



# HelpHopeHome

Ending Homelessness in Southern Nevada

## Homelessness 101

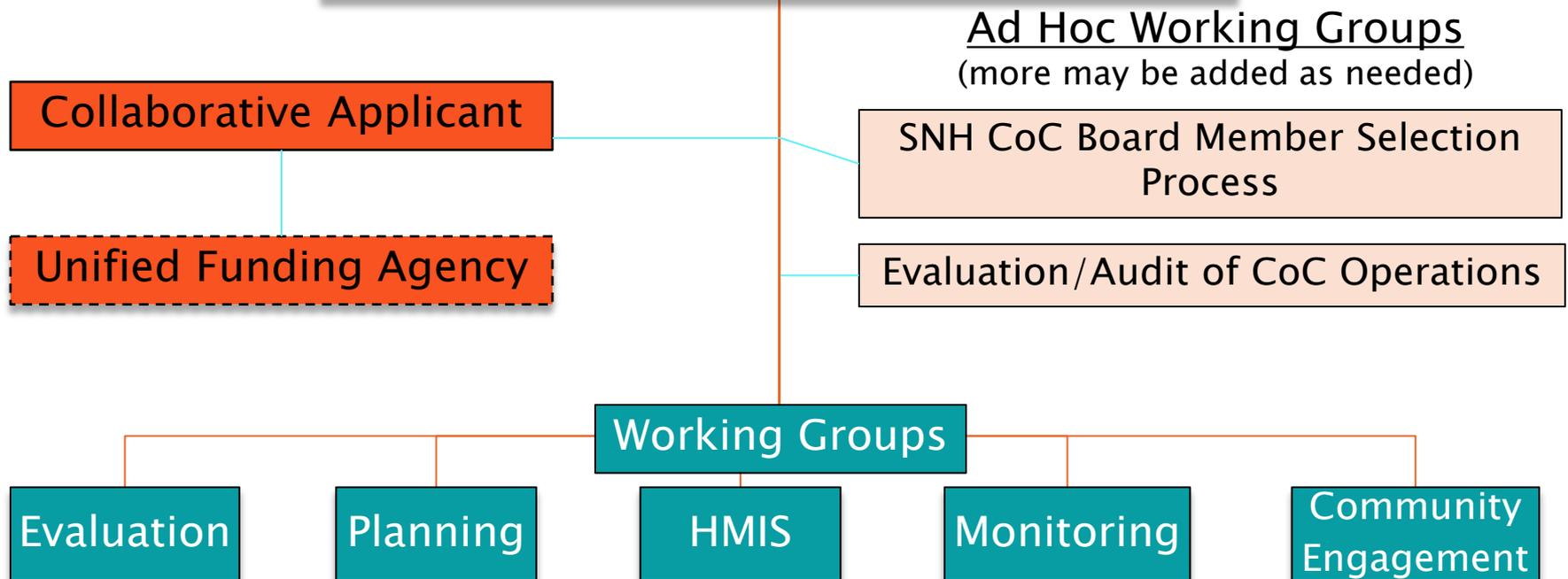
Michele Fuller-Hallauer, MSW, LSW  
Clark County Social Service Manager  
Continuum of Care Coordinator

# What is a Continuum of Care (CoC)?

- ▶ A collaborative funding and planning approach that :
  - Helps the community plan for and provide the full range of service for the homeless regardless of funding source
    - Outreach
    - Emergency Shelter
    - Transitional Housing
    - Permanent Housing
    - Prevention/Diversion Services
    - Rapid Rehousing Services
    - Other services

# Continuum of Care

## Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care (SNH CoC) Board



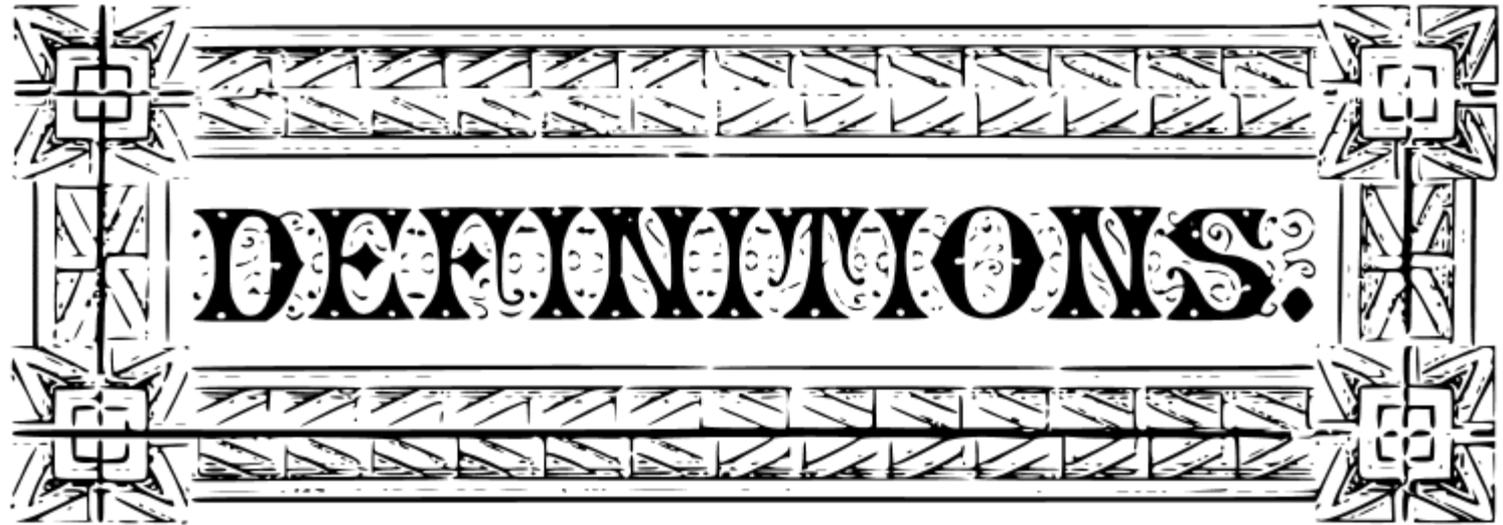


# Guiding Documents

- ▶ [www.helphopehome.org](http://www.helphopehome.org)
- ▶ Southern Nevada's Regional Plan to End Homelessness
  - Business Case
  - Implementation Plan
- ▶ Opening Doors: The Federal Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness
- ▶ HEARTH Act
- ▶ Local Homeless Definitions
- ▶ Acronym Glossary

# Opening Doors: The Federal Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness

- ▶ End Veteran Homelessness by 2015
- ▶ End Chronic Homelessness by 2016 (2017)
- ▶ End Family and Youth Homelessness by 2020
- ▶ Chart the course toward ending all homelessness by 2020





# HOMELESS

- ▶ a person or family unit
  - sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g. living on the streets); or
  - in an emergency shelter; or
  - a person or family unit in transitional housing for homeless persons who originally came from the street or an emergency shelter.

# CHRONIC HOMELESS

- ▶ An unaccompanied homeless individual **with** a disability OR
  - ▶ A family unit with at least one adult with a disability
- AND
- ▶ Who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR
  - ▶ Has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three(3) years
    - where the combined occasions must total at least 12 months;
    - Occasions separated by a break of at least 7 nights

# Transition Age Youth

- ▶ TAY
- ▶ ages 18–24
- ▶ have unique needs



# Housing First

- ▶ A model of housing assistance that is offered without:
  - preconditions (such as sobriety or a minimum income threshold) or
  - service participation requirements, and
  - permanent housing
  - effective for the chronically homeless with mental health and substance abuse disorders

# Housing First Model

- ▶ Assessment-based targeting of Housing First services
- ▶ Assistance locating rental housing, relationship development with private market landlords, and lease negotiation
- ▶ Housing assistance – ranging from security deposit and one month's rent to provision of a long-term housing subsidy
- ▶ A housing placement that is not time-limited
- ▶ Case management to coordinate services (time-limited or long-term) that follow a housing placement.

# Case Management

- ▶ Home based case management is most effective
- ▶ Case management to coordinate services (time-limited or long-term) that lead to and follow a housing placement.
- ▶ May include longer-term case management for vulnerable and at-risk homeless with special needs or long histories of homelessness

# Case Management

- A major goal for formerly homeless is to integrate stable living patterns into their daily lives.
- All benefit from assistance in developing a support network in the community responsive to their individual needs and available to be called in times of future crisis.

# Primary Function

- ▶ To assist families in making the transition from homelessness to stability in permanent housing  
AND
- ▶ to link families to other community resources and services which they might need.
- ▶ A subgroup of homeless will also benefit from assistance in the development of basic life skills.

# Provision of Case Management

- Intensifies during crises.
- Includes connecting people to community resources and services to meet their particular needs.
- Should be intensive during the first 90 days in permanent housing.

# Functional Zero

**Functional zero** is when a homeless system is robust with programs available to serve any homeless individual and/or family with a housing option if and when they so choose to seek those services.

Homelessness is rare, brief and non-recurring



# Homeless Census--Purpose

- ▶ HUD mandate to conduct a Point in Time (PIT) Sheltered and Unsheltered Census and Survey every year.
- ▶ Received a contract from the US Department of Veterans Affairs to focus on Veteran Homelessness
- ▶ Track progress toward ending homelessness in Southern Nevada

# Methodology

- ▶ HUD approved methodology
- ▶ PIT Count
  - Sheltered Count
  - Unsheltered Count
    - Urban canvassing
    - Rural canvassing
    - Specialty teams (tunnels, youth)
    - School District Report
- ▶ Street and Shelter Survey, Youth Survey

# Methodology

## **\*\*IMPORTANT NOTE\*\***

- ▶ It is important to emphasize the fact that, per HUD, hidden homeless were not enumerated in 2015. However, the hidden homeless were enumerated in all years prior to 2015.
- ▶ To accommodate this change in official requirements, **the totals for 2011, 2013, and 2014 have been adjusted to remove the hidden homeless totals** (which were a substantial portion of the unsheltered homeless totals) in order to maintain data comparability.\*\*

# Key Findings

- ▶ 7,509 homeless identified in the 2015 Homeless PIT Census.
- ▶ 0.89% (66 persons) increase from 2014.
- ▶ Reduction on overall homelessness from 2011 (8,003) to 2015 (7,509) by 6.2%.



# Key Findings

- ▶ 53.8% first time experiencing homeless
- ▶ 43.7% decrease in Veteran homelessness
- ▶ 44.5% decrease in Family homelessness
- ▶ 8.5% increase in Unaccompanied Youth (under age 18) homelessness
- ▶ 12.2 % decrease in Youth 18–24 homelessness

# Street and Shelter Count

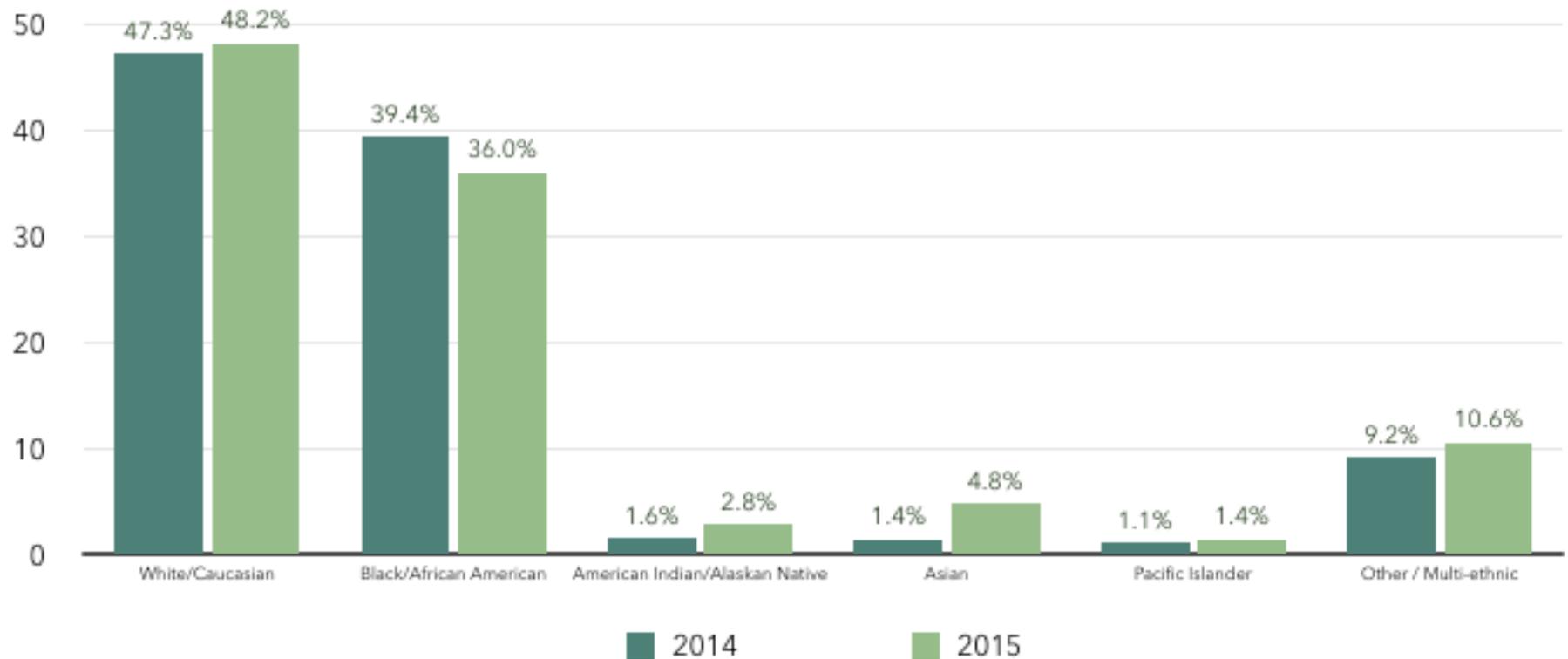


- 197 homeless families were identified in 2015, which represents 631 individuals.
- 832 unaccompanied homeless children under the age of 18 were counted in the street and shelter count. There were an additional 1,475 homeless youth (between the ages of 18-24) identified.

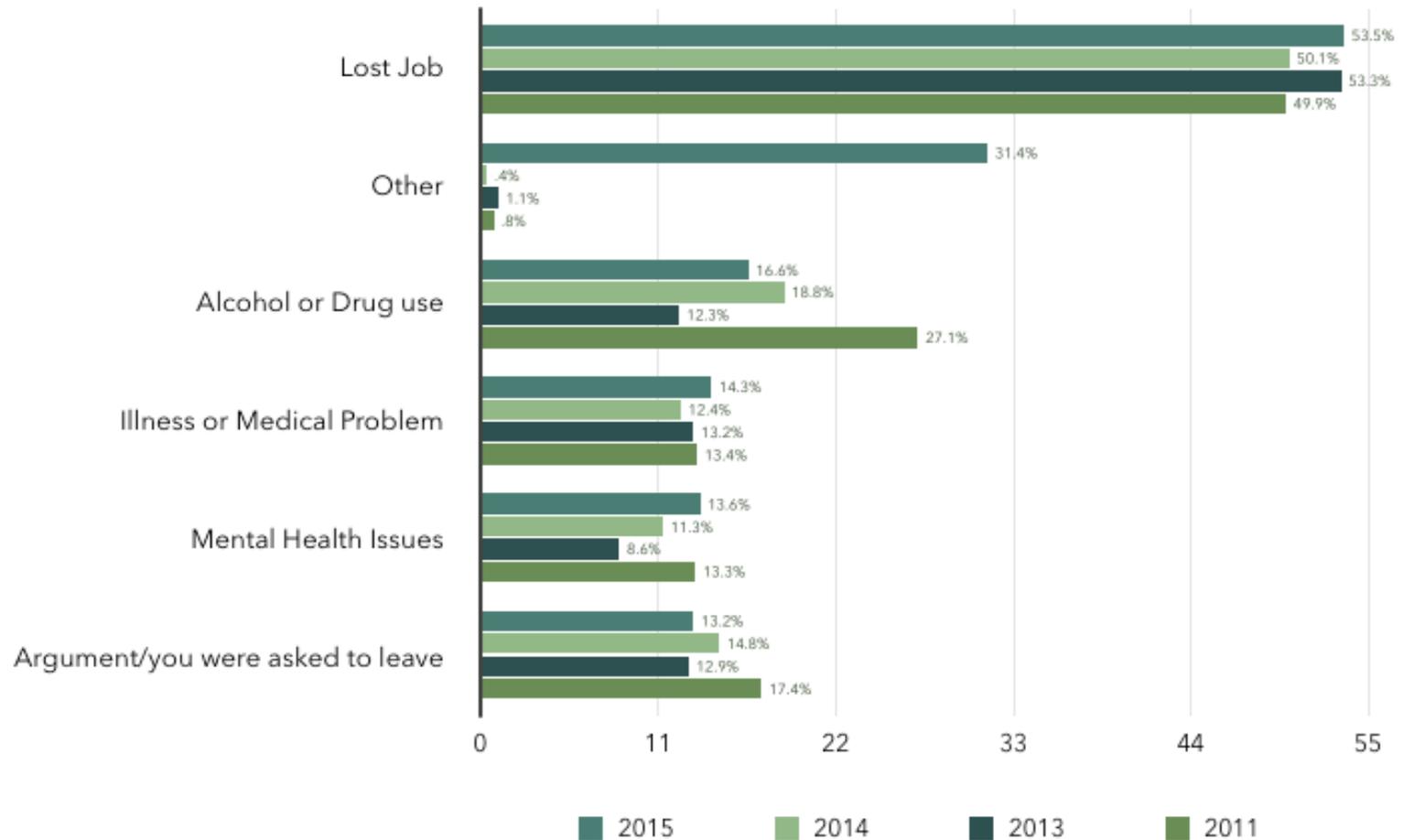
# Annual Estimate of Homelessness

	2011	2013	2014	2015	2014 to 2015 Net Change	2014 to 2015 Percent Change
Point-in-Time Count	8,003	5,954	7,443	7,509	66	0.89%
Annual Estimate	41,865	32,421	34,744	34,397	-347	-0.01%
Total Population	1,951,269 (2010)	1,951,269 (2010)	1,951,269 (2010)	1,951,269 (2010)	0	0
Point-in-Time to Annual Multiplier	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.9	0	---
Percentage of Total Population	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	-281	---

# General Survey Results: Race of Respondents



# General Survey Results: Event leading to homelessness



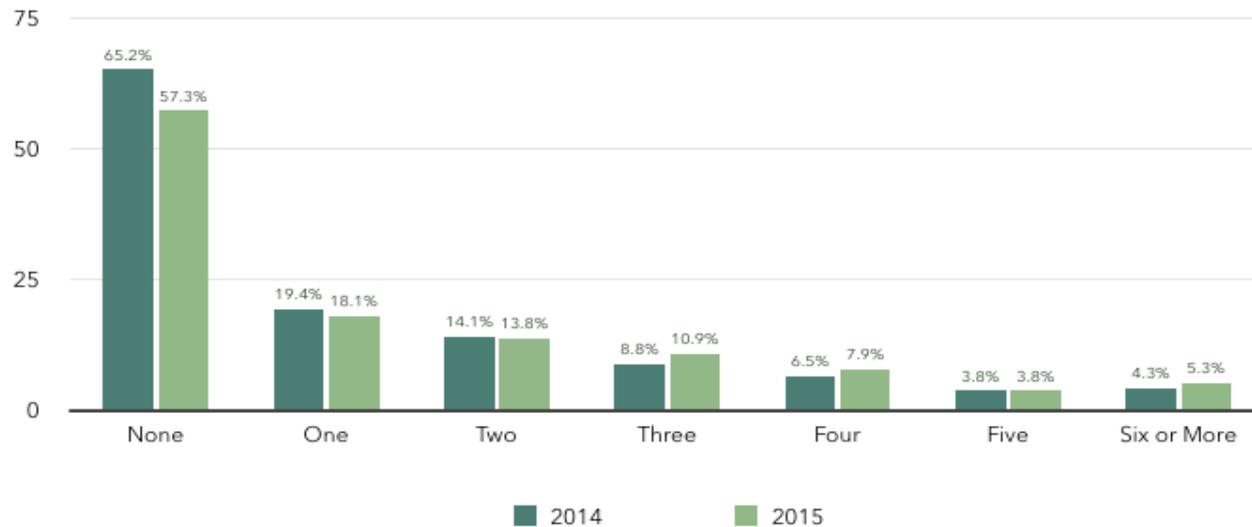


# General Survey Results: Economic Support

- ▶ 84.0% of survey respondents reported they were experiencing unemployment at the time of the survey.
- ▶ 2015 data indicates homeless individuals seem to be receiving higher amounts of income from other sources (e.g. panhandling, recycling, etc.). More specifically, 73.7% of 2015 survey respondents claimed to be receiving no money from other sources. This is a 3.2% increase from 2014 (70.5%).
- ▶ Between 2014 and 2015, the amount of survey respondents receiving Food Stamps increased from 62.4% to 70.3%.

# General Survey Results: Disabling Conditions

Number of Disabling Conditions Among All Homeless Respondents, 2014 & 2015



## Physical Disabilities

31.7% of 2015 survey respondents reported physical disabilities; a 1.2% increase since 2014.

## Developmental Disabilities

8.7% of 2015 survey respondents reported development disabilities; a 2.4% increase since 2014.

# Homeless Sub-populations: Chronic Homelessness: Non-Veteran

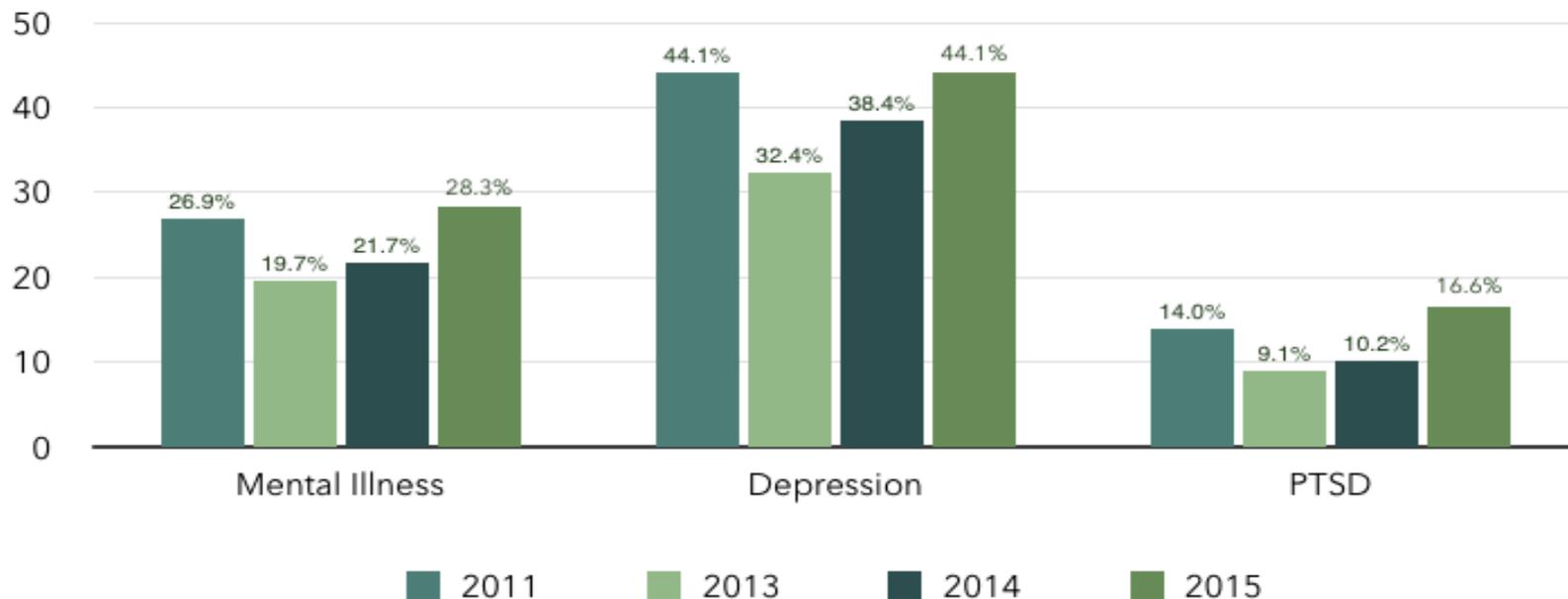
Homeless Subpopulation	Sheltered & Unsheltered Total Amounts				Net Change 2014-2015	Percent Change 2014-2015
	2011	2013	2014	2015		
CH Individuals	1,186	528	458	455	-3	-0.7%
CH Families	5	0	1	1	0	0.0%
Persons in CH Families	NA	0	2	3	1	50.0%

# Homeless Sub-populations: Other Subpopulations

Homeless Subpopulation	Sheltered & Unsheltered Total Amounts				Net Change 2014-2015	Percent Change 2014-2015
	2011	2013	2014	2015		
Adults with Serious Mental Illness	2,108	1,399	1,312	1,064	-248	-18.9%
Adults with Substance Use Disorder	1,447	498	589	798	209	35.5%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	35	50	38	71	33	86.8%
Victims of Domestic Violence	549	622	565	735	170	30.1%

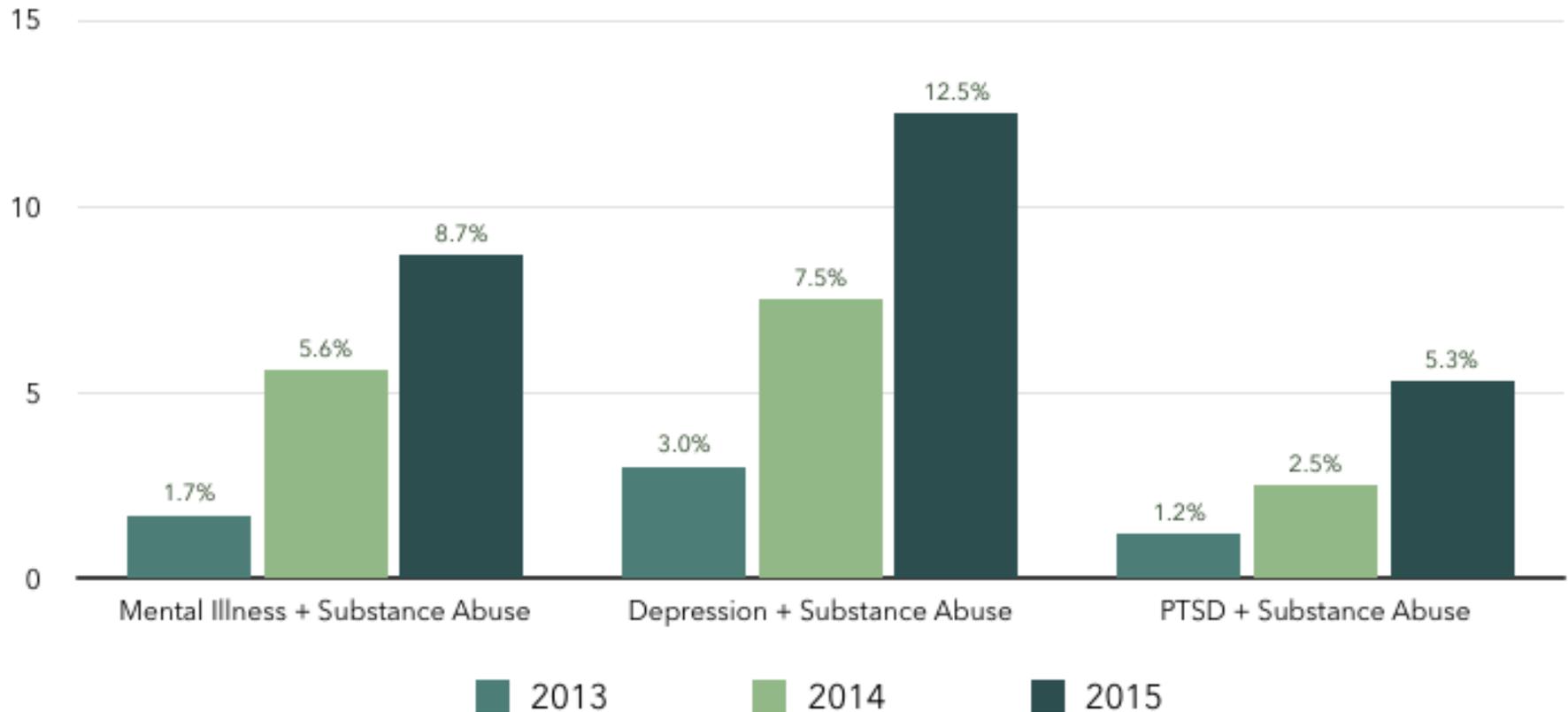
# Homeless Subpopulations: Severely Mentally Ill

Percentage Of Respondents Who Were Currently Experiencing Mental Illness, Depression, and PTSD



Overall, 50.2% survey respondents reported experiencing mental illness, depression, or PTSD, or any possible variation thereof. This is higher than that of 2014 (44.9%).

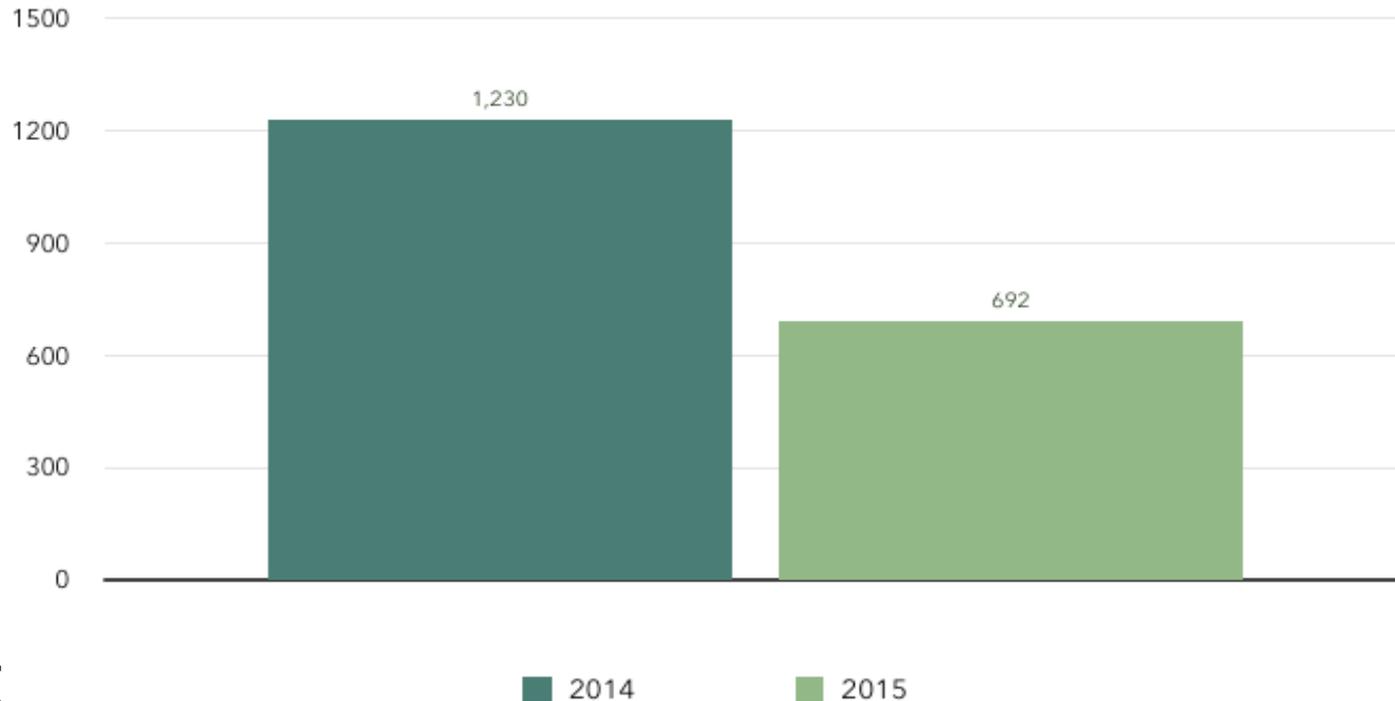
# Survey Results: Co-Occurring Disorders – Disabling, 2014 & 2015



*NOTE: For the purposes of this figure, 'Disabling' is defined as a condition that prevents the respondent from getting work or housing*

# Veteran Homelessness

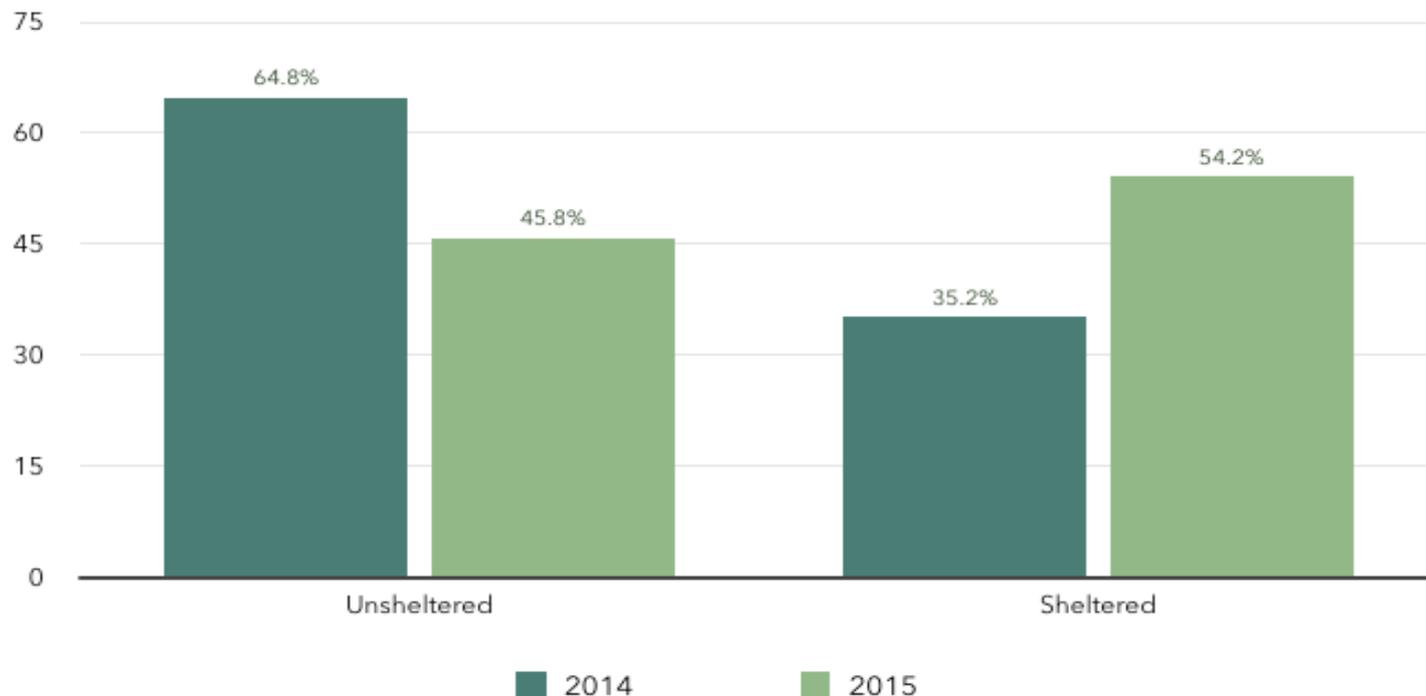
Total Amount of Veterans Enumerated, 2014 & 2015



Vet  
(538 less homeless Veterans) between 2014  
and 2015.

# Veteran Homelessness

Percentages of Unsheltered & Sheltered Veterans, 2014 vs. 2015



Between 2014 and 2015:

- ▶ The percentage of *unsheltered* homeless Veterans *decreased* by 29.6%
- ▶ The percentage of *sheltered* homeless Veterans *increased* by 8.4%

# Homeless Veterans

## PIT Count Data

- ▶ There was a total of 692 Veterans enumerated in the 2015 PIT Count (sheltered and unsheltered). This is a 43.7% decrease (538 less Veterans) since 2014 PIT Count.
- ▶ Of these Veterans, 98 were *female*, 594 were *male*, and zero were *transgender*.
- ▶ The majority of homeless Veterans were *White/Caucasian* (384 persons, 55.5%) and *Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino* (617 persons, 89.2%)
- ▶ There was one homeless Veteran household with children composed of 2 persons (including 1 Veteran) who were residing in an emergency shelter at the time of the PIT Count.

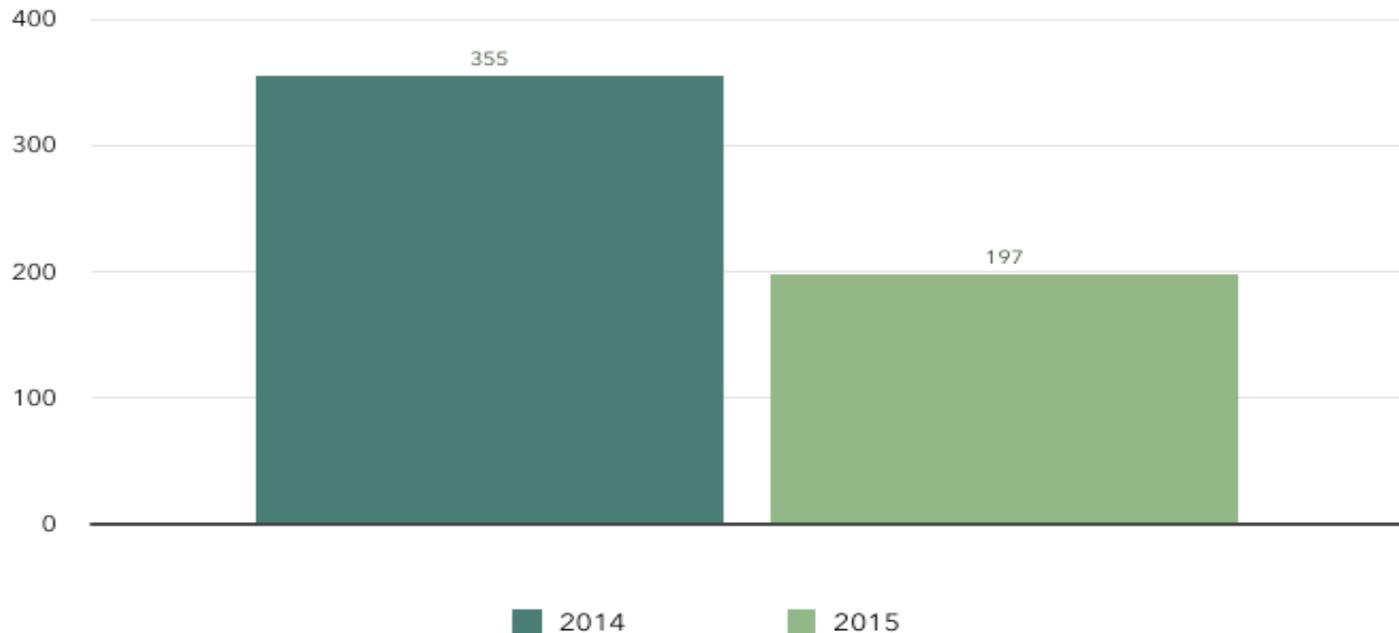
# Homeless Veterans

## General Survey Data

- ▶ 119 Veterans surveyed. 56 (47.0%) were *unsheltered*.
- ▶ 7 (6.0%) were *female* and 112 (94.0%) were *male*, zero were *transgender*.
- ▶ 58.0% were White/Caucasian, 35.2% were *Black/African American*. 92.3% were *Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino*.
- ▶ 74.5% reported *Honorable* discharge. 7.5% *Other Than Honorable* discharge, zero reported *Dishonorable* discharge.
- ▶ 29.4% reported having three+ disabling conditions. This is lower than 2014 (37.5%).

# Family Homelessness

## Total Homeless Families, 2014 and 2015 Comparison

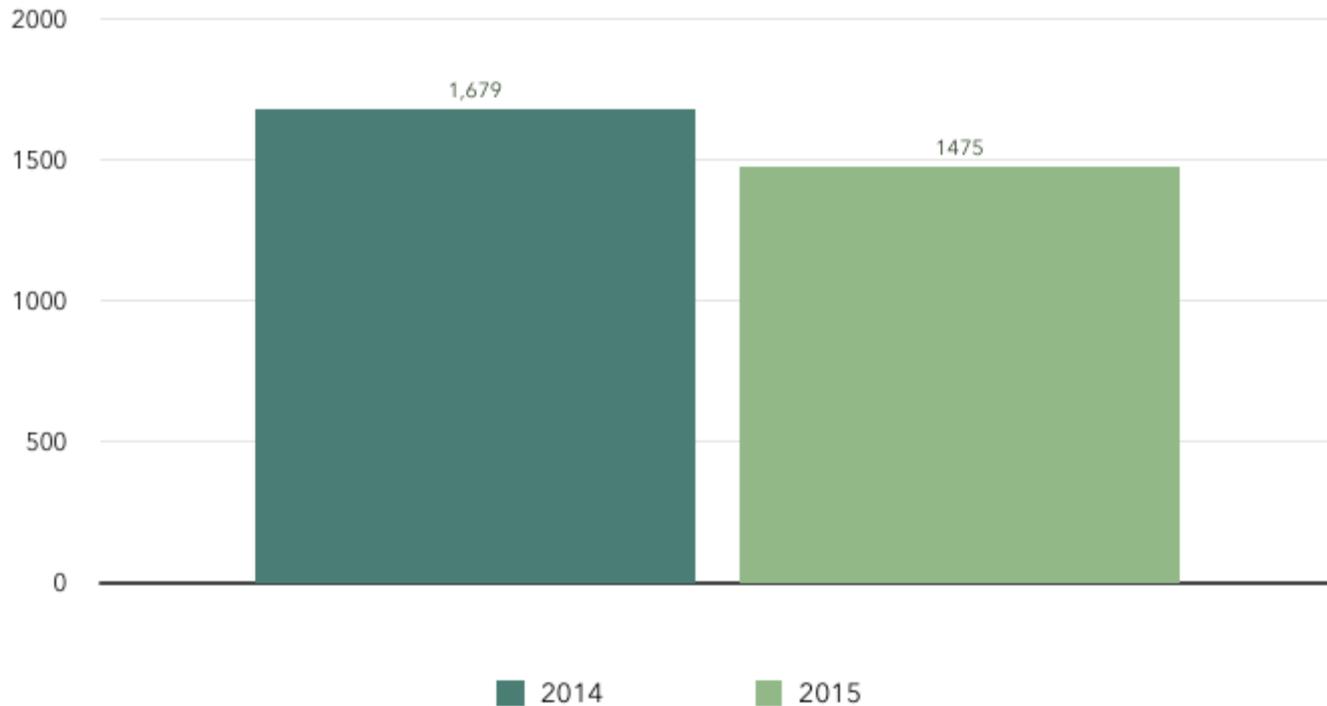


Family homelessness *decreased* by 44.5% (158 less homeless families) between 2014 and 2015.

- ▶ 2014: 355 homeless families comprising 1,091 persons. Of these 1,091 persons, 680 were children
- ▶ 2015: 197 homeless families comprising 631 persons. Of these 631 persons, 408 were children

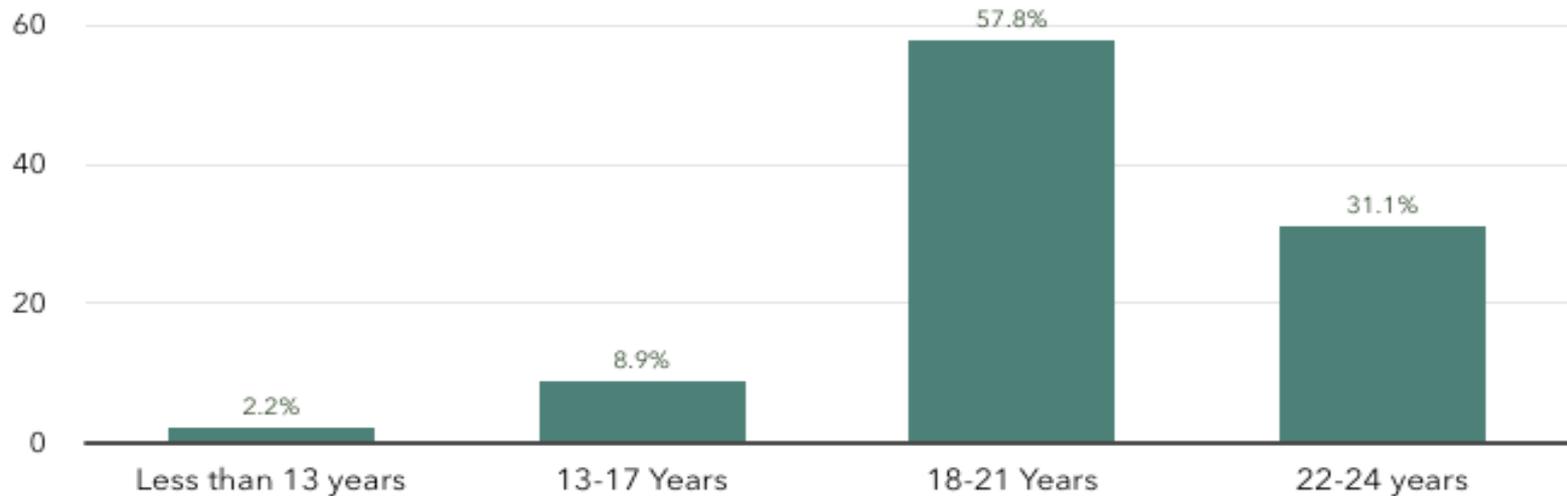
# Homeless Youth (ages 18–24)

Total Homeless Youth (ages 18–24), 2014 and 2015 Comparison



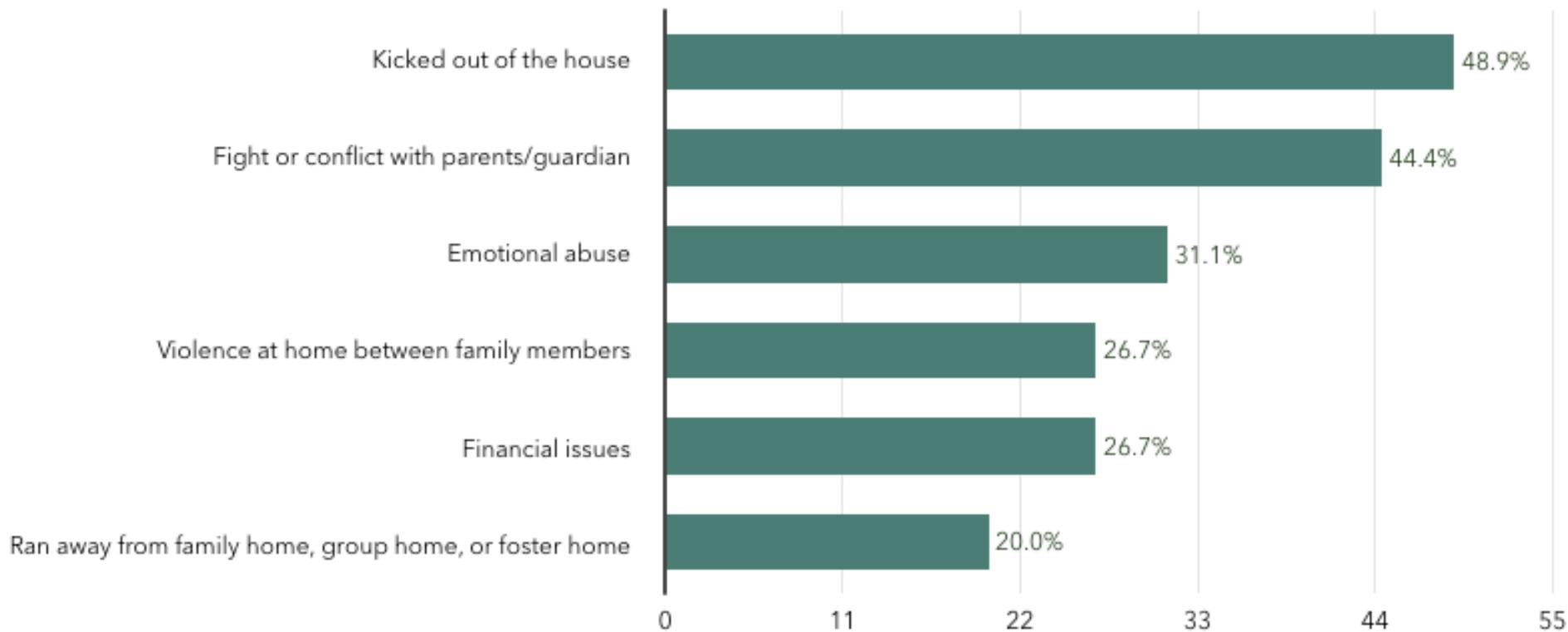
Between 2014 and 2015, homelessness among youth (ages 18–24) **decreased** by 12.2% (204 less homeless youth).

# Youth Survey Results: Demographics



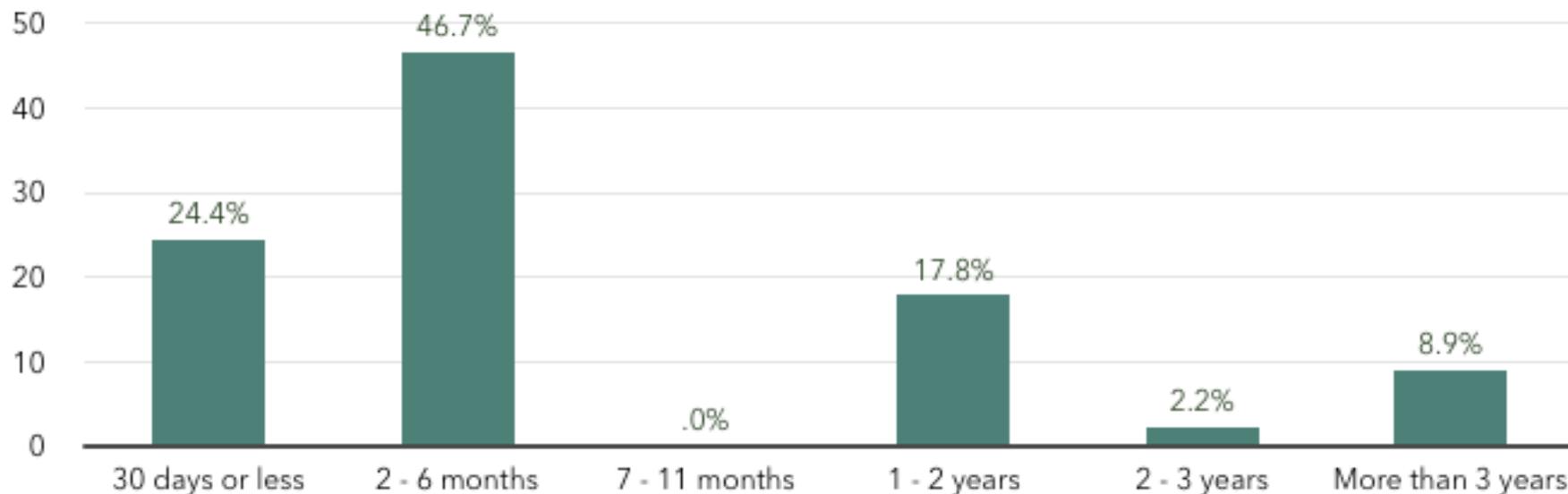
- 57.8% of youth respondents identified as *Black/African American*, 40.0% identified as *White/Caucasian*. 71.1% of youth respondents identified as Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino.
- 44.4% of respondents identified as *Male*, 55.6% identified as *Female*, zero identified as *Transgender*. 16.0% of female respondents reported they were pregnant.
- 13.3% of youth respondents identified as *bisexual*

# Youth Survey Results: Primary Causes of Homelessness



# Youth Survey Results: Conditions of Homelessness

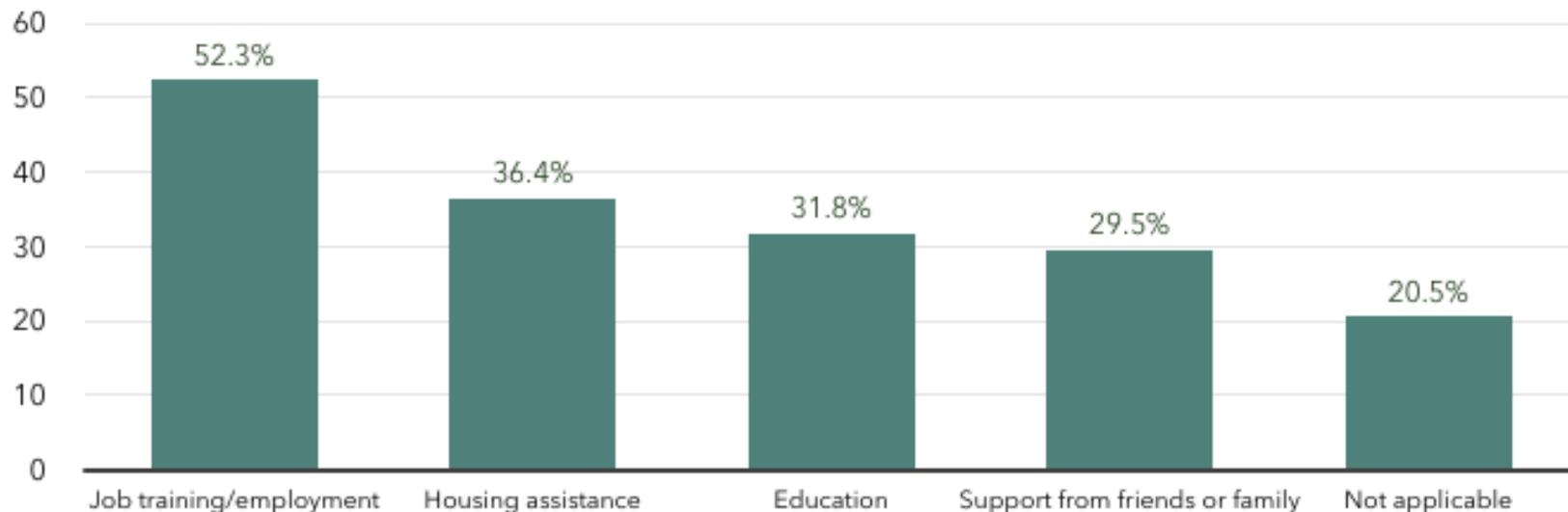
Total Length of Time Homeless/Without Home/Regular Place to Stay or Sleep



- ▶ Most youth respondents (51.1%) were between the ages of 18–21 when they first became homeless.
- ▶ The majority (41.8%) of youth respondents had been couch surfing for 2–6 months at the time of the survey.

# Youth Survey Results: Current Needs & Support

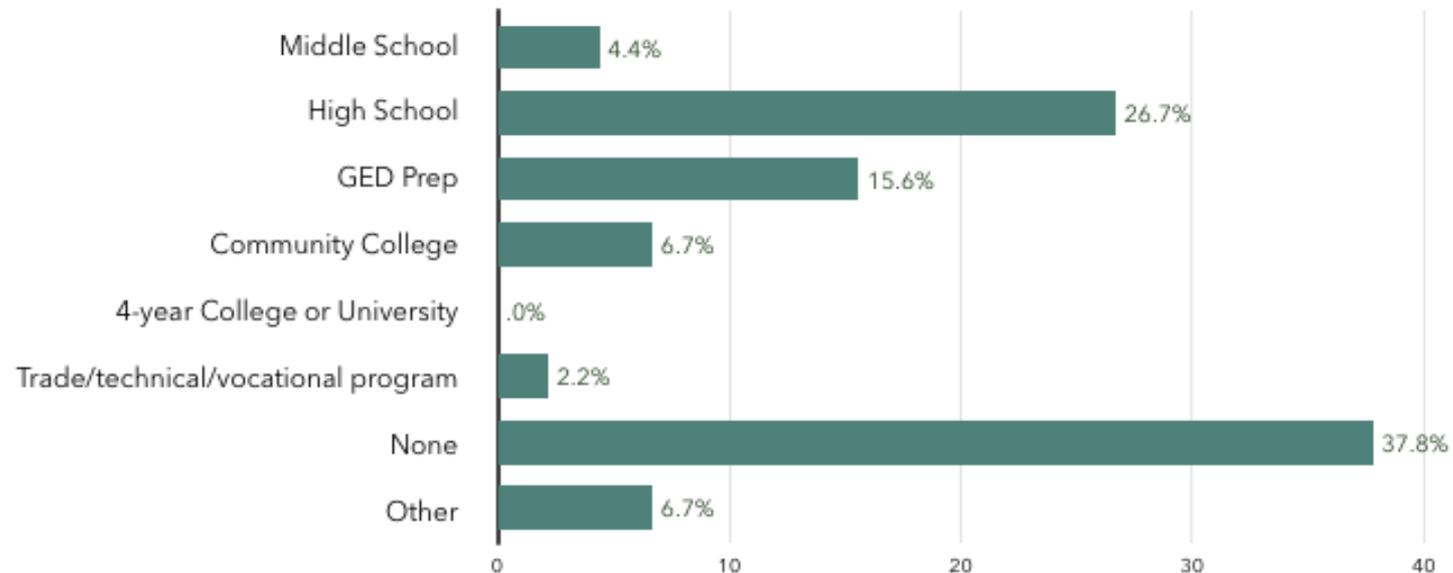
Assistance Identified as Helpful to Prevent Homelessness (Top 5 Responses)



- ▶ The most commonly cited service need was *Job training/placement* (56.8%)
- ▶ The majority of respondents (73.3%) were still in contact with their parent(s) or primary caregiver(s), and most (81.8%) last had contact with them 7 days or less before they were surveyed.

# Youth Survey Results: Education

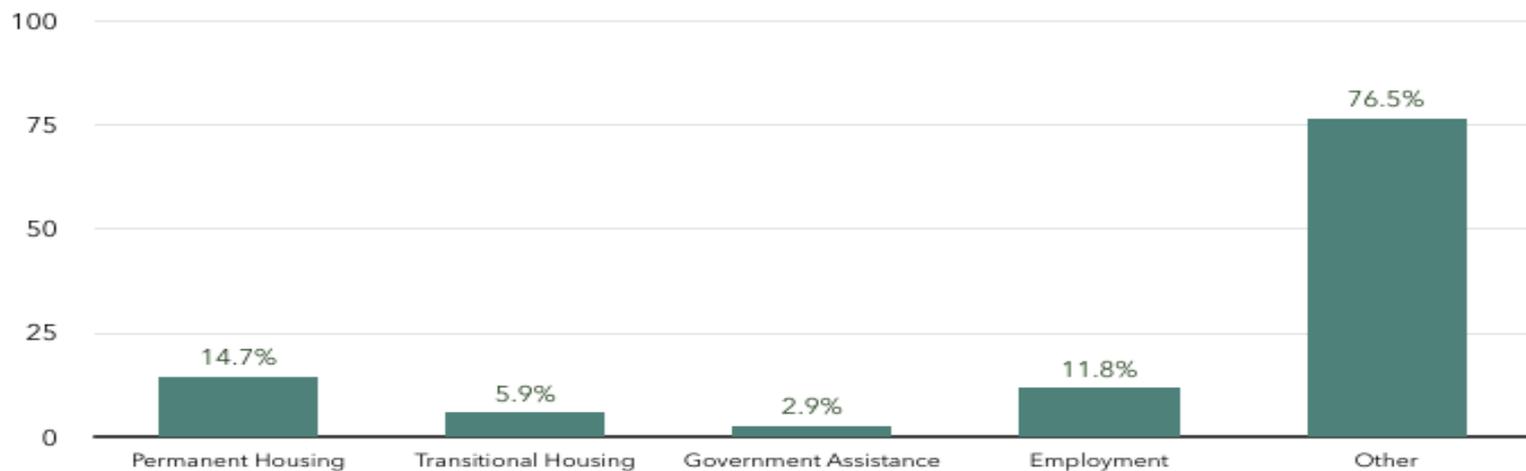
Are You Currently In Any Kind Of Educational Program?



- ▶ 26.7% of youth respondents earned high school diploma/equivalent, 31.1% had reached 11<sup>th</sup> grade
- ▶ Most survey respondents (82.2%) interested in receiving educational services if available.

# Youth Survey Results: Service Utilization

Does Your Age Prevent You From Receiving Any of the Following?



Factors Preventing Respondents from Seeking Services:

- ▶ 25.6% *Don't trust anyone*
- ▶ 20.5% *Don't have transportation*
- ▶ 7.7% *Afraid that their parents will be contacted*
- ▶ 2.6% *Afraid they will be put in Child Protective Services*

# Housing Types

- ▶ Prevention
- ▶ Diversion
- ▶ Emergency Shelter/Housing
- ▶ Bridge Housing
- ▶ Safe HAVEN
- ▶ Transitional Housing
- ▶ Rapid Rehousing
- ▶ Permanent Supportive Housing
- ▶ Permanent Housing



# Prevention

- ❑ Consists of financial assistance and other services that directly results in the maintenance of housing and/or prevention of eviction.
- ❑ Consumers are not homeless prior to coming into the program. This includes housing provided to those discharged from an institution (i.e. hospital, jail, mental health facility).
- ❑ Crisis intervention: non-financial mediation and negotiation between landlords and/or client which facilitates the maintenance of housing.

# Diversion

- ❑ A strategy that prevents homelessness for people seeking shelter by helping them identify immediate alternate housing arrangements and, if necessary, connecting them with services and financial assistance to help them return to permanent housing.
- ❑ Diversion programs can reduce the number of families becoming homeless, the demand for shelter beds, and the size of program wait lists.



# Emergency Shelter/ Housing

- ▶ Facility or voucher whose primary purpose is to provide temporary or transitional shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless
  - ▶ typically for a period of 90 days or less
  - ▶ Supportive services may or may not be provided in addition to the provision of shelter.
- 
- CCSS FAS

# Bridge Housing

- ▶ Housing provided to those who were offered and accepted a permanent housing intervention or have high vulnerability (as determined by the community housing assessment) and
- ▶ are waiting for a permanent housing intervention opportunity to become available.



# Safe Haven

- ▶ Offers low-demand, indefinite-length-of-stay,
- ▶ supervised housing alternatives for persons with substance use and/or mental health conditions who need a place to stay
- ▶ does not tie compliance with rules or service expectations to the maintenance of housing

# Transitional Housing

- ▶ Temporary housing with supportive services to facilitate a household's successful movement to permanent housing within 24 months.
- ▶ Program participants must have a lease, sublease, or occupancy agreement for a term of at least one month, which ends in 24 months and cannot be extended beyond 24 months.
- ▶ Effective tool for:
  - homeless youth
  - domestic violence survivors
  - substance abuse treatment
- ▶ Chronically homeless clients will lose their "chronic status" in transitional housing

# Rapid Rehousing

- ▶ permanent housing that provides short-or medium-term rental assistance
- ▶ supportive services to help individuals and families achieve and maintain housing stability as quickly as possible.
- ▶ Note: the intent is for participants to stay in the unit after assistance ends.
- ▶ Chronically homeless clients will retain their “chronic status” in rapid re-housing

# Permanent Housing

- ▶ Community-based housing without a designated length of stay
  - Permanent supportive housing
  - Rapid rehousing
  - Affordable housing
  - Market Rate housing

# Permanent Supportive Housing

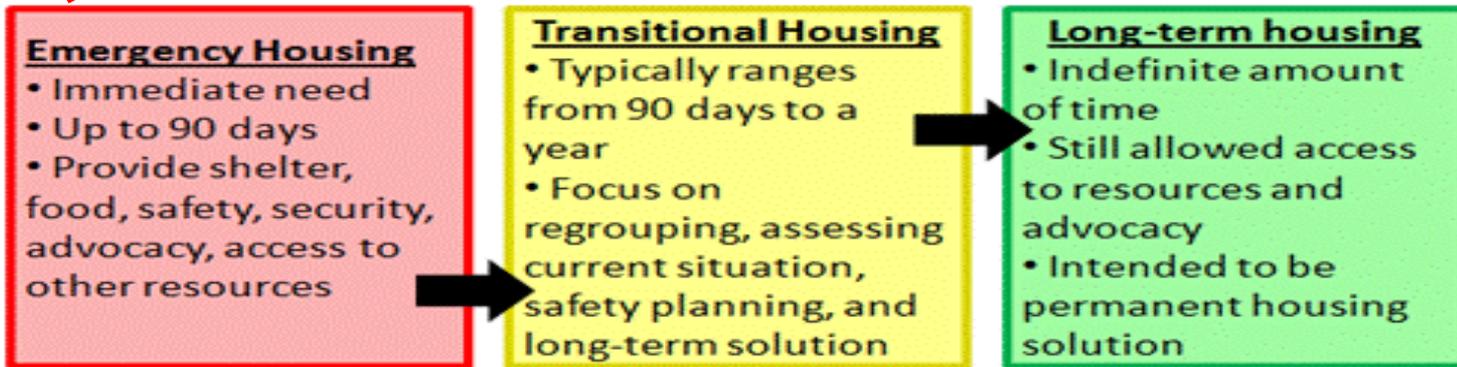
- ▶ permanent housing that includes long-term assistance (24+ months) community-based housing
- ▶ with supportive services provided to assist homeless person with a disability to live independently
- ▶ consumers participate indefinitely as long as they continue to meet income and other eligibility criterion

# Coordinated Assessment in Southern Nevada



**OLD**

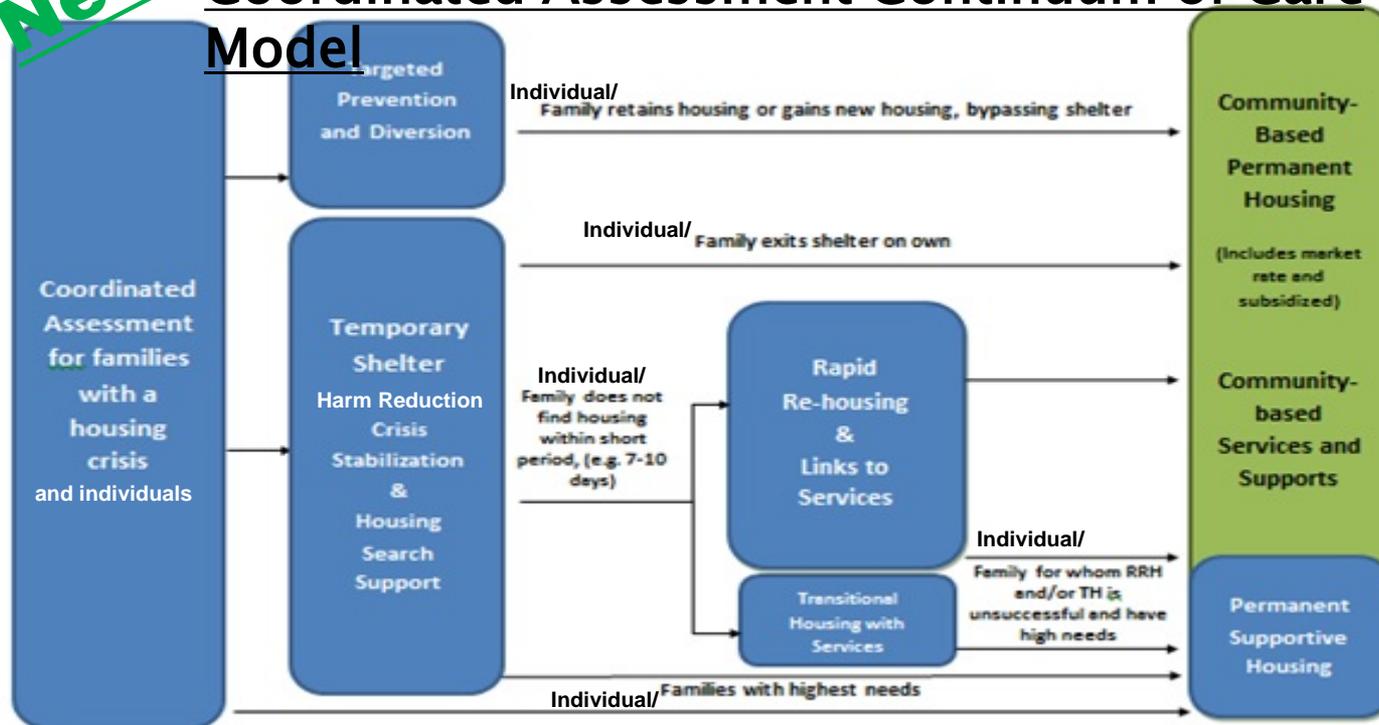
# Continuum of Care Model



vs.

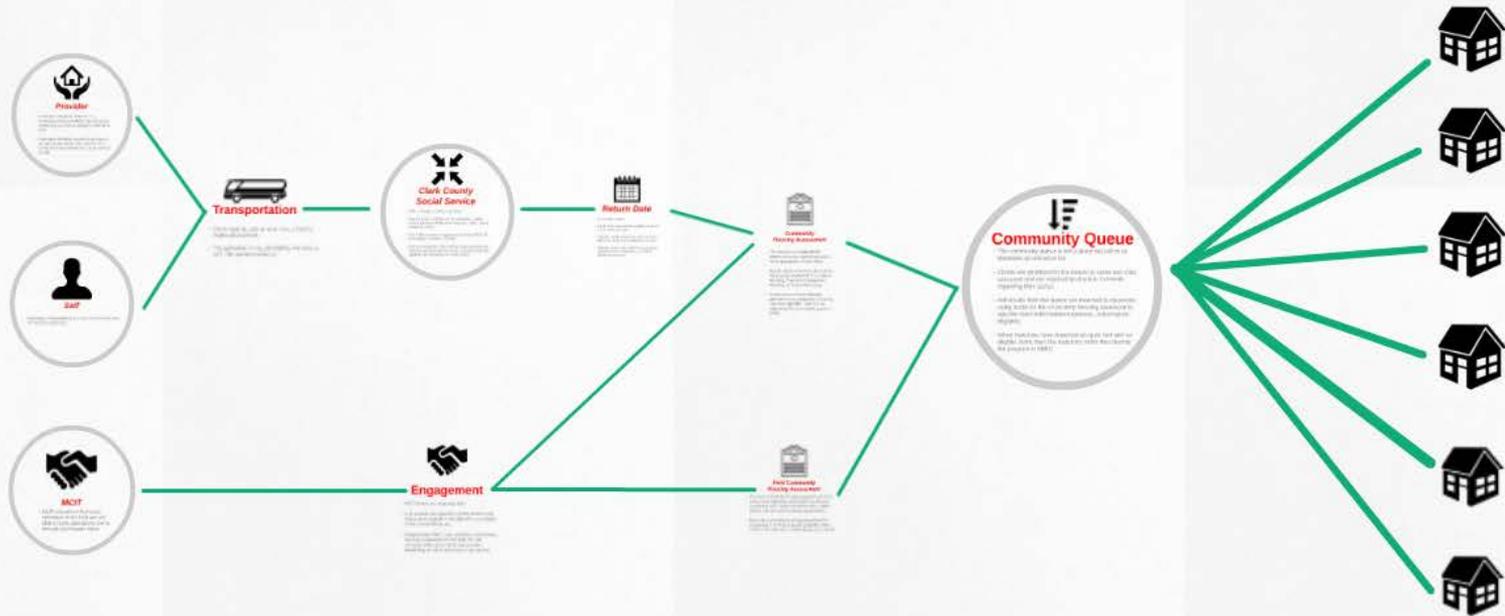
**New**

# Coordinated Assessment Continuum of Care Model



# Coordinated Intake in Southern Nevada

Point of Entry



# Funding Sources



- ▶ Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
- ▶ HUD Continuum of Care (CoC)
- ▶ Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- ▶ Outside Agency Grant (OAG)
- ▶ Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP)
- ▶ City of Las Vegas Redevelopment Set-aside (RDA)
- ▶ CCSS-FAS, WSAP, Step Up
- ▶ Various Federal, State, County and private grants



## Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

- ▶ Functions
  - Eligibility
  - Bed availability
  - Bed placement
  - Referrals
  - Service tracking
  - SOAR tracking
- ▶ Housing Assessment



# HelpHopeHome

Ending Homelessness in Southern Nevada

