AHS Care Coordination Transitional Housing Program Resource Teams

Project Overview

WHO

- AHS Team of 3: HireAbility, Vt Chronic Care Initiative, Economic Services
- $\,\circ\,$ Partner with Local Housing Support Staff
- Transitional Housing Program participants ~100 per team
- $\,\circ\,$ Care Coordination Model
- $\,\circ\,$ State Leadership Team

WHEN

 Teams starting in every community in October and November and will continue through the end of the Program

Team Assignments

AHS DISTRICT	# of Teams
St Albans	1
Burlington	2
Burlington & Middlebury	1
Hartford & Springfield	1
St Johnsbury, Newport & Morrisville	1
Brattleboro	2
Barre	2
Rutland	3
Rutland & Bennington	1
Bennington	1

Here is the overall status of the Transitional Housing program which is a subset of the total population experience homelessness.

- There are a total of over 1200 HH of which ~20% include children.
- The majority of households (HH) agreed to participate in this Agency wide complex care management effort which has resulted in our ability to gain more data/insights into this population and provide them the services they need which they were not previously receiving.



There is no one root cause or one solution to the issue; however, we did want to provide you with some insight of the current situation of those in the program.

- The majority of households responding previously did have housing that they no longer have.
- About 54% of those highlight health physical, mental, or substance use as a barrier to getting work.
- A little under 16% expressed urgent safety needs.
- Despite the avg monthly income being ~\$700, very few HH were receiving state benefits beyond food assistance and enrollment in Medicaid. This underscores the benefit of the Agency complex care program piloted here.

Living arrangement	# Households* ▼			
Rented apt/home	379			
Other	357			
Stayed w/ friends/family	270			
Unsheltered	96			
Shelter	47			
Lived out of state	37			
Owned home	25			
Rented mobile home	21			
Owned mobile home	13			
Do you have physical, mental health, or substance use condition that makes it difficult for you to work or keep a job?				
no 432 (35%) - yes 657 (54%)				
189 Adults self-identified urgent safety needs at screening				

Back to report WHAT DO YOU NEED (THAT YOU DON'T ALREADY HAVE) TO SUCCEED WITH YOUR				
Help needed	# Household ▼	s* % of HH screened		
Rental assistance or subsidy	80	9 809		
Someone to help me find and work with a landlord	62	27 629		
Someone to help me navigate and apply for all the different funds and resources	62	22 619		
Someone to coach and support my goals	55	51 549		
Support with my mental health	27	72 279		
Help with employment, job training or an apprenticeship	25	52 259		
Someone to help me explore shared housing options	22	20 229		
Stable income	21	18 229		
Help expunging my criminal record	20	08 219		
Help with food (meals on wheels, 3SquaresVt, other)	17	72 179		
Legal services	14	42 149		
I have a disability and need in-home services or other health care supports	10	00 109		
Help repairing relationships with family or friends, or building new healthy relationships	8	30 89		
Substance use treatment or recovery support	7	76 89		
Other	5	52 59		

- Working with those experiencing homelessness requires us to address health, employment, economic, and housing needs.
- Those in the program highlighted the need for assistance across those four domains which are shown here.
- People can have multiple needs listed in this table so the total numbers listed will exceed the number of adults in transitional housing.
- Greatest needs are financial and case management
 - Rental assistance or subsidy. Stable income. Help with employment or job training
 - Help finding and working with a landlord. Help navigating and applying for funds and resources. Someone to coach and support goals.
- Strengths are reported when people have support
 - o Self determination
 - Supportive friends/family. Stable income. Someone helping with housing plan. Help advocating for needs. Landlord references.

For those who identify having challenges to getting or keeping an apartment

- Largest barriers are financial and past experiences
 Not enough income.
 - Not enough income.
 Uneven or no employment
 - Credit history. Bad or no landlord references.
 Criminal record. Pets.
 Eviction history. Smoking

Issue	# Adults*	% of adults who responded yes
Not enough income	455	61%
Credit history	3 <mark>51</mark>	47%
Bad or no landlord references	339	46%
Uneven or no employment	210	28%
Criminal record	203	27%
My pet or animals	180	24%
Eviction history	160	22%
Smoking	152	21%
Need an accessible unit	105	14%
Other	102	14%
Number of children/people in the household	80	11%
Discrimination	37	5%
lssues with house guests	20	3%
Housekeeping	15	2%

Coordinated Entry and HMIS

• The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is the way that all states and counties across the US collect and report on information about who is experiencing homelessness. By using the HMIS, we can look at population level data instead of program specific data. And that let's us understand things like:

 \odot How long is someone homeless? (not just in a program)

 $\,\circ\,$ How many people returned to homelessness or were homeless for the first time?

- The HMIS also supports coordinated referrals and case management.
- DCF-Economic Services is currently working on starting to use HMIS which all our Coordinated Entry partners use.

Population Level Data

- Some HMIS data from the past year:*
- Over 4,400 households were homeless during the past year
 - About 2,400 households entered homelessness last year
 - About 2,200 households exited homelessness last year
- Of those who exited
 - About 900 exited to permanent housing (most commonly to rental housing with or without a subsidy)
 - \circ 18% (385) were families with children
 - 70% have a disability
- Of those homeless at the end of the year (about 2,300 households)
 - o 16% (375) were families with children
 - o 75% have a disability
- At least**
 - 966 had one or more trips to an ER in the past year
 - 780 had ever been in prison, jail, or a correctional facility
 - o 678 had an IEP or 504 plan in school
 - o 604 had stayed in a psychiatric hospital before
 - o 552 had stayed in a substance abuse treatment facility before
- * 10/1/21 9/30/22
- *HMIS does not include data on households served by a DV agency
- **excludes Chittenden County