



Youth Services Gaps Analysis

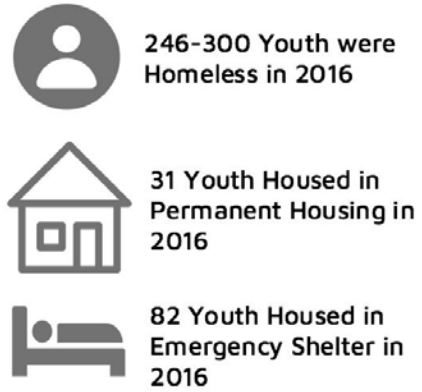
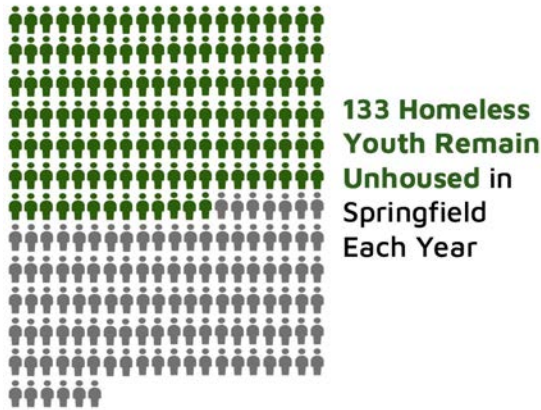
**Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness
Homeless Youth Task Force**

2017

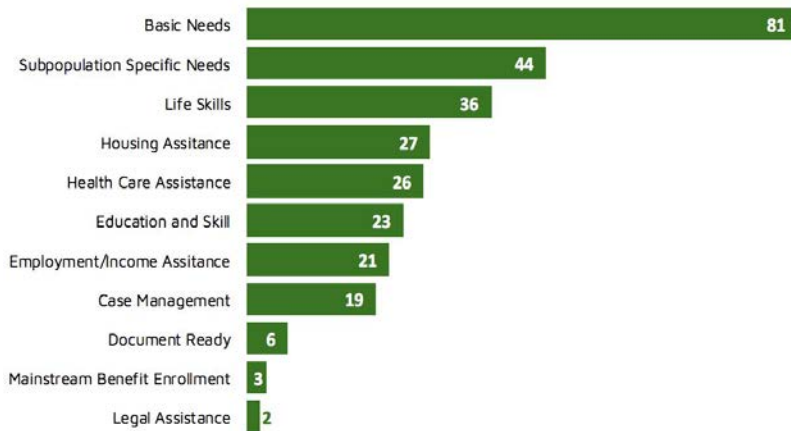
Summary

In the Summer of 2017, an analysis was done of the services and needs of homeless youth in Springfield, MO and the surrounding areas. This analysis was done by doing an inventory and assessment of the current services and collaborative systems in place in the community, and opportunities areas that the community could expand to fill the identified gaps. Below is a summary of the findings of this report:

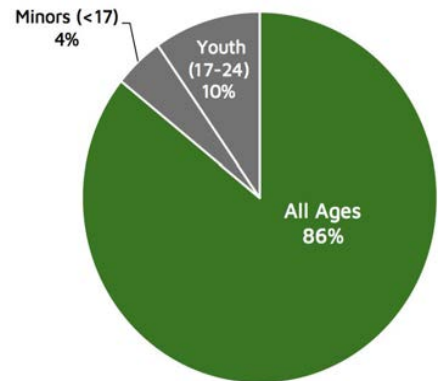
Current Needs of Homeless Youth



Services Available



The Majority of Services Available to All Ages



Identified Gaps

1. Siloing of programs due to restrictions of funding sources
2. Flexible funds that can be used for diversion and risk mitigation
3. Meeting the needs of youth exiting systems of care (e.g. foster)
4. Coordination of case management

Data Collection and Methodology

Data collection and analysis for the Youth Services Gaps Analysis used two methodologies, the Youth Services Inventory tool and a Youth System Planning Workday. The protocols for each of the methodologies are outlined below. The Gaps Analysis was completed by a workgroup of the OAEH Homeless Youth Task Force (HYTF) composed of members from: Community Partnership of the Ozarks, Great Circle, I Pour Life, The Kitchen, Inc.'s Rare Breed Program, Missouri Mentoring Partnership, and Springfield Public Schools.

Youth Services Inventory

To determine the number and type of services available to youth in the Springfield area, a table was built and service providers entered the services offered by their agency. The tool was adapted from a similar study done by the Coalition for the Homeless in Houston.

The sample of agencies was determined by inviting all agencies currently in the HYTF resource brochure, as well as, new youth agencies known to the Task Force that began providing services after the brochure was last updated. The final tool included participation from 36 service providers. The agencies were listed in the columns of the table. The services listed in the tool were determined by the HYTF prior to distributing the tool from descriptors used by similar studies and by knowledge of services available. The services were listed in the rows of the table. In addition to listing services available by the agencies, the study also collected information on to which age groups the services were available. In order to do this, agencies entered an "x" for services available to all ages, a "c" for services only available to clients under 18, or a "y" for only available to youth ages 17-24.

The tool was created in Google Sheets and distributed to participating agencies using email. The following instructions were provided to participating agencies to aid in completing the worksheet:

1. Locate your agency on the list of agencies at the top of the sheet. They are in alphabetical order.
2. Mark the services your agency provides in the inventory using the legend at the top left-hand corner (mark a "c" if your agency only serves minors 17 and younger, a "y" if your agency serves youth ages 18-24, or mark "x" if your services aren't restricted by age).
3. If your agency provides case management that connects youth to services, but you don't provide the service in your agency (i.e. you help youth sign up for the HiSET but you don't offer the HiSET at your agency) then don't mark that service, but rather mark the "case management" service at the bottom of the inventory.
4. If you have any questions about what would qualify under a service refer to the categories chart. If this does not answer your question reach out to the HYTF Gaps Analysis Workgroup for clarification.

The services were also defined to clarify any questions that participating agencies may have.

The table with the definitions is included in the appendices of this report.

Youth System Workday

In July of 2017, HYTF members from seven service providers met for a workday to discuss connectivity of services and identify gaps. The day was broken into two parts, the first part identified current housing and combined data to give a picture of the number of homeless youth. The second part focused on system connectivity, discussion of gaps in the system and opportunities to fill those gaps.

To identify the housing available in the community, the group brainstormed all resources and then compiled that list. The list is reflected in the total number housed statistic and in the housing by subpopulation data in the next section. Additionally, the group compiled internal and community data (such as the PIT) to estimate a more accurate number of homeless youth in the community. Due to the fact that there have been concerns that the PIT count has underrepresented the true youth count, this estimate was important to understand the disparity of services to need. The numbers used to compile this estimate are: an estimate of youth 17-24 served by the homeless liaison of Springfield Public Schools, the number of youth on the prioritization list for housing, an estimate of the number of youth who fail to successfully exit foster care, and an estimate of the number of youth who come to Springfield from the surrounding area. These numbers were compiled into a rough estimate that the group felt was closer to the realistic need in the community.

To develop of the Youth Services Map (see appendices) the group then took all the services listed on the Service Inventory and roughly grouped them by type. This activity was designed to identify if there were any major type of service that was limited in the community. This, in addition to the estimate of housing/need and the Youth Services Inventory, were all used as the basis of discussion on what gaps and opportunities service providers felt were present.

The gaps and opportunities discussion concluded the workday. It was conducted as a roundtable and notes were taken on flipchart paper. Some gaps and opportunities had been identified during the other activities, but this time was used to tease out some of those trends and to discuss the system as a whole. The major trends became the gaps discussed in the "Identified Gaps" section below. The opportunities were listed, and are shown without analysis at the end of the report.

Limitations

This report based its conclusions primarily on qualitative data provided by community partners. Due to this fact, there are several limitations with the data. The identified gaps and opportunity largely came from discussions of community partners. One of the opportunities identified was a need to collect more qualitative data on the needs of certain subpopulations, particularly LGBTQ+ and trafficked youth, so many of these gaps are not yet based on quantitative numbers in the community. Reliability of the research, namely replicability, of the study may be in question due to the nature of these conversations. Had different service

providers been present the list may have reflected different needs. However, some reliability was consciously sacrificed to increase the validity of the study. The focus of the workgroup that authored this study was to reflect the experiences of the service providers involved, but some perspectives may have been missing from the conversation. All members of the OAEH HYTF were invited to participate in the workday, but the majority of the participants who attended the workday provided housing and case management to youth generally and were not service providers who served subpopulations specifically. This is most notable in the lack of service providers who serve former foster youth. Many of the identified gaps and opportunities may have been skewed by this factor. The Youth Service Inventory was also skewed by this issue. Some service providers known to serve this subpopulation did not respond to the data requests and their data was not able to be collected. While the workgroup recognizes that these limitations are in place, the group feels that the results of the study match the experiences of the majority of the members of the HYTF.

Another major limitation of the report is the absence of youth input into either of the data collection methods. The data was collected by and from service providers and there was no input from homeless youth. Currently, this is a limitation of the HYTF as a whole and future iterations of this study hope to include input from youth once formal feedback methods are established for the HYTF as a whole.

Scope of Need

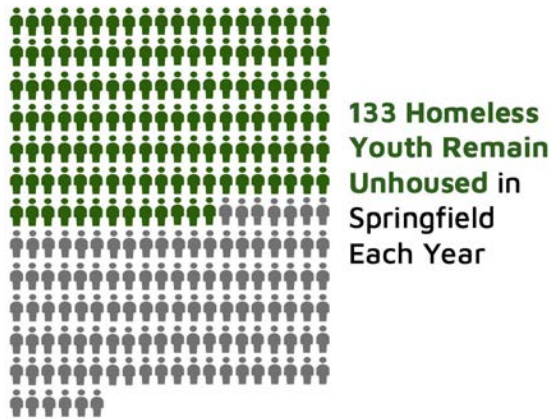
Number of Homeless Youth

As a part of the youth system workday, the Homeless Youth Task Force approximated the number of homeless youth currently in the Springfield and the surrounding area. This was done through combining numbers of youth served in various agencies and by estimating the number unserved through the PIT count numbers, number of youth on the Coordinated Entry System By-Name List and Springfield Public School's number served. Through analyzing this information, the HYTF believes that each year there are 246-300 homeless youth in Springfield/Greene, Webster, and Christian counties. This total is composed of:

- 36-90 youth (17-21 years old) in Springfield Public Schools qualify as homeless under McKinney Vento definition of homelessness in 2015-2016 school year;
- 93 youth (17-24 years old) currently on the By-Name List (as of July 2017);
- approximately 67 youth will fail to transition out of the foster care system (based on an estimate by a foster services agency that 75% of youth in foster care in Springfield will fail to transition to stable housing at age 18);
- 50 youth (17-24 years old) will travel from outlying counties to Springfield to find services.

The HYTF recognizes that these estimates may vary from reality. However, due to the fact that this is a difficult number to get accurate statistics on. Additionally, all of these estimates are backed by multiple sources of evidence including agency and CoC data.

Number of Beds Available and Number of Youth Served in CoC Programs



At the time of the study, Summer 2017, there were eight emergency shelter beds and 29 permanent housing beds were designated for youth in the OAEH CoC. Two agencies were present at the Youth Systems Workday and are the two major housing agencies for youth in the CoC. Within these two agencies, 31 youth were housed in both emergency shelter and permanent housing with the Rare Breed and 82 youth were served in Great Circle’s emergency shelter. This totals 61 homeless youth served in 2016. Of the 246-300 estimated homeless youth in the

OAEH catchment area, 133-187 were unable to be served by the current capacity of housing programs.

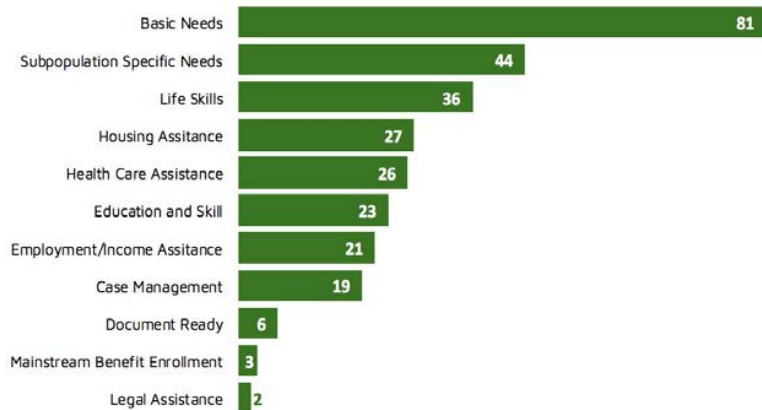
Services Available

Youth Services Inventory

The Youth Services Inventory assessed the availability of 41 different services that fell into 11 major categories. The full Youth Services Inventory is attached in the appendices. Of the 11 categories measured, basic needs, services targeted to subpopulations (foster/former foster, LGBTQ+, pregnant and parenting, etc.), and life skills services were the most prevalent.

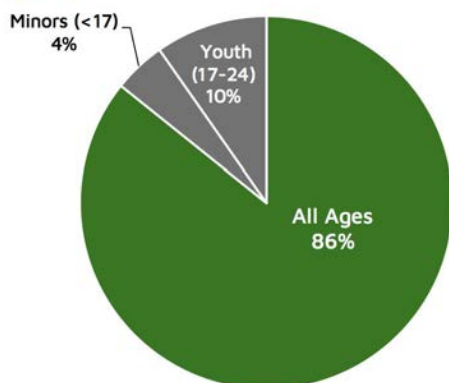
The categories with the least number of services available were document readiness (birth certificate, state ID, and social security number), mainstream benefit enrollment, and legal assistance.

Total Number of Services by Service Type



Of the 41 subcategories, case management was the most prevalent service. This service was provided by 19 of the 41 agencies. Bus passes (14 instances), many basic need services (like clothing and toiletries, 13 and 12 instances respectively), and mentoring (13 instances) was also available at a large number of the agencies. The subcategory services that were least prevalent in the agencies surveyed were drop-in center services (2 instances), drivers education (2 instances), dental care assistance (2 instances). Emergency shelter and job placement services were only offered at one agency each.

The Majority of Services Available to All Ages



The Youth Services Inventory also measured the availability of services to different ages of youth. The majority of services were available to youth of any age (244 of 288 total services). Services tailored to minors were the least prevalent of the services with just 13 services available to solely minors.

Housing Availability by Subpopulation

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) identifies six subpopulations of youth: unaccompanied youth, minors, youth connected with foster care, pregnant and parenting youth, LGBTQ+ youth, and youth at risk of homelessness. During the system mapping workday, the group identified all housing available to each subpopulations. Additionally, the group broke out other subpopulations that may have restrictions on services, such as youth who are 17 years old. These are the results:

- Foster/Former Foster: At least 29 beds of emergency and permanent housing. Five of the beds are only available for youth after they have left care, the remaining beds are for youth still in care. Additionally, some services, like Chafee, do not have a set number of youth they can serve and so the number of beds is higher than the identified beds.
- 17 Year Old Youth: 29 units are available for this population. They are only able to access youth-specific services and not adult services, such as other HUD programs or available emergency shelters. If they are formerly in foster, they are also able to re-enter due to recent changes in Missouri law.
- Literally Homeless Youth (over 18 years old): These youth are able to access all of the beds available for youth, as well as, all beds within the CoC designated for adults. Some programs, such as the Rare Breed, require that youth are literally homeless to access services.
- At-Risk: Youth who are at-risk of homelessness but do not meet the definition of literal homelessness have 7 designated beds (four for males and three for females).
- Pregnant and Parenting Youth: This population has 76 beds available in both emergency shelter and permanent housing (some of these beds are also available for other populations and for adults). One provider with 40 beds is designated specifically for this population, but participants can only enter during pregnancy.
- LGBTQ+ Youth: This population has one set aside unit in a rapid re-housing program.
- Disabled Youth (mental, physical, and substance abuse): This population has seven designated units in youth housing providers. Additionally, one housing provider in the

continuum has all beds designated for this population, but due to specifications about eligibility, none of the group knew how many units are in the program or how to enter youth into services, so those units were not counted in this activity.

Identified Gaps

Siloing Due to Funding Source

Youth service providers in the Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness receive funding from various sources, including government agencies. The three most common government agencies are the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Family and Youth Services Bureau-Runaway and Homeless Youth Program (RHY), and the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). Though these agencies encourage grantees to work with grantees from other funders, the restrictions on funds from each agency make building a cohesive system difficult. As shown in the chart below, the definitions of youth and definition of homelessness.

Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness Youth Services Gaps Analysis

Agency	Definition of Homeless	Age Guidelines for Youth
HUD	<p>The Homeless Emergency and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 amends and reauthorizes the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act with substantial changes. The final rule establishes four categories of homelessness:</p> <p>(1) Individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and includes a subset for an individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;</p> <p>(2) Individuals and families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence;</p> <p>(3) Individuals and families with children and youth who are defined as homeless under other federal statutes who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition; or</p> <p>(4) Individuals and families who are fleeing, or are attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member.</p>	17-24 years old
RHY	<p>The Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Act (42 USC 5701 § 387) defines “homeless youth” as individuals who are not more than 18 years of age if seeking shelter in a Basic Center Program, or not more than 21 years of age or less than 16 years of age if seeking services in a Transitional Living Program, and for whom it is not possible to live in a safe environment with a relative, and who have no other safe alternative living arrangement.</p>	<p>Transitional Living Program, Maternity Group Home, and Street Outreach Program: 16-21 years old</p> <p>Basic Center: Under 18 years old</p>
DESE	<p>The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 USC 11302) defines children and youth as homeless if they “lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,” including sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reasons; living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or campgrounds due to lack of alternative accommodations; living in emergency or transitional shelters; and living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar places.</p>	Under 21 years old

Table 1: Eligibility restrictions from government funding sources for youth

Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness Youth Services Gaps Analysis

As a result, organizations with different funding sources are not always able to work together easily. Differences in services also make it more difficult for youth to access the best service for their needs. For example, youth under 17 who are staying in an unsafe situation could receive services from Springfield Public Schools, emergency shelter at Great Circle, and could get basic needs met at the Rare Breed Outreach Center; but, they could not receive permanent housing through the Rare Breed Housing Program. During the workday service providers who receive federal funding expressed frustration with the complexity of navigating the restrictions of all the funding sources. Service providers who were not federally-funded expressed confusion on the restrictions placed on various programs by federal agencies.

Additionally, different funding agencies have different strategies for addressing the needs of these youth. RHY emphasizes case management, positive youth development, emergency shelter, and transitional housing. HUD on the other hand has limited funds for case management and only promotes permanent housing options. Building a cohesive crisis response system with the various strategies and funding sources available has proven difficult for many communities.

Diversion and Risk Mitigation

One of the largest gaps identified by service providers during the workday was funding for diversion and risk mitigation. Service providers estimated that around 90% of the youth they serve would be able to utilize either funding for diversion or risk mitigation. However, currently there is little to no funding in the community for either or these purposes.

Diversion funding would be used to provide start-up costs, minor application fees, and other smaller expenses for youth who need assistance but may not require a full housing program. Instead they need help getting established and need some case management to remain stable, but can pay for their housing otherwise. Risk mitigation would provide related assistance to youth, but would be aimed at making housing more affordable and available. Risk mitigation funds would be used as insurance for landlords to rent to youth without cosigners, used to pay double deposits, or to pay for damages that youth may make in an apartment. Due to the lack of rental history, credit, or cosigners, many youth struggle to find affordable housing. Risk mitigation funds are utilized by many communities to make housing more accessible to high risk populations, and the workday participants felt this was a strategy that is missing in our community.

The workday participants discussed potential sources of funding and management of such a diversion and risk mitigation fund. The consensus of the group was that a community fund, managed collectively by the HYTF, was the best route for youth. Because the group felt these needs spread across all programs and youth subpopulations, having funds available to all service providers who may need to access them would be most effective. It was suggested that these funds would be held by either Community Partnership of the Ozarks or Community Foundation of the Ozarks and distributed annually between service providers.

Some funds, for diversion, would be distributed directly to service providers. A balance would remain in the account to be used for risk mitigation, similar to an insurance pool.

Youth Exiting Systems of Care

All participants of the workday expressed that providing services for youth as they transition out of systems of care, foster care and juvenile detention, were a current gap. During another collaborative project in 2016, one of the primary foster care providers estimated that 75% of youth exiting care will fail to transition out of care to safe and stable housing. During the 2016 High Risk and Homeless Youth Survey, conducted in conjunction with the Youth Point in Time Count, 41% of youth surveyed had been a ward of the state in their lifetime.

During the workday, participating agencies noted that anecdotally a large number of their clients had been in state custody at some point in their life. Most agencies also were aware of some resources available for youth that had been in care. These resources included options for youth under 21 years of age to re-enter care and Chafee services. However, participating agencies also noted that these services were often difficult to access and there was an opportunity to form stronger partnerships.

In recent years, agencies and services specific to former foster youth have started providing services to this population. These include an agency that provides case management specifically to this population and set aside housing units within a permanent housing program for this population. However, the workday participants noted that these services are only useful once a youth has failed to transition out of care. The participants felt that by providing services before youth exit to help them transition successfully a large number of youth would never reach the point of needing the services listed above.

Coordination of Case Management

Case management was one of the most prevalent services recorded in the Services Inventory, however, all participants in the workday session noted that this is a limitation for their services. This was discussed in three areas. First, most providers' capacity was limited by the amount of case management they had. Second, there was little to no case management available to youth who were homeless but not in a program. Third, there was no coordination of case management across the community, so some youth had multiple case managers and other youth had to wait to access services until a space opened up.

Within the CoC, there have been discussions about developing a community-wide coordinated case management program led by the United Way of the Ozarks. This service would provide case management to households at-risk of becoming homeless or who were homeless but didn't have a high enough SPDAT score to be prioritized into housing. At the time of this study, those conversations were on hold due to lack of funds to implement the project.

Similar case management is being piloted by one youth provider. Outreach case managers identify youth who are literally homeless but may not require the extent of services a housing program would provide. Case managers work with youth to identify housing in the community, meet basic needs, increase income, and in some cases, to enter a housing program. However, this program is limited to approximately 20 youth and has no diversion funds to help youth pay for start-up costs of housing.

The workday participants discussed several opportunities to address the disproportionate and disconnected case management in the community. Specifically, creating a system in which case management could be coordinated and prioritized in a way similar to the prioritization and case conferencing of housing in the Coordinated Entry System.

Opportunities for Community

During the System Planning Workday, the participants identified several opportunities to improve youth services from the discussion and planning activities. The following is a list of these ideas and suggestions:

- Coordinate case management outside of housing
- Explore funding options for emergency shelter, particularly shelter that isn't time limited
- Increase case management for youth who are literally homeless but aren't acute enough to receive housing through prioritization (outreach case management and diversion) Improve access to foster records after youth have left care
- Flexible funding pool for diversion and risk mitigation
- More education to the public and service providers on the definition of a "qualified minor" and how this definition can be used to access services and resources
- Reduce barriers and restrictions to services that make them unappealing for youth
- Improve connection with Chafee and other foster programs, particularly for aftercare services
- Make information about age limits to programs more publically available
- Use coordinated entry system prioritization lists for other purposes, such as outreach case management
- Develop relationships with landlords to improve youth access to housing
- Support organizations' projects to build affordable housing
- Improve data collection infrastructure, particularly with LGBTQ+ and trafficked youth
- Develop stronger connections with disability services and organizations to provide access to these services for eligible youth
- Improve access and utilization to mainstream benefits for youth with disabilities (SSDI)
- Create a CoC-wide definition of "disability" as this varies from program to program and funder to funder
- Add more legal services, the few that are available can be difficult to access

Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness Youth Services Gaps Analysis

- Increase amount of case management in all programs, this is a common limitation across all services
- Explore the utilization of host homes in the community

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Appendices

Youth Services Inventory
Youth Services Inventory Instructions and Categories
Youth Services Map

Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness Youth Services Gaps Analysis

Youth Services Inventory													
Legend c=<17 y=17-24 x=all ages		Total	APO- AIDS Project of the Ozarks	Boys and Girls Clubs	Burrell Behavioral Health	Care to Learn	Career Center	CASA	Catholic Charities	Center City Counseling Clinic	Chafee Program	Child Care Aware	C-PO/One Door
	Basic Needs	Food Pantry	8				c						
Food Voucher		3				c							
Drop-In Center		2		c									
Clothing		13			y	c	y		x		x		
Laundry		5				c			x				
Toiletries		12			y	c			x		x		x
Furniture/House Hold Items		7			y				x		x		x
Gas Voucher		6					y		x		x		
Bus Passes		14			y		y		x		x		x
Direct Transportation		7			y				x		x		
Shower	4							x					
Education and Skill	Academic Counseling	10		c			y	x	x				
	Financial Aid Counseling	6		c			y		x				
	HISET	4					y						
	Alternative Education	3											
Life Skills	Financial	10			y			x	x				x
	Parenting	11							x			x	x
	Mentoring	13		c				x	x				x
	Drivers Ed	2											
Employment/Income Assistance	Job Training	8		c			y						
	Job Search Assistance	12					y	x	x		x		
	Job Placement	1					y						
Housing Assistance	Housing Services (HAS application assistance, lease counseling, etc.)	10			y				x		x		x
	Housing Program (RRH or PSH)	3							x				
	Rent/Utility Assistance (Prevention)	7			y				x		x		
	Emergency Shelter (<17)	1											
	Emergency Shelter (17-24)	6											
Health Care Assistance	Low-Income Healthcare	5	x			c							
	Healthcare Expenses Assistance	4	x		y				x				
	Mental Healthcare Expenses Assistance	4	x		y					x			
	Dental Healthcare Expenses Assistance	2	x		y								
	Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) Enrollment	4			y				x				
	Prescription Assistance	7	x		y	c			x				
Subpopulation Specific Needs Assistance	Diaper/Parenting Supplies Assistance	9							x				
	Domestic Violence Services	8							x				
	Trafficking Victim Services	9							x		x		
	Foster/Former Foster Services	9						x			x		
	LGBTQ Services	9							x	x	x		
Legal Assistance	2												
Document Ready	6			y								x	
Case Management	19	x		y		y	x	x		x		x	
Mainstream Benefit Enrollment	3			y				x					

Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness Youth Services Gaps Analysis

Youth Services Inventory												
Legend c=<17 y=17-24 x=all ages		Total	Crosslines	Dream Center	Empowering Home	Empowering Youth	DLF @ The Fairbanks Community Hub	Foster, Adopt. Connect.	GLO Community Center	Harbor House	Harmony House	I Pour Life
	Basic Needs	Food Pantry	8	x	x			x				
Food Voucher		3										
Drop-In Center		2										
Clothing		13		x	x	x						
Laundry		5			x	x						
Toiletries		12		x	x	x	x					
Furniture/House Hold Items		7		x	x							
Gas Voucher		6					x					
Bus Passes		14		x	x	x	x					
Direct Transportation		7			x	x						
Shower	4			x	x							
Education and Skill	Academic Counseling	10		c	x	x	x					
	Financial Aid Counseling	6					x					
	HISET	4		x								
	Alternative Education	3										
Life Skills	Financial	10			x	x	x					x
	Parenting	11			x	x	x					x
	Mentoring	13			x	x	x					x
	Drivers Ed	2										
Employment/ Income Assistance	Job Training	8			x	x						x
	Job Search Assistance	12			x	x	x					x
	Job Placement	1										
Housing Assistance	Housing Services (HAS application assistance, lease counseling, etc.)	10			x							x
	Housing Program (RRH or PSH)	3			x							
	Rent/Utility Assistance (Prevention)	7	x		x							
	Emergency Shelter (<17)	1				x						
	Emergency Shelter (17-24)	6							x	x		
Health Care Assistance	Low-Income Healthcare	5			x							
	Healthcare Expenses Assistance	4										
	Mental Healthcare Expenses Assistance	4										
	Dental Healthcare Expenses Assistance	2										
	Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) Enrollment	4										
	Prescription Assistance	7				x						
Subpopulation Specific Needs Assistance	Diaper/Parenting Supplies Assistance	9		x			x					
	Domestic Violence Services	8			x	x					x	
	Trafficking Victim Services	9			x	x					x	
	Foster/Former Foster Services	9			x	x		x				x
	LGBTQ Services	9			x	x			x		x	
Legal Assistance		2					x					
Document Ready		6			x	x						x
Case Management		19	x		x	x	x			x	x	
Mainstream Benefit Enrollment		3										

Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness Youth Services Gaps Analysis

Youth Services Inventory													
Legend c=<17 y=17-24 x=all ages		Total	Legal Services of Southern Missouri	MMP- Missouri Mentoring Partnership	OTC	Parenting Life Skills Center	Planned Parenthood	Pregnancy Care Center	Rare Breed Youth Services	Safe to Sleep	Salvation Army	SCIL-Southwest Center for Independent Living	Springfield-Greene County Health Department
	Basic Needs	Food Pantry	8									x	
Food Voucher		3											
Drop-in Center		2							x				
Clothing		13		x				x	x		x		
Laundry		5						x	x				
Toiletries		12						x	x				
Furniture/House Hold Items		7							x				
Gas Voucher		6						x					
Bus Passes		14		x				x	x		x		
Direct Transportation		7							x				
Shower	4							x					
Education and Skill	Academic Counseling	10			x								
	Financial Aid Counseling	6			x								
	HISET	4			x				x				
	Alternative Education	3			x				x				
Life Skills	Financial	10										x	
	Parenting	11		x		x		x					
	Mentoring	13		x	x			x				x	
	Drivers Ed	2										x	
Employment/Income Assistance	Job Training	8		x									
	Job Search Assistance	12		x					x			x	
	Job Placement	1											
Housing Assistance	Housing Services (HAS application assistance, lease counseling, etc.)	10							x	y		x	
	Housing Program (RRH or PSH)	3							x				
	Rent/Utility Assistance (Prevention)	7						x			x		
	Emergency Shelter (<17)	1											
	Emergency Shelter (17-24)	6							x	y	x		
Health Care Assistance	Low-Income Healthcare	5					x						x
	Healthcare Expenses Assistance	4							x				
	Mental Healthcare Expenses Assistance	4							x				
	Dental Healthcare Expenses Assistance	2											
	Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) Enrollment	4	x				x						
	Prescription Assistance	7							x		x		
Subpopulation Specific Needs Assistance	Diaper/Parenting Supplies Assistance	9		x		x		x	x		x		
	Domestic Violence Services	8	x						x				
	Trafficking Victim Services	9	x						x				
	Foster/Former Foster Services	9		x					x				
	LGBTQ Services	9							x				
Legal Assistance	2	x											
Document Ready	6							x					
Case Management	19		x				x	x		x		x	
Mainstream Benefit Enrollment	3									x			

Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness Youth Services Gaps Analysis

Youth Services Inventory						
Legend c=<17 y=17-24 x=all ages		Total	Springfield Public Schools	The Victim Center	Victory Mission	WIC
	Basic Needs	Food Pantry	8	x		x
Food Voucher		3	x		x	
Drop-In Center		2				
Clothing		13	x			
Laundry		5				
Toiletries		12	x			
Furniture/House Hold Items		7				
Gas Voucher		6	x			
Bus Passes		14	x			
Direct Transportation		7	x			
Shower		4				
Education and Skill		Academic Counseling	10	x		
	Financial Aid Counseling	6	x			
	HISET	4				
	Alternative Education	3	x			
Life Skills	Financial	10	x			
	Parenting	11	x			
	Mentoring	13	x			
	Drivers Ed	2	x			
Employment/Income Assistance	Job Training	8	x		x	
	Job Search Assistance	12	x			
	Job Placement	1				
Housing Assistance	Housing Services (HAS application assistance, lease counseling, etc.)	10	x			
	Housing Program (RRH or PSH)	3				
	Rent/Utility Assistance (Prevention)	7				
	Emergency Shelter (<17)	1				
	Emergency Shelter (17-24)	6			x	
Health Care Assistance	Low-Income Healthcare	5				
	Healthcare Expenses Assistance	4				
	Mental Healthcare Expenses Assistance	4				
	Dental Healthcare Expenses Assistance	2				
	Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) Enrollment	4				
	Prescription Assistance	7				
Subpopulation Specific Assistance	Diaper/Parenting Supplies Assistance	9	x			
	Domestic Violence Services	8	x	x		
	Trafficking Victim Services	9	x	x		
	Foster/Former Foster Services	9	x			
	LGBTQ Services	9	x			
Legal Assistance	2					
Document Ready	6					
Case Management	19		x			
Mainstream Benefit Enrollment	3					

Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness Youth Services Gaps Analysis

Youth Services Inventory Instructions

Category	Service	Explanation
Food	Congregate Meal Sites	Offer a meal available to youth at your agency at least once a month
	Food Pantry	Offer food for youth to take with them either on a item-by-item basis or a food bag.
	Food Voucher	Offer a voucher or coupon that is redeemable at another pantry or store.
	SNAP Enrollment	Assist youth in enrolling for SNAP benefits.
Basic Needs	Drop-In Shelter	Offer shelter from the elements, can also offer services in this space but that is not a requirement for qualification under this service.
	Clothing	Offer clothing items for youth at no cost.
	Laundry	Offer laundry facilities on-site
	Toiletries	Offer toiletry items (soap, shampoo, feminine hygiene items, etc.)
	Furniture/House Hold Items	Offer furniture or household items (pots and pans, dishes, lamps, etc.) to youth at no cost.
	Gas Voucher	Offer a voucher or coupon redeemable for gas in the youth's personal vehicle.
	Bus Passes	Offer bus passes for the youth (either for specific needs or for general request)
	Direct Transportation	Agency provided transportation for specific needs
	Shower	Shower facility and supplies available on-site.
Education and Skill	Academic Counseling	Counseling for secondary or higher education (including advice on completion, enrollment, improvement in performance, etc.)
	Financial Counseling	Counseling on resources available to pay for the costs associated with higher education.
	HISET	Offer HISET (formerly GED) prep. Does not include referrals to other agencies who provide HISET prep and testing.
	Alternative Education	Offer alternative education (online education courses, MO Options program, etc.)
Life Skills	Financial	Counseling on financial skills (such as budgeting, banking, managing loans, and credit)
	Parenting	Counseling on parenting skills (feeding, bathing, general care, and resources available)
	Mentoring	Offer a mentor program that assigns an adult to help youth learn life skills and positive relationships.
	Drivers Ed	Offer drivers education (including classes, completion of required permit hours, etc.)
Employment/ Income Assistance	Job Training	Employment based training (such as vocational rehab, professional skills training, etc.)
	Job Search Assistance	Offer counseling and assistance with finding and applying for employment
	Job Placement	Offer placement in jobs
	Housing Services (HAS application assistance, lease counseling, etc.)	Counseling and assistance with completing applications for housing, understanding lease agreements, finding housing, etc.

Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness Youth Services Gaps Analysis

Housing Assistance	Housing Program (RRH or PSH)	Housing programs with supportive services such as Rapid Re-Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing, and Transitional Living Programs.
	Rent/Utility Assistance (Prevention)	Limited financial assistance for rent and utility fees, may not include case management, lease and utilities are held in recipients name.
	Emergency Shelter (<17)	Shelter and housing available for minors in crisis.
	Emergency Shelter (17-24)	Shelter and housing available for youth in crisis.
Health Care Assistance	Low-Income Healthcare	Provider of healthcare that is available to low-income individuals through a sliding scale or income eligibility, particularly for youth who inadequate or no health insurance coverage.
	Healthcare Expenses Assistance	Financial assistance for physical health care related expenses.
	Mental Healthcare Expenses Assistance	Financial assistance for mental health care related expenses.
	Dental Healthcare Expenses Assistance	Financial assistance for dental health care related expenses.
	Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) Enrollment	Assistance with enrollment in Medicaid, Medicare, SSI, or SSDI.
	Prescription Assistance	Financial assistance for prescription related expenses
	Subpopulation Specific Needs Assistance	Diaper/Parenting Supplies Assistance
Domestic Violence Services		Offer case management, counseling and services for victims of domestic violence.
Trafficking Victim Services		Offer case management, counseling and services for victims of trafficking.
Foster/Former Foster Services		Offer case management, counseling and services for youth with connections to the foster system.
LGBTQ Services		Offer case management, counseling and services for youth who identify as LGBTQ
Legal Assistance		Offer legal services for low or no cost.
Document Ready		Offer assistance in acquiring drivers licence, birth certificate, and Social Security card.
Case Management		Offer youth with case management services, must include the assignment of a case manager and meetings of at least once a month.
Mainstream Benefit Enrollment		Assistance with enrollment in TANF, SNAP, WIC, SSI, SSDI.

Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness Youth Services Gaps Analysis

