

Decade to Doorways: First Quarter 2017

Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Rapid Re-Housing

Listed below are the housing program types and the agencies in Chester County that offered these housing programs during the First Quarter (January 1st to March 31st) of 2017.

- **Emergency Shelter:** An Emergency Shelter is any facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless (HUD). “Code Blue” beds, which are included in this report, refers to extra beds or cots that are utilized in an emergency shelter any time the temperature is forecasted to be 35 degrees or below and creates a situation where someone would be at risk of hypothermia, frost bite, or other cold-related injuries if forced to sleep outside.
 - Community, Youth, and Women's Alliance (CYWA)
 - Family Promise of Southern Chester County
 - Friends Association
 - Good Samaritan
 - Open Hearth Inc.
 - Safe Harbor
 - W.C. Atkinson

- **Rapid Re-Housing:** Rapid re-housing is an intervention informed by a Housing First approach that is a critical part of a community’s effective homeless crisis response system. Rapid re-housing rapidly connects families and individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent housing through a tailored package of assistance that may include the use of time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services (HUD).
 - Human Services Inc.
 - Housing Authority of Chester County

- **Transitional Housing:** Transitional housing is designed to provide homeless individuals and families with the interim stability and support to successfully move to and maintain permanent housing. Transitional housing may be used to cover the costs of up to 24 months of housing with accompanying supportive services (HUD).
 - Good Samaritan,
 - Human Services Inc. (Forensic House Respite Bed)
 - PA Home of the Sparrow (Senior Bridge)
 - W.C. Atkinson

First Quarter Summary

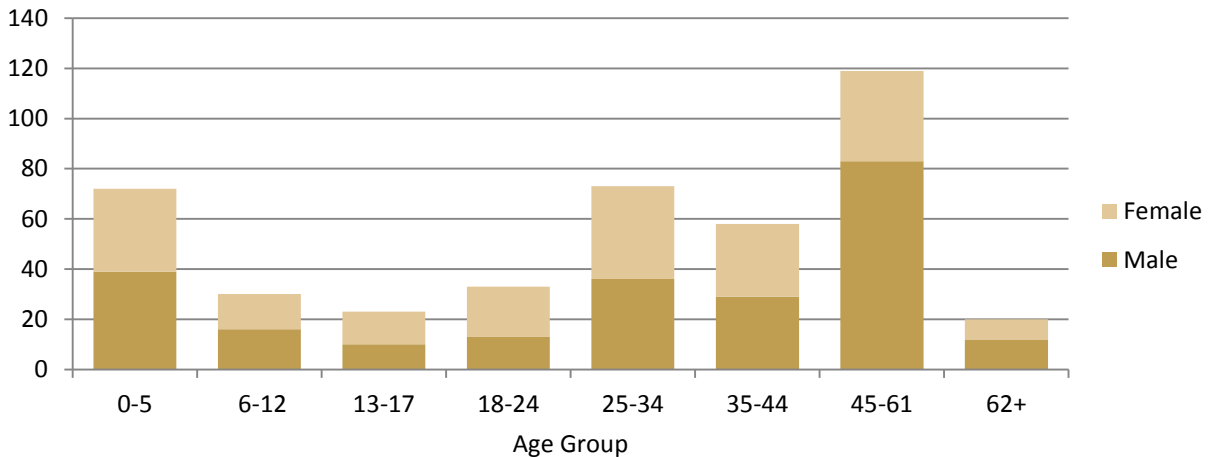
From January 1st to March 31st, 2017, a total of 440 people were served in one of the shelter or housing programs listed above. People who were in an Emergency Shelter program and exited to a Rapid Re-Housing or Transitional Housing program were de-duplicated, and were accounted for in the program with the most recent entry. Of those served, 24 (5.5%) were Veterans and 34 (7.7%) met the criteria to be considered chronically homeless.

Project Type	Total Served	Percentage
Emergency Shelter	310	70.45%
Rapid Re-Housing	101	22.95%
Transitional Housing	29	6.60%
Total	440	

Demographics

Of the total population served, 19% were males in the 45 to 61 age group, which was the age and gender with the highest representation. This was followed by males in the 0 to 5 age group, which represented 9% of the population served, and then females between 25 and 34 years old, which represented 8%.

Age & Gender of Served, First Quarter 2017

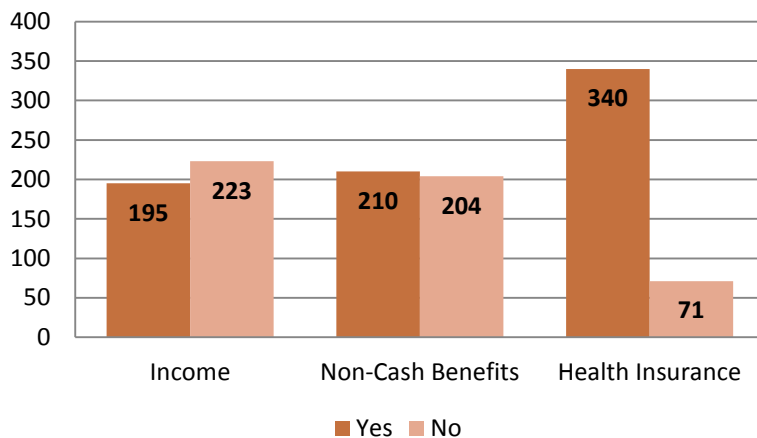


*Individuals who identified as transgender were included with the gender that they identified as. Clients without a reported gender were not included in the chart.

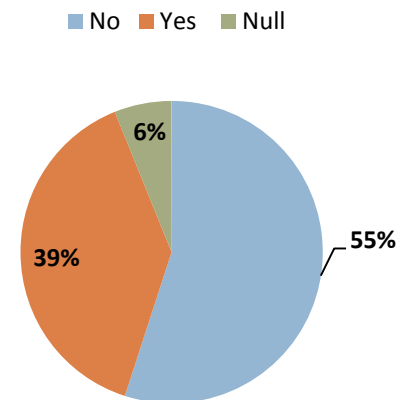
Income, Benefits and Disability

For the first quarter of 2017, 44% of the people entering an emergency shelter, transitional housing or rapid re-housing program reported having at least one source of income. The most reported sources of income were earned income, SSI/SSDI, and TANF. For Health Insurance, the most common provider types selected were Medicaid, Medicare, and State Health Insurance for Adults.

Receiving Income and Benefits at Entry



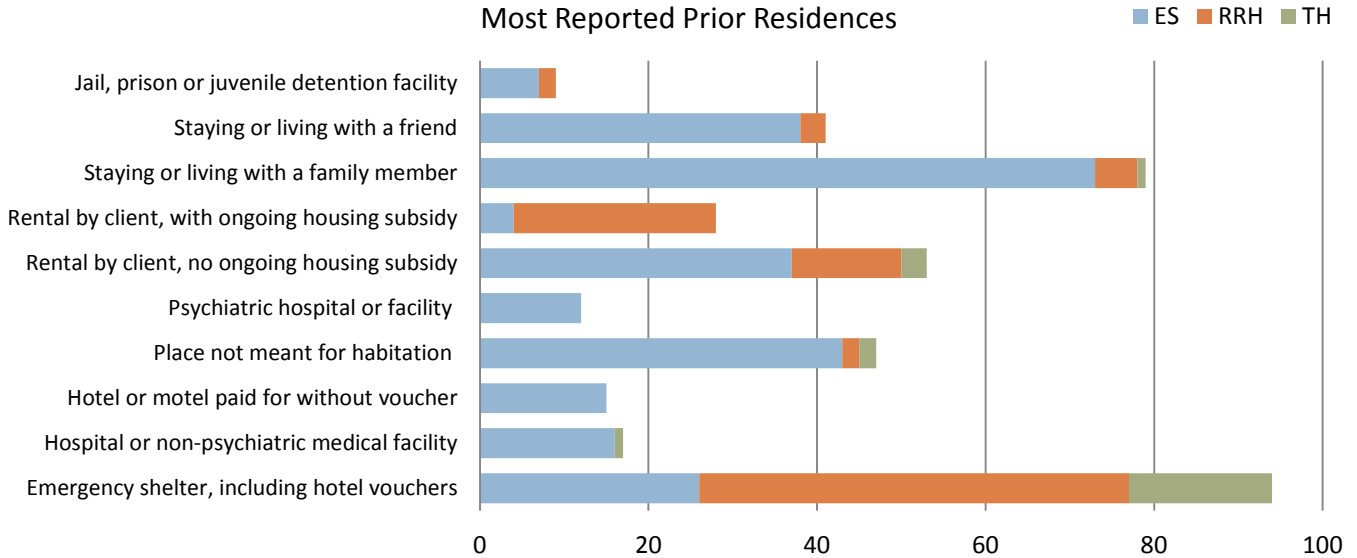
Disability Reported at Entry



*At entry, 21 individuals had a 'null' value for income. A 'null' value can occur when the data field was not collected or the client refused to answer. For Non-cash Benefits, there were 25 individuals with 'null' values and for Health Insurance, there were 28.

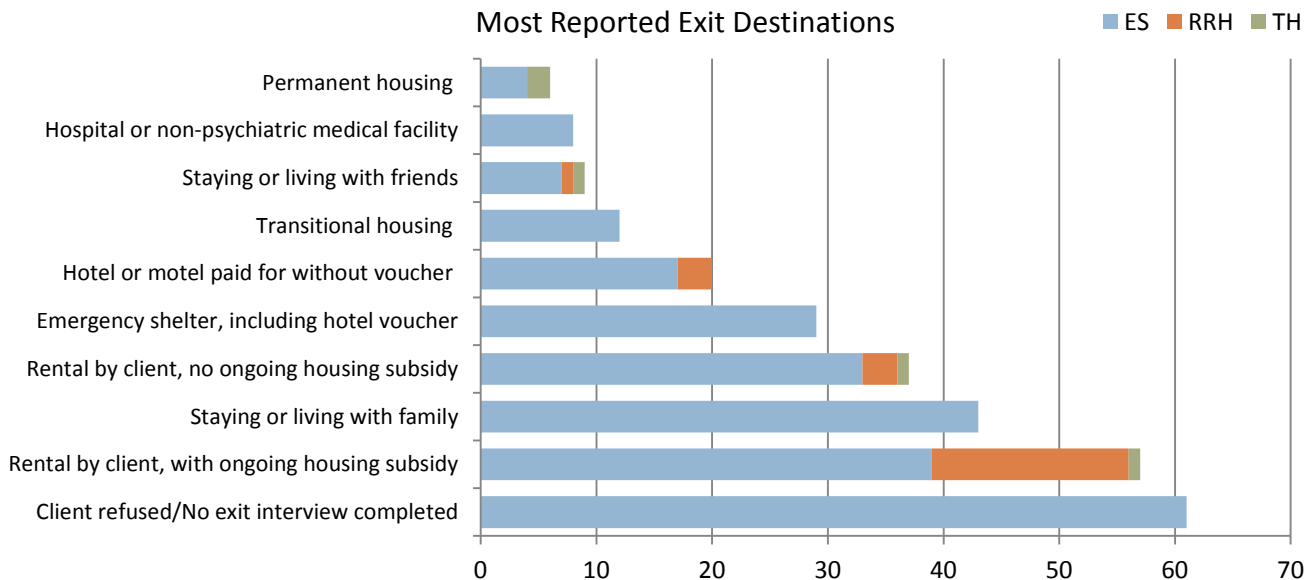
Prior Residences for First Quarter of 2017

For emergency shelters, the most reported prior residence was *Staying or living with a family member* (73), followed by *Place not meant for Habitation* (43). For Rapid Rehousing and Transitional Housing, the most reported prior residence was *Emergency Shelter* (51 and 17, respectively).



Exit Destinations for First Quarter of 2017

The chart below shows the exit destinations reported and the average length of stay (LOS) by exit destination. Of the 299 exits reported in the first quarter, 270 were from emergency shelters, 24 were from rapid re-housing and 5 were from transitional housing.



*The **Most Reported Prior Residences** chart represents 90% of the population served. Prior residences that were not included are *Client refused*, *Rental by client with VASH subsidy*, *Owned by client with no ongoing housing subsidy*, *Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center*, and *Other*. The **Most Reported Exit Destinations** chart represents 94% of the exiting population. Exit destinations that were not included are *Jail, prison or juvenile detention center*, *Place not meant for habitation*, *Psychiatric hospital*, *residential project*, *substance abuse treatment* and *deceased*.

Breakdown of VI-SPDAT Scores in the First Quarter of 2017

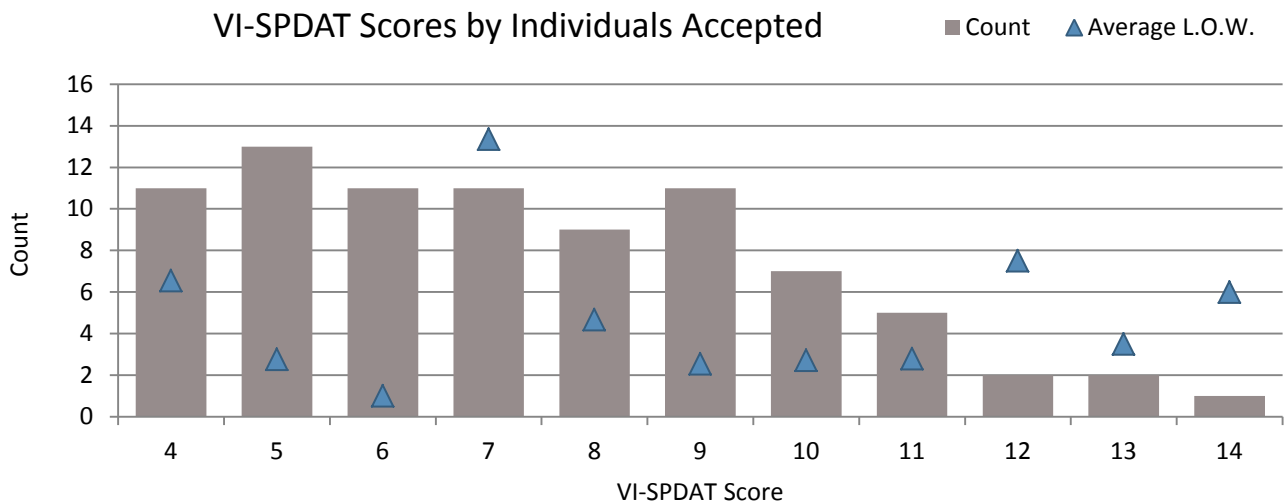
The families and individual VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) score determines the appropriate intervention recommendation. Diversion is recommended for individuals who score 4 or less, and families who score 5 or less; rapid re-housing for individuals with a score between 5 and 10, and families between 6 and 11. Permanent supportive housing is recommended for all higher scores.

The chart below is reporting on the VI-SPDAT assessments that were completed during the first quarter of 2017.

First Quarter			
Individual		Families	
Total Assessments	248	Total Assessments*	108
Total Unique Clients	236	Total Unique Clients	86
Range of Scores		Range of Scores	
0 to 4	61 (25%)	0 to 5	7 (8%)
5 to 10	167 (67%)	6 to 10	58 (67%)
11 to 19	20 (8%)	11 to 21	21 (24%)
Total Average Score	6.53	Total Average Score	9.01
Avg. Score of Clients who entered Emergency Shelter	6.91	Avg. Score of Clients who entered Emergency Shelter	10.46

Average Length of Wait until Accepted into Shelter by VI-SPDAT Score

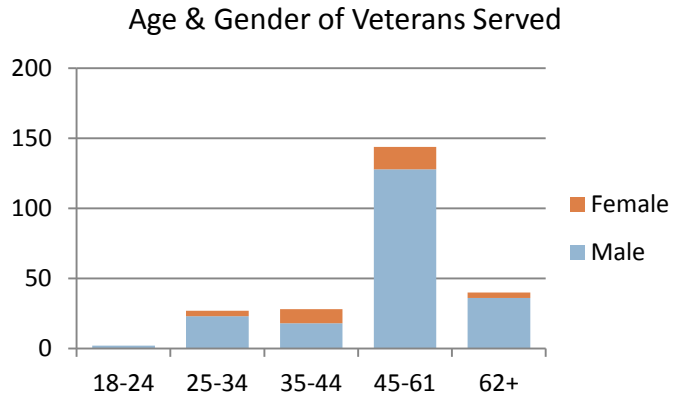
During this period, 92 individuals entered into emergency shelters based on their VI-SDPAT assessment. The bars in the graph below represent the total number of individuals who received each score, and the blue triangles represent the average number of days (length of wait, or LOW) individuals waited to be accepted into shelter based on their score.



Veterans served during the First Quarter of 2017

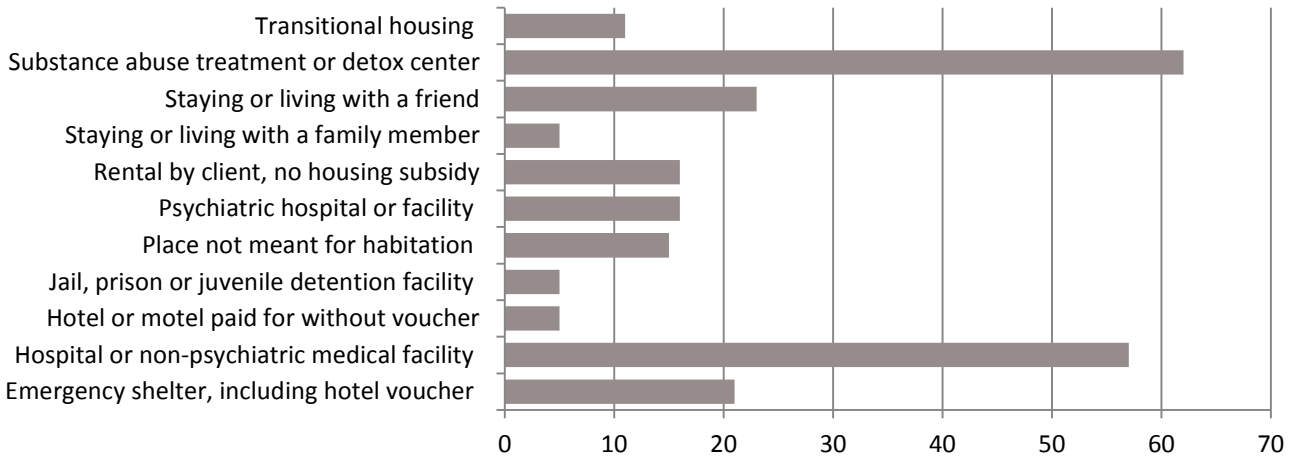
Demographics & Prior Residence

During the first quarter of 2017, 241 Veterans were served in transitional housing and emergency shelter programs. Of those served, 86% were male and 14% were female. Veterans between the ages of 45 and 61 were the most reported age group (60%), followed by the 62+ age group (17%). Additionally, of the 241 Veterans served, 134 (56%) reported having at least one disability.



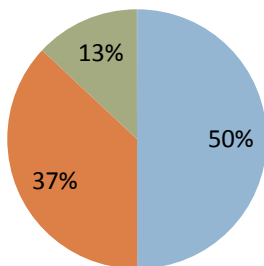
The prior residence that was reported the most frequently was *Substance abuse treatment or detox center* (25.7%), followed by *Hospital or non-psychiatric medical facility* (23.7%).

Most Reported Prior Residences



Exit Destination Status

■ Positive ■ Negative ■ Indeterminate



Exit Destination

During the first quarter, 92 Veterans exited from a transitional housing or emergency shelter program. Of the exit destinations reported, 50% were considered positive exits. This includes the exits to *Rental by client with no ongoing subsidy* (19) and *Staying or living with a family member* (10), which were the two most reported exit destinations. The average length of stay for a Veteran who exited a housing or shelter program during this period was 125 days.