Introduction
The goal of the gaps analysis is to help the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust, the lead agency for Miami-Dade’s homeless Continuum of Care, update its understanding of the needs of persons experiencing homelessness. The gaps analysis identifies key unmet needs in the housing and services system, focusing 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 more than 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 entire CoC including:

- Administering proceeds of a one percent (1%) Food and Beverage Tax. Miami-Dade had 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 today.

- Implementing the Miami-Dade County Community Homeless Plan: Priority Home which provides a framework for preventing and ending homelessness in Miami-Dade County.
- Serving as the collaborative applicant for federal and state funding opportunities.
- Administering grants and overseeing operations and fiscal activities for over 120 housing and services programs operated by more than 20 competitively selected non-profit and for-profit providers and government entities.
- 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 and persons 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 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 [ALL IN: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness](http://www.allinusa.org/), 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 CoC Subcommittee meetings which take place beginning each January.

Information provided to the CoC Subcommittee to assist in identifying gaps and needs includes an analysis of annual Point-in-Time Count data and summer census count data; information from the Housing Inventory Count; analysis of U.S. HUD Systems Performance Measures and Stella Performance modules, including an assessment of racial disparities; and feedback from the public, providers and consumers at publicly noticed meetings and 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 CoC systemwide training needs.

The Homeless Trust, which is led by a 27-member Board of Trustees that includes representation from the city and business community, elected officials, formerly homeless persons, religious leaders, homeless advocates and others, is responsible for the implementation of the plan.

**Funding**
The Homeless Trust staff oversees the daily administration of more than 120 contracts with more than two dozen local providers for the provision of housing and services for the homeless. The charts below demonstrate 1) funding by program area, and 2) by revenue source.
The vast majority of the Trust budget is focused on Permanent Housing, followed by our crisis response. Administration is lean with 21 positions, which are almost completely covered by HUD Planning and State Staffing grants.
Point-in-Time Count
Miami-Dade County’s most recent published Point-in-Time (PIT) count took place on January 27, 2022. The data for the 2023 PIT performed on January 26, 2023 will not be official until it is reported to HUD. Outreach teams and staff, with support from lead agency staff, canvassed the entire geographic area of Miami-Dade County. Results were as follows:
## HOMELESS TRUST CENSUS RESULTS & COMPARISON:
JANUARY 21, 2021 to JANUARY 27, 2022

### UNSHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th># ON 1/21/21</th>
<th># ON 1/27/22</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Miami-City of Miami, City Limits</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Miami Beach- Miami Beach</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Dade County-South Dade, South of Kendall Drive to Monroe County Line</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Dade County-Unincorporated Miami-Dade County, North of Kendall Drive to Broward County Line</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal- # of UNSHELTERED Homeless: 892 - 970 = 78 | 9% |

### SHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th># ON 1/21/21</th>
<th># ON 1/27/22</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Homeless in Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>1,815</td>
<td>1,935</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Weather Placements</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel/Motel</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Homeless in Transitional Housing</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>-16</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Haven</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal-SHELTERED Homeless: 2332 - 2470 = 138 | 6% |

### TOTAL - SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED HOMELESS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># ON 1/21/21</th>
<th># ON 1/27/22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3224</td>
<td>3440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Difference = 216 | 7%
Weather Conditions: | Mostly Clear, High in the upper 60's | Partly Cloudy, High in the upper 60's |

The 2021 PIT count was the lowest unsheltered count since 2014 and the lowest homeless totals (unsheltered and sheltered) since the continuum began counting in 1996.

The 2022 PIT Count yielded increases in the sheltered and unsheltered count as compared to 2021, 7% (n=216). The sheltered count is up 6% (n=138) as shelters have started to increase occupancy and loosen social distancing requirements post pandemic. The unsheltered count is up 9% (n=78). The City of Miami Beach represents the largest increase, 69% (n=70), compared to the previous year.

As part of the PIT Count, the CoC also looks at homeless subpopulations, including youth, veterans, households with and without children, adults with serious mental illness, substance use disorders, HIV, survivors of domestic violence and chronically homeless households. An analysis over the past two years demonstrates the following as it pertains to these subpopulations:

a) There was a 4% decrease in adults with a serious mental illness (n=50%)
b) There was a 15% decrease in adults with a substance abuse disorder (n=22%)
c) There was a 2% increase in adults with HIV/AIDS (n=5%)
d) There was a 4% increase in DV survivors (n=19%)
e) There was an 1% increase in number of total veterans (n=6%)
f) There was a 2% increase in total number of unaccompanied youth (n=6%)

**Summer Census**
The Homeless Trust also conducts a summer census each August with the most recent one conducted on August 18, 2022. The summer census showed 23% uptick in unsheltered counts when compared to the previous summer census, with a total homeless increase of 11%.
HOMELESS TRUST CENSUS RESULTS & COMPARISON: August 19, 2021 to August 18, 2022

### UNSHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>8/19/21</th>
<th>8/18/22</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>% Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Miami - City of Miami, City Limits</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Miami Beach - Miami Beach</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>-16</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Dade County - South Dade, South of Kendall Drive to Monroe County Line</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Dade County - Unincorporated Miami-Dade County, North of Kendall Drive to Broward County Line</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal - # of UNSHELTERED Homeless:</strong></td>
<td>929</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>8/19/21</th>
<th>8/18/22</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>% Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Homeless in Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>1,876</td>
<td>2,038</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Weather Placements</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel/Motel</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Homeless in Transitional Housing</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Haven</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal - SHELTERED Homeless:</strong></td>
<td>2426</td>
<td>2598</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL - SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED HOMELESS:</strong></td>
<td>3355</td>
<td>3738</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was a 11% (383) overall increase in homelessness countywide when comparing the 2021 and 2022 PIT counts. The unsheltered count increased 23% (211), and the sheltered count increased 7% (172).

### Weather Conditions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># ON 8/19/21</th>
<th># ON 8/18/22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partly Cloudy with Showers and Thunderstorms, High in the low 80s.</td>
<td>Partly Cloudy with Scatter Thunderstorms, High in the low 80s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Housing Inventory

Stella P
The Homeless Trust also uses the Stella performance module to isolate areas of concern and plan improvements. 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 suggests our focus should be on understanding what works for adult only (AO) households, where the head of household is disabled and over 55 years old. Once we better understand the keys to success with this subpopulation, we must develop strategies to improve measures among this group.
Length of Time Homeless

Days Homeless by Population Group

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult Only (AO)</th>
<th>184 Days Homeless</th>
<th>Average Days Homeless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Only 10%</td>
<td>5,210 HH</td>
<td>184 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO 55+ 43%</td>
<td>2,240 HH</td>
<td>235 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC 3+ children</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleeing domestic violence 9%</td>
<td>169 HH</td>
<td>161 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a disabled member 69%</td>
<td>3,403 HH</td>
<td>205 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have PSH Move-in Date 5%</td>
<td>258 HH</td>
<td>373 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-time homeless 52%</td>
<td>2,729 HH</td>
<td>82 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returners from a Permanent Destination 3%</td>
<td>173 HH</td>
<td>88 Days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exits to Permanent Destinations

Exits from the Homeless System

Percent of households that exited to permanent destinations.

- **55%** Exited to Permanent Destinations
  - Adult Only 50% | 1,822 HH
  - Adult & Child 81% | 489 HH
  - Child Only 81% | 21 HH

Permanent Destinations
Returns to homelessness after exit to Permanent Destinations

**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 first 6 mo of the Current Report Period**
  - Adult Only: 639 HH, 9% (56 HH)
  - Adult & Child: 200 HH, 9% (17 HH)
  - Child Only: 12 HH, 8% (1 HH)

*9% RETURNS 74 of 852 HH*

**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**
  - Adult Only: 1,176 HH, 13% (150 HH)
  - Adult & Child: 400 HH, 7% (29 HH)
  - Child Only: 17 HH, 0% (0 HH)

*11% RETURNS 179 of 1,595 HH*
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 Exit between 12 and 24 mo prior to the Current Report Period

- **Adult Only**
  - 12% | 169 HH
  - 1,435 HH

- **Adult & Child**
  - 6% | 28 HH
  - 490 HH

- **Child Only**
  - 0% | 0 HH
  - 9 HH

10% RETURNS
197 of 1,938 HH

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System map

182 Days Homeless

- ES/SH 5,044 HH
  - 80% Av. 142 days per HH
  - 75% POINT OF HOUSING

- PSN 340 HH
  - 20% Av. 57 pre-home days per HH
  - 22% Av. 235 post-home days per HH

- RH 1,925 HH
  - 11% Av. 223 post-home days per HH

- TH 553 HH
  - 3% Av. 281 days per HH

- All Other Pathways 55 HH
  - < 1% Av. 281 days per HH

Permanent Destinations

- 64% 232 of 353 exiting HH
- 6% 222 of 353 exiting HH
- 32% 241 exiting HH

System Returns

- 9% 74 of 852 exiting HH
Compared to last year’s Stella map, days homeless for all system users is down 8 days from 190 days.

Stella P subpopulation characteristics

**Veterans**

- **Households (HH):** 878
- **Heads of Household (HoH) and Adults:** 908
- **People:** 908

**Gender of HoH and Adults:**
- Female: 10% (90)
- Male: 89% (812)
- No Single Gender: 1% (1)
- Questioning Gender: 0% (0)
- Transgender: 0% (0)
- Unknown: 1% (1)

**Age of All Persons in Household:**
- Young children (0-5): 0% (0)
- School-aged children (6-17): 0% (0)
- Young adults (18-34): 2% (17)
- Adults (25-54): 34% (307)
- Adults (55-64): 38% (344)
- Older adults (65+): 27% (243)
- Unknown: 0% (0)

**Race and Ethnicity of HoH and Adults:**
- American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous: 1% (2)
- Asian or Asian American: 1% (7)
- Black or African American or African: 59% (537)
- Multiple races: 1% (12)
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 1% (2)
- White, Hispanic/Latino/a/o (o/o): 16% (141)
- White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino/a/o: 23% (206)
- Unknown: 1% (1)
### Chronic Homelessness and Disabling Condition of H&H and Adults: 8,942 People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronically homeless</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365+ days homeless, 4+ occasions, no disabling condition</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>364+ days homeless, 2-3 occasions, has disabling condition</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365+ days homeless, &lt;4 occasions, no disabling condition</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270-364 days homeless, has disabling condition</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365-364 days homeless, no disabling condition</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;270 days homeless, has disabling condition</td>
<td>3,376</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;270 days homeless, no disabling condition</td>
<td>1,924</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Veteran Status of Adults: 1,803 People
- 3% | 48 Veterans
- 96% | 1,737 Non-veterans
- 1% | 18 Unknown

Domestic Violence Status of HoH and Adults: 1,805 People
- 64% | 1,147 Not a DV survivor
- 10% | 179 DV survivor and currently fleeing
- 26% | 462 DV survivor and not currently fleeing or unknown fleeing status
- 1% | 17 DV status unknown

Chronic Homelessness and Disabling Condition of HoH and Adults: 1,805 People
- Chronically homeless 8% | 142
- 365+ days homeless, 4+ occasions, no disabling condition 4% | 79
- 365+ days homeless, 2-3 occasions, has disabling condition 8% | 144
- 365+ days homeless, 4 occasions, no disabling condition 3% | 56
- 270-364 days homeless, has disabling condition 4% | 79
- 270-364 days homeless, no disabling condition 4% | 64
- <270 days homeless, has disabling condition 36% | 658
- <270 days homeless, no disabling condition 32% | 583

System Engagement: 1,377 HH
- 44% | 608 First time homeless in the system
- 4% | 50 Returning from a permanent destination
- 3% | 10 Re-engaging from a temporary destination
- <1% | 4 Re-engaging from an unknown destination
- 51% | 705 Continuously homeless
## Youth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households (HH)</th>
<th>Heads of Household (HoH) and Adults</th>
<th>People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender of HoH and Adults: 401 People

- Female: 51% (206)
- Male: 46% (185)
- No Single Gender: 1% (1)
- Questioning Gender: <1% (0)
- Transgender: 2% (7)
- Unknown: <1% (1)

### Age of All Persons in Household: 401 People

- Young children (0-5): 0% (0)
- School-aged children (6-17): 0% (0)
- Young adults (18-24): 100% (401)
- Adults (25-54): 1% (1)
- Adults (55-64): 0% (0)
- Older adults (65+): 0% (0)
- Unknown: 0% (0)

### Race and Ethnicity of HoH and Adults: 401 People

- American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous: <1% (1)
- Asian or Pacific Islander: <1% (1)
- Black or African American: 67% (267)
- Multiple races: 2% (7)
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: <1% (1)
- White, Hispanic/Latino/a/o/x: 21% (86)
- White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino/a/o/x: 9% (35)
- Unknown: <1% (1)

### Household Composition: 393 HH

- Household of 1 person: 98% (384)
- Household of 2+ adults: 2% (9)
- Household of 2+ children: 0% (0)
- Single adult with 1-2 children: 0% (0)
- Single adult with 3+ children: 0% (0)
- 2+ adults with 1-2 children: 0% (0)
- 2+ adults with 3+ children: 0% (0)
- Other household: 0% (0)
Veteran Status of Adults: 401 People
- 3% | 12 Veterans
- 99% | 385 Non-veterans
- 1% | 4 Unknown

Domestic Violence Status of HoH and Adults: 401 People
- 77% | 307 Not a DV survivor
- 8% | 34 DV survivor and currently fleeing
- 15% | 59 DV survivor and not currently fleeing or unknown fleeing status
- <1% | 1 DV status unknown

Chronic Homelessness and Disabling Condition of HoH and Adults: 401 People
- Chronically homeless 12% | 48
- 365+ days homeless, 4+ occasions, no disabling condition 10% | 41
- 365+ days homeless, 2-3 occasions, has disabling condition 2% | 9
- 365+ days homeless, <4 occasions, no disabling condition 1% | 4
- 270-364 days homeless, has disabling condition 4% | 15
- 270-364 days homeless, no disabling condition 3% | 14
- <270 days homeless, has disabling condition 27% | 107
- <270 days homeless, no disabling condition 41% | 162

System Engagement: 393 HH
- 65% | 256 First time homeless in the system
- 5% | 21 Returning from a permanent destination
- 4% | 15 Re-engaging from a temporary destination
- <1% | 1 Re-engaging from an unknown destination
- 25% | 100 Continuously homeless
System Performance Measures

In line with the **McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act**, the Homeless Trust views the local homeless response as a coordinated system rather than a collection of individual programs operating independently in our community. As such, we measure our system’s performance collectively, in addition to analyzing performance by specific projects and project types. Below is a comparison of U.S. HUD System Performance Measures for 2021-2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Period</th>
<th>FY 2022 (10/1/2021 - 9/30/2022)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Metric 1.1: Change in the average and median length of time persons are homeless in ES and SH projects.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Universe (Persons)</th>
<th>Average LOT Homeless (bed nights)</th>
<th>Median LOT Homeless (bed nights)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submitted FY 2021</td>
<td>FY 2022</td>
<td>Submitted FY 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in ES and SH</td>
<td>6752</td>
<td>6546</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in ES, SH, and TH</td>
<td>7132</td>
<td>6970</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Universe (Persons)</th>
<th>Average LOT Homeless (bed nights)</th>
<th>Median LOT Homeless (bed nights)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submitted FY 2021</td>
<td>FY 2022</td>
<td>Submitted FY 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in ES, SH, and TH (prior to “housing move in”)</td>
<td>6939</td>
<td>7512</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in ES, SH, TH, and PH (prior to “housing move in”)</td>
<td>7344</td>
<td>10515</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This measure includes data from each client’s Living Situation (Data Standards element 3.917) response as well as time spent in permanent housing projects between Project Start and Housing Move-in. This information is added to the client’s entry date, effectively extending the client’s entry date backward in time. This “adjusted entry date” is then used in the calculations just as if it were the client’s actual entry date.
Measure 2: The Extent to which Persons who Exit Homelessness to Permanent Housing Destinations Return to Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exit was from</th>
<th>Total # of Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)</th>
<th>Returns to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months (0 - 180 days)</th>
<th>Returns to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months (181 - 365 days)</th>
<th>Returns to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months (366 - 730 days)</th>
<th>Number of Returns in 2 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>4 (% 5%)</td>
<td>4 (% 5%)</td>
<td>5 (% 6%)</td>
<td>13 (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>2531</td>
<td>260 (% 11%)</td>
<td>119 (% 5%)</td>
<td>225 (% 9%)</td>
<td>625 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>20 (% 11%)</td>
<td>8 (% 4%)</td>
<td>11 (% 6%)</td>
<td>39 (21%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SH</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1 (% 4%)</td>
<td>1 (% 4%)</td>
<td>2 (% 8%)</td>
<td>4 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>88 (% 5%)</td>
<td>59 (% 3%)</td>
<td>68 (% 4%)</td>
<td>215 (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL Returns to Homelessness</td>
<td>4701</td>
<td>393 (% 8%)</td>
<td>191 (% 4%)</td>
<td>312 (% 7%)</td>
<td>896 (19%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Metric 3.2 – Change in Annual Counts

This measures the change in annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Submitted FY 2021</th>
<th>FY 2022</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universe: Unduplicated Total sheltered homeless persons</td>
<td>7497</td>
<td>7218</td>
<td>-279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter Total</td>
<td>7035</td>
<td>6710</td>
<td>-325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Haven Total</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Housing Total</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Submitted FY 2021</th>
<th>FY 2022</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)</td>
<td>1631</td>
<td>1691</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of adults with increased total income</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of adults who increased total income</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Metric 4.6 – Change in total income for adult system leavers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Submitted FY 2021</th>
<th>FY 2022</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universe: Number of adults who exited (system leavers)</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of adults who exited with increased total income</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of adults who increased total income</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Submitted FY 2021</th>
<th>FY 2022</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universe: Person with entries into ES, SH or TH during the reporting period.</td>
<td>6371</td>
<td>5689</td>
<td>-783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of persons above, count those who were in ES, SH, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1065</td>
<td>-778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of persons above, count those who did not have entries in ES, SH, TH or PH in the previous 24 months. (i.e. Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time)</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Submitted FY 2021</th>
<th>FY 2022</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universe: Person with entries into ES, SH, TH or PH during the reporting period.</td>
<td>8050</td>
<td>6867</td>
<td>-1163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of persons above, count those who were in ES, SH, TH or any PH within 24 months prior to their entry during the reporting year.</td>
<td>3194</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>-1408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of persons above, count those who did not have entries in ES, SH, TH or PH in the previous 24 months. (i.e. Number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time)</td>
<td>4856</td>
<td>5101</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strategies to improve system performance in 2023 include adding a Business Analyst to the Trust staff budget to use a thoughtful, proven process, to understand causality by population and provider characteristics. To learn from high performing providers who are moving a significant number of people quickly into permanent housing, especially those working with unaccompanied, disabled, seniors which are less like to have positive outcomes. The Business Analyst will also evaluate policies and practices for providers performing less competitively and pilot new strategies designed to yield improved outcomes.
The Homeless Trust has also developed dashboards using the Stella P logic that can narrow household types which are contributing to poor outcomes, and then review with the board, Performance Evaluation Committee, people with lived experiences and other stakeholders more regularly.

The dashboard tracks month-to-month trends for the three core measures (1) length of time homeless, (2) exits to permanent destinations and (3) returns to homelessness.
We will continue competitive solicitations that reward providers with better performance.
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 and help develop and implement a racial equity action plan and further numerous strategies already underway. The last training will be held on February 7, 2023. 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

Data Sources: HUD CoC/Racial Equity Tool V2.1 with US Census ACS 2019; Miami-Dade CoC/HMIS Reporting Period October 31, 2018 through September 30, 2019
Poverty Does Not Directly Correlate with Experience of Homelessness

Rates of Poverty and Homelessness Among Persons Who are African-American/Black

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Miami-Dade General Population</th>
<th>% Miami-Dade Population Living in Poverty</th>
<th>% All Persons Experiencing Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Sources: HUD CoC/Racial Equity Tool V2.1 with US Census ACS 2019;
MiamiDade-CoCHMIS Reporting Period October 2018 through September 30, 2019

Racial Representation within Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust Continuum of Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All CoC Components</th>
<th>African-American/Black</th>
<th>White Non-Hispanic</th>
<th>White Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CoC Component</th>
<th>African-American/Black</th>
<th>White Non-Hispanic</th>
<th>White Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter &amp; Transitional Housing</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid ReHousing</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Exits to Permanent Housing</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of Miami-Dade County General Population:
1. 13% White, non-Hispanic (US Census Quick Facts, V2019)
2. 71% Hispanic of which 90% are White (Miami Matters Dashboard)
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 a 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 organizations 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 FY2022 shows a slight decrease in the percentage of Black/African-American persons served.

![Demographics Overview](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Households</th>
<th>Served in any project type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,309</td>
<td>8,942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race and Ethnicity of HoH and Adults: 8,942 People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander: 11% 4,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American or African: 53% 4,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple races: 2% 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 1% 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Hispanic/Latinx: 34% 3,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latinx: 11% 958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown: 1% 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is equally important for us to ensure LGBTQ+ and other under-represented individuals 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 LGBTQ+.

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, countywide budget meetings, CoC Board meetings, committees and sub-committees, client satisfaction surveys and feedback received through a survey that is accessible year-round through our website and posted via QR code at social service offices, shelters, Project-Based Permanent Housing, etc.

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. Lack of transportation, health care, mental health care, and employment opportunities are also recurring themes.
Q2 - What is the name of the agency you are rating?

- City of Miami Partnership for Success
  - 86
- Citrus Health Network Inc.
  - 3
- City of Miami (Homesless Assistance Programs and Green Streets)
  - 1
- City of Miami Beach (Homesless Outreach Program)
  - 1
- Inglis Gardens CMHC
  - 7
- Fellowship House
  - 5
- Legal Services of Greater Miami Inc.
- The Salvation Army
  - 17
- New Horizons CMHC
  - 18
- Lotus House
  - 25
- Miami Rescue Mission
  - 2
- Camillus House Inc.
  - 4
- Camillus Health Concern
  - 1
- Carefour Supportive Housing
  - 59
- Better Way of Miami Inc.
  - 2
Q4 - Please evaluate EACH of the following statements and provide a response for EACH of the statements. (We ask that you provide a response to ALL of the statements below, indicating whether you Agree or Disagree)
Q6 - What category best describes the current level of care you are receiving? (Select one option from the drop-down list)

Q7 - How long have you been a client of the agency you are rating here?
Accomplishments for FY 2022

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 persons experiencing homelessness.

- $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 $1M from the City of Miami Beach
- $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) Undisclosed Site #2

The Homeless Trust is working to acquire a 105-room facility in south Miami-Dade capable of housing a minimum of 125 individuals. 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.

4) Undisclosed Site #3

A second hotel to housing conversion providing an estimated 125 units is contemplated. Final funding/financing is being secured. Hotel to housing conversions provide a means to quickly expand the supply of permanent affordable housing.

New Unit Development in the Pipeline

The Homeless Trust worked with area Public Housing Agencies, Florida Housing Finance Corporation and private developers set-aside 269 new units dedicated to persons experiencing homelessness.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF UNITS BY PROJECT TYPE</th>
<th>AVAILABILITY DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RENTAL HOUSING VOUCHERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Choice Vouchers – Housing Authority of the City of Miami Beach</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Based Vouchers – Miami-Dade County Public Housing and Community Development</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT - COMMITTED SET-ASIDE UNITS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Credit/HOME ARP Private Development</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Housing Credit (LIHTC) Multi-Family LINK Units ([ELI Special Needs Set-Aside])</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residences at SoMi Parc (15 units; Q1 of 2024)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleven44 (2 units; Q4 of 2024)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citadelle Village (5 units; Q4 of 2024)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutler Manor II (10 units; Q1 of 2025)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Square IV (14 units; Q4 of 2024)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northside Transit Village III (15 units; Q3 of 2023)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wynwood Works (15 units; Q3 2024)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residences at Dr. King Boulevard (12 units; October 1, 2022)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Housing Credit (LIHTC) Special Need Development</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family Private Development</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NEW UNITS DEDICATED TO PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN COC PIPELINE</strong></td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(available between 10/01/22 and 03/31/2025)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
US HUD Continuum of Care Program Competition
The Homeless Trust was awarded more than $41,000,000 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (US HUD) as part of its FY 2021 Continuum of Care (CoC) Competition. CoC grants provide funding for street outreach and housing with supportive services to help individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Included in the award is funding for three (3) new projects totaling more than $3.8 million which will provide housing for an estimated 135 households, or 284 people, including new units for survivors of domestic violence.

Northside Commons
Carrfour Supportive Housing’s Northside Commons is permanent housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The project, which includes both scattered site and project-based units, will assist 41 households, or 51 people, with rent and supportive services, including financial stability services, behavioral health services and peer support. The Northside Commons project includes 25 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) committed by the Housing Authority of the City of Miami Beach in partnership with the Homeless Trust.

Miami-Dade County Rapid Rehousing and Domestic Violence Project
Miami-Dade County Community Action and Human Service’s Rapid Rehousing and Domestic Violence Project will serve 57 households, or 105 people, fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking, including 32 families, 20 unaccompanied adult and 5 unaccompanied youth. The project will provide short- to medium-term rental assistance with supportive services, including safety planning.

Transitions to Homeownership Expansion (THOP Expansion)
Carrfour Supportive Housing’s THOP Expansion is a rapid rehousing program to provide persons fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. The project will serve 37 households, or 128 people, fleeing domestic violence with rental assistance allowing them to move quickly and safely to housing in the community with support services to address their needs and enable them to rebuild their lives.

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”.

Emergency Housing Vouchers
The CoC began lease-up after entering into Memorandums of Agreement with four (4) Public Housing Agencies and referring homeless and formerly homeless persons to 770 new Emergency Housing Vouchers made available through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA).
As of October 2022, lease up rates were strong despite a countywide housing crisis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHA</th>
<th>Total Vouchers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Dade</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hialeah</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami Beach</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>770</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Homeless Trust led the **House America** initiative championed by Miami-Dade County Mayor Daniella Levine Cava. Launched on September 20, 2021, the national initiative is designed to address the nation’s homelessness crisis. In support of the House America initiative, local goals were set in Miami-Dade to rehouse 824 individuals and create 466 new units of extremely low income and supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness by December 31, 2022.

By September 2022, Miami-Dade County:

- Exited 1,198 people experiencing homelessness to permanent housing between (exceeding its goal by 45%).
- Added 544 units to the development pipeline for people experiencing homelessness (exceeding its goal by 17%).

**Local Food and Beverage Funding**

The Homeless Trust issued a solicitation for Food and Beverage funded activities to house and serve persons experiencing and at-risk of homelessness. Among the items funded:

- 622 Emergency Shelter beds for single adults, families with minor children, and unaccompanied youth 18-24, including parenting youth
- 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.
− The Village of Bal Harbour also continued its commitment of $50,000 annually to the Trust to support homeless housing and services.

**Special Presentations**

− The family of Jerome Price presented a $3,000 check to the Homeless Trust in honor of their slain family member who was murdered while experiencing homelessness. Mr. Price was fatally shot on December 21, 2021 in Wynwood as he slept on the sidewalk.

− The Homeless Trust celebrated and commemorated the life and work of beloved and longtime board member Rabbi Solomon Schiff who passed away in 2020. His wife and children accepted Andy Menéndez Pioneer Award on his behalf. Rabbi Schiff, like Mr. Menendez, were champions of our community’s lost, forgotten and voiceless population experiencing homelessness.

**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.

- **Social Enterprise Academy** - $250,000
  Local Support Grant to expand workforce development apprenticeships. The Social Enterprise Academy currently offers short-term (no more than 15 weeks), high quality training in in-demand industries with low worker supply and paying a living wage. Apprenticeships currently include construction, healthcare (Certified Nursing Assistant and Phlebotomy) and Information Technology. Funding will help transform a warehouse at the Trust’s Homeless Assistance Center operated by Chapman Partnership.

**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. From January-September 2022, 435 migrants experiencing homelessness, including 124 children were served. Nearly 300 persons were relocated to housing and supports. Countries of origin included Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Nicaragua, Cuba and others.

**Homeless Prevention**

Proactively mailed homeless prevention postcards to more than 28,000 households with a court-filed eviction to provide action steps to prevent eviction/homelessness.

In FY 2022-2022:

− 14,061 homeless adults and children were placed into emergency, transitional or permanent housing.
• 5,957 homeless adults and children were placed into emergency housing
• 469 homeless adults were placed into transitional housing
• 7,635 formerly homeless adults and children were placed into permanent housing
• 43,251 contacts were made by HT contracted outreach teams

**Homelessness and Eviction Prevention**
The Homeless Trust proactively mailed homeless prevention postcards to more than 28,000 households with a court-filed eviction to provide action steps to prevent eviction/homelessness.

**Compliance Monitoring**
During FY2022, 1/3 of providers with over 50 projects were monitored utilizing Homeless Trust (HT) Monitoring Tools that utilize HUD’s compliance guidance and additional local factors.

**Lived Experiencing Working Group**
The Homeless Trust expanded on its efforts to collect feedback from people with lived experiences. The Homeless Formerly Homeless Forum appoints people with lived experienced to two board seats. Two years ago, the board created a subcommittee comprised of youth with lived experiences. This year the Trust created a Lived Experience Working Group so that people 25 and older, who have experienced homelessness recently can 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.

**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, including:
- 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
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:

- **Focus American Rescue Plan resources on 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 Emergency Rental Assistance programs to assist those at-risk of homelessness and prevent eviction
  - Further coordinate resources allocation with Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Entitlement Jurisdictions
  - 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