Addressing Housing Needs for Youth Returning From Juvenile Justice Placement

Presented at the 2021 Runaway and Homeless Youth National Grantee
Training on November 16, 2021

2022 Second Chance Month

April 19, 2022

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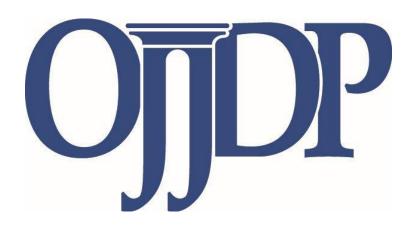




Second Chance Month – April 2022

Help individuals,
communities, and agencies
across the country recognize
the importance of reentry
and their role in building
second chances





Session Objectives

Participants will:

- Review research and best practice related to the intersection of youth homelessness and juvenile justice involvement
- Explore strategies and approaches deployed in Maine to locate suitable housing for youth returning to the community from secure settings obtain healthy, supportive housing
- Identify opportunities for braiding housing resources
- Learn about resources available to them to expand housing supports to young people with juvenile justice experience

Meet Our Speakers

- Julia Alanen (she/her), Program Manager, Intervention Division, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Stephanie Mercier (she/her), Director, Impact Investment, Corporation for Supportive Housing
- Derek Wentorf (he/him), Senior Program Manager, Federal TA Team, Corporation for Supportive Housing
- Sonja Morse (she/her), Juvenile Data and Research Manager, Department of Corrections
- Erica King (she/her), Senior Justice Policy Associate, University of Southern Maine
- Cassy Blakely (she/her), TTA Consultant Coordinator, Corrections and Community Engagement Technical Assistance Center, American Institutes for Research



About CSH

Advancing Housing Solutions That—







Improve lives of vulnerable people

Maximize public resources

Build strong, healthy communities



CSH: WHAT WE DO

CSH is a touchstone for new ideas and best practices, a collaborative and pragmatic community partner, and an influential advocate for supportive housing







LENDING



POLICY REFORM



CONSULTING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



Youth and Young Adults Experiencing Homelessness

4.2 million youth and young adults experience homelessness over the course of a year. Among the youth surveyed to create these estimates, nearly half had been in juvenile detention, jail, or prison.

1 in 10

young adults ages 18–25 experienced a form of homelessness over a 12-month period.

1 in 30

youth ages 13–17 experienced a form of homelessness over a 12-month period.

Youth and Young Adults Experiencing Homelessness: Disproportionality

Hispanic, non-White youth had a 33% higher risk of reporting homelessness.

Unmarried, parenting youth had a 200% higher risk of reporting homelessness.

African American youth were at an 83% increased risk of having experienced homelessness compared to youth of other races.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth had a 120% increased risk of experiencing homelessness compared to youth who identified as heterosexual and cisgender.

What Solutions are Available?

- When asked, homeless youth said that money and stable housing would make their lives easier.¹
- Evidence suggests that providing low-barrier housing with support services tailored to individual youth needs can lead to positive outcomes.²





What Does a System to Address Youth Homelessness Look Like?

FRONT PORCH

Outreach

PREVENTION

- In-reach
- Drop-in(s)
- Crisis Hotline(s)
- Front Door Diversion (aka Targeted Prevention)

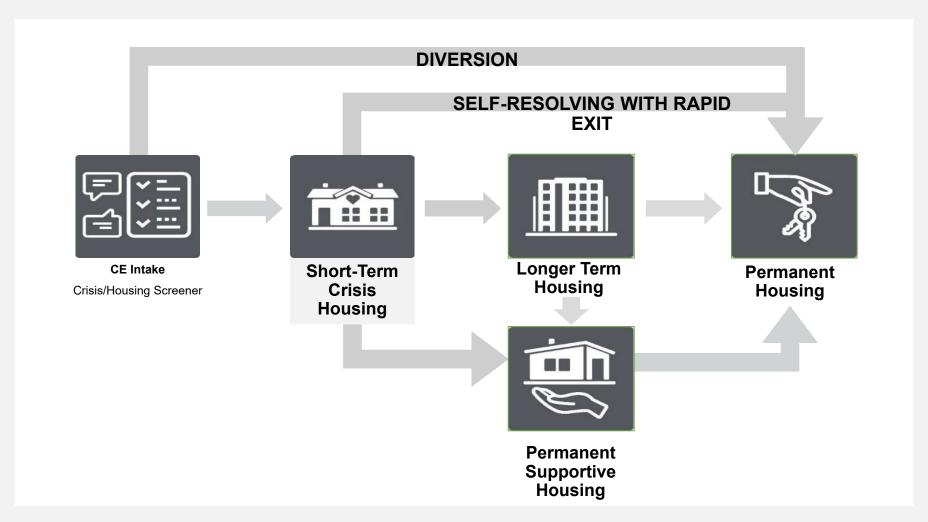
CRISIS & SHORT-TERM HOUSING AND SERVICES

- Crisis Beds/ Emergency Shelter
- Host Homes
- Crisis
 TransitionalHousing

LONG-TERM HOUSING

- Rapid Rehousing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Other Affordable Housing/Subsidy
- Home With Family/Reunification
- Longer Term Host Homes
- Longer Term
 Transitional Housing

What Does a System to Address Youth Homelessness Look Like?



Key Principles in Designing Supportive Housing for Youth

As you work to design solutions that promote housing stability and support youth and communities in thriving, keep in mind a few key principles.

Accessibility



Cross-sector collaboration



Youthcentered and led



Focused on equity



Choice and flexibility





Highlighted Projects

- Nicollet Square, Minneapolis, MN
 - Employment rates of up to 90%
 - Educational outcomes—for those with HS diploma, 50% are enrolled in postsecondary; for those without HS diploma, 70% are pursuing GED
- True Colors Residence, New York, NY
 - 90% remained stably housed; 60% within the True Colors housing
 - Active substance use decreased from 60% to 37%
- At Home/Chez Soi, multisites, Canada
 - Improved housing stability, youth in Housing First were stably housed 65% of total days as compared to 31% for those not in the program

Resources

- Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program
 - https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/yhdp/
- HUD Guidebooks on Ending Youth Homelessness
 - https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5138/ending-youth-homelessness-a-guidebook-series/
- Voices of Youth Count, Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago
 - https://www.chapinhall.org/project/voices-of-youth-count/
- Best Practices in Designing Supportive Services for Youth in Housing
 - https://cshorg.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Youth T.pdf







Maine Youth Justice Reentry Project





Second Chance Grant Overview

- Maine was awarded the grant by Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in 2019.
- This program will provide youth reentering the community with support as they transition out of secure confinement.
- We partnered with Muskie School of Public health (evaluation and programs), and Youth Advocate Programs, a nationally recognized transformative mentoring model.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other barriers, we began serving youth in 2021, and have served 7 youth (year to date) successfully in our first year of implementation.

Target Population: 1. Youth identifying as female 2. Youth identifying as BIPOC 3. Youth identifying as LGBTQIA+/GNC 4. Youth identifying as White Number of Youth Served: Maximum of 10 youth per year Total of 30 youth across the grant cycle

All Maine transition-aged (14–24+) youth experience belonging and thrive into adulthood in their communities.





Building Community
Continuum of Care Model is
a PLACE-BASED STRATEGY

Basic needs (i.e., housing) are an underlying well-being need in every category of our continuum of care and is most especially underdeveloped in the category of community reintegration.

Goal of Maine's Second Chance Award

To connect youth with a reentry processes to improve positive youth outcomes; increase credible mentors in the communities; increase housing stability; and increase educational opportunities for justice involved youth.

Programs Under the Grant

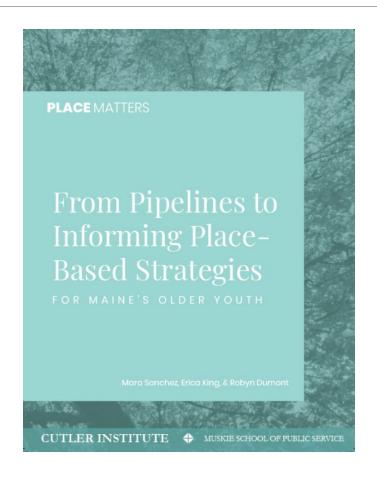
The Community Success
Program, which will
provide youth reentering
the community with
support as they transition
out of secure
confinement, which is
listed as the Bearing
House located on the
grounds of Long Creek
Youth Developmental
Center.

Credible Messengers
Mentoring Program,
which connects youth
with safe adults in the
community with lived
experiences to provide
ongoing support to
reduce recidivism and
keep youth imbedded in
safe communities.

Housing Assistance
Program, which will
support youth reentering
the community from a
period of secure
confinement to prevent
homelessness, reducing
risk factors of recidivism,
and provide a stable
environment for youth to
thrive in their
communities.

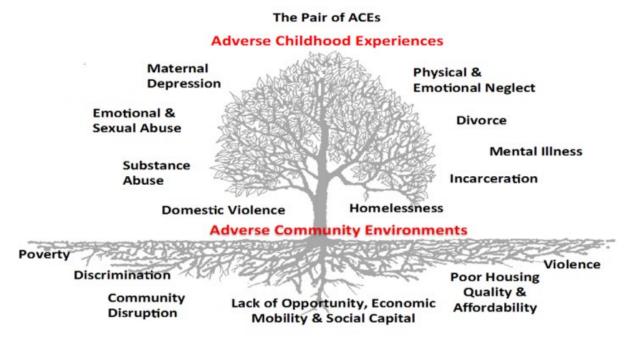
The Opportunity Scholars
Program, which will
connect formerly
incarcerated youth with
postsecondary education
resources, wraparound
services to increase
secure employment,
improve educational
outcome, and provide a
source of income through
the work-study program.

Place Matters: From Pipelines to Place-Based Strategies for Maine's Older Youth



- Provides snapshots of the economic and social wellbeing of all 16 counties in Maine, as well as indicators of early system involvement
- Also provides county snapshots with all indicators
- GOAL OF REPORT is to provide institutions, systems, and communities with data on the forces that exist across Maine to better understand and respond to youth outcomes
- RECOMMENDATIONS to INVEST and ASSESS

Place Matters: From Pipelines to Pathways for Maine's Older Youth



Ellis, W., Dietz, W. (2017) A New Framework for Addressing Adverse Childhood and Community Experiences: The Building Community Resilience (BCR) Model. Academic Pediatrics. 17 (2017) pp. S86-S93. DOI information: 10.1016/j.acap.2016.12.011



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- Provides snapshots of the economic and social well-being of all 16 counties in Maine, as well as indicators of early system involvement
- Provides a baseline of datainformed factors and root causes contributing to adverse community experiences and poor children, youth, and family outcomes

DETERMINANTS



Household Economic Well-being





Economic Inclusion

Affordability



School Quality

Community Security



Social Belonging





Human Capital





Youth Justice Involvement





Educational Pushout

Mental & Behavioral Health Care To fully understand disparities in youth outcomes, we must consider how broader community context mediates individual behaviors and outcomes.

These structural determinants are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age.

Relationship Building

- Developed a Case Review Team, which is made up of Department of Corrections community and facility staff, community providers, and partners. This team connects twice per month, or as needed, on referrals.
 - This has improved communication between corrections and providers and has aided in cultural shifts in thinking.

- Connected with a group of providers that were awarded the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program Grant (YHDP) through Housing and Urban Development.
 - This will allow us to braid resources to serve our youth.
 - This grant includes host homes, voucher access, transitional housing to rapid rehousing, and mobile diversion teams.

Housing Assistance Program

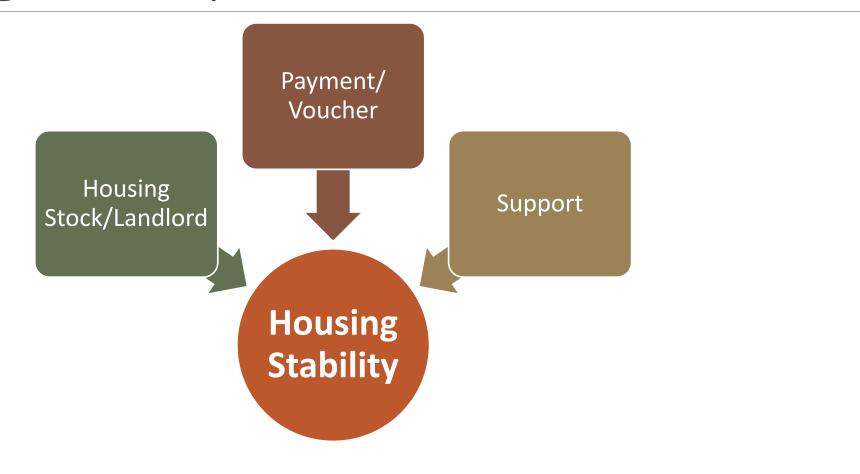
Housing Assistance Program,

which will support youth reentering the community from a period of secure confinement to prevent homelessness, reduce risk factors of recidivism, and provide a stable environment for youth to thrive in their communities.

• This program can provide financial assistance for:

- Emergency utility or rental needs
- Basic needs and furnishings
- Transportation
- Moving costs
- Sober-living beds
- Paperwork for housing
- Driver education
- Our advisory group includes numerous housing experts, and Maine has connected with awardees of the Youth Homeless Demonstration Program through Housing and Urban Development to braid resources for the young people.

Components of Planning for Housing Stability









Contact Us

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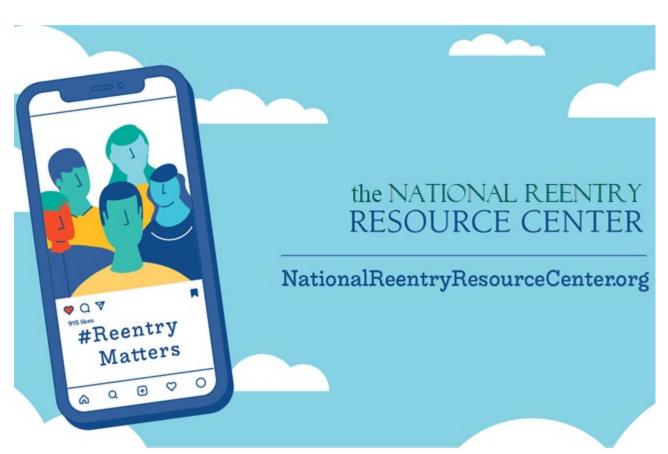
https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/

Track News and Updates on Social Media

#ReentryMatters

#SecondChanceMonth

#SecondChanceMonth22



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