

Alliance for Regional Solutions

Shelter Provided to the
Homeless in
North San Diego County
Bridge Housing Between
07/1/2024 - 06/30/2025



RTFH

SAN DIEGO'S

REGIONAL LEADER

ON HOMELESSNESS

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Acknowledgements

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Introduction

The Alliance for Regional Solutions (ARS) collected client shelter stay data during its 2024-2025 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 2023-2024 and the 2024-2025 year.

The ARS commissioned the Regional Task Force on Homelessness (RTFH) to analyze the 2024-2025 Bridge Housing data. The data was entered by Bridge Housing staff into a secure online database and extracted for analysis in July 2025.

Background

A. Data Collection

Shelter staff collected information about the residents who stayed in their respective bridge housing shelters. This included client demographics and residential information. The staff members entered the data into a secure online homeless management information system (HMIS) database called Clarity which is the designated HMIS for the San Diego City and County Continuum of Care region. Data represents ARS bridge housing program entries recorded in Clarity until or before July 1, 2025.

B. Data Analysis

Most of the data manipulation was done using Looker and various HUD reports which generated the final numbers used in this report. Looker is the data analysis tool integrated into Clarity's web-based HMIS. Clarity also has several HUD reports built into its 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. 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 468 distinct clients were recorded from the six 2024-2025 North San Diego ARS bridge housing programs. The three largest Alliance North San Diego Bridge Housing programs provided shelter service to 393 clients, which is about 84% of the total number of clients (Operation Hope North County, Catholic Charities - La Posada De Guadalupe, and Interfaith Community Services - Escondido Family Shelter (Table 1).

A. Location and Length of Service

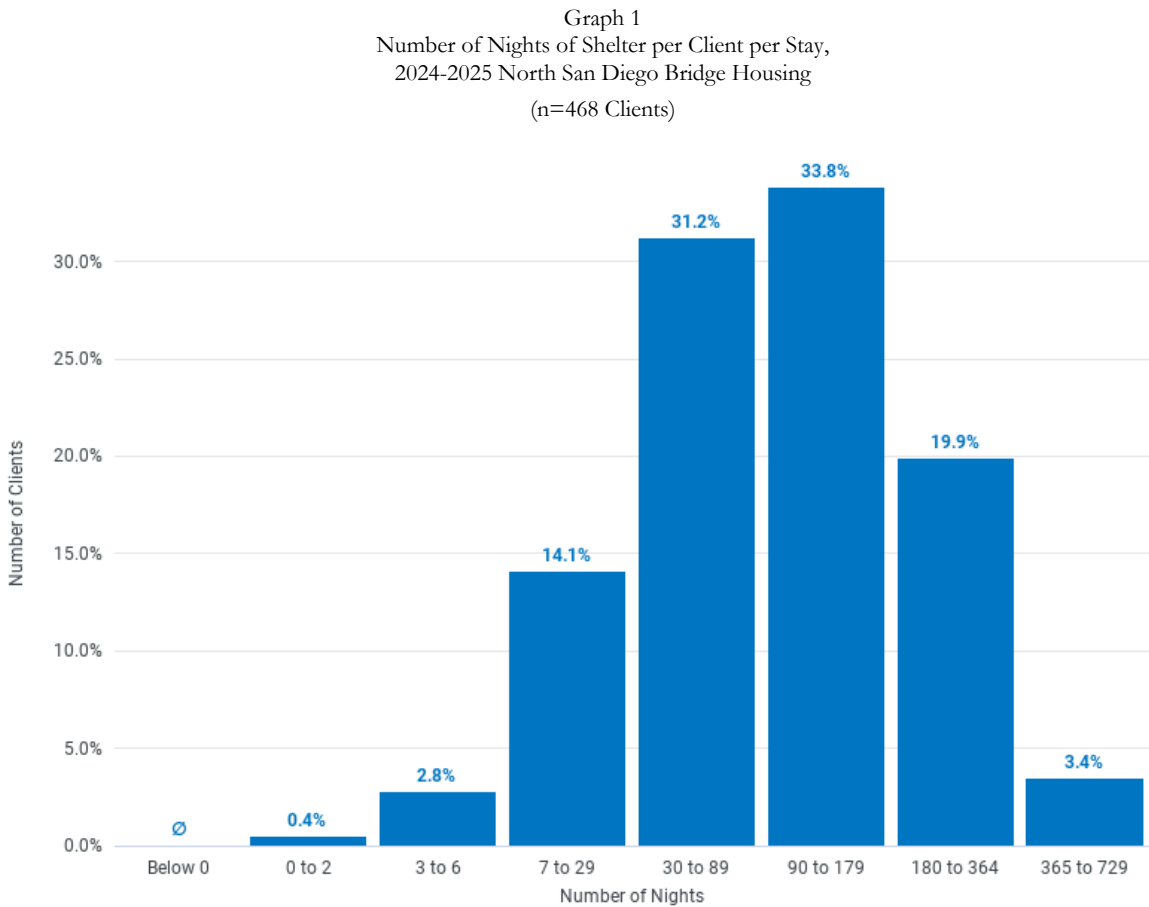
A total of 157 ARS beds were available to temporarily house homeless individuals in the North San Diego area throughout the year (Table 1). Together these beds enabled 53,921 bed-nights to be provided (Bed Nights Available) between the 468 distinct clients. Program utilization (bed-nights used/bed-nights available) ranged from 70% to 99%.

The 468 distinct client stays in the North San Diego Bridge Housing averaged 85 nights (Table 1). Although the number of nights varied from 1 day to 1 year. Fourteen percent were sheltered for 7 to 29 nights (1 week - 1 month) and thirty-one percent (31.2%) of the clients were sheltered for 30 to 89 nights (1-3 months) (Graph 1).

Table 1. Shelter Capacity and Shelter Provided, 2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing

Program Name <i>Clients served</i>	Program Capacity			Shelter Provided			
	Number of Beds ¹	Number of Operating Nights ²	Bed-Nights Available ³	Bed-Nights Used ⁴	Bed-Night Utilization	Enrollments in the programs	Client count ⁶
Interfaith Shelter Network-North County Coastal ⁵ <i>Men, women and families</i>	12	83	996	708	71%	14	14
Catholic Charities - La Posada De Guadalupe <i>Men</i>	35	365	12,775	11,910	93%	160	151
Carlsbad ERF - La Posada De Guadalupe <i>Men</i>	15	365	5,475	4,127	75%	43	39
Operation Hope North County <i>Families and women</i>	45	365	16,425	12,113	74%	146	146
Interfaith Community Services-Haven House Bridge Housing <i>Men and women</i>	10	365	3,650	3,605	99%	35	35
Interfaith Community Services-Escondido Family Shelter <i>Men, women and families</i>	40	365	14,600	10,151	70%	104	99
Total	157	1,908	53,921	42,614	80%	502	468

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 2025 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 enrollment days in the project for each provider. .⁵ Interfaith Shelter Network North County Coastal was operating for 83 nights, from January 6, 2025 to March 30, 2025⁶ Total distinct client count may not add up to the listed provider's client count since duplicate clients are served in different programs.



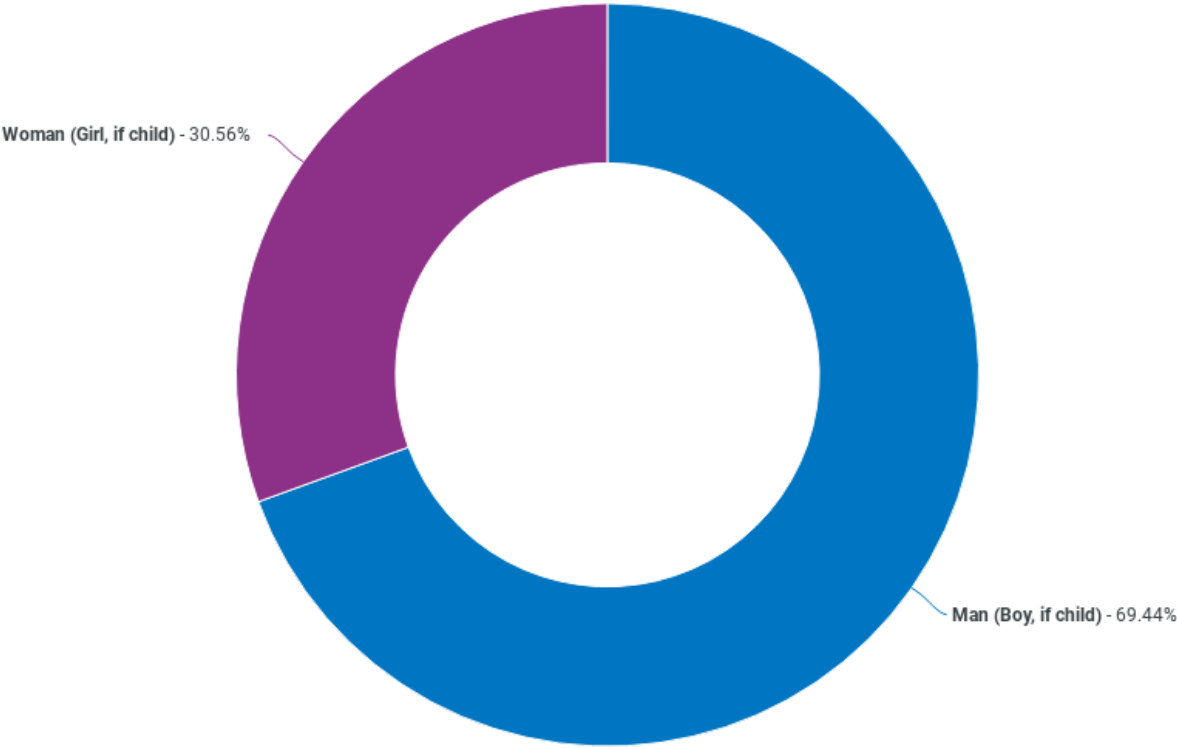
B. Demographic and Prior Living Situation Information

Demographic and prior living situation information for the clients served is presented below. The data was collected on adults and children, unless the description explicitly states otherwise.

1. Information Collected from All Clients

As seen in the graphs that follow (Graphs 2 and 3), 69.44% of sheltered individuals were males, and 28% of all clients were of singularly Hispanic/Latino/a/e origin. The majority of sheltered individuals (44%) identified as white, followed distantly by Hispanic origin (28%) (Graph 3). Less clients reported as a combination of both White and Hispanic ethnicities (18%) as opposed to singularly Hispanic (28%).

Graph 2
Gender distribution of Clients Sheltered,
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=468 Clients)



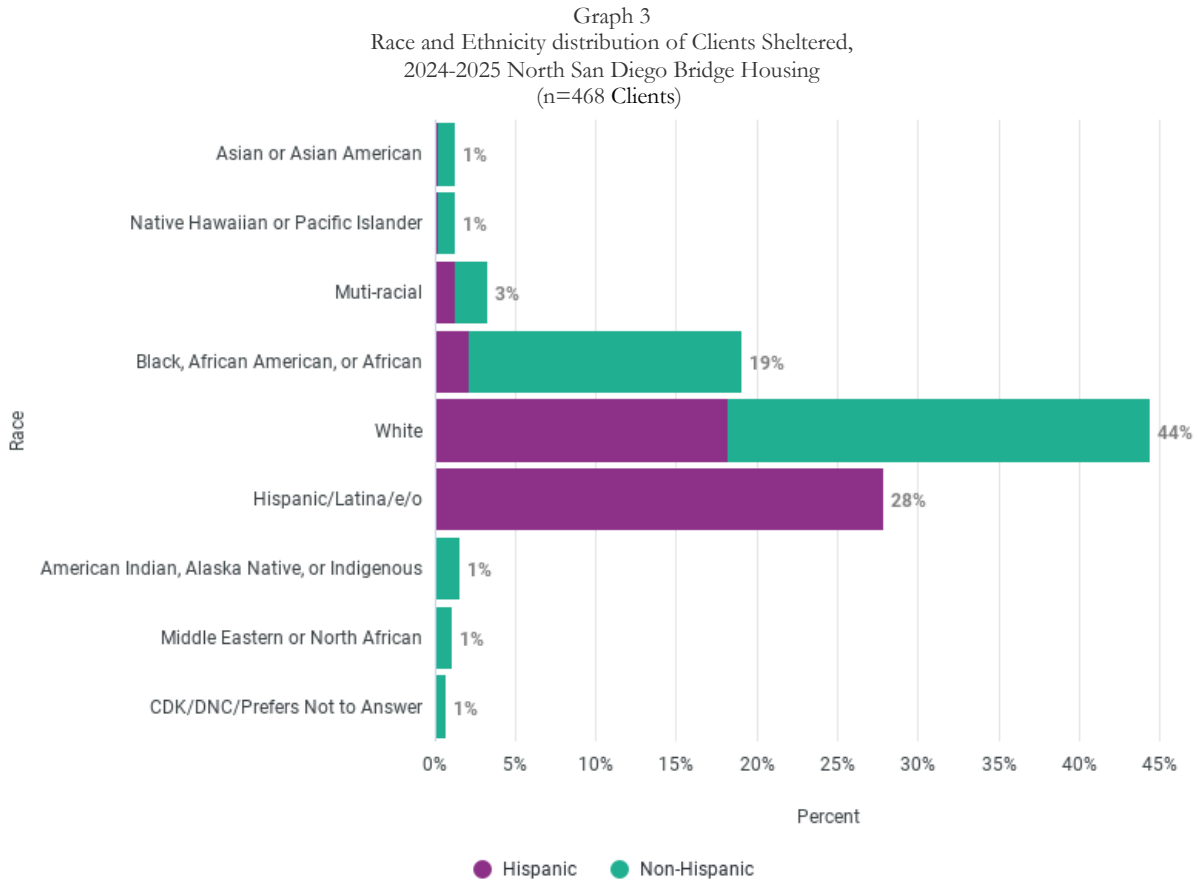


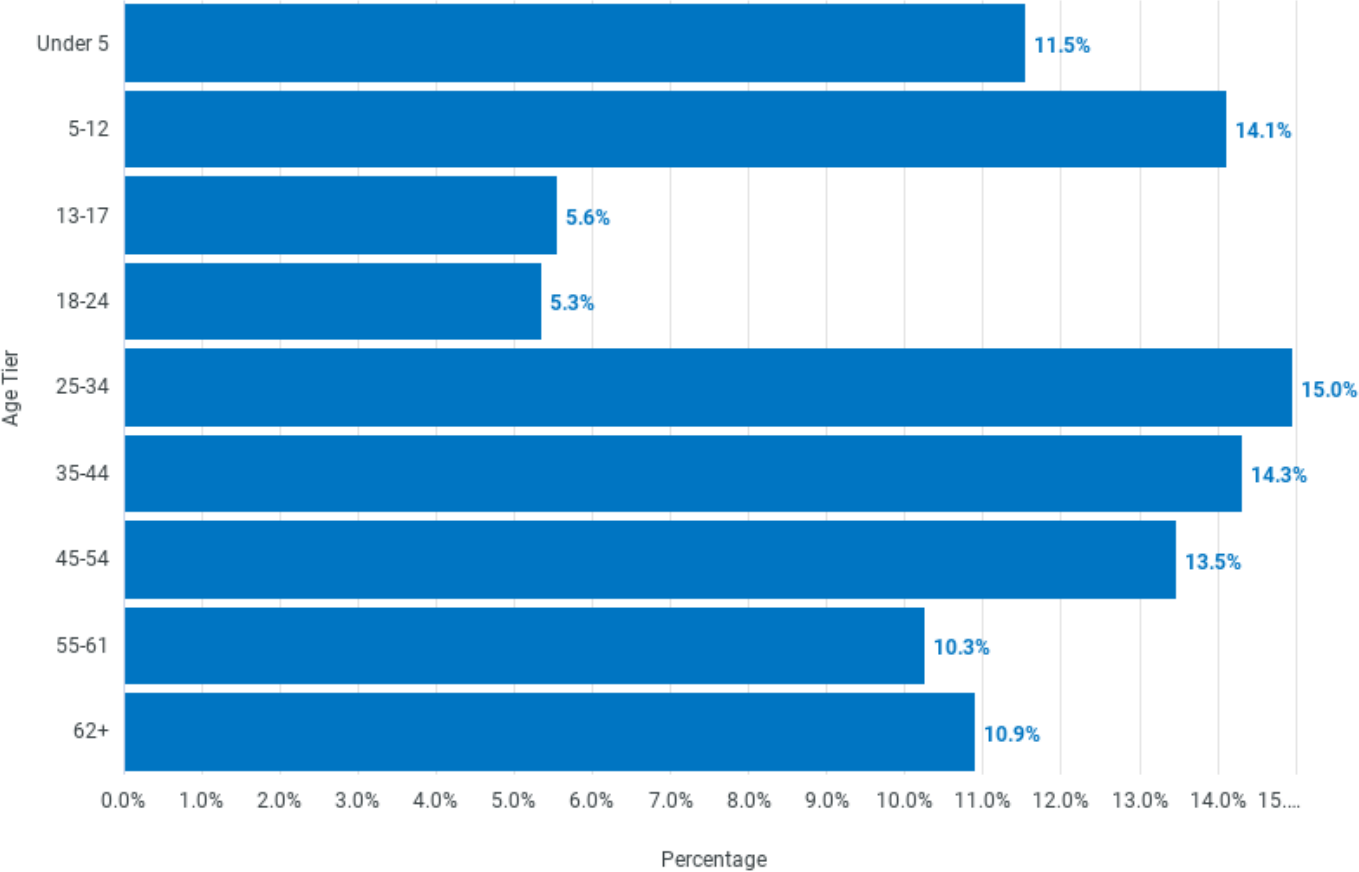
Table 2. Race and Ethnicity distribution of Clients Sheltered

Race distribution of Clients Sheltered		
	Client Percent*	
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
White	18%	26%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	28%	0%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0%	1%
Multi-Racial	1%	2%
Black, African American, or African	2%	17%
Asian or Asian American	0%	1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0%	1%
Client prefers not to answer	0%	1%
Total	233	235

* Numbers adjusted for rounding

Breaking down the age demographics of sheltered clients, 13.5% were aged between 45-54, 10.3% fell within the 55-61 age bracket, and 10.9% were aged 62 and above. Notably, children (those 17 years or younger) constituted 31% of the clientele with young kids aged 5-12 representing the largest portion of youth at 14.1%. This means that a significant 69% of the sheltered clients were adults, ranging from 18 to 62 years and older (Graph 4).

Graph 4
Age Group of Clients Sheltered,
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=468 Clients) ¹

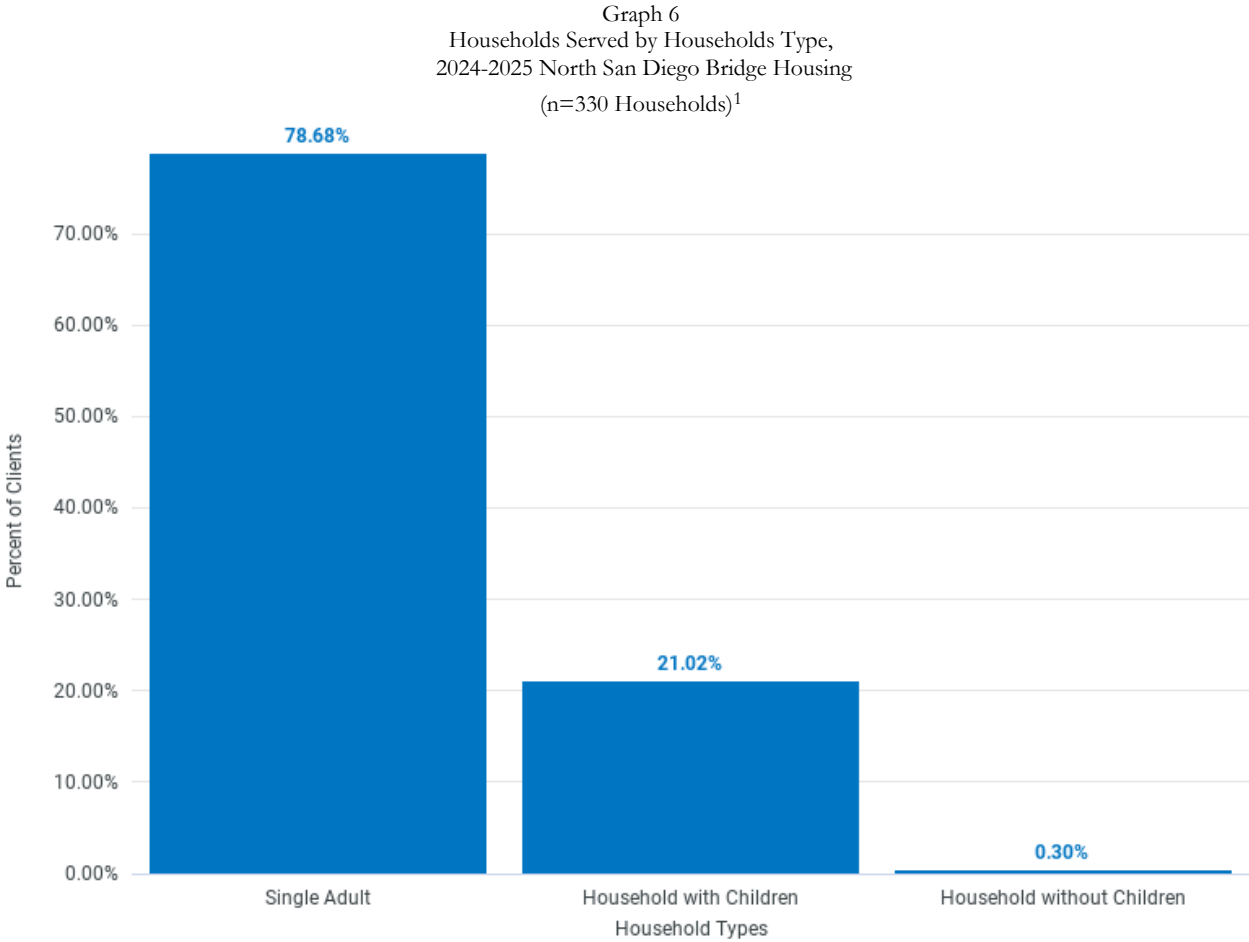


¹Age of the client at the project start.

Analyzing the enrollment patterns, 49.89% of clients registered alongside family members, while the slight majority, 50.11%, enrolled as individuals (see Graph 5). When examining the types of households served, 21% are categorized as “Households with children,” whereas a significant 78% fall under “Single Adult” households (refer to Graph 6).

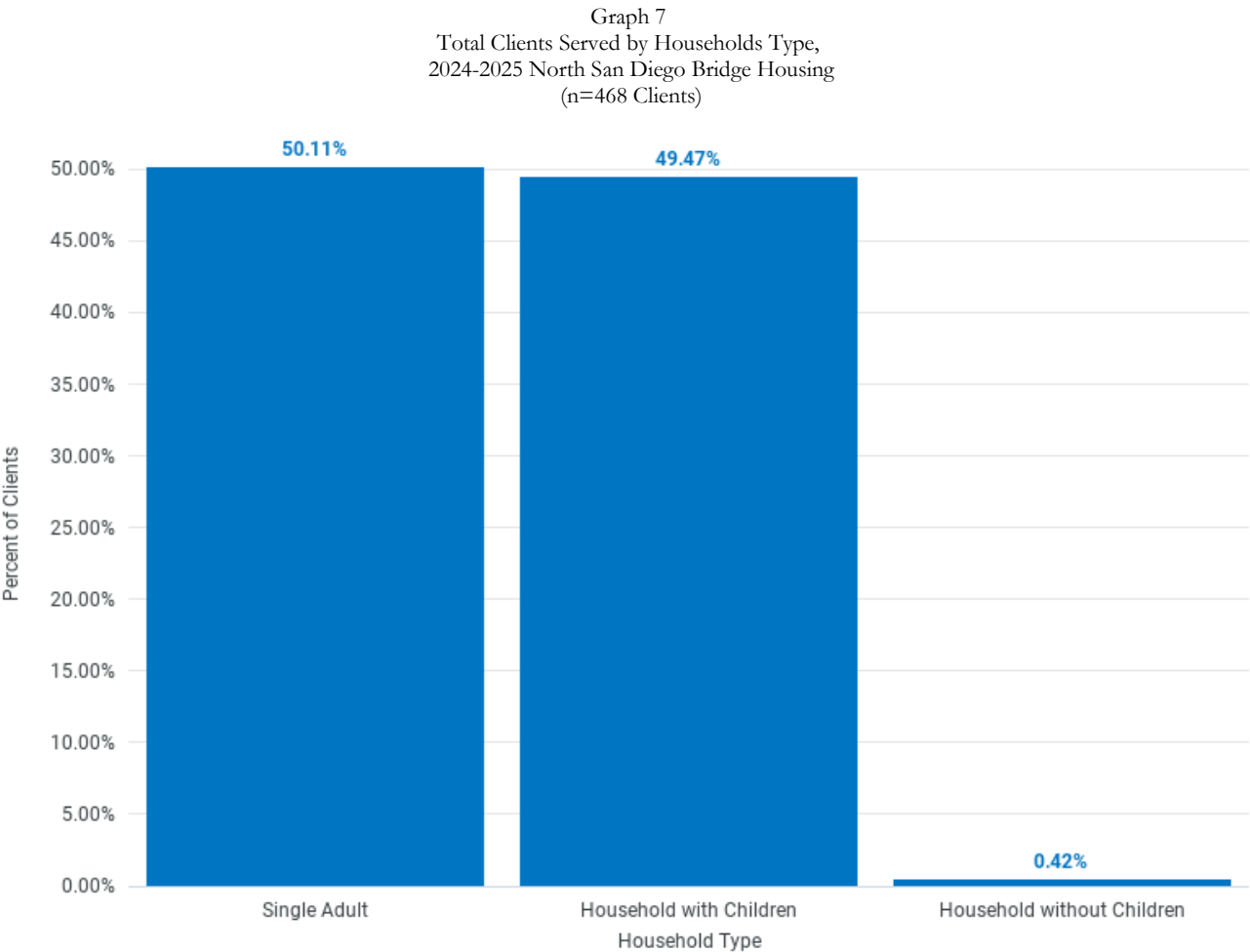
Graph 5
Family versus Individual Client Enrollments,
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=468 Clients)





¹ Total number of households.

Out of the 468 clients, a slight majority of 50.11% are single adults. In contrast, 49.47% are part of “Households with children” (illustrated in Graph 7). Delving deeper into the 233 clients from “Households with Children” (graph 8), adults constitute 38.2%, while children represent a larger portion at 61.8%.

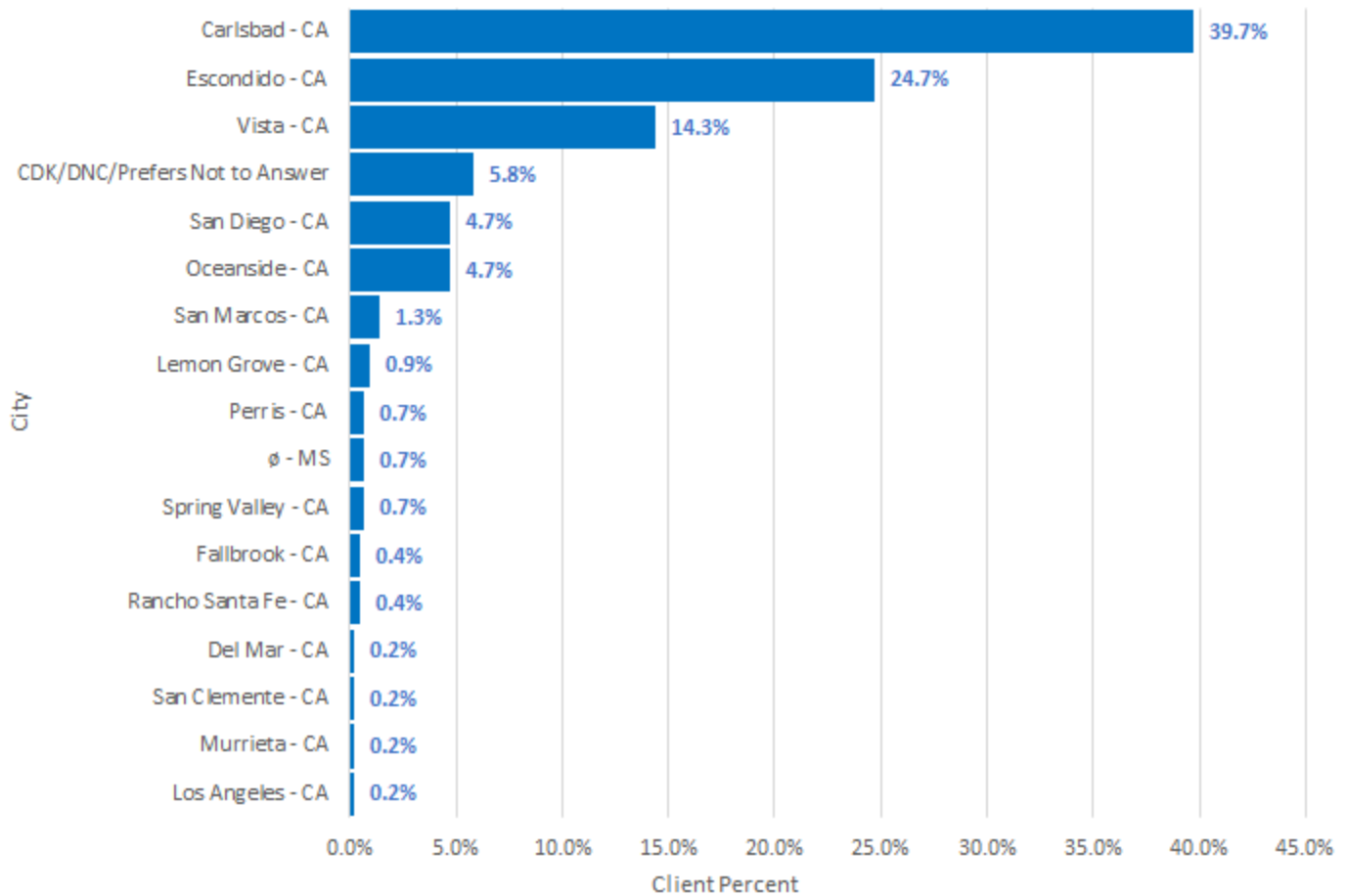


Graph 8
Households with Children and Adults Served
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=233 Clients)



An overwhelming 92% of clients who provided data indicated that they experienced homelessness within San Diego County just before entering the project. Specifically, 83.4% of these clients pinpointed their location of homelessness to North County San Diego. The primary areas within North County include Carlsbad (39.7%), Escondido (24.7%), Vista (14.3%), and Oceanside (4.7%). Furthermore, about 1% of clients experienced homelessness outside of California prior to their project entry (refer to Graph 9).

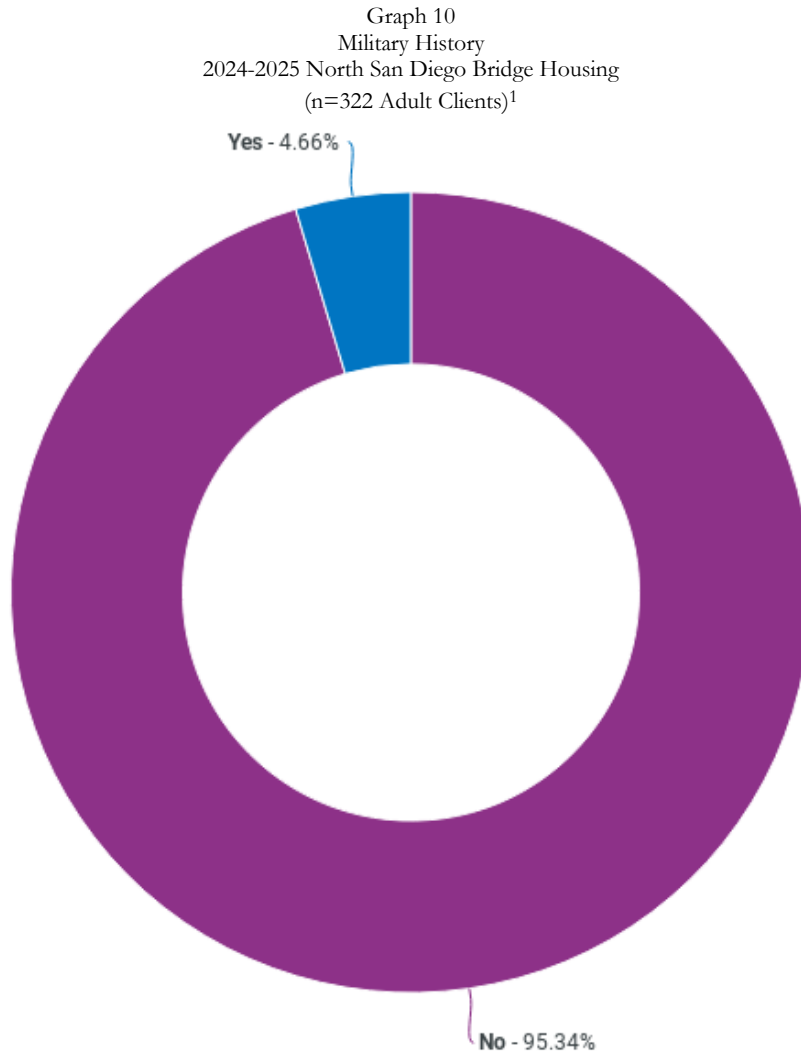
Graph 9
Location Immediately Prior to Entry
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=413 Clients)^{1,2}



¹ Response categories Client Doesn't Know/Client prefers not to answer/Missing were collapsed into "CDK/DNC/Prefers Not to Answer".

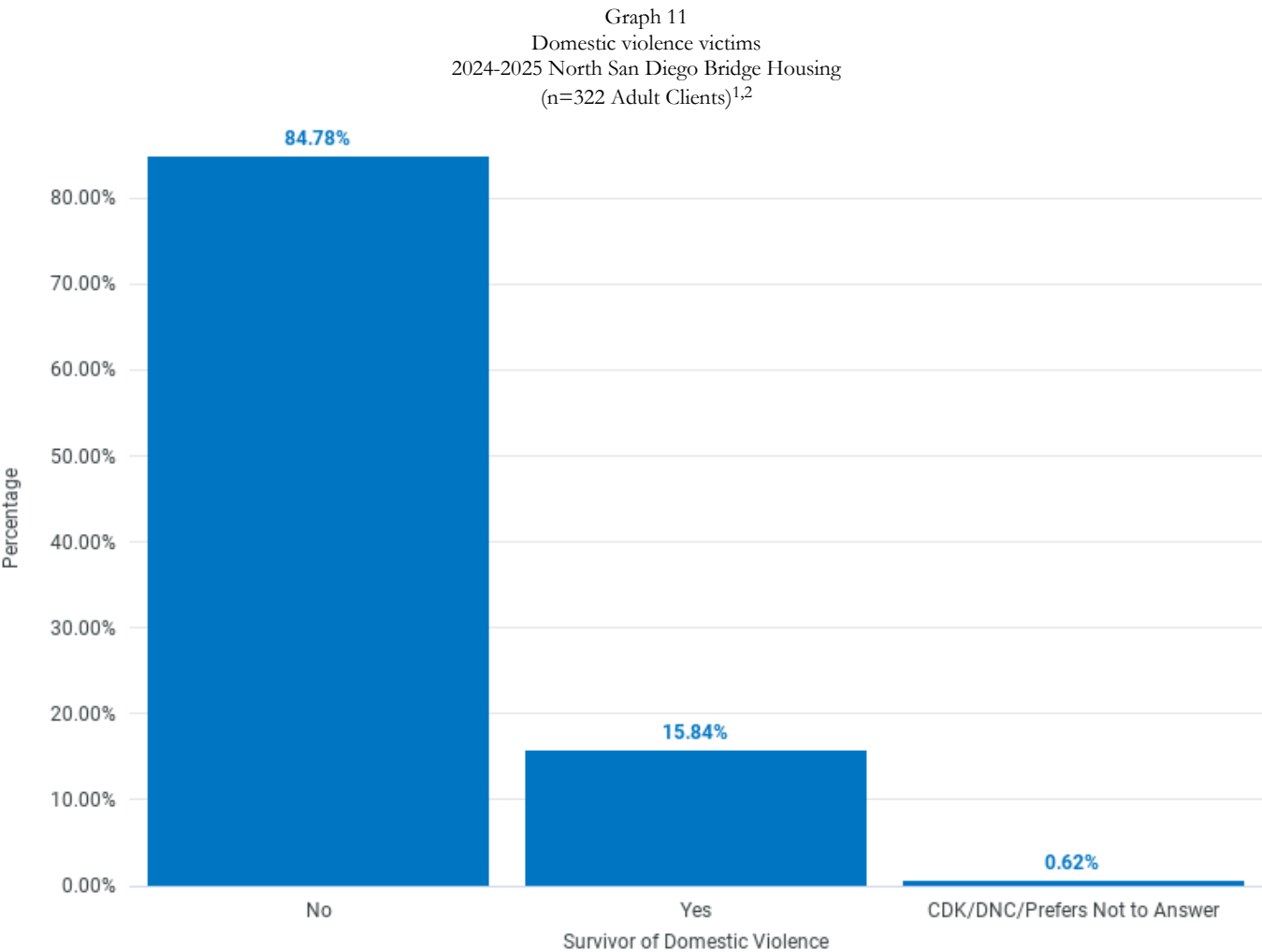
² Clients could have more than one enrollment, and therefore more than one location prior to entry.

Demographic details were specifically gathered for adult clients aged 18 and above, totaling 322 individuals. Of these adults, 4.66% reported a history of military service (refer to Graph 10). A closer look reveals that 100% of these veterans are male, while a notable 47% of all homeless veterans in the reporting cohort are chronically homeless (details in Appendix B, Table 9, 10).



¹ Military history was not collected from all 468 clients because it is only applicable to adult clients.

Approximately 16% of adults disclosed a history of domestic violence (refer to Graph 11). Analyzing this by gender, of the 51 victims of domestic violence, 56.86% identified as female, and 43.14% as male (see Graph 12).

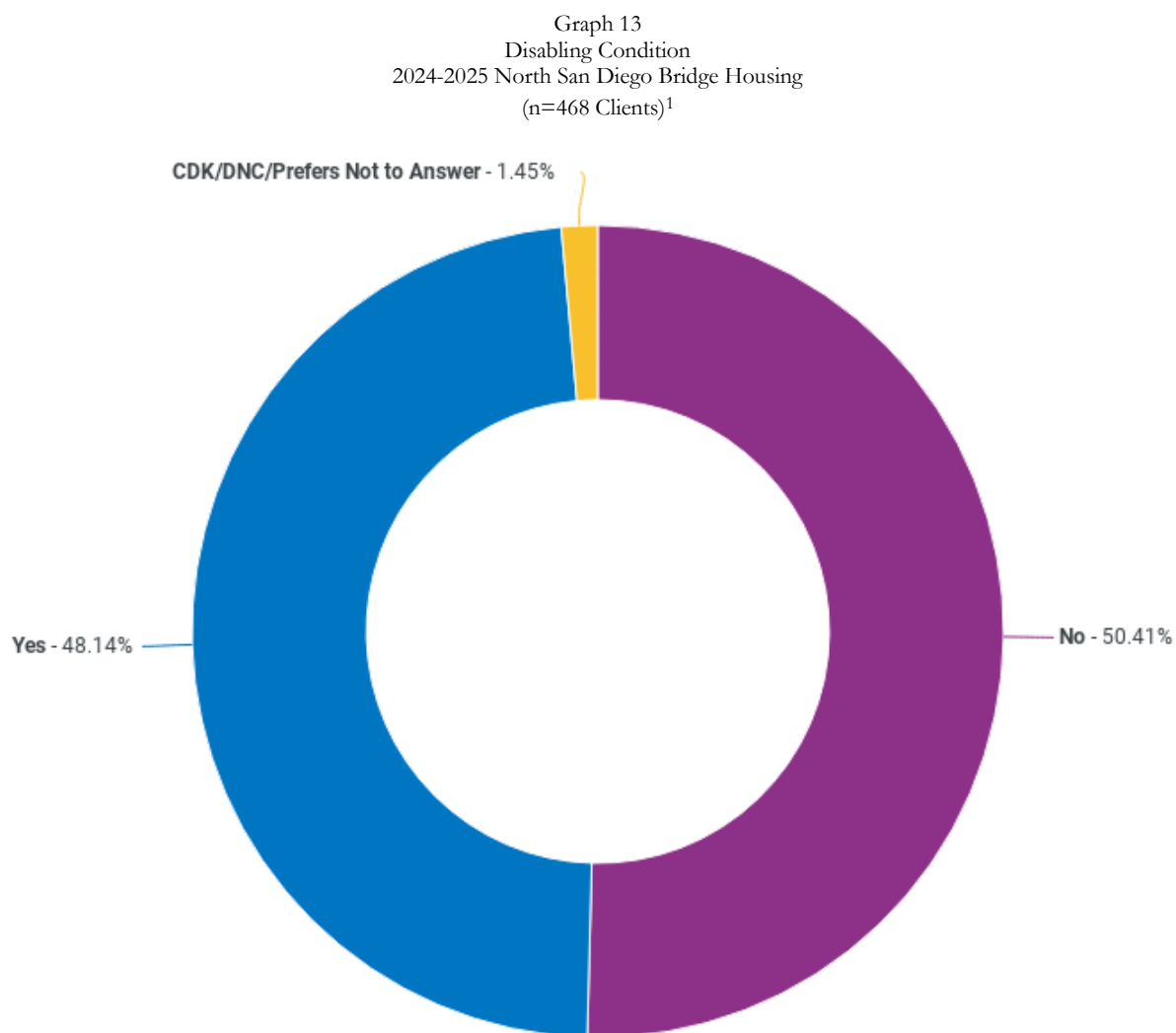


¹ History of domestic violence was not collected from all 468 clients because it is only applicable to adult clients.
² Percentages add up to over 100 because clients can have multiple enrollments with different responses in the reporting period.

Graph 12
Domestic violence victims History by Gender
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=51 Adult Clients)



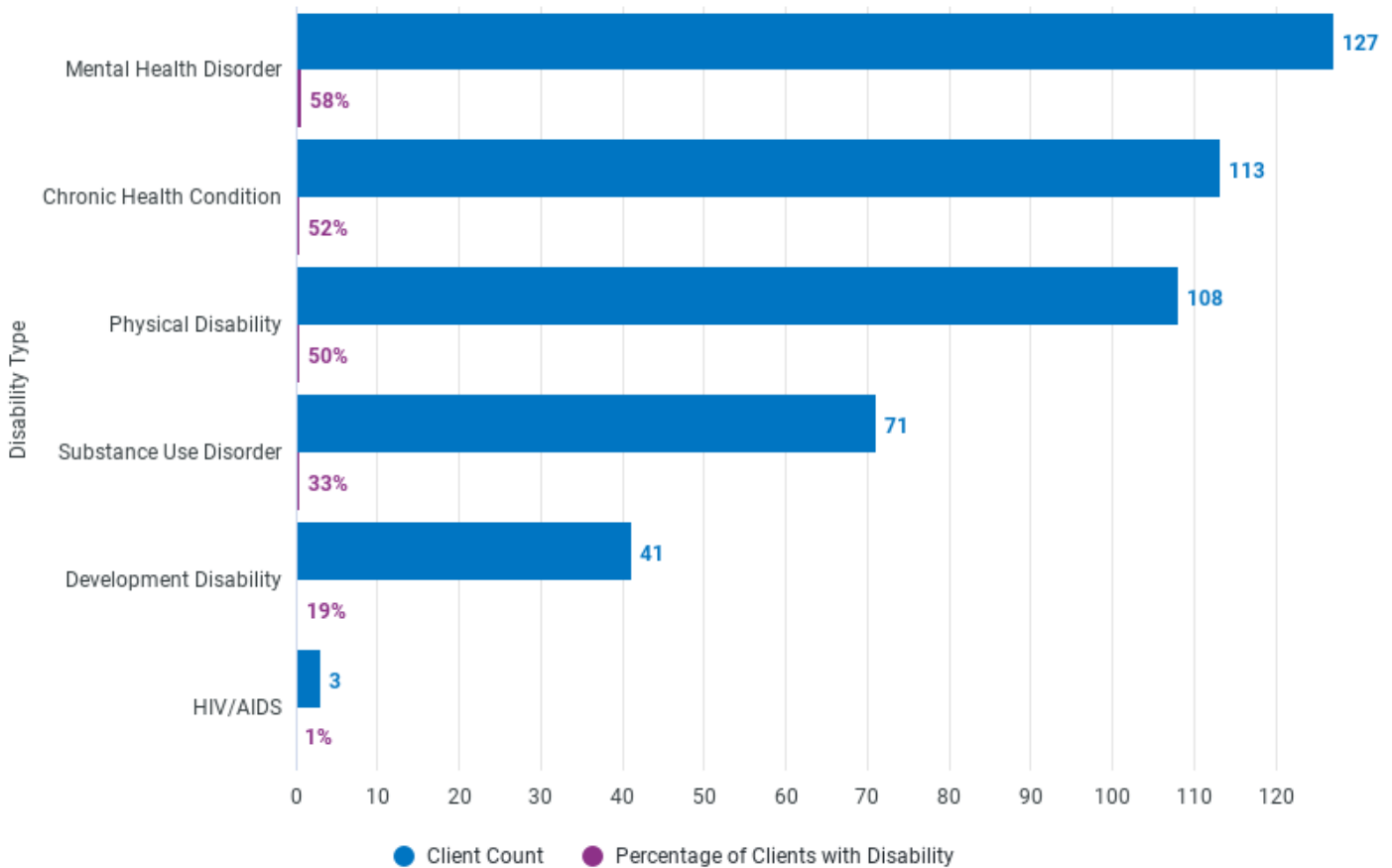
Forty-eight percent (48.14%) of clients indicated they have a disabling condition, whereas 50.41% stated they do not have such a condition (refer to Graph 13).



¹ Some clients have more than one enrollment throughout the reporting period; hence, there are more than 468 disabling condition responses.

Among the number of disabilities reported by clients, mental health disorders and chronic health conditions were the most commonly reported conditions with 127 and 113, respectively. Physical disabilities were cited 108 times, substance abuse was cited 71 times, and there were 41 affirmations of a developmental disability. A minimal number, about 1% (3), represented having HIV/AIDS (see Graph 14).

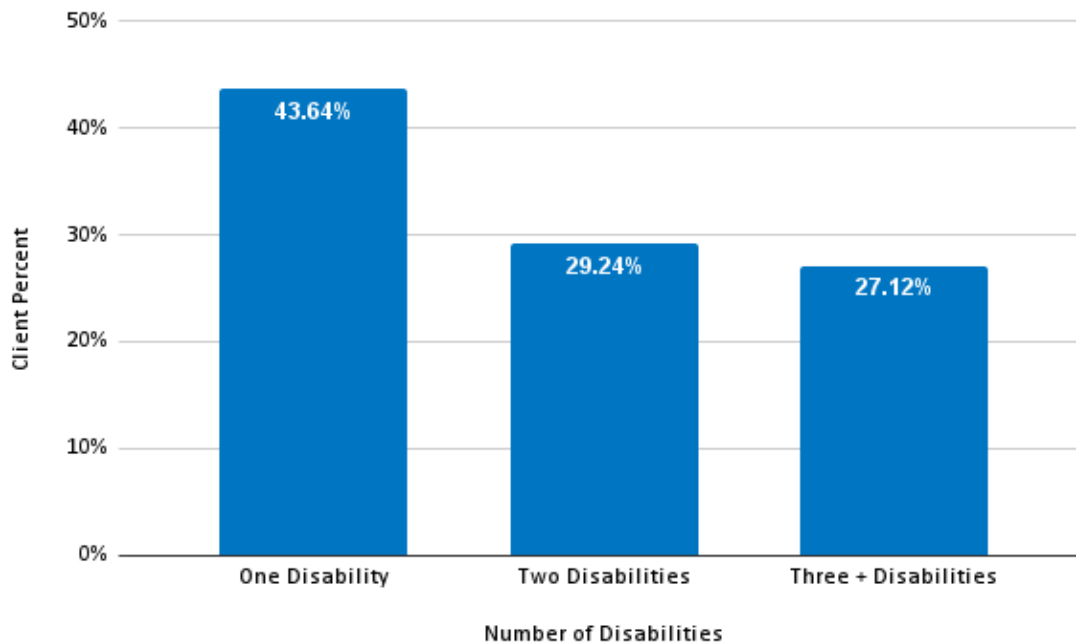
Graph 14
Disability Type
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=236 Clients)¹



¹ In determining the total number of distinct clients with a disablement, it was found that there are 236 clients. This figure takes into account that certain clients have been diagnosed with multiple conditions. Therefore, the total number of disabilities exceeds the number of unique clients.

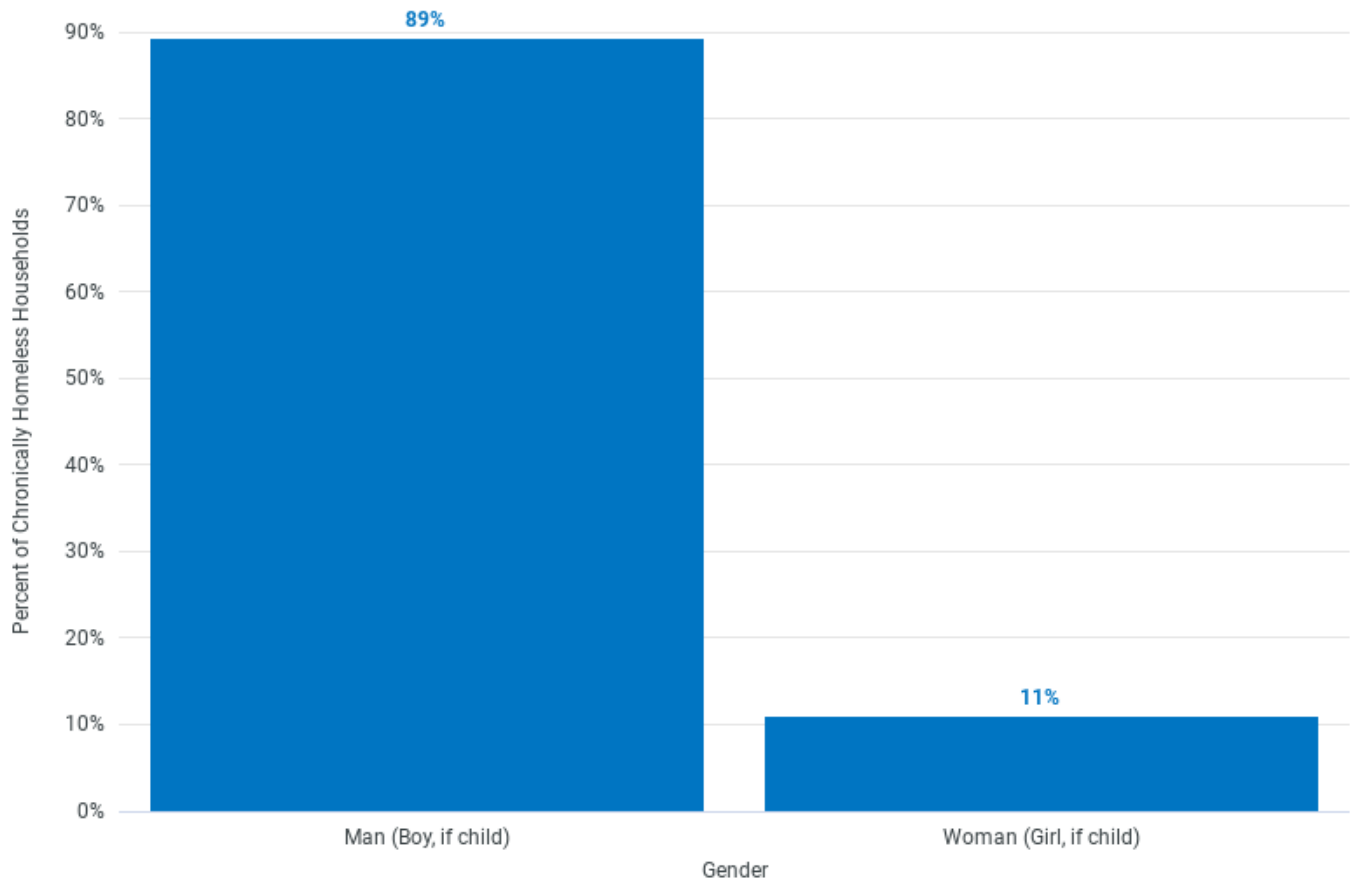
Out of the total clients served, 56% (or 133 clients) reported having two or more co-occurring disabling conditions. Meanwhile, 43.64% (or 103 clients) indicated they have just one type of disability. Specifically, 29.24% (or 69 clients) mentioned two co-occurring disabilities, and 27.12% (or 64 clients) reported three or more types of disabilities. (Refer to Graph 15).

Graph 15
Disabilities by Number
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=236 Clients)



Chronic homelessness is defined by prolonged or recurrent periods of homelessness, typically manifesting as life on the streets, in emergency shelters, or in safe havens, coupled with a persistent disabling condition. In the 2024-2025 operating year, 26% of all clients served were identified as chronically homeless upon their enrollment into an ARS shelter (see Appendix Data Table 20). A gender breakdown reveals that 89% of these individuals were male, while 11% were female (refer to Graph 16). The age group 55-61 stood out, with 25% of the chronically homeless clients falling into this category, making it the most represented age bracket (Appendix Data Table 22). At the point of project entry, 65 of these chronically homeless individuals reported mental health issues, 41 indicated substance use disorders, and 60 cited physical disabilities (details in Appendix Data Table 23).

Graph 16
Chronic Homelessness amongst Clients Sheltered
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=114 Clients)^{1,2}

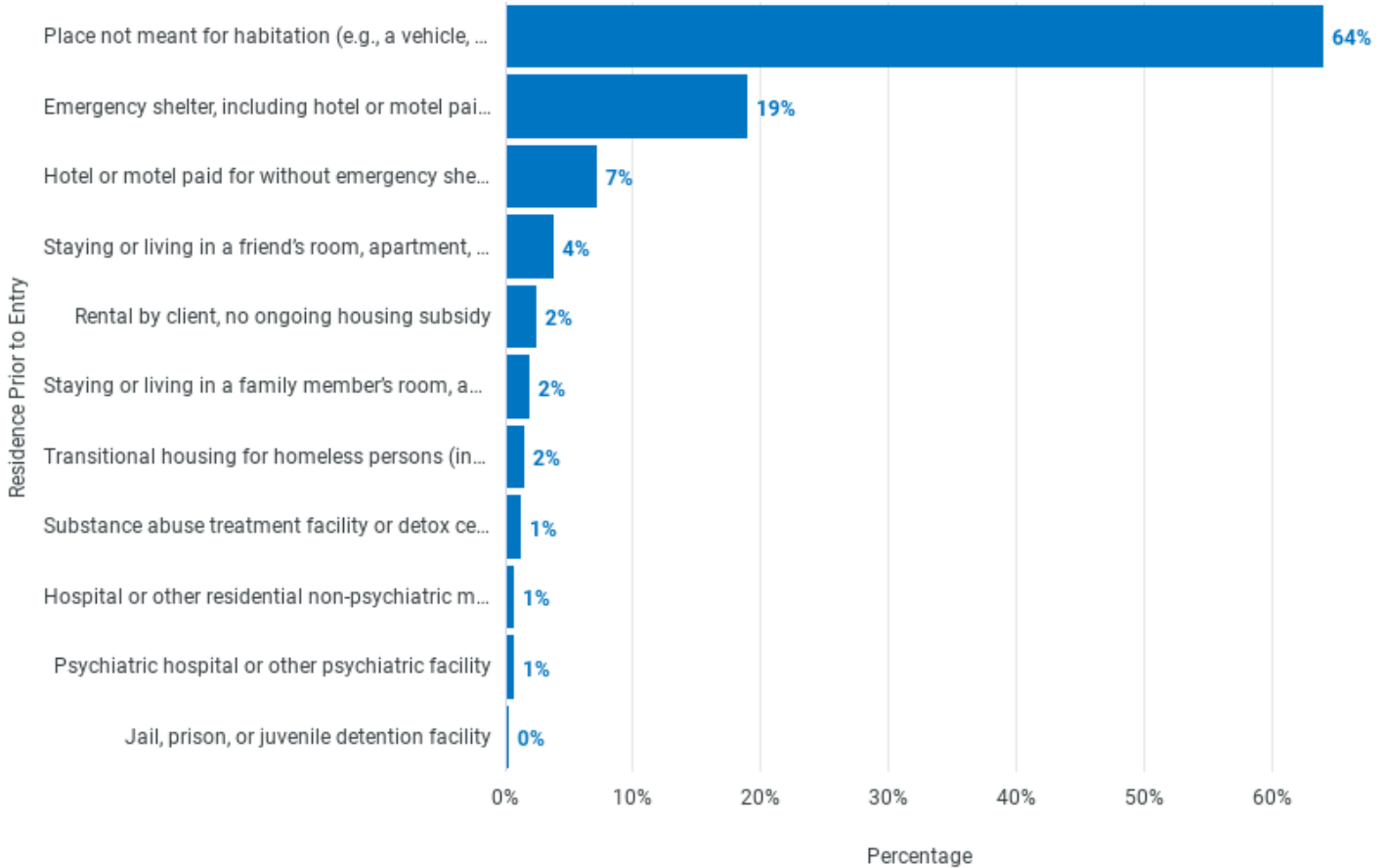


¹ In this analysis, all chronically homeless adults were included without consideration for family status.

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).

Data detailing the living conditions of clients the night prior to their shelter program entry was compiled for adult clients (n=322, see Graph 17). A significant 64% reported their immediate prior living situation as a 'place not meant for habitation'. This encompasses areas like streets, cars, abandoned buildings, fields, beneath highway overpasses, and other similar locations. Beyond these unconventional dwellings, a predominant number (39%) of clients transitioned to the shelter from unstable or temporary accommodations. This includes emergency shelters, motels or hotels (either funded by an organization or the client themselves), residences of family or friends, or institutional settings. However, self-pay motels aren't considered a homeless situation and may not be eligible for housing subsidy. It shows people most often are on the streets (64%), shelter (19%), or trying to make it on their own (7%) in a very expensive stop-gap.

Graph 17
Living Situation Prior to First Shelter Night for Sheltered Adult Clients,
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=322 Adult Clients)

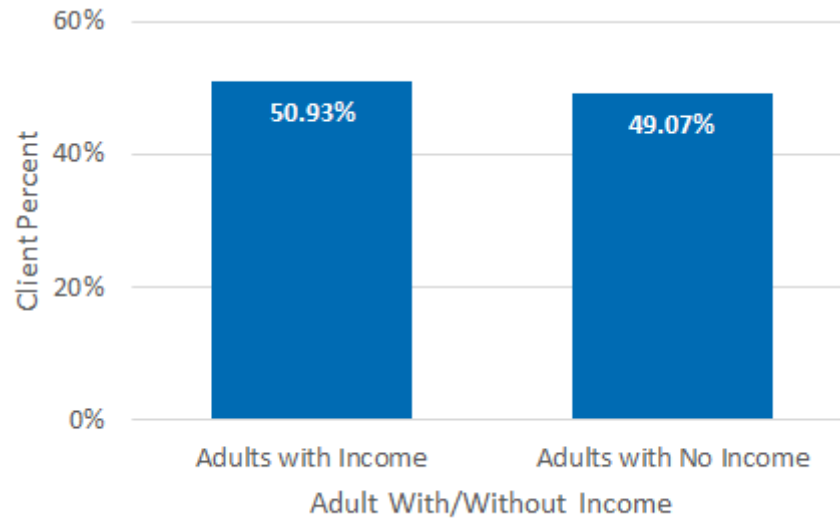


C. Income, Non-Cash Benefits, and Employment Situation

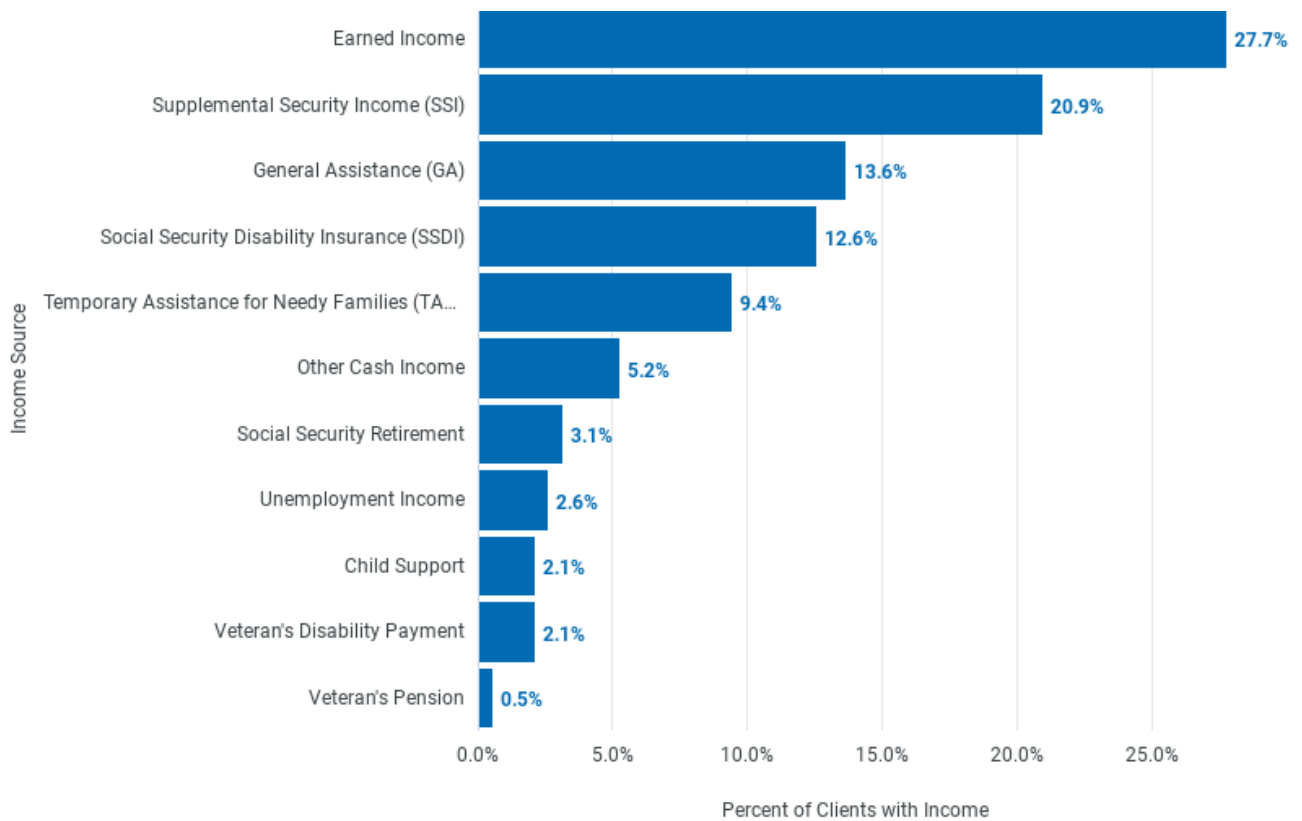
Information about a client's income at project entry was recorded for adult clients served. Only clients who were adults at entry had their income recorded upon entry into the shelter (n=322). Also, 50.93% of adult clients reported having at least one source of income, and 49.07% said they did not have 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 (27.7%), Social Security Income (SSI) (20.9%), or General Assistance (GA) (13.6%) (Graph 19).

Graph 18
Income Received for Adult Sheltered Clients
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=322 Adult Clients)

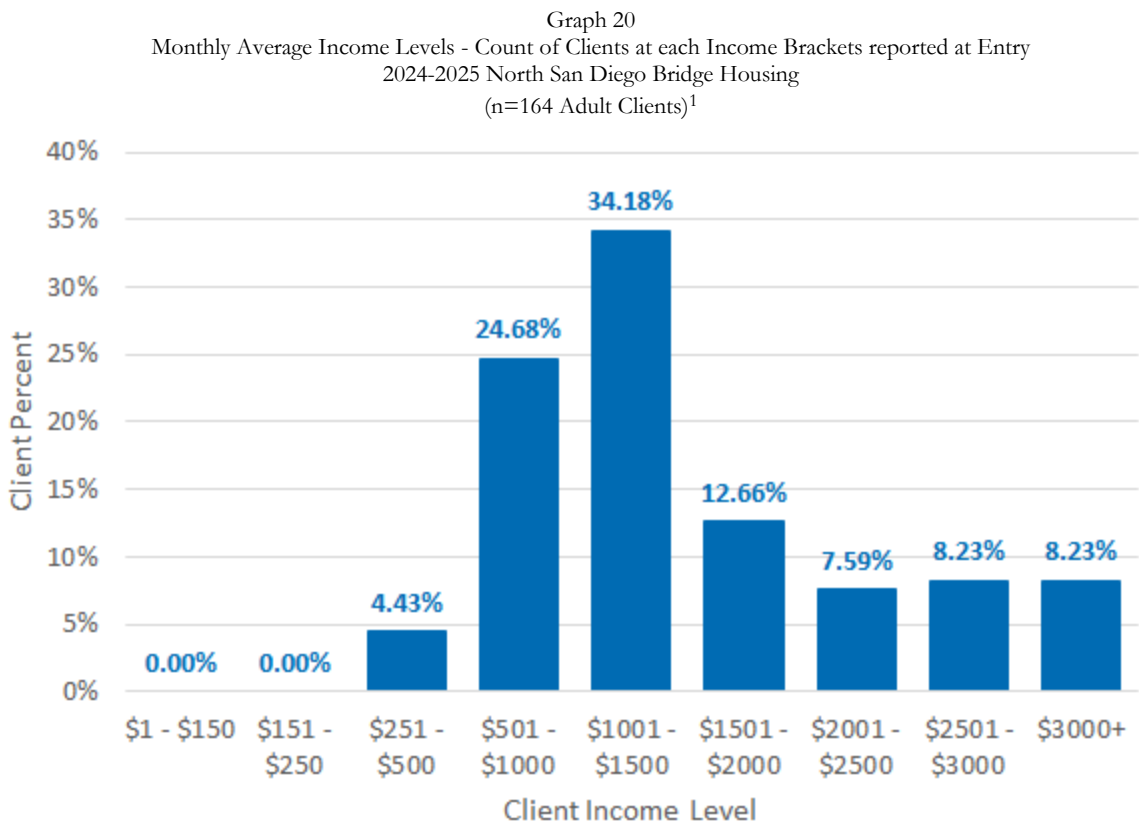


Graph 19
Income Source for Adult Sheltered Clients
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=164 Adult Clients)¹



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

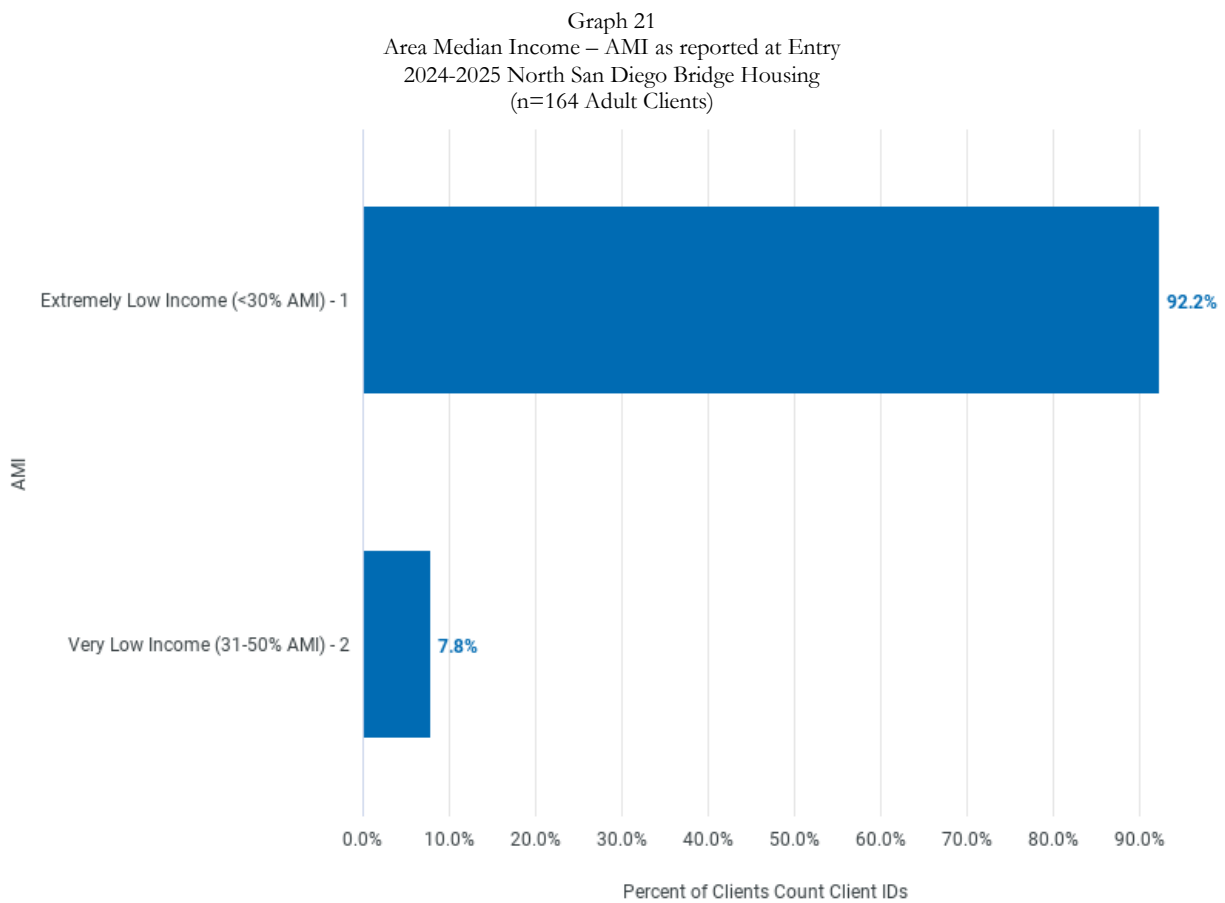
Income levels spanned a wide range among clients at ARS shelters. Monthly incomes ranged from a minimum of \$40 to a maximum of \$4,975 (refer to Table 3). A significant 92.2% of client enrollments fell into the 'extremely low income' bracket, earning less than 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI). Another 7.8% were classified as 'very low income', earning between 31-50% of AMI (see Graph 21). The mean monthly income for clients who reported earnings stood at \$1,513.13, with a median of \$1,208. This shows a positive skew of the data (as seen in Graph 20) because the clients who reported higher incomes cause the mean to overestimate the income.



¹ Income amounts from all sources averaged for each client because clients can have multiple enrollments.

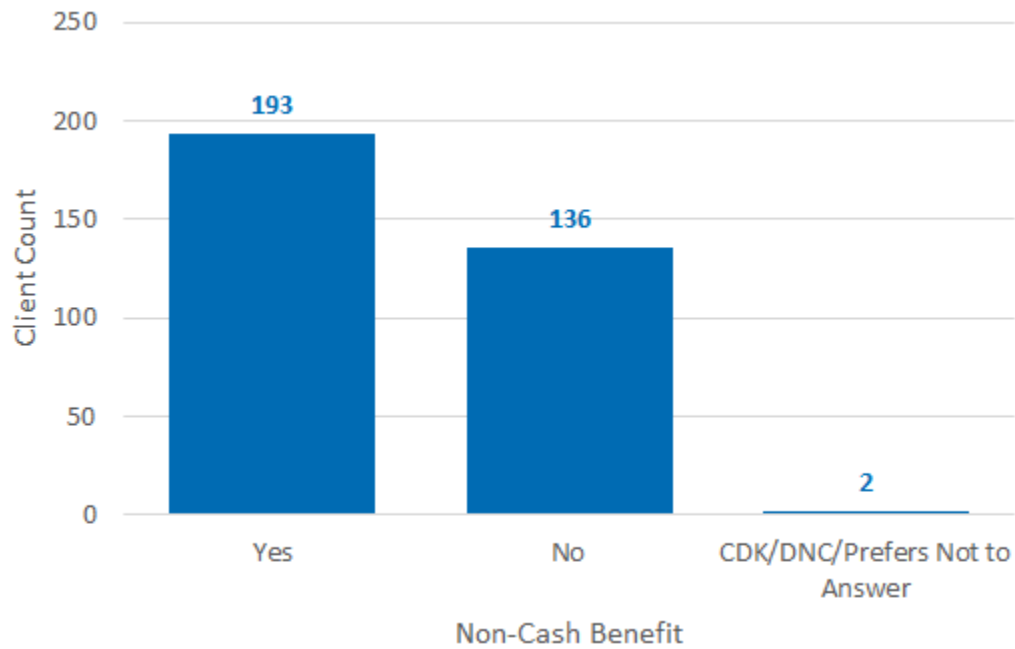
Table 3. Income Amount for Adult Clients Sheltered, 2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=164 adults with income amounts reported)

Summary of Income Amounts Reported			
Minimum	Maximum	Median	Average
\$40	\$4,975	\$1,208	\$1,513.13



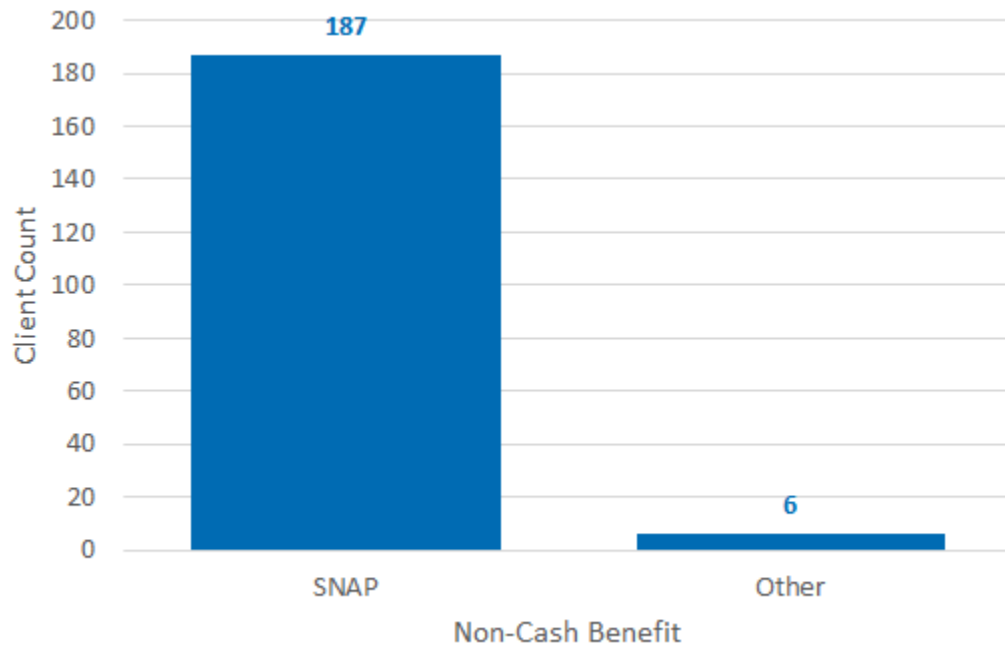
Non-cash benefits serve as a crucial resource for many clients. Upon project entry, 193 adult clients indicated they were beneficiaries of such non-cash aids, while 136 stated they weren't receiving any (refer to Graph 22). Diving into specifics, 187 clients were recipients of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, commonly known as food stamps), and 6 clients reported availing other types of services (as depicted in Graph 23).

Graph 22
Non-Cash Benefit for Sheltered Adult Clients at Project Start
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=322 Adult Clients)¹



¹ Numbers don't add up to 322 because clients can have multiple enrollments with different reported non-cash benefits.

Graph 23
Non-Cash Benefit Type for Sheltered Adult Clients at Project Start
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=193 Adult Clients)¹

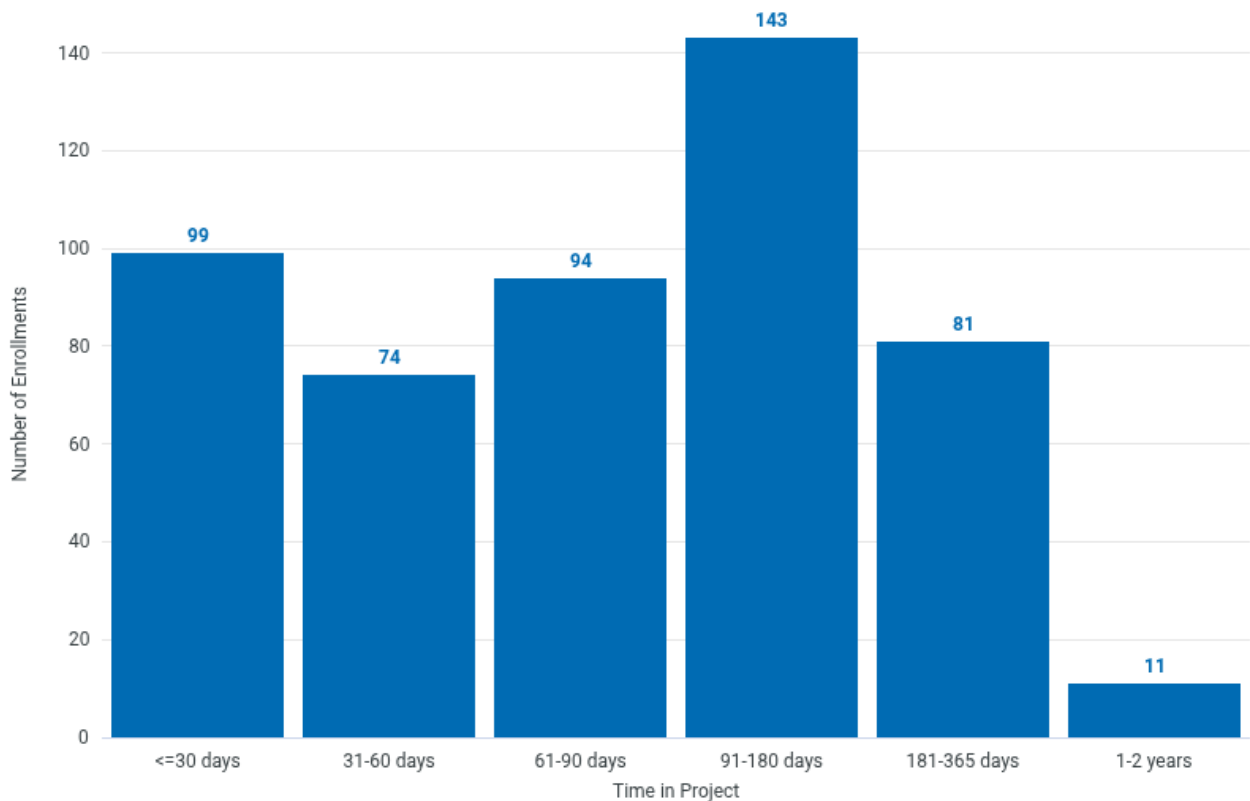


¹ "Other" include benefit types such as out of state SNAP equivalents and income from an unknown source.

D. Length of Participation in Shelters

Using HMIS data, we assessed the duration of unique shelter stays for clients in the ARS North County emergency shelter programs. A large majority of stays, 82%, fell in the range of within 180 days, with a significant 28% of enrollments having continuous stays of 91-180 days (see Graph 24). A small but notable 2% of enrollments had length of stays of over 1 year, but exited the program during this reporting period.

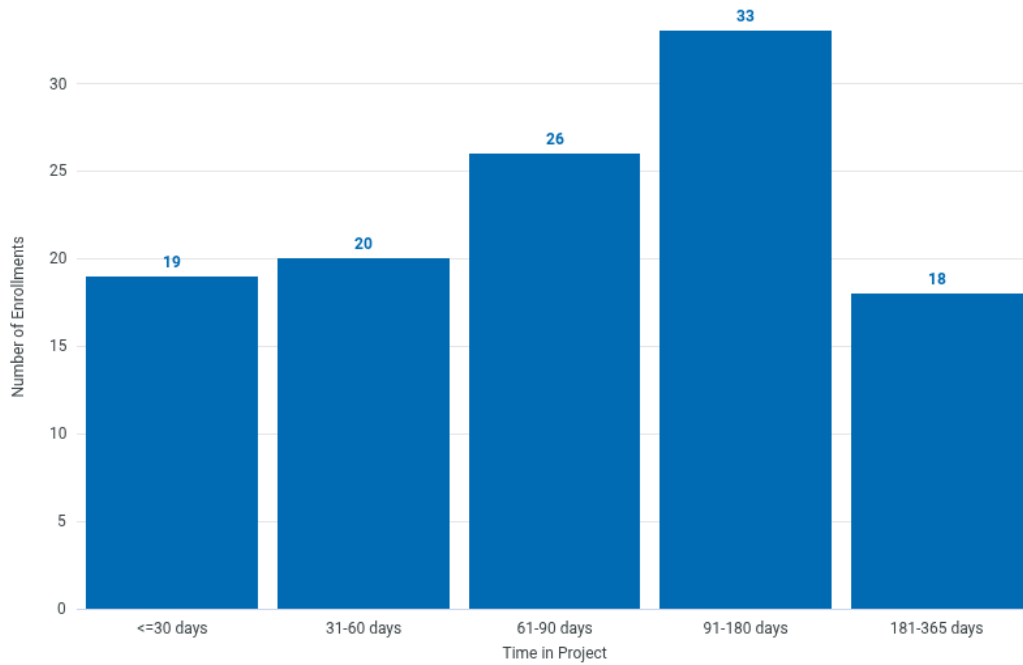
Graph 24
Length of Stay - All Clients
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=502 Enrollments)¹



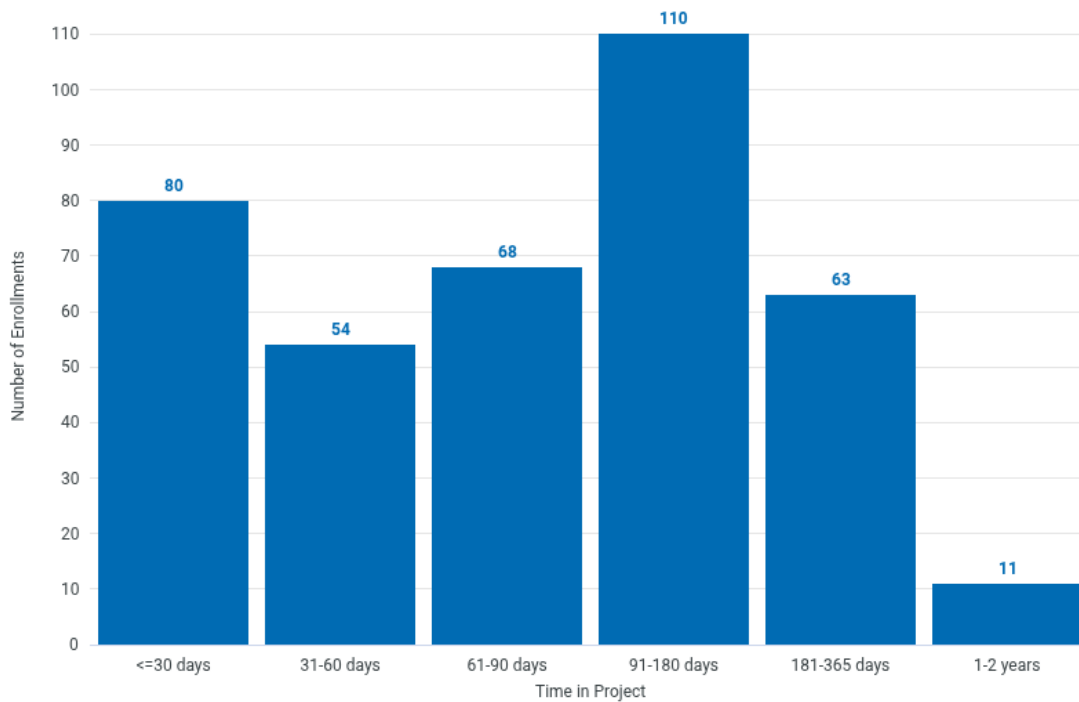
For the context of this report, a 'stayer' is defined as a client who remains enrolled in an ARS shelter up to the report's concluding day. Conversely, a 'leaver' refers to an individual who was enrolled at some point during the reporting year but was not enrolled in any ARS shelter by the end of the reporting period. The distribution of stayers and leavers is similar to the overall distribution of client length of stay, with the majority being less than 180 days (refer to Graphs 25 and 26). For stayers, the majority had stays of 61-180 days during the reporting period, while for leavers, the majority had stays of 30 days or less or 91-180 days.

¹ This graph shows the number of enrollments, rather than clients, because clients can have multiple enrollments with varying lengths of stay.

Graph 25
Length of Stay - Stayers
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=116 Enrollments)¹



Graph 26
Length of Stay - Leavers
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=386 Enrollments)^{1,2}

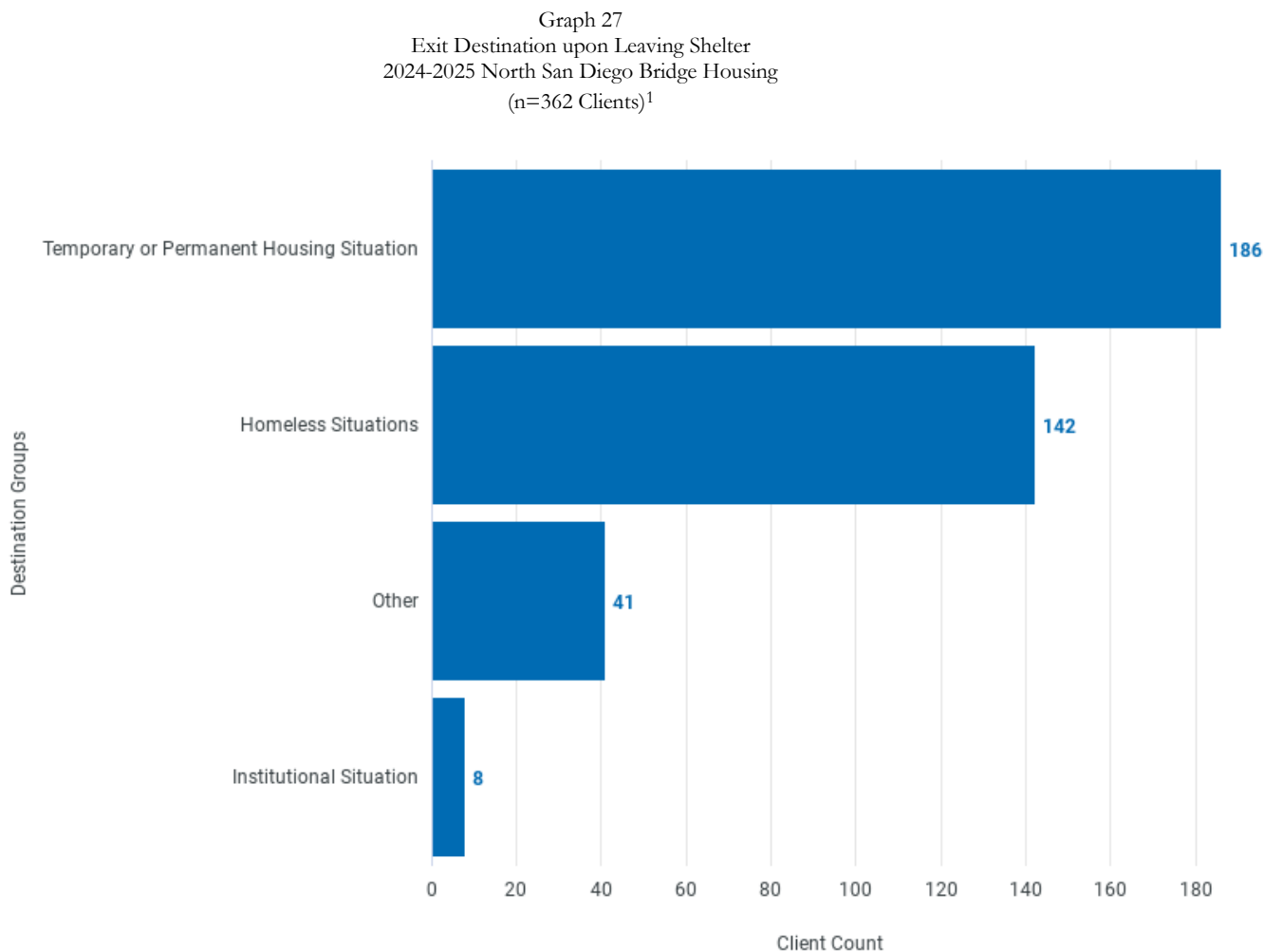


¹ This graph shows the number of enrollments, rather than clients, because clients can have multiple enrollments with varying lengths of stay.

² The number of stayers and leavers does not equal the total number of distinct clients due to there being more than 468 total enrollments.

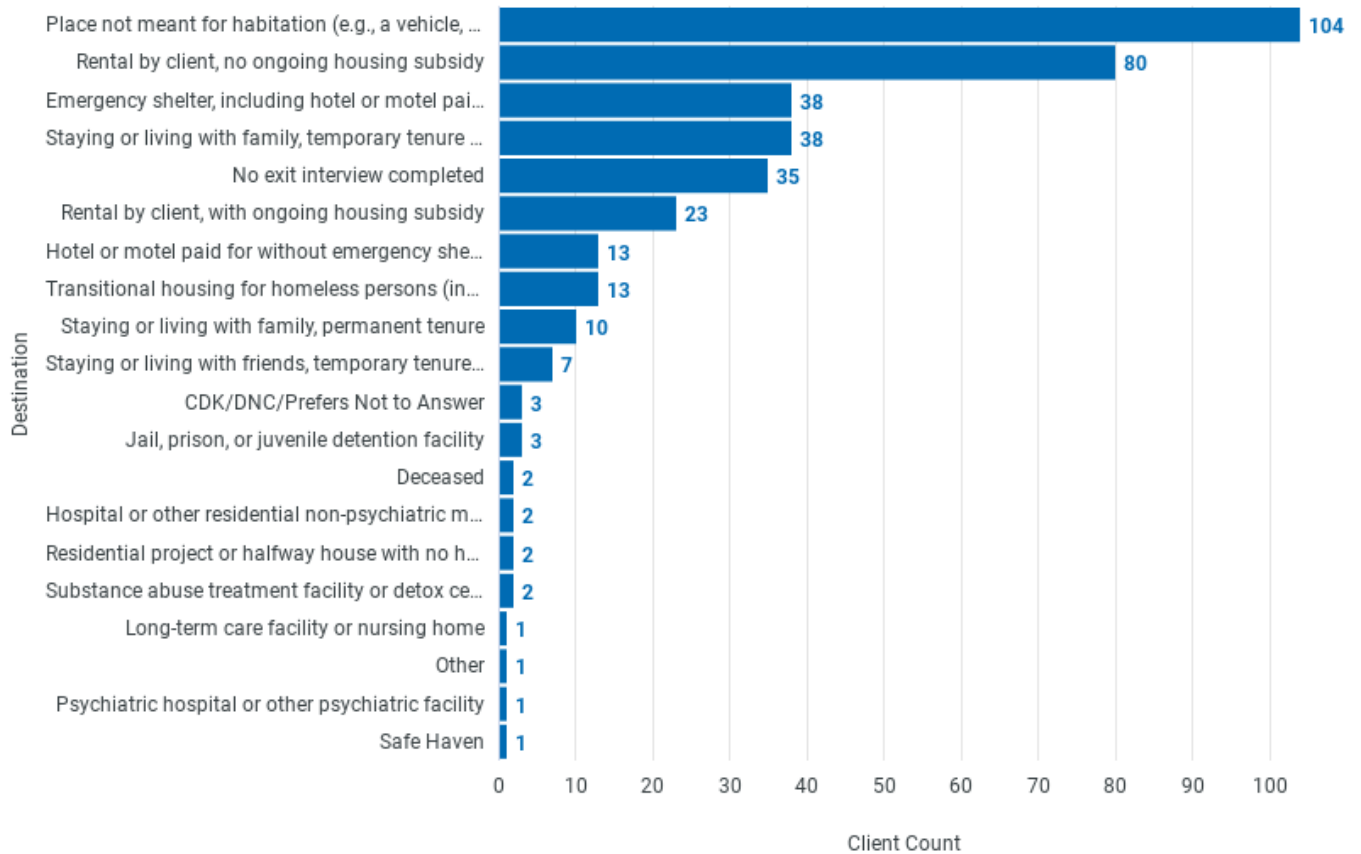
E. Destination upon Leaving Shelter

For the 2024-2025 reporting period, exit data was captured for 77% of clients leaving shelters (362 out of 468). Of the 377 departures from the shelters by the year's end, 38% (or 142 exits out of 377) were to a homeless situation, such as another emergency shelter, while nearly half, 49% (or 186 exits out of 377), were to temporary or permanent housing solutions (see Graph 27). The predominant exit destination of these 362 clients, represented by 104 departures (28%), was to a place not meant for habitation (see Graph 28). The next most frequent exit was rental by client, representing 80 departures (21%). An exit interview was unable to be completed for 35 enrollments (9%) (as depicted in Graph 28).



¹ There are more exit destinations than the number of unique clients (362) due to the multiple enrollments of some clients into these programs throughout the reporting period.

Graph 28
Exit Destination upon Leaving Shelter (by Category)
2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=362 Clients)¹



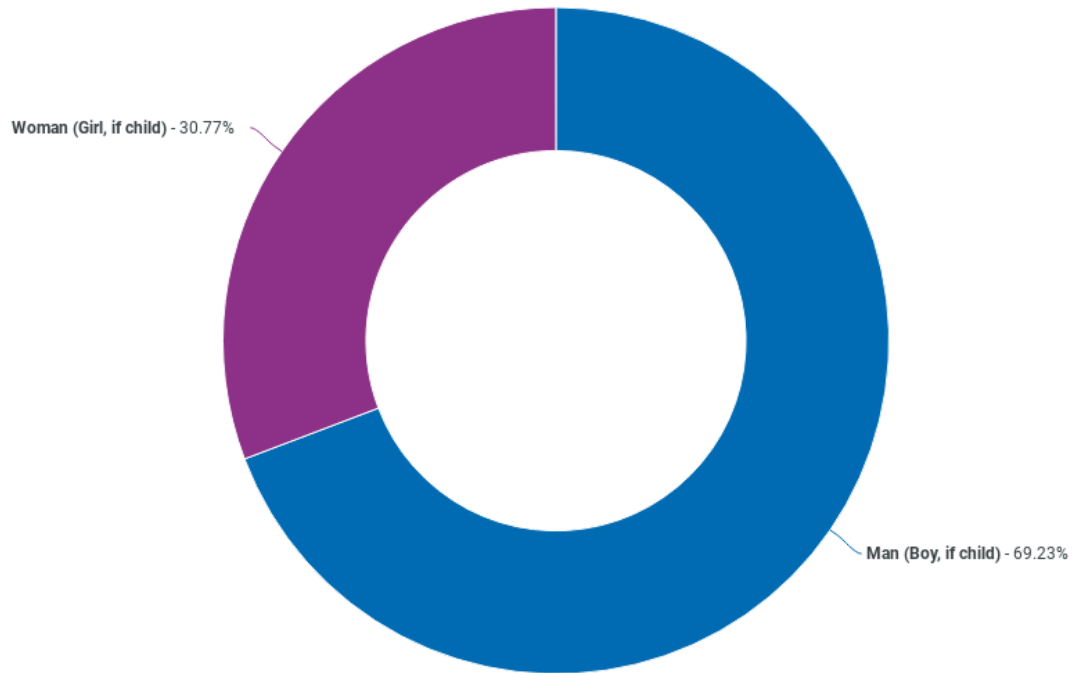
¹ There are more exit destinations than the number of unique clients (362) due to the multiple enrollments of some clients into these programs throughout the reporting period.

F. Clients exiting 2023-2024 and returning in 2024-2025

To gain a comprehensive understanding of the clientele served by North San Diego Bridge Housing, we juxtaposed the list of clients sheltered during the 2024-2025 operating year with those from the preceding 2023-2024 year. Notably, around 6% (or 26 out of 468) of this year's clients had also been served in the previous year. About 73% of these returning clients were adults (refer to Graph 31).

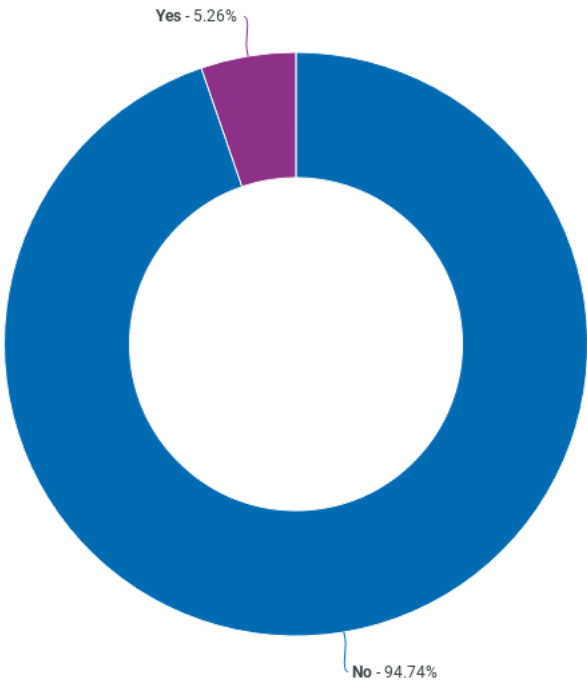
Examining the gender distribution of these returning clients, approximately 69.23% were male, while 30.77% were female (see Graph 29). A small fraction of returning adults, 5.26% (1 client), identified as a veteran (illustrated in Graph 30). Of this group of 26 returning clients, 50% of them reported a disabling condition (Graph 32).

Graph 29
Gender of Returning Clients Sheltered
North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=26 Clients)¹



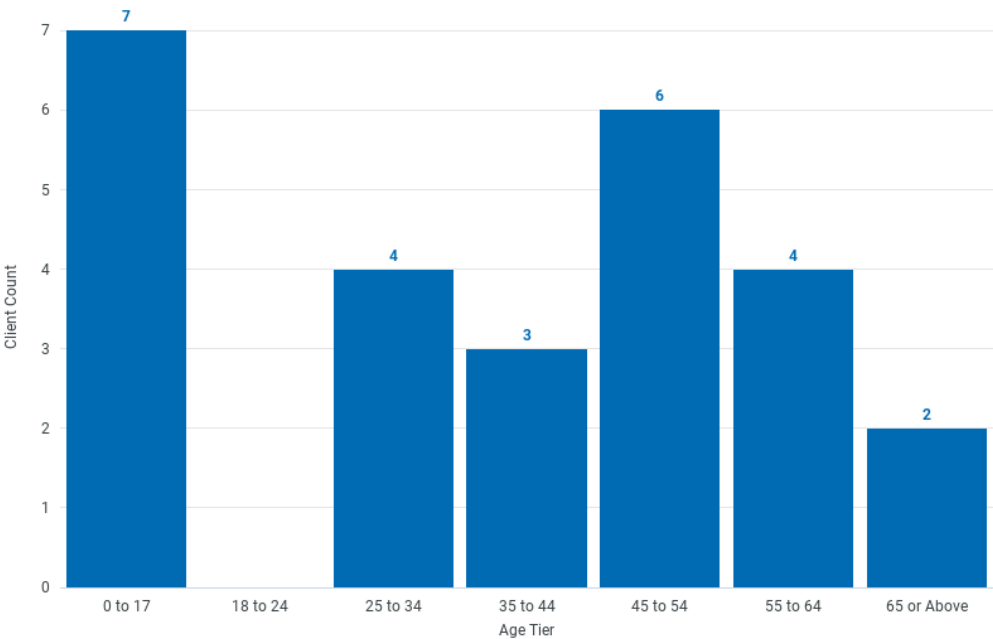
¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2023-2024 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2024-2025 year.

Graph 30
Veteran History of Returning Adult Clients Sheltered
North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=19 Adult Clients)¹



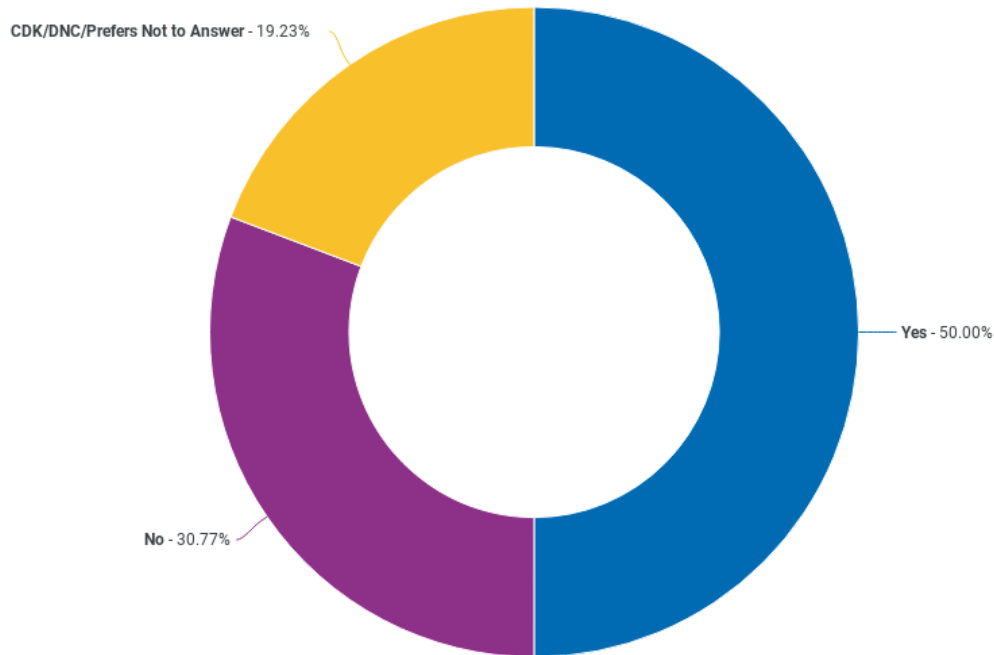
¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2023-2024 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2024-2025 year.

Graph 31
Age Group of Returning Clients Sheltered in both
2023-2024 & 2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=26 Clients)¹



¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2023-2024 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2024-2025 year.

Graph 32
Disabling Condition Status of Returning Clients Sheltered
North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=26 Clients)¹

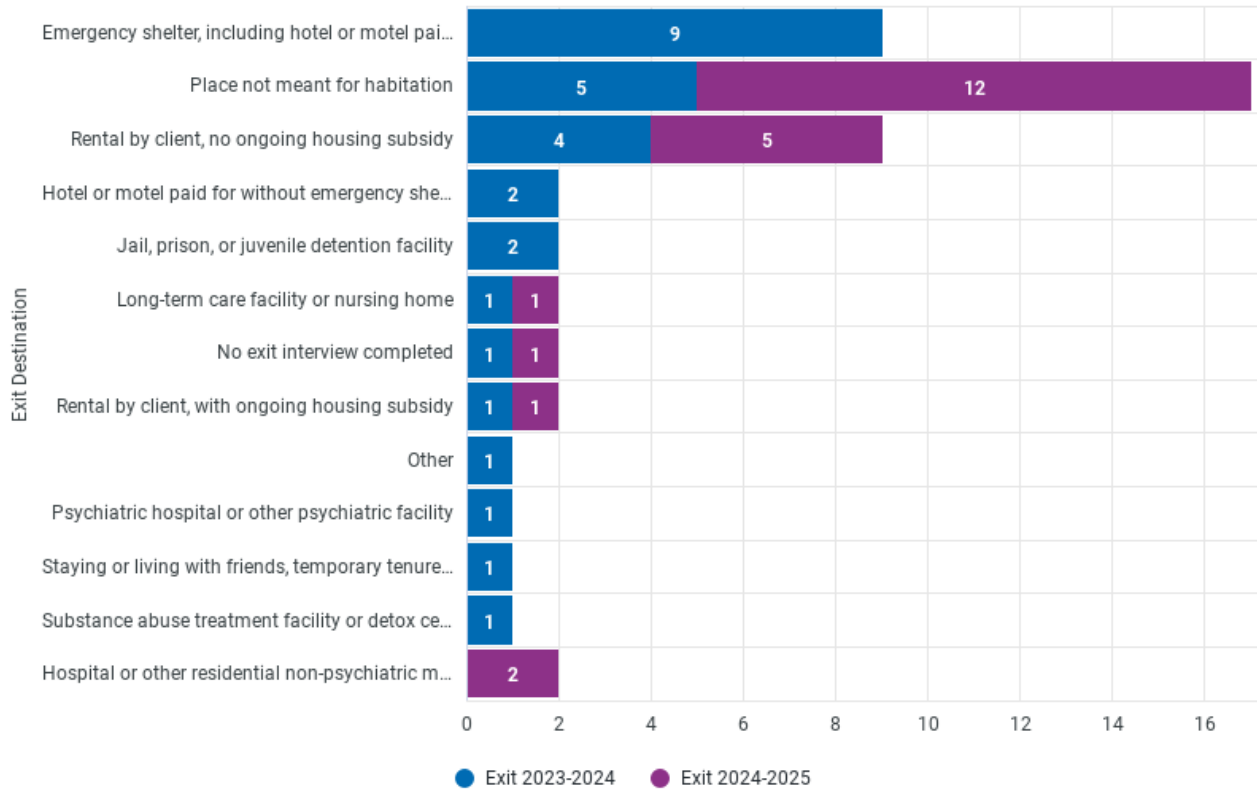


¹ Clients with shelter stay(s) during the 2023-2024 year returning for shelter stay(s) during the 2024-2025 year.

Upon examination of the post-shelter exit destination for returning clients across the two years, noticeable variations emerged (as depicted in Graph 33). The following data pertains to the cohort of 26 clients who had an enrollment in each reporting year. These individuals had exited during the 2023-2024 year and subsequently returned in the 2024-2025 year.

In the 2023-2024 period, the predominant exit destination for returners was to emergency shelter (9 clients), followed by a place not meant for habitation (5 clients). In comparison, the predominant exit in the 2024-2025 period was to a place not meant for habitation (12 clients), followed by rental by client (5 clients), and not all clients had exited the program by the end of the reporting year. Overall, of the returning clients who exited within the reporting year, there was an increase of exits to a homeless situation (48% vs 55%) while exits to permanent or temporary housing situations stayed about the same (27%).

Graph 33
Exit Destinations of Returning Clients Sheltered in Each Year
North San Diego Bridge Housing
(n=26 Clients)



Summary

During the 2024-2025 fiscal year, the North San Diego ARS Bridge Housing accommodated 468 distinct individuals. The majority of these clients were predominantly white, male, and not part of a family unit, as indicated in Graphs 2, 3, 5, and 7.

The age brackets most frequently utilizing the shelter were those between 25-34, 35-44, and 5-12 years of age, constituting 15%, 14.3%, and 14.1% of the total population, respectively (See Appendix B, Table 3). Approximately 48% of the clients disclosed having at least one disability (Appendix B, Table 14). Mental health disorders were the most commonly reported disability, affecting 27% of the clientele with a disability, followed by chronic health conditions at 24%. HIV/AIDS was the least reported condition, making up just about 1% of the cases (Appendix B, Table 15). Nearly 16% of the adult clients indicated that they were survivors of domestic violence (Appendix B, Table 12). Among these, 57% identified as female and 43% as male (Appendix B, Table 13).

When it comes to exiting the ARS shelter system, roughly 49% of leavers transitioned to a temporary or permanent housing situation such as other shelters, staying or living with family or friends on temporary tenure, a rental by client with an ongoing housing subsidy, and others. Approximately 38% departed to a homeless situation (Graph 27). Given the emergency-focused nature of Bridge Housing shelters and their transient operational periods, it's noteworthy that 52% of stays for leavers during the 2024-2025 year were within a span of 90 days (Graph 26).

Cyclic shelter use—exiting and re-entering shelters—is sometimes a step in a client's journey toward resolving homelessness. Data shows that 6% (or 26 individuals) of the clients served this year had also utilized ARS shelter services in the previous year, 2023-2024. These returning clients were predominantly male (69%), non-veterans (96%), and a majority of them were below the age of 45 (54%) (Appendix B, Tables 24, 25, 26).

Additionally, 26% of clients were categorized as chronically homeless upon entering the ARS Bridge Housing shelters (Appendix B, Table 20).

In summary, the data collected offers valuable insights into the demographics and needs of the clients served by the ARS shelter system in North San Diego County. The ARS Bridge to Housing Committee will be presented with these findings in order to spark ideas for solutions and recommendations on how to best offer services.

Appendix A – Recommendations

The ARS North County Bridge Housing continues to impress with their consistent and careful data entry practices for data collected. The minimal amount of missing data illustrates their dedication to completing intake/assessment forms and meticulous data entry into HMIS. Moving forward, we offer the following recommendations:

1. **Employee Checklist:** Develop and provide checklists for staff to further remember additional steps to increase data competency, such as: ensuring to add the correct prior/current location for clients, ensuring the correct toggles are selected, and that all numerical data (such as client funds) are entered correctly.
2. **Client Exit Completion:** Continue implementing strategies, such as a communication card for clients to communicate back with the shelters, for data completeness when clients exit programs.
3. **Shared Housing Opportunities:** Based on the income data in this report as well as recent and ongoing efforts to encourage a shared housing model, it is our recommendation to explore shared housing opportunities between clients in the ARS network of shelters.
4. **Enhanced Cross-Verification:** Utilizing the reports available in HMIS, it is our recommendation to develop and/or continue incorporating the use of a cross-check system between HMIS data and actual data about clients staying at the shelters. This will prevent any issues with income, prior living, or any potentially missing exits or enrollments and can enhance HMIS's ability to act as a live roster.
5. **Routine Data Quality Reviews and Updates:** Participate in the HMIS Monitoring to ensure accurate data quality has been met, in addition to regularly running and reviewing reports such as the APR to ensure timely entry of both enrollment and exit data at all shelters. If any data updates are needed, ARS North County Bridge Housing may correct data quality issues and collaborate with RTFH as needed.
6. **Continued Staff Training:** Continue to ensure staff who collect and/or record responses related to chronic homelessness are trained and fully aware of the HUD definition. Staff should also be well trained to collect and record disabling conditions appropriately. Staff should also regularly have refresher training to further ensure guidelines are being upheld and lead to higher data competency.
7. **Incentivizing Data Competency:** Leveraging this performance report and HMIS data as well as reports available in HMIS can lead to the continued fostering of a culture of data competency and literacy in North County San Diego. Data Quality, timeliness, and data completeness check-ins with staff or teams can support an environment of collaboration and positive outcomes.
8. **Follow-up Data Collection:** Consider introducing more comprehensive follow-up data collection after clients exit the program. This data could provide crucial insights into the long-term impact of the program, contributing to a more informed strategy for sustainable solutions to homelessness.
9. **Continued Collaboration with RTFH:** As a final recommendation, we suggest maintaining and deepening collaboration with RTFH CoC staff in data analysis, review, and strategy implementation. ARS is an exemplary leader in community commitment towards solving homelessness in North County. Further collaboration between ARS and RTFH could significantly enhance the entire region's response to homelessness, using North County and ARS as a model.

As a concluding recommendation, we strongly advocate for the continuation and enhancement of collaboration with RTFH CoC staff. The process of analyzing, reviewing, and implementing strategies based on the findings of this report has proven to be an effective approach to enhancing capacity building, system planning, and implementation. The ARS's leadership and unwavering commitment have played a pivotal role in addressing homelessness in North County. By continuing to work in tandem with the RTFH, the ARS can further strengthen their position as a regional leader in the fight against homelessness. The success of these joint efforts can serve as a blueprint for other regions, showcasing how collaborative, data-informed approaches can lead to significant strides in resolving homelessness. This ongoing collaboration between ARS and RTFH has the potential to enhance not

only North County's response to homelessness but also the response of the entire region, thus amplifying the impact of these valuable initiatives.

Appendix B – Data Tables

A. Demographic Characteristics of Clients Sheltered, 2024-2025 North San Diego Bridge Housing (n=468 clients)

Table 1. Gender

Demographic Characteristic	Number	Percent*
Male	325	69%
Female	143	31%
Total	468	100%

Table 2. Race and Ethnicity

Race and Ethnicity	Number	Percent*
White	207	44%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	130	28%
Black, African American, or African	89	19%
Multi-Racial	15	3%
CDK/DNC/Prefers Not to Answer	3	1%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	7	1%
Asian or Asian American	6	1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6	1%
Middle Eastern or North African	5	1%
Total	468	100%

* Numbers adjusted for rounding

Table 3. Age Group (Age at Project Start)

Age Group	Number	Percent*
Under 5	54	12%
5-12	66	14%
13-17	26	6%
18-24	25	5%
25-34	70	15%
35-44	67	14%
45-54	63	14%
55-61	48	10%
62+	51	11%
<i>Total</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 4. Age - Adult versus Child

Age Group	Number	Percent*
Adult (18+ Years)	324	69%
Child (0-17 Years)	146	31%
<i>Total</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>100%</i>

* Numbers adjusted for rounding

Table 5. Enrolled with Family versus Individually

Enrolled with Family/Individual	Number	Percent*
Family	235	50%
Individual	236	50%
<i>Total</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 6. Household Served by Household Type

Household type	Served count	Percent*
Households without children	1	1%
Households with at least one adult and one child	70	99%
<i>Total</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 7. Total Clients Served by Household Type

Household type	Served count	Percent*
Households without children	2	0%
Households with at least one adult and one child	233	49%
Single Adults	236	51%
<i>Total</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>100%</i>

* Numbers adjusted for rounding

Table 8. Military Veteran

Military Veteran	Number	Percent*
Yes	15	5%
No	307	95%
<i>Total</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 9. Chronic Status of Military Veteran

Chronically Homeless Veterans	Number	Percent*
Yes	7	47%
No	7	47%
CDK/DNC/Prefers Not to Answer	1	6%
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 10. Gender Distribution of Military Veteran

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	15	100%
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 11. Age Distribution of Military Veteran

Age tier	Number	Percent*
25-34	2	13%
35-44	2	13%
45-54	2	13%
55-61	6	40%
62+	3	20%
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100%</i>

* Numbers adjusted for rounding

Table 12. Domestic Violence History (for adults)

Domestic Violence Victim history	Number	Percent*
Yes	51	16%
No	273	85%
CDK/DNC/Prefers Not to Answer	2	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 13. Domestic Violence Victim History (By Gender)

Gender	Number	Percent*
Female	29	57%
Male	22	43%
<i>Total</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 14. Disabling Condition

Disabled (Has a Disabling Condition)	Number	Percent*
Yes	233	48%
No	244	50%
CDK/DNC/Prefers Not to Answer	7	1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>100%</i>

* Numbers adjusted for rounding

Table 15. Health Conditions of Clients Sheltered

Disability Type	Number	Percent*
Physical Disability	108	23%
Mental Health Disorder	127	27%
Chronic Health Condition	113	24%
Substance Use Disorder	71	15%
Developmental Disability	41	9%
HIV / AIDS	3	1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 16. Number of Disabilities per Disabled Client

Disability Type	Number	Percent*
1 Condition	103	44%
2 Conditions	69	29%
3+ Conditions	64	27%
<i>Total</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 17. Presence of Income within Adult Population

Adult with/without Income	Number	Percent*
Adults with Income	164	51%
Adults with no income	158	49%
Missing/PNTA/Refused	0	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>100%</i>

* Numbers adjusted for rounding

Table 18. Income Type

Income Type	Number	Percent*
Earned Income	53	28%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	40	21%
General Assistance (GA)	26	14%
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	24	13%
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	18	9%
Other Cash Income	10	5%
Social Security Retirement	6	3%
Unemployment Income	5	3%
Child Support	4	2%
Veterans Disability Payment	4	2%
Employment Pension	0	0%
Private Disability Insurance	0	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 19. Length of Participation

Days in a program	All enrollment count	Leavers count	Stayers count
<30 Days	99	80	19
31-60 days	74	54	20
61-90 days	94	68	26
91-180 Days	143	110	33
181-365 Days	81	63	18
1-2 Years	11	11	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>116</i>

* Numbers adjusted for rounding

Table 20. Number of Chronically Homeless Persons at Project Start

Chronic status	Number	Percent*
Chronically Homeless	123	26%
Not Chronically Homeless	336	70%
CDK/DNC/Prefers Not to Answer	21	4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 21. Gender Breakdown of Chronically Homeless Head of Households

Gender	Number	Percent*
Male	107	87%
Female	16	13%
<i>Total</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 22. Age of Chronically Homeless Persons

Age group	Number	Percent*
0-17	11	9%
18-24	4	3%
25-34	13	11%
35-44	16	13%
45-54	26	21%
55-61	31	25%
62+	22	18%
<i>Total</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>100%</i>

* Numbers adjusted for rounding

Table 23. Health Conditions of Chronically Homeless Persons

Disability Type	Number	Percent*
Physical Disability	60	25%
Mental Health Disorder	65	27%
Chronic Health Condition	60	25%
Substance Use Disorder	41	17%
Development Disability	16	7%
HIV/AIDS	2	1%
Total	244	100%

B. 2023-2024 North San Diego Bridge Housing Returning Clients**Clients Sheltered During both 2023 - 2024 & 2024 - 2025 Years****Table 24. Gender of Returning Clients**

Gender	Number	Percent*
Male	18	69%
Female	8	31%
Total	26	100%

Table 25. Military History of Returning Clients

Veteran Status	Number	Percent*
Yes	1	4%
No	18	69%
CDK/DNC/Prefers Not to Answer	7	27%
Total	26	100%

* Numbers adjusted for rounding

Table 26. Age Tier of Returning Clients

Age Tier	Number	Percent*
0-17	7	27%
18-24	0	0%
25-34	4	15%
35-44	3	12%
45-54	6	23%
55-64	4	15%
65 or Above	2	8%
Total	26	100%

* Numbers adjusted for rounding

Table 27. Exit Destination of Returning Clients

Destination Category	Exit Destination	2023-2024	2024-2025
Homeless Situations	Place not meant for habitation	5	12
	Emergency Shelter (Including hotel/motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	9	0
Institutional Situations	Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	0	2
	Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	1	0
	Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	2	0
	Long-term care facility or nursing home	1	1
	Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	1	0
Temporary Housing Situations	Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	1	0
	Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	4	5
	Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	2	0
Permanent Housing Situations	Rental by client, with housing subsidy	1	1
Other	No exit interview completed	1	1
	CDK/DNC/Prefers Not to Answer/Other	1	0
Total		29	22

References

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