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

Who We Are

Defining Homelessness

Interdisciplinary Care

Community Partnerships

This activity is made possible by the Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Primary Health Care. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the presenters and do not necessarily represent the official views of HRSA.
Poll 1

Select your primary role at your organization.
www.nhchc.org

Technical Assistance & Training
Research
Policy & Advocacy
Clinicians’ Network
Medical
Respite
Supportive Housing
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.
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 Homelessness
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Services</th>
<th>Sexual Health</th>
<th>Mental &amp; Behavioral Health</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute v chronic conditions</td>
<td>Screen for risk (STI/D, violence)</td>
<td>Mood disorders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rashes, skin infections</td>
<td>Survival sex</td>
<td>Suicidality</td>
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<td>Bug bites</td>
<td>Contraception</td>
<td>Substance Use</td>
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<td>Lice, scabies</td>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
<td>Harm Reduction Models &amp; MI</td>
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<td>Oral Health</td>
<td>National Network for Youth (NN4Y)</td>
<td>24/7 crisis lines</td>
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<td>Optometry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Trauma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rx and follow-up</td>
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## A necessary supplement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social and Support Services</th>
<th>Healing Arts and other Creative Interests</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing assistance</td>
<td>Variety (Writing, Music, Sports, Theatre)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peer support</td>
<td>Technology, the internet and social media</td>
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<td>Case management</td>
<td>Civic activities and community</td>
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<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship</td>
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<td>Family reunification</td>
<td>Gardening</td>
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<td>Work/career counseling</td>
<td>Bodywork</td>
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<td>Legal service, benefits</td>
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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

Volunteers
- For unique services

Religious Organizations
- Meals and shelter

Shelters & Housing Programs
- DV shelters
- Family
- Youth emergency
- Transitional

Food Banks
- Food insecurity

Local and Federal
- RHY
- NN4Y
- NAEHCY
- HCH
Health Care for the Homeless Grantees
Start with a quick assessment of community partners

- 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