

Highlights

Steps taken



\$183,900

additional funds to house up to 16 people affected by the HIV outbreak, with 14 housed so far



13

presentations to providers to improve services



1

model created to make housing more desirable and accessible

Next steps

- **Make findings widely available**
Present at a national conference and state-wide webinar
- **Implement low-barrier housing model**
Find funding and work with providers to make the model a reality
- **Improve housing referral processes**
Share client service information with providers to better coordinate care

Consumer Input Project



Highlights and findings
2024

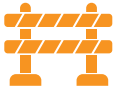
To learn more

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To break cycles of homelessness, housing programs must be flexible around people's needs, desires, and challenges.



Main barriers to housing:

- **Substance use**
Managing use makes it harder to focus on finding or keeping housing.
- **Legal issues**
Having a legal background makes it harder to get approved for housing.
- **Undesirable housing**
It's harder to feel motivated to keep housing that isn't desirable.



Main factors for housing:

- **Supportive services**
Services like case management or benefits reduce barriers to housing.
- **Strong advocates**
Providers, friends, and family provide emotional and material support.
- **Housing availability**
Open units and clear housing timelines and expectations help people get housed.



Desirable housing elements:

- **Location and structure**
 - Twin Cities/South Minneapolis
 - One-bedroom
 - Can live alone or with family
 - In a safe neighborhood
- **Accessibility**
 - Affordable and subsidized
 - Accessible by public transit
 - Lower floor unit or has an elevator
 - Flexible around legal history
- **Amenities**
 - Laundry
 - Storage
 - Private bathrooms
- **Lifestyle**
 - Allows visitors and pets
 - Independence but with support
 - Not recognizable as HIV-specific
 - Rooted in harm reduction