



Model to End Youth Homelessness

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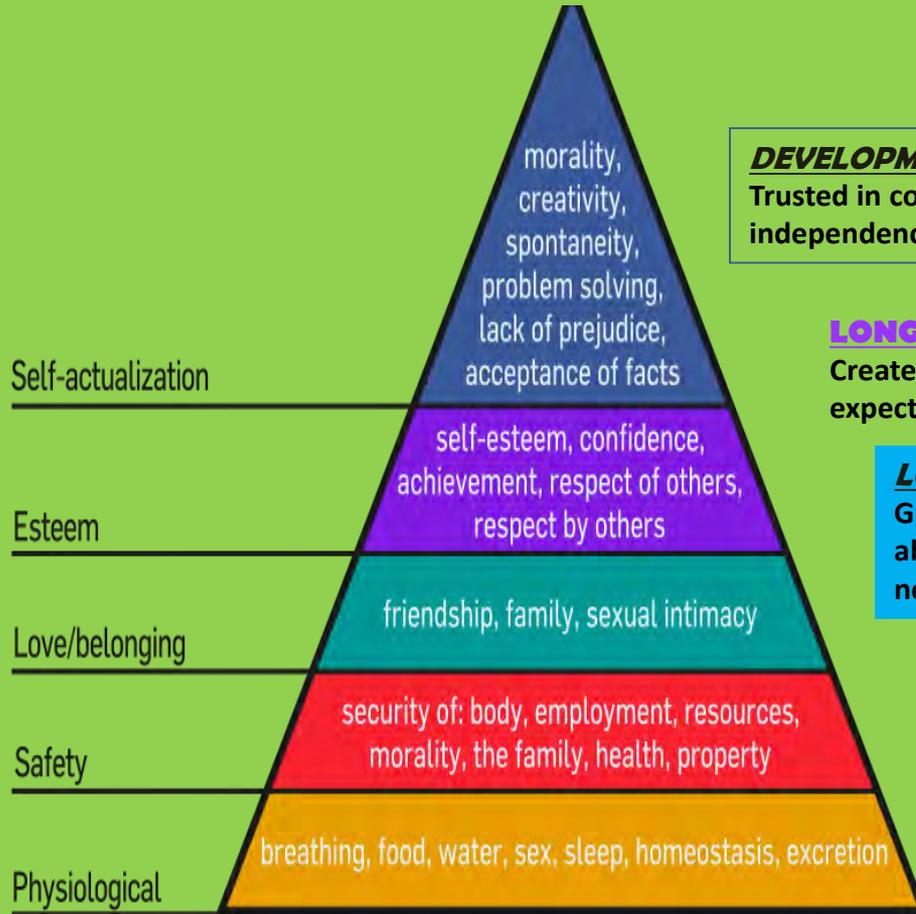
October, 9,2013

Who are we serving?

Young People who are:

- Alienated from communities
- Isolated from traditional families
- Suffering from enormous loss
- Feeling different from everyone around them
- Many have struggled with education
- Many have missed traditional benchmarks
- Many who never got a **gold star** in school

Model of Care based on Developmental Needs



DEVELOPMENTALLY APPROPRAITE HOUSING

Trusted in community, opportunity to grow toward independence

LONG TERM TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

Creates an external sense of order through rules and expectations, ability to be successful and feel competent

LOW BARRIER TRANSITIONAL

Group process on house management, negotiation of living spaces, ability to make friends and overcome differences, support to negotiate family relationships

SHELTER

Basic health care, ability to earn small amounts of income, ability to collect and own things (like clothes, shoes, CD players)

OUTREACH

Targets high-barrier youth: provides basic physical needs (a bed, bathroom, food and clothing)

Maslow Hierarchy of Needs

Programming based on Developmental Needs

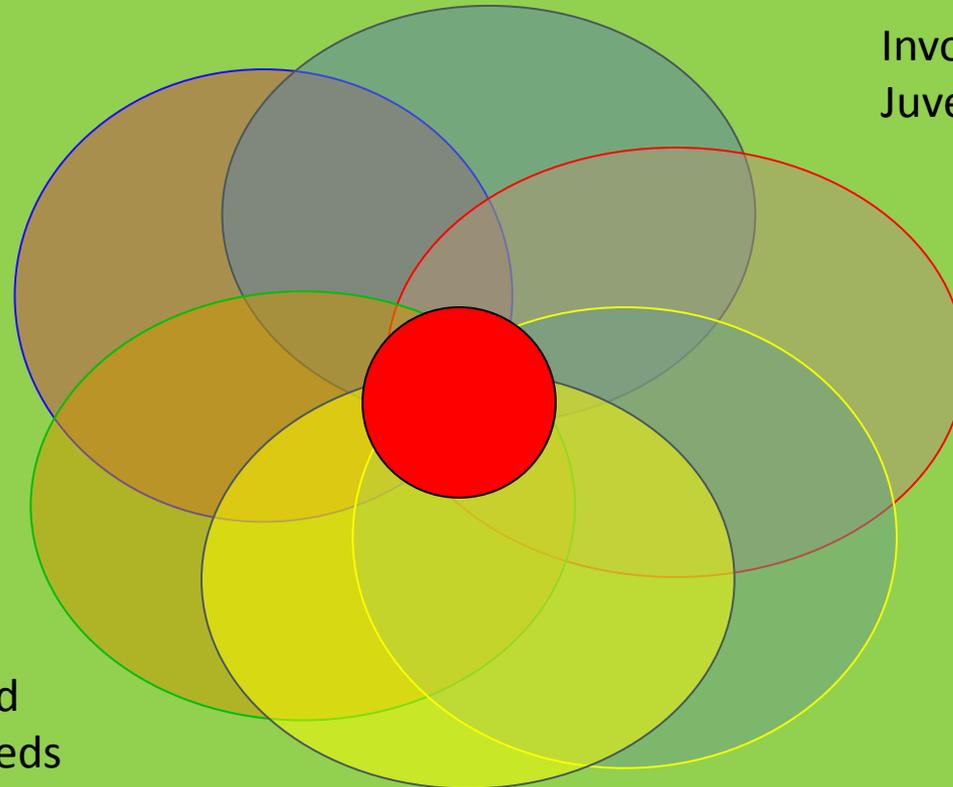
- Comprehensive care—one stop shopping
- Separate from adult
- Flexibility of services offered—welcoming the noncommittal; recognize need to build trust—slowly
- Inclusion of evidenced based approaches: e.g. Trauma Focused CBT which includes a life narrative component and Motivational interviewing
- Opportunity to have a voice, play a role in planning and implementation
- Scaffold building of multigenerational relationships/work skills

Target Population

Trafficked /Sexually Exploited

Involved with the
Juvenile Justice System

Runaway Homeless

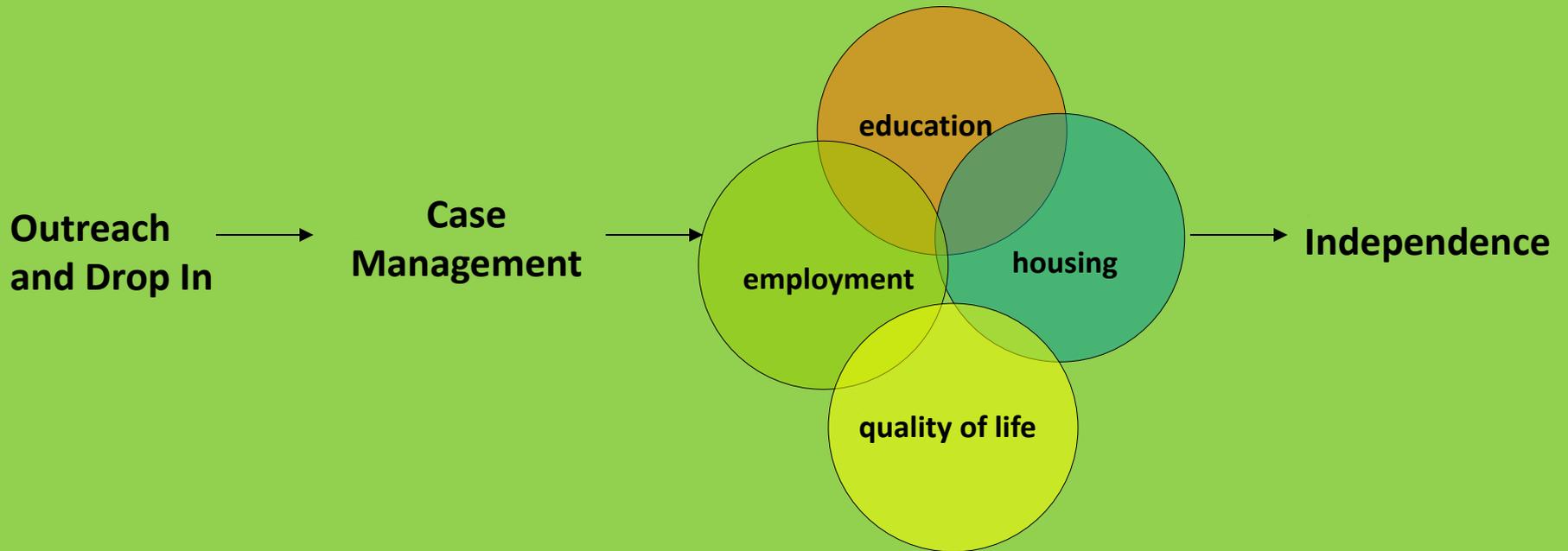


Mental Health and
Substance Abuse needs

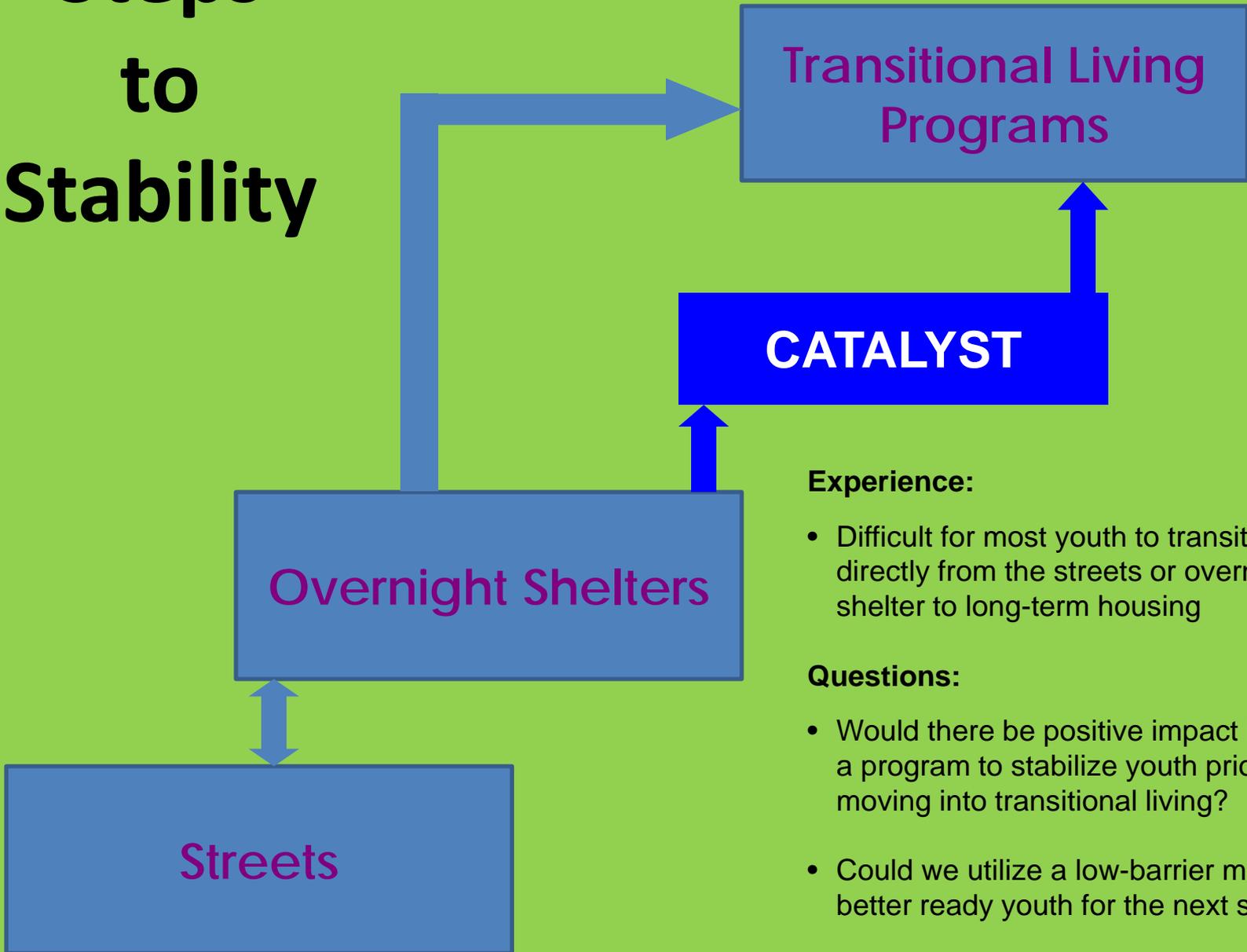
Dropouts

Foster Care

Continuum of Care



Steps to Stability



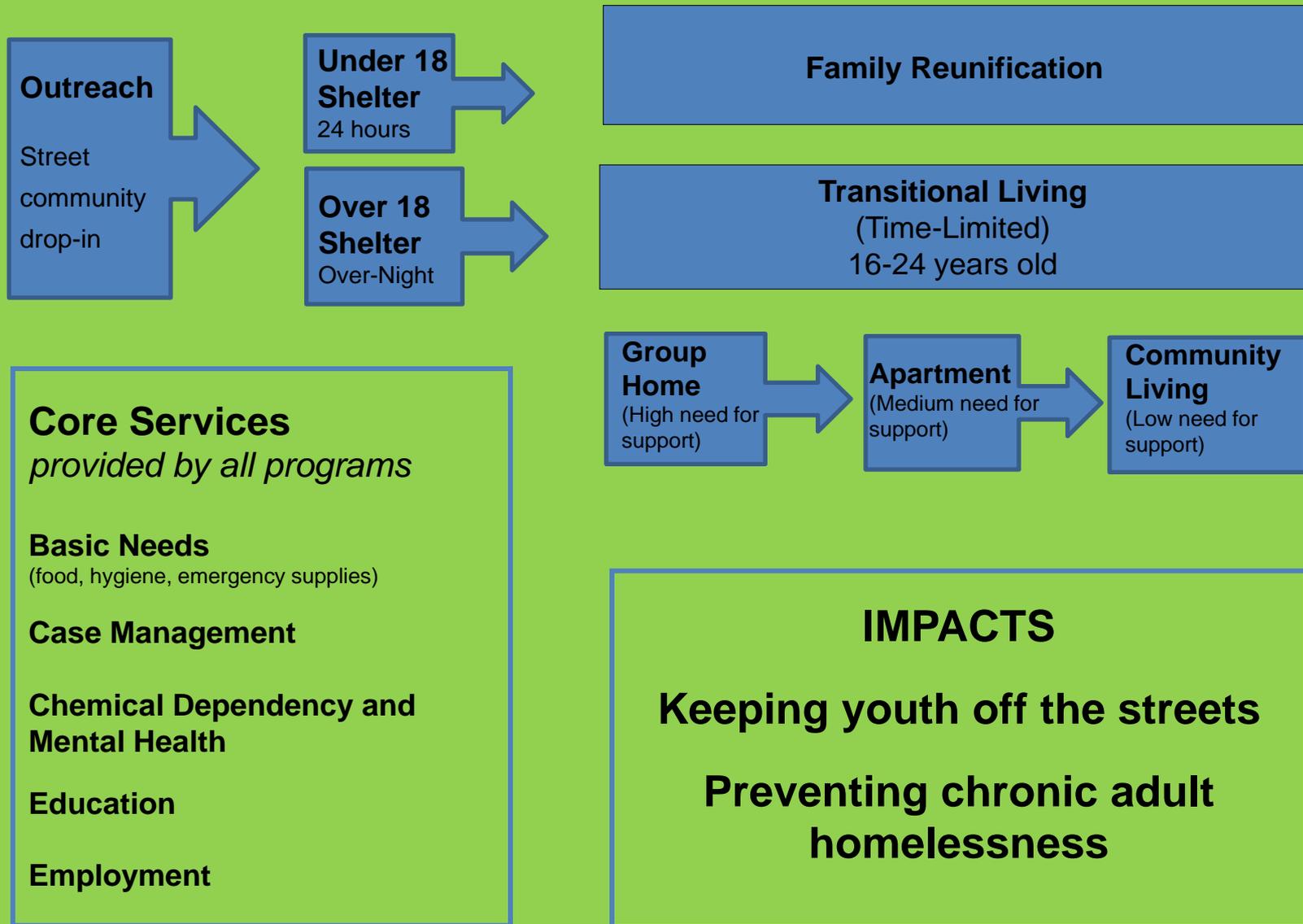
Experience:

- Difficult for most youth to transition directly from the streets or overnight shelter to long-term housing

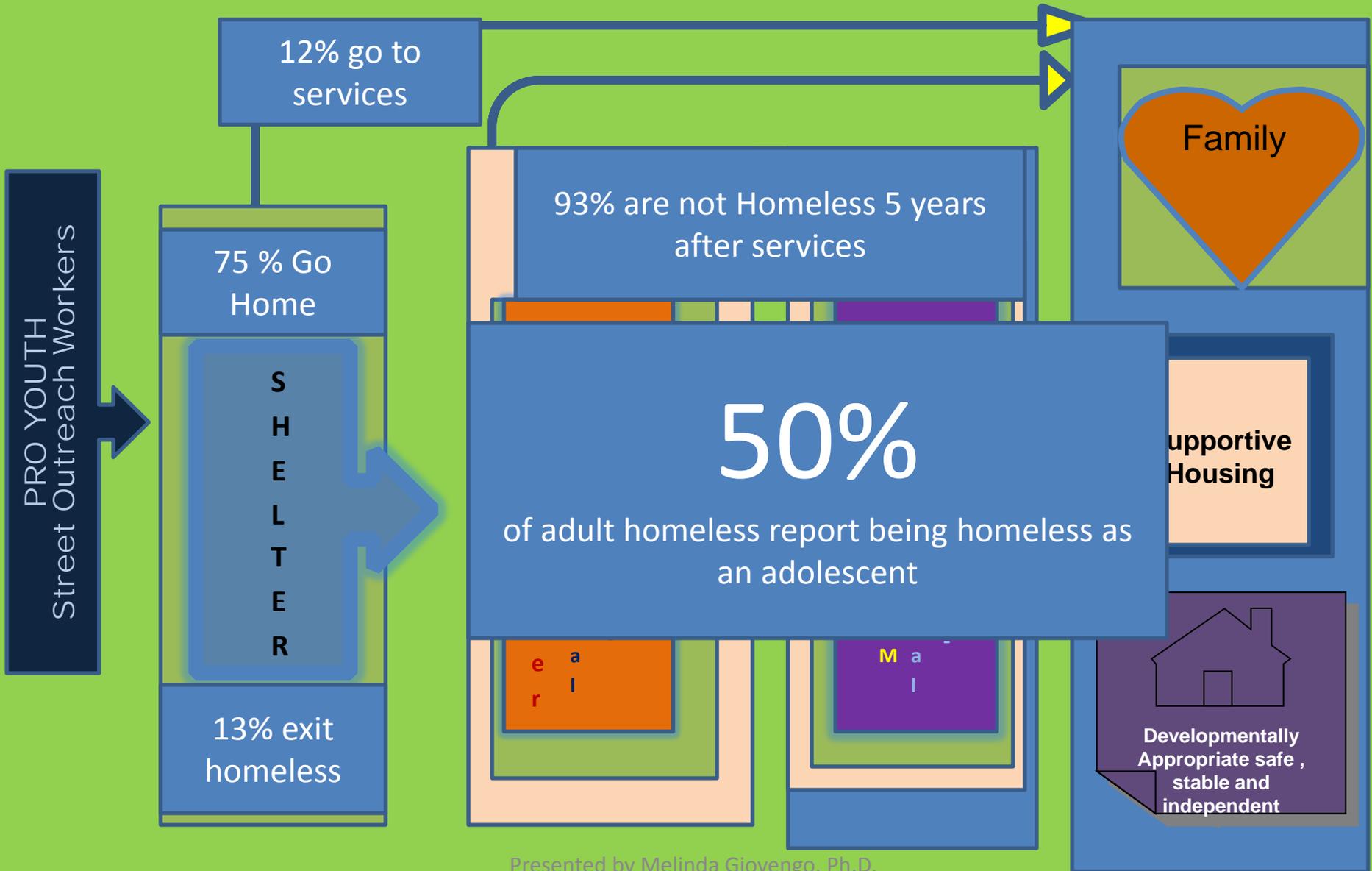
Questions:

- Would there be positive impact in creating a program to stabilize youth prior to moving into transitional living?
- Could we utilize a low-barrier model to better ready youth for the next steps?

Service Model



model of care



Presented by Melinda Giovengo, Ph.D,
Executive Director , YouthCare on behalf of
CEYYA

The James W. Ray Orion Center

A multi Service drop in center for youth ages
13-24



Benefits & Challenges of a one stop shop

- Upholding the integrity of a low barrier drop-in center while encouraging youth to engage in higher barrier services.
- Managing partnerships.
- Having enough capacity in all programs.
- Program integration and communication.
- We have services for all youth who are in our age range.
- Maintaining a positive youth development environment.
- Youth involvement in programming and decision-making.

Perceived challenges to serving homeless youth and young adults

- Lack of agreement among providers on successful strategies and vision
- Unreliable counts of homeless youth and young adults
- No evidence-based model in the country and lack of commitment to outcomes measurement
- Ineffective approach to serving runaway homeless youth in related systems (mental health, chemical dependency, and employment)
- Lack of comprehensive investment and commitment to base funding
- Insufficient discharge planning from foster care and juvenile corrections

Collaborative Approach

YouthCare – Friends of Youth – Auburn Youth Resources

A collaborative partnership of agencies in King County that receive federal Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) funding

Develop and implement a system of services and housing with the following objectives:

- Coordinated entry (National Safe Place)
- Locate and offer shelter within 48 hours of youth being on the street
- Facilitate family reunification
- Establish and maintain a continuum of housing options
- Refine and implement a service model
- Willingness to change service delivery systems based on evaluation and analysis of effective programs
- Invite and work with peer agencies

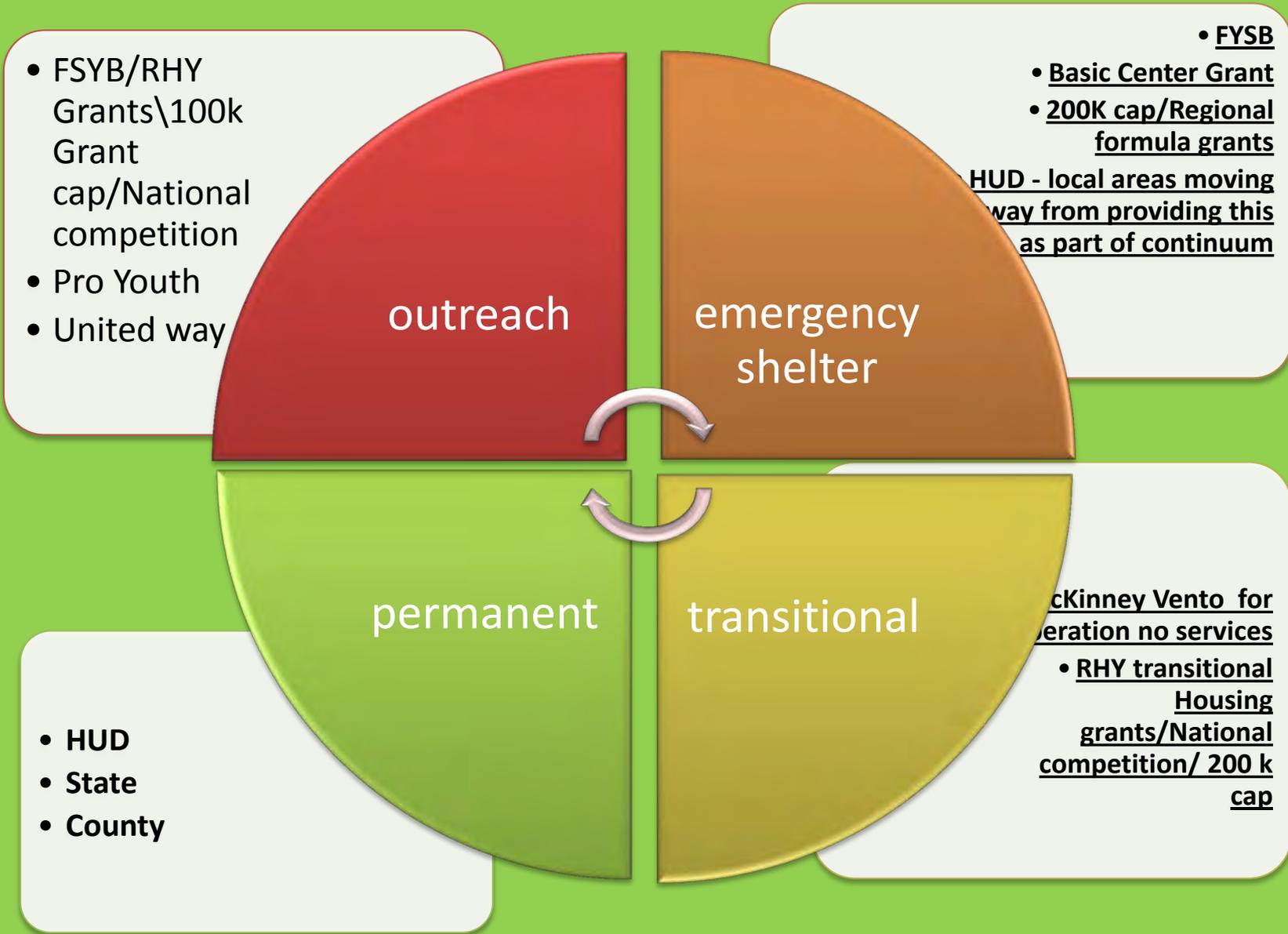
Outcomes

- Family reunification when appropriate
- Increased placement in safe, stable and developmentally appropriate housing
- Better quality of life, health and well being
- Increased academic engagement and success
- Increased employability and connection to the workforce

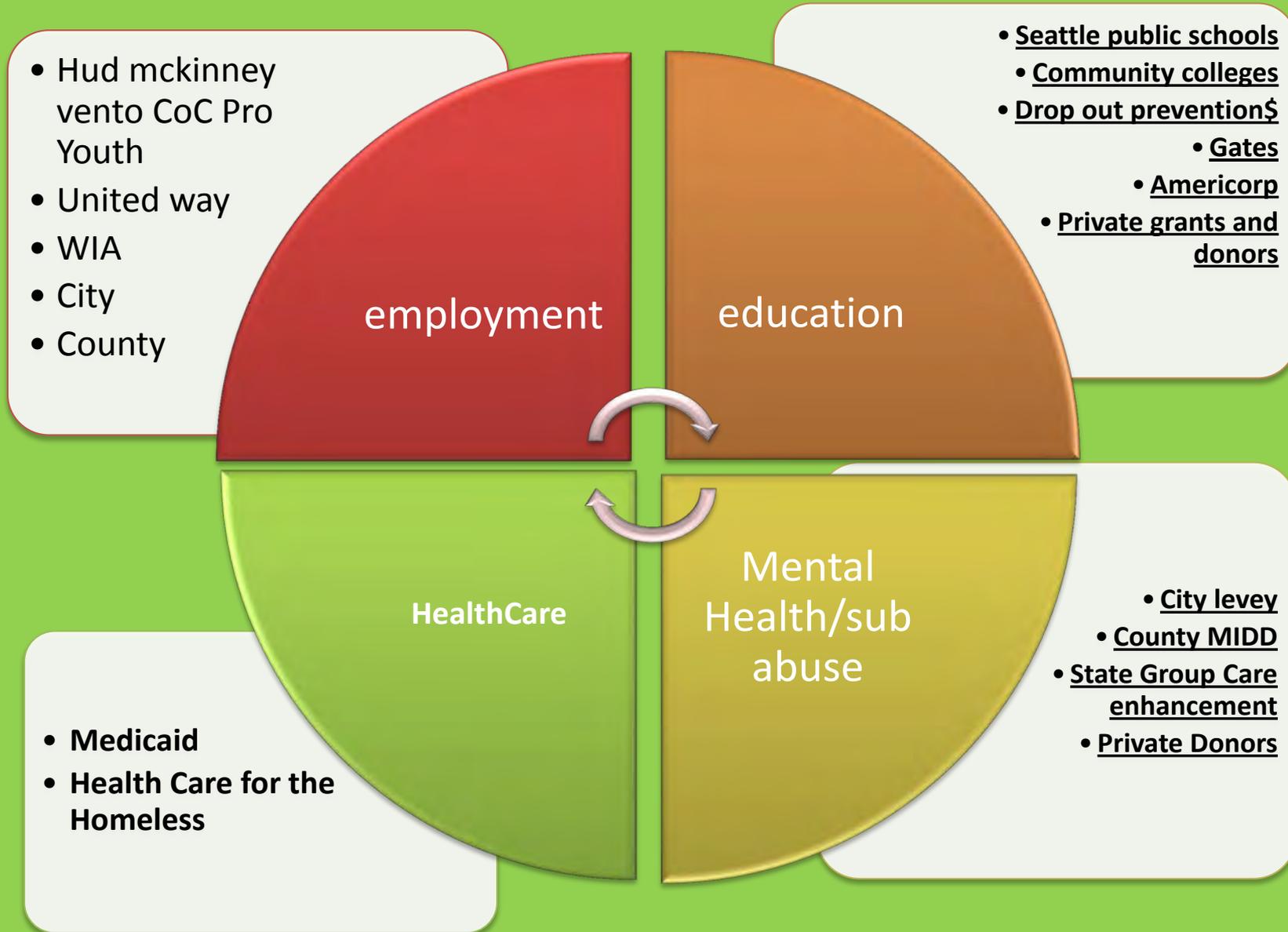
Service Gaps

- Case management and support services that are not limited by funding source
- Family reunification program (National Safe Place)
- Sufficient beds across the continuum
 - Shelter
 - Transitional Housing for under 18
 - Transitional Housing for over 18 (Chelsea Foyer Model, NYC — bringing housing and services to scale)
- Access to mental health and chemical dependency services (Project Metamorphosis, Portland)
- Separation between services that engage street involved youth and those that prepare youth for employment and education success
- Access to education and employment across providers

Housing Funds



Support Services



Investment Approach

- Private sector, individuals, and foundations unite through a strategic investment to drive systems change
- Leverage private dollars to inform and influence public funding streams
- Work with government funding sources that are willing to move out of the box to take risks and achieve outcomes
- Explore innovative funding models (social investment bonds)
- Engage in community-based awareness campaign specifically related to the needs of each service area (United Way)



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