



**Calendar Year 2010
Homelessness Statistical Report
from the Homeless Management
Information System (HMIS)**

**January 1, 2010 –
December 31, 2010**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page #
Executive Summary	3
Homeless Planning Council Overview	5
Delaware HMIS Overview	5
<i>Table 1: HMIS Agencies and Users CY2010</i>	6
<i>Table 2: Delaware Shelters by Program Type and Populations</i>	7
Annual Homelessness Report Overview	11
Overview of Client Demographics	12
<i>Chart 1: Age</i>	12
<i>Chart 2: Gender</i>	13
<i>Chart 3: Race</i>	13
<i>Household Information</i>	14
<i>Chart 4: Household Types</i>	14
Adult-Only Client Information	14
<i>Table 3: Racial Breakdown of Adults</i>	15
<i>Table 4: Employment Status at Program Entry and Exit</i>	16
<i>Table 5: Reasons for Homelessness</i>	16
<i>Map 1: Zip Code of Last Permanent Address</i>	18
<i>Table 6: Type of Living Situation and Length of Stay</i>	19
<i>Table 7: Destination, Tenure, and Subsidy at Exit</i>	20
<i>Chart 5: Number of Program Entries for Adult Clients</i>	21
<i>Table 8: Multiple Stays</i>	21
Children-Only Client Information	22
<i>Table 9: Racial Breakdown of Children</i>	22
<i>Table 10: Ethnic Breakdown of Children</i>	22
Data by Type of Program	22
<i>Table 11: Destination of Clients in Emergency Shelters</i>	24
<i>Table 12: Destination of Clients in Transitional Housing</i>	25
<i>Table 13: Destination of Clients in Permanent Supportive</i>	26
Conclusion	26
References	27

Executive Summary

The Homeless Planning Council of Delaware is the system administrator for Delaware's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). In CY2010, there were a total of 72 HMIS users from 29 different agencies who inputted data for 98 programs.

Between January 1 to December 31, 2010, a total of 3,269 unduplicated individuals stayed in an HMIS participating homeless housing program. This represents a 9% decrease from the 2009 count (3,588). Year to year comparisons should be made with caution primarily because the number and composition (i.e. Emergency, Transitional, Permanent Supportive Housing) of participating shelters and non-participating shelters can change. But there are indications that this decrease was at least partially caused by an increase in the resources available to prevent homelessness and to re-house homeless persons.

While the number of adults barely changed (2,468 in 2009 Vs 2,428 in 2010), the number of children between 0 and 17 years of age decreased by 25% (1,005 in 2009 Vs 756 in 2010). The number of female headed houses also decreased by 8 percent.

One possible driver for this decrease was the availability of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds received by the Delaware Department of Health and Human Services. All those funds were targeted towards homeless prevention and rapid re-housing for families. Between January 1st and September 30th, this program provided more than \$4.4 million to families who were homeless or at risk of being homeless. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) also provided additional assistance to both families and individuals, and may have contributed to this decrease as well. A review of Delaware's submission for the Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) indicates that bed utilization for shelters serving families across multiple points in time was below 75%.

Anecdotally, some providers have suggested that the drop in the number of children entering shelters may be due to an increased length of stay caused by a lack of available housing upon exit. The AHAR results, however, suggest that length of stay has been reasonable for programs serving families.

These observations are not necessarily inconsistent. The stimulus programs were targeted towards persons who, with assistance over a finite period of time, could avoid or recover from homelessness. Not every homeless family would have qualified for these programs. A more definitive analysis of length of stay, destination and the lasting impact of the stimulus programs, including an understanding of who the stimulus programs helped and who was left behind may provide some guidance.

In terms of race and gender and other key demographics, the results of this year's analysis are consistent with what has been observed in previous years. Persons who identify themselves as Black or African American continue to be overrepresented in the homeless population. While they account for 21% of Delaware's population, more than 60% of the persons who stayed in an HMIS participating homeless housing program during 2010 were black. Seven percent of those who stayed in a participating shelter were Hispanic, which is comparable to their representation in Delaware's population. Fifty-five percent of all clients (adults and children) were female, 44% were male and for 1% this data was missing.

Of the total number of clients in a program in 2010 1,702 persons were unaccompanied individuals. The remaining clients were members of one of 651 households. Nearly nine out of ten of these households

were headed by single females (87%). Ten percent of households consisted of two parents and their children. One percent of the households consisted of a single male with children and the remaining two percent were multi-person households without children.

Of the adults, 8% served in active U.S. Military duty at some time in their lives. Thirty-seven percent identified themselves as having a disability of long duration. Forty-five percent said that they had been incarcerated at some point in their life. Fifteen percent were employed at program entry and 12 percent were employed at program exit. Unemployment, eviction and being unable to pay rent or mortgage were the top reasons for homelessness among adults.

Homeless Planning Council Overview

The Homeless Planning Council of Delaware (HPC) was informally established in early 1998 and incorporated as a 501 (c)3 non-profit agency in June 2000. The HPC is an active, cooperative coalition of public, nonprofit and private-sector organizations and individuals working together year-round to address homelessness. The HPC focuses on four specific areas: the Continuum of Care application, Point-In-Time Studies, the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and advocacy/community education.

The Homeless Planning Council administers the HMIS system for the state of Delaware. The Homeless Management Information System is a database application that allows agencies to collect basic demographic and other information on their clients through a secure site. The HPC then works with the service providers to create aggregate data reports that are then sent to funders and used in other needs assessment processes.

Delaware HMIS Overview

In 2001, a group of six homeless service providers spearheaded the development and implementation of a statewide Homeless Management Information System. Their goals were to: (1) improve the delivery of services to the homeless by eliminating inefficiencies in administration; and (2) improve the accuracy of reporting to funders. After a search and analysis of existing systems, the service providers selected ServicePoint, an HMIS that ranked high in a Housing and Urban Development-funded evaluation of various systems and was the preferred system among service providers that viewed demonstrations of several systems.

The first wave of implementation connected partner agencies to the Delaware HMIS on October 1, 2001. Since then more agencies have agreed to become part of the HMIS system. Some state and federal agencies also require providers receiving funds through their programs to input data into the HMIS system.

Table 1 provides detailed information of the programs contributing the data that is analyzed in this report. This includes the agencies, number of users at the end of CY2010, the names of the programs, number of months of data collected and the number of clients served (unduplicated by program not across the agency or the system). This represents a total of 55 HMIS users from 21 different agencies who input data for 55 programs. This report does not include data inputted into HMIS by programs funded through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing program and or the Department of Health and Social Services Economic Recovery Act Program.

Table 2 shows the homeless agencies in Delaware broken out by emergency, transitional and permanent housing programs, the target population served, the number of beds available, and the number of beds reported in HMIS.

Table 1. HMIS Agencies and Users during Calendar Year 2010

Name of Agency	No. Users	Name of Program	No. Months of Data	No. of Clients Served
AID in Dover	1	Shelter	12	7
		Independent Living	12	12
Be Ready	1	Lazarus House	12	12
Casa San Francisco	3	Shelter	12	150
Connections	5	Chance	9	34
		Delthine	12	12
		Enterprise	12	16
		HUD 2	12	21
		Next Step	12	33
		PATH	12	1,393
		PATH Transitional Housing	12	1
		Quaker Hill	12	8
		Step-Up	12	17
		Step-Up 2	3	26
		Judy's House	5	18
		Marcella's House	5	14
		WomanSpace	12	15
		Easy Access	12	36
		HUD 4	12	129
Delaware Center for Justice	2	HIV Case Management	12	4
Dover Interfaith	1	Emergency Housing	9	65
Gateway House	3	HUD	12	46
		Step-Up	12	9
Home of the Brave	2	Emergency Shelter	12	46
		Transitional Housing	12	7
Homeward Bound	4	Emergency Shelter	12	109
		Transitional Housing	12	36
Ministry of Caring	10	House of Joseph I	12	135
		House of Joseph II	12	9
		House of Joseph TR	12	18
		Maria Longo House	12	6
		House of Joseph II Expansion	12	10
		Mary Mother of Hope I	12	241
		Mary Mother of Hope II	12	176
		Mary Mother of Hope III	12	136
		Mary Mother of Hope TR	12	15
		Nazareth TR	12	20
		Padre Pio	7	6
		Sacred Heart TR	12	42
		Samaritan Outreach	12	2783
		St. Francis TR	12	27
Bethany House	12	11		
NAMI Delaware	2	HUD 1	12	7
		HUD 3	12	7

Name of Agency	No. Users	Name of Program	No. Months of Data	No. of Clients Served
Psycho Therapeutic Services, Inc	2	Step - Up	3	1
Salvation Army	1	Shelter	12	325
		Code Purple	3	7 (Duplicated Count)
Shepherd Place	2	Emergency Shelter	12	424
Sojourner's	2	Transitional Housing	12	76
STEHM	1	Martha I and II	12	27
Sussex Comm. Crisis	1	Crisis House	12	219
		SJK House	12	3
		Northport	12	16
United Cerebral Palsy	1	Step-Up	3	1
West End NH	4	Lifelines Transitional	0	0
		Lifelines Permanent	12	17
		Step-Up My Place	4	5
		Step-Up	12	28
		Step-Up SUP	12	40
Whatcoat	2	Shelter	9	372
YWCA	5	Home Life Center I	12	180
		Home Life Center II	12	80

Table 2. Delaware Shelters by Program Type and Population

Emergency Programs

Provider	Facility Name	Target Population		# of Beds	# of Beds in HMIS
AID in Dover	Eight-O-One	YMF		4	4
Abriendo Puertas Inc.	Emergency Shelter	SFHC	DV	7	0
Catholic Charities	Casa San Francisco	SMF		10	10
Child Inc.	Martha's Carriage House	SFHC	DV	22	0
Child Inc.	Sarah's House	SFHC	DV	18	0
Family Promise of Northern New Castle County	Transitional Rotating Shelter	HC		14	0
Friendship House	Andrew's Place	SM		22	0
Homeward Bound, Inc.	Emmaus House	HC		14	14
Home of the Brave	Home of the Brave	SM	Vet	15	15
House of Pride	Shelter	SM		25	25
Laurel Community Foundation	Hope House	HC		16	0
Ministry of Caring	Mary Mother of Hope House I	SF		21	21

Provider	Facility Name	Target Population		# of Beds	# of Beds in HMIS
Ministry of Caring	Mary Mother of Hope House II	SFHC		23	23
Ministry of Caring	Mary Mother of Hope House III	SFHC		21	21
Ministry of Caring	House of Joseph I	SM		13	13
Peoples Place II	Sussex SAFE Program	SFHC	DV	12	0
Peoples Place II	Kent SAFE Program	SFHC	DV	16	0
Salvation Army	Emergency Shelter	SMF+HC		52	52
The Shepherd Place	The Shepherd Place	SMF+HC		30	30
Sunday Breakfast Mission	Sunday Breakfast Mission	SM		120	0
Sussex Community Crisis Housing	Crisis House	SMF+HC		20	20
Whatcoat Social Services	Whatcoat Shelter	SMF+HC		46	46

Transitional Housing Programs

Provider	Facility Name	Target Population		# of Beds	# of Beds in HMIS
AID in Dover	Independent Living	YMF		6	6
Catholic Charities	Bayard House	SF		11	0
Connections	Connections to Permanent Housing	SMF+HC		22	22
Connections	Chance House	SMF+HC		8	8
DSAMH	TH for 75 Adults	SMF		75	75
Destiny House	Destiny House	SF		14	0
Dover Interfaith	Dover Interfaith	SMF		6	0
God's Way to Recovery	God's Way to Recovery	SMF		8	0
Gateway Inc.	Gateway House	SMF		53	53
Friendship House	Burton Houses for Men	SM		3	0
Friendship House	Concord House for Men	SM		5	0
Friendship House	Corner House	SM		5	0
Friendship House	Criswell House for Men	SM		8	0
Friendship House	Epiphany House	SF		6	0
Friendship House	Palmer Houses	SFHC		9	0
Friendship House	Jane Ashford House	SFHC		7	0
Friendship House	Patterson House	SFHC		6	0
Home of the Brave	Home of the Brave TR	SM	VET	4	4
Homeward Bound	Transitional	SMF+HC		14	14
House of Pride	Residential Recovery Program	SMF		24	0

Provider	Facility Name	Target Population	# of Beds	# of Beds in HMIS
Limen House	Limen House	SMF	25	0
Milford Housing Development	Transitional Home	SMF+HC	23	0
Ministry of Caring	House of Joseph TR	SM	13	13
Ministry of Caring	Mary Mother of Hope House TR	SF	9	9
Ministry of Caring	Nazareth House TR	HC	24	24
Ministry of Caring	St. Francis TR	SFHC	24	24
Mission of Hope	Seaford Mission	SM	10	10
Nanticoke Rotary	Seaford Rotary House	SFHC	16	0
Sojourner's Place	Sojourner's Place	SMF	50	50
Spiritual Awakening	Awakenings House	SF	10	0
STEHM	Martha's House I & II	SFHC	16	16
Sunday Breakfast Mission	Discipleship Change Program	SM	45	0
Sussex Community Crisis Housing	Northport	SMF+HC	15	15
Sussex Community Crisis Housing	SJK House	SMF+HC	6	6
West End Neighborhood House	Lifelines I	SMF	11	11
YWCA	Homelife Management Center I	HC	62	62
YWCA	Homelife Management Center II	HC	37	37
Connections	PATH Beds	SMF	4	4
People's Place Whatcoat	Vera's Haven	SFHC	24	0

Permanent Housing Programs (Including Safe Havens)

Provider	Facility Name	Target Populations	CH Beds	# of Beds	# of Beds in HMIS
Be Ready	Lazarus House	M		8	8
Connections	Easy Access	SMF	30	30	30
Connections	Enterprise PH	SMF	8	12	12
Connections	HUD 2 PH	SMF	10	25	25
Connections	Next Step	SMF	15	37	37
Connections	Judy's House	SMF	16	16	16
Connections	Marcella's House	SMF	15	15	15
Connections	West Street Commons	SMF	0	8	8
Connections	WomanSpace PH	SFHC	5	12	12
DSAMH/NAMI	HUD 3 (Quaker Hill)	SMF	6	8	8

Provider	Facility Name	Target Populations	CH Beds	# of Beds	# of Beds in HMIS	
DSAMH/NAMI	HUD 1 PH	SMF		3	5	5
Ministry of Caring	Bethany House	SF		0	8	8
Ministry of Caring	House of Joseph II	SMF	HIV	3	8	8
Ministry of Caring	House of Joseph II Expansion	SMF	HIV	8	8	8
Ministry of Caring	Maria Longo House	SF		0	6	6
Psycho Therapeutic Services, Inc	Step-Up	SMF		0	15	15
West End Neighborhood House	Life Lines II	YMF		3	11	11
Connections	Step-Up	SMF		16	16	16
Gateway Inc.	Step-Up	SM		10	10	10
United Cerebral Palsy	Step-Up	SMF			15	15
West End Neighborhood House	Step-Up	SFHC		0	26	26
Connections	Delthine House	SMF		10	10	10
Connections	Step-Up 2	SMF			20	20
West End Neighborhood House	Step-Up My Place	SMF			10	10
West End Neighborhood House	Step-Up 2 (SUP)	SMF +HC			14	14

Key:

SM = Single Male

SF = Single Female

SMF = Single Males and Females

HC = Households with Children

SMHC = Single Males as Head of Households with Children

SFHC = Single Females as Head of Households with Children

SMF + HC = Single Males and Females plus Households with Children

YMF = Youth Males and Females

DV = Domestic Violence Shelter

HIV = Program that targets persons with HIV/AIDS

Vet = Program that targets veterans

CH = Beds set aside for chronically homeless individuals

Limitations to DE-HMIS

There are three major limitations to the HMIS system. The first is that not all homeless service providers located in Delaware participate in HMIS. The second is that even though a majority of the agencies participate, not all of their program data may be entered into the system. The third limitation is that not all of the providers who inputted into HMIS during the calendar year 2010 inputted a complete year worth of data. The following paragraphs discuss each of these limitations in more detail.

The first limitation of HMIS is that not all homeless service providers report to HMIS. Of all the homeless programs through the state, 60% of all emergency shelters, 53% of all transitional housing programs, and 83% of all permanent supportive housing programs report to HMIS. Because of this lack of data for some of the programs, the data is not complete for the entire state's homeless population.

The second limitation is that there are programs from partnering agencies who are not entering data in the HMIS system. Some of the reasons for this are a lack of program staff to input data into the system and lack of financial resources to increase the number of users in the system. Again, this means that there is a lack of data on the entire homeless population in Delaware.

The last limitation is that not all providers in the system inputted a complete years worth of data for calendar year 2010. Some providers were new to the system in 2010 and started inputting data halfway through the year. Some providers lost staff during the year and did not have any other staff members trained to input data into the system. Some providers stopped providing housing services through the year.

Annual Homelessness Report Overview

The following report is compiled from data that HMIS users inputted into the system. The basis of the report is to look at clients who were in one of the programs in Table 1 from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. This means that clients could have entered the program before January 1st and/or stayed in the program after December 31st. But at some point in time in the year, they were in a program.

The report breaks down the total number of unduplicated clients served during that time period. Some clients may have accessed more than one program during that time period, but they are only counted once in this section of the report. The report summarizes the demographics of the clients, the reasons for homelessness, and the destination of clients upon exit of the program.

The first part of the report will give an overview of all client demographics. The second part of the report will look at specific client information for adults only. The third part will look at specific client information for children only. The last section of the report looks at data by program type (i.e. emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing programs).

Limitations of the Report

When completing the de-duplication process, best efforts were used to maintain the integrity of all client level data. Best efforts were also used to maintain data on reasons for homelessness and destination upon program exit for the latest time in the year that the client was in a program. For example, if a client entered one program in January 2010 and entered another program in April 2010,

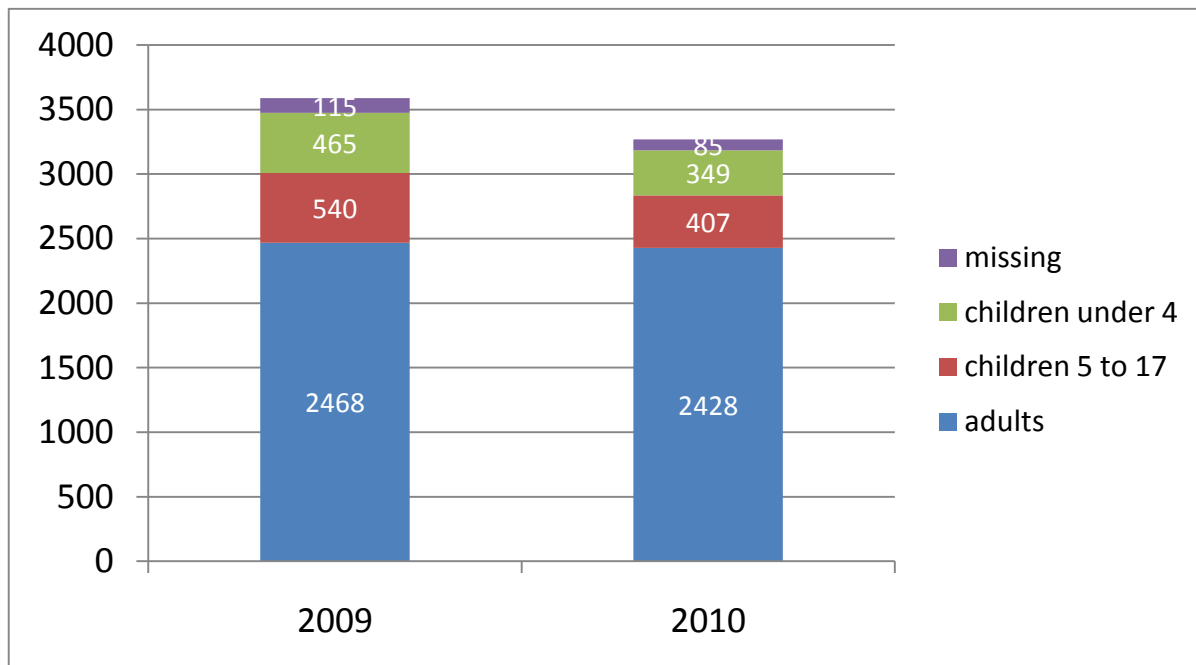
the data from the entry in April 2010 was used. During the de-duplication process some of the client data collected by agencies may have been lost, leaving a higher level of unknown or not completed data elements.

Overview of Client Demographics

Between January 1 to December 31, 2010, a total of 3,269 unduplicated individuals stayed in one of the homeless housing programs listed in Table 1. This represents a 9% decrease from the 2009 count (3,588). As Chart I indicates, this decrease was primarily driven by declines in the number of children who were homeless. While the number of adults remained relatively constant, the number of children between 0 and 17 years of age decreased by 25% (1,005 to 756).

The State of Delaware Department of Health and Human Services made available more than 4.4 million dollars between January 1st and September 30th for the purpose of providing families with children home prevention and rapid re-housing assistance. Though not targeted to families specifically, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) also provided additional assistance.

Chart 1: Age



In CY2010, 1,749 females (adults and children combined) were served in homeless programs compared to only 1,439 males (and for 81 clients gender was not entered into the system). As Chart 2 indicates, the distribution of gender is consistent between 2009 and 2010.

Chart 2: Gender

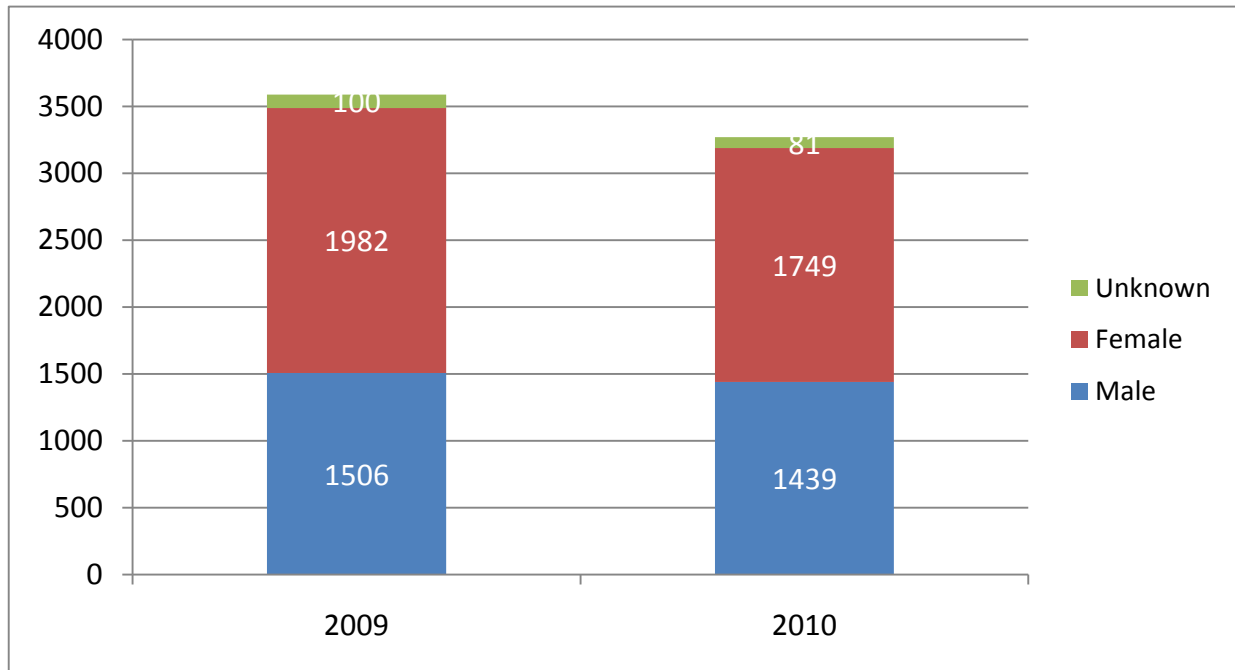
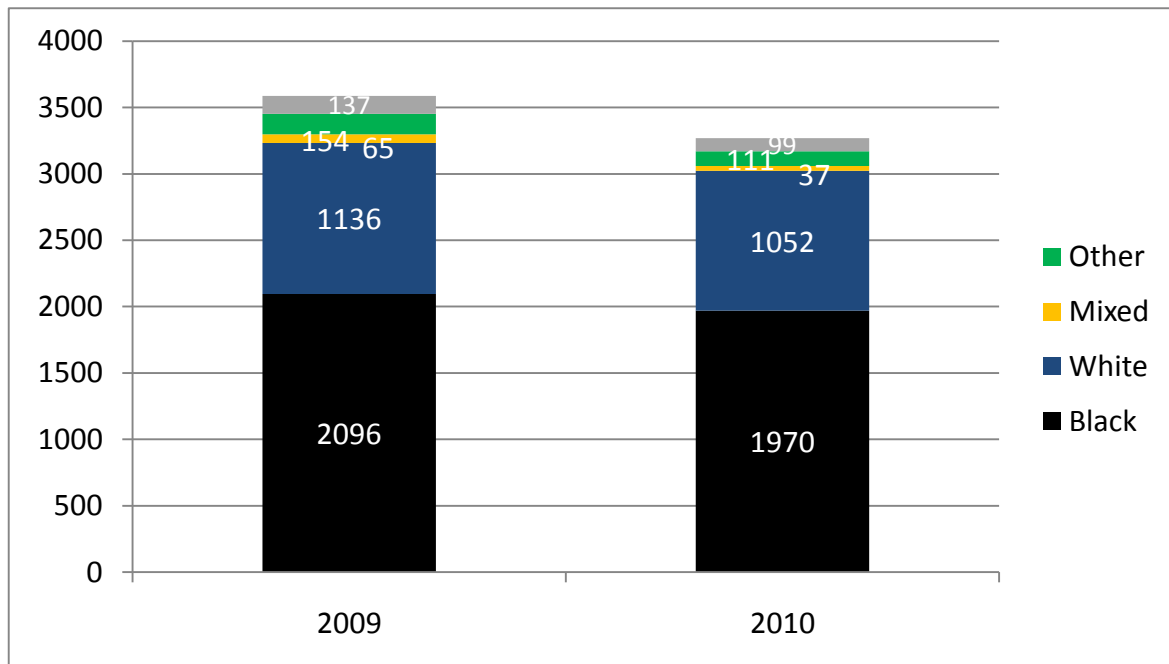


Chart 3 provides a racial breakdown of clients. Consistent with 2009 findings, about 6 out of 10 clients were black and slightly less than one third were white. Like many other public health problems in Delaware, the Black population is disproportionately impacted by homelessness. The US Census Bureau currently estimates that Blacks make up 21% of Delaware's total population (www.census.gov).

Chart 3: Race



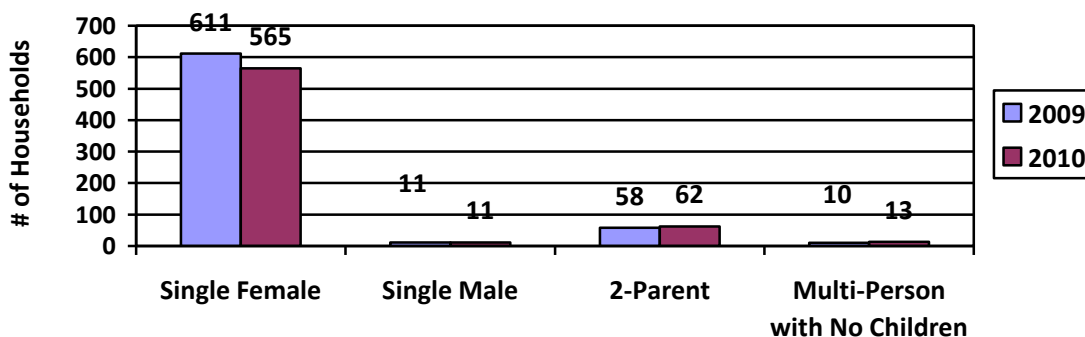
The percentages for the remaining racial groups are also consistent with previous findings. While White or Caucasian persons make up just over 70% of Delaware’s population, less than one-third of the persons entered into a participating shelter in 2010 identified themselves as White or Caucasian. There were a total of 152 Hispanics reported in HMIS during 2010. The percentage of Hispanic homeless individuals (5%) is comparable to the total Hispanic population in Delaware (7%).

Household Information

Clients inputted into the HMIS system can be entered as an individual or as a member of a household, depending on how they enter each program. Some clients have previously entered programs as households but in 2010 entered a program as an individual. In this situation the client is counted as an individual and not as a member of a household for 2010 reporting. One thousand and seven hundred and two adults were entered into HMIS as individuals. The remaining 726 adults were part of a household.

As Chart 4 indicates, 565 of these households consisted of a single mother and her children. This reflects an 8% decrease when compared to 2009. This decrease may be explained by the increased availability of homeless assistance and rapid re-housing funds targeted at families during 2010 and described earlier in this report. The remaining household counts are relatively consistent year to year.

Chart 4. Households



Adult-Only Client Information

This section of the report will give a breakdown of the adult clients served, their demographics, veteran status, disabled status, incarceration history, employment status, chronically homeless status, the reasons for homelessness and the clients’ destination upon exit of the program.

As mentioned earlier, 2,428 adults were served in 2010 by HMIS participating programs. Of the adults served, 1340 (55%) were female, 1082 (45%) were male. Women were somewhat more likely to be African American than men (61% Vs 54% respectively).

Table 3. Racial and Gender Breakdown of Adults Served in CY2010

	Female		Male		Missing Gender		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian or Alaska Native (HUD)	3	0%	4	0%		0%	7	0%
Asian (HUD)	6	0%	2	0%		0%	8	0%
Black or African American (HUD)	816	61%	580	54%	4	67%	1400	58%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (HUD)	1	0%	5	0%		0%	6	0%
Other Multi-Racial	9	1%	5	0%		0%	14	1%
White (HUD)	473	35%	444	41%	2	33%	919	38%
Missing Race	32	2%	42	4%	0	0%	74	3%
Grand Total	1340	100%	1082	100%	6	100%	2428	100%

Veteran Status

Of the adults served in the participating programs, 195 (8%) identified themselves as having U.S. Military experience. Data was missing for 24 participants.

Disabled Status

Of the adults served in the participating programs, 904 (37%) were identified as having a disability of long duration. However, for another 3% of adults this question was either incomplete, the individual refused to answer the question, or the program worker did not know if the client had a disability of long duration.

Incarceration History

Of the 2,428 adults served in 2010, 1,087 (45%) said that they had been incarcerated at some point in time in their life. This represents a 5% increase over 2009. Data was missing for 79 program participants or 4% of the adults.

Employment Status

Of the 2,428 adults served in the participating programs, 362 or 15% were employed upon entry into the program. Upon program exit, 283 (12%) were employed either part-time or full-time. Table 4 shows a breakdown of all employment statuses for clients at both program entry and program exit. It is important to remember that not all of the adults exited a program during 2010. Because of this it is difficult to compare the numbers at entry and exit.

Table 4. Employment Status of Adults at Program Entry and Exit

Type of Employment	# at Program Entry	# at Program Exit
Unemployed	1597	1079
Disabled	271	192
Full-Time	201	138
Part-Time	161	145
Student	44	28
Retired	18	11
Other	10	4

Reasons and Places of Homelessness Origination

For every person entering a homeless program, the reason for why they are homeless, the type of living situation they are coming from, how long they were in that living situation and the zip code/geographic location of that living situation is supposed to be reported in the system. The following information is a compilation of these data elements for adults served in the programs. Table 5 shows the different reasons for homelessness in ranked order. This question was added to the standard list of data elements in 2010, therefore there is missing data for this question.

Table 5. Reasons for Homelessness among Adults Served in CY2010

Reason for Homelessness	# of Clients
Unemployment	296
Evicted within Past Week	231
Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	186
Other	159
Addiction	157
Jail/Prison	92
Disability	78
Family/Personal Illness	64
Domestic Violence	44
Moved to Seek Work	42
Physical/Mental Disabilities	22
Condemned	21
Divorce	19
Fire or natural disaster	13
Emancipation	12
Missing Data	992

Last Permanent Address

Each client is asked the zip code of their last permanent living situation and that information is inputted into HMIS. The definition of last permanent living situation is the place that they were last at for 90 days or more. Half of the adults (1,208 or 50%) in the HMIS system report their last permanent living situation as a New Castle County zip code. A total of 548 (23%) report their last permanent address as a Kent County zip code and 321 (13%) report a Sussex County zip code. Another 189 (8%) report coming Delaware HMIS CY2010 Data Report

from another State and for 162 (7%) of the adults this information was left blank. The client either did not know the zip code of their last permanent address or they refused to give this information. The map on the following page shows the distribution of clients by zip code. Clients are clustered around the three largest cities in each county (Wilmington, Dover and Georgetown).

Table 6 shows the breakdown of type of living situations prior to program entry. Also reported in the table is the length of stay for that type of living situation. Some of these results are predictable (eg, the majority of clients who came from an emergency shelter were there for 3 months or less). But it is somewhat surprising that 426 of the adults (18%) came from what appear to be relatively stable housing situations.

- 185 clients were in a rental (158) or ownership situation (27) without subsidy for one year or longer before they became homeless.
- 241 were staying with family (184) or friends (57) for at least a year before they became homeless.

Destination at Program Exit

Upon exiting a program, the program staff is supposed to collect information on where the client will be living next. Some clients do not tell the program staff that they are leaving the program or because some clients may not know where they are going, the program staff enters destinations of “Don’t Know” and “Refused”. For CY2010, there are 243 program exits that were “Don’t Know”, “Refused” or were missing. Table 7 shows the information collected concerning where clients said where they were going after they left the program. The destination answers are in ranked order.

Multiple Program Stays

In 2010, 354 adults spent time in multiple programs. The vast majority of these clients (2074 or 85%) had only one program stay during 2010. This data is limited in that it only looks at a 12 month period, and not all Delaware shelters participate in HMIS. While these numbers may be inflated, national research has shown that the half of the clients who enter a homeless shelter will leave within 30 days never to return. (See references “Five Myths About the Homeless”)

Zip Code of Last Permanent Address

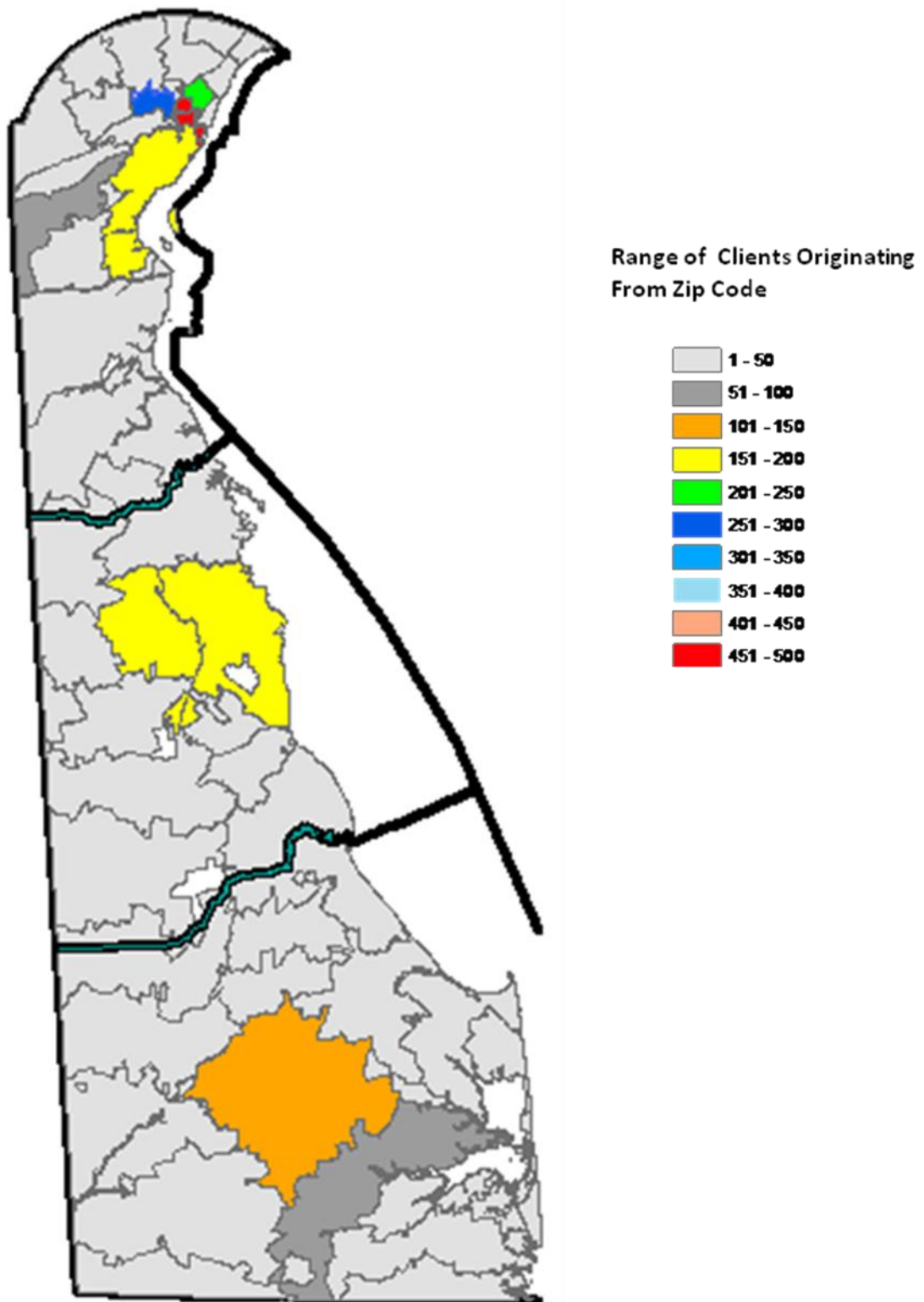


Table 6. Type of Living Situation and Length of Stay

	Don't Know	1 week or less	More 1 week, but less than 1 month	One to three months	More than 3 months, but less than 1 year	1 year or longer
Domestic Violence Situation		*		*	*	*
Don't Know	12		*	*	*	7
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	5	51	141	127	56	38
Foster care home or foster care group home			*	*	7	6
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	*	*	13	4	*	*
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher		31	8	13	7	*
Jail, prison or juvenile detention	*	*	*	12	32	33
Other	*	*	13	10	14	8
Owned by client, no housing subsidy		*	*	5	5	27
Owned by client, with housing subsidy						6
Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons(*	4	*	*	15
Place not meant for habitation	*	28	36	45	46	70
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	*	*	6	*	*	5
Rental by client, no housing subsidy	5	6	17	39	88	158
Rental by client, with other (non-VASH) housing subsidy		*		5	13	14
Rental by client, with VASH			*		*	7
Safe Haven	*			*	3	*
Staying or living in a family member's room, apartment or house	9	27	42	91	104	184
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment or house	*	43	61	72	73	57
Subsidized Housing			*		*	6
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center		*	*	6	24	8
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	*	6	12	32	58	43

* = Less than five clients

Table 7. Destination of Adults upon Program Exit, CY2010

Destination	# Adult Clients
Rental by client, no housing subsidy	219
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	159
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g., room, apartment or house)	148
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	134
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	116
Rental by client, other (non-VASH) housing subsidy	113
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g., room apartment or house)	110
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	74
Hotel/Motel with emergency shelter	42
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	40
Other	38
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	33
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	20
Permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless persons(such as SHP, S+C, or SRO Mod Rehab)	20
Rental by client, VASH Subsidy	19
Return to Partner	17
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	15
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	15
Deceased	10
Owned by client, no housing subsidy	4
Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle or anywhere outside)	3
Owned by client, with housing subsidy	2

Chart 5: Number of Program Entries for Adult Clients CY2010

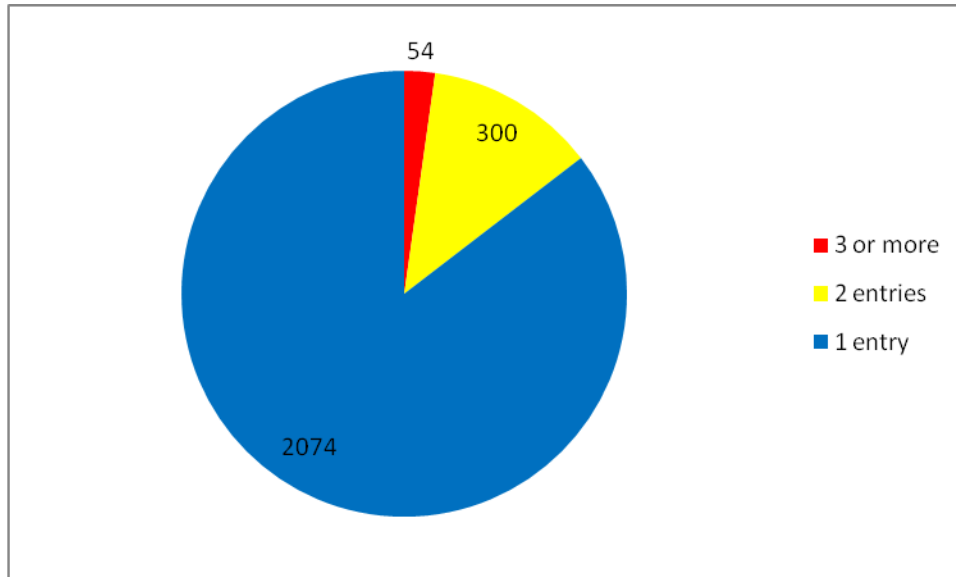


Table 8 outlines the different types of programs that people could move to and from and the number of clients that made the moves. Recognize that these moves may not have been sequential in time (i.e. there could have been months between staying in an emergency shelter and moving to another emergency shelter). Also, a total of 54 clients participated in more than two programs throughout the year. In those cases, the table below shows the movement from the first program to the last program that they were in (i.e. if a client went from a transitional house, to an emergency shelter and then to a permanent housing program, they would be in the row ‘Transitional - Permanent’).

Table 8. Multiple Program Stays in CY2010

Program Type	Number of Adults
Emergency - Emergency	185
Emergency - Permanent	45
Emergency - Transitional	74
Permanent - Emergency	2
Permanent - Permanent	14
Transitional - Emergency	1
Transitional - Permanent	13
Transitional - Transitional	20

Children-Only Information

As outlined previously, the number of children served during CY2010 were 756 or 23% of the total homeless population in the participating programs. Forty six percent of the children served were between the ages of 0-4 and 54% were between the ages of 5 and 18. Of all the children, 407 (54%) were females and 347 (46%) were males. Two children were missing gender information. Tables 10 and 11 outline the racial and ethnic breakdown of the children.

Table 9. Racial Breakdown of Children Served in CY2010

Race	# of clients	%
American Indian or Alaska Native (HUD)	1	<1%
Asian (HUD)	4	1%
Black or African American (HUD)	564	75%
Other	18	2%
Other Multi-Racial	23	3%
White (HUD)	132	17%
Don't Know (HUD)	9	1%
Refused (HUD)	1	<1%
missing	4	1%

Table 10. Ethnic Breakdown of Children Served in CY2010

Ethnicity	# of clients	%
Hispanic/Latino (HUD)	35	5%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino (HUD)	646	85%
Don't Know	62	8%
Refused (HUD)	1	0%
missing	12	2%

Foster Care

Of the 756 children served in a homeless program in 2010, 7 of them were reported to have been in foster care at some time in their life.

Data by Type of Program

So far the data presented in this report has been broken down by all clients. This section of the report will focus on the data from HMIS by program type (i.e. emergency, transitional and permanent supportive housing).

Number of Duplicated Clients served in Homeless Programs

The majority of the data in this report is unduplicated. However, in order to determine the total number of clients served within a certain type of homeless program, we have to look at the data from the stand point of duplicated clients. This means that in the information presented below, clients will be double counted if they participated in more than one homeless program and/or if they participated in

more than one type of homeless program (i.e. emergency, transitional and permanent supportive housing). It is important to track this information as well as the unduplicated data in order to better understand the numbers of clients served within each type of homeless program.

Emergency Shelters

In 2010, there were a total of 2502 clients served in an emergency shelter. Emergency shelters are typically 30-60 day stays. Of those persons served in an emergency shelter 1789 (72%) were adults, 285 (11%) were children between the ages of 0 and 4, and 354 (14%) were children between the ages of 5 and 18. For 74 of these clients, age was not recorded

Transitional Housing

In 2010, there were a total of 621 clients were served in a transitional housing program. Transitional programs have typical stays up to 2 years. Of those 521 persons served in a transitional housing program, 373 (60%) were adults, 113 (18%) were children between the ages of 0 and 4, and 133 (21%) were children between the ages of 5 and 18. For two of these clients, age was not recorded.

Permanent Supportive Housing

In 2010, there were a total of 532 clients served in a permanent supportive housing program. Permanent supportive housing programs do not have a length of stay requirement however clients have the ability to receive services in order for them to become more self-sufficient and able to find a place so they can live on their own. Of the 532 clients served in a permanent supportive housing program, 488 (92%) were adults, 26 (5%) were children between the ages of 0 and 4, and 16 (3%) were children between the ages of 5 and 18. Age was missing for two of these clients.

It is important to remember that most of the permanent supportive housing programs are for adults and not families.

Destination of Clients at Program Exit by Program Type

As mentioned above, upon exiting a program the program staff is supposed to collect information on where the client is going and whether the client feels this is a permanent or a temporary living situation for them and whether they are receiving a housing subsidy to help pay for part or all of their housing-related expenses.

In order to determine if destinations are a positive outcome for clients, we have determined a list of the possible destinations for clients that would equate to a positive destination. Positive destinations are:

- Hotel/Motel without Emergency Shelter
- Own House/Apartment
- Rental Room/House/Apartment
- Transitional Housing for Homeless
- Permanent Housing for Formerly Homeless
- Living with Family – if the Tenure is Permanent
- Living with Friends – if the Tenure is Permanent
- Return to Partner

Destination of Clients at Program Exit from Emergency Shelters

In 2009, there were a total of 1,184 adults exiting from emergency shelters. Of those destinations, 698 (58%) are considered positive destinations. Table 12 shows the destinations of those clients. The destinations are in ranked order. Positive destinations are shaded.

Table 11. Destination of Clients from Emergency Shelters, CY2010

Destination (positive destinations are shaded)	# of Adult Clients
Rental by client, no housing subsidy	196
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	133
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g., room, apartment or house)	125
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	120
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g., room apartment or house)	106
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher (105
Rental by client, other (non-VASH) housing subsidy	97
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	68
Hotel/Motel with emergency shelter	36
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	32
Other	28
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	26
Hospital (non-psychiatric) (20
Rental by client, VASH Subsidy	18
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	15
Return to Partner	15
Permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless persons(such as SHP, S+C, or SRO Mod Rehab)	14
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	12
Deceased	10
Owned by client, no housing subsidy	3
Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle or anywhere outside) (HUD)	3
Owned by client, with housing subsidy	2

Destination of Clients at Program Exit from Transitional Housing Programs

In 2010, there were a total of 163 adults exiting from transitional housing programs. Of those destinations, 89 (55%) are considered positive destinations. Table 13 shows the destinations of those clients. The destinations are in ranked order. Positive destinations are shaded.

Table 12. Destination of Clients from Transitional Housing, CY2010

Destination (positive destinations are shaded)	# of Adult Clients
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	26
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g., room, apartment or house)	23
Rental by client, no housing subsidy	22
Rental by client, other (non-VASH) housing subsidy	16
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	14
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	14
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	11
Other	8
Hotel/Motel with emergency shelter	6
Permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless persons (such as SHP, S+C, or SRO Mod Rehab)	6
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	6
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g., room apartment or house)	4
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	3
Return to Partner	2
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	1
Owned by client, no housing subsidy	1
Rental by client, VASH Subsidy	1

Destination of Clients at Program Exit from Permanent Supportive Housing

In 2009, there were a total of 135 adults exiting from permanent supportive housing programs. Of those destinations, 86 (64%) are considered positive destinations. Table 14 shows the destinations of those clients. The destinations are in ranked order.

Table 13. Destination of Clients from Permanent Supportive Housing, CY2010

Destination (positive destinations are shaded)	# of Adult Clients
Rental by client, no housing subsidy	44
Rental by client, other (non-VASH) housing subsidy	23
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	14
Deceased	10
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g., room apartment or house)	8
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	8
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	7
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g., room, apartment or house)	7
Other	4
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	3
Permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless persons (such as SHP, S+C, or SRO Mod Rehab)	3
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	2
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	1
Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle or anywhere outside)	1

Conclusion

While, the majority of the findings of this report are consistent with prior years, the decrease in the number of children entering HMIS participating programs warrants monitoring. In addition to the impact of stimulus plans focusing on preventing homelessness and re-housing the homeless, the observations of providers who have found that it is increasingly difficult to place some families in stable housing both need to be considered.

An expanded analysis of length of stay, destination and the lasting impact of the stimulus programs will likely yield valuable information if coupled with the insights of providers.

In conclusion, HMIS continues to be a valuable tool for clients, providers, funders and advocates for housing services. And the Homeless Planning Council will continue to work with agencies to improve the quality of data inputted into the system as well as the level of data collected.

References

Census Bureau. www.census.gov

Census Bureau 2000 Demographic Profile Highlights – Black or African American Alone. www.census.gov

Census Bureau 2000 Demographic Profile Highlights – Hispanic. www.census.gov

Swarns, R.L. U.S. Reports Drop in Homeless Population. (July 30, 2008). <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/07/30/us/30homeless.html>

Five myths about America's homeless – by Dennis Culhane -<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/07/09/AR2010070902357.html>