

Alliance for Regional Solutions

Shelter Provided to the Homeless in North San Diego County Bridge Housing Between 07/1/2021 - 06/30/2022



**SAN DIEGO
Regional Task Force
on Homelessness**

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Acknowledgements

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Introduction

The Alliance for Regional Solutions (ARS) collected client shelter stay data during its 2021-2022 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 2020-2021 and the 2021-2022 year.

The ARS commissioned the Regional Task Force on Homelessness (RTFH) to analyze the 2021-2022 Bridge Housing data. The data was entered by Bridge Housing staff into a secure online database and extracted for analysis in July 2022.

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 June 30, 2022.

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 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 683 distinct clients were recorded from the five 2021-2022 North San Diego ARS bridge housing programs. The three largest Alliance North San Diego Bridge Housing programs provided shelter service to 613 clients which is about 90% of the total number of clients (Catholic Charities-La Posada De Guadalupe, Interfaith Community Services-Haven House Bridge Housing, and Operation Hope North County) (Table 1).

A. Location and Length of Service

A total of 167 ARS beds were available to temporarily house homeless individuals in the North San Diego area throughout the year (Table 1). Together these beds enabled 53,516 bed-nights to be provided (Bed Nights Available) between the 683 distinct clients. Program utilization (bed-nights used/bed-nights available) ranged from 75% to 85%.

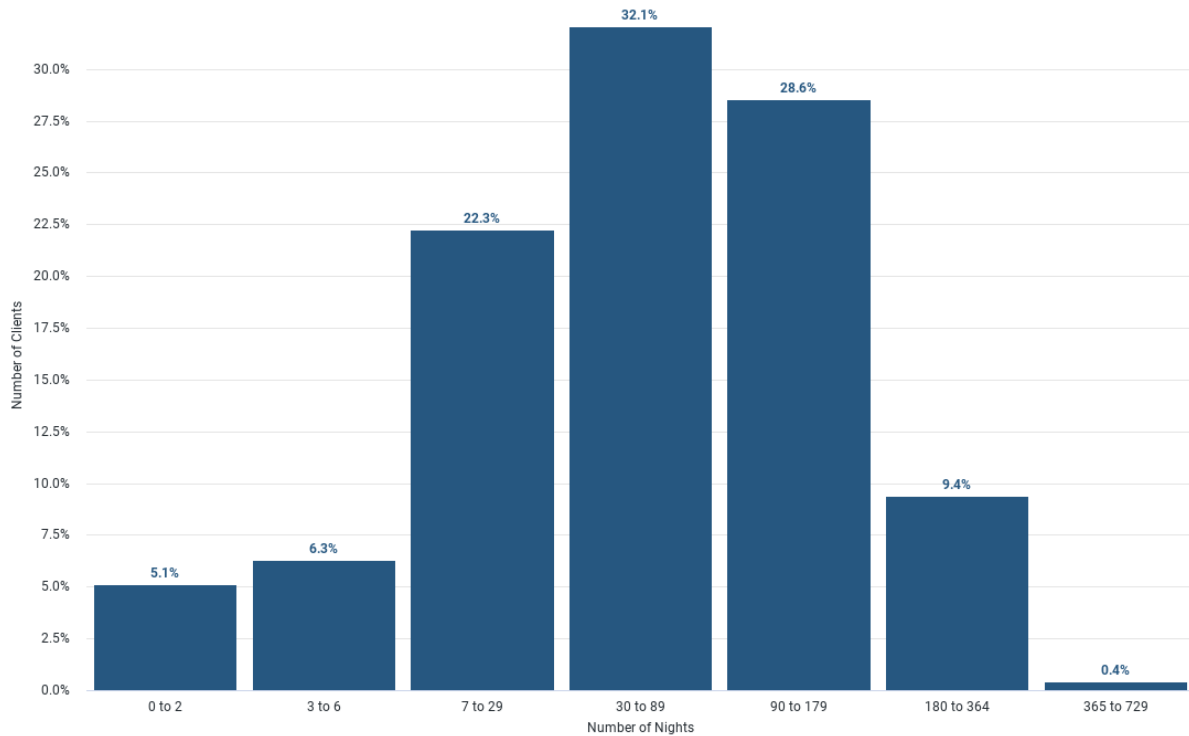
The 724 distinct client stays in the North San Diego Bridge Housing averaged seventy-four nights, although the number of nights varied from 1 day to 1 year. Twenty two percent (22.3%) were sheltered for 7 to 29 nights (1 week - 1 month) and thirty two percent (32.1%) of the clients were sheltered for 30 to 89 nights (1-3 months) (Graph 1). 14 of the 683 unique clients (2.0%) utilized more than one shelter location during the year (extrapolated from Table 1).

Table 1. Shelter Capacity and Shelter Provided, 2021-2022 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	Enrollments in the programs	Client count
Interfaith Shelter Network-North County Inland ⁵ <i>Men, women and families</i>	6	221	2,652	1,988	75%	38	38
	6	221					
Interfaith Shelter Network-North County Coastal ⁶ <i>Men, women and families</i>	8	166	2,324	1,847	79%	32	32
	6	166					
Catholic Charities -La Posada De Guadalupe <i>Men</i>	50	365	18,250	14,716	81%	230	210
Operation Hope North County <i>Families and women</i>	38	365	15,330	11,908	78%	192	188
	4	365					
Interfaith Community Services-Haven House Bridge Housing ⁷ <i>Men and women</i>	24	117	14,960	12,698	85%	232	229
	49	248					
Total	167		53,516	43,157	81%	724	683⁸

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 2021 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 opened for 221 nights from July 1, 2021 to February 6, 2022 in North County Inland.⁶ Interfaith Shelter Network opened for 166 nights from July 1, 2021 to November 1, 2021 and April 19, 2022 to June 30, 2022 in North County Coastal.⁷ Interfaith Community Services: Social distancing requirements reduced capacity from 49 to 24 beds for short periods of time.⁸ Total distinct client count may not add up to the listed provider's client count since duplicate clients are served in different programs.

Graph 1
 Number of Nights of Shelter per Client per Stay,
 2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=683)



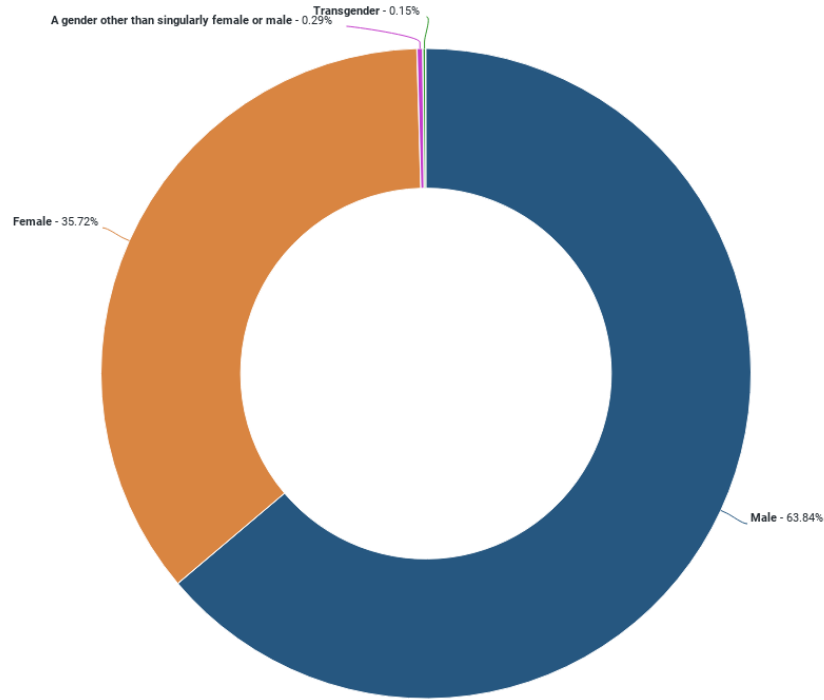
B. Demographic and Prior Living Situation Information

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.

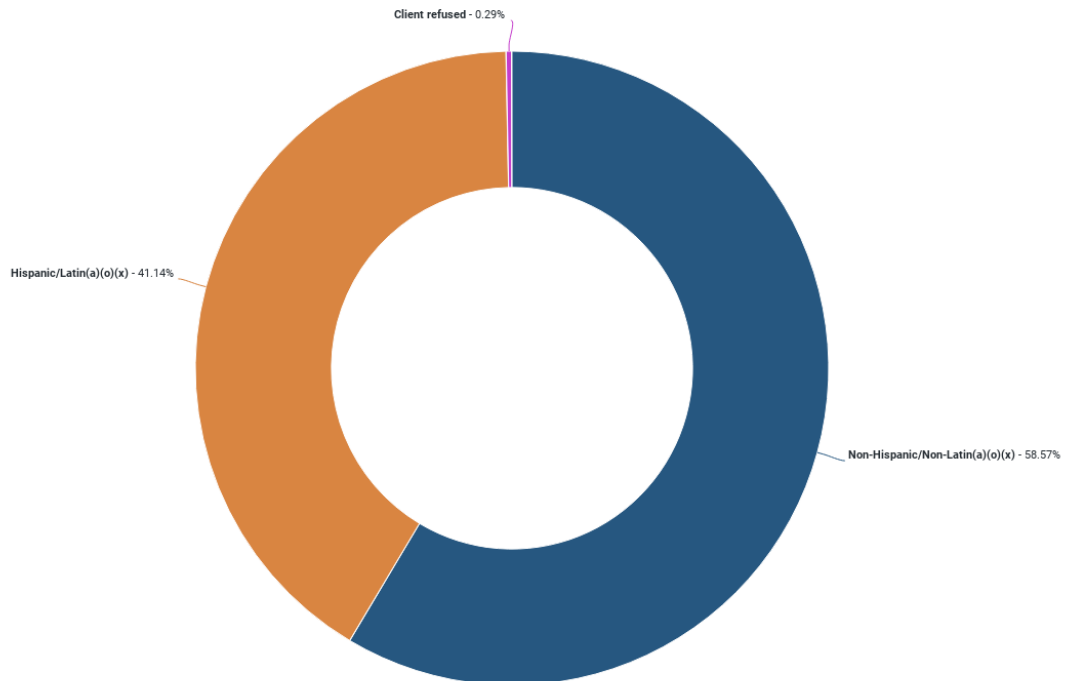
1. Information Collected from All Clients

As seen in the graph that follows, most sheltered individuals were males and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino (63.84% and 58.57% respectively) (Graph 2 and 3). The large majority (75.26%) identified as White, followed distantly by Black/African-American (12.45%) (Graph 4). The overwhelming majority of those reporting Hispanic ethnicity also report their race as "white" (247 of 278 total Hispanic clients). However, non-Hispanic clients are slightly more varied in their self-reported race category (267 white, 77 Black or African American, 20 multi-racial, and 16 Asian). (Graph 4(a)).

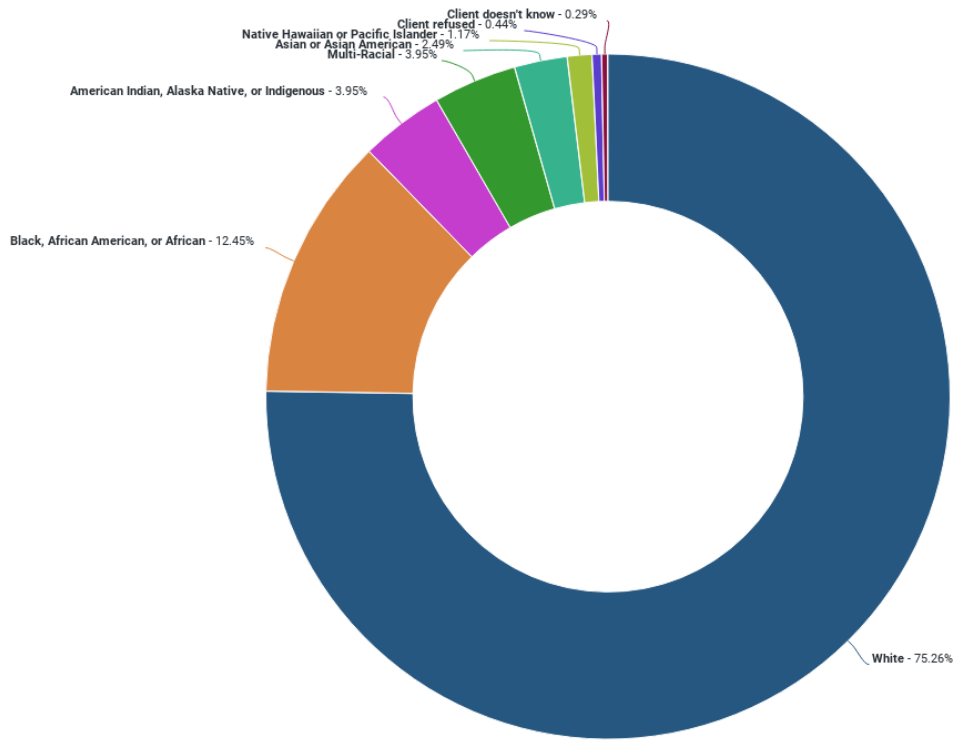
Graph 2
Gender distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=683)



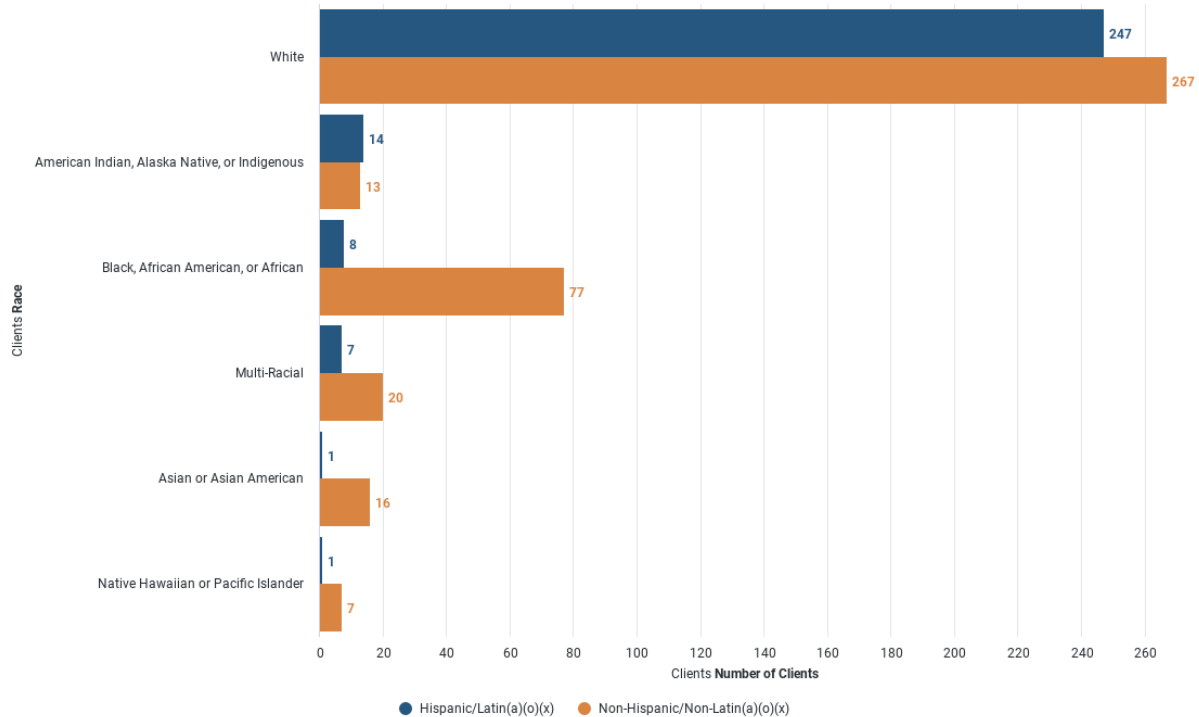
Graph 3
Ethnicity distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=683)



Graph 4
Race distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=683)



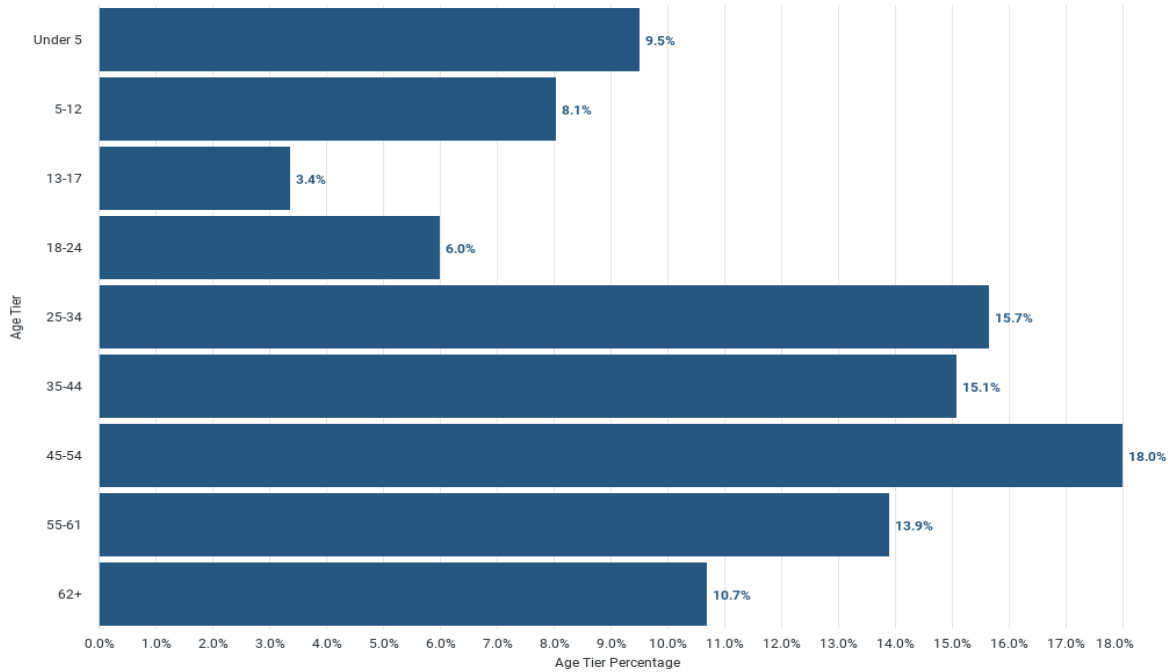
Graph 4 (a)
Race versus Ethnicity distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=678)¹



¹ For five clients there is no data on their race/ethnicity

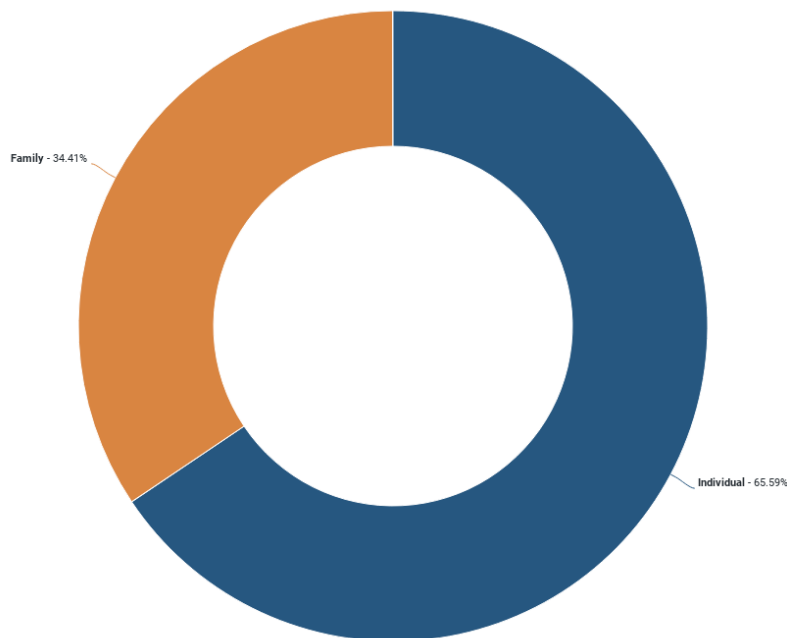
In total, eighteen percent (18.0%) of clients sheltered were between the ages of 45- 54, 13.9% were between the age of 55-61, and 10.7% were 62 and above. Meanwhile, children (17 years or younger) made up 21.0% of those served, so 69.0% of the total clients sheltered were between the ages of 18 and 61 (Graph 5).

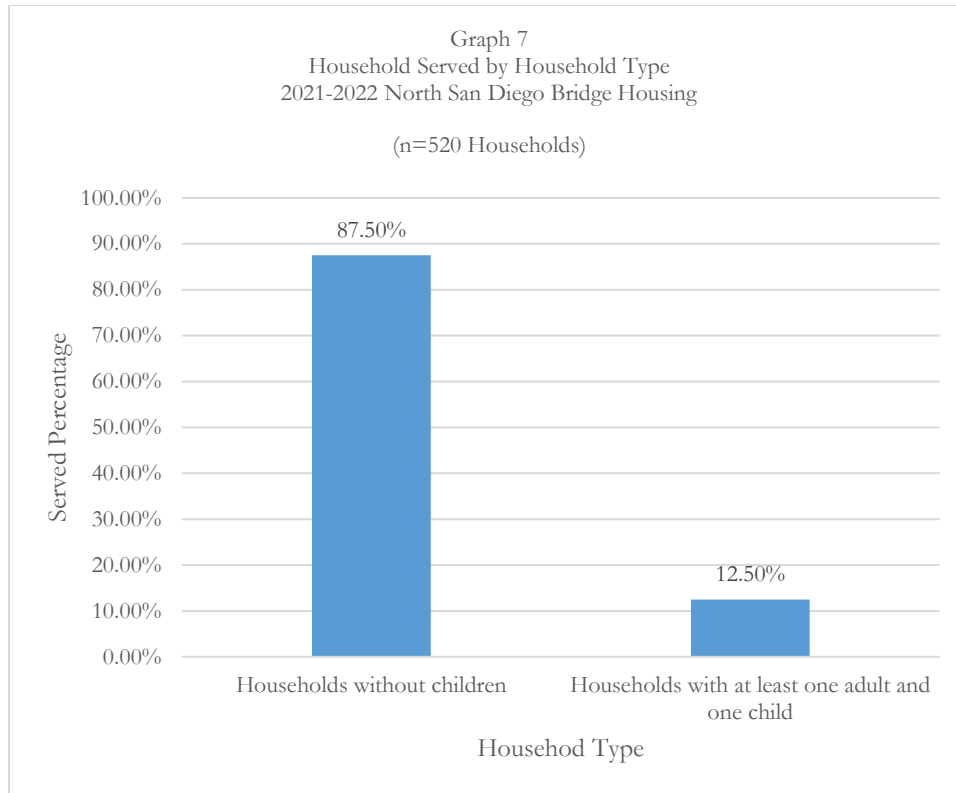
Graph 5
Age Group of Clients Sheltered,
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=683)¹



¹ Age of the client at the project start.

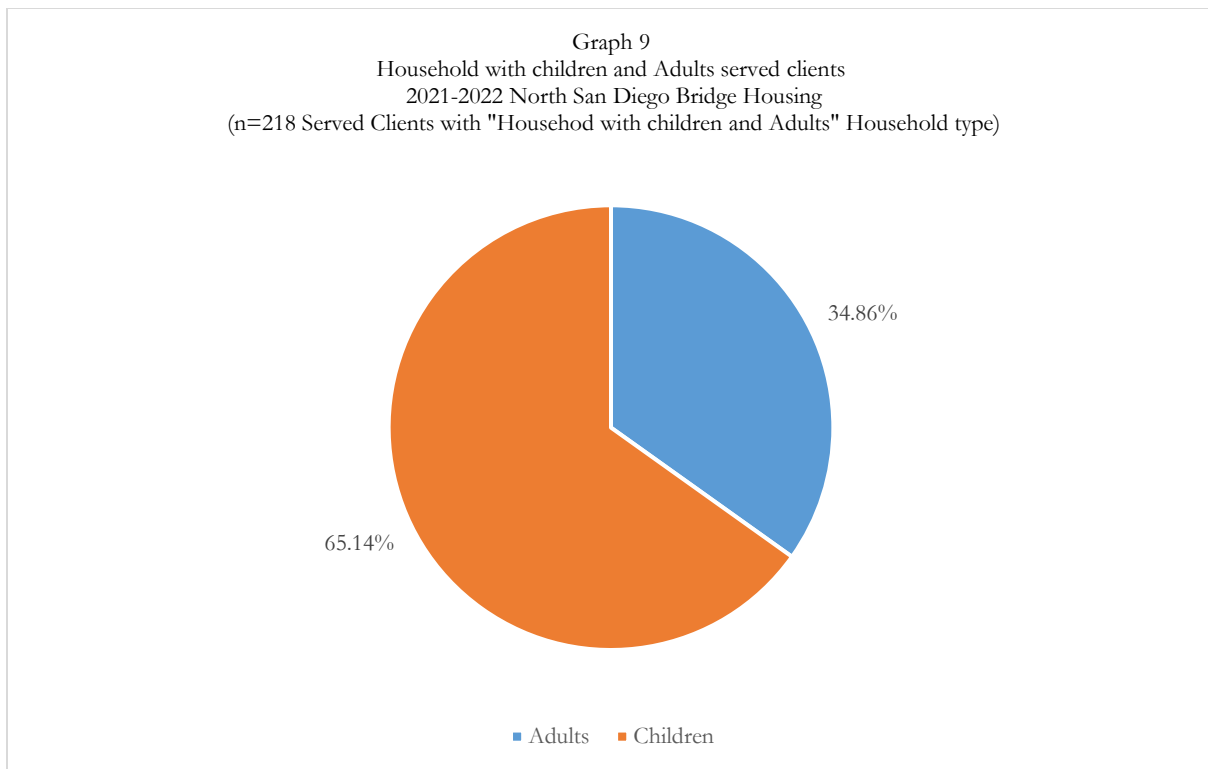
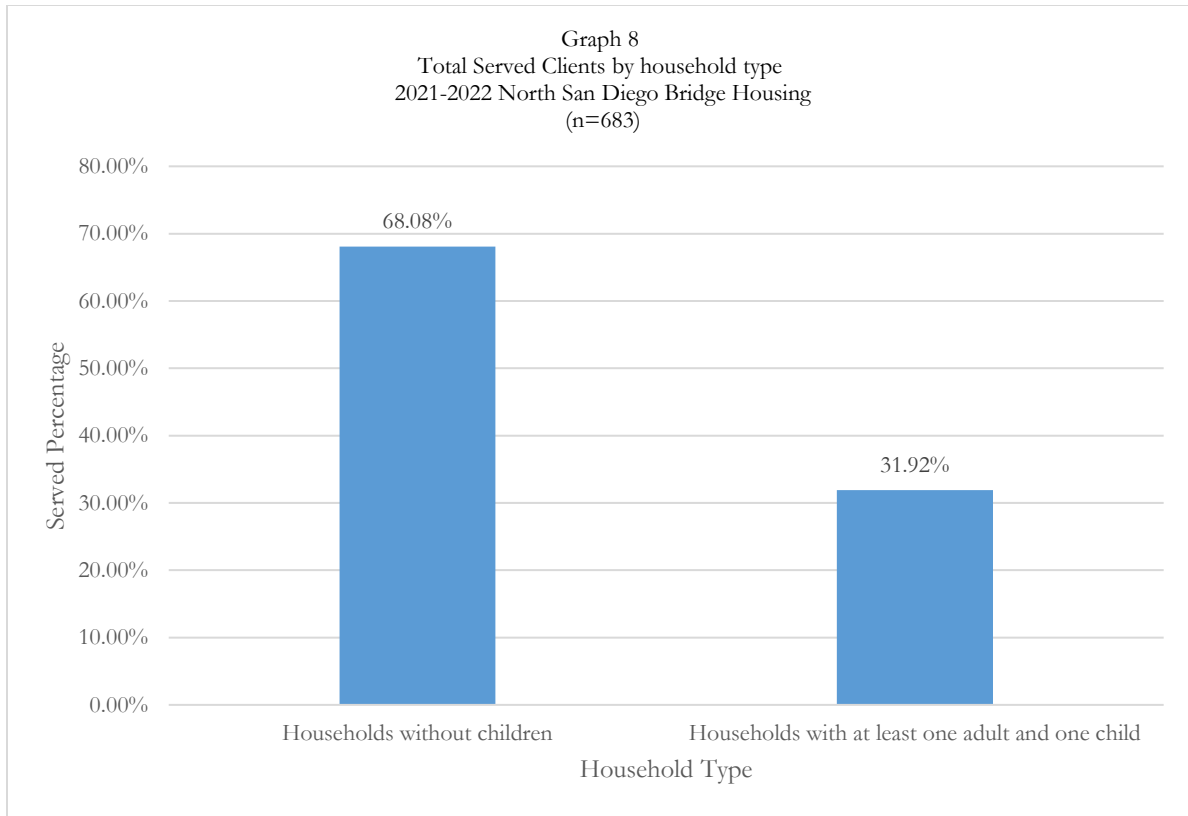
Graph 6
Entered with Family and Individually Clients,
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=683)



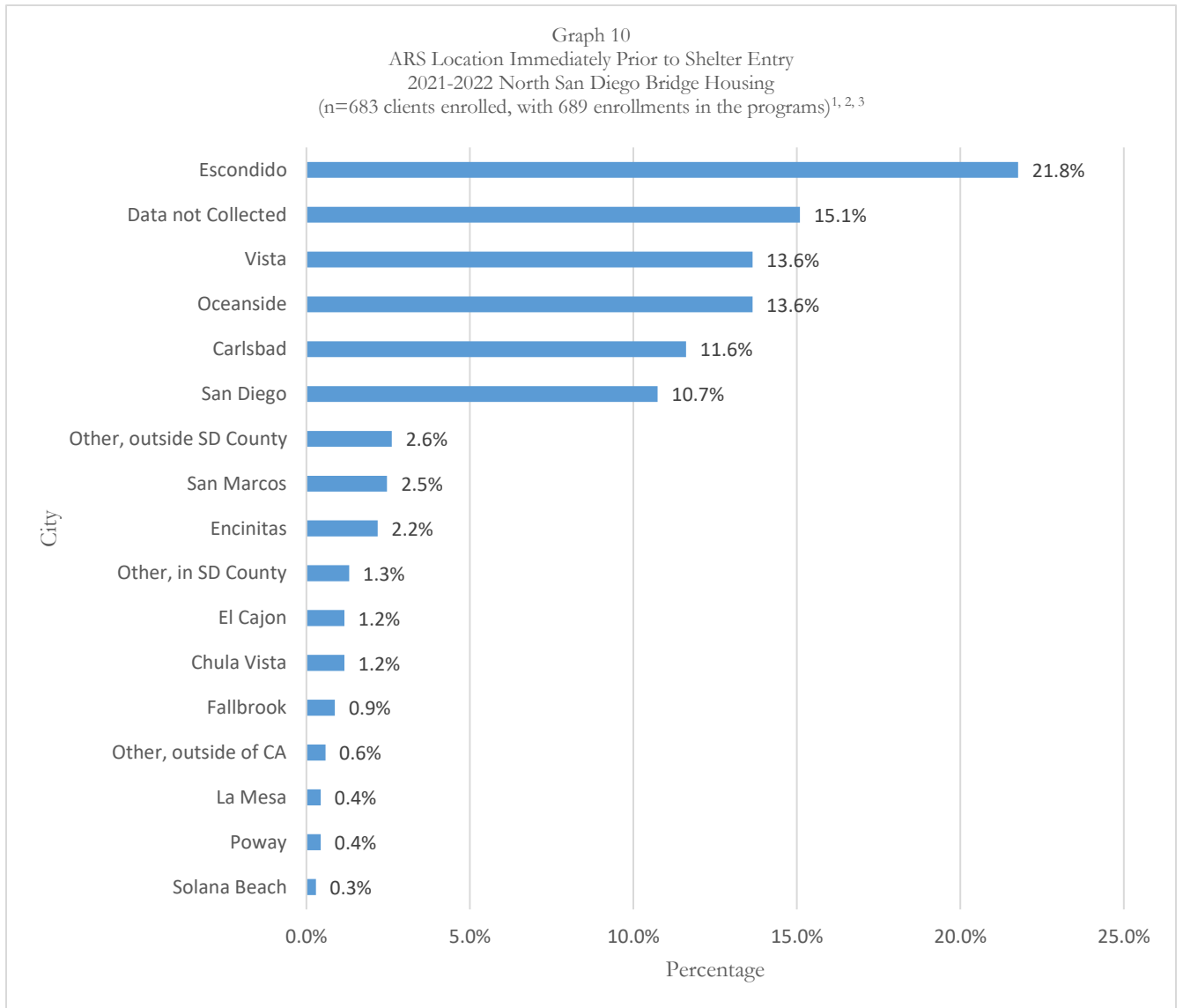


Among all clients, 34.41% of clients enrolled with family members and the rest (65.59%) enrolled individually (Graph 6). Among Households served, 87.5% are “Households without children” and 12.5% are “Households with at least one adult and one child” (Graph 7).

Of the 683 clients served, 68.08% of clients are in “Households without children” and 31.92% of clients are in “Households with at least one adult and one child” (Graph 8). From the 218 served clients within the “Households with at least one adult and one child” household type, 34.86% are adults and the remaining 65.14% are children. (Graph 9).



Of all clients providing information about their location where they were experiencing homelessness immediately prior to project entry, more than sixty six percent (66%) reported living within North County San Diego, primarily in Escondido (21.8%), Vista (13.6%), Oceanside (13.6%), and Carlsbad (11.6%). Around eleven percent (10.7%) of clients reported the location where they were experiencing homelessness immediately prior to project entry as Central San Diego. The vast majority (96.8%) of all clients that provided data, reported their location where they were experiencing homelessness immediately prior to project entry as being within San Diego County (Graph 10).



¹ Response categories Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused/Missing were collapsed into one category, "Data not Collected".

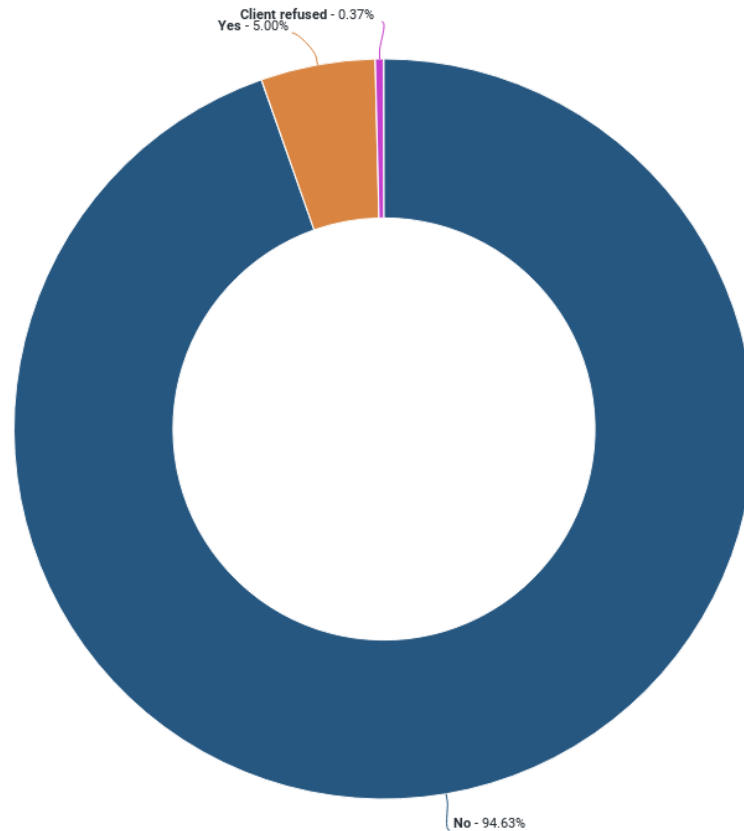
² Other, within SD county includes Pauma Valley, Lemon Grove, Bonsall, Imperial Beach, La Jolla, Coronado, Cardiff By The Sea, San Ysidro, and Warner Springs with a percentage value of less than 0.3%.

³ Clients could have more than one enrollment, and therefore more than one location prior to entry.

2. Information Collected from Adult Clients

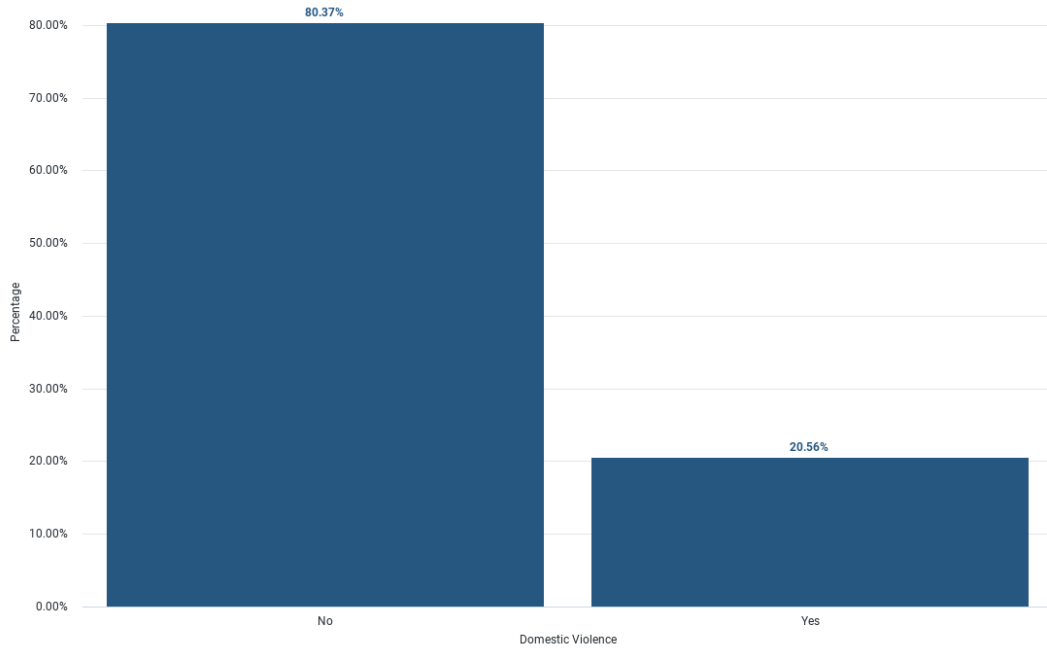
Some demographic information was collected only for adult clients aged 18 and older (541 adult clients). Five percent (5.00%) of adults indicated a history of military service (Graph 11). Among them 96.3% are male and 29.63% of the veterans are chronically homeless (Appendix Table 10, 11).

Graph 11
Military History
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=541 Adult Clients)

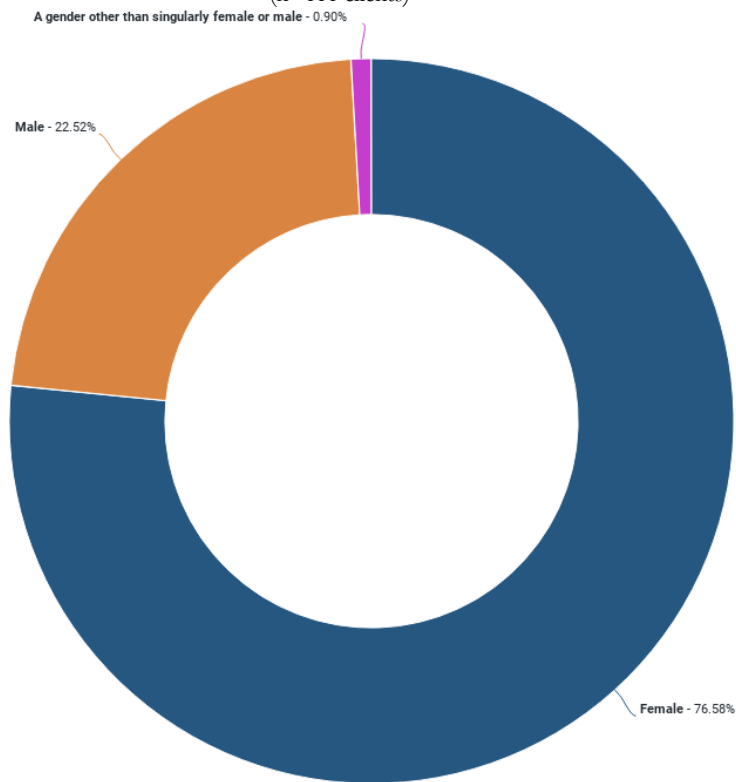


Around twenty percent (20.56%) of adults reported domestic violence history (Graph 12). When examined by gender, among the victims (n=111) 76.58% are female, 22.52% are male, and one (0.9%) is a gender other than singularly female or male (Graph 13).

Graph 12
Domestic violence victims
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=541 Adults)

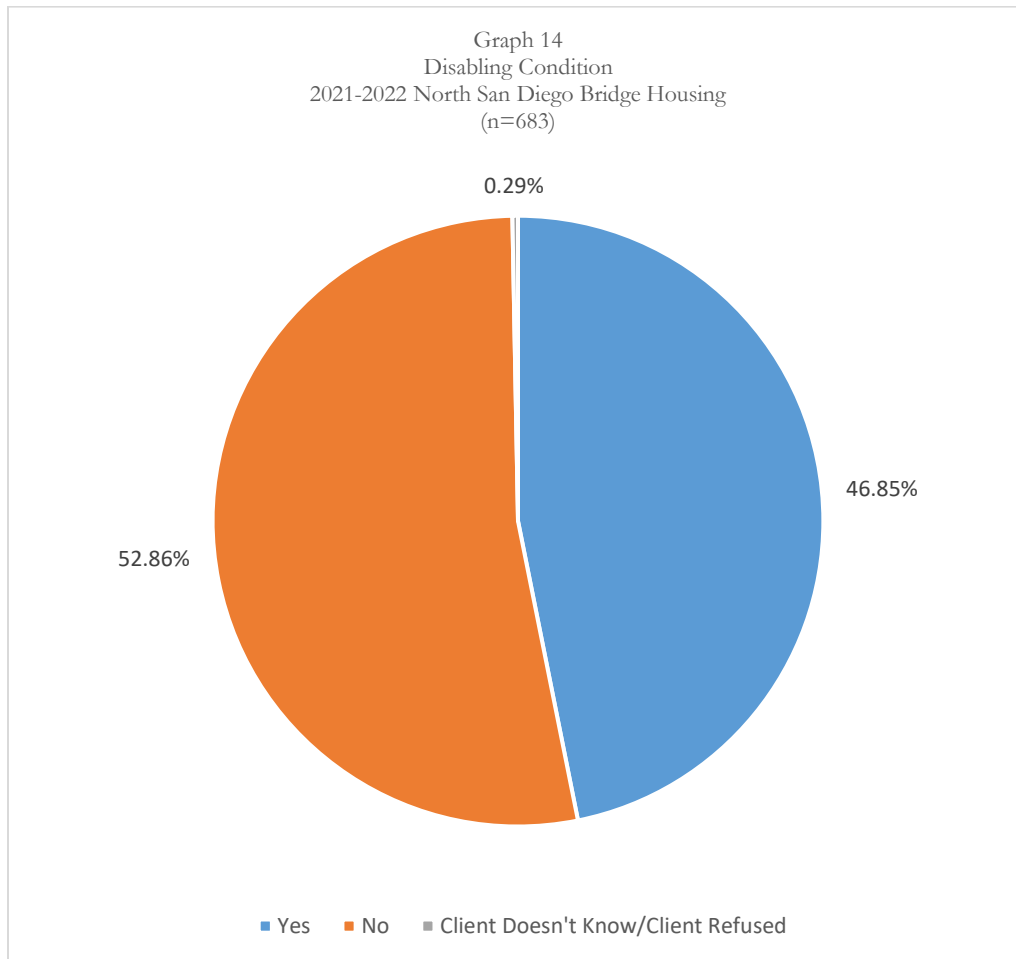


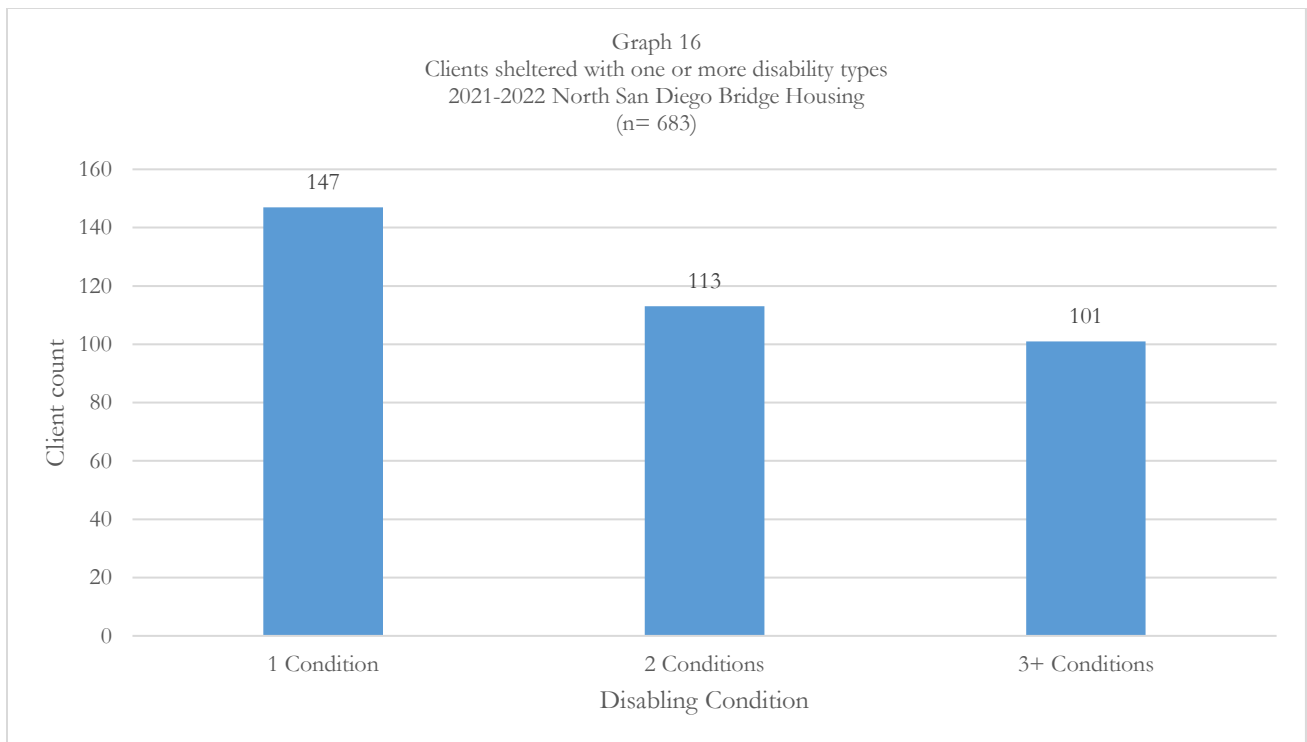
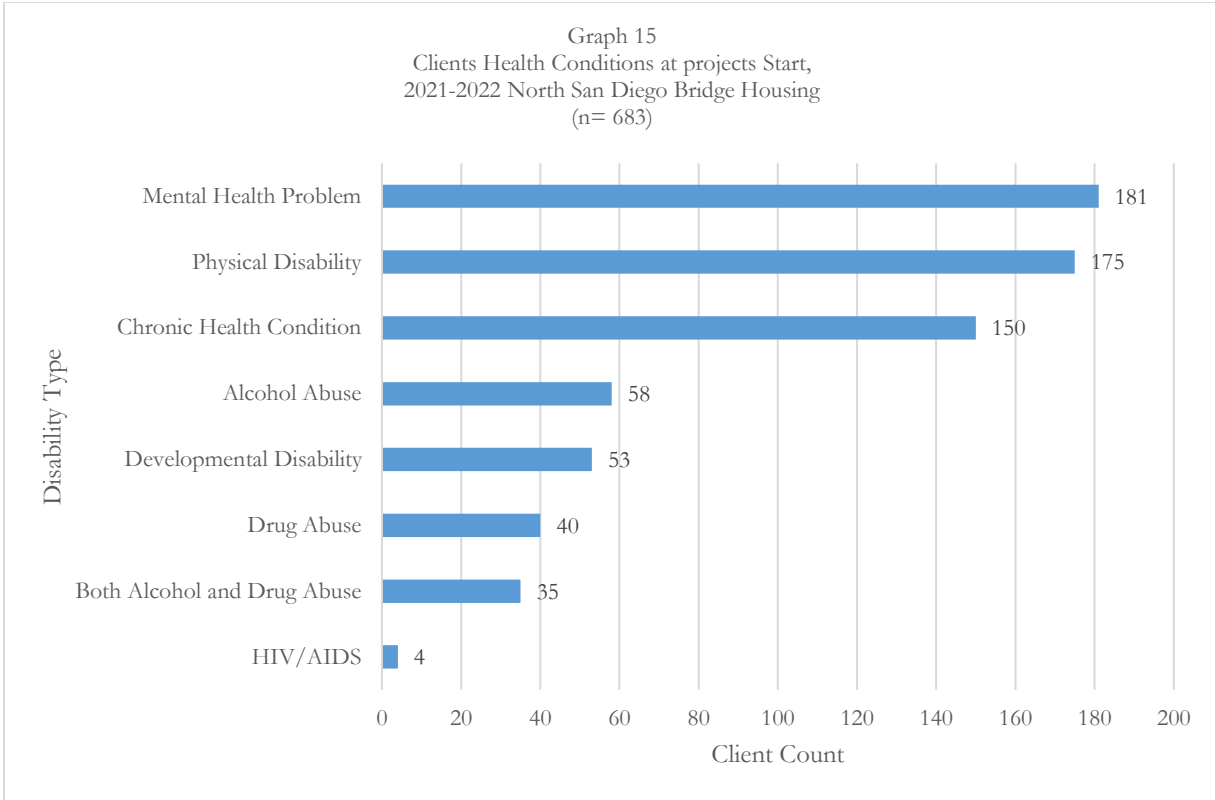
Graph 13
Domestic violence victims History by Gender
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=111 clients)



Forty seven percent (46.85%) of clients reported having a disabling condition (Graph 14). Mental health disorder and physical disability were most frequently cited (181 and 175 clients respectively) which is 26.5% and 25.6% of the total clients served, followed by chronic health condition (150 clients), alcohol abuse (58 clients), developmental disability (53 clients). Some reported HIV/AIDS (4 clients) (Graph 15).

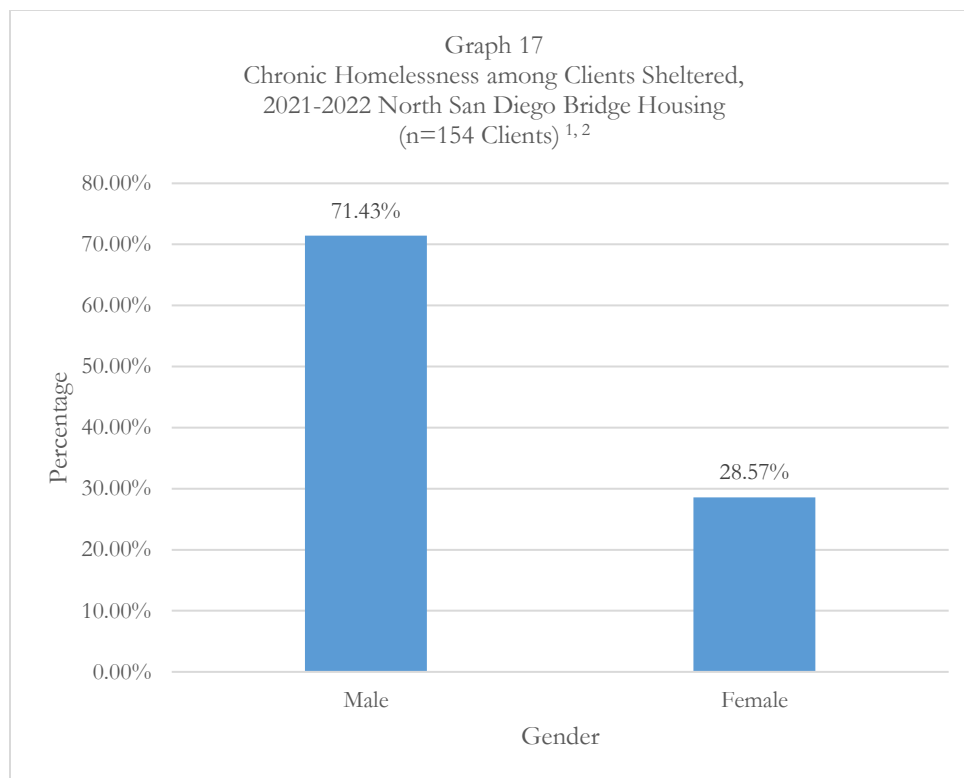
214 Clients (which is 31.33% of the total clients served) reported two or more co-occurring disabling conditions. 147 clients (21.52% of the total clients) reported having only one type of disability. 113 clients (16.54% out of the total clients served) reported having two co-occurring disabling conditions. 101 clients (14.79% of the total clients served) reported having three or more disability types. (Graph 16)





Chronic homelessness is characterized by extended or frequent homelessness, such as living on the streets, in emergency shelters, or in a safe haven and the presence of a long-term disabling condition. During the 2021-2022 operating year, 22.55% of the total clients served were chronically homeless at the point of enrollment into an ARS shelter (Appendix Data Table 21). Among them, 71.43% were male and the remaining 28.57% were female (Graph 17). 25.32% of chronic homeless clients were in each 45-54 age category, representing the largest age group (Appendix Data Table 23). 80 chronic homeless persons reported a mental health problem and 69 reported a physical disability at the project entry (Appendix Data Tables 24).

Information from other sources state that the chronically homeless spent 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 expensive in terms of costs incurred by public systems of care, although they may only represent a small percentage of the entire homeless population.

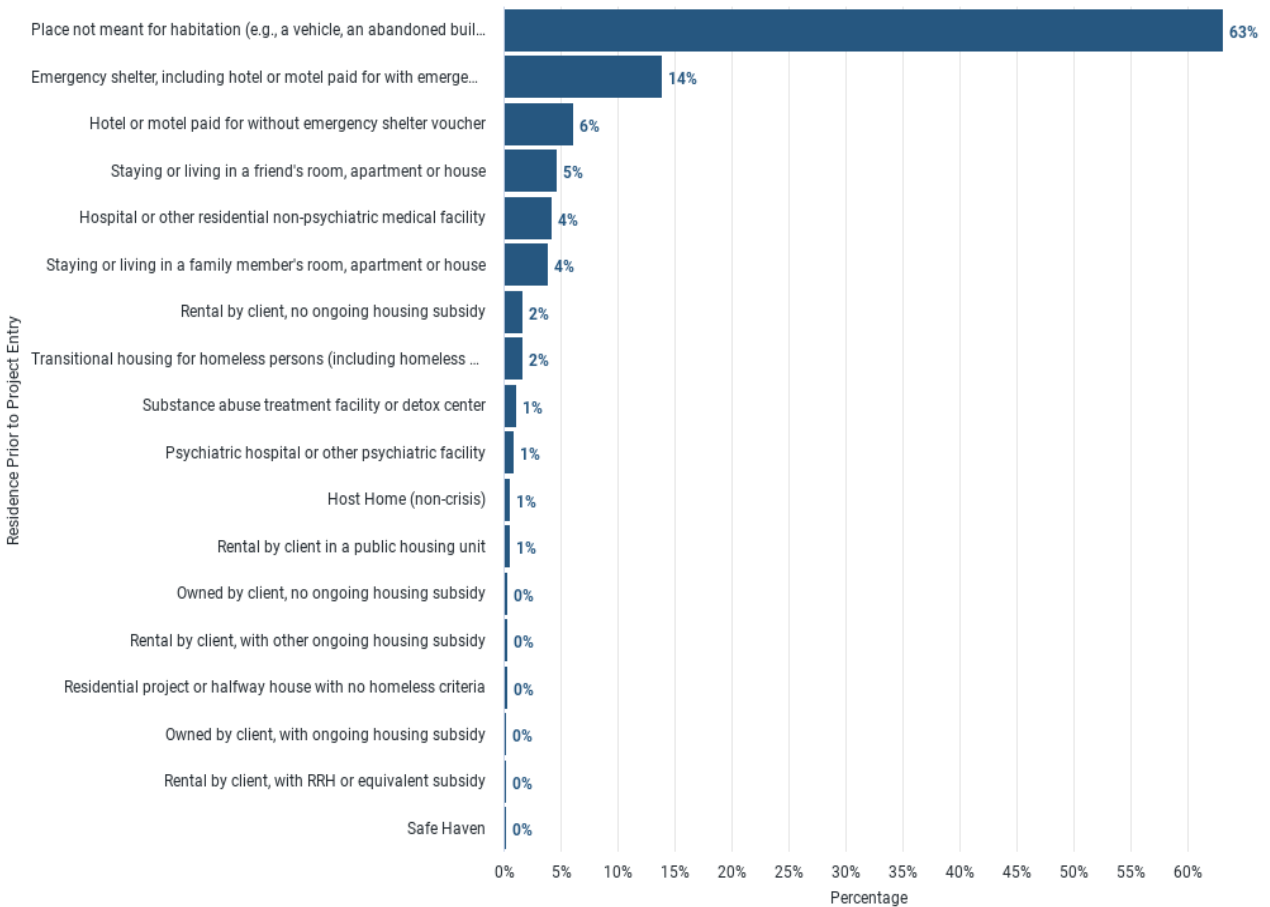


¹ In this analysis, all adults were included without consideration for family status.

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 adult clients (n=541, Graph 18). The most reported living situation was a 'place not meant for human habitation' (63%) 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 places. 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.

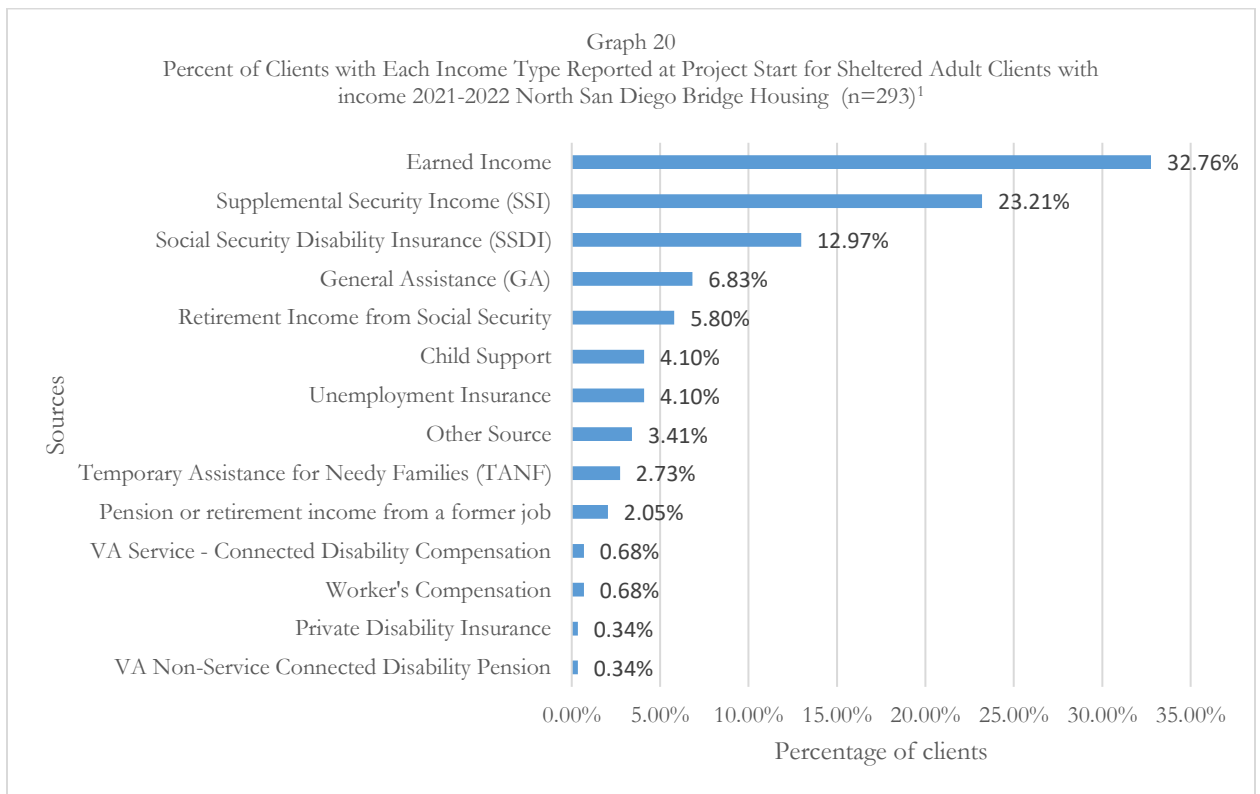
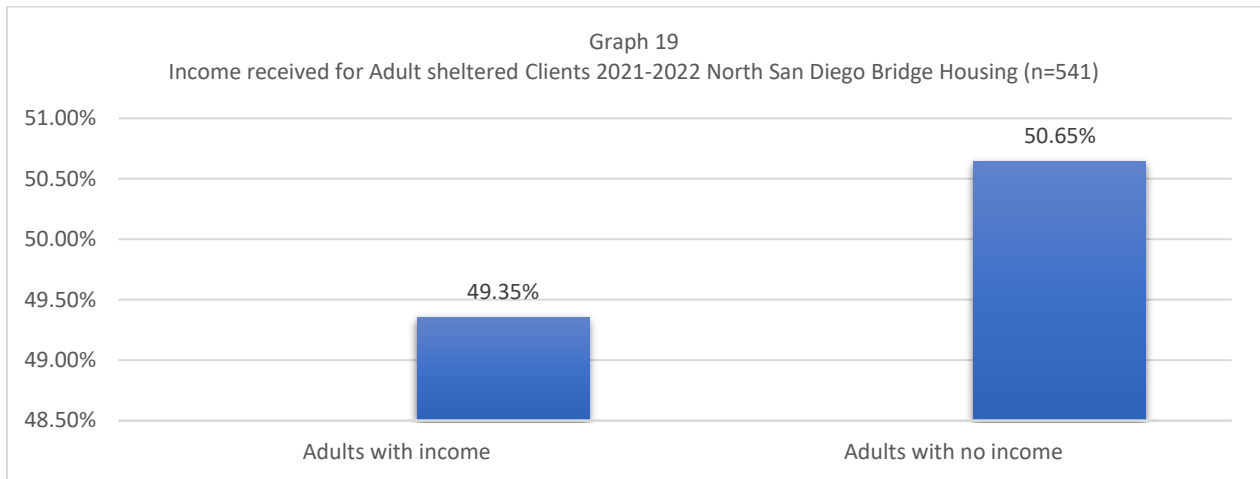
Graph 18
 Living Situation Prior to First Shelter Night for Sheltered Adult Clients,
 2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=541 Adult Clients)



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=541). About forty nine percent (49.35%) of adult clients reported having at least one source of income, and fifty one percent (50.65%) said they did not have any source of income at entry into the shelter (Graph 19).

Of those with a source of income, a large plurality of clients reported receiving earned income from employment (32.76%), Social Security Income (SSI) (23.21%), or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) (12.97%). Additionally, clients were able to report more than one source of income at entry into the shelter (Graph 20).



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

The range of incomes was varied amongst clients at the ARS shelters. The minimum monthly income reported was \$3.15 and the maximum monthly income was \$4,800 (Table 2). Around 92.7% are categorized as extremely low income (<30% Area Median Income (AMI), 6.6% as very low income (31-50% AMI) and 1.5% categorized as Low income (51-80% AMI) (Graph 22). The average reported monthly income among clients with income was \$1,279.66 and the median monthly income was \$1,024. This shows a moderate negative skew of the data (Pearson’s Coefficient (Median) = 0.85) meaning a few clients with large incomes are pulling the average income higher than would be otherwise expected in a normalized distribution.

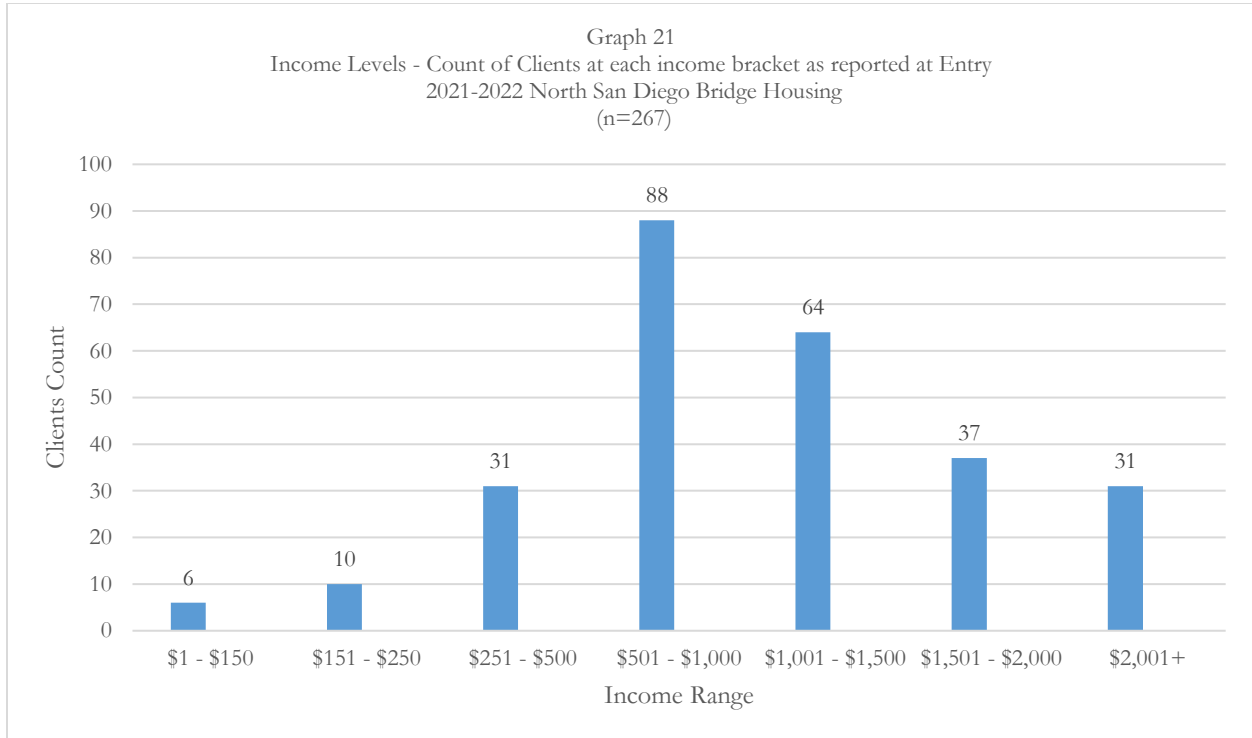
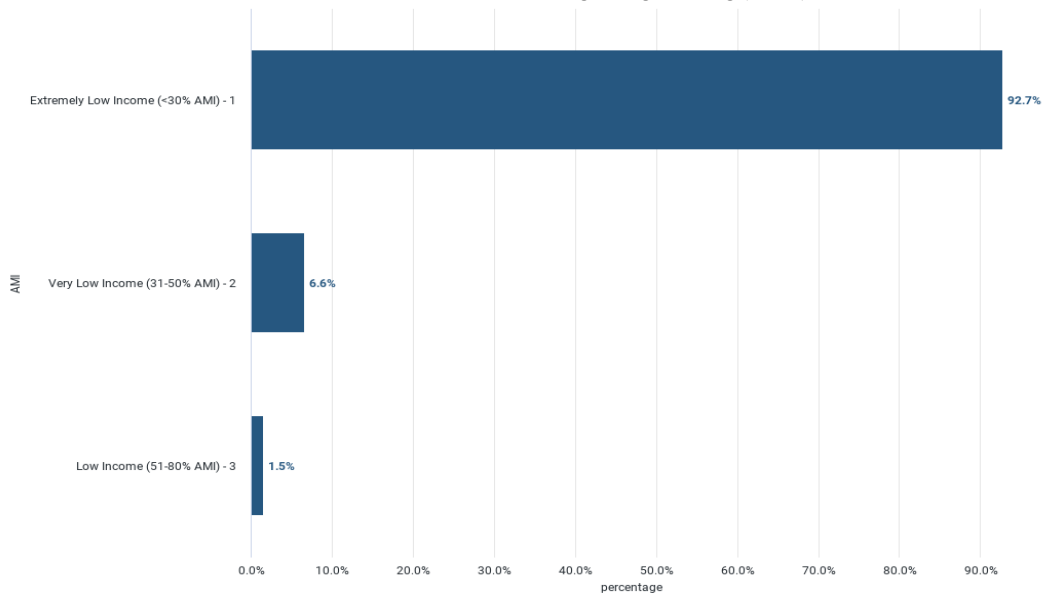


Table 2. Income Amount for Adult Clients Sheltered, 2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=259 adults with income amounts reported) ¹

Summary of Income Amounts Reported			
Minimum	Maximum	Median	Average
\$3.15	\$4,800	\$1,024	\$1,279.66

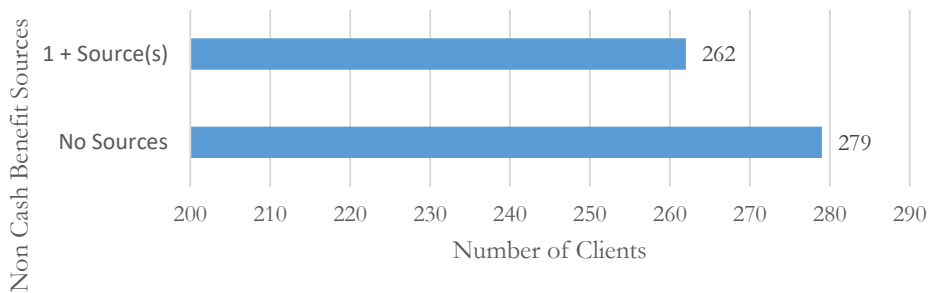
¹Income amounts from all sources totaled for each client.

Graph 22
Area Median Income – AMI as reported at Entry
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=267)

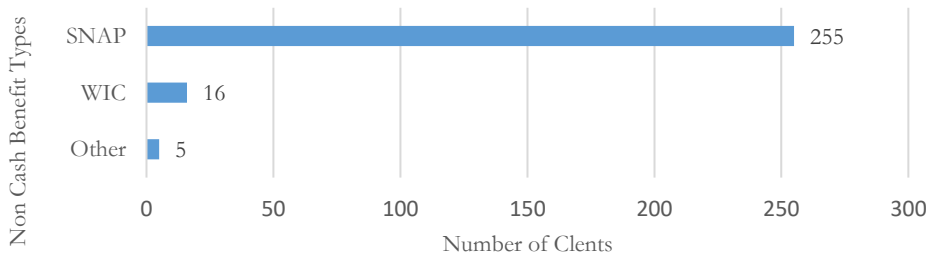


Another valuable resource for clients is the availability of non-cash benefits. 48.45% of adult clients reported that they were receiving non-cash benefits, while 51.55% responded they were not receiving non-cash benefits at project entry (Graph 23). 242 clients received SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, also known as food stamps) and 8 reported receiving other services (Graph 24).

Graph 23
Non-Cash Benefits for Sheltered Adult Clients at Project Start
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=541)

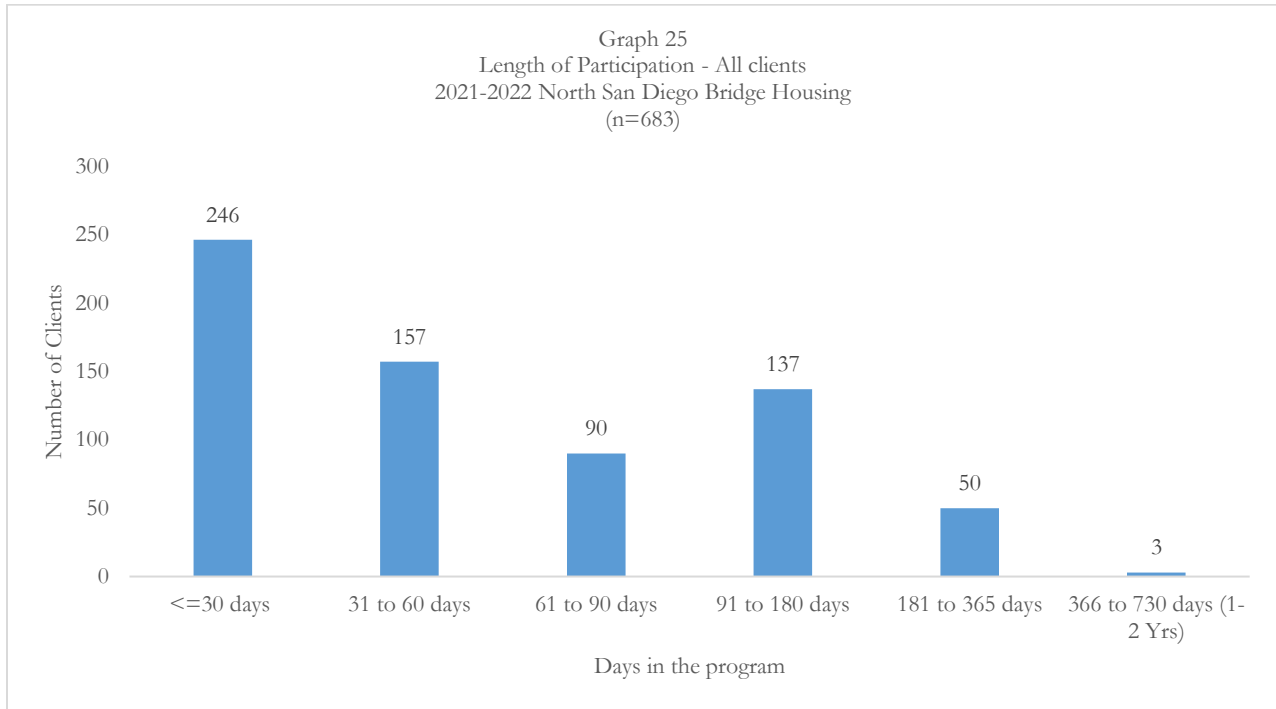


Graph 24
Non-Cash Benefit Types for Sheltered Adult Clients at Project Start
2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=541)

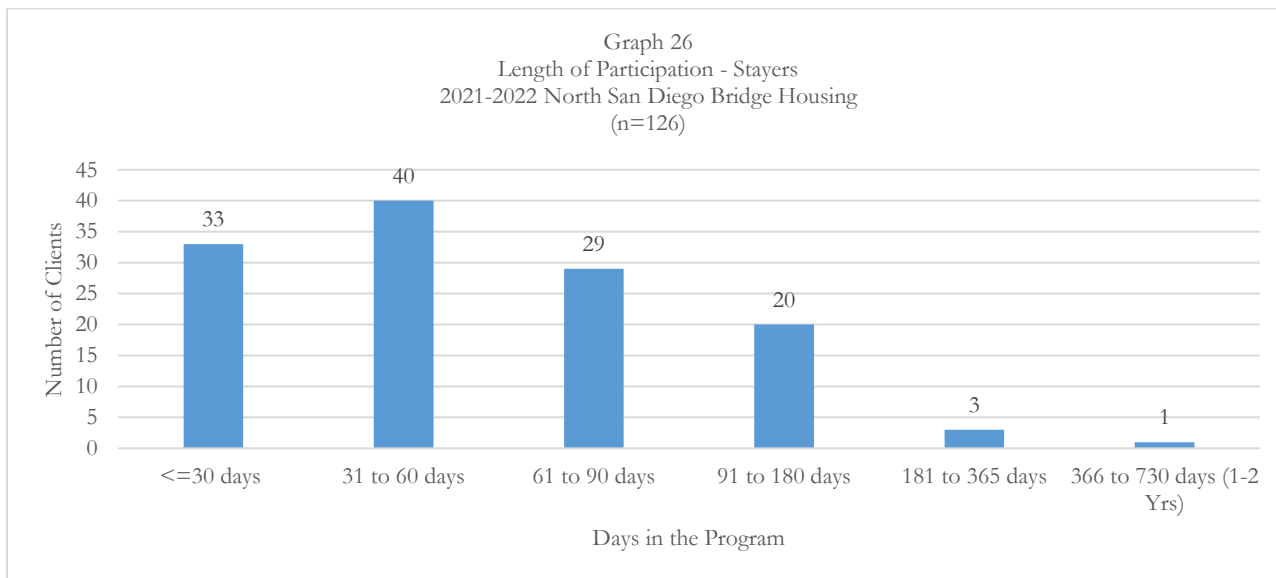


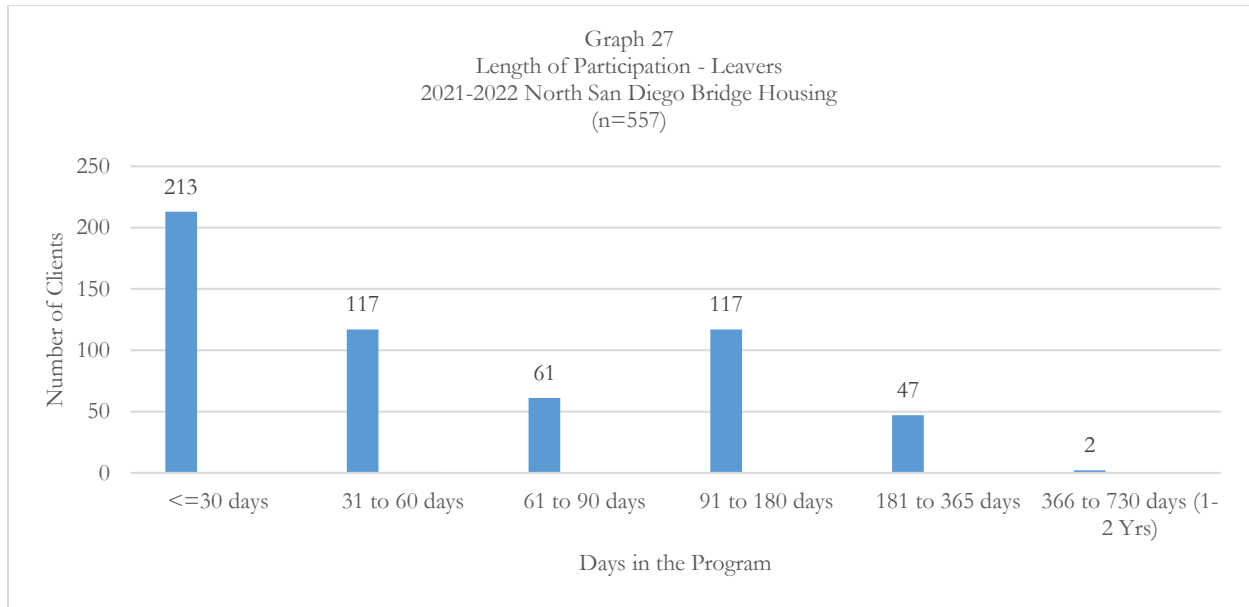
D. Length of Participation in Shelters

Utilizing HMIS data the length of distinct shelter stays was calculated for clients in the ARS North County emergency shelter programs. A large percentage of clients have continuous stays that are less than 30 days (246 or roughly 36% of clients) (Graph 25). 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.

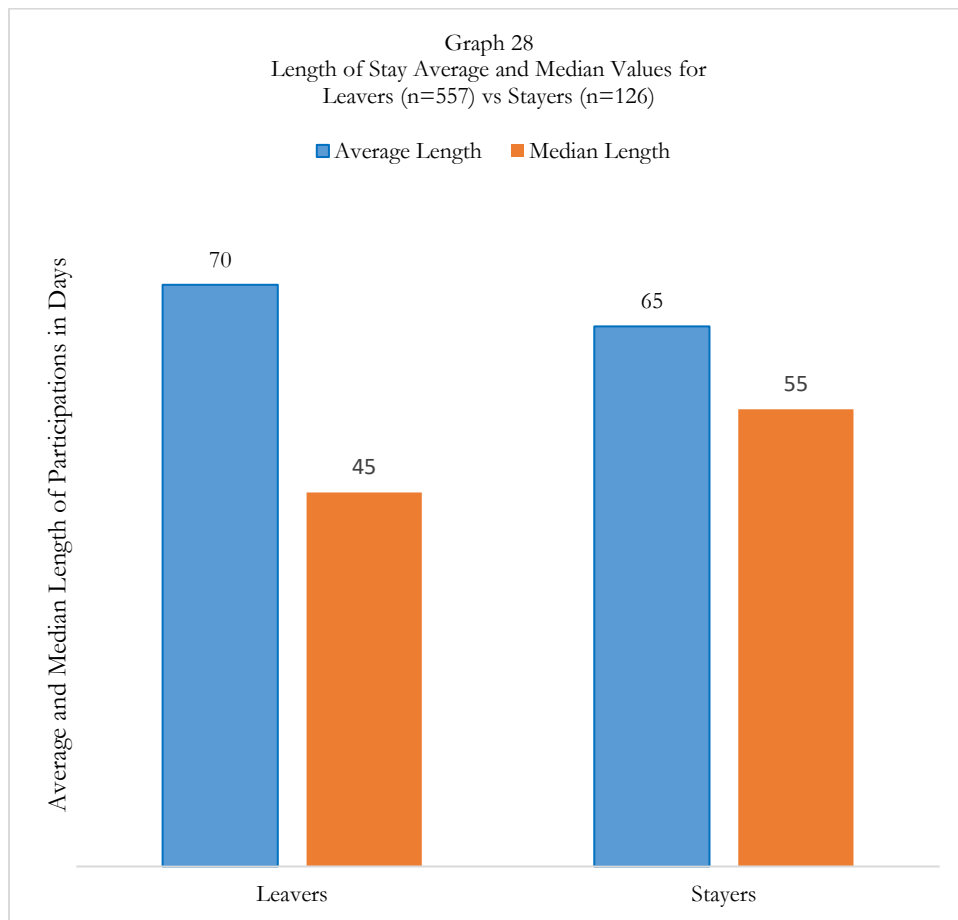


This finding is typically consistent after the first 90 days, regardless of the stayer or leaver status of a client (Graph 26 and 27). For the purposes of this report a stayer is a client who is still enrolled into an ARS shelter as of the last day of the report. A leaver is someone who had been enrolled during the reporting year, but as of the last day of the reporting period was no longer enrolled in any ARS shelter.



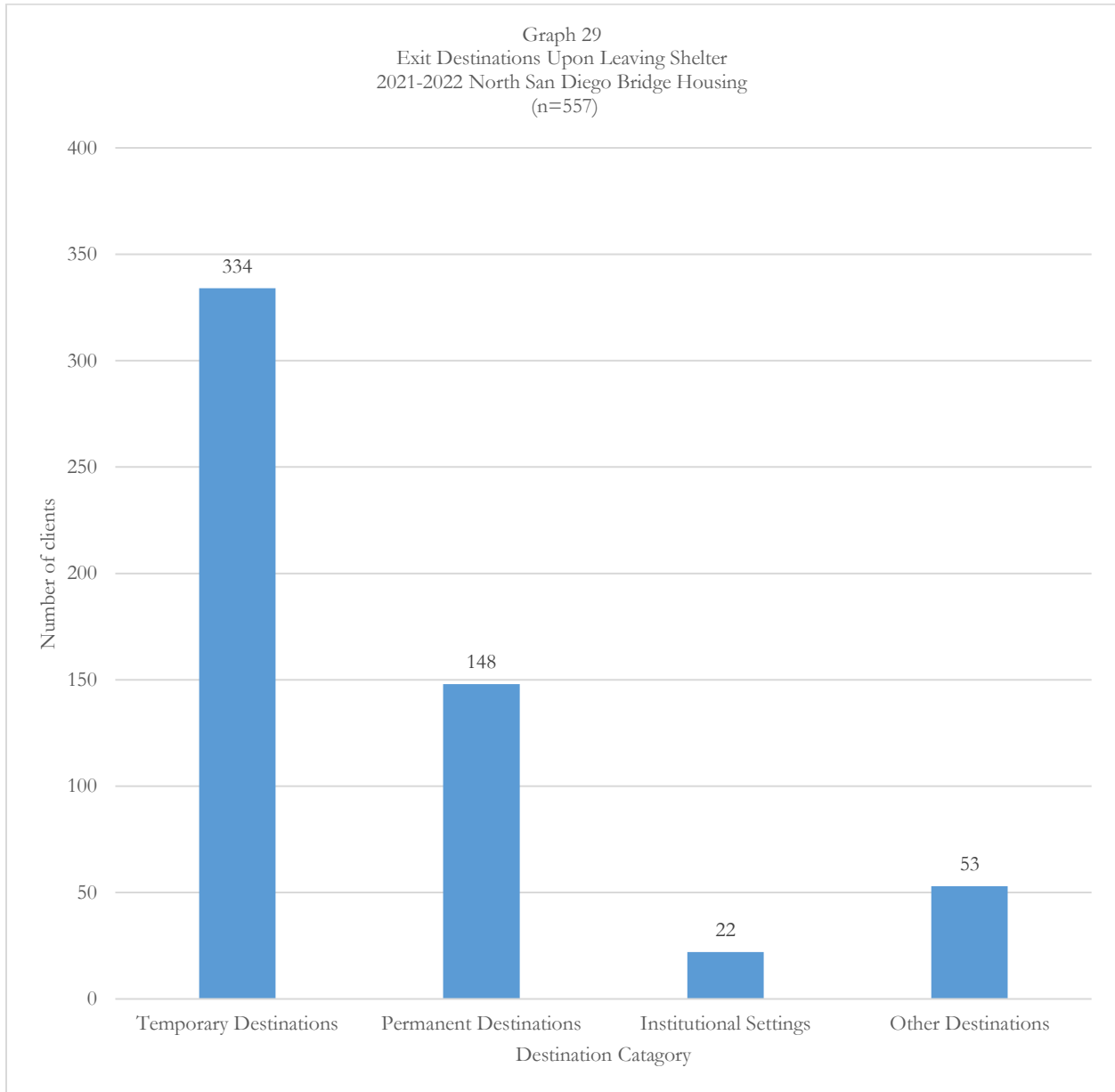


The median length of stay differs between leavers and stayers. Those who remained in the program as of the last day of reporting tended to stay for a shorter amount of time than those who had exited sometime during the reporting year (Graph 28).

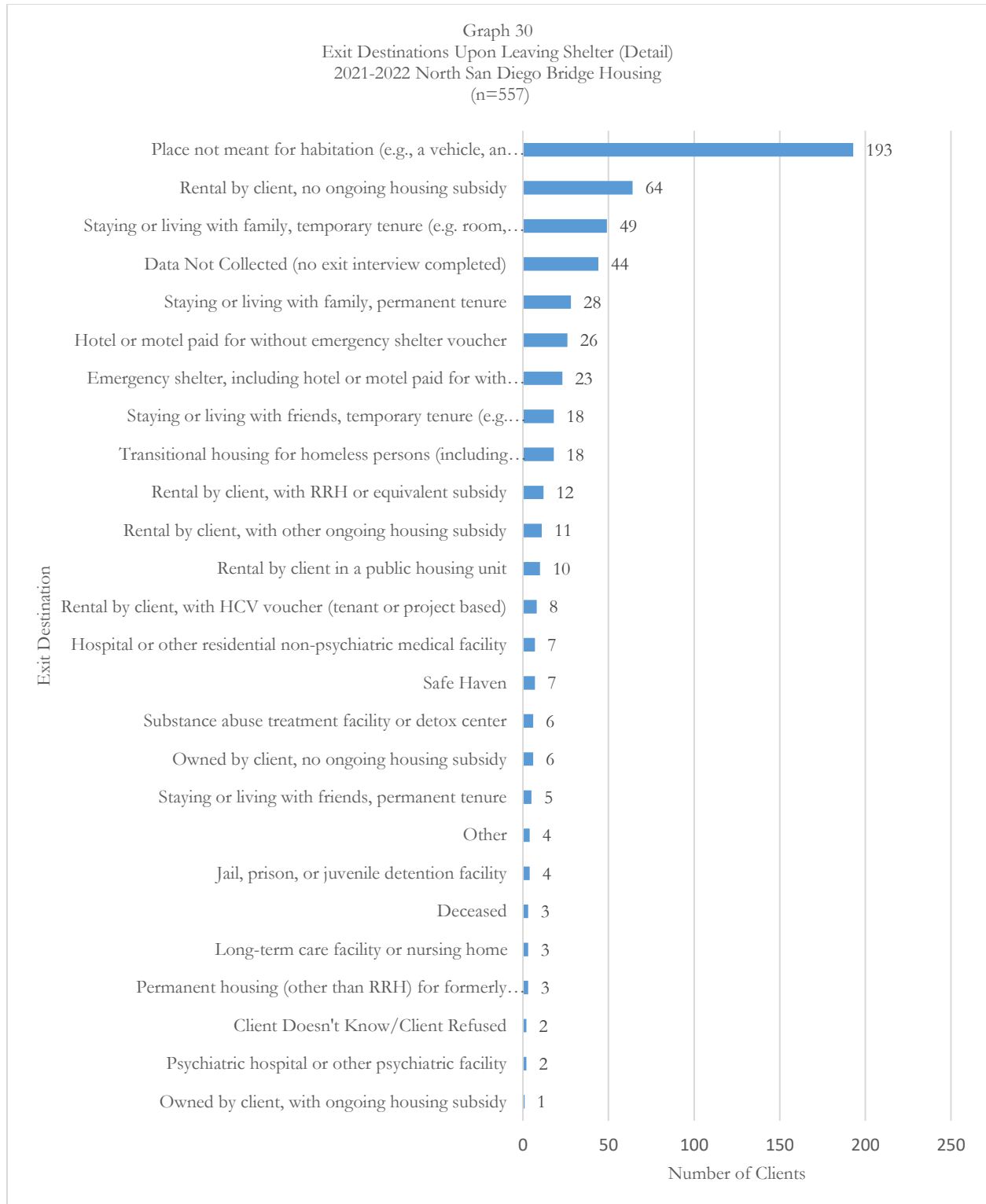


E. Destination upon Leaving Shelter

During the 2021-2022 reporting year, data was collected from 98.54% clients who exited shelters. Out of 557 clients who exited the shelters by the end of the reporting year, 60% (n=334) went to destinations such as another shelter, transitional housing, or staying in a temporary lodging. (Graph 29). Among the 557 exiting clients, the most common exit (193 clients, or 34.65%) was to a place not meant for habitation. The second most common exit (64 clients, or 11.49%) was to a rental by the client (Graph 30).



¹ Other Destinations include “Data not collected”.

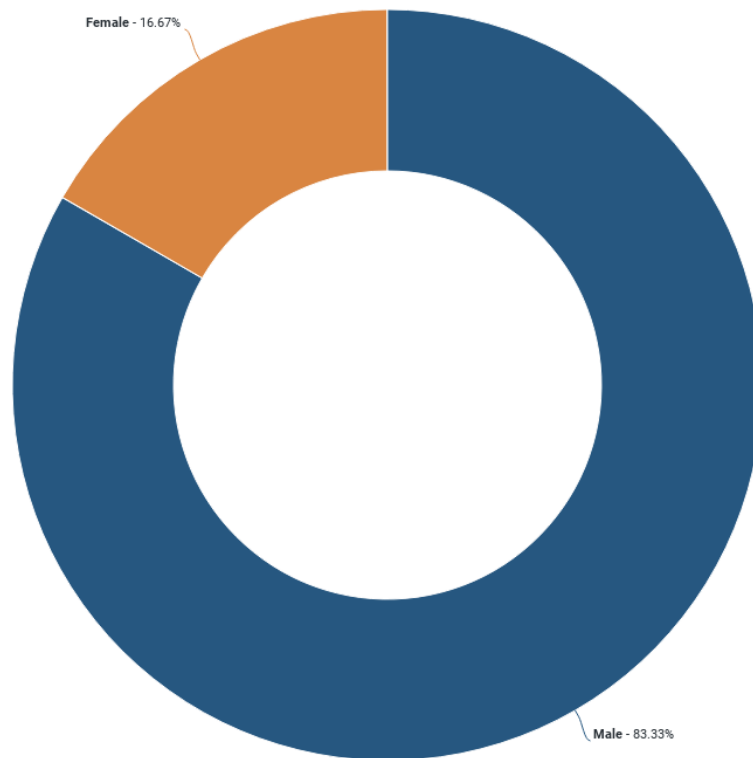


F. Clients exiting 2020-2021 and returning in 2021-2022

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 2021-2022 operating year was compared to that from the previous 2020-2021 year. In all, 4.39% (n = 30) of this year's 683 clients were also served during the prior 2020-2021 year. Of these 30 returning clients, two (6.67%) of the clients are under 18 (Graph 33).

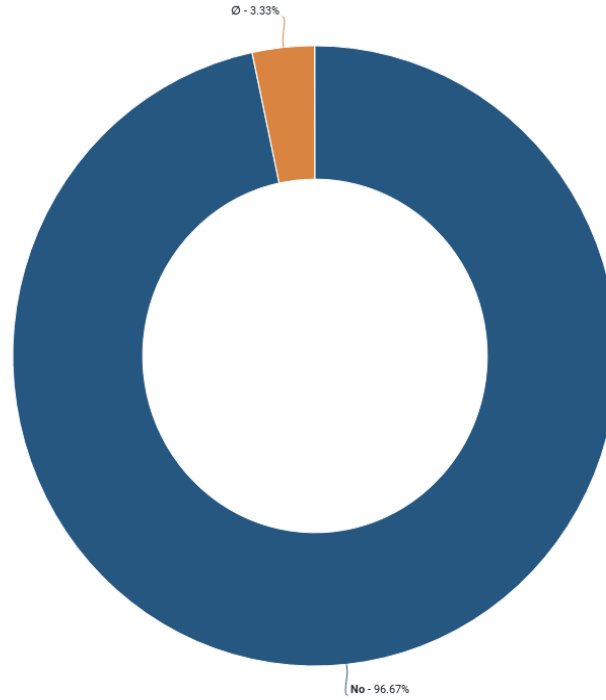
Around eighty-three percent (83.33%) of returning clients were male and around seventeen percent (16.67%) were female (Graph 31). No clients identified as a military veteran (Graph 32).

Graph 31
Gender of Returning Adult Clients Sheltered
North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=30 clients)¹



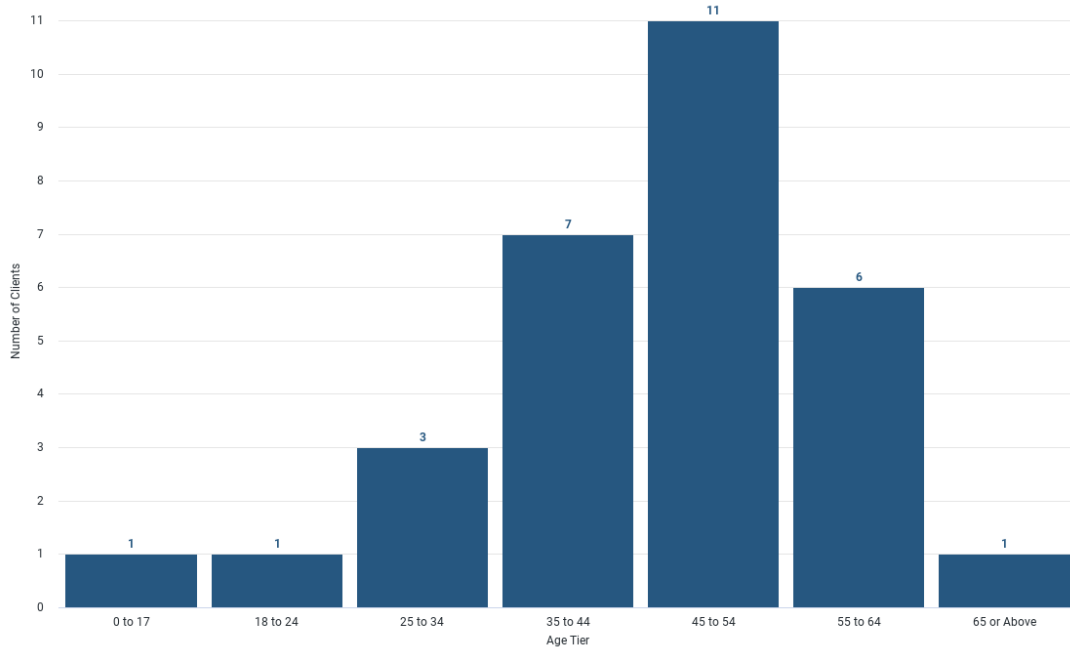
¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2020-2021 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2021-2022 year.

Graph 32
 Military History of Returning Adult Clients Sheltered
 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=30 clients)¹



¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2020-2021 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2021-2022 year

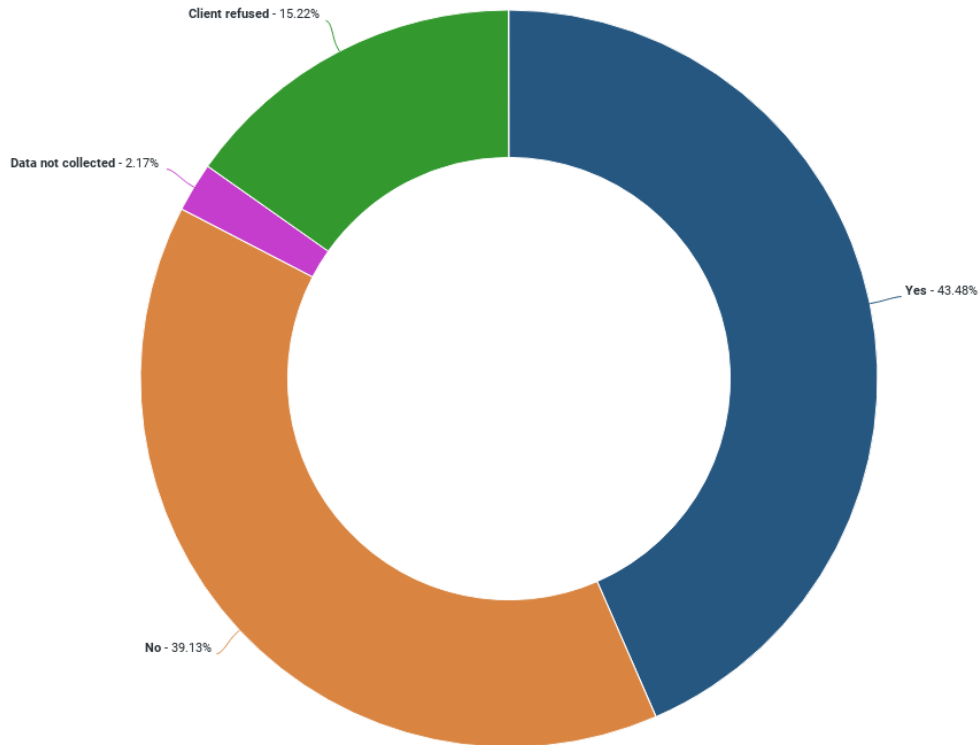
Graph 33
 Age Group of Returning Clients Sheltered,
 2020-2021 & 2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=30 clients)¹



¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2020-2021 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2021-2022 year.

Of this group of 30 returning clients, 43.48% of them reported a disabling condition (Graph 34).

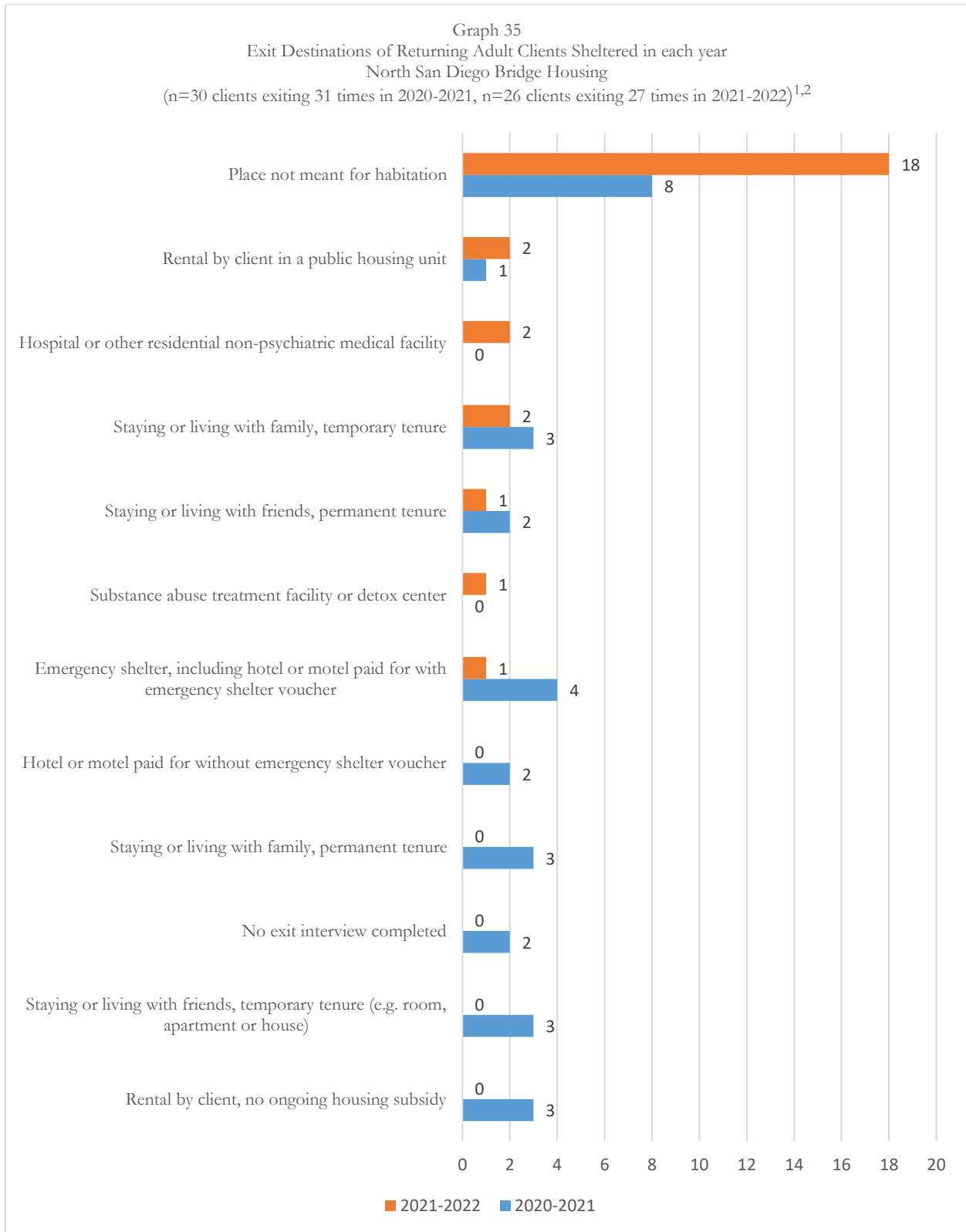
Graph 34
 Disabling Condition Status of Returning Adult
 Clients Sheltered
 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=30 clients)¹



¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2020-2021 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2021-2022 year.

There was some variation in responses for destination after exiting the shelter between the returners in the two years. (Graph 35). The exits were calculated from all ARS North County Bridge Shelter enrollments associated with a cohort of 30 clients who had exited during the 2020-2021 operating year and had also returned again in the 2021-2022 operating year. 26 of the 30 returners cohort had exited within the 2021-2022 year. Exits for both reporting years are displayed in Graph 33 below.

In comparing the two years, 2020-2021 exits were primarily to places not meant for human habitation (8 clients) and exiting to emergency shelters (4 clients). In the current year (2021-2022), the primary exit destinations for returners were places not meant for human habitation (18 clients) and spread across many different options for the remaining 9 exits. On a percentage basis, the overall trend shows increased exits to homeless and institutional situations and a reduction in exits to permanent housing, temporary situations, and unknown/other destinations. This is largely caused by more than double the number of returners exiting to a “place not meant for habitation” by total (8 in 2020-2021 and 18 in 2021-2022) and percentage of clients (25.81% in 2020-2021 and 66.67% in 2021-2022) basis (Graph 35).



¹ There were 30 returners between the two reporting years. Among the 30 returning cohort, this cohort exited a total of 31 times in the 2020-2021 operating year.

² Of the 30 client returners, 26 clients returned and exited again in 2021-2022 a total of 27 times.

Summary

The North San Diego ARS Bridge Housing provided shelter service to 683 unique individuals during the 2021-2022 year. Within each unique demographic, the majority of clients identified as white, male, non-Hispanic, and not part of a family, respectively (Graph 2, 3, 4, and 6).

The most sheltered age groups were 25-34, 35-44, and 45-54 (making up 15.7%, 15.1%, and 18% of the overall population respectively) (Appendix Table 4). Around 53% of clients reported having at least one disabling condition (Appendix Table 15). The most common disabilities reported were mental health disorders (26.5% of the overall served clients) and physical disabilities (25.6% of the overall served clients). The least reported condition was HIV/AIDS (0.6% of responses) (Appendix Table 16). 20.52% of adult shelter stayers reported being survivors of domestic violence (Appendix Table 13). Of these clients with the history of domestic violence, 76.6% of them identified as female and 22.5% identified as male (Appendix Table 14).

The most common exit destination from the ARS shelter system was to a temporary destination (48.9% of leavers) – this includes other shelters, transitional housing, an exit to a rental, staying with family on a permanent basis, or the client owning/renting their own place of residence (Graph 29). 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 72% of the stays in ARS shelters during the 2021-2022 operating year were less than 90 days long (Graph 25).

Exiting and re-entering into shelters is sometimes part of a client's path to solving their homelessness. It was found that 4.39% (30) of all clients served in the 2021-2022 operating year had stayed and exited from an ARS shelter in the previous operating year (2020-2021). This implies that the persons who stayed at these shelters in the 2020-2021 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 are more often male (83.33%), non-veteran (96.67%, with one unknown), and more often over the age of 45 (60%) (Appendix Table 25, 26, 27).

Another aspect to homelessness is whether a client is considered chronically homeless. Of those served this year at ARS Bridge Housing shelters, 22.55% were chronically homeless at shelter entry (Appendix Table 21).

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:
 - 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
 - Using data to prioritize and ensure the best use of resources
 - Using data 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, 2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=683 clients)

Table 1. Gender

Demographic Characteristic	Number	Percent
Male	436	63.84%
Female	244	35.72%
A gender other than singularly female or male (e.g., non-binary, genderfluid, agender, culturally specific gender)	2	0.29%
Transgender	1	0.15%
Total	683	100%

Table 2. Primary Race

Primary Race	Number	Percent
White	514	75.26%
Black, African American, or African	85	12.45%
Multi-Racial	27	3.95%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	27	3.95%
Asian or Asian American	17	2.49%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8	1.17%
Client doesn't Know / Client Refused	5	0.73%
Total	683	100%

Table 3. Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	400	58.57%
Hispanic/Latino	281	41.14%
Data not collected	0	0%
Client doesn't know/ Client refused	2	0.29%
Total	683	100%

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

Age Group	Number	Percent
Under 5	65	9.5%
5-12	55	8.1%
13-17	23	3.4%
18-24	41	6.0%
25-34	107	15.7%
35-44	103	15.1%
45-54	123	18.0%
55-61	95	13.9%
62+	73	10.7%
CDK/Refused/DNC	0	0%
Total	683	100%

Table 5. Age - Adult versus Child

Age Group	Number	Percent
Adult (18+ Years)	541	79.2%
Child (0-17 Years)	142	20.8%
Total	683	100%

Table 6. Enrolled with family versus individually

Enrolled with Family/Individual	Number	Percent
Family	235	34.41%
Individual	448	65.59%
<i>Total</i>	<i>683</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 7. Household Served by Household type

Household type	Served count	Percent
Households without children	455	87.5%
Households with at least one adult and one child	65	12.5%
Households with only children	0	0%
Unknown Household type	0	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 8. Total Clients served by Household Type

Household type	Served count	Percent
Households without children	465	68.08%
Households with at least one adult and one child	218	31.92%
Households with only children	0	0%
Unknown household type	0	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>683</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 9. Military Veteran (n=541)

Military Veteran	Number	Percent
Yes	27	5.0%
No	512	94.6%
CDK/Refused/DNC	2	0.4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 10. Chronic Status of Military Veteran (n=27)

Chronically Homeless Veterans	Number	Percent
Yes	8	29.63%
No	19	70.37%
<i>Total</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 11. Gender distribution of Military Veteran (n=27)

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	26	96.30%
Female	1	3.70%
<i>Total</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 12. Age distribution of Military Veteran (n=27)

Age tier	Number	Percent
18-24	1	3.7%
25-34	4	14.81%
35-44	2	7.40%
45-54	3	11.11%
55-61	9	33.33%
62+	8	29.63%
<i>Total</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 13. Domestic Violence History (for Adults) (n=541)

Domestic Violence Victim history	Number	Percent
Yes	111	20.52%
No	430	79.48%
Client does not know/refused/Missing	0	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 14. Domestic Violence victim history (By Gender) (n=111)

Gender	Number	Percent
Female	85	76.58%
Male	25	22.52%
A gender other than singularly female or male	1	0.9%
Total	106	100%

Table 15. Disabling condition (n=683)

Disabled (Has a Disabling Condition)	Number	Percent
Yes	361	52.86%
No	320	46.85%
Condition Unknown	2	0.29%
Client does not know/refused/Missing	0	0%
Total	683	100%

Table 16. Physical and Mental Health Conditions of Clients Sheltered, 2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=661)

Disability Type	Number
Mental Health Disorder	181
Physical Disability	175
Chronic Health Condition	150
Substance Use Disorder	98
Developmental Disability	53
HIV / AIDS	4
Total	661

Table 17. Number of clients with one or more disability conditions (n=683)

Disability Type	Number
One condition	147
Two conditions	113
Three + conditions	101
<i>Total</i>	<i>361</i>

Table 18. Adults with and without Income (n=541)

Adult with/without Income	Number	Percent
Adults with Income	267	50.19%
Adults with no income	274	49.81%
Missing/DNC/Refused	0	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 19. Income type (n=293)

Income Type	Number	Percent
Earned Income	96	32.76%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	68	23.21%
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	38	12.97%
VA Pension	2	0.68%
Unemployment Insurance	12	4.10%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	8	2.73%
General Assistance (GA)	20	6.83%
Retirement Income from Social Security	17	5.80%
Veteran's Pension	1	0.34%
Private Disability Insurance	1	0.34%
Other Cash Income	10	3.41%
Pension or retirement income from a former job	6	2.05%
Worker's Compensation	2	0.68%
Child Support	12	4.10%
<i>Total</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>100%</i>

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

Table 20. Length of Participation (n=683)

Days in a program	All client count	Leavers count	Stayers count
<30 Days	246	213	33
31-60 days	157	117	40
61-90 days	90	61	29
91-180 Days	137	117	20
181-365 Days	50	47	3
1-2 Years	3	2	1
Total	683	557	126

Table 21. Number of chronically homeless persons by Household

Chronic status	Number	Percent
Chronically Homeless	154	22.55%
Not Chronically Homeless	529	77.45%
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused/Data not collected	0	0%
Total	683	100%

Table 22. Gender of chronically homeless persons

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	110	71.43%
Female	44	28.57%
Total	154	100%

Table 23. Age of chronically Homeless persons

Age group	Number	Percent
0-17	11	7.14%
18-24	7	4.55%
25-34	23	14.94%
35-44	19	12.34%
45-54	39	25.32%
55-61	26	26.88%
62+	29	18.83%
<i>Total</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>100%</i>

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

Disability Type	Number
Mental Health Disorder	80
Substance Use Disorder	44
Chronic Health Condition	57
HIV/AIDS	1
Developmental Disability	26
Physical Disability	69

B. 2021-2022 North San Diego Bridge Housing Returning Clients

Clients Sheltered During both 2020 - 2021 & 2021 - 2022 Years

Table 25. Gender of Returning clients sheltered in 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 (n=30)

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	25	83.33 %
Female	5	16.67%
Total	30	100%

Table 26. Military History of Returning clients sheltered in 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 (n=30)

Veteran Status	Number	Percent
Yes	0	0%
No	29	96.67%
Unknown	1	3.33%
Total	30	100%

Table 27. Age Tier of Returning clients sheltered in 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 (n=30)

Age Tier	Number	Percent
0-17	1	3.33 %
18-24	1	3.33%
25-34	3	10.00%
35-44	7	23.33%
45-54	11	36.67%
55-64	6	20.00%
65 or Above	1	3.33%
Total	30	100%

Table 28. Exit Destination among the returning clients sheltered in 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 (n=31 unique exits and n=27 unique exits, respectively)

<u>Exit Destination</u>	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>
Homeless Situations	45.16% (14)	70.37% (19)
Place not meant for habitation	25.81% (8)	66.67% (18)
Emergency Shelter (Including hotel/motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	12.9% (4)	3.7% (1)
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	6.45% (2)	(0)
Institutional Situations	(0)	11.11% (3)
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	(0)	7.41% (2)
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	(0)	3.7% (1)
Temporary Situations	19.35% (6)	7.41% (2)
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure	9.68% (3)	7.41% (2)
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	9.68% (3)	(0)
Permanent Situations	29.03% (9)	11.11% (3)
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	9.68% (3)	(0)
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	6.45% (2)	3.7% (1)
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	9.68% (3)	(0)
Rental by client in a public housing unit	3.23% (1)	7.41% (2)
Other or Missing Information for Destination	6.45% (2)	(0)
No exit interview completed	6.45% (2)	(0)
Other	(0)	(0)
Client doesn't know/ Data not collected/ Other	(0)	(0)

References

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