

STATEWIDE

# LANTERMAN HOUSING ALLIANCE

## Mission

## History

## Activity





# STATEWIDE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

for Expanding Housing Opportunities for People with  
Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

# Presenters



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# Scope of Presentation

Process

Year-long Initiative

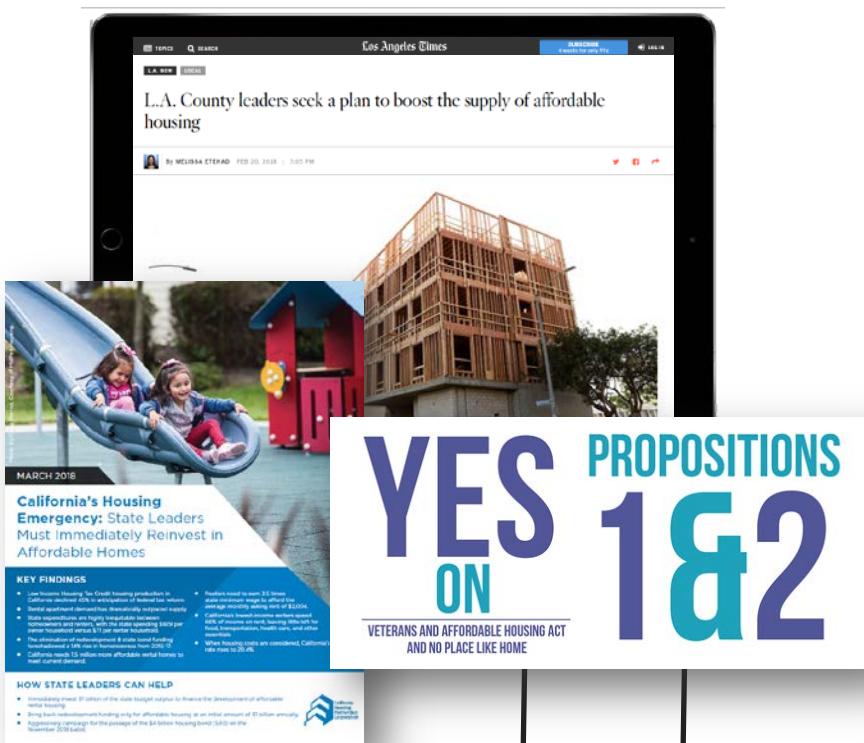
Product

Tools and Recommendations



# Why a Strategic Framework?

The affordable housing crisis disproportionately affects people with I/DD.



## Addressing the Housing Crisis

### Veteran

VASH, VHHP & Prop 1 (VAHF)

### Homelessness & Mental Health

Measure H, HHH, Prop 2 (NPLH)

### Developmental Disabilities

No Legislation or Ballot Initiatives

# Corporation for Supportive Housing

Mission

History

Activity





LANTERMAN HOUSING ALLIANCE

## STATEWIDE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



State Council on Developmental Disabilities

Services

Housing

Data

Best Practices

Current Funding Streams

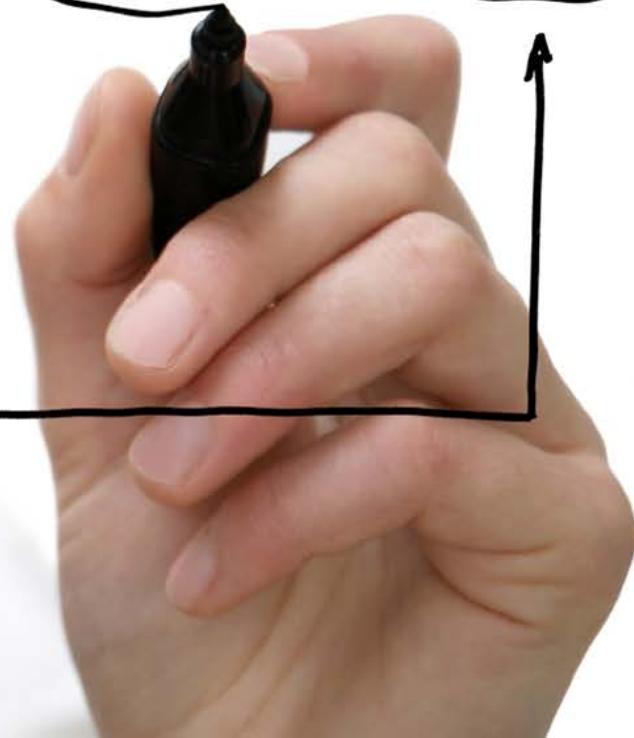
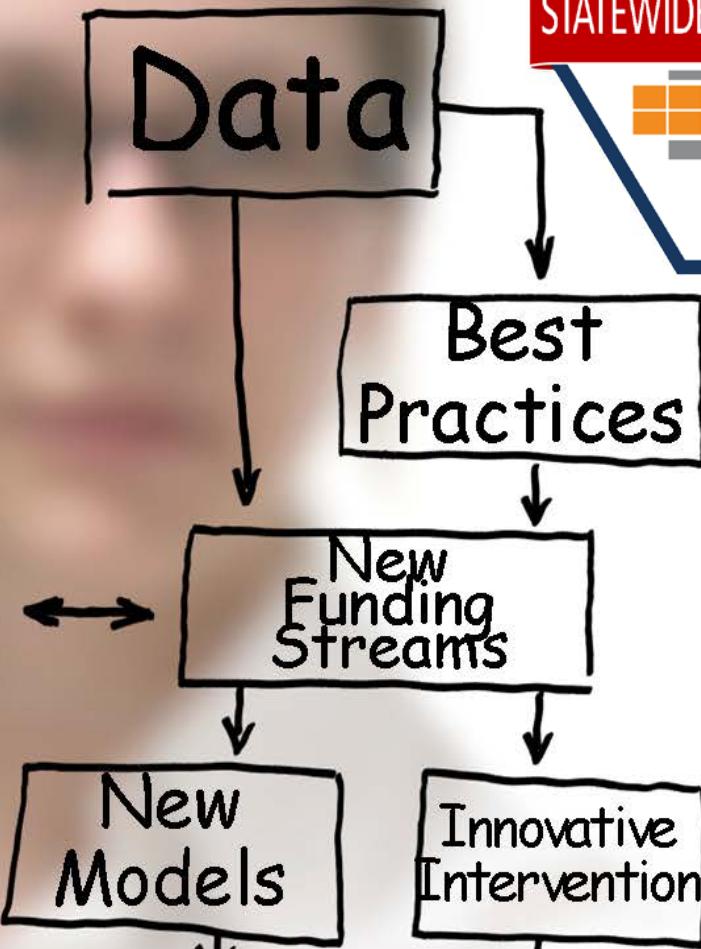
New Funding Streams

New Models

Innovative Intervention

Alignment

Engagement



# SSF Content & Structure

**STATEWIDE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR Expanding Housing Opportunities for People with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities**

REPORT FOR CALIFORNIA STATE COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

SEPTEMBER 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the State of California in the midst of an affordable housing crisis, the Lanterman Housing Alliance (LHA), State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD), and Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) launched an initiative to create a Statewide Strategic Framework to expand housing opportunities for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (I/DD).

The Lanterman Act established the right to services and supports for people with I/DD that enable them to live more independent and normal lives. In order to fulfill the goals of the Lanterman Act, access to safe and affordable housing is critical for this population. However, with the state's longstanding housing crisis, access to housing in the community is extremely limited.

A developmental disability is defined by the State of California as a substantial disability caused by a mental and/or physical impairment manifested prior to the age of 18 and expected to continue indefinitely. The definition includes cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, intellectual disabilities, and other conditions closely related to intellectual disabilities that require similar treatment. There are between 338,000 and 629,000 people with I/DD living in California, depending on whether you use the State or Federal definition. Over the past decade, this vulnerable population has grown four times faster than the general population. Most of these individuals are extremely low income, living on minimum wage or fixed SSI/SSP incomes that comes out to approximately \$900 per month.

Today, more than 80% of people with I/DD live in a family home. This statistic is a major victory for a system that in the late 1990s began closing its state-run institutions with the objective to transition services to a more community integrated model with increased choice and the least restrictive setting as possible. However, this achievement has had an unintended consequence. The current housing infrastructure is insufficient to meet the needs of adults with I/DD when their aging caregivers are no longer able to continue to provide the same level of support and housing stability.

A primary challenge to analyzing this housing shortage is the current insufficient data collection mechanism that can factor housing need versus housing choice, imminent changes in living situation due to a death, eviction, property sale, or the age/health of family caregivers. These variables are essential to identifying a quantifiable number of units needed to meet the housing demand for this population. The Strategic Framework therefore offers broad estimates of supportive housing need between the range from 450 housing units needed –when taking into consideration those who are reported homeless– to more than 20,000 housing units needed –when factoring in adult consumers living in a family home with aging caregivers.

A community survey to gather additional qualitative information was launched to inform the Statewide Strategic Framework. It spotlighted the expressed desires, attitudes, and experiences of consumers, family members, service providers, regional centers, property managers, and housing developers. Its primary finding was that the largest housing barrier facing people with I/DD and their families was the lack of affordability, insufficient income, long waiting lists for housing vouchers, or landlords who won't accept vouchers. It was also clear that this population desires a "range of housing" options

unity-based service providers should familiarize themselves with state affordable and supportive solutions. Instead of becoming experienced housing developer or supportive housing opportunities vice providers can be valuable developers of the day-to-day how these can be addressed services program. Additionally, resident services, or offer more

development agencies in addition sources for people with I/DD.

for creating supportive housing unity development system and

nds to eligible city, county and individuals and families. HOME participating jurisdictions award validated plans. Generally, funds construction of affordable and unity Development administrators funds directly from HUD.

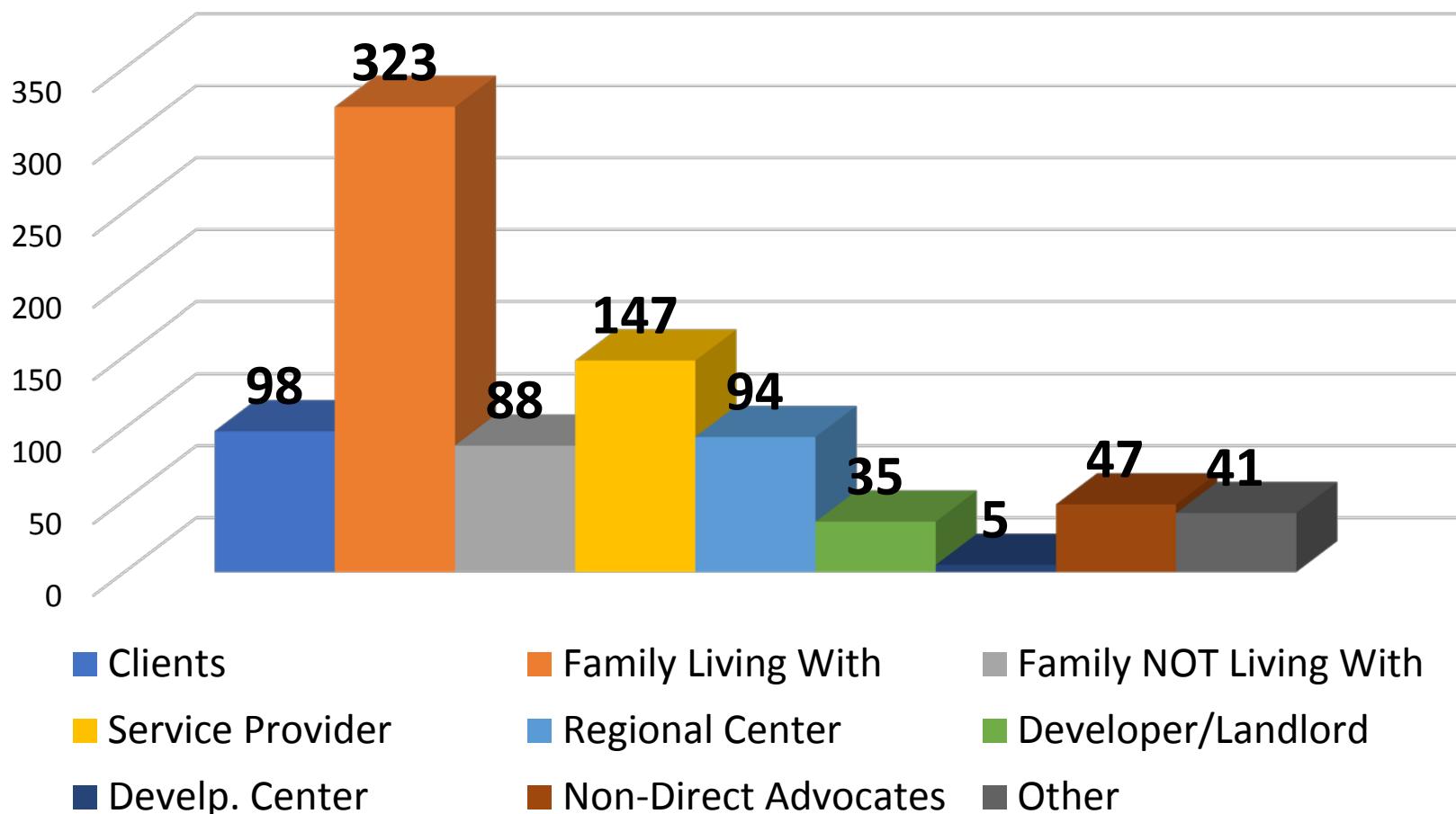
Local Government - Community Development Block Grants

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) provide federal funding to municipalities to help with

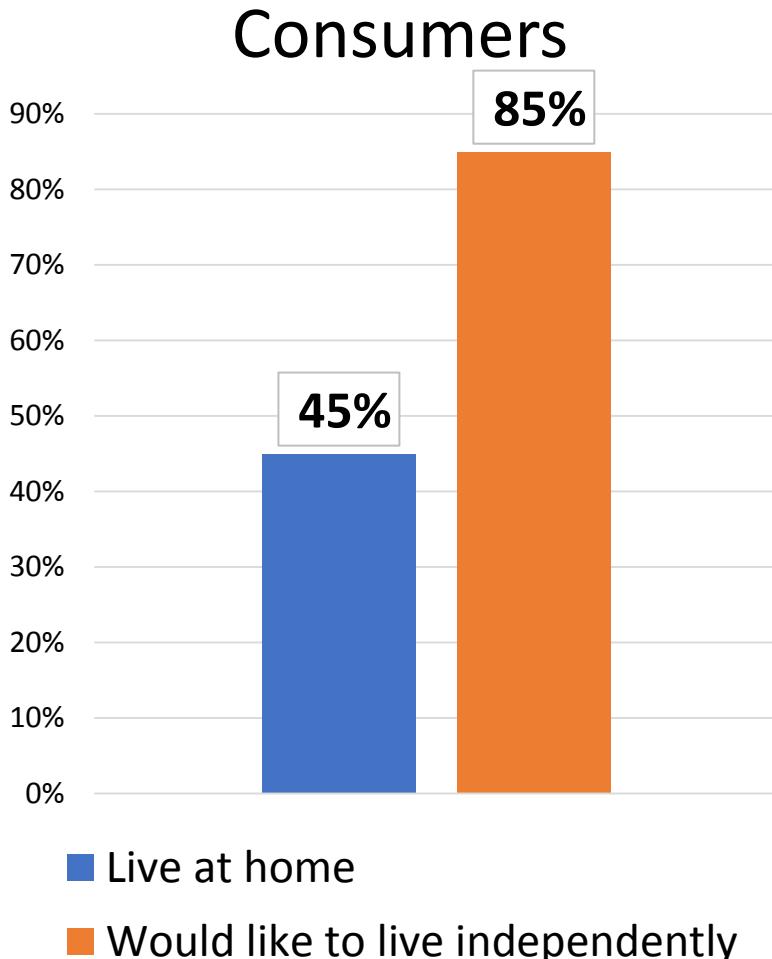
32 Statewide Strategic Framework for Expanding Housing Opportunities for People with I/DD

# Community Survey

## Number of Survey Respondents by Type



# Community Survey



## Values?

- **76%** Safety
- **63%** Affordability
- **39%** Proximity to transportation, family and friends

# Community Survey

- Consumer lives with family
  - 81% perform unpaid caregiving
  - 25% want child with them forever, 52% do not
- Consumer does NOT live with family
  - 52% child lives independently
  - 27% child lives in a group home

Barriers?

62%

Lack of Affordable Housing

51%

50%

Limited Finances

44%

# Community Survey

## Regional Centers

- **48%** Offer some form of housing access services
- **87%** Provide housing navigation services
- **29%** Assist with wait lists
- **28%** Provide subsidies for furnishings, deposits or other needs

## Barriers?

- **96%** lack of affordable housing
- **57%** lack of *accessible* housing



# Community Survey

## Developers & Landlords

- Those who have experience report it as positive
- Those who have never served this population want to know more
- Comments include need for better education about the population, the services, and the funding available to build and operationally support housing





# SSF Findings

Data on Need & Current Rate of Housing

Best Practices from Other States

Current & Innovative Funding

Lessons Learned from Other Systems

Recommendations

# SSF Findings

Data on Need &  
Current Rate of  
Housing



# SSF Findings

Best Practices  
from Other  
States



# SSF Findings

Current &  
Innovative  
Funding

# SSF Findings



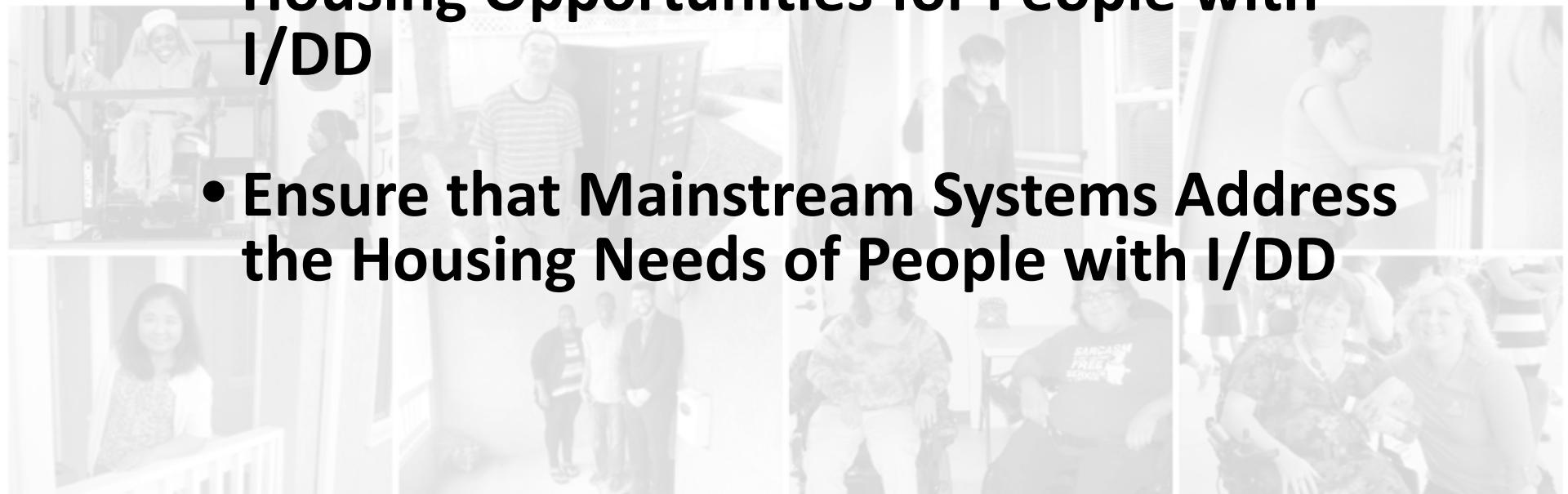
Lessons  
Learned from  
Other Systems

# SSF Findings

Recommendations

# SSF Recommendations

- Improve Data/Planning
- Enhance Statewide and Local Partnerships
- Leverage I/DD System Funding to Create Housing Opportunities for People with I/DD
- Ensure that Mainstream Systems Address the Housing Needs of People with I/DD





**What's Next?**

# Q&A!



STATEWIDE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

