

Adults: Households where all occupants are at least 18.

Age: An individual's age at the point in time when the information was gathered. Individuals who do not report their date of birth are not included.

Coordinated entry: The Coordinated Entry System (CES) facilitates the coordination and management of resources and services. CES allows users to efficiently and effectively connect people to interventions that aim to permanently resolve their housing crisis. CES works to connect the highest need, most vulnerable persons in the community to available housing and supportive services equitably.

Continuum of Care (CoC): A Continuum of Care (CoC) is a regional or local planning body that coordinates housing and services funding for homeless families and individuals.

Disabling condition: An individual who has self-identified as having a long-term disability that creates barriers to living independently.

Emergency shelter: Any facility that serves the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless.

Entering homelessness: When a new individual engages with services is for the first time or re-engages after having left homelessness two or more years ago.

Entering homelessness, previously housed: When an individual re-engages with service providers after leaving homelessness to enter stable housing within the last two years.

Entering homelessness, re-engaged after lost contact: When an individual re-engages with service providers after having lost contact or left homelessness to enter housing within the last two years.

Ethnicity: An optional field where an individual can choose to identify as "Hispanic" or "non-Hispanic." This information is independent of racial identity.

Experiencing homelessness: Individuals who are recorded in the HMIS database, and are in need of services and/or housing to assist in resolving homelessness.

Gender: Gender identity that falls under categories defined by HUD/HMIS that indicate whether clients self-identify as male, female, transgender female, transgender male, or gender non-conforming.

Homeless: An individual or a family that is living in an emergency shelter, transitional housing or another place not fit for human habitation, such as in a car or on the streets.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS): A local information database used by homeless service providers to collect confidential client-level data including demographics, history of homelessness and services accessed, and service needs.

Homeless Service Response: Includes a variety of outreach, sheltering, case management, and housing services from over xx providers to help clients resolve or address community homelessness.

Housing program: Permanent Housing (PSH, OPH, PH, or RRH).

Housing placements: Enrollment in a housing program, most likely through Coordinated Entry.

Households with Children: Households where there is at least one minor who is under 18 and one adult who is at least 18.

Housed: People who have obtained stable housing after engaging with or seeking services.

This may include:

- Locating a stable housing opportunity while working with a program and alerting the service provider upon departure.
- Becoming housed in an HMIS-participating program providing stable housing.

Leaving homelessness: When an individual who, in this period, found stable housing or were no longer engaged with services targeting people experiencing homelessness.

This may involve:

- completing a program, and advising providers that they have found a housing solution
- starting a program participating in HMIS that provides stable housing

- timing out of the 90-day 'unknown' period, where providers cannot conclusively know if that individual is still experiencing homeless

Leaving homelessness, housed in permanent supportive housing or rapid

re-housing: When an individual has moved into a PSH unit or found housing while still engaged with rapid re-housing services

Leaving homelessness, found another affordable housing opportunity: When an individual who is not participating in HMIS but who has completed a program and indicated they've found another housing opportunity with subsidies.

Leaving homelessness, found other housing opportunity: When an individual who has interacted with a service provider has indicated they have found stable housing. In this case, the type of housing wasn't determined.

Example: It could not determine if the housing was with friends or family, individual occupancy in market-rate housing, or housing supported by subsidies.

Leaving homelessness, housed with friends, family, or on own: When an individual has completed a program and has found housing with friends or family, or in a unit of their own without housing subsidies.

Leaving homelessness, housed on own in market-rate housing: When an individual has completed a program, and has found housing living on their own in a market-rate unit.

Leaving homelessness, deceased: A program provider has indicated an individual passed away in this period.

**Please note: this data does not represent all mortalities among those in our community experiencing homelessness, but only those known to -- and reported by -- participating program providers and identified in HMIS.*

Leaving homelessness to an institution: When an individual has disengaged from services with the understanding that person has left to go to jail, prison, long-term healthcare or treatment facility, or to foster care. This information is self-reported and is not confirmed with outside systems.

Leaving homelessness, dis-engaged after lost contact: When an individual has disengaged from services or providers. In this situation, individuals have left with no known destination and haven't been contacted in at least 90 days.

Minor household: Households where all occupants are under 18 years old.

Point in Time Count (PIT): The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is a count of unsheltered and sheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January.

Permanent Housing (PH): Community-based housing without a designated length of stay in which formerly homeless individuals and families live as independently as possible.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): Long-term, community-based housing that has supportive services for homeless individuals with disabilities and in some cases, families. This type of supportive housing enables the special needs populations to live independently as possible in a permanent setting. Permanent housing can be provided in one structure or in several structures at one site or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

Public Housing (PH): Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. This housing, which is publicly owned, comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single-family houses to high rise apartments for elderly families.

Race: Racial identity. An individual may decline to specify race, or select multiple options. This is considered multi-racial.

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH): Rapid re-housing rapidly connects families and individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent housing through a tailored package of assistance that may include the use of time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services. Rapid rehousing programs help families and individuals living on the streets or in emergency shelters solve the practical and immediate challenges to obtaining permanent housing while reducing the amount of time they experience homelessness, avoiding a near-term return to homelessness, and linking to community resources that enable them to achieve housing stability in the long-term.

Sheltered: People who are receiving temporary shelter for people experiencing homelessness (namely, emergency shelters or transitional housing). Sheltered numbers

in the dashboard include people enrolled in HMIS in these program types, or who left another program to go to a shelter or transitional housing. This can include transitional housing or shelter somewhere indoors that isn't a traditional emergency shelter.

Stably housed: When an individual is enrolled in a housing program. This can also include any exit destination from a program that indicates the final destination is a housing situation.

There are a whole host of destinations that indicate stable housing, which could include staying with friends or family on a permanent or temporary basis. This can also include a current living assessment that indicates the individual is residing in housing.

Transitional age youth: Individuals who are between 18 and 24.

Transitional age youth (TAY) household: Households that are headed by someone who is between 18 and 24.

Examples: a 20 year-old individual, or a 24-year old parent with children who are under 18.

Transitional housing (TH): Transitional housing is designed to provide homeless individuals and families with the interim stability and support to successfully move to and maintain permanent housing. Transitional housing may be used to temporarily house people for up to 24 months with accompanying supportive services. Program participants must have a lease (or sublease) or occupancy agreement in place when residing in transitional housing.

Unknown living situation: When an individual who was recently engaged with the homeless system of care indicates they're experiencing homeless. However, in this situation, it's been more than 90 days since providers had confirmed contact, so it's unclear if that individual is still in need of assistance. This category also includes individuals who do not share their living situation. Individuals can remain in an 'unknown' stage for up to 90 days.

Unsheltered: Individuals who are not sheltered. They are not living in housing or shelter and have had contact through outreach or a social service program or exited a homeless system program to a place not fit for habitation, such as a car or the streets.

Veteran household: Households with at least one veteran. Per HMIS standards, a veteran is any person who has served, regardless of discharge status.