



Housing and Homeless Services: Establishing a Foundation of Hope for our Most Vulnerable Populations

Office of Housing and Homeless Services

Agenda

- Introduction
- Purpose
- Learning Objectives
- Safe, Dependable, Affordable Permanent Housing
- Interconnectedness of Crisis Services and Housing Services
- Housing and Homeless Services Programs
- Questions
- Closing Review

Purpose

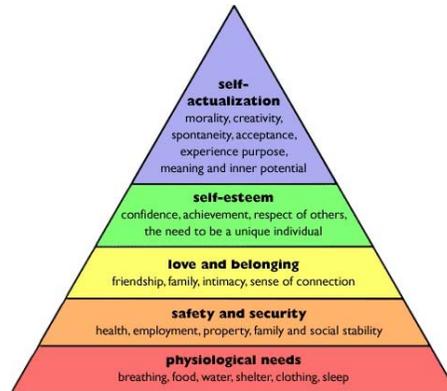
Partnerships and collaborative efforts will always be a key element and fundamental necessity for those organizations who assist in the prevention, treatment, and recovery of individuals experiencing mental health or co-occurring disorders. Simply assisting an individual with affordable housing will not fully address the spectrum of services and supports often needed to inform effective recovery planning and norm an individual's psychological equilibrium. Similarly, focusing only on an immediate crisis services response will not offer the collection of supports needed in a client-centered treatment environment. Thus, a closely aligned, strategic plan to affect positive mental health will depend greatly upon a collaborative approach to recovery and treatment. This presentation will identify Housing and Homeless Services programs that collectively provide needed assistance to the most vulnerable populations, while advocating for coordinated efforts that best impact true recovery.

Learning Objectives

- **Objective 1**
 - Explore the relationship of safe, dependable, and affordable permanent housing with Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.
- **Objective 2**
 - Recognize the interconnectedness of crisis services and housing/homeless services.
- **Objective 3**
 - Identify the multiple Housing and Homeless Services programs designed to provide needed supports and services to our most vulnerable populations throughout the State of Tennessee.

Safe, Dependable, Affordable Permanent Housing

Why do we need safe, dependable, affordable housing?



Safe, Dependable, Affordable Permanent Housing

Supportive housing has been shown to help people with disabilities permanently stay out of homelessness, improve their health conditions, and lower public costs by reducing their use of crisis services. In fact, numerous studies have shown that it is cheaper to provide people experiencing chronic homelessness with supportive housing than have them remain homeless.

United States Interagency Council on Homelessness

Safe, Dependable, Affordable Permanent Housing

Shelters, street outreach, and other crisis services are the front line of any community's response to homelessness. They help people meet basic survival needs like shelter, food, clothing, and personal hygiene. But homelessness is only truly ended for people when they obtain and maintain stable housing. This requires communities to shift from a set of services that simply ameliorate the immediate crisis of homelessness to a *crisis response system* that can help prevent and resolve it.

United States Interagency Council on Homelessness

Safe, Dependable, Affordable Permanent Housing

For many people, the gap between their current income and the cost of housing in their community puts them at immediate risk of a housing crisis. Housing needs to be affordable to those households with the lowest incomes who are most at risk of homelessness, and efforts to increase access to affordable housing must be proportional to the local need.

United States Interagency Council on Homelessness

Interconnectedness of Crisis Services and Housing Services

- **Homelessness Defined:**

- 1) People who are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided. The only significant change from existing practice is that people will be considered homeless if they are exiting an institution where they resided for up to 90 days (it was previously 30 days), and were in shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately prior to entering that institution.
- 2) People who are losing their primary nighttime residence, which may include a motel or hotel or a doubled up situation, within 14 days and lack resources or support networks to remain in housing. HUD had previously allowed people who were being displaced within 7 days to be considered homeless.

United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) Homelessness:

Interconnectedness of Crisis Services and Housing Services

- **Homelessness Defined:**

- 3) Families with children or unaccompanied youth who are unstably housed and likely to continue in that state. This is a new category of homelessness, and it applies to families with children or unaccompanied youth who have not had a lease or ownership interest in a housing unit in the last 60 or more days, have had two (2) or more moves in the last 60 days, and who are likely to continue to be unstably housed because of disability or multiple barriers to employment.
- 4) People who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, have no other residence, and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) Homelessness:

Interconnectedness of Crisis Services and Housing Services

- **Objective 10: Transform homeless services to crisis response systems that prevent homelessness and rapidly return people who experience homelessness to stable housing.**
 - A Coordinated Entry System that links homeless individuals and those at risk of homelessness to needed resources in their community will be established in all Regional Homeless Service Networks (CoCs) by December 2016.

Tennessee State Plan to End Homelessness

Interconnectedness of Crisis Services and Housing Services

- Crisis Services, particularly with individuals experiencing homelessness, or at-risk of homelessness, works closely with Housing and Homeless Services to assist with stable housing.
- Homelessness is a crisis.
- The population group we serve are those experiencing mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorders.
- Providing safe, affordable, permanent housing opportunities to those experiencing mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorders (Housing First, etc.) may reduce the need for Crisis Services for many of those we serve.

Housing and Homeless Services Programs

- Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness
- Community Supportive Housing
- Supportive Living
- Community Targeted Transitional Support
- Inpatient Targeted Transitional Support
- Intensive Long-Term Support
- Regional Housing Facilitators
- Consumer Housing Specialist
- SOAR Liaison
- Children & Youth Homeless Outreach Project
- Emerging Adult Services
- Creating Affordable Housing
- Cooperative Agreement to Benefit Homeless Individuals

Housing and Homeless Services Programs

Questions

Housing and Homeless Services Programs

Closing Review

Tennessee State Plan to End Homelessness Website:

[http://www.tn.gov/assets/entities/behavioral-health/mh/attachments/TN_State_Plan_Cover_Homelessness - 12_5_16.pdf](http://www.tn.gov/assets/entities/behavioral-health/mh/attachments/TN_State_Plan_Cover_Homelessness_-_12_5_16.pdf)

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