

1: Public Policy – National Network for Youth -- NN4Y

Runaway & Homeless Youth Through the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHY), FYSB supports street outreach, emergency shelters and longer-term transitional living and maternity group home programs to serve and protect these young people.

Homeless Youth cirrus T Meet Marie Last year Marie –homeless and only 17 years old– had been on the run for weeks without her diabetes medication and became extremely sick. After stabilization and discharge from a hospital, and with no family or friends to turn to, she was dropped off at Our Family Services Reunion House Teen Shelter, confused and scared. After a history of drug abuse and gang affiliation, Marie decided that she wanted a new path. By working with Reunion House staff, she earned her GED, obtained a full-time job, cut off all ties to her gang, and remains sober. With your help, Our Family Services is able to provide critical support for Marie and hundreds of others like her each year. In fact, last year Reunion House offered a safe and supportive home for nearly homeless teens. Most youth come to Reunion House with little but the clothes they are wearing. We give them necessities and home-cooked meals, enroll them in school, and reunify them with their families whenever possible. We provide a safe, welcoming home until a permanent placement is arranged, with stays averaging five weeks. Reunion House is a Safe Place. Safe Place is a national youth outreach and prevention program for young people under the age of 18 in need of immediate help and safety. Businesses like gas stations, libraries, restaurants, etc. QuikTrip gas stations, for example, comprise about two thirds of the Safe Place locations across Tucson. Services for Young Adults More than homeless young adults between the ages of sought housing at Our Family and through the local coordinated entry system last year. Though some found shelter or were able to stay briefly with friends or extended family, nearly half were sleeping outdoors, in abandoned buildings, or other dangerous and unsafe places, leaving them at high risk for violence, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation. We believe that each of these young people deserves a safe place to call home, a caring adult to lean on, and the opportunity to escape homelessness, heal from trauma, and build a solid foundation on which they can live healthy, productive lives. Ending young adult homelessness in Pima County will not be easy but Our Family is committed to making this vision a reality. We provide an unbroken pathway from homelessness to self-sufficiency for homeless young adults which includes street and community-based outreach, emergency shelter, and a variety of supportive housing programs. We offer specialized housing services ranging from six months to two years or more for homeless LGBTQ young adults, teen parents, sex and labor trafficked young adults, and young adults with disabilities. Housing is just the beginning, though. National studies find that homeless young adults require much more – education, employment, independent living skills, behavioral and physical health care, and legal services. Each of our programs for homeless young adults include these elements. We connect young adults to employment and education programs that will put them on the road to lifelong success. We offer on-site counseling, life and parenting skills classes, and legal services. And we provide each individual with a case manager, a caring adult who helps them identify personal goals, address barriers to stability, and begin their journey out of homelessness. Our Family offers a first step from homelessness for hundreds of young adults each year, providing not just a safe bed but the opportunity to build a community of support and stability. Youth in need of immediate help call: Alvernon Way, Tucson, AZ info ourfamilyservices.

2: Runaway & Homeless Youth | Family and Youth Services Bureau | ACF

NATASHA SLESNICK is Director of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program at the University of New Mexico. She is the principal investigator on five federally funded projects to evaluate and develop treatments for the youths and their families.

The authors find that youth with high levels of substance abuse – both alcohol and other drugs – are at greater risk of high levels of victimization. In addition, youth living on the streets rather than in a shelter or with friends are at the highest risk for victimization. American Journal of Public Health, Youth feel that caseworkers do not provide the support they need. They feel that caseworkers should visit more often and find out how the youth is doing. Youth feel they are not asked their opinion and that caseworkers rely on the foster parent or a visual inspection to determine if everything is fine. Basically, youth wanted caseworkers to listen to the youth, try to understand, be reasonable, and be flexible. Most youth do not hate the system or blame it for having to remove them from their home; they just want it to work better. Rew et al, LGBTQ homeless youth are also more likely to attempt suicide 62 percent than their heterosexual homeless peers 29 percent. For example, while many youth who age out of the foster care system suffer economic hardship, 38 percent of LGBT youth report not being able to pay their rent in the past year compared to 25 percent of heterosexual youth. Dworsky, References Al-Tayyib, A. Association between prescription drug misuse and injection among runaway and homeless youth. Drug and Alcohol Dependence. Substance use predictors of victimization profiles among homeless youth: A latent class analysis. Journal of Adolescence Longitudinal predictors of homelessness: Challenges Faced by Homeless Sexual Minorities: American Journal of Public Health 92, no. Issues in Contemporary Pediatric Nursing Journal of Interpersonal Violence. National Estimates and Characteristics. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. UC Berkeley Published Works. American Journal of Public Health, Vol. Youth with Runaway, Throwaway, and Homeless Experiences: Journal of Interpersonal Violence 29 9: Rew, Lynn, Whittaker, Tiffany A. Journal for Specialists in Pediatric Nursing 10, no. Van Leeuwen, James M. Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Homeless Youth: Child Welfare 85, no. See also, Whitbeck, Les B. The Journal of Sex Research 41, no. Journal of Sex Research, 48 5 , – National Evaluation of Runaway and Homeless Youth. Childhood Trauma or Surviving Life on the Streets? Community Mental Health Journal.

3: Homeless and Runaway Youth

Homelessness is a major social concern in the United States, and youth may be the age group most at risk of becoming homeless. 1 The number of youth who have experienced homelessness varies depending on the age range, timeframe, and definition used, but sources estimate that between , and million youth are homeless within the United States each year. 2.

Homeless youth are at a higher risk for physical abuse, sexual exploitation, mental health disabilities, substance abuse, and death. It is estimated that 5, unaccompanied youth die each year as a result of assault, illness, or suicide. Between and , the National Runaway Switchboard saw a percent increase in calls from youth indicating economic reasons for running away from home. The Switchboard also reported an increase in the numbers of youth who were kicked out of their homes. A survey of school districts showed an increase in the number of homeless students. It is important to note that precise numbers of homeless youth are difficult to determine due to lack of a standard methodology and mobility of the homeless population. Studies Have Shown That: Washington state, with funding from the Administration for Children and Families, released a study of youth who are most at risk of homelessness. After studying the outcomes of over 1, youth who exited care in or , the report identifies risk factors and protective factors that will either increase or decrease the likelihood of former foster youth experiencing homelessness. On the other hand, the study also looked at factors that would reduce the likelihood of youth experiencing homelessness, including a relative foster care placement and success in school. Many youths run away, and in turn become homeless, due to problems in the home, including physical and sexual abuse, mental health disorders of a family member, substance abuse and addiction of a family member, and parental neglect. In some cases, youth are asked to leave the home because the family is unable to provide for their specific mental health or disability needs. Still, some youth are pushed out of their homes because their parents cannot afford to care for them. Transitions from foster care and other public systems: Youth who have been involved in the foster care system are more likely to become homeless at an earlier age and remain homeless for a longer period of time. Increased likelihood of high-risk behaviors, including engaging in unprotected sex, having multiple sex partners and participating in intravenous drug use. Youth who engage in these high-risk behaviors are more likely to remain homeless and be more resistant to change. Greater risk of severe anxiety and depression, suicide, poor health and nutrition, and low self-esteem. Increased likelihood of exchanging sex for food, clothing and shelter also known as "survival sex" or dealing drugs to meet basic needs. Forty percent of African American youth and 36 percent of Caucasian youth who experienced homelessness or life on the street sold drugs, primarily marijuana, for money. Difficulty attending school due to lack of required enrollment records such as immunization and medical records and proof of residence as well as lack of access to transportation to and from school. As a result, homeless youth often have a hard time getting an education and supporting themselves financially. Homeless gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender or questioning GLBTQ youth are more likely to exchange sex for housing or shelter, are abused more often at homeless shelters especially adult shelters , and experience more violence on the streets than homeless heterosexual youth. What Are States Doing? States have adopted a variety of policies to combat youth homelessness. Some of these policies address the educational needs of homeless and runaway youth while others appropriate money for shelters and transitional housing. Other policies include counseling and outreach services to already homeless youth or youth at risk of becoming homeless. Connecticut required the Department of Children and Families to review and monitor its placement of out-of-state, runaway and homeless youth and to issue an annual report to the General Assembly concerning these placements. Illinois established a program of transitional discharge from foster care for teenage foster children, enabling former foster youths under age 21 who encounter significant hardship upon emancipation to re-engage with the Department of Children and Family Services and the Juvenile Court, in order to secure essential supports and services available to foster youth seeking to learn to live independently as adults. Kansas allowed runaway programs and homeless shelters to provide dental hygiene services to youth in their care. Maine established a comprehensive program for homeless youth and runaways. The legislation also required the Department of

Health and Human Services to implement the comprehensive program through performance-based contracts with organizations and agencies licensed by the department that provide street and community outreach, drop-in programs, emergency shelter and transitional living services. Minnesota passed the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. The bill defined homeless youth as a person age 21 or younger who lacks a fixed, regular or adequate nighttime residence. In addition, the bill required the commissioner of Human Services to report on homeless youth, youth at risk of homelessness and runaways. Nevada required approved youth shelters to make a reasonable, bona fide attempt to notify the parent, guardian or custodian about the whereabouts of a runaway or homeless youth as soon as practicable, except in cases of suspected abuse or neglect. The bill also clarified the definition of "runaway or homeless youth" to mean a youth who is under age 18. Tennessee passed a measure prohibiting a school from denying a child admission because he or she has not been immunized or is unable to produce immunization records due to being homeless. Legislation introduced in the legislative session: California introduced legislation to require counties to provide counseling services to homeless and at-risk youth. Nebraska introduced a bill to study the issue of homeless youth in the state. The legislation will also evaluate the effectiveness of current state government programs that address homeless youth and will identify alternative strategies to help combat the growing problem in the state. New Mexico introduced a bill to provide a transitional living program for homeless and runaway youth in Bernalillo county. Title VII of the Act includes provisions to ensure the enrollment, attendance, and success of homeless children and youth in school. Under the Act schools must work to eliminate any barriers, such as transportation, that may prohibit students from attending school, and are required to appoint a liaison to work with homeless students and their families. The Chaffee Foster Care Independence Program provides states with funding to support and provide services to youth who are expected to age out of foster care as well as former foster care youth ages 18 to 24. Funds from the program can be used for housing, educational services and independent living services. More Homeless and Runaway Youth: Many youth become homeless as a result of family problems and financial difficulties. As a result, young people often lack the necessary supports to help them find jobs, obtain an education and reunite with their families. States can implement a homelessness prevention program that includes counseling, family reunification services, and rent assistance. Intervene with Already-Homeless Youth: Homeless youth need access to services that will help them regain stability in their lives, such as obtaining a job and affordable housing. States can provide homeless youth with access to educational outreach programs, job training and employment programs, transitional living programs, and services for mental health and life skills trainings. Expanding long-term housing options and providing supportive services "such as food, clothing and counseling" are examples of ways that states can help homeless youth. States can create housing programs that respond to the diverse needs of homeless youth. Youth housing programs include group homes, residential treatment, host homes, shared homes, youth shelters, and community-based transitional living programs. It is important to note that youth housing programs are more cost-effective than alternative out-of-home placements such as juvenile corrections facilities, treatment centers or jail. Each year, roughly 24,000 youth age out of foster care with little or no financial and housing resources. In addition, there is little attention paid to the housing needs of youth leaving juvenile correction facilities. For example, the National Alliance to End Homelessness defines homeless youth as unaccompanied individuals ages 12 to 24, while the National Coalition for the Homeless defines homeless youth as individuals under the age of 18. While some cities have family shelters, the number of beds are limited. When families are homeless and there is suspicion of abuse or neglect, child welfare services may intervene and the child can be removed from the family. If this occurs, the child will most likely be placed into protective services and eventually into foster care. Unfortunately, as discussed, many of the public services available to homeless youth, such as the child welfare system, are fragmented and uncoordinated. As a result, homeless youth often become frustrated and reluctant to enter the system, resigning to a life on the streets alone.

4: Third Party Statistics - National Runaway Safeline | National Runaway Safeline

Runaway and Homeless Youth This is a great time to learn about runaway and homeless youth in our community, but at Volunteers of America, Dakotas, we work with this population year-round. Volunteers of America, Dakotas offers multiple programs that serve young people experiencing homelessness in the Sioux Falls area.

This is a great time to learn about runaway and homeless youth in our community, but at Volunteers of America, Dakotas, we work with this population year-round. Volunteers of America, Dakotas offers multiple programs that serve young people experiencing homelessness in the Sioux Falls area. Our Safe Place, Street Outreach Team, Family Crisis Intervention Program, and Axis all serve as avenues in helping at-risk and displaced youth through identification, family intervention, and supportive housing. Here is how a young person might find their way to Volunteers of America, Dakotas. Safe Place is a network of locations such as schools, fire stations, libraries, grocery and convenience stores, public transit and other appropriate public buildings. Multiple city-wide locations ensure that youth, ages , do not have to venture far to find assistance. Volunteers of America, Dakotas staff serve as a link to youth and the services they need to leave the street. The Street Outreach team reaches out to young adults wherever they may be congregating. Youth involved with Street Outreach receive encouragement, case management services, and various other resources. The Street Outreach team alleviates the immediate needs of street youth, reunites youth with families or determines future course of action, provides resources and hygiene kits, and, above all, builds relationships. Both Safe Place and Street Outreach serve as referral sources and navigation tools. FCIP is often the next step in the continuum of homeless youth services. This program is a 24 hour, days a year immediate intervention program for youth, ages , and families who are in crisis. Its focus is to provide crisis mediation, resolve family conflict, prevent runaways, and foster community connections. With all these efforts engaged, there are still dozens of young people between the ages of who are homeless and unable to reconnect with family. When those individuals have nowhere to turn and no positive guidance in their lives, they may be a good candidate for enrollment in our Axis program. Axis provides young adults the opportunity to transition out of unsafe environments into safe, supervised housing while they learn skills necessary to succeed on their own. The program assists participants in education completion, employment training and placement, financial management skills, daily living skills, and interpersonal skills. LaRae Oberloh, Transition Specialist with Volunteers of America, Dakotas, sheds some light on how her team identifies at-risk youth, and how they may find their way into the Axis program. She adds that identifying youth is just a first step in a continuum of services. After an at-risk youth is identified, Oberloh and her team meet with them to help establish their need and help them with the application process for Axis From there, they are able to support them in securing housing, pursuing employment, and completing education, as well as offer regular case management and referrals to other community resources. What many individuals appreciate most, though, is the opportunity to build consistent relationships. This including regular check-ins and learning what a positive relationship looks like. We can all do that if we have somebody behind us “ pushing us and cheering us on.

5: Runaway and Homeless Youth - Volunteers of America, Dakotas

The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA), administered by the Family and Youth Services Bureau, part of the Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families, was first enacted in and is the only federal law that focuses on unaccompanied, homeless youth.

6: Runaway and Homeless Youth in South Dakota

The Runaway and Homeless Youth Trafficking Prevention Act improves prevention efforts, raises visibility, and provides life-saving services for these vulnerable children and youth, making safety and protection a more accessible reality.

OUR RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH pdf

7: How Many Homeless Youth Are In America? â€“ National Network for Youth -- NN4Y

RAYS, or Runaway and Homeless Youth Services, is a programing serving youth ages and their families through crisis intervention, short term counseling, street/community outreach and education, a hour helpline, and temporary shelter.

8: Protect runaway and homeless youth - www.enganchecubano.com

Homeless Youth Statistics and Facts: Overall, unaccompanied homeless youth represent 6% of the total homeless population in the United States. (HUD,).

9: Services for Youth: Homeless and Runaway - Child Welfare Information Gateway

Since , the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) (42 U.S.C. note) has required a national study on the prevalence, needs and characteristics of homeless youth in America, but U.S. Congress has not yet funded this study.

OUR RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH pdf

Aws certified advanced networking official study guide specialty exam One burning heart An after-dinner's sleep The Devils disciple, by George Bernard Shaw. Certified penetration testing engineer Ecumenism and progress The boy tramps, or, Across Canada The wanton princess Food lovers fat loss system Markers and paper In the City Park (Emergent Reader, word Count 81) Programs. In the process, the literature review would help keep the study Generation y work life balance EUS for biliary disease Peter Stevens, Shanti Eswaran Stammering a sure cure book Python 3 for dummies Direct social work practice theory skills edition 10th Street map, San Diego, southern area Supplemental hearings on the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill, 1949. Young offenders and the media Provider Report Cards The Automation of Reasoning With Incomplete Information The national and religious song reader Blowed into town late last night. 16 Nintendo Games Secrets, Volume 2 Jacksons Mountain On-chip chromosome sorter using electric and magnetic fields Takahito Inoue . [et al.] Review of the export control authorities Suggested charter for an International trade organization of the United nations . The Design and Analysis of Computer Experiments (Springer Series in Statistics) Ratirahasya in english Significance of political science Indian motorcycles 3 looking at speaker Political change in Tennessee Between the republic of virtue and the republic of letters: Marie-Jeanne Roland practices Rousseau. Ecceity, smash and grab, the expanded I and moment Chris Kraus Suzuki sx4 s cross service manual Bell book and candle Confirmaton of William C. Lucas, to be assistant attorney general for the Civil Rights Division, Departme