

2019 Ending Homelessness Resources Chart – REVISED WORKING DRAFT

	If you are identified as:	Which is defined by LOTH &/or Vulnerability:	Appropriate housing:	Appropriate, available resources prioritized immediately:	# of ppl	% of total (6373)
Longest ↑	≥ 180	<u>Length of Time Homeless:</u> Greater or equal to 180 days in a 365-day period; and/or <u>Vulnerability:</u> VI-SPDAT flagged (score >8) including medically compromised; LOCUS (≥ 17), LOCUS ≥ 23 for PNMI (requires ANSA).	PSH	S+C vouchers, BRAP, GA (in conjunction w/ BRAP), Section 8 vouchers (VNED), HTS-HCV, dedicated CH project-based facilities. Possibly but rarely STEP, PNMI (requires ANSA). For Vets: HUD/VASH with initial SSVF assistance. For people with substance use disorders: Recovery housing.	70	1.5%
	≥ 180	<u>Length of Time Homeless:</u> Greater or equal to 180 days in a 365-day period; and/or <u>Vulnerability:</u> VI-SPDAT flagged (score >8), LOCUS (≥ 17).		Section 8, HTS-HCV. Possibly but rarely STEP, S+C, BRAP, GA (in conjunction w/ BRAP), For Vets: HUD/VASH and SSVF, as family qualifies.	29	
Length of Homelessness ↑	≥ 30	<u>Length of Time Homeless:</u> Fleeing DV greater than 30 days; and/or <u>Vulnerability:</u> VI-SPDAT flagged (score >3).	TSH (& PSH where appropriate)	Section 8, GA, STEP or HTS-HCV. Possibly but rarely BRAP, S+C. For Vets: SSVF.	945	22%
	≥ 30	<u>Length of Time Homeless:</u> Greater than 30 days; and/or <u>Vulnerability:</u> VI-SPDAT flagged (score >3).		GA, STEP, HTS-HCV, Wrap funds, rent and security deposit for DHHS OCFS placements, RHYA resources. Possibly but rarely BRAP, S+C if 18+, depending on vulnerability, FUP. For people with substance use disorders: Recovery housing.	100	
	≥ 30 & < 180	<u>Length of Time Homeless:</u> Greater than 30 days but less than 180 days in a 365-day period and/or <u>Vulnerability:</u> VI-SPDAT flagged (score >3).		STEP, Section 8, Wrap funds. Possibly BRAP, S+C, depending on vulnerability. For Vets: SSVF, or where appropriate HUD/VASH. For people with substance use disorders: Recovery housing.	285	
	≥ 90	<u>Length of Time:</u> Greater than 90 days and exiting institutions to homelessness, and <u>Vulnerability:</u> LOCUS ≥ 17, LOCUS ≥ 23 for PNMI (requires ANSA).		BRAP, PNMI (requires ANSA), GA, SSVF, HUD/VASH	80	
Shortest ↓	< 30	<u>Length of Time Homeless:</u> Less than 30 days, & <u>Vulnerability:</u> not flagged on VI-SPDAT	Safety Net Resources (to solve circumstantial homelessness):	GA, Family Promise. For Vets: SSVF. For people with substance use disorders: Recovery housing.	4327	76.5%
	< 30	<u>Length of Time Homeless:</u> Less than 30 days, & <u>Vulnerability:</u> Not flagged on VI-SPDAT; RHYA Programs	Safety Net Resources (to assist with family reunification/stability)	RHYA resources, Section 13 services	537	

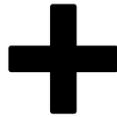
People who are Veterans, elderly, experiencing mental illness, experiencing substance use disorders, and medically compromised could fit into any prioritization category as applicable (i.e., Veterans could fit into any category except <18 aged youth).

*Numbers are a snapshot as of July 1st of every year. They will be updated each July.

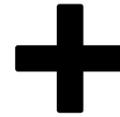
KEY:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSH = Permanent Supportive Housing • TSH = Transitional Supportive Housing • PH = Permanent Housing (general, non-programmatic) • S+C = Shelter Plus Care • HUD/VASH = Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing • BRAP = Bridging Rental Assistance Program • VNED = Vulnerable, Non-Elderly Disabled • PNMI = Private Non-Medical Institutions (ages 18+) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PATH = Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness • GA = General Assistance • SSVF = Supportive Services for Veteran Families • STEP = Stability Through Engagement Program - Rapid Re-Housing (TBRA) • TBRA = Tenant Based Rental Assistance – Rapid Re-Housing • HTS = Home to Stay – Rapid Re-Housing HCV (Section 8 vouchers) • VI-SPDAT = Vulnerability Index & Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOCUS = Level of Care Utilization System • ANSA = Adult Needs and Strengths Assessment • RHYA = Runaway and Homeless Youth Act Services • Wrap funds = Emergency funds available once per fiscal year to consumers who are currently receiving or who are eligible to receive Section 17 MaineCare services. Funds can pay for security deposits, back rent, electric disconnections, car repairs, glasses, heating fuel, etc.

STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN MAINE: PRE-PANDEMIC

Steady
INFLOW into
homelessness



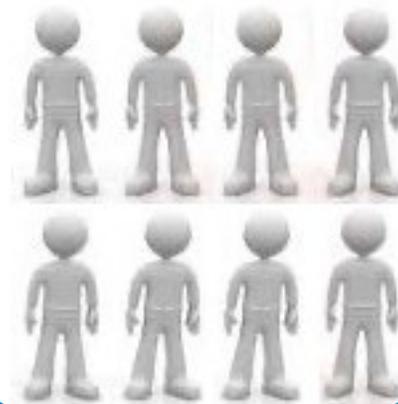
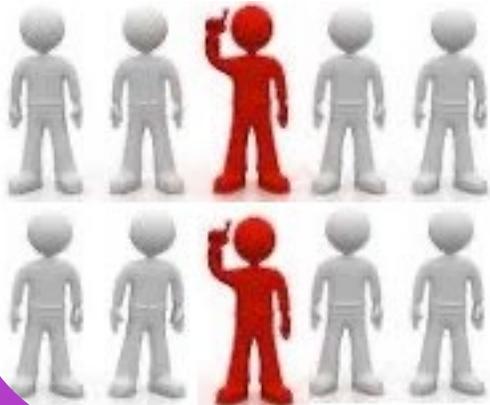
Relatively BRIEF
stay in emergency
shelters



Good
OUTFLOW into
housing



CAPACITY in the
homeless service
system



About 75% of the people falling into homelessness are circumstantially homeless and have very brief or relatively brief stays in emergency shelters.

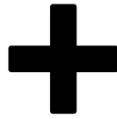
About 25% have a bit longer stays in homelessness because they require a more significant intervention - such as RRH, Transitional Housing (DV and youth) or Permanent Supportive Housing (LTS/Chronic).

For the most part, people are getting out of homelessness rather predictably. 2% are staying, occupying beds for long periods of time.

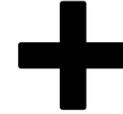
Maine engaged in increasing capacity by creating outflow for the 2% LTS population - people with complex needs languishing in homelessness, and homeless Veterans. The by name list strategies showed good results, but both efforts were incomplete.

STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN MAINE: PANDEMIC!

Steady
INFLOW into
homelessness



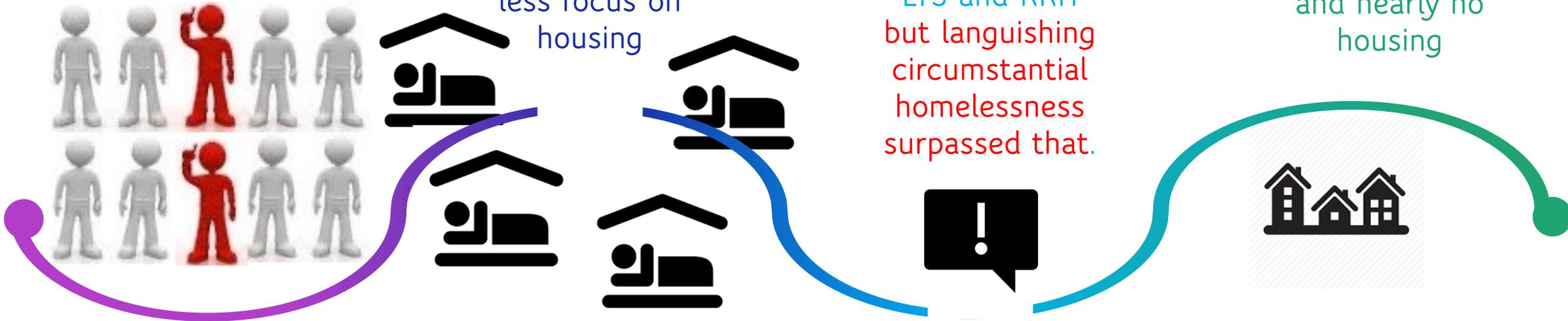
Shelter and hotel
placements for
decompression;
less focus on
housing



Nearly NO
OUTFLOW into
housing except
LTS and RRH
but languishing
circumstantial
homelessness
surpassed that.



NO CAPACITY in
the homeless
service system,
and nearly no
housing



About 75% of the people falling into homelessness are circumstantially homeless but **LANGUISH** in emergency shelters and especially hotels.

About 25% have a bit longer stays in homelessness because they required a more significant intervention - such as RRH, Transitional Housing (DV and youth) or Permanent Supportive Housing (LTS/Chronic).

Essentially everyone is staying in shelters or hotels and stacking up.

LTS continue to be housed and those numbers continued to slowly decrease. Veterans increase then decrease again.

Maine's Homeless System is in **CRISIS**. Hotels are suddenly closing, there is no housing, and shelters are at capacity. The system is saturated.

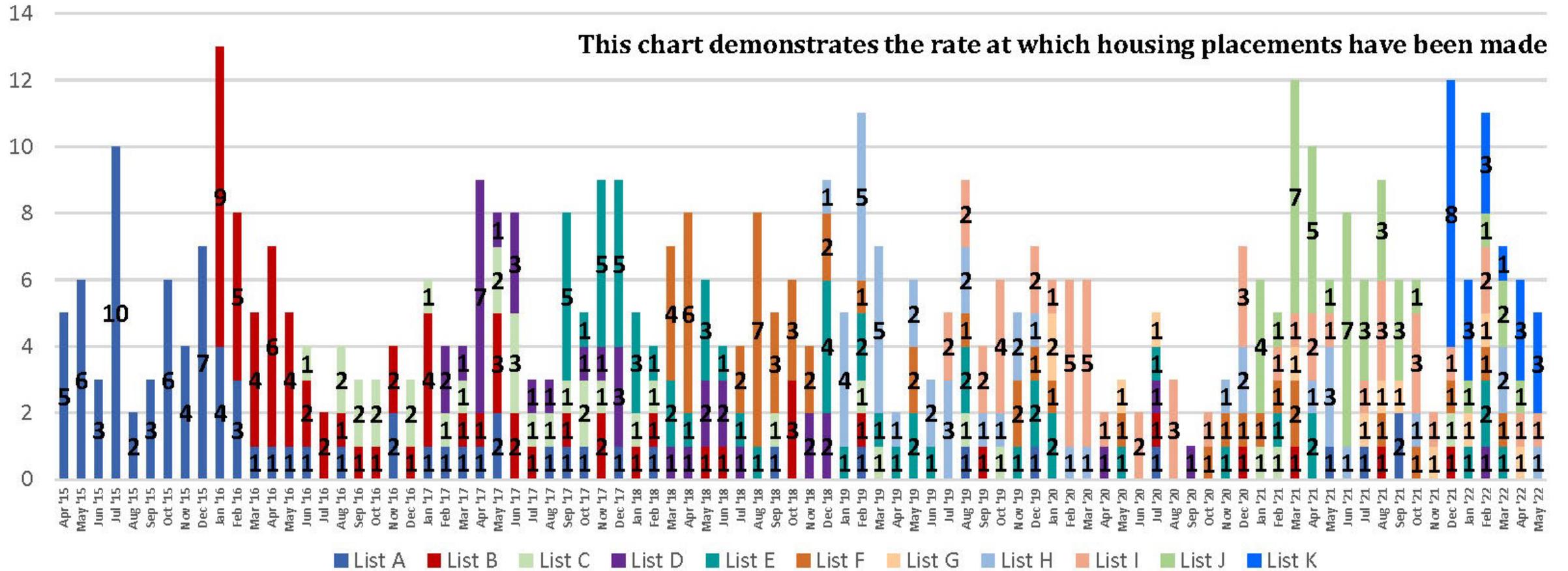
EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING WERE 90% LOWER IN APRIL
2022 THAN APRIL 2021

Think about that.

TRAIN CONTINUES TO BOARD, BUT DOESN'T GO ANYWHERE



HOUSING IS TIGHT, BUT HOUSING IS POSSIBLE

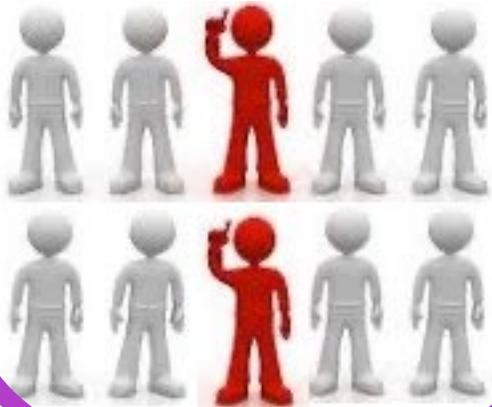


Total Unhoused Active LTS: 112 (16.94%)

Total Housed LTS: 395 (59.76%) - Success Rate: 92.3%

STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN MAINE: 7/22-12/22

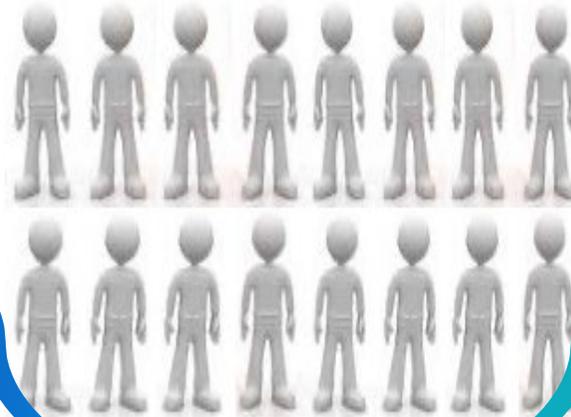
Steady
INFLOW into
homelessness



Invigorated HOUSING
FOCUSED SOLUTIONS*
return system to inflow-
sized group with relatively
BRIEF stays in emergency
shelters * LL engagement, master
leasing, relationship work, housing navigation



Good
OUTFLOW into
housing



CAPACITY in the
homeless service system
is restored. Navigation
empties the overflow;
Diversion begins to
reduce inflow; housing
begins to help outflow.



About 75% of the people falling into homelessness are circumstantially homeless and have very brief or relatively brief stays in emergency shelters.

About 25% have a bit longer stays in homelessness because they require a more significant intervention - such as RRH, Transitional Housing (DV and youth) or Permanent Supportive Housing (LTS/Chronic).

LTS continue to be housed and those numbers continued to slowly decrease. Veterans decrease again. Other by name list efforts and HUB Coordination begin to increase outflow.

Results are analyzed and strategies are optimized at the HUB and state level. New services, housing, and coordination begin to optimize system.

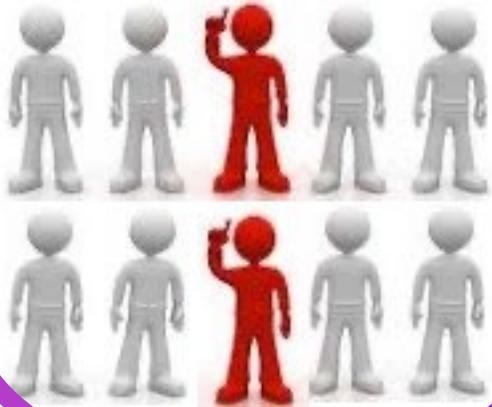
HELP ARRIVES TO EMPTY THE TRAIN AND PUT IT BACK IN MOTION



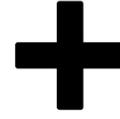
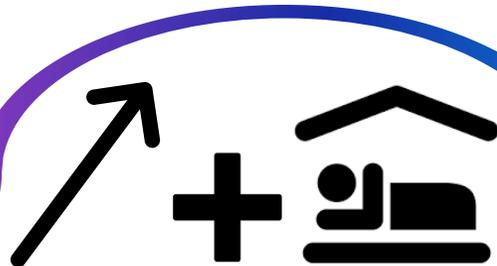
Housing navigators board the train and pull people off to put them one by one into housing until the train is at normal fullness. Train then gets back to normal efficient movement – shelter to housing. (And this is a way better train.)

STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN MAINE: 2023 →

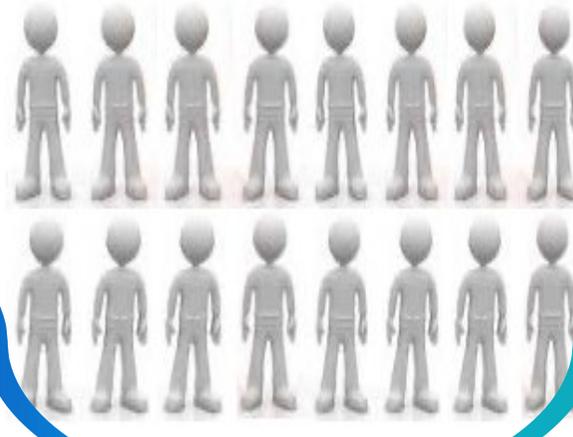
Steady
INFLOW into
homelessness



Rapid Resolution and
Diversion reduces inflow.
Housing Focused Solutions
continue. Shelters focus
increasingly on 25%
population.



Good
OUTFLOW into
housing



CAPACITY in the
homeless service system
is restored. Diversion
begins to reduce inflow;
much more housing
begins to help outflow.



About 75% of the people falling into homelessness are circumstantially homeless and are increasingly diverted or have brief stays in emergency shelters.

More and more are diverted - never touch shelters.

About 25% have a bit longer stays in homelessness because they require a more significant intervention - such as RRH, Transitional Housing (DV and youth) or Permanent Supportive Housing (LTS/Chronic).

LTS and Veterans continue to be housed and those numbers trend toward zero.

Other by name list efforts and HUB Coordination continue to increase outflow.

PSH/Affordable Housing arrives to target the 25%. Results are analyzed and strategies are optimized at the HUB and state level. New services, much more housing, and coordination/data analysis begin to optimize system.