

REIMAGINING HOUSING SOLUTIONS

EQUIPPING COLORADO'S LOCAL LEADERS TO ADDRESS HOUSING DEMANDS

Session 3: June 3, 2022

Housing Stability and Preventing/Addressing Homelessness



Agenda

12:00 — Welcome, Introductions, & Zoom Poll

Sara Monge, Colorado Health Foundation

12:10 — Brief Legislative Update

Matt Lynn, Project Moxie

12:15 — Eviction in America

Peter Hepburn, The Eviction Lab, Princeton University

12:30 — Keeping Coloradans Housed

Melissa Mejía, COVID-19 Eviction Defense Project

12:45 — Investing in Dignity: Cultural Responsiveness

Johnny McCraigie, Denver Indian Family Resource Center

1:00 — Strategies for Addressing Homelessness

Dr. Kathleen Van Voorhis, Community Investment Alliance

1:15 — Panel Discussion and Q&A



The following organizations are sponsoring the ***Reimagining Housing Solutions*** series, offering time, talent, and direct input on series subject matter.

Series Sponsors



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Housing Colorado



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on Law and Policy



Series Overview

March 4 — *Housing Markets in 2022*

April 1 — *Developing Community Housing Strategies*

May 6 — *The Role of Housing Policy and Land Use in Housing Strategy*

June 3 — *Housing Stability and Preventing/Addressing Homelessness*

July 8 — *Public Will Building and Innovative Public/Private Partnerships*

August 5 — *Building and Preserving Inventory*



Program Logistics & Housekeeping

Attend all sessions in the series if possible:

March 4, April 1, May 6, June 3, July 8, August 5

12:00pm to 2:00pm MT via Zoom

- If you registered, you'll receive an invitation email from Zoom for the **July session** sometime next week. This link will allow you to add the session to your calendar.
- Each session is recorded and posted on the Colorado Health Foundation website and will be shared in a follow-up email.
- **Submit questions using the Q&A function.** These will be answered throughout the session, and some will be flagged for the end of the session to answered live by our panel.



We are bringing health in reach for all Coloradans by engaging closely with communities across the state through investing, policy advocacy, learning and capacity building.

Our Vision

That across Colorado each of us can say: "We have all we need to live healthy lives."

Our Belief

That health is a basic human right.

Our Mission

To improve the health of Coloradans.

Our Rally Cry

Bringing health in reach for all Coloradans.



The Colorado
Health Foundation™

Zoom Polling

Let's take a few minutes to explore one statistic that illustrates our statewide increase in homelessness.





Matt Lynn
Director of Community Engagement
Project Moxie

Legislative Update

Key bills passed by the Colorado General Assembly in 2022 to address housing & homelessness



Homelessness

Bill	Title	Description
HB22-1083	Colorado Homeless Contribution Income Tax Credit	The bill upgrades and enhances the current enterprise zone contribution tax credit that is used to support organizations that serve people experiencing homelessness.
HB22-1377	Grant Program Providing Responses to Homelessness	The bill creates a \$105 million grant program to fund projects and programs at the local level across the state. These funds can be used for street outreach programs, shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, etc.
HB22-1378	Denver-metro Regional Navigation Campus Grant	The bill provides \$50M for the creation/acquisition and operation of a regional navigation campus to respond to and prevent homelessness.
SB22-211	Repurpose the Ridge View Campus	The bill provides \$45M to repurpose the Ridge View campus into a supportive residential community for people experiencing homelessness.

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Housing Investment

Bill	Title	Description
HB22-1282	Innovative Housing Incentive Program	Funds for manufactured housing: the bill will grant up to \$40M to entities to establish innovative manufacturing for lower-cost housing.
HB22-1304	State Grants Investments Local Affordable Housing	The bill creates two state grant programs to fund affordable housing, including the Affordable Housing Grant Program and the Strong Communities Grant Program.
SB22-146	Middle Income Access Program Expansion	The bill directs \$25M towards existing program at CHFA – intended to finance production (to developers) of new rental housing for middle-income households (up to 120% of AMI).
SB22-159	Revolving Loan Fund Invest Affordable Housing	The bill creates a loan program which will provide flexible, low-interest, below-market rate loan funding to assist eligible recipients in affordable housing development.

Housing Investment (\$428 million in ARPA funds)

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Housing Protections

Bill	Title	Description
HB22-1082	Establish Fair Housing Unit Department of Law	The bill expands the statutory list of state laws for which the attorney general may bring civil and criminal enforcement actions to include various statutory provisions relating to housing.
HB22-1102	Veterans And Military Status in Fair Housing	The bill forbids anyone selling or renting a dwelling from discriminating against an individual based on their veteran or military status.
HB22-1137	Homeowners' Association Board Accountability and Transparency	The bill puts protections in place for homeowners who are overdue on their HOA dues including offering a repayment plan before a foreclosure can be initiated.
HB22-1287	Protections for Mobile Home Park Residents	The bill expands protections for mobile home park residents, clarifies certain landlord obligations, allows more time for residents to purchase a park, and more.

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How do I stay updated on these bills and funding opportunities?

- Bookmark the **Department of Housing** website:
<https://cdola.colorado.gov/housing>
- Scroll to the bottom of their website and click the link to join the **DOH email newsletter**: (direct link for signup:
<https://colorado.us13.list-manage.com/subscribe?u=1d97570d5b1d9d9b89bf4591b&id=6440f8d693>)
- **Housing Colorado** also has a great newsletter with up-to-date information & educational events: <https://www.housingcolorado.org>
- **The Colorado Sun** has a complete list of every bill utilizing ARPA funding: <https://coloradosun.com/2022/03/08/colorado-arpa-bills-2022/>



Peter Hepburn

Research Fellow, The Eviction Lab, Princeton University
Assistant Professor of Sociology, Rutgers University-Newark

Eviction in America

Eviction in America

National Estimates of Risk and Strategies for Prevention

June 3, 2022

Peter Hepburn

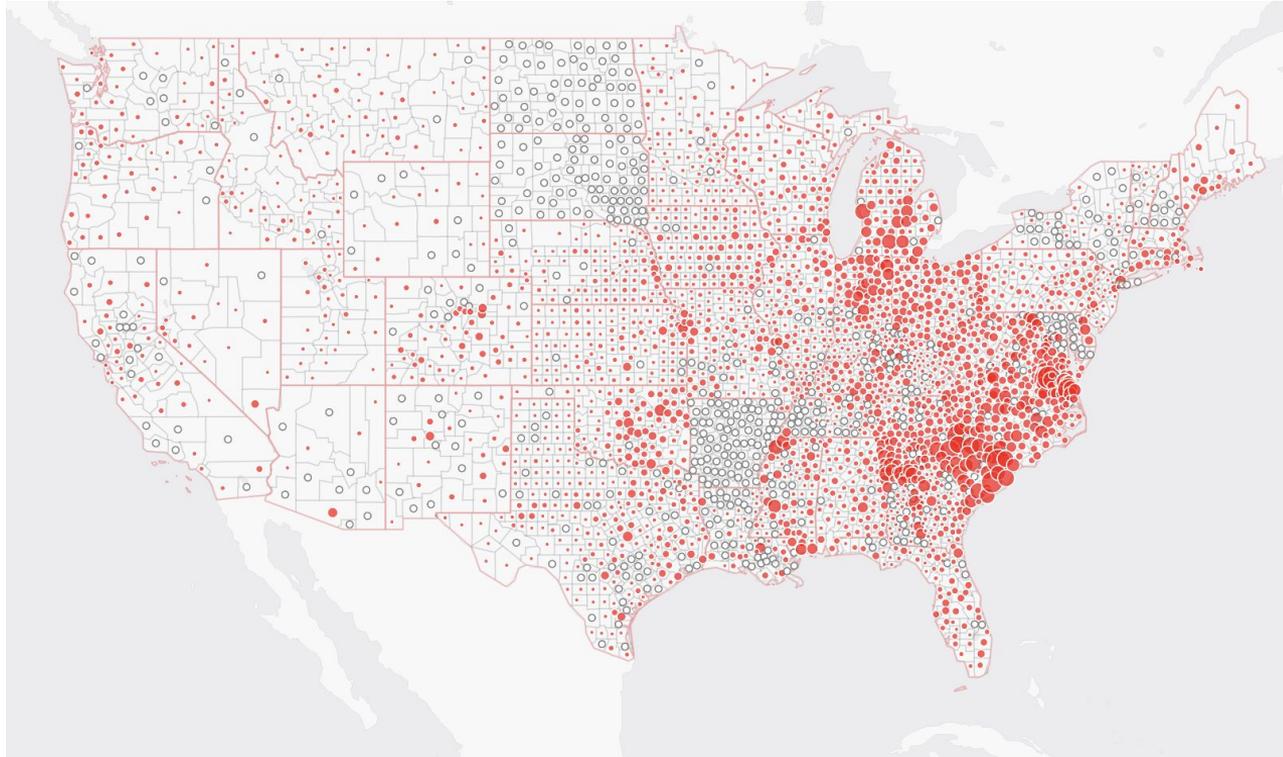
Rutgers University-Newark

Eviction Lab, Princeton University

What is the Eviction Lab?

- Research group based at Princeton University
 - Founded and directed by Matthew Desmond
- Central questions
 - How common is eviction?
 - What are the causes of eviction?
 - What are the consequences of eviction?
- Why do we need to address these questions?

A national eviction database



New paper out in PNAS

PNAS

RESEARCH ARTICLE | SOCIAL SCIENCES

OPEN ACCESS



Estimating eviction prevalence across the United States

Ashley Gromis^{a,1,2}, Ian Fellows^b, James R. Hendrickson^a, Lavar Edmonds^{a,3}, Lillian Leung^a, Adam Porton^a, and Matthew Desmond^{a,1}

Edited by Robert Sampson, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; received September 9, 2021; accepted March 18, 2022

Drawing on 99.9 million court records, we construct national estimates of the annual prevalence of eviction filings and households threatened with eviction in the United States. Using Bayesian hierarchical modeling, we reconcile data from multiple sources to create comprehensive estimates permitting comparisons of eviction filing risk within and between states. This method indicates that relying solely on court-issued data undercounts eviction filings by approximately 1 million cases a year due to omission of counties for which these data cannot be obtained. In an average year between 2000 and 2018, landlords filed more than 3.6 million eviction cases, resulting in almost 7% of renting households facing an eviction lawsuit. During this time, the number of eviction filings nationally increased by 21.5%; however, an expanding renter population has outpaced the growth in filings, resulting in declining filing rates in recent years. Nationwide data reveal stark disparities in eviction filing rates between states that are not explained by variation in sociodemographic composition. Rather, regression discontinuity models indicate a robust association between a simple housing policy—requiring landlords to provide notice to tenants prior to filing an eviction case for nonpayment of rent—and the county-level eviction filing rate, demonstrating that larger structural factors, including state-level landlord-tenant law, could play an important role in shaping risk of receiving an eviction filing. We make aggregated data publicly available to serve as a tool for researchers, policymakers, and members of the public to examine the prevalence, causes, and consequences of eviction lawsuits.

eviction | residential inequality | housing policy

Court-ordered eviction and displacement due to eviction are primary causes of homelessness (1–3) and have long-term effects on material hardship and health (4, 5). Beyond the immediate loss of housing, these events inhibit long-term residential security and neighborhood choice (6–8). Eviction cases are filed by landlords in local courts, most frequently for nonpayment of rent. These filings are recorded in tenants' housing histories, often regardless of the case outcome, making these actions visible to landlords on tenant screening reports and limiting access to future rental housing (9). Policymakers have recognized the disruptive effects of housing loss, most recently by issuing eviction moratoriums during the COVID-19 pandemic (10).

Significance

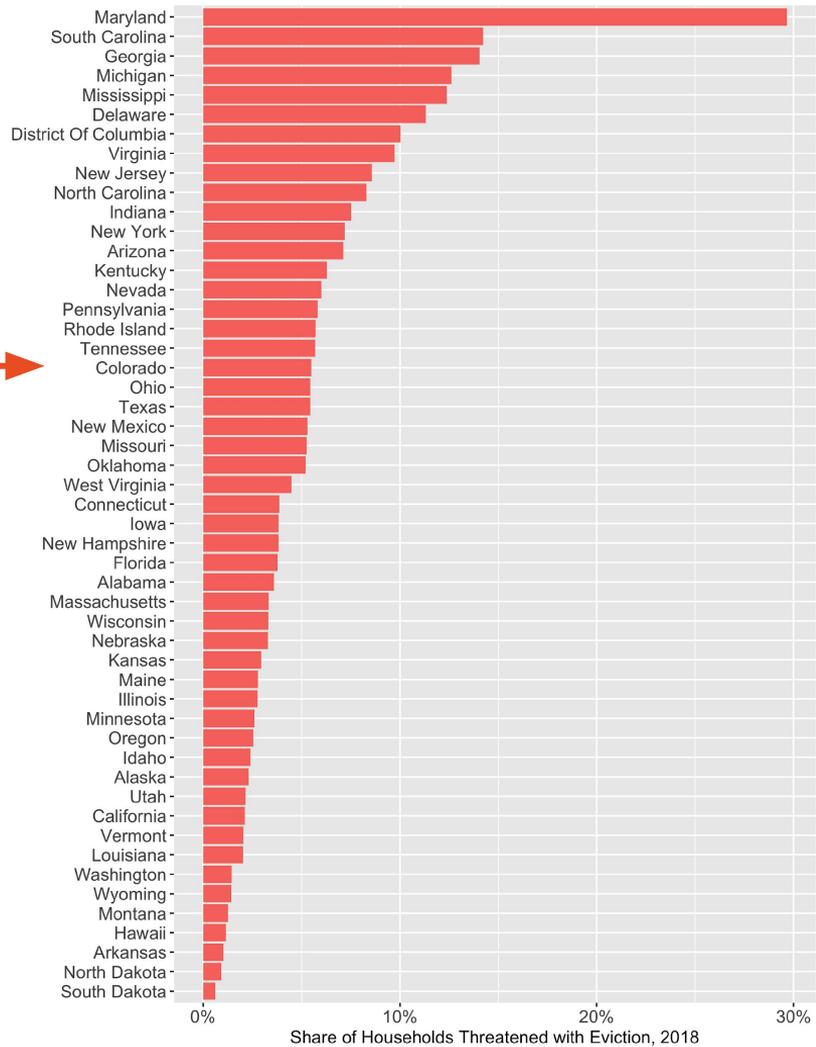
Several negative effects of forced displacement have been well documented, yet we lack reliable measurement of eviction risk in the national perspective. This prevents accurate estimations of the scope and geography of the problem as well as evaluations of policies to reduce housing loss. We construct a nationwide database of eviction filings in the United States. Doing so reveals that 2.7 million households, on average, are threatened with eviction each year; that the highest eviction filing rates are not concentrated solely in high-cost urban areas; and that state-level housing policies are strongly associated with county-level eviction filing risk. These data facilitate an expanded research agenda on the causes and consequences of eviction lawsuits in the United States.

National estimates of eviction risk

- Our national database was incomplete
 - Counties missing, years missing
- New estimates for every county-year
 - 2000 through 2018
 - Total number of eviction filings
 - Unique households threatened with eviction each year
- Eviction variation within and between states

Key findings

- Average of 3.6 million eviction cases every year
 - 2.7 million unique households filed against each year
 - ~7% of all renter households filed against annually
- Eviction filing rate has dropped over time
 - Largely a function of an expanding denominator
- Large variations in filing rates between states



Share of Households Threatened with Eviction, 2018

Variation between states

- Key explanatory factor: notice requirements
 - Eviction filing rates are much lower in states that require landlords to provide at least some notice to their tenants
- Another factor: filing fees
 - Especially important in reducing serial eviction filings

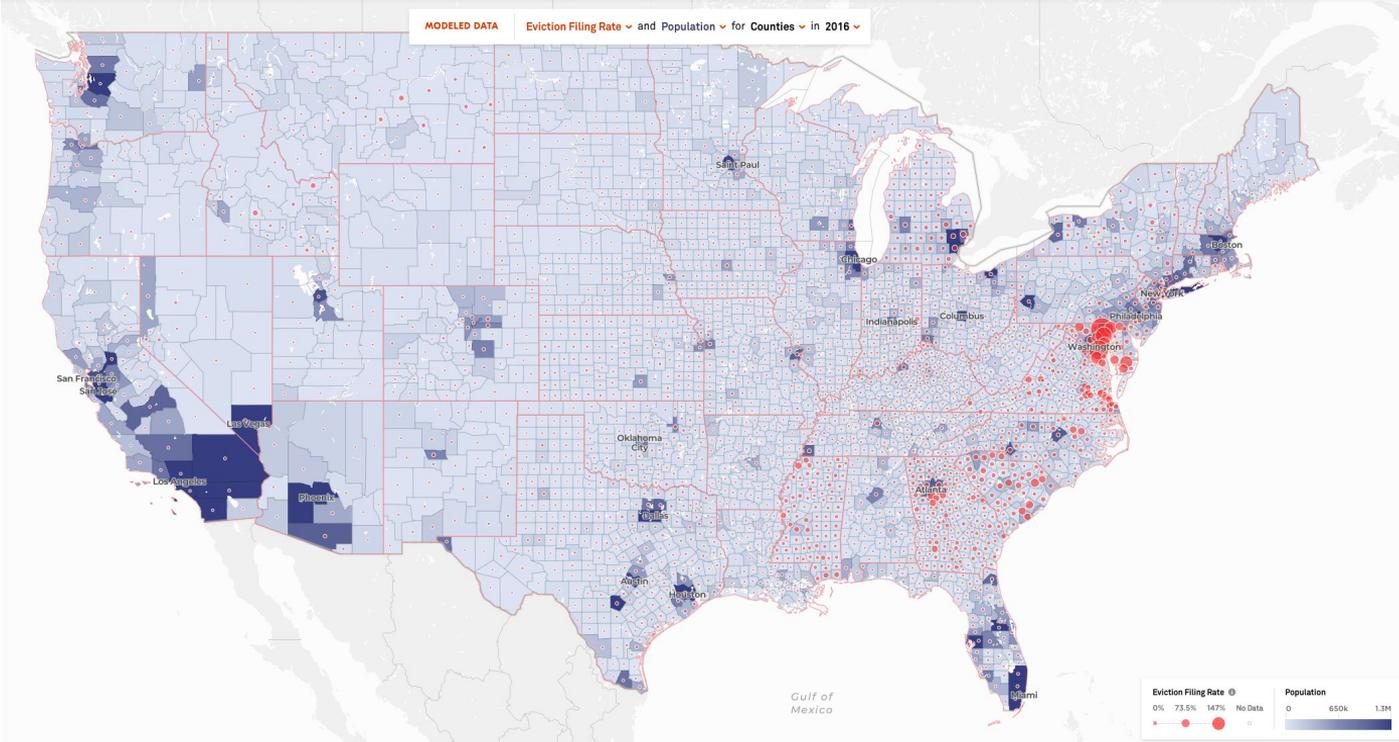
Where does Colorado stack up?

- 10-day notice for nonpayment
- Meaningful filing fee
 - \$85 if the claim is under \$1,000
 - \$105 if the claim is over \$1,000 but under \$15K

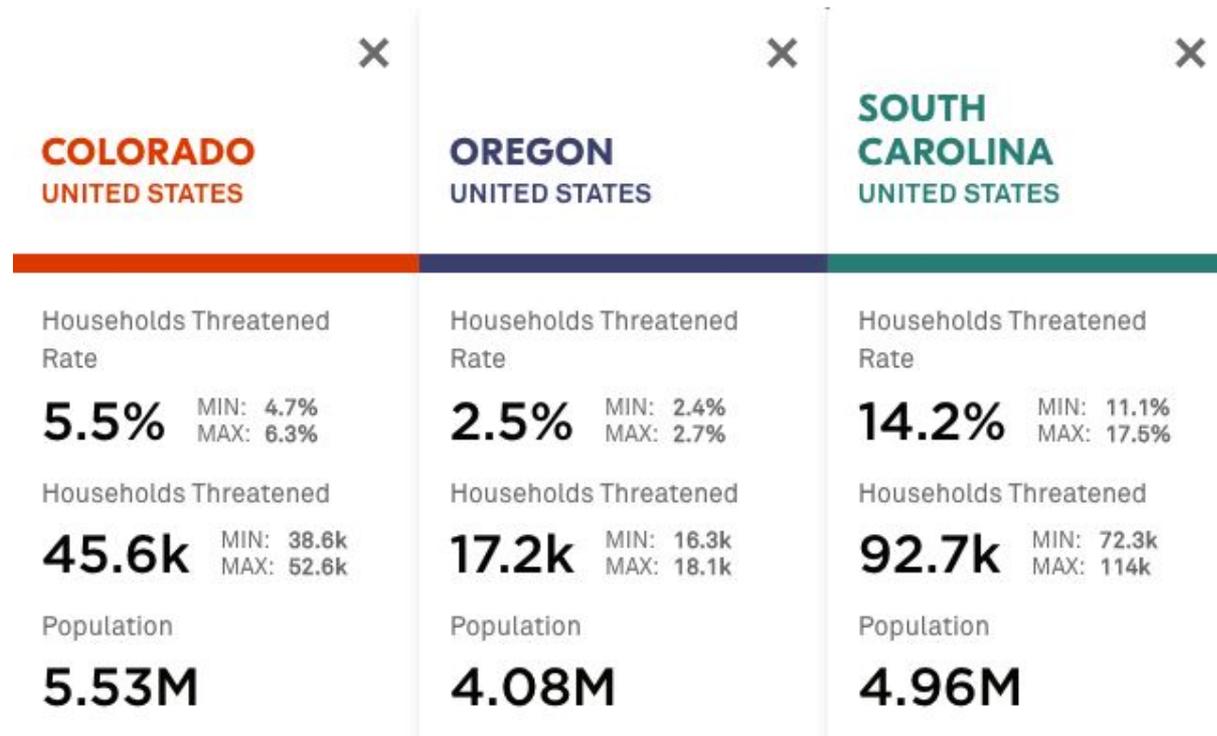
More research needed

- Right to counsel
 - Very promising initial results in multiple jurisdictions
 - Need clear metrics for evaluation
- Just cause eviction
- Pandemic-responsive policies
 - Rental assistance
 - Eviction diversion
 - Under what circumstances do these programs work?

New national map



Credible intervals for estimates



Thank You

peter.hepburn@rutgers.edu



The Eviction Lab is funded by the
JPB, Gates, and Ford Foundations, c3.ai,
and the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative



Melissa Mejía
Director of State and Local Policy
COVID-19 Eviction Defense Project

Keeping Coloradans Housed

KEEPING COLORADANS HOUSED

The **COVID-19 Eviction Defense Project (CEDP)** was formed in April 2020 with a mission to Keep Coloradans Housed by helping to prevent mass evictions and homelessness during and after the pandemic. **At CEDP we work to address every stage of housing insecurity:**

<p><u>Prevention</u> The Stability Fund provides rental assistance to clients to prevent evictions, stabilize vulnerable households, and give families the chance to stay in their home</p>	
<p><u>Representation</u> Our law firm provides no cost legal representation and other services for tenants facing eviction</p>	
<p><u>Systemic change</u> CEDP advocates for housing and economic justice and supports legislation that improves outcomes and daily lives of our clients</p>	

WHAT IS AN EVICTION UNDER COLORADO LAW?

Colorado evictions are guided by the **Forcible Entry and Detainer Act** (C.R.S. §§ 13-40-101 -123) which defines the grounds and process under which landlords can seek to remove tenants

There are 11 different types of “unlawful detainer” a landlord can cite in an eviction, **most pandemic related eviction cases are tied to 3 types:**

1. A tenant remaining in the home after defaulting on payment	Many households are still trying to catch back up after COVID, especially those who work on the front lines and in service industries that are still being impacted by COVID waves amidst lifted restrictions
2. A tenant remaining in the home after the lease expires or is terminated	Landlords turned to this option as an alternative following the CDC’s Eviction Moratorium
3. A tenant remaining in the home after there has been a lease/agreement violation	Throughout the pandemic, tenants may be in violation of various conditions of tenancy due to unforeseen personal and economic circumstances (e.g., additional family members moving in)



IMPROVING THE APPROACH TO EVICTION PREVENTION

CEDP works to **stop evictions** through both programmatic and policy change. We strive to address housing insecurity at every stage and to be responsive to economic, social, and political changes.

Recent federal and local investments enabled significant expansions of both rental assistance and eviction programs.

As programming to prevent eviction filings and improve outcomes grew, **systemic barriers** and significant **power imbalances** surfaced that keep our clients in **cycles of housing insecurity and economic vulnerability**.



The passage of **SB21-173 & HB21-1121** significantly changed the eviction landscape in Colorado

In 2021, CEDP worked with Senator Gonzales, Representative Gonzales-Gutierrez, and several community and housing partners to respond to Colorado's eviction crisis

Historic renter issues in Colorado

- Landlords did not have to accept rent beyond the demand period.
- Renters could be evicted for unpaid late fees, even if all rent has been paid
- Clients were often unable to participate in the legal process due to financial, time, and equity barriers
- Renters had to make full payments to assert warranty of habitability claims
- Limited or no penalties for illegal lockouts



POLICY CHANGES: PREVENTING EVICTIONS

❖ Limiting rent increases to once per 12 months

This applies to a written lease with a set term, month-to-month, or indefinite arrangement with no written documentation. Tenants without a written rental agreement must be given a 60-day written notice before any rent increase

❖ Late fee limits and safeguards

- Fees cannot be charged until rent is 7 days late and cannot accrue interest
- Fees cannot exceed \$50 or 5% of the amount of past due rent, whichever is greater
- Fees cannot be charged unless it is in writing in a rental agreement, and cannot be charged when rent is paid by a subsidy provider
- Removal, eviction, or lease termination for nonpayment paying late fees alone

Any action contrary to the above requirements is void, unenforceable, and subject to an automatic \$50 penalty



POLICY CHANGES: **EVICTIION PROCESS**

- ❖ **Extend the cure period so that a renter can pay their back rent and remain in their home up until the eviction hearing regardless of how many days are in between.**
- ❖ **No default judgments before close of business, giving renters the full day to respond**
- ❖ **Give renters a week to prep for trial**
- ❖ **Require that additional information regarding legal aid be included in any eviction court summons**
- ❖ **Allow renters to request documents from landlords to prepare for eviction hearings**
- ❖ **Preventing illegal lockouts**

A statutory penalty was introduced for landlords that move to lock out a tenant without going through the required court process, and the Attorney General is authorized to go after landlords for violations.



POLICY CHANGES: HEALTH AND SAFETY

In Colorado, the **Warranty of Habitability** gives renters the right to live in a safe and habitable home.

❖ **Warranty of Habitability Bond Waiver**

If a tenant can prove they cannot afford the bond in order claim Warranty of Habitability violations as a defense, they can qualify for a waiver and assert a violation in nonpayment eviction cases

❖ **Remedies for tenants**

If a violation is found*, the court can order damages to the tenant, order the landlord to make repairs and limit rent until completed, retain jurisdiction until repairs are completed, and award the tenant costs and attorneys' fees if they win their case.



*according to specified requirements (§ 38-12-507)

WHY ARE THESE CHANGES SO IMPORTANT?

Housing is fundamental to our public health and safety as a community, and the business interest of the few have historically outweighed the well being of those with less power and of the community as a whole.

SB21-173 & HB21-1121 were a big step toward correcting some of that imbalance, and we must continue to advocate for our neighbors right to stay housed even when times get tough.



WHAT STILL NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED?

There are still barriers to making these protections work for those who need it most:

Information & education

Language & technology

Access to legal representation

Accessible programming & community trust

Right now, parts of this work are funded through time limited sources. It is vital that we develop a long-term plan to provide support for our neighbors facing housing insecurity, especially as we face a growing housing affordability crisis.





Johnny McCraige
Community Programs Manager
Denver Indian Family Resource Center (DIFRC)

Investing in Dignity: Cultural Responsiveness

Investing in Dignity

...

Why Cultural Responsiveness is
Essential to Reach Net Zero
Homelessness

Johnny McCraigie (she/her)

Confederated Tribes of the Colville

Reservation Tribal Member

Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS)

Culturally and linguistically appropriate services (CLAS) refers to services that are respectful of and responsive to individual cultural beliefs, values, and practices, preferred languages, and communication needs. CLAS should be employed by all members of an organization (regardless of size) at every point of contact. CLAS helps you meet the six aims for improving service quality: the delivery of care that is safe, effective, client-centered, timely, efficient, and equitable. (*Adapted from: US HHS Office of Minority Health*)

A rising tide does not lift all boats.

CLAS At the Provider Level

Cultural Competency: A developmental process in which one achieves increasing levels of awareness, knowledge, and skills along a continuum, improving one's capacity to work and communicate effectively in cross-cultural situations.

- Strategies for practicing cultural competency:
 - Learning about your own and others' cultural identities
 - Combating bias and stereotypes
 - Respecting others' beliefs, values, and communication preferences
 - Adapting your services to each client's unique needs
 - Gaining new cultural experiences

CLAS At the Provider Level

Cultural Humility: A reflective process of understanding one's biases and privileges, managing power imbalances, and maintaining a stance that is open to others in relation to aspects of their cultural identity that are most important to them.

- Strategies for practicing cultural humility
 - Practicing self-reflection, including awareness of your beliefs, values, and implicit biases
 - Recognizing what you don't know and being open to learning as much as you can
 - Being open to other people's identities and empathizing with their life experience
 - Acknowledging that the patient is their own best authority, not you
 - Learning and growing from people whose beliefs, values, and worldviews differ from yours

CLAS at the Organizational/Department Level

1. Establish an Institutional Commitment to Addressing Equity

- Incorporate your goals for reducing inequity in writing into your mission statement or charter, and strategic plans
- Support your written commitments with action: establish permanent structures, such as workgroups or staff positions, to improve equity practices.
- Empower your current staff to identify and contribute to equity-related improvements

CLAS at the Organizational/Department Level

2. Align Funding Decisions with your Commitment to Addressing Equity

- Establish or revise processes for seeking, distributing, and using resources. Establish a clear understanding of community needs before seeking resources.
- Before distributing funds, make equity a clear component of funding expectations and requirements to guide the actions of those receiving the funds (e.g., require hiring and collaborating with representatives from underserved communities, require racial equity training, develop criteria for prioritizing interventions based on need)

CLAS at the Organizational/Department Level

3. Be Deliberate about Increasing Staff Capacity

- Reexamine and expand recruitment efforts through outreach to members of professional affinity groups and specific cultural networks
- Bring in new skills and perspectives by making experience working with underserved populations a priority in job qualifications
- Widely distribute job announcements with an aim toward engaging staff with skills addressing equity.
- Establish expectations that staff and management engage in activities designed to advance equity (e.g., training requirements, workgroup participation). Hold staff accountable for these activities in training or performance plans.

CLAS at the Organizational/Department Level

4. Integrate Equity into your Services or Resources

- Get feedback from community members to ensure services and resources are culturally and linguistically appropriate.
- Modify services, as needed, to make them more convenient for community members (eg; bundling services to reduce number of visits, adjust service hours, etc.)
- Find ways to improve efforts by tracking those who are benefitting from your services and resources
- Identify those who are not participating and find out why they are not participating.
- Be transparent and share anticipated improvements with community members—this reinforces partnerships and relationships, and builds trust.

CLAS at the Organizational/Department Level

5. Establish Multi-Sector Collaborations and Relationships with Diverse Communities

Addressing the complexities of inequity is beyond the scope of any one organization, department, or entity. To build the trust needed to advance equity, develop multi-sector partnerships and relationships with communities directly affected by inequities.

CLAS at the Systems/Government Level

- Start with your data:
 - Disaggregate your data whenever and wherever possible by race, age, gender, income, etc.
 - Analyze your data—determine which groups are disproportionately represented
- Go to the people
 - After you've determined which groups are disproportionately represented, engage people from those communities. Pay particular attention to making sure that the people who are directly affected by the problem (ie; homelessness) are at the table. Utilize CLAS in these engagements—it isn't enough to just engage people, it matters more *how* they are engaged.
 - You want to ask them directly these types of questions: What isn't working? Why do you think it isn't working? What could we do to make it work? If you were in charge, how would you do it?
 - Communicate in plain language and meet folks where they're at - avoid jargon, acronyms, workplace talk.

CLAS at the Systems/Government Level

- Plan and implement the responses
 - Tailor the best practice models with the real feedback
- Follow up with the people
 - Tell the communities you've engaged about the changes you've implemented, and how their feedback played a part.
 - After the changes have been implemented and operational for some time, go to the people again. Ask them whether the changes worked. Did the changes address their feedback, concerns, and ideas? Are there other changes they think might work better? Are there ways the new changes could be improved upon?
- Update and implement again
- Continue making room at the table and building relationships
- Monitor and analyze the data and results

To Reach Net Zero

A rising tide does not lift all boats.

Sources

1. Center for Disease Control and Prevention: Advancing Health Equity and Preventing Chronic Disease
 - a. www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/health-equity/health-equity-guide/index.htm?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fnccdphp%2Fdnpao%2Fstate-local-programs%2Fhealth-equity-guide%2Findex.htm
2. Center for Disease Control and Prevention: Building Organizational Capacity to Advance Health Equity
 - a. www.cdc.gov/healthequityguide
3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health: Think Cultural Health Resources
 - a. www.minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=2&lvlid=53



Dr. Kathleen Van Voorhis
Chief Executive Officer
Community Investment Alliance

Best Practices For Addressing Homelessness





Best Practices for
Addressing
Homelessness

Community Solutions

Important to Understand:

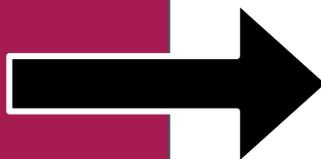
- Why people are experiencing homelessness?
- Who is experiencing homelessness?
 - Students, indigenous, women, children, families, veterans, youth, LGBTQIA, etc.?
- What are the barriers they are facing?
- How many people are homeless?
- What does your community continuum look like?
- Where are your service, support, and housing gaps?
- What do those experiencing homelessness need?
- How do you ensure diversion and prevention within the community?

How do you do this?

- Tally Counts
- Surveying
- Outreach



Managing
Homelessness



Ending Homelessness:
rare, brief, and
non-recurring

Lived experience programming

- Many successful best practices programs share the common trait of meeting clients where they are — trauma informed care
- Represents a departure from a traditional approach of “managing homelessness”
- Learning what those experiencing homelessness need
- Creating and offering them real choice when it comes to housing and services
- Different experiences of homelessness intersect with forms of exclusion that unevenly impact certain groups over others.
 - For Example, the needs of women with children are different than the needs of youth aging out of care.
 - Their different experiences with homelessness will affect what services and types of housing they need.



Meeting people where they are...

Trauma Informed Care (TIC)

- What is trauma?
 - Human response to stressful and threatening experiences
- Feeling unsafe constantly - constant danger alarm
- Accepts bad rejects good
- Limits ability to comprehend (every 3rd word)

Understanding that people's actions and reactions are results of trauma

TIC is practical and possible

- TIC has a positive effect on housing stability
- TIC leads to a decrease in crisis-based services
- TIC is cost-effective—improved outcomes but do not cost more than standard programming
- TIC leads to better outcomes of self-esteem, improved relationships and increased safety



Housing First

- Prioritizes providing housing
 - Meet basic human needs
- Does not require people experiencing homelessness to address the all of their problems before being housed
- Supportive services are offered to support people with housing stability
- Provides a platform from which clients can pursue personal goals



Best practices in 6 community areas

- Prevention
- Housing and shelter
- Supportive Services
- Collaboration
- Community impacts
- Education, awareness and stigma



PREVENTION

Prevention strategies keep at-risk people from becoming homeless.

Diversion as a form of prevention helps those about to enter emergency shelter identify better options.

Includes: Rental subsidies, emergency cash assistance for rent and utilities, help with locating housing and negotiating with landlords, short-term case management, and connections to mainstream social services.

Critical legal and rental assistance programs are available as a result of COVID-19



Managed Communities- Outdoor Shelter Systems

Who is doing this outside of Denver?

It is occurring across the nation- resources, staffing, and individualized units vary by community.

Bend, OR
Aurora, CO
Aspen, CO
Salem, OR

Placerville, CA
Hillsboro, OR
Moses Lake, WA



SAFE PARKING



- These models are rising in popularity, unfortunately due to the significant increase in economic fallout for households as a result of the pandemic.
- They are similar to the SOS model but allow for cars/RVs to be parked in a designated area.
- Security and access to restrooms are key and costs are less than a traditional shelter stay typically.

PERMANENT HOUSING

- Rapid Rehousing (hybrid)
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Housing Voucher Programs
 - (Section 8, VASH, 811, FUP)
- Motel Conversions for Permanent housing



Collaboration

For any program, services must be highly collaborative and connected. This makes the most efficient and effective use of available resources toward achieving all other local goals on homelessness.

Community Education

Ongoing education is critical to maintain and increase support to address and end homelessness over time.



Panel Discussion and Q&A