

HPRP WEBINAR II

MAY 28, 2009

PRESENTED BY:
COHHIO

THROUGH THE SUPPORT OF:
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

☼ National Alliance to End Homelessness

www.endhomelessness.org

☼ U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development

www.hurhre.info/hprp

www.huduser.org -- HUD's Office of Policy
Development and Research (PD&R)

Strategies for Preventing Homelessness (2005)

☼ Ohio Department of Development -- OHCP

QUESTIONS ABOUT APPLYING
FOR HPRP WITH THE STATE
NEED TO GO TO SCOTT GARY
AT OHCP

SCOTT.GARY@DEVELOPMENT.OHIO.GOV

WHAT CAN HPRP BE USED FOR?

- ✻ Prevention: A program designed to prevent or divert individuals and families at imminent risk of homelessness that without intervention would become homeless in less than 30 days.
- ✻ Rapid Re-housing: A program designed for currently homeless individuals and families where short or medium term rental assistance and services are provided to stabilize the housing situation.

TRANSFORMATION

- ✻ Transformative - The process of moving a system of care towards a better methodology of preventing or eliminating homelessness that has the potential of being sustainable into the future.
- ✻ Consider how prevention and emergency assistance is currently provided in your community. With this large amount of funding, with local control, can you design a system that improves your community?

AGENDA FOR TODAY

- ✻ Common Assessment
- ✻ Case Management
- ✻ Housing Search & Placement
- ✻ Service Coordination
- ✻ Data Collection

COMMON ASSESSMENT

- ✿ What are the risk factors that you want to be looking for in order to qualify?
- ✿ A single agency or system controlling the eligibility determination process, including agreed-upon criteria combined with housing barrier screening and triage.

NAEH RISK FACTORS

- ✿ Income below 15 percent of area median income;
- ✿ Currently experiencing a housing crisis (dangerous conditions, eviction);
- ✿ Families with children who are secondary tenants (doubled up);
- ✿ Experienced 2 or more moves in the past year;
- ✿ Have a young child (under age 2);
- ✿ Under age 24 and were in foster care at some point;
- ✿ Prior episode of homelessness;
- ✿ Eviction from public or assisted housing;
- ✿ Experienced domestic violence in the past 30 days;
- ✿ Missed 2 or more appointments with a caseworker; and
- ✿ Serious mental illness.

HUD RISK FACTORS

- ✿ Eviction within 2 weeks from a private dwelling (including housing provided by family or friends);
- ✿ Discharge within 2 weeks from an institution in which the person has been a resident for more than 180 days (including prisons, mental health institutions, hospitals);
- ✿ Residency in housing that has been condemned by housing officials and is no longer meant for human habitation;
- ✿ Sudden and significant loss of income;
- ✿ Sudden and significant increase in utility costs;
- ✿ Mental health and substance abuse issues;
- ✿ Physical disabilities and other chronic health issues, including HIV/AIDS;
- ✿ Severe housing cost burden (greater than 50 percent of income for housing costs);
- ✿ Homeless in last 12 months;
- ✿ Young head of household (under 25 with children or pregnant);
- ✿ Current or past involvement with child welfare, including foster care;
- ✿ Pending foreclosure of rental housing;
- ✿ Extremely low income (less than 30 percent of Area Median Income);
- ✿ High overcrowding (the number of persons exceeds health and/or safety standards for the housing unit size);
- ✿ Past institutional care (prison, treatment facility, hospital);
- ✿ Recent traumatic life event, such as death of a spouse or primary care provider, or recent health crisis that prevented the household from meeting its financial responsibilities;
- ✿ Credit problems that preclude obtaining of housing; or
- ✿ Significant amount of medical debt.

MODEL ASSESSMENTS

- ☀ Chicago's Homelessness Prevention
Emergency Fund form
- ☀ Hennipen Co. Family Homelessness
Prevention and Assistance Program
- ☀ Mid America Assistance Coalition

**WHAT RISK
FACTORS WILL
YOUR COMMUNITY
PRIORITIZE?**

CASE MANAGEMENT

- ✻ Counseling
- ✻ Developing, securing and coordinating services
- ✻ Monitoring and evaluating client progress
- ✻ Protecting participant rights
- ✻ Developing housing and service plans

HOUSING SEARCH & PLACEMENT

- ✻ Tenant counseling
- ✻ Understanding leases
- ✻ Securing utilities
- ✻ Moving arrangements
- ✻ Payee services
- ✻ Locating and retaining housing

HOUSING S&P MODELS

- ✻ What does my lease say?
- ✻ Landlord Benefits
- ✻ The client telephone guide

SERVICE COORDINATION

- ☀ Collaboration among public and private agencies helps stretch resources through referrals to appropriate agencies and creates new resources when two or more organizations work together to identify a need and then develop a service that did not previously exist (e.g., mediation in Housing Courts); and
- ☀ Nonhousing mainstream agencies accepting their clients' housing stability as one of their responsibilities. For example, child welfare departments fund housing options for families in which mental illness is an issue and for youth aging out of foster care.

COORDINATION CONT.

✻ <http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/2179>

DATA COLLECTION

- ✻ Agencies and systems sharing information through a single unifying data system or with the capacity to track clients across different data systems
- ✻ <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/HPRPDataElements>.
- ✻ Evaluate prevention effectiveness by using the following three steps:

- ✿ The first step would be to identify the critical outcome or outcomes that the community desires.
- ✿ The second step would be to define the components for measuring that outcome. For example, many programs consider a service effective if a person remains in housing for 12 months or longer. Other programs might set different timeframes. This step also includes defining the population and the service intervention to be measured.
- ✿ The third step would be to identify the research strategy best suited to the research question, the needs of the decision-makers, and the resources of the agency. For example, one way to evaluate a program is to consider the trends in community statistics, as illustrated by some of the communities in this study.

CONTACT INFORMATION



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