Karen Hughes, CoC Board Chair
Our Mission

Lead the development of an effective homeless response system that will make the experience of homelessness in Dallas and Collin Counties rare, brief and non-recurring.
Our Vision

To end homelessness and be the best Continuum of Care in the country.
Purpose of SOHA

• To collectively **review data** and derive knowledge about the nature and extent of homelessness
• To give an **honest assessment of our system** and our progress toward ending homelessness
• To **inform our decisions** on how to move forward and build an effective homeless response system
• To **welcome ideas and insights** from all persons on how to make homelessness **rare, brief and non-recurring** in our community
2019 POINT IN TIME COUNT
# All Homeless Individuals

## 2019 Point in Time Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unsheltered (UN)</th>
<th>Emergency Sheltered (ES)</th>
<th>Safehaven (SH)</th>
<th>Transitional Housing (TH)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Change Year to Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>2,313</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>4,538</td>
<td>+9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,341</td>
<td>1,991</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>4,140</td>
<td>+9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,087</td>
<td>1,861</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>3,789</td>
<td>-.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>1,968</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>3,810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16% increase in Emergency Sheltered homelessness  
8% increase in Unsheltered homelessness
Methodology – Unsheltered Homeless

- Count conducted on Thursday, January 24, 2019 at approximately 8:30 pm with temperatures in the 40’s
- Continued improvement in coverage area with well over 1,550 volunteers
- Counting Us smart device app fully adopted by almost all areas using GPS mapping and survey
- GIS generated maps for volunteer assignment and document coverage areas
- Data analyzed and deduplicated
2019 Unsheltered Survey Data Source

Interviews 2017: 565
Observations 2017: 722

Interviews 2018: 525
Observations 2018: 730

Interviews 2019: 522
Observations 2019: 816

Percentage

52% 39% 50.2% 48% 61% 49.7%
Methodology – Sheltered Homeless

- HMIS system reports for 12 Emergency Shelter, Safehaven and Transitional Housing agencies
- **Counting Us** Excel template for 29 non-HMIS user agencies and domestic violence providers
- Deduplication analysis against other sheltered data AND unsheltered data
Increase in Homelessness Nationally

In the December 2018 HUD Part I 2018 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR):

• “Homelessness increased for the second year in a row.”

• 3% increase in unsheltered homelessness

• Increases in the numbers of unsheltered individuals accounted for the overall increase in homelessness nationally.
## Unsheltered Homeless by City in Dallas County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>2019 PIT</th>
<th>Proportion of all UN</th>
<th>2018 PIT</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>+55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Prairie</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.86%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>+19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garland</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>8.95%</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>+67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irving</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesquite/Balch Springs</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.83%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers Branch</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.55%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrollton</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.41%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coppell (2), University Park (1), Farmersville (1), Duncanville (1),</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.34%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Dallas County:</strong></td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>94.97%</td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>+153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unsheltered:</strong></td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,341</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Unsheltered Homeless by City in Collin County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>2019 PIT</th>
<th>Proportion of all UN</th>
<th>2018 PIT</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plano</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3.24%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frisco</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinney</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wylie</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.62%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Collin County:</strong></td>
<td><strong>75</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.10%</strong></td>
<td><strong>116</strong></td>
<td><strong>-41</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unsheltered:</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,452</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,341</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2019 Gender of Unsheltered Homeless

Men: 78%           Women: 21%
Transgender/NB: < 1%

Trend since 2016, 2017 same proportion
Ages of Unsheltered

- 2017
- 2018
- 2019

- < 17
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-61
- 62+

- 2017:
  - 13
  - 68
  - 180
  - 274
  - 276
  - 371
  - 409
  - 230
  - 110
  - 99

- 2018:
  - 10
  - 55
  - 204
  - 253
  - 317
  - 354
  - 231
  - 65

- 2019:
  - 5
  - 61
  - 274
  - 253
  - 317
  - 409
  - 230
  - 65

The 25-34 age group shows the highest number of unsheltered individuals in 2017, 2018, and 2019.
2019 Race of Unsheltered

- Black: 48%
- White: 46%
- Asian: 1%
- AM IND/ALASKAN: 1%
- Other: 4%
Length of time homeless – Unsheltered

Homeless over 1 year: 70% - 2017; 54.4% - 2018; 36% - 2019

First Time Homeless: 208 – 2017; 277 – 2018; 230 - 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN Length of Homelessness</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Average LOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>3 yrs 4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year or more</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>5 yrs 10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 month to 1 year</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Households with Children Point in Time Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>UN</th>
<th>ES</th>
<th>TH</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Households with Adults and Children</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Adults</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Children</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Persons in Families</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Youth/Parenting Youth Under 18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Homeless Children     | 732 |

16% of homeless are children under 18
Survey and Analysis by Rachel Johns of SMU CORE Team

2019
YOUTH COUNT SURVEY

The Youth Count took place over the course of January and February of 2019. A total of 181 youth were counted. Survey methodology included street outreach in Dallas County, creating an online survey link, as well as youth shelters and local school districts surveying youth.

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57% Female</td>
<td>![Female Icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42% Male</td>
<td>![Male Icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% Non-Binary</td>
<td>![Non-Binary Icon]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48% Black or African American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18 average age of respondents (23%)
RESPONSES

35% unemployed but looking for work

70% plan to return to school

3 out of 5 experience family violence

55% struggle with mental illness

46% experience child abuse/neglect

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO HOMELESSNESS

63% family/friend dynamics (e.g. kicked out or abandoned)

55% financial struggles

17% unemployment

9.7 average number of months spent homeless over the last 3 years

NEEDS AND SERVICES

79% State ID, SS Card, Birth Certificate

28% Transportation

41% Dental Care

RULES AND BARRIERS

94% rules against public sitting, sleeping (including in vehicles) made their situations difficult
Calls to Homeless Crisis Help Line: Option 3 for Families

Public Launch of Homeless Crisis Help Line; Family Gateway answers Option 3

January 2018: 270
February 2018: 272
March 2018: 249
April 2018: 245
May 2018: 300
June 2018: 315
July 2018: 578
August 2018: 790
September 2018: 549
October 2018: 448
November 2018: 388
December 2018: 440
January 2019: 454
2018 Data Snapshot

• ~4,800 calls for help
  – ~1,400 helped immediately with access to appropriate resource (shelter serving individuals, rental assistance, etc.)
  – ~3,400 pre-screened to determine urgency/eligibility of service needs
    • 60% met HUD definition of Homelessness or Imminently Homeless = ~2,000 families
    • 40% did not meet that definition
Living in uninhabitable location, 20%
Living in hotels paid by self, 14%
Imminently homeless, 9%
In other shelters wanting/need to leave, 17%
Do not meet HUD definition of Homelessness, 40%

Pre-Screening Assessments - To Determine Service Eligibility and Urgency of Service Need

Prioritized for coordinated assessment according to urgency
Not eligible for emergency shelter services or HUD housing targeting homeless
• ~1,600 face-to-face assessments completed to determine appropriate intervention (some families assessed more than once due to changing family circumstances)
  – ~900 diversions from shelter (reunification with family; temporary solution with friends/family while we work on housing; eviction remediation)
    • Diversion attempted with every family to try to save scarce shelter space for those who need it most
  – ~700 families required shelter and were placed in Family Gateway or given warm hand off to appropriate shelter (or overflow triggered)
### Homeless Veterans Point in Time Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>UN</th>
<th>ES</th>
<th>SH</th>
<th>TH</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual Veterans</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran Households with Children</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Veterans</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.3% of all homeless individuals are veterans in 2019, 431

8% of all homeless individuals were veterans in 2018, 331

9.5% of all homeless individuals were veterans in 2017, 356
Chronically Homeless

**Definition:**

Homeless *at least 1 year*

Or

Homeless four or more times in the last 3 years where the *cumulative time homeless is at least 1 year*

And possess a documented *disabling condition*
### Chronically Homeless Point in Time Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UN</th>
<th>ES</th>
<th>Safehaven</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronically Homeless Individuals</strong></td>
<td>113</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronically Homeless Persons in Families</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>123</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **2019**
  - 113 UN
  - 293 ES
  - 16 Safehaven
  - **Total: 422**

- **2018**
  - **Total: 424**

- **2017**
  - **Total: 542**

- **2016**
  - **Total: 597**

- **11% increase in Chronic Homelessness**
Chronically Homeless

*The Coordinated Assessment System Documentation of Priority Status process - chronic homeless receive the highest Priority Status (P1, P2, P3 or P4 depending on length of homelessness and severity of service needs) and are listed at the top of the Housing Priority List for access to Permanent Supportive Housing*

- **Achievement for 2018: 199** chronically homeless persons verified and prioritized through the Coordinated Assessment System documentation and housing priority list process
The Housing Priority List (HPL)

• One of the **most important tools** of the homeless response system

• Updated weekly

• Homeless persons are **added to the list** following engagement, assessment, and case management as a first step in **developing a housing strategy**

• Homeless persons are housed or exit the system and **come off the list**
### Housing Priority List Tracker 3/12/18 thru 3/4/19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>CH P1-P4</th>
<th>P5-P8</th>
<th>P9-P10</th>
<th>P11-P12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-Mar-18</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Apr-18</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-May-18</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-Jun-18</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-Jul-18</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-Aug-18</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-Sep-18</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Oct-18</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Oct-18</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-Sep-18</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-Nov-18</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Dec-18</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Jan-19</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Feb-19</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Mar-19</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **CH P1-P4**: Red line and data points
- **P5-P8**: Blue line and data points
- **P9-P10**: Orange line and data points
- **P11-P12**: Brown line and data points
The Housing Priority List

- **Top of the list:** disabled, longtime homelessness (chronic), high service needs

- **Middle of the list:** some disabilities, shorter-term homelessness, lower service needs

- **Bottom of the list:** no disability, brief homelessness, low service needs

- Organizes housing needs and gaps.
Documentation of Priority Status – Prioritization Process

• Coordinated Assessment System streamlines tools to determine key factors of homelessness status, *length of time* homeless, *severity* of service needs and presence of a *disabling condition* for the head of household or other member of the family.

• **1025** persons where assessed by MDHA and given a priority status from March 2018 – March 2019

• **559** persons confirmed housed from the Housing Priority list in the last 12 months (*357* went to Permanent Housing Destinations within the COC)
# HPL: Snapshot of Housing Need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>Average Age</th>
<th>Avg Income</th>
<th>Type of Housing Needs</th>
<th>Type of Assistance Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Chronic Homeless (P1-P4) | 181 Adults 0 Families | 51 Oldest - 77 Young - 25 | $371 | • Permanent Supportive Housing  
• Assisted Living  
• ‘Bridge’ Rapid Rehousing  
• HCV | • SSI/SSDI/Retirement  
• SS ‘Gap’ income  
• Medicare/Medicaid |
| At Risk of becoming Chronic (P5-P8) | 159 Adults 6 Families | 49.5 Oldest - 80 Young - 19 | $301 | • Permanent Supportive Housing  
• Transitional Housing  
• Rapid Rehousing  
• HCV - Families | • SSI/SSDI  
• SS ‘Gap’ income  
• Employment  
• Child Care Subsidy |
| Moderate& Low Severity (P9-P10)  
*P11-P12 were absorbed into P9-P10 | 311 Adults 91 Families | 49.5 Oldest - 81 Young - 18 | $143 | • Rapid Rehousing  
• Transitional Housing  
• Housing Search/Placement | • Employment  
• Child Care subsidy |
SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND PERFORMANCE
## MC Housing Needs Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Type</th>
<th>Current Capacity</th>
<th>Number of People Not Served Annually</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>2,621</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Housing</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Term Rapid Rehousing</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>4,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Rapid Rehousing</td>
<td>2,210</td>
<td>1,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Bed Allocation Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Type</th>
<th>Current Bed Allocation</th>
<th>High Performing System Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Housing</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Term Rapid Rehousing</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Rapid Rehousing</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## System Cost Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Type</th>
<th>Current % System Spending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Housing</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Term Rapid Rehousing</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Rapid Rehousing</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Continuum of Care System Performance

Data Analysis: PSH Programs

March 1, 2018 – February 28, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Persons Served</td>
<td>4,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons Served with Disabling Conditions</td>
<td>1,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Served</td>
<td>967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exit Status</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exited to Permanent Housing</td>
<td>226 of 363 (62%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exited with no income sources - Adults</td>
<td>48 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exited with 1 or more income sources - Adults</td>
<td>201 (55%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Continuum of Care System Performance

*Data Analysis: Street Outreach*

*March 1, 2018 – February 28, 2019*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Persons Served</td>
<td>1,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exited to Permanent Housing Destinations</td>
<td>19 out of 863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exited to ES, TH or other Housing Destinations</td>
<td>153 out of 863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Referral Success Rate</strong></td>
<td><strong>20%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOHA

Homeless Management Information System
HMIS Changes

2 RFPs were released this week from MDHA

- HMIS System
- Data Warehouse

Our Goals are to:

Improve Data Quality
Improve Reporting Capability
Have both systems functioning effectively by January 1, 2020
RACE AND HOMELESSNESS
SPARC Initiative

Supporting Partnerships for Anti-Racist Communities

• Dallas partnered in October 2016, with the support of a $32,700 grant from United Way of Metropolitan Dallas’ Unite Dallas Relief Fund, created in the aftermath of July 7, 2016
• 7-8 other communities in various stages of the initiative
• Phase One Study Findings  Published March 2018
• HUD now expects all communities to address these issues
• Phase Two has just begun
National C4 SPARC Report

• 2/3 of people experiencing homelessness in SPARC communities were Black

• Poverty alone does not explain the inequity, as the proportion of Black individuals experiencing homelessness exceeds their proportion living in deep poverty

• Oral histories from study identified major system areas of focus regarding racial inequity:
  – Economic Mobility
  – Housing
  – Criminal Justice
  – Behavioral Health
  – Family stabilization
“Lack of economic capital within social networks precipitates homelessness for many people of color”

Pathways into homelessness:

• **Network impoverishment**: Not just that individual was experiencing poverty – everyone they know was experiencing poverty too

• **Family destabilization**: Strain on social support deep, damaging and exacerbated by systems involvement

• **Intimate Partner Violence**: Common among narratives from study respondents

• **Health**: Instability and trauma correlated with mental health and substance use
Initial Dallas SPARC Findings & Recommendations

- Black population 18.7%
- Black population in deep poverty 30.7%
- Black population experiencing homelessness 66.7%

Some of the Recommendations:
- Design equitable coordinated entry/assessment system
- Incorporate racial equity into grantmaking and decisions
- Include racial equity in data analysis
- Support hire racial equity within organizational development
- Support innovative health strategies to meet the needs of communities of color
From Dallas’ Strategic Plan to Advance the Work of Ending Homelessness  
(Adopted by MDHA CoC Board June 2018)

Problem Statement: There is inequity in access to housing and services because of things like racism and homophobia in the system. A disproportionate number of marginalized groups cannot access the system. Choice and access is limited. Segregation, marginalization and a concentration of marginalized persons is happening.

Goals:
• Implement the SPARC recommendations.
• Align demographics of homeless population to general population.
• Minimum standards in Continuum of Care rankings.
Phase Two - Racial Equity and Homelessness 2.0

• **National**: Monthly learning collaborative between the now eight communities that have joined this important initiative. SPARC offering technical assistance when needed.

• **Dallas**: Creation of a racial equity plan of action for ending homelessness in Dallas with **Dallas Truth, Racial Healing & Transformation**, **United Way of Metropolitan Dallas**, **SPARC**, **Faith Forward Dallas at Thanksgiving Square**, as our lead community partners and other organizations as participating/supporting community partners.

• $30,000 grant from United Way of Metropolitan Dallas’ Unite Dallas Relief Fund will support this work.

• Nissy New, Director, Strong Nonprofits, United Way of Metropolitan Dallas, to chair a steering committee to keep us all on track, and broaden participation in this work, which is bigger than all of us.
FEEDBACK FROM THE COMMUNITY
ES Clients Surveys – In Their Own Words

- 102 Surveys recently done in Emergency Shelters
- 81% said Housing is their #1 need
- When asked what they would do to help themselves they said:
  - ...live anywhere housing is available
  - ....get employment to help their situation
  - ....follow case management advice

Some of their open comments were:

“There has got to be a better way for low income people to afford housing, other than to wait for a government subsidy”

“I would like to see a quicker response to getting housing”

“Getting the runaround from agencies about getting housing, nobody is helping me because I don’t have any income”

“I wish employment services were immediate, I want employment service requests honored immediately”

“More housing options for people who are ready to work”

“I want more housing opportunities for non-disabled people and assistance in getting housing”
Agency Survey – In Their Own Words

• Homeless Service Provider Survey Done in Fall of 2018

• 3 Weaknesses of MDHA
  – HMIS Functioning
  – Lack of clear system performance measures
  – Not showing progress toward ending homelessness

• 3 Weaknesses of the CoC Assembly
  – Inability to drive a system approach
  – Lack of effectiveness of committees
  – Unclear process to make change

• Overall the community lacks quality data, strategic planning and community standards to end homelessness.
What We Know
What We Know

• 4,538 people are homeless on any one night: sheltered and unsheltered
• Overall Homelessness is increasing
• Veteran Homelessness is increasing
• Chronic Homelessness is increasing
• Homelessness is growing significantly in the ages 25 - 44
• Non-disabled individuals and families don’t have enough housing to meet their needs
• People are stuck in supportive housing due to the scarcity of safe, affordable and accessible housing
What We Know (continued)

• The Homeless Response System needs to be more data driven and more systematically structured
• Rapid Rehousing is significantly underutilized as a tool to end homelessness in our community
• The funding sources to address the demand are either static or decreasing
• Household incomes must increase
• Safe, affordable, accessible housing must be made available
• It is time for the community to rally toward one single vision for ending homelessness
CoC Leadership and Strategic Planning Retreat

• March 26-28, 2018 in Dallas, Texas
• 11 National Leaders in Homelessness facilitated
• 65 Local Homeless Response Leaders were invited
• Learned about Homeless Response System strategies throughout the US
• Helped everyone understand the specific roles each provider contributes to ending homelessness
• Worked on how to apply corporate process strategies within our CoC Planning leadership
• Developed a Three Year Plan: October 1, 2018 – Sept 30, 2019
Consolidating All of the Strategic Plans to End Homelessness
D-ONE Strategic Plan

• Housing
  – Implement Tracks 1,3,4 from Office of Homeless Solutions
  – Develop Move On Pilot to Open PSH Units
  – Increase Rapid Rehousing Units
  – Build more mixed income/mixed use housing

• Data
  – Improve HMIS System
  – Add Data Warehouse
  – Create clear community performance measures
  – Create status reports for the community
D-ONE Strategic Plan

• Support Systems
  – Implement SPARC suggestions
  – Increase integration of behavioral and medical health into housing
  – Improve diversion and outreach efforts

• Resources
  – Research a Funders Collaborative
  – Research the Pay for Success Model
  – Blend public and private resources to increase effectiveness
D-ONE Strategic Plan

• Training
  – Learn Evidence-based Practices and Innovative Strategies
  – Ensure all populations have equal and fair access to services
  – Develop Trauma Informed systems
  – Provide programs with tools to change and become more effective
If everyone is moving forward together, success takes care of itself.

Henry Ford
System Change Begins with YOU!

• 1 Action you can take in the next 48 hours.
  – Time
  – Talent
  – Treasure
• I will start by donating $1,000 to a CoC homeless service provider.

WHAT WILL YOU DO?
It Can Be D-ONE

• I’m D-ONE managing homelessness.
• I’m D-ONE hearing that Houston is the only city that does anything about homelessness in Texas.
• I’m D-ONE hearing that we can’t end homelessness.
• I’m D-ONE stepping over people sleeping on the sidewalks.
• I’m D-ONE talking about what to do to end homelessness.....it’s time to do it.
YOUR QUESTIONS?