

Eastern PA CoC Move-On Strategy Services

Welcome!!

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Transition Supports



Moving On: Transition Supports

Disclaimer: this will look differently if the individual is transitioning in place; but may still be relevant depending on how rent, utilities, etc. are structured.

Moving On Stages: Transition Supports

- Connections to community-based services
- Tenancy education
- Connections to utilities and services
- Support around finances
- Peer support

Transition: Connections to Community-Based Resources

Possible Resources To Connect Individuals To Include:

- Self-help groups
- Community development or advocacy groups
- Volunteer opportunities
- Religious or spiritual communities
- Veterans' groups
- Social Clubs
- Family

Transition: Tenancy Education

Providers can help program participants understand:

- The rights and responsibilities of the tenant and the landlord.
- What to do in situations such as when repairs are needed, or they need to get in touch with the landlord.
- The tenant's responsibilities related to maintaining their housing subsidy, whether it is a voucher, a public housing unit, or another subsidy.

Transition: Connection to Utilities & Services

- Ensure that the utilities (if not included in the rent) are in the individual's name and turned on.
- Utility deposit—can the program participant pay it? If not, what resources can be used to help?
- If utilities are not included, connect eligible participants to support through Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Connect to phone and internet.

Transition: Support Around Finances

- Ensure that their budget is reasonable and sustainable.
- Start or continue work around building/repairing credit and addressing problematic debts
- Help program participants plan for changes that might occur.
- If necessary, connect program participants to benefits counselors/specialists who can help answer questions about future situations, such as getting a part-time job, and how they may impact benefits
- Identify community resources and organizations the participant can turn to in the future.

Transition: Furniture

- Identify what furniture program participants need in their new home
- Make funding available for program participants to purchase furniture
- Work with reputable local nonprofit organizations that can donate new or high-quality, professionally cleaned, and gently used furniture
- If the program participant is moving from a site-based (congregate) supportive housing unit, providers should be clear with the program participant about what items of furniture, if any, they can take

Transition: Moving Arrangements & Expenses

- Help program participants develop a plan for moving day
- Pay for and arrange to hire a moving truck, in a situation where the program participant or staff are able and willing to move items themselves
- Pay and arrange for movers to transport furniture and other items
- Arrange for delivery of any new or used furniture that will be arriving directly to the new home
- Help program participants get everything set up in their new home.

Transition: Resource Mapping

- Human services office locations
- Healthcare facilities
- Public transportation
- Grocery stores and pharmacies
- Schools, day care centers, and after school programs
- Parks and community recreation sites

Transitioning in Place

Make clear what will be different and what will stay the same.

Discuss with participant:

- Changes to the lease
- Changes in who to contact in different situations
- How their responsibilities will differ once they are no longer in PSH

Moving On Services Strategies



Staffing Moving On Services

In most cases, it will make sense for the program participant's current case manager to continue to be their primary point of contact and deliverer of transition supports and aftercare.

Case managers, can't do this work alone, however. Staffing structures for Moving On will vary widely depending on the size and staffing patterns of provider organizations, the scale of the initiative, the availability of resources, and other factors.

For more details on Moving On staffing models, see the presentation [Creating a Culture Supportive of Moving On](#)

Motivational Interviewing

- Motivational Interviewing is a method that works on facilitating and engaging intrinsic motivation within the client in order to change behavior.
- MI is a goal-oriented, client-centered counseling style for eliciting behavior change by helping clients to explore and resolve ambivalence.
- MI principles and an understanding of the Stages of Change can be useful and relevant in the context of Moving On, both in helping PSH program participants explore possible interest in moving on as well as managing fears or hesitation that can come up during the process.

Critical Time Intervention

Critical Time Intervention (CTI) is a time-limited approach using a brokerage case management that emphasizes intentional connections and coordination with mainstream community providers as services taper down over a nine-month period. CTI has been used as services model for transition and aftercare supports in some Moving On programs.

Nonprofit service providers interested in building staff capacity to offer Moving On services informed by the Stages of Change model, CTI, and MI can access the [Moving On from Supportive Housing \(MOSH\) Training](#), developed by Emmy Tiderington at the School of Social Work at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey under a grant from the NJ Department of Community Affairs.

DMA will offer MOSH-related support to communities who show commitment to implementing a Moving On Strategy.

Trauma Informed Care

Trauma-Informed Care (TIC) – adoption of principles and practices that promote a culture of safety, empowerment, and healing.

SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions

SAMHSA's Six Key Principles of a Trauma-Informed Approach

- Safety
- Trustworthiness and transparency
- Peer support
- Collaboration and mutuality
- Empowerment, voice, and choice
- Cultural, historic, and gender issues

Racial Trauma & Cultural Humility

- **Racial trauma** or race-based traumatic stress, **is the cumulative effects of racism on an individual's mental and physical health.**
- Cultural humility is the ability to interact effectively with people of different cultures. In practice, both individuals and organizations can be culturally competent. Culture must be considered at every step of engagement with clients.
- Cultural humility means to be respectful and responsive to the health beliefs and practices—and cultural and linguistic needs—of diverse population groups. Developing cultural competence is also an evolving, dynamic process that takes time and occurs along a continuum

General Reference

SNAPS In Focus:

Moving On Strategies to Support Stable Transitions from Permanent Supportive Housing

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