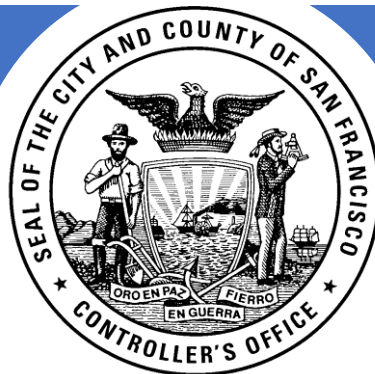


# Our City, Our Home Needs Assessment Population



**CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

Office of the Controller  
City Performance Unit

11.03.2021

# Assessing Existing Data

## Part 1: Homeless Populations



## What is population?

Population is a particular section, group, or type of people living in an area.

Population analysis enables policy bodies to identify current and future needs for programs and services



## Terms

Our City, Our Home Funds are aimed at helping people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness in San Francisco.

### Literally Homeless (“HUD Definition”)

- Sleeping in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs
- Staying in places not meant for people to live such as sidewalks or in tents, vehicles, abandoned buildings, etc.
- Fleeing domestic violence

### Homeless (McKinney Vento Definition)

- Families with minor children living in Single Resident Occupancy units
- Households that are doubled up for economic reasons

### At Risk of Homelessness

- Person or family who will lose their primary nighttime residence within 2 weeks, and without resources or networks to prevent homelessness

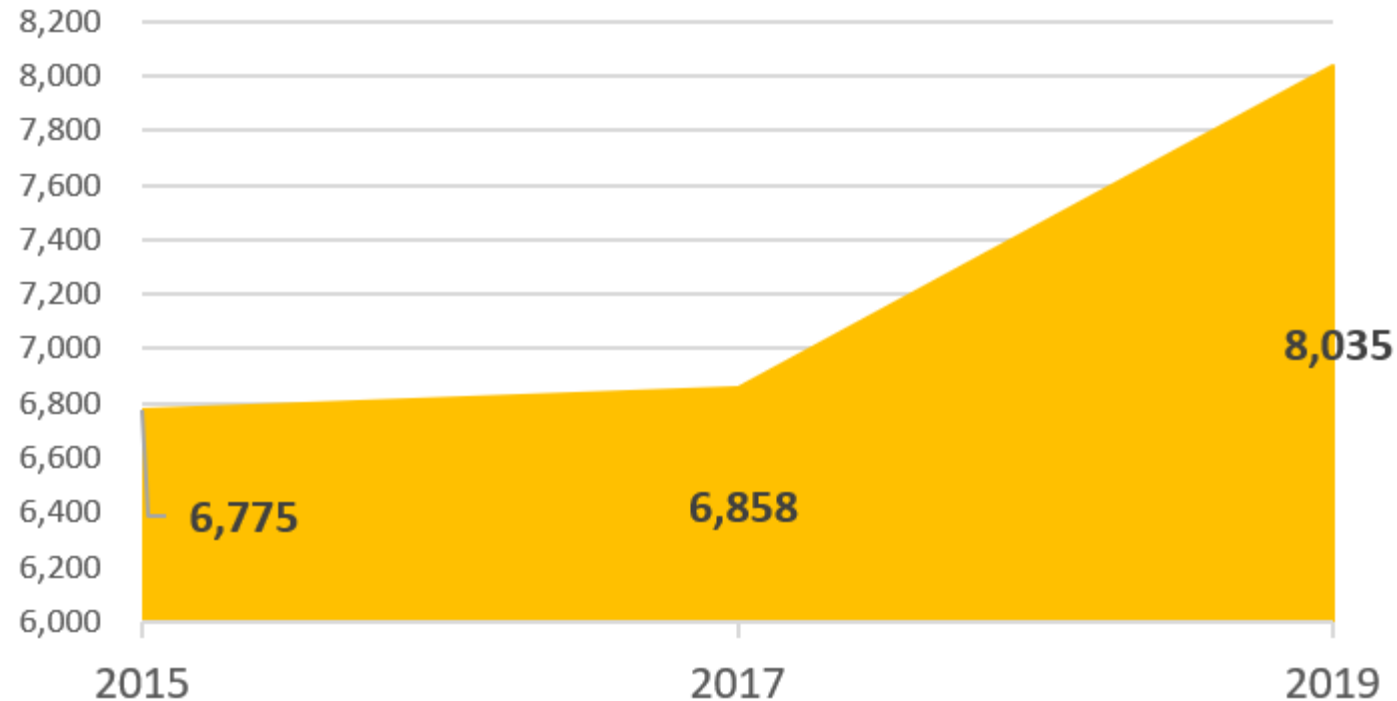
## Existing Data Sources for Population

**Administrative data** provide aggregate insight into the characteristics and needs of people receiving services in the homeless response and health care systems. Administrative data sources include the Homelessness and Supportive Housing's ONE System, Public Health's Epic and Avatar health records

### Censuses and Surveys

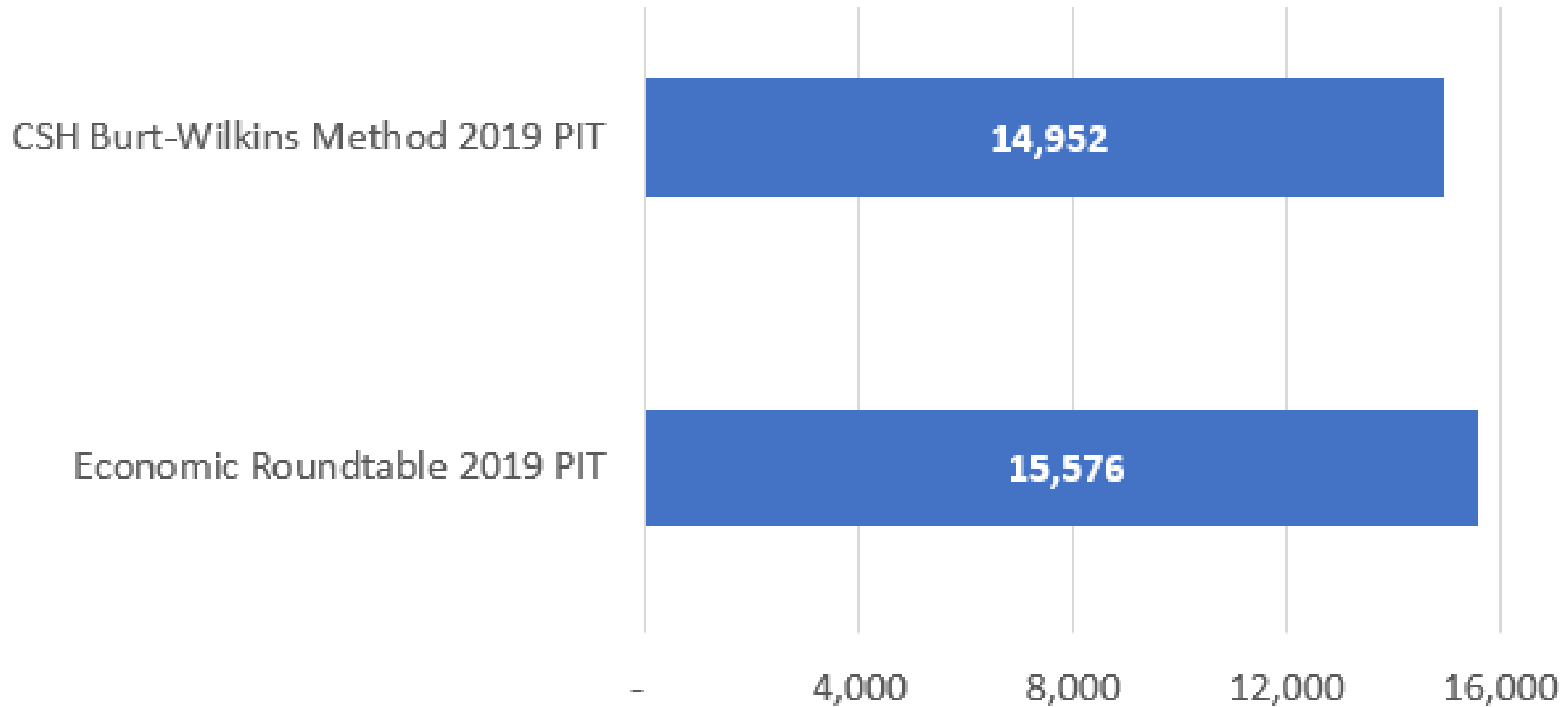
- *Homeless Point in Time Count (PIT)*
- *Stop the Revolving Door (2020)*, Coalition on Homelessness
- *Housing Needs and Trends Report (2018)*, SF Planning Department
- *SRO Families Report (2015)*, SRO Families United Collaborative
- American Community Survey, US Census Bureau
- KidsData reports the numbers of homeless students in SF Unified School District

## Point In Time Count



- Unsheltered and sheltered Point in Time Count (PIT) is required by HUD to take place during the last 20 days of January in odd numbered years
- Like nearly all California communities, San Francisco's 2021 PIT Count was deferred because of COVID. Next PIT will take place in January 2022.

## Methods of Annualizing the San Francisco Point in Time Count of Literal Homelessness

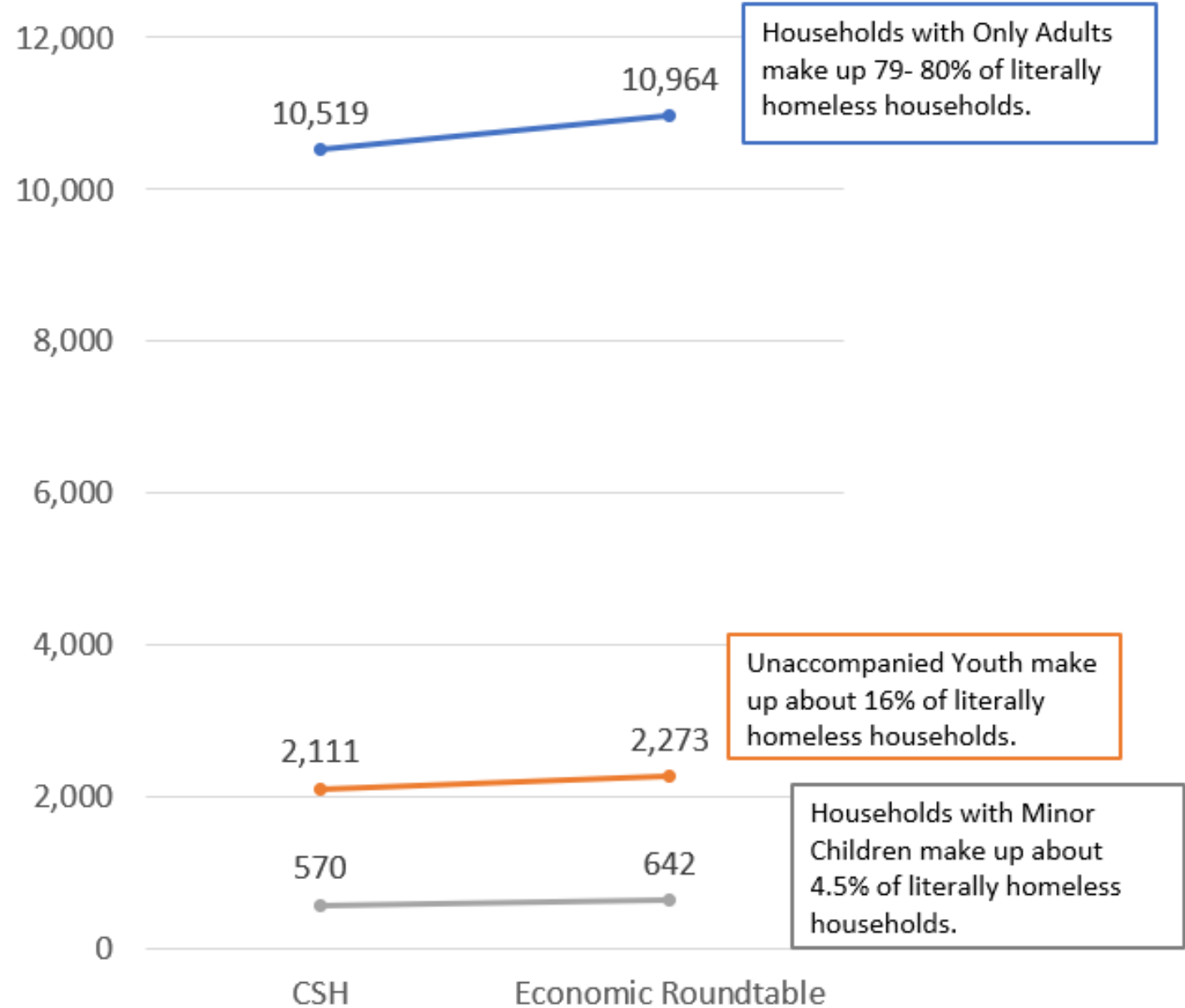


## Estimate of Households Experiencing Literal Homelessness Annually

	2019 PIT		Burt-Wilkins	Economic Roundtable
	People per household	>1 episode of homelessness	Households	Households
Households with Only Adults (less TAY)	1.08	13%	10,519	10,864
Households with Minor Children	3.03	29%	570	642
Youth (unaccompanied youth up to age 25)	1	25%	2,111	2,273
Total		15%	13,200	13,779



## Annualized Point in Time Count of Households Experiencing Literal Homelessness (2019 PIT)



## Household Composition

Adults predominate in the population experiencing literal homelessness.

- 85% of literally homeless households have only adults (less Youth), 2019 PIT.
- 74% of households served in the homeless response system have only adults, FY 2021 ONE System

Unaccompanied Youth

- 12% of literally homeless households are youth under age 25, 2019 PIT
- 14% of households served in the homeless response system are youth, FY 2021 ONE System

Households with Minor Children

- 3% of literally homeless households have minor children, 2019 PIT
- 12% of households served in the homeless response system have minor children, FY 2021 ONE System

## Gender and Sexuality

People experiencing literal homelessness tend to be male.

- Male: 59% (PIT 2019), 60% (ONE FY 2021), 65% (DPH Consolidated FY 2021)
- Female: 35% (PIT 2019), 37% (ONE FY 2021), 30% (DPH Consolidated FY 2021)
- Transgender: 4% (PIT 2019), 2% (ONE FY 2021), 1% (DPH Consolidated FY 2021)
- Non-binary: 1% (PIT 2019), 1% (ONE FY 2021)

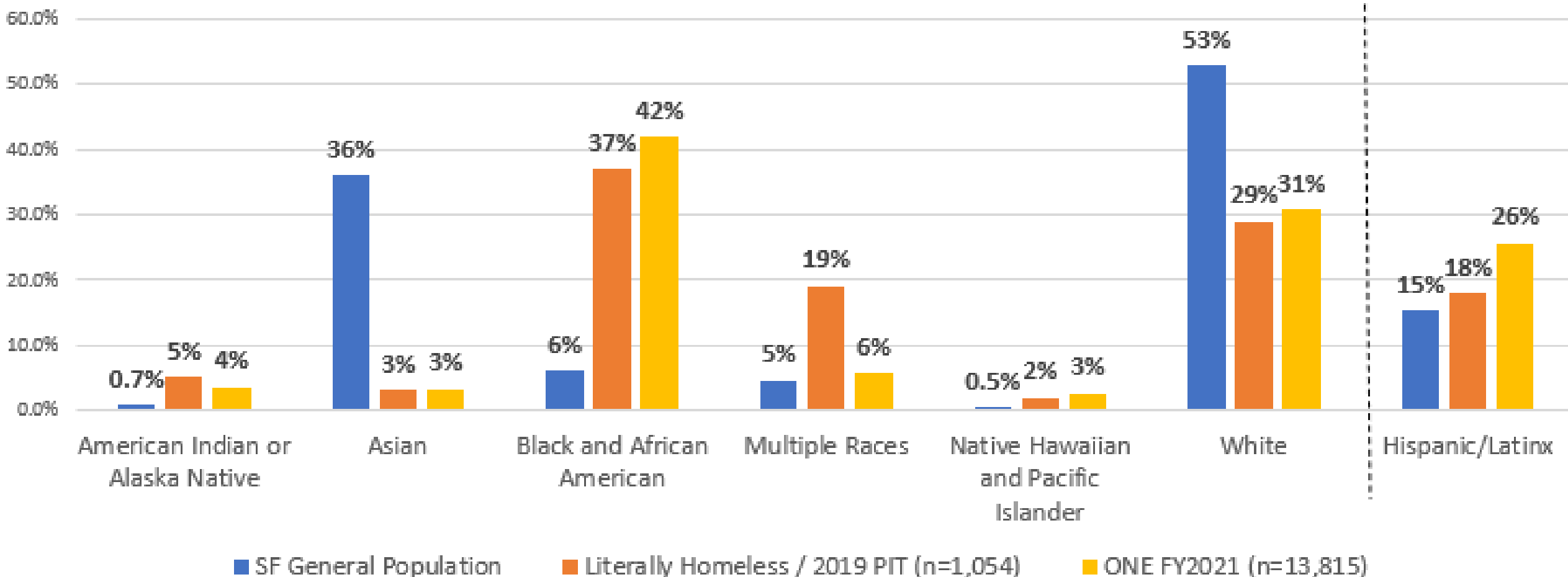
LGBTQI+ identities are overrepresented in the literally homeless population.

- 27% (PIT 2019)

# OCOH Needs Assessment: Population

12

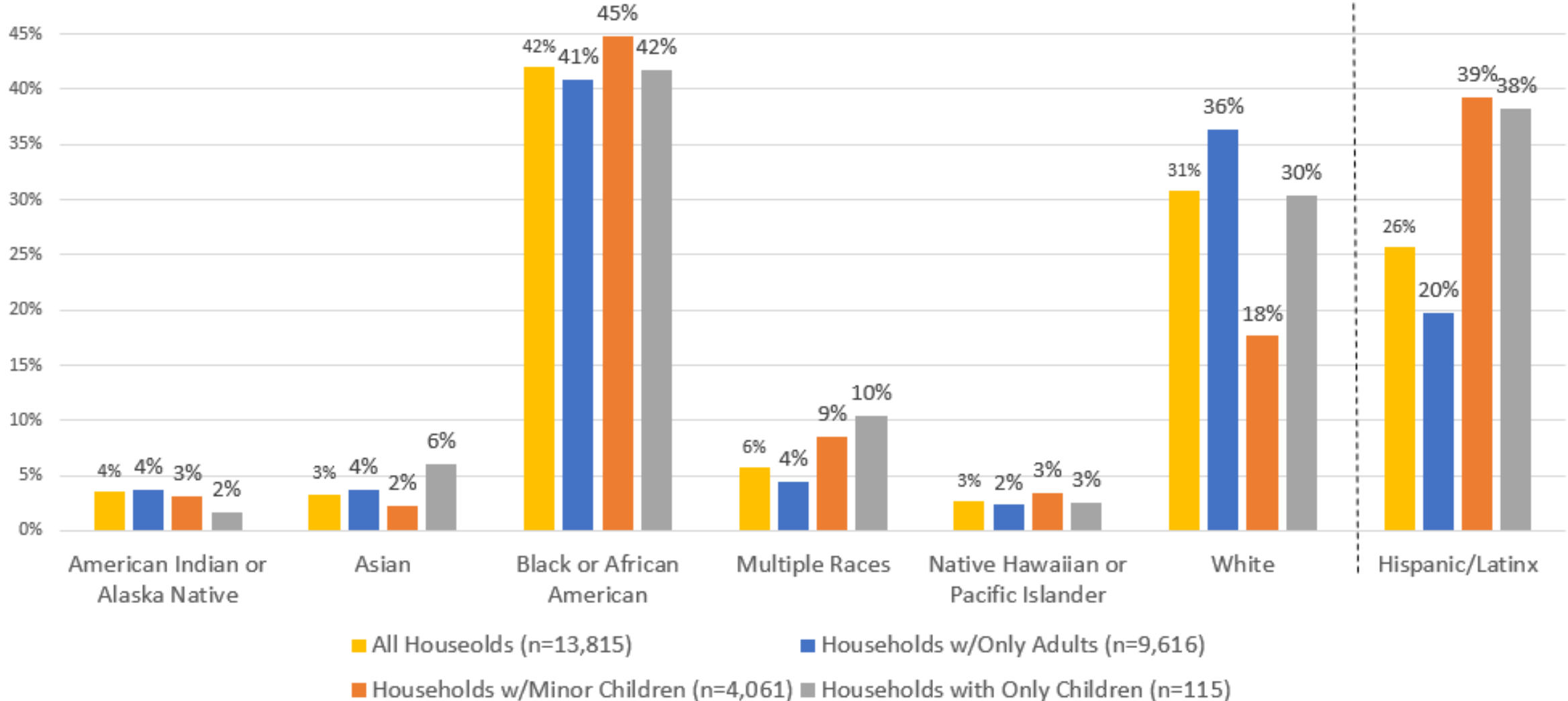
People of color make up the majority of people experiencing literal homelessness.



# OCOH Needs Assessment: Population

13

## Race broken out by Household Composition (ONE System FY 2020-2021)



## Income

Households experiencing literal homelessness have Extremely Low Incomes.

- More than 85% of households with only adults reported cash incomes at or below 30% of AMI
- More than 79% of households with minor children reported cash incomes at or below 30% of AMI.

Income at Enrollment (FY2021 ONE System)	All Households	Households with Only Adults	Households with Minor Children
\$0 to \$999	54%	55%	46%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	24%	24%	21%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	7%	6%	13%
\$2,000+	15%	14%	21%

2021 Income Limits (MOHCD)	1 person	2 person	3 person
15% AMI	\$ 1,166.67	\$ 1,333.33	\$ 1,500.00
30% AMI	\$ 2,333.33	\$ 2,662.50	\$ 2,995.83

2021 Fair Market Rent (HUD)	Studio	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom
	\$2,350	\$ 2,923	\$ 3,553

## Disability

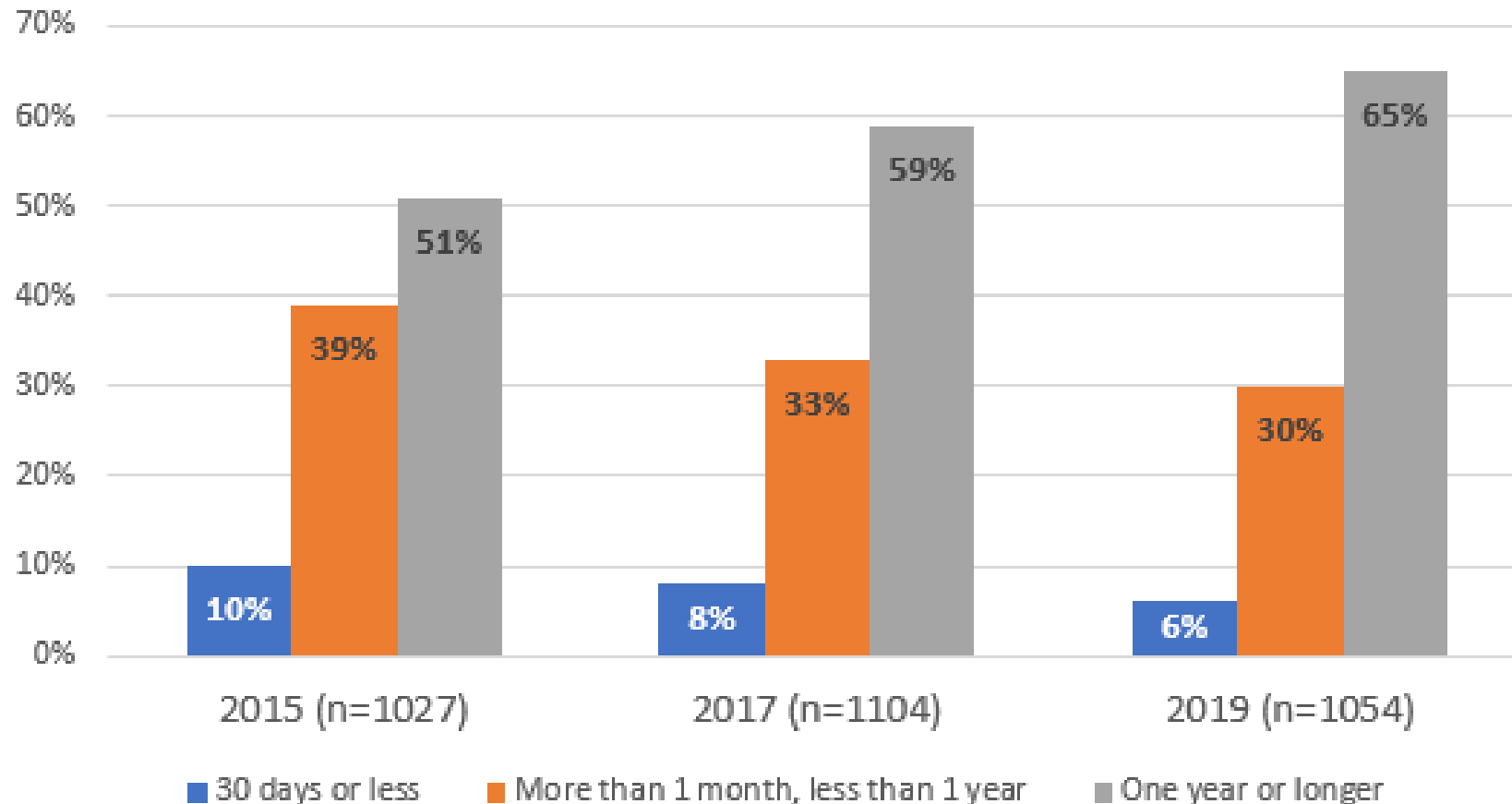
More than half of people experiencing literal homelessness have at least one disabling health condition.

- 69% (PIT 2019), 56% (ONE FY 2021), 71% (DPH Consolidated FY2021)

Just over 1 in 3 people experiencing literal homelessness have a disability and have been homeless for a year or longer (Chronically Homeless).

- 38% (PIT 2019), 36% (ONE FY 2021)

**PIT survey suggests slowing inflow, shows growing segment of the population experiencing literal homelessness for one year or longer.**





## Literally Homeless Population Summary

- People of Color—specifically Black, Indigenous, and Latinx—are overrepresented among people experiencing literal homelessness.
- Adults make up the majority (+/- 80%) of households experiencing literal homelessness followed by Youth at 16% and Families at 4%.
- 3 in 5 homeless adults are male.
- LGBTQI+ Identities are overrepresented.
- More than half have a disabling condition\*
- People experiencing literal homelessness are overwhelmingly Extremely Low Income, with incomes less than 30% of AMI.
- PIT suggests that Families and Youth may be more likely to experience multiple episodes of homelessness in a year than adults.
- Growing proportion of the population is reporting very long periods of homelessness.

## Families with minor children in Single Room Occupancy units (SRO)

SRO Families United Collaborative conducted a census of families with minor children living San Francisco SROs in 2015

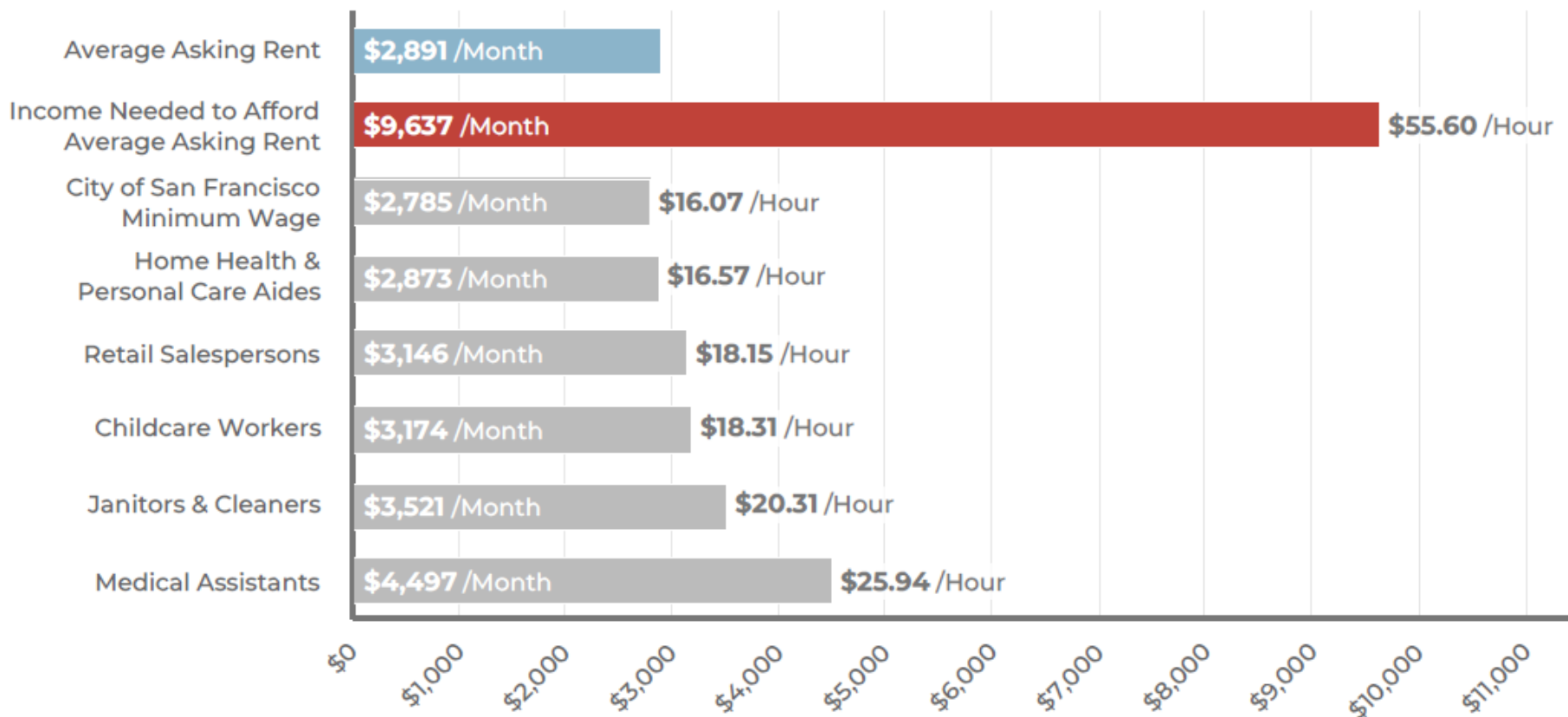
[SRO Families Report](#) draws on door-to-door canvassing, telephone calls, outreach through community-based organizations, and in-depth interviews. The study found:

- 699 households with minor children living in SRO units without a private kitchen or bath.
- 75% of families in SROs are immigrants
- 86% of adults are not fluent in English
- 69% are of Asian descent, compared with 3% of the literally homeless households
- 96.5% of adults in SRO households with minor children are employed, compared with 11-15% of literally homeless adults.
- Commonality with literally homeless households: lack of tenant rights (sometimes), poor outcomes for children, very and extremely low incomes.
- **SOLUTION:** Affordable housing, job opportunities (*Stop the Revolving Door*, 2020)

## California Housing Partnership's *Affordable Housing Needs Report, 2021*

### WHO CAN AFFORD TO RENT

Renters need to earn **3.5 times** minimum wage to afford the average asking rent in San Francisco County.



## Characteristics of people at risk of homelessness

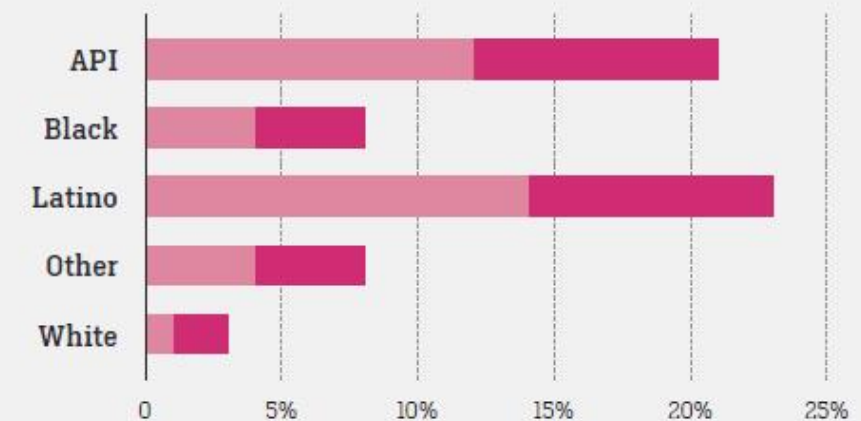
San Francisco Planning Department's *Housing Needs and Trends Report* (2018)

- Black and Latinx respondents were more likely to have experienced unstable housing conditions in the past five years at 36% and 34% respectively.
- Half of Black respondents said that, if forced to move from their current living situation, they would have to double up with friends/family or they had no housing options.
- 36% of Latinx respondents said that they had no options if forced to move from their current living situation.



FIGURE 53.

Percentage of San Francisco Households Living in Overcrowded Conditions by Race, 2011-15



Source:  
ACS (IPUMS-USA)

Overcrowded  
Severely Overcrowded

## In Sum

- People of color are the majority of people experiencing literal homelessness and housing instability in San Francisco.
- Extremely Low Incomes (ELI) are a common factor across the OCOH service populations/definitions of homelessness
- Data suggests that people experiencing literal homelessness have different needs than families in SROs and households at risk of homelessness.

*What else would you add?*

- What the available data tell us about homelessness and the needs of people experiencing homelessness?
- What questions do you have about the needs about people experiencing homelessness?
- What questions does the available data raise for exploration with people experiencing homelessness through OCOH's community engagement work?

# Assessing Existing Data Part 2: Inventory of Resources



## Inventory and Annual Availability

An inventory is the complete list of resources.

But how many households can be served with those resources each year?

- Some resources turnover quickly and can serve multiple households or people in a year (think, a short-term crisis treatment bed or emergency shelter).
- Other resources turnover slowly and serve a single household for a year or even longer (think, Permanent Supportive Housing units).

## Literally Homeless Households with Only Adults

- 2021 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) supplies the number of units and household configurations

2021 Housing Inventory Count	Total Inventory		Households with Minor Children		Households with Only Adults		Unaccompanied Youth <25	
	# Units/Slots	Available Annually	# Units/Slots	Available Annually	# Units/Slots	Available Annually	# Units/Slots	Available Annually
Emergency Shelter (ES)	1,367		187		1,101		79	
Shelter In Place Hotels (SIP)	2,677							
Transitional Housing (TH)	412		87		144		181	
Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)	2,096		1,728		73		295	
Permanent Supportive Housing	5,012		355		4,559		98	
Other Permanent Housing for Literally Homeless	3,864		440		3,378		46	



# OCOH Needs Assessment: Inventory

25

OCOH Mental Health		Beds	Data source	Persons/Touchpoint/units of service delivered FY 2020-	# Literally Homeless = Annual Capacity
Assertive Outreach	Street Crisis Response Outreach Teams	n/a		Street response mapping project will provide these answers	
	Overdose Prevention Services	n/a			
	Street medicine Behavioral Health Expansion	n/a			
	Transit Services	n/a			
Case Management	Intensive Case Management Expansion	n/a			
	Care Coordination Team	n/a			
	TAY Care Coordination	n/a			
	Behavioral and Clinical health Services in PSH	n/a			
Treatment Beds	Locked Sub-Acute (Bed Opt. 2019)	132	Bed Optimization 2019		
	Psych Skilled Nursing	160	Bed Optimization 2019		
	Board and Care	305	Bed Optimization 2019		
	Mental Health Residential	30	Bed Optimization 2019		
	Sobering	171	Bed Optimization 2019		
	Managed Alcohol	10	Dara Papo, 2021		
	Residential Step Down	438	Bed Optimization 2019		
	Co-Op Housing				
Drop In Services	Mental Health Service Center	n/a			
	Transgender Mental Health Services	n/a			
	TAY Mental Health Services	n/a			
	Enhancing CBO Capacity for on-site behavioral health	n/a			
	Harm Reduction Therapy	n/a			

## DPH: Questions

How many literally homeless persons are served by each intervention annually?

- Duplicated or unduplicated count?
- Just OCOH funded service types or all health services used by people experiencing homelessness?
- Beds: what is the turnover rate?
- Services: what is the caseload per worker?

Can # of homeless persons served annually act as proxy for capacity?

# OCOH Needs Assessment: Inventory

27



State of California requires local governments to plan to meet the housing needs of everyone in the Community

Regional Housing Needs Assessment provides the number of housing units needed.

2023-2031 San Francisco Needs:

- 21,359 Very Low-Income Units (50% AMI and below)
- 12,294 Low Income Units (80% AMI)
- 13,717 Moderate Income Units (120% AMI)
- 35,471 Above Moderate Income Units

## Prevention

How many unique households do you serve with each intervention annually?

	OCOH Added Capacity	Households Served FY 2020-2021	Households with only Adults (less Youth)	Households with minor children	Transition Aged Youth (<25)
Eviction Prevention					
Housing Stabilization					
Problem Solving					
Targeted Homelessness Prevention	866 Households	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

## Assessing Existing Data

Use existing data.

Start with the basics.

Keep it simple.

### Who is homeless in San Francisco?

- How many people are homeless each year?
- What are their characteristics?

### What resources exist for homeless households?

- How many units/slots are there in total?
- Which are earmarked for special populations?
- How many units/slots are available each year?

### How well is the response to homelessness working?

- What's a successful outcome?
- What do performance measures say about system performance?
- Where is there change over time?
- What would it take to turn the curve?

### Where are there disparities in outcomes?

- What disparities appear when outcomes are disaggregated by race and ethnicity?

# **Assessing Existing Data**

## **Part 3: System Performance**

## HUD System Performance Measures

- 7 key performance measures that communities report to HUD annually.
- Standard Measures: the universe, data elements, and equations are defined by the US Dept of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and provided to Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) vendors so that each community measures performance identically across the country. This creates a common language for talking about outcomes and performance.
- For more information about the measures and their calculation, see [System Performance Measures, An Introductory Guide](#).
- Measure 6 is reserved for high performing CoCs.

## Measure 1: Length of Time Homeless

- What does it measure?
  - Measure 1a: How effective is the system in ending homelessness?
  - Measure 1b: How long are people experiencing homelessness?
- How does it measure?
  - Measure 1a: length of time from first Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing enrollment to housing move in.
  - Measure 1b: length of time from self-described start of homelessness to housing move in.
- What do we want to see?
  - Shorter is better: Reduction in the average and median length of time homeless.
  - Also desirable: average and median are the same.



## Measure 2: Extent to which persons who exit to permanent housing return to homelessness

- What does it measure?
  - Whether interventions are effective and long-lasting in ending homelessness
- How does it measure?
  - Follows people who existed to permanent housing during the fiscal year 2 years previous, and counts the number of people who re-appear in the subsequent 2 years
  - Provides data on returns to homelessness at less than 6 months, 6-12 months, 13-24 months, and total in 2 years.
- What do we want to see?
  - High-quality data
  - A comprehensive and accessible system.
  - Reduce returns to homelessness

## Measure 5: First Time Homeless

- What does it measure?
  - How many people become homeless for the first time during the reporting period.
- How does it measure?
  - Counts the number of people who entered Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid RE-Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing programs during the year, and subtracts those with a project entry within the prior 24 months.
- What do we want to see?
  - High-quality data
  - A comprehensive and accessible system.
  - Decreasing numbers of people becoming homeless for the first time.

## Measure 7: Exits to, or Retention of, Permanent Housing

- What does it measure?
  - How many people achieved a positive housing outcome"
    - Street Outreach: moved indoors
    - Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing: obtained permanent housing
    - Permanent Supportive Housing: retained permanent housing.
- How does it measure?
  - Counts people with successful housing outcomes and divides by total number of people who exited.
- What do we want to see?
  - High-quality data
  - A comprehensive and accessible system.
  - Increasing numbers of people moving toward housing stability and permanency.