

Detroit HMIS

Collaborative Report

October 1, 2006
to
September 30, 2007



Detroit HMIS Collaborative Report

Statistics for October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007

Background

The Homeless Management Information System is a web-based database that is used to collect data on homelessness. As part of Michigan's Statewide system, the HMIS helps the Detroit Continuum of Care to obtain an unduplicated count of the homeless, measure the patterns of homeless service use, measure service effectiveness and improve care.

Data Included in This Report

We currently have 30 agencies that are actively entering data into the HMIS. We have also trained additional agencies and are working with them to fully implement the HMIS. The list below includes participating agencies whose data is included in this report.

Based on our estimates, the data in this report represents approximately 75% coverage of the homeless clients in Detroit's Continuum of Care from October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007.

Alternatives for Girls	Lula Belle Stewart Center
Cass Community Social Services	Mariner's Inn
Catholic Social Services	Neighborhood Legal Services
Coalition of Temporary Shelters	Neighborhood Services Organization
Covenant House	New Life Home for Recovering Women
Detroit Central City Community Mental Health	Open Door Rescue Mission
Detroit East	Operation Get Down
Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries	Positive Images
Development Centers	Salvation Army
Doorstep West (Metro Emergency Services)	Simon House
Family Care Network	Southwest Counseling Solutions
Family Service	Southwest Non-Profit Housing Corporation
Freedom House	St. John's Community Center
Helping Unite Mothers and Children	Traveler's Aid Society
Jewish Vocational Services	United Community Housing Coalition

What the Data is Not

The data in this report is not intended to provide a complete count of the homeless population because:

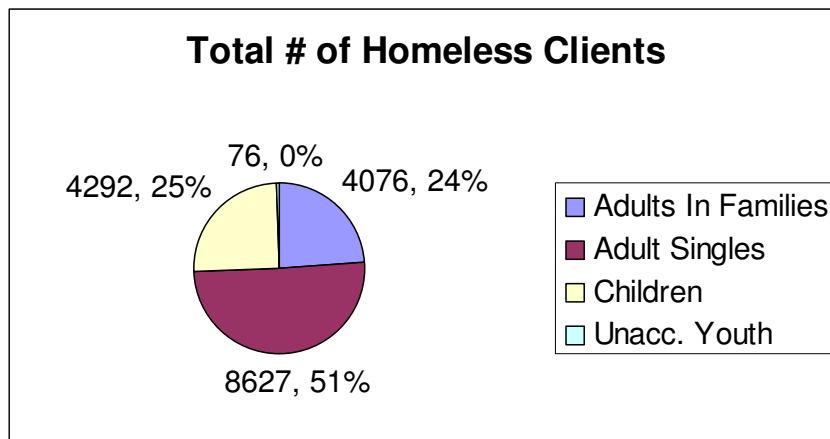
1. This data represents approximately 75% of the homeless in the Detroit Continuum of Care during the October 2006 – September 2007. Not all homeless providers are using HMIS; we continue to implement HMIS at additional agencies throughout Detroit, Hamtramck and Highland Park.
2. Domestic Violence Programs are not currently participating resulting in gaps in coverage.
3. Some of the agencies that have been trained are not currently entering data, or were not entering data at the time of this report.
4. We are still working with agencies on data quality; therefore not all data included is 100% accurate.
5. We gathered the data for this report from several different report queries in the HMIS; each query may have pulled the data slightly differently from the system, so there may not always be a one-to-one match of data among the graphs.

Homelessness—The Overall Picture

According to the HMIS data, during the October 2006 – September 2007 timeframe, we had **17071** homeless clients entered into the Homeless Management Information System.

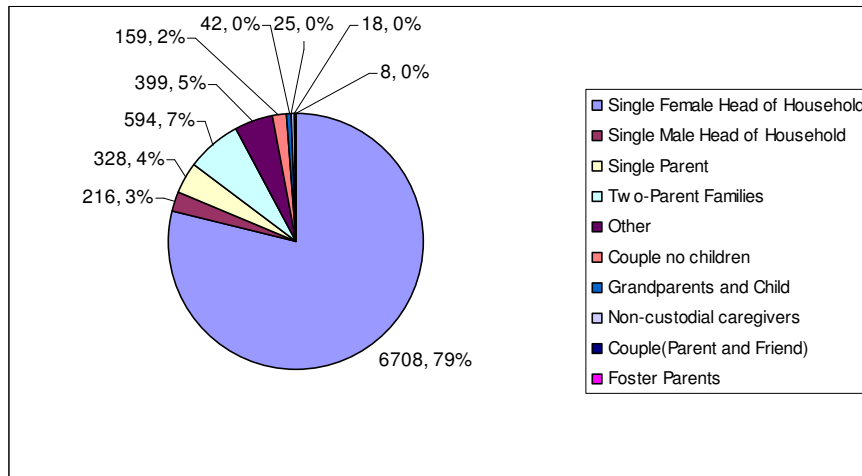
Approximately 25% were children, less than 1% was unaccompanied youth and 75% were adults. Of the adults, 24% were adults in families and 51% were singles.

Of the adult singles, **2554** (30%) were identified as chronically homeless. According to HUD, a chronically homeless person is an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disability and who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.



Type of Household

Of the household members in the Detroit Continuum of Care, 79% (6708) were comprised of a Single Adult female head of household with children.

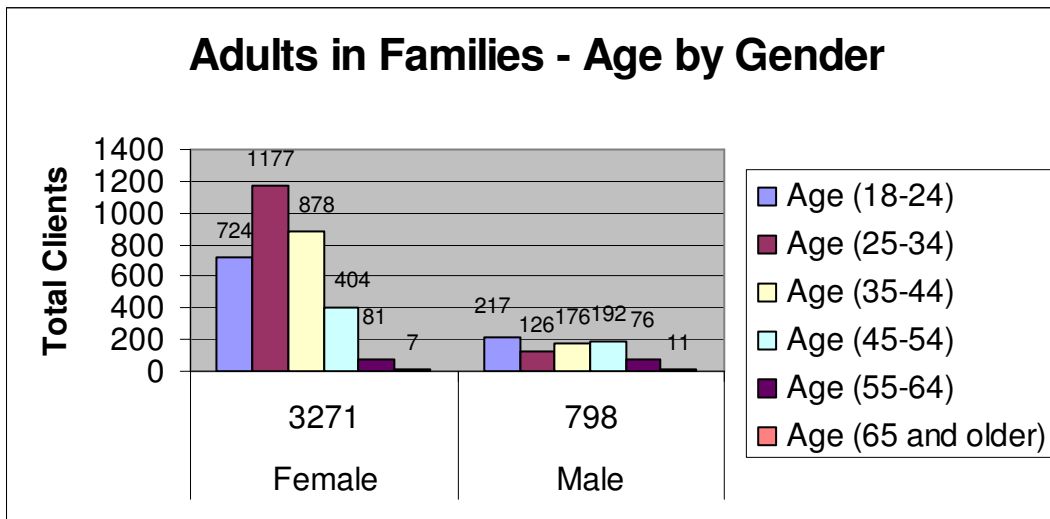


Age, Gender, Race and Ethnicity

Adults in Families

Approximately 80% (3271) of adults in families during the October 2006 – September 2007 timeframe were female. Also, the majority of women (63%) in families were between the ages of 25 and 44. Comparatively, the 798 men in families were distributed across several age ranges (the majority from 18 through 54.)

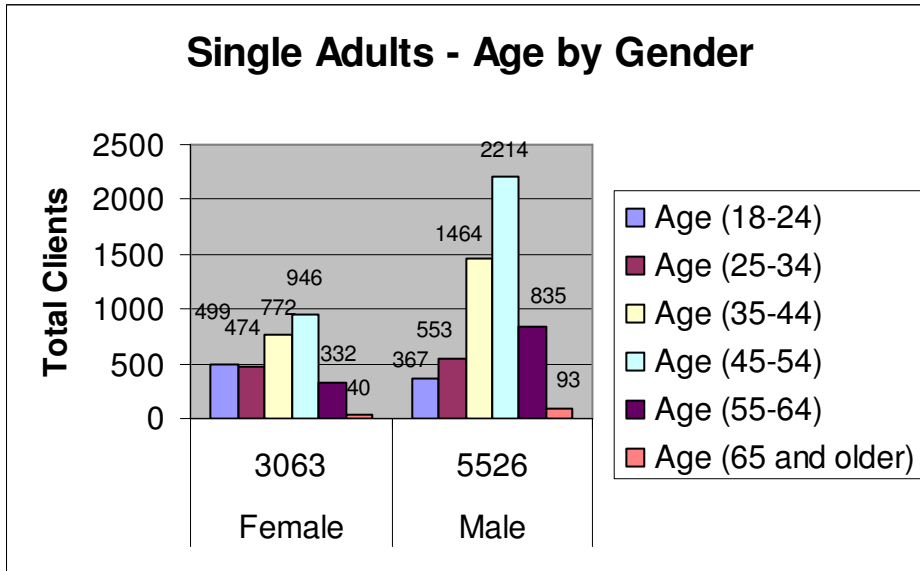
Age and Gender



Single Adults

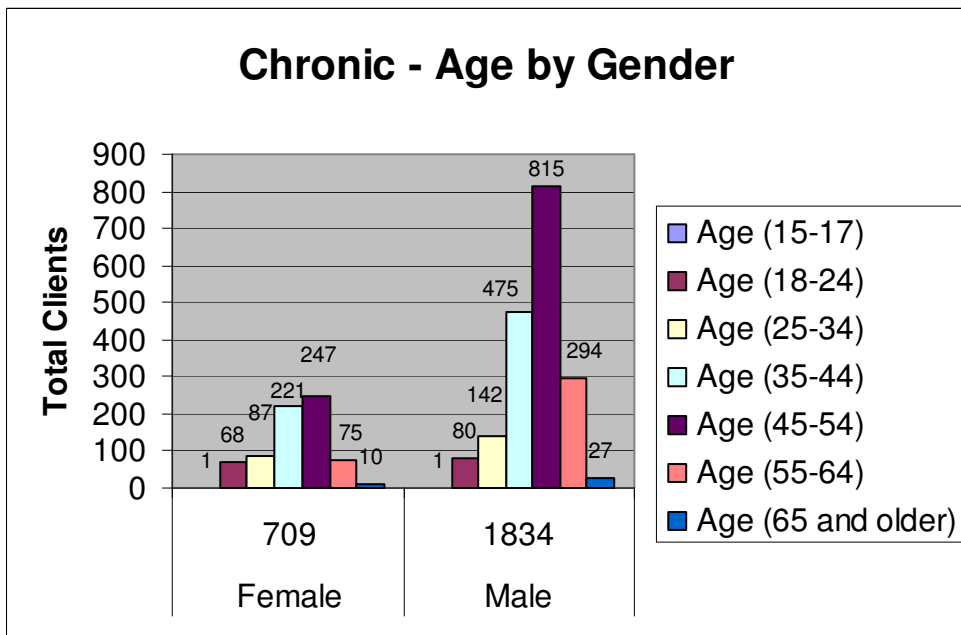
Approximately 64% (5526) of Single Adults during the reporting timeframe were male while 36% (3063) were female.

Also, the majority of Single Adult Women were between the ages of 35 and 54. The majority of Single Adult Men were also between the ages of 35 and 54.



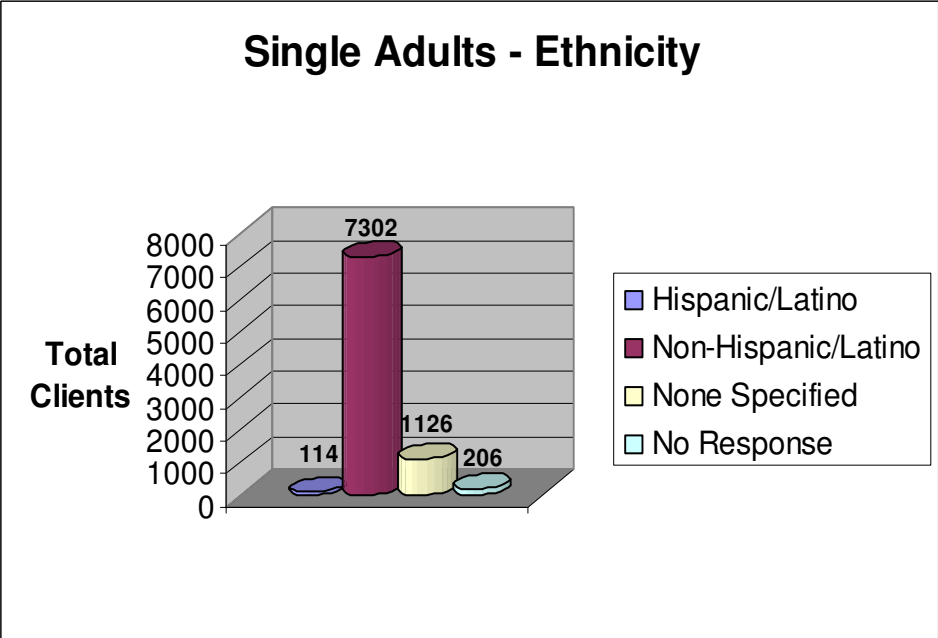
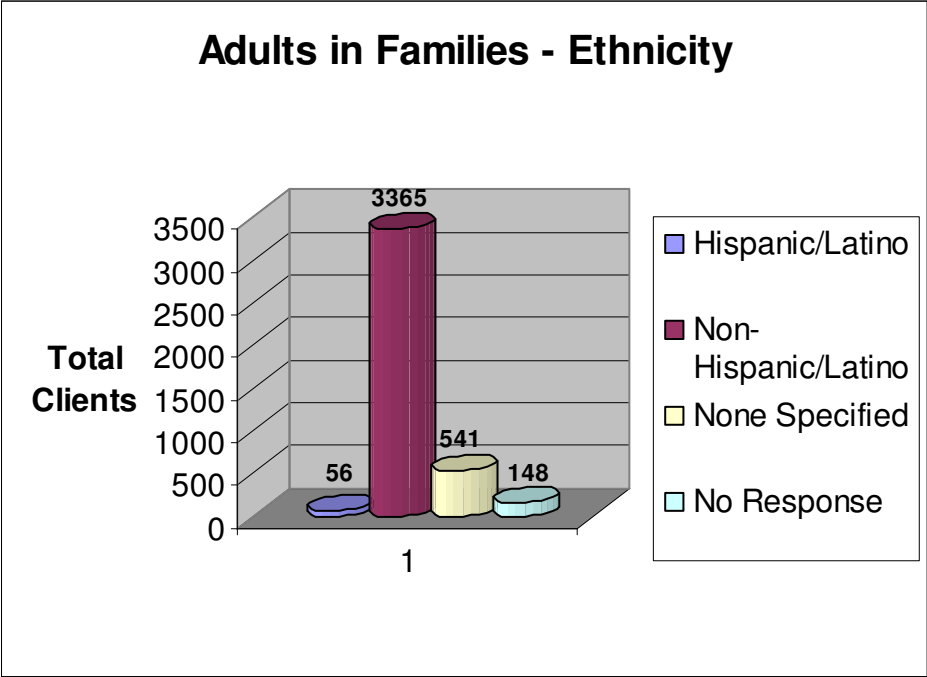
As illustrated below, 35% of Chronic Women were between the ages of 45 and 54. Another 31% fall into the age range of 35-44.

44% of Chronic Men were between the ages of 45 and 54. Another 26% fall into the age range of 35 and 44.



Ethnicity

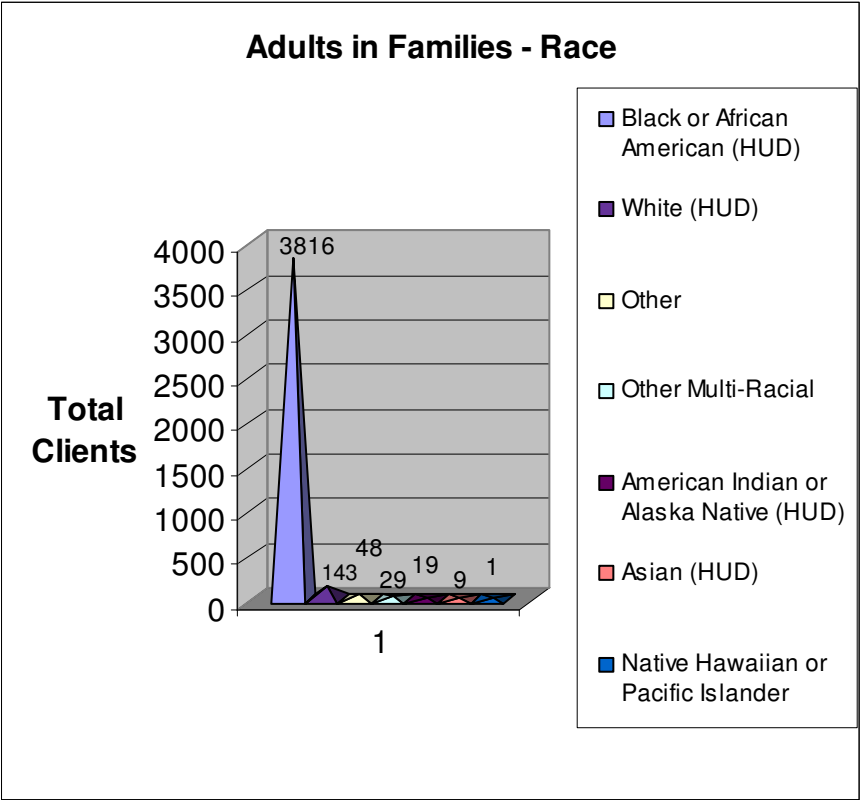
Regarding ethnicity, the majority of homeless adults were of Non-Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.



Race

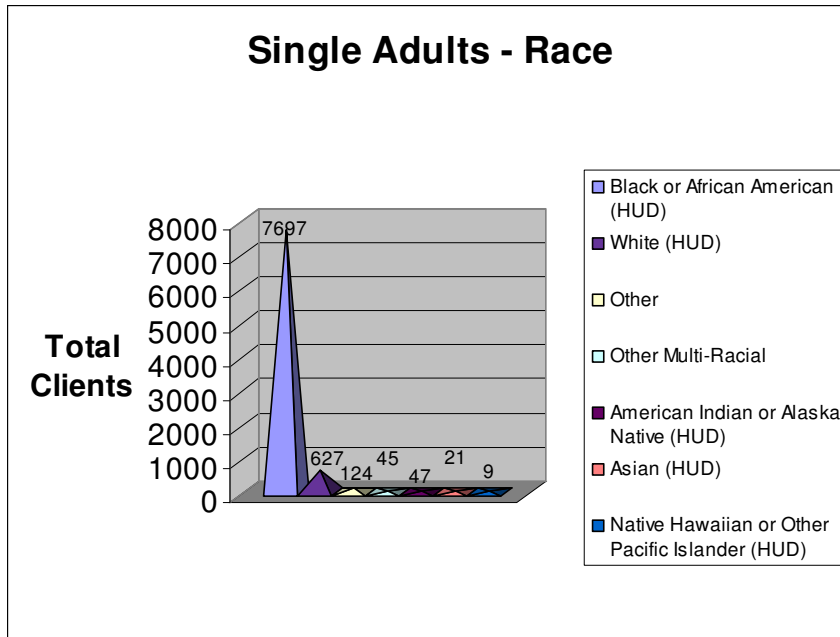
Adults in Families

The majority of homeless adults in families in the Detroit CoC were of Black/African American descent. Of the adults in families, approximately 94% of men and women were of Black/African American descent followed by 4% who were White.



Single Adults

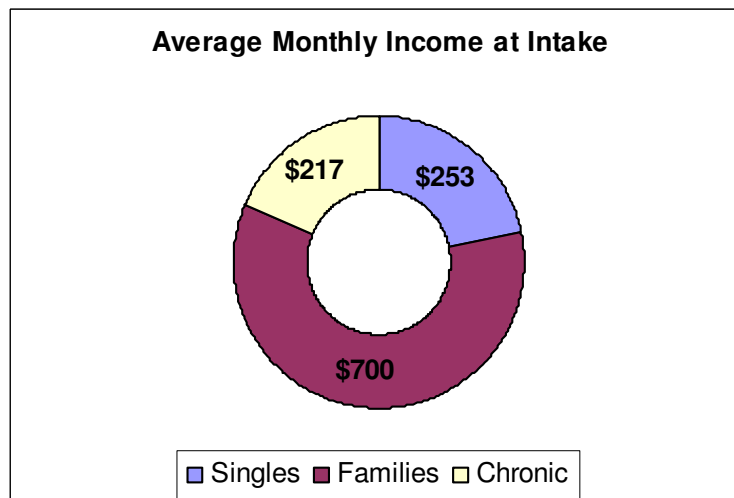
The majority of homeless singles adults in the Detroit CoC were of Black/African American descent. Of the 8570 single adults, approximately 90% of men and women were of Black/African American descent followed by 7% who were White.



Income

The chart below shows the average monthly income at intake for Single Adults, and Adults in Families.

The chart shows that at entry, the monthly income for adults in families was \$700. For singles, the monthly income at entry was \$253. The monthly income at entry for the chronically homeless was \$217.



Education

The chart below shows the Highest Level of Education attained by the clients in the Detroit CoC. Approximately 34% (836 out of 2438) Adults in Families and 40% (2243 out of 5622) of Single Adults had a High School Diploma or GED.

Approximately 35% of Adults in Families and 29% of Single Adults had attended some of grades 9 through 12, but did not receive a diploma. On the other hand, 4% of homeless Adults in Families and 4% of Single Adults have completed a college degree or graduate school degree.

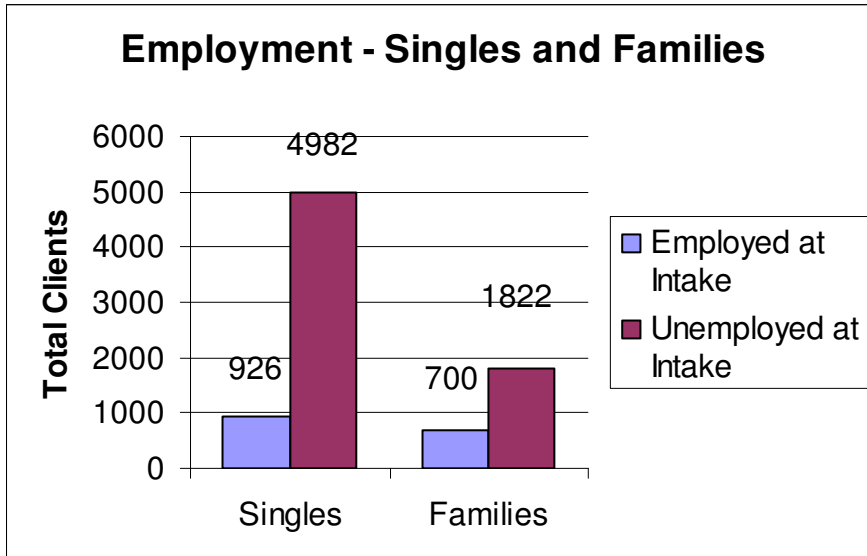
Families

Singles

Highest Level of Education Attained(134)	Total Clients	Percentage	Highest Level of Education Attained(134)	Total Clients	Percentage
10th grade (HUD)	218	8.94%	10th grade (HUD)	463	8.24%
11th grade (HUD)	358	14.68%	11th grade (HUD)	638	11.35%
12th grade, No diploma (HUD)	154	6.32%	12th grade, No diploma (HUD)	277	4.93%
5th grade or 6th grade (HUD)	6	0.25%	5th grade or 6th grade (HUD)	33	0.59%
7th grade or 8th grade (HUD)	39	1.60%	7th grade or 8th grade (HUD)	142	2.53%
9th grade (HUD)	89	3.65%	9th grade (HUD)	234	4.16%
College Degree	75	3.08%	College Degree	194	3.45%
GED (HUD)	301	12.35%	GED (HUD)	917	16.31%
Grades 9-11	30	1.23%	Grades 9-11	20	0.36%
Grades K-8	9	0.37%	Grades K-8	21	0.37%
Graduate Degree	20	0.82%	Graduate Degree	44	0.78%
High School Diploma (HUD)	535	21.94%	High School Diploma (HUD)	1326	23.59%
Less Than High School	21	0.86%	Less Than High School	26	0.46%
No schooling completed (HUD)	10	0.41%	No schooling completed (HUD)	19	0.34%
Other	1	0.04%	Nursery school to 4th grade (HUD)	11	0.20%
Post Graduate	1	0.04%	Other	6	0.11%
Post-secondary school (HUD)	18	0.74%	Post Graduate	4	0.07%
Some College	395	16.20%	Post-secondary school (HUD)	38	0.68%
Some High School	77	3.16%	Some College	838	14.91%
Some Technical School	18	0.74%	Some High School	91	1.62%
Technical School Certification	63	2.58%	Some Technical School	28	0.50%
Sum:	2438		Technical School Certification	83	1.48%
			Unknown	169	3.01%
			Sum:	5622	

Employment

During the initial client intake, approximately 72% of the adults in families were unemployed. Single Adults were less likely to be employed at the time of intake; 84% were unemployed.



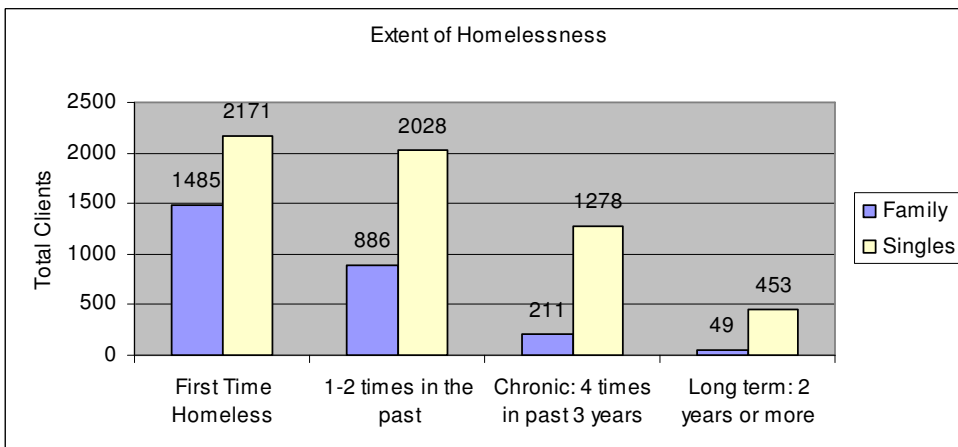
During the initial client intake, approximately 87% of those who were Chronically Homeless were unemployed.

Chronic

Is Unemployed	Total Clients	Percentage
No	267	13.13%
Yes	1766	86.87%

Extent of Homelessness

Of the 2631 adults in families who reported their extent of homelessness, approximately 56% were homeless for the first time. Of the 5930 single adults, 37% were homeless for the first time. 22% of single adults responded that they had experienced chronic homelessness.



Reasons for Homelessness

Families

The top five reasons for homelessness among families included:

- Eviction
- No affordable housing
- Substance abuse
- Loss of Job
- Underemployment/Low Income

Singles

The top reasons for homelessness among single adults included:

- Substance Abuse
- Loss of Job
- No affordable housing
- Eviction
- Mental Health

Families			Singles		
Eviction	1378	29.29%	Substance Abuse	2537	40.23%
No Affordable Housing	363	7.72%	Loss of Job	1175	18.63%
Substance Abuse	350	7.44%	No Affordable Housing	896	14.21%
Loss of Job	340	7.23%	Eviction	784	12.43%
Underemployment/low income	319	6.78%	Mental Health	762	12.08%
Domestic Violence Victim	265	5.63%	Underemployment/low income	637	10.10%
Eviction Family/Friends	253	5.38%	Eviction Family/Friends	470	7.45%
Health/Safety	242	5.14%	Health/Safety	347	5.50%
Mental Health	171	3.63%	Unemployment	314	4.98%
Mortgage Foreclosure	140	2.98%	Addiction	296	4.69%
Substandard Housing	138	2.93%	Criminal Activity	279	4.42%
Criminal Activity	79	1.68%	Other	277	4.39%
Other	78	1.66%	Medical Condition	245	3.89%
Medical Condition	74	1.57%	Release From Institution	216	3.43%
Unemployment	73	1.55%	Domestic Violence Victim	193	3.06%
Release From Institution	72	1.53%	Jail/Prison	106	1.68%
Fire	67	1.42%	Physical/Mental Disability	100	1.59%
Loss of Public Assistance	49	1.04%	Fire	90	1.43%
Utility Shutoff	41	0.87%	Mortgage Foreclosure	76	1.21%

Families			Singles		
Addiction	40	0.85%	Substandard Housing	72	1.14%
Landlord/Tenant Conflict	32	0.68%	Unable to Pay Rent/Mo	63	1.00%
Unable to Pay Rent/Mo	29	0.62%	Hours Reduced At Work	62	0.98%
Hurricane Katrina	18	0.38%	Loss of Public Assistance	54	0.86%
Divorce	17	0.36%	Family/Personal Illness	46	0.73%
Family/Personal Illness	14	0.30%	Loss of Transportation	35	0.56%
Loss of Transportation	12	0.26%	Landlord/Tenant Conflict	32	0.51%
Physical/Mental Disability	12	0.26%	Divorce	24	0.38%
Hours Reduced At Work	10	0.21%	Utility Shutoff	18	0.29%
Theft/Loss Check	10	0.21%	Moved to Seek Work	14	0.22%
Jail/Prison	8	0.17%	Loss of Child Care	11	0.17%
Loss of Child Care	7	0.15%	Lost job due to outsourcing; (Manufacturing, IT, etc)	10	0.16%
Roommate Moved	3	0.06%	Hurricane Katrina	9	0.14%
Moved to Seek Work	1	0.02%	Roommate Moved	9	0.14%
			Theft/Loss Check	2	0.03%

Disabilities

As you can see from the chart below, the most frequently reported disabilities for families include: mental illness, physical/medical and drug abuse.

For singles, the most frequently reported disabilities include: drug abuse, mental illness and alcohol abuse.

According to the HMIS data, 17% of Adults in Families have a disabling condition and 59% of Singles have a disabling condition.

Families

Singles

Disability Type(432)	Total Clients	% of Clients	Disability Type(432)	Total Clients	% of Clients
Mental Illness (HUD 40118)	539	31.03%	Drug Abuse (HUD 40118)	2393	28.28%
Physical/Medical (HUD 40118)	350	20.15%	Mental Illness (HUD 40118)	1938	22.90%
Drug Abuse (HUD 40118)	347	19.98%	Alcohol Abuse (HUD 40118)	1587	18.75%
Alcohol Abuse (HUD 40118)	175	10.07%	Physical/Medical (HUD 40118)	999	11.81%
Physical/Mobility Limits (HUD 40118)	68	3.91%	Other	568	6.71%
Other	64	3.68%	Physical/Mobility Limits (HUD 40118)	350	4.14%
HIV/AIDS (HUD 40118)	47	2.71%	Vision Impaired	175	2.07%
Dual Diagnosis	37	2.13%	Dual Diagnosis	132	1.56%
Vision Impaired	36	2.07%	HIV/AIDS (HUD 40118)	118	1.39%
Developmental (HUD 40118)	35	2.01%	Developmental (HUD 40118)	85	1.00%
Other: Learning	18	1.04%	Hearing Impaired	51	0.60%
Hearing Impaired	12	0.69%	Other: Learning	36	0.43%
Other: Mental Handicap/Injury	6	0.35%	Other: Mental Handicap/Injury	22	0.26%
Other: Cognitive	2	0.12%	Other: Speech	6	0.07%
Other: Alzhiemers/Dementia	1	0.06%	Other: Alzhiemers/Dementia	1	0.01%
			Other: Cognitive	1	0.01%

Permanent Supportive Housing Programs

Length of Stay More Than Six Months-10/1/2006-9/30/2007

The data below represents the percentage of homeless persons staying in Permanent Housing more than six months. This data was drawn from the following programs.

Detroit Permanent Housing Programs	
CCSS-Cass House	Development Centers-Shelter Plus Care II
CCSS-Oasis Detroit, Inc. – ESG-2006	MI-Extended Residency Program
COTS-LTP Peterboro	NSO-S+C
COTS-Permanent Supportive Housing-Buersmeyer’s Manor SHP	SWCDS-Springwells Partners S+C
COTS-Permanent Supportive Housing-S+C	SWCDS-Matrix S+C
COTS-PSH-Home Gain	SWCDS-MSHDA TBRA
COTS-PSH-Omega	SWCDS-MDCH S+C
Detroit Central City Community Mental Health-Supportive Housing Program	SWCDS-MDCH Shelter +Care II
Detroit East-Permanent Housing	SWCDS-Springwells Partners SHP
Detroit East-Shelter Plus Care-County	SWCDS-SWHP S+C
Detroit East-Shelter Plus Care-State	SWCDS-SWHP SHP
DRMM-Permanent Housing Dept.-Maranatha	SWCDS-Wilshire SHP
DRMM-Permanent Housing Dept.-My Own Place	TASMD-Beit
Development Centers-Omega Project	TASMD-Beit Shelter Plus Care
Development Centers-Shelter Plus Care	TASMD-Project Infinity

As you can see, 71% of the clients stayed in Permanent Supportive Housing for more than 6 months.

Count of Clients w Entry/Exits	318
Length of Stay >6 Months	225
Percentage	71%

1- 0 to 1 Mo	2- 2 to 3 Mo	3- 3 to 6 Mo	4- 6 to 9 Mo	5- 9 to 12 Mo	6- 12 to 15 Mo	7- 15 to 18 Mo	8- 18 to 21 Mo	9- 21 to 2Yr	Over 2 Yr
19	31	43	24	23	15	69	18	23	53

Transitional Housing Programs-Destination

Percent of clients moving from TH to PSH

The data on the next page shows the destination of persons when they exit their respective Transitional Housing Program. This data also helps to outline what percentage of clients exits Transitional Housing Programs and enters Permanent Supportive Housing Programs. This data was drawn from the following programs.

Detroit Transitional Housing Programs	
CCSS – Mom’s Place	DRMM – Transitional Housing Dept. – Teen Moms
CCSS – Mom’s Place Too	DRMM – Transitional Housing Dept. – Veterans Project
CCSS – Safe Haven	Freedom House Transitional Housing ESG 2006
CCSS – Transitional Housing for men at Scott	Helping Unite Mothers and Children
COTS – Transitional Services Program (Boulevard) ESG 2006	ICON
COTS – Transitional Services Program (Peggy’s Place)	Lula belle Stewart Center-TH-MAI House II
COTS – Transitional Services Program (Peterboro)	MI-Transitional Housing Program
Covenant House Michigan Rights of Passage	New Life Home- transitional Housing Program
DRMM – Transitional Housing Dept. – Boulevard House	Operation Get Down
DRMM – Transitional Housing Dept. – Detroit Rescue Mission	Positive Images
DRMM – Transitional Housing Dept. – Douglas Project	Simon House – Transitional Housing
DRMM – Transitional Housing Dept. – Genesis House Two	TASMD – Shop 1
DRMM – Transitional Housing Dept. – Oasis	TASMD – Shop 2
DRMM – Transitional Housing Dept. – Samaritan Center	

TH Programs – Destination Upon Exit

As shown in the table below, upon exiting transitional housing programs, approximately 8% of clients moved into permanent housing for formerly homeless, 9 % moved into his/her own house, and 9% moved into a rental room/house or apartment. Approximately 21% are staying with family upon exit.

For approximately 27% of those clients exiting TH Programs, their destination was “unknown”. We will continue to work with Case Workers and Data Entry Staff to ensure that we record the proper destination for clients.

Exit Destination and Client Engagement

Total Discharges	1160	Positive Housing Destination Rate	67.33%
Tot Positive Housing Placements	781	Engagement Rate = Clients with known destination.	
Unknown Destinations	312	Client Engagement Rate	73.10%

Entry Exit Destination	Total Discharges	Percentage
Don't know	312	26.90%
Staying in a family members room/apartment	243	20.95%
Rental room/house/apartment	106	9.14%
Own house/apartment	102	8.79%
Other	97	8.36%
Permanent housing for formerly homeless (S+C, SHP, etc.)	97	8.36%
Emergency shelter	67	5.78%
Staying in a friend's room/apartment/house	66	5.69%
Substance abuse treatment/detox center	46	3.97%
Transitional housing for homeless	19	1.64%
Psychiatric hospital/facility	3	0.26%
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	2	0.17%
Sum:	1160	

Below are considered to be positive housing placement categories. These categories were determined to be positive based on representatives from across Michigan working on an Outcomes project.

Positive Housing Placement Categories	Total Discharges
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	2
Other	97
Own house/apartment	102
Permanent housing for formerly homeless (S+C, SHP, etc.)	97
Psychiatric hospital/facility	3
Rental room/house/apartment	106
Staying in a family members room/apartment	243
Staying in a friend's room/apartment/house	66
Substance abuse treatment/detox center	46
Transitional housing for homeless	19
Sum:	781

Summary

This report provides information about the characteristics of those clients served by Detroit CoC agencies who are participating in the HMIS Project. This data can help our continuum with resource planning and needs assessment. We will also be able to track progress related to Detroit's 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness.

Currently we are focusing our attention on reporting and data quality. Improved data quality will allow us to produce reports that more accurately reflect the homeless population. Also, we plan to implement HMIS at additional agencies which will increase our coverage and improve the data.