

The background features a stylized city skyline at the bottom with various building silhouettes in shades of blue and white. The sky is a solid blue color with several light blue, rounded cloud shapes scattered throughout.

**Interdisciplinary Care and
Maximizing Community Partnerships
to Serve Youth Experiencing
Homelessness**

Agenda

Who We Are

Defining Homelessness

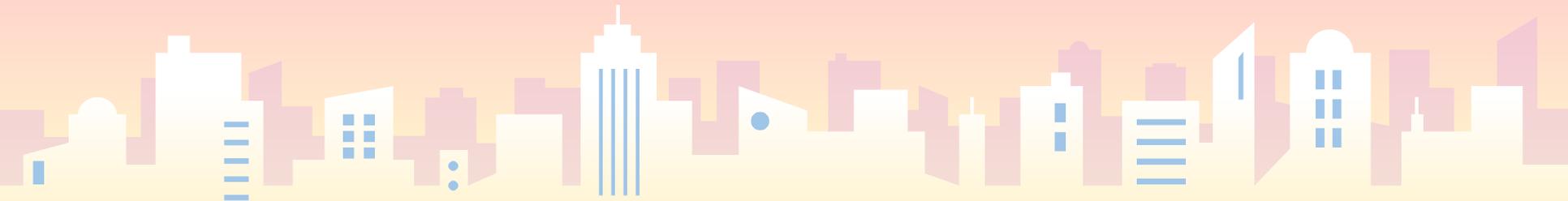
Interdisciplinary Care

Community Partnerships

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Poll 1

Select your primary role at your organization.



NATIONAL
HEALTH CARE
for the
HOMELESS
COUNCIL

www.nhchc.org

Technical Assistance & Training

Medical

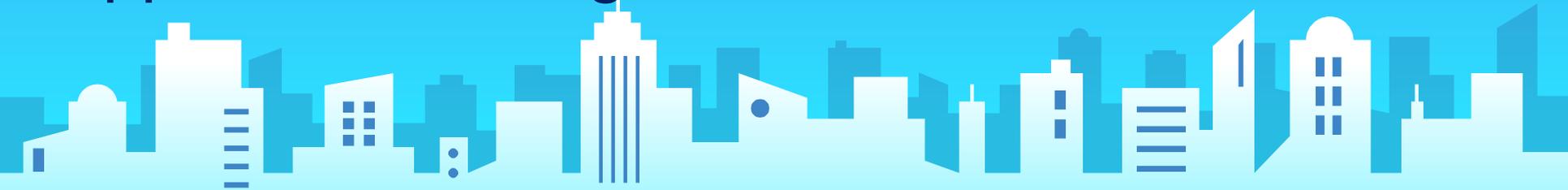
Respite

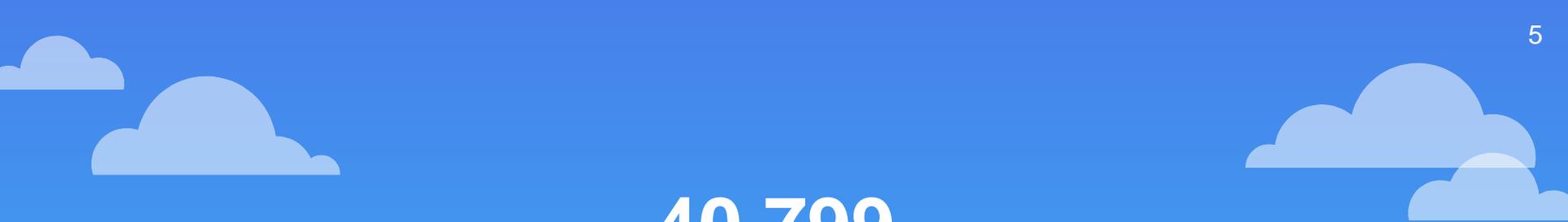
Supportive Housing

Research

Policy & Advocacy

Clinicians' Network





40,799

Unaccompanied youth

185,000

Families with children

22,000

Families with youth parent

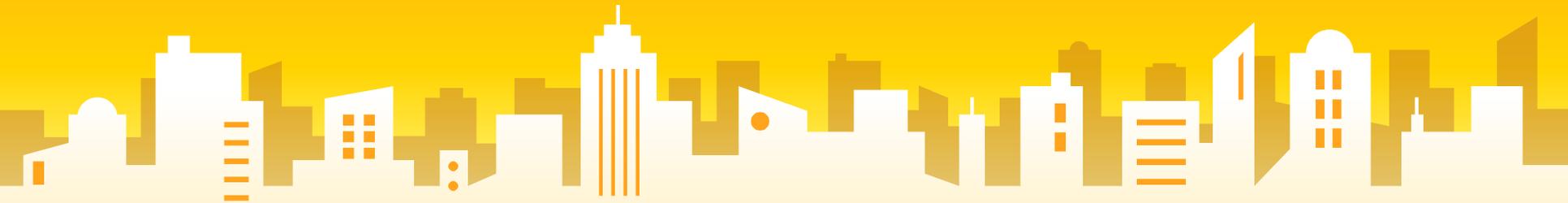


1,366,520

Students Experiencing Homelessness
2015-2016 School Year

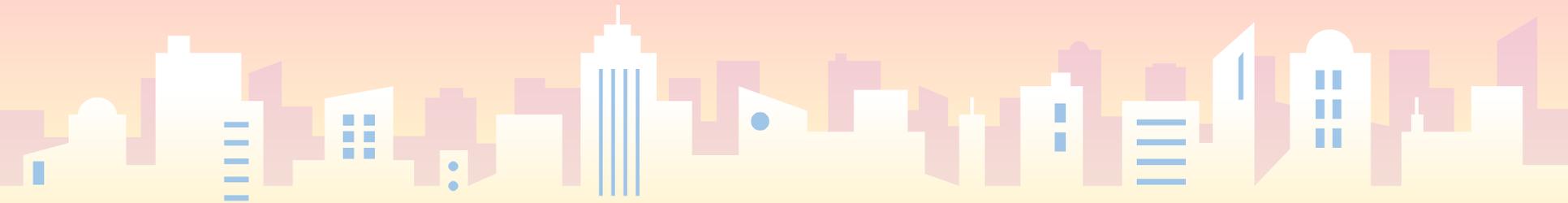
Defining Homelessness

Depends... but “instability of living arrangements” is critical



Poll 2

Does your clinic assess housing instability?





“without permanent housing who may live on the streets; stay in a shelter, mission, single room occupancy facilities, abandoned building or vehicle; or in any other unstable or non-permanent situation.”

Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., 254b)





"an individual who lacks housing (without regard to whether the individual is a member of a family), including an individual whose primary residence during the night is a supervised public or private facility (e.g., shelters) that provides temporary living accommodations, and an individual who is a resident in transitional housing."

US Department of Health and Human Services Defined in Section 330(h)(5)(A)



“

“lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,” including sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reasons; living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or campgrounds due to lack of alternative accommodations; living in emergency or transitional shelters; and living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar places.”

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 USC 11302)





An individual may be considered to be homeless if that person is "doubled up," a term that refers to a situation where individuals are unable to maintain their housing situation and are forced to stay with a series of friends and/or extended family members. In addition, previously homeless individuals who are to be released from a prison or a hospital may be considered homeless if they do not have a stable housing situation to which they can return.

HRSA/Bureau of Primary Health Care, Program Assistance Letter 99-12, Health Care for the Homeless Principles of Practice





Interdisciplinary Care

The physical, psychological, and social factors that effect youth are inseparable in practice and are best addressed by well-coordinated interdisciplinary teams.



Working with Youth Experiencing Homelessnes s



Give options, not advice (unless they ask)

Medical Services

Acute v chronic conditions

Rashes, skin infections

Bug bites

Lice, scabies

Oral Health

Optometry

Rx and follow-up

Sexual Health

Screen for risk (STI/D, violence)

Survival sex

Contraception

Pregnancy

National Network for Youth (NN4Y)

Mental & Behavioral Health

Mood disorders

Suicidality

Substance Use

Harm Reduction Models & MI

24/7 crisis lines

Trauma

A necessary supplement

Social and Support Services

Housing assistance

Peer support

Case management

Nutrition

Family reunification

Work/career counseling

Legal service, benefits

Healing Arts and other Creative Interests

Variety (Writing, Music, Sports, Theatre)

Technology, the internet and social media

Civic activities and community

Entrepreneurship

Gardening

Bodywork



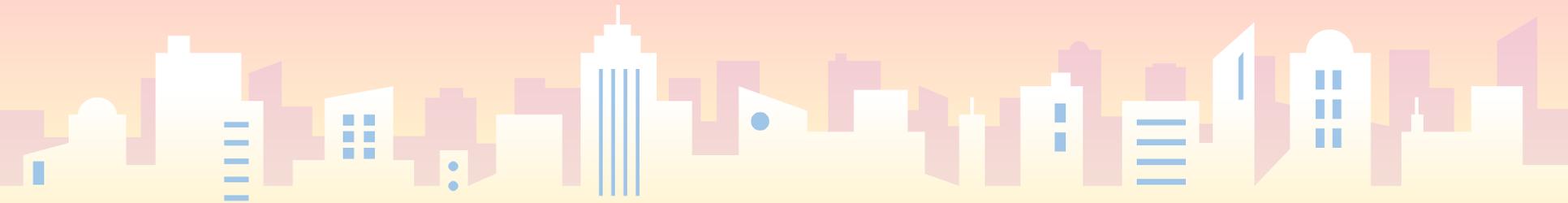
Community Partnerships

it is unrealistic to expect any one provider or agency to be able to meet all the needs in any situation. ...



Poll 3

Who are your partners? (Select all that apply.)



Education

- Schools, local school district liaisons, other local education and vocational programs
- National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth (NAEHCY)
- Youthbuild

Homeless Service Providers

- Drop-in Centers – rest, eat, shower
- Centers that specialize in serving LGBTQ youth
- Runaway Homeless Youth programs – street outreach, emergency shelters, longer-term transitional living, and maternity group home
- Local transit authorities & law enforcement

Community Resources

Universities and Colleges

Interns

Legal services

Therapeutic services

Shelters & Housing Programs

DV shelters

Family

Youth emergency

Transitional

Volunteers

For unique services

Food Banks

Food insecurity

Religious Organizations

Meals and shelter

Local and Federal

RHY

NN4Y

NAEHCY

HCH



Health Care for the Homeless Grantees



Dominican Republic

Fuero Rico

- Consider the role of the mission statement
- Utilize your employees' network
- Feelings of competition (for funding) may get in the way of healthy partnerships.
- MOU/A are used to formalize partnerships.
- Direct service providers v administrators roles in these partnerships
- Be referral source for your partners
- Interagency collaboration
- Collaborating agencies are places to engage current or potential consumers.
- Collaborations help communities to not “reinvent the wheel”
- If two agencies provide the same services near the same location this benefits the young person

Final Thoughts and Quick Tips

