Homelessness in Kansas: Who is experiencing it? What causes it?

> November 9, 2023 Kansas Special Committee on Homelessness

How many Kansans are experiencing homelessness?



- This is a snapshot of a single night and does not include those who are doubled up with a friend or family member.
- In 2021-2022, Kansas school districts reported working with 7,129 students who were doubled up, living in shelters, unsheltered, or living in motels.
- For a nationwide snapshot of homelessness, see NAEH, *State of Homelessness: 2023 Edition*.

Source: <u>https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/xls/2007-2022-PIT-Counts-by-State.xlsx</u>

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Homelessness is <u>solvable</u>.

Kansas has a coordinated response to homelessness through Continuums of Care (COCs)



A CoC is:

- A geographic area
- A planning body
- A broad coalition of agencies, local government offices, and others A funding stream

Emergency Shelter

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- \heartsuit Permanent Housing (Rapid Re-Housing or Permanent Supportive)
- Transitional Housing

Vulnerable Households in our Gaps in **Housing Continuum** housing supply create Unhoused Housed pressure: **Vulnerable** Potential on workforce, Populations Homeowners Populations with special 1st-time home buyers Chronic retirees, and housing needs (intellectual & looking to transition Homelessness developmental disabilities, from rental to home Experiencing long-term behavioral health, justice ownership on vulnerable homelessness system involved) \approx \approx households --- \leq Experiencing Cost-Burdened Cost-burdened 'n pushing them Homelessness Renters Homeowners Temporary or sporadic >30% of income going >30% of income going homelessness to housing to housing out of housing.

Image Source: Johnson County Board of County Commissioners Housing Subcommittee

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2023 Johnson County PIT Count: What contributed to homelessness?

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More

Less

Each CoC has a coordinated entry process Assessment of needs

Resources that maintain housing

Short-term resource to move into housing

<u>Access shelter</u> or transitional housing

More complex needs referred for RRH or PSH David, a veteran whose home burned down, lost everything, even his pets and personal documents. He needed shelter and case management support to get back into housing.

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Gail, caregiver to 5 grandchildren, was evicted when she couldn't make ends meet. She and her family lived in shelter while saving and paying past-due bills. With support, they found a 3 bedroom apartment.

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Takeaways: What causes homelessness? Who is experiencing it?

- Our housing shortage pushes vulnerable Kansans out of housing, makes it impossible to house workforce, and leaves other Kansans in housing that doesn't fit their needs.
- Kansans are vulnerable to loss of housing due to high cost of housing, limited income, unexpected expenses and medical debt, physical or behavioral health needs, domestic violence, or a combination thereof.
- Kansas is seeing an increase in homelessness, especially unsheltered.
- Coordinated expanded investment in supports such as: behavioral, mental and physical health, I/DD waiver, food and childcare supports, and reduced property taxes will reduce vulnerability of Kansas households.
- Incentivizing building more workforce, affordable, and multi-unit housing will help Kansans get into housing that fits their needs and remain housed.

Thank You!

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Submitted on behalf of United Community Services (UCS) with support from the Kansas Statewide Homelessness Coalition (KSHC) and its members.

Direct questions to:

Christina Ashie Guidry, Director of Policy & Planning United Community Services of Johnson County (UCS) christinag@ucsjoco.org