MIAMI-DADE COUNTY HOMELESS TRUST
2024 GAPS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS

Introduction

The gaps and needs assessment provides information on Miami-Dade County's homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) so that stakeholders, including advocates, constituents and persons with lived experience, can better understand the CoC's current state, gaps in housing and services, and needs to be addressed. The gaps analysis focuses on overall needs, as well as specific sub-population and geographic needs. It also considers the overall functioning of the system as a whole and identifies strategies to improve system-level effectiveness and efficiency.

About Miami-Dade County

Miami-Dade County is the most populous county in the State of Florida and home to 34 incorporated municipalities, cities, towns and villages, as well as unincorporated communities and neighborhoods. The City of Miami is the largest municipality, followed by Hialeah, Miami Gardens, Miami Beach, North Miami and Coral Gables. The areas of the county that do not fall within municipal boundaries comprise the unincorporated area of Miami-Dade. With a population exceeding one million people, the unincorporated area, if declared a city, would form the largest city in Florida.

Miami-Dade County encompasses more than 2,000 square miles. The community is located along the southeast tip of the Florida peninsula. It is bounded by Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Everglades National Park to the west, the Florida Keys to the south, and Broward County to the North.

Miami-Dade County has a population of approximately 2.7 million people and is the fourth largest public school district in the United States.

About the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust

The Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust serves as the lead agency for Miami-Dade County's homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) and is responsible for the oversight, planning and operations of the CoC. The Homeless Trust does not provide direct services, but provides administrative functions including:

- Serving as the collaborative applicant for the county and social service providers for federal state funding opportunities related to homeless.
- Soliciting housing and service activities from governmental and non-governmental agencies, and tribes, providing social services.
- Administering grants and fiscal activities for housing and services programs/projects operated by competitively selected subrecipients.
- Partnering with other housing and support service entities to leverage other streams of

funding benefiting the homeless.
- Administering proceeds of a one percent (1%) Food and Beverage Tax. Miami-Dade has the first dedicated funding source for homelessness in the United States – a unique 1 percent Food and Beverage Tax, which is foundational to the funding of the Homeless Trust.
- Implementing the *Miami-Dade County Community Homeless Plan: Priority Home* which provides a framework for preventing and ending homelessness in Miami-Dade County.
- Managing Miami-Dade County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), the local technology system used to collect client-level data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families, as well as those at risk of homelessness.
- Developing policy and serving in an advisory capacity to the Board of County Commissioners on issues involving homelessness.

Miami-Dade County Homeless Plan: Priority Home

The Miami-Dade County Community Homeless Plan: Priority Home provides a framework for Miami-Dade County to prevent and end homelessness. The plan is reviewed annually to ensure it continues to serve the local needs of those experiencing and at-risk of homelessness in our community, and to ensure it aligns with the Federal Strategic Plan, U.S. HUD's System Performance Measures and U.S. HUD Policy Priorities contained within the most recent U.S. HUD CoC Program Competition. As gaps and needs are identified, additional implementation measures and strategies, as well as the status of those strategies, is updated yearly as part of publicly noticed CoC Subcommittee meetings which take place beginning each January.

The information provided to the CoC Subcommittee is reviewed by persons with lived experience of homelessness through the Lived Experience Working Group (LEWG), Youth Voice Action Council (YVAC), and Homeless Formerly Homeless Forum (HFHF). The CoC Subcommittee, which includes lived expertise, assists in identifying additional gaps and needs and strategies using an analysis of our system through tools such as the annual Point-in-Time Count and summer census count; information from the Housing Inventory Count; analysis of U.S. HUD Systems Performance Measures; and Stella Performance module, which visualizes information from a Longitudinal System Analysis, including an assessment of racial disparities; and feedback from consumers collected through client satisfaction surveys.

The CoC Subcommittee also helps to develop the Scoring, Ranking and Reallocation Process for the annual U.S. HUD CoC Program Competition and funding priorities for the competition, as well as identify CoC systemwide training needs. This year, the annual assessment of need aligns with the Coordinated Community Plan (CCP) being developed by the YVAC and Youth and Young Adults (YYA) hired to develop the plan, together with select partners, to facilitate the implementation of new programs to address youth homelessness in Miami-Dade County.

The CoC and the gaps and needs assessment also contemplate HB 1365, passed during the 2024 State Legislative Session, which prohibits public camping and sleeping overnight.

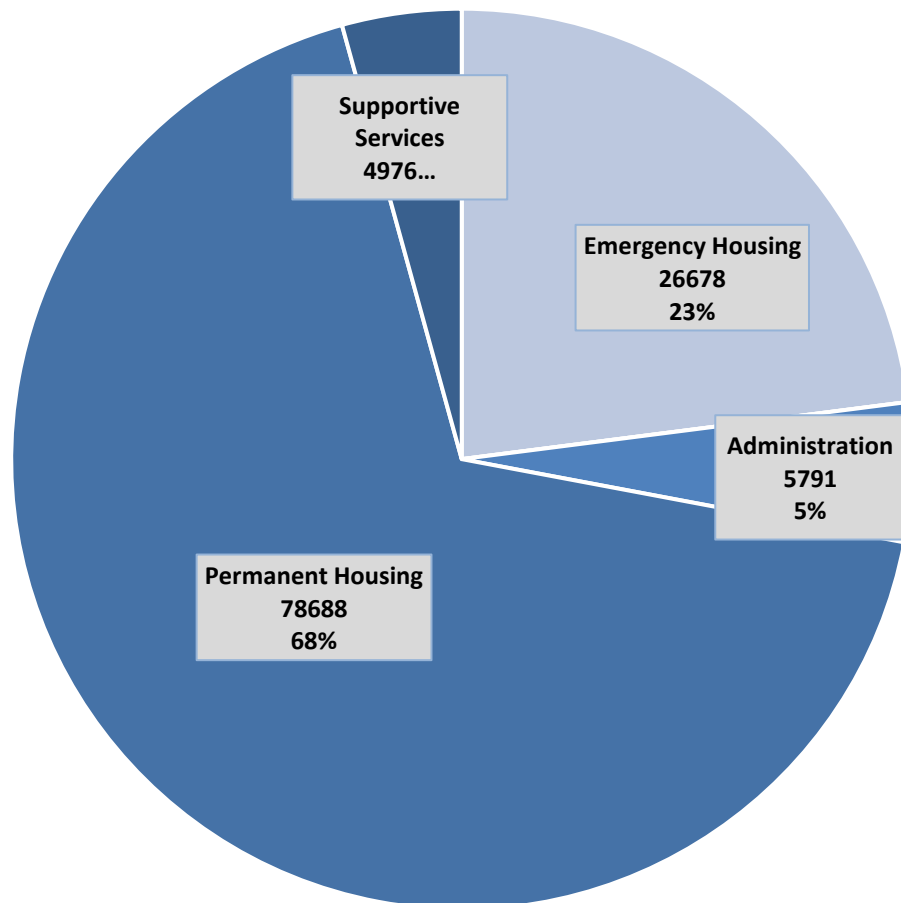The Homeless Trust, which is led by a 27-member Board of Trustees, including representation from the municipal and business community, elected officials, persons with lived expertise, religious leaders, homeless advocates and direct service providers, is responsible for the implementation of the homeless plan.

Funding

The Homeless Trust staff oversee the daily administration of more than 100 contracts with more
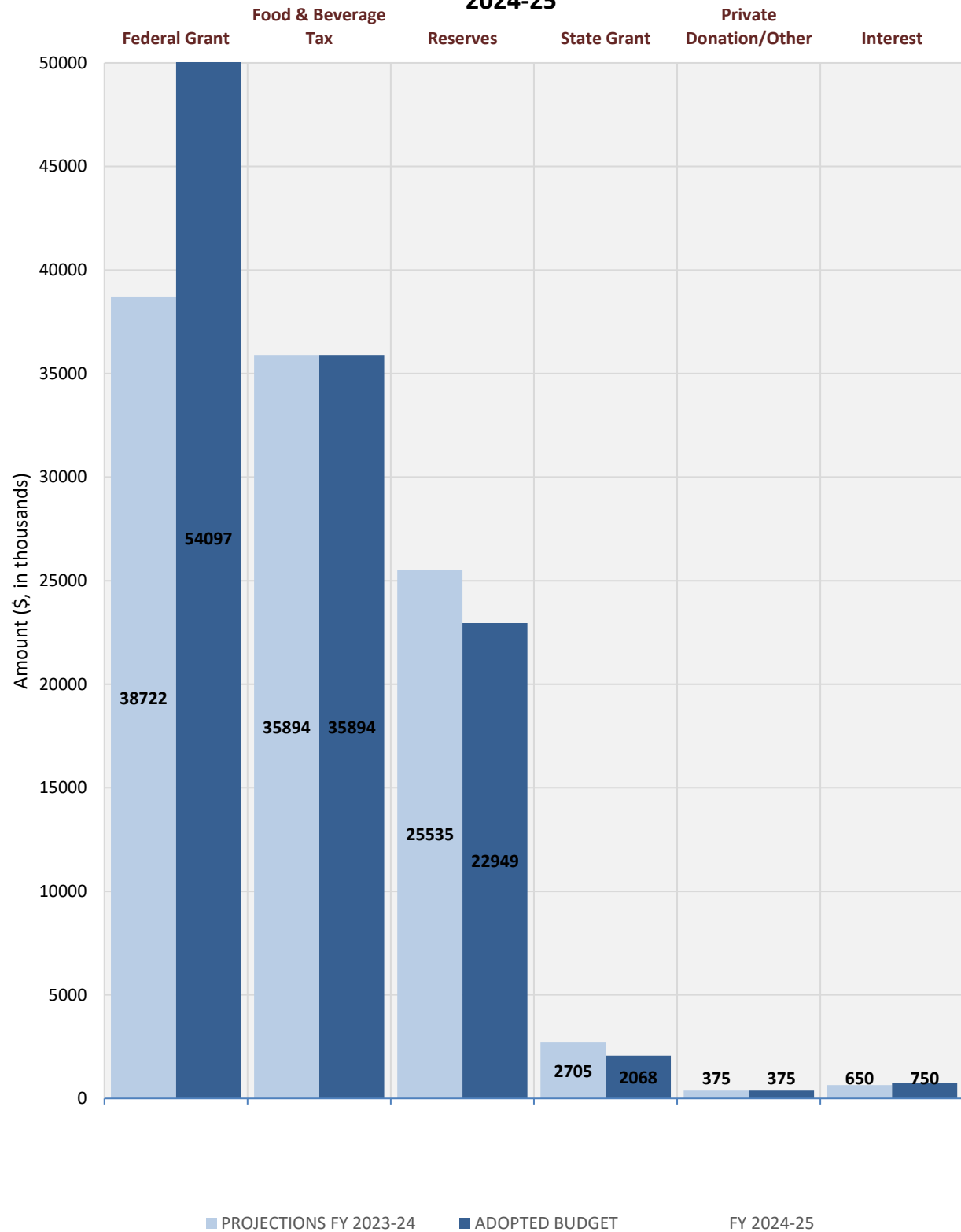
than two dozen local providers for the provision of housing and services for people at risk of or experiencing homeless. The charts below demonstrate 1) funding by program area, and 2) by revenue source.

HOMELESS TRUST
FUNDING BY PROGRAM AREA
Adopted Budget FY 2024-25 (in thousands)

Supportive Services 4976…

Emergency Housing 26678 23%

Administration 5791 5%

Permanent Housing 78688 68%

The majority of the Trust's budget is focused on investments in Permanent Housing as this is a proven solution to end homelessness. Even with aggressive investments in permanent housing options, the length of time homeless for unsheltered persons and people living in shelter is on the rise. An already robust crisis response system in Miami-Dade is being further expanded in an effort to meet the demands of the new state anti-camping law and concerns about the criminalization of homelessness. Without adequate levels of housing, particularly for low and extremely low-income households many of whom are disabled, homeless episodes will extend. While longer length of time in shelter is often correlated with positive outcomes, for some people this means moving in and out of shelters and back to the streets, exposure to trauma and conditions that promote deterioration and early death.

HOMELESS TRUST
REVENUES BY SOURCE: Projections FY 2023-24 vs. Adopted Budget FY 2024-25

Bar chart comparing revenues by source. Y-axis: Amount ($, in thousands), ranging from 0 to 50000.

Source	PROJECTIONS FY 2023-24	ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2024-25
Federal Grant	38722	54097
Food & Beverage Tax	35894	35894
Reserves	25535	22949
State Grant	2705	2068
Private Donation/Other	375	375
Interest	650	750

Legend: ■ PROJECTIONS FY 2023-24 ■ ADOPTED BUDGET FY 2024-25

Point-in-Time Count

HOMELESS TRUST CENSUS RESULTS & COMPARISON: JANUARY 26, 2023 to JANUARY 25, 2024

UNSHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT	# ON 1/26/23	# ON 1/25/24	Difference +/-	%
City of Miami-City of Miami, City Limits	608	631	23	**4%**
City of Miami Beach- Miami Beach	235	154	-81	**-34%**
Miami-Dade County-South Dade**,** South of Kendall Drive to Monroe County Line	49	74	25	**51%**
Miami-Dade County-Unincorporated Miami-Dade County, North of Kendall Drive to Broward County Line	166	174	8	**5%**
Subtotal- # of UNSHELTERED Homeless:	**1058**	**1033**	**-25**	**-2%**

SHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT	# ON 1/26/23	# ON 1/25/24	Difference +/-	%
Total Homeless in Emergency Shelter	2,037	2,143	106	**5%**
Emergency Weather Placements	0	0	0	**0%**
Hotel/Motel	246	267	21	**9%**
Total Homeless in Transitional Housing	303	343	40	**13%**
Safe Haven	13	14	1	**8%**
Subtotal-SHELTERED Homeless:	**2,599**	**2,767**	**168**	**6%**

TOTAL - SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED HOMELESS:	3657	3800	143	**4%**

Last year's PIT count yield increases in the sheltered and unsheltered count as compared to the previous year, 4% (n=143). The sheltered count went up 6% (n=168) as new beds were added by the CoC. The unsheltered count decreased by 2% (n=25).

As part of the PIT Count, the CoC also looks at homeless subpopulations, including youth, seniors, veterans, families, and chronically homeless households. An analysis over the past two years demonstrates the following as it pertains to these subpopulations:

SUB-POPULATION COUNT	# ON 1/26/23	# ON 1/25/24	Difference +/-	%
Chronic Homeless Persons	939	1,110	171	18%
Family Households	381	409	28	7%
Senior Persons (55-64 year old)	612	649	37	6%
Senior Households (65 and older)	501	475	-26	-5%

The Continuum of Care (CoC) Program uses a variety of analyses to evaluate its performance, including analysis of System Performance Measures (SPM), as well as Longitudinal System Analysis (LSA), which is visualized through a software platform named Stella P. Below is a chart which further explains the types of analysis.

Levels	Sample Questions Applying Different 'Types' of Analysis	Data Sources
System	Is performance improving, staying the same, or getting worse from year to year?	Stella P, SPMs
Household	Are certain household types achieving relatively better or worse outcomes?	Stella P
Pathways	Which pathways have the greatest impact on overall performance?	Stella P
Project	Are certain projects within the same project type achieving relatively better/worse outcomes?	APR, CAPER, Local reports
Population	What are characteristics of participants served by the system or by projects? How do these characteristics correspond with outcomes?	Stella P, Local reports

Stella P
The Homeless Trust also uses the Stella Performance (Stella P) module to isolate areas of concern and plan improvements. Stella P visualizes and analyzes this system performance data so that a CoC can analyze trends and disparities within the homeless system, particularly by looking at how different population groups move through the system and achieve outcomes; essentially, Stella P provides a more detailed and interactive way to understand the data presented by System Performance Measures.

According to the population characteristics of persons who remain homeless the longest, they are

less likely to obtain permanent housing; and when they do exit into a permanent destination are more likely to move in with family or friends, or rent on their own, and therefore more likely to return to homelessness. The data between 10/1/23-9/30/24 suggests the population with the poorest outcomes are adult only (AO) households, where the head of household is disabled. Our goal is to develop strategies to improve measures among this subpopulation.

System Map
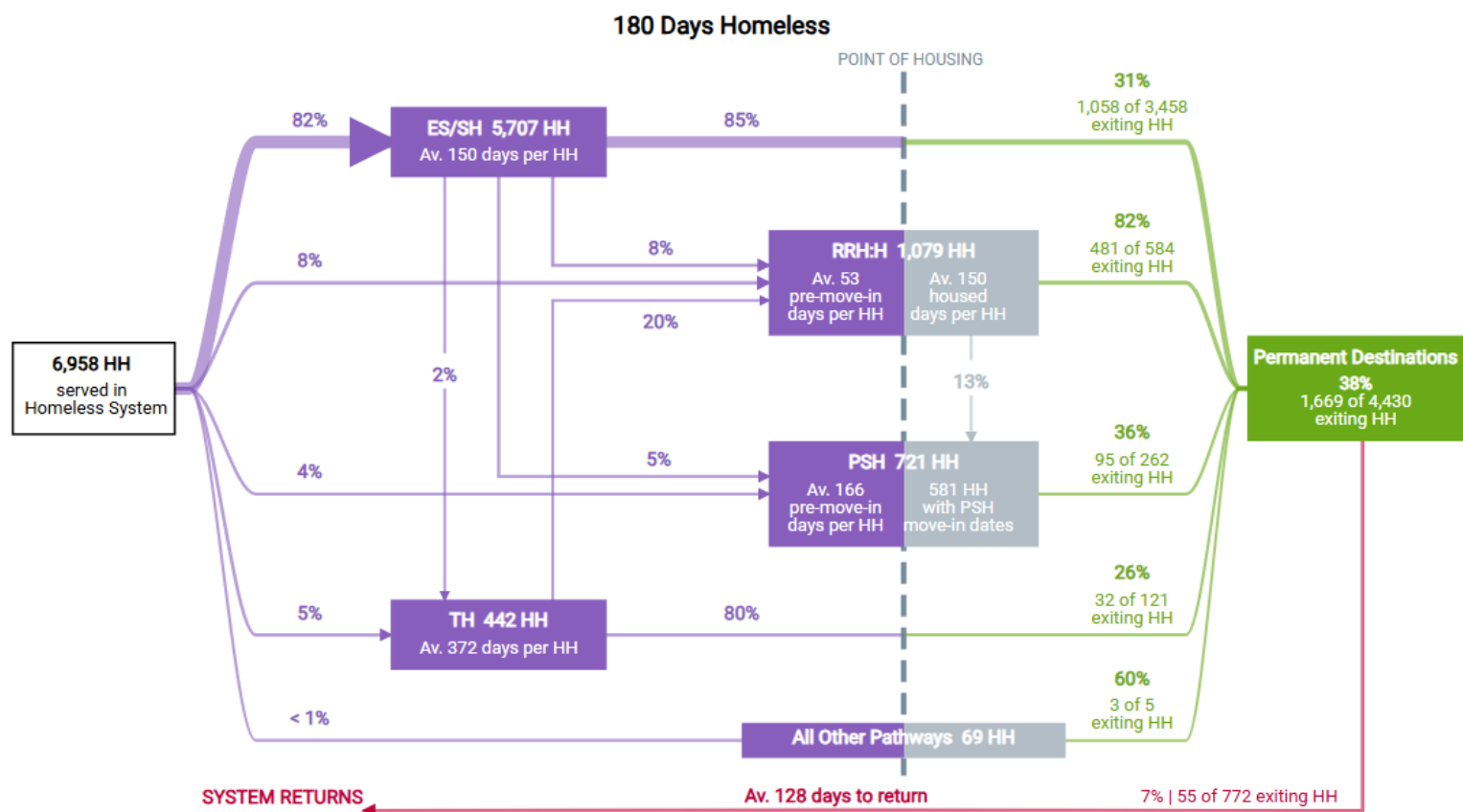
Nearly 7,000 households came through our system last year with an average length of time homeless of 180 days. Eighty-two percent utilized crisis housing (Emergency Shelter of Safe Haven). Thirty-one percent of those who sought crisis housing exited to permanent destinations. Over 1,000 households utilized short-to-medium-term rental assistance, or RRH, with 82% exiting to permanent destinations. Over 700 households were referred to Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) with 581 moving in last year. Of those in PSH 36% exited to other permanent destinations while 63% retained their PSH. Four hundred forty-two (442) households utilized Transitional housing (TH), with 60% exiting to permanent destinations. Seven percent of those who achieved permanent destinations returned to homelessness. The average return occurred in 128 days.

Length of Time Homeless
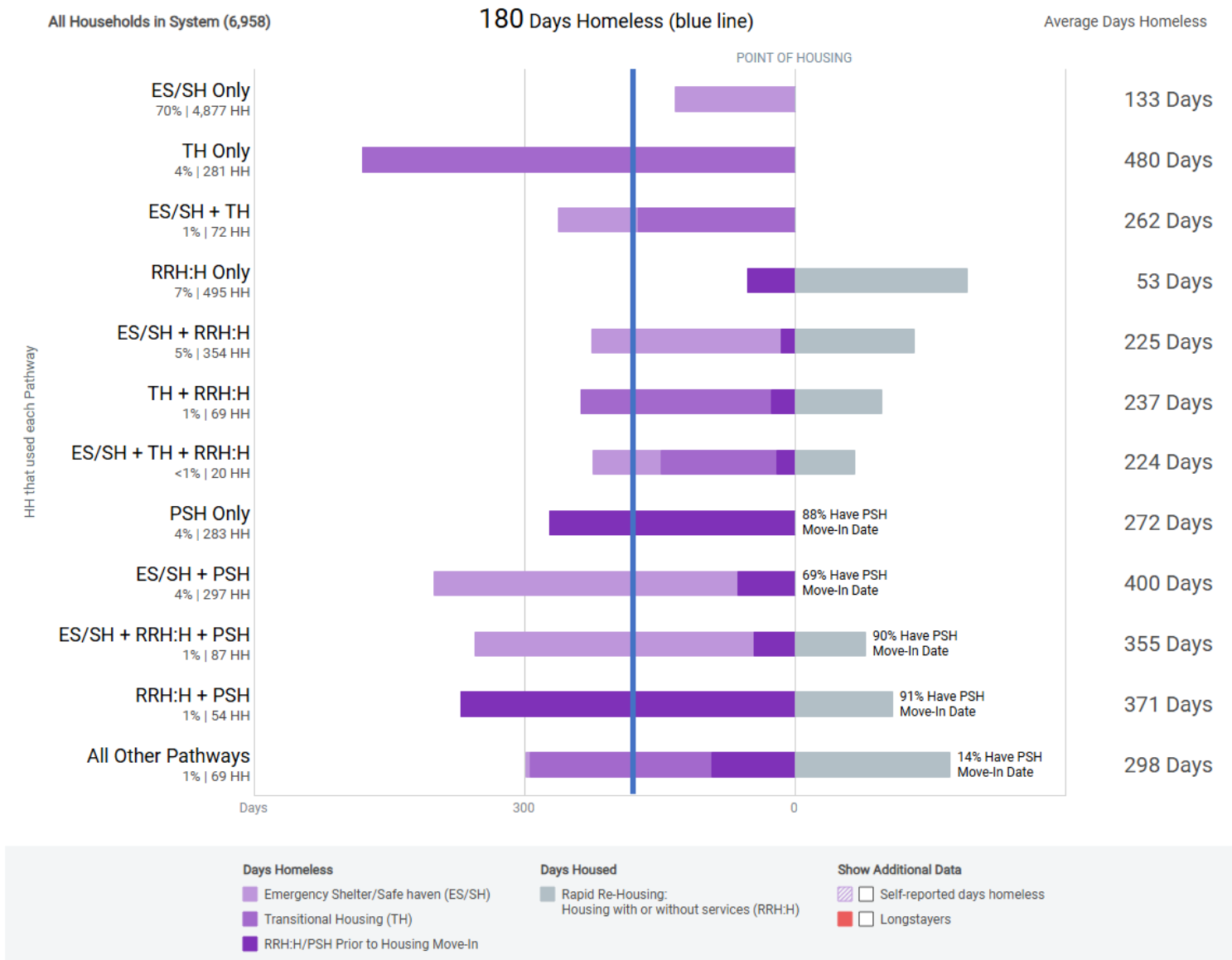
Clients who utilized Transitional Housing (TH) only, represented the longest system stayers with 480 days on average; this group often times has special needs and is not prioritized for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), depending on shared housing and other affordable housing options to become available. Client's who went from shelter to PSH took 400 days, while clients who went from Rapid Re-housing (RRH) to PSH took 371 days and clients who utilized Emergency Shelter (ES), RRH and PSH took 355 days on average. This seems to be the result of PSH being dedicated to serve people who are chronically homeless and have homeless longevity. On the other extreme of the clients who only utilized RRH had an average length of time homeless of 53 days. This includes a subset of the population that only require despot assistance to get back on their feet. Persons who utilized ES only were homeless for 133 days on average, but many of these exit to live with friends and families, and not PSH which is more likely to result in a return to homelessness.

Exits to Permanent Destinations

Exits from the Homeless System

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Percent of households that exited to permanent destinations.

38%

**Exited to
Permanent Destinations**
1,669 of 4,430 HH

Adult Only   30% | 1,144 HH

Adult & Child   78% | 525 HH

Child Only   0% | 0 HH

■ Permanent Destinations
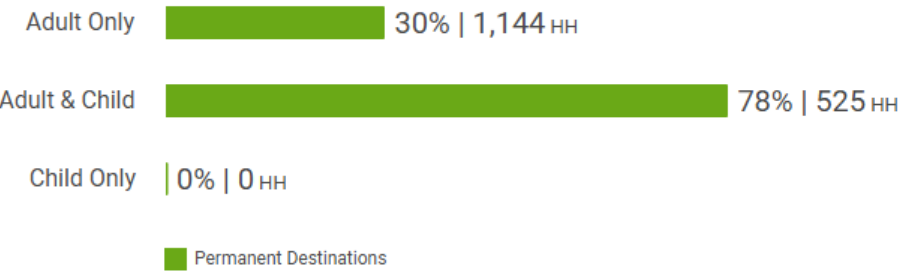
Returns to homelessness after exit to Permanent Destinations

Returns to the Homeless System

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Percent of households that returned to the homeless system within six months of exiting to a permanent destination. Results are shown for the exit cohort selected in the dropdown.

HH that Exited in the first 6 mo of the Current Report Period ⌄

7%

RETURNS
55 of 772 HH

Adult Only   520 HH
     8% | 44 HH

Adult & Child   252 HH
     4% | 11 HH

Child Only   0 HH
     NaN% | 0 HH

■ Permanent Destinations   ■ Returns

Returns to the Homeless System

Percent of households that returned to the homeless system within six months of exiting to a permanent destination. Results are shown for the exit cohort selected in the dropdown.

HH that Exited in the 12 mo prior to the Current Report Period ⌄

11%
RETURNS
181 of 1,666 HH
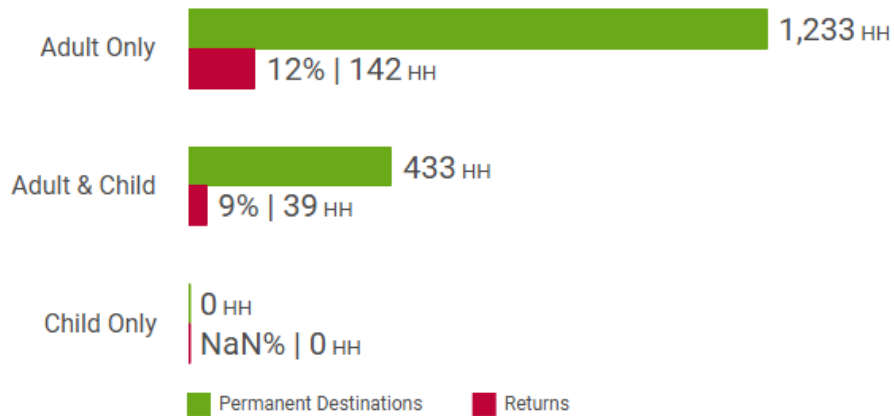
Adult Only
1,233 HH
12% | 142 HH

Adult & Child
433 HH
9% | 39 HH

Child Only
0 HH
NaN% | 0 HH

■ Permanent Destinations ■ Returns

Returns to the Homeless System

Percent of households that returned to the homeless system within six months of exiting to a permanent destination. Results are shown for the exit cohort selected in the dropdown.

HH that Exited between 12 and 24 mo prior to the Current Report Period ⌄

9%
RETURNS
137 of 1,511 HH

Adult Only
1,155 HH
11% | 124 HH

Adult & Child
356 HH
4% | 13 HH

Child Only
0 HH
NaN% | 0 HH

■ Permanent Destinations ■ Returns

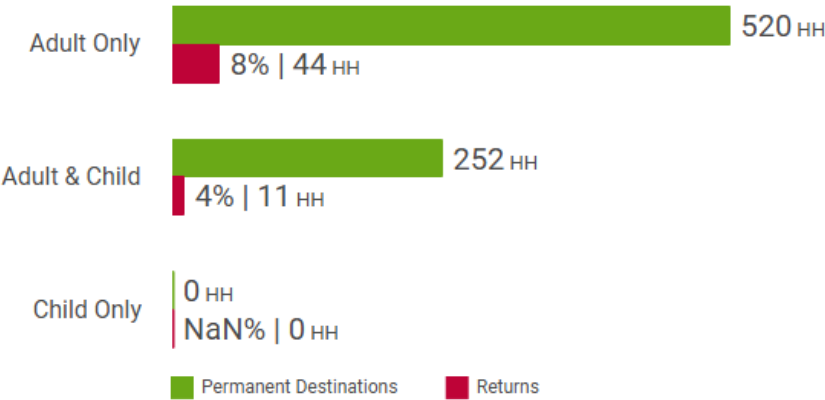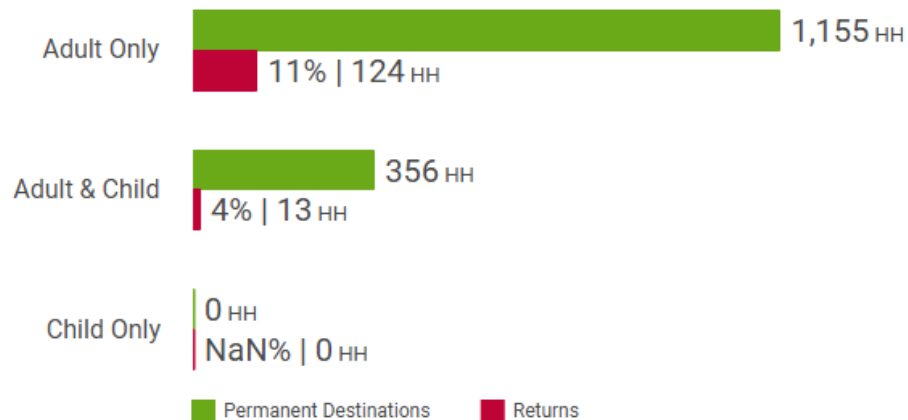A comparison of Stella P data between 10/1/22-9/30/23 and 10/1/23-9/30/24 shows the CoC served more people and households. The overall length of time homeless is up one day to 180 days from 179 days; exits to Permanent Housing are down to 38% from 42% compared to previous year. Returns to Homelessness for 0-6 months and 6-12 months were lower this year, while returns between 12-24 months remained flat.

Stella P subpopulation characteristics

Persons Served

Demographics Overview

Total counts and demographic characteristics for households, heads of household and adults, and total people that were served for the household type and project type selected in the dropdowns.

All Households ⌄   Served in any project type ⌄

8,991	9,654	12,628
Households (HH)	Heads of Household (HoH) and Adults	People

System Engagement: 8,991 HH
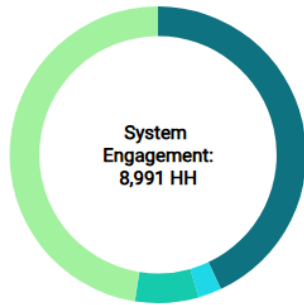
- 43% | 3,868 First time homeless in the system
- 3% | 232 Returning from a permanent destination
- 7% | 620 Re-engaging from a temporary destination
- <1% | 7 Re-engaging from an unknown destination
- 47% | 4,264 Continuously homeless

Veterans

Nine-hundred and forty (940) veteran led households were assisted in FY24 which represents an insignificant uptick from FY23 where we served 937 households.

Demographics Overview

Total counts and demographic characteristics for households, heads of household and adults, and total people that were served for the household type and project type selected in the dropdowns.

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| AO Veteran | ⌄ | | Served in any project type | ⌄ |

940
Households (HH)

990
Heads of Household (HoH) and Adults

990
People

Chronic Homelessness

Chronic homelessness is used to describe people with a disability(ies) who have experienced homelessness for at least 12 months, either consecutively or as the sum of four or more episodes in the last three years. To be considered chronic someone has to be presenting from a place not meant for human habitation, Emergency Shelter or Safe Haven. People meeting the chronic definition increase from FY23 (n=2,162) to FY24 (n=2,239) but decreased by percentage of persons served from 24% to 23%.

Chronic Homelessness and Disabling Condition of HoH and Adults: 9,654 People

Category	
Chronically homeless 23% | 2,239	
365+ days homeless, 4+ occasions, no disabling condition 10% | 952	
365+ days homeless, 2-3 occasions, has disabling condition 5% | 443	
365+ days homeless, <4 occasions, no disabling condition 1% | 103	
270-364 days homeless, has disabling condition 4% | 340	
270-364 days homeless, no disabling condition 3% | 242	
<270 days homeless, has disabling condition 33% | 3,233	
<270 days homeless, no disabling condition 22% | 2,102	

Families

Families are households with children. In FY24 we served 1,475 households up 54 households from the previous FY. Four-hundred and seventy-five (475) or 33% of these households included a two-parent family. The average Family size was 3 people.

Adult & Child (AC) ⌄	Served in any project type ⌄

👥 1,475	👥 1,925	👤 4,899
Households (HH)	Heads of Household (HoH) and Adults	People

Unaccompanied Youth

Unaccompanied youth are households led by people who are 24 years old or younger, without children. The count of unaccompanied youth households in FY24 was 417, up by 7 households compared to FY23 (n=410).

AO 18-24 year old ⌄	Served in any project type ⌄

👥 417	👥 423	👤 423
Households (HH)	Heads of Household (HoH) and Adults	People

Parenting Youth

Parenting youth are households led by people who are 24 years old or younger, with children. The count of parenting youth households in FY24 was 182, up by 6 households compared to FY23 (n=176).

AC Parenting Youth ⌄	Served in any project type ⌄

👥 182	👥 191	👤 460
Households (HH)	Heads of Household (HoH) and Adults	People

Adults 55+ were **21%** of all people served by Miami-Dade Continuum of Care (CoC) providers.

System Performance Measures
System Performance Measures (SyS PM) are a set of metrics used to evaluate the overall system performance of the homeless assistance center. According to SyS PM, length of time homelessness continues to climb by at least 10 days on average compared to previous year; returns to homelessness are up slightly by 1%; employment and income growth for system stayers is up, employment growth for system leavers is up, but non-employment income for system leavers is down; first time homelessness is up this year; successful placements into permanent housing by Street Outreach has improved, but the overall successful outplacement rate including temporary housing is down because U.S. HUD removed Emergency Shelter from the count of successful exits; successful system exits into permanent destinations is down 3%; and retention in Permanent Housing is up 1% with a rate of 99%.   Below is the U.S. HUD System Performance Measures for 10/1/2022- 9/30/2023, the most recent report submitted to HUD.

Summary Report for FL-600 - Miami-Dade County CoC FY2023 Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

Measure 1: Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless

This measures the number of clients active in the report date range across ES, SH (Metric 1.1) and then ES, SH and TH (Metric 1.2) along with their average and median length of time homeless.

Metric 1.1: Change in the average length of time persons are homeless in ES and SH projects.
Metric 1.2: Change in the average length of time persons are homeless in ES, SH, and TH projects.

a. This measure is of the client's entry, exit, and bed night dates strictly as entered in the HMIS system.

	Average LOT Homeless (bed nights)		
	Submitted FY 2022	FY 2023	Difference
1.1 Persons in ES and SH	129	139	10
1.2 Persons in ES, SH, and TH	145	157	12

Measure 2: The Extent to which Persons who Exit Homelessness to Permanent Housing Destinations Return to Homelessness

This measures clients who exited SO, ES, TH, SH or PH to a permanent housing destination in the date range two years prior to the report date range. Of those clients, the measure reports on how many of them returned to homelessness as indicated in the HMIS for up to two years after their initial exit.

	Total # of Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months		Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months	
		FY 2023	% of Returns	FY 2023	% of Returns	FY 2023	% of Returns
Exit was from SO	139	12	9%	18	13%	24	21%
Exit was from ES	2236	227	10%	324	14%	567	25%
Exit was from TH	150	10	7%	24	16%	34	23%
Exit was from SH	13	1	8%	1	8%	2	15%
Exit was from PH	1373	52	4%	100	7%	151	11%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	3,911	302	8%	467	12%	778	**20%**

Measure 3: Number of Homeless Persons

This measures the change in PIT counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless person as reported on the PIT (not from HMIS).

	January 2022 PIT Count	January 2023 PIT Count	Difference
Universe: Total PIT Count of sheltered and unsheltered persons	3276	3657	381
Emergency Shelter Total	1908	2283	375
Safe Haven Total	16	13	-3
Transitional Housing Total	382	303	-79
Total Sheltered Count	2306	2599	293
Unsheltered Count	970	1058	88

Measure 4: Employment and Income Growth for Homeless Persons in CoC Program-funded Projects

This measure tracks changes in employment income and other sources of cash income for adult in CoC projects.

Metric 4.1 – Change in earned income for adult system stayers during the reporting period

	Submitted FY 2022	FY 2023	Difference
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)	1691	1789	98
Number of adults with increased earned income	95	113	18
Percentage of adults who increased earned income	6%	6%	0%

Metric 4.2 – Change in non-employment cash income for adult system stayers during the reporting period

	Submitted FY 2022	FY 2023	Difference
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)	1691	1789	98
Number of adults with increased non-employment cash income	703	845	142
Percentage of adults who increased non-employment cash income	42%	47%	5%

Metric 4.3 – Change in total income for adult system stayers during the reporting period

	Submitted FY 2022	FY 2023	Difference
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)	1691	1789	98
Number of adults with increased total income	776	941	165
Percentage of adults who increased total income	46%	53%	7%

Metric 4.4 – Change in earned income for adult system leavers

	Submitted FY 2022	FY 2023	Difference
Universe: Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	677	410	-257
Number of adults who exited with increased earned income	65	46	-19
Percentage of adults who increased earned income	10%	11%	1%

Metric 4.5 – Change in non-employment cash income for adult system leavers

	Submitted FY 2022	FY 2023	Difference
Universe: Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	677	410	-257
Number of adults who exited with increased non-employment cash income	227	119	-108
Percentage of adults who increased non-employment cash income	34%	29%	5%

Metric 4.6 – Change in total income for adult system leavers

	Submitted FY 2022	FY 2023	Difference
Universe: Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	677	410	-257
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	268	148	-120
Percentage of adults who increased total income	40%	36%	4%

Measure 5: Number of persons who become homeless for the 1st time

This measure tracks the number of people who because homeless for the first time in CoC projects.

Metric 5.1 – Change in the number of persons entering ES, SH, and TH projects with no prior enrollments in HMIS

	Submitted FY 2022	FY 2023	Difference
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time	4503	4628	119

Metric 5.2 – Change in the number of persons entering ES, SH, TH, and PH projects with no prior enrollments in HMIS

	Submitted FY 2021	FY 2022	Difference
Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time.	4856	5459	603

Measure 7: Successful Placement from Street Outreach & Successful Placement in or Retention of Permanent Housing

Metric 7a.1 – Change in exits to permanent housing destinations

	Submitted FY 2022	FY 2023	Difference
Universe: Persons who exit Street Outreach	5403	6050	647
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	2417	290	-2,127
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	560	846	286
% Successful exits	55%	19%	36%*

*HUD removed Emergency Shelter from the count of those who exited to temporary destinations

Metric 7b.1 – Change in exits to permanent housing destinations

	Submitted FY 2022	FY 2023	Difference
Universe: Persons in ES, SH, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	4816	5667	851
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	2958	3291	333
% Successful exits	61%	58%	3%

Metric 7b.2 – Change in exit to or retention of permanent housing

	Submitted FY 2023	FY 2023	Difference
Universe: Persons in all PH projects except PH-RRH	4139	4196	57
Of persons above, those who remained in applicable PH projects and those who exited to permanent housing destinations	4054	4136	82
% Successful exits/retention	98%	99%	1%

Efforts to improve system performance in FY 2024 were done in partnership with Housing Central Command Central, U.S. HUD provided Technical Assistance. This included focusing on encampment decommissioning; prioritizing all persons for permanent housing including those who were not meeting the chronic homeless definition; developing and utilizing new HMIS assessments to better understand (1) client needs (housing preferences, documentation needs, assigned system navigators) and (2) milestones such as housing search, housing application submitted, inspection requested/completed, move-in authorization, furniture ordered, etc. In 2025, we are purchasing an application programming Interface through our HMIS vendor to utilize real-time data from HMIS using Power Business Intelligence to better analyze system performance. We will continue working with Street Outreach teams on housing-focused strategies and continue using the new HMIS assessments, while expanding the assessments to Navigation Centers and Emergency Housing. We will continue partnerships with the four Public Housing Agencies and use data from a newly created milestone tracker to promote new efficiencies. This year, we will also focus on the best practices of Emergency Shelters and cross train providers to promote improved performance. After assessing shelters, we want to look at how Permanent Supporting Housing

programs screen and move-in referred persons to understand best practices, better monitor their progress monthly, cross train lower performing providers, and implement efficiencies. We will continue competitive solicitations that reward the highest performing providers.

Racial Disparities Assessment

In 2022-2023, the CoC partnered with Racial Equity Partners (REP) to conduct a series of trainings for providers and committee members. The last training will be held on February 7, 2023 and the REP will conclude a system evaluation following the trainings. Historic review of our data suggests that less than 18% of Miami-Dade County's general population and 26% of all persons living in poverty in Miami-Dade are Black/African-American, while persons who are Black/African-American make up 57% of all persons and 66% of all families experiencing homelessness in Miami-Dade.

Extreme Racial Disparity Among Persons and Families Experiencing Homelessness in Miami-Dade County

African American/Black Represent 18% of the general population in Miami-Dade County Compared to more than half of Persons Experiencing Homelessness

18%	**57%**	**66%**
% of General Population	**% of All Persons Experiencing Homelessness**	**% of All Families Experiencing Homelessness**
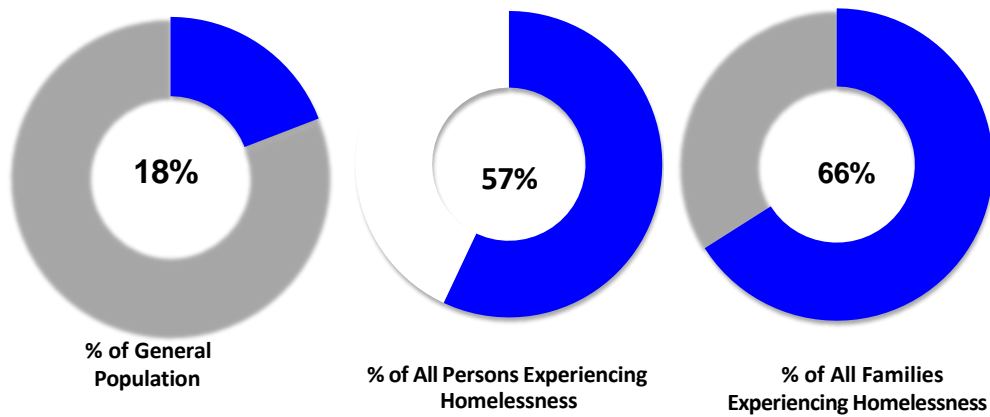
Poverty Does Not Directly Correlate with Experience of Homelessness

Rates of Poverty and Homelessness Among Persons Who are African A m e r i c a n /Black

57%

26%

18%

■ % Miami-Dade General Population   ■ % Miami-Dade Population Living in Poverty   ■ % All Persons Experiencing Homelessness
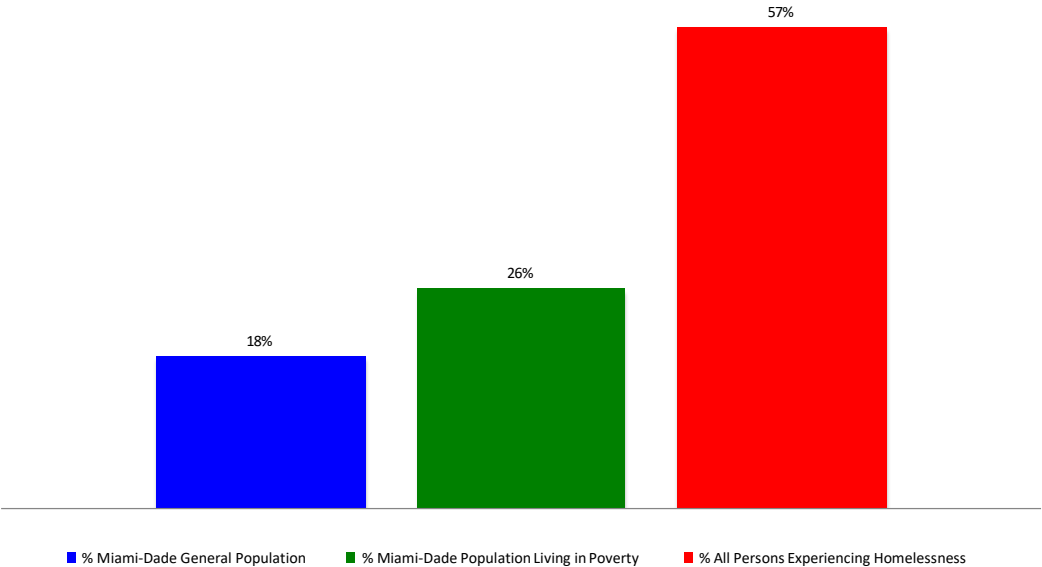
Racial Representation within
Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust Continuum of Care

	African - American/Black	White Non-Hispanic [1]	White Hispanic [2]
All CoC Components	57%	11%	30%
CoC Component			
Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housin	58%	12%	28%
Rapid Re-Housing	66%	11%	21%
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	53%	9%	35%
Successful Exits to Permanent Housing	58%	13%	27%

Following the Racial Disparity quantitative assessment the Homeless Trust

– Amended Coordinated Entry System (CES) process after comparing racial equity pre- and 6 & 12 months-post to ensure the new CES process was not having an adverse effect on providing people of color access to permanent housing
– Reviewed CoC Standards, policies and procedures for racial bias and embedded new language addressing equity
– Adopted procurement and contract monitoring practices designed to promote racial equity, including diversity requirements for selection committees
   ▪ Included bonus points in solicitations for proposers that have racial equity goals/statements and reviewed composition of their board/staff
   ▪ Required an agency Racial Equity Plan prior to contracting
– Conducted agency risk assessments with contracted providers asking about adopted racial equity statements, racial composition of Board and staff, and steps taken to identify/understand underlying causes of disparities
– Partnered with an all-woman, black-owned boutique hotel in Overtown resulting in national recognition with the owner receiving the 2020 TripSavvy Editors' Choice Award in the Community Leaders category. This partnership furthered efforts to address procurement barriers experienced by small organization and those led by people of color.
– Introduced a Racial Equity section on the Homeless Trust's website

A review of the most recent Stella P data for FY2024 by race is provided below.

Days Homeless by Race and Ethnicity

Percent and number of households in each race and ethnicity group and average cumulative days homeless for each group.

All Households

180 Days Homeless (blue line)

POINT OF HOUSING

Average Days Homeless

Group		Average Days Homeless
All Households 100% | 6,958 HH	8% Have PSH Move-In Date	180 Days
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous <1% | 21 HH	0% Have PSH Move-In Date	129 Days
Asian or Asian American <1% | 31 HH	10% Have PSH Move-In Date	196 Days
Black, African American, or African 52% | 3,607 HH	8% Have PSH Move-In Date	175 Days
Middle Eastern or North African <1% | 6 HH	0% Have PSH Move-In Date	72 Days
Multiple Races 1% | 86 HH	16% Have PSH Move-In Date	202 Days
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander <1% | 15 HH	7% Have PSH Move-In Date	71 Days
White 38% | 2,615 HH	10% Have PSH Move-In Date	206 Days
Hispanic/Latina/e/o 38% | 2,668 HH	10% Have PSH Move-In Date	199 Days
Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 62% | 4,290 HH	8% Have PSH Move-In Date	168 Days
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous, Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 3 HH	0% Have PSH Move-In Date	29 Days
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 18 HH	0% Have PSH Move-In Date	145 Days
Asian or Asian American, Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 2 HH	50% Have PSH Move-In Date	404 Days
Asian or Asian American, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 29 HH	7% Have PSH Move-In Date	182 Days
Black, African American, or African, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 5% | 338 HH	9% Have PSH Move-In Date	226 Days
Black, African American, or African, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 47% | 3,269 HH	8% Have PSH Move-In Date	169 Days
Hispanic/Latina/e/o, alone 8% | 577 HH	2% Have PSH Move-In Date	88 Days
Middle Eastern or North African, Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 1 HH	0% Have PSH Move-In Date	124 Days
Middle Eastern or North African, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 5 HH	0% Have PSH Move-In Date	61 Days
Multiple Races, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 1% | 39 HH	23% Have PSH Move-In Date	179 Days
Multiple Races, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 1% | 47 HH	11% Have PSH Move-In Date	222 Days
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 3 HH	0% Have PSH Move-In Date	27 Days
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 12 HH	8% Have PSH Move-In Date	82 Days
White, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 25% | 1,705 HH	12% Have PSH Move-In Date	229 Days
White, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 13% | 910 HH	7% Have PSH Move-In Date	162 Days

HH in each population group

Days   300   0   300   600

Days Homeless
- Emergency Shelter/Safe haven (ES/SH)
  Transitional Housing (TH)
  RRH:H/PSH Prior to Housing Move-In

Days Housed
- Rapid Re-Housing:
  Housing with or without services (RRH:H)

Show Additional Data
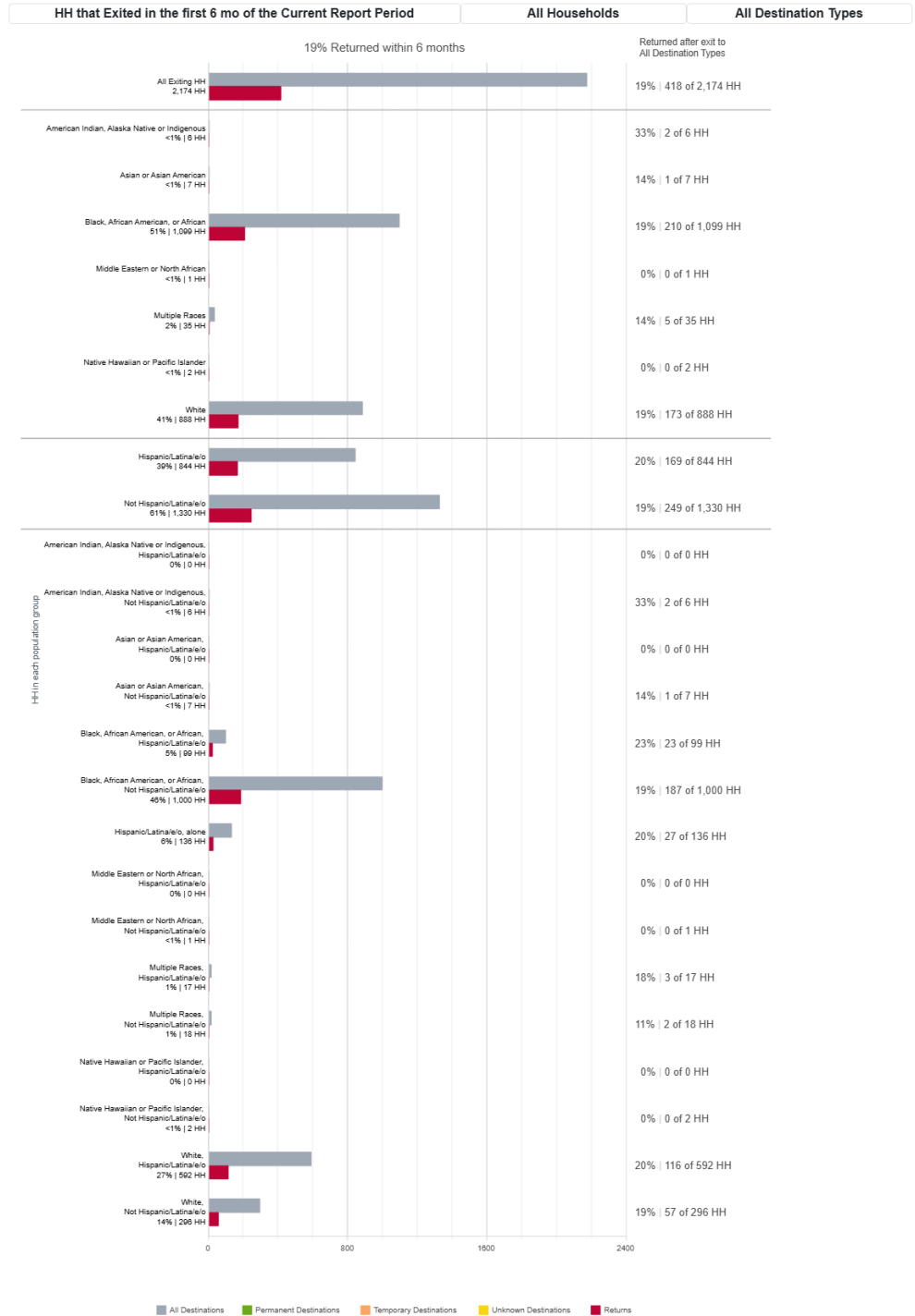- Self-reported days homeless
- Longstayers

Exits by Race and Ethnicity

Percent and number of households in each race and ethnicity group, and percent and number of households in each group that exited to permanent, temporary, and unknown destinations.

All Households	All Destination Types

Exited to All Destination Types

Exited to
All Destination Types

Population group	Exited to All Destination Types
All Exiting HH 4,430 HH	4,430 HH
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous <1% | 18 HH	18 HH
Asian or Asian American <1% | 20 HH	20 HH
Black, African American, or African 52% | 2,286 HH	2,286 HH
Middle Eastern or North African <1% | 5 HH	5 HH
Multiple Races 1% | 55 HH	55 HH
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander <1% | 10 HH	10 HH
White 38% | 1,672 HH	1,672 HH
Hispanic/Latina/e/o 37% | 1,656 HH	1,656 HH
Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 63% | 2,774 HH	2,774 HH
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous, Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 2 HH	2 HH
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 16 HH	16 HH
Asian or Asian American, Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 1 HH	1 HH
Asian or Asian American, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 19 HH	19 HH
Black, African American, or African, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 4% | 198 HH	198 HH
Black, African American, or African, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 47% | 2,088 HH	2,088 HH
Hispanic/Latina/e/o, alone 8% | 364 HH	364 HH
Middle Eastern or North African, Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 1 HH	1 HH
Middle Eastern or North African, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 4 HH	4 HH
Multiple Races, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 1% | 24 HH	24 HH
Multiple Races, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 1% | 31 HH	31 HH
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 2 HH	2 HH
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 8 HH	8 HH
White, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 24% | 1,064 HH	1,064 HH
White, not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 14% | 608 HH	608 HH

HH in each population group

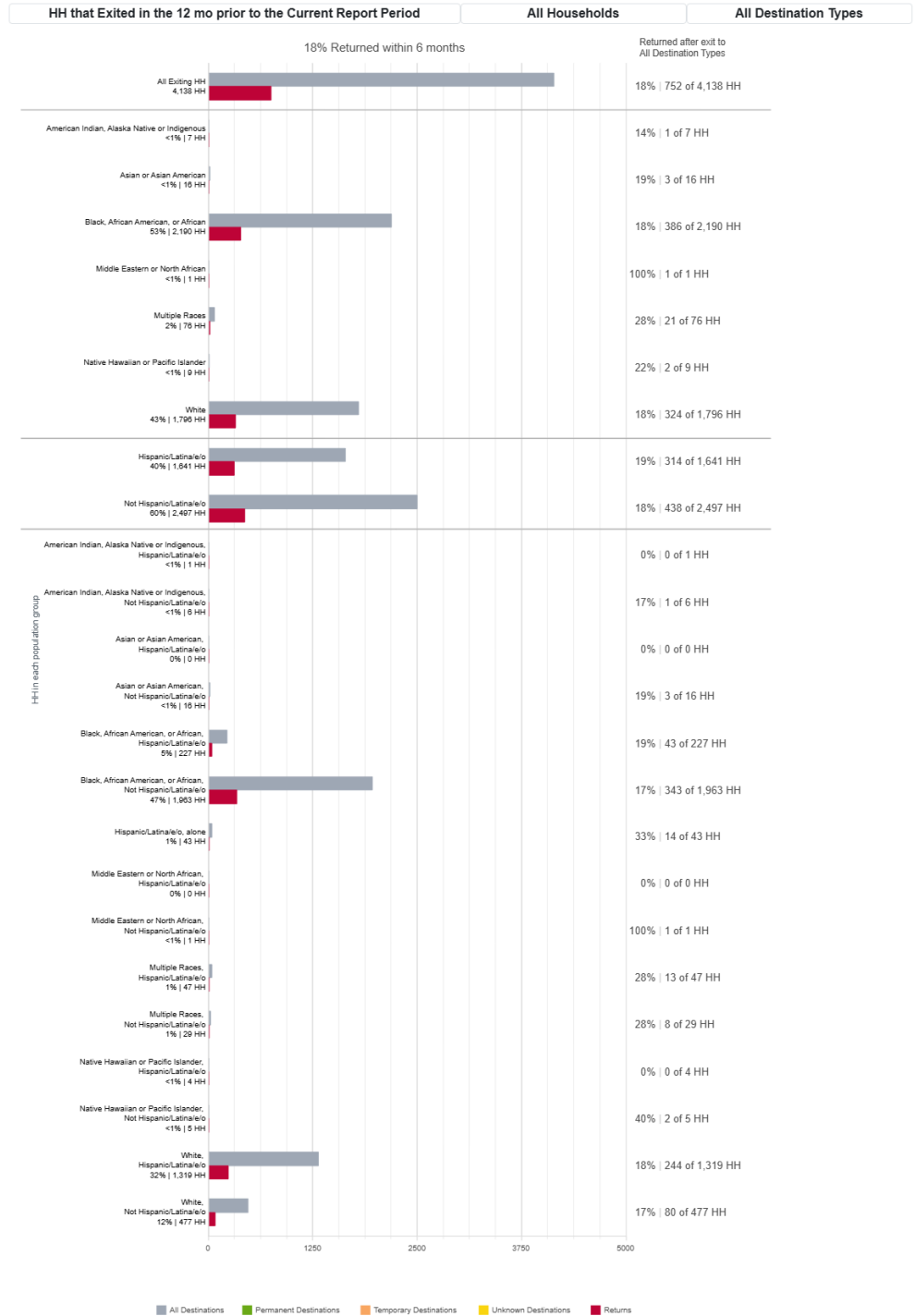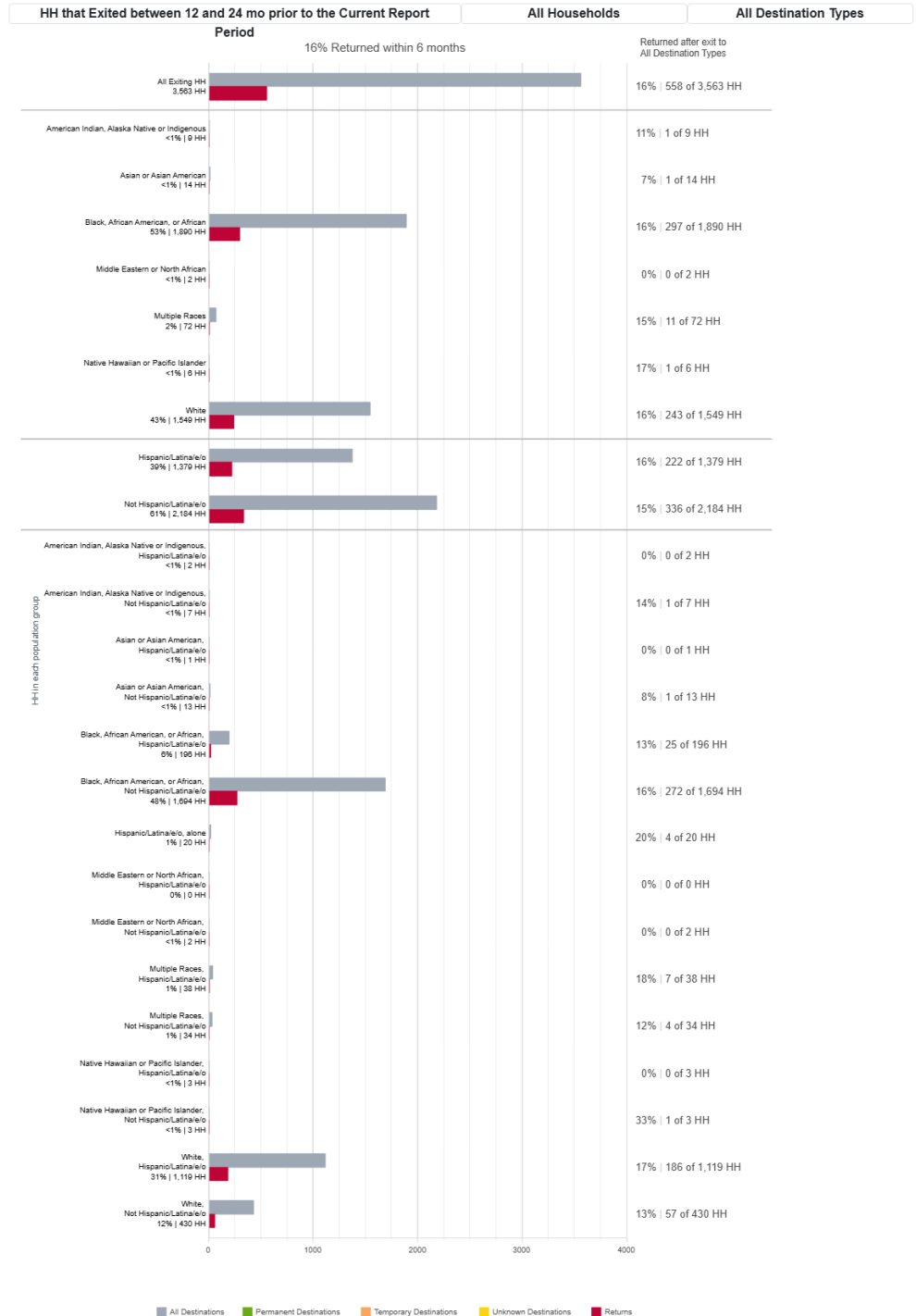Permanent Destinations   Temporary Destinations   Unknown Destinations
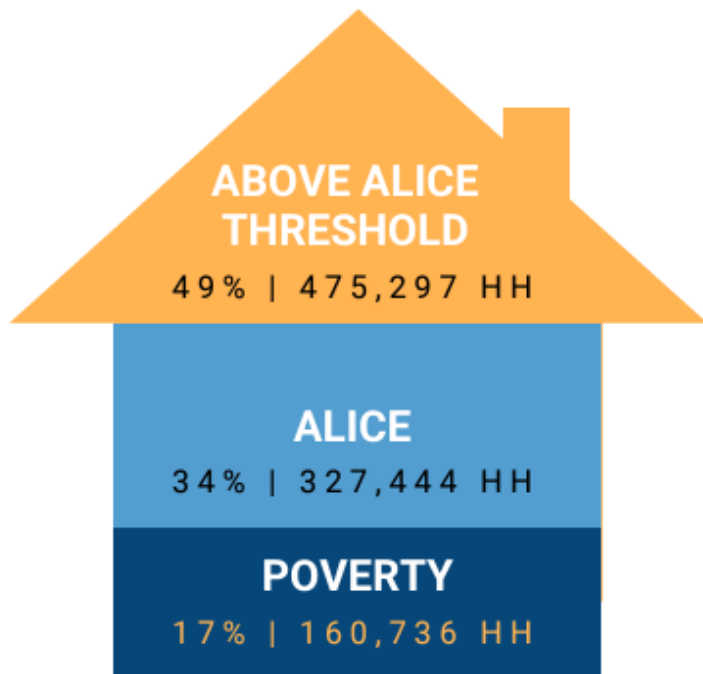
Returns by Race and Ethnicity

Percent and number of households in each race and ethnicity group that exited the homeless system, and percent and number of exiting households in each group who returned within six months. Results are shown for the exit cohort selected in the dropdown.
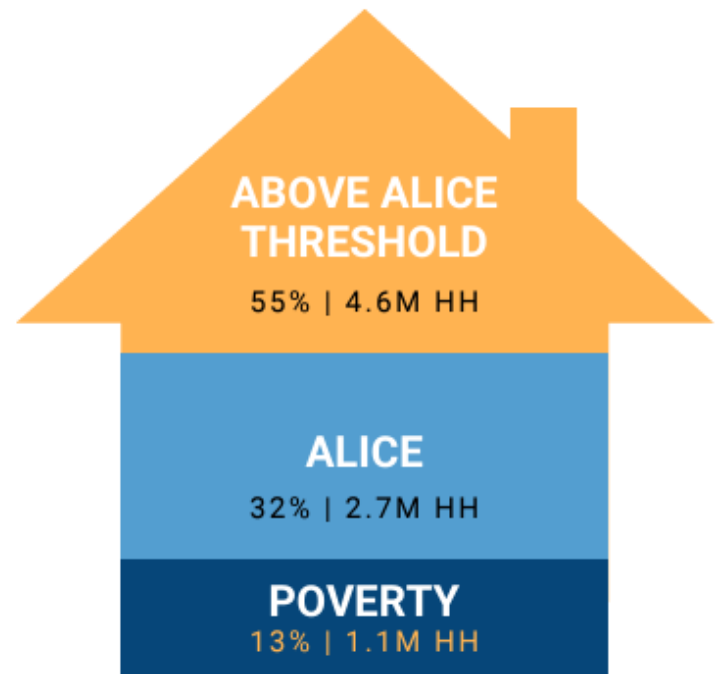
HH that Exited in the first 6 mo of the Current Report Period	All Households	All Destination Types

19% Returned within 6 months

Population group (HH)	Returned after exit to All Destination Types
All Exiting HH 2,174 HH	19% | 418 of 2,174 HH
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous <1% | 6 HH	33% | 2 of 6 HH
Asian or Asian American <1% | 7 HH	14% | 1 of 7 HH
Black, African American, or African 51% | 1,099 HH	19% | 210 of 1,099 HH
Middle Eastern or North African <1% | 1 HH	0% | 0 of 1 HH
Multiple Races 2% | 35 HH	14% | 5 of 35 HH
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander <1% | 2 HH	0% | 0 of 2 HH
White 41% | 888 HH	19% | 173 of 888 HH
Hispanic/Latina/e/o 39% | 844 HH	20% | 169 of 844 HH
Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 61% | 1,330 HH	19% | 249 of 1,330 HH
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 0% | 0 HH	0% | 0 of 0 HH
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 6 HH	33% | 2 of 6 HH
Asian or Asian American, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 0% | 0 HH	0% | 0 of 0 HH
Asian or Asian American, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 7 HH	14% | 1 of 7 HH
Black, African American, or African, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 5% | 99 HH	23% | 23 of 99 HH
Black, African American, or African, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 46% | 1,000 HH	19% | 187 of 1,000 HH
Hispanic/Latina/e/o, alone 6% | 136 HH	20% | 27 of 136 HH
Middle Eastern or North African, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 0% | 0 HH	0% | 0 of 0 HH
Middle Eastern or North African, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 1 HH	0% | 0 of 1 HH
Multiple Races, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 1% | 17 HH	18% | 3 of 17 HH
Multiple Races, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 1% | 18 HH	11% | 2 of 18 HH
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 0% | 0 HH	0% | 0 of 0 HH
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 2 HH	0% | 0 of 2 HH
White, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 27% | 592 HH	20% | 116 of 592 HH
White, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 14% | 296 HH	19% | 57 of 296 HH

HH in each population group

Legend: All Destinations · Permanent Destinations · Temporary Destinations · Unknown Destinations · Returns

Returns by Race and Ethnicity

Percent and number of households in each race and ethnicity group that exited the homeless system, and percent and number of exiting households in each group who returned within six months. Results are shown for the exit cohort selected in the dropdown.

HH that Exited in the 12 mo prior to the Current Report Period	All Households	All Destination Types

18% Returned within 6 months

Returned after exit to
All Destination Types

Population group		Returned
All Exiting HH 4,138 HH		18% 752 of 4,138 HH
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous <1% | 7 HH		14% 1 of 7 HH
Asian or Asian American <1% | 16 HH		19% 3 of 16 HH
Black, African American, or African 53% | 2,190 HH		18% 386 of 2,190 HH
Middle Eastern or North African <1% | 1 HH		100% 1 of 1 HH
Multiple Races 2% | 76 HH		28% 21 of 76 HH
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander <1% | 9 HH		22% 2 of 9 HH
White 43% | 1,796 HH		18% 324 of 1,796 HH
Hispanic/Latina/e/o 40% | 1,641 HH		19% 314 of 1,641 HH
Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 60% | 2,497 HH		18% 438 of 2,497 HH
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous, Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 1 HH		0% 0 of 1 HH
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 6 HH		17% 1 of 6 HH
Asian or Asian American, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 0% | 0 HH		0% 0 of 0 HH
Asian or Asian American, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 16 HH		19% 3 of 16 HH
Black, African American, or African, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 5% | 227 HH		19% 43 of 227 HH
Black, African American, or African, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 47% | 1,963 HH		17% 343 of 1,963 HH
Hispanic/Latina/e/o, alone 1% | 43 HH		33% 14 of 43 HH
Middle Eastern or North African, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 0% | 0 HH		0% 0 of 0 HH
Middle Eastern or North African, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 1 HH		100% 1 of 1 HH
Multiple Races, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 1% | 47 HH		28% 13 of 47 HH
Multiple Races, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 1% | 29 HH		28% 8 of 29 HH
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 4 HH		0% 0 of 4 HH
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o <1% | 5 HH		40% 2 of 5 HH
White, Hispanic/Latina/e/o 32% | 1,319 HH		18% 244 of 1,319 HH
White, Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o 12% | 477 HH		17% 80 of 477 HH

HH in each population group

0   1250   2500   3750   5000

■ All Destinations ■ Permanent Destinations ■ Temporary Destinations ■ Unknown Destinations ■ Returns

Returns by Race and Ethnicity

Percent and number of households in each race and ethnicity group that exited the homeless system, and percent and number of exiting households in each group who returned within six months. Results are shown for the exit cohort selected in the dropdown.

HH that Exited between 12 and 24 mo prior to the Current Report	All Households	All Destination Types

It is equally important for us to ensure people who identify as LGBTQ+, who often times are more vulnerable to trauma and disparate treatment, are receiving equitable services and outcomes. New Universal Data Elements in HMIS will allow us to better understand the pathways and population characteristics for persons who identify as no single gender, questioning gender and transgender.

ALICE IN Miami-Dade County

ALICE is an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed — households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. "Nearly half a million Miami-Dade County households are financially insecure and unable to afford the basics." Many continue to struggle, especially as wages fail to keep pace with the rising cost of household essentials (housing, child-care, food, transportation, health care, and a basic smartphone plan).

| ABOVE ALICE THRESHOLD |
| 49% \| 475,297 HH |
| ALICE |
| 34% \| 327,444 HH |
| POVERTY |
| 17% \| 160,736 HH |

MIAMI-DADE HOUSEHOLDS: 963,477

| ABOVE ALICE THRESHOLD |
| 55% \| 4.6M HH |
| ALICE |
| 32% \| 2.7M HH |
| POVERTY |
| 13% \| 1.1M HH |

FLORIDA HOUSEHOLDS: 8,533,422

WORK AND WAGES

$76,284
Household
Survival Budget

$59,044
Median
Household Income

The Household Survival Budget is $76,284, which reflects the estimated minimum cost for a family of four to live and work in Miami-Dade. Currently, the median income for a household in Miami-Dade is far less at $59,044.

$63,062

Florida Median Household Income

$59,044

Miami-Dade Median Household Income

56%

FLORIDA LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

59%

MIAMI-DADE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
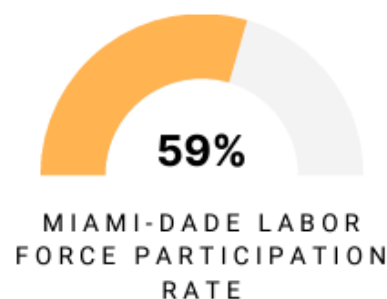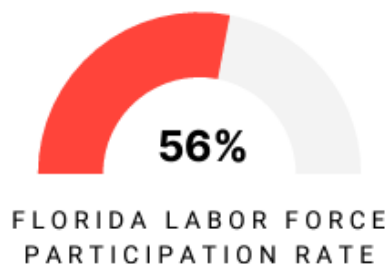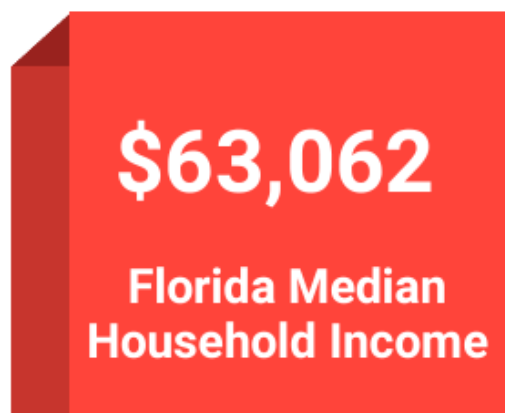
Almost 60 percent of Miami-Dade County adult residents were employed (either full time or part time) during 2021. However, a significant portion – 55 percent – of both full and part-time workers are paid by the hour. These workers are more likely to have fluctuations in income and less likely to receive benefits.

While Miami-Dade County's Labor Force Participation Rate is higher than Florida's average (56 percent), the county's Median Household Income is $4,018 less.

Racial Disparities in Financial Hardship

61 percent of Black and 52 percent of Hispanic households were below the ALICE Threshold and unable to afford basics in 2021, compared to 38 percent of White households.

38% White

52% Hispanic

61% Black
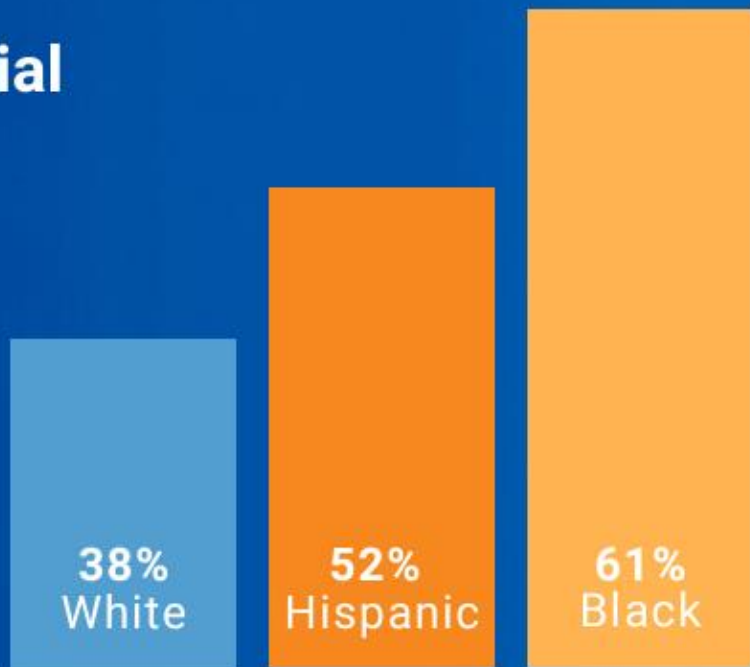
FINANCIAL HARDSHIP BY LOCATION IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Of Census-Designated Places - the following have the highest percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold.

- Homestead Base CDP, Florida - 100% of population
- Gladeview CDP, Florida - 78% of population
- Medley town, Florida - 78% of population
- Opa-locka city, Florida - 78% of population
- Brownsville CDP, Florida - 73% of population

Of Sub-Division - the following have the most households below the ALICE Threshold.

- Homestead CCD - 58% of population
- Miami CCD - 57% of population
- Hialeah CCD - 56% of population
- Miami Gardens CCD - 56% of population
- Miami Beach CCD - 50% of population

Public Comment, Listening Session and Consumer Feedback
The CoC solicits additional feedback on gaps and needs through the Lived Experience Working Group, Youth Action Board, Homeless Formerly Homeless Forum, CoC Board meetings, committees and sub-committees and client satisfaction surveys posted as a QR code at social service offices, shelters and Project-Based Permanent Housing.

A recurring theme in all these discussions is a lack of affordable housing, including Extremely Low Income (ELI) Housing as well as Permanent Supportive Housing for persons with Special Needs. Without an adequate supply of housing options that are affordable, people remain in shelter longer and unsheltered persons cannot access crisis housing readily. Lack of transportation, health care, mental health care, and employment opportunities are also recurring themes.

Incident Reports
The CoC also analyses incident report data as part of the system gaps and needs, using the data to identify pain points. For example, we had several incidents coming from the Verde Gardens program where we increased security, procured lighting and fencing and revised grievance standards.

Incidents By Program

Legend: Villa Aurora Consolidation, Amistad, Bethesda, Chapman Partnership, Housing ACT Consolidation, Little River Bend, Lotus House, Mother Seton PH, Rivermont House, Royalton Expansion, Verde Gardens
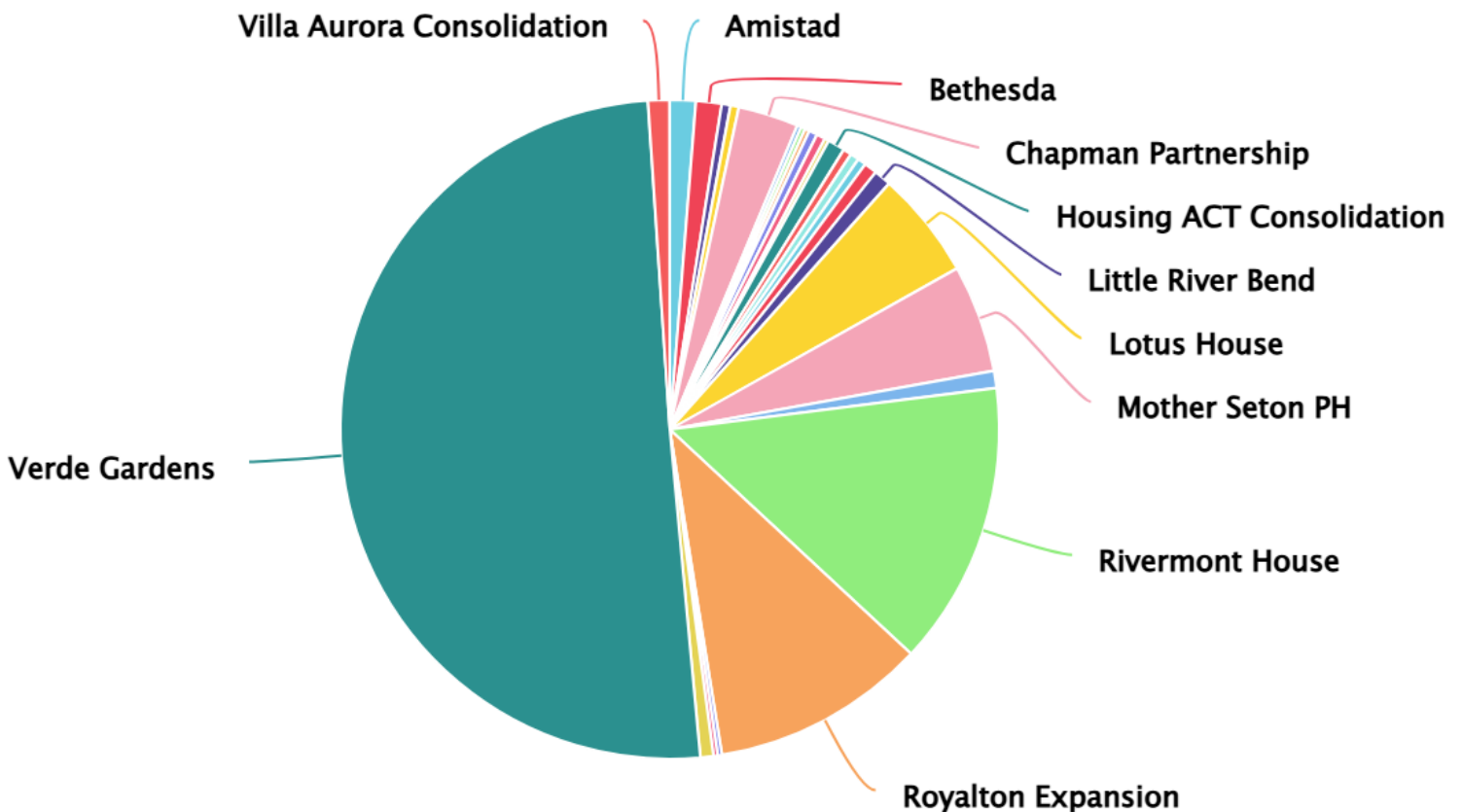
Numbers of Incidents by Type

Legend:
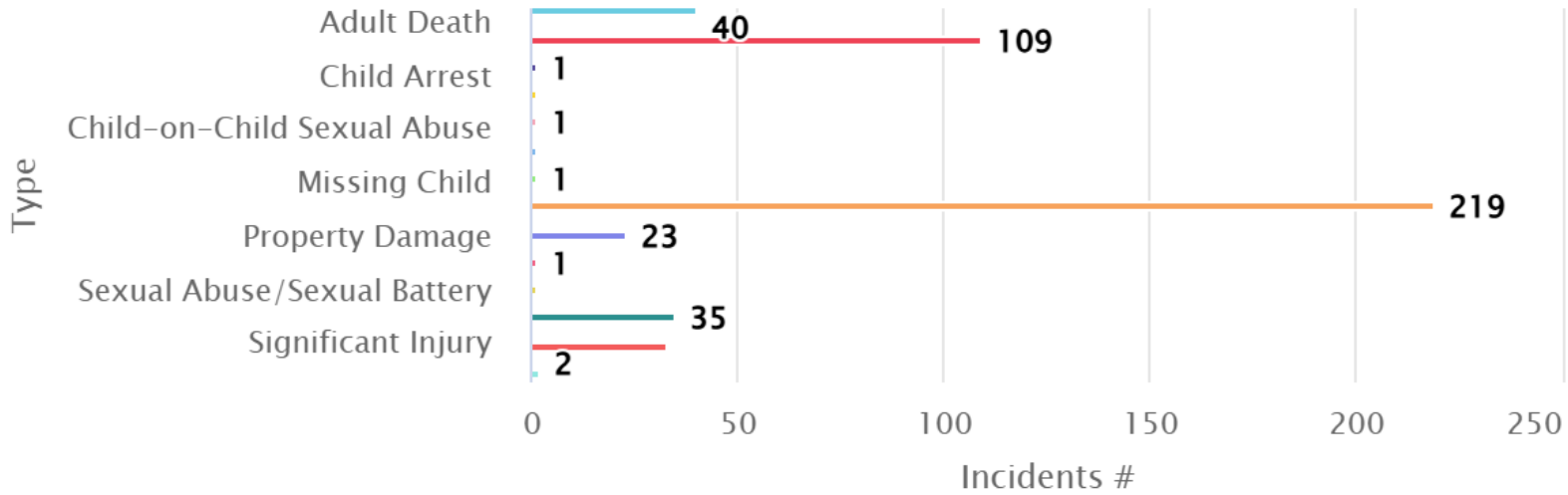
- Adult Death
- Child Arrest
- Child-on-Child Sexual Abuse
- Missing Child
- Property Damage
- Sexual Abuse/Sexual Battery
- Significant Injury
- Altercation
- Child Death
- Employee Arrest
- Other, Specify
- Security Incident – Unintentional
- Significant Illness
- Suicide Attempt

Chart values:
- Adult Death: 40
- Altercation: 109
- Child Arrest: 1
- Child-on-Child Sexual Abuse: 1
- Missing Child: 1
- Other, Specify: 219
- Property Damage: 23
- Sexual Abuse/Sexual Battery: 1
- Significant Illness: 35
- Significant Injury: 2

January 7, 2025 4:16 PM EST

What is the name of the agency you are rating?

Provider		Count
Better Way of Miami Inc.	0.12%	2
Camillus Health Concern	0.18%	3
Camillus House Inc.	7%	124
Carrfour Supportive Housing	14%	202
Chapman Partnership Inc.	38%	638
Citrus Health Network Inc.	0.24%	4
City of Miami Beach (Homeless Outreach Program)	0.38%	6
City of Miami (Homeless Assistance Program) aka. Green Shirts	0.3%	5
Douglas Gardens CMHC	0.42%	7
Fellowship House	0.42%	7
Fundación Hermanos de la Calle	0.06%	1
Miami Rescue Mission	2.33%	39
New Hope Corps	0.00%	0
New Horizons CMHC	1.32%	22
The Advocate Program, Inc.	1.32%	22
The Salvation Army	1.08%	18
The Sundari Foundation Inc. dba LOTUS HOUSE	32.04%	536
Volunteers of America	0.24%	4
		1673

Question	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
I was informed of my rights and responsibilities, including the agency's grievance procedures	80.38%	8.54%	3.16%	1.90%	6.01%
I was provided with information about different support services that are available to me	76.58%	9.18%	3.48%	1.90%	8.86%
I was involved in making decisions about my service plan	76.58%	9.49%	3.48%	1.90%	8.54%
I was able to talk with staff when I needed to	76.27%	10.76%	3.16%	2.22%	7.59%
The building and facilities are kept clean, safe and comfortable	61.71%	18.35%	8.86%	2.85%	8.23%
My rights were acknowledged, respected and protected	71.84%	12.03%	5.70%	2.85%	7.59%
The staff cares about my wellbeing	70.89%	9.18%	6.33%	4.11%	9.49%
Program staff are knowledgeable about available resources that could help me	74.37%	8.86%	6.96%	1.58%	8.23%
I would recommend this program to others	76.90%	7.28%	5.70%	1.90%	8.23%

Sampling of comments:

Please tell us in your own words, how we can improve the housing and/or services being delivered?

I chose "neither agree nor disagree" above about cleanliness because bathrooms downstairs weren't cleaned frequently at first, but it has improved since. I also think more different kinds of supplies should be given to guests for easier cleaning and organization of the room. I would also suggest if possible for there to be more room dividers than curtains for the rooms.

everything is great the way it Is .

better food and less people In rooms.

assist in teaching basic hygiene and offer fun activities with a chance to win a prize. make It fun.

in my opinion, everything was good. I felt supported.

La mayoría del personal no les importa las personas que viven aquí no tienen vocación de servicio son autoritarios no reconocen cuando están equivocado

Maybe monitor the dorms more closely, give these clients if not working mandatory cleaning assignments. OPPS! I'm just saying.

Allow for client to have access to other agencies that will help us with the housing and job planning process more positively.

The housing placement needs to get better. We need buildings that can accommodate some of us that don't have perfect credit. A lot of people don't even make half of what apartments managers are asking for in monthly income. We are low-income people we need to be realistic. Jobs do not match the housing costs. Thank you.

Housing shouldn't take over a year to receive

So far all the services and experiences here have been very positive for me and my family. There is nothing negative that I could say about the help and services at Lotus House.

Be a little bit firmer in the dorm units. But I guess I have to understand that some of the people are not here for the same reasons.

I have lived here for a while, and I feel like we need more working opportunities, better activity for the kids

We need more security at night in the parking garage and around the building

I am satisfied with the services I am receiving.

maintain the elevators

No improvement that I can think of now

Make the correct emergency number available to the residents.

I have no complaints my experience there was a learning experience and I am grateful for places that have services to help people

Pick the right people for the right jobs and things will most definitely run smoothly, also it helps if you gotten better staff to answer and service us properly.. The responses aren't quick enough nor do they do their jobs in making sure things are fixed.

hire security guards

What category best describes the current level of care you are receiving? (Select one)

Category	Value
Homeless Prevention	42
Emergency Shelter	215
Transitional Housing	11
Short to Medium-term Rental Assistance (aka Rapid Re-Housing)	4
Permanent Supportive Housing	41
Stand-alone Support Services (for example: Street Outreach, legal services)	3
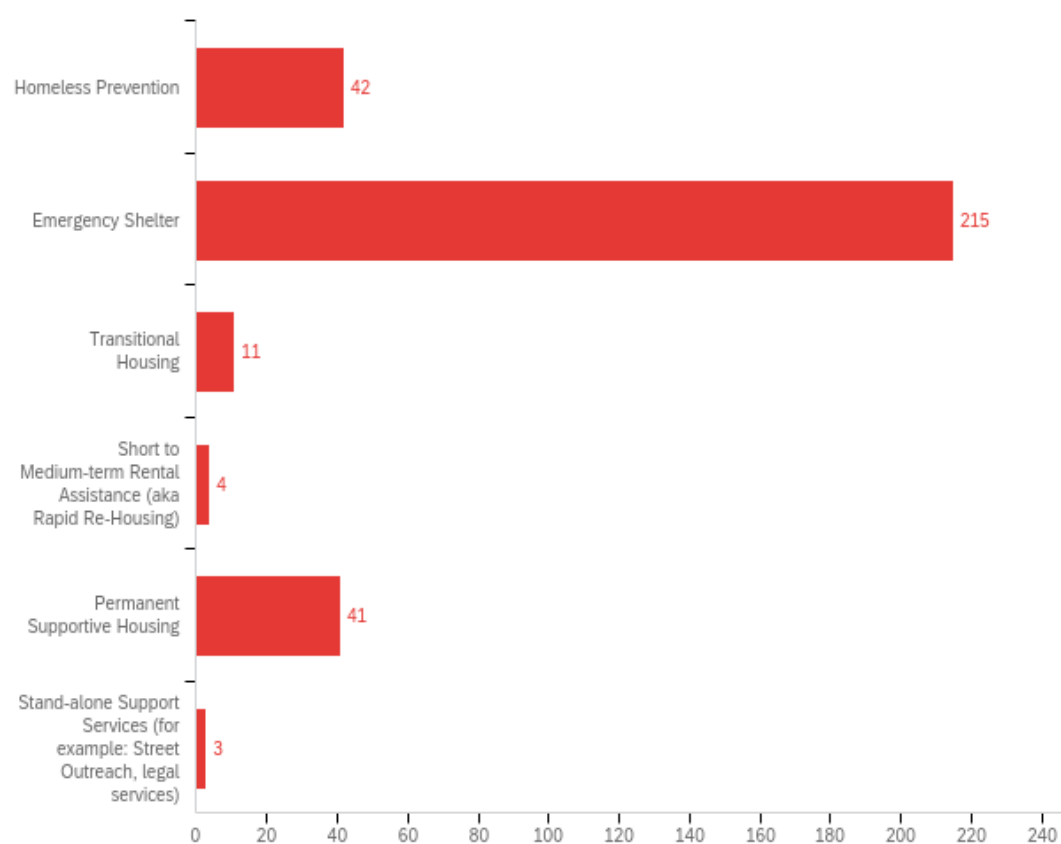
How long have you been in the program you are rating (Select One)?

Category	Value
This is my first week in the program	12
I have been in the program for more than one week but less than one month	19
I have been in the program more than one month but less than six months	93
I have been in the program between six months to a year	116
I have been in the program for over 1 year	76
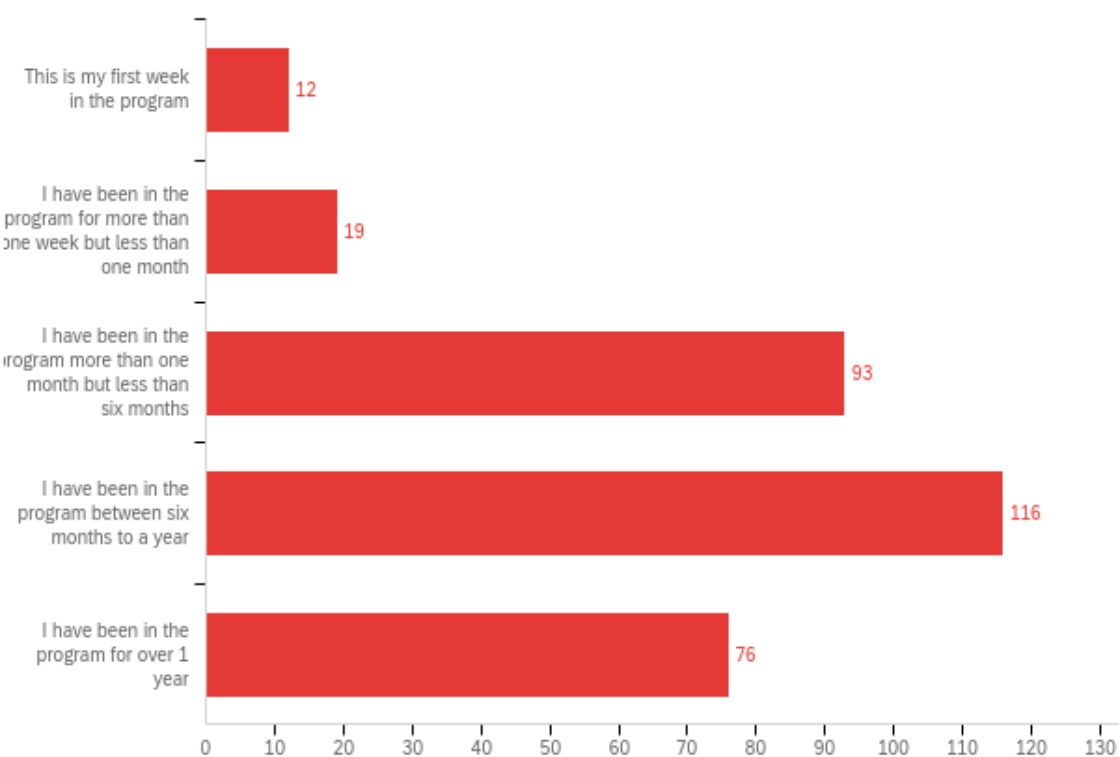
Background

For nearly 30 years, the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust has overseen, planned, operated and coordinated housing and services for people experiencing and at risk of homelessness in Miami-Dade County. By successfully leveraging a first-in-the-nation dedicated source of funding, which has been effectively combined with state and federal resources, the Homeless Trust has created arguably the most dynamic and coordinated homeless system of care in the nation. The Homeless Trust has been recognized at every level of government for service excellence, deemed a "National Best-Practice Model" by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (USHUD) and most recently called a "model for the nation" by USHUD Secretary Marcia L. Fudge.

Under the Trust's leadership, unsheltered homelessness has been reduced by nearly 90%. The Homeless Trust has *Effectively Ended Veteran Homelessness*, a designation recognized by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development and the United States Department of Veteran Affairs; created thousands of units of permanent and supportive housing exclusively for people experiencing homelessness, in partnership with public housing authorities, affordable housing developers and landlords; and most recently secured a 20% increase in federal grant awards to further combat unsheltered and youth homelessness.

Even so, the Homeless Trust continues to feel the impacts of Miami-Dade County's affordable housing crisis and the lack of housing options. First time homelessness has skyrocketed. The continuing fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic, increased inflation, the closing of unsafe structures following the Surfside collapse and increased migrant inflow have further strained available resources. Some of those hit hardest are seniors on fixed incomes and disabled individuals who cannot bear the unreasonable rent increases that are becoming all too common.

In their wisdom, Chairman Oliver G. Gilbert, III and members of the Miami-Dade Board of County Commissioners, with unwavering support from Miami-Dade County Mayor Daniella Levine Cava, set aside resources to further combat homelessness. Other communities, with the understanding that homelessness is a countywide issue, have joined this effort. The Homeless Trust is now working aggressively to acquire and renovate properties to create new housing opportunities for persons experiencing homelessness, with a particular emphasis on seniors and the disabled. This effort is intended to improve the quality of life of all residents while further reducing unsheltered homelessness.

The Homeless Trust is grateful for the autonomy afforded by our Board over nearly three decades. We, in turn, continue to tirelessly work to respond effectively to districtwide issues and emergencies; focus on long-term, lasting solutions; and keep unsheltered numbers low. Urban communities around the nation have seen unprecedented increases in homelessness. The Homeless Trust is determined not to follow in the footsteps of those communities, and instead continue to set the standard for Continuums of Care nationwide. With your support, we will ensure the capacity and resources to connect individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent housing are in place. We thank the Mayor and the Board for their continued support and collective commitment as we effectively end homelessness in Miami-Dade County.

The Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust (Homeless Trust) serves as the coordinating entity for the provision of housing and services to individuals and families experiencing and at risk of homelessness throughout Miami-Dade County; serves as the "Collaborative Applicant" for the United States Department

of Housing and Urban Development's (U.S. HUD) Continuum of Care Program and the Florida Department of Children and Families Office on Homelessness; implements Miami-Dade County's Community Homeless Plan: Priority Home, which provides a framework for preventing and ending homelessness in Miami-Dade; administers the one percent Local Option Food and Beverage Tax in furtherance of the Plan; manages Miami-Dade County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), the local technology system used to collect client-level data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness; provides administrative, contractual and policy formulation assistance related to homeless housing and services; and serves in an advisory capacity to the Board of County Commissioners on issues involving homelessness.

Eighty-five percent (85%) of Food and Beverage Tax proceeds are dedicated to homeless housing and services and leveraged with federal, state, local and other resources dedicated to providing housing and services for the homeless, including survivors of domestic violence. The Homeless Trust also provides administrative, contractual and policy formulation assistance related to homeless and domestic violence housing and services. Additionally, the Homeless Trust assists in coordinating and monitoring the construction and operations of domestic violence centers in Miami-Dade County, which are funded through the remaining 15 percent of the Food and Beverage Tax. The Domestic Violence Oversight Board (DVOB) serves in an advisory capacity to the Board of County Commissioners on all issues relating to or affecting domestic violence and separately submits an Annual Report to the Board through the Office of Community Advocacy.

Program Summary

As part of the Health and Society strategic area, the Homeless Trust funds and monitors homeless prevention services, temporary and permanent housing, and supportive services for the homeless, including homeless outreach. Each area is specifically designed to meet the unique needs of homeless individuals and families when they first enter the system and as their needs develop and evolve over time. This blend of housing and services comprises what is known as the homeless continuum of care (CoC).

Miami-Dade's CoC is a Housing First oriented continuum and aims to offer individuals and families experiencing homelessness access to housing based on the complexity or severity of their needs and without preconditions or service participation requirements.

The primary program components currently funded through the Homeless Trust are:

- **Permanent Housing**
  Permanent Housing (PH) is defined as community-based housing without a designated length of stay in which formerly homeless individuals and families live as independently as possible. The two types of permanent housing include Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Rapid Re-housing. Permanent Supportive Housing is permanent housing with indefinite leasing or rental assistance paired with supportive services to assist homeless persons with a disability or families with an adult or child member with a disability achieve housing stability. Rapid Re-housing (RRH) emphasizes housing search and relocation services and short-to-medium-

term rental assistance to move homeless persons and families (with or without a disability) as rapidly as possible into permanent housing.

- **Joint Transitional Housing and Permanent Housing-Rapid Rehousing**
  A Joint Transitional Housing and Permanent Housing-Rapid Rehousing (Joint TH:PH-RRH) component project is a project type that includes two existing program components in a single project to serve individuals and families experiencing homelessness. It includes units supported by the transitional housing component and tenant-based rental assistance and services provided through the PH-RRH component to all program participants up to 24 months as needed by the program participants.

- **Supportive Services Only – Street Outreach**
  The Supportive Services Only (SSO) program component allows recipients and subrecipients to provide services to individuals and families not residing in housing operated by the recipient. SSO recipients and subrecipients may use the funds to conduct outreach to sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons and families, link clients with housing or other necessary services, and provide ongoing support.

- **Emergency Shelter**
  Temporary, crisis housing with comprehensive services that provide overnight accommodations for persons experiencing homelessness.

- **Safe Haven**
  A Safe Haven is a form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who come primarily from the streets and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services.

- **Homeless Prevention**
  Homelessness prevention assistance for individuals and families at risk of homelessness, including housing relocation and stabilization services as well as short-to-medium-term rental assistance to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless. Through this program component, persons at-risk maintain their existing housing or transition to new permanent housing.

- **Homeless Management Information System**
  The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness. The Homeless Trust is responsible for selecting an HMIS software solution that complies with US HUD's data collection, management, and reporting standards.

The Homeless Trust administers grants and oversees the operations and fiscal activities for more than 120 housing and services programs and is contracted with the following housing

and service providers for the program components referenced previously:

- Better Way of Miami
- Camillus House
- Carrfour Supportive Housing
- Chapman Partnership
- Citrus Health Network
- City of Miami
- City of Miami Beach
- Douglas Gardens Community Mental Health Center
- Educate Tomorrow
- Hermanos de la Calle
- Fellowship House
- Lotus House
- Miami-Dade Community Action and Human Services Department
- Miami Recovery Project
- Miami Rescue Mission
- Mia Casa, LLC
- New Hope CORPS
- New Horizons Community Mental Health Center
- Pridelines
- Teach Team
- The Advocate Program, Inc.
- The Health Council of South Florida
- The Salvation Army
- Volunteers of America

The Homeless Trust conducts two homeless censuses a year, in January and August. The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. The PIT is required by US HUD.

Housing Acquisition/Rehabilitation

Secured funding commitments to add and expedite the acquisition and renovation to facilitate no fewer than 550 permanent housing placements dedicated to dedicated to persons experiencing homelessness.

- $500K Day 1 Bezos Foundation (part of a $5 million dollar award)

- $1.75 million State of Florida Department of Children and Families
- $5 million in HOME ARPA committed by Miami-Dade County
- $20 million committed by Miami-Dade County
- $15 million committed by City of Miami, which includes $12.8M HOME-ARPA
- $30,000 in recurring revenue from the City of North Miami Beach
- At least $10M from the City of Miami Beach over two years
- $127,430 Miami Foundation

Projects are as follows:

1) Mia Casa – 12221 Harriet Tubman Highway, North Miami

Mia Casa is serving as a COVID-19 quarantine and isolation site for senior citizens 65 and over experiencing homelessness. More than 500 intakes have occurred over the past 2 ½ years. The Homeless Trust is finalizing the acquisition of this site, a former Assisted Living Facility, to serve as permanent housing for senior citizens. Currently, 97 seniors are at Mia Casa, but that number will increase to 120 once the sale is complete. The acquisition utilizes $5 million in HOME Investments Partnership Program funding made available through Miami-Dade Public Housing and Community Development and a $1.75 million special appropriation from the State of Florida. The site will be operated using local Food and Beverage proceeds dedicated to homelessness. As portions of this facility were built in the 1970's, $3 million in capital funds is set aside to ensure the property is maintained appropriately.

2) Blue Village -- 18201 SW 12TH Street, Miami

The buyout of a deed restriction on a 114.8 acre parcel in west Miami-Dade was finalized with the General Services Administration, and improvements commenced on a 15-acre facility on the property to provide specialized housing and services for unsheltered single adult men with special needs, including persons with co-occurring disorders (mental illness and substance use disorders); tri-morbidity which includes co-occurring disorders with a chronic medical condition, and the reentry population. More than a decade ago, this facility served as a forensic facility for youth. A competitively selected design firm will help to re-envision the space to provide permanent housing for no fewer than 180 persons. Undeveloped land around the facility also presents an opportunity for future development.

New Hope CORPS, a CARF accredited, private nonprofit Community Behavioral Health Care Center was competitively selected to manage and operate the property. The organization has a proven track record of helping clients achieve successful recovery providing best practice services in the areas of substance abuse and mental health residential treatment, including intensive inpatient and outpatient services.

3) Hideaway Bay

The Homeless Trust acquired a 105-room facility in south Miami-Dade. As part of a hotel to affordable housing conversion, kitchenettes are to be added to all guest rooms by the owner as part of a turn-key acquisition. New Hope was selected as the operator and support service provider.

4) Wynwood Norte

The Homeless Trust acquired a 8-room property in the Wynwood area of Miami-Dade. T e a c h T e a m was selected as the operator and support service provider.

US HUD Continuum of Care Program Competition

The Homeless Trust was awarded approximately $56,000,000 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (US HUD) as part of its FY 2023 Continuum of Care (CoC) competition, including Special NOFO for Unsheltered Persons and Youth Homeless Demonstration Program (YHDP). CoC grants provide funding for Access Points, Street Outreach, Homeless Management Information System, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing.

> *In June 2022, US HUD Secretary Marcia Fudge visited Miami-Dade and toured the Homeless Trust's Homeless Assistance Center operated by Chapman Partnership. During a news conference immediately following, Secretary Fudge described Miami-Dade's Continuum of Care as a "model for the nation".*

Local Food and Beverage Funding
The Homeless Trust Food and Beverage funded activities to house and serve persons at-risk of or experiencing homelessness will be competed in 2025. Among the items funded in the previous cycle are:

- 622 Emergency Shelter beds for single adults, families with minor children, unaccompanied and parenting youth ages 18-24
- Three (3) specialized outreach teams with expertise in substance use disorders, severe mental illness and engaging hard to serve individuals on the streets
- Dedicated staff to facilitating discharge planning for persons experiencing homelessness existing institutions, such as jail, hospitals, crisis units.
- Landlord recruitment and retention services

- Enhanced case management staffing for households experiencing and at-risk of homelessness to better serve unsheltered persons and customers calling the Homeless Helpline

State of Florida Funding

The State of Florida funded important initiatives for the Homeless Trust, including:

Brother Bill Bridge - $562,000

Program providing rapid housing placement opportunities for hard to serve persons experiencing homelessness. Clients are placed by specialized outreach teams into safe, stable, single-site permanent housing. Service offerings and connections to services are voluntary and client driven and those things that help to improve the health and well-being of the individuals. Services can include, but are not limited to, health and behavioral health care, basic living skills, cooking and budgeting.

Lazarus (Thriving Mind) $218,880

The Lazarus grant pays for a Specialized Street Outreach team providing street medicine

to persons with Severe Mental Illness who may have co-occurring disorders.

Unified Funding Agreement (UFA) - $2,033,046

- **Emergency Solutions Grant**
  The Emergency Solutions Grant provides funding for emergency services to individuals and families who are homeless or facing homelessness. Funds are provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (U.S. HUD) to the State Office on Homelessness. The Homeless Trust receives $220,349 in ESG from the State Office on Homelessness.

- **Challenge Grant**
  The Challenge Grant is flexible dollars supporting local efforts to reduce homelessness. Funding is competitively solicited by Continuum of Care (CoC) Lead Agencies. The Homeless Trust receives $1,016,115 in Challenge Grant funding which is leveraged with local Food and Beverage funding to provide case management for persons experiencing homelessness. Last year we were awarded a Challenge Plus Grant, adding $750,000 with the purpose of collaborating with the Public Child Welfare Agency and Managing Entity to provide rental assistance to youth exiting foster care and persons with Severe Mental illness.

- **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families**
  The TANF Grant provides funding for emergency services to individuals and families who are at risk of homeless. The Homeless Trust receives $46,582 in TANF from the State Office on Homelessness.

Housing Inventory Count

The Homeless Trust also maintains a Housing Inventory Count (HIC), which is a point-in-time inventory of provider programs within a Continuum of Care that provides beds and units dedicated to serve people experiencing homelessness. The HIC for 2024 was as follows:

CoC Number: FL-600

CoC Name: Miami-Dade County CoC

Summary of all available beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	**375**	**1,305**	**1,635**	**0**	**2,940**	**0**	**48**	**n/a**	**94**	**61**
Emergency Shelter	337	1,178	1,310	0	2,488	0	48	n/a	0	50
Safe Haven	0	0	20	0	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	0
Transitional Housing	38	127	305	0	432	n/a	n/a	n/a	74	11
Permanent Housing	**666**	**2,375**	**3,705**	**0**	**6,080**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**1,341**	**57**
Permanent Supportive Housing*	491	1,728	3,247	0	4,975	n/a	n/a	3,694	954	0
Rapid Re-Housing	127	442	296	0	738	n/a	n/a	n/a	275	57
Other Permanent Housing**	48	205	162	0	367	n/a	n/a	n/a	112	0
Grand Total	**1,041**	**3,680**	**5,340**	**0**	**9,020**	**0**	**48**	**3,694**	**1,435**	**118**

(Subset of Total Bed Inventory columns: Chronic Beds[2], Veteran Beds[3], Youth Beds[3])

Migrant Relocation and Support Services

The Homeless Trust worked with specialized outreach team Hermanos de la Calle to assist newly arriving migrants with relocation assistance and other services. Since January 2022, 1,511 migrants experiencing homelessness, including more than 400 children were served. Nearly 700 persons were relocated to housing and supports outside of Miami-Dade County. Countries of origin included Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Nicaragua, Cuba and others.

Lived Experiencing

The Homeless Trust continues to uplift feedback from people with lived expertise. We have three lived experience groups: (1) the Homeless Formerly Homeless Forum, who appoints people with lived experienced to two board seats, (2) the Youth Voice Action Council, the local Youth Advisory Board (YAB), and (3) the Lived Experience Working Group. These groups are comprised of people who have experienced homelessness that share their perspectives on how social, economic, and political situations affect homelessness; make recommendations on how to better serve persons who have or are experiencing homelessness; and review the priorities in the CoC's Plan pertaining to persons experiencing homelessness with severe service needs – with the goal of improving the delivery of CoC housing and services. Last year the YAB set out for YHDP providers to include Youth and Young Adults (YYA) with lived expertise in their interview panels and they launched a campaign to promote grant recipients to hire YYA with lived expertise.

Racial Equity Working Group

The Homeless Trust established a **Racial Equity Working Group** to better identify and address the needs of subpopulations who are disproportionally more likely to experience homelessness. The

CoC gathered surveys, convened focus groups and commenced a four-part training series on equity, inclusion and diversity for both leadership and frontline staff.

Training

The Homeless Trust hosted and/or led a number of training opportunities for CoC providers. This year we launched a Learning Management System (LMS) with iSpring to provide training to providers at their convenience. We also purchased the WellSky HMIS training module to provide expert training to HMIS end users. Some of the trainings we include in the LMS are:

- Critical Time Intervention (CTI) and Pre-CTI training to contracted outreach, shelter and permanent housing providers. CTI is a time limited evidenced-based practice that mobilizes support for vulnerable individuals during periods of transition, facilitating housing stability, community integration and continuity of care.
- Prevention, diversion and assessment training to improve the CoC's Coordinated Entry System and better meet the unique needs of individuals and families at risk of and experiencing homelessness
- Social Security Administration Online Services
- Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless to Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity or Marital Status
- Legal Services of Greater Miami New Tenants Rights' Ordinances Training
- Florida Department of Children and Families Refugee Services
- Domestic Violence
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR)

Summary

Implementation measures and strategies are incorporated into the Homeless Trust Community Plan to End Homelessness: Priority Home, topline initiatives and priorities for the CoC include:

- Further reducing homelessness
  - ➢ Prioritize those experiencing chronic homelessness; those at risk for serious illness/death; seniors; youth; families; veterans; persons fleeing DV or human trafficking; persons with high utilization of other systems like the public hospital, CSU, jail/prison and foster care for new permanent housing
  - ➢ Focus on unsheltered persons and enhance specialized outreach with a focus on persons with disabilities
  - ➢ Partner with Entitlement Jurisdictions administering the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Community Action and Human Services Department to assist those at-risk of homelessness and prevent eviction
  - ➢ Acquire, rehab or construct properties designated for persons experiencing homelessness
  - ➢ Utilize Move-Up strategies to move on PSH clients no longer in need to intensive supports, freeing up PSH for the most acute chronically homeless households

- Increase Extremely Low Income and Affordable Housing
  - ➢ Increase partnerships with area Public Housing Agencies (4) to secure preference

and set asides for special needs populations
- ➤ Partner with Affordable Housing Developers/Owners through tax credit developments and other affordable housing opportunities
- ➤ Enhance landlord relationships; develop a local landlord partner program/database; use incentives as available/needed
- ➤ Coordinate and provide expedited advanced care housing options for persons who need assistance with activities of daily living

- ■ Increase coordination and capacity to better serve victims of Domestic Violence
    - ➤ Increase shelter capacity exclusive to victims of domestic violence
    - ➤ Enhance permanent housing opportunities dedicated to victims of domestic violence

- ■ Increase opportunities for clients to increase income/employment for persons experiencing homelessness enabling them to secure and retain permanent housing
    - ➤ Enhance partnerships with public/private employers, including on the job training and apprenticeship programs
    - ➤ Create educational and training platforms that combine critical life skill education with practical training to prepare individuals experiencing homelessness to re-enter the workforce within high-demand industries (workforce trades)
    - ➤ Enhance partnership with vocational training/education facilities and other job development partners (Miami Job Corps, CareerSource South Florida, Miami Community Ventures)
    - ➤ Expedite SOAR disability claims; ensure clients are systematically connected to mainstream benefits (public health care, Medicaid, SSI, TANF, substance abuse programs, etc.)
    - ➤ Develop guidelines to promote and support volunteerism and community service among people experiencing homelessness

- ■ Enhance year over year U.S. HUD System Performance Measures by 5%
    - ➤ Utilize HUD Technical Assistance and Performance Evaluation Committee to further analyze system performance and outcomes, including project-level performance issues
    - ➤ Improve data quality (dedicated provider staffing; ongoing reviews; monthly mandatory meetings to troubleshoot issues and highlight changes/updates); host one-on-one meetings with agencies as needed
    - ➤ Work to coordinate and integrate data collection across systems (health, behavioral health, criminal justice, etc.)

- ■ Further develop CoC plan and action steps to address racial equity, identify resources to support plan, conduct annual CoC racial disparity assessment and coordinate efforts with the Miami-Dade Office on Equity and Inclusion and other community-based efforts to address racial equity

- ■ Expand local Food & Beverage Tax in municipalities which currently do not participate (Miami Beach, Surfside, Bal Harbour)

- ■ Partner with other emergency and long-term recovery agencies to develop a

comprehensive, communitywide approach to deal with unsafe structure condemnations which were prompted by the Surfside condominium collapse; consider additional legislation, policy and funding to ensure support for the displaced, and increase accountability on multifamily property owners