Hennepin County, Minnesota

Population: 1.1 million (22% of state)
Includes 46 municipalities, 557 square miles

Largest city: Minneapolis

22.7% of Minneapolis residents live in poverty 25% of children live below the poverty level

45% of City's households of color have incomes below \$25,000 (vs. 13% of white City households)

Hennepin's Family Homelessness Crisis 1992

- Census of homeless families in shelter increasing 35% per year, doubling every 25 months.
- All beds filled, plus 100 overflow motel rooms
- Projections: Within 1 year, 150 parents and children turned away each night
- Hennepin County's voluntary policy of sheltering all homeless families with minor children was at stake!

WHY? It's not rocket science!

	1986	1997	2005
Fair Market Rent: 2BR Apartment	\$480	\$621	\$928
TANF cash benefit, family of 4	\$621	\$621	\$621

Hennepin and Private Non-Profit GOALS

- Reduce <u>admissions</u> to family shelter by 10%
- Reduce <u>length of stay</u> in family shelter by 10%
- Buy ourselves <u>one more year</u> with no homeless family turnaways.
- Preserve "Shelter All" policy.

Implementing a Strategy

- HC led planning/implementation/evaluation. Counties have statutory responsibility to administer public entitlements and social services in Minnesota.
- **HC obtained a state grant** to reduce/prevent family homelessness. Intent to subcontract \$\$ to non-profit partners.
- Focus groups with homeless families:
 - How did you become homeless?
 - What's keeping you homeless?

PREVENTION: The Front Door

- Choosing the intervention point: emphasis on early intervention in financial crisis.
- Choosing the method: emphasis on cash and in-kind assistance, NOT services.
- Choosing the agency to deliver prevention:
 - Geographically dispersed non-profits
 - Pre-existing connections to extremely low-income households AND
 - In-kind resources (food shelf, low-cost car repairs, legal services, etc.) to stretch a family's budget

Prevention....continued

Choosing the eligibility criteria:

Non-preventable, verifiable financial crisis

No other resources available to pay rent

With one-time assistance, family can preserve housing

Choosing the intended outcome:

75% of households assisted will not be admitted to shelter within 1 year.

Contracts specify outcomes, not specific services

Prevention.....continued

SERVICE MODELS

- Early intervention: Financial/in-kind direct assistance
- Mid-stage: Legal assistance, mediation
- Late stage: Shelter Diversion funds

Results of Prevention

- **OUTCOME**: 96-98% of families did not enter shelter within 1 year following prevention assistance
- OUTCOME: 43% reduction in family shelter admissions
- OUTCOME: Shelter-All Policy still in effect today

RAPID EXIT: The Back Door (Reducing Shelter Stays)

Family-Reported Obstacles to Exiting Shelter:

1. Cost: About \$2000 for application fees, security deposit, first month's rent, furniture

2. Tenant Screening by Landlords: Our families profile poorly—evictions, bad credit, lack of stable employment or housing history.

Solution #1: Cost

- Before 1993, Hennepin County paid homeless shelter costs but family had to save TANF for housing exit costs.
- Families needed 3 months to save exit costs; Hennepin paid about \$9000 so families could save \$2000.
- Now, Hennepin guarantees housing search costs, security deposits, first month's rent, necessary furnishings from first day in shelter.

Solution #2: Landlord Screening

Defining the Problem:

- 1. <u>Survey</u> of 3200 County clients to determine their housing screening barriers
 - --Extremely Low Income, poor credit, evictions, lease violations, criminal history, etc.
 - --93% had at least one "moderately serious" or "extremely serious" screening barrier
 - --Average: 3.4 barriers; 17% had 6 or more barriers.

Landlord Screening....continued

Defining the Problem:

2. Landlord Advisory Committee

Question: What would convince you to take a chance and rent to tenants with this profile?

Answer:

"Tenant takes responsibility for past problems and can demonstrate progress in resolving them."

"A **credible intermediary** is available to the landlord to resolve new problems if they occur again."

The Rapid Exit Model

- 1. Central screening of all families within 3 days of shelter admission to determine housing barriers.
- 2. Barrier rating (level of difficulty in getting and keeping housing)
- 3. Referral to a Rapid Exit non-profit for immediate re-housing in private housing market

Rapid Exit Model...continued

- Rapid Exit staff develop credible intermediary role with landlords-- who accept the families despite their barriers.
- Rapid Exit staff work with family <u>and</u> landlord for 6 months after re-housing to assure stability.
- 6. Services end and family remains in housing.
- 7. **Little or no rent subsidy** available to the vast majority of families.

Results of Rapid Exit

- OUTCOME: 95% of families assisted with rapid Exit do not return to shelter within 12 months of case closing.
- OUTCOME: Length of stay in shelter reduced from approx 100 days in 1992 to 30 days today.
- OUTCOME: Savings to Hennepin County in the millions of dollars!

WHY? It's not rocket science!

- Poor families often spend 80% of their income on rent and utilities.
- One episode of bad luck or bad judgment means they cannot pay the rent....and lose their housing.
- 10% of people who rely on public assistance become homeless in a single year... but 90% do not. It is possible to be poor and have stable housing in the community.
- The families were in housing before their crisis and they can return to housing after their crisis.

"Secrets of Our Success"

- Intimate partnership between the public and private sectors
- Outcome-focused services: adjust the methods to achieve the result
- Some flexible funding to cover people and costs that are not eligible under traditional entitlement programs
- Cultural competency of non-profit staff

QUESTIONS?