

Bridging Connections between Workforce and Housing Systems

March 26, 2024

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Who We Are / What We Do

Chicago Jobs Council (CJC) is a workforce development intermediary that keeps jobseekers at the center of all we do. CJC:



Advocates for jobseekers, by researching current pressing matters for the field, develop recommendations and share them broadly to create systemic change.



Builds capacity for workforce development field, by developing curriculum that's offered through trainings, cohort learning and leadership academies based on our research of best practices.



Chicago

Influences City, State and Federal Policies related to increasing funding for our public workforce system, creating equitable pathways and eliminating barriers to employment. Employment & Income Task Force, is an Affinity Group of the Continuum of Care, at All Chicago-Making Homelessness History

A primary objective of the EITF is: Tackling Housing/Homeless Response and Workforce systems silos to better support job seekers experiencing homelessness and housing instability to meet their goals.



Job Seekers Experiencing Housing Instability

- At entry point of the homelessness system, 60% of people express interest in seeking employment.
- Annually, only ~4% of participants exiting Chicago homeless programs increase their income due to employment.
- A data match between Career Connect and the Homeless Management Information System showed very few people are being served by both systems.
 - 2.33% of WIOA participants experienced homelessness
 - 0.94% of people who experienced homelessness interacted with Career Connect



This Priority Population is usually working or interested

- Research performed by Inspiration Corporation showed 77% of these individuals have work history of 5+ years.
- 74% worked in the previous 12 months, 72% had a high school diploma and 50% had college experience.
- This disconnect wasn't unique to just Chicago or Illinois in general.Other studying cities included Houston, Baltimore, Minneapolis/St. Paul and Seattle



The Vision: Employment Navigation





The Pilot: Employment Navigation





Development of the Model and Implementation

Housing Case Manager

- Works on housing placement
- Assesses for employment & income supports
- Provides referrals to Employment Navigator and/or Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) Navigator

Employment Navigator

- Assess Individual for needs
- Provides referrals for adult education, transitional jobs, vocational training and/or direct job placement
- Tracks additional navigation support



Development of the Model and Implementation

Human- Centered & Asset-Based Services in Program Design

- Developed an Individualized Service Plan with Participant/Client input
- Participant identifies their interests in training programs, industries, and jobs; Employment Navigator supports (training/educational requirements, labor market information, career path opportunities)
- Address barriers that may impact employment (*i.e., childcare, transportation, clothing*)



Overall Impact

- Before the Expedited Housing Initiative, 60% of those assessed for housing in Chicago reported wanting help finding a job
 - Expedited Housing Initiative served 1,888 households
 - Employment Navigators received over 300 referrals

300+ Individuals referred to EN





Employment Navigation - Lessons Learned

- Communication/Coordination
 - Importance of housing and navigator connection as participants phone numbers became outdated and/or did not have email accessibility
 - Balancing the impact of income and housing subsidy
- Trainings
 - Establishing clear roles and expectations of case managers and navigators especially crucial with staffing turnover
 - Implementing racial equity trainings for staff to support in recognizing biases
- Data management systems & Technology
 - Use of technology in a proactive way to engage participants by using text and emails
 - A need for a central database that is accessible for both case managers and navigators
- Coordinating Entity
 - Individual agencies operating their program without a coordinating entity may lead to isolated impact and unable to work to solve on systemic problems
 - Case conferencing support to understand each other's level of support for individuals and identify any barriers emerging (e.g need for mental health and substance use support)



Building Trust and Developing Partnerships

Building trust

- Identified most immediate needs and provided support quickly (i.e., *transportation, food, toiletries*)
- Bilingual Navigator supported Spanish-speaking clients, regardless of location, literacy level, work authorization, etc.

Develop life-skills

- Decision-making skills to plan for the future and take advantage of opportunities
- Encouraged clients to be self-reliant and independent

Continued engagement

- Scheduled in-person meetings ahead of time to distribute support and create opportunities for check-ins
- Navigators maintained connections with clients, despite communication challenges







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