Being the Bookends: Municipal Approaches to Addressing Homelessness

2023 APA PA Annual Conference October 17, 2023 - 10:15am to 11:30am

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Presenters:

Laura Collins, Director of Community & Economic Development - City of Bethlehem, PA Janine Santoro, Director of Equity & Inclusion - City of Bethlehem, PA Dr. Sherri Brokopp Binder, Executive Director - Ripple Community Inc. Hannah Clark, AICP, Community Planning Manager - Design Hub by Michael Baker International

Today's Roadmap:

- Let's hear from you!
- Why a Strategic Plan to Address Homelessness?
- The Plan
- Site Suitability Analysis
- Lessons Learned & Next Steps
- Audience Q&A

Let's hear from you!

Go to Menti.com and enter **3235 6586** to provide initial thoughts and feedback:



Why a Strategic Plan to Address Homelessness?

Regional Context



Unsheltered | Sheltered | Supportive Housing

Public Housing | Section 8 Vouchers

High Market Rental | Homeownership

Homeownership Assistance | Resident Ownership | Cooperative Ownership | Community Land Trusts

Naturally Occurring Affordable Housing | Low Market Rental | Workforce Housing

Regional Context

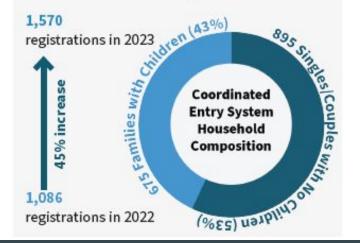
Point in Time Count

465 households made up of **686** people experiencing homelesses in 2023. This represens an overall decrease from 2022 of 15% in the number of households and 26% in number of people experiencing homelessness. However, there were noted increases in:



Coordinated Entry System Registrations

Of the 33-county Eastern PA CoC, the Lehigh Valley (Northampton and Lehigh counties) made up **25% of the total CES registrations** in 2023.





In 2023 ONLY 9% (142 households) of the total enrolled in the Lehigh Valley RHAB (1570 households) exited to permanent housing.

Lived Experience Survey

In the summer of 2022, 107 individuals were interviewed at service provider sites:

- New Bethany Ministries
- Ripple Community Inc.
- Daybreak
- Free Laundry Night (sponsored by St. Luke's Parish Nursing)
- Bethlehem Emergency Sheltering - Weekend Lunch



This past winter, what shelter services did you use?

The most frequently visited shelters were **Bethlehem Emergency Shelter** and **Allentown Emergency Shelter**

Have you ever chosen to not stay at a shelter?

45% of respondents have chosen to not stay in a shelter, citing reasons such as: Feeling unsafe, feeling unwelcome, no option to stay with partner/spouse/family, no accommodation for pet(s)

Have you ever been turned away from a shelter?

76% respondents have never been turned away when seeking shelter.

The 24% of respondents who have been turned away cited reasons including: shelter was too full, they arrived late, lack of ID, and/or a protocol violation The last time you were securely housed in a place you considered to be your home, why did you leave that home? 20% were evicted and/or forced to leave due to crowding, condemnation, or landlord issues

14% left due to relationship conflict

11% were kicked out or ran away

What is keeping you from finding housing?

42% cannot find a place they can afford

10% are on a waiting list

9% have a **physical disability** and **can't find an accessible apartment**

6% lack an **ID/proper identification**

Where do you spend time during the day when the shelters are closed? 50% spend time at a day program like Daybreak, Ripple Community Inc., etc.

18% spend time **outside**

11% spend time at a family member or friend's house

8% spend time at the library

Bethlehem steps up

- The Lehigh Valley has no permanent year-round emergency shelter.
- The City of Bethlehem embarked on this study in early 2022, a year in which demand for sheltering jumped.

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Edged Out

Bethlehem needs a permanent homeless shelter. The city's studying how it could happen.

Updated: Mar. 02, 2022, 11:50 a.m. | Published: Mar. 02, 2022, 11:42 a.m.

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By Sara K. Satullo | For lehighvalleylive.com

Bethlehem's leaders agree the city needs a permanent homeless shelter. The question is where to locate it and how to make it happen.

Bethlehem City Council Tuesday night voted 6-1 to hire consultant Michael Baker International at a cost of \$84,690 to develop a strategic plan to address homelessness and study the potential for a year-round shelter. The firm will begin stakeholder outreach starting in April, said Mayor J. William Reynolds.

The Lehigh Valley's existing housing shortage and the

The Challenge

• With growing housing insecurity, homeless service providers need more stability and support.

• The future of Bethlehem Emergency Sheltering's current location was uncertain.

• Is a privately-operated, year-round permanent homeless shelter feasible?

Major Considerations

- Must be a multi-site, regional approach
- Must strengthen existing services
- Affordable housing helps both prevent homelessness and transition individuals out of it.

The Plan

What we did:

- In 2022, the City initiated the Strategic Plan to Address Homelessness.
- We wanted to know if a built solution was feasible.
- 21 internal and external partners were interviewed to understand existing services.
- 107 individuals experiencing homelessness shared their lived experiences.
- Our regional roundtable on homelessness drew 18 municipalities, service providers, institutions and elected officials.
- We studied the Lehigh Valley's homelessness services pipeline to identify the best role for the City.

Interviews with Internal and External Stakeholders

- Consultant team interviewed 6 City Departments (internal stakeholders) and 15 service providers (external stakeholders).
- Interview Questions included:
 - Current and historical perspective on homelessness in Bethlehem and the larger Lehigh Valley region.
 - Key issues facing those currently experiencing homelessness and/or housing instability.
 - The support services, types of spaces, and amenities needed by those currently experiencing homelessness and/or housing instability.
 - Key factors to consider when evaluating where to build and operate a year-round emergency shelter.
 - Key external and regional partners who should be involved in this effort.

Regional Roundtable on Homelessness

Focus:

- Current context of homelessness in the Lehigh Valley.
- How participants are engaging with and supporting those experiencing homelessness in their communities and the larger region.
- Identifying common touch points and areas for collaboration.
- Chart a collaborative path forward that leverages regional partnerships.

Participants:

Municipal Partners:

- City of Bethlehem
- City of Allentown
- City of Easton

County Partners:

- Northampton County
- Lehigh County

Bethlehem Area School District Service Providers:

- New Bethany Ministries
- Bethlehem Emergency Sheltering
- Lehigh Valley Regional Homeless Advisory Board (LV RHAB)

Institutions:

- Lehigh University
- Moravian University
- St. Luke's University Health Network
- Lehigh Valley Health Network

Elected Officials:

- Pa. Rep. Steve Samuelson
- Pa. Senator Lisa Boscola
- Pa. Rep. Jeanne McNeill
- Congresswoman Susan Wild

Historic Bethlehem

Lehigh Valley's Homeless Services Pipeline

Pathways to obtain shelter once someone is experiencing homelessness

A. Homelessness Prevention

- Rental Assistance
- Tenants' Rights
- Legal Aid
- Utility Assistance

B. Emergency Sheltering

- Facility intended to provide temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations
 Best Practices
- Best Practices include: Lowbarrier and immediately available to anyone experiencing homelessness; Intake process should not be a part of this step

C. Intake Centers/ Services

 Register for Coordinated Entry into Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

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 Or connect directly to other support services (Note

 Not everyone makes it into the Coordinated Entry System)

D. Self-Directed Return to Housing

 Many people who become temporarily homeless do not need outside assistance to return to housing

E. Rapid Rehousing

 Housing identification (available units/ willing landlords)
 Flexible financial

- assistance • Case management
- and services

F. Transitional Housing

- Some households may move through this intermediate step between emergency crisis shelter and permanent housing
- Service intensive

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 'Longer' stays (can range from 3 months to 3 years) Long-term housing options fall along a spectrum of support and permanence

G. Permanent Supportive Housing

 Combines rental or housing assistance with individualized, flexible and voluntary support services for people with high needs related to physical or mental health, developmental disabilities or substance use

H. Affordable Housing Strategies

 Ultimately, most housing services are intended to return households to permanent affordable housing in the community

Homelessness Services Estimated Level of Need in the Lehigh Valley (2022)

A. Homelessness Prevention

 Need: 1,032 Households, an increase of 38% from 2022

 2021 eviction rates (PA Housing Alliance): 5.6% in Northampton County and 9.5% in Lehigh County, significant increases since 2016 – 1.4% and 1.93% respectively

B. Emergency Sheltering

- Current inventory: 354 units with 41% of the units (144) only offered seasonally (i.e. winter months).
- BES served 241 un-duplicated guests in the 2022-23 season. They averaged 62 guests/ night. They reported 9,355 bed nights, a 24% increase from the '21-22 season.

C. Intake Centers/ Services

- Need: 1570 households enrolled in CES/BNL (45% increase from 2022 - 1086 households)
- 69% of households (1086) enrolled via 211; 31% enrolled via access site (484)
- Identified Gap: Need for more walk-in intake centers/options

D. Self-Directed Return to Housing

E. Rapid Rehousing

- Current inventory: 92 units
- Need: 985 households
- Lehigh Valley RHAB's Rapid Rehousing capacity meets 9% of the total existing need

F. Transitional Housing

- Current
 inventory: 113
 units
- The Lehigh Valley RHAB has the longest average length of stay on the By Name List (BNL) at 161 days. The LVRHAB also has the longest length of time on the BNL for a permanent housing exist (90 days).

Long-term housing options fall along a spectrum of support and permanence

G. Permanent Supportive Housing

- Current inventory: 244 units
- Need: 497 households, a 68% increase from 2022.

H. Affordable Housing Strategies

- LVPC estimates there is a deficit of 14,480 housing units for households with incomes under \$25K
 - 3 out of every 10 households in the Lehigh Valley are considered cost-burdened, meaning they spend more 30% of their income on housing costs

What we learned:

- What the ideal Bethlehem shelter would look like.
- The capital and operating costs of different built solutions.
- The best locations based on service mapping.
- Potential funding sources and project phasing.

National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) Best Practices for a Low-Barrier Emergency Shelter

THE FIVE KEYS

TO EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY SHELTER



Align shelter eligibility criteria, policies, and practices with a Housing First approach so that anyone experiencing homelessness can access shelter without prerequisites, make services voluntary, and assist people to access permanent housing options as quickly as possible.

Provide diversion services to find safe and appropriate housing alternatives to entering shelter through problem-solving conversations, identifying community supports, and offering lighter touch solutions.

IMMEDIATE & LOW-BARRIER ACCESS

HOUSING FIRST

APPROACH

Ensure immediate and easy access to shelter by lowering barriers to entry and staying open 24/7. Eliminate sobriety and income requirements and other policies that make it difficult to enter shelter, stay in shelter, or access housing and income opportunities.



HOUSING-FOCUSED, RAPID EXIT SERVICES Focus services in shelter on assisting people to access permanent housing options as quickly as possible.



DATA TO MEASURE PERFORMANCE Measure data on percentage of exits to housing, average length of stay in shelter, and returns to homelessness to evaluate the effectiveness of shelter and improve outcomes.

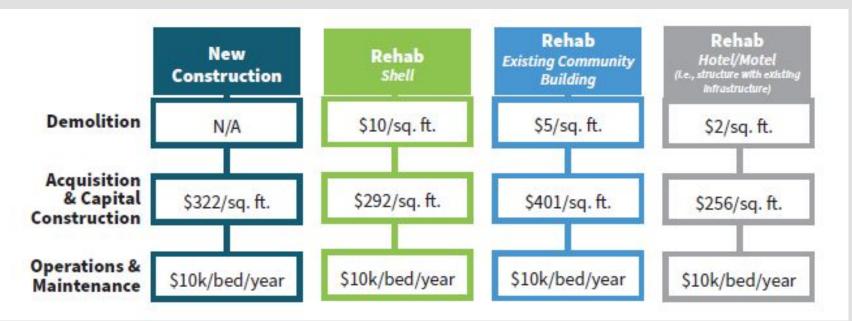
Source:



https://endhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/ keys-to-emergency-shelter-naeh.png Based on best practices and level of need, the vision for the City of Bethlehem's permanent, year-round emergency shelter includes:

- At least 50 non-congregant rooms
- Ten (10) family-sized units
- 25 congregant emergency beds
- Single-stall showers
- Laundry facilities
- Commercial Kitchen
- Full-sized Lockers
- Day-time drop-in center
- Office space for Service Providers and Coordinated Entry System intake

Costs by Structural Type for a 24/7 Year-Round Emergency Shelter



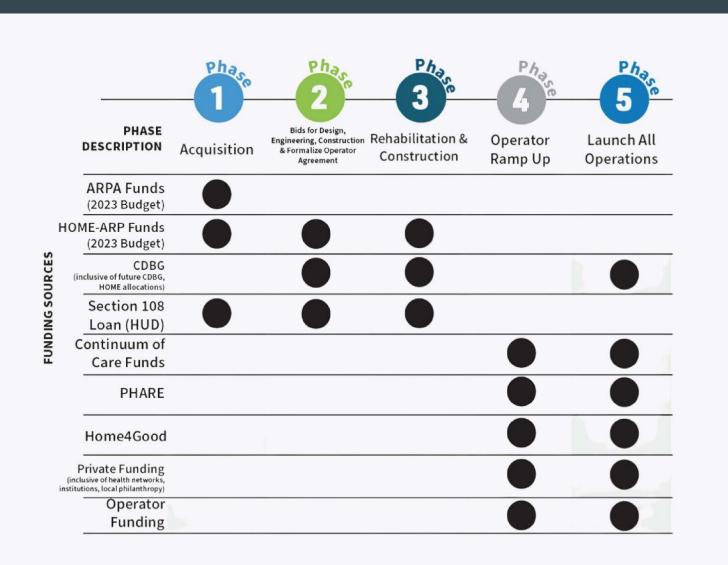
Cost Estimates for Operations & Maintenance

Expense Description	Cost Estimate Range (\$/Year)
Staffing (Salaries; benefits; training; taxes)	\$305,500 to \$427,700
Administrative Costs	\$106,700 to \$149,380
Utilities	\$41,700 to \$58,380
Maintenance	\$46,200 to \$64,680
Total	\$500,100 to \$700,140

Available Shelter Funding

- \$2 million allocated in City Budget
- \$1.4 million approved by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development from HOME-ARP
- Additional funding will need to be raised from these potential sources:
 - CDBG
 - Continuum of Care
 - Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program
 - PHARE
 - \circ Home4Good
 - Private, institutional, and philanthropic
 - Operator contributions to capital and operations

Potential Project Phasing



Strategic Plan StoryMap & Site Suitability Analysis

https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/8d6a7372d9874ca1bd456 1d7bdba9f18

Where we are now:

- Ongoing collaboration with Bethlehem Emergency Sheltering and other service providers.
- Evaluating potential sites for a permanent, year-round emergency shelter.
- Working with an architect on a site feasibility analysis and cost estimating.
- Staying creative to meet congregate, non-congregate and family sheltering needs.

Lessons Learned

- Addressing homelessness requires looking at the local and regional systems that are contributing to housing instability and homelessness. Homelessness does not respect municipal boundaries, though it is possible to effectively address homelessness at the municipal level.
- Homelessness is a social problem, but it's also a human one. Appropriate responses must begin with a deep understanding of the complex causes of homelessness and the lived experiences of our unsheltered neighbors.
- A key component of addressing homelessness is preventing housing instability that can lead to loss of housing. Understanding local market dynamics and housing affordability trends and supply is a huge part of preventing and mitigating homelessness and housing instability.
- These efforts required bold, sustained leadership and investment. Building municipal and regional champions is key. Identifying and accessing phased funding sources is key. Facilitating a dynamic process that can quickly respond to new opportunities and challenges is key.
- **Opposition** to creating and sustaining permanent sheltering options **can and often will derail these efforts along the way**. **Overcoming** that opposition requires resilience, **constant coalition building where possible, and discretion**.

Q&A

Thank you!

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