

# YOUTH HOMELESSNESS LANDSCAPE IN WASHINGTON

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INTERIM REPORT PREPARED FOR THE RAIKES FOUNDATION  
FEBRUARY 2016

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## **OBJECTIVES ARE TO UNDERSTAND:**

- scale of problem
- influence of other systems
- regional prevalence of homeless youth
- demographics of population
- existence of sub-groups
- any info on causation (pipelines and risk factors)
- data gaps
- regional capacity and key service providers

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## **HIGH-LEVEL SUMMARY**

- At least 11,000 youth experience homelessness statewide in a given year
- While documented need for homeless services is highest in denser counties (King, Pierce, Spokane), several less populous counties show indicators of disproportionately high need (Benton-Franklin, Skagit, Clallam, Okanogan)
- Washington data and research have established and quantified the connection between state child welfare, juvenile justice and behavioral health systems and homelessness
- Less is known at the state level about the relationship between homelessness and family conflict, child maltreatment, economic hardship, sexual orientation, gender identity and county juvenile court involvement

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## **HIGH-LEVEL SUMMARY, CONT.**

- Among cross-over youth who experience homelessness after exiting another state system, the largest numbers come from residential treatment, but the most likely to access homeless services are those from child welfare
- Homeless youth with a history of justice involvement and LGBTQ youth may not be accessing housing resources at the same rates as their peers
- While some counties have higher than average rates at which youth return to homelessness after exiting to a permanent destination, and higher rates at which youth churn within the homeless system across multiple years and programs, these rates bear no discernable connection to availability of specific types of shelter or housing, economic conditions or demography. In other words, communities with a variety of resources and conditions struggle to transition youth out of homelessness.
- There are several opportunities for improved integration of data between Crisis Residential Centers, schools, county detention and homeless programs

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# **DATA SOURCES**

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## data sources

**1. Homeless system data**

The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is used by local service providers to record the provision of housing assistance and services. Local, state and federal funders mandate the use of HMIS.

**2. RHYMIS data**

Service providers receiving runaway and homeless youth funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services are required to collect and report certain data to HHS. This data was formerly collected in a separate RHY database, and is now reported in HMIS.

**3. Education system data**

The WA Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)'s Comprehensive Education Data and Research System (CEDARS) contains K-12 public education data, including housing status data collected under the McKinney-Vento Act.

**4. Justice systems data**

Due to the numerous different legal systems a youth can be involved with, there's no single data source for justice involvement. DSHS Juvenile Rehabilitation involvement, arrest data from the Washington State Patrol, conviction data from the Administrative Office of the Courts, and incarceration and community supervision data from the Department of Corrections can be used to create an indicator of justice involvement. Conviction and incarceration data for young adults involved in the federal justice system is not available.

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## data sources

**5. Child welfare data**

FAMLINK is used by state caseworkers to record information on youth in the child welfare system. This information is rolled up into the DSHS Client Services Database, which also includes information on county of residence, age, race/ethnicity, TANF receipt, Basic Food assistance, and Juvenile Rehabilitation services.

**6. ACES data**

The Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) is used by DSHS caseworkers to determine eligibility for public assistance. When applying, clients can indicate a housing status of "homeless without housing" or "homeless with housing." This information is also rolled up into the DSHS Client Services Database.

**7. Point in time homeless count data**

HUD mandates that all communities receiving federal funds conduct a biennial point in time count of unsheltered homeless populations. Beginning in 2013, communities were required to report data on homeless youth as part of this count. Various WA communities have complied with this requirement in different ways.

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data sources

## FEDERAL DEFINITIONS OF HOMELESSNESS



- **Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)** administers Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHY) funds, which cover youth for whom it is not possible to live in a safe environment with a relative, and who have no other safe alternative living environment.
- **Data Strengths:** includes info not collected in other databases, including sexual orientation, and history of child welfare and juvenile justice
- **Data Limitations:** only captures youth 16-21 receiving services from the 5-10 statewide RHY grantees



- The U.S. **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)** largely excludes young people who are "couch-surfing" or "doubled up". Further, HUD's annual Point-In-Time (PIT) count only counts homeless youth living in unsheltered locations or those in shelters.
- **Data Strengths:** largest data set on homeless youth
- **Data Limitations:** only captures youth who are receiving services through a publicly-funded homeless service provider; not all state-funded beds (including HOPE and CRC beds) are reporting in HMIS; most PIT counts aren't designed to reach youth



- The U.S. **Department of Education (ED)** has the broadest definition of homelessness, which includes those children and youth who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence; and those who are sharing housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason.
- **Data Strengths:** captures youth who are doubled up and youth who are not being served by the homeless system
- **Data Limitations:** does not capture students who are not engaged in school, and is limited. Analysis by DSHS, showed over half (56%) of homeless students statewide (including accompanied youth), were identified by DSHS caseworkers (in the ACES database) or local housing providers (in the HMIS database) but not by the school system.

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data sources

## ALL DATA ARE AN UNDERCOUNT

- Apart from a very small subset of Point In Time Count data, all our data comes from systems
- Many young people do not want other people to know they are homeless due to fear or stigma
- Because many youth hide their homelessness, and/or aren't involved in any system, it is difficult to get an accurate count

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data sources

# INTEGRATED DATA

- The statewide integrated database is a powerful tool that allows researchers at DSHS's Research, Data and Analysis division (RDA) to look across the data sources listed above to analyze how youth access and move between systems
- RDA has produced valuable dashboards that can be used to monitor system or cross-system performance on a biannual or annual basis
- Because there is a time lag integrating some data (education data in particular), the integrated database cannot generally serve as a source for screening or referrals

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data sources

## Example of dashboard produced by RDA



### Behavioral Health Treatment Needs and Outcomes among Foster Care Children in Washington State

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DECEMBER 2015

OUTCOME 2

#### Treatment Penetration for Youth with SUD and COD Tx Needs

**INDICATOR**  
Proportion of children and youth with SUD and COD treatment needs who receive appropriate behavioral health treatment services

**IN FOSTER CARE:**

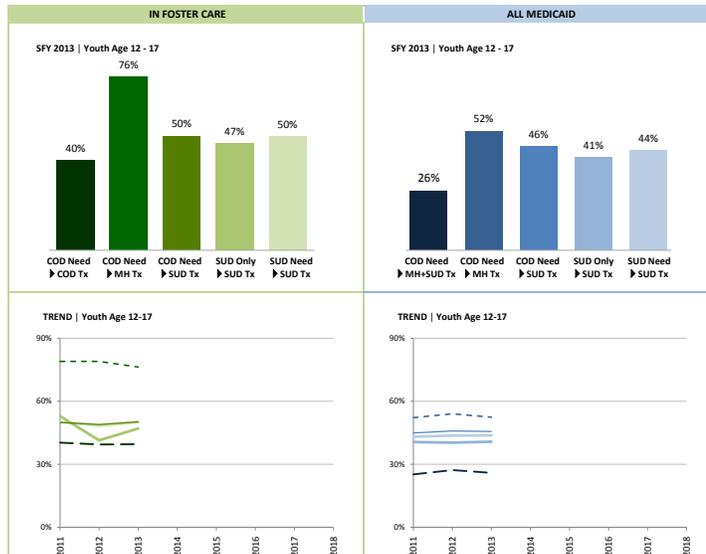
- COD Need, MH+SUD Tx
- COD Need, MH Tx
- COD Need, SUD Tx
- SUD Need Only, SUD Tx
- SUD Need, SUD Tx

**ALL MEDICAID:**

- COD Need, MH+SUD Tx
- COD Need, MH Tx
- COD Need, SUD Tx
- SUD Need Only, SUD Tx
- SUD Need, SUD Tx

**SOURCE & POPULATION**

DSHS Integrated Client Database: Youth in foster care ever in SFY, and all youth with Medicaid coverage in SFY.



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# PREVALENCE

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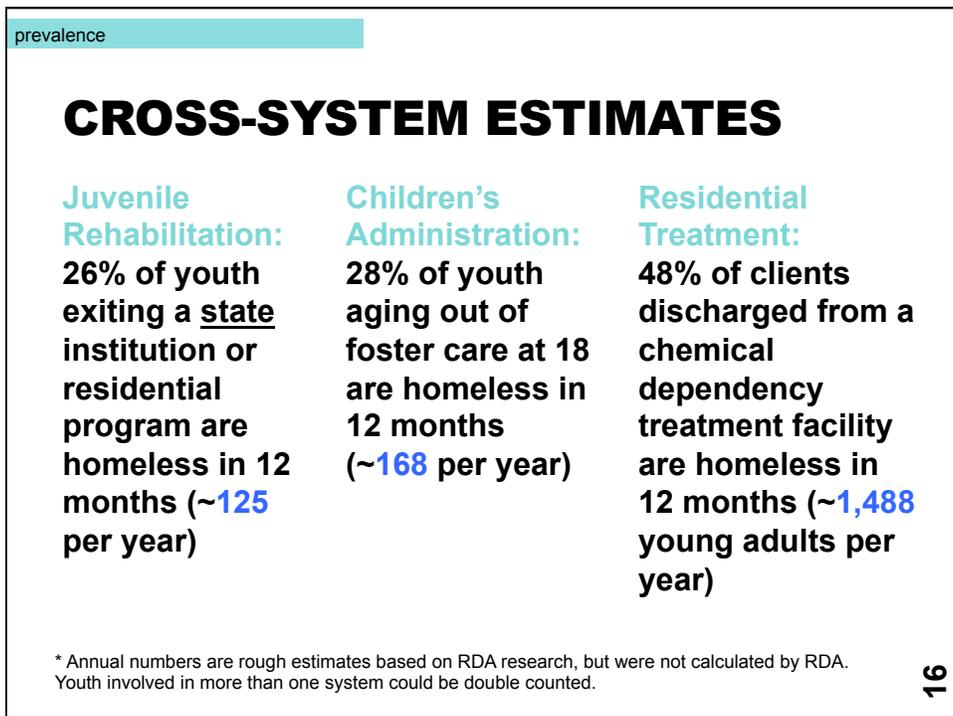
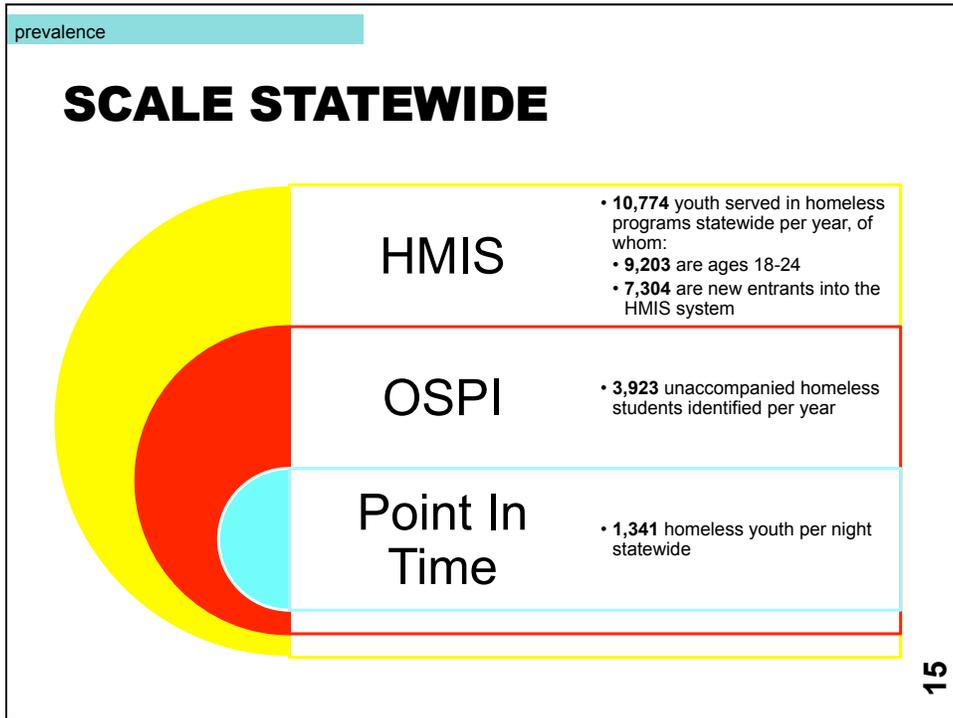
prevalence

## SCALE OF THE PROBLEM

- Various federal and state agencies define and track homelessness differently, which can create policy and practice challenges
- We'll adopt a broad definition of a homeless youth: an individual who is 12-24 years of age, living on their own, without a parent or guardian, and is without a safe, stable living environment

\*\*Youth" is used here to encompass all homeless young people 12-24. When differentiating between age groups I have used "minor youth" (under 18) and "young adults" (18-24).

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prevalence

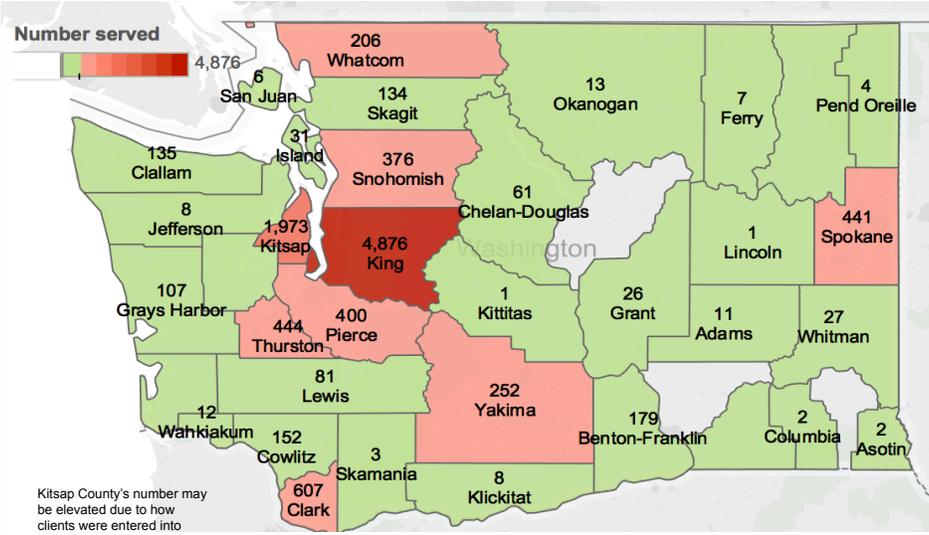
## PREVALENCE BY COUNTY

- King, Pierce, Snohomish, Clark, Spokane, Yakima and Thurston Counties have the largest populations of youth statewide
- These counties also have the largest populations of homeless youth identified in HMIS and in the school system
- Additionally, they have the highest volumes of youth with indicators associated with homelessness, including numbers of youth in foster care, living in poverty, disengaged from school and involved with juvenile justice

\*See Appendix for detailed numbers

prevalence

## YOUTH IN HMIS BY COUNTY (total: 10,774)



prevalence

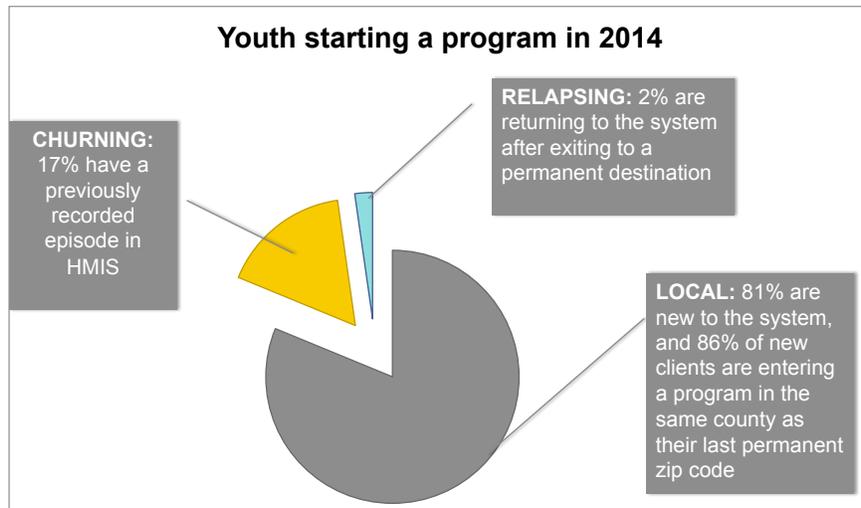
## PREVALENCE IN SMALLER COUNTIES

- There are several less populous WA counties with low counts of homeless youth, due both to the size of the community and an absence of services
- While the scale of the need is smaller in these communities, the prevalence of risk factors associated with homelessness suggests the intensity of need may be great
- Regions that are smaller but have some of the highest rates of high school disengagement, adolescent pregnancy, juvenile arrests and poverty per 1,000 youth include:
  - Benton-Franklin
  - Okanogan
  - Skagit
  - Clallam

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prevalence

## WHERE DO YOUTH COME FROM?

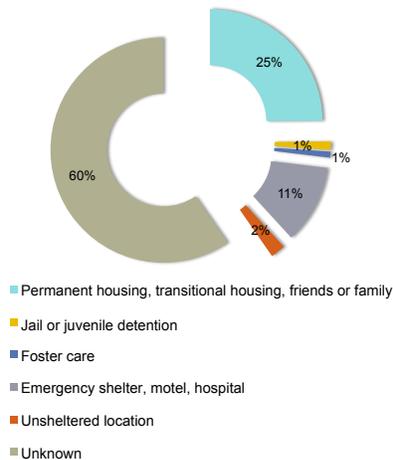


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prevalence

## WHERE DO YOUTH GO?

Of the **10,774** youth served by HMIS, **5,328** exited HMIS programs to the following destinations:



**Statewide, 25% of youth exiting programs are making positive exits to some form of permanent or transitional housing.**

- This varies by region from lows of **12%** in Yakima, to highs of **54%** in Spokane
- This also varies by *program*: **61%** of exits from Prevention Rental Assistance programs are to housing destinations, while only **13%** of exits from Service Only Programs are to housing
- The majority of exits from the homeless system are to unknown destinations

prevalence

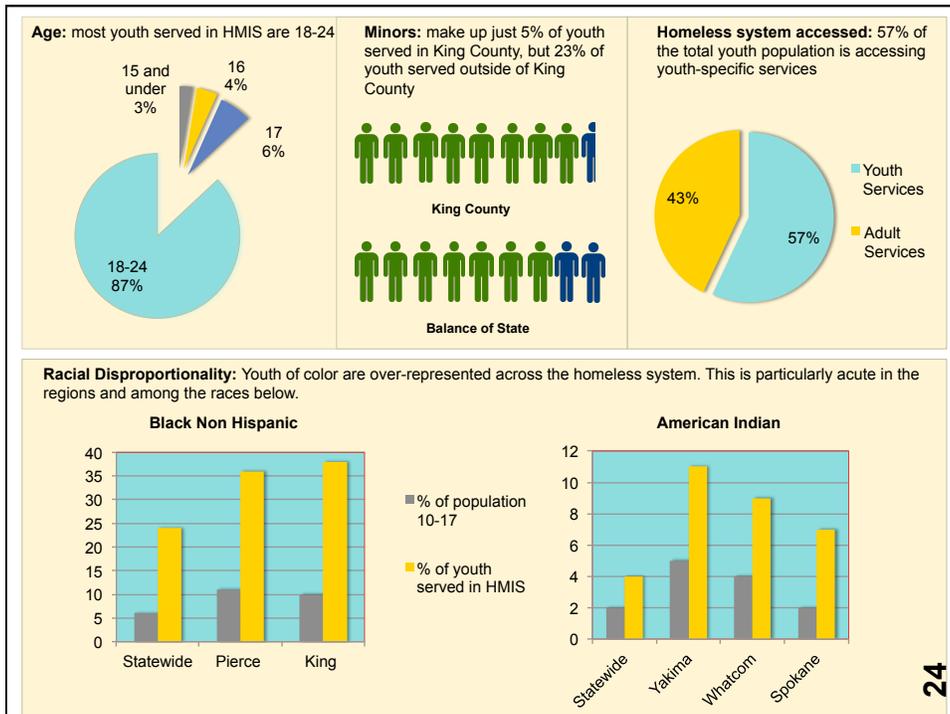
## KEY FINDINGS, PREVALENCE:

1. The vast majority of young people using homeless housing and services over the course of the year are appearing to the system for the first time.
2. Concentrations of homeless youth generally match youth population density, with the exception of Clark and Thurston Counties, which report more homeless youth and more new entrants into the homeless system than denser Pierce and Snohomish Counties.
3. Several smaller or less-resourced counties, including Yakima, Benton-Franklin and Okanogan Counties have youth populations with many risk factors associated with homelessness and are economically distressed, but report fewer homeless youth in HMIS due to very limited homeless housing and services.
4. There are not statewide patterns associating a specific resource with improved outcomes for youth, likely due to the influence of multiple external factors. For example, the presence of transitional housing beds for youth in a community did not correlate to a decreased average length of stay in shelter.

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# SUB-GROUPS

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24

subgroups

## MINORS

- **HMIS data indicates homeless minors may fare better than older youth:**
  - Three quarters of minor youth are receiving youth-specific services
  - Minors are three times *less* likely to experience homelessness after exiting a juvenile rehabilitation institution than 18-20 year olds
- **However, minors are also over-represented among those returning to the homeless system after an exit to a permanent destination or transitional housing**
- **Multiple services for minors, including Crisis Residential Centers, do not report into HMIS**

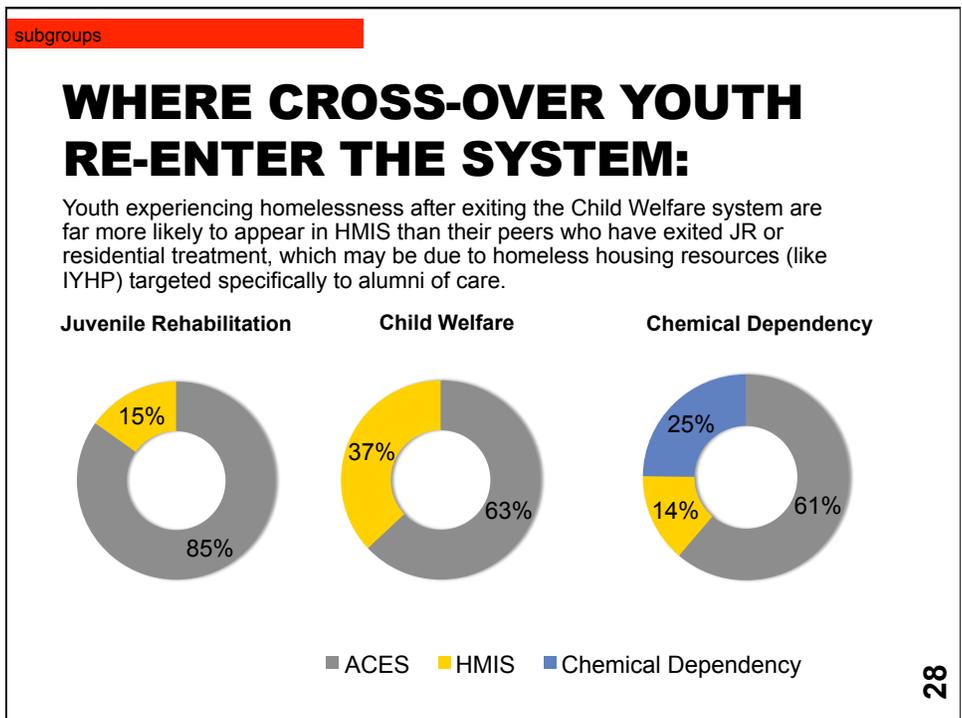
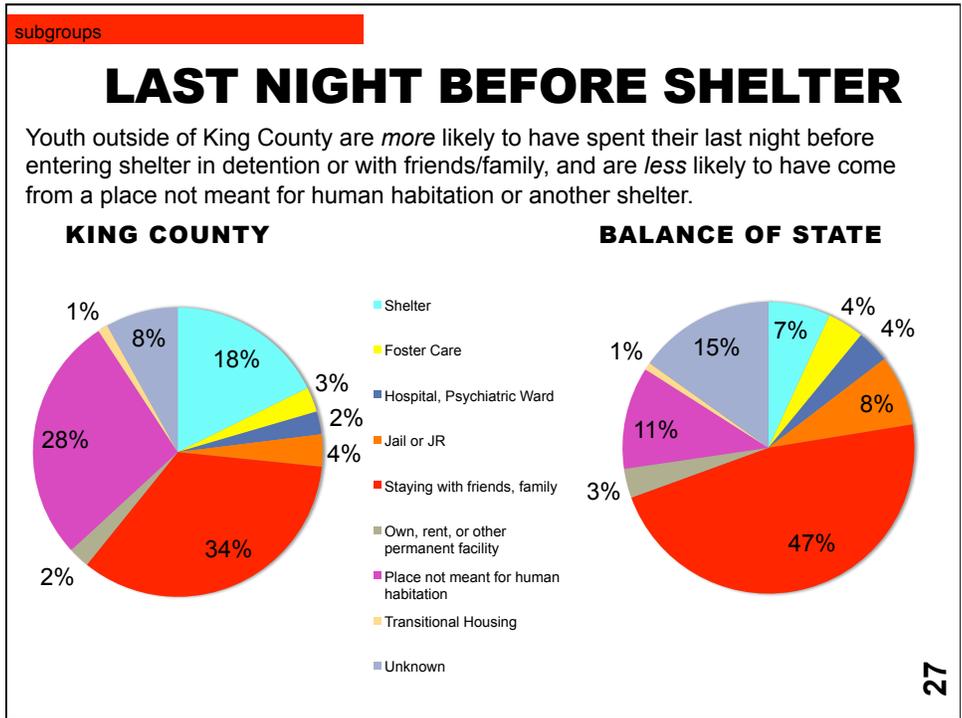
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subgroups

## LGBTQ YOUTH

- **National estimates suggest 3-7% of all youth are LGBTQ**
- **The only source for administrative data on sexual orientation has been RHY data. In this data:**
  - 76% of participants in drop-ins and shelters identified as heterosexual
  - 83% of participants in transitional living (housing) programs identified as heterosexual
  - This limited data suggests LGBTQ youth may not be accessing some housing at the same rates as their peers who identify as heterosexual
- **Local Point In Time surveys of youth found:**
  - 22% of homeless and unstably housed youth in King County identify as LGBTQ
  - 21.5% of homeless youth in Whatcom County identify as something other than heterosexual or cisgender
- **As of 2015, sexual orientation is a field in HMIS, but is not mandatory, and as such continues to be used primarily by RHY grantees**
- **The Center for Children and Youth Justice is in the first year of a two year Protocol For Safe and Affirming Care pilot to increase the identification of LGBTQ youth in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems in a safe and affirming manner**

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subgroups

## GEOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES

### URBAN

- Black non-Hispanic youth are most disproportionately over-represented
- More youth are entering shelter after sleeping outside or staying at another shelter
- Minors are less than 10% of youth served
- Youth are transitioning out of homelessness to positive housing placements from service-only programs (75% came from King County)

### RURAL

- American Indian youth are most disproportionately over-represented
- More youth are entering shelter after exiting jail, or after staying with friends or family
- Minors are almost a quarter of clients served
- Few service-only programs are available, and rarely exit youth into housing

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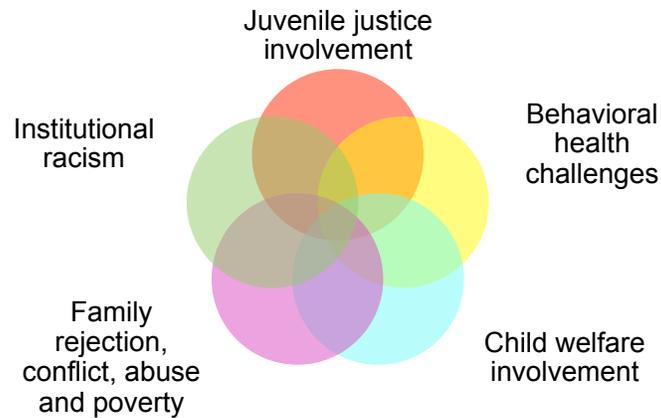
# RISK FACTORS

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risk factors

## OVERVIEW

National studies have shown different factors contribute to youth homelessness. We know some specifics about the influence of these factors in WA.



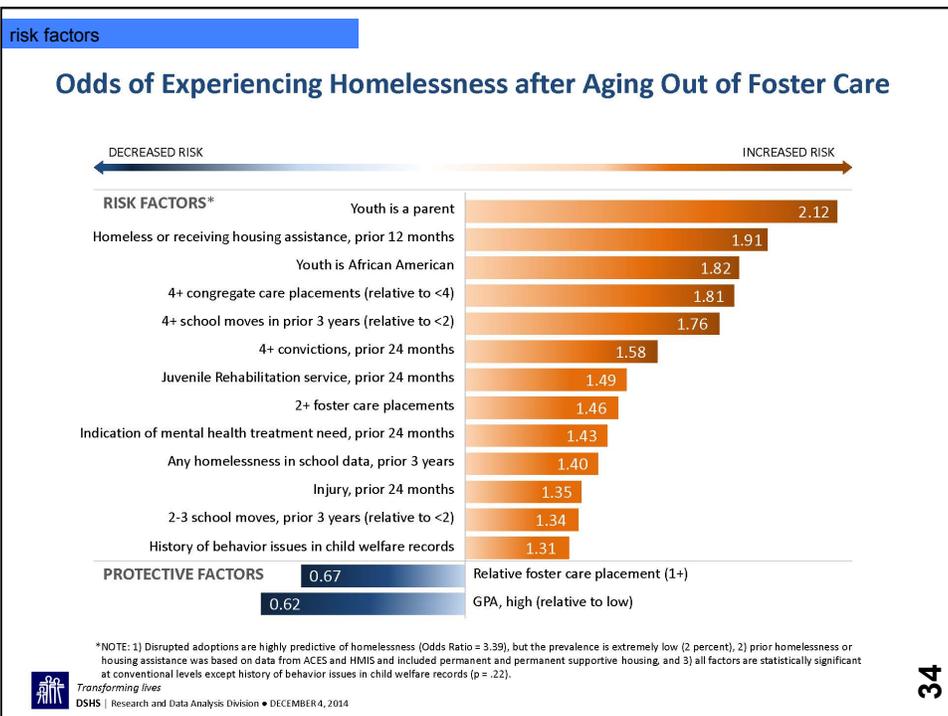
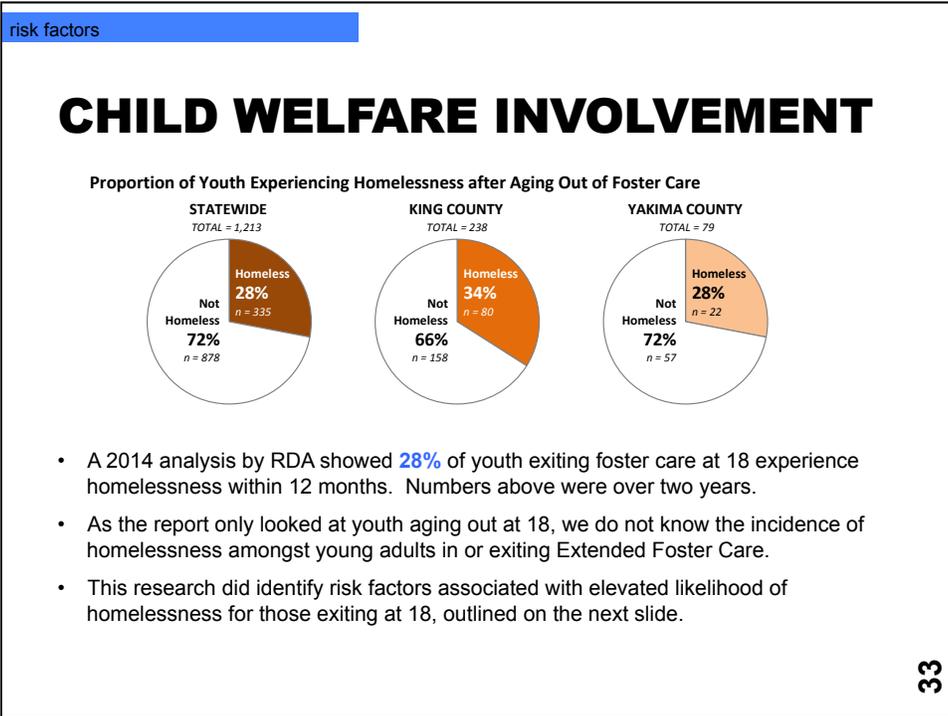
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risk factors

A 2013 RDA report on school success captured the interrelated causes of homelessness in describing the ways in which youth vulnerabilities build on one another:

“The 11,439 youth with behavioral health needs had much higher rates of juvenile crime, homelessness, early childbirth, emergency room use, and school mobility, all of which were negatively associated with high school graduation. They also had DSHS service records indicating higher rates of child abuse and neglect and family poverty. We have demonstrated poor high school outcomes, including low rates of graduation and increased risk of drop-out, for youth with such risk factors compared to their peers....”

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risk factors

## BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

- About **3,500** minor youth on Medicaid with known behavioral health needs experience homelessness or housing instability each year
- An additional **3,800** young adults on Medicaid with known behavioral health needs experience homelessness or housing instability each year
- High-school students with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse needs are **4 times** more likely to experience homelessness than peers with no diagnosed need
- **48%** of individuals released from chemical dependency facilities in state fiscal year 2010 experienced homelessness in 12 months
  - Applying this percentage to the youth population exiting in that year, close to **1,500** youth would exit into homelessness. This number is not distinct from the Medicaid numbers above.

\*Behavioral health numbers do not distinguish between accompanied and unaccompanied youth

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risk factors

## JUSTICE SYSTEM, STATE

A 2013 analysis by DSHS-RDA found **26%** of youth exiting a state juvenile rehabilitation institution or community residential facility experience homelessness within 12 months.

- This is approximately **125** youth per year, though some of these youth appeared as homeless children in families
- Young adults ages 18-20 were **three times** more likely to experience homelessness after exiting than minors
- Recidivism rates were higher among the homeless youth
- The homeless youth also had higher behavioral health, medical and mortality risk than JR-released youth without housing challenges

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risk factors

## JUSTICE SYSTEM, COUNTY

In 2014, **17,000** youth were admitted to the 21 county-operated detention facilities for minors. There is not aggregated data or analysis on homelessness amongst youth released from these detention facilities. We know that:

- In King County's 2015 Count Us In survey, only **65%** of the 54 minors in detention on a given night had a parent or family member they believed they could live with upon release
- In 2014, of more than 500 youth released from county detention statewide with no parent available to pick them up, only **50** were screened-in for DSHS services, including Family Reconciliation Services

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risk factors

## FAMILY REJECTION, CONFLICT AND ABUSE

- Family conflict and abuse are frequently cited by service providers as the primary causes of youth homelessness, but no statewide data on this linkage is available
- Of the 2,281 minors placed in Crisis Residential Centers in 2014, conflict with family drove **13%** of placements

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risk factors

## **FAMILY REJECTION, CONFLICT AND ABUSE**

- **Some services exist throughout the state for families in crisis voluntarily seeking to stabilize a youth at home, including Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) and Project Safe (administered by Cocoon House in Snohomish County).**
  - As noted in a previous slide, few youth leaving detention are screened-in for FRS services, and this number has declined steadily since 2005. In 2015, 4,509 families received a brief FRS intervention and 469 received more intensive in-home counseling. In 2005 8,116 families received a brief intervention and 1,672 received counseling.
  - While these programs prove demand for services, and some have been evaluated and show effectiveness in keeping youth at home, as voluntary programs for families they may not best serve youth who are being actively rejected or abused.

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risk factors

## **POVERTY**

- Like family rejection and abuse, local data on the connection between economic hardship and youth homelessness have not been evaluated.
- Research on predictors of homelessness amongst WA *families* found TANF receipt reduced the odds of homelessness by 56%.
- National research has shown the connection between economic hardship and sexual identity. Lack of legal protections, high rates of discrimination and harassment at work, and lower rates of health insurance all contribute to economic insecurity among LGBTQ individuals.

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risk factors

## KEY FINDINGS, RISK FACTORS:

1. A behavioral health need is the most common risk factor for homelessness
2. Research has demonstrated the overlapping causes and consequences of abuse and neglect, poverty, juvenile crime, behavioral health, homelessness and low graduation rates amongst WA youth
3. We know the most about homeless youth who have accessed other systems, and enough about risk factors to target interventions to particular youth
4. Cross-over youth may not be accessing some housing resources at the same rates as their peers:
  - 7% fewer youth in RHY-funded transitional living programs report a history of foster care than in RHY-funded shelters and drop-ins (79% vs. 86%)
  - 17% fewer youth in RHY-funded transitional housing report a history of juvenile justice involvement than in RHY-funded shelters and drop-ins (69% vs. 86%)

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# DATA AND RESEARCH GAPS

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data gaps

## AREAS FOR ADDITIONAL INQUIRY

***Family Conflict, Rejection and Abuse.*** Studies that could enhance our understanding of how to protect youth without familial supports and cultivate the fragile supports that may exist for other youth include:

- An analysis of whether youth in HMIS can be linked to families with prior reports or investigations of abuse, neglect, abandonment or domestic violence
- A count of homelessness amongst youth who have received Family Reconciliation Services, including those who engaged in FRS after placement in a CRC or release from detention
- When reliable data on gender identity and sexual orientation become available, an analysis of any patterns around geography or demography amongst homeless LGBTQ youth

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data gaps

## AREAS FOR ADDITIONAL INQUIRY, CONT.

Other areas of concern:

- Are youth with child welfare/ juvenile justice/ behavioral health histories accessing transitional and permanent housing resources at the same rates as their peers?
- Are youth in Extended Foster Care protected against homelessness?
- What's the prevalence of homelessness among youth exiting county detention?
- Have reductions in numbers of youth in custody over the last five years decreased the rates at which youth experience homelessness after exiting detention?

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data gaps

## PIT COUNT

While continuums of care are mandated to conduct a point in time count every two years and, as of 2013, include data on homeless youth in that count, HUD has only issued recommendations, not requirements, on how those numbers are collected. It is up to individual communities whether to:

- Conduct a visual or survey-based count
- Conduct a youth count that is part of or separate from the general count
- Count in street sites, service locations and/or magnet sites

In 2015, few WA communities conducted a youth-specific count or used a youth-specific methodology. In these communities, data are collected that may be useful to communities for planning purposes and are shared with HUD but not as part of the official PIT number. Samples of such data are:

- Youth who are unstably housed (including students who meet the education system's definition of homeless) but do not meet the HUD definition of homeless
- LGBTQ status

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data gaps

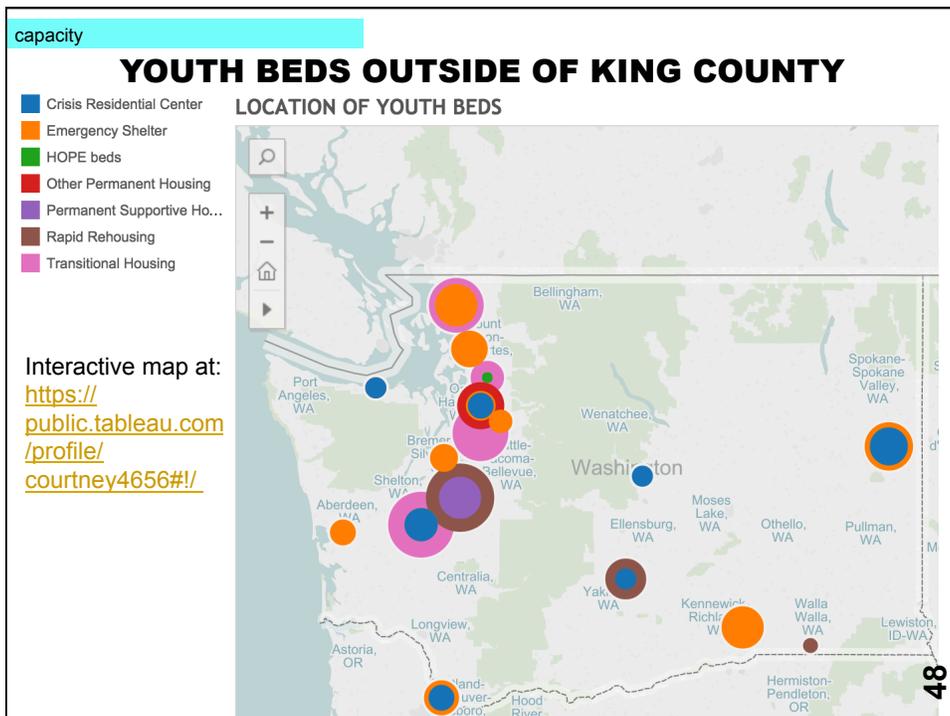
## KEY OPPORTUNITIES, DATA:

- Consider recommending methodologies for counting youth in the PIT, and support their implementation
- Develop a statewide protocol for integrating McKinney Vento and PIT data at the local community/ School District level; for example through McKinney Vento liaison outreach to homeless students on PIT nights
- Assess how school counts of homeless youth could be more comprehensive
- Integrate CRC and HOPE bed data with HMIS data
- Integrate county detention data to allow for better transition planning
- Encourage policies to support statewide use of the sexual orientation field in HMIS, providing technical assistance as needed
- Harness the power of the integrated database by developing a dashboard monitoring cross-system exits into homelessness

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# CAPACITY

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capacity

### AVAILABLE YOUTH SERVICES

King County bed numbers from Youth Housing Connection, others from HMIS + HOPE and CRC beds

Region	Family Engagement	Outreach	Drop-In	CRC	Under 18 shelter	Over 18 shelter	Under 18 transitional living	Over 18 transitional living	IYHP	HOPE beds	Host Homes	Rental assistance
Benton-Franklin	Yes		Yes		8 beds	4 beds						8 beds
Chelan				4 beds								
Clallam			Yes	4 beds								
Clark	Yes	Yes	Yes	6 beds	11 beds			14 beds		3 beds		
Grays Harbor		Yes	Yes		6 beds							
Island	Yes		Yes								Yes	
King	Yes	Yes	Yes	18 beds	18 beds	117 beds		192 beds	15 beds	4 beds		98 beds
Kitsap		Yes	Yes		7 beds							
Mason											Yes	
Pend Oreille		Yes									Yes	
Pierce			Yes			15 beds			16 beds		Yes	
Skagit					12 beds							
Snohomish	Yes	Yes	Yes	6 beds	13 beds		23 beds	28 beds		3 beds		
Spokane	Yes	Yes	Yes	8 beds	21 beds				10 beds	5 beds		
Thurston	Yes	Yes	Yes	7 beds		10 beds		64 beds	4 beds	3 beds		
Walla Walla		Yes										2 beds
Whatcom		Yes	Yes		16 beds			27 beds		2 beds		3 beds
Yakima			Yes	4 beds					10 beds	3 beds		

**49**

capacity

### LARGEST YOUTH HOUSING PROVIDERS BY COUNTY

Region	Primary Providers
Benton-Franklin County	My Friend's Place, Catholic Family and Child Service
Chelan County	Chelan County Juvenile Center
Clallam County	Clallam County Juvenile Court
Clark County	Janus Youth Programs
Grays Harbor County	Catholic Community Services
Island County	Ryan's House
King County	YMCA, YouthCare, Auburn Youth Resources, Friends of Youth
Kitsap County	The Coffee Oasis/Hope in Christ Ministries
Mason County	St. David's Episcopal Church
Pend Oreille County	Youth Emergency Services
Pierce County	Pierce County Alliance, Community Youth Services
Skagit County	NW Youth Services
Snohomish County	Cocoon House, Friends of Youth, Service Alternatives
Spokane County	Volunteers of America, Youth Family and Adult Connections
Thurston County	Community Youth Services
Walla Walla County	Comprehensive Mental Health
Whatcom County	NW Youth Services
Yakima County	Catholic Family and Child Service, Ohana

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capacity

## **CAPACITY QUESTIONS TO BE RESEARCHED:**

- Regional availability of behavioral health, education and employment, LGBTQ-specific and advocacy services
- Utilization rates
- Assessments and prioritization for services

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## **REPORT PHASE II**

The second phase of research will cover:

- Funding streams for services
- Policy landscape: relevant state and federal changes
- Gaps: services, funding, systems, policies
- Opportunities for change: regions, services and partnerships of interest

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## SOURCES

Slide #	Slide	Sources
9	Federal Definitions of Homelessness	<a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-214.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-214.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.schoolhousewa.org/1509report.pdf">http://www.schoolhousewa.org/1509report.pdf</a>
15	Scale of the Problem	Youth served: HMIS data FY 2014 Point in Time: Homeless unaccompanied youth (25 and under) reported to HUD in 2015 Annual Homeless Assessment Report. Includes both sheltered and unsheltered. Does not include parenting youth. Students: OSPI data, 2015 school year
16	Cross System Estimates	CA Youth: <a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-7-106.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-7-106.pdf</a> JR Youth: <a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-191.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-191.pdf</a> Residential Treatment: <a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-170.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-170.pdf</a>
18	Youth in HMIS By County	HMIS data FY 2014
19	Prevalence in Smaller Counties	Highschool Dropouts: From Appendix E, County Level (2014 Adjusted Cohort 5 Year), "Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report," 2013-2014. Available at <a href="http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/default.aspx">http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/default.aspx</a> Poverty: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (01/05/2015) Pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, WA State Department of Health, 10/2013 Arrests: 2014 Juvenile Justice Annual Report, reporting rates by County from WASPC Uniform Crime Reporting Program, available by request
20	Where do Youth Come From?	HMIS data FY 2014
21	Where do Youth Go?	HMIS data FY 2014
24	Subgroups	HMIS data FY 2014
25	Minors	Youth exiting JR: <a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-191.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-191.pdf</a>
26	LGBTQ Youth	King County Count Us In 2015 report: <a href="https://tf008v2.storage.googleapis.com/Count-Us-In-2015-Rpt.pdf">https://tf008v2.storage.googleapis.com/Count-Us-In-2015-Rpt.pdf</a> Whatcom County Report: <a href="http://www.nwys.org/wp-content/uploads/gates-pride-recommendations-report.pdf">http://www.nwys.org/wp-content/uploads/gates-pride-recommendations-report.pdf</a> RHY data: <a href="https://extranet.acf.hhs.gov/rhymis/custom_reports.jsp">https://extranet.acf.hhs.gov/rhymis/custom_reports.jsp</a>
27	Last Night Before Shelter	HMIS data FY 2014
28	Where Cross-Over Youth Re-enter	CA Youth: <a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-7-106.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-7-106.pdf</a> JR Youth: <a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-191.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-191.pdf</a> Chemical Dependency: <a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-170.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-170.pdf</a>

33	Child Welfare Involvement	CA Youth: <a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-7-106.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-7-106.pdf</a>
35	Behavioral Health	<a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/behavioral-health-needs-and-school-success">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/research-reports/behavioral-health-needs-and-school-success</a>
		<a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-170.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-170.pdf</a>
		Residential Treatment: <a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-170.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-170.pdf</a>
36	Justice System, State	JR Youth: <a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-191.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-191.pdf</a>
		Columbia Legal Services Falling Through the Gaps Report: <a href="http://www.columbialegal.org/falling-through-gaps-how-stay-detention-can-lead-youth-homelessness">http://www.columbialegal.org/falling-through-gaps-how-stay-detention-can-lead-youth-homelessness</a>
37	Justice System, County	King County Count Us In Juvenile Detention Supplemental Report: <a href="http://kingcounty.gov/~media/socialServices/housing/documents/YVA/Count_Us_In_Juvenile_Detention_Supplemental_Report.ashx?la=en">http://kingcounty.gov/~media/socialServices/housing/documents/YVA/Count_Us_In_Juvenile_Detention_Supplemental_Report.ashx?la=en</a>
		Evaluation of FRS: <a href="http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/778/Wsipp_At-Risk-and-Runaway-Youth-in-Washington-State-Outcomes-for-Youth-Admitted-to-Secure-Crisis-Residential-Centers-and-Mandatory-Chemical-Dependency-Treatment_Executive-Summary.pdf">http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/778/Wsipp_At-Risk-and-Runaway-Youth-in-Washington-State-Outcomes-for-Youth-Admitted-to-Secure-Crisis-Residential-Centers-and-Mandatory-Chemical-Dependency-Treatment_Executive-Summary.pdf</a>
39	Family Rejection, Conflict and Abuse	Evaluation of Project Safe: Cardea report: <a href="http://www.cardeaservices.org/resourcecenter/project-safe">http://www.cardeaservices.org/resourcecenter/project-safe</a>
		<a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-224.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-224.pdf</a>
40	Poverty	2015 AHAR plus Hope Beds and CRCs
48	Capacity	2015 AHAR plus Hope Beds and CRCs
57	Prevalence by Data Source	Population: 2013 Census, accessed at Puzanchera, C. Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <a href="http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/">http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/</a>
		HMIS: FY 2014
		Point In Time Count: AHAR 2015 available at <a href="https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4832/2015-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness/">https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4832/2015-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness/</a>
		Students: Columbia Legal Services estimates based on 2014 OSPI data
		JR Released: <a href="https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-191.pdf">https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-191.pdf</a>
		Bed Count: 2015 AHAR available at <a href="https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4832/2015-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness/">https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4832/2015-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness/</a>
58	Prevalence of Indicators Associated with Homelessness	Youth in care: <a href="https://partnersforourchildren.org/data">https://partnersforourchildren.org/data</a>
		Highschool Dropouts: From Appendix E, County Level (2014 Adjusted Cohort 5 Year), "Graduation and Dropout Statistics Annual Report," 2013-2014. Available at <a href="http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/default.aspx">http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/default.aspx</a>
		Poverty: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (01/05/2015)
		Pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, WA State Department of Health, 10/2013
		Arrests: 2014 Juvenile Justice Annual Report, reporting rates by County from WASPC Uniform Crime Reporting Program, available by request

# APPENDIX

## PREVALENCE BY DATA SOURCE

Youth population (15-17), 2013	HMIS (15-24, unaccompanied, total served, FY 2014)	HMIS (15-24, unaccompanied, new entrants to the system, FY 2014)	Point In Time Count, 2015	Education (unaccompanied students, estimates 2013)	JR released and homeless (FY 2010 and 2011)	Beds for youth, 2015
King (69,223)	King (4,876)	King (2,713)	King (701)	King (807)	King (54)	King (462)
Pierce (32,674)	Kitsap (1,973)*	Kitsap (1,710)*	Balance of state (332)	Pierce (468)	Pierce (37)	Pierce (104)
Snohomish (29,814)	Clark (607)	Thurston (389)	Pierce (89)	Spokane (364)	Spokane (20)	Snohomish (101)
Clark (20,030)	Thurston (444)	Clark (378)	Snohomish (88)	Snohomish (355)	Balance of state (142)	Thurston (88)
Spokane (18,236)	Spokane (441)	Snohomish (303)	Spokane (68)	Yakima (248)	n/a	Spokane (67)
Yakima (11,593)	Pierce (400)	Spokane (234)	Clark (44)	Clark (244)	n/a	Whatcom (46)
Thurston (9,991)	Snohomish (376)	Pierce (232)	Yakima (19)	Thurston (209)	n/a	Clark (31)
	Statewide total: 10,774	Statewide total: 7,304	Statewide total: 1,341	Statewide total: 4,067	Statewide total: 253	

\*Kitsap County recorded an unexpectedly high number of HMIS clients receiving "services only" in FY 2014. This appears to be because the coordinated entry clearinghouse for all Kitsap County housing entered each person referred to housing as receiving services in HMIS.

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## PREVALENCE OF INDICATORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOMELESSNESS

Youth in foster care (15-17, point in time)	High school dropouts, 2013-14 (5 year cohort)	0-17 population in poverty, 2013	Adolescent Pregnancy 15-19, 2013	Juvenile arrests, 2013
King (188)	King (2,831)	King (66,685)	King (1,298)	King (2,898)
Spokane (139)	Pierce (1,409)	Pierce (37,525)	Pierce (941)	Pierce (2,403)
Pierce (135)	Snohomish (1,146)	Snohomish (24,854)	Snohomish (575)	Snohomish (1,739)
Snohomish (84)	Clark (864)	Spokane (21,405)	Yakima (533)	Spokane (1,515)
Clark (69)	Yakima (799)	Yakima (21,076)	Spokane (456)	Benton (1,122)
Yakima (60)	Spokane (778)	Clark (19,464)	Clark (426)	Yakima (943)
Thurston (53)	Clallam (685)	Thurston (9,325)	Thurston (229)	Clark (868)
Statewide total: 1,095	Statewide total: 12,985	Statewide total: 291,840	Statewide total: 1,886	Statewide total: 17,264

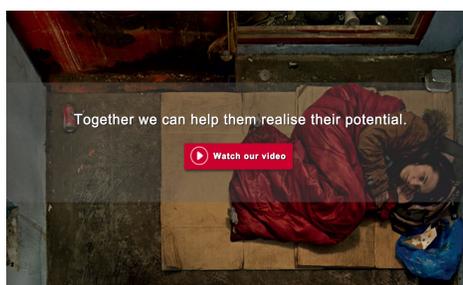
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## RISK FACTORS: SAMPLE COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES

- Below are examples of effective campaigns engaging the public around risk factors associated with homelessness. These campaigns held a call to action that was something other than financial support.

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## COMMUNICATIONS SPOTLIGHT



<https://www.princes-trust.org.uk/support-our-work/together-we-can>

**Organization:** Prince's Trust, UK

**Campaign:** “Learn the Hard Way” to encourage employers to consider at-risk youth as employees. Partnership with LinkedIn—video deploys common buzzwords used by job seekers.

**Impact:** Solid media coverage including more in-depth articles about the issues; 1.8 million video views on FB, 1.4 million on their site; produced dialogue about youth’s humanity and highlighted the role individuals can play.

**Call to Action:** Become an employer, donate, volunteer.

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## COMMUNICATIONS SPOTLIGHT



**Organization:** True Colors Fund, National

**Campaign:** "40 to None" to reduce the disproportionate over-representation of LGBTQ homeless youth from 40% to zero.

**Impact:** 5,200 Twitter (org); 37,492 FB Likes (org); Heavy national media coverage due to celebrity spokespeople, video saturation, effective social media sharing such as Tweetable quotes in stories, campaigns like Unselfies.

**Call to Action:** Awareness, social media engagement, hosting events to raise awareness in your community



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## COMMUNICATIONS SPOTLIGHT

facing homelessness

community | be the change | exposure



**Organization:** Facing Homelessness, Seattle

**Campaign:** Facebook/ photography portraits of homeless people with humanizing details

**Impact:** 30,259 FB page Likes; 840 Instagram, followers; solid media coverage including local, regional and some national, TedX, HuffPo, staff frequently quoted in news articles about other issues related to homelessness

**Call to Action:** Awareness, tangible assistance, thought leadership

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