

RESEARCH REPORT

An Examination of the Family Unification Program for Youth

Understanding Its Use and Areas for Improvement

Michael Pergamit
URBAN INSTITUTE

Sarah Prendergast
URBAN INSTITUTE

Amelia Coffey
URBAN INSTITUTE

Shannon Gedo
URBAN INSTITUTE

Lauren Morgan
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-
ST. LOUIS

Zackaria Ali
URBAN INSTITUTE

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Michael Pergamit, Sarah Prendergast, Amelia Coffey, Shannon Gedo, and Zackaria Ali
URBAN INSTITUTE

Lauren Morgan
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST. LOUIS

SUBMITTED TO

Kelly Jedd McKenzie and Maria Woolverton, project officers
Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation
Administration for Children and Families
US Department of Health and Human Services

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SUBMITTED BY

Michael Pergamit, principal investigator
Urban Institute
500 L'Enfant Plaza SW
Washington, DC 20024

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Executive Summary

Young people commonly experience changes in housing as they transition to adulthood. Young people aging out of foster care, however, may not have the support of family members or other adults to help them navigate the challenges inherent in securing housing. As a result, many young people aging out of foster care experience homelessness. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers the Family Unification Program (FUP), which provides Housing Choice Vouchers to eligible families who are involved with the child welfare system. FUP also provides vouchers to eligible young people who have aged out of foster care or will do so in the near future. In this report, we refer to this aspect of FUP as FUP for Youth (hereafter FUPY).

This report focuses on FUPY and describes results from a mixed-methods study of 2018 FUP voucher awardees. As a national program, FUPY offers an opportunity to prevent homelessness for young people formerly in foster care and help them transition to independent living. The study focused on understanding how FUP partnerships design their local programs to serve young people. Program elements studied included the nature of the FUP partnerships; the method of identifying and referring eligible young people; the voucher issuance process; support for young people's housing search, leasing, and moving in; and other services offered to help young people achieve their personal goals. Finally, we consider the extent to which FUPY is ready for a rigorous impact evaluation and conclude that the program's theory of change needs further refinement. The study's results serve as a guide toward developing a theory of change that can be used to strengthen the program and better position the program for future evaluations.

Key Findings

We conducted a survey with FUP liaisons from 2018 FUP voucher awardee agencies and on-site interviews with representatives from a limited number of partnerships that administer the program. Each partnership consists of a public housing agency (PHA), a public child welfare agency (PCWA), and a local Continuum of Care (CoC) agency, the agency leading the homelessness system. HUD requires each partner to participate in various activities to administer FUP to young people. We describe these activities in detail throughout this report and summarize them in the sections below.

Partnership Collaboration, Training, and Communication

In our survey, we asked FUP partnerships how they are structured and how often they train one another, meet, and communicate. In general, the partnerships tended to meet the training and meeting requirements for FUP. Among the six awardees that participated in our site visits, partnership structures varied. In some cases, the CoC did not play a major role in implementing FUPY, while in other partnerships it took on a larger role. The PCWA was primarily responsible for identifying young people for FUPY at most sites, though at fewer sites the PHA and CoC assisted with this process. Site visits suggested that participation among partners varies depending on how many vouchers the partnership has left to allocate. That is, as vouchers are allocated, partners may become less active.

Identification, Referral, and Eligibility

One way PHAs identify eligible young people is by reviewing their Housing Choice Voucher waiting lists; however, we found that less than half of PHAs in our survey had done so. Most PCWAs identified eligible young people through child welfare caseworkers and independent living workers; fewer did so through PHAs or CoCs. Though CoCs were introduced to the partnership model with the 2018 round of vouchers to identify young people who had already aged out of the foster care system, we learned that CoCs may not always play a large role in identifying young people eligible for FUP. About half of the PCWAs and CoCs in our survey said they refer all potentially eligible young people for FUP. Those that do not refer all potentially eligible young people, or did not know whether or not they do, were more likely to refer young people if they were homeless or precariously housed or, for PCWAs, if they were pregnant or parenting.

Application and Voucher Allocation

Once young people are identified as eligible for FUP, they submit an application to the PHA, which makes the final determination of whether to allocate a voucher. Through site visits, we heard that the application process can sometimes create barriers for young people. Though FUP vouchers have historically been used for families, our survey findings demonstrated that the majority of PHAs were also serving young people with 2018 vouchers. Most PHAs and PCWAs, however, did not set aside a specific number or share of their vouchers for young people.

Housing Search and Selection

After vouchers are allocated, young people begin the housing search and selection process. PHAs give young people a specific amount of time to search for housing, which we found varies by PHA. FUP does not specify which partner should provide housing search and selection services, and we learned that all three partners may provide these services, depending on the partnership. Though some partnerships said they encouraged young people to locate housing in low-poverty neighborhoods, site visits suggested this can be challenging depending on the housing market and amount of housing available to young people. We found that housing search and selection services provided to young people receiving FUP vouchers are generally provided to other young people aging out of foster care as well.

Tenancy Approval, Lease Signing, and Move-In

Once young people have found a housing unit, they seek approval from the PHA, sign a lease, and move in. Survey findings demonstrated that most young people request tenancy for housing units that meet PHA quality inspections and rent guidelines. Most PCWAs offer financial assistance as young people move in, such as help paying for security deposits, utility deposits, and furniture or housewares. PCWAs and CoCs in our survey varied in whether they attend the lease signing. PHAs said that young people aging out of foster care tended to require a similar amount of time to lease a unit as other Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher participants. Most PHAs said that young people are able to sign a lease before the PHA-set time limit to do so expires, and if they do not, the PHAs often offer extensions. However, the survey and site visits also found that some young people experience challenges securing a lease before their voucher term expires. In response to the survey, some common reasons PHAs said young people may not enter into a lease were that they do not show up for their briefing or they do not complete their application. Interviews revealed that it is also difficult for young people to meet or maintain eligibility requirements, such as locating necessary documentation. Our survey found that landlords and property managers typically view case management support and vouchers as factors in favor of leasing to FUP participants. Conversely, site visits revealed that landlords often have negative perceptions of leasing to young people, which can be a barrier.

Supportive Services Offered during Voucher Term

Young people may be offered pre- or post-move counseling to help them understand their rights and responsibilities, budget for rent, work with landlords, and select housing in low-poverty neighborhoods. Additionally, HUD requires PCWAs or an agency they contract with to offer young people various types

of supportive services for at least 18 months after they move into their unit. Our survey found that partners provide pre-move counseling. Nearly all PCWAs provide or contract with an agency to provide supportive services to young people. Site visits suggested that the extent and nature of these services likely varies by partnership and that, at some sites, the extent to which young people received the services depended on their reaching out to providers to ask for them. This variation may influence the success young people have in overcoming barriers to maintaining their housing. Further, few partners provide transition services to help young people as they approach the end of their maximum of 36 months of rental assistance.

Implementation Context

In addition to variation in the way the partnership is structured, variation in context may also shape the way the program is implemented, including federal and state policies on extending foster care beyond age 18, the local housing market, and other public housing options available to young people. The local housing market in particular was mentioned in both the survey and the site visits as a barrier to securing housing.

Partner Perspectives on FUPY

Partners reported that the availability of affordable rental housing created challenges for young people with FUP vouchers. Challenges that CoCs cited differed slightly from those of PHA and PCWA partners, in that the CoCs' biggest challenge tended to be adequate staffing resources. During site visits, most partnerships talked about their collaboration for FUPY as being successful. Though the FUPY voucher time frame had recently been extended to 36 months, PHAs tended to support an even longer voucher period or no time limit at all. Partners also tended to suggest that PCWAs should be allowed to determine the services and the time limit for services, rather than base them on the program requirements.

Implications of the Findings

Overall, this study suggests that the flexibility in implementation may have several implications for future evaluations of the program, particularly related to the program's theory of change. The FUPY theory of change should be refined to develop a clearer connection between the services offered and young people's longer-term outcomes. A process evaluation, combined with engaging awardees using a

Continuous Quality Improvement approach, could help determine which services should be offered, for how long, and by which partner agency. The findings from this study also have implications for the recent Foster Youth to Independence initiative (FYI), including key insights we gained about the ways in which partnerships effectively collaborate to serve young people. A new HUD program operating similarly to FUP, the FYI provides housing vouchers on an as-needed basis, rather than only through competitive allocations, and can apply lessons learned from the experience of FUP partnerships as the initiative expands.

Introduction

The transition to adulthood marks a period of rapid changes for young people. They develop the knowledge and skills necessary to locate and secure housing, identify career and/or educational goals, and maintain or develop social relationships. Many young people develop these skills with the support of family members or other caring adults. This support acts as a safety net that allows young people to transition to adulthood gradually. For young people who have aged out of foster care, however, the transition can be abrupt. Young people who age out of foster care shift from being dependents of the state to being independent young adults (Osgood, Foster, and Courtney 2010), and they may not have social or financial support from family members or other caring adults.

During the transition to adulthood, it is common for young people to live with family members. Around half of US young adults ages 18 to 29 lived with a parent between 2019 and 2020 (Fry, Passel, and Cohn 2020). However, young people aging out of foster care can experience instability and transiency, and they often have difficulty securing suitable housing (Brown and Wilderson 2010; Dworsky 2020). Between 12 and 22 percent of young people formerly in foster care reported having been homeless for at least one night after emancipation (Courtney et al. 2001; Dworsky and Courtney 2009; Pecora et al. 2003). Over the past three decades, federal child welfare policy has responded by significantly increasing the supports available to young people aging out of foster care, particularly through the John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (Chafee).¹ One resource provided for such young people is the Family Unification Program (FUP).

¹ The Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 amended Title IV-E of the Social Security Act to create the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (now the John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood), which is the primary source of federal funding for services to support young people in foster care during their transition to adulthood. The Chafee program has demonstrated that young people aging out of foster care need support across various domains, including financial well-being, housing, education, employment, physical and behavioral health, and social connection. For more information on Chafee, see “John Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood,” Social Security Administration, accessed May 11, 2022, https://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/ssact/title04/0477.htm.

Overview of the Family Unification Program

Under the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program² of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), FUP provides housing assistance to two groups:³

- families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in the imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care, or the delay in discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care
- young people at least age 18 but no older than age 24 who have left foster care or will leave foster care within 90 days, in accordance with a transition plan, and are (or were) homeless or at risk of becoming homeless at age 16 or older

FUP is administered differently for families versus for young people. For families, FUP is a permanent subsidy, but for young people, it is limited to 36 months. The primary purpose of FUP for Youth (FUPY) is to subsidize housing for young people ages 18 to 24 who left foster care at age 16 or older and have not yet secured adequate housing. HUD awards FUP vouchers to public housing agencies (PHAs) that partner with public child welfare agencies (PCWAs) and continuums of care (CoCs) to administer FUP (for families and young people).⁴ A CoC is not a singular organization. Rather, it is a local group, made up of representatives from various community organizations and agencies, which coordinates a housing and service system with the goal of reducing homelessness in a certain geographic area.⁵ These three agencies (which we refer to as the “partners”) together apply for vouchers from HUD through a competitive process.

As part of the application, partners must agree to uphold the program requirements and describe how they will meet these requirements, documented through a memorandum of understanding.⁶ The memorandum may include other partners as well. For example, some FUP partnerships may include

² For more information on the HCV program, see “Housing Choice Vouchers Fact Sheet,” US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), accessed May 11, 2022, https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/about/fact_sheet.

³ For more information on FUP, see “Family Unification Program (FUP),” HUD, accessed May 11, 2022, https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/family.

⁴ Fiscal year 2018 marked the first time that FUP required a CoC as a partner.

⁵ For more information on CoCs, see “CoC Program Interim Rule,” HUD Exchange, July 2012, <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2033/hearth-coc-program-interim-rule/>.

⁶ The requirements for the 2018 vouchers can be found in the 2018 Notice of Funding Availability: “Family Unification Program (FUP),” HUD, accessed May 11, 2022, https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/family.

community-based providers that work directly with young people. Some program requirements are considered “threshold requirements” in that the partners must agree to them for their FUP application to be considered. In addition, partners applying for FUP can describe how they plan to address other rating criteria established by HUD (e.g., providing housing search assistance in low-poverty census tracts). We list the threshold criteria and other rating criteria for the 2018 FUPY awards in appendix A.

Partners have flexibility to decide how to distribute FUP vouchers among eligible families and young people. For example, some FUP partnerships may use vouchers only for families and not allocate any vouchers to young people. As of 2019, about 5 percent of FUP vouchers were being used by young people and 95 percent by families.⁷ Partnerships that serve young people must provide them with the opportunity to receive an array of services for up to 18 months, such as courses on basic life skills and budgeting, counseling on complying with rental lease requirements, job preparation and attainment counseling, and educational and career advancement counseling. However, HUD does not provide funding to the FUP partnership for services.

In July 2019, HUD launched the Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) initiative, which provides housing vouchers to PHAs to prevent or end homelessness among young people under age 25 who have been in foster care.⁸ Originally available only to PHAs that did not have FUP vouchers, FYI was expanded in October 2020 to all PHAs with an existing HCV program. Like FUP, FYI requires a partnership between a PHA and PCWA. PHAs provide the housing vouchers. PHAs can initially request up to 25 FYI vouchers and, if at least 90 percent of these are used, they can request up to 25 more, for a maximum of 50 vouchers in a federal fiscal year. PCWAs refer potential participants to the PHA, verify eligibility, and provide or secure supportive services to help young people achieve self-sufficiency. Unlike FUPY’s 18 months of services, FYI requires PCWAs provide or secure 36 months of services after a youth enters into a housing lease. CoCs and other third parties, such as state and local governments and philanthropists, are encouraged to participate, both by assisting in the identification

⁷ For more information on FUP vouchers, see HUD Office of Public and Indian Housing, “Tenant Protection Vouchers for Foster Youth to Independence Initiative,” notice PIH 2019-20 (HA) to office directors of public housing, regional directors, and public housing agencies, July 26, 2019, <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/PIH-2019-20.pdf>.

⁸ For more information on FYI, see “FYI Vouchers for the Foster Youth to Independence Initiative,” HUD, accessed May 11, 2022, https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/fyi. For the most recent program rules, see HUD Office of Public and Indian Housing, “Foster Youth to Independence Initiative,” notice PIH 2021-26 to directors of HUD regional and field offices of public housing and agencies that administer the Housing Choice Voucher Program, September 3, 2021, <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2021-26pihn.pdf>.

of young people and by matching young people to services. At the end of this report, we discuss the implications of our findings on FUPY for the FYI initiative.

Though a process for FUPY implementation is prescribed, little is known about how FUPY works in practice. A 2014 study (Dion et al. 2014) found that FUP is a valuable resource, but it is not commonly used for young people. The report established that a few factors may contribute to the limited use of FUP for young people, including high turnover rates for young people compared with families, whose vouchers have no time limit, and few youth referrals from PCWAs. The study established that the lack of referrals was not because of lack of demand.

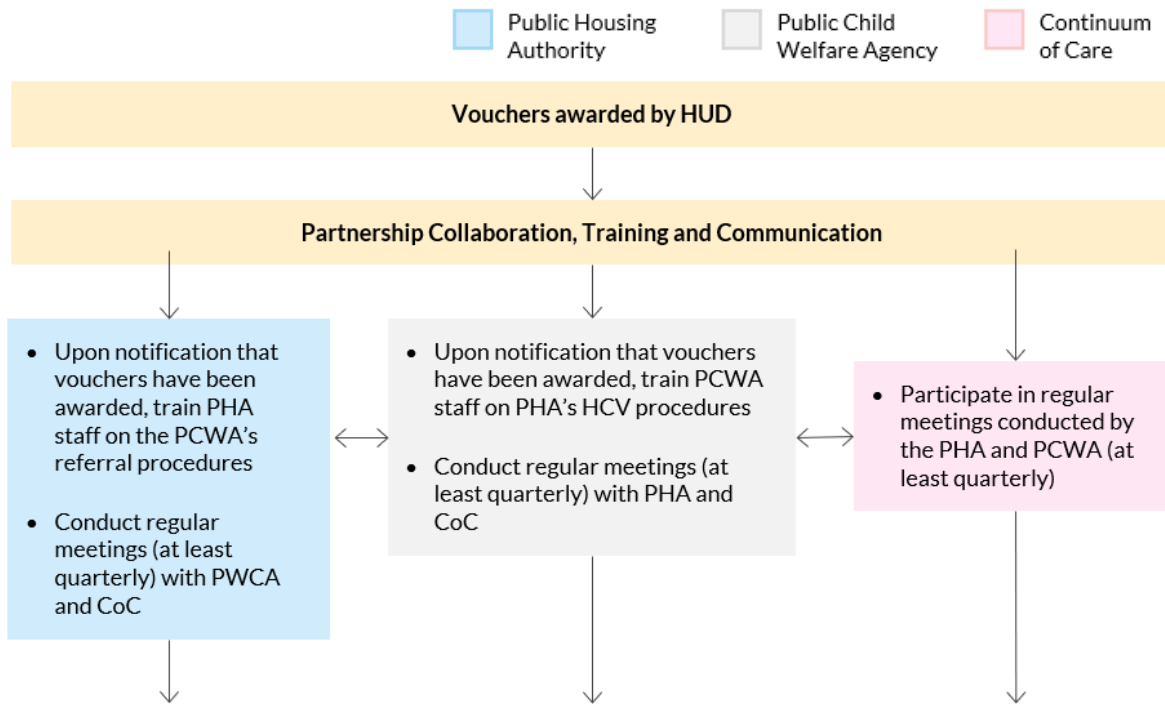
Since the 2014 study, several changes have occurred in FUPY and in US foster care provision generally:

- The maximum age of youth eligibility for FUP increased from 21 to 24, and the length of time FUP vouchers can be used by young people increased from 18 to 36 months.
- The CoC became a required partner in the local FUP program, to aid identification of eligible young people no longer in foster care.
- Many more states have extended foster care to age 21, and states with extended foster care can now use Chafee funds to support young people to age 23. Thirty percent of Chafee funds can be spent on housing.

Implementation of FUPY

Figure 1 illustrates the way FUPY may work in practice, given HUD's requirements (which are also listed in appendix A). PCWA activities are in gray, PHA in blue, and CoC in pink.

FIGURE 1
FUPY Service Delivery Flow Chart



Identification, Referral, and Eligibility

Public Housing Authority (PHA)

- Review youth certified by PCWA as eligible for FUP
- Check whether referred youth are on HCV waiting list
- If they are, serve them in the order of the waiting list
- If not, place them on the waiting list
- If waiting list is closed, reopen it to place them on it

Public Child Welfare Agency (PCWA)

- Establish and implement a system to identify FUP-eligible youth within agency's caseload
- Review active caseload 1x/month
- Provide referrals to PHA within 30 days of voucher availability
- Prescreen youth for voucher eligibility
- Establish a system to identify youth not currently within the agency's caseload in cooperation with CoC

Continuum of Care (CoC)

- Integrate the prioritization and referral process for FUP-eligible youth into the CoC's coordinated entry process
- Refer youth to PCWA to determine if eligible for FUP

Referral and Certification Process:

- Check whether any youth 18 to 24 on the HCV waiting list are living in shelters or on the street and might qualify for FUP
 - If so, refer to PCWA
- Establish system to review referrals from PHA and CoC
- Provide written certification to PHA that a youth qualifies as FUP-eligible youth

FIGURE 1 (CONTINUED)

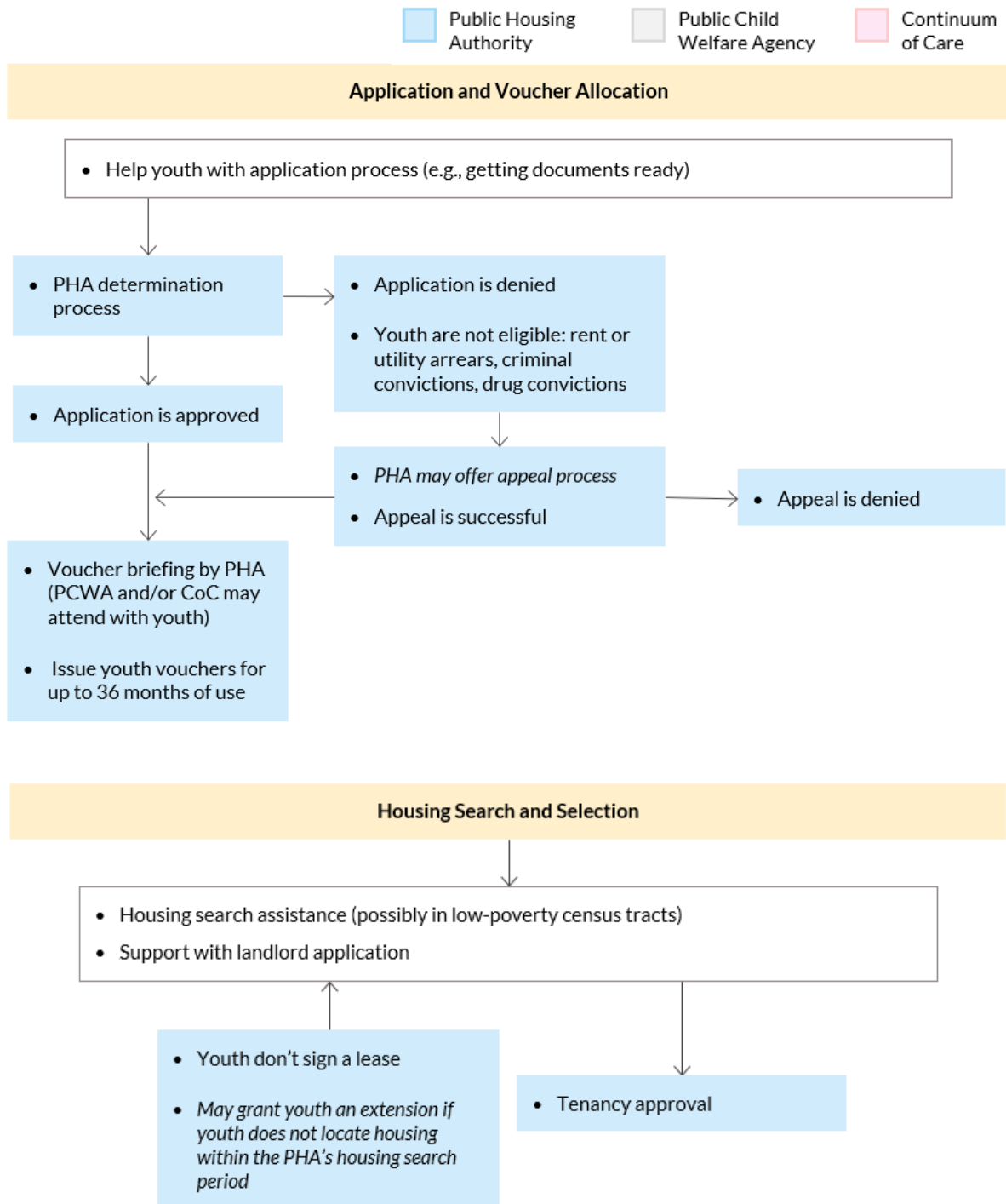
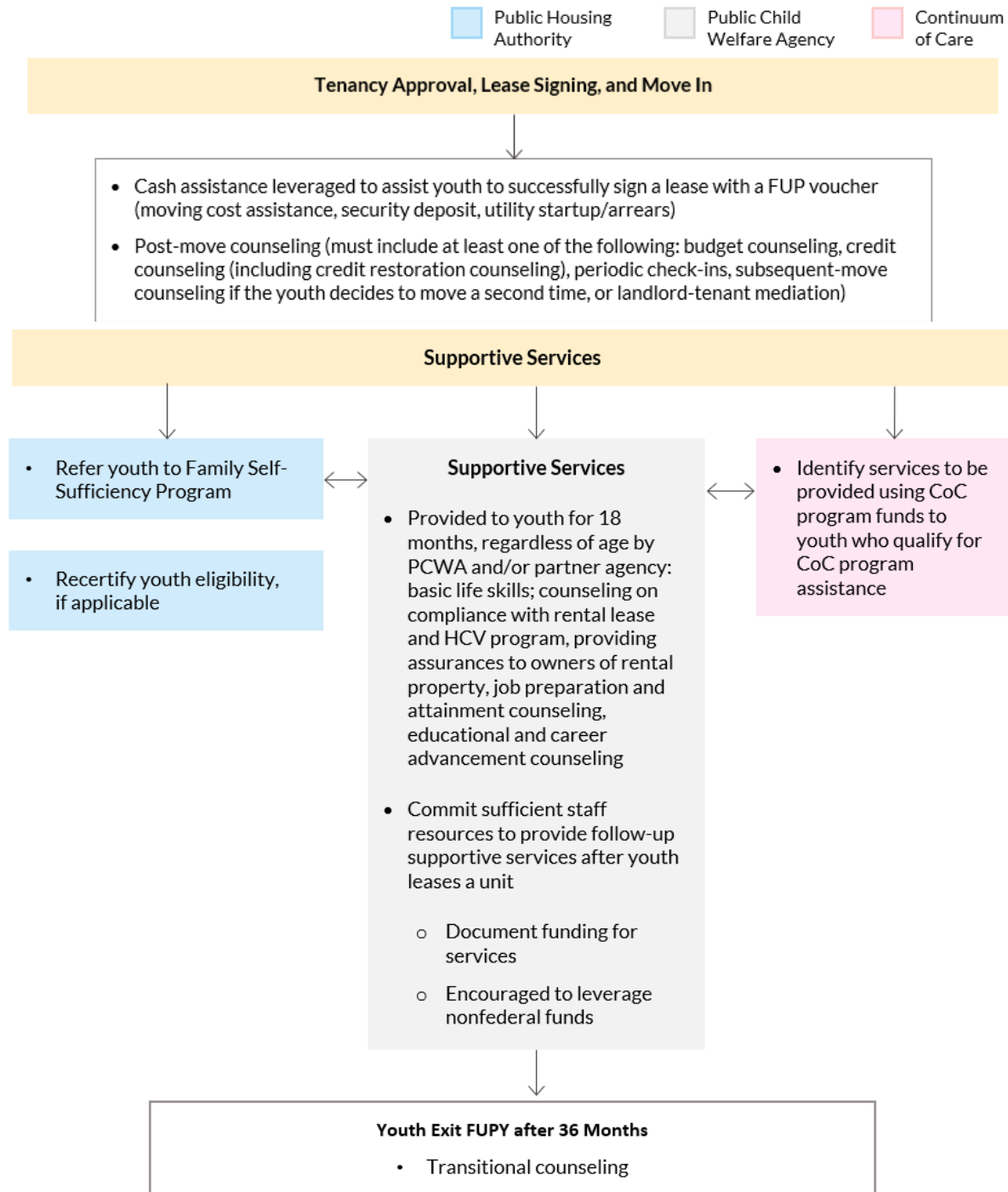


FIGURE 1 (CONTINUED)



Source: The FUPY Service Delivery Flow Chart (on this and the next three pages) is the authors' representation of the FUPY process based on HUD's Notice of Funding Availability ("Family Unification Program Notice of Funding Availability for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018: FR-6100-N-41," April 26, 2018, https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/FUPNOFA2017_2018FR-6100-N-41.pdf) and interviews with local FUP staff members.

Study Purpose

The FUPY program has never gone through a rigorous impact evaluation to determine if it is successful at reducing homelessness among young people formerly in foster care and launching them on a successful transition to adulthood. To consider what is needed for a future evaluation, this study builds on prior research to document FUPY implementation practices among 2018 FUP awardees. We provide a point-in-time description of FUP awardees' experiences with issuing FUP vouchers and providing services to young people, noting the services required by HUD. We complement survey findings with qualitative data collected during site visits with a group of FUP awardees. Throughout the report, we compare what FUP awardees say they are doing in practice with HUD's requirements as illustrated in the service delivery chart (figure 1). We do not intend this report to represent all FUP awardees' experiences, as our analysis is limited to those that received 2018 vouchers. Our survey and site visits were limited to the three partners involved in administering FUP, the PHA, PCWA, and CoC; however, there may be other organizations involved in administering the program that our survey and site visits did not capture.

Research Questions

Our research questions closely follow the FUPY process outlined in figure 1 and include questions that help summarize what we have learned, to inform future outcome or impact evaluations of FUPY.

Partnership Collaboration, Training, and Communication

- How are partnerships between key FUPY agencies structured?

Identification, Referral, and Eligibility

- Which young people are targeted for FUP by referring partners?
- How are referring partners identifying eligible young people?
- How are partners prioritizing young people for referrals?

Application and Voucher Allocation

- How many young people are served with FUP vouchers?
- What happens during the process of awarding vouchers?

Housing Search and Selection

- What is the housing search and selection process like?
- What types of housing search services are provided along with the FUPY housing subsidy?

Tenancy Approval, Lease Signing, and Move-In

- What share of young people who receive FUP vouchers sign a lease?
- What are the barriers and facilitators to a youth signing a lease?
- What is the tenancy approval and leasing process like?

- What share of young people maintain their housing?
- What types of move-in and move-out services are provided along with the FUP housing subsidy?

Supportive Services Offered during Voucher Term

- What supportive services are offered during the voucher term? Who is providing these services and how does that organization approach service provision?
- Do agencies provide transitional counseling as young people approach the end of 36 months of rental assistance?
- Do young people participate in the PHA's Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program?

Implementation Context

- How does context shape the FUP program at each site?

Partner Perspectives on FUPY

- What challenges and progress have partners had with FUPY?
- What are partners' perspectives on FUPY policy and practice?

Implications

- What can we learn to inform a future evaluation of how FUP impacts young people's outcomes (e.g., education, employment, well-being)?
- How do our findings inform the FYI initiative?

Approach

We conducted a mixed-methods study that included a survey of all 2018 FUP awardees and interviews of stakeholders involved with a selection of these FUP partnerships.

Quantitative Methods

In November 2018, HUD awarded 3,083 vouchers to 61 FUP partnerships.⁹ In May 2020, we administered a web-based survey to FUP liaisons at 61 PHAs, 48 PCWAs, and 56 CoCs in communities that applied for and were awarded FUP vouchers during the 2018 fiscal year award season.¹⁰ HUD provided us with the proposals from all 2018 awardees, from which we identified all FUP partners and their liaisons. The number of PHAs is greater than the number of PCWAs and CoCs because the latter agencies often work with multiple PHAs to administer FUP. For example, a state-administered PCWA may work with several city, county, or regional PHAs in the state. The majority of surveys were completed by September 2020.

We developed custom surveys for each type of partner (PHA, PCWA, or CoC) to gather information about their respective responsibilities in implementing FUPY, the types of services they provide to young people with FUP vouchers, young people's experiences in the program, and the partnerships' functioning.

Survey response rates by partner type are listed in table 1. In calculating response rates, a response was considered "complete" if the respondent answered all sections of the survey that we determined were necessary to understand the organization's FUPY process. However, our analysis sample for this report included partners that gave "any response" (i.e., answered at least one question on the survey). Of our analysis sample, 8 PHAs reported not serving young people with FUP vouchers and therefore were taken directly to the end of the survey (skipping questions involving FUPY). For response rates, these are considered complete responses. The PHA findings in this report include responses from 42 PHAs that serve young people.

⁹ For a list of the 2018 awardees, see "HUD Awards \$30 Million to Help Children in Foster Care" (news release), HUD, November 21, 2018, <https://archives.hud.gov/news/2018/pr18-139.cfm>.

¹⁰ One PCWA was unable to complete the survey online and completed it by phone.

TABLE 1
Survey Response Rates

	Total eligible	Any response	Complete response*	Response rate based on complete responses*
PHAs	61	50	47	77.0%
PCWAs	48	43	39	81.3%
CoCs	56	35	30	53.6%

Source: 2018 Family Unification Program voucher awardees survey.

* In calculating response rates, responses were considered complete if respondents answered all sections relevant to their own FUPY processes.

At the end of the field period, at least one partner from all 61 awardees, representing 24 states and the District of Columbia, had responded to the survey. Table 2 shows the partnership breakdown of survey responses among the 61 awardees.

TABLE 2
Total Awardees Represented

Survey response*	Number
PHA only	4
PCWA only	3
CoC only	0
PHA and PCWA	9
PHA and CoC	2
PCWA and CoC	8
All three partners	35
Total awardees	61

Source: 2018 Family Unification Program voucher awardees survey.

* Partial and complete responses are included.

In most cases, more than one partner responded to the survey, and in some cases, the PHA had multiple CoC or PCWA partners. For table 2, some PCWAs and CoCs were counted as representing more than one FUP partnership. Importantly, in every case, the PHA and/or PCWA responded. The majority of PCWAs we surveyed had one PHA and one CoC partner (table C.1 in appendix C). However, some PCWAs said they partner with multiple PHAs or CoCs. For this survey, we asked each PCWA to respond to questions about its partnership with the PHA to which it most often refers clients.

In some cases, we report on paired findings from the PCWAs and the PHA partners they refer clients to most often. Of the 44 possible PHA-PCWA partner pairs listed in table 2 (35 with all three partners and 9 with both PHA and PCWA partners), 36 were primary partners. Of these, 32 had served

young people with FUP vouchers. Thus, the paired findings include a total of 32 primary PHA and PCWA partner pairs.

Qualitative Methods

Site Visits

Our analysis of survey data informed our site visits. We selected 15 partnerships to participate based on several criteria, including geographic diversity, assessed PHA-PCWA partnership quality, and reported the number of young people served. We ultimately conducted site visits with 6 partnerships. We oversampled in case any partnership declined to participate. The selection process is described in detail in appendix B. In total, we reached out to 42 agency staff across 6 partnerships, and 11 young people across 2 partnerships. We conducted interviews and focus groups with 19 agency staff and 2 young people. Although we intended the partnerships we selected for site visits to vary on a range of characteristics, we considered only those sites that had referred at least 20 young people for FUP. This means that our site visit findings, particularly about services provided to young people, may not generalize to all FUP partnerships.

We conducted 60-minute interviews with key staff, including FUP liaisons plus agency administrators and/or program managers, at PHAs, PCWAs, and CoCs, as well as at additional community partner organizations that provide key services to FUPY participants. We also conducted one 90-minute focus group with three FUPY case managers at the main service provider for young people involved in FUP in one of the partnerships. Because of staff capacity limitations at FUP partner agencies, we were unable reach all key stakeholders in each partnership. For all interviews and focus groups, we first obtained oral consent to participate and to record the conversation. All interviews were conducted using the videoconferencing platform Zoom. Based on our research questions, we developed semistructured interview protocols to guide conversations with staff and young people. We asked staff about the community context affecting housing for young people; agency staffing; structure and coordination of the FUP partnership; the referral, application, and voucher issuance processes; supportive services offered to young people to assist them with obtaining and using vouchers and to support their independence; and young people's voucher mobility and program exit. For each staff member we interviewed, we targeted the questions most relevant to that person's job position. For young people, we asked about experiences applying for and using the voucher, as well as any supportive services they received.

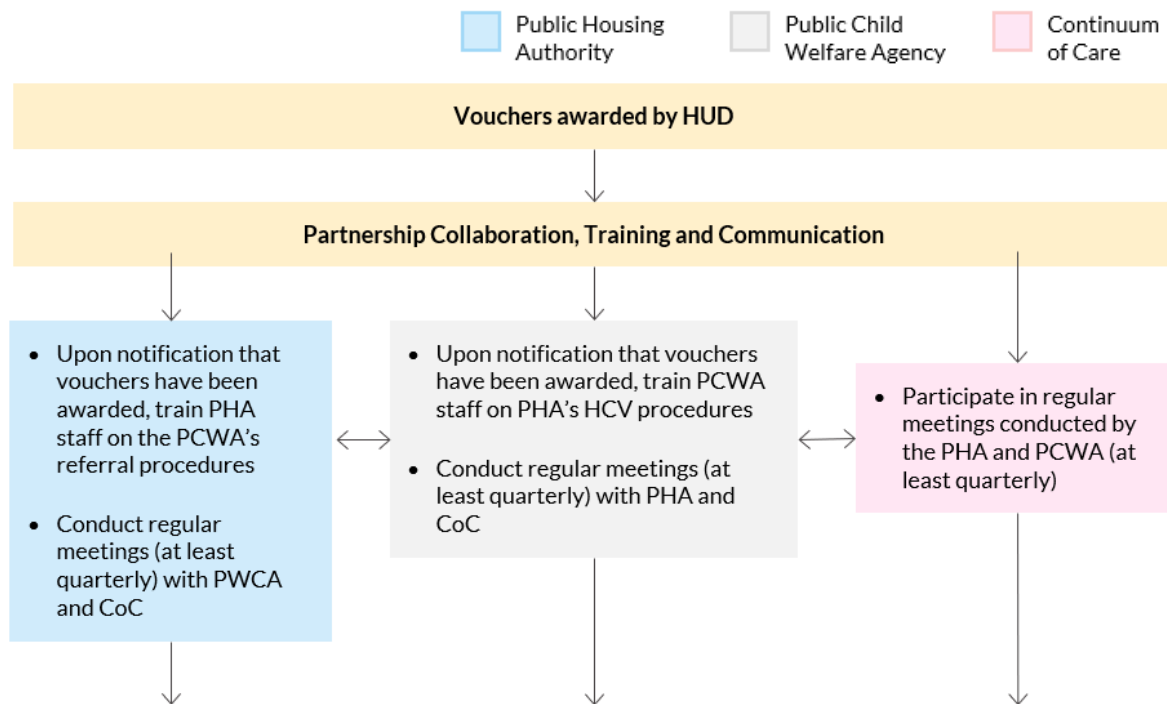
Coding and Analytic Approach

Interviews and focus groups were audio recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using NVivo software. We developed a priori codes based on our interview protocols. Before coding, the team met to complete training on coding approaches and code meanings. We began coding by conducting inter-rater reliability checks. During our analysis, we refined our coding structure based on emergent themes from the data regarding service coordination and the use of FUPY as distinct from the use of FUP for families. After completing coding, we synthesized our coding output, looking at emergent themes and patterns.

Findings

In the following sections, we first review the relevant processes illustrated by the service delivery flow chart (figure 1) and then compare these processes with the practices that were reported by the PHAs, PCWAs, and CoCs in our surveys and site visits. All tables referenced are included in appendix C. The survey targeted relevant questions to each respondent using skip logic; questions that were not applicable to respondents were recorded as “no response.” Respondents had the option to skip individual items or questions on the survey, which were also recorded as “no response.” Thus, the total number of valid responses varies from question to question. We mention the total number of responses as applicable throughout each section and report the count of missing responses in each table included appendix C.

FIGURE 2
Partnership Collaboration, Training, and Communication



Source: The FUPY Service Delivery Flow Chart (of which this is part) is the authors' representation of the FUPY process based on HUD's Notice of Funding Availability ("Family Unification Program Notice of Funding Availability for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018: FR-6100-N-41," April 26, 2018, https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/FUPNOFA2017_2018FR-6100-N-41.pdf) and interviews with local FUP staff members.

The service delivery flow chart above (figure 2, excerpted from figure 1) illustrates the FUP requirements for collaboration, training, and communication among partners. Once FUP vouchers are allocated, the program requires that the PHA, PCWA, and CoC partners participate in training and regular meetings with one another to facilitate the partnership.

How Is the Partnership between the PHA, PCWA, and CoC Structured?

To answer this question, we first discuss survey findings on how often the partnerships train, communicate, and meet with one another. We then discuss how the partnerships we interviewed were structured.

Cross Training

As part of their memorandum of understanding, the PHA and PCWA partners agree to train each other and their CoC partners upon being awarded FUP vouchers. CoCs are not required to provide trainings. FUP requirements are for the PHA to provide training on the HCV process and for PCWAs to provide training on their own referral processes. Nearly all PHAs train PCWA staff members on FUP eligibility, and most also train them on tracking, reporting, and other FUP requirements, as well as the housing search and leasing process (table C.2). More than two-thirds of PHAs said they train the PCWA on all of these topics (table C.3). Most PCWAs confirmed that they receive training on these topics (tables C.4–C.5), but CoCs were more mixed in their responses (table C.6). The majority of PHAs said they provide training on a recurring basis (table C.7), yet few PHA-PCWA partners agreed on how often training actually occurs (table C.8).¹¹ CoCs that said PHAs provided training were mixed in how often the training occurred (table C.9).

PCWAs also provide training to PHAs and CoCs. In general, most PCWAs reported training PHA staff on how the PCWA identifies young people eligible for FUP and how the agency refers these young people to the PHA (table C.10). Such training aligns with the program requirements. Some PCWAs train their partners on additional topics, beyond those required by HUD. For instance, fewer PCWAs, but still a majority, also trained PHA staff on the types of housing search assistance provided to young people eligible for FUP by the agency or a partner agency, the types of supportive services provided to eligible

¹¹ Agreement was calculated as the difference between the PHA and PCWA partners' responses. Partners that responded in the same way were recorded as in "complete agreement."

young people by the agency or a partner agency, and the characteristics and housing needs of young people who age out of foster care. Though the majority of PCWAs said they provide training on all of the topics we asked about (table C.11), PCWAs were nevertheless divided on whether they provide their CoC partner training on these topics (table C.12). In terms of the required topic (i.e., the PCWA's referral and identification process), most said they provide this training to CoCs. However, CoCs were trained on other topics less consistently than PHAs were (tables C.10 and C.12). Most PCWAs said they train PHAs on a recurring basis (table C.13) and more often than required, though close to 30 percent did not know how often. Of the 15 PHA-PCWA partner pairs that both reported the frequency of training by PCWAs, few completely agreed on this point (table C.14). Slightly more than 35 percent of PCWAs said they provided training to CoCs only once after award (table C.15).

Overall, partners appear to meet training requirements, but disagreement across partners on how often trainings occur suggests trainings may not be clearly defined. To understand the potential impact of trainings and where additional training might be beneficial, we asked PHAs and CoCs to rate their familiarity with each PCWA training topic (tables C.16 and C.17). Most PHAs and CoCs were familiar with the topics that PCWAs train them on. Close to 80 percent of PHAs reported that they were familiar with the characteristics of young people aging out of foster care. Interestingly, although most CoCs said they are familiar with the characteristics and housing needs of young people who age out of foster care, few said that PCWAs train them on this topic (table C.18). These topics are not required training topics for FUP; however, they may help PHAs and CoCs become more familiar with young people served by the program, potentially helping them better support young people's ability to find housing and enter into a lease.

Meetings

FUP partners are required to meet at least quarterly. Based on the survey findings, the majority of partners have regular meetings with each other outside of trainings, with most taking place at least quarterly (tables C.19–26). However, a few partners said they meet less frequently (e.g., once or twice a year). Site visit findings suggest that approaches to communication varied both across and within partnerships over time. One FUP partnership staff member we interviewed stated that having formal monthly meetings was essential for the partners to successfully collaborate and communicate:

We talk about “Do we need to meet every month?” Then I think we found out pretty quickly by not meeting monthly that we *do* need to meet monthly—that having that standing dedicated time to really foster that communication or follow up is really important.

In other cases, FUP partnerships we interviewed suggested that they met and collaborated more often when the program first started, but once the vouchers were allocated to young people and

families, the partnerships did not meet as often because of structured program procedures in place. If used for their full term, vouchers for young people last for 36 months; thus, few opportunities may exist for FUP partners to interact over time. Further, in three cases, partner staff we spoke with mentioned that they discuss vouchers administered to both families and young people in the same meetings. Because family vouchers are not time-limited, these respondents explained, this dynamic meant there was even less impetus for partners to meet over time. In a few cases, staff stated that reduced meeting time made the partnership feel less robust because staff relationships weakened, possibly reducing partners' ability to work together to serve young people effectively.

Communication

No specific FUP requirements dictate how often partners must communicate outside of regular meetings, though according to survey responses, most communicate monthly or more frequently (tables C.27–C.29). **Aligning with the survey findings that many partnerships communicated often, the majority of the FUP partners we spoke with emphasized that ongoing communication was essential for these partnerships to coordinate services, check for eligibility, send referrals, and support young people. One FUP service provider described acting as a liaison for young people, checking in with the PHA partner on the housing process:**

I think the communication with us is great. I feel like sometimes with the clients that we work with, they'll say, "Oh, I haven't heard from housing for a long time." Then I'll check in with [the PHA], and then they're really quick to get back to me. I don't know their protocol [on] reaching out to clients, but I feel like the email from us makes it go better. If a youth is struggling, [he or she] contacts me, and then I contact [the PHA].

In contrast, we also heard in site visit interviews that some partners did not communicate frequently. Similar to what we heard about the frequency of partnership meetings, we heard that the frequency of overall communication varied at times based on how many unused vouchers agencies had. Some service partners are more directly involved in the leasing process and less likely to be involved after the lease is signed, minimizing the communication between them and the other partnership members when no additional vouchers are available.

Working Relationships

The majority of PHAs and PCWAs said they worked with each other more often as a result of FUP, though about 20 percent of PHAs and 11 percent of PCWAs said that the working relationship has not changed since they joined FUP (tables C.30 and C.31). The majority of PCWAs and PHAs were aligned in their

assessments of their working relationships (table C.32). The number of working relationships that were unchanged since receipt of the 2018 FUP award could indicate that the partnerships were already strong. Interview respondents from three different partnerships emphasized their belief in the importance of establishing relationships and communicating about FUPY even before a referral is made:

I think having those open communication lines and building those relationships has been really pivotal for us, and I think that's going to be the key to getting in these new referrals that we need as well. We've focused so heavily on where the communication line is post-referral; now I think we need to build up those communication lines pre-referral. We have to figure out how to put people in the processes since we've figured out how to do the processes.

Structure

Each site we interviewed had a different structural approach to administering FUPY. For example, some partnerships engaged other service providers (table 3). As mentioned above, one limitation of our survey is that we did not capture additional service providers' perspectives. Yet, as our site visits demonstrate, some outside service providers may be more engaged with young people receiving FUP services than the PHA, PCWA, or CoC partners themselves.

Table 3 shows that the partnerships tended to vary in terms of the involvement of CoCs and other community partners (besides the PHA, PCWA, and CoC partners) in implementing FUP. However, PHAs tended to play a similar role across the FUP sites we interviewed, approving the FUP applications, conducting formal eligibility screenings, and issuing the vouchers to young people based on HUD's guidelines. Depending on the site, some outside service providers help young people navigate the lease-signing and housing maintenance process. Most PCWAs we interviewed provide direct referral coordination for all sites. Almost all of these PCWAs do a prescreening for eligibility before referring young people to the PHA. Some also provide services such as application help.

Overall, the FUP partners tended to train, meet, and communicate as required. However, fewer CoCs than PCWAs said they were trained on various topics. As mentioned above, during site visits we learned that CoCs were not always heavily involved in FUPY. This could be one reason for the mixed findings related to CoC trainings, along with the fact that CoCs are a new partner for FUP. Site visit findings suggest that many partnerships are not deeply involving their CoCs in practice. In some partnerships, the referral and screening process is primarily conducted by the PHA and PCWA. At one site we interviewed, although partners trained each other when vouchers were first awarded, no consistent trainings now occur, and communication occurs only when the partners have additional vouchers to offer, which typically does not involve the CoC. Site visit interviews also underscored the

importance of regular communication and meetings, even before young people are referred to FUP, during the time when eligible young people are identified.

TABLE 3

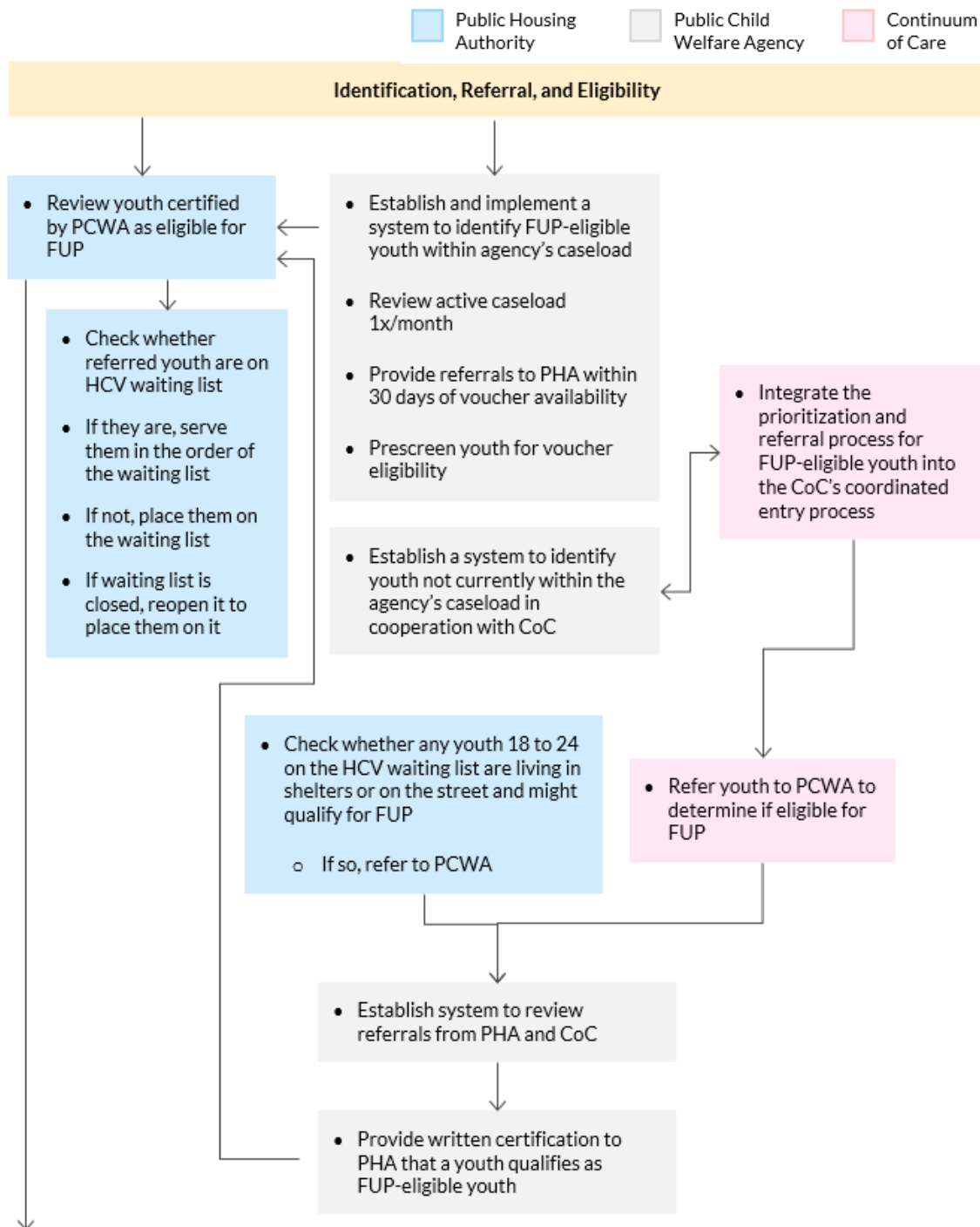
Variation in Structures of Visited FUPY Partnerships

	CoC involvement	Outside community partners	Other partnership details
Site 1	Limited involvement in partnership	Some service providers in the area provide services to young people also served by FUP, but no direct coordination for FUP occurs.	PCWA is the sole referring agency; service providers cannot directly refer young people for FUP.
Site 2	Limited involvement in partnership	Main youth services agency in the county provides supportive services to young people with filling out their applications and with finding and maintaining housing.	
Site 3	Limited involvement in partnership	One main agency provides aftercare services and assists young people with their applications and with finding and maintaining housing.	
Site 4	Limited involvement in partnership	Contracted service provider is the main entity doing prescreening and referral of young people to PHA.	PCWA does not handle FUPY referrals and prescreening process, as it does at other sites.
Site 5	Heavily involved in partnership. Manages coordinated entry system but uses a more informal process to identify and refer young people. Coordinates with many service providers.	Different contracted service agencies provide different services depending on young people's needs.	
Site 6	Heavily involved in partnership. Manages and uses formal coordinated entry system and referral process to identify young people. Coordinates with one main service provider based on young people's needs.	An outside community provider is the main aftercare supportive service provider for case management. It also refers the young people most in need through a formal coordinated entry system.	

Source: 2018 Family Unification Program voucher awardees survey.

Identification, Referral, and Eligibility

FIGURE 3
Identification, Referral, and Eligibility



Source: The FUPY Service Delivery Flow Chart (of which this is part) is the authors' representation of the FUPY process based on HUD's Notice of Funding Availability ("Family Unification Program Notice of Funding Availability for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018: FR-6100-N-41," April 26, 2018, https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/FUPNOFA2017_2018FR-6100-N-41.pdf) and interviews with local FUP staff members.

Each partner plays an important role in identifying young people who are eligible for the program, as illustrated in the identification, referral, and eligibility service delivery flow chart (figure 3, excerpted from figure 1). In most cases, the PCWA is central to the referral process in that its staff must identify young people who have left foster care or will be leaving it soon and refer them to the partner PHA for FUP. Site visits demonstrated that in some cases another partner (e.g., a community nonprofit organization, as shown in table 3) may fulfill this role. The PCWA also reviews referrals from CoCs and PHAs, and certifies to PHAs that young people meet program eligibility requirements (e.g., that they have left or will leave foster care). The CoCs were included in the FUP partnership to help PCWAs and PHAs identify young people who are FUP-eligible after they have left foster care and are homeless. However, as we discuss, our site visits suggest that this may not always be the way the process works in practice.

How Do Partners Identify FUP-Eligible Young People?

To learn how partners identify young people eligible for FUP, our surveys asked each partner about its identification processes. Because CoCs were newly introduced to the FUP partnership in 2018, we also asked their staff what their main motivations were for deciding to refer eligible young people to a PCWA. Among the various responses, the two most common were the HUD requirement that FUP partnerships include a CoC and the fact that addressing the housing needs of young people is a priority for the CoC or community (table C.33).

PHAs are required to determine whether any young person ages 18 to 24 on their HCV waiting lists are living in shelters or on the street and might qualify for FUPY. However, less than half of PHAs reported that they do so (table C.34). PCWAs might identify young people through their agencies' caseworkers or by receiving referrals from their PHA or CoC partners. PCWAs may also receive referrals from a variety of other sources in the community. The most common referral pathway for PCWAs in our survey was child welfare caseworkers, followed by independent living workers (table C.35). Less than half of PCWAs said they receive referrals from their PHA partner, and slightly more than half said they receive referrals from their CoC partner. This outcome highlights the PCWAs' central role in identifying young people eligible for FUP and suggests that CoCs may not always play a major role in FUPY. Importantly, more than half of PCWAs said young people refer themselves to the PCWA for FUP. Among CoCs, most young people

eligible for FUP come to their attention through homeless shelters or other homeless service provider agencies, or through youth housing programs (table C.36).

How Do Partners Prioritize Young People for Referrals?

We were interested in understanding how PCWAs and CoCs determine which young people they refer to the PHA. To answer this question, the surveys asked PCWAs and CoCs how they might screen young people before referring them to the PHA.

- The majority of PCWAs prescreen young people for Section 8/HCV eligibility before referring them to their PHA partner for FUPY (table C.37). Prescreening helps PCWAs prioritize young people to refer to the PHA for FUP by ensuring they meet the eligibility criteria. Thus, it can help reduce the number of ineligible referrals made to PHAs. Prioritizing young people with a history of foster care may help young people overcome the supply-related barriers to receiving regular HCVs that young people often face. However, HCV program restrictions, such as federal rules barring many immigrants and local rules barring people with criminal violations, likely render many young people ineligible for FUP vouchers (Coffey, Hahn, and Adams 2021).
- CoCs use vulnerability indexes or triage tools to screen young people, most using one designed specifically for transition-age young people to assess young adults who come through coordinated entry¹² (table C.38). The most common tool CoCs use is the Transition Age Youth–Vulnerability Index–Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool, or TAY-VI-SPDAT¹³ (table C.39). Most CoCs integrate the process for identifying young people eligible for FUP in their coordinated entry and assessment system (table C.40), asking all 18- to 24-year-olds who come through their coordinated entry process whether they have been in foster care (table C.41). The CoCs we interviewed varied in whether they ask young people how old they were when they last exited foster care, whether they aged out or were emancipated from foster care, and where they were in foster care. About half reported that they asked all of these questions, with

¹² Coordinated entry is a process that allocates assistance as effectively as possible so it is easily accessible no matter where or how people present. Coordinated entry processes help communities prioritize assistance based on vulnerability and severity of service needs to ensure that people who need assistance the most can receive it in a timely manner. For more on coordinated entry see “Coordinated Entry Policy Brief,” HUD, last updated December 2, 2015, <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Coordinated-Entry-Policy-Brief.pdf>.

¹³ The TAY-VI-SPDAT was developed by OrgCode Consulting, Corporation for Supportive Housing, Community Solutions, and Eric Rice to assess youth vulnerability and risk for homelessness. For more information about the TAY-VI-SPDAT, see “The Next Step Tool for Homeless Youth,” Corporation for Supportive Housing, June 26, 2015, <https://www.csh.org/2015/06/orgcode-community-solutions-csh-launch-next-step-tool-for-youth/>.

the other half reporting they did not (table C.42). These are important questions to ask to ensure that young people being referred are eligible.

What Percentage of Young People Identified by the PCWA and CoC as Potentially Eligible for FUP Are Referred to the PHA?

Once PCWAs, CoCs, and/or other service providers have identified and prioritized young people, they decide whether to refer them for FUP. More than half of PCWAs refer all potentially eligible young people to their PHA partner for FUP (table C.43). Those that do not refer all potentially eligible young people, or did not know whether they do, varied in the percentages they reported referring to their PHA (table C.44). Similarly, close to half of CoCs said they refer all potentially eligible young people to their PCWA to confirm that they had been in foster care, making them potentially eligible for FUP (table C.45).

Which Young People Are Targeted for FUP?

We asked PCWAs and CoCs that do not refer all potentially eligible young people to FUP (or did not know if they do) about various factors that make them more or less likely to refer a candidate. Some factors included whether the young person was homeless or precariously housed, had ever held a job, was 21 or older, had a mental health or substance use problem, had completed high school, identified as LGBTQ, was pregnant or parenting, or had a disability, among others (table C.46). The most common factors that made PCWAs more likely to refer were whether the young person was pregnant or parenting, or homeless or inadequately housed (the latter a HUD requirement for the program). Overall, CoCs did not report additional targeting criteria beyond being homeless or precariously housed (table C.47).

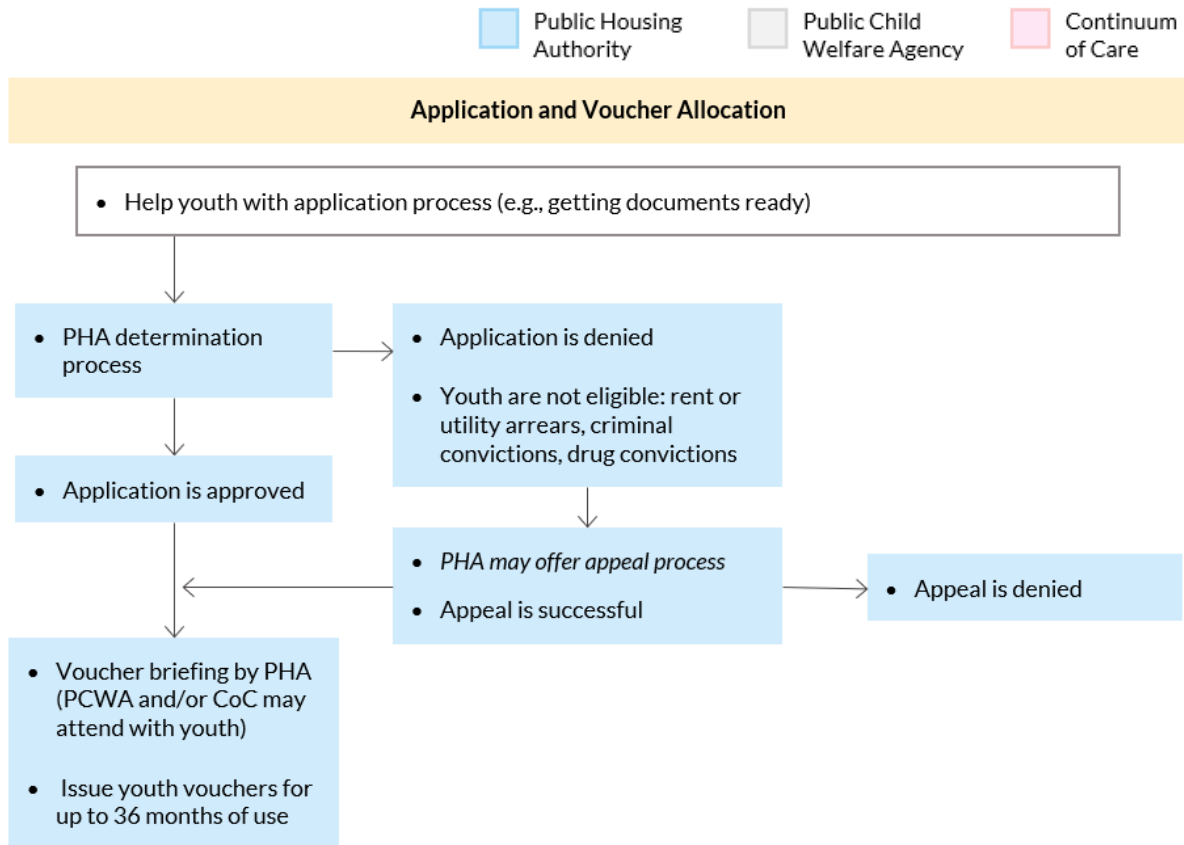
What Percentage of Young People Referred by PCWAs and CoCs Turn Out to Be Eligible?

Of young people referred by PCWAs that reported both the number of young people referred and the number found to be eligible, 86 percent that were referred to the PCWA's main PHA partner were ultimately found eligible (table C.48). PHAs may determine that young people are not eligible for various reasons. The most common reasons reported in our survey were criminal convictions and drug convictions (table C.49). Rent or utility arrears were not a common reason, which is not surprising given the ages of these young people and their history in foster care. CoCs, which refer young people potentially eligible for FUP to their PCWA partner, varied considerably in the percentage of their referrals ultimately found eligible (table C.50).

Application and Voucher Allocation

Once young people are identified as eligible for FUP, they submit an application to the PHA, and the PHA makes the final determination on whether to allocate a voucher (figure 4).

FIGURE 4
Application and Voucher Allocation



Source: The FUPY Service Delivery Flow Chart (of which this is part) is the authors' representation of the FUPY process based on HUD's Notice of Funding Availability ("Family Unification Program Notice of Funding Availability for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018: FR-6100-N-41," April 26, 2018, https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/FUPNOFA2017_2018FR-6100-N-41.pdf) and interviews with local FUP staff members.

Application Process

The FUP application requires young people to submit information from various sources for the PHA to determine whether to provide them with a voucher. Partners may assist young people with completing the application, though it is not a HUD-required service. Further, FUP does not require young people to work or participate in school to be eligible for the program, which ideally reduces barriers to housing.

Our survey did not ask FUP partners the extent to which they assist young people with the application process, but we discussed it in interviews during site visits. Site interviews suggested that despite the program’s focus on decreasing barriers to housing for young people, the application sometimes creates barriers. For instance, a young person we spoke with during site visits told us that, despite receiving significant assistance with the application from a caseworker, the PHA initially denied her application and her caseworker had to intervene on her behalf before she could receive her voucher. This meant that she spent several additional months homeless.

How Many Young People Are Served with FUP Vouchers?

At the time of survey administration, 80 percent of the surveyed PHAs had issued 2018 FUP vouchers to young people (table C.51). Of the 9 PHAs that had not done so in the 2018 round, 2 had in the past (table C.52). Overall, 42 PHAs in our survey sample had issued past or current FUP vouchers to young people.

The number of vouchers issued to young people is generally only a portion of the total number of vouchers that FUP partnerships have available to award because they also administer vouchers to families. Half of PHAs that served young people in our sample were awarded between 1 and 50 FUP vouchers, and half were awarded between 50 and 100 (table C.53).¹⁴ HUD awards FUP vouchers based on the size of the PHA and its identified need for vouchers (i.e., the number of vouchers that its partner PCWA(s) and CoC(s) will need to assist FUP-eligible families and young people over a 12-month period). The minimum possible voucher award under the 2018 Notice of Funding Availability was 5 and the maximum was 100, with actual awards ranging from 10 to 89 per PHA.

Does the PHA or PCWA Set Aside a Specific Number of FUP Vouchers for Young People?

Because nearly all FUP partners serve families, PHAs and/or PCWAs may set aside a specific number or percentage of vouchers for young people. Nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of PHAs in our sample said they did not set aside a specific number of vouchers for young people (table C.54). Of the ten that said they did, seven set aside up to 25 vouchers and three set aside 51 to 75 (table C.55). Half of PCWAs

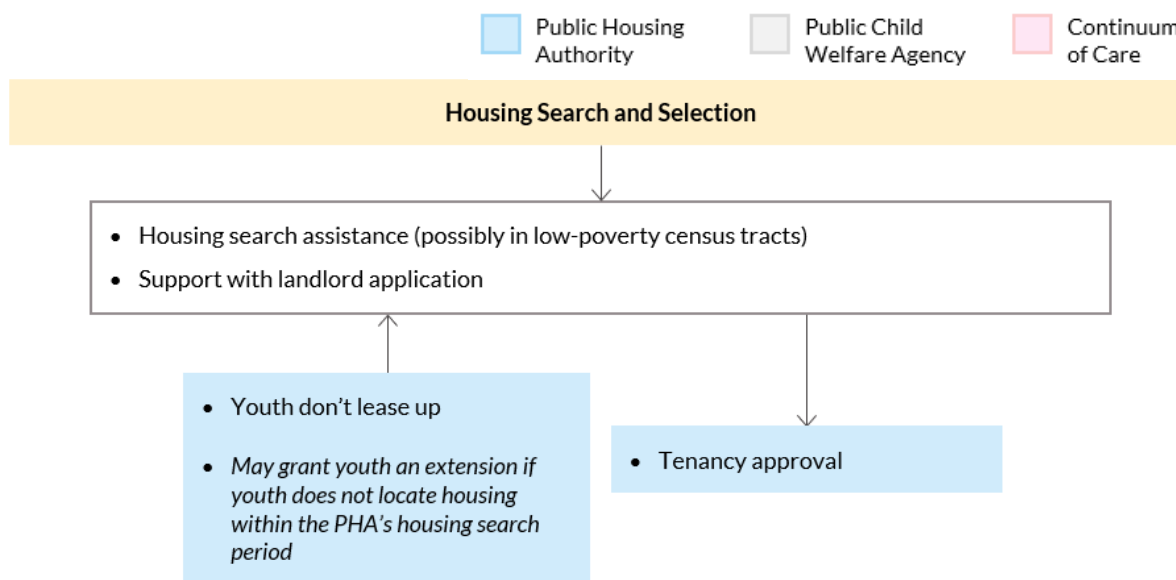
¹⁴ For more information on the total number of vouchers awarded by HUD, see “HUD Awards \$30 Million to Help Children in Foster Care” (news release), HUD, November 21, 2018, <https://archives.hud.gov/news/2018/pr18-139.cfm>.

said they set aside a specific number of vouchers for young people, but they varied in terms of how many were set aside, with few setting aside more than 40 (tables C.56 and C.57). In the “Implications” section of this report, we discuss a more recent housing program for young people that has the potential to address their limited access to housing vouchers through FUP. The Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) initiative allocates vouchers specifically to young people, ensuring that more who are aging out of foster care have access to housing.

Housing Search and Selection

After vouchers are allocated, young people begin the housing search and selection process (figure 5).

FIGURE 5
Housing Search and Selection



Source: The FUPY Service Delivery Flow Chart (of which this is part) is the authors’ representation of the FUPY process based on HUD’s Notice of Funding Availability (“Family Unification Program Notice of Funding Availability for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018: FR-6100-N-41,” April 26, 2018, https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/FUPNOFA2017_2018FR-6100-N-41.pdf) and interviews with local FUP staff members.

What Is the Housing Search and Selection Process Like?

PHAs give young people a specific amount of time to search for housing, though it varies by PHA. The largest number of PHAs reported that young people are initially given about 60 days to locate housing

and sign a lease, followed in number by those allowing 120 days (table C.58). One way FUP partnerships may help young people find suitable housing is by working closely with landlords and property managers throughout the process. Most PHAs reported providing outreach to landlords or property managers to help them learn about FUPY and young people, with roughly three-quarters (73.7 percent) doing so at least once a year (table C.59). Other ways that FUP awardees help young people find suitable housing is by offering housing search and selection services.

Housing Search and Selection Services Offered

FUP does not specify which partner should provide housing search and selection services. We found that each partner we surveyed offered several types of assistance during the housing search process (tables C.60–62). We asked partners about whether they offer the following services:

- provide information on different neighborhoods
- take young people on neighborhoods tours
- transport young people to visit housing units
- provide lists of vacant rentals
- refer young people to property managers or landlords known to accept FUP vouchers
- work with landlords or property managers to help young people secure housing
- provide information on tenant rights and responsibilities
- provide information on subsidized housing
- provide information on public transportation services
- help young people locate housing near school or work

Nearly all PHAs said they or an organization they contracted with provided these services. Less common services provided by PHAs or contracted agencies were taking young people on neighborhood tours, transporting young people to visit housing units, providing information on public transportation services, and helping young people locate housing near school or work. Nearly all PCWAs said they or a partner organization provided these services, the least common of which were providing young people with information about different neighborhoods or communities, and taking young people on neighborhood tours. Among the 13 CoCs that were providing housing search assistance, all said that they help young people work with landlords and property managers, and most said they offer the other

services as well. Yet the extent to which partners and their contractors provided these services in practice, and how often, remains unclear.

In its point-based competitive application process for vouchers, HUD awards points to FUP applicants that provide young people housing search assistance in low-poverty census tracts (appendix B). To qualify, the assistance must include providing a list of current organizations that can help young people find housing in low-poverty census tracts, plus at least one of the following activities: neighborhood tours, unit viewings, or landlord introductions in such census tracts, or financial assistance with moving costs. Though we did not ask survey respondents whether each form of assistance above applied to low-poverty census tracts, we did ask PHAs whether they encourage young people to live in low-poverty areas. The majority of PHAs said they encourage young people to live in areas where the poverty rate is less than 10 percent (table C.63). As we discuss later on, the local housing market may impact the extent to which this is done in practice. For example, site visits found that partners mainly focused on connecting young people with available units and landlords willing to rent to them, regardless of location, given the limited housing options available.

We also asked whether the FUP partners provide similar housing search and selection services to young people who do not receive FUP vouchers. Most PCWAs said similar housing search and selection services are available to young people preparing to age out of foster care who are not in FUP (table C.64). Additionally, most PHAs (table C.65) reported that the housing search assistance provided to young people eligible for FUP is also provided to standard Section 8/HCV participants.

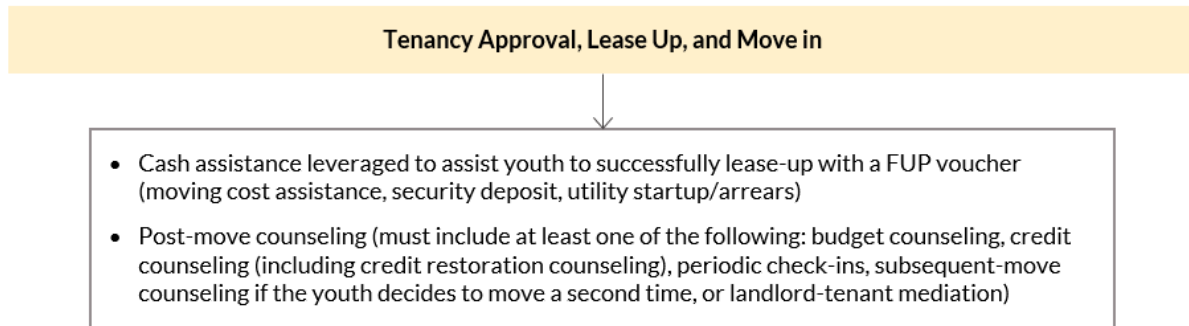
FUP partners also often provide similar housing search services to families who have FUP vouchers. The majority of PCWAs reported that the services offered by their agency to young people are about the same as the services offered to families with FUP vouchers (table C.66). However, 11 said young people receive more assistance from their agency than do families. CoCs that provide these services were mixed in whether young people receive the same services or more assistance than families (table C.67). Our survey did not capture the extent to which young people receive services and supports from other organizations that may or may not be connected to the CoC.

Tenancy Approval, Leasing, and Move-In

Once young people have found a housing unit, they seek approval from the PHA, sign a lease, and move into their unit (figure 6).

FIGURE 6

Tenancy Approval, Leasing, and Move-In



Source: The FUPY Service Delivery Flow Chart (of which this is part) is the authors' representation of the FUPY process based on HUD's Notice of Funding Availability ("Family Unification Program Notice of Funding Availability for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018: FR-6100-N-41," April 26, 2018, https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/FUPNOFA2017_2018FR-6100-N-41.pdf) and interviews with local FUP staff members.

What Is the Tenancy Approval Process Like?

PHAs must determine that the unit a young person is seeking approval for meets quality inspections and rent guidelines. The majority of PHAs report that the units almost always pass quality inspections (table C.68) and have reasonable rent (table C.69).

PCWAs, CoCs, and other organizations might provide several types of financial assistance to young people once a unit has been approved by the partner PHA. This assistance is not required, but partnerships are allocated additional points on the HUD application if they agree to offer it. Most PCWAs said they provide assistance including helping pay for security deposits, utility deposits, and furniture or housewares (table C.70). Fewer, but still a majority, said they help young people pay for moving costs. CoCs also commonly provide financial assistance for security deposits and utility deposits, but they are more mixed in terms of other assistance provided (table C.71). PCWAs and CoCs might also attend a young person's lease signing. However, in our sample, PCWAs and CoCs were mixed on whether they do so (tables C.72 and C.73).

In addition to financial assistance provided by the FUPY partners, all partnerships in our site visits worked with at least one contracted service provider to support young people participating in FUP. Three partnership sites discussed the active role of having a CoC involved in coordinating FUPY. Five sites mentioned the importance of having accessible contracted service providers to support young people. Many of the service organizations provided assistance involving either financial or material resources to help young people with their leasing and move-in processes, which supports the survey

findings. One of the PCWAs shared more about the service coordination ecosystem and partnerships through the CoC agencies in the region:

We had agencies that we paired with that were willing to offer those aftercare things. We have a church that we have a collaborative effort with. They provide the deposits for young people when they need deposits to get into housing. They also provide deposits for utilities. Community service agencies also do utility assistance. [A particular aftercare agency] offers the life skills [training] and the ongoing technical assistance to the youth...[another agency] offers job readiness [training]. Those are just a few of the agencies...that we work with.

Depending on the FUP partnership, a variety of independent living supports were also available to young people receiving FUP vouchers. One PCWA shared the following:

We have independent living program resources for [youth participating in FUP]. We have a special unit that oversees the...transitional youth services. They really work with them one-on-one, hand-in-hand. They are very involved with the youth and really try to engage them and help them out in every which way. I mean we do scholarships for colleges. We assist them of course with...paying for the housing so they have that ability to be in an apartment by themselves or with a roommate or whatnot...We do wraparound services. Whatever they need, we wrap around them in that sense.

The majority of the FUP partnerships made independent living services available for young people involved with FUP. One independent living program in particular assisted young people with filling out their applications and helped them find and maintain housing by helping them navigate communication with landlords and property management companies. The services and the organizations that provide those supports for young people vary by jurisdiction and partnership. Additionally, it is important to note that the sites we selected for site visits may not generalize to all FUP partnerships, as we specifically selected partnerships that serve more youth.

What Share of Young People Who Receive FUP Vouchers Sign a Lease?

Most of the PHAs surveyed had 10 or fewer young people currently under a lease from the 2018 FUP vouchers or prior awards (table C.74). We administered our survey shortly after vouchers were awarded, which may not have been enough time for young people to secure a lease under the 2018 vouchers. Among PCWAs that reported both statistics, about a third of the eligible young people they referred to their PHA partner since receiving their 2018 FUP award had obtained a lease (table C.75).

Share of Young People Able to Obtain a Lease before Initial Voucher Search Term Expires

Ideally, young people would be able to secure housing relatively quickly upon receiving a voucher. This would minimize housing instability and connect young people with the services and supports the program provides. About 70 percent of PHAs said that young people are able to secure a lease during their initial search term more than half of the time or almost always (table C.76), though the PHAs with longer initial search times (120 days or more) were more likely to say young people secured leases within the time frame. However, if they cannot secure a lease during their initial search term, most PHAs (table C.77) reported that their agency almost always offers them an extension. It does not appear that young people aging out of foster care differ from other groups in terms of being able to secure a lease. Although most PHAs said young people participating in FUP typically need about the same amount of time as standard Section 8/HCV participants (table C.78), still, about 18 percent said that young people take longer than others.

Both the survey and site visits found it can be challenging for some young people to secure a lease before the initial voucher search term expires. For example, 10 PHAs reported that young people are able to sign a lease during their initial search term half or less than half the time. For at least one FUP partnership we interviewed, securing a lease before the voucher term expired was challenging:

I think I've seen the most turnover in youth vouchers expiring, even providing [them] beyond the 120 days. We've accommodated quite a bit. At the very beginning of this process, that's what we saw—either youth just going “MIA” or youth not being able to look at housing because of their lack of history. Yeah, that's been the worst for us.

The site visit interviews also suggested that some young people face barriers to leasing and often need extensions. Being able to offer an extension is one important role of FUP agencies to help young people successfully navigate the housing search and leasing process. As one PCWA contact said,

There's very little available housing. We have found in our FUP process that youth, in particular, it seems to take them a long time to [sign a lease]...When we compare them with the family FUP [vouchers] that are being issued, the youth tend to need more extensions to [obtain a lease] in the process. Unfortunately, they have a higher rate of vouchers being canceled due to inability to [secure housing].

To understand why young people from most PHAs are able to lease housing while those from other PHAs are not, we asked PHAs about common barriers and facilitators to signing a lease.

Barriers and Facilitators to Signing a Lease

The majority of PHAs said the most common reason young people do not sign a lease is that their vouchers expire before they are able to do so (table C.79). Less common reasons were not showing up for their voucher briefing or not completing the application (table C.84). Very few said that young people's applications are commonly denied. Some PHAs also reported “other” barriers, including that young people do not appeal denial, are over the voucher income limit, have poor or no credit and thus are not accepted by landlords, forfeit the voucher, or live in an expensive housing market, among others.

Our site visit interviews provided additional context about barriers to leasing. One of the biggest challenges that three of the FUP partnerships we interviewed described was the difficulty for young people to meet or maintain the eligibility requirements of both the voucher program and their individual landlords—such as refraining from allowing guests to stay for extended periods or keeping the unit in acceptable condition—which created barriers to leasing and keeping housing. One partnership, in particular, explained how the situations of young people formerly in foster care made the barriers to housing very difficult:

The documentation that's required to qualify for programs [is a barrier]. I think young people...if they're in foster care...haven't had access [to] their own vital records. That's honestly a lot of work that we do with young people initially...helping them get copies of their vital records so that they can be an adult and function in the world.

Also in our site visits, four FUP partnerships discussed the importance of young people understanding and maintaining the eligibility requirements, such as income limits and changes, and not having other unreported tenants. One FUP partnership explained that because these young people have often never lived on their own, giving additional reminders and support through the application process and other various services helped them navigate leasing.

Because FUP partners offer housing search assistance to help young people secure a lease, we hypothesized that leasing rates might vary depending on the housing search assistance provided by the partner agencies. However, as we mentioned previously, nearly all PCWAs reported that they or a partner organization provided all of the services we asked about in the survey. Though partners tended to say on the survey that they offered young people these services, site visit findings suggest that the extent to which young people receive the services varies in practice. Thus, it may be more important to understand whether young people actually receive the services partners said they offer, and to what extent.

Landlords and property managers can be a potential barrier to or facilitator of young people leasing from them as well. Their perspectives on FUPY, and their willingness or reluctance to lease to young people in the program, can play a role in whether young people are able to secure a lease. We asked

PHAs to describe whether various aspects of FUPY might be considered an incentive or disincentive for property managers and landlords to lease to young people. The majority of PHAs said that the support of the young person by a case manager and the voucher itself were incentives for landlords to lease apartments to young people participating in FUP (table C.80). Young people's age and limited tenancy history were common disincentives. Many PHA representatives believed the 36-month time limit on the voucher was a disincentive, with another group feeling it was neither an incentive nor a disincentive. Only one PHA's study participant believed the time limit was an incentive.

Though our survey found that FUPY case management and vouchers are typically viewed as incentives by landlords and property managers, site visits found that landlord perspectives on young people can still create challenges. Four out of the six FUP partnerships mentioned during the site interviews that many landlords had negative perceptions of leasing to young people. This finding supports the reported survey results surrounding landlord disincentives for leasing to young people. A young person's age, lack of experience in living independently, and having been a part of the child welfare system were commonly mentioned reasons for landlords' tendency not to prioritize leasing units to young people with FUP vouchers, especially compared with FUP-eligible families. One PHA contact shared the following:

I think that convincing landlords to rent to youth sometimes can be more difficult. I think landlords are looking for stable families. They've had that misconception that kids coming out of foster [care] may not be as stable as families. I think that is an incorrect conclusion that people [draw].

This comment suggests that one key to increasing the success of FUPY may be the extent to which case managers and agency staff who assist young people with the housing search and leasing process communicate effectively with landlords to alleviate their concerns.

What Share of Young People Maintain Their Housing?

Our survey asked about maintaining housing, but only of those PHAs that had administered FUP vouchers to young people in 2016 or earlier ($N = 9$). Among these PHAs, results were mixed in how long young people typically stay in their first housing unit leased with a FUP voucher (table C.81). Of the PHAs that answered the question, most said young people typically keep their FUP voucher until their 36 months of subsidized housing is exhausted (table C.82). However, they also said young people are sometimes terminated from FUP before their 36 months are up (table C.83). Four PHAs reported reasons why young people might be terminated from their programs, including failure to recertify, violation of the rules, or involvement in criminal activity (table C.84). In terms of recertification, all eight PHAs that responded said

they require young people to recertify for FUP (table C.85), with most such requirements being annual (table C.86). Given the limited sample size for housing maintenance questions in our survey, it will be important for future research to follow up with partnerships to learn more.

One way FUP partners may help young people maintain their housing is to work closely with property managers and landlords once young people have moved in. Most PCWAs reported that they do so, but results were mixed on how often they or a partner agency has contact with the landlord or property manager (table C.87). Among these PCWAs, the most common reasons were to respond to an issue that was identified either by the youth tenant, owner, or PHA (table C.88). More mixed was whether or not they contacted landlords or property managers to familiarize them with FUPY and the PCWA's role. CoCs also varied in how often they have contact with landlords or property managers (table C.89), in part because our survey did not capture perspectives of organizations party to the CoC that may have provided these services. Among CoCs that do contact landlords, common reasons were to respond to issues or problems identified by young people or landlords (table C.90). One PHA site visit participant described a relatively hands-off approach to landlords or property managers:

Mostly our role is just to pay the rent. We will work with landlords if there are issues with our tenants like noise issues or...habitability issues for maintenance. We also do annual inspections and work with the landlords on those quite a bit. There's some landlord intervention or facilitation, but otherwise, it's mostly just paying the rent.

More frequently communicating with landlords and property managers to familiarize them with FUPY and the partners' roles may be an important next step for FUP partnerships, given that landlords and property managers may be unfamiliar with young people and make assumptions about them.

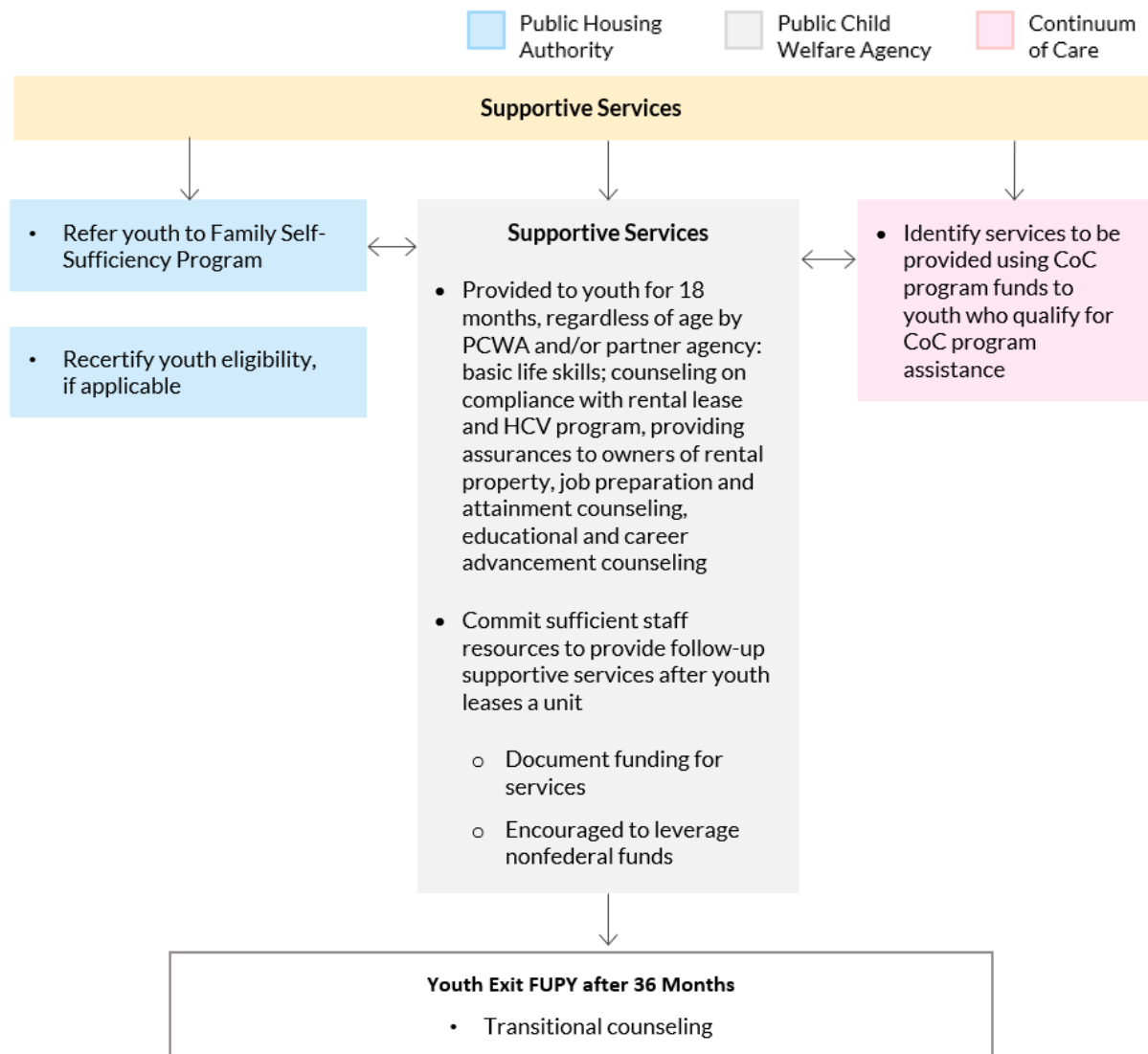
Supportive Services Offered during Voucher Term

Young people may be offered pre- or post-move counseling to help them understand their rights and responsibilities, budget for rent, work with landlords, and select housing in low-poverty neighborhoods (figure 7). In 2018, FUP required PCWAs or an agency they contract with to offer young people various types of supportive services for at least 18 months after they move into their unit.¹⁵

¹⁵ This requirement changed in the 2019 FUP Notice of Funding Availability, such that the application must specify the organization that will provide supportive services to young people for 18 months. Further, the requirement was not limited to a PCWA or its contractor. To learn more about the 2019 FUP Notice of Funding Availability, see "Family Unification Program," HUD, accessed May 11, 2022, https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/hcv/family.

FIGURE 7

Supportive Services Offered during Voucher Term



Source: The FUPY Service Delivery Flow Chart (of which this is part) is the authors' representation of the FUPY process based on HUD's Notice of Funding Availability ("Family Unification Program Notice of Funding Availability for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018: FR-6100-N-41," April 26, 2018, https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/FUPNOFA2017_2018FR-6100-N-41.pdf) and interviews with local FUP staff members.

What Types of Pre- and Post-Move Services Are Provided?

A variety of pre-move and post-move counseling services are provided to young people who receive FUP vouchers. In our survey, about half of PHAs said they provide young people receiving FUP vouchers with pre-move counseling, but slightly more than a quarter (28 percent) offered post-move

counseling (tables C.91 and C.92). These counseling services involved information sharing to help young people learn about tenant rights and responsibilities, and how to handle apartment issues with landlords (table C.93). The least common types of counseling were those involving credit and budgeting. Similarly, about half of PCWAs provided pre- and post-move counseling (table C.94). Of the PCWAs that provided this counseling, most provided all of the counseling services we asked about. The least common type of counseling provided by PCWAs was on the benefits of living in a low-poverty neighborhood (table C.95).

Based on site visit interviews, PHAs in at least four of the six partnerships we spoke with provided some pre- and post-move counseling services, such as landlord lists or information about landlord mediation, if issues arose. For two of the FUP partnerships, the PHAs reported they did not directly provide such services to young people. These partnerships had robust CoC coordination systems and contracted with providers that were supporting and working with the young people participating in FUP. The contracted service providers helped young people navigate the leasing and maintenance of their units through case management and by meeting with and providing ongoing support to landlords.

What Types of Supportive Services Are Offered?

PCWAs, or agencies they contract with, are required by FUP to provide supportive services to young people for at least 18 months after they sign a lease. Nearly all PCWAs provide these services, either themselves or through a contracted agency (table C.96). Of the 14 CoCs that said they provide supportive services to young people after they have signed a lease, many said yes to specific services we asked them about, though several did not know whether or not they offered some of these services (table C.97). During the 18-month period after young people sign a lease, PCWAs and CoCs said they typically have in-person or phone contact with young people at least every month to check in with them about their apartments and living situations (tables C.98–C.100).

Our conversations during the site visits suggest that the extent and nature of these services likely varies according to the approach partnerships take to providing young people with supportive services. For instance, in at least one partnership, monthly in-unit consultations were mandatory and provided by caseworkers with whom the young people had long-standing, trusting relationships. In two other partnerships, the extent to which young people received these services depended greatly on their own efforts to reach out to the agencies or contracted service providers and ask for them. Three of the other FUP partnerships said they automatically refer young people to partner service agencies after lease

signing but take-up of those services is voluntary. These approaches are likely to influence the success young people have in overcoming barriers to maintaining their housing.

What Transitional Services Are Provided to Young People Who Reach 36 Months?

Because the FUP voucher for young people expires after 36 months, FUP partners may provide the support of transitional counseling and services to help young people prepare for their next steps. Roughly one-third of PCWAs and PHAs reported providing transitional counseling services to young people who reach their 36-month housing assistance time limit (tables C.101 and C.102), with many saying that such counseling is provided automatically (tables C.103 and C.104). At the PCWAs that offered transitional services, the most common services were providing information about housing programs administered by community-based agencies and about different neighborhoods (table C.105). Yet as noted above, site visit findings suggest that young people may not receive these services consistently. Few CoCs reported that they provide services to support young people with this transition and provide services automatically (tables C.106 and C.107). At the few CoCs that offer such services to young people, the most common offering was information about housing programs administered by community-based agencies, and the least common was neighborhood tours (table C.108).

Do Young People Participate in the PHA's Family Self-Sufficiency Program?

A goal of FUPY is to leverage the PHA's FSS program for young people. The FSS program helps HUD-assisted families and young people increase their income and reduce dependency on welfare assistance and rental subsidies.¹⁶ Though not required, partners applying for FUP in 2018 received additional points on their applications for administering the FSS program and demonstrating young people's participation in the program. The majority of PHAs in our study reported that they leverage the FSS program by connecting young people to it (table C.109). However, most had no young people enter the FSS program within the past fiscal year (table C.110).

To learn more, we asked about the FSS program during our site visit interviews. Two PHAs confirmed that they had an FSS program; they both described a similar process of informing youth participants of the program during the voucher briefing. Both agencies confirmed that it was a voluntary program and that FSS was something that complemented other services that FUPY recipients

¹⁶ For more information on the FSS program, see this fact sheet: "Family Self-Sufficiency Program," Office of Public Housing and Voucher Programs and Office of Public Housing Investments, February 2016, https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/FSSFACTSHEET_FEB2016.PDF.

received. The two agencies said they always notified young people participating in FUP about FSS, so they could make an informed decision about whether they would like to participate in the program. As with other voluntary services offered with FUPY, it seemed that young people were relatively unlikely to engage. An interviewee from one of these two PHAs explained how the FSS is typically introduced to FUP voucher recipients:

We've specifically set aside 25 slots for FUP families and youth in our FSS program. During our briefings, of course, we advise [clients] of the FSS [and] the fact that we set aside 25 slots for those youth or families. We've had a few express interest. I think we have a few that are actively participating. We make sure that this is something that they're aware of so that they can express interest and hopefully participate in the program to help them become self-sufficient.

Though these responses indicated that FSS uptake among young people receiving FUP vouchers was not very high, agencies did seem to find the program to be a useful complement to help young people achieve self-sufficiency.

Implementation Context

As discussed throughout the report thus far, implementation might vary depending on how each FUP partnership is structured. In this section, we also explore how three contextual aspects of FUPY might impact implementation: federal and state policies for extended foster care, the local housing market, and the environment of local services available to young people. We also discuss common challenges and progress that partners have experienced while implementing FUPY and describe the partners' perspectives on the program and its requirements.

How Does Context Shape FUPY?

EXTENDED FOSTER CARE

At the time of our survey, there had been recent changes to foster care that provide context to our FUPY findings. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 extended the age of Title IV-E eligibility from 18 to 21 for young people in foster care who are

- completing secondary education or a program leading to an equivalent credential;
- enrolled in an institution that provides postsecondary or vocational education;
- participating in a program or activity designed to promote, or remove barriers to, employment;
- employed for at least 80 hours a month; or

- incapable of doing any of the above because of a medical condition.

Many states have extended foster care to age 21, and these states could use Chafee funds to support young people to age 23. Around the same time, FUP was extended to be available to young people through age 24. We were interested in whether the extension of foster care shapes how FUPY is administered, namely in terms of who is referred to FUP. We were also interested in whether states use Chafee funds to support housing costs for young people who are no longer in foster care.

At the time of our survey, most PCWAs surveyed were located in states with approved plans to extend Title IV-E federal foster care beyond age 18 (table C.111), and nearly all planned to extend foster care until a youth's 21st birthday (table C.112). States may also fund extended foster care; between federal and state funding, a majority of PCWAs surveyed were located in states with funding for extended foster care beyond age 18, and most of these states extended funded care until a youth's 21st birthday (tables C.113 and C.114).

Young people may be required to meet various conditions to be eligible for extended state-funded foster care. In our sample, the most common conditions for extension of foster care were that the youth was completing high school or had a physical or mental disability or special needs (table C.115). However, PCWAs were mixed about whether their states extend foster care for young people who are receiving treatment for mental health or substance use problems, who are pregnant or parenting, or when the court has determined it is in the young person's best interest. As mentioned previously, some PCWAs do not refer all young people eligible for FUP to the program. This could be because their state participates in state or federally funded foster care extension, and therefore the PCWAs recommend that young people stay in foster care longer instead of participating in FUPY.

Most PCWAs said they use Chafee funds to cover the housing costs of young people who are no longer in care. PCWAs reported various percentages of Chafee funds spent on housing up to the maximum 30 percent allowable, but a majority did not know what percentage was spent on housing. (tables C.116 and C.117). Overall, foster care extension may play an important role in young people's and PCWAs' decisionmaking concerning housing.

LOCAL HOUSING MARKET

Young people use their FUP vouchers to secure housing in the private housing market. Young people pay 30 percent of their monthly adjusted income toward rent, with the voucher paying the rest, up to HUD's fair market rent for the geographic area. The 61 FUP awardees in this study served populations living in geographically diverse locations. Thus, the housing market varied widely across FUP sites. For

example, the 2018 county-level fair market rent for a one-bedroom unit¹⁷ ranged from \$522 a month (Danville Redevelopment and Housing Authority, Pittsylvania County, Virginia) to \$1,636 a month (Santa Barbara County Housing Authority, Santa Barbara County, California). Though most PHAs in our survey reported that young people were able to find and lease housing during their initial search term, some struggled. Research on supportive housing programs for young people aging out of foster care has found that the local housing market can make it harder for young people to secure housing, both during and after the program (Lery et al. 2021).

As anticipated, we heard about challenges with the local housing market during our site visit interviews. Five out of the six FUP partnerships pointed to the lack of affordable and suitable housing as one of their largest overall challenges, especially with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic increasing both housing demand and the cost of living in many urban centers. One PHA interviewee shared the following:

We've always had an adequate amount of affordable housing available for clients. However, as of right now, with what we're seeing in our current market condition, houses are selling faster than you can put them on the market. You have a lot of investors that have come into the area. They're buying up property. As a result of them buying these properties, we are a bit challenged with finding affordable housing opportunities. Because with the increase in prices, you also see an increase in rent. [FUP youth and families] are competing against regular market-rate tenants to find a unit.

Alternatively, in other housing markets with more availability, these challenges are more manageable with proper assistance:

There's always a few hang-ups, but for the most part, we've found our niche of those who'll work [with] or accept the housing vouchers. It depends on apartment availability. [The city] is in a boom right now, so there's a lot of influx of people, which makes availability of units difficult, whether housing vouchers are accepted or not. For the most part, unless there's something in that young person's history that would be a barrier, they have been able to successfully walk through that program quite easily.

LOCAL SERVICE ENVIRONMENT

Young people might have other housing options available to them, depending on the community in which they are located. For example, most of the PHAs we interviewed said they administer a public housing program (table C.118); however, few of these PHAs' public housing waiting lists incorporate a so-called local preference for young people who have aged out of foster care (table C.119). Similarly,

¹⁷ From the 2018 HUD Fair Market Rent Documentation System: "Fair Market Rents: 40th Percentile Rents," Office of Policy Development and Research, accessed May 11, 2022, <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html#2018>.

few PHAs have a local preference on their HCV waiting list for young people who have aged out of foster care (table C.120).

PHAs also varied in terms of whether their Section 8/HCV waiting list was completely closed, open for some groups, or completely open (table C.121). Three of the eight PHAs that had local preference for young people aging out of foster care on their Section 8/HCV waiting list had waiting lists that were completely open, while five had waiting lists that were open for some groups (table C.122). In terms of the types of housing available to young people not in FUPY, most PCWAs (table C.123) said that scattered-site or semi-supervised apartments are available to young people not participating in FUP within the next six months. Thus, it appears that survey respondents believe young people may have access to other housing options, but the availability varies.

Partner Perspectives on FUPY

What Challenges and Progress Have Awardees Had with FUPY?

The majority of PCWAs surveyed said that the availability of affordable rental housing and quality housing options were two of the greatest challenges for their agencies (table C.124). Other major challenges for awardees were the length of the housing search process and not having enough vouchers available for the youth population they serve. The majority of the PCWAs reported that coordinating with the PHA and CoC was not a challenge at all, a finding that points to successful collaboration and partnerships across agencies.

For PHAs, major challenges were the availability of affordable housing and the 36-month time limit (table C.125). The PHAs also reported that factors associated with the leasing process, such as its complexity, the duration of the housing search, and the availability of quality housing, were somewhat of a challenge. Like PCWAs, most PHAs also said that they had no challenges coordinating with the local PCWAs and CoCs.

The challenges that CoC agencies reported differed slightly from those that PCWAs and PHAs reported. The challenge most often identified by CoCs was having adequate staffing resources to serve young people (table C.126). Many CoCs reported integrating the referral process in coordinated entry and the waiting list procedures to be somewhat of a challenge. CoCs varied in perceived success of coordination among agencies involved in FUP, with 19 CoCs saying that coordination with the PCWA

was somewhat of a challenge or a major challenge. This differs from most PCWAs and PHAs, who did not identify coordination as a challenge.

In terms of recurring challenges facing FUP awardees, site visits revealed various barriers for young people in FUP at various points during their voucher award period. In our qualitative interviews, most agencies that operated in a given jurisdiction mentioned that the lack of affordable housing and the increasing cost of living in many places, especially urban locales, created housing accessibility issues for young people. Agency staff mentioned that the lack of rental or credit history and age discrimination were all factors that made securing housing challenging for some young people. Even after securing housing, agencies shared that another large barrier for young people was having to provide payments such as security and utility deposits before moving into their apartments. Finally, some agencies reported that young people had issues maintaining their housing because they did not abide by all housing requirements, such as failing to report a change in income or having unauthorized tenants residing with them.

In terms of progress, agency staff in all six of the partnerships we spoke with thought that their coordinated and collaborative partnerships for FUP were successful. Many attributed that success to consistent communication and information sharing with the goal of best serving young people. One PHA that had a strong collaborative partnership with a PCWA, a CoC, and its contract service providers shared some insights as to why this partnership was so successful:

I would say we have a great working relationship with [the PCWA] because as a result of that relationship, we have now decided to apply for additional vouchers. I think we communicate as often as we can, considering we have 8,000 vouchers and we have other families. Without our partnership with the [CoC], there would be no FUP program.

What Are Agencies' Perspectives on FUPY Policy and Practice?

The survey asked partners about various aspects of FUPY policy and practice, including the voucher time limit of 36 months, the supportive services time limit of 18 months, the list of required services (appendix B), and when young people should be referred to FUP.

- Voucher time limit. Although the voucher time limit was recently increased to 36 months, most PHAs said they think the 36-month time limit should be eliminated (table C.127). PCWAs were more mixed, with similar numbers saying it should be eliminated, stay the same, and be extended (table C.128). Additional research could explore the extent to which various time limits are associated with better outcomes for young people.

- Services time limit. Most PHAs said that PCWAs should be allowed to decide the time limit on services they are required to provide, while others said the time should be increased (table C.129). Similarly, most PCWAs said that they should be allowed to decide how long to provide services or that the required time should not change (table C.130). Currently, supportive services are required for up to 18 months, yet it remains unclear whether that time frame meets young people's needs or whether they might benefit from receiving services throughout the duration of their voucher period.
- List of services required. Most PHAs said that PCWAs should be allowed to decide the list of services they are required to provide, while fewer said the list of services should not change (table C.131). Similarly, most PCWAs said that they should be allowed to decide the services young people in their jurisdictions need most, or the services should not change (table C.132). These findings indicate that partners may be seeking greater flexibility in how they meet young people's individual needs.
- When referrals should be made. Because of the length of time partners reported it takes young people to proceed through the FUP application and housing selection process, it might be necessary to allow young people to apply for FUP early on as they prepare to age out of foster care. Most PHAs said that PCWAs should make referrals for FUP one to three months or three to six months ahead of young people's exit from foster care (table C.133). PCWAs varied in their responses, with most saying they should make referrals three to six months before young people leave care (table C.134). Ideally, this process would match the approximate time it takes young people to secure a lease, so that young people do not experience housing instability.

Overall, these findings indicate that partners may prefer more flexibility in the way they implement FUPY. The program is structured based on the set of requirements we've reviewed throughout this report, but there is considerable flexibility in how partners meet each requirement. This means that whereas some partnerships might operate at a level at which they simply comply with the program's requirements, others have additional resources that can be leveraged to provide services and supports that exceed these requirements. The variation in how FUPY is implemented has several implications for future evaluations of the program.

Implications

Evaluation Insights

What Have We Learned to Inform a Future Evaluation of How FUPY Impacts Young People's Outcomes?

Our survey and site visits revealed several evaluation insights that highlight the need for a clear theory of change and logic model. A strong theory of change and logic model are necessary for evaluation as well as for a successful program. A theory of change describes how and why a program works, while a logic model provides detailed information used to implement and evaluate the program.¹⁸ For FUPY, a strong theory exists about why it is important to support young people with housing as they age out of foster care and transition to adulthood. However, other key aspects of the theory of change and logic model are less clear. To ensure the program meets young people's needs, the theory of change should incorporate young people's perspectives and experiences. A logic model should also be developed that more clearly defines the program's inputs, key services and supports, outputs, and short- and long-term outcomes.

REFINING THE THEORY OF CHANGE

The FUPY theory of change suggests that young people aging out of foster care need access to supportive services in the areas of basic life skills, education, and employment, coupled with short-term housing. This theory aligns with research findings that young people aging out of foster care are at increased risk for homelessness (Courtney et al. 2001; Dworsky and Courtney 2009; Pecora et al. 2003). However, the theory of change could be further refined in terms of the program's time limit for housing and the types of supportive services it offers. Importantly, in addition to developing a theory of change grounded in research, these assumptions should be developed in consultation with young people formerly in foster care. We therefore outline two considerations for refining the theory of change:

- **Which services should be offered, to whom, by whom, and for how long?** As currently defined, FUP has a variety of requirements to support young people, including supportive services to help them learn basic life skills, educational and career advancement training, and job

¹⁸ For more information on theories of change, logic models, and program evaluation, see OPRE (2010b) and Lery and McDaniel (2020).

preparation and counseling. HUD currently does not provide funding to FUP partners for supportive services to young people. A lack of clarity also exists around the services that FUP partners are required to provide, including what they should entail and how frequently they should be provided. For example, we found that most FUP partnerships meet the threshold requirements as outlined by HUD (see the detailed list of requirements in appendix A), but our site visits found variation in the provision of services. Clear definitions of services provided and systems for tracking them are required to engage in rigorous evaluation and establish fidelity.

Findings from our study also suggest that although FUP partnerships are offering the required services, young people may not be receiving them. This is an area where young people's perspectives could further refine the program to determine which services are useful and who should provide them. Our site visits, for example, found that young people's uptake of some services is voluntary, and in some cases, young people must request the services. Our findings could also mean that the program's target population is not sufficiently defined. Do all young people aging out of foster care who are at risk of homelessness need the same services and supports?

We know little about young people's interest in the supportive services offered through FUP. For instance, do young people want a formalized program or housing assistance alone? Additionally, should services be provided by FUP partners (i.e., government agencies) or through community-based organizations? Given that many in this population have had negative experiences with the foster care system and government services more generally, and are eager to live independently, it seems possible that more program requirements could make it more difficult to engage young people in the program. Though we attempted to interview young people from each site, few participated. Future research could explore this question in more depth with a larger group of young people aging out of foster care.

- **What are the program goals, and are they achievable within 36 months?** The goals of FUPY's supportive services are not well defined. Though HUD's notices of available funding outline several overarching program goals, few are tied to the specific services each partnership implements, such as those the Chafee legislation focuses on (e.g., education, life skills). The expected outcomes of these services for young people should be specified. Identifying these outcomes is necessary to design future impact evaluations that can investigate whether outcomes beyond signing a lease are being achieved. Each outcome should be connected to the services outlined in the theory of change. Moreover, though the voucher time limit of 36 months was recently increased for FUPY, most PHAs said it should be extended or even

eliminated. Thus, it is unclear whether the time limit is appropriate for this population, especially in light of the lack of clearly defined target outcomes for FUPY.

DEVELOPING A LOGIC MODEL

Once FUPY's theory of change has been refined, an important next step will be to develop a detailed logic model that can be tested through evaluation. Key next steps for the logic model will be to define what is required to implement the program (inputs), what specific services should be offered to young people (activities), how to determine whether the program is being implemented (outputs), and how to determine whether the program is helping young people (outcomes).

PARTICIPATING IN AN EVALUATION

Once these key elements of FUPY are defined, the program may be ready to participate in evaluation. One first step might be a process evaluation,¹⁹ which could leverage natural variation in implementation to better understand whether various structures appear to be more or less supportive to young people in helping them secure a lease, maintain housing, and achieve various life skills. A process evaluation, coupled with a Continuous Quality Improvement approach (Wulczyn et al. 2014), could identify aspects of FUPY implementation that might need to be adapted to better serve young people across each site.

Future outcome or impact evaluations (OPRE 2010a), which would test whether FUPY supports the hoped-for outcomes for young people, will need to account for the various ways the program is being implemented across sites. Our survey data findings indicate that although an increasing number of programs have used vouchers for young people since 2014 (Dion et al. 2014), the partnerships vary in terms of whether they refer all eligible young people for FUP on a first-come, first-served basis, or refer based on young people's characteristics (e.g., pregnant or parenting, precariously housed, receiving treatment for mental health or substance use problems). Based on the site visit interviews, two PCWAs shared that they used a formal prioritization process based on young people's characteristics when referring young people to their local PHA for FUP vouchers. One PCWA referenced its use of the TAY-VI-SPDAT score to create a priority referral list of FUP-eligible young people. Another PCWA described using its own referral system, using points based on specific characteristics such as presence in the household of a child younger than age 6 or having experienced multiple episodes of homelessness, to help the PHA identify which young people should receive FUP vouchers first. The four other PCWAs used a first-come, first-served approach to refer any FUP-eligible young person to their partner PHA,

¹⁹ For more information on various types of program evaluation, see OPRE (2010a).

adding to their FUP referral list any eligible young person who expressed interest in a voucher. Additionally, through the FUPY partnership interviews, we learned that one of the PCWAs that used the formal TAY-VI-SPDAT assessment tool to refer eligible young people had changed its referral process over time. Initially, this partnership site filled FUP vouchers as needed on a first-come, first-served basis; however, once the FUPY program was up and running, the partners were able to identify more eligible young people, and the PCWA implemented its own prioritization assessment tool to make the PHA referral process more responsive to young people's needs.

This report has discussed how the local housing market may make it more difficult for young people to secure a lease. A tight housing market can also make it more difficult for young people to transition from the FUP program to their next housing options following the 36-month time limit. It will be important for evaluations to determine whether the supportive services and time in the program can help young people secure a lease, even in tight housing markets. It will also be important for future evaluations to determine how the local housing market might impact young people's long-term outcomes following their transition from the program.

As discussed above, the child welfare policy landscape in each state might impact how the FUPY program is implemented or to whom it is targeted. Existing collaboration between service providers and social service agencies in communities may also affect the efficacy of partnerships. Similarly, another contextual factor to consider is the availability to young people of other housing options in their communities, which not only impacts the program itself but provides evaluators the opportunity to assess a counterfactual: what housing do young people have access to outside of FUPY, and are their outcomes better as a result of participating in FUPY? Future evaluations will need to account for each of these sources of variation in an analysis of FUPY impacts across various partnerships.

Implications for the Foster Youth to Independence Initiative

How Do Our Findings Inform the Foster Youth to Independence Initiative?

FUPY is a critical resource for young people aging out of foster care. Though our survey determined that more PHAs are using FUP vouchers for young people than in the past (Dion et al. 2014), the overall share of young people in the program is small. The small share of young people receiving vouchers makes it difficult to meet this population's housing needs. Young people aging out of foster care are still experiencing high rates of homelessness, with the National Youth in Transition Database finding that

nearly 35 percent of young people who had been in foster care at age 17 experienced homelessness between ages 17 and 21.²⁰

As described earlier, HUD established the Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) initiative, which provides, as available, FYI vouchers to young people who are eligible for FUP. FYI has many of the same requirements as FUP, including the PHA and PCWA partnership (though the CoC is only encouraged to be a partner). Like FUPY, FYI vouchers provide up to 36 months of rental assistance; however, under FYI, supportive services are required for a longer duration (up to 36 months). Services are still voluntary for young people, however, and as with FUP, HUD does not provide funding for the services.

The FYI initiative has the potential to fill an important gap in services for young people. FUP is not available in all communities, which means that young people in many communities have no access to FUPY. FYI is now available to any PHA operating an existing HCV program. For communities with existing FUP programs, the FYI program reduces the need for agencies to trade-off providing vouchers to young people versus families.

One issue we noted with FUPY is that once vouchers are allocated, FUPY partnerships may become less active. That is, the PHA, PCWA, and CoC partners may see fewer reasons to meet and communicate regularly. However, because FYI vouchers can be requested on a recurring basis, and vouchers can turn over to serve more young people, participation in FYI may mean that the partnerships remain more active.

Though the requirement to offer supportive services has been increased to 36 months, what each service must entail is still not clearly defined. Rather, the funding notice suggests that partners identify the interventions appropriate for each young person. This flexibility aligns with the finding from our survey that most partners believe the PCWA should determine the services provided to young people. However, the lack of funding for the required services could mean that services may not be well defined, may not be provided to all young people who need them, or may not be provided in a way that effectively meets their needs.

FYI partnerships can learn from the experience of FUP partnerships as they establish themselves. This may involve thinking through how to balance taking an intentional, consistent approach to providing services to young people (including the nature and frequency of at least a subset of services

²⁰ Authors' tabulations. For more information on youth outcomes from the National Youth in Transition Database, see "NYTD Services and Outcomes Reports," US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, February 14, 2018, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/report/nytd-services-and-outcomes-reports>.

identified as most critical), from the application process onward, with the desire not to deter young people from getting housing assistance simply because it involves participating in a mandatory government program. Having agencies make up-front commitments to ongoing meetings and communication, regardless of available vouchers at a given time, may also be helpful.

Conclusion

FUPY addresses a critical need for young people aging out of foster care who are at risk of homelessness. The program's focus on pairing housing vouchers with supportive services has the potential to foster young people's independence, offering support as they transition to adulthood. Although a smaller share of FUP vouchers have historically been allocated to young people, our survey found that most PHAs are administering the program for young people. Most FUP partnerships met the program requirements, namely, to work together to identify eligible young people, help them find housing, and offer supportive services for at least 18 months following move-in.

Yet site visit findings demonstrated that FUP partnerships vary widely in the way they are structured and whether the services they offer are actually provided to young people. Though CoCs are a recent addition to the FUP partnership, our study suggests that more may need to be done to fully integrate them in the program as partners. Contextual barriers continue to play a role in determining whether young people are able to find housing. Our findings have important implications for future evaluations of the program and other initiatives to support young adults aging out of foster care, such as the FYI initiative.

Appendix A. FUPY Requirements

TABLE A.1

List of FUPY Requirements

Notice of Funding Availability Element	PHA	PCWA	CoC
Threshold requirements to be eligible for FUP and for application to be reviewed by HUD			
Conduct regular meetings (at least quarterly)	X	X	X
Establish and implement a system to identify FUP-eligible families and FUP-eligible young people within the agency's caseload and to review referrals from the PHA and CoC(s)		X	
Establish and implement a system to identify FUP-eligible young people not currently within the agency's caseload in cooperation with the CoC(s), including integrating the prioritization and referral process for FUP-eligible young people in the local CoC(s)' coordinated entry process		X	
Provide written certification of FUP-eligible young people and families to PHA		X	
Commit sufficient staff members to ensure that families and young people are identified and determined in a timely manner		X	
Commit sufficient staff resources to provide follow-up supportive services (outlined below)		X	
Provide services for at least 18 months, including		X (or contracted partner)	
1. basic life skills information or counseling			
2. compliance information on lease agreements			
3. providing assurances to owners of rental property			
4. job prep and attainment of counseling			
5. educational or career advancement training			
Train PHA and CoC staff members on the PCWA's referral process		X	
Check list against young people and families already on HCV list	X		
Determine whether families with children, or young people ages 18 to 24 referred by the PCWA, are eligible for HCV assistance	X		
Accept families and young people certified by the PCWA as eligible for FUP	X		
Determine whether any families with children, or young people ages 18 to 24, on its HCV waiting list are living in temporary shelters or otherwise meet the definition of homeless and may qualify for FUP, and refer such applicants to the PCWA	X		
Amend the administrative plan in accordance with applicable program regulations and requirements, if needed	X		
Administer vouchers	X		
Train PCWA and CoC staff on the PHA's HCV procedures	X		

Integrate the prioritization and referral process for FUP-eligible young people in the local CoC's coordinated entry process				X
Identify services, if any, to be provided using CoC program funds to FUP-eligible families and/or young people who qualify for CoC program assistance				X
In addition to meeting all of the threshold requirements of the Notice of Funding Availability, applicants could receive up to 100 points by addressing the rating criteria specified below.				
PCWA commits staff resources to identify and refer, at least quarterly, FUP-eligible young people in the community who are no longer part of its active caseload			X	
Provides, funds, or otherwise makes available housing search assistance in low-poverty census tracts within or outside the PHA's jurisdiction. Assistance must include, but is not limited to, providing participants with a current list of organizations that can help families find units in low-poverty census tracts, and at least one of the following activities: neighborhood tours, unit viewing, landlord introductions in low-poverty census tracts, or financial assistance to participants for moving costs such as security deposits and utility deposits.	X		X	X
Financial assistance resources leveraged to assist in the leasing process. Financial assistance may include, but is not limited to, moving cost assistance, security deposit assistance, and utility startup (including utility arrears).	X		X	X
PHA and/or PCWA demonstrate cross-program coordination with local CoC	X		X	X
Providing, funding, or otherwise making available post-move counseling to include at least one of the following: budget counseling, credit counseling, periodic check-ins, subsequent move counseling, landlord-tenant mediation	X		X	X
PHA administers the HUD FSS program or a similar program, has current policies or proposed strategies to encourage enrollment of young people into existing program, and documents that young people are enrolled in the program; bonus points for PHAs that applied for and were accepted to participate in HUD's FSS demonstration	X			

Notes: This list does not include all requirements. Additional requirements can be found at "HUD's Family Reunification Program (FUP) for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018 (New Submission Deadline)," HUD, accessed May 11, 2022, https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/spm/gmomgmt/grantsinfo/fundingopps/fy18fup.

Appendix B. Site Visit Selection Methods

To select sites that represented various types of FUP partnerships, we relied on our survey data analysis. First, we categorized sites based on the number of young people served by FUP and excluded sites in which either the PHA or the PCWA reported that fewer than 20 young people were referred for FUP (or for which this information was missing). This resulted in 22 possible sites to consider. Next, to ensure that the sites selected would be diverse, we explored at each site how many young people currently had leases, how often young people tended to lease a housing unit before expiration of their initial search period, where the sites were located, and how well the partners were collaborating to administer FUPY. To ensure that we did not overburden sites, we also assessed whether they were currently involved in the FSS demonstration program.

In terms of leasing, we were interested in the total number of young people currently under leases through each site, including those from previous FUP awards. Our survey results demonstrated that the 22 sites varied in the number of young people who were leasing housing, ranging from 2 to 50. We cross-referenced our survey data with available HUD data to determine the number of young people who had been issued a voucher at each site in 2019. The HUD data differed from our survey data in that HUD's data do not include estimates of young people currently in the application process. We identified discrepancies between the number of young people currently in leases as reported by the PHA in our survey and the number of young people in leases as reported by HUD. In general, the two sources of data were able to help us distinguish those sites with few young people in leases (e.g., fewer than 10) from those with more. We also asked the PHA how successful young people are at obtaining a lease in their programs. Of the 22 possible sites, 14 reported that young people signed a lease about half of the time or more often.

Next, we assessed each site's geographic location. Five sites were located in the Midwest, four in the Northeast, eight in the South, and five in the West.²¹ Last, we assessed the quality of the PHA-PCWA partnership. Specifically, we explored whether

- partners communicate at least weekly,

²¹ According to regions defined by the US Census Bureau: "Census Regions and Divisions of the United States," last updated September 7, 2000, https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf.

- partners meet at least monthly,
- partners report increased communication since vouchers were awarded,
- the PHA provides trainings to the PCWA at least quarterly,
- the PHA provides trainings on the FUP referral and leasing process,
- the PCWA provides trainings to the PHA at least quarterly,
- the PCWA provides trainings on its identification and referral process,
- the PCWA provides all housing search assistance services listed in the survey, and
- the PCWA provides all leasing or move-in assistance services listed in the survey.

We gave each site a score of 1 for each characteristic it had. We then computed a summary score for each site, which could range from 0 (the site did not have any of the above characteristics) to 9 (the site had all characteristics). We intended the scores to serve as a proxy for the strength of collaboration in the partnership. Three of the 22 sites had no information on collaboration and received scores of 0, two had scores of 1, and one had a score of 9. The rest of the sites fell somewhere in between. Overall, 6 of the 22 sites were participating in the FUP FSS demonstration project at the time of our study.

Using information from each stage of the review process described above, we identified eight programs to pursue for site visits, and ultimately conducted site visits with six. The eight programs varied in terms of number of young people with leases, how often young people were able to procure a lease before expiration of their initial search term, collaboration score, and geographic location. We identified seven remaining programs that could serve as backups, should any of the selected sites decline to participate.

Appendix C. Additional Tables

All of the information in the following tables is from the 2018 Family Unification Program voucher awardees survey.

TABLE C.1

Number of PHA and CoC Partners

Reported by PCWAs

	PHA partners	CoC partners
Number of partners		
0	0	4
1	27	27
2	9	3
3	0	1
4	2	0
5	4	6
No response	1	2
Total	43	43

TABLE C.2

Topics on Which PHAs Trained PCWA Partners

Reported by PHAs

PHA provided training to PCWA staff on	No	Yes	No response	Total
FUP program eligibility	3	38	1	42
Other FUP requirements	8	33	1	42
Housing search and lease-up process within FUP	7	33	2	42
Tracking and reporting requirements associated with FUP	9	31	2	42
Other	2	6	34	42

TABLE C.3

Total Topics on Which PHAs Trained PCWA Partners

Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
Total number of topics		
0	1	2.6

	N	Valid percentage
1	3	7.7
2	6	15.4
3	2	5.1
4	27	69.2
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.4

Topics on Which PHAs Trained PCWA Partners

Reported by PCWAs

	No	Yes	No response	Total
PCWA received training from PHA on				
FUP eligibility	9	31	3	43
FUP voucher briefings	9	30	4	43
Tracking and reporting requirements associated with FUP	13	26	4	43
Section 8/HCV program eligibility	13	26	4	43
Housing search and leasing processes within the Section 8/HCV program	12	27	4	43
Other	2	2	39	43

TABLE C.5

Total Topics on Which PHAs Trained PCWA Partners

Reported by PCWAs

	N	Valid percentage
Total number of topics		
0	6	15.4
1	1	2.6
2	2	5.1
3	6	15.4
4	4	10.3
5	20	51.3
No response	4	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.6

Topics on Which PHAs Trained CoC Partners*Reported by CoCs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Does PHA provide your staff with training on the following?				
FUP voucher eligibility	16	16	3	35
Other FUP requirements	17	15	3	35
FUP vouchers briefings	18	14	3	35
Housing search and lease-up process within the FUP	21	11	3	35
Tracking and reporting requirements associated with FUP	17	15	3	35
Other	3	1	31	35

TABLE C.7

Frequency of Training Provided by PHAs*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
If PHA provided any training, frequency of training		
Once after award	11	27.5
Annually	9	22.5
Twice a year	5	12.5
Quarterly	7	17.5
More than once per quarter	4	10.0
Don't know	4	10.0
No response	2	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.8

PHA-PCWA Agreement on Training Frequency Provided by PHAs*Reported by PHAs and PCWAs*

	N	Percentage
Agreement between PHA and PCWA		
Complete agreement	3	18.8
Within 1 response	2	12.5
Within 2 responses	3	18.8
Within 3 responses	4	25.0
Within 4 responses	4	25.0

	N	Percentage
Complete disagreement	0	0.0
No response	16	
Total pairs	32	100.0

Notes: "Agreement" was calculated as the difference between the PHA's and the PCWA's responses. Partners that responded in the same way were recorded as in "complete agreement."

TABLE C.9

Frequency of Training Provided by PHAs to CoCs

Reported by CoCs

	N	Valid percentage
If yes, how often does this training occur?		
Once after vouchers were awarded	6	30.0
Annually	4	20.0
Twice a year	0	0.0
Quarterly	4	20.0
More than once per quarter	1	5.0
Don't know	5	25.0
No response	15	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.10

Topics on Which PCWAs Trained PHA Partners

Reported by PCWAs

	No	Yes	No response	Total
PCWA provided training to PHA on				
Characteristics of youth who age out of foster care and their housing needs	14	25	4	43
How your agency identifies FUP-eligible youth	6	33	4	43
How your agency refers FUP-eligible youth to PHA	8	31	4	43
Types of housing search assistance provided to FUP-eligible youth by your agency or a partner agency	13	25	5	43
Types of supportive services provided to FUP-eligible youth by your agency or a partner agency	11	28	4	43
Other	2	4	37	43

TABLE C.11

Total Topics on Which PCWAs Trained PHA Partners*Reported by PCWAs*

	N	Valid percentage
Total number of topics		
0	6	15.8
1	0	0.0
2	4	10.5
3	3	7.9
4	4	10.5
5	21	55.3
No response	5	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.12

Topics on Which PCWAs Trained CoC Partners*Reported by PCWAs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
PCWA provided training to CoC on				
Characteristics and housing needs of youth who age out of foster care	16	21	6	43
How your agency identifies FUP-eligible youth	13	24	6	43
How your agency refers FUP-eligible youth to PHA	13	24	6	43
Types of housing search assistance provided to FUP-eligible youth by your agency or a partner agency	15	22	6	43
Types of supportive services provided to FUP-eligible youth by your agency or a partner agency	14	23	6	43
Other	4	3	36	43

TABLE C.13

Frequency of PCWA Training Provided to PHA*Reported by PCWAs*

	N	Valid percentage
How often PCWA provided training to PHA		
Once after award	9	27.3
Annually	4	12.1
Twice per year	0	0.0
Quarterly	8	24.2
More than once per quarter	3	9.1

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Don't know	9	27.3
No response	10	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.14

PHA-PCWA Agreement on Training Frequency Provided by PCWAs

Reported by PHAs and PCWAs

	<i>N</i>	Percentage
Agreement between PHA and PCWA		
Complete agreement	4	26.7
Within 1 response	2	13.3
Within 2 responses	3	20.0
Within 3 responses	5	33.3
Within 4 responses	1	6.7
Complete disagreement	0	0.0
No response	17	
Total pairs	32	100.0

Note: "Agreement" was calculated as the difference between the PHA's and the PCWA's responses. Partners that responded in the same way were recorded as in "complete agreement."

TABLE C.15

Frequency of PCWA Training Provided to CoC

Reported by PCWAs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
How often PCWA provided training to CoC		
Once after award	10	37.0
Annually	1	3.7
Twice per year	0	0.0
Quarterly	4	14.8
More than once per quarter	4	14.8
Don't know	8	29.6
No response	16	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.16

PHA Familiarity with Training Topics*Reported by PHAs*

	Not at all	Somewhat	Very	No response	Total
PHA familiarity with					
Characteristics and housing needs of youth aging out of foster care	9	21	11	1	42
Partner PCWA's procedures for identifying FUP-eligible youth	8	14	19	1	42
Partner PCWA's procedures for referring FUP-eligible youth to the PHA	3	13	25	1	42
Housing search assistance provided to FUP eligible youth by the partner PCWA or contractor	6	16	19	1	42
Partner PCWA's provision of supportive services to FUP-eligible youth	7	18	16	1	42

TABLE C.17

CoC Familiarity with Training Topics*Reported by CoCs*

	Not at all	Somewhat	Very	No response	Total
CoC familiarity with					
Characteristics of youth who age out of foster care and their housing needs	3	15	16	1	35
PCWA's FUP eligibility criteria for youth	3	9	22	1	35
PCWA's procedures for referring FUP-eligible youth to PHA	4	12	18	1	35
Housing search assistance provided to FUP-eligible youth by PCWA or contracted providers	7	15	12	1	35
PCWAs provision of supportive services to FUP-eligible youth	5	16	13	1	35

TABLE C.18

Topics on Which PCWAs Trained CoC Partners*Reported by CoCs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Does PCWA provide your staff with training on the following?				
Characteristics and housing needs of youth who age out of foster care	26	8	1	35
PCWA's FUP eligibility criteria for youth	16	18	1	35
How PCWA refers FUP-eligible youth to PHA	12	22	1	35

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Types of housing search assistance provided to FUP-eligible youth by PCWA or contracted providers	22	12	1	35
Types of supportive services provided to FUP-eligible youth by PCWA or contracted providers	21	13	1	35
Other	4	4	27	35

TABLE C.19

Meetings between PHA and PCWA Partners

Reported by PHAs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Regular meetings with PCWA		
No	5	12.2
Yes	36	87.8
No response	1	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.20

Meetings between PHA and PCWA Partners

Reported by PCWAs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
PCWA meets with PHA outside of trainings		
No	4	10.0
Yes	36	90.0
No response	3	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.21

PHA and PCWA Meeting Frequency

Reported by PHAs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Frequency of regular meetings		
Weekly	1	2.8
Monthly	9	25.0
Quarterly	23	63.9
Twice a year	3	8.3

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Annually	0	0.0
No response	6	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.22

PHA and PCWA Meeting Frequency

Reported by PCWAs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
How often does PCWA meet with PHA outside of trainings?		
Weekly	1	2.8
Monthly	11	30.6
Quarterly	19	52.8
Twice a year	3	8.3
Annually	2	5.6
No response	7	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.23

Meetings between PHA and CoC Partners

Reported by PHAs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Regular meetings		
No	4	11.8
Yes	30	88.2
No response	8	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.24

PHA and CoC Meeting Frequency

Reported by PHAs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Frequency of meetings		
Weekly	1	3.5
Monthly	10	34.5
Quarterly	14	48.3

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Twice a year	1	3.5
Annually	1	3.5
Other	2	6.9
No response	13	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.25

Meetings between PCWA and CoC Partners

Reported by CoCs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Regular meetings		
No	9	26.5
Yes	25	73.5
No response	1	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.26

PCWA and CoC Meeting Frequency

Reported by CoCs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Frequency of meetings		
Weekly	2	9.1
Monthly	6	27.3
Quarterly	11	50.0
Twice a year	3	13.6
Annually	0	0.0
No response	13	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.27

PHA and PCWA Communication outside of Regular Meetings*Reported by PHAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Communication with PCWA in addition to regular meetings (among those who meet regularly)		
Daily	6	16.7
Weekly	10	27.8
Monthly	10	27.8
Quarterly	4	11.1
Other	6	16.7
No response	6	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.28

PHA and CoC Communication outside of Regular Meetings*Reported by PHAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Frequency of communication with CoC partners (among those meeting regularly)		
Daily	2	6.9
Weekly	4	13.8
Monthly	7	24.1
Quarterly	8	27.6
Other	8	27.6
No response	13	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.29

PCWA and CoC Communication outside of Regular Meetings*Reported by CoCs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Apart from any regular meetings, how often was your CoC communicating with PCWA about serving FUP-eligible youth? If the frequency has changed, think back to when you were communicating most regularly.		
Daily	0	0.0
Weekly	7	31.8
Monthly	8	36.4

	N	Valid percentage
Quarterly	2	9.1
Other	5	22.7
No response	13	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.30

PHA and PCWA Working Relationship

Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
Working relationship with PCWA since receiving FUP award		
We work together less often	0	0.0
Our working relationship has not changed	8	20.0
We work together more often	32	80.0
No response	2	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.31

PHA and PCWA Working Relationship

Reported by PCWAs

	N	Valid percentage
PCWA working relationship with PHA since receiving the FUP award		
We work together less often	1	2.6
Our working relationship has not changed	4	10.5
We work together more often	33	86.8
No response	5	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.32

PHA and PCWA Agreement on Working Relationship

Reported by PHAs and PCWAs

	N	Percentage
Agreement between PHA and PCWA		
Complete agreement	19	70.4
Within 1 response	8	29.6
Within 2 responses	0	0.0

	N	Percentage
Within 3 responses	0	0.0
Within 4 responses	0	0.0
Complete disagreement	0	0.0
No response	5	
Total	32	100.0

Notes: “Agreement” was calculated as the difference between the PHA’s and the PCWA’s responses. Partners that responded in the same way were recorded as in “complete agreement.”

TABLE C.33

Reasons CoC Decided to Refer FUP-Eligible Young People to PCWA

Reported by CoCs

	No	Yes	No response	Total
What are the reasons your CoC decided to refer FUP-eligible youth to a PCWA?				
HUD requirement that PHAs and PCWAs work with CoCs to administer FUP	11	23	1	35
Many youth age out of foster care in this community	18	16	1	35
Housing needs of youth aging out of foster care are not being met in other ways in the community	14	20	1	35
Homelessness among former foster youth is a big problem in this community	23	11	1	35
Former foster youth comprise a large share of your clients	29	5	1	35
Addressing the housing needs of former foster youth is a priority for your CoC or community	21	13	1	35
Addressing the housing needs of youth generally is a priority for your CoC or community	8	26	1	35
Addressing the housing needs of former foster youth is a priority for the PCWA	28	6	1	35
Linking supportive services to subsidized housing is a priority	19	15	1	35
The PCWA has the resources to provide the required support services	29	5	1	35
Other	30	4	1	35

TABLE C.34

PHA Reviews HCV Waiting List to Identify Young People for FUP*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
PHA reviews HCV waiting list to identify youth for FUP		
No	20	51.3
Yes	17	43.6
Don't know	2	5.1
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.35

How PCWAs Identify Young People Eligible for FUP*Reported by PCWAs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
How does your agency identify FUP-eligible youth?				
Youth are referred by child welfare caseworkers	4	36	3	43
Youth are referred by independent living workers	12	28	3	43
Youth are referred by PHA partner	27	13	3	43
Youth are referred by another PHA	34	6	3	43
Youth are referred by one or more CoCs	19	21	3	43
Youth are referred by homeless shelters or homeless service providers	17	23	3	43
Youth are referred by youth housing programs	24	16	3	43
Youth are referred by aftercare service providers	24	16	3	43
Youth are referred by other state or local agencies	28	12	3	43
Youth are referred by other community-based agencies	20	20	3	43
Youth refer themselves	18	22	3	43
Other	37	3	3	43

TABLE C.36

How CoCs Identify Young People Eligible for FUP*Reported by CoCs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
How do FUP-eligible youth come to your attention?				
Referred to your CoC by a public housing agency	23	7	5	35
Referred to your CoC by homeless shelters or other homeless service providers	6	24	5	35

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Referred to your CoC by youth housing programs	12	18	5	35
Referred to your CoC by aftercare service providers	23	7	5	35
Referred to your CoC by other state or local agencies	19	11	5	35
Referred to your CoC by other community-based organizations	17	13	5	35
Youth refer themselves	17	13	5	35
Other	23	7	5	35

TABLE C.37

PCWA Prescreens for Section 8/HCV Eligibility

Reported by PCWA

	N	Valid percentage
Does your agency prescreen for Section 8/HCV eligibility prior to referring to PHA?		
No	7	18.4
Yes	27	71.1
Don't know	4	10.5
No response	5	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.38

CoC Use of Vulnerability Index or Triage Tool to Prioritize Young People

Reported by CoCs

	N	Valid percentage
Does your CoC use a vulnerability index or triage tool designed specifically for transition age youth to assess young adults who come through coordinated entry?		
No	4	12.5
Yes	26	81.3
Don't know	2	6.3
No response	3	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.39

Type of Vulnerability Index or Triage Tool CoC Uses to Prioritize Young People*Reported by CoCs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Which vulnerability indexes or triage tools does your CoC use to assess young adults who come through coordinated entry?				
TAY Triage Tool	26	2	7	35
TAY-VI-SPDAT	13	15	7	35
VI-SPDAT	23	5	7	35
Other	21	7	7	35

Notes: The TAY (Transition Age Youth) Triage Tool was developed by the Corporation for Supportive Housing to identify homeless transition-age young people most in need of permanent supportive housing. The VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index–Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) was developed by Community Solutions to identify a client’s level of vulnerability. To learn more about the TAY Triage Tool, see “The TAY Triage Tool: A Tool to Identify Homeless Transition Age Youth Most in Need of Permanent Supportive Housing,” Corporation for Supportive Housing, accessed May 11, 2022, <https://www.csh.org/resources/the-tay-triage-tool-a-tool-to-identify-homeless-transition-age-youth-most-in-need-of-permanent-supportive-housing/>. To learn more about the VI-SPDAT, see “Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT), American Version 2.01,” Org Code, February 2, 2016, <https://pehgc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/VI-SPDAT-v2.01-Single-US-Fillable.pdf>.

TABLE C.40

Integrating Process for Identifying FUP-Eligible Young People in Coordinated Entry System*Reported by CoCs*

	N	Valid percentage
Is your process for identifying FUP-eligible youth integrated into your coordinated entry and assessment system?		
No	7	22.6
Yes	22	71.0
Don’t know	2	6.5
No response	4	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.41

Asking Young People in Coordinated Entry System Whether They Have Been in Foster Care
Reported by CoCs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Do you ask all 18- to 24-year-olds who come through your coordinated entry and assessment system whether they have been in foster care?		
No	5	16.1
Yes	22	71.0
Don't know	4	12.9
No response	4	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.42

Information Collected about Youth Foster Care Experiences
Reported by CoCs

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Which of the following additional information do you collect from 18 to 24-year-olds who had ever been in foster care?				
How old they were when they last exited foster care	11	10	14	35
Whether they aged out or were emancipated from foster care	10	11	14	35
Where they were in foster care (e.g., what county or state)	9	11	15	35
Other	1	3	31	35

TABLE C.43

All Potentially FUP-Eligible Young People Are Referred to PHA Partner by PCWA
Reported by PCWA

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Are all youth identified by your agency as potentially eligible for FUP referred to the PHA for FUP?		
No	16	40.0
Yes	21	52.5
Don't know	3	7.5
No response	3	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.44

Percentage of Potentially FUP-Eligible Young People Referred to PHA Partner
Reported by PCWA

	N	Valid percentage
Percentage of youth referred		
Less than 25 percent	4	23.5
25–50 percent	1	5.9
51–75 percent	1	5.9
76–100 percent	1	5.9
Don't know	10	58.8
No response	26	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.45

All Potentially FUP-Eligible Young People Are Referred to PHA Partner by CoC
Reported by CoC

	N	Valid percentage
Are all FUP-eligible youth identified by your CoC as eligible for FUP referred to either your partner PCWA or another PCWA?		
No	7	23.3
Yes	14	46.7
Don't know	9	30.0
No response	5	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.46

Factors That Make PCWAs More Likely to Refer to PHA
Reported by PCWAs

	Less likely	No effect	More likely	No response	Total
How do the following factors impact the referrals that your agency makes for FUP?					
Youth is homeless or precariously housed	0	2	15	26	43
Youth has ever held a job	2	8	7	26	43
Youth is age 21 or older	1	10	6	26	43
Youth has a mental health problem	0	12	4	27	43
Youth has a substance use problem	2	12	2	27	43
Youth has completed high school	0	12	5	26	43
Youth identifies as LGBTQ	0	13	4	26	43
Youth is pregnant or parenting	0	7	10	26	43
Youth has another disability	1	10	5	27	43
Youth is enrolled in an education or training program	0	11	4	28	43

	Less likely	No effect	More likely	No response	Total
Youth is involved with multiple systems	0	9	8	26	43
Youth is currently employed	0	9	8	26	43
Youth has a criminal record	6	9	1	27	43
Youth is no longer in foster care	3	7	7	26	43

TABLE C.47

Factors That Make CoCs More Likely to Refer to PHA

Reported by CoCs

	Less likely	No effect	More likely	No response	Total
For each factor, indicate if it would make your CoC more likely to refer to PCWA for FUP, less likely to refer to PCWA for FUP, or if it would have no effect					
Youth is homeless or precariously housed	0	1	14	20	35
Youth has ever held a job	0	14	1	20	35
Youth is age 21 or older	0	13	2	20	35
Youth has a mental health problem	0	8	7	20	35
Youth has a substance use problem	0	9	6	20	35
Youth has completed high school	0	14	1	20	35
Youth identifies as LGBT	0	12	3	20	35
Youth is pregnant or parenting	0	9	6	20	35
Youth has another disability	0	10	5	20	35
Youth is enrolled in an education or training program	0	13	2	20	35
Youth is involved with multiple systems	0	10	5	20	35
Youth is currently employed	0	14	1	20	35
Youth has a criminal record	0	12	3	20	35
Youth is no longer in foster care	1	8	6	20	35

TABLE C.48

Average Percentage of Referrals Found Eligible

Among PCWAs That Reported Number Referred and Number Found Eligible

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Percentage eligible	27	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.0

TABLE C.49

PHA Exclusions from FUP Eligibility*Reported by PHAs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Reasons for excluding youth from FUP eligibility				
Rent or utility arrears	36	2	4	42
Drug convictions	17	20	5	42
Other types of criminal convictions	12	25	5	42

TABLE C.50

Percentage of Young People Referred by CoC to PCWA Who Are Found Eligible for FUP*Reported by CoCs*

	N	Valid percentage
Approximately what percentage of youth your CoC refers to PCWA are FUP-eligible?		
Less than 25 percent	4	20.0
At least 25 percent but less than 50 percent	1	5.0
About 50 percent	1	5.0
More than 50 percent but less than 75 percent	2	10.0
More than 75 percent	7	35.0
Don't know	5	25.0
No response	15	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.51

PHA Has Issued a FUP Voucher to a Youth (since Recent Award)*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Percentage
Currently serving a youth (issued voucher since recent award)		
No	9	18.0
Yes	40	80.0
Don't know	1	2.0
Total	50	100

TABLE C.52

PHA Has Issued FUP Voucher to a Youth in the Past*Reported by PHAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
PHA has served a youth in the past		
No	7	70.0
Yes	2	20.0
Don't know	1	10.0
No response	40	
Total	50	100

TABLE C.53

Total Vouchers Awarded to PHAs*Awarded by HUD*

	<i>N</i>	Percentage of sample PHAs
Number of vouchers		
1 to 25	9	21.4
26 to 50	12	28.6
51 to 75	16	38.1
76 to 100	5	11.9
Total	42	100

TABLE C.54

PHA Sets Aside Vouchers for Young People*Reported by PHAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Does your agency set aside a specific number or valid percentage of FUP vouchers for FUP-eligible youth?		
No	28	73.7
Yes	10	26.3
No response	4	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.55

Total Vouchers Set Aside for Young People*Reported by PHAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Number of vouchers dedicated to youth		
0 to 25	7	70.0
26 to 50	0	0.0
51 to 75	3	30.0
76 or more	0	0.0
No response	32	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.56

PCWA Sets Aside Vouchers for Young People*Reported by PCWAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Does agency set aside a specific number of vouchers for youth?		
No	16	40.0
Yes	20	50.0
Don't know	4	10.0
No response	3	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.57

Total Vouchers Set Aside for Young People*Reported by PCWAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Number of vouchers		
0	0	0.0
1-20	7	46.7
21-40	6	40.0
41-60	1	6.7
61-80	1	6.7
80+	0	0.0
No response	28	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.58

Length of Time for Housing Search*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
How much time a youth is initially given for the housing search and lease-up process		
60 days	16	41.0
90 days	5	12.8
120 days	15	38.5
More than 120 days	3	7.7
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.59

Frequency of Outreach to Landlords or Property Managers*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
Frequency of engaging in outreach to educate landlords/property managers about FUPY		
Never	7	18.4
Less than once a year	3	7.9
At least once per year	14	36.8
Every few months	9	23.7
At least once a month	5	13.2
No response	4	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.60

Housing Search and Selection Services Offered to Young People*Reported by PHAs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
PHA or contractor services				
Provide information on different neighborhoods	9	28	5	42
Take youth on neighborhoods tours	29	7	6	42
Transport youth to visit housing units	23	13	6	42
Information on vacant rentals	4	34	4	42
Refer youth to property managers/landlords	7	29	6	42

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Work with landlords/property managers	9	29	4	42
Provide information on tenant rights and responsibilities	1	36	5	42
Provide information on subsidized housing	2	35	5	42
Provide information on public transportation services	17	19	6	42
Help youth locate housing near school or work	17	19	6	42
Other	1	9	32	42

TABLE C.61

Housing Search and Selection Services Offered to Young People

Reported by PCWAs

	Only your org.	Only partner org.	Both	Neither	No response	Total
Which of the following does your or other agency do to assist youth with housing search?						
Provide information about different neighborhoods/communities	4	4	19	8	8	43
Take youth on neighborhood tours	5	8	15	6	9	43
Transport youth to visit housing units	8	6	19	3	7	43
Provide listing of vacant rental units	3	7	21	5	7	43
Refer youth to property managers/landlords known to accept FUP vouchers	3	9	21	2	8	43
Work with landlords/property managers to help youth secure housing	3	9	21	3	7	43
Provide information about tenant rights and responsibilities	2	10	20	2	9	43
Provide information about subsidized housing, including eligibility requirements	2	12	19	2	8	43
Provide information about public transportation services	4	6	23	2	8	43
Help youth locate housing near school or work	5	7	21	3	7	43
Other	0	0	2	3	38	43

TABLE C.62

Housing Search and Selection Services Offered to Young People*Reported by CoCs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Which of the following types of housing search assistance does your CoC provide to youth who have been awarded a FUP voucher?				
Provide information about different neighborhoods	4	9	22	35
Take youth on neighborhood tours	4	6	25	35
Transport youth to visit housing units	3	10	22	35
Provide a list of vacant rental units	2	11	22	35
Refer youth to property managers/landlords known to accept FUP vouchers	1	11	23	35
Work with landlords/property managers to help youth secure housing	0	13	22	35
Provide information about tenant rights and responsibilities	1	12	22	35
Provide information about subsidized housing, including eligibility requirements	3	10	22	35
Provide information about public transportation services	3	10	22	35
Help youth locate housing near work or school	2	11	22	35
Other	1	1	33	35

TABLE C.63

Finding Housing in Low-Poverty Areas*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
PHA encourages youth to consider low-poverty areas		
No	10	26.3
Yes	28	73.7
No response	4	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.64

PCWA Services Offered to Non-FUP Young People*Reported by PCWAs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Services provided to youth preparing to age out of foster care who are not participating in FUP				
Provide information about different neighborhoods	4	24	15	43
Take youth on neighborhood tours	11	17	15	43
Transport youth to visit housing units	5	23	15	43
Provide list of vacant rental units	5	23	15	43
Refer youth to property managers/landlords known to accept youth	6	22	15	43
Work with landlords/property managers to help youth secure housing	4	24	15	43
Provide information about tenant rights and responsibilities	3	24	16	43
Provide information about subsidized housing, including eligibility requirements	1	27	15	43
Provide information about public transportation services	0	28	15	43
Help youth locate housing near school or work	2	26	15	43
Other	1	1	41	43

TABLE C.65

Housing Search Assistance Provided to FUP Young People Only*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
Housing search assistance provided to FUP-eligible youth but not HCV program participants		
No	33	84.6
Yes	5	12.8
Don't know	1	2.6
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.66

Housing Search Assistance to FUP Young People, Compared with Assistance to FUP Families*Reported by PCWAs*

	N	Valid percentage
How does assistance for youth compare to families issued a FUP voucher?		
Less assistance	1	2.7
About the same	19	51.4
More assistance	11	29.7
Don't know	6	16.2
No response	6	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.67

Housing Search Assistance to FUP Young People, Compared with Assistance to FUP Families*Reported by CoCs*

	N	Valid percentage
How does the amount of housing search assistance your CoC provides to youth who have been issued a FUP voucher compare with the amount of housing search assistance your CoC provides to families that have been issued a FUP voucher?		
Youth receive MORE housing search assistance	5	38.5
Youth receive ABOUT THE SAME housing search assistance	6	46.2
Youth receive LESS housing search assistance	0	0.0
We do not provide housing search assistance to families with FUP	1	7.7
Don't know	1	7.7
No response	22	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.68

How Often Units Fail Quality Inspections*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
How often housing units for which FUP-eligible youth request tenancy approval fail during the PHA housing quality inspection		
Almost never	18	46.2
Less than half of the time	8	20.5
About half of the time	4	10.3
More than half of the time	2	5.1
Almost always	0	0.0
Don't know	7	18.0
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.69

How Often Rent Is Unreasonable*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
How often FUP-eligible youth request tenancy approval for units for which the rent is determined to be unreasonable during the PHA review		
Almost never	20	52.6
Less than half of the time	8	21.1
About half the time	2	5.3
More than half of the time	2	5.3
Almost always	0	0.0
Don't know	6	15.8
No response	4	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.70

Financial Assistance Provided by PCWAs*Reported by PCWAs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Once a unit has been approved by the PHA, which types of financial assistance does your agency provide?				
Help paying for security deposits	5	30	8	43
Help paying for utility deposits	8	27	8	43
Help paying for moving costs	13	22	8	43
Help paying for furniture or housewares	9	26	8	43
None of the above	30	5	8	43

TABLE C.71

Financial Assistance Provided by CoCs*Reported by CoCs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Once a unit has been approved by the PHA, which of the following types of assistance does your CoC provide to youth?				
Help paying for security deposits	5	20	10	35
Help paying for utility deposits	9	15	11	35
Help paying for moving costs	12	11	12	35
Help paying for furniture or housewares	15	8	12	35
Contact information for local utility service providers	11	14	10	35
Information about public transportation and retail options	11	13	11	35
Help contacting utility companies to establish service	12	13	10	35
Advice on talking to landlords and neighbors about maintenance needs or noise issues	10	14	11	35
Other	3	2	30	35

TABLE C.72

PCWA Attendance at Lease Signing*Reported by PCWAs*

	N	Valid percentage
How often is someone from your agency present when youth meet with a landlord to sign a lease?		
Almost never	7	18.9
Less than half the time	7	18.9

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
About half the time	6	16.2
More than half the time	3	8.1
Almost always	7	18.9
Don't know	7	18.9
No response	6	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.73

CoC Attendance at Lease Signing

Reported by CoCs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
How often is someone from your CoC present when youth meet with a landlord to sign a lease?		
Almost never	7	25.9
Less than half of the time	3	11.1
About half of the time	2	7.4
More than half of the time	3	11.1
Almost always	7	25.9
Don't know	5	18.5
No response	8	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.74

Total Number of Young People with Leases

Reported by PHAs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Number of FUP vouchers currently being used for leases by FUP-eligible youth		
0 to 10	23	59.0
11 to 20	6	15.4
21 to 30	2	5.1
31 to 40	2	5.1
41 to 50	4	10.3
51 or more	2	5.1
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.75

Percentage of Young People with Leases under Current Vouchers*Among PCWAs that reported the number of eligible young people referred and the number with leases*

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Percentage with leases	20	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.0

TABLE C.76

How Often Young People Secure a Lease before Initial Voucher Term Expires*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
How often youth lease housing during initial search term		
Almost never	2	5.1
Less than half the time	4	10.3
About half the time	4	10.3
More than half the time	11	28.2
Almost always	16	41.0
Don't know	2	5.1
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.77

How Often PHA Grants an Extension to Find Housing*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
How often agency grants extension for FUP-eligible youth whose initial voucher term is going to expire		
Almost never	3	7.7
Less than half the time	1	2.6
About half the time	2	5.1
More than half the time	1	2.6
Almost always	29	74.4
Don't know	3	7.7
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.78

Length of Time to for Young People to Obtain a Lease Compared with Section 8/HCV Participants
Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percent
How much time is typically necessary for FUP-eligible youth to sign a lease compared to participants in standard HCV program		
Youth typically require less time to sign a lease	4	10.3
Youth typically require about the same amount of time to sign a lease	24	61.5
Youth typically require more time to sign a lease	7	18.0
Don't Know	4	10.3
No Response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.79

Reasons Young People May Not Secure a Lease
Reported by PHAs

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Common reasons why youth don't lease housing				
Incomplete application	26	13	3	42
Application is denied	34	5	3	42
Do not show up for voucher briefing	25	14	3	42
Do not sign a lease before voucher expires	11	28	3	42
Other	24	15	3	42

TABLE C.80

Landlord and Property Manager Perspectives on FUPY
Reported by PHAs

	Major disincentive	Minor disincentive	Neither	Minor incentive	Major incentive	Don't know	No response	Total
Potential incentive for landlords and property managers								
Age of lessee	5	12	8	1	0	11	5	42
Lessee is supported by case management	1	0	2	10	20	4	5	42

	Major disincentive	Minor disincentive	Neither	Minor incentive	Major incentive	Don't know	No response	Total
Lessee is a voucher holder	1	2	2	11	19	3	4	42
Lessee has limited tenancy history	10	13	6	1	0	7	5	42
FUP voucher is limited to 36 months	9	9	12	0	1	7	4	42

TABLE C.81

Length of Time in First FUP Housing Unit

Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
How long FUP-eligible youth typically stay in first housing leased with a FUP voucher		
Less than 3 months	0	0.0
3 to 6 months	0	0.0
7 to 12 months	1	12.5
13 to 18 months	2	25.0
19 to 24 months	0	0.0
25 to 36 months	2	25.0
More than 36 months (i.e., youth remain in unit after voucher expires)	0	0.0
Don't know	3	37.5
No response	34	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.82

How Often Young People Use Full 36 Months of FUP Assistance

Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
How often youth keep FUP voucher for full 36 months		
Almost never	0	0.0
Less than half the time	0	0.0
About half the time	0	0.0
More than half the time	2	25.0
Almost always	4	50.0

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Don't know	2	25.0
No response	34	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.83

Young People Terminated from FUPY before 36 Months

Reported by PHAs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Are youth ever terminated from program before their 36 months?		
No	0	0.0
Yes	7	87.5
Don't know	1	12.5
No response	34	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.84

Reasons Young People May Be Terminated from FUP before 36 Months

Reported by PHAs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Most common reasons youth are terminated from the program before the full 36 months		
Youth violate program rules	1	20.0
Youth are involved in criminal activity	1	20.0
Youth fail to recertify	3	60.0
Youth move out of the leased unit without giving notice	0	0.0
Youth violate the lease (e.g., damage the unit)	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
No response	37	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.85

Recertification for FUPY*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
Do youth need to recertify for FUP?		
No	0	0.0
Yes	8	100.0
No response	34	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.86

Frequency of Recertification*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
How often do youth need to recertify?		
Annually	6	75.0
Every two years	1	12.5
Other	1	12.5
No response	34	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.87

Frequency of Engagement with Landlords and Property Managers*Reported by PCWAs*

	N	Valid percentage
How often does someone from your agency or partner agency typically have contact with the owner/landlord/property manager of the youth's housing unit once a youth with a FUP voucher moves in?		
Never	7	21.9
Less than once per year	8	25.0
At least once per year	7	21.9
Every few months	9	28.1
At least once per month	1	3.1
No response	11	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.88

Reasons PCWAs Engage Landlord and Property Managers Once Young People Move In
Reported by PCWAs

	No	Yes	No Response	Total
Under what circumstances would someone from your agency or a partner agency have contact with the owner/landlord/property manager of the housing unit once a youth with a FUP voucher moves in?				
To familiarize landlord with FUP program and PCWA role	15	14	14	43
To respond to issues/problems identified by the youth	3	26	14	43
To respond to issues/problems identified by a PHA	8	21	14	43
To respond to issues/problems identified by the owner	5	24	14	43
Other	25	4	14	43

TABLE C.89

Frequency of CoC Engagement with Landlords and Property Managers
Reported by CoCs

	N	Valid percentage
How often do you or does someone from your CoC typically have contact with the owner/landlord/property manager of the youth's housing unit		
Never	10	40.0
Less than once per year	1	4.0
At least once per year	3	12.0
Every few months	5	20.0
Once per month	6	24.0
No response	10	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.90

Reasons CoCs Engage Landlord and Property Managers Once Young People Move In
Reported by CoCs

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Under what circumstances would you or someone from your CoC have contact with the owner/landlord/property manager of the housing unit once a youth with a FUP voucher moves in?				
To familiarize landlord with FUP and CoC role	8	8	19	35
To respond to issues/problems identified by the youth	2	14	19	35
To respond to issues/problems identified by a PHA	7	9	19	35
To respond to issues/problems identified by the landlord	5	11	19	35
Other	14	2	19	35

TABLE C.91

Pre-Move Counseling
Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
Pre-move counseling		
No	19	48.7
Yes	20	51.3
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.92

Post-Move Counseling
Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
Post-move counseling		
No	28	71.8
Yes	11	28.2
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.93

Types of Pre- and Post-Move Counseling*Reported by PHAs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Types of pre-move or post-move counseling				
Information about tenant rights and responsibilities	0	20	22	42
Information about budgeting	9	11	22	42
Information about credit	10	10	22	42
Information about landlord mediation	4	16	22	42
Information about the benefits of living in a low-poverty neighborhood	7	13	22	42
Other	2	4	36	42

TABLE C.94

Pre- or Post-Move Counseling*Reported by PCWAs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Does your agency provide youth who have been issued a voucher with:				
Pre-move counseling	16	20	7	43
Post-move counseling	17	17	9	43

TABLE C.95

Types of Pre- and Post-Move Counseling*Reported by PCWAs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
What does this counseling include?				
Information about tenant rights and responsibilities	3	17	23	43
Information about budgeting	0	20	23	43
Information about credit	0	20	23	43
Information about landlord mediation	3	17	23	43
Information about the benefits of living in a low-poverty neighborhood	7	11	25	43
Other	0	3	40	43

TABLE C.96

Types of Supportive Services Provided to Young People*Reported by PCWAs*

	PCWA provides	Partner agency provides	Neither	Don't know	No response	Total
Which of the following does your or another agency provide to youth during the 18-month period after they lease a unit with a FUP voucher?						
Help learning money management skills	9	24	0	3	7	43
Help learning to use credit	8	25	0	3	7	43
Helping learning housekeeping skills	7	24	0	4	8	43
Help learning about proper nutrition	9	22	0	5	7	43
Help learning about meal preparation	8	21	1	5	8	43
Help learning how to access physical and mental health care	13	20	0	3	7	43
Help developing other basic skills	12	21	0	3	7	43
Information about tenant rights and responsibilities	8	24	0	4	7	43
Assistance with security or utility deposits	15	18	1	3	6	43
Job readiness training	8	25	0	3	7	43
Help finding a job	10	21	1	3	8	43
Educational services	11	21	1	3	7	43
Career counseling	8	24	1	3	7	43
Assessment of youth needs	16	16	1	3	7	43
Case planning	16	16	0	4	7	43
Help with rent arrearages	11	18	0	6	8	43
Help with utility arrearages	11	17	1	6	8	43
Other assistance to help youth live independently	12	18	1	5	7	43

TABLE C.97

Types of Supportive Services Provided to Young People*Reported by CoCs*

	No	Yes	Don't know	No response	Total
Which of the following services or supports does your CoC provide to youth during the 18-month period after they sign a lease with a FUP voucher?					
Help learning money management skills	1	8	4	22	35
Help learning how to use credit	2	5	6	22	35
Help learning housekeeping skills	1	8	4	22	35
Help learning about proper nutrition	3	5	5	22	35

	No	Yes	Don't know	No response	Total
Help learning about meal preparation	2	5	6	22	35
Help learning how to access physical and mental health care	1	8	4	22	35
Help developing other basic life skills	1	8	4	22	35
Information about tenant rights and responsibilities	0	9	4	22	35
Assistance with security or utility deposits	0	9	4	22	35
Job readiness training	0	8	5	22	35
Help finding a job	0	9	4	22	35
Educational services	0	8	5	22	35
Career counseling	0	7	6	22	35
Assessment of youth needs	0	9	4	22	35
Case planning	0	9	4	22	35
Help with rent arrears	1	6	6	22	35
Help with utility arrearages	1	6	6	22	35
Other assistance to help youth live independently	2	7	4	22	35

TABLE C.98

Frequency of In-Person Contact during 18-Month Period

Reported by PCWAs

	N	Valid percentage
How frequently does someone from your agency typically have in-person contact with youth during the 18-month period after they lease a unit with a FUP voucher?		
At least once per week	2	6.7
Twice per month	1	3.3
Once per month	19	63.3
Once per quarter	6	20.0
Once per year	2	6.7
No response	13	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.99

Frequency of Phone Contact during 18-Month Period*Reported by PCWAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
How frequently does someone from your agency typically have phone contact with youth during the 18-month period after they lease a unit with a FUP voucher?		
At least once per week	6	20.0
Twice per month	11	36.7
Once per month	9	30.0
Once per quarter	3	10.0
Once per year	1	3.3
No response	13	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.100

Frequency of Contact during 18-Month Period*Reported by CoCs*

	At least once per week	Twice per month	Once per month	Once per quarter	Once per year	No response	Total
How frequently does someone from your CoC typically have contact with youth during that 18-month period after they lease a unit with a FUP voucher?							
In person	1	2	7	1	2	22	35
By phone, email, or text message	2	4	5	3	0	21	35
Other	0	0	1	0	0	34	35

TABLE C.101

Transitional Services Offered to Young People as They Reach the 36-Month Limit*Reported by PCWAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Does your agency provide transitional counseling or other assistance to youth with a FUP voucher as they approach their 36-month time limit?		
No	23	65.7
Yes	12	34.3
No response	8	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.102

Transitional Services Offered to Young People as They Reach the 36-Month Limit
Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
Agency or contractor provides transitional counseling or other assistance		
No	26	66.7
Yes	13	33.3
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.103

When Transitional Services Are Offered to Young People as They Reach the 36-Month Limit
Reported by PCWAs

	N	Valid percentage
Does your agency automatically provide this transitional counseling or other assistance, or do youth need to request it?		
Youth must request assistance	4	33.3
Agency or partner automatically provides assistance	8	66.7
No response	31	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.104

When Transitional Services Are Offered to Young People as They Reach the 36-Month Limit
Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
Transitional counseling provided automatically or by request		
Youth must request assistance	5	38.5
Agency automatically provides assistance	8	61.5
No response	29	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.105

Type of Transitional Services Offered to Young People as They Reach the 36-Month Limit
Reported by PCWAs

	Yes	No	No response	Total
Which of the following types of transitional counseling or other assistance does your agency provide to youth with a FUP voucher as they approach their 36-month time limit?				
Provide information about other housing programs available through your agency	2	9	32	43
Provide information about housing programs administered by community-based agencies	0	11	32	43
Provide information about different neighborhoods	1	10	32	43
Take youth on neighborhood tours	2	9	32	43
Transport youth to visit housing units	3	8	32	43
Provide a listing of vacant rental units	2	9	32	43
Refer youth to property managers/landlords	2	8	33	43
Other	2	0	41	43

TABLE C.106

Transitional Services Offered to Young People as They Reach the 36-Month Limit
Reported by CoCs

	N	Valid percentage
Does your CoC plan to provide transitional counseling or other assistance to youth as they approach their 36-month time limit? Please do not include any assistance that will be provided by PCWA or PHA.		
No	20	76.9
Yes	6	23.1
No response	9	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.107

When Transitional Services Are Offered to Young People
Reported by CoCs

	N	Valid percentage
Does your CoC plan to automatically provide this transitional counseling or other assistance or do youth need to request it?		
Youth must request assistance	1	16.7
Your CoC automatically provides it	5	83.3

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
No response	29	
Total	35	100

TABLE C.108

Types of Transitional Services Offered to Young People

Reported by CoCs

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Which of the following types of transitional counseling or other assistance does your CoC plan to provide to youth as they approach their 36-month time limit? Please do not include transitional counseling or other assistance that PCWA or PHA will provide.				
Provide information about other housing programs available through your CoC	1	5	29	35
Provide information about housing programs administered by community-based agencies	0	6	29	35
Provide information about different neighborhoods	1	5	29	35
Take youth on neighborhood tours	4	1	30	35
Transport youth to visit housing units	3	2	30	35
Provide a listing of vacant rental units	2	4	29	35
Refer youth to property managers/landlords	0	5	30	35
Other	0	1	34	35

TABLE C.109

Connections to FSS Program

Reported by PHAs

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Does PHA connect youth to the Family Self Sufficiency Program (FSS)?		
No	5	12.8
Yes	34	87.2
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.110

Youth Involvement in the FSS Program*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
Number of youth in FSS program within the past fiscal year		
0	23	67.7
1	1	2.9
2	3	8.8
3	3	8.8
4	2	5.9
5	1	2.9
16	1	2.9
No response	8	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.111

Extension of Federal Foster Care*Reported by PCWAs*

	N	Valid percentage
Does your state have an approved plan to extend Title IV-E federal foster care beyond age 18?		
No	3	7.1
Yes	34	81.0
Don't know	5	11.9
No response	1	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.112

Age to Which Federal Foster Care Is Extended*Reported by PCWAs*

	N	Valid percentage
To what age does your state extend Title IV-E federal foster care?		
19th birthday	1	2.9
20th birthday	1	2.9
21st birthday	32	94.1
No response	9	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.113

Extension of State Foster Care*Reported by PCWAs*

	N	Valid percentage
State extends state-funded foster care beyond age 18		
No	2	4.9
Yes	34	82.9
Don't know	5	12.2
No response	2	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.114

Age to Which State Foster Care Is Extended*Reported by PCWAs*

	N	Valid percentage
To what age does your state extend state-funded foster care?		
21st birthday	29	85.3
22nd birthday	2	5.9
23rd birthday	3	8.8
No response	9	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.115

Conditions for State Extension of Foster Care*Reported by PCWAs*

	No	Yes	No response	Total
Conditions that extend foster care				
Youth is completing high school	5	29	9	43
Youth has physical or mental disability or special needs	6	28	9	43
Youth is receiving treatment for mental health or substance use problem	16	18	9	43
Youth is pregnant or parenting	21	13	9	43
Court has determined it is in the best interest of the youth	14	20	9	43
Other	21	13	9	43

TABLE C.116

Chafee Funds for Housing Costs*Reported by PCWAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Does your agency use federal Chafee funds to cover the cost of housing for youth no longer in foster care?		
No	11	27.5
Yes	20	50.0
Don't know	9	22.5
No response	3	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.117

Percentage of Chafee Funds Spent on Housing*Reported by PCWAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
What percentage of your agency's Chafee funds are used to cover housing?		
10 percent or less	2	10.5
11–20 percent	3	15.8
21–30 percent	3	15.8
Don't know	11	57.9
No response	24	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.118

PHA Administers a Public Housing Program*Reported by PHAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
PHA administers a public housing program		
No	13	33.3
Yes	26	66.7
No response	3	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.119

Local Preference in Public Housing for Young People Who Have Aged Out of Foster Care
Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
PHA has a local preference for youth in administering its public housing waiting list		
No	18	85.7
Yes	3	14.3
No response	21	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.120

Local Preference in HCV for Young People Who Have Aged Out of Foster Care
Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
PHA has a local preference for youth in administering its HCV waiting list		
No	28	75.7
Yes	9	24.3
No response	5	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.121

Status of HCV Waiting List
Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
Current status of PHA HCV program waiting list		
Completely closed (i.e., not accepting applications)	14	36.8
Open for some groups	16	42.1
Completely open (i.e., accepting applications)	8	21.1
No response	4	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.122

Local Preference for Young People on HCV Waiting List and Status of Waiting List*Reported by PHAs*

Section 8/ HCV Waiting List Status					
Youth have local preference for section 8/HCV	Completely closed	Open for some groups	Completely open	No response	Total
No	13	10	5	14	42
Yes	0	5	3	34	42
Total	13	15	8	6	42

TABLE C.123

Types of Housing Available*Reported by PCWAs*

	Not available	Available, but waiting list is more than six months	Available within the next six months	Don't know	No response	Total
Which of the following housing options are available to youth who have aged out of foster care and are not participating in FUP?						
Scattered-site or semi-supervised apartments	5	6	15	11	6	43
Clustered or supervised apartments	12	5	8	12	6	43
Shared homes	14	1	6	15	7	43
Adult-roommate apartments	13	0	8	15	7	43
Host homes	12	3	8	13	7	43
Boarding homes	13	0	6	16	8	43
Subsidized housing	5	9	9	12	8	43
Public housing	3	14	8	11	7	43
Other	1	0	1	4	37	43

TABLE C.124

Implementation Challenges*Reported by PCWAs*

	Not a challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	Major challenge	No response	Total
Please indicate how much of a challenge each factor presents/has presented to your agency					
Need to provide vouchers to families	12	15	8	8	43
Availability of affordable rental housing	2	10	26	5	43

	Not a challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	Major challenge	No response	Total
Availability of quality housing	5	8	24	6	43
36-month time limit on FUP assistance	12	18	6	7	43
Coordination with the PHA	28	8	0	7	43
Coordination with the CoC	28	7	1	7	43
Service provision costs	17	11	7	8	43
Staffing resources	10	16	9	8	43
Wait list procedures and administration	8	20	7	8	43
Relationships with landlords/property managers	7	20	9	7	43
Duration of the voucher application process	13	18	7	5	43
Duration of housing search process	4	17	16	6	43
Complexity of leasing process (for initial units and unit changes)	10	19	7	7	43
Not enough vouchers available for youth	13	6	16	8	43
Other	0	1	2	40	43

TABLE C.125

Implementation Challenges

Reported by PHAs

	Not a challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	Major challenge	No response	Total
Please indicate how much of a challenge each factor has presented to your agency					
Need to provide vouchers to families limits vouchers for youth	29	8	1	4	42
Availability of affordable housing	5	16	17	4	42
Availability of quality housing	16	15	7	4	42
36-month time limit	16	12	10	4	42
Coordination with PCWA	32	5	1	4	42
Coordination with CoC	29	7	1	5	42
Administrative costs	28	9	1	4	42
Service provision costs	25	8	3	6	42
Staffing resources	21	14	3	4	42
Waitlist procedures and administration	31	7	0	4	42
Relationships with landlords/property managers	28	10	0	4	42
Duration of the voucher application process	25	11	2	4	42
Duration of the housing search process	16	18	4	4	42
Complexity of the leasing process	20	17	1	4	42

	Not a challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	Major challenge	No response	Total
Not enough vouchers available for youth	19	11	8	4	42
Other	0	0	1	41	42

TABLE C.126

Implementation Challenges

Reported by CoCs

	Not a challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	Major challenge	No response	Total
Please indicate how much of a challenge each factor presents/has presented to your agency					
Assessing a youth's FUP eligibility	14	11	1	9	35
Integration of referral process into coordinated entry	10	13	4	8	35
36-month time limit on FUP assistance	11	11	4	9	35
Coordination with PCWA	7	11	8	9	35
Service provision costs	6	10	9	10	35
Staffing resources	5	11	10	9	35
Wait list procedures and administration	8	14	5	8	35

TABLE C.127

Voucher Time Limit

Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
Youth with FUP vouchers are currently limited to 36 months of housing assistance payments. What is your opinion about this limit?		
Should be eliminated	22	57.9
Should be reduced	0	0.0
Should remain the same	4	10.5
Should be extended	9	23.7
Don't know	3	7.9
No response	4	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.128

Voucher Time Limit*Reported by PCWAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Youth with FUP vouchers are currently limited to 36 months of housing assistance payments. What is your opinion about this time limit?		
Should be eliminated	10	26.3
Should be reduced	0	0.0
Should remain the same	10	26.3
Should be extended	12	31.6
Don't know	6	15.8
No response	5	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.129

Services Time Limit*Reported by PHAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
What is your opinion about how long PCWAs are required to provide services?		
Should be eliminated	1	2.8
Should be reduced	0	0.0
Should not change	7	19.4
Should be increased	11	30.6
Should allow PCWAs to determine	17	47.2
No response	6	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.130

Services Time Limit*Reported by PCWAs*

	<i>N</i>	Valid percentage
Your agency is required to provide a specific set of services to youth with a FUP voucher for 18 months during their eligibility for housing assistance payments. What is your opinion about requiring PCWAs to provide services for 18 months?		
Should be eliminated	1	2.9
Should be reduced	4	11.8

	N	Valid percentage
Should not change	12	35.3
Should be increased	4	11.8
Should allow PCWAs to determine	13	38.2
No response	9	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.131

List of Services Provided

Reported by PHAs

	N	Valid percentage
What is your opinion about the list of services that PCWAs are required to provide?		
Should be eliminated	0	0.0
Should be shorter	0	0.0
Should not change	10	29.4
Should be longer	3	8.8
Should allow PCWAs to determine	21	61.8
No response	8	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.132

List of Services Provided

Reported by PCWAs

	N	Valid percentage
What is your opinion about the list of services that PCWAs are required to provide?		
Should be eliminated	1	3.0
Should be shorter	6	18.2
Should not change	10	30.3
Should be longer	2	6.1
Should allow PCWAs to determine	14	42.4
No response	10	
Total	43	100

TABLE C.133

When Referrals Should Be Made*Reported by PHAs*

	N	Valid percentage
In your opinion, how far in advance of when youth will leave care should PCWAs make a FUP referral?		
Less than 1 month	0	0.0
1 to 3 months	10	27.0
3 to 6 months	16	43.2
6 to 9 months	5	13.5
9 to 12 months	1	2.7
12+ months	1	2.7
Don't know	4	10.8
No response	5	
Total	42	100

TABLE C.134

When Referrals Should Be Made*Reported by PCWAs*

	N	Valid percentage
Based on your experience working with this population, how far in advance should child welfare agencies be able to make a FUP referral to PHA before youth leave care?		
Less than 1 month	1	2.6
Between 1 and 3 months	8	20.5
Between 3 and 6 months	14	35.9
Between 6 and 9 months	9	23.1
Between 9 and 12 months	5	12.8
More than a year	1	2.6
Don't know	1	2.6
No response	4	
Total	43	100

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About the Authors

Michael Pergamit, a senior fellow in the Center on Labor, Human Services, and Population at the Urban Institute, is a labor economist whose research is focused on vulnerable children, young people, and families. He leads multiple evaluations of programs and services to help young people and families in the child welfare system as well as young people, adults, and families experiencing homelessness. His central focus is on young people aging out of foster care or experiencing homelessness, as well as other disadvantaged young people, especially around their transition into postsecondary education and the labor market.

Before joining Urban, Pergamit spent 10 years at the National Opinion Research Center and 13 years at the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). For 10 years he was the director of the National Longitudinal Surveys at BLS. He earned a PhD in Economics from the University of Chicago.

Sarah Prendergast is a research associate in the Center on Labor, Human Services, and Population. As an applied developmental scientist, she focuses her research on programs, policies, and contexts that support child and family well-being. In 2017, Prendergast was awarded the Doris Duke Fellowship for the Promotion of Child Well-Being. Before joining Urban, Prendergast worked in the Colorado Department of Human Services' Office of Early Childhood as a Society for Research in Child Development Postdoctoral State Policy fellow. Prendergast received her PhD in applied developmental science from Colorado State University.

Amelia Coffey is a research associate in the Center on Labor, Human Services, and Population, specializing in qualitative community-engaged methods. Her work focuses on research and evaluation of policies and programs intended to support financial stability and well-being for families and young people. Before joining Urban, Coffey spent several years at a nonprofit research center focused on improving child outcomes. Coffey received an MS in social policy research from the London School of Economics.

Shannon Gedo is a research analyst in the Center for Labor, Human Services, and Population, where she researches child welfare policies. As a former educator, Gedo is committed to finding equitable, evidence-based interventions and policies that support those children who are most underserved. Before joining Urban, Gedo was a researcher and project manager in early childhood and family services at the Behavioral Insights and Parenting Lab at the University of Chicago. She worked at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and focused on understanding what family

service priorities and coordination mechanisms governments and service providers implemented across the organization. Gedo earned her BA in political economy from the University of California, Berkeley, and her master's in public policy with a certificate in survey research methodology from the Harris School of Public Policy at the University of Chicago.

Lauren Morgan is a PhD student in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri–St. Louis. Her research interests include the intersection of juvenile justice and foster care systems, child welfare and juvenile justice policy, organizations and criminal justice, and crossover young people. Her research examines the organizational properties of the juvenile justice and foster care systems in St. Louis and their impacts on crossover young people. Morgan received her BS in Psychology from Florida Southern College and her MA in Criminal Justice from Seattle University.

Zackaria Ali is a research assistant in the Center on Labor, Human Services, and Population at the Urban Institute. He provides qualitative and quantitative research as well as administrative support to the child welfare team. Before joining the Urban Institute, Zackaria conducted research on rent burden and food insecurity in the Los Angeles area. He attended the University of Southern California, where he earned bachelor's degrees in public policy and Spanish.

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