Contents

1. Introduction (3)
2. Defining Homelessness (4)
3. Denton County Homelessness Dashboard (5)
4. 2019 Point-In-Time Count (10)
5. Student Homelessness (18)
6. Data-Driven Impact (20)
7. Next Steps (26)
8. Community Impact (27)
No single source of data tells the whole story of homelessness in Denton County. This report highlights the various data sources and definitions of homelessness that inform collective efforts to implement data-driven solutions for people experiencing homelessness in our community and Make Homelessness Rare, Brief, and Nonrecurring.

The Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team and the Denton County Homeless Coalition contribute to and utilize the data in this report to identify and solve complex problems like homelessness and housing insecurity.
Defining **Homelessness**

Identifying how homelessness is defined is important to understanding how data is collected, tracked and utilized.

The **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)** defines homelessness in four categories:

1. **Literal**: People who are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided.
2. **At-Risk**: People who are losing their primary nighttime residence, which may include a motel or hotel or a doubled-up situation, within 14 days.
3. **Youth**: Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth who are unstably housed and likely to continue in that state.
4. **Domestic Violence**: People who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, have no other residence, and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

The **Department of Education (ED)** applies a broader definition of homelessness for children and youth from the McKinney Vento Act:

1. **Literal**: Children and youth whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designed for or is ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings e.g. living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, bus or train stations, substandard housing, or similar settings.
2. **Doubled-Up**: Children and youth who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing; economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement.

Definitions 1, 3 and 4 inform data measurements for the Denton County Housing Priority List and Point-In-Time Count. These definitions inform data measurement for the public school systems across the United States.
• The primary source of homelessness data in Denton County is the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Service providers in the Denton County Housing Crisis Response System (HCRS) share information and make referrals for housing assistance and other supportive services through HMIS. When a person experiencing homelessness accesses services in Denton County the most common referral made in the HMIS is through Coordinated Entry (CE).

• CE is the system and process that ensures people experiencing homelessness are quickly identified, assessed, prioritized, and referred to housing assistance and supportive services that promote housing stability.

• Data collected through CE contributes to the Housing Priority List (HPL), a tool local providers use to quickly identify and consistently track actively homeless households in Denton County. The HPL also helps providers prioritize households for limited resources based on their level of need.

• HPL data is visualized through the Denton County Homelessness Data Dashboard
Denton County Homelessness Data Dashboard

- The Denton County Homelessness Data Dashboard tracks actively homeless households in Denton County from month-to-month. Actively Homeless households are households currently seeking housing assistance whose whereabouts are known by Denton County service providers.

- In Denton County Veterans, chronically homeless households and households fleeing domestic violence are special populations prioritized for available housing resources.

- Chronic homelessness includes individuals experiencing literal homelessness with a disabling condition who have been continuously homeless for a year or more or have had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

- Improved data management is crucial to reducing homelessness. Data cleanup efforts are useful for identifying which households are actively experiencing homelessness in our community. Significant decreases in the number of actively homeless households (such as the 27% decrease in March 2019) may be explained by people no longer actively seeking services by self-resolving their homelessness and/or moving out of Denton.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Actively Homeless</th>
<th>Veterans</th>
<th>Chronically Homeless</th>
<th>Fleeing Domestic Violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar 31, 2019</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 28, 2019</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 31, 2019</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 30, 2018</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 30, 2018</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 30, 2018</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2019 Denton County Homelessness Data Report 6
With a lack of available housing in Denton County, HMIS, the CE system and the HPL tool provide data to help identify overall community housing needs and gaps in housing.

Housing Assistance needed by type:

- **Diversion** is a housing intervention used to assist households by helping them identify an immediate alternative housing arrangements, and if necessary, contacting them with services and/or financial assistance needed to return to permanent housing quickly.

- **Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)** provides medium to long-term housing assistance (up to 24 months) to move households from homelessness to stable permanent housing.

- **Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)** provides long-term assistance along with intensive wrap around services (i.e. transportation, education, and employment) to chronically homeless households that could not support themselves otherwise.
The Housing Priority List (HPL) is actively managed to track inflows and outflows. Balancing data this way helps our housing crises response system better meet the needs of the often fluid populations served by homeless and housing support services.

Outflows occur when households have been permanently housed, moved to inactive status due to inactivity greater than 90 days and whose whereabouts are unknown by Denton County service providers, or when households have permanently left our service area.

Significant increases in outflows in one month are often a result of data cleanup, which allows service providers to more accurately and identify households in need of assistance.
Denton County Homelessness

Data Dashboard

• The Housing Priority List (HPL) is actively managed to track inflows and outflows.
  • Inflows may include new Coordinated Entry assessments for households entering Denton County’s housing crisis response system for the first time, reassessments if an extended period of time has passed or if something has changed in the household’s life, returns from inactive or returns from permanent housing.
  • Households return from inactive when they access emergency shelter, housing or supportive services or are identified through street outreach.
  • Households that have been assessed and housed through Denton County’s Coordinated Entry system and return to homelessness are tracked as returns from housing.

Inflows (June 2018 - March 2019)

Households that are new or returning to the Denton County Housing Priority List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Assessments</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>385</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reassessments</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned from Inactive</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned from Housing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>66</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
<td><strong>48</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>414</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Point-In-Time (PIT) Count happens once a year across the nation, and provides a snapshot of the homeless experience on a single day. A point-in-time count is an unduplicated count on a single night of the people in a community who are experiencing homelessness that includes both sheltered and unsheltered populations.

The PIT Count is dependent on factors like weather and the number of volunteers who commit their time to training for the count and surveying the entirety of the county.

People experiencing homelessness voluntarily provide self-reported information of their current situation. This count gives data of the experiences and needs of people experiencing homelessness in our community.

The Point-In-Time Count is refined annually to include new or questions are adjusted to gather targeted data to improve programs and services.
All data specify percentages unless otherwise indicated. Charts with an asterisk (*) indicate questions to which survey participants may have provided more than one response.

**TOTAL PERSONS SURVEYED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GENDER**

- Male: 71%
- Female: 29%
- No Answer: 1%
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual: 3%

**ORIENTATION**

- Heterosexual: 96%
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual: 3%
- No Answer: 1%

**EDUCATION**

- < 9th grade: 4.6%
- Some high school: 19.7%
- High school diploma: 13.2%
- Some college: 25.0%
- GED: 28.3%
- Master’s degree+: 6.6%
- College graduate: 1.3%

**ETHNICITY**

- Hispanic: 12.7%
- Non-Hispanic: 87.3%

**AGE**

- 17 & Under: 92.3%
- 18 – 24: 0.5%
- 25+: 7.2%

**RACE**

- White: 75.6%
- Black or African American: 17.8%
- American Indian or Alaskan Native: 6.0%
- Asian: 1.1%
- Hawaiian / other Pacific Islander: 0.0%
- Multiple: 5.0%

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2019 Point-In-Time Count
LIVING SITUATION BEFORE BECOMING HOMELESS
Data not collected in 2018

SURVEY LOCATION

2019 Point-In-Time Count

TOP 5 REASONS FOR HOMELESSNESS*

Unemployment 23.8%
Unable to pay rent/mortgage 17.7%
Family/personal illness 7.3%
Physical/mental disabilities 7.3%
Evicted 6.4%

LAST TIME ACCESSING EMERGENCY SHELTER
Data not collected in 2018

Within the last 6 months 6.8%
Within the last 3 months 12.8%
More than a year ago 28.6%
Less than a week ago 51.9%
**VULNERABLE POPULATIONS**

- **Substance Use Disorder**
  - 2016: 17%
  - 2017: 35%
  - 2018: 28%
  - 2019: 20%

- **Living with Serious Mental Illness**
  - 2016: 31%
  - 2017: 43%
  - 2018: 45%
  - 2019: 50%

**SOURCE OF INCOME**

- **2015**
  - Full Time Employment: 50%
  - Part Time Employment: 19%

- **2016**
  - Full Time Employment: 38%
  - Part Time Employment: 11%

- **2017**
  - Full Time Employment: 22%
  - Part Time Employment: 13%

- **2019**
  - Full Time Employment: 19%
  - Part Time Employment: 13%

Data not collected in 2018.

All data specify percentages unless otherwise indicated. Charts with an asterisk (*) indicate questions to which survey participants may have provided more than one response.
Participants were asked to identify experiences they were exposed to as a child (0-18 years).

**CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO HOMELESSNESS**

**PREVIOUS INVOLVEMENT**
- Foster Care: 40.0%
- Child Protective Services: 15.9%
- Long-term hospitalization: 10.0%
- Drug treatment: 20.6%
- Mental health treatment: 8.2%
- Criminal Justice: 5.3%

Participants were asked to identify institutions they have been involved with at any point in their life.

**EXPOSURE AS A CHILD**
- Gang Involvement: 3.8%
- Household Member in Jail: 10.6%
- Mental Health Condition: 12.5%
- Substance Abuse: 14.3%
- Domestic Violence: 14.3%
- Abuse/Neglect: 17.7%

All data specify percentages unless otherwise indicated. Charts with an asterisk (*) indicate questions to which survey participants may have provided more than one response.
Participants were asked to identify factors that have prohibited them from obtaining housing.
2019 Point-In-Time Count Findings

- 75 volunteers canvassed the county to survey people experiencing literal homelessness.

- The data suggest that the number of people experiencing homelessness is decreasing. Because of certain external factors like those discussed in page 10, there may not be as much as the 24% decrease in homelessness in Denton County identified in the PIT Count alone.

- Compared to general population demographic data for Denton County, African Americans are disproportionately affected by homelessness. African Americans account for 8.4% of the general population*, while they make up 17.8% of total people surveyed for the 2019 PIT Count.

- While males (71%) are disproportionately impacted by homelessness, the roughly two-thirds male to one-thirds female ratio is consistent with previous years.

- Renter households (44%) and people living on their own (73%) before becoming homeless are at greater risk of experiencing homelessness.

- Unemployment (23.8%) and inability to pay rent/mortgage (17.7%) have been the top two reasons for becoming homeless for the past two years.

- The majority of respondents indicated they were sleeping unsheltered (65%) but over half indicated they had accessed shelter in the last 7 days (51.9%).

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder
2019 Point-In-Time Count Findings

- Fewer survey participants reported living with a substance use disorder (20%) this year than in previous years, while more reported living with a serious mental illness (50%). This data is often unreported by individuals engaged in Denton County’s Housing Crisis Response System.

- Vulnerable populations of chronically homeless, Veteran and unaccompanied youth households all decreased this year. Veterans saw the biggest drop from 21 to 7 identified Veteran households experiencing homelessness.

- 2019 is the first year since 2016 that unaccompanied homeless youth (14) have outnumbered Veterans (7). HUD defines unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness as individuals experiencing literal homelessness ages 18 to 24 years.

- Fewer people are working this year than in previous years. Part-time employment income (19%) surpassed full-time employment (13%) for the first time since 2014 for people experiencing homelessness.

- Survey participants identified abuse/neglect (17.7%), domestic violence (14.8%), substance abuse (14.3%) and mental health conditions (12.5%) as the top 4 experiences/exposures in the first 18 years of life.

- Over one-third of respondents identified a lack of funds (34.2%) as the number one barrier to housing. The remaining top five housing barriers include a lack of assistance/support (13.1%), lack of a state-issued ID (10.2%), transportation (9.6%) and uncertainty of how to access resources (8.6%).

- The top three institutions with which respondents reported previous involvement at any point in their life include criminal justice (40%), mental health treatment (20.6%) and drug treatment (15.9%).
Student Homelessness

Homeless Liaisons verify homeless student data and school district administrators report data of students experiencing homelessness to the Texas Education Agency. The below data include individuals 0-24 years of age involved with the public school system. It does not include college or university students in Denton County.

Total Enrollment for Denton County School Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School District</th>
<th>Total Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanger ISD</td>
<td>2,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponder ISD</td>
<td>1,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Point ISD</td>
<td>1,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest ISD</td>
<td>24,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Elm ISD</td>
<td>7,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewisville ISD</td>
<td>52,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Dallas ISD</td>
<td>4,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krum ISD</td>
<td>2,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denton ISD</td>
<td>30,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubrey ISD</td>
<td>2,442</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Number of Students Experiencing Homelessness in Denton County School Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School District</th>
<th>Total Number of Students Experiencing Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanger ISD</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponder ISD</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Point ISD</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest ISD</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Elm ISD</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewisville ISD</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Dallas ISD</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krum ISD</td>
<td>DATA UNAVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denton ISD</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubrey ISD</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The above information comes from a fall snapshot report published by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) for the 2018-2019 school year.

2019 Denton County Homelessness Data Report
Student Homelessness

Percentage of Students Experiencing Homelessness in Denton County School Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanger ISD</td>
<td>1.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponder ISD</td>
<td>2.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Point ISD</td>
<td>3.37%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwest ISD</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Elm ISD</td>
<td>0.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewisville ISD</td>
<td>1.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Dallas ISD</td>
<td>0.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krum ISD</td>
<td>DATA UNAVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denton ISD</td>
<td>1.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubrey ISD</td>
<td>1.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State agencies speculate that homelessness among students is underreported and makes up a larger percentage of the total number of students enrolled in school districts throughout Texas.

Source: The above information comes from a fall snapshot report published by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) for the 2018-2019 school year.
In response to data that has identified Veterans who are experiencing homelessness in Denton County, Veterans have been identified as a priority population in Denton County’s Housing Crisis Response System. Initially, this data supported a request by the City of Denton in partnership with the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for 20 HUD-VASH vouchers. The HUD-VASH Program combines Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance for homeless veterans and their families with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) at its medical centers and in the community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Actively Homeless</th>
<th>Veterans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar 31, 2019</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 28, 2019</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 31, 2019</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 30, 2018</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 30, 2018</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 30, 2018</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team adopted the goal to End Veteran Homelessness by 2020 into its strategic plan, and City of Denton Mayor Chris Watts signed on to the national mayor’s challenge in fall of 2018.

- An end to Veteran homelessness means that the community will have a systematic response in place that ensures homelessness among Veterans is prevented whenever possible or is otherwise a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience.
- Improvements in Veteran homelessness data and targeted data analyses allow community partners to efficiently allocate and mobilize resources needed to fill gaps in housing and supportive services.
Data-Driven Impact

- Data are used to identify barriers to housing for families in crisis and develop resources to reduce those barriers.

- The Denton County Homeless Coalition developed the Denton County Homelessness Barriers Fund (Barriers Fund) to assist families enrolled in housing and supportive service programs to help overcome barriers to permanent housing.

- Since its launch in May of 2018, the Barriers Fund has assisted 31 households with an average of $430 per household.

- Funding is used as a prevention and stabilization tool to assist with rent and utility payments, provide transportation for mothers fleeing domestic violence who are going back to work, to purchase bus and plane tickets home to be reunited with family, and to cover medical costs that would have otherwise jeopardized a households ability to pay for housing.
Data-Driven Impact

One of the Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team’s (DCHLT) strategic goals is to increase access to housing by 10%, and that means increasing the number of existing housing units available to individuals and families. Data has identified the different housing needs for those assessed through CE and identified for housing on the HPL. However, finding open doors to house people experiencing homelessness who may have higher barriers is a significant challenge the Doors for Denton County program is addressing.

• The Doors for Denton County landlord outreach initiative collaboratively developed by the DCHLT Housing Workgroup.

• The cities of Denton and Lewisville, along with a private donor, fund a Housing Navigator position to test the effectiveness of a process to centralize locating available housing units in support of agencies providing financial assistance to help house families experiencing homelessness.

• The Housing Navigator networks with landlords and advocates for households with barriers to housing like criminal histories or past evictions.

• The Housing Navigator has successfully recruited 10 landlords to accept as tenants homeless households being assisted in local agency programs since January 2019.
• Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team (DCHLT) workgroups continue to collect, analyze and utilize data to improve service provision.

• In the Fall of 2018, the DCHLT Shelter Planning Workgroup conducted a study measuring the quality and accessibility of emergency shelters in Denton County. Data from the report were utilized to make recommendations for improving and enhancing emergency shelter programming.

• Recommendations to improve the current environment include reducing barriers to entry, increasing access to transportation and improved communication to people accessing shelter resources, providing shelter resources and the community at large.

• The workgroup continues to explore opportunities and make recommendations for enhanced shelter programming to the DCHLT and other governing/funding entities.

Survey respondents were asked to provide feedback regarding their experiences or fear of experiencing if accessing shelter. If they had accessed shelter in Denton County, they were asked to respond based on their experiences or fears of different scenarios. If they had not accessed shelter, they were asked to identify if any of the provided scenarios made them hesitant to seek shelter. Respondents were asked to select as many scenarios as applicable.

*Source: DCHLT Shelter Planning Workgroup Fall Summary Report*
Data-Driven Impact

- Continuous improvement of data management is one of the Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team’s strategic goals. Data cleanup efforts are useful in identifying which households are actively experiencing homelessness in our community and allows service providers to efficiently prioritize households for available resources.

- Homeless and housing service providers utilize data from the Housing Priority List (HPL) during collaborative Case Conferencing meetings to prioritize households for housing, share resources, and develop housing plans for people living unhoused.

- Data identified during the PIT Count like self-identified reasons for homelessness (such as lack of employment) informs the housing-focused case management provided households, and the wrap-around services they are connected to in their journey towards housing stability.

As a result of collaborative case-conferencing and prioritization, 73 actively homeless households were housed between June 2018 and March 2019.
• The Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team developed the Standards of Excellence, a set of guidelines for service providers working to prevent and end homelessness.

• The Standards of Excellence are a set of performance goals and quality standards for outreach and engagement, emergency and temporary housing and supportive housing programs.

• Concrete, consistent standards are critical to ensuring efforts and resources are focused in the most effective ways possible. In a reality where resources are limited, thinking smarter about strategies and investments in the community will bring us closer to achieving our mission of making homelessness rare, brief and nonrecurring in Denton County.
Next Steps

• The Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team and the Denton County Homeless Coalition continue to partner and identify improvement opportunities for Denton County’s housing crisis response system.

• The Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team has identified seven metrics that will communicate performance of our local housing crisis response system and continue to inform innovative solutions to make homelessness rare, brief and nonrecurring in our community.

• These System Performance Measures will allow us to definitively say we are reducing homelessness and improving outcomes for unhoused families in Denton County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Performance Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Number</strong> – Reduce number of people experiencing homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Length</strong> – Reduce the length of time households are enrolled in emergency shelter and transitional housing experiencing homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>First Time Homeless</strong> – Reduce the number of persons who become homeless for the first time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>Recidivism</strong> – Reduce the number of people who return to homelessness after receiving permanent housing</td>
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<td>5. <strong>Barriers</strong> – Increase access to housing through a variety of successful housing placement options</td>
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<td>6. <strong>Income</strong> – Increase income of homeless adults being served</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. <strong>Outreach</strong> – Identify vulnerable populations</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Solving complex problems like homelessness and housing insecurity requires a diverse set of solutions. There are many opportunities for members of the Denton County community to make a difference.

Donate to the Denton County Homelessness Barriers Fund www.unitedwaydenton.org/barriers-fund

Follow the Denton County Homelessness Leadership Team www.unitedwaydenton.org/DCHLT

Become a member of the Denton County Homeless Coalition www.endhomelessnessdenton.com

Are you a landlord or property manager with available units? Email housingnavigator@unitedwaydenton.org to become a Doors for Denton County partner.

Follow community efforts to end Veteran homelessness https://www.unitedwaydenton.org/end-veteran-homelessness