

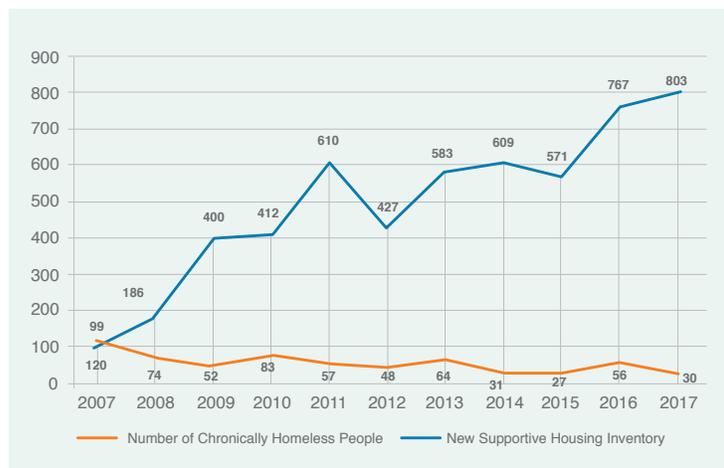


## Homeless Solutions Policy Board

The Homeless Solutions 10-Year Plan for Ending Chronic Homelessness and Reducing Overall Homelessness was adopted by the City of Dayton, Montgomery County and the United Way of the Greater Dayton Area in 2006. In the years since the Plan's adoption there has been tremendous progress under the leadership of the Homeless Solutions Policy Board towards reaching the Plan's goals. The visionary Plan developed over a decade ago by committed leaders and stakeholders from all parts of the community reached its 10th year of implementation in 2017. As the community begins the process to develop a new strategic plan to guide efforts to "finish the job" of ending homelessness for vulnerable populations and reducing overall homelessness, there remains a strong commitment to addressing the housing needs of vulnerable people in Montgomery County.

### Homeless Solutions Plan Goals

The Homeless Solutions Plan had two key goals: to end chronic homelessness (homelessness for people who seem to be "stuck" in homelessness, either remaining homeless for longer than one year or experiencing repeated episodes of homelessness over time) and to develop 750 units of supportive housing. These goals are related because the solution for many people who experience chronic homelessness is permanent supportive housing. Supportive housing (rental assistance combined with supportive services) may be temporary, designed to help homeless households without significant housing barriers stabilize in housing, or permanent, for those persons with serious disabilities such as severe mental illness and/or chronic substance abuse.



As the chart indicates, we have surpassed the supportive housing target, with 803 units created or under development at the end of 2017. This number includes 159 temporary supportive units and 644 permanent supportive housing units. The supportive housing units are a combination of scattered-site and facility-based housing and have been created through new construction,

rehabilitation of existing buildings, and rental assistance and services provided to formerly homeless households residing in private housing throughout Montgomery County. The fluctuation in the supportive housing inventory indicates the loss and gain of supportive housing inventory over time.

The Homeless Solutions Policy Board has not yet reached the goal of ending chronic homelessness. However, there has been a 75% reduction in the number of persons experiencing chronic homelessness, as measured during the annual Point-in-Time Count on the 4th Tuesday in January, from a starting point of 120 in 2007, the first year of implementation of the Homeless Solutions Plan, to 30 in 2017. The Homeless Solutions Policy Board expects to see a continued reduction in the numbers of persons experiencing chronic homelessness in the 2018 Point-in-Time Count.

### Montgomery County Coordinated Entry

One of the major recommendations of the Homeless Solutions Community 10-Year Plan was to develop a single "front door" into the homeless system using a standardized assessment process to determine the most appropriate assistance to be provided to families and individuals experiencing a housing crisis. In August 2010, the Homeless Solutions Policy Board adopted the front door assessment process (later named coordinated entry) to identify the issues that led to a person or family's homelessness, to determine the most appropriate program in the homeless system to help the household exit homelessness and stabilize in housing, and to facilitate referral to that program. Montgomery County was one of the first communities in the country to adopt a centralized intake and referral system that covers all aspects of the homeless system.

Since the time our local implementation of coordinated entry began, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has mandated implementation of a coordinated entry system for all Continuums of Care. Montgomery County has served as a resource to HUD and other communities as HUD implements this requirement.

The goal of our coordinated entry process is to rapidly connect people in a housing crisis, including sheltered and unsheltered homeless people, to safe, affordable and stable housing. In order to do this an assessment is done to determine if homelessness can be prevented and the household can remain in their current housing with some assistance. If the family or individual must enter the Gateway Shelters or experiences unsheltered homelessness, the assessment process will determine the most effective route to stable housing and then provide the most appropriate referral(s) to help them exit homelessness as quickly



as possible and remain stably housed. The coordinated entry process also includes management of a centralized waiting list for the community's transitional housing, safe haven and permanent supportive housing resources and subsequent housing placement referrals. The centralized list follows the Policy Board's adopted priorities and ensures that the most vulnerable persons with the greatest housing barriers receive assistance and are stably housed.

### Coordinated Entry System Evaluation

In May 2017, The Homeless Solutions Policy Board released a Request for Proposals seeking a Homeless System Coordinated Entry Evaluator. The focus of the evaluation would be an examination of the existing components of the coordinated entry process and recommendations on needed changes and new components to ensure the coordinated entry process works most effectively for all individuals and families who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.

The Coordinated Entry Committee (formerly Front Door Committee), a Subcommittee of the Homeless Solutions Policy Board, reviewed proposals and interviewed prospective firms. The Subcommittee recommended the best proposer to the Homeless Solutions Policy Board and the Montgomery County Commissioners.

ICF was selected to provide the evaluation of the coordinated entry process. ICF's team has been on the front line of the evolution of coordinated entry for many years, from writing and informing HUD's guidance, requirements, and technical assistance tools and materials to supporting communities of all types in the design and implementation of local and regional entry processes to evaluating existing coordinated entry processes for effective compliance. ICF has a vast knowledge of HUD regulations and policy, CoC data resources, and experience supporting communities both large and small in the implementation of the evaluation of a coordinated entry process.

The ICF team's knowledge, skill, and experience to carry out a comprehensive evaluation, produce a clear set of recommendations, and design an actionable implementation plan will help us to develop an even more effective and efficient homelessness response system in Dayton and Montgomery County. *ICF will begin their evaluation work in January 2018 with the expectation that the evaluation will be completed by July of 2018.*



### System Performance Measures

Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the local homeless assistance system is a crucial element of the Homeless Solutions Plan. Through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database, the homeless system has extensive data on the community's shelter and housing projects. HMIS data are used to better understand how well we are meeting the Plan goals of preventing and ending homelessness, to evaluate our system, and to identify areas to improve performance.

HUD (the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) has developed six system-level performance measures which provide a picture of a community's performance at the system level. It is important that the measures be examined in tandem and not individually. The Homeless Solutions Policy Board's System Performance & Evaluation Committee established performance targets for each of the System Measures. The targets were adopted by the Homeless Solutions Policy Board in May 2017.

The System Performance Measures include:

- Measure 1:** Length of Time Homeless
- Measure 2:** Returns to Homelessness
- Measure 3:** Number of Homeless Persons
- Measure 4:** Jobs and Income Growth
- Measure 5:** Number of First Time Homeless
- Measure 6:** Successful Housing Placement

To view the community's performance for calendar year 2016 alongside the 2019 system target for each of the four measures considered to be a high priority by the Homeless Solutions Policy Board please visit: [http://www.mcoho.org/departments/human\\_services\\_planning\\_and\\_development/homeless\\_solutions/homeless\\_solutions\\_plan.php](http://www.mcoho.org/departments/human_services_planning_and_development/homeless_solutions/homeless_solutions_plan.php)



## Homelessness in Montgomery County in 2016

A key indicator of the extent of homelessness or lack of housing stability in a community is an annual count of the number of households who, as the result of having no other safe place to sleep, spend at least one night in an emergency gateway shelter or are unsheltered, residing on the street or in an abandoned building. This article provides summary information about homeless households in 2016. Annual statistics for 2017 will not be available until after the publication date for this report.

In 2016, 4,207 different people stayed at least one night in one of the community's gateway shelters – Daybreak, Gettysburg Gateway for Men, St. Vincent Gateway for Women & Children, and the YWCA. There were 397 families with children, 73 couples without children, 2,896 single adults, and 143 unaccompanied minors. This is in addition to 172 individuals who did not access shelter but who spent at least one night sleeping unsheltered, for a total of 4,379 people in 3,509 households. The majority of homeless households (83%) are single adults; 13% of homeless households are families; 4% are unaccompanied minors.

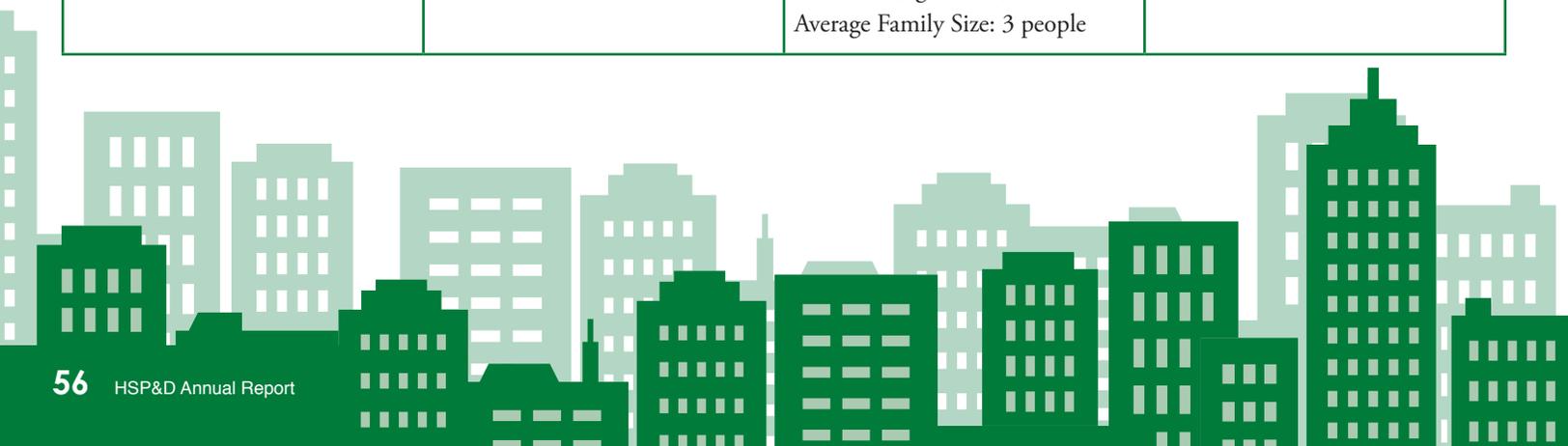
From 2014-2016, the number of families experiencing homelessness decreased 14%, while the number of single adults increased 11%. The increase in single adults is partially explained by the inclusion of the PATH street outreach program in 2015 and 2016, which provides a more accurate count. Looking just at emergency shelter, there was a 7% increase in the number of single men and a 13% decrease in the number of single women experiencing homelessness between 2014 and 2016.

Most people experience homelessness for a brief time. Of the adult households sheltered at the Gettysburg, St. Vincent and Daybreak shelters, 39% stayed in shelter for 7 nights or less, a 22% increase since 2011. 65% spent 30 nights or less in shelter over the course of the year. By comparison, only 2% spent more than 6 months in shelter. The reduction in length of stay is partially attributable to an increase in rapid rehousing resources to assist households in moving into permanent housing.

The following tables provide a demographic breakdown of the households who experienced a housing crisis resulting in a shelter stay or a night on the street in 2016.

The following table includes a demographic breakdown of the households sheltered in 2016:

Single Adults Ages 25+ 2,417	Young Single Adults Ages 18-24 479	Families with Children 397	Veterans 212
1,587 Men 823 Women 7 Transgender 69% of ALL homeless households	276 Men 199 Women 4 Transgender 14% of ALL homeless households	24 Men 373 Women 11% of ALL homeless households	189 Men 23 Women 6% of ALL homeless households
<b>Profile:</b>	<b>Profile:</b>	<b>Profile of Head of Household:</b>	<b>Profile:</b>
Male 66% White 56% GED/High School Diploma or better 72% Disabled 68%  8% are Veterans	Male 58% Black 53% GED/High School Diploma or better 52% Equally like to be or not be Disabled 50%  1% are Veterans	Female 94% Black 63% GED/High School Diploma or better 64% Non-Disabled 64% Median age 29  24% are Headed by a Young Adult (Age 18-24) Average Family Size: 3 people	Male 89% White 54% GED/High School Diploma or Better 95% Disabled 62% Median Age: 54





## 2017-2018 Homeless Supported Services

Agency	Service	Contract Amount
<i>Core Safety Net Services</i>		
Daybreak	Overnight Shelter	\$176,732.36
St. Vincent de Paul Society	Overnight Shelter	\$1,265,098.64
YWCA of Dayton	Overnight Shelter	\$146,000.00
<i>Collective Impact Projects</i>		
Daybreak	Opportunity House Transitional Housing	\$25,500.00
Miami Valley Housing Opportunities	Supportive Living Assistance for Tenant Empowerment (SLATE)	\$68,382.16
Eastway	Supportive Living Assistance for Tenant Empowerment (SLATE)	\$14,336.84
<i>Contract Extensions</i>		
Homefull	Gateway Shelter Case Management	\$399,250.00
YWCA of Dayton	SRO Case Management	\$27,700.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$2,123,000.00</b>

In addition to the 2017-2018 Homeless Supported Services funding, the Dayton-Kettering-Montgomery County Continuum of Care (CoC) received grant awards totaling \$8,907,293 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as part of the 2016 Continuum of Care competition. The local CoC's score allowed the community to receive funding for a new rapid rehousing project and a continuum planning grant, in addition to funding for 24 renewal projects. Most of the funding awarded through the CoC provides support to permanent supportive housing projects.

Dayton and Montgomery County provided \$857,878 in Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), HOME, and Community

Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding from HUD to support emergency shelter operations, case management, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, prevention, and rapid rehousing for 2017-2018. Montgomery County also grants \$364,300 in Homeless Crisis Response Program funding from the Ohio Development Services Agency to provide prevention and rapid rehousing assistance.



### HSPB Roster

**CO-CHAIR Victor J. McCarley, Psy.D.** (Wright State University - School of Professional Psychology) **CO-CHAIR Rev. John Paddock** (Christ Episcopal Church) **David Bohardt** (St. Vincent de Paul - Through November 2017) **Mike Brigner** (Sinclair Community College)

**Herb Burton** (Southwest Priority Board) **Dwendolyn Chester** (PNC Bank) **Judy Cook** (ADAMHS Board - Montgomery County)

**Glenn Costie** (Dayton VA Medical Center - Through October 2017) **William Couts** (Mound Street Academy) **Diane Cummins** (Five Rivers Health Centers) **Matthew Currie** (Advocates for Basic Legal Equality) **Shelley Dickstein** (City of Dayton) **Paul Dorsten** (United Way of the Greater Dayton Area) **Kelly Fackel** (Grandview Foundation) **Deborah A. Feldman** (Dayton Children's Hospital - Through June 2017)

**Mayor Bill Flaute** (Mayors and Managers Association) **Sandy Gudorf** (Downtown Dayton Partnership) **Cindy Hatton-Tepe** (Gem Real Estate Advisory Group) **Walt Hibner** (Vectren Energy) **Gregory Hopkins** (Community Health Centers of Greater Dayton - Through March 2017) **Shannon Isom** (YWCA Dayton) **Rev. Robert E. Jones** (Faith Community) **Karen Levin** (Levin Family Foundation) **Julie Liss-Katz** (Premier Health) **Jim McCarthy** (Miami Valley Fair Housing Center) **Quanita McRoberts** (Daybreak) **Charles Meadow** (Community Leader)

**David Melin** (Human Services Levy Council - Through March 2017) **Sheriff Phil Plummer** (Montgomery County Sheriff's Office) **Sham Reddy** (Greater Dayton Real Estate Investment Association) **The Honorable Walter Rice** (United States District Court - Through June 2017)

**Laura Roesch** (Catholic Social Services) **Rev. Wilburt O. Shanklin** (Greater Dayton Premier Management) **Nancy Schiffer** (Community Leader) **Eric Spina** (University of Dayton) **Major Wendy Stiver** (Dayton Police Department) **County Administrator Joseph P. Tuss** (Montgomery County) **Sarah Twill, Ph.D., M.S.W.** (Wright State University) **Debbie Watts Robinson** (Miami Valley Housing Opportunities)

**Trustee Joyce Young** (Township Trustee Association)