

Data Requirements for Youth Homelessness Model

Minors

Minors Stably Housed

Total number 14-17, by income and/or race if available (Demographic data)

- Number newly entering group each year
- Any population projections for size of this group
- Fractions/numbers leaving this group each year by
 - o Becoming At Risk (based on criteria illustrated below)
 - o Aging out at 18 without becoming at risk

Minors At Risk (Meeting certain criteria, living at home, not yet in an SOC or unstably housed)

Criteria might include:

- Severe conflict with family (e.g., with a step-parent)
- Problems with school performance/attendance/truancy
- Delinquency and involvement with the Juvenile Justice system
- Pregnancy
- Abuse/neglect by parents e.g., due to parent's MH, SA issue
- Minor's own MH issue
- Family's financial instability
- History of running away
- Other?

(Are there US studies that estimate the prevalence in this age group by each type of risk? Even better if they cite prevalence by race or income that would allow us to adjust to Connecticut's population profile. Still better if they cite fractions with multiple risks that reduce likelihood of double counting.) Estimates needed would include:

- Total number, by type of risk listed above, in the 14-17 aged population based on prevalence from studies applied to Connecticut's 14-17 population.
- Numbers or fractions by type of risk entering each year that:
 - o Had this risk prior to turning 14
 - o Developed this risk after 14 and before 17
- Average time Minors spend in this At Risk status before
 - o Entering an SOC
 - o Becoming Unstably Housed
 - o Becoming no longer At Risk (not due to SOC intervention), due to intervention by family member, clergy, etc.
 - o Aging out at 18 and becoming a YA At Risk
- Number or fraction each year
 - o Entering an SOC
 - o Becoming Unstably Housed
 - o Becoming no longer At Risk
 - o Aging out at 18 and becoming a YA at risk

- Interventions that
 - o Reduce the likelihood that a Minor At Risk will become unstably housed
 - o Increase the likelihood that the risk will be mitigated and the Minor will become not at risk
 and percentage impacts studies indicate those interventions can have

Minors At Risk in Systems of Care (SOC's)

Systems of Care (SOC's) for Minors are DCF, Juvenile Justice, Mental Health, and Other.

For each SOC, we need:

- How many Minors were in each System of Care on average over the past 10 years; how many were served over the course of a year in each SOC
- Of those going into each SOC, what numbers or fractions:
 - o Entered as Minors at Risk living with their families and requiring services
 - o Entered as Unaccompanied Minors (Unstably Housed) and requiring services
 - o Were in the same or another SOC before and transitioned into this SOC at 14
- Of those entering each SOC, what number or fraction had the following as a principal reason for requiring services:
 - o Severe conflict with family (e.g., with a step-parent)
 - o Problems with school performance/attendance/truancy
 - o Delinquency and involvement with the Juvenile Justice system
 - o Pregnancy
 - o Abuse/neglect by parents e.g., due to parent's MH, SA issue
 - o Minor's own MH issue
 - o Family's financial instability
 - o History of running away
 - o Other?
- Of those leaving each SOC, what numbers or fractions:
 - o Age out at 18 without any further SOC involvement
 - o Age out at 18 and into a YA SOC
 - o Become unstably housed
 - o Become homeless (e.g., by running away)
 - o Complete the SOC's program and go back to being stably housed
 - o Enter another SOC; if so, which one?
- How long on average do people leaving by each of those routes remain in each SOC before leaving?

Interventions that can affect numbers of Minors in and flowing through SOC's

- What capacity constraints and eligibility requirements limit the number of Minors who can be served at any one time by each SOC?; are there any estimates of how many more could be served if there was more capacity and/or more flexible eligibility?
- What interventions can reduce the delay before a Minor at risk comes under the supervision of an SOC? What percentage reduction in delay might be possible?
- What fraction of Minors leaving an SOC receive formal discharge planning? What could be the impact of a larger fraction with discharge planning on having a YA leave an SOC to a stable housing situation vs. becoming unstably housed or homeless?

Minors Unstably Housed

- What is the number of Minors Unstably Housed? (Again, this number may have to come from studies done elsewhere and applied to Connecticut's 14-17 population if not available from the state's data systems. This may be true of all inflows and outflows for this stock as well.)
- What fractions of Minors who become unstably housed were previously
 - o Unstably housed before age 14 and "aged in" to becoming an unstably housed minor
 - o A Minor At Risk and living with their families
 - o In an SOC and left without permission to become unstably housed
 - o Homeless
- How long on average do Minors remain unstably housed?
- What fractions of Minors who were unstably housed
 - o Become homeless
 - o Continue to be unstably housed as they reach age 18
 - o Return to their families
 - o Come under the supervision of an SOC
- What interventions increase the likelihood that an unstably housed Minor returns home or comes under the supervision of an SOC rather than becoming homeless or remaining unstably housed after they reach 18? What percentage impact can they have?

Minors Literally Homeless

- How many Minors are Literally Homeless on average?
- How many Minors are Literally Homeless for some period of time during a year?
- Fractions of Literally Homeless Minors living in shelters
- Of Minors who became Literally Homeless, what fractions were previously
 - o At Risk, living with their families
 - o Unaccompanied and unstably housed
 - o In an SOC and left without permission
- How long on average do Minors remain Literally Homeless?
- Of those who were literally homeless, what fractions
 - o Enter an SOC and receive temporary housing
 - o Become stably housed
 - o Become unstably housed
 - o Age out at 18 and become YA's experiencing homelessness
- While homeless, what fractions of Minors experience the following
 - o Severe deterioration in mental health or substance abuse
 - o Severe deterioration in physical health
 - o Violence
 - o Death
 - o Trafficking or other form of victimization
 - o Involvement with the Juvenile Justice system
- What interventions could shorten the length of time Minors are homeless?

Minors Temporarily Housed

- What are the types of temporary housing are available for each SOC and
 - o How many Minors on average are in each type?
 - o How many Minors move through each type of housing during a year
 - o What is the maximum capacity for each type of housing
- What factors (e.g., regulations) besides capacity limit the number of Minors who can be temporarily housed?
- What time limits are there on each type of housing?
- Of those entering temporary housing, what fractions were
 - o Previously unstably housed
 - o Previously homeless
 - o Placed by the SOC
- What fractions of Minors leaving temporary housing
 - o Become stably housed in a long-term placement
 - o Return to an unstable housing situation
 - o Return to homelessness
 - o Remain with an SOC, but not require housing
 - o Age out at 18 into temporary housing for YA's
- For each of those routes out of temporary housing, how long on average have people spent before leaving?
- What other interventions besides greater capacity and more flexible regulations would improve the utilization of temporary housing?

Minors Stably Housed

- How many Minors are in Stable Housing after having been unstably housed or homeless?
- What is the capacity for Stable Housing for Minors?
- What regulations limit the availability of Stable Housing for Minors?
- How long on average have they been there?
- What fractions of those Minors placed in Stable Housing were previously
 - o Unstably housed
 - o Homeless
 - o In temporary housing
 - o Under the supervision of an SOC
- What fractions leaving Stable Housing
 - o Age out into Stable Housing for YA's at 18
 - o Age out at 18 with no further arrangement for Stable Housing
 - o Become homeless again before reaching 18
 - o Become unstably housed again before reaching 18
- What interventions, policies, etc. would improve the likelihood of Minors becoming Stably Housed?

Young Adults

YA's Stably Housed

Total number 18-24, by income and/or race if available (Demographic data)

- Number newly entering group each year
- Any population projections for size of this group
- Fractions/numbers leaving this group each year by
 - o Becoming At Risk (based on criteria illustrated below)
 - o Becoming (suddenly) unstably housed as a result of losing roommate, rent increase, eviction, etc.
 - o Becoming (suddenly) homeless for the same reasons
 - o Aging out at 24 without becoming at risk

YA's At Risk (Meeting certain criteria, living at home, not yet in an SOC or unstably housed)

Criteria might include:

- Severe conflict with family (e.g., with a step-parent)
- Educational deficits that affect employment
- Involvement with the Criminal Justice system
- Pregnancy
- Abuse/neglect by parents e.g., due to parent's MH, SA issue
- YA's own MH issue
- Inadequate income to cover housing costs
- Other?

(Are there US studies that estimate the prevalence in this age group by each type of risk? Even better if they cite prevalence by race or income that would allow us to adjust to Connecticut's population profile. Still better if they cite fractions with multiple risks that reduce likelihood of double counting.) Estimates needed would include:

- Total number, by type of risk listed above, in the 18-24 aged population based on prevalence from studies applied to Connecticut's 18-24 population.
- Numbers or fractions by type of risk entering each year that:
 - o Had this risk prior to turning 18
 - o Developed this risk after turning 18 and before 25
- Average time YA's spend in this At Risk status before
 - o Entering an SOC
 - o Becoming Unstably Housed
 - o Becoming no longer At Risk (not due to SOC intervention), due to intervention by family member, clergy, etc.
 - o Aging out at 25
- Number or fraction each year
 - o Entering an SOC
 - o Becoming Unstably Housed
 - o Becoming homeless
 - o Becoming no longer At Risk
 - o Aging out at 25

- Interventions that
 - o Reduce the likelihood that a YA At Risk will become unstably housed
 - o Increase the likelihood that the risk will be mitigated and the YA will become not at risk
 and percentage impacts studies indicate those interventions can have

YA's At Risk in Systems of Care (SOC's)

Systems of Care (SOC's) for YA's are DCF YA programs, Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Other.

For each SOC, we need:

- How many YA's were in each System of Care on average over the past 10 years; how many were served over the course of a year in each SOC
- Of those going into each SOC, what numbers or fractions:
 - o Entered as YA's at Risk living with their families and requiring services
 - o Entered as YA's Unstably Housed and requiring services
 - o Were in the same or another SOC as Minors and transitioned into this SOC at 18
- Of those entering each SOC, what number or fraction had the following as a principal reason for requiring services:
 - o Severe conflict with family (e.g., with a step-parent)
 - o Educational deficits that affect employment
 - o Involvement with the Criminal Justice system
 - o Pregnancy
 - o Abuse/neglect by parents e.g., due to parent's MH, SA issue
 - o YA's own MH issue
 - o Inadequate income to cover housing costs
 - o Other?
- Of those leaving each SOC, what numbers or fractions:
 - o Age out at 25
 - o Become unstably housed
 - o Become homeless
 - o Complete the SOC's program before age 25 and go back to being stably housed
 - o Enter another SOC; if so, which one?
- How long on average do people leaving by each of those routes remain in each SOC before leaving?

Interventions that can affect numbers of YA's in and flowing through SOC's

- What capacity constraints and eligibility requirements limit the number of YA's who can be served at any one time by each SOC?; are there any estimates of how many more could be served if there was more capacity and/or more flexible eligibility?
- What interventions can reduce the delay before a YA at risk comes under the supervision of an SOC? What percentage reduction in delay might be possible?
- What fraction of YA's leaving an SOC receive formal discharge planning? What could be the impact of a larger fraction with discharge planning on having a YA leave an SOC to a stable housing situation vs. becoming unstably housed or homeless?

YA's Unstably Housed

- What is the number of YA's Unstably Housed? (Again, this number may have to come from studies done elsewhere and applied to Connecticut's 18-24 population if not available from the state's data systems. This may be true of all inflows and outflows for this stock as well.)
- What fractions of YA's who become unstably housed were previously
 - o Unstably housed before age 18 and became an unstably housed YA
 - o A YA At Risk and living with their families
 - o In an SOC and left without permission to become unstably housed
 - o Homeless
- How long on average do YA's remain unstably housed?
- What fractions of YA's who were unstably housed
 - o Become homeless
 - o Continue to be unstably housed as they reach age 25
 - o Return to their families
 - o Come under the supervision of an SOC
- What interventions increase the likelihood that an unstably housed YA returns home or comes under the supervision of an SOC rather than becoming homeless or remaining unstably housed? What percentage impact can they have?

YA's Experiencing Homelessness

- How many YA's are experiencing Homelessness on average?
- How many YA's are experiencing Homelessness for some period of time during a year?
- Fractions of Homeless YA's living in shelters
- Of YA's who became Homeless, what fractions were previously
 - o At Risk, living with their families
 - o Unstably housed
 - o In an SOC and left
 - o Had been stably housed, but suddenly became homeless due to economic circumstances (e.g., loss of roommate, rent increase)
- How long on average do YA's remain Homeless?
- Of those who were homeless, what fractions
 - o Enter an SOC and receive temporary housing
 - o Become stably housed
 - o Become unstably housed
 - o Age out at 25
- While homeless, what fractions of YA's experience the following
 - o Severe deterioration in mental health or substance abuse
 - o Severe deterioration in physical health
 - o Violence
 - o Death
 - o Trafficking or other form of victimization
 - o Involvement with the Criminal Justice system
- What interventions could shorten the length of time YA's are homeless?

YA's Experiencing Long-Term Homelessness

- How many YA's can be considered long-term homeless on average during a year? (Need to define what we mean by long-term.)
- How long on average have they been homeless?
- Of those who become long-term homeless, what fractions were previously
 - o Experiencing (shorter term) homelessness
 - o Unstably housed
 - o In an SOC and left
- When ending long-term homelessness, what fractions
 - o Enter an SOC and receive temporary housing
 - o Become stably housed
 - o Become stably housed, but chronically at risk
 - o Become unstably housed
 - o Age out at 25
- While homeless, what fractions of YA's experience the following
 - o Severe deterioration in mental health or substance abuse
 - o Severe deterioration in physical health
 - o Violence
 - o Death
 - o Trafficking or other form of victimization
 - o Involvement with the Criminal Justice system
- What interventions could shorten the length of time YA's are homeless?

YA's Temporarily Housed

- What are the types of temporary housing available for each SOC and
 - o How many YA's on average are in each type?
 - o How many YA's move through each type of housing during a year
 - o What is the maximum capacity for each type of housing for YA's
- What factors (e.g., regulations) besides capacity limit the number of YA's who can be temporarily housed?
- What time limits are there on each type of housing?
- Of those entering temporary housing, what fractions were
 - o Previously unstably housed
 - o Previously homeless
 - o Placed by an SOC
- What fractions of YA's leaving temporary housing
 - o Become stably housed in a long-term placement
 - o Become stably housed, but chronically at risk (HCAR)
 - o Return to an unstable housing situation
 - o Return to homelessness
 - o Remain with an SOC, but do not require housing
 - o Age out at 25
- For each of those routes out of temporary housing, how long on average have people spent before leaving?

- What other interventions besides greater capacity and more flexible regulations would improve the utilization of temporary housing for YA's?

YA's Housed, but Chronically At Risk

- How many YA's are in Stable Housing after having been unstably housed or homeless, but are chronically at risk and require additional supportive services?
- What is the capacity for Stable Housing for YA's that have the necessary supportive services for those chronically at risk?
- What regulations limit the availability of Stable Housing for YA's that require supportive services because they are chronically at risk?
- What fractions of those YA's placed in Stable Housing with supportive services were previously
 - o Unstably housed
 - o Homeless
 - o Long-term homeless
 - o In temporary housing
 - o Under the supervision of an SOC
- How long on average have those in housing with supportive services been there?
- What services do those who are chronically at risk require to remain stably housed?
- What services do they receive?
- What fractions leaving Stable Housing with supportive services
 - o Age out at 25 and will continue to be stably housed
 - o Age out at 25 with no further arrangement for Stable Housing
 - o Become homeless again before reaching 25
 - o Become unstably housed again before reaching 25
- What interventions, policies, etc. would improve the likelihood of YA's who are chronically at risk becoming Stably Housed?

YA's Stably Housed

- How many YA's are in Stable Housing after having been unstably housed or homeless?
- What is the capacity for Stable Housing for YA's?
- What regulations limit the availability of Stable Housing for YA's?
- What fractions of those YA's placed in Stable Housing were previously
 - o Unstably housed
 - o Homeless
 - o Long-term homeless
 - o In temporary housing
 - o Under the supervision of an SOC
- How long on average have they been there?
- What fractions leaving Stable Housing
 - o Age out into Stable Housing at 25
 - o Age out at 25 with no further arrangement for Stable Housing
 - o Become homeless again before reaching 25
 - o Become unstably housed again before reaching 25

- What interventions, policies, etc. would improve the likelihood of YA's becoming Stably Housed?