Rare, Brief and Non-Recurring?

A look at Homelessness in Racine County Wisconsin through

System Performance Measures

October 2020 – September 2021

Presented by the Systems Performance Committee March 18th, 2022



SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

System Performance Measures (SPM)

- 1. Length of Time Homeless
- 2. Returns to Homelessness
- 3. Number of People Homeless
- 4. Income Growth
- 5. First Time Homelessness
- 6. Category Three Homelessness
- 7. Successful Housing Placements

System Performance Committee

- System Oriented (vs. Project Oriented)
- Look at System Performance Data
- Examine and Identify Trends, look for explanations
- Recommend actions based on performance
- Developing Reports and Proposed Targets for System Performance

Homeless Definition Used in SPM

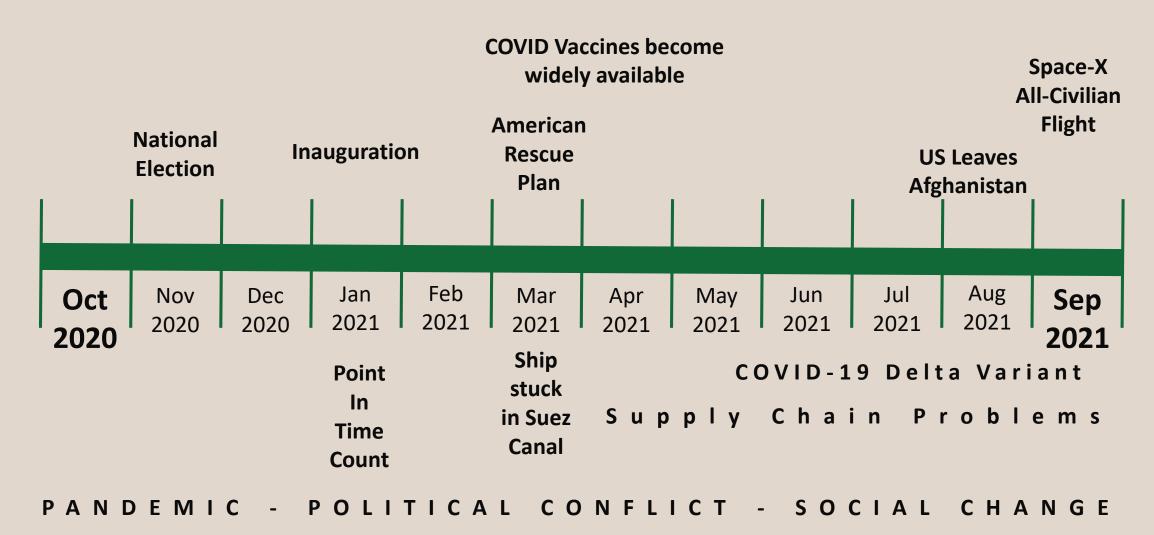


HUD Homeless Definition*

- 1. Place not meant for human habitation
- 2. Emergency shelter / Motel Voucher Program
- 3. Transitional Housing

^{*}As per HEARTH Act, 2009 (Homeless Emergency Assistance for Rapid Transition to Housing

Timeline: The period reviewed



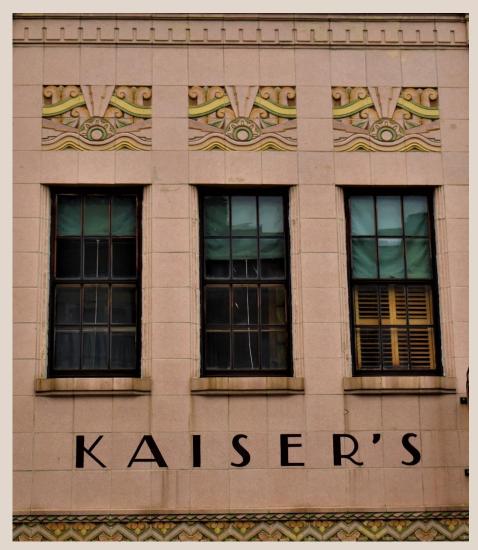


RARE, Brief and Non-Recurring

 To what extent is homelessness in Racine rare?

• Is homelessness becoming less rare or more rare in Racine?

 How rare is homelessness in Racine in comparison to other communities?



SPM 3: Number of People Homeless

- Point-in-Time (PIT) Count: The number of people homeless on a single night*
- Annual Count: The unduplicated number of people homeless as entered into HMIS at any point during the year**.

GPD



^{*}Data from Bethany Apartments / Burlington TLC / HALO / SAFE Haven of Racine / Union Grove GPD /WRC / Unsheltered Count ** Data from Burlington TLC / HALO / SAFE Haven of Racine / Union Grove

Point-in-Time: January 2021

TOTAL COUNT:

145 persons experiencing homelessness in Racine

Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
95	42	8	145

TOTAL Number of Households Experiencing Homelessness:

80

Population of Racine County
April 2020*

197,272

%.073

of the population of Racine was experiencing homelessness on the night of point-in-time 2021.

Homeless Veterans:

24**

Chronically

Homeless:

27

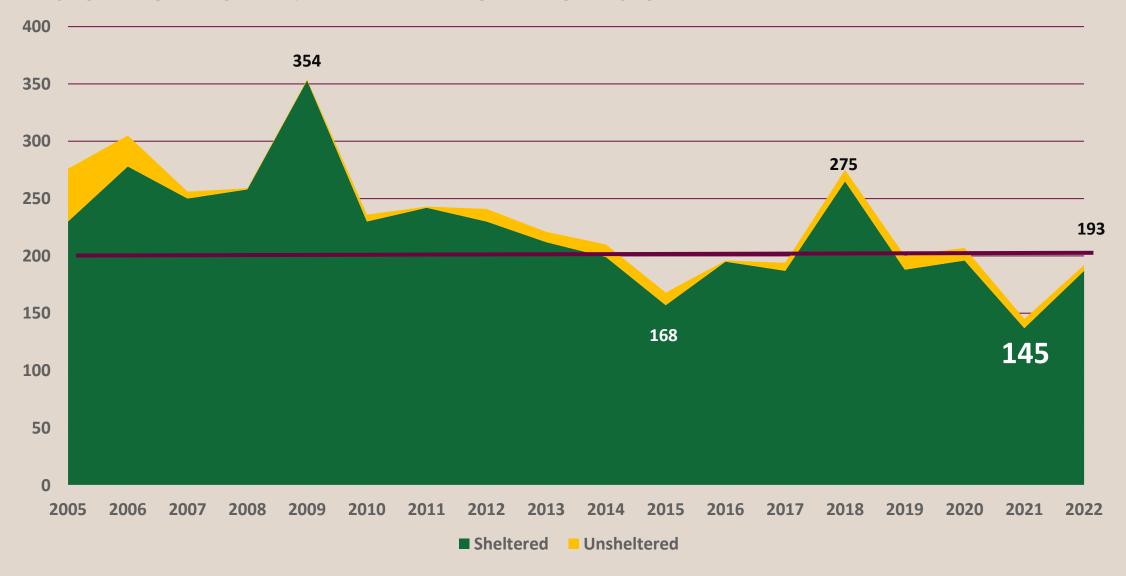
Youth (18 – 24 years):

3

^{*}United State Census

^{**}All at Union Grove Transitional Housing

Racine Point-in-Time Trends

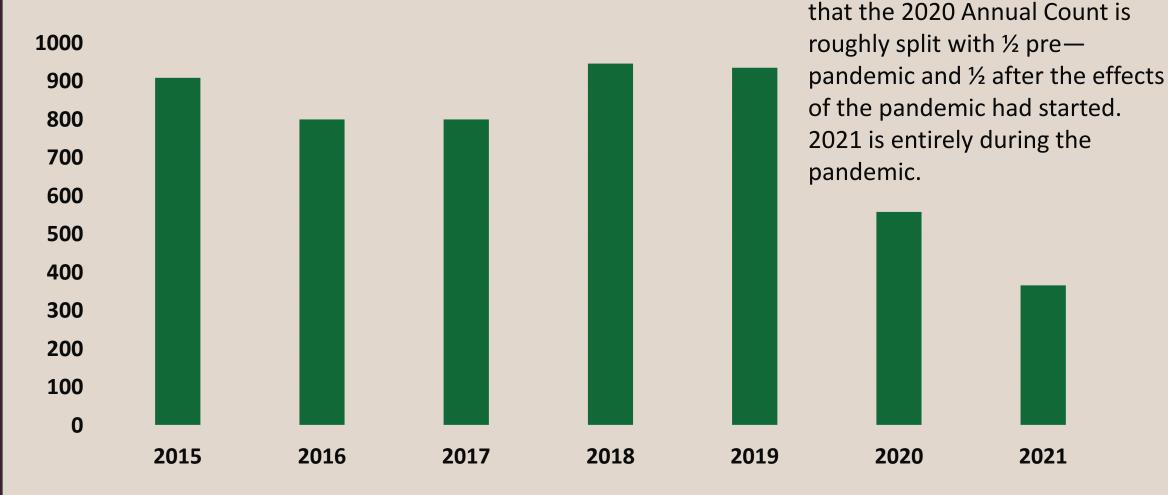


Point-in-Time 2021 (Recent Context)

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total No. of People Homeless	200	207	145	193
Households without Children	147	147	109	116
Households with at least one Child	19	22	13	20
Households with only Children	0	1	0	0
Total Households	166	170	121	136
No. of People Chronically Homeless				
Shelters	11	12	27	7
Transitional Housing	0	0	0	0
Unsheltered	4	2	3	0
Total	15	14	30	7



Racine Annual Count Trends*



Note that the 2020 PIT Count was

pre-pandemic (January 2020), but

^{*}does not include Women's Resource Center, Bethany Apartments, or Street Outreach.

Wisconsin COC Comparison: SPM 3

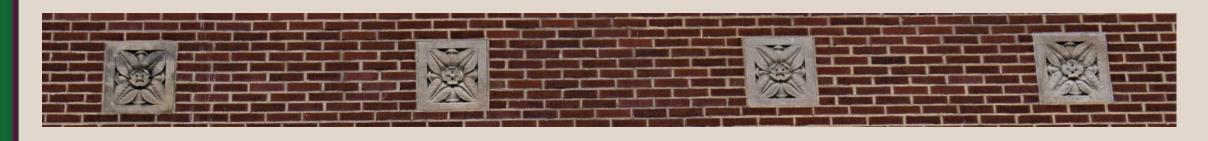
	Balance of State* (WI 500)	Milwaukee (WI 501)	Racine (WI-501)	Dane County (WI-503)
Population 2020 (US Census)	4,592,742**	939,489	197,797	561,504
People Experiencing Homelessness on One Night in January 2021 (PIT)	2,420	817	145	855
PIT Count as % of the Population	0.053%	0.087%	0.073%	0.152%

^{*}Balance of State has 69 Counties

^{**}Population of Wisconsin less populations of Milwaukee, Racine and Dane Counties.

Comparative Communities: PIT and SPM 3

	Racine	St. Louis Co.(MN) Duluth	Sangoman Co. (IL) Springfield	Saginaw Co. (MI) Saginaw City
Population	197,272	200,331	196,343	190,134
2021 PIT Count	145	348	189	331
PIT as % of Population	0.073%	0.174%	0.096%	0.174%



Contributing Factors (No. of People Homeless)

- Diversion (at shelter entry): Less people become homeless at the time they would enter shelter if they can find another safe place.
- **Prevention Assistance:** Less people potentially enter homelessness as evictions are avoided.
- BRIEF Episodes: When people move out of homelessness quicker, there are fewer people at a given time.
 (Decreased PIT, not necessarily decreased annual count)
- Housing Stability: By decreasing NON-RECURRENCE of homelessness, fewer people return to homelessness again.

External Factors: Availability of affordable housing, economic factors, other external assistance that results in stabilization of households, etc.

Conclusion: Is homelessness Rare in Racine?

- Homelessness in Racine is relatively RARE (% of population experiencing homelessness is small)
- Homelessness BECAME MORE RARE in 2021, as the number of people experiencing homelessness decreased.
- Homelessness WAS MORE RARE in Racine than in some comparative communities in neighboring states and other continua of care in Wisconsin in 2021.
- Despite decreasing homelessness, CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS INCREASED in 2021, (but decreased again in 2022).





Rare, BRIEF and Non-Recurring

 To what extent is homelessness in Racine brief?

• Is homelessness becoming more brief or less brief in Racine?

 How brief is homelessness in Racine in comparison to other communities?



SPM 1: Length of Time Homeless

- Average and MedianNumber of Days in Shelter*
- Average and Median
 Number of Days in Shelter
 and Transitional Housing**



^{*}Using HMIS Data from Burlington TLC / HALO / SAFE Haven of Racine (WRC not included)

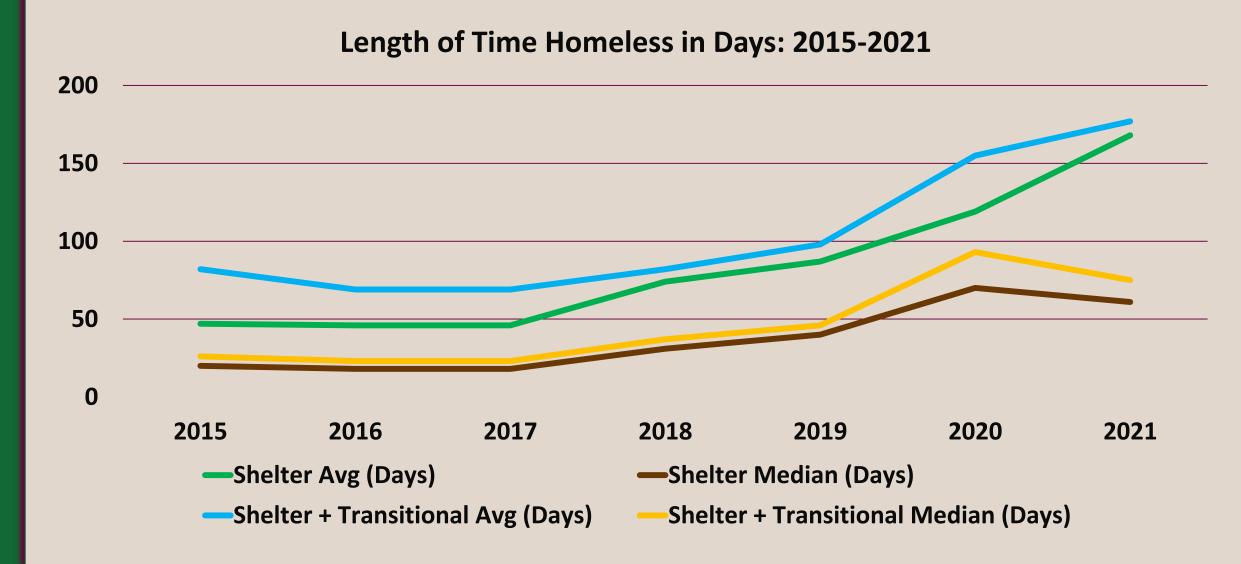
^{**} Using HMIS Data from Burlington TLC / HALO, SAFE Haven and Union Grove Grant Per Diem** (Bethany Apartments not included)

SPM1: Length of Time Homeless in Racine '21

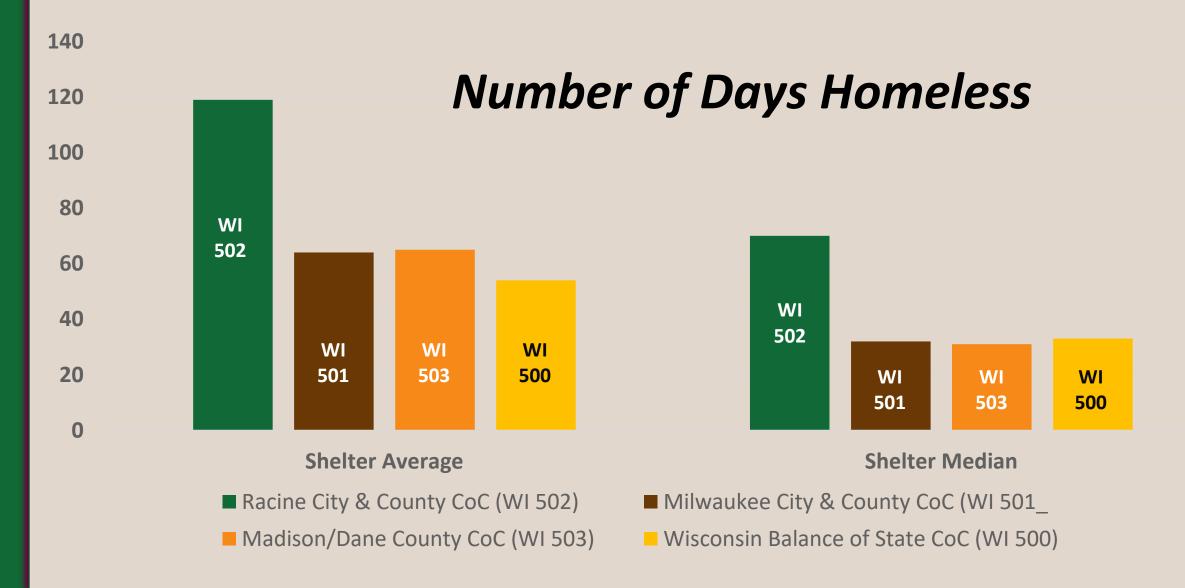
Location	Average Length of Time Homeless	Median Length of Time Homeless
Shelters (HALO, SAFE Haven, Burlington TLC)	168 days	61 days
Shelters and Transitional Housing (HALO, SAFE Haven, Burlington TLC, Union Grove)	177 days	75 days



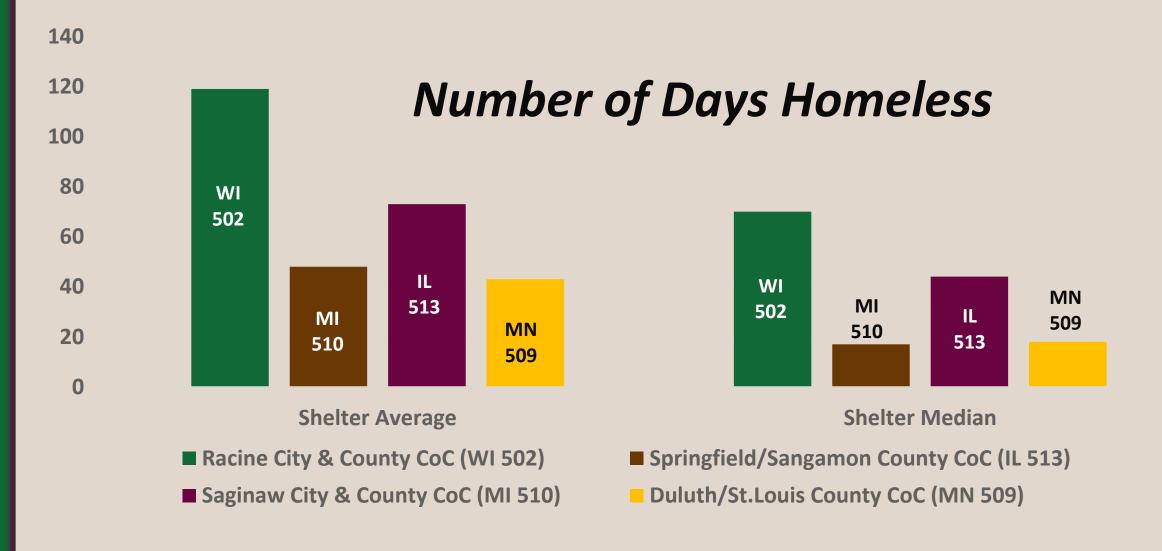
Racine Length of Time Homeless Trends



SPM1: Wisconsin Comparison (Shelters - 2020)



SPM1: Comparative Communities(Shelters 2020)

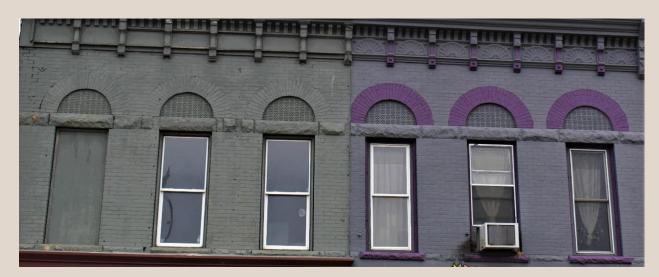


Factors affecting length of time homeless

- Successful Housing Placement:
 Being able to successfully place people who are homeless into housing quickly decreases the length of time homeless.
 This would include coordinate entry (CE) and non-CE options.
- Shelter Stay Policies: Shelter policies that allow longer shelter stays may increase length of time homeless, although they may decrease returns to homelessness if exits are to stable and permanent housing.
- Shelter Case Management: The ability to quickly identify options leading to a successful exit into permanent housing, especially with non-CE options when CE is insufficient to quickly move people out of homelessness and into housing.
- High Acuity: People with significant mental health or substance use challenges may be more difficult to move out of homelessness quickly.
- Availability of Affordable Housing Options: The availability of affordable
 (especially subsidized) housing options greatly influences how brief on less brief
 homelessness will be in the community.

Conclusion: Is homelessness brief in Racine?

- Lengthy Homelessness: On the average, people who become homeless in Racine remain homeless more than 4 months. Homelessness in Racine IS NOT BRIEF.
- Increasing Lengths of Time
 Homeless: Homelessness in
 Racine IS BECOMING
 PROGRESSIVELY LESS BRIEF each
 year.
- Less Brief Than Other
 Communities: RACINE HAS
 LONGER LENTHS OF TIME
 HOMELESS than the other COC
 in Wisconsin and comparative
 communities in neighboring
 states.





Rare, Brief and NON-RECURRING

- To what extent is homelessness in Racine non-recurring?
- Is homelessness becoming more recurring or less recurring in Racine?
- To what degree is homelessness in Racine non-recurring in comparison to other communities?



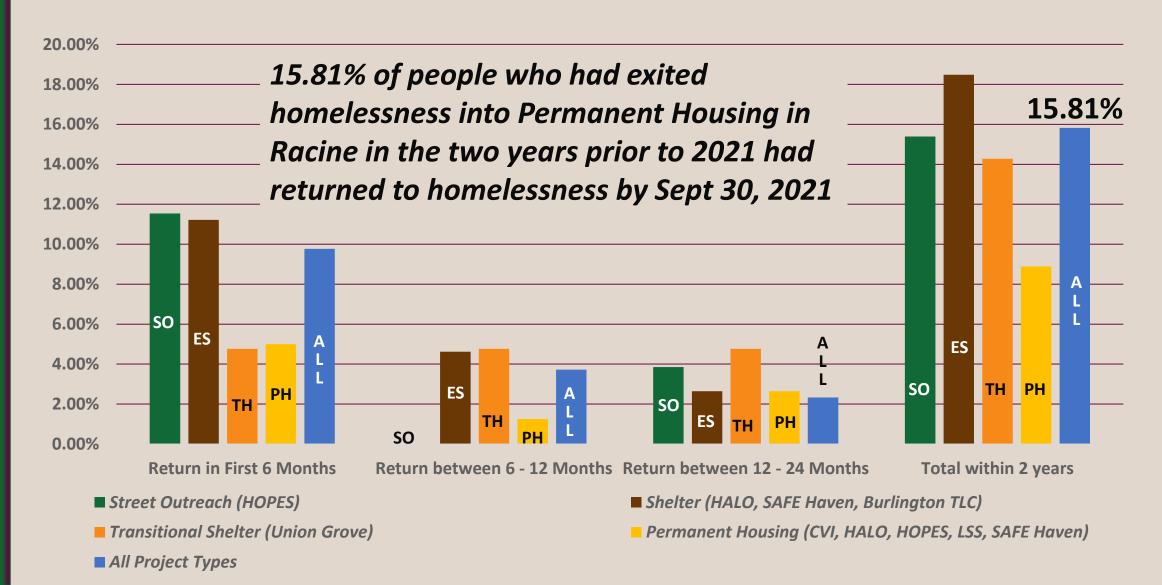
SPM 2: Returns to Homelessness

What percentage of people who left homelessness into a permanent housing situation returned to homelessness within 24 months as counted by an HMIS Entry?

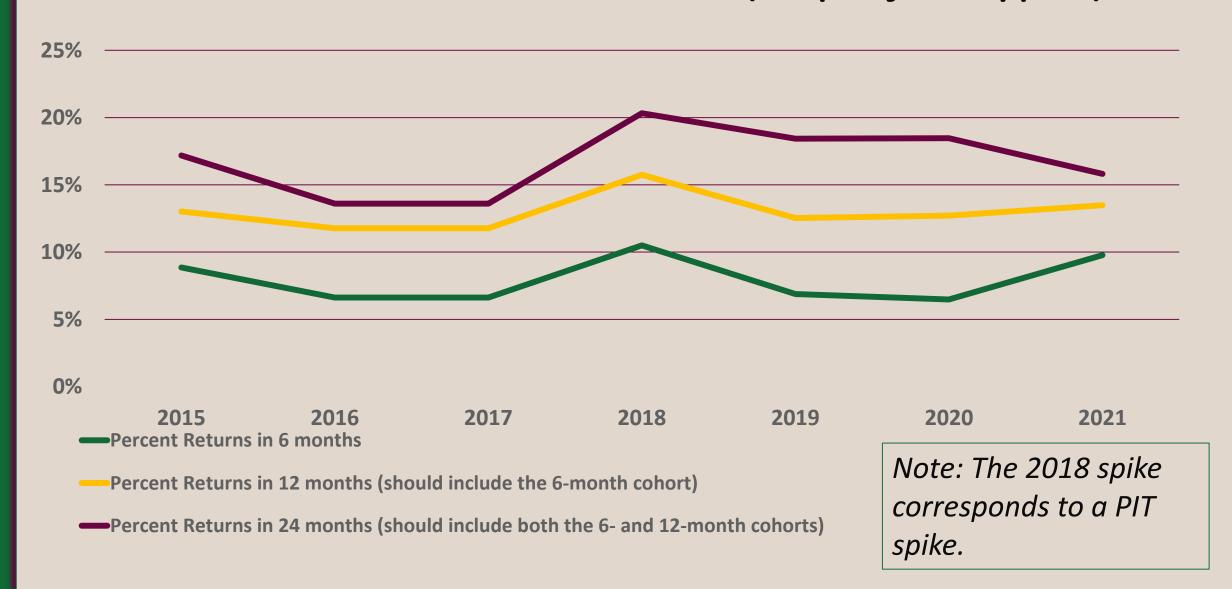
Data from street outreach, shelters, transitional housing, and permanent housing programs using HMIS (Burlington TLC / HALO / SAFE Haven of Racine / Union Grove GDP / HOPES Center / CVI / LSS)



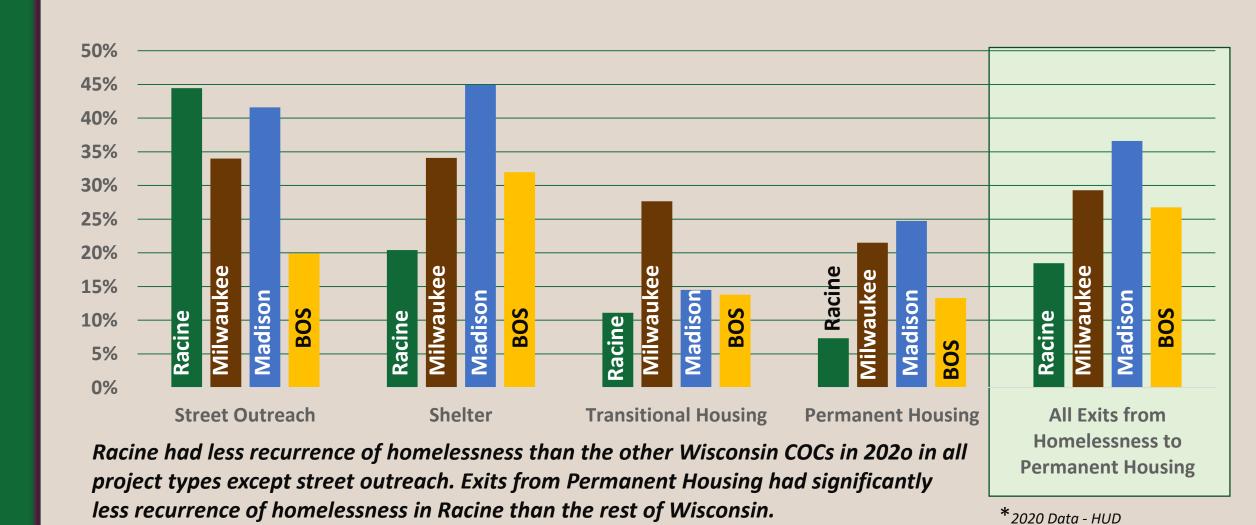
Racine Returns to Homelessness by Project Type



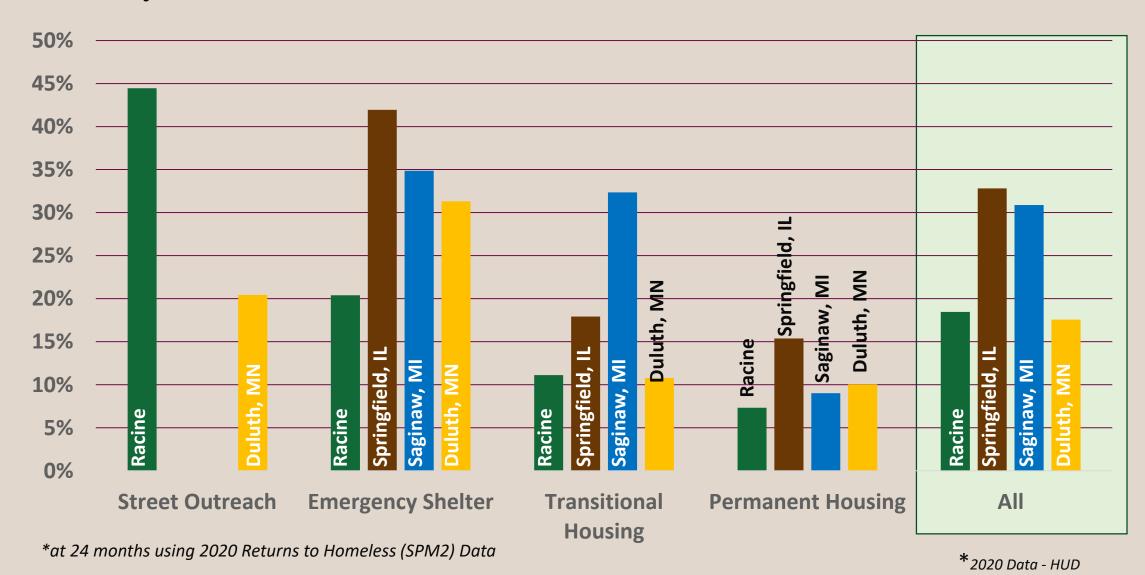
Returns to Homelessness Trends (all project types)



Wisconsin COC Comparison: Recurrence*



Comparative Communities: Recurrence*



Factors Affecting Returns to Homelessness

- Exit Destination Quality: If an exit to a temporary situation is recorded as an exit to permanent housing, it is more likely to result in recurrence of homelessness.
- Housing Stability (Retention):
 Strong case management of Permanent Supportive Housing projects supports retention of PSH and low recurrence from those projects.
- Housing Stability (Post-Exit):
 Strong case management in
 Rapid Rehousing projects that
 emphasize housing stability
 should decrease the likelihood of
 recurrence of homelessness
 from those projects.

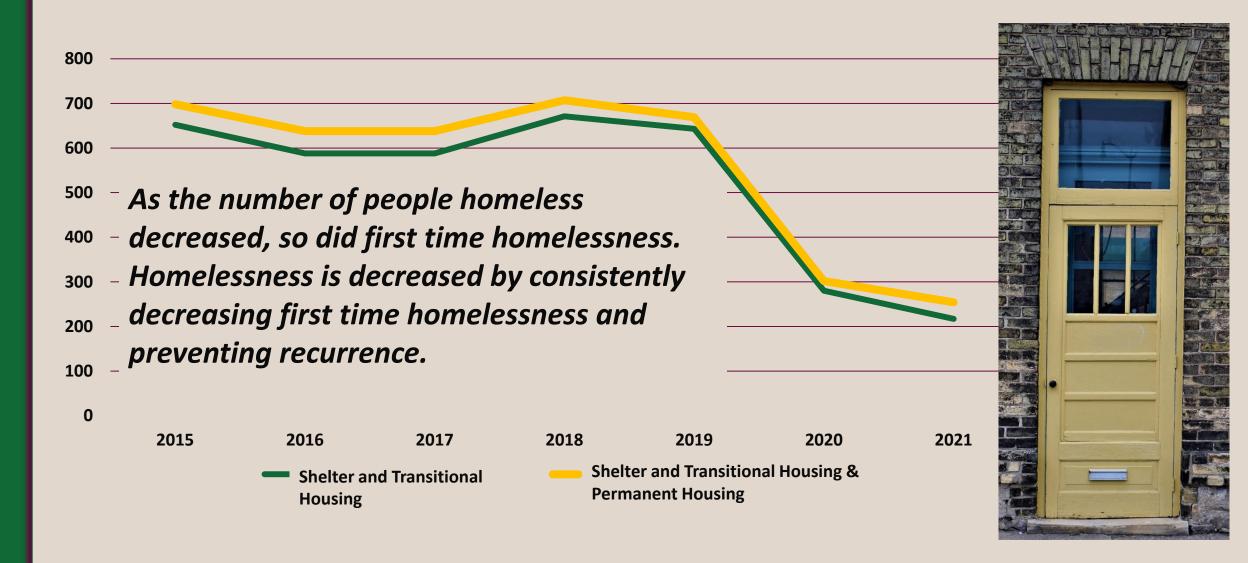


Conclusion: Non-Recurrence in Racine

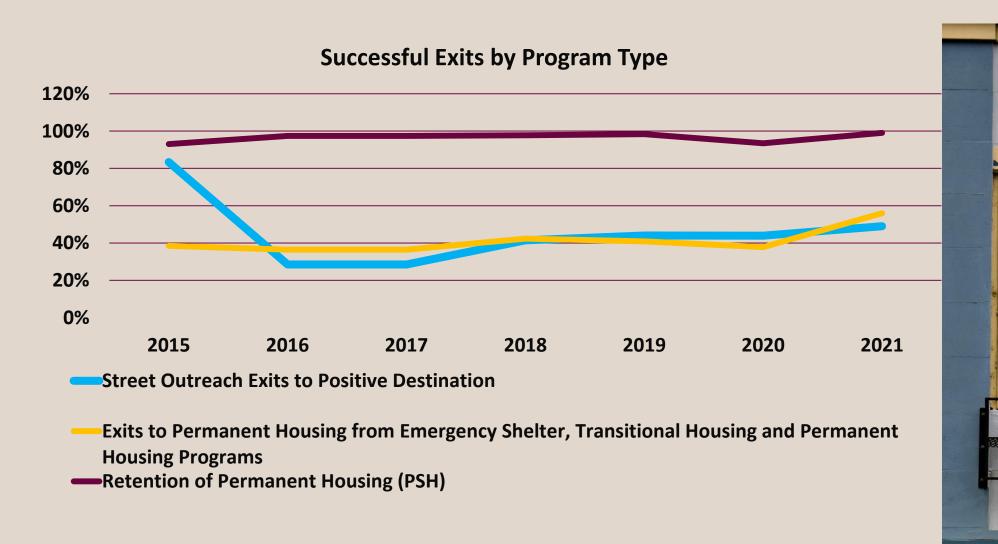
- Recurrence Rate: About 16 out of every 100 people who experience homelessness in Racine and then enter permanent housing return to homelessness within 24 months.
- Little Improvement: Despite recovering from a spike in 2018, recurrence of Homelessness in Racine has not improved over 2015 levels and returns to homelessness within 6 months have increased.
- Comparatively Less Recurrence: Racine has less recurrence of homelessness than the rest of Wisconsin and some of the comparable communities in neighboring states.



Related Factor: SPM 5 (First Time Homeless)



Related Factor: SPM 7 (Successful Housing Placements)





Rare, Brief and Non-Recurring?

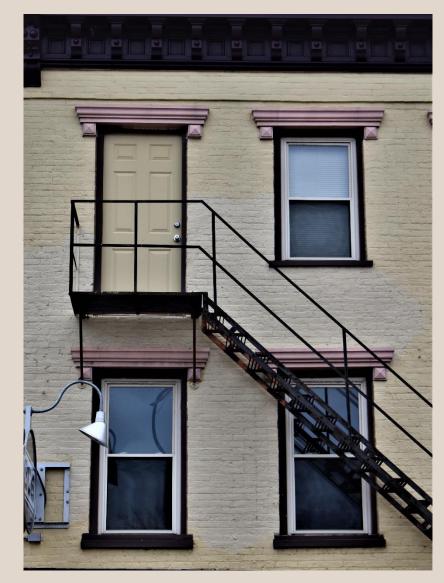
- Homelessness in Racine is RARE and has been becoming more rare through the COVID-19 Pandemic, although chronic homelessness increased.
- Homelessness in Racine is NOT BRIEF, with lengths of time homeless exceeding several months and being longer than the rest of Wisconsin and other neighboring communities.
- The is Low to Moderate RECURRENCE of Homelessness in Racine; better than many neighboring communities, but with little overall improvement over the last 7 years.



Recommendation: Make it more brief....

Length of Time Homeless appears to be the primary challenge facing Racine's COC.

The COC, particularly shelters, should focus on identify all factors increasing the average length of time homeless and develop specific strategies for addressing them.



System Performance Committee 2022 Agenda

- Improved local SPM reporting with greater disaggregation of data by project and other indicators.
- Discuss Possible SPM Targets for Racine.

