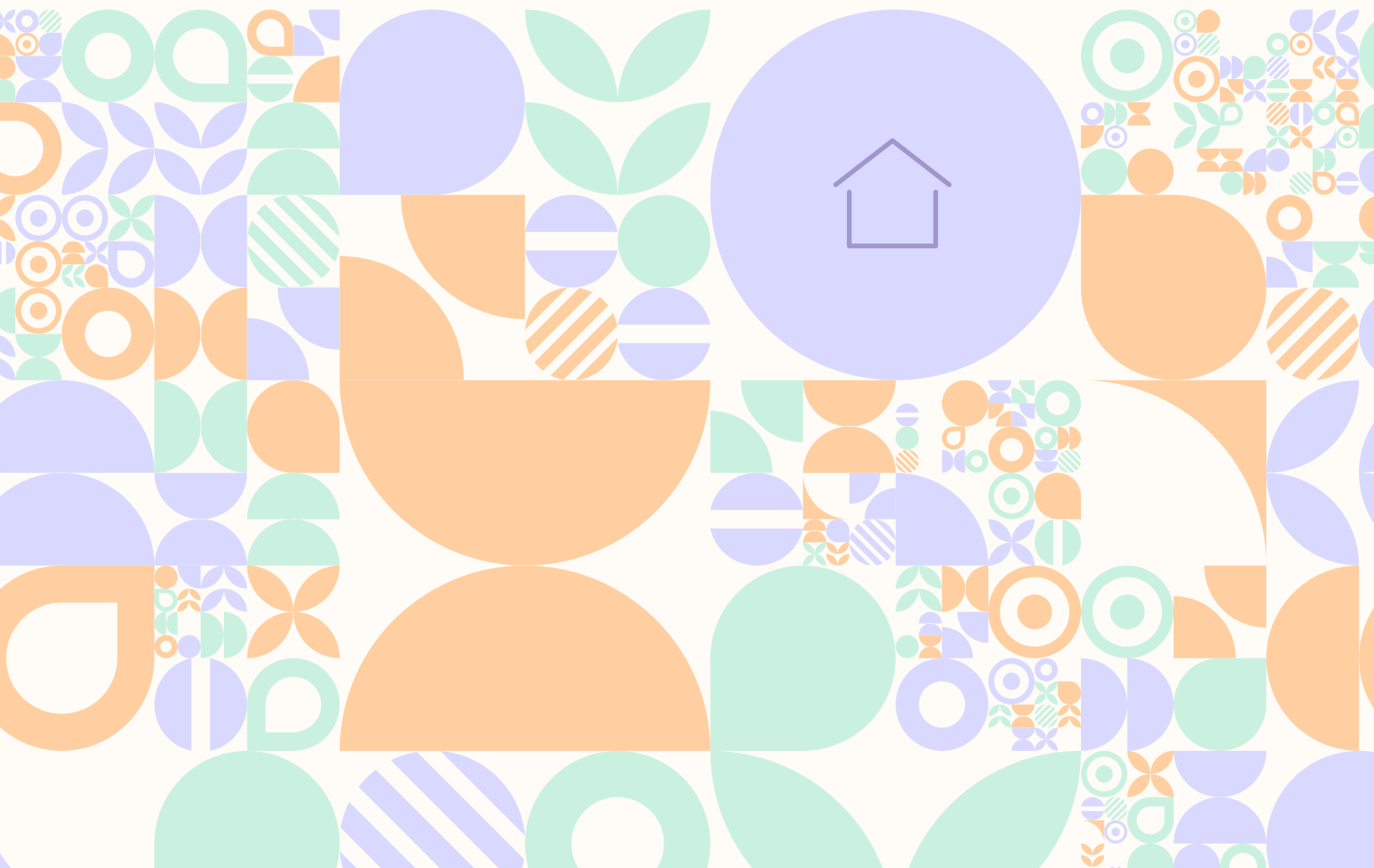


MODELING FOR HOUSING STABILITY

FOR YOUTH UNDER 18 IN WASHINGTON STATE

A report required by Chapter 408, Laws of 2023 (Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5599) and mandated to the Office of Homeless Youth Prevention & Protection (OHY), within the Department of Commerce.

PREPARED BY:



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Housing Justice Collective would like to thank **Allison Connor, Cassidy Kropf**, and **Lucas Neuman** for their insight, expertise and partnership during the modeling design and workshop. We would also like to thank the workshop participants from each region across the state, including those with experiences of housing instability or homelessness, representatives from state agencies and providers, and others whose thoughtfulness, experience and tenacity helped create and refine the recommendations that were included. A full list of workshop participants can be found in Appendix 2.

This modeling process and report would not have been possible without the partnership of the Legal Counsel for Youth and Children (LCYC), including **Erin Shea McCann** and team, and their continued investment in the interests, safety and legal rights of youth under 18, and the financial support of the Raikes Foundation.

Additionally we would like to thank the Office of Homeless Youth and the Raikes Foundation for your partnership and financial support for efforts to end homelessness among unaccompanied youth under 18 in Washington.

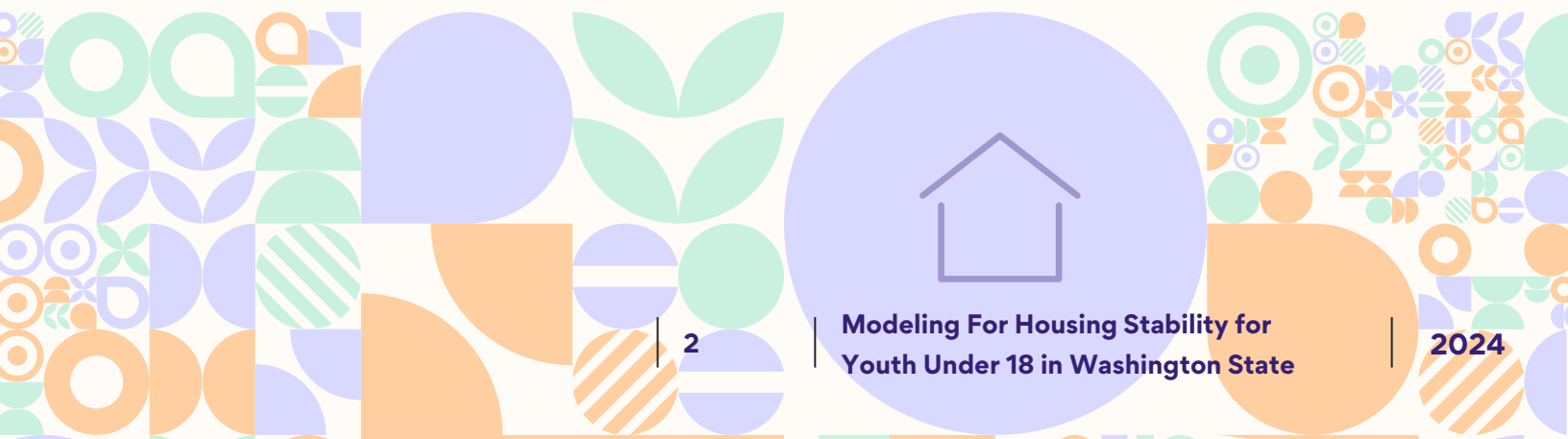


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For Washington to support unaccompanied homeless youth under age 18 in accordance with Chapter 408, Laws of 2023 (ESSB 5599), the following recommendations have been submitted to the Office of Homeless Youth by the Housing Justice Collective (HJC). This work results from co-design in collaboration with three youth consultants with lived experience and Legal Counsel for Youth and Children (LCYC), alongside system modeling activities with young people who have experienced homelessness and who brought their expertise, state agency representatives, youth provider representatives, and legal advocates.



Funding Recommendations

1. Scale up public and private investments in housing and service interventions for youth under 18.
2. Adequately fund the interventions being scaled up, including additional administration and evaluation costs.
3. Make an immediate investment to fully scale up the Community Support Team intervention in the next state budget (for details about Community Support Teams, see Appendix 2).



Housing & Service Intervention Recommendations

1. Co-design the implementation of intervention investments with regional teams.
2. Ensure that the implementation of intervention resources meets the unique needs of youth seeking or receiving protected health care services.
3. Design and equitably fund flexible, low-barrier resources that can support culturally specific communities.



Legislative & Administrative Recommendations

1. Take immediate action to expand the ability for youth under 18 to consent/self-authorize for shelter, housing and related services.
2. Design and implement an aligned system response across the homeless response system, child welfare, juvenile courts, behavioral health, and schools.
3. Adequately assess and respond to the legal needs of minors and nonprofits engaging in a supportive leasing intervention.

The information and recommendations included in this report are the result of a facilitated six-month process to gather and analyze data on unaccompanied minors experiencing homelessness using a system modeling process. Section 4 of Chapter 408, Laws of 2023 (ESSB 5599) included a mandate to the Office of Homeless Youth Prevention & Protection Programs (OHY), within the Department of Commerce, to:

- (1) [C]ontract with an outside entity to: (a) Gather data regarding the number of unsheltered homeless youth under age 18 in Washington state; and (b) Develop recommendations for supporting unsheltered homeless youth under age 18 in Washington state; and*
- (2) By July 1, 2024, and in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, the office of homeless youth prevention and protection programs shall submit the information and recommendations described in subsection (1) of this section to the appropriate committees of the legislature.*

OHY contracted with the HJC, and HJC used system modeling to create this report and meet the mandate.

System modeling is both a data-based tool and facilitated process that helps stakeholders make informed estimations on the types, amounts, and costs of interventions that address the housing and service needs of a specific population. HJC used the system modeling process to co-create a set of recommendations to the state on addressing the needs of unaccompanied youth experiencing housing instability. This included the following sources:

- Gathered and used 2022 data sets from Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Department of Social and Health Services, The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and The Point in Time (PIT) Count to estimate an annual total of 5,372 unaccompanied minors experiencing homelessness across the state of Washington.
- Hosted a two-day system modeling workshop with 20 stakeholders representing different geographic regions of Washington. Half of the participants were young people who brought their expertise, including that associated with their lived experience of housing instability or homelessness, and the other half included state agency representatives, youth provider representatives, and legal advocates. Together we designed the interventions needed, and estimated the number of youth who would use the interventions and the length of time they may be needed.
- Used the information gathered during the system modeling workshop and the best intervention cost data available to offer estimates on the size of investments needed across all intervention types to address the housing needs of all 5,372 young people.



REPORT BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

In 2023, the Washington State Legislature passed ESSB 5599, which aimed to ensure that minors seeking or receiving protected health care services¹ could more easily access youth shelters and host homes.

Section 4 of Chapter 408, Laws of 2023 (ESSB 5599) required the Office of Homeless Youth Prevention & Protection Programs (OHY), within the Department of Commerce, to:

- (1) [C]ontract with an outside entity to: (a) Gather data regarding the number of unsheltered homeless youth under age 18 in Washington state; and (b) Develop recommendations for supporting unsheltered homeless youth under age 18 in Washington state; and*
- (2) By July 1, 2024, and in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, the office of homeless youth prevention and protection programs shall submit the information and recommendations described in subsection (1) of this section to the appropriate committees of the legislature.*

OHY contracted with Housing Justice Collective (HJC) to complete this report, and asked HJC to include:

- Data regarding the number of youth under 18 experiencing unsheltered homelessness and the number experiencing housing instability in Washington;
- Recommendations for supporting youth experiencing homelessness; and,
- Recommendations specific to the needs of LGBTQIA2S+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and trans, queer and questioning, intersex, asexual or agender, and two-spirit; plus-sign signifies additional identity terms) youth/youth accessing protected health care services.

This work builds off HJC’s previous work in the state on unaccompanied youth homelessness. Between 2021–2022, HJC partnered with teams of youth, providers, government agencies, and advocates in King and Snohomish counties to make statewide recommendations on addressing the needs of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness.

¹“Protected health care services” means gender affirming treatment as defined in RCW 74.09.675 and reproductive health care services as defined in RCW 74.09.875.” Sec. 2(2)(d). <https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2023-24/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/5599-S.SL.pdf?q=20240419100604>



The recommendations can be found in the report [Building a Better Future for Minors Experiencing a Housing Crisis](#) and are organized around three major themes:

1. Addressing the need for housing and service interventions of youth under 18 who return to living with a parent or guardian and those who are moving towards independence;
2. Addressing the legal consent barriers for youth under 18 with a legal guardian who is unwilling or unable to consent to housing services; and,
3. Addressing the responsibility of government system leadership to meet the housing needs of youth under the age of 18 in partnership with youth action boards.²

These recommendations were used to create the model of resources and interventions needed that are highlighted in this report, including the governmental system responsible for implementing the recommendations for the model and recommendations that ensure youth can access interventions through self-consent/self-authorization.

This report is organized into three sections:

1. **System Model Overview:** This section offers an overview of the data analysis and system modeling workshop used to create the estimates of the amounts and types of resources needed to address the housing and services needs of all unaccompanied homeless youth under 18 in Washington (those who are unsheltered and those who are unstably housed apart from their family).
2. **System Model Results:** This section offers a summary of the intervention types and costs for an ideal system for unaccompanied homeless youth under 18 in Washington.
3. **Recommendations:** This section offers recommendations to the Washington State Legislature and state agencies for the investments needed and the implementation considerations for those investments to ensure that the needs of all unaccompanied homeless youth under 18 can be met, including recommendations that are specific to the needs of LGBTQIA2S+ youth/youth accessing protected health care services.

² A youth action board is a decision-making entity made up of youth and young adults who have experienced or are experiencing homelessness or housing instability and has spread nationwide largely through HUD's [Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program](#).

MODELING A SYSTEMIC RESPONSE

Overview

System modeling is a data-based tool and facilitated process that helps stakeholders make informed estimations on the types, amounts, and costs of interventions that address the housing and service needs of a specific population.

HJC's process of system modeling consists of five core components:

1. **Root in a set of collective values** about how the system should function and what is included in response to youth under 18;
2. **Use the best available data to create an estimate of the annual population** of youth under 18 experiencing unaccompanied homelessness;
3. **Describe the key characteristics of the housing and service interventions** that will be included in the model and the average length of time a young person will need each housing and service intervention;
4. **Develop pathways for housing and services interventions** to prevent homelessness and/or gain housing stability; and
5. **Use current intervention cost data to suggest recommended investments.**

Components 2-5 are then inputted into a modeling tool to create an average statewide estimate of the types, amounts, and cost ranges of resources needed. The modeling for this report is specific to unaccompanied homeless youth under the age of 18 across Washington.

The system modeling process and tool are meant to:

- Combine lived and professional experience with the best available data to make resources estimation and public investment decisions; and,
- Be used in combination with recommendations to ensure the resources are implemented with specific consideration for specialized populations, differing regions of the state, and with the legal rights of minors in mind.

System Modeling Process

HJC, [Legal Counsel for Youth and Children \(LCYC\)](#), and three youth consultants with lived experience who were connected to the work through the OHY Youth 4 Youth Board partnered to design and facilitate a system modeling workshop for Washington stakeholders. The planning team met weekly from January to March 2024 to analyze data and organize information to support all four components of system modeling. At the end of March, the team hosted a two-day workshop with 20 stakeholders – half youth with lived experience and half representing state agencies (Commerce, DCYF, and the Health Care Authority), youth housing providers, and legal advocates. The list of participating stakeholders can be found in Appendix 1.

Below is a summary of how the planning team and workshop participants worked through the four components of system modeling.

1. Root in a set of collective values.

HJC, LCYC, and three youth consultants developed a set of values in which to root the system modeling process. ~~Many of these values are consistent with the mandate of OHY, common to other youth homelessness processes, like the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP), and were articulated through other processes HJC has facilitated with Washington stakeholders regarding unaccompanied minors experiencing homelessness. They were used throughout the planning process and workshop for components 2-5 when estimating population, creating pathways, and estimating costs.~~

The following is a summary of the collective values:

The ideal system response should provide comprehensive housing and services that:

- Offer youth options and choices;
- Are available for as long as a youth may need them instead of with arbitrary time limits;
- Are offered equitably across the entire state – in rural and urban areas;
- Are inclusive of gender affirming care and behavioral health supports (mental health and substance use);
- Include a clear grievance process to ensure youth’s concerns are addressed and youth-serving programs are held accountable;
- Include well-compensated lived experience positions that offer people with lived expertise an alternative to academic training as it pertains to job qualifications;

- Support youth under the age of 18 who have reached a point of crisis and are, therefore, interacting with the crisis response system to legally consent into their own housing and related services; and ensure they have agency over how their parents are notified and engaged;
- Provide safe and affirming housing and services for LGBTQIA2S+ youth throughout the state; all staff should be trained in best practices in working with LGBTQIA2S+ youth;
- Are tailored to the needs of BIPOC youth, particularly Black, Indigenous, and undocumented youth; equitable access to resources should be a protected right.

2. Use the best available data to create an estimate of the annual population.

HJC, LCYC, and the three youth consultants, with the assistance of Commerce’s Data and Performance Unit, reviewed multiple sets of population data on unaccompanied youth under age 18 experiencing homelessness or housing instability. The planning team reviewed the data to understand what it tells us about the overall population across Washington, what limitations the data sources may have, and the best way to combine data to make an **annual estimate of unaccompanied youth under 18 experiencing homelessness or housing instability**. This estimate was examined and used throughout the system modeling workshop and provides an input into the modeling tool.

The following data sets were reviewed:

- **Unaccompanied Homeless Student Data from the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) – 2021–2022 School Year:** An annual report of the number of students experiencing unaccompanied homelessness, as defined by the federal [McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act](#), who are enrolled in schools (Pre K–12) and includes a breakdown of enrollment by nighttime residence type.
- **Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS): Research and Data Analysis Division’s Data on Youth Exiting Systems of Care January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021:** Administrative information on housing status of youth exiting public systems of care at six months and 12 months of discharge/release from foster care (aging out); inpatient behavioral health (publicly funded inpatient mental health or substance use disorder treatment); and criminal legal systems (DCYF–Juvenile Rehabilitation institutions or Department of Corrections facilities).

- **Point In Time (PIT) Count Data & PIT Snapshot Report – 2022 Calendar Year, Two points in time:** A statewide count of all persons/households staying in temporary housing programs and places not meant for human habitation, alongside a snapshot report that combines client information from several state agency data systems to provide a comprehensive estimate of the homeless and unstably housed population in the state at a point in time.
- **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for 2022 Calendar Year:** All youth ages 12-17 enrolled in programs in HMIS through programs funded by OHY, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Family Youth and Service Bureau (within the U.S. Department of Health & Human Service). Data includes prior living situations and exit destinations.
- **“Yes to Yes” Washington State: Unaccompanied Youth and Young Adult Homelessness Landscape Scan:** A data analysis report that found in 2022, of the 15,338 unaccompanied young people who accessed the homelessness system, 19% (or 2,914) were youth under the age of 18.

Using these data sets and understanding that each of the data sets have limitations in telling the full story of the population, the planning team made the following assumptions to create an annualized population:

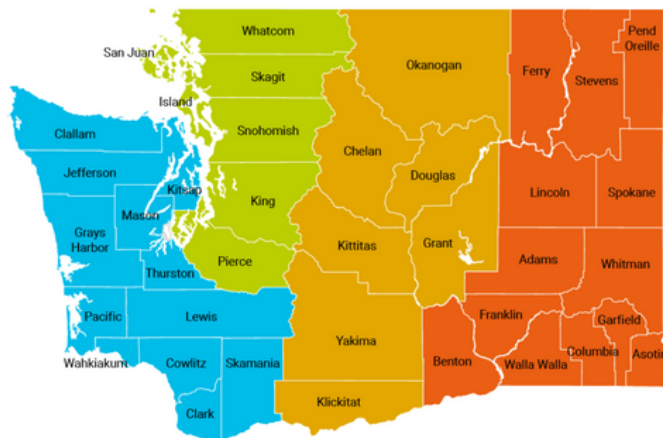
- Start with the Unaccompanied Homeless Student Data from the OSPI – 2021–2022 School Year, because it is the most comprehensive count of youth in the state: **5,187;**
- Add in youth from the HMIS for 2022 who identified their prior living situations as institutional settings that included hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical, jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility, long-term care facility or nursing home, psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility, substance abuse treatment facility or detox center. This data is used to capture youth who may not be counted by the schools, specifically those that are exiting institutions and may be disconnected from school: **185.**

These data sets and assumptions make for **an estimated annual population of 5,372 youth under 18 experiencing unsheltered homelessness or housing instability in Washington.**

In addition to the statewide totals presented above, the planning team reviewed and compiled the data across four geographic regions across the state. The regions were created based on the HMIS data request to Commerce. For this report, counties were grouped into four regional zones.

This helped ensure that there was enough data available to analyze and not fall under Commerce’s HMIS Data Suppression Policies,³ which exist to obfuscate personally identifiable information. The regional zone approach invites conversations about the particular experiences and needs of young people that vary across parts of the state, particularly in reference to service abundance and scarcity.

Graphic 1. System Modeling Regional Map



Zones are grouped based on proximity:

- Region 1 (green in Graphic 1): Island, King, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom counties
- Region 2 (blue): Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum counties
- Region 3 (yellow): Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan and Yakima counties
- Region 4 (orange): Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla and Whitman counties

In these areas, agencies that served communities across multiple counties are grouped together – for example, agencies in north-central Washington often serve both Chelan and Douglas Counties, so those counties were grouped.

Table 1 presents the estimated annual population by region and by data source.

Table 1. Total Population of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth by Region					
Data Set	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Total
Unaccompanied Student School Count*	2,724	1,321	617	525	5,187
Exits from Institutional Settings into Homelessness**	95	41	0	49	185
Total	2,819	1,362	617	574	

*Data from Unaccompanied Student Data from the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction - 2021-2022 School Year
 **HMIS 2022 Dataset provided by Department of Commerce Data Team

³ [Washington State Department of Commerce HMIS Data Suppression Guidance](#)

3. Describe the key characteristics of the housing and service interventions

System modeling requires participant decision makers to describe each of the interventions that they believe are needed to prevent and end youth homelessness and to describe the key characteristics of those interventions, including the flexibilities and types of services included. Some of the intervention types identified exist already, however the system modeling participants discussed what they thought were key characteristics to those existing and/or new interventions. Table 2 is a summary of the interventions identified by the participants in the system modeling process and the desired key characteristics of each.

Table 2. Modeling Results Intervention Types - Key Characteristics			
Intervention Type	Key General Characteristics	Housing Component Characteristics	Services Component Characteristics
One-time Flexible Prevention/Diversio n Funds	Flexible funds that lead to a housing solution or divert someone from entering the homeless crisis response system, such as paying for work like refinishing a room or a basement, or purchasing a trailer or paying a utility bill, as needed.	None	None
Flexible Financial Assistance or Direct Cash Over Time	Longer-term unconditional financial assistance (a year or two) ⁴ provided directly to the person/family over a regular and predictable period of time; can be direct cash or guaranteed income.	None	Typically services are offered but voluntary.
Community Support Teams	A service team paired with flexible funds to support a young person in housing options of their choice. (See Appendix 2 for more detail about Community Support Teams)	Can include a connection to rental assistance, especially for youth to be stabilized within a family of origin also experiencing instability or homelessness.	Essential services include, but are not limited to legal services, housing navigation and assistance, voluntary therapeutic services, voluntary case management.
Transitional Living Program/ Transitional Housing	Should be designed to help prepare youth for independent living (for youth ages 16-17 and up to 21) ⁵	Usually a congregate housing setting over a longer term.	Case management with referrals to critical services, life skills development, mental health supports, and legal services.
Emergency/Crisis Shelter	Can be respite-type (planned) or crisis-type.	Can function like a family time-out/break where a youth can return home, when paired with Community Support Team; or be used in crisis situations with youth exiting from hospitals, incarceration, etc., with nowhere else to go; or be used in limited situations where Community Support Team services can support and a youth usually exits to a longer term stay in a transitional program or does not ever go home.	Case management with referrals to critical services and family reunification supports.
Host Homes	Can be a known or unknown (to the youth) host.	Supportive, family-based living situation, though need not be family of origin.	Supports include direct cash (to youth and/or to host), services similar to Community Support Team to hosts and to youth. Can be paired with Community Support Teams for deeper services.
Supportive Leasing	Rental assistance and supportive services for youth.	Housing assistance similar to rental assistance, but with the contractual relationship between the landlord and the funded housing agency, instead of the between the landlord and the youth-tenant.	Includes case management with referrals to critical services and damage mitigation funds.

⁴ [Maximizing the Impact of Direct Cash Transfers to Young People](#)

⁵ [Findings from the Transitional Living Program Youth Outcomes Study, September 2021 OPRE Report 2021-191](#)

After describing each intervention, the modeling participants used research and local available information on outcomes, paired with lived expertise and professional experience, to determine the average length of time a young person will need support from the intervention. Table 3 is a summary of the average lengths of support and key considerations used to determine them.

Table 3: Modeling Results by Intervention Type and Length of Support		
Intervention Type	Ideal Lengths of Intervention (Average)	Discussion
One-time Flexible Prevention/Diversion Funds	One-time (Equivalent of 1 month)	Accounts for one-time assistance that can offer stability and can be paired with a Community Support Team intervention with a longer length of support when needed.
Flexible Financial Assistance or Direct Cash Over Time	12 months ⁶	Aligns with long-term housing lengths of assistance and takes into consideration the longer length of time a minor may need support.
Community Support Teams	24 months	Accounts for ongoing aftercare support and the ability to come in and out of the intervention while a minor. Paired with housing interventions so that service assistance can continue.
Transitional Living Program/Transitional Housing	12 months	Aligns with other long-term housing intervention lengths of assistance and accounts for some youth needing shorter and some youth needing longer, potentially until the end of high school.
Emergency/Crisis Shelter	15 days respite, 30 days crisis	Respite is paired with a Community Support Team intervention and allows for an average of 15 non-consecutive days as a form of rest. Though some allow for 90 days stay, in the ideal model, crisis shelter length of stay is 30 days to account for time needed to move to long-term housing.
Host Homes	12 months	Aligns with other long-term housing intervention lengths of assistance and accounts for some youth needing shorter and some youth needing longer, potentially until the end of high school.
Supportive Leasing	12 months	Aligns with other long-term housing intervention lengths of assistance and accounts for some youth needing shorter and some youth needing longer, potentially until the end of high school.

4. Develop pathways for housing and service interventions.

System modeling requires the creation of pathways out of homelessness. Pathways are a way of combining interventions that could end a young person’s housing instability. Pathways must be designed intentionally based on estimates of successful outcomes. An average length of stay must also be added for each intervention within the pathway to estimate the average length of time a youth will need the intervention to successfully end their housing insecurity.

⁶ Direct Cash Transfer pilots currently occurring are not conclusive on the cash amount or duration of cash assistance, but according to [Point Source Youth](#) 24 months is a standard length of assistance. During modeling, participants offered an ideal length of stay of 12 months, and this was the average length used in the model.

The planning team created possible pathways and workshop participants, then worked in teams across the four regions to finalize the pathways, estimate the percentage of the total population of youth in each region that could successfully use each pathway, and the average length of time a youth would need support in each intervention of the pathway. Each region’s pathways are described in Appendix 3.

5. Use current intervention cost data to suggest recommended investments.

For the purposes of system modeling, the average cost per day for the identified project types reported in the [Homeless in Washington 2023 Annual Report](#) was used to determine pathway and regional estimates for the identified interventions within each pathway. To create this report, Commerce combines annual expenditures data (funding sources include federal, state and local) with HMIS data for homeless housing projects in each county.

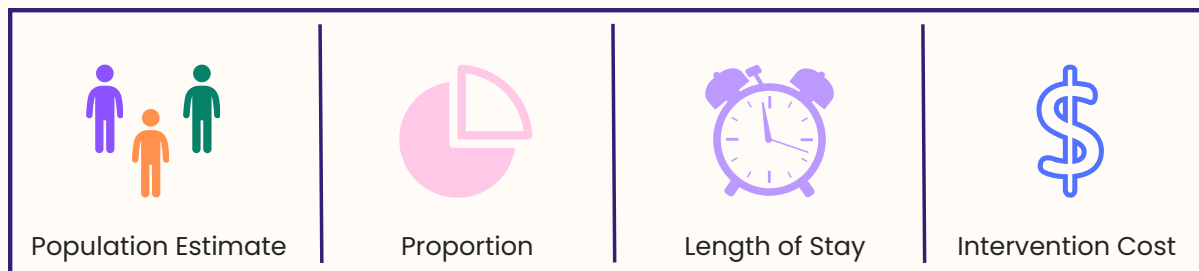
The [2023 Homeless Housing Project Expenditure Report](#) provided a small (3) cohort of existing host home programs of which average cost data were developed to be used for modeling and included in the chart below.

System Modeling Results

The system model uses the following data elements to offer investment recommendations:

- The population estimate of youth under 18 experiencing homelessness and housing instability in each region
- The percentage of youth each region predicted would need each intervention
- The average length of stay each youth needs within each intervention
- The best available cost data per month for each intervention type

Graphic 2. System Model Elements



The results of the system modeling process are shown in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

In Table 4, the first column names the interventions types workshop participants identified as part of the pathway activity. The next five columns of Table 4 report how many youth per region and across the state would benefit from the intervention. The last three columns of Table 4 report the average (mean) cost per person using two different sources of cost information. The ranges indicated in the right hand column of Table 4 vary, as they are based on actual costs of projects and some are large ranges. In many cases, these large ranges represent differences providers experience while maintaining a project/program or a building when costs are stable but the number of youth served fluctuates.

Table 4: Modeling Results by Intervention Type, Number of Youth to be Served and Cost Information								
Intervention type	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Estimated Number of Youth Statewide	Average Cost Per Person Per Day⁷	Average Cost Per Person Per Month⁸	Range of Current Monthly Costs Per Person⁹
One-time Flexible Prevention/ Diversion Funds	282	272	432	144	1,130	\$0.69	\$20.99	\$4.91 - \$98.98
Flexible Financial Assistance or Direct Cash Over Time	620	408	309	144	1,481	Not Included	\$20.99 ¹⁰	\$4.91 - \$98.98
Community Support Teams	1,917	680	495	316	3,408	\$32.49	\$988.24	\$30.17 - \$50.25
Transitional Living Program/ Transitional Housing	648	204	0	144	996	\$3.82	\$116.19	\$14.07 - \$1,853.91
Emergency/ Crisis Shelter	423	204	62	57	746	\$53.95	\$1,640.98	\$9.79 - \$1,436.60
Host Homes	282	204	62	144	692	Not Included	\$2,398.96 ¹¹	\$143.96 - \$1,055.36
Supportive Leasing	846	68	62	29	1,005	\$43.21	\$1,314.30	\$30.17 - \$339.06

⁷This information is compiled in the [Homeless in Washington 2023 Annual Report](#).

⁸Except where noted, this calculation is multiplying the daily rate in the prior column by 365 and dividing by 12.

⁹This information is analyzed using the [SFY2023 Department of Commerce Golden Report](#).

¹⁰This cost uses the one-time flexible prevention/diversion funds calculation.

¹¹This calculation is based on the average cost per day for the Host Home project type from three existing host home programs found in the 2023 Homeless Housing Project Expenditure Report.

Table 5 represents the output estimates in the model of the projected investments needed to operate the system at start-up. It represents the universe of interventions and costs and does not reflect any current investments in these interventions or within regions. Current investment information is not easily separated to be able to account for funding dedicated to youth under 18 and will require a baseline assessment of investments that were beyond the scope of this report.

Table 5: Modeling Investment Estimates¹²						
Intervention type	Modeled Lengths of Assitance	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Statewide Totals
One-time Flexible Diversion Funds	One-time (Equivalent of 1 month)	\$5,916	\$5,717	\$2,590	\$3,012	\$17,235
Flexible Financial Assistance or Direct Cash over time	12 months	\$156,192	\$102,906	\$77,696	\$36,140	\$372,934
Community Support Team	24 months	\$45,464,933	\$13,728,991	\$11,707,057	\$7,487,678	\$78,388,659
Transitional Living Program/ Transitional Housing	12 months	\$904,022	\$284,855	\$0	\$80,033	\$1,268,910
Emergency/ Crisis Shelter	15 days respite, 30 days crisis	\$578,240	\$335,252	\$101,248	\$94,192	\$1,108,932
Host Homes	12 months	\$8,115,210	\$5,881,296	\$1,776,192	\$4,131,013	\$19,903,711
Supportive Leasing	12 months	\$13,338,084	\$1,074,049	\$973,111	\$452,646	\$15,837,890
Totals		\$68,562,597	\$21,413,066	\$14,637,894	\$12,284,714	\$116,898,271

¹²These totals reflect estimates based on cost information used in the average cost per person per month in Table 5 above.

The model uses monthly average costs across each intervention type for consistency's sake, though one-time prevention/diversion costs could be reflected differently in future modeling versions/exercises, should there be an opportunity to drill further into those costs. For comparison purposes, Table 6 presents other ways to consider calculating prevention/diversion one-time costs in future decision-making about funding and administration of these interventions.

Table 6: One-Time Prevention/Diversion Funds Cost Alternative			
Cost Description	Cost Source	Per Person Average Cost	Alternative Statewide Cost Estimates
Homeless Prevention: Cost per successful exit per household	Commerce's Homeless in Washington 2023 Annual Report	\$2,397.61	\$2,709,299
Homeless Prevention: Cost per average project stay	Commerce's SFY2023 Golden Report	\$7,825.89	\$8,843,256
Homelessness Prevention and Diversion Fund: Average cost	A Way Home Washington's Homelessness Prevention and Diversion Fund Report - October 2022	\$1,926.00	\$2,176,380

RECOMMENDATIONS



Funding Recommendations

Recommendations follow for the investments needed to build a holistic response system for people under age 18 experiencing homelessness and the considerations needed in allocating funding across Washington.

1. Use the modeling results, in combination with a baseline assessment of current investments, to establish a holistic response by scaling up local, state, federal, and private investments across Washington in the interventions outlined in the model.

The system modeling results offer the start of a blueprint for current intervention investments needed both statewide and specific to the characteristics of each of the four regions. It must be paired with a comprehensive scan of current local, state, federal and private investments for young people under 18 in the homeless response system. The current data on investments is not easily separated by investments in under 18 programs and will require a future study to best understand the baseline investments across the state.

The modeling results, in combination with a baseline assessment of current investments, can be used by the Legislature and state agencies to engage a broader group of stakeholders across state and local government, nonprofits, education, philanthropy, and youth action boards to make informed intervention investment decisions driven by the collective knowledge of the community. Some considerations in continuing to use the system model for informed investment decisions:

- It should be treated as a living tool that can be adjusted with new data on population, lengths of stay, and costs, and with expanded knowledge of the professional and lived experiences of stakeholders engaging with the system model.
- The modeling tool can be further developed with the best data available to plan for multi-year investments and projected savings over time based on the success of the system in preventing and ending unaccompanied youth homelessness by:
 - Determining the rates of attempted access (demand without entry) and inflow (entries) into current identified interventions; and

- Determining rates of outflow (exits) from identified interventions to safe and stable housing placements including returns to family of origin, transitions to other identified interventions determined as positive, and returns to unstable housing or homelessness.
- The modeling information compiled here represents the ideal system when all intervention types are fully funded and implemented. State agencies and legislative decision-makers, in partnership with regionally representative teams of people with professional experience and people with lived experience, or both, will need to make decisions on what areas to scale up resources first and how that will impact the overall model. For example, the amount of crisis shelters across the state is proportionally smaller in the ideal system because the system is adequately investing in longer-term solutions. If the state, or a region, is not able to fully invest in all the longer-term solutions up front, then it may be necessary to increase investment in crisis shelters in the short term to ensure that youth have a safe space to stay.

2. When scaling up interventions with legislative investments, ensure that interventions are adequately funded, supported in implementation, and evaluated.

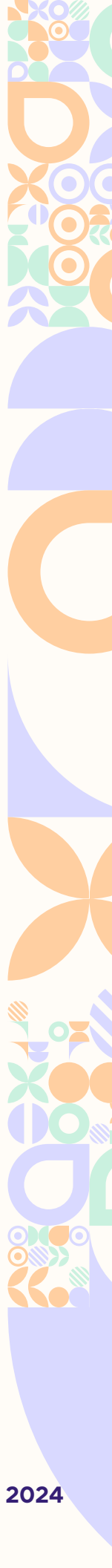
As Washington legislative and administrative leaders make decisions about the order and priorities for scaling up these interventions, it is critical that the interventions be fully resourced; underfunding would result in an inadequate implementation or fractured response. Youth providers in the system modeling workshop spoke of the challenge of meeting youth needs with piecemeal public investments, which can lead to inequitable statewide distribution and under-resourced interventions in the areas of the state that do receive funds. The system modeling results offer a more holistic and realistic tool to estimate the resources needed to prevent and end homelessness for unaccompanied youth under the age of 18 across every region of the state.

Specific considerations on adequately funding interventions include:

- Legislative investments allocated to the state agencies tasked with administering funds to the community should be sustained (not one-time allocations, which require advocacy time and resources to reallocate) and incorporate adequate administrative funds to community providers — a minimum of 10% of the overall investment, which increases alongside rising inflation and labor costs.

- Legislative investments should account for the administrative capacity of the state agency tasked with administering the funds and should include infrastructure to support training and technical assistance, continuous community engagement, data and evaluation, financial and compliance monitoring, and system capacity building needs as scaling of programs and services occur.
- State agencies and programs, including the Office of Homeless Youth, should ensure that investments are equitably allocated across regions and account for regional cost differences in building and sustaining interventions that result in positive outcomes. This should include:
 - Use of regional planning teams¹³ to help state offices develop regional cost models for the major interventions outlined in the system model and integration of the regional cost models into state funding applications;
 - Requiring regional coordination amongst the housing and services providers in the region in grant application processes to help ensure an aligned and geographically represented response and use of state investments, similar to prior processes used for the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program;
 - Assessment of regional costs and needs once every two years to help guide the next funding cycle and improve upon regional cost models; and
 - Use of regional planning teams to review outcome data of funded interventions to track and discuss youth population disparities specific to the region in relation to investment levels. Regional discussions should inform recommendations regarding investment levels.
- Funding awards must ensure that contractors have adequate time to build up programs, accounting for licensing timelines, hiring staff, and providing education and outreach to the community so that youth and families are connected to resources as soon as the program is ready to launch.
- Contracted allocations must reflect their actual proposed budgets so the program meets the needs of the youth it intends to serve – more trust must be given to community providers who work with youth and families and know what a fully funded program actually costs.
- Finally, administrative funds should be allowed to be used to support regional planning team costs and technical assistance, discussed in Housing and Services Recommendation #1, to ensure the best use of the resources.

¹³See Housing & Services Recommendation #1 for further explanation of regional planning teams



3. Make an immediate investment in the next state budget to scale up Community Support Teams across all four regions, and co-design the implementation with regional teams.



The modeling workshop participants across the four identified regions of Washington identified well-resourced Community Support Teams as the most needed intervention for unaccompanied youth under 18 (for more detail about Community Support Teams, see Appendix 2). Workshop participants recommended that Community Support Teams be available to youth actively experiencing homelessness (for example, who are already in a shelter) and to those who are not yet experiencing homelessness, but may experience family conflict and where a Community Support Team could provide support to prevent homelessness. To be effective, this intervention must be fully resourced to include case management, flexible funds, housing navigation, mental health resources, family mediation, and access to legal services.

The Legislature made an initial investment in Community Support Teams during the 2023 session through [Chapter 151, Laws of 2023 \(Substitute House Bill \(SHB\) 1406\)](#), but that model was specifically connected to “any youth who enters a licensed overnight youth shelter, or another licensed organization with a stated mission to provide services to homeless or runaway youth and their families.”

Washington must also ensure that the Community Support Team model is funded beyond the initial 2023 investment. The Community Support Teams funded through SHB 1406 were modeled after existing Youth Engagement Teams (YET), which several communities have built using federal and private funding and, through evaluations, have proven to be an effective and efficient model in ensuring that homelessness among unaccompanied minors is rare, brief, and one-time.¹⁴

¹⁴[The Growing Impact of Youth Engagement Teams](#)



Washington should use the system modeling information as a tool to make an informed decision on the scale of investment needed across the state to ensure any young person who needs it has access to a Community Support Team. A robust statewide investment in Community Support Teams would help ensure all unaccompanied youth under 18 in the state had immediate access to a community-based, multidisciplinary team with flexible resources to address their needs and connect them to longer-term interventions such as host homes, transitional living or supportive leasing, if needed.

OHY should convene regional teams composed of youth, advocates, and representatives from state agencies, nonprofits, and education to design a regional approach and implementation of Community Support Team resources. The system modeling workshop teams identified unique needs within their region that must be addressed to ensure that Community Support Teams appropriately meet the needs of specialized populations, including LGBTQIA2S+ youth. A regional implementation approach facilitated by OHY would help ensure the Community Support Team resources are being implemented in the most flexible and responsive manner for each region.



Housing and Service Intervention Recommendations

Below is a set of recommendations for designing and implementing the interventions discussed in the system model in order to create a holistic response.

1. Co-design the implementation of intervention investments with regional teams.

OHY and any other state program or agency tasked with distributing intervention resources for unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness should designate administrative funds to co-design the implementation of the resources with regional teams consisting of local and state government, nonprofits, education, philanthropy, and Youth Action Boards



Different regions of the state see differences in needs, costs, current resources available, populations and cultures served, and access to transportation, employment, and social services. It is critical that these regional teams localize the statewide response to ensure it plans for these differences in a way that centers young people and their families in the region.

The regional teams should address the following implementation considerations:

- Flexibility in public and private funding requirements to ensure:
 - Resources, such as diversion funds, can be used further upstream to prevent homelessness and can be accessed without needing to formally enter the homeless response system;
 - Eligibility requirements and funding allow for youth to come in and out of crisis shelter for short respite stays, as needed, when families are experiencing conflict;
 - Eligibility requirements and funding allow for youth to come in and out of Community Support Team engagement, as needed;
 - Mechanisms exist to provide direct cash assistance to both youth and family members; and
 - Mechanisms exist to support youth accessing non-traditional housing options, such as trailers, shared housing, and renovations to existing structures.
- The design of a comprehensive regional “front door” to crisis intervention resources, specifically designed for youth under 18, that:
 - Holistically assess youth’s assets and needs and connects them to the best resources of their choice;
 - Successfully diverts youth from experiencing homelessness when possible;
 - Connects youth to family resources when needed; and,
 - Communicates across other youth-serving systems to ensure cross-system connections.
- Adequate funds and technical assistance for capacity building and start-up of new resources.
- Inter- and intra-regional differences in cost and need, including transportation supports and differing housing types, especially for more rural communities.
- Accountability at a regional level (see Legislative and Administrative Recommendation #2).



2. Ensure that the implementation of intervention resources meets the unique needs of youth seeking or receiving protected health care services, which includes gender affirming and reproductive health care services.

The modeling workshop was designed to consider the needs of youth who identify as LGBTQIA2S+ and who are youth of color. The modeling exercise aimed to ensure the interventions and pathways out of homelessness in the model consider the needs of queer youth and youth of color.

This approach aligns with the concept of targeted universalism – in this case, designing a system that creates belonging for and meets the needs of those who currently are or who have been historically marginalized by the government and government programs in a way that can benefit all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness or housing instability.

The system and the interventions within it must ensure access to safe and affirming housing and services that can flexibly meet the needs of youth under the age of 18 who are seeking gender affirming care and other protected health care services. Specific considerations for to doing so include:

- Requiring Community Support Teams be trained in helping transgender, gender non-conforming, and non-binary youth navigate gender affirming treatment and other protected health care services, including understanding their legal rights around consent and access to care and knowledge to connect youth to legal services;
- Ensuring access to flexible cash assistance across all service interventions that can be used for transportation, personal health care costs, and other needs that may not be covered by existing resources;
- Creating a network of qualified mental health supports that youth and their families can access for gender affirming treatment and other protected health care services, and ensuring service dollars across the interventions can be used to pay for and assist with transportation or other needs in accessing mental health care that is gender affirming, particularly for youth in rural areas;

- Creating flexibility and expertise within crisis housing options, such as shelter, that allow for respite — short stays that do not need to be consecutive — from any family conflict that may result from a youth needing to access gender affirming care or other protected health care services; and
- Developing clear legal guidance to/build legal literacy among all youth housing and service providers in Washington to ensure they are aware of youth’s legal rights.

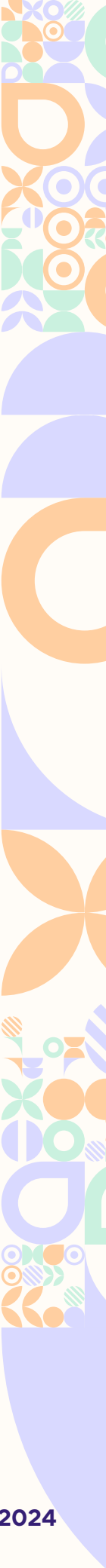
3. Design and equitably fund flexible, low-barrier resources that can support culturally specific communities.

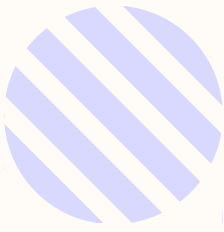
Each region identified different, culturally specific communities — including communities of color, indigenous communities, and LGBTQIA2S+ communities — that have been marginalized by governmental systems, resulting in youth choosing to not access even the most robust programs and services and community leaders and organizations finding solutions for themselves and their community outside of governmental structures and opportunities.

To address this, Washington should design a flexible, low-barrier grant program specifically designed to serve historically marginalized communities that allocates resources and community support services directly to those communities.

A state-funded flexible grant program could be modeled after or include learnings from the challenges of existing federal culturally specific block grant programs, such as the Indian Community Development and Housing Block Grants. Block grants tied directly to culturally specific communities allow for greater flexibility and more tailored direct funding requested by and allocated to the communities that rely on more informal, less government-based support.

Even as investments through government-funded programs can better reach into culturally specific communities, some organizations, communities, families and individuals may prefer to abstain from receiving government support, as historically government support has not been trustworthy. The Legislature should create and support opportunities that can inspire and incentivize private investments in these communities, such as tax credits or incentives that spur increased charitable contributions. Investing in youth, their families and communities is a form of upstream housing instability prevention.





Legislative & Administrative Recommendations

Below is a set of recommendations requiring legislative policy change or administrative action to ensure young people have the legal rights needed to access housing and services, and that state and local government offices are mandated to create a more coordinated response across state-funded systems.

1. Take immediate action to expand the ability for youth under 18 to consent/self-authorize for housing and services.



Current state laws limit minors' ability to consent/self-authorize to housing and certain services. These limitations leave youth under 18 with only one option – to sleep outside or in unsafe circumstances when their guardians do not consent to services on the youth's behalf. These youth do not feel safe or welcome to return home.

Meaningful financial investments and statewide access to interventions are critical to prevent and end youth homelessness; Washington must do more to ensure that unaccompanied youth under 18 can actually access and receive those resources. This means that the Legislature must address parental notification and consent to shelter/housing/services or these youth continue to be at risk of homelessness.

During the 2023 legislative session, SHB 1406 expanded minors' ability to consent to shelter under certain circumstances – if a licensed overnight youth shelter is unable to reach a parent/legal guardian or when the parent/legal guardian does not provide consent, but also does not request that the youth return home. [Chapter 408, Laws of 2023 \(ESSB 5599\)](#) addressed parental notification, requiring shelters to notify DCYF instead of a parent/legal guardian when there is a compelling reason to not contact them, including when a youth is seeking or receiving protected health care services or when notifying the parent/legal guardian will subject the youth to abuse or neglect.



Washington must revisit the progress made in SHB 1406 and ESSB 5599 to ensure that youth have the legal right to consent to all types of housing and related services and to ensure they have this right any time a parent/guardian cannot be reached, a parent refuses to allow them to return home, or a young person believes that returning to a parent is unsafe. It is also critical to ensure that prospective caregivers who are willing to provide safe shelter to a youth at risk of homelessness and who does not feel safe or welcome returning home are shielded from criminal prosecution under the existing unlawful harboring a minor statute.¹⁵

Until these consent/self-authorization gaps are filled, youth will continue to be pushed out of shelters and onto the street when a parent refuses to let youth access housing, even when significant family conflict and unsafe conditions led the youth to seek shelter out of the home in the first place.

Additionally, the consent to shelter gap-filling work should ensure that Community Support Teams built through the passage of SHB 1406 are broadly available to youth under 18. While SHB 1406 does not *prohibit* serving youth who are not actively staying in a shelter or other licensed organization, advocates should determine whether a statutory change should be made to clearly state that CSTs are available to all youth under 18 who feel unsafe or unwelcome at home or are experiencing family conflict and, therefore, at risk of homelessness, not just those youth who have already left home for those reasons.

2. Design and implement an aligned system response across the homeless response system, child welfare, juvenile courts, behavioral health and schools

Building on the lessons learned and progress of the multi agency Youth and Young Adult Housing Response Team (YYA¹⁶HRT); the Legislature should require a statewide system alignment plan for unaccompanied youth under 18 who are experiencing homelessness or unstable housing. The system alignment plan should be co-developed alongside OHY, DCYF, OSPI, HCA, and local juvenile court representatives.

¹⁵RCW 13.32A.080.

¹⁶<https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/reports/RapidResponseTeam2023.pdf>



Furthermore, the Legislature must adequately and equitably resource the system alignment plan every biennial budget to ensure state and local partners have the capacity to implement and sustain cross-system coordination and collaboration.

The system alignment plan should design a statewide, unified approach to outreach, identification, and resource matching across all major systems serving minors, including:

- Fully resourced outreach programs that can better identify youth across each system;
- Data sharing agreements across systems that ensure privacy, while also sharing need-service data to best assist youth and families; and
- A regional “front door” that works across systems to ensure youth have choice in being matched to the system and resources that best meet their needs.

The system alignment plan should also ensure equitable resources and access across systems, including:

- An assessment of what local, state, and federal funds can be brought together across systems to meet the resource needs outlined in the system model; and
- The creation of a regional accountability structure that includes state agencies, juvenile courts, Continuums of Care, school districts/schools, youth with lived experience, and advocates, to ensure ongoing, equitable resources and access to resources across systems in each region.

3. Adequately assess and respond to the legal needs of minors and nonprofits engaging in a supportive leasing intervention.

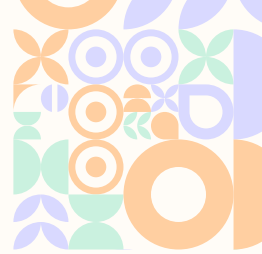
Every region at the system modeling workshop identified the need for a supportive leasing intervention for older minor youth (ages 16–17) who need longer-term independent housing assistance and the support of a nonprofit to secure and stay safely housed in the rental market.



Supportive leasing allows for a nonprofit to enter into a lease in the private rental market and to include a young person as a third party to the lease. Supportive leasing includes providing comprehensive services to youth, including case management, life skills training, mental health supports, and education and employment supports.

In order for this to be an effective model for serving youth under the age of 18, Washington State needs to adequately assess and respond, with appropriate legislative changes and funding, to the legal needs of the nonprofits and youth engaging in Supportive Leasing interventions. These needs may include, but not limited to:

- A minor's legal ability to be a third-party on a lease;
- A minor's ability to consent to rental housing and public utilities;
- Legal liability protection for a nonprofit lease holder;
- Better access to the legal emancipation process (and access to legal services to support youth in pursuing emancipation); and,
- Adequate and flexible funding for landlord incentives, support, and mitigation to increase the likelihood that landlords will engage in Supportive Leasing agreements with nonprofit lease holders.

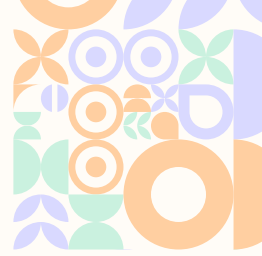


APPENDIX 1

Stakeholders Present at System Modeling Workshop on March 27-28, 2024

Name	Pronouns	Affiliation(s)
Allison Connor	she/her	Youth 4 Youth Board
Milo Edwards	he/him	Youth 4 Youth Board; Point Source Youth
Cassidy Kropf	she/her	Youth 4 Youth Board
Kahran LaTourette	he/they	Youth 4 Youth Board
Lucas Neuman	they/them	Youth 4 Youth Board
Mayauna Rенаe	she/her	Youth 4 Youth Board; The Mockingbird Society
Tai Tave	she/they	Youth 4 Youth Board; The Mockingbird Society
Youth Representative		Youth 4 Youth Board
Youth Representative		Youth 4 Youth Board
Sheala Anderson	she/her	Seattle Y-Social Impact Center
Rachel Baxter	she/her	WA State Health Care Authority - Division of Behavioral Health & Recovery
Bridget Cannon	she/her	Volunteers of America - Spokane
Nicolas Guzman	he/him	The Mockingbird Society
Christopher Hanson	he/him	WA State Department of Commerce - Office of Homeless Youth
Johnathan Hemphill	he/him	WA State Department of Commerce - Office of Homeless Youth
Jason McGill	he/him	Northwest Youth Services
Hannah Merley	she/they	WA State Department of Children, Youth, and Families
Ellie Parrish	she/her	WA State Department of Commerce - Data and Performance Unit
Karen Pillar	she/her	TeamChild
Rhea Yo	she/her	Legal Counsel for Youth and Children (LCYC)

APPENDIX 2



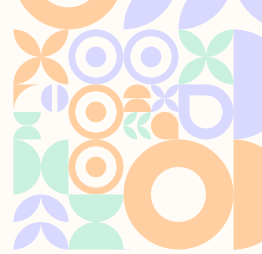
What are Community Support Teams?

With the passage of SHB 1406 in 2023, OHY was required to fund and assist the development of “Community Support Teams” (CSTs)—contracted youth service providers that convene “to help identify supports for a youth focused on resolving family conflict and obtaining or maintaining long-term and stable housing.” Community Support Teams are “required to prioritize reunification between the youth and the youth’s family to the extent possible without endangering the health, safety, or welfare of the child.”

SHB 1406 mandates that the Community Support Team must include:

- The youth; and
- Supportive adults identified by the youth, which may include:
 - Licensed shelter staff;
 - A case manager;
 - Individuals from the youth’s school;
 - Juvenile court staff;
 - The youth’s attorney;
 - Behavioral health providers;
 - Community support providers;
 - Family members;
 - Mentors;
 - Peer support;
 - Housing navigation;
 - Legal assistance; or
 - Other community members.

Community Support Teams are required to coordinate efforts, if appropriate, with DCYF–Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) or FRS–contracted providers, Crisis Residential Center (CRC) multidisciplinary teams, and other youth homelessness programs that may support the youth. SHB 1406 prohibits Community Support Teams from engaging with a family member other than the youth if the parent, guardian, or legal custodian objects to the support or assistance that is offered or provided.



How are Youth Engagement Teams and Community Support Teams Related?

Young people and advocates modeled the CSTs on an existing youth-led, multi-disciplinary multi-agency team to support and house unaccompanied minors, 12-17 years old who are experiencing or are at imminent risk of homelessness—the [Youth Engagement Team](#) (YET). One example, the King County YET (funded HUD), is a partnership between three agencies: the YMCA and Friends of Youth provide housing navigation and counseling, and LCYC provides legal services. CSTs in SHB 1406 aimed to allow communities to determine what multi-disciplinary elements to include in their model, based on what resources exist in the community and how to leverage multi-agency partnerships, all with the goal of working with young people and families/relatives to ensure youth have access to a safe and stable housing option of their choice.

SHB 1406 Related Links:

[SHB 1406- Legislative Text](#)

[SHB 1405- Final Bill Report](#)

APPENDIX 3

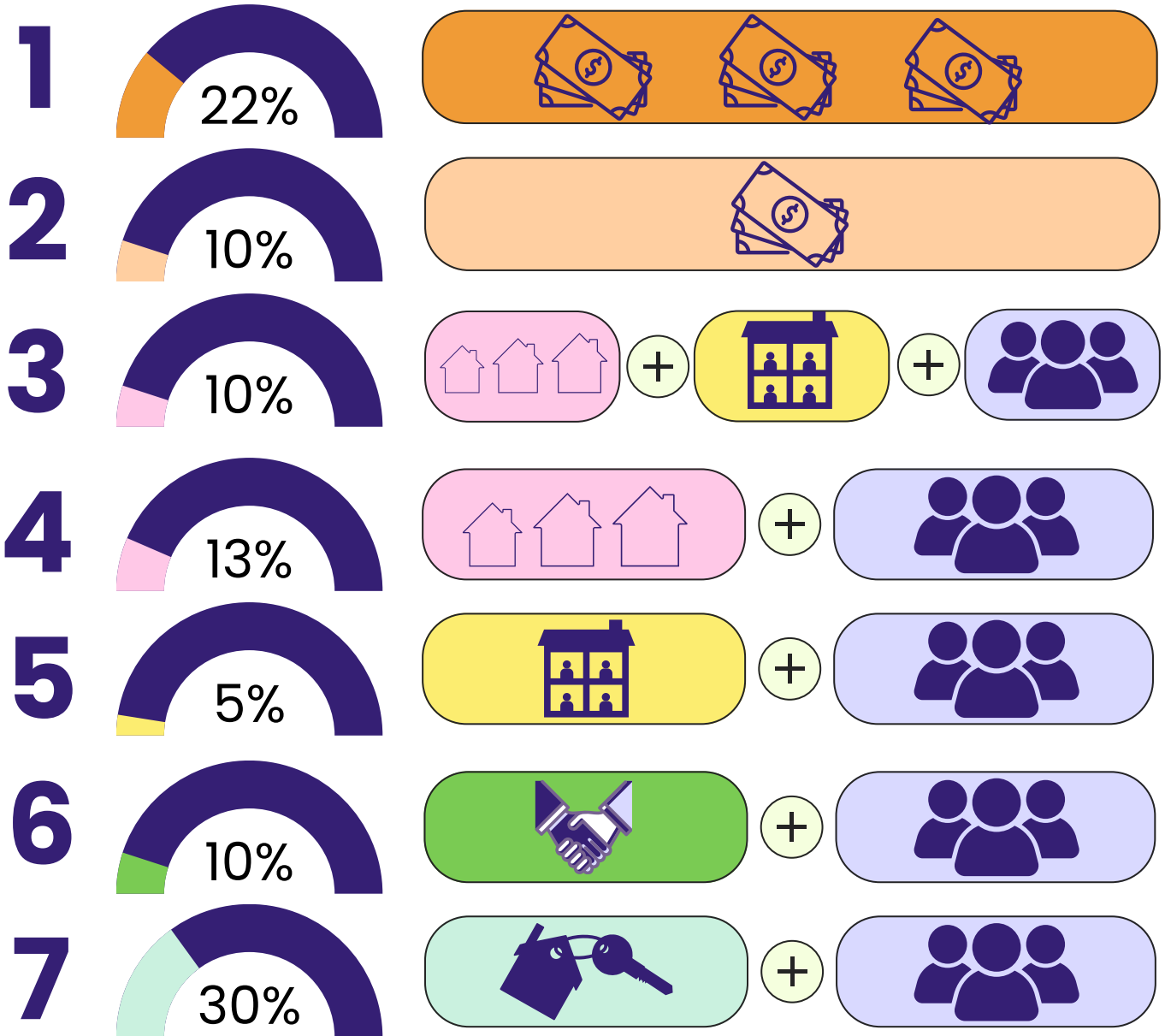
The information represented in text in Table 7 is also graphically represented in the following four images in this appendix.

Table 7: Ideal Pathways of Homelessness Prevention and to Housing Stability			
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4
Pathway 1: 22% Prevention/Diversion/ Flexible cash support over time	Pathway 1: 10% Prevention/Diversion/ Flexible cash support over time	n/a	Pathway 1: 5% Prevention/Diversion/ Flexible cash support over time
	Pathway 2: 20% Direct Cash Assistance + Community Support Team	Pathway 1: 50% Prevention/Diversion/ Flexible cash support over time + Community Support Team (virtual)	Pathway 2: 20% Direct Cash Assistance + Community Support Team
Pathway 2: 10% One-time Flexible Diversion Funds	Pathway 3: 20% One-time Flexible Diversion Funds	Pathway 2: 20% One-time Flexible Diversion Funds	Pathway 3: 25% One-time Flexible Diversion Funds
Pathway 3: 10%: Emergency/Crisis Shelter + Longer Term Housing + Community Support Team			
	Pathway 4: 15% TLP/Continuous Stay		Pathway 4: 10% TLP/Continuous Stay
Pathway 4: 13% TLP + Community Support Team			
Pathway 5: 5% Respite-type Shelter + Community Support Team	Pathway 5: 15% Crisis Shelter + Community Support Team	Pathway 3: 10% Respite-type Shelter + Community Support Team	Pathway 5: 10% Crisis Shelter + community support team
Pathway 6: 10% Host Homes + Community Support Team	Pathway 6: 10% Host Homes + Community Support Team	Pathway 4: 10% Host Homes + Community Support Team	Pathway 6: 20% Host Homes + Community Support Team
	Pathway 7: 5% Host Homes Only		Pathway 7: 5% Host Homes Only
Pathway 7: 30% Supportive Leasing + Community Support Team	Pathway 8: 5% Supportive Leasing + Community Support Team	Pathway 5: 10% Supportive Leasing + Community Support Team	Pathway 8: 5% Supportive Leasing + Community Support Team








Region 1

How to read these pathways

Each horizontal row below represents a pathway that includes the percentage of youth across the region estimated to achieve housing stability using a distinct package of interventions.



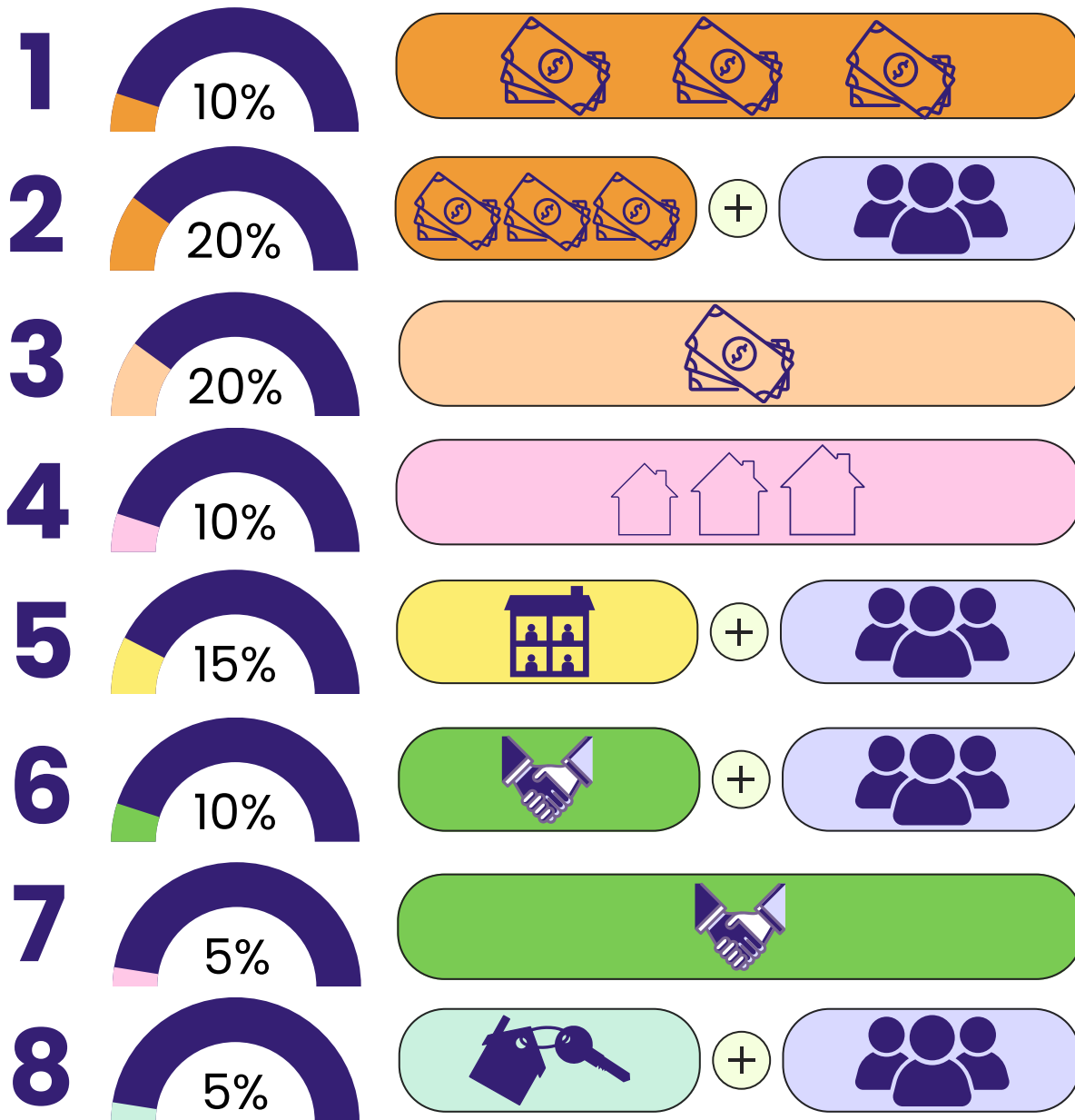
KEY

-  One-Time Flexible Prevention/Diversion Funds
-  Flexible Financial Assistance or Direct Cash Over Time
-  Transitional Living Program/Transitional Housing
-  Community Support Team (YET-like Supports and Services)
-  Emergency/Crisis Shelter
-  Host Homes
-  Supportive Leasing








Region 2

How to read these pathways

Each horizontal row below represents a pathway that includes the percentage of youth across the region estimated to achieve housing stability using a distinct package of interventions.



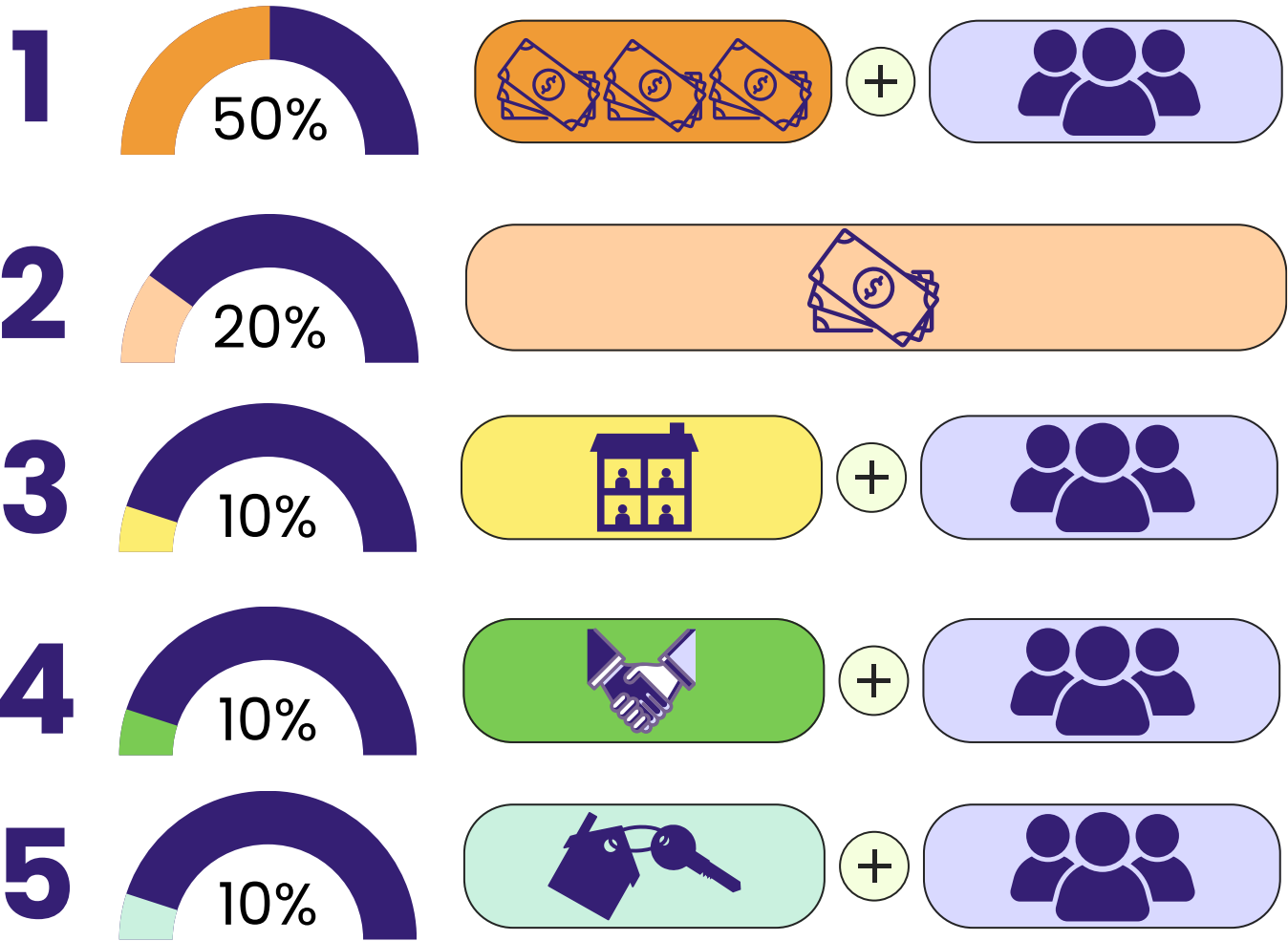
KEY

-  One-Time Flexible Prevention/Diversion Funds
-  Flexible Financial Assistance or Direct Cash Over Time
-  Transitional Living Program/Transitional Housing
-  Community Support Team (YET-like Supports and Services)
-  Emergency/Crisis Shelter
-  Host Homes
-  Supportive Leasing

Region 3

How to read these pathways

Each horizontal row below represents a pathway that includes the percentage of youth across the region estimated to achieve housing stability using a distinct package of interventions.



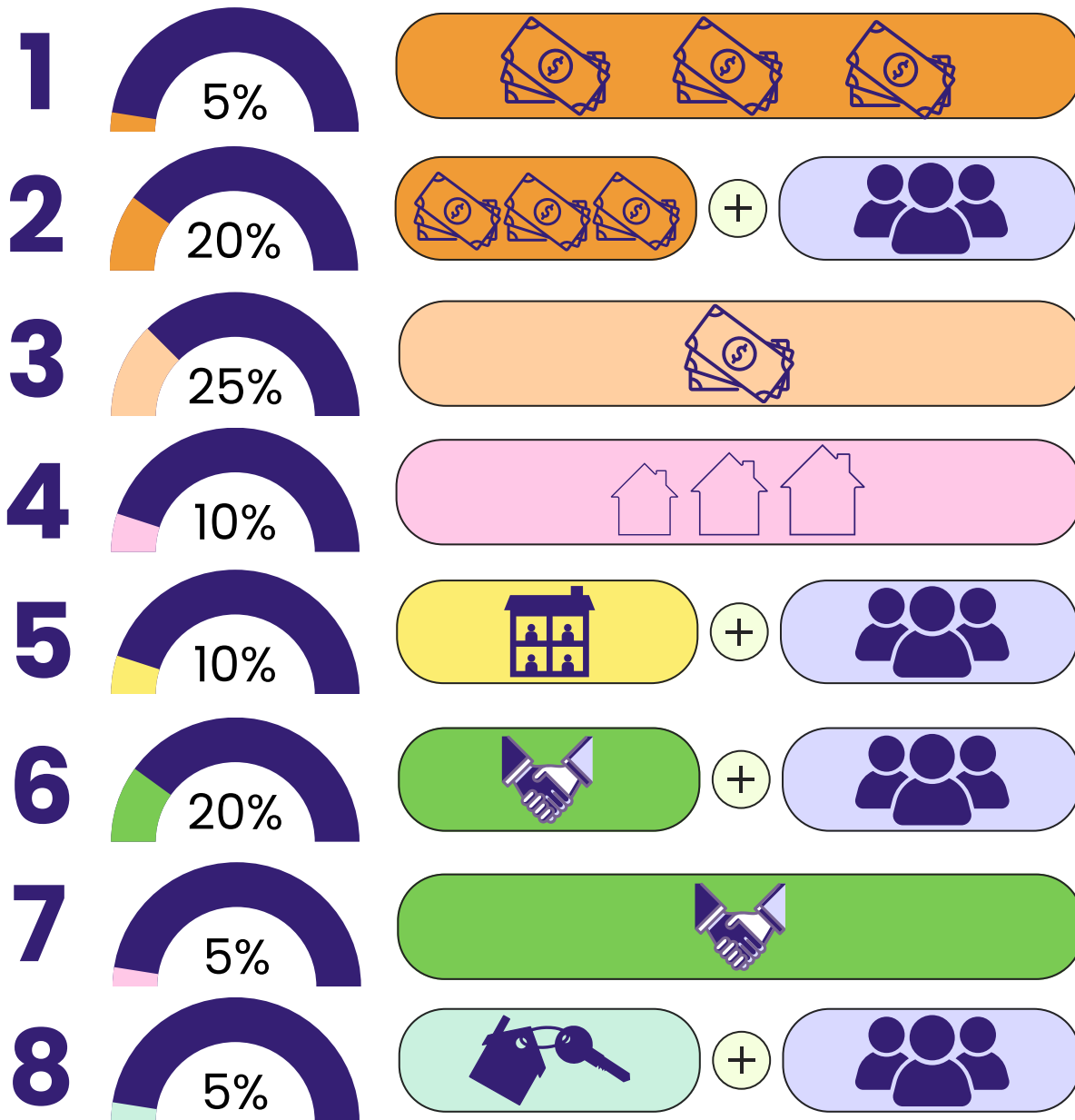
KEY

- One-Time Flexible Prevention/Diversion Funds
- Flexible Financial Assistance or Direct Cash Over Time
- Transitional Living Program/Transitional Housing
- Community Support Team (YET-like Supports and Services)
- Emergency/Crisis Shelter
- Host Homes
- Supportive Leasing








Region 4

How to read these pathways

Each horizontal row below represents a pathway that includes the percentage of youth across the region estimated to achieve housing stability using a distinct package of interventions.



KEY

-  One-Time Flexible Prevention/Diversion Funds
-  Flexible Financial Assistance or Direct Cash Over Time
-  Transitional Living Program/Transitional Housing
-  Community Support Team (YET-like Supports and Services)
-  Emergency/Crisis Shelter
-  Host Homes
-  Supportive Leasing