



Statewide Homelessness Study 2017

HOMELESSNESS IN MISSOURI

University of Missouri-St. Louis
Public Policy Research Center for the
*Missouri Housing
Development Commission*

DECEMBER 2017

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MISSOURI STATEWIDE HOMELESSNESS STUDY REPORT, 2017

Introduction

The *2017 Missouri Statewide Homeless Study* provides comprehensive data for 2015 and 2016 and examines trends since 2007. It reports the total population of homeless and of homeless subpopulations for those years and the incidence of homeless in the service areas of the Continua of Care.

This study is the latest in a biennial series published by the Missouri Housing Development Commission (MHDC). Prior studies completed in this decade summarized statistics on homelessness as of 2011, 2013 and 2015.

The Point-in-Time Counts conducted by the Continua of Care are a primary source of data for this study. The term “Point-in-Time Count” refers to the method by which volunteers and organizations – both those funded by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as well as non-funded agencies -- enumerate homeless individuals and persons in families within their communities.

The other primary source of data summarized during the course of the study stems from the Annual Homeless Assessment Reports. These reports compile data submitted by service providers via the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Since the initial Statewide Homelessness Study, there has been a significant expansion of data available on the HUD Homeless Data Exchange (HDX), particularly in the areas of veteran homelessness, unaccompanied children and gender. Through HDX, online access is provided to data from the Point-In-Time Counts, as well as the Annual Homeless Assessment Reports and the Housing Inventory Count. Analysis of trends relied on these data.

MHDC contracted with the University of Missouri-St. Louis Public Policy Research Center (PPRC) to prepare this study. In addition to the data received directly from the Continua of Care and from the HDX, PPRC conducted interviews with Continua of Care leads and relied on data from additional published reports.

In completing the study of statewide homelessness in Missouri, the PPRC intended to do several things:

- Analyze data on homelessness available on HDX and specifically look at trends over a series of years.
- Examine these trends both for the state as a whole and for each of the Continua of Care operating in the State.
- Look at the context in which the Continua of Care operate.
- Examine the degree to which target populations are affected by homelessness.

The resulting report includes a statewide overview and a separate section for each of the eight Continua of Care.

Executive Summary

BALANCE OF STATE CONTINUUM OF CARE

The Balance of State Continuum of Care (BOS CoC) 101 non-entitlement Missouri counties that are not served by one of the seven metropolitan Continuum of Care. The counties in the regions of Balance of State are populated with many low income households. This creates three service challenges to the CoC: lack of affordable rental housing, lack of public transportation to access homeless services, and the continuing decline of employment in rural Missouri. The regulation of HUD funding has compounded these problems.

Despite these challenges, the BoS CoC has made progress both in providing client services and reducing the total number of homeless persons. Since 2012, there has been a 32 percent reduction in the total number of homeless persons. This trend continued in the 2016 Point-in-Time Count which reported a 46 percent decline to 1,431 persons, the lowest count since 2011.

Key Findings:

Proportion of State Homeless Persons

The BoS CoC accounted for 22 percent of the state's homeless population which is on par with previous years.

Unsheltered Homeless Persons

The number of unsheltered persons peaked in the 2012 Point-in-Time Count and began to steadily decrease until 2015 and 2016. In the latter year, there was a 14 percent increase in the total number of unsheltered persons driven by more domestic violence survivors and persons with symptoms of mental illness.

Children and Youth

In 2016, the number of unaccompanied youth decreased by 16 percent in the Annual Homeless Assessment Reports. This includes all children, youth, and youth adults age 24 and younger, but excludes parenting youth and their children.

Veterans

The number of homeless veterans in the BoS CoC service area continues to decline annually. Between 2015 and 2016, veterans declined by 17 percent. The homeless veteran population in BoS is approximately 60 percent lower than the recent peak year of 2012.

Race

Between 2015 and 2016 there was a noticeable change in the percentage of African Americans in emergency shelters. The proportion of African Americans nearly doubled to 40 percent of the emergency shelter population.

Housing Service Types

There has been a significant shift from transitional to rapid re-housing. The number of transitional housing units in 2016 is less than half the number in 2011 while the number of rapid re-housing unites has increased by almost 30 percent.

Fact Sheet

BALANCE OF STATE CONTINUUM OF CARE

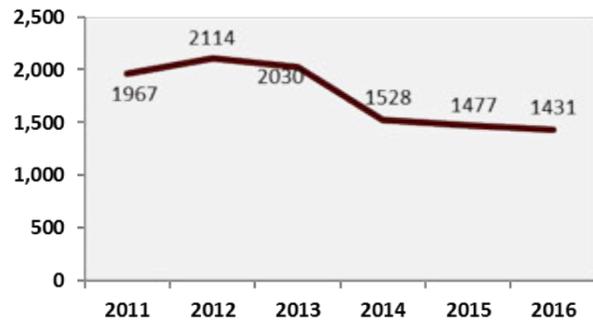
The Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC) includes 101 non-entitlement Missouri counties that are not served by one of the seven metropolitan Continuum of Care. It is subdivided into 10 regions and includes more than 60 homeless service providers.

The BOS CoC operated under the Governor’s Committee to End Homelessness until June 2017 when, prompted by the HUD CoC Interim Rule it adopted a Governance Charter which established a separate governance board. This gives the BoS CoC more authority to set expectations for funded programs and how to target funds.

HOMELESSNESS POPULATION COUNT

Between 2015-2016, the homeless population remained relatively unchanged, dropping by just 3%. In 2016, the number of homeless persons in the CoC accounted for 22% of Missouri’s homeless population.

CHART 2.1. TRENDS: POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

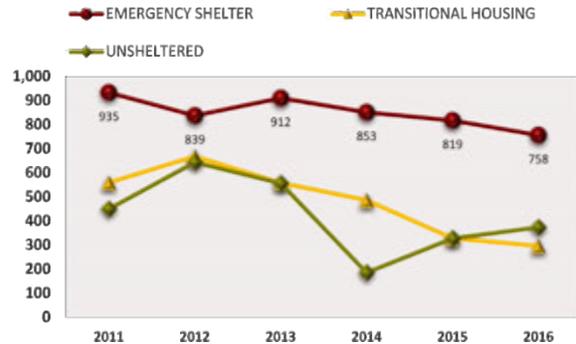
HOUSING INVENTORY CHANGE OVER TIME

	Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Rapid-Rehousing	Other	Total
2011	1,715	8	836	894	261	0	3,714
2012	1,522	8	795	1,028	0	0	3,353
2013	1,561	8	744	1,293	0	0	3,606
2104	1,538	8	662	1,458	310	0	3,976
2015	1,502	8	479	1,398	362	0	3,749
2016	1,516	8	404	1,434	337	2	3,701

Source: Point-in-Time Counts

SERVICES BY TYPE, YEAR

TOTAL BALANCE OF STATE CoC RECIPIENTS BY SERVICE TYPE AND YEAR



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts

SOCIOECONOMIC DATA PER COUNTY

In the Balance of State CoC, the average proportion of housing-cost burdened residents was lower than all other CoC areas. The proportion was not higher than 20% in any region of the CoC with exception of Region 9 in which the proportion was more than twice as much. There are many low income households with the average median household income in the regions ranging from \$21,000 to \$26,500. The CoC faces challenges to serving it’s residents including the lack of affordable and safe rental housing. For all socio-economic data for each region please see the Balance of State Appendices.

Fact Sheet

BALANCE OF STATE CONTINUUM OF CARE

SUBPOPULATIONS

In 2016, three subpopulations declined: persons with symptoms of mental illness, veterans, and unaccompanied youth. Chronically homeless persons experienced the largest increase at 19%.

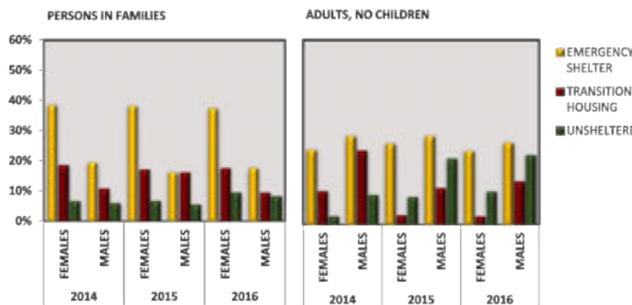
SUBPOPULATIONS IN BALANCE OF STATE COC

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Chronically Homeless	345	185	208	190	168	201
Symptoms of Mental Illness	258	168	191	132	208	178
Substance Use Disorders	532	515	566	155	238	253
Veterans	190	191	168	122	139	115
HIV/AIDS	2	2	2	6	3	5
Domestic Violence Survivors	277	278	297	280	283	318
Unaccompanied Youths	32	25	NA	NA	129	108

Source: Point-in-Time Counts, Subpopulation Reports

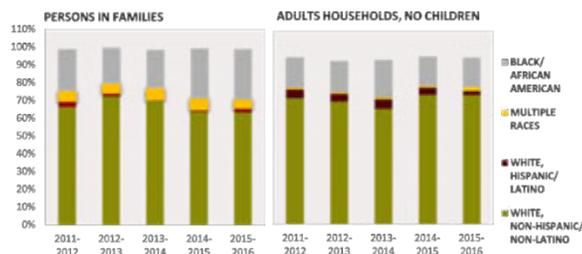
GENDER AND RACE

HOUSING SERVICES OR LIVING SITUATION BY GENDER



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOMELESS FAMILIES AND ADULTS

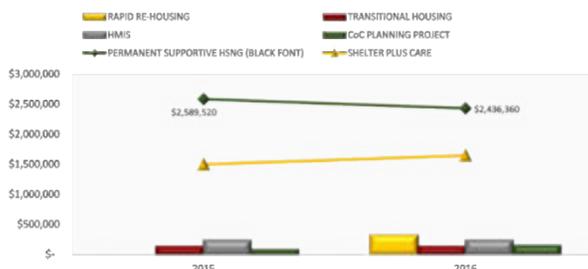


Not shown: "Other", including Asian; Native American/Alaskan Native; and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

- The proportion of genders for both persons in families and adults with no children has stayed relatively stable since 2014.
- Since 2011-12, Whites, Non-Hispanic / Non-Latino have made up more than 60% of homeless persons in both families and adults with no children.
- In 2014-2015 the proportion of African Americans and White, Hispanic / Latino families began to increase. African Americans experienced the largest increase and rose by 6%.

PROGRAM FUNDING

BALANCE OF STATE CoC HUD FUNDING AWARDS



Note: Supportive Services Only not included as this award was not received.
SOURCE: CoC Award Summary Reports by Program Type

- Housing and Urban Development (HUD) total funding increased by more than 8% between 2015 and 2016.
- In 2016, the only award not to increase or remain at the same level was Permanent Supportive Housing.

Executive Summary

KANSAS CITY, INDEPENDENCE, LEE'S SUMMIT / JACKSON COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE

During the last two years, the Kansas City/Independence/Lee's Summit/Jackson County Continuum of Care (Kansas City CoC) has re-structured itself as a bi-state organization through a merger with Wyandotte County CoC, the continuum for Kansas City, Kansas. This positions the CoC to take a more regional view of homeless services. This decision also supports the CoC's work toward successful implementation of coordinated entry.

The size of Kansas City CoC's homeless population has been declining since 2011. In 2015 the number reached the lowest level in the Point-In-Time Counts conducted from 2009 to 2016. The most recent count for which data are available (2016) represented only a slight increase (0.4 percent) from the 2015 total.

Key findings:

Children and Youth

In 2015-2016, homeless students in the school districts within the Kansas City CoC catchment area totaled 4,875, an increase of 55 percent from the 2009-2010 school year.

Veterans

Veterans receiving services in the Kansas City CoC tend to be unmarried and living alone. They are also predominantly male. The total number of veterans in the Kansas City CoC peaked in 2012-2013 and has since declined by 50 percent. Between 2015 and 2016, the total number of veterans increased by 29 percent, but an additional 45 percent of veterans were sheltered.

Permanent Supportive Housing

In the last three years, 2013-2014 to 2015-2016, Permanent Supportive Housing has accommodated more homeless individuals and families than Transitional Housing. The trend in use of permanent supportive housing has reflected steady growth since 2009-2010.

Gender

In households without children, men are present in greater numbers than women by a ratio of as high as 4 to 1, as exemplified by the 2014 to 2016 Point-in-Time Counts.

Race

The two main racial groups in the Kansas City CoC catchment area are White, Non-Hispanic / Non-Latino (63 percent of Jackson County's population) and African Americans (24 percent). For both homeless families and adults living without children, the proportion of African Americans in emergency shelter ranges from 60 to 65 percent.

Disabilities

Homeless veterans in Kansas City have the highest incidence of disabilities. Of the persons accommodated in permanent supportive housing, up to 91 percent have at least one disability. Percentages are also high for former military in transitional housing: in most years in the range of 60 to 70 percent, but in 2014-2015 93 percent of veterans receiving these services had at least one disability.

Fact Sheet

KANSAS CITY, INDEPENDENCE, LEE'S SUMMIT / JACKSON COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE

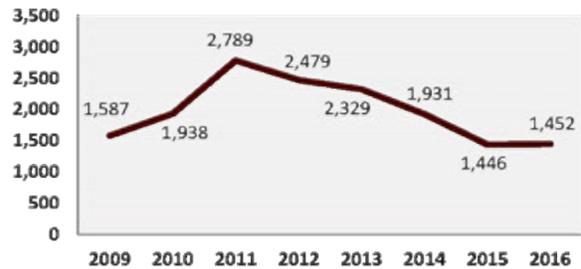
Kansas City/Independence/Lee's Summit/Jackson County Continuum of Care (Kansas City CoC) lead agency and governing body is the Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness. Under its direction, the CoC conducts business through its board and membership meetings.

The Kansas City CoC has historically reported among the largest numbers of homeless persons in the state. To serve these citizens, the Kansas City Coc has developed a network of nearly 40 organizations to collaborate in providing services and seeking solutions to homelessness, especially among specific subpopulations.

HOMELESSNESS POPULATION COUNT

Between 2015-2016, the total homeless population remained relatively stable; the population increased by .4%. Since the total homeless population peaked in 2011, it has dropped by 48% as of 2016.

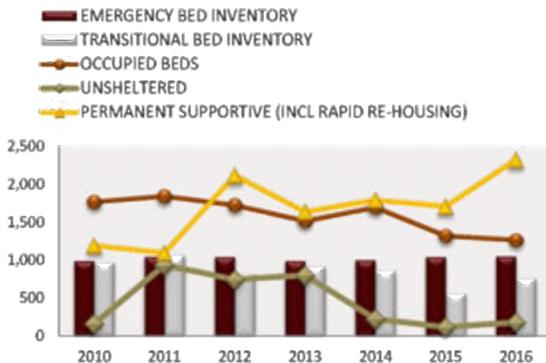
CHART 3.1. TRENDS: POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts 2009-2016

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

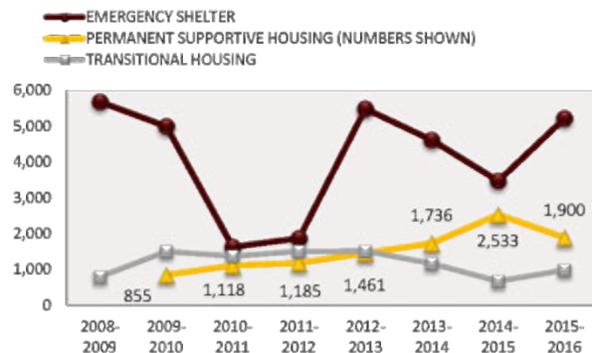
CHART 3.3. HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT COMPARED TO BED USAGE



SOURCE: Point-In-Time & Housing Inventory Counts

SERVICES BY TYPE, YEAR

CHART 3.4. TOTAL SERVICE PARTICIPANTS BY SERVICE TYPE AND YEAR



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

SOCIOECONOMIC DATA PER COUNTY

Kansas City CoC	JACKSON COUNTY
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA	
SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015	
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$30,663
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$45,795
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$37,411
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	18%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	89.0%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$807
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP1 AT >= 30% (housing cost-burdened)	51%
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP1 AT >= 35%	43%

*Regardless of family status or age **GRAP1 = Gross Rent [rent/utilities combined] as a Percent of Income

SOURCE: American Community Survey, Selected Housing Characteristics, 2015. Available from Community Facts, American Factfinder, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Accessed June 30, 2017 at: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

Within the Kansas City Coc, 51% of Jackson County residents are housing cost-burdened.

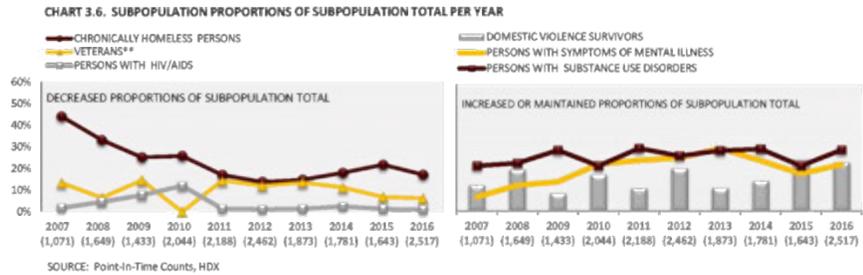
The CoC has the second highest proportion of housing cost-burdened residents after St. Louis City CoC.

Fact Sheet

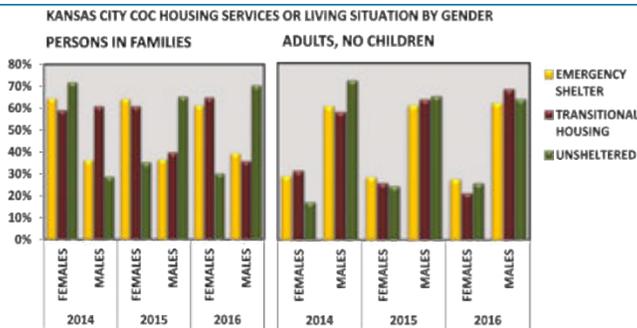
KANSAS CITY, INDEPENDENCE, LEE'S SUMMIT / JACKSON COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE

SUBPOPULATIONS

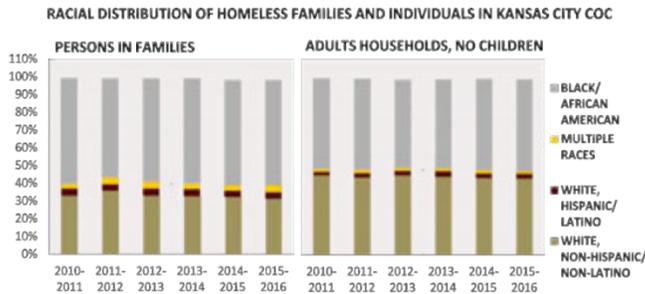
Since 2007, the proportion of chronically homeless persons has decreased by 27%. Between 2015-2016 persons with substance use disorders was the fastest growing subpopulation.



GENDER AND RACE



Source: Point-in-Time Counts



Not shown: "Other", including Asian; Native American/Alaskan Native; and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Source: Point-In-Time Counts

- In households without children, males are present in greater numbers than females at a ratio of at least 2 to 1.
- Females with children are the majority of clients in emergency and transitional housing.
- While African Americans make up 24% of the population within the Kansas City CoC, they make up over 50% of the homeless population among adults with no children and 60% of persons in families. This shows a racial imbalance among homeless persons.

PROGRAM FUNDING



Note: Supportive Services not included as this award was not received.
SOURCE: CoC Award Summary Reports by Program Type

- Housing and Urban Development (HUD) total funding increased by almost 12% between 2015 and 2016.
- Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-housing, and COC Planning Project awards all increased in 2016.

Executive Summary

ST. CHARLES CITY AND COUNTY, WARREN, LINCOLN COUNTIES CONTINUUM OF CARE

The St. Charles, Lincoln, Warren County Continuum of Care (St. Charles CoC) lead agency is the Community Council of St. Charles County. The CoC has had great success in recent years reducing the total number of homelessness persons— in 2016, the number dropped by 24 percent—despite challenges. These challenges are namely: limited housing for families and single men, as well as, recording services provided to homeless persons through informal networks in HMIS.

Key findings:

Sheltered Homeless Persons

There was a 7 percent decline in the number of total sheltered homeless which can be traced back to the CoC's increase outreach efforts and improved identification of families and individual who have been living on the street.

Children and Youth

The incidence of unaccompanied children and youth, especially those under the age of 18, dropped by nearly 70 percent to under 10 persons. This is in line with both the CoC's and HUD's goals for reducing youth homelessness. Student homelessness decreased by in 3 of the 10 school districts in the CoC catchment area with homeless increasing in the remaining districts.

Veterans

While there was an increase in the number of homeless veterans in the 2016 Point-in-Time Count, but only among unsheltered persons. The number of homeless veterans in the CoC continues to be small, especially in comparison to the number of veterans in the general population.

Persons with Symptoms of Mental Illness

In 2016, 24 percent of homeless individuals and adults in families reported mental illness as a factor in their homeless status. There was an increase of 13 percent of the previous year.

Emergency Shelter Services

Annual Homeless Assessment Report data shows a decline of 17 percent in the emergency shelter population between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. The CoC indicates, however, that this data does not reflect the numbers from the informal network.

Hotel/Motel Vouchers

The use of motel/hotel vouchers, due limited emergency shelter housing, has decreased by 45 percent over the past 5 years indicating that homeless persons are more readily using formal homeless service providers. This is due in-part to growth in permanent housing options which increased the CoC's service capacity.

Fact Sheet

ST. CHARLES CITY AND COUNTY, WARREN, LINCOLN COUNTIES CONTINUUM OF CARE

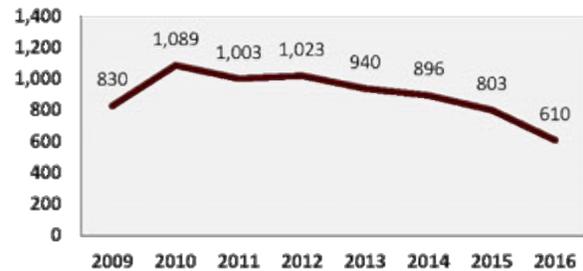
Between 2015 and 2016 the St. Charles, Lincoln, Warren County Continuum of Care (St. Charles CoC) successfully reduced its total homelessness by 24%. This is continuation of a multi-year decline in the number of homeless persons which has dropped by an impressive 44% since 2010 from 1,089 individuals to 610 individuals in 2016. Moreover, the CoC's subpopulation have remained relatively low and stable.

These accomplishments are especially noteworthy given St. Charles CoC's unique challenges. Currently, the tri-county service area only has one family shelter, no shelters for single men, and emergency shelter is often motel/hotel stays. Families can also find assistance from area churches which have become an important network of informal service providers primarily addressing the lack of family shelter availability.

HOMELESSNESS POPULATION COUNT

In 2016, the St. Charles CoC recorded the smallest homeless population since 2009. There has been a continuous drop in the total number of homeless persons for the past six years.

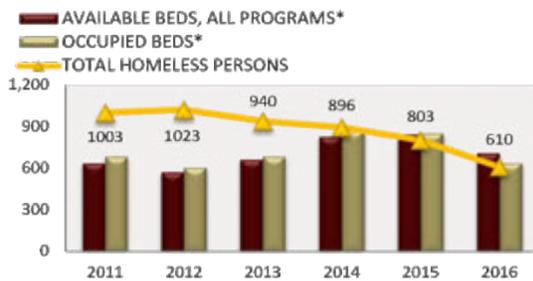
CHART 4.1. TRENDS: POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts 2009-2016

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

CHART 4.3. HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT COMPARED TO BED USE & COUNTS OF HOMELESS PERSONS

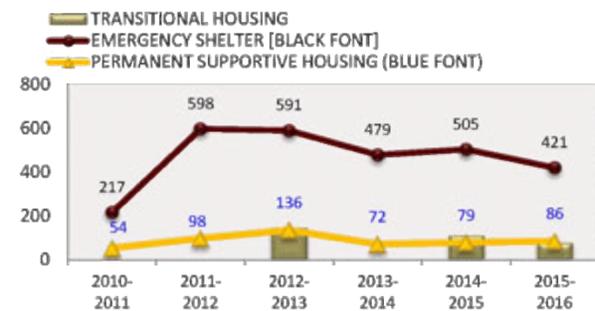


*Totals include Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-housing, transitional housing and emergency shelter

SOURCE: Point-In-Time & Housing Inventory Counts

SERVICES BY TYPE, YEAR

CHART 4.4. TOTAL ST. CHARLES CoC SERVICE RECIPIENTS BY SERVICE TYPE AND YEAR



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

SOCIOECONOMIC DATA PER COUNTY

MATRIX 4.2.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA FOR ST. CHARLES & WARREN COUNTIES

	CoC AVERAGE	WARREN COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	ST. CHARLES COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$31,409	\$28,404	\$37,780
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$51,423	\$47,495	\$60,989
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$36,507	\$34,396	\$43,138
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	11.7%	13.8%	6.3%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	88.3%	84.5%	94.1%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$816	\$713	\$931
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP1 AT >= 30% (housing cost-burdened)	47.6%	47.7%	42.5%

*REGARDLESS OF FAMILY STATUS OR AGE **"GRAP1" = GROSS RENT [RENT/UTILITIES COMBINED] AS A PERCENT OF INCOME

SOURCE: American Community Survey, Selected Housing Characteristics, 2015. Available from Community Facts, American Factfinder, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Accessed June 30, 2017 at:

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

St. Charles City and County have the lowest proportion of housing cost burdened residents while Warren and Lincoln counties respectively have 50% and 55% housing cost burdened residents.

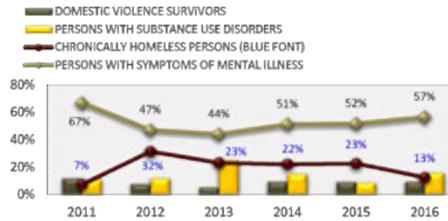
Fact Sheet

ST. CHARLES CITY AND COUNTY, WARREN, LINCOLN COUNTIES CONTINUUM OF CARE

SUBPOPULATIONS

Between 2015-16 the number of chronically homeless persons and unaccompanied youth declined. All other subpopulations increased, especially persons with substance use disorders and veterans.

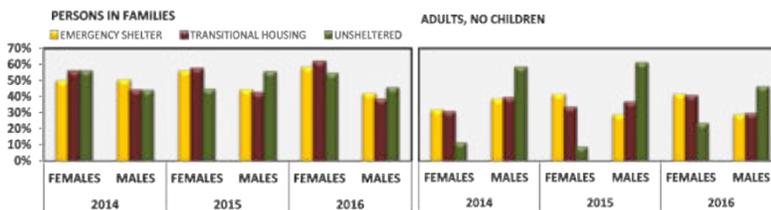
CHART 4.6. SUBPOPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF YEARLY SUBPOPULATION TOTALS



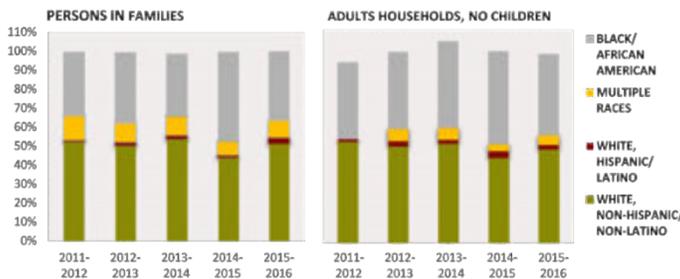
NOT SHOWN: Unaccompanied Youth; Veterans and Persons with HIV/AIDS
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts

GENDER AND RACE

ST. CHARLES COC HOUSING SERVICES OR LIVING SITUATION BY GENDER



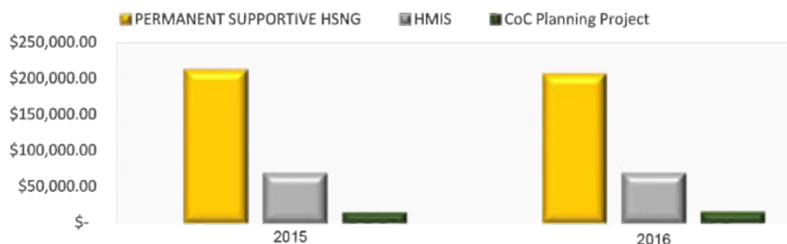
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOMELESS FAMILIES AND ADULTS



Not shown: "Other", including Asian; Native American/Alaskan Native; and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Source: Annual Homelessness Assessment Reports

PROGRAM FUNDING

ST. CHARLES COC HUD FUNDING AWARDS



Note: Shelter Plus Care, Rapid Re-Housing, Supportive Services Only, and Transitional Housing not included because these awards were not received.
Source: CoC Award Summary Reports by Program Type

- Both individual females and those in families were the majority in emergency shelter and transitional housing.
- Between 2015-2016 the proportion of unsheltered men to women changed from 4 to 1 to 2 to 1 due to an increase in the number of unsheltered women.
- In 2015-2016, in both families and adults Whites, Non-Hispanic / Non-Latino increased by about 2%. Overall, the racial distribution of services has remained relatively stable in the past two years.

- Housing and Urban Development (HUD) total funding decreased marginally, about 2%, between 2015 and 2016.
- Permanent Supportive Housing was the only award to increase. All other award amounts did not change or were not received.

Executive Summary

ST. JOSEPH CITY / ANDREW, BUCHANAN, AND DEKALB COUNTIES CONTINUUM OF CARE

The St. Joseph/Andrew, Buchanan, and DeKalb County Continuum of Care (St. Joseph CoC) has more than 38 homeless service agencies and is led by the City of St. Joseph. In 2016, there was a 19 percent, or 31 persons, increase in the total number of homeless persons in the CoC. In recent years, the proportion of sheltered homeless persons has remained stable and accounts for the majority of the total population; the total number of unsheltered persons has remained relatively low. This is a testament to the CoC's close-knit community and a proactive, collaborative approach to reducing total homelessness and targeting specific subpopulations. In particular, the St. Joseph CoC has focused on serving domestic violence survivors and chronically homeless persons and as a result have seen significant corresponding declines in both subpopulations.

Key Findings:

Sheltered Homeless Persons

Since 2010, the St. Joseph CoC has significantly increased the percentage of sheltered homeless persons by 13 percent. The continued growth in the total homeless persons in the COC has been among those living in shelters.

Domestic Violence Survivors

Between 2015-2016 Point-in-Time Counts, domestic violence survivors decreased by 80 percent, the largest decrease of any subpopulation, to 8 persons.

Children and Youth

Between 2015 and 2016, the number of total unaccompanied youth, including children and young adults, did not change. However, parenting youth, aged 18 to 24 years old, and children with parenting youth increased many times over.

Gender

While the percent of males and females receiving services was almost unchanged between 2014 and 2015, there was a 6 percent decrease of females in families and individual adult females across emergency shelter and transitional housing between 2015 and 2014.

Emergency Shelter

The Annual Homeless Assessment Reports show that between 2013 and 2015 served 63 percent less persons, but that trend reversed between 2015 and 2016. In 2016, there was a 9 percent increase in emergency shelter utilization.

Transitional Housing

The utilization of transitional housing services has dramatically increased by 162 percent from 2011-2012 to 2014-2015. This increase was made possible by new transitional housing being made available in the CoC primarily serving women and children.

Fact Sheet

ST. JOSEPH / ANDREW, BUCHANAN, AND DEKALB COUNTIES CONTINUUM OF CARE

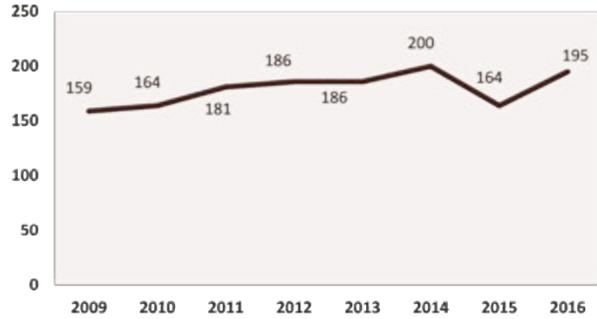
The St. Joseph/Andrew, Buchanan, and DeKalb County Continuum of Care (St. Joseph CoC) has more than 38 homeless service agencies and is led by the City of St. Joseph. The City of St. Joseph has the largest number of the CoC's homeless persons and homeless service providers while also being the most urban county.

In 2016, some subpopulations have shrunk to the fewest number of persons recorded since 2009. In particular, St. Joseph CoC's targeted efforts to address homelessness among domestic violence survivors and chronically homeless persons appears to be effective with both subpopulations experiencing significant declines.

HOMELESSNESS POPULATION COUNT

There was a 19% increase in the total number of homeless persons on the night of the 2016 count. Since 2009, the total number of homeless persons has increased at an average rate of 7% with the exception of 2015.

CHART 5.1. TRENDS: POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



Source: Point-in-Time Counts 2009-2016

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

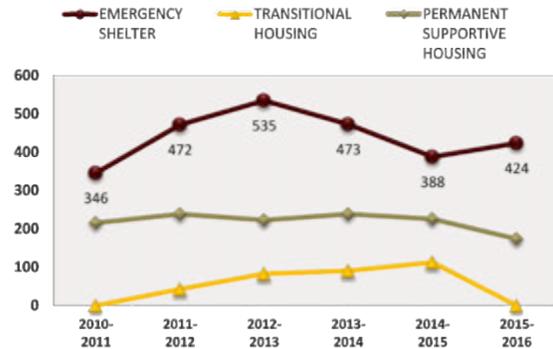
BED INVENTORY COMPARED TO DEMAND

	BED INVENTORY	HOMELESS PERSONS
2009	220	159
2010	310	164
2011	337	181
2012	296	186
2013	299	186
2014	317	200
2015	300	164
2016	283	195

SOURCE: Housing Inventory Count and Point-in-Time Reports

SERVICES BY TYPE, YEAR

CHART 5.3. TOTAL ST. JOSEPH CoC RECIPIENTS BY SERVICE TYPE AND YEAR



Source: Annual Homelessness Assessment Report

SOCIOECONOMIC DATA PER COUNTY

ST. JOSEPH/ANDREW, BUCHANAN, DEKALB CoC

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015

	ANDREW COUNTY	MOE [^] (+/-)	BUCHANAN COUNTY	MOE [^] (+/-)	DEKALB COUNTY	MOE [^] (+/-)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$55,613	\$4,822	\$58,355	\$2,821	\$41,406	\$3,277
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$46,658	\$4,667	\$41,641	\$948	\$37,364	\$3,685
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$32,609	\$1,596	\$30,390	\$1,227	\$33,295	\$4,248
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	9.0%	1.8%	18.1%	1.2%	15.0%	4.1%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	90.5%	1.6%	89.4%	2.1%	90.5%	1.6%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$726	\$41	\$704	\$16	\$726	\$41
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP ^I AT >= 30% (housing cost-burdened)	38.0%		49.6%		32.8%	

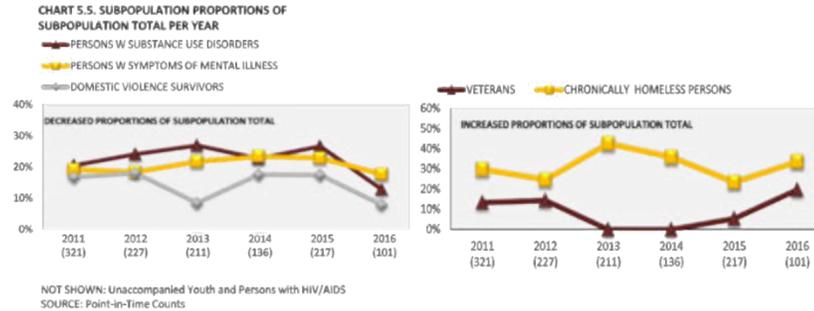
[^]MOE = Margin of Error *regardless of family status or age ***GRAP^I = Gross Rent [rent/utilities combined] as a Percent of Income

Fact Sheet

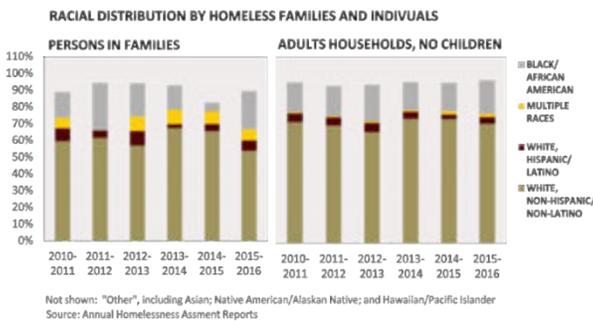
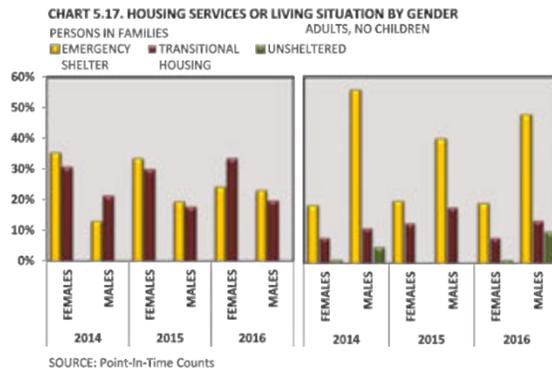
ST. JOSEPH / ANDREW, BUCHANAN, AND DEKALB COUNTIES CONTINUUM OF CARE

SUBPOPULATIONS

Four subpopulations recorded the lowest number of persons ever with domestic violence survivors and chronically homeless persons experiencing the largest declines.

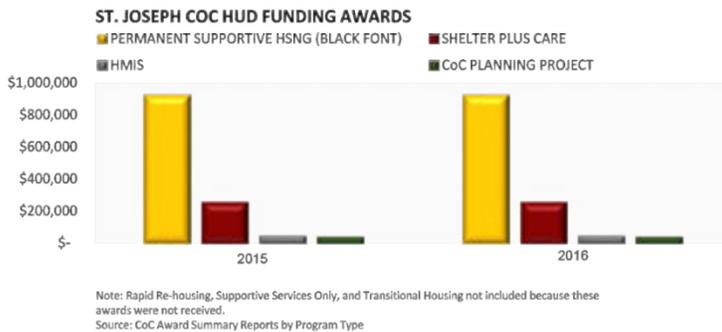


GENDER AND RACE



- Persons in families served continued to be majority female, 57%, while adults with not children served were 72% male.
- Unsheltered persons continued to be predominately individual adult males.
- In 2015-2016, there was about a 2% increase in the proportion of African Americans and Whites, Hispanic / Latino in the St. Joseph CoC. While African Americans make up as much as 9% of DeKalb County's population, they were 23% of persons in families and 19% of adults with no children among homeless.

PROGRAM FUNDING



- Housing and Urban Development (HUD) total funding increased marginally between 2015 and 2016.
- Supportive Housing and Shelter Plus Care awards did not change between years. No other housing awards were received.

Executive Summary

ST. LOUIS CITY CONTINUUM OF CARE

The City of St. Louis is the lead agency for the St. Louis City Continuum of Care (St. Louis City CoC). Between 2015 and 2016, the Point-in-Time Counts evidenced a 5 percent decrease in the homeless population from the previous year.

The CoC is committed to a policy of transparency, as well as, a readiness to make resources available to agencies engaged in implementing CoC-funded programs. In 2015 and 2016, the CoC engaged in creating guidelines and best practices for homeless services provides to address client intake and service delivery. Moreover during these years, the CoC implemented changes in both the sheltered and unsheltered homeless count which might have contributed to an overall improvement in the quality of HMIS data.

Key Findings:

Domestic Violence Survivors

The number of self-reported domestic violence survivors has steadily decreased since 2013. In 2016, no domestic violence survivors were recorded as part of the Point-in-Time Count. It should be noted, however, that the decision to disclose a history of domestic violence is optional.

Children and Youth

In the Annual Homeless Assessment Report for both 2015 and 2016 there was only one unaccompanied child, youth under the age of 18. In each instance, the youth was residing in an emergency shelter. Between 2015 and 2016, the count for unaccompanied young adults, those 18-24 years of age, increased by 60 percent.

Gender

For households in emergency shelter, the number of females exceed males by 1.5 to 1.8 times. Similar conditions were evident in transitional housing. In 2016, females outnumbered males by a ratio of 2 to 1.

Emergency Shelter

Additional numbers of both homeless individuals and persons in families received emergency shelter services in 2015-2016. Total persons in families increased by 20 percent over the 2014-15 total and individuals increased by 90 percent.

Household Size and Type

From 2014-2015 to 2015-2016 the number of one-person households, individual adults, in emergency shelters doubled with growth in total homeless males receiving services. Individual adult males increased by almost 2.5 times over the 2014-2015 level.

Disabilities

Among families in emergency shelter, the number of adults with disabilities increased by 120 percent in 2015-2016. In the same period, the increase for individuals was 180 percent.

Fact Sheet

ST. LOUIS CITY CONTINUUM OF CARE

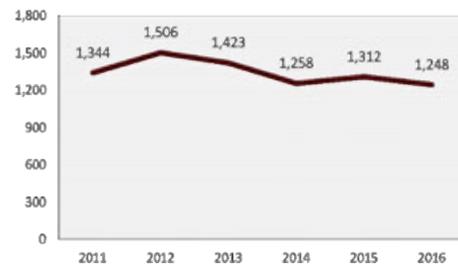
The St. Louis City Continuum of Care (St. Louis City CoC) had its origins in the Homeless Service Providers Network, a coalition that emerged in the 1980s to address regional concerns related to homelessness. This group has been involved with and supplied the membership for both the St. Louis City and St. Louis County CoCs. In 2016, the Institute for Community Alliances became the HMIS lead.

The St. Louis City CoC has worked to meet the needs of subpopulations and has targeted these groups including chronically homeless, domestic violence survivors, and unaccompanied youth among others. In the past two years the CoC has also implemented new policies to ensure improved data collection, namely more accurate data for the Point-in-Time Counts.

HOMELESSNESS POPULATION COUNT

Between 2015-2016, the total homeless population declined by 5% to the lowest number of persons since 2011. The total number of unsheltered persons remained stable at below 10%.

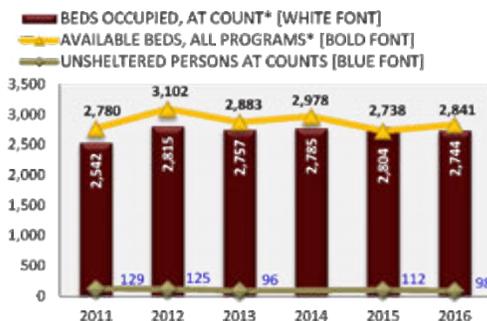
CHART 6.1. ST. LOUIS CITY CoC TRENDS IN THE COUNT



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2011 to 2016

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

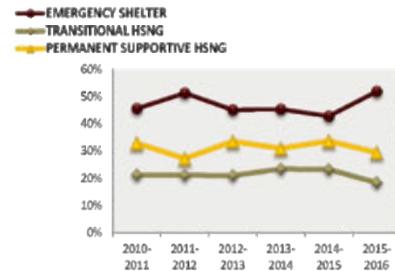
CHART 6.3. COUNT OF UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PERSONS CONTRASTED TO BED AVAILABILITY



*Totals include Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-housing, Transitional Housing, Safe Haven, and Emergency Shelter
SOURCE: Point-in-Time and Housing Inventory Counts

SERVICES BY TYPE, YEAR

CHART 6.4. SERVICES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE FAMILY USAGE, BY YEAR (PERCENTAGES & TOTALS)



EMERGENCY SHELTER	1,279	1,651	1,125	1,319	1,081	1,295
TRANSITIONAL HSNH	596	682	525	682	587	460
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSNH	922	879	839	901	852	735
TOTALS	2,797	3,212	2,489	2,902	2,520	2,490

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

SOCIOECONOMIC DATA PER COUNTY

MATRIX 1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE ST. LOUIS CITY CoC

SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015

	ST. LOUIS CITY
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$35,599
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$42,411
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$36,279
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	27.1%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	84.1%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$748
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP1 AT >= 30% (housing cost-burdened)	54.3%

*Regardless of family status or age **GRAP1 = Gross Rent [rent/utilities combined] as a Percent of Income

St. Louis City CoC has the highest proportion of housing cost-burdened residents of any CoC. This challenge puts a premium on affordable housing.

Fact Sheet

ST. LOUIS CITY CONTINUUM OF CARE

SUBPOPULATIONS

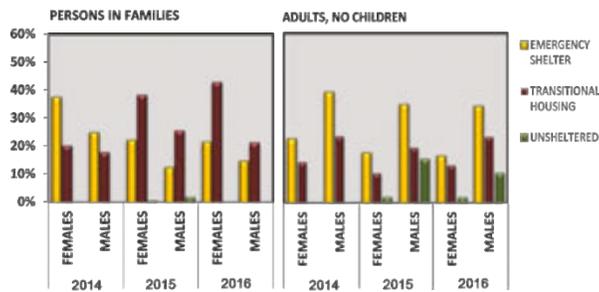
The declines in subpopulation levels between 2015-2016 was substantial compared to increases. In 2016, no domestic violence survivors were recorded and decreases in other subpopulations were over 40%.

CHART 6.7. SUBPOPULATIONS WITH 2016 CHANGE IN THEIR PROPORTION OF THE SUBPOPULATION TOTAL



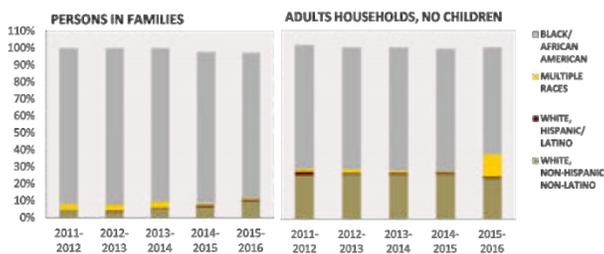
GENDER AND RACE

ST. LOUIS CITY COC HOUSING SERVICES OR LIVING SITUATION BY GENDER



Source: Point-in-Time Counts

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOMELESS FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS IN ST. LOUIS CITY COC



Not shown: "Other", including Asian; Native American/Alaskan Native; and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

- Between 2014-2015, all households comprised of both adults and children were more frequently populated by women. The numbers for both genders increased between 2015 and 2016.
- African Americans tend to constitute a higher percentage of homeless persons than the general population, however, the proportion has decreased by 11% in 2015-2016.

PROGRAM FUNDING

ST. LOUIS CITY CoC HUD FUNDING AWARDS



- Housing and Urban Development (HUD) total funding increased by almost 5% between 2015 and 2016.
- In 2016, the only award not to increase or remain at the same level was Transitional Housing which decreased by 86%.

Executive Summary

ST. LOUIS COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE

The St. Louis County Continuum of Care (St. Louis County CoC) lead agency is the St. Louis County Department of Human Services. It is also the collaborative applicant for the CoC in conjunction with St. Louis County's Office of Community Development. With its connection to county government, the CoC hopes to work more closely with policy-makers to develop alternative approaches for reducing homeless, like the development of more affordable housing. While the number of total homeless persons rose 6 percent in 2016, it is still well-below 2011 levels with a 30 percent decline over the 6 year period.

Key Findings:

Unsheltered Homeless Persons

The unsheltered count for the St. Louis CoC was lower by 10 percent. Only 10 percent of the homeless population was unsheltered on the night of the 2016 Point-in-Time Count.

Veterans

Based on Census total for St. Louis County, the percentage of veterans as a share of the homeless population—21 percent in 2016, up from 11 percent in 2015— exceeds the proportion of veterans in the general population (8 percent in both 2015 and 2016).

Mental Illness

In 2016, there was a 66 percent reduction in the number of persons identified as having symptoms of mental illness.

Demographics

The general population demographics in St. Louis County CoC contrast with homeless population demographics. This is most obvious in the racial imbalance between Whites and African Americans, with African Americans over-represented in emergency shelters. Another is a similar disparity among the number of homeless women compared to homeless men.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Since 2013-2014, there has been a 17 percent increase in the total number of persons utilizing permanent supportive housing. 2015-2016 was no exception to this multi-year trend with individuals driving the total number of persons in permanent supportive housing up by 9 percent over the previous year.

Transitional Housing

There was a 40 percent increase in the total number of individuals receiving transitional housing services in 2015-2016.

Fact Sheet

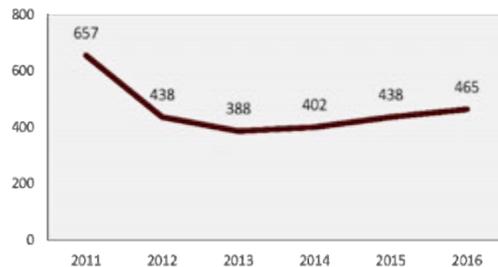
ST. LOUIS COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE

During 2016, the St. Louis County Continuum of Care (St. Louis County CoC) transitioned to a different structure more closely aligned with St. Louis County government. In August of that year, the St. Louis County Department of Human Services, along with the County's Office of Community Development, became joint lead agencies for the Continuum. St. Louis County also took on the role of HMIS lead for the CoC. The Housing Resources Commission, administrator of the County's Housing Trust Fund, serves as the governing body. Making the Continuum of Care part of the government hierarchy links it to County efforts to serve the homeless with the addition of affordable housing solutions.

HOMELESSNESS POPULATION COUNT

There was a 6% increase in the total number of homeless persons on the night of the 2016 count. The total number of homeless persons has remained comparatively low and stable since 2011.

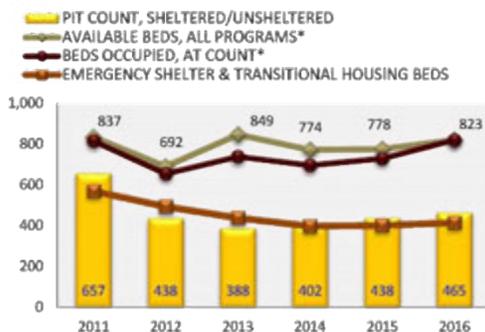
CHART 7.1. TRENDS IN THE HOMELESS POPULATION COUNT ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2011 to 2016

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

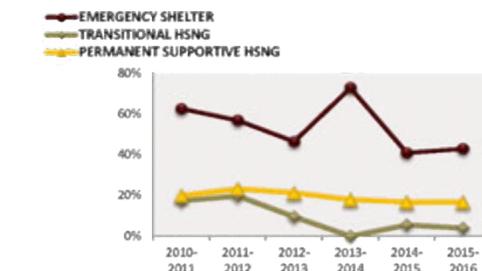
CHART 7.3. COUNT OF HOMELESS PERSONS COMPARED TO BED USAGE & AVAILABILITY



*Totals include Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-housing, transitional housing and emergency shelter
SOURCE: Point-in-Time & Housing Inventory Counts

SERVICES BY TYPE, YEAR

CHART 7.4. SERVICES FOR PERSONS IN FAMILIES USAGE, BY YEAR (PERCENTAGES & DATA TABLE)



EMERGENCY SHELTER	768	602	570	894	502	527
TRANSITIONAL HSN	213	209	117	68	68	49
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSN	245	246	261	221	206	206
TOTALS	1,226	1,057	948	1,115	776	782

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

SOCIOECONOMIC DATA PER COUNTY

MATRIX 1. ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA	ST. LOUIS COUNTY
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$59,755
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$56,793
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$41,641
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	10.9%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	92.8%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$882

**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP I AT >= 30% (housing cost-burdened) 49.2%
*Regardless of family status or age **"GRAP I" = Gross Rent [rent/utilities combined] as a Percent of Income
SOURCE [for all data other than poverty estimates]: 2011-2015 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. American Factfinder. U.S. Census Bureau.

Nearly 50% of St. Louis County renters are housing cost-burdened. The CoC's new structure better links it to County efforts to serve the homeless with the addition of affordable housing solutions.

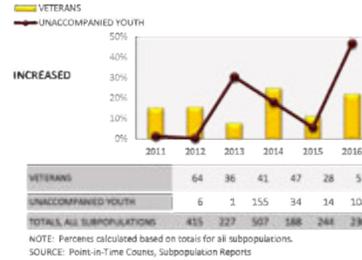
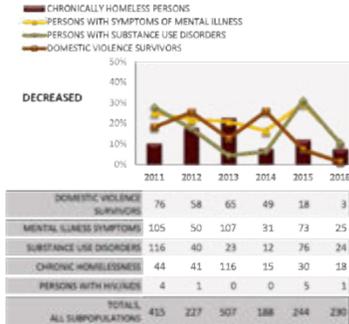
Fact Sheet

ST. LOUIS COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE

SUBPOPULATIONS

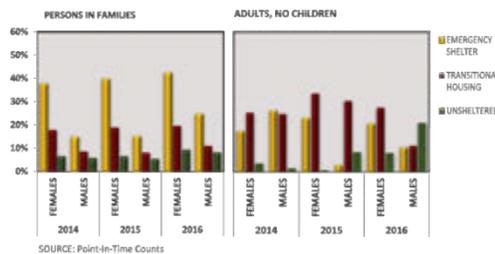
The total number of persons in 5 of the 7 subpopulations declined in 2016. Domestic violence survivors, persons with substance abuse disorders, and persons with symptoms of mental illness saw the most significant reductions.

CHART 7.6 SUBPOPULATIONS WITH 2016 CHANGES GROUP DECREASES COMPARED TO GROUP INCREASES



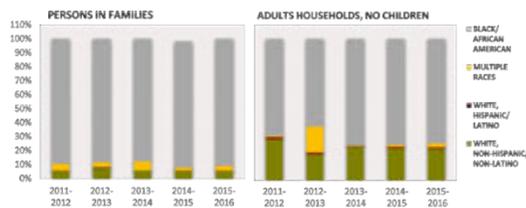
GENDER AND RACE

HOUSING SERVICES OR LIVING SITUATION BY GENDER



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOMELESS FAMILIES AND ADULTS

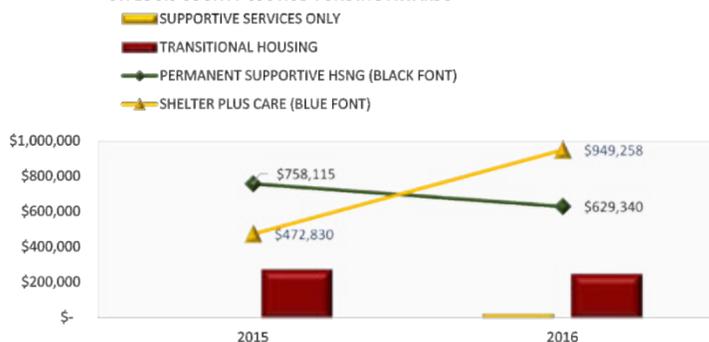


Not shown: "Other", including Asian; Native American/Alaskan Native; and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

- While there are an increasing number of homeless men seeking services, women still outnumber men roughly 4 to 1.
- AHAR data from 2013 to present show that African Americans are overrepresented in the homelessness population by 63-68%.

PROGRAM FUNDING

ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC HUD FUNDING AWARDS



SOURCE: CoC Award Summary Reports by Program Type

- Housing and Urban Development (HUD) total funding increased by 22% in 2016.
- Supportive Housing and Shelter Plus Care traded places as the largest award category. In 2016, the latter became the total largest award across both years making up 72% of total HUD funding.

Executive Summary

SPRINGFIELD CITY / GREENE, CHRISTIAN, AND WEBSTER COUNTIES CONTINUUM OF CARE

The Springfield City / Greene, Christian, and Webster Counties Continuum of Care (Springfield CoC)'s governing body is the Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness and the lead agency is the Community Partnership of the Ozarks. The governing body has worked to increase the number of member agencies to over 70 organizations with representation from human services and homeless programs to law enforcement and courts. The CoC has worked with the City of Springfield and other local and state government agencies to implement best practices in the areas of homeless court, mental health court, and homeless camp protocol. In addition, Springfield City's mayor created a task force to develop strategies to address problems with crisis sheltering with implementation of a shelter division program.

Key findings:

Unsheltered Homeless Persons

The 2016 Point-in-Time Count showed a 73 percent decrease in the number of unsheltered homeless persons. Among unsheltered homeless, those with symptoms of mental health illness rose by 9 percent to the second largest unsheltered subpopulation, but remained below the largest proportion recorded in 2014.

Sheltered Homeless Persons

In 2016, an increased percentage of the CoC's homeless population participated in programming that provided families and individuals with housing. The proportion of sheltered homeless rose by 20 percent from the last year.

Children and Youth

In 2015 and 2016, there was a 64 percent reduction in the number of unaccompanied youth to under 10 persons. In actual numbers the reduction was small, but it nonetheless is in line with goals that the CoC set as part of its' Homeless Youth Task Force and Homeless Young Children Subcommittee.

Veterans

The percentage of veterans as a share of the homeless population—6 percent in 2016, down from 8 percent in 2015 —is 2 to 3 percentage points below the rate for veterans in the general population (10 percent in 2015), based on combined census totals for Greene, Christian, and Webster Counties.

Permanent Supportive Housing, Emergency Shelter

Fact Sheet

SPRINGFIELD CITY/ GREENE, CHRISTIAN, AND WEBSTER COUNTIES CONTINUUM OF CARE

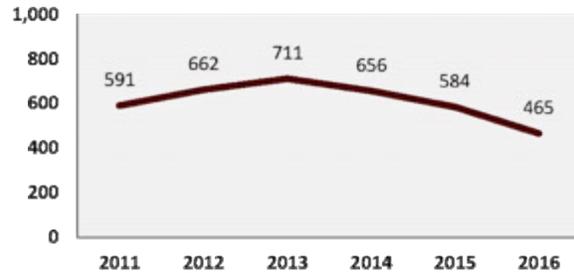
The Springfield/Greene, Christian, Webster Counties Continuum of Care (Springfield CoC) is led by the Community Partnership of the Ozarks (CPO) and the Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness (OAEH) serves as the governing body. Working together these entities have been able to develop and implement a range of programs, activities, policies, and research to address homelessness in the service area.

There is a particular focus on reducing the number of families in crisis resorting to emergency shelter. In 2016, Springfield's mayor created the Task Force on Crisis Sheltering which recommended implementing a Shelter Diversion Program to address the high demand for emergency services among families. In addition, the Homeless Court is now operating as a "treatment court". This allows it to focus on the underlying causes of homelessness that threaten to deprive a household of a home.

HOMELESSNESS POPULATION COUNT

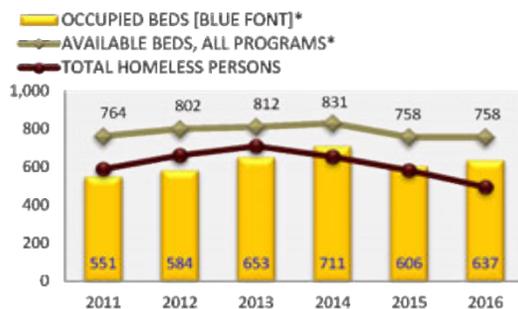
There was a 20% decrease in the total number of homeless persons on the night of the 2016 count. The totals tallied in 2016 are 53% below the peak in 2013.

CHART 8.1. TRENDS: POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

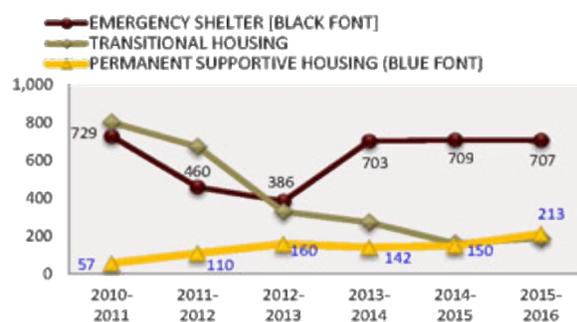
CHART 8.3. COUNT OF HOMELESS PERSONS COMPARED TO BED USAGE & AVAILABILITY



*Totals include Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-housing, transitional housing and emergency shelter
SOURCE: Point-In-Time & Housing Inventory Counts

SERVICES BY TYPE, YEAR

CHART 8.4. TOTAL SERVICE RECIPIENTS ALL HOUSEHOLDS BY SERVICE TYPE AND YEAR



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

SOCIOECONOMIC DATA PER COUNTY

MATRIX 1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE SPRINGFIELD CoC

SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015

	SPRINGFIELD CITY	GREENE COUNTY	WEBSTER COUNTY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$33,557	\$41,227	\$44,451	\$53,270
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$34,503	\$40,090	\$38,581	\$44,167
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$29,893	\$32,256	\$30,219	\$32,731
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	25.7%	17.7% ^	19.2% ^	10.4% ^
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	82.8%	90.5%	85.7%	91.3%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$676	\$701	\$596	\$769
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAPI AT >= 30% (housing cost-burdened)	52.8%	51.5%	43.3%	48.7%

*Regardless of family status or age **GRAPI = Gross Rent [rent/utilities combined] as a Percent of Income

^ SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. 2015 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

SOURCE [for all data other than poverty estimates]: 2011-2015 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. American Factfinder. U.S. Census Bureau.

40% of the population in the Springfield CoC are considered housing cost over-burdened. For Springfield City and Greene county, the figure is above 50%.

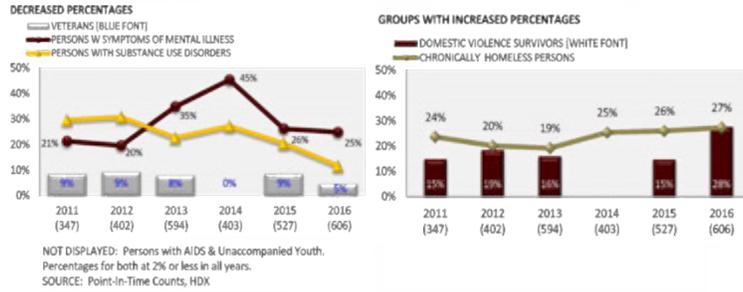
Fact Sheet

SPRINGFIELD CITY / GREENE, CHRISTIAN, AND WEBSTER COUNTIES CONTINUUM OF CARE

SUBPOPULATIONS

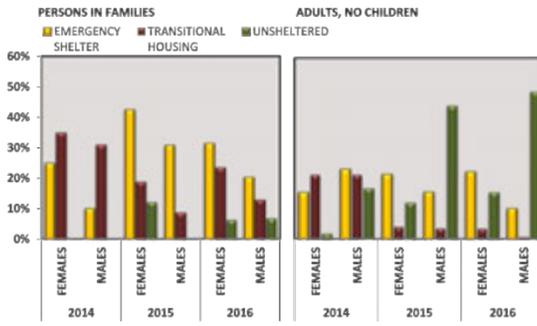
Between 2015-16 the number of veterans, persons with substance use disorders, and unaccompanied youth declined. Domestic violence survivors increased by 117% and chronically homeless persons continued to make up the largest subpopulation.

CHART 8.6. SUBPOPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF YEARLY SUBPOPULATION TOTALS



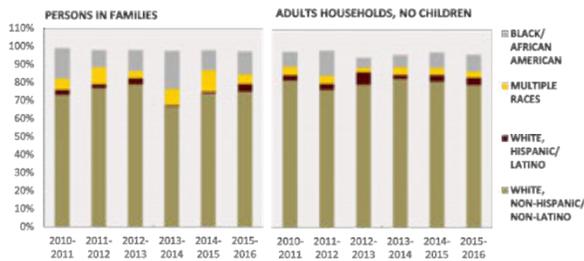
GENDER AND RACE

SPRINGFIELD COC HOUSING SERVICES OR LIVING SITUATION BY GENDER



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOMELESS FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS IN SPRINGFIELD COC

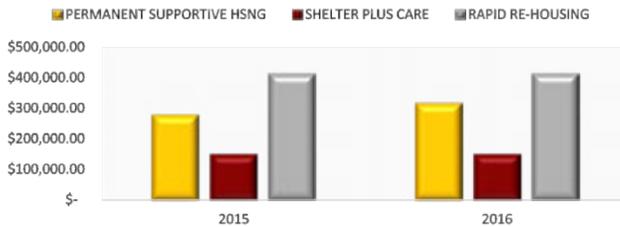


*Not shown: "Other", including Asian; Native American/Alaskan Native; and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. No 2011-12 data available for Adults, Without Children

- Both individual females and those in families were the majority in emergency shelter and transitional housing.
- The percent of males in emergency shelters dropped by 50% and females by 40%.
- The majority of homeless persons were White, Non-Hispanic or Latino in the Springfield CoC. In 2016, Black/ African American persons rose to 17% of the homeless population when they make up less than 3% of the total population according to U.S. Census data.

PROGRAM FUNDING

SPRINGFIELD CoC HUD FUNDING AWARDS



Note: Supportive Services Only and Transitional Housing were not included as no awards were received. Source: CoC Award Summary Reports by Program Type

- Housing and Urban Development (HUD) total funding increased marginally, about 4%, between 2015 and 2016.
- Permanent Supportive Housing was the only award to increase. All other award amounts did not change or were not received.

Executive Summary

JOPLIN / JASPER AND NEWTON COUNTIES CONTINUUM OF CARE

In 2015 and 2016, the total number of unsheltered homeless persons in the Joplin/Jasper, Newton County Continuum of Care (Joplin CoC) were at their lowest levels since 2009. In 2016, the Point-in-Time Count of total homeless persons increased by 15 percent to 297 persons. This increase is partly due to improved counting methods of rural unsheltered homeless individuals, adoption of a service-based approach, new training and oversight policies among other things. Relatedly, the coordinated entry system implanted in 2015 is believed to have increased the number of homeless families and individuals identified as needing services.

In the aftermath of the 2011 tornado that affected Joplin, a high percentage of the housing stock was rebuilt. New buildings mean higher rents which has affected the stock of affordable housing in the Coc.

Key Findings:

Unsheltered Homeless Persons

The number of unsheltered individuals almost doubled between 2015 and 2016 fully accounting for the 15 percent increase in the total homeless population. This increase could be related to the improved counting methods listed above.

Chronically Homeless Individuals

The percentage of chronically homeless individuals and families declined in 2016 to slightly over 10 percent. It is evidence that the CoC has begun to successfully address their goal to end chronic homelessness.

Children and Youth

The CoC has expanded the categories of unaccompanied children and youth which has resulted in a noticeable increase in the Point-in-Time Counts. Namely, it resulted in a large increase in total parenting youth between 2014 and 2015 from 7 to 37 persons or 400 percent.

Gender

Among homeless individual adults and adults in families, women have the highest frequency among the group which includes adults with children. When looking at homeless adult individuals only, men predominate at a ratio of nearly 5 to 1.

Transitional Housing

In 2013-2014 to 2015-2016, close to 100 percent of homeless individuals receiving transitional housing were veterans thanks to specialized veterans services.

Fact Sheet

JOPLIN/JASPER, NEWTON COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE

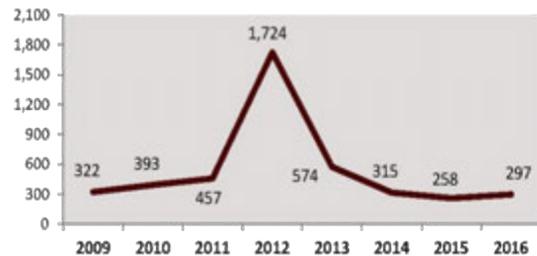
The Joplin/Jasper, Newton County Continuum of Care (Joplin CoC) is concentrated in four entities, chief of which is the Economic Security Corporation of Southwest Area (ESC). The Homeless Coalition of Southwest Missouri, an entity that was extremely active in the aftermath of the May 2011 tornado, also participates in the CoC. It contributes a broader membership, with involvement of the Joplin School District, a domestic violence shelter, Legal Aid of Western Missouri, a community partnership and human service organizations.

The results of Point-In-Time Counts (PITCs) and Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (AHARs) for indicate that totals for individuals and families experiencing homelessness remain low as compared to the period from 2009 to 2013.

HOMELESS POPULATION COUNT

There was an 18% decrease in the total number of homeless persons on the night of the homeless count between 2014 and 2015. Both 2015 and 2016 marked the lowest levels of homelessness in the past several years.

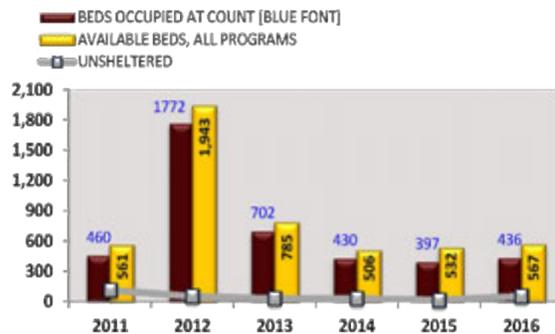
CHART 2.1.
TRENDS IN JOPLIN CoC HOMELESSNESS TOTALS



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

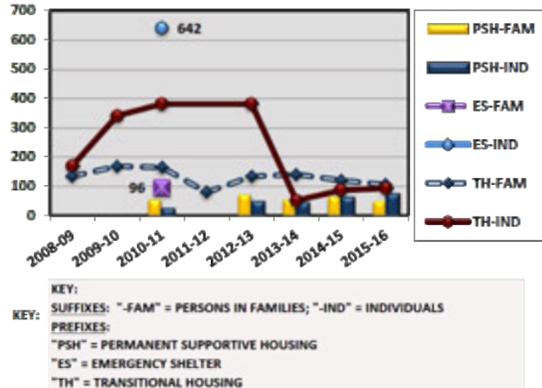
CHART 2.3. TOTAL BED CAPACITY COMPARED TO TOTALS FOR SHELTERED, UNSHELTERED



SOURCE: Housing Inventory and Point-in-Time Counts

SERVICES BY TYPE, YEAR

CHART #: ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT REPORT
SERVICE USAGE, UNDUPLICATED PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD



KEY:
SUFFIXES: "-FAM" = PERSONS IN FAMILIES; "-IND" = INDIVIDUALS
PREFIXES:
"PSH" = PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING
"ES" = EMERGENCY SHELTER
"TH" = TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

SOCIOECONOMIC DATA PER COUNTY

JOPLIN/JASPER, NEWTON COUNTY CoC

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015

	JOPLIN		JASPER COUNTY		NEWTON COUNTY	
		Margin of Error (+/-)		Margin of Error (+/-)		Margin of Error (+/-)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$38,169	\$1,589	\$41,811	\$1,070	\$43,290	\$1,689
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$40,053	\$1,911	\$41,008	\$858	\$40,165	\$1,082
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$30,157	\$2,435	\$30,687	\$1,000	\$30,591	\$1,270
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	18.1%	2.3%	17.1%	1.3%	14.5%	1.6%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	88.2%	1.3%	86.4%	0.7%	85.8%	1.0%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$699	\$28	\$710	\$18	\$629	\$27
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAPI AT >= 30% (housing cost-burdened)	50.7%		48.4%		46.4%	

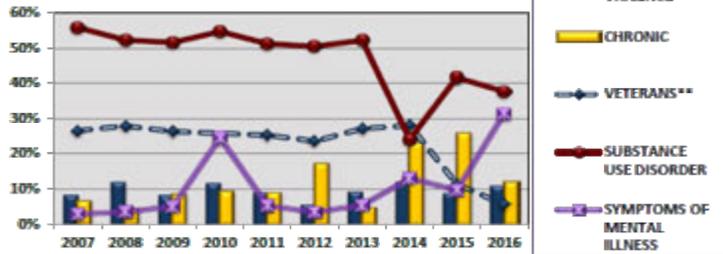
Fact Sheet

JOPLIN/JASPER, NEWTON COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE

SUBPOPULATIONS

The number of homeless veterans recorded during Point-In-Time Counts has declined in the last two years to under 10% of the homeless population.

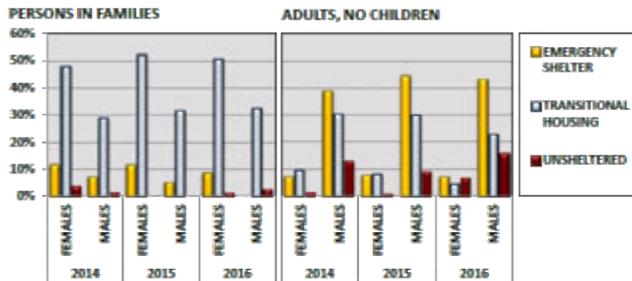
CHART #: RECORDS FOR SUB-POPULATIONS, BY YEAR



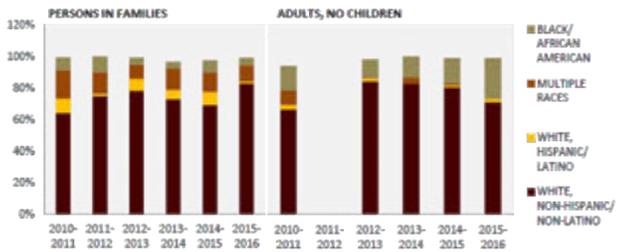
**PER YEAR, UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (NOT SHOWN) TOTALED LESS THAN 3% **2010 VETERAN COUNT WAS ZERO.

GENDER AND RACE

CHART #: POINT-IN-TIME COUNT: GENDER BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SHELTER



Includes veterans, unaccompanied youth, parenting youth and unaccompanied children not shown

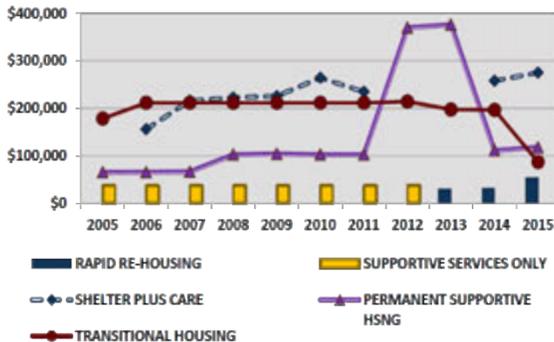


*Not shown: "Other", including Asian, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
No 2011-12 data available for Adults, Without Children

- The Point-in-Time Count reports indicate that among persons in family groups, males and females were most likely to be in transitional housing.
- Single adults without children were more likely to be men and most likely to be in emergency shelter. 20-30% of the men in this category were also found to be in transitional housing.
- The homeless population recorded in the Joplin CoC is predominately White, Non-Hispanic / Non-Latno reflecting the general population.

PROGRAM FUNDING

CHART #: CoC FUNDING ALLOCATIONS, 2005 - 2015



Subtotals for funding awarded for Shelter Plus Care and the Permanent Supportive Housing programming were not provided in either year. In 2014 and 2015, as in 2011 and previous years, the funds were separately reported.

Statewide Overview

Missouri's 2016 Point-in-Time Count of 6,441 was an 11.5 percent reduction from the 2014 count of 7,282. The majority of the homeless in the 2016 count were individuals and were sheltered. Table 1.1 compares the characteristics of the 2016 Missouri and the national homeless populations. A significantly larger percentage of the Missouri homeless population (80 percent) was being served in shelters when the 2016 Point-in-Time Count was taken compared to the total count in the U.S. (68 percent). In Missouri a larger percentage of the homeless population was persons in families (42 percent) compared to the U.S. homeless population (35 percent).

TABLE 1.1. COMPARING MISSOURI AND US 2016 HOMELESS POPULATIONS

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Individual	Persons in Families
Missouri	80%	20%	58%	42%
United States	68%	32%	65%	35%

Source: National Alliance to End Homelessness; hudexchange.info

Table 1.2. shows the 2016 actual counts for the number of homeless persons in the categories into which the data are aggregated. In addition to reporting the number sheltered/unsheltered and the number of individuals/persons in families, the data show seven subpopulations of the Missouri homeless population. The largest four 2016 subpopulations were persons with substance use disorders, persons experiencing symptoms of mental illness, chronically homeless and domestic violence survivors. Unaccompanied youth and veterans had about half the number of homeless as the larger groups. The smallest subpopulation in the 2016 count was persons with HIV/AIDS.

TABLE 1.2. COMPARING MISSOURI HOMELESS POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS – 2016

	2016
Sheltered	5,175 (80%)
Unsheltered	1,266 (20%)
Individuals	3,746 (58%)
Persons in Families	2,295 (42%)
Substance Use Disorders	1,301
Experiencing Symptoms of Mental Illness	1,276
Chronically Homeless	1,180
Domestic Violence Survivors	1,141
Unaccompanied Youth	658
Veterans	615
Persons with HIV/AIDS	52

Source: hudexchange.info

Table 1.3. shows the Point-in-Time Count data in the categories of sheltered (emergency and transitional) and unsheltered and the percentage for each of these categories and how the total count has evolved over time. Over the past 11 administrations of the Point-in-Time Count the peak year in Missouri was 2012. Data analysis for the rest of this section will compare the most current (2016) data to document the change since this recent peak year.

TABLE 1.3. SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED IN POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS
TOTALS FOR THE STATE OF MISSOURI, 2006 TO 2016

	SHELTERED		UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing		
2016	3,095 (48%)	2,080 (32%)	1,266 (19%)	6,441
2015	3,379 (52%)	2,032 (31%)	1,071 (17%)	6,482
2014	3,521 (48%)	2,788 (38%)	973 (14%)	7,282
2013	3,381 (40%)	3,120 (36%)	2,080 (24%)	8,581
2012	4,683 (46%)	3,210 (31%)	2,344 (23%)	10,237
2011	3,523 (39%)	3,195 (36%)	2,271 (25%)	8,989
2010	3,363 (41%)	2,973 (37%)	1,786 (22%)	8,122
2009	2,894 (42%)	2,575 (37%)	1,490 (21%)	6,959
2008	3,157 (41%)	2,450 (32%)	2,080 (27%)	7,687
2007	2,969 (47%)	2,168 (35%)	1,110 (18%)	6,247
2006	3,329 (38%)	3,529 (40%)	1,940 (22%)	8,798

Source: hudexchange.info

Table 1.4 shows data for each of the eight Missouri Continua of Care (CoC) in 2012 and 2016. The table organizes the CoCs into the clusters of large urban (City of St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Louis County), small urban (St. Charles, Springfield, Joplin and St. Joseph) and Balance of State.

In 2016 approximately one-half of homeless persons in Missouri were recorded in the three large urban CoCs with the balance proportionally divided between the smaller urban CoCs and the Balance of State CoC. In 2012 there was a larger percentage in the small urban category but this was due to the continuing impact of the 2011 Joplin tornado. The Joplin data show an over 80 percent decrease by 2016. St. Charles also had a large decrease at over 40 percent with the homeless populations in the Kansas City and Balance of State CoCs declining by about one-third. At the same time St. Joseph had a modest 4.6 percent increase.

TABLE 1.4. COMPARISON OF 2012 TO 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS,
BY LARGE URBAN AND SMALL URBAN AND BALANCE OF STATE CATEGORIES

CONTINUA OF CARE	Total Homeless		Change in Total Homeless
	2012	2016	
Kansas City	2,479	1,699	- 32.7%
St. Louis County	543	465	- 14.4%
City of St. Louis	1,506	1,248	- 17.1%
Large Urban (percent of total)	44%	53%	
St. Charles	1,023	610	- 40.4%
Springfield	662	496	- 25.1%
Joplin	1,724	297	- 82.8%
St. Joseph	186	195	+ 4.6%
Small Urban (percent of total)	35%	25%	
Balance of State	2,114	1,431	- 32.3%
(percent of total)	21%	22%	

Source: hudexchange.info

Table 1.5 shows the change over the 2012 to 2016 period in the number of homeless sheltered and unsheltered in the CoCs. While the overall number of homeless in Missouri declined, the general trend was a decrease in the relative percentage of unsheltered in the large urban CoCs and an increase in the percentage in small urban and Balance of State areas.

TABLE 1.5. COMPARISON OF SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED
BY LARGE URBAN AND SMALL URBAN AND BALANCE OF STATE CATEGORIES

CONTINUA OF CARE	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Change in Sheltered Homeless	Change in Unsheltered Homeless
	2012	2016	2012	2016		
Kansas City	1,730	1,465	749	234	- 15.3%	- 68.7%
St. Louis County	438	417	105	48	- 4.8%	-54.3%
City of St. Louis	1,381	1,150	125	98	- 16.7%	- 21.6%
Large Urban (percent of total)	45%	59%	42%	30%		
St. Charles	544	380	479	230	- 30.1%	- 51.9%
Springfield	494	284	168	212	- 42.5%	+ 20.7%
Joplin	1,666	238	58	59	- 85.7%	+ 1.6%
St. Joseph	171	185	15	10	+ 7.6%	- 33.3%
Small Urban (percent of total)	36%	21%	31%	40%		
Balance of State	1,469	1,056	645	375	- 28.1%	- 41.8%
(percent of total)	19%	20%	27%	30%		

TABLE 1.6. COMPARISON OF INDIVIDUALS AND PERSONS IN FAMILIES
BY LARGE URBAN AND SMALL URBAN AND BALANCE OF STATE CATEGORIES

	Individuals		Persons in Families		Change in Homeless Individuals	Change in Homeless Persons in Families
	2012	2016	2012	2016		
CONTINUA OF CARE						
Kansas City	1,270	1,111	1,209	588	- 12.5%	- 51.3%
St. Louis County	175	148	368	317	- 15.4%	-13.8%
City of St. Louis	917	787	589	461	- 14.2%	- 21.7%
Large Urban (percent of total)	50%	55%	39%	51%		
St. Charles	243	283	780	327	+ 14.1%	- 58.1%
Springfield	406	297	256	199	- 26.8%	- 22.3%
Joplin	442	211	1,282	86	- 52.3%	- 93.3%
St. Joseph	119	108	67	87	- 9.2%	+ 22.9%
Small Urban (percent of total)	25%	24%	44%	26%		
Balance of State	1,188	801	926	630	- 32.6%	- 31.9%
(percent of total)	25%	21%	17%	23%		

Source: hudexchange.info

The trend in the number of homeless individuals and in the number of persons in families is shown in Table 1.6. There was a slight shift in the relative proportion of homeless individuals to the large urban areas from the Balance of State with the proportion in the small urban areas about the same. There was a more dramatic shift in the relative proportion of persons in families to the large urban areas and to a lesser degree Balance of State with a significant decline in the proportion in the small urban areas.

TABLE 1.7. HOUSEHOLD TYPE

	Sheltered				Unsheltered		Total	
	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		2012	2016	2012	2016
	2012	2016	2012	2016				
HOUSEHOLDS								
Without children	1,669	1,771	1,557	928	1,121	888	4,347	3,587
With at least one adult and one child	956	380	505	351	284	64	1,745	795
With only children	46	123	38	53	4	33	88	209
Total Households	2,671	2,274	2,100	1,332	1,409	985	6,180	4,591
INDIVIDUALS								
Adults only	1,845	1,789	1,595	960	1,320	997	4,760	3,746
With at least one adult and one child	2,787	1,179	1,575	1,063	1,020	236	5,382	2,478
With only children	51	127	40	57	4	33	95	217
Total Persons	4,683	3,095	3,210	2,080	2,344	1,266	10,237	6,441

Source: hudexchange.info

HOUSEHOLD TYPE DETAIL

As seen in Table 1.7 there were a number of different shifts that occurred between 2012 and 2016 in the distribution of homeless household types.

- There was about a six percent increase in the number households without children in emergency shelters but a more significant decline in the number of these households in transitional housing and unsheltered.
- The number of households with unaccompanied youth increased in all three housing types.
- For households with at least one adult and one child there was a significant decline in all three housing types.
- The data aggregated by individuals rather than by households show a decline in all three housing types for adults only and at least one adult and one child with an increase in all three housing types for the 'with only children' category.

SUBPOPULATION DETAIL

The comparison of 2012 subpopulation totals with those from 2016 in Table 1.8 provides an additional perspective on how homelessness appears to be declining.

TABLE 1.8. MISSOURI HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS, 2012 AND 2016

Subpopulation	TOTALS		Percent Change	SHELTERED		Percent Change	UNSHELTERED		Percent Change
	2012	2016		2012	2016		2012	2016	
Substance Use Disorders	2,023	1,301	- 36%	1,608	1,033	- 12%	415	268	- 35%
Experiencing Symptoms of Mental Illness	1,461	1,276	- 13%	1,099	959	- 13%	362	317	- 12%
Veterans	899	615	- 32%	714	528	- 26%	185	87	- 53%
Domestic Violence Survivors	1,198	1,141	- 5%	1,093	991	- 9%	105	150	+ 42%
Persons with HIV/AIDS	66	52	- 21%	51	42	- 18%	15	10	- 33%
Chronically Homeless	906	1,180	+ 23%	609	778	+ 22%	297	402	+ 26%
Unaccompanied Youth <18	77	658	+ 88%	76	502	+ 85%	1	156	+ 99%

Source: hudexchange.info

Decreases occurred in five of the seven enumerated subpopulations, the exceptions being the chronically homeless and unaccompanied youth. The number of unaccompanied youth documented in the Point-in-Time Counts rose significantly between 2012 and 2016 at 88 percent due to a change in tracking method for the PITC to focus on unaccompanied youth.

The largest declines in subpopulation counts were persons with substance use disorders at 36 percent and veterans at 32 percent.

TABLE 1.9. SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED SUBPOPULATIONS

CoC	Chronic Homelessness		Symptoms of Mental Illness		Substance Use Disorders		Veterans		Persons with HIV/AIDS		Domestic Violence Survivors		Youth	
	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016
SHELTERED														
Kansas City	210	397	442	520	425	686	186	176	19	19	458	559	39	26
City of St. Louis	80	132	314	80	385	42	196	137	30	17	184	0	6	1
St. Louis County	34	8	31	15	23	14	34	49	0	1	57	3	1	107
<i>subtotal</i>	324	537	787	615	833	742	416	362	49	37	699	562	46	134
St. Charles	7	7	116	126	21	33	4	2	0	1	18	24	4	4
Springfield	27	37	49	86	91	44	17	7	1	2	71	109	2	2
Joplin	61	19	12	37	179	54	84	51	0	0	19	12	0	4
St. Joseph	50	41	33	14	47	9	31	18	0	0	41	8	0	0
<i>subtotal</i>	145	104	210	263	338	140	136	78	1	3	149	153	6	10
Balance of State	140	137	102	81	437	151	162	88	1	2	245	276	24	31
<i>subtotal</i>	140	137	102	81	437	151	162	88	1	2	245	276	24	31
UNSHELTERED														
Kansas City	129	78	174	86	218	89	112	21	9	4	41	42	0	24
City of St. Louis	36	36	42	19	46	21	18	3	2	2	21	0	0	1
St. Louis County	7	10	19	10	17	10	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	13
<i>subtotal</i>	172	124	235	115	281	120	132	26	12	6	63	42	0	38
St. Charles	20	26	22	23	14	9	1	7	0	0	5	1	0	1
Springfield	54	184	30	65	33	27	21	22	2	1	4	60	0	2
Joplin	0	0	0	13	1	6	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
St. Joseph	6	4	9	4	8	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>subtotal</i>	80	214	61	105	56	46	24	34	2	1	9	66	0	3
Balance of State	45	64	66	97	78	102	29	27	1	3	33	42	1	5
<i>subtotal</i>	45	64	66	97	78	102	29	27	1	3	33	42	1	5

Table 1.9 perhaps best represents the challenges the Missouri CoCs face in providing services to the specific needs of homeless persons. The characteristics of the homeless population are constantly changing. For example the number of sheltered persons with substance use disorders and of veterans declined in seven of the eight CoCs. The number of sheltered survivors of domestic violence and of persons with symptoms of mental illness increased in half the CoCs and decreased in the other half. Kansas City experienced an increase in the number of sheltered homeless in six of the seven subpopulations but the City of St. Louis had an increase in only one. While the general trend in unsheltered persons over this period was a decline in numbers, St. Charles recorded an increase in four of the seven subpopulations and the Balance of State in five of the seven. These data demonstrate the CoCs need to be in touch with their communities to be aware of the changes that may be occurring in subpopulations and linked to the appropriate service resources that can meet the changing needs of the homeless population.

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

The capacity to provide shelter for homeless persons increased and evolved in the State of Missouri from 2012 to 2016. Over the four categories of emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe haven and permanent supportive housing shown in Table 1.10, the increase in the inventory count was just over six percent.

TABLE 1.10. MISSOURI HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT TYPE	2012	2016	Change
Emergency Shelter	4,488	4,171	- 7%
Transitional Housing	3,710	2,544	- 31%
HPRP – Rapid Rehousing	122	1,341	+ 1,100%
Safe Haven	55	40	- 27%
Permanent Supportive Housing	4,448	5,522	+ 24%
Total	12,823	13,618	+ 6%

Source: hudexchange.info

There was a dramatic increase in the inventory of Rapid Rehousing beds and a shift from emergency shelter to permanent supportive housing as the category with the largest number of beds. There was a significant change in the inventory of transitional housing, declining by nearly one-third.

Table 1.11 reports the change in housing inventory count by CoC. While all CoCs took advantage of the availability of funding for Rapid Rehousing the shift away from transitional housing was more prevalent in the smaller urban areas (a decline of 54 percent) compared to the large urban areas (a decline of 12 percent). The large urban CoCs did add to their emergency shelter inventory during this period while the smaller urban areas reduced their emergency shelter capacity by about one-third.

TABLE 1.11. HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT, BY COC, FOR 2012 AND 2016

CoC	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Permanent Supportive Housing		Safe Haven		Rapid Rehousing	
	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016	2012	2016
Kansas City	1,049	1,058	798	751	1,337	1,730	10	14	0	610
St. Louis County	152	159	343	210	197	309	0	0	0	97
City of St. Louis	686	724	749	705	1,403	1,396	19	0	100	0
<i>subtotal</i>	<i>1,887</i>	<i>1,941</i>	<i>1,890</i>	<i>1,666</i>	<i>2,937</i>	<i>3,435</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>707</i>
St. Charles	114	105	265	148	58	83	0	0	0	69
Springfield	197	266	422	125	54	195	0	0	0	158
Joplin	673	241	305	128	131	147	0	0	0	51
St. Joseph	95	102	33	73	191	228	18	18	22	19
<i>subtotal</i>	<i>1,079</i>	<i>714</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>297</i>
Balance of State	1,522	1,516	795	404	1,028	1,434	8	8	0	337
<i>subtotal</i>	<i>1,522</i>	<i>1,516</i>	<i>795</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>1,028</i>	<i>1,434</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>337</i>

Source: hudexchange.info

SCHOOL DISTRICT DATA ON HOMELESSNESS AS COMPARED TO POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS

Trends in Missouri parallel the rise in the numbers of homeless students nationwide. In the 2014-2015 school year (the most recent data available) the U.S. Department of Education reported 1,263,323 enrolled students were homeless, an 8 percent increase from the 2011-2012 school year. There are eight Missouri school districts receiving grants from the U.S. Department of Education to provide services to homeless students: Ferguson-Florissant School District, Fort Osage School District, Hazelwood School District, Independence School District, Kansas City Public Schools, Marshall Public Schools, Meramec Valley R-III, Sedalia #200 School District, St. Louis Public Schools, Warrensburg R-VI. The total federal allocation to provide homeless student services in the 2014-2015 school year was \$1,065,659.

TABLE 1.12. HOMELESS STUDENTS – COMPARING MISSOURI AND NATIONAL DATA

	Total Homeless Students	Shelters	Doubled Up	Unsheltered	Hotels/Motels
2014-2015	30,656	2,392	25,675	773	1,816
2011-2012	24,465	2,848	19,187	833	1,597

Source: National Center for Homeless Education

Table 1.12 shows the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) homeless student data for the 2011-2012 and 2014-2015 school years. DESE records of homeless enrolled students document a different trend in Missouri homelessness than the Point-in-Time Count. Homeless student data indicate (1) higher numbers of homeless youth and families than reported in the Point-in-Time Count; and (2) an increase rather than a decrease in homelessness. DESE reported 24,456

homeless students in its 2011-2012 enrollment and 30,656 homeless students in 2014-2015 a 25.3 percent increase.

Homeless student data are recorded in four categories as shown in Table 1.12. The increase in the number of homeless enrolled students Missouri’s results in large part from a 33.8 percent increase in the number of students that are doubled-up. There was a 13.7 percent increase in the number of students in hotels/motels but a decrease in the both the number in shelters and unsheltered.

Not only was there a significant increase in the percentage of doubled up students, this category accounts for 83.7 percent of the enrolled students in Missouri in 2016 that are considered homeless. The definition of homelessness employed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) does not recognize doubled up as a living situation that qualifies an individual or family to be considered homeless. The discrepancy between DESE numbers and HUD numbers is due to the divergence in the preferred federal definitions of homelessness between HUD and the U.S. Department of Education. Most programs that receive federal funding through HUD use the McKinney-Vento definition of a homeless individual as one who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. School districts, however, operate under the education subtitle of the Act, which expands the definition to include those “who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing or economic hardship.”

As is the case for HUD data, DESE data show homelessness to be concentrated primarily in urban areas. In the 2015-2016 school year the majority (54.6 percent) of Missouri public school districts reported no homeless students. However, 12 of the 567 school districts accounted for nearly half (48.5 percent) of the homeless students and 8 of those 12 are in service areas of the large urban CoCs, 2 are in service areas of small urban CoCs and 2 are in the Balance of State Service area..

TABLE 1.13. SCHOOL DISTRICT CATEGORIES BASED ON NUMBER OF HOMELESS ENROLLED STUDENTS DATA FROM THE 2015-16 SCHOOL YEAR

	Number of School Districts
No reported homeless students among enrollees	340
Between one and 20 homeless students	47
Between 21 and 100	117
More than 100 homeless students	66
• Between 400 and 5,500	12

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

HOUSING INVESTMENT

The Missouri Housing Development Commission (MHDC) continues to invest in programs that either provide housing solutions for homeless person or provide resources to prevent homelessness. The annual process of soliciting proposals provides the mechanism for MHDC to respond to changing local needs over time. Tables 1.14 through 1.17 detail the MHDC funding programs and how the funds have been allocated.

The data in these tables do not represent a complete fiscal analysis of MHDC's housing investment during this period, but rather is an indication of the order of magnitude and distribution of investments. For example the data show MHDC's key role in responding to emergencies. Over this two-year period MHDC provided \$2,656,462 for emergency shelter and just under \$600,000 for emergency assistance. To address the ongoing challenge of affordable housing MHDC investments resulted in the production or rehabilitation of 1,848 elderly and 1,156 family units during 2015 and 2016.

Funding for administration, HMIS, and Rapid Rehousing are critical resources for the success of the CoCs.

TABLE 1.14. MISSOURI HOUSING TRUST FUND INVESTMENTS

	2015	2016
Rental Assistance	786,421.20	851,105.96
Operating Funds	837,879.18	775,698.76
Home Repair/Modifications	774,137.38	654,661.00
Construction/Rehabilitation	322,000.00	600,000.00
Emergency Assistance	486,233.63	113,750.00

TABLE 1.15. EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANTS

	2015	2016
Street Outreach	103,382.00	182,882.00
Emergency Shelter	1,292,252.48	1,364,210.12
Homeless Prevention	631,172.78	788,038.32
Rapid Rehousing	494,262.76	601,150.00
HMIS	285,806.81	307,532.00
Administration	82,827.70	109,390.15

TABLE 1.16. HOUSING FIRST GRANTS

	2015	2016
	430,136.67	420,000.00

TABLE 1.17. LITCH PRODUCTION GRANTS

	2015	2016
Rehab		
Elderly	98	302
Family	36	241
New		

Elderly	550	794
Family	627	146
New & Rehab		
Elderly	104	0
Family	0	106

CONTEXT FOR CURRENT AND TREND DATA

1) ***Demographic and Economic Context***

The general population of the State of Missouri continues a pattern of slow growth but evolving demographic characteristics. Missouri’s total population increased by just over 70,000 people in the years 2012-2016. The trend toward an older population is seen most dramatically over that period by a decrease of 16,072 in the number of residents age 14 and younger and an increase of 92,654 in the number of residents age 65 and over.

While Whites and African Americans account for 94 percent of Missouri’s population (82.3 percent White and 11.5 percent African American), there was notable growth in the Asian and Hispanic populations. Asians increased 15 percent (approximately 15,000 persons) and Hispanics increased 11 percent (approximately 22,000 persons).

Paralleling the age group shifts were changes in household types from 2012 to 2016. Households with children under age 18 declined by approximately 8,000 households, but householders of a householder age 65 and over living alone increased nearly 17,000 households. There was an increase of 3 percent in the number of persons with disabilities (approximately 28,000 more people with disabilities) but a 6.8 percent increase of persons over age 65 with disabilities (approximately 22,000 more seniors with disabilities).

There was a decline in the Veteran population of 12 percent (approximately 58,500 Veterans).

The economic status of Missouri residents improved measurably from 2012 to 2016. The percentage of the population with an income below the poverty level decreased from 16.2 percent to 14 percent. And the decline included the most vulnerable populations – the population less than 18 years old living in poverty declined from 22.6 percent to 19.2 percent and the population age 65 and over living in poverty declined from 9.0 percent to 8.2 percent. There was a drop in the number of the lowest income residents (those with an income only one-half of the poverty level) by 12.7 percent.

2) ***Housing Context***

There was a significant shift in housing occupancy in Missouri over the period of 2012 to 2016. While there was only a small change in the number of occupied units (an increase of 13,000 units out of 2.3 million), the number of owner-occupied units in Missouri *decreased* by over 24,000 units and the number of renter-occupied units *increased* by over 37,000.

One of the impacts of the increased demand for rental housing is shown in the rising costs of average rent in Missouri. Table 1.18 documents the continuing increase in median rent over the period 2012 to 2016. It is possible there will continue to be a large number of households at risk of homelessness with over 40 percent of renter households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing.

TABLE 1.18. POVERTY AND HOUSING IN MISSOURI

	Persons in Poverty	% Persons in Poverty	Owner Paying 30%+	Renter Paying 30%+	Median Rent	Average Gross Rent
2016	826,954	14.0	22.4%	40.2%	\$771	\$822
2015	875,495	14.8	23.6%	41.9%	\$763	\$822
2014	908,628	15.5	38.4%	43.6%	\$754	\$807
2013	931,066	15.9	37.9%	44.7%	\$734	\$790
2012	947,792	16.2	39.9%	46.4%	\$706	\$759

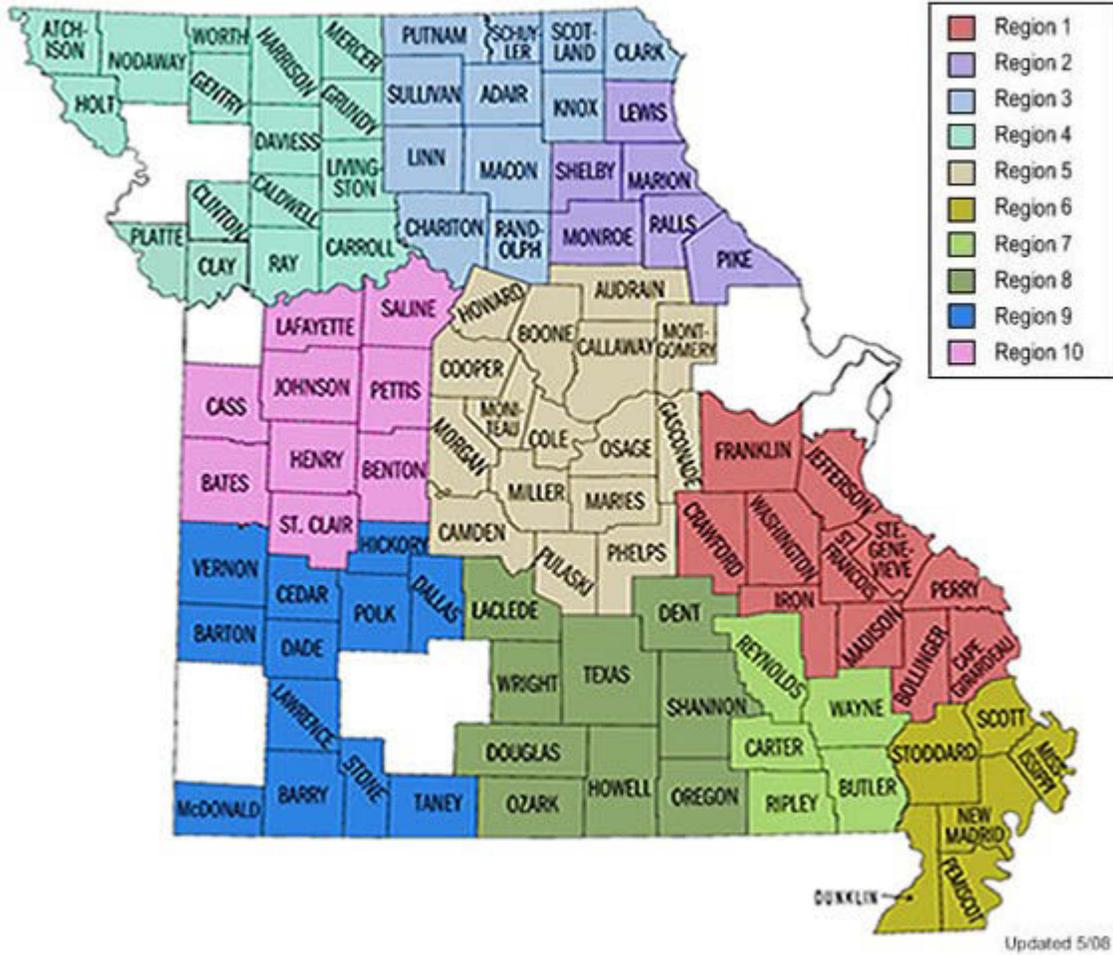
Source: U.S., Bureau of the Census American Community Survey; <http://census.missouri.edu/acs/profiles/>

Statewide Homelessness Study
2015 – 2016
BALANCE OF STATE
Continuum of Care Report

I. INTRODUCTION

The Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoS CoC) includes 101 non-entitlement Missouri counties that are not served by one of the seven metropolitan Continuums of Care. It is subdivided into 10 regions as shown in Map 2.1. At quarterly Regional Housing Team the 60+ participating agencies in the BoS CoC all gather to discuss housing issues and plan housing and housing service programs.

MAP 2.1. – BALANCE OF STATE CONTINUUM OF CARE REGIONS



Source: Institute for Community Alliances

The BoS CoC operated under the Governor’s Committee to End Homelessness until June 2017 when, prompted by the HUD CoC Interim Rule, it adopted a Governance Charter which established a separate governance board. This makes the BoS CoC more competitive in the annual allocation process, having more local authority to make decision on expectations of funded programs and how to target funds.

The 2016 Point-in-Time Count reported 1,431 homeless persons in the BoS CoC. Total homelessness declined by 46 homeless persons between 2015 and 2016. This continues the trend of a declining number of homeless persons for the past four years, a reduction of 32.3 percent since 2012. The number of homeless persons in transitional housing decreased 53 percent, the number of unsheltered decreased by 42 percent, and the number in emergency shelters decreased by over nine percent.

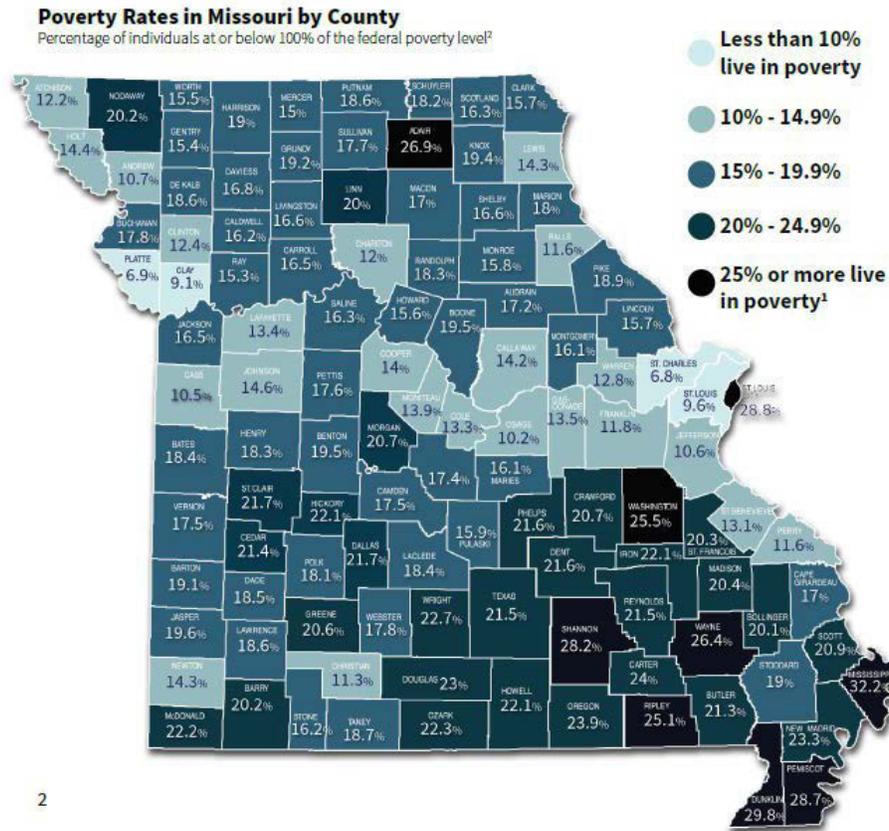
The distribution of homeless persons across the 10 regions is shown in Table 2.1. Regions 4 and 5 account for nearly half (47 percent) of the homeless persons in the BoS CoC.

TABLE 2.1. 2016 HOMELESS PERSONS BY REGION IN BALANCE OF STATE

Region	Homeless Persons	Region	Homeless Persons
1	127	6	148
2	27	7	104
3	60	8	70
4	235	9	112
5	441	10	106

As the socio-economic tables in the Appendices for each of the regions show, the counties in the regions of Balance of State are populated with many low income households with the average median household income in the regions ranging from \$21,000 to \$26,500. The extent of the level of poverty is documented in Map 2.2.

MAP 2.2. – POVERTY BY COUNTY



Source: 2016 State of Poverty in Missouri; Missouri Association for Community Action

In this economic context, the BoS CoC has a number of service challenges:¹

- Rural areas of Missouri a lack of affordable, and decent/safe, rental housing.
- Rural areas of Missouri a lack of public transportation enabling households that are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless to access services. There are many counties in rural Missouri that do not have service organizations which, in conjunction with the transportation limitation, creates 'service deserts'.
- The long term, and continuing, decline of employment in rural areas in Missouri.
- Funding is not provided or is not adequate either for client transportation or for service workers to access clients in the large geography of Balance of State in order to meet client needs in the 'service deserts.'
- Funding is not provided for training rural area service workers

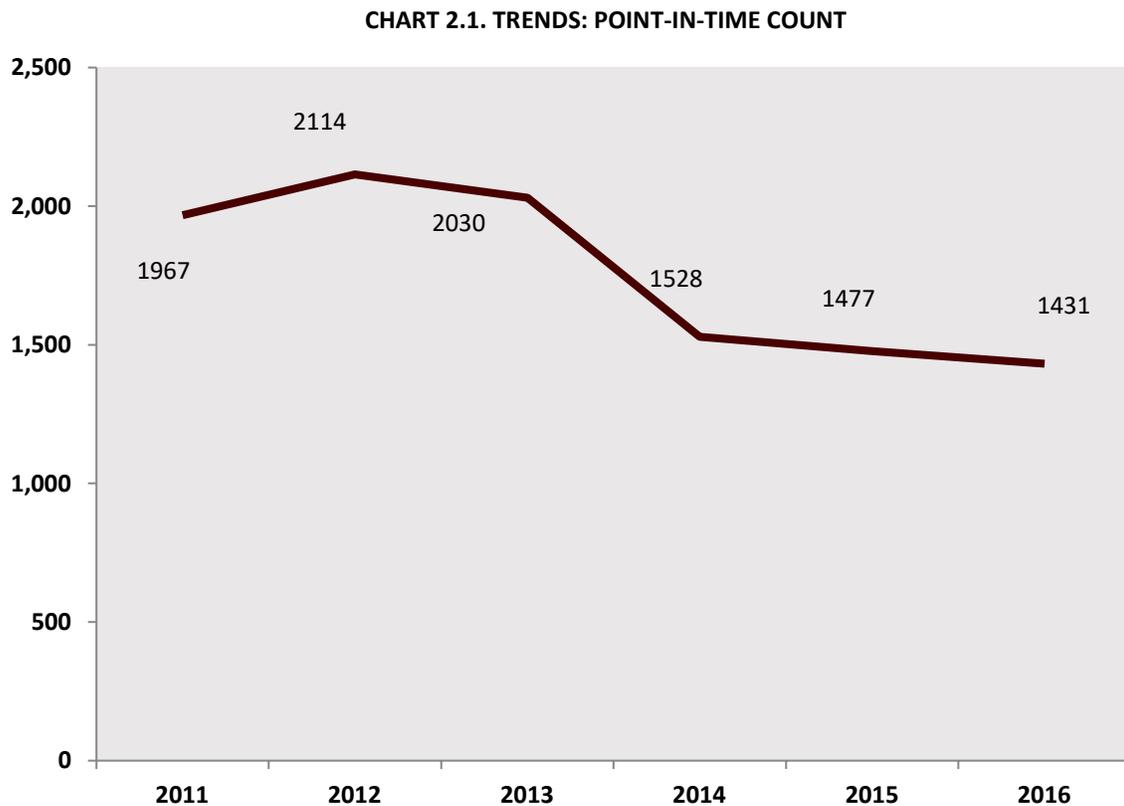
In spite of these challenges, the BoS CoC has made progress in client services particularly through initiatives focused on coordinated entry with a majority of the 10 regions having developed a prioritization process and through two recent pilot projects that have enhanced prevention and diversion.

¹Interview with Dustin Allen, April 21, 2017

II. TRENDS IN THE COUNT

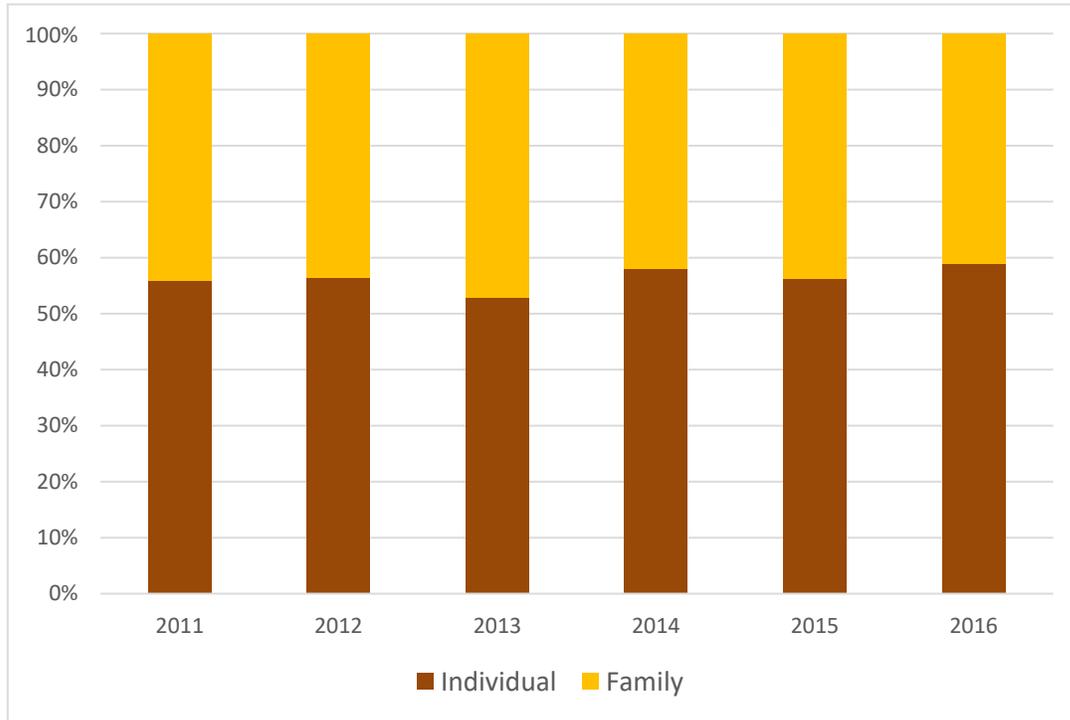
THE PEAK YEAR FOR THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS IN THE BOS COC WAS 2012. THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY DECLINE SINCE THEN. (CHART 2.1).

- The 25 percent decrease between 2013 and 2014 most affected the current numbers.
- While the decline in the homeless count has continued into 2015 and 2016, the annual rate of decline has persisted at about three percent.



Source: hudexchange.info

CHART 2.2. INDIVIDUAL/FAMILY



Source: hudexchange.info

- In 2016, the number of homeless persons in the BoS CoC service area account for 22 percent of the Missouri homeless population; that percentage has remain fairly constant in recent years. The proportion of the BoS CoC homeless population that are individuals and families has varied in a narrow range over the past six Point-in-Time Counts (Chart 2.2).

III. TRENDS IN SERVICES

WHILE THE OVERALL TREND IN THE BOS COC IS A DECLINING NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS SINCE 2012, THE DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED HAS VARIED. (TABLE 2.2). SINCE THE PEAK YEAR OF 2012 THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING. THE PEAK YEAR FOR THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS WAS ONE YEAR EARLIER IN 2011 AND HAS STEADILY DECLINED SINCE 2013. THE NUMBER OF UNSHELTERED, HOWEVER, WHILE PEAKING IN 2012 DECLINED SIGNIFICANTLY BETWEEN 2013 AND 2014, BUT INCREASED IN BOTH 2015 AND 2016.

TABLE 2.2. TREND IN SHELTERED/UNSHELTERED

	EMERGENCY SHELTER	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
2011	935	561	451	1,947
2012	839	670	645	2,154
2013	912	560	558	2,030
2014	853	488	187	1,528
2015	819	329	329	1,477
2016	758	298	375	1,431

Source: hudexchange.info

The housing inventory has both declined and expanded over the period 2011 – 2016 with the count in 2016 only a few units smaller than that in 2011. The most significant change has been a shift from transitional housing to rapid rehousing. The number of transitional housing units in 2016 is less than half the number in 2011 while the number of rapid rehousing units increased by approximately 30 percent.

TABLE 2.3. HOUSING INVENTORY CHANGE OVER TIME

	Emergency	Safe Haven	Transitional	PSH	Rapid-Rehousing	Other	Total
2011	1,715	8	836	894	261	0	3,714
2012	1,522	8	795	1,028	0	0	3,353
2013	1,561	8	744	1,293	0	0	3,606
2104	1,538	8	662	1,458	310	0	3,976
2015	1,502	8	479	1,398	362	0	3,749
2016	1,516	8	404	1,434	337	2	3,701

Source: hudexchange.info

IV. TRENDS IN SUB-POPULATIONS

CHANGES IN SUBPOPULATIONS TRACKED BY THE BOS COC DURING POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS SHOW VARIED RESULTS ACROSS SUBPOPULATIONS WITH THREE GROUPS RECORDED WITH DECLINING NUMBERS BUT FOUR SHOWING AN INCREASE (TABLE 2.4).

TABLE 2.4. SUBPOPULATION COUNTS

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Chronically Homeless	345	185	208	190	168	201
Symptoms of Mental Illness	258	168	191	132	208	178
Substance Use Disorders	532	515	566	155	238	253
Veterans	190	191	168	122	139	115
HIV/AIDS	2	2	2	6	3	5
Domestic Violence Survivors	277	278	297	280	283	318
Unaccompanied Youths	32	25	NA ²	NA	129	108

Source: hudexchange.info

- **CHRONICALLY HOMELESS:** The largest number of chronically homeless in recent years was in 2011 followed by a sharp decline in 2012, an increase in 2013, then two years of declining numbers and then again an increase in 2016.
- **PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS:** 2011 also was the year that tallied the largest number of persons with symptoms of mental illness, but this subpopulation has had a persistent pattern of a year of declining numbers followed by a year with increasing numbers.
- **PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS:** This was the largest subpopulation, by a considerable margin, in 2011, 2012 and 2013. The number of persons with substance use disorders recorded in the 2014 Point-in-Time Count dropped over 70 percent from the previous year but increased in each of the succeeding two years. This subpopulation has persisted as the second largest group for the past three years.
- **VETERANS:** The number of homeless veterans for two years from the 2011-2012 remained level but then increased in 2015. The 2016 Point-in-Time Count recorded the fewest homeless veterans over the past six-year period.
- **PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS:** This is the smallest homeless subpopulation in the BoS CoC.
- **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS:** The number of Domestic Violence Survivors in the BoS CoC persisted in a fairly narrow range from 2011 to 2015 with a higher than typical increase of seven percent in 2013. The 2016 Point-in-Time Count recorded the largest number of Domestic Violence Survivors over the six-year period, an increase of more than 12 percent from 2015.
- **UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH:** Between 2015 and 2016, the incidence of unaccompanied children and youth – specifically those under 18 – dropped by 16 percent but the number of these homeless youths remains a significant increase over the 2011-2012 period.

² NA: no data were recorded in the PITC for these subpopulations for these years

V. SUBPOPULATIONS: HOMELESS PERSONS WHO ARE UNSHELTERED

IN 2016 THREE GROUPS INCREASED THE PROPORTION OF THEIR SUBPOPULATION RESIDING IN A SHELTER. THE LARGEST NUMERIC INCREASE OCCURRED AMONG PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS. UNSHELTERED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS INCREASED BY 180 PERCENT FROM 15 TO 42 AND PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS INCREASED NEARLY 50 PERCENT (46.9 PERCENT) ABOUT THE SAME PERCENTAGE INCREASE AS PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS. (TABLE 2.5).

TABLE 2.5. HOUSING STATUS OF SUBPOPULATIONS

	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS		SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS		SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER		VETERANS		UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< 18)		CHRONIC HOMELESS	
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Unsheltered
2011	259	18	134	124	418	114	157	33	32	0	280	65
2012	245	33	102	66	437	78	162	29	24	1	140	45
2013	270	27	112	79	477	89	139	29	NA	NA	104	47
2014	266	14	113	19	126	29	112	10	NA	NA	96	23
2015	268	15	142	66	170	68	107	32	103	26	75	49
2016	276	42	81	97	151	102	88	27	86	22	89	45

Source: hudexchange.info

The unsheltered number of persons with symptoms of mental illness and with substance use disorders declined in significant numbers between 2011 and 2012, as did the number of sheltered chronic homeless. The number of unsheltered persons with symptoms of mental illness and with substance use disorders showed a large decline again between 2013 and 2014.

In 2016, for the first time for any subpopulation, the number of unsheltered persons with symptoms of mental illness exceed the number of sheltered persons.

VI. SUB-POPULATION: UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

IN 2016 THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH DECREASED BY 16 PERCENT AS COMPARED TO THE 2015 COUNT. (TABLE 2.6) THIS INCLUDES ALL CHILDREN, YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS AGE 24 AND YOUNGER, BUT EXCLUDES PARENTING YOUTH AND THEIR OFFSPRING.

- The majority of BoS CoC unaccompanied youth are young adults (66 percent in 2016 and 72 percent in 2015).
- The number of parenting youth declined by 43.5 percent from 39 to 22 and in 2016 all parenting youth were age 18 to 24.
- The number of homeless children of parenting youth declined more significantly than the number of parenting youth.

There were 63.8 percent fewer homeless children of parenting youth counted in 2016 than in 2015.

- The majority of unaccompanied youth in all categories are annually reported to be in emergency shelters, but there continue to be a nontrivial number that are unsheltered.

TABLE 2.6. HOUSING STATUS OF UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH

		2015	2016
YOUTH CATEGORY	TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH	129	108
	IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	83	63
	IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	20	23
	UNSHELTERED	26	22
CATEGORY OF CHILDREN UNDER 18	CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED	35	36
	IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	29	26
	IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	4	5
	UNSHELTERED	2	5
YOUNG ADULTS	YOUNG ADULTS (AGE 18 TO 24) TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED	94	72
	IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	54	37
	IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	16	18
	UNSHELTERED	24	17
PARENTING YOUTH	PARENTING YOUTH [CHILDREN] (UNDER AGE 18)	2	0
	TOTAL PARENTING YOUTH (AGE 18 TO 24)	39	22
	IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	27	10
	IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	8	8
CHILDREN OF PARENTING YOUTH	CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED	72	26
	IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	50	12
	IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	15	11
	UNSHELTERED	7	3
TOTALS		240	156

Source: hudexchange.info

VII. ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE: DATA ON HOMELESS STUDENTS

THERE ARE 439 SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE SERVICE AREA OF THE BoS CoC. DESE DATA FOR THE 2015-2016 ACADEMIC YEAR REPORT 10,155 HOMELESS STUDENTS AS DEFINED BY THE MCKINNEY VENTO HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT. THE DESE DATA HIGHLIGHT TWO ASPECTS OF HOMELESSNESS IN THE BoS CoC: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS AND THE FACT THAT HOMELESSNESS IS LARGELY CONCENTRATED IN LIMITED GEOGRAPHIC AREAS.

- The 2016 Point-in-Time count recorded 1,431 homeless persons in the BoS CoC. DESE data for 2015-2016 recorded 10,155 homeless students (the McKinney Vento data record only the homeless students, no members of the student’s family). Two differences between the HUD definition of homeless and the Homeless Assistance Act definition of homeless are:
 1. The inclusion of ‘doubled-up’ students in the Homeless Assistance Act definition. A student may be living in a home, that of a friend or relative, but if they are there because they, or their family, cannot maintain their own home, the student is considered ‘doubled-up’ and classified as homeless.
 2. The nature of the count. The Point-in-Time count are data collected on a designated date whereas Homeless Assistance Act data are aggregated over the course of an academic year.
- Of the 439 school districts in the BoS CoC service area, 307 of those districts reported no homeless students in the 2015-2016 academic year, an increase of five school districts compared to 2014-2015.
- Of the 132 school districts reporting homeless students 10 districts account for 34 percent of the total homeless students in the BoS CoC. Those 10 districts are Sedalia 200 (773 homeless students), Camdenton R-III (459), Branson R-IV (358), Marshall (330), Meramec Valley R-III (301), Warrensburg R-VI (269), Cape Girardeau 63 (252), North St. Francois Co. R-I (251), Columbia 93 (243), and Fox C-6 (221).
- There were 64 school districts reporting a decline in number of homeless students between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 and 71 school districts reporting an increase. The most significant increase was Fox C-6 with an increase of 142 homeless students, double the next largest increase by a district. The most significant decrease was McDonald Co. R-I at 145 fewer homeless students followed by Jackson R-II at 126 fewer homeless students.

Among children and youth identified as homeless in 2014-2015, 92 percent attending BoS CoC schools were “doubled up” (staying with family or friends). In 2015-2016 slightly fewer (90 percent) were reported as “doubled up.” (Table 2.7).

- The primary alternative to doubling up with family or friends was hotel/motel accommodations, the housing for four percent of homeless students in 2015, increasing to six percent in 2016.
- The number of homeless students in shelter facilities increased slightly from 2015 to 2016, but represented the same percentage of the distribution of housing types.
- The number of unsheltered homeless students declined by 42 percent from 2015 to 2016.

TABLE 2.7. HOMELESS STUDENT COUNTS

	2014-2015		2015-2016	
	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT
DOUBLED UP	8,751	92%	8,643	90%
SHELTERED	274	3%	283	3%
UNSHeltered	152	2%	87	1%
HOTEL MOTEL	364	4%	544	6%

VIII. SUBPOPULATION: VETERANS

THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS VETERANS IN THE BOS CoC SERVICE AREA CONTINUES TO DECLINE. THE HOMELESS VETERAN POPULATION IN BOS IS APPROXIMATELY 60 PERCENT LOWER THAN THE RECENT PEAK YEAR OF 2012. (TABLE 2.8).

- The Veteran homeless population in BoS CoC declined 17 percent from 2015 to 2016.
- Although the number of unsheltered homeless Veterans reached a low point of only 10 persons in 2014, the 2016 data recorded 23.4 percent as unsheltered.

TABLE 2.8. VETERAN HOUSING STATUS

VETERANS			
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
2015	107	32	139
2016	88	27	115

IX. SUBPOPULATION: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS IN THE BOS CoC HAVE WAVERED IN A NARROW RANGE IN RECENT YEARS. THE 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT DATA RECORDED A HIGH POINT COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS. THIS WAS TRUE FOR BOTH SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED HOMELESS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS.

- In 2011 the subpopulations of chronically homeless and persons with substance abuse disorders were both larger than the subpopulation of domestic violence survivors. Since 2012 the subpopulation of chronically homeless has been smaller than domestic violence survivors and since 2014 the subpopulation of persons with substance abuse disorders has been smaller than domestic violence survivors. The numbers in the subpopulation of domestic violence survivors has persisted while these two historically larger subpopulations have declined.

TABLE 2.9. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS STATUS

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered
2011	259	18
2012	245	33
2013	270	27
2014	266	14
2015	268	15
2016	276	42

Source: hudexchange.info

X. SUBPOPULATIONS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE, MENTAL HEALTH

HOMELESS PERSONS WITH A SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER HAVE CONSISTENTLY BEEN MORE PREVALENT THAN HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS. WHILE THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS RECORDED IN THE 2016 BoS CoC POINT-IN-TIME COUNT DECLINED BY 14 PERCENT FROM THE 2015 COUNT, THE NUMBER RECORDED WITH A SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER INCREASED BY SIX PERCENT. HOWEVER, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE MOST RECENT SIX YEARS THE MAJORITY OF PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS (54.5 PERCENT) WERE UNSHELTERED IN 2016 (TABLE 2.10).

TABLE 2.10. SHELTERED/UNSHELTERED SELECT SUBPOPULATIONS

	SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS		SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Unsheltered
2011	134	124	418	114
2012	102	66	437	78
2013	112	79	477	89
2014	113	19	126	29
2015	142	66	170	68
2016	81	97	151	102

Source: hudexchange.info

- In 2014 most persons with symptoms of mental illness were sheltered with only 14 percent not in shelters.
- From 2015 to 2016 the number of sheltered persons with symptoms of mental illness declined by 43 percent while the number unsheltered increased by 47 percent.
- In 2016 the number of sheltered persons with a substance abuse disorder declined 68 percent from the peak year of 2013 while the number of unsheltered was only 10 percent less than the number in 2011.
- These data indicate the constantly evolving needs of the homeless population in the BoS CoC service area and the challenges to planning expenditure of resources and availability of services to most efficiently deploy.

XI. LENGTH OF STAY

RECORDS FOR HOMELESS WOMEN AND MEN WITHOUT CHILDREN INDICATE THAT THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF BOTH GROUPS REMAINED IN EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR NO MORE THAN ONE MONTH (TABLE 2.11). IN 2015 AND 2016, APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD WOULD LEAVE EMERGENCY SHELTER IN ONE MONTH OR LESS.

TABLE 2.11. Length of Stay (Families) - Emergency Shelter

	2016			2015		
	< 1 month	1-3 months	> 3 months	< 1 month	1-3 months	> 3 months
Male adult	9.5%	8%	2%	12%	4.8%	0%
Female adult	43%	31%	6%	45.7%	22.9%	14.5%
Male child	26%	21.8%	4%	39%	13%	5%
Female child	26.5%	30.5%	2%	25%	11.5%	6.5%

Source: hudexchange.info

The length of stay in BoS CoC emergency shelters is, as designed, a relatively short period of time. The adult population in emergency shelters is mostly female (80 percent in 2016 and 83 percent in 2015). The largest percentage of families housed in emergency shelters are there for 30 nights or less – 43 percent in 2016 and 45.7 percent in 2015). In 2016 the majority of the children in families in emergency shelters were female, but in 2015 the majority were male.

TABLE 2.12. Length of Stay (Families) - Permanent Supportive Housing

	2016			2015		
	< 1 month	1-3 months	> 3 months	< 1 month	1-3 months	> 3 months
Male adult	1%	2%	21.3%	3.5%	1.8%	21.5%
Female adult	3%	6%	66.7%	3.5%	1.8%	67.9%
Male child	3%	3%	46%	3%	2.2%	43.3%
Female child	1.5%	3%	43.5%	4.2%	4%	43.3%

Source: hudexchange.info

In permanent supportive housing the adult population is again predominately female (75 percent in 2016 and 73 percent in 2015) and the length of stay is more than three months, with approximately 60 percent recorded as housed for 361 to 366 nights.

TABLE 2.13. Length of Stay (Individuals) - Permanent Supportive Housing

	2016			2015		
	< 1 month	1-3 months	> 3 months	< 1 month	1-3 months	> 3 months
Male adult	1.5%	8%	37%	1.5%	5%	42%
Female adult	1.5%	9%	43%	2.5%	5%	44%

Source: hudexchange.info

For individuals, there are more adult males (46.5 percent in 2016 and 48 percent in 2015) and approximately 50 percent are recorded as housed for 361 to 366 nights.

XII. PRIOR NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

THE PRIOR NIGHT STAY FOR THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF THOSE HOUSED IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS WAS WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS AND FOR THOSE IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING WAS IN AN EMERGENCY SHELTER. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN PRIOR NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS IS NONE OF THE HOMELESS IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS HAD SPENT THE PRIOR NIGHT IN A PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABILITATION BUT APPROXIMATELY 30 PERCENT OF THOSE IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING HAD. (TABLE 2.14).

TABLE 2.14. PRIOR NIGHT STAY

	2016		2015	
	ES	PSH	ES	PSH
emergency shelter	8.5%	57.2%	16.8%	55.8%
treatment center	< 1%	< 1%	1.2%	< 1%
jail, detention	< 1%	< 1%	--	< 1%
rental by client (with subsidy)	< 1%	--	1.2%	--
rental by client (no subsidy)	3.4%	2%	--	< 1%
with family	39.3%	3%	19.3%	3%
with friends	25.6%	< 1%	16.8%	--
hotel/motel	6.8%	< 1%	16.8%	< 1%
Safe Haven	10.2%	< 1%	3.6%	< 1%
psychiatric facility	--	< 1%	2.4%	< 1%
place not meant for human habilitation	--	28%	13.3%	30.3%
transitional housing	--	5%	--	7%
Permanent Supportive Housing	--	4%	--	--
other	3.4%	2%	7.2%	< 1%
missing data	--	< 1%	1.2%	--

SOURCE: hudexchange.info

- Changes that were recorded between the 2015 and 2016 Point-in-Time Counts were a decline in the percentage who had spent the prior night in a hotel/motel but an increase in those who spent the prior night in Safe Haven.
- There was also a decline in the percentage of those in emergency shelter who had spent the prior night in emergency shelter.

XIII. POST-SERVICES DESTINATION

THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES AND OF INDIVIDUALS WHO EXITED PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING IN 2015 AND 2016 MOVED TO RENTAL HOUSING. FOR FAMILIES IN 2015,, THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE WENT TO RENTAL HOUSING WITH NO SUBSIDY BUT IN 2016 THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE WENT TO SUBSIDIZED RENTAL HOUSING. (TABLE 2.15).

TABLE 2.15. Destination

	2016		2015	
	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals
emergency shelter	--	--	--	< 1%
treatment center	--	3%	--	3%
jail, detention	8%	11%	6%	13%
hospital	--	< 1%	< 1%	--
rental by client (with subsidy)	36%	27%	11%	17%
rental by client (no subsidy)	22%	20%	31%	22%
owned by client (with subsidy)	1%	--	1%	--
owned by client (no subsidy)	1%	--	--	1%
with family (temporary)	7%	6.5%	12%	4%
with family (permanent)	8%	6.5%	11%	11%
with friends (temporary)	6%	6.5%	2%	5%
with friends (permanent)	4%	6%	7%	8%
foster care	1.5%	--	1%	--
deceased	--	6%	1%	5%
psychiatric facility	--	1%	--	< 1%
Permanent Supportive Housing	< 1%	< 1%	6%	2%
other	2.5%	2.5%	3%	4%
missing data	4%	2.5%	8%	5%

SOURCE: hudexchange.info

- Moving in with family or friends, either on a temporary or permanent basis accounted for another large percentage of those exiting permanent supportive housing – 32 percent of families in 2015 and 25 percent in 2016 and 28 percent of individuals in 2015 and 25.5 percent in 2016.
- More than 10 percent of individuals went to jail or a detention facility in both years.

XIV. DEMOGRAPHY

THERE WAS A NOTABLE CHANGE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF THE BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS FROM 2015 TO 2016. (TABLE 2.16). IN 2015 23.5 PERCENT OF THE EMERGENCY SHELTER POPULATION WAS BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN, BUT THE 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT REPORTED 40 PERCENT OF THE EMERGENCY SHELTER POPULATION AS BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN.

TABLE 2.16. Demographics

	2016		2015	
	ES	PSH	ES	PSH
White	52%	77%	68.5%	76%
Black or African American	40%	19%	23.5%	20%
Asian	--	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	--	--	<1%	--
Multiple Races	4%	2.5%	6%	2%
Missing Data	2%	1%	2%	1%
Hispanic (all races)	7.5%	< 1%	2%	< 1%

Source: hudexchange.info

- Over the same two administrations of the Point-in-Time Count the Black or African American percentage of homeless in emergency shelters stayed constant (20 percent in 2015, 19 percent in 2016).
- Whites and Blacks/African Americans account for most of the population in homeless facilities (92 – 96 percent).
- There also was an increase in the Hispanic population in emergency shelters, from 2 percent in 2015 to 7.5 percent in 2016.

XV. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

AHAR DATA INDICATE THE MAJORITY OF HOMELESS ADULTS RECEIVING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICES HAD A DISABILITY (TABLE 2.17). IN 2015 THIS WAS TRUE OF 87 PERCENT OF ADULTS IN FAMILIES AND 95 PERCENT OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN. THE PERCENTAGES DECLINE SLIGHTLY IN 2016 TO 86 PERCENT IN FAMILIES AND 92 PERCENT AMONG INDIVIDUALS.

TABLE 2.17. Persons with Disabilities

	2016		2015	
	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals
% with disabilities	86%	92%	87%	95%
% with mental health disabilities	43%	39%	41%	42%
% with mental health + substance abuse disabilities	28%	25%	23%	23%

SOURCE: hudexchange.info

- The most frequent disability recorded was a mental health disability – nearly 40 percent or more for families and individuals over both years.
- ☐ Including persons with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disabilities accounts for 64 to 71 percent of the disability characteristics of the homeless population.

Statewide Homelessness Study
2015 – 2016
KANSAS CITY/INDEPENDENCE/LEE'S SUMMIT/JACKSON
COUNTY
Continuum of Care Report

I. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Kansas City/Independence/Lee’s Summit/Jackson County Continuum of Care (Kansas City CoC) has taken important steps in the last two years to enhance its infrastructure. The 2016 merger with Wyandotte County CoC, a Kansas jurisdiction that is part of the metropolitan region, promises to enhance efficiencies and expand implementation of coordinated entry to a broader area of the metropolitan region. Johnson County, a third jurisdiction – also in Kansas – continues to operate independently. This is the first CoC structure to cross state lines.

The CoC’s lead agency and governing body is the Greater Kansas City Coalition to End Homelessness. Under its direction, the CoC conducts business through its board and membership meetings.¹ The matrix below outlines some of the main activities and objectives addressed during these meetings.

MATRIX 3.1. TOPICS DISCUSSED DURING A SAMPLE OF KANSAS CITY COC MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

SUBJECT	DETAILS
Implementation of Coordinated Entry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of a Coordinated Entry Work Group; the Board was accepting nominations • Selection of a new vendor for HMIS • Obtaining a recommendation from the selected HMIS vendor on functionality that would support multiple agencies using a single intake application • Board meeting with a consultant (Community Solutions for Housing, or CSH) to initiate strategic planning and implementation of Coordinated Entry.
Management of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of members submitting data on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ all services provided to veterans, even if an agency served another target population ○ any veterans who refused services that were offered ○ names or other consumer information that would validate services provided • Crucial purposes for which data would be used, e.g. performance measurement • Elimination of any barriers that consumers might face in the use of member services and consequences for the CoC if removal of barriers were neglected • Status of the ZERO: 2016 campaign; its extension under the name, “Built for ZERO”
Merger between the Kansas City and the Wyandotte County CoCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background on how the merger proposal originated was presented at a Board Meeting in December 2015 • Consideration of how the merger will take place and the ultimate benefits, including the development of a more metropolitan-wide approach to homelessness. • Approval of the merger (at the May 2016 meeting) with the first joint meetings scheduled to occur in June.
Member survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of a survey to determine what member needs and expectations were in relation to the bi-state CoC entity. • Subsequent overview of the efforts made to address the recommendations which came from the survey results.
Interactions with the Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desirability of increasing board member involvement in the membership group’s work • Addition of board members to GKCCCEH committees
Youth focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services available for homeless children and their families • Housing units added to the pool available to children and youth • New initiatives to support children and youth homelessness, such as the mill levy for the Initiative for Children’s Services

¹Information is drawn from review of a sample of board and GKCCCEH membership meeting minutes: September, November and December 2015; March, May, October and December 2016; and January and May 2017. In addition, an interview was conducted with the GKCCCEH Executive Director (the CoC chair).

The Kansas City CoC and the City of St. Louis CoCs have historically reported among the largest numbers of homeless individuals and families in the state. A coalition of nearly 40 service providers collaborate in addressing and seeking solutions to homelessness, especially among specific sub-populations, such as children and youth.² Concerns regarding youth homelessness in the Kansas City area led to a 2014 needs assessment.³ Among the efforts to address points raised in the study, the Kansas City CoC obtained a grant for technical assistance for youth services.

The following types of organizations are represented:

- 12 permanent housing agencies
- 10 emergency rental services providers
- 7 emergency shelter services
- 5 agencies with transitional housing
- 15 other organizations of varying types, ranging from community action agencies to legal aid, from government agencies to organizations specializing in permanent supportive housing, from the public library to health services, including ones for those affected by HIV/AIDS.

This report describes the number and proportions of homeless individuals and families who have benefited from services that the Kansas CoC member agencies provided to those who were sheltered. The report also examines trends in the number of unsheltered in comparison to total service recipients, whether of emergency shelter or transitional housing.

²See the coalition website listing of members at <http://www.hscgkc.org/membership.html>. Accessed June 9, 2017.

³Elizabeth Pafford and Jacqueline Schumacher. "Greater Kansas City Area Assessment of Service Needs for At-Risk Children and Youth." Institute of Public Policy. Harry S. Truman School of Public Affairs. University of Missouri. June 2014. Accessed May 8, 2017 at: <http://www.marc.org/Community/Homelessness-Task-Force/Assets/Needs-Assessments/Greater-Kansas-City-Children-and-Youth-Needs-Asses.aspx>

II. TRENDS IN THE COUNT

IN 2016, INDIVIDUALS AND HOMELESS PERSONS IN FAMILIES WERE SLIGHTLY MORE NUMEROUS IN THE KANSAS CITY CoC THAN IN 2015 (CHART 3.1). DATA FROM THE COUNTS FOR BOTH YEARS INDICATE THAT CoC SERVICE PROVIDERS HAD THE CAPACITY TO HOUSE ALL BUT 13 PERCENT IN 2016. IN 2015, ONLY 8 PERCENT WERE NOT IN SHELTER (CHART 3.2).

- Sheltered homeless population percentages remained fairly stable for 2015 and 2016 at a level comparable to 2009 and 2010 – i.e., above 85 percent (Chart 3.2).
- Since 2011, overall demand for services has declined by 50 percent. This reduction was sustained in 2016.
- In 2015 and 2016, the combined total of transitional housing and emergency shelter beds exceeded the count of homeless persons (Table 3.1). In 2016, the bed inventory increased by 13 percent, while the homeless count went up by less than 0.5 percent.
- By 2016, the addition of permanent supportive housing and rapid re-housing units nearly doubled the CoC’s capacity for addressing homelessness (Chart 3.3).

CHART 3.1. TRENDS: POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

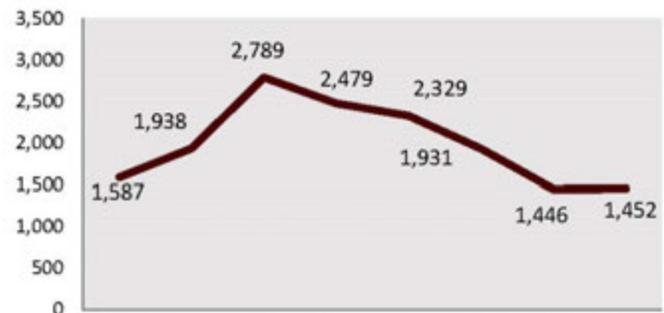
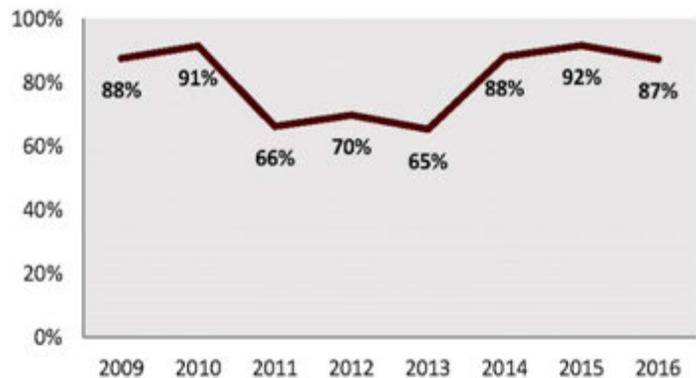


CHART 3.2. PERCENT OF HOMELESS POPULATION IN SHELTER, KANSAS CITY CoC



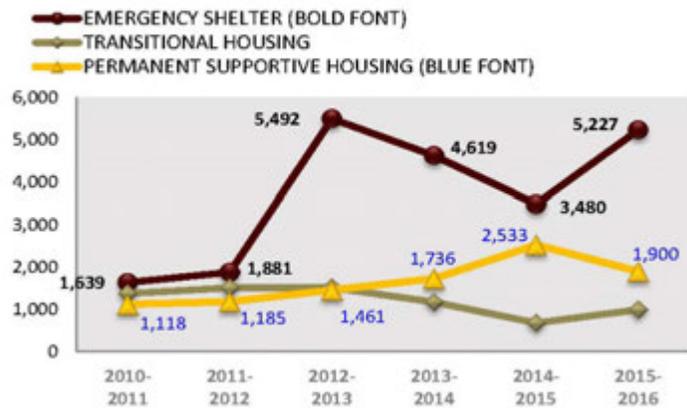
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, 2009 to 2016

III. TRENDS IN SERVICES

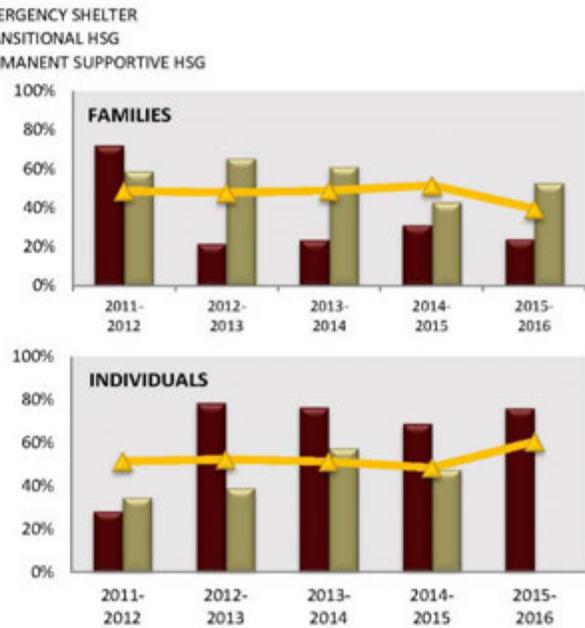
IN 2015-2016, PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING ACCOMMODATED 63 PERCENT MORE HOMELESS PERSONS THAN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (CHART 3.4). IN 2014-2015, IT WAS 87 PERCENT MORE.

- In 2015-2016, the number of homeless persons entering permanent supportive housing declined by 25 percent from the 2014-2015 level, but remained 9 percent above the preceding year (2013-2014).
- An increase of 50 percent in emergency shelter use from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016 is consistent with trends in previous years. The CoC indicates that the variability is due to changes in capacity, not need.⁴
- In permanent supportive housing the ratio of individuals to persons in families was 3 to 2 in 2015-2016 with individuals at 60 percent. In 2014-2015, persons in families had the higher proportion (52 percent, as illustrated in Chart 3.5).
- Of total persons in emergency shelter, the highest proportion of occupants were individuals, representing nearly 70 percent of all those served in 2014-2015 and 75 percent in 2015-2016.

CHART 3.4. TOTAL SERVICE RECIPIENTS, BY SERVICE TYPE & YEAR



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports
CHART 3.5. SERVICE USAGE BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE



FAMILIES	
EMERGENCY SHELTER	1,351
TRANSITIONAL HSG	887
PERMANENT SUPP	577
INDIVIDUALS	
EMERGENCY SHELTER	530
TRANSITIONAL HSG	628
PERMANENT SUPP	608

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

⁴An interview with the CoC chair was conducted in June 2017. Issues related to capacity were also discussed during CoC meetings, based on a review of minutes provided by the CoC chair.

IV. TRENDS IN SUBPOPULATIONS⁵

CHANGES IMPLEMENTED IN THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT SURVEYS WITH ADOPTION OF VI-SPDAT IN 2014 RESULTED IN GROWTH OF 50 PERCENT IN THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH KANSAS CITY CoC SUBPOPULATION GROUPINGS.⁶

THE SMALLEST INCREASES BETWEEN THE 2015 AND 2016 COUNTS WERE IN THE CATEGORIES FOR CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS (INCREASED BY 11 PERCENT) AND VETERANS (INCREASED BY 29 PERCENT). NONE OF THE CATEGORIES EXPERIENCED A DECREASE BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016, BUT THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS REMAINED UNCHANGED (TABLE 3.2).

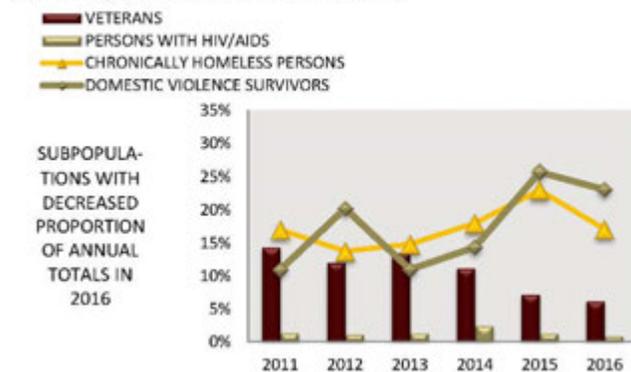
- The chronically homeless group has reduced its proportion of the subpopulation total to 17 percent, from 23 percent in 2015. This is true despite the fact that the raw numbers obtained from the 2016 count increased slightly (Chart 3.6).
- Although the proportion of the subpopulation total represented by persons with either symptoms of mental illness or substance use disorders has remained relatively stable (in most years within the range of 20 to 30 percent) since 2011, there were increases in the raw numbers for both groups in 2016 (Chart 3.6).
- Unaccompanied youth under age 18 account for less than 4 percent of the subpopulation total. There were increased numbers in this group in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

TABLE 3.2. PERCENT CHANGE IN SUBPOPULATION FREQUENCY, 2015 TO 2016

	PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	UN-ACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< age 18)	PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS	VETERANS	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS	PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS
2015	380	23	314	434	122	388	22
2016	728	43	554	582	157	431	22
PCT CHG	92%	87%	76%	34%	29%	11%	0%

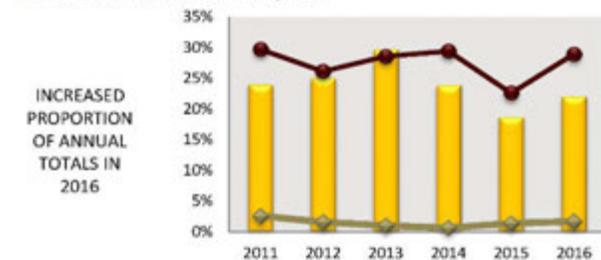
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, Subpopulation Data

CHART 3.6. SUBPOPULATION PROPORTIONS DECREASES, INCREASES AND LIMITED CHANGE



VETERANS	315	298	254	200	122	157
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS	373	339	278	321	388	431
DOMESTIC VIOL SURVIVORS	240	499	206	256	434	582
PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS	30	28	25	44	22	22

CHART 3.6. SUBPOPULATION PROPORTIONS INCREASED PROPORTION OF ANNUAL TOTALS IN 2016



SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	650	643	535	524	380	728
MENTAL ILLNESS SYMPTOMS	524	616	556	425	314	554
UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH	56	39	19	11	23	43
TOTALS, ALL SUBPOPULATIONS	2,188	2,462	1,873	1,781	1,683	2,517

NOTE: Percents calculated based on annual totals for all subpopulations
SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, Subpopulation Reports

⁵Since single individuals and family members may belong to multiple subpopulations, or to none of the targeted categories, totals may not agree with the figure given as the "count" for the CoC as a whole.

⁶Chief among the survey changes was adoption of VI-SPDAT as the survey instrument that guided questioning of homeless persons. First employed by CoCs in the Kansas City Region in January 2014, this vulnerability index was also an integral part of the 100,000 Homes Campaign. It will serve as the screening tool for the coordinated entry system, and as such will assist in both establishing priorities both housing and focusing services.

V. THE SUBPOPULATION OF UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PERSONS

TABLE 3.3. TOTALS FOR SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED IN KANSAS CITY CoC SUBPOPULATIONS

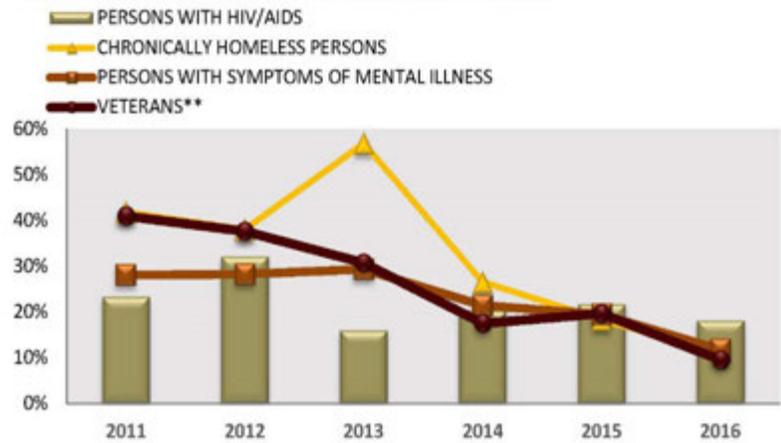
	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS		PERSONS W SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS		PERSONS W SUBST. USE DISORDERS		VETERANS**		UN-ACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< 18)		CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS		PERSONS W HIV/AIDS		TOTALS
	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT	
2011	207	33	377	147	419	231	186	129	56	0	217	156	23	7	2,188
2012	458	41	442	174	425	218	186	112	39	0	210	129	19	9	2,462
2013	174	32	393	163	393	142	176	78	13	6	120	158	21	4	1,873
2014	204	52	334	91	407	117	165	35	8	3	235	85	35	9	1,780
2015	412	22	253	61	335	45	98	24	18	5	317	71	18	5	1,684
2016	540	42	489	65	654	74	142	15	19	24	384	47	18	4	2,517

KEY: "SHELT" = SHELTERED; "UNSHELT" = UNSHELTERED
SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, HDX

In 2016, the CoC subpopulation total increased by 50 percent (Table 3.3). This growth did not affect all subpopulations equally. Numbers increased, but within subpopulations the proportion of unsheltered declined. Chart 3.7 illustrates reductions since 2011.

- From 2015 to 2016, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless declined by 34 percent. There were also fewer unsheltered veterans, with a reduction of 38 percent (Table 3.4).
- Table 3.5 shows percent change in sheltered and unsheltered numbers from 2015 to 2016 for all subpopulations. Among persons reporting mental health or substance use concerns, increases in sheltered individuals and families were 93 percent and 95 percent respectively.

CHART 3.7. UNSHELTERED PERSONS IN SUBPOPULATIONS SUBPOPULATIONS WITH A DECLINING PERCENTAGE OF UNSHELTERED AS COMPARED TO SHELTERED PERSONS



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, HDX

TABLE 3.4. COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES FOR SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED PERSONS BY SUBPOPULATION: 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

	PERCENTAGES FOR SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED PERSONS						
	PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS	PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	VETERANS	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS	PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< AGE 18)
SHELTERED	93%	95%	45%	21%	0%	31%	6%
UNSHELTERED	7%	64%	-38%	-34%	-20%	91%	60%
SUB-POPULATION 2016 TOTAL	582	554	728	157	43	431	22

Minus sign before percent denotes a decrease
SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, Subpopulation data

TABLE 3.5. PERCENT CHANGE FOR SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED 2015 TO 2016, BY SUBPOPULATION

PCT CHG	VETERANS**		CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS		PERSONS W SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS		PERSONS W SUBST. USE DISORDERS		PERSONS W HIV/AIDS		DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS		UN-ACCOMPANIED	
	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT	SHELT	UNSHELT
	45%	-38%	21%	-34%	93%	7%	95%	64%	0%	-20%	31%	91%	6%	60%

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2015-2016

VI. SUB-POPULATION: UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH IDENTIFIED DURING THE KANSAS CITY COC'S POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS INDICATES AN INCREASED NEED. HOWEVER, HUD'S 2015 EXPANSION OF THE SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN EXAMINING TRENDS (TABLE 3.6).

- Since the 2015 Point in Time Count, HUD has incorporated additional subgroups in the category of "Homeless Children and Youth" (Table 3.6). The inclusion of older youth (age 18 to 24) stems from an effort to identify young adults who have aged out of foster care and ultimately become homeless.
- The addition of subgroups in 2015 led to overall totals in this category increasing from previous years. The jump from 11 unaccompanied youth in 2014 to 110 in 2015 and 134 in 2016 illustrates the impact of this addition. Future reporting of trends will need to clarify that young adults were not factored into totals prior to 2015.
- The focus of reporting on the "Homeless Children and Youth" category prior to 2015 was limited to unaccompanied children and youth under age 18. In 2015 the count for this group more than doubled, increasing from 11 in 2014 to 26 in 2015 (136 percent growth) In 2016, there was a further 65 percent increase.
- Larger estimates for homeless children than those shown in Table 3.6 can be found elsewhere as the result of definitions of "homelessness" than differ from the criteria HUD relies on. A Kansas City service provider indicates that nightly there are approximately 2,000 "unattached" teens in need of accommodations, either because they are living on the street, in other situations that are unsuitable for human habitation or "doubled-up" with family or friends.⁷

TABLE 3.6. HOMELESS CHILDREN & YOUTH EXPANDED CATEGORIES

	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH [Children & Young Adults]	19	11	110	134
CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	10	8	46	39
CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	3	0	49	43
UNSHelterED CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS	6	3	15	52
* TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18)	19	11	26	43
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	10	8	8	9
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	3	0	13	10
UNSHelterED	6	3	5	24
* YOUNG ADULTS (AGE 18 TO 24) TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED			84	91
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			38	30
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			36	33
UNSHelterED			10	28
PARENTING YOUTH [CHILDREN] (UNDER AGE 18)			5	5
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			3	2
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			2	3
UNSHelterED			0	0
TOTAL PARENTING YOUTH (AGE 18 TO 24)			7	13
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			1	10
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			6	3
UNSHelterED			0	0
CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) WITH PARENTING YOUTH			12	23
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			4	17
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			8	6
UNSHelterED			0	0
TOTALS [UNACCOMPANIED & PARENTING YOUTH] CHILDREN OF PARENTING YOUTH INCLUDED IN TOTAL	19	11	134	175

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2013 to 2016

⁷ Data cited by Synergy Services, Inc. It should be underscored that this estimate is for a six-county target area, and not solely for Jackson County and the municipalities encompassed by the CoC. Accessed May 8, 2017 at the Synergy website: http://www.synergyservices.org/?page=Main_Our_Services_Youth

VII. ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE: DATA ON HOMELESS STUDENTS

IN 2015-2016, HOMELESS STUDENTS IN KANSAS CITY CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS TOTALED 4,875, AN INCREASE OF 55 PERCENT FROM THE 2009-2010 SCHOOL YEAR. (FROM 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016, THE TOTAL ROSE BY ONLY 2 PERCENT.) THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN SCHOOL DISTRICT DATA AND POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS AS WELL AS AHAR STATISTICS RELATES PRIMARILY TO DIFFERENCES IN THE DEFINITIONS OF HOMELESSNESS THAT HUD AND DESE ADOPTED.

- Five of the highest frequency districts in the Kansas City CoC had decreases in their student homeless population in 2015- 2016 (Chart 3.8). Increases from 2014- 2015 tended to be modest. (Chart 3.9).
- In some districts, growth in homeless student populations since 2009-2010 was sizeable compared to change from 2014-2015. The homeless census for Fort Osage R-I indicated a 424 percent increase in 2015-2016 as compared to 2009-2010.

TABLE 3.7. HOMELESS STUDENT NUMBERS PERCENT CHANGE FROM SPECIFIED YEARS TO 2015-2016 IN KANSAS CITY CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS*

DATA BELOW ARE FOR SCHOOLS DISTRICTS WITH HOMELESS STUDENT POPULATION EXCEEDING 100 IN AT LEAST ONE YEAR

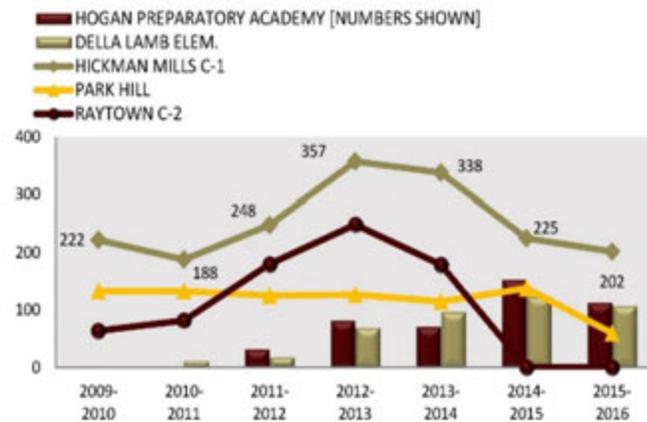
	CHANGE	
	FROM 2014-2015	FROM 2009-2010
DECREASED POPULATION		
RAYTOWN C-2	**	-100%
PARK HILL	-56%	-55%
HOGAN PREP ACADEMY	-26%	NA
DELLA LAMB ELEMENTARY	-13%	NA
HICKMAN MILLS C-1	-10%	-9%
KANSAS CITY 33	-2%	93%
NORTH KANSAS CITY 74	12%	-51%
INCREASED POPULATION		
CENTER 58	65%	28%
LEE'S SUMMIT R-VII	26%	73%
PLATTE COUNTY R-III	11%	19%
FORT OSAGE R-I	9%	424%
INDEPENDENCE 30	2%	42%

**Percent change couldn't be calculated.

100% decrease denotes a drop to 0

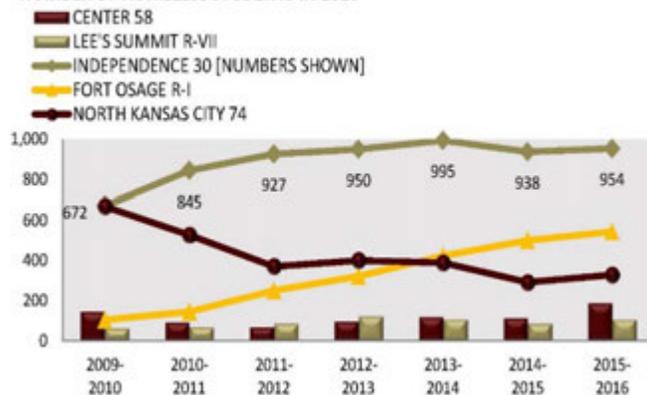
SOURCE: Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

CHART 3.8. DECREASED NUMBERS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH HOMELESS CENSUS OF 100 TO 250 PER YEAR FROM 2009-2010 TO 2015-2016



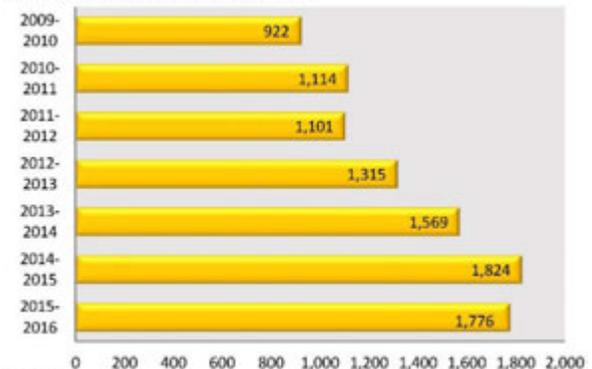
SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

CHART 3.9. KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH INCREASED NUMBER OF HOMELESS STUDENTS IN 2016



SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

CHART 3.10. YEARLY HOMELESS STUDENT CENSUS KANSAS CITY 33 SCHOOL DISTRICT ONLY



SOURCE: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

VIII. AHAR DATA ON HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

AMONG THE CHILDREN OR YOUTH THAT THE KANSAS CITY CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS DESIGNATED AS HOMELESS IN BOTH THE 2014-2015 SCHOOL YEAR, 80 PERCENT WERE STAYING WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS (I.E., “DOUBLED UP”). THE NUMBER FOR 2015-2016 WAS AT THE SAME LEVEL. (TABLE 3.8). AHAR DATA COMPILED REGARDING LIVING ARRANGEMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES ON THE NIGHT PRIOR TO ENTERING PROGRAMMING CAN BE USED TO COMPARE TO DESE RECORDS.⁸ THIS DISCUSSION WILL FOLLOW IN A LATER SECTION.

Chart 3.11 shows the distribution of homeless students who reported to Kansas City school districts that they were living in doubled up situations. Of the school districts shown, Kansas City 33 accounts for 34 percent of the total: nearly twice the next highest (Independence 30) and 3 times the total for the school district in third place (Fort Osage R-I).

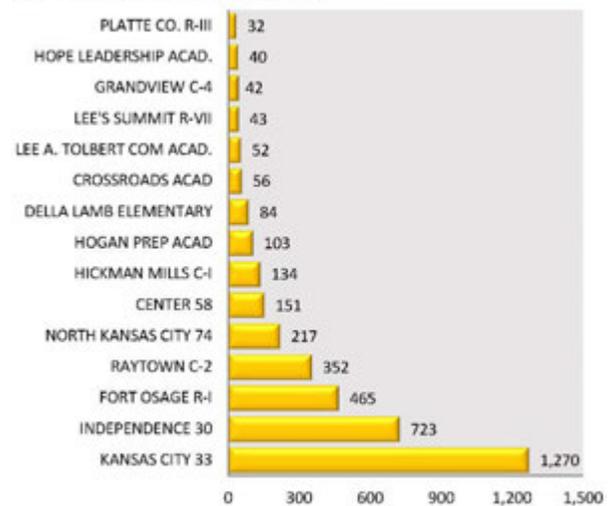
- Excluding the numbers for student staying with family or friends highlights the totals for homeless students in other living situations. The totals for school-age children in emergency shelter and transitional housing in 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 are relatively close to the tally of homeless students in the “Sheltered” category – i.e., in a housing program with services. In 2014-2015, in 482 instances, homeless students were recorded as being in shelter. AHAR data indicate that 499 school age children had been in either emergency shelter or transitional housing in 2014-2015. In 2015-2016, DESE data recorded 719 as compared to 608 in AHAR records (Chart 3.11).

TABLE 3.8. LIVING SITUATIONS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS IN KANSAS CITY CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	2014-2015		2015-2016	
	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT
DOUBLED UP	3,817	80.0%	3,893	79.9%
IN SHELTERS	482	10.1%	719	14.7%
HOTEL MOTEL	320	6.7%	375	7.7%
UNSHelterED	56	1.2%	96	2.0%
ALL RECORDED SITUATIONS	4,675		5,083	
CENSUS TOTALS	4,774		4,875	
DIFFERENCE	99		-208	

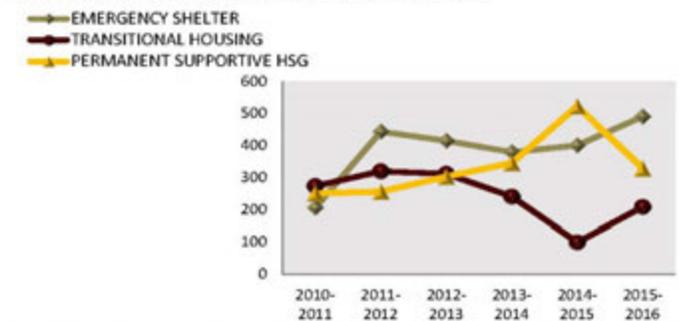
SOURCE: Dept of Elementary and Secondary Education

CHART 3.11. HOMELESS STUDENTS DOUBLED-UP PER KANSAS CITY CoC DISTRICT, 2015-2016*



*Only schools with more than 30 homeless students listed
SOURCE: Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

CHART 3.12. SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN TALLIED IN ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT REPORTS



EMERGENCY SHELTER	205	443	414	379	400	490
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG	250	255	302	345	523	328
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	273	319	311	240	99	208
TOTALS	728	1,017	1,027	964	1,022	1,026

Includes children (ages 6 to 17) in families and living independently
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

⁸Although the length of time for DESE and AHAR is more equivalent, the data cycles are not coterminous. The Annual Homeless Assessment Report data cycle runs from October 1 to September 30 each year. Department of Housing and Urban Development. An Introductory Guide to the Annual Homeless Assessment Report, 2016. See: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Introductory-Guide-to-the-2016-AHAR.pdf>. Accessed June 13, 2017

IX. SUBPOPULATION: VETERANS

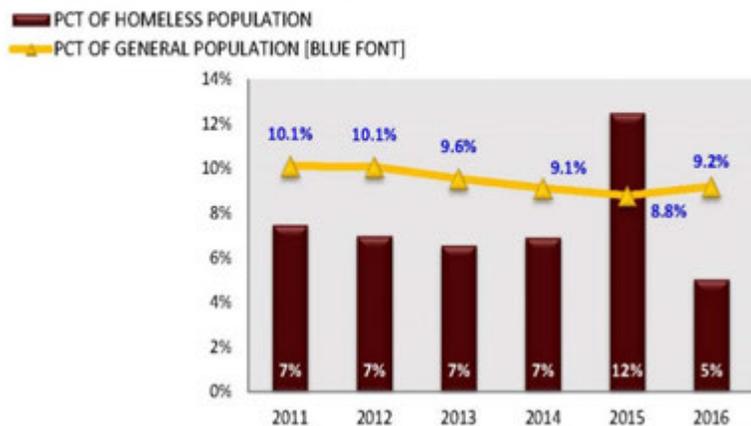
CENSUS DATA, SPECIFICALLY 5-YEAR ESTIMATES, INDICATE THAT IN JACKSON COUNTY, 9 TO 11 PERCENT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION IS FORMER MILITARY. (SEE CHART 3.13.) IN MOST YEARS, THE SHARE OF VETERANS IN CoC SERVICES HAS BEEN LOWER. THE HIGH (12 PERCENT) WAS RECORDED IN 2015; THE LOW (5 PERCENT) IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR, WITH A DROP OF 7 PERCENTAGE POINTS.

- From 2014-2015 to 2015-2016, the numbers for veterans in AHAR-related programming declined by 52 percent (Chart 3.11) with a 50 percent decrease between 2014-15 and 2015-2016 in the number of veterans receiving services.

- Use of transitional housing services has remained relatively steady since 2010-2011. Emergency shelter shows the same pattern beginning with 2012-2013.

- The number of veterans with families represents only a small percentage of veteran participants in homelessness programming (Table 3.9).

CHART 3.13. PERCENTAGE OF VETERANS IN JACKSON COUNTY GENERAL POPULATION AS COMPARED TO VETERANS IN THE KANSAS CITY CoC HOMELESS POPULATION



GENERAL ADULT POPULATION*	504,413	507,712	510,947	513,707	516,289	249,517
VETERANS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY	51,057	51,215	48,827	46,905	45,503	47,746
<i>Dates to the right pertain to the AHAR data cycle.</i>	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
ADULTS, AHAR TOTALS -- ALL HOUSEHOLDS, ALL SERVICES	4,132	4,581	8,474	7,530	6,693	8,120
VETERANS TALLIED IN AHARs	309	320	557	521	836	409

*Adults only included in percentage calculations (age 18 to 64).

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (for data collection periods beginning on October 1 in one year and ending September 30 the following year); and American Factfinder report "Veteran Status: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates". Missouri veteran population for 2016 obtained from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' National Center for Veteran Analysis and Statistics. Estimate derived from the Veteran Population Projection Model 2016. Accessed October 25, 2017 at:

https://www.va.gov/vetdata/veteran_population.asp

TABLE 3.9. TOTAL VETERANS BY HOUSEHOLD & SERVICES TABULATED IN HMIS

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	HOMELESS ADULTS 2015-2016	PCT OF VETERANS 2015-2016
INDIVIDUAL VETERANS							
EMERGENCY SHELTER	68	40	314	269	220	198	48%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG	35	35	43	57	416	82	20%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	200	233	188	178	150	108	26%
TOTALS	303	308	545	504	786	388	95%
ADULTS IN FAMILIES							
EMERGENCY SHELTER		4	5	5	6	10	2%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG	4	5	2	9	40	8	2%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	2	3	5	3	4	3	1%
TOTALS	6	12	12	17	50	21	5%
TOTALS, ALL HOMELESS VETERANS RECEIVING SERVICES	309	320	557	521	836	409	

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

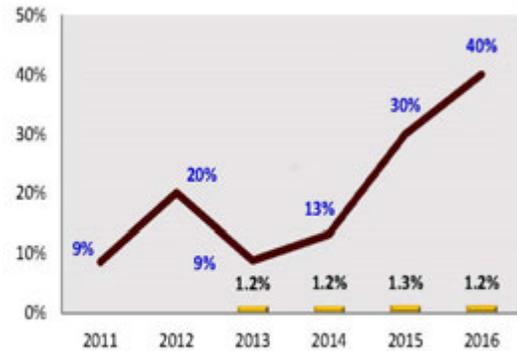
X. SUBPOPULATION: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

IN THE KANSAS CITY CoC SERVICE AREA, TRENDS INDICATE A SIZEABLE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE PERCENTAGE OF THE GENERAL POPULATION WHICH HAS HAD PROBLEMS WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THE SAME STATISTIC FOR THE HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES INTERVIEWED DURING POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS (CHART 3.14). THIS IS MOST APPARENT IN 2015 AND 2016.

- Data obtained from the Missouri State Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center indicate that roughly 1.2 percent of Jackson County’s population experiences domestic violence incidents during a year’s time.⁹ By contrast, 40 percent of homeless persons included in the 2016 count reported experience with domestic violence. This was 10 percentage points higher than share of domestic violence survivors in the 2015 totals.

CHART 3.14. COMPARISON OF POLICE REPORTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION AS COMPARED TO PREVALENCE IN THE HOMELESS POPULATION

■ POLICE REPORTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PER YEAR AS PCT OF GENERAL POPULATION
 ■ PCT OF PITC HOMELESS PERSONS REPORTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EXPERIENCES



HOMELESS PERSONS REPORTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	240	499	206	256	434	582
POINT-IN-TIME COUNT TOTALS	2,789	2,479	2,329	1,931	1,446	1,452
POLICE REPORTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PER YEAR			7,877	8,191	8,783	8,559
JACKSON COUNTY POPULATION			675,641	678,167	680,905	691,801

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Count Subpopulation Data & Missouri State Highway Patrol Domestic Violence Incident Reports

- Although men are not excluded from victimization by domestic violence, the majority of domestic violence or sexual assault victims are women. In that respect, the statistics shown for Jackson County could be more narrowly focused on just the female population. Using that figure for the calculation, in 2016 2.4 percent of the population was affected.
- Between 2014 and 2016, the share of homeless individuals and family members who reported experiencing domestic violence increased by 27 percent.

⁹The Highway Patrol has established an interactive system for accessing uniform crime reporting data. Data can be viewed and downloaded online: http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/data_and_statistics_ucr_query_backup.html Statistics obtained May 2, 2017.

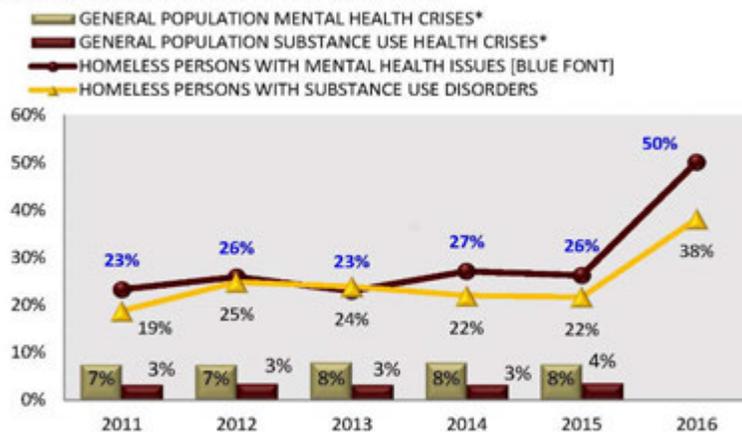
XI. SUBPOPULATIONS BASED ON SUBSTANCE USE, MENTAL HEALTH

BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016, THE SEGMENTS OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION REPORTING SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS INCREASED AS A PERCENTAGE WITHIN THE KANSAS CITY CoC'S TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION. THE COUNT FOR INDIVIDUALS AND PERSONS IN FAMILIES REPORTING SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS GREW BY 92 PERCENT BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016. IN THE SAME PERIOD, PERSONS CITING MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES WENT UP BY 76 PERCENT.

- Prior to the increases in 2016, rates related to symptoms of mental illness affected a consistent share of the homeless population. From 2010 to 2015, 19 to 25 percent of those interviewed cited mental health concerns as having contributed to their homeless status.

A comparable share indicated that substance use disorders had been instrumental in their loss of housing (Chart 3.15).

CHART 3.15. SUBSTANCE USE & MENTAL HEALTH CRISES* IN GENERAL KANSAS CITY CoC POPULATION COMPARED TO DISORDERS REPORTED BY HOMELESS PERSONS



*"Crises" refers to incidents when emergency room treatment and/or hospitalization resulted from substance use, or mental health concerns
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Count Subpopulation Data & Missouri Dept of Mental Health -- Division of Behavioral Health

TABLE 3.10. DATA USED IN CALCULATING PERCENTAGES FOR HOMELESS AND GENERAL POPULATION ESTIMATES OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH OCCURRENCE

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*
HOMELESS POPULATION TOTALS						
TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS AT POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS	2,789	2,479	2,329	1,931	1,446	1,452
HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	650	643	535	524	380	728
HOMELESS PERSONS WITH MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	524	616	556	425	314	554
GENERAL POPULATION ESTIMATES						
KANSAS CITY CoC SERVICE AREA POPULATION (5 YRS & OLDER)	622,283	625,236	628,249	630,981	633,909	
ESTIMATED SUBSTANCE USE HEALTH CRISES IN GENERAL POPULATION	20,207	21,774	20,467	20,252	22,765	
ESTIMATED MENTAL HEALTH CRISES IN GENERAL POPULATION	46,424	46,149	50,054	49,723	47,550	

* SOURCE: Point-In-Time Count Subpopulation Data & Missouri Dept of Mental Health -- Division of Behavioral Health "Status Report on Missouri's Substance Use and Mental Health" for 2015, 2016 and 2017. General population totals from U.S. Census Bureau.

- Based on the data obtained, substance use disorders are much more prevalent among homeless individuals and family members than in the general population. Missouri Department of Mental Health statistics summarizing the degree of health care usage – either emergency room care, hospitalization or both – to resolve debilitating drug or alcohol consumption indicate 3 to 4 percent of the general population over age 5 is affected.
- The table also provides parallel data for instances of mental health crises that caused Jackson County residents to seek medical care. These situations have occurred more frequently – roughly twice as often -- among the general population as compared to substance abuse emergencies.

XII. LENGTH OF STAY: FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

IN 2016 PRIOR TO ENTERING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, 46 PERCENT OF FAMILIES SPENT LESS THAN 3 MONTHS IN THE LIVING ARRANGEMENTS WHERE THEY FOUND THEMSELVES THE NIGHT BEFORE ENTERING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (CHART 3.16) AS COMPARED TO TIME IN PROGRAM FACILITIES. BETWEEN 80 AND 100 PERCENT OF FAMILIES REMAINED IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE (CHART 3.16).

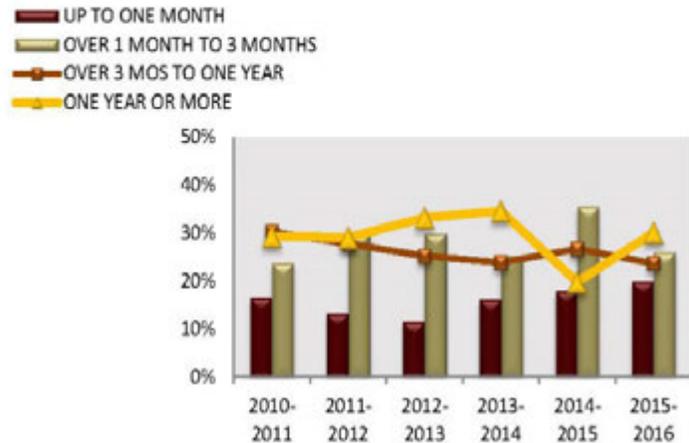
- Although up to one-third of families in permanent supportive housing reportedly spent the previous night in a residence that they had occupied for a year or more, this was a smaller proportion than that accounted for by families in previous accommodations for 3 months or less (Chart 3.16).

- Over 45 percent of homeless individuals who entered permanent supportive housing had been in prior accommodations (housing where they spent the night previous to program entry) for less than 3 months (Chart 3.18 – see next page).

- It should be noted that tenure in prior accommodations tends to have a high percentage of missing data, as is evident in both Chart 3.16 and Chart 3.18. In most of the years shown, over 60 percent of the records included had no response to this item.

- Participants in permanent supportive housing services tended to have stays of over 3 months. In 2014-2015, the percentages for both individuals and families were at 80 percent, but in 2015-2016 the share who had been in programming for over 3 months returned to the 90 percent range.

CHART 3.16. FAMILY TENURE IN LIVING SITUATION PRIOR TO PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING ENTRY



1 WEEK OR LESS	4	5	11	26	38	30
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MO	32	26	21	28	53	29
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MOS	52	70	83	85	181	77
OVER 3 MOS TO ONE YEAR	66	65	70	80	136	70
ONE YEAR OR MORE	64	68	92	116	101	89
TOTALS [missing excluded]	218	234	277	335	509	295
Missing	30	13	12	18	20	24

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 3.11. DURATION IN PROGRAMMING LENGTH OF STAY FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
FAMILIES						
UP TO 1 MONTH	0%	0%	0%	4%	9%	5%
OVER 1 MO TO 3 MOS	0%	0%	2%	7%	20%	9%
OVER 3 MOS TO ONE YEAR	100%	100%	98%	93%	80%	91%
INDIVIDUALS						
UP TO 1 MONTH	0%	0%	0%	1%	6%	3%
3 MONTHS OR LESS	0%	2%	6%	1%	13%	4%
OVER 3 MOS TO ONE YEAR	100%	98%	94%	98%	81%	93%

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIII. LENGTH OF STAY: INDIVIDUALS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

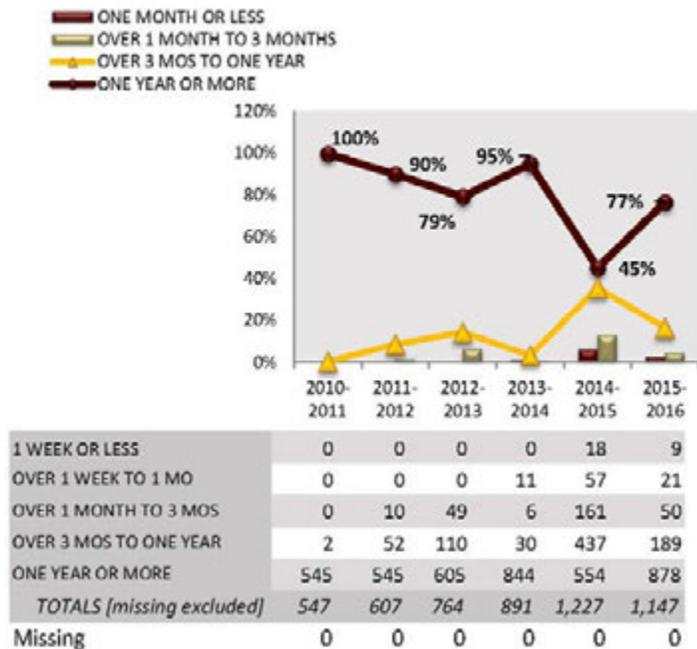
THE TALLY OF INDIVIDUALS WITH LENGTH OF STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING EXTENDING TO ONE YEAR OR MORE INCREASED BY 58 PERCENT IN 2015-2016 OVER THE 2014-2015 NUMBER (CHART 3.17), DESPITE A SLIGHT DECLINE (OF 6 PERCENT) IN TOTAL RESIDENTS.

- In 2015-2016, the tally in all short-term length-of-stay categories for permanent supportive housing declined:
 - one month or less down by 60 percent
 - one month to 3 months down by 69 percent
 - over 3 months up to one year down by 57 percent.

Only the category for one year or more increased, by 58 percent.

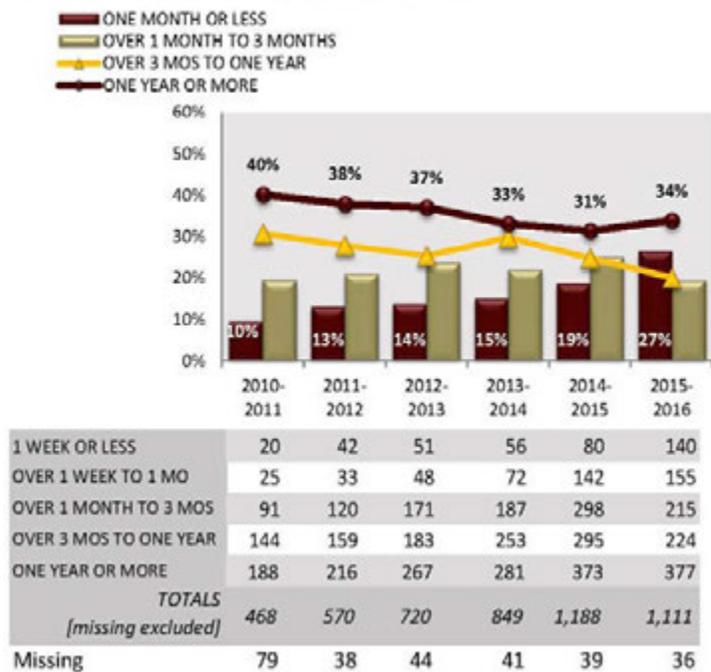
- In 2015-2016, the data for tenure in living situations preceding entry to permanent supportive housing indicated that individuals were as likely to be in that housing for a month or less as they were to be there for up to a year or more. Of total residents in 2015-2016, 54 percent had been in their previous living situation for over 3 months, but the remaining 45 percent had a shorter tenure of 3 months or less (Chart 3.18).
- The statistics for 2014-2015 were comparable to those for the following year, although the number in prior housing for a week or less increased by 75 percent in 2015-2016. Similarly, the second shortest-term category (over one week up to 1 month) grew by nearly 10 percent.

CHART 3.17. HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS' LENGTH OF STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 3.18. TENURE IN PRIOR LIVING ARRANGEMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



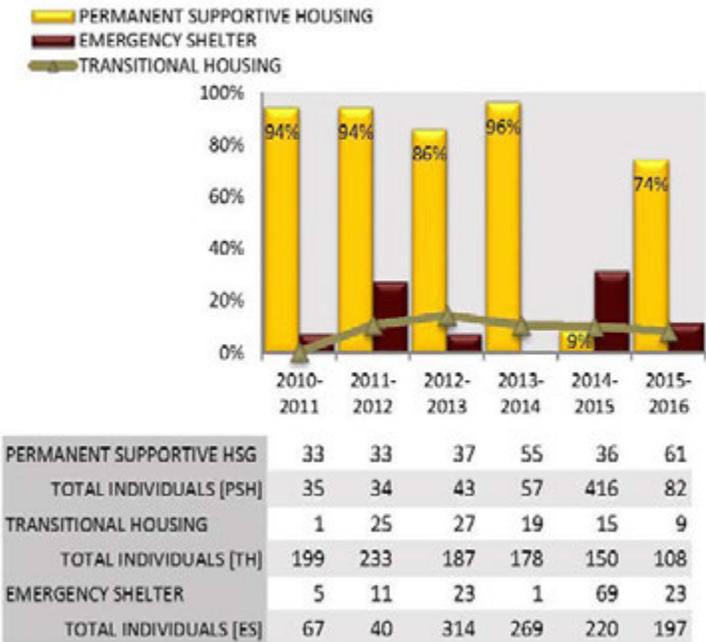
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment

XIV. LENGTH OF STAY AND TENURE IN PRIOR HOUSING FOR VETERANS

DEMOGRAPHICALLY, VETERANS RECEIVING SERVICES IN THE KANSAS CITY COC TEND TO BE SINGLE INDIVIDUALS LIVING ALONE. THEY ARE ALSO PREDOMINANTLY MALE. IN 2015-2016, THE NUMBER OF VETERANS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING WHO HAD REMAINED IN PROGRAMMING UP TO ONE YEAR INCREASED BY 69 PERCENT. IN OTHER SERVICES, FEWER VETERANS WERE PRESENT: THE NUMBER IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING DROPPED BY 4 PERCENT; THE DECLINE IN EMERGENCY SHELTER WAS 67 PERCENT (CHART 3.19).

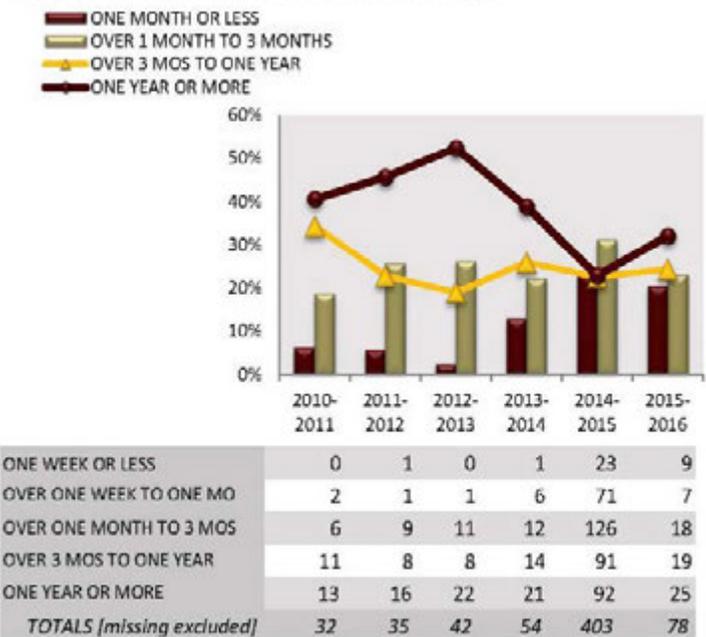
- In 2014-2015 the number of veterans accessing permanent supportive housing rose over prior years to a significantly higher level (416, as compared to 57 in 2013-2014). In 2015-2016, the number for total veterans in this service returned to a level in range with past years, with a decline of 80 percent. (See Chart 3.19.)
- In 2015-2016, 44 percent of veterans residing in permanent supportive housing had been in their prior-night living situations under 3 months (Chart 3.20). Out of this group, 12 percent were in their previous housing for a week or less. Slightly more veterans (56 percent) had longer tenure of over 3 months.
- Trends for the earlier years indicate that an even higher percentage had a residence of a year or more in previous housing and under 10 percent had been there less than a month.

CHART 3.19. PERCENT OF VETERANS, BASED ON TOTAL SERVED, WITH LENGTH OF STAY EXCEEDING 360 NIGHTS, BY SERVICE



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 3.20. TENURE IN PRIOR LIVING ARRANGEMENTS FOR VETERANS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XV. PRIOR NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND VETERANS

IN 2015-2016, THE SHARE OF INDIVIDUALS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTER FROM A PREVIOUS EMERGENCY SHELTER SETTING ROSE BY 40 PERCENTAGE POINTS OVER ITS 2014-2015 LEVEL. THE SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION THAT HAD BEEN DOUBLED UP DECLINED SLIGHTLY (CHART 3.21).

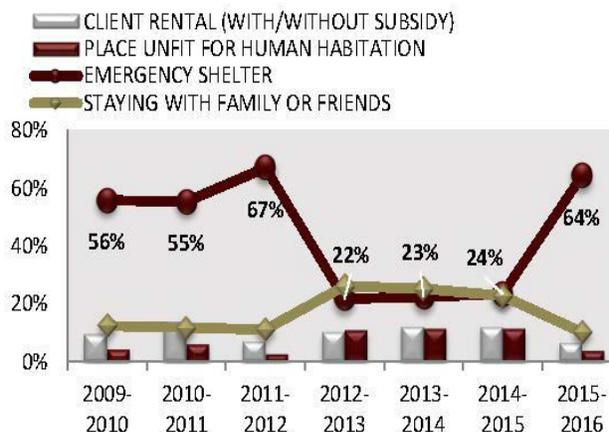
- **EMERGENCY SHELTER:** More non-military than veterans transferred from a previous emergency shelter to comparable programming. In 4 of the 7 years displayed in Chart 3.21, over 50 percent and up to 67 percent of individuals sought an alternative living situation in a similar service. For veterans this behavior applied to 54 percent of those coming into emergency shelter in 2010-2011 (Chart 3.22).
- **FAMILY OR FRIENDS:** In most years, doubled-up situations – i.e., residence with either family or friends -- were reported at a lower rate, with never more than 30 percent of either veterans or non-military individuals citing it.
- **RENTED HOUSING UNIT:** In 2009-2010 up to 24 percent of veterans reported having resided in rented housing immediately prior to entering emergency shelter. This compares to 9 to 14 percent of civilian homeless. For veterans, the percentages declined in subsequent years, down to 9 percent.

TABLE 3.12. PRIOR-NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS PRIOR TO ENTRY TO EMERGENCY SHELTER

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
HIGHEST FREQUENCIES						
EMERGENCY SHELTER	55%	67%	22%	23%	24%	64%
STAYING WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS	12%	11%	26%	25%	23%	10%
CLIENT RENTAL (WITH/WITHOUT SUBSIDY)	14%	7%	10%	12%	12%	7%
UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	6%	3%	11%	11%	11%	4%
LOWER FREQUENCIES (FROM 5 TO 10% IN ALL YEARS)						
OTHER LIVING SITUATION (NOT SPECIFIED)	2%	4%	10%	8%	9%	5%
JAIL, PRISON, OR JUVENILE DETENTION	3%	4%	8%	8%	8%	4%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (INC. SAFE HAVEN)	5%	2%	5%	4%	6%	3%
LOWEST FREQUENCIES (UNDER 5% IN ALL YEARS)						
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT/DETOX	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
HOTEL OR MOTEL (NO VOUCHER)	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%
CLIENT-OWNED HOUSING UNIT (WITH/WITHOUT SUBSIDY)	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	1%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC)	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

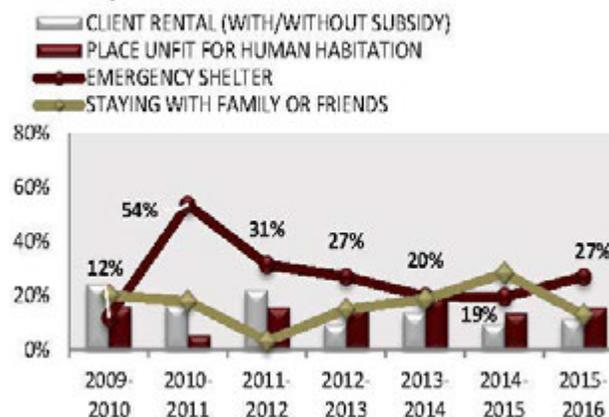
CHART 3.21. PRE-INTAKE LIVING SITUATIONS MOST OFTEN CITED AT EMERGENCY SHELTER ENTRY BY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS



Percentages exclude missing data

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 3.22. VETERANS' LIVING SITUATION PRIOR TO EMERGENCY SHELTER ENTRY MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED AT INTAKE



Percentages exclude missing data.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

- **NOT HOUSED:** Veterans were more likely to have been living in a place not intended for human habitation than civilians.
- In general, responses to questions about a prior night's residence and the length of time spent in a previous living situation upon entering an emergency shelter frequency go unanswered by both civilian and veteran individuals (Table 3.12).

XVI. CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS' STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

CHART 3.23 INDICATES THAT THE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AS WELL AS CHILDREN IN FAMILIES INCREASED TO 40 PERCENT IN 2015-2016. THIS WAS ALSO THE CASE FOR INDIVIDUALS. THIS IS ALSO THE PERCENTAGE BY WHICH THE KANSAS CITY COC EXPANDED ITS INVENTORY OF PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016 (TABLE 3.13).

- Since 2012, Housing Inventory Counts have determined that the occupancy rate for over 70 percent of permanent supportive housing facilities was at 100 percent or more of capacity (Table 3.11).
- In 2015-2016 for both families and individuals, the percentage of residents who had been in permanent supportive housing for a year or less declined: for adults and children in families by over 10 percent and for individuals by 18 percent.

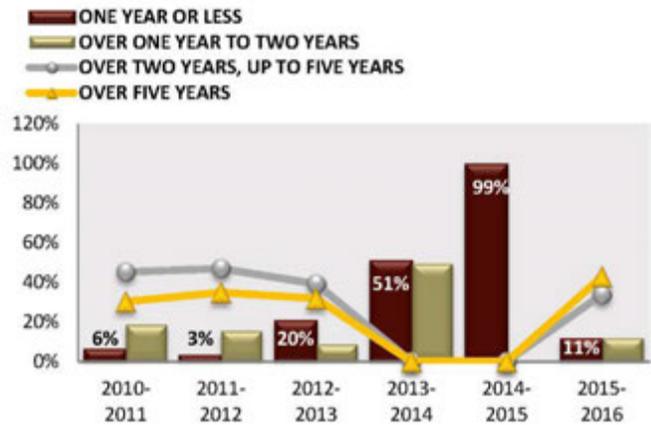
TABLE 3.13. PROGRAMS WITH BED USAGE RATE EXCEEDING 90% PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	TOTAL PSH PROGRAMS IN OPERATION, PER YEAR	USAGE RATE >= 90%	USAGE RATE >= 100%
2008	19	63%	47%
2009	21	71%	62%
2010	21	95%	90%
2011	23	74%	61%
2012	22	82%	73%
2013	29	90%	76%
2014	34	85%	71%
2015	30	83%	70%
2016	43	81%	72%

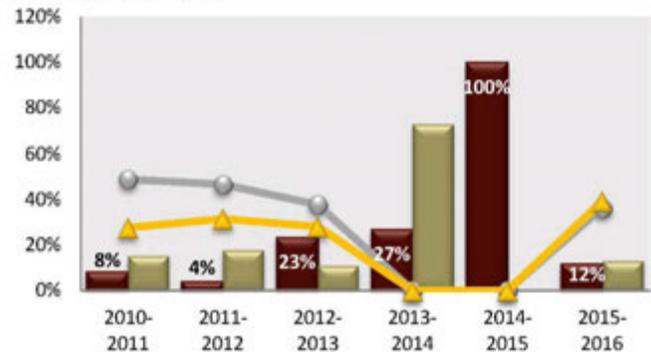
SOURCE: Housing Inventory Counts

CHART 3.23. CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS' STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

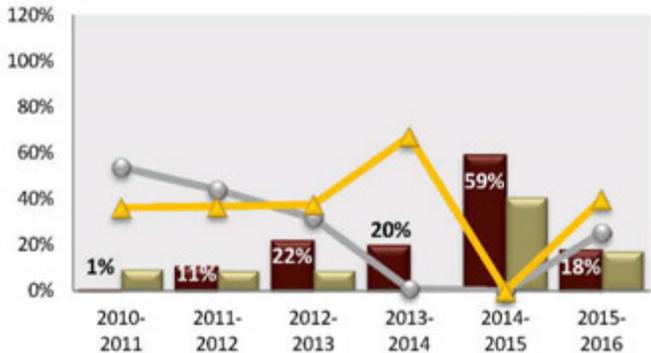
ADULTS ONLY -- FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN



CHILDREN IN FAMILIES ONLY



ADULTS ONLY -- HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XVII. POST-PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING DESTINATION

SINCE 2013-2014, OVER 35 AND UP TO 65 PERCENT PER YEAR OF INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES LEAVING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING INDICATED THAT THEY PLANNED TO RELOCATE TO RENTAL UNITS. IN 2015-2016 THIS WAS THE CASE FOR 36 PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS AND 46 PERCENT OF FAMILIES (CHART 3.24).

- The percentage of persons in families whose expected destination is prison or juvenile detention dropped from roughly 40 percent in 2010-2011 to a negligible amount in 2013-2014 and 0 thereafter (Chart 3.24).
- In 2015-2016, the percentage of persons in families relocating to homes of friends or family members for what they reported would be a permanent arrangement was close to 20 percent, up from roughly 10 percent in the preceding year. A similar pattern was evident among individuals.
- For single individuals, a high point for designation of rental units as a destination occurred in the 2014-2015. In other respects, the share of individuals specifying a rental unit as the housing to which they are relocating remained in the range of 30 to 40 percent.
- Table 3.14 shows statistics for the less frequently mentioned destinations post departure from permanent supportive housing. For the most recent years shown, the percentages are considerably lower than the higher frequency categories displayed in the charts.

CHART 3.24. POST SERVICES DESTINATION FOLLOWING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG DEPARTURE

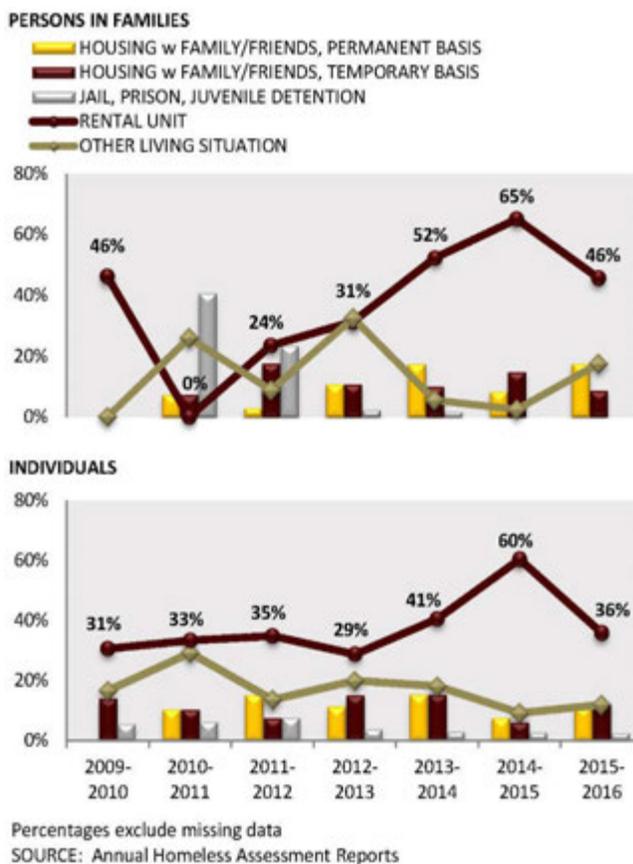


TABLE 3.14. DESTINATIONS CITED WITH LOWEST FREQUENCY AT DEPARTURE FROM PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	INDIVIDUALS, NO CHILDREN							PERSONS IN FAMILIES							
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	
TOTALS PER YEAR	36	48	66	80	138	326	159	17	27	34	83	109	529	103	
EMERGENCY SHELTER	8%	2%	3%	5%	3%	3%	5%							3%	4%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN		4%	2%	5%	1%	5%					6%	4%	3%	4%	
PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION						2%	1%							3%	
OWNED UNIT	3%	2%		4%		1%	4%							2%	
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT/DETOX	8%		6%	1%	1%		1%								
FOSTER CARE HOME							1%		11%	6%	1%	1%	1%		
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	6%		2%	1%	2%		1%								
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC)	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%		1%								

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports. PLEASE NOTE: Blank cells denote 0%

XVIII. SERVICE USAGE BY GENDER

IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN, MEN ARE PRESENT IN GREATER NUMBERS THAN WOMEN BY A RATIO OF 2 TO 1, UP TO AS HIGH AS 4 TO 1, AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE 2014 TO 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS (CHART 3.25). THIS RAISES TWO ISSUES OF CONCERN: THE DEGREE TO WHICH SINGLE MOTHERS ARE PRESENT IN THE HOMELESS POPULATION; AND THE AVAILABILITY OF MORE PERMANENT HOUSING FOR FAMILIES OF THIS TYPE.

- Data from Annual Homeless Assessment Reports show variation in gender proportions from one type of service to another, depending on the type of household. With respect to emergency shelter in the Kansas City CoC, men occupied these facilities in greater numbers than women if the segment of the population was limited to individuals (Chart 3.26). These proportions varied very little from 2013-2014 to 2015-2016.
- In 2015-2016, men occupied the highest proportion of individuals in emergency shelter, at 94 percent as compared to 6 percent for women (Chart 3.26). These proportions varied very little from 2013-2014 to 2015-2016.

CHART 3.26. EMERGENCY SHELTER RESIDENTS ADULTS IN FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GENDER

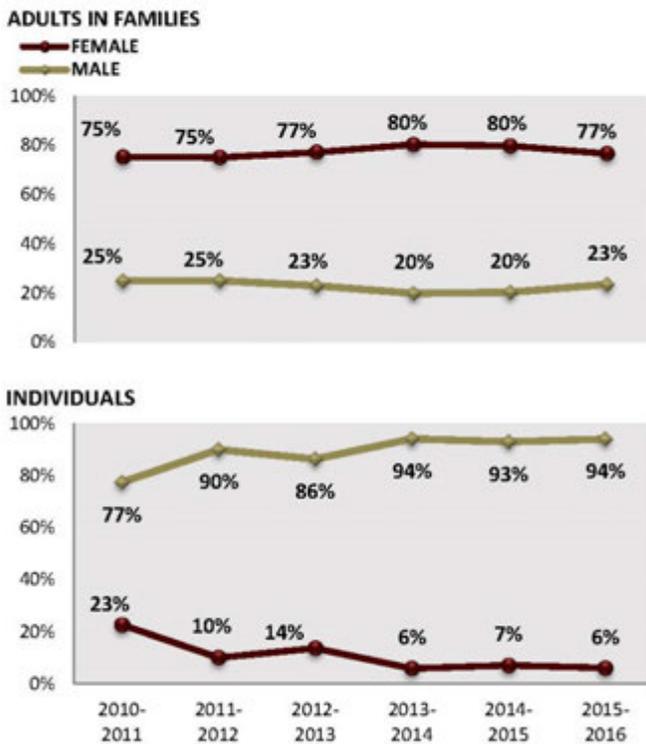
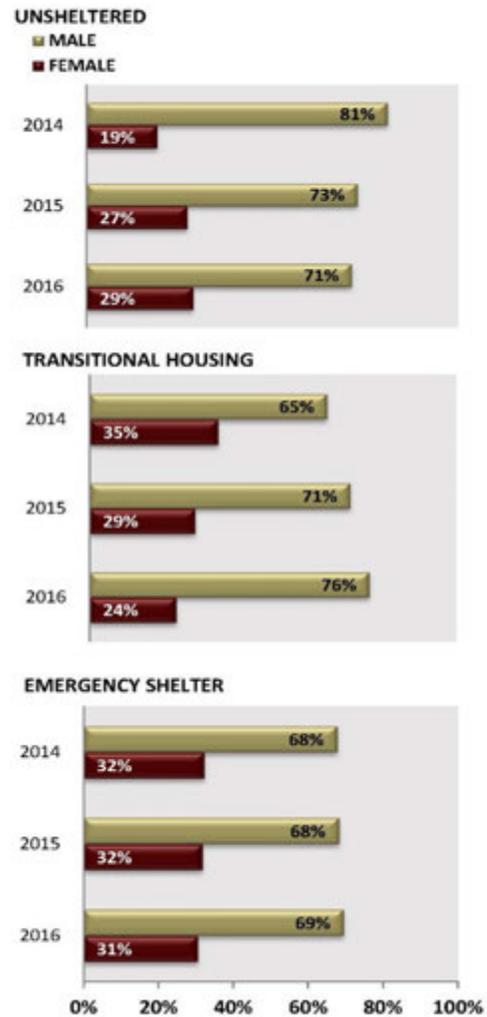


CHART 3.25. SERVICE USAGE BY GENDER UNSHELTERED COMPARED TO SHELTERED INDIVIDUALS



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2014-2016

Based on Point-in-Time Count data for individuals, men in this population are much more prominent in emergency shelter and transitional housing (Chart 3.25). For both services, on the nights of the count, men outnumbered women in the subpopulation of individuals by a ratio of 2 to 1.

**TABLE 3.15. GENDER BREAKDOWN
ADULTS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN**
(Totals Shown in Parentheses, per Service & per Year)

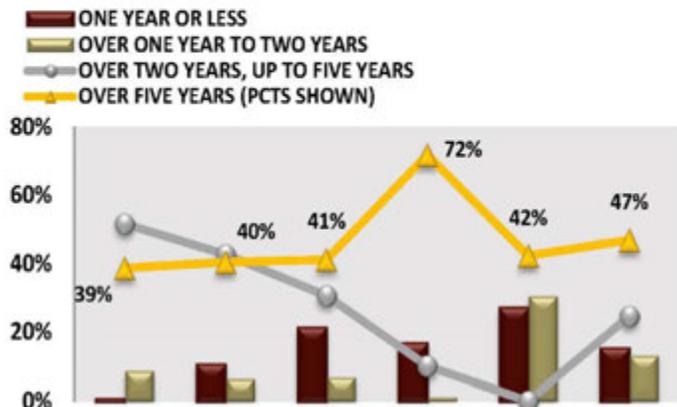
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	(254)	(334)	(396)	(270)	(107)	(187)
FEMALE	76%	80%	78%	78%	91%	85%
MALE	24%	20%	22%	22%	9%	15%
EMERGENCY SHELTER	(313)	(550)	(456)	(415)	(424)	(478)
FEMALE	75%	75%	77%	80%	80%	77%
MALE	25%	25%	23%	20%	20%	23%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	(248)	(247)	(289)	(353)	(529)	(319)
FEMALE	73%	76%	75%	77%	76%	75%
MALE	27%	24%	25%	23%	24%	25%

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

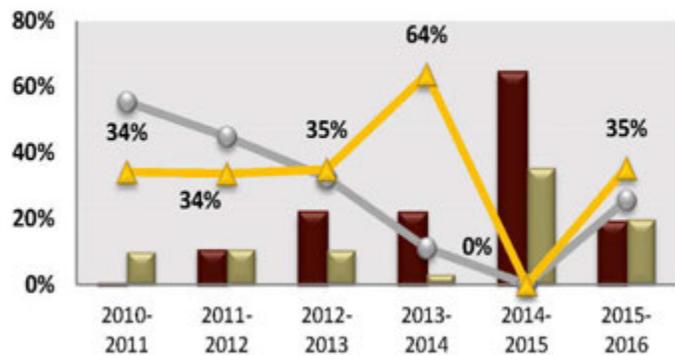
- Table 3.15 illustrates the differences in the distribution of genders. While men dominate the population of homeless individuals, women represent the majority of residents among persons in families. For example in 2015-2016, women account for 75 to 85 percent of the adults in families.
- Although the gap between females and males is less marked in services provided to families with children, the ratio is roughly to 3 to 1 in most years for the different types of programming (Table 3.15). Only transitional housing departs from this pattern, with ratios at 4 to 1 in 2011-2012 and 9 to 1 in 2014-2015.
- In 2015-2016 the percentage of female permanent supportive housing residents who remained in programming consecutively for over 5 years increased by 5 percentage points (from 42 percent to 47 percent), as shown in Chart 3.27. Statistics for families indicate that the share of men in permanent supportive housing with stays longer than 360 nights was 7 percentage points lower than that for women in 2015-2016. Among individuals, men and women with stays of that length were in the same proportion.

**CHART 3.27. CONSECUTIVE STAY BY GENDER
PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS IN FAMILIES**

WOMEN IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



MEN IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 3.16. PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF LENGTH OF STAY BY GENDER

		PERCENT OF TOTAL WOMEN & TOTAL MEN PER YEAR WITH STAY EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDING 360 NIGHTS												
INDIVIDUALS	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	FEM	MALE	FEM	MALE	FEM	MALE	FEM	MALE	FEM	MALE	FEM	MALE	FEM	MALE
GENDER TOTALS	175	292	240	307	267	341	320	444	387	503	379	848	439	708
PCT with 361-365 NIGHT STAY	71%	67%	100%	100%	90%	90%	80%	78%	95%	95%	61%	38%	77%	77%
ADULTS IN FAMILIES														
GENDER TOTALS	116	32	180	68	187	60	216	73	271	82	402	127	239	80
PCT 361-365 NIGHT STAY	68%	72%	94%	93%	97%	98%	81%	82%	72%	72%	47%	42%	77%	64%

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIX. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

THE TWO MAIN RACIAL GROUPS IN THE KANSAS CITY CoC CATCHMENT AREA ARE WHITES (63 PERCENT OF JACKSON COUNTY'S POPULATION) AND AFRICAN AMERICANS (24 PERCENT), AS TABLE 3.17 ILLUSTRATES. STATISTICS FOR THE HOMELESS POPULATION, BY CONTRAST, SHOW A RACIAL IMBALANCE. FOR EXAMPLE, AMONG HOMELESS FAMILIES IN 2015-2016, AFRICAN AMERICANS ACCOUNTED FOR 62 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL WHILE WHITES WERE AT 28 PERCENT.

- For individuals living without children, the proportion of African Americans in emergency shelter ranges from approximately 50 to 60 percent (Chart 3.28). This exceeds the share that group occupies in Jackson County's general population by 35 to over 40 percent (Table 3.18). Although this pattern pertains to emergency shelter, it tends to be repeated across all programming.

TABLE 3.17. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION IN KANSAS CITY CoC JURISDICTIONS
CENSUS DATA: AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 5-YEAR ESTIMATES FOR 2015

	JACKSON COUNTY	KANSAS CITY	LEE'S SUMMIT	INDEPENDENCE
TOTAL POPULATIONS	680,905	467,990	117,192	93,618
NOT HISPANIC, NOT LATINO	91.3%	90.0%	90.3%	95.5%
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC/LATINO	62.8%	55.3%	78.9%	81.1%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	23.5%	28.7%	7.2%	9.0%
HISPANIC OR LATINO, ANY RACE	8.7%	10.0%	9.7%	4.5%
TWO OR MORE RACES	2.4%	2.7%	2.0%	2.1%
OTHER (Asian; Native American/Alaskan; Hawaiian/Pacific Islander)	2.3%	3.2%	1.8%	3.0%

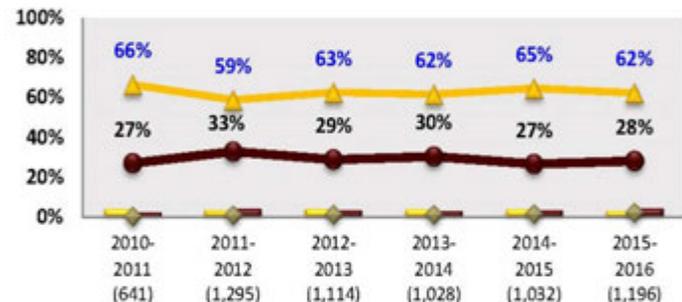
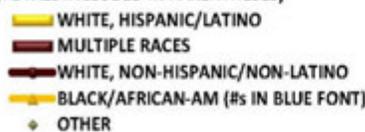
SOURCE: 2015 population estimates from American Factfinder

<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

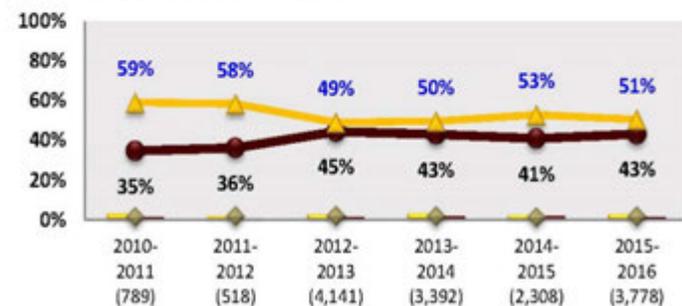
CHART 3.28. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION
HOUSEHOLDS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER

FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER

(TOTALS INCLUDED IN PARENTHESES)



INDIVIDUALS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER



OTHER category includes Asian, Native American & Pacific Islander

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

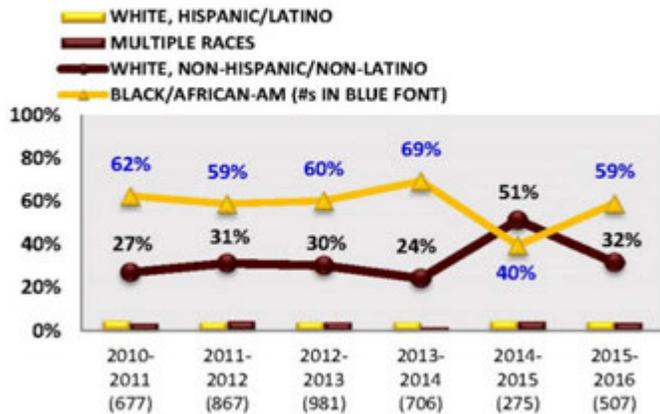
TABLE 3.18. RACIAL IMBALANCE IN EMERGENCY SHELTER

AFRICAN AMERICANS EXCEEDING WHITES KANSAS CITY CoC HOMELESS POPULATION							
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	
INDIVIDUALS, NO CHILDREN	24%	22%	4%	7%	12%	7%	
PERSONS IN FAMILIES	39%	26%	34%	31%	38%	34%	
WHITES EXCEEDING AFRICAN AMERICANS JACKSON COUNTY POPULATION							
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC/LATINO	64%	63%	63%	63%	63%		
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%		
PCT. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RACES IN GENERAL POPULATION	40%	40%	40%	39%	39%		

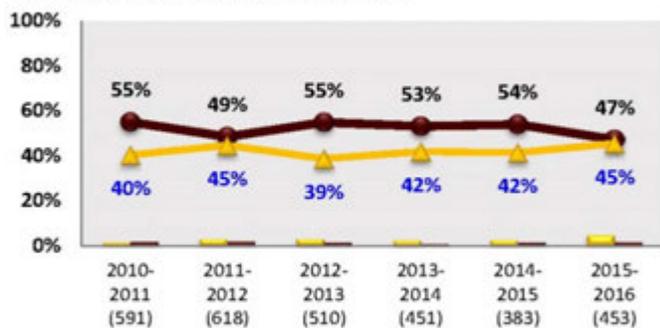
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports & U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey Population Estimates 2011-2015.

- In transitional housing for families, the proportion of African Americans ranges from 59 percent to 69 percent in all but one year, as compared to Whites with a range of 24 to 32 percent in 5 of the 6 years (Chart 3.29). In 2014-2015, African Americans were at 40 percent. The higher rates represent proportions that also apply to individuals living in permanent supportive housing.
- Other groups, including persons with Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, Asian, Native American, Pacific Islander, etc. account for only a small percentage of the homeless population (only 1 to 2 percent).
- As Chart 3.29 illustrates, adults without children in transitional housing have a predominance of white participants in programming and a lower percentage of African Americans. In 2015-2016 the service recipient total was made up of 45 percent African Americans and 47 percent whites. In 2014-2015, the gap was wider with whites accounting for 54 percent and African Americans 42 percent.
- Whites and African Americans have more equivalent participation in relation to families in permanent supportive housing than other types of housing (Chart 3.30).

CHART 3.29. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION FAMILIES IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
(TOTALS INCLUDED IN PARENTHESES)

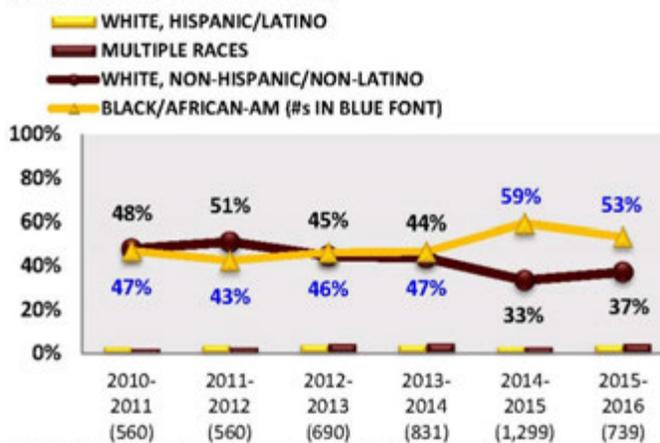


INDIVIDUALS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports
"OTHER": Asian, Native American, Pacific Islander; not shown; represented 1% or less in multiple years

CHART 3.30. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING
(TOTALS INCLUDED IN PARENTHESES)



"OTHER" category not shown; represented 1% or less of the total in multiple years.

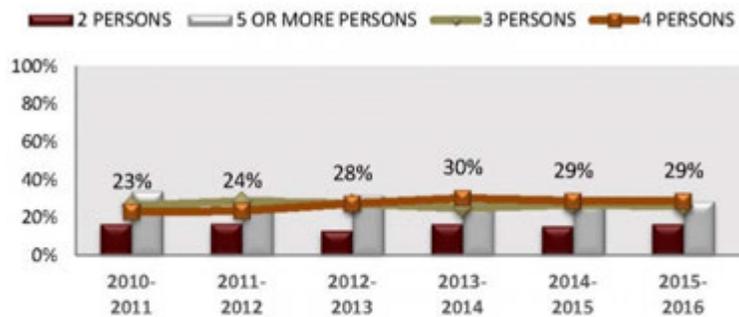
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XX. HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND TYPE

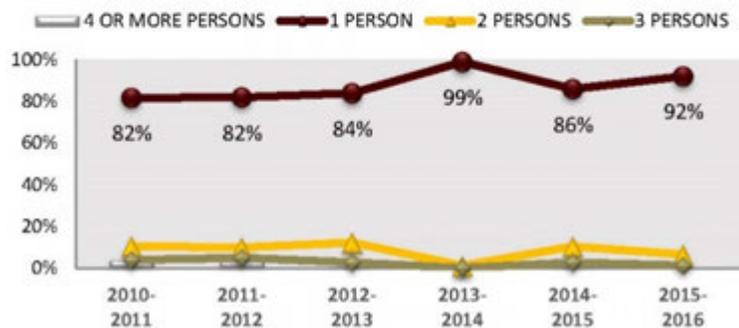
IN THE KANSAS CITY COC, INDIVIDUALS WITHOUT CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD TEND TO LIVE ALONE, REGARDLESS OF THE PROGRAMMING. IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, SINGLE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS ACCOUNT FOR 80 TO 99 PERCENT OF THOSE RECEIVING HOMELESS SERVICES (CHART 3.31). THIS IS EVEN MORE TRUE AMONG VETERANS. IN A GIVEN YEAR, FULLY 100 PERCENT OF HOMELESS PERSONS WITH MILITARY BACKGROUND WILL BE IN A HOUSEHOLD WITHOUT FAMILY MEMBERS OR OTHER, UNRELATED ADULT(S).

- Regardless of the type of service, household size for families has a distribution similar to that for occupants of permanent supportive housing, as shown in Chart 3.31, with the distinction that slightly larger families enter this type of service (Table 3.19). The population of homeless adults without children displays a much different pattern, but it is for the most part equally consistent.
- In both emergency shelter and transitional housing, single-individual households are the norm. In four of the six years reviewed, 100 percent of adult households without children who came into emergency shelter consisted of only one person.
- For the same years, transitional housing provided services to some 2- or 3-person households, but never more than ten in any given year.
- In 2014-2015, permanent supportive housing providers served 40 veteran families with children, but in all other years and for all 3 types of services, there were no more than 10 of these families housed in a single 12-month period.

**CHART 3.31. HOUSEHOLD SIZE, BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE
FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**



**ADULTS, WITHOUT CHILDREN
IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 3.19. SIZES OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY SERVICE TYPE

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
EMERGENCY SHELTER						
TOTALS	(690)	(1,351)	(1,186)	(1,089)	(1,086)	(1,248)
2 PERSONS	22%	21%	25%	22%	28%	23%
3 PERSONS	31%	27%	27%	36%	24%	24%
4 PERSONS	24%	30%	26%	25%	24%	24%
5 OR MORE PERSONS	22%	22%	21%	17%	23%	29%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING						
TOTALS	(724)	(887)	(994)	(717)	(290)	(521)
2 PERSONS	15%	20%	20%	18%	21%	25%
3 PERSONS	34%	28%	33%	29%	28%	24%
4 PERSONS	21%	25%	22%	22%	26%	23%
5 OR MORE PERSONS	30%	28%	26%	31%	24%	28%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING						
TOTALS	(571)	(577)	(697)	(846)	(1,306)	(751)
2 PERSONS	17%	17%	13%	17%	16%	17%
3 PERSONS	26%	29%	28%	25%	27%	26%
4 PERSONS	23%	24%	28%	30%	29%	29%
5 OR MORE PERSONS	34%	31%	32%	28%	29%	29%

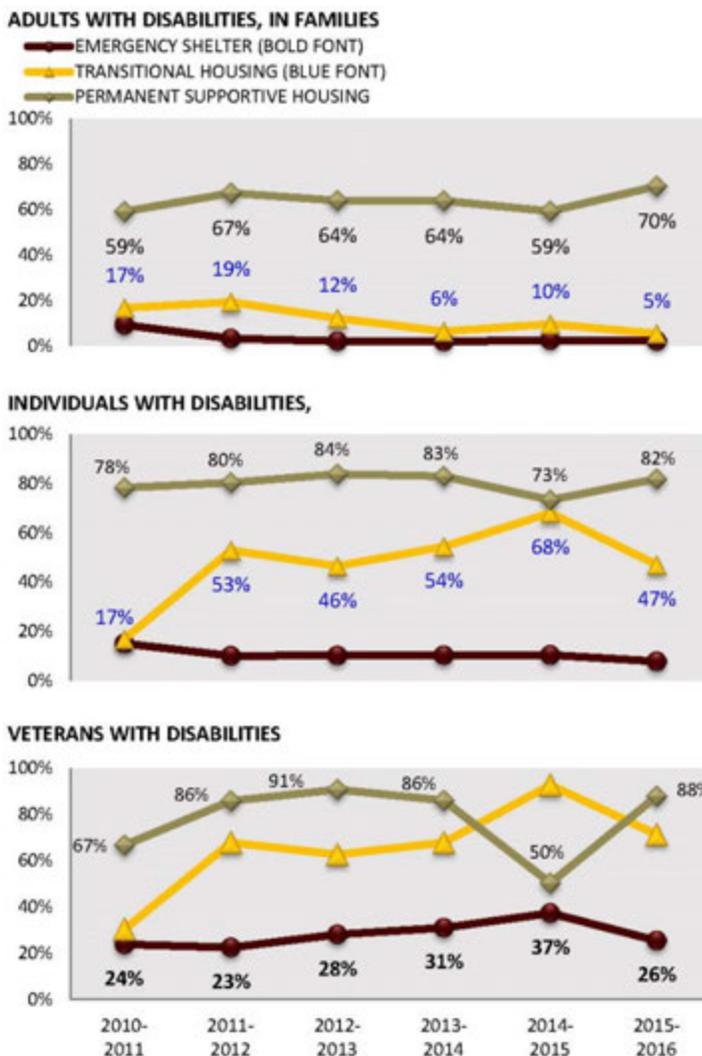
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XXI. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

IN 2015-2016, ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR FAMILIES FOUND HOUSING IN EMERGENCY SHELTER. IN THAT YEAR AS WELL AS THE PRECEDING 2 (2013-2014 AND 2014-2015), NO MORE THAN 2 PERCENT OF EMERGENCY SHELTER ADULTS IN FAMILIES REPORTED HAVING A DISABILITY. WITH RESPECT TO INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES IN 2015-2016, THE INCIDENCE WAS HIGHER, WITH 8 PERCENT INDICATING THEY HAD SOME TYPE OF DISABILITY (CHART 3.32).

- Persons with disabilities accounted for 47 percent of individuals in transitional housing and 82 percent of permanent supportive housing service recipients in 2015-2016 (Chart 3.32). Adults in families were most frequently served in transitional housing, with 70 percent having this placement in 2015-2016, up from 59 percent in 2014-2015.
- Homeless veterans in the Kansas City CoC have the highest incidence of disabilities. Of the persons accommodated in permanent supportive housing, 88 percent had one or more disabilities in 2015-2016. Percentages are also high for former military in transitional housing: in most years in the range of 60 to 70 percent, but in 2014-2015, 93 percent of veterans receiving these services had at least one disability.
- Mental health is overwhelmingly the most frequently reported disability for the residents of permanent supportive housing (Table 3.20).

CHART 3.32. HOMELESS PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ADULTS IN FAMILIES, INDIVIDUALS AND VETERANS BY SERVICE PARTICIPATION



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 3.20 TYPES OF DISABILITIES REPORTED BY VETERANS, ADULTS IN FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS, 2010-2011 TO 2015-2016

	VETERANS WITH DISABILITIES						ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN						INDIVIDUAL ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN					
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
MENTAL HEALTH	33%	51%	53%	57%	67%	49%	82%	88%	82%	66%	38%	80%	61%	78%	62%	61%	43%	49%
PHYSICAL DISABILITY	23%	11%	16%	22%	8%	11%	4%	5%	10%	28%	6%	12%	20%	7%	12%	13%	11%	11%
HIV/AIDS	3%	17%	19%	15%	3%	12%	4%	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	9%	9%	19%	17%	12%	12%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	23%	11%	5%	0%	15%	1%	8%	2%	2%	1%	32%	2%	6%	1%	1%	1%	19%	1%
BOTH MENTAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE ABUSE	17%	9%	7%	6%	4%	6%	3%	2%	3%	2%	21%	2%	4%	6%	4%	5%	15%	6%

NOTE: None of the persons in permanent supportive housing reported having developmental disabilities.
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

Statewide Homelessness Study
2015 – 2016
ST. CHARLES, LINCOLN, WARREN COUNTIES
Continuum of Care Report

I. INTRODUCTION

Between 2015 and 2016 the St. Charles, Lincoln, Warren County Continuum of Care (colloquially known as the “Tri-County COC,” hereinafter in this report referenced as the St. Charles CoC) successfully reduced its total homelessness by 24 percent. This has contributed to a 44 percent reduction from the early years of the decade. At the same time, the count of unsheltered persons has remained low in most of the subpopulations. Shelter capacity was noted in the 2015 homelessness study and it continues to be a challenge, as described in a March 2017 blog posting:

“...only one family shelter is available for a three-county region (St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren), no shelter services are available for single men and emergency shelter in many instances becomes an extended motel stay....”¹

THE INFORMAL NETWORK: Churches participating in an informal support network have played an important role in housing homeless families within the St. Charles CoC catchment area. In response to notification of families in need, congregations provide vouchers for motel stays in order to fill the gap in available family shelter space. For the most part, these benefits have been extended to women with children, and are provided voluntarily outside the formal service delivery system.² Since the focus is immediate relief and the resources to supply it are donated, the informal network is less likely to result in referrals to supplementary services – for example, health care or employment counseling -- before a family moves on to other housing. Because of this, St. Charles CoC has been an early proponent of coordinated entry, seeing this as a means of ensuring that families receiving shelter through more informal mechanisms could be routed to further programming.

Efforts to provide support to persons who have debilitating symptoms of mental illness, as well as difficulties maintaining housing, have resulted in the use of motels or hotels as emergency shelter, services that may not be included in HMIS.³ A 2012 estimate of the number of homeless persons housed in motels or hotels was between 300 and 400 per night.⁴ In the last 5 years, with introduction of rapid rehousing, accommodation of homeless families with children in motels has declined by an estimated 45 percent.⁵ This apparent shift to more formal systems has not alleviated need, however. The director of AGAPE, a local nonprofit serving low-income families in Warren County, remarked on an increase in requests for services, a trend she had noted over the preceding 18 months.⁶ According to the director, over the last

¹ “Homeless Shelters: How Do They Fit in Our System of Care?” *Community Council of St. Charles County Blog*. March 1, 2017. Community Council of St. Charles County. www.communitycouncilstc.org/resources/ccblog. Accessed July 7, 2017.

² St. Charles Community Assistance Board. (Meeting Minutes) January 10, 2017. Retrieved August 1, 2017 from: <http://www.sccmo.org/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Minutes/01102017-605>. Todd Barnes, new St. Charles Community Council executive director, gave a presentation explaining the procedures related to church participation.

³ St. Charles Community Assistance Board. (Meeting Minutes) November 15, 2016. Retrieved July 25, 2017 from: <http://www.sccmo.org/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Minutes/11152016-588>.

⁴ Kevin Killeen. “Homeless Families Filling Motels in St. Charles County.” KMOX News Radio. CBS St. Louis. April 6, 2012. Accessed online July 25, 2017 at: <http://stlouis.cbslocal.com/2012/04/06/falling-from-the-middle-class-into-homelessness-in-st-charles-county/>.

⁵ Community Council of St. Charles County. Collaborative Applicant for MO-503 – St. Charles City & County, Lincoln, Warren Counties CoC. CoC Registration and Application FY2016. See p.46. Accessed online July 27, 2017 at: <http://www.communitycouncilstc.org/storage/documents/2016%20coc%20collaborative%20application%20for%20posting.pdf>

⁶ Reported in: Adam Rollins. “Surge of Homelessness in Warren County.” warrencountyrecord.com. June 9, 2017. Accessed online July 26, 2017 at: http://www.warrencountyrecord.com/local_news/article_9c1cf98c-4d21-11e7-8df7-733cc19c93a9.html.

two years more working families have been in need of support. The numbers have been significant enough that the organization has initiated a new program -- Shelter Assistance for Families in Emergencies (or S.A.F.E.) -- that provides housing in addition to other support.⁷ As of the 2016 Housing Inventory Count for the St. Charles CoC, this organization was not listed as a service provider, either McKinney Vento funded or not.

A common component of the agencies that actively participate in accurate data submissions is the amount of funding received by the programs within said agency. One such example relates to McKinney Vento funding. Matrix 4.1 indicates that out of the beds supplied to homeless individuals and families, only 13 percent in 2015 were funded, although there were improvements in 2016 with a 54 percent increase in beds funded.

MATRIX 4.1. MCKINNEY VENTO FUNDED BEDS AND PROJECTS IN THE ST. CHARLES CoC, 2015 AND 2016

	2015	2016
MCKINNEY VENTO FUNDED BEDS	107	165
TOTAL PROJECTS WITH FUNDED BEDS	4	5
BEDS NOT FUNDED BY MCKINNEY VENTO	741	546
TOTAL PROJECTS WITH UN-FUNDED BEDS	10	11
	848	711
PERCENT OF BEDS FUNDED	13%	23%

SOURCE: Housing Inventory Count, 2015-2016

The CoC has grappled with a perception that the area is in general populated by residents who are well-off, with homelessness occurring as only a rarity, if it occurs at all. Matrix 4.2 indicates that, while this may be true in some areas, the socio-economic situation for the St. Charles CoC is more complex when broken down by geographic location. While St. Charles County is a more populated suburban county, Lincoln and Warren Counties are more rural. These data show elements that may have a bearing on homelessness, particularly the high percentage of households throughout the St. Charles CoC that are paying more than 30 percent of their household income just for housing costs. Not shown, however, is the estimated income for a single individual working minimum wage (\$7.65 per hour in 2015 and 2016). To maintain a rental unit at the Median Gross Rent for Warren County, this individual would expend 55 percent or more of his or her income.

Figure 4.1 highlights housing cost burdens for the county jurisdictions within the CoC. Households with this designation

have gross rent (expenses for rent plus utilities) that absorbs 30 percent or more of household income. In St. Charles County and City [City is not shown], less than 46 percent of households – as compared

MATRIX 4.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA FOR ST. CHARLES & WARREN COUNTIES

	CoC AVERAGE	WARREN COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	ST. CHARLES COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$31,409	\$28,404	\$37,780
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$51,423	\$47,495	\$60,989
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$36,507	\$34,396	\$43,138
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	11.7%	13.8%	6.3%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	88.3%	84.5%	94.1%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$816	\$713	\$931
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP ¹ AT >= 30% (housing cost-burdened)	47.6%	47.7%	42.5%

*REGARDLESS OF FAMILY STATUS OR AGE ***GRAP¹ = GROSS RENT [RENT/UTILITIES COMBINED] AS A PERCENT OF INCOME

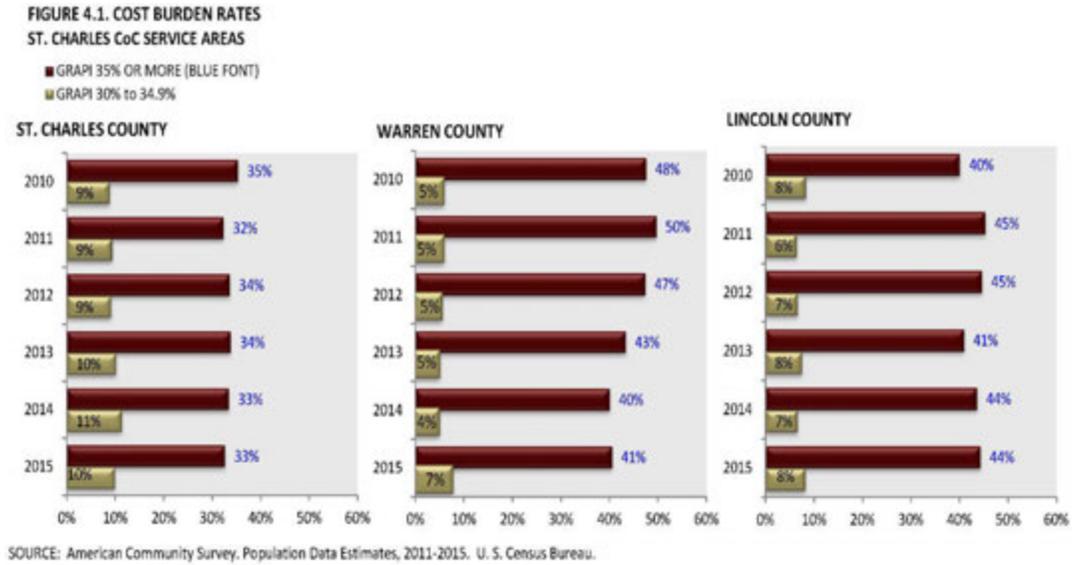
SOURCE: American Community Survey, Selected Housing Characteristics, 2015. Available from Community Facts, American Factfinder, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Accessed June 30, 2017 at:

https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

⁷ Details on AGAPE’s services, including the S.A.F.E. program, can be found at: <http://agapemo.org/services/>. Accessed July 26, 2017. The organization’s services are limited to Warren County residents. The executive director estimates the majority are in Warrenton, with the next largest number in Wright City. See: Adams Rollins, “Surge of Homelessness in Warren County.”

to 50 and 55 percent for the rural counties (Warren and Lincoln, respectively) -- were in this category (Figure 4.1). Analysis of the situation in St. Charles County cites high rents and low vacancy rates.⁸

These data illustrate that those households which are cost-overburdened with respect to the units they rent are more likely to be expending a portion of their income above 35 percent.



⁸ "Affordable Housing: What Can Renters Really Afford?" *Community Council of St. Charles County Blog*. June 16, 2017. Community Council of St. Charles County. www.communitycouncilstc.org/resources/cblog. Accessed July 7, 2017.

II. TRENDS IN THE COUNT

BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016 THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES IN ST. CHARLES CoC'S POINT-IN-TIME COUNT DECLINED BY 24 PERCENT (CHART 4.1).

- The 2016 decline is the continuation of a trend. Since 2010, the St. Charles CoC homelessness count has dropped by 44 percent.
- A 7 percent decline in St. Charles CoCs sheltered homeless population in 2016 (Chart 4.2) can be traced to the CoC's increased outreach efforts and improved identification of families and individuals who have been living on the street.
- Growth in permanent housing options (Table 4.1) has had a favorable impact on CoC service capacity (Chart 4.3). Less easy to quantify is the contribution of the informal network that provides ad hoc support to homeless families with housing vouchers for motel stays. Those incorporated as part of the housing inventory count are shown in the table.

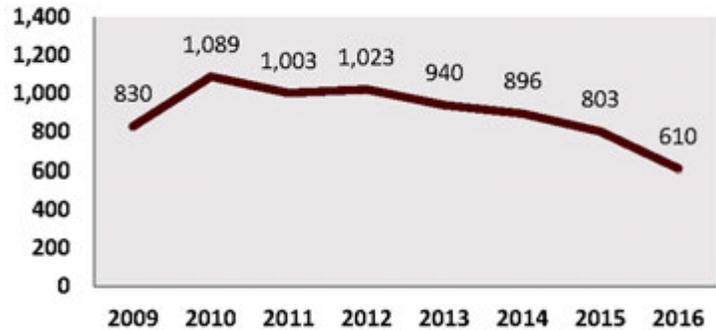
TABLE 4.1. INVENTORY OF RESOURCES COMPARED TO COUNT OF HOMELESS PERSONS NEEDING HOUSING

	EMERG. SHELTER, TRANSIT'L HOUSING BEDS	MOTEL VOUCHERS	PERMANENT HOUSING BEDS	HOMELESS PERSONS
2011	593	150	46	1,003
2012	516	144	58	1,023
2013	546	237	117	940
2014	524	240	306	896
2015	549	281	299	803
2016	453	186	258	610

**Permanent Housing" category includes permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing and other permanent housing

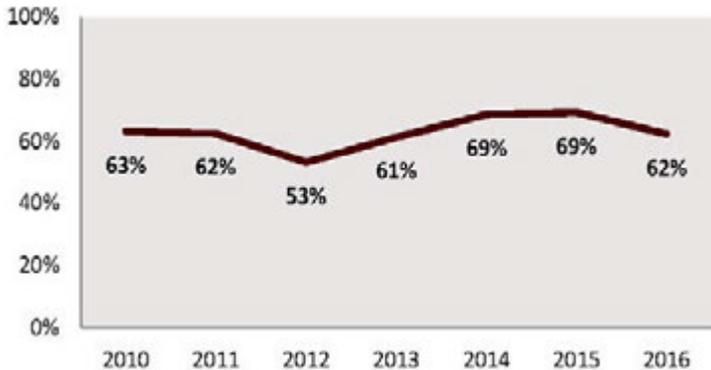
SOURCE: PITC & HIC Totals

CHART 4.1. TRENDS: POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



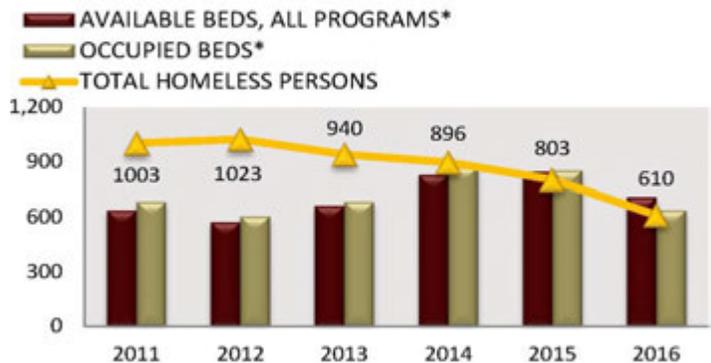
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts 2009-2016

CHART 4.2. ST. CHARLES CoC HOMELESS POPULATION PERCENT IN SHELTER



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, 2009 to 2016

CHART 4.3. HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT COMPARED TO BED USE & COUNTS OF HOMELESS PERSONS



*Totals include Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-housing, transitional housing and emergency shelter

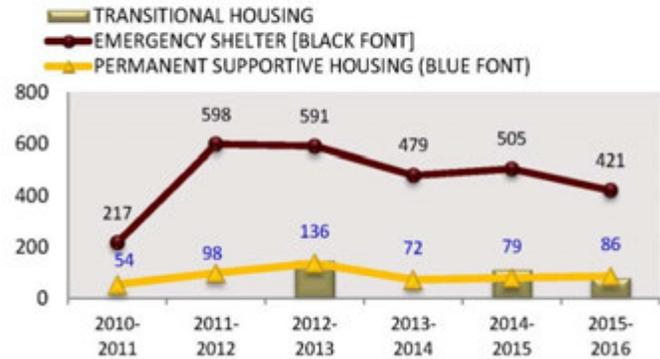
SOURCE: Point-In-Time & Housing Inventory Counts

III. TRENDS IN SERVICES

SERVICES SUMMARIZED IN ST. CHARLES CoC AHAR DATA FEATURE A DECLINE OF 17 PERCENT IN THE EMERGENCY SHELTER POPULATION BETWEEN THE YEARS 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016 (CHART 4.4). THE CoC INDICATES, HOWEVER, THAT THESE AND THE OTHER DATA DISPLAYED DO NOT REFLECT NUMBERS FROM THE INFORMAL NETWORK.

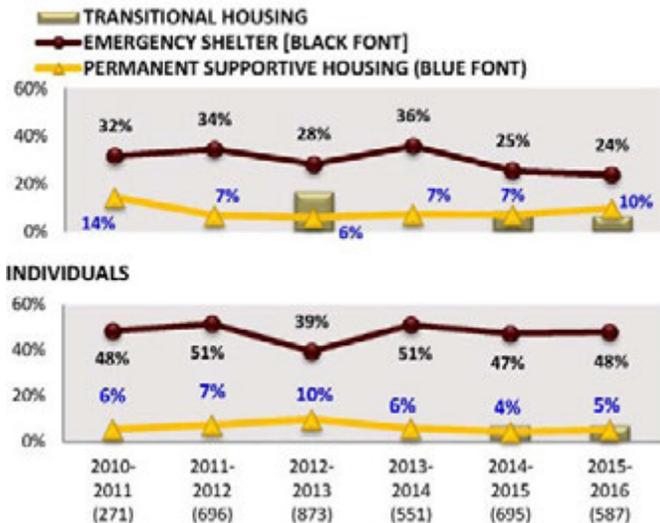
- Not all of the entities who assist in delivering services currently enter the data on individuals and families served into HMIS. This includes the churches in the informal network that provide ad hoc assistance, particularly to homeless families, and some health system support agencies to persons with symptoms of mental illness.
- The CoC indicates that not all of the available services are a good fit for every homeless persons in need of housing. The CoC believes that coordinated entry will assist in directing individuals to better options.
- Limited housing for families and single men has contributed to the St. Charles CoC's lack of ability to serve all segments of the homeless population simultaneously. (Table 4.2).

CHART 4.4. TOTAL ST. CHARLES CoC SERVICE RECIPIENTS BY SERVICE TYPE AND YEAR



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 4.5. SERVICES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE PERCENT OF TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION* FAMILIES



*Totals are provided in parentheses below the year.
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 4.2. TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AND EMERGENCY SHELTER BEDS DESIGNATED FOR CoC TARGET POPULATIONS

Numbers represent projections. If target population is housed, remaining beds will be assigned to members of other groups.

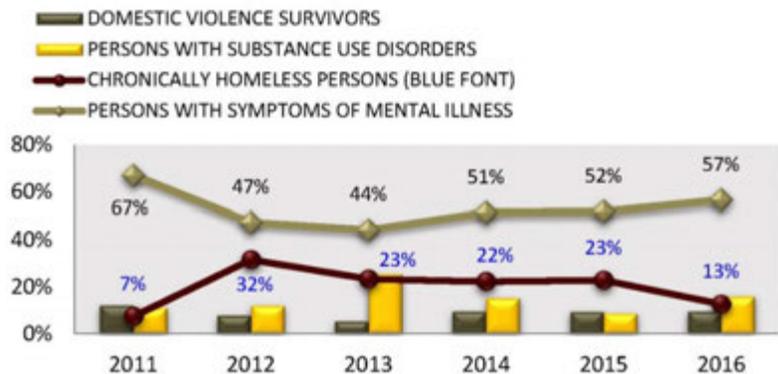
	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING						EMERGENCY SHELTER					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	{337}	{265}	{192}	{163}	{151}	{148}	{256}	{251}	{354}	{361}	{398}	{305}
SINGLE MALE OR FEMALE, WITH CHILDREN	87%	77%	82%	75%	70%	72%	39%	48%	64%	66%	70%	60%
SINGLE FEMALE, WITH CHILDREN	7%	8%	11%	17%	18%	7%	34%	38%	30%	27%	25%	33%
SINGLE MALE OR FEMALE	0%	7%	7%	9%	12%	17%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	5%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	16%	10%	3%	1%	1%	1%
MALE OR FEMALE YOUTH	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	5%	3%	4%	3%	4%

SOURCE: Housing Inventory Counts.

IV. TRENDS IN SUB-POPULATIONS

FROM 2015 TO 2016, THE SHARE OF CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS IN THE OVERALL SUBPOPULATION TOTAL DROPPED TO 13 PERCENT (CHART 4.6). NUMBERS FOR THE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS GROUP DECLINED BY 43 PERCENT. THE INCIDENCE OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH — SPECIFICALLY THOSE UNDER 18 — DROPPED BY NEARLY 70 PERCENT. (TABLE 4.3).

CHART 4.6. SUBPOPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF YEARLY SUBPOPULATION TOTALS



NOT SHOWN: Unaccompanied Youth; Veterans and Persons with HIV/AIDS
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts

- **VETERANS:** The small number of veterans increased by a sizeable percentage, but the numbers remained low. Since 2009 the St. Charles CoC’s Point-In-Time Counts have recorded less than 17 unsheltered homeless veterans in any given year.
- **CHRONICALLY HOMELESS:** At 13 percent, the group of chronically homeless persons was at its smallest proportion since 2012 in relation to other subpopulations.
- **PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS:** The group of homeless persons with symptoms of mental illness has consistently had the highest frequency of all subpopulations tallied by the St. Charles CoC (Chart 4.6). It increased in 2016 by 5 percentage points.
- **PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS:** Homeless individuals and family members cited substance use much less frequently than mental debilities. The percentage accounted for by this group declined in 2015 but rose again in 2016 (Chart 4.6).
- **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS:** The 2016 total for domestic violence survivors is slightly higher (by 4 percent) as compared to the 2015 figure (Table 4.3).
- **PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS:** Since 2011 only 4 persons experiencing homelessness have reported that they tested positive for HIV/AIDS, three of which were reported in 2014.

TABLE 4.3. PERCENT CHANGE IN SUBPOPULATION FREQUENCY, 2015 TO 2016

	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS	VETERANS	PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS	PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS
2015	16	58	3	22	132	24	0
2016	5	33	9	42	149	25	1
PCT CHG	-69%	-43%	200%	91%	13%	4%	NA

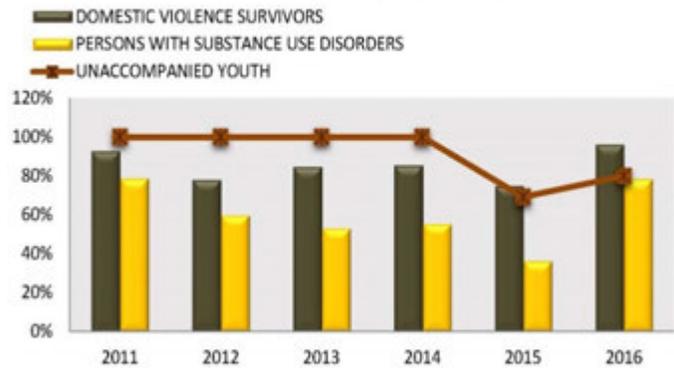
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts

V. SUBPOPULATION: HOMELESS PERSONS WHO ARE UNSHELTERED

IN 2016 THREE GROUPS INCREASED THE PROPORTION OF THEIR SUBPOPULATION RESIDING IN SHELTER. THE DATA COLLECTED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT REFLECTED AN INCREASE AMONG PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS FOLLOWED BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS AND UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH. (CHART 4.7).

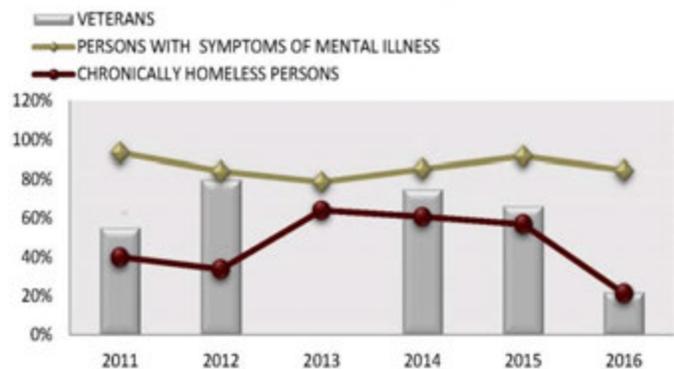
- **PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS:** Despite the the higher numbers of persons with symptoms of mental illness and the resulting higher demand, CoC members have been successful in providing 80 to 90 percent of this group with housing in every year since 2011.
- **CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS:** Total persons experiencing chronic homelessness declined from 2015 to 2016. This positive development was offset by the decrease in the number who were sheltered (Chart 4.8).
- **VETERANS:** The proportion of unsheltered veterans also increased, but totals for the category are small in virtually every year (as mentioned earlier, under 17). Table 4.4 below provides further background.

CHART 4.7.
PROPORTION OF SHELTERED PERSONS
SUBPOPULATIONS WITH 2016 INCREASE IN RATIO HOUSED



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts

CHART 4.8.
PROPORTION OF SHELTERED PERSONS
SUBPOPULATIONS WITH 2016 DECLINE IN RATIO HOUSED



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts

TABLE 4.4.
SUBPOPULATION COUNT FOR SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED

	SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS		SUBST. USE DISORDER		CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS		DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MILITARY SERVICE		YOUTH (< 18)	
	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL
2011	213	15	30	8	10	15	38	3	5	4	8	0
2012	116	22	21	14	31	61	18	5	4	1	4	0
2013	85	23	33	29	50	28	11	2	0	3	5	0
2014	156	27	30	24	48	31	29	5	15	2	3	0
2015	121	11	8	14	33	25	18	6	2	1	9	7
2016	126	23	33	9	7	26	24	1	2	7	4	1

KEY: "SHEL" = SHELTERED; "UNSHEL" = UNSHELTERED

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

VI. SUB-POPULATION: UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

IN 2016 THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS, UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH DECREASED BY 16 PERCENT (TABLE 4.5) AS COMPARED TO THE 2015 COUNT. THIS INCLUDES ALL CHILDREN, YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS AGE 24 AND YOUNGER, BUT EXCLUDES PARENTING YOUTH AND THEIR OFFSPRING.

- St. Charles CoC records indicate that only a small number of unaccompanied children and youth age 18 and under were present among the homeless population in both 2015 (when the count was 13) and 2016 (count equal to 5). The 2016 number represents a 61 percent decrease from the 2015 total.

TABLE 4.5. HOMELESS CHILDREN & YOUTH EXPANDED CATEGORIES

	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH <i>[Children & Young Adults]</i>	5	3	56	47
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	5	2	16	8
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0	1	20	21
UNSHelterED	0	0	20	18
* TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18)	5	3	13	5
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	5	2	6	2
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0	1	3	2
UNSHelterED	0	0	4	1
* TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUNG ADULTS (AGE 18 TO 24)			43	42
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			10	6
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			17	19
UNSHelterED			16	17
PARENTING YOUTH [CHILDREN] (UNDER AGE 18)			0	0
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			0	0
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			0	0
UNSHelterED			0	0
PARENTING YOUTH (AGE 18 TO 24)			0	16
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			0	9
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			0	5
UNSHelterED			0	2
CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) WITH PARENTING YOUTH			0	14
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			0	7
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			0	6
UNSHelterED			0	1
TOTALS [UNACCOMPANIED & PARENTING YOUTH] CHILDREN OF PARENTING YOUTH INCLUDED IN TOTAL	5	11	56	77

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, 2013 to 2016

- Charles CoC uses data collected under the new system⁹ for children/youth/young adults, any reports on trends should include an alert to audiences of the changes that occurred in how youth homelessness is reported. Totals for the 18 to 24 year old age group have been incorporated into summary information previously limited to youth and children under age 18. Otherwise, statistics for the change between 2014 and 2015 may be misinterpreted as an increase in the level of need.
- In regard to youth/young adults under age 24, St. Charles CoC reported no homeless parents of children in 2015. This, and all other youth reporting prior to 2015 may be a by-product of adjustment to the new system.

⁹ HUD Guidance for counting unaccompanied homeless children: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2011PITYouthGuidance.pdf>

VII. ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE: DATA ON HOMELESS STUDENTS

DESE DATA FOR THE 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016 SCHOOL YEARS SHOW STUDENT HOMELESSNESS DECREASING IN ONLY 3 OF THE DISTRICTS IN THE ST. CHARLES COC CATCHMENT AREA. IN 7 DISTRICTS, HOMELESS STUDENTS WERE PRESENT IN GREATER NUMBERS IN 2015-2016.

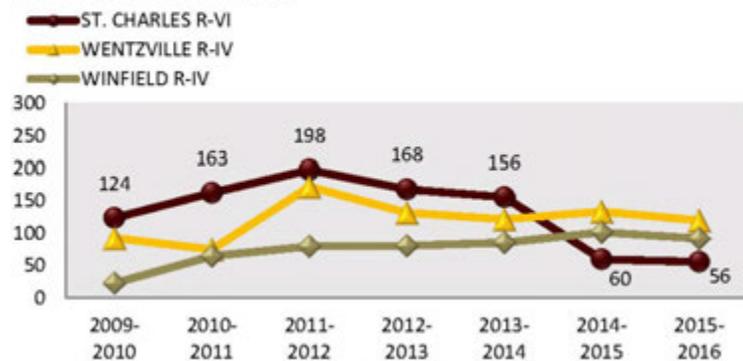
- Steady increases in homeless students have been the norm for most school districts in the St. Charles CoC since the 2009-2010 school year with a few exceptions.
- Only St. Charles R-VI (Chart 4.9) and Washington (Chart 4.10) began the seven-year trend period with more homeless students than were identified in the final year. Table 4.5 summarizes percentage increases and decreases per district.
- Only the Silex RI St. Charles CoC district (not shown) reported that it had no homeless students.¹⁰

TABLE 4.6.
2015-2016 PERCENT CHANGE IN HOMELESS STUDENT NUMBERS PER ST. CHARLES CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

[PERCENTAGES REPRESENTING A DECREASE HAVE MINUS SIGNS]	PCT CHANGE FROM 2009-10	PCT CHANGE FROM 2014-15
ST. CHARLES R-VI	-55%	-7%
WINFIELD R-IV	300%	-10%
WENTZVILLE R-IV	29%	-10%
[DISTRICTS WITH INCREASES]		
ORCHARD FARM R-V	732%	68%
FT. ZUMWALT R-II	195%	57%
TROY R-III	142%	39%
WASHINGTON	-31%	24%
FRANCIS HOWELL R-III	146%	23%
WRIGHT CITY R-II	86%	7%
WARREN COUNTY R-III	333%	1%

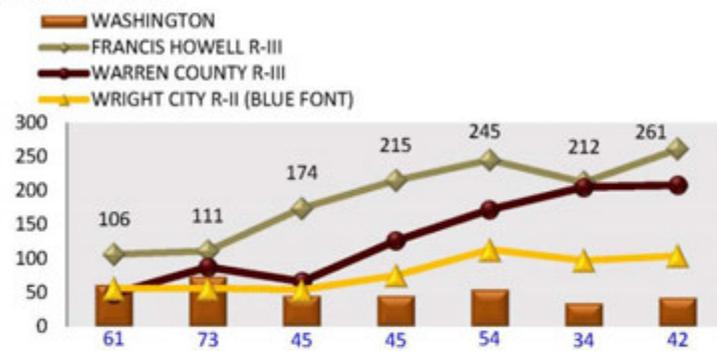
SOURCE:
Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

CHART 4.9. HOMELESS STUDENTS IN CoC DISTRICTS TOTALS REDUCED FROM 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016 WITH PRIOR YEAR TRENDS

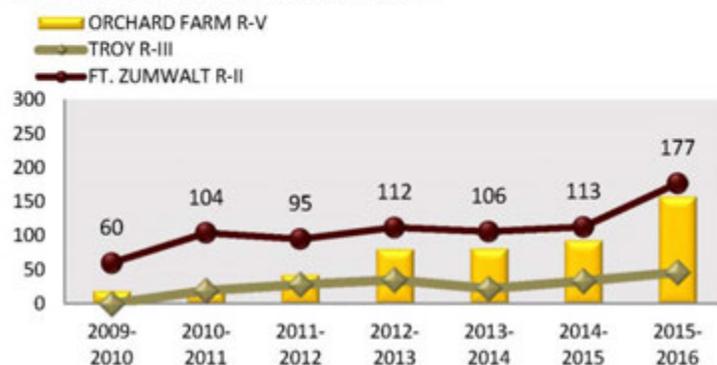


SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

CHART 4.10. INCREASED HOMELESS STUDENTS DISTRICTS WITH 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016 INCREASE OF 25 PERCENT OR LESS



DISTRICTS INCREASED BY OVER 25 PERCENT



SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

¹⁰ DESE uses data suppression protocols, in accordance with privacy laws, to protect against accidental disclosure of student identities. If a school district has less than ten homeless students, a zero replaces the actual number. This would have the effect of lowering a total for the CoC catchment area, based on the data available.

VIII. AHAR DATA ON HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUTH IDENTIFIED AS HOMELESS IN 2014-2015, 82.7 PERCENT OF THOSE ATTENDING A ST. CHARLES COC SCHOOL WERE “DOUBLED UP” (STAYING WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS). IN 2015-2016 SLIGHTLY MORE (83.3 PERCENT) CITED THE SAME LIVING SITUATION (TABLE 4.7).¹¹

- Table 4.8 focuses on AHAR statistics. Both AHAR and school district data collection cycles cover a 12-month period and records must be unduplicated.
- Isolating the doubled-up student sub-totals from the overall totals for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 illustrates how much impact the number of youth in this category has on the overall totals. The remaining AHAR lower numbers are not necessarily consistent with the DESE data, but values are much closer.
- One item of note relates to correlation between population density and the percentage of children or youth in this category. The 2016 population estimate for Winfield R-IV was 1,437. Wright City was slightly larger at 3,517. By contrast, O’Fallon in St. Charles County (the location of Ft. Zumwalt school district) had a population at the 2010 census of 79,329. The close-knit nature of smaller communities may explain the higher rate of children (either alone or with their families) residing with relatives or friends, although more limited programming for the homeless in rural areas could also be a factor.

TABLE 4.7. LIVING SITUATIONS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS CHILDREN OR YOUTH IN ST. CHARLES CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

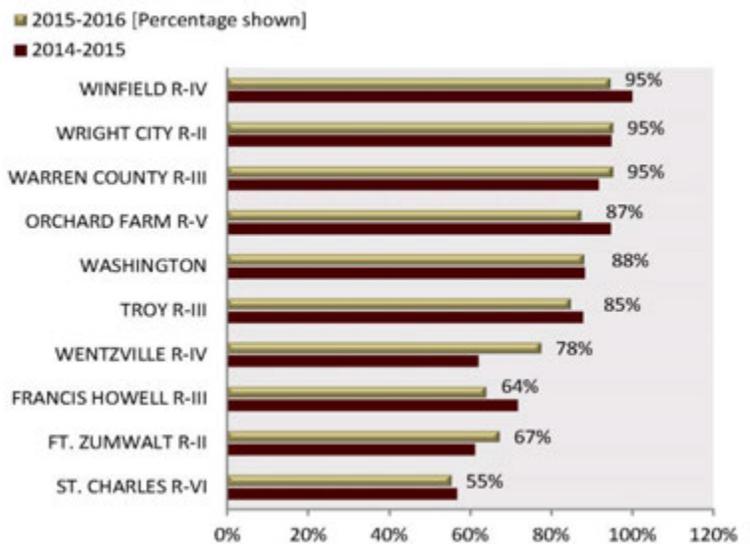
	2014-2015		2015-2016	
	NUM	PCT*	NUM	PCT*
DOUBLED UP	839	82.7%	1,020	83.3%
SHELTERED	77	7.6%	96	7.8%
HOTEL MOTEL	98	9.7%	108	8.8%
UNSHeltered	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTALS	1,014		1,224	

SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary and Secondary Education

TABLE 4.8. TOTALS FOR HOMELESS SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES FROM ST. CHARLES CoC MEMBER AGENCIES 2010-2011 TO 2015-2016

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
EMERGENCY SHELTER	75	229	207	144	183	137
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	18	22	29	21	17	25
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			50		24	14
TOTALS	93	251	286	165	224	176

CHART 4.11. DOUBLED-UP HOMELESS STUDENTS PERCENTAGE PER DISTRICT



SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

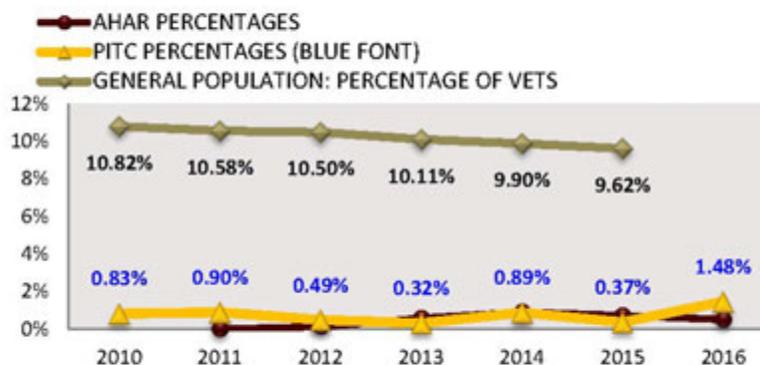
¹¹. See: National Center for Homeless Education. University of North Carolina at Greensboro. *Federal Data Summary School Years 2011-12 to 2013-14: Education for Homeless Children and Youth*. November 2015. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education. Contract No. ED-ESE-14-C-0131. Accessed online July 12, 2017 at <https://www2.ed.gov/programs/homeless/data-comp-sy13-14.pdf>.

IX. SUBPOPULATION: VETERANS

BASED ON ST. CHARLES CoC DATA, VETERANS LACKING PERMANENT HOUSING REPRESENT A SMALL FRACTION OF THE TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION. THIS IS TRUE FOR BOTH AHAR AND PITC DATASETS. THE PRESENCE OF VETERANS AMONG THOSE SEEKING HOUSING IS CONSIDERABLY BELOW THE SHARE OF VETERANS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE 3 CoC JURISDICTIONS (CHART 4.12).¹²

- Veteran numbers for St. Charles CoC are especially low in the AHAR dataset (Table 4.9). Although not quite 0 percent homelessness (the target set for 2016 by the Obama Administration. The St. Charles CoC would appear to be very close. The totals for veterans living as single adults and veterans in families have been consistently 5 persons or less. For Point-In-Time Counts, the total has been 9 persons or less.
- In addition to the activities of the CoC, St. Charles County has devoted resources to veteran services:
 - The County established a Veterans Best Practices Working Group which focuses on fostering veteran employment prospects.¹³ The website has a link to Veterans Affairs, along with other services for veterans.
 - One component of the County's Employer Services webpage provides business with "information on hiring military veterans and Veteran's Reemployment Rights."¹⁴ While the missions of these services is not directly related to housing or homelessness, if veterans are finding employment and remaining employed, they may be more likely to achieve long-term, stable housing which would contribute to the CoC's low numbers.

CHART 4.12. PERCENTAGE OF VETERANS IN ST. CHARLES CoC COUNTY JURISDICTIONS* COMPARED TO CoC HOMELESS POPULATION



*Percentages of general population over age 18
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports, Point-In-Time Counts and American Factfinder 5-year Census Estimates

TABLE 4.9. TOTAL VETERANS BY HOUSEHOLD & SERVICES

INDIVIDUAL VETERANS (NO CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD)	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	0	3	3	2	2
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG	0	1	1	1	1	1
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	*	*	*	*	0	0
TOTALS	0	1	4	4	3	3
ADULTS IN FAMILIES						
EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	0	1	1	2	0
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	*	*	0	*	0	0
TOTALS	0	0	1	1	2	0
TOTALS, ALL VETERANS	0	1	5	5	5	3

*Among HDX resources for the CoC, this service was not shown as an option for review in the designated years

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

¹² General population was restricted to adults over 18 years of age.

¹³ "Veterans Best Practices Working Group." *St. Charles County Government*. Accessed July 7, 2017. www.sccmo.org/1732/Veterans-Best-Practices-Working-Group. The page includes a link to veterans' resources.

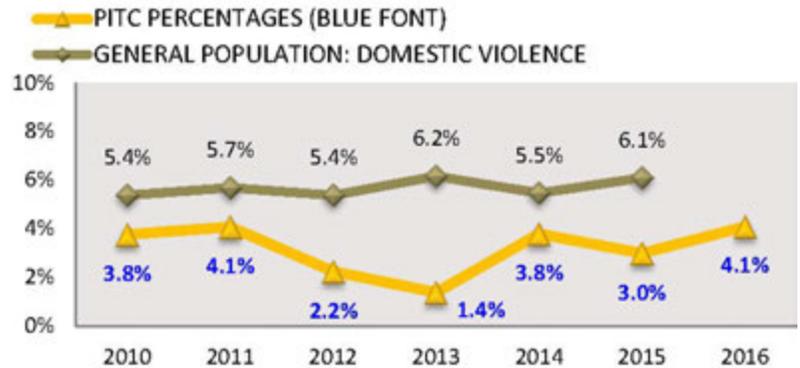
¹⁴ "Employer Services." *St. Charles County Government*. Accessed July 7, 2017 at: www.sccmo.org/170/Employer-Services

X. SUBPOPULATION: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

BASED ON THE DATA DISPLAYED IN CHART 4.13, IT APPEARS THAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS ARE FINDING HOUSING OR SHELTER WHICH PROTECTS THEM FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF HOMELESSNESS. THE OCCURRENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION WAS 1.5 TO 3 PERCENT GREATER.

- Domestic violence survivors were only slightly more frequently recorded at the 2016 Point-In-Time Count.
- Due to the decline in the St. Charles CoC homelessness total, in 2016 the group's share of the total for homeless subpopulations increased over 2015.

CHART 4.13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS IN ST. CHARLES CoC COUNTY JURISDICTIONS* COMPARED TO HOMELESS POPULATIONS



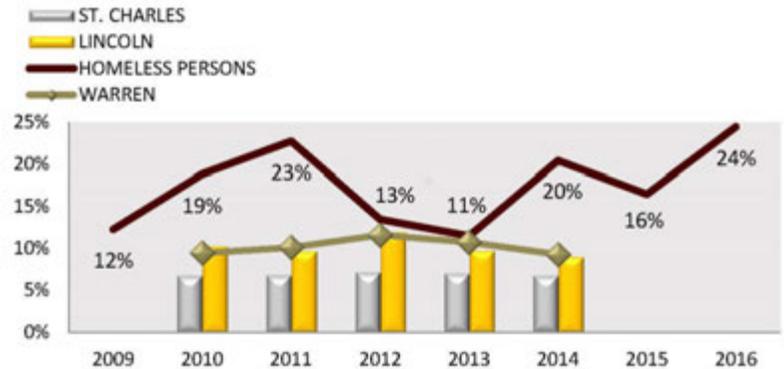
*Percentages of general population over age 18
 SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, Missouri State Highway Patrol Statistics and American Factfinder 5-year Census Estimates

- Three domestic violence shelters operate within the St. Charles CoC catchment area. Beyond results from the Point-In-Time Count totals, HDX does not compile data from these service providers. The CoC leadership indicates that there has not been a routine means of communicating with them to obtain estimates of the number of domestic violence survivors they house in any given period.

XI. SUBPOPULATIONS: SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH

IN 2016, 24 PERCENT OF THE HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND ADULTS IN FAMILIES INTERVIEWED DURING PITCS REPORTED THAT MENTAL ILLNESS WAS A FACTOR IN THEIR HOMELESS STATUS. THIS WAS AN INCREASE OF 13 PERCENT OVER THE 2015 TOTAL (CHART 4.14). IN CONTRAST, SUBSTANCE ABUSE IS LESS FREQUENT, BOTH AMONG THE HOMELESS AND IN THE GENERAL POPULATION (CHART 4.15).

CHART 4.14. INCIDENCE OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS COMPARED TO CoC GENERAL POPULATIONS, BY COUNTY



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Count Subpopulation Data & Missouri Dept of Mental Health -- Division of Behavioral Health

- Charts 4.14 and 4.15 show state mental health department data on hospitalizations and/or emergency room visits stemming from mental health or substance use crises in the general population as compared to those self-reported by homeless persons during PITCs. The percentages for substance use compared to mental health difficulties suggest that drug and alcohol misuse that is sufficiently extreme enough to require urgent medical care are less widespread in St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren Counties than incidents of mental illness that require emergency room or hospital care.
- The homeless population served in the St. Charles CoC tends to have a higher percentage of individuals or heads of household who are affected by symptoms of mental illness than is the case for substance use disorders.
- In the general population for all 3 counties (St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren) the percentage affected by symptoms of mental health or substance use disorders, health care incidents related to these causes remained fairly consistent from year to year.¹⁵ Among the homeless population, by contrast, rates have ranged from 11 percent (in 2013) to 24 percent (in 2016).

¹⁵ For both mental health care and medical care for substance abuse, a subset of the total population was used.

XII. LENGTH OF STAY FOR INDIVIDUALS

RECORDS FOR HOMELESS WOMEN AND MEN WITHOUT CHILDREN INDICATE THAT THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF BOTH GROUPS REMAINED IN EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR NO MORE THAN ONE MONTH (CHART 4.16). IN 2015 AND 2016, APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD WOULD LEAVE EMERGENCY SHELTER IN ONE MONTH OR LESS.

- Women in these households tended to stay longer in emergency shelter than men in similar living situations. In 2015 and 2016 the number of women in shelter for over 3 months exceeded the number of men by 8 percent (Chart 4.16).
- Among men without children in the household, only a negligible percentage remained in emergency shelter over 3 months. If they were living with children, stays tended to be slightly longer. (See Chart 4.18 in the next section.) Increases were evident in 2014-2015, but they were very slight.
- Data for tenure in an individual's previous housing shows a 33 percent increase from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016 in the number of individuals who entered emergency shelter from housing where they had lived for over a year. This is a trend to watch, but overall short-term residence tended to be the norm, even a week or less (Table 4.10).

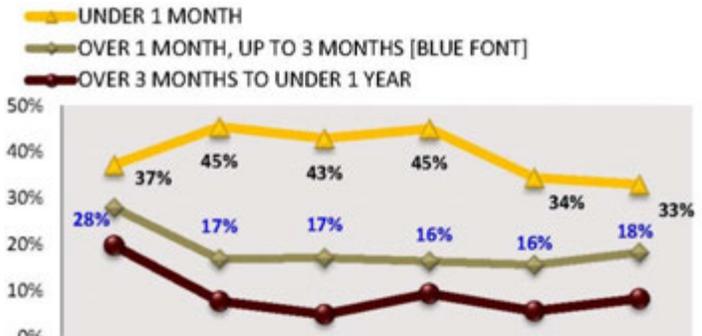
TABLE 4.10. PRIOR NIGHT LIVING SITUATION TENURE COMPARED TO LENGTH OF STAY IN EMERGENCY SHELTER ALL ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN

SHORT-TERM (7 DAYS OR LESS ONLY)	2010-2011 (86)	2011-2012 (220)	2012-2013 (205)	2013-2014 (171)	2014-2015 (180)	2015-2016 (170)
7 DAYS OR LESS TENURE IN PRIOR HOUSING	18%	25%	18%	36%	35%	26%
7 DAYS OR LESS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	19%	29%	38%	29%	24%	25%

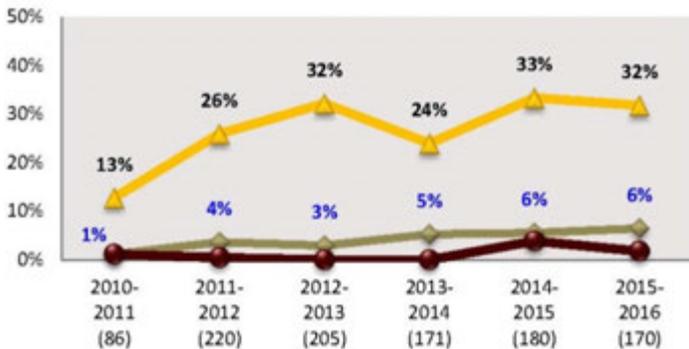
Totals for all adults, per year, shown in parentheses
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 4.16. LENGTH OF STAY IN EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR MEN & WOMEN [PERCENT OF ALL ADULTS]

WOMEN WITHOUT CHILDREN



SINGLE MEN WITHOUT CHILDREN



"One Year or More" category: under 3 percent for men and women all years

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 4.17. ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN TENURE IN PRIOR NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS PERCENTAGE OF ALL ADULTS SERVED, PER YEAR



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIII. LENGTH OF STAY FOR CHILDREN

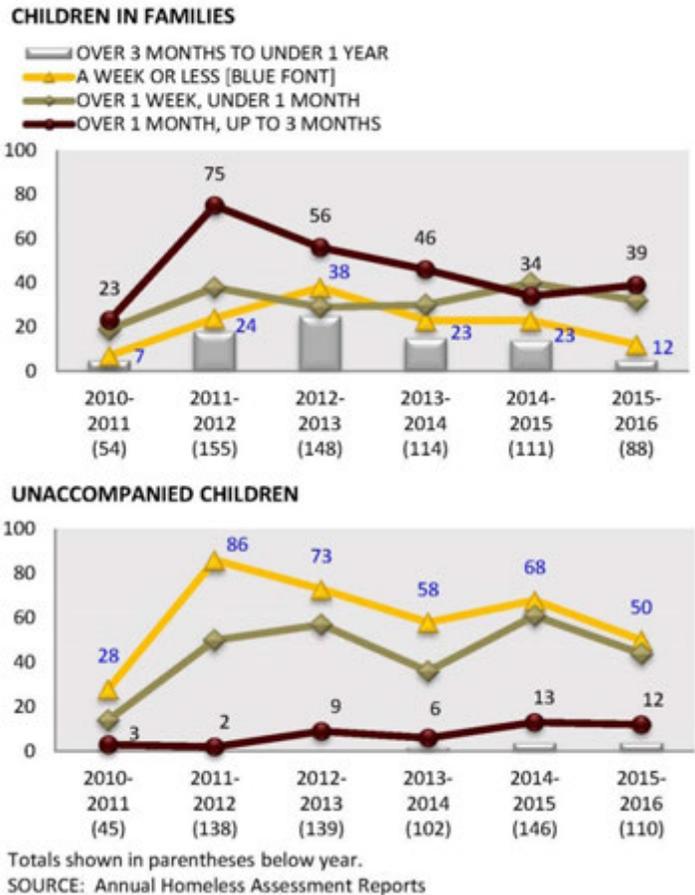
IN 2015-2016, THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS DECLINED BY SIZEABLE PERCENTAGES FROM THEIR 2014-2015 LEVELS.

TOTAL CHILDREN IN SHELTER WITH THEIR FAMILIES DROPPED BY 23 CHILDREN, OR 20.7 PERCENT (CHART 4.18). UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN ALSO DECLINED IN NUMBER BY 24.7 PERCENT.

- The 33 percent decline in total unaccompanied children led to a substantive decrease in percentages related to length of stay. From 2014-2015 to 2015-2016, the number of unaccompanied children remaining in emergency shelter for 7 days or less dropped by 26 percent, while the number remaining slightly longer (over a week to under one month) was reduced by nearly 40 percent.
- For children in families, between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, they reduced their presence in the short-term category by 48 percent for stays lasting 7 days or less and stays from one month to less than 3 months increased by 15 percent.
- The number of homeless children in family households were found to a reduced degree in one of the longer stay categories (“over three months, up to one year”). This category declined by 64 percent from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016.

- With regard to tenure in living situations that families relied on before seeking shelter, typically families who requested emergency shelter services had previously been in these prior-night living situations for one month or less. Such short-term stays were a characteristic of 53 percent of the families in emergency shelter in 2015-2016 (Chart 4.19), an increase of 13 percent from 2014-2015.

CHART 4.18. LENGTH OF STAY HOMELESS CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY SHELTER

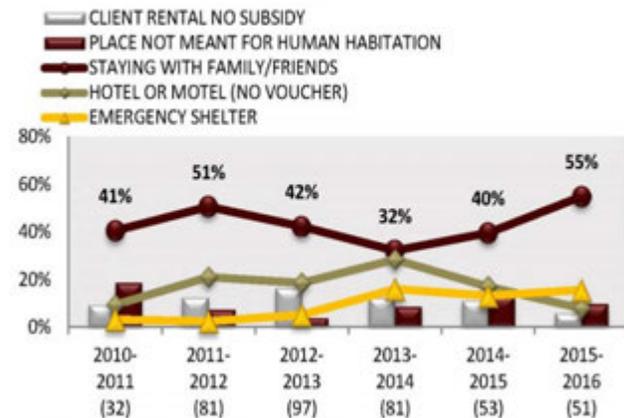


XIV. PRIOR NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

FROM 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016, AN INCREASED NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH CHILDREN STAYED WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS BEFORE ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTER. A 15 PERCENTAGE POINT INCREASE OCCURRED, OR 33 PERCENT BASED ON THE RAW NUMBERS: 21 IN 2014-2015; 28 IN THE NEXT YEAR (CHART 4.20)). AMONG SINGLE ADULTS WITH NO CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, THERE WAS VERY LITTLE CHANGE BETWEEN THE TWO MOST RECENT YEARS OF THE PERIOD, HOWEVER A CONSISTENTLY HIGHER PERCENTAGE (FROM 53 TO OVER 70 PERCENT) OF THIS GROUP CAME TO EMERGENCY SHELTER AFTER RESIDING WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS (CHART 4.21).

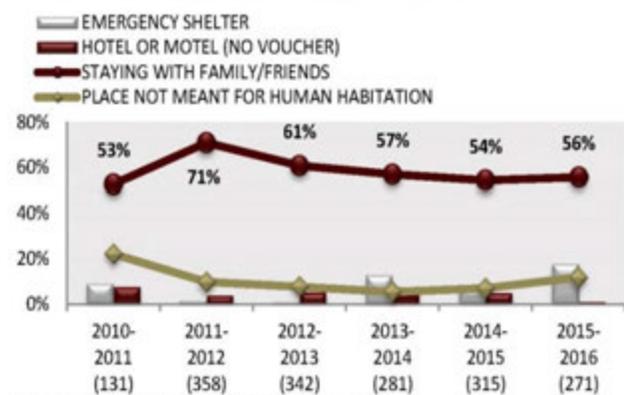
- Data for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 indicates that entries of families from another emergency shelter rose slightly, but the share accounted for by this group remained under 20 percent.
- In 2015-2016, the percentage of families who reported that they were formerly resident in hotels or motels declined by close to 10 percentage points.
- Families entering from rental housing for which they received no subsidy declined between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, as did families who spent the night prior to entering shelter in a place not suitable for housing.
- The AHAR data document that prior to entering emergency shelter in 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, neither families nor adults without children reported being in a rental situation where they had subsidies such as VASH.

CHART 4.20. PRE-INTAKE LIVING SITUATIONS MOST OFTEN CITED AT EMERGENCY SHELTER ENTRY ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports
Percents exclude missing data. Totals shown below year.

CHART 4.21. PRE-INTAKE LIVING SITUATIONS MOST OFTEN CITED AT EMERGENCY SHELTER ENTRY PERCENT OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports
Percentages exclude missing data

TABLE 4.11. LESS FREQUENTLY REPORTED PRIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN COMPARED TO ADULTS IN FAMILIES

CATEGORIES OF HOUSING PRIOR TO ENTRY INTO EMERGENCY SHELTER (TOTALS BELOW YEAR)	ADULTS, NO CHILD		FAMILIES	
	2014-2015 (315)	2015-2016 (271)	2014-2015 (53)	2015-2016 (51)
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CENTER OR DETOX	2%	2%	4%	2%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN	2%	3%	0%	4%
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC)	3%	5%	0%	0%
FOSTER CARE HOME	5%	1%	0%	0%
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	5%	0%	0%	0%
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	4%	1%	0%	0%
JAIL, PRISON, OR JUVENILE DETENTION	3%	1%	0%	0%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	0%	0%	2%	0%

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports. Missing values excluded.

XV. CONSECUTIVE NIGHT'S STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

THE NUMBER OF ADULTS IN FAMILIES WHO REMAINED IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR TWO TO FIVE YEARS CONSECUTIVELY INCREASED BY OVER 62 PERCENT BETWEEN 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016. THE DATA FOR CHILDREN FOLLOWED A PATTERN SIMILAR TO ADULTS, WITH THE MAJORITY HAVING AN UNINTERRUPTED STAY OF TWO TO FIVE YEARS. IN THE CASE OF CHILDREN, THE INCREASE FOR THAT CATEGORY IN 2015-2016 WAS LOWER AT 33 PERCENT (CHART 4.22a).

- Consecutive stay results for individuals in permanent supportive housing tended to be distributed more evenly across categories. No large increases or decreases distinguished any of the consecutive stay categories between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 (Chart 4.22b).
- Records for persons entering and exiting permanent supportive housing in 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 indicate that movement out has been balanced by entry into programming, with the exception of persons in families. In 2015-2016, it appears that the ratio of persons entering to those staying was roughly 3-to-1 (Table 4.12).

TABLE 4.12. ENTRY TO/EXIT FROM PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

	PERSONS IN FAMILIES		ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN	
	ENTRY	EXIT	ENTRY	EXIT
2010-2011	0	12	3	1
2011-2012	15	13	22	7
2012-2013	15	11	26	19
2013-2014	4	3	8	3
2014-2015	6	7	5	5
2015-2016	3	11	3	4

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Rpts

CHART 4.22a. LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG ADULTS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

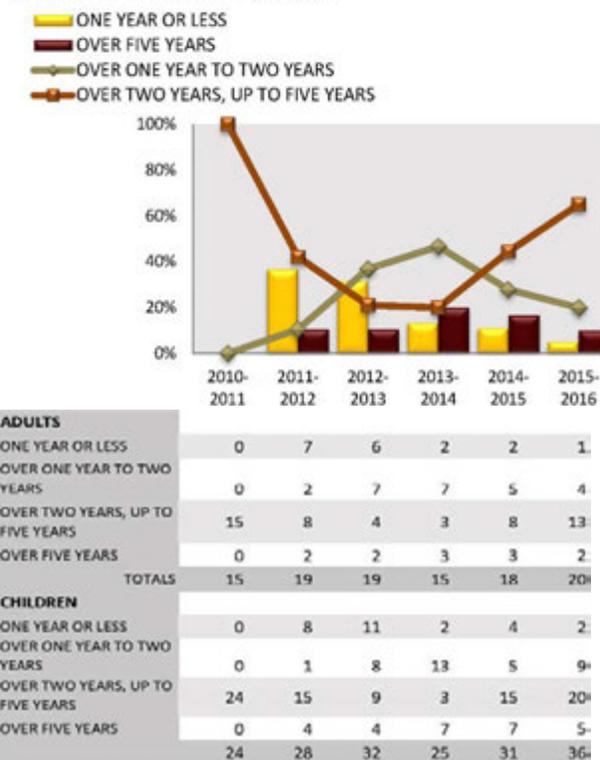
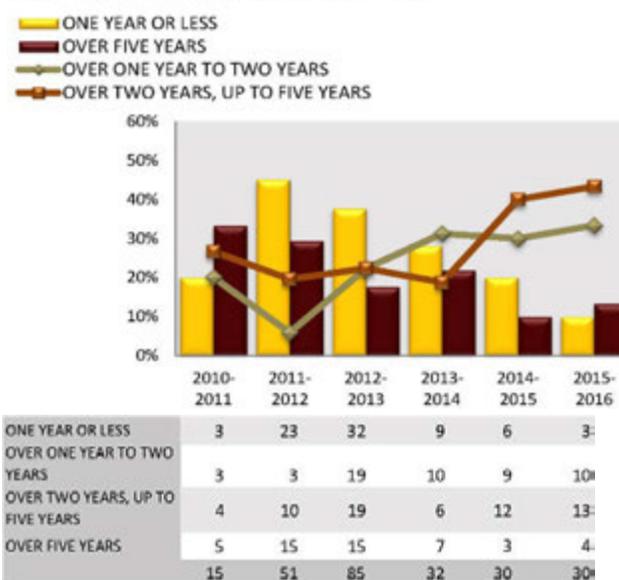


CHART 4.22b. LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE STAY INDIVIDUALS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG

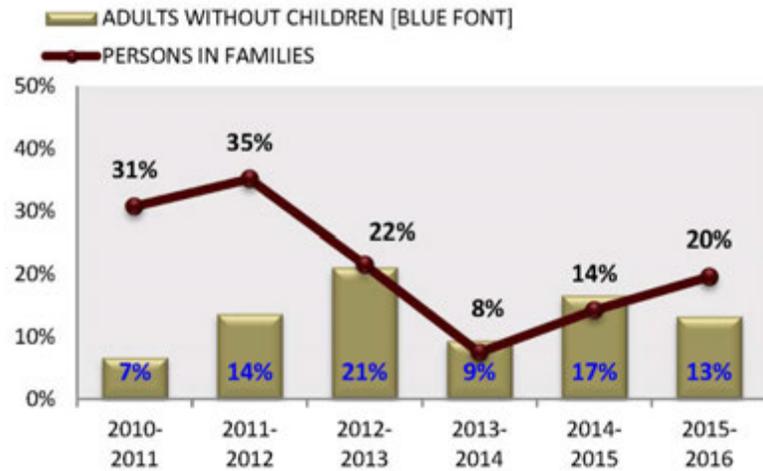


XVI. POST-SERVICES DESTINATION

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES WHO EXITED PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING INCREASED BY 57 PERCENT IN 2015-2016. IN 2014-2015, 14 PERCENT OF FAMILIES TRANSITIONED TO OTHER HOUSING. IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR THIS WAS TRUE OF 20 PERCENT OF THE SAME POPULATION (CHART 4.23).

- Table 4.13 summarizes the types of housing to which families formerly in permanent supportive housing relocated. Although in 2015-2016 2 persons went into emergency shelter after leaving the program, the remainder intended to obtain rental housing, either with support from a subsidy or – as was more frequently the case – without.
- In 2014-2015 13 percent of adults without children exited to rental housing. This statistic declined in 2015-2016 to 6 percent. The share of service recipients leaving permanent supportive housing is typically small and dispersed, however, and no meaningful patterns emerge from the data with regard to this group.
- In the years 2010-2011 to 2012-2013, the category “Other Living Situation” was frequently used. In the last two periods shown, the data has gained in precision to the point that this category was not required to describe housing arrangements.

CHART 4.23. POST SERVICES DESTINATION FOLLOWING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG DEPARTURE PERSONS IN FAMILIES & ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN



Missing Values Excluded.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 4.13. DESTINATIONS OF PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS AT DEPARTURE

	PERSONS IN FAMILIES						ADULTS, NO CHILDREN					
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
UNDUPLICATED PERSONS WHO EXITED	12	13	11	3	7	11	1	7	18	3	5	4
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICE RECIPIENT TOTALS	39	37	51	40	49	56	15	51	85	32	30	30
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	11	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	6	1	0	0
RENTAL HOUSING [NO SUBSIDY]	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	1	2	0	3	1
EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	8	0	0	0	2						
STAYING WITH FAMILY, TEMPORARY	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
RENTAL HOUSING [WITH SUBSIDY]	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
DECEASED							0	0	2	1	1	0
STAYING WITH FAMILY, PERMANENT							0	0	1	1	0	1
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
STAYING WITH FRIENDS, TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
JAIL, PRISON, JUVENILE DETENTION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY							0	1	0	0	0	0

PLEASE NOTE: Blank cells denote 0s in all years. Missing values excluded.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

XVII. SERVICE USAGE BY GENDER

THE 2015 AND 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS FOR UNSHELTERED ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN INDICATE THAT THE PROPORTION OF MEN TO WOMEN HAS CHANGED FROM OVER 4 TO 1 (IN 2015 AS WELL AS 2014) TO 2 TO 1 (IN 2016, AS SHOWN IN CHART 4.24). THIS RESULTED MORE FROM THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF WOMEN, NOT THE SLIGHT DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF UNSHELTERED MEN (TABLE 4.14).

- Between 2015 and 2016, the count of unsheltered adult men without children declined slightly (by 6 percent), but the number of adult women without children who were unsheltered was more than 3 times its 2015 level.

- Both adult men and women in unsheltered families with children declined in number from 2015 to 2016, with the decrease among men occurring at a higher percentage:

- **Men: By 42%**
- **Women: By 14%**

- Fewer adults in families with children living in an emergency shelter were served in 2016 as compared to 2015.

- **Men: number declined by 53%**
- **Women: totals declined by 48%**

- Women participating in programming independently of any family increased their presence:

- **By 26% in emergency shelter**
- **By 31% in transitional housing**
- **By 235% unsheltered**

CHART 4.24. GENDER PROPORTIONS IN UNSHELTERED HOMELESS GROUPS

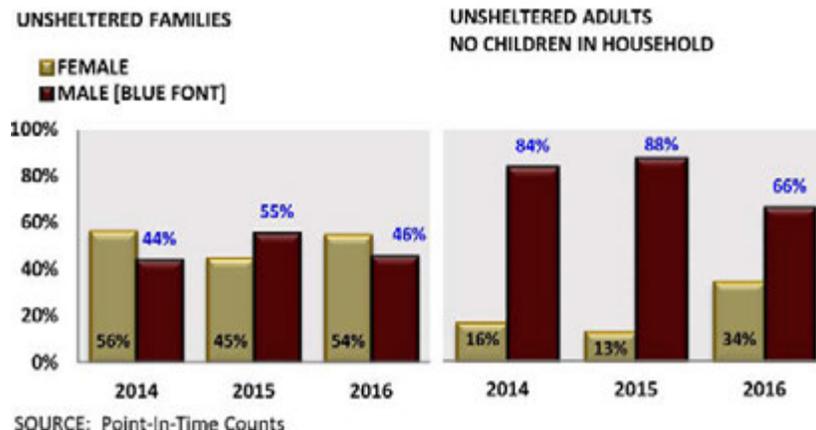


TABLE 4.14. GENDER TALLIES FROM NIGHTS OF THE COUNTS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SERVICE OR LIVING SITUATION

		EMERGENCY SHELTER		TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		UNSHeltered	
		FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT & ONE CHILD	2014	193	195	34	27	83	65
	2015	198	156	38	28	57	71
	2016	103	74	34	21	49	41
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS ONLY	2014	32	39	39	50	22	112
	2015	23	16	42	46	14	98
	2016	29	20	55	40	47	92
VETERANS WITHOUT CHILDREN	2014	0	3	0	0	0	2
	2015	0	1	0	0	0	1
	2016	0	1	0	0	0	6
VETERANS WITH CHILDREN	2014	1	1	1	0	0	0
	2015	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	1	0	0	0	0
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	2014	1	1	0	1	0	0
	2015	2	4	2	1	2	5
	2016	2	0	2	0	1	0
UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (18-24)	2015	7	9	8	11	6	14
	2016	4	4	9	12	6	12
	PARENTING YOUTH	2016	7	2	5	0	1

Due to small numbers, tallies do not include data on transgender. Missing values excluded.

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts

XVIII. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

AHAR DATA ON RACIAL IDENTIFICATION AMONG THE HOMELESS POPULATION IN THE ST. CHARLES CoC'S EMERGENCY SHELTERS AS COMPARED TO POPULATION DATA FROM THE CENSUS (2015 ESTIMATES) INDICATES THAT AFRICAN AMERICANS ARE OVER-REPRESENTED IN RELATION TO WHITE NON-LATINO/NON-HISPANIC PERSONS. REGARDLESS OF WHICH SEGMENT OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION IS CONSIDERED (INDIVIDUALS OR PERSONS IN FAMILIES), IN MOST YEARS AFRICAN AMERICANS ACCOUNTED FOR APPROXIMATELY 40 TO OVER 50 PERCENT OF THE NUMBER TALLIED. SINCE THEY REPRESENT LESS THAN 5 PERCENT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION IN ALL 3 COUNTY JURISDICTIONS WITHIN THE CoC (SEE TABLE 4.15), THIS IS A WIDE DISCREPANCY. IN THE 3 YEARS SHOWN IN CHART 4.25, THE PERCENTAGE OF WHITES WAS EITHER EQUIVALENT TO THAT OF AFRICAN AMERICANS OR LOWER.

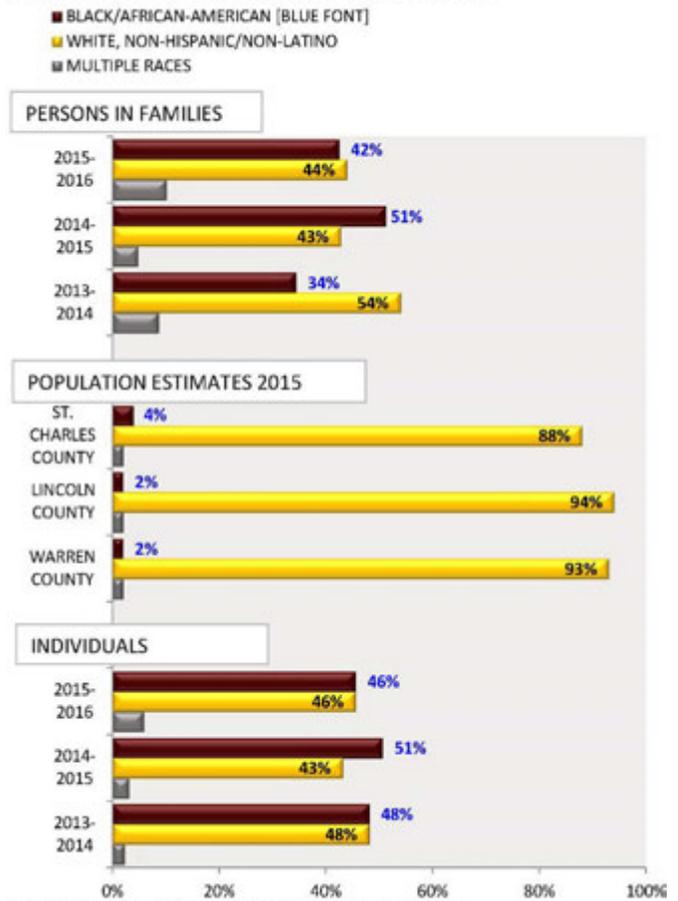
TABLE 4.15. CENSUS DATA ON RACIAL DISTRIBUTION LINCOLN, ST. CHARLES AND LINCOLN COUNTIES 2015 ESTIMATES

	LINCOLN COUNTY	ST. CHARLES COUNTY	WARREN COUNTY
TOTAL POPULATIONS	53,850	374,805	33,043
NOT HISPANIC, NOT LATINO	97.8%	96.9%	96.9%
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC/LATINO	93.5%	88.2%	92.2%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	1.9%	4.4%	2.2%
HISPANIC OR LATINO, ANY RACE	2.2%	3.1%	3.1%
TWO OR MORE RACES	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%
OTHER [Asian; Native American/Alaskan; Hawaiian/Pacific Islander]	1.5%	3.1%	1.8%

SOURCE: American Community Survey. Population Data Estimates 2011-2015. U.S. Census Bureau.

- In 2015-2016, the percentage of both African American persons in families and individuals receiving emergency shelter services declined. For individuals, the drop was 5 percentage points; for persons in families, 9 percentage points. This change reduced the proportion of African Americans in the emergency shelter population and brought their numbers into a one-to-one correspondence with the number of whites: again, at a percentage higher than the representation of African Americans in the general population.

CHART 4.25. PRINCIPAL RACIAL IDENTIFICATION EMERGENCY SHELTER RESIDENTS AS COMPARED TO ST. CHARLES CoC JURISDICTIONS' GENERAL POPULATION



NOTE: Most recent dates are shown at the top of the series

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports & U.S. Census Bureau 2015 Annual Estimates, Race Tables

TABLE 4.16. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION - HOMELESS FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS EMERGENCY SHELTER & PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING OCCUPANCY

EMERGENCY SHELTER	INDIVIDUALS, EMERGENCY SHELTER				FAMILIES, EMERGENCY SHELTER			
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
WHITE [NOT HISPANIC/LATINO]	152	126	138	133	117	107	71	61
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	151	126	162	133	95	68	85	59
MULTIPLE RACES	28	6	10	17	30	17	8	14
WHITE, HISPANIC/LATINO	9	4	8	4	3	3	1	5
OTHER*	4	0	2	5	2	3	1	0
TOTALS	344	262	320	292	247	198	166	139
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG								
WHITE [NOT HISPANIC/LATINO]	62	25	21	22	36	22	25	37
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	17	4	4	4	12	10	13	12
MULTIPLE RACES	1	0	1	1	1	7	8	4
WHITE, HISPANIC/LATINO	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2
OTHER*	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	85	32	30	30	51	40	48	55

*NOTE: The "Other" category includes the count for Asians, Native American/Alaskan and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

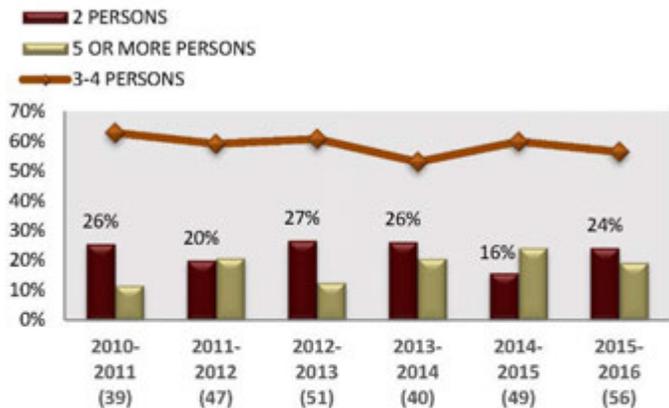
XIX. HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND TYPE

IN 2015-2016, THE EMERGENCY SHELTER POPULATION IN 2-PERSON FAMILIES -- THOSE FAMILY UNITS COMPRISED OF A SINGLE ADULT AS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND ONE CHILD -- INCREASED BY 8 PERCENTAGE POINTS. IN THE PRECEDING YEAR, THE CHANGE BETWEEN 2013-2014 AND 2014-2015 WAS A DECLINE OF 10 PERCENTAGE POINTS (CHART 4.26). IN THE SAME TIMEFRAME, THE PRESENCE OF THESE FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING DECLINED BY 9 PERCENTAGE POINTS. IN THE MOST RECENT TWO YEARS, CHANGE WAS MINIMAL.

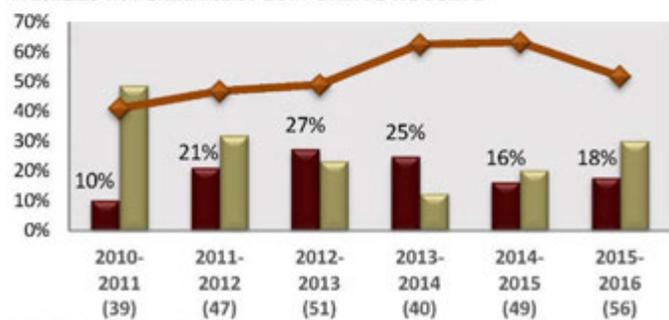
- In both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, the majority of the homeless population associated with families resided in households of 3 to 4 persons. This was true in emergency shelter as well as permanent supportive housing.
- In terms of household types, the percentage of unaccompanied children and youth (under age 18) constituted a larger share of the population than either single men or single women in 3 years (2012-2013, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016), as shown in Chart 4.27.
- From 2014-2015 until 2015-2016, the percentage of unaccompanied children declined slightly (by 5 percent) while both numbers for single men and single women increased.
- The percentage of households consisting of an individual adult male were consistently the smallest, although their rate of participation in emergency shelter grew to its highest level in 6 years (24%) in 2015-2016.

CHART 4.26. HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR FAMILIES BY SERVICE TYPE

FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER



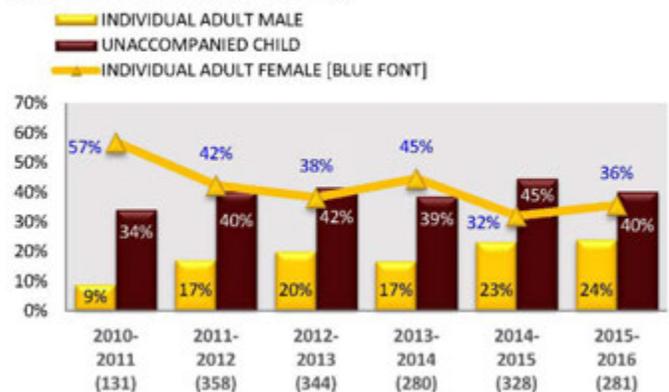
FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 4.27. HOUSEHOLD TYPES FOR SINGLE INDIVIDUALS, BY SERVICE TYPE

INDIVIDUALS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER

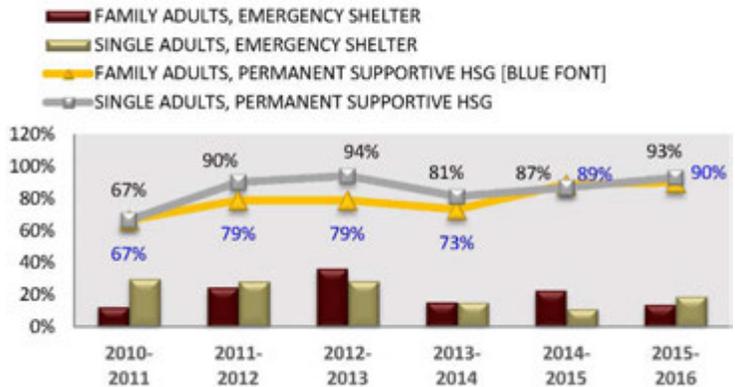


SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XX. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER THERE WERE CHILDREN IN A HOUSEHOLD, AHAR DATA INDICATES THAT THE MAJORITY OF HOMELESS ADULTS RECEIVING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICES HAD A DISABILITY (CHART 4.28). IN 2015-2016 THIS WAS TRUE OF 90 PERCENT (FOR ADULTS IN FAMILIES) AND 93 PERCENT (FOR ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN).

CHART 4.28. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES PERCENTAGES BY HOUSEHOLD & SERVICES PROVIDED



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

- Fewer persons with disabilities were reported among single individuals in emergency shelter. As shown in Chart 4.28 in 2014-2015, they constituted only 11 percent of service recipients. This statistic increased in 2015-2016 to 19 percent, but even this is well-below the rate earlier in the period where it stood at close to 30 percent.

- Only small numbers of persons in emergency shelter with their families were recorded as having disabilities (Chart 4.28). In 2014-2015, 23 percent were in this category, while in the next year a much lower 14 percent were living in emergency shelter under these conditions. Two years earlier (2012-2013) the rate was at its highest when 36 percent of the adult service recipients had a disability.

- Data on disability types are only available for persons receiving permanent supportive housing services within the AHAR system. Based on Table 4.16, the share of adults in families dealing with disabilities associated with mental health increased between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 by 16 percentage points.

TABLE 4.16. DISABILITY TYPES FOR ADULTS IN FAMILIES AND SINGLE ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS, 2010-2011 TO 2015-2016

	ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES						ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES					
	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN			SINGLE ADULTS, NO CHILDREN			FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN			SINGLE ADULTS, NO CHILDREN		
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
MENTAL HEALTH	40%	63%	61%	71%	63%	79%	40%	64%	72%	50%	53%	51%
PHYSICAL DISABILITY	50%	25%	28%	21%	11%	21%	0%	4%	9%	16%	18%	20%
BOTH MENTAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE ABUSE	0%	13%	11%	0%	0%	0%	40%	30%	18%	25%	21%	26%
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY	0%	0%	0%	7%	26%	0%	0%	0%	9%	8%	3%	
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%

NOTE: None of the persons in permanent supportive housing reported having developmental disabilities.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

- Single adults in households without children were much more likely to have a co-occurring disability with both a mental health and substance use disorder component. This category increased by 5 percentage points between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. No adults in families reported this correlation.

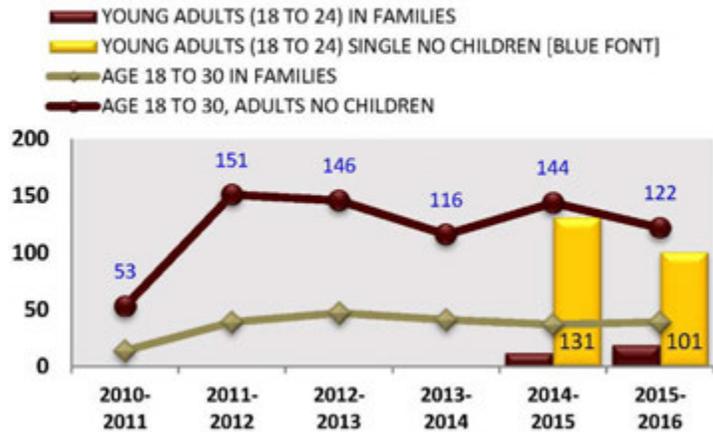
XXI. AGE GROUPS BY SERVICES

IN 2015-2016, THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS YOUNG ADULTS, AGE 18 TO 24, IN EMERGENCY SHELTER WITHOUT FAMILIES DECLINED BY 23 PERCENT FROM THE 2014-2015 TOTAL FOR THIS GROUP (CHART 4.29). THERE WAS A COMPARABLE DECREASE IN TERMS OF THE PROPORTION IT REPRESENTED IN THE POPULATION AS A WHOLE. IN 2014-2015, THIS SEGMENT OF YOUNG ADULTS CONSTITUTED 72 PERCENT OF ALL SINGLE ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER.

- Since 2014-2015 was the first year that separate statistics for the young adult (age 18 to 24) group were mandated to be collected by HUD, it's not possible to determine from the dataset if these counts are a consistent with a long-term pattern or a new tendency. Among individuals in emergency shelter, the numbers in this group declined in 2015-2016 by 23 percent (Table 4.17).

- In permanent supportive housing, older age groups predominated, particularly in the age range of 31 to 50. The totals for families residing in permanent supportive housing were small, in general, but for those receiving these services, the adults were in the 31 to 50 years old age range (Table 4.18)

CHART 4.29. YOUNG ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER COMPARED TO SLIGHTLY OLDER ADULTS, BY HOUSEHOLD



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 4.17. ADULT AGE GROUPINGS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER, BY HOUSEHOLD

ADULT AGE GROUPINGS	INDIVIDUALS, NO CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD						FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD					
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
18 TO 30	53	151	146	116			14	39	47	41		
**18 TO 24					131	101					12	19
**25 TO 30					13	21					25	20
31 TO 50	22	48	39	46	26	26	17	42	50	39	24	12
51 TO 61	10	18	17	11	12	17	1	4	2	2	1	1
62 OR OLDER	1	3	3	4	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0
TOTALS	86	220	205	177	182	171	32	85	99	84	62	52

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports. Missing values excluded.

TABLE 4.18. AGES OF ADULTS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, BY HOUSEHOLD

ADULT AGE GROUPINGS	INDIVIDUALS, NO CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD						FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD					
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
18 TO 30	9	15	25	9			6	8	6	3		
**18 TO 24					3	2					1	0
**25 TO 30					3	2					5	4
31 TO 50	4	19	35	16	18	16	9	9	9	9	11	15
51 TO 61	2	15	20	7	6	10	0	2	4	3	1	1
62 OR OLDER	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	15	51	85	32	30	30	15	19	19	15	18	20

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports. Missing values excluded.

Statewide Homelessness Study
2015 – 2016
ST. JOSEPH/ANDREW, BUCHANAN, DEKALB COUNTIES
Continuum of Care Report

I. INTRODUCTION

The St. Joseph/Andrew, Buchanan, and DeKalb County Continuum of Care (St. Joseph CoC) has more than 38 homeless service agencies and is led by the City of St. Joseph. The City of St. Joseph is the seventh largest city in Missouri, and also the capital of Buchanan County. The City of St. Joseph has the largest number of the CoC's homeless persons and homeless service providers while also being the most urban county. Andrew and DeKalb counties are more rural and less densely populated. The CoC does recognize that some homeless persons are more inclined to live remotely off of the land in rural areas and prefer to have little or no contact with other persons or homeless service agencies.

ST. JOSEPH/ANDREW, BUCHANAN, DEKALB CoC						
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA						
SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015						
	ANDREW COUNTY	<i>MOE[^]</i> <i>(+/-)</i>	BUCHANAN COUNTY	<i>MOE[^]</i> <i>(+/-)</i>	DEKALB COUNTY	<i>MOE[^]</i> <i>(+/-)</i>
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$55,613	\$4,822	\$58,355	\$2,821	\$41,406	\$3,277
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$46,658	\$4,667	\$41,641	\$948	\$37,364	\$3,685
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$32,609	\$1,596	\$30,390	\$1,227	\$33,295	\$4,248
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	9.0%	1.8%	18.1%	1.2%	15.0%	4.1%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	90.5%	1.6%	89.4%	2.1%	90.5%	1.6%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$726	\$41	\$704	\$16	\$726	\$41
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRPI AT >= 30% (<i>housing cost-burdened</i>)	38.0%		49.6%		32.8%	

*[^]MOE = Margin of Error *regardless of family status or age **"GRPI" = Gross Rent [rent/utilities combined] as a Percent of Income*

Between 2015 and 2016 the number of homeless persons in the St. Joseph CoC rose by 19%, or 31 individuals. Despite the trend of an increasing total number of homelessness in St. Joseph's CoC, subpopulations have shrunk over the decade to the fewest number of persons ever in 2016. This is a testament to the CoC's close-knit community and a proactive, collaborative approach to reducing total homelessness and targeting specific subpopulations.

The St. Joseph CoC has worked closely with local police to improve services for the homeless or those at risk of homelessness. In an effort to work towards decriminalizing homelessness, the CoC and police have worked together to designate a homeless liaison officer who attends all CoC meetings, acts as a point person within the police department, and has access to the HMIS database in order to recommend services to and better serve homeless persons. In addition, police held a listening session with homeless citizens to talk about their concerns and challenges, as well as, held "ride-alongs" with homeless outreach workers and distributed emergency shelter contact cards police to homeless people.¹

There have been other collaborations as well among many different stakeholders in order to provide more outreach and integrated services, especially to targeted populations including domestic violence survivors and chronically homeless individuals. For example, the St. Joseph YWCA is working with law enforcement and legal services to provide new resources, training, and advocacy efforts for domestic

¹ St. Joseph Continuum of Care FY2016 COC Registration and Application. Page 9. Accessed August 28, 2017 at <http://www.stjoemo.info/DocumentCenter/View/1008>

violence survivors.² The CoC has seen increased referrals for domestic violence counseling and in 2015-2016 the lowest number of homeless domestic violence survivors numbering in the single digits.

Outreach to all homeless persons has improved thanks to the 2016 opening of the 8th Street Drop-In Center which connects homeless persons to community resources from housing assistance to mental health services.³ There is continued focus on decreasing the number of chronically homeless individuals through service coordination and outreach which seems successful based on the steady annual decline of the subpopulation. However, the CoC has noted that the decline is due in-part to a changing definition of chronically homeless to which limits the length of homelessness to 12 consecutive months.⁴

The CoC launched Coordinated Entry in 2016 and reports relatively good implementation due to a close group of services agencies who work well together and, for the most part, do not have overlapping target audiences. It is efficiently connecting those homeless persons in need of housing services, especially chronically homeless persons, to the appropriate service providers. There have been some difficulties connecting homeless persons to Rapid Re-Housing service providers, but that is due to 1) there only being one provider and 2) recent staffing turnover at the provider, not because of any flaws in the Coordinated Entry system itself. By far, the biggest challenge has been mostly technical: service providers in the field not keeping individual client records up-to-date or updating them in a timely manner.

² United Way of Greater St. Joseph Newsletter. Accessed on October 6, 2017 at: <http://www.stjosephunitedway.org/sites/stjosephunitedway.org/files/United%20Way%20Reg%20Joe%20Page%20color%20digital%200317.pdf>

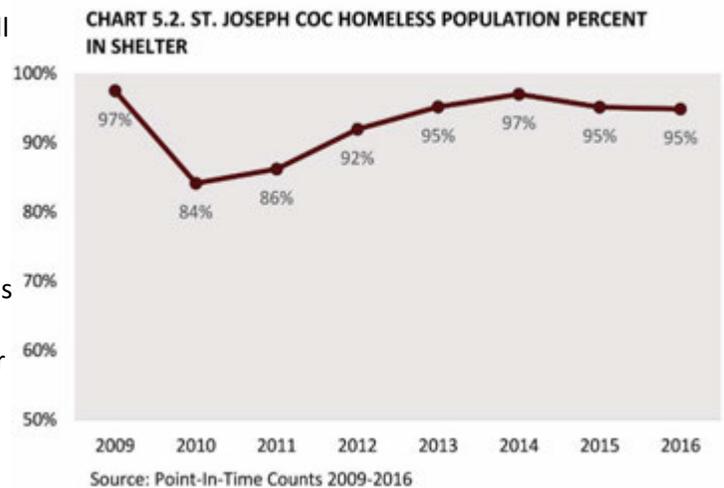
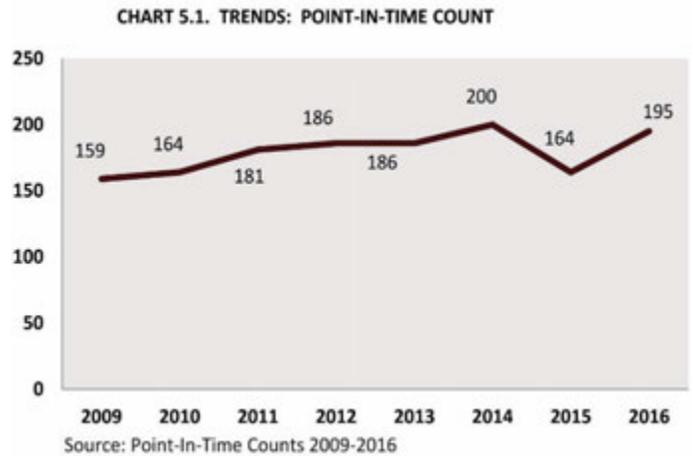
³ Sauber, Jena. "Community Missions Opens Drop-In Center". St. Joseph News-Press. November 8, 2016. http://www.newspressnow.com/news/local_news/community-missions-opens-drop-in-center/article_17f4ccc5-6711-54b8-80e1-6fc1773e13e3.html

⁴ St. Joseph Continuum of Care FY2016 COC Registration and Application. Page 41. Accessed August 28, 2017 at <http://www.stjoemo.info/DocumentCenter/View/1008>

II. TRENDS IN THE COUNT

SINCE 2009, THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS HAS STEADILY INCREASED AT AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF 7%, EXCLUDING 2015 (CHART 4.1).

- In 2015, the total number of homeless persons was “abnormally low”.⁵ The total number of homeless persons reported in 2015 is an outlier and, in context, makes the subsequent year’s total homeless population appear to significantly increase.
- The proportion of the homeless population compared to the general population estimate in the St. Joseph CoC has grown slightly from 2010 to 2016; in 2016, homeless persons made up .16% of the population. This is due to a small decrease in the overall population estimate by 323 people and an increase in the homeless population.⁶
- Since 2010, the St. Joseph CoC has significantly increased the percentage of sheltered homeless persons by 13% (Chart 4.2). The continued growth in total homeless persons in the CoC has been those living in shelters, not unsheltered. The unsheltered homeless count has been at or under 10 persons since 2013.



⁵ St. Joseph/Andrew, Buchanan, and DeKalb Counties Continuum of Care Registration and Application FY2016 details some circumstantial events that might have contributed the 2015 homelessness count being “abnormally low”: Weather and an infestation of bed bugs in Emergency Shelter programs led to a significant decrease in shelter usage in late 2014 and early 2015. By 2016 shelter usage had returned to more normal levels. Page 45. Accessed online 8/30/2017 at: <http://www.stjoemo.info/DocumentCenter/View/1008>.

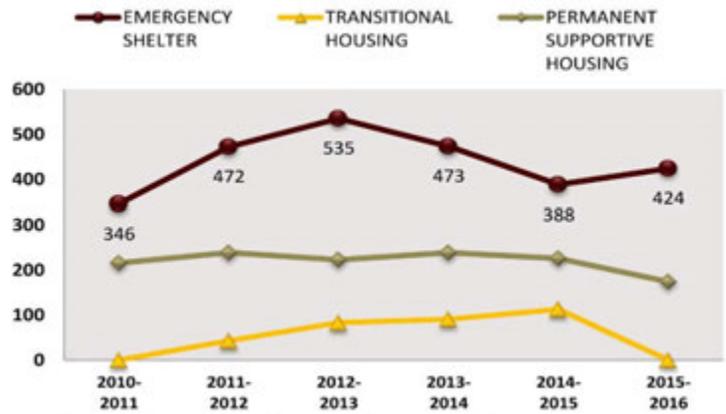
⁶ United States Census Bureau, American Factfinder. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Accessed online 9/12/2017 at: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml#

III. TRENDS IN SERVICES

SERVICES SUMMARIZED IN ST. JOSEPH CoC AHAR DATA SHOWS THAT WHILE EMERGENCY SHELTERS SERVED 63% LESS PERSONS BETWEEN 2013 TO 2015 THAT TREND REVERSED IN 2016 (CHART 5.3). TRENDS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES GENERALLY MIRROR THAT OF THE TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION IN THE CoC.

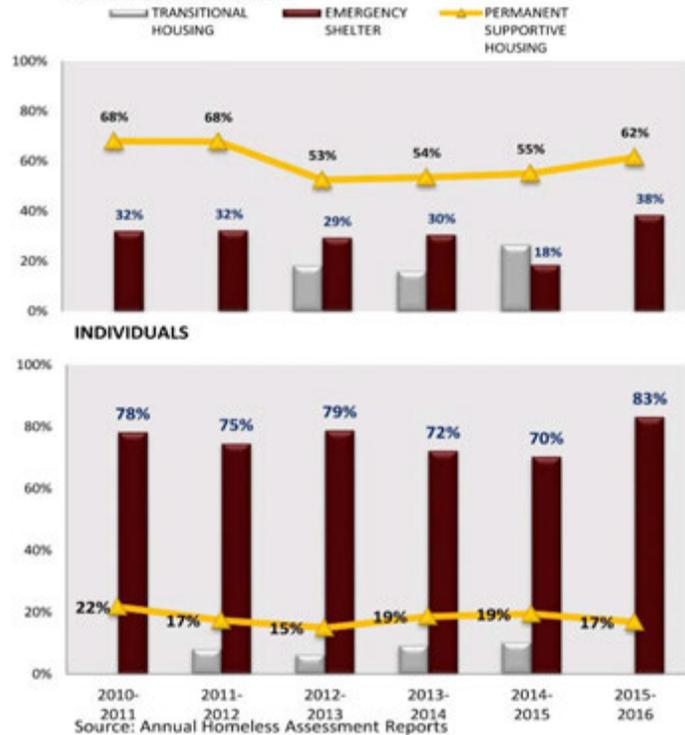
- Overall, utilization of Transitional Housing has drastically increased by 162% from 2011-2012 to 2014-2015 (chart 5.3). The increase was made possible by new Transitional Housing being made available in the CoC such as the YWCA St. Joseph’s Bliss Manor Transitional Housing that opened in 2011.⁷
- The CoC actively seeks to transition homeless families from Emergency Shelters to Transitional and Permanent Supportive Housing. High utilization rates of Permanent Supportive Housing for families suggests that the efforts have been successful (Chart 5.4).
- Single men are the majority of Emergency Service recipients among individuals; they made up an average of 44% of Emergency Shelter recipients from 2014-2016 (Chart 5.4). In order to alleviate the need for Emergency Shelter among single men, especially in the winter, the St. Joseph CoC opens My Brother’s House Cold Weather Shelter, a seasonal 24-bed facility.

CHART 5.3. TOTAL ST. JOSEPH CoC RECIPIENTS BY SERVICE TYPE AND YEAR



Source: Annual Homelessness Assessment Report

CHART 5.4. SERVICES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE PERCENT OF TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION



Source: Annual Homelessness Assessment Reports

⁷ Hoppa, K. (2011, June 26). First Step to a Better Future, YWCA Buys Old Bliss Manor to Help Abused Women. St. Joseph News-Press. Retrieved September 19, 2017, from http://www.newspressnow.com/news/first-step-to-a-better-future/article_e8bca848-8772-56a3-8924-319132407ef9.html. The YWCA opened the first Transitional Housing for survivors of domestic abuse and their families which includes a 30-apartment complex.

IV. TRENDS IN SUB-POPULATIONS

BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016, THE TOTAL PERSONS IN SUBPOPULATIONS DROPPED BY 53% OR 116 PERSONS.

MOREOVER, FOUR OF THE SUBPOPULATIONS — DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS, PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS, PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDERS, AND CHRONICALLY HOMELESS — RECORDED THE SMALLEST NUMBER OF PERSONS SINCE 2009 (TABLE 5.1).

- **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS:** Domestic Violence Survivors decreased by 80%, the largest decrease of any subpopulation, between 2015 and 2016.
- **PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDERS:** Between 2015 and 2016, there was a 77% decrease in persons with substance abuse disorders. This trend is notable as substance abuse treatment is a challenge in the CoC as there are no dedicated treatment clinics.
- **PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS:** This subpopulation had an equivalent decrease to persons with substance abuse disorders of 77%.
- **VETERANS:** Veterans were one of the subpopulations that experienced an increase between 2015 and 2016, however, the current number of veterans is still low.
- **CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS:** While the number of chronically homeless persons was at an all-time low in 2016, the subpopulation made up a larger proportion of the total subpopulation, increasing by 10%.
- **UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH:** Between 2015 and 2016, the number of unaccompanied youth did not change.
- **PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS:** The CoC had not reported any persons in this subpopulation since 2009.

CHART 5.5. SUBPOPULATION PROPORTIONS OF SUBPOPULATION TOTAL PER YEAR

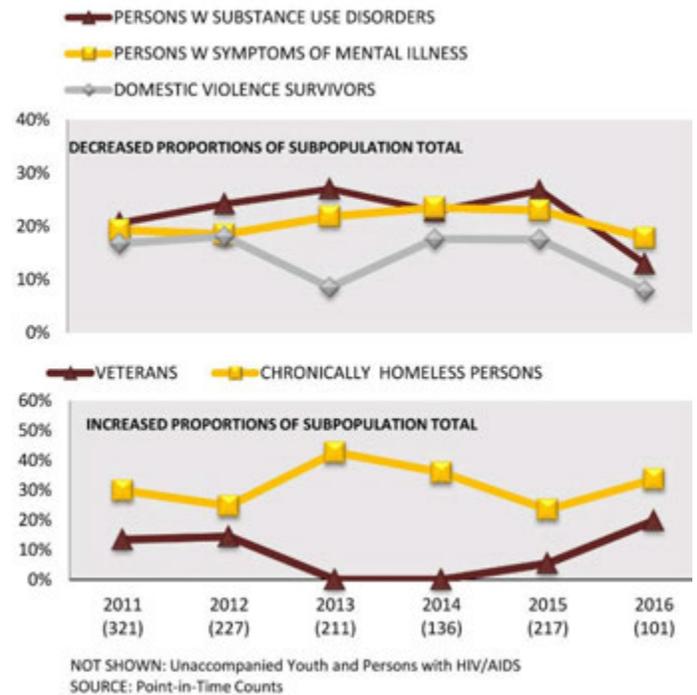


TABLE 5.1. ST. JOSEPH CoC SUBPOPULATION TOTALS, 2011-2016

	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS	PERSONS WITH HIV / AIDS	PERSONS W SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS	PERSONS W SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDERS	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (<age 18)	VETERANS	Total Per Year*
2011	54	0	62	66	96	0	43	321
2012	41	0	42	55	56	0	33	227
2013	18	0	46	57	90	**	**	211
2014	24	0	32	31	49	**	**	136
2015	38	0	50	58	51	8	12	217
2016	8	0	18	13	34	8	20	101

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts

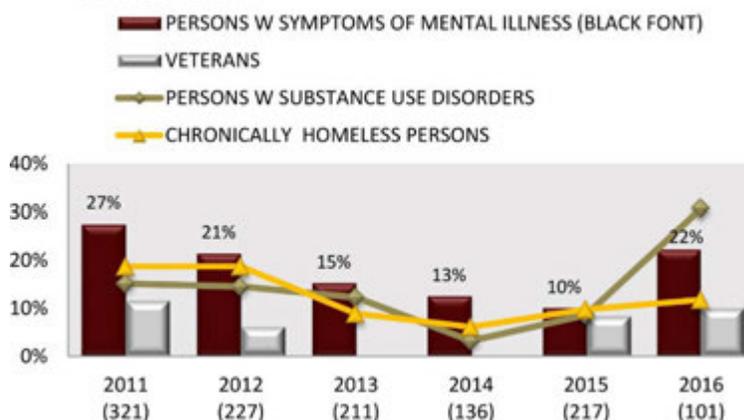
*Note: Annual totals are the sum of numbers per category, not amounts that HUD reported. They were used to develop proportions. Estimates for subpopulation totals may differ from the yearly count, due to individuals or families not fitting categories; or having characteristics that link them to more than one category.

** No data available.

V. SUBPOPULATION: HOMELESS PERSONS WHO ARE UNSHELTERED

WHILE THE NUMBER OF UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PERSONS IN EACH SUBPOPULATION, EXCEPT VETERANS, FELL SLIGHTLY BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016, THEIR OVERALL PROPORTIONS INCREASED (TABLE 5.2). THIS IS DUE TO UNSHELTERED SUBPOPULATIONS STAYING RELATIVELY CONSTANT WHILE SHELTERED SUBPOPULATIONS FELL DRAMATICALLY, THEREBY CONTRIBUTING TO AN OVERALL DECREASE IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THIS SUBPOPULATION.

CHART 5.6. PROPORTION OF UNSHELTERED HOMELESS BY SUBPOPULATION



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

- **PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS:** From 2011-2015 this subpopulation had the largest proportion of unsheltered persons. The proportion of unsheltered persons increased by 12% between 2015-2016.
- **PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDERS:** Between 2015 and 2016, there was a 22% increase in the proportion of unsheltered persons with substance abuse disorders. This makes the unsheltered persons the largest proportion of any subpopulation in 2016.
- **CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS:** This proportion of unsheltered, chronically homeless persons stayed relatively steady between 2015 and 2016. There was a 2% increase in the proportion of unsheltered persons during this time.
- **VETERANS:** The proportion of unsheltered Veterans between 2015 and 2016 precisely reflected trends in Chronically Homeless Persons: there was a modest increase in the proportion of unsheltered veterans by 2%.

TABLE 5.2. SUBPOPULATION COUNT FOR SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED PERSONS

	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS		PERSONS W SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS		PERSONS W SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDERS		VETERANS		UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< 18)		CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS	
	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL
2010	37	0	48	14	39	14	32	6	13	0	48	16
2011	54	0	45	17	56	10	38	5	0	0	78	18
2012	41	0	33	9	47	8	31	2	0	0	50	6
2013	18	0	39	7	50	7	*	*	*	*	82	8
2014	24	0	28	4	30	1	*	*	*	*	46	3
2015	37	1	45	5	53	5	11	1	8	0	46	5
2016	8	0	14	4	9	4	18	2	8	0	30	4

KEY: "SHEL" = SHELTERED; "UNSHEL" = UNSHELTERED

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

*No data available.

VI. SUB-POPULATION: UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016

THE NUMBER OF TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH, INCLUDING CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS (AGE 18 TO 24), DID NOT CHANGE.

HOWEVER, THERE WAS A LARGE INCREASE IN BOTH PARENTING YOUTH AND CHILDREN WITH PARENTING YOUTH (TABLE 5.3).

- St. Joseph CoC records indicate that there have been no unaccompanied children under age 18 since 2009. Unaccompanied Youth are made up entirely of Young Adults (Age 18 to 24) which stayed constant between 2015 and 2016.
- The Parenting Youth group was made up entirely of persons aged 18 to 24 and between 2015 and 2016, this population increased by 7 youth or 700%.
- The greatest increase between 2015 and 2016 was the total number of children (under age 18 with parenting youth) which rose by 15 youth. On average, each parenting youth has two children under age 18 with them.

TABLE 5.3. HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH EXPANDED CATEGORIES

	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH <i>[Children and Young Adults]</i>	0	0	8	8
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	0	7	7
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0	0	1	1
UNSHELTERED	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18)	0	0	0	0
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	0	0	0
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0	0	0	0
UNSHELTERED	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUNG ADULTS (AGE 18 TO 24)	0	0	8	8
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	0	7	7
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0	0	1	1
UNSHELTERED	0	0	0	0
PARENTING YOUTH [CHILDREN] (UNDER AGE 18)	*	*	0	0
TOTAL PARENTING YOUTH (AGE 18 TO 24)			1	8
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	*	*	1	5
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	*	*	0	3
UNSHELTERED	*	*	0	0
CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) WITH PARENTING YOUTH	*	*	1	16
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	*	*	0	13
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	*	*	0	3
UNSHELTERED	*	*	0	0
TOTALS	0	0	10	32

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, 2013-2016

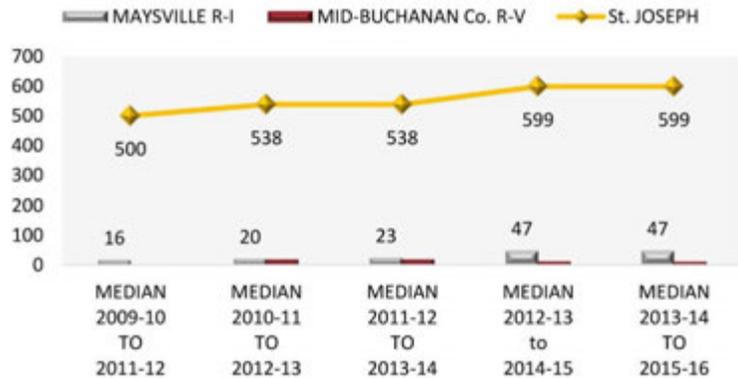
*No data available.

VII. ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE: DATA ON HOMELESS STUDENTS

DESE DATA SHOWS THE MEDIAN NUMBER OF HOMELESS STUDENTS IN THE ST. JOSEPH CoC AS CONSTANT OR DECREASING BETWEEN 2012 AND 2016 (CHART 5.7).

- The general trend in homeless students has reversed in the CoC. In 2009-2010 the homeless student population was increasing, however, in 2014-2015 all school districts with homeless students reported decreases (Table 5.4).
- In 2015-2016, St. Joseph School District reported almost all, 91%, of the homeless students reported in the CoC catchment area. Maysville R-I was the only other district to report any homeless students.
- In 2017, the St. Joseph School District was awarded a McKinney-Vento Homeless Children and Youth Grant. The funds will go directly to providing homeless students and their families with school supplies, clothing, hygiene products, transportation, and more via the Families in Transition Program.⁸
- Of the 11 school districts that comprise the CoC catchment area, 7 schools did not report any homeless students since 2009-2010.⁹

CHART 5.7. ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH HOMELESSNESS STUDENTS



SOURCE: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

TABLE 5.4. PERCENT CHANGE IN HOMELESSNESS STUDENTS PER SCHOOL DISTRICT

Districts with Decreases from 2014-2015
[Percentages with minus signs represent decrease]

	PCT CHANGE FROM 2009-2010	PCT CHANGE FROM 2014-2015
Maysville R-I	100%	-9%
St. Joseph	19%	-22%
Mid-Buchanan Co. R-V	0%	-100%

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

⁸ Hall, J. (2017, August 18). School district gets grant to aid homeless kids. St. Joseph News-Press. Retrieved September 20, 2017, from http://www.newspressnow.com/news/local_news/school-district-gets-grant-to-aid-homeless-kids/article_23038a0a-5998-5233-b094-46ec16e96025.html

⁹ DESE uses data suppression protocols, in accordance with privacy laws, to protect against accidental disclosure of student identities. If a school district has less than ten homeless students, a zero replaces the actual number. This would have the effect of lowering a total for the CoC catchment area, based on the data available.

VIII. AHAR DATA ON HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUTH IDENTIFIED AS HOMELESS IN 2014-2015, 74.6% OF STUDENTS WERE “DOUBLED UP” (STAYING WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS). BY 2015-2016, STUDENTS WHO WERE DOUBLED UP DROPPED BY 18.2% WHILE THE PERCENTAGE OF SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED STUDENTS COMBINED INCREASED BY ALMOST THE SAME AMOUNT (TABLE 5.5).

- Table 5.6 focuses on AHAR statistics. Both AHAR and school district data collection cycles cover a 12-month period and records must be unduplicated.
- The St. Joseph School District reported all sheltered and unsheltered students between the 2014-2015 and the 2015-2016 school years. The percentage of sheltered homeless students nearly doubled while the percentage of unsheltered students rose by 85% between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. It is important to note that St. Joseph School District is located in Buchanan County, the most densely populated county in the CoC, and serves more than five times the number of students than the next largest school district in the catchment area.
- The St. Joseph School District also accounted for 85% of homeless students in doubled up living situation in 2015-2016. Between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, doubled up homeless students decreased by 41%, or 170 students (Table 5.5). It is possible that the “abnormally low” homeless count in 2014-2015 referred to earlier is a contributing factor. In 2014-2015, Emergency Shelters dealt with bed bugs which might have promoted families to choose doubled up living conditions instead.
- The St. Joseph CoC has made attempts to address homelessness among students, but have had a difficult time as students are very reluctant to share their housing information with service agencies.
- The Noyes Home for Children, a privately funded agency, serves 44 individual youth ages 0-18 in Buchanan County attending the St. Joseph School District. It provides housing, meals, and support for youth and families experiencing crises—including homelessness, substance abuse, and more—for as long as needed. The CoC has recognizes that the Noyes Home for Children directly impacts the St. Joseph School District homeless student population by providing necessary resources and services.¹⁰

TABLE 5.5. LIVING SITUATIONS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS, CHILDREN, OR YOUTH IN ST. JOSEPH CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	2014-2015		2015-2016	
	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT
DOUBLED UP	473	74.6%	287	56.4%
SHELTERED	61	9.6%	95	18.7%
UNSHELTERED	61	9.6%	113	22.2%
HOTEL MOTEL	39	6.2%	14	2.8%
TOTALS	634	100.0%	509	100.0%

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

TABLE 5.6. TOTALS FOR HOMELESS SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES FROM ST. JOSEPH CoC MEMBER AGENCIES

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Emergency Shelter	25	21	20	22	14	20
Permentant Supportive Housing	14	72	64	29	59	42
Transitional Housing	*	*	14	22	21	*
TOTALS	39	93	98	73	94	62

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports, 2010-2011 to 2015-2016

Includes 6-17 year olds living in families or independently.

*No data available.

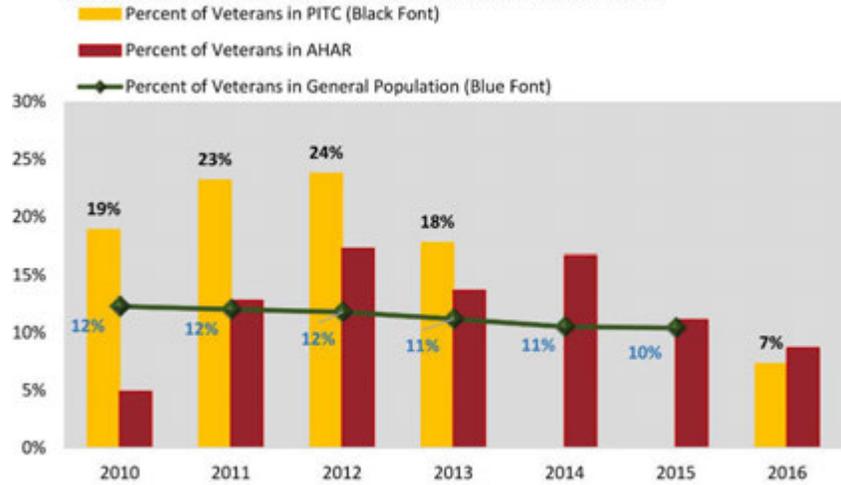
¹⁰ “Who We Serve”. *Noyes Home for Children*. Accessed September 26, 2017 at: <https://noyeshome.org/who-we-serve/>

IX. SUBPOPULATION: VETERANS

BASED ON ST. JOSEPH CoC DATA, VETERANS LACKING PERMANENT HOUSING REMAIN A SMALL SUBPOPULATION. THE PRESENCE OF VETERANS AMONG THOSE SEEKING HOUSING IS CONSIDERABLY BELOW THE SHARE OF VETERANS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE 3 CoC JURISDICTIONS (CHART 5.8).¹¹

- As compared to the general population, there are a higher proportion of veterans in homeless populations in the St. Joseph CoC. From 2010-2015, the proportion of veterans in the homeless population was on average 4% higher per year than the proportion of veterans in the general population (Chart 5.8).
- Although AHAR and PITC data differ, they both reveal the same general trend: a decrease of more than 10% in the number of homeless veterans from 2012 to 2016 (Table 5.7).
- In 2015-2016 79% of veterans utilized Emergency Shelters as individuals. The number of veterans in families has remained very low, or non-existent, and constant since 2009-2010 (Table 5.7).

CHART 5.8. PERCENTAGE OF VETERANS IN ST. JOESPH CoC COUNTY JURISDICTIONS COMPARED TO CoC HOMELESS POPULATION



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports, Point-In-Time Counts, and American Factfinder 5-year Census Estimates

TABLE 5.7. TOTAL VETERANS BY HOUSEHOLD AND SERVICES

INDIVIDUAL VETERANS (NO CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD)	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
EMERGENCY SHELTER	27	65	77	64	81	41	41
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	1	7	10	14	17	17	10
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0	*	43	36	35	22	*
TOTALS	28	72	130	114	133	80	51
ADULTS IN FAMILIES							
EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	*	*	*	0	1	1	0
TOTALS	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
TOTALS, ALL VETERANS	28	72	130	115	134	81	52

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

*No data available.

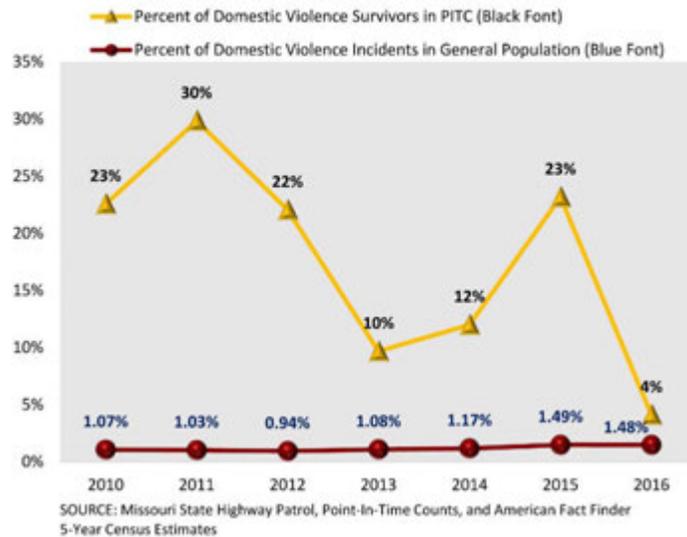
¹¹ General population was restricted to adults over 18 years of age.

X. SUBPOPULATION: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

AS SHOWN IN CHART 5.9, THE PERCENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS IN THE HOMELESS POPULATION HAS HISTORICALLY BEEN MUCH HIGHER THAN THE PERCENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION. HOWEVER, BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016, THE PERCENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS IN THE ST. JOSEPH CoC HOMELESS POPULATION DECREASED TO 4%, THE LOWEST PROPORTION RECORDED TO DATE.

- The percent of domestic violence survivors in the homeless population has generally been trending downward, with the exception of 2015, while the number of domestic violence incidents in the general population have increased very slightly or remained constant.
- In recent years St. Joseph CoC service agencies, especially the YWCA, have actively sought to address domestic violence and support survivors and their families. The large decrease in homeless domestic violence survivors suggests that these interventions have made an impact and could continue to do so in the future. Some of the interventions include:
 - The Lethality Assessment Program —a partnership between the YWCA, St. Joseph Police Department, Buchanan County Sheriff’s Department and Buchanan County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office —identifies those at high risk of domestic violence and connects them with services.¹²
 - The Buchanan County YWCA offers advocacy classes “designed to help community members respond to abuse and assault” that includes legal, medical, and advocacy information and resources.¹³
 - In 2011, the YWCA opened Bliss Manor, a 45 bed transitional housing facility for women who are domestic violence survivors and their families.¹⁴

CHART 5.9. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS IN ST. JOSEPH CoC COUNTY JURISDICTIONS COMPARED TO HOMELESS POPULATIONS



¹² United Way of Greater St. Joseph. “New Partnership Helps Victims of Domestic Violence”. Accessed September 27, 2017 at: <http://www.stjosephunitedway.org/sites/stjosephunitedway.org/files/United%20Way%20Reg%20Joe%20Page%20color%20digital%200317.pdf>

¹³ Pallangyo, Eppie. “YWCA to Offer Advocacy Classes”. St. Joseph News-Press. September 25, 2016. Accessed September 27, 2017 at: http://www.newspressnow.com/news/local_news/ywca-to-offer-advocacy-classes/article_4c77d0c6-da4b-5a1f-aae4-58c42e9335a1.html

¹⁴ Hoppa, Kristin. “First Steps to a Better Future: YWCA Buys Old Bliss Manor to Help Abused Women”. St. Joseph News-Press. June 26, 2011. Accessed September 27, 2017 at: http://www.newspressnow.com/news/first-step-to-a-better-future/article_e8bca848-8772-56a3-8924-319132407ef9.html

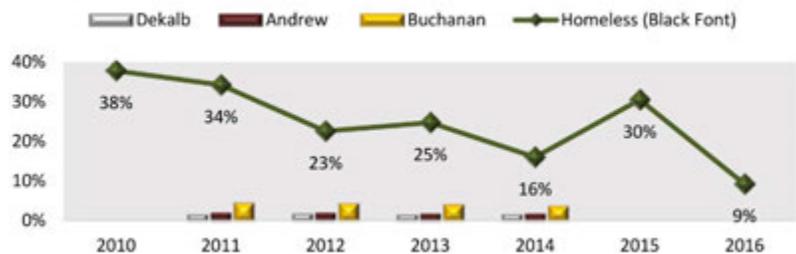
XI. SUBPOPULATIONS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE, MENTAL HEALTH

AMONG THE ST. JOSEPH CoC HOMELESS POPULATION, THERE ARE LARGER PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS LIVING WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE THAN IN THE GENERAL CoC POPULATION. BOTH HOMELESS PERSONS LIVING WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE HAVE MAINTAINED SIMILAR TRENDS SINCE 2010 WITH A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN 2016 (CHARTS 5.10 AND 5.11).

- The percent of homeless persons living with symptoms of mental illness or substance abuse had the largest annual reduction between 2015-2016 dropping by 21% and 28% respectively.
- In the St. Joseph CoC, serving homeless persons with symptoms of mental illness and, especially, substance abuse has become a particular challenge. Homeless persons are experiencing more severe episodes of each, more frequently. Treatment services for homeless persons aren't readily available in the CoC due to so few providers, which compounds the problem.
- The CoC does provide some services for homeless persons experiencing symptoms of mental illness and/or substance abuse including:

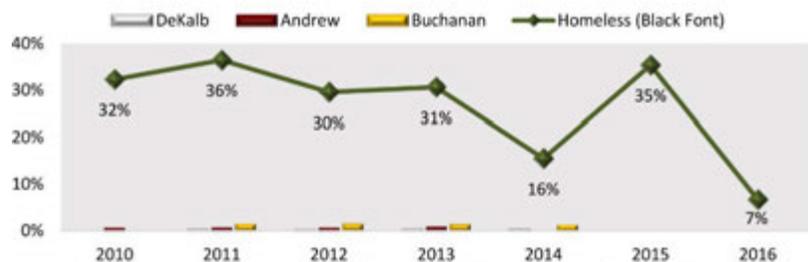
- H.O.M.E Unit (Homeless Outreach Medical Express Unit) is a collaboration between Northwest Health Services and the Social Welfare board that provides behavioral health services, among many other health services, to homeless or precariously housed persons in persons in Buchanan County.¹⁵
- Community Missions' Juda House employs a "housing first" approach making sure that chronically homeless men receive shelter and services regardless of mental illness and/or substance abuse issues.¹⁶

CHART 5.10. INCIDENCE OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE OF CoC GENERAL POPULATIONS, BY COUNTY COMPARED TO HOMELESS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS IN CoC



SOURCE: Missouri Department of Mental Health - Division of Behavioral Health, Point-In-Time Counts, and American Factfinder 5-year Census Data

CHART 5.11. INCIDENCE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT OF CoC GENERAL POPULATIONS, BY COUNTY COMPARED TO HOMELESS WITH SYMPTOMS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN CoC



SOURCE: Missouri Department of Mental Health - Division of Behavioral Health, Point-In-Time Counts, and American Factfinder 5-year Census Data

¹⁵ Social Welfare Board. "Homeless Services". Accessed on October 3, 2017 at: <http://www.socialwelfare-board.org/h-o-m-e-unit/>

¹⁶ Community Missions. "Juda's House". Accessed on September 27, 2017 at: <http://communitymis->

XII. LENGTH OF STAY FOR INDIVIDUALS

AHAR DATA SHOWS HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS TYPICALLY STAYED IN EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR LESS THAN ONE MONTH (TABLE 5.8) AND THE MAJORITY STAYED LESS THAN ONE WEEK. PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING STAYS FOR BOTH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES HAS REMAINED RELATIVELY CONSISTENT SINCE 2010-11, BUT MORE RECENTLY STARTED TO SHIFT TOWARDS SHORTER STAYS (TABLES 5.9 AND 5.10).

- On average between 2010-11 and 2015-16, a majority, 62%, of individual adults in emergency shelters stayed one month or less. While most stayed a week or less since 2010-11, 2015-16 marked the first year that an equal proportion stayed one week or less and over 1 week to 1 month. Prior to staying in emergency shelters homeless individual adults tended to either have very short-term living arrangements, one week or less, or stable living ar-

rangements, more than one year, however, over time there is a more equal distribution of prior living arrangements across all tenures (Table 5.8).

- Since 2013-14, there have been shorter length of stays in permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals although the majority of stays, an annual average of 94%, are more than three months. Similar to emergency shelter previous tenure for individuals, a more equal distribution among the length of prior living arrangements has emerged (Table 5.9).
- Annually there are approximate three to four times more adult women than men in families staying in permanent supportive housing. In 2015-16, both sexes staying in permanent supportive housing decreased while more stayed for shorter terms, either over 1 month up to 3 months or over 1 week to 1 month (Table 5.10).

TABLE 5.8. LENGTH OF STAY IN EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR INDIVIDUAL ADULTS AS COMPARED TO TENURE IN PRIOR-NIGHT HOUSING

	LENGTH OF STAY						TENURE IN PREVIOUS HOUSING					
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
A week or less	92	120	119	175	143	117	22	54	66	81	121	32
Over 1 week to 1 month	72	93	97	111	100	116	27	41	58	66	41	36
Over 1 month up to 3 months	49	114	39	84	75	97	42	49	48	77	25	40
3 months up to one year	68	65	128	24	25	31	51	66	49	69	44	27
1 year or longer	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	62	60	89	86	36
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	131	178	13	27	190
TOTALS [exclude missing data]	281	392	457	394	343	361	183	272	281	382	317	171

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Report

TABLE 5.9. LENGTH OF STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR INDIVIDUAL ADULTS AS COMPARED TO TENURE IN PRIOR-NIGHT HOUSING

	LENGTH OF STAY						TENURE IN PREVIOUS HOUSING					
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
A week or less	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	3	3	4	2
Over 1 week to 1 month	0	2	0	1	5	1	7	7	4	7	10	10
Over 1 month up to 3 months	0	2	6	6	5	2	16	22	14	28	17	26
3 months up to one year	78	90	82	95	84	69	33	35	29	26	25	16
1 year or longer	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	26	35	34	35	16
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	4	3
TOTALS [exclude missing data]	78	94	88	102	95	73	76	94	85	98	91	70

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Report

TABLE 5.10. LENGTH OF STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR ADULTS IN FAMILIES, BY GENDER

	FEMALES						MALES					
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
A week or less	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Over 1 week to 1 month	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Over 1 month up to 3 months	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
3 months up to one year	42	42	43	34	36	31	8	9	13	11	13	9
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS [exclude missing data]	43	43	44	41	37	32	9	10	13	13	13	10

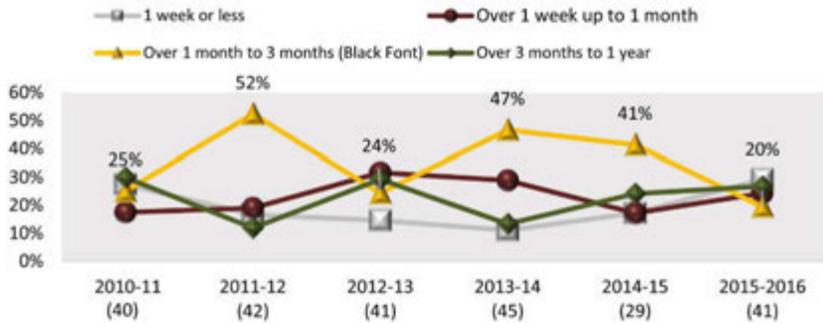
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Report

XIII. LENGTH OF STAY FOR CHILDREN

IN 2015-2016, THE ST. JOSEPH COC HAD THE LEAST NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SINCE 2010-2011. WHILE LENGTH OF STAY OF CHILDREN IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING REMAINED CONSISTENT, CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS SAW CHANGES IN TRENDS (CHART 5.12).

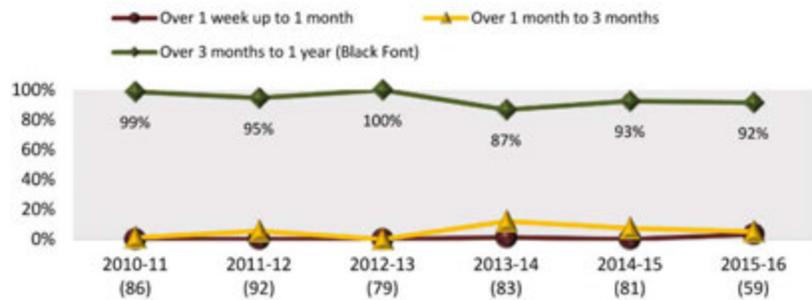
- Between 2014-15 and 2015-16, there was a 19% decrease in the predominant length of stay, over 1 month up to 3 months, for children in families in emergency shelters (Chart 5.12). Relatedly, there were increases in the other three length of stay categories which ultimately led to an almost equal proportion of children in each length of stay in 2015-16.
- For children in families living in permanent supportive housing, the overwhelming majority continue to stay for over three months to one year (Chart 5.13). This trend has been consistent since 2010-11.
- There has been only one unaccompanied youth reported in either emergency, transitional, or permanent supportive housing since 2010-11 in the St. Joseph CoC. Additionally, there is no length of stay data available for transitional housing for 2010-2012 and 2015-2016. As such, only the length of stay for children in families in emergency and permanent supportive housing are examined here.

CHART 5.12. LENGTH OF STAY OF HOMELESS CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Report

CHART 5.13. LENGTH OF STAY OF HOMELESS CHILDREN IN FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



Note: There were no stays 1 week or less, therefore, data not included.
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIV. PRIOR NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

BETWEEN 2014-15 AND 2015-16, THERE WAS A 44 PERCENT DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN STAYING WITH EITHER FAMILY OR FRIENDS BEFORE ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTER (CHART 5.14). THIS EXEMPLIFIES THE DYNAMIC, AND SOMETIMES INTENSE, CHANGES IN PRIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN. INTERESTINGLY, ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN HAVE RELATIVELY MORE CONSISTENCY IN PRIOR NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS (CHART 5.15).

- Since 2010-2011 there have been two major trends for families with children in prior night accommodations: a decrease in emergency shelter and rental by clients. There has been a 22% decrease in client rentals and a 14% decrease in emergency shelter stays among families with children living prior to entering emergency shelters.
- Both families with children and adults without children experienced substantial fluctuations in other living situations prior to entering emergency shelters. For example, families with children in other living situations as prior night accommodations spiked between 2014-2015 and 2015-16 by 32%.
- Prior accommodations for adults without children entering emergency shelters has remained relatively constant between 2014-15 and 2015-16, with the exception of other living situations as noted above, especially in less frequently reported prior living accommodations (Table 5.11).

CHART 5.14. PRE-INTAKE LIVING SITUATIONS MOST OFTEN CITED AT EMERGENCY SHELTER ENTRY ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

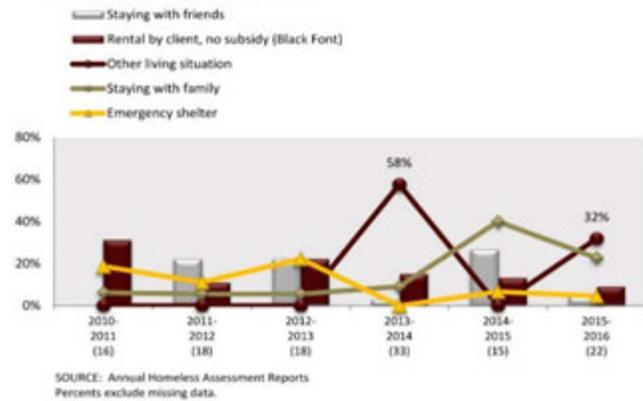


CHART 5.15. PRE-INTAKE LIVING SITUATIONS MOST OFTEN CITED AT EMERGENCY SHELTER ENTRY PERCENT OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN

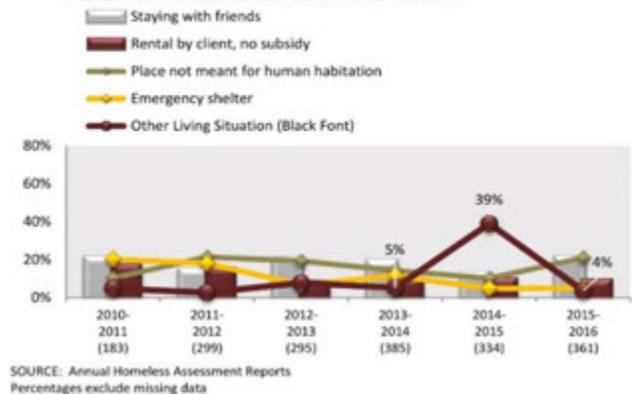


TABLE 5.11. LESS FREQUENTLY REPORTED PRIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN COMPARED TO ADULTS IN FAMILIES

CATEGORIES OF HOUSING PRIOR TO ENTRY INTO EMERGENCY SHELTER [TOTALS BELOW YEAR]	ADULTS, NO CHILD		FAMILIES	
	2014-2015 (334)	2015-2016 (214)	2014-2015 (15)	2015-2016 (22)
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CENTER OR DETOX	1%	3%	0%	0%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN	1%	1%	0%	0%
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC)	1%	1%	0%	0%
FOSTER CARE HOME	0%	0%	0%	0%
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	39%	4%	0%	32%
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	2%	3%	0%	0%
JAIL, PRISON, OR JUVENILE DETENTION	7%	7%	0%	0%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	0%	0%	0%	0%

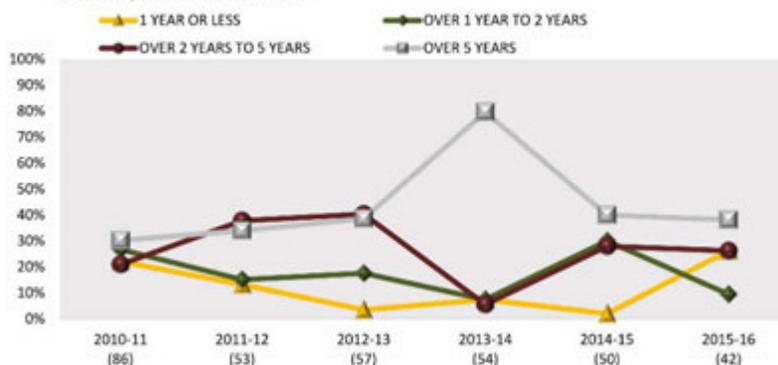
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports. Missing values excluded.

XV. CONSECUTIVE NIGHT'S STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

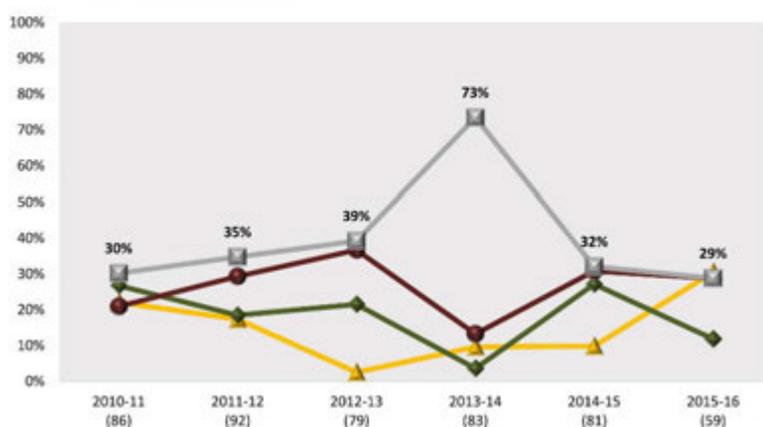
THE NUMBER OF ADULTS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN WHO REMAINED IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR OVER FIVE YEARS HAS DROPPED SINCE 2013-14, BUT STILL REMAINS THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF ANY LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE NIGHT STAYS. BETWEEN 2014-15 AND 2015-16 THERE WAS A TREND TOWARDS 1 YEAR OR LESS CONSECUTIVE STAYS FOR BOTH ADULTS AND CHILDREN IN FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL ADULTS (CHART 5.16).

- Generally, the lengths of consecutive night stays between adults and children in families were very similar each year. Between 2014-15 and 2015-16 there was a decrease in over one year to two year in favor of 1 year or less consecutive length of stay which might suggest a general trend towards shorter length of stays with other lengths remaining constant.
- Adults in households without children tended to be distributed more evenly across categories, especially between 2013-14 and 2014-15. However, as mentioned, between 2014-15 and 2015-16 there was a large increase of 80% for one year or less consecutive night stays.

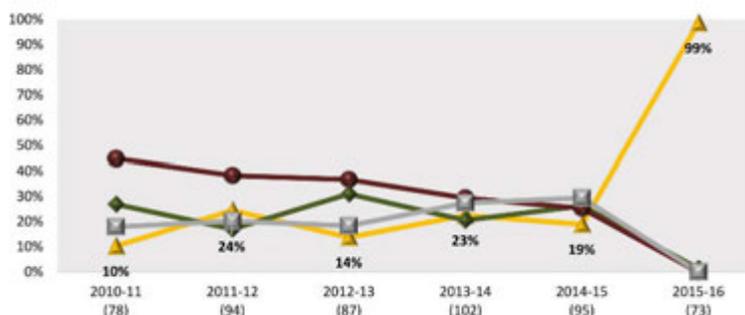
CHART 5.16. LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, ADULTS IN FAMILIES



LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, CHILDREN IN FAMILIES



LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, INDIVIDUAL ADULTS



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Report

XVI. POST-SERVICES DESTINATION

BOTH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES AND ADULTS WITH NO CHILDREN WHO EXITED PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING DECREASED IN 2015-2016 BY 69% AND 35%, RESPECTIVELY. OF THOSE PERSONS IN FAMILIES WHO EXITED ALL EITHER MOVED INTO RENTAL HOUSING, WITH OR WITHOUT A SUBSIDY, OR STAY WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS WHICH IS CONSISTENT WITH THE PAST YEAR'S DESTINATIONS.

- Table 5.12 summarizes the types of housing to which families formerly in permanent supportive housing relocated. Since 2010-11, the majority of persons have departed for rental housing without subsidies or permanent arrangements with family members, however, beginning in 2014-15 persons started departing for rental housing with a subsidy. In 2015-16, 41% of persons departed for rental housing, either with or without a subsidy, 12% temporary stays with friends, and 16% for permanent stays with family.
- In 2015-16, for the first time there was no individual adult who departed to stay permanently with family. Also, it was one of only two years in which individuals reported leaving for an emergency shelter or psychiatric facility.
- Among both persons in families and adults without children there has been a growing trend for departing to other living situations. Individual adults are much more likely to depart for other living situations at an annual rate of 17% with 2014-15 marking the largest proportion of those departing for other living situations at 41%.

TABLE 5.12. DESTINATIONS OF PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS AT DEPARTURE

	PERSONS IN FAMILIES						ADULTS, NO CHILDREN					
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
UNDUPLICATED PERSONS WHO EXITED PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICE RECIPIENT TOTALS	14	17	23	23	39	12	6	18	13	22	17	11
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	0	1	4	7	2
RENTAL HOUSING [NO SUBSIDY]	0	3	9	16	17	3	2	1	3	3	4	1
EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	2
STAYING WITH FAMILY, TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
RENTAL HOUSING [WITH SUBSIDY]	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
DECEASED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
STAYING WITH FAMILY, PERMENANT PERMANENT SUPPORIVE HOUSING	8	6	5	0	10	2	1	2	1	1	3	0
STAYING WITH FRIENDS, TEMPORARY	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0
JAIL, PRISION, JUVENILE DETENTION	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

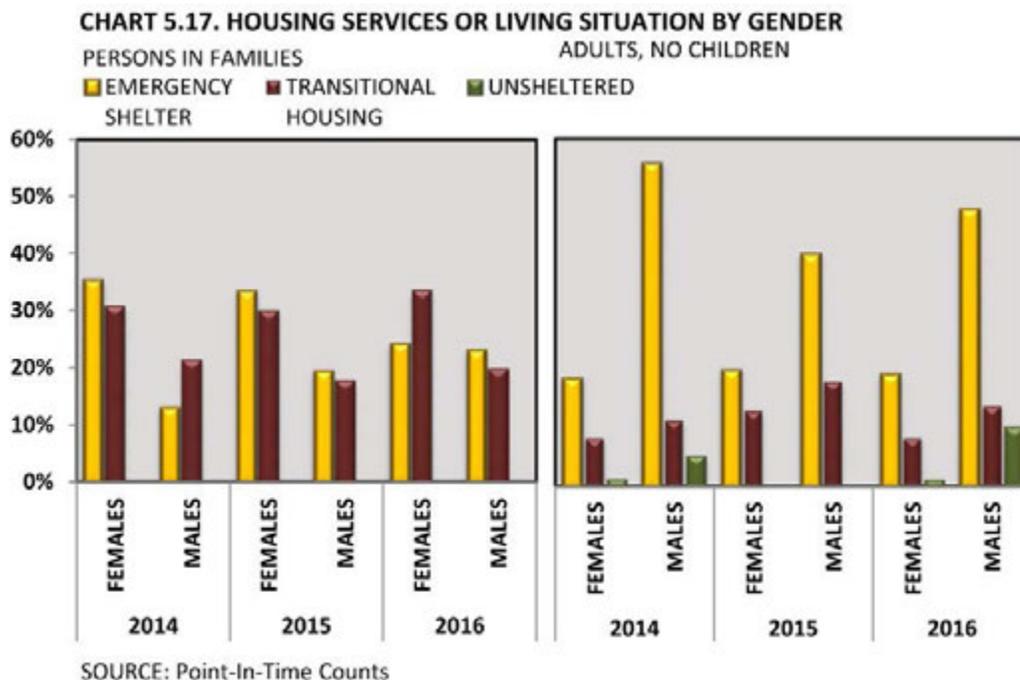
Note: Missing values excluded

Source: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XVII. SERVICE USAGE BY GENDER

WHILE THE PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES RECEIVING SERVICES WAS ALMOST UNCHANGED BETWEEN 2014 AND 2016, THERE WAS A 6% DECREASE IN THE PERCENT OF BOTH FEMALES IN FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL ADULT FEMALES SERVED ACROSS ALL SERVICE TYPES BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016 (CHART 5.17).

- Persons in families served continued to be majority female, 57%, while adults with no children served were 72% male.
- Between 2015 and 2016 both the percentage of female adults in families and individual adult females living in emergency shelters decreased. While individual adult female proportions in emergency shelter have stayed relatively consistent since 2014, the percent of adult females in families in emergency shelters has decreased by 11%. At the same time, the percent of males in families in emergency shelters has increased by about the same amount.
- Both males and females in families increased transitional housing services at the same rate, about 3% since 2015.
- Unsheltered persons continued to be predominately individual adults males who made up 92% of the unsheltered homeless population.

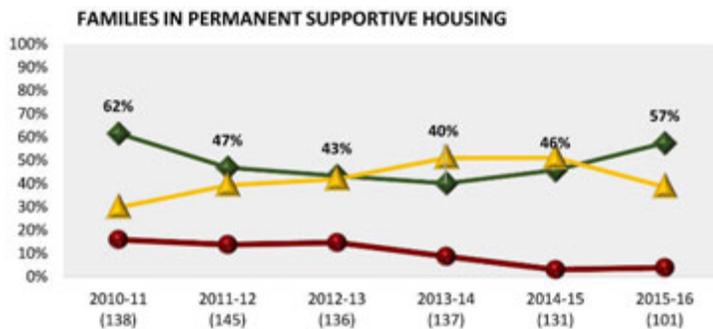
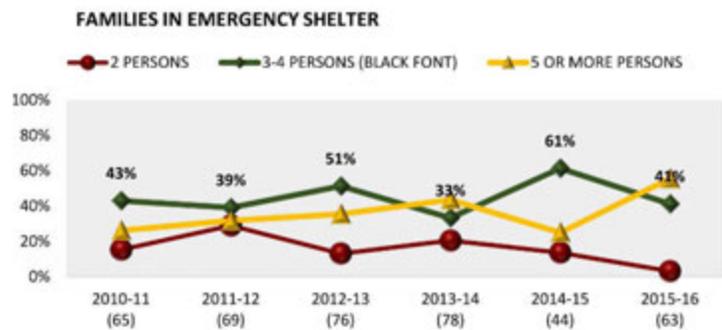


XVIII. HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND TYPE

IN 2015-2016, THE EMERGENCY SHELTER POPULATION IN 5-PERSON FAMILIES -- THOSE FAMILY UNITS COMPRISED OF A SINGLE ADULT AS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND FOUR OR MORE CHILDREN -- MORE THAN TRIPLED IN NUMBER. HOWEVER, THE TREND REVERSED AMONG FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING WITH ALMOST HALF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN 5-PERSON FAMILIES SERVED (CHART 5.18).

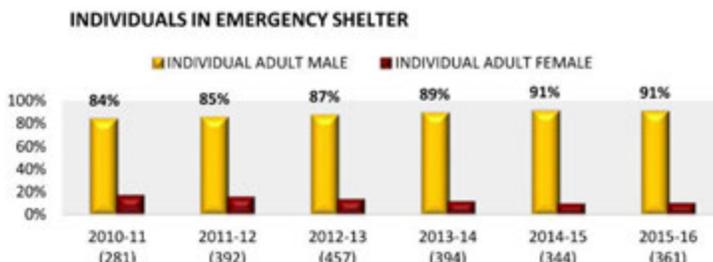
- In both emergency shelters and permanent supportive housing, there has been a continual decline in 2-person families. In 2015-16, 2-person families only made up about 3% of all families in both emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing.
- While 2015-16 AHAR data suggests potential changes in household size trends, 3-4 person families made up the majority, 51%, of families among emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing. This is in-part due to the increase of 3-4 person families among permanent supportive housing recipients and its total sub-population size.
- The percentage of households consisting of an individual adult male were consistently the smallest. However, since 2010-11, males have continuously increased their rate of participation in emergency shelter with 2014-15 and 2015-16 reaching the highest rates yet (Chart 5.19)

CHART 5.18. HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF FAMILIES BY SERVICE TYPE



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 5.19. HOUSEHOLD TYPE FOR SINGLE INDIVIDUALS, BY SERVICE TYPE

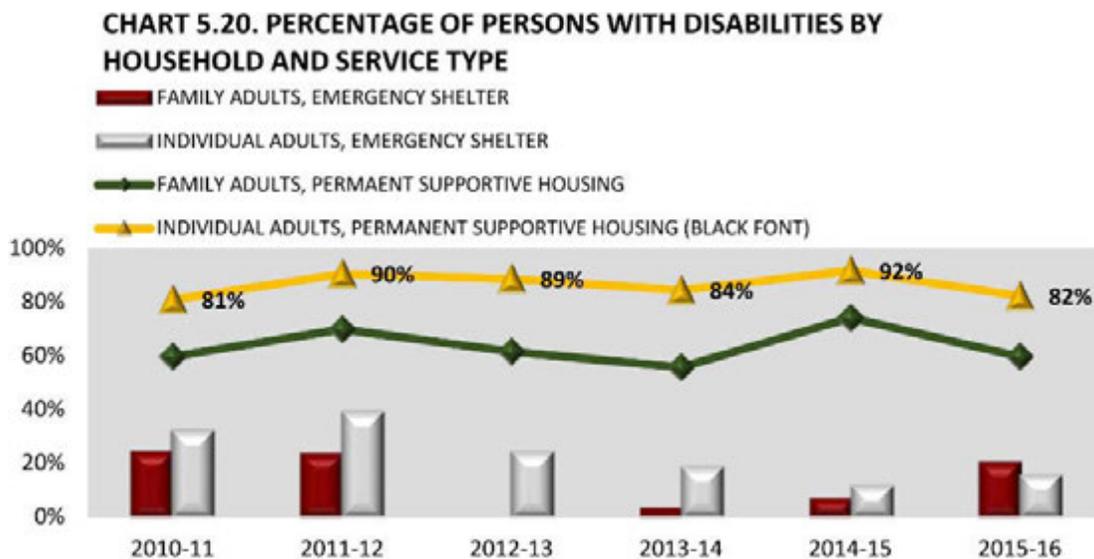


SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Report

XIX. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

AHAR DATA INDICATES THAT THE MAJORITY OF HOMELESS ADULTS RECEIVING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICES HAD A DISABILITY (CHART 5.20). IN 2015-2016 THIS WAS TRUE OF 82% OF INDIVIDUAL ADULTS AND 60% OF ADULTS IN FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING.

- Generally, the smallest proportion of adults with disabilities were reported among adults in families in emergency shelters. This changed between 2014-15 and 2015-16 with a 14% increase in adults with disabilities. 2015-16 marks the first time that a greater proportion of adults in families had a disability as compared to individuals in emergency services.
- Only small numbers of persons who were in emergency shelter with their families were recorded as having disabilities. In 2014-2015, 23 percent were in this category, while in the next year a much lower number (14 percent) were living in emergency shelter under these conditions. This compares favorably with the year when the rate was highest: 2012-2013, when 36 percent of the adult service recipients had a disability.



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Report

Statewide Homelessness Study
2015 – 2016
ST. LOUIS CITY
Continuum of Care Report

I. INTRODUCTION

The St. Louis City Continuum of Care (St. Louis City CoC) had its origins in the Homeless Service Providers Network, a coalition that emerged in the 1980s to address regional concerns related to homelessness. This group has been involved with and supplied the membership for both the St. Louis City and St. Louis County CoCs. The governance structure is outlined in the CoC bylaws.¹ St. Louis City is the collaborative applicant for the CoC. In 2015, it was also the HMIS lead, but in 2016 this function was transferred to the Institute for Community Alliances.

TRANSPARENCY: The St. Louis City government website includes a page labeled “Homeless Service Documents.”² The CoC has used this as a mechanism to inform the public, current and potential members, and funders of the CoC’s activities, particularly of the annual grant awards process. The page provides links to documents related to review procedures, as well as the results of the Rank and Review Committee deliberations. Also available for access are:

1. The CoC Bylaws
2. Prior year policies and procedures for rank and review of project applications
3. Data on homelessness
4. Membership requirements
5. Planning documents related to CoC committees, as well as CoC efforts to address specific homelessness initiatives, such as the Moving Forward plan for ending chronic homelessness³
6. Progress reports
7. Descriptions of projects and documentation of projects being prioritized for funding
8. Program guidelines, including a “best practices” document
9. Links to the content included in NOFAs
10. Budgets for specific projects, such as Biddle House.

The CoC also posts requests for volunteers – for example, for Point-in-Time Count census workers.

Not all of the information provided on the Homeless Service Documents page is current, but most is still relevant to the work of the CoC and its membership. A mix of prior-year documentation supplements material as recent as the 2017 consolidated application that was submitted in September. An accompanying page has links to news reports and press releases.

Overall, the site conveys a commitment to a policy of transparency, as well as a readiness to make resources available to agencies engaged in implementing CoC-funded programs. Only minutes from meetings do not appear to be available. Providing access to those records would give further insight into the CoCs decision-making and policies that could be beneficial to agencies considering membership.

¹ “City of St. Louis Continuum of Care for Ending Homelessness: Bylaws.” Adopted May 14, 2007. Accessed November 16, 2017 at: <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/human-services/homeless-services/documents/upload/Copy-CoC-By-Laws.pdf>

² City of St. Louis. Department of Human Services. Homeless Services Documents. Accessed November 15, 2017 at: <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/human-services/homeless-services/documents/index.cfm>

³ City of St. Louis Department of Human Services. “Moving Forward: Policies, Plans & Strategies for Ending & Preventing Chronic Homelessness.” 2012. Accessed online November 15, 2017 at: <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/human-services/homeless-services/documents/upload/Moving-Forward-2nd-Edition-2012.pdf>.

GUIDELINES RELATED TO COORDINATED ENTRY AND PROGRAMMING:

In 2015 and 2016, St. Louis City received technical assistance on its service delivery systems from Homefull, a housing and homeless service provider based in Dayton, Ohio.⁴ In documenting their work, Homefull trainers presented information on the HEARTH Act, as well as the governance structure of the Dayton, Ohio/Montgomery County Continuum of Care and comparable background on the St. Louis City CoC, with an assessment of CoC service delivery systems.⁵ Among the points that Homefull staff highlighted was the need for readily-accessible policies and procedures.

As a result of the St. Louis CoC engagement in the technical assistance process, a Best Practices document was drafted. Dated January 5, 2016, it covered all CoC-funded activities (including emergency shelter, permanent supportive housing and rapid re-housing) by itemizing recommended steps related to intake and service delivery.⁶

A companion document was also prepared, slightly pre-dating the Best Practices draft. As a policy and procedures manual for front door assessment and referral,⁷ it dovetails with the recommended approaches to service delivery outlined as Best Practices. Among the details it offers is a summary of program referral criteria in relation to a score derived from responses to VI-SPDAT.

Whether or not the Homefull technical assistance was the impetus for producing these guidelines, both the Best Practice stipulations and the policies and procedures manual for assessment and referral address the lack of sufficient formal policies and procedures noted by the Homefull consultants.

IMPROVEMENT IN DATA QUALITY:

The consolidated plans for 2015 and 2016 clarify how accuracy and completeness of the data obtained from the Point-in-Time Counts for sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons either had been or would be addressed. The 2015 plan discusses the discovery of some tabulation errors that had an impact on the count for a subpopulation. This prompted examination of the surveys by a panel of service provider data experts, with follow-up review by a consultant.⁸ A variation on these quality assurance methods was carried over into FY 2016 for the Point-in-Time Count of persons in shelter.⁹

⁴ Homefull. *Annual Report 2016*. Dayton, OH: Homefull, 2016. Page 2 “Homefull Innovations.” Accessed online November 16, 2017 at: <http://www.homefull.org/wp-content/uploads/2016-Annual-Report-Final.pdf>

⁵ Details provided in a presentation retrieved October 31, 2016 from: <http://www.homefull.org/wp-content/uploads/St-Louis-CoC-Presentation.pdf>.

⁶ “St. Louis City Continuum of Care Draft Program Best Practices.” Dated January 1/5/2016. Accessed November 16, 2017 at: <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/human-services/homeless-services/documents/upload/STL-CoC-Program-Best-Practices-1-5-16.pdf>.

⁷ “St. Louis City Continuum of Care Front Door Assessment & Referral Process Policies and Procedures Manual.” Accessed November 16, 2017 at: <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/human-services/homeless-services/documents/upload/Approved-Front-Door-Manual-11-12-15-1.pdf>

⁸ Consolidated Application FY 2015. Collaborative Applicant: St. Louis City. Project: MO-501 CoC Registration FY 2015. November 16, 2015. See Item 2F-4, p. 32. Accessed October 31, 2017 at: <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/human-services/homeless-services/documents/upload/City-of-St-Louis-MO-501-FY-2015-CoC-Application.pdf>.

⁹ Consolidated Application FY 2016. Collaborative Applicant: St. Louis City. Project: MO-501 CoC Registration FY 2016. September 9, 2016. See Item 2G-2, p. 29. Accessed November 16, 2017 at: <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/human-services/homeless-services/documents/upload/City-of-St-Louis-MO-501-FY-2016-CoC-Program-Application-For-Pub.pdf>.

In 2015 changes were implemented in the count for both sheltered and unsheltered persons. For example, the CoC shifted the time for canvassing from lunchtime – originally intended to reach those coming to locations offering a midday meal – to the evening hours, in the conviction that the latter time would enable census workers to meet with homeless persons who were employed during the day. Arrangements were made to have food and overflow shelter space available at that time as incentives for participating in the count surveys.¹⁰ A similar strategy was adopted for reaching the unsheltered homeless population.¹¹ Changes in FY 2016 involved moving away from a “service-count” to an approach based on a broader geographic area, with a focus on locations where homeless persons were known to congregate. Beyond identifying unsheltered homeless, the CoC also hoped to acquire information on “off-the-grid” service providers. Another point emphasized in the FY 2016 plan is the “knowledge base” of the volunteers, which is described as having improved from prior years.¹²

Whether the quality of the data is a reflection of these changes or some other influence, the St. Louis CoC’s section of the HDX information system has become a more complete and valuable resource for examination of trends, as well as recent progress.

EXAMPLES OF REGIONAL APPROACHES TO SUBPOPULATION NEEDS:

Chronic homelessness: After jointly developing the Plan to End Chronic Homelessness,¹³ service providers in St. Louis City and St. Louis County have continued to examine the problem of chronic homelessness and chart progress in reducing it. While the numbers have not justified claims of success for the plan, the annual Point-in-Time Counts are influenced by factors that may create effects that appear on the surface to be contradictory.¹⁴ For example, lack of cooperation from landlords may play a role. Another aspect which can be traced to the count itself. As noted above, the City implemented improved strategies for conducting the search for homeless persons, as did the County, thereby resulting in increased numbers.

Domestic violence: Agencies which are part of the St. Louis Ending Violence Against Women Network – the policy-making body dealing with victim safety in the St. Louis region -- submitted aggregated data for entry to HMIS in FY 2015 and FY 2016.¹⁵ These data were assembled from the management information system established strictly for the highly-sensitive records on domestic violence. Because they are aggregated and not individual-level, this limits the CoC’s ability to link the data to its own records, but circumvents the risk that any of the data might be compromised.

Children/Youth/Young Adults: In September 2015, St. Louis City CoC participated in an event hosted by the Maplewood-Richmond Heights School District, a large district in St. Louis County, on the subject of homeless children in the schools: “Journey of Understanding: The Road to Educational Excellence for Students in Transition.” This day-long gathering included a tour of service provider facilities.¹⁶ A representative of the St. Louis City CoC gave a presentation and extended invitations to participants to attend

¹⁰ Consolidated Application FY 2015. See Item 2F-4, p. 32.

¹¹ Ibid, Item 2I-3. p. 37

¹² Consolidated Application FY 2016. Item 2I-2. P. 31.

¹³ St. Louis City Department of Human Services and St. Louis County Department of Human Services In association with the Homeless Service Providers Networks. “Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness for the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County.” August 2005

¹⁴ Camille Phillips. “Why Didn’t St. Louis and St. Louis County meet their 10-year goal to end chronic homelessness?” St. Louis Public Radio. June 3, 2016.

¹⁵ Ibid, Item 1C-3. The same item has details in Consolidated Application FY 2015, pp. 7-8.

¹⁶ Maplewood-Richmond Heights School District. “MRH Hosts Journey of Understanding.” Press Release, September 10, 2015. Available at: <http://mrhschools.net/news/latest-headlines/2015/09/10/950/>. Accessed October 2, 2017.

St. Louis City CoC meetings.¹⁷ One of the sponsors of the event was the Homeless Adolescent Task Force, an entity with informal links to all of the CoCs in the St. Louis region.

CONTINUUM OF CARE MEMBER PARTICIPATION: Based on attendance at the April 2017 general meeting, the St. Louis City CoC appears to have active participation from both service providers, government agencies and homeless advocates. General meetings are held every other month. In the intervening months, the Executive Committee meets. In addition to the attendees mentioned, school district personnel – for example, homeless liaisons – also are part of these meetings.

CHALLENGES

The data shown in Matrix 1 illustrates the scope of resources that typical households may have to apply to housing, as well as resources required specifically for renters to maintain stable living conditions. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch noted in October 2016 that despite improvements in the economy, the rate of evictions in the City had not abated and continued at the pace set during the economic downturn.¹⁸

MATRIX 1	
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE ST. LOUIS CITY CoC	
SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015	ST. LOUIS CITY
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$35,599
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$42,411
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$36,279
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	27.1%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	84.1%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$748
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP ¹ AT >= 30% (<i>housing cost-burdened</i>)	54.3%

**Regardless of family status or age **"GRAP¹" = Gross Rent [rent/utilities combined] as a Percent of Income*

Much of the 2015 and 2016 news reporting regarding work with homeless families and individuals in St. Louis City has been overshadowed by issues pertaining to the New Life Evangelistic Center (New Life). This controversy has affected City government, as well as the St. Louis City CoC. New Life has not participated in either HMIS or the Point-in-Time Counts, so its activities and related records are not incorporated in this report.

¹⁷ Consolidated Application FY 2016. Item 3B-2.10a, p. 46.

¹⁸ Walter Moskop and Nancy Cambria. "As the Economy Improves, Evictions in St. Louis Remain Stubbornly High." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. October 17, 2016. Posted at stltoday.com. Accessed November 16, 2017 at: http://www.stltoday.com/news/local/metro/as-the-economy-improves-evictions-in-st-louis-remain-stubbornly/article_55deb337-b65c-5c3a-a671-de513b6e205d.html

II. TRENDS IN THE COUNT

BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016, THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT OF THE TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION DECREASED BY 5 PERCENT. THIS WAS THE LOWEST RECORDED AMOUNT IN THE 6 YEARS SPANNING 2011 TO 2016, AND 17 PERCENT BELOW THE HIGH OF 1,506 IN 2012 (CHART 6.1).

- The unsheltered count has also remained low, with less than 10 percent experiencing the most extreme homelessness (Chart 6.2) in both 2015 and 2016.
- The St. Louis City CoC Housing Inventory Count equally distributed between “permanent housing” – i.e., housing with supportive services or aimed at rapid re-housing – and emergency shelter and transitional housing combined (Table 6.1). In both 2015 and 2016, permanent housing accounted for 49 percent of the total supply of CoC beds.

TABLE 6.1. TOTAL BEDS BY PROJECT
ST. LOUIS CITY CoC PROGRAMMING

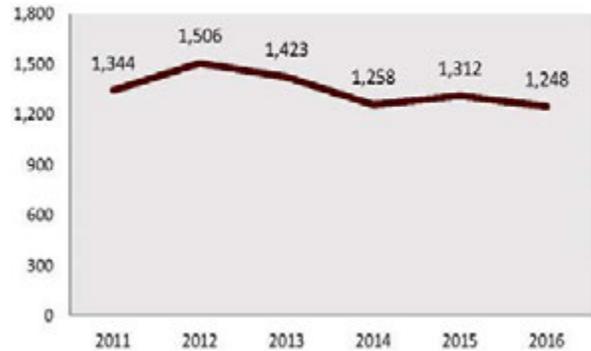
	PERMANENT HOUSING BEDS*	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	EMERGENCY SHELTER
2011	1,392	767	621
2012	1,558	793	751
2013	1,485	772	626
2014	1,619	801	558
2015	1,349	775	614
2016	1,396	705	740

*Includes Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-housing

SOURCE: Housing Inventory Counts

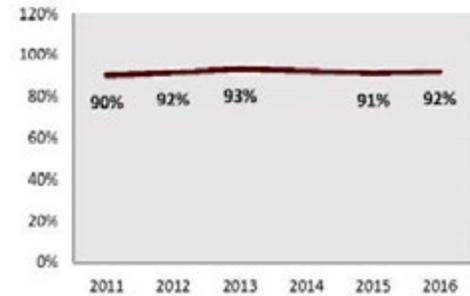
- Chart 6.3 compares the number of available beds with total beds occupied on the nights when counts were conducted. In 2015 the total beds occupied slightly exceeded the number of those available. The number of occupied beds in 2016 was lower than the supply available, but the Point-in-Time Count recorded 98 unsheltered persons. Beds not in use would have accommodated all but one of them.

CHART 6.1.
ST. LOUIS CITY CoC TRENDS IN THE COUNT



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2011 to 2016

CHART 6.2.
ST. LOUIS CITY CoC HOMELESS POPULATION PERCENT IN SHELTER

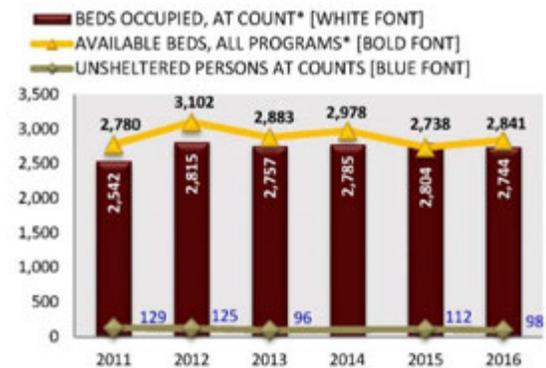


	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SHELTERED	1215	1381	1327	1258	1200	1150
UNSHelterED	129	125	96	0	112	98
TOTAL COUNT	1344	1506	1423	1312	1312	1248

*Unsheltered amounts were not available in 2014

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2011-2016

CHART 6.3. COUNT OF UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PERSONS CONTRASTED TO BED AVAILABILITY



*Totals include Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-housing, Transitional Housing, Safe Haven, and Emergency Shelter

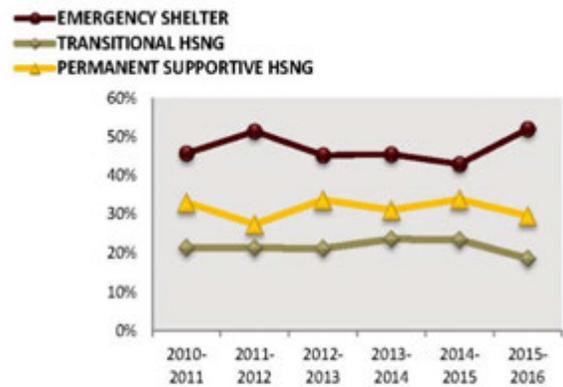
SOURCE: Point-in-Time and Housing Inventory Counts

III. TRENDS IN SERVICES

AMONG FAMILIES, MINIMAL CHANGE OCCURRED IN 2015-2016 IN THE OVERALL NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEKING HOMELESS SERVICES FROM CoC PROVIDERS, WITH A DECLINE OF ONLY 1 PERCENT FROM THE 2014-2015 VALUE. FOR INDIVIDUALS, BY CONTRAST, THE DECLINE WAS 40 PERCENT.

- **EMERGENCY SHELTER:** Additional numbers of both homeless individuals and persons in families received emergency shelter services in 2015-2016. Total persons in families increased by 20 percent over the 2014-2015 total (Chart 6.4). For individuals, the increase was 90 percent (Chart 6.5).
- **TRANSITIONAL HOUSING:** The influx of persons in families into transitional housing has declined since 2013-2014. Having dropped in 2014-2015 by 14 percent, the number went down an additional 22 percent (Chart 6.4). For individuals, use has also decreased, although in 2015-2016 the data show a slight (6 percent) increase.
- **PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING:** Fewer persons in families received permanent supportive housing in 2015-2016. Over the 3-year span since 2013-2014, total usage declined by 18 percent. Between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, the drop was 14 percent. Growth in participation by individuals has been steady, however, ranging from 8 to 17 percent in all but one year. The increase in 2015-2016 was 8 percent.
- Based on Point-in-Time Counts, fewer individuals and persons in families entered services in 2015-2016 (Chart 6.6). Although increased from the previous

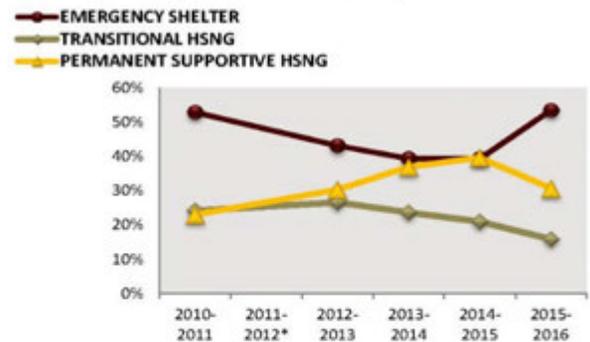
CHART 6.4. SERVICES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE FAMILY USAGE, BY YEAR (PERCENTAGES & TOTALS)



EMERGENCY SHELTER	1,279	1,651	1,125	1,319	1,081	1,295
TRANSITIONAL HSNG	596	682	525	682	587	460
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSNG	922	879	839	901	852	735
TOTALS	2,797	3,212	2,489	2,902	2,520	2,490

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 6.5. SERVICE USAGE BY PROJECT TYPE INDIVIDUALS, BY YEAR (PERCENTAGES & TOTALS)



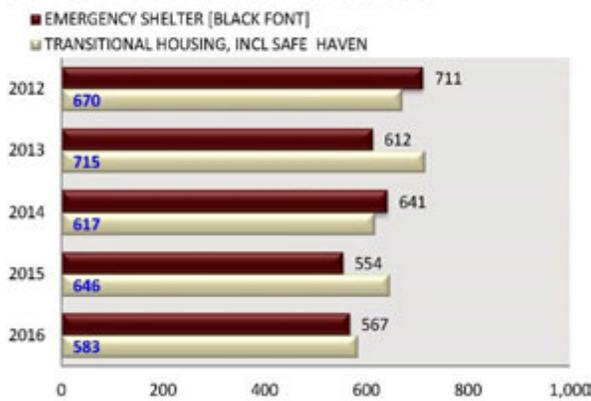
EMERGENCY SHELTER	1,359		1,058	932	876	1,666
TRANSITIONAL HSNG	621	613	652	560	467	494
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSNG	591	674	743	875	882	956
TOTALS	2,571	1,287	2,453	2,367	2,225	3,116

*Data were unavailable on individuals in emergency shelter in 2011-2012. No percentages calculated for that year. Numbers for permanent supportive housing and transitional housing are shown in the data table.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

year, the number entering emergency shelter declined from 2014 by 13 percent. Transitional housing usage also dropped, in this case between 2015 and 2016, by 10 percent.

CHART 6.6. SERVICES IDENTIFIED AT PIT COUNT ALL HOUSEHOLDS BY SERVICE TYPE AND YEAR



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts

IV. TRENDS IN SUB-POPULATIONS

A COMPARISON OF 2015 AND 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT DATA FOR SUBPOPULATIONS REVEALS BOTH DECLINES IN THE PROPORTIONS OF SOME GROUPS AND INCREASES IN OTHERS (TABLE 6.2). THAT SAID, THE DECREASES WERE MORE SUBSTANTIVE.

TABLE 6.2. PERCENT CHANGE IN SUBPOPULATION FREQUENCY, 2015 TO 2016

	SUBPOPULATIONS DECREASED			UNCHANGED	SUBPOPULATIONS INCREASED		
	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS	PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS	UN-ACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< age 18)	VETERANS	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS	PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS
2015	34	164	188	1	138	164	9
2016	0	63	99	1	140	168	19
PCT CHG	-100%	-62%	-47%	0%	1%	2%	111%

Minus sign before percent denotes a decrease

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, Subpopulation data

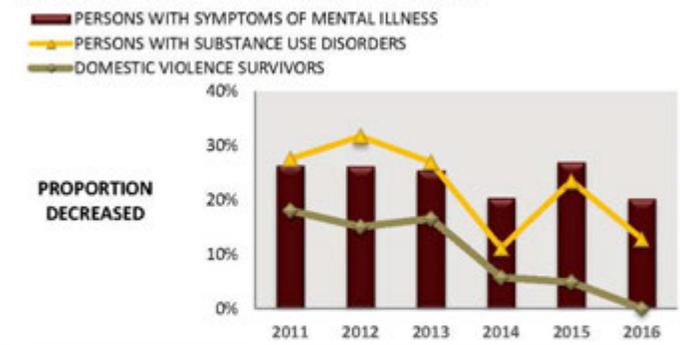
DECREASES

- **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS:** The percentage of persons indicating that domestic violence comprised part of their background has declined steadily since 2013. In 2016, no domestic violence survivors were interviewed or otherwise tallied during the Point-in-Time Count.
- **SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS:** The 2016 data revealed a 62 percent decline in the number of homeless persons reporting a substance use disorder. It should be noted that a similar drop occurred from 2013 to 2014, but was not sustained.
- **MENTAL ILLNESS:** In 2016 total persons reporting mental health concerns declined by 47 percent (Chart 6.7). Many in this group would be eligible for permanent supportive housing, which would remove them from the Point-in-Time Count and subpopulation tallies.

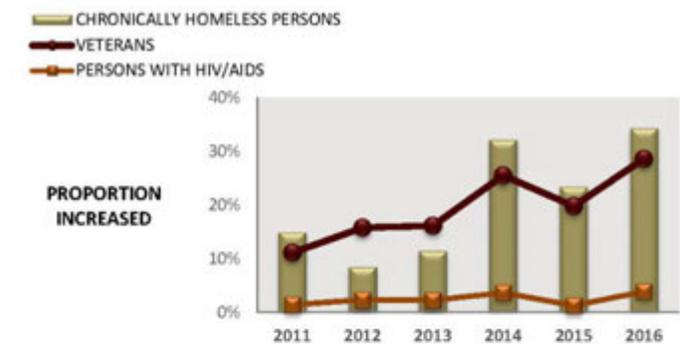
INCREASES

- Both veterans and persons who were identified as chronically homeless had minimal increases in the subpopulation count in 2016. For the chronically homeless category it was 2 percent and for veterans 1 percent. There was a significant increase (over 100 percent), however, in the number of persons with HIV/AIDS who were seeking housing or emergency shelter.

CHART 6.7. SUBPOPULATIONS WITH 2016 CHANGE IN THEIR PROPORTION OF THE SUBPOPULATION TOTAL



SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	308	431	322	70	164	63
MENTAL ILLNESS	295	356	304	128	188	99
DOM VIOLENCE SURVIVORS	202	205	198	36	34	0



CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS	168	116	138	202	164	168
VETERANS	124	214	193	160	138	140
PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS	16	32	27	23	9	19
UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH [NOT SHOWN ON CHART]	6	6	14	9	1	1
TOTALS, ALL SUBPOPULATIONS	415	227	507	188	244	230

NOTE: Percents calculated based on totals for all subpopulations in each year
SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, Subpopulation Reports

V. SUBPOPULATION: HOMELESS PERSONS WHO ARE UNSHELTERED

TABLE 6.3. SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PERSONS, BY SUBPOPULATION

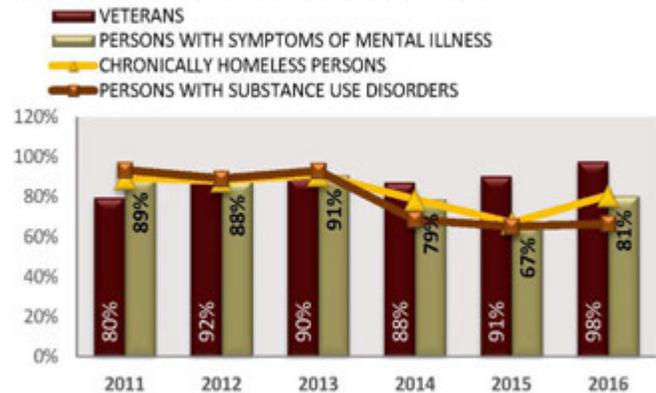
	SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER		SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS		CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS		DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS		PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS		UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< 18)		VETERANS	
	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered
2011	288	20	264	31	131	37	188	14	16	0	6	0	99	25
2012	385	46	314	42	80	36	184	21	30	2	6	0	196	18
2013	300	22	277	27	110	28	192	6	27	0	14	0	173	20
2014	48	22	101	27	174	28	30	6	23	0	9	0	140	20
2015	107	57	126	62	107	57	18	16	9	0	1	0	125	13
2016	42	21	80	19	132	36	0	0	17	2	1	4	137	3

SOURCE: Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs: Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

IN 2016 THE NUMBER OF SHELTERED PERSONS INCREASED VIS-À-VIS THOSE WHO WERE UNSHELTERED. THERE WERE FAVORABLE RATIOS IN SEVERAL CATEGORIES: 4 TO 1 FOR PERSONS REPORTING SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS, AS WELL AS THOSE IDENTIFIED AS CHRONICALLY HOMELESS; AND 2 TO 1 FOR PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS.

- Of the 7 subpopulations, 4 had an increased proportion of sheltered individuals and families (Chart 6.8) in 2016. In the substance use category, the change was minimal (2 percent), but the sheltered proportion of both persons who were chronically homeless and persons with symptoms of mental illness grew by nearly 15 percentage points (Table 6.4).
- For both unaccompanied youth and persons with HIV/AIDS, the number of unsheltered homeless persons went up in 2016. In all 6 years shown in Table 6.3, these 2 categories had the smallest totals of both individuals and families. From 2011 to 2016, in most years, these groups were 100 percent sheltered.

CHART 6.8 TRENDS IN CoC SUBPOPULATIONS GROUPS WITH INCREASED PERCENT SHELTERED



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, 2011-2016

TABLE 6.4. PERCENTAGE OF 2016 SUBPOPULATIONS IN SHELTER AS COMPARED TO PRIOR YEAR (2015)

	INCREASED PERSONS SHELTERED BY SUBPOPULATION				DECREASE		
	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS	PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS	VETERANS	PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< AGE 18)
2015	53%	67%	65%	91%	65%	100%	100%
2016	na	81%	79%	98%	67%	89%	96%
PERCENTAGE POINTS DIFFERENCE	0 for both sheltered & unsheltered	14%	13%	7%	2%	-11%	-4%

Minus sign before percent denotes a decrease
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, Subpopulation data

VI. SUBPOPULATION: UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

IN THE COUNT FOR BOTH 2015 AND 2016, ONLY ONE “UNACCOMPANIED CHILD” (I.E., A YOUTH UNDER AGE 18) WAS RECORDED. IN EACH INSTANCE, THE YOUTH WAS RESIDING IN EMERGENCY SHELTER (TABLE 6.5). BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016, THE COUNT FOR UNACCOMPANIED YOUNG ADULTS (AGE 18 TO 24) INCREASED BY 60 PERCENT.

- A shift in the way HUD defines the term “youth,” implemented in 2015, has resulted in a larger count in this category. With the incorporation of young adults, the reported tally expanded beyond the count for 2013 (14) and 2014 (9) which focused on homeless children and adolescents in the St. Louis City CoC.
- In 2016, the number of unaccompanied young adults residing in emergency shelter increased by 142 percent. A greater number of young adults were also found in transitional housing, with an increase of 41 percent over 2015. The number who were unsheltered, however, declined by 64 percent.
- All parenting youth in both 2015 and 2016 were age 18 to 24. In 2016 the number in this group declined by 68 percent. The drop in total parenting young adults was over 75 percent in transitional housing and 50 percent in emergency shelter.
- In 2016, the number of children in the families of young adult parents increased by 41 percent (from 58 to 82). The number in emergency shelter (25) remained unchanged between 2015 and 2016, but the total in transitional housing went up by 78 percent.
- Table 6.5 illustrates the impact of the changes to the children/youth category to include young adults. Future reporting of such substantial growth (from 9 in 2014 to 167 in 2015) will benefit from additional explanation to present it in the context of alteration to data elements and the data collection system.

TABLE 6.5. HOMELESS CHILDREN & YOUTH EXPANDED CATEGORIES

	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH [Children & Young Adults]	14	9	68	108
CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	3	0	25	59
CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	11	9	32	45
UNSHelterED CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS	0	0	11	4
* TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18)	14	9	1	1
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	3	0	1	1
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	11	9	0	0
UNSHelterED	0	0	0	0
* TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUNG ADULTS (AGE 18 TO 24)			67	107
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			24	58
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			32	45
UNSHelterED			11	4
PARENTING YOUTH [CHILDREN] (UNDER AGE 18)			0	0
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			0	0
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			0	0
UNSHelterED			0	0
PARENTING YOUTH (AGE 18 TO 24)			41	13
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			12	6
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			29	7
UNSHelterED			0	0
CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) WITH PARENTING YOUTH			58	82
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			25	25
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			32	57
UNSHelterED			1	0
TOTALS [UNACCOMPANIED & PARENTING YOUTH]	14	9	167	203
<i>CHILDREN OF PARENTING YOUTH INCLUDED IN TOTAL</i>				

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

VII. ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE: DATA ON HOMELESS STUDENTS

IN THE CoC CATCHMENT AREA, CITY OF ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE CONSISTENTLY RECORDED OVER 90 PERCENT OF THE CITY'S HOMELESS STUDENTS (CHART 6.9). CONFLUENCE ACADEMIES, A CHARTER SCHOOL WITH OVER 100 HOMELESS STUDENTS PER YEAR SINCE 2010-2011, HAS ONLY A FRACTION OF THE POPULATION TO WHICH THE CITY'S PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT PROVIDES BOTH EDUCATION AND SERVICES.

TABLE 6.6. HOMELESS STUDENT NUMBERS
PERCENT CHANGE IN SPECIFIED YEARS
ST. LOUIS CITY CoC SCHOOLS*

	PCT CHANGE FROM 2009-10	PCT CHANGE FROM 2014-15
DECREASED POPULATION OF HOMELESS STUDENTS		
LIFT FOR LIFE ACADEMY	na	-52%
PREMIER CHARTER SCHOOL	-45%	-10%
INCREASED POPULATION		
CITY OF ST. LOUIS (SLPS)	215%	5%
CONFLUENCE ACADEMIES	420%	12%
ST. LOUIS COLLEGE PREP	na	50%
CARONDELET LEADERSHIP ACADEMY	na	25%

*List includes only districts for which a percent change for 2015-2016 could be calculated

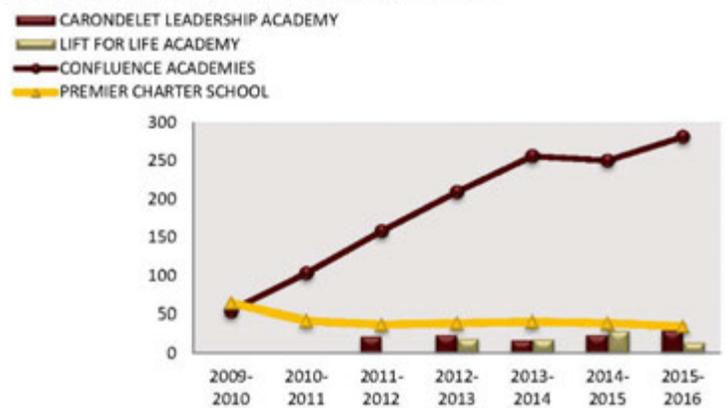
SOURCE: Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

CHART 6.9. HOMELESS STUDENTS
CITY OF ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS ONLY



SOURCE: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

CHART 6.10 CENSUS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS
ST. LOUIS CITY SCHOOLS WITH LESS NUMEROUS COUNT



SCHOOL	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
CONFLUENCE ACADEMIES	54	103	158	209	256	250	281
PREMIER CHARTER SCHOOL	64	42	37	39	41	39	35
CARONDELET LEADERSHIP ACAD.	0	0	22	24	17	24	30
LIFT FOR LIFE ACAD.	0	0	0	19	18	29	14

SOURCE: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

- Other school operations within the catchment area either routinely, or in the majority of school terms, had homeless students in their classes. These schools, however, encountered less than 4 percent of the total St. Louis City homeless student population in any given year. Among St. Louis City schools, 45 percent had no homeless students in any of the 7 years considered.
- The wide gap in size of homeless student populations between City of St. Louis public schools and other St. Louis City educational institutions is illustrated in Charts 6.9 and 6.10.

VIII. AHAR DATA ON HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

OF THE HOMELESS STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE DESE CENSUS FOR 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, NEARLY 85 PERCENT WERE “DOUBLED UP” – I.E., LIVING WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS (TABLE 6.7). APPROXIMATELY 12 PERCENT WERE CHARACTERIZED AS BEING “IN SHELTER.” CHANGE FROM YEAR TO YEAR WAS MINIMAL.

- Both school district and AHAR records are compiled over 12 months’ time. Despite differences in the data collected through the 2 systems – one established by HUD, the other by the Department of Education -- AHAR tallies are a better basis of comparison for DESE census rolls than the Point-In-Time Counts. Isolating the “doubled-up” component of the DESE aggregates, in particular, reveals a gap between AHAR totals for recipients of services and DESE students recorded as “sheltered” that is much more narrow. For 2015-2016, the total for school-age children in emergency shelter and transitional housing – types of services that could be equated with “sheltered” – was 540 (Table 6.8) as compared to DESE’s 705 (Chart 6.7). [Additional details on how federal agency definitions of homelessness affect data collection are provided in the Glossary.]
- As noted in Section VII, homeless students tended to be concentrated in the City of St. Louis Public School system. The same is true of students who were in a doubled-up living situation. As compared to the data in Chart 6.11 showing charter and other schools independent of SLPS, the St. Louis City schools recorded 4,578 students who reported staying with family or friends

TABLE 6.7. LIVING SITUATIONS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS IN ST. LOUIS CITY CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	2014-2015		2015-2016	
	NUM	PCT	NUM*	PCT
DOUBLED UP	4,660	84.0%	5,011	84.2%
IN SHELTERS	676	12.2%	705	11.8%
HOTEL MOTEL	165	3.0%	183	3.1%
UNSHELTERED	33	0.6%	33	0.6%
ALL RECORDED SITUATIONS	5,534		5,932	
CENSUS TOTALS	5,548		5,952	
DIFFERENCE	14		20	

SOURCE: Dept of Elementary and Secondary Education

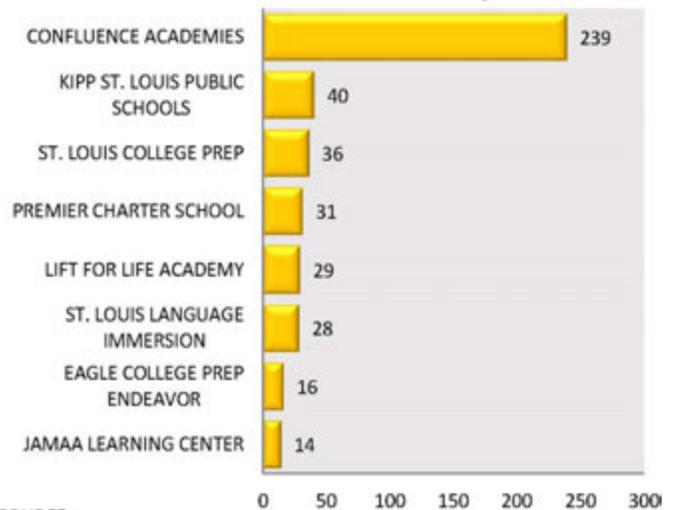
TABLE 6.8. TOTALS FOR HOMELESS SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN ST. LOUIS CITY SERVICES, 2010-2011 TO 2015-2016

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
EMERGENCY SHELTER	429	495	335	415	284	388
TRANSITIONAL HSG	202	244	194	256	172	152
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	432	417	399	373	359	321
TOTALS	1,063	1,156	928	1,044	815	861

Includes ages 6 to 17 in families and living independently

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 6.11. DOUBLED-UP HOMELESS STUDENTS SCHOOLS WITH LESS THAN 250 HOMELESS PUPILS [CITY OF ST. LOUIS SCHOOL DISTRICT NOT INCLUDED]



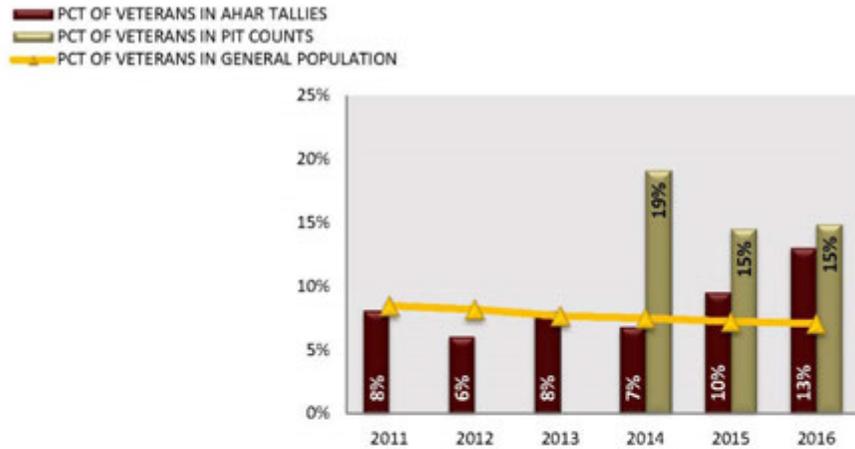
SOURCE: Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

VIII.SUBPOPULATION: VETERANS

WITH RESPECT TO PIT COUNTS, IN BOTH 2015 AND 2016 HOMELESS PERSONS IDENTIFIED AS VETERANS ACCOUNTED FOR 15 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION RECORDED IN THE ST. LOUIS CITY CoC. DATA FROM AHAR FOR PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO 2015 AND 2016 INDICATED THAT HOMELESS VETERANS MADE UP 10 PERCENT OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS IN THE FIRST YEAR AND 13 PERCENT IN THE SECOND (CHART 6.12).

- The presence of veterans among homeless persons counted during 2014 and 2015 remained essentially at the same level from one year to the next. Based on AHAR statistics, the number of veterans receiving services during 2016 increased by 72 percent.
- AHAR tallies from the first year of the period (2011) to the last (2016) are more closely aligned to the percentage of veterans in the general population than are the PIT count results, which in 2015 and 2016 were roughly 8 percentage points higher (Chart 6.12).
- Individual veterans were more frequently found in all three services, but use of emergency shelter grew by the largest amount (86 percent). Veteran families also increased in number, but at a lower rate (14 percent).

CHART 6.12. PERCENTAGE OF VETERANS IN ST. LOUIS CITY GENERAL POPULATION COMPARED TO CoC HOMELESS RECORDS, BY SOURCE*



GENERAL ADULT POPULATION*	248,589	249,901	252,283	252,946	252,752	249,517
VETERANS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY	21,041	20,432	19,347	18,928	18,296	17,636
ADULTS, AHAR TOTALS -- ALL HOUSEHOLDS, ALL SERVICES	3,549	2,433	3,354	3,396	3,131	3,937
VETERANS TALLIED IN AHARS, BY YEAR	287	147	269	231	298	512
POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS, ADULTS				837	950	941
VETERANS, POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS	124	214	193	160	138	140

*Adults only included in percentage calculations (age 18 to 64). For Point-in-Time Counts, limited age categories reported prior to 2014.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (for data collection periods beginning on October 1 in one year and ending September 30 the following year); Point-in-Time Counts; and American Factfinder report "Veteran Status: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates". Missouri veteran population for 2016 obtained from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' National Center for Veteran Analysis and Statistics. The total is an estimate derived from the Veteran Population Projection Model 2016. Accessed October 25, 2017 at:

https://www.va.gov/vetdata/veteran_population.asp

TABLE 6.9. TOTAL VETERANS BY HOUSEHOLD & SERVICES - ST. LOUIS CITY CoC

						HOMELESS	PCT OF
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	ADULTS 2015-2016	VETERANS 2015-2016
INDIVIDUAL VETERANS							
EMERGENCY SHELTER	1,359	no data*	1,058	923	872	1,619	41%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG	591	674	743	875	882	955	24%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	593	593	621	535	455	478	12%
TOTALS	2,543	1,267	2,422	2,333	2,209	3,052	78%
ADULTS IN FAMILIES							
EMERGENCY SHELTER	450	585	411	463	385	441	11%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG	342	344	337	374	348	297	8%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	214	237	184	226	189	147	4%
TOTALS	1,006	1,166	932	1,063	922	885	22%
TOTALS, ALL HOMELESS VETERANS RECEIVING SERVICES	3,549	2,433	3,354	3,396	3,131	3,937	

*HDX displayed no data for this household type and service in the designated year.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

IX. SUBPOPULATIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

IN 2016 NONE OF THE HOMELESS PERSONS QUESTIONED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT INDICATED THAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PRECIPITATED HIS OR HER LACK OF HOUSING OR NEED FOR SERVICES. AS A SHARE OF TOTAL COUNTS, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS IN 2014, 2015 AND 2016 ACCOUNTED FOR 10 TO 12 PERCENT LESS OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION THAN IN THE PRECEDING 3-YEAR PERIOD. BY CONTRAST, THE PERCENT IN THE GENERAL POPULATION REMAINED CONSISTENT AT ROUGHLY 2 PERCENT THROUGH ALL 6 YEARS (TABLE 6.10).

- In comparison to the drop to zero in the number of homeless persons reporting domestic violence, incident reports in the St. Louis City population increased slightly (by 6 percent) in 2016. (Chart 6.13)¹⁹
- Despite the declining size of the population in St. Louis City – the largest decline in a 5-county region – St. Louis City had the highest proportion of domestic violence incidents (Table 6.11).

TABLE 6.10. ST. LOUIS CITY CoC HOMELESS PERSONS REPORTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AS COMPARED TO PREVALENCE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION (FEMALE)

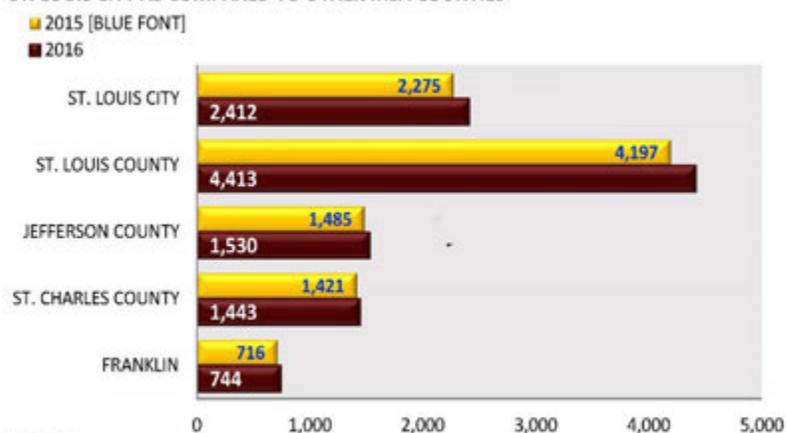
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
HOMELESS PERSONS REPORTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**	15.0%	13.6%	13.9%	2.9%	2.6%	0.0%
PCT OF TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION, AGE 16 AND OLDER* WITH POLICE INCIDENT REPORTS IN THESE YEARS	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%

**Percentages based on Point-in-Time Count totals for each year. First gender breakdown reported in 2014, but without aggregating by age.

*Percent of general population, female only, with police reports of domestic violence

SOURCES: Point-in-Time Counts, Missouri State Highway Patrol Statistics and Annual Population Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2016, American Community Survey. United States Census. American FactFinder

CHART 6.13. STATISTICS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS ST. LOUIS CITY AS COMPARED TO OTHER MSA COUNTIES



SOURCE: Missouri State Highway Patrol Domestic Violence Statistics 2015-2016

TABLE 6.11. INCREASED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STATISTICS AS COMPARED TO POPULATION CHANGE, 2015 TO 2016

JURISDICTION	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 2015 TO 2016	
	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS	JURISDICTIONS' POPULATIONS*
ST. LOUIS CITY	6.0%	-1.1%
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	5.1%	-0.3%
FRANKLIN COUNTY	3.9%	0.4%
JEFFERSON COUNTY	3.0%	0.1%
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	1.5%	1.4%

*Minus sign denotes decrease in percentage

SOURCE: Missouri State Highway Patrol Domestic Violence Statistics and Annual Population Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2016, American Community Survey. United States Census. American FactFinder.

¹⁹ Comparisons provided in Table 7.11 are intended to offer some context for the prevalence of domestic violence among the homeless population, but there are important differences in the datasets. Homelessness data represent what may have been experienced over a long span of time or a single event in the immediate past by persons whose information is unique. The police incident tallies refer to *occurrences* and not *persons*. Secondly, use of a narrow population base (females only) underscores the rate of domestic violence among those who are homeless, but this is not intended to disregard the fact that domestic violence occurs among males as well, although with lower frequency.

X. SUBPOPULATIONS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE, MENTAL HEALTH

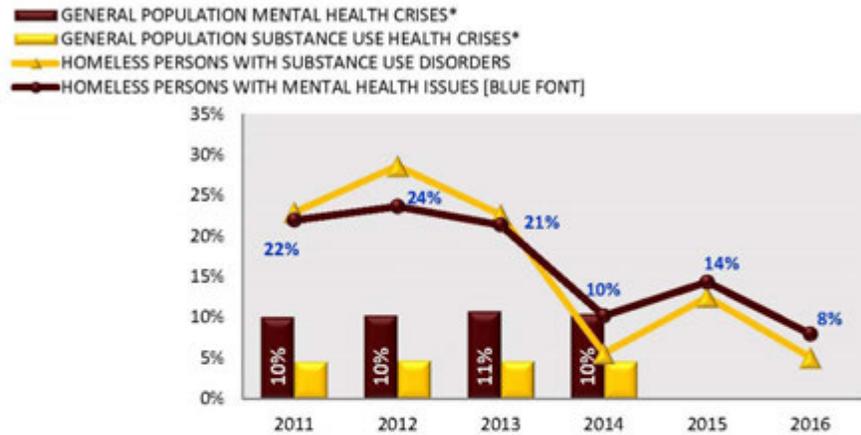
IN 2016, 62 PERCENT FEWER PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS WERE AMONG THE HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES INCLUDED IN THE COUNT FOR THE ST. LOUIS CITY CoC. A REDUCTION OF 47 PERCENT IN THOSE REPORTING A SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER ALSO AFFECTED THE OVERALL COUNT (CHART 6.14).

- Data on substance use and mental health prevalence in the general population²⁰ was compared to subpopulation data for persons reporting past experience with these issues as an influence on their homelessness status. In 3 of the 4 years presented in the data table accompanying Chart 6.14, statistics show much higher rates of mental health concerns among the homeless interviewed during the count (Chart 6.14). In all 3

of the homeless population had been affected by an experience of symptoms of mental illness. A similar pattern was evident with substance use disorders. In 2014, however, the rate of these conditions in the homeless population dropped to levels for the general population.

- In 2016, the mental health and substance use homeless subpopulations recorded their lowest numbers over the 6 years of Point-in-Time Counts since 2011. Those with symptoms of mental illness constituted 8 percent of the total homeless population, while persons with substance use disorders were at 5 percent.

CHART 6.14. SUBSTANCE USE & MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS IN GENERAL ST. LOUIS CITY CoC POPULATION COMPARED TO HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS



COUNTY POPULATION						
POP. (5 OR MORE YRS OLD)	297,061	297,089	297,679	297,416		
MENTAL HEALTH CRISES	29,716	30,456	32,003	31,109		
SUBSTANCE USE CRISES	13,471	13,835	13,610	13,549		
CoC DATA						
POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS	1,344	1,506	1,423	1,258	1,312	1,248
SYMPTOMS, MENTAL ILLNESS	308	431	322	70	164	63
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	295	356	304	128	188	99

*The term "crises" refers to incidents when emergency room treatment and/or hospitalization resulted from substance use or mental health concerns
 SOURCE: Point-in-Time Count Subpopulation Data & Missouri Dept of Mental Health 2015 Status Report on Missouri's Substance Use and Mental Health

²⁰ Data from the Missouri Department of Mental Health website on emergency room treatment or hospitalization resulting from substance use or mental health crises were used as proxy indicators that are roughly equivalent to the use of substances or symptoms of mental illness that would result in difficulty in maintaining stable housing. Only data from 2011 to 2014 were readily available at the DMH website or through online searches of department reports.

XI. LENGTH OF STAY FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES²¹

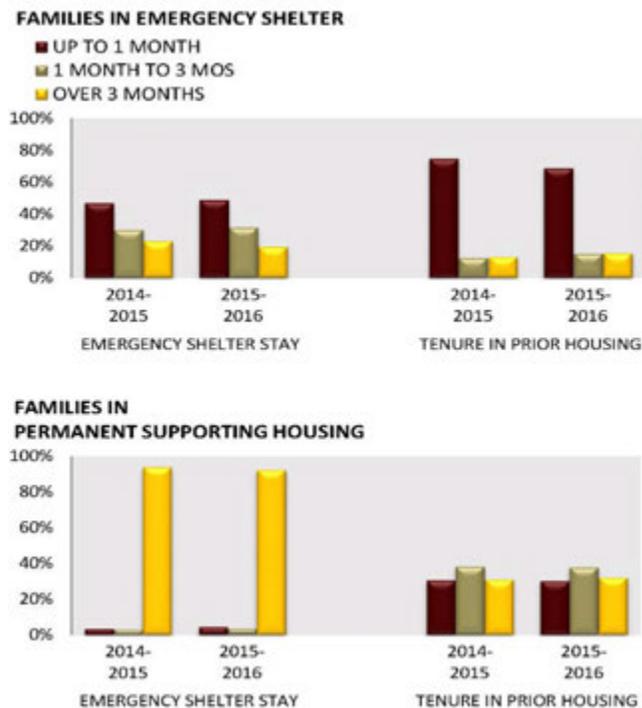
AMONG FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING IN BOTH 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, 70 TO 75 PERCENT REMAINED IN THE PROGRAM FOR A YEAR OR MORE. BY CONTRAST, THE HOUSING WHERE THE FAMILY SPENT THE NIGHT PRIOR TO ENTERING PROGRAMMING, THE MAJORITY – I.E., 68 TO AS HIGH AS 94 PERCENT – HAD BEEN IN THAT RESIDENCE LESS THAN 3 MONTHS (CHART 6.15 AND TABLE 6.12).

- Living arrangements prior to emergency shelter entry tended to be slightly more long-term in 2015-2016 than in 2014-2015. Based on data from 288 families, 69 percent were in prior accommodations under one month, with 54 percent having been in that location less than one week. In 2014-2015, the percentage with less than one week tenure was 49 percent. A total of 94 families (26 percent) remained longer than one week, but less than one month (Table 6.12).

- Change from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016 with respect to length of stay in emergency shelter primarily occurred in the number of families remaining longer than one week but under one month.

There was an increase of over 50 percent in that category in 2015-2016. Similarly, the count for those staying in emergency shelter from 1 to 3 months increased, but by a much smaller 19 percent.

CHART 6.15. LENGTH OF STAY COMPARED TO TENURE IN PRIOR HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 6.12. FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING LENGTH OF STAY IN SHELTER AS COMPARED TO TENURE IN PRIOR-NIGHT HOUSING*

EMERGENCY SHELTER															
LENGTH OF STAY FOR ADULTS (MEN + WOMEN)	2011-2012					2012-2013					2013-2014				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
A WEEK OR LESS	185	95	112	108	105	331	246	317	178	224	331	246	317	178	224
OVER 1 WEEK UP TO 1 MO.	156	84	119	71	107	110	67	59	94	62	110	67	59	94	62
OVER 1 MO. UP TO 3 MOS	183	141	167	115	137	77	59	56	45	63	77	59	56	45	63
OVER 3 MOS UP TO 1 YEAR	61	91	65	87	84	44	20	18	25	31	44	20	18	25	31
A YEAR OR MORE	0	0	1	1	1	23	19	11	20	34	23	19	11	20	34
TOTALS (missing excluded)	585	411	463	381	433	585	411	461	362	414	585	411	461	362	414
MISSING	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	2	23	27	0	0	2	23	27
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING															
A WEEK OR LESS	0	0	0	0	0	82	78	105	20	17	82	78	105	20	17
OVER 1 WEEK UP TO 1 MO.	2	10	7	11	13	48	47	123	82	70	48	47	123	82	70
OVER 1 MO. UP TO 3 MOS	13	10	17	10	10	82	96	116	128	109	82	96	116	128	109
OVER 3 MOS UP TO 1 YEAR	79	57	69	75	58	52	47	9	66	61	52	47	9	66	61
A YEAR OR MORE	250	260	281	251	216	48	40	14	37	31	48	40	14	37	31
TOTALS (missing excluded)	344	337	374	347	297	344	337	374	347	297	344	337	374	347	297
MISSING	0	0	0	1	0	32	29	7	15	9	32	29	7	15	9

*NOTE: Count is based on number of adults accompanied by families with children
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

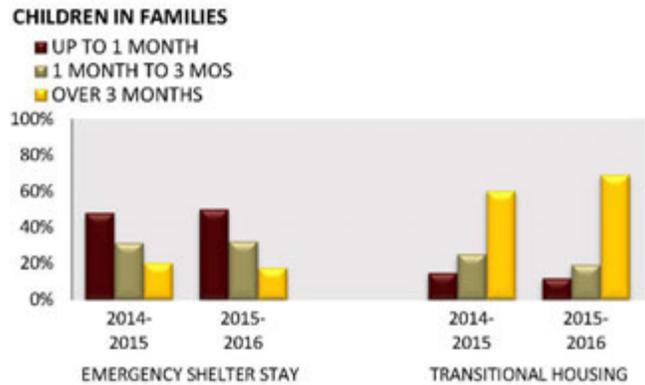
²¹ “Length of Stay” data are entered at HDX as the number of nights a bed was provided; time in previous housing arrangements is compiled as number of weeks or months. For purposes of comparison, weeks and months are used throughout the tables rather than categories based on a count of nights’ residence.

XII. LENGTH OF STAY FOR CHILDREN

DESPITE GROWTH IN THE NUMBERS OF HOMELESS YOUTH IN EMERGENCY SHELTER – AN INCREASE OF 20 PERCENT FROM 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016 – THE PATTERNS IN LENGTH OF STAY REMAINED CONSISTENT. IN BOTH YEARS ROUGHLY 50 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN SERVED WERE IN SHELTER FOR A MONTH OR LESS; 30 PERCENT REMAINED ONE TO 3 MONTHS; AND 20 PERCENT WERE RESIDENT 3 MONTHS OR LONGER (CHART 6.16).

- **TRANSITIONAL HOUSING:** Between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, total homeless children residing in transitional housing with their families declined by 21 percent (Table 6.13). All length-of-stay categories declined: for example, the number residing “over one month, up to 3 months” dropped by 40 percent.

CHART 6.16. EMERGENCY SHELTER STAY COMPARED TO TRANSITIONAL HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

- **UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH:**
 - With the exception of 2015-2016, the number of unaccompanied youth served by emergency shelters remained in the single digits, as Table 6.13 shows. During 2015-2016, 45 received assistance. Of this group, 56 percent were female. Among the 20 male children, 75 percent had a limited stay of less than 30 nights.

TABLE 6.13. CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY SHELTER AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING LENGTH OF STAY/DURATION IN PROGRAMMING

CHILDREN IN FAMILIES	EMERGENCY SHELTER					TRANSITIONAL HOUSING				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
A WEEK OR LESS	358	161	215	192	193	27	11	23	17	1
OVER 1 WEEK UP TO 1 MO.	281	169	250	139	227	43	23	28	42	36
OVER 1 MO. UP TO 3 MOS	323	242	303	216	269	118	81	101	100	60
OVER 3 MOS UP TO 1 YEAR	104	142	87	140	147	208	146	254	196	192
A YEAR OR MORE	0	0	1	0	1	49	80	50	43	24
TOTALS (missing excluded)	1,066	714	856	687	837	445	341	456	398	313
MISSING	0	0	0	9	17	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

- Among youth in transitional housing in 2015-2016, 69 percent were female. In all prior years dating back to 2011-2012, female children/youth made up 70 percent or more of unaccompanied children.

TABLE 6.14. UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY SHELTER & TRANSITIONAL HOUSING LENGTH OF STAY/DURATION IN PROGRAMMING

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN: DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER*	EMERGENCY SHELTER										TRANSITIONAL HOUSING																																																			
	2011-2012					2012-2013					2013-2014					2014-2015					2015-2016																																									
	FEMALES					MALES					FEMALES					MALES																																														
A WEEK OR LESS	NO					8					NO					6					4		1																																							
OVER 1 WEEK UP TO 1 MO.	DATA					4					9					DATA					3					1		9			2		1																													
OVER 1 MO. UP TO 3 MOS						3										4					4		2			9			1		2			3			1																									
OVER 3 MOS UP TO 1 YEAR						5										2					8		8			7			2			7			3		7			3			1		2																	
A YEAR OR MORE											2							3			2			1			1							1																												
TOTALS (missing excluded)	0					4					0					25					0					5					3		20			14		22			19			5			9			6		9			6			1		4		
MISSING	0					0					0					0					0					0		0			0			0			0		0			0		0																		

*NOTE: In all 5 years, Permanent Supportive Housing reported only 1 unaccompanied child. This child was tallied in 2015-2016.

Blank cells in category rows are equivalent to zero.

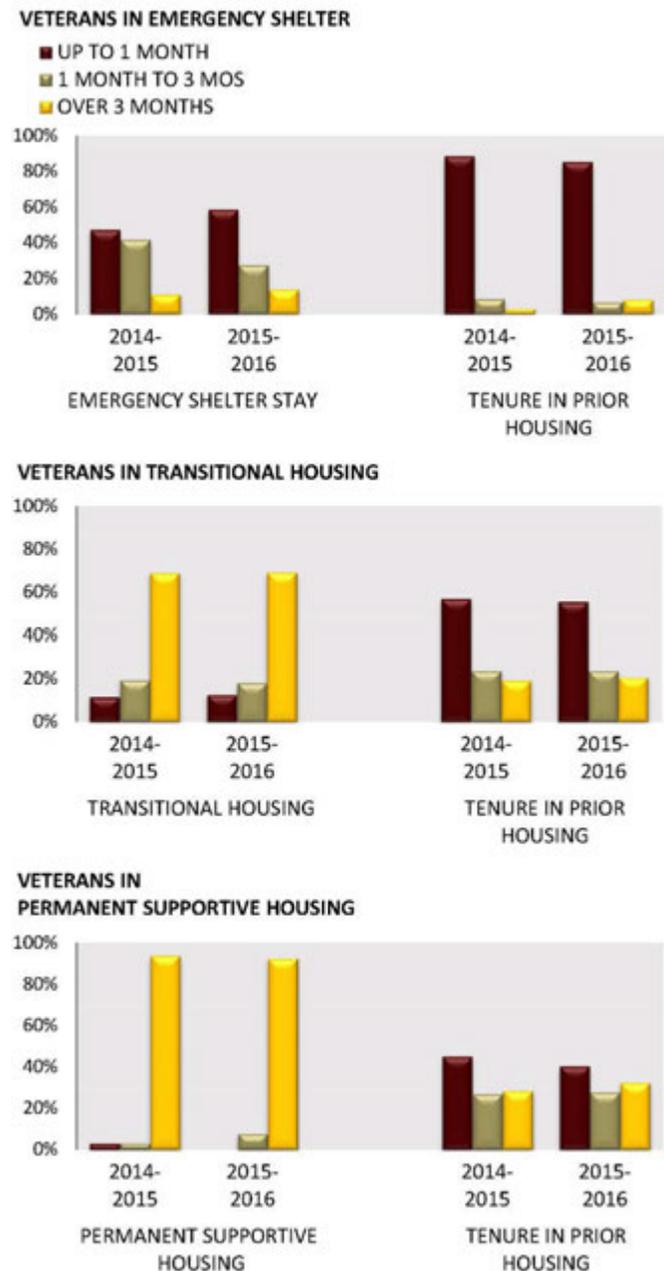
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIII.LENGTH OF STAY FOR VETERANS IN

2015-2016 THERE WAS A 5-FOLD INCREASE, AS COMPARED TO 2014-2015, IN THE NUMBER OF VETERANS WHO LEFT EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES WITHIN ONE MONTH OF INTAKE.²² IN BOTH YEARS OVER 85 PERCENT OF VETERANS ENTERING THESE SERVICES HAD BEEN IN THEIR PREVIOUS LIVING ARRANGEMENTS FOR A SIMILAR LIMITED TERM OF LESS THAN ONE MONTH.

- Chart 6.17 illustrates the high percentages of veterans who had short-term tenure in the housing they occupied prior to seeking homeless services. This is true for both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.
- For veterans in emergency shelter, approximately 85 percent were in their previous living accommodations for under one month. A high percentage (or over 55 percent) of transitional shelter occupants had a similar experience, reporting that they had been in their previous living arrangements under one month (Chart 6.17).
- Veterans coming into permanent supportive housing had relatively stable living situations prior to program entry. Although 40 percent or more resided in previous housing for less than a month, in 2015-2016 a greater share (59 percent) exceeded this tenure. Approximately 30 percent had been in this living situation for 3 months.
- In both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, close to 70 percent of homeless veterans were recorded as having been in transitional housing over 3 months. In permanent supportive housing, this was true for over 90 percent of veterans (Chart 6.17).

CHART 6.17. VETERANS' LENGTH OF STAY COMPARED TO TENURE IN PRIOR HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

²² Because in 2015-2016, there was a comparable increase in the number of veterans entering emergency shelter (over 4 times the number in 2014-2015), the proportions in categories changed minimally, with an 8 percentage-point uptick.

- The number of veterans who occupied permanent supportive housing year or longer had only a minor increase from 2014- 2015 to 2015-2016. The total remaining over 3 months also changed only minimally. In 2014-2015, it represented 94 percent of the total and in 2015-2016, 92 percent.

- Table 6.15 summarizes the tally of veterans, male and female, in all services. Women are combined with men due to low numbers for that gender. Data only for individuals are provided for the same reason: totals for veteran families are negligible.

TABLE 6.15. COMPARISON OF VETERANS' LENGTH OF STAY (ALL SERVICES) WITH TENURE IN PRIOR LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (INDIVIDUALS ONLY)*

	LENGTH OF STAY					TENURE IN HOUSING PRE-ENTRY TO SERVICES					
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	
EMERGENCY SHELTER											
7 NIGHTS OR LESS	no	14	4	9	56	no	40	17	22	122	
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MO.	data	23	10	8	62	data	18	7	9	19	
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MOS.		22	15	15	55		9	5	3	11	
OVER 3 MOS UP TO 1 YEAR		13	65	87	84		3	2	1	8	
ONE YEAR OR LONGER							2	0	0	5	
MISSING		0	0	0	0		0	0	1	36	
TOTALS [missing excluded]		72	94	119	257		72	31	35	165	
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING											
7 NIGHTS OR LESS		3	4	3	8	11	18	43	33	34	32
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MO.		9	11	3	14	19	37	42	40	72	97
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MOS.		26	31	17	37	43	13	15	16	44	55
OVER 3 MOS UP TO 1 YEAR		58	89	102	131	164	8	13	18	32	36
ONE YEAR OR LONGER		0	0	0	0	0	14	14	12	4	12
MISSING		0	0	0	0	0	6	8	6	4	5
TOTALS [missing excluded]		96	135	125	190	237	90	127	119	186	232
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING											
7 NIGHTS OR LESS		0	0	0	0	0	10	14	13	10	7
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MO.		0	3	1	2	0	7	11	29	17	18
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MOS.		2	3	2	2	5	8	9	25	16	17
OVER 3 MOS UP TO 1 YEAR		10	16	13	11	8	7	8	1	8	10
ONE YEAR OR LONGER		30	31	53	50	53	5	6	1	9	10
MISSING		0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	4
TOTALS [missing excluded]		42	53	69	65	66	37	48	69	60	62

*Totals include both men and women

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIV. PRIOR NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

IN 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, 60 PERCENT OF FAMILIES ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTER SPENT THE PREVIOUS EVENING IN HOUSING BELONGING TO FAMILY OR FRIENDS (“DOUBLED-UP”). MUCH SMALLER NUMBERS OF FAMILIES WERE ACCOMMODATED IN OTHER LIVING SITUATIONS: FOR EXAMPLE, IN A PREVIOUS EMERGENCY SHELTER (APPROXIMATELY 9 TO 14 PERCENT) OR IN PLACES NOT CONSIDERED HABITABLE (ALSO 9 TO 14 PERCENT).

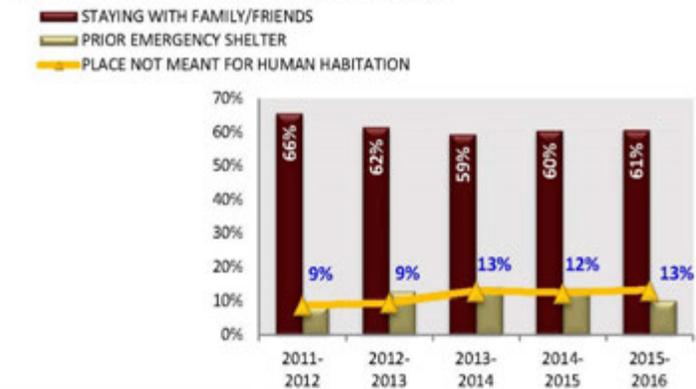
- In 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, total families entering emergency shelter from a doubled-up arrangement with family or friends increased slightly (by 13 percent). Over the 5 years shown in Chart 6.18, families resorting to this option were 4 to 7 times more numerous than any other group.
- Roughly a quarter of individuals were doubled-up with relatives or friends prior to entering emergency shelter. Equal or greater numbers of individuals, however, reported being in a previous emergency shelter or in a place unfit for human habitation (Chart 6.19).
- A small number (under 20) of families and individuals previously rented or owned housing before becoming homeless. The majority of these persons had been in housing without a subsidy (Table 6.16).

TABLE 6.16. PREVIOUS-NIGHT RENTAL AND OWNERSHIP SITUATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTER

	FAMILIES				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
RENTAL, NO SUBSIDY	15	13	5	7	6
RENTAL, VASH SUBSIDY	1	0	0	0	4
RENTAL, OTHER SUBSIDY	1	1	3	1	2
OWNED HOUSING UNIT, NO SUBSIDY	3	0	1	2	2
INDIVIDUALS					
RENTAL, NO SUBSIDY	NO DATA	17	14	10	21
RENTAL, VASH SUBSIDY	NO DATA	0	0	0	0
RENTAL, OTHER SUBSIDY	NO DATA	1	0	1	2
OWNED HOUSING UNIT, NO SUBSIDY	NO DATA	1	0	0	2

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

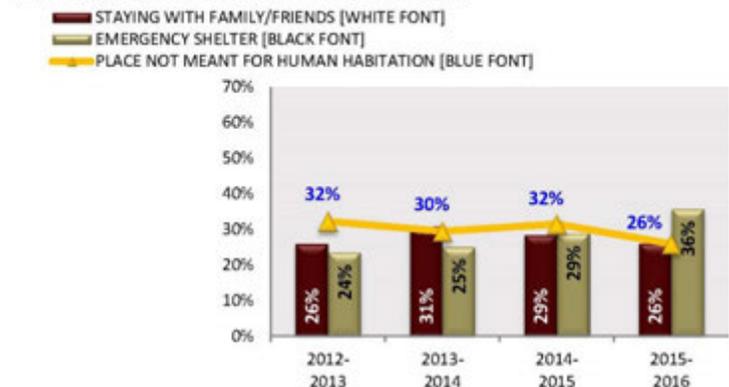
CHART 6.18. PRE-INTAKE LIVING SITUATIONS MOST OFTEN CITED AT EMERGENCY SHELTER ENTRY
PERCENT OF ALL SITES WITH TALLIES REPORTED BY FAMILIES



STAYING WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS	384	253	273	226	255
PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	51	39	59	46	55
EMERGENCY SHELTER	50	52	64	51	43
HOTEL OR MOTEL (NO VOUCHER)	45	29	44	14	23
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	9	6	2	20	16
RENTED HOUSING UNIT	17	14	8	8	12

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 6.19. PRE-INTAKE LIVING SITUATIONS MOST OFTEN CITED AT EMERGENCY SHELTER ENTRY
PERCENT OF SITES WITH TALLIES REPORTED BY INDIVIDUALS



EMERGENCY SHELTER	249	234	241	459
PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	341	275	263	333
STAYING WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS	274	288	238	335
HOTEL OR MOTEL (NO VOUCHER)	26	23	19	28
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC)	25	18	18	29
RENTED HOUSING UNIT	18	14	11	23
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	10	3	10	31

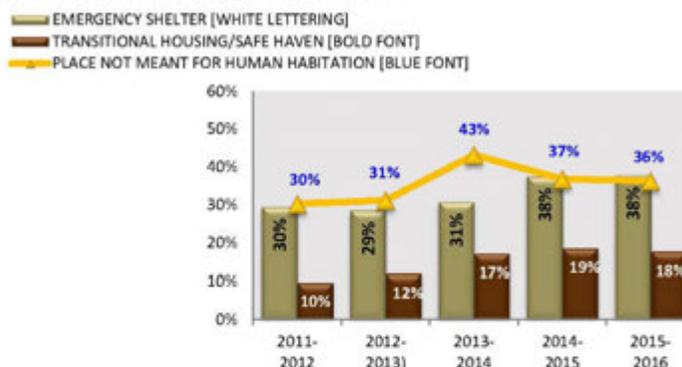
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING:

IN 2015-2016, INDIVIDUALS ENTERING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING LARGELY CAME FROM EITHER EMERGENCY SHELTER (38 PERCENT OF THOSE GOING THROUGH INTAKE) OR A PLACE NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN HABITATION (36 PERCENT). THE NUMBERS FOR BOTH POINTS OF ORIGIN WERE MORE THAN TWICE THAT OF THE TOTAL INDIVIDUALS COMING FROM TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, THE NEXT MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED PRIOR LIVING ARRANGEMENT (CHART 6.20).

- In 2014-2015, homeless individuals in the St. Louis City CoC entered permanent supportive housing from emergency shelter at approximately 2.5 times the rate of families. With regard to places not meant for human habitation, individuals were 4 times more likely to spend the night preceding entry to permanent supportive housing in these locations. Prior to permanent supportive housing intake, families were in transitional housing more frequently than in places not considered habitable (Table 6.17). Similar patterns were evident in 2015-2016.
- The number of families in permanent supportive housing with a prior-night stay in emergency shelter declined by 22 percent in 2015-2016. There was a similar decline (of 12 percent) in families whose living arrangements were previously in an uninhabitable place. An additional 10 percent entered from transitional housing, however (Table 6.17).
- In 2015-2016, the number of individuals entering permanent supportive housing from emergency shelter increased by 10 percent. There was an 8 percent increase in total individuals entering after leaving an uninhabitable living arrangement.

CHART 6.20. PRE-INTAKE LIVING SITUATIONS MOST OFTEN CITED AT ENTRY TO PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING
PERCENT OF ALL LOCATIONS REPORTED BY INDIVIDUALS



EMERGENCY SHELTER	188	203	262	326	360
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	193	222	367	320	345
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN	62	86	147	162	169
STAYING WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS [NOT SHOWN ON CHART]	65	70	27	25	18

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Report

TABLE 6.17. PRIOR-NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE ENTRY TO PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (2014-2015 AND 2015-2016)
MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED BY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS

LIVING ARRANGEMENT CATEGORIES	FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING		INDIVIDUALS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED				
EMERGENCY SHELTER	133	104	326	360
PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	82	72	320	345
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN	88	97	162	169
STAYING WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS	24	22	25	18
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	1	1	3	25
RENTAL [WITH/WITHOUT SUBSIDY]	2	3	8	7
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY)	0	0	7	9
SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER TREATMENT	7	3	7	4
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	0	0	2	5
LESS FREQUENTLY REPORTED				
JAIL, PRISON OR JUVENILE DETENTION	1	1	4	2
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	0	0	6	1
HOTEL OR MOTEL (NO VOUCHER)	1	2	3	2
OWNED HOUSING [WITH/WITHOUT SUBSIDY]	4	2	1	3
FOSTER CARE HOME	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	343	307	874	950
MISSING	11	20	42	384

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

VETERANS

A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF VETERANS SEEKING HOMELESS SERVICES REPORTED HAVING SPENT THE PRECEDING NIGHT EITHER IN A PLACE NOT CONSIDERED HABITABLE FOR HUMANS OR IN EMERGENCY SHELTER. IN 2015-2016, THIS WAS THE CASE FOR 74 PERCENT OF VETERANS ENTERING (OR RE-ENTERING) AN EMERGENCY SHELTER; 66 PERCENT MOVING INTO PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING; AND 54 PERCENT WHO HAD SECURED TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (CHART 6.21).

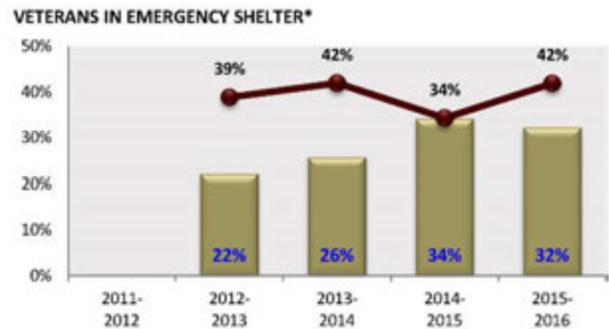
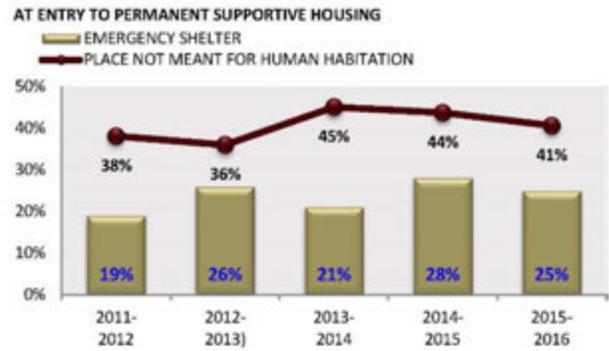
- In both permanent supportive housing and in emergency shelter, over a third of veterans reporting their previous night accommodations had been in a place viewed as unsafe, hardship conditions for human sleeping arrangements.
- For veterans in transitional housing, a relatively high percentage mentioned having been in a treatment or detox facility as the result of substance use disorders. The percentages were highest in 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 (at 24 percent and 33 percent, respectively), but declined in 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 to below 15 percent (Chart 6.21).

TABLE 6.18. PRIOR-NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS MOST FREQUENTLY CITED BY VETERANS ENTERING SERVICES (2014-2015 AND 2015-2016)

LIVING ARRANGEMENT CATEGORIES	PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING		TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		EMERGENCY SHELTER	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED						
EMERGENCY SHELTER	18	16	75	94	12	54
PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	28	26	38	48	12	70
HIGH FREQUENCIES*						
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN	10	13	27	25	0	0
STAYING WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS	1	2	8	11	9	27
SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER TREATMENT	0	0	20	32	2	0
JAIL, PRISON OR JUVENILE DETENTION	1	1	6	8	0	0
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	1	1	3	6	0	0
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY)	1	1	1	5	0	3
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	1	1	1	0	0	6
LEAST FREQUENTLY REPORTED						
RENTAL [WITH/WITHOUT SUBSIDY]	1	0	3	4	0	4
HOTEL OR MOTEL (NO VOUCHER)	1	1	2	0	0	3
OWNED HOUSING [WITH/WITHOUT SUBSIDY]	0	0	2	2	0	0
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	1	2	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	64	64	186	235	35	167
MISSING	1	2	4	2	1	34

*This section lists categories for which one or more services had frequencies equal to 5 or more.
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 6.21. PRE-INTAKE LIVING SITUATIONS VETERANS REPORTING EMERGENCY SHELTER RESIDENCE AS COMPARED TO PLACES UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION



*No data available in HDX for 2011-2012
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XV. CONSECUTIVE NIGHT'S STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

FROM 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016, TOTAL FAMILIES RESIDING IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING DECLINED BY 14 PERCENT. THE MOST SIZEABLE DECREASES, HOWEVER, WERE IN CATEGORIES FOR SHORT-TERM STAY. THE NUMBER FOR “ONE YEAR OR LESS” DROPPED BY 23 PERCENT WHILE THAT FOR “OVER ONE YEAR TO TWO YEARS” WAS REDUCED BY 33 PERCENT. IN LONGER-TERM CATEGORIES, THE 2-TO-5 YEAR GROUP’S TOTAL WENT UP BY 5 PERCENT AND BY 8 PERCENT FOR THE 5-YEAR PLUS CATEGORY (CHART 6.22).

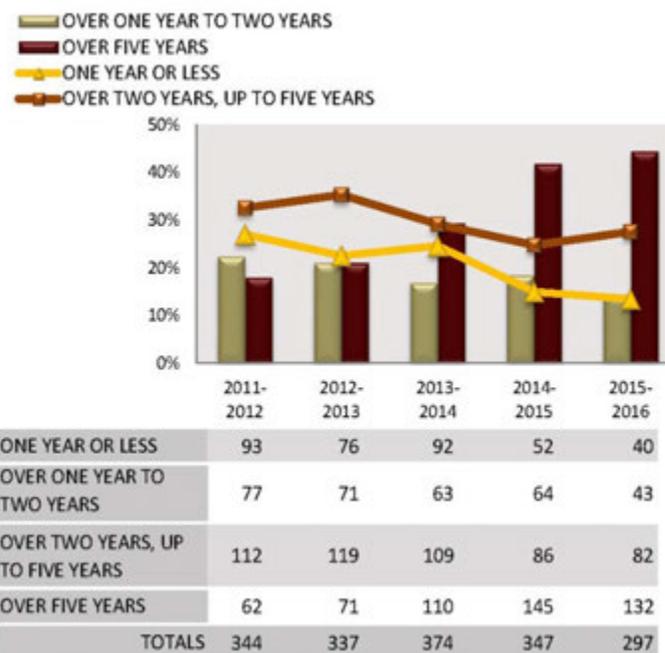
- The number of individuals who had, as of 2015-2016, received permanent supportive housing services consecutively for a period of 5 years or more was 15 percent higher than in 2014-2015 (Chart 6.23). A similar increase (of 16 percent) occurred in the 2-to-5 year category. Even more sizeable growth took place among those in residence between 1 to 2 years, with an expansion of 33 percent (Chart 6.23).
- Among individual veterans, change in 2015-2016 was minimal, being limited to the more long-term categories. Veterans with consecutive stays of 2-to-5 years declined 24 percent, but among those staying 5 years or longer there was a 27 percent increase.

TABLE 6.19. CONSECUTIVE LENGTH OF STAY VETERANS IN SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

VETERANS IN FAMILIES	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
ONE YEAR OR LESS	1	1	0	0	0
OVER 1 YEAR, UP TO 2 YEARS	0	1	1	1	0
OVER 2 YEARS, UP TO 5 YEARS	1	0	1	2	2
OVER 5 YEARS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	2	2	3	2
INDIVIDUAL VETERANS					
ONE YEAR OR LESS	13	12	9	10	10
OVER 1 YEAR, UP TO 2 YEARS	10	17	15	8	9
OVER 2 YEARS, UP TO 5 YEARS	15	17	33	25	19
OVER 5 YEARS	4	7	12	22	28
TOTALS	42	53	69	65	66

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 6.22. LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE STAY ADULTS IN FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL TOTAL BY LONGEVITY



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 6.23. LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE STAY INDIVIDUALS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL TOTAL BY LONGEVITY



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XVI. POST-SERVICES DESTINATION IN

2015-2016, THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES EXITING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING WAS 1.5 TIMES THE NUMBER ENTERING. NONETHELESS, THE ESTIMATED RETENTION RATE IN THAT YEAR, AS WELL AS IN 2014-2015, WAS 82 PERCENT (CHART 6.24).²³

- The retention rate for persons in families has remained between 80 and 82 percent since 2011-2012. By contrast, over that time frame the retention rate for individuals has risen from 75 percent to 84 percent (Chart 6.20).
- In all years but 2015-2016, the number of individuals entering permanent supportive housing exceeded those exiting. A contributing factor was an increase of 31 percent in the total individuals exiting, while the total entering decreased by 36 percent.
- In 2015-2016, 49 percent of persons in families left permanent supportive housing with the intention of moving to a rental situation. (For individuals this figure was 33 percent.)

This represented a sizeable increase over 2014-2015. During that year 27 percent of persons in families and 25 percent of individuals left the program for a rental (Table 6.20).

- The majority of persons in families and individuals exiting permanent supportive housing for rental housing had no subsidy to assist with rent payments. In 2015-2016, 60 percent of family members and 57 percent of individuals left services without this support. In the prior year, this was true for 75 percent of individuals.
- In 2015-2016, a majority of those planning to double up with family anticipated this situation would be permanent. Among individuals, 56 percent had this expectation; for persons in families, this was the case for 72 percent.

CHART 6.24. PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PERCENT OF RESIDENTS ENTERING & EXITING, BASED ON YEAR-END TOTALS FOR FAMILIES & INDIVIDUALS SERVED

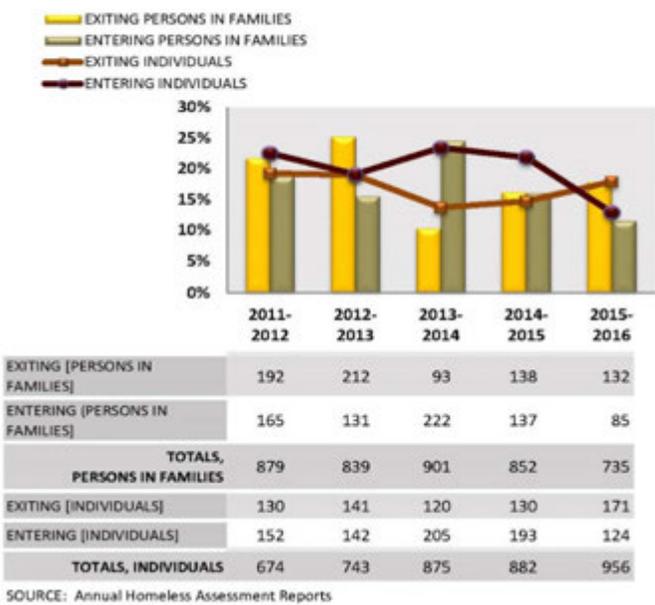


TABLE 6.20. DESTINATIONS OF PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS AT DEPARTURE

	PERSONS IN FAMILIES					INDIVIDUALS				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
UNDUPLICATED PERSONS WHO EXITED	192	212	93	138	132	130	141	120	130	171
TOTAL SERVICE RECIPIENTS	879	839	901	852	735	674	743	875	882	956
RENTAL SITUATION - TOTALS	62	7	10	37	65	36	25	27	32	56
RENTAL HOUSING (NO SUBSIDY)	56	7	4	21	39	32	21	14	24	32
RENTAL HOUSING (WITH SUBSIDY)	6	0	6	16	26	4	4	13	8	24
FAMILY/FRIENDS (TOTALS)	19	8	19	32	25	14	25	17	29	36
PERMANENT RESIDENCE WITH FAMILY	4	0	5	8	18	8	9	4	10	20
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE WITH FAMILY	15	0	9	11	5	3	11	1	11	5
PERMANENT RESIDENCE WITH FRIENDS	0	3	5	1	2	0	0	6	2	7
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE WITH FRIENDS	0	5	0	12	0	3	5	6	6	4
DECREASED 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016										
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	53	0	0	44	31	28	9	3	32	25
EMERGENCY SHELTER	2	8	0	21	0	1	3	4	13	7
DECEASED	0	5	0	0	0	4	7	3	6	9
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	33	117	35	2	1	31	37	43	3	8
CLIENT-OWNED HOUSING*	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	7	0	5
JAIL, PRISON, JUVENILE DETENTION	16	13	0	0	5	9	5	2	9	4
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN	0	3	5	1	0	2	2	0	0	2
PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	0	4	1
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT/DETOX	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MISSING/NOT REPORTED	0	49	15	0	0	0	21	10	1	13

*PLEASE NOTE: "Client-owned housing" includes ownership with and without subsidies. Sections with only blank cells indicate 0s in all years. Data for the following categories not reported: Hospital(non-psychiatric); Psychiatric facility; Foster Care Home; and Hotel/motel (no voucher). These categories had data for individuals only, with totals of 3 or less per year. SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

²³ Retention rate was calculated using the following formula:

Total residents on the Wednesday in the last week of July of one year **minus** total new entrants in that year **divided by** total residents on the Wednesday in the last week of October 30 of the preceding year

XVII. SERVICE USAGE BY GENDER

IN THE 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT, THE CATEGORY “PARENTING YOUTH” INCLUDED THOSE UNDER 18 AS WELL AS 18-24 (TABLE 6.21). THE RESULTS INDICATED THAT 41 PERSONS QUALIFIED AS “PARENTING YOUTH.” IN THIS GROUP, 100 PERCENT WERE FEMALE. OF THE 41 PERSONS TALLIED, ALL WERE SHELTERED, WITH THE MAJORITY (71 PERCENT) RECEIVING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SERVICES.

- In all years shown in Table 6.21, households comprised of both adults and children were more frequently populated with women. For households in emergency shelter, the number of females exceeded males by 1.5 to 1.8 times. Similar conditions were evident in transitional housing. In 2016, females outnumbered males by a ratio 2 to 1.
- Between 2015 and 2016, in households with children, the totals for both genders declined in emergency shelter (women by 41 percent; men by 28 percent) and transitional housing (women by 32 percent; men by 49 percent). In comparison to the sheltered totals, unsheltered households with children were limited in number. The ones tallied were all interviewed in 2015 and among them, males constituted 80 percent of the gender count (Table 6.21).
- Among individuals counted in 2014, 2015 and 2016, homeless males exceeded women by 1.6 up to 2 times in both emergency shelter and transitional housing. The numbers for both genders increased between 2015 and 2016.
- The 2016 Point-in-Time Count documented a 57 percent decrease in the number of unsheltered male veterans in households without children. In the same year, the total for unsheltered single female veterans declined from 4 (in 2015) to 0 (Table 6.21). In 2015, 2 male veterans with children were included in the count of unsheltered persons. In 2016, none were identified during the interview process (Table 6.21).

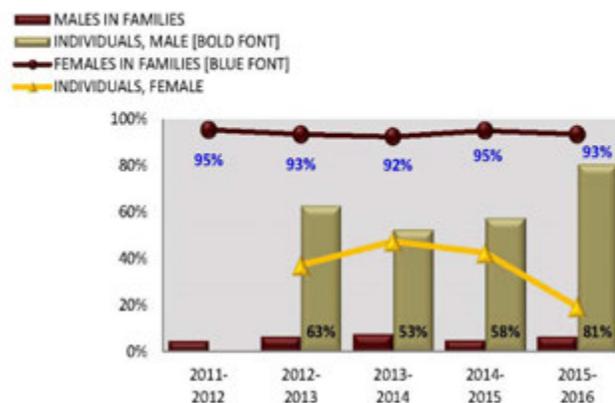
- As Chart 6.25 illustrates, the gender proportions in relation to household type also apply to data compiled in the Annual Homeless Assessment Reports. Homeless men are seldom in emergency shelter with families. As individuals, in most of the years shown in the chart, they represent a much higher proportion of service recipients than women. This pattern applies regardless of service type.

TABLE 6.21. GENDER TALLIES FROM NIGHTS OF THE COUNTS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SERVICE OR LIVING SITUATION

HOUSEHOLD TYPE	YEAR	EMERGENCY SHELTER		TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		UNSHelterED	
		FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT & ONE CHILD	2014	131	87	70	62	*	*
	2015	167	94	287	191	3	12
	2016	99	68	196	97	0	0
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS ONLY	2014	155	268	99	162	*	*
	2015	98	194	59	109	11	86
	2016	130	269	105	185	15	83
VETERANS WITHOUT CHILDREN	2014	3	36	10	91	*	*
	2015	1	18	11	92	4	7
	2016	2	24	10	101	0	3
VETERANS WITH CHILDREN	2014	0	0	0	0	*	*
	2015	0	1	0	2	0	2
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	2014	0	0	8	1	*	*
	2015	0	1	0	0	0	0
	2016	1	0	0	0	0	0
UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (18-24)	2015	27	11	31	16	2	10
	2016	30	28	22	23	2	2
PARENTING YOUTH	2016	12	0	29	0	0	0

*No unsheltered data are available for 2014.
For the years shown, no transgender persons were recorded.
Missing values excluded.
SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts

CHART 6.25. GENDER & HOUSEHOLD COMPARISONS OF EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICE RECIPIENTS



INDIVIDUALS, MALE [BOLD FONT]		665	485	501	1,306
MALES IN FAMILIES	27	27	35	19	29
FEMALES IN FAMILIES [BLUE FONT]	558	384	428	366	412
INDIVIDUALS, FEMALE		393	438	370	313

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XVIII. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

AT 48 PERCENT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION, AFRICAN AMERICANS IN ST. LOUIS CITY ARE ROUGHLY EQUIVALENT TO THE PROPORTION OF CAUCASIANS, WHO REPRESENT A 43 PERCENT SHARE. (SEE TABLE 6.22.) AFRICAN AMERICANS TEND TO CONSTITUTE A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF HOMELESS PERSONS, ALTHOUGH THE PROPORTION FOR THIS GROUP DECLINED BY 11 PERCENT IN 2015-2016 (CHART 6.26).

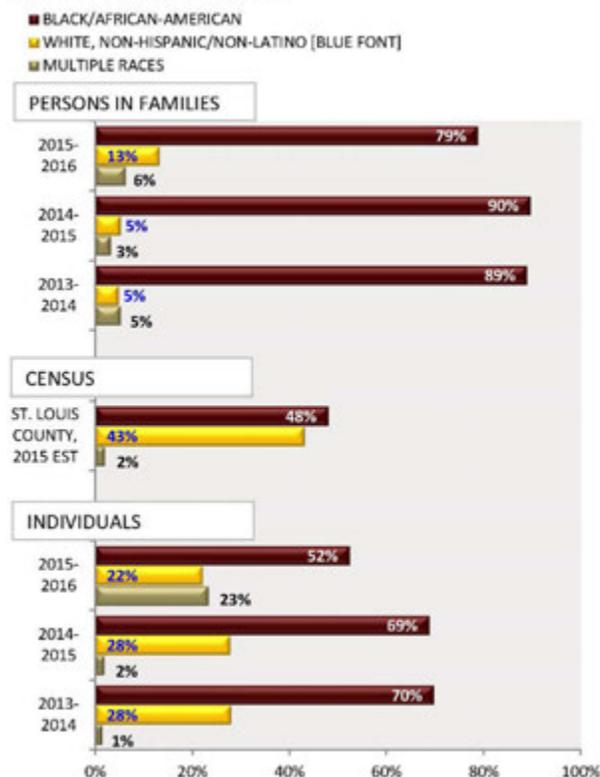
TABLE 6.22. PRINCIPAL RACIAL GROUPS IN ST. LOUIS CITY GENERAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FROM THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

ST. LOUIS CITY	
TOTAL POPULATION, 2015 est.	317,850
NOT HISPANIC, NOT LATINO	96.3%
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC/LATINO	43.1%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	47.5%
HISPANIC OR LATINO, ANY RACE	3.7%
TWO OR MORE RACES	2.3%
OTHER [Asian; Native American/Alaskan; Hawaiian/Pacific Islander]	3.0%

SOURCE: American Community Survey Demographic and Housing Estimates 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates
U.S. Census Bureau

- Total African American persons in families living in emergency shelter declined by 52 percent between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. In the same period, the number of African American individuals receiving emergency shelter services increased by 44 percent, but the number of Caucasians went up, as well, by a slightly larger extent (50 percent).
- Aggregated amounts for Asian, Native American or Hawaiian/Pacific Islander among the homeless population were typically in the single digits (Table 6.22). Frequencies for homeless families and individuals identifying as Hispanic or Latino also tended to be low. In the homeless population, this group accounted for numbers under 20: among emergency shelter residents, from 0.8 to 1.3 percent of persons in families and 0.2 to 1.7 percent of individuals, with proportions under 1 percent in permanent supportive housing. By contrast, based on 2015 Census estimates, this group constituted close to 4 percent of the general population, while the “Other” group had a combined percentage of 3 percent.

CHART 6.26. EMERGENCY SHELTER RESIDENTS & ST. LOUIS CITY GENERAL POPULATION PRINCIPAL RACIAL IDENTIFICATION



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports & U.S. Census Bureau 2015 Annual Estimates, Race Tables

TABLE 6.23. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION FOR HOMELESS FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS EMERGENCY SHELTER & PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING OCCUPANCY

EMERGENCY SHELTER	FAMILIES, EMERGENCY SHELTER					INDIVIDUALS, EMERGENCY SHELTER				
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	TOTAL	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1,000	1,173	955	461	724	650	600	865	365	
WHITE, NON-HISPANIC/NON-LATINO	46	63	55	77	301	260	242	365	365	
MULTIPLE RACES	62	69	34	37	24	13	16	384	384	
WHITE, HISPANIC/LATINO	12	7	19	10	8	7	11	19	19	
OTHER*	5	7	2	0	1	2	3	17	17	
TOTALS	1,125	1,319	1,065	585	1,058	932	872	1,650	1,650	
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSNG										
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	762	802	755	641	565	654	662	713	713	
WHITE, NON-HISPANIC/NON-LATINO	21	72	75	73	159	201	198	214	214	
MULTIPLE RACES	17	21	20	16	12	7	7	16	16	
WHITE, HISPANIC/LATINO	4	1	0	0	2	6	4	4	4	
OTHER*	1	5	1	5	5	7	6	6	6	
TOTALS	805	901	851	735	743	875	877	953	953	

*NOTE: The "Other" category includes the count for Asians, Native American/Alaskan and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

IN THE 2016, THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS AFRICAN AMERICANS INCLUDED IN THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT DECLINED IN ALL ST. LOUIS CITY SERVICES: BY 5 PERCENT IN EMERGENCY SHELTER AND 8 PERCENT IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING. THE LARGEST DECREASE, HOWEVER, WAS IN THE NUMBER OF UNSHELTERED, WHERE THE TOTAL FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS DROPPED BY 19 PERCENT IN COMPARISON TO 2015 (TABLE 6.24).

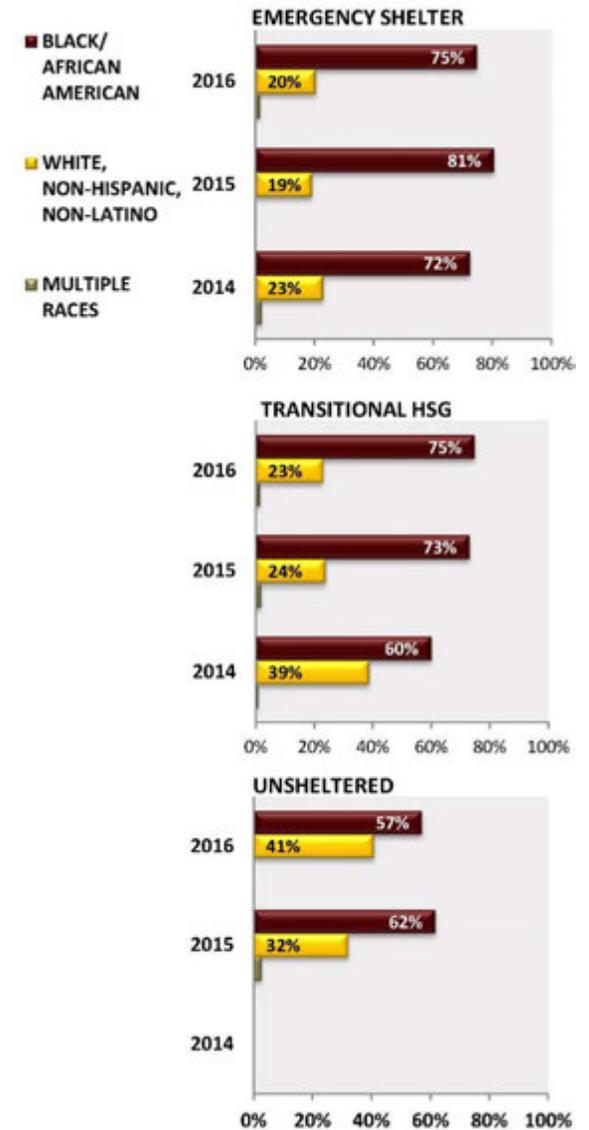
TABLE 6.24. RACE AND ETHNICITY FROM POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS BY PROGRAM AND SHELTER STATUS

RACE	EMERGENCY SHELTER			TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			UNSHELTERED		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	464	446	424	370	472	436	NO	69	56
WHITE	147	106	116	239	154	134	DATA	36	40
MULTIPLE RACES	14	1	9	6	12	8		3	0
OTHER	16	1	18	2	8	5		4	2
TOTALS	641	554	567	617	646	583		112	98
ETHNICITY	EMERGENCY SHELTER			TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			UNSHELTERED		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
NON-HISPANIC, NON-LATINO	639	536	560	611	598	564	NO	107	85
HISPANIC/LATINO	2	18	7	6	48	19	DATA	5	13
TOTALS	641	554	567	617	646	583		112	98

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2014-2016

- In the 2014, 2015 and 2016 Point-in-Time Counts for emergency shelter, the preponderance of African American service recipients was roughly in a ratio of 3-to-1 or 4-to-1 as compared to Caucasians. This is evident in Chart 2.27, which highlights the comparison between the two subpopulations (Caucasia and African American), as well as Multiple Races, the next most frequently recorded.

CHART 6.27. POINT-IN-TIME COUNT PERCENTAGES FOR RACIAL DISTRIBUTION, ST. LOUIS CITY CoC



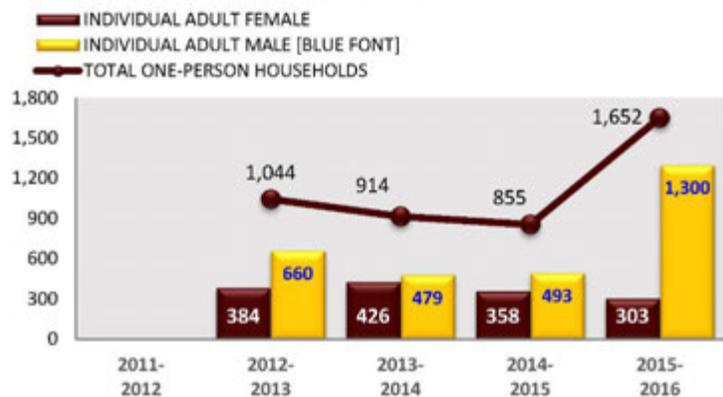
Not shown: Percentages for "Other" & "Hispanic/Latino"
SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts

XIX. HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND TYPE

FROM 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016, THE NUMBER OF ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS — I.E., HOUSEHOLDS OF SINGLE INDIVIDUALS — IN EMERGENCY SHELTER DOUBLED, WITH GROWTH IN TOTAL HOMELESS MALES RECEIVING SERVICES (CHART 6.28). PRESENCE OF MEN AMONG SERVICE RECIPIENTS EXPANDED BY ROUGHLY 2.5 TIMES OVER THE 2014-2015 LEVEL.

- In 2015-2016 the number of persons in families with 4 family members declined by 67 percent. This occurred after sizeable growth in this group in 2014-2015 that increased the total persons in this category more than 2.5 times (Chart 6.29).
- Total persons in families of 5 residing in emergency shelter increased by 59 percent in 2015-2016.
- In 2015-2016, there were reductions in the totals for persons in all family size groupings tallied for permanent supportive housing. In comparison to 2014-2015, this population declined by 14 percent.
- Declines for total persons in the family size groupings shown in Chart 6.30 were in parallel to the decline for the entire population. Persons affiliated with larger families were the most numerous across all years from 2011-2012 through 2015-2016, despite dropping by 14 percent in the latter year. Total persons in families of 4 went down by 15 percent and 12 percent fewer persons were in families of 2-to-3.

CHART 6.28. ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER, WITH GENDER TALLY



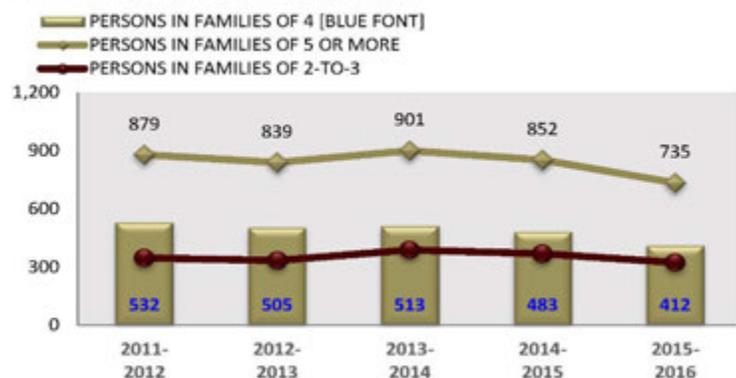
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

**CHART 6.29. HOUSEHOLDS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER BY FAMILY SIZE GROUPS
DATA FOR FAMILIES OF 2 TO 3, 4 AND OVER 5 PERSONS**



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

**CHART 6.30. HOUSEHOLDS BY FAMILY-SIZE GROUPS
DATA FOR FAMILIES OF 2-TO-3, 4 AND OVER 5 PERSONS
IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XX. AGE GROUPS

IN ALL ST. LOUIS CITY CoC SERVICES, HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS – I.E., THOSE NOT LIVING IN FAMILIES – TENDED TO BE OLDER THAN ADULTS IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS (CHART 6.31). IN 2014-2015, 78 PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER WERE AGE 31 OR OLDER. IN 2015-2016 THE PERCENTAGE WAS 81 PERCENT FOR THIS AGE GROUP.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING HAD SIMILARLY HIGH PERCENTAGES OF MORE MATURE ADULTS: 79 PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN BOTH 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016 WERE IN THIS AGE BRACKET. PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING HAD AN EVEN HIGHER PROPORTION (86 PERCENT), ALSO IN BOTH YEARS.

- For adults in families, the younger age groups were more prominent. In emergency shelter, persons age 18 to 30 accounted for over 65 percent of those receiving services in both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. Transitional housing had a comparable proportion (over 60 percent). As for adults in families in permanent supportive housing, although the “age 18-to-30” group had a higher occupancy than was true for single individuals in the same age bracket, a smaller number were receiving these services than adults age 31 to 50. In 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, over 50 percent of residents had an age within this category.
- Homeless veterans also tended to be older (Table 6.26), with 50 percent to 75 percent of veterans receiving services – irrespective of the type – having an age over 50. Only small percentages of veterans in homeless programming were under age 31. In 2015-2016, 12 percent of veterans in emergency shelter were age 18 to 30. In all other years, the percentages in this category were 6 percent or less.

CHART 6.31. DISTRIBUTION OF AGE CATEGORIES FOR ALL SERVICES, 2014-2015 & 2015-2016

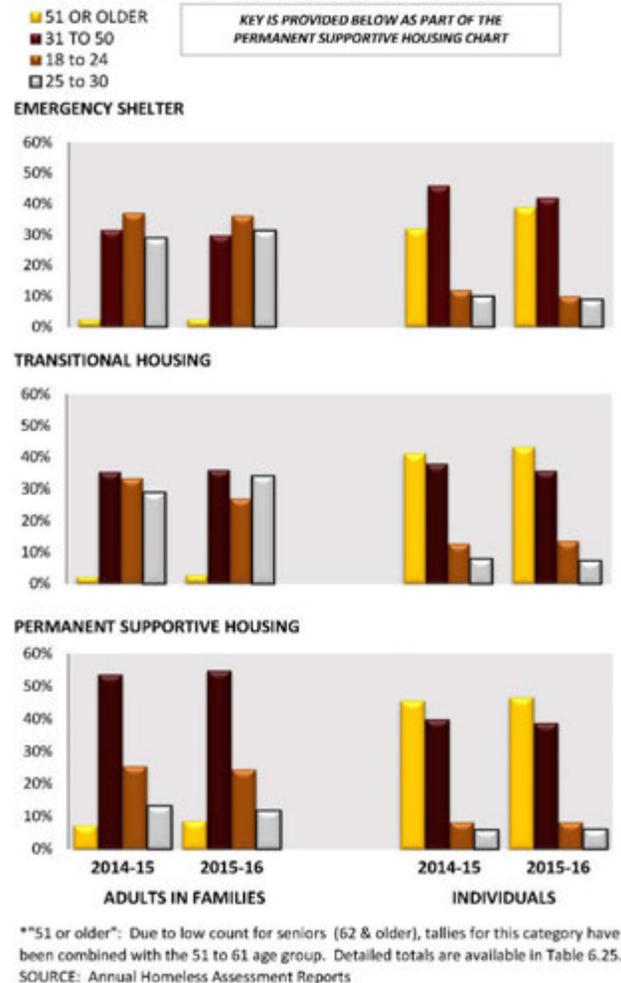


TABLE 6.25. 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016 DATA ON AGE CATEGORIES FOR ADULTS RECEIVING SPECIFIED HOMELESS SERVICES

ADULT AGE GROUPINGS	EMERGENCY SHELTER				TRANSITIONAL HOUSING				PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING			
	FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS		FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS		FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
18 TO 24	143	160	104	161	63	40	58	65	89	73	74	80
25 TO 30	111	138	87	145	55	50	36	35	46	35	52	58
31 TO 50	122	132	402	682	67	53	173	171	187	163	353	371
51 TO 61	9	11	258	537	4	4	167	180	23	23	357	388
62 OR OLDER	0	0	21	94	0	0	21	27	3	3	46	58
TOTALS	385	441	872	1,619	189	147	455	478	348	297	882	955

**Data limited to the years with expanded young adult categories (2014-2015 and 2015-2016). The two young adults categories (age “18 to 24” and age “25 to 30”) replaced the combined “18 to 30” category in 2014-2015. SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports. Missing values excluded.

TABLE 6.26. 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016 DATA ON AGE CATEGORIES FOR HOMELESS VETERANS**

VETERAN AGE GROUPINGS	EMERGENCY SHELTER		TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
	18 TO 24	0	6	1	1	0
25 TO 30	2	18	10	7	2	1
31 TO 50	10	71	64	79	15	18
51 TO 61	22	81	99	128	40	35
62 OR OLDER	2	25	16	22	8	11
TOTALS	35	201	190	237	65	66

**Data limited to the years with expanded young adult categories (2014-2015 and 2015-2016). Missing values excluded. SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

XXI. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

AMONG FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER, THE NUMBER OF ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES INCREASED BY 120 PERCENT IN 2015-2016. IN THE SAME PERIOD, THE INCREASE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES WAS 180 PERCENT (TABLE 6.27).

- The largest number of persons with disabilities received services in permanent supportive housing. For adults in families, this total declined slightly in 2015-2016 (by 12 percent), but for individuals with disabilities, an 11 percent increase in that year continued a progressive trend in growth. In the years following 2011-2012, access of this subpopulation to permanent supportive housing rose by 45 percent (Table 6.27).
- Chart 6.32 shows the extent to which homeless persons with disabilities are present among St. Louis City CoC service recipients. In 2015-2016, over 75 percent of adults in families who were disabled occupied permanent supportive housing units, continuing a consistent pattern through 4 of the 5 years since 2011-2012. In the case of individuals, over 80 percent reported disabilities.
- In 2015-2016, 33 percent of persons with disabilities residing in permanent supportive housing reported co-occurring disorders involving both mental health and substance use (Table 6.28). Instances where symptoms of mental illness were the sole disabling condition affected approximately 30 percent.
- Among persons with disabilities living in permanent supportive housing, there were minimal differences between the rate with which adults in families and individuals reported the most prevalent disabling conditions (co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders or independent mental health issues). Adults with families, however, were more likely to cite substance use disorders as a disabling condition than were individuals.

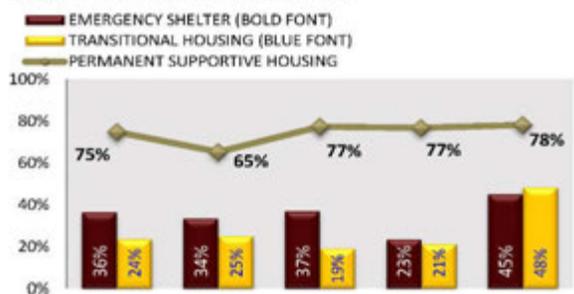
TABLE 6.27. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY HOUSEHOLD AND SERVICE

	2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	PERSONS IN FAMILIES	DIS-ABILITY NONE								
EMERGENCY SHELTER	213	372	138	273	172	291	89	290	196	239
TRANSITIONAL HSG	56	181	46	138	43	183	40	148	71	75
PERMANENT SUPP HSG	257	87	220	117	289	85	265	80	232	65
INDIVIDUALS										
EMERGENCY SHELTER	no data		771	287	629	294	290	578	809	537
TRANSITIONAL HSG	368	225	379	242	309	226	265	190	340	137
PERMANENT SUPP HSG	613	61	642	101	718	151	797	83	887	69

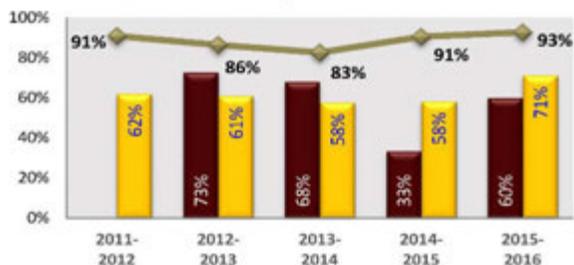
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 6.32. ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SERVICE

ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES IN FAMILIES



INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES, BY SERVICE



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 6.28. TYPES OF DISABILITIES: ADULTS IN FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS, 2011-2012 TO 2015-2016

	ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES WITH FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS					INDIVIDUALS, NO CHILDREN				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
BOTH MENTAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE ABUSE	35%	38%	24%	31%	33%	36%	35%	32%	34%	32%
MENTAL HEALTH	24%	22%	30%	26%	27%	28%	23%	32%	28%	29%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE ONLY	27%	19%	23%	21%	17%	12%	7%	11%	10%	11%
PHYSICAL DISABILITY	5%	11%	4%	3%	3%	13%	28%	10%	10%	11%
HIV/AIDS	9%	10%	8%	10%	9%	11%	7%	6%	8%	8%
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY	0%	0%	8%	9%	11%	0%	0%	9%	9%	8%

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

Statewide Homelessness Study
2015 – 2016
ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Continuum of Care Report

I. INTRODUCTION

The St. Louis County Continuum of Care (St. Louis County CoC) has active participation at its meetings from a broad spectrum of service providers, government agencies and homeless advocates. Members of the community provide direction to the CoC through an independent board, which includes the participation of an ex officio representative of St. Louis County government. As the CoC’s designated collaborative applicant, the County assumes some of the responsibilities of a lead agency. The present HMIS lead is the Institute for Community Alliances.

Matrix 1 provides context for data presented in the report that follows. It underscores the need to reduce the cost-burden of nearly 50 percent of the county’s renters. Among other topics, the report that follows will examine the extent to which the CoC’s homeless population was in rental housing prior to needing emergency shelter or entry to other programming.

MATRIX 1. ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC	
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA	ST. LOUIS COUNTY
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$59,755
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$56,793
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$41,641
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	10.9%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	92.8%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$882
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAPI AT >= 30% (housing cost-burdened)	49.2%

**Regardless of family status or age **"GRAPI" = Gross Rent [rent/utilities combined] as a Percent of Income
SOURCE [for all data other than poverty estimates]: 2011-2015 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. American Factfinder. U.S. Census Bureau.*

COORDINATED ENTRY: The CoC adopted the VI-SPDAT before submission of its FY 2015 Consolidated Application. The CoC anticipated that the instrument would be used for screening and assessment of persons entering the service delivery system for the homeless. In late summer 2016, the CoC expected to have “full participation” of service provider agencies by the end of the year.¹ In addition to the “Front Door” for any homeless individual or family, the CoC indicated in the 2016 consolidated plan that victim service providers had become involved in coordinated entry, leading to the establishment of a Front Door for those who had lost housing due to domestic or family violence.²

YOUTH HOMELESSNESS: In September 2015, the St. Louis County CoC and the Legal Services of Eastern Missouri’s Homeless Adolescent Task Force co-sponsored a training and networking event for homeless service providers. Featuring a tour of local agencies working with the homeless, the conference was intended to bring together school district homeless liaisons with their counterparts in social service organizations. Publicized as the “Journey to Understanding: The Road to Educational Excellence for Students in Transition,” the Maplewood-Richmond Heights School District hosted the event.³ In addition, the CoC

¹ Consolidated Application FY 2016, Item 1E-1, p. 12.

² Consolidated Application FY 2016. Item 1C-3.

³ Maplewood Richmond Heights School District Website. “Latest Headlines,” September 10, 2015 [Archives]. Accessed October 13, 2017 at: <http://mrhschools.net/news/latest-headlines/2015/09/10/950/>

has provided voting member status to homeless school coordinators and further cultivated these relationships through participation of CoC members at quarterly meetings between liaisons and their districts.

POINT-IN-TIME COUNT CHALLENGES: In both 2015 and 2016 the CoC made changes to the way in which the Point-In-Time Counts were handled.

- **2015:** Whereas in previous years counts had taken place during a single time of the day, in 2015 the CoC scheduled two times during the day of the count when volunteers could search for homeless individuals and families. This impacted the count in two ways: first, by recruiting volunteers who could be available at the new time, it added to the pool of people who could assist in locating and surveying those who were unsheltered. Secondly, it enabled the volunteers to locate homeless persons who were easier to find at one time than at another.⁴
- **2016:** Improvements were made to training materials available to shelter personnel responsible for administering the survey to homeless individuals and adults with families. Strategies for the unsheltered count also involved more in-depth training of volunteers. Recruits were instructed in techniques for communicating with persons believed to be homeless. This included verbal exchanges as well as observing, decoding and recording of nonverbal cues. Other modifications to previous practices were implemented to address St. Louis County's size. Former Point-In-Time Counts subdivided the County into 9 focus areas or regions where teams of volunteers would conduct searches. The new approach further refined the focus areas into 15 zones. Recruitment was expanded to attract a wider variety of volunteers, among them law enforcement and youth development professionals.⁵

IMPORTANCE OF DATA: In the consolidated plans for FY 2015 and FY 2016, there are frequent references to HMIS and its use to complete the Point-in-Time Counts to address the needs of first-time homeless persons and to monitor grantees. The plans also comment on gaps in the data that HMIS may highlight such as the absence of service records from transitional housing programs that provide living accommodations for youth. Similar situations have affected the quality of data for emergency shelters, which lack records for veterans provided with Veteran Affairs Domiciliary beds. The plans describe committee efforts to involve these agencies in HMIS, but also note that agencies with their own information systems to maintain may be reluctant to participate in HMIS.

Another consideration related to data alluded to in the consolidated plans is the implication of alterations to data collection processes. One instance of this is the change to HMIS for both AHAR and Point-In-Time Counts in handling data on youth. Adopted in 2015, the alterations broadened the category formerly limited to children and youth [adolescents] under the age of 18 to include young adults ranging aged 18 to 24. The impact of such changes can be seen in sharp increases in the totals reported for children and youth. In reporting on trends, the data will benefit from being presented with explanations that account for significant drops or sudden growth in previous trends.

Changes in the procedures used for Point-in-Time Counts can also have an impact on sizeable increases in the totals from one year to the next. The modifications may be significant enough to enable volunteers to locate encampments or other situations devised to provide shelter that previously were overlooked.

⁴FY2015 Consolidated Plan, Item 2J-2, pp. 37-38.

⁵FY2016 Consolidated Plan, Item 2I-3, pp. 31-32.

II. TRENDS IN THE COUNT

THE 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT FEATURED A SLIGHT INCREASE (6 PERCENT) IN THE TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION. AS ILLUSTRATED IN CHART 7.1, A SIMILAR SLIGHT INCREASE OCCURRED IN 2015, WITH GROWTH OF 9% OVER 2014. DESPITE THIS TENDENCY, THE 2016 NUMBER IS WELL-BELOW THAT RECORDED IN 2011, WITH A 30 PERCENT DECLINE OVER THE 6-YEAR PERIOD.

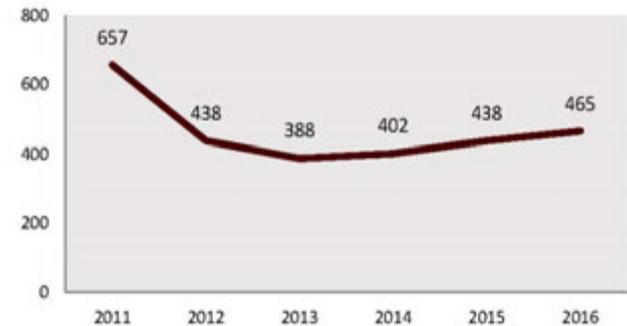
- The unsheltered count for the St. Louis County CoC was lower in 2016 by 19 percent. Only 10 percent of the homeless population was without shelter on the night of the count (Table 7.2).
- For the majority of beds in the St. Louis County CoC inventory, the term “permanent housing” refers primarily to housing with supportive services. Rapid re-housing beds were added in 2014 and 2016 to establish a pool of 150, but permanent supportive housing has become the primary resource in the inventory (Table 7.1). As of 2016, close to 50 percent of total beds came with additional services designed to enable individuals and families to maintain housing and avoid living situations that could lead to a repetition of homelessness.

TABLE 7.1. OVERVIEW OF RESOURCES
BEDS BY PROGRAMMING

	PERMANENT HOUSING BEDS*	EMERGENCY SHELTER	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
2011	266	334	237
2012	197	152	343
2013	409	185	255
2014	375	211	188
2015	375	211	192
2016	406	207	210

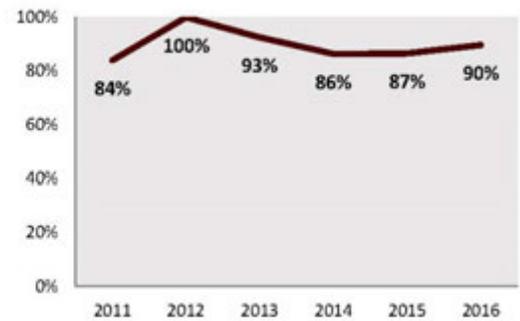
*Includes Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-housing & other permanent housing options
SOURCE: Housing Inventory Counts

CHART 7.1.
TRENDS IN THE HOMELESS POPULATION COUNT
ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC



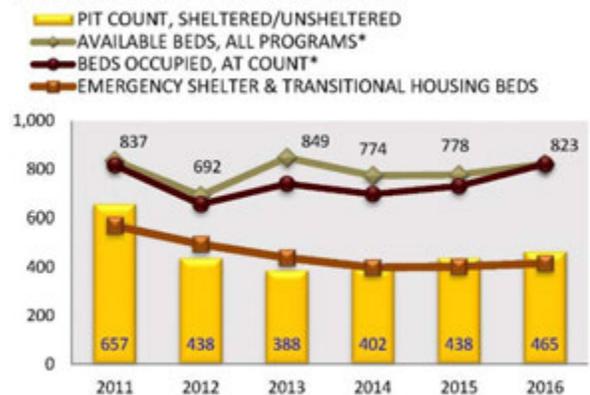
SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2011 to 2016

CHART 7.2.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC HOMELESS POPULATION
PERCENT IN SHELTER



SHELTERED	552	438	359	347	379	417
UNSHeltered	105	0	29	55	59	48
TOTALS	657	438	388	402	438	465

CHART 7.3. COUNT OF HOMELESS PERSONS
COMPARED TO BED USAGE & AVAILABILITY



*Totals include Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-housing, transitional housing and emergency shelter
SOURCE: Point-In-Time & Housing Inventory Counts

III. TRENDS IN SERVICES

FOR THE YEAR 2015-2016, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO PARTICIPATED IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICES INCREASED BY 9 PERCENT OVER THE LEVEL IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR. SINCE 2013-2014, THERE HAS BEEN 17 PERCENT GROWTH IN THE TOTAL SERVED (TABLE 7.1).

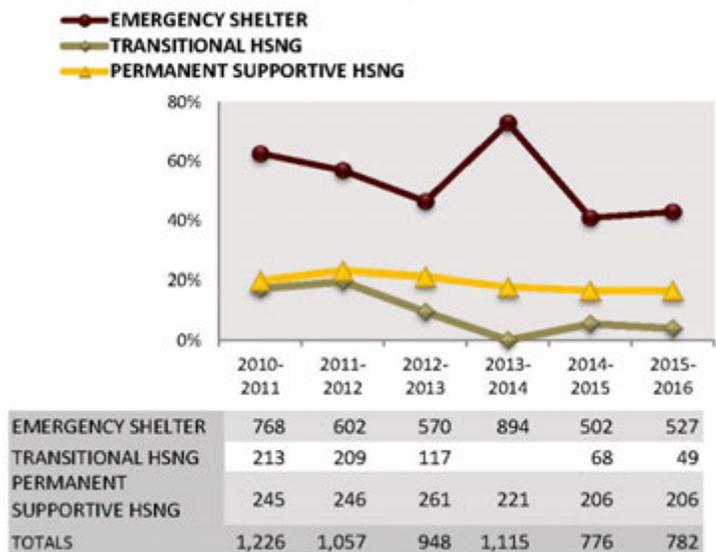
- Additional homeless individuals received transitional housing services in 2015-2016. The increase from 2014-2015 was 40 percent (Table 7.1).
- The gaps in data for individuals in transitional housing restrict assessment of trends to the totals for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. Emergency shelter has data for only the latter year.
- In 2015-2016, homeless families increased their use of emergency shelter, but by only 5 percent (Chart 7.4). The number of persons in families occupying permanent supportive housing was unchanged between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. The total remained at its lowest level over the 6 year period: 21 percent below the highest frequency for this group (261) in 2012-2013.
- Persons in families constituted a reduced segment of the population entering transitional housing. The 28 percent decline that occurred in 2015-2016 was the continuation of a trend first evident in 2011-2012.
- In 2016, persons in families receiving services on the night of the count were more frequently found in emergency shelter than in transitional housing (Chart 7.5). In 2015, the percentage seeking emergency shelter and that share of the population entering transitional housing were in close proportion to one another. This was also the case in 2014.
- In all six years shown in Chart 7.5, persons who were unsheltered, and consequently receiving no services, made up no more than 20 percent of the yearly total.

TABLE 7.2. INDIVIDUALS SERVED BY ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC SERVICE PROVIDERS WITH TOTALS COMPARED TO TOTALS FOR PERSONS IN FAMILIES

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	200	419			186
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	93				95	133
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	85	157	180	136	146	159
SUMMARY – OVERALL TOTALS						
INDIVIDUALS	178	357	599	136	241	478
FAMILIES	1,226	1,057	948	1,115	776	782
TOTALS	1,404	1,414	1,547	1,251	1,017	1,260

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 7.4. SERVICES FOR PERSONS IN FAMILIES USAGE, BY YEAR (PERCENTAGES & DATA TABLE)



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

IV. TRENDS IN SUB-POPULATIONS

NOTE: SEE TABLE 8.3 FOR TOTALS FROM THE COUNT FOR EACH SUBPOPULATION

In 2016, declines in subpopulation counts occurred in several St. Louis County CoC groups (Table 7.3). Calculations show the largest percentage decrease in the number of domestic violence survivors (with a 2015 total that dropped by 83 percent in 2016).

- The number of homeless persons with substance use disorders declined in 2016 by over 68 percent. (Table 7.3)
- At the 2016 count, both domestic violence survivors and persons with symptoms of mental illness reached their lowest frequency over the period beginning in 2011. For those with mental health conditions, this occurred as the result of a 65 percent reduction in their 2015 count (Chart 7.6).
- Between the 2015 count and the one for 2016, there were 40 percent fewer chronically homeless persons receiving services from St. Louis County CoC service providers (Table 7.3).
- Persons with HIV/AIDS were present in most years, but only in low numbers (5 or less). They were encountered most frequently during the 2015 count, when 5 were interviewed. In 2016, volunteers located just one person belonging to this category (Chart 7.6).
- Unaccompanied youth had the largest increase in frequency of all subpopulations. The 2016 total represented significant growth in a reversion to 2013 numbers. Homeless veterans were also more numerous. (Table 7.3)

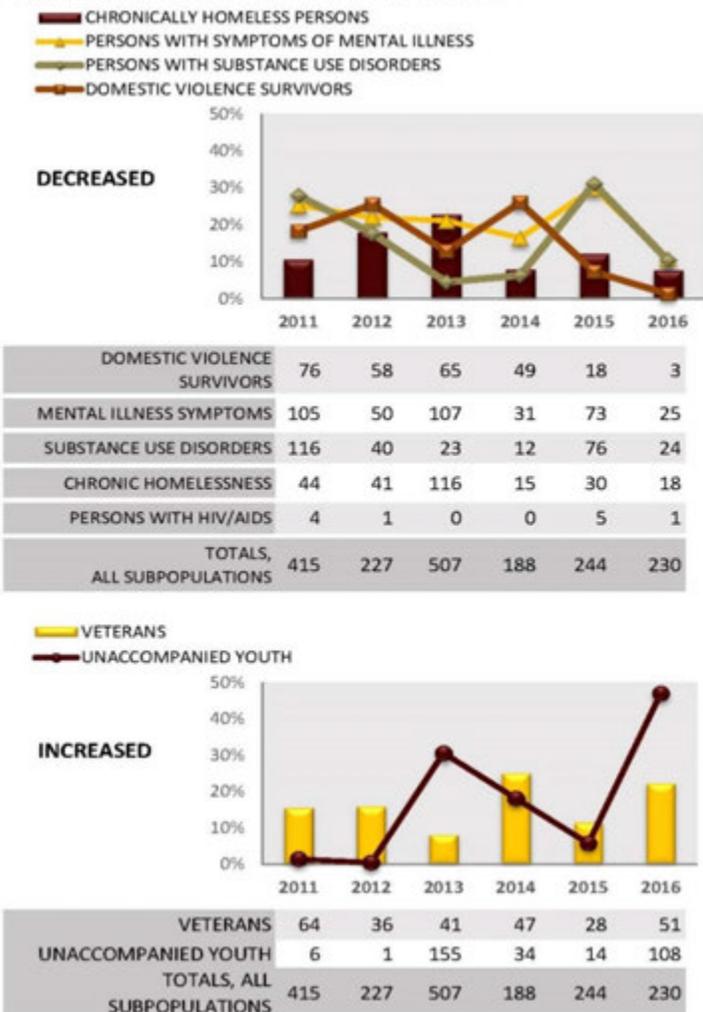
TABLE 7.3. PERCENT CHANGE IN SUBPOPULATION FREQUENCY, 2015 TO 2016

	DECLINE IN SUBPOPULATION NUMBERS					INCREASE	
	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS	PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS	PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS	VETERANS	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH*
2015	18	5	76	73	30	28	14
2016	3	1	24	25	18	51	108
PCT CHG	-83%	-80%	-68%	-66%	-40%	82%	671%

Minus sign before percent denotes a decrease

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, Subpopulation data

CHART 7.6 SUBPOPULATIONS WITH 2016 CHANGES GROUP DECREASES COMPARED TO GROUP INCREASES



NOTE: Percents calculated based on totals for all subpopulations

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, Subpopulation Reports

V. SUBPOPULATION: HOMELESS PERSONS WHO ARE UNSHELTERED

TABLE 7.4. SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PERSONS, BY SUBPOPULATION
[ORDERED BY NUMBER SHELTERED]

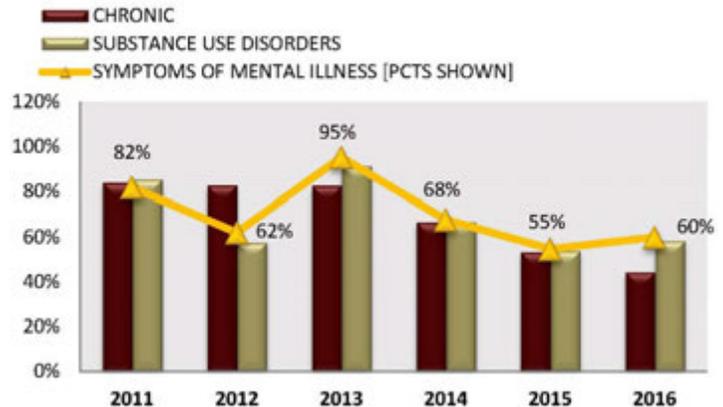
	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< 18)		VETERANS		SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS		SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER		CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS		DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS		PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS	
	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered	Shel-tered	Unshel-tered
	2011	6	0	62	2	86	19	99	17	37	7	75	1	3
2012	1	0	34	2	31	19	23	17	34	7	57	1	0	1
2013	49	0	40	1	102	5	21	2	96	20	64	1	0	0
2014	34	0	43	4	21	10	8	4	10	5	49	0	0	0
2015	12	2	27	1	40	33	41	35	16	14	17	1	3	2
2016	107	1	49	2	15	10	14	10	8	10	3	0	1	0

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2011-2016

In 2016 the number of veterans and unaccompanied youth increased, but the increases were largely in the sheltered category (Table 7.4). Nearly 100 percent of the identified homeless youth were in shelter on the night of the count, as were 96 percent of the veterans interviewed (Table 7.5).

- **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS:** At the 2016 count only 3 persons reported domestic violence issues, a decline of over 80 percent from the 2015 count. The number of unsheltered persons who reported domestic violence issues decline from one to zero over this same period.
- **MENTAL HEALTH/SUBSTANCE USE:** The percent sheltered in both the substance use and mental health categories has trended downward since 2013, but in 2016 a slight up-tick was evident in each group.
- **CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS:** This category alone had a decrease in the percent sheltered, with a drop of 11 percentage points in 2016.

CHART 7.7 DOWNWARD TRENDS IN PERCENT OF SUBPOPULATIONS SHELTERED



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2011-2016

TABLE 7.5. PERCENTAGE OF 2016 SUBPOPULATIONS IN SHELTER AS COMPARED TO PRIOR YEAR (2015)

	INCREASED PERCENTAGE IN SHELTER (OR NO CHANGE)					DECREASE
	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< AGE 18)	VETERANS	PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS	PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS
2015	94%	86%	96%	55%	54%	53%
2016	100%	99%	96%	60%	58%	44%
PERCENTAGE POINTS DIFFERENCE	6%	13%	NO CHANGE	5%	4%	-11%

Minus sign before percent denotes a decrease
SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, Subpopulation data

VI. SUBPOPULATION: UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

THE 2016 COUNT RECORDED A TOTAL OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) THAT WAS NEARLY 7 TIMES THE 2015 VALUE. ALL BUT ONE PERSON IN THE GROUP WERE IN SHELTER. A MORE MODEST 17 PERCENT INCREASE AUGMENTED THE NUMBER OF UNACCOMPANIED YOUNG ADULTS (AGES 18-24) (TABLE 7.6).

- For total unaccompanied children and adolescents in 2016, 75 percent were in emergency shelter, while 24 percent were in transitional housing. In 2015, persons in this group were evenly split between the two types of housing.
- In both 2015 and 2016, the majority of unaccompanied young adults were in transitional housing: 74 percent in 2015 and 63 percent in 2016.
- No parenting youth were recorded in 2015. All of the parenting youth recorded in 2016 (13) were young adults.

- With regard to examining trends, Table 7.6 illustrates the implications of expanding the children/youth category to include young adults. The overall total for 2016 (188) is over 3 times the 2015 amount for this group (60). A substantial percentage of the total (57 percent) came from the 2016 increase in children/youth under age 18. Nonetheless, going forward, the CoC should note the change in the data elements when reporting change from year to year, beginning in 2014.

TABLE 7.6. HOMELESS CHILDREN & YOUTH EXPANDED CATEGORIES

	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH [Children & Young Adults]	49	32	60	162
CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	20	8	16	89
CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	29	24	40	60
UNSHelterED CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS	0	0	4	13
* TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18)	49	32	14	108
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	20	8	6	81
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	29	24	6	26
UNSHelterED	0	0	2	1
* TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUNG ADULTS (AGE 18 TO 24)			46	54
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			10	8
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			34	34
UNSHelterED			2	12
PARENTING YOUTH [CHILDREN] (UNDER AGE 18)			0	0
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			0	0
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			0	0
UNSHelterED			0	0
PARENTING YOUTH (AGE 18 TO 24)			0	13
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			0	6
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			0	7
UNSHelterED			0	0
CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) WITH PARENTING YOUTH			0	13
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			0	6
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			0	7
UNSHelterED			0	0
TOTALS [UNACCOMPANIED & PARENTING YOUTH] CHILDREN OF PARENTING YOUTH INCLUDED IN TOTAL	49	32	60	188

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

VII. ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE: DATA ON HOMELESS STUDENTS

IN 2015-2016, THE HOMELESS STUDENT CENSUS FROM ST. LOUIS COUNTY'S 23 SCHOOL DISTRICTS TOTALED 5,094 (UP 4 PERCENT OVER 2014-2015). THE LARGEST INCREASE PER DISTRICT WAS AN 83 PERCENT RISE IN THE SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT. (SEE TABLE 7.7.)

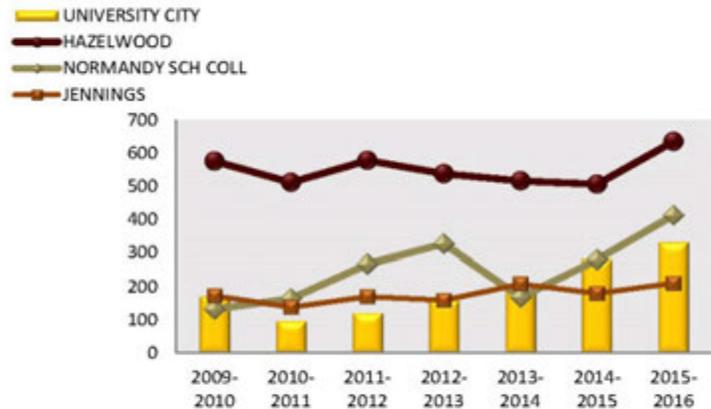
- The Special School District has less than 100 homeless students.⁶ In districts with higher numbers (Chart 7.8), increases for Normandy (48%) and Hazelwood (26%) are comparable to decreases Rockwood and Ritenour (Chart 7.9). Ferguson-Florissant (with totals twice to 3 times that of the next highest district) had a 2 percent decline, but is not included in the chart.

TABLE 7.7.
2015-2016 PERCENT CHANGE IN HOMELESS STUDENT NUMBERS
ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	PCT CHANGE FROM 2009-10	PCT CHANGE FROM 2014-15
<i>[PERCENTAGES REPRESENTING A DECREASE HAVE MINUS SIGNS]</i>		
KIRKWOOD R-VII	-30%	-58%
ROCKWOOD R-VII	21%	-26%
HANCOCK PLACE	9%	-23%
RITENOUR	85%	-22%
PARKWAY C-II	-5%	-8%
RIVERVIEW GARDENS	12%	-7%
WEBSTER GROVES	-9%	-7%
FERGUSON-FLOISSANT	30%	-2%
LADUE	-4%	0%
<i>[DISTRICTS WITH INCREASES FROM 2014-2015]</i>		
SPECIAL SCHOOL DIST	288%	83%
BAYLESS	21%	53%
NORMANDY SCH COLL	213%	48%
AFFTON 101	55%	33%
LINDBERGH SCHOOLS	52%	33%
HAZELWOOD	10%	26%
UNIVERSITY CITY	94%	17%
JENNINGS	22%	17%
PATTONVILLE R-III	5%	12%
MAPLEWOOD-RICHMOND HEIGHTS	52%	12%
MEHLVILLE R-IX	38%	3%

SOURCE:
Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

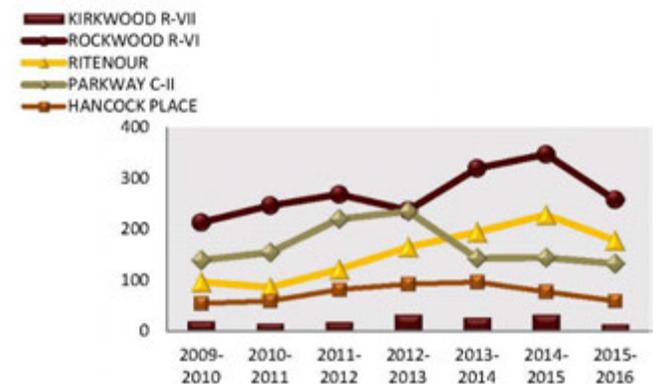
CHART 7.8. HOMELESS STUDENTS IN THE CoC AREA
HIGHEST CENSUS DISTRICTS WITH 2015-2016 INCREASES EXCEEDING 15 PERCENT



HAZELWOOD	576	512	578	538	516	506	635
UNIVERSITY CITY	171	98	122	160	187	282	331
NORMANDY SCH	132	164	267	327	168	280	413
JENNINGS	172	138	170	159	208	180	210

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 7.9. HOMELESS STUDENTS IN CoC DISTRICTS
HIGHEST CENSUS DISTRICTS WITH 5 PERCENT OR MORE DECREASE IN HOMELESS NUMBERS



ROCKWOOD R-VI	213	246	268	237	319	347	258
RITENOUR	96	86	121	165	194	228	178
PARKWAY C-II	139	154	220	235	143	144	132
HANCOCK PLACE	54	59	81	92	96	77	59
KIRKWOOD R-VII	20	16	18	33	27	33	14

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

⁶ DESE uses data suppression protocols, in accordance with privacy laws, to protect against accidental disclosure of student identities. If a school district has less than ten homeless students, a zero replaces the actual number. This would have the effect of lowering a total for the CoC catchment area, based on the data available.

VIII. AHAR DATA ON HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

THE MAJORITY OF HOMELESS STUDENTS ARE “DOUBLED-UP”—I.E., TEMPORARILY LIVING WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS, INDEPENDENTLY OR IN THE COMPANY OF FAMILY MEMBERS (TABLE 7.8). IN BOTH 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, OVER 85 PERCENT OF STUDENTS IDENTIFIED AS HOMELESS BY SCHOOL HOMELESS LIAISONS HAD THIS TYPE OF HOUSING.

- All districts in the St. Louis County CoC had homeless students, but not in equal measure. Chart 7.10 illustrates how “doubled-up” students are concentrated in certain districts, most particularly Ferguson-Florissant, which – even limited to the doubled-up category – accounts for roughly 2.5 times the number of homeless students as the school district second to it in size of homeless population (Hazelwood).
- Comparison of Tables 7.8 and 7.9 illustrates how assessment of the totals from DESE benefits from taking into account sub-categories of data. Excluding the number of students who are doubled-up or included under “Hotel Motel” and “Unsheltered” leaves a remainder that is close to the number for school children in shelters, based on the AHAR tallies. In 2014-2015, the DESE census had 153 students in shelters. In the same year, the total for school-age persons in emergency shelter and transitional housing combined was equal to 163. Similarly in 2015-2016, DESE showed 276 homeless students in shelters, while AHAR totals for the comparable group equaled 238. This is not a perfect correspondence, but indicates that the 2 efforts at estimating homeless populations reach conclusions that are consistent with one another.

TABLE 7.8. LIVING SITUATIONS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	2014-2015		2015-2016	
	NUM	PCT	NUM*	PCT
DOUBLED UP	4,325	90.1%	4,464	87.6%
HOTEL MOTEL	294	6.1%	314	6.2%
IN SHELTERS	153	3.2%	276	5.4%
UNSHELTERED	28	0.6%	41	0.8%
TOTALS	4,800		5,095	

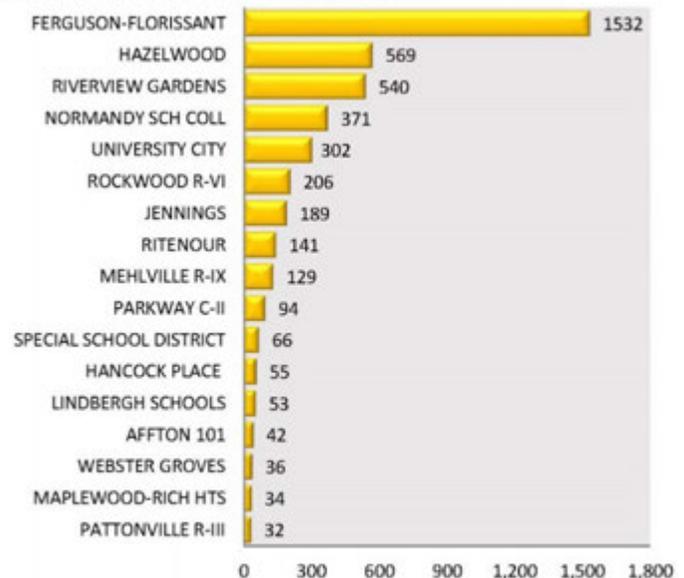
*2015-2016 Census total = 5,094. Living situation total (5,095) deviates by 1. Total for 2014-2015 (4,800) is lower than the census (4,902).
SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary and Secondary Education

TABLE 7.9. TOTALS FOR HOMELESS SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES FROM ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC PROVIDERS 2010-2011 TO 2015-2016

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
EMERGENCY SHELTER	262	189	334	280	145	225
TRANSITIONAL HSG	85	72	36	0	16	13
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	106	105	117	87	84	78
TOTALS	453	366	487	367	245	316

Includes ages 6 to 17 in families and living independently
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 7.10. HOMELESS STUDENTS DOUBLED-UP PER ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC DISTRICT, 2015-2016*



*Only schools with more than 30 homeless students listed
SOURCE: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

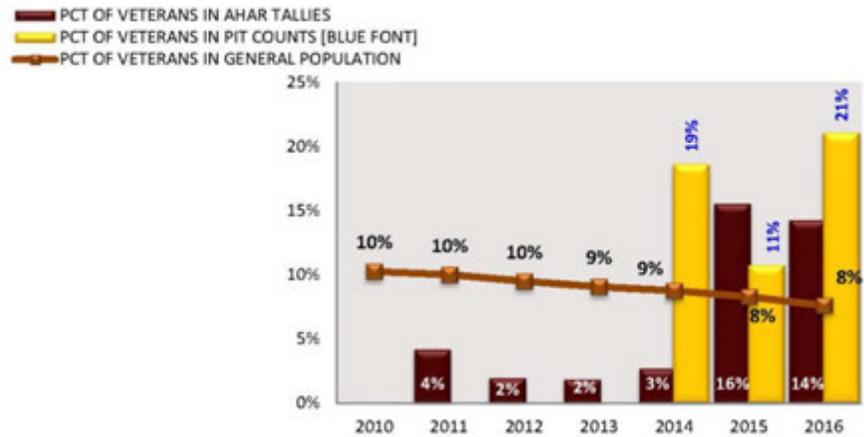
VIII.SUBPOPULATION: VETERANS

IN BOTH 2015 AND 2016, THE PERCENTAGE OF VETERANS IN THE TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION, BASED ON POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS AND AHAR DATA, EXCEEDED THE PERCENTAGE OF VETERANS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION (CHART 7.11). IN 2015, POINT-IN-TIME COUNT VETERAN TOTALS WERE 3 PERCENT ABOVE GENERAL POPULATION STATISTICS. IN 2016 THE DIFFERENCE WAS 15 PERCENT.

- Comparison of AHAR data for 2015 and 2016 with data for the prior years suggests that gaps in the data (Table 7.10) may have impacted the statistics on support for homeless veterans. In the years where an asterisk appears, the HDX system had no data for the specified services. The limitations in the records should be taken into account in assessing what the change from rates in the period 2011 to 2014 may mean.

- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of veterans included in the Point-in-Time Count increased by over 80 percent. The total in 2016 exceeded the average (40) for the preceding 5 years (Chart 7.11).

CHART 7.11. PERCENTAGE OF VETERANS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY GENERAL POPULATION COMPARED TO CoC HOMELESS RECORDS, BY SOURCE*



GENERAL ADULT POPULATION*	765,424	768,439	772,420	775,235	777,267	778,692	803,935
VETERANS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY	78,568	76,900	73,381	70,308	68,135	64,537	61,182
ADULTS, AHAR TOTALS -- ALL HOUSEHOLDS, ALL SERVICES		621	763	825	554	482	721
VETERANS TALLIED IN AHARs, BY YEAR		26	15	15	15	75	103
POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS, ADULTS					252	260	242
VETERANS, POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS		21	64	36	41	47	28

*Adults only included in percentage calculations (age 18 to 64). For Point-in-Time Counts, limited age categories reported prior to 2014. Only permanent supportive housing had data for all six years for both individuals and families.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (for data collection periods beginning on October 1 in one year and ending September 30 the following year); Point-in-Time Counts; and American Factfinder report "Veteran Status: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates". Missouri veteran population for 2016 obtained from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' National Center for Veteran Analysis and Statistics. The total is an estimate derived from the Veteran Population Projection Model 2016. Access September 25, 2017 at: https://www.va.gov/vetdata/veteran_population.asp

TABLE 7.10. TOTAL VETERANS BY HOUSEHOLD & SERVICES - ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	HOMELESS ADULTS 2015-2016	PCT OF VETERANS 2015-2016
INDIVIDUAL VETERANS								
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	11	*	*	*	51	68	132	52%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG	3	9	9	13	17	19	158	12%
EMERGENCY SHELTER	*	4	4	*	*	11	122	9%
TOTALS	14	13	13	13	68	98	122	80%
ADULTS IN FAMILIES								
EMERGENCY SHELTER	7	0	0	2	5	3	197	2%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG	3	2	2	0	2	2	93	2%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	2	0	0	*	0	0	19	0%
TOTALS	12	2	2	2	7	5	309	2%
TOTALS, ALL VETERANS, ALL HOMELESS ADULTS	26	15	15	15	75	103	431	24%

*Among HDX resources for the CoC, this service was not shown as an option for review in the designated years.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

IX. SUBPOPULATIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

AS A FACTOR AMONG THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC HOMELESS POPULATION, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HAS TRENDED DOWNWARD SINCE 2013, REACHING A LOW POINT IN 2016, WITH LESS THAN 1 PERCENT OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION INDICATING A PAST HISTORY OF ABUSE. AS TABLE 7.11 SHOWS, IN 2015 4.1 PERCENT WERE IN THIS SUBPOPULATION.

- Over the 6 years presented in Table 7.11, 2016 was the only year where the percentage of homeless persons citing domestic violence dropped below the share of incident reports calculated for women age 16 and over within the St. Louis County CoC general population (no more than 1 percent in most years).
- The percentage of homeless persons in the CoC affected by domestic violence was 10 to 15 percentage points higher than the level of incident reports per year in both 2015 and 2016 (Table 7.11).⁷
- The decline evident in the 2016 domestic violence statistics for the homeless subpopulation contrasts with the Missouri State Highway Patrol numbers for domestic violence incidents reported by police which went up in St. Louis County and adjoining jurisdictions, despite overall population decline or minimal growth.

TABLE 7.11. ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC HOMELESS PERSONS REPORTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AS COMPARED TO PREVALENCE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION (FEMALE)

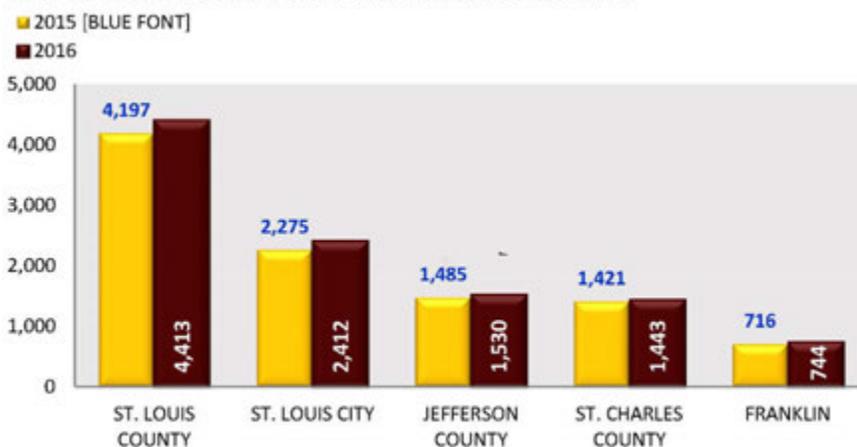
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
HOMELESS PERSONS REPORTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**	11.6%	13.0%	16.8%	12.2%	4.1%	0.6%
PCT OF TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION, AGE 16 AND OLDER* WITH POLICE INCIDENT REPORTS IN THESE YEARS	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%

**Percentages based on Point-in-Time Count totals for each year. First gender breakdown reported in 2014, but without age groupings within genders.

*Percent of general population, female only, with police reports of domestic violence

SOURCES: Point-in-Time Counts, Missouri State Highway Patrol Statistics and Annual Population Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2016, American Community Survey. United States Census. American FactFinder

CHART 7.12. STATISTICS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS ST. LOUIS COUNTY AS COMPARED TO SURROUNDING COUNTIES



SOURCE: Missouri State Highway Patrol Domestic Violence Statistics, 2015-2016

TABLE 7.12. INCREASED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STATISTICS AS COMPARED TO POPULATION CHANGE, 2015 TO 2016

JURISDICTION	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS PCT CHANGE 2015 TO 2016	PCT CHANGE IN JURISDICTIONS' POPULATIONS FROM 2015 TO 2016*
ST. LOUIS CITY	6.0%	-1.1%
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	5.1%	-0.3%
FRANKLIN COUNTY	3.9%	0.4%
JEFFERSON COUNTY	3.0%	0.1%
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	1.5%	1.4%

*Minus sign denotes decrease in percentage

SOURCE: Missouri State Highway Patrol Domestic Violence Statistics and Annual Population Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2016, American Community Survey. United States Census. American FactFinder.

⁷ Comparisons provided in Table 7.11 are intended to offer some context for the prevalence of domestic violence among the homeless population, but there are important differences in the datasets. Homelessness data represent what may have been experienced over a long span of time or a single event in the immediate past by persons whose information is unique. The police incident tallies refer to *occurrences* and not *persons*. Secondly, use of a narrow population base (females only) underscores the rate domestic violence among those who are homeless, but this is not intended to disregard the fact that domestic violence occurs among males as well, although with lower frequency.

X. SUBPOPULATIONS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE, MENTAL HEALTH

BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016, THE TALLY FOR BOTH PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS DECLINED AS A PROPORTION OF THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY COC HOMELESS POPULATION.

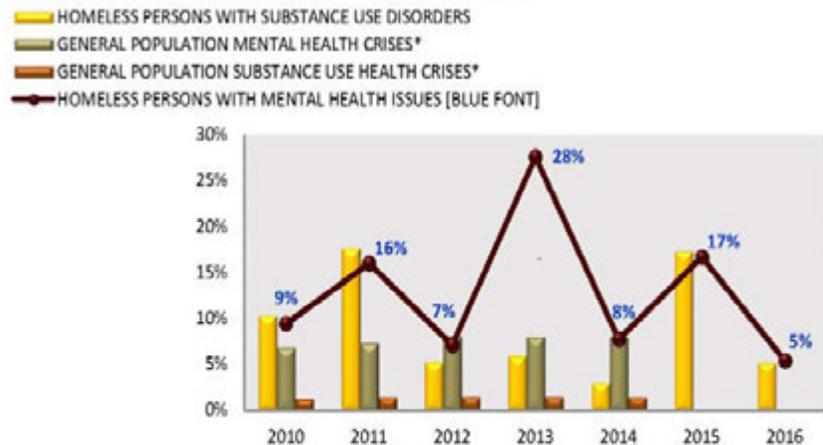
THE DECREASES IN THE TOTALS WERE 66 PERCENT AND 68 PERCENT, RESPECTIVELY (CHART 7.13).

- A comparison of indicators measuring mental health concerns and substance use in the general population with homeless subpopulation data in parallel categories shows the greater prevalence in most years of these issues among homeless persons. In 4 years (2010 to 2014), no more than 8 percent of the general population sought emergency room treatment or hospitalization for mental

health crises. Among the homeless, in both 2011 and 2015 mental health issues were reported by over 15 percent of the persons tallied. In 2013 the percentage was as high as 28 percent (Chart 7.13).

- With regard to substance use, the percentage of homeless persons with disorders related to drugs or alcohol varied from year to year: in 2014, 3 percent of all homeless persons served by the CoC were in this category; in 2015 the proportion rose to 17 percent, falling in 2016 to 5 percent. In contrast, among persons in the general county population, no more than one percent in the 4 years (2010- 2014) for which data were available had been hospitalized or received emergency room treatment due to debilitating consumption of drugs or alcohol.
- Contrasting situations that may have contributed to homelessness and extreme health crises – either mental health or substance abuse related – may not be a fair comparison. The data shown in Chart 7.13 would seem to contradict the reports regarding increased heroin and other opioid use.

CHART 7.13. HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS OR MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS COMPARED TO SUBSTANCE USE AND MENTAL HEALTH CRISES IN THE GENERAL ST. LOUIS COUNTY POPULATION



COUNTY POPULATION						
POP. (5 OR MORE YRS)	998,333	998,999	1,000,530	1,000,778	1,001,207	
MENTAL HEALTH CRISES	64,597	69,002	76,043	75,276	74,776	
SUBSTANCE USE CRISES	11,755	13,471	13,835	13,610	13,549	
CoC DATA						
POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS	659	657	438	388	402	438
SYMPTOMS, MENTAL ILLNESS	62	105	31	107	31	73
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	68	116	23	23	12	76

*The term "crises" refers to incidents when emergency room treatment and/or hospitalization resulted from substance use or mental health concerns.

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Count Subpopulation Data & Missouri Dept of Mental Health 2015 Status Report on Missouri's Substance Use and Mental Health

XI. LENGTH OF STAY FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES⁸

THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER INCREASED BY 19 PERCENT IN 2015-2016. MOST (83 PERCENT) HAD SHORT-TERM STAYS OF 3 MONTHS OR LESS (TABLE 7.13), WITH 48 PERCENT AT UNDER 1 MONTH. IN 2014-2015, THIS STATISTIC WAS LOWER BY 5 PERCENT WITH A GREATER PROPORTION OF FAMILIES HAVING A STAY EXCEEDING 3 MONTHS.

- Living arrangements prior to emergency shelter entry tended to be more short-term in 2015-2016 than in 2014-2015. Out of 185 families in the 2015-2016 cohort, 51 percent were in prior accommodations 1 week or less. An additional 31 percent had a tenure of less than 1 month. This is an improvement over 2013-2014: in that year, 65 percent of families were in prior housing under 7 days.
- Most men and women in families remained over a year in permanent supportive housing. For women, this applied to above 85 percent in both 2015-2016 as well as 2014-2015. For men with families, roughly 75 percent had stays of this length, but the numbers are much smaller (Table 7.14). Among individuals, in the last 2 years of the period, 74 to 84 percent both men and women retained their housing for over one year.

TABLE 7.13. ADULTS IN FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER LENGTH OF STAY IN SHELTER AS COMPARED TO TENURE IN PRIOR-NIGHT HOUSING*

	LENGTH OF STAY					TENURE				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
7 NIGHTS OR LESS	40	33	67	23	36	122	121	209	76	94
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MONTH	65	44	89	48	58	36	39	43	47	58
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MONTHS	80	95	111	64	70	33	25	38	16	16
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	42	37	56	31	33	24	14	25	13	10
1 YEAR OR LONGER	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	6	10	7
MISSING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	12
TOTALS (missing values excluded)	227	209	323	166	197	227	209	321	162	185

*NOTE: "Prior-Night Housing": living arrangements on the night before entering shelter.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 7.14. LENGTH OF STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING BY GENDER ADULTS IN FAMILIES

	WOMEN IN FAMILIES					MEN IN FAMILIES				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
3 MONTHS OR LESS	5	5	6	4	1	2	0	0	2	0
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	25	46	15	3	9	4	15	5	3	6
1 YEAR OR LONGER	53	41	53	59	57	21	8	16	16	20
MISSING	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS (missing values excluded)	83	92	74	66	67	27	23	21	21	26

INDIVIDUALS

	WOMEN					MEN				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
3 MONTHS OR LESS	10	4	5	4	5	8	3	3	4	1
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	17	49	21	11	18	22	54	10	14	11
1 YEAR OR LONGER	58	42	57	63	66	42	28	40	50	57
TOTALS (no missing values)	85	95	83	78	89	72	85	53	68	69

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

⁸ "Length of Stay" data are entered at HDX as the number of nights a bed was provided; time in previous housing arrangements is compiled as number of weeks or months. For purposes of comparison, weeks and months are used throughout the tables rather than categories based on a count of nights' residence.

XII. LENGTH OF STAY FOR CHILDREN

IN 2015-2016, THE MOST SHORT-TERM STAY FOR CHILDREN LIVING WITH THEIR FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER INCREASED BY NEARLY 35 PERCENT (TABLE 7.15). COMPARISON WITH THE 2014-2015 SUM TOTALS FOR LONGER-DURATION CATEGORIES (ALL STAYS OVER 7 NIGHTS) SHOWED A DECLINE OF 7 PERCENT IN 2015-2016.

- Transitional housing analysis is based on smaller numbers and fewer years of data, but longer stays are the norm (Table 7.15). In 2015-2016, 90 percent of residents received services for over 3 months, as compared to 70 percent in 2014-2015.
- Regardless of the year, homeless unaccompanied children in the CoC were primarily in emergency shelter, with the majority staying one month or less (Table 7.16).
- In 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, children in families living in permanent supportive housing had been there consecutively for at least a year. The majority were in residence two to five years.

TABLE 7.15. LENGTH OF STAY FOR CHILDREN IN FAMILIES EMERGENCY SHELTER AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

	EMERGENCY SHELTER					TRANSITIONAL HOUSING				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
7 NIGHTS OR LESS	64	54	130	45	60	0	0	no data	3	0
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MONTH	118	76	163	100	93	10	6		0	0
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MONTHS	120	163	188	124	119	16	10		10	3
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	73	68	90	66	58	114	61		30	27
TOTALS	375	361	571	335	330	140	77		43	30

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

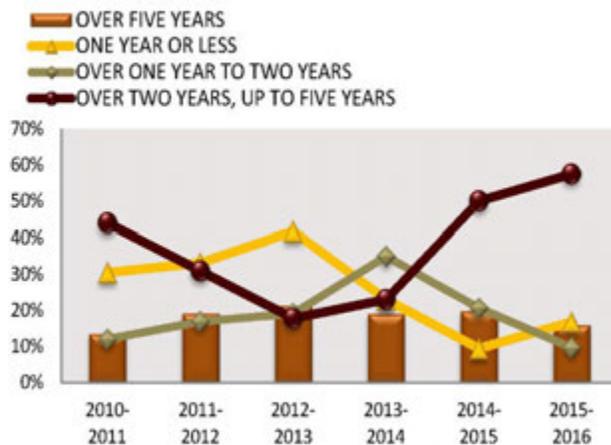
TABLE 7.16. UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY SHELTER LENGTH OF STAY BY GENDER

	FEMALES					MALES				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
ONE TO 7 NIGHTS	0	44	no data		5	0	28	no data		6
OVER 1 WEEK, UP TO ONE MONTH	0	35			25	0	22			20
OVER 1 MONTH UP TO 2 MONTHS	0	3			5	0	5			3
OVER 2 MONTHS	0	0			0	0	1			0
TOTALS (missing values excluded)	0	82			35	0	56			29

NOTE: In 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, transitional housing had only two unaccompanied children, one in each year. Permanent supportive housing had none in all 5 years.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 7.14. CHILDREN'S CONSECUTIVE STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



Missing values excluded.. Totals per period in adjacent table
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 7.17. CHILDREN IN FAMILIES: CONSECUTIVE STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
ONE YEAR OR LESS	43	45	61	29	11	19
OVER ONE YEAR TO TWO YEARS	17	23	28	44	24	11
OVER TWO YEARS, UP TO FIVE YEARS	62	42	26	29	58	65
OVER FIVE YEARS	19	26	31	24	23	18
TOTALS	141	136	146	126	116	113

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIII. LENGTH OF STAY FOR VETERANS

FROM 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016, 44 PERCENT MORE HOMELESS VETERANS ENTERED THE CoC'S TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SERVICES. THE MAJORITY OF THESE VETERANS (76 PERCENT IN THE FIRST YEAR AND 53 PERCENT IN THE SECOND) REMAINED IN THEIR HOUSING FOR OVER 3 MONTHS TO ONE YEAR (TABLE 7.18).

- For the 3 years examined, veterans typically had short-term tenure in the housing they occupied prior to entering transitional services. In 2014-2015, 68 percent maintained their occupancy for one month or less. In 2015-2016, the proportion with the briefest living situation rose to 72 percent.
- In both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, transitional housing provided a majority of homeless veterans with arrangements. Women were not numerous among those belonging to this group, nor were they numerous in other services. Across the board, their totals per year were comparable to those for permanent supportive housing (Table 7.19) and never exceeded 4 annually.
- Occupancy of veterans in permanent supportive housing increased by 12 percent from 2014-2016 to 2015-2016. In the latter year, 100 percent of veterans had been there the longest span of time (over 3 months to one year).
- The number of homeless veterans with families who entered emergency shelter declined from 5 in 2014-2015 to 3 in 2016 (Table 7.20). Even lower numbers were associated with permanent supportive housing, and in transitional housing (data not shown), only 2 veteran families used the facilities. This was in 2010-2011. In the subsequent years, there were none. This could be related to an absence of need, or the lack of appropriate facilities: i.e., units that can house families.

TABLE 7.18. COMPARISON OF VETERANS' LENGTH OF STAY IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING WITH TENURE IN PRIOR LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

	VETERANS (INDIVIDUALS) IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SERVICES													
	LENGTH OF STAY						TENURE IN LIVING SITUATION PRIOR TO ENTRY INTO SERVICES							
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016		
7 NIGHTS OR LESS	NO DATA FOR THESE YEARS						NO DATA FOR THESE YEARS							
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MONTH	0				3	2	5					14	16	
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MONTHS	7				7	19	1					4	5	
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	4				35	39	1					10	13	
MISSING	0				0	0	0					2	2	
TOTALS (Missing Values excluded)	11	0	0	0	46	66	11	0	0	0	44	64		

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 7.19. COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE VETERANS BY LENGTH OF STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING													
	FEMALE VETERANS (INDIVIDUALS)							MALE VETERANS (INDIVIDUALS)						
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016		
ONE MONTH OR LESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MONTHS	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	0	2	2	1	1	3	2	6	6	11	13	15	15	
MISSING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTALS (Missing Values excluded)	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	7	7	11	14	15	15	

NOTE: Category "7 NIGHTS OR LESS" is not included. None of the veterans tabulated had stays shorter than a week.
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 7.20. LENGTH OF STAY FOR VETERANS (ADULTS IN FAMILIES) IN EMERGENCY SHELTER AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	LENGTH OF STAY FOR VETERANS IN FAMILIES													
	EMERGENCY SHELTER							PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING						
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016		
7 NIGHTS OR LESS	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MONTH	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MONTHS	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	
MISSING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTALS (Missing Values excluded)	7	0	0	2	5	3	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	

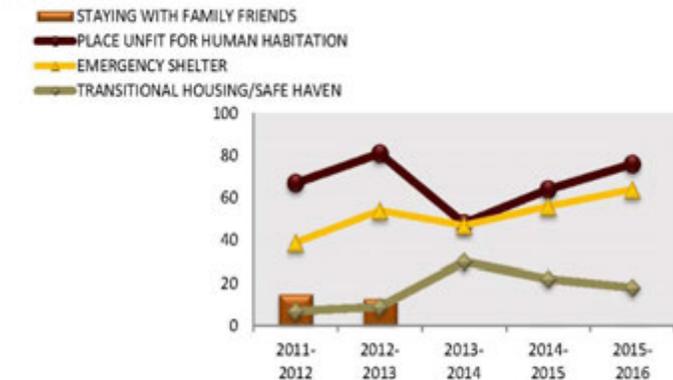
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIV. PRIOR NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

IN 2015-2016, THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMING INTO PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FROM A PLACE INAPPROPRIATE AS HUMAN SHELTER INCREASED BY 19 PERCENT FROM ITS 2014-2015 LEVEL (CHART 7.15). THE INFUX OF INDIVIDUALS FROM EMERGENCY SHELTER ALSO INCREASED (BY 14 PERCENT), WHILE THE NUMBER COMING FROM TRANSITIONAL HOUSING OR SAFE HOUSES DECLINED (BY 18 PERCENT).

- PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION:** For families entering either emergency shelter or permanent supportive housing in 2015-2016, there were sizeable increases in the number with prior accommodations in places unfit for human habitation (Table 7.21): 24 additional in emergency shelter and 14 in permanent supportive housing.
- PREVIOUSLY “DOUBLED-UP” ENTERING SUPPORTIVE HOUSING:** In both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, only one homeless individual per year, on entering permanent supportive housing, had previously resided with family or friends (Chart 7.15). Homeless families showed a similar pattern (Table 7.21). In 2015-2016, only 2 left shelter with relatives or friends to seek out services. In 2014-2015, no families came into permanent supportive housing with this type of prior accommodations.
- “DOUBLED-UP” ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTER:** Of all persons who reported their previous living arrangements in 2014-2015, the number of families needing emergency shelter after having been doubled up with relatives or friends totaled 64 percent (Table 7.21). In the following year, this group was at 61 percent.
- HOTEL/MOTEL USAGE:** Although much less numerous than families who stayed with relatives or friends prior to entering emergency shelter, the number who had previously been in a hotel or motel without benefit of a voucher increased by 60 percent in 2015-2016. The reverse was true in permanent supportive housing, with prior hotel/motel residents dropping to 0 in that year.

CHART 7.15. ACCOMMODATIONS THE NIGHT PRECEDING ENTRY INTO PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICES INDIVIDUALS ONLY



PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	67	81	48	64	76
EMERGENCY SHELTER	39	54	47	56	64
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN	7	9	30	22	18
STAYING WITH FAMILY FRIENDS	15	13	0	1	1

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 7.21. MOST REPORTED PRIOR-NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS FOR FAMILIES BEFORE PROGRAM ENTRY (2014-2015 AND 2015-2016) EMERGENCY SHELTER COMPARED TO PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

LIVING ARRANGEMENT CATEGORIES	FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER		FAMILIES IN SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED				
STAYING WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS	102	116	0	2
HOTEL OR MOTEL (NO VOUCHER)	10	16	4	0
PLACE NOT MEANT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	1	25	0	14
PRIOR EMERGENCY SHELTER	15	9	54	68
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN	5	2	20	9
RENTAL [WITH/WITHOUT SUBSIDY]	6	5	1	0
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	5	14	3	0
FOSTER CARE HOME	12	0	1	0
LESS FREQUENTLY REPORTED				
OWNED HOUSING [WITH/WITHOUT SUBSIDY]	1	1	1	0
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY)	2	0	0	0
SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER TREATMENT	0	1	0	0
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	0	0	0	0
JAIL, PRISON OR JUVENILE DETENTION	0	0	0	0
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	159	189	84	93
MISSING	8	8	4	0

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XV. CONSECUTIVE NIGHT'S STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

IN 2015-2016, THE FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING TENDED TO HAVE LONGER CONSECUTIVE STAYS THAN IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR. NUMBERS IN THE MOST LONG-TERM CATEGORIES – “OVER 2 YEARS, UP TO 5 YEARS” AND “OVER 5 YEARS” – INCREASED BY ROUGHLY 20 PERCENT (CHART 7.16). FAMILIES WHOSE CONSECUTIVE STAY WAS MORE SHORT-TERM (A YEAR OR LESS) ALSO INCREASED IN NUMBER (BY 50 PERCENT). IN THIS CATEGORY, HOWEVER, THE TOTAL FOR 2015-2016 WAS ONE-HALF THAT OF 2013-2014.

- The number of individuals who had, as of 2015-2016, received permanent supportive housing services for a period of 5 years or more consecutively was 94 percent higher than in 2014-2015 (Chart 7.16). Individuals new to permanent supportive housing – i.e., with a consecutive stay of a year or less -- also increased their numbers (by over 20 percent).
- For both families and individual households with consecutive stays of 1 to 2 years declined in number from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016: for families by 58 percent and individuals by 36 percent.
- Consecutive length of stay for most veterans residing in permanent supportive housing tended to be in the range of 2 to 5 years, with an increase of 44 percent in this category (Table 7.22).

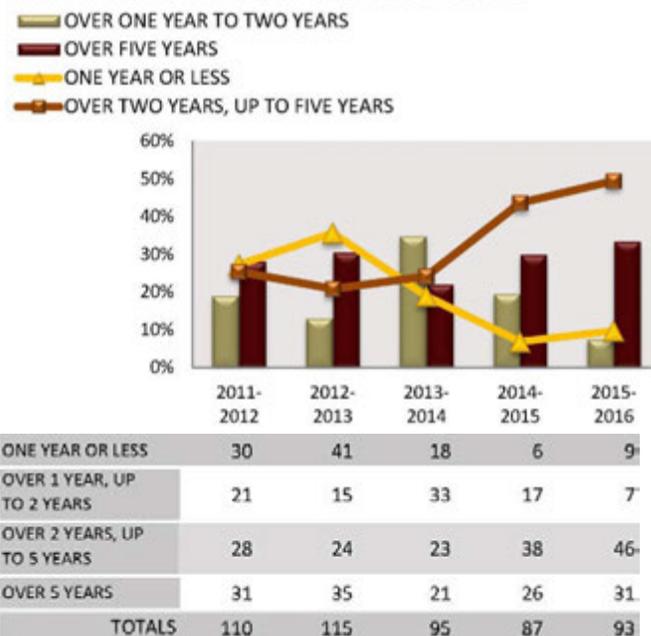
TABLE 7.22. CONSECUTIVE LENGTH OF STAY VETERANS IN SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

VETERANS IN FAMILIES	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
ONE YEAR OR LESS	1	0	0	1	0
OVER 1 YEAR, UP TO 2 YEARS	1	1	0	0	1
OVER 2 YEARS, UP TO 5 YEARS	0	1	0	0	0
OVER 5 YEARS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2	2	0	1	1

INDIVIDUAL VETERANS	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
ONE YEAR OR LESS	4	3	3	1	2
OVER 1 YEAR, UP TO 2 YEARS	1	2	9	5	2
OVER 2 YEARS, UP TO 5 YEARS	2	3	1	9	13
OVER 5 YEARS	2	1	0	1	1
TOTALS	9	9	13	16	18

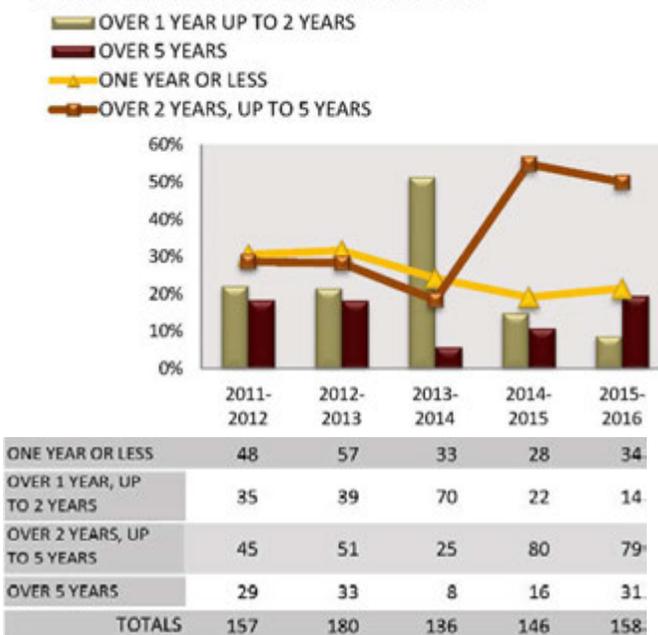
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 7.16. LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE STAY ADULTS IN FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 7.17. LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE STAY INDIVIDUALS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG



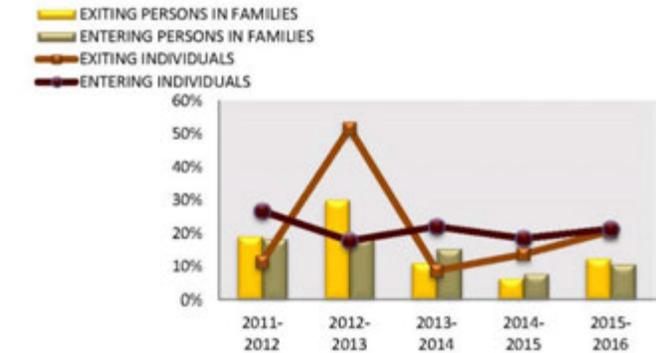
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XVI. POST-SERVICES DESTINATION IN

2015-2016, 21 percent of the cumulative St. Louis County CoC total for individuals receiving services in permanent supportive housing had entered programming between October 1, 2015 and September 30, 2016. In the same period, 11 percent of persons in families were also new service recipients (Chart 7.18).

- Between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, the number of persons in families exiting permanent supportive housing rose by 81 percent. Totals for departures in previous years exceeded those for the last 2, as the 2012-2013 data indicate (Chart 7.18). The total for individuals exiting in 2015-2016 was also higher, by 65 percent.
- Although in 2015-2016, there was parity between the percentage of individuals exiting and entering permanent supportive housing, in 3 of the 5 years shown a higher percentage of individuals entered the service than exited from it.
- In 2015-2016, 73 percent of individuals and 72 percent of persons in families reported that they would go into a rental situation after exiting permanent supportive housing. Of individuals adopting this plan, 83 percent had the prospect of a subsidy to assist with rent. Nearly all persons in families expecting to rent were doing so without the anticipated benefit of a subsidy.
- A pattern featuring high numbers of individuals and persons in families expecting to enter a rental situation on departure from permanent supportive housing is distinctly different from that evident in the 2014-2015 data. In that year, "Other Living Situation" (7), "Family/Friends" (7) and "Permanent Supportive Housing" (6) were the most frequently mentioned by those exiting.

CHART 7.18. PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PERCENT OF RESIDENTS ENTERING & EXITING, BASED ON YEAR-END TOTALS FOR FAMILIES & INDIVIDUALS SERVED



EXITING (PERSONS IN FAMILIES)	60	106	29	16	29
ENTERING (PERSONS IN FAMILIES)	58	66	40	20	25
TOTALS, PERSONS IN FAMILIES	110	115	95	88	93
EXITING (INDIVIDUALS)	18	93	12	20	33
ENTERING (INDIVIDUALS)	42	32	30	27	34
TOTALS, INDIVIDUALS	157	180	136	146	159

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 7.23. DESTINATIONS OF PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS AT DEPARTURE

	PERSONS IN FAMILIES					INDIVIDUALS				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
UNDUPLICATED PERSONS WHO EXITED	60	106	29	16	29	18	93	12	20	33
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICE RECIPIENT TOTALS	315	351	261	252	234	157	180	136	146	159
RENTAL SITUATION - TOTALS	11	17	10	3	21	7	6	3	2	24
RENTAL HOUSING (NO SUBSIDY)	4	14	4	3	19	6	6	1	1	4
RENTAL HOUSING (WITH SUBSIDY)	7	3	6		2	1		2	1	20
FAMILY/FRIENDS (TOTALS)	12	0	7	0	2	2	0	2	7	4
PERMANENT RESIDENCE WITH FAMILY	9				1	1		1	1	2
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE WITH FAMILY	3		7		1	1			4	
PERMANENT RESIDENCE WITH FRIENDS								1		1
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE WITH FRIENDS									2	1
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	32	72	2	7	4	3	42	1	3	3
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING		11				1	1		6	
DECEASED		3			2	2	4		1	1
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT/DETOX	2			3						1
EMERGENCY SHELTER	3					1		1		
JAIL, PRISON, JUVENILE DETENTION				1		2	3			
PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION							33		1	
CATEGORIES OF LESS FREQUENTLY REPORTED DESTINATIONS										
CLIENT-OWNED HOUSING*			3						2	
FOSTER CARE HOME							1		1	
HOTEL/MOTEL (NO VOUCHER)									1	
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY							1			
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC)										
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING										
MISSING/NOT REPORTED	0	3	7	2	0	0	3	1	0	0

*HOUSING OWNED WITH OR WITHOUT SUBSIDY
PLEASE NOTE: Blank cells indicate 0s in all years.
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

XVII. SERVICE USAGE BY GENDER

IN 2016, THE NUMBERS FOR UNSHELTERED MALES INCREASED OR DECREASED DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD. IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, THE COUNT FOR THIS GROUP DROPPED FROM 37 TO 1 (TABLE 7.24). FOR INDIVIDUALS — I.E., ADULTS-ONLY HOUSEHOLDS -- THE TALLY FOR UNSHELTERED MEN MORE THAN DOUBLED (FROM 13 TO 31).

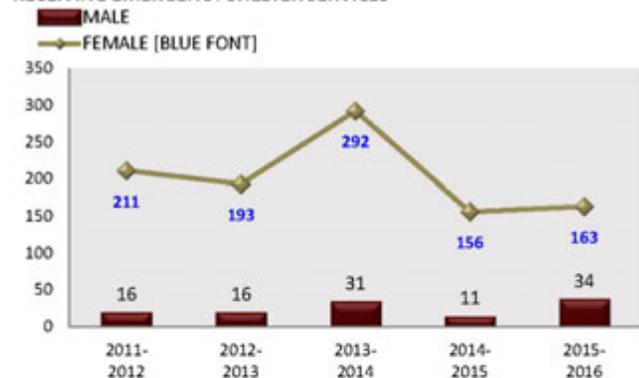
- **EMERGENCY SHELTER:** As part of households with at least one adult and one child, men increased their presence in emergency shelter in 2016 by 44 percent. As single individuals, they were 3 times more numerous than in 2014.
- **TRANSITIONAL HOUSING:** The count for individual males in transitional housing dropped by 60 percent between 2015 and 2016.
- **CHANGES FOR WOMEN:** The 2016 count for female adults in households with children was closely aligned with 2015 totals. The number of female individuals in emergency shelter dropped by 14 percent, and in transitional housing declined by 21 percent. In 2016, there was an increase in unsheltered females: from a single woman in 2015 to 12 women in 2016.
- **AHAR statistics for gender in the context of emergency shelter services in 2015-2016** shows increased occupancy of males at 3 times the number for 2014-2015. By contrast, the female population grew by 4 percent. More significant is the degree to which women outnumber men, despite the fact that in 2015-2016, the gap narrowed, with a ratio of roughly 4 to 1.
- **Comparison between genders for occupancy of permanent supportive housing** shows limited changes from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016, especially for male individuals. Female individuals increased in number by 14 percent.

TABLE 7.24. GENDER TALLIES FROM NIGHTS OF THE COUNTS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SERVICE OR LIVING SITUATION

HOUSEHOLDS		EMERGENCY SHELTER		TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		UNSHelterED	
		FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
AT LEAST ONE ADULT & ONE CHILD	2014	83	33	39	19	16	29
	2015	93	36	44	19	4	37
	2016	89	52	41	23	3	1
ADULTS ONLY	2014	35	5	50	49	7	3
	2015	36	5	52	47	1	13
	2016	31	16	41	17	12	31
VETERANS WITH CHILDREN	2014	0	0	12	31	1	2
	2015	1	5	0	21	0	1
	2016	2	5	25	17	0	2
VETERANS WITHOUT CHILDREN	2014	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNACC CHILDREN (< 18)	2014	4	4	15	11	0	0
	2015	22	11	11	3	3	1
	2016	53	28	15	11	0	1
UNACC YOUTH (18-24)	2015	6	10	18	22	2	2
	2016	59	30	44	16	0	13
PARENTING YOUTH	2016	6	0	6	1	0	0

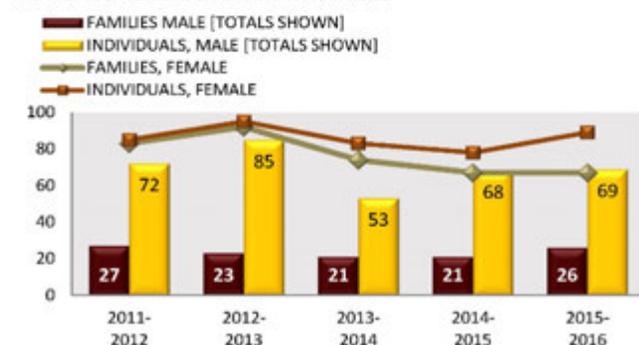
Due to small numbers, tallies do not include data on transgender.
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts

CHART 7.19. MALE & FEMALE ADULTS IN FAMILIES RECEIVING EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 7.20. GENDER - PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING INDIVIDUAL ADULTS & ADULTS IN FAMILIES



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

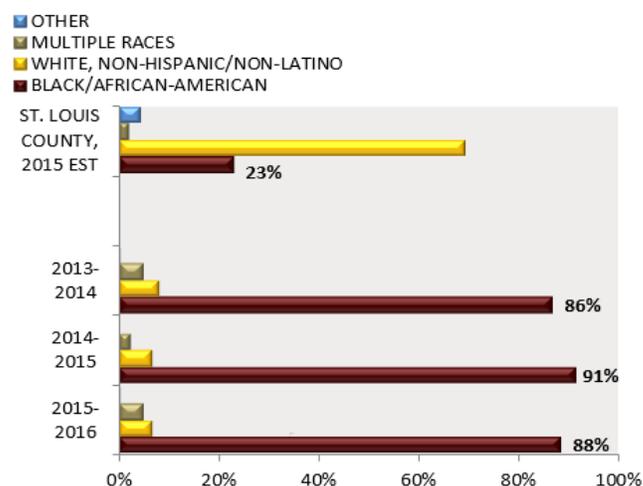
XVIII. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

THREE YEARS OF DATA (2013-2014, 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016) CAPTURED IN THE ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT REPORTS ON RACIAL IDENTIFICATION AND HOMELESSNESS INDICATE THAT IN THOSE YEARS THE PERCENTAGE OF HOMELESS AFRICAN AMERICANS EXCEEDED THEIR PROPORTION IN THE GENERAL POPULATION (23 PERCENT IN ALL 3 YEARS) BY 63 TO 68 PERCENTAGE POINTS (CHART 7.21). BY CONTRAST, A COMPARISON OF CENSUS DATA WITH AHAR STATISTICS SHOWS THAT THE LARGEST RACIAL GROUP IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY (WHITE, NON-HISPANIC, AND NON-LATINO, ACCOUNTING FOR 68 PERCENT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION) CONSTITUTED LESS THAN 10 PERCENT OF TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS. TABLE 7.25 PROVIDES A BREAKDOWN OF NUMBERS BY CATEGORIES.

- Statistics for St. Louis County non-White and non-African American racial and ethnic groups show only limited numbers among homeless persons (Table 7.25). Routinely, there were less than 5 persons as the total for 3 categories.

- Frequencies for homeless families and individuals identifying as Hispanic or Latino were in the single digits in most years. In the general population, this group also accounted for only small numbers, as exemplified by 2015 estimates, where its proportion of the population was less than 3 percent.

CHART 7.21. FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER & ST. LOUIS COUNTY GENERAL POPULATION PRINCIPAL RACIAL IDENTIFICATION



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 7.25. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION IN PROGRAMMING FOR HOMELESS FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS TRENDS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING OCCUPANCY

	FAMILIES, EMERGENCY SHELTER					FAMILIES, PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG					INDIVIDUALS, PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	544	511	773	446	461	196	224	193	181	194	111	128	101	112	115
WHITE, NON-HISPANIC/NON-LATINO	35	35	72	32	35	28	21	20	18	11	44	50	31	31	41
MULTIPLE RACES	22	23	43	10	25	18	12	8	7	1	1	1	1	2	1
WHITE, HISPANIC/LATINO	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1
OTHER*	1	0	1	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTALS	602	570	894	488	523	246	261	221	206	206	157	180	136	146	158

*NOTE: The "Other" category includes the count for Asians, Native American/Alaskan and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 7.26. PRINCIPAL RACIAL GROUPS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY GENERAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FROM THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

	ST. LOUIS COUNTY
TOTAL POPULATION, 2015 est.	1,001,705
NOT HISPANIC, NOT LATINO	97.3%
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC/LATINO	67.8%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	23.3%
HISPANIC OR LATINO, ANY RACE	2.7%
TWO OR MORE RACES	2.5%
OTHER (Asian; Native American/Alaskan; Hawaiian/Pacific Islander)	4.0%

SOURCE: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016
U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

TABLE 7.27. RACE AND ETHNICITY FROM POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS BY PROGRAM AND SHELTER STATUS

	EMERGENCY SHELTER			TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			UNSHelterED		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
RACE									
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	130	156	172	139	140	104	39	48	25
WHITE	24	42	84	41	34	31	13	10	18
MULTIPLE RACES	6	5	13	3	2	13	3	1	4
OTHER	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	164	203	269	183	176	148	55	59	48
ETHNICITY									
NON-HISPANIC, NON-LATINO	149	203	268	178	176	148	54	59	48
HISPANIC/LATINO	15	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0
TOTALS	164	203	269	183	176	148	55	59	48

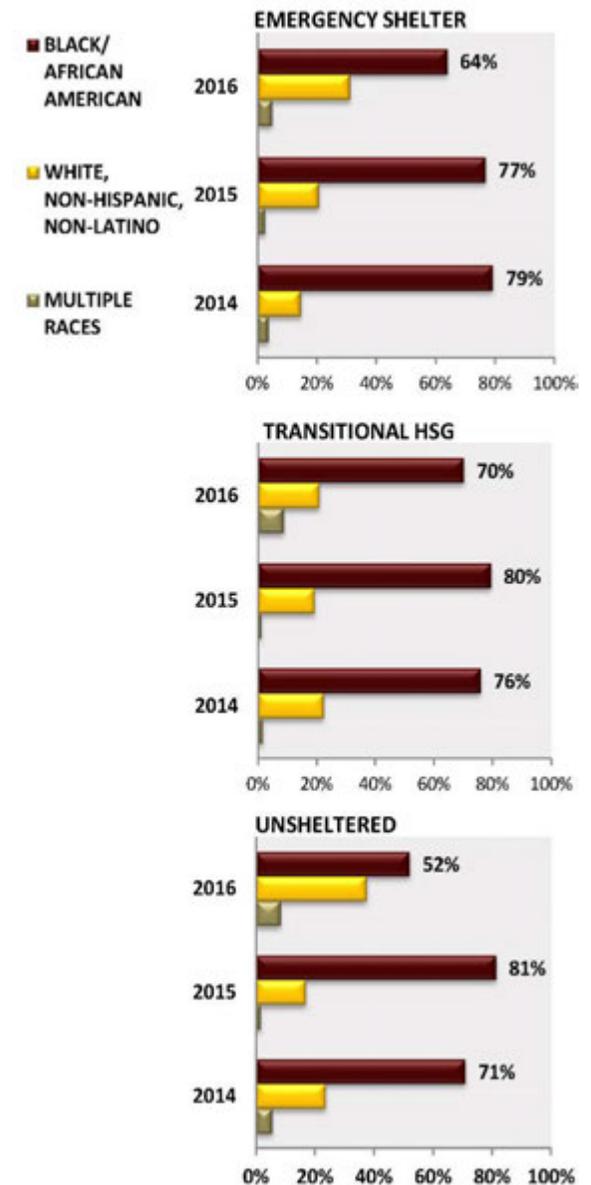
SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2014-2016

IN THE 2016 ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC POINT-IN-TIME COUNT, THE NUMBER OF UNSHELTERED AFRICAN AMERICANS DECLINED BY 48 PERCENT AS COMPARED TO 2015. THIS GROUP ALSO HAD DECREASED NUMBERS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, WITH A DROP OF 26 PERCENT BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016 (TABLE 7.27, ABOVE).

IN THE 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS, AS WELL AS IN 2014 AND 2015, AFRICAN AMERICANS REPRESENTED A HIGHER PROPORTION OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION THAN THEIR REPRESENTATION IN THE GENERAL POPULATION. IN 2016, HOWEVER, FOR BOTH EMERGENCY SHELTER AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, ALONG WITH THE GROUP OF UNSHELTERED FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS, THIS GAP APPEARED TO NARROW. FOR EXAMPLE, OF THE HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES SERVED IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS, 64 PERCENT WERE AFRICAN AMERICAN AND 31 PERCENT WERE WHITE. THIS COMPARES FAVORABLY TO 2014 EMERGENCY SHELTER STATISTICS, WITH 79 PERCENT AFRICAN AMERICAN AND 15 PERCENT WHITE (TABLE 7.27, ABOVE AND CHART 7.22).

- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of African Americans in emergency shelter increased by only 10 percent while the total for persons who were White, non-Hispanic, non-Latino increased by 100 percent (from 42 to 84). Even with this increase, African Americans were approximately two times more numerous in the ranks of homeless families and individuals in CoC services.
- In 2016, the percent of the St. Louis County CoC homeless population identifying as ethnically Hispanic or Latino declined to 0, regardless of the type of services or shelter status. Totals for this group reached the 0-percent level in 2015. Based on 2015 estimates, ethnically Hispanic or Latino persons constituted 2.7 percent of the county's general population.

CHART 7.22. POINT-IN-TIME COUNT PERCENTAGES FOR RACIAL DISTRIBUTION, ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC



Not shown: Percentages for "Other" & "Hispanic/Latino"
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIX. HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND TYPE IN

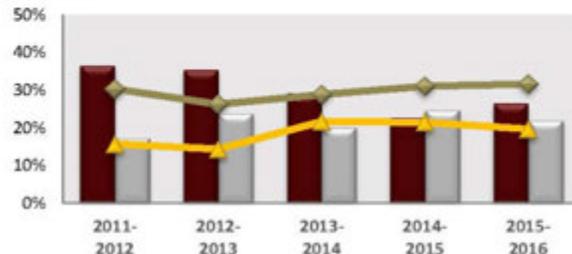
2015-2016, RECIPIENTS OF EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES WHO WERE IN 2-TO-3 PERSON FAMILIES INCREASED IN NUMBER BY 14 PERCENT (CHART 7.23) OVER THE 2014-2015 TOTAL FOR THIS GROUP. ADULTS AND CHILDREN IN 2-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS ALONE ACCOUNTED FOR 23 PERCENT GROWTH. DESPITE THE 2015-2016 INCREASE IN THIS CATEGORY, THE YEAR'S TOTAL REPRESENTED A DECLINE OF 47 PERCENT FROM THE NUMBER IN 2015-2016.

- Emergency shelter services had a slight decline (by 5 percent) in the number of persons associated with larger families – i.e., those consisting of 4-to-5 persons or more – in 2015-2016.
- In 2016, permanent supportive housing had limited changes with regard to the family-size distribution of the homeless population. Principal population shifts occurred with regard to larger families. The number of residents in 4-person households declined by 12 percent while the number living with 5 or more increased by 14 percent.
- The ratio of adults to children in 2015-2016 residence in emergency

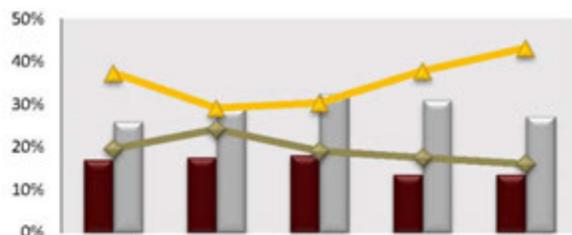
CHART 7.23. HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER & SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER

2 PERSONS
4 PERSONS
3 PERSONS
5 OR MORE PERSONS



FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



EMERGENCY SHELTER

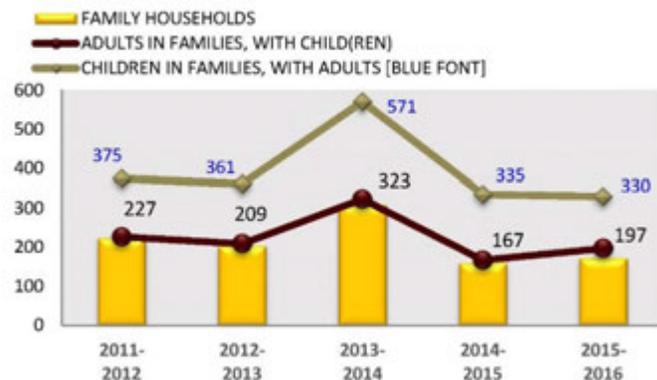
2 PERSONS	220	202	262	114	140
3 PERSONS	183	150	258	156	167
4 PERSONS	104	136	180	124	116
5 OR MORE PERSONS	95	82	194	108	104

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

2 PERSONS	42	46	40	28	28
3 PERSONS	48	63	42	36	33
4 PERSONS	64	76	72	64	56
5 OR MORE PERSONS	92	76	67	78	89

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 7.24. HOUSEHOLDS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER TOTAL ADULTS, CHILDREN & FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS



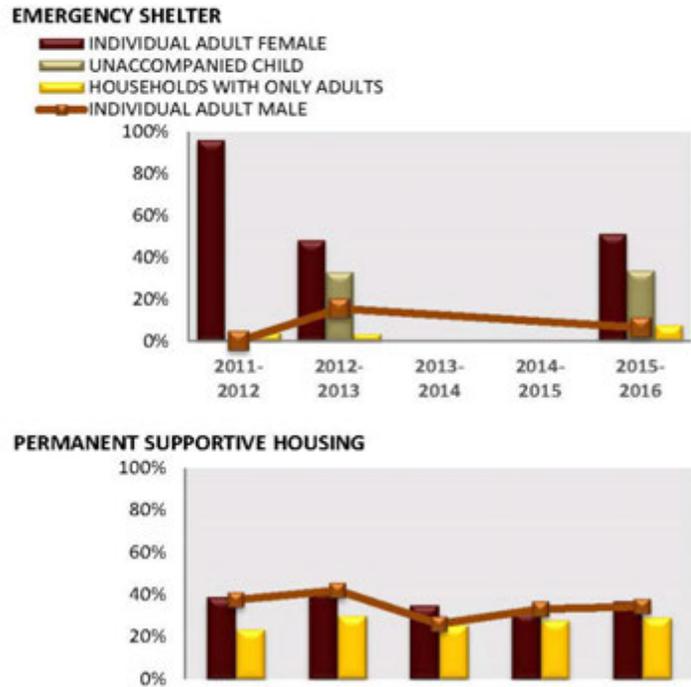
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

shelter was 37 percent to 63 percent. In 2014-2015, there were slightly fewer children, putting the ratio at 33 percent to 67 percent (Chart 7.24).

GAPS IN THE DATA FOR 2013-2014 AND 2014-2015 LIMIT WHAT CAN BE STATED WITH REGARD TO GROUP CHANGES FOR INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES FROM ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC PROGRAMS. IN 2015-2016, HOWEVER, THE PATTERN WAS SIMILAR TO 2012-2013: WITH HOUSEHOLDS OF INDIVIDUAL WOMEN MOST NUMEROUS, FOLLOWED BY HOUSEHOLDS OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN. IN 2011-2012, NEARLY 100 PERCENT OF ALL CATEGORIZED HOUSEHOLDS WERE THOSE OF INDIVIDUAL WOMEN. THIS PROPORTION WAS SUBSEQUENTLY REDUCED, BUT IN 2015-2016 A DISCREPANCY REMAINED BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL HOMELESS MEN AND HOMELESS WOMEN NEEDING EMERGENCY HOUSING IN THE COUNTY (CHART 7.25).

- In 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, there were equivalent numbers of individual male and female households with access to permanent supportive housing services. An additional 6 percent of homeless women entered permanent supportive housing in 2015-2016.
- Approximately one-third of all households tallied were adults only. None of the households consisted of “only children.” Across the 5 years shown, the number of unaccompanied children was limited to one, which entered permanent supportive housing in 2015-2016.

CHART 7.25. SERVICES TO INDIVIDUALS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER & SUPPORTIVE HOUSING BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE



HOUSEHOLDS OF INDIVIDUALS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER					
ADULT FEMALE	192	202			94
ADULT MALE	0	65			12
UNACCOMPANIED CHILD	0	138	NO DATA	NO DATA	62
HOUSEHOLDS, ADULTS ONLY	8	14			14
HOUSEHOLDS, CHILDREN ONLY	0	0			2
TOTALS	200	419			184
HOUSEHOLDS OF INDIVIDUALS IN SUPPORTIVE HOUSING					
ADULT FEMALE	61	67	55	50	58
ADULT MALE	59	66	41	52	54
HOUSEHOLDS, ADULTS ONLY	37	47	40	44	46
UNACCOMPANIED CHILD	0	0	0	0	1
HOUSEHOLDS, CHILDREN ONLY	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	157	180	136	146	159

"Households, Children Only" not shown on chart.

Totals exclude missing data.

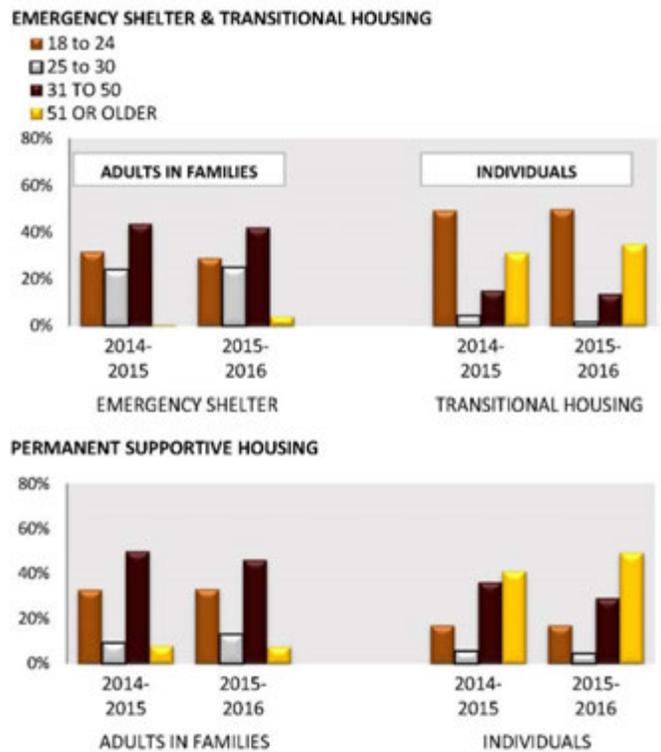
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XX. AGE GROUPS

AMONG PERSONS IN FAMILIES IN BOTH EMERGENCY SHELTER AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, ADULTS AGE 31 TO 50 WERE MOST NUMEROUS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC FACILITIES FROM 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016, WITH MINIMAL CHANGE FROM YEAR TO YEAR. IN 2014-2015, THIS GROUP REPRESENTED 50 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL. IN 2015-2016, IT WAS 46 PERCENT. (CHART 7.26)

- **EMERGENCY SHELTER ADULTS IN FAMILIES:** The young adult age groups (18 to 24 and 25 to 30 years of age) living with families accounted for roughly 55 percent of all adults in emergency shelter. The statistics calculated to 56 percent in 2014-2015 and 54 percent in 2015-2016.
- **INDIVIDUALS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING:** In both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 youth / young adults in the 18 to 24 age group represented 50 percent of the individuals in transitional housing. The other dominant group in transitional housing consisted of mature individuals aged 51 or older, the majority of this group being between the ages of 51 and 61. They were slightly more numerous in these services in 2015-2016, increasing from 31 percent of all persons served to 35 percent.
- **PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING:** A high percentage of adults in families receiving permanent supportive housing services were youth / young adults (18 to 24 and 25 to 30 years of age). In 2014-2015, they constituted 42 percent of the total; in 2015-2016, the percentage was slightly higher, at 46 percent. By contrast, individuals residing in permanent supportive housing tended to be older adults, age 51 or older, with the majority of this group aged between 51 and 61.

CHART 7.26. DISTRIBUTION OF AGE CATEGORIES FOR ADULTS IN FAMILIES



NOTE: Low count for seniors 62 & older. Category combined with 51 to 61 age group.
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 7.28. COMPARISON OF SELECTED ADULT AGE GROUPINGS

ADULT AGE GROUPINGS	EMERGENCY SHELTER					TRANSITIONAL HOUSING				
	ADULTS IN FAMILIES					ADULTS IN FAMILIES				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
18 TO 30	149	119	205			43	31			
**18 TO 24				53	57				46	66
**25 TO 30				40	49			NO	4	2
31 TO 50	72	85	112	73	83	25	8	DATA	14	18
51 TO 61	6	5	6	1	7	1	1		25	37
62 OR OLDER	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		4	9
TOTALS	227	209	323	167	197	69	40		93	132
	PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING									
	ADULTS IN FAMILIES					INDIVIDUALS				
18 TO 30	47	51	40			34	37	29		
**18 TO 24				29	31				25	27
**25 TO 30				8	12				8	7
31 TO 50	54	54	48	44	43	73	80	55	53	46
51 TO 61	9	10	7	7	6	43	58	47	58	73
62 OR OLDER	0	0	0	0	1	7	5	5	2	5
TOTALS	110	115	95	51	93	157	180	136	146	158

**Expanded young adults categories added in 2014-2015

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports. Missing values excluded.

XXI. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

IN 2015-2016 THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES WITH DISABILITIES INCREASED IN ALL THREE SERVICES OVER 2014-2015 LEVELS (TABLE 7.29). GROWTH IN TRANSITIONAL AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING WAS SLIGHT, BUT IN EMERGENCY SHELTER IT AMOUNTED TO 68 PERCENT.

- Additional individuals with disabilities were served in transitional housing, with an increase of 42 percent in 2015-2016. This was also true in permanent supportive housing, but with a rise of only 11 percent.
- Chart 7.27 shows the proportion of homeless persons with disabilities among those receiving services from St. Louis County CoC service providers. In 2015-2016, as in prior years, over 65 percent of adults in families and over 85 percent of individuals residing in permanent supportive housing were persons with disabilities.
- For both adults in families and individuals, mental health was the most frequent disabling condition (Table 7.30) in 2015-2016. A higher percentage (32 percent) of individuals were affected by a combination of mental health and substance use disorders than were adults in families (11 percent), although 18 percent of adults reported a disability related to alcohol or drug consumption.

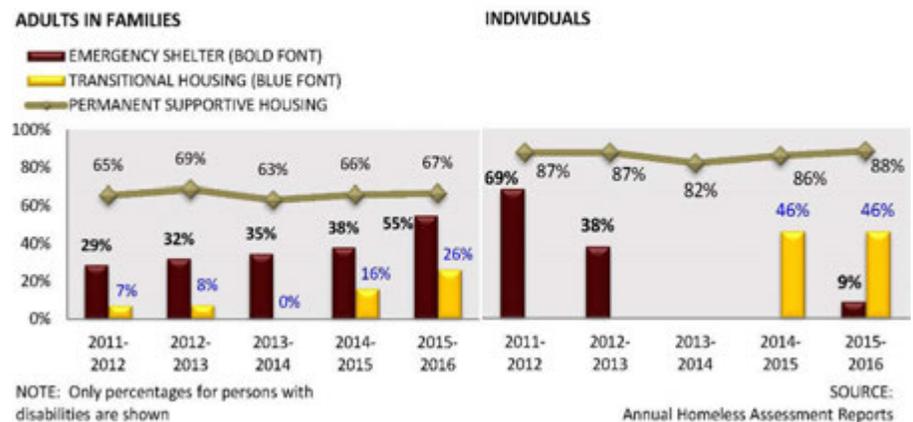
TABLE 7.29. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY HOUSEHOLD AND SERVICE

	2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	PERSONS IN FAMILIES	DIS-ABILITY NONE								
EMERGENCY SHELTER	65	162	67	142	112	211	63	103	106	87
TRANSITIONAL HSG	5	64	3	37			4	21	5	14
PERMANENT SUPP HSG	72	38	79	36	60	35	58	29	62	31
INDIVIDUALS										
EMERGENCY SHELTER	137	63	107	174					83	33
TRANSITIONAL HSG							43	48	61	70
PERMANENT SUPP HSG	137	20	157	23	111	23	125	21	139	19

Blank cells represent years when data for the service was not available

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 7.27. PROPORTION OF HOMELESS PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES RECEIVING SERVICES FROM ST. LOUIS COUNTY CoC PROVIDERS



NOTE: Only percentages for persons with disabilities are shown

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 7.30. TYPES OF DISABILITIES: ADULTS IN FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS, 2011-2012 TO 2015-2016

	ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES WITH FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS					INDIVIDUALS, NO CHILDREN				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
MENTAL HEALTH	40%	37%	52%	42%	46%	32%	29%	46%	37%	40%
BOTH MENTAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE ABUSE	26%	23%	11%	13%	11%	46%	36%	28%	35%	32%
PHYSICAL DISABILITY	18%	34%	15%	18%	21%	14%	30%	13%	11%	12%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE ONLY	16%	5%	20%	22%	18%	5%	3%	8%	7%	7%
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	4%	8%	6%
HIV/AIDS	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

Statewide Homelessness Study
2015 – 2016
SPRINGFIELD/GREENE, CHRISTIAN, WEBSTER COUNTIES
Continuum of Care Report

I. INTRODUCTION

The lead agency for the Springfield/Greene, Christian, and Webster Counties Continuum of Care (Springfield CoC) is the City of Springfield. The Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness (OAEH) serves as the governing body. Comprised of over 70 member agencies, this entity includes representation from a wide range of community groups involved in one or more of the 3 counties in the service area, including human service agencies; homeless shelters or other service providers; mental and physical health care providers; and domestic violence shelters. Government agencies, the courts and law enforcement also participate, as do educational institutions.¹

With this broad base of support, the CoC has had opportunities to engage in activities that have raised its profile in Springfield. At the same time, it has been instrumental in reducing the extent to which families in crisis find it necessary to resort to emergency shelter.

SHELTER DIVERSION PROGRAM: In 2015, Springfield’s mayor established a task force to investigate the high rate with which families in the city were requesting emergency shelter and the degree to which demand for accommodations outstripped available space. The Mayor’s Task Force on Crisis Sheltering submitted its recommendations in early 2016, with an emphasis on implementing a Shelter Diversion Program.² In establishing this new intervention, the task force entrusted the CoC with the development of a prioritization system that would ensure families with the greatest needs would receive attention first. It also recommended that the responsibility for this intervention be entrusted to One Door, an initiative of the CoC’s lead agency and the organization established as the point of access to the coordinated entry system. The prioritization system is based on completion or updating of the VI-SPDAT.³

One impetus for the work on crisis sheltering was the frequency with which families, unable to find emergency or other shelter, would double or triple up with relatives or friends.⁴ While this step alleviated the immediate crisis, in accepting shelter a family could no longer be considered “homeless” (based on HUD’s criteria), rendering family members and youth ineligible for many of the services intended to re-establish stability or reduce the impact of homelessness. With foundation funding and resources generated by the business community, the diversion program extended services to the homeless population under a broader definition which encompassed families and youth who were doubled up.

During the pilot program, in operation from February to July 2016, 33 families and 72 children received assistance.⁵ The CoC chair indicates that the intervention originated in Springfield and has functioned well there, but extending it to the counties – i.e., Greene, Christian and Webster -- has been more challenging. As Matrix 1 (see below) illustrates, there are differences in the geographic areas within the

¹ A full listing, organized by type of principal service or activity, can be found in the Appendix.

² Mayor’s Task Force on Crisis Sheltering. “The Mayor’s Task Force on Crisis Sheltering: Final Report.” January 15, 2016. Page 1 and 3 of the report. Accessed online September 6, 2017 at: <https://www.springfieldmo.gov/DocumentCenter/View/22759>.

³ Community Partnership of the Ozarks. “2016 Community Partnership of the Ozarks Annual Report 25th Anniversary.” See Page 23 for additional details. Accessed September 11, 2017 at: https://issuu.com/cpozarks/docs/2016_cpo_annual_report_25th_anniver

⁴ Springfield Impacting Poverty Commission. “Springfield Impacting Poverty Commission: One Year Update Winter 2017.” [no date] Page 5. Accessed online September 6, 2017 at <http://www.impactingpoverty.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/IPC2017report.pdf>.

⁵ Ibid.

CoC: for example, median household income for the City of Springfield is \$20,000 less than that estimated for Christian County.⁶ In all areas, however, over 40 percent of the population would be considered housing cost over-burdened based on HUD’s criteria: spending 30 percent or more of household income on housing. For Springfield City and Greene County, this figure is over 50 percent.

These data are from 2015. Since they were made available, the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates have provided what many consider are a more accurate measure of the extent of poverty in county populations.

MATRIX 1				
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE SPRINGFIELD CoC	SPRINGFIELD CITY	GREENE COUNTY	WEBSTER COUNTY	CHRISTIAN COUNTY
<small>SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015</small>				
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$33,557	\$41,227	\$44,451	\$53,270
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$34,503	\$40,090	\$38,581	\$44,167
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$29,893	\$32,256	\$30,219	\$32,731
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	25.7%	17.7% ^	19.2% ^	10.4% ^
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	82.8%	90.5%	85.7%	91.3%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$676	\$701	\$596	\$769
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAPI AT >= 30% (housing cost-burdened)	52.8%	51.5%	43.3%	48.7%
<small>*Regardless of family status or age **"GRAPI" = Gross Rent (rent/utilities combined) as a Percent of Income</small>				
<small>^ SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. 2015 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates</small>				
<small>SOURCE [for all data other than poverty estimates]: 2011-2015 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. American Factfinder. U.S. Census Bureau.</small>				

HOMELESS COURT: The Shelter Diversion Program attempts to reverse a family’s progress toward homelessness by addressing what may be the immediate causes that are threatening to deprive a household of housing. Similarly, Springfield’s Homeless Court has adopted a mission of “remediation of the underlying causes of homelessness.”⁷ This initiative originated with the municipal courts, police department, prosecutors and legal aid, as well as agencies serving the homeless. Its proponents describe it as a “treatment court” where mental health or substance use disorders can be addressed as readily as outstanding warrants. Although there is overlap between the Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness membership and the service providers as well as other participants in the Homeless Court, this initiative is mentioned here as a positive influence in the environment.

HOMELESS CAMP PROTOCOL: The Springfield and Greene County Community Focus report for 2015 includes a description of new housing initiatives implemented since the previous report (2013). One of

⁶ It should be noted that in 2015, based on per capita income and the share of families with household income below the poverty line, HUD designated the City of Springfield as a metropolitan area in “severe fiscal distress.” See: Stephen Herzog. “Despite Efforts of Task Force, Springfield Becomes Top Metro Area for Poverty.” Springfield News-Leader. March 14, 2015. <http://www.news-leader.com/story/news/local/ozarks/2015/03/14/despite-efforts-task-force-springfield-becomes-top-metro-area-poverty/24790367/>

⁷ City of Springfield. “Newly Created Springfield Homeless Court Program Offers Fresh Start.” Press Release February 4, 2015. Accessed September 11, 2017 at: <https://www.springfieldmo.gov/CivicAlerts.aspx?AID=807>. See also: City of Springfield. “Alexis’ Homeless Court Success Story.” [n.d.] Available at: <https://www.springfieldmo.gov/3387/Alexis-Homeless-Court-Success-Story>. Accessed September 11, 2017.

those featured was the Homeless Camp Protocol. Adopted by the City of Springfield, this protocol “formalized” procedures to guide authorities in addressing encampments of homeless persons.⁸

The June 2017 clearing of 3 such encampments in and around Springfield exemplifies how this protocol has been applied in real-life situations. One of these camps had been in operation for 30 years and at the end of the process, volunteers estimated that 90 persons had been in residence there.⁹ CoC leadership was instrumental in devising a means of transitioning individuals and families living in the camps to more permanent housing and appropriate supportive services by setting up a Multi Agency Resource Center [MARC] near the encampments. According to CoC representatives, this allowed former camp residents, at a point when they were most vulnerable and contemplating their next move, to engage with service providers and obtain assistance before they had an opportunity to disperse.

HOPE CONNECTION: Springfield CoC holds an outreach event in November each year. Referred to as “Hope Connection,” the event is like many Project Homeless Connect opportunities in bringing together service providers in one location where homeless individuals and families can obtain information about assistance available to them. For example, the Housing Authority of Springfield has done outreach there to notify homeless families and individuals of vacancies.¹⁰ Springfield organizers also coordinate provision of services that can be delivered on site, such as health screenings, dental work, eye examinations, haircuts and other aid over and above what pertains to housing.

The first Hope Connection took place in 2009. At that event, 230 homeless persons received services. In 2013, 400 participated; in 2014, 646. Of the 654 persons who benefited from multi-agency access in November 2016, 89 were veterans and 27 were children. Since 2014, Hope Connection has incorporated a Veterans Stand Down component to target the needs of former military personnel. In 2016, this took the form of Veteran Village, a mechanism to concentrate service providers who target veterans in one area of the Hope Connection venue.¹¹

YOUTH HOMELESSNESS: Since 2007, researchers at Missouri State University, in conjunction with the Community Partnership of the Ozarks and the Homeless Youth Subcommittee of the Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness have conducted surveys of local youth to assess the extent of homelessness in this population. The most recent report describes the results of the 2016 survey.¹² It gives limited attention to trends in youth homelessness, but provides in-depth detail on demographics, living situation prior to becoming homeless, the motivations for leaving stable housing and services received while homeless.

⁸ “Community Focus 2015: A Report for Springfield and Greene County.” Community Foundation of the Ozarks. P. 18. Accessed August 23, 2017 at: <http://www.missouristate.edu/assets/CommunityInvolvement/Community-Focus-Report.pdf>

⁹ City of Springfield. (2017). “Condemned Homeless Camp Had At Least 90 Residents.” [Press release]. June 9, 2017. www.ky3.com. Accessed online August 23, 2017 at: <http://www.ky3.com/content/news/City-private-agencies-homeless-help-427551703.html>.

¹⁰ Housing Authority of Springfield. “PHA 5-Year and Annual Plan.” HUD-50075 submitted to the Office of Public and Indian Housing. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. March 2011. Available online at: <https://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/pha/approved/pdf/11/mo058v02.pdf>. Accessed September 11, 2017.

¹¹ Community Partnership of the Ozarks. “2016 Community Partnership of the Ozarks Annual Report 25th Anniversary.” See Page 17.

¹² Alicia Carter and Dr. Tim Knapp. “Every Youth Counts: 2016 Survey of the Springfield Area’s High-Risk and Homeless Youth.” Springfield: Center for Community Engagement, Missouri State University and The Homeless Youth Subcommittee, Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness. [Not dated] Accessed September 7, 2017 at: http://soc-ant.missouristate.edu/assets/sociology/2016_HRHY_Survey_Report.pdf

Homelessness among youth has been noted in the Community Focus reports as well, although not always reported as a “red flag” issue – i.e., a developing trend that needs attention. In 2015, the report deemed other issues of more pressing importance, but in the previous version (2013), the red flags included youth homelessness.¹³ The CoC frequently noted it in its “Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness,” however.¹⁴ References to youth-related concerns include:

1. The extent to which youth are underserved [*Executive Summary, p. 4*]
2. The increased number of youth in the homeless population with resulting gaps in services [*p. 7*]
3. The dual nature of the subpopulation – i.e., youth may be in families or unaccompanied [*p.9*]. Among the strategies described in the plan are two task forces charged to address issues specific to these age groups:
 - The Homeless Youth Subcommittee [mentioned above]
 - The Homeless Young Children Task Force
4. A reference to inadequate bed space to meet the need, despite availability of an outreach center and transitional housing for youth. [*p.9*].
5. The conviction that meeting the needs of youth will require more targeted emergency shelter bed space [*p. 19*].

The Homeless Young Children Task Force met in August 2017 to discuss how Springfield’s clergy could assist in addressing the needs of households with young children.¹⁵

FURTHER ISSUES BEING ADDRESSED BY THE CoC AND/OR OTHER SPRINGFIELD ENTITIES:

Although not directly related to Ozarks Alliance to End Homelessness initiatives, the Community Partnership of the Ozarks is also involved in activities that could impact the number of individuals or families that become homeless due to domestic violence. Management of the Family Violence Tasks Force, established in 2012 by the Springfield Policy Department, was subsequently assumed by the Community Partnership of the Ozarks as part of the Violence-Free Families Coalition.¹⁶ Domestic violence shelters are expanding available shelter space, and the largest, in addition to increasing bed space, will allocate units for permanent supportive housing to the space it can offer to displaced individuals and women with children.

¹³Community Focus Steering Committee. “Community Focus 2013: A Report for Springfield & Greene County.” Springfield, MO: September 2013. See “Red Flag Themes,” p. 3. Accessed online September 11, 2017 at: http://springfieldcommunityfocus.org/2013_report/community-focus-2013.pdf

¹⁴“Community Partnership of the Ozark’s Continuum of Care 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness.” Draft version accessed online September 7, 2017 at: http://thelibrary.org/matters/homeless/ten_year_plan.pdf.

¹⁵“Plan Expected for Help to Homeless in Springfield, Mo.” OzarksFirst.com. www.ozarksfirst.com Available online at: <http://www.ozarksfirst.com/news/plan-expected-for-help-to-homeless-in-springfield-mo/71904241>. Meeting held August 17, 2017.

¹⁶Ettie Berneking. “Domestic Violence in Springfield.” 417 Magazine. Springfield, MO: Whitaker Publishing. October 2016

II. TRENDS IN THE COUNT

BASED ON SPRINGFIELD CoC'S 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT, THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND PERSONS IN FAMILIES WAS 20 PERCENT LOWER THAN IN 2015 (CHART 8.1). IN 2016, AN INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF THE CoC'S HOMELESS POPULATION PARTICIPATED IN SOME TYPE OF HOUSING PROGRAM IN THE PAST YEAR. THE PROPORTION SHELTERED ROSE BY 20 PERCENTAGE POINTS FROM ITS 2015 LEVEL.

- The 2016 decline in the Point-in-Time Count is consistent with trends since 2013. The totals tallied in 2016 are 53 percent below the peak in 2013.
- Permanent housing (permanent supportive housing and rapid re-housing) has become the primary resource in the inventory (Table 8.1). Springfield CoC increased its capacity in that area by 79 percent between 2015 and 2016. If only totals are considered, the CoC appears to have a supply of beds to meet the demands placed upon it and its service providers (Chart 8.3).

TABLE 8.1. OVERVIEW OF RESOURCES
BEDS BY PROGRAMMING

	PERMANENT HOUSING BEDS	EMERGENCY SHELTER	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
2011	87	172	292
2012	90	160	334
2013	124	169	360
2014	139	249	323
2015	197	313	96
2016	353	201	83

SOURCE: Housing Inventory Counts

CHART 8.1. TRENDS: POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

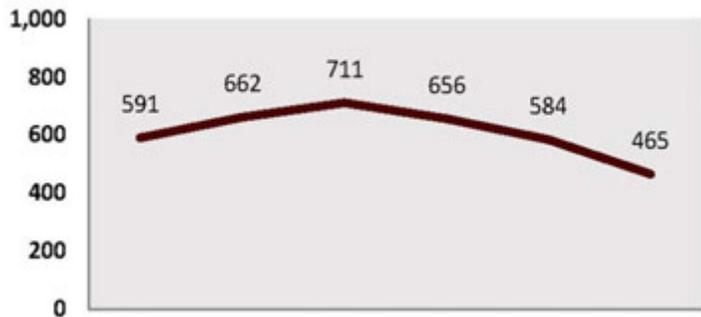
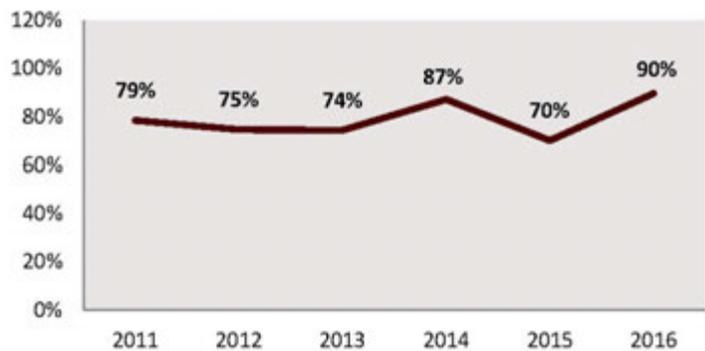
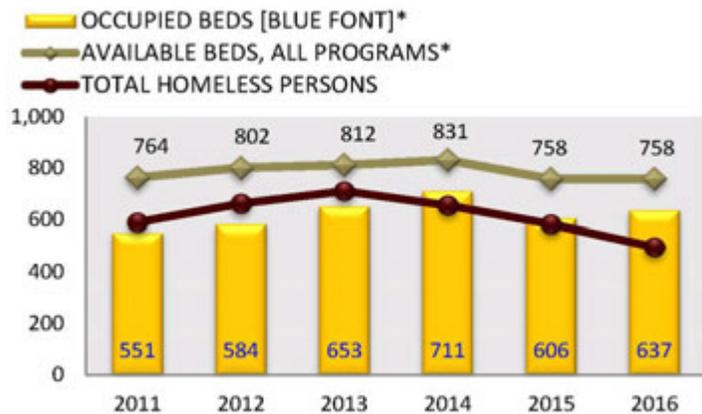


CHART 8.2.
ST. CHARLES CoC HOMELESS POPULATION
PERCENT IN SHELTER



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, 2011 to 2016

CHART 8.3. COUNT OF HOMELESS PERSONS
COMPARED TO BED USAGE & AVAILABILITY



*Totals include Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-housing, transitional housing and emergency shelter
SOURCE: Point-In-Time & Housing Inventory Counts

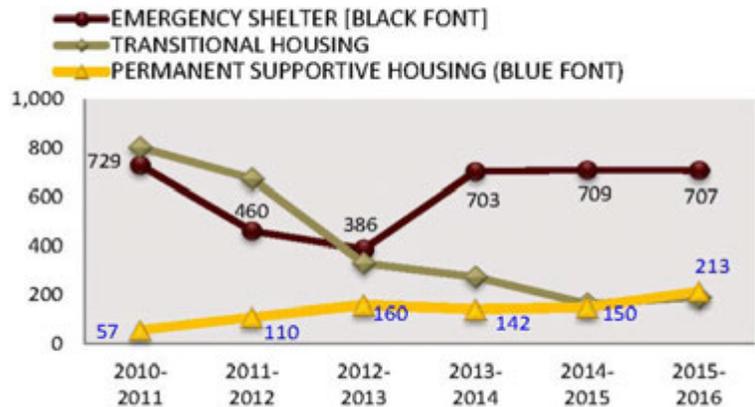
III. TRENDS IN SERVICES

BETWEEN 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, THERE WAS A 42 PERCENT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ALL HOMELESS PERSONS (EITHER LIVING IN FAMILIES OR AS SINGLE ADULTS) WHO RECEIVED PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICES. THIS GROWTH OCCURRED PRIMARILY AMONG SINGLE INDIVIDUALS, WHERE THE INCREASE WAS 82 PERCENT.

- The overall total of homeless persons reported in the Springfield CoC Annual Homeless Assessment Reports went up by 9 percent in 2016. Overall totals for usage of some services among the Springfield CoC homeless population remained steady from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016 (Chart 8.4). When the data are examined by household type, however, shifts are evident.

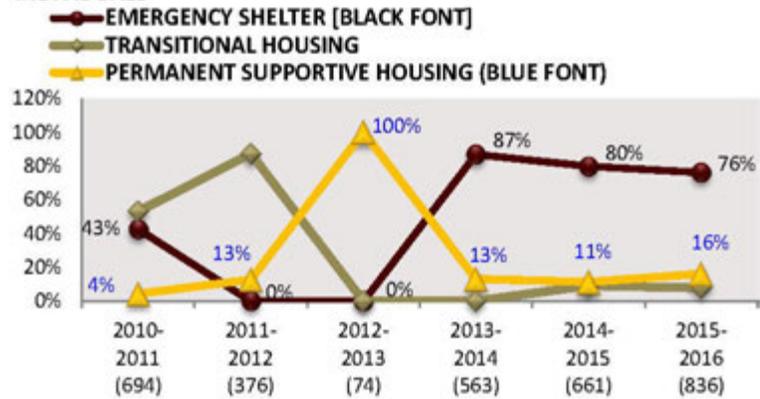
- Among families, the proportion of the population in emergency shelter dropped sharply (by over 60 percent) in 2015-2016 (Chart 8.5, bottom segment).
- In 2016, single individuals increased by 20 percent their use of emergency shelter.
- Little change is apparent in the percentage of homeless single individuals using transitional housing. In 2015-2016, the share of this population in transitional housing remained below 10 percent, a proportion maintained since 2012-2013. In two of these years, however, no transitional housing data was reported.

CHART 8.4. TOTAL SERVICE RECIPIENTS ALL HOUSEHOLDS BY SERVICE TYPE AND YEAR

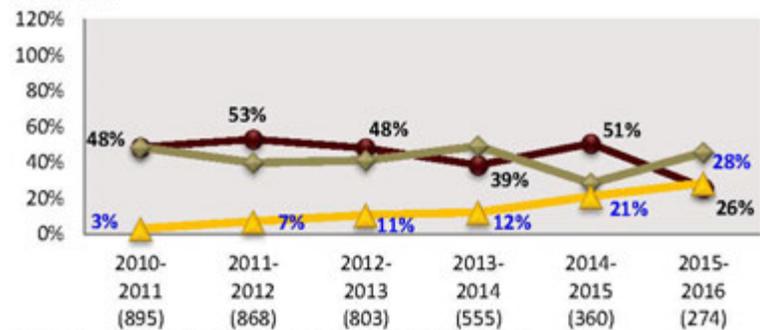


SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 8.5. SERVICES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE PERCENT OF TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION* INDIVIDUALS



FAMILIES



*Totals are provided in parentheses below the year.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

IV. TRENDS IN SUB-POPULATIONS

NOTE: SEE TABLE 8.3 FOR TOTALS FROM THE COUNT FOR EACH SUBPOPULATION

IN 2016, THE UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH SUBPOPULATION IN THE SPRINGFIELD COC HAD THE GREATEST DECREASE IN FREQUENCY (TABLE 8.2), DECLINING BY NEARLY 65 PERCENT.

TABLE 8.2. PERCENT CHANGE IN SUBPOPULATION FREQUENCY, 2015 TO 2016

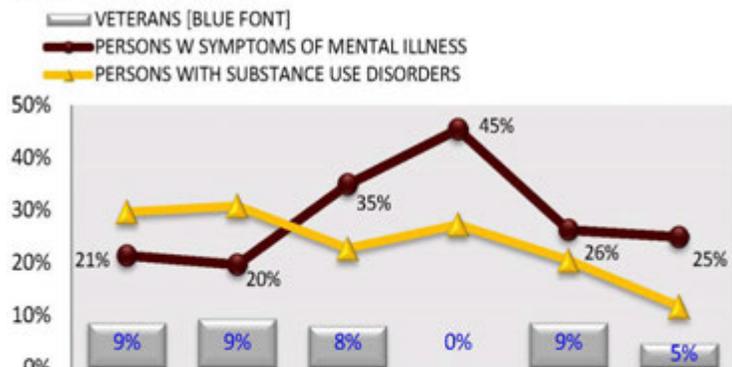
	UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN/ YOUTH (< AGE 18)	VETERANS	PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS	PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS
2015	11	46	108	138	144	2	78
2016	4	29	71	151	179	3	169
PCT CHG	-64%	-37%	-34%	9%	24%	50%	117%

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts

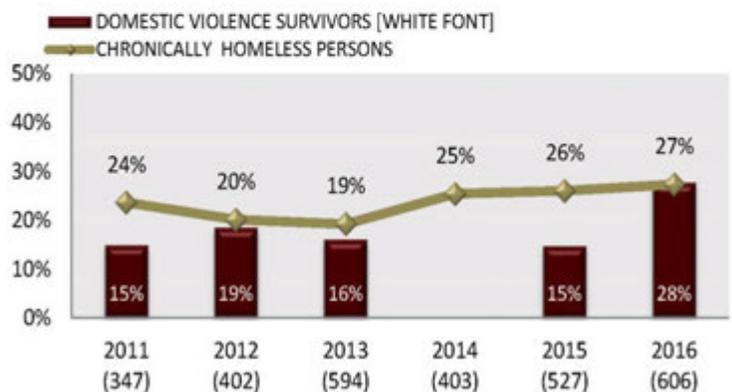
IN ACTUAL NUMBERS THE REDUCTION WAS SMALL.

- The decline in the number of veterans in 2016 was more substantive, particularly in comparison to the rates for preceding years. The total decreased by 37 percent.
- The Springfield CoC continues to have a sizeable number of persons who are chronically homeless. This subpopulation has consistently represented approximately a quarter of the overall total for the subpopulation groups, a number which reached its highest level in 2016 (Chart 8.6).
- The largest increase in numbers occurred with domestic violence survivors. No data were reported for this group in 2014.

CHART 8.6. SUBPOPULATIONS AS A PERCENT OF YEARLY SUBPOPULATION TOTALS
DECREASED PERCENTAGES



GROUPS WITH INCREASED PERCENTAGES



NOT DISPLAYED: Persons with AIDS & Unaccompanied Youth. Percentages for both at 2% or less in all years.

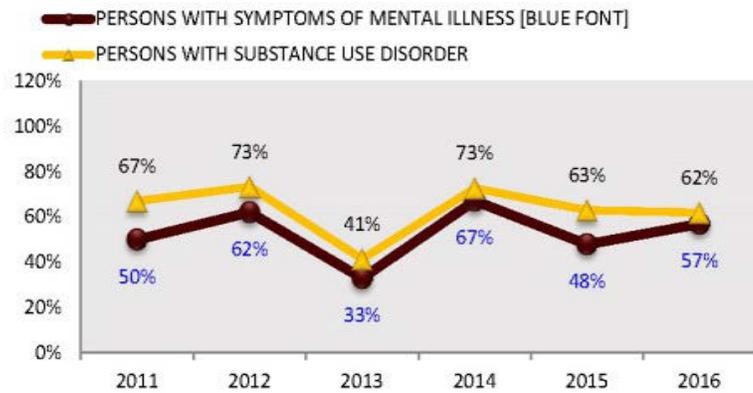
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

V. SUBPOPULATION: HOMELESS PERSONS WHO ARE UNSHELTERED

IN 2016, 57 PERCENT OF SPRINGFIELD COC HOMELESS PERSONS WHO REPORTED EXPERIENCING SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS OCCUPIED SHELTER SPACE ON THE NIGHT OF THE POINT IN TIME COUNT. THIS WAS AN INCREASE OF 9 PERCENTAGE POINTS OVER THE 2015 RATE, BUT WAS LOWER THAN THE 67 PERCENT WHO WERE IN SHELTER IN 2014 (CHART 8.7).

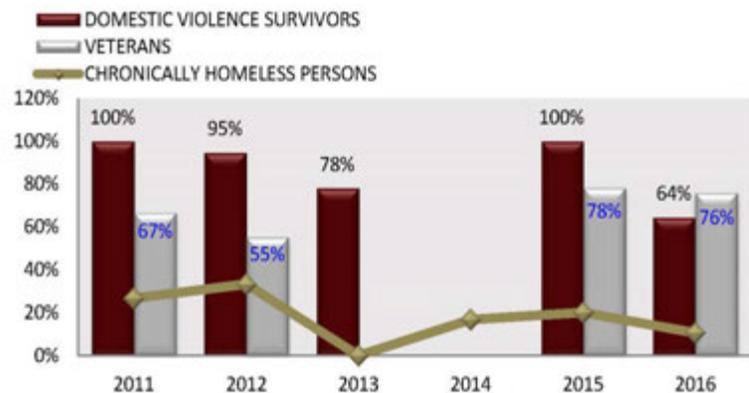
- **PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS:** Although the percent sheltered among homeless persons with substance use disorders has trended downward since 2014, between 2015 and 2016 the statistic remained essentially unchanged (Chart 8.7).
- **VETERANS:** At the count for both 2015 and 2016, over three-quarters of the veteran subpopulation were receiving shelter. The statistic declined slightly in 2016, but in 2015 and 2016 the percent of sheltered veterans was above the rate for 2011 and 2012 by 10 to 20 percentage points (Chart 8.8).
- **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS:** The largest reduction in sheltered individuals or persons in families occurred within the group of domestic violence survivors. The sheltered persons in this group dropped by 36 percentage points.

CHART 8.7. PROPORTION OF SHELTERED PERSONS SUBPOPULATIONS WITH 2016 INCREASED OR UNCHANGED RATIO HOUSED



SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts

CHART 8.8. PROPORTION OF SHELTERED PERSONS SUBPOPULATIONS WITH 2016 DECLINE IN RATIO HOUSED



NOT DISPLAYED: Persons with AIDS & Unaccompanied Children / Youth.

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

TABLE 8.3. SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED PERSONS BY SUBPOPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS		SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER		AGED LESS THAN 18		PERSONS WITH AIDS		CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS		VETERANS	
	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL	SHEL	UNSHEL
2011	52	0	37	37	69	34	2	1	1	2	22	60	10	20
2012	71	4	49	30	91	33	2	0	1	2	27	54	17	21
2013	75	21	68	139	56	79	0	0	0	3	0	105	12	36
2014	0	0	123	60	80	30	6	0	0	3	17	84	0	0
2015	78	0	66	72	68	40	7	4	0	2	29	115	10	36
2016	109	60	86	65	44	27	2	2	2	1	19	160	7	22

KEY: "SHEL" = SHELTERED; "UNSHEL" = UNSHELTERED

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

VI. SUBPOPULATION: UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

BETWEEN THE 2015 AND 2016 POINT IN TIME COUNTS, THE NUMBER OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (UNDER AGE 18) SEEKING SERVICES FROM SPRINGFIELD COC PROVIDERS DECLINED BY 64 PERCENT.

- Overall, the category of unaccompanied youth (i.e., children, youth and young adults 24 and under who are living on their own) increased by 40 percent in the same time period.

- The total for the demographic comprised of unaccompanied and parenting youth (including, in addition to youth, children and young adults) increased by over 15 percent.

- The increases in the unaccompanied children and youth subpopulation stem from growth in the number of unsheltered young adults identified during the 2016 Point-in-Time Count. While there was zero in 2015, in 2016 there were 36 young adults without housing when the count was completed. Declines in other subcategories were insufficient to offset this upsurge.

TABLE 8.4. HOMELESS CHILDREN & YOUTH EXPANDED CATEGORIES

	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH <i>[Children & Young Adults]</i>	0	6	37	52
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	4	15	13
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0	2	18	1
UNSHELTERED	0	0	4	38
* TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18)	0	6	11	4
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	4	6	2
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0	2	1	0
UNSHELTERED	0	0	4	2
* TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUNG ADULTS (AGE 18 TO 24)			26	48
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			9	11
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			17	1
UNSHELTERED			0	36
PARENTING YOUTH [CHILDREN] (UNDER AGE 18)	0	0	0	0
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	0	0	0
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0	0	0	0
UNSHELTERED	0	0	0	0
PARENTING YOUTH (AGE 18 TO 24)	13	10	13	10
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	7	3	7	3
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	6	5	6	5
UNSHELTERED	0	2	0	2
CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) WITH PARENTING YOUTH	14	12	14	12
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	9	4	9	4
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	5	7	5	7
UNSHELTERED	0	1	0	1
TOTALS [UNACCOMPANIED & PARENTING YOUTH]	0	11	64	74
CHILDREN OF PARENTING YOUTH INCLUDED IN TOTAL				

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2013 to 2016

VII. ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE: DATA ON HOMELESS STUDENTS

FOR THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITHIN THE SPRINGFIELD CoC CATCHMENT AREA, THE TOTAL CENSUS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS INCREASED BY 6 PERCENT IN 2015-2016 TO OVER 2,200. SPRINGFIELD R-XII, ONE OF THE LARGEST SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ACCOUNTED FOR 64 PERCENT OF THIS TOTAL (CHART 8.9). OTHER DISTRICTS HAVE ALSO HAD INCREASED NUMBERS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS, BUT AT A LOWER CONCENTRATION (CHART 8.9).

- Some districts have experienced declines in their homeless student population (Chart 8.10). The numbers for Willard R-II, for example, dropped in 2015-2016 by 11 percent (Table 8.5), although the number of homeless students is larger than it was in 2009-2010.¹⁷

TABLE 8.5. PERCENT CHANGE IN HOMELESS STUDENT NUMBERS PER SPRINGFIELD CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

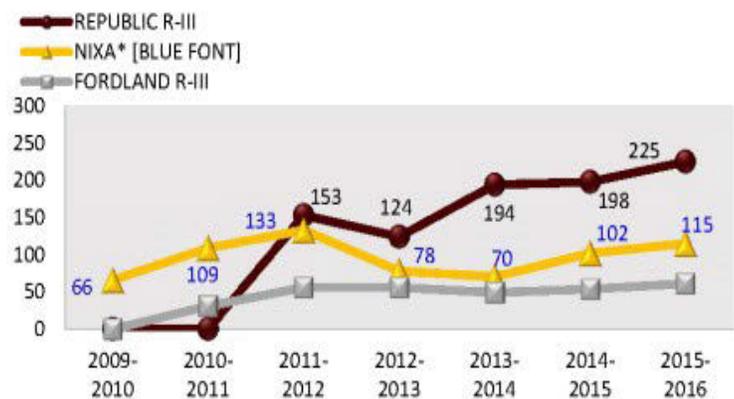
NA WITH NUMBER IN PARENTHESES INDICATES TOTAL NON-ZERO YEARS "NA" = 0 IN 2009-10	PCT CHANGE FROM 2009-10	PCT CHANGE FROM 2014-15
DISTRICTS WITH DECREASES		
OZARK R-VI	562%	-11%
WILLARD R-II	37%	-11%
SPOKANE R-VII	8%	-43%
LOGAN-ROGERSVILLE R-VIII	NA(6)	-2%
SPARTA R-III	NA(3)	-38%
CLEVER R-V*	NA(3)	-22%
DISTRICTS WITH INCREASES		
SPRINGFIELD R-XII	240%	9%
REPUBLIC R-III	NA(5)	14%
NIXA	74%	13%
FORDLAND R-III	NA(6)	13%
MARSHFIELD R-I	NA(2)	31%
CHADWICK R-I	NA(2)	45%

SOURCE: Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

CHART 8.9. HOMELESS STUDENT CENSUSES INCREASES IN 2015-2016 WITH PRIOR YEAR TRENDS SPRINGFIELD R-XII

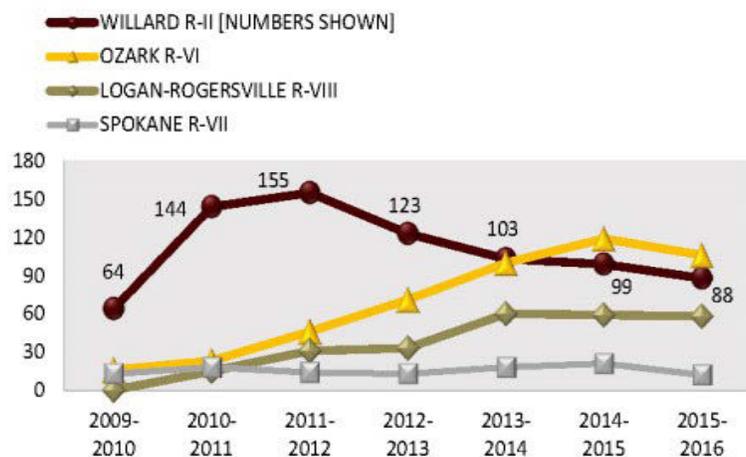


INCREASES IN OTHER DISTRICTS



SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

CHART 8.10. HOMELESS STUDENTS, CoC DISTRICTS DECLINING TOTALS IN 2015-016 & PRIOR YEAR TRENDS



SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

¹⁷ DESE uses data suppression protocols, in accordance with privacy laws, to protect against accidental disclosure of student identities. If a school district has less than ten homeless students, a zero replaces the actual number. This would have the effect of lowering a total for the CoC catchment area, based on the data available.

VIII. AHAR DATA ON HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN DATA AVAILABLE FROM SCHOOL DISTRICTS ON HOMELESS STUDENTS AND DATA REPORTED TO AHAR ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH ARISE FROM HIGH NUMBERS IN “DOUBLED-UP” HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS (TABLE 8.6). IN BOTH 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, OVER 75 PERCENT OF STUDENTS IDENTIFIED AS HOMELESS WITH DESE WERE IN THIS KIND OF LIVING SITUATION.

- Because of the way in which records are compiled – over 12 months’ time – AHAR results are a more accurate point of comparison with DESE totals for homeless students during the school year (which only includes fall, winter and spring sessions).
- Based on the statistics in Table 8.7, there is a closer correspondence between the number of children receiving CoC services and school district totals, though discrepancies still remain. In 2014-2015, school districts reported that 301 children were sheltered; the AHAR total falls short of that figure by 182. By comparison, in the following year the totals begin to converge, with the school districts reporting 96 students in shelter as compared to the 119 children included in AHAR records.
- In both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, homeless students in the majority of the districts were designated as “doubled-up” when homeless liaisons added their records to the census. Only 3 districts specified other types of living situations.

TABLE 8.6. LIVING SITUATIONS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS IN SPRINGFIELD CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	2014-2015		2015-2016	
	NUM	PCT*	NUM	PCT*
DOUBLED UP	1,577	75.6%	1,765	81.6%
SHELTERED	301	14.4%	96	11.7%
HOTEL MOTEL	198	9.5%	144	6.7%
UNSHELTERED	10	0.5%	0	0.0%
TOTALS	2,086		2,005	

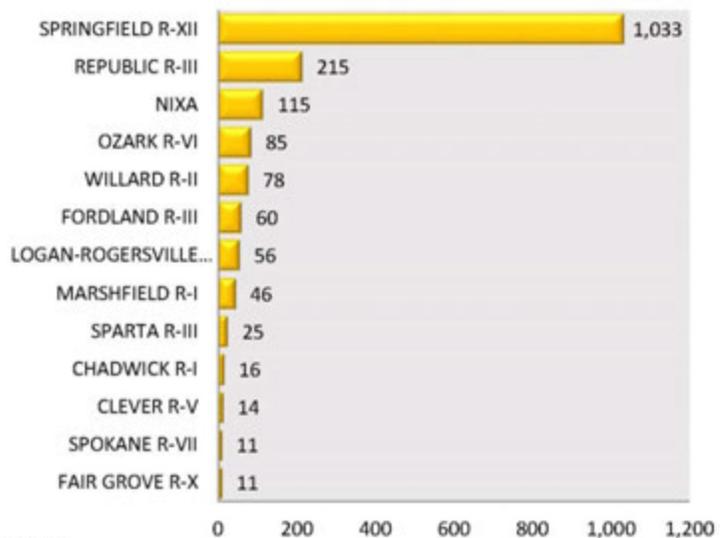
SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary and Secondary Education

TABLE 8.7. TOTALS FOR HOMELESS SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES FROM SPRINGFIELD CoC PROVIDERS 2010-2011 TO 2015-2016

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
EMERGENCY SHELTER	127	113	102	62	60	74
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	153	109	92	74	27	39
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	10	27	31	26	32	31
TOTALS	290	249	225	162	119	144

Includes ages 6 to 17 in families and living independently
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 8.11. HOMELESS STUDENTS DOUBLED-UP TOTALS PER SPRINGFIELD CoC DISTRICT, 2015-2016



SOURCE: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

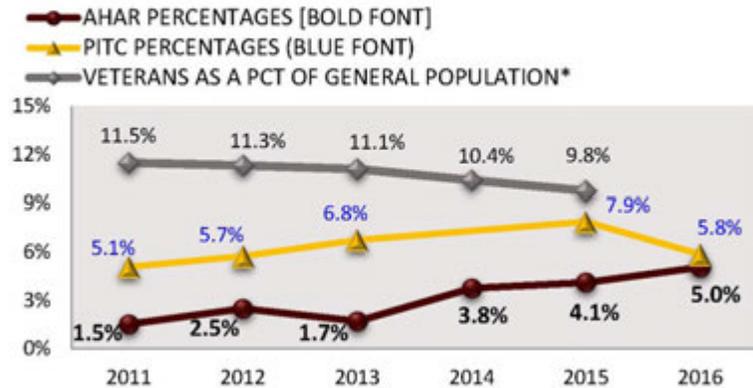
VIII.SUBPOPULATION: VETERANS

BASED ON THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT, THE SUBPOPULATION OF VETERANS DECREASED BY SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 2 PERCENTAGE POINTS BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016. IN MOST YEARS SINCE 2011, THIS STATISTIC HAS REMAINED WELL BELOW THE SHARE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION OF ADULTS OVER AGE 18 WHO ARE VETERANS (CHART 8.12).

At 5 percent or less, veterans have a limited presence in Springfield CoC’s homeless population (Table 8.8). AHAR statistics indicate that this varies depending on the household and service type. In 2015-2016, veterans were at their lowest numbers in programming for adults with families (7 or 6 percent of the total).

Service providers in the Springfield CoC increased the number of beds available through permanent supportive housing. Beacon Village added 72 units of housing.¹⁸ Other programs target veterans who need supportive services in addition to housing and The Community Partnership of the Ozarks also launched a homeless veterans task force.¹⁹ Altogether, 25 agencies have initiatives to assist veterans in acquiring stable housing.

CHART 8.12. PERCENTAGE OF VETERANS IN SPRINGFIELD CoC COUNTY JURISDICTIONS* COMPARED TO HOMELESS POPULATIONS



*Percentages of general population over age 18
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports, Point-in-Time Counts and American Factfinder 5-year Census Estimates

TABLE 4.8. TOTAL VETERANS BY HOUSEHOLD & SERVICES

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	TOTAL HOMELESS ADULTS 2015-2016	PCT OF VETERANS 2015-2016
INDIVIDUAL VETERANS (NO CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD)								
EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	*	*	30	28	31	582	5%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG	0	3	3	4	7	15	134	11%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	1	18	*	*	2	3	63	5%
TOTALS	1	21	3	34	37	49	582	8%
ADULTS IN FAMILIES								
EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	6	4	2	2	2	29	7%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG	0	0	2	1	1	1	31	3%
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	23	4	6	5	2	4	54	7%
TOTALS	23	10	12	8	5	7	114	6%
TOTALS, ALL VETERANS	24	31	15	42	42	56	696	

*Among HDX resources for the CoC, this service was not shown as an option for review in the designated years.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

¹⁸ Michael Landis. “New Housing Complex in Springfield Will Help Veterans, Seniors, and Disabled.” September 23, 2016. Online Springfield news report. www.KY3.com. Accessed online August 11, 2017 at: <http://www.ky3.com/content/news/New-housing-complex-will-help-veterans-seniors-and-disabled-of-Springfield-394648681.html>

¹⁹ Linda Russell. “Resources Grow for Springfield-area Homeless Veterans.” January 9, 2017. Online Springfield news report. www.KY3.com. Accessed online August 11, 2017 at: <http://www.ky3.com/content/news/Resources-growing-for-Springfield-area-homeless-veterans-400767991.html>.

IX. SUBPOPULATIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

IN 2016 THE FIGURE FOR PERSONS WITH A HISTORY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ROSE BY OVER 100 PERCENT (FROM 68 TO 169).

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS IN THE SPRINGFIELD CoC AFFECTED BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WAS 6 PERCENTAGE POINTS TO OVER 10

PERCENTAGE POINTS HIGHER THAN THE PROPORTION AFFECTED IN THE GENERAL POPULATION PER YEAR, BASED ON LAW ENFORCEMENT INCIDENT REPORTS (TABLE 8.9).²⁰

TABLE 8.9. EXTENT OF POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, BASED ON POLICE REPORTS AND POINT-IN-TIME COUNT DATA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ESTIMATES FOR TOTAL SPRINGFIELD CoC HOMELESS PERSONS:						
PCT HOMELESS POPULATION REPORTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**	8.8%	11.3%	13.5%	0.0%	13.4%	34.1%
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION, AGE 15 AND OLDER* WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENT REPORTS (PER YEAR)						
	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%
RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENT REPORTS IN COUNTY FEMALE POPULATIONS (AGE 15 AND OLDER):						
GREENE CO, POLICE REPORTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE*	2.7%	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%
CHRISTIAN CO, POLICE REPORTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE*	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.1%
WEBSTER CO, POLICE REPORTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE*	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%

**Percentages based on Point-in-Time Count totals for each year. First gender breakdown reported in 2014, but without age groupings within genders.

*Percent of general population, female only, with police reports of domestic violence

SOURCES: Point-in-Time Counts, Missouri State Highway Patrol Statistics and American Factfinder for demographic data

- To place the statistics from Table 8.9 in context, service providers in each county provide support to those who have experienced domestic violence. These include Harmony House and Freedom’s Rest in Christian County,²¹ as well three other agencies which include Webster County in their service area.²² The Family Violence Center is among those listed. It serves both Webster and Christian Counties. Freedom’s Rest is the only one of the domestic violence survivor service providers included with other members of the Ozark Alliance to End Homelessness.²³

²⁰ Statistics provided in Table 8.9 are intended to offer some context for the prevalence of domestic violence among the homeless population, but there are important differences in the details provided. Homeless population data represent what may have been experienced over a long span of time or a single event in the immediate past. The police incident tallies refer to occurrences within a specified year.

²¹ Giacomo Bologna. “Christian County Rallies Around its Only Shelter for Domestic Abuse Victims.” May 30, 2016. Springfield News-Leader. Accessed August 14, 2017 at: <http://www.news-leader.com/story/news/local/christian-county/2016/05/30/christian-county-rallies-around-its-only-shelter-domestic-abuse-victims/85037414/>

²² These entities are listed at the Missouri Department of Public Safety website page pertaining to Webster County. See: <http://dps.mo.gov/dir/programs/cvsu/counties/webster-county.php>. Accessed August 14, 2017.

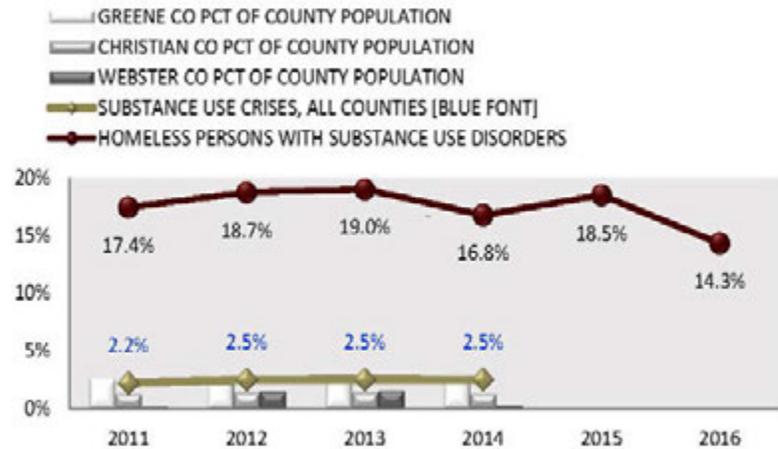
²³ See: <http://www.commpartnership.org/what-we-do/by-division/housing/continuum-of-care/#1477171542196-5f073089-088e>. Accessed August 14, 2017.

X. SUBPOPULATIONS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE, MENTAL HEALTH

AMONG THOSE INTERVIEWED DURING SPRINGFIELD CoC's 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT, SELF-REPORTS OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS DECLINED BY 34 PERCENT (FROM 108 TO 71). BY CONTRAST, AN ADDITIONAL 9 PERCENT OF INTERVIEWEES INDICATED THAT MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS PLAYED A ROLE IN THEIR HOMELESSNESS.

- In relation to other subpopulations in 2016, the proportion reporting substance use disorders dropped to 14 percent from 18.5 percent in 2015 (Chart 8.13). Despite the slight decline, this group has constituted between 15 and 20 percent of the total homeless population since 2011, well above the general population indicators. Media reports have highlighted the effects of the opioid epidemic in Springfield,²⁴ but with frequencies below 3 percent, the problem among homeless persons is more severe.
- Based on information provided by the CoC chair, anecdotally service providers report increased drug use among those they serve.
- As of the 2016 count, the percentage of persons who reported that symptoms of mental illness affected their housing stability rose to its highest level. It has increased nearly 28 percentage points since 2011, with approximately a 7 point jump between 2015 and 2016.
- Although more recent statistics on episodes of mental health crises were not available, the trends show roughly 10 percent of the general population is affected, as compared to 20 to 30 percent of all homeless individuals and adults in families.

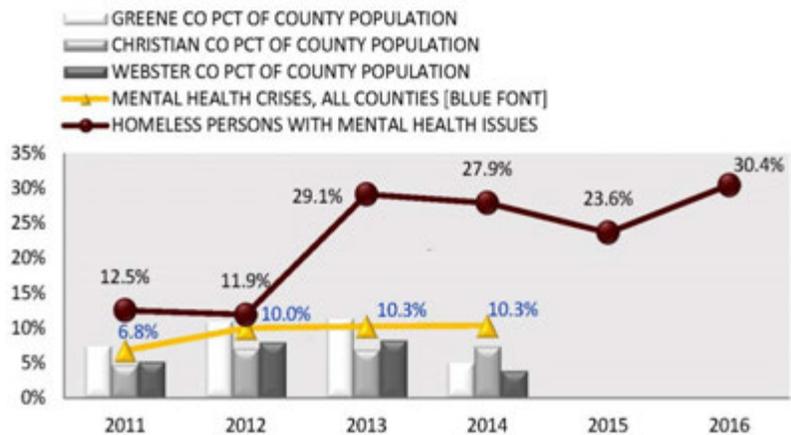
CHART 8.13. HOMELESS PERSONS CITING PROBLEMS WITH SUBSTANCE DISORDERS COMPARED TO SUBSTANCE USE CRISES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, BY COUNTY*



*The term "Substance Use Crises" refers to emergency room treatment and/or hospitalization due to substance use.

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Count Subpopulation Data & Missouri Dept of Mental Health -- Division of Behavioral Health

CHART 8.14. HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS COMPARED TO INSTANCES OF MENTAL HEALTH CRISES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, BY COUNTY



*The term "Mental Health Crises" refers to emergency room treatment and/or hospitalization due to mental health concerns

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Count Subpopulation Data & Missouri Dept of Mental Health -- Division of Behavioral Health

²⁴ Mike Landis. "Springfield Police, Local ER Doctors Battle Skyrocketing Heroin Problem." KY3.com. April 6, 2017. Accessed August 14, 2017 at: <http://www.ky3.com/content/news/Springfield-Police-local-ER-doctors-battle-skyrocketing-heroin-problem-418457223.html>.

XI. LENGTH OF STAY FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES²⁵

IN 2015-2016 THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER DECLINED BY 62 PERCENT. LENGTH OF STAY STATISTICS ALSO CHANGED. IN BOTH 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, MOST ADULTS WITH FAMILIES REMAINED IN SHELTER BETWEEN 3 AND 12 MONTHS (TABLE 8.10), BUT IN 2015-2016, THE NUMBER WITH STAYS OF THIS LENGTH RANGE DECLINED BY 67 PERCENT.

- Prior to entering emergency shelter, 85 percent of 2015-2016 families had been in prior accommodations 3 months or less.
- For families in 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, adult females were 3 times more likely than men to be in permanent supportive housing (Table 8.11).
- In both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, single men and women were present in permanent supportive housing in equal proportions. In 2015-2016, both genders increased their presence in permanent supportive housing, doubling or in some cases tripling the previous year's count. Both men and women tended to have stays exceeding 3 months.

TABLE 8.10. ADULTS IN FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER
LENGTH OF STAY IN SHELTER AS COMPARED TO TENURE IN PRIOR-NIGHT HOUSING*

	LENGTH OF STAY					TENURE				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
7 NIGHTS OR LESS	22	28	11	1	2	97	51	41	18	10
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MONTH	52	36	21	7	3	53	47	39	21	1
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MONTHS	130	103	51	14	6	23	38	8	9	14
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	8	20	11	54	18	30	35	4	14	2
1 YEAR OR LONGER	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	2	12	2
MISSING	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	2	0
TOTALS (missing values excluded)	212	187	94	76	29	207	186	94	74	29

*NOTE: "Prior-Night Housing" refers to the place where veterans had housing on the night before entering shelter.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 8.11. LENGTH OF STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING BY GENDER
ADULTS IN FAMILIES*

	WOMEN IN FAMILIES					MEN IN FAMILIES				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
3 MONTHS OR LESS	5	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	10	14	6	6	3	4	10	5	1	1
1 YEAR OR LONGER	7	12	15	18	18	2	4	5	6	6
MISSING	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS (missing values excluded)	22	28	21	25	24	7	15	10	8	7

ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

	WOMEN WITHOUT CHILDREN					MEN WITHOUT CHILDREN				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
3 MONTHS OR LESS	6	12	11	4	8	2	1	6	5	10
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	18	21	13	8	23	4	10	11	10	20
1 YEAR OR LONGER	12	15	19	25	35	5	15	14	19	38
MISSING	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTALS (missing values excluded)	36	48	43	37	66	11	26	31	34	68

*NOTE: All adults, regardless of gender, remained in permanent supportive housing for at least one month

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

²⁵ "Length of Stay" data are entered at HDX as the number of nights a bed was provided; time in previous housing arrangements is compiled as number of weeks or months. For purposes of comparison, weeks and months are used throughout the tables rather than categories based on a count of nights' residence.

XII. LENGTH OF STAY FOR CHILDREN

IN 2015-2016, TOTAL CHILDREN STAYING WITH THEIR FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR DECLINED BY 71 PERCENT (TABLE 8.12).

IN ADDITION, THE TALLY FOR CHILDREN REMAINING A SHORTER PERIOD (1 TO 3 MONTHS) WENT DOWN BY 57 PERCENT.

- The total of children with families in transitional housing increased by 36 percent overall. In individual categories, the largest increase (28 percent) occurred in the longest stay category (3 months to 1 year).
- In 2015-2016, 93 percent of unaccompanied children were in emergency shelter for less than one month.
- A higher number of children had unbroken stays in permanent supportive housing lasting 1 year or longer, with nearly 50 percent remaining 2 to 5 years.

TABLE 8.12. LENGTH OF STAY FOR CHILDREN IN FAMILIES EMERGENCY SHELTER AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

	EMERGENCY SHELTER					TRANSITIONAL HOUSING				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
7 NIGHTS OR LESS	24	33	19	2	2	11	26	2	13	15
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MONTH	58	39	25	4	7	48	9	11	7	16
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MONTHS	152	112	64	28	12	55	39	38	13	16
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	14	15	12	72	21	78	105	129	25	32
TOTALS	248	199	120	106	42	192	179	180	58	79

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

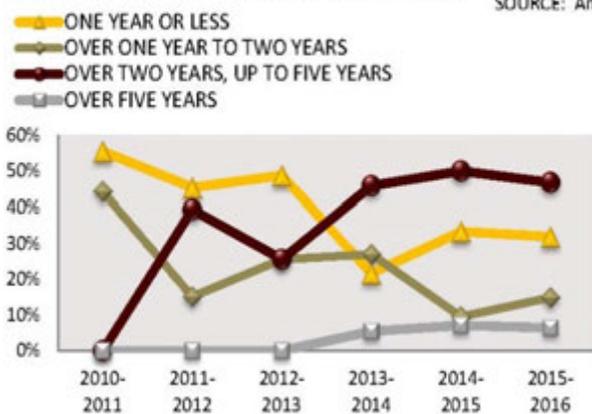
TABLE 8.13. LENGTH OF STAY FOR UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY SHELTER AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

	EMERGENCY SHELTER					TRANSITIONAL HOUSING				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
7 NIGHTS OR LESS	NO DATA	0	0	22		0	NO DATA	0	0	
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MONTH			0	1	28	2			1	0
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MONTHS			0	2	4	0			0	0
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR			0	0	0	4			2	2
TOTALS	0	0	0	3	54	6	0	0	3	2

NOTE: None of the unaccompanied children in either emergency shelter or transitional housing had a length of stay longer than one year.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 8.15. CHILDREN LIVING WITH FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PERCENTAGES FOR CONSECUTIVE STAY LENGTH



See adjacent table for totals per category
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 8.14. CHILDREN IN FAMILIES: CONSECUTIVE STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
ONE YEAR OR LESS	15	21	8	14	15
OVER ONE YEAR TO TWO YEARS	5	11	10	4	7
OVER TWO YEARS, UP TO FIVE YEARS	13	11	17	21	22
OVER FIVE YEARS	0	0	2	3	3
TOTALS	33	43	37	42	47

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIII. LENGTH OF STAY FOR VETERANS

IN 2015-2016 AS COMPARED TO 2014-2015, MORE HOMELESS VETERANS HAD A SHORT-TERM STAY IN EMERGENCY SHELTER. OF TOTAL VETERANS, 58 PERCENT, IN CONTRAST TO 39 PERCENT IN THE PRECEDING YEAR, REMAINED IN EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR ONE MONTH OR LESS (TABLE 8.15, LEFT SECTION).

- Tenure in housing arrangements prior to entering emergency shelter were also short-term. In 2014-2015, 54 percent of veterans maintained this living situation for one month or less. In the following year, the proportion was higher, at 76 percent.
- Table 8.16 compares the male and female homeless veteran population receiving permanent supportive housing services in the Springfield CoC. Neither group is numerous, but among men longevity of stay increased in 2015-2016 by 50 percent over 2014-2015.
- The population recorded as living in permanent supportive housing increased by 88 percent in 2015-2016. Total individuals in the group with the highest longevity – one year or more -- increased by 65 percent.

TABLE 8.15. LENGTH OF STAY COMPARED WITH TENURE IN PRIOR-NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS VETERANS WITHOUT FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER

	VETERANS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER LENGTH OF STAY						VETERANS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER TENURE IN PRIOR HOUSING*					
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
7 NIGHTS OR LESS	0	NO DATA		4	7	8	0	NO DATA		13	11	14
OVER 1 WEEK TO 1 MONTH	0			8	4	10	0			8	2	5
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MONTHS	0			12	7	8	0			0	4	3
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	0			5	9	5	0			8	5	3
1 YEAR OR MORE				1	1	0				1	2	0
MISSING	0	0		0	0	0	0			0	4	6
TOTALS (Missing Values excluded)	0	0	0	30	28	31	0	0	0	30	24	25

*NOTE: "Prior-Night Housing" refers to the place where veterans had housing on the night before entering shelter.
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 8.16. COMPARISON OF MALE/FEMALE LENGTH OF STAY VETERANS WITHOUT FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	MALE VETERANS						FEMALE VETERANS					
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
3 MONTHS OR LESS	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
1 YEAR OR MORE	0	1	0	2	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS (Missing Values excluded)	0	1	1	4	7	14	0	2	2	0	0	1

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 8.17. LENGTH OF STAY FOR PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS VETERANS AND ALL ADULTS IN FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN

	VETERANS IN FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN						ADULTS IN FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN					
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
UP TO 1 MONTH	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	6	1	2	6	9
OVER 1 MONTH TO 3 MONTHS	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	2	12	15	3	9
OVER 3 MOS TO 1 YEAR	0	1	2	2	1	2	13	22	31	24	18	43
1 YEAR OR MORE	0	1	0	2	4	10	12	17	30	33	44	73
TOTALS (Missing Values excluded)	0	3	3	4	7	15	30	47	74	74	71	134

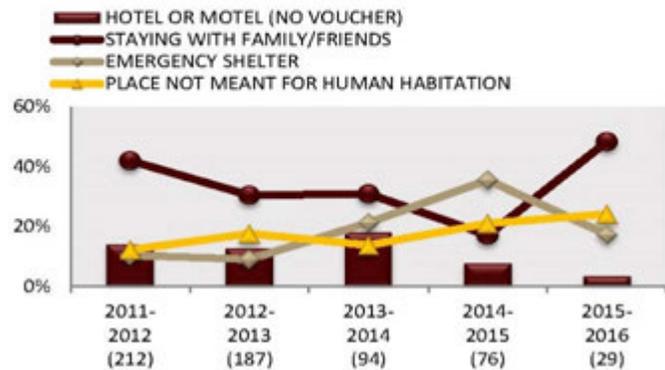
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIV. PRIOR NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

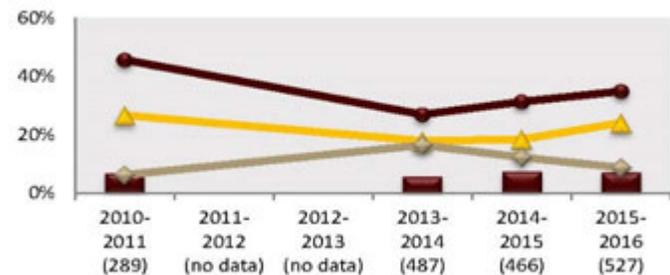
IN 2015-2016, 48 PERCENT OF ADULTS IN FAMILIES ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTER WERE STAYING WITH FAMILIES OR WITH FRIENDS PRIOR TO COMING INTO PROGRAMMING (CHART 8.16). IN THE PRECEDING YEAR, THE PERCENTAGE WAS MUCH LOWER (17 PERCENT). AS TABLE 8.18 SHOWS, THE PROPORTIONS OF THE POPULATION IN OTHER TYPES OF ACCOMMODATIONS – EMERGENCY SHELTER AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, FOR EXAMPLE -- WERE MUCH HIGHER.

- **PRIOR NIGHT IN EMERGENCY SHELTER:** Reporting of prior-night living arrangements in other emergency shelters declined between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. The number of adults in families with children who shifted from one emergency shelter to another declined by 82 percent. Single adults making a similar transition also fell in number, by 19 percent.
- **PRIOR NIGHT IN PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION:** For adults in households without children, an increased number opted to shelter in the open, in a vehicle or other potentially unsafe, unhealthy location. In 2015-2016 the number in this group rose by 48 percent over 2014-2015. Adults with families, by contrast, reduced their reliance on this type of living arrangement prior to entering emergency shelter by nearly 50 percent.
- **PRIOR NIGHT IN INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS:** The results for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 indicate that institutional settings were not a common prior-night living situation for adults with families. None reportedly spent the previous night in prison, substance abuse treatment or hospitals. A similar pattern applied to single individuals. Although in each year individuals came into emergency shelter from residence in an institution they represented less than 10 percent.

CHART 8.16 PRE-INTAKE LIVING SITUATIONS MOST OFTEN CITED AT EMERGENCY SHELTER ENTRY ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN



ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports
Percentages exclude missing data. Totals shown below each year are for adults only.

TABLE 8.18. MOST REPORTED PRIOR-NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE EMERGENCY SHELTER ENTRY (2014-2015 AND 2015-2016)

LIVING ARRANGEMENT CATEGORIES	ADULTS IN FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED				
STAYING WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS	13	14	146	184
PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	16	7	86	127
EMERGENCY SHELTER	27	5	57	46
HOTEL OR MOTEL (NO VOUCHER)	6	1	35	38
RENTAL [WITH/WITHOUT SUBSIDY]	0	1	23	29
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY)	0	0	38	36
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN	11	0	35	22
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	0	0	24	22
LESS FREQUENTLY REPORTED				
SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER TREATMENT	0	0	6	11
JAIL, PRISON OR JUVENILE DETENTION	0	0	7	5
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	3	0	5	7
OWNED HOUSING [WITH/WITHOUT SUBSIDY]	0	0	4	0
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	0	1	0	0
TOTALS	76	29	466	527
MISSING	0	0	61	109

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

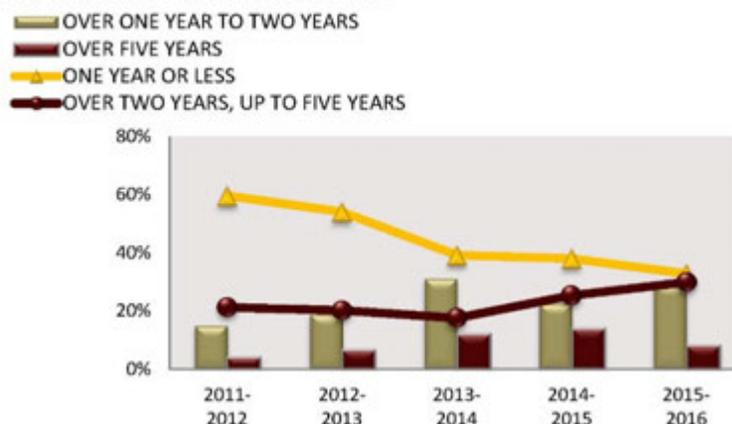
XV. CONSECUTIVE NIGHT'S STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

IN 2015-2016, THE OVERALL NUMBER OF SINGLE INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN INCREASED BY 89 PERCENT AS COMPARED TO THE TOTAL NUMBER IN 2014-2015 (CHART 8.17).

REGARDING ADULTS LIVING WITH THEIR FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, THE DISTRIBUTION OF CONSECUTIVE-NIGHT STAYS CHANGED VERY LITTLE BETWEEN 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016.

- Single adults without children in permanent supportive housing tended to have extended consecutive stays, with the total persons in categories with longer duration increasing over 100 percent.
- The number of homeless single individuals who remained in permanent supportive housing consecutively for 2 to 5 years rose by 122 percent in 2015-2016. Persons with a stay of 1 to 2 years were even more numerous as compared to 2014-2015, increasing in number by 149 percent.
- The data for consecutive stays in permanent supportive housing indicates there was an increase in the number of persons with stays of 1 year or less, but the increase was smaller in comparison to longer duration categories. Single persons who had been in permanent supportive housing for 1 year or less represented a smaller proportion of the total than in the preceding years.

CHART 8.17. ADULT INDIVIDUALS' CONSECUTIVE STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

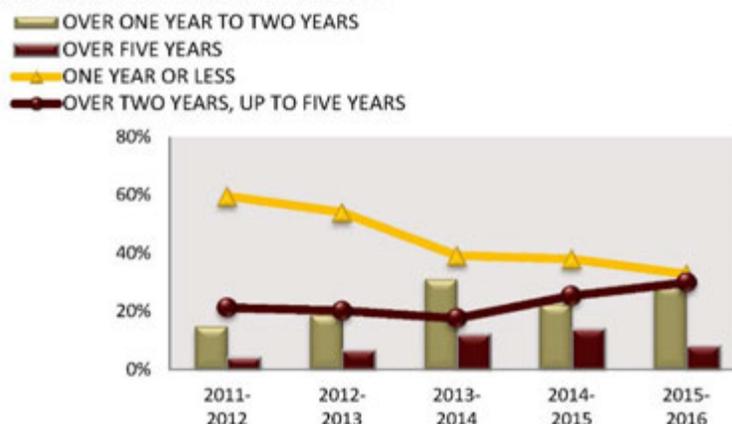


Corresponding raw numbers shown in data table below:

ONE YEAR OR LESS	28	40	29	27	44
OVER ONE YEAR TO TWO YEARS	7	14	23	16	39
OVER TWO YEARS, UP TO FIVE YEARS	10	15	13	18	40
OVER FIVE YEARS	2	5	9	10	11
TOTALS	47	74	74	71	134

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 8.18. ADULT INDIVIDUALS' CONSECUTIVE STAY IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



Corresponding raw numbers shown in data table below:

ONE YEAR OR LESS	15	26	5	7	6
OVER ONE YEAR TO TWO YEARS	5	10	11	5	5
OVER TWO YEARS, UP TO FIVE YEARS	9	7	13	18	17
OVER FIVE YEARS	0	0	2	3	3
TOTALS	29	43	31	33	31

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XVI. POST-SERVICES DESTINATION

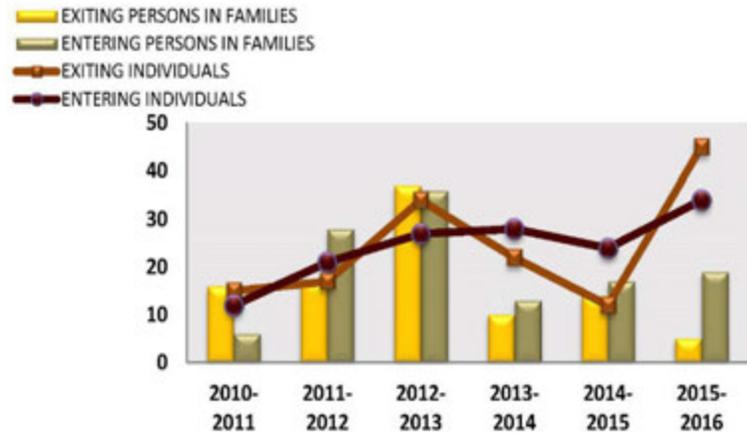
AMONG PERSONS IN FAMILIES, THE NUMBER EXITING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR ANOTHER DESTINATION DECLINED BY 180 PERCENT IN 2015-2016 (CHART 8.19). BY CONTRAST, THE TOTAL FOR SINGLE INDIVIDUALS WHO EXITED MORE THAN TRIPLED IN COMPARISON TO THE NUMBER IN 2014-2015.

- Between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, single individuals entering permanent supportive housing increased in number by 42 percent. As Chart 8.19 illustrates, this growth has been gradual.

- Changes with respect to rate of individuals exiting permanent supportive housing have been characterized by steep declines or increases from one year to the next. The decline from 2012-2013 to 2014-2015 was 65 percent, preceding a 2015-2016 jump over 3 times the 2014-2015 level.

- For the majority of those leaving permanent supportive housing, regardless of household type, the place to which they relocated was either a rental situation or a shared residence with friends or family (Table 8.19).

CHART 8.19. PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING ENTRY AND EXIT FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS COMPARED



EXITING [PERSONS IN FAMILIES]	16	17	37	10	14	5
ENTERING [PERSONS IN FAMILIES]	6	28	36	13	17	19
EXITING [INDIVIDUALS]	15	17	34	22	12	45
ENTERING [INDIVIDUALS]	12	21	27	28	24	34

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 8.19. DESTINATIONS OF PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS AT DEPARTURE SINGLE INDIVIDUALS AND PERSONS IN FAMILIES COMPARED

	SINGLE ADULTS					PERSONS IN FAMILIES				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICE RECIPIENT TOTALS	47	74	74	71	134	29	43	31	33	31
RENTAL SITUATION	2	15	7	5	19	8	8	7	7	5
RENTAL HOUSING (NO SUBSIDY)	2	13	4	5	16	8	8	4	0	5
RENTAL HOUSING (WITH SUBSIDY)	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	3	7	0
STAYING WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS	3	2	10	1	8	0	11	0	6	0
STAYING WITH FAMILY, PERMANENT	3	2	2	0	3	0	11	0	0	0
STAYING WITH FRIENDS, PERMANENT	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
STAYING WITH FAMILY, TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
STAYING WITH FRIENDS, TEMPORARY	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	3	0
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	8	7	4	0	2	2	7	3	0	0
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING DECEASED	0	3	0	4	2	0	5	0	1	0
EMERGENCY SHELTER	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0

CATEGORIES BELOW SHOW DESTINATIONS RARELY CITED BY SINGLE ADULTS AND NEVER BY PERSONS IN FAMILIES

JAIL, PRISON, JUVENILE DETENTION	0	2	0	0	1
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	0	1	0	0	1
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT/DETOX	0	0	0	0	2
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC)	1	0	0	0	1
PLACE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	0	0	0	0	2
CLIENT-OWNED HOUSING (NO SUBSIDY)	0	0	0	0	1

PLEASE NOTE: Blank cells denote 0s in all years. Missing values excluded.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

XVII. SERVICE USAGE BY GENDER

THE 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT REVEALED A DECLINE IN THE NUMBERS FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN RESIDING IN EMERGENCY SHELTER IN THE SPRINGFIELD COC. TOTALS FOR MEN IN FAMILIES DROPPED BY NEARLY 50 PERCENT, WHILE THERE WERE 40 PERCENT FEWER WOMEN IN FAMILIES. AMONG THE UNSHELTERED, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN WITH A FAMILY HOUSEHOLD INCREASED IN NUMBER AND BY AN EQUIVALENT AMOUNT (TABLE 8.20).

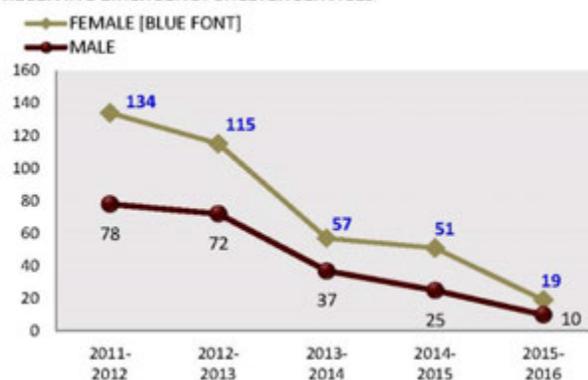
- The totals for men living independent of families in emergency shelters shrank by 45 percent from 2015 to 2016. Men without families also reduced their presence in transitional housing by 92 percent (Table 8.20).
- In 2016, increases in the number of unsheltered persons occurred for both adult males and females, as well as unaccompanied youth of both genders. For young males age 24 and younger, there was more than a ten-fold increase over the 2015 total. Among females age 24 and under, the increase was less pronounced, but nonetheless substantial, rising by nearly 5 times the 2015 amount.
- For families, declines in emergency shelter usage that have been documented in AHAR statistics were shared between men and women, although women remain in the majority (Chart 8.20).
- Chart 8.21 illustrates a closing gap between men and women in the population of those residing in permanent supportive housing. Between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, males and females were present in equal proportions (Chart 8.21).

TABLE 8.20. GENDER TALLIES FROM NIGHTS OF THE COUNTS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SERVICE OR LIVING SITUATION

		EMERGENCY SHELTER		TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		UNSHELTERED	
		FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT & ONE CHILD	2014	50	20	70	62	0	0
	2015	103	75	46	21	0	0
	2016	62	38	46	25	12	12
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS ONLY	2014	70	105	87	102	7	76
	2015	78	51	15	13	40	131
	2016	71	28	11	1	47	137
VETERANS WITHOUT CHILDREN	2014	0	28	2	10	0	15
	2015	1	6	0	0	4	32
	2016	0	4	0	1	2	19
VETERANS WITH CHILDREN	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	2	1	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	2	0	0	0	1
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	2014	0	4	0	2	0	0
	2015	1	5	0	1	2	2
	2016	1	1	0	0	0	2
UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (18-24) PARENTING YOUTH	2015	14	8	13	11	2	2
	2016	11	2	1	0	11	25
	2016	3	0	4	1	1	1

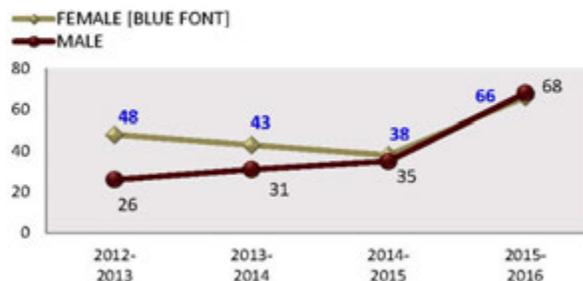
Due to small numbers, tallies do not include data on transgender.
SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts

CHART 8.20. MALE & FEMALE ADULTS IN FAMILIES RECEIVING EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 8.21. GENDER - PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING INDIVIDUAL ADULTS



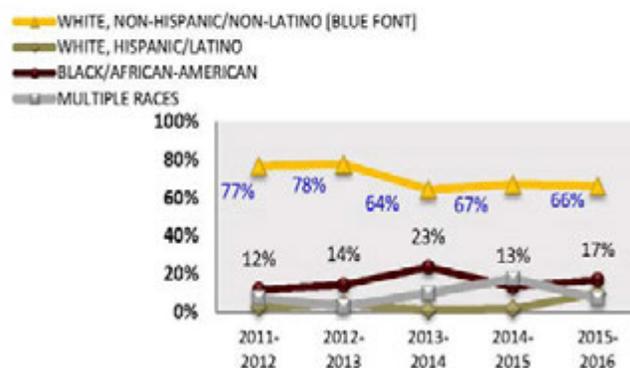
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XVIII. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

IN 2016, THE PERCENTAGE OF AFRICAN AMERICAN FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER INCREASED BY 4 PERCENTAGE POINTS TO 17 PERCENT. STATISTICS FOR RESIDENTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR THE YEARS 2011-2012 TO 2015-2016 SHOW AFRICAN AMERICANS TO BE 12 PERCENT (2011-2012) TO 23 PERCENT (2013-2014) OF THOSE SEEKING SERVICES (CHART 8.22). ESTIMATES OBTAINED FROM THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY INDICATE THAT ACROSS THE SPRINGFIELD CoC CATCHMENT AREA, AFRICAN AMERICANS TYPICALLY REPRESENT LESS THAN 3 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION. (SEE TABLE 8.21).

- Based on census records, the three-county area is fairly homogeneous in relation to race, with African Americans; Hispanics or Latinos of any race; and multi-racial individuals representing less than 3.5 percent in any given year. By contrast, totals for non-Hispanic/non-Latino Whites are above 90 percent (Table 8.21).
- In the general population, the percent discrepancy between non-Hispanic/non-Latino Whites and African Americans was 88 to 89 percentage points. By comparison, the breakdown in the homeless population was characterized by differences in 2014-2015 of 54 percentage points and 49 percentage points in 2015-2016. These figures are consistent with previous trends.
- In permanent supportive housing, racial distribution more closely mirrored the general population distribution of whites and blacks (Table 8.22), but the proportions were affected by higher numbers for multiple races and the “Other” category.

CHART 8.22. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION MOST FREQUENT RACIAL IDENTIFICATION OF FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER



WHITE, NON-HISPANIC/NON-LATINO	353	300	138	122	47
BLACK/AFRICAN-AM	53	55	50	24	12
MULTIPLE RACES	34	11	21	32	5
WHITE, HISPANIC/LATINO	11	16	2	3	7
OTHER	9	4	3	1	0
TOTALS	460	386	214	182	71

“OTHER” CATEGORY not shown on chart. See data table for totals.
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 8.21. SPRINGFIELD CoC CATCHMENT AREA RACIAL DISTRIBUTION PERCENT OF ANNUAL POPULATION TOTAL FOR 3-COUNTY AREA

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC/LATINO	91%	91%	91%	91%	90%	90%
HISPANIC OR LATINO, ANY RACE	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
TWO OR MORE RACES	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
OTHER	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

SOURCE: American Factfinder. ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 8.22. SPRINGFIELD CoC RACIAL DISTRIBUTION INDIVIDUALS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
WHITE, NON-HISPANIC/NON-LATINO	71%	80%	78%	82%	81%
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	13%	5%	4%	7%	8%
MULTIPLE RACES	8%	3%	9%	7%	4%
OTHER	8%	5%	8%	4%	5%

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

IN THE 2016 POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS, AFRICAN AMERICANS REPRESENTED A HIGHER PROPORTION OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION THAN THEIR PROPORTION IN THE GENERAL POPULATION.

- In relation to emergency shelter, African Americans accounted for 8 percent of all persons receiving services in 2016. This was a lower percentage than in 2015, when African Americans made up 16 percent of service recipients.
- Among the unsheltered, African Americans constituted 8 percent of those interviewed on the night of the count, a slight increase from 2015 when African Americans represented 6 percent of the total.
- In 2015 African Americans were 21 percent of persons recorded as being in transitional housing. This proportion declined to 10 percent in 2016.
- Table 8.23 provides a breakdown of Point-in-Time count totals for 2014, 2015 and 2016, the years when race was addressed in the course of data collection. It shows the amounts for the races that are combined into the “Other” category incorporated in the tables and chart on the preceding page: Asian, American Indian/Alaska native, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. As the table shows, these groups represent a negligible portion of the homeless population. This is also the case in the general population of the CoC.

CHART 8.23. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION IN POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS, ALL SERVICES

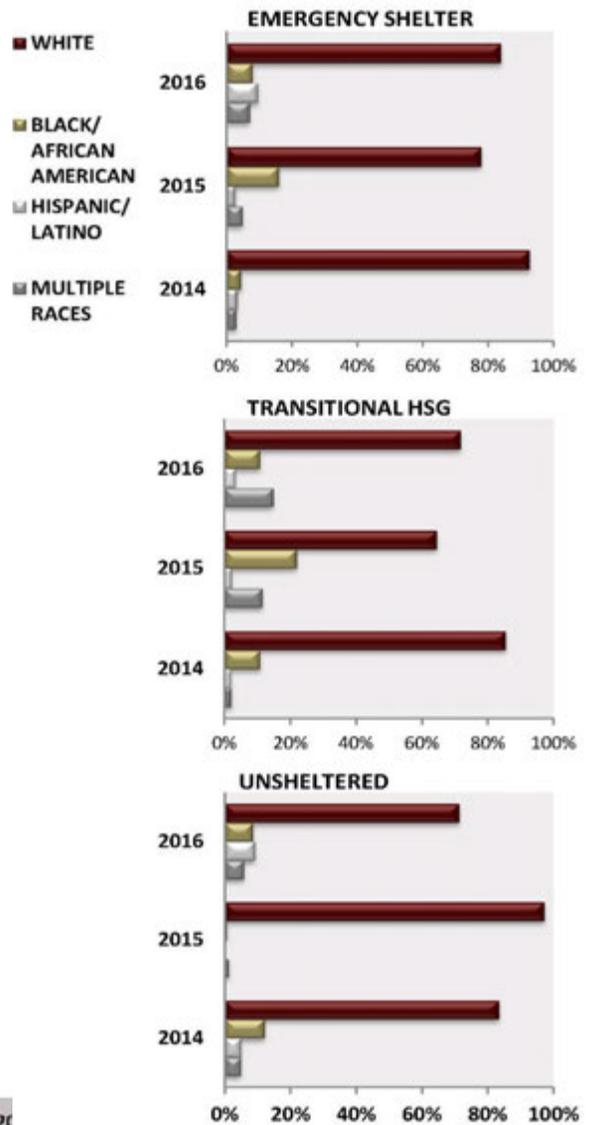


TABLE 8.23. POINT-IN-TIME COUNT TOTALS BY RACE

	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
WHITE	231	244	169	276	62	66	70	170	151
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	11	50	16	35	21	10	10	1	18
MULTIPLE RACES	7	15	14	7	11	14	4	2	12
ASIAN	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE	0	4	1	1	2	5	0	1	29
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
TOTALS, RACE	249	313	201	323	96	95	84	175	212
NON-HISPANIC/NON-LATINO	241	305	182	317	94	80	80	175	193
HISPANIC/LATINO	8	8	19	6	2	3	4	0	19
TOTALS, ETHNICITY	249	313	201	323	96	83	84	175	212

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Count for years when race was recorded

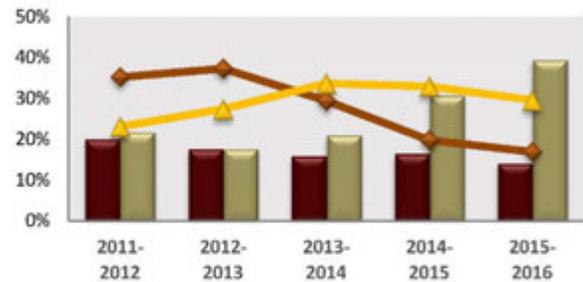
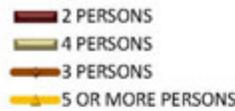
XIX. HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND TYPE

BETWEEN 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, THE HOMELESS POPULATION IN 2 AND 3-PERSON FAMILIES WHO WERE RESIDING IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING DECLINED BY 19 PERCENT, WHILE TOTALS IN FAMILIES OF 5 OR MORE PERSONS INCREASED BY 44 PERCENT (CHART 8.24).

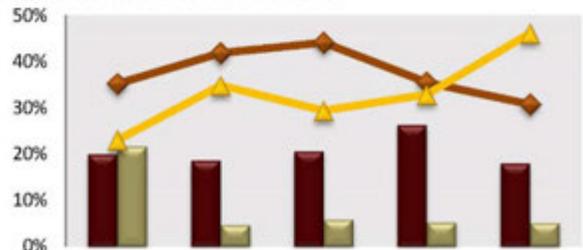
- In the same period, the percentage of persons in the emergency shelter population who belonged to larger families (i.e., 4 to 5 family members or more) rose from 64 percent to 69 percent. This is a small degree of change, given the reduction in size of the total emergency shelter population in 2015-2016. (See the data table for Chart 2.24.)
- Decline in the numbers served in emergency shelter is evident in the statistics pertaining to household types for families. Chart 8.25 illustrates the steady decrease in the number of children, adults and total households.

CHART 8.24. HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR FAMILIES BY SERVICE TYPE

FAMILIES IN EMERGENCY SHELTER



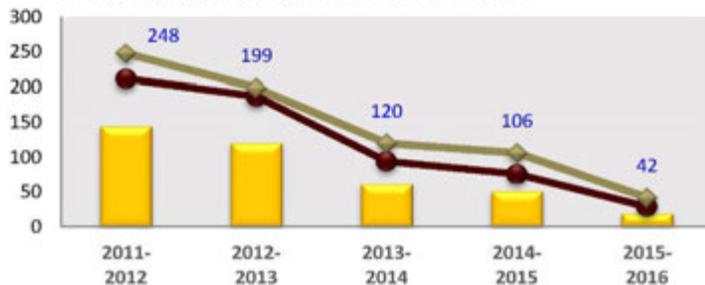
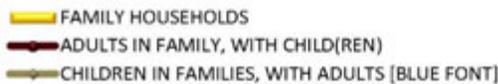
FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



EMERGENCY SHELTER		2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
TOTALS		460	386	214	182	71
2 PERSONS		92	68	34	30	10
3 PERSONS		162	144	63	36	12
4 PERSONS		100	68	45	56	28
5 OR MORE PERSONS		106	106	72	60	21
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING		2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
TOTALS		62	86	68	76	78
2 PERSONS		20	16	14	20	14
3 PERSONS		18	36	30	27	24
4 PERSONS		4	4	4	4	4
5 OR MORE PERSONS		20	30	20	25	36

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 8.25. HOUSEHOLD TYPES FOR TOTAL ADULTS, CHILDREN & FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER

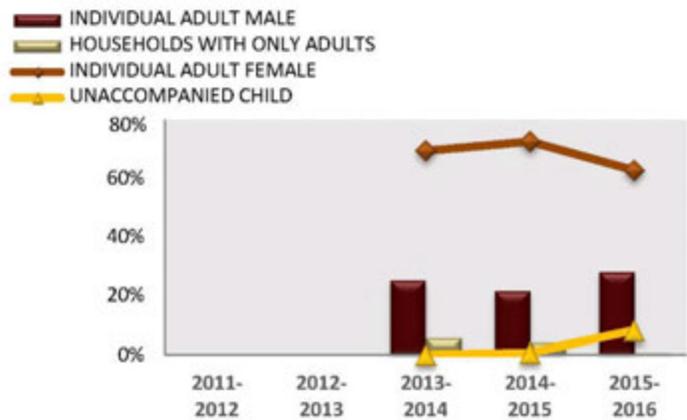


SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

WITH REGARD TO EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS IN THE SPRINGFIELD CoC, IN 2015-2016 WOMEN EXCEEDED MEN BY A RATIO OF 2 TO 1 IN THIS SEGMENT OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION. IN 2014-2015, THE RATIO EXPRESSED EVEN MORE DISPARITY IN THE PROPORTIONS, WITH WOMEN 3.5 TIMES MORE NUMEROUS THAN MEN AMONG EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICE RECIPIENTS. TOTALS FOR WOMEN CHANGED LITTLE IN 2015-2016, BUT A 56 PERCENT INCREASE IN HOMELESS MEN ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTER SOMEWHAT OFFSET THE IMBALANCE.

- In 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, there were equivalent numbers of men and women in the population of individuals in permanent supportive housing.
- AHAR records tallied a range of adult only households, with their number in emergency shelter decreasing between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, to a point where there were only 4 being accommodated.
- In permanent supportive housing, adult only households increased in number by a factor of 3 between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.
- Among households receiving either emergency shelter or permanent supportive housing services, those made up of only youth (ages 24 and under) were rare, with only 2 shown in 2015-2016 in emergency shelter. Unaccompanied youth were more numerous, accounting for 8 percent of persons in emergency shelter households in 2015-2016. They had limited presence in permanent supportive housing: none were accommodated in 2015-2016 and only one received these services in 2014-2015.

CHART 8.26. PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SERVICES INDIVIDUALS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER



INDIVIDUALS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSING



INDIVIDUALS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER					
ADULT FEMALE			339	382	397
ADULT MALE			123	114	178
UNACCOMPANIED CHILD	NO DATA	NO DATA	0	3	52
HOUSEHOLDS, ADULTS ONLY			27	21	4
HOUSEHOLDS, CHILDREN ONLY			0	0	2
TOTALS			489	520	630
INDIVIDUALS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING					
ADULT MALE	4	18	23	29	51
ADULT FEMALE	27	35	32	32	46
HOUSEHOLDS, ADULTS ONLY	16	21	19	12	36
UNACCOMPANIED CHILD	1	0	0	1	0
HOUSEHOLDS, CHILDREN ONLY	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	48	74	74	74	135

Category "Households, Children Only" not shown on chart. Totals exclude missing data.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

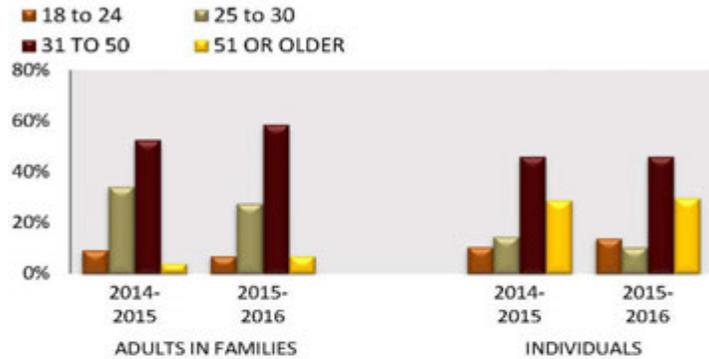
XX. AGE GROUPS

SENIORS (AGE 62 OR OLDER) CONSTITUTE THE LOWEST FREQUENCY AGE GROUP IN BOTH EMERGENCY SHELTER AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING. BETWEEN 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, HOWEVER, THE COUNT FOR INDIVIDUALS IN THIS AGE GROUP RESIDING IN EMERGENCY SHELTER MORE THAN DOUBLED. A SIMILAR DEVELOPMENT OCCURRED IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR ADULTS AGE 62 AND OLDER IN FAMILIES.

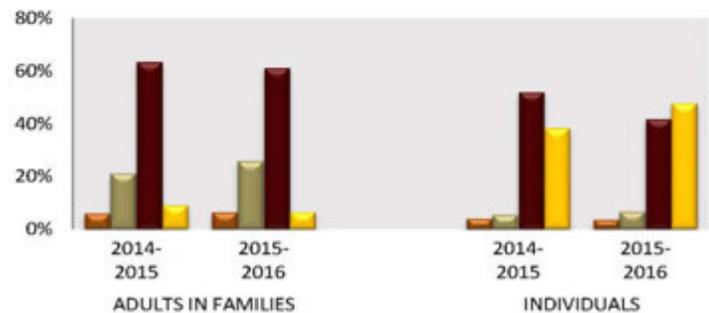
- Homeless persons who most frequently utilize emergency shelter services are in the 31-to-50 age group. For adults in families in both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, they account for between 50 and 60 percent of the population. This age group is also most prevalent in permanent supportive housing.
- Young adults (age 18-to-24) tended to be less numerous than older homeless persons, although in 2015-2016 among adults in families their number increased by 45 percent as recipients of emergency shelter services.
- The group immediately above them in age (25-to-30 years old) was less numerous in 2015-2016 than in 2014-2015 in both emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing. Among individuals in emergency shelter, there were 20 percent fewer in this age bracket in 2015-2016 than in the previous year.

CHART 8.27. AGE CATEGORY STATISTICS FOR HOMELESS ADULTS BY SERVICES

EMERGENCY SHELTER



PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



Due to low count for seniors, category combined with residents 51 to 61

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 8.24. COMPARISON OF ADULT AGE GROUPINGS EMERGENCY SHELTER & PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RECIPIENTS

ADULT AGE GROUPINGS	EMERGENCY SHELTER - INDIVIDUALS					EMERGENCY SHELTER - ADULTS IN FAMILIES				
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
18 TO 30			126			134	98	51		
**18 TO 24				55	80				7	2
**25 TO 30				75	60				26	8
31 TO 50	NO DATA	NO DATA	234	240	268	74	80	41	40	17
51 TO 61			108	138	145	4	9	2	3	2
62 OR OLDER			21	12	27	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS			489	520	580	212	187	94	76	29
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING										
18 TO 30	8	13	7			10	13	8		
**18 TO 24				2	2				3	5
**25 TO 30				7	8				4	9
31 TO 50	17	25	20	21	19	20	39	43	38	56
51 TO 61	4	5	3	3	2	17	21	22	25	57
62 OR OLDER	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	7
TOTALS	29	43	31	33	31	48	74	74	73	134

**Expanded young adults categories added in 2014-2015

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports. Missing values excluded.

XXI. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

IN 2015-2016 THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES WITH DISABILITIES DECLINED AS COMPARED TO 2014-2015 AMONG RESIDENTS IN ALL THREE SERVICES. THIS WAS ALSO TRUE FOR INDIVIDUALS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, BUT IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, THEIR NUMBER MORE THAN DOUBLED IN 2015-2016 (TABLE 8.25).

- Chart 8.28 shows the relative proportions of persons with disabilities in each population category. In permanent supportive housing, regardless of household type, they were consistently the majority among service recipients. In 2015-2016, nearly 100 percent of individuals residing in permanent supportive housing had some type of disability.
- Types of disabilities and their relative frequency for permanent supportive housing occupants can be seen in Table 8.26. For adults in families, mental health issues were most frequently cited as a disabling condition.
- In 2015-2016, disabilities affecting Individuals were fairly evenly distributed across mental and physical conditions as well as substance use. By contrast, in 2014-2015, mental health had the highest frequency, while substance abuse was slightly less frequent.

TABLE 8.25. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY HOUSEHOLD AND SERVICE

	2011- 2012		2012- 2013		2013- 2014		2014- 2015		2015- 2016	
	PERSONS IN FAMILIES	DIS- ABILITY NONE								
EMERGENCY SHELTER	47	165	47	140	16	78	45	30	22	7
TRANSITIONAL HSG	121	33	49	103	26	92	18	29	12	41
PERMANENT SUPP HSG	22	7	33	10	25	6	28	5	27	4
INDIVIDUALS										
EMERGENCY SHELTER					90	399	391	128	262	316
TRANSITIONAL HSG	171	151					42	14	29	32
PERMANENT SUPP HSG	40	7	65	9	57	17	64	9	131	3

Blank cells represent years when data for the service was not available

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 8.28. HOMELESS PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, BY SERVICE USAGE



NOT SHOWN: Number without disabilities

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 8.26. TYPES OF DISABILITIES: ADULTS IN FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS, 2011-2012 TO 2015-2016

	ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES WITH FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS					INDIVIDUALS, NO CHILDREN				
	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016
MENTAL HEALTH	56%	56%	48%	49%	45%	57%	41%	49%	39%	25%
PHYSICAL DISABILITY	20%	22%	21%	16%	16%	13%	13%	16%	23%	26%
BOTH MENTAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE ABUSE	24%	17%	7%	11%	13%	23%	16%	6%	18%	19%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE ONLY	0%	6%	7%	3%	5%	7%	30%	19%	15%	24%
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY	0%	0%	17%	22%	21%	0%	0%	10%	5%	6%
HIV/AIDS	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

Statewide Homelessness Study
2015 – 2016
JASPER/NEWTON COUNTY
Continuum of Care Report

I. INTRODUCTION

The results of Point-In-Time Counts (PITCs) and Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (AHARs) for the Joplin/Jasper, Newton County Continuum of Care (Joplin CoC) indicate that totals for individuals and families experiencing homelessness remain low as compared to the period from 2009 to 2013. This report provides additional details on what these numbers reveal about the CoC's homeless population.

Prominent leadership of the Joplin CoC is provided by four entities, chief of which is the Economic Security Corporation of Southwest Area (ESC), the CoC's lead agency and collaborative applicant. The Homeless Coalition of Southwest Missouri, an entity that was extremely active in the aftermath of the May 2011 tornado, is the governing body of the CoC.¹ It contributes a broad membership, with involvement of the Joplin School District, a domestic violence shelter, Legal Aid of Western Missouri, a community partnership and human service organizations. Among its participating non-members are homeless service providers.

COORDINATED ENTRY: One topic that routinely has a place in the Homeless Coalition's meeting agendas is the impact of coordinated entry. Joplin CoC implemented the Coordinated Entry System in November 2015. Since the system's establishment, the Homeless Coalition has received reports at its monthly meetings on the outputs, including how many assessments were completed and how that number breaks down by household type, services offered and the extent of prevention and diversion achieved.²

CoC leadership has noted an increase in the number of people requesting assistance. Persons in families and individuals who have entered the new system have somewhat exceeded existing capacity. This prompted the institution of a Coordinated Entry waiting list, prioritized based on need determined by completion of the Housing Connect screening instrument. Typically, the list includes approximately 100 individuals and families needing services.³

HOMELESSNESS COUNTS: One tendency of some unsheltered homeless individuals and families in the Joplin CoC is an effort to find viable shelter in wooded areas or in abandoned buildings outside of the major cities. This can present challenges for volunteers assigned to conduct surveys in county areas which are rural in character and where population density is low, as shown in Table 2.1.⁴

In searching for homeless persons to survey and count, volunteers may only find evidence in rural areas of encampments either in use or abandoned.⁵ The CoC took

TABLE 2.1. URBAN/RURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF JASPER AND NEWTON COUNTIES

	POPULATION		LAND AREA	
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
NEWTON	36%	64%	3%	97%
JASPER	76%	24%	10%	90%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

¹ The governance charter can be accessed at the Homeless Coalition's resource page, available at: https://escswa.org/departments/The-Homeless-Coalition/page/governance_1.html. Downloaded December 10, 2017.

² See, for example, the attachment to: The Homeless Coalition Meeting Minutes. January 9, 2017. Available online at: <https://www.escswa.org/filelibrary/Jan2017CoCMim.pdf>. Accessed November 24, 2017.

³ Lisa Olliges. "Housing Connect Successfully Helping the Homeless." Fox 14 TV. October 11, 2017. Accessed online November 25, 2017 at: <http://www.fox14tv.com/story/36576186/housing-connect-successfully-helping-the-homeless>.

⁴ The statistics are taken from the *Lists of Population, Land Area, and Percent Urban and Rural in 2010 and Changes from 2000 to 2010, Percent Urban and Rural in 2010 by State and County*. U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed November 21, 2017 at: <https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/ua/urban-rural-2010.html>.

⁵ Emily Younker. "Groups Canvass Joplin Area to Survey Homeless Individuals." Joplin, MO: The Joplin Globe. January 27, 2016. Accessed November 20, 2017 at: http://www.joplinglobe.com/news/local_news/groups-canvass-joplin-area-to-survey-

steps to address this for the 2015 and 2016 Point-in-Time Counts through consultation with law enforcement and a focus on known locations where homeless persons could be found. Further steps taken in 2016 involved the addition of 3 new partners, 2 of them hospitals, with the School of Social Work at Missouri Southern State University (MSSU) being the third. Volunteers were also provided with more in-depth training to clarify for them the purpose of the count; the geographic areas to be covered; and how to conduct the interviews as well as complete the survey instrument.⁶ In contrast to previous years, the CoC has adopted a service-based approach to encouraging participation in the count. Project Homeless Connect events has been one strategy for increasing outreach. The Housing Coalition holds these events twice yearly, in January and July.

HOMELESS SERVICE PROVIDER PARTICIPATION IN COUNTS: Another consideration that may affect the overall Point-In-Time Count is the extent of participation from service providers. Within the catchment area of the CoC, there are agencies operated by a leadership that espouses positions that do not support the Homeless Coalition’s objectives. These appear to be ideological or religious views regarding the acceptance of government funding for humanitarian programs. Out of an objection to reliance on government aid of any kind, these shelters have been reluctant to participate in CoC-sponsored data collection efforts, in the belief that the data assembled will increase government allocations.⁷

Agencies who participate in the Homeless Coalition are expected to participate in the Point-in-Time Counts as well as in HMIS. Shelters who operate outside the Coalition may opt to curtail the data they submit or choose not to be involved with the data collection process. A 2013 report pointed to the extent to which lack of participation, particularly of large shelters, restricted access to data. The report estimated that lack of participation from 2 shelters limited the number of beds tracked in HMIS to 56 percent of the CoC’s service capacity.⁸

CONTEXT: The matrix below provides additional details on housing costs and other socio-economic statistics pertaining to the CoC catchment area. The amounts shown, including poverty rates for Joplin, as well as Jasper and Newton Counties, are derived from averages of yearly estimates.

homeless-individuals/article_4ef2ae31-7581-5188-bd66-70808cca8ac1.html. See also: “Newsmakers Homeless 10 12 2016.” Missouri Southern State University KGCS22-TV. October 13, 2016. Accessed November 20, 2017 at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m-QEFjCBIMk>. Televised panel discussion facilitated by Julia Stiles. Participants: Debbie Markham and Tammy Walker, Economic Security Corporation and Louise Secker, Lafayette House.

⁶ Economic Security Corporation of Southwest Area. FY 2016 Joplin/Jasper, Newton Counties Continuum of Care Consolidated Application. September 13, 2016. p. 34. Accessed online November 21, 2017 at:

<https://escswa.org/filelibrary/FY2016%20CoC%20Collaborative%20Application.pdf>.

⁷Lisa Olliges. “Homeless and Poor Giving Up Food Stamps; Economic Security Calls Practice Dangerous.” KOAM 7 TV.

September 7, 2015. Accessed November 20, 2017 at: <http://www.koamtv.com/story/29976266/homeless-and-poor-giving-up-food-stampseconomic-security-calls-practice-dangerous>.

⁸ “Annual Homelessness Assessment Report 2013”, p. 2. Retrieved December 10, 2017 from:

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54ca7491e4b000c4d5583d9c/t/55a93a6be4b0318a0a8638b5/1437153899145/MO+JN+2013+AHAR.pdf>. [Attribution of this report is not clear, but it references the work of the “HMIS Project,” an effort on the part of the Missouri Association of Social Welfare to provide tools and other guidance for HMIS users. Additional details retrieved December 10, 2017 from:

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54ca7491e4b000c4d5583d9c/t/55a93858e4b025f0843d9f5f/1437153368034/Resource+Sheet+Dec+2013.pdf>.]

JOPLIN/JASPER, NEWTON COUNTY CoC			
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA			
SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015	JOPLIN	JASPER COUNTY	NEWTON COUNTY
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$38,169	\$41,811	\$43,290
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$40,053	\$41,008	\$40,165
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$30,157	\$30,687	\$30,591
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	18.1%	17.1%	14.5%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	88.2%	86.4%	85.8%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$699	\$710	\$629
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAPI AT >= 30% (housing cost-burdened)	50.7%	48.4%	46.4%

**regardless of family status or age **"GRAPI" = Gross Rent [rent/utilities combined] as a Percent of Income*

Table 2.1a adds additional detail the percent of renters who are cost-burdened in relation to housing is at, or very close to, 50 percent.⁹ When units with a mortgage are accounted for, the percentage absorbing 30 percent or more of income to pay housing costs is slightly lower, ranging from 39.3 percent for Joplin residents to 35.6 percent for Jasper County and 33.5 percent for Newton.

An additional percentage of individuals who are paying off a mortgage also fall in this category, although mortgagees are more evenly distributed across all categories with respect to percentage of income allocated to housing. Homeless individuals and families are also more likely to enter homelessness from a rental situation.

**TABLE 2.1a. GROSS RENT AS A PERCENT OF INCOME
CITY OF JOPLIN COMPARED TO JASPER AND NEWTON COUNTIES**

	JOPLIN		JASPER COUNTY		NEWTON COUNTY	
	30%-34%	ABOVE 35%	30%-34%	ABOVE 35%	30%-34%	ABOVE 35%
2010	10%	42%	11%	36%	8%	36%
2011	11%	38%	10%	34%	8%	34%
2012	11%	39%	10%	34%	9%	34%
2013	10%	39%	9%	35%	10%	35%
2014	12%	37%	11%	37%	10%	37%
2015	11%	40%	10%	35%	11%	35%

SOURCE: Selected Housing Characteristics. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau.

In Joplin, the most populous location in the 2-county area, a percentage of the older housing stock was eliminated during the May 2011 tornado. This resulted in a number of new rental units for which landlords could demand higher rents than those applied to older units eliminated by the storm.¹⁰ This development does not appear to have affected the GRAPI statistics for Joplin, but could be evident if a broader spectrum of data were examined.

⁹ "Rental Burdens: Rethinking Affordability Measures." PD&R Edge. HUD USER. [Not dated.] This article defines both "housing cost burden," the 39-percent rule and what constitutes "severe rent burden." Retrieved December 10, 2017 from: https://www.huduser.gov/portal/pdredge/pdr_edge_featd_article_092214.html.

¹⁰ "Landlord Charged with Price Gouging." American Apartment Owners Association. [Not dated.] Retrieved December 10, 2017 from: <https://www.american-apartment-owners-association.org/property-management/latest-news/landlord-charged-with-price-gouging/>. See also: Mike McGraw. "Housing Troubles Mount, Especially for Joplin's Poor." The Kansas City Star, December 17, 2011. Retrieved December 17, 2017 from: <http://www.kansascity.com/news/special-reports/article300096/Housing-troubles-mount-especially-for-Joplin%E2%80%99s-poor.html>.

II. TRENDS IN THE COUNT

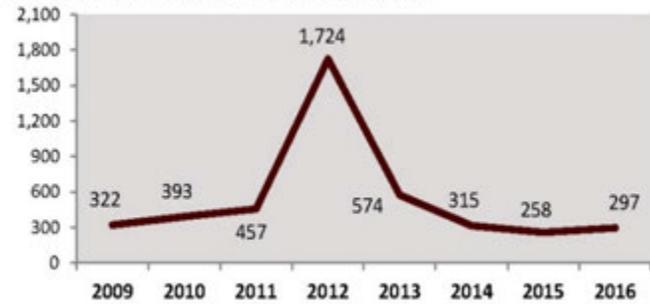
IN 2015 AND 2016, POINT-IN-TIME COUNT TOTALS FOR THE JOPLIN CoC WERE AT THEIR LOWEST LEVELS OVER THE EIGHT-YEAR PERIOD SHOWN IN CHART 2.1. THE COUNT IN 2016 CONSTITUTED AN 83 PERCENT DROP IN THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS FROM 2012, WHEN THE EXTENT OF HOMELESSNESS WAS EXACERBATED BY THE 2011 TORNADO.

- The share of sheltered homeless persons declined in 2016 by 12 percentage points as compared to 2015 (Chart 2.2). While the total sheltered remained unchanged from 2015 to 2016, the number of unsheltered nearly doubled. Improvements in the Point-in-Time count implementation may be the source of this increase:

- 1) The CoC adjusted its training requirements for volunteers involved in the count, with orientation to the sites where they would look for homeless persons.
- 2) It added 3 additional partners: 2 hospitals and students in the MSSU Social Work Department.
- 3) Point-in-Time count surveys were provided to case managers in one local school.¹¹

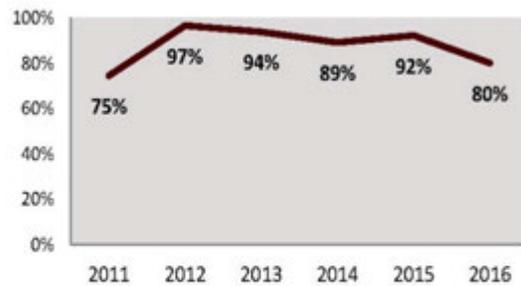
- Chart 2.3 examines capacity (in terms of available beds) and what would be a measure of need (beds occupied by those in shelter on the night of the count -- data from HMIS -- and the unsheltered.) This is only an approximation of shelter capacity in the CoC infrastructure, however. Among the larger service providers are 3 shelters who have declined to participate in HMIS due to ideological objections with respect to federal funding of social programs.¹²

CHART 2.1. TRENDS IN JOPLIN CoC HOMELESSNESS TOTALS



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

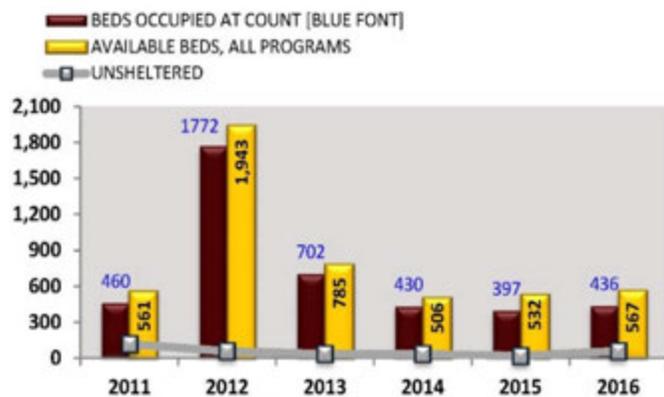
CHART 2.2. TRENDS IN PERCENT SHELTERED



SHELTERED	341	1,666	539	281	238	238
UNSHELTERED	116	58	35	34	20	59
TOTAL COUNT	457	1,724	574	315	258	297

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts, 2011-2016

CHART 2.3. TOTAL BED CAPACITY COMPARED TO TOTALS FOR SHELTERED, UNSHELTERED



SOURCE: Housing Inventory and Point-in-Time Counts

¹¹ Economic Security Corporation of Southwest Area. FY 2016 Consolidated Application. Items 2I-2, 2I-4a and 2J-2, pp. 33-34.

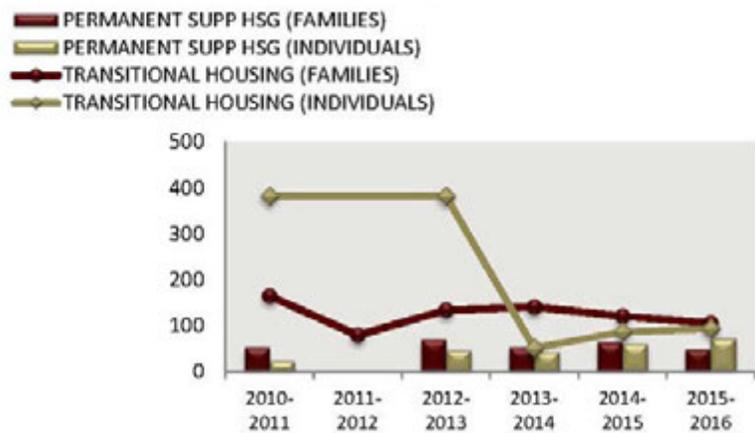
¹² Ibid. Item 2C-2a. p. 22.

III. TRENDS IN SERVICE USAGE

IN 2015-2016, THERE WERE REDUCTIONS IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES LIVING IN BOTH TRANSITIONAL AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING. TOTALS FOR FAMILIES PARTICIPATING IN THE LATTER TYPE OF PROGRAMMING DROPPED BY 23 PERCENT WHILE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING RESIDENTS DROPPED BY 12 PERCENT (CHART 2.4).

- Individuals increased their presence in transitional housing by 8 percent during 2015-2016. The number of persons in families, however, declined by 12 percent from the 2014-2015 total (Chart 2.4).
- In permanent supportive housing, the number of individuals receiving services increased by 20 percent over the 2014-2015 level. By contrast, the percentage constituted by persons in families dropped by 23 percent.
- In both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, over 90 percent of homeless veterans engaged with CoC service providers were residing in transitional housing. One of the facilities in the area – H.O.U.S.E., Inc. -- specializes in veteran services.
- Veterans served in the CoC were primarily individuals and not ex-military personnel with their families. In 2015-2016, this was true for 94 percent of the veteran subpopulation. In 2014-2015, individuals represented 99 percent of the veteran group.

CHART 2.4. SERVICES RECORDED IN HMIS PERMANENT SUPP HSG & TRANSITIONAL HSG ONLY*

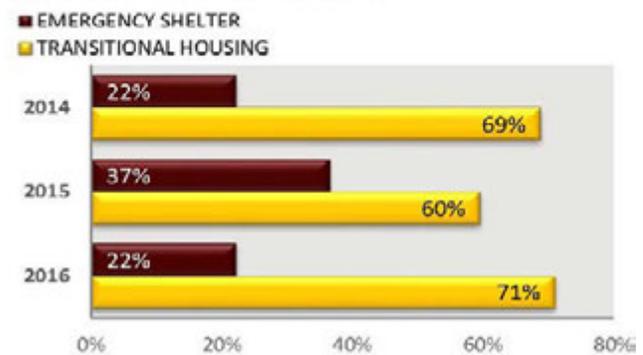


FAMILIES		2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		165	80	134	141	121	106
PERMANENT SUPP HSG		53		70	53	64	49
INDIVIDUALS							
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		382		382	52	87	94
PERMANENT SUPP HSG		24		48	44	61	73

*Over the period shown, data for emergency shelter services was only available for 2010-2011

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 2.5 VETERAN SERVICES TALLIED IN POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS



	EMERGENCY SHELTER	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	TOTAL
2014	10	31	45
2015	19	31	52
2016	10	32	45

SOURCE: Point-in-Time Counts

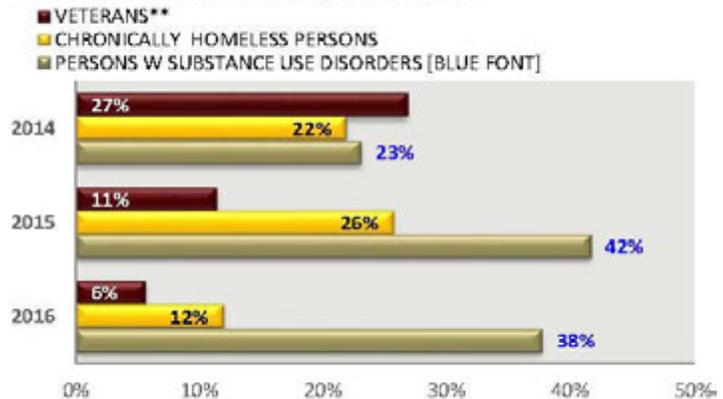
NOTE: Point-in-Time Counts don't include tallies for supportive housing (Permanent Supportive, Rapid Re-housing, etc.)

IV. SUBPOPULATIONS: OVERVIEW

IN A JANUARY 2017 INTERVIEW FOR THE JOPLIN GLOBE, DEBBIE MARKMAN OF ESC CITED THE TWO PRIORITIES OF THE JOPLIN-BASED HOMELESS COALITION: TO ELIMINATE CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS AND END VETERAN HOMELESSNESS.¹³ STATISTICS FROM 2016 INDICATE THAT THESE PRIORITIES MET WITH SOME SUCCESS, EVEN PRIOR TO THIS INTERVIEW: FOR EXAMPLE, IN 2016 THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS VETERANS DECLINED TO ROUGHLY 6 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FOR ALL HOMELESS PERSONS IDENTIFIED WITH A SUBPOPULATION (CHART 2.6).

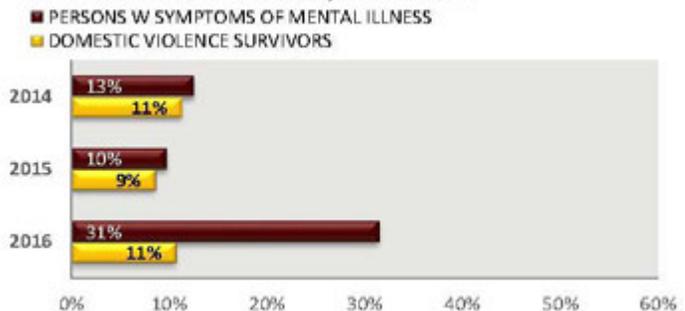
- The percentage of chronically homeless individuals and family members declined in 2016 to roughly 12 percent of the subpopulation total (Chart 2.6). Persons indicating that they have been affected by a substance use disorder declined as well, but according to CoC leadership, shelter staff and staff in other facilities were aware of isolated instances of usage (Chart 2.7).
- In 2016, the number of persons who reported experiencing symptoms of mental illness increased by 3 times the 2015 count. The percentage of domestic violence survivors in the ranks of the homeless population also increased slightly, but overall the numbers have remained consistently small, with little deviation from the 5 to 10 percent that this group has previously represented in the homeless population.
- Table 2.2 provides additional details on increases and decreases in the size of subpopulations from 2015 to 2016. As noted above, group declines were most evident in the number of chronically homeless persons and veterans. For the former subpopulation, the total number declined by 58 percent, while the number of veterans dropped by 55 percent.

CHART 2.6. HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS WITH REDUCED PERCENTAGES, 2015 TO 2016



NOTE: Percentages are based on yearly totals for all subpopulations
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

CHART 2.7. HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS WITH INCREASED PERCENTAGES, 2015 TO 2016



NOTE: Percentages are based on yearly totals for all subpopulations
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

TABLE 2.2. PERCENT CHANGE: SUBPOPULATION FREQUENCY, 2015 TO 2016

	SUBPOPULATIONS DECREASED		UNCHANGED	SUBPOPULATIONS INCREASED		
	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS	VETERANS		PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< age 18)	PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS
2015	45	20	73	4	17	15
2016	19	9	60	4	50	17
PCT CHG	-58%	-55%	-18%	0%	194%	13%

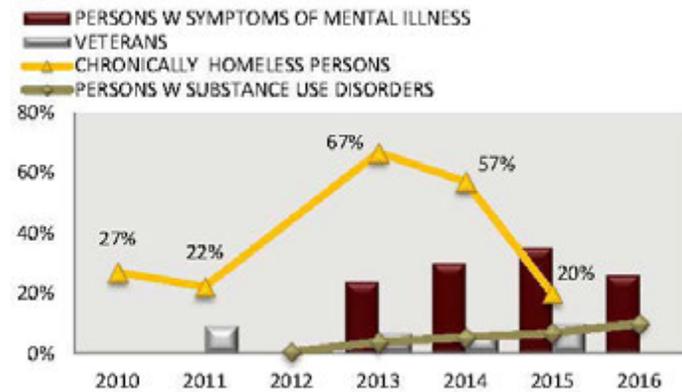
Minus sign before percent denotes a decrease
HIV/AIDS group not included. Only 1 person in 2015, none in 2016.
SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, Subpopulation data

¹³ Debby Woodin. "Agencies Receive \$550,000 Grant for Homeless Services." The Joplin Globe. Jan 14, 2017. Accessed online March 9, 2017 at: http://www.joplinglobe.com/news/local_news/agencies-receive-grant-for-homeless-services/article_3975105d-6fcc-5fb4-99ef-1c0ffd23d65b.html

V. SUBPOPULATIONS: UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PERSONS

AFTER DROPPING TO 20 PERCENT UNSHELTERED IN THE 2015 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT, THE 2016 COUNT RECORDED THAT ALL CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS WERE HOUSED WHEN THE COUNT TOOK PLACE (CHART 2.8).

CHART 2.8. UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PERSONS PROPORTION BY SUBPOPULATION



SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

- When Joplin CoC conducted the 2016 Point-in-Time Count, the individuals and persons in families belonging to the following subpopulations were 100 percent sheltered:

- Veterans
- Children/youth under age 18
- Persons who had been chronically homeless

(See Table 2.3.)

- Results for domestic violence survivors are not included in Chart 2.8. In all years except 2016, 100 percent of individuals and persons in families in this subpopulation were

in shelter on the nights of the count. Only 2016 statistics deviated from this pattern. In that year, a limited number of this group (5) had living arrangements not associated with CoC services (Table 2.3).

- In 2016 the highest counts of individuals and persons in families were attributed to 2 subpopulations, the most numerous being the group of persons with substance use disorders (a total of 60). The other – those with symptoms of mental illness – had 50 persons belonging to it (Table 2.3). For both groups, increased unsheltered persons were tallied during the count. With respect to substance abuse, the growth in the number of unsheltered persons was small. Total persons reporting symptoms of mental illness more than doubled, however (Table 2.4).

TABLE 2.3. TALLY OF HOMELESS PERSONS IN SHELTER AS COMPARED TO THOSE WITHOUT SHELTER

	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS		PERSONS EXPERIENCING SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS		PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS		VETERANS		CHILDREN/YOUTH (UNDER AGE 18)		PERSONS WHO WERE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS	
	IN SHELTER	UNSHELT	IN SHELTER	UNSHELT	IN SHELTER	UNSHELT	IN SHELTER	UNSHELT	IN SHELTER	UNSHELT	IN SHELTER	UNSHELT
	2010	32	0	69	0	154	0	52	0	0	0	19
2011	27	0	16	0	156	0	70	7	1	0	21	6
2012	19	0	12	0	179	1	84	0	0	0	61	0
2013	35	0	16	5	196	8	99	7	6	0	6	12
2014	18	0	14	6	35	2	40	3	7	0	12	16
2015	15	0	11	6	68	5	18	2	3	1	36	9
2016	12	5	37	13	54	6	9	0	4	0	19	0

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, HDX

TABLE 2.4. PERCENT CHANGE: UNSHELTERED PERSONS IN SUBPOPULATIONS

	SUBPOPULATIONS WITH FEWER UNSHELTERED PERSONS			INCREASED UNSHELTERED PERSONS		
	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS	VETERANS	UN-ACCOMPANIED YOUTH (< age 18)	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS	PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	PERSONS WITH SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS
2015	9	2	1	0	5	6
2016	0	0	0	5	6	13
PCT CHG	-100%	-100%	-100%	N/A	20%	117%

Minus sign before percent denotes a decrease
 HIV/AIDS group not included. Only 1 person in 2015, none in 2016.
 SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts, Subpopulation data

VI. SUBPOPULATION: UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

IN 2016 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN, YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS IN THE JOPLIN COC INCREASED BY 27 PERCENT (TABLE 2.5). THIS GROWTH STEMMED FROM IDENTIFICATION OF A GREATER NUMBER OF YOUNG ADULTS (15 IN 2016 AS COMPARED TO 5 IN 2015).

- In the more restricted category – children and youth under age 18 – that was the focus of HUD’s data collection prior to 2015, the totals declined by 43 percent between 2014 and 2015. The category sustained this level into 2016 (Table 2.5).
- Neither the 2015 count nor the one conducted in 2016 included any parenting children or youth – i.e., homeless parents under the age of 18). There were homeless parenting youth, but 100 percent in both 2015 and 2016 were young adults age 18 to 24.

TABLE 2.5. HOMELESS CHILDREN & YOUTH EXPANDED CATEGORIES

	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH [Children & Young Adults]	6	7	9	19
CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	6	7	5	13
CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			3	4
UNSHeltered CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS	0	0	1	2
* TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18)	6	7	4	4
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	6	7	3	4
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	0	0	0	0
UNSHeltered	0	0	1	0
* TOTAL UNACCOMPANIED YOUNG ADULTS (AGE 18 TO 24)			5	15
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			2	9
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			3	4
UNSHeltered			0	2
PARENTING YOUTH [CHILDREN] (UNDER AGE 18)			0	0
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			0	0
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			0	0
UNSHeltered			0	0
PARENTING YOUTH (AGE 18 TO 24)			12	10
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			1	2
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			11	8
UNSHeltered			0	0
CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 18) WITH PARENTING YOUTH			16	18
IN EMERGENCY SHELTER			1	2
IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			15	16
UNSHeltered			0	0
TOTALS [UNACCOMPANIED & PARENTING YOUTH] CHILDREN OF PARENTING YOUTH INCLUDED IN TOTAL	6	7	37	47

- As is evident from Table 2.5, expansion of the categories for children, youth and young adults resulted in a refinement of the data that highlighted trends for a group that was more difficult to track when combined in the category of adults age 18 to 30. Isolating young adults in this way makes it possible to trace the influence of experiences such as aging out of the child welfare system.
- It complicates the reporting of trends, however, in that between 2014 and 2015 totals for this category – if taken at face value – resulted in an increase of over 400 percent. As the Joplin CoC uses these data, the reason for the jump will need to be clarified, along with implications of changes in the subcategories.

VII. ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVE: DATA ON HOMELESS STUDENTS

BETWEEN 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, JOPLIN COC SCHOOL DISTRICTS EXPERIENCED AN INCREASE OF 10 TO 25 PERCENT IN THEIR TALLIES OF HOMELESS STUDENTS (TABLE 2.6). ONLY ONE DISTRICT (EAST NEWTON CO. R-VI) HAD A DECREASE – SPECIFICALLY, A 28 PERCENT DROP -- IN THE 2014-2015 NUMBER.

TABLE 2.6. 2015-2016 PERCENT CHANGE IN HOMELESS STUDENT NUMBERS JOPLIN CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS*

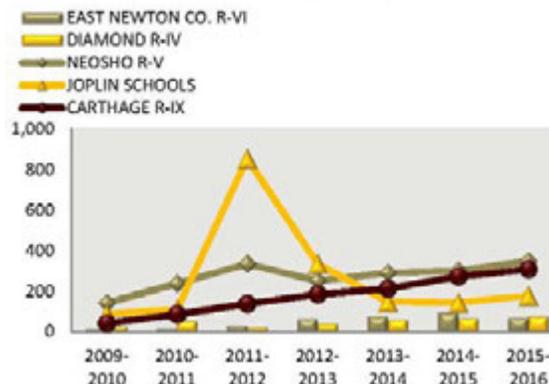
[PERCENTAGES REPRESENTING A DECREASE HAVE MINUS SIGNS]	PCT CHANGE FROM 2009-10	PCT CHANGE FROM 2014-15
CARTHAGE R-IX	633%	13%
EAST NEWTON CO. R-VI	415%	-28%
DIAMOND R-IV	213%	11%
NEOSHO R-V	145%	15%
JOPLIN SCHOOLS	102%	24%

*List includes districts for which a percent change could be calculated

SOURCE: Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

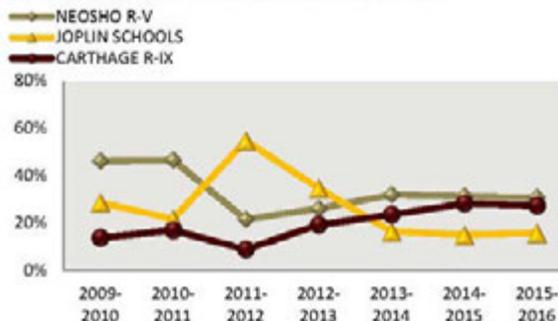
- Some districts have had steady increases in their homeless student population (Chart 2.9). In the case of Carthage R-IX, this resulted in a 633 percent growth, with only 13 percent occurring between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 (Table 2.6).
- Across all Joplin CoC school districts, 3 tended to have the highest proportion of homeless students. These include Neosho R-V (31 percent in both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016); Carthage R-IX (over 25% in both years); and Joplin Schools (15% in 2014-2015 and slightly higher in 2015-2016).
- Of the 13 school districts that lay wholly or partially within the Joplin CoC catchment area, Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education records indicate that only three identified no homeless students among their ¹⁴enrollees over the 7-year period examined (Table 2.7).

CHART 2.9. JOPLIN CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY HIGHEST NUMBER OF HOMELESS STUDENTS



SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education

2.10. JOPLIN CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF HOMELESS CHILDREN



SOURCE: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education

TABLE 2.7. RESULTS OF HOMELESS STUDENT CENSUS FOR JOPLIN CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
NEOSHO R-V	142	237	335	251	290	302	348
CARTHAGE R-IX	42	86	138	184	213	272	308
JOPLIN SCHOOLS	88	110	855	335	148	144	178
EAST NEWTON CO. R-VI	13	14	28	63	75	93	67
DIAMOND R-IV	23	52	21	38	59	65	72
WEBB CITY R-VII	0	0	57	0	61	32	73
WESTVIEW C-6	0	11	13	25	32	50	55
CARL JUNCTION R-I	0	0	105	43	19	0	18
SARCOXIE R-II	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
AVILLA R-XIII	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Districts with only a portion within the boundaries of the CoC</i>							
*JASPER CO. R-V (75%)	0	0	11	13	12	8	12
*GOLDEN CITY R-III (50%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*PIERCE CITY R-VI (25%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	308	510	1,563	966	909	966	1,131

SOURCE: Missouri Dept of Elementary and Secondary Education

¹⁴ DESE uses data suppression protocols, in accordance with privacy laws, to protect against accidental disclosure of student identities. If a school district has less than ten homeless students, a zero replaces the actual number. This would have the effect of lowering a total for the CoC catchment area, based on the data available.

VIII. AHAR DATA ON HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

BASED ON DESE DATA, THE PREDOMINANT LIVING SITUATION OF HOMELESS STUDENTS TALLIED IN THE DISTRICT CENSUSES INVOLVES STAYING WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS (I.E., IN A “DOUBLED-UP” ARRANGEMENT). IN 2014-2015 THIS WAS REPORTED BY OVER 90 PERCENT OF HOMELESS ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS. IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR, THE PERCENTAGE DECLINED SLIGHTLY TO 86 PERCENT (TABLE 2.8). ONLY A FRACTION (2 PERCENT OR LESS) OF HOMELESS STUDENTS WERE WITHOUT ANY SHELTER. STUDENTS IN SHORT-TERM OR CRISIS HOUSING SUCH AS EMERGENCY SHELTERS, REPRESENTED UNDER 10 PERCENT OF ALL THOSE TALLIED IN EACH YEAR’S CENSUS.

- Due to similarities in how data are collected, AHAR tallies provide a more meaningful basis for comparison with DESE census rolls than the Point-In-Time Counts. Isolating the “doubled-up” component of the DESE aggregates, in particular, reveals one source of the gap between totals compiled for recipients of CoC services and DESE estimates for homeless students. For example, in 2015-2016, the AHAR total for school-age children in transitional and permanent supportive housing – types of services that could be equated with “sheltered” – was 59 (Table 2.9) as compared to DESE’s figure of 94 (Chart 2.8). [Additional details on how federal agency definitions of homelessness affect data collection are provided in the Glossary to the full Homelessness Study report.]
- Chart 2.11 illustrates the distribution of doubled-up homeless students across the Joplin CoC school districts. It also shows the increases in the total, per year. Typical growth from 2014-2015 to 2015-2016 was 11 percent. Webb City R-VII doubled, however, while East Newton Co. R-VI declined by 30 percent.

TABLE 2.8. LIVING SITUATIONS OF HOMELESS STUDENTS IN JOPLIN CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

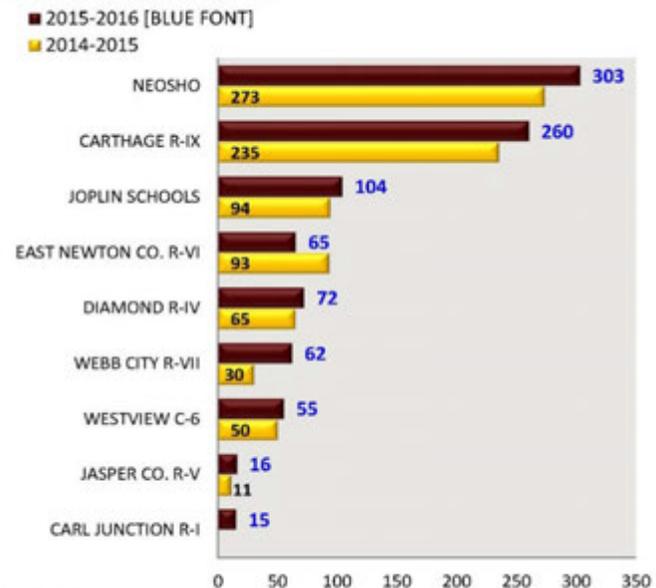
	2014-2015		2015-2016	
	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT
DOUBLED UP	851	91%	952	86%
IN SHELTERS	74	8%	94	9%
UNSHELTERED	10	1%	21	2%
HOTEL MOTEL	0	0%	34	3%
ALL RECORDED SITUATIONS	935		1,101	
CENSUS TOTALS	966		1,131	
DIFFERENCE	31		30	

TABLE 2.9. TOTALS FOR HOMELESS SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN ST. LOUIS CITY SERVICES, 2010-2011 TO 2015-2016

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
EMERGENCY SHELTER	26	NO DATA FOR THESE YEARS				
TRANSITIONAL HSG	72	27	40	27	26	32
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	19	NO DATA		30	26	33
TOTALS	117	27	70	53	59	57

Includes ages 6 to 17 in families and living independently
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 2.11. DOUBLED-UP HOMELESS STUDENTS JOPLIN CoC SCHOOL DISTRICTS



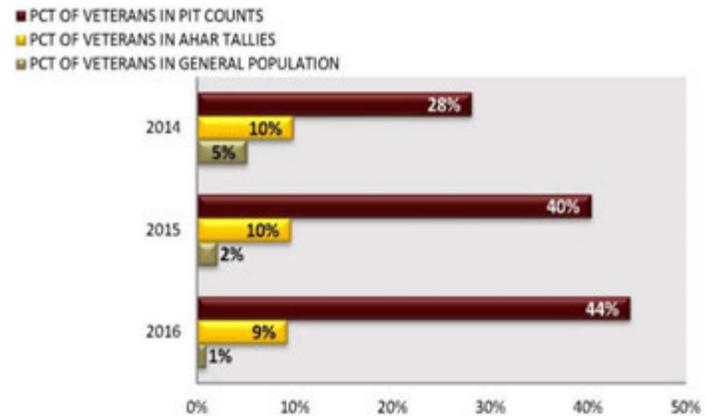
SOURCE: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

IX. SUBPOPULATION: VETERANS

FROM 2014 TO 2015, VETERANS REPRESENTED 10 PERCENT OF THE PERSONS IN FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS. THIS FIGURE DROPPED TO 9 PERCENT IN 2016. IN CENSUS ESTIMATES FOR JASPER AND NEWTON COUNTY POPULATIONS, VETERANS ACCOUNTED FOR 5 PERCENT (IN 2014) TO 1 PERCENT (IN 2016) OF RESIDENTS IN THE JOPLIN COCATCHMENT AREA (CHART 2.12).

- HMIS data have indicated that veterans constituted a growing percentage of homeless persons receiving services in the Joplin CoC. In 2014 veterans were 28 percent of service recipients. By 2016, the proportion rose to 44 percent.
- From 2014 to 2016, data on emergency shelter usage was not provided to HMIS. Consequently, veterans' residence in those facilities, along with that of other homeless persons, is not presently known. Use of transitional housing and permanent supportive housing has been documented, however. Based on AHAR statistics, the number of veterans receiving services during 2016 increased by 12 percent.
- In general, the majority of Joplin CoC veterans were:
 - 1) resident in transitional housing (91 percent)
 - 2) counted as individuals and not as accompanied by family members (99 percent)
 - 3) gradually increasing use of permanent supportive housing (Table 2.10).

CHART 2.12. PERCENTAGE OF VETERANS IN JASPER & NEWTON COUNTY GENERAL POPULATION COMPARED TO CoC HOMELESS RECORDS, BY SOURCE*



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL ADULTS AGE 18 & OLDER	129,904	130,495	130,942	131,382	133,722
TOTAL VETERANS	13,182	12,940	12,892	12,626	12,374
ADULTS, AHAR TOTALS -- ALL HOUSEHOLDS, ALL SERVICES	29	514	167	223	228
VETERANS TALLIED IN AHARs, BY YEAR	0	173	47	90	101
POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS, ADULTS*			837	950	941
VETERANS, POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS	84	106	43	20	9

*Adults only included in percentage calculations (age 18 to 64). For Point-in-Time Counts, limited age categories reported prior to 2014.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (for data collection periods beginning on October 1 in one year and ending September 30 the following year); Point-in-Time Counts; and American Factfinder report "Veteran Status: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates". Missouri veteran population for 2016 obtained from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' National Center for Veteran Analysis and Statistics. The total is an estimate derived from the Veteran Population Projection Model 2016. Accessed October 25, 2017 at:

https://www.va.gov/vetdata/veteran_population.asp

TABLE 2.10. TOTAL VETERANS BY HOUSEHOLD & SERVICES - JOPLIN CoC

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	HOMELESS ADULTS	PCT OF VETERANS
						2015-2016	2015-2016
INDIVIDUAL VETERANS							
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		0	172	43	84	92	91%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG			0	3	5	8	8%
EMERGENCY SHELTER			no data*				0%
TOTALS	0	0	172	46	89	100	99%
ADULTS IN FAMILIES							
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		0	1	1	1	1	1%
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG			0	0	0	0	0%
EMERGENCY SHELTER			no data*				0%
TOTALS	0	0	1	1	1	1	1%
TOTALS, ALL HOMELESS VETERANS RECEIVING SERVICES	0	0	173	47	90	101	

*HDX displayed no data for this household type and service in the designated year.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

X. SUBPOPULATIONS: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016, THE PERCENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS AS PART OF THE TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION PER YEAR REMAINED ESSENTIALLY UNCHANGED. WITH ONLY ONE EXCEPTION (2012), ROUGHLY 6 PERCENT OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION IN THE JOPLIN COC REPORTED A PAST HISTORY WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

TABLE 2.11. JOPLIN CoC HOMELESS PERSONS AFFECTED BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AS COMPARED TO PREVALENCE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS WITH PAST HISTORY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	27	19	35	18	15	17
PCT OF HOMELESS REPORTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**	5.9%	1.1%	6.1%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%
PCT OF TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION, AGE 16 AND OLDER* WITH POLICE INCIDENT REPORTS IN THESE YEARS	2.1%	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%

**Percentages based on Point-in-Time Count totals for each year. First gender breakdown reported in 2014, but without age groupings within genders.

*Percent of general population, female only, with police reports of domestic violence

SOURCES: Point-in-Time Counts, Missouri State Highway Patrol Statistics and American Factfinder for population numbers

- In comparison to the Joplin CoC general population, a higher percentage (6 percent as compared to 2- to-3 percent) of homeless individuals and persons in families tended to report having faced previous challenges in relation to domestic violence (Chart 6.13).¹⁵

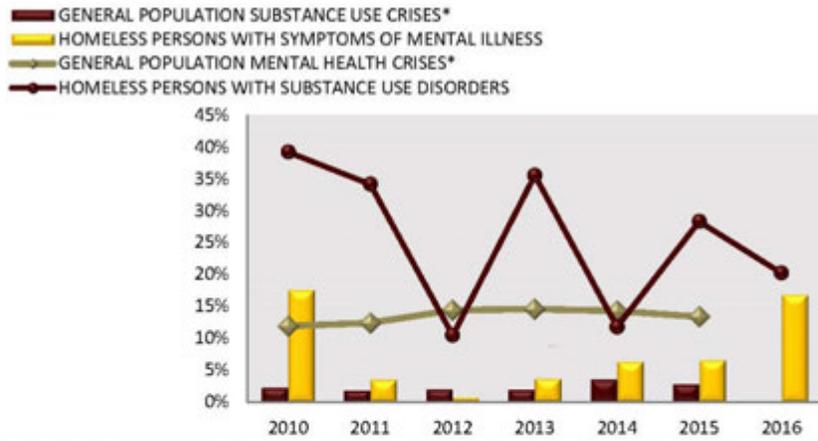
¹⁵ Comparisons provided in Table 2.11 are intended to offer some context for the prevalence of domestic violence among the homeless population, but there are important differences in the datasets. Homelessness data represent what may have been experienced over a long span of time or a single event in the immediate past by persons whose information is unique. The police incident tallies refer to *occurrences* and not *persons*. Secondly, use of a narrow population base (females only) underscores the rate of domestic violence among those who are homeless, but this is not intended to disregard the fact that domestic violence occurs among males as well, although with lower frequency.

XI. SUBPOPULATIONS RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE, MENTAL HEALTH

IN 2016, THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS IN THE JOPLIN CoC COUNT DECLINED BY 18 PERCENT. IN THE SAME COUNT PROCESS, THE TOTAL FOR THOSE SUFFERING FROM SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS WAS 3 TIMES ITS LEVEL IN THE PRIOR YEAR (CHART 2.13).

- As a percentage of the total homeless population per year, the number of persons reporting mental health issues grew from 7 percent in 2015 to 17 percent in 2016.
- Based on Point-in-Time Count results, the percentage of individuals and persons in families with substance use disorders declined from 28 percent in 2015 to 20 percent in 2016.
- Occurrences of mental health and substance abuse requiring emergency health care and/or hospitalization, as reported to the Department of Mental Health, are included in Chart 2.13's data table, as well as on the chart itself. The statistics provide a comparative context for the high frequency with which homeless persons reported a past history with substance abuse disorders.

CHART 2.13. SUBSTANCE USE & MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS IN GENERAL JOPLIN CoC POPULATION COMPARED TO HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS



COUNTY POPULATION							
POP. (5 OR MORE YRS OLD)	163,068	163,960	162,235	163,142	163,979	164,964	
MENTAL HEALTH CRISES	19,355	20,306	23,322	23,725	23,361	22,047	
SUBSTANCE USE CRISES	3,568	2,986	3,174	3,146	5,757	4,569	
CoC DATA							
POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS	393	457	1724	574	315	258	297
SYMPTOMS, MENTAL ILLNESS	69	16	12	21	20	17	50
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	154	156	180	204	37	73	60

*The term "crises" refers to incidents when emergency room treatment and/or hospitalization resulted from substance use or mental health concerns. Data retrieved from <https://dmh.mo.gov/ada/countylinks/>. Accessed November 20, 2017.
SOURCE: Point-in-Time Count Subpopulation Data & Missouri Dept of Mental Health 2015 Status Report on Missouri's Substance Use and Mental Health

TABLE 2.12. FREQUENCY OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE HEALTH-RELATED CRISES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION (EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES) CONTRASTED TO DATA FROM HOMELESS PERSONS (REPORTS OF PAST HISTORY)*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
INCIDENCE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION							
MENTAL HEALTH CRISES*	11.9%	12.4%	14.4%	14.5%	14.2%	13.4%	
SUBSTANCE USE CRISES*	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	3.5%	2.8%	
REPORTS OF HOMELESS PERSONS							
SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL ILLNESS	17.6%	3.5%	0.7%	3.7%	6.3%	6.6%	16.8%
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS	39.2%	34.1%	10.4%	35.5%	11.7%	28.3%	20.2%

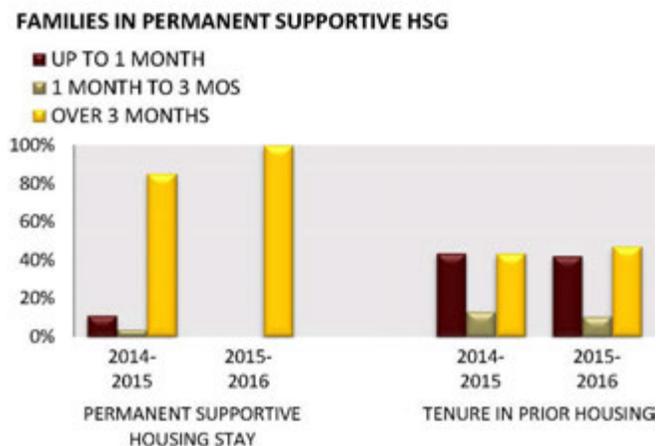
*Crises related to mental health symptoms and substance abuse disorders are submitted and compiled as incidents. Data from Point-in-Time Counts pertains to unique individuals or persons in families.
SOURCES: Point-in-Time Counts, HDX and Status Reports on Missouri's Substance Use and Mental Health for 2015 and 2017.

XII. LENGTH OF STAY FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES¹⁶

IN 2015-2016, 100 PERCENT OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES IN JOPLIN COC'S PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS HAD BEEN PARTICIPANTS FOR OVER 30 MONTHS. IN 2014-15, THIS WAS TRUE FOR 85 PERCENT, 60 PERCENT OF WHICH WERE IN RESIDENCE FOR A YEAR OR MORE. BY CONTRAST, PRIOR TO ENTERING PROGRAMMING, PERSONS IN FAMILIES WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN IN A PREVIOUS LIVING ARRANGEMENT FOR ONE MONTH OR LESS (CHART 2.14 AND TABLE 2.13). IN 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, OVER 40 PERCENT HAD THIS TYPE OF SHORT-TERM TENURE.

- Data from 2014-2015 indicated that 65 percent of transitional housing residents remained in programming for 3 months or longer. In 2015-2016, 50 percent had a stay of this duration, resulting from a decline of 35 percent in the totals for this category.
- For families entering transitional housing, their previous living arrangement tended to be short-term. Under 15 percent of these families remained for a year or longer in a prior residence. In both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, between 40 to 45 percent had been in previous accommodations for a month or less.

CHART 2.14. LENGTH OF STAY IN PROGRAMMING COMPARED TO TENURE IN PRIOR HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 2.13. LENGTH OF STAY IN SHELTER AS COMPARED TO TENURE IN PRIOR-NIGHT HOUSING FOR FAMILIES [ADULTS ONLY]* EMERGENCY SHELTER AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING								TRANSITIONAL HOUSING							
	LENGTH OF STAY				TENURE -- PRIOR HOUSING				LENGTH OF STAY				TENURE -- PRIOR HOUSING			
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
A WEEK OR LESS	0	0	1	0	8	8	6	5	2	0	0	3	10	8	10	4
OVER 1 WEEK UP TO 1 MO.	2	1	2	0	5	3	4	3	6	8	4	6	9	16	9	13
OVER 1 MO. UP TO 3 MOS	2	1	1	0	7	3	3	2	4	7	12	11	27	24	24	17
OVER 3 MOS UP TO 1 YEAR	8	17	7	21	7	3	7	7	35	22	29	13	5	4	4	4
A YEAR OR MORE	18	0	16	0	3	2	3	2	7	17	3	7	3	2	1	1
TOTALS (missing excluded)	30	19	27	21	30	19	23	19	54	54	48	40	54	54	48	39
MISSING	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

*NOTE: Count is based on number of adults accompanied by families with children

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

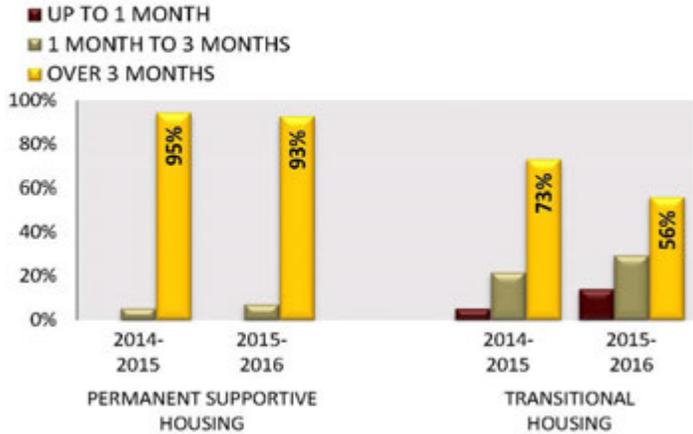
¹⁶ "Length of Stay" data are entered at HDX as the number of nights a bed was provided; time in previous housing arrangements is compiled as number of weeks or months. For purposes of comparison, weeks and months are used throughout the tables rather than categories based on a count of nights' residence.

XIII. LENGTH OF STAY FOR CHILDREN

IN BOTH 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, NEARLY 100 PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING REMAINED IN PROGRAMMING FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE.

- The length of children’s stays in transitional housing were of shorter duration, although residence of 3 months or more was the case for 73 percent in 2014-2015 and 56 percent in 2015-2016.
- Stays in transitional housing of less than 30 nights occurred in 5 percent of the cases in 2014-2015 and 14 percent in the following year (Table 2.14).
- In 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, no unaccompanied children were recorded in HMIS as receiving either transitional housing or permanent supportive housing services in the Joplin CoC. Over the period examined (2012-2013 to 2015-2016), data were provided on only 2 unaccompanied children resident in transitional housing in 2013-2014.

CHART 2.15. LENGTH OF STAY IN PROGRAMMING CHILDREN IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING AS COMPARED TO TRANSITIONAL HOUSING



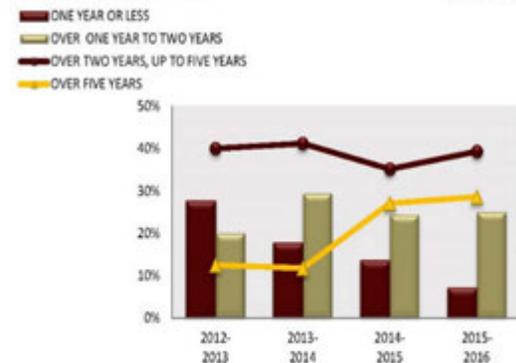
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 2.14. CHILDREN'S LENGTH OF STAY/DURATION IN PROGRAMMING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

	PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING				TRANSITIONAL HOUSING			
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
A WEEK OR LESS	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3
OVER 1 WEEK UP TO 1 MO.	1	3	0	0	6	6	4	8
OVER 1 MO. UP TO 3 MOS	3	3	2	2	6	11	17	23
OVER 3 MOS UP TO 1 YEAR	10	28	10	9	64	72	52	32
A YEAR OR MORE	26	0	25	17	13	28	5	12
TOTALS (missing excluded)	40	34	37	28	93	117	78	78
MISSING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Includes children in families and unaccompanied children
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 2.16. CONSECUTIVE STAY FOR CHILDREN IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



ONE YEAR OR LESS	11	6	5	2
OVER 1 YEAR TO 2 YEARS	8	10	9	7
OVER 2 YEARS, UP TO 5 YEARS	16	14	13	11
OVER 5 YEARS	5	4	10	8
TOTALS	40	34	37	28

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

- The longevity of consecutive stays in permanent supportive housing increased in 2015-2016 (Chart 2.16). The number of children with uninterrupted residence of over 2 years accounted for 68 percent of the total served in that year, with 29 percent having a consecutive stay of over 5 years. In 2014-2015, the percentages were in the same proportions, but slightly lower (62 percent with stays of over 2 years, including 27 percent who remained over 5 years.)

XIV. LENGTH OF STAY FOR VETERANS

AS COMPARED TO TENURE IN THEIR PREVIOUS LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, VETERANS OBTAINED MUCH MORE STABLE ACCOMMODATIONS ON ENTRY TO TRANSITIONAL HOUSING. IN 2014-2015, 51 PERCENT OF THE VETERANS IN HOMELESS PROGRAMMING HAD BEEN THERE FOR OVER 3 MONTHS. IN 2015-2016, THIS PROPORTION WAS SLIGHTLY SMALLER, AT 46 PERCENT (CHART 2.17).

- In 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, the majority of veterans coming into transitional housing had been in their prior living situation for under one month. This was true, in both years, in approximately 55 percent of the cases (Table 2.15).
- Table 2.16 shows the limited presence of veterans with families in transitional housing: no more than 2 per year.
- In Joplin CoC during the years considered, veterans were not extensively housed in permanent supportive housing. Even after combining individual and family totals, the tally for this group remained in the single digits, although the total increased in every year. In both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, nearly 100 percent of the veterans participating in supportive housing programming had been involved for over 3 months (Table 2.16).

CHART 2.17. LENGTH OF STAY IN PROGRAMMING VETERANS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 2.15. LENGTH OF STAY FOR VETERANS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMMING

	VETERANS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING INDIVIDUALS [MEN ONLY]*				TENURE IN PREVIOUS HOUSING VETERANS [MEN ONLY]*			
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
A WEEK OR LESS	4	0	3	3	35	15	26	30
OVER 1 WEEK, UNDER 1 MONTH	24	2	8	14	67	16	18	18
OVER 1 MONTH, UP TO 3 MONTHS	32	8	30	33	35	6	14	18
OVER 3 MONTHS TO UNDER 1 YEAR	91	21	39	39	21	1	8	9
ONE YEAR OR MORE	21	12	3	3	12	4	12	13
TOTALS ["missing" values excluded]	172	43	83	92	170	42	78	88
MISSING	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	4

*In the years examined (2012-2013 to 2015-2016), no female veterans were recorded in HMIS as having received transitional housing services.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 2.16. LENGTH OF STAY FOR VETERANS IN FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLDS VETERAN FAMILIES IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AND ALL HOUSEHOLDS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	VETERANS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FAMILIES*				VETERANS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING INDIVIDUALS & FAMILIES**			
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
A WEEK OR LESS	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
OVER 1 WEEK, UNDER 1 MONTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVER 1 MONTH, UP TO 3 MONTHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
OVER 3 MONTHS TO UNDER 1 YEAR	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3
ONE YEAR OR MORE	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4
TOTALS ["missing" values excluded]	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	8
MISSING	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

*In the years examined (2012-2013 to 2015-2016), no female veterans were recorded in HMIS as having received transitional housing services.

**In 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, among the veterans receiving permanent supportive housing services, there was one woman per year. In other years, no women were recorded as being among service recipients.

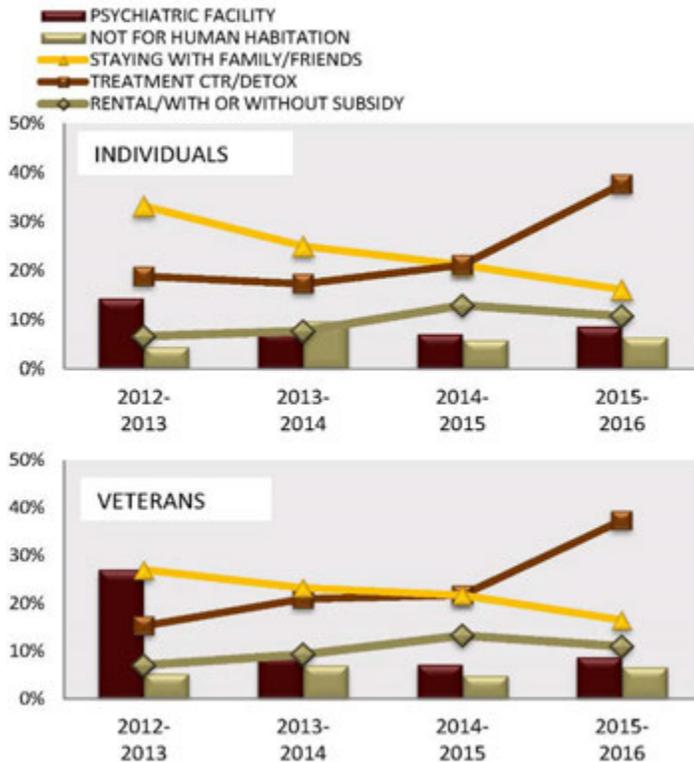
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XV. PRIOR NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

CHART 2.18 SHOWS THE STATISTICS FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVED TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SERVICES IN 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016. BETWEEN THOSE 2 YEARS, THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SPENT THE NIGHT PRECEDING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM ENTRY IN EITHER SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT OR DETOX INCREASED BY 94 PERCENT.

- The close correspondence in the percentages for individuals and veterans residing in transitional housing (Chart 2.18) is due to the high proportion (98 percent in both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016) of veterans receiving transitional housing services.
- Table 2.17 isolates the data for the subset of veterans in transitional housing by subtracting their numbers from those for the larger group of residents from 2012-2013 to 2015-2016. Over all 4 years -- with the exception of 2012-2013 -- in most of the categories shown, there were less than 5 individuals remaining after deducting the veteran totals.
- In comparison to finding temporary housing with family or friends, veterans were more than twice as likely in 2015-2016 to have spent the night preceding program entry in substance abuse treatment or detox (Table 2.17). The total (34) in 2015-2016 was an 89 percent increase over the 2014-2015 number for veterans who were doubled up.

CHART 2.18. PRE-ENTRY LIVING SITUATIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND VETERANS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 2.17. PRIOR-NIGHT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS PRECEDING ENTRY TO PROGRAMMING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING RESIDENTS (INDIVIDUALS AND VETERANS)*

	INDIVIDUALS MINUS VETERANS PRE-ENTRY LIVING SITUATIONS				VETERANS PRE-ENTRY LIVING SITUATIONS			
	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CTR/DETOX	45	0	0	1	26	9	18	34
STAYING WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS	79	3	0	0	46	10	18	15
PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY	8	0	0	0	46	4	6	8
RENTAL/WITH OR WITHOUT SUBSIDY	13	0	0	0	12	4	11	10
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	1	**	0	0	2	3	12	9
NOT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	8	2	1	0	9	3	4	6
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN	6	1	0	0	1	3	5	4
JAIL, PRISON, JUVENILE DETENTION	20	0	0	0	7	4	4	3
HOSPITAL (NON-PSYCHIATRIC)	9	0	0	0	9	2	5	1
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
EMERGENCY SHELTER	13	3	1	1	8	1	0	0
OWNED UNIT (WITH/WITHOUT VOUCHER)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
HOTEL/MOTEL (NO VOUCHER)	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
FOSTER CARE HOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	207	10	2	2	170	43	83	91

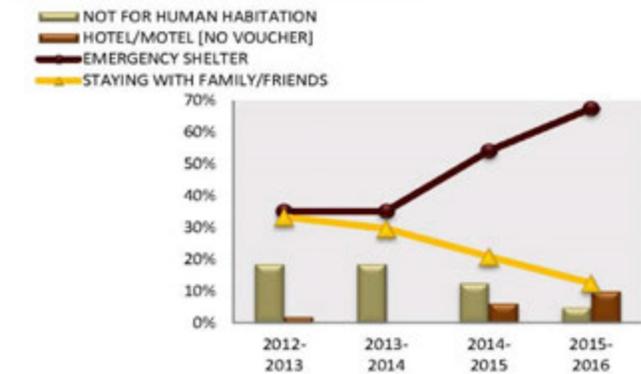
NOTE: All veterans in transitional housing during the four years shown were male.
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

FAMILIES IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

IN 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, OVER HALF OF THE FAMILIES ENTERING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SPENT THE NIGHT BEFORE PROGRAM ENTRY IN EMERGENCY SHELTER. IN 2014-2015, THIS WAS REPORTED AT INTAKE BY 54 PERCENT. THE STATISTIC INCREASED IN 2015-2016 TO 68 PERCENT (CHART 2.19).

- Among families in transitional housing during 2015-2016, 12 percent had previously been in a doubled-up situation. In the prior year, the proportion formerly staying with relatives or friends was slightly higher (at 21 percent).
- Of individuals entering permanent supportive housing in 2014-2015, 43 percent came from emergency shelters, while 36 percent were living on the street or in another place unfit for human habitation. In 2015-2016, both percentages increased, the first to 49 percent, the second to 40 percent (Chart 2.20).
- Among persons in families entering permanent supportive housing in 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, 52 percent were previously in emergency shelter. An additional 25 percent or more per year had been in a place unfit for human habitation.

CHART 2.19. PRIOR-NIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES ENTERING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

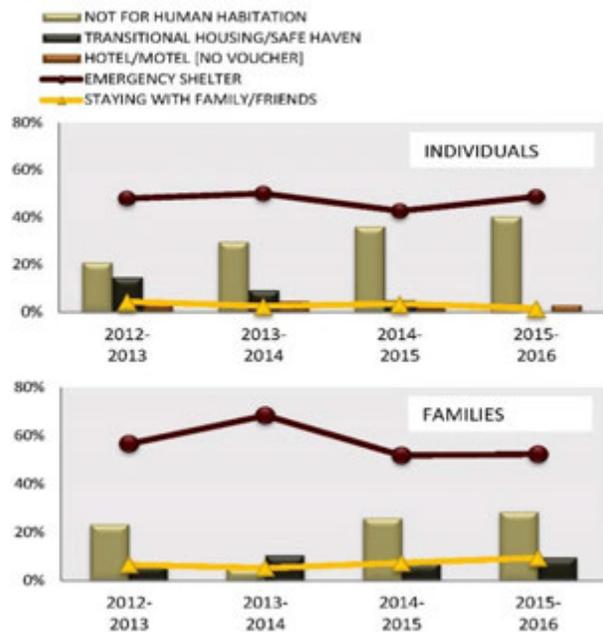


EMERGENCY SHELTER	19	19	26	27
STAYING WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS	18	16	10	5
NOT FOR HUMAN HABITATION	10	10	6	2
HOTEL/MOTEL [NO VOUCHER]	1	0	3	4
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT	3	2	1	1
RENTAL [NO SUBSIDY]	3	2	0	1
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	0	3	1	0
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING/SAFE HAVEN	0	2	1	0
TOTALS	54	54	48	40

Categories with 0s in the years specified in the table: permanent supportive housing; psychiatric facilities and non-psychiatric hospitals; prison facilities; owned housing; and foster care.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 2.20. PRE-ENTRY LIVING SITUATIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND PERSONS IN FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XVI. CONSECUTIVE NIGHT'S STAY, PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

INDIVIDUALS INCREASED THEIR PRESENCE AMONG THOSE WHO HAD EXTENDED CONSECUTIVE RESIDENCE IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING.

OVERALL GROWTH AMOUNTED TO 20 PERCENT, ALTHOUGH COMPARING THE 2015-2016 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD REMAINED IN THE PROGRAM UP TO 2 YEARS OR LESS WITH THAT FOR 2014-2015, THE INCREASE WAS 37 PERCENT (CHART 2.21).

- Between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, total families with a consecutive residence in permanent supportive housing declined in number by 28 percent, although there was no change to 2 of the categories: in both years, there were 7 families in the “over five years” and 6 in the “over one year to two years” groups (Chart 2.22).
- Table 2.19 illustrates the distribution of veterans in permanent supportive housing by the length of consecutive stay. The numbers are small overall, but growth is evident as of the most recent year, with 37 percent of these veterans having been in permanent supportive housing consecutively for 2 and 5 years, as of 2015-2016.

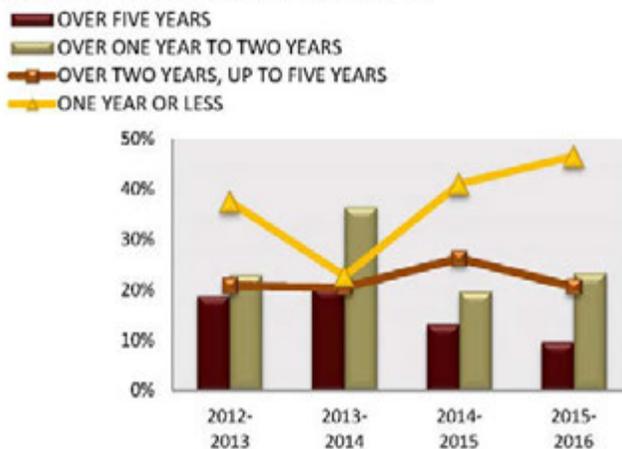
TABLE 2.19. CONSECUTIVE STAYS FOR VETERANS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (INDIVIDUALS ONLY)

	VETERANS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING			
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
ONE YEAR OR LESS	0	1	2	3
OVER ONE YEAR TO TWO YEARS	0	1	1	1
OVER TWO YEARS, UP TO FIVE YEARS	0	0	1	3
OVER FIVE YEARS	0	1	1	1
TOTALS	0	3	5	8

**In 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, among the veterans receiving permanent supportive housing services, there was one woman per year. No women were recorded as being among service recipients in 2013-2014.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

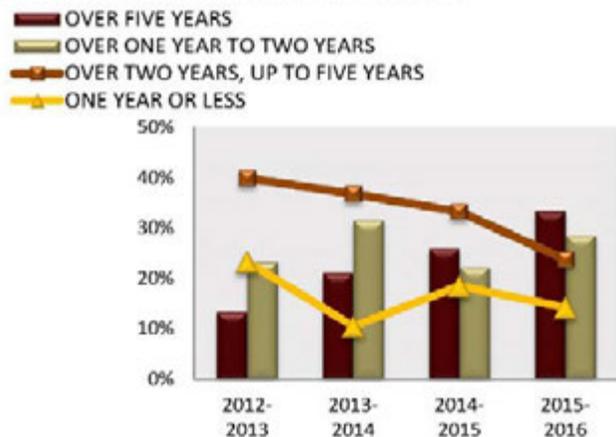
CHART 2.21. LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE STAY INDIVIDUALS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL TOTAL BY LONGEVITY



ONE YEAR OR LESS	18	10	25	34
OVER ONE YEAR TO TWO YEARS	11	16	12	17
OVER TWO YEARS, UP TO FIVE YEARS	10	9	16	15
OVER FIVE YEARS	9	9	8	7
TOTALS	48	44	61	73

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 2.22. LENGTH OF CONSECUTIVE STAY FAMILIES IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSG PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL TOTAL BY LONGEVITY



ONE YEAR OR LESS	7	2	5	3
OVER ONE YEAR TO TWO YEARS	7	6	6	6
OVER TWO YEARS, UP TO FIVE YEARS	12	7	9	5
OVER FIVE YEARS	4	4	7	7
TOTALS	30	19	27	21

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

VII. POST-SERVICES DESTINATION

IN BOTH 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ENTERING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING IN THE JOPLIN COC EXCEEDED THE NUMBER DEPARTING (CHART 2.23). TOTAL NEWLY-ENTERED INDIVIDUALS INCREASED IN 2015-2016 BY 14 PERCENT.

- In 2015-2016 persons in families entering permanent supportive housing declined by one-and-a-half times the 2014-2015 level, while the number exiting more than doubled.
- For families leaving permanent supportive housing, roughly 50 percent in both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 exited to take up residence with family or friends, while a third planned to enter a rental situation (Table 2.20). A smaller percentage of individuals elected to take these options, with 20 to 25 percent renting and 13 to 28 percent moving in with family or friends.

TABLE 2.20. DESTINATIONS AT DEPARTURE
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS

	FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
UNDUPLICATED PERSONS WHO EXITED	6	15	16	21
TOTAL SERVICE RECIPIENTS	64	49	61	73
RENTAL SITUATION - TOTALS	2	5	4	5
RENTAL HOUSING [NO SUBSIDY]	2	4	1	1
RENTAL HOUSING [WITH SUBSIDY]	0	1	3	4
FAMILY/FRIENDS (TOTALS)	3	8	2	6
PERMANENT RESIDENCE WITH FAMILY	1	1	0	1
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE WITH FAMILY	0	6	0	3
PERMANENT RESIDENCE WITH FRIENDS	1	0	2	2
TEMPORARY RESIDENCE WITH FRIENDS	1	1	0	0
OTHER LIVING SITUATION	0	0	1	7
CLIENT-OWNED HOUSING*	0	0	3	0
FOSTER CARE HOME	1	2	0	0
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT/DETOX	0	0	0	1
JAIL, PRISON, JUVENILE DETENTION	0	0	0	1
DECEASED	0	0	0	1
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	0	0	0	0
MISSING/NOT REPORTED	9	0	6	0

*PLEASE NOTE: Ownership with and without subsidies.

Categories not reported as a destination at departure: Hospital(non-psychiatric); Psychiatric facility; Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing/Safe Haven; and Hotel/motel (no voucher), along with a "Place Unfit for Human Habitation."

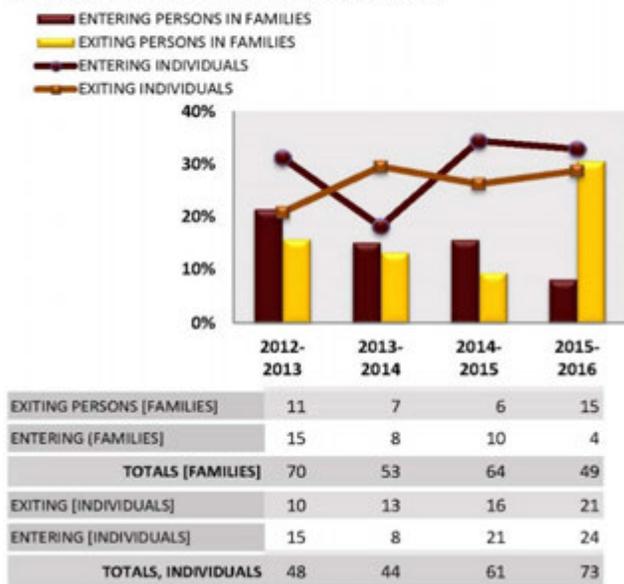
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

¹⁷ Retention rate was calculated using the following formula:

Total residents on the Wednesday in the last week of July of one year **minus** total new entrants in that year **divided by** total residents on the Wednesday in the last week of October 30 of the preceding year

Data obtained from HDX for the Joplin CoC.

CHART 2.23. PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING
PERCENT OF RESIDENTS ENTERING & EXITING
YEAR-END TOTALS FOR FAMILIES & INDIVIDUALS SERVED



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

- Retention rates for individuals in permanent supportive housing increased slightly (to 57 percent) in 2015-2016,¹⁷ while the rates for families declined from 73 percent to 64 percent (Table 2.21).

TABLE 2.21. RETENTION RATES FOR FAMILIES & INDIVIDUALS
BASED ON ENTRY AND EXIT FROM
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

FAMILIES	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
CURRENT RESIDENTS AS OF JULY*	59	45	48	34
TOTAL NEW RESIDENTS PER YEAR	15	8	10	4
subtotal	44	37	38	30
TOTAL RESIDENTS - PRECEDING YEAR**	52	48	52	47
	85%	77%	73%	64%
INDIVIDUALS				
CURRENT RESIDENTS AS OF JULY*	38	31	42	51
TOTAL NEW RESIDENTS PER YEAR	15	8	21	24
subtotal	23	23	21	27
TOTAL RESIDENTS - PRECEDING YEAR**	34	38	42	47
	68%	61%	50%	57%

*Resident count, Wednesday, last week of July [current year]

**Resident count, Wednesday, last week of October [prior year]

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XVIII. SERVICE USAGE BY GENDER

IN 2016, ONLY 10 PERSONS WERE IDENTIFIED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT AS BEING PARENTING YOUTH (TABLE 2.22). ALL WERE IN THE 18-TO-24 AGE GROUP. (SEE TABLE 2.5 ABOVE.) OF THE 10 IDENTIFIED, 100 PERCENT WERE FEMALE AND 80 PERCENT WERE IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING. NONE OF THESE HOUSEHOLDS WERE UNSHELTERED.

- **HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN:** In 2016, the counts for men in both emergency shelter and transitional housing declined by 15 to 20 percent. The largest decrease in this category was a 36 percent drop in the number of females using emergency shelter services.
- **INDIVIDUALS [ADULTS-ONLY HOUSEHOLDS:** In emergency shelter, in all years the count of men exceeded that of women by a ratio of approximately 5 to 1. In transitional housing, the ratio was in the range of 2 to 1. The count for unsheltered single males doubled in 2016, while the number of unsheltered women was nearly 10 times the count in 2015 (Table 2.22). Even with this extensive growth, the total for women was roughly half that for men.
- **VETERANS:** Regardless of household type, veterans surveyed during the Point-in-Time Counts from 2014 to 2016 were predominantly male individuals. In 2016, there were only slight changes in the numbers from 2015 (Table 2.22).
- Data collected in HMIS during the service year show similar patterns: for example, in the households using transitional housing services (Chart 2.24). In both 2015-2016, the distribution may be affected by the extent to which veterans have been provided transitional housing services.

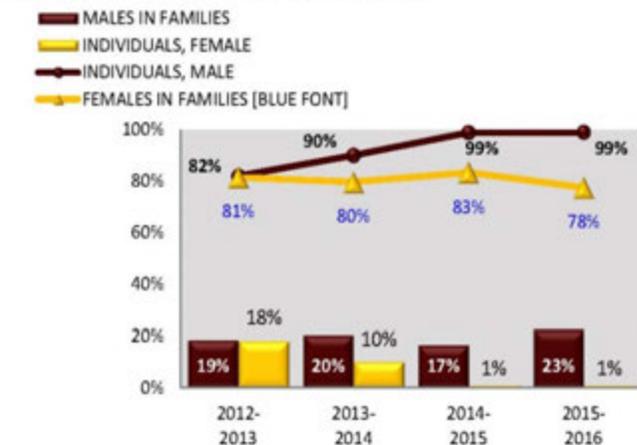
TABLE 2.22. GENDER TALLIES FROM NIGHTS OF THE COUNTS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SERVICE OR LIVING SITUATION

		EMERGENCY SHELTER		TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		UNSHelterED	
		FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT & ONE CHILD	2014	16	10	68	41	5	2
	2015	11	5	51	31	0	0
	2016	7	4	42	26	1	2
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADULTS ONLY	2014	14	73	20	32	3	24
	2015	16	73	17	31	2	17
	2016	19	94	12	30	18	38
VETERANS WITHOUT CHILDREN	2014	1	8	0	31	0	3
	2015	0	19	0	31	0	2
	2016	0	20	0	30	0	3
VETERANS WITH CHILDREN	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	1	0	0
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN	2014	4	3	0	0	0	0
	2015	2	1	0	0	1	0
	2016	2	2	0	0	0	0
UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (18-24)	2015	3	3	13	1	1	0
	2016	6	7	3	1	1	1
PARENTING YOUTH	2016	2	0	8	0	0	0

For the years shown, no transgender persons were recorded. Missing values excluded.

SOURCE: Point-In-Time Counts

CHART 2.24. GENDERS COMPARED BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SERVICE RECIPIENTS



INDIVIDUALS, MALE [BOLD FONT]	313	45	86	93
MALES IN FAMILIES	10	11	8	9
FEMALES IN FAMILIES [BLUE FONT]	44	43	40	31
INDIVIDUALS, FEMALE	69	5	1	1

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XIX. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

IN ALL 3 OF THE JURISDICTIONS THAT MAKE UP THE JOPLIN COC SERVICE AREA, THE POPULATIONS ARE OVER 85 PERCENT WHITE, NON-HISPANIC/NON-LATINO (TABLE 2.23).

COMPARISON WITH THE HOMELESS POPULATIONS TALLIED IN THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS INDICATES THAT WHITES ARE PRESENT IN RELATIVELY THE SAME PROPORTION, ALTHOUGH THE STATISTICS VARY BY SERVICE (CHART 2.25). IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, FOR EXAMPLE, THE PERCENTAGE OF WHITES IS LOWER, WHILE THAT FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS IS HIGHER (AT 12 TO 15 PERCENT) THAN EACH GROUP'S SHARE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION.

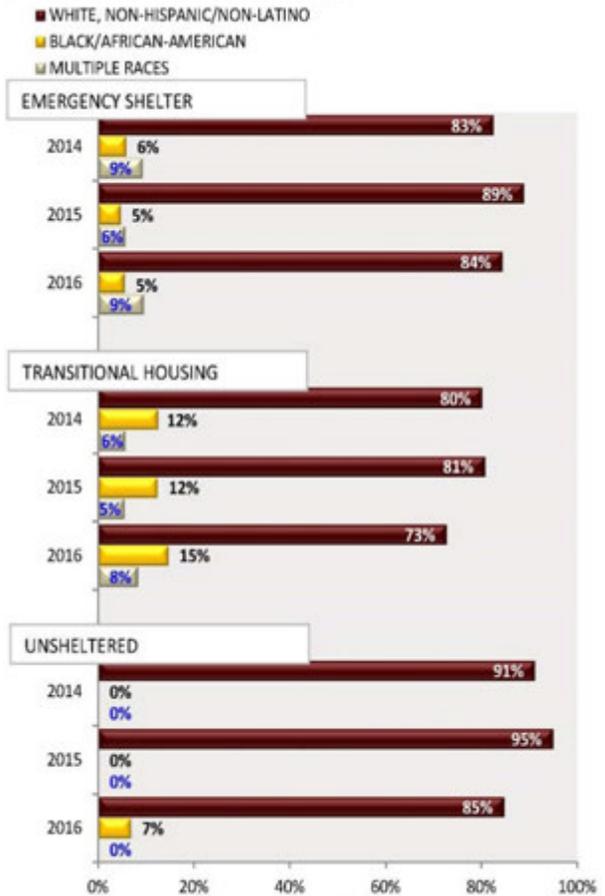
TABLE 2.23. PRINCIPAL RACIAL GROUPS IN THE JOPLIN COC 2015 POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THE JOPLIN COC CATCHMENT AREA

	CITY OF JOPLIN	JASPER COUNTY	NEWTON COUNTY
TOTAL POPULATIONS	51,042	117,184	58,777
NOT HISPANIC, NOT LATINO	96.5%	92.6%	95.1%
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC/LATINO	85.3%	85.1%	86.9%
BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	3.7%	2.1%	1.0%
HISPANIC OR LATINO, ANY RACE	3.5%	7.4%	4.9%
TWO OR MORE RACES	4.0%	2.8%	3.1%
OTHER [Asian; Native American/Alaskan; Hawaiian/Pacific Islander]	3.6%	2.6%	2.1%

SOURCE: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau.

- Whites were found among unsheltered persons at a higher rate than their share of the general population would indicate. In 2015, the group accounted for 95 percent (Chart 2.25), but the rate declined in 2016 to a frequency comparable to their participation in services.
- HMIS data on services delivered throughout the year show a tendency for African American individuals to use transitional housing services, but less so permanent supportive housing. Among families, persons with a multi-racial identification were most likely, after whites, to occupy transitional housing, although the number in this group declined in 2015-2016 by 27 percent.
- Hispanic/Latino families were only a small percentage of the homeless population in either transitional housing or permanent supportive housing. They were most often resident in transitional housing, though their number dropped in 2015-2016 from 10 to 1.

CHART 2.25. PRINCIPAL RACIAL IDENTIFICATION THREE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT CATEGORIES



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports & U.S. Census Bureau 2015 Annual Estimates, Race Tables

TABLE 2.24. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION FOR HOMELESS FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS TRANSITIONAL AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING OCCUPANCY

	INDIVIDUALS				FAMILIES			
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING								
WHITE, NON-HISPANIC/NON-LATINO	322	43	70	66	105	103	83	88
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	43	7	14	24	6	6	9	5
WHITE, HISPANIC/LATINO	7	0	1	2	10	8	10	1
MULTIPLE RACES	3	2	1	0	12	19	15	11
OTHER*	7	0	1	1	1	5	3	1
TOTALS [missing excluded]	382	52	87	93	134	141	120	106
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HSNG								
WHITE, NON-HISPANIC/NON-LATINO	44	39	59	69	52	36	49	37
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
WHITE, HISPANIC/LATINO	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
MULTIPLE RACES	1	1	0	0	13	12	10	9
OTHER*	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0
TOTALS [missing excluded]	48	44	61	73	70	53	64	49

*NOTE: The "Other" category includes the count for Asians, Native American/Alaskan and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XX. HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND TYPE

FROM 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016, PERSONS IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SERVICES DECREASED BY 12 PERCENT (TABLE 2.25). THE STEADIEST DECREASE IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING CATEGORIES OCCURRED IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN LARGER FAMILIES (I.E., 4 OR MORE), WITH AN OVERALL REDUCTION SINCE 2013-2014 OF 34 PERCENT AND 25 PERCENT FROM 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016. BY CONTRAST, THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN LARGER FAMILIES GREW IN THE PROPORTION THEY REPRESENTED OF PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS LIVING IN FAMILIES OF 4 OR MORE (CHART 2.26).

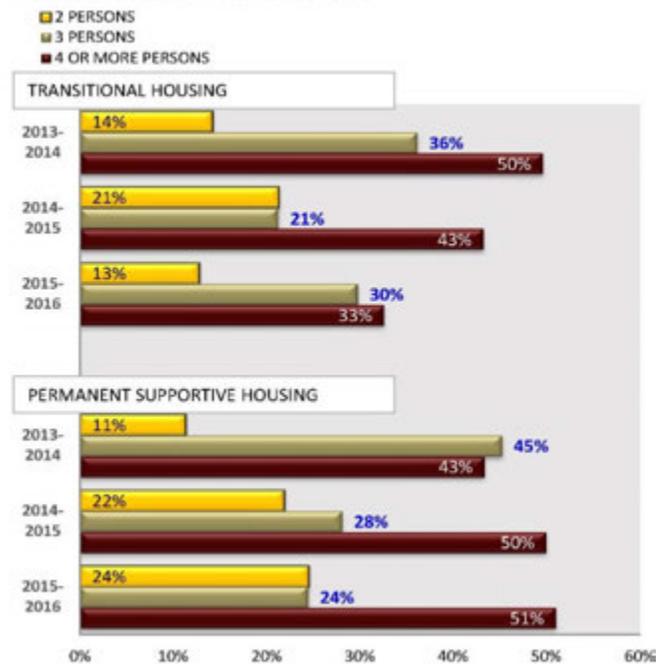
- Regardless of the service involvement during the years examined, the households made up of individuals had no more than two persons. With respect to Joplin CoC transitional housing, homeless participants in 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 were solely single individuals in one-person households. In the preceding year, only 2 transitional housing residents were recorded as being in a 2-person household (Chart 2.27).
- Total persons living alone in transitional housing increased by 8 percent between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. Growth from 2013-2014 was 88 percent (Chart 2.27).
- The most numerous households found in permanent supportive housing consisted, one-person only. For every person in a household where 2 individuals were living, there were 4 persons living alone.
- From 2013-2014 to 2015-2016, the number of persons living alone in permanent supportive housing increased by 64 percent, with an increase of 31 percent between 2014-2015 to 2015-2016.

TABLE 2.25. TOTAL PERSONS IN FAMILY SIZE CATEGORIES, BY SERVICES TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING					PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING				
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
2 PERSONS	22	20	30	18	16	6	14	12	12	12
3 PERSONS	54	51	30	42	30	24	18	12	12	12
4 PERSONS	24	32	36	32	8	4	12	8	8	8
5 OR MORE PERSONS	34	38	25	14	16	19	20	17	17	17
TOTALS	134	141	121	106	70	53	64	49	49	49

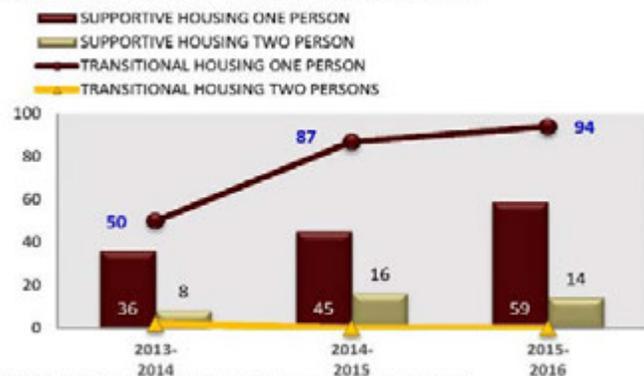
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 2.26. FAMILIES BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE & SERVICES PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH 2, 3 AND 4 OR MORE PERSONS IN TRANSITIONAL AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 2.27. INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE TRANSITIONAL & PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING



NOTE: HMIS records indicate that none of the individual households had more than 2 persons.

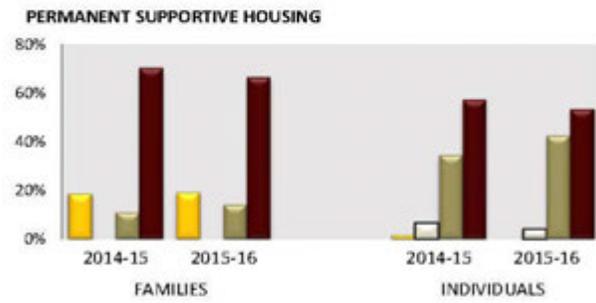
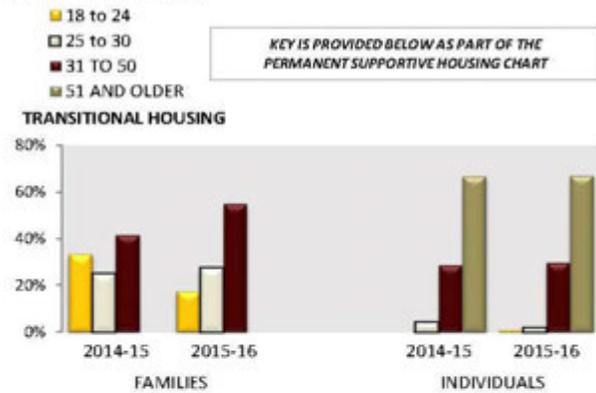
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

XXI. AGE GROUPS

IN 2014-2015 AND 2015-2016, INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING TENDED TO BE OLDER THAN PERSONS IN FAMILIES. IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, THE PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS IN THE 51 AND OLDER AGE GROUP WAS TWICE THAT OF RESIDENTS IN THE 31 TO 50 AGE GROUP. THE 51 AND OLDER GROUP REPRESENTED A SMALLER PROPORTION OF SERVICE RECIPIENTS, BUT COMBINED WITH THE PERCENTAGE AGE 31 TO 50, INDIVIDUALS OVER AGE 30 CONSTITUTED 92 PERCENT OF PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS IN 2014-2015 AND 96 PERCENT IN 2015-2016 (CHART 2.28).

- Persons in families receiving transitional housing services in both 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 included no one in the 51 and older age group. The group of residents under age 30 made up 58 percent of total participants in 2014-2015 and 46 percent in 2015-2016, with the remainder age 31 to 50 (Table 2.26).
- A segment of both transitional housing and permanent supportive housing residents fell into the age range of 18-to-24-year-olds, but this group was almost exclusively associated with families. Among individuals, the percentages for both transitional housing and permanent supportive housing were less than 10 percent (Table 2.26).
- Homeless veterans were typically older. In 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, 96 percent and 97 percent respectively of veterans in transitional housing were over age 30. Veterans age 51 to 61 accounted for the largest share of this percentage, at 68 percent in both years.

CHART 2.28. DISTRIBUTION OF AGE CATEGORIES TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING 2014-2015 & 2015-2016



**"51 or older": Due to low count for seniors (62 & older), tallies for this category have been combined with the 51 to 61 age group. Detailed totals are available in Table 6.25.

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

TABLE 2.26. DATA PERTAINING TO AGE CATEGORIES FOR ADULTS (NON-MILITARY) AND VETERANS RECEIVING TRANSITIONAL AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICES

ADULT AGE GROUPINGS	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING				PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING			
	FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS		FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
18 TO 24	16	7	0	1	5	4	1	0
25 TO 30	12	11	4	2	0	0	4	5
31 TO 50	20	22	25	28	19	14	35	39
51 TO 61	0	0	50	51	3	3	19	30
62 OR OLDER	0	0	8	12	0	0	2	1
TOTALS	48	40	87	94	27	21	61	73
VETERAN AGE GROUPINGS	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING				PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING			
	FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS		FAMILIES		INDIVIDUALS	
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016	2014-2015	2015-2016
18 TO 24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
25 TO 30	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	0
31 TO 50	0	0	24	26	1	0	3	5
51 TO 61	0	0	49	51	0	0	1	3
62 OR OLDER	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	1	0	84	92	1	0	5	8

**Data limited to the years with expanded young adult categories (2014-2015 and 2015-2016). Two additional categories (age "18 to 24" and age "25 to 30") replaced the combined "18 to 30" category in 2014-2015. Missing values excluded from the source. SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

XXII. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

FROM 2014-2015 TO 2015-2016, THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING INCREASED IN BOTH VETERAN AND NON-MILITARY CATEGORIES. FOR NON-MILITARY INDIVIDUALS AND VETERANS RECEIVING THESE SERVICES – GROUPS WHERE THERE IS SIGNIFICANT OVERLAP IN PARTICIPANTS – THE INCREASE WAS 16 PERCENT. FOR INDIVIDUALS IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PREDOMINATELY NON-MILITARY), THE INCREASE IN RESIDENT INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES WAS 22 PERCENT (TABLE 2.27).

- The number of persons with disabilities living with their families in permanent supportive housing declined by 29 percent in 2015-2016. In the same timeframe, numbers for this group in transitional housing more than doubled (Table 2.27).
- Examination of 3 years of data for transitional and permanent supportive housing occupants indicates that in both permanent supportive and transitional housing 75 to 100 percent of service recipients have one or more disabilities (Chart 2.29). For persons in families, over 70 percent of those living in permanent supportive housing have a disability. Although fewer persons with disabilities in families live in permanent supportive housing, the 2014-2015 number for this group doubled in 2015-2016.

TABLE 2.27. PERSONS IN FAMILIES, INDIVIDUALS AND VETERANS WITH DISABILITIES NUMBER BY HOUSEHOLD AND SERVICE

	2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	DIS-ABILITY	NONE	DIS-ABILITY	NONE	DIS-ABILITY	NONE	DIS-ABILITY	NONE
PERSONS IN FAMILIES								
TRANSITIONAL HSG	9	45	11	43	7	41	16	24
PERMANENT SUPP HSG	23	7	16	3	21	6	15	5
INDIVIDUALS								
TRANSITIONAL HSG	298	84	39	11	81	6	94	0
TRANSITIONAL HSG - VETERANS	143	29	35	8	79	5	92	0
PERMANENT SUPP HSG	43	5	42	2	56	5	68	4

NOTE: Due to small totals (under 10 in all years), data for veterans in families are not included.
SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports

CHART 2.29. INDIVIDUALS, PERSONS IN FAMILIES AND VETERANS WITH DISABILITIES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SERVICE

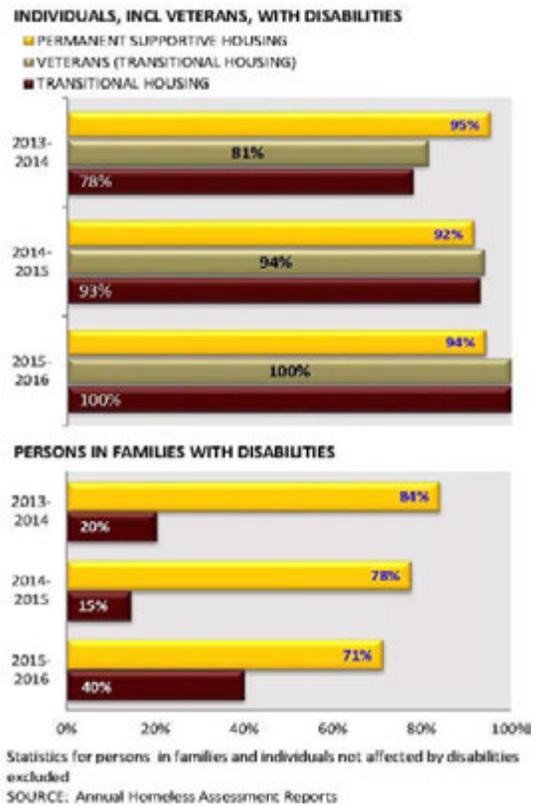


TABLE 2.28. TYPES OF DISABILITIES ADULTS IN FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING RESIDENTS

	PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS				INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES			
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
MENTAL HEALTH	52%	47%	52%	45%	54%	47%	46%	54%
BOTH MENTAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE USE	36%	20%	28%	23%	20%	20%	17%	12%
PHYSICAL DISABILITY	8%	23%	16%	23%	24%	23%	26%	26%
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY	0%	8%	4%	9%	0%	8%	9%	6%
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%
HIV/AIDS	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%

SOURCE: Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

- Mental health-related disabilities were reported by individuals and persons in families with higher frequency than physical debilities (Table 2.28). Over 45 percent of persons in families, as well as individuals, cited symptom of mental illness. With the addition of persons reporting co-occurring disorders, these conditions accounted for over 60 to nearly 90 percent of all complaints recorded.

APPENDIX A – GLOSSARY

This section briefly summarizes some of the most common terminology and acronyms used throughout the discussion that follows.

NOTE ON THE DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS: *Several definitions of homelessness have emerged from the legislation enacted to provide support to those without adequate housing. The Department of Housing and Urban Development currently references the HEARTH Act. The Department of Education relies on the terms set by McKinney-Vento, while Health and Human Services draws on the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., 254b), Section 330. There is also a Runaway and Homeless Youth Act¹ that accounts for the situation of homeless children and adolescents unaccompanied by an adult, administered by the Administration of Children and Families.*

The distinction between the definitions offered by McKinney Vento and the HEARTH Act are of greatest importance in relation to the work of the Continuum of Care and will be discussed in more detail below.

ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT REPORT [AHAR]. *Reports compiled from data gathered through use of the Homeless Management Information System. [See below.] AHAR data are cumulative, collected over a 12-month period beginning October 1 of one year to September 30 of the next. It provides unduplicated counts of homeless individuals and families who received services from participating agencies. The data summarized are drawn from the Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS).*

CONTINUUM OF CARE [CoC]: *Coalition of local service providers in a specified geographic area which coordinate activities related to homelessness services. In particular, the CoC is responsible for:*

- overseeing the personnel and procedures required to ensure an accurate tally of homeless individuals and families, including Point-In-Time Counts, Housing Inventory Counts and the Homeless Management Information System
- encouraging participation of non-member agencies in the Homeless Management Information System [HMIS]
- mobilizing service providers for joint initiatives in support of homeless subpopulations or street outreach
- informing service providers of the annual NOFA submission timelines and assembling the proposal documents for review.
- updating service providers with regard to newly-adopted or proposed HUD rules
- establishing and implementing a system for ranking grantee applications for project funding

COORDINATED ENTRY: *Term used to refer to an intake and prioritization process for homeless persons that records consumer information for use by a network of organizations. This is a new system based on information-sharing among service providers. It is intended to ensure that individual consumers receive the full scope of services that they may require by allowing agencies to build on records already*

¹Title III of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as Last Amended by the Reconnecting Homeless Youth Act of 2008 (P.L.110-378). <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/rhy-act>

established on individual service recipients: to see what services have already been provided and what are still needed.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENT OF INCOME [GRAPI]: *A statistic expressing the share of household income that is absorbed by the combined total of rent and utilities [gross rent].* This can be calculated for an individual or family, but the census bureau will report it by income categories.

HEARTH ACT: *Federal law that reauthorized the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, in the process amending it to establish the Continuum of Care and eligibility for funded programs, along with other provisions.* Subsequent updates refined the definition of homelessness (“Final Rule on the Definition of Homelessness,” published in December 2011. It also established the regulations regarding the Homeless Management Information System.²

HOUSING INVENTORY COUNT [HIC]: In addition to addressing the number of homeless individuals and families, the Point-In-Time Counts also include a tally of available beds (by service provider and project). The Housing Inventory Count incorporates other details, such as the projects with which the beds are associated and the target population for which they are designated. According to HUD guidance, a “target population” refers to the group a project “is intended to serve,” with at least 75 percent of the consumers receiving services fitting the target group description.³ The HIC also provides more detailed information on subpopulations for which campaigns are in process – e.g., veterans, persons who are chronically homeless, etc. -- and the number of beds that are occupied on the night of the count.

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM [HMIS]: *The data management system used in each CoC for individual-level entries on homeless individuals and families served by member agencies.* HMIS records are treated as highly confidential, given that they contain individual level data on consumers. Each CoC will designate an HMIS manager to assist with system issues and preparation of the data for submission to HUD. Not all agencies providing homeless services participate in HMIS. One aspect of CoC responsibilities is to encourage participation of organizations who have previously not submitted data.

HOUSING COST BURDENED [OR OVER-BURDENED]: *Criteria established by HUD to determine if the amount that a household pays for housing expenses (rent and utilities) places an undue financial burden on an individual or family.* HUD estimates that if 30 percent or more of income goes to pay for housing, a household may experience difficulties or find it impossible to cover other expenses in its budget – for example, food, medication and insurance.

² Additional background is available on the HUD website: See: <https://www.hudexchange.info/homelessness-assistance/hearth-act/>. Accessed September 5, 2017.

³ “Notice for Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and Point-in-time (PIT) Data Collection for Continuum of Care (CoC) Program and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program,” Notice CPD-15-010. Title 24 Code of Federal Regulations, Pt. 578. 42 U.S.C. 11371, et seq. November 18, 2015. Page 9. Accessed August 3, 2017 at: <https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=15-10cpdn.pdf>

LENGTH OF STAY: *Term referring to the amount of time, expressed as the number of nights, during which homeless individuals or families remain in emergency shelter or other programming.* One aspect of analyzing these data is to contrast the results with tenure in previous housing, a data element included in the Annual Homeless Assessment Reports.

McKINNEY-VENTO: *Abbreviated term used to refer to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, federal legislation enacted for the purpose of providing various support programs for homeless individuals and families.* Subtitle VII-B covers the Education of Homeless Children and Youth Assistance **Program.**⁴ Among its provisions:

- It defines homelessness with respect to children
- It specifies the rights of homeless children and youth, such as remaining in their school of origin, with transportation to this school provided
- In addition to assistance with transportation, it makes funding available for other programs that will enable homeless children and youth to do well in school.
- It requires school districts to take the following steps:
 - A homeless liaison must be appointed to take responsibility for determining which students are homeless and ensure that they, as well as their families, receive services, including the necessary transportation to and from school.
 - School districts must maintain a count of their homeless students and report this number to the federal agency charged with tracking the number of homeless children and youth.

McKinney-Vento promotes a broader definition of homelessness that takes into account situations of housing instability that frequently lead to “homelessness” characterized by HUD’s more stringent definition: i.e., an individual or family has no shelter. For example, McKinney-Vento considers a person who is staying with family or friends because they are without housing as “housing unstable” and in essence homeless. More specifics are provided in GRID 1 below:

GRID 1. COMPARISON OF DEFINITIONS OF HOMELESSNESS -

MCKINNEY-VENTO AS COMPARED TO THE HEARTH ACT

MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT	HOMELESS EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND RAPID TRANSITION TO HOUSING (HEARTH) ACT OF 2009
<p>A child is regarded as homeless if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He/she is in a temporary housing situation following the loss of permanent housing; i.e., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ living with relatives or friends ▪ residing in hotels/motels, camping grounds, etc. ▪ in emergency or transitional shelters ▪ abandoned in hospitals ▪ awaiting foster care placement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals/families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. Includes individuals exiting an institution who were previous residents of an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation. • Individuals and families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence • Unaccompanied youth/families with children and youth who are defined as homeless under other

⁴ “The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.” National Center for Homeless Education. Available online at: <https://nche.ed.gov/legis/mv.php>. Accessed June 16, 2017.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He/she has a nighttime residence not designed or ordinarily used for sleeping accommodations • He/she is residing in a place unfit for human habitation • He/she is a migratory child who qualifies under any of the previous 3 points <p><i>SOURCE: Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (per Title IX, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act)</i> <i>References available at: https://nche.ed.gov/legis/mv-def.php</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • federal statutes, but who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition • Individuals/families fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>SOURCE: 24 CFR Parts 91, 582</i></p>
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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION [DESE]. *Missouri’s state education department.* DESE plays a dual role in relation to homeless children and youth, both of which are important to combatting homelessness. First, children that are identified as being either homeless or at-risk of homelessness (i.e., relying on unstable housing situations) are referred to services, either independently or to programs that address their needs as well as the needs of their families. Secondly, DESE collects data on the children identified and publicizes a count – the “Homeless Census” – for individual school districts. The data include not just housing status, but also a tally of each child’s living situation in one of four categories: in shelter, not sheltered, living with family/friends or residing in a hotel or motel. These categories conform to the McKinney-Vento perspective on homelessness. The data are collected at the local level by homeless liaisons appointed in each district, and in many instances result in a picture of homelessness in a community that is very different from that portrayed by Point-In-Time and AHAR statistics. Because HUD places less emphasis on housing instability and more on the actual state of being without shelter, DESE and other state education departments tend to have much higher rates of homelessness than that reported by CoCs.

GRID 2: COMPARISON OF DESE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS WITH THE CONTINUA OF CARE

DESE HOMELESS CHILDREN/YOUTH	POINT-IN-TIME COUNT	ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final total accumulated throughout the school year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counted on a single night, either via face-to-face interviews or through homeless facility censuses or inventories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative over 12 months, beginning January 1 of each year
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Unit of measure” is a child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than one “unit of measure.” Data elements may pertain to total family units, total children, total adults (either in families or living as single individuals). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count pertains to children in school; ages may exceed 18 if child has been held back 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Youth” category can include persons under age 25 	
<p>Includes in the census:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children who are doubled up (“couch-surfing”) with family or friends • Children who are in hotel/motel situations on a voucher • Children in shelter • Children who are unsheltered 	<p>Excludes from the count/records reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals/families who are “couch-surfing” – i.e., have housing which they share in a temporary arrangement with family or friends and which could be terminated at any time • Hotel/motel stays supported by vouchers 	

MENTAL HEALTH RELATED MEDICAL CARE: Term referring to incidences when patients were provided emergency room care or were hospitalized as the result of mental health crises.

NOTICE OF FUNDING AVAILABILITY [NOFA]: Federal government announcement of grant funds available, including details on the preparation of proposals, deadlines for submission and other requirements.

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING: *type of housing provided by programs with the intent of supplying long-term housing in a complex or facility where the consumer has access to supportive services.* The goal is to help individuals or families to live independently in an environment where problems related to physical or emotional disabilities can be addressed as they arise without straining relations with landlords or other tenants.

POINT-IN-TIME COUNT [PITC]. *Count of the homeless population within a CoC catchment area which takes place on a single night at least once per year.* HUD stipulates this should occur in January. Typically PITCs are conducted in either late January or early February (with permission). Some CoCs will stage a second count in the summer, both for data collection purposes and as an opportunity for outreach, to engage homeless persons through Project Homeless Connect events Unlike AHAR data, which are compiled solely from information entered by service providers on persons participating in programs, PITC involves two sets of data:

- a count of individuals in emergency shelter or transitional housing, drawn either from HMIS or directly from service providers
- a count of individuals who are living on the street, referred to as “unsheltered”

Coordination of the Count is handled by the CoC. One aspect involves teams of volunteers going into areas where homeless persons congregate. Team members conduct standardized interviews with individuals and head of households. CoCs are also encouraged to use their HMIS system to obtain data on those who are in shelter on the night of the Count. In many cases, local service providers who have been reluctant or unable to participate in HMIS will supply documentation on numbers served by their organization which can be incorporated into the count.

Point-In-Time Counts should not be regarded as equivalent to AHAR data. There are crucial differences between the two systems:

GRID 3. DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS AND ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT REPORTS

CATEGORY	POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS	ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT REPORTS
• COLLECTION CYCLE	• Data collected on a single night	• Data collected over the course of a year, from October 1 and ending September 30.
• SOURCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service providers [via HMIS] • Service providers participating in the PITC, but not HMIS • Self-report [interviews with homeless persons] 	• Service providers [via HMIS]

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *NOTE: Includes only emergency shelter and transitional housing residents. Permanent supportive housing service recipients are regarded as no longer homeless. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STATUS RELATED TO SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sheltered (Emergency Shelters) Sheltered (Transitional Housing) Unsheltered (no services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Shelter service recipients Transitional Housing residents Permanent Supportive Housing Residents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEMO-GRAPHICS 	<p>HOUSEHOLDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family units Adult individuals without children Unaccompanied children Parenting youth <p>OTHER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Age Subpopulation Affiliation Race 	<p>Separate data modules are provided for family units [adults with children], [adults in households without children] and veterans for each of the services below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Shelter Transitional Housing Permanent Supportive Housing <p>Data elements for each module:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Age Race Household size and type Disability status Previous housing accommodations Length of stay in programming & in prior housing Destination on leaving programming

TENURE IN HOUSING: Term referring to the length of time that a person who has obtained support through a homeless program was in previous housing, specifically the housing in which they spent the night prior to entering a shelter or other facility offering homeless services. This housing may vary from a rental or owned home to emergency shelter or transitional housing, as well as a place not meant for human habitation.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT [HUD]: Federal administrator of homelessness and housing programs. HUD is the federal agency which originates, coordinates, and oversees various housing and community development programs. It implements policies enacted in legislation intended to address homelessness. With regard to homelessness, HUD is influential in that in addition to Continuum of Care programming, it also plays a role in housing programming for persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA), youth and public housing residents.

VI-SPDAT: Acronym for the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool. This is a standardized interview questionnaire and is the basis for the screening questions that agencies use in gathering information on homeless individuals and families. The information collected is used, in the case of many CoCs, the intake screening that feeds into a Coordinated Entry system which compiles information on homeless persons and subsequently tracks the services they receive.

APPENDIX B – Socio-Economic Data

Balance of State CoC (Region 1)			
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA			
SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015			
	REGION AVERAGE	MADISON COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	JEFFERSON COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$25,777	\$21,234	\$31,046
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$40,453	\$31,510	\$50,620
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$29,589	\$25,163	\$37,272
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	17.8%	18.4%	10.9%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	82.3%	76.4%	87.6%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$610	\$590	\$783
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP1 AT >= 30% (<i>housing cost- burdened</i>)	8.5%	9.8%	7.1%

Balance of State CoC (Region 2)			
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA			
SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015			
	REGION AVERAGE	SHELBY COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	RALLS COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$24,475	\$22,768	\$26,354
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$37,116	\$36,377	\$40,356
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$29,073	\$26,722	\$28,670
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	15.3%	18.4%	12.4%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	86.6%	90.4%	87.4%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$560	\$454	\$655
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP1 AT >= 30% (<i>housing cost- burdened</i>)	7.0%	5.4%	5.6%

Balance of State CoC (Region 3)			
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA			
SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011- 2015			
	REGION AVERAGE	ADAIR COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	CLARK COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$23,642	\$15,849	\$27,053
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$36,372	\$37,642	\$41,925
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$28,491	\$30,625	\$28,355
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	18.8%	26.9%	13.7%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	85.8%	88.6%	87.0%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$522	\$594	\$497
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP1 AT >= 30% (<i>housing cost- burdened</i>)	7.2%	19.5%	3.6%

Balance of State CoC (Region 4)**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA****SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates
2011-2015**

	REGION AVERAGE	NODAWAY COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	PLATTE COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$26,568	\$14,093	\$39,092
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$41,456	\$37,220	\$57,206
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$31,932	\$30,391	\$42,766
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	15.1%	28.6%	7.7%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	88.8%	91.4%	95.3%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$610	\$624	\$880
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAPI AT >= 30% (<i>housing cost-burdened</i>)	8.1%	19.8%	13.9%

Balance of State CoC (Region 5)**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA****SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates
2011-2015**

	REGION AVERAGE	PULASKI COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	COLE COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$25,403	\$20,403	\$31,874
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$39,129	\$37,514	\$44,182
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$31,574	\$32,640	\$37,540
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	16.6%	13.2%	12.9%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	86.4%	89.8%	91.5%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$644	\$969	\$611
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAPI AT >= 30% (<i>housing cost-burdened</i>)	9.3%	15.5%	10.0%

Balance of State CoC (Region 6)**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA****SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates
2011-2015**

	REGION AVERAGE	MISSISSIPPI COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	STODDARD COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$24,108	\$20,017	\$26,621
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$36,506	\$31,192	\$40,503
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$27,559	\$24,884	\$29,284
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	24.0%	29.2%	15.7%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	76.3%	73.1%	80.4%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$551	\$595	\$540
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAPI AT >= 30% (<i>housing cost-burdened</i>)	13.5%	14.8%	9.8%

Balance of State CoC (Region 7)**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA**

SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2011-2015

	REGION AVERAGE	RIPLEY COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	BUTLER COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$21,052	\$19,668	\$22,931
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$35,449	\$30,991	\$35,322
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$26,970	\$22,395	\$27,743
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	21.4%	22.6%	20.8%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	77.6%	77.3%	81.2%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$552	\$510	\$632
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAPI AT >= 30% (<i>housing cost-burdened</i>)	8.3%	8.1%	12.9%

Balance of State CoC (Region 8)**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA**SOURCE: American Community Survey,
5-year estimates 2011-2015

	REGION AVERAGE	DOUGLAS COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	LACLEDE COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$22,388	\$20,300	\$23,667
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$34,872	\$34,821	\$36,382
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$25,417	\$21,438	\$26,261
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	81.0%	79.2%	81.4%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$533	\$560	\$598
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAPI AT >= 30% (<i>housing cost-burdened</i>)	18.7%	9.0%	12.0%

Balance of State CoC (Region 9)**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA**SOURCE: American Community Survey,
5-year estimates 2011-2015

	REGION AVERAGE	TANEY COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	MCDONALD COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$22,765	\$18,510	\$26,058
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$34,451	\$34,074	\$34,531
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$28,015	\$26,095	\$30,609
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	22.2%		21.7%
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	84.3%	86.9%	77.6%
MEDIAN GROSS RENT	\$580		\$581
**PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAPI AT >= 30% (<i>housing cost-burdened</i>)	45.2%		43.1%

Balance of State CoC (Region 10)**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA****SOURCE: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates
2011-2015**

	REGION AVERAGE	ST. CLAIR COUNTY (LOW RANGE)	LAFAYETTE COUNTY (HIGH RANGE)
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	\$25,040	\$19,668	\$30,140
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, MALE	\$39,613	\$35,579	\$44,131
MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS, FEMALE	\$29,893	\$26,426	\$31,637
*PCT OF RESIDENTS WITH 12-MONTH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER	86.6%	81.4%	89.1%

MEDIAN GROSS RENT****PERCENT OF UNITS WITH GRAP1 AT >= 30% (*housing cost-burdened*)**