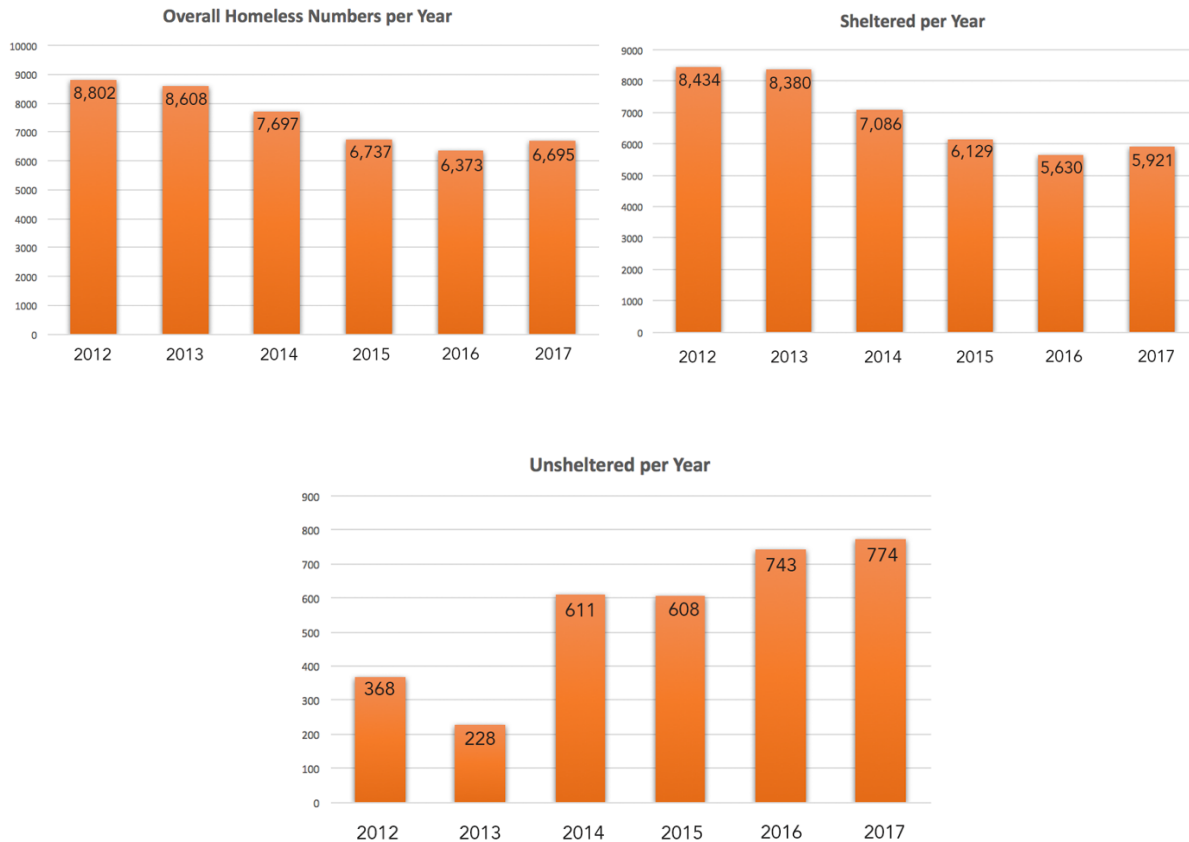




Statistics from Louisville HMIS on Homeless Populations

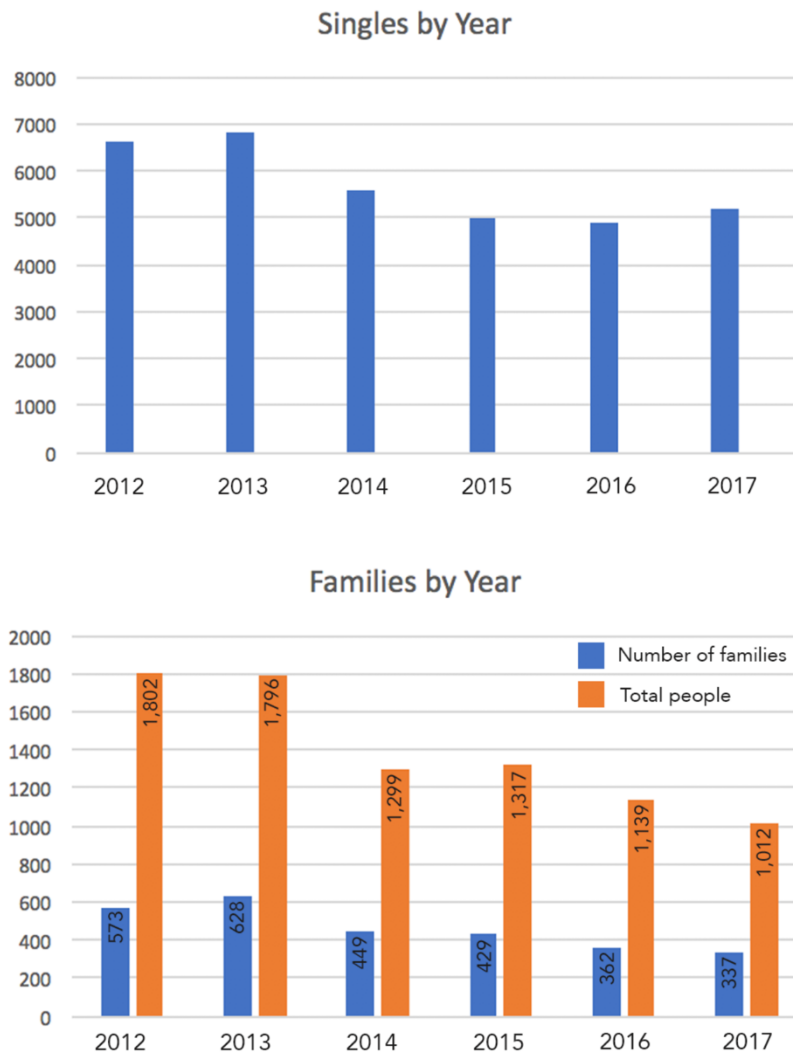
General Homeless Numbers



Statistics show a decrease in sheltered and increase in unsheltered homelessness in the city. Shelter funding for general homeless shelter has greatly decreased while funding and shelter bed designation has increased for veteran and substance abuse recovery. Meanwhile, the availability of hidden but accessible locations for homeless camps has decreased with development in many of these locations.



Single Numbers versus Families



The number and percentage of homeless families versus individuals continues to decrease versus individuals. This may be in part due a decrease in emergency resources for families so that less come forward and are identified. 2017 also saw a increase in homeless individuals for the first time since 2013. While there has been the greatest decrease in services available to families, a new women's day shelter, new beds for women at Salvation Army and a prevention/diversion program at the



Coalition may help identify more families and women being missed now and help more to access permanent housing.

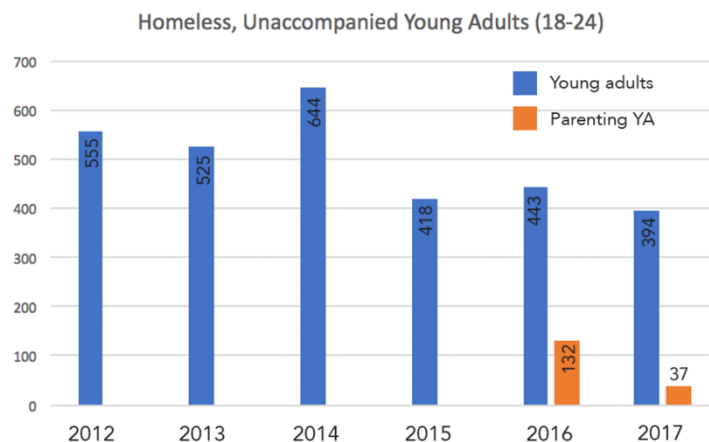
Chronically Homeless Numbers

Due to changes in the data collection method for chronically homeless, we do not have accurate numbers to compare from year to year. The most accurate reflection is the by name list maintained by Family Health Centers which includes 156 names as most likely meeting the definition of chronically homeless. This number has not decreased from approximately 150 on the list in December 2017 even though Louisville obtained 55 new vouchers in early 2018 and has been actively housing the chronically homeless. The Mayor's Task Force also created a committee that is providing better knowledge about those most likely to die on the streets so that they can be served first. This active outreach may have a part in the increased numbers on the by name list.

The committee has also raised a new community concern in that many of these folks being identified are so medically and mentally fragile that they need more care than our shelter or permanent housing system can provide. This issue has been raised in multiple settings by our providers as well as the city. The city has also allocated \$50,000 to the Coalition to use in hiring a consultant to research the best solution for street homelessness in the city.

Homeless Unaccompanied Young Adult (12-24) Numbers

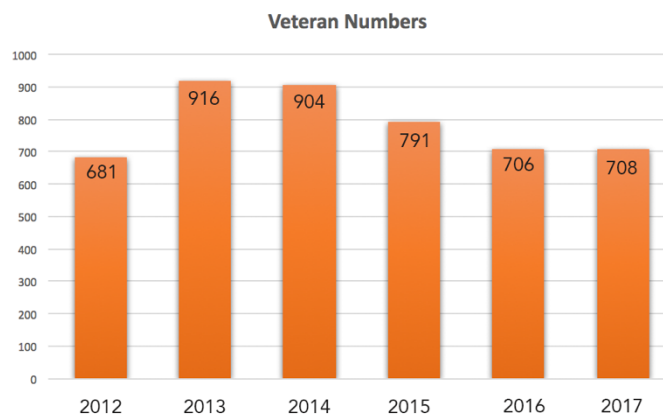
Total	18-24	Parenting
2012 –	555	
2013 –	525	
2014 –	644	
2015 –	418	
2016 –	443	132
2017 – 847	394	37





The number of homeless young adults greatly increased in 2008 and continued to increase through 2014. The numbers finally stabilized and decreased in 2016 and continued to decrease in 2017 as community efforts to target the population increased. A more reliable number may be the by name list of homeless young adults which was 220 in late 2016, 130 in late 2017 and 106 in mid 2018. HUD awarded a \$3.45 million allocation to the Coalition in 2018 to be used in addressing youth homelessness. Planning for the use must be completed in 4 months and all funds spent within two years. All funding allocated to eligible HUD categories can then be renewed in future years for these programs. The goal is to reach “functional zero” or to begin housing young adults at the same rate that they become homeless.

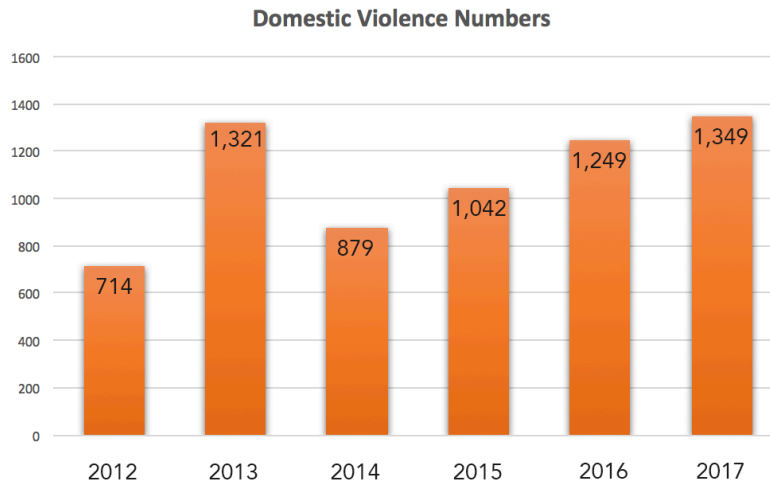
Veterans



In 2015, Louisville agreed to focus on housing veterans as part of the national mayor’s challenge signed by Mayor Fischer and others across the country. At the beginning of 2015, 360 homeless veterans were identified, but year end, participating partners including the Robley Rex VA Hospital, Family Health Centers, Volunteers of America Mid-states and Louisville Metro Housing Authority had housed 838 homeless veterans. In 2016 and 2017, the partners continued to house veterans at the rate they become homeless (approximately 25 per month) to maintain “functional zero” for homeless veterans in Louisville. By 2018, the number of new homeless veterans identified each month had decreased to approximately 19 and we continue to maintain “functional zero.”



Domestic Violence



Louisville police use the best practice of fatality reviews on Domestic Violence calls. Those at risk of death are taken to shelter lowering the number of women dying due to violence but increasing the number of victims of violence living in general shelters. Because there are so many victims in our general population, it is important that we do a good job of coordinating our services including the new diversion/prevention program. Unfortunately, Center for Women and Families does not receive HUD CoC or ESG funding so they are also not required to submit data on their programs but this information is important to help us understand the need. Therefore, we need to address our need for coordination and information through persuasion and work to address the very high rate of domestic violence in our community. Additionally, we know that Louisville has a very high rate of sex trafficking among youth. Kristy Love expanded their shelter from 8 to 16 beds but 40% of homeless youth in Louisville report being sex trafficked at some point, so the need is much greater.