



Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) Initiative: Identifying and Leveraging Supportive Services for Youth

Introduction to FYI

The Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) initiative makes Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) assistance available to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) in partnership with Public Child Welfare Agencies (PCWAs). Under FYI, PHAs provide housing assistance on behalf of: Youth at least 18 years and not more than 24 years of age (have not reached their 25th birthday) who left foster care, or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan described in Section 475(5)(H) of the Social Security Act and are homeless or are at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older. FYI vouchers cannot exclude eligible youth with children or who are pregnant, consistent with the nondiscrimination requirements of the Fair Housing Act.

As required by statute, an FYI voucher issued to such a youth may only be used to provide housing assistance for the youth for a maximum of 36 months.¹ In addition to providing up to 36 months of rental assistance, youth must be provided supportive services to assist the young person on their path to self-sufficiency.

PHAs administer FYI in partnership with PCWAs who are responsible for identifying youth and certifying that they meet the FYI eligibility criteria listed above and referring them to the PHA for determination of eligibility for HCV assistance.² HUD awards FYI vouchers to PHAs through competitive and non-competitive processes. Under the FYI competitive program, a referral of a youth to FYI is triggered when the PHA notifies the PCWA of voucher availability. PCWAs must provide referral(s) for the available vouchers within 30 working days of being notified by the PHA of voucher availability. In the non-competitive program, the PCWA will make the referral of a youth to the PHA first. The PHA will then apply to HUD for the voucher(s) and HUD will review applications in the order received. The application process requires specific partnerships and roles, as documented in a formal partnership agreement between a PHA and PCWA. The PHA is also encouraged to partner with the local Continuum of Care (CoC) to help identify eligible youth not in the PCWA's caseload. Youth use the FYI vouchers to lease decent, safe, and sanitary housing in local communities. PHAs may provide FYI as tenant-based and/or project-based housing voucher assistance.³ A tenant-based FYI voucher is assigned to an eligible youth and can transfer with the tenant as they move to

¹ The Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities (FSHO) amendments (Section 103 of Division Q of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116-260)) provides FYI youth with an extension of the 36-month time limit for up to an additional 24 months if they meet certain requirements. FSHO applies to FYI youth who first leased or leases a unit after the date of enactment of FSHO, December 27, 2020. HUD published an FSHO implementation notice in the Federal Register on January 24, 2022 (87 FR 3570).

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/01/24/2022-01285/implementation-of-thefostering-stable-housing-opportunities-amendments>

² Notice PIH 2023-04 provides more details on the roles and responsibilities of the PCWAs. Notice PIH 2023-04 is accessible at the following link: <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/2023PIH04.pdf>

³ All FYI vouchers can be project-based except FYI TPVs awarded under Notice PIH 2019-20.

a qualified housing unit. A project-based FYI voucher is committed to units within specific housing developments to serve eligible households that move into the units with project-based vouchers.

Service Coordination and FYI Youth

This topic guide is intended to help PHAs, PCWAs, CoCs, and other cross-system leaders learn about strategies for developing and coordinating effective supportive services for youth with child welfare histories utilizing FYI. See FYI Partnerships topic guide for more information about developing and maintaining effective partnerships to serve youth.

Many youths involved in the child welfare system have experienced multiple housing changes, and young adults exiting the system are at high risk for experiencing homelessness. The transition to independent living for these young adults is often abrupt, leaving youth unprepared and unable to navigate supportive resources. In most cases, they do not have family or friends that can provide them with stable housing. Housing stability serves as a platform for achieving life goals. Stable housing makes it easier for youth to access health care, find and sustain employment, pursue education, and achieve economic security. Without stable housing, youth are at greater risk of physical and sexual victimization as well as mental health and/or substance use disorder. Foster youth have often experienced significant adverse childhood experiences or trauma, and frequently have been diagnosed with mental health conditions. A lack of housing exacerbates these scenarios, often increasing the negative effects of these conditions and experiences. FYI is unique in that it not only provides a young adult at risk of or experiencing homelessness with stable housing, but also a pathway to stability, independence, and success through supportive service coordination.

Under FYI, supportive services must be secured and made available to participating youth for a minimum of 36 months. Youth are encouraged, but not required, to participate in the supportive services. Although the provision of these supportive services is a requirement of the FYI program, HUD does not provide funding for these services. The FYI program only provides funding for the voucher, and the PCWA directly provides – or partners with community organizations and third parties to provide – supportive services. The PHA or another partnering entity may provide some of the supportive services if it has the resources and expertise to do so. Administrative fee reserves may be used to cover costs for required supportive services with HUD approval.⁴ Youth participation in any supportive service is completely voluntary which promotes choice and gives participating youth independence and agency over their lives. See Youth Engagement topic guide to learn more about best practices for engaging youth participants in accessing resources and supportive services.

Promoting Wellness through Supportive Services

Maintaining stable housing is a critical component of overall wellness. The FYI Initiative can further promote wellness for child welfare-involved youth by providing supportive services to help achieve self-sufficiency. Participants may appreciate opportunities for support in personal advancement that go beyond addressing basic needs. It may be helpful to consider how required supportive services align with a client-centered wellness model and can be supplemented with additional supportive services to promote wellness.

⁴ Please refer to Notice PIH 2022-14 (for information on FY 2022 appropriations Act provisions on administrative fees) and Notice PIH 2022-18 (which details the expanded uses of these fees based on the "other expenses" language in the appropriations Act).

The U.S. Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA] defines wellness through 8 mutually interdependent dimensions, including vocational, financial, and social wellness.⁵ All eight will be discussed below. Attention must be given to all dimensions, as neglect of any one over time can adversely affect one's well-being. However, they do not have to be equally balanced; each individual should aim for a balance that feels most authentic to them, as priorities, approaches, and aspirations vary from individual to individual. This wellness framework can help identify a range of service options including and beyond the required supportive services to promote youth wellness in all areas of their life.

Encouraging Youth Participation through Client-Centered Service Coordination

While participation in supportive services is entirely voluntary for FYI youth, providing a holistic range of wellness-promoting services can help encourage higher engagement and utilization. When someone feels like a program's content relates to their priorities, they are more likely to participate; this is part of the logic behind motivational interviewing practices. A client-centered approach to offering supportive services focuses on engaging an individual's own internal motivations to help make changes and work toward goals. Motivational Interviewing techniques can be employed to gather more qualitative feedback from participants (see this [Motivational Interviewing spotlight](#) from SAMHSA to learn more). Seemingly small differences in the framing of goals may be highly significant, such as the distinction between "securing a paid job" and "fostering a career". See FYI Program Engagement topic guide for more information on best practices to engage FYI youth in accessing resources.

Required Supportive Services for Youth

Under FYI, the PCWA is required to provide or secure a commitment of supportive services for participating youth to assist them in achieving self-sufficiency. Recent FYI funding notices have required the following services be secured and made available for a period of 36 months to eligible youth receiving rental assistance through FYI:

- **Basic life skills information:** counseling on money management, use of credit, housekeeping, proper nutrition/meal preparation; and access to health care (e.g., doctors, medication, and mental and behavioral health services); while ensuring youth understand such services are voluntary.
- **Counseling on housing compliance:** both rental lease requirements and HCV program participant requirements, including assistance/referrals for assistance on security deposits, utility hook-up fees, and utility deposits.
- **Landlord support services:** providing such assurances to owners of rental property as are reasonable and necessary to assist eligible youth to rent a unit with a voucher.
- **Job preparation and attainment counseling:** where to look/how to apply, dress, grooming, and relationships with supervisory personnel, etc.
- **Educational and career advancement counseling** regarding attainment of general equivalency diploma (GED); attendance/financing of education at a technical school, trade school or college; including successful work ethic and attitude models.

The following chart identifies service options to meet these requirements, as well as additional non-required services that are highly recommended. The right-hand column relates these service categories to various Dimensions of Wellness that are described in detail further in this topic guide.

⁵ [Dimensions of wellness: Change your habits, change your life - PMC \(nih.gov\)](#)

Supportive Service Requirements	<i>Suggested Partners/Resources</i>	Dimensions of Wellness
Basic life skills information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peer support services/networks, Peer-to-Peer programs - Credit unions, second-chance banking partners - Free health clinics - Departments of Health and/or Behavioral Health - Community-based organizations with harm reduction programs 	Financial Emotional Physical
Counseling on housing compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free legal clinics - HUD-certified housing consulting agencies 	Financial Justice
Landlord support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free legal clinics - HCV program landlord resources 	Justice
Job preparation and attainment counseling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American Job Centers - Vocational Rehabilitation - Youth Build https://youthbuild.org/ - AmeriCorps https://americorps.gov/ 	Vocational
Educational and career advancement counseling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Education - Community college - Youth mentorship programs - Adult literacy community-based organizations 	Intellectual Vocational
<i>Additional non-required services that are highly recommended</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversion/rehabilitation programs - Community garden or CSA program - Community- and faith-based organizations offering mindfulness, meditation, or other spiritual development - Volunteer opportunities in the community - Support groups - Recreation centers, YMCA, local sports clubs 	Social Spiritual Environmental Justice

Leveraging Supportive Services for Youth

The 8 Dimensions of Wellness framework recommended by SAMHSA can be utilized to consider the breadth of services offered to youth in the FYI program.⁶ This can help PHAs and PCWAs identify a more holistic set of supports that can be leveraged to better promote youth self-sufficiency. Seek out and develop partnerships that will address the vocational, financial, emotional, social, physical, intellectual, spiritual, and environmental dimensions of the wellness of participants. Although not included in the original SAMHSA framework, justice system involvement is an additional dimension to consider when identifying supportive services for youth.

Vocational

Vocational wellness usually entails contributing one’s unique gifts, skills, and talents to work that is personally meaningful and rewarding. Supportive services can assist FYI youth to identify, prepare for, and participate in work that provides personal satisfaction and life enrichment consistent with their individual values, goals, and lifestyle. FYI programs must offer job preparation and attainment counseling as well as career advancement counseling.

Areas of Focus	Potential Partners or Resources
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⁶ [Dimensions of wellness: Change your habits, change your life - PMC \(nih.gov\)](#)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector-specific job training • Employment • Coaching related to job stability • Accommodation request support for people with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Job Centers • Vocational Rehabilitation • Youth Build https://youthbuild.org/ • AmeriCorps https://americorps.gov/
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The public workforce system advances the work of increasing employment and economic opportunities for job seekers facing barriers to employment. This system includes American Job Centers (AJCs), which provide job search assistance, workforce preparation, training referrals, career counseling, and similar employment-related services to job seekers. AJCs provide public workforce programs, including the Adult Worker Program, Youth Program, Youth Build, and more.⁷ Partnerships with private employers may be considered alongside engagement with the public workforce system.

Workforce Development Practice Models

Workforce development programs, including those operating through the public workforce system and other community-based programs, may utilize a number of practice models to help job seekers effectively attain and maintain employment. Consider and compare all available options, as different models may be more or less suited to support youths’ varied needs. Below are a few of the practice models that may be used in workforce development programs:

Adult Education Bridge Programs make connections to postsecondary education and training programs by equipping participants with basic academic and English language skills. Bridge programs are condensed to make learning as efficient as possible and flexibly scheduled to meet individual needs.

Individual Placement and Support (IPS) is a model of supported employment for people with serious mental illness. IPS focuses on competitive employment, inclusive eligibility criteria, integrated behavioral health, and employment supports and incorporates client preferences, benefits counseling, rapid job search, systematic job development, and an absence of time limits.

Sector-based Training and Employment strategies engage multiple employers and other industry leaders in the development of industry-specific training programs linked to employment opportunities and workforce needs within a certain sector. This approach offers participants education and hands-on training to match in-demand job openings in a specific occupation or industry sector.

Subsidized Employment provides an employer with a subsidy from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or other public funds to offset some or all of the wages and costs of employing an individual. The participant is paid wages and receives the same benefits as any other employee doing similar work.

Financial

Financial wellness includes managing one’s resources to live within one’s means, make informed financial decisions and investments, set realistic goals, and prepare for short- and long-term needs or emergencies. FYI programs must identify and secure services to provide basic life skills training, such as money

⁷ Employment System 101 for Homeless System Partners
<https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/employment-system-101-for-homeless-system-partners.pdf>

management and use of credit, as well as counseling on housing compliance, such as assistance on security deposits, utility hook-up fees, and utility deposits. Look for partners and programs that can support FYI participants achieve financial self-sufficiency while being aware that every youth’s financial values, needs, and circumstances are unique.

Areas of Focus	Potential Partners or Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing Identity Theft • Credit Building • Accessing mainstream financial institutions • Developing healthy savings habits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second-chance banking partners • Free Legal Clinics • Community Development Financial Institutions

Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS)

One option for FYI programs to support financial wellness is offering services with the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program. While not all PHAs administer FSS, where available this program can help participants in HCV programs, such as young adults in FYI, to increase their earnings and build financial capability and assets. The program has two key features:

- A financial incentive for participants to increase their earnings in the form of an escrow savings account that increases as residents’ earnings increase. The escrow account helps participants build savings that they can use to improve their quality of life and advance their personal goals. Escrow funds can also help participants cover the cost of key services that may be needed to make progress toward goals while enrolled in the program, such as employment training or car repair.
- Case management or coaching to help residents access services they may need to overcome barriers to employment, strengthen their financial capability, and address other challenges holding them back from achieving their goals.

FYI youth participating in FSS may receive an extension of voucher assistance for up to 24 months beyond the 36-month time limit of assistance.⁸ In cases where a PHA is not carrying out an FSS program or is carrying out an FSS program in which the youth has been unable to enroll, an extension may be provided if the youth is engaged in education, workforce development, or employment activities for at least 9 of the preceding 12 months. An extension is also provided for youth who are incapable of participating in an FSS program or the above activities due to a documented medical condition.

Emotional

Emotional wellness encompasses understanding and respecting one’s own feelings, values, and attitudes; appreciating the feelings of others; managing emotions and mental health struggles in a constructive way;

⁸ The Fostering Stable Housing Opportunities (FSHO) amendments (Section 103 of Division Q of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116-260)) provides FYI youth with an extension of the 36-month time limit for up to an additional 24 months if they meet certain requirements. FSHO applies to FYI youth who first leased or leases a unit after the date of enactment of FSHO, December 27, 2020. HUD published an FSHO implementation notice in the Federal Register on January 24, 2022 (87 FR 3570). <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/01/24/2022-01285/implementation-of-the-fostering-stable-housing-opportunities-amendments>

and feeling positive and enthusiastic about one’s life. All participants may benefit from local support groups, be it for grief and loss, trauma recovery, addiction, or other supportive communities. Youth with diagnosed mental health conditions will need strong connections to the public behavioral health systems for psychiatric and other care. Making an inventory of available mental and behavioral health resources and organizations in the community can help ensure PHA and partnering agencies are prepared to meet a range of potential needs; keep an eye out for groups that can act as hubs to direct youth towards more specific or individualized supports.

Areas of Focus	Potential Partners or Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing adverse childhood events • Support to manage emotions in a constructive way • Support to feel positive about life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based grief and loss organizations • Departments of Health and/or Behavioral Health • Community-based sexual trauma recovery organizations • Peer Support services or networks

Peer Support⁹

One important practice to consider in identifying supportive behavioral health services for youth is hiring Peer Support Specialists or partnering with a community organization that employs Peer Support Specialists. Peer support (also known as mutual support) is one of the core elements of the Housing First model and is of central importance in helping individuals achieve self-sufficiency. Qualitative and quantitative case studies have shown peer support can lead to significant reductions in harm, relapse, and return to homelessness, as well as positive effects on maintaining housing, escaping homelessness, and self-reported satisfaction with treatment.

PHAs, PCWAs and other partnering agencies should consider leveraging FYI youths, especially those who have experienced success through the program as peer support staff. In this unique capacity, an FYI youth who has or is on their way to achieving self-sufficiency is well suited to advocate for the program and encourage participation amongst their peers. Peer support staff understand how new program participants feel after they are housed and what it is like adjusting to a new home and a new community. Peers can offer practical help with basic needs and everyday living, such as finding the right grocery store or laundromat. Providing this meaningful and practical assistance with day-to-day struggles and offering effective and sustained support is the basis of a caring and trusting relationship, and hopefully serves as a model for developing other relationships.

Peer support may be implemented ad hoc, formally, or informally. A peer support specialist serves as a role model by sharing their personal stories and assisting others to build their self-directed wellness plans. They should utilize a strengths-based, solution-focused perspective and share real-world knowledge and experience to teach others to build a better life. A peer support staff is not a case manager or therapist and is not responsible for directing the wellness journey; they are peers.

⁹ COVID-19 Homeless System Response: Peer Support
<https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/COVID-19-Homeless-System-Response-Peer-Support.pdf>

Social

Social wellness comprises maintaining healthy relationships, enjoying being with others, developing friendships and intimate relations, caring about others, and letting others care about you. While group recreation and enrichment opportunities likely exist in the community and should be identified, think beyond formal systems to address social wellness holistically. Is transportation required to access social hubs? Where do similar-aged people spend time in the community? Does an FYI participant's work schedule preclude common times for social events and gatherings? Social wellness can also be marked by contributing to one's community, so consider identifying volunteer opportunities and options for public involvement in community decision-making or projects.

Areas of Focus	Potential Partners or Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support to build social network• Support to identify hobbies or develop recreational interests• Support to develop healthy friendships and romantic relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local recreational sports leagues• YMCA or other community-based wellness organizations• Group activities, workshops, neighborhood meet-and-greets, and other social enrichment activities held by community organizations, neighborhood associations, public recreation centers, etc.

Physical

Physical wellness entails caring for one's body to stay healthy now and in the future. Physical wellness incorporates primary and preventative medical health practices along with proactive and informal methods of physical self-care. At a more granular level, important aspects of physical wellness may include access to medication or medical care; sufficient nutrition and caloric intake; exercise and physical conditioning/therapy; treatment for substance use; sleep hygiene; and even factors such as noise pollution or lack of sunlight. FYI requires services to support basic life skills, including proper nutrition/meal preparation and access to health care (e.g., doctors, medication, and mental and behavioral health services) that are key to supporting physical wellness.

Areas of Focus	Potential Partners or Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consistent primary care• Consistent psychiatric care• Personal hygiene routines• Substance abuse support programs• Sexual health resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Free health clinics• Local public health department• Peer-to-Peer Programs• Community-based organizations with harm reduction programs

When identifying services to support physical wellness, consider whether potential partners provide access or education, or both. For example, one youth may live in a food desert and lack convenient access to fresh produce, while another might have access to a farmer's market but lack knowledge of nutrition or food preparation.

Intellectual

Intellectual wellness includes growing intellectually, maintaining curiosity, valuing lifelong learning, and responding positively to intellectual challenges. When identifying services to support intellectual wellness, look for opportunities that support youth to expand knowledge and skills while discovering the potential

for sharing their gifts with others. This may include vocational training or entail the pursuit of a passion, interest, or hobby.

Areas of Focus	Potential Partners or Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to attain educational goals (high school diploma or post-secondary education) • Feeling a desire to pass knowledge and experience on to others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Education • Community College • Youth Mentorship programs • Child and Family Services • Adult Literacy Community-based Organizations

FYI programs must, at a minimum, provide educational counseling to participating youth regarding attainment of a GED and information about attendance/financing of education at a technical school, trade school, or college. When identifying local educational programs such as community colleges, consider if/how youth may require wraparound support to maintain enrollment. Beyond the formal education system, there are community-based or decentralized opportunities for intellectual engagement and learning such as mentorship programs, affinity groups, or community organizations.

Spiritual

Spiritual wellness involves finding purpose, value, and meaning in one’s life with or without organized religion. Support could include a range of services so that participants can identify activities that are consistent with their beliefs and values. Potential options for services to reinforce spiritual wellness include mindfulness meditation groups, interfaith chaplaincies, and even yoga classes or access to nature. Ability to comply with dietary restrictions or other religious practices, as well as proximity to faith- or denomination-specific places of worship, can also factor into youths’ spiritual wellness.

Areas of Focus	Potential Partners or Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose, value, and meaning in life with or without organized religion • Feeling a connection between life/activities and beliefs/values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mindfulness Meditation classes or guided groups • Interfaith Chaplaincies • HUD Center for Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships https://www.hud.gov/offices/fbci

Environmental

Environmental wellness includes understanding how one’s social, natural, and built environments affect their health and well-being. For example, FYI youth in warm regions may require access to a cooling center or public pool in the summer. PHAs in other areas of the country should assess any regional or locality-specific environmental risk factors such as air quality or natural disasters. Environmental wellness further includes awareness of the effects of our daily habits on the physical environment. Consider services that help youth save money through sustainable practices, reducing their costs and environmental footprint simultaneously. Finally, ensuring access to nature through public parks or zoos, community gardens, outdoor recreation facilities, and/or other accessible green spaces is a key factor for supporting environmental wellness.

Areas of Focus	Potential Partners or Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social, natural, or built environment positively affecting health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor Recreation Centers or Sports Leagues • Community Garden or Community Supported

	Agriculture (CSA) membership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public parks, nature preserves, etc.
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Justice System Involvement ¹⁰

In addition to utilizing the eight Dimensions of Wellness framework in identifying supportive services for youth, consider a cross-systems lens focusing on justice. This section will consider opportunities to identify justice-related services to serve youth and to develop working relationships in the justice system.

Areas of Focus	Potential Partners or Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to address past, present, and/or potential law enforcement involvement • Legal support, including around lease requirements, benefits programs enrollment, and more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Service Providers • Community-based diversion or rehabilitation programs • Juvenile and Adult Justice System advocates

Justice involvement is both a cause and consequence of youth homelessness. Youth involved with the justice system are especially vulnerable to housing instability, and youth experiencing homelessness are exposed to multiple risk factors for becoming involved with law enforcement and the justice system. Partnerships across both the juvenile justice system and adult justice system can help identify a range of appropriate supportive services for youth. Below is more detail on some key Justice system partners to consider engaging when identifying services for youth:

Legal service providers such as legal aid networks and providers can support FYI youth in navigating the justice system and accessing services to address their legal needs either during their involvement in the justice system or after to improve their ability to attain housing and employment.

Community-based diversion and rehabilitation programs can help FYI youth avoid interactions with the justice system and provide stabilizing supports to address housing instability and homelessness among justice-involved youth.

Juvenile defenders, court-appointed special advocates, and civil legal service providers can also play an important role in diverting youth from court involvement and partnering with homelessness advocates and service providers to help identify appropriate services to prevent youth homelessness.

Juvenile Justice State Advisory Groups can help craft effective responses to juvenile crime and justice involvement, prevent youth from entering or reentering the juvenile and criminal justice systems, and establish collaborative relationships with local systems.

Probation and parole officers are vital partners for serving youth at risk of or experiencing homelessness when justice system involvement cannot be avoided. They can help connect justice-involved youth to case management and comprehensive transition planning, including addressing long-term housing stability and other needs (e.g., mental health, substance use).

¹⁰<https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Partnerships-with-Justice-System-Partners-Lessons-from-YHDP-Communities.pdf>

Resources

- HUD Webpage for Foster Youth to Independence
https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/fyi
- Foster Youth to Independence Program (FYI): Strategies for Engaging Youth Participants In Accessing Resources Topic Guide
- Foster Youth to Independence Program (FYI): Developing and Maintaining Effective Partnerships to Serve Youth Topic Guide
- CoC and YHDP Cross-System Collaborations Resources
<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6788/coc-yhdp-cross-system-collaborations/>
- Criteria and Benchmarks for Achieving the Goal of Ending Family Homelessness. (2018). United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH). <https://www.usich.gov/tools-for-action/criteria-andbenchmarks-for-ending-youth-homelessness/>
- Building Partnerships to Support Stable Housing for Child Welfare-Involved Families and Youth. (2019). Child Welfare Information Gateway.
https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/bulletins_housing.pdf
- Efforts by child welfare agencies, local communities, and federal agencies to end family and youth homelessness. (2017). United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/policy-guidance/im-17-03>
- Helping Families Involved in the Child Welfare System Achieve Housing Stability: Implementation of the Family Unification Program in Eight Sites. (2015). Urban Institute.
<https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/41621/2000105-Helping-Families-Involved-inthe-Child-Welfare-System-Achieve-Housing-Stability.pdf>
- Cross System Collaboration. Child Welfare Capacity Building Center for States.
<https://capacity.childwelfare.gov/states/focus-areas/cross-system-collaboration/>

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