Homelessness in Our Communities What Happened? What Next?

Presentation by Joe Colletti, PhD
Urban Initiatives

1980s: A Decade of Compassion

- The Response of Emergency Assistance;
- The Limited Results of Emergency Assistance.

1990s: A Decade of Backlash

Role of Law Enforcement

HUD Introduces the Continuum of Care

2000 to 2010: A Decade of Challenge

Homeless Counts

- Managing versus Ending Homelessness
 - Ridicule
 - Resistance
 - Reconciliation

2000 to 2010: A Decade of Challenge

Cost Studies on Homelessness;

 Adopting and Implementing Best Practices

2000 to 2010: A Decade of Challenge

Opening Doors: (First) Federal
 Strategic Plan to Prevent and End
 Homelessness

The Challenge to End Homelessness
 Among Subpopulations

2010 to 2020: A Decade of Change and Choice

The Continuum of Care Reconfigured

Continuum of Care Interim Rule

 Continuum of Care Funding & Congressional Demand for Results

2010 to 2020: A Decade of Change and Choice

 Shift Away from Shelter and Transitional Housing

- Best Practices Institutionalized:
 - Permanent Supportive Housing
 - Housing First and Low Barrier Fidelity

Community Choices and Commitment, Cooperation, & Collaboration

Community Choices and Coalitions, Committees, Commissions, City Councils & the Continuum of Care

Learning Our ABCs

- Group A
- Group B
- •Group C

- Group A
- consists of individuals and families who are at risk of becoming homeless

- Group A and the City of Visalia
- According to recent U.S. Census data, 21.3% of Visalia's population or 27,918 persons or 9,214 households live in poverty and at risk of becoming homeless.

- Group A 900 or 10% of the 9,000+ households will likely lose their housing
 - Of the 900 households, about 800 will double-up with family or friends and obtain housing once again after they saved enough money and receive non-cash emergency assistance such as food, clothing, low cost health care, etc when necessary.
 - Of the 900 households, 100 will lose their housing unless they receive temporary cash assistance for rent and/or utilities to maintain their housing

- Group B
- consists of persons who cannot navigate the current system of homeless services to obtain and maintain permanent housing and are languishing on the streets

- Of the 193 persons counted last January as unsheltered in Visalia, <u>62</u> or 32% were chronically homeless.
- They will continue to languishing on the streets if the best practices are not implemented which include:
 - a. Permanent supportive housing;
 - b. Street outreach and engagement;
 - c. Housing navigation;
 - d. Housing First and low barrier approach;
 - e. Home-based case management.

- Group C
- consists of persons who became homeless and are trying to navigate the current system of homeless services to obtain and maintain permanent housing

- Group C and the City of Visalia
 - •Of the 193 persons who were counted last January as unsheltered, **131** or 68% were not chronically homeless.
 - Those who are unable to navigate the current system of homeless services to obtain permanent housing will become chronically homeless.

 Provide targeted cash assistance only to those at risk households who are likely to become homeless;

 Provide non-cash assistance to those households to keep at risk households in their housing and to those households who doubled-up with families and friends;

- Implement best and promising practices proven to work to house <u>chronically homeless persons</u>:
 - Permanent supportive housing;
 - Street outreach and engagement;
 - Housing navigation;
 - Coordinated Entry System/HMIS;
 - Housing First and low barrier approach;
 - Home-based case management.

Community choice:

- Provide a balance of the following programs for non-chronically homeless persons
 - Shelter
 - Rapid Rehousing

My own coming to terms with Housing First & people living on the streets

- Required for an increasing number of funding sources
- As a Case Manager
- As a Researcher, Evaluator, and Implementer of Housing First Based Programs
- As a person of faith