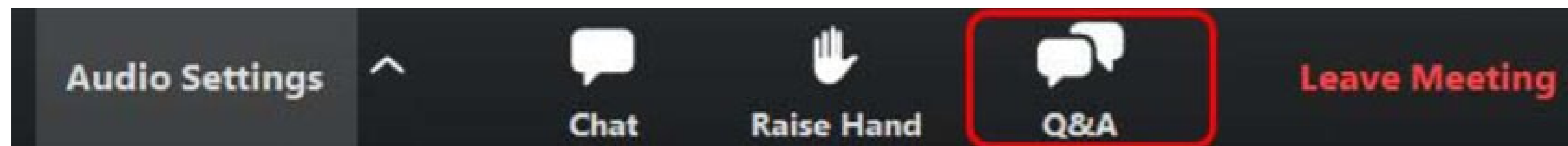


BUILDING CALIFORNIA'S RESPONSE TO YOUTH HOMELESSNESS

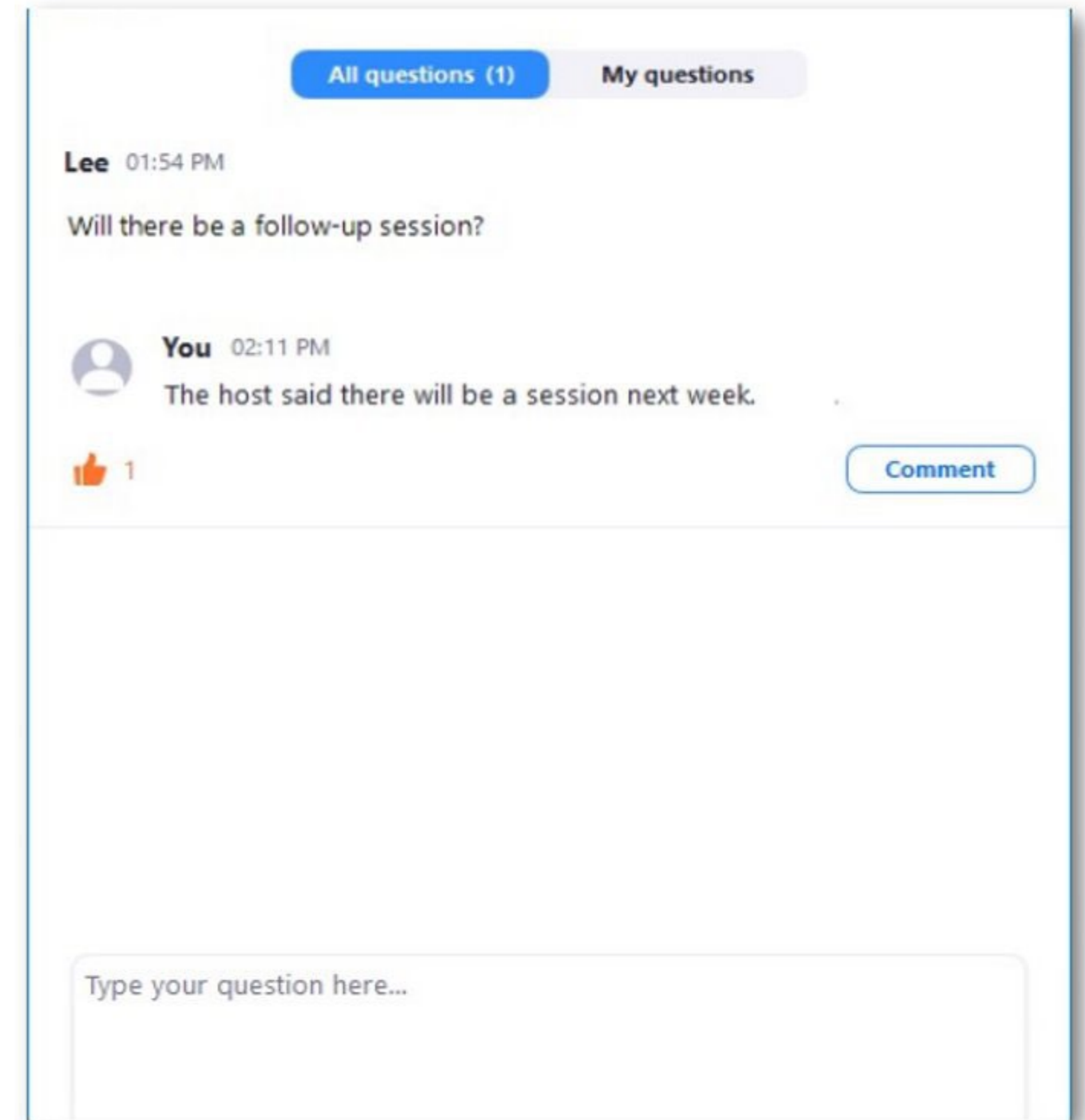
Year Three of the Youth Set-Aside

Using Zoom Webinar

To submit questions, click on the Q & A icon on the control panel. The Q & A window will appear, allowing you to ask questions to the host and panelists.



Webinar materials and recording will be posted at <https://jbay.org/resources/> and sent out to all registrants following the live presentation.



Presenters



Simone Tureck Lee

Director of Housing and Health
John Burton Advocates for Youth



Andy Lomeli

Project Manager
John Burton Advocates for Youth

AGENDA

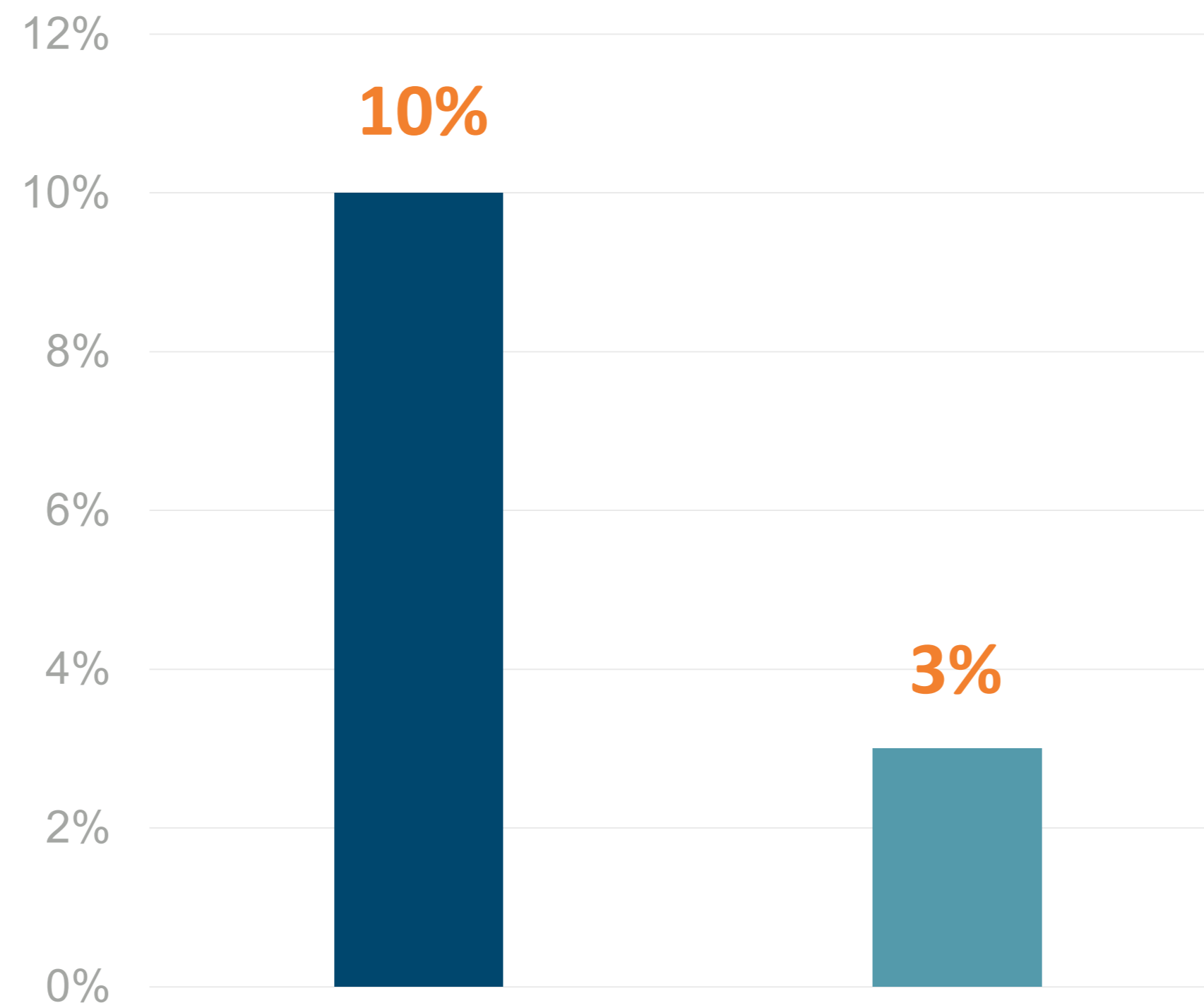
- 1 History of the Youth Set-Aside
- 2 About HHAP Round Two
- 3 Methodology
- 4 Findings
- 5 State-Level Recommendations
- 6 Recommendations for Local Jurisdictions
- 7 Homekey Youth Set-Aside Update
- 8 Q&A

HISTORY OF THE YOUTH SET-ASIDE

CA's recent investment in homelessness was a policy response to **insufficient federal investment.**

- California has historically not received an equitable share of federal homelessness funding based on the size of its homeless population.
- Youth have been particularly under-resourced:

Between 2016-2020, unaccompanied youth averaged **10%** of the state's homeless population.



Between 2016-2020, just **3%** of people served by programs administered by the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development were youth.

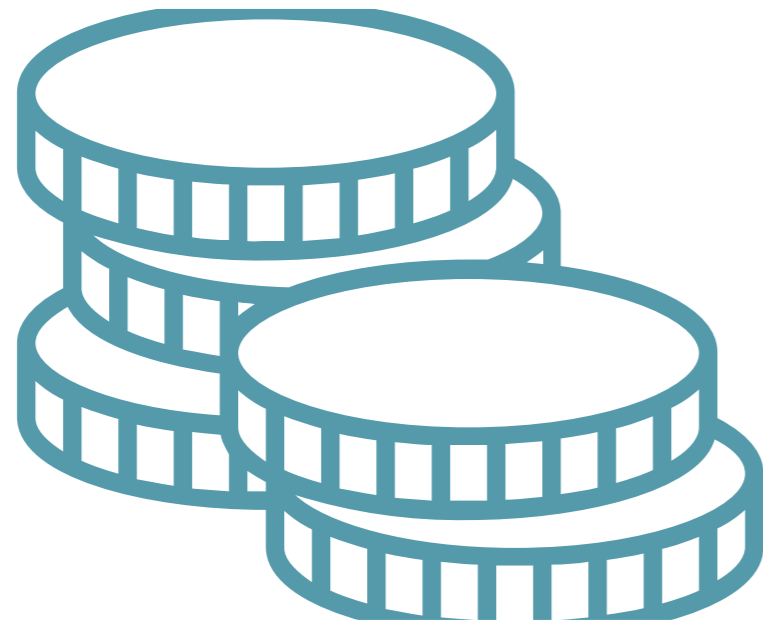
\$521 million in homelessness funding set aside for youth since 2018.

Budget Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22		2022-23	
Program & Funding Level	HEAP: \$500M	HHAP Round 1: \$650M	HHAP Round 2: \$300M	HHAP Round 3: \$1B	Homekey Round 2: \$1.45B	HHAP Round 4: \$1B	Homekey Round 3: \$1.3B
Youth Set-Aside	5% = \$25M	8% = \$52M	8% = \$24M	10% = \$100M	8% = \$116M	10% = \$100M	8% = \$104M

HEAP = Homeless Emergency Aid Program

HHAP = Homeless Housing, Assistance & Prevention Program

The youth set-aside has changed how CA responds to youth homelessness.



Increased investment



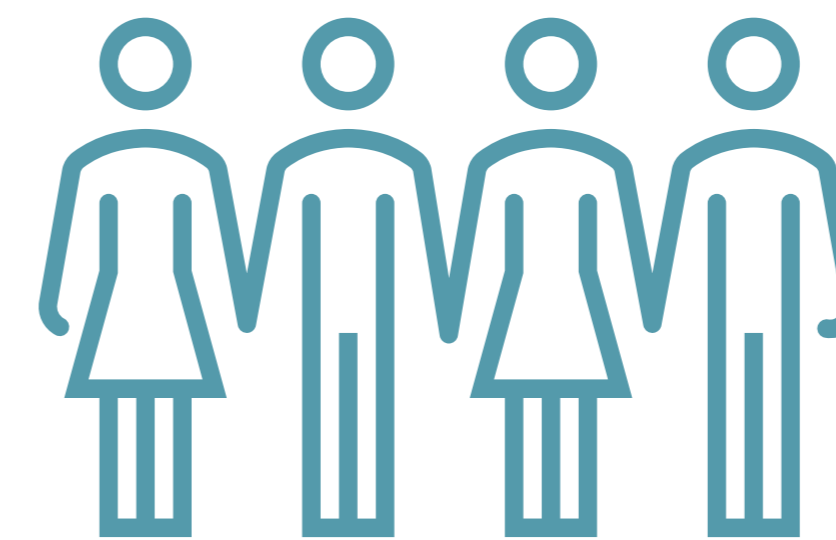
Integrated youth into local homeless response network



Increased local understanding of youth homelessness



Expanded the continuum of housing options for youth



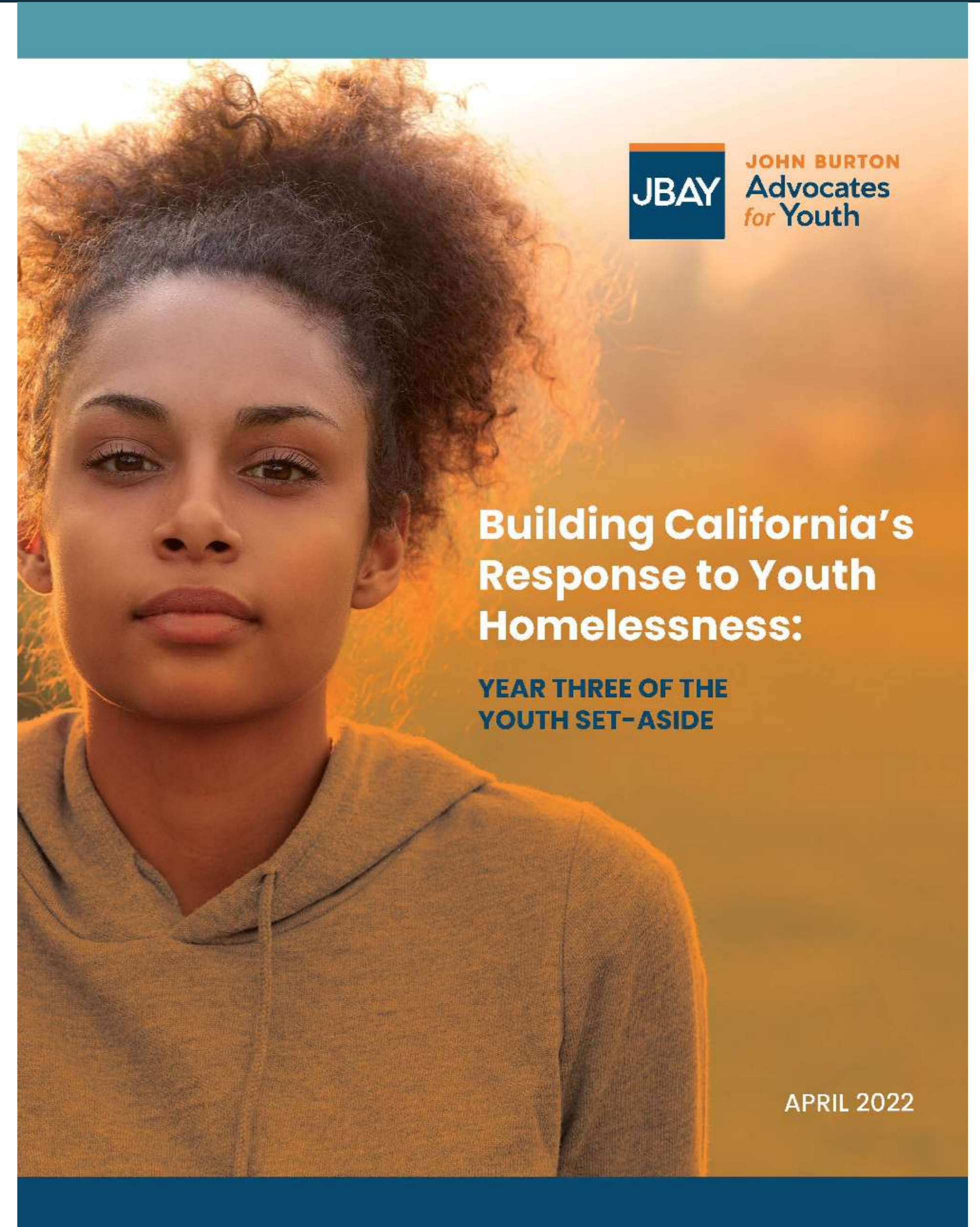
Reached a broader population of young people

New Report Released

Builds on earlier research on the youth set-aside, analyzing round two of the Homeless Housing, Assistance & Prevention (HHAP) program, identifying how California's Continuums of Care, counties, and large cities have allocated their youth funding, how effective these efforts have been in reducing youth homelessness, and how many youth have been served.

Available on JBAY's website:

<https://jbay.org/resources/HHAP-round-2-report>



ABOUT HHAP ROUND TWO

Homeless Housing, Assistance & Prevention (HHAP) Program – Round Two

- **Administered by:** California Interagency Council on Homelessness (formerly known as the Homeless Coordinating & Financing Council) within the California Business, Consumer Services & Housing Agency.
- **Purpose** Grant program designed to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address homelessness.
- **Funding Amount** \$300 million
- **Eligible Applicants**
 - 44 homeless Continuums of Care (CoCs): \$81 million
 - 13 largest cities (population > 300,000): \$121 million
 - 58 counties: \$82 million
- **Youth Set-Aside** Jurisdictions required to spend *at least 8%* of HHAP allocation on addressing youth homelessness.

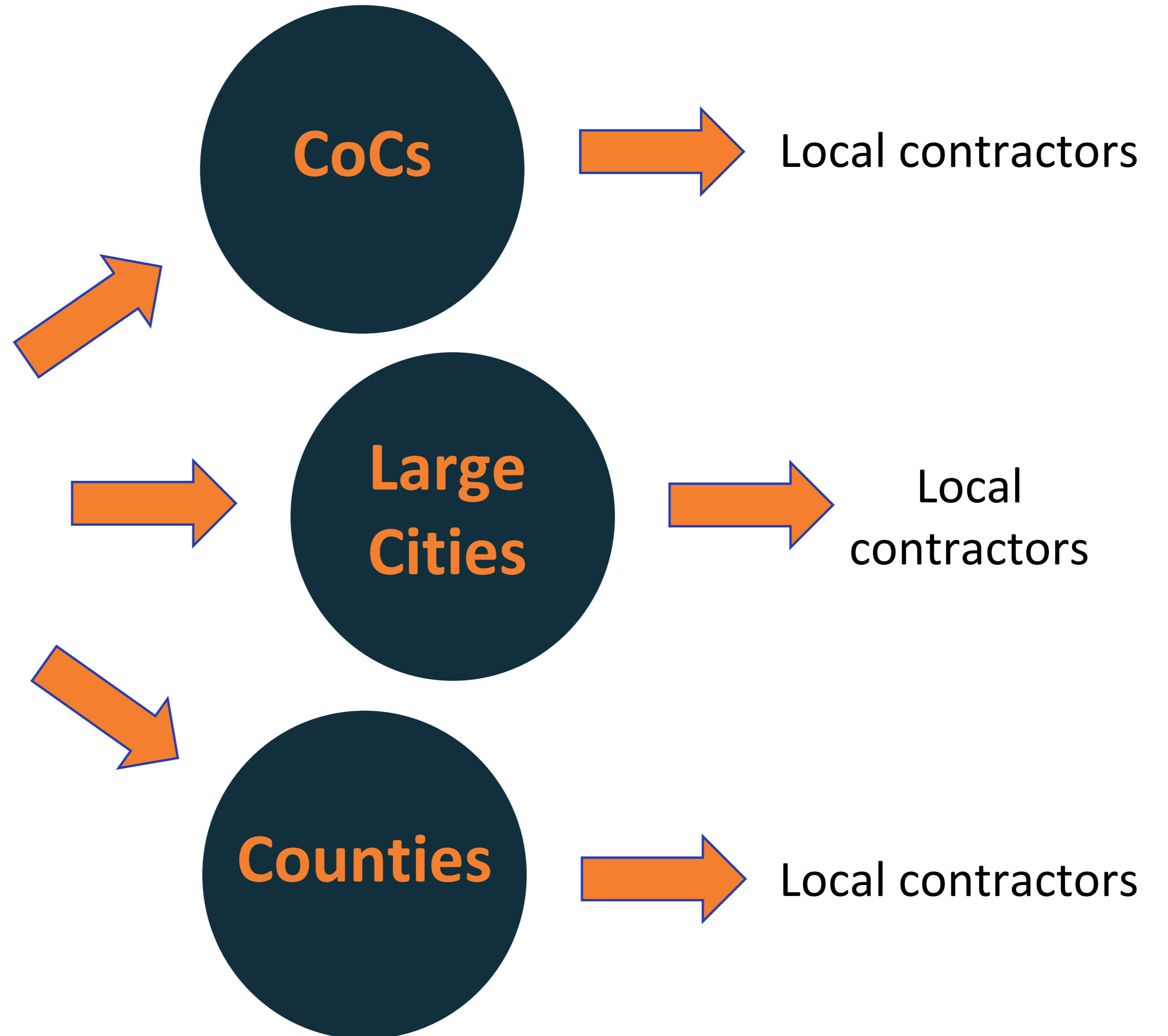
HHAP Round Two Eligible Uses

- 1. Rapid rehousing**, including rental subsidies and incentives to landlords
- 2. Operating Subsidies** in new and existing affordable or supportive housing units, emergency shelters and navigation centers
- 3. Street outreach** to assist persons experiencing homelessness to access permanent housing and services
- 4. Services coordination**, which may include access to workforce, education, training programs, or other services needed to promote housing stability in supportive housing
- 5. Systems support** for activities necessary to create regional partnerships and maintain a homeless services and delivery system, particularly for vulnerable populations including families and homeless youth
- 6. Delivery of permanent housing and innovative housing solutions**, such as hotel and motel conversions
- 7. Prevention and shelter diversion to permanent housing**, including rental subsidies
- 8. New navigation centers and emergency shelters**, based on demonstrated need

HHAP funding is administered by the state to 3 local administrative entities.



**California
Interagency Council
on Homelessness**



METHODOLOGY

Report Methodology

Gathered from combination of HHAP applications approved by Cal ICH, online survey & phone interviews:

- Report includes data from **100%** of CoCs, counties and large cities on:
 - ✓ Amount of HHAP funding spent on youth
 - ✓ Which eligible uses were funded

Gathered from online survey administered to local jurisdictions & phone interviews:

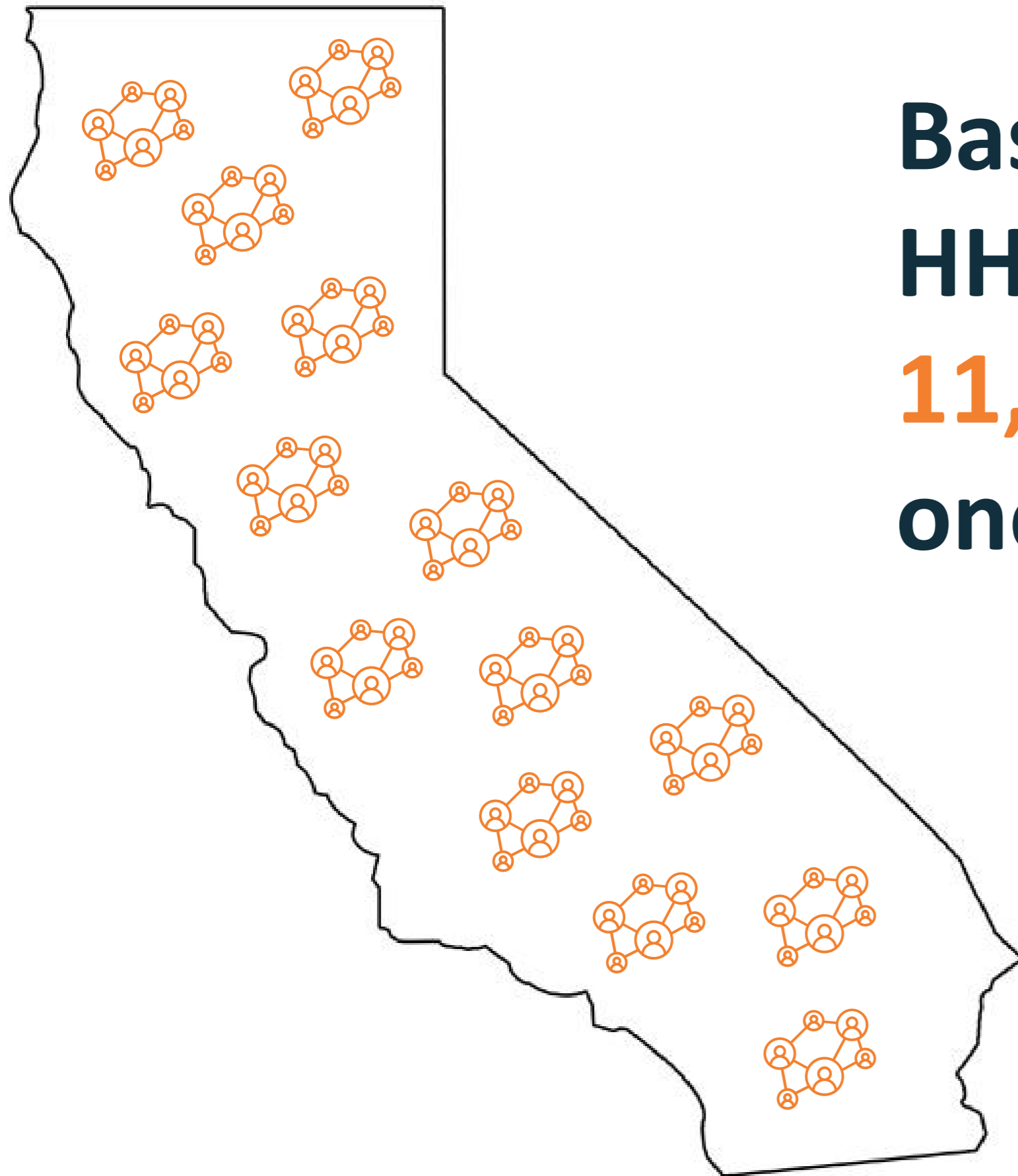
- Report includes data from a **subset** of jurisdictions on:
 - ✓ Effectiveness of HHAP funding from the perspective of respondents from local jurisdictions
 - ✓ Estimated number of youth served through rounds 1 & 2 of HHAP

Subset includes jurisdictions that collectively received 58% of statewide round two HHAP funding:

- **17 CoCs**
- **22 counties**
- **5 cities**

FINDINGS

To date, HHAP funding has served **over 11,000** youth experiencing homelessness.



Based on data from respondents, to date, the HHAP youth set-aside has served an estimated **11,052** youth across California through rounds one and two.

A majority of respondents (85-90%) indicated HHAP funding was effective at addressing youth homelessness.

Figure 1: Effectiveness of HHAP Funding in Reducing the Number of Youth Struggling with Homelessness

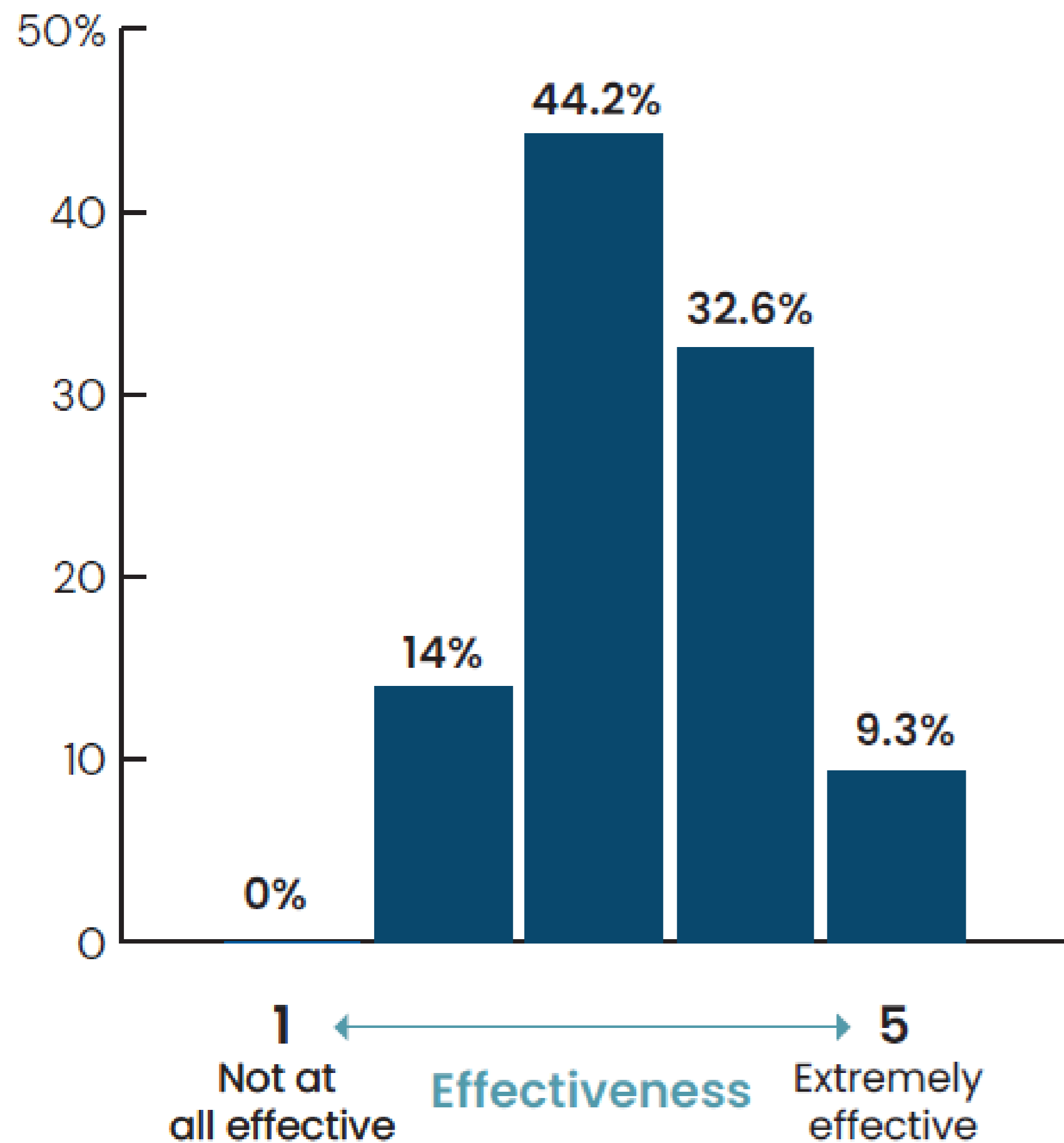
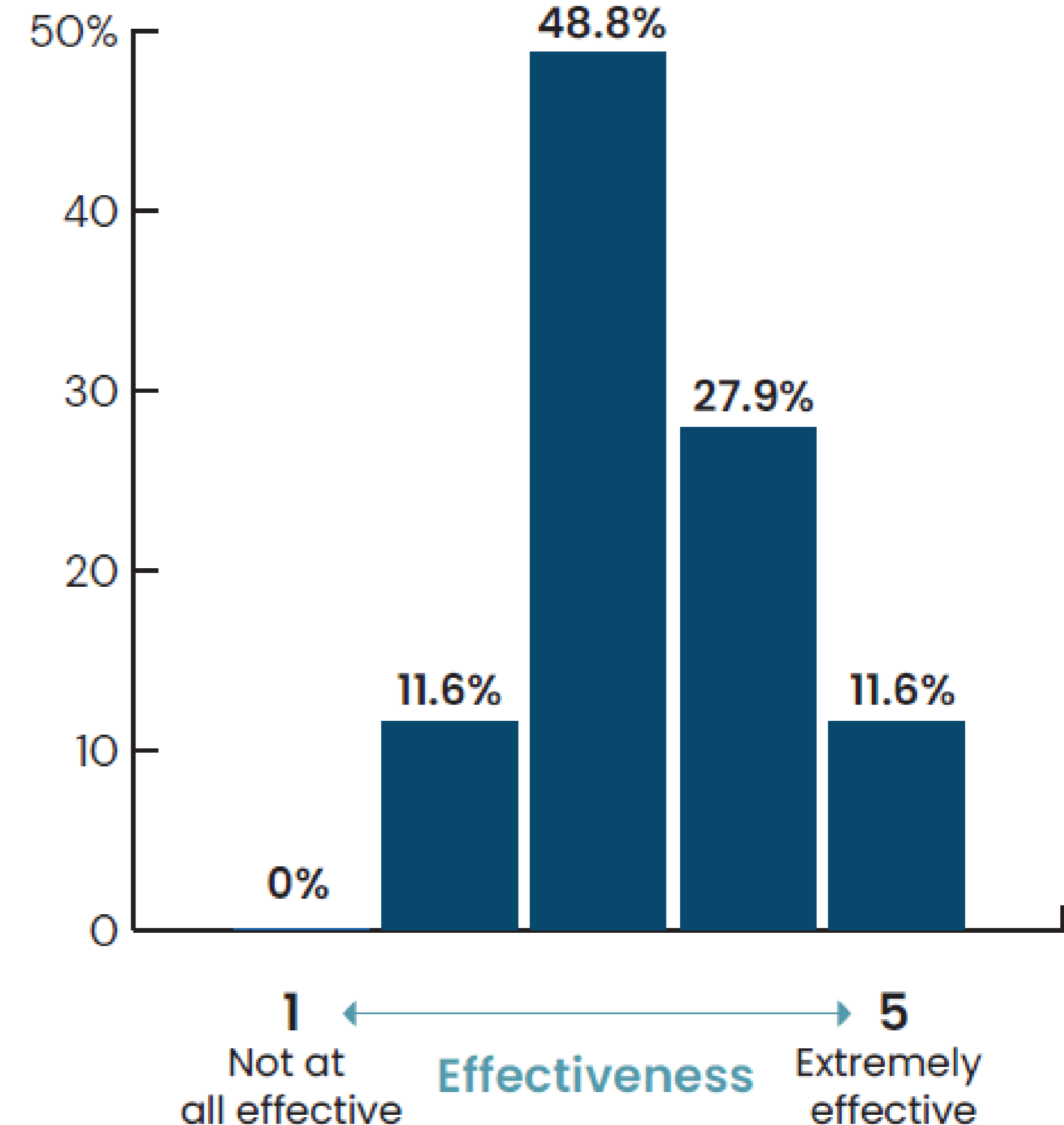


Figure 2: Effectiveness of HHAP Funding in Reducing the Length of Time to House a Youth



Local jurisdictions support the youth set-aside.

*“HHAP has been critical to providing services to local homeless youth because it is one of the **only funding sources** that specifically sets aside resources for this population.”*

-CoC Respondent

*“These funds have greatly assisted homeless youth in our city by expanding sheltering and program capacity. We have had a **45% rate of rehousing** from these programs, which is better than other sheltering programs.”*

-City Respondent

*“The state-mandated youth set-aside is helpful because youth as a percentage are such a smaller population, and jurisdictions **could otherwise de-emphasize youth.**”*

-County Respondent

*“The fact funding is set aside for our youth **ensures this population is included** in our efforts to end homelessness”*

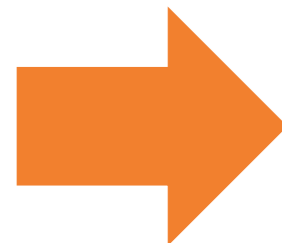
-City Respondent



Statewide, jurisdictions have invested or intend to invest **8.9%** of HHAP round two funding in youth—**above the 8% state requirement.**

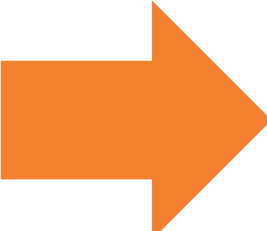
Total Round Two HHAP Allocation and Funding Being Invested in Youth by Jurisdiction Type

Jurisdiction Type	Total HHAP Allocation	Amount Being Invested in Youth	% Being Invested in Youth
Continuums of Care	\$81,318,368	\$7,121,393	8.8%
Counties	\$82,371,617	\$7,726,615	9.4%
Large Cities	\$121,301,532	\$10,558,933	8.7%
All Jurisdictions	\$284,991,517	\$25,406,942	8.9%



Counties invested the largest share of funding in youth, followed by large cities and CoCs.

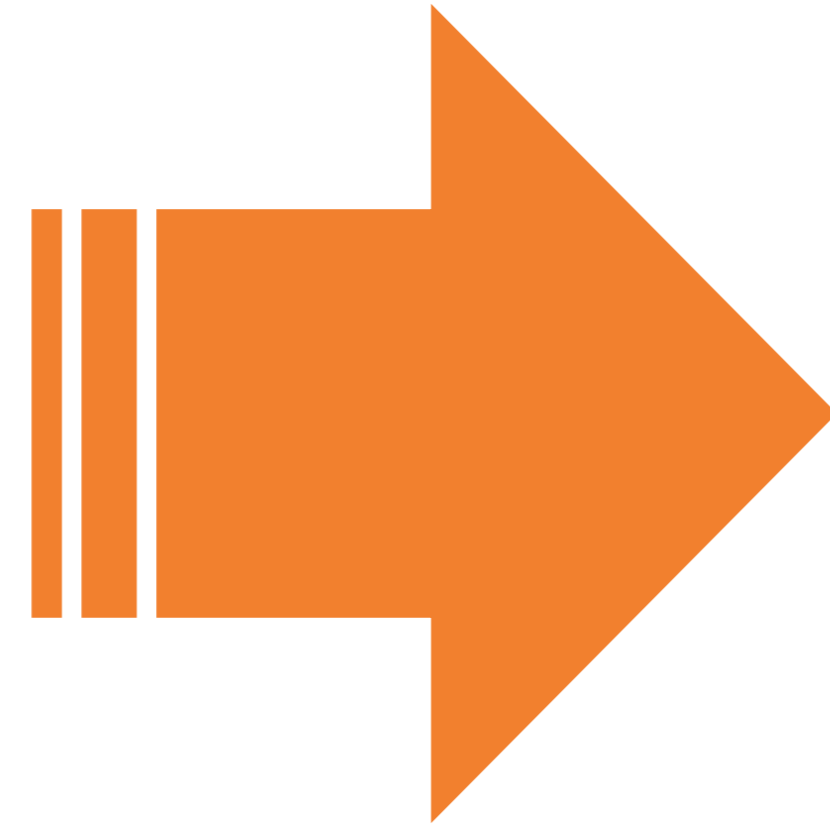
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More than 1 in 5 (21%) jurisdictions invested more than the required 8% in addressing homelessness among youth:

- **7 CoCs**
- **11 counties**
- **3 cities**



	Jurisdiction	% Being Invested in Youth	\$ Being Invested in Youth	Total HHAP Funding
Continuums of Care	Bakersfield/ Kern County	25.9%	\$192,002	\$741,328
	Redding/Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Counties	25.9%	\$192,002	\$751,918
	Sacramento City & County	12.8%	\$397,971	\$3,099,643
	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County	11.9%	\$195,642	\$1,644,856
	San Jose/ Santa Clara City & County	11.3%	\$610,000	\$5,410,022
	Stockton/San Joaquin County	8.3%	\$121,712	\$1,466,492
	Los Angeles City & County	8.1%	\$2,536,885	\$31,357,060
Counties	Kern	21.7%	\$143,909	\$663,533
	San Joaquin	16.3%	\$214,362	\$1,312,598
	Sacramento	16.0%	\$443,000	\$2,774,367
	Colusa	14.3%	\$3,990	\$27,938
	Lassen	10.9%	\$2,500	\$22,949
	Los Angeles	10.2%	\$3,000,000	\$29,403,004
	Santa Clara	9.3%	\$450,000	\$4,842,296
	Shasta	9.3%	\$38,364	\$412,588
	San Mateo	8.8%	\$140,000	\$1,597,106
	Tehama	8.4%	\$12,000	\$143,682
	Siskiyou	8.1%	\$9,200	\$114,247
Large Cities	Bakersfield	19.8%	\$306,400	\$1,543,803
	San Diego	13.4%	\$1,423,817	\$10,632,506
	San Jose	8.9%	\$1,000,000	\$11,266,278

The highlighted jurisdictions received redirected HHAP funds from a partner jurisdiction.

Jurisdictions located in **Northern California** were more likely to exceed the 8% youth set-aside.

Proportion of Jurisdictions by Region That Exceeded the 8% Youth Set-Aside in HHAP Round Two

Region	Counties Included	Proportion of Jurisdictions Exceeding 8% Youth Set-Aside
Greater Bay Area/Coastal	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma	20.8%
Central Valley	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura	22.7%
Northern	Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba	30.0%
Mountain	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Tuolumne, Yolo	14.3%
Southern	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	15.0%

Rapid rehousing was the most prevalent use funded by the HHAP youth set-aside.

- **Rapid Rehousing** which includes rental subsidies and landlord incentives was the most common intervention category funded by the HHAP youth set-aside for **round two**.
- This was also the most common category funded during **round one**.





Eligible Use	Round Two	Round One
Rapid Rehousing*	31%	59%
Incentives to Landlords*		29%
Operating Subsidies	25%	40%
Services Coordination*	21%	56%
Street Outreach*	12%	
Delivery of Permanent Housing & Innovative Housing Solutions	20%	37%
New Navigation Centers & Emergency Shelters	14%	51%
Prevention & Shelter Diversion	11%	46%
Systems Support	4%	20%

*The categories of eligible uses differed slightly between rounds one and two.

For CoCs and counties, the most common use was **rapid rehousing**; for large cities it was **operating subsidies**.

Percentage of Jurisdictions Utilizing HHAP Round Two Youth Set-Aside Funding for Each Eligible Use by Jurisdiction Type

	Continuums of Care	Large Cities	Counties
 Rapid Rehousing	38%	17%	29%
 Operating Subsidies	18%	42%	27%
Street Outreach	13%	0%	14%
Services Coordination	26%	8%	20%
Systems Support	8%	0%	2%
Permanent Housing & Innovative Housing Solutions	21%	25%	18%
Prevention & Shelter Diversion	15%	0%	10%
New Navigation Centers & Emergency Shelters	18%	25%	8%

On average, jurisdictions have invested or plan to invest in **fewer than two eligible uses** in round two.

Percentage of Jurisdictions Utilizing HHAP Youth Set-Aside Funding for One, Two, Three, and Four Eligible Uses

Jurisdiction	1 Eligible Use	2 Eligible Uses	3 Eligible Uses	4 Eligible Uses
CoCs	69.2%	12.8%	10.3%	7.7%
Counties	73.5%	20.4%	2.0%	2.0%
Cities	83.3%	16.7%	N/A	N/A

Average amount of eligible uses funded by HHAP round two youth set-aside, by jurisdiction type:

- **Counties: 1.31 eligible uses**
- **CoCs: 1.45 eligible uses**
- **Cities: 1.67 eligible uses**

A small but notable number (14%) reported projects targeting college students/collaborating with post-secondary educational institutions.

- **San Francisco CoC's** Transition-Age Youth Navigation Center has a partnership with the Community College of San Francisco and San Francisco State University (SFSU), which includes a youth access point at SFSU.
- **Vallejo/Solano CoC's** youth outreach program is providing services to transition-age youth and supporting them with finishing their GED and/or entering college.
- **Fresno Madera CoC** is working with Fresno City College and their Project HOPE to target college students unstably housed to assist with housing assistance and educational assistance.

Round three of HHAP will reflect **significant programmatic changes.**



Youth set-aside will grow from 8% to 10%



Additional accountability measures:

- Local Homelessness Action Plan
- Bonus Funding (contingent on performance conditions)



Incremental funding (initial base allocation of 20-25%)

- May be used to complete homelessness action plan, or for systems improvement: Coordinated entry systems to eliminate racial bias or **create youth-specific coordinated entry system**



Maximum administrative costs will grow from 5% to 7%

HHAP continues to promote **collaboration** among jurisdictions.

Jurisdictions were given the option to **redirect** their funding to another eligible applicant in the same region, while engaging in **joint planning and monitoring**.

14 jurisdictions redirected their funding (**\$10.9 million**):

- 5 CoCs
- 8 counties
- 1 large city



10 jurisdictions collectively received redirected funding.

STATE-LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS

Make an ongoing investment in HHAP funding for youth.

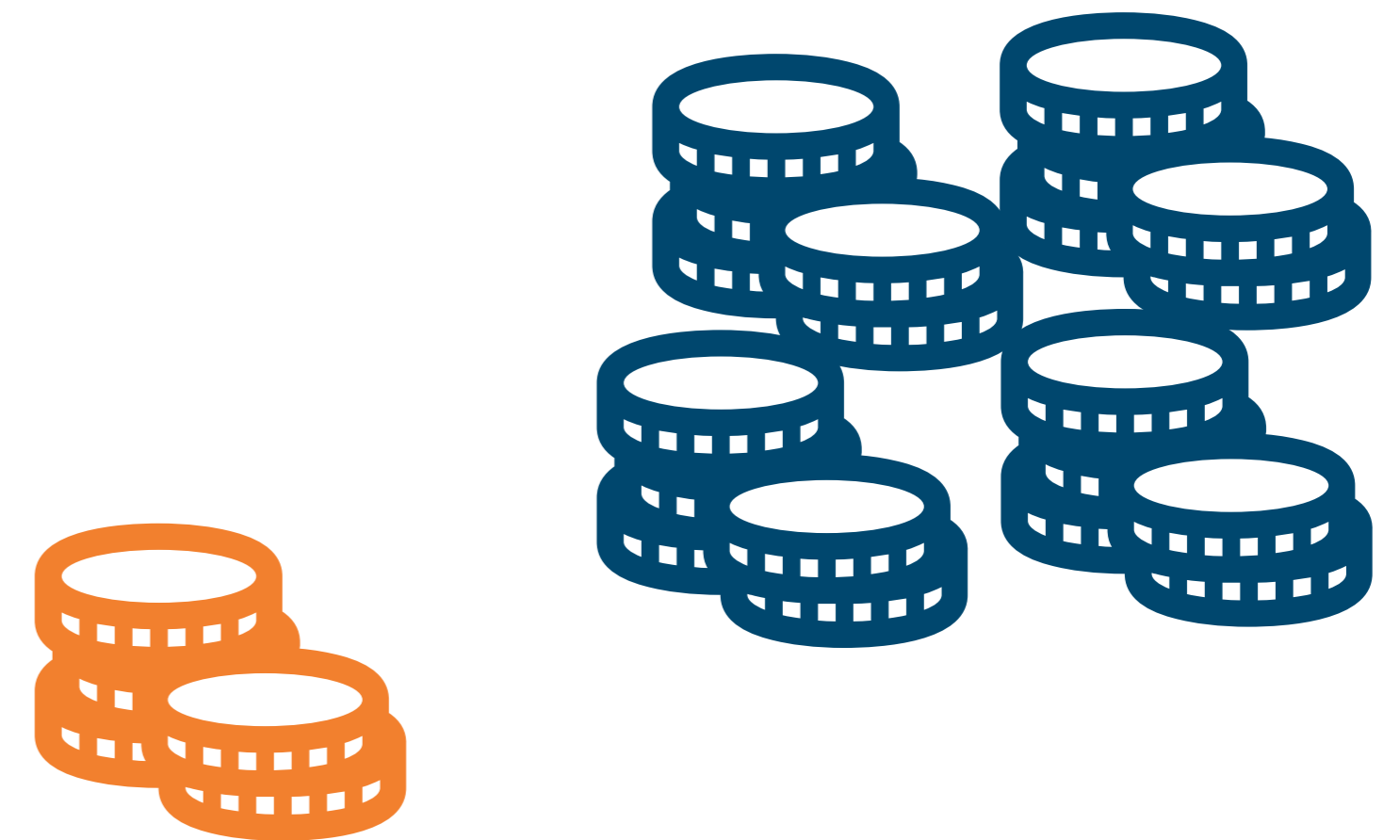
Permanently funding the HHAP program (inclusive of the set-aside) would help ensure jurisdictions have the resources needed to address homelessness moving forward.

Absent a commitment to permanent HHAP funding, the state should permanently fund **HHAP for youth only**, at the amount of the existing set-aside in rounds three and four (\$100 million).

- While the adult system of care has multiple funding sources to draw upon, HHAP is the main funding source and **one of the only funding sources for addressing youth homelessness**.
- Long-term funding can **build upon the infrastructure** established through the first two rounds and the forthcoming third and fourth rounds of HHAP to ensure programming remains properly equipped and staffed for the foreseeable future.

Establish youth set-asides in additional sources of state funding for homelessness.

- HHAP's minimum youth set-aside has had a monumental impact on the amount of funding available to serve youth experiencing homelessness in California, investing **\$521 million in new funding since 2018.**
- California has an opportunity to build on this success and momentum to **establish similar youth set-asides** in applicable homelessness funding sources to ensure a proportionate investment in youth. Potential examples:
 - Future investments in capital infrastructure
 - California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH) program



Make it a state priority to reach “functional zero” youth homelessness.

- In 2021, the Newsom administration announced the goal of functionally ending family homelessness within five years.
 - **California can pursue this goal for youth with support through the structure within HHAP:** Rounds 3 and 4 introduce performance-based bonus funding, an opportunity for the state to establish **incentives for jurisdictions that can reach functional zero youth homelessness.**



Develop a statewide youth-specific coordinated entry assessment tool that can be adopted by local jurisdictions.

- HHAP round 3 will create a unique opportunity for jurisdictions to invest in coordinated entry systems tailored for youth.
- California can launch a specialized tool for jurisdictions to assess youth experiencing homelessness.
 - Los Angeles uses the **Next Step Tool** designed to be used in place of the VI-SPDAT to more accurately assess youth. While the tool needs honing to better-accommodate a wider range of youth, it represents progress for youth coordinated entry.



Efforts to **hone** the Next Step Tool and **recommend for statewide use** could be spearheaded by Cal ICH's soon-to-be-launched *Youth and Young Adults working group*.

Continue to incentivize collaboration and coordination among jurisdictions.



- Jurisdictions continue to **collaborate within their regions** by redirecting their allocations to another eligible applicant in the same region, while engaging in joint planning and monitoring:
 - **14 jurisdictions redirected their funding (\$10.9 million) in round two.**
- Rounds three and four continue to encourage coordination and collaboration. **Should HHAP be funded beyond round four, strategies for how to further incentivize these activities should be considered.**

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

Use HHAP rounds three and four to improve coordinated entry for youth.

- HHAP rounds three and four explicitly list systems improvement as an eligible use of the base allocation, including improving coordinated entry systems to eliminate racial bias or **create a youth-specific coordinated entry system.**
- This is an area in need of great improvement: Youth often do not present as the most “in-need” and are **often screened out of housing** through coordinated entry.



Improving the coordinated entry assessment tool, implementing a youth-specific tool, or establishing youth-specific coordinated entry access points are examples of how these funds could be used.

Apply for YHDP funding.

- Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP), administered by HUD, provides one-time funding to select communities across the country to develop and implement a coordinated community approach to prevent and end youth homelessness.
- Given respondents' sentiments regarding HHAP being one of the few funding sources with specified funding for youth, securing YHDP funding would provide local jurisdictions with **youth-specific funding** for **comprehensive planning** as well as some **ongoing funding for programming**.



YHDP's requisite Coordinated Community Plan could also inform CoCs' round four HHAP homelessness action plan.

Apply for Homekey funding to develop housing for youth.



- While HHAP provides a unique opportunity for jurisdictions to fund programming, **California's housing crisis presents serious limitations** both to individuals seeking housing and to programs providing housing.



- Jurisdictions across the state can help ensure their HHAP funding is used efficiently by applying for Homekey to **increase the amount of physical housing stock** available for transition-age youth.

Further explore how HHAP can address college student Homelessness.

- Only **14%** of respondents stated that their jurisdictions' projects are targeting college-age students experiencing or at risk of homelessness.
- 2019 research found that **60%** of California Community College students were housing insecure and **19%** experienced homelessness in the previous year.



HHAP provides jurisdictions the opportunity to explore partnerships and establish programming that serves this population.

UPDATE ON HOMEKEY YOUTH SET-ASIDE

One in five Homekey projects awarded through round two will serve youth.

- Homekey rounds two and three were funded in the 2021-22 budget, each with an **8% youth set-aside**.
 - Round two: \$1.45 billion (\$116 million youth set-aside)
 - Round three: \$1.3 billion (\$104 million youth set-aside)
- To date, **55** projects have been awarded during round two, with **11 (20%)** serving youth. A total of **196 youth households** will be served through these projects.
 - 4 projects will exclusively serve youth.
 - 7 projects will serve mixed populations, with at least 25% of units set aside for youth.
- **The majority of the youth set-aside has been awarded; final results coming soon!**

Sept. 2021: Round 2 Launched

Fall 2022: Round 3 Launches



May 2, 2022: Round 2 Closes

Please Save the Date!

Please join us for a webinar highlighting **two Homekey projects that will serve youth**, awarded during round two.



Wednesday, May 25th
10:00 to 11:30 a.m.

More info and a link to register will be sent in the coming weeks.

Q&A

THANK YOU

[JBAY.ORG](https://jbay.org)

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