



# Assessing Community Need – Resource ID

National HOPWA Institute - 2017

Tampa, FL



# Presentation Objectives

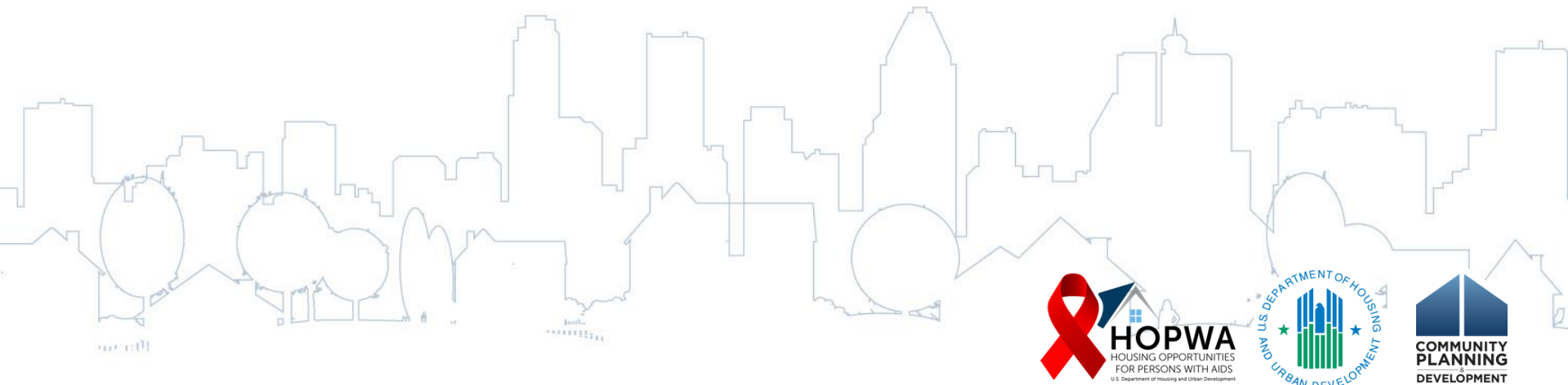
We want you to:

- Learn some of the ways that Resource ID can be used
- Consider how the use of Resource ID could enhance your system of HIV/AIDS housing
- Identify existing or potential local data sources that can help you assess the needs of PLWHA
- Consider HOPWA housing options based on community need
- Enhance HOPWA-Ryan White collaboration



# The HOPWA Institute:

“Housing’s Role in Ending the HIV Epidemic”



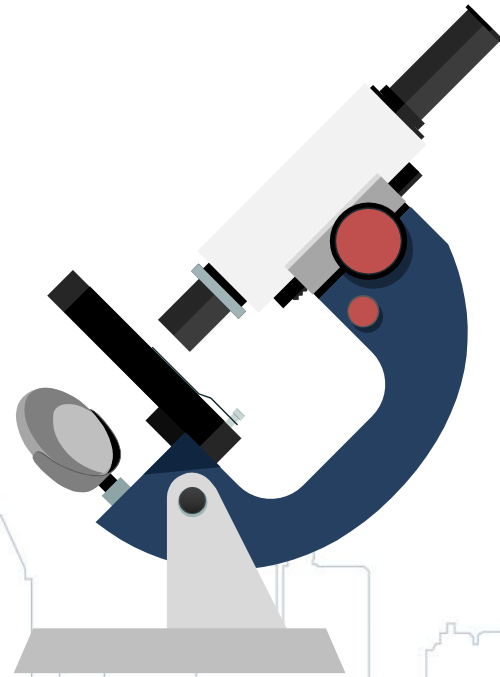
How Resource ID Can Enhance HOPWA Programs

# RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION



# Resource Identification

WHAT IS  
RESOURCE  
ID?



# Resource Identification

## 24 CFR Part 574.300 Eligible Activities

2) Resource identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources for eligible persons (including conducting preliminary research and making expenditures necessary to determine the feasibility of specific housing-related initiatives)



# Resource Identification

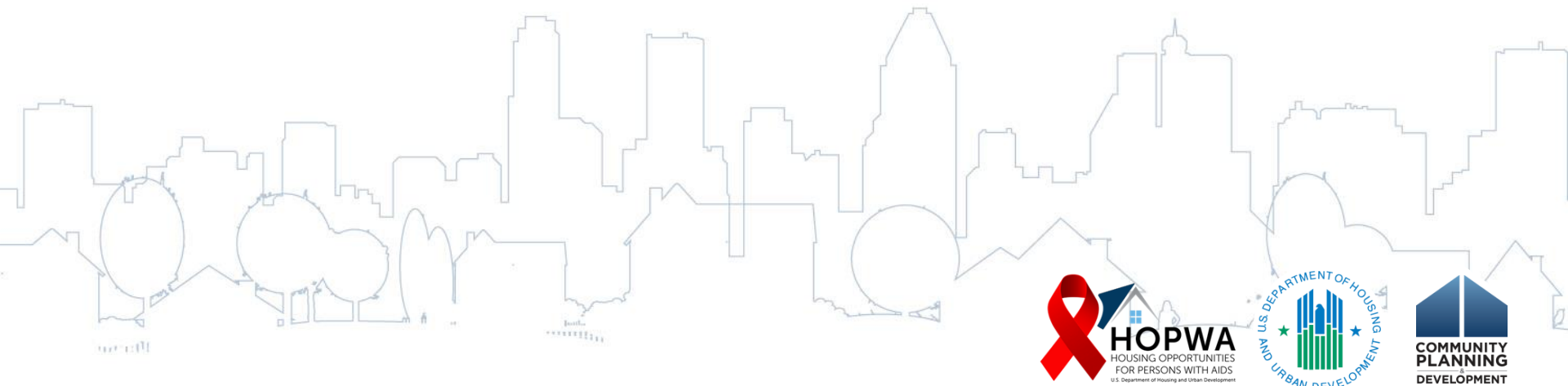
- Establish, coordinate and/or develop housing assistance resources
- Conduct research and make expenditures to determine the feasibility of specific housing-related initiatives



# Resource Identification

Resource ID can be used for:

- Development of housing resources
- System coordination
- HIV/AIDS housing needs assessments/research
- HOPWA training costs

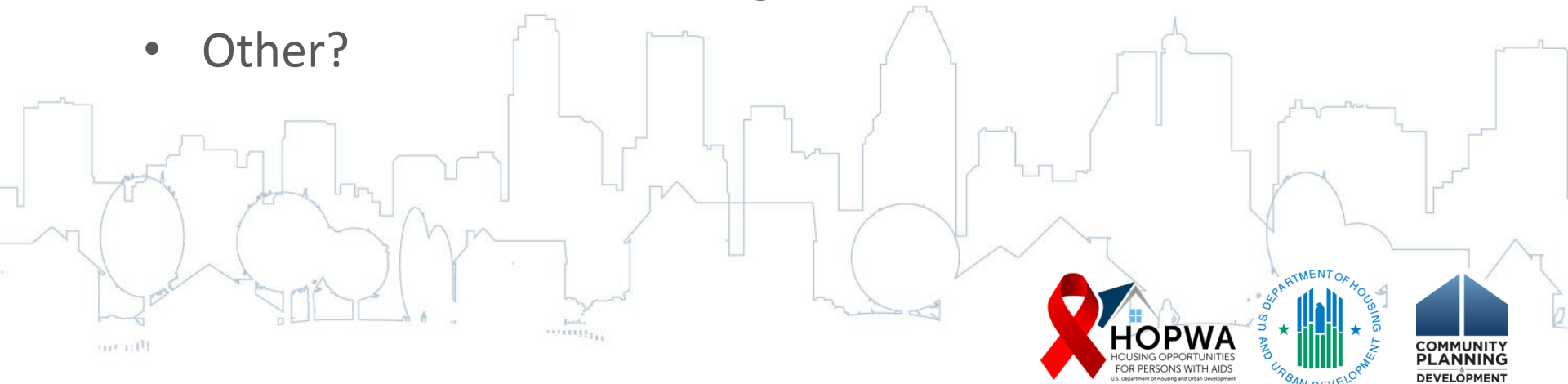




# Resource Identification

## Develop Housing Assistance Resources:

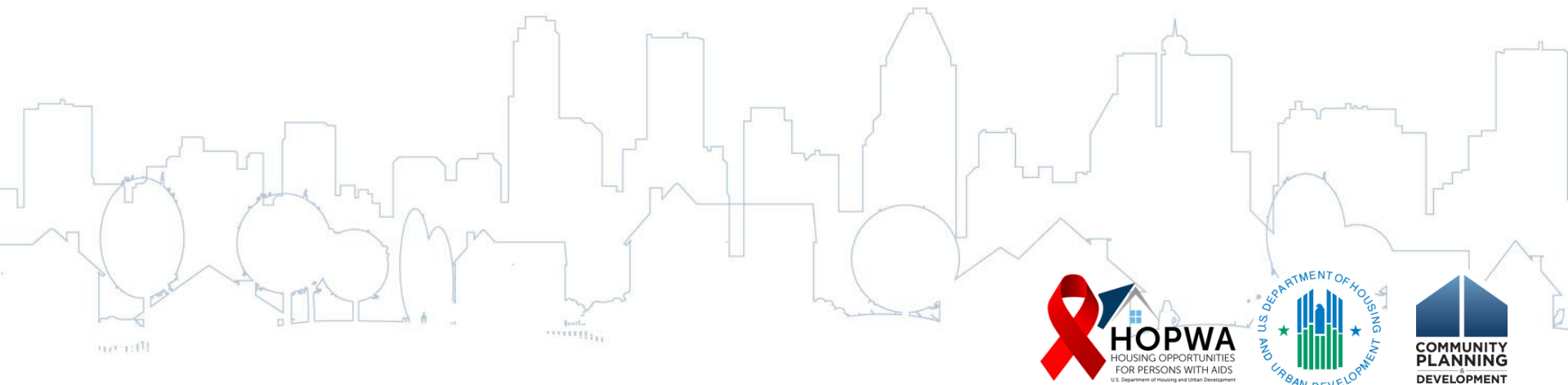
- Outreach and relationship building with landlords
- Identify and track housing resources and vacancies
- Leveraging mainstream housing for PLWHA
- Interface with Public Housing Authorities
- Establish/maintain housing information websites
- Other?



# Resource Identification

## System Coordination:

- Create/lead collaborative efforts, i.e. housing & health
- Coordinate housing case management efforts across providers
- Build/maintain an HIV Housing Care Continuum effort
- Other?



# Resource Identification

## Needs Assessments/Research:

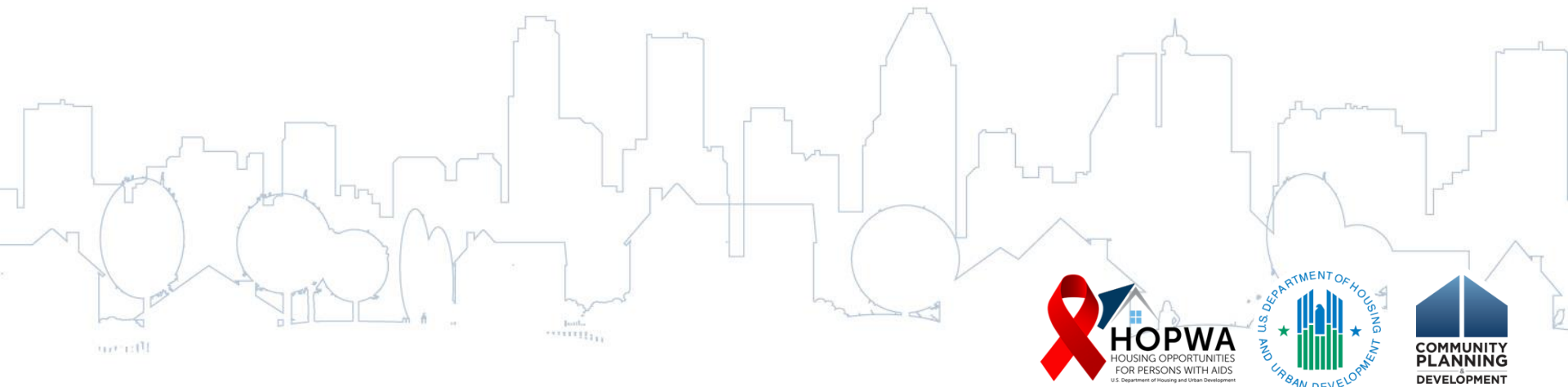
- Collection/analysis of local HIV housing-related data
- Fund client surveys or partner on needs assessment surveys with Ryan White
- Housing market studies
- Conduct client focus groups – qualitative data
- Hiring consultants/contractors to perform HIV housing needs assessments
- Other?



# Resource Identification

## HOPWA Training Costs

- Attendance at HUD-approved HOPWA trainings, including certain conferences, meetings or training institutes such as this one can often be covered or partially covered by RI
- Watch for HOPWA Listserv messages to see trainings that OHH has approved and how costs can be charged



# Q & A: Resource ID Questions?



Data and Collaboration to Improve System Design

# ASSESSING COMMUNITY NEEDS

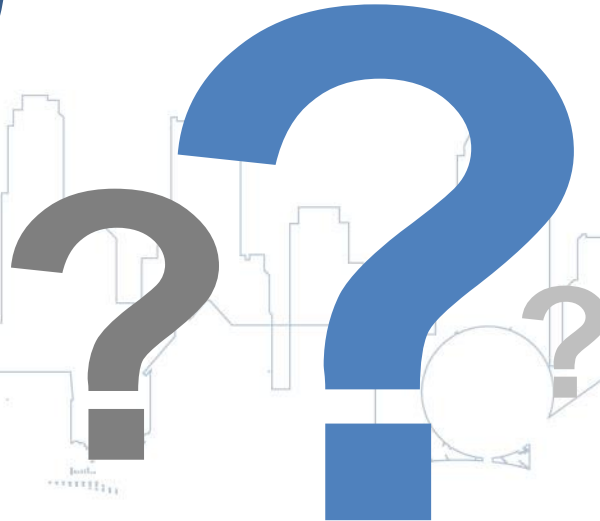


# HIV/AIDS Housing Needs Assessment

**HIV  
HOUSING  
NEEDS**

**DO WE  
KNOW WHAT  
THEY ARE?**

**HOW CAN  
WE FIND  
OUT?**



# HIV/AIDS Housing Needs Assessment

**Use your data! Use your knowledge!**

- Important data elements to consider:
  - Average client household income
  - Housing Cost Burden
  - Affordability Gap
  - Availability & accessibility of affordable units
  - Geography





# Housing Needs Assessment: Elements

1. **Gather data** – recent information on your target populations, both quantitative and qualitative
2. **Interpret the data**– what are the housing needs? How stable are the households served by HOPWA?
3. **Resource inventory** – what is currently available, both HOPWA and non-HOPWA?
4. Identify unmet needs/**service gaps**
5. Develop housing and service **priorities**



# Gather the Data

## QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES:

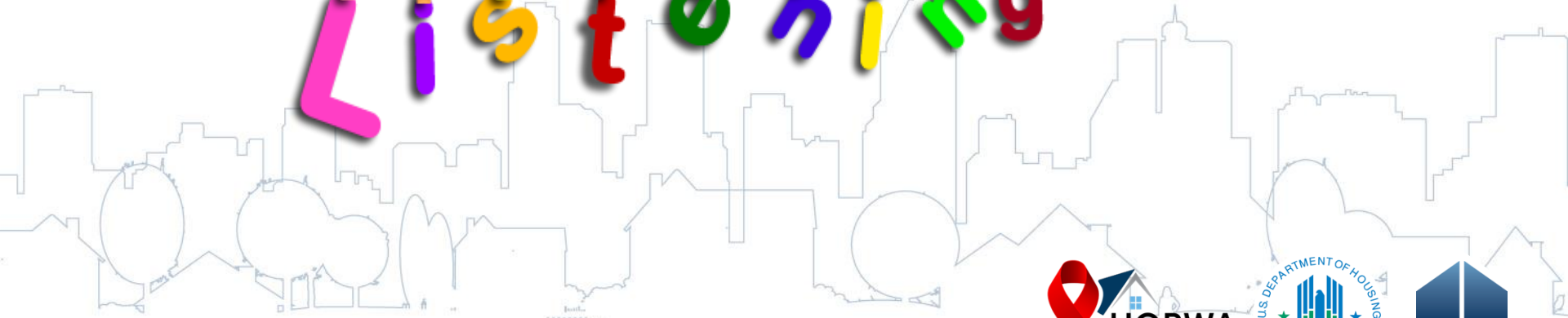
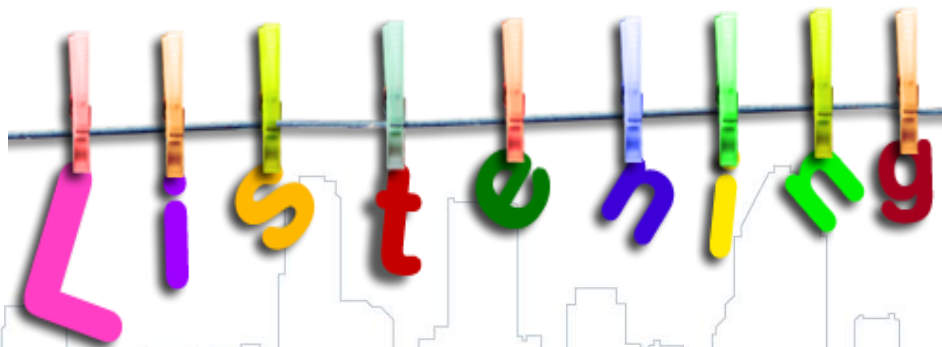
- Agency data – client databases
- HOPWA APR/CAPER
- Ryan White assessment data
- HIV surveillance data
- Con Plan and HMIS
- Client surveys/interviews
- Community data on poverty, housing, other



# Gather the Data

## QUALITATIVE DATA:

- Client Input: Listening sessions & focus groups
- Stakeholder Input: Interviews, focus groups, questionnaires



# Interpret the Data

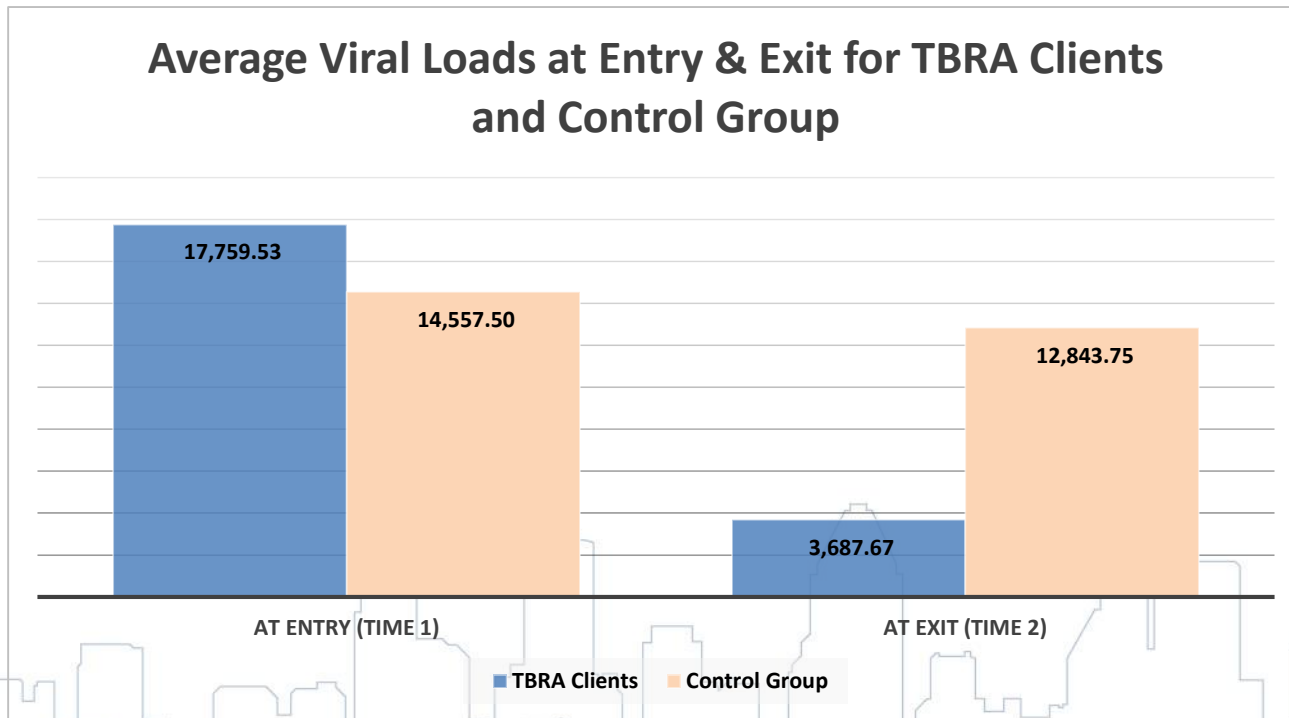
What does the data tell you – some examples:

- High housing cost burden + very low median incomes may = need for rental subsidies
- Large affordability gap = the same conclusion
- Clients reporting difficulty finding units in good areas or areas they feel comfortable? May = need to develop housing lists and relationships with landlords
- Geography – are we really reaching clients all across our service area?
- Fair Market Rent (FMR) trends
- How many people are in “temporary housing?”



# Interpret the Data

## TBRA Health Outcome Analysis - 2016



# HIV Housing – Interpret the Data

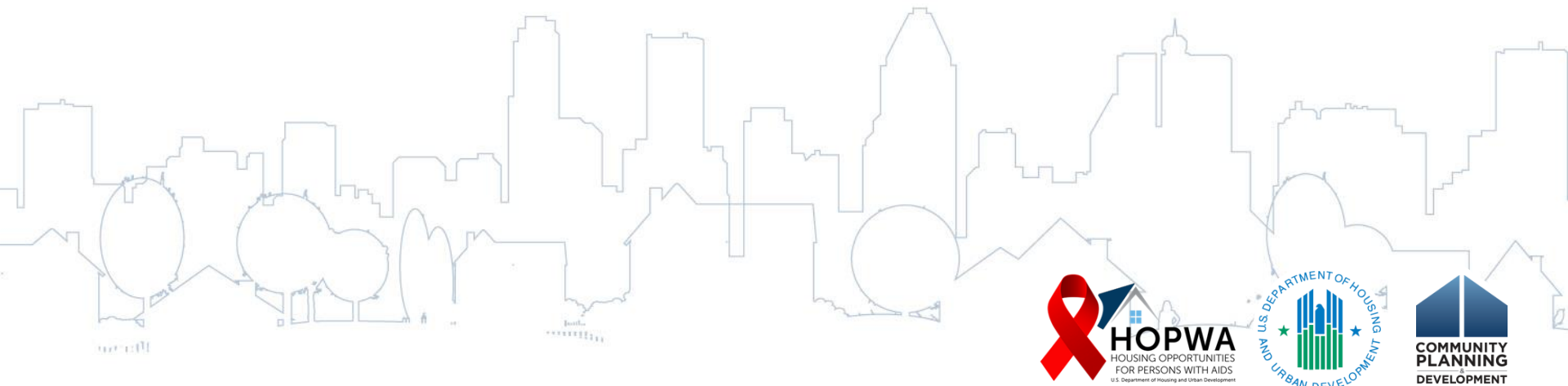
## Housing Stability Risk Factors Investigated:

RISK FACTORS	
<b>HOMELESSNESS</b>	A history of homelessness in the last six months is an indicator of housing instability
<b>AFFORDABILITY</b>	A rent burden over 30% of the household's income is an indicator of housing instability
<b>RENT INCREASE</b>	A perceived need to move due to an increase in rent of \$50 or less is an indicator of housing instability
<b>TENURE</b>	A short tenure at the current residence (less than 1 year) could indicate housing instability
<b>SUBSTANCE ABUSE</b>	A history of treatment for substance abuse in the last 6 months could indicate housing instability
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>	A history of receiving mental health services in the last 6 months could indicate housing instability

# Resource Inventory

What do we have access to now?

- Dedicated HOPWA units – how many and where?
- Waitlists and turnover
- Availability & accessibility of affordable units
- Services: HOPWA, Ryan White and other mainstream



# HIV/AIDS Housing Needs

## Housing and Service Inventory:

### Housing

- STRMU
- TBRA
- Facility-Based
- Community Residence
- Leveraged Housing
- Other Mainstream



### Services

- HOPWA Case Management
- HOPWA Support Services
- Leveraged Services
- Ryan White
- Mental Health
- Medicaid/Health insurance

## HIV Housing and Supports





# HIV/AIDS Housing Needs

Quantitative data + client/community input + inventory = Priorities

Data	Client/Community Input	Inventory
Ryan White NA Data	Client focus groups	HOPWA Units:
HMIS	Case Managers	Permanent Housing
Intake information	Stakeholder groups	Transitional Housing
CDC data	HOPWA listening sessions	Rental Assistance
FMR and affordable housing availability		Emergency Shelter
Average PLWHA income		Non-HOPWA housing
		Services – HOPWA & Leveraged



# HOPWA Housing Priorities

## Housing



TBRA and  
Master Leasing



Emergency Shelter and  
Short-term Housing



Facility-Based PSH



STRMU

## Services

Housing Case  
Management



Employment Programs



Legal Assistance



Permanent Housing  
Placement/Resource ID



# HIV/AIDS Housing Priorities

1

Permanent Housing:  
TBRA  
Facility-Based Housing

Leveraged Housing:  
HCV Set-asides  
HOME TBRA  
LIHTC Units

2

Housing Supports:  
PHP  
Resource ID (housing location)

Furniture bank  
HUD Housing Counseling

3

Special shelter units  
CoC Rapid Rehousing

Homelessness Prevention:  
STRMU  
Hotel/Motel Vouchers

4

Detox  
Mental health treatment  
Budgeting/\$ management

Supportive Services:  
Housing Case Management  
Legal Services



# HIV/AIDS Housing - Impact

Questions the assessment should address:

- *Is our program meeting the most critical needs of the community?*
- *What are the housing needs faced by our clients?*
- *Are we increasing housing stability?*
- *Are we decreasing homelessness?*
- *Are we increasing access to care?*



# Collaboration with Other Systems & Planning Efforts

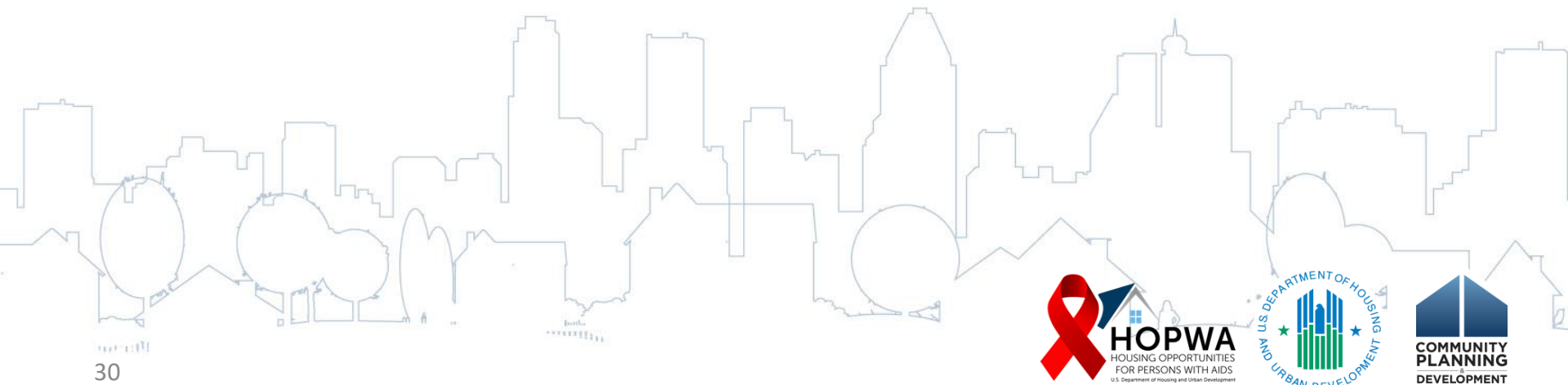
## Focus: Ryan White-HOPWA Collaboration



# Why is Collaboration Important?

Simply, because we can't afford not to!

The need is greater than available  
resources



# HOPWA: Investing in the Future

- HOPWA funding is a cornerstone of enhanced HUD partnership with other community efforts on HIV/AIDS
- HUD is working to:
  - ✓ Engage in better community planning by sharing meaningful results and data to inform future plans
  - ✓ Improve leveraging of HIV and homeless efforts with other resources to promote increased access to health care and other services
  - ✓ Make information technology improvements to reduce burdens in use and reporting, and allow better tracking of results and transparency

# Ryan White Program

Focus: Increase availability of healthcare & support services for those living with HIV/AIDS whose needs are not met through other public programs or private insurance:

- Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA)
- Funds available through Ryan White Parts A-F
- Requires needs assessment & strategic plan for states & communities that receive formula funding
- Mandates planning involving a broad range of input:
  - Health care agencies
  - Housing organizations
  - Community-based providers
  - Meaningful consumer input



# Ryan White Needs Assessments

RW needs assessment elements:

- Data on HIV cases and AIDS cases
- Needs of PLWHA in and out of care - surveys, focus groups, community meetings, individual interviews
- Existing services - resource inventory, provider assessments
- Determine unmet needs and service gaps



# Assessment Collaboration

Best Practices for HOPWA–RW planning collaboration:

- Add housing/housing stability questions to RW client surveys (they tend to be primarily care focused)
- Share RW survey data with HOPWA grantees for further analysis
- Build better bridges between RW and HOPWA assessments, priority-setting and system design
- Other ideas?



# Assessment Collaboration

## Needs Assessment Collaboration Example:

### Collaborating groups:

- State of LA Ryan White Part B grantee
- Ryan White Part A Planning Council
- Coalition of New Orleans HOPWA providers
- Competitive and Formula HOPWA grantees
- HOPWA TA provider

### Purpose:

- Add housing detail to the RW Statewide NA survey
- Produce additional info on housing needs



# Assessment Collaboration

What was done?

Added suite of housing questions to the RW Statewide Needs Assessment survey, including information on:

- Housing type/housing history
- Household size
- Homelessness history
- Income – exact rather than range
- Rent / Mortgage and Utility payments
- Other housing stability questions



# Assessment Collaboration

What were the results?

Information and trends on:

- Housing burden & affordability among PLWH
- Client income
- Housing barriers
- Homelessness history
- Housing history
- Housing stability risks



# Assessment Collaboration

What were the results? Sample findings:

Affordability:

- 60% pay more than 30% for rent/utilities
- 35% pay more than 50% (severe rent burden)
- Affordable rent for the average person in the 2013 needs assessment group was \$272/month but the 2013 FMR for a 1-BR unit was \$755/month
- Trend info: Households with Severe Rent Burdens increased from 26% in 2008 to 35% in 2013



# Assessment Collaboration

What were the results? Sample findings:

Homelessness:

- 4% reported as “currently” homeless
- 11% homeless at least 1 night in 2013
- At-risk numbers likely much higher

Top-reported barriers to HIV care:

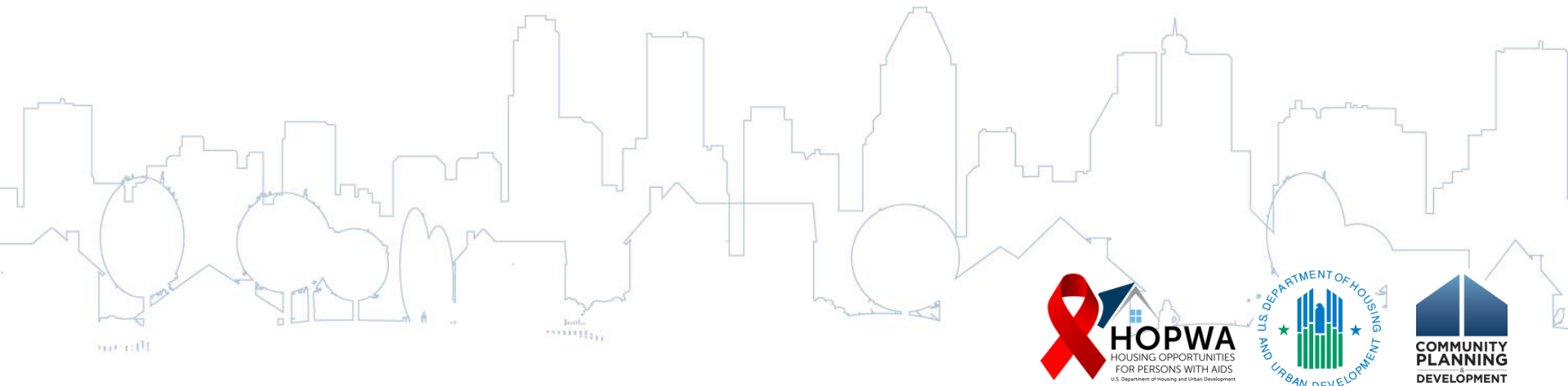
- Money to pay for rent
- Lack of resources
- Fear of disclosure



# HIV/AIDS Housing Assessments

## Discussion

Examples or ideas for HOPWA/Ryan White collaboration?





# Q & A

