

Alliance for Regional Solutions

Shelter Provided to the Homeless in North San Diego County Bridge Housing Between 07/1/2019 - 06/30/2020



SAN DIEGO
**Regional Task Force
on the Homeless**

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Introduction

The Alliance for Regional Solutions (ARS) collected client shelter stay data during its 2019-2020 Bridge Housing homeless services in North San Diego County. This report describes the number of clients that were sheltered, the demographic characteristics of these clients, the length of shelter provided to these clients, as well as a brief review of clients served during both the 2018-2019 and the 2019-2020 year.

The ARS commissioned the Regional Task Force on the Homeless (RTFH) to analyze the 2019-2020 Bridge Housing data. The data was entered by Bridge Housing staff into a secure online database and extracted for analysis in July 2020.

Background

A. Data Collection

Shelter staff collected information about the residents that stayed in their respective bridge housing shelters. This information included client demographics and information. The staff members entered the data into a secure online homeless management information system (HMIS) database called Clarity which is the designated HMIS for the San Diego City and County Continuum of Care region. Data represents ARS bridge housing program entries recorded in clarity until or before July 1 2020.

B. Data Analysis

Most of the data manipulation was done using Looker and various HUD reports which generated the final numbers used in this report. Looker is the data analysis tool which is integrated into Clarity's web-based HMIS. Clarity also has a number of HUD reports built into the system. All graphs and charts were created using Looker and Microsoft Excel.

C. Limitations

Any time data is collected there can be errors in the data collection or the data entry process. During collection data may not be completely collected or it may be recorded erroneously. In cases where clients already are present in the data system, changes to their data may not be fully updated in the database due to user error or inaccuracy. The error rate for data collection and data entry for this data set is largely unknown due to the system being a system of record. While we can analyze the system's recognized errors logically, we cannot guarantee accuracy of the system compared to actual services given. Another limitation is that most questions primarily rely upon client self-report, which may or may not be truthful. Self-report, however, is often the only method available.

D. Scope

These findings apply only to the persons who used these bridge housing shelter services and not to the homeless population at large in North San Diego County nor to all sheltered clients in San Diego. Whether or not these sheltered clients were similar to those served in other bridge housing in San Diego or to the general homeless population was not examined.

Results

A total of 829 distinct clients were recorded from the five 2019-2020 North San Diego ARS bridge housing. The three largest Alliance North San Diego Bridge Housing provided shelter service to 792 clients which is about 96% of the total number of clients (Catholic Charities-La Posada De Guadalupe, Interfaith Community Services-Haven House Bridge Housing, and Operation Hope Vista-ARS North county) (Table 1).

A. Location and Length of Service

A total of 182 ARS beds were available to temporarily house homeless individuals in the North San Diego area throughout the year (Table 1). Together these beds enabled 51,362 bed-nights to be provided (Bed Nights Available) between the 829 distinct clients. Program utilization (bed-nights used / bed-nights available) ranged from 52% to 95%.

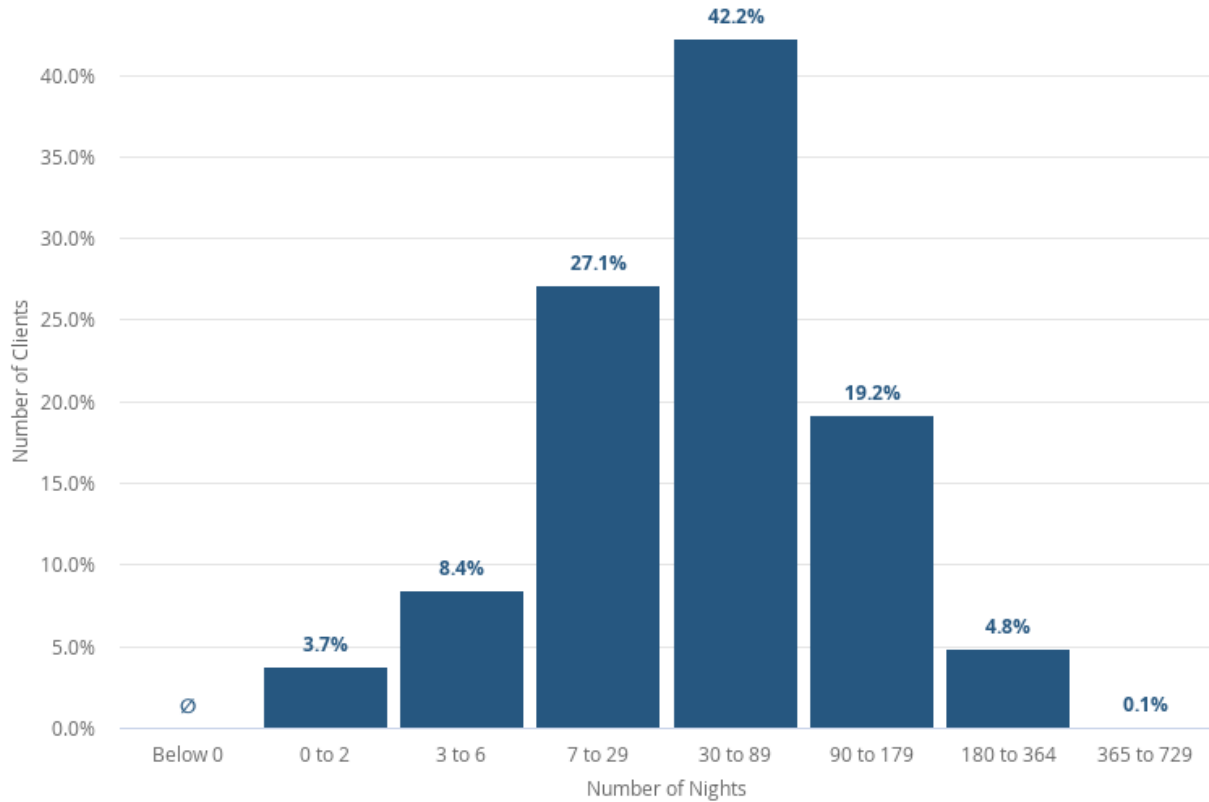
The 829 distinct client stays in the North San Diego Bridge Housing averaged fifty-nine nights, although the number of nights varied from 1 day to 1 year. Twenty seven percent (27%) were sheltered for 7 to 29 nights (1 week - 1 month) and forty two percent (42%) of the clients were sheltered for 30 to 89 nights (1-3 months) (Graph 1). 62 of the 829 unique clients (7%) utilized more than one shelter location during the year, those 62 clients account for 117 separate clients stays during the year. 53 of the 829 unique clients (6%) exited and re-entered the North San Diego Bridge Housing system more than once during the year (not graphed).

Table 1. Shelter Capacity and Shelter Provided, 2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing

Program Name <i>Clients served</i>	Program Capacity			Shelter Provided			
	Number of Beds ¹	Number of Operating Nights ²	Bed-Nights Available ³	Bed-Nights Used ⁴	Bed-Night Utilization	Clients enrolled in the programs	Client count
Interfaith Shelter Network-North County Inland ⁵ <i>Men, women and families</i> ⁵	12	84	1008	525	52%	22	20
Interfaith Shelter Network-North County Coastal <i>Men, women and families</i> ⁶	12	92	1104	894	81%	42	35
Catholic Charities -La Posada De Guadalupe ⁷ <i>Men</i>	10	121	19,216	18,181	95%	429	422
	50	243					
	48	122					
Operation Hope Vista-ARS North county <i>Families and women</i> ⁸	49	243	16,909	15,568	92%	212	201
	41	122					
Interfaith Community Services-Haven House Bridge Housing ⁹ <i>Men and women</i>	49	153	13,125	10,122	77%	197	192
	30	90					
	24	122					
Total	182	1,415	51,362	45,290		902	829 ⁶

¹ Number reported by project staff.² Dates of operation reported by project staff; operating nights were calculated based on what was reported to the RTFH during the 2020 Housing Inventory Count (HIC).³ The number of beds multiplied by the number of operating nights.⁴ One person staying one night is a bed-night. It is calculated using the sum of enrollments days in project for each provider.⁵ Interfaith Shelter Network: closed March 18 and lost 5 nights of shelter in North County Inland⁶ Interfaith Shelter Network: closed March 18 and lost 18 nights of scheduled shelter in North County coastal⁷ La Posada operated under two Inventory count (HIC), one with 10 seasonal beds which were open for 121 days and the other 50 beds for 365 days. Social distancing requirements reduced capacity from 50 to 48 beds from March to June 2020.⁸ Total distinct client count may not add up the listed provider's client count since duplicate clients are served in different programs.⁸ Due to county protocols, Operation Hope had to keep two of their family rooms (8 Beds) set aside for potential quarantine use from March to June 2020. This reduced capacity for the shelter.⁹ Haven House capacity reduced from 49 beds to 30 beds December 2019 – February 2020 due to construction on tenant improvements in the shelter. COVID-19 social distancing requirements reduced capacity to 24 beds March – June 2020.

Graph 1
 Number of Nights of Shelter per Client per Stay,
 2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=829)



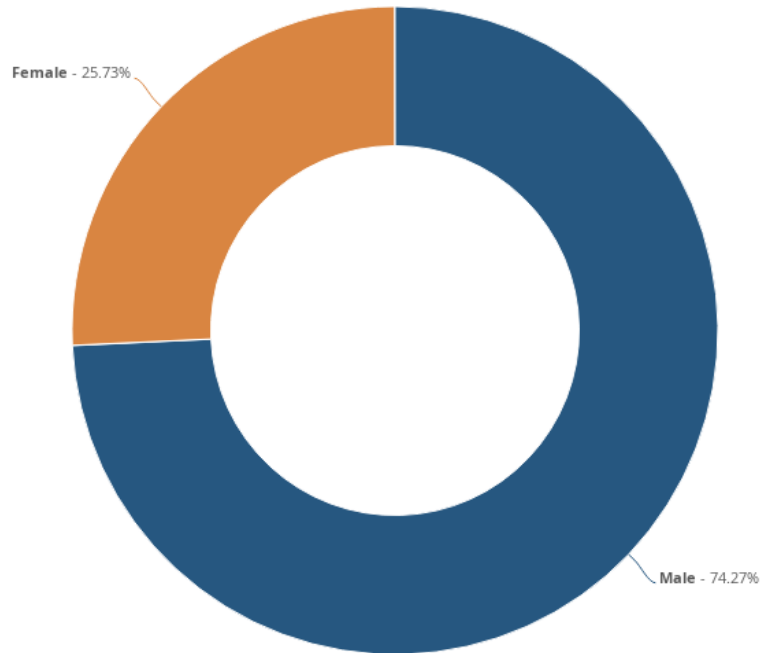
B. Demographic and Prior Living Situation Information

Demographic and prior living situation information for the clients served is presented below. Most data was collected on both adults and children entering the shelter.

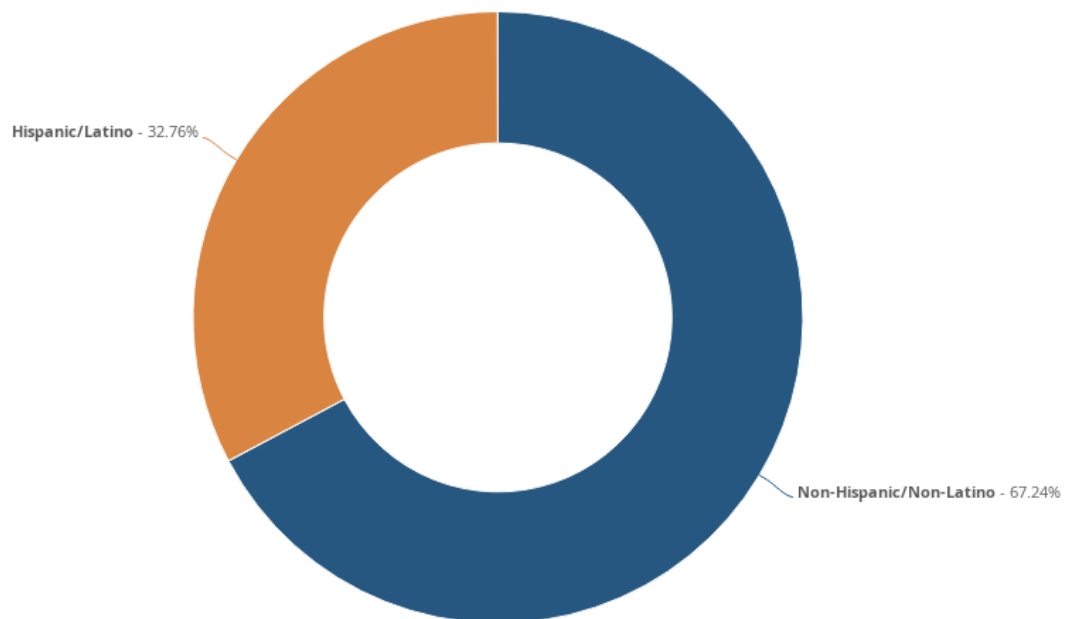
1. Information Collected from All Clients

As seen in the graph that follows, most sheltered individuals were males and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino (74% and 67% respectively). The large majority (77%) identified as White, followed distantly by Black/African-American (15%). The overwhelming majority of those reporting Hispanic ethnicity also report their race as "white" (246 of 268 total Hispanic clients). However, non-Hispanic clients are more varied in their self-reported race category (382 white, 113 Black or African American, 28 multi-racial and 12 Asian). (Graph 2,3,4,4(a))

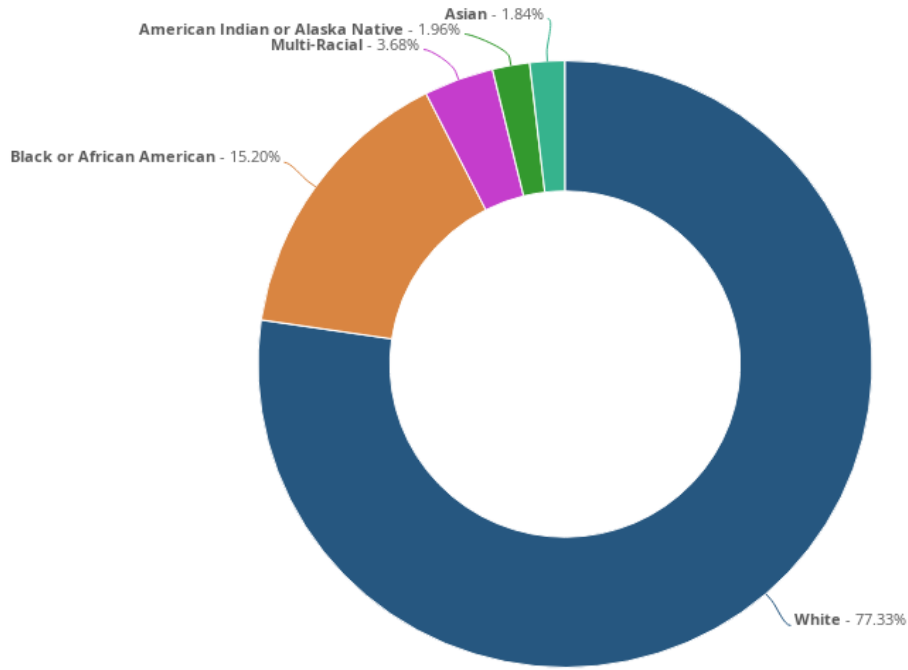
Graph 2
Gender distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=829)



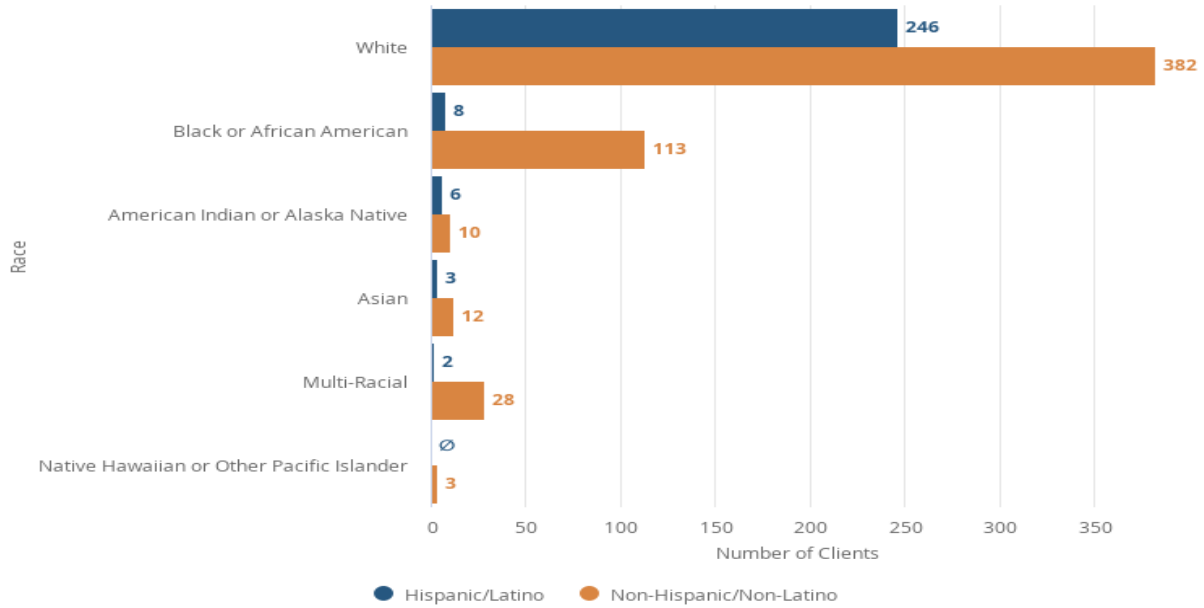
Graph 3
Ethnicity distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=829)



Graph 4
Race distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=829)

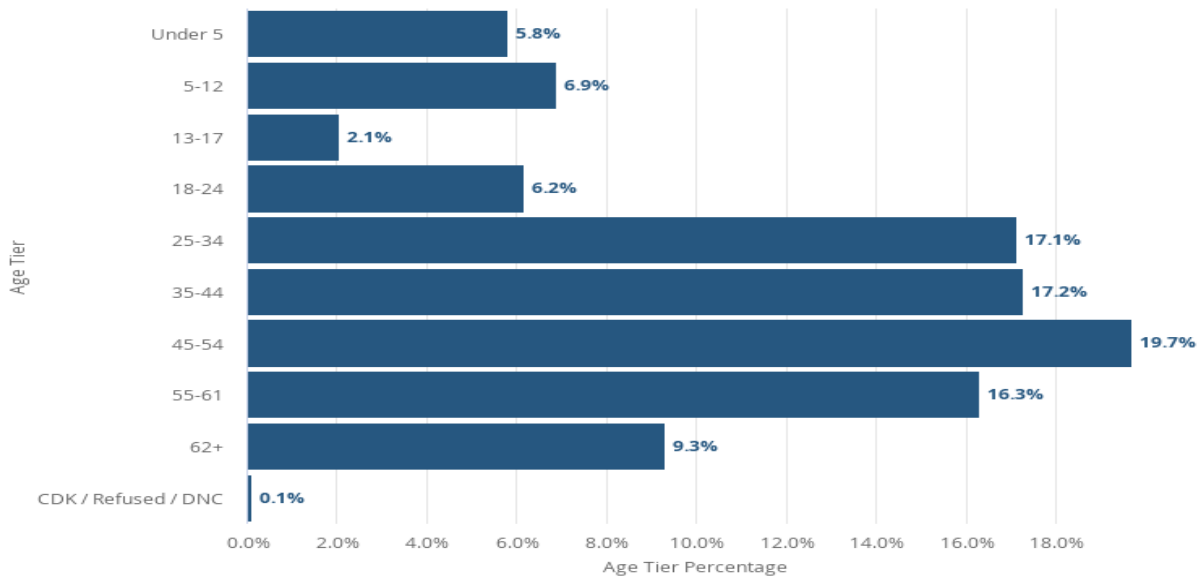


Graph 4 (a)
Race versus Ethnicity distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=829)



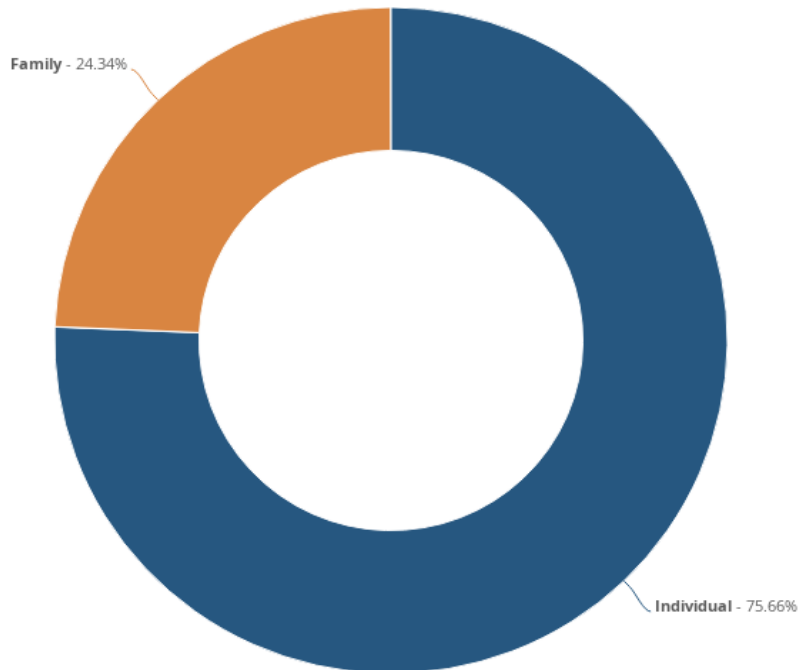
In total, around twenty percent (19.7%) of the clients sheltered were between the age 45 to 54 and 16.3% were between the age of 55-61 and 9.3% were 62 and above. Children (17 years or younger) made up 14.8% of those served. 76.5% of the total clients sheltered were between the ages of 18 and 61. (Graph 5).

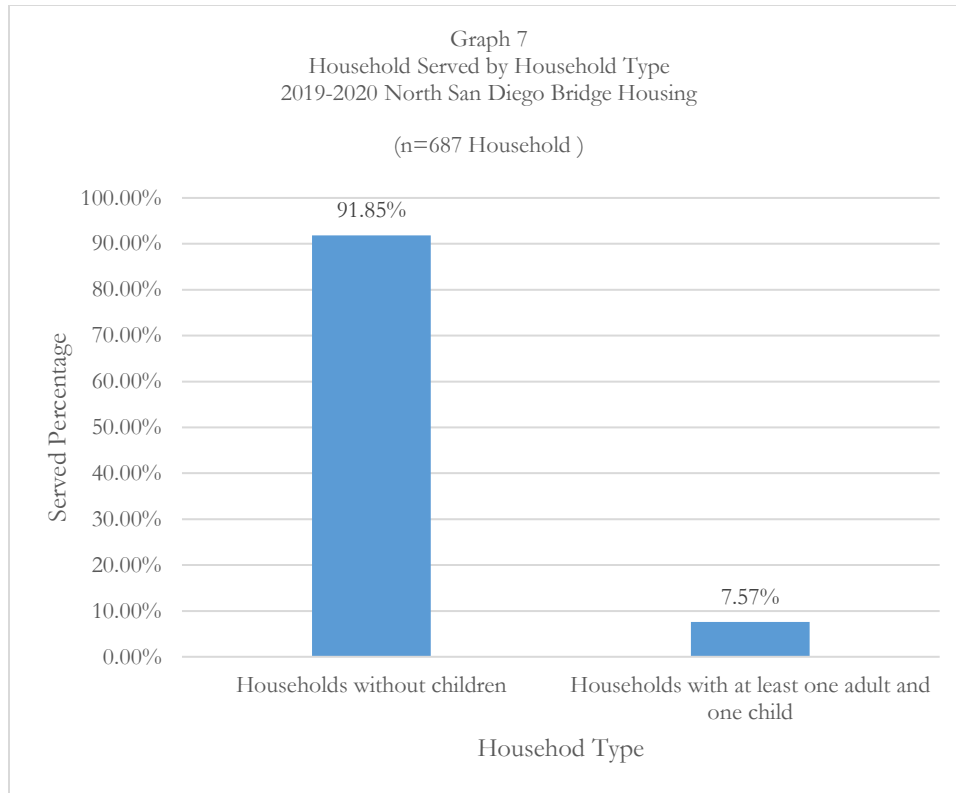
Graph 5
Age Group of Clients Sheltered,
2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=829) ^{1,2}



¹ Age of the client at the project start.
² CDK "Client Does Know" DNC "Data not collected"

Graph 6
Entered with Family and Individually
Clients,
2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=829)



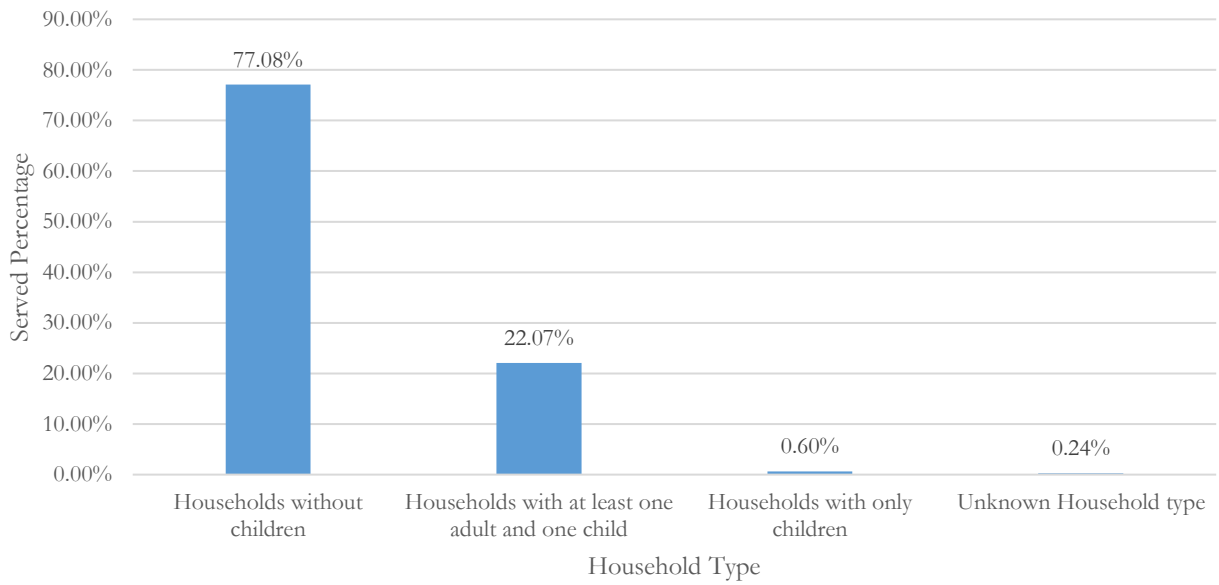


From the total clients around 24% of the clients enrolled with family and the rest 76% are enrolled individually. Among the Household served 92% are Households without children and 7.57% are households with at least one adult and one child (Graph 6 and 7).

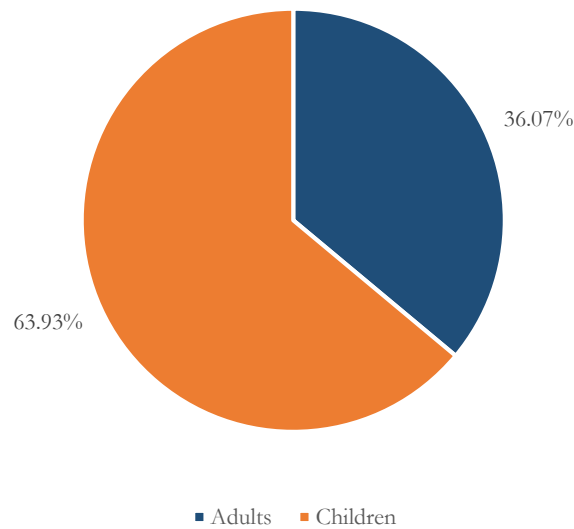
Among the total clients served (829 Clients) 77.08% are “Households without children” household type, 20.07% are “Households with at least one adult and one child” household type and 0.60% are “Households with only children” household type and 0.24% is from unknown household type.

From the 183 served clients with “Households with at least one adult and one child” household type 64% are adults and the remaining 36% are children. (Graph 8 and 9).

Graph 8
 Total Served Clients by household type
 2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=829)



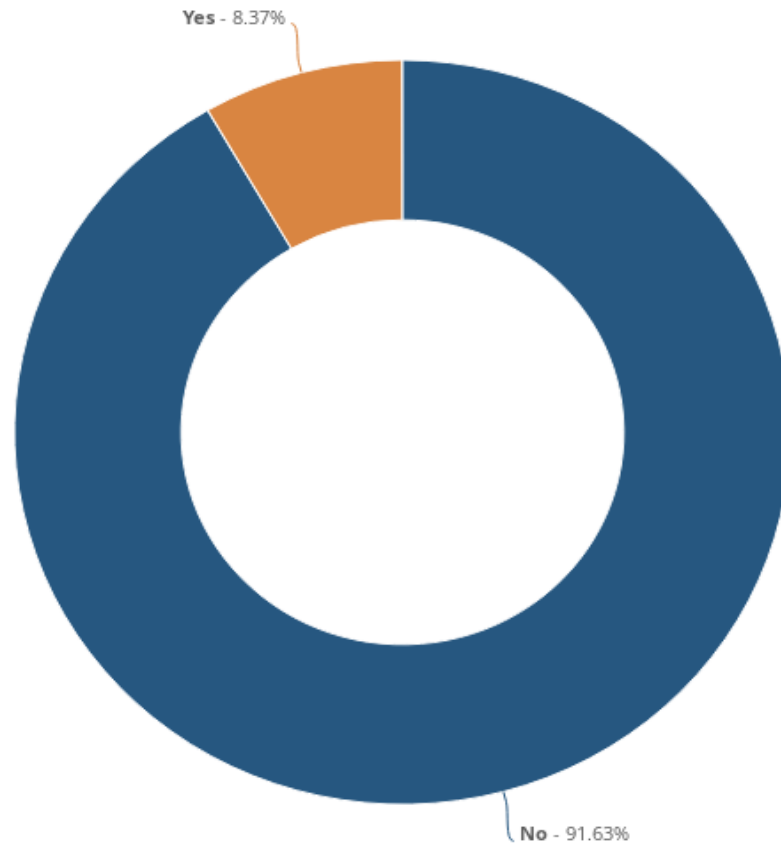
Graph 9
 Household with children and Adults served clients
 2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=183 Served Clients with "Househod with children and Adults" Household type)



2. Information Collected from Adult Clients

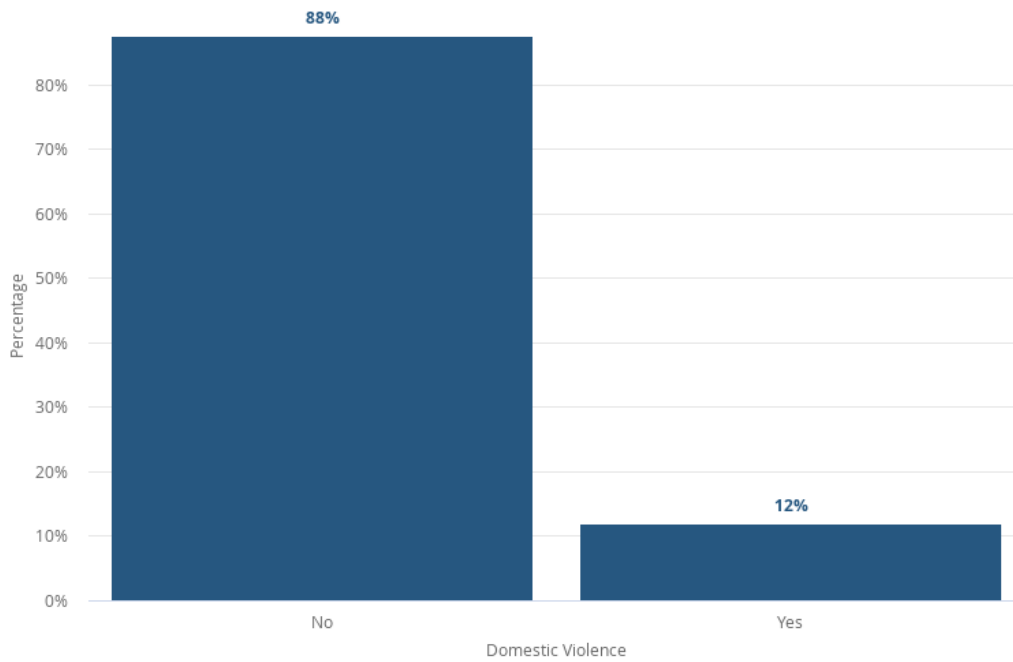
Some demographic information was collected only for adult clients aged 18 and older. Around eight percent (8.36%) of adults indicated a history of military service (Graph 10). Among them 98.3% are male and 1.69% are female. 2% of the veterans are chronically homeless. (Not graphed)

Graph 10
Military History
2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=706 Adult Clients)

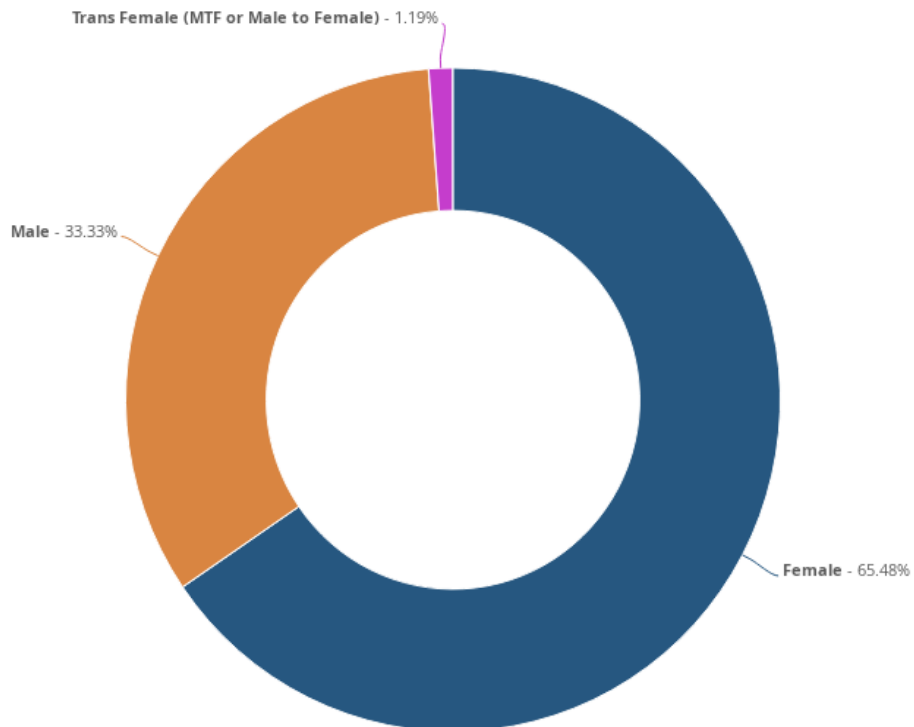


Twelve percent (12%) of adults reported with domestic violence history (Graph 11). When examined by gender, among the victims (n=82) 65% are female, 33% are male and 1% are Trans female. (Graph 12).

Graph 11
Domestic violence victims
2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=706 Adults)



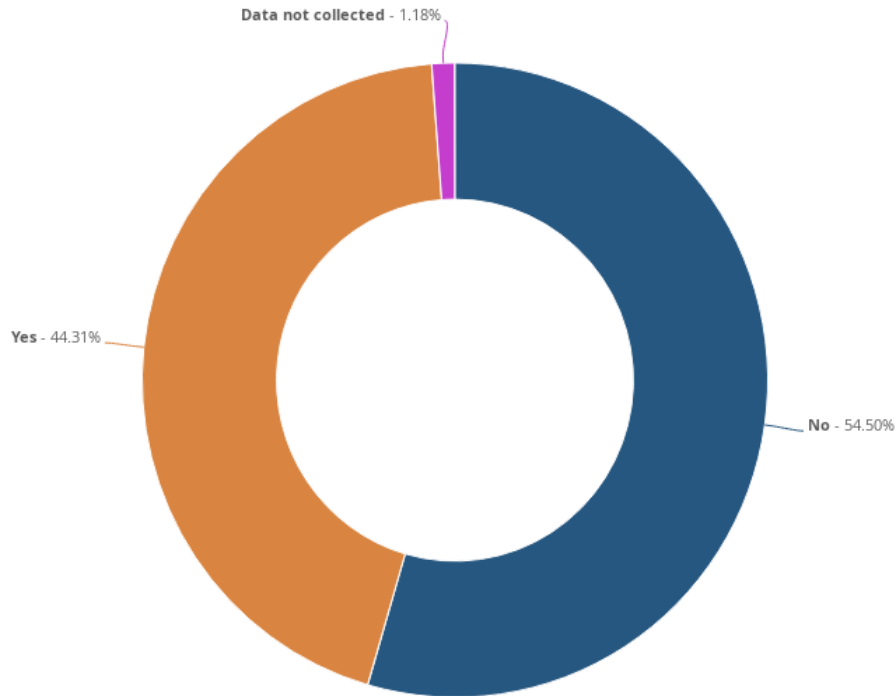
Graph 12
Domestic violence victims History by Gender
2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=82 clients)

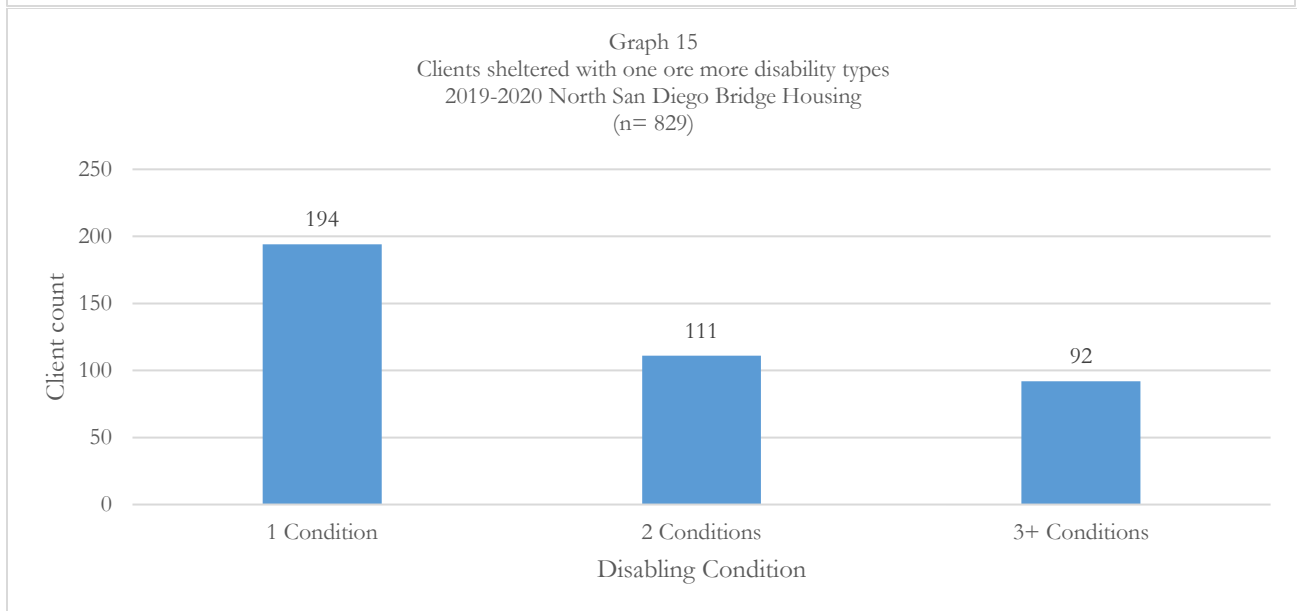
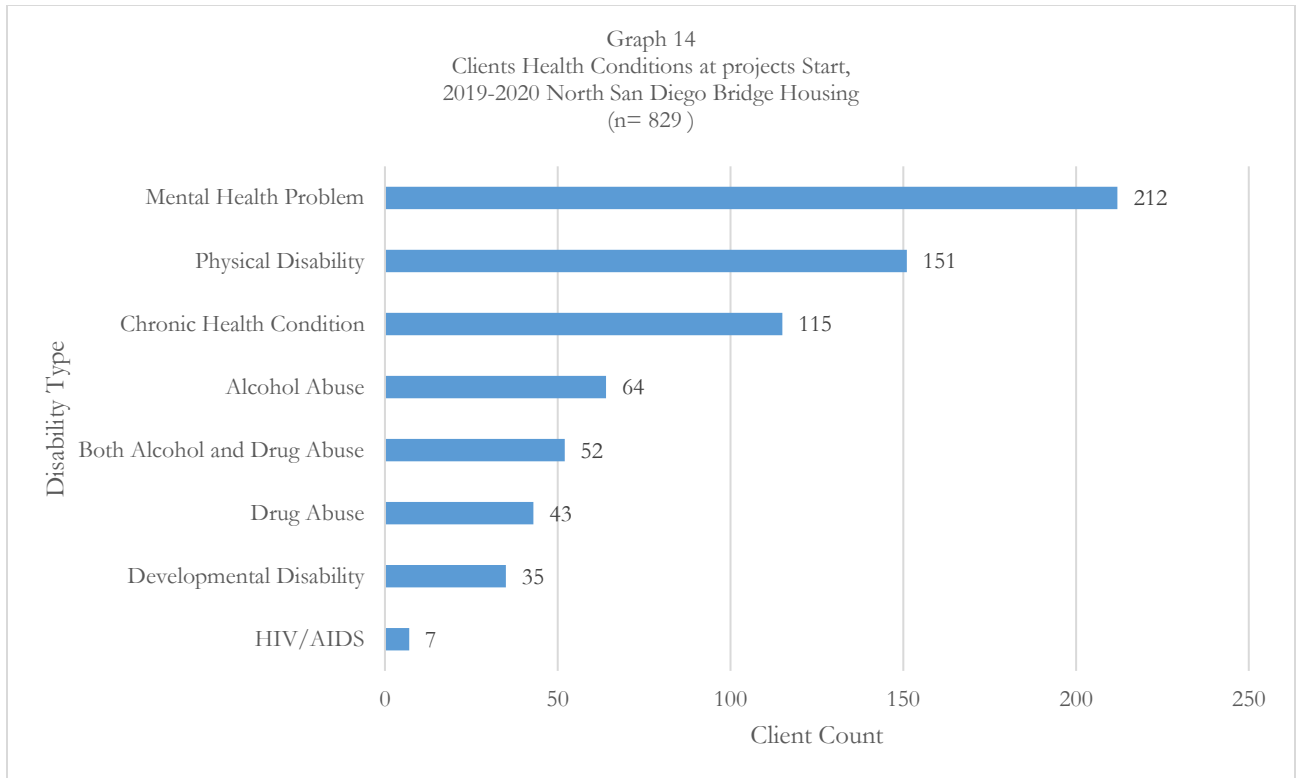


Forty four percent (44%) of clients reported having a disabling condition (Graph 13). Physical and Mental health problem were most frequently cited (151 and 212 clients respectively) which is 18% and 26% out of the total clients served, followed by chronic health condition (115 clients), alcohol abuse (64 clients), both alcohol and drug abuse (52 clients), drug abuse (43 clients) and developmental (35 clients). Some reported HIV/AIDS (7 clients) (Graph 14).

203 Clients (which is around 24% out of the total clients served) reported with two or more co-occurring disabling conditions. 194 clients (23% of the total clients) reported having only one type of disability. 111 clients reported having two co-occurring disabling conditions. 92 clients (11% of the total clients served) reported having three or more disability types. (Graph 15).

Graph 13
Disabling Condition
2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=829 clients)

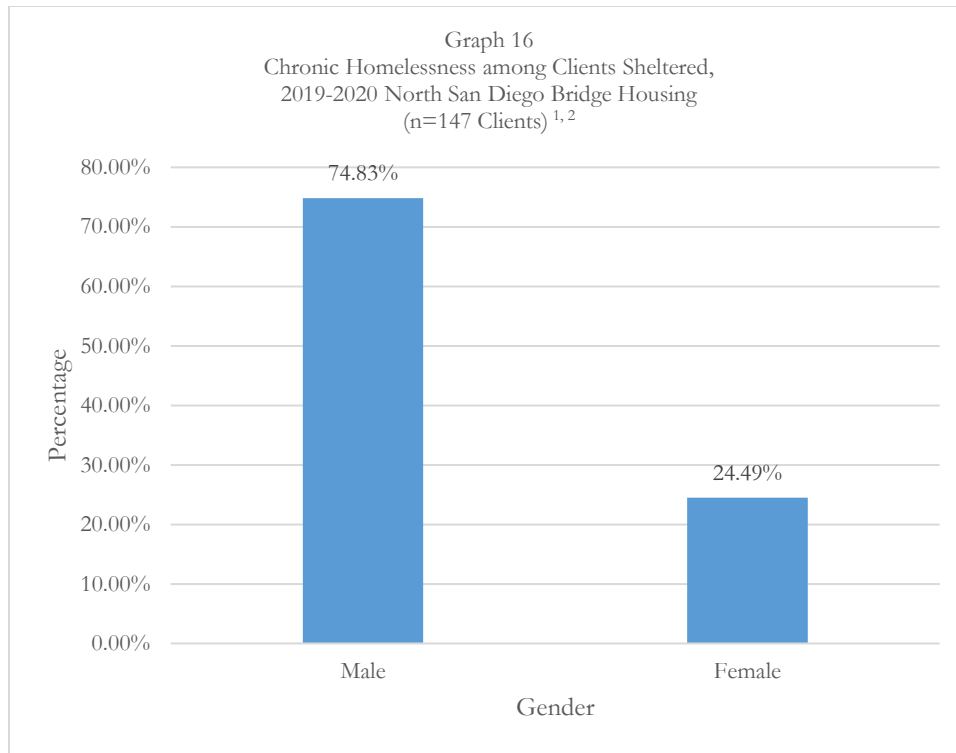




Chronic homelessness is characterized by extended or frequent homelessness (living on the streets, in emergency shelters, or in a safe haven) plus the presence of a long-term disabling condition. In the 2019-2020 operating year, just around eighteen percent (17.73%) of the total clients served were chronically homeless at the point of enrollment into the ARS shelter they were staying at. Among them 74.83% are male and the remaining 24.49% are female (Graph 16). 32.65% of chronic homeless clients are found in 45-54 age category and 83 chronic homeless persons reported with a mental health problem and 68 reported with physical disability at the project entry. (Appendix Data Tables, chronic)

Information from other sources state that the chronically homeless spend a long period of time - often years - either living in shelters or on the streets or cycling between hospitals, emergency rooms, jails, prisons, and

mental health and substance abuse treatment facilities. The chronically homeless have also been shown to be very expensive in terms of costs incurred by public systems of care, although they may only represent a small percentage of the entire homeless population.

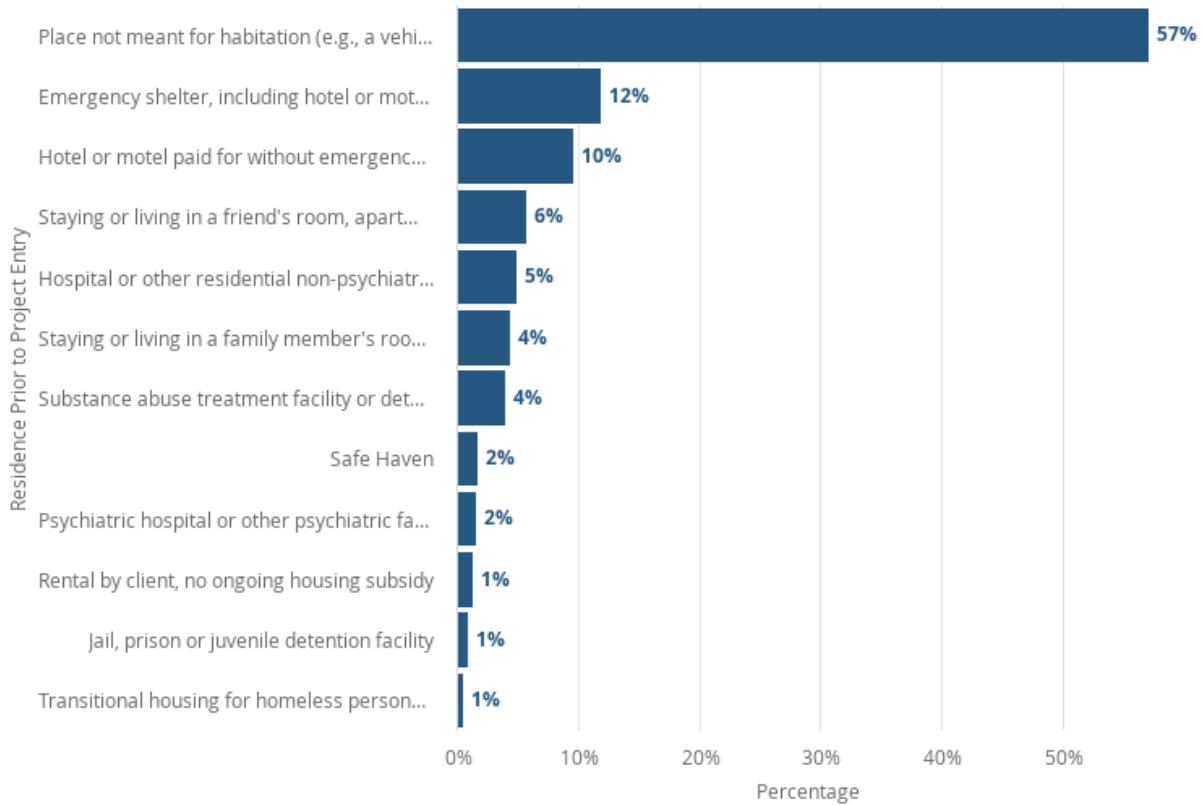


¹ In this analysis, all adults were included without consideration for family status.

² HUD Chronic Homelessness Definition: an individual (1) with a disabling condition or expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs ability to live independently of physical disability, developmental disability, chronic health condition, HIV/AIDS, mental health problem or substance abuse, and (2) who enter from streets, emergency shelter or safe haven, and (3) has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years, OR (4) a household member of a head of household (who may be a child) or any adult in the household meeting the previous disability & homelessness criteria outlined in 1, 2 and 3. (HMIS Standard Reporting Terminology Glossary, October 2015, Version 2.2).

Information describing clients' living situation the night before entry into a shelter program was recorded for most adult clients (n=706, Graph 17). The most commonly reported living situation was a 'place not meant for human habitation' (57%) and represents locations such as on the street, in a car, in an abandoned building, in a field, under a highway overpass, or any other similar place. Including places not meant for human habitation, the majority of clients came to the shelter from unstable or temporary living situations such as an emergency shelter, a hotel or motel (paid for by a shelter/organization or by the client), staying with family/friends, or coming from an institution.

Graph 17
 Living Situation Prior to First Shelter Night for Sheltered Adult Clients,
 2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=706 Adult Clients)

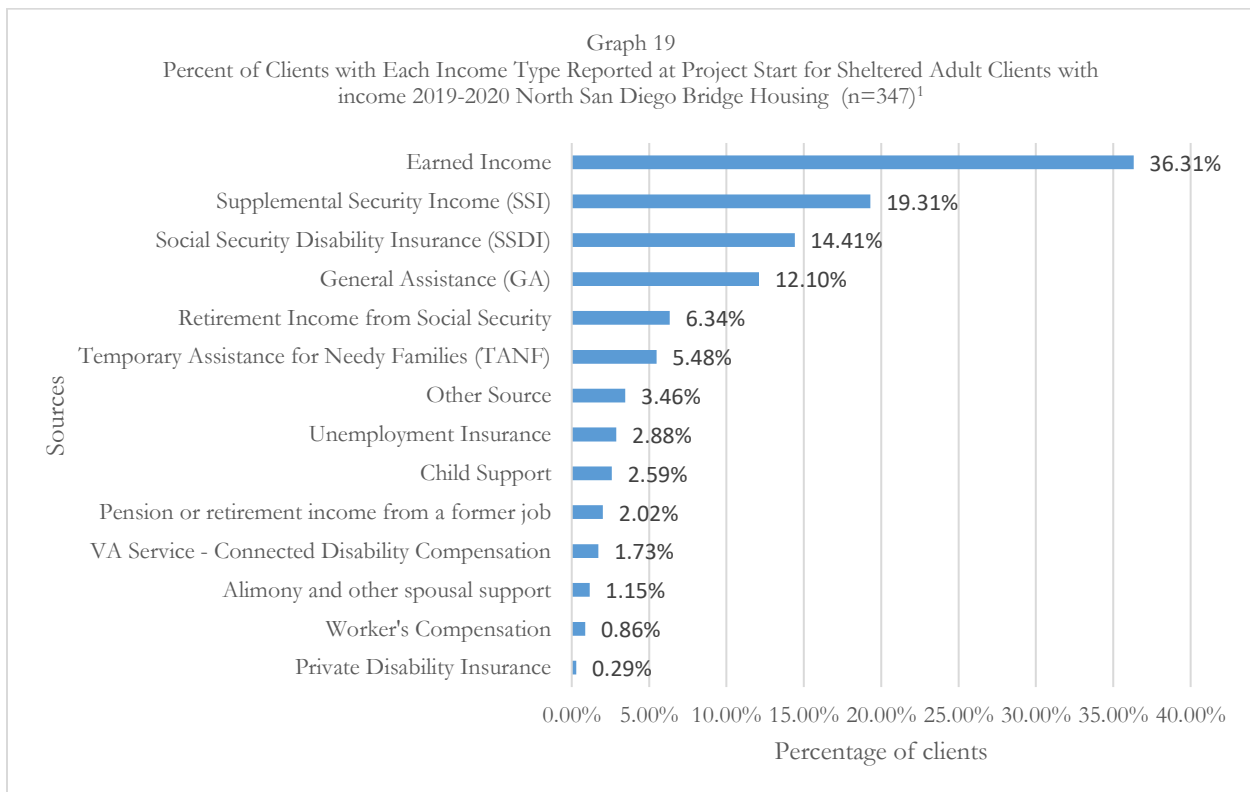
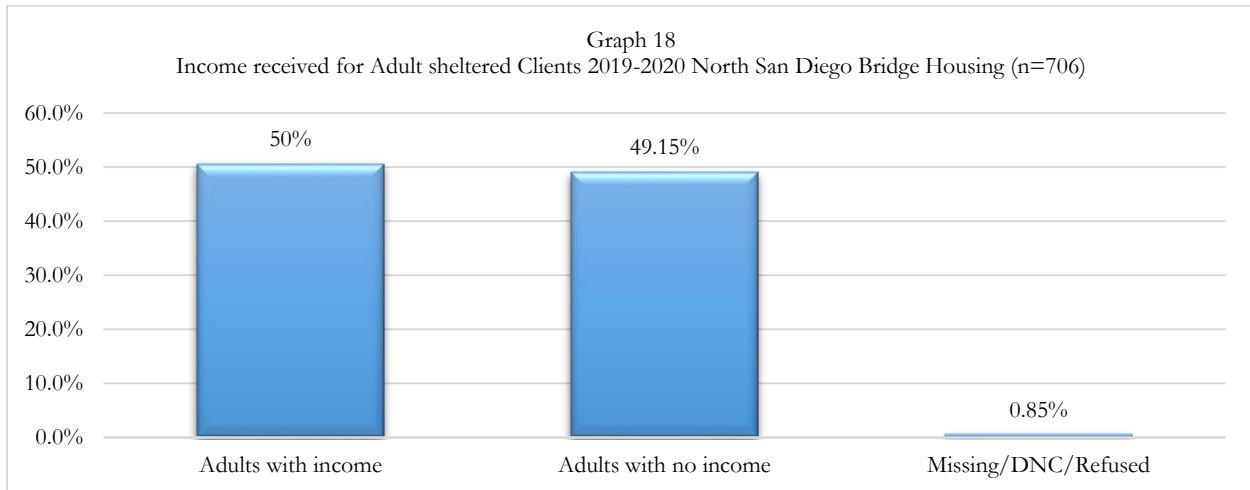


C. Income, Non-Cash Benefits, and Employment Situation

Information about a client’s income at project entry was recorded for adult clients served. Only clients who were adults at entry had their income recorded upon entry into the shelter (n=706).

Just forty nine percent (49.15%) of adult clients reported having at least one source of income, and just fifty percent (50%) said they did not have any source of income at entry into the shelter (Graph 18).

Of those with a source of income, a large plurality of clients reported receiving earned income from employment (36.31%), Social Security Income (SSI) (19.31%), or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) (14.41%). Clients were able to report more than one source of income at entry into the shelter (Graph 19).



¹ Percentages add up to be greater than 100% because clients could report more than one source of income.

The range of incomes varied greatly among clients at the ARS shelters. From a minimum monthly income value of \$30.00 to a maximum monthly amount of \$4103.00, the 2019-20120 client cohort displayed an array of income amounts. Around 92% are categorized as extremely low income (<30% Area Median Income (AMI), 7.3% as very low income (31-50% AMI) and 0.3% categorized as Low income (51-80% AMI) and Moderate Income (>80% AMI). The mean reported income among the group was \$1100.04 and the median was \$956 monthly income. This shows a moderate positive skew of the data (Pearson’s Coefficient (Median) = 0.91) meaning a few clients with large incomes are pulling the average income higher than would be otherwise expected in a normalized distribution. (Graph 20 (a), Graph 20 (b) and Table 2)

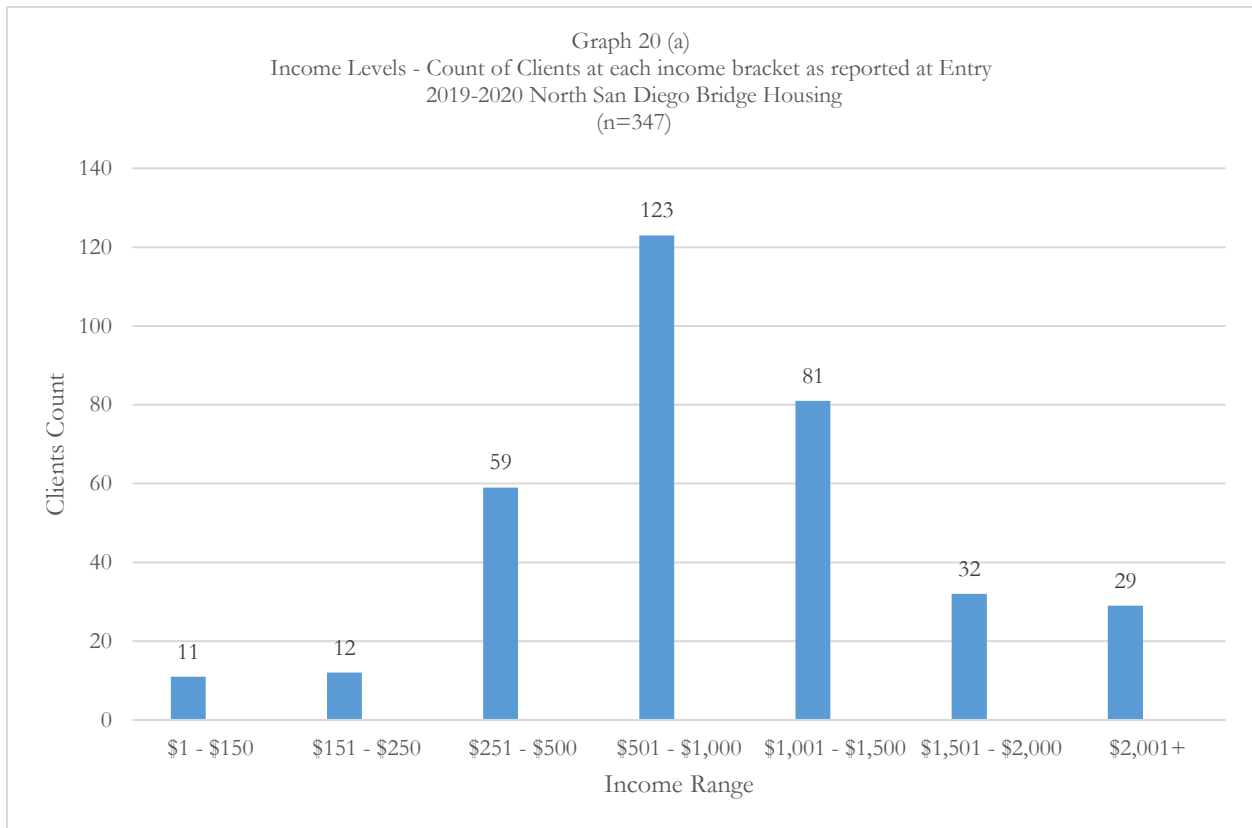
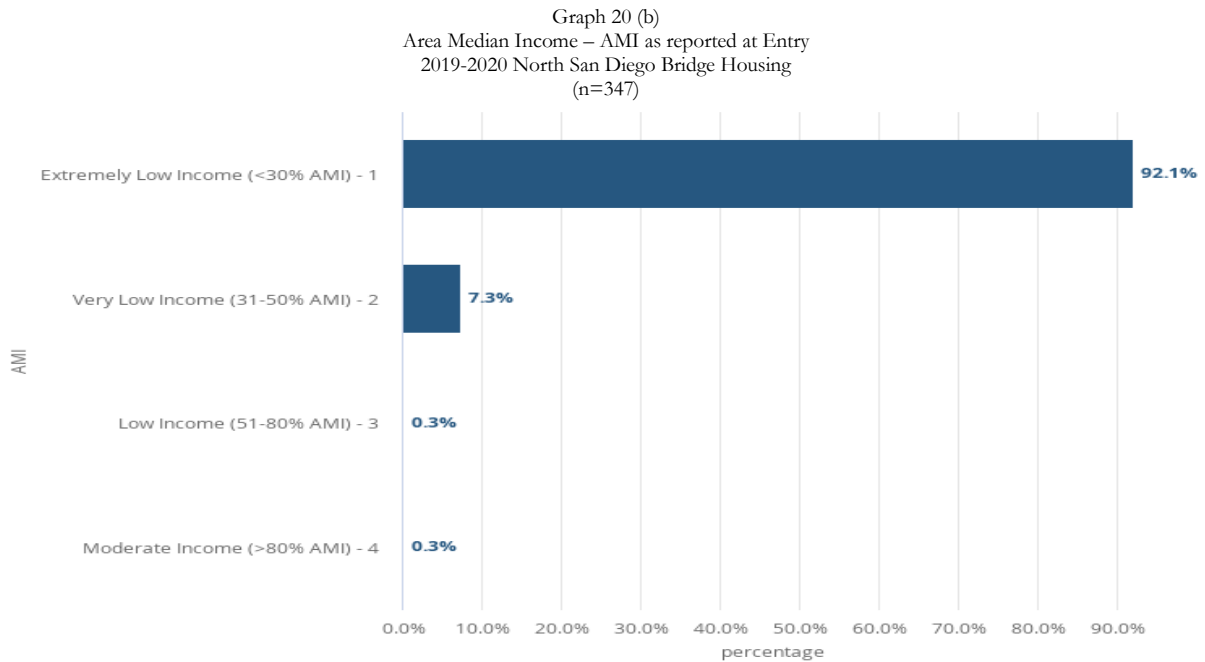


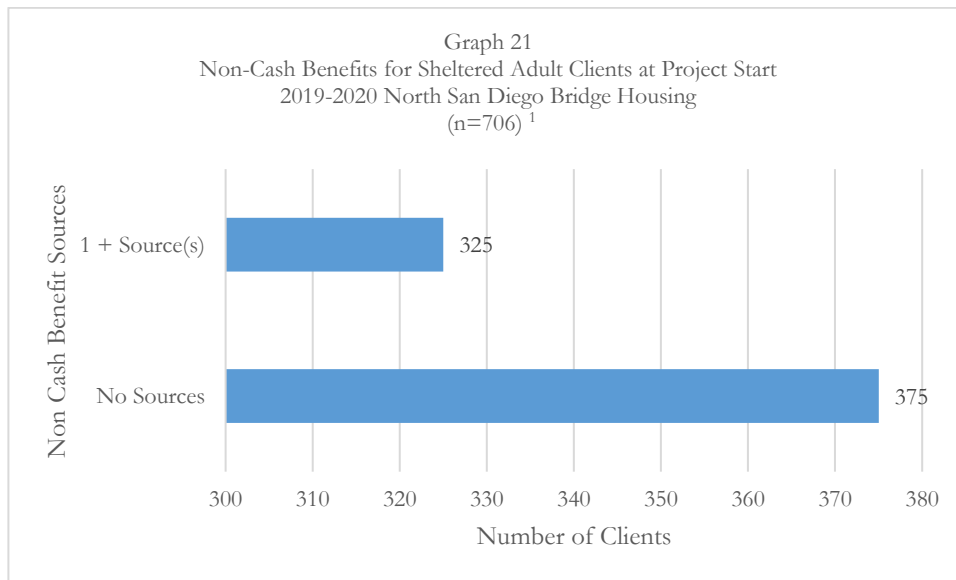
Table 2. Income Amount of Adult Clients Sheltered, 2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=347 adults with income amounts reported) ¹

Summary of Income Amounts Reported			
Minimum	Maximum	Median	Average
\$30.00	\$4,103.00	\$956	\$1,100.04

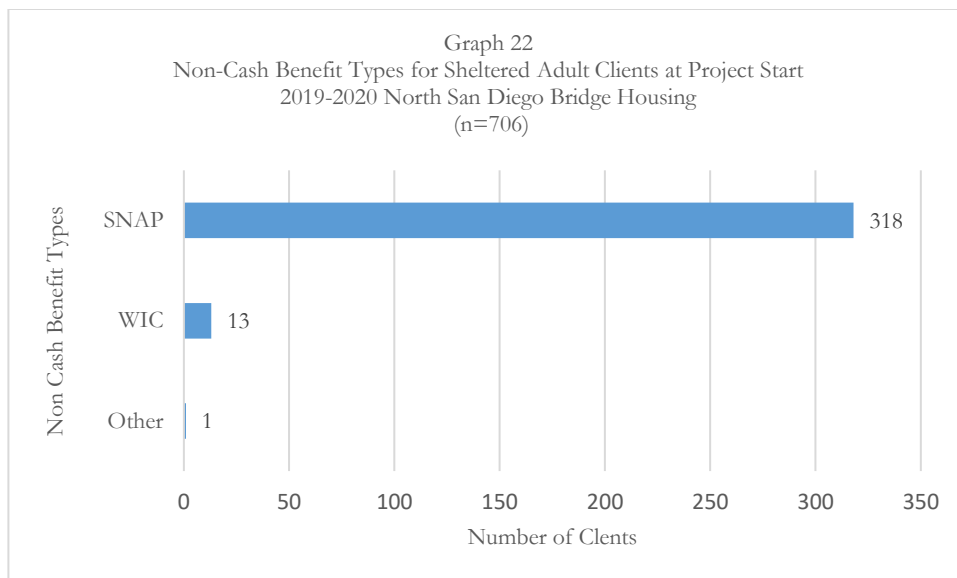
¹ Income amounts from all sources totaled for each client.



Another valuable resource for clients is the availability of non-cash benefits. Just over forty-six percent (46.03%) of adult clients reported that they were receiving non-cash benefits, while just over fifty-three percent (53.12%) responded they were not receiving non-cash benefits at project entry (Graph 21). 318 clients received SNAP (supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits colloquially known as food stamps) and 3 also reported receiving WIC and 1 reported another source of non-cash benefit. The other sources of non-cash benefits were reported as Cash Aid and Section 8. (Graph 22)

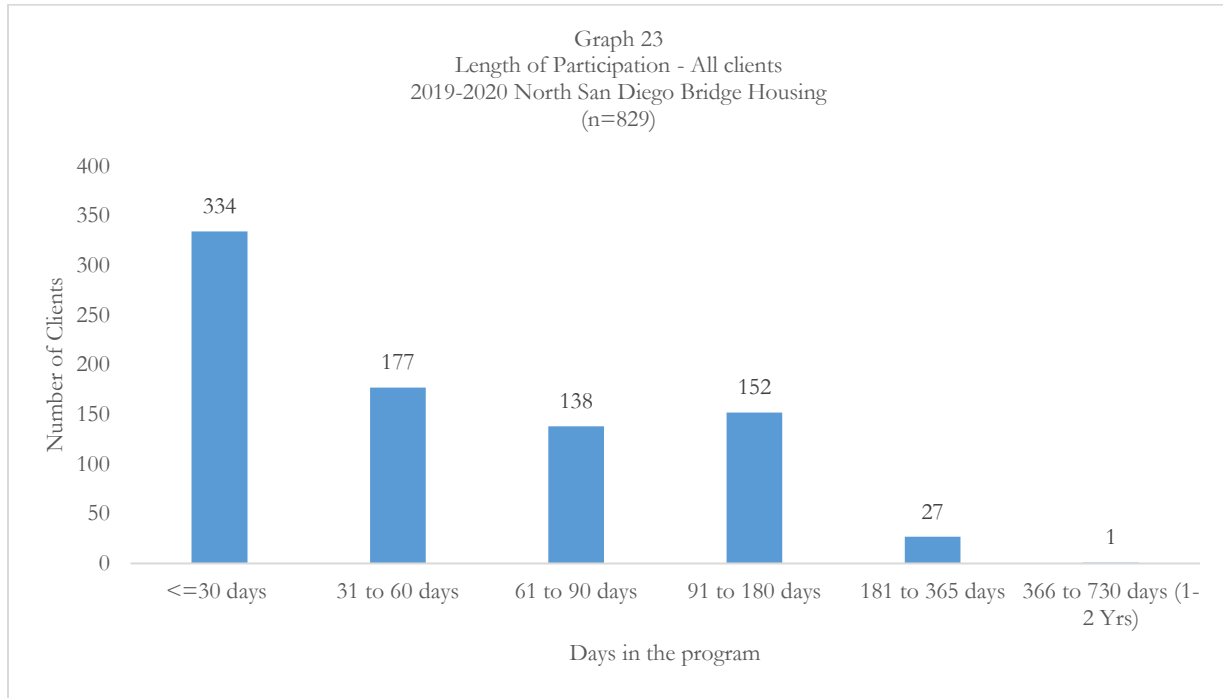


¹ Total is off by six clients since there are 6 clients with “Data not collected” and “client refused” for non-cash benefit source

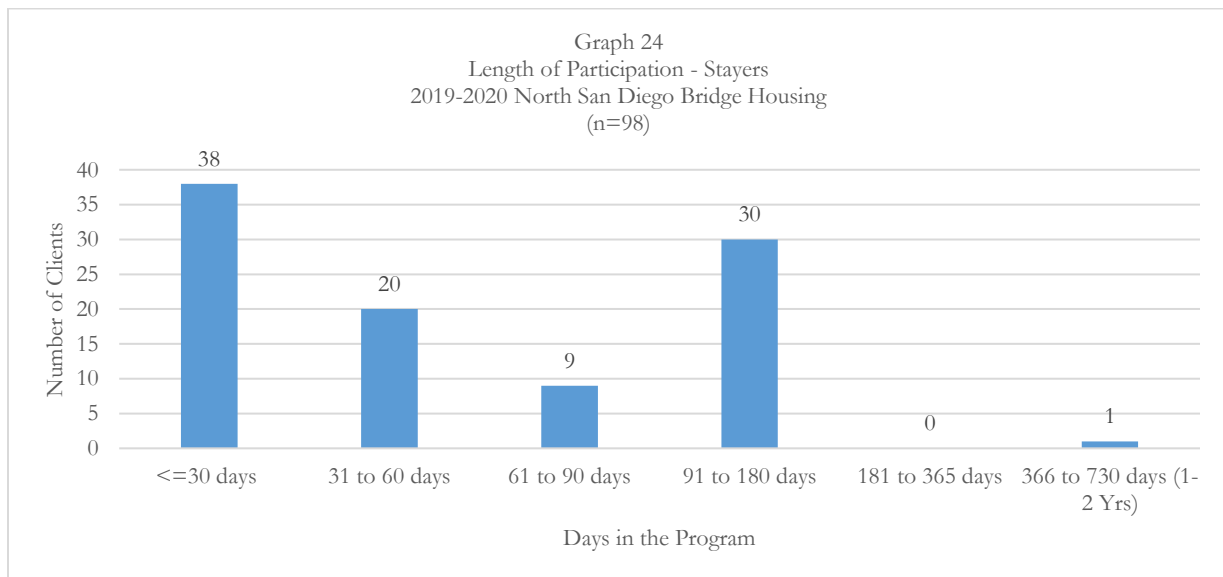


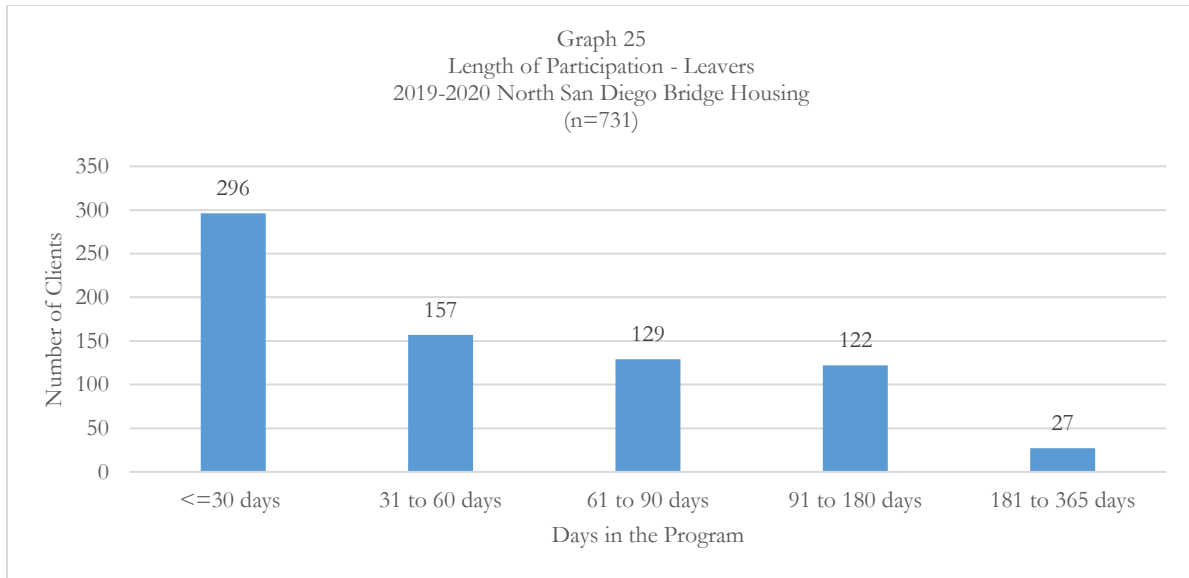
D. Length of Participation in Shelters

Utilizing HMIS data the length of distinct shelter stays was calculated for clients in the ARS North County emergency shelter programs. A very large percentage of clients have continuous stays that are less than 30 days (334 or roughly 40% of clients. Graph 23). As expected with an emergency shelter type program, longer stays are not as common. As time of stay increases, the number of clients decreases due to short-term stays and turnover being a common element of shelters.

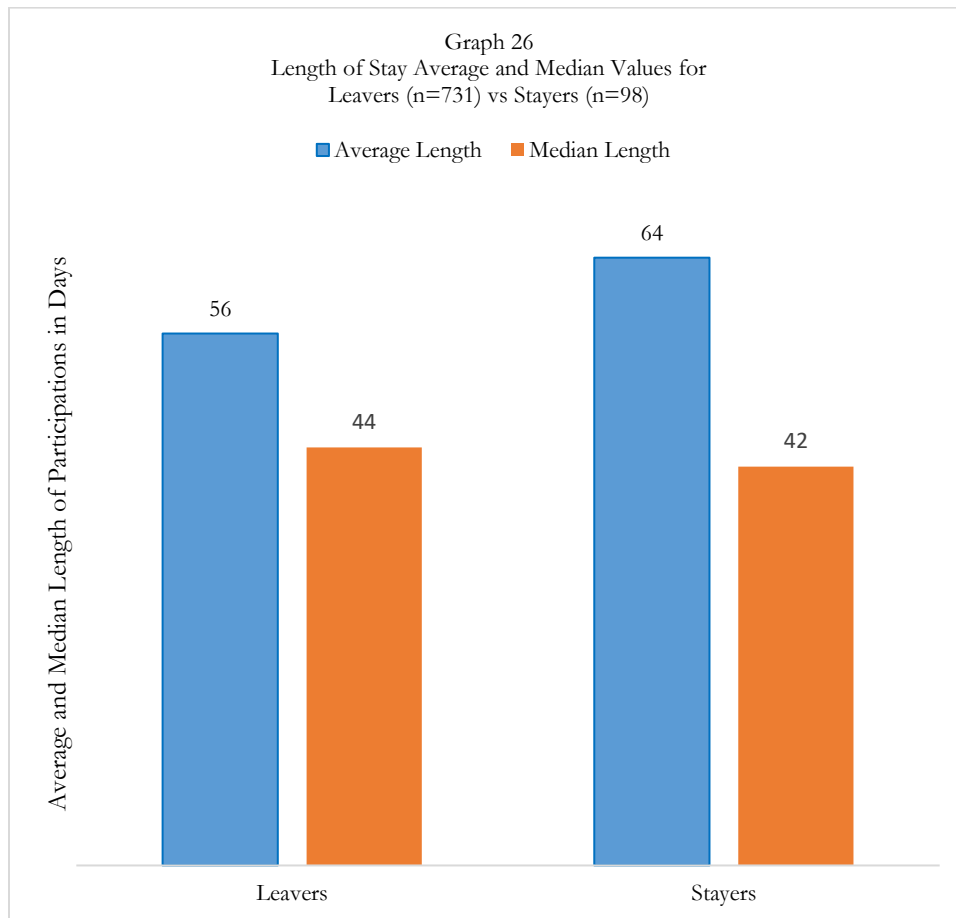


This finding is typically consistent regardless of the stayer or leaver status of a client (Graph 24 and 25). For the purposes of this report a stayer is a client who is still enrolled into an ARS shelter as of the last day of the report. A leaver is someone who had been enrolled during the reporting year, but as of the last day of the reporting period was no longer enrolled in any ARS shelter.



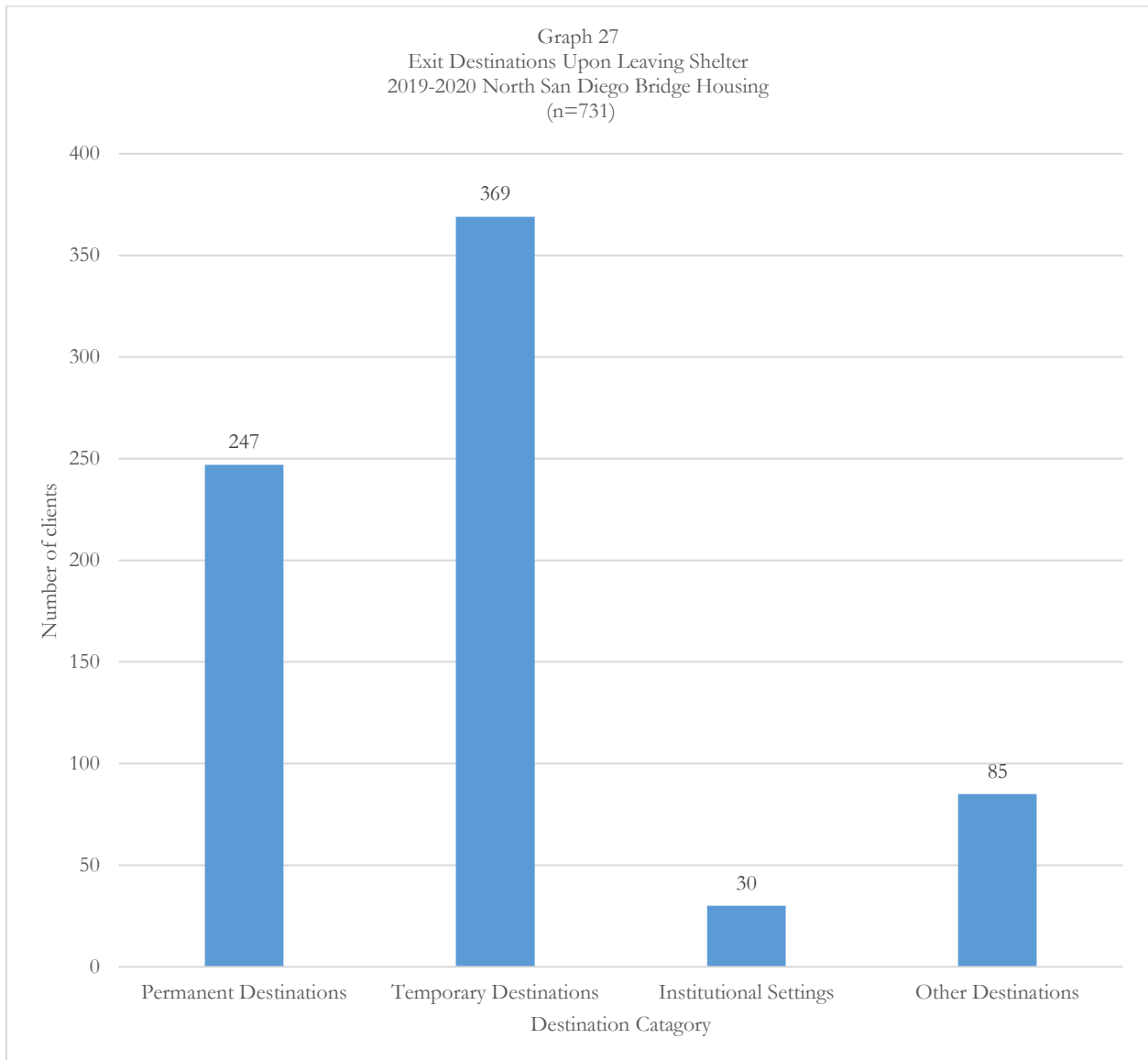


The mean and median length of stay differs between leavers and stayers. Those who remain in the program as of the last day of reporting tended to stay for a longer time than those who had exited sometime during the reporting year (Graph 26). This indicates long-term stayers rather than typical turnover near the end of the reporting year.

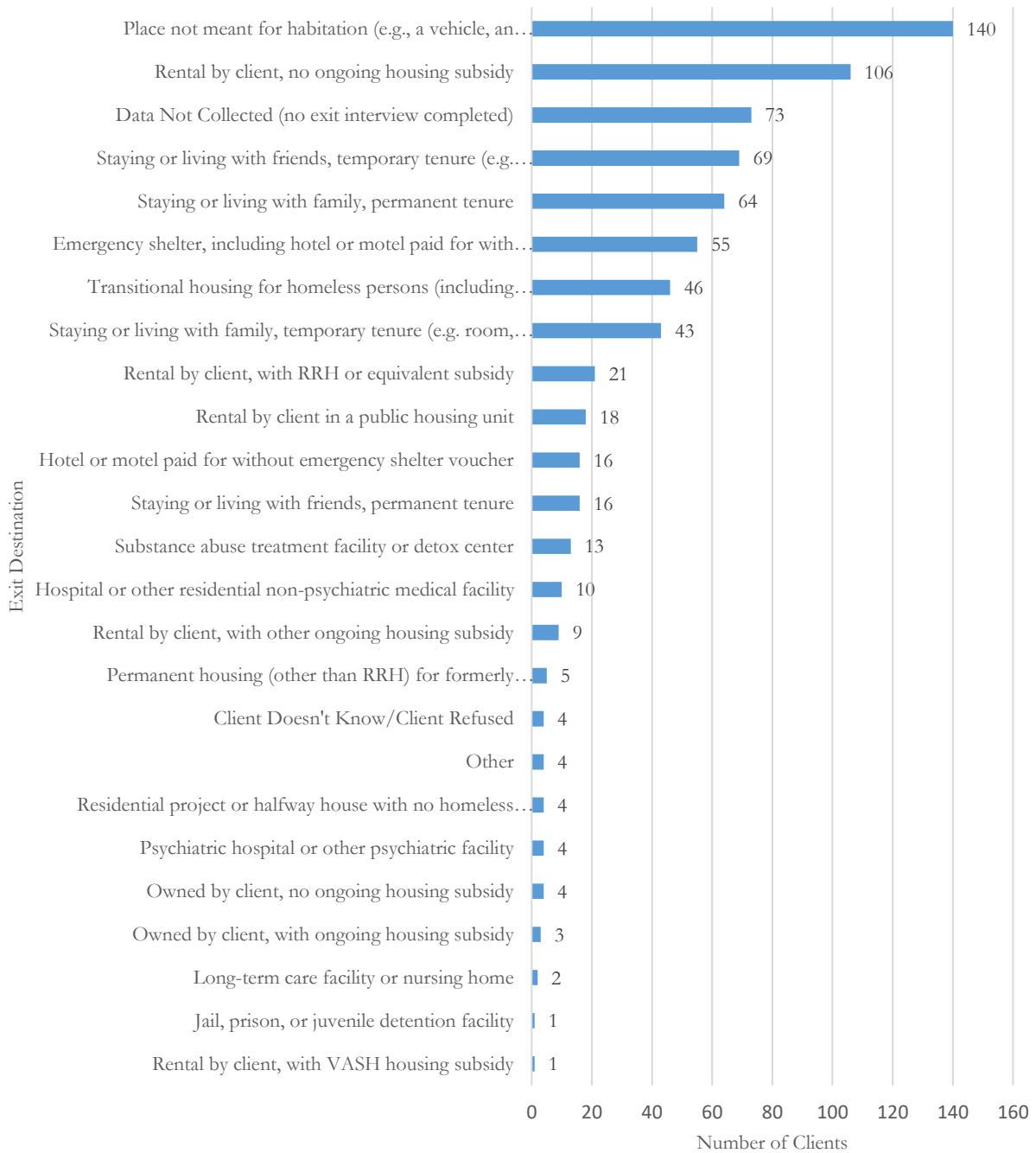


E. Destination upon Leaving Shelter

Throughout the 2019-2020 year information was collected on clients who exited the shelters in most cases, (90% of exited clients information was collected). Out of 731 clients who exited the shelters by the end of the reporting year, 50% (n=369) went to temporary destinations such as another shelter, transitional housing, living on the street, or staying in a temporary lodging situation such as a hotel or with friends on a temporary tenure. The next most common exit destination was to a permanent destination 34% (n=247) such as an exit to a rental, staying with family on a permanent basis, or the client owning their own place of residence. (Graph 27). Among the 731 clients who exited, the largest number 140 (19%) of these clients exited to place not meant for habitation. The second largest number is 106 (15%) was exited to Rental by client. (Graph 28)



Graph 28
Exit Destinations Upon Leaving Shelter (Detail)
2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=731)

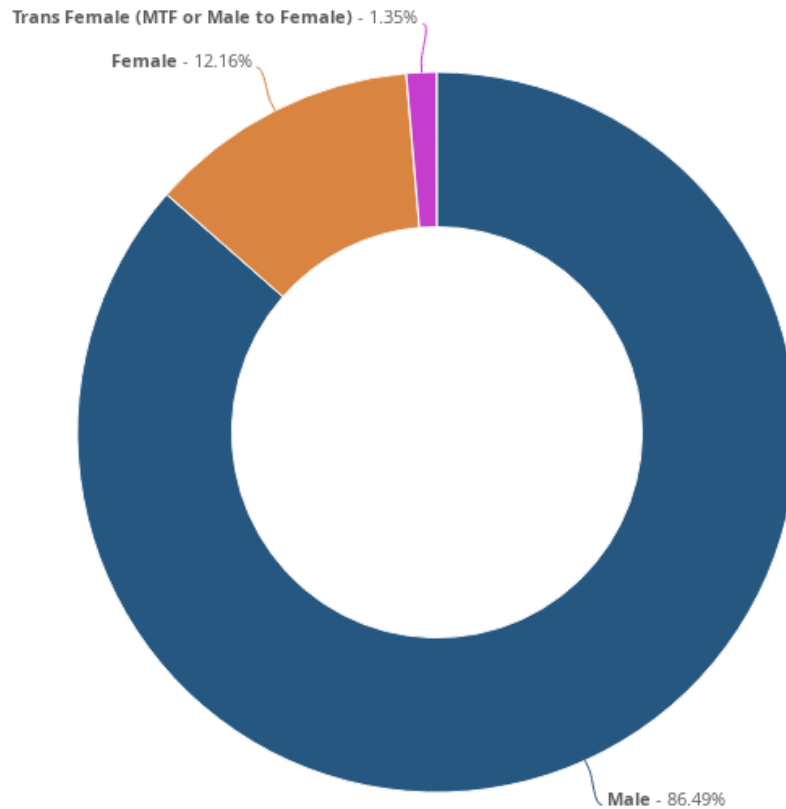


F. Clients exiting 2018-2019 and returning in 2019-2020

To get a more complete view of those being served by North San Diego Bridge Housing, the list of clients receiving shelter service during the 2019-2020 operating year was compared to that from the previous 2018-2019 year. In all, 9% (n = 74) of this year's 829 clients were also served during the prior 2018-2019 year. Of these 74 returning clients, all of them are adults over the age of 18 (Graph 31).

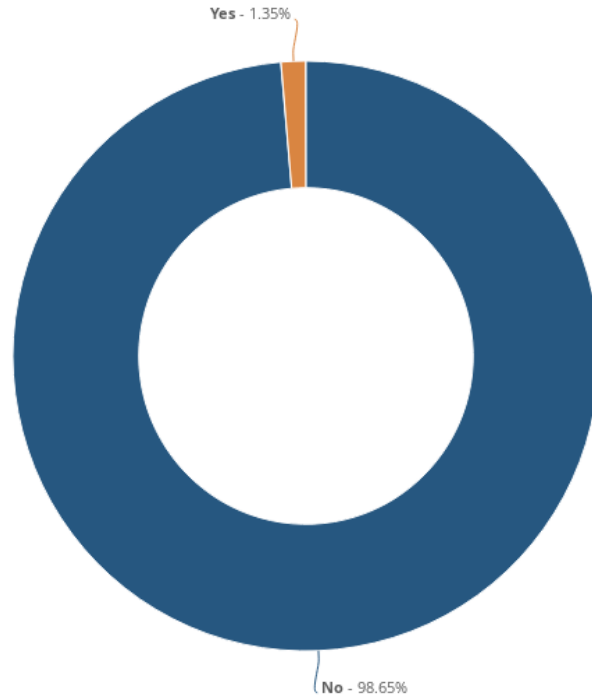
Eighty-six percent (86%) of returning clients were male and twelve percent (12%) were female, with one percent (1%) of clients identifying as Trans Female (Male to Female) (Graph 29). One client identified as a military veteran (Graph 30).

Graph 29
Gender of Returning Adult Clients Sheltered
North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=74 clients)¹



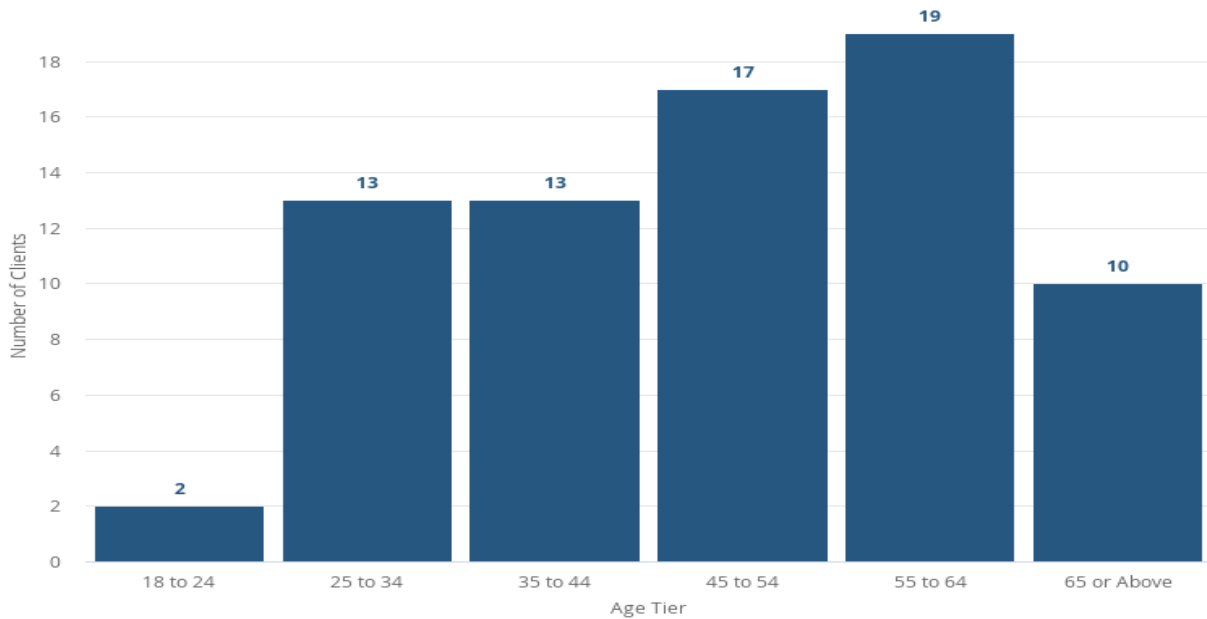
¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2018-2019 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2019-2020 year.

Graph 30
 Military History of Returning Adult Clients Sheltered
 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=74 clients)¹



¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2018-2019 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2019-2020 year

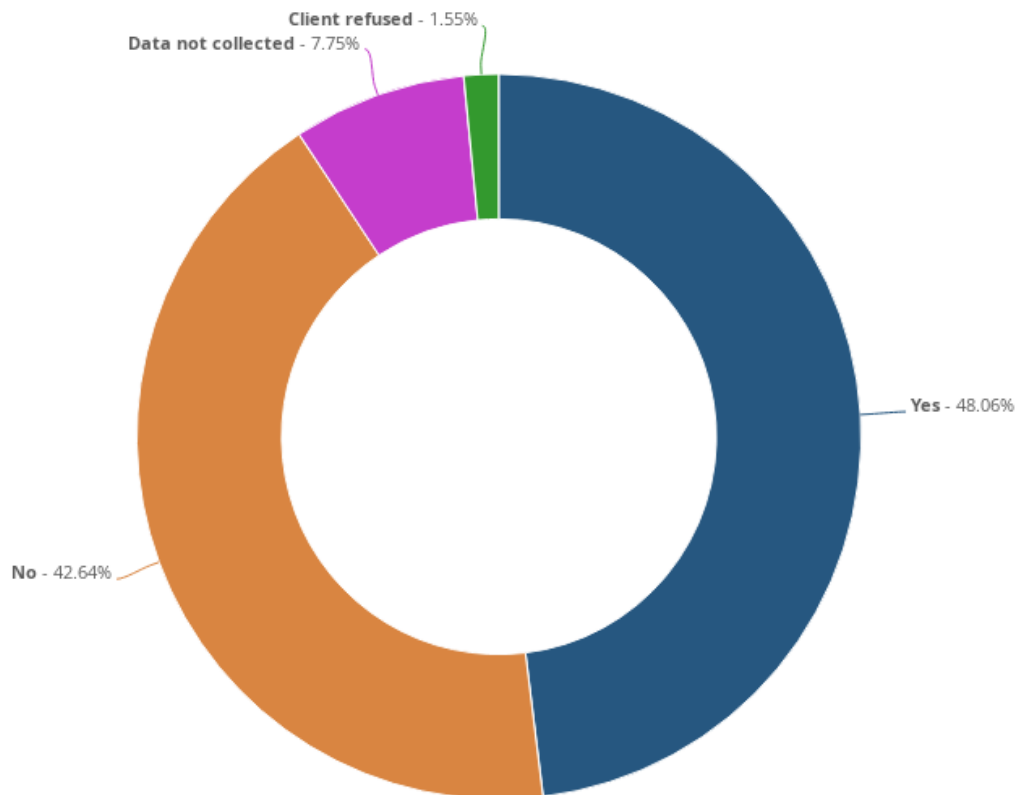
Graph 31
 Age Group of Returning Clients Sheltered,
 2017-2018 & 2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=74 clients)¹



¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2018-2019 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2019-2020 year.

Of this group of 74 returning clients, 48% of them reported a disabling condition which is defined as a disability that is long lasting or permanent and will interfere with their ability to live independently (Graph 32).

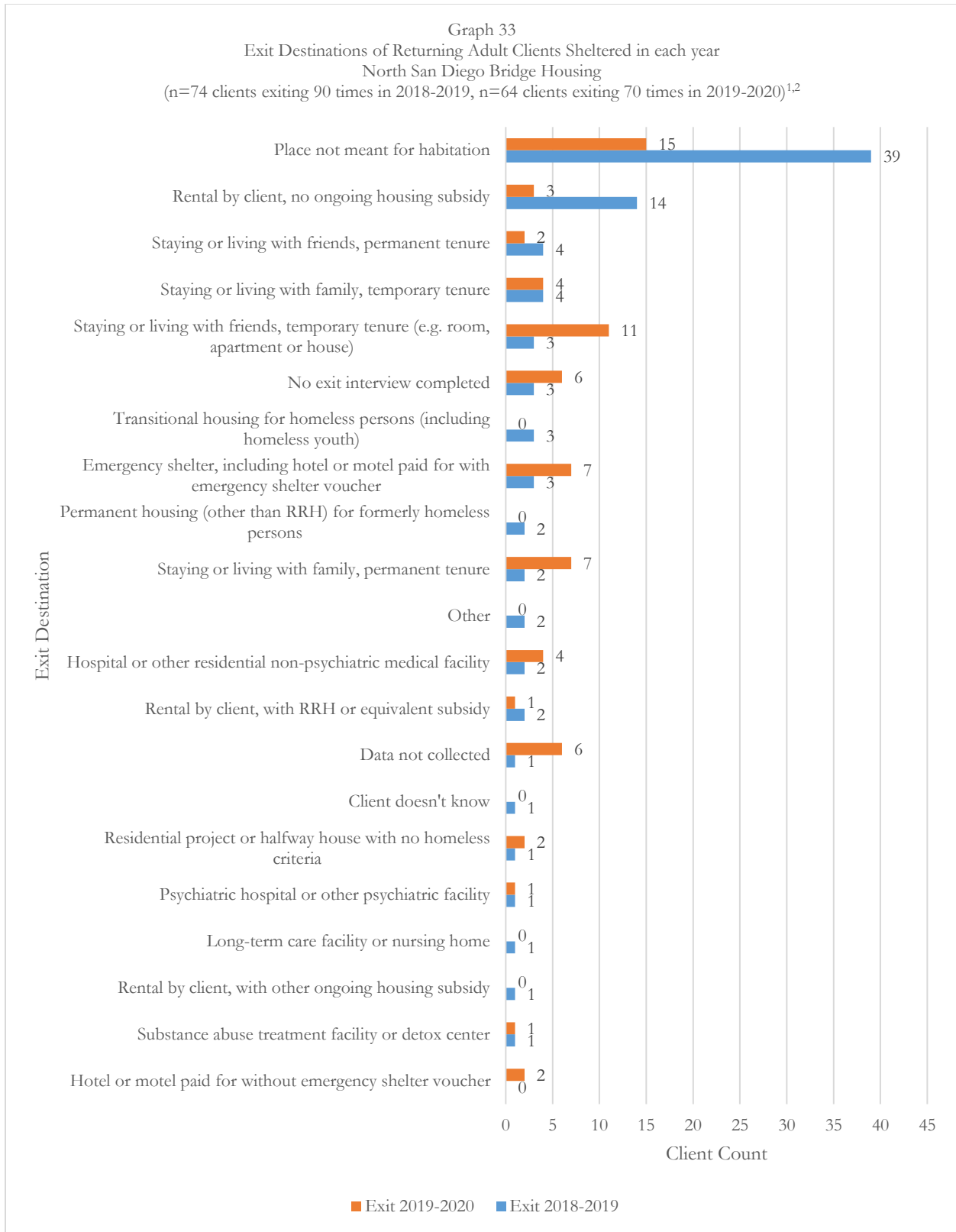
Graph 32
 Disabling Condition Status of Returning Adult
 Clients Sheltered
 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=74 clients)¹



¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2018-2019 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2019-2020 year.

There was variation in responses for destination after exiting the shelter between the returners in the two years. (Graph 33). The exits were calculated from all ARS North County Bridge Shelter enrollments associated with a cohort of 74 clients who had exited during the 2018-2019 operating year and had also returned again in the 2019-2020 operating year. Only 64 of the 74 returner cohort had exited within the 2019-2020 year. Exits for both reporting years are displayed in Graph 31 below.

In comparing the two years, 2018-2019 exits were primarily to places not meant for human habitation (39) followed by rentals paid for by the client (14), staying with family temporarily (4), or staying with friends permanently (4). In the current year (2019-2020), the primary exit destinations for returners were places not meant for human habitation (15), staying with friends temporarily (11), staying with family permanently (7), and exiting to other emergency shelters (7). Overall the trend shown on percentage basis shows reduced exits to homeless situations, reduced exits to permanent housing, and increased exits to institutional settings, temporary situations, and unknown/other destinations.



¹ There were 74 returners between the two reporting years. Among the 74 returning cohort, this cohort exited a total of 90 times in the 2018-2019 operating year.

² Of the 74 client returners, 64 clients returned and exited again in 2019-2020 a total of 70 total times.

Summary

The North San Diego ARS Bridge Housing provided shelter service to 829 unique individuals during the 2019-2020 year. Shelter recipients were more often white than any other race, more often male, more often non-Hispanic, and more often not part of a family.

The most commonly sheltered age group were 45-54 and 55-61 (19.54% and 17.49% of the overall population respectively). Around 47.88% of clients reported having at least one disabling condition. The most common disabilities reported were mental health problems (26% of the overall served clients) and physical disabilities (18% of the overall served clients). The least reported condition was HIV/AIDS (0.8% of responses). 12% of adult shelter stayers reported being survivors of domestic violence. Of these clients with the history of domestic violence, 65.48% of them identified as female, 33.33% identified as male and the remaining 1.19% identified as Trans Female.

The most common exit destination from the ARS shelter system was to a temporary destination (50.48% of leavers) – this includes other shelters, transitional housing, and returning to the streets. However, the second most common exit destination was to permanent housing (33.79% of leavers). Bridge Housing shelters are emergency in nature with limited periods of operation, and often serve clients for very short times. This is reflected in that 78.29% of the stays in ARS shelters during the 2019-2020 operating year were less than 90 days long.

Exiting and re-entering into shelters is sometimes part of a client's path to solving their homelessness. It was found that 9% (74) of all of the clients served in the 2019-2020 operating year had stayed and exited from an ARS shelter in the previous operating year (2018-2019). This implies that the persons who stayed at these shelters in the 2018-2019 year and did not return in the following year were either not in the North County area or did not need shelter services in the current year. These clients who returned between the two operating years are more often male (86%), non-veteran (99%), and more often over the age of 45 (62%).

Another aspect to homelessness is whether or not a client is considered chronically homeless. Of those served this year at ARS Bridge Housing shelters, 17.73% were chronically homeless at shelter entry.

Overall, much can be learned about the ARS shelter system by identifying trends and developing a deeper understanding of the types of clients entering the shelter system in North County. Below recommendations will be made based on these data for consideration by the ARS Bridge to Housing Committee.

Appendix A – Recommendations

The ARS North County Bridge Housing did an impressive job at consistently completing data entry for data collected. The amount of missing data is very low in general, which shows great care in both completing the intake/assessment forms and performing the data entry into HMIS. We offer the following recommendations if feasible:

- Improve accuracy of data collection and data entry by:
 - The only high rate of error across data entry was destination values. It is recommended that regular check-ins be considered for implementation to more closely track client exit destinations.
 - Reviewing goes a long way in reducing data entry errors. Reviewing the entire data entry screen after saving the entry record to ensure data responses are stored in the database properly is key to good data quality. For instance, ensuring that rather than selecting “other” for destination, have staff review the entire list of options for accurate explanation of a client’s exit.
 - Incorporating or developing a cross-check between HMIS data and beds occupied at shelters for consistent data regarding length of stay, utilization, and possible exits which have yet to be entered.
 - Frequently run and review reports such as the Data Quality report or the APR to ensure timely entry of both enrollment and exit data at all shelters.
 - Incorporating quarterly data benchmarks for shelter staff and using HMIS reports to ensure regular checking of data quality and completeness
 - Continuing to ensure that staff who collect and/or record responses related to chronic homelessness are aware of the HUD definition and that staff are trained to collect and record disabling condition appropriately;
 - To use this performance reported in this document as a resource to continue the work that has been done by ARS to foster a culture of data competency and literacy in North County San Diego. Continuing to foster such a culture can reap great benefits in the following areas:
 - Using data to mitigate errors and increase accountability
 - Using data to manage service effectiveness
 - To prioritize and ensure the best use of resources
 - To measure the performance and oversight of shelter activity
- In conjunction with RTFH, explore additional training materials (provided by BitFocus) to best utilize the new features available to all users in the new HMIS software (Clarity) to address items such as possible exits not yet entered, data quality, and housing outcomes.
- Consider adding collection and subsequent analysis of services provided during clients’ program stays in HMIS as this data is currently not collected in a way that may be analyzed.
- Encouraging and incentivizing error-free data entry for those who collect and enter the data for making this type of analysis possible.

As a final recommendation, the RTFH suggests that continued work with RTFH CoC staff in analyzing, reviewing, and implementing conclusions gathered from this report will be an effective strategy in regards to capacity building, system planning, and implementation. ARS is a leader in building community commitment towards solving homelessness in North County and it is the RTFH's opinion that further and continued collaboration between ARS and the RTFH can enhance the entire region's response to homelessness using North County and ARS as an example.

Appendix B – Data Tables

A. Demographic Characteristics of Clients Sheltered, 2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=829 clients)

Table 1. Gender

Demographic Characteristic	Number	Percent
Male	612	74%
Female	212	26%
Data not collected	1	<1%
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	1	<1%
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	2	<1%
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)	1	<1%
Total	829	100%

Table 2. Primary Race

Primary Race	Number	Percent
White	630	76.00%
Black/ African American	124	14.96%
Multi-racial	30	3.62%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	16	1.93%
Asian	15	1.81%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3	0.36%
Data Not Collected	2	<1%
Client doesn't Know / Client Refused	3	1.09%
Total	829	100%

Table 3. Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	550	66.34%
Hispanic/Latino	268	32.33%
Data not collected	2	<1%
Client doesn't know/ Client refused	9	1.09%
Total	829	100%

Table 4. Age Group (Age at the project start)

Age Group	Number	Percent
Under 5	48	5.79%
5-12	57	6.88%
13-17	17	2.05%
18-24	48	5.79%
25-34	140	16.89%
35-44	145	17.49%
45-54	162	19.54%
55-61	134	16.16%
62+	77	9.29%
CDK/Refused/DNC	1	0.12%
Total	829	100%

Table 5. Age - Adult versus Child

Age Group	Number	Percent
Adult (18+ Years)	706	85.16%
Child (0-17 Years)	122	14.72%
Total	828	100%

¹ There is one Client with age group undefined

² Client age is at the project start

Table 6. Enrolled with family versus individually

Enrolled with Family/Individual	Number	Percent
Family	198	24%
Individual	631	76%
<i>Total</i>	<i>829</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 7. Household Served by Household type

Household type	Served count	Percent
Households without children	631	91.85%
Households with at least one adult and one child	52	7.57%
Households with only children	3	0.44%
Unknown Household type	1	0.15%
<i>Total</i>	<i>687</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 8. Total Clients served by household type

Household type	Served count	Percent
Households without children	639	77.08%
Households with at least one adult and one child	183	22.07%
Households with only children	5	0.6%
Unknown household type	2	0.24%
<i>Total</i>	<i>829</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 9. Military Veteran (n=706)

Military Veteran	Number	Percent
Yes	59	8.36%
No	646	91.5%
Client doesn't know/ Client refused	1	0.14%
<i>Total</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 10. Chronic Status of Military Veteran (n=59)

Chronically Homeless Veterans	Number	Percent
Yes	14	23.73%
No	45	76.27%
Total	59	100%

Table 11. Gender distribution of Military Veteran (n=59)

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	58	98.31%
Female	1	1.69%
Total	59	100%

Table 12. Age distribution of Military Veteran (n=59)

Age tier	Number	Percent
18-24	1	1.69%
25-34	6	10.17%
35-44	7	11.86%
45-54	23	38.98%
55-61	14	23.73%
62+	8	13.56%
Total	59	100%

Table 13. Domestic Violence History (for Adults) (n=706)

Domestic Violence Victim history	Number	Percent
Yes	82	12%
No	618	87%
Client does not know/refused/Missing	10	1.4%
Total	706	100%

Table 14. Domestic Violence victim history (By Gender) (n=82)

Gender	Percent
Female	65%
Male	33%
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 15. Disabling condition (n=829)

Disabled (Has a Disabling Condition)	Number	Percent
Yes	397	47.88%
No	418	50.42%
Client does not know/refused/Missing	14	0.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>829</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 16. Physical and Mental Health Conditions of Clients Sheltered, 2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=829)

Disability Type	Number
Mental Health Problem	212
Physical	151
Chronic Health Condition	115
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	52
Drug Abuse	43
Alcohol Abuse	64
Developmental Disability	35
HIV / AIDS	7

Table 17. Number of clients with one or more disability conditions

Disability Type	Number
One condition	194
Two conditions	111
Three + conditions	92

Table 18. Adults with and without Income (n=706)

Adult with/without Income	Number	Percent
Adults with Income	347	49.15%
Adults with no income	353	50%
Missing/DNC/Refused	6	0.85%
<i>Total</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 19. Income type (n=347)

Income Type	Number	Percent
Earned Income	126	36.31%
Unemployment Insurance	10	2.88%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	67	19.31%
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	50	14.41%
VA Service - Connected Disability Compensation	6	1.73%
VA Non-Service Connected Disability Pension	0	0.00%
Private Disability Insurance	1	0.29%
Worker's Compensation	3	0.86%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	19	5.48%
General Assistance (GA)	42	12.10%
Retirement Income from Social Security	22	6.34%
Pension or retirement income from a former job	7	2.02%
Child Support	9	2.59%
Alimony and other spousal support	4	1.15%
Other Source	12	3.46%
Total	347	

1 Percentages add up to be greater than 100% because clients could report more than one source of income.

Table 20. Length of Participation

Days in a program	All client count	Leavers count	Stayers count
<30 Days	334	296	38
31-60 days	177	157	20
61-90 days	138	129	9
91-180 Days	152	122	30
181-365 Days	27	27	0
1-2 Years	1	0	1
Total	829	731	98

Table 21. Number of chronically homeless persons by Household

Chronic status	Number	Percent
Chronically Homeless	147	17.73%
Not Chronically Homeless	668	80.58%
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused/Data not collected	14	1.69%
Total	829	100%

Table 22. Gender of chronically homeless persons

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	110	74.83%
Female	36	24.49%
Total	147	100%

Table 23. Age of chronically Homeless persons

Age group	Number	Percent
0-17	4	2.72%
18-24	3	2.04%
25-34	15	10.20%
35-44	24	16.33%
45-54	48	32.65%
55-61	34	23.13%
62+	19	12.93%
<i>Total</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 24. Physical and Mental Health Conditions – chronically Homeless Persons

Disability Type	Number
Mental Health Problem	83
Alcohol Abuse	17
Drug Abuse	13
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	23
Chronic Health Condition	47
HIV/AIDS	3
Developmental Disability	11
Physical Disability	68

B. 2019-2020 North San Diego Bridge Housing Returning Clients

Clients Sheltered During both 2018 - 2019 & 2019 - 2020 Years

Table 25. Gender of Returning clients sheltered in 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 (n=74)

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	64	86.49%
Female	9	12.16%
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	1	1.35%
Total	74	100%

Table 26. Military History of Returning clients sheltered in 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 (n=74)

Veteran Status	Number	Percent
Yes	1	1.35%
No	73	98.65%
Total	74	100%

Table 27. Age Tier of Returning clients sheltered in 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 (n=74)

Age Tier	Number	Percent
0-17	0	0%
18-24	2	2.7%
25-34	13	17.56%
35-44	13	17.56%
45-54	17	23%
55-64	19	25.7%
65 or Above	10	13.5%
Total	74	100%

Table 28. Exit Destination among the returning clients sheltered in 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 (n=90 unique exits and n=70 unique exits, respectively)

<u>Exit Destination</u>	<u>2018-2019</u>	<u>2019-2020</u>
Homeless Situations	46.6% (42)	31.4% (22)
Place not meant for habitation	43.3% (39)	21.4% (15)
Emergency Shelter (Including hotel/motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	3.3% (3)	10% (7)
Institutional Situations	5.5% (5)	8.6% (6)
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	2.2% (2)	5.7% (4)
Long-term care facility or nursing home	1.1% (1)	0% (0)
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	1.1% (1)	1.4% (1)
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	1.1% (1)	1.4% (1)
Temporary Situations	11.1% (10)	21.4% (15)
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure	4.4% (4)	5.7% (4)
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	3.3% (3)	0% (0)
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	3.3% (3)	15.7% (11)
Permanent Situations	28.9% (26)	21.4% (15)
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	15.5% (14)	4.3% (3)
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	4.4% (4)	2.8% (2)
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	2.2% (2)	1.4% (1)
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	2.2% (2)	10% (7)
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	2.2% (2)	0% (0)
Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy	1.1% (1)	0% (0)
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	1.1% (1)	2.8% (2)
Other or Missing Information for Destination	7.8% (7)	17.1% (12)
No exit interview completed	3.3%	8.6% (6)
Other	2.2%	0% (0)
Client doesn't know	1.1%	0% (0)
Data not collected	1.1%	8.6% (6)

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