

Point Source Youth's

Targeted Housing Assistance Program



A Flexible Cash Assistance Initiative

Results Across 7 States



FEBRUARY 2025

SYSTEM
CHANGE
PARTNERS



JOHNS HOPKINS
BLOOMBERG SCHOOL
of PUBLIC HEALTH



Contents

Acknowledgements	5
Executive Summary	6
Introduction: Point Source Youth's Targeted Housing Assistance Program is a Scalable, Evidence-Based Model to Prevent Young People from Experiencing Homelessness	7
Young People, Homelessness and the Need for Innovative Solutions	7
About the Targeted Housing Assistance Program	8
Decentralized Approach	9
Cash	9
Identification and Support of At-Risk Young People	10
Young Adult-Driven Supportive Services	11
Services Center on Creative Housing Conversations and a Housing Action Planning Guide	11
The Targeted Housing Assistance Program is a Cost-Saving Prevention Tool	13
Based on a Successful Homelessness Prevention Model	13
Evidence-Based Intervention That Prevents Homelessness Long-Term	13
Cost-Saving Prevention Tool	14
Saving on Emergency Shelter and Other Supported Housing Costs	15
Other Costs Savings	15
PSY Technical Assistance and Program Leadership	16
Program Sustainability	16
Data Snapshot	17
Fiscal Insights	18
The Targeted Housing Assistance Program is an Equitable Intervention	19

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program Brings New Opportunities for Stability to Communities and Young People: Qualitative Data Overview	20
Young People Created New Opportunities for Themselves	20
Program Design Centers Trust in Young People	20
Opportunities for Program Effectiveness, Going Beyond Meeting Basic Needs	21
Increased Mental and Physical Well-Being	21
Critical Prevention Resource for At-Risk Young People	22
Targeted Housing Assistance Program Should be Expanded	22
One Month Follow-Up Results	23
Figure 1: Clients' Self-Assessment of Housing Stability at 1 Month Post-Cash, Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024 (n=229)	23
Figure 2: Clients' Living Situation at 1 Month Post-Cash, Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024 (n = 187)	23
Households Served	24
Table 1: Households Served as of January 20, 2025 by Community, Targeted Housing Assistance Program (n=345)	24
Demographics	24
Figure 3: Race/Ethnicity of Clients Served by Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024 (n = 306)	24
Figure 4: Sexual Orientation of Clients Served by Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024 (n= 300)	24
Figure 5: Gender Identity of Clients Served by Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024 (n = 306)	24
Figure 6: Ages of Clients Served by Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024 (n = 311)	24
Prior Living Situation	25
Figure 7: Prior Living Situation Immediately Before Program Entry into Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024	25

Housing Plans	25
Figure 8: Housing Plan Breakdown for Targeted Housing Assistance Program Recipients, Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024	25
Spending Types	25
Figure 9: Budget Spending Categories for Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024	25
Cross-System Involvement	26
Figure 10: System Involvement of Targeted Housing Assistance Program Clients	26
Figure 11: System Involvement Breakdown, Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024 (n = 99)	26
Supportive Services	26
Table 2: Interest in Supportive Services, Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024	26
Conclusions	27
Appendix	28
Community Summary Tables	28
Atlanta, GA	28
Austin, TX	28
Contra Costa County, CA	28
Grand Rapids, MI	28
Lane County, OR	29
New York City - Henry Street Settlement	29
New York City - The Door, NY	29
Tucson, AZ	29
Stable Housing at 1 Month Post-Cash, Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024 (n=229)	29
References	30

Acknowledgements

PSY Youth Consultants:

Shandra Rogers
Asia Smith
Garrett Mason
Diamond Rossman
Gemstone Fernandez
Valeria Mendoza
Alejandra Gomez
Leon Saelee
Kollin Foster
Sandy Fernandez
DeVonntae Amundson

Community-Based Organizations:

Henry Street Settlement
The Door
Youth Empowerment Success Services
AYA Youth Collective
Lifeworks
Youth On Their Own
RYSE Center
Connected Lane County

Program Funders:

Raikes Foundation
Schultz Family Foundation
Tipping Point
New York Community Trust
Trinity Church Wall Street
NYC Fund to End Youth & Family Homelessness
Oak Foundation

Data & Evaluation:

Liz Harding Chao, MPA, System Change Partners
Vishesh Jain, MS, System Change Partners
Amrita Rao, PhD, Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health

Executive Summary

Youth homelessness is a growing crisis in the United States, with an estimated 4.2 million youth and young adults experiencing homelessness annually, including 700,000 unaccompanied minors. Despite the increasing need, most communities lack effective interventions to prevent youth and young adult homelessness.

Point Source Youth's **Targeted Housing Assistance Program** is an innovative, community-led approach designed to quickly provide flexible housing support to young people at risk of homelessness. Unlike traditional programs, Targeted Housing Assistance Program removes bureaucratic barriers, decentralizes decision-making, and empowers service providers to distribute funds efficiently. The program has directly served **345 households (and 623 individuals total) across seven states** (Oregon, California, Arizona, Texas, Georgia, Michigan, and New York), with **90% of participants remaining stably housed one month post receipt of cash**.

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program provides a **one-time, flexible, and immediate** cash payment based on individual housing needs, allowing young people to stabilize their situations without restrictive conditions. Participants engage in **Creative Housing Conversations** and complete a **Housing Action Plan** before receiving the payment. Additionally, service providers offer optional six months of case management, housing navigation, financial counseling, and relationship mediation.

With an average cost of **\$3,937 per household**, including all associated services, Targeted Housing Assistance Program is a cost-saving alternative to emergency shelters and transitional housing, which can cost between **\$3,103 - \$14,418 per household** even for short stays.

By addressing immediate financial barriers, the Program empowers young people to secure stable housing and avoid long-term homelessness.

The initial results presented in this report indicate that homelessness prevention is achievable through this program. However, further data and evaluation are necessary to explore the specific content of these tailored housing conversations, the young people's housing plan, and how providers determine priorities for implementing the program. Quantitative and qualitative data collection is ongoing, and three- and six- month housing outcomes will be available in Summer 2025.

Introduction: The Targeted Housing Assistance Program is a Scalable, Evidence-Based Model to Prevent Homelessness Among Young Adults

Homelessness Among Young People and the Need for Innovative Solutions

An estimated 4.2 million youth²⁹ experience homelessness in the U.S. annually, 700,000 of which are unaccompanied minors. At the same time, few, if any, interventions exist in most communities to prevent youth and young adult homelessness.

Rates of homelessness among young people living in the United States have more than doubled in the last decade, according to an annual report from the National Center for Homeless Education.^{1,2} The risk of homelessness is exacerbated for those with intersecting vulnerabilities.

1 Federal data summary school years 2015-16 through 2017-19: Education for homeless children and youth: National Center for Homeless Education. UNC Greensboro., 2020.

2 The McKinney-Vento Definition of Homeless. <https://nche.ed.gov/mckinney-vento-definition/> (accessed April 6, 2023).

29 <https://www.ncsl.org/human-services/youth-homelessness-overview>

About the Targeted Housing Assistance Program

Point Source Youth's Targeted Housing Assistance Program is an innovative approach where young people at risk of homelessness receive personalized and sufficient support quickly and without the need for numerous complex referrals that can delay or prevent them from accessing the resources they need.

Young people participating in the program are at imminent risk of experiencing homelessness, must work with their service provider to complete a personalized Housing Action Planning Guide.

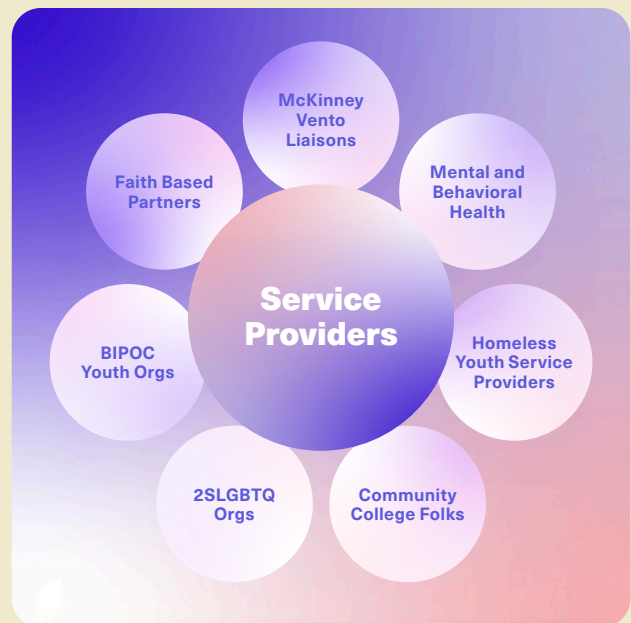
Schultz Family Foundation, Tipping Point, New York Community Trust, Trinity Church Wall Street, NYC Fund to End Youth & Family Homelessness, and the Oak Foundation.

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program decentralizes decision-making and locates funds in a community. Training is provided to an intersecting group of community members within the lead service provider and across the community who work with young people. Providers directly engage young people in housing conversations and access funds when needed to resolve their housing challenges.

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program promotes community collaboration, trust, and skill-building. In this way, different community stakeholders feel responsibility and ownership to prevent and end youth homelessness.

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program program served 16-27-year-olds at risk of homelessness across seven states: Oregon, California, Arizona, Texas, Georgia, Michigan, and New York. Eight service providers were chosen as the main organizations to hold the community fund with the support of service providers across their communities.

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program program is funded by the Raikes Foundation,



As of January 20, 2025 Targeted Housing Assistance Program has served 345 households across seven states, and 90% stably housed at one month post-cash.

Community-based Approach

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program is intentionally designed to maximize collaboration and access to resources across communities to effectively house young people. The Program design addresses these key issues identified by system leaders and young people:

1. Young people often interact with safe adults in partner systems of care when they have a housing crisis, but they and their trusted adults may not be able to access the homelessness system
2. There are limited housing support services for young people who are not yet considered literally homeless
3. Programs are oftentimes over capacity or under-resourced
4. Additionally, smaller, community-led organizations are not always seen as 'homeless youth providers' in a community and are oftentimes not accessing traditional sources of funding

Cash

Young people experiencing an acute housing crisis, who are at imminent risk of experiencing homelessness, and who can complete the Housing Action Planning Guide for stabilizing their housing receive a one-time cash payment to resolve that housing crisis after their plan is complete. Cash payments are:

- **One-time:** Clients receive a one-time payment to stabilize their housing crisis.
- **Variable:** The amount each client receives is equitably distributed based on their individual situation and the budget they create during their housing conversation
- **Flexible:** Clients do not need to participate in services beyond the housing conversation to receive their payment, and no restrictions are put on how they can use the funds they receive.
- **Immediate:** Service providers must be able to distribute funds as immediately as possible, at least within 24-48 hours, following the completion of the young person's housing plan.

Identification and Support of At-Risk Young People

Young people at-risk of homelessness are identified through community partnerships, for example, schools, apartment complexes, behavioral health institutions, and other nonprofits. Young people have also found out about the Targeted Housing Assistance Program through word of mouth from their peers, as well as through fliers, in-person conversations, and referrals from community members.

Examples of how the Targeted Housing Assistance Program is used to prevent homelessness:

- **Contra Costa, CA** — A young person had not been living in their apartment due to extremely poor living conditions, including a pest infestation, an inoperable washer, dryer and refrigerator, and mold. They were couch surfing because their place was uninhabitable. Receiving cash through the Targeted Housing Assistance Program allowed them to fix their apartment and get the place cleaned up. Without the Program, they would have continued couch surfing and eventually been evicted.
- **NYC** — A young single mother had saved up for a partial security deposit and three months' rent for a place for her and her baby. She was being kicked out of her current couch-surfing situation imminently and would have been without housing without the Targeted Housing Assistance Program. Targeted Housing Assistance Program provided her the payment to complete her security deposit and buy furniture such as a crib for her baby and other essential items for the next month.
- **Tucson, AZ** — A recent university graduate's lease was going to be up the month after graduation. Their family lived in Mexico. With the end of their financial aid, they were at risk of becoming homeless, and their family was not there to help them. The young person had received an offer for a paid internship, but they would not receive their first paycheck until it was too late. The Targeted Housing Assistance Program helped this young person renew their lease in the same apartment complex but in a more affordable unit. The Program also provided funds for essential items during the month they would be without income, such as utility bills and food.
- **Austin, TX** — A young mother of four had been evicted from an apartment due to a lapse in her husband's income and was now couch surfing. The Targeted Housing Assistance Program helped them pay for all of the needed move-in costs and essential items, specifically 2 months of rent, groceries for the entire household, and mattresses for the children. Through supportive services, she was connected to General Education Development (GED) classes, Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), and back pay.

Young Adult-Driven Supportive Services

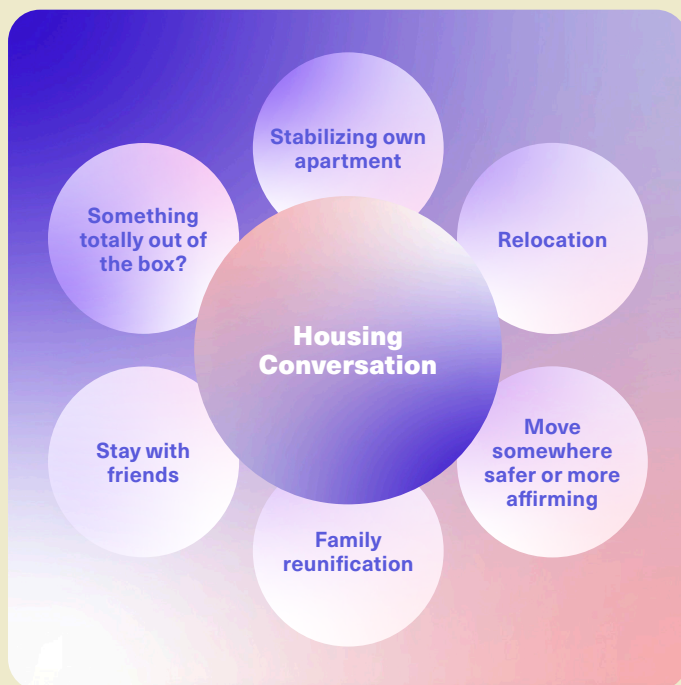
Lead service providers in the Targeted Housing Assistance Program provide a package of supportive services to all Targeted Housing Assistance Program clients, including **case management, housing navigation, financial empowerment, and relationship mediation** for six months. The housing plan which includes work around budgeting, a safety plan if needed, benefits counseling, and connection to critical services and supports is a required step to participate in the program. Other additional programming is optional, flexible, and client-driven. Service providers tailor counseling/casework support to complement the cash transfers and the young person's specific housing plan. Service providers have trained prevention specialists who contact young people monthly, with a higher frequency of contact based on the individual participant's needs and preferences. This includes more frequent touch points at the beginning of the program.

Trained local prevention specialists are the primary point people for young people and are responsible for:

- Managing the Targeted Housing Assistance Program funds
- Budgeting and financial planning
- Providing case management and supportive services to Targeted Housing Assistance Program youth
- Having housing conversations with young people as needed
- Processing payments
- Reporting data
- Identifying and supporting Trained Providers working with clients
- Coordinating with Trained Providers
- Improving the Targeted Housing Assistance Program intervention and planning for sustainability

Services Center on Creative Housing Conversations and a Housing Plan

Creative Housing Conversations, budgeting, and the Housing Action Planning Guide are critical components of the Targeted Housing Assistance Program and are required to enter the program. These conversations and the housing plan help clients explore their available resources, relationships, strengths, and opportunities to illuminate possibilities for that young person to be housed outside the homelessness system. The goal is to develop, in partnership, a specific housing stabilization plan that the young person wants to pursue.



In this intervention, trained providers have targeted conversations with clients to understand their housing situation and identify a young adult-directed housing solution. Housing solutions can include making existing housing safer or more tenable, resolving a conflict that was threatening housing, or creating new, safer opportunities for housing.

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program is constructed under the belief that young people are unique, their situations are unique, and their possibilities, hopes, and desires are unique. That means each young person's housing solution will be different. This requires partners to be highly creative and open-minded when it comes to understanding the many different ways that housing and stability can look for young people.

These housing conversations create the framework to support young people to get as creative with their housing solution as possible, and in many cases, to help clients explore housing possibilities they may not have previously considered.

Housing Conversation Guide

The Trained Provider's role in this conversation is to guide young people through the steps of the process to develop a housing action plan that the young person feels confident in and that will ultimately support them in stabilizing their housing crisis. Providers and young people use the PSY Targeted Housing Assistance Program Housing Action Planning Guide to walk through the key steps of the process and document the concrete outline of their plan, including their housing solution, budget, and action steps in the long and short term.

Creative Housing Conversations Include:

- Program intake
- Communication with the necessary staff to facilitate the cash payment
- Creating a housing plan (and a plan B if needed)
- Benefits counseling
- Creating a budget geared toward executing that housing plan
- Connection to long-term supportive services that could aid the young person's longer-term housing stability.
- Creating a safety plan (if needed)

Targeted Housing Assistance Program is a Cost-Saving Prevention Tool

Based on a Successful Homelessness Prevention Model

PSY's Targeted Housing Assistance Program is based on a highly successful project implemented by A Way Home Washington called the Homelessness Prevention and Diversion Fund (HPDF). This pilot builds on the same framework as the HPDF, which had 93% stably housed at 12 months. 611 households were served between May 2023 and May 2024. HPDF is a one-time, short-term resource that is leading to long-term stability: 93% of young people who accessed the fund stayed stably housed one year later. The HPDF was launched in 2020 across four WA counties with a combination of public and private dollars from the Schultz Family Foundation and \$500,000 from the WA State Legislature. HPDF uses a centralized funding approach where funds are hosted at a community service provider, and community members across a range of diverse providers are trained to access the fund when needed. The centralized diversion model was developed by Seattle-based community organization Africatown and nonprofit Building Changes. This structure increases cross-system participation and accessibility while encouraging non-traditional service providers such as schools, community colleges, and other providers to have direct access to flexible funds. This removes administrative burdens, referrals, and wait times for clients.

HPDF was the first flexible fund program in WA that served minors and young people at risk of homelessness as well as those couch surfing or doubling up. After its success in its first two years - serving almost 700 youth and young adults and 96% remaining stably housed within three months- the State Legislature invested \$5 million in public funds to continue serving young people across the four counties and expanding to more. As of May 2023, HPDF had served 1,058 households across five counties, with a 95% three-month stability rate.

Evidence-Based Intervention That Prevents Homelessness Long-Term

PSY's Targeted Housing Assistance Program is an evidence-based, community-driven intervention that has demonstrated a reduction in youth homelessness among its participants. A May 2023 study of a similar program found that when individuals and families at imminent risk of homelessness were offered temporary financial assistance (averaging nearly \$2,000 for those assigned to the treatment/cash group), this assistance significantly reduced homelessness by 3.8 percentage points from a base rate of 4.1 percent.¹⁶ The effects were larger for people with a history of homelessness and no children. Data suggested that the benefits of homelessness prevention exceeded the costs.¹⁶ The researchers also found that financial assistance prevented homelessness in the long term rather than just delaying it. Even after 12 months, individuals offered prevention services were

¹⁶ Phillips DC, Sullivan JX. Do Homelessness Prevention Programs Prevent Homelessness? Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial. The Review of Economics and Statistics 2023: 1-30.

less likely to be homeless.¹⁶ Preventing homelessness also proved less expensive, with community estimates suggesting that communities get \$2.47 back in benefits per net dollar spent on financial assistance for homeless prevention.¹⁶

Another study demonstrated that financial prevention programs were cost-effective in preventing homelessness. Families who accessed funds when they were available were compared with families who accessed funds when they were not available. Families who accessed funding were 76% less likely to enter a homeless shelter.¹⁷ While the per-person cost of financial assistance was estimated as \$10,300, the cost would be less if benefits were able to be better targeted to lower-income recipients.¹⁷ The estimated benefits, not including many health benefits, exceeded \$20,000 per recipient.”¹⁷

Direct cash transfers have also been shown to have a mitigating effect on certain health conditions, including HIV.¹⁸ A systematic review of randomized controlled trials designed to test the effects of direct cash transfers on HIV incidence, testing, and engagement in care found that cash can reduce HIV incidence and improve retention in HIV care.¹⁸

Cost-Saving Prevention Tool

As many as 4.2 million youth and young adults (700,000 youth ages 13–17 and 3.5 million youth ages 18–25) experience homelessness within the US each year.¹⁹ About half of these young people are experiencing homelessness for the first time in their lives.¹⁹ The experience of homelessness is traumatizing, particularly for young people, but communities rarely have the resources to invest in programs that serve at-risk young people who are unsafely or unstably housed or doubled up/couch surfing. Often, young people who are couch surfing are told that they do not qualify for housing resources because they are not “literally homeless” and oftentimes do not qualify for eviction prevention programs as their names are often not on leases directly if they are doubled up/couch surfing. The lack of support for at-risk youth forces young people into unsafe situations where they must sleep outside, in their car, or in shelters to receive support. Addressing homelessness among young people by preventing these unsafe and traumatizing situations from ever happening can have important downstream economic and health consequences.

For \$3,937 per household, including all cash, services, and payment processing associated costs, PSY's Targeted Housing Assistance Program is a cost-saving tool for preventing youth homelessness. A HUD study in 2010 found that individuals who utilize emergency shelter, transitional housing, or permanent supportive housing exclusively or in combination for an average of 4 to 12 months cost between \$3,103 - \$14,418 on average per household.²¹ The cost was significantly higher for families, between \$6,574 - \$38,742. Costs are likely significantly higher now in 2025. Further, in 2015, the systemwide average revenue per temporary bed in emergency shelters and transitional housing was \$27,589.²⁰ Considering the average family consists of over three people, this adds up to \$82,767 a year to provide emergency shelter for a family. By preventing homelessness in the first place, the Targeted Housing Assistance Program is a cost-saving investment.

17 Evans WN, Sullivan JX, Wallskog M. The impact of homelessness prevention programs on homelessness. *Science* 2016; 353(6300): 694-9.

18 Guimaraes NS, Magno L, de Paula AA, et al. The effects of cash transfer programmes on HIV/AIDS prevention and care outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis of intervention studies. *Lancet HIV* 2023; 10(6): e394-403.

19 Morton MH, Dworsky A, Matjasko JL, et al. Prevalence and Correlates of Youth Homelessness in the United States. *J Adolesc Health* 2018; 62(1): 14-21.

21 US Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research, *Costs Associated With First-Time Homelessness for Families and Individuals*. 2010.

Saving on Emergency Shelter and Other Supported Housing Costs

\$3,937^a

Targeted Housing Assistance Program Per Household Total Cost, including cash, services and payment processing

\$27,589²⁰

Average Cost of Emergency Shelter Bed or Transitional Housing for Single Adults

\$6,574-38,742²¹

Average Cost for Families who Utilize Shelter, Transitional Housing, or Permanent Supportive Housing in 2010 dollars. Costs in 2025 are considerably higher.

Other Costs Savings

When trying to unpack the total cost savings of a program like the Targeted Housing Assistance Program to prevent acute and chronic homelessness, it is important to consider not only the immediate housing-related costs, but also costs associated with downstream consequences of homelessness, including involvement with the criminal-legal system and emergency medical services and other healthcare-related expenses are substantial.^{22,23}

While the total cost of youth homelessness is difficult to estimate, Oregon estimated that the projected cost avoidance of ending youth homelessness in the state could total **\$66 million annually**.²⁴ As youth experiencing homelessness interact with a number of systems, cost-savings would be seen across multiple areas, including decreases in costs associated with:

- **Hospital stays for behavioral and physical health:** In Oregon, the total cost of emergency department visits for young people with child welfare involvement and behavioral health diagnoses was \$351,869 annually (which is likely an underestimate). They identified potential for up to a 26% decrease in healthcare costs, for a cost saving of \$91,486.²⁴
- **Detention:** The average cost of detention in the Oregon juvenile legal system is \$350/day and the average number of young people in custody is 452. When these youth are provided housing plus services, there is potential for an 87% cost reduction, which would create a potential cost avoidance of \$41,014,932.
- **Underemployment and tax loss:** the 8,278 young people at risk of or experiencing homelessness represent an overall potential reduction in economic impact for Oregon of over \$99M based on estimates of annual lost tax revenue and lost wages. If 23% of young people become employed when connected with housing and services OR would gain \$22,814,913 in potential tax revenue.²⁴

a This number represents average total costs across all communities, inclusive of cash disbursed, supportive services, and processing costs. Average cash disbursed across all communities was \$3,700. Excluding Contra Costa County, which provided additional funds to ensure needs beyond immediate housing were met, average total was \$3,431 and the average cash disbursed was \$3,255.

20 National Low Income Housing Coalition, Annual Cost of Meeting Unmet Demand for Sheltering People Experiencing Homelessness Estimated at \$4.5 Billion. <https://nlihc.org/resource/annual-cost-meeting-unmet-demand-sheltering-people-experiencing-homelessness-estimated-45>

21 US Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research, Costs Associated With First-Time Homelessness for Families and Individuals. 2010.

22 Fuehrlein BS, Cowell AJ, Pollio DE, Cupps LY, Balfour ME, North CS. Deriving costs of service use among an urban homeless population. J Subst Abuse Treat 2014; 46(4): 491-7.

23 Poulin SR, Maguire M, Metraux S, Culhane DP. Service use and costs for persons experiencing chronic homelessness in Philadelphia: a population-based study. Psychiatr Serv 2010; 61(11): 1093-8.

24 The Cost of Youth Homelessness in Oregon.

PSY Technical Assistance and Program Leadership

Point Source Youth (PSY) provides technical assistance on the implementation, evaluation, and improvement of the intervention in real time. Youth Consultants (YCs) from Targeted Housing Assistance Program communities are embedded into the program to uplift recipient voices at every step of the process and to ensure that young people are working on each program component to support effective program implementation that meets the needs of young people in each community. Over the course of the program, service providers have had access to in-depth and consistent technical assistance, including:

- Over 22 one-on-one technical assistance meetings with PSY staff and YCs
- Regular provider training such as Empowering Minors Through an Empowerment Lens, Prevention Specialist Training, Strategizing For Sustainability Public Will Building for Targeted Housing Assistance Program (x2)
- A two-day Targeted Housing Assistance Program Trained Provider Certification Training (offered monthly February- April and as needed after),
- A monthly Peer Learning Community Space
- PSY's National Peer Learning Space for Action & Solutions
- Advocacy and support for program sustainability
- Evaluation and lessons learned report-backs

Program Sustainability

Important work is being done to sustain the Targeted Housing Assistance Program in existing communities. Lifeworks in Austin, Texas, a Targeted Housing Assistance Program pilot site, recently received support for program expansion providing them with the opportunity to expand on the pilot. Their staff reflected how the trained provider network that was assembled during the pilot was a strong foundation for the work ahead. Furthermore, Oregon funded an expansion for our Lane County partner, and a second planned investment for expansion in the State as well.

A new Targeted Housing Assistance Program project in Los Angeles, supporting 100 young people receiving Targeted Housing Assistance Program is also funded. PSY and our partners are pursuing combinations of private and public funding streams to sustain the program, building off of the success of the programs and sharing these and other data as part of ongoing dissemination, with youth leadership in presenting these data. Eviction prevention program dollars can be directed to the Targeted Housing Assistance Program if administrative barriers for current eviction prevention programs are removed, potentially funding a significant piece of the programs.

Data Snapshot

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program served **345 total households between March 2024 and January 20, 2025**. Importantly, the data in this report represent the 311 young people at intake who consented to have their data used for research and the 229 individuals who were reached at 1-month post-receipt of cash. The “total people served” and “total youth households served” figures were collected through the reporting form. In total, including the cash recipients, **623 total people** were served through the program. This is a data point unique to the Targeted Housing Assistance Program; flexible fund projects such as the Homelessness Prevention and Diversion Fund in WA have not been able to collect this data. The “total people served” data point shows the profound impact of the Targeted Housing Assistance Program on families and communities and its value for money as a program.

Overview

\$3,700

Average cash per household served

345

Total youth households served

623

Total people served

Housing

90%

Remained stably housed at 1-month

95%

Stabilized current housing or created new opportunity

52%

Of funds used for housing, relocation, and utilities

Demographics

83%

BIPOC

40%

LGBTQIA2S+

33%

Were involved with 1+ other systems

Other Factors

31%

Had a mental and/or physical disability

27%

Pregnant and/or living with dependents

88%

18-24 year-olds

Fiscal Insights

For \$3,700 cash disbursed per household, the Targeted Housing Assistance Program reaches almost double the number of people directly served by the program. This is \$2,048 on average, per person including additional people housed when a young person is housed. 345 young people were supported and a 623 total people were served, including other people young people housed such as children, family, and chosen family.

Unlike traditional diversion programs, the Targeted Housing Assistance Program funds go directly to the young person, not to their landlord or third party. When funds go directly to young people instead of their landlord or third party, young people are more able to tailor the cash to their needs and are likely to see additional reported outcomes. The average dollar amount per client served by Targeted Housing Assistance Program was higher than the HPDF in Washington State, which in part may be attributed to young people receiving the cash directly and in part could be attributed to higher costs of living in some of the Targeted Housing Assistance Program sites (eg. New York City, Contra Costa, CA, and Austin, TX) when compared with sites in WA, which are more rural sites.

Providers entered budget data into the intake form that showed that young people planned to use the majority of the funds on housing and other necessities relating to housing. The most common budget categories were: Housing, relocation, and utilities (52%); transportation (13%); groceries, toiletries, and other essential items (10%); and debt payments and savings (8%).

Through qualitative data, young people reported that while the Targeted Housing Assistance Program allowed them to pay off debt and pay for basic needs like housing and food, it also gave them some “cushioning,” reducing their overall stress levels.

90% Stably Housed at One Month

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program’s success in stabilizing the lives of young people is shown in its 1-month follow-up data. This data was collected by prevention specialists during follow-up conversations with young people one month after cash was provided. Providers were able to contact 229 young people as of January 20th, 2025. This data is particularly powerful because it comes directly from young people. Other flexible fund programs, such as HPDF, rely on data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to show rates of stable housing, which assumes a young person is stably housed unless they return to the homeless system. But the limitation of this approach is that many young people do not return to the homeless system to seek help when they become unstably housed again, even when they need assistance, so they will not be identified as experiencing unstable housing or homelessness again.

Almost two-thirds (62%) of these clients reported that they felt “stable” or “very stable.” “Very stable” was defined as feeling like they were “able to stay at least a year.” Further, 90% of young people (for which data was available) reported remaining stably housed at their 1-month follow-up.

25 Chapin Hall Research Brief, Centering Racial Equity in Youth Homelessness. 2021. <https://www.chapinhall.org/wp-content/uploads/RHY-Centering-Racial-Equity-Brief.pdf>.

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program is an Effective Intervention

A 2017 study by Chapin Hall found that Black or African American youth are 83% more likely to experience homelessness than white youth.²⁵ Further, Black young people at the intersection of multiple identities experience compounded inequities. Young people who identified as both Black and LGBTQIA2S+ had four times the prevalence of homelessness compared to their white, heterosexual, and cisgender peers.²⁵

More than three-quarters of clients served by this Program were Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) and over a third were Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/ Questioning, and Two-Spirit (LGBTQIA2S+). The Targeted Housing Assistance Program supports young people who are at imminent risk of experiencing homelessness with what they need to become or remain stably housed. Young people are provided with resources to meet their stated housing needs.

Risks of homelessness are not equally shared amongst young people, with Black and Hispanic/Latine/x young people most at risk.²⁵ More than half of the Program recipients were Black or African American - a population that faces considerable over-representation in youth homelessness across the US. 15% of Targeted Housing Assistance Program clients were Black and LGBTQIA2S+, and a quarter (28%) were Queer, Trans, Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (QTBIPOC). Young people in the Program reported that it repaired relationships they had by demonstrating trust, by systems that historically did not trust them.

Programs like the Targeted Housing Assistance Program effectively provide resources to young people disproportionately experiencing homelessness.

²⁵ Chapin Hall Research Brief, Centering Racial Equity in Youth Homelessness. 2021. <https://www.chapinhall.org/wp-content/uploads/RHY-Centering-Racial-Equity-Brief.pdf>.

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program Brings New Opportunities for Stability to Communities and Young People: Qualitative Data Overview

Qualitative data gathered from the Program recipients and providers reflected overwhelmingly positive feedback about the Program's program design and ethos, increased stability amongst recipients, and hopes for the continuation and expansion of the program.

Young People Created New Opportunities for Themselves

The most common themes raised by recipients included: positive feelings about their program experience, increased housing, financial, and mental stability, creation of new opportunities, better living situations, and more positive feelings about themselves. Young people said that the Targeted Housing Assistance Program allowed them to take care of their basic needs, but also still have some "cushioning." One young person in Lane County, Oregon, wrote: "we were able to use some of the funding to fix...our car, as well as buy some things for our new home like a vacuum, and necessary personal items we had been struggling to get after being homeless for so long, like clothes, and shoes." Further, with basic needs and debts taken care of, young people expressed that they were able to concentrate on their employment and education, creating new opportunities for themselves. A young person in Lane County said that "next fall I will be in university so I will be moving to Portland." Other young people secured stable employment: "I was able to get myself as well as my small family to another state where I was able to get a job and where everything was cheaper," and it's "given me the opportunity to be closer to important resources and get access to better job opportunities."

Program Design Centers Trust in Young People

The most common themes raised by providers included: the power of centering and trusting young people as experts in their own lives, the immediacy, flexibility, low barrier design, and efficiency of the Targeted Housing Assistance Program, and positive impacts on young people's lives, such as increased financial empowerment and improved mental and physical health. A provider from Henry Street Settlement in New York wrote: "It's rare to encounter a program that places such a high level of trust in participants to know and articulate their needs—especially when those participants are young and housing-insecure." This was reiterated by a young person in Contra Costa who wrote that they were able to "take control of my responsibilities with the help of others, which was exactly what I needed." They further emphasized that "being seen as responsible and taken seriously was exactly what I needed, and I can't emphasize enough how beneficial the program has been for my growth and starting over." Another recipient in Lane County said "[Targeted Housing Assistance Program] helped prove I can be successful."

Multiple providers communicated that the Targeted Housing Assistance Program's power is rooted in its uniqueness and design, setting it apart from traditional housing programs that often fall short. A provider in Contra Costa, CA wrote: "It helps young people not become a victim to the housing systems that set them up to fail. The Targeted Housing Assistance Program differs from other programs because the support is immediate and non-restrictive and is given with planning, love, and care." Young people also wrote appreciatively of the support they received from Prevention Specialists. One recipient in Contra Costa said: "Working with you to explore long-term solutions and categorize possibilities helped me understand that there was a future beyond the hardship I was facing." "Love and care" throughout the process was also confirmed by a young person in Atlanta, who said they experienced "so much love and care and [a] very fast process."

Additionally, the Targeted Housing Assistance Program encourages efficiency for both providers and young people. A provider in Lane County, OR said: "Instead of spending hours trying to cobble together resources from five different agencies, I was able to quickly offer a client a solution that would put the power back into their hands for knowing their needs." Immediacy, flexibility, low barrier, and efficiency were all identified as key facets of the Targeted Housing Assistance Program model.

Opportunities for Program Effectiveness, Going Beyond Meeting Basic Needs

For many young people, one-time cash assistance was all that they needed to stabilize their housing, preventing homelessness. When enrolled in the Targeted Housing Assistance Program, young people were able to "turn around what could have been debilitating circumstances" giving them "the breathing room to get back on top of their housing situations," wrote a Prevention Specialist in Lane County. This was reiterated by a recipient from Lane County, who stated: "We will be able to fully support ourselves in the future; the time we were given to catch up with expenses was invaluable to us." Another recipient, in Tucson, said: the Program "helped me get my drivers license reinstated, got a new job, and have remained stable in my housing."

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program is especially effective for young people who are already working but have fallen behind on their rent due to unforeseen circumstances. For many served by the Program, the one-time cash infusion meant the difference between staying in their home and experiencing homelessness. A recipient in Lane County said: "this helped me save my house, pay [for] electricity and my water. This helped me keep financing my car...and pay insurances, as well as food in my house" For others, it provided an opportunity for a "fresh start," giving them the funds to move into a stable home with their family, settle their debts, and pay for other basic needs, such as food, clothing, and furniture. A recipient in Atlanta said: "The payment of \$4095 is helping me so much I can have a fresh start and I feel stress free and my experience was AMAZING."

Targeted Housing Assistance Program funds also supported young people in medical emergencies that would have otherwise driven them into homelessness. One recipient in Lane County said funds were "able to help me in a medical emergency that popped up and has kept me from getting behind on bills."

Increased Mental and Physical Well-Being

Providers saw the Targeted Housing Assistance Program benefit young people's mental and physical well-being, including decreasing anxiety. A provider serving college students in Contra Costa wrote that they were "honored to witness a program recipient get physically healthier because the funds allowed them to afford regular meals and access to a kitchen." Another provider in Contra Costa said that "Targeted Housing Assistance Program gives

youth the opportunity to have one less thing to worry and stress about as they strive to become successful adults.”

When asked at three months how the Targeted Housing Assistance Program impacted their life, a recipient in Lane County said “social, health, housing!” Another said: “well-being, connections, employment, housing.” Recipients reported that their “health and well-being has improved,” and they were experiencing less anxiety: “It has taken a lot of anxiety and weight off my shoulders when it comes to housing...I have been in between jobs/internships which has been super difficult...but the possibility of losing my housing due to that was terrifying.”

With housing and food security taken care of, college students served by the Program in Contra Costa were able to thrive in multiple facets of their lives. “I’ve watched another Targeted Housing Assistance Program recipient take on a leadership role on our college campus and thrive in it,” wrote a provider in Contra Costa.

Critical Prevention Resource for At-Risk Young People

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program fills a crucial gap in youth homelessness systems for young people who are at risk of homelessness or couch surfing and are not the focus of current programs that do not have a prevention focus. Youth Consultant Garrett Mason III in Atlanta wrote that the Program saves lives - “lives that were once discarded, forgotten, and devalued.” This was reiterated by a provider in Lane County who wrote that they were able to connect to “so many new clients” through the Targeted Housing Assistance Program. Without the Program there would not have been any resources to support these clients. A recipient in Atlanta mentioned how difficult it was to find help: “Having someone or a company who actually wants to help people these days [is] very rare. So again, I thank this company and the lady that helped me out with my situation.”

Not only does the Targeted Housing Assistance Program provide a critical stabilizing resource for young people marginalized by traditional homelessness response systems, it also improves relationships between providers. A provider supporting college students in Contra Costa wrote that the Program “provided the space to build relationships with organizations in our local communities.”

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program Should be Expanded

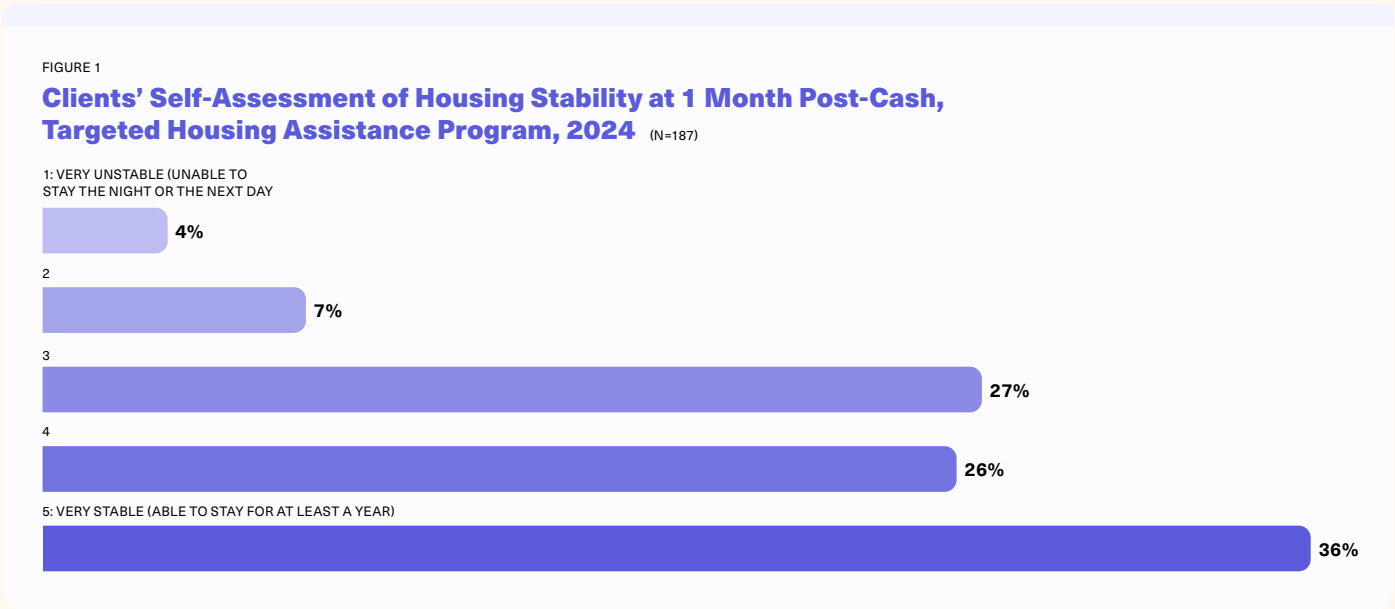
Providers maintained that the Targeted Housing Assistance Program provides a blueprint for the future direction of youth social services and should be expanded. They were clear that the need for the program far outweighed the available funds and many pushed for the program to continue. One provider wrote: “The biggest thing I learned from the Targeted Housing Assistance Program program is just how big the need is for a program like this. The need is huge...This program was a ray of light for so many.” Another wrote that “the only drawback to this program is that it was a pilot with finite funds.”

The Targeted Housing Assistance Program is contrasted to traditional homeless services that often strip power and self-determination away from young people. When given the tools through supportive services and cash with the Program, recipients were clear that they were able to stabilize themselves: “This was the push we needed to feel more secure and confident in our ability to utilize these services to stabilize ourselves.” A provider confirmed this, writing: “Placing trust and control over their own finances in client’s hands is empowering and low barrier and we need more funding and programs like this.”

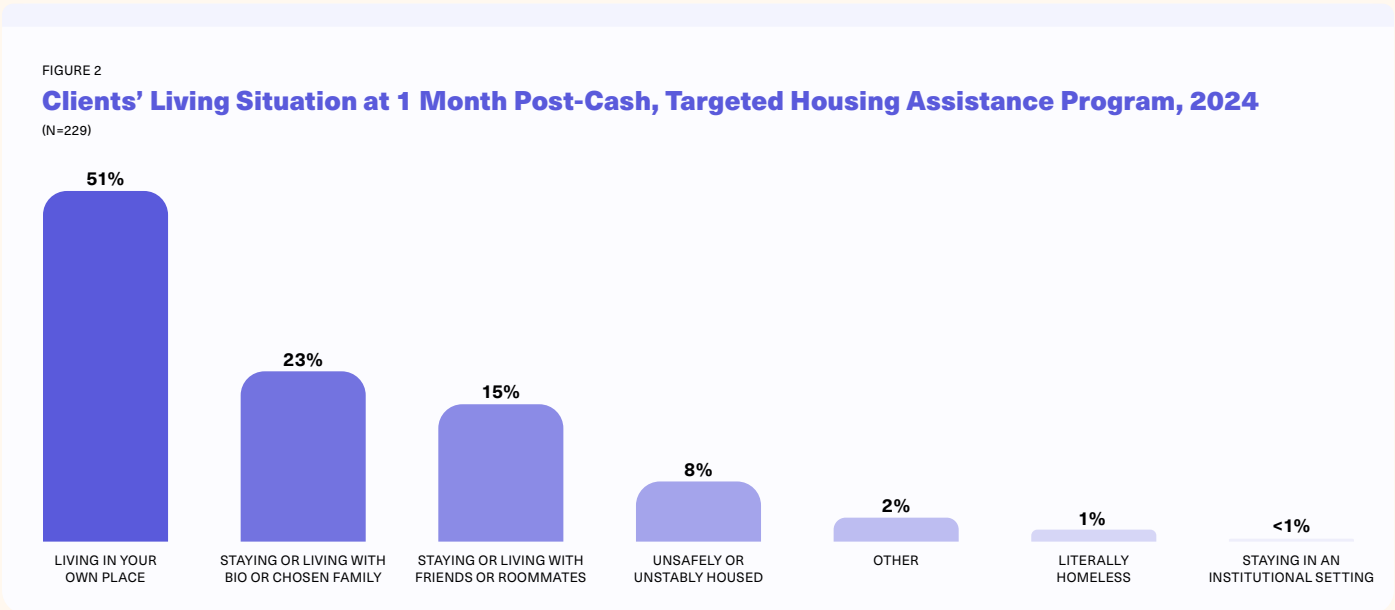
One Month Follow-Up Results

Data were collected by service providers from young people one month after they received cash. Providers reported the results through an online form, and as of January 20th, 2025, they were able to reach and get consent from 229 clients.

Clients were asked to rate their stability on a scale of 1 to 5, 1 being very unstable (unable to stay the night or the next day) and 5 being very stable (able to stay for at least a year). Almost two-thirds of young people consider their living situation to be stable or very stable.



Further, **90% (207) of respondents (for which data were available) were stably housed one month after participating in the Targeted Housing Assistance Program.** Most young people were living in their own places, with family, and/or friends or roommates. A total of 51% of young people who were supported in their own place is typically eviction-prevention like supports. The 38% of young people supported with friends, chosen family, or roommates, is typically what would be host-home type supports.



Households Served

The table on the right shows how many clients in each community were served by Targeted Housing Assistance Program, as of January 20, 2025. Lane County, OR served the highest number of clients, followed by the Door and Henry Street Settlement in New York City.

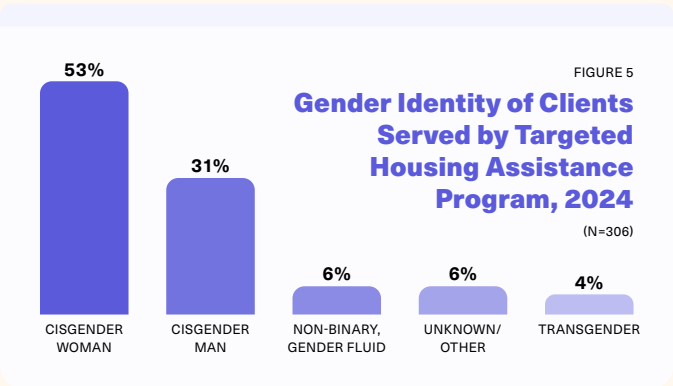
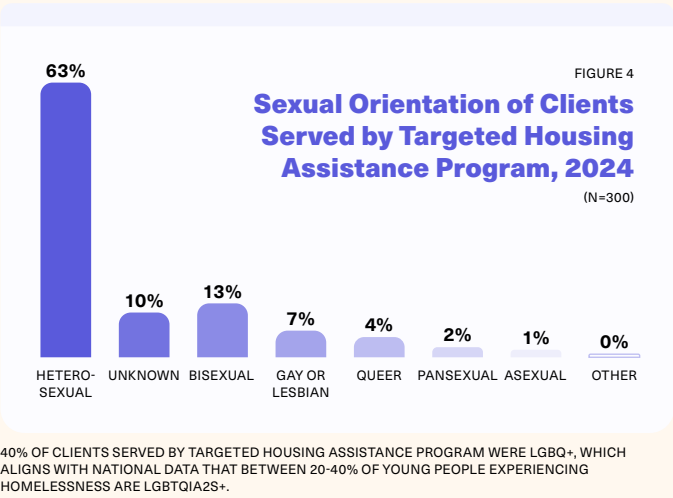
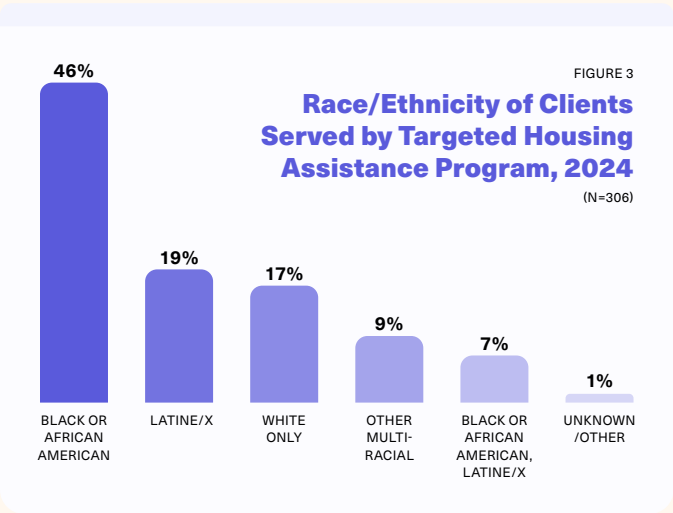
Demographics

The majority of clients served by the Targeted Housing Assistance Program were BIPOC (83%). A Black or African American and Latine/x category was created to highlight the prevalence of young people who identified as Afro-Latine/x (7%). Including those who identified as both Black or African American and Latine/x, more than half of Targeted Housing Assistance Program recipients were Black or African American.

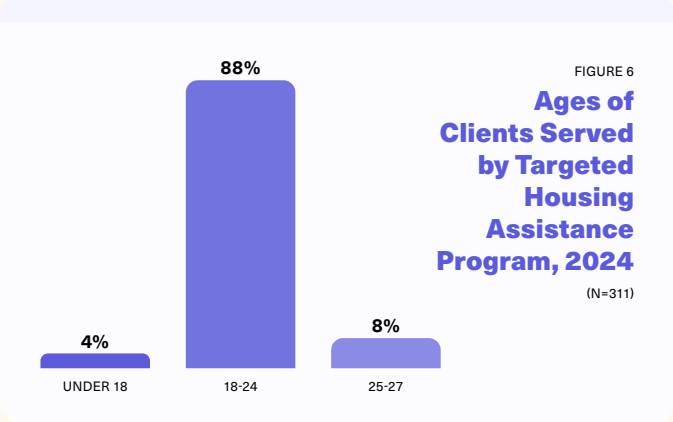
Black or African American and Hispanic/Latine/x young people are disproportionately represented in the population of young people experiencing homelessness nationally. According to a 2018 study by Supporting Partnerships for Anti-Racist Communities (SPARC), 83% of the population of young people experiencing homelessness across six counties were BIPOC. The vast majority were Black or African American (78%), followed by Hispanic/Latine/x (7%).²⁶ Even more so than traditional youth homelessness programming, the **Targeted Housing Assistance Program is an important tool to reduce and end this disproportionality, as it is reaching majority Black or African American and Hispanic/Latine/x young people.**

TABLE 1
Households Served as of January 20, 2025 by Community, Targeted Housing Assistance Program
(N=345)

LANE COUNTY OREGON	56
NEW YORK CITY - THE DOOR	52
NEW YORK CITY - HENRY ST SETTLEMENT	46
ATLANTA	45
GRAND RAPIDS	45
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY CALIFORNIA	40
AUSTIN	34
TUCSON	27
TOTAL	345



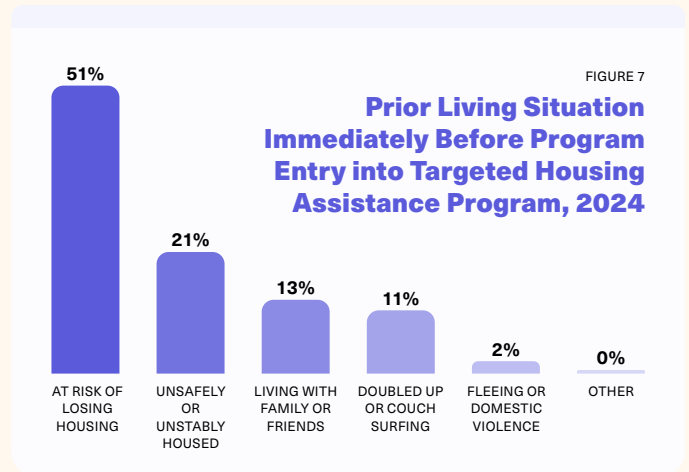
10% OF CLIENTS SERVED BY TARGETED HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM WERE NON-BINARY/ GENDER FLUID OR TRANSGENDER.



THE MAJORITY OF CLIENTS SERVED BY TARGETED HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM WERE 18-24 YEARS OLD.

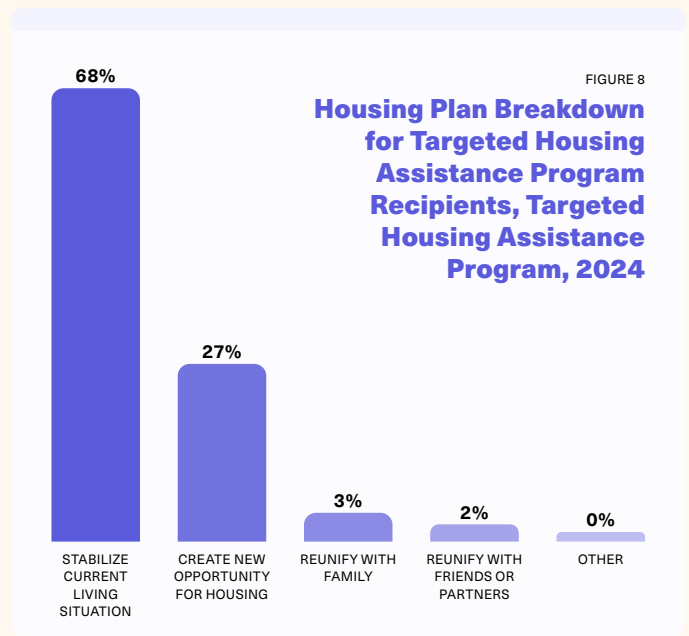
Prior Living Situation

The prior living situation before program entry was a multiple-choice question at intake, which allowed young people and providers to select more than one option. The chart below shows the number of times each category was selected as a proportion of the total number of responses. More than half of responses indicated that young people were at risk of losing their housing, followed by over one-fifth who were unstably or unsafely housed.



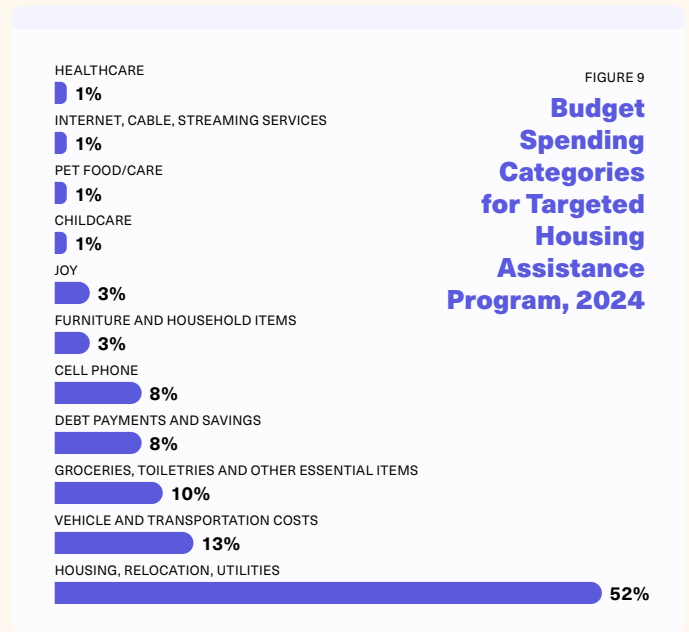
Housing Plans

All clients were required to complete a housing plan. The client's housing plan was a multiple-choice question at intake, which allowed young people and providers to select more than one option. The chart below shows the number of times each category was selected as a proportion of the total number of responses. **The majority of responses indicate that young people were able to stabilize their current living situation with Targeted Housing Assistance Program funds.** This is particularly important for young people, as many are at risk of experiencing homelessness for the first time. Stabilizing young people where they already are means there is less disruption to their lives, saving them the unnecessary trauma of entering the crisis system first before receiving services.



Spending Types

Providers gave budget estimates of how young people planned to spend the cash. The below chart shows that the majority of budgeted funds went to housing, relocation, and utilities as well as other necessities such as groceries and transportation. 85% of funds was to be spent on meeting basic needs (housing + transportation + groceries + cell phone + childcare + healthcare). Young people were also able to pay off their debt and add to their savings. These results are in line with a qualitative study that found those experiencing homelessness selected to receive cash spent funds on food, phone bills, car upkeep, and healthcare.²⁷



27 Padgett DK, Koumoundouros O, Zachry CE, Henwood BF. A qualitative study of unconditional cash transfers with adults experiencing homelessness. Journal of Social Distress and Homelessness 2024: 1-8.

FIGURE 10

System Involvement of Targeted Housing Assistance Program Clients

(N=303)

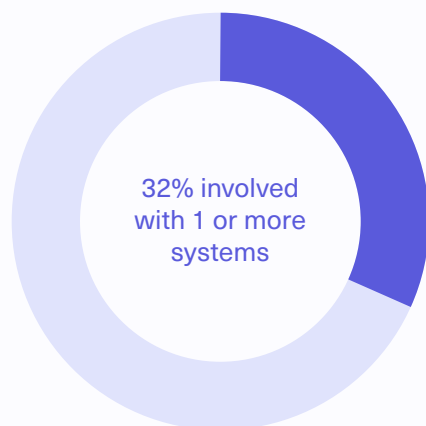
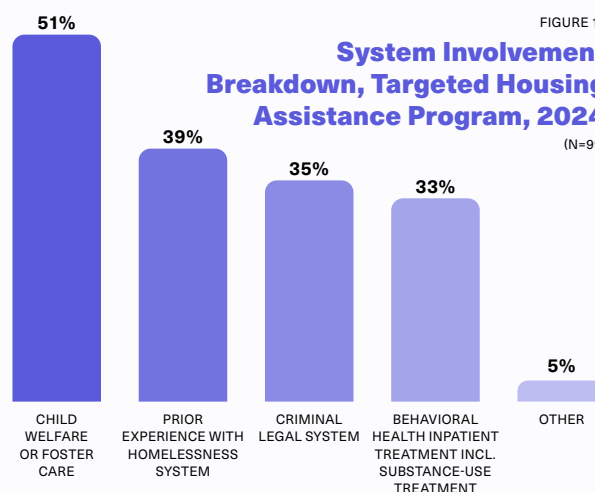


FIGURE 11

System Involvement Breakdown, Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024

(N=99)



Cross-System Involvement

Almost one-third of Targeted Housing Assistance Program recipients had been involved with at least one system. Systems included child welfare/foster care, prior experience with the homelessness system, behavioral health inpatient treatment including substance use treatment, and the criminal legal system.

System involvement was a multiple-choice question. Of the 99 young people who indicated that they were involved with at least one or more systems, over half (51%) had been involved with child welfare or foster care, 39% had prior experience with the homelessness system, more than one-third (35%) had been involved with the criminal legal system and behavioral health inpatient treatment including substance use treatment (33%), and 5% were involved with other systems.

Supportive Services

Clients were asked which supportive services of those being offered they were interested in as a multiple-choice question at intake. The chart below shows the number of times each category was selected as a proportion of the total responses. Employment support was selected most often, followed by case management and housing navigation.

TABLE 2

Interest in Supportive Services, Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024

EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT	16%
CASE MANAGEMENT	14%
HOUSING NAVIGATION	13%
FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT	12%
CONNECTION TO MAINSTREAM BENEFITS	12%
THERAPY & MENTAL HEALTH	10%
CONNECTIONS TO JOY	7%
LEGAL SERVICES	3%
SOCIAL WORKER	3%
FAMILY/FRIEND MEDIATION	3%
LANDLORD MEDIATION	2%
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES	2%
OTHER	2%
IMMIGRATION SERVICES	1%

Conclusions

The findings of this interim report support the following conclusions: 1) prevention is achievable, 2) there are key downstream consequences of preventing youth homelessness through the Targeted Housing Assistance Program beyond stabilized housing for young people, 3) tailoring plans and trusting young people is effective.



Homelessness prevention is achievable

Existing interventions to address homelessness often focus on meeting the needs of those already within the homeless response system rather than preventing individuals from entering the system in the first place. Preventing homelessness necessitates identifying those with an immediate need for support. Reaching and supporting those with real, immediate housing needs is supported by trained providers and thoughtful, creative housing conversations and a housing plan. These conversations require time and effort to engage with young people and understand their unique needs. The interim results presented in this report—showing nearly 90% of individuals with available data reporting stable housing one month after receiving cash—indicate that prevention is achievable through this approach. However, further data and evaluation are necessary to explore the specific content of these tailored housing conversations, the young people's housing plan, and how providers determine priorities for allocating Targeted Housing Assistance Program support. Additional data will also document three and six month housing outcomes.



There are important downstream benefits of preventing homelessness among young people through the Targeted Housing Assistance Program beyond stabilizing housing for young people.

Providing support to young people through the Targeted Housing Assistance Program not only meets their immediate, individual housing needs, but also creates two important downstream consequences: 1) other members of the household, including dependents, stand to benefit from the timely infusion of cash, 2) young people have newly created space and capacity to focus on employment and educational opportunities.



Tailor plans and trust young people

Young people know their own needs and interventions that utilize a one-size-fits-all approach can be limiting and create unnecessary barriers, especially for those with complex situations and the greatest need. A key aspect of the success of the Targeted Housing Assistance Program is empowering young people to make a housing plan, use the cash for that plan, and work with young people to resolve their housing crisis.

Data, both quantitative and qualitative, are essential to telling the story of what is and is not working, including who is being served by this intervention and what improvements can be made. As a next step, we will be documenting three- and six-month housing outcomes through surveys and evaluating the implementation of the intervention through discussions with trained providers and interviews with young people.

Appendix

Community Summary Tables

Below are summary tables of clients served for each community. The “total households served” in these tables includes all households served as of January 20 2025, regardless of if they had complete intake data. Cost data below represent the total costs of delivering the Targeted Housing Assistance Program, including cash disbursed, services, and payment processing.

Atlanta, GA

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	45
AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	\$3,551
TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED	69
AVERAGE COST PER PERSON	\$2,316
REMAINED STABLY HOUSED AT 1 MONTH (%)	81% (35/43)
% OF FUNDS USED ON HOUSING, RELOCATION AND UTILITIES	86%
% STABILIZED CURRENT HOUSING OR CREATED NEW OPPORTUNITY	88%
BIPOC (%)	97%
LGBTQ+ (%)	36%
PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING (%)	24%
DISABLED (MENTAL AND/OR PHYSICAL) (%)	14%
CHILD-WELFARE SYSTEM (%)	10%
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEM (INCLUDING SUBSTANCE USE) (%)	3%
CRIMINAL-LEGAL SYSTEM (%)	3%
PRIOR HOMELESSNESS SYSTEM (%)	0%

Austin, TX

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	34
AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	\$3,676
TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED	63
AVERAGE COST PER PERSON	\$1,984
REMAINED STABLY HOUSED AT 1 MONTH (%)	100% (8/8)
% OF FUNDS USED ON HOUSING, RELOCATION AND UTILITIES	88%
% STABILIZED CURRENT HOUSING OR CREATED NEW OPPORTUNITY	68%
BIPOC (%)	85%
LGBTQ+ (%)	52%
PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING (%)	42%
DISABLED (MENTAL AND/OR PHYSICAL) (%)	47%
CHILD-WELFARE SYSTEM (%)	24%
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEM (INCLUDING SUBSTANCE USE) (%)	9%
CRIMINAL-LEGAL SYSTEM (%)	6%
PRIOR HOMELESSNESS SYSTEM (%)	3%

Contra Costa, CA

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	40
AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	\$7,794
TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED	80
AVERAGE COST PER PERSON	\$3,897
REMAINED STABLY HOUSED AT 1 MONTH (%)	88% (21/24)
% OF FUNDS USED ON HOUSING, RELOCATION AND UTILITIES	78%
% STABILIZED CURRENT HOUSING OR CREATED NEW OPPORTUNITY	84%
BIPOC (%)	97%
LGBTQ+ (%)	19%
PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING (%)	19%
DISABLED (MENTAL AND/OR PHYSICAL) (%)	28%
CHILD-WELFARE SYSTEM (%)	8%
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEM (INCLUDING SUBSTANCE USE) (%)	5%
CRIMINAL-LEGAL SYSTEM (%)	11%
PRIOR HOMELESSNESS SYSTEM (%)	0%

Grand Rapids, MI

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	45
AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	\$2,744
TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED	98
AVERAGE COST PER PERSON	\$1,260
REMAINED STABLY HOUSED AT 1 MONTH (%)	100% (44/44)
% OF FUNDS USED ON HOUSING, RELOCATION AND UTILITIES	69%
% STABILIZED CURRENT HOUSING OR CREATED NEW OPPORTUNITY	70%
BIPOC (%)	84%
LGBTQ+ (%)	37%
PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING (%)	35%
DISABLED (MENTAL AND/OR PHYSICAL) (%)	40%
CHILD-WELFARE SYSTEM (%)	40%
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEM (INCLUDING SUBSTANCE USE) (%)	7%
CRIMINAL-LEGAL SYSTEM (%)	19%
PRIOR HOMELESSNESS SYSTEM (%)	9%

Appendix (Cont.)

Lane County, OR

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	56
AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	\$2,642
TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED	105
AVERAGE COST PER PERSON	\$1,409
REMAINED STABLY HOUSED AT 1 MONTH (%)	82% (36/44)
% OF FUNDS USED ON HOUSING, RELOCATION AND UTILITIES	53%
% STABILIZED CURRENT HOUSING OR CREATED NEW OPPORTUNITY	81%
BIPOC (%)	35%
LGBTQ+ (%)	62%
PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING (%)	23%
DISABLED (MENTAL AND/OR PHYSICAL) (%)	44%
CHILD-WELFARE SYSTEM (%)	13%
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEM (INCLUDING SUBSTANCE USE) (%)	15%
CRIMINAL-LEGAL SYSTEM (%)	4%
PRIOR HOMELESSNESS SYSTEM (%)	6%

NYC: Henry Street Settlement

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	46
AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	\$3,945
TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED	88
AVERAGE COST PER PERSON	\$2,062
REMAINED STABLY HOUSED AT 1 MONTH (%)	100% (26/26)
% OF FUNDS USED ON HOUSING, RELOCATION AND UTILITIES	51%
% STABILIZED CURRENT HOUSING OR CREATED NEW OPPORTUNITY	90%
BIPOC (%)	98%
LGBTQ+ (%)	38%
PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING (%)	31%
DISABLED (MENTAL AND/OR PHYSICAL) (%)	28%
CHILD-WELFARE SYSTEM (%)	13%
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEM (INCLUDING SUBSTANCE USE) (%)	8%
CRIMINAL-LEGAL SYSTEM (%)	3%
PRIOR HOMELESSNESS SYSTEM (%)	0%

Tucson, AZ

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	27
AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	\$4,629
TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED	57
AVERAGE COST PER PERSON	\$2,192
REMAINED STABLY HOUSED AT 1 MONTH (%)	89% (16/18)
% OF FUNDS USED ON HOUSING, RELOCATION AND UTILITIES	69%
% STABILIZED CURRENT HOUSING OR CREATED NEW OPPORTUNITY	76%
BIPOC (%)	95%
LGBTQ+ (%)	62%
PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING (%)	50%
DISABLED (MENTAL AND/OR PHYSICAL) (%)	24%
CHILD-WELFARE SYSTEM (%)	5%
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEM (INCLUDING SUBSTANCE USE) (%)	0%
CRIMINAL-LEGAL SYSTEM (%)	0%
PRIOR HOMELESSNESS SYSTEM (%)	5%

NYC: The Door

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	52
AVERAGE COST PER HOUSEHOLD	\$3,534
TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED	66
AVERAGE COST PER PERSON	\$2,784
REMAINED STABLY HOUSED AT 1 MONTH (%)	95% (19/20)
% OF FUNDS USED ON HOUSING, RELOCATION AND UTILITIES	74%
% STABILIZED CURRENT HOUSING OR CREATED NEW OPPORTUNITY	57%
BIPOC (%)	98%
LGBTQ+ (%)	23%
PREGNANT AND/OR PARENTING (%)	8%
DISABLED (MENTAL AND/OR PHYSICAL) (%)	23%
CHILD-WELFARE SYSTEM (%)	12%
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SYSTEM (INCLUDING SUBSTANCE USE) (%)	2%
CRIMINAL-LEGAL SYSTEM (%)	0%
PRIOR HOMELESSNESS SYSTEM (%)	0%

Stable Housing at 1 Month Post-Cash, Targeted Housing Assistance Program, 2024 (n=189)

COMMUNITY	ATLANTA	AUSTIN	CONTRA COSTA	GRAND RAPIDS	LANE COUNTY	NYC HENRY ST.	NYC THE DOOR	TUCSON
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS (WITH EXIT DESTINATIONS)	44	8	24	44	44	26	20	19
% STABLY HOUSED	82%	100%	88%	100%	82%	100%	95%	89%

Appendix (Cont.)

References

1. Federal data summary school years 2015-16 through 2017-19: Education for homeless children and youth: National Center for Homeless Education. UNC Greensboro., 2020.
2. The McKinney-Vento Definition of Homeless. <https://nche.ed.gov/mckinney-vento-definition/> (accessed April 6, 2023).
3. Choi S, Wilson B, Shelton J, Gates G. Serving our youth 2015: the needs and experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning youth experiencing homelessness. Los Angeles: The Williams Institute with True Colors Fund, 2015.
4. Ormiston CK. LGBTQ Youth Homelessness: Why We Need to Protect Our LGBTQ Youth. *LGBT Health* 2022; 9(4): 217-21.
5. Keuroghlian AS, Shtasel D, Bassuk EL. Out on the street: a public health and policy agenda for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth who are homeless. *Am J Orthopsychiatry* 2014; 84(1): 66-72.
6. Fox A, Feng W, Reynolds M. The effect of administrative burden on state safety-net participation: Evidence from food assistance, cash assistance, and Medicaid. *Public Administration Review* 2022; 83(2): 367-84.
7. Thrush G, Rappeport A. About 89% of Rental Assistance Funds Have Not Been Distributed, Figures Show. *New York Times*. 2021.
8. Calhoun K, Deziel J, Harrop E, Brisson D. A Systematic Review of Cash Benefit Programs for People Experiencing Homelessness in the United States. *Journal of Policy Practice and Research* 2024.
9. Waxman E, Hahn H. Work Requirements Sound Good, but the Evidence Just Doesn't Support Them. 2021. <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/work-requirements-sound-good-evidence-just-doesnt-support-them> (accessed Nov 16, 2023).
10. Hammond S. Five Reasons the Child Tax Credit Shouldn't Have a Work Requirement. 2021. <https://www.niskanencenter.org/five-reasons-the-child-tax-credit-shouldnt-have-a-work-requirement/> (accessed Nov 16, 2023).
11. National Housing Law Project: Housing Voucher Utilization. <https://www.nhlp.org/initiatives/housing-voucher-utilization/> (accessed Nov 16, 2023).
12. Dwyer R, Palepu A, Williams C, Daly-Grafstein D, Zhao J. Unconditional cash transfers reduce homelessness. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2023; 120(36): e2222103120.
13. Hahn H, Simms M. Poverty Results from Structural Barriers, Not Personal Choices. *Safety Net Programs Should Reflect That Fact*. 2021. <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/poverty-results-structural-barriers-not-personal-choices-safety-net-programs-should-reflect-fact> (accessed Nov 16, 2023).
14. Office of Family Assistance. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). 2022. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/programs/temporary-assistance-needy-families-tanf> (accessed Nov 16, 2023).
15. Statement of HIV Verification. 2008. <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/1837/statement-of-hiv-verification/> (accessed Nov 16, 2023).

Appendix (Cont.)

References

16. Phillips DC, Sullivan JX. Do Homelessness Prevention Programs Prevent Homelessness? Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial. *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 2023; 1-30.
17. Evans WN, Sullivan JX, Wallskog M. The impact of homelessness prevention programs on homelessness. *Science* 2016; 353(6300): 694-9.
18. Guimaraes NS, Magno L, de Paula AA, et al. The effects of cash transfer programmes on HIV/AIDS prevention and care outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis of intervention studies. *Lancet HIV* 2023; 10(6): e394-403.
19. Morton MH, Dworsky A, Matjasko JL, et al. Prevalence and Correlates of Youth Homelessness in the United States. *J Adolesc Health* 2018; 62(1): 14-21.
20. National Low Income Housing Coalition, Annual Cost of Meeting Unmet Demand for Sheltering People Experiencing Homelessness Estimated at \$4.5 Billion. <https://nlihc.org/resource/annual-cost-meeting-unmet-demand-sheltering-people-experiencing-homelessness-estimated-45>
21. US Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research, Costs Associated With First-Time Homelessness for Families and Individuals. 2010.
22. Fuehrlein BS, Cowell AJ, Pollio DE, Cupps LY, Balfour ME, North CS. Deriving costs of service use among an urban homeless population. *J Subst Abuse Treat* 2014; 46(4): 491-7.
23. Poulin SR, Maguire M, Metraux S, Culhane DP. Service use and costs for persons experiencing chronic homelessness in Philadelphia: a population-based study. *Psychiatr Serv* 2010; 61(11): 1093-8.
24. The Cost of Youth Homelessness in Oregon.
25. Chapin Hall Research Brief, Centering Racial Equity in Youth Homelessness. 2021. <https://www.chapinhall.org/wp-content/uploads/RHY-Centering-Racial-Equity-Brief.pdf>.
26. Center for Social Innovation, Supporting Partnerships for Anti-racist Communities. <https://c4innovates.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/SPARC-Phase-1-Findings-March-2018.pdf>
27. Padgett DK, Koumoundouros O, Zachry CE, Henwood BF. A qualitative study of unconditional cash transfers with adults experiencing homelessness. *Journal of Social Distress and Homelessness* 2024: 1-8.
28. Phillips D, Sullivan JX. Personalizing homelessness prevention: Evidence from a randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 2023.
29. <https://www.ncsl.org/human-services/youth-homelessness-overview>