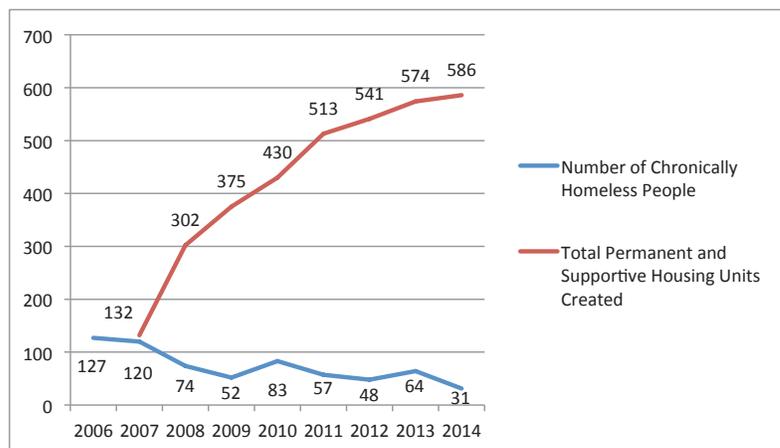


# Homeless Solutions Policy Board

## Increasing Capacity of the Homeless System

Eight years ago, when the *Homeless Solutions 10-Year Plan for Ending Chronic Homelessness and Reducing Overall Homelessness* was adopted, there was a community commitment made to address the issue of homelessness in Montgomery County. The plan called for a creative, coordinated and collaborative approach to tackling the challenge at all levels of the system. In the years since the adoption of the plan, significant progress has been made under the leadership of the Homeless Solutions Policy Board towards reaching the Plan's goals and addressing the housing needs of vulnerable people in Montgomery County.



Building the capacity of the homeless assistance system, in part through increasing the knowledge and skills of staff at the various housing and services organizations, has been a priority since the adoption of the Homeless Solutions Plan. A key component to increasing the capacity of the system was the development of *Case Management: Breaking the Cycle of Homelessness Manual* - a manual for providing housing-focused case management along with training for case managers and supervisors alike. More than 50 staff – from every homeless provider in the system – participated in the training.

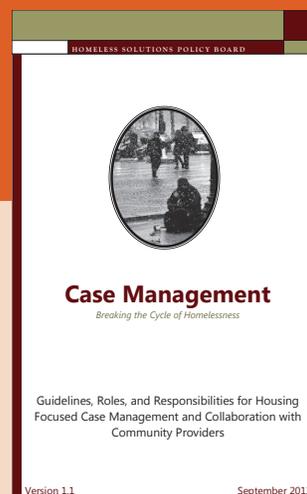
Case management is a collaborative process of assessment, planning, facilitation, care coordination, evaluation, and advocacy for options and services to meet an individual's or family's comprehensive needs. Housing-focused case management concentrates on the areas that directly impact a particular household's stability in housing. These areas often include obtaining sufficient income to pay rent, managing money, and following the lease rules about guests, noise and maintaining the unit. The Case Management Manual sets minimum standards for the practice of case management at each homeless program with guidance through each step of the case management process.

Other capacity-building trainings in 2014 included a 4-part training series on Stages of Change and Motivational Interviewing; Client Safety in Severe Weather; Medicaid; Overdose Warning and Signs; Trauma Informed Care; Mental Health First Aid; and Engaging Hard to Serve Clients.

## Homeless Solutions Plan Goals

Two of the main quantitative goals of the 10-Year Plan are to produce 750 units of permanent supportive housing (PSH) and to end chronic homelessness – that is homelessness for people who have a disability and seem to get “stuck” in homelessness, either remaining homeless for longer than one year or experiencing repeated episodes of homelessness over time. These goals are related because for many people who are chronically homeless, the solution to their homelessness is permanent supportive housing – affordable, permanent housing combined with supportive services.

As the chart indicates, significant progress has been made on both of these goals, with chronic homelessness declining 76% from 2006 to 2014, and the number of new permanent supportive housing units increasing to 78% of the 750 unit goal in the Plan. With an intensified focus on – and priority for – housing people experiencing chronic homelessness, we are on track to end chronic homelessness by 2016



## Home at Last

Charles Coffey lived in homelessness, in his words, “on and off since 1969, when I left Vietnam and the military.” The 2014 Point-in-Time homeless count, a one-night count of people living in shelters or on the street, was the first in many years that Coffey had not been among those counted as living outside on the night of the Point-in-Time count. PATH Outreach Specialists from Miami Valley Housing Opportunities were familiar with Coffey and offered assistance with housing repeatedly. He preferred to share conversation and jokes, instead of making plans for housing.

Coffey said PATH workers “were always around; they have bigger hearts than I got.” In late 2013, Coffey accepted assistance with a housing referral and became a priority for receiving an apartment. He said that at that point he was “sick and tired of being sick and tired.” He added, “That is an old drinking thing, but it is a life thing too.”

Coffey is grateful for PATH. As he said, “they did everything they could to get us off the streets and put us in a place.” He added, “I’m old, and I am tickled to death to be alive and to have housing.” He recognizes that “people worried about me and



helped me; people sweet as can be.” He said, with a rare serious note in his voice, “they saved my life; from being out there freezing.”

Living in permanent supportive housing, Coffey called his new home “a good place to lay my head” and said there are beautiful people that check on him and make sure he is alright. Coffey said he knows he is older now and has health problems that show him that his body doesn’t work as well as it used to. He said, “I got the feeling that my body was changing everyday; it came down to not being able to be out another winter.”

Coffey added he is “proud I got this far; I’m proud of my life.” He said, “I’m a person person, if you want to put it that way. I make jokes on myself and there aren’t too many people that can do that.”

Still active and social, Coffey said he goes scrapping and to places that have always been good to him. He said, “There are beautiful people here in Dayton.”

# Homelessness In Montgomery County

There are different ways to quantify or describe homelessness in a community. The number of households who spend at least one night in an emergency gateway shelter – who have no other safe place to sleep – is one indicator of the extent of homelessness or lack of housing stability in a community. Below is summary information about the households who were sheltered in 2013. In order to allow time to ensure the accuracy of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data across the 19 organizations and 54 programs that enter data into the HMIS, annual statistics for 2014 will be available after the publication date for this report.

In 2013, 4,136 different people stayed at least one night in one of the community's gateway shelters – Daybreak (Youth Shelter), Gettysburg Gateway for Men or St. Vincent Gateway for Women & Children. There were 462 families (1,452 people), 2,662 single adults, and 77 unaccompanied minors. A small subset of people, 55, were sheltered both as a single and as a member of a family household. While these 55 individuals are

included in both the number of single adults and the number of people in families, they are only included once in the overall count. In other words, 4,136 is an unduplicated count of people who spent at least one night in shelter in 2013. The gateway numbers in this report do not include households who were sheltered at the YWCA Domestic Violence shelter, as domestic violence shelters are prohibited by federal statute from entering data into an HMIS.

The total number of people experiencing homelessness is virtually identical from 2012 to 2013, with only 8 more people sheltered in 2013. The number of family households increased 4% while the number of single adults decreased 2%. Of the households sheltered at the two adult gateway shelters, 37% stayed in shelter for 7 nights or less. This is a 16% reduction since 2011, when 32% of the households spent 7 nights or less in shelter. The reduction in length of stay is partially attributable to an increase in rapid rehousing resources that quickly move households out of shelter and into permanent housing.

GATEWAY SHELTER COMPARISON 2011-2013				
POPULATION	2011	2012	2013	CHANGE 2011-2013
Families	427	444	462	+ 8%
Single Adults	2,584	2,725	2,662	+ 3%
Minors	111	119	77	- 31%
<b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>+ 3%</b>
<b>TOTAL PEOPLE</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>+ 4%</b>

The following tables include a demographic breakdown of the households sheltered in 2013.

## Single Adult Men – 1,773

55% of ALL homeless households  
67% of homeless single adult households

### Profile:

- o Between 25-50 years old (57%)
- o GED/High School Diploma or better (69%)
- o Disabled (69%)
- o Equally likely to be White or Non-White
- o Stay 30 nights or less in shelter (59%)
- o 17% are Veterans

## Family Households – 462

14% of ALL homeless households

### Profile of Head of Household:

- o Between 25-50 years old (73%)
- o Female Single Parent (71%)
- o GED/High School Diploma or better (66%)
- o Disabled (52%)
- o More likely to be Non-White (56%)
- o Stay 30 nights or less in shelter (71%)
- o 5% are Veterans

## Single Adult Women – 889

28% of ALL homeless households  
33% of homeless single adult households

### Profile:

- o Between 25-50 years old (55%)
- o GED/High School Diploma or better (67%)
- o Disabled (65%)
- o More likely to be Non-White (52%)
- o Stay 30 nights or less in shelter (67%)
- o 3% are Veterans

## Unaccompanied Minors – 77

3% of ALL homeless households

### Profile:

- o Female (54%)
- o Between 15-17 years old (68%)
- o Non-disabled (94%)
- o More likely to be Non-White (68%)
- o Stay 30 nights or less in shelter (97%)

## Homeless Solutions Policy Board Roster

**CO-CHAIR** **Walt Hibner** (Homebuilders Association of Greater Dayton and Miami Valley) **CO-CHAIR** **Charles Meadows** (Community Leader) **Mike Baughman** (Comtech Realty) **Gavin Blair** (Dayton Area Board of Realtors) **Mike Brigner** (Sinclair Community College) **Jennifer Carter** (Consumer Advocate) **Judy Cook** (Community Leader - ADAMHS Board - Montgomery County) **Glenn Costie** (Dayton VA Medical Center) **William Couts** (Mound Street Academy) **Roy Craig** (PLACES, Inc. - Emergency Housing Coalition) **Diane Cummins** (Samaritan Homeless Clinic - Emergency Housing Coalition) **Daniel Curran** (University of Dayton) **Shelley Dickstein** (City of Dayton) **Paul Dorsten** (Community Leader - United Way of the Greater Dayton Area) **Mary Ann Drewry** (Wright State University) **Kelly Fackel** (Kettering Health Network) **Deborah A. Feldman** (Dayton Children's Hospital) **Mayor Bill Flaute** (Mayors and Managers) **Beth Geiger** (Dayton Foundation) **Toni Perry Gillispie** (Dayton Public Schools) **Sandy Gudorf** (Downtown Dayton Partnership) **Amy Harper** (Central State University) **Gregory Hopkins** (Community Health Centers of Greater Dayton) **Rev. Robert E. Jones** (College Hill Church) **Karen Levin** (Levin Family Foundation) **Julie Liss-Katz** (Premier Health) **Victor J. McCarley, Psy. D.** (Wright State University - School of Professional Psychology) **David Melin** (PNC Bank - Human Services Levy Council) **Tina Patterson** (Homefull - Emergency Housing Coalition) **Maureen Pero** (CareSource) **Sheriff Phil Plummer** (Montgomery County Sheriff's Office) **Sham Reddy** (Real Living Realty Services - GDREIA) **The Honorable Walter H. Rice** (United States District Court) **Patricia Rickman** (Community Leader - Southwest Priority Board) **Laura Roesch** (Catholic Social Services) **Nancy Schiffer** (Community Leader) **Patricia Starr** (Consumer Advocate) **Christina Tellis** (Consumer Advocate) **Joseph Tuss** (Montgomery County) **Jan Vargo** (Huber Heights - First Suburbs) **William Vaughn** (Community Leader - Greater Dayton Premier Management Through May 2014) **Major David Wolford** (Dayton Police Department)

### Listed below are the 2014-2015 Human Services Levy Homeless Funded Services:

Agency	Services	Contract Amount
Homefull	Emergency Shelter	\$107,864
Homefull	Permanent Supportive Housing	\$64,306
Daybreak	Overnight Shelter	\$189,408
Daybreak	Transitional Housing	\$25,000
Homefull	Gateway Shelter Case Management	\$399,250
St. Vincent de Paul Society	Overnight Shelter	\$847,670
YWCA of Dayton	Homeshare Case Management	\$13,067
YWCA of Dayton	Overnight Shelter	\$151,775
YWCA of Dayton	SRO Case Management	\$27,700
		<b>\$1,826,040</b>

