



# Assessing Community Need – Resource ID

National HOPWA Institute 2017  
Tampa, FL



# Presentation Objectives

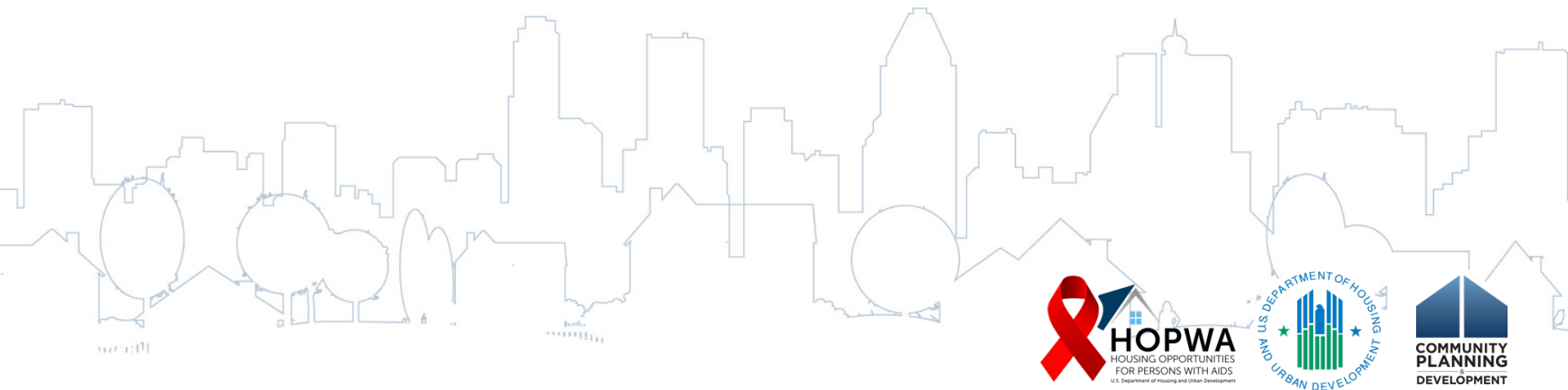
We want you to:

- 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



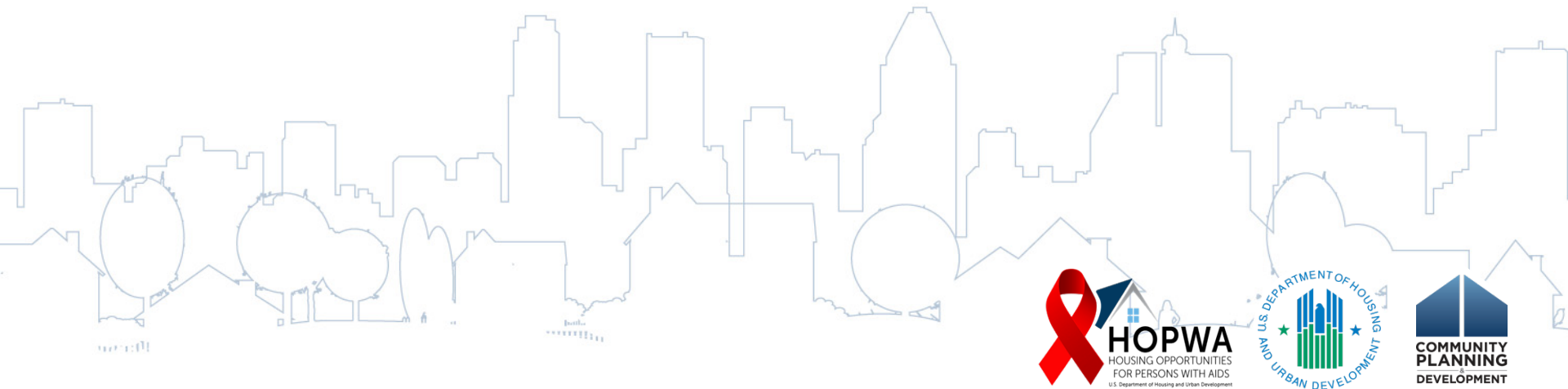
# The HOPWA Institute:

“Housing’s Role in Ending the HIV Epidemic”



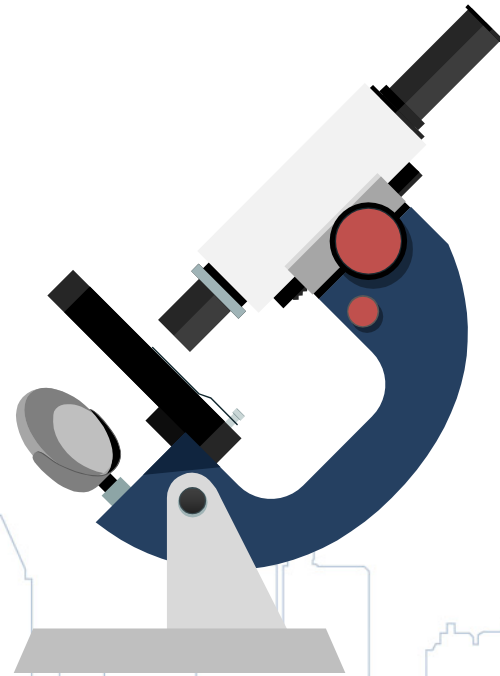
# RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION

## How Resource ID Can Enhance HOPWA Programs



# 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

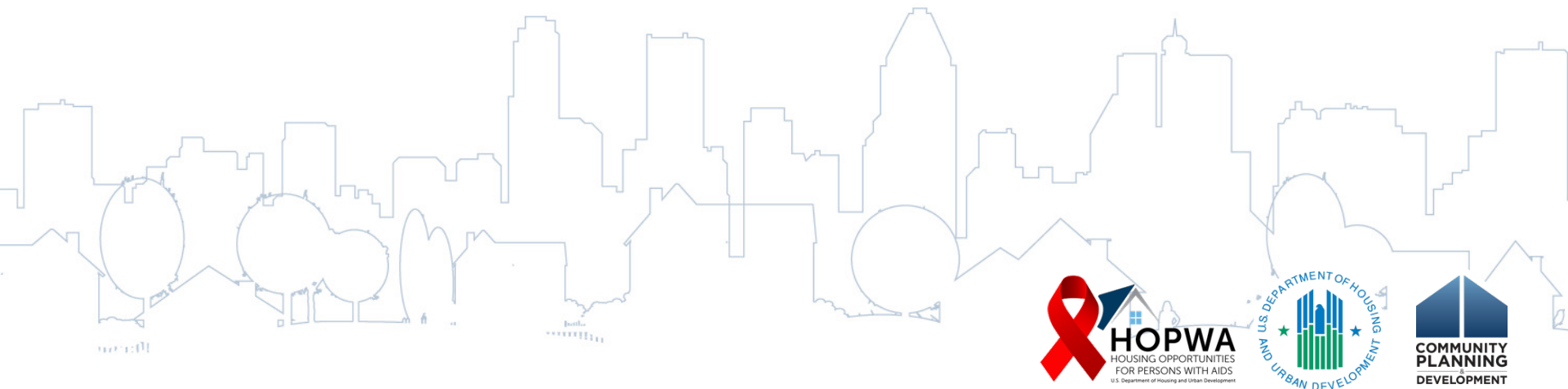
- Establish, coordinate and/or develop housing assistance resources
- Conduct research and make expenditures to determine the feasibility of specific housing-related initiatives



# Resource Identification

Resource ID can be used for:

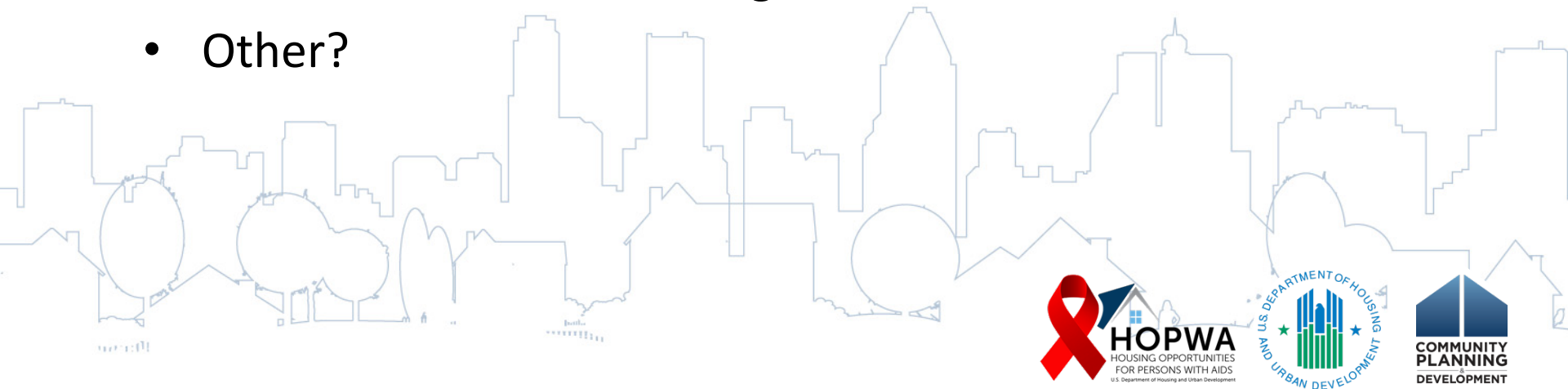
- Development of housing resources
- System coordination
- HIV/AIDS housing needs assessments/research
- HOPWA training costs



# Resource Identification

## **Develop Housing Assistance Resources:**

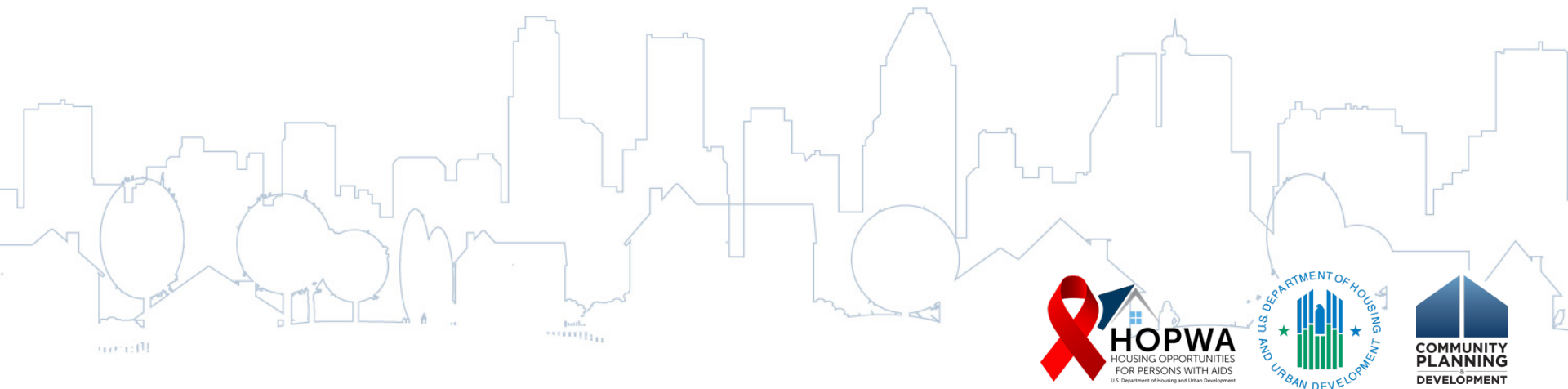
- Outreach and relationship building with landlords
- Identify and track housing resources and vacancies
- Leveraging mainstream housing for PLWHA
- Interface with Public Housing Authorities
- Establish/maintain housing information websites
- Other?



# 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:

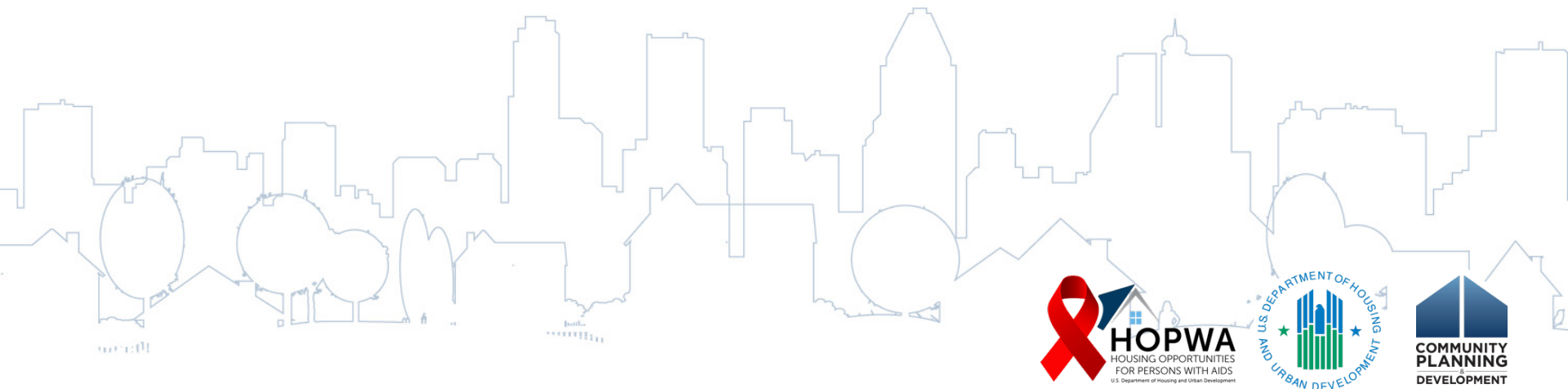
- Collection/analysis of local HIV housing-related data
- Fund client surveys or partner on needs assessment surveys with Ryan White
- Housing market studies
- Conduct client focus groups – qualitative data
- Hiring consultants/contractors to perform HIV housing needs assessments
- Other?



# 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

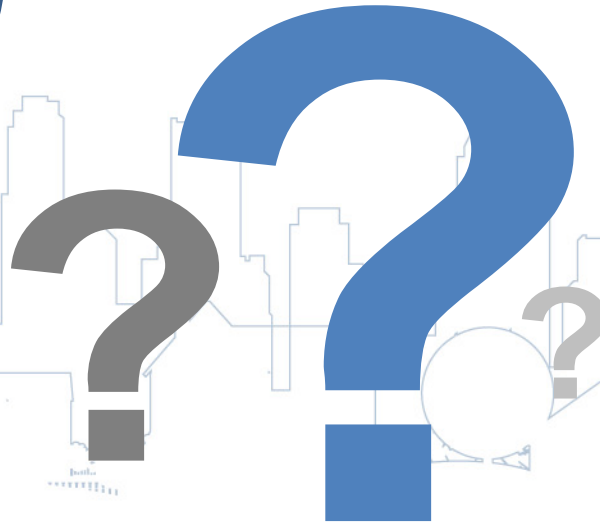


# HIV/AIDS Housing Needs Assessment

**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:

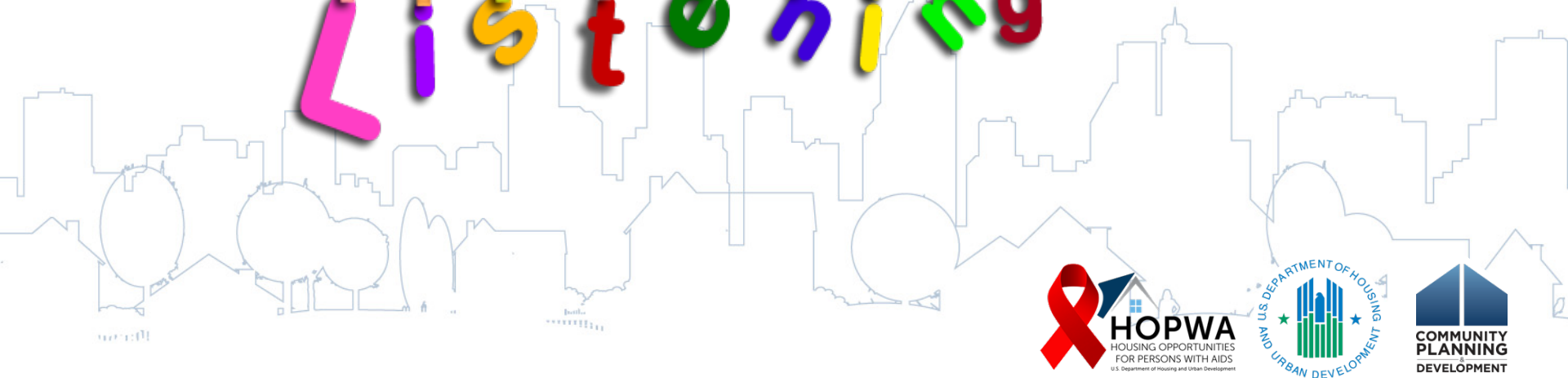
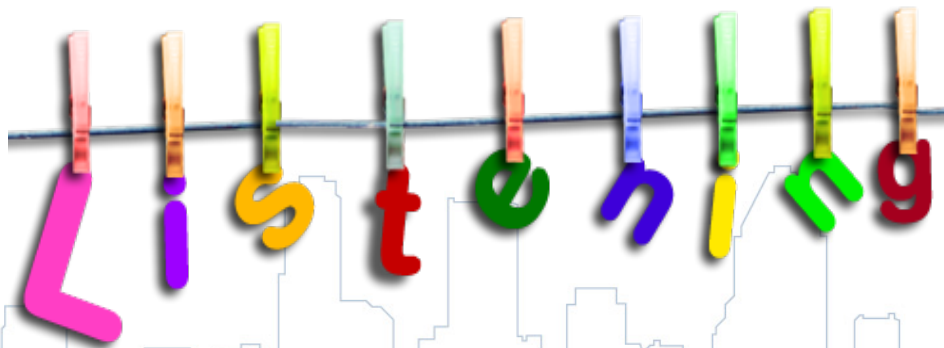
- Agency data – client databases
- HOPWA APR/CAPER
- Ryan White assessment data
- HIV surveillance data
- Con Plan and HMIS
- Client surveys/interviews
- Community data on poverty, housing, other



# Gather the Data

## QUALITATIVE DATA:

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



# Interpret the Data

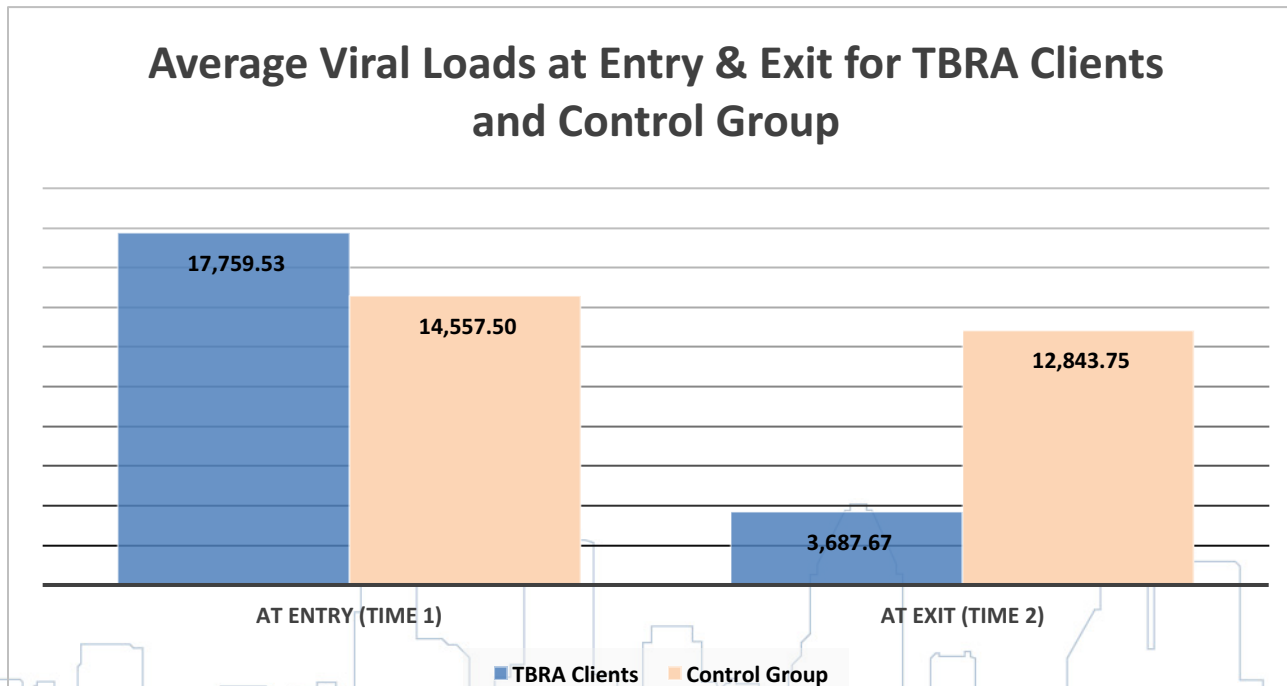
What does the data tell you – some examples:

- 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

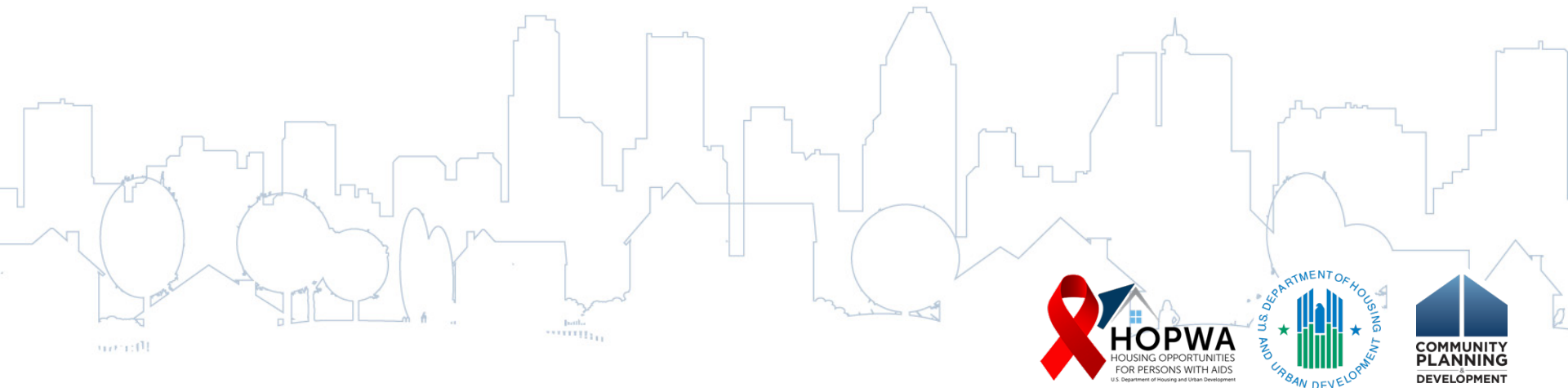
## Housing Stability Risk Factors Investigated:

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

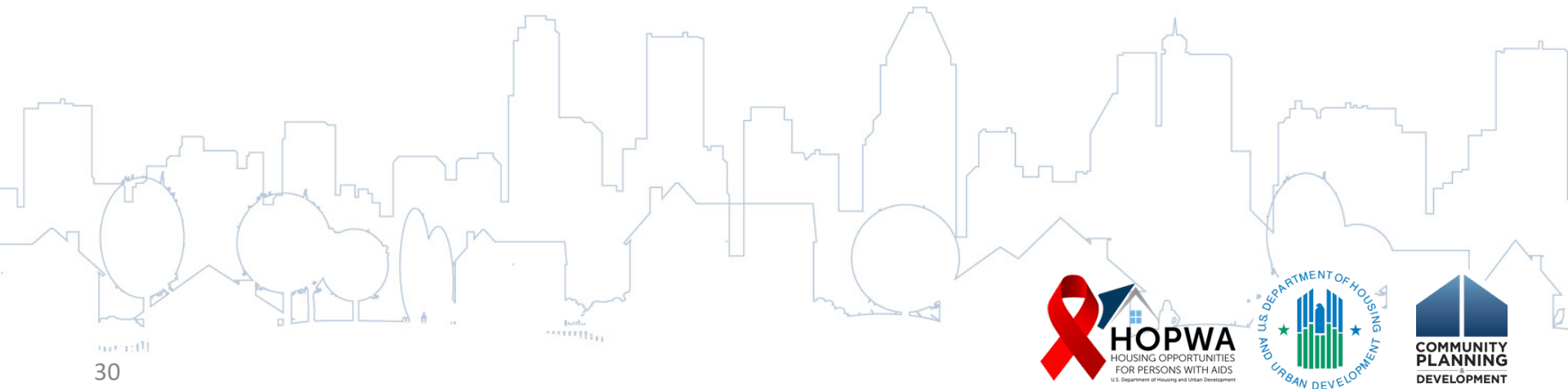
## Focus: Ryan White-HOPWA Collaboration



# 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:

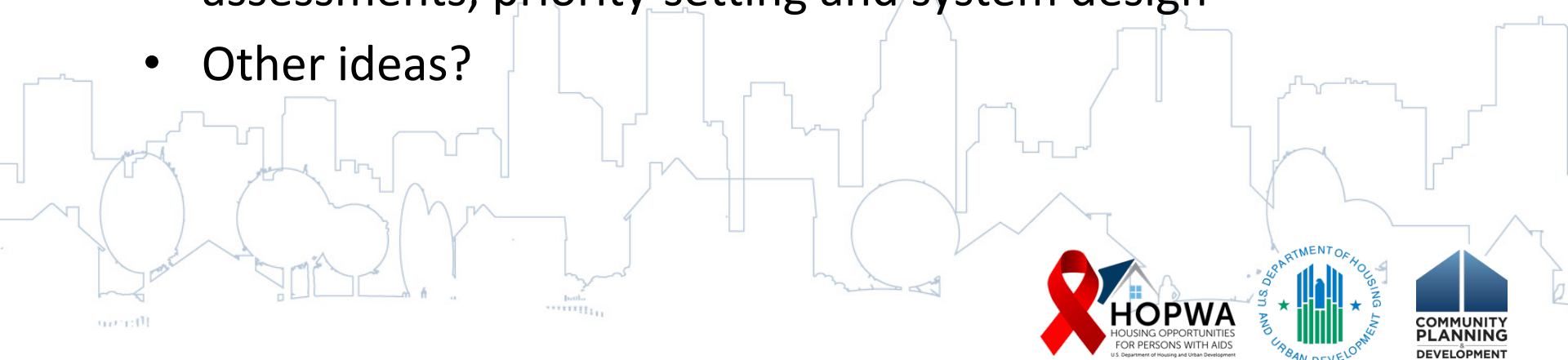
- Data on HIV cases and AIDS cases
- Needs of PLWHA in and out of care - surveys, focus groups, community meetings, individual interviews
- Existing services - resource inventory, provider assessments
- Determine unmet needs and service gaps



# 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:

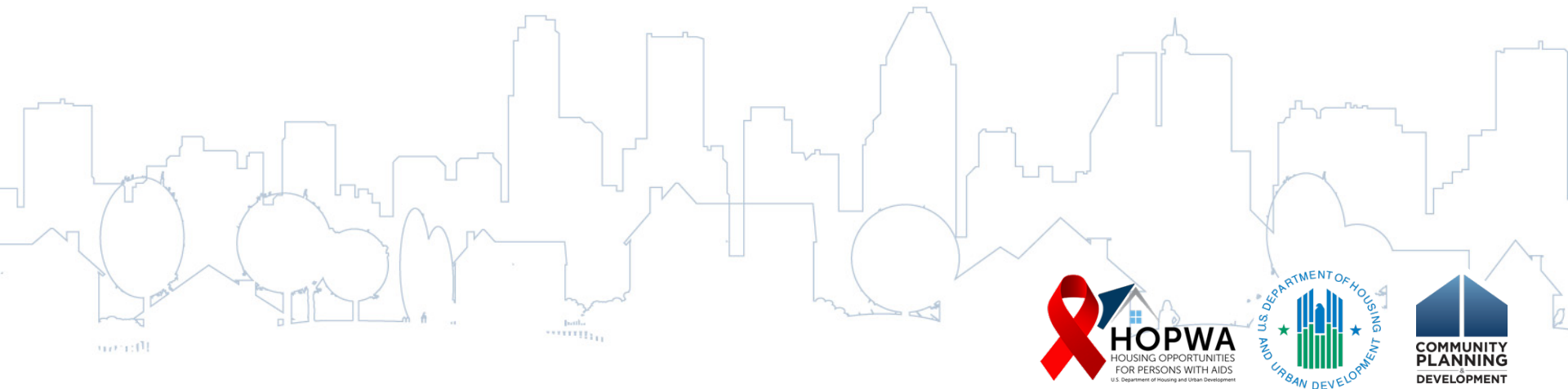
- Money to pay for rent
- Lack of resources
- Fear of disclosure



# HIV/AIDS Housing Assessments

## Discussion

Examples or ideas for HOPWA/Ryan White collaboration?



# Q & A

