

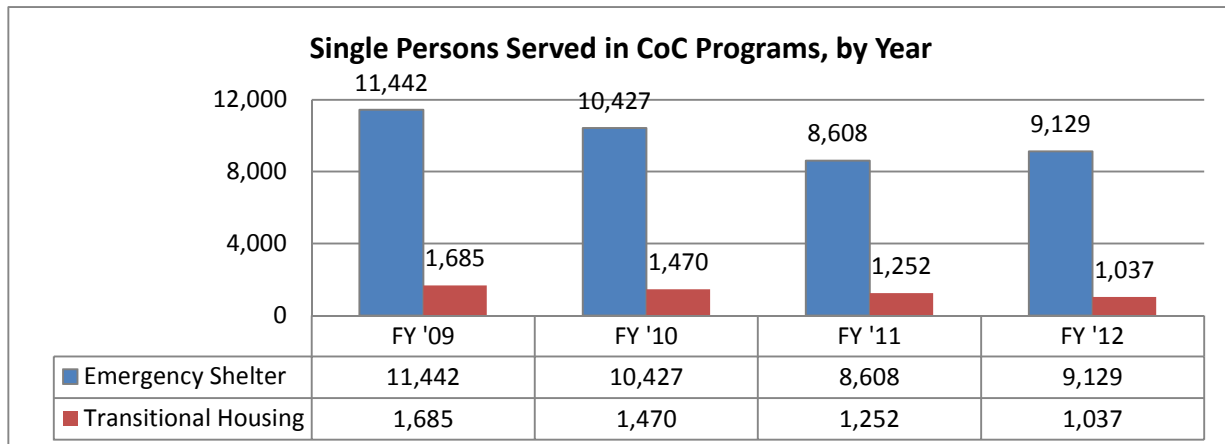
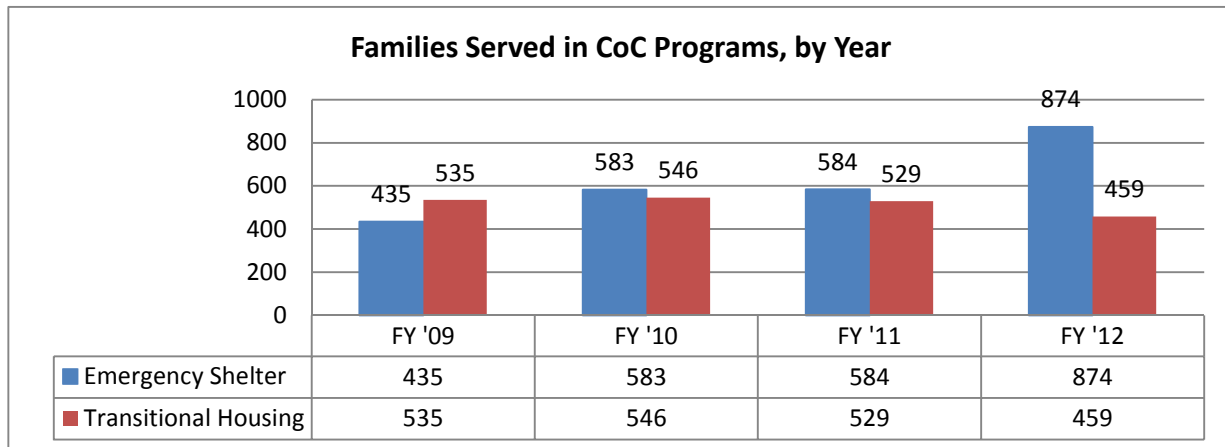


FY 2012 CoC Performance

Prepared for the Interagency Council on Homelessness

October 16, 2012

GOAL 1: Reduce the number of homeless households:



Note: Households could have been served in both Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing in a given year; Households are counted once in each category when this occurred.

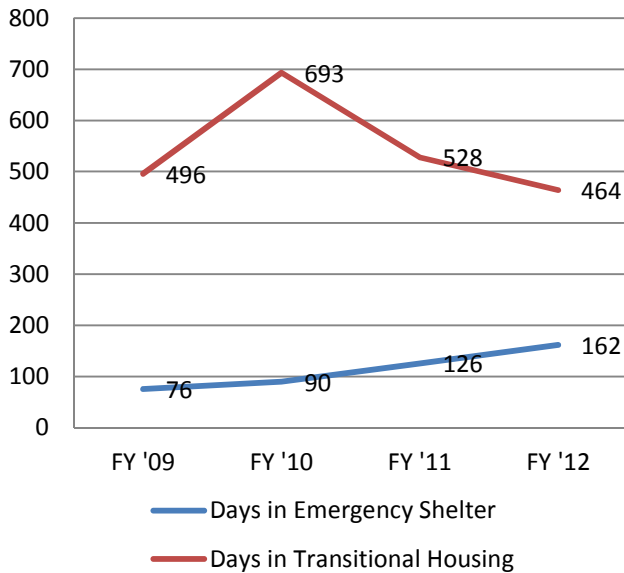
The first goal of the ICH Strategic Plan is to reduce the number of households that experience homelessness in the District. The graphs below chart the number of families and single persons who have been served in either emergency shelter or transitional housing in each of the last four fiscal years.

- The number of placements in family emergency shelter increased by 50 percent from FY 11 to FY 12, while the number of families in transitional housing decreased by 13 percent during the same period.

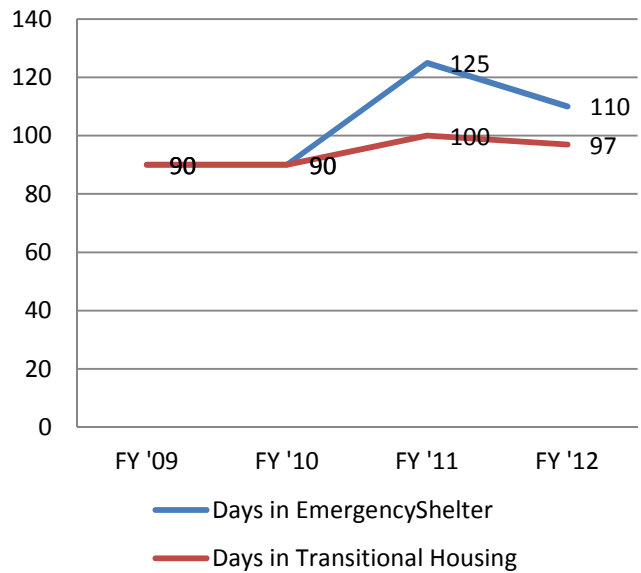
- While the number of single persons in emergency shelter increased by 6 percent between FY 11 and FY 12, the number of persons served in this level of the continuum is down 20 percent from the FY 09 annual count.

GOAL 2: Reduce the length of homelessness:

Median Length of Stay Among Families Leaving CoC Programs, by Year



Median Length of Stay Among Single Persons Leaving CoC Programs, by Year



Note: length of stay calculations take in to account a family's collective time at motels, DC General and the various temporary family shelter sites

The second goal aims to reduce the time families and individuals experience homelessness. The Community Partnership and the Strategic Planning committee monitored this information quarterly in FY 12, paying attention to how quickly households leave the system as well as their destinations upon exit. Households' length of stay (LOS) in CoC programs varies by population and program type, as shown in the graphs on the following page.

- Median LOS in family emergency shelter has more than doubled since FY 09 and, in FY 12, was higher than the HEARTH Act standard of 30 days
- Median LOS in emergency shelter for single persons is higher than the HEARTH Act standard but is down from FY 2011

Median LOS in the city's low barrier (and severe weather shelters) has consistently been fewer than 20 days; of the 9,129 men and women who used emergency shelter in FY 12, half spent fewer than 30 days in the system

GOAL 3: Reduce returns to homelessness

	Oct. 1, 2011		Jan. 1, 2012		Apr. 1, 2012		July 1, 2012	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Families at Motels/DC General	6	4.7	24	8.6	43	9.1	21	6.1
Individuals in Low Barrier Shelter	18	1.5	9	0.7	10	0.9	25	2.1

The third goal focuses on reducing returns to homelessness after an individual or family leaves emergency shelter or transitional housing for permanent or permanent supportive housing. The table below looks at four points in time and documents the percentage of households in “front line” emergency shelter programs on those dates (the motels or DC General for families; low barrier shelter for singles) who had previous stays in CoC programs.

- The Community Partnership’s analysis revealed that between five (5) and nine (9) percent of families in front line emergency shelters on a given day are “returners,” families that have left the CoC only to return to shelter at a later date
- TCP’s analysis of individuals showed that that one to two percent of persons in low barrier shelter on a given night have been in permanent supportive housing programs in the past but have since returned to shelter
- Analysis of the data further revealed that nearly 20 percent of the households served in the CoC in FY 12 have been in one or more CoC programs for at least a year, with five percent having been in CoC programs for the last three to four years.