



ALLIANCE FOR HOUSING 2024 ANNUAL STATE OF HOMELESSNESS

(Reporting on Data for Calendar Year 2023)

ALLIANCE FOR HOUSING

The Alliance for Housing is Oakland County's Continuum of Care. The Alliance members address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness through a community-based process of coordination of care including housing and self-sufficiency through linking with community resources. The members are dedicated to ending homelessness and to making a difference in the lives of persons in need.

The Alliance for Housing established and uses a coordinated entry system to provide equitable and consistent access to all potential program participants seeking permanent supportive housing in our local community. Referrals are made to a centralized housing prioritization registry. Upon referral, the participating partner begins the process of contacting the program participant and verifying all information. The partner is also responsible for updating the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) client record to reflect up to date and accurate information throughout this process as well as providing input and updates to the coordinated entry system on weekly calls and monthly face to face meetings.

Currently the Oakland County's Continuum of Care (CoC) consists of partners across a wide range of groups/entities, many of whom participate in the weekly housing prioritization registry call as part of our coordinated entry process.

- ▶ Alliance for Housing
- ▶ Community Housing Network (CHN) – Housing Assessment and Resource Agency (HARA), Also: PSH/RRH/SHU Provider
- ▶ Common Ground - Victim Advocate Crisis Line Provider
- ▶ Catholic Community Response Team (CCRT)
- ▶ Disability Network of Eastern Michigan (DNEM) – SSVF Provider
- ▶ HAVEN – Local shelter for Domestic Violence
- ▶ Honor Community Health - Local FQHC
- ▶ HOPE Shelters - Low Barrier Adult Shelter and Recuperative Care Center
- ▶ Lighthouse/South Oakland Shelter (SOS) – ES/PSH/RRH/TH/SHU and Youth Provider
- ▶ MSHDA
- ▶ MSHDA Voucher Agents, as needed
- ▶ Oakland County Health Division
- ▶ Oakland County Health Network (OCHN) – Local CMH provider and their network of providers
- ▶ Oakland County Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
- ▶ Oakland County Schools Homeless Liaison
- ▶ Oakland County Veterans' Administration
- ▶ Oakland/Livingston Human Service Agency (OLHSA) SSVF Provider; HOPWA- Housing for Persons With AIDS
- ▶ South Oakland Citizens for the Homeless (SOCH)/Welcome Inn – Day Shelter and Rotating Night Shelter Provider
- ▶ Training and Treatment Innovations - PSH Provider
- ▶ Veteran's Administration (VASH)

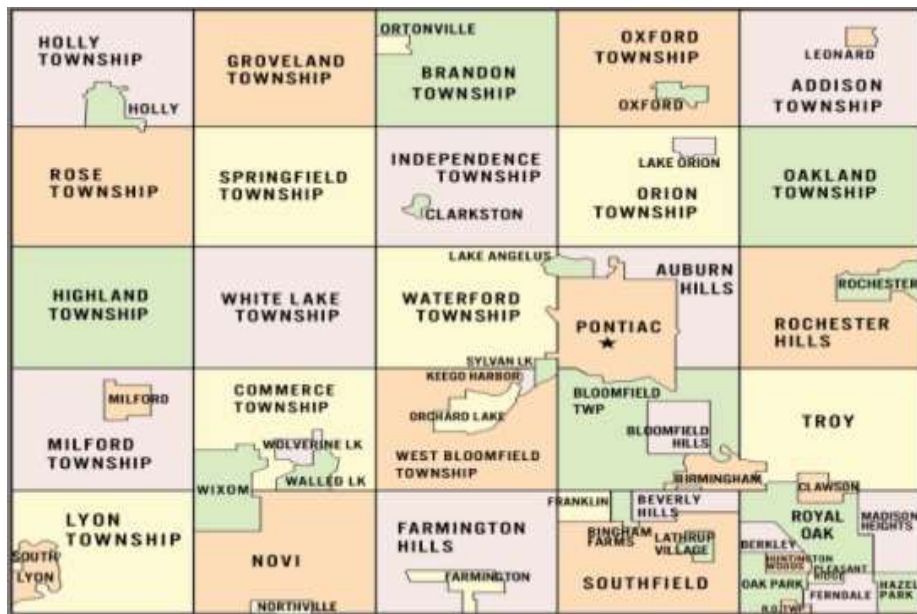
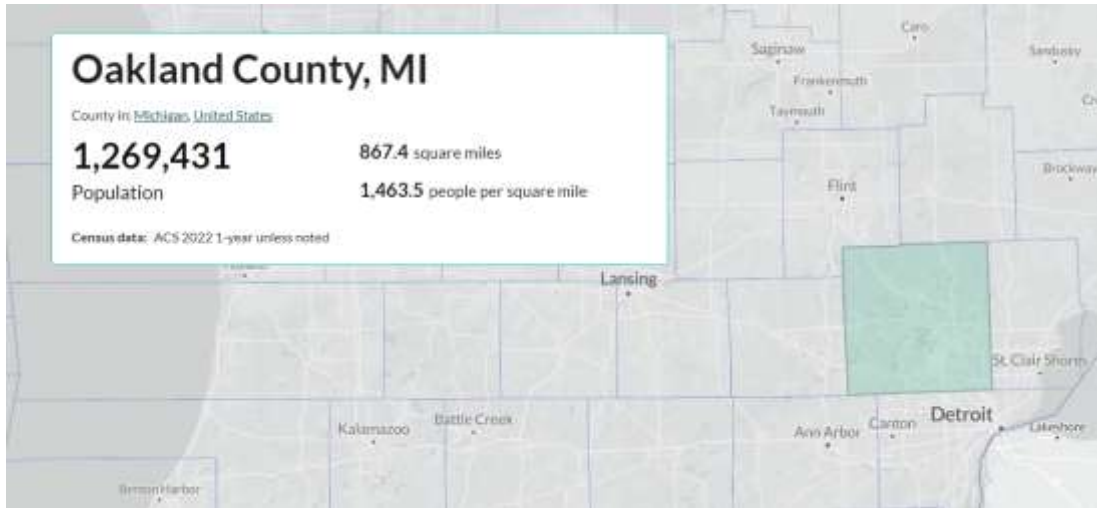
Oakland County, Michigan

Oakland County is a part of the metropolitan Detroit area, located northwest of the city. As of the 2022 Census, its population was 1,269,431, still making it the second-most populous county in Michigan behind neighboring Wayne County. Oakland County is composed of 62 cities, townships, and villages across 907 square miles.

- ▶ Oakland County is home to nearly 30% of the 6-county Metro Detroit region's population
- ▶ Since 2010, Oakland County's population has grown by 6% - the 2nd fastest rate of growth in Metro Detroit
- ▶ Oakland County has nearly 525,000 households, the 33rd most among all counties, and an average household size of 2.4 residents
- ▶ 72% of Oakland County's households are owner-occupied
- ▶ 27% of all Oakland County households have children younger than 18 living at home
- ▶ There are nearly 200,000 school-aged children (children aged 5-17) living in Oakland County, 28% of the region's total school-aged population
- ▶ 17% of Oakland County's residents are age 65 or over
- ▶ 50% of Oakland County residents have at least a bachelor's degree, the second highest percentage in Michigan

Source for all of the above is U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates (2022). For more information about Oakland County visit the website: www.oakgov.com

As of 2022:



Annual Estimate of the Resident Population for Counties in Michigan: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023

Geographic Area	April 1, 2020 Estimates Base	Population Estimates as of July 1			
		2020	2021	2022	2023
Oakland County MI	1,274,402	1,272,493	1,272,630	1,271,025	1,270,426

Oakland Schools

- ▶ McKinney Vento for students defines homelessness slightly different from HUD's standard definition. The McKinney Vento defines a homeless student as one who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, so this includes both Category 1 (literally homeless) and Category 2 (those doubled-up). Consistently from year to year, about 70-72% of homeless students are Category 2 (doubled-up).
- ▶ For the 2023-2024 school year, Oakland County estimates that approximately 175,124 total students are enrolled. Based on the national average of 2.5% of an (Local Educational Agency's (LEA's) total student population, the actual number of students believed to be experiencing homelessness in Oakland County is approximately 4,378 students in either category (literally homeless or doubled up).
- ▶ Of those 4,378 students actually believed to be experiencing homelessness in Oakland County, approximately 2,200 have been identified as eligible for McKinney-Vento services, thus far, which is an increase of nearly 500 students from last year. Oakland Schools liaisons are continuing to improve efforts in identifying students through outreach, training of staff and community partners, advocacy, and dissemination of materials to increase families' understanding of McKinney-Vento rights and eligibility.

Housing Older Persons (HOP)

The Housing for Older Persons (HOP) Housing Navigation program is funded through the Michigan Health Endowment Fund in partnership with the Michigan Campaign Against Homelessness and Red Maple Resources. The purpose of this program is to:

- 1) Respond to the growing urgency of larger populations of medically-involved older adults facing housing instability, health inequities, while often experiencing co-occurring disorders, substance use disorders, and/or difficult-to-manage diseases.
- 2) Create stronger collaborations of healthcare, housing, and social service providers.
- 3) Launch a pilot in Oakland County for persons 55 and older, experiencing homelessness, to create replicable systems and strategies for adoption throughout Michigan.

Community Housing Network hosts two Housing Navigators that are responsible for connecting with healthcare providers and health plan services, as well as older adults & caregivers, to prevent homelessness, increase awareness and education regarding housing services among healthcare providers, and assist older adults in accessing safer housing facilities.

In July of this year, a Michigan State University professor from the Family Medicine department came to the CoC's Centralized Registry meeting to conduct a focus group on the intersection of homelessness and health. Sparked by her questions, an informative conversation centered around the challenges that older persons experiencing homelessness face. The discussion included:

- ▶ Challenges that older persons with conditions such as diabetes and high blood pressure face. Where does a diabetic refrigerate insulin while living on the street?
- ▶ Difficulty in maintaining a consistent managed care visits due to unreliable or lack of transportation. One missed bus connection can result in a missed doctor's appointment.
- ▶ Inability to fill or refill prescribed medicine that needs to be taken daily or on a schedule.

ReciproCity

In order to centralize and streamline the intake process for persons seeking housing, shelter, and rental assistance resources across Oakland County, Alliance for Housing has contracted with the software development company, ReciproCity to create a web application to address four key issues identified by housing stakeholders in Oakland County. The four key issues include:

- 1) Centralized intake and processing of applications for housing resources
- 2) Real-time funding availability and eligibility screening for homelessness prevention dollars
- 3) Real-time funding availability and eligibility screening for homelessness dollars
- 4) Real-time availability for family and single shelter beds

ReciproCity is creating an interactive website for participants and case managers to coordinate, communicate and submit housing applications. Each participant will be able to create an individual account that will track application progress and walk them through next steps to access each program. The website will also allow for clients to save basic information, auto-fill applications and change their contact information. Participants and case workers from agencies participating with this website will be able to collaborate on a client's behalf, ensuring smooth transitions from one organization to another, standardized paperwork and a streamlined application process for the homeless services delivery providers.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

- ▶ Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a web-based database used to collect data on homeless populations served in the United States. The database records and stores client-level information on the characteristics and service needs of homeless persons. Homeless assistance providers use HMIS to coordinate care, manage their operations, and better serve their clients.
- ▶ HMIS implementations can encompass geographic areas ranging from a single county to an entire state. The Oakland County Continuum of Care (CoC) is

guided by the Michigan State HMIS Implementation (MSHMIS) which is housed at the Michigan Coalition Against Homelessness (MCAH).

- ▶ The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and other policy makers at the federal, state and local levels use aggregate HMIS data to obtain better information about the extent and nature of homelessness over time. Specifically, an HMIS can be used to produce an unduplicated count of homeless persons, understand patterns of service use, and measure the effectiveness of homeless programs.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

HMIS data is used to:

- ▶ Coordinate entry and data sharing
- ▶ Assist with project screening and prioritize services
- ▶ Produce an unduplicated count of clients receiving services
- ▶ Comply with regulations
- ▶ Report to Congress and funders
- ▶ Provide referrals to services throughout the County
- ▶ Track outcomes
- ▶ Assist in writing grants
- ▶ Update the Oakland County Blueprint to end homelessness
- ▶ Inform the community
- ▶ Support informed-decision making
- ▶ Identify gaps and supports best practices

Limitations:

- ▶ HMIS is a live database where data can be updated, corrected, added, and/or removed and is therefore subject to change over time.
- ▶ Available reports in Community Services are regularly updated and different versions can yield different results.
- ▶ HUD's guidance and definitions change and developers have to adjust their formulas accordingly. For example, when HUD updates HMIS Data Standards those changes typically occur at the beginning of a fiscal year, 10/1. Changes produce new logic for reports and can account for differences in numbers previously obtained.
- ▶ Not all agencies providing services enter into HMIS and some only enter a small amount.
- ▶ Data elements are captured for the head of household and may not always include elements for other household members. Demographic information related to children only represents those children which had their information entered into HMIS.
- ▶ Data entry errors are discovered, for example, persons who should have been exited at a certain point during the year, were not exited and those corrections need to be made. Data entry errors can reduce or increase fluctuation in numbers.
- ▶ Existing projects end and new projects come on board, grant terms start at various times during the year depending on the project.
- ▶ Variables such as homeless status, disability and chronicity can be self-reported. Verification may be required at the time of project entry and not necessarily at the initial screening stage. Report totals can vary if self-reports are included.
- ▶ Data reporting is not an exact science, but even at that, totals would not be expected to be exactly the same every year, due to a number of factors – the economy, available housing stock, a pandemic, and so on.

And now, the data...

The following pages contain data on basic demographics of persons experiencing homelessness in Oakland County.

All data comes from the Michigan State Homeless Management Information System (MSHMIS) database using the reporting tool – Data Warehouse, unless otherwise specified.

Homelessness is defined as lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. This includes persons on the street, in an emergency shelter, and places not meant for human habitation. The Alliance for Housing uses the federal Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) definition of literally homeless, the first category of homelessness as defined by HUD.

Overall Snapshot of 2023

(With comparison data for 2022)



Literally Homeless

The data included in this section summarizes basic demographic information for persons identified as homeless in Oakland County. These are persons experiencing literal homelessness, residing on the street, in a shelter, transitional housing or a place not meant for habitation.

Jan 1, 2023 - Dec 31, 2023

1,195 Unique Clients

880 Households

Jan 1, 2022 - Dec 31, 2022

1,147 Unique Clients

825 Households

Adults – Literally Homeless

Jan 1, 2023 - Dec 31, 2023			Jan 1, 2022 - Dec 31, 2022		
Adults			Adults		
	Count	Average Age		Count	Average Age
All	851	42	All	785	43
Woman (Girl, if child)	402	39	Woman (Girl, if child)	350	40
Man (Boy, if child)	439	45	Man (Boy, if child)	429	45
Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit)	0		Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit)	0	
Non-Binary	2	24	Non-Binary	1	46
Transgender	7	36	Transgender	5	34
Questioning	1	41	Questioning	0	
Different Identity	1	34	Different Identity	0	
Unknown Gender	0		Unknown Gender	0	

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Year 2023 – Teal Bar (Left Side)

Year 2022 – Gold Bar (Right Side)

Children – Literally Homeless

Children			Children		
	Count	Average Age		Count	Average Age
All	344	7	All	362	8
Woman (Girl, if child)	180	8	Woman (Girl, if child)	181	9
Man (Boy, if child)	162	7	Man (Boy, if child)	174	8
Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit)	0		Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit)	0	
Non-Binary	0		Non-Binary	2	15
Transgender	2	16	Transgender	2	16
Questioning	0		Questioning	0	
Different Identity	0		Different Identity	0	
Unknown Gender	0		Unknown Gender	3	11

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Age – Literally Homeless

Age Breakdowns

Age Range	Count	Percentage
Newborn to 4	120	10.04%
5 to 10	105	8.79%
11 to 14	60	5.02%
15 to 17	59	4.94%
18 to 24	109	9.12%
25 to 34	190	15.90%
35 to 44	197	16.49%
45 to 54	148	12.38%
55 to 64	152	12.72%
65 +	55	4.60%
Unknown	0	0.00%

Age Breakdowns

Age Range	Count	Percentage
Newborn to 4	96	8.37%
5 to 10	118	10.29%
11 to 14	72	6.28%
15 to 17	76	6.63%
18 to 24	70	6.10%
25 to 34	180	15.69%
35 to 44	172	15.00%
45 to 54	154	13.43%
55 to 64	166	14.47%
65 +	43	3.75%
Unknown	0	0.00%

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Race – Literally Homeless

The 2024 HUD Data Standards combined Race and Ethnicity into one category

Race Breakdowns

Race	Count	Percentage
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	9	0.75%
Asian or Asian American	12	1.00%
Black, African American, or African	710	59.41%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	0.08%
White	356	29.79%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	4	0.33%
Middle Eastern or North African	1	0.08%
Multi-racial	96	8.03%
Don't know	0	0.00%
Prefers not to answer	0	0.00%
Data not collected	0	0.00%

Race Breakdowns

Race	Count	Percentage
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	8	0.70%
Asian or Asian American	8	0.70%
Black, African American, or African	669	58.33%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	4	0.35%
White	339	29.56%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2	0.17%
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0.00%
Multi-racial	114	9.94%
Don't know	0	0.00%
Prefers not to answer	0	0.00%
Data not collected	1	0.09%

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Year 2023 – Teal Bar (Left Side)

Year 2022 – Gold Bar (Right Side)

Gender – Literally Homeless

Gender Breakdowns			Gender Breakdowns		
Gender	Count	Percentage	Gender	Count	Percentage
Woman (Girl, if child)	582	48.70%	Woman (Girl, if child)	531	46.29%
Man (Boy, if child)	600	50.21%	Man (Boy, if child)	603	52.57%
Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit)	0	0.00%	Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit)	0	0.00%
Non-Binary	3	0.25%	Non-Binary	3	0.26%
Transgender	9	0.75%	Transgender	7	0.61%
Questioning	1	0.08%	Questioning	0	0.00%
Different Identity	0	0.00%	Different Identity	0	0.00%
Unknown Gender	0	0.00%	Unknown Gender	0	0.00%

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Year 2022 – Gold Bar (Right Side)

Disabilities – Literally Homeless

Indefinite and Impairing Disabilities

The following clients have reported a disability with no subsequent "No" response for that disability, and have reported the disability as indefinite and impairing. Clients may have more than one disability type.

Disability	Count	Percentage
Physical disability	142	11.88%
Developmental disability	121	10.13%
Chronic health condition	83	6.95%
HIV/AIDS	16	1.34%
Mental health disorder	225	18.83%
Substance use disorder	49	4.10%
Disability	Count	Percentage
At Least One Disability	367	30.71%
No Disability	828	69.29%

Indefinite and Impairing Disabilities

The following clients have reported a disability with no subsequent "No" response for that disability, and have reported the disability as indefinite and impairing. Clients may have more than one disability type.

Disability	Count	Percentage
Physical disability	130	11.33%
Developmental disability	152	13.25%
Chronic health condition	93	8.11%
HIV/AIDS	19	1.66%
Mental health disorder	236	20.58%
Substance use disorder	69	6.02%
Disability	Count	Percentage
At Least One Disability	397	34.61%
No Disability	750	65.39%

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Year 2022 – Gold Bar (Right Side)

Domestic Violence Status – Literally Homeless

DV Victim/Survivor

Response	Count	Percentage
No	780	65.27%
Yes	291	24.35%
Client doesn't know	0	0.00%
Client prefers not to answer	0	0.00%
Data not collected	1	0.08%

DV Victim/Survivor

Response	Count	Percentage
No	783	69.29%
Yes	239	21.15%
Client doesn't know	0	0.00%
Client prefers not to answer	0	0.00%
Data not collected	0	0.00%

DV Victim/Survivor - Most Recent Occurrence

Percentages are out of those reporting being a DV victim or survivor.

Occurance Timing	Count	Percentage
Within the past three months	100	32.57%
Three to six months ago (excluding six months exactly)	35	11.40%
Six months to one year ago (excluding one year exactly)	28	9.12%
One year or more	136	44.30%
Client doesn't know	0	0.00%
Client prefers not to answer	0	0.00%
Data not collected	2	0.65%

DV Victim/Survivor - Most Recent Occurrence

Percentages are out of those reporting being a DV victim or survivor.

Occurance Timing	Count	Percentage
Within the past three months	94	37.30%
Three to six months ago (excluding six months exactly)	24	9.52%
Six months to one year ago (excluding one year exactly)	15	5.95%
One year or more	106	42.06%
Client doesn't know	0	0.00%
Client prefers not to answer	0	0.00%
Data not collected	0	0.00%

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Year 2022 – Gold Bar (Right Side)

Chronic Homelessness – Definition

Those who are experiencing chronic homelessness (CH) are defined by HUD, as an individual or family that is homeless and resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter and has been homeless and residing in such a place for at least 1 year or at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years. The statutory definition also requires that the individual or family includes a head of household with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability.

Chronically homeless persons (CH) are defined by HUD, as an individual with a disability who lives in a place not meant for habitation, a safe haven or in an emergency shelter AND residing in such a place for at least 1 year or at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years as long as the combined occasions equal at least 12 months and each break in homelessness separating the occasions included at least 7 consecutive nights of not living as described.

The definition also includes an individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility including jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria of this definition before entering that facility.

Number of Times Homeless

*Persons under the one-time response are those reporting being homeless for the first time.

Number of Times on the Streets, ES, or SH in The Past 3 Years

Data comes from the HUD Entry Assessment of most recent enrollment within the date range for each client.

Response	Count	Percentage
One time	469	39.25%
Two times	227	19.00%
Three times	123	10.29%
Four or more times	202	16.90%
Client doesn't know	1	0.08%
Client prefers not to answer	0	0.00%
Data not collected	1	0.08%

Number of Times on the Streets, ES, or SH in The Past 3 Years

Data comes from the HUD Entry Assessment of most recent enrollment within the date range for each client.

Response	Count	Percentage
One time	449	39.15%
Two times	251	21.88%
Three times	147	12.82%
Four or more times	209	18.22%
Client doesn't know	0	0.00%
Client prefers not to answer	0	0.00%
Data not collected	1	0.09%

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Year 2022 – Gold Bar (Right Side)

Length of Time Homeless in Months

Number of Months on the Streets, ES, or SH in The Past 3 Years

Data comes from the HUD Entry Assessment of most recent enrollment within the date range for each client.

Response	Count	Percentage
Client doesn't know	1	0.08%
Client prefers not to answer	0	0.00%
Data not collected	1	0.08%
1	281	23.51%
2	120	10.04%
3	60	5.02%
4	47	3.93%
5	25	2.09%
6	61	5.10%
7	29	2.43%
8	22	1.84%
9	18	1.51%
10	22	1.84%
11	12	1.00%
12	36	3.01%
More than 12 months	286	23.93%

Number of Months on the Streets, ES, or SH in The Past 3 Years

Data comes from the HUD Entry Assessment of most recent enrollment within the date range for each client.

Response	Count	Percentage
Client doesn't know	0	0.00%
Client prefers not to answer	0	0.00%
Data not collected	1	0.09%
1	259	22.58%
2	141	12.29%
3	78	6.80%
4	78	6.80%
5	25	2.18%
6	60	5.23%
7	25	2.18%
8	23	2.01%
9	22	1.92%
10	28	2.44%
11	9	0.78%
12	22	1.92%
More than 12 months	286	24.93%

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Year 2022 – Gold Bar (Right Side)

Emergency Shelter

Emergency Shelter (ES) is any facility, where the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary or transitional shelter in general for persons experiencing homelessness or for specific populations of persons experiencing homelessness.

Shelters in Oakland County:

- ▶ Lighthouse Sanctuary - Safe, 24-hour emergency shelter for runaway, human trafficked, or at-risk youth between the ages of 10-17 for up to 3 weeks. Youth receive round the clock supervision, intensive individual and family case management/counseling, group counseling, life skills, and access to peer support. The focus of support services at the shelter is aimed toward Family Reunification.
- ▶ Lighthouse Shelter - Has 18 units (1-bedroom, 2-bedroom and some units that can be turned into a 3-bedroom if available) for individuals with child(ren) or families with child(ren) for up to 90 days. The program provides case management to work towards stable housing, referrals, budgeting, and increase of income.
- ▶ HAVEN - Residential program is Oakland County's only 24-hour emergency shelter exclusively for domestic violence and sexual assault survivors and their children.
- ▶ HOPE Shelters - Low-barrier adult shelter and a referral-based Recuperative Care Center. The shelter is a 62-bed co-ed facility, offering showers, meals and service navigation. The Recuperative Care Center is a 15-bed facility, offering medical oversight, meals, and service navigation to guests with acute medical conditions.
- ▶ South Oakland Citizens for the Homeless (SOCH)/Welcome Inn - The only day warming center in the county. Additionally, there is a low-barrier overnight rotating shelter made up of 6 churches 37 beds for singles for a maximum stay of up to 90 days, which operates from December-March.

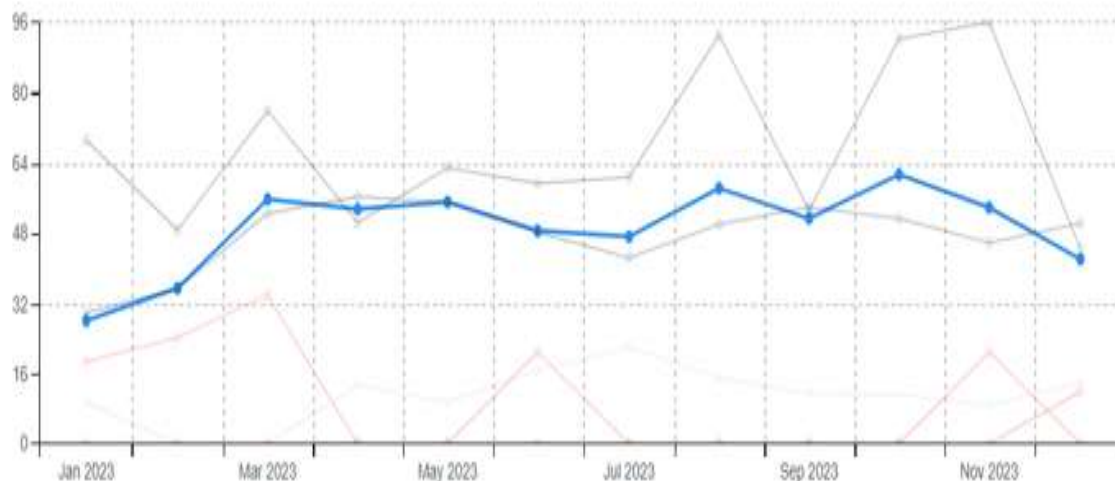
Emergency Shelter Data – 2023

Enrolled clients (new or existing entry falls within the reporting period). In other words, also includes those who could have been enrolled prior to 1/1/2023. Clients entering (entry date falls within the reporting period). In other words, these clients entered the shelter with a date during CY2023 only and would not include clients who were enrolled prior to 1/1/2023. Finally, Clients exited (clients who left the shelter within CY2023).



Time in Program

Time in Program with an Exit to any Destination



Average Time in Program for the Reporting Period



49 days

For clients exiting to any destination.

The solid blue line represents all of the projects in this category. The other lines represent the individual projects which are identifiable when running the database live.

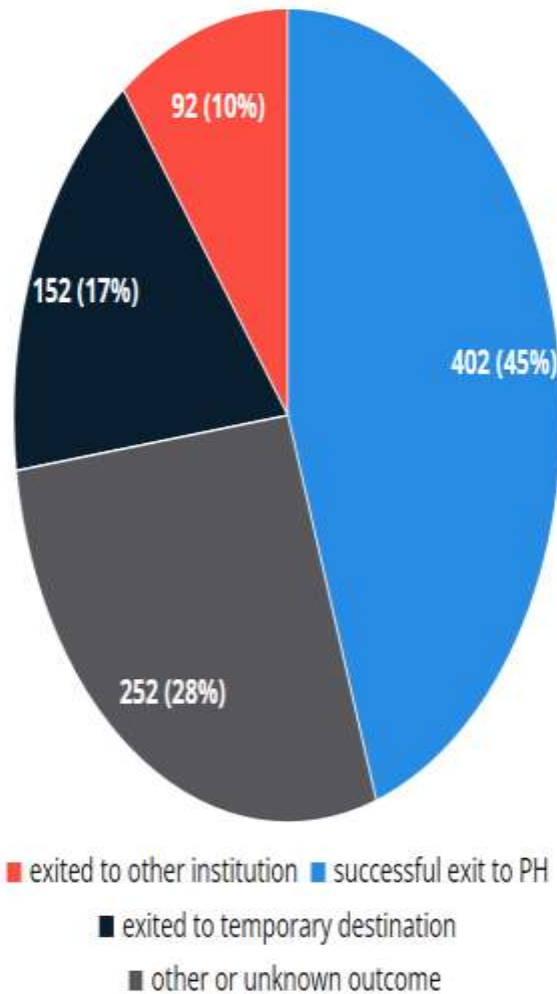
*In 2022, there were 949 Enrolled Clients, 788 Entered and 833 Exited and the average time in program was 67 days.

Emergency Shelter Data – Continued

2023

Destination at Exit

A **successful exit to permanent housing** is defined as an exit to permanent housing with no subsequent returns to homelessness. An **exit to another institution** is defined as an exit to another institution such as a hospital or detox center with no subsequent returns to homelessness. An **unknown exit** is defined as an exit to an unknown destination with no subsequent return to homelessness.



*In 2022, 113 (13%) exited to other institution, 368 (41%) successfully exited to PH, 213 (24% exited to a temporary destination) and 207 (14%) had an other or unknown exit outcome.

Emergency Shelter Data – Continued

2023

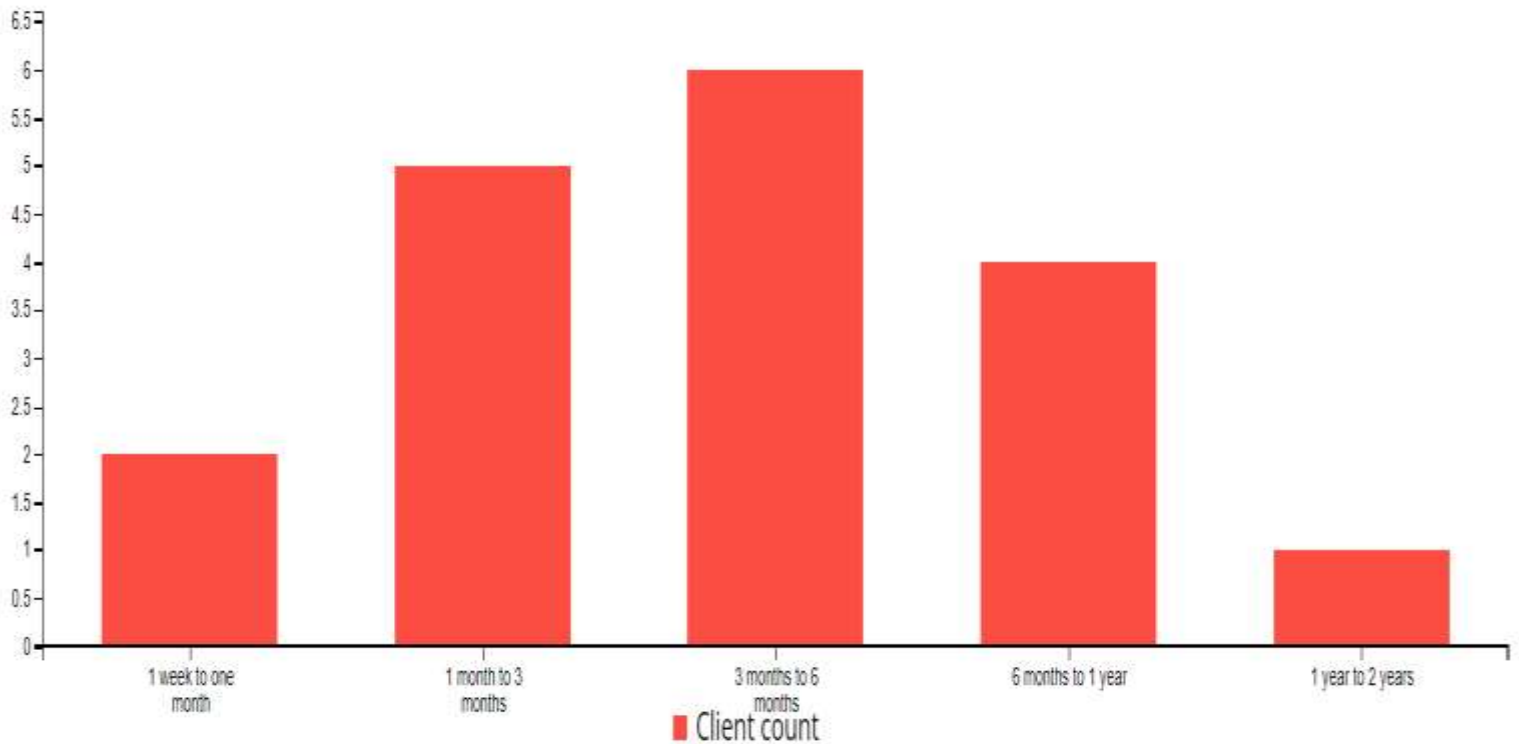
Returns to Homelessness from Permanent Housing

Clients that returned to homelessness some point after successfully exiting to a permanent housing destination.

18 clients (4.48%) returned to homelessness

of the 402 who exited to permanent housing from the reference program

Time to Return to Homelessness



*In 2022, 19 clients of 368 (5.16%) returned to homelessness.

Emergency Shelter Data – Continued

2023

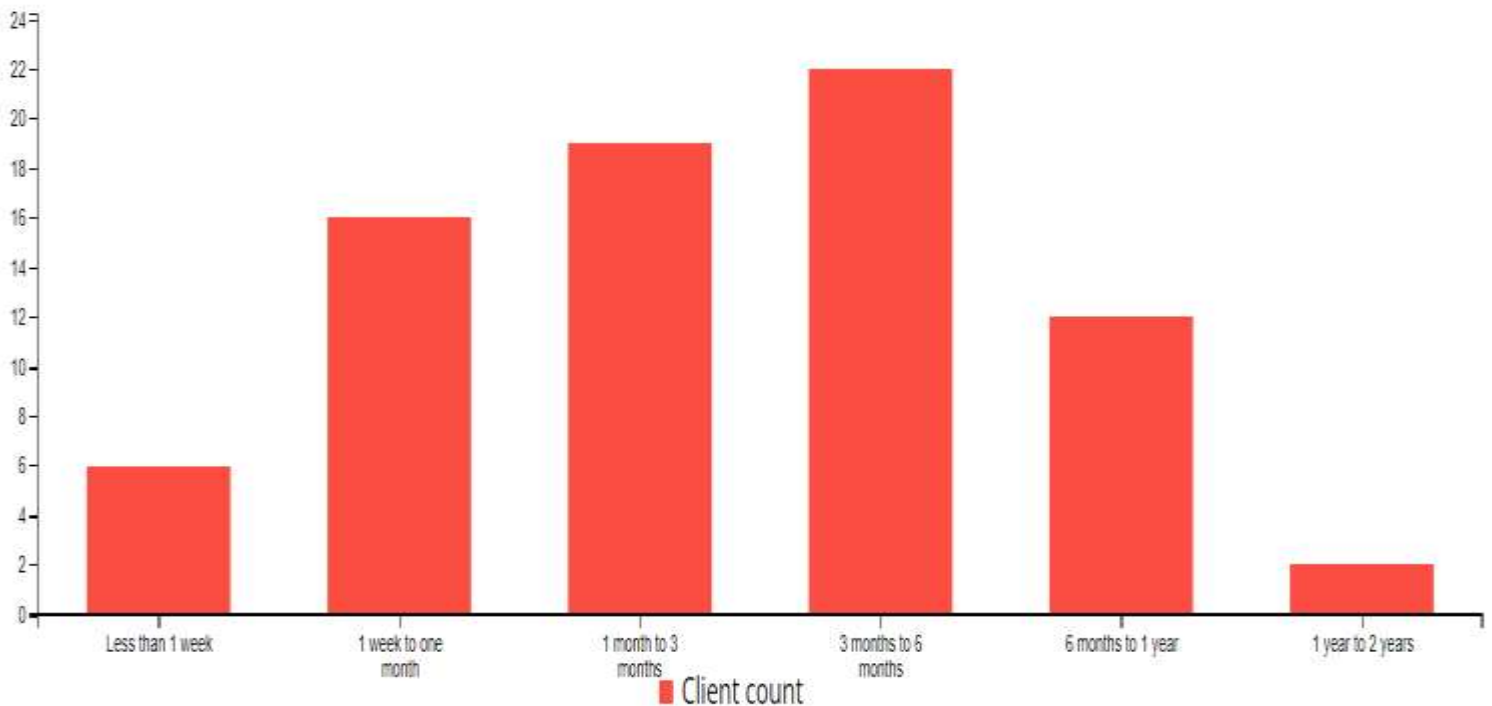
Returns to Homelessness after Exit

Clients that returned to homelessness some point after successfully exiting to any destination.

77 clients (9.46%) returned to homelessness

of the 814 who exited from the reference program

Time to Return to Homelessness



*In 2022, 81 of 833 (9.72%) clients returned to homelessness after exit.

Permanent Supportive Housing

2023

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) provides long-term rental assistance, supportive services, and case management to homeless persons with disabilities. Services are designed to enable persons to live independently and connect people to community resources.

Enrolled Clients



679 clients

Clients in Housing



658 clients

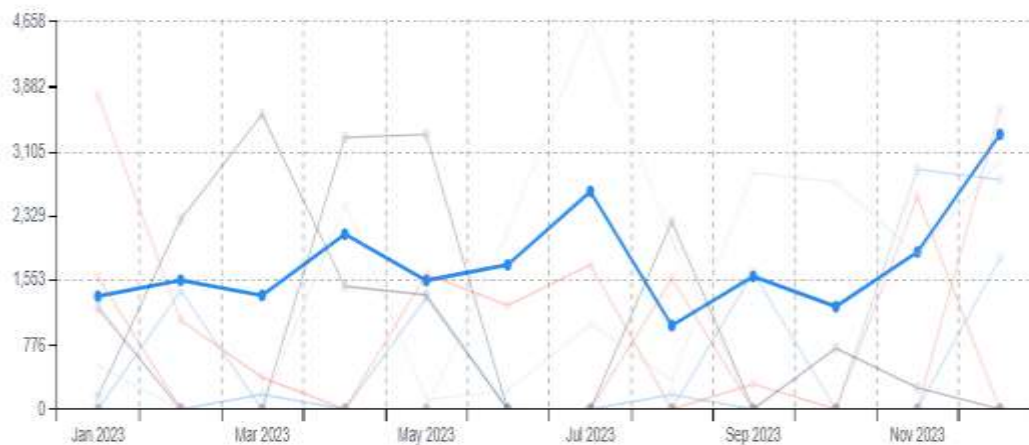
Clients Exited Housing



102 clients

Enrolled clients is the number of persons who entered into the PSH housing project and includes those who were already open before the reporting period. The difference between the number of enrolled clients and clients in housing represents those who were not housed either because they were found to be ineligible, accepted another type of housing solution (such as a voucher), those who only received case management or who did not follow up after initial intake.

Time in Housing with an Exit to Any Destination



Average Time in Housing for the Reporting Period



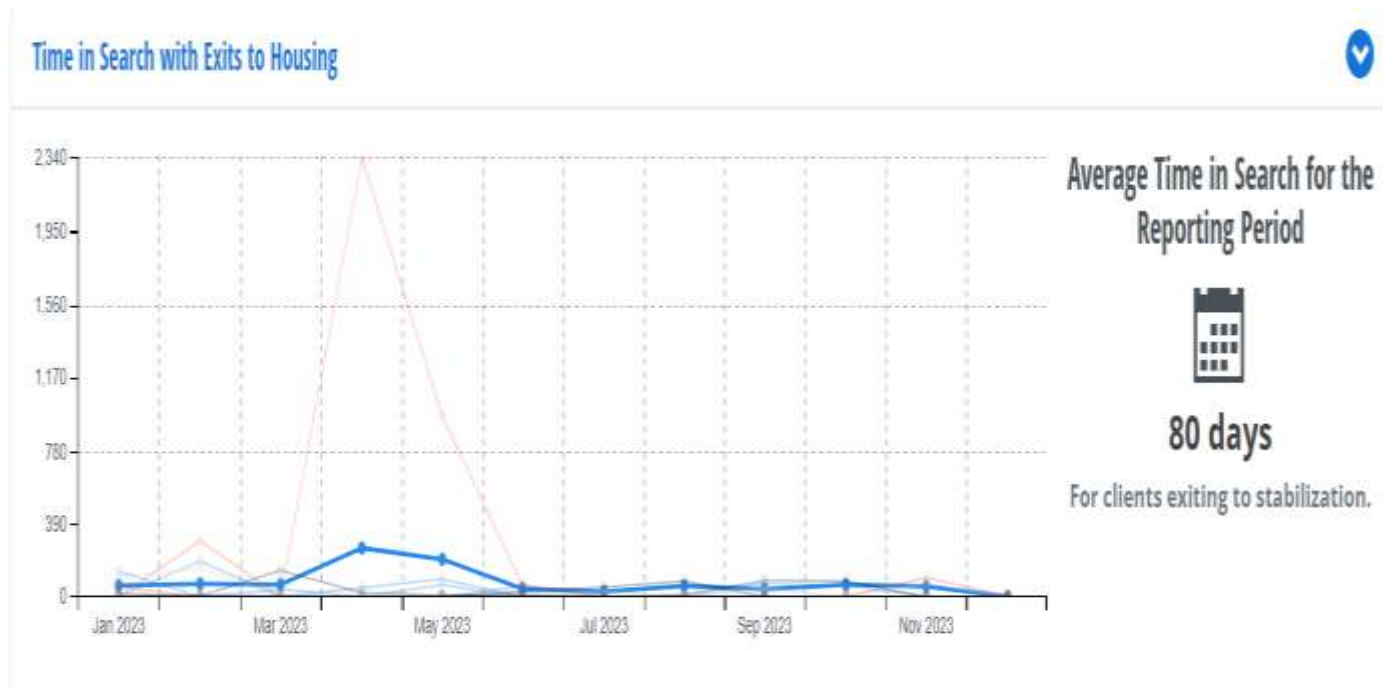
1891 days

The solid blue line represents all of the projects in this category. The other lines represent the individual projects which are identifiable when running the database live.

*In 2022 there were 665 enrolled clients, 621 in housing and 97 who exited housing. The average time in housing for the reporting period was 1876 days or approx. 5.13 years.

Permanent Supportive Housing Data – Continued

2023



Clients In Search = Enrolled Clients where the Housing Move-in-Date or Project Exit are not set or are before the beginning of the reporting period.

In other words, these are clients who have been accepted into the program, but who are still looking for housing or could be those who are just receiving case management (thus do not have a Housing Move-in-Date).

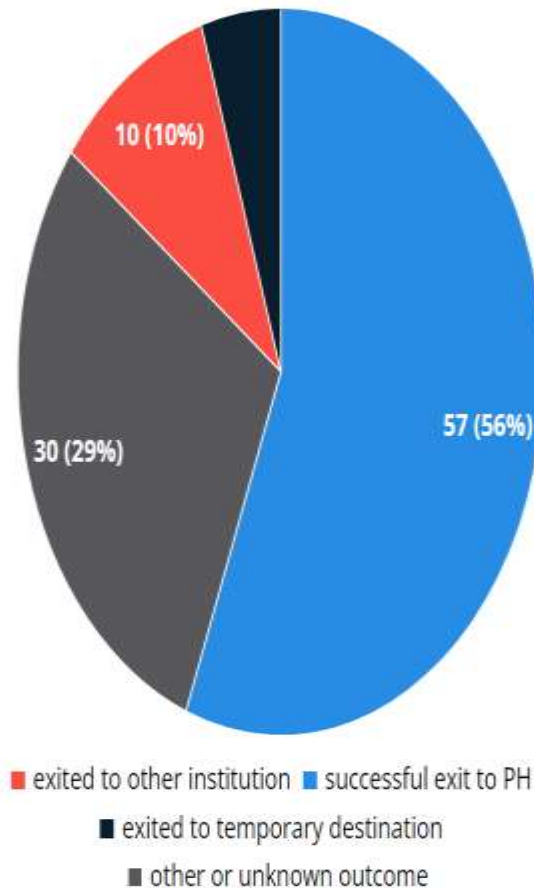
Lastly, this time could also include those clients who were enrolled but exited before the reporting period without moving in for various reasons (e.g. were over-income, disappeared, did not meet the chronic definition or disability requirement).

Permanent Supportive Housing Data - Continued

2023

Destination at Housing Exit

A **successful exit to a permanent housing** is defined as an exit to a permanent destination with no subsequent returns to homelessness. An **exit to another institution** is defined as an exit to another institution such as a hospital or detox center with no subsequent returns to homelessness. An **unknown exit** is defined as an exit to an unknown destination with no subsequent return to homelessness.



Total Exiting = 97

The missing section in the pie for 2023 is 3 (5%) for those exiting to temporary destinations.

*In 2022, the number exiting to other institutions was 9 (9%); 59 (60%) exited successfully to a permanent destination, 1 (3%) exited to a temporary destination and 28 (28%) exited to an other or unknown destination.

Permanent Supportive Housing Data – Continued

2023

Returns to Homelessness from a Permanent Destination

Clients that returned to homelessness some point after successfully exiting Permanent Supportive Housing to a permanent destination.

0 clients (0.0%) returned to homelessness

of the 57 who exited to a permanent destination from the reference program

Time to Return to Homelessness



*In 2022, 2 clients (3.39%) who successfully exited from PSH to a permanent destination returned to homelessness.

Permanent Supportive Housing Data – Continued

2023

Returns to Homelessness after Exit

Clients that returned to homelessness some point after successfully exiting Permanent Supportive Housing to any destination.

0 clients (0.0%) returned to homelessness

of the 102 who exited from the reference program

Time to Return to Homelessness



*In 2022, 3 clients (3.09%) who successfully exited from PSH to any destination returned to homelessness.

Rapid Rehousing 2023

Rapid Rehousing (RHH) is a permanent housing project that provides short and/or medium-term rental assistance to help expedite the transition of households into permanent housing. The project can provide up to 6 months to 1 year of assistance with case management, security deposits, and utility payments including help with arrearages. Persons are often assisted quickly and are also eligible for longer term projects, such as permanent supportive housing or housing vouchers.



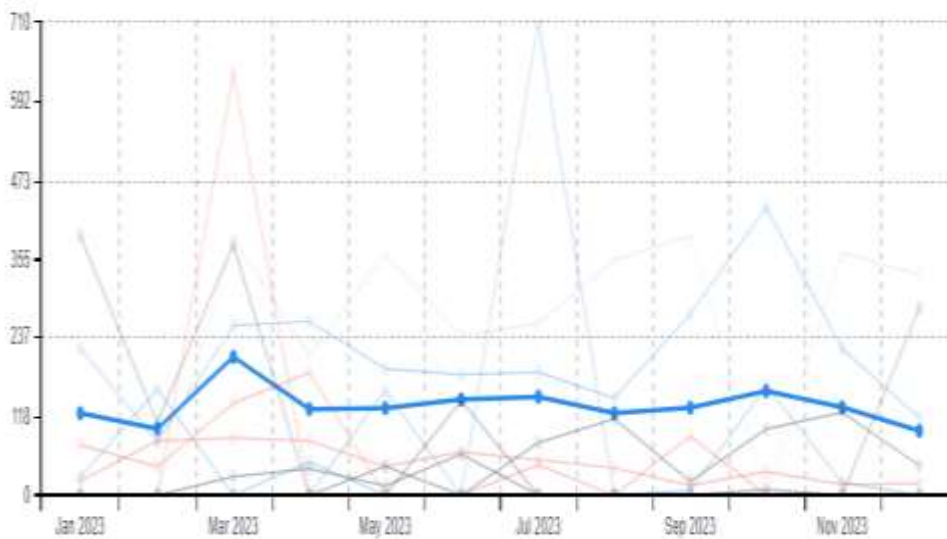
Clients enrolled in housing are those with a Housing Move-in Date or Exit to Permanent Housing before or within the reporting period. Clients entering housing are those with a Housing Move-in Date during the reporting period. Clients exited housing are those with an exit during the reporting period (where a move-in date was present).

*In 2022 there were 398 clients enrolled in housing, 316 clients entering housing (moved in) and 253 who exited housing.

Rapid Rehousing Data – Continued

2023

Time in Housing with an Exit to any Destination



Average Time in Housing for the
Reporting Period



134 days

For clients exiting to any destination.

The average time in housing during the reporting period was 134 days. In 2022 it was 97 days.

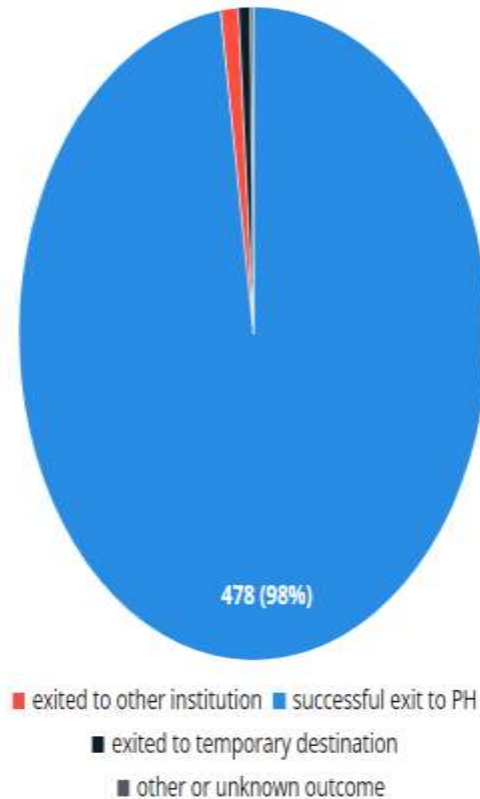
The solid blue line represents all of the projects in this category. The other lines represent the individual projects which are identifiable when running the database live.

Rapid Rehousing Data – Continued

2023

Destination at Housing Exit

A **successful exit to permanent housing** is defined as an exit to permanent housing with no subsequent returns to homelessness. An **exit to another institution** is defined as an exit to another institution such as a hospital or detox center with no subsequent returns to homelessness. An **unknown exit** is defined as an exit to an unknown destination with no subsequent return to homelessness.



Total Exiting = 489

The missing section numbers in the pie for 2023 are 6 (1%) for those exiting to other institutions; 4 (1%) exiting to temporary destinations; 478 (98%) exiting to permanent destinations, 1 (0%) exiting to other or unknown destinations.

*In 2022, 242 clients (95%) successfully exited to a permanent housing destination.

Rapid Rehousing Data – Continued

2023

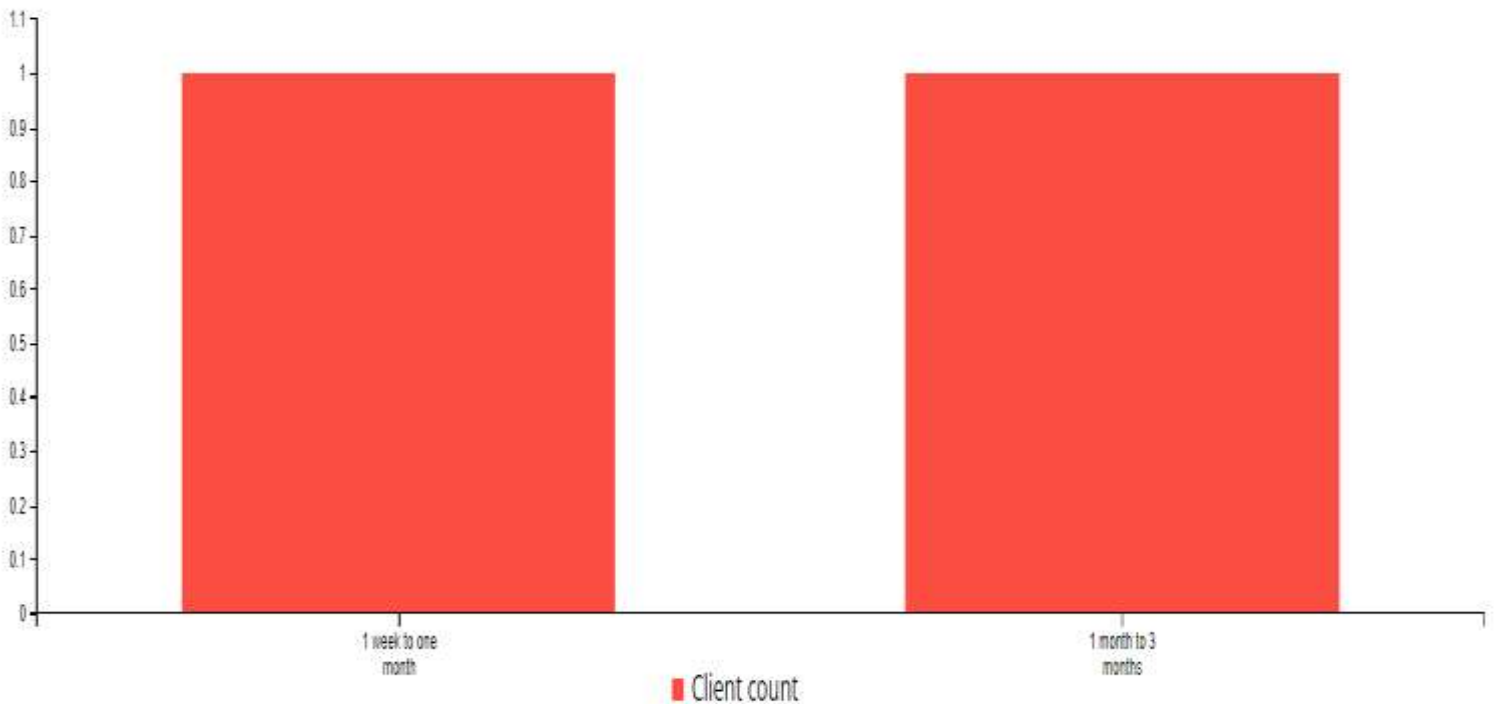
Returns to Homelessness from Permanent Housing

Clients that returned to homelessness some point after successfully exiting Rapid Rehousing to a permanent housing destination.

2 clients (0.42%) returned to homelessness

of the 478 who exited to permanent housing from the reference program

Time to Return to Homelessness



*In 2022, 2 clients (0.83%) returned to homelessness from permanent housing.

Rapid Rehousing Data – Continued

2023

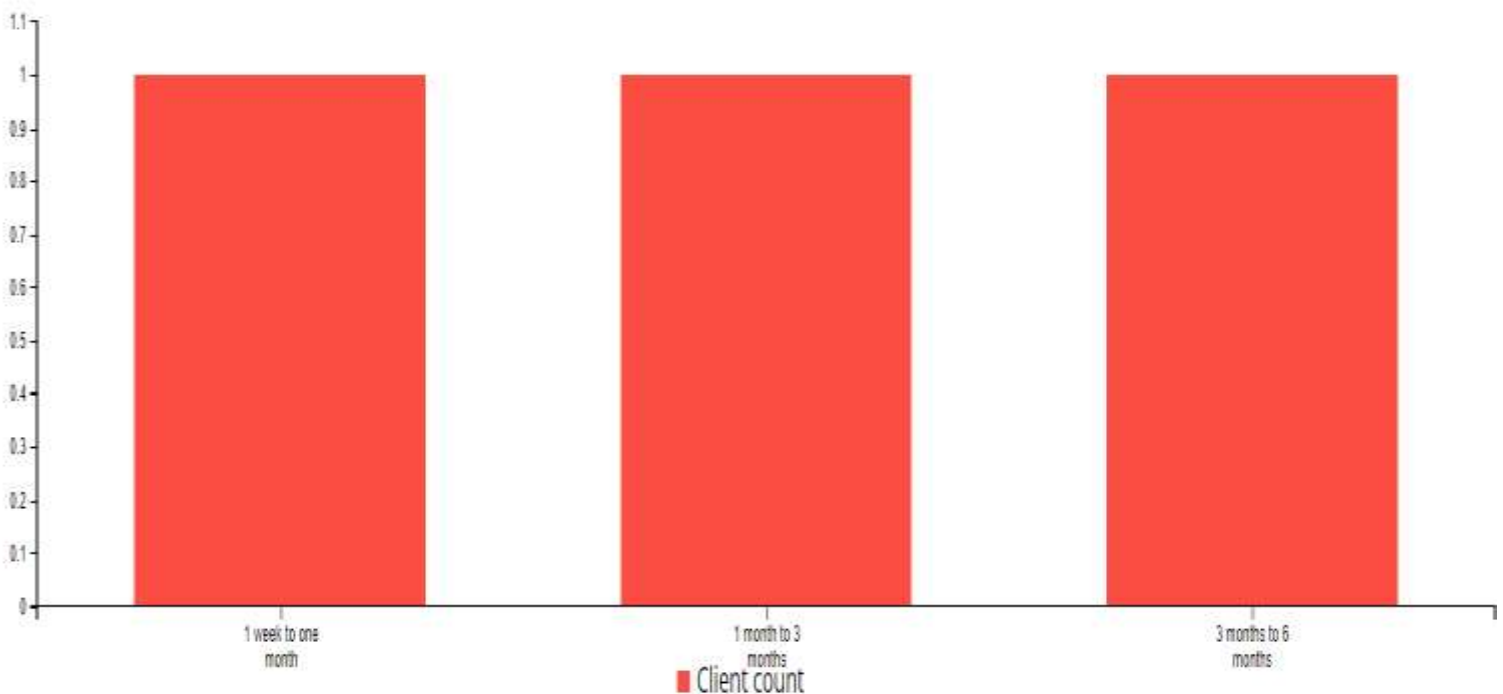
Returns to Homelessness after Exit

Clients that returned to homelessness some point after successfully exiting Rapid Rehousing to any destination.

3 clients (0.61%) returned to homelessness

of the 489 who exited from the reference program

Time to Return to Homelessness



*In 2022, 3 clients (1.19%) returned to homelessness after successfully exiting RRH to any destination.

Transitional Housing

2023

Transitional Housing (TH) is a project that provides temporary lodging for homeless persons that are transitioning into permanent housing within a 24-month period. Requirements and limitations for these programs/projects vary by funder criteria.

Enrolled Clients



155 clients

Clients
Entering



**105
clients**

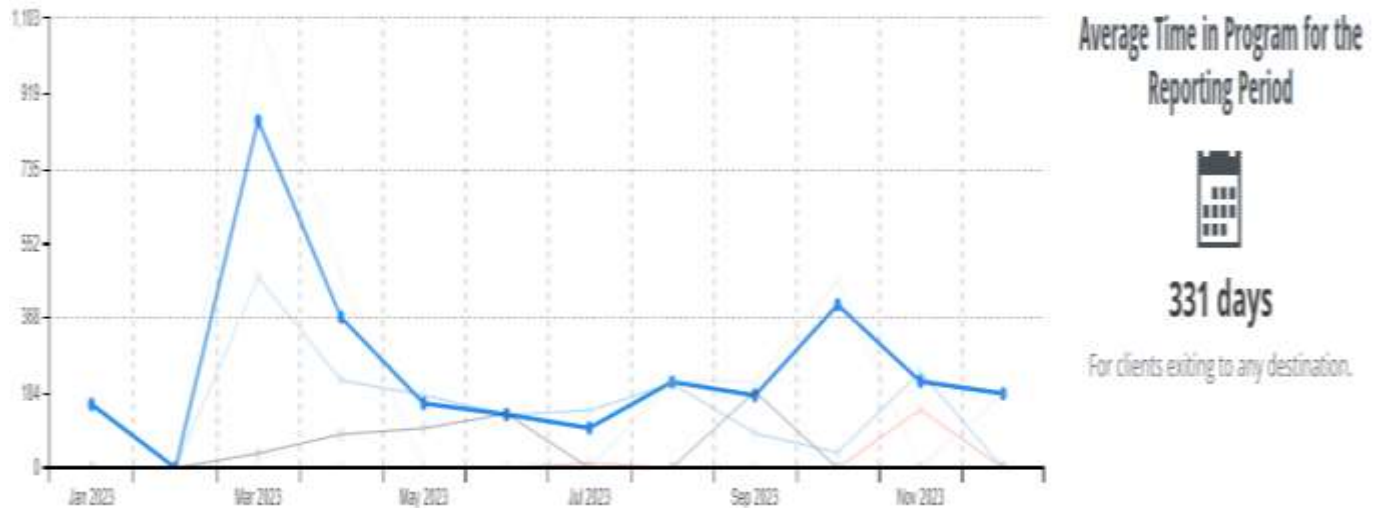
Clients
Exited



**90
clients**

*In 2022 there were 85 enrolled clients. 48 Clients entered. 35 clients exited. Of the 135 who were enrolled, 50 of them were enrolled prior to the reporting timeframe. 105 entered during the reporting period. The average time in the program for clients who exited to any destination was 331 days.

Time in Program with an Exit to any Destination



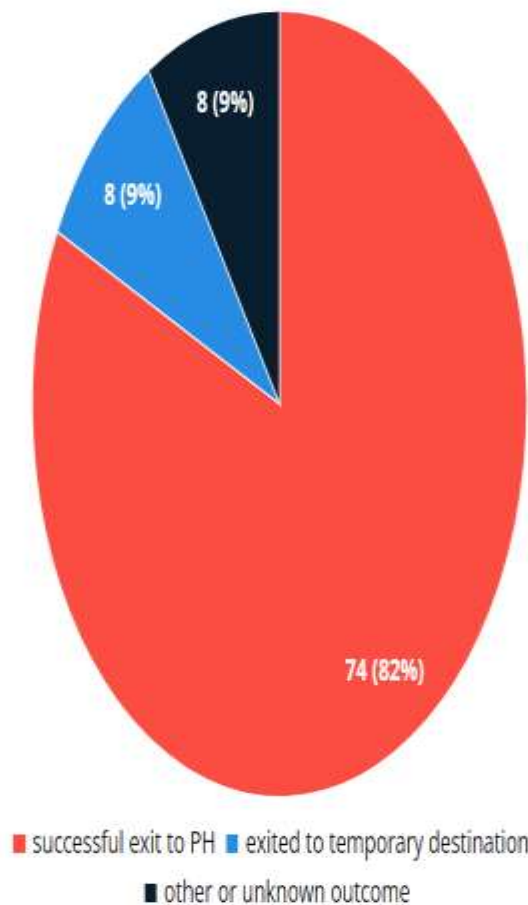
The solid blue line represents all of the projects in this category. The other lines represent the individual projects which are identifiable when running the database live.

Transitional Housing Data - Continued

2023

Destination at Exit

A **successful exit to permanent housing** is defined as an exit to permanent housing with no subsequent returns to homelessness. An **exit to another institution** is defined as an exit to another institution such as a hospital or detox center with no subsequent returns to homelessness. An **unknown exit** is defined as an exit to an unknown destination with no subsequent return to homelessness.



Total Exiting = 90

*In 2022, 24 clients (69%) successfully exited to a permanent housing destination; 3 (9%) exited to a temporary destination and 8 (23%) exited to an other or unknown destination.

Transitional Housing Data – Continued

2023

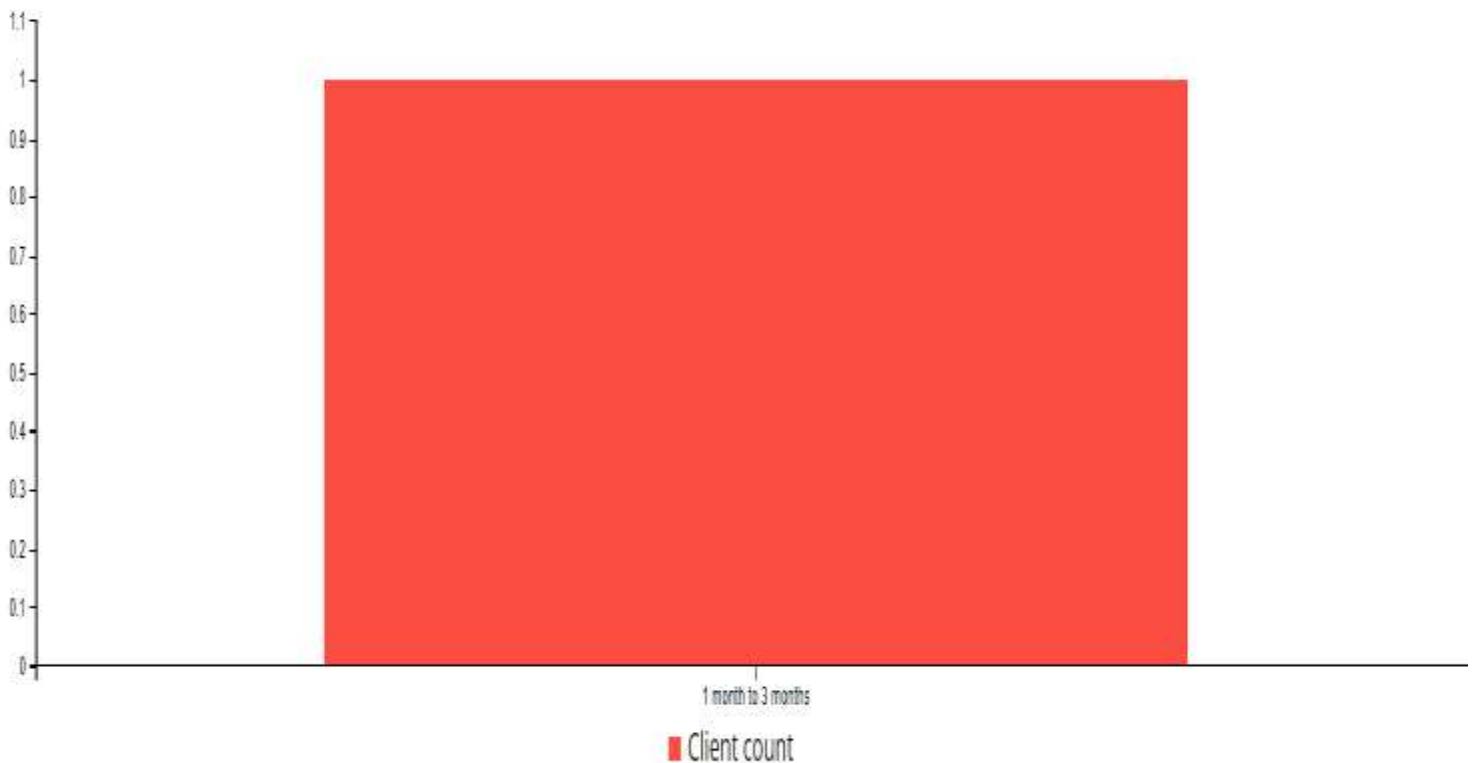
Returns to Homelessness from Permanent Housing

Clients that returned to homelessness some point after successfully exiting to a permanent housing destination.

1 client (1.35%) returned to homelessness

of the 74 who exited to permanent housing from the reference program

Time to Return to Homelessness



*In 2022, 2 clients (8.33%) returned to homelessness after successfully exiting to a permanent housing destination.

Transitional Housing Data – Continued

2023

Returns to Homelessness after Exit

Clients that returned to homelessness some point after successfully exiting to any destination.

1 client (1.11%) returned to homelessness

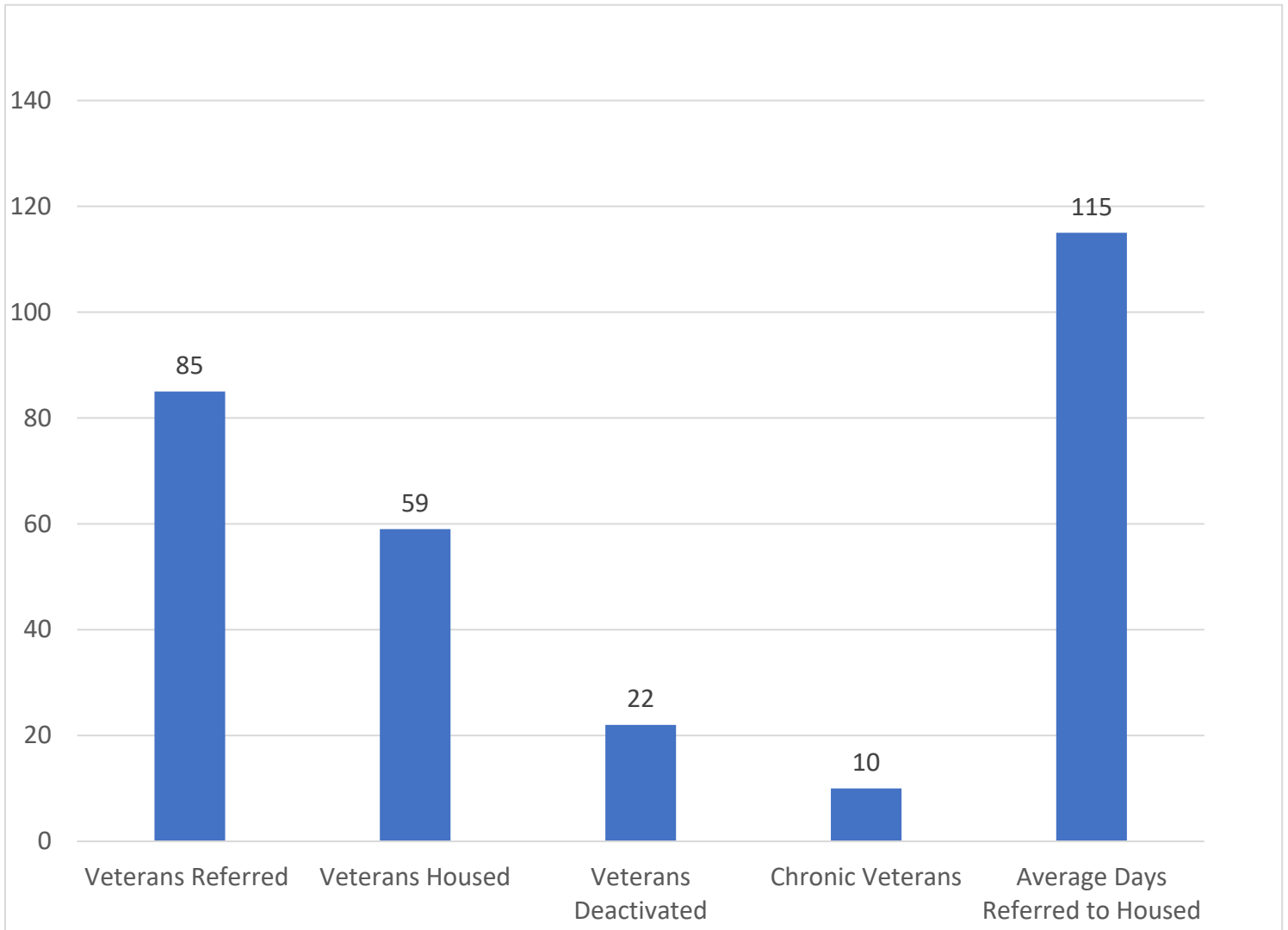
of the 90 who exited from the reference program

Time to Return to Homelessness



*In 2022, 2 clients (3.17%) returned to homelessness after successfully exiting to any destination.

Veterans / By Name List (BNL) - 2023



*In 2022, 84 Veterans Referred, 23 Veterans Housed, 11 Veterans Deactivated, 6 Chronic Veterans, 117 Average Days from Referred to Housed.



For questions or more
information please contact:

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