Alliance for Regional Solutions

Shelter Provided to the Homeless in North San Diego County Bridge Housing Between 07/1/2018 - 06/30/2019

SAN DIEGO
Regional Task Force on the Homeless

Acknowledgements

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Introduction

The Alliance for Regional Solutions (ARS) collected client shelter stay data during its 2018-2019 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 2017-2018 and the 2018-2019 year.

The ARS commissioned the Regional Task Force on the Homeless (RTFH) to analyze the 2018-2019 Bridge Housing data. The data was entered by Bridge Housing staff into a secure online database and extracted for analysis in July 2019.

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. In 2019 RTFH changed the HMIS software from ServicePoint to Clarity on January 4th, 2019 which was during the operating year. Data was migrated from ServicePoint to Clarity and all data used in this report was extracted from the post-migration data in Clarity. Data represents ARS bridge housing program entries recorded in clarity between July 1 2018 and June 30 2019.

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 1142 distinct clients were recorded from the six 2018-2019 North San Diego ARS bridge housing. The three largest Alliance North San Diego Bridge Housing provided shelter service to 1046 clients which is about 92% 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 228 ARS beds were available to temporarily house homeless individuals in the North San Diego area throughout the year (Table 1). Together these beds enabled 63,934 bed-nights to be provided (Bed Nights Available) between the 1142 distinct clients. Program utilization (bed-nights used / bed-nights available) ranged from 81% to 100%.

The 1142 distinct client stays in the North San Diego Bridge Housing averaged forty-five nights, although the number of nights varied from 1 day to more than 1 year. Fifty two percent (52%) of the clients were sheltered for 30 nights or less and another forty eight percent (48%) for more than 30 nights (Graph 1). 99 of the 1142 unique clients (9%) utilized more than one shelter location during the year, those 99 clients account for 207 separate clients stays during the year. 157 of the 1142 unique clients (14%) 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, 2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing

Program Name *Clients served*	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 *Men, women and families*	12	97	1164	992	85%	45	43
Interfaith Shelter Network-North County Coastal *Men, women and families*	12	125	1500	1561 [6]	100%	46	45
Catholic Charities -La Posada De Guadalupe [5] *Men*	10	121	19,460	18,328	94%	488	487
	50	365					
Operation Hope Vista-ARS North county *Families and women*	45	365	16,425	17,555 [6]	100%	250	225
Bread of Life Rescue Mission- ARS North county Shelter *Men and women*	50	150	7,500	6,165	82%	121	116
Interfaith Community Services-Haven House Bridge Housing *Men and women*	49	365	17,885	14,405	81%	364	334
Total	**228**	**1,588**	**63,934**	**59,006**		**1314**	**1142** [7]

[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 2019 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 providers.

[5] 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.

[6] Beds calculated based on the bed nights used. Family units/beds by nature are variable and this does not necessarily indicate over-utilization.

[7] Total distinct client count may not add up 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,
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=1142)

Category	Percentage
0 Nights	1%
1 Night	4%
2-5 Nights	10%
6-10 Nights	11%
11-20 Nights	16%
21-30 Nights	11%
31-60 Nights	21%
61-90 Nights	14%
91-150 Nights	9%
150 + Nights	4%
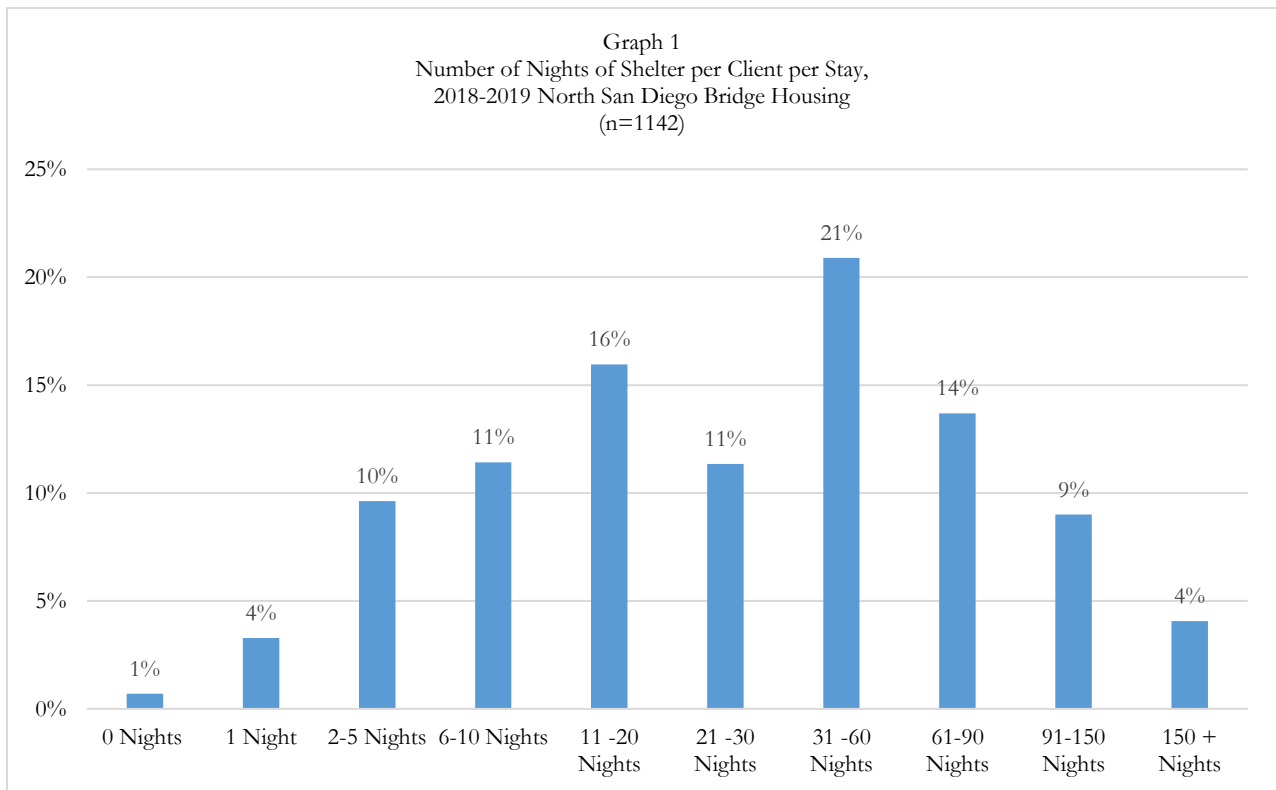
B. Demographic and Prior Living Situation Information

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 (70% and 67% respectively). The large majority (74%) identified as White, followed distantly by Black/African-American (14%) (Graph 2).

Graph 2
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=1142)

ARS 2018-2019 Ethnicity, Race and Gender

ARS 2018-2019 Race

- White 74.17%
- Black or African American 13.57%
- Multi-racial 5.08%
- American Indian or Alaska Native 3.06%
- Asian 1.40%
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander 1.31%
- Data Not Collected 0.96%
- Client Refused 0.26%
- Client doesn't Know 0.18%
- Ø 0.00%

ARS 2018-2019 Gender

- Male 70.40%
- Female 29.33%
- Data not collected 0.09%
- Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female) 0.09%
- Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female) 0.09%

ARS 2018-2019 Ethnicity

- Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino 66.73%
- Hispanic/Latino 32.75%
- Data not collected 0.35%
- Client doesn't know 0.09%
- Client refused 0.09%

In total, around twenty percent (20.49%) of the clients sheltered were between the age 45 to 54 and 16.11% were between the age of 55-61 and 11.3% were 62 and above. Children (17 years or younger) made up 13% of those served. 75% of the total clients sheltered were between the ages of 18 and 61. (Graph 3).

Graph 3
Age Group of Clients Sheltered,
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=1141) [1,2,3]
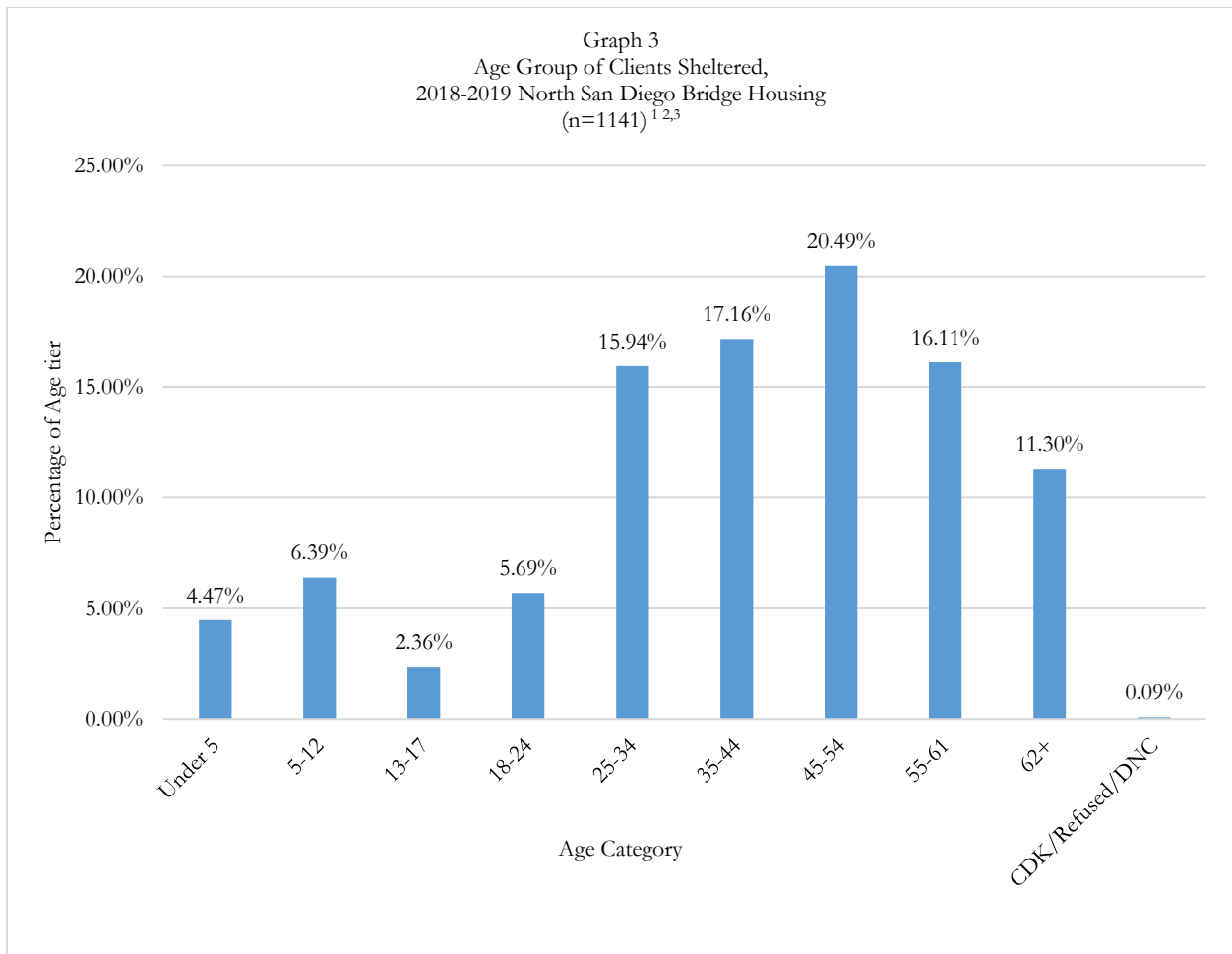
1   Age of the client at the project start.
2   There is one Client with age group undefined
3   CDK "Client Does Know"   DNC "Data not collected"

Graph 4
Entered with Family and Individually
Clients,
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=1142)
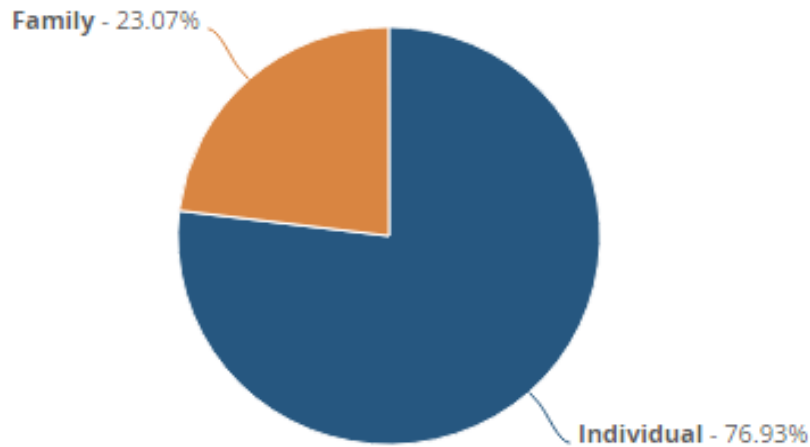
Graph 5
Household Served by Household Type
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=959 Household)
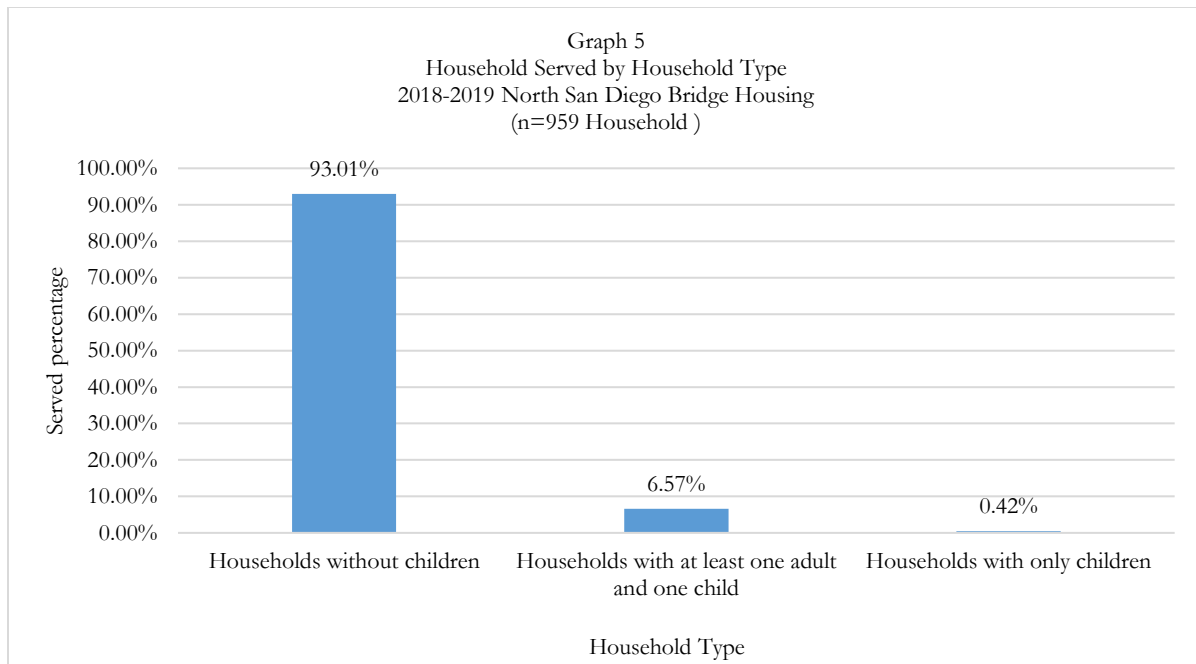
From the total clients around 23% of the clients enrolled with family and the rest 77% are enrolled individually. Among the Household served 93% are Households without children, 6.57% are households with at least one adults and one child and 0.42% are households with only children. (Graph 4 and 5).

Among the total clients served (1142 Clients) 79.42% are "Households without children" household type, 20.05% are "Households with at least one adult and one child" household type and 0.44% are "Households with only children" household type.

From the 229 served clients with "Households with at least one adult and one child" household type 64% are adults and the remaining 36% are children. (Graph 6 and 7).

Graph 6
Total Served Clients by household type
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=1142)

Graph 7
Households with at least one adult and one child served clients
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=229)
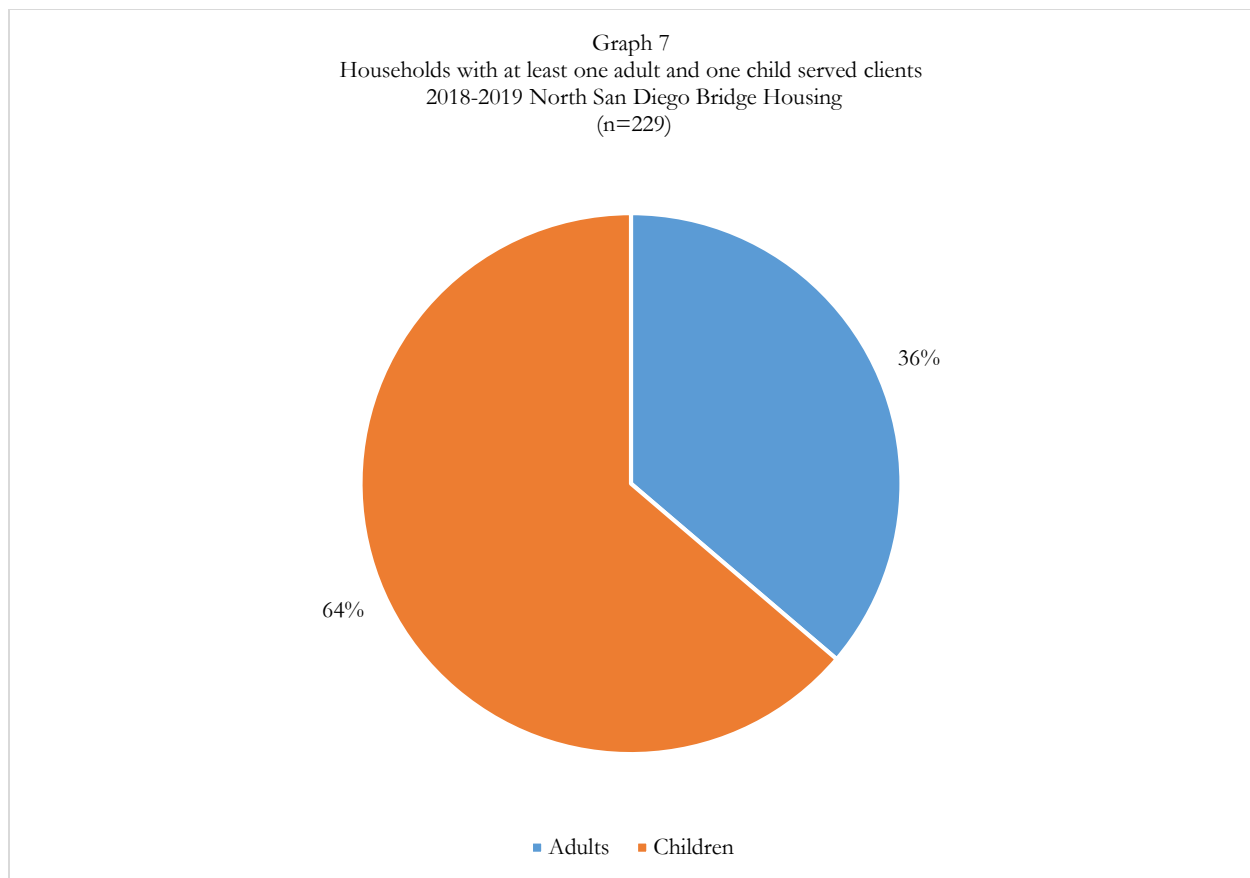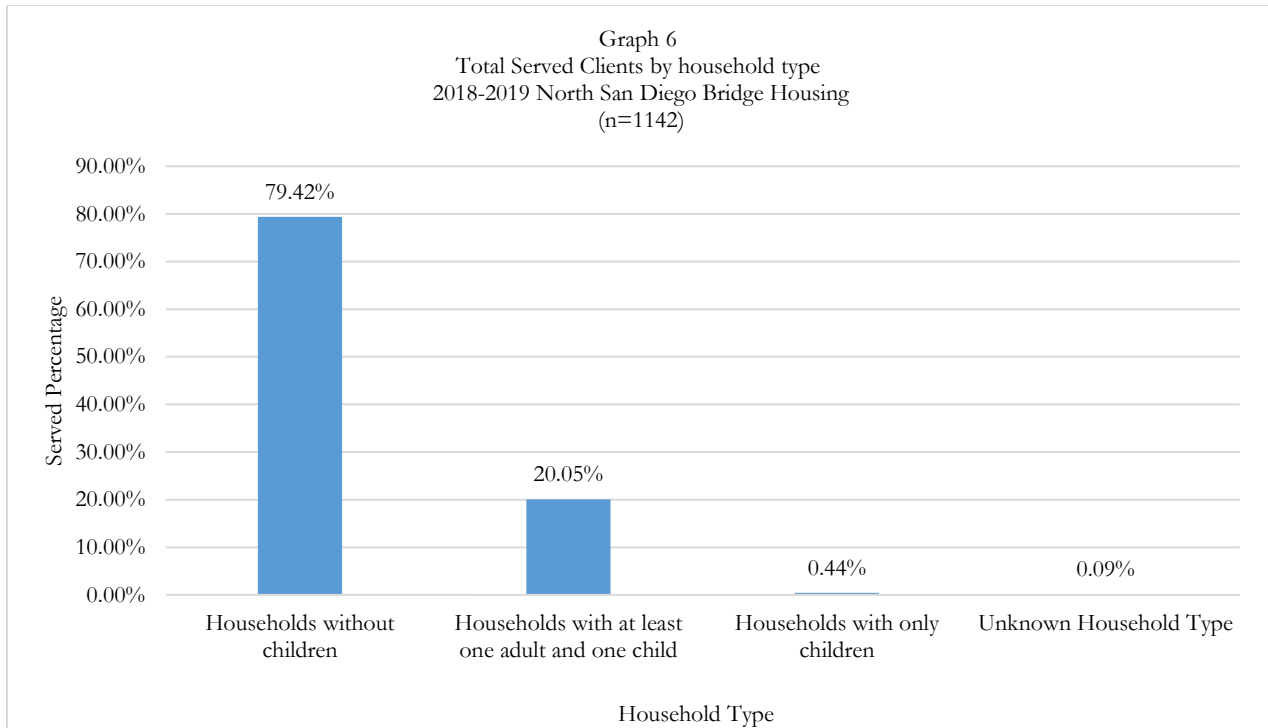
2. Information Collected from Adult Clients

Some demographic information was collected only for adult clients aged 18 and older. Around eight percent (8.18%) of adults indicated a history of military service (Graph 9). Among them 93% are male and 7% are female. 31% of the veterans are chronically homeless. (Not graphed)

In general the total veteran population served in this year is similar with the previous 2017-2018 year (Alliance for Regional Solutions, August 2018).

Graph 8
Military History
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=990 Adult Clients)

Data not collected - 0.51%
Yes - 8.18%

No - 91.31%
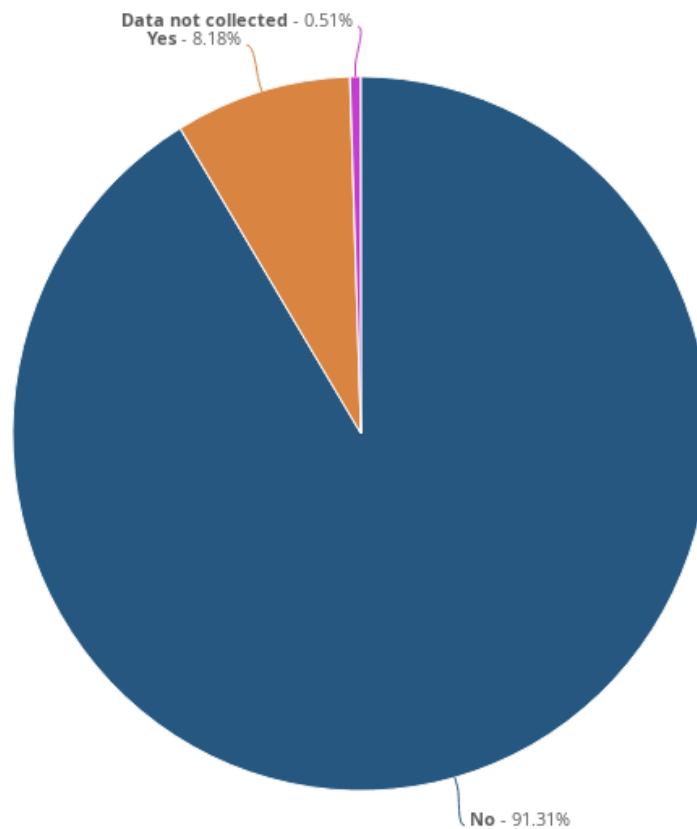
Fourteen percent (14%) of adults and Head of household reported being domestic violence victims/survivors (Graph 9). When examined by gender, among the victims (n=141) 71% are female, 28% are male and 1% are Trans female. (Graph 10).

Graph 9
Domestic violence victims
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=995 Adult and Head of household Clients)

Category	Percent
Yes	14%
No	85%
CDK/Refused/DNC	1%

Graph 10
Domestic violence victims by Gender
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=141 clients)

Clients Gender	Percent
Female	71%
Male	28%
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	1%
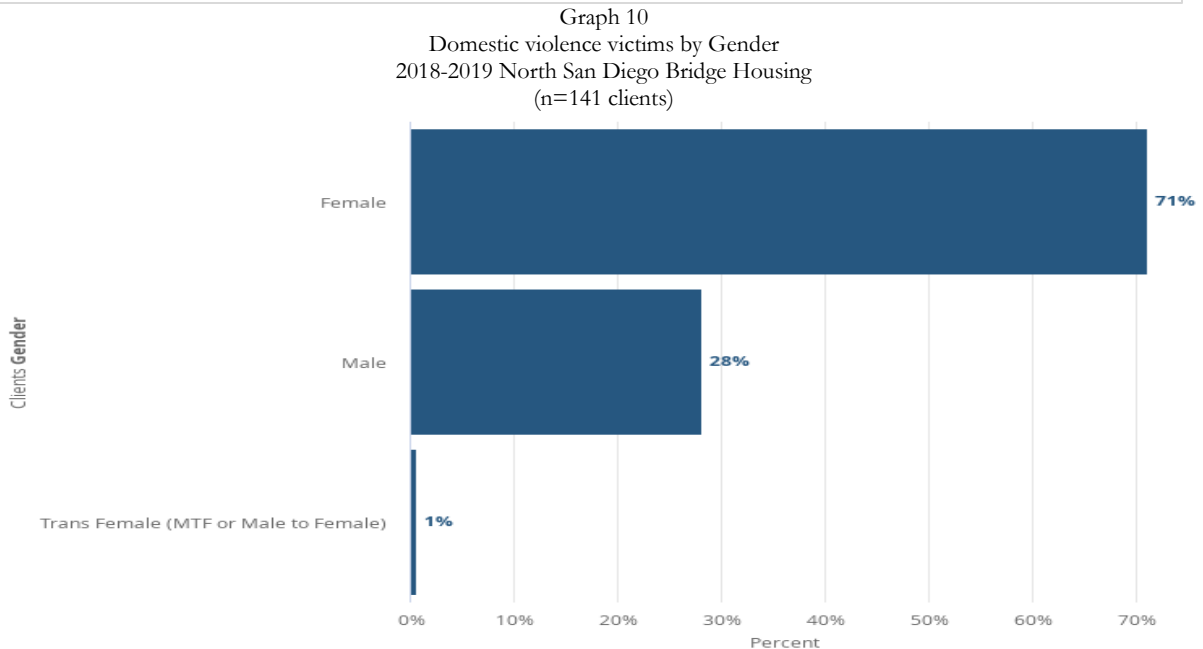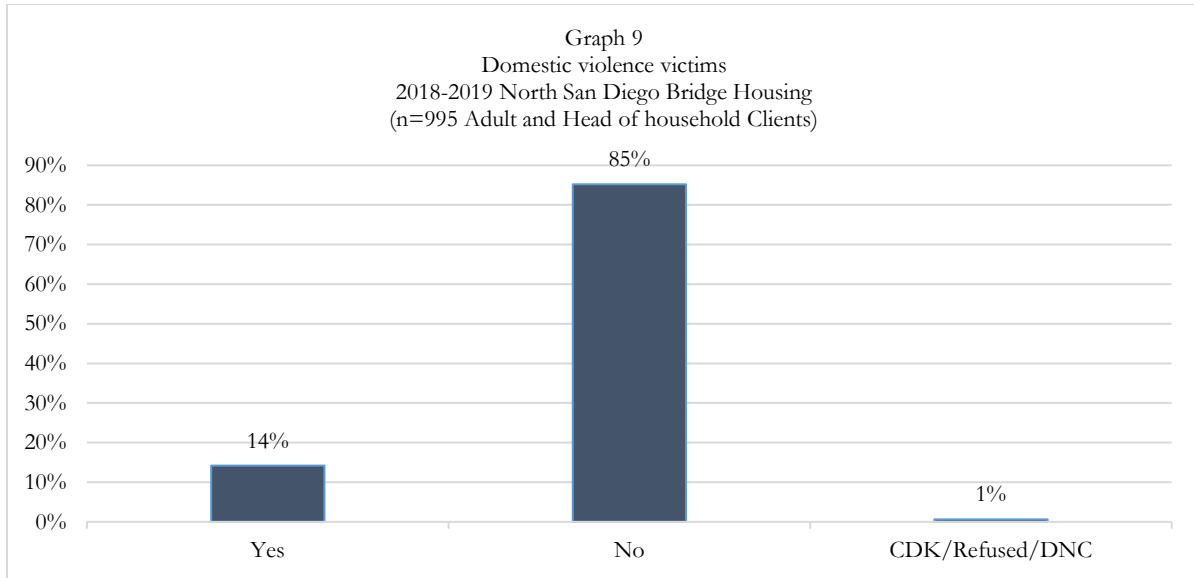
Fifty three percent (53%) of clients reported having a disabling condition (Graph 11). Physical and Mental health problem were most frequently cited (233 and 304 clients respectively) which is 20% and 27% out of the total clients served, followed by chronic health condition (146 clients), alcohol abuse (84 clients), both alcohol and drug abuse (83 clients), drug abuse (53 clients) and developmental (43 clients). Some reported HIV/AIDS (10 clients) (Graph 12).

292 Clients (which is around 26% out of the total clients served) reported with two or more co-occurring disabling conditions. 328 clients (29% of the total clients) reported having only one type of disability. 190 clients reported having two co-occurring disabling conditions. 102 clients (9% of the total clients served) reported having three or more disability types. (Graph 13).

Graph 11
Disabling Condition
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=1142 clients)

Client doesn't know - 0.09%
Data not collected - 0.17%

Yes - 46.36%

No - 53.38%
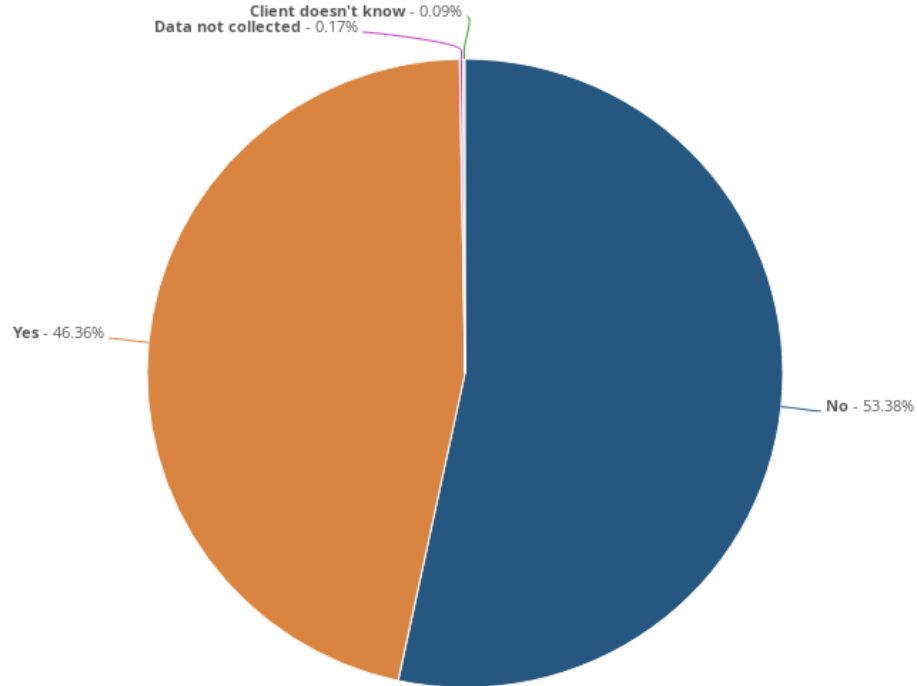
Graph 12
Clients Phisical and Mental Health Conditions at the time of project Start,
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n= 1142)

Disability Type	Client Count
Mental Health Problem	304
Physical Disability	233
Chronic Health Condition	146
Alcohol Abuse	84
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	83
Drug Abuse	53
Developmental Disability	43
HIV/AIDS	10

Graph 13
Clients sheltered with one or more disability types
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n= 1142)
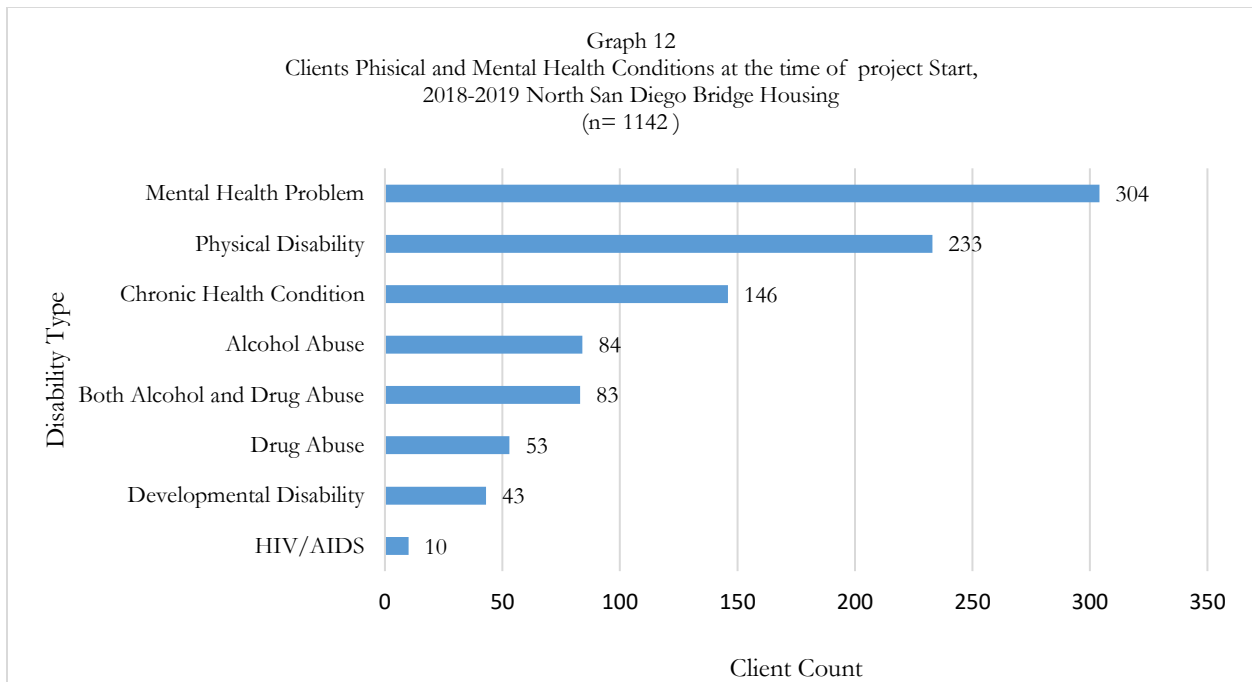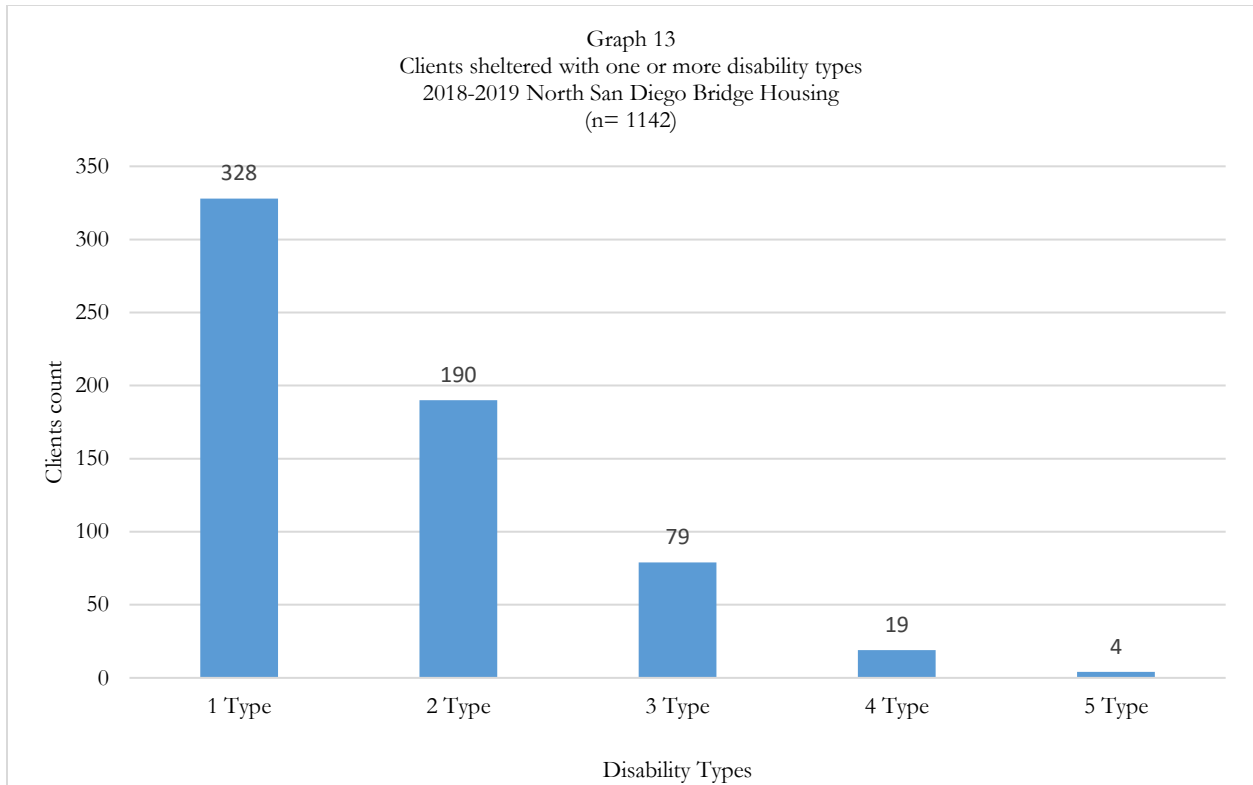
Chronic homelessness is characterized by extended or frequent homelessness (living on the streets, in emergency shelters, or in a safe haven) plus the presence of a long-term disabling condition. In the 2018-2019 operating year, just around twenty percent (20%) of the total clients served were chronically homeless at the point of enrollment into the ARS shelter they were staying at. Among them 70% are male and the remaining 30% are female (Graph 14). 27% of chronic homeless clients are found in 45-54 age category and 133 chronic homeless persons reported with a mental health problem and 106 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.

Graph 14
Chronic Homelessness among Clients Sheltered,
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=228 Clients) [1,2]
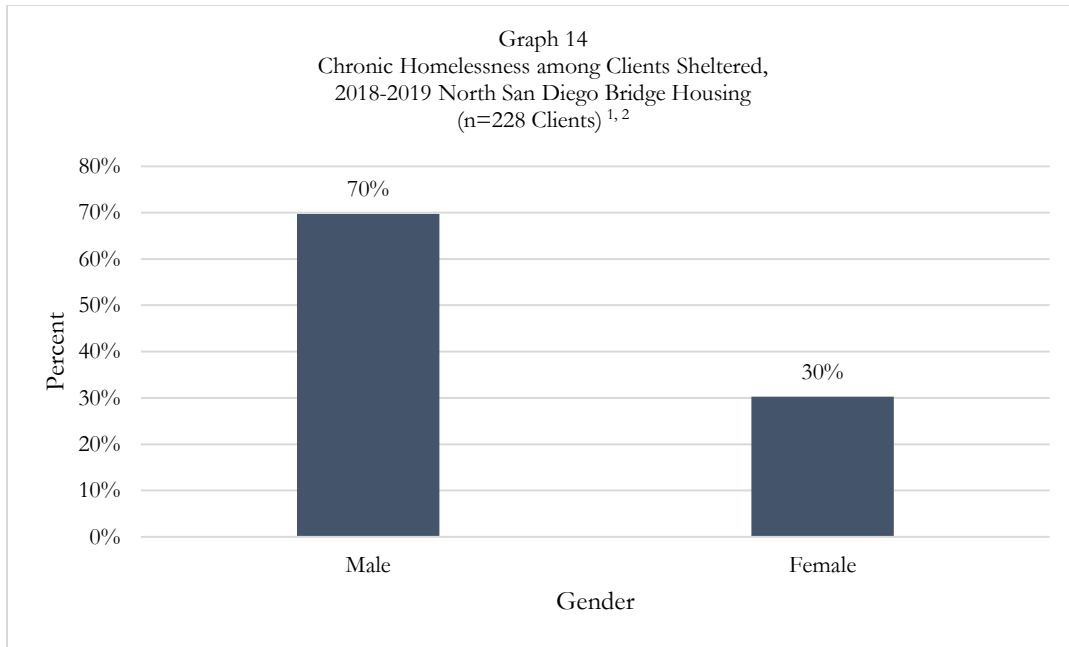
[1] In this analysis, all adults were included without consideration for family status.

[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=990, Graph 15). The most commonly reported living situation was a 'place not meant for human habitation' (69%) 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 15
Living Situation Prior to First Shelter Night for Sheltered Adult Clients,
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=990 Adult Clients)

Residence Prior to Project Entry	Percent of Total Clients
Place not meant for habitation	69%
Emergency Shelter, including hotel/motel paid for with voucher	13%
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	5%
Staying or living in a family member's room, apartment or house	4%
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment or house	4%
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	3%
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	3%
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	1%
Jail, prison or juvenile detention center	1%
Safe Haven	1%
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	1%

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=990).

Just over fifty percent (50.5%) of adult clients reported having at least one source of income, and just forty nine percent (49%) said they did not have any source of income at entry into the shelter (Graph 16).

Of those with a source of income, a large plurality of clients reported receiving earned income from employment (35.4%), Social Security Income (SSI) (22.2%), or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) (18.4%). Clients were able to report more than one source of income at entry into the shelter (Graph 17).
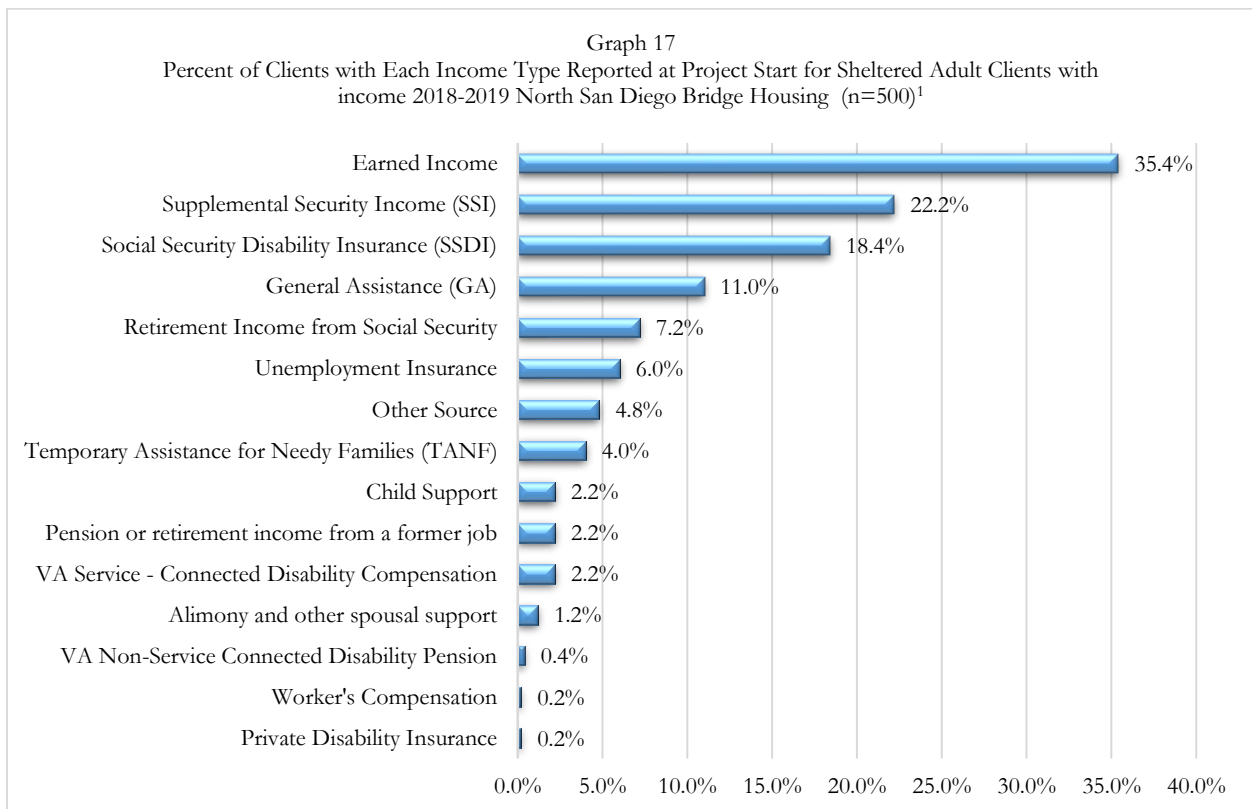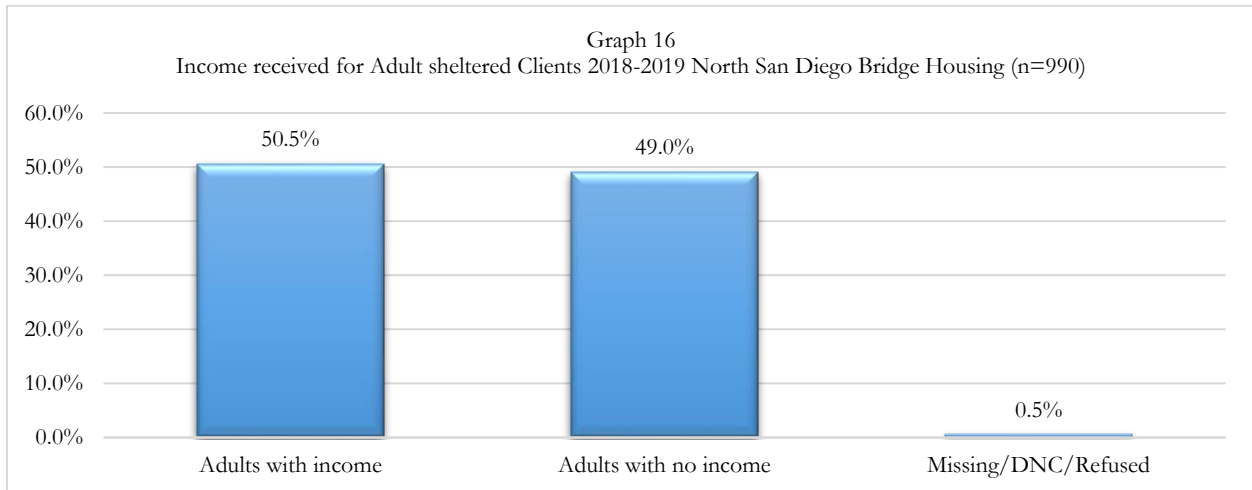
Graph 16
Income received for Adult sheltered Clients 2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=990)

Graph 17
Percent of Clients with Each Income Type Reported at Project Start for Sheltered Adult Clients with income 2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=500)[1]

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 $11.50 to a maximum monthly amount of $4016.00, the 2018-2019 client cohort displayed an array of income amounts. The mean reported income among the group was $1126.44 and the median was $987 monthly income. This shows a moderate positive skew of the data (Pearson's Coefficient (Median) = 0.58) meaning a few clients with large incomes are pulling the average income higher than would be otherwise expected in a normalized distribution. (Graph 18 and Table 2)

Graph 18
Income Levels - Count of Clients at each income bracket as reported at Entry
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=500)
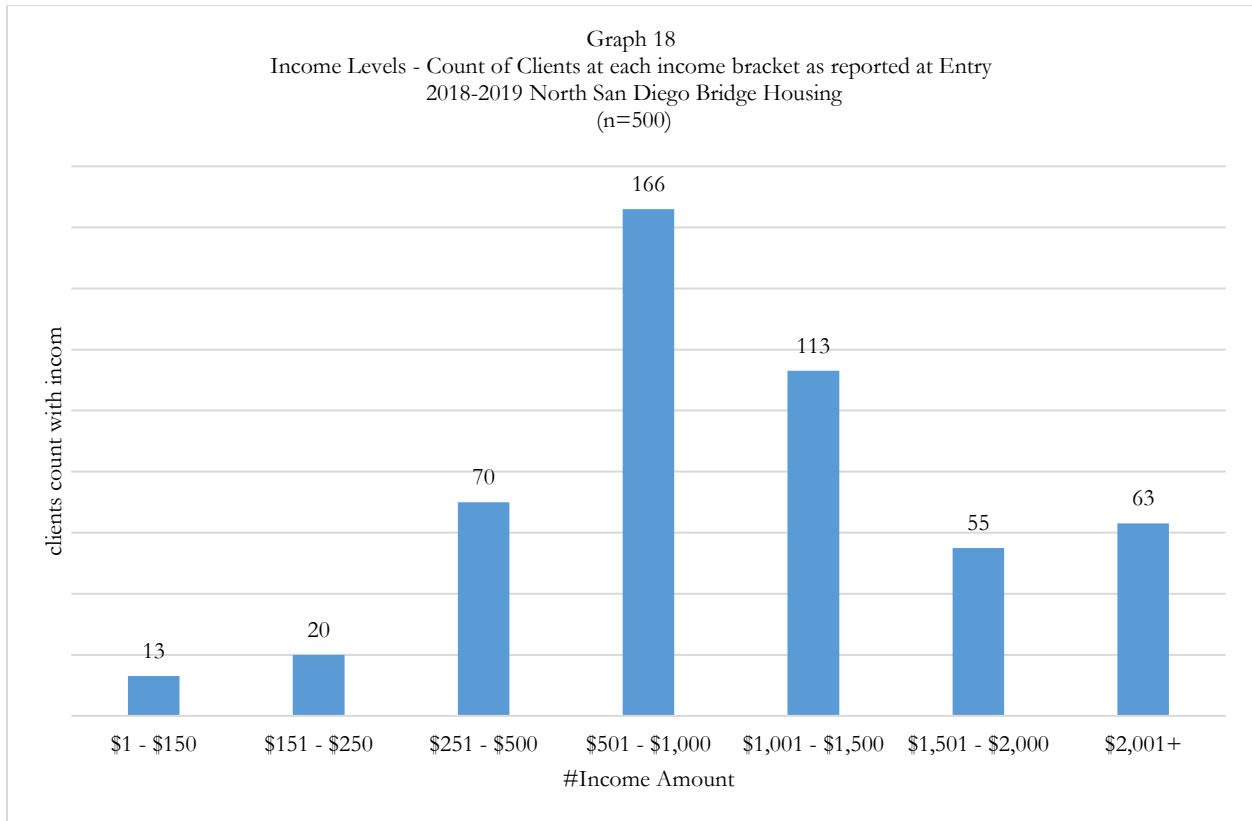
Table 2. Income Amount of Adult Clients Sheltered, 2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=500 adults with income amounts reported) [1]

Summary of Income Amounts Reported			
Minimum	**Maximum**	**Median**	**Average**
$11.50	$4,016.00	$987	$1,126.44

[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-seven percent (47.1%) of adult clients reported that they were receiving non-cash benefits, while just over fifty-two percent (52.6%) responded they were not receiving non-cash benefits at project entry (Graph 19).

Every client served in the ARS shelters during operating year 2018-2019 who reported receiving non-cash benefits received SNAP (supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits colloquially known as food stamps). Among those, 12 also reported receiving WIC and 9 reported another source of non-cash benefits. The other sources of non-cash benefits were reported as Cash Aid and Section 8. (Graph 20)

Graph 19
Non-Cash Benefits for Sheltered Adult Clients at Project Start
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=990) [1]
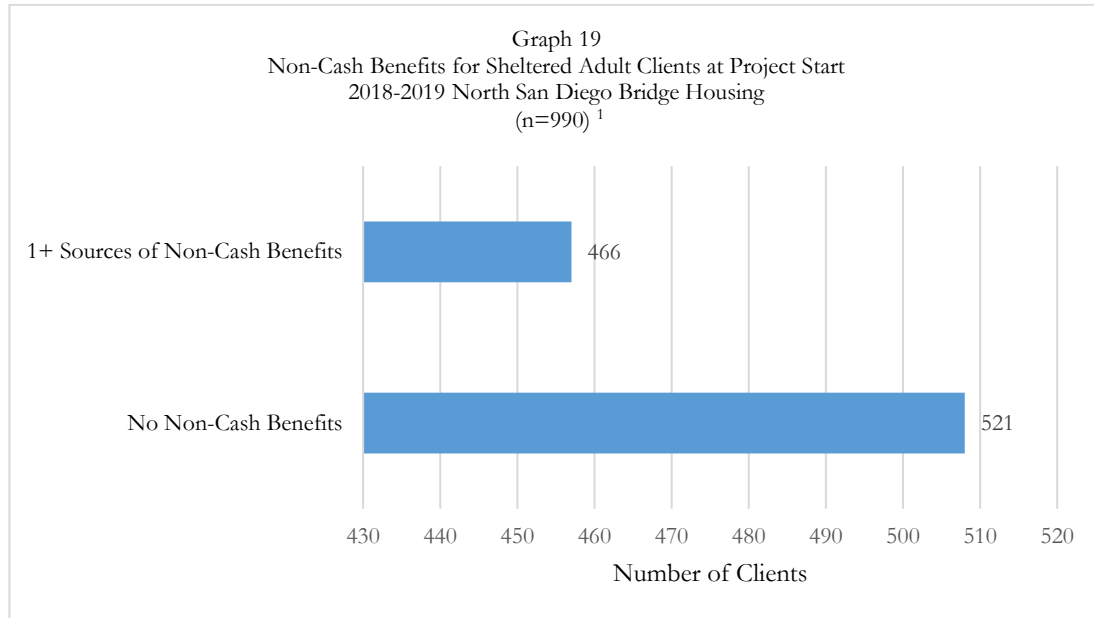
1 Total is off by three clients since there are 3 clients with "Data not collected" for non-cash benefit source

Graph 20
Non-Cash Benefit Types for Sheltered Adult Clients at Project Start
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=990)
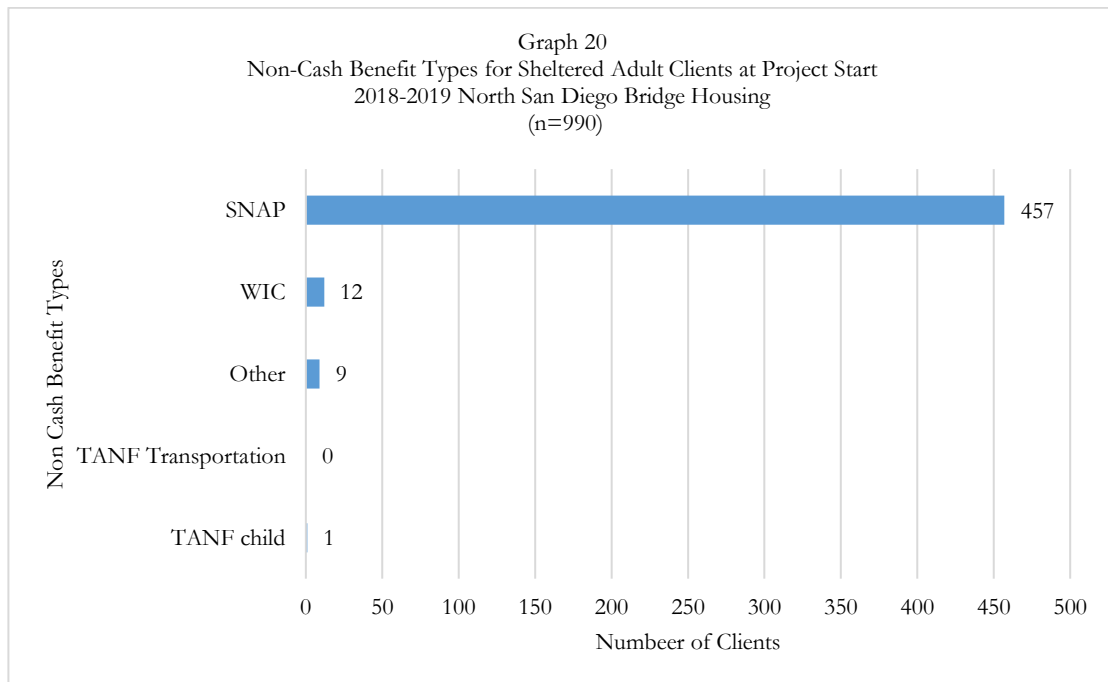
D. Length of Participation in Shelters

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 (544 or roughly 48% of clients. Graph 21). 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.

Graph 21
Length of Participation - All clients
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=1142)

Days in the program	Number of Clients
<30 Days	544
31-60 Days	244
61-90 Days	168
91-180 Days	156
181-365 Days	19
1-2 years	11
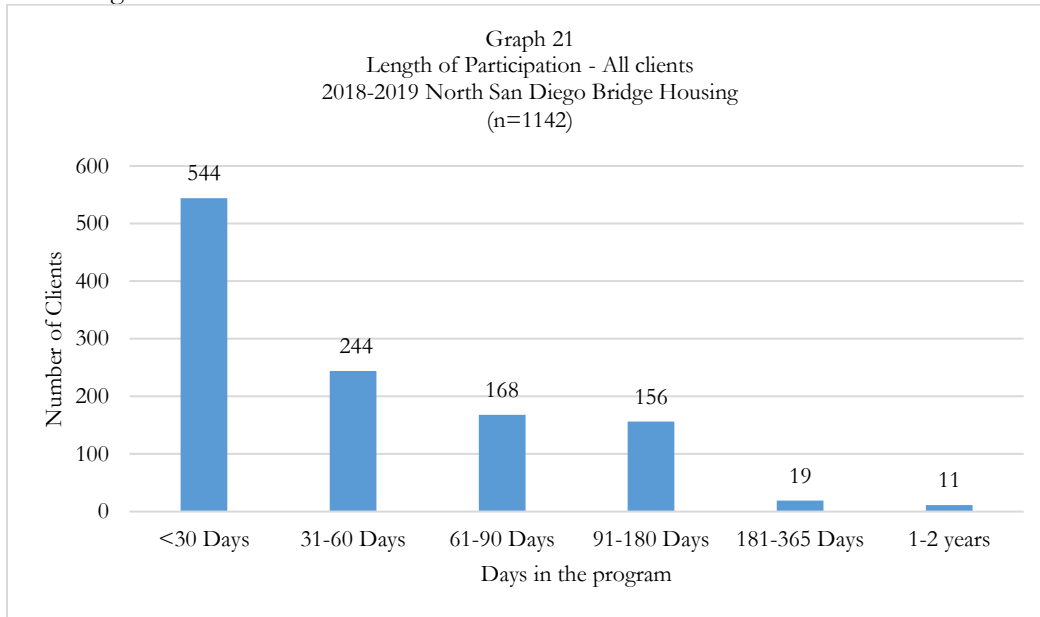
This finding is typically consistent regardless of the stayer or leaver status of a client (Graph 22 and 23). For the purposes of this report a stayer is a client who is still enrolled into an ARS shelter as of the last day of the report. A leaver is someone who had been enrolled during the reporting year, but as of the last day of the reporting period was no longer enrolled in any ARS shelter.

Graph 22
Length of Participation - Stayers
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=141)

Days in the Program	Number of Clients
<30 Days	50
31-60 Days	27
61-90 Days	25
91-180 Days	19
181-365 Days	9
1-2 years	11

Graph 23
Length of Participation - Leavers
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=1001)

Number of Clients

<30 Days	494
31-60 Days	217
61-90 Days	143
91-180 Days	137
181-365 Days	10
1-2 years	0

Days in the program

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 24). This indicates long-term stayers rather than typical turnover near the end of the reporting year.

Graph 24
Length of Stay Average and Median Values for
Leavers (n=1001) vs Stayers (n=141)
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing

■ Average Length   ■ Median Length

Average and Median Length of Participations in Days

	Average Length	Median Length
Leavers	45	31
Stayers	96	49
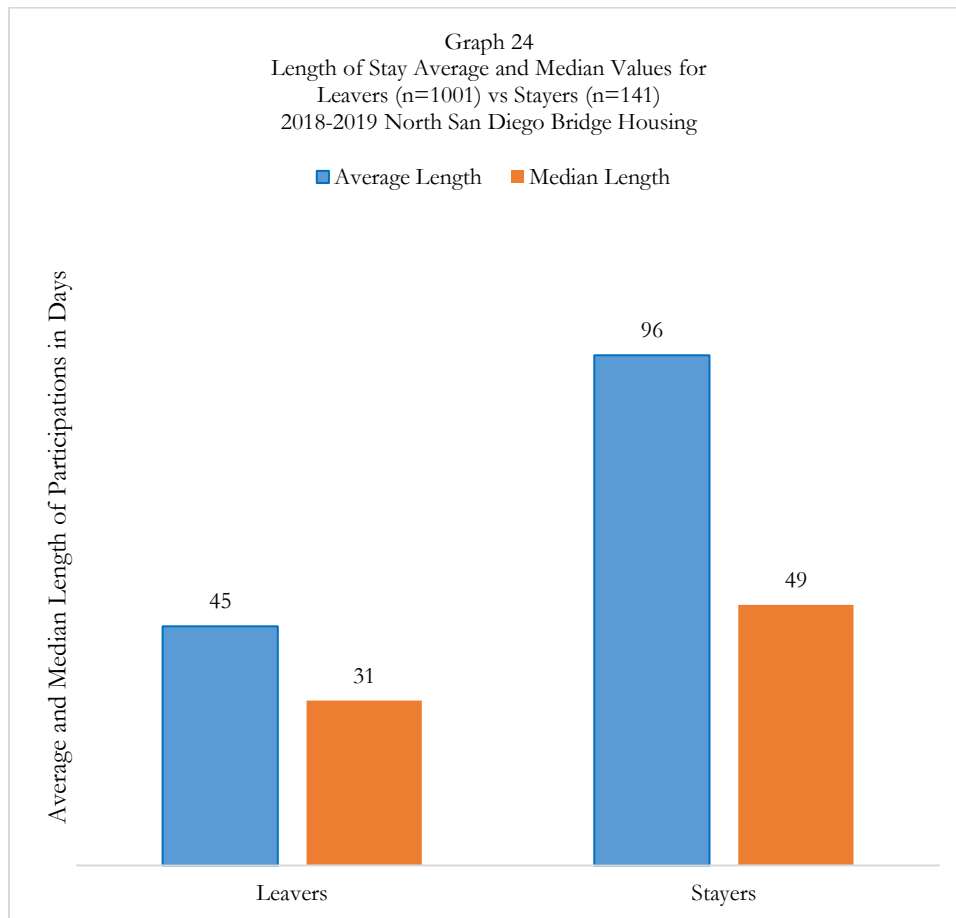
E. Destination upon Leaving Shelter

Throughout the 2018-2019 year information was collected on clients who exited the shelters in most cases. Out of 1001 clients who exited the shelters by the end of the reporting year, most 54% (n=544) 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 33% (n=329) such as an exit to a rental, staying with family on a permanent basis, or the client owning their own place of residence. (Graph 25)

Graph 25
Exit Destinations Upon Leaving Shelter
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=1001)
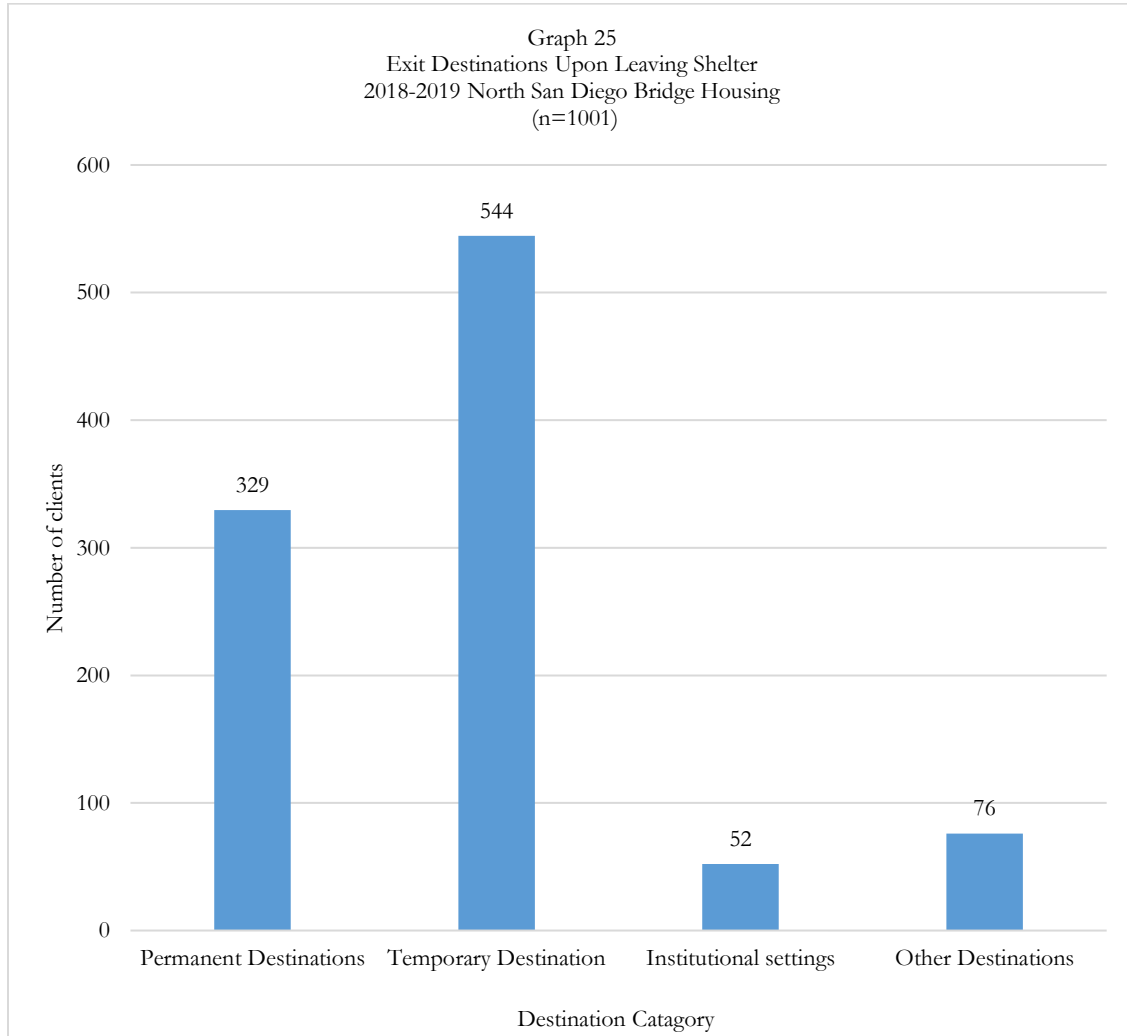
Graph 26
Exit Destinations Upon Leaving Shelter (Detail)
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=1001)

Exit Destination	Number of Clients
Place not meant for habitation	405
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	171
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	57
Data Not Collected (no exit interview completed)	50
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	38
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	36
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	29
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure	28
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	25
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	24
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	23
Other	19
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	19
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	16
Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy	14
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	11
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	9
Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy	8
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	6
Long-term care facility or nursing home	5
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	3
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	3
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	1
Safe Haven	1

Number of Clients

Within the 854 clients who exited with a length of stay less than 90 days, 30.21% (258) of these clients exited to permanent destinations. In that same group, 56.56% (483) of these clients exited to a temporary destinations such as another emergency shelter, transitional housing, or back to the streets. (Graph 27)

Graph 27
Exit Destinations for clients who stayed 90 days or less
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=854)
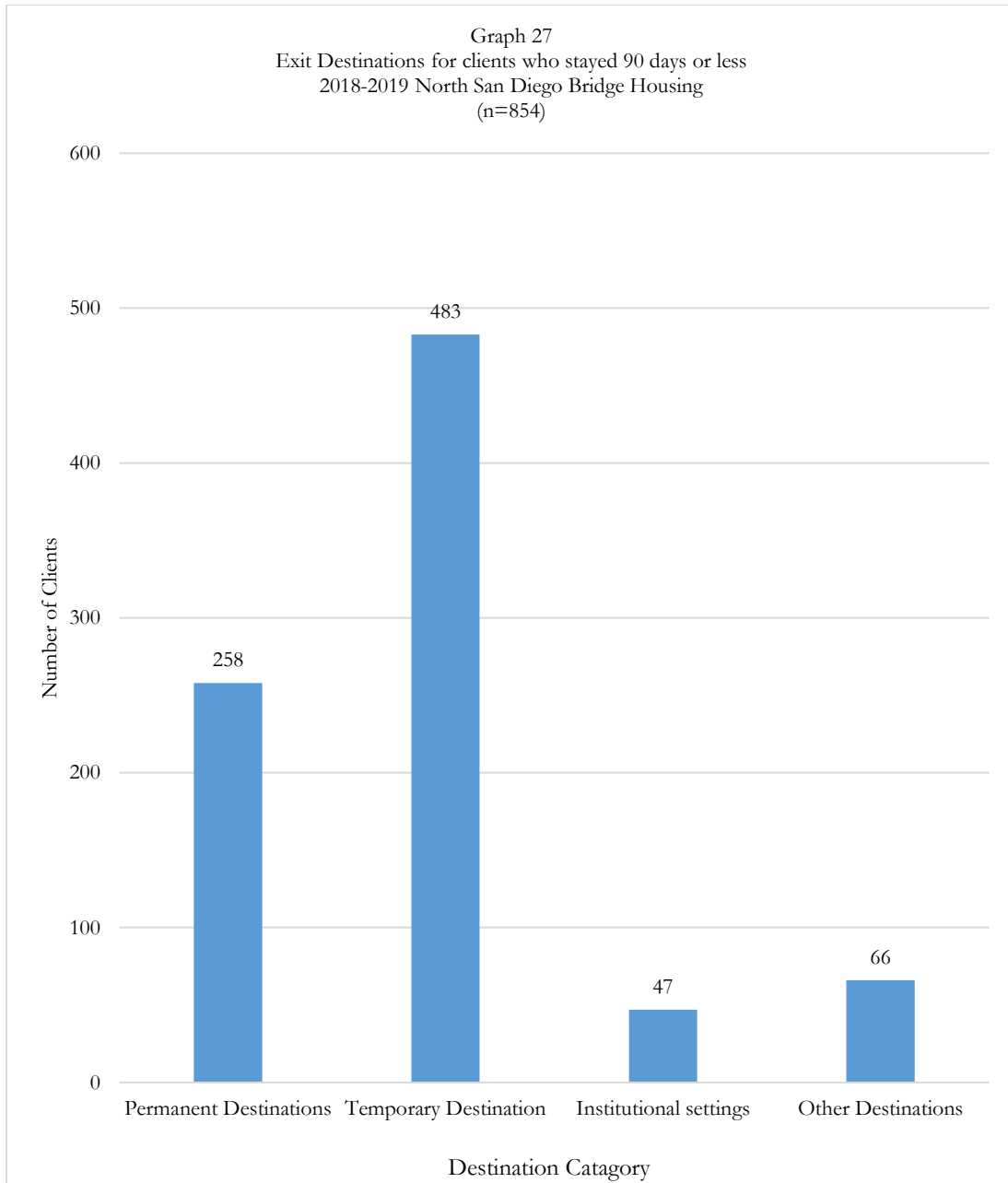
Graph 28
Exit Destinations for clients who stayed 90 days or less (Detail)
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=854)

Exit Destination	Number of Clients
Place not meant for habitation	369
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	126
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	52
Data Not Collected (no exit interview completed)	48
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	29
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	28
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	27
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure	24
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure	21
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	19
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	16
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	16
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	14
Other	12
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	11
Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy	11
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	8
Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy	6
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	5
Long-term care facility or nursing home	4
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	3
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	3
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	1
Safe Haven	1

Number of Clients

Within those 147 clients who stayed more than 90 days prior to exiting, 48.3% (71) exited to a permanent destination. Within that same group, 41.5% of clients (61) exited to a temporary destination or to the streets. (Graph 29)

Graph 29
Exit Destinations for clients who stayed more than 90 days
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=147)
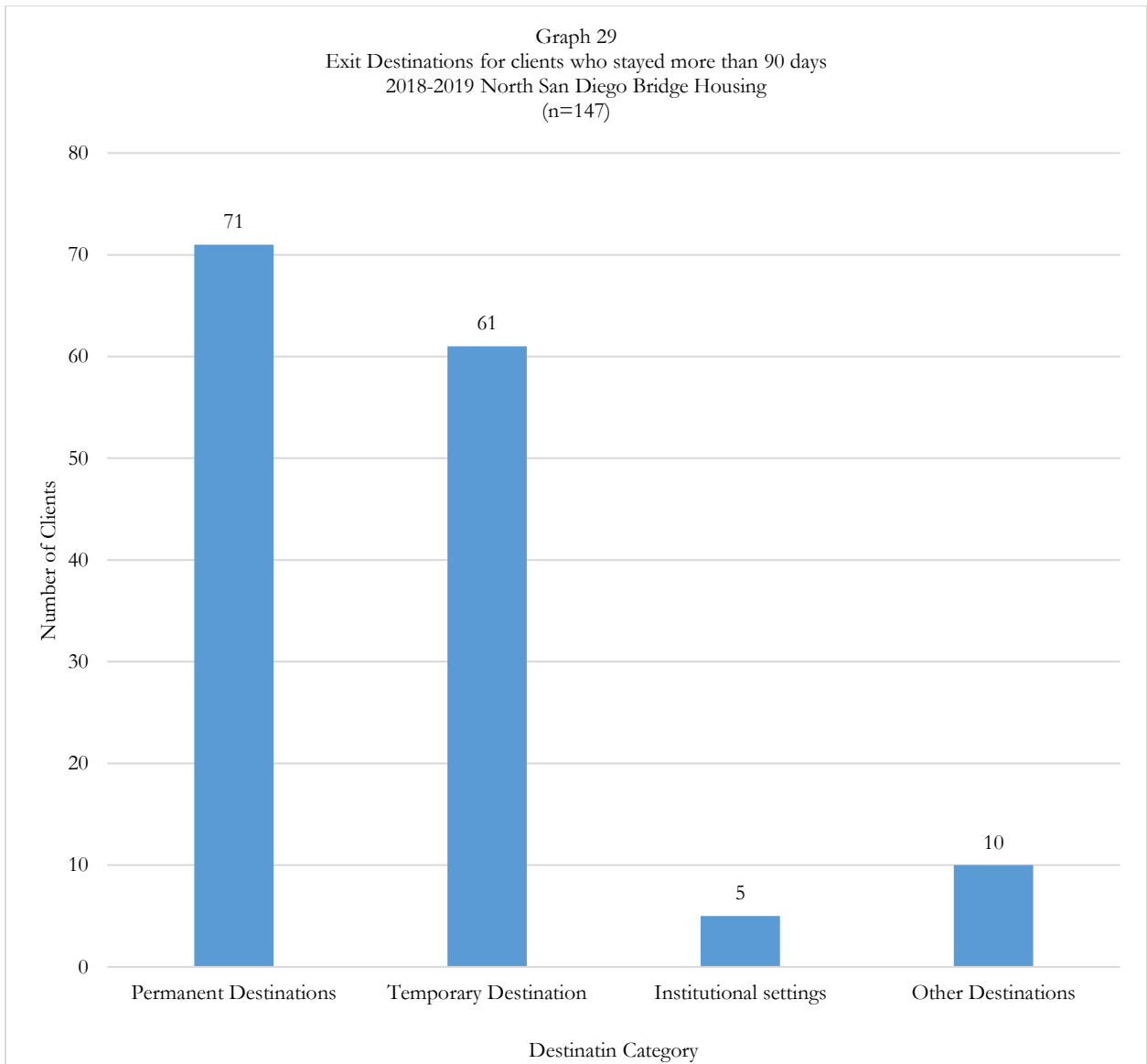
Graph 30
Exit Destinations for clients who stayed more than 90 days (Detail)
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=147)

Exit Destination	Number of Clients
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	45
Place not meant for habitation	36
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	9
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	9
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	8
Other	7
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	5
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	5
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure	4
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure	4
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	3
Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy	3
Data Not Collected (no exit interview completed)	2
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	2
Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy	2
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	1
Long-term care facility or nursing home	1
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	1

Households with at least one adult and one child have been of particular concern in years past because shelters for families are limited in the San Diego region. The largest plurality of clients in Households with at least one adult and one child exited within 90 days or less to the streets (23%). A combined of around 13% either did not complete an exit interview or did not know where they were going next. However, 31% of clients in Households with at least one adult and one child went to some sort of permanent destination. (Graph 31)
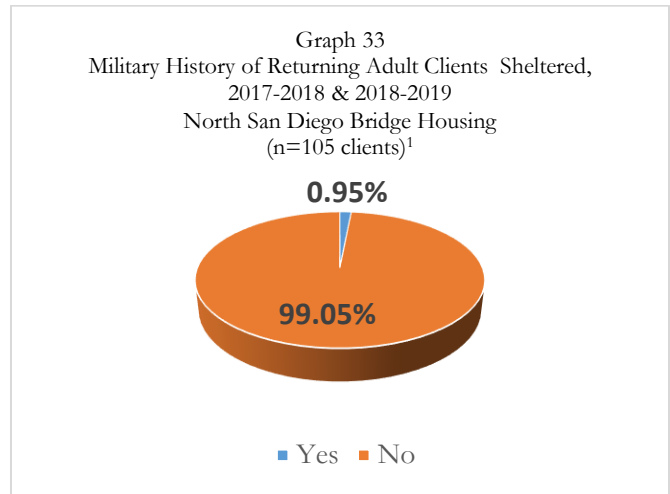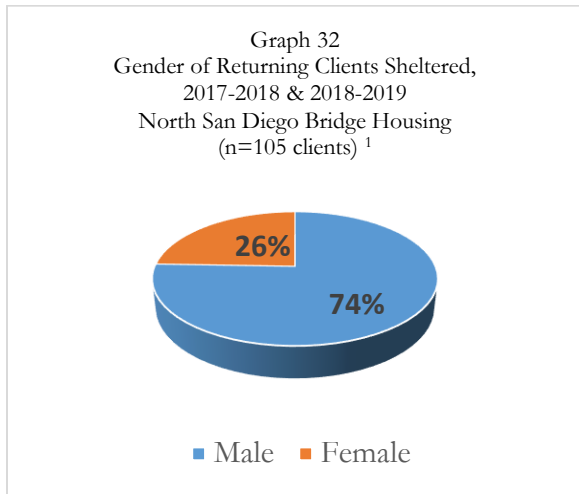
Graph 31
Exit Destination (90 Days or less) for Households With at least one adult and one child
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=135)[1]

Exit Destination	Household percentage
Place not meant for habitation	22.96%
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	14.07%
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	12.59%
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	8.89%
Data Not Collected (no exit interview completed)	8.15%
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	8.15%
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure	6.67%
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	5.93%
Other	2.96%
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure	2.96%
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	2.96%
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	2.22%
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	1.48%

[1]This count represents the number of exit destination response for all persons in Households with at least one adult and one child who had an exit date prior to the end of the operating year.

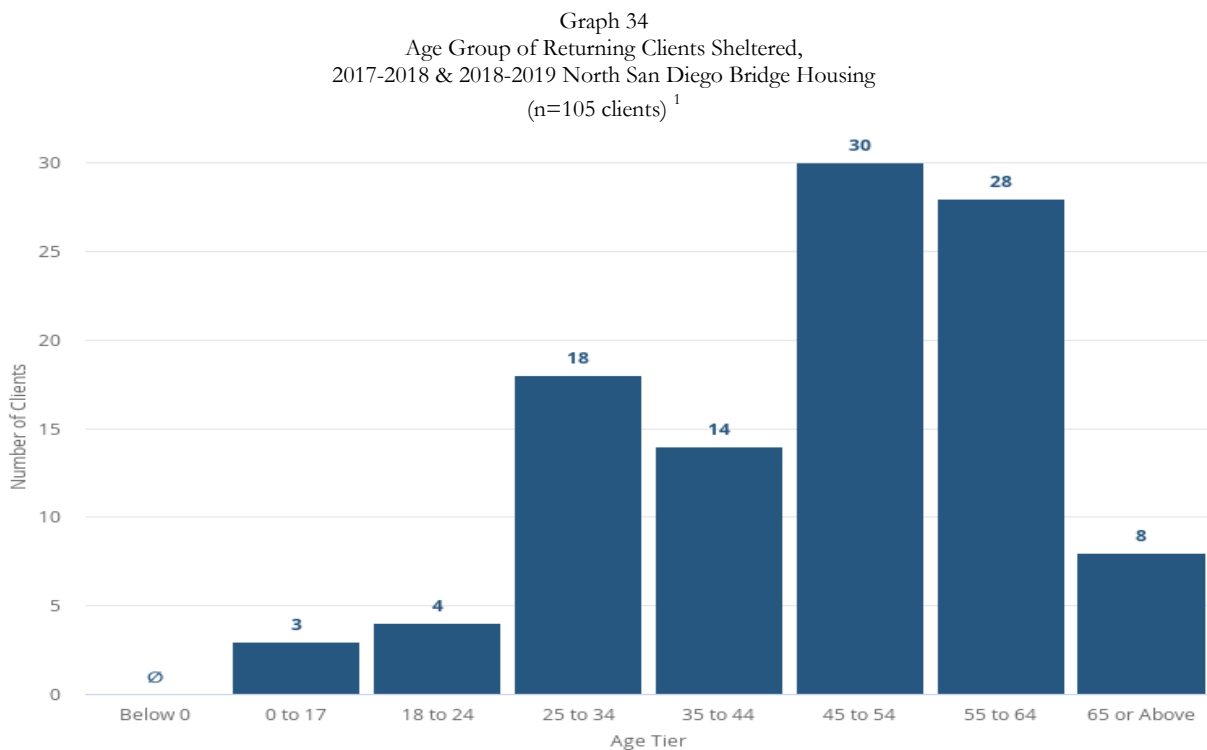## F. Clients exiting 2017-2018 and returning in 2018-2019

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 2018-2019 year was compared to that from the previous 2017-2018 year. In all, 9% (n = 105) of this year's 1142 clients were also served during the prior 2017-2018 year. Of this 105 of returning clients, 102 are adults and 3 are under the age of 18 (Graph 34).

Seventy-four percent (74%) of returning clients were male and twenty-six percent (26%) were female (Graph 32). One client identified as a military veteran (Graph 33).
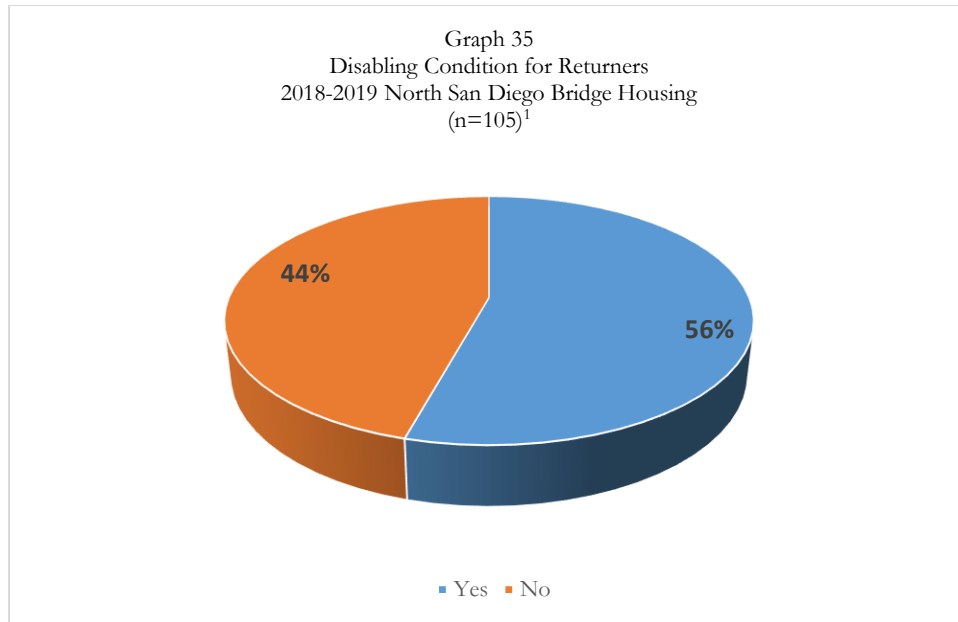
Graph 32
Gender of Returning Clients Sheltered,
2017-2018 & 2018-2019
North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=105 clients) [1]

26%
74%

■ Male ■ Female

Graph 33
Military History of Returning Adult Clients Sheltered,
2017-2018 & 2018-2019
North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=105 clients)[1]

0.95%
99.05%

■ Yes ■ No

[1] Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2017-2018 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2018-2019 year.

[1] Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2017-2018 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2018-2019 year

Graph 34
Age Group of Returning Clients Sheltered,
2017-2018 & 2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=105 clients) [1]

Age Tier	Number of Clients
Below 0	Ø
0 to 17	3
18 to 24	4
25 to 34	18
35 to 44	14
45 to 54	30
55 to 64	28
65 or Above	8

[1] Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2017-2018 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2018-2019 year.

Of this group of 105 returning clients, 56% 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 35).
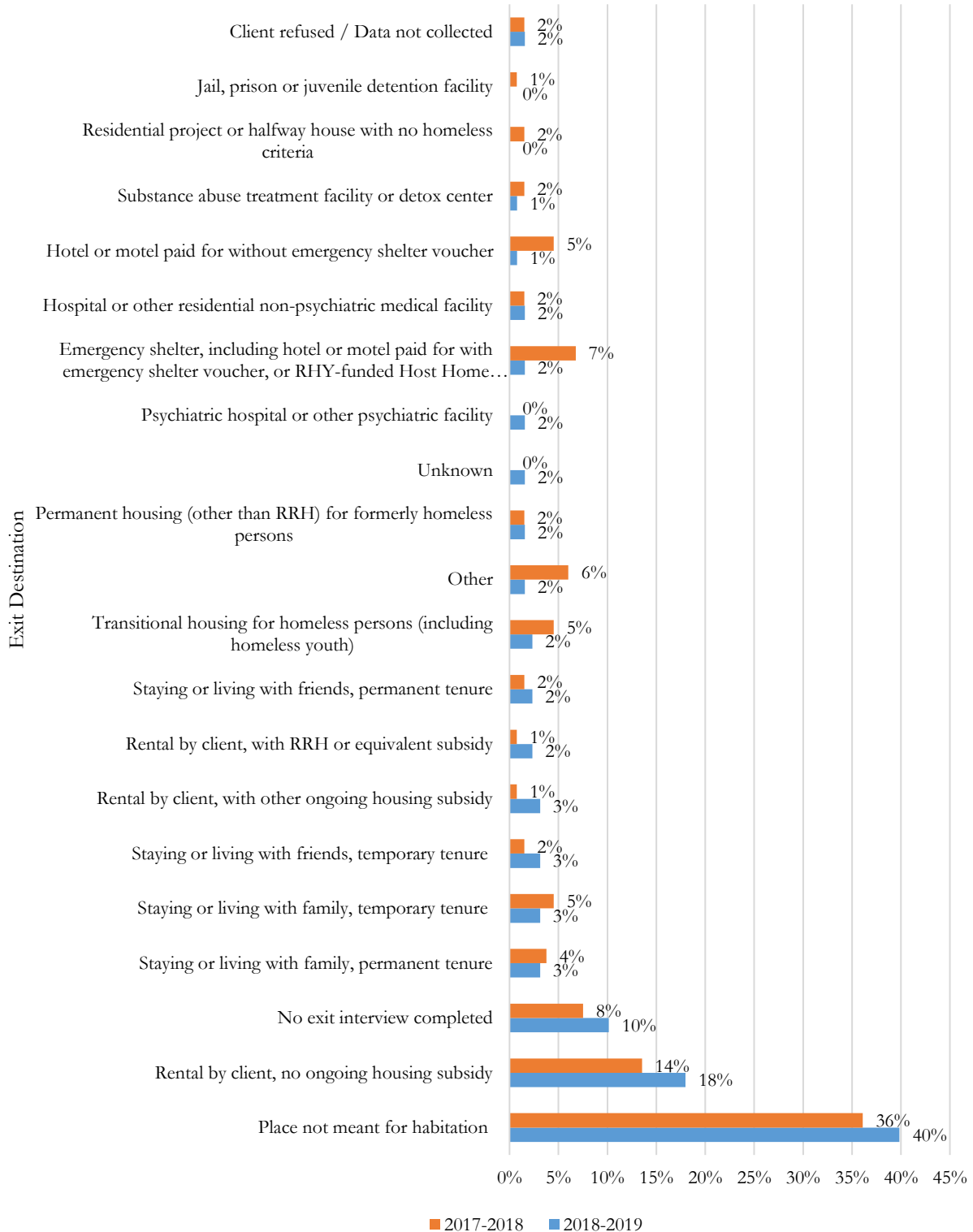

Graph 35
Disabling Condition for Returners
2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=105)[1]

44%

56%

■ Yes ■ No

[1] Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2017-2018 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2018-2019 year.
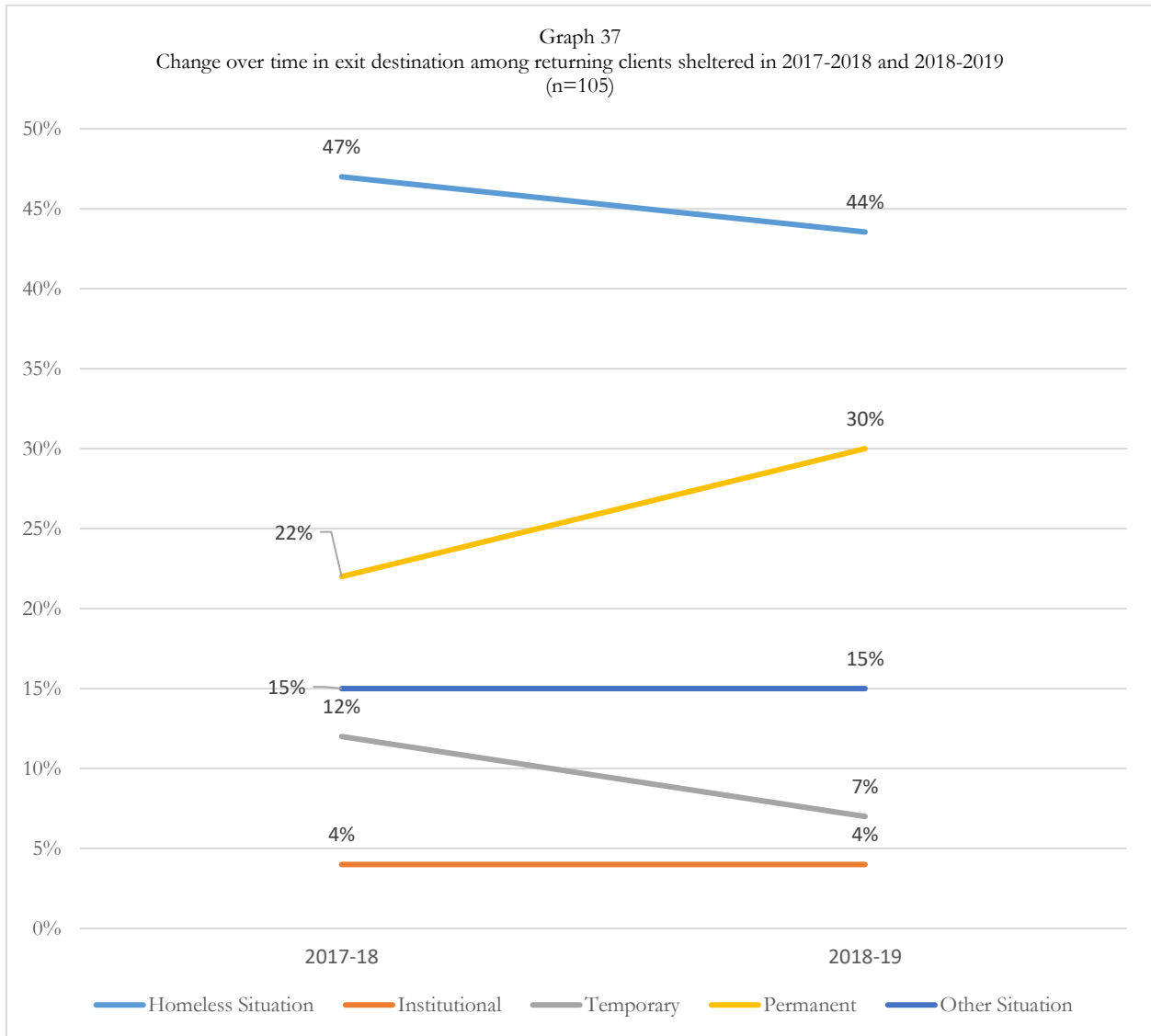
There was variation in responses for destination after exiting the shelter between the returners in the two years. (Graph 36). The percentage of exits was calculated from all enrollments associated with a cohort of 105 clients who had exited during the 2017-2018 operating year and had also returned and exited again in the 2018-2019 operating year. The number of enrollments and exits in the 2017-2018 year for this cohort of 105 was 150 exits. In 2018-2019 these 105 clients exited a total of 132 times.

The percentage of exits from the shelters to a place not meant for human habitation was 36% and 40% for the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 respectively. Unfortunately there was an increase in the number of clients exiting without completing an exit interview between years (2% increase). Within this cohort of 105 there was also an increase of clients exiting to all types of rentals between the two years (a combined 7% increase).

Graph 36
Destination Upon Leaving Shelter by Year,
Returning Clients Sheltered
2017-2018 & 2018-2019
(n=105)

Graph 37 represents the change in exit destination for those returning year to year.

There were 105 clients who had exited during operating year 2017-2018 and who had also returned and exited again in the 2018-2019 operating year. This cohort of 105 clients had 153 total enrollments and exits in the 2017-2018 year, but only had 131 enrollments and exits during the 2018-2019 year.

Between the two operating years within this cohort of 105 there was an increase of 8% of clients exiting to a permanent destination (from 22% to 30%). Additionally, there were decreases in exits to homeless situations (3% decrease) and temporary situations (5% decrease) other types of exits including exits to institutional situations and other situations remained the same.

Graph 37
Change over time in exit destination among returning clients sheltered in 2017-2018 and 2018-2019
(n=105)

Legend: Homeless Situation, Institutional, Temporary, Permanent, Other Situation

Summary

The North San Diego ARS Bridge Housing provided shelter service to 1142 unique individuals during the 2018-2019 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 (20.49% and 16.11% of the overall population respectively). Around 46.4% of clients reported having at least one disabling condition. The most common disabilities reported were mental health problems (27% of the overall served clients) and physical disabilities (20% of the overall served clients). The least reported condition was HIV/AIDS (1% of responses). 14% of adult shelter stayers reported being survivors of domestic violence. Of these clients surviving domestic violence, 71% of them identified as female, 28% identified as male and the remaining 1% identified as Trans Female.

The most common exit destination from the ARS shelter system was to a temporary destination (54% 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% 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 85% of the stays in ARS shelters during the 2018-2019 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% (105) of all of the clients served in the 2018-2019 operating year had stayed and exited from an ARS shelter in the previous operating year (2017-2018). This implies that the persons who stayed at these shelters in the 2017-2018 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 (75%), non-veteran (99%), and over the age of 45 (64%).

Another aspect to homelessness is whether or not a client is considered chronically homeless. Of those served this year at ARS Bridge Housing shelters, 20% 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, 2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=1142 clients)

Table 1. Gender

Demographic Characteristic	Number	Percent
Male	804	70%
Female	335	29%
Data not collected	1	<1%
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	1	<1%
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	1	<1%
Total	*1142*	*100%*

Table 2. Primary Race

Primary Race	Number	Percent
White	847	74%
Black/ African American	155	14%
Multi-racial	58	5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	35	3%
Asian	16	1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	15	1%
Data Not Collected	11	1%
Client Refused	3	<1%
Client doesn't Know	2	<1%
Total	*1142*	*100%*

Table 3. Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	762	67%
Hispanic/Latino	374	33%
Data not collected	4	<1%
Client refused	1	<1%
Client doesn't know	1	<1%
Total	*1142*	*100%*

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

Age Group	Number	Percent
Under 5	51	4.47%
5-12	73	6.39%
13-17	27	2.36%
18-24	65	5.69%
25-34	182	15.94%
35-44	196	17.16%
45-54	234	20.49%
55-61	184	16.11%
62+	129	11.30%
CDK/Refused/DNC	1	0.09%
Total	*1142*	*100%*

Table 5. Age - Adult versus Child

Age Group	Number	Percent
Adult (18+ Years)	990	87%
Child (0-17 Years)	151	13%
Total	*1141*	*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	266	23%
Individual	887	77%
Total	*1142*	*100%*

Table 7. Household Served by Household type

Household type	Served count	Percent
Households without children	892	93%
Households with at least one adult and one child	63	6.57%
Households with only children	4	0.42%
Total	*959*	*100%*

Table 8. Total Clients served by household type

Household type	Served count	Percent
Households without children	907	79.42%
Households with at least one adult and one child	229	20.05%
Households with only children	5	0.44%
Unknown household type	1	0.09%
Total	*1142*	*100%*

Table 9. Military Veteran (n=990)

Military Veteran	Number	Percent
Yes	81	8%
No	904	91%
Data not collected	5	1%
Total	*990*	*100%*

Table 10. Chronic Status of Military Veteran (n=81)

Chronically Homeless Veterans	Number	Percent
Yes	25	31%
No	56	69%
Total	*81*	*100%*

Table 11. Gender distribution of Military Veteran (n=81)

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	75	93%
Female	6	7%
Total	*81*	*100%*

Table 12. Age distribution of Military Veteran (n=81)

Age tier	Number	Percent
18-24	3	4%
25-34	11	14%
35-44	12	15%
45-54	16	20%
55-61	19	23%
62+	20	25%
Total	*81*	*100%*

Table 13. Domestic Violence victim/Survivor (for Adults and Head of Households) (n=995)

Domestic Violence Victim	Number	Percent
Yes	141	14.17%
No	848	85.22%
Client does not know/refused/Missing	6	<1%
Total	*995* [1]	*100%*

[1] Domestic Violence Data is collected for Head of Households and Adults (995=990(Adults) + 5(child and unknown age Head of household))

Table 14. Domestic Violence victim/Survivor (By Gender) (n=141)

Gender	Percent
Female	71%
Male	28%
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	1%
Total	*100%*

Table 15. Disabling condition (n=1142)

Disabled (Has a Disabling Condition)	Number	Percent
Yes	541	46.36%
No	623	53.38%
Client does not know/refused/Missing	3	<1%
Total		*100%*

[1] Total number is greater than total unique client served since clients disabling condition is yes and no for different enrollments.

Table 16. Physical and Mental Health Conditions of Clients Sheltered, 2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=1142)

Disability Type	Number
Mental Health Problem	304
Physical	233
Chronic Health Condition	146
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	83
Drug Abuse	53
Alcohol Abuse	84
Developmental Disability	43
HIV / AIDS	10

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

Disability Type	Number
One Type	328
Two Type	190
Three Type	79
Four Type	19
Five Type	4

Table 18. Adults with and without Income (n=990)

Adult with/without Income	Number	Percent
Adults with Income	500	50.5%
Adults with no income	485	49.0%
Missing/DNC/Refused	5	0.5%
Total	*990*	*100%*

Table 19. Income type (n=500)

Income Type	Number	Percent
Earned Income	177	35.4%
SSI	111	22.2%
SSDI	92	18.4%
General Assistance (GA)	55	11.0%
Retirement Income from Social Security	36	7.2%
Unemployment Income	30	6.0%
Other Source	24	4.8%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	20	4.0%
VA Service-Connected Disability Compensation	11	2.2%
Pension or retirement income from a former job	11	2.2%
Child Support	11	2.2%
Alimony and other spousal support	6	1.2%
VA Non-Service Connected Disability Pension	2	0.4%
Private Disability Insurance	1	0.2%
Worker's Compensation	1	0.2%
Total	*500*	

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	544	494	50
31-60 days	244	217	27
61-90 days	168	143	25
91-180 Days	156	137	19
181-365 Days	19	10	9
1-2 Years	11	0	11
Total	*1142*	*1001*	*141*

Table 21. Exit Destination

Exit Destination	Client count with exit>90 days	Client count with exit<=90 days	Total
Permanent Destinations	71	258	329
Temporary	61	483	544
Institutional Settings	5	47	52
Other Destinations	10	66	76
Total	*147*	*854*	*1001*

Table 22. Destination for Households with at least one adult and one child (within 90 days or less) (n=135)

Destination Type	Number	Percent
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	17	12.59%
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	2	1.48%
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	4	2.96%
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	8	5.93%
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	9	6.67%
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	4	2.96%
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	19	14.07%
Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport or anywhere outside)	31	22.96%
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	11	8.15%
Other	4	2.96%
No exit interview completed/Data not collected	11	8.15%
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher, or RHY-funded Host Home shelter	12	8.89%
Client doesn't know/Client Refused	3	2.22%
Total	***135***	***100%***

Table 23. Number of chronically homeless persons by Household

Chronic status	Number	Percent
Chronically Homeless	228	20%
Not Chronically Homeless	905	79%
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused/Data not collected	9	1%
Total	***1142***	***100%***

Table 24. Gender of chronically homeless persons

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	159	70%
Female	69	30%
Total	*228*	*100%*

Table 25. Age of chronically Homeless persons

Age group	Number	Percent
0-17	4	2%
18-24	6	3%
25-34	25	11%
35-44	36	16%
45-54	62	27%
55-61	53	23%
62+	42	18%
Total	*228*	*100%*

Table 26. Physical and Mental Health Conditions – chronically Homeless Persons

Disability Type	Number
Mental Health Problem	133
Alcohol Abuse	25
Drug Abuse	15
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	33
Chronic Health Condition	71
HIV/AIDS	5
Developmental Disability	17
Physical Disability	106

B. 2018-2019 North San Diego Bridge Housing Returning Clients

Clients Sheltered During both 2017 - 2018 & 2018 - 2019 Years

Table 27. Gender of Returning clients sheltered in 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 (n=105)

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	78	74%
Female	27	26%
Total	**105**	**100%**

Table 28. Military History of Returning clients sheltered in 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 (n=105)

Veteran Status	Number	Percent
Yes	1	0.95%
No	104	99.05%
Total	**105**	**100%**

Table 29. Age Tier of Returning clients sheltered in 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 (n=105)

Age Tier	Number	Percent
0-17	3	2.8%
18-24	4	3.8%
25-34	18	17.1%
35-44	14	13.3%
45-54	30	28.5%
55-64	28	26.6%
65 or Above	8	7.6%
Total	**105**	**100%**

Table 30. Change Over time in exit Destination among the returning clients sheltered in 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 (n=105)

Exit Destination	2017-2018	2018-2019
Homeless Situation	47%	44%
Institutional	4%	4%
Temporary	12%	7%
Permanent	22%	30%
Other Situation	15%	15%

References

National Alliance to End Homelessness, "Chronically Homeless" (January 2019), https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/who-experiences-homelessness/chronically-homeless/ accessed 7-1-2019.

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