

Alliance for Regional Solutions

Shelter Provided to the Homeless in North San Diego County Bridge Housing Between 07/1/2020 - 06/30/2021



**SAN DIEGO
Regional Task Force
on Homelessness**

Report prepared by:
Regional Task Force on Homelessness
4699 Murphy Canyon Road
San Diego, California 92123
858-292-7627
<http://www.rtfhsd.org>
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Introduction

The Alliance for Regional Solutions (ARS) collected client shelter stay data during its 2020-2021 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 2019-2020 and the 2020-2021 year.

The ARS commissioned the Regional Task Force on Homelessness (RTFH) to analyze the 2020-2021 Bridge Housing data. The data was entered by Bridge Housing staff into a secure online database and extracted for analysis in July 2021.

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, 2021.

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 632 distinct clients were recorded from the five 2020-2021 North San Diego ARS bridge housing programs. The three largest Alliance North San Diego Bridge Housing programs provided shelter service to 567 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 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 48,341 bed-nights to be provided (Bed Nights Available) between the 632 distinct clients. Program utilization (bed-nights used/bed-nights available) ranged from 56% to 100%.

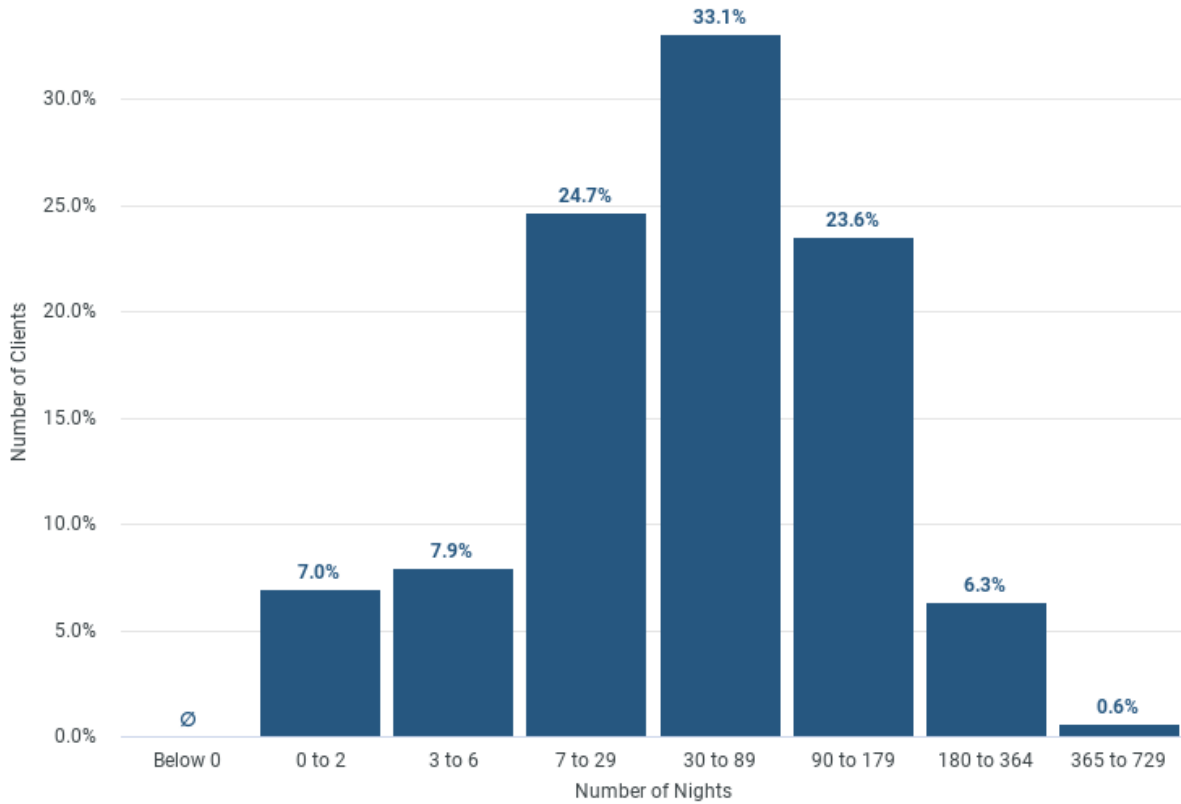
The 632 distinct client stays in the North San Diego Bridge Housing averaged sixty-two nights, although the number of nights varied from 1 day to 1 year. Twenty five percent (24.7%) were sheltered for 7 to 29 nights (1 week - 1 month) and around thirty three percent (33.1%) of the clients were sheltered for 30 to 89 nights (1-3 months) (Graph 1). 9 of the 632 unique clients (1.4%) utilized more than one shelter location during the year, those 9 clients account for 18 separate clients stays during the year. 27 of the 632 unique clients (4.3%) 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, 2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing

Program Name <i>Clients served</i>	Program Capacity			Shelter Provided			
	Number of Beds ¹	Number of Operating Nights ²	Bed-Nights Available ³	Bed-Nights Used ⁴	Bed-Night Utilization	Clients enrolled in the programs	Client count
Interfaith Shelter Network-North County Inland ⁵ <i>Men, women and families</i>	12	134	1,608	1,736 ⁹	100%	36	36
Interfaith Shelter Network-North County Coastal ⁶ <i>Men, women and families</i>	12	190	2,280	1,869	82%	39	38
Catholic Charities -La Posada De Guadalupe <i>Men</i>	50	365	18,250	16,177	89%	264	250
Operation Hope North County ⁷ <i>Families and women</i>	39	304	14,418	8,591	60%	201	198
	42	61					
Interfaith Community Services-Haven House Bridge Housing ⁸ <i>Men and women</i>	24	244	11,785	6,643	56%	122	119
	49	121					
Total	228	1,419	48,341	35,016		662	632 ¹⁰

¹ Number reported by project staff.² Dates of operation reported by project staff; operating nights were calculated based on what was reported to the RTFH during the 2020 Housing Inventory Count (HIC).³ The number of beds multiplied by the number of operating nights.⁴ One person staying one night is a bed-night. It is calculated using the sum of enrollments days in project for each provider.⁵ Interfaith Shelter Network opened for 134 nights from February 17, 2021 to June 30, 2021 in North County Inland.⁶ Interfaith Shelter Network opened for 190 nights from December 23, 2020 to June 30, 2021 in North County Coastal.⁷ Due to county protocols, Operation Hope reduced capacity from 45 to 39 beds because two rooms (6 beds) were kept for potential quarantine use from July 1, 2020 to April 30, 2021. After that, the capacity increased to 42 beds from May 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021.⁸ Interfaith Community Services: Social distancing requirements reduced capacity from 49 to 24 beds from July 1, 2020 to March 1, 2021.⁹ Beds calculated based on the bed nights used. Family units/beds by nature are variable and this does not necessarily indicate over-utilization.¹⁰ 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,
 2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=632)



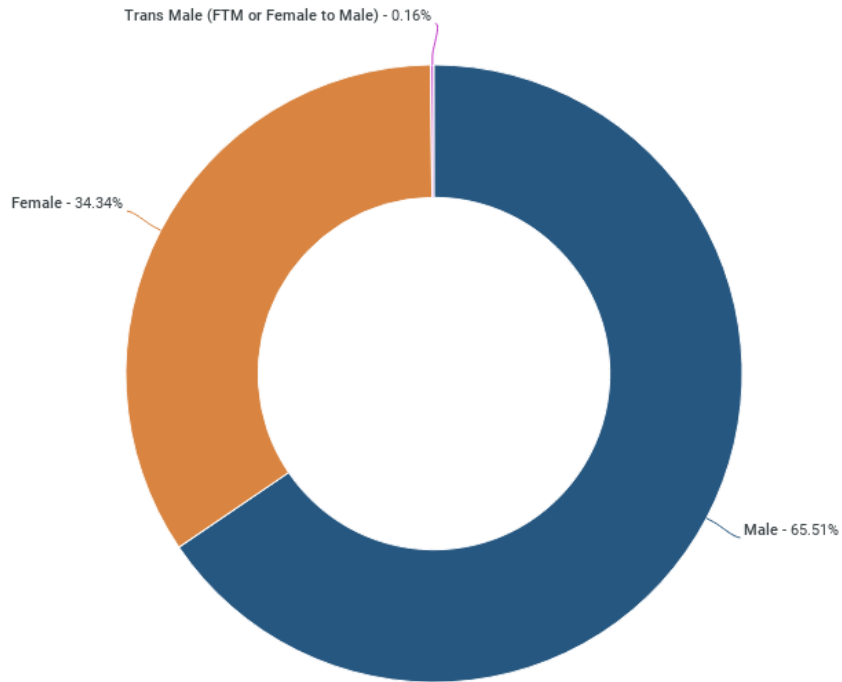
B. Demographic and Prior Living Situation Information

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.

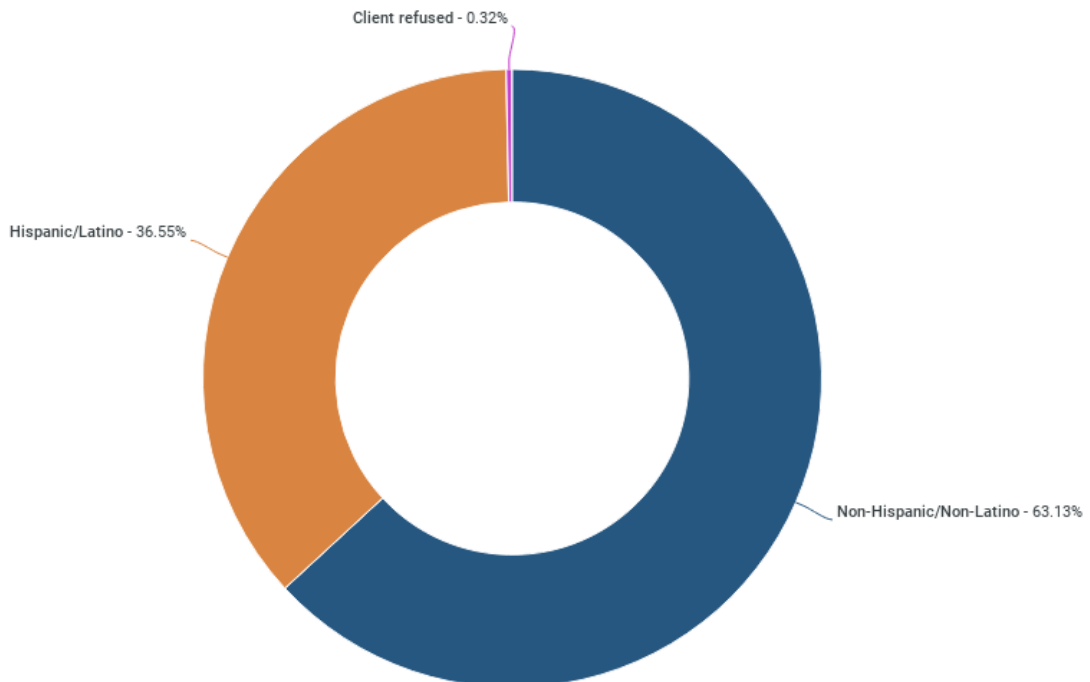
1. Information Collected from All Clients

As seen in the graph that follows, most sheltered individuals were males and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino (65.51% and 63.13% respectively). The large majority (70.73%) identified as White, followed distantly by Black/African-American (16.14%). The overwhelming majority of those reporting Hispanic ethnicity also report their race as "white" (194 of 230 total Hispanic clients). However, non-Hispanic clients are more varied in their self-reported race category (253 white, 90 Black or African American, 29 multi-racial and 14 Asian). (Graph 2,3,4,4(a))

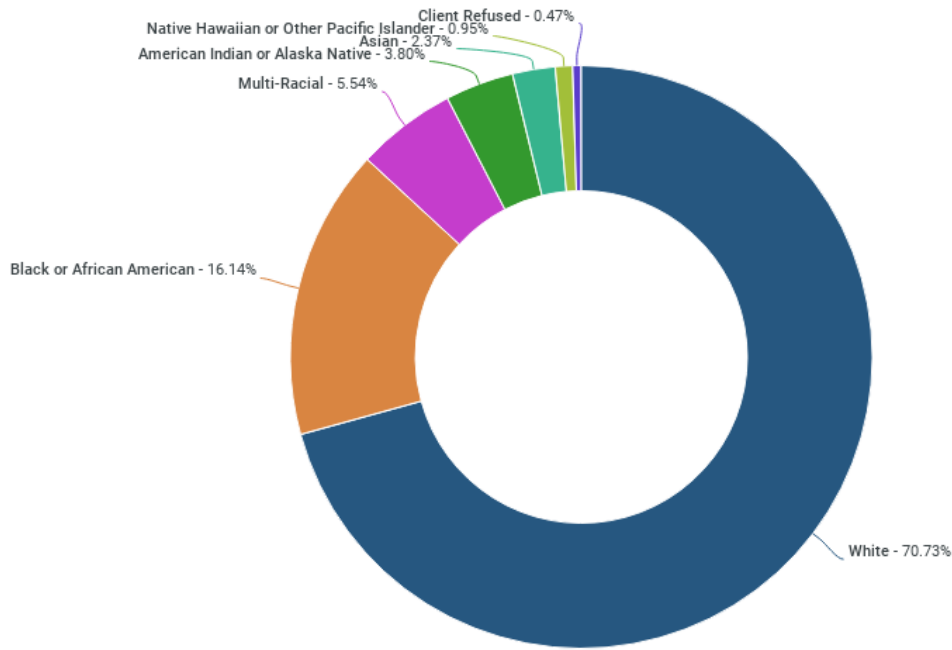
Graph 2
Gender distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=632)



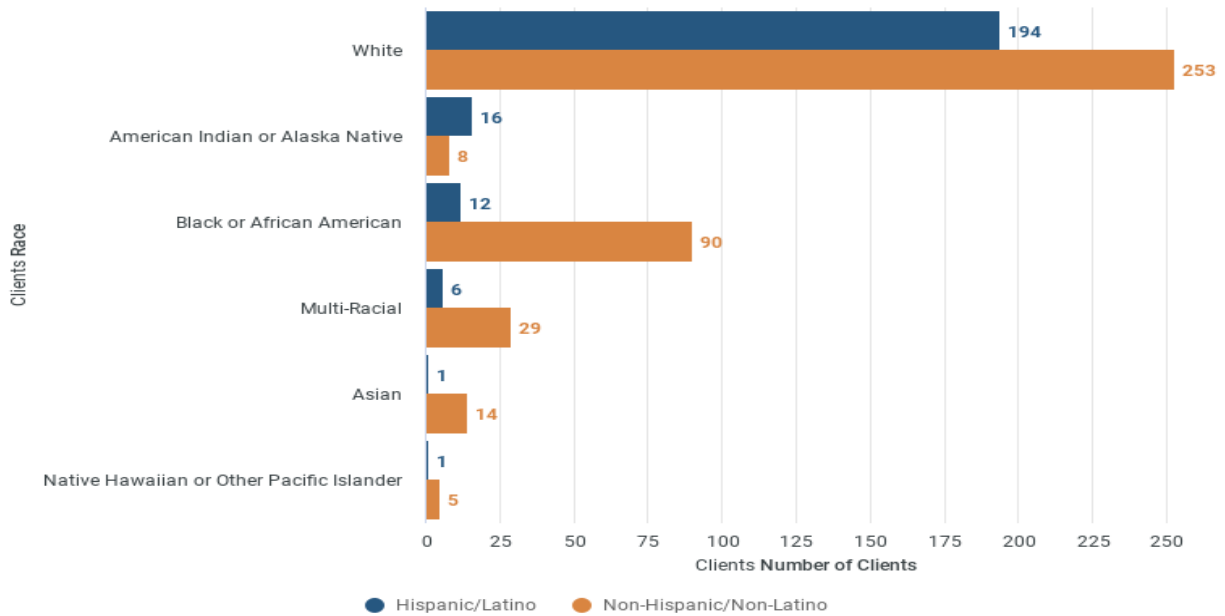
Graph 3
Ethnicity distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=632)



Graph 4
Race distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=632)

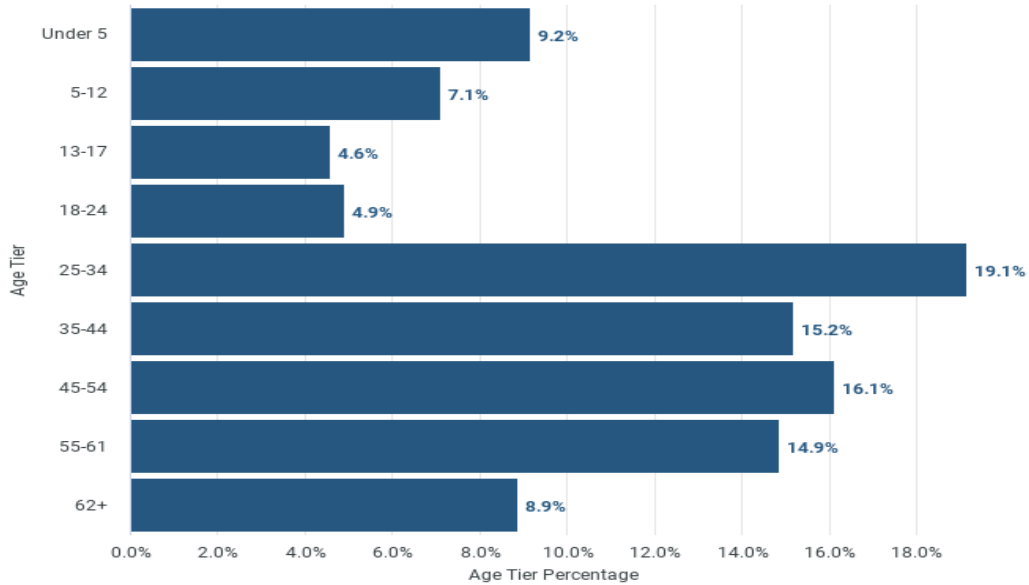


Graph 4 (a)
Race versus Ethnicity distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=632)



In total, around sixteen percent (16.1%) of the clients sheltered were between the age 45 to 54 and 14.9% were between the age of 55-61 and 8.9% were 62 and above. Children (17 years or younger) made up 20.9% of those served. 70.2% of the total clients sheltered were between the ages of 18 and 61. (Graph 5)

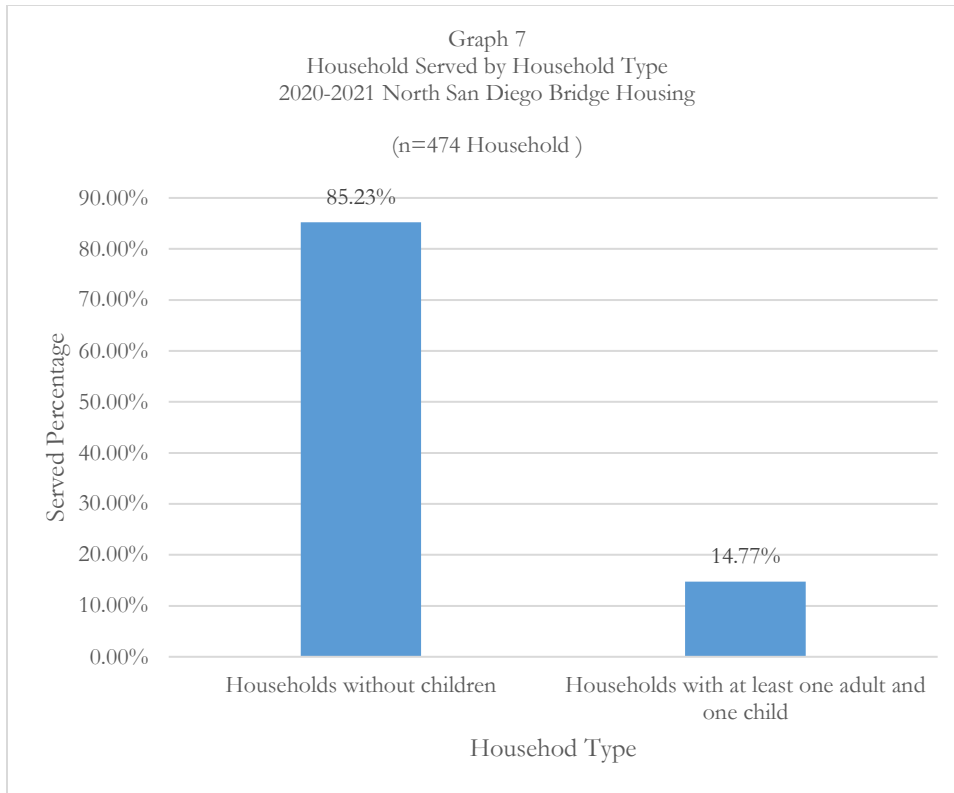
Graph 5
Age Group of Clients Sheltered,
2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=632)¹



¹ Age of the client at the project start.

Graph 6
Entered with Family and Individually Clients,
2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=632)

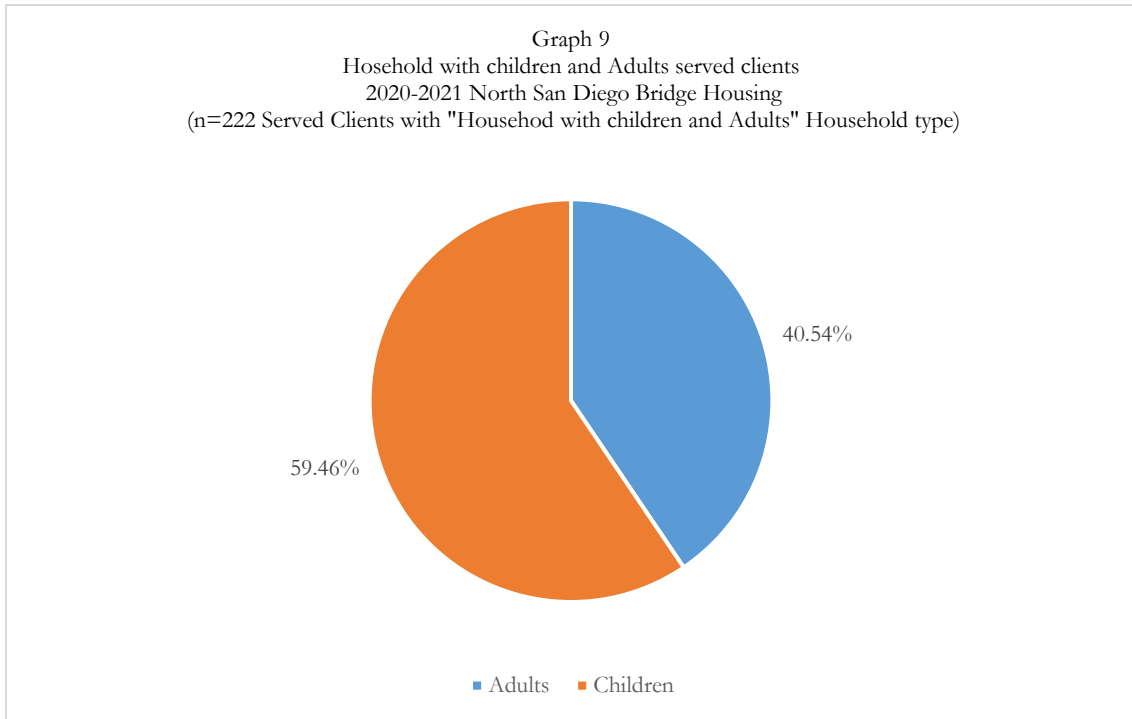
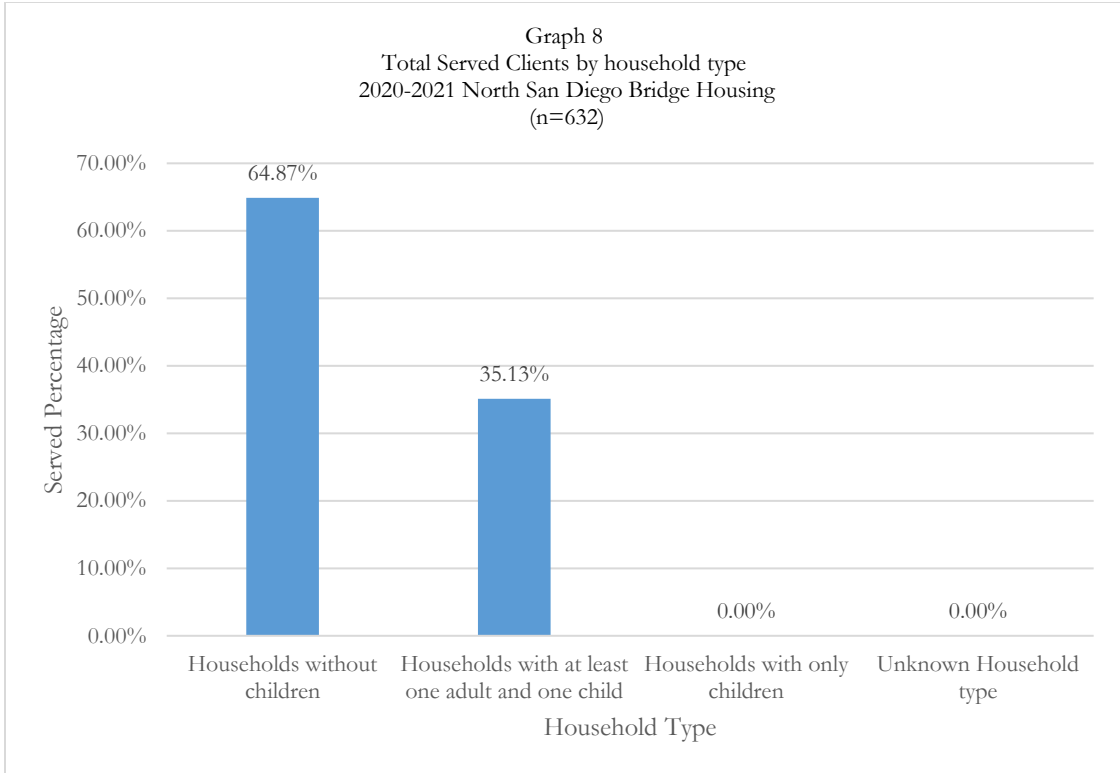




From the total clients 36.97% of clients enrolled with family and the rest (63.03%) enrolled individually. Among the Households served 85.23% are Households without children and 14.77% are households with at least one adult and one child (Graph 6 and 7).

Among the total clients served (632 Clients) 64.87% of clients are in “Households without children” and 35.13% of clients are in “Households with at least one adult and one child”.

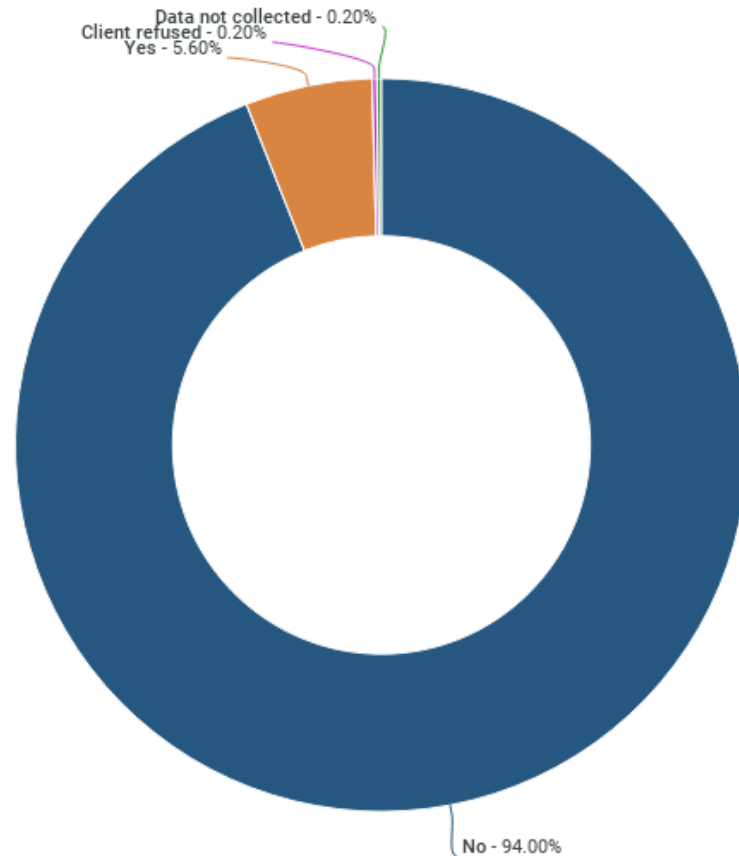
From the 222 served clients with “Households with at least one adult and one child” household type 40.54% are adults and the remaining 59.46% are children. (Graph 8 and 9).



2. Information Collected from Adult Clients

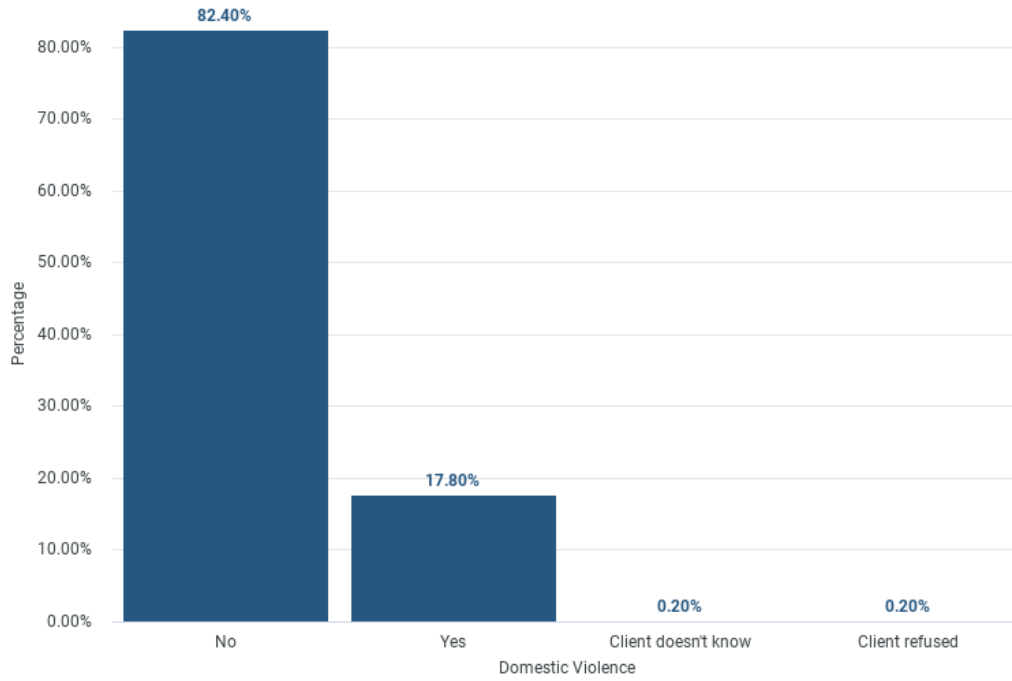
Some demographic information was collected only for adult clients aged 18 and older (500 adult clients). Around five percent (5.60%) of adults indicated a history of military service (Graph 10). Among them 92.86% are male and 7.14% are female. 17.86% of the veterans are chronically homeless. (Not graphed)

Graph 10
Military History
2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=500 Adult Clients)

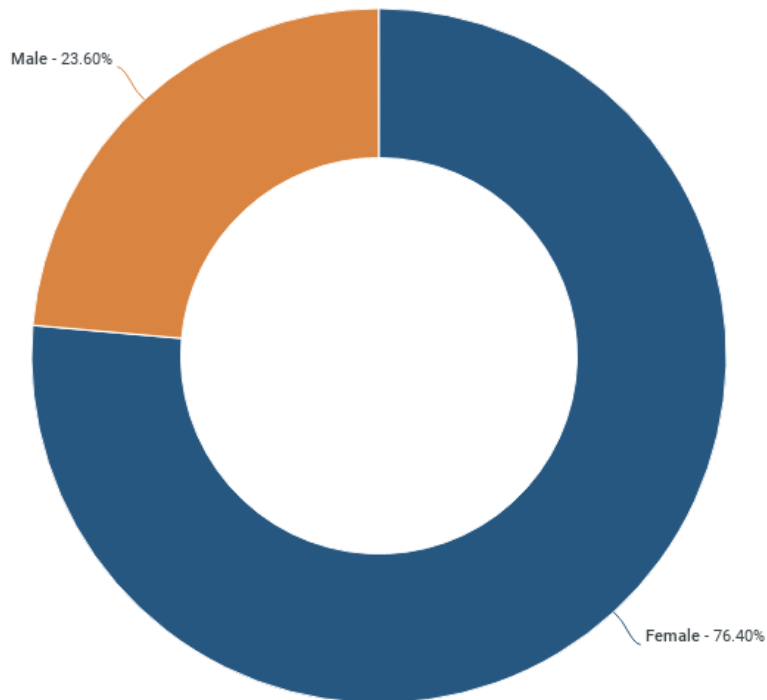


Around eighteen percent (17.8%) of adults reported domestic violence history (Graph 11). When examined by gender, among the victims (n=89) 76.40% are female and 23.60% are male (Graph 12).

Graph 11
Domestic violence victims
2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=500 Adults)

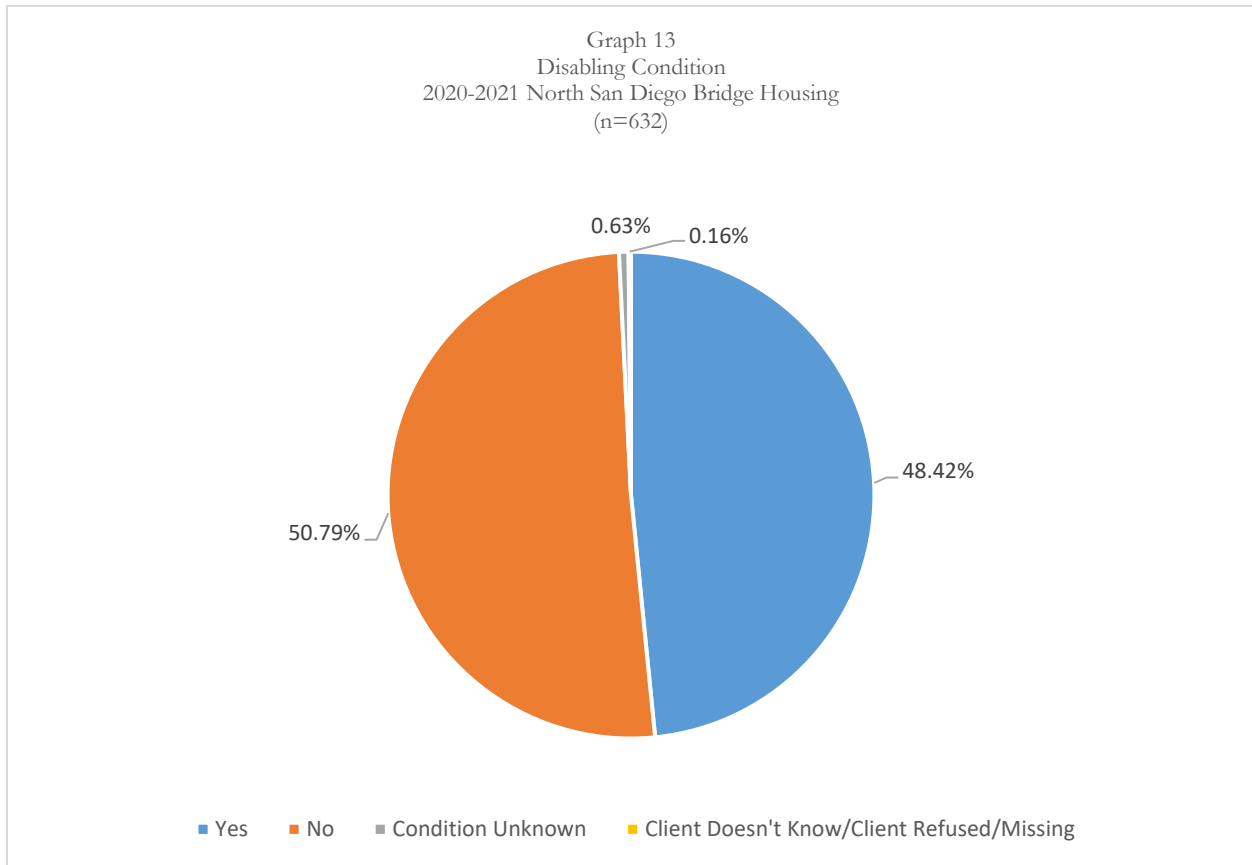


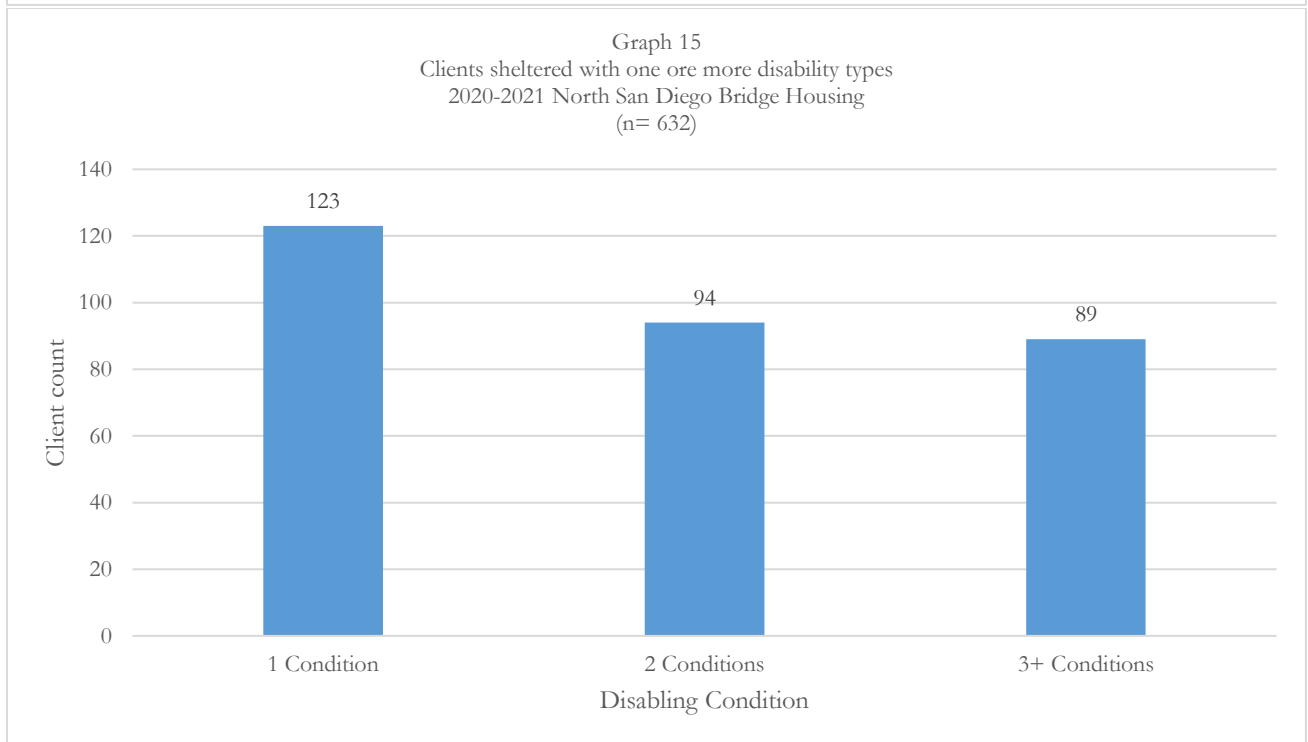
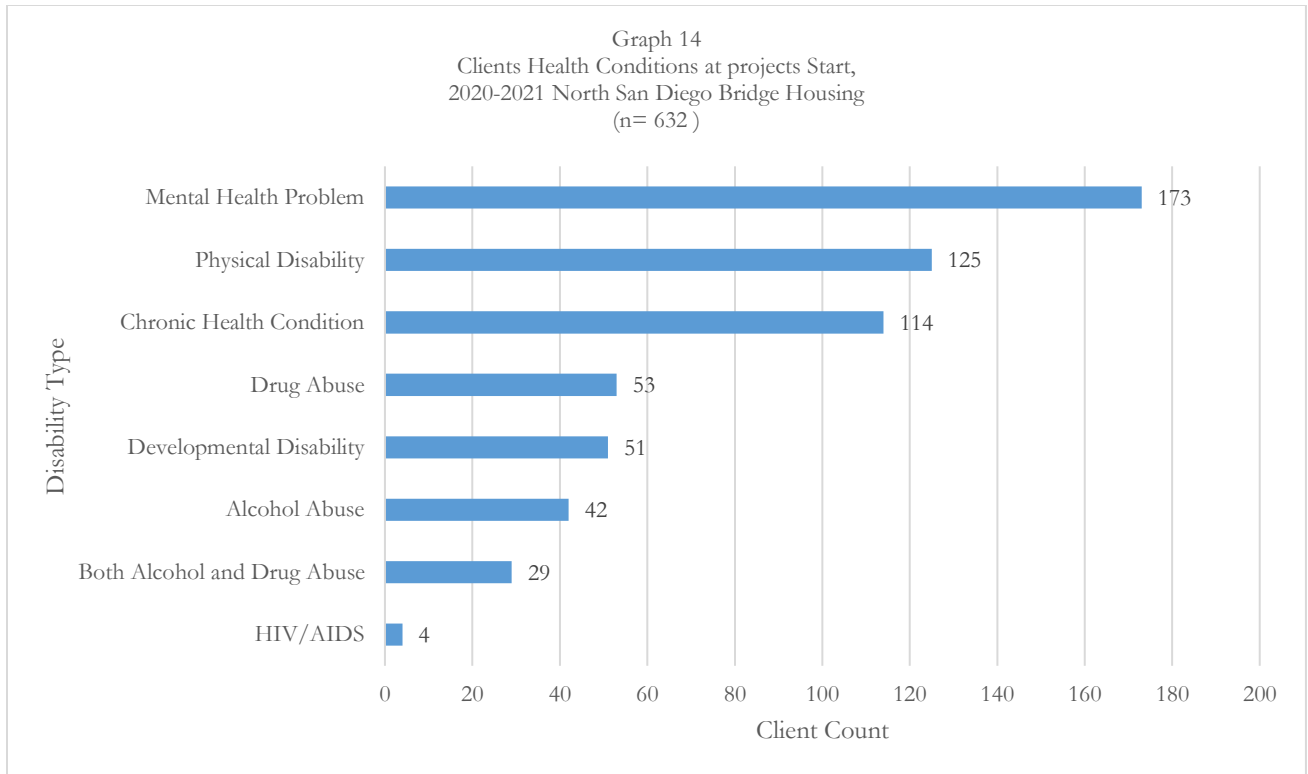
Graph 12
Domestic violence victims History by Gender
2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=89 clients)



Forty eight percent (48.42%) of clients reported having a disabling condition (Graph 13). Mental and Physical health problems were most frequently cited (173 and 125 clients respectively) which is 27.37% and 19.78% out of the total clients served, followed by chronic health condition (114 clients), drug abuse (53 clients), developmental (51 clients), alcohol abuse (42 clients) and both alcohol and drug abuse (29 clients). Some reported HIV/AIDS (4 clients) (Graph 14).

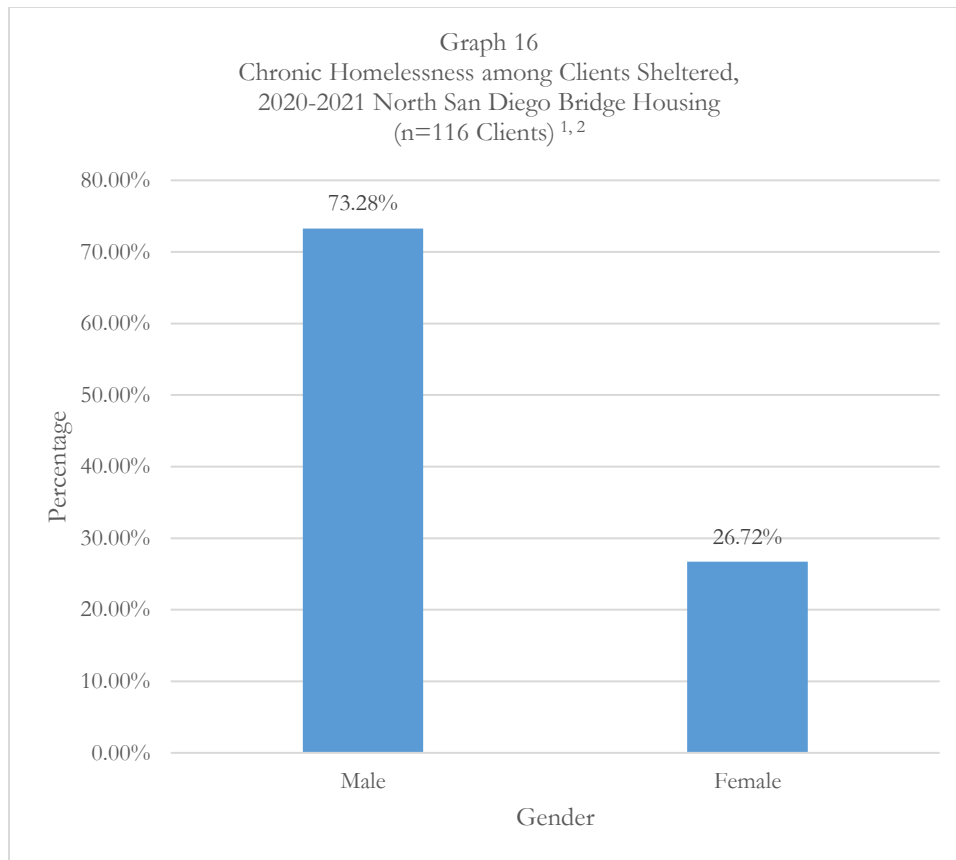
183 Clients (which is 28.96% out of the total clients served) reported with two or more co-occurring disabling conditions. 123 clients (19.46% of the total clients) reported having only one type of disability. 94 clients (14.87% out of the total clients served) reported having two co-occurring disabling conditions. 89 clients (14.08% of the total clients served) reported having three or more disability types. (Graph 15)





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 2020-2021 operating year, around eighteen percent (18.35%) of the total clients served were chronically homeless at the point of enrollment into the ARS shelter where they were staying. Among them 73.28% are male and the remaining 26.72% are female (Graph 16). 26.72% of chronic homeless clients are found in 45-54 age category and 75 chronic homeless persons reported with a mental health problem and 58 reported with physical disability at the project entry. (Appendix Data Tables, Table 23 and 24)

Information from other sources state that the chronically homeless spend a long period of time - often years - either living in shelters or on the streets or cycling between hospitals, emergency rooms, jails, prisons, and mental health and substance abuse treatment facilities. The chronically homeless have also been shown to be very expensive in terms of costs incurred by public systems of care, although they may only represent a small percentage of the entire homeless population.

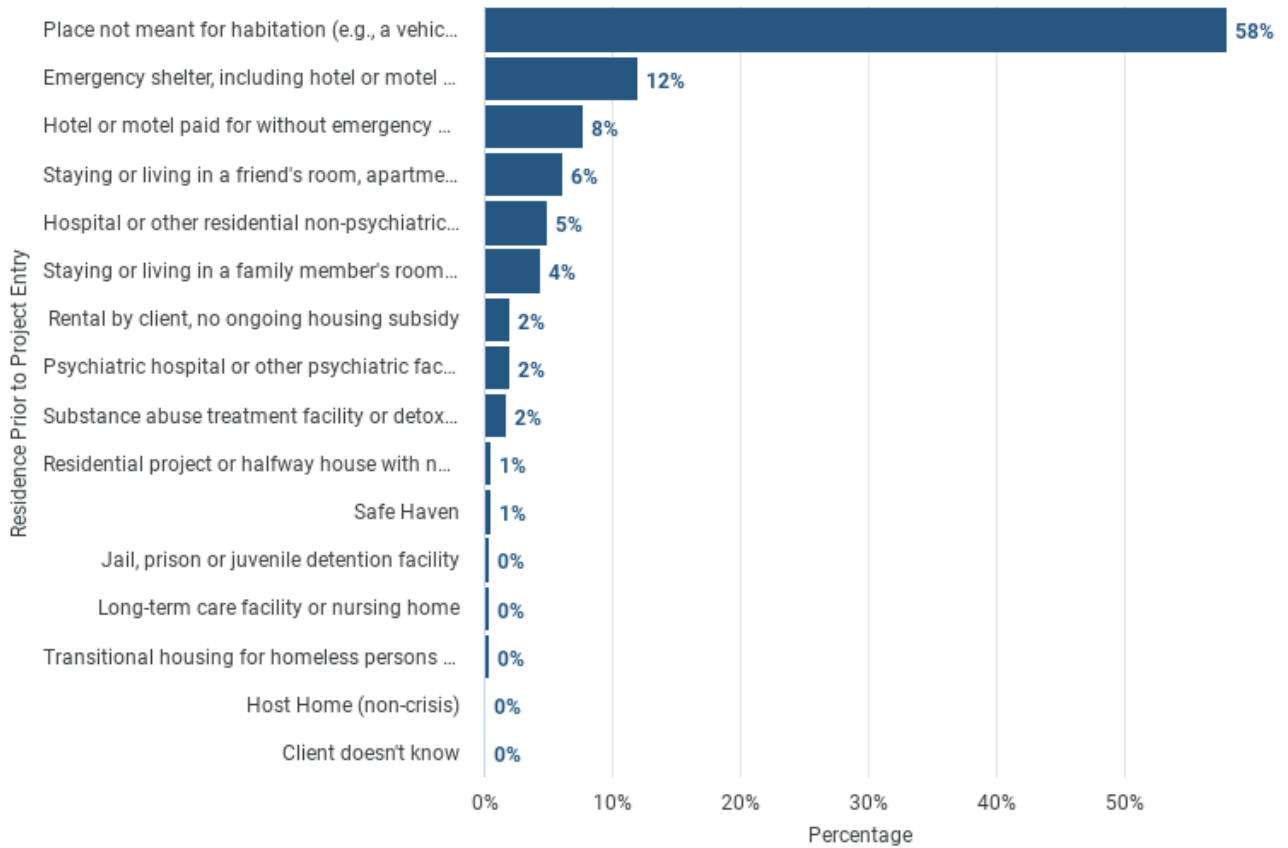


¹ In this analysis, all adults were included without consideration for family status.

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

Information describing clients' living situation the night before entry into a shelter program was recorded for adult clients (n=500, Graph 17). The most commonly reported living situation was a 'place not meant for human habitation' (58%) and represents locations such as on the street, in a car, in an abandoned building, in a field, under a highway overpass, or any other similar place. Including places not meant for human habitation, the majority of clients came to the shelter from unstable or temporary living situations such as an emergency shelter, a hotel or motel (paid for by a shelter/organization or by the client), staying with family/friends, or coming from an institution.

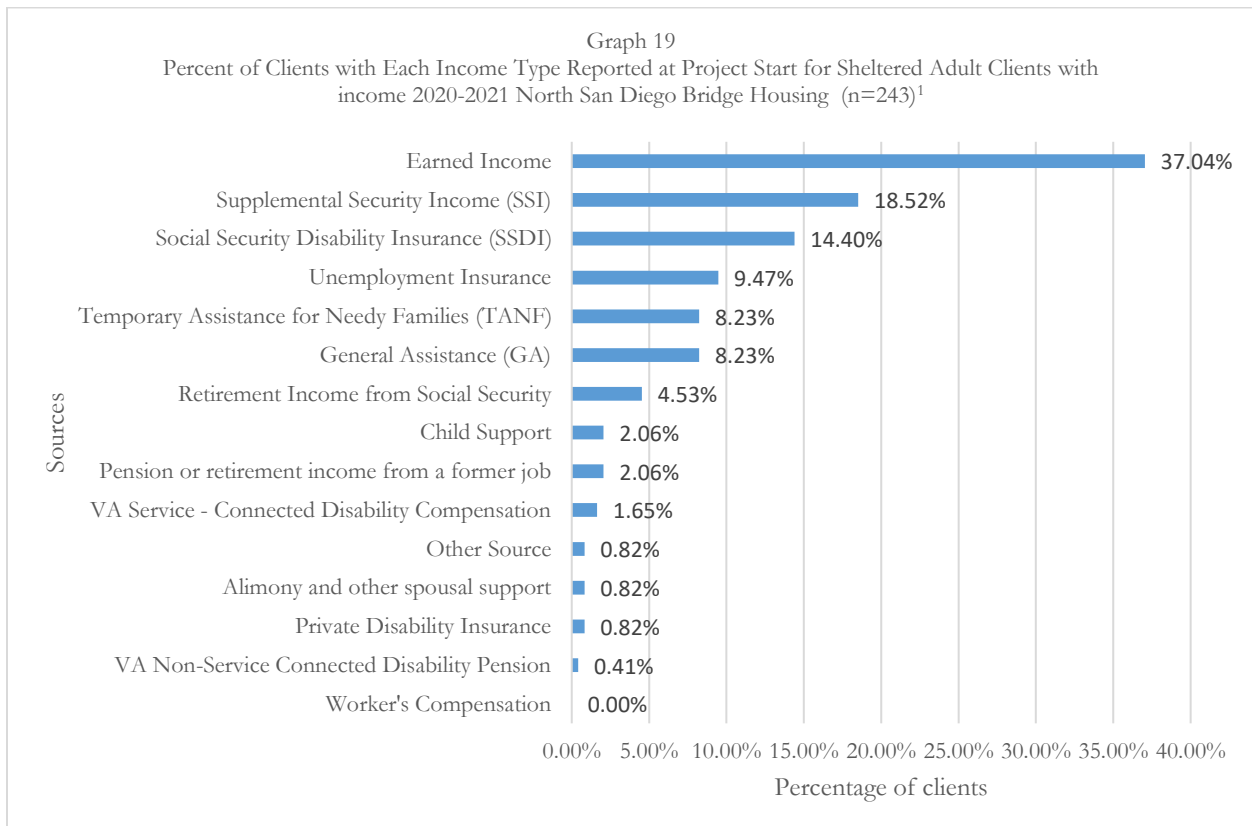
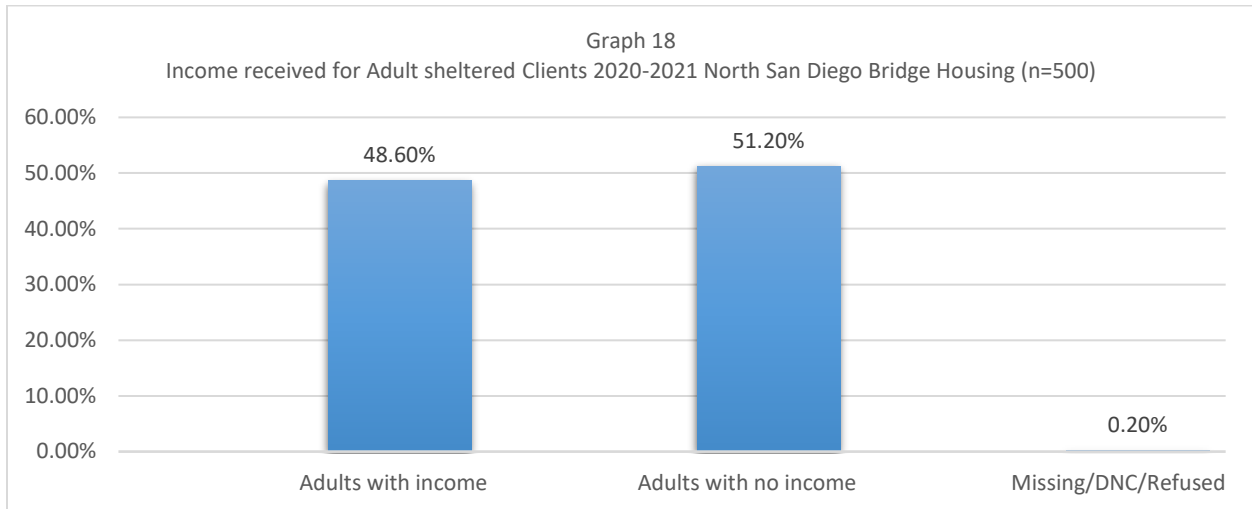
Graph 17
 Living Situation Prior to First Shelter Night for Sheltered Adult Clients,
 2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=500 Adult Clients)



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=500).

Just over forty eight percent (48.60%) of adult clients reported having at least one source of income, and fifty one percent (51.20%) said they did not have any source of income at entry into the shelter (Graph 18). Of those with a source of income, a large plurality of clients reported receiving earned income from employment (37.04%), Social Security Income (SSI) (18.52%), or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) (14.40%). Clients were able to report more than one source of income at entry into the shelter (Graph 19).



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

The range of incomes varied greatly among clients at the ARS shelters. From a minimum monthly income value of \$1.20 to a maximum monthly amount of \$4,422, the 2020-2021 client cohort displayed an array of income amounts. Around 87.1% are categorized as extremely low income (<30% Area Median Income (AMI), 12.1% as very low income (31-50% AMI) and 1.2% categorized as Low income (51-80% AMI). The mean reported monthly income among the group was \$1183.03 and the median monthly income was \$1,000. This shows a moderate positive skew of the data (Pearson’s Coefficient (Median) = 0.686) meaning a few clients with large incomes are pulling the average income higher than would be otherwise expected in a normalized distribution. (Graph 20 (a), Graph 20 (b) and Table 2)

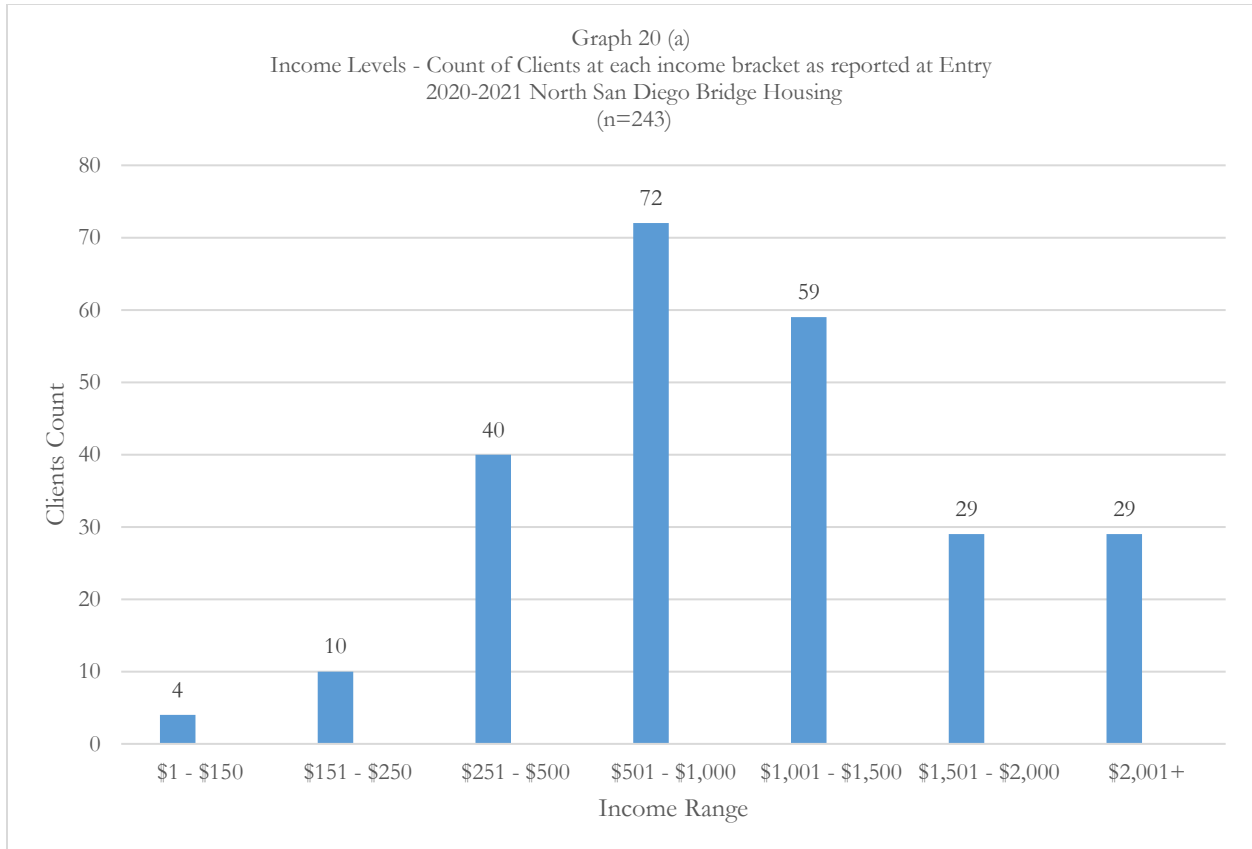
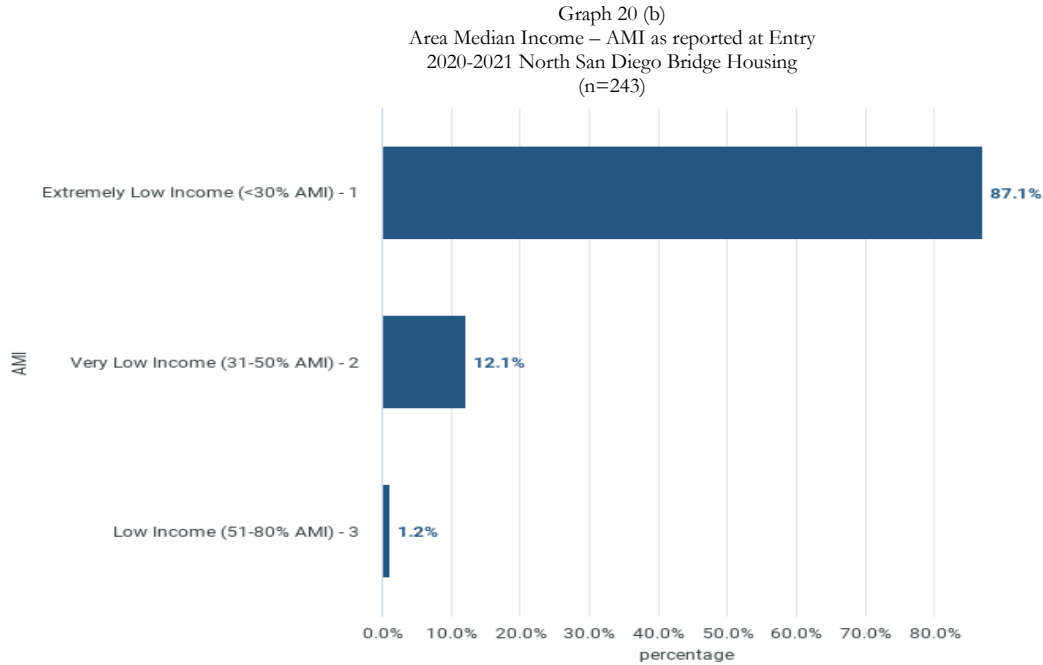


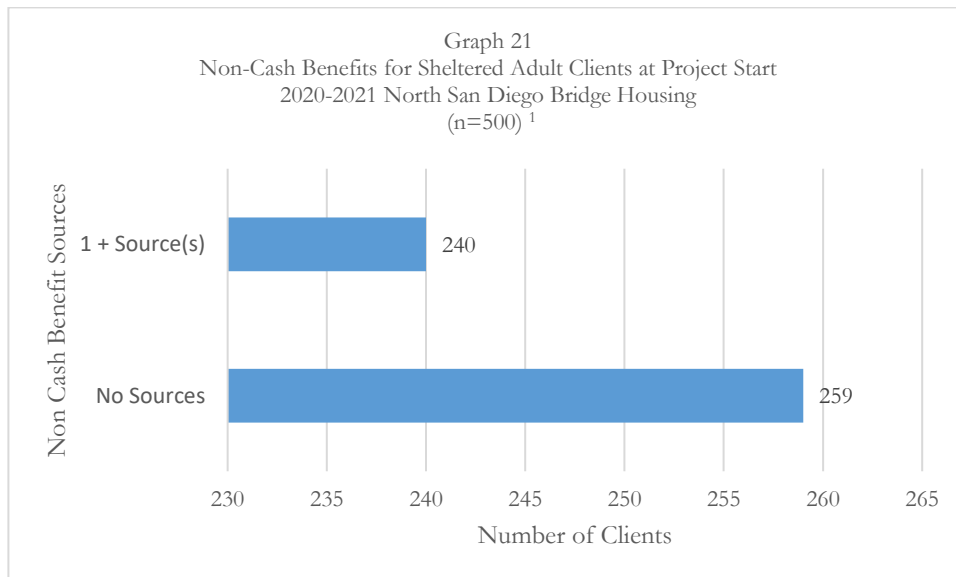
Table 2. Income Amount of Adult Clients Sheltered, 2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=275 adults with income amounts reported) ¹

Summary of Income Amounts Reported			
Minimum	Maximum	Median	Average
\$1.20	\$4,422	\$1,000	\$1,183.03

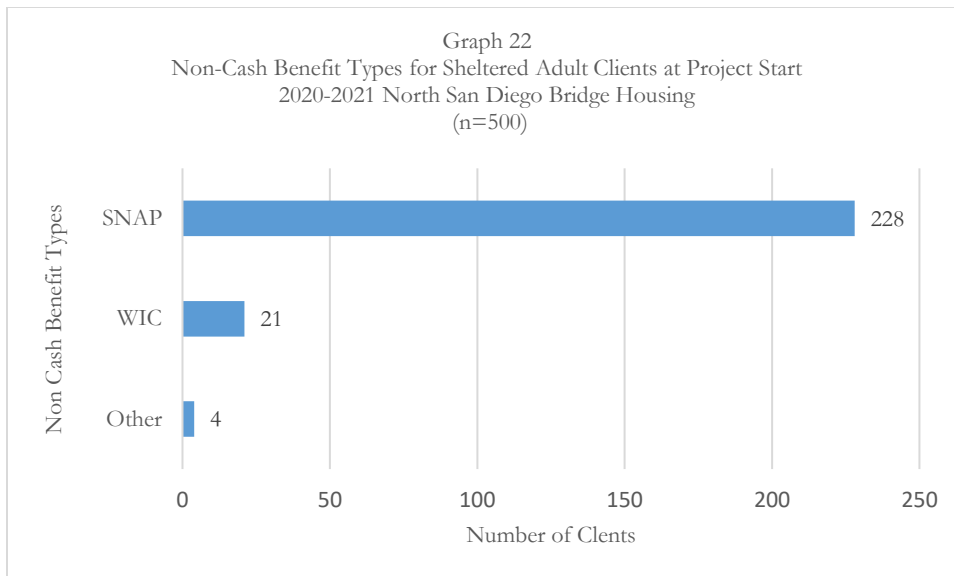
¹ Income amounts from all sources totaled for each client.



Another valuable resource for clients is the availability of non-cash benefits. Forty eight percent (48%) of adult clients reported that they were receiving non-cash benefits, while just over fifty-one percent (51.8%) responded they were not receiving non-cash benefits at project entry (Graph 21). 228 clients received SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, colloquially known as food stamps) and 21 also reported receiving WIC and 4 reported receiving TANF-funded services (Graph 22).

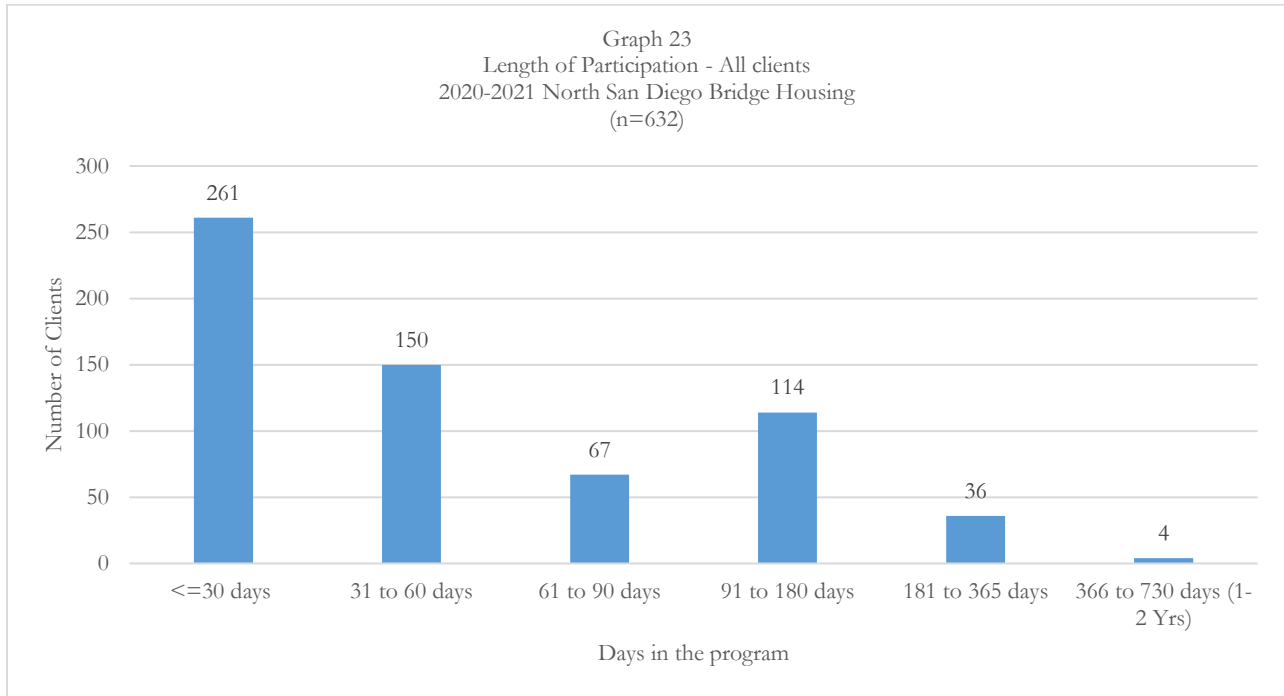


¹ Total is off by one client since there is 1 client with “Data not collected” or “client refused” for non-cash benefit source.

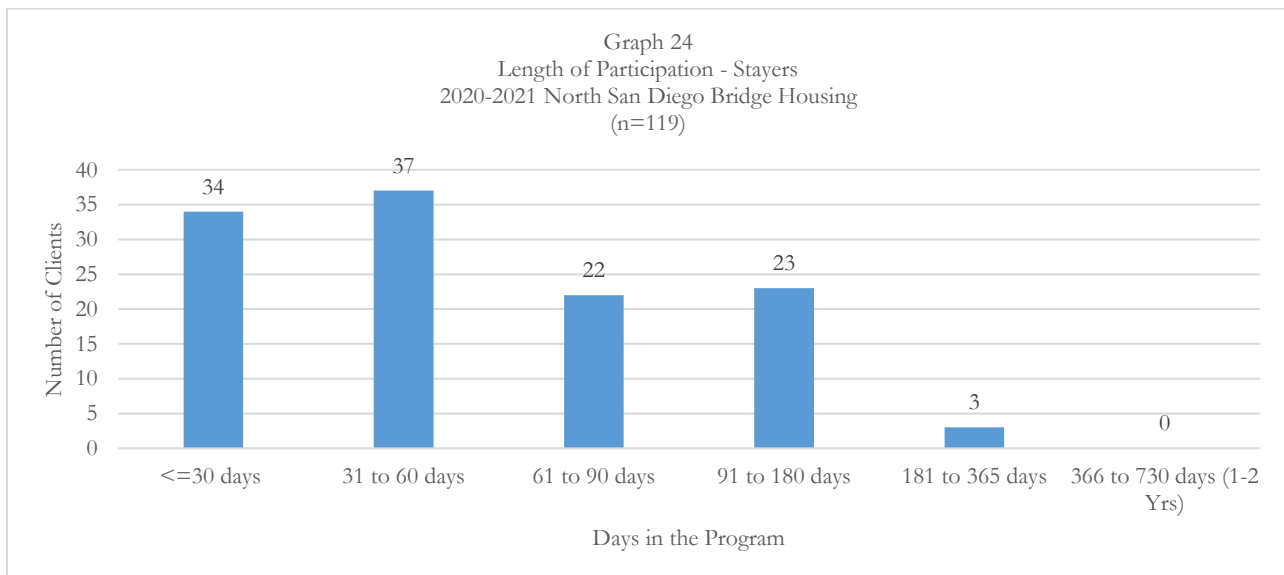


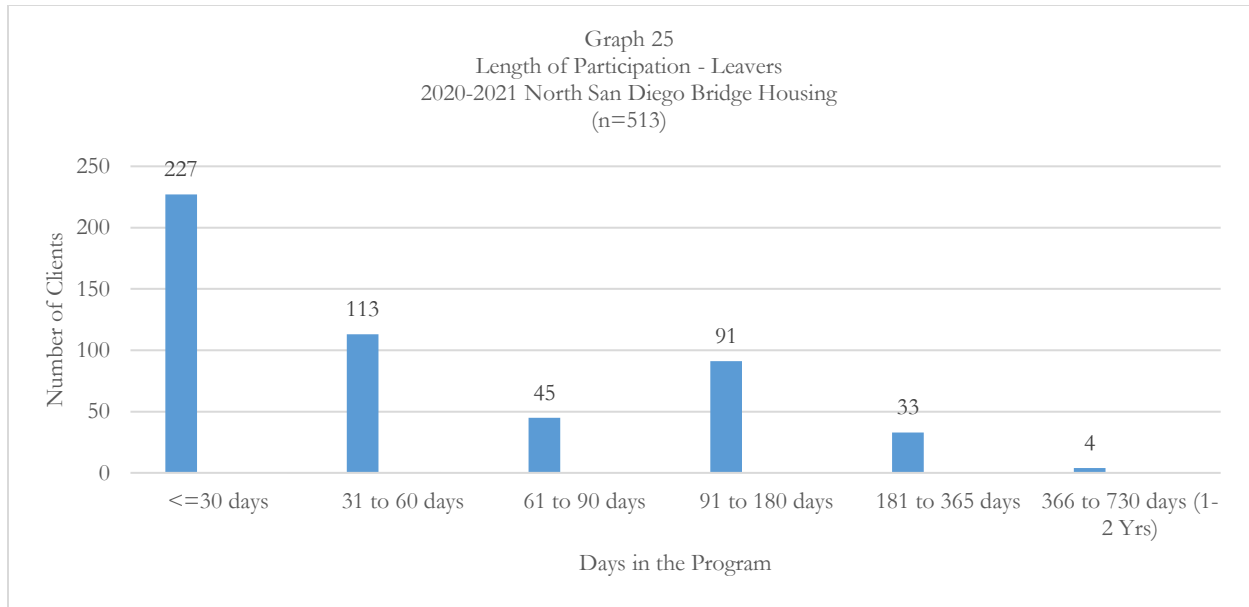
D. Length of Participation in Shelters

Utilizing HMIS data the length of distinct shelter stays was calculated for clients in the ARS North County emergency shelter programs. A very large percentage of clients have continuous stays that are less than 30 days (261 or roughly 41% of clients) (Graph 23). As expected with an emergency shelter type program, longer stays are not as common. As time of stay increases, the number of clients decreases due to short-term stays and turnover being a common element of shelters.

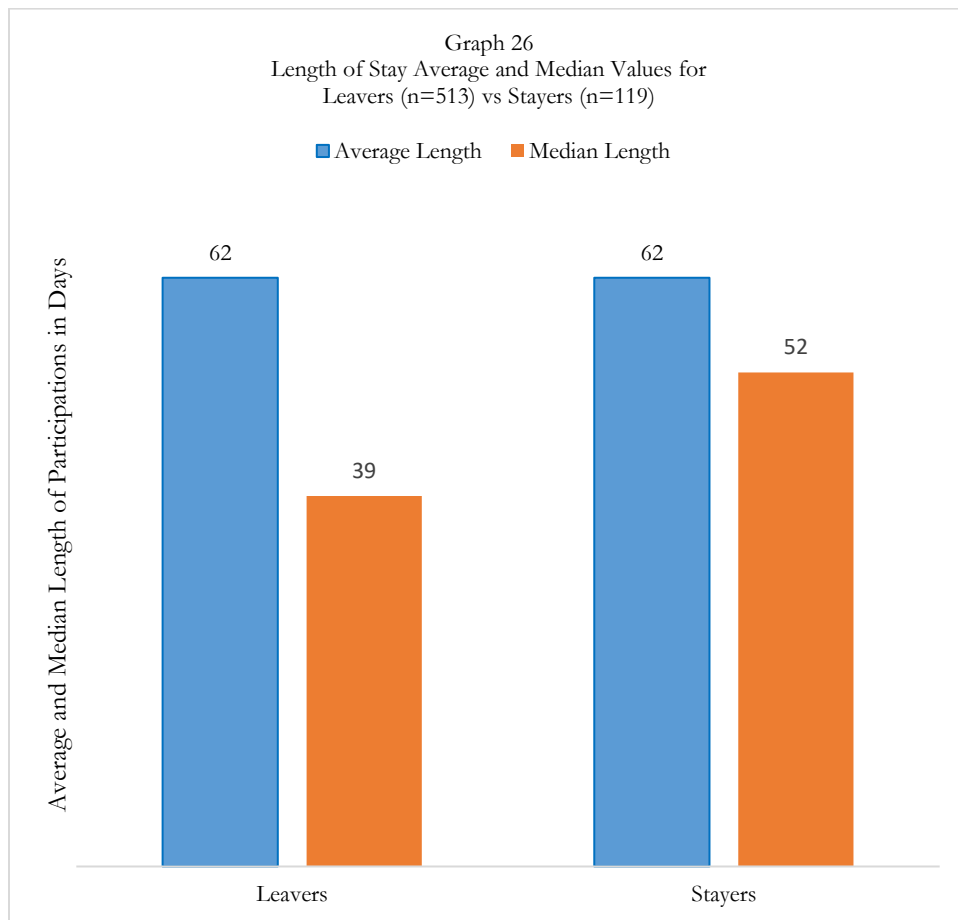


This finding is typically consistent regardless of the stayer or leaver status of a client (Graph 24 and 25). For the purposes of this report a stayer is a client who is still enrolled into an ARS shelter as of the last day of the report. A leaver is someone who had been enrolled during the reporting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



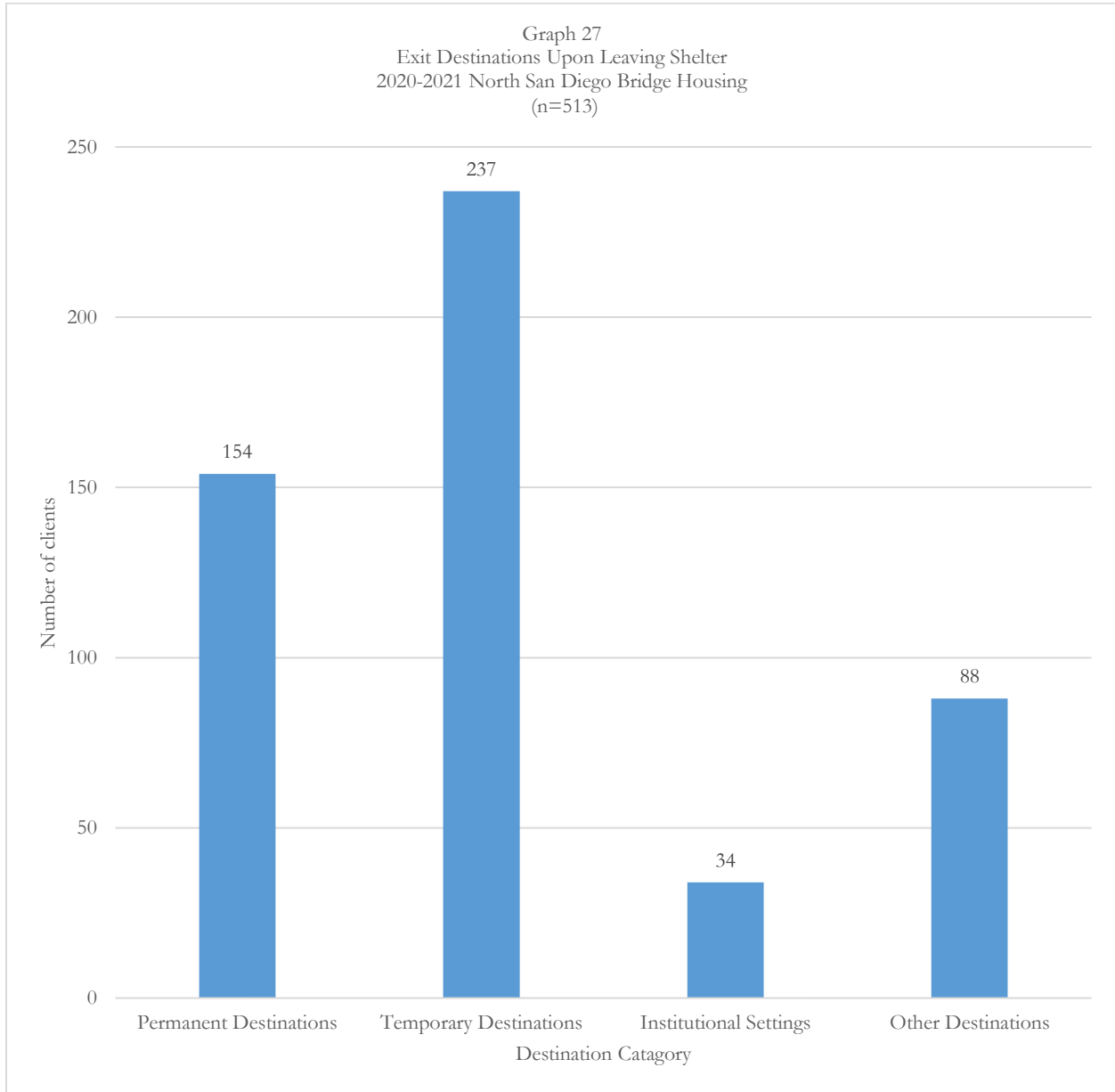


The median length of stay differs between leavers and stayers. Those who remain in the program as of the last day of reporting tended to stay slightly for a longer amount of time than those who had exited sometime during the reporting year (Graph 26).



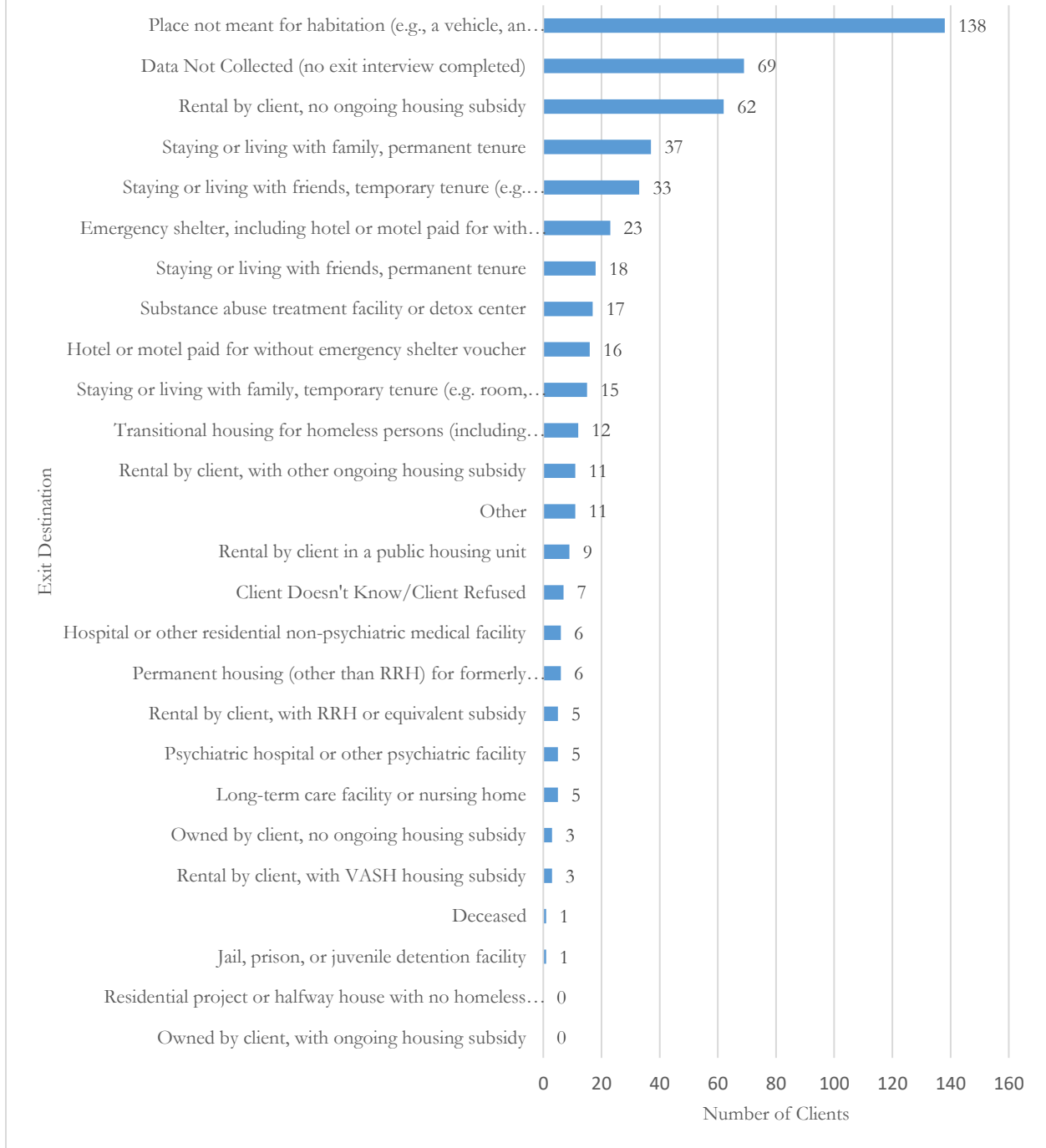
E. Destination upon Leaving Shelter

Throughout the 2020-2021 year information was collected on clients who exited the shelters in most cases (86.55% of exited clients information was collected). Out of 513 clients who exited the shelters by the end of the reporting year, 46.2% (n=237) 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 30.02% (n=154) such as an exit to a rental, staying with family on a permanent basis, or the client owning their own place of residence. (Graph 27). Among the 513 clients who exited, the largest number 138 (26.9%) of these clients exited to place not meant for habitation. The second largest number is 62 (12.1%) was exited to Rental by client. (Graph 28)



¹ Other Destinations include “Data not collected”.

Graph 28
Exit Destinations Upon Leaving Shelter (Detail)
2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=513)

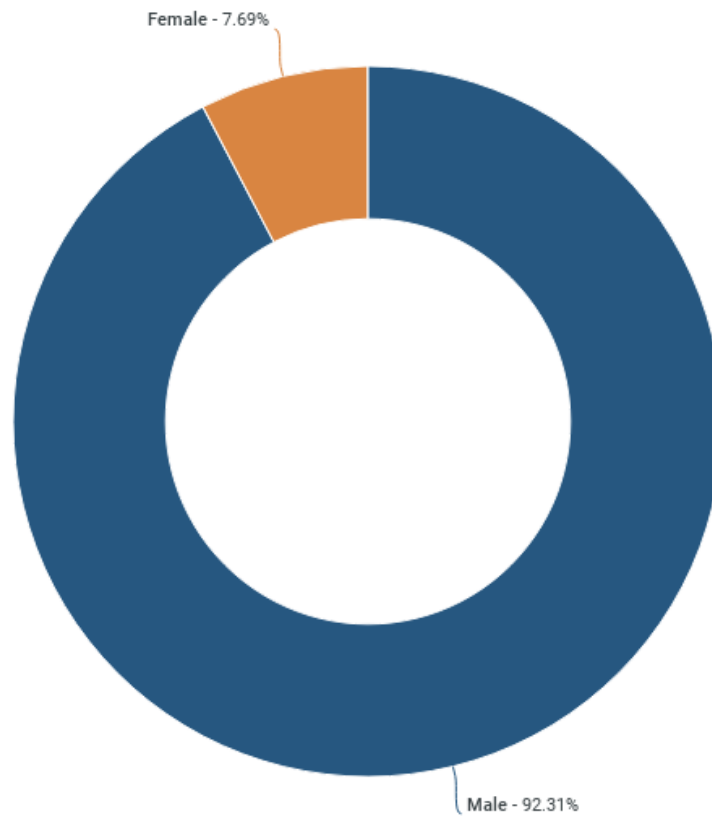


F. Clients exiting 2019-2020 and returning in 2020-2021

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 2020-2021 operating year was compared to that from the previous 2019-2020 year. In all, 5.6% (n = 39) of this year's 696 clients were also served during the prior 2019-2020 year. Of these 39 returning clients, two of the clients are under 18 and the rest of them are adults over the age of 18 (Graph 31).

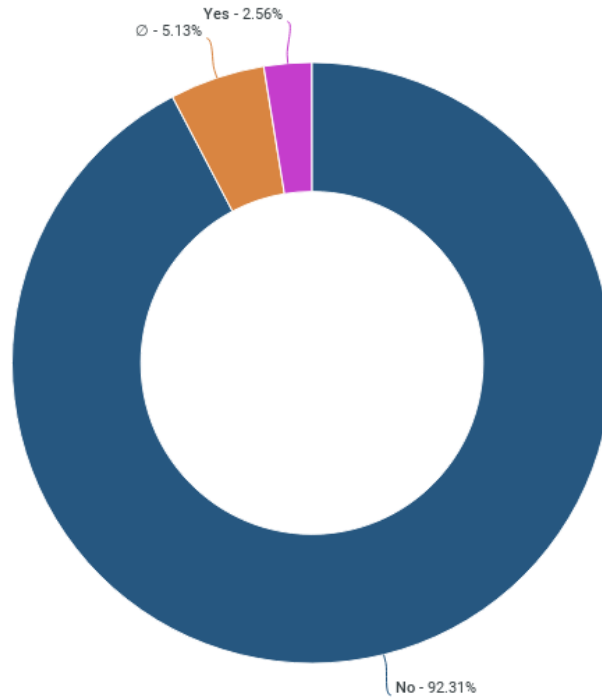
Around ninety-two percent (92.31%) of returning clients were male and around eight percent (7.69%) were female (Graph 29). One client identified as a military veteran (Graph 30).

Graph 29
Gender of Returning Adult Clients Sheltered
North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=39 clients)¹



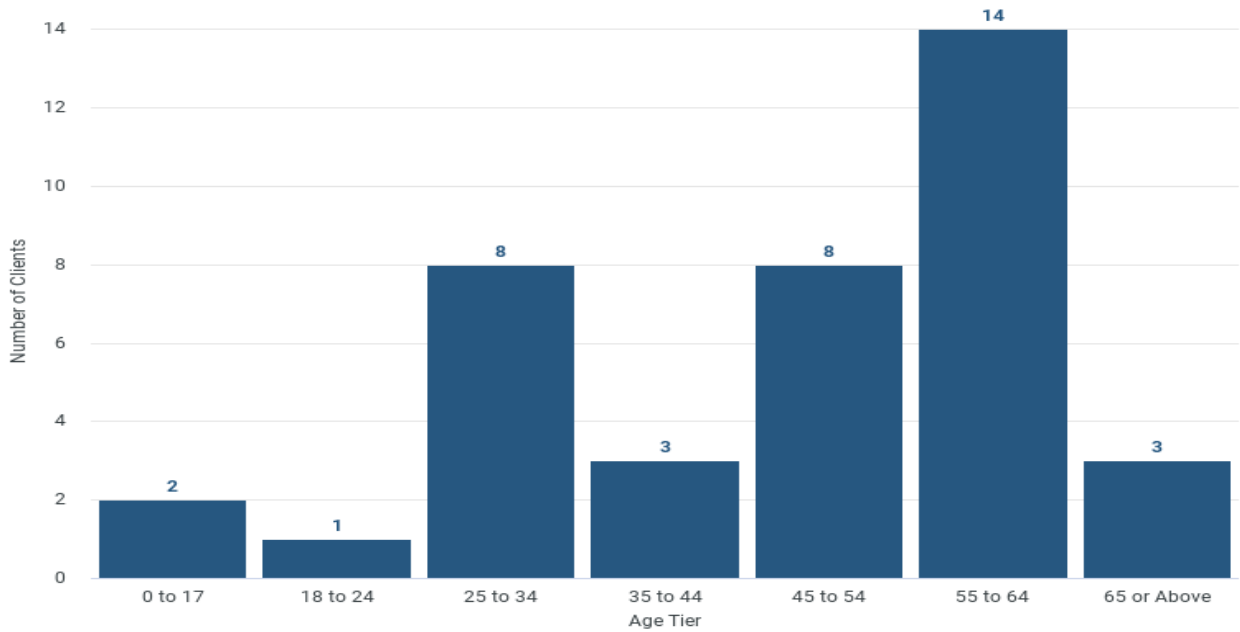
¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2019-2020 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2020-2021 year.

Graph 30
 Military History of Returning Adult Clients Sheltered
 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=39 clients)¹



¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2019-2020 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2020-2021 year

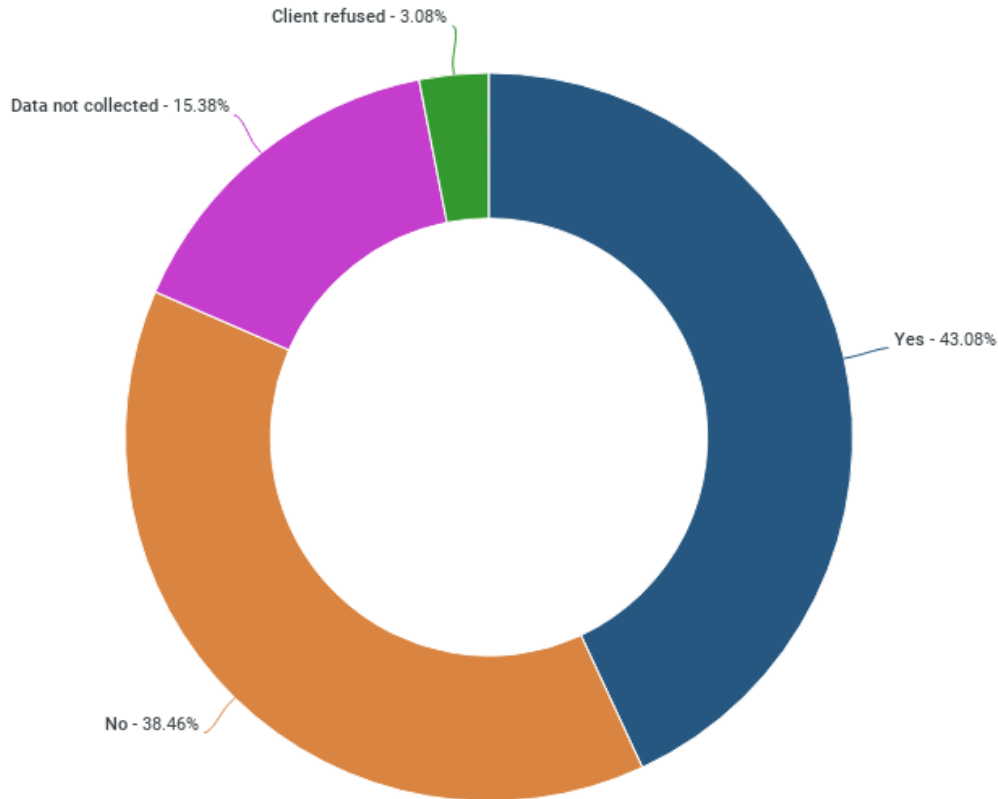
Graph 31
 Age Group of Returning Clients Sheltered,
 2019-2020 & 2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing
 (n=39 clients)¹



¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2019-2020 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2020-2021 year.

Of this group of 39 returning clients, 43.08% of them reported a disabling condition (Graph 32).

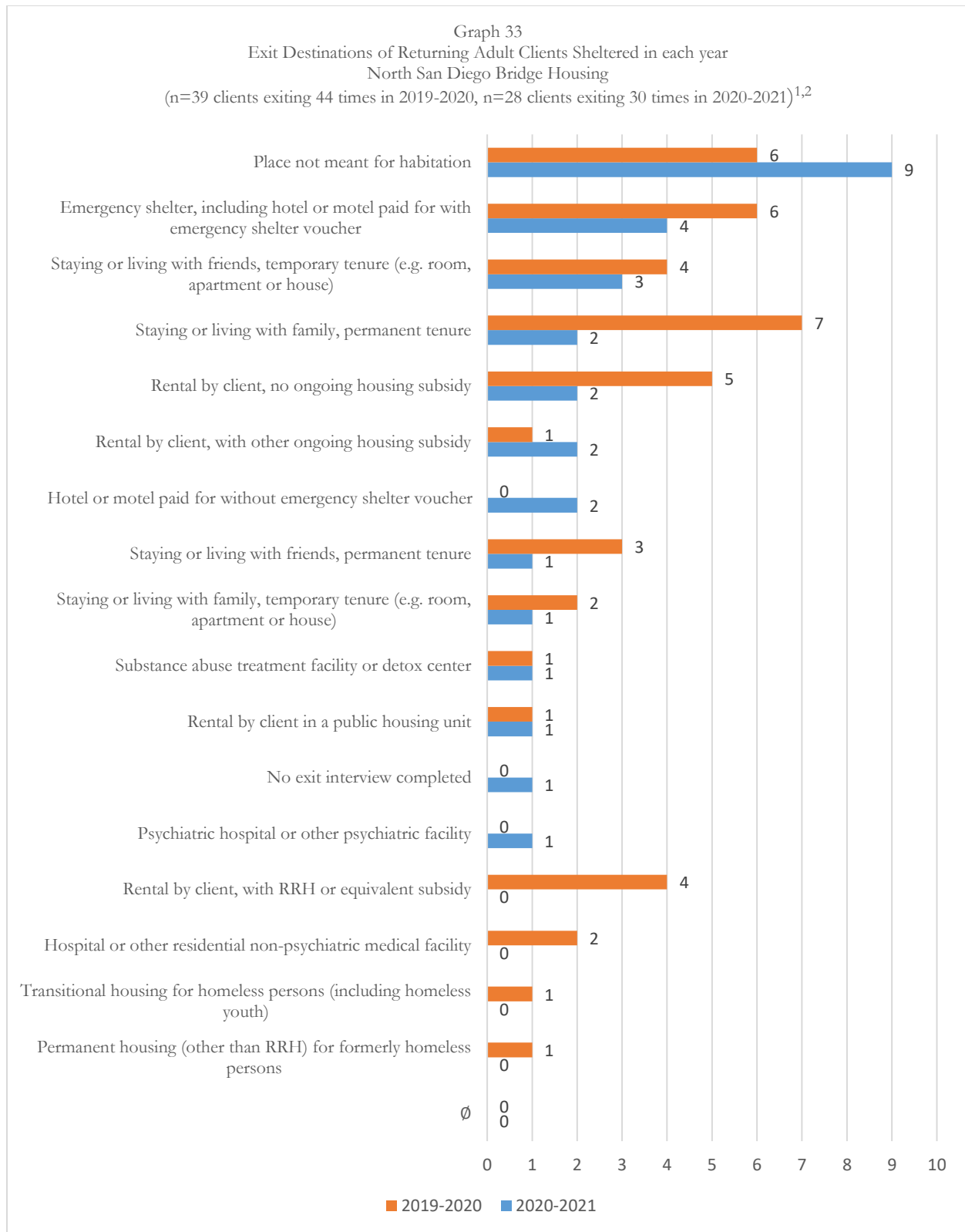
Graph 32
Disabling Condition Status of Returning Adult
Clients Sheltered
North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=39 clients)¹



¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2019-2020 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2020-2021 year.

There was variation in responses for destination after exiting the shelter between the returners in the two years. (Graph 33). The exits were calculated from all ARS North County Bridge Shelter enrollments associated with a cohort of 39 clients who had exited during the 2019-2020 operating year and had also returned again in the 2020-2021 operating year. Only 28 of the 39 returners cohort had exited within the 2020-2021 year. Exits for both reporting years are displayed in Graph 33 below.

In comparing the two years, 2019-2020 exits were primarily to places not meant for human habitation (6) and exiting to emergency shelters (6), followed by staying with family permanently (5), or staying with friends temporarily (5). In the current year (2020-2021), the primary exit destinations for returners were places not meant for human habitation (15), staying with friends temporarily (9), staying with family permanently (9), or staying with friends temporarily (6) and renting by client with no ongoing housing subsidy (6). Overall the trend shown on percentage basis shows reduced exits to homeless situations, reduced exits to permanent housing, and increased exits to institutional settings, temporary situations, and unknown/other destinations.



¹ There were 39 returners between the two reporting years. Among the 39 returning cohort, this cohort exited a total of 44 times in the 2019-2020 operating year.

² Of the 39 client returners, 28 clients returned and exited again in 2020-2021 a total of 30 total times.

Summary

The North San Diego ARS Bridge Housing provided shelter service to 632 unique individuals during the 2020-2021 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 25-34 and 45-54 (19.30% and 16.14% of the overall population respectively). Around 48.42% of clients reported having at least one disabling condition. The most common disabilities reported were mental health problems (27.37% of the overall served clients) and physical disabilities (19.78% of the overall served clients). The least reported condition was HIV/AIDS (0.63% of responses). 17.80% of adult shelter stayers reported being survivors of domestic violence. Of these clients with the history of domestic violence, 76.40% of them identified as female and 23.60% identified as male.

The most common exit destination from the ARS shelter system was to a temporary destination (46.2% of leavers) – this includes other shelters, transitional housing, and returning to the streets. However, the second most common exit destination was to permanent housing (30.02% 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 75.63% of the stays in ARS shelters during the 2020-2021 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 5.6% (39) of all of the clients served in the 2020-2021 operating year had stayed and exited from an ARS shelter in the previous operating year (2019-2020). This implies that the persons who stayed at these shelters in the 2019-2020 year and did not return in the following year were either not in the North County area or did not need shelter services in the current year. These clients who returned between the two operating years are more often male (92.31%), non-veteran (92.31%), and more often over the age of 45 (64.1%).

Another aspect to homelessness is whether or not a client is considered chronically homeless. Of those served this year at ARS Bridge Housing shelters, 18.35% 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:

- This year ARS had opted to capture Location Immediately Prior to Shelter Entry as a custom data element within HMIS. Due to the lack of data captured from 2020-2021, the information related to ARS Location Immediately Prior to Shelter Entry was deemed unusable for purposes of accurately representing the work done by shelter providers in this report. As a result, RTFH recommends that ARS work with shelter providers, potentially with the assistance of the RTFH, to put forth a communication plan for this custom data element as well as reinforce standards surrounding this custom data element such as timeliness and expectations related to data entry.
- 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
 - 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, 2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=632 clients)

Table 1. Gender

Demographic Characteristic	Number	Percent
Male	414	65.51%
Female	217	34.34%
Data not collected	0	0%
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0%
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	0	0%
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)	1	<1%
Total	632	100%

Table 2. Primary Race

Primary Race	Number	Percent
White	447	70.73%
Black/ African American	102	16.14%
Multi-racial	35	5.54%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	24	3.80%
Asian	15	2.37%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6	0.95%
Data Not Collected	0	0%
Client doesn't Know / Client Refused	3	0.47%
Total	632	100%

Table 3. Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	399	63.13%
Hispanic/Latino	231	36.55%
Data not collected	0	0%
Client doesn't know/ Client refused	2	0.32%
<i>Total</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>100%</i>

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

Age Group	Number	Percent
Under 5	58	9.18%
5-12	45	7.12%
13-17	29	4.59%
18-24	30	4.75%
25-34	122	19.30%
35-44	96	15.19%
45-54	102	16.14%
55-61	94	14.87%
62+	56	8.86%
CDK/Refused/DNC	0	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 5. Age - Adult versus Child

Age Group	Number	Percent
Adult (18+ Years)	500	79.11%
Child (0-17 Years)	132	20.89%
<i>Total</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>100%</i>

¹ Client age is at the project start

Table 6. Enrolled with family versus individually

Enrolled with Family/Individual	Number	Percent
Family	234	36.97%
Individual	399	63.03%
Total	633	100%

Table 7. Household Served by Household type

Household type	Served count	Percent
Households without children	404	85.23%
Households with at least one adult and one child	70	14.77%
Households with only children	0	0%
Unknown Household type	0	0%
Total	474	100%

Table 8. Total Clients served by Household Type

Household type	Served count	Percent
Households without children	410	64.87%
Households with at least one adult and one child	222	35.13%
Households with only children	0	0%
Unknown household type	0	0%
Total	632	100%

Table 9. Military Veteran (n=500)

Military Veteran	Number	Percent
Yes	28	5.60%
No	470	94%
CDK/Refused/DNC	2	0.40%
Total	500	100%

Table 10. Chronic Status of Military Veteran (n=28)

Chronically Homeless Veterans	Number	Percent
Yes	5	17.86%
No	23	82.14%
Total	28	100%

Table 11. Gender distribution of Military Veteran (n=28)

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	26	92.86%
Female	2	7.14%
Total	28	100%

Table 12. Age distribution of Military Veteran (n=28)

Age tier	Number	Percent
18-24	1	3.57%
25-34	6	21.43%
35-44	6	21.43%
45-54	2	7.14%
55-61	6	21.43%
62+	7	25%
Total	28	100%

Table 13. Domestic Violence History (for Adults) (n=500)

Domestic Violence Victim history	Number	Percent
Yes	89	17.80%
No	409	81.80%
Client does not know/refused/Missing	2	0.40%
Total	500	100%

Table 14. Domestic Violence victim history (By Gender) (n=89)

Gender	Percent
Female	76.40%
Male	23.60%
Total	100%

Table 15. Disabling condition (n=632)

Disabled (Has a Disabling Condition)	Number	Percent
Yes	321	48.42%
No	306	50.79%
Condition Unknown	4	0.63%
Client does not know/refused/Missing	1	0.16%
Total	632	100%

Table 16. Physical and Mental Health Conditions of Clients Sheltered, 2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=632)

Disability Type	Number
Mental Health Problem	173
Physical	125
Chronic Health Condition	114
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	29
Drug Abuse	53
Alcohol Abuse	42
Developmental Disability	51
HIV / AIDS	4

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

Disability Type	Number
One condition	123
Two conditions	94
Three + conditions	89

Table 18. Adults with and without Income (n=500)

Adult with/without Income	Number	Percent
Adults with Income	243	48.60%
Adults with no income	256	51.20%
Missing/DNC/Refused	1	0.20%
<i>Total</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 19. Income type (n=243)

Income Type	Number	Percent
Earned Income	90	37.04%
Unemployment Insurance	23	9.47%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	45	18.52%
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	35	14.40%
VA Service - Connected Disability Compensation	4	1.65%
VA Non-Service Connected Disability Pension	1	0.41%
Private Disability Insurance	2	0.82%
Worker's Compensation	0	0.00%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	20	8.23%
General Assistance (GA)	20	8.23%
Retirement Income from Social Security	11	4.53%
Pension or retirement income from a former job	5	2.06%
Child Support	5	2.06%
Alimony and other spousal support	2	0.82%
Other Source	2	0.82%
Total	243	

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	261	227	34
31-60 days	150	113	37
61-90 days	67	45	22
91-180 Days	114	91	23
181-365 Days	36	33	3
1-2 Years	4	4	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>119</i>

Table 21. Number of chronically homeless persons by Household

Chronic status	Number	Percent
Chronically Homeless	116	18.35%
Not Chronically Homeless	510	80.70%
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused/Data not collected	6	0.95%
<i>Total</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 22. Gender of chronically homeless persons

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	85	73.28%
Female	31	26.72%
<i>Total</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 23. Age of chronically Homeless persons

Age group	Number	Percent
0-17	4	3.45%
18-24	3	2.59%
25-34	15	12.93%
35-44	20	17.24%
45-54	31	26.72%
55-61	27	23.28%
62+	16	13.79%
<i>Total</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>100%</i>

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

Disability Type	Number
Mental Health Problem	75
Alcohol Abuse	17
Drug Abuse	20
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	13
Chronic Health Condition	50
HIV/AIDS	2
Developmental Disability	16
Physical Disability	58

B. 2020-2021 North San Diego Bridge Housing Returning Clients

Clients Sheltered During both 2019 - 2020 & 2020 - 2021 Years

Table 25. Gender of Returning clients sheltered in 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 (n=39)

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	36	92.31%
Female	3	7.69%
Total	39	100%

Table 26. Military History of Returning clients sheltered in 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 (n=39)

Veteran Status	Number	Percent
Yes	1	2.56%
No	36	92.31%
Null	2	5.13%
Total	39	100%

Table 27. Age Tier of Returning clients sheltered in 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 (n=39)

Age Tier	Number	Percent
0-17	2	5.13%
18-24	1	2.56%
25-34	8	20.51%
35-44	3	7.69%
45-54	8	20.51%
55-64	14	35.90%
65 or Above	3	7.69%
Total	39	100%

Table 28. Exit Destination among the returning clients sheltered in 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 (n=44 unique exits and n=30 unique exits, respectively)

<u>Exit Destination</u>	<u>2019-2020</u>	<u>2020-2021</u>
Homeless Situations	27.3% (12)	50% (15)
Place not meant for habitation	13.6% (6)	30% (9)
Emergency Shelter (Including hotel/motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	13.6% (6)	13.3% (4)
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	(0)	6.7% (2)
Institutional Situations	6.8% (3)	6.7% (2)
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	4.5% (2)	(0)
Long-term care facility or nursing home	(0)	(0)
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	(0)	3.3% (1)
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	2.3% (1)	3.3% (1)
Temporary Situations	15.9% (7)	13.3% (4)
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure	4.5% (2)	3.3% (1)
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	2.3% (1)	0% (0)
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	9.1% (4)	10% (3)
Permanent Situations	50% (22)	26.7% (8)
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	11.4% (5)	6.7% (2)
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	6.8% (3)	3.3% (1)
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	9.1% (4)	(0)
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	15.9% (7)	6.7% (2)
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	2.3% (1)	(0)
Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy	2.3% (1)	6.7% (2)
Rental by client in a public housing unit	2.3% (1)	3.3% (1)
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	(0)	(0)
Other or Missing Information for Destination	0% (0)	3.3% (1)
No exit interview completed	(0)	3.3% (1)
Client doesn't know/ Data not collected/ Other	(0)	(0)

References

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