

Rebuilding Lives Updated Strategy Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio

Permanent Supportive Housing Utilization Report

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Prepared for:

Rebuilding Lives Updated Strategy Steering Committee

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Introduction

This chapter examines the tenants and the characteristics of the tenant stays and exits in PSH and TH based on data contained in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database. The large majority of this housing, and main focus of this chapter, is PSH for single adults that is administered under the auspices of Rebuilding Lives (PSH-RL). PSH-RL is designed to provide stable housing with supports for persons who have histories of homelessness. It is stable housing that will be the primary outcomes of interest here. Stable housing consists of either ongoing tenancy in PSH-RL or exits from PSH-RL to other stable housing, either of which will be regarded as a successful outcome, as opposed to exits to unstable living situations, regarded as unsuccessful outcomes. In addition to assessing the extent to which PSH-RL can be considered to facilitate successful outcomes, other dynamics related to housing stability will be examined as well.

These results are derived from the data available from HMIS. In addition to data on persons in PSH-RL programs, limited results are reported for some persons and families who received PSH that was not developed through RL, as well as data from persons and families who received TH. Thus results from five categories of housing are reported initially in this chapter for the characteristics of the households receiving housing, but the later results focus on only those placed in PSH-RL because this type of housing is the main interest of this evaluation, and also comprises the large majority of the data on housing collected through HMIS.

For the PSH-RL, data is available on placements made between May 2000 and June 2006. For other PSH, the dates of placement range from May 1996 through May 2006 for single adults and from June 2001 through June 2006 for families. Finally, for transitional housing, the data encompasses placements made between August 2000 and June 2006 for single adults and March 2000 through September 2005 for families.

Profiles of who receive PSH and TH

Table 1 shows tenant characteristics for all types of housing based on data collected in HMIS.

PSH-RL

As previously mentioned, the vast majority of this data is collected on single adults entering the PSH-RL program. Among PSH-RL, the persons in this program were, on average, 42.3 years old; almost three-quarters of them were male; and two-thirds of them were of black race. Twelve percent of the persons in PSH-RL reported being employed at the time of moving into this housing. Also, based on eligibility criteria, the persons placed in PSH-RL are all disabled, most with mental disorders and/or substance

abuse problems. There is no data available from the HMIS database to corroborate this.

Other PSH and Transitional Housing

The demographics for the other programs differ somewhat. Data is available for a relatively small number of non PSH-RL (n=48) and this group, while of similar age, has a higher proportion of females and a lower proportion of persons of black race.

The single adults in TH are almost three-quarters female. Thus the 275 placements in this housing comprise a much different population than those placed in PSH-RL. Not surprisingly, the characteristics reported here for the families, both in PSH (n=87) and TH (n=43), are much different than those found for the single adults. The heads of the family households are younger, predominantly female, and high proportions are of Black race. For the families in TH, a much higher proportion (37.5%) reported working either part or full-time, which is likely due to a selection process in which TH is offered to families considered to have the best prospects for eventually regaining independent housing.

Table 1 – Population counts, demographics (age, race/ethnicity, and sex), and other characteristics (veteran, disability, employment)

	PSH - RL Adult	PSH non-RL Adult	PSH non-RL Family	TH - Adult	TH Family
Population					
Number of Households	1,211	48	87	212	43
Number of Adults	1,211	48	115	212	63
Number of Children	0	0	176	0	141
Mean Number of Children	n/a	n/a	2.0	n/a	3.2
Demographics on Heads of Household (HOH)					
Age (median)	42.3 (45)	42.5 (43)	34.2 (33)	41.2 (41)	32.4 (31)
Male	74.1%	55.1%	16.1%	26.5%	8.3%
Race					
White	30.9%	42.9%	23.0%	41.1%	27.1%
Black	66.6%	55.1%	75.9%	57.8%	68.8%
Other	2.5%	2.0%	1.1%	1.1%	4.2%
Hispanic (includes all races)	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Other Characteristics on HOH					
Veteran	16.0%	0.0%	3.4%	4.7%	0.0%
Employed (on intake?)					
Full Time	3.5%	0.0%	2.3%	1.8%	20.8%
Part Time	8.8%	2.0%	3.4%	5.8%	16.7%

Exits from PSH-RL

This section, like the remainder of this chapter, focuses exclusively on persons housed in PSH-RL. This section further focuses on the subset of 659 exits that were recorded among the 1,259 PSH-RL placements in the HMIS database (52.3%). The remaining placements that did not have an exit date signified that the tenant still occupied the housing unit.

Three items are examined based in the data on exits from PSH.

Does length of tenancy make a difference?

Exits from PSH-RL were broken down into four groups, based on length of stay, to assess the differences in two key outcomes across these groups. The first outcome is monthly income upon exit from PSH-RL, the second outcome is whether or not the exit was followed by "successful housing," meaning to another housing situation which is sustainable for an extended period of time. This was usually to some other form of subsidized housing and not housing which is contingent upon the support of family or friends.

Table 2 – Correlates between stay tenure, individual characteristics, and exit types among single adults

Stay tenure	1-180 days	181-365 days	1-2 years	2+ years
Episodes ending with Exit from PSH	156 (23.7%)	173 (26.3%)	200 (30.3%)	130 (19.7%)
Exit types				
Successful housing	28.8%	41.0%	46.0%	52.3%
Monthly reported Income (mean)				
At PSH-RL entry	\$204.2	\$138.4	\$244.6	\$268.2
At PSH-RL exit	\$261.2	\$258.7	\$439.0	\$434.5

Key findings related to this are shown on Table 2 and include:

- Of the 659 exits, over three-quarters left PSH-RL after six months or more of tenancy, and over half the exits occurred after one year or more of tenancy.
- Exits to successful housing arrangements got progressively higher the longer the tenant remained in PSH. The proportion of exits leaving to successful housing was at its lowest among exits in the first 180 days of tenancy (28.8%), and over half of the persons who left after more than two years of tenancy exited to other successful housing.
- For each of the time periods in Table 2, the mean monthly income the tenants reported rose markedly from the time when they entered PSH-RL to the time they left PSH-RL. The exit income for those who stayed

in PSH-RL for over a year was markedly higher than for those whose PSH-RL tenure was shorter.

Change in monthly income from entry to exit

A closer look at changes in income, both amount and source, is summarized in Table 3 for all PSH-RL tenants at time of placement and, for those who exited PSH-RL, at time of exit. The table shows clear increases in both the amounts of monthly income received and in the proportions of persons receiving income from all the sources listed.

Table 3 – Monthly income comparison between entry and exit among PSH-RL adult

	PSH-RL adult		Differences
	Entry	Exit	
Total Episodes	1259	659	
Reported Income			
Income Amount (monthly)			
\$0 income	59.4%	57.7%	-1.7%
\$1 - \$250	8.5%	4.1%	-4.4%
\$251-\$500	7.2%	5.0%	-2.2%
\$501-\$600	12.4%	14.6%	2.2%
\$601-\$700	3.4%	4.1%	0.7%
over \$700	9.1%	14.5%	5.4%
Income Sources			
Employment Income	7.9%	14.2%	6.3%
SSI or SSDI (disability)	10.0%	17.8%	7.8%
Other Income Sources	6.0%	11.4%	5.4%
No income reported	76.3%	57.9%	-18.4%

*Food Stamp amount received is not counted as income

Exit types

Of the 1,259 PSH-RL placements, 47.7% (600) were still in PSH-RL as of July 2006. Another 21.9% (276) were known to have exited to what was considered successful, or stable housing. The 383 (30.4% of total) remaining exits reflect a variety of unknown, "other", and clearly unsuccessful outcomes.

Figure 1 shows a breakdown on the destinations reported, upon exit, for the 659 PSH-RL placements that involved a subsequent exit. In contrast with the 42% (of the total exits) whose exit was considered successful, only 9% were known to have returned to homelessness directly after leaving PSH-RL, and 13% to an institutional setting (psychiatric facility, drug or alcohol facility, jail, or prison).

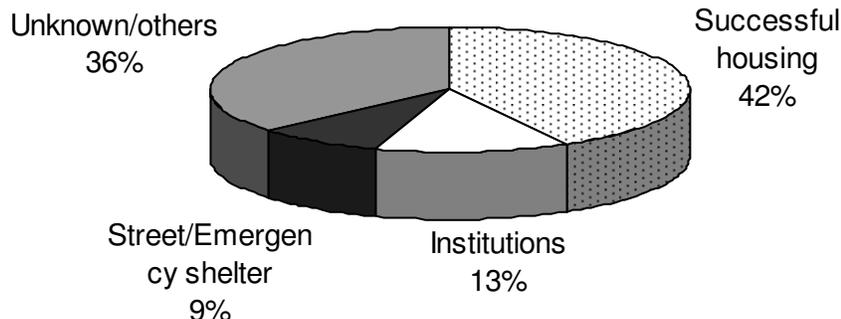


Figure 1 – Destinations reported by persons exiting PSH-RL

Summary

In summarizing this section, over the course of the six-year period for which data was collected on persons placed into PSH-RL, 69.6% either retained their housing (57.7%) or exited to housing that promised continued stability (21.9%). Because new units were regularly added to the PSH-RL inventory during the course of the six years, one cannot derive an annual turnover figure from this data. Nonetheless this basic measure suggests that PSH-RL has facilitated stable housing for a substantial majority of placed in this housing. Among all the people who exited, only 23.7% left after the first six months, and this group had a substantially lower rate of successful exit than those who stayed longer. Also, judging by the limited monthly income data available from the data, there appear to be clear income gains made during the PSH-RL tenure for those who exit the program, with these gains being more pronounced for those who had longer stays in PSH-RL before exiting.

Differences in PSH-RL Models and Exits

The final step in looking at exits from PSH-RL in this chapter is examining whether there are differences in exit dynamics that are associated with different characteristics of the PSH-RL. Here three basic characteristics that represent fundamental differences in the format of PSH are examined.

PSH Configuration

Housing configuration refers to whether the housing unit is located at a single site containing multiple PSH units; or is part of a program that has PSH units located across multiple locations. Table 4 shows that:

- The large majority of the units are single site (74.3%).

- Roughly similar proportions of exits come from the single site (53.8%) and the multiple site (48.0%) configurations.
- Among the persons who exit, average monthly income is considerably higher, both at entry and exit, for the exits from the single site category.
- For both configurations, income increases substantially from entry to exit for the persons who exit the program.
- Stay lengths for people exiting the program are roughly the same for both types of housing configuration.
- Higher proportions of exits from the single site units were considered successful in terms of housing received.
- Among those who exited, 25.8% of the exits from single sites did so in the first 180 days, as compared with a much lower 16.8% in the multiple sites category. This differential is reverse from the successful housing proportions just reported.

Judging by differences in income, the population placed in the multiple site units may have been different in some respects and this may have impacted the difference in proportions of successful housing exits among those exiting for each of the categories.

Table 4 – Exits from PSH-RL broken down by housing configuration

	Units Located at a Single Site	Units Located across Multiple Sites
Units (% of all placements)	936 (74.3%)	323 (25.7%)
Exits (% of total units)		
Number of exits (% of units)	504 (53.8%)	155 (48.0%)
Income (monthly)		
At Entry	\$216	\$120
At Exit	\$377	\$258
Mean Stay length (median)	449 days (348 days)	464 days (394 days)
Successful Housing Exit	43.1%	38.1%
Exit before 180 days	25.8%	16.8%

Staffing Levels

The second characteristic examined here breaks down PSH by staffing level: whether the support staff associated with the housing unit provides services of a limited, moderate, or intensive nature. While this is an important characteristic of the housing, differences here also likely reflect the differences in characteristics of tenants, as the more staff-intensive PSH-RL sites may contain tenants with greater service needs.

Table 5 shows that:

- the majority of the PSH-RL units fall under moderate intensity staffing (48.5%), followed by intensive (38.2%) and then limited (13.3%) staffing.
- The different staffing intensities correspond to different rates of exit, as 69.0% of placements to units with limited staffing resulted in eventual exits, as compared to 57.2% and 40.3% for moderate and intensive level staffings, respectively.
- Among the persons who exit, average income upon entry and exit differs among the three types of staffing levels. Among the limited intensity units, those exiting had, on average, the highest amount of monthly income upon entering PSH-RL, but mean income dropped substantially, from \$286 to \$165, over the course of tenancy. For the other staffing types, monthly income levels were lower but increased, in both cases, approximately twofold from entry to exit.
- Exits from PSH units with moderate staffing levels have the lowest mean and median lengths of stay.
- Among the staffing categories, the limited staffing units had the highest rate of successful housing placements (47.4%), followed by the moderate (42.4%) and intensive (37.6%) staffing levels.
- Among those who exited, 31.2% of the exits from moderate staffing did so in the first 180 days, twice the proportion of the other two categories.

Table 5 – Exits from PSH-RL broken down by staffing levels

	Limited	Moderate	Intensive
Total Units (% of all placements)	168 (13.3%)	610 (48.5%)	481 (38.2 %)
Exits (% of total units)			
Number of exits (% of units)	116 (69.0%)	349 (57.2%)	194 (40.3%)
Income (monthly)			
At Entry	\$286	\$177	\$231
At Exit	\$166	\$359	\$440
Mean Stay length (median)	486 days (420 days)	417 days (312 days)	495 days (391 days)
Successful Housing Exit	47.4%	42.4%	37.6%
Exit before 180 days	14.7%	31.2%	15.5%

Looking at these results by different staffing levels shows a high degree of variation among the three categories. Some of these findings, particularly the income levels compared to the proportions of successful housing exits, or the difference in mean and median stay lengths for stays ending in exit, are counterintuitive, and reconciliations require more detailed levels of data than are available for this analysis.

Admission Requirements for Alcohol and Other Drugs

The final grouping of housing characteristics in Table 4 concerns admission requirements with respect to substance abuse. Housing either requires substance abuse treatment and a commitment to sobriety as a condition of tenancy (i.e., “required”); or places people directly into housing from a homeless setting and encourages abstinence from drugs and alcohol (i.e., recommended”), or works with tenants through “early recovery” by providing PSH for persons who are in the initial stages of recovery from substance abuse.

Table 6 – Exits from PSH-RL broken down by admission requirements for alcohol and other drugs

	Sobriety/Treatment Required	Sobriety/Treatment Recommended	Early Recovery
Total Units (% of all placements)	101 (8.0%)	937 (74.4%)	221 (17.6%)
Exits (% of total units)			
Number of exits (% of total units)	62 (61.4%)	508 (54.2%)	89 (40.35)
Income (monthly)			
At Entry	\$342	\$165	\$388
At Exit	\$540	\$294	\$528
Mean Stay length (median)	487 days (436 days)	418 days (348 days)	622 days (626 days)
Successful Housing Exit	32.3%	42.9%	42.7%
Exit before 180 days	17.7%	25.8%	15.7%

Table 6 shows that:

- three quarters of the placements are in the “recommended” housing; 17.6% in “early recovery” housing; and the remaining 8.0% in the “required” housing.
- As with staffing levels, there are differing proportions of exit across the three categories, ranging from 40.3% (“early recovery”) to 69.0% (“required”)
- For those exiting housing, income appreciates considerably in all three categories, with income at entry and exit being the lowest in the “recommended” category.
- Among those exiting housing, “early recovery” has by far the longest average and median lengths of tenancy at over 600 days for both.
- “Required” housing is associated with a substantially lower rate of successful housing exit, with no difference among the other two types.

- Exits from “recommended” housing occurred much more often within the first 180 days, at 25.8% compared to 17.7% and 15.7% with exits in the “required” and “early recovery” housing, respectively.

Summary

In summary, looking at housing characteristics and their relationships to exit types yields some differences that warrant further exploration. Multiple site housing, limited staffing intensity and housing requiring treatment and sobriety each had comparatively low rates of successful exits, perhaps the most salient exit characteristic among those available from this data by which to evaluate housing characteristics. These findings received some support from multivariate models, whose full results are available in the appendix. While these findings indicate distinct differences associated with different housing characteristics, other factors can also potentially explain these differences. For example, different types of housing will receive different types of tenants, and these differences in “case mix,” rather than the different housing characteristics, can account for the differences found here. How housing characteristics are related to tenant outcomes is an important and under-researched question. Clear answers to these questions would require more extensive data than is available here.

Conclusion

This chapter provided a look at persons who were placed in different supportive and transitional housing, with the large majority being placed in PSH-RL housing. A particular focus here was on exits, and exits that, from the data available, could be considered as successful. The results reported here were primarily positive, and included:

- Those retained in PSH-RL or exited PSH-RL under successful circumstances was 69.6% over the period covered by this data, which spanned over six years;
- among the exiters, most persons placed in PSH-RL stayed for an extended period, with approximately three-quarters staying longer than six months and half staying over a year. The prospects for successful exits increased with more time spent in PSH-RL;
- income received at exit, compared to income received upon entering PSH-RL, increased substantially.

These are positive indicators, especially given that the persons placed in this housing had, by virtue of their eligibility for this housing, histories of homelessness and disability

which lead many of them to be considered poor candidates for maintaining extended stays in housing.

While promising, this only represents a beginning, as more extensive data can lead to much more refined examinations of these exits. This is underscored in the examination of housing characteristics and their potential impact on tenant exits. There are clear differences related to staffing levels, housing configuration, and approaches to substance abuse, but it is unclear what the exact dynamics behind these findings are. This is one of the few assessments of the relationship between supportive housing characteristics and exits, and thus may serve as a prototype for future examinations despite the interpretation of the results being limited by the data that are available.

Appendix– Complete Findings of Integrated Shelter and Supportive Housing Utilization

Population counts, demographics (age, race/ethnicity, and sex), and other characteristics (veteran, disability, employment)

	PSH - RL Adult	PSH non-RL Adult	PSH non-RL Family	TH - Adult	TH Family
Population					
Number of Households	1,211	48	87	212	43
Number of Adults	1,211	48	115	212	63
Number of Children	0	0	176	0	141
Mean Number of Children	n/a	n/a	2.0	n/a	3.2
Demographics on Heads of Household (HOH)					
Age (median)	42.3 (45)	42.5 (43)	34.2 (33)	41.2 (41)	32.4 (31)
Male	74.1%	55.1%	16.1%	26.5%	8.3%
Race					
White	30.9%	42.9%	23.0%	41.1%	27.1%
Black	66.6%	55.1%	75.9%	57.8%	68.8%
Other	2.5%	2.0%	1.1%	1.1%	4.2%
Hispanic (includes all races)	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Other Characteristics on HOH					
Veteran	16.0%	0.0%	3.4%	4.7%	0.0%
Employed (on intake?)					
Full Time	3.5%	0.0%	2.3%	1.8%	20.8%
Part Time	8.8%	2.0%	3.4%	5.8%	16.7%
Year of placement					
2000 and prior	1.9	30.6	0.0	.7	9.3
2001	8.7	2.0	14.9	5.8	44.2
2002	13.6	12.2	18.4	12.0	30.2
2003	19.5	10.2	23.0	18.9	11.6
2004	27.6	8.2	26.4	20.0	2.3
2005	18.8	26.5	11.5	29.1	2.3
2006	9.9	10.2	5.7	13.5	0.0

Precedents (includes data on housing crisis and prior living situation) related to PSH/TH placements

	PSH - RL Adult	PSH non-RL Adult	PSH non-RL Family	TH - Adult	TH Family
Homeless Precipitators*					
Total Episodes	1,259	49	87	275	43
Type of Precipitator					
Loss of or Inadequate Income	24.1%	98.0%	36.8%	3.6%	39.5%
Financial Problems	3.3%	2.0%	2.3%	3.3%	2.3%
Physical Health Problems	4.9%	0.0%	1.1%	8.7%	2.3%
Family Relationship Problems	6.8%	0.0%	10.3%	33.8%	18.6%
Drinking/Drugs	30.3%	0.0%	3.4%	2.5%	2.3%
Sub-standard Housing	2.1%	0.0%	5.7%	25.1%	0.0%
Mental Illness Problems	17.7%	0.0%	13.8%	4.0%	2.3%
Arrested/Went to Jail	3.6%	0.0%	1.1%	2.9%	2.3%
Fleeing Abuse	1.0%	0.0%	9.2%	1.1%	0.0%
Relocation	1.4%	0.0%	13.8%	0.4%	16.3%
No information available	4.6%	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%	14.0%
* up to 2 reasons per episode are provided					

Exits (includes reasons for leaving and destination info) related to PSH/TH placements

	PSH - RL Adult
Total Episodes with an Exit	659 (52.3%)
Destination Upon Leaving	
Successful housing	41.9
Unsuccessful housing	
Institutions*	13.2
Street/Emergency shelter	8.6
Unknown	5.0
Others**	31.3

*Psychiatric hospital, Alcohol/drug facility, Jail/Prison

**Other supportive housing, Family/friends, Hotel etc.

Monthly income: amount and sources (upon intake and, when applicable, exit and with matched comparisons of intake/exit) - Intake

	PSH - RL Adult
Total Episodes	1259
Reported Monthly Income Upon Entering Program	
Income Amount (monthly)	
\$0 income	59.4%
\$1 - \$250	8.5%
\$251-\$500	7.2%
\$501-\$600	12.4%
\$601-\$700	3.4%
over \$700	9.1%
Income Sources	
Employment Income	7.9%
Social Security	1.9%
Child Support or Alimony	0.0%
VA Benefits	0.9%
TANF	0.2%
SSI	7.5%
SSDI	2.5%
Retirement	0.2%
Public Assistance	0.9%
Other	1.7%
Unemployment Benefits	0.2%
Food Stamps*	0.6%
Not report	75.7%

*Food Stamp amount received is not counted as income

Monthly income: amount and sources (upon intake and, when applicable, exit and with matched comparisons of intake/exit) - Exit

	PSH - RL Adult	Successful Exit	Not successful Exit
Total Episodes with an exit	659	276	383
Reported Monthly Income Upon Leaving Program			
Income Amount (monthly)			
\$0 income	57.7%	46.7	64.0
\$1 - \$250	4.1%	6.2	4.7
\$251-\$500	5.0%	5.4	6.3
\$501-\$600	14.6%	15.6	13.3
\$601-\$700	4.1%	4.7	3.1
over \$700	14.5%	21.4	8.6
Income Sources			
Employment Income	14.2%	22.8	8.1
Social Security	3.7%	2.9	4.2
Child Support or Alimony	0.0%	0.0	0.0
VA Benefits	1.7%	1.4	1.8
TANF	0.3%	0.0	.5
SSI	13.2%	13.8	12.8
SSDI	4.6%	5.8	3.7
Retirement	0.5%	.7	.3
Public Assistance	1.7%	3.3	.5
Other	3.2%	2.9	3.4
Unemployment Benefits	0.3%	.4	.3
Food Stamps*	1.1%	.7	1.3
No source reported	56.8%	45.3	63.2

*Food Stamp amount received is not counted as income

Monthly income comparison between entry and exit among PSH-RL adult

	PSH-RL adult		Differences
	Entry	Exit	
Total Episodes	1259	659	
Reported Monthly Income			
Income Amount (monthly)			
\$0 income	59.4%	57.7%	-1.7%
\$1 - \$250	8.5%	4.1%	-4.4%
\$251-\$500	7.2%	5.0%	-2.2%
\$501-\$600	12.4%	14.6%	2.2%
\$601-\$700	3.4%	4.1%	0.7%
over \$700	9.1%	14.5%	5.4%
Income Sources			
Employment Income	7.9%	14.2%	6.3%
Social Security	1.9%	3.7%	1.8%
Child Support or Alimony	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VA Benefits	0.9%	1.7%	0.8%
TANF	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
SSI	7.5%	13.2%	5.7%
SSDI	2.5%	4.6%	2.1%
Retirement	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Public Assistance	0.9%	1.7%	0.8%
Other	1.7%	3.2%	1.5%
Unemployment Benefits	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Food Stamps*	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%
Not report	75.7%	56.8%	-18.9%

*Food Stamp amount received is not counted as income

Correlates between stay tenure, individual characteristics, and exit types among single adults

Stay tenure	1-180	181-365	1-2 year	2+ year
Episodes	156 (23.7%)	173 (26.3%)	200 (30.3%)	130 (19.7%)
Individual characteristics				
Age (median)	41.5 (42)	42.4 (43)	44.0 (44)	42.9 (43)
Male	87.2	72.8	77.0	87.7
Race				
White	34.6	22.5	28.0	36.9
Black	61.5	75.7	69.0	60.0
Other	3.8	1.7	3.0	3.1
Hispanic	1.3	.6	2.0	1.5
Veteran	15.4	12.1	16.5	20.8
Exit types				
Successful housing	28.8	41.0	46.0	52.3
Unsuccessful housing	71.2	59.0	54.0	47.7
Monthly income				
Entry	204.2	138.4	244.6	268.2
Exit	261.2	258.7	439.0	434.5

Placements into PSH-RL broken down by specific program

	Total Placements	Only Placements with Exits
Program Name		
Community Housing Network (CHN)		
Briggsdale	25 (2.0%)	1 (0.2%)
Cassady	29 (2.3%)	20 (3.0%)
Community Act	5 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)
North 22 nd	72 (5.7%)	42 (6.4%)
North High St.	70 (5.6%)	36 (5.5%)
Parsons	51 (4.1%)	26 (4.0%)
St. Clair Hotel	25 (2.0%)	3 (0.5%)
East 5th Ave	73 (5.8%)	35 (5.3%)
RLPTI	131 (10.4%)	44 (6.7%)
Safe Haven	26 (2.1%)	11 (1.7%)
Scattered Site	52 (4.1%)	52 (7.9%)
National Church Residences (Commons at Grant)	73 (5.8%)	24 (3.6%)
Southeast Mental Health (Interim Housing)	116 (9.2%)	40 (6.1%)
Volunteers Of America (Scattered Site)	19 (1.5%)	19 (2.9%)
YWCA		
Wings I & II	73 (7.9%)	36 (5.5%)
Shelter Plus Care	27 (2.1%)	5 (0.8%)
YMCA		
40 W. Long St.	269 (21.4%)	203 (30.8%)
Sunshine Terrace	123 (9.8%)	62 (9.4%)
Total	1259	659

Placements into Transitional housing and PSH (non RL) broken down by specific program

	PSH (non-RL) Adult	PSH (non-RL) Family	TH - Adult	TH - Family
Program Name				
Faith Mission - Shelter + Care YWCA	49 (100%)		75 (27.3%)	
Community Housing Network . Family Homes		10 (11.5%)		
SE Mental Health - Interim Housing Transitional Housing		66 (75.9%)		18 (41.9%)
Transitional Housing – AFC Catholic Social Services Warren St. SHP/CSS		11 (12.6%)		25 (58.1%)
Friends of the Homeless Men's Housing Rebecca's Place			73 (26.5%) 127 (46.2)	
Total	49	87	275	43

Lengths of Stay in PSH Grouped by Year of Housing Placement

	PSH - RL Adult	PSH non-RL Adult	PSH non-RL Family	TH - Adult	TH Family
Total Placements	1,259	49	87	275	43
Entry Year					
2002 (& prior; partial*)	304 (24.1%)	22 (44.9%)	29 (33.3%)	51 (18.5%)	36 (83.7%)
2003	245 (19.5%)	5 (10.2%)	20 (23.0%)	52 (18.9%)	5 (11.6%)
2004	348 (27.6%)	4 (8.2%)	23 (26.4%)	55 (20.0%)	1 (2.3%)
2005	237 (18.8%)	13 (26.5%)	10 (11.5%)	80 (29.1%)	1 (2.3%)
2006 (partial)**	125 (9.9%)	5 (10.2%)	5 (5.7%)	37 (13.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Number of Exit	659	6	55	238	43
Length of Stay					
1-30 Days	18 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.8%)	31 (13.0%)	2 (4.7%)
31-90 Days	60 (9.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.8%)	59 (26.1%)	1 (2.3%)
91-180 Days	78 (11.8%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (5.5%)	62 (26.1%)	1 (2.3%)
181-365 Days	173 (26.3%)	1 (16.7%)	10 (18.2%)	62 (26.1%)	8 (18.6%)
1-2 Years	200 (30.3%)	2 (33.3%)	24 (43.6%)	24 (10.1%)	14 (32.6%)
2-3 Years	85 (12.9%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (39.5%)
3-9 Years	45 (6.8%)	2 (33.3%)	6 (10.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Ongoing Stays	600 (47.7%)	43 (87.8%)	32 (36.8%)	37 (13.5%)	0 (0.0%)

*exits prior to 3/30/2002 are not included

** admissions past 6/28/2006 are not included

New admissions, prevalence & turnover by year

Entry Year	Count - Jan 1	Count - Dec 31	New Admissions	Exits	Prevalence	Loss/Gain*
PSH – RL Adult						
2003	324	361	245	179	521	37
2004	345	535	348	160	690	190
2005	532	573	237	198	767	41
PSH non- RL Adult						
2003	22	27	5	0	27	5
2004	27	31	4	0	31	4
2005	31	44	13	0	44	13
PSH non- RL Family						
2003	28	37	20	11	48	9
2004	37	34	23	26	60	-3
2005	34	34	10	12	44	0
TH – Adult						
2003	31	28	52	61	83	-3
2004	83	13	55	64	77	-70
2005	13	27	80	66	93	14
TH – Family						
2003	24	10	5	19	29	-14
2004	10	4	1	7	11	-6
2005	7	0	1	5	5	-7

* Loss/Gain is the difference between the 1/1 and 12/31 point prevalence counts

** Turnover is the annual prevalence divided by 12/31 point prevalence counts

Exits from PSH-RL broken down by housing configuration

	Housing Configuration	
	Units Located at a Single Site	Units Located across Multiple Sites
Total	936	323
Ongoing Stay	432 (46.2%)	168 (52.0%)
Exit	504 (53.8%)	155 (48.0%)
Monthly income		
Entry	215.65	119.54
Exit	376.75	257.55
Stay length (median)	449 (348)	464 (394)
Housing exit type		
Successful housing	43.1%	38.1%
Unsuccessful housing	56.9%	61.9%

Exits from PSH-RL broken down by staffing levels

	Staffing Levels		
	Limited	Moderate	Intensive
Total	168	610	481
Stay	52 (31.0%)	261 (42.8%)	287 (59.7%)
Exit	116 (69.0%)	349 (57.2%)	194 (40.3%)
Monthly income			
Entry	285.83	176.54	231.17
Exit	165.57	358.96	439.79
Stay length (median)	486 (420)	417 (312)	495 (194)
Housing exit			
Successful housing	47.4%	42.4%	37.6%
Unsuccessful housing	52.6%	57.6%	62.4%

Exits from PSH-RL broken down by admission requirements for alcohol and other drugs

	Alcohol and Other Drugs Admission Requirement		
	Sobriety/Treatment Required	Sobriety/Treatment Not Required	Early Recovery
Total	101	937	221
Stay	39 (38.6%)	429 (45.8%)	132 (59.7%)
Exit	62 (61.4%)	508 (54.2%)	89 (40.35)
Monthly income			
Entry	342.01	165.20	387.53
Exit	540.70	293.90	527.86
Stay length (median)	487 (436)	418 (348)	622 (626)
Housing exit			
Successful housing	32.3%	42.9%	42.7%
Unsuccessful housing	67.7%	57.1%	57.3%

Logistic regression model assessing determinants of undesirable exits controlling for characteristics of PSH placement, controlling for individual characteristics

		N=657
Variable	Exp(b)	
Stay Length		.999***
Year Shelter Episode Begins		
Prior 2002	ref. cat.	
2003		.699
2004		.639
2005		.407*
2006		.000
Age		.990
Gender		
Male	ref. cat.	
Female		.459**
Race/Ethnicity		
Black		.776
Other		1.507
White	ref. cat.	
Hispanic (not exclusive of race)		1.688
Veteran		1.623
Disabled		1.023
Reported wages at shelter exit		.602
Reported benefits at shelter exit		1.112
Reported receiving income (yes/no) at shelter exit		.714
Housing Configuration		
Units Located at a Single Site	ref. cat.	
Units Located across Multiple Sites		2.342**
Staffing levels		
Limited	ref. cat.	
Moderate		2.599***
Intensive		7.430***
Service type		
Sobriety/Treatment Required	ref. cat.	
Sobriety/Treatment Not Required		.179 ***
"Early Recovery"		.381 *
Constant		9.796

Rates of housing tenure for 1+ years in PSH for different housing characteristics (see Section III-a)

	Less than 1yr	Over 1yr
Housing type		
Single (936)	458 (48.9%)	478 (51.1%)
Multiple (323)	117 (36.2%)	206 (63.8%)
Staff's intensity		
Limited (168)	77 (45.8%)	91 (54.2%)
Moderate (610)	276 (45.2%)	334 (54.8%)
Intensive (481)	222 (46.2%)	259 (53.8%)
Service type		
Sober (101)	40 (39.6%)	61 (60.4%)
Harm-reduction (937)	448 (47.8%)	489 (52.2%)
Early (221)	87 (39.4%)	134 (60.6%)

Event history regression model assessing factors associated with length of housing tenure controlling for characteristics of PSH placement (key variables; see Section III-a) and individual characteristics

Variable	N=1257	
	Successful exit	Unsuccessful exit
	Hazard ratio	Hazard ratio
Year Shelter Episode Begins		
Prior 2002	ref. cat.	ref. cat.
2003	1.860***	1.492**
2004	2.305***	1.994***
2005	2.423***	1.232
2006	.000	1.721
Age	.984*	.972***
Gender		
Male	ref. cat.	ref. cat.
Female	1.282	.558***
Race/Ethnicity		
Black	1.022	.907
Other	1.253	1.236
White	ref. cat.	ref. cat.
Hispanic (not exclusive of race)	.446	1.098
Veteran	.786	1.086
Disabled	1.211	1.226
Reported wages at shelter exit	1.267	.628
Reported benefits at shelter exit	1.088	1.466
Reported receiving income (yes/no) at shelter exit	1.172	.933
Housing Configuration		
Units Located at a Single Site	ref. cat.	ref. cat.
Units Located across Multiple Sites	.223***	.606**
Staffing levels		
Limited	ref. cat.	ref. cat.
Moderate	.136***	.526**
Intensive	.043***	.425***
Service type		
Sobriety/Treatment Required	ref. cat.	ref. cat.
Sobriety/Treatment Not Required	16.9***	1.573
“Early Recovery”	3.62***	.707