciplines utilized in the production of these units, including but not limited to skilled and unskilled labor, heavy equipment operation, CDL transportation,	Provides job training tools, equipment, uniforms, and other necessary items Assesses skills and interest Provides employment/educational training that supports the business of construction, selling, renting Tiny Houses Provides housing stock for YYA long-term housing programs	Unlimited duration	YYA 18 – 24; all subpops	YYA increase total income (cash and non-cash) YYA achieve at least one self-identified education and/or employment goal

Produced by the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio