



The Homeless Action Network of Detroit, on behalf of the Detroit CoC, submitted the CoC’s Systems Performance Measures to HUD in accordance with their requirements via the Data Exchange (HDX) on August 12, 2016. The submission of this report is a component on which the CoC will be scored in the FY2016 CoC competition. By having submitted this report by HUD’s deadline, the Detroit CoC is expected to earn 10 out of 10 points possible for this scored component. An analysis of the data submitted to HUD is provided here.

Measure #1: Length of Time Homeless

This measure examines the average and median length of time persons were homeless in ES¹ and SH projects, and then the average and median length of time persons were homeless in ES, SH, and TH projects.

In future reporting cycles, this measure will compare length of time homeless (LOT) from year-to-year. Additionally, in future reporting cycles, there will be an additional element in which the length of time a person has spent homeless on the street will be incorporated as well. The goal is that the LOT a person is homeless will steadily decrease.

	Persons Served in Projects During Reporting Period	Average LOT Homeless During Reporting Period	Median LOT Homeless During Reporting Period
Persons in ES and SH	7,936	61 nights	35 nights
Persons in ES, SH, and TH	9,385	104 nights	57 nights

Analysis

The average length of time people are homeless in an ES and SH is slightly less than 2 months. When TH projects are factored in, this average increases to just over 3 months. It is important to note, however, that this “length of time homeless” measure is the same as “length of stay” in a homeless program, and that it does *not* mean that persons exited these homeless programs to a permanent housing destination. In other words, when the length of time a person was homeless in an ES was measured, his/her exit destination was not factored in. Therefore, he/she may have exited that ES to a non-permanent destination.

The inclusion of the SH project comes with the following consideration:

1. HUD included it because although there is no limit on how long persons may stay at a SH project, there is an expectation that people will not stay at a SH indefinitely.
2. HUD has noted that stays in ES and SH contribute towards the considering if a person meets the definition of being chronically homeless.
3. The average LOT for just the SH project is closer to one year, which is to be expected given the nature of the SH project. However because the relatively small number of persons served in the SH are overshadowed by the greater number of persons served in the ES projects, this measure does not give an accurate representation of the average LOT persons stay in a SH project.

HAND staff are undertaking additional consultation and analysis of this measure and this data in order to gain a fuller understanding of how this data is pulled from HMIS and the averages calculated.

¹See chart on page 6 for list of program type acronyms

Measure #2: Exits to Permanent Housing with Return to Homelessness

This measure looks back to October 2012 and identifies clients who, from that point to September 2015, had exited from SO, ES, TH, SH, or PH to a permanent housing destination but subsequently returned to homelessness within two years of their exit to permanent housing.

	Total # of Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Cumulative Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Exit was from SO	1,094	242	22%	81	7%	78	7%	401	37%
Exit was from ES	2,778	787	28%	171	6%	178	6%	1,136	41%
Exit was from TH	1,123	175	16%	61	5%	94	8%	330	29%
Exit was from SH	14	7	50%	1	7%	0	0%	8	57%
Exit was from PH	423	46	11%	19	4%	21	5%	86	20%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	5,432	1,257	23%	333	6%	371	7%	1,961	36%

Analysis

This data was generated using a custom report built by the CoC's software vendor (Bowman Systems). Due to the size of Detroit's data set in HMIS, the standard report built by Bowman for this measure did not work for Detroit, resulting in a custom report being built for our CoC. Because of this, additional analysis on this data will occur in order to better ensure that it was pulled from the system appropriately. Therefore the data given here should not necessarily be considered to be accurate benchmark data.

Nevertheless, this data does show the following trends:

- Persons are more likely to return to homelessness within the first 6 months of leaving a program for housing
- The longer persons remain in permanent housing, the less likely they are to return to homelessness
- Therefore, consideration should be given as to what types of services may be important to provide to individuals during the first 6 months following their exit from a homeless program to help ensure greater stability during those first few vulnerable months.

Measure #3: Change in Homeless Counts

This measure looks at the number of persons homeless in the CoC. This measure looks at both the change in the Point-in-Time (PIT) counts, as well as the change in the annual counts of persons experiencing homelessness.

Change in PIT Counts			
	2014 PIT (2013 Unsheltered)	2015 PIT Count	Difference
Universe: Total PIT Count of sheltered and unsheltered persons	2,755	2,597	-158
Emergency Shelter Total	1,332	1,312	-20
Safe Haven Total	21	22	1
Transitional Housing Total	1,120	1,112	-8
Total Sheltered Count	2,473	2,446	-27
Unsheltered Count	282	151	-131

Change in Annual Counts	
	Reporting Period (10/1/14 – 9/30/15)
Universe: Unduplicated Total sheltered homeless persons	9,688
Emergency Shelter Total	8,014
Safe Haven Total	50
Transitional Housing Total	2,229

Analysis

For this reporting cycle, both the PIT and annual counts are showing an overall decrease in the numbers of persons experiencing homelessness.

These annual counts will differ from the annual counts given in the yearly “State of Homelessness” reports published by HAND due to the different timeframe and projects included in the annual “State of Homelessness” reports. The State of Homelessness report covers a calendar year (January to December), while these numbers cover a fiscal year (October to September). Additionally, the State of Homelessness report includes data from Supportive Services Only and Street Outreach projects, two project types not included in the numbers above.

Measure #4: Employment and Income Growth for CoC Funded Projects

These measure looks at the extent to which persons served by CoC funded projects have an increase in income (either employment income or other cash income), and includes SSO, TH, RRH, and PSH projects. These measures look at both people who do not exit the system during the timeframe under review (“stayers”) and those who do exit the system (“leavers”). This measure looks at adults only. Future reporting cycles will compare the percentages from year to year.

Reporting Period (10/1/14 – 9/30/15)		
	Changes in Income for System Stayers	Changes in Income for System Leavers
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers/system leavers)	972	1,046
Increases in earned (employment) income:		
Number with increased earned income	5	207
Percentage who increased earned income	1%	20%
Increases in non-employment cash income:		
Number with increased non-employment cash income	14	207
Percentage who increased non-employment cash income	1%	20%
Increase in total income:		
Number with increased total income	19	348
Percentage who increased total income	2%	33%

Analysis

The overall rates of system stayers that are increasing their income is very low. This may be due to several factors:

1. The low rates may reflect that the persons who are staying in the system are persons with greater acuity, and therefore have greater barriers to increasing their income.
2. Ongoing training and coaching is needed to ensure that clients are receiving the correct annual update to their income in their record in HMIS.

The overall rates of system leavers who are increasing their income is greater than the stayers. Although improvement can be made in these rates, some possible reasons for the current rates may be as follows:

1. The low rates of persons leaving with an increase in employment income may be indicative of the need for greater systemic approach to addressing the employment needs of persons who are experiencing homelessness.
2. The increases clients are experiencing in non-employment cash income may be the result of agencies successfully assisting their clients with getting SSI/SSDI benefits.
3. Ongoing training and coaching is needed to ensure that clients’ income information is properly updated when a client leaves a project.

Measure #5: Number of Persons who Become Homeless for the First Time

This measure looks at the number of people entering the homeless system into ES, SH, or TH; and ES, SH, TH, or PH and determines whether they have any prior enrollments in HMIS over the two years prior to the individual's entry into the homeless project. Future reporting cycles will compare the numbers from year to year, with the goal that the number of first time homeless will steadily decrease.

Persons entering ES, SH, and TH Projects Homeless for First Time	
	Reporting Period (10/1/14 – 9/30/15)
Universe: Person with entries into ES, SH or TH during the reporting period.	8,272
Of persons above, those who were in ES, SH, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year. These persons are <i>not considered</i> to be homeless for the first time.	2,562
Of persons above, those who did not have entries in ES, SH, TH or PH in the previous 24 months. These persons <i>are considered</i> to be homeless for the first time.	5,710

Persons entering ES, SH, TH, and PH Projects Homeless for First Time	
	Reporting Period (10/1/14 – 9/30/15)
Universe: Person with entries into ES, SH, TH or PH during the reporting period.	10,222
Of persons above, those who were in ES, SH, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year. These persons are <i>not considered</i> to be homeless for the first time.	3,303
Of persons above, those who did not have entries in ES, SH, TH or PH in the previous 24 months. These persons <i>are considered</i> to be homeless for the first time.	6,919

Analysis

As with measure #2, the data for measure #5 was generated using a custom report built by the CoC's software vendor (Bowman Systems) due to the size of Detroit's data set. Therefore the data given here should not necessarily be considered to be accurate benchmark data.

In the meantime, we can consider the following:

- For the sake of this measure, "first time homeless" is defined by looking at whether a person was served by the community's homeless system at any point in the two years prior to that person's entry. If a person was not served during those two years, s/he is considered to be "first time homeless". It does not take into consideration any homeless episodes that may have occurred farther back in time, nor does it take into consideration homeless episodes that occurred in another CoC.
- HUD's expectation is that the number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time will decrease. It will be important, however, to analysis the data in measure #5 with the data in measure #2 (returns to homelessness) as these two measures are related. Simply decreasing the number of people who experience homelessness for the first time will do little to move our system forward if more people are falling back into homelessness after having been permanently housed.

Measure #7: Exit to and Retention in Permanent Housing

This measure looks at the positive movement out of the homeless system. This measure is divided up into three sub-measures, each which look at different points of origin from where the client is moving. Future reporting cycles will compare the percentages from year to year with the goal that the percentages of persons moving to, or retaining, permanent housing will increase.

Street Outreach exits to temporary destinations, some institutional destinations, and permanent housing destinations	
	Reporting Period (10/1/14 – 9/30/15)
Universe: Persons who exit Street Outreach	1,870
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	266
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	520
% Successful exits	42%

Analysis

Considering the high needs, and the often transient nature of persons who are served by street outreach projects, an overall rate of exits from the streets to temporary or permanent setting of 42% is a solid starting place from which to continue to improve.

ES, SH, TH, and RRH exits to permanent housing destinations	
	Reporting Period (10/1/14 – 9/30/15)
Universe: Persons in ES, SH, TH and PH-RRH who exited	8,971
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	4,030
% Successful exits	45%

Analysis

The overall rates of exits to permanent housing from ES, TH, and RRH combined is quite low. Additional analysis will be completed to determine if one or more of these project types is contributing to this low rate.

PH exits to permanent housing destinations or retention of permanent housing	
	Reporting Period (10/1/14 – 9/30/15)
Universe: Persons in all PH projects except RRH	2,647
Of persons above, those who remained in applicable PH projects and those who exited to permanent housing destinations	2,586
% Successful exits/retention	98%

Analysis

Permanent Housing projects in Detroit continue to have a strong performance in assisting persons in retaining their housing or moving to other permanent housing.

Project Types Key		
PSH: Permanent Supportive Housing	RRH: Rapid ReHousing	SH: Safe Haven
SO: Street Outreach	SSO: Supportive Services Only	TH: Transitional Housing