



Leadership Team

April 17, 2023

Homeless System Gaps Analysis

- Four buckets
 - Permanent housing
 - Services – Temporary Housing
 - Services – Connections
 - Services – Dignity
- Feedback process
 - People with Lived Experience – January
 - Service Providers / Stakeholders – April - June

Homeless System Gaps Analysis

Category	Housing						
Gap	Income based units	Perm Supportive Housing	Rapid Re-housing	DV Rapid Re-housing	Youth housing	LL incentives	Furniture and HH goods
Survey response (n=23)	61%	13%	17%	0	0	9%	9%
Service provider response (n=13), 1-6 most – least important	1.62	1.31	2.08	n/a	2.38	2.92	2.62

Homeless System Gaps Analysis

Category	Temp Housing			
Gap	Accessible shelter	DV shelter	Bridge Housing	Medical Respite
Survey response (n=23)	43%	13%	9%	17%
Service provider response (n=13), 1-6 most – least important	1.77	n/a	2	1.46

Permanent Supportive Housing

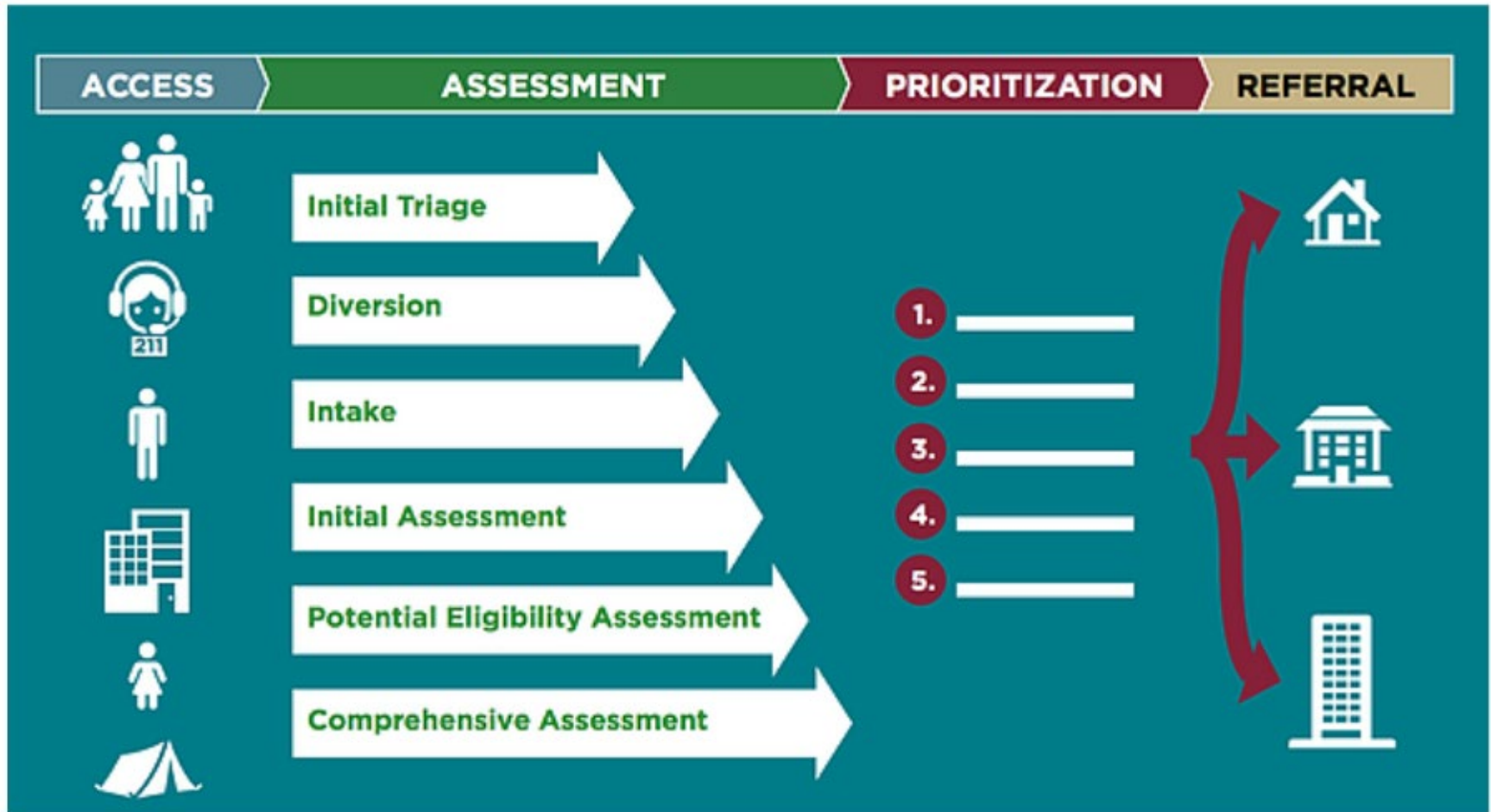
What? Origins of Permanent Supportive Housing

- Rises in longer periods of homelessness for people living with disabilities in the 80's
- Sam Tsemberis' research → Pathways to Housing created and Housing First developed
 - Housing
 - Income
 - Voluntary, individualized, Supportive Services

What? Dimensions of Permanent Supportive Housing

- Choice in housing / living arrangements
- Functional separation of housing and services
- Decent, safe, affordable housing
- Community integration and rights of tenancy
- Access to housing and privacy
- Flexible, voluntary and recovery-focused services

How? Accessing PSH



How? Approaches

Scatter-Site

- Places households in private market homes scattered through the community
- Integration with more diverse neighbors / community
- Flexibility to be near work, school, community
- Services off-site or delivered to individual units

Site-based

- Places households in homes with subsidy tied to the unit
- Neighbors are other households eligible for Permanent Supportive Housing
- Services may be available on-site

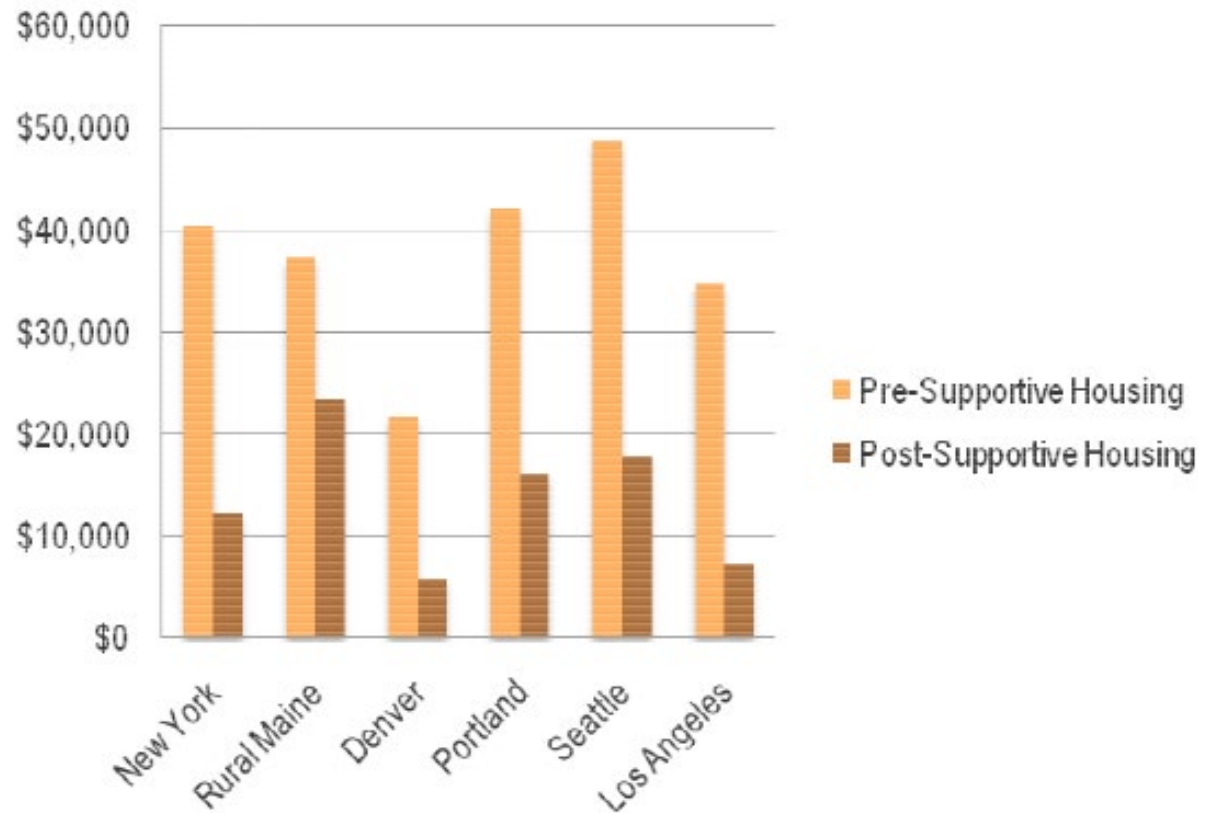
PSH in Orange County

- Inter-Faith Council for Social Service (PSH)
 - 4 households with children
 - 14 households without children
- Durham VA Medical Center (HUD VASH)
 - 15 households
- All units are tenant-based scattered site

Why? PSH is Cost Effective

Biggest drivers of savings:

- Health care
- Shelter
- Jails



Annual costs savings

Source: <https://www.csh.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Cost-Effectiveness-FAQ.pdf>



Why? People Matter

- Recent evidence incorporating data from Orange County showing increased mortality for people living unsheltered

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE YOUR HEALTH

HOUSING Housing and health are connected. Where and how people live can influence how healthy they are and how well they live. Housing is linked to:

OPPORTUNITY



LEAD POISONING

About 500K kids ages 1-5 have elevated blood lead levels.

High levels are often linked to lead paint & dust in homes.



GOOD HEALTH



EXPENSES

49.3% of renters spent more than 30% of their income on housing in 2014.

26.4% spent more than half of their income on housing.



EQUITY



ASTHMA RISKS



24M Americans have asthma — including 6.3M children.

Asthma can be triggered by pests, indoor allergens & poor ventilation.

COMMUNITY



Follow 8 principles for a healthy home:

Keep it well-ventilated, contaminant-free, clean, safe, pest-free, well-maintained, dry & at a comfortable temperature.

Current System Gap

GAP DETAILS



CURRENT GAPS: HOUSING

Orange County has made significant progress on filling some system gaps, there is also more work to be done. Here is the current status with some gaps added from previous editions of the Gaps Analysis.

GAP	PROGRESS SINCE JUNE 2019	STATUS	NOTES	NEEDED TO FILL
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	2 current programs serve Orange County: IFC (best practice program) and Community Link	PARTIALLY FILLED	Need additional funding for program expansion, helpful to identify non-HUD source for services funding to serve as match for CoC-funded PSH	\$200,000

Untapped Resources

- Local sources – few hurdles, able to use as 25% match for HUD funding
- Health care sources
 - Medicaid – Program re-design
 - Managed Care Organization (already doing it in Durham and Wake)
 - UNC – prefer to fund short-term interventions

Path forward?

- How do you see lack of Permanent Supportive Housing impacting our community?
- What would you like to see to increase capacity?
- Questions/Comments???

Want to learn more?

- **Permanent Supportive Housing**

- [SAMHSA's PSH Fidelity scale](#)
- [Strengthening Health and Housing Partnerships through Medicaid](#)
- [Scattered-site vs Site-based](#)

- **Housing First**

- [National Alliance to End Homelessness PSH Fact Sheet](#)

Bridge Housing

Current System Gap



CURRENT GAPS: SERVICES - TEMP. HOUSING

GAP	PROGRESS SINCE JUNE 2019	STATUS	NOTES	NEEDED TO FILL
Bridge Housing	Reentry House Plus opened Summer 2021 to provide bridge housing to up to 3 participants at a time, plus a house manager who also has a history of incarceration	UNFILLED	Orange County Local Reentry Council (LRC) seeing 65 people exiting jail or prison per year needed an average of 60 nights stay	\$220,500

Program Description:

There is a critical need for short-term, low barrier reentry housing and supporting services to help reentering individuals re-integrate into the community, especially during COVID. Bridge Housing funds allow for short-term supportive stabilization housing at hotels for up to 60 days for 55 reentering individuals per year and supportive services for 65 individuals through Reentry House Plus. Reentry House Plus has contracted with the SWIT (Success While in Transition) program run by individuals who themselves have reentered successfully to provide a month-long course and ongoing one-on-one case management and peer mentoring for these individuals in collaboration with our Local Reentry Council. Bridge Housing and support is an evidence-based best practice for ensuring stabilization and support for people reentering from incarceration, which has been identified as a critical priority by U.S. Housing and Urban Development Secretary, Marcia Fudge.

Program Budget:

Hotels – 55 people per year, an average of 60 nights, \$55/night	\$181,500
Services – SWIT classes, \$600/person for 65 people	\$39,000
TOTAL	\$220,500

What? Origins of Bridge Housing

- Realization that there needed to be housing-focused temporary housing for many folks while they:
 - Locate
 - Apply for
 - Obtain Permanent Housing

What? Bridge Housing

- Short-term “interim” housing
- Housing-focused rather than treatment-focused
- Other supports available – bathrooms, laundry, storage, etc
- Focused on households already prioritized for permanent housing who may have more barriers to engagement

Bridge Housing in Orange County

- Reentry House Plus
 - Housing – purchases a home in Hillsborough – capacity for 3 people
 - Supports – Success While In Transition (SWIT) -

Connections/referrals made through Local Reentry Council, Yokefellows, and the community

Bridge Housing in nearby Counties

- Durham
 - Alliance Health is partnering with Resources for Human Development
 - Housing – Master Lease with Carolina Duke Inn
 - Supports – Assertive Community Treatment or Community Support Teams, Peer Support
- Wake County
 - Alliance Health in partnership with RHD, Wake County, and UNC

How? Approaches

Scatter-Site

- Subsidy-based
- Financial assistance
- Transition-in-place model
- Services off-site or delivered to individual units

Site-based

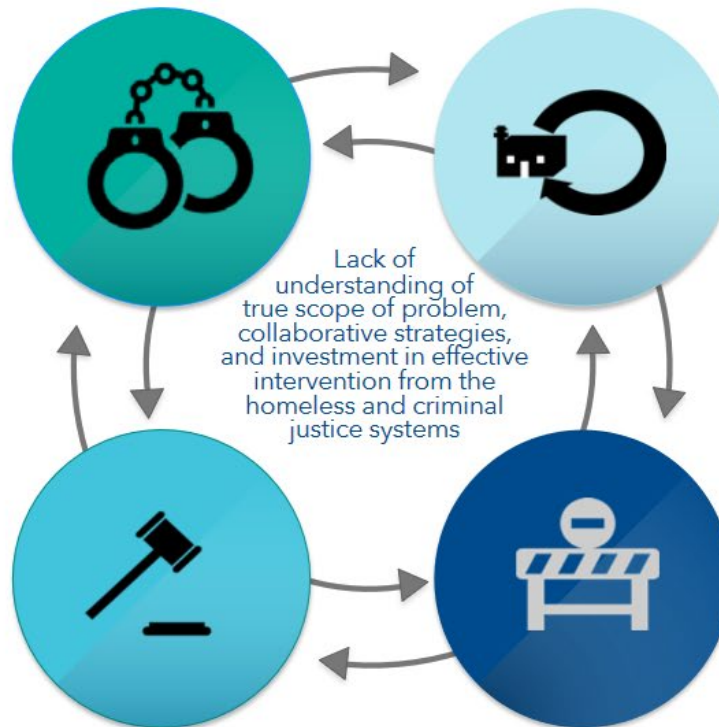
- Places households in homes with subsidy tied to the unit
- Low-barrier and housing first with 24/7 access and no requirements for participation
- Basic needs such as meals, shower, and laundry

Why? Bridge Housing

Housing Instability and Justice Involvement: A Cyclical Relationship

1. Law enforcement policies and procedures that contribute to arrest for behaviors associated with experiencing homelessness

2. Lack of stable housing viewed as a risk factor and reduces courts' willingness to divert people from jail or prison

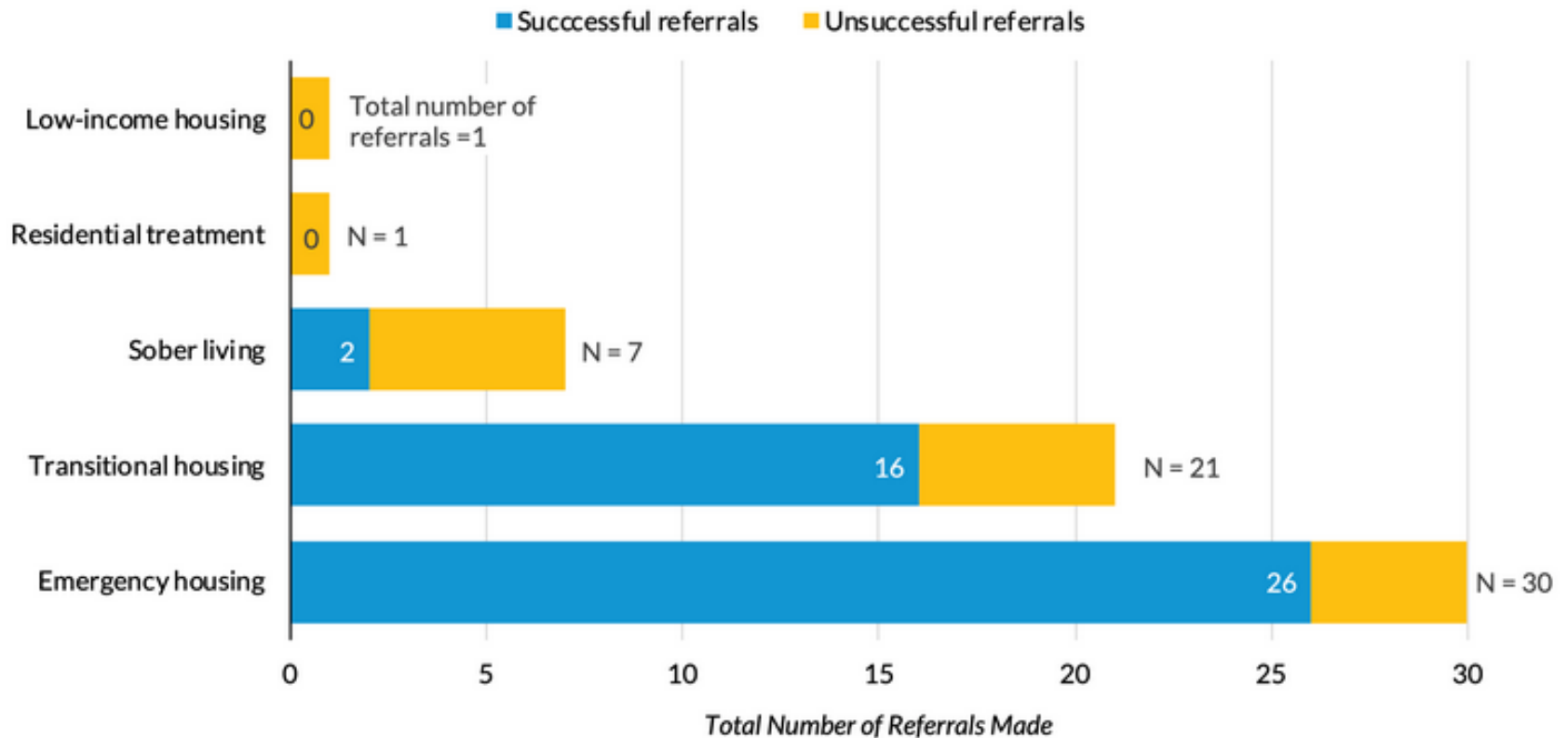


4. Lack of stable housing upon exit from jail contributes to supervision failure, increases risk of recidivism

3. Criminal history serves as a barrier to housing, contributing to housing instability and homelessness

Why? Bridge Housing

Project Kinship Successfully Completed the Majority of Housing Referrals for Cohort 2 Proposition 47 Clients



Source: Urban Institute analysis of Project Kinship Cohort 2 service data.

URBAN INSTITUTE

Untapped Resources

- Local sources – exploring funding at the County level and local advocate
- Health care sources
 - Managed Care Organization (already doing it in Durham and Wake)
 - Caramore

Path forward?

- How do you see lack of Bridge Housing impacting our community?
- What would you like to see to increase capacity?
- Questions/Comments???

Want to learn more?

- **Bridge Housing**
 - Stable Housing for Justice-involved individuals
 - Best Practice Approaches
 - National Reentry Resource Center
- **Permanent Housing**
 - HUD Directive to explore barriers during Fair Housing Month
 - Housing-focused reentry programs