FY2020 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

Summary Report for MI-508 - Lansing, East Lansing/Ingham County CoC

Measure 1: Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless

This measures the number of clients active in the report date range across ES, SH (Metric 1.1) and then ES, SH and TH (Metric 1.2) along with their average and median length of time homeless. This includes time homeless during the report date range as well as prior to the report start date, going back no further than October, 1, 2012.

Metric 1.1: Change in the average and median length of time persons are homeless in ES and SH projects.
Metric 1.2: Change in the average and median length of time persons are homeless in ES, SH, and TH projects.

a. This measure is of the client's entry, exit, and bed night dates strictly as entered in the HMIS system.

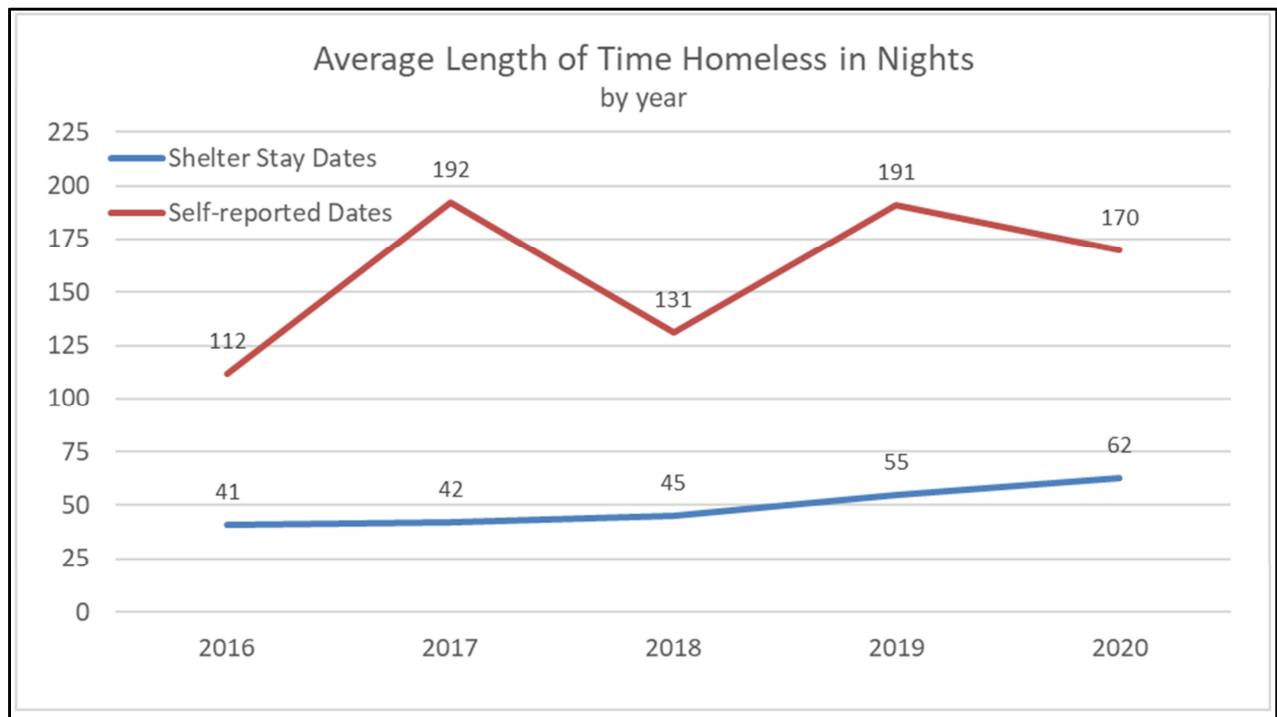|	Universe (Persons)		Average LOT Homeless (bed nights)			Median LOT Homeless (bed nights)		
	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
1.1 Persons in ES and SH	2450	1945	56	62	6	30	37	7
1.2 Persons in ES, SH, and TH	2555	2008	63	75	12	32	39	7

b. This measure is based on data element 3.17.

This measure includes data from each client's Living Situation (Data Standards element 3.917) response as well as time spent in permanent housing projects between Project Start and Housing Move-In. This information is added to the client's entry date, effectively extending the client's entry date backward in time. This "adjusted entry date" is then used in the calculations just as if it were the client's actual entry date.

 The construction of this measure changed, per HUD's specifications, between FY 2016 and FY 2017. HUD is aware that this may impact the change between these two years.

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	Universe (Persons)		Average LOT Homeless (bed nights)			Median LOT Homeless (bed nights)		
	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
1.1 Persons in ES, SH, and PH (prior to "housing move in")	2494	2096	151	172	21	69	82	13
1.2 Persons in ES, SH, TH, and PH (prior to "housing move in")	2611	2117	163	179	16	76	87	11

Average Length of Time Homeless in Nights
by year

Year	Shelter Stay Dates	Self-reported Dates
2016	41	112
2017	42	192
2018	45	131
2019	55	191
2020	62	170

The average length of time (number of nights) people spend homeless is measured in two ways. 1) Self-report approximate date of a person's homeless episode started is graphed on the red line. 2) Dates of stay in shelter and transitional housing graphed on the blue line. The self-reported average length of time homeless will always be longer than the length of homelessness measured by dates of stays in programs because self-reported time may include time spent homeless in another county or in an unsheltered situation, people may report time doubled-up with family or friends or other unstable, temporary living situation.

Length of time people spend in the shelter system based on program stays has increased by 51% over the 5 year period, increasing by 3 weeks, from 41 nights to 62 nights. The increase coincides with CoC policy changes and other factors in the shelter system, such as:
- Eliminating 30 day stay limits at shelter (Salvation Army (funder) and National Alliance to End Homelessness Learning Collaborative change)
- The Homeless Angels, started using HMIS in December 2018. They tend to shelter households longer, on average, than other shelters due to the nature of their services and structure, as well their flexibility to do so as a privately funded agency.
- Shelter-in-place state policies had to be instituted by shelters to keep their guests sheltered and limit social interactions during the pandemic. This slowed efforts of

people in shelter to work on housing searches, seek employment, or acquire documents necessary for housing or assistance programs.
- The housing market was tighter and difficult to navigate during eviction moratoriums and stay in place orders slowed down the turnover rental units as people were forced to delay planned moves or had evictions delayed.

While the average length of time that people are spending in homelessness has increased, so to has the rate at which people exit homelessness to housing (see next slide).
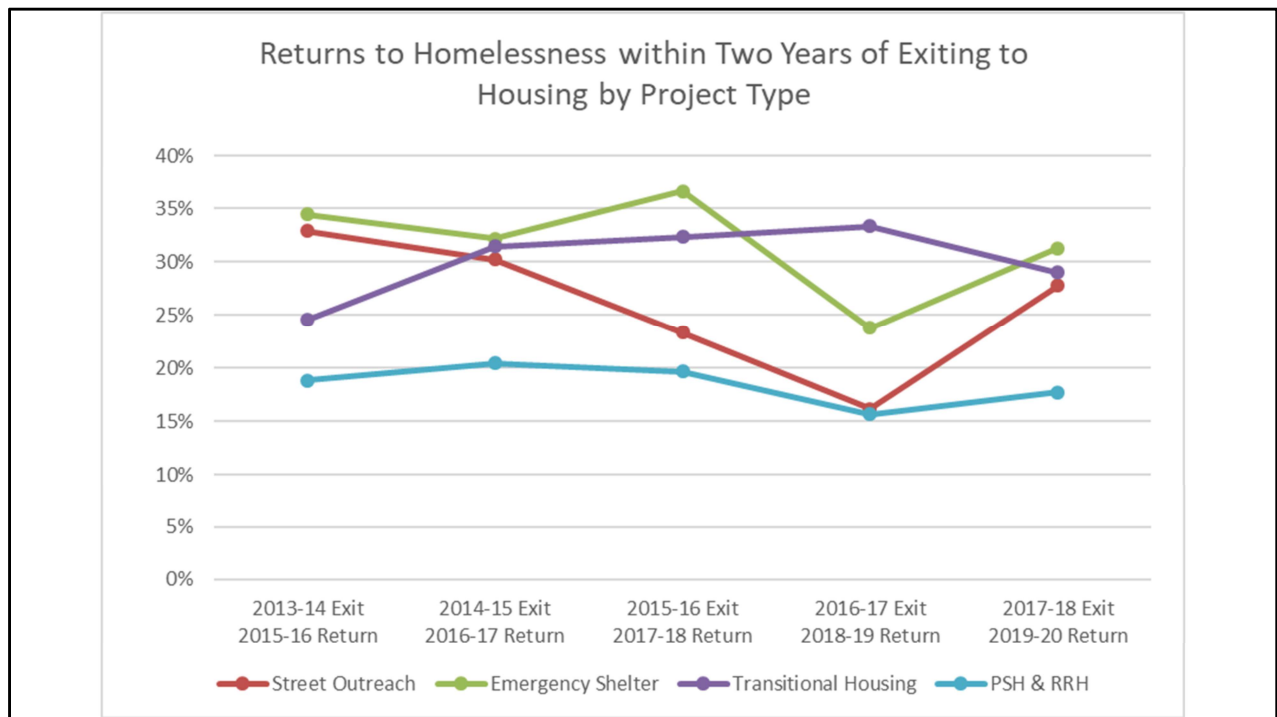
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Measure 2: The Extent to which Persons who Exit Homelessness to Permanent Housing Destinations Return to Homelessness

This measures clients who exited SO, ES, TH, SH or PH to a permanent housing destination in the date range two years prior to the report date range.Of those clients, the measure reports on how many of them returned to homelessness as indicated in the HMIS for up to two years after their initial exit.

After entering data, please review and confirm your entries and totals. Some HMIS reports may not list the project types in exactly the same order as they are displayed below.
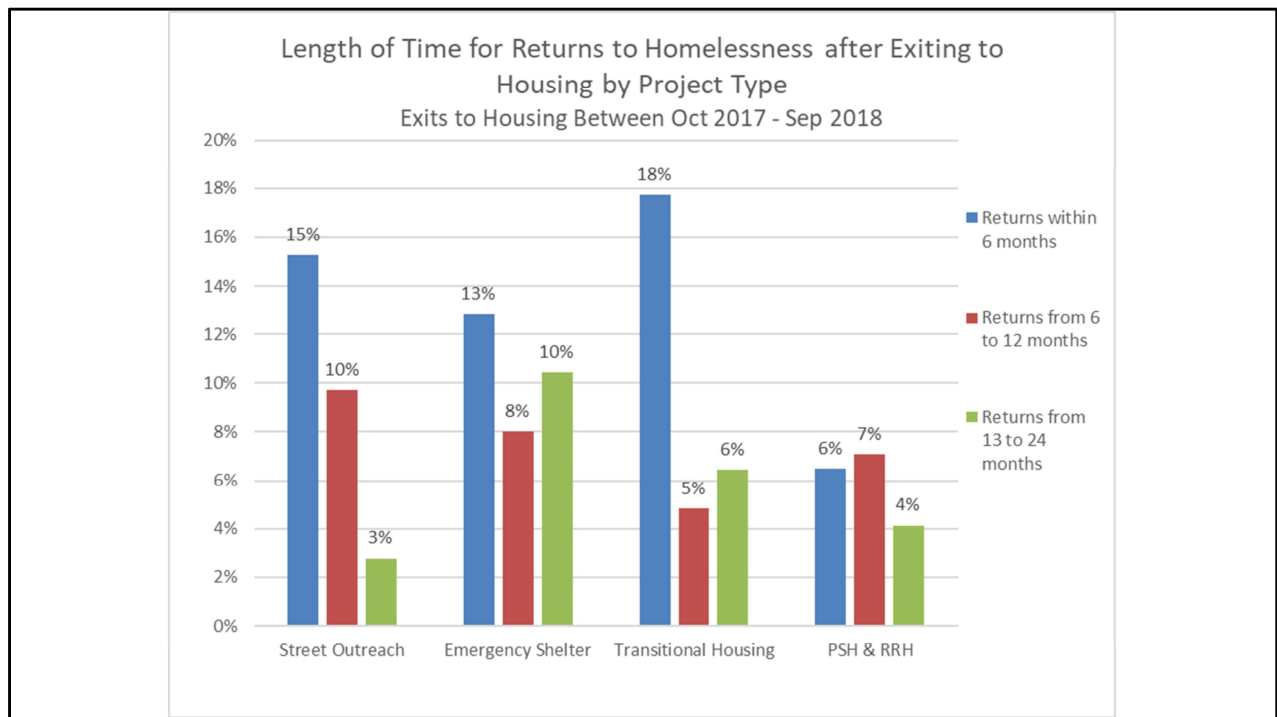
	Total # of Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FY 2020	% of Returns	FY 2020	% of Returns	FY 2020	% of Returns	FY 2020	% of Returns
Exit was from SO	72	11	15%	7	10%	2	3%	20	28%
Exit was from ES	623	80	13%	50	8%	65	10%	195	31%
Exit was from TH	62	11	18%	3	5%	4	6%	18	29%
Exit was from SH	10	1	10%	2	20%	2	20%	5	50%
Exit was from PH	339	22	6%	24	7%	14	4%	60	18%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	1106	125	11%	86	8%	87	8%	298	27%

Returns to Homelessness within Two Years of Exiting to Housing by Project Type

Returns to homelessness after exiting a program to a housing destination. System-wide, a little more than one in four people (27%) who exited to permanent housing between October 2017 and September 2018 returned to homelessness within 24 months.

People exiting from longer-term assistance programs like PSH & RRH (blue line) are the least likely to return to homelessness. People exiting to housing from emergency shelter without receiving rental assistance (green line), returned to homelessness more frequently.

About 30% of people who have exited Transitional Housing to permanent housing returned to homelessness with 24 months. The rate has remained close to 30% for the past 4 years. Transitional Housing is unique because most the programs in the CoC are dedicated for special populations, including veterans, youth, and people in recovery.

Length of Time for Returns to Homelessness after Exiting to Housing by Project Type
Exits to Housing Between Oct 2017 - Sep 2018

This slide is similar to the last slide about length of time between exiting a program to housing and returning to homelessness. This looks more closely at the time between moving to housing and returning to homelessness broken down as within 6 months, between 6 and 12 months, and between 13 and 24 months.

For Street Outreach, Shelter, and Transitional Housing, people are more likely to return to homelessness within the first 6 months of being housed. In general, a person is less likely to return to homelessness if they are able to remain housed for 12 months. The rate of returns within 1 year of housing is more than twice that of returns between 13 to 24 months. System-wide, 71% of people who returned to homelessness after being housed did so within 1 year of being housed.

Measure 3: Number of Homeless Persons

Metric 3.1 – Change in PIT Counts

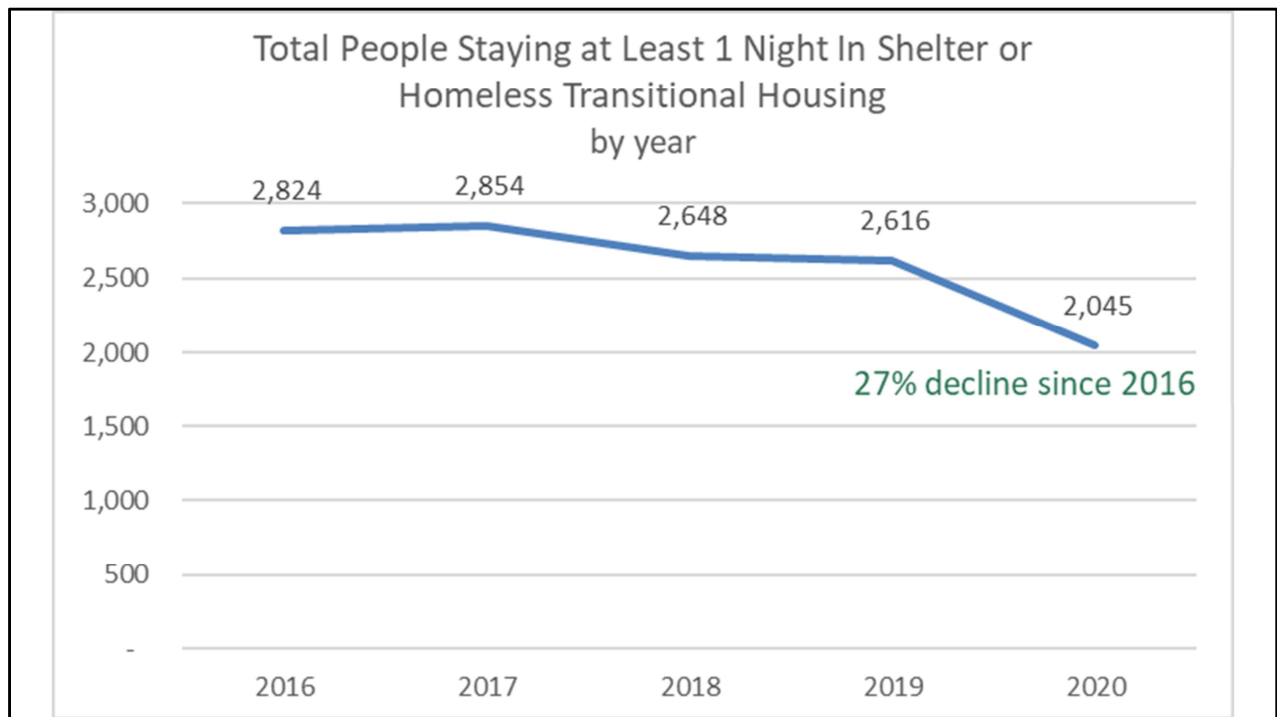# FY2020 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

This measures the change in PIT counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless person as reported on the PIT (not from HMIS).

	January 2019 PIT Count	January 2020 PIT Count	Difference
Universe: Total PIT Count of sheltered and unsheltered persons	476	512	36
Emergency Shelter Total	412	438	26
Safe Haven Total	6	7	1
Transitional Housing Total	48	37	-11
Total Sheltered Count	466	482	16
Unsheltered Count	10	30	20

Metric 3.2 – Change in Annual Counts

This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Unduplicated Total sheltered homeless persons	2596	2045	-551
Emergency Shelter Total	2449	1960	-489
Safe Haven Total	24	23	-1
Transitional Housing Total	171	88	-83

Total People Staying at Least 1 Night In Shelter or Homeless Transitional Housing by year

The number of people who stayed at least one night in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program in Ingham County during October 1 – September 30 of each year.

The number of people experiencing homelessness and utilizing the shelter system in Ingham County has been following a decreasing trend since 2017. The count for 2020 decreased by nearly 22%, with 571 fewer people utilizing the shelter system than did in 2019. These figures do not include people who may be homeless, but have not stayed in a local shelter (unsheltered homeless) or those who only stayed at a Domestic Violence shelter (prohibited from using HMIS for privacy reasons).

- Factors impacting the 2020 reduction:
  - Federal, state, and local responses to the COVID-19 pandemic including eviction moratoriums and eviction diversion homeless prevention assistance to keep low income families housed and out of the shelter system. This helped to reduced the inflow of new people into the shelter system.
  - Reduction in bed capacity at shelters to allow for social distancing and to safely provide congregate settings for people experiencing homelessness. However, hotel rooms and a pop-up shelter at Gier Community Center were utilized during the year to make up for some of the reductions of

shelter beds.

- Reduced turnover within the shelter system compared to prior years, people staying longer in shelter due to difficultly finding safe, affordable housing during the pandemic. (see slide 3 for data on increased average length of time homeless)
- Greater emphasis at the shelter level for homelessness diversion to help people identify other housing alternatives to entering the shelter system.

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Measure 4: Employment and Income Growth for Homeless Persons in CoC Program-funded Projects

Metric 4.1 – Change in earned income for adult system stayers during the reporting period

	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)	164	236	72
Number of adults with increased earned income	23	21	-2
Percentage of adults who increased earned income	14%	9%	-5%

Metric 4.2 – Change in non-employment cash income for adult system stayers during the reporting period

	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)	164	236	72
Number of adults with increased non-employment cash income	68	75	7
Percentage of adults who increased non-employment cash income	41%	32%	-9%

Metric 4.3 – Change in total income for adult system stayers during the reporting period

	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)	164	236	72
Number of adults with increased total income	79	78	-1
Percentage of adults who increased total income	48%	33%	-15%

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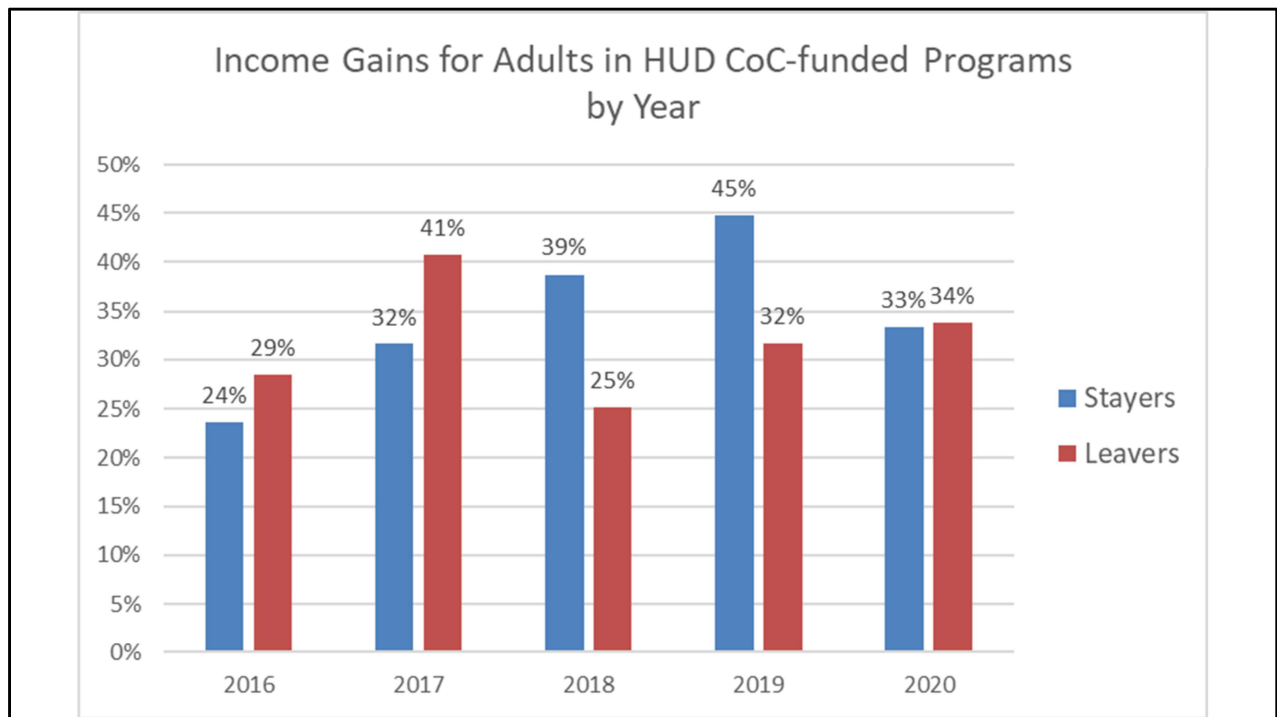
Metric 4.4 – Change in earned income for adult system leavers

	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	163	136	-27
Number of adults who exited with increased earned income	19	23	4
Percentage of adults who increased earned income	12%	17%	5%

Metric 4.5 – Change in non-employment cash income for adult system leavers

	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	163	136	-27
Number of adults who exited with increased non-employment cash income	35	27	-8
Percentage of adults who increased non-employment cash income	21%	20%	-1%

Metric 4.6 – Change in total income for adult system leavers

	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	163	136	-27
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	51	47	-4
Percentage of adults who increased total income	31%	35%	4%

Income Gains for Adults in HUD CoC-funded Programs by Year

Unlike the previous slides, this measure is limited to adult participants of the HUD-funded CoC Programs. These are primarily Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-Housing programs as well as two small Transitional Housing programs.

A "Stayer" is a person who has remained in a HUD CoC program for at least a year and is still an active participant as of September 30 of each year. The majority of stayers are PSH participants. PSH requires a long-term disabling condition as an eligibility requirement for participants and therefore many of the PSH clients receive SSI or SSDI income. The annual Cost of Living Adjustment for SSI/SSDI benefits helps to increase incomes for the "stayers" receive these benefits.

A "Leaver" is a person who discharged from a HUD CoC program during the year and did not enroll in another program. Leavers tend to include a larger portion of Rapid Re-housing participants because the limits to assistance that can be provided through RRH lead to more turnover in the programs. It is more common for RRH participants to increase their earned income, which in most cases is necessary to be able to sustain housing after the program assistance concludes.

The measure looks specifically at increases in income. If a household has income, but does increase their income during their program enrollment, they are not counted as achieving the measure. This can happen in rapid re-housing cases where a household may need assistance with deposit or first month's rent to get into housing they can

afford.

Job losses, reduced hours, and the presence of pre-existing conditions in vulnerable populations eligible for PSH housing may have contributed to fewer "stayers" increasing their income. Program waivers enacted by HUD to respond to the pandemic allowed participants to receive rental assistance for longer if necessary to keep them housed may be responsible for a larger number of stayers than in prior years.

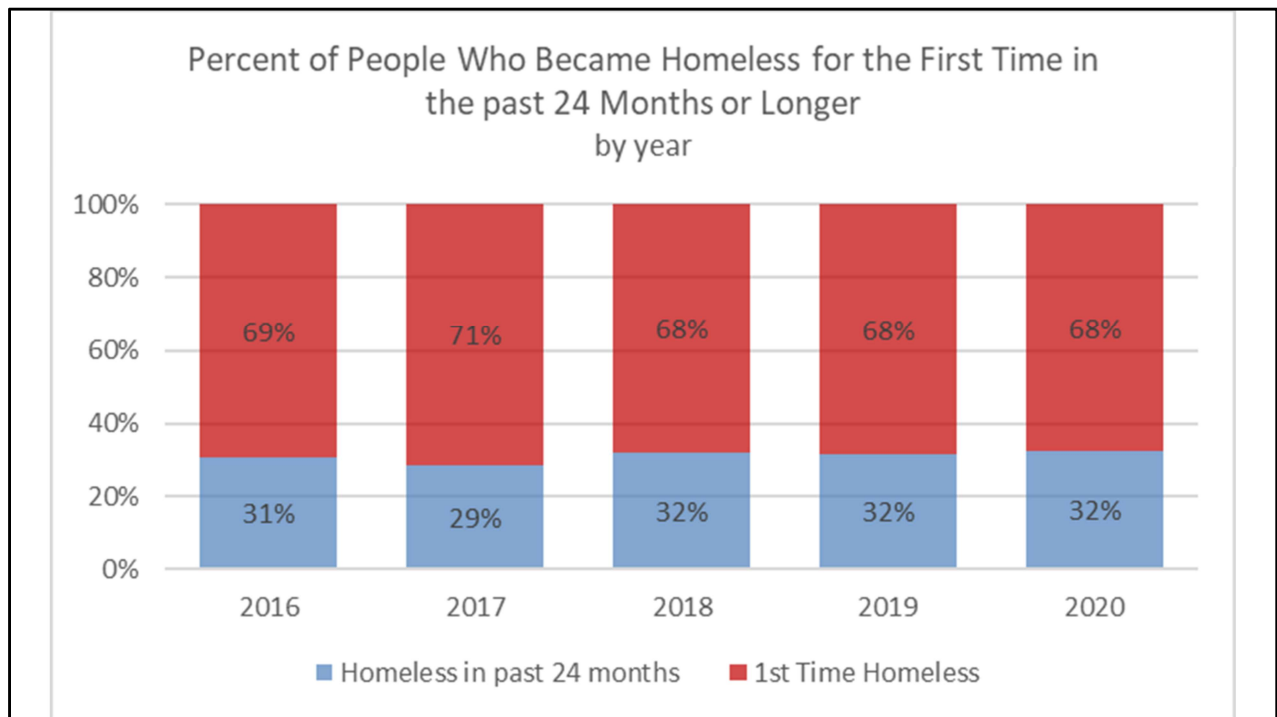# FY2020 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

Measure 5: Number of persons who become homeless for the 1st time

Metric 5.1 – Change in the number of persons entering ES, SH, and TH projects with no prior enrollments in HMIS

	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Person with entries into ES, SH or TH during the reporting period.	2447	1821	-626
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, SH, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	800	591	-209
Of persons above, count those who did not have entries in ES, SH, TH or PH in the previous 24 months. (i.e. Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time)	1647	1230	-417

Metric 5.2 – Change in the number of persons entering ES, SH, TH, and PH projects with no prior enrollments in HMIS

	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Person with entries into ES, SH, TH or PH during the reporting period.	2686	1952	-734
Of persons above, count those who were in ES, SH, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.	912	655	-257
Of persons above, count those who did not have entries in ES, SH, TH or PH in the previous 24 months. (i.e. Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time.)	1774	1297	-477

Percent of People Who Became Homeless for the First Time in the past 24 Months or Longer by year

For the past 5 years, about two out of three people who stayed in a shelter or transitional housing were experiencing homelessness for the first time in at least 24 months. About one in three people who stayed in a shelter or transitional housing program had been in shelter or transitional housing on at least one other occasion in the past 24 months.

It is interesting to note that the portion of people experiencing homelessness for the first time did not change in 2020 despite the overall reduction in the number of people who utilized the shelter system.

Note: The data only considers prior homelessness in Ingham County. A person may be counted as "1st Time Homeless" if they were homeless in another state or county prior to being homeless in Ingham County.

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Measure 6: Homeless Prevention and Housing Placement of Persons defined by category 3 of HUD's Homeless Definition in CoC Program-funded Projects

This Measure is not applicable to CoCs in FY2020 (Oct 1, 2019 - Sept 30, 2020) reporting period.

Measure 7: Successful Placement from Street Outreach and Successful Placement in or Retention of Permanent Housing

Metric 7a.1 – Change in exits to permanent housing destinations

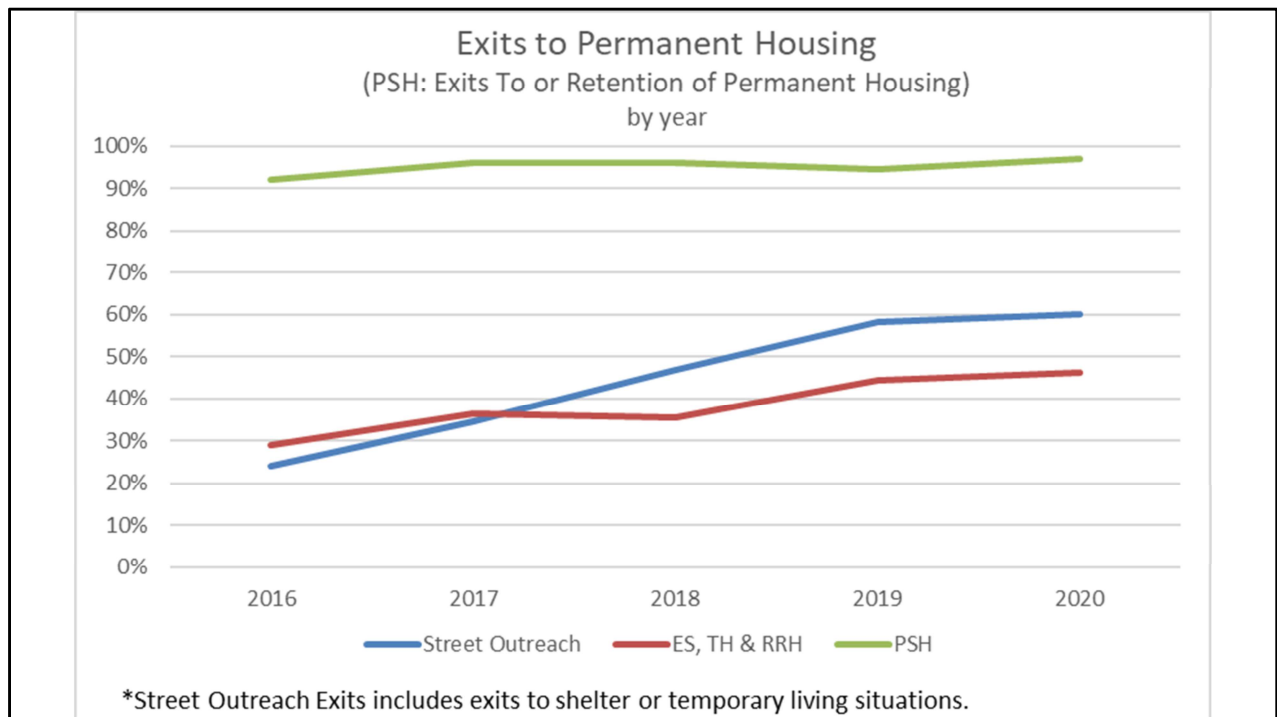|	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Persons who exit Street Outreach	321	276	-45
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	90	31	-59
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	94	135	41
% Successful exits	57%	60%	3%

Metric 7b.1 – Change in exits to permanent housing destinations

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	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Persons in ES, SH, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	2286	1824	-462
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	1023	846	-177
% Successful exits	45%	46%	1%

Metric 7b.2 – Change in exit to or retention of permanent housing

	Submitted FY 2019	FY 2020	Difference
Universe: Persons in all PH projects except PH-RRH	369	315	-54
Of persons above, those who remained in applicable PH projects and those who exited to permanent housing destinations	350	306	-44
% Successful exits/retention	95%	97%	2%

Exits to Permanent Housing
(PSH: Exits To or Retention of Permanent Housing)
by year

*Street Outreach Exits includes exits to shelter or temporary living situations.

Exits to permanent housing have increased over the past 5 years. The measures are reported differently for the different program types.
-   Street Outreach (blue line) includes any positive destination, including to shelter or other temporary destination, since that is seen as an improvement from staying in an unsheltered situation.
-   Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing & Rapid Re-housing (red line) includes exits to housing destinations, such as rentals or moving in permanently with family or friends.
-   Permanent Supportive Housing (green line) includes both clients who exited PSH and remained permanently housed and those who remain stably housed in a PSH unit (program stayers remaining in permanent housing).

We have seen in earlier slides that, on average, people are spending more time in the shelter system. During the same time, we are also seeing that exits from ES, TH, & RRH have been steadily increasing, improving from 29% in 2016 to 46% in 2020. Shelters have worked to minimize instances when people "time out" of shelter - being asked to leave after a certain number of days - and permitting people to remain in shelter until they are prepared to move into a stable living situation.

Exit destinations are not always able to be collected, particularly from shelters, as people may leave without informing shelter staff of where they are going.