



Wednesday, December 14, 2022

9:00 AM

Location: Zoom Teleconference

Our Mission:

“A community working together to achieve access to safe and affordable housing for all residents of Genesee County.”

Merry Christmas & Happy New Year

A G E N D A

- I. WELCOME:** Essence Wilson
- II. STRATEGIC MAPPING RESULTS:** The Leadership Group
- III. OLD BUSINESS:**
 - A. Approval of November 2022 minutes Essence Wilson
 - B. Governance Council update
 - C. Nominating Committee
 - 1. IRT results
- IV. REPORTS:**
 - A. H.A.R.A / GCCARD Misty Bowers
 - B. Street Outreach & CQI Jim Perlaki
 - C. Coordinated Entry Eric Cooper
 - D. HMIS Admin Travis Buckley
 - E. SOAR Bill Doub
 - F. Fiscal Reports Shearese Stapleton
- V. OTHER BUSINESS:**
 - A. PIT count Erika Humphrey
 - B. CERT update Tracey Hurd
 - 1. Quantitative Data Report
 - 2. Next steps
 - C. Topics and Training Calendar
- VI. Announcements:**

Sharing, Client Successes, announcements & opportunities, email for distribution:
flint-geneseecoc@metroflint.org
- VII. Adjournment:** Essence Wilson
Next meeting **January 11, 2022 9:00 AM** Location: Teleconference



Flint/ Genesee County CoC Minutes

Meeting Minutes

November 9, 2022

9:00 AM Zoom Teleconference Call

Attendance: Greg Abler, Center for Civil Justice; Katie Baxter, Catholic Charities; Angela Hood-Beaugard, Flint Genesee Literacy Network; Misty Bowers, Catholic Charities; Kelly Bidelman, Center for Civil Justice; Sgt. Cholyonda Brown, City of Flint; Travis Buckley, MCD; Maurice Bush, Wellness; Bridgette Cavette, Genesee Community Health Center; Dwayne Clemons, Hamilton Community Health; Kanisha Clemons, YWCA; Eric Cooper, MCD; Tina Counterman, SHRC; Judy Creed, YWCA; Veronica Daffin, Salvation Army; Sharda Davis, GCCARD; Yvonne Davis, GCCARD; Denise Diller, Crossover; Bill Doub, GHS; Ashnee Dunning, Legal Services of Eastern Michigan, Center for Higher Learning Educational Achievement, and The Power Initiative; Jessica Flint, Center for Civil Justice; Lisa Fockler, Genesee County Prevention Coalition; Damon Fortney, Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission; Allison Green, MCAH; Danielle Green, SOF; Debra Hayes, MBK; Denyatta Henry, McLaren Healthcare; Shelly Hoffman, SOF; James Hudgens, New Paths Inc.; Erika Humphrey, MCD; Tracey Hurd, MCD; Paul Kilgore, SOF; Lori Kunkel, Greater Flint Health Coalition; Teresa Langston, CTM; Nikola Lucic, LSEM; Tamika Mack, MDHHS; Kevin Miller, City of Flint; Brittany Monge, GCCARD; Molly Mueller, Communities First; Morgan Neely, Wellness; Jill Nylander, LSEM; Cherise Pagels, Communities First; James Perlaki, Genesee County Youth Corporation; Shelia Rickman, GCHC; Shelly Safi, Catholic Charities; Trina Sanders, YWCA; Sgt. Deon Smith II, Genesee County Sheriff Department; Shearese Stapleton, Mothers Of Joy; Kevin Thompson, Ann Arbor VA; Jamie-lee Venable, United Way; Marie Jones-Watts, GHS; Nicolea Watters, Odyssey House; Abigail Wells, Family Promise; Deontrae Wilson, MCD; Essence Wilson, Communities First; Sarah Zyburt, Voices for Children.

I. WELCOME:

Essence Wilson

II. COMMUNITY PRESENTATION:

- A. Operation Arrowhead—Detective Sergeant Deon Smith II from the Genesee County Sheriff Department said that he has worked for the Genesee County Sheriff Department for over 10 years but has been recently reassigned to the downtown operation called **Operation Arrowhead**. This special operation commenced on July 1st of 2022. Sergeant Smith reported that the number one goal is to respond to calls and to service the downtown district. The downtown district covers 4.8 square miles. The local colleges and downtown business district fall into these parameters. Many organizations in the area have allocated money to fund Operation Arrowhead. The operation is not 24 hours a day but there are 2 Sergeants and 3 Deputy's the respond to calls during policing hours. There are a variety of situations that require police attention and many of Flint's homeless population are frequently involved.

Sergeant Smith asked the CoC members, how can we as police be assistance to the downtown district, to our community partners, to help address the issue of homelessness?

Katie Baxter: The Center for Hope Warming Center opens December 1st.

Lori Kunkel: What are some challenges you face when you encounter someone who is homeless and looking for resources?

Sergeant Smith replied that he understands that as we roll this program out, we will face many challenges. The biggest thing being addressed is connecting with people. One of the biggest challenges we face are repeat clients.

Bill Doub: Thank you Sergeant Smith and Sergeant Brown. Homelessness is not a police problem. It is a community problem, and we need to be a part of the solution.

Sarah Zybert: It sounds like a significant gap exists between emergent care and long-term change for these individuals.

Angela Hood: Is there a provision for case management for repeat individuals? I'm assuming mental health supports could be a provision in lieu of detainment.

Marie Jones-Watts: I appreciate hearing this information. I will connect with Behavioral Health Urgent Care to see whether we can link to resources. I am sure that if a person is in services, the mental health provider is not aware of the repeat offender status.

Sarah Zybert: Another identified gap is that for those in mental health crisis who are experiencing homelessness even with case management there isn't a temporary safe place for them to be until services can be rendered.

Angela Hood: Sounds like transitional housing is needed.

James Perlaki: Year-round warming center services would be helpful.

Detective Sergeant Deon Smith II
Genesee County Sheriff Department.....(810) 341-5377
dsmith2@geneseecountymi.gov

Detective Sergeant Cholyanda Brown
Flint Police Department.....(810) 237-6942
cbrown@cityofflint.com

III. OLD BUSINESS:

- A. [October 2022](#) minutes were approved.
- B. Governance Council update—Essence Wilson reported that the Genesee Community Health Center sent a communication requesting a letter of support, it was less than 30 days before their application was due. According to our Charter, if a request is made more than 30 days it goes to the GC for discussion and approval, if the request is made less than 30 days the Executive Committee is able to make that decision and then report back to the GC and general CoC members. GCHC was seeking a letter of support to continue their work as a federally qualified health center. The letter was granted.

Essence also gave an update on The Leadership Group. TLG has produced 16 process maps. The maps are being reviewed for errors and updates. At the December meeting we will start with the HARA and Coordinated Entry flow charts. In January, the funding flow charts will be reviewed.

- C. Nominating Committee Update—Greg Abler reminded the general CoC members that the original slate for the IRT was not passed. To get the Independent Review Team in place we looked at not presenting the slate as a package deal, but rather voting on individual nominees. To save on time the election will be held by electronic poll. Details are being worked out.

IV. REPORTS:

- A. Housing Assessment and Resource Agency:** Please view HARA report. Misty stated that for the month of October, Catholic Charities had 2,585 incoming calls and 523 walk-ins. The homeless prevention program spent \$1,406.45 and assisted 2 households. The Rapid Re-Housing program spent \$4,231.00 and assisted 4 households. The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program has 298 people on the waitlist. The Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) program spent \$800.00 and assisted 1 household. Outreach spent a total of \$1405.00 and assisted 2 people. The CERA (COVID Emergency Rental Assistance) program at Catholic Charities spent \$508,691.47 and has assisted 112 households.
1. **GCCARD** -- The CERA (COVID Emergency Rental Assistance) program at GCCARD spent \$663,566.77 on rent and utilities.
- B. Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI):** Please see report. The goal of the CQI is to determine and implement the best practice for an effectively functioning coordinated entry system. This committee is currently reviewing performance objectives. Meetings are 3rd Thursday at 1:00pm via ZOOM.
- C. Street Outreach:** Jim Perlaki said the Street Outreach team has continued to work in tandem with the PATH Outreach team from Shelter of Flint. There were 127 engagements in the month of August. There were 121 engagements in September. Engagements include youth and adults. There was an increase in food and bus passes given out. The number of verifications has gone up. There were 20 verifications in August and 19 verifications in September, 29 of these were verified. This reporting period, 19 of our homeless clients got vaccinated. Also, 5 adults were transported after hours to the 24-hour homeless facility in Saginaw. For those looking for a way to help, Jim said that coats and boots are the most needed items.
- D. Coordinated Entry System (CES):** Please view CES report. The report says that Eric received 46 CESA forms in the month of October . Eric sent out 4 referrals and 13 people were housed.
- E. HMIS:** Travis Buckley reminded the group of HMIS at Foodbank on 11/22/2022. Also, the HMIS Administrators meeting is held on the first Thursday of the month at 11AM via ZOOM.
- F. Supplemental Social Security Income & Social Security Disability Insurance Outreach Access and Recovery (SOAR):** Please view SOAR report. Bill reported seven approvals last reporting period. If interested in becoming a SOAR practitioner, please contact Bill Doub for more information at (810) 618-6045 or wdoub@genhs.org. SOAR training can be done in a group cohort or individually. The monthly SOAR meetings are held via ZOOM on the 3rd Thursday of every month at 10am.
- G. Fiscal Reports:** The Fiscal Work Group Subcommittee has restarted. Meetings are held via ZOOM on the 4th Thursday of every month at 10 AM. Moving forward the Fiscal Work Group

Chairperson will produce a report and what was discussed will be reported out at the next CoC monthly meeting.

County ESG: Please view ESG report. Any questions regarding the County ESG report can be sent to dfortney@geneseecountymi.gov.

HUD: Please view HUD report. Any questions regarding the HUD report can be sent to Ehumphrey@metroflint.org.

MSHDA: Please view Report. Any questions regarding the MSHDA report can be sent to Shelly ssafi@ccsgc.org

V. OTHER BUSINESS:

- A. Update on CERT Listening sessions—Tracey Hurd gave a public Thank You to Shearese for facilitating the first listening session that was held via Zoom on November 2nd at 7pm. There were 8 participants, 6 women and 2 men. All currently living in shelters or recently housed. A debrief will be scheduled with the shelter CEOs to share the feedback received. A debrief with the 11 members of our local CERT team will be scheduled to discuss strategies. A report will be submitted to the State of Michigan’s CERT team.
- B. Topics and Training calendar—Essence reviewed the Topics and Training calendar that was recently sent out. Please stay tuned for details. The Zoom links will be sent out as the meeting date approaches.
- C. 2023 PIT Count—PIT count will be held January 25-27th, 2023. The observation and being out in the field will be on that Wednesday. On that Thursday and Friday, we will go to soup kitchens and places we know our clients are and ask them where they slept on the 25th. Please lock in those dates. As a community we need to decide if we want to make this a community event like we did prior to COVID, or do we want the Outreach teams to continue on with PIT count. Ms. Hurd says she is an advocate for getting those interested in participating. We will do online training. We will work with the Outreach team to have a successful PIT count.

VI. Announcements:

Sharing, Client Successes, announcements & opportunities, email for distribution:

flint-geneseecoc@metroflint.org

VII. Adjournment:

Essence Wilson

Next meeting **December 14, 2022 9:00 AM Location: Teleconference**

00:21:58 Misty Bowers: Misty Bowers- Catholic Charities
00:22:15 Misty Bowers: Vicky Schultz- Catholic Charities
00:22:38 Yvonne Davis: Yvonne Davis- GCCARD/CERA
00:22:41 Abigail Wells: Abigail Wells Family Promise
00:22:48 Tina Counterman: Good Morning, Tina Counterman, Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Center.
00:23:45 Brittany Monge: Brittany Monge- GCCARD Neighborhood Services
00:24:06 James Perlaki: Jim Perlaki - GCYC
00:24:33 Sheila Rickman: Good Morning, Sheila Rickman from Genesee Community Health Center.
00:24:42 Kevin Thompson: Kevin Thompson AAVAMC
Good morning everyone.
00:24:43 Damon Fortney: Damon Fortney GCMPC
00:24:58 Dwayne Clemons: Dwayne Clemons, HCHN
00:25:25 Bill Doub: bill Doub - Genesee Health System
00:25:38 Erika Humphrey: Erika Humphrey MCD
00:25:49 Sarah Zybert (she/her) - VCAC: Sarah Zybert - Voices for Children Advocacy Center
00:26:07 Angela Hood: Good morning all - Angela Hood - Flint And Genesee Literacy Network
00:26:09 Bridgette Cavette: Bridgette Cavette - Genesee Community Health Center
00:26:32 Travis Buckley: Travis Buckley, MCD
00:26:52 Danielle Greene: Danielle Greene - SOF
00:27:01 Deon Smith II: Deon Smith - Genesee County Sheriff's Office
00:27:12 Lori Kunkel: Lori Kunkel, GFHC
00:27:16 Nikola Lucic: Good morning everywhere! Nikola Lucic - LSEM
00:27:22 Shelly Hoffman: Shelly Hoffman, Shelter of Flint
00:27:24 Nikola Lucic: *everyone lol
00:27:38 James Hudgens: James Hudgens New Paths Inc.
00:28:16 Teresa Langston: Teresa Langston CTM
00:28:26 Kelly Bidelman: Kelly Bidelman, Center for Civil Justice
00:28:32 Debra Hayes: Debra Hayes MBK
00:30:24 Greg Abler: Greg Abler, Center for Civil Justice
00:30:38 Denise Diller: Denise Diller, Crossover Outreach
00:31:56 Denyatta Henry: Denyatta Henry McLaren Health Care
00:32:14 Trina Sanders: Trina Sanders YWCA
00:32:31 Marie Jones-Watts, GHS: Marie Jones-Watts, Genesee Health System
00:33:29 Katie Baxter: Katie Baxter, Catholic Charities of Shiawassee and Genesee Counties
00:38:59 Katie Baxter: Center for Hope Warming Center opens Dec 1st
00:39:34 Maurice Bush: Maurice, Wellness Services
00:40:42 Bill Doub: Thank You Deon and Officer Brown - Homelessness is not a police problem. It is community problem and we need to be a part of the solution!
00:41:32 Shearese Stapleton: Shearese Stapleton - Mothers of Joy Institute
00:42:23 Sarah Zybert (she/her) - VCAC: So it sounds like a significant gap exists between emergent care and long-term change for these individuals. Is my understanding correct? That sounds like helpful confirmation of what many of our service providers see. Is my understanding correct?
00:44:21 Paul Kilgore: Paul Kilgore - Shelter of Flint
00:44:32 Angela Hood: Is there a provision for case management for those repeat individuals - I am assuming mental health supports could be a provision in lieu of detainment
00:44:37 Marie Jones-Watts, GHS: Appreciate hearing this information. Will connect with our BHUC to see whether we can link to resources. I am sure that if a person is in services, they are not aware of the "repeat offender" status.
00:45:04 Mary Mueller: Molly Mueller Communities First Inc.
00:45:18 Marie Jones-Watts, GHS: Clarification" The mental health provider is not aware of the repeat offender status
00:45:20 Sarah Zybert (she/her) - VCAC: I 100% agree with Angela-it sounds like an opportunity for individual intensive case management for these folks for mental health supports, etc.
00:46:42 Bill Doub: It costs \$105.00 a day in jail. 7 days in jail = one month in supportive housing. per the HUD Fair Market Rent
00:46:52 Sarah Zybert (she/her) - VCAC: So another identified gap is that for those in mental-health

crisis who are experiencing homelessness even with case management there isn't a temporary safe place for them to be until services can be rendered

00:47:00 Angela Hood: Sounds like transitional housing is needed

00:47:51 Shelly Hoffman: What Angela said!

00:48:07 Katie Baxter: Good point Bill Doub

00:48:54 Sarah Zybert (she/her) - VCAC: It is good to have specific gaps identified so we can advocate and test out potential solutions to check for effectiveness. This feels like a really helpful conversation

00:48:57 Misty Bowers: Angela YES!

00:49:37 Angela Hood: YASSS-ARPA fr transitional housing!

00:51:20 James Perlaki: Year round warming center services would be helpful

00:52:12 Misty Bowers: Resource Genesee- One Stop Housing also use to allow people to sit in the lobby

00:53:42 Maurice Bush: didn't one stop give out lunch bags as well?

00:54:18 Angela Hood: Trauma induced agression

00:54:24 Angela Hood: aggression

00:54:44 Sarah Zybert (she/her) - VCAC:

00:56:59 Misty Bowers: @Maurice yes. We still do at the Center for Hope

00:57:20 Maurice Bush: Great!

00:57:48 Misty Bowers: @Maurice and the North End Soup Kitchen as well

00:57:53 Shearese Stapleton: From the beginning to the end!

00:58:05 Erika Humphrey: YES

00:58:16 Maurice Bush: some stop taking there medication because they need to stay aggressive while on the streets to stay safe.

00:58:41 Denyatta Henry: I agree with Travis. We need community case management to walk people through the system

00:58:41 Sarah Zybert (she/her) - VCAC: Thank you, Travis. So well-said! Investment in case management is *critical*

00:58:50 Angela Hood: Case management client focused vs funding focused!

00:59:10 Sarah Zybert (she/her) - VCAC: Yes! Angela on , as usual

00:59:28 Angela Hood: Perhaps prioritized by vulnerability and crisis

01:01:16 Marie Jones-Watts, GHS: Thank you for this insight Travis. On my list to further explore with our GHS Leadership.

01:01:36 Deon Smith II: Thank you all!

01:01:44 Denyatta Henry: Hospital beds are full and having discharge challenges with homeless and medically compromised

01:02:34 Shearese Stapleton: Thank you

01:02:38 Nikola Lucic: Thank you for sharing the project! Keep up the great work!

01:02:46 Deon Smith II: dsmith2@genesecountymi.gov

01:02:53 Sgt. Cholyonda Brown: D/Sgt. Cholyonda Brown can be reached at 810-237-6942 or at cbrown@cityofflint.com

01:03:23 Deon Smith II: phone - 810-341-5377

01:03:58 Bill Doub: Instead of using the VI-SPDAT, other communities are using a Homeless Vulnerability Index Assessment Scale. I would like us to take a close look at this.

01:05:09 Katie Baxter: God rest his soul

01:06:00 Angela Hood: Bob was a gift- he is passion for helping youth and vulnerable folks will be missed! He was the COC Dinosaur with all historical knowledge

01:06:07 Tina Counterman: I understand the need to priortize according to need, but sometimes keeping persons on the bottom of the list can lead to helplessness or feeling like they have to be in "crisis" of some sort to receive assistance. I hear clients say all the time "no one will help me unless I'm dying".

01:07:05 Bill Doub: Bob Edgar in Memoriam - We asked to introduce ourselves at CoC meetings, he would say he was 'George Washington'...He was truly a Founding Father of the Continuum of Care as we know it today!

01:08:26 Lori Kunkel: Agreed that length of time on the list for housing should be part of the priority ranking.

01:08:37 Tracey Yvette Hurd: Bob was our CoC historian. He loved be referred to as the old guy. He taught me so much! He was full of life and loved making people laugh! He gave so much to the youth of this community and literally saved lives. He use to call me the Sherriff (too funny). I am so going to miss him.

01:09:13 Sarah Zyburt (she/her) - VCAC: I think that is a really excellent point, Tina and I am wondering if there is a both-and solution. I do think, as we pursue funding, we need to take this into account and talk both about prioritizing high need and ensuring there is support and movement for those folks who have been relegated to the bottom of the list-since those situations will only worsen as those folks aren't prioritized. Perhaps using length of time on the list as a consideration? This is why I advocate (as everyone has said more eloquently than me) that we need \$\$\$\$ for case management. A lot of case management and *high-quality* case management

01:11:27 Tina Counterman: Sarah, As a BSW who has done Medical Case Management and Housing Case Management YES!!!!

01:20:13 Shelly Hoffman: Shelter of Flint has increased its shelter case management staff from 1 to 2.5 and we still have hard to house families lingering in the shelter for months because there's simply nowhere for them to go. Our PATH team does the hand-holding of unhoused adults with SMI and they are still lingering unhoused because there is nowhere for them to go. Case management is certainly important, but having housing options is the greater obstacle for us.

01:22:31 James Perlaki: I unfortunately have to leave in a minute or two for another meeting. Great conversations. Happy Thanksgiving.

01:22:44 Ashnee Dunning: I appreciate that perspective Angie!

01:23:43 Angela Hood: Afterthought- voting on so many folks individually versus a slate will take more time!

01:24:17 Katie Baxter: have another meeting, thank you everyone

01:24:35 VeronCia Daffin: Good Morning Vee Daffin- I may have the incorrect starting time for this meeting. Can some one tell me what time this meeting starts

01:24:51 Sheila Rickman: 9 am

01:25:29 Sarah Zyburt (she/her) - VCAC: Thanks, Shelly. Also a really important data-point for advocacy that there is a significant gap in available housing options (which I know we have known-and need to keep centered as well)

01:26:02 VeronCia Daffin: Thanks! not sure why I had it for 10am. I will update my calendar

01:27:16 Tina Counterman: Shelly, great language.. "lingering at the shelter".

01:27:36 Denise Diller: Have another meeting but thanks everyone for a fantastic meeting.

01:29:02 Jill Nylander: Dropping for a conflicting 10:00 am. Hope you all have a good rest of the week!

01:29:10 Tamika Mack: Tamika Mack-MDHHS

01:31:33 VeronCia Daffin: My apologies I forgot to include my organization Vee Daffin-The Salvation Army

01:31:50 Sarah Zyburt (she/her) - VCAC: Prio

01:33:31 Lori Kunkel: Good question Debra

01:35:36 Tina Counterman: No. The third Thursday is 11/17.

01:35:47 Bill Doub: My apologies my phone connection died on me. We have a SOAR Stakeholder meeting scheduled for Thursday November 17th at 10:00 am. I will send out the invite and the link.

01:35:47 Travis Buckley: Travis Buckley, tbuckley@metroflint.org, 8106201743 or 8108149807

01:36:28 Tina Counterman: Clarify if it is the third or the fourth thursday

01:37:04 Shelly Hoffman: Shearese - Can you email me (shoffman@shelterofflint.org) and our Finance Director, Jpringle@shelterofflint.org, the login details?

01:40:10 Nikola Lucic: Tracey you're an incredible person! Thank you for all that you do.

01:40:28 Angela Hood: It is important to hear people

01:42:21 Ashnee Dunning: Can this be entered into the calendar on the website? I'm looking for the information now, but I only see the meetings. Please advise if I've missed it, or if there's another central digital location where this information can be accessed.

01:43:00 Essence Wilson: Excellent thought Ashnee. Deontrae - can you support those updates on the website calendar?

01:43:18 Dwayne Clemons: I am interested.

01:43:30 Erika Humphrey: I am interested in participating

01:43:34 Angela Hood: Are we polling for the vote

01:44:03 Ashnee Dunning: I also noticed that the recurring committee meetings appear to be on the website calendar which is improvement and awesome! Is it possible to add the location or meeting links for these meetings directly in the web calendar as well?

01:44:44 Kevin Miller: Kevin Miller - City of Flint

01:44:46 Bill Doub: Motion Made

01:45:08 Bill Doub: YES!

01:45:22 Shearese Stapleton: Kevin is here...

01:45:41 Ashnee Dunning: Along those lines, can the list of version of the calendar be pdf'd and added to the website as well?

01:46:09 Nikola Lucic: This was a great meeting, thank you. Keep up the great work everyone!

01:46:12 Bill Doub: Aye!

01:46:15 VeronCia Daffin: Great meeting

01:46:17 Sarah Zyburt (she/her) - VCAC: Thankful for the good work today

01:46:21 Morgan Neeley: Thank you

01:46:23 Brittany Monge: Thank you

01:49:01 Allison Green: MCAH would love to have your Homeless Awareness Month events. Please send them to Amy at astephenson@mihomeless.org



Sub-Committees, H.A.R.A., Work Groups, Financial Reports

Mission: A community working together to achieve access to safe and affordable housing for all residents of Genesee County.

Monthly Report Submissions

December 14, 2022

Coordinated Entry System (CES)/QBNL –Eric Cooper

Social Security Outreach Accessibility and Recovery (SOAR) – Bill Doub

Financial Reports:

HUD – Erika Humphrey

No Reports:

Housing Assessment and Resource Agency (H.A.R.A.) – Misty Bowers

Genesee County Community Action Resource Department (GCCARD) – Shardae Davis

*GCCARD CERA numbers included in the HARA report

Continuous Quality Improvement and Street Outreach – Jim Perlaki

HMIS – Travis Buckley

MSHDA – Shelly Safi

City of Flint – Kevin Miller

County ESG – Damon Fortney

CES Update
Date: November 2022

1. a) Chair Name: submitted by Eric Cooper b) Co-chair Name:
2. Purpose: Development of an implementation policy and strategy for QBNL within in the Flint/Genesee County CoC.
3. a) Meeting Date: b) Frequency: Monthly
Attendees: [Click to tap here to enter text.](#)
4. Goals (short term/ long term):
 - a. Short term: Effectively manage the QBNL and ensure that all data is accurate and up to date.
 - b. Long term: Effective prioritization plan for those individuals to ensure highest vulnerability individuals are housed first. To end the cycle of homelessness for our community.
5. Outcomes:

A. Quantitative:

1. **CESA** forms received from November 1, 2022- November 30, 2022 = **50**
 - a) Comments: *CESA's from partner agencies are continuing (MBK, Carriage Town, Shelter of Flint, YWCA, and Street Outreach.) Clients continue form all shelters/community continue to utilize Metro Community Development HELP hotline.*
2. **Referrals Out** from November 1, 2022 – November 30, 2022 = **14**
 - a) My Brother's Keeper –
 - b) GCYC –
 - c) GHS – 10
 - d) SOF –
 - e) Catholic Charities
 1. RRH –
 2. EHV –
 - f) Flint Housing Commission:
 - g) MCD –
 - h) Berkley Place/PBV-
 - i) Traverse Place- 4

3. Housed MTD November 2022: 2

- a) FHC
- b) GHS-1
- c) PBV-
- d) SOF –
- e) MBK- 1
- f) MCD:
- g) Catholic Charities:
 - 1. RRH:
 - 2. EHV:
 - 3. HCV:

4. Housed YTD with CES –170*

- a) GHS – **49** (28 RRH and 13 PSH)
- b) Shelter of Flint – **31**(24 RRH and 5 Rosewood, 2VLUP)
- c) MCD – **5** (TBRA)
- d) GCYC – **6**
- e) Catholic Charities – **34** (EHV)
- f) Swayze Court-**2 (PSH)**
- g) PBV-Willowhaven-**5 (PSH)**
- h) PBV-Berkley Place-**14 (PSH)**
- i) MBK-**9 (RRH)**
- j) HCV-MSHDA-**13**
- k) HCV-Flint Housing Commission-**2 (PSH)**

B. **Qualitative:** QBNL of Genesee County housed the most vulnerable clients first.

C. **Observations, Comparisons/Trends:** For the month of November, the number of clients on the QBNL increased with more singles than families. CE received less CESA's and sent out less referrals in November than October. Clients who receive vouches continue to have difficulties finding suitable and affordable housing. All in all, this was a productive month for CE and we look forward to continuing great service to our communities.

SOAR Workgroup Report

For Stakeholder Meeting held on 11/17/2022

Attendees: Maurice Bush, Kacey Beattie-DeButts, Bill Doub, Cindy Mcdoniell, Cherise Pagels, Melissa Mays, Deontrae Wilson.

Open and Welcome—Bill Doub

1. Goals:

- a. **Short term:** Increase the number of SOAR Trained staff using SOAR Principles and Methodology to assist with applying for benefits.
- b. **Long term:** Establish a network of SOAR trained staff and SOAR Stakeholders to assist SHP housing recipients and other vulnerable individuals with applying for benefits.

2. Outcomes:

- a. **Quantitative:** 1) Increase the number of approvals for clients receiving Federal, State, and local benefits; 2) increase the number of SOAR Trained staff assisting SHP clients with applying for benefits. 3) Increase the amount of dollars returned to the County as a direct benefit utilizing SOAR.
- b. **Qualitative:** Establishment of a network of SOAR – Trained Cadre to assist individual clients with applying for Federal and State benefits.

3. Results

Key Point:

- **Cherise** - Working on the MSR for our appeal for mutual client. It is coming along and we are moving into the functional section. Hoping to have this completed by the end of next week.
- **Kacey** – If you ever need any assistance on the MSR please let me know.
- **Kacey** – Get as many signatures to back up your MSR that you can.
- **Bill** – Fax # for downtown office.....833-950-2119
- **Bill** – We need SOAR practitioners and someone who is trained in the children's curriculum.

SOAR Works Training (provides 20 CEUs)

- Training can be done individually or in a group cohort
- There is a SOAR cheat-sheet in Module 12- Bill can send this if interested
- Group discussion focused on the amount of time needed to complete the training. Yes...There is a lot of paperwork time involved; however,

the process works and the result, that of becoming a credentialed SOAR Provider is critical for clients to sustain their housing.

- Bill Doub's contact info
 - Phone- 810 618-6045
 - Email- wdoub@genhs.org

Next Meeting: Thursday, December 15th at 10 AM

Flint/Genesee County 2021/2022 HUD Grant Spending Report- November 2022

Red: concern/discussion Yellow : Caution Green: on track

Start Month	Agency/Project Name	Grant #	Funds Req Type	HUD AWARD	Disbursed (eLOCCS)	Balance (eLOCCS)	Months into grant	% of grant spent	% of grant remaining	# of mths remaining	Est mthly \$ to meet reqs.	Avg Mthly Reimbursement	Notes
Apr 2022	GCYC- Homeless Outreach	0147-2113	supp svc	\$100,203.00	\$39,017.66	\$37,420.26	5	38.94%	61.06%	7	\$5,345.75	\$5,829.91	
	4/1/2021-3/31/2022		admin	\$7,014.00	\$1,791.70	\$5,222.30		25.54%	74.46%		\$746.04		
	Total			\$107,217.00	\$40,809.36	\$66,407.64		38.06%	61.94%		\$13,281.53		
	SOF- Chronic Homeless Families	0343-2107	supp svc	\$14,911.00	\$7,721.00	\$7,190.00	6	51.78%	48.22%	6	\$1,198.33	\$8,437.63	
	4/1/2022-3/31/2023		leasing	\$86,300.00	\$47,315.00	\$38,985.00		54.83%	45.17%		\$6,497.50		
			admin	\$6,000.00	\$4,027.38	\$1,972.62		67.12%	32.88%		\$328.77		
	Total			\$107,211.00	\$59,063.38	\$48,147.62		55.09%	44.91%		\$12,036.91		
	SoF - Veterans Lease Up	0344-2108	supp svc	\$25,461.00	\$15,803.28	\$9,657.72	6	62.07%	37.93%	6	\$2,121.75	\$8,286.23	
	4/1/2022-3/31/2023		leasing	\$87,162.00	\$39,455.90	\$47,706.10		45.27%	54.73%		\$7,263.50		
			admin	\$6,056.00	\$2,744.45	\$3,311.55		45.32%	54.68%		\$504.67		
Total			\$118,679.00	\$58,003.63	\$60,675.37	48.87%		51.13%	\$15,168.84				
JULY 2022	SoF - CoC Lease Up	0143-2114	ops	\$19,100.00	\$2,440.27	\$16,659.73	3	12.78%	87.22%	7	\$2,379.96	\$21,330.01	
	7/1/2022-6/30/2023		supp svc	\$80,613.00	\$25,194.27	\$55,418.73		31.25%	68.75%		\$7,916.96		
			leasing	\$178,799.00	\$54,401.29	\$124,397.71		30.43%	69.57%		\$17,771.10		
			admin	\$16,253.00	\$3,284.20	\$12,968.80		20.21%	79.79%		\$1,852.69		
	Total			\$294,765.00	\$85,320.03	\$209,444.97		28.95%	71.05%		\$29,920.71		
	SoF - Manor	0150-2114	ops	\$33,025.00	\$1,746.45	\$31,278.55	3	5.29%	94.71%	9	\$3,475.39	\$3,373.50	
	7/1/2022-6/30/2023		supp svc	\$33,657.00	\$10,568.08	\$23,088.92		31.40%	68.60%		\$2,565.44		
			admin	\$4,172.00	\$1,179.47	\$2,992.53		28.27%	71.73%		\$332.50		
	Total			\$70,854.00	\$13,494.00	\$57,360.00		19.04%	80.96%		\$6,373.33		
	GCYC Transistional Living	0144-2114	ops	\$55,869.00	\$28,976.01	\$26,892.99	5	51.86%	48.14%	7	\$3,841.86	\$22,008.50	
7/1/2022-6/30/2023		supp svc	\$62,500.00	\$12,719.86	\$49,780.14	20.35%		79.65%	\$7,111.45				
		admin	\$8,285.00	\$2,321.13	\$5,963.87	28.02%		71.98%	\$851.98				
Total			\$126,654.00	\$44,017.00	\$82,637.00	34.75%		65.25%	\$8,263.70				
MCD-Coordinated Entry	613-2103	supp svc	\$119,509.00	\$21,922.86	\$97,586.14	1	18.34%	81.66%	11	\$0.00			
		DV	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!					

Start Month	Agency/Project Name	Grant #	Funds Req Type	HUD AWARD	Disbursed (eLOCCS)	Balance (eLOCCS)	Months into grant	% of grant spent	% of grant remaining	# of mths remaining	Est mthly \$ to meet reqs.	Avg Mthly Reimbursement	Notes
	7/1/2022 - 6/30/2023		admin	\$4,865.00	\$0.00	\$4,865.00		0.00%	100.00%		\$0.00		
		Total		\$124,374.00	\$21,922.86	\$102,451.14		17.63%	82.37%		\$11,758.00	\$6,181.67	

AUG 2022	SoF - Lease UP	0314-2110	supp svc	\$19,000.00	\$4,850.44	\$14,149.56	3	25.53%	74.47%	9	\$1,572.17	\$11,910.01	
	8/1/2022 - 7/31/2023		leasing	\$105,810.00	\$29,833.10	\$75,976.90		28.19%	71.81%		\$8,441.88		
			admin	\$7,147.00	\$1,046.49	\$6,100.51		14.64%	85.36%		\$677.83		
		Total		\$131,957.00	\$35,730.03	\$96,226.97		27.08%	72.92%		\$10,691.89		
	SoF - Community Lease Up	0373-2108	supp svc	\$10,579.00	\$2,791.81	\$7,787.19	3	26.39%	73.61%	9	\$865.24	\$11,200.30	
	8/1/2022 - 7/31/2023		leasing	\$106,399.00	\$29,769.87	\$76,629.13		27.98%	72.02%		\$8,514.35		
			admin	\$7,175.00	\$1,039.22	\$6,135.78		14.48%	85.52%		\$681.75		
		Total		\$124,153.00	\$33,600.90	\$90,552.10		27.06%	72.94%		\$10,061.34		
	GHS - Lease Up	0149-2113	leasing	\$283,138.00	\$38,130.36	\$245,007.64	2	13.47%	86.53%	10	\$24,500.76	\$12,469.60	
	8/1/2022 - 7/31/2023		supp svc	\$73,548.00	\$6,330.56	\$67,217.44		8.61%	91.39%		\$6,721.74		
			admin	\$31,816.00	\$5,417.46	\$26,398.54		17.03%	82.97%		\$2,639.85		
		Total		\$388,502.00	\$49,878.38	\$338,623.62		12.84%	87.16%		\$42,327.95		
GHS - RRH	0447-2107	RA	\$204,708.00	\$21,065.80	\$183,642.20	2	10.29%	89.71%	10	\$18,364.22	\$6,920.32		
8/1/2022 - 7/31/2023		supp serv	\$41,747.00	\$4,996.75	\$36,750.25		11.97%	88.03%		\$3,675.03			
		admin	\$15,396.00	\$1,618.74	\$13,777.26		10.51%	89.49%		\$1,377.73			
	Total		\$261,851.00	\$27,681.29	\$234,169.71		10.57%	89.43%		\$29,271.21			

OCT/ NOV 2021	CCFC Transitional Living	0670-2001	RRH-TH	\$100,716.00	\$98,844.84	\$1,871.16	12	98.14%	1.86%	0	\$233.90	\$12,730.62	
	10/1/2021 - 9/30/2022		supp serv	\$75,592.00	\$50,720.77	\$24,871.23		67.10%	32.90%		\$3,108.90		
			admin	\$17,005.00	\$11,154.53	\$5,850.47		65.60%	34.40%		\$731.31		
		Total		\$193,313.00	\$160,720.14	\$32,592.86		83.14%	16.86%		\$2,962.99		
	MCD - CoC Planning	0678-2000	CoC planning	\$139,685.00	\$120,264	\$19,420.61	12	86.10%	13.90%	0	#REF!	\$120,264.39	
	10/1/2021 - 9/30/2022		admin	NA	NA	NA			100.00%		NA		
		Total		\$139,685.00	\$120,264.39	\$19,420.61		86.10%	13.90%		\$2,427.58		
	MCD - HMIS	0146-2013	HMIS costs	\$85,747.00	\$58,777.65	\$26,969.35	12	68.55%	31.45%	0	\$0.00	\$7,347.21	
	11/1/2021 - 10/30/2022		admin	\$3,830.00	\$2,872.53	\$957.47		75.00%	25.00%		\$0.00		
		Total		\$89,577.00	\$61,650.18	\$27,926.82		68.82%	31.18%		\$0.00		

Flint/Genesee County 2020/2021 HUD Grant Spending Report FINAL 2021

Red indicates remaining balance and percent of grant spent.

Start Month	Agency/Project Name	Grant #	Funds Req Type	HUD AWARD	Disbursed (eLOCCS)	Balance (eLOCCS)	Months into grant	% of grant spent	% of grant remaining	# of mths remaining	Est mthly \$ to meet reqs.	Avg Mthly Reimbursement	Notes
APR 2020	GCYC- Homeless Outreach	0147-2012	supp svc	\$100,203.00	\$100,203.00	\$0.00	2	100.00%	0.00%	10	\$0.00		
	4/1/2021-3/31/2022	admin	\$7,014.00	\$7,014.00	\$0.00	100.00%		0.00%	\$0.00				
	Total		\$107,217.00	\$107,217.00	\$0.00	100.00%		0.00%	\$0.00				
	SOF- Chronic Homeless Families	0343-2006	supp svc	\$14,911.00	\$988.91	\$13,922.09	2	6.63%	93.37%	10	\$1,392.21		
	4/1/2021 - 3/31/2022	leasing	\$79,029.00	\$7,104.30	\$71,924.70	8.99%		91.01%	\$7,192.47				
	admin	\$6,000.00	\$254.57	\$5,745.43	4.24%	95.76%		\$574.54					
	Total		\$99,940.00	\$95,649.00	\$4,291.00	95.71%		4.29%	\$390.09				
	SoF - Veterans Lease Up	0344-906	supp svc	\$25,461.00	\$1,719.57	\$23,741.43	2	6.75%	93.25%	10	\$2,121.75		
	4/1/2021-3/31/2022	leasing	\$79,818.00	\$7,204.70	\$72,613.30	9.03%		90.97%	\$6,651.50				
	admin	\$6,056.00	\$254.57	\$5,801.43	4.20%	95.80%		\$504.67					
Total		\$111,335.00	\$102,445.00	\$8,890.00	92.02%	7.98%		\$808.18	\$51,222.50				
MCD-Coordinated Entry	613-901	supp svc	\$69,509.00	\$69,509.00	\$0.00	11	100.00%	0.00%	1	\$0.00		Grant was action 9/23/2020	
	DV	\$50,000.00	\$21,118.89	\$28,881.11	42.24%		57.76%			History: CE: Spent down			
7/1/2020 - 6/30/2021	admin	\$4,865.00	\$3,642.67	\$1,222.33	74.88%		25.12%	\$122.23		DV: New			
Total		\$124,374.00	\$111,884.05	\$12,489.95	89.96%		10.04%	\$12,489.95		\$10,171.28			
JUL 2020	SoF - CoC Lease Up	0143-912	ops	\$17,490.00	\$17,490.00	\$0.00	11	100.00%	0.00%	2	\$0.00		
	7/1/2020-6/30/2021	supp svc	\$80,613.00	\$63,495.39	\$17,117.61	78.77%		21.23%	\$8,558.81				
	leasing	\$163,736.00	\$152,977.74	\$10,758.26	93.43%	6.57%		\$5,379.13					
	admin	\$16,253.00	\$9,095.70	\$7,157.30	55.96%	44.04%		\$3,578.65					
	Total		\$278,092.00	\$266,469.00	\$35,033.17	95.82%		4.18%	\$17,516.59		\$24,224.45		
	SoF - Rosewood Manor	0150-912	ops	\$30,242.00	\$24,118.75	\$6,123.25	11	79.75%	20.25%	1	\$6,123.25		
	7/1/2020 6/30/2021	supp svc	\$33,657.00	\$31,111.31	\$2,545.69	92.44%		7.56%	\$2,545.69				
	admin	\$4,172.00	\$2,572.30	\$1,599.70	61.66%	38.34%		\$1,599.70					
	Total		\$68,071.00	\$67,544.00	\$527.00	99.23%		0.77%	\$527.00		\$6,140.36		OPS 3 mos rr soon (\$6-\$9K)
	GCYC Transistional Living	0144-912	ops	\$55,869.00	\$55,869.00	\$0.00	11	100.00%	0.00%	1	\$0.00		
7/1/2020 - 6/30/2021	supp svc	\$62,500.00	\$53,292.61	\$9,207.39	85.27%	14.73%		\$9,207.39					
admin	\$8,285.00	\$7,214.21	\$1,070.79	87.08%	12.92%	\$1,070.79							
Total		\$126,654.00	\$126,654.00	\$0.00	100.00%	0.00%		\$0.00	\$11,514.00				
MCD - CoC Planning	0649-900	CoC planning	\$125,000.00	\$80,389	\$44,611.40	9	64.31%	35.69%	3	\$14,870.47			
10/1/2020-9/30/2021	admin	NA	NA	NA			100.00%	NA					
Total		\$125,000.00	\$111,896.25	\$13,103.75	89.52%		10.48%	\$1,637.97		\$12,432.92			
AUG 2019	SoF - Lease UP	0314-908X	supp svc	\$19,000.00	\$16,050.41	\$2,949.59	10	84.48%	15.52%	2	\$1,474.80		
	8/1/2020 - 7/31/2021	leasing	\$96,895.00	\$80,547.13	\$16,347.87	83.13%		16.87%	\$8,173.94				
	admin	\$7,147.00	\$4,330.90	\$2,816.10	60.60%	39.40%		\$1,408.05					
	Total		\$123,042.00	\$121,199.00	\$1,843.00	98.50%		1.50%	\$921.50		\$12,119.90		
	SoF - Community Lease Up	373-906	supp svc	\$10,579.00	\$10,579.00	\$0.00	12	100.00%	0.00%	1	\$0.00		
	8/1/2020 - 7/31/2021	leasing	\$97,435.00	\$80,129.22	\$17,305.78	82.24%		17.76%	\$17,305.78				
	admin	\$7,175.00	\$4,598.36	\$2,576.64	64.09%	35.91%		\$2,576.64					
	Total		\$115,189.00	\$114,210.00	\$979.00	99.15%		0.85%	\$979.00		\$11,421.00		
	GHS - Lease Up	0149-911	leasing	\$259,284.00	\$225,748.24	\$33,535.76	12	87.07%	12.93%	1	\$33,535.76		
	8/1/2020 - 7/31/2021	supp svc	\$73,548.00	\$69,150.00	\$4,398.00	94.02%		5.98%	\$4,398.00				
admin	\$31,816.00	\$31,816.00	\$0.00	100.00%	0.00%	\$0.00							
Total		\$364,648.00	\$326,714.24	\$37,933.76	89.60%	10.40%		\$37,933.76	\$32,671.42		History: Spend down		
MCD - HMIS	0146-912	HMIS costs	\$85,747.00	\$82,110.00	\$3,637.00	12	95.76%	4.24%	1	\$3,637.00			
10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021	admin	\$3,830.00	\$3,830.00	\$0.00	100.00%		0.00%	\$0.00					
Total		\$89,577.00	\$85,940.00	\$3,637.00	95.94%		4.06%	\$3,637.00		\$10,263.75		History: Spend down	
GHS - RRH	0447-905	RA	\$189,360.00	\$123,150.52	\$66,209.48	12	65.04%	34.96%	1	\$66,209.48			
8/1/2020 - 7/31/2021	supp serv	\$41,747.00	\$28,812.37	\$12,934.63	69.02%		30.98%	\$12,934.63					
admin	\$15,396.00	\$14,294.21	\$1,101.79	92.84%	7.16%		\$1,101.79						
Total		\$246,503.00	\$205,129.00	\$41,374.00	83.22%		16.78%	\$41,374.00		\$20,512.90		History: Spend down	
GCYC Transistional Living	0670-900	RRH-TH	\$95,940.00	\$89,931.40	\$6,008.60	8	93.74%	6.26%	4	\$751.08			
10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021	supp serv	\$75,592.00	\$70,952.30	\$4,639.70	93.86%		6.14%	\$579.96					
admin	\$17,005.00	\$17,005.00	\$0.00	100.00%	0.00%		\$0.00						
Total		\$188,537.00	\$135,688.77	\$52,848.23	95.90%			\$1,331.04		\$16,961.10			



Flint/Genesee County CoC

Quantitative Data Findings & Analysis

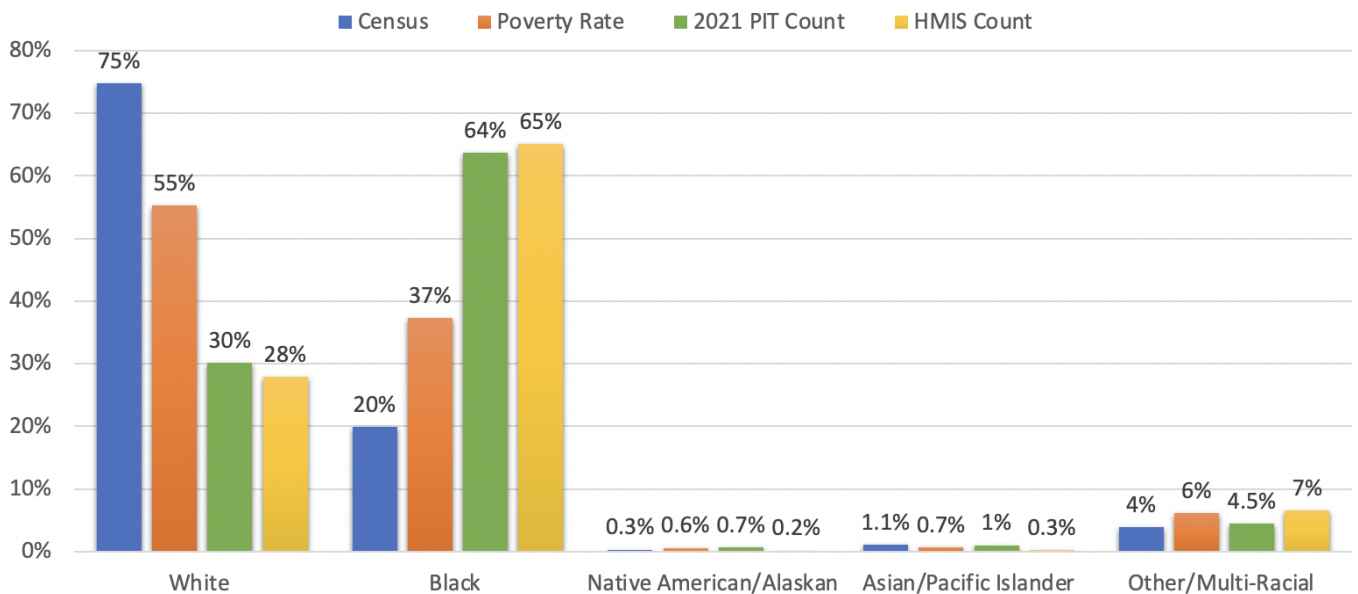
*Prepared for the Michigan
Coalition To End Homelessness by
C4 Innovations*

Flint/Genesee County CoC Quantitative Data Findings

TABLE 1 - DISTRIBUTIONS OF RACE & ETHNICITY

Table 1 references data from the [HUD CoC Analysis Tool: Race and Ethnicity](#) (Version 3.0) and highlights racial and ethnic groups that are over or underrepresented in your CoC's populations of people experiencing homelessness. Table 1 compares Census information from the American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates for 2015-2019, poverty rate data from the ACS 2015-2019 estimate, data from your community's 2021 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, and an annualized count of households disaggregated by race and ethnicity from Michigan's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

Table 1 - Census, Poverty, PIT Count and Annualized HMIS Count Rates by Race



Census, Poverty, PIT Count and Annualized HMIS Count Rates by Ethnicity

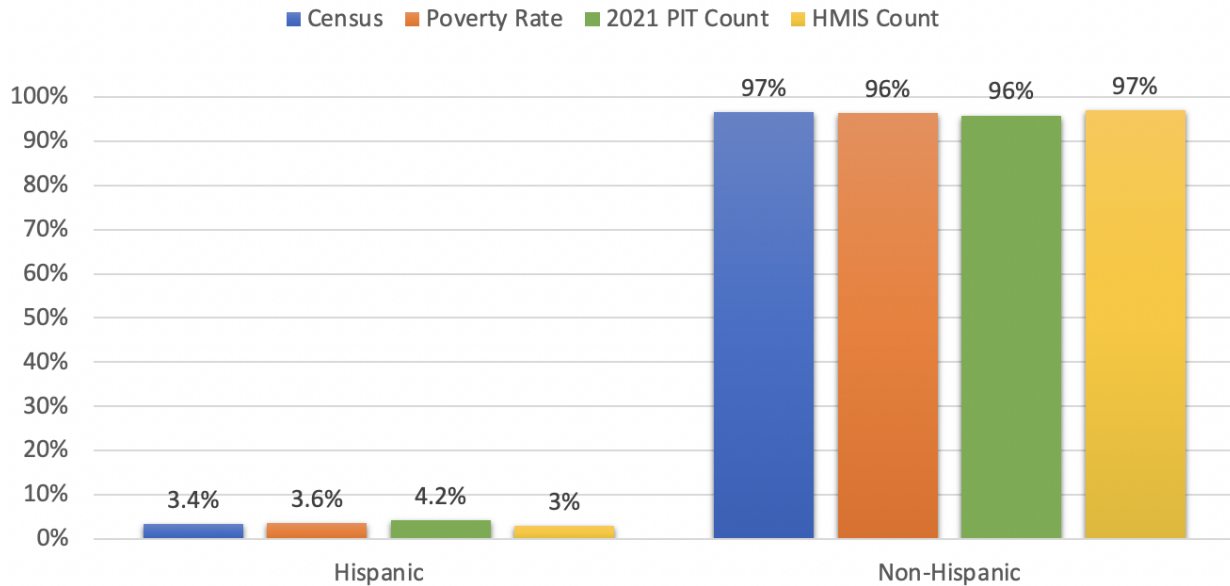


Table 1 Findings

When comparing the overall racial and ethnic population distributions in Flint/Genesee County CoC to Point in Time (PIT) count and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data, the greatest disparities exist among households identifying as Black and as Other/Multiracial. Black households accounted for 64% of the 2021 PIT count and 65% of all groups represented in the annualized HMIS count, whereas households identifying as Black make up only 20% of the general population in Flint/Genesee County. Similarly, households identifying as Other/Multiracial are overrepresented in HMIS data, accounting for 7% of all groups represented in the annualized HMIS count, yet this group only makes up 4% of the general population in Flint/Genesee County.

This means that **households identifying as Black are 3.3 times more likely to be represented in the annualized HMIS count and 3.2 times more likely to be accounted for in the 2021 PIT count** as experiencing homelessness when compared to Census demographics. According to Census data, the poverty rate among households identifying as Black is 37%, which means that poverty alone is not sufficient to explain why there is a high proportion of Black households experiencing homelessness in Flint/Genesee County.

Households identifying as Other/Multiracial are 1.8 times more likely to be accounted for in the annualized HMIS count and 1.1 times more likely to be represented in the 2021 PIT count as experiencing homelessness when compared to the general population of Flint/Genesee County. According to Census data, the poverty rate for Other/Multiracial households is 6%, which means that poverty alone is not sufficient to explain the higher proportion of Other/Multiracial households among all households experiencing homelessness in Flint/Genesee County.

Table 1 Opportunities

- As per the [HUD CoC Analysis Tool: Race and Ethnicity](#): “In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, HUD waived the requirement for CoCs to conduct a full unsheltered point in time count in 2021 and allowed greater flexibility in how communities conducted their counts, including allowing them to collect less data. Therefore, CoCs that did not conduct an unsheltered count or did not collect race and ethnicity data in their unsheltered count do not have [those] data available... [and] may want to reference the race and ethnicity data from their 2019 PIT count (see CoC Analysis Tool 2.1) to compare with the population data included in this version of the tool.”
- There are opportunities to examine your CoC’s data more deeply using both the CoC Analysis Tool version 2.1 and 3.0. Both tools show a more detailed breakdown of youth, family, veteran and other populations experiencing homelessness.
- Keep in mind that patterns found within your CoC’s data using these tools illuminate very broad, population-level trends. Once your CoC starts to review more detailed data disaggregated by race and ethnicity and perform qualitative data collection and analysis you may find new trends or contradicting patterns.
- In order to better understand the root causes and factors leading to racial and ethnic disparities in Flint/Genesee County CoC, there are opportunities to analyze more detailed data related to Black or African American and Multiracial households who have experienced the homeless response system. For example, it may be helpful to pull disaggregated data related to program and project types, Coordinated Entry milestones (assessment, enrollment, referral, placement/exit), provider-level data, or assessment question data disaggregated by race and ethnicity. Layering on different data elements to create an intersectional analysis (such as household type, age, gender, and other factors) may also be useful.
- There are opportunities to start collecting and analyzing qualitative data from individuals with lived experience of homelessness to more deeply understand and add to findings from quantitative data. For example, questions that could be asked include:
 - How can Flint/Genesee County better understand the needs, strengths and geographies of Black or African American and Multiracial households experiencing homelessness?
 - How do individuals most impacted by homelessness self-identify? Are there specific ethnicities, nationalities, subgroups or affiliations that would be helpful to understand?
 - In what ways have households who identify as Black or African American and Multiracial been historically marginalized in the Flint/Genesee County area?
 - Does the homeless response system offer connections to culturally responsive services that meet the needs of Black or African American and Multiracial households?
 - What does community look like for Black or African American and Multiracial individuals impacted by homelessness in Flint/Genesee County (i.e., where and how are natural/informal supports formed)?

- How did Black or African American and Multiracial households Flint/Genesee County fare during the pandemic? What barriers to housing stability are these communities facing now?
- There are also opportunities to conduct a geospatial mapping analysis of the communities most impacted by homelessness. Where do Black or African American and Multiracial individuals impacted by homelessness live, work, and find community in the Flint/Genesee County area? Are communities divided by race/ethnicity in this CoC, or do multiple populations live in the same area? Consider overlaying Census demographic maps with any HMIS fields that can be contextualized in a geographic location - such as access points, housing opportunities, or services. Mapping analyses could also include different counties, zip codes or census tracts in Flint/Genesee County CoC. Analyze further by identifying urban, suburban, rural and tribal communities. Particularly in large CoCs that may cover a wide geographic area, conducting more localized, detailed mapping analyses may help to break down the region and provide a better vehicle for analyzing community-level trends and patterns.

TABLE 2 - AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME HOMELESS BY RACE & ETHNICITY

Table 2 shows the average length of time that households resided in Emergency Shelter, Safe Havens and Transitional Housing in Flint/Genesee County CoC in FY 2019, FY 2020, and FY 2021, disaggregated by race and ethnicity.

Table 2 - Average Length of Time Homeless by Race (in Days)

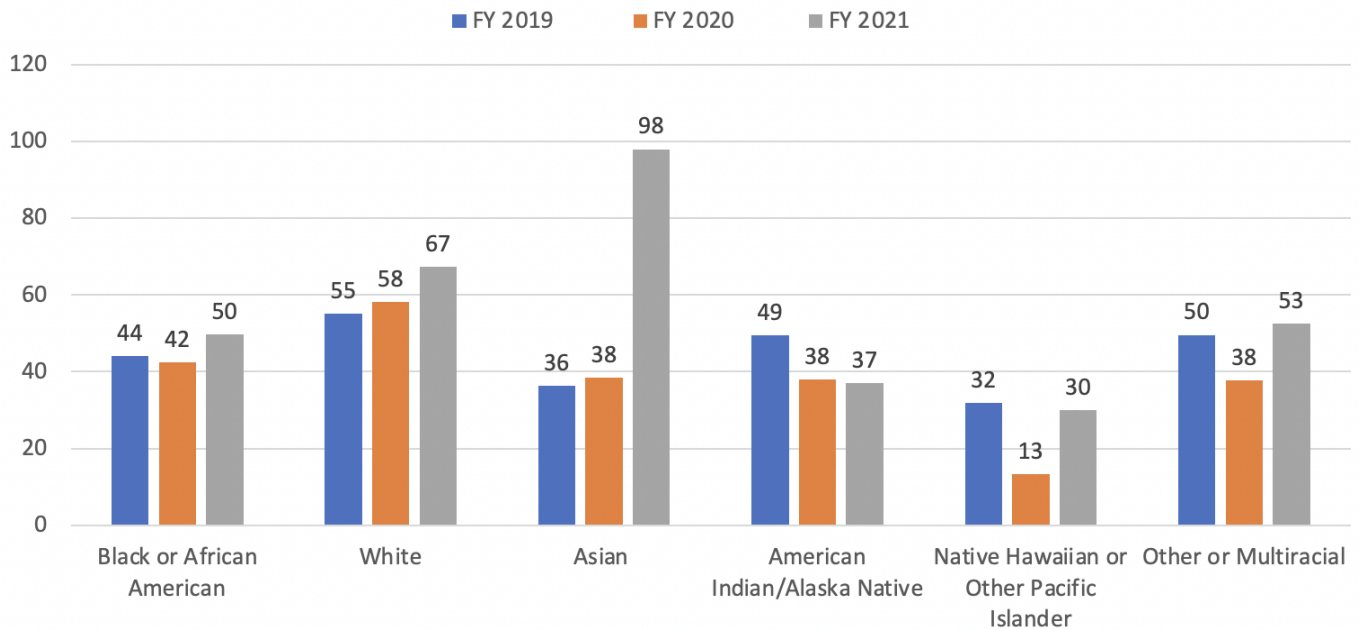


Table 2 - Average Length of Time Homeless by Ethnicity (in Days)

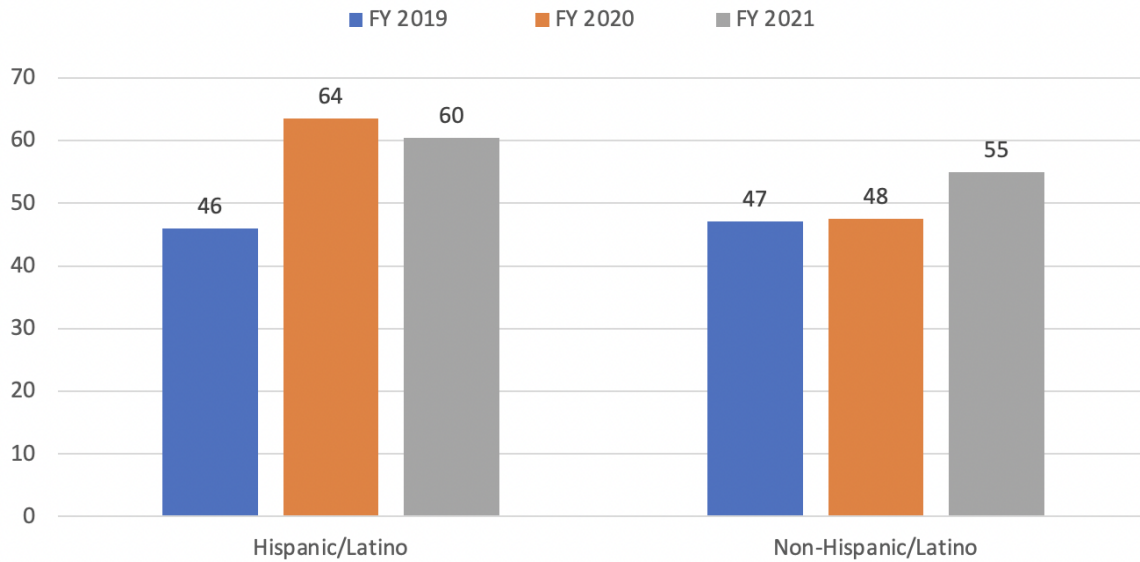


Table 2 Findings

Comparing FY 2019 to FY 2021 data, the average length of time that households residing in Emergency Shelter (ES), Safe Havens (SH), and Transitional Housing (TH) experienced homelessness increased for the following racial and ethnic groups: households identifying as Black or African American, white, Asian, Other or Multiracial and Hispanic/Latino. The group that experienced homelessness for the highest average length of time was Asian households, who experienced homelessness for an average of 98 days in FY 2021.

- Households identifying as Black or African American experienced a 14% increase in the average length of time homeless, jumping from 44 days in FY 2019 to 50 days in FY 2021.
- Households identifying as Other/Multiracial experienced a 6% increase in the average length of time homeless, climbing from 50 days in FY 2019 to 53 days in FY 2021.
- Households identifying as Hispanic experienced a 30% increase in the average number of days homeless, rising from 46 days in FY 2019 to 60 days in FY 2021.
- Households identifying as white experienced a 22% increase in the average number of days homeless, climbing from 55 days in FY 2019 to 67 days in FY 2021.
- Households identifying as Asian experienced a 172% increase in the average number of days homeless, climbing from 36 days in FY 2019 to 98 days in FY 2021.
- Households identifying as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native experienced decreases in the average number of days homeless when comparing FY 2019 to FY 2021 data (6% and 24%, respectively).

Table 2 Opportunities

There are opportunities to explore what factors are at the root of the trends and patterns in the average length of time data listed above. Consider doing a deeper analysis into the data to

gather more information about communities that are most impacted by homelessness in Flint/Genesee County. For example, it may be helpful to add the total numbers of households represented in each racial and ethnic category to put the averages into more context. It may also be useful to break length of time data down by provider, and explore which providers take the longest and shortest amounts of time to serve Black or African American and Multiracial households (most impacted groups) and other related patterns. It may also be impactful to explore what housing and service resources the most impacted groups are getting connected to while they are in Emergency Shelter, Safe Havens or Transitional Housing, and if the resources are delivered in a racial trauma-informed, culturally appropriate manner?

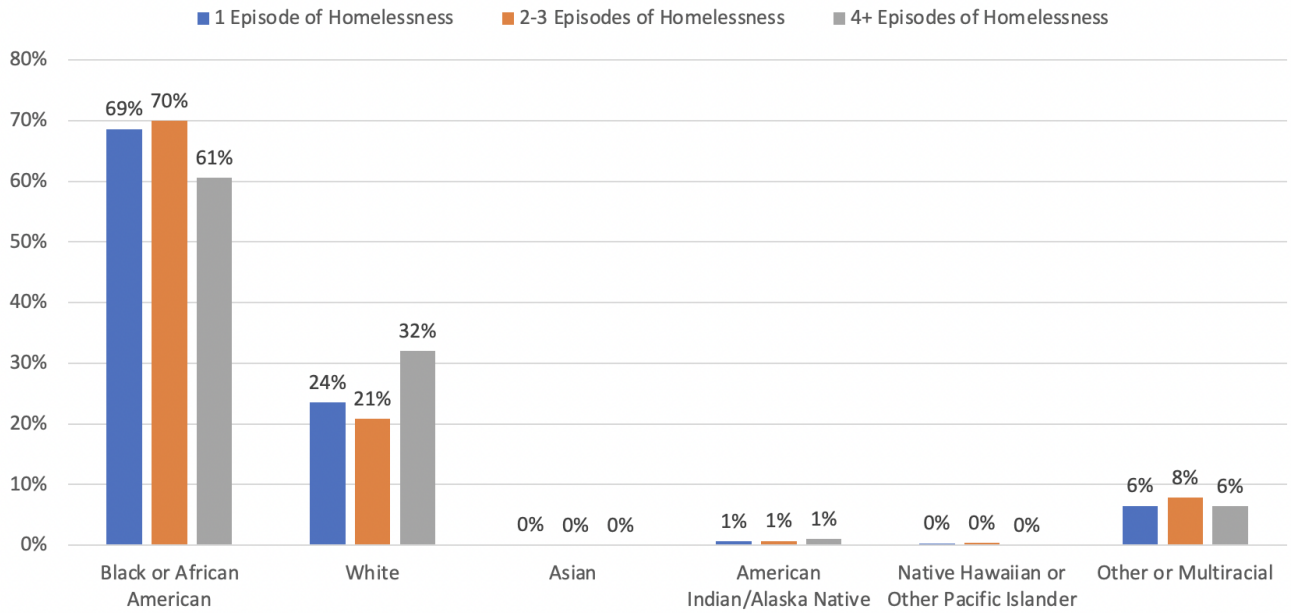
With the goal of collecting racial and ethnic data in an equitable and inclusive manner in mind, it may be useful to consider taking advantage of the “Client doesn't know,” “Client refused,” and “Data not collected” fields. Utilizing these fields will increase data quality and give your CoC a basis for understanding how to continuously improve the collection of race and ethnicity data for future equity analyses. When asked to identify their race and ethnicity, individuals always have the right not to provide their race/ethnicity information, but unless it is marked as such in HMIS, it will be impossible to know whether the individual refused or if the provider did not collect this information. It is important to gather this information in a trauma-informed way. Once this data is gathered, it may be useful to monitor for large numbers of households in the "Data not collected" field, as this may indicate that a provider needs additional support or training when asking individuals about their racial and ethnic identities.

In future analyses, it may also be useful to consider adding length of time data from households experiencing unsheltered homelessness in Flint/Genesee County. It may be useful to explore any differences or patterns in the average length of time unsheltered households experience homelessness vs. those that are residing in sheltered situations. It may also be helpful to break out average length of time homeless by all project types, and at the provider level, to get a more granular sense of where in the system households of different races and ethnicities are spending the most amount of time. For example, how long does it take for Black or African American and Multiracial households to move from being referred to or enrolled in a program to being permanently housed? How do these figures vary across providers?

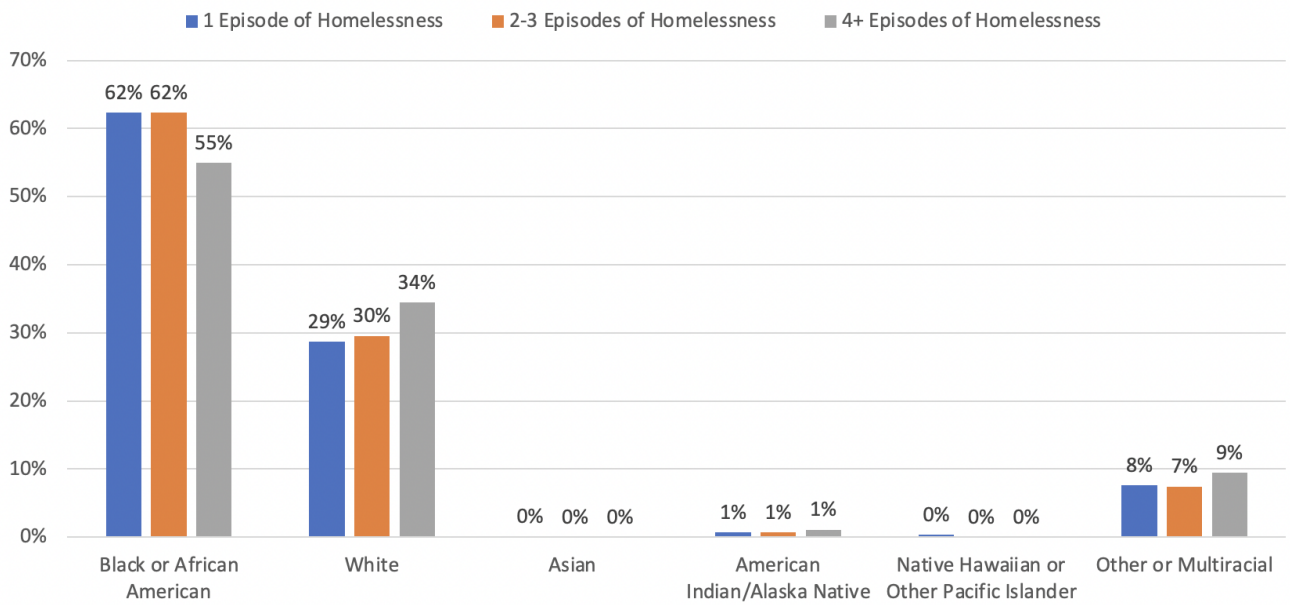
TABLE 3 - EPISODIC HOMELESSNESS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

The data from Table 3 show the number of households in Emergency Shelter, Safe Havens, and Transitional Housing broken down by the number of times they have previously experienced homelessness. Data are disaggregated by race and ethnicity and have been pulled from FY 2019, FY 2020 and FY 2021.

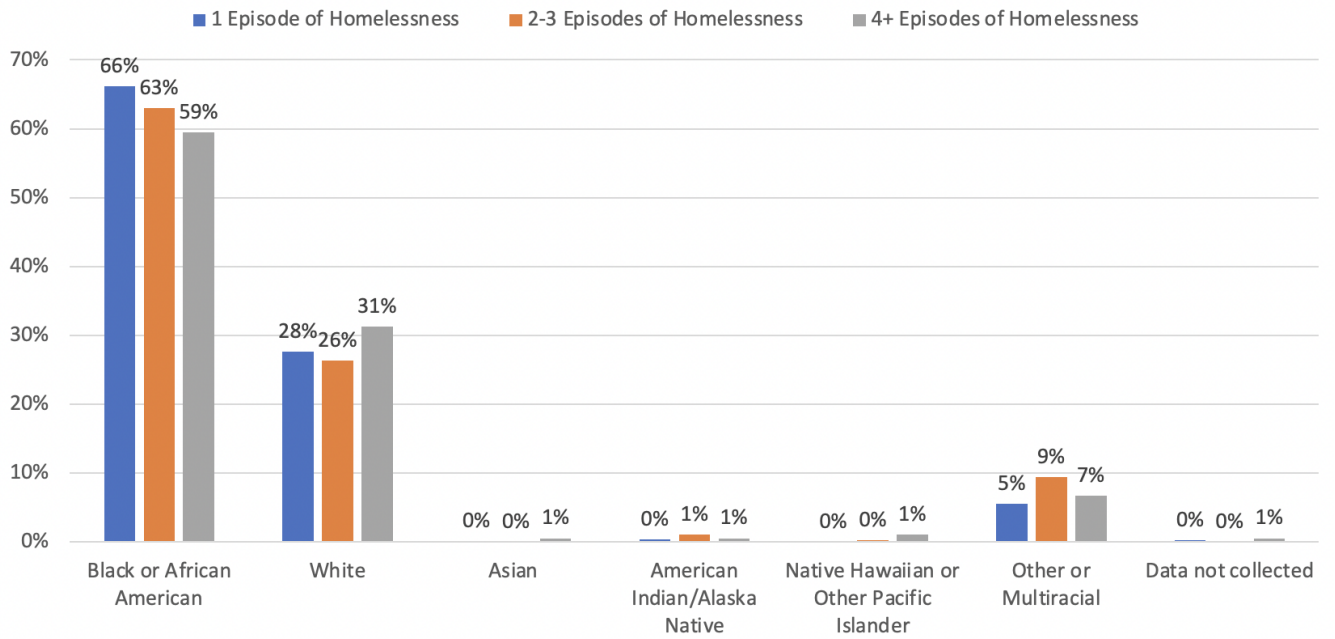
Homeless Episodes (1, 2-3, and 4+) Disaggregated by Race in FY 2019



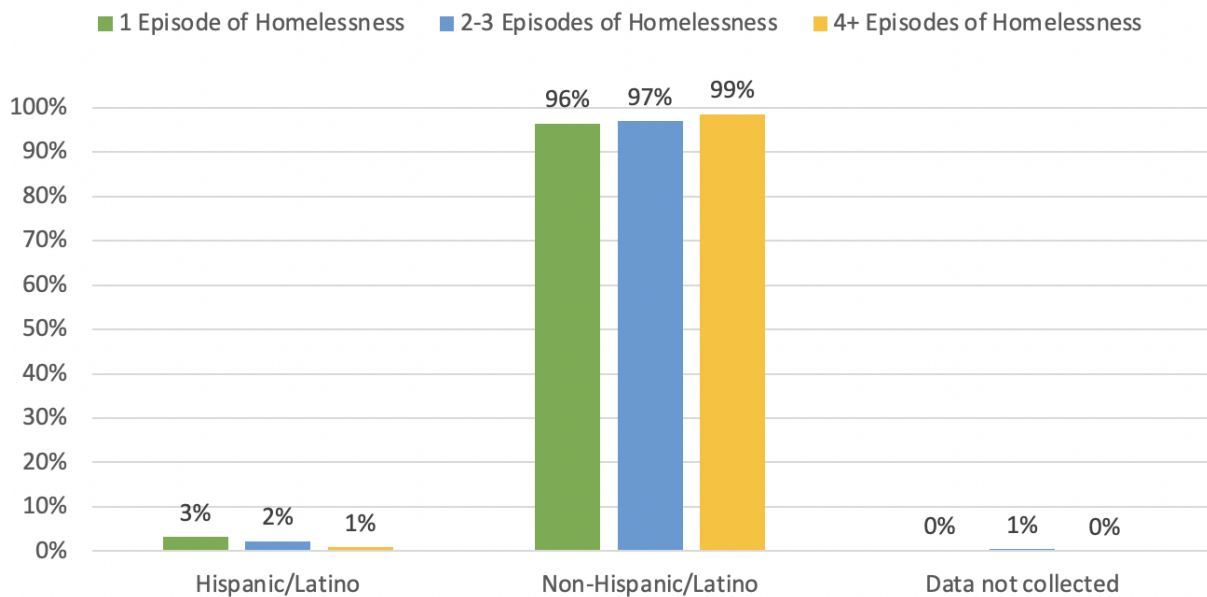
Homeless Episodes (1, 2-3, and 4+) Disaggregated by Race in FY 2020



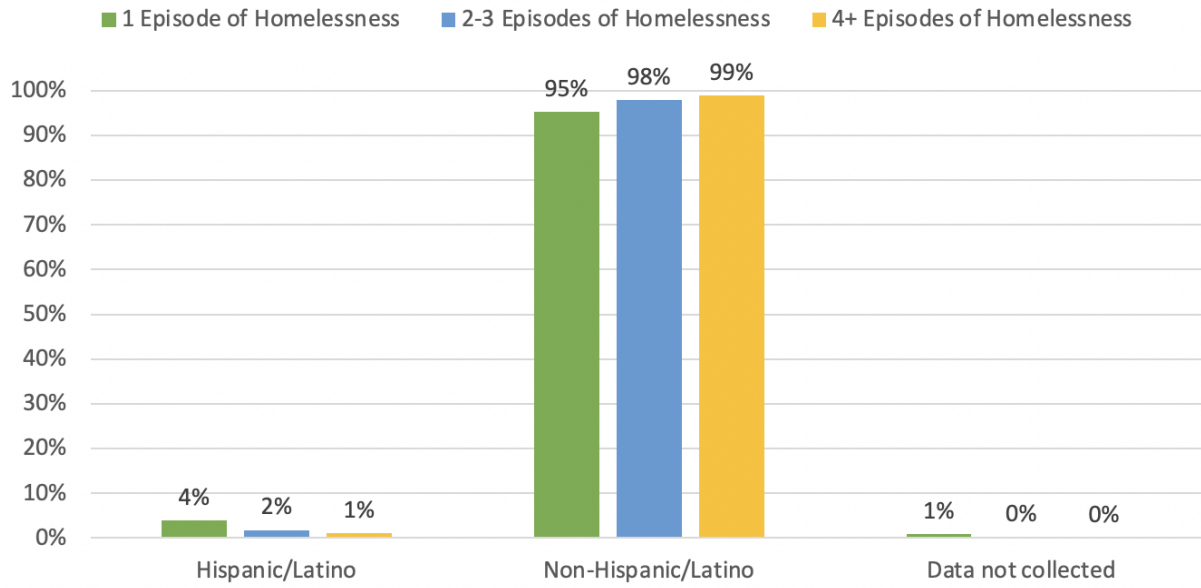
Homeless Episodes (1, 2-3, and 4+) Disaggregated by Race in FY 2021



Homeless Episodes (1, 2-3, and 4+) Disaggregated by Ethnicity in FY 2019



Homeless Episodes (1, 2-3, and 4+) Disaggregated by Ethnicity in FY 2020



Homeless Episodes (1, 2-3, and 4+) Disaggregated by Ethnicity in FY 2021

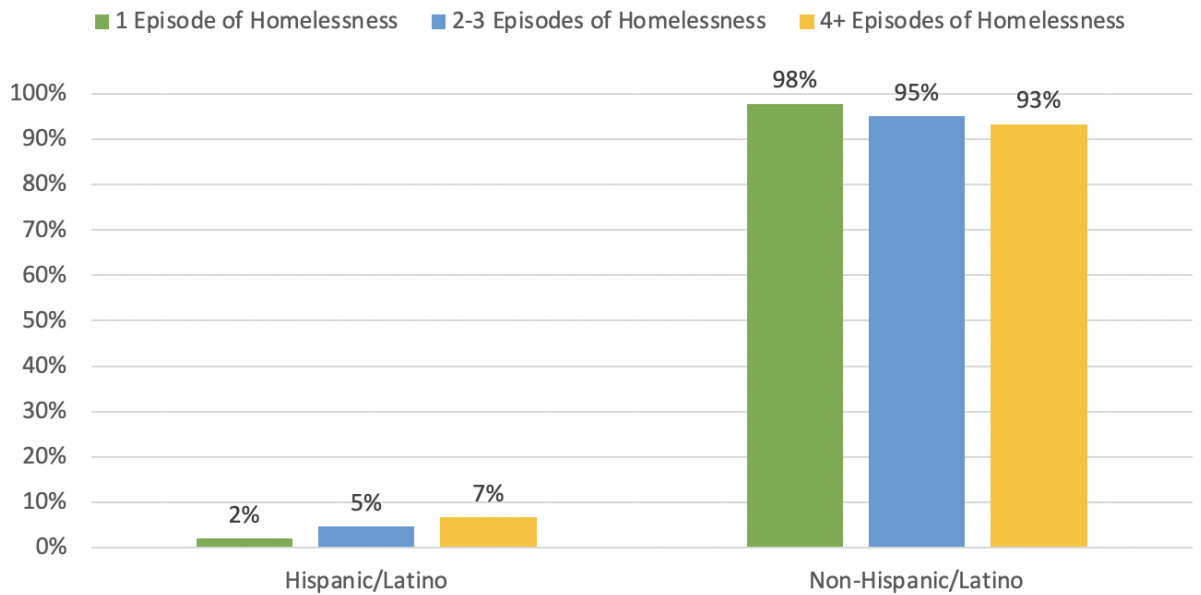


Table 3 Findings

This table explores different episodic categories disaggregated by race and ethnicity. The episodic categories are: individuals experiencing homelessness for the first time, individuals who have experienced two or three episodes of homelessness, and individuals who have experienced four or more episodes of homelessness.

- In FY 2019, FY 2020 and FY 2021, the average rate of households identifying as Black or African American experiencing homelessness for the first time was 66%. The average rate of households identifying as Black or African American that have experienced homelessness 2 or 3 times during this same time period is 65%. Finally, the average rate of Black or African American households experiencing homelessness 4 or more times across these three years is 58%. These rates are notably higher than both the prevalence of Black or African American households in the overall population of Flint/Genesee County (20%), and are, on average, slightly lower than the rates of Black or African American individuals in the annualized HMIS count (65%).
- Households identifying as Other or Multiracial are overrepresented among all households that have experienced homelessness for any number of episodes in Flint/Genesee County. In 2019, 6% of households experiencing homelessness for the first time identified as Other or Multiracial, 8% experienced homelessness 2 or 3 times, and 6% experienced homelessness 4 or more times. Several categories increased slightly in FY 2020, 8% of households experiencing homelessness for the first time identified as Other or Multiracial, and 9% of households with four or more episodes of homelessness. These rates are all higher than the prevalence of Multiracial households in Flint/Genesee County at large (4%).
- According to the most recent data available in this dataset, households identifying as Hispanic/Latino are overrepresented in the percentage of households experiencing homelessness 2-3 times and 4 or more times (in FY 2021). According to the Census, the rate of Hispanic/Latino households in Flint/Genesee county as a whole is 3.4%. In FY 2021, 5% of households experiencing homelessness 2-3 times identified as Hispanic/Latino, and 7% of households experiencing homelessness 4 or more times identified as Hispanic/Latino. The rates of this population in FY 2019 and FY 2020 are lower and more consistent with the broader demographic rate (4% or less in any category, across both years).
- In FY 2019, FY 2020 and FY 2021, the average rate of households identifying as white experiencing homelessness 4 or more times is the highest among all three episodic categories. For example, in FY 2019, the rate of white households experiencing homelessness four or more times was 32%, compared to 24% experiencing homelessness for the first time, and 21% experiencing homelessness 2-3 times. (This pattern bears out in the opposite direction for Black or African American households.) The rates of white households are notably lower than the prevalence of this group in the overall population (75%) and on average, slightly lower than the rate of white households in the annualized HMIS count (28%).

Table 3 Opportunities

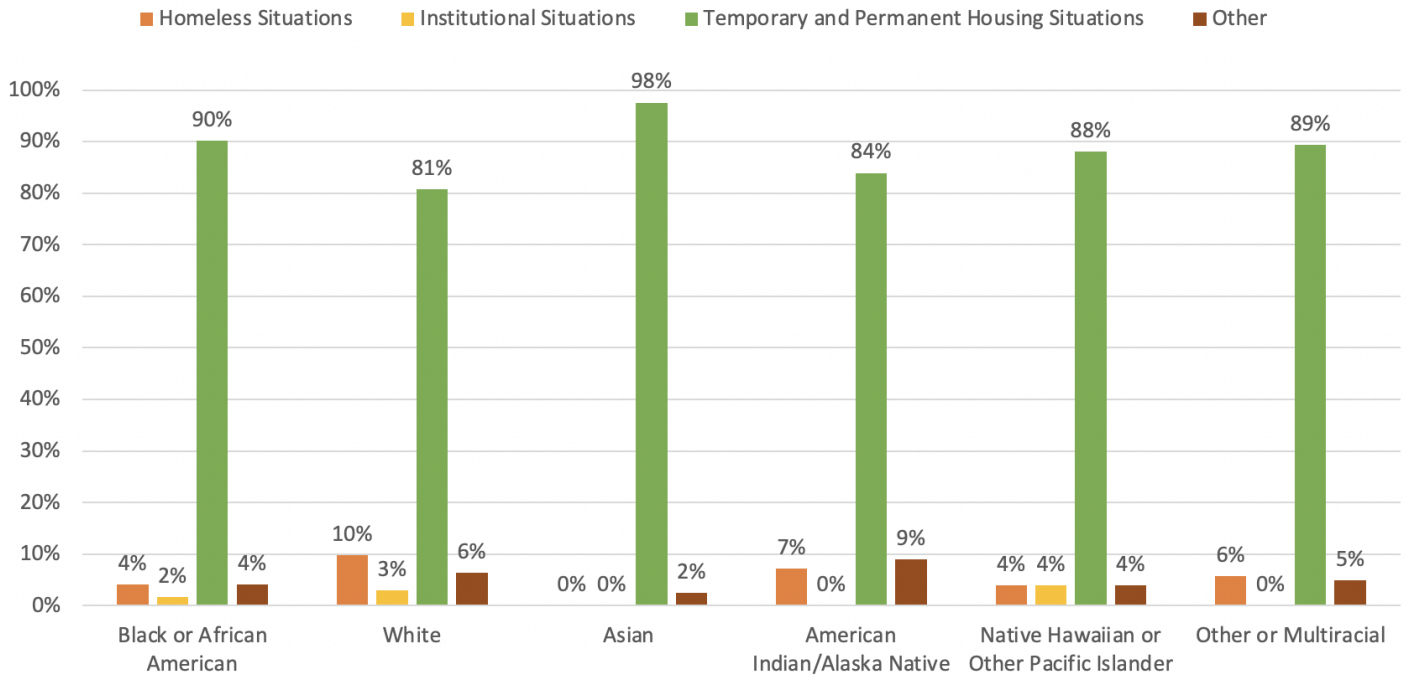
There are opportunities to consider the geography or location of households becoming homeless for the first time and experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness. In what neighborhoods are groups most impacted by homelessness (Black or African American and Multiracial households) becoming homeless for the first time? What are the conditions and histories of these neighborhoods? What impact have trends like gentrification had on neighborhoods where households are becoming homeless for the first time? Taking into account the location of access points in relation to the neighborhoods where households are becoming homeless for the first time may help further contextualize potential quantitative trends. In a mapping analysis, the location of grassroots organizations that may not be officially affiliated with the CoC but that serve populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness may also be useful to consider (food pantries, libraries, churches, etc.). Developing new partnerships with these organizations may strengthen the CoC's response to the patterns stated above, and maximize access to available housing resources and services.

Further, it may be useful to dig more deeply into the factors behind the overrepresentation of Black or African American and Multiracial households in Table 3 data. How do patterns among and across racial groups bear out when broken down by provider? Conducting qualitative data collection via listening sessions or focus groups with individuals who identify as Black or African American and Multiracial may help illuminate the root causes of this pattern. It may also be useful to consider the location, ease of access, and comprehensiveness of outreach services that interface with groups most impacted by homelessness. Finally, the quality and comprehensiveness of outreach services may be worth exploring from a racial equity lens - are outreach and prevention services consistent with a racial trauma-informed and culturally responsive approach in Flint/Genesee County? What are the racial/ethnic identities of outreach and prevention staff in the CoC?

TABLE 4 - EXIT DESTINATIONS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Table 4 shows disaggregated exit destinations broken down into subgroups for Homeless Situations, Institutional Situations, Temporary and Permanent Housing Situations, and Other Situations. This table reflects deduplicated exit destination entries in HMIS, using the household's most recent exit from the homeless response system (if the household has exited more than once). Finally, this table combines data from the following three federal fiscal years - FY 2019, FY 2020 and FY 2021.

Exit Destinations by Race - FY 2019, 2020, and 2021 Combined



Exit Destinations by Ethnicity - FY 2019, 2020, and 2021 Combined

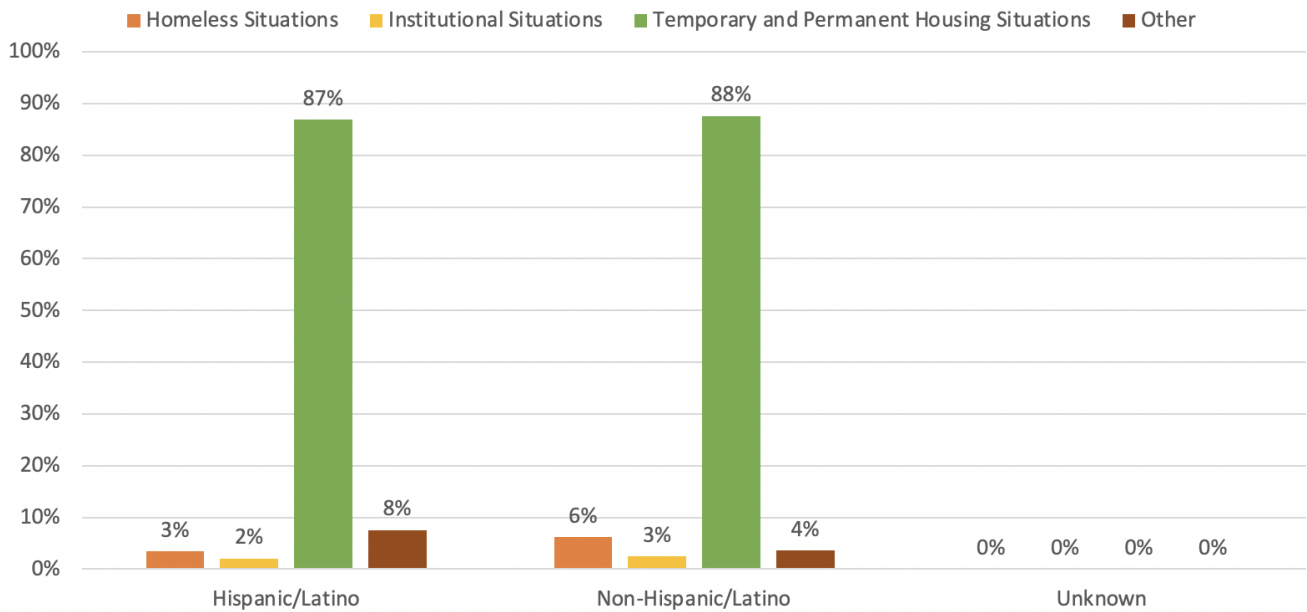


Table 4 Findings

Table 4 combines exit destination data from FY 2019, FY 2020 and FY 2021, and is disaggregated by race and ethnicity. When examining the data collected on race only, the total number of individuals who exited the homeless response system during this time period is 4,419, including:

- 2,994 individuals identifying as Black or African American
- 1,058 individuals identifying as white
- 41 individuals identifying as Asian
- 56 individuals identifying as American Indian/Alaska Native
- 25 individuals identifying as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- 245 individuals identifying as Other or Multiracial

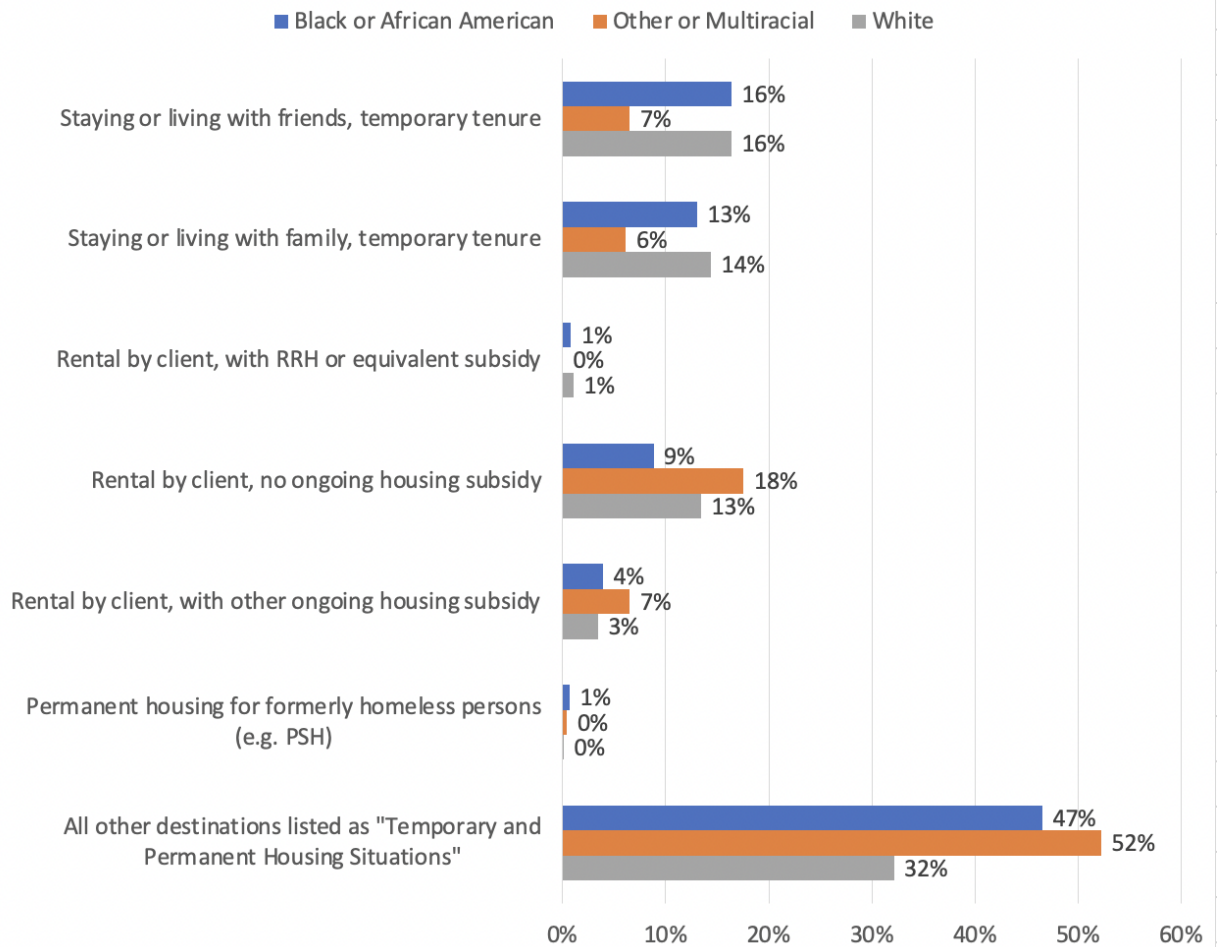
When examining data collected on ethnicity only, the total number of individuals who exited the homeless response system is 3,174, including:

- 145 individuals identifying as Hispanic
- 3,029 individuals identifying as Non-Hispanic/Latino

It is important to note the total numbers of people in each category because this information will provide more context to any potential trends and patterns in the data. In addition to these results, this Table illuminated the following trends and patterns:

- The vast majority of Black or African American individuals (90%), Other or Multiracial individuals (89%) and white individuals (81%) that exited the homeless response system in FY 2019, FY 2020 and FY 2021 exited to Temporary and Permanent Housing situations. The group with the highest rate of exit to this destination was Asian individuals (98%).
- Ten percent (10%) of white individuals that exited the homeless response system went into Homeless Situations - emergency shelters, safe havens, and places not meant for human habitation. This rate was the highest in the dataset when compared to other racial/ethnic groups exiting to these destinations.
- Four percent (4%) of Black or African American and 6% of individuals identifying as Other or Multiracial exited the homeless response system to Homeless Situations - emergency shelters, safe havens, and places not meant for human habitation.
- Individuals identifying as Hispanic/Latino exited to Homeless Situations at a rate of 3%, exited to institutions at a rate of 2%, the majority (87%) exited to Temporary and Permanent Housing situations, and 8% exited to "Other" situations. The rate of individuals identifying as Hispanic/Latino exiting to "Other" destinations is the highest when compared to all other racial and ethnic groups in this dataset.

Exits to Temporary and Permanent Housing Situations - FY 2019-2021



Individuals identifying as Other or Multiracial, white, and Black or African American are the largest groups represented in Table 4. Since most of these individuals exited to ‘Temporary and Permanent Housing Situations,’ insight can be gained by looking at the specific exit categories within this destination. When looking at the data in this way, the largest percentage of groups exited to a catchall category called “All other destinations listed as ‘Temporary and Permanent Housing situations,’ which includes residential or halfway houses, hotels or motels, transitional housing, housing for people living with HIV/AIDS, and more. Individuals that identify as Black or African American and Multiracial exit to this other “catchall” category at higher rates (47% and 52%, respectively) at higher rates than white individuals (32%). There are no large differences in the percentage of individuals exiting to Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), Rapid Rehousing (RRH), or an equivalent subsidy (across the three categories represented in the visual above). Individuals identifying as Other or Multiracial exit to rentals with no ongoing housing subsidy at the highest rate (18%) when compared to other groups in this chart.

Table 4 Opportunities

There is an opportunity to further explore the largest proportion of households represented in this dataset: 81% of all white individuals, 90% of Black or African American individuals, and 89% of Other or Multiracial individuals exited to a group of Temporary and Permanent Housing destinations which

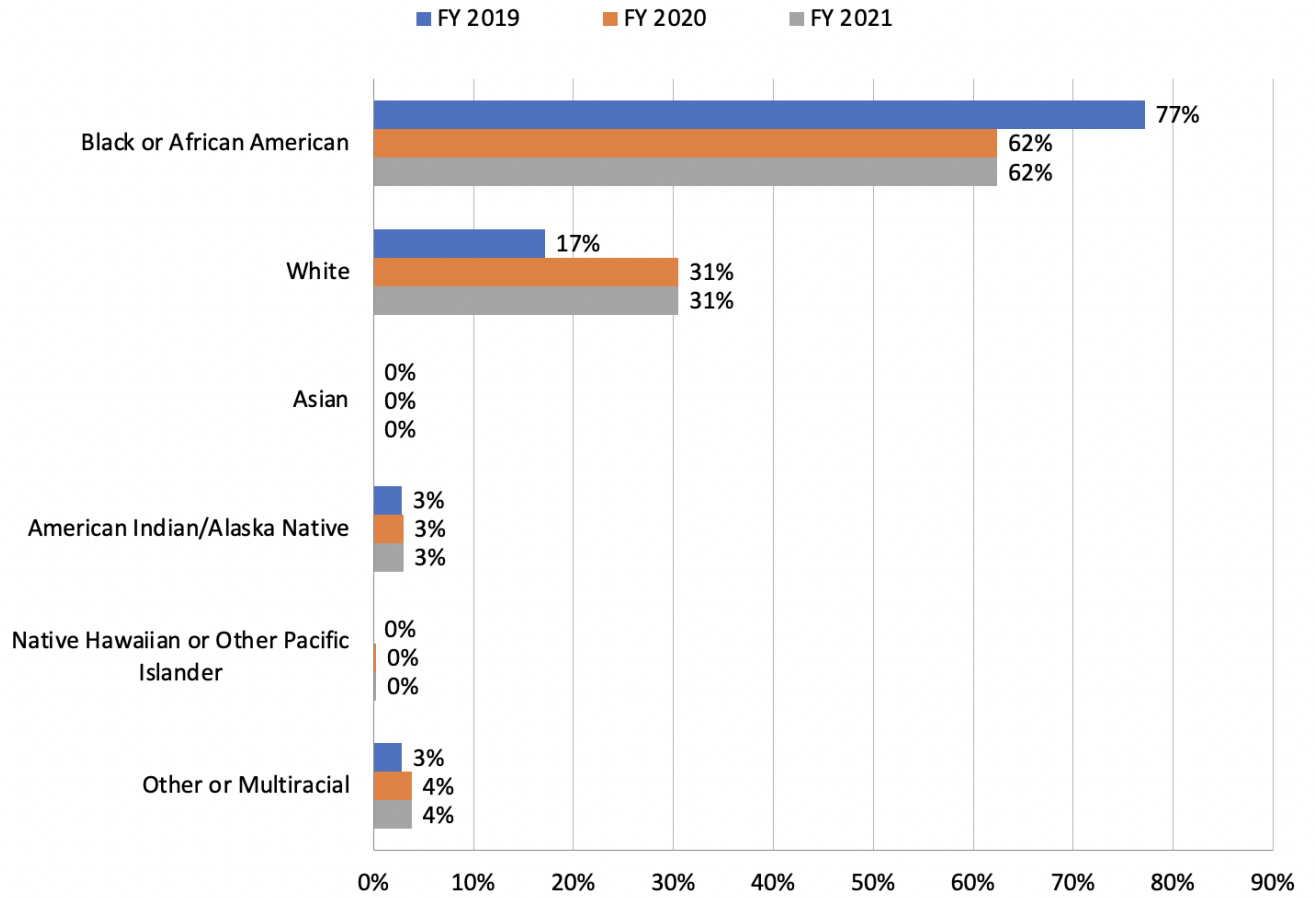
are available in HMIS. These destinations are varied and include, for example, residential or halfway houses, hotels or motels, transitional housing, housing for people living with HIV/AIDS, and more. Once the distribution to these more specific destinations are known, it may be useful to explore where Black or African American and Other or Multiracial individuals are exiting to at the highest rates, and if these exits are considered “positive” or “negative” housing outcomes? What impact do these varying exit destinations have on Black, Brown, Indigenous and People of Color in Flint/Genesee County? Do you notice any trends that may help illuminate the housing outcomes and level of housing stability of Black or African American and Other or Multiracial individuals in your CoC? Where and when would it be helpful to gather qualitative data from Black, Brown, Indigenous and People of Color who are about to exit from or have exited from the homeless response system?

Finally, if it is possible to track the locations of where all households exit after leaving the homeless response system, it may be useful to map out the data in Table 4 by zip code or census tract using a mapping tool such as Tableau, ArcGIS or Power BI. Looking at household data across geography may illuminate historical housing trends (such as redlining) and current ones (gentrification), and allow for the consideration of racial/ethnic, social, and economic dynamics of the communities where formerly unhoused individuals and households live after exiting the homeless response system. Are many households exiting to the same location? Are households exiting to a variety of locations? What are the conditions and environments of the neighborhoods where households are exiting to, and how have those conditions changed over time?

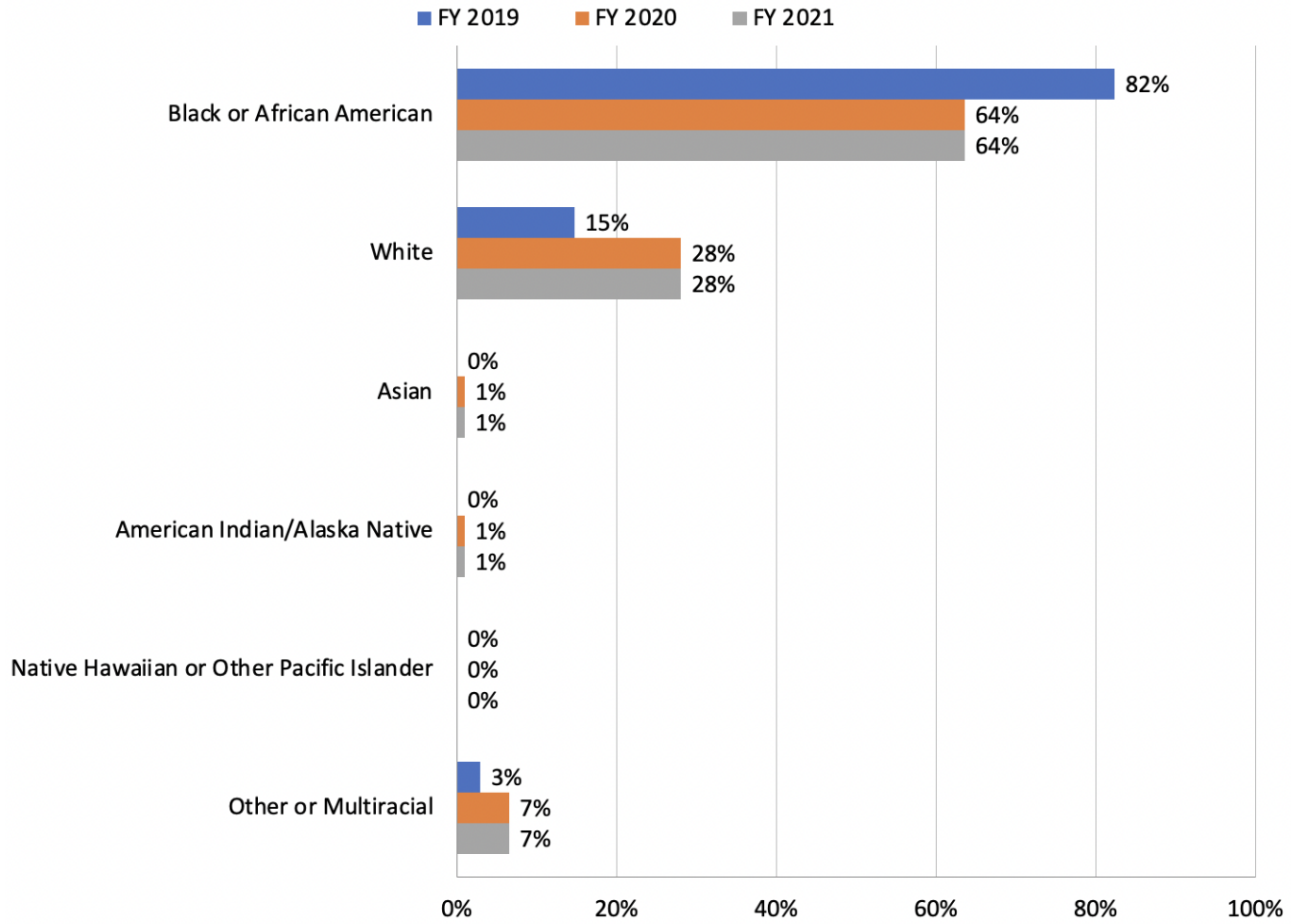
TABLE 5 - RETURNS TO HOMELESSNESS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

The data in Table 5 reference individuals that exited Street Outreach (SO), Emergency Shelter (ES), Transitional Housing (TH), Safe Havens (SH), or Permanent Housing (PH) to a permanent housing destination in the two years prior to each reporting period (FY 2019, FY 2020, and FY 2021). The data measures the number of individuals who became unhoused after their initial exit from the system, broken down into three ‘return period’ categories: returns that occurred in 6 months or less, returns that occurred between 6 and 12 months, and returns that occurred 13-24 months after the individual exited the system.

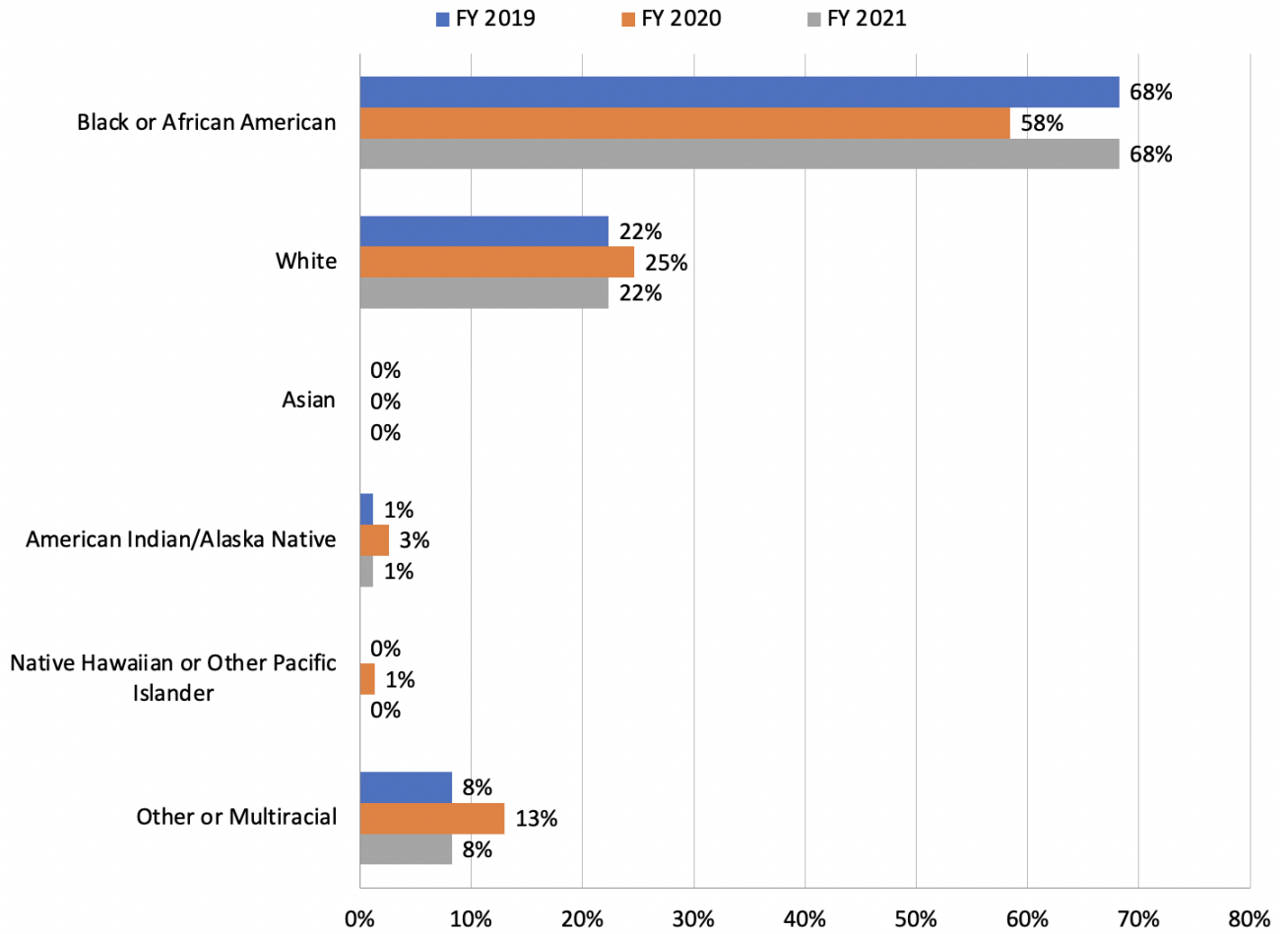
Households that Return to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months by Race



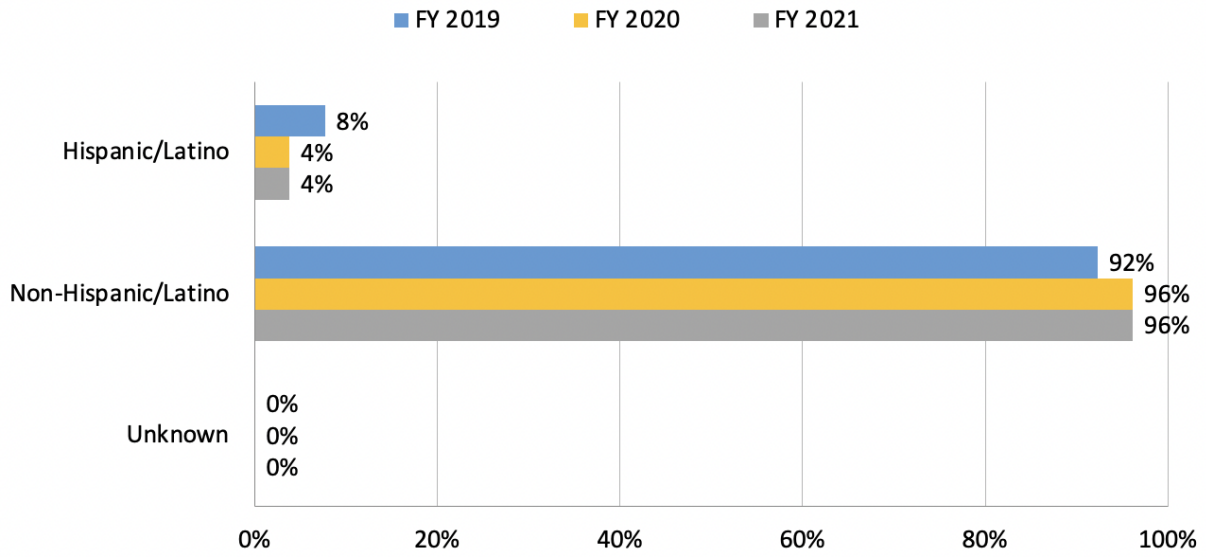
Households that Return to Homelessness in 6-12 Months by Race



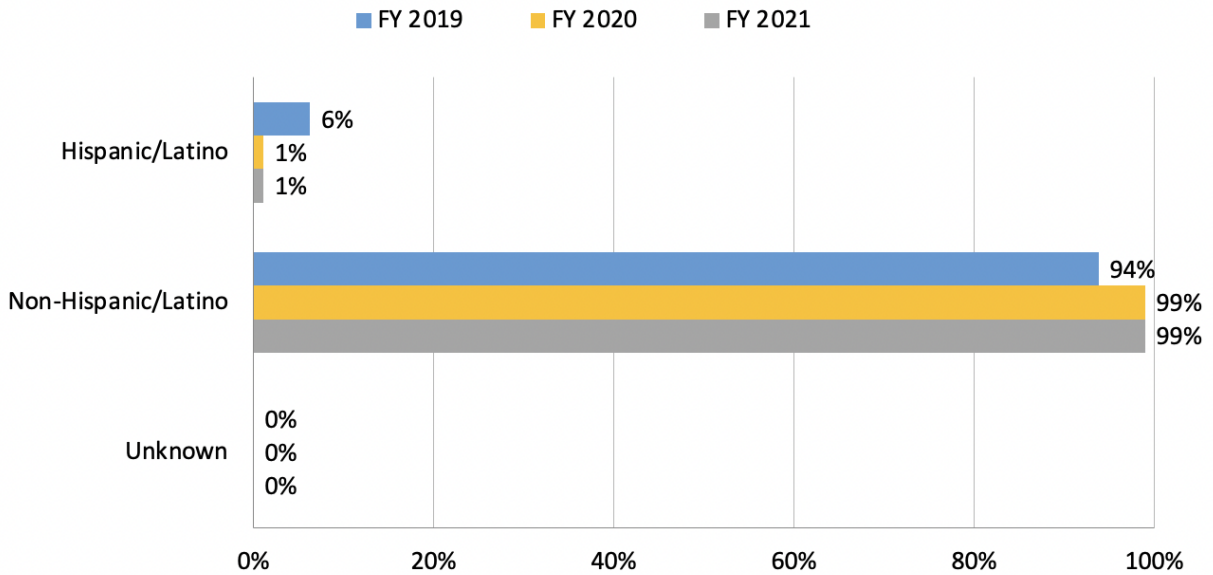
Households that Return to Homelessness in 13 to 24 Months by Race



Households that Return to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months by Ethnicity



Households that Return to Homelessness in 6-12 Months by Ethnicity



Households that Return to Homelessness in 13-24 Months by Ethnicity

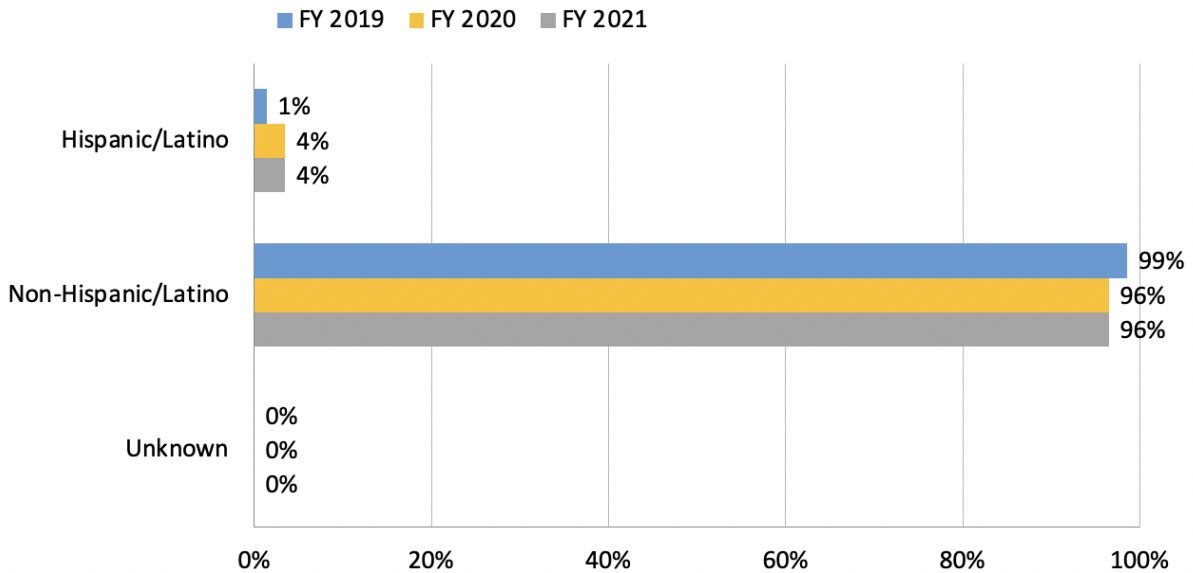


Table 5 Findings

There are several notable trends in Flint/Genesee County data on households that return to homelessness after exiting the homeless response system:

- When examining the data collected on race only, the total number of individuals that returned to homelessness after exiting the homeless response system includes 189 total individuals in FY 2019, 551 individuals in FY 2020, and 551 individuals in FY 2021.
- When examining data collected on ethnicity only, the total number of individuals that returned to homelessness after exiting the homeless response system represented in this dataset includes 168 total individuals in FY 2019, 490 individuals in FY 2020, and 490 individuals in FY 2021.
- FY 2020 and FY 2021 data represent the exact same numbers of people for each race and ethnicity group, which may have been an oversight in data submission. The following findings will compare data from FY 2019 and data from FY 2020/2021.
- In FY 2019, households identifying as Black or African American represented an average of 76% of all returns, across all three return time periods (less than 6 months, 6-12 months, and 13-24 months). White households accounted for an average of 18% of returns during this period, and Other or Multiracial households represented an average of 5% of returns. In this year, Black or African American and Multiracial households are overrepresented in returns to homelessness in Flint/Genesee County when compared to the population size of these groups in the broader region (20% and 5%, respectively). The rate of returns in FY 2019 for Black or African American individuals is also higher than the rate of this group in the annualized HMIS count (65%). White households are underrepresented among returns for this year when compared to both Census demographics (75%) and the annualized HMIS count (28%).

- These trends shifted in FY 2020/FY 2021 data. The average rate of return of households identifying as Black or African American decreased to 61% of all returns, white households accounted for an average of 28% of returns during this period, and the average rate of return of households identifying as Other or Multiracial increased to 8% of returns. In this time period, the average rates of return for white and Black or African American households roughly mirror those in the annualized HMIS count (28% and 65%, respectively.) Multiracial households are overrepresented among returns to homelessness when compared to both Census demographics (4%) and the annualized HMIS count (7%).
- In FY 2019, households identifying as Hispanic/Latino represented an average of 5% of all returns, across all three return time periods (less than 6 months, 6-12 months, and 13-24 months), which is slightly higher than both the rate of this group in the general population and in the annualized HMIS count (3% for both). In the FY 2020/FY 2021 data, this overall average decreased to 3%. Out of all years and return periods in this dataset, the highest rate of return was in FY 2019 among Hispanic/Latino individuals that returned to homelessness within 6 months or less (8% of all individuals returning within this timeframe in FY 2019 identified as Hispanic/Latino).

Table 5 Opportunities

There is an opportunity to reconcile the data collected on race with the data collected on ethnicity in this table. There are different total numbers of individuals that have reported identifying with a racial category than those who provided an ethnicity category. In addition, no data was collected using the “Unknown” data label. Ideally, all providers should report both race and ethnicity fields for every individual, or utilize the fields “Data not collected,” “Client doesn’t know,” or “Client refused” to identify the reasons behind why any data was not collected. It is always acceptable for an individual to refuse to provide race and ethnicity information, however, all providers should be collecting data in a trauma-informed, equity-focused manner. Utilizing these fields will increase data quality and give your CoC an initial basis for understanding how to continuously improve the collection of race and ethnicity data in future equity analyses.

It may also be useful to consider collecting qualitative data to better understand trends and patterns in those who return to homelessness across different racial and ethnic categories. The purpose of gathering qualitative information via focus groups, interviews, or surveys would gather insights into why households (particularly Black or African American and Multiracial households) are returning to homelessness. As per a [recently published HUD guidance document](#) on collecting qualitative data, “The overall objective of qualitative research is to capture snapshots of the perspectives, characteristics, and habits of communities in hopes of creating solutions that suit the needs of those impacted.” In qualitative inquiry about returns to homelessness, it may be useful to consider the following questions. What factors are present in a household’s journey out of the system, and what changed when the household came back into the homeless response system? How can these factors be mitigated? What interventions are available to Black or African American and Multiracial households who were not able to

retain their housing? Was the choice or location of the housing placement not a good fit? Were culturally aligned services available to help households become stable and remain in housing (e.g. mental health, substance use, community-based, religious supports, etc.)? Was unemployment/underemployment a factor in any household losing housing? How often were evictions a factor in the household's return to homelessness, and if so where in the CoC did they take place? Were eviction prevention or preventative legal services available?

It may also be helpful to perform a deeper inquiry into return data by examining the specific resources that households accessed (or did not access) before they became unhoused again (RRH, PSH, other subsidy, no subsidy), etc. It may be useful to consider if there were any notable differences by race or ethnicity among the different resources used by households who return to homelessness. Were resources with subsidies or services distributed equitably to households that returned to homelessness? Also consider asking individuals who returned to homelessness what their qualitative experiences were as they returned to homelessness, and notice if there were any differences or similarities across groups who received different housing resources. Gathering qualitative data is critical to providing greater clarity around racial and ethnic disparities, and can provide valuable insights directly informed by what households returning to homelessness have actually experienced from their own perspectives.

Appendix: Exit Destinations from 2022 HMIS Data Standards

https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/hmis/hmis-data-standards/standards/#t=HMIS-Data-Standard.s.htm%23Appendix_A_-_Living_Situation_Option_List&rhsearch=exit%20destinations

Category	Exit Destination	Description
Homeless Situations	Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport or anywhere outside)	
	Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher, or RHY-funded Host Home shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ESG Emergency Shelter ● HOPWA Hotel/Motel or Short Term Housing ● RHY BCP shelter or RHY-funded Host Home shelter ● VA HCHV Community Contract Emergency Housing ● Locally-funded shelters
	Safe Haven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CoC Safe Haven ● VA Community Contract Safe Haven ● Locally-funded Safe Haven type projects
Institutional Situations	Foster care home or foster care group home	
	Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	
	Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	
	Long-term care facility or nursing home	
	Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	
	Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	
Temporary and Permanent Housing Situations	Residential or halfway house with no homeless criteria	A sober living or other residential project with no lease or rights of tenancy, with or without time limits
	Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	

Temporary and Permanent Housing Situations (continued)	Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CoC Transitional Housing ● HOPWA Transitional Housing (when moving from non-HOPWA projects) ● RHY Maternal Group Homes or TLP ● VA GPD Bridge Housing, Service Intensive Transitional Housing, Hospital to Housing, or Clinical Treatment ● Any locally-funded transitional housing project (facilitates movement to permanent housing with occupancy agreement for terms from 124 months)
	Host home (non-crisis)	
	Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	
	Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	
	Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	
	Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	
	Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH	Limited to use by HOPWA-funded projects
	Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA TH	Limited to use by HOPWA-funded projects
	Rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy	
	Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy	
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CoC Permanent Supportive Housing ● HOPWA facility/TBRA permanent housing (for Destination: when moving from non-HOPWA projects) 	

Temporary and Permanent Housing Situations (continued)	Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	Use this response category as a Destination only if the client is moving directly into a unit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CoC Rapid Re-Housing ● ESG Rapid Re-Housing ● VA SSVF Rapid Re-Housing ● Locally-funded Rapid Re-Housing
	Rental by client, with Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) (tenant or project based)	Includes HCV with no paired services.
	Rental by client in a public housing unit	
	Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	When a client leaves an RRH project maintaining (or moving to) a rental that they will pay for on their own (without a subsidy of any kind) you should select Rental by Client, no ongoing housing subsidy.
	Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy	Any subsidized rental housing other than CoC PSH, HOPWA PH, RRH, GPD TIP, or VASH. Includes legacy SRO and Pay For Success.
	Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	
	Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	
Other	No exit interview completed	This will be considered "missing data" for data quality and reporting purposes. This response should not be used in place of a valid Living Situation response for 3.12 Destination.
	Other	Any response of "Other" in Destination will not count in any HMIS-based reporting as a positive outcome. Review the above list carefully to determine if any option above is a reasonable match.
	Deceased	
	Client doesn't know	
	Client refused	
	Data not collected	