



Homelessness in Denton

DSCI 4700 – Dr. Dake

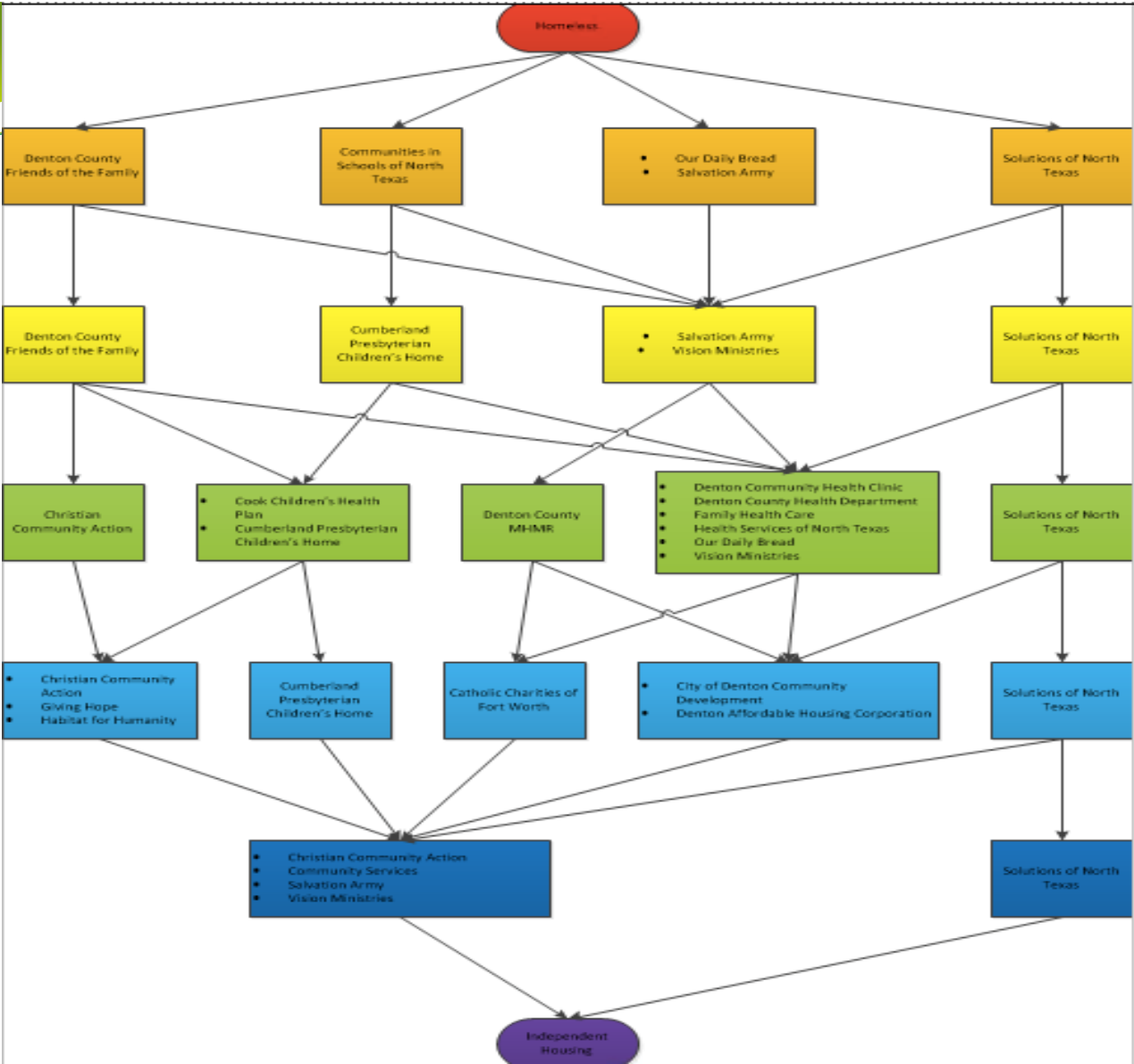
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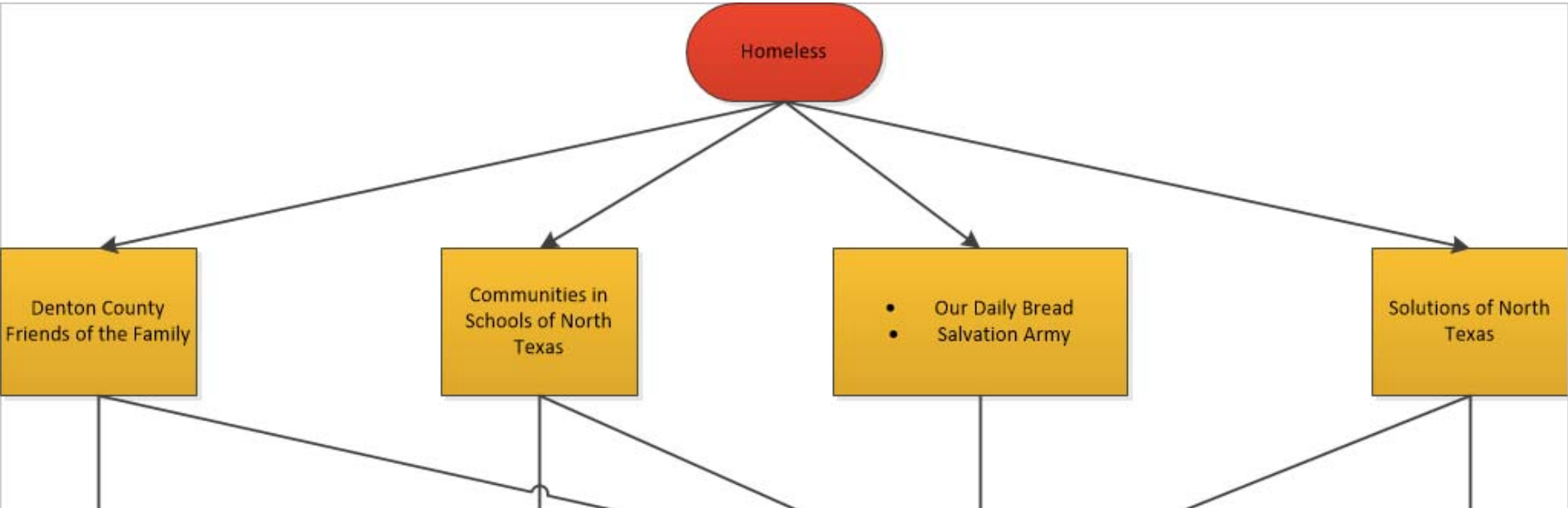
Basic Needs

- Meal
- Emergency Shelter
 - Health Care
 - Housing
- Employment

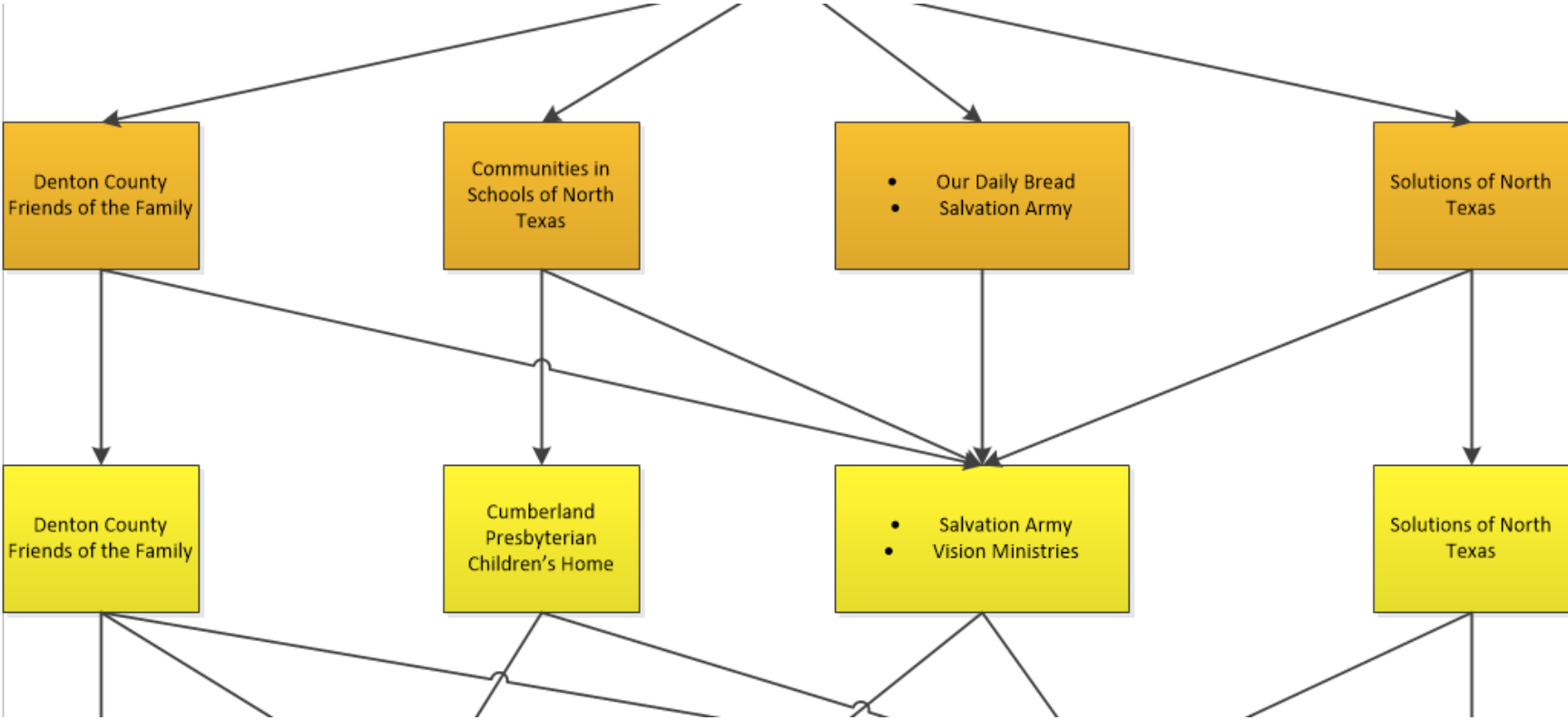


Current Resources

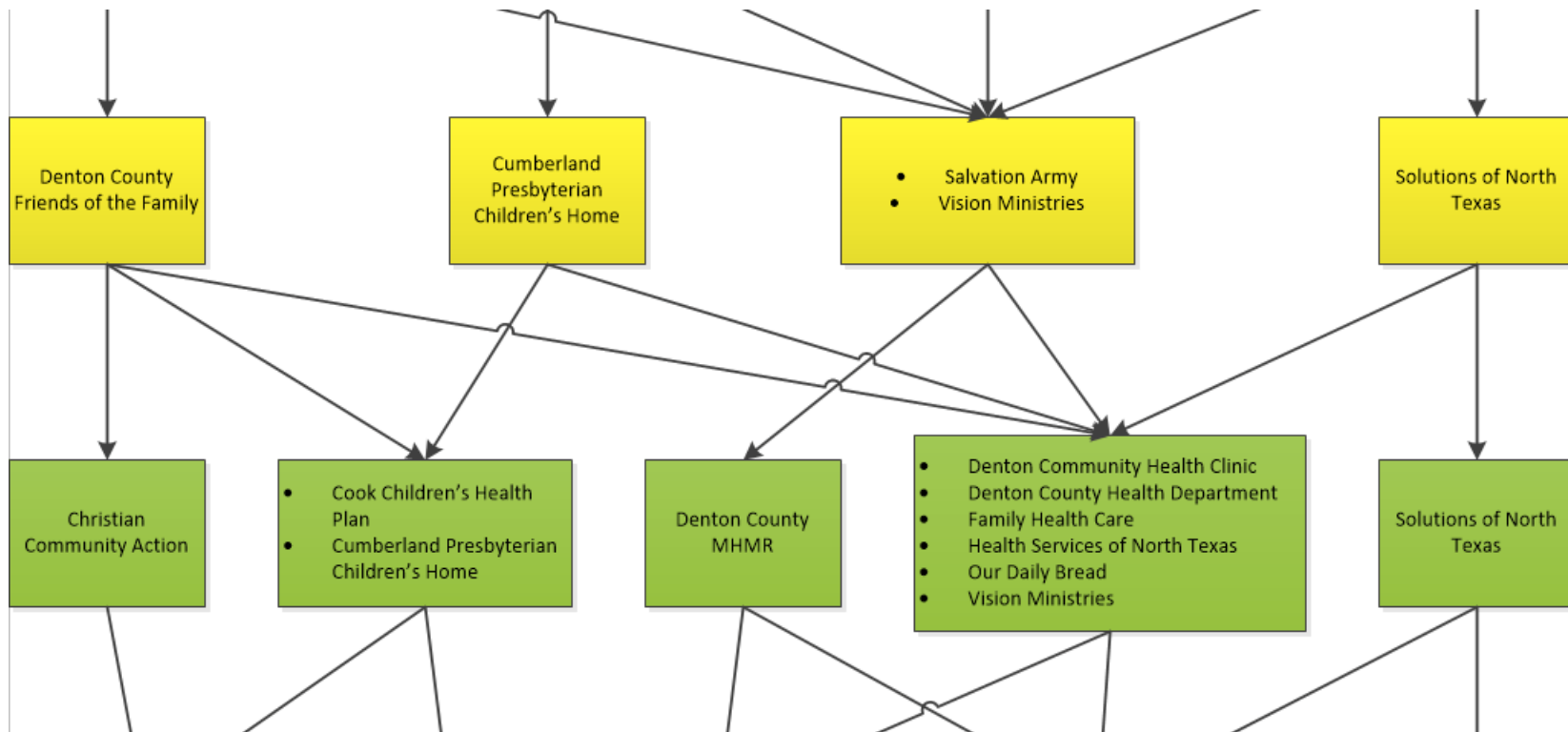
Meals



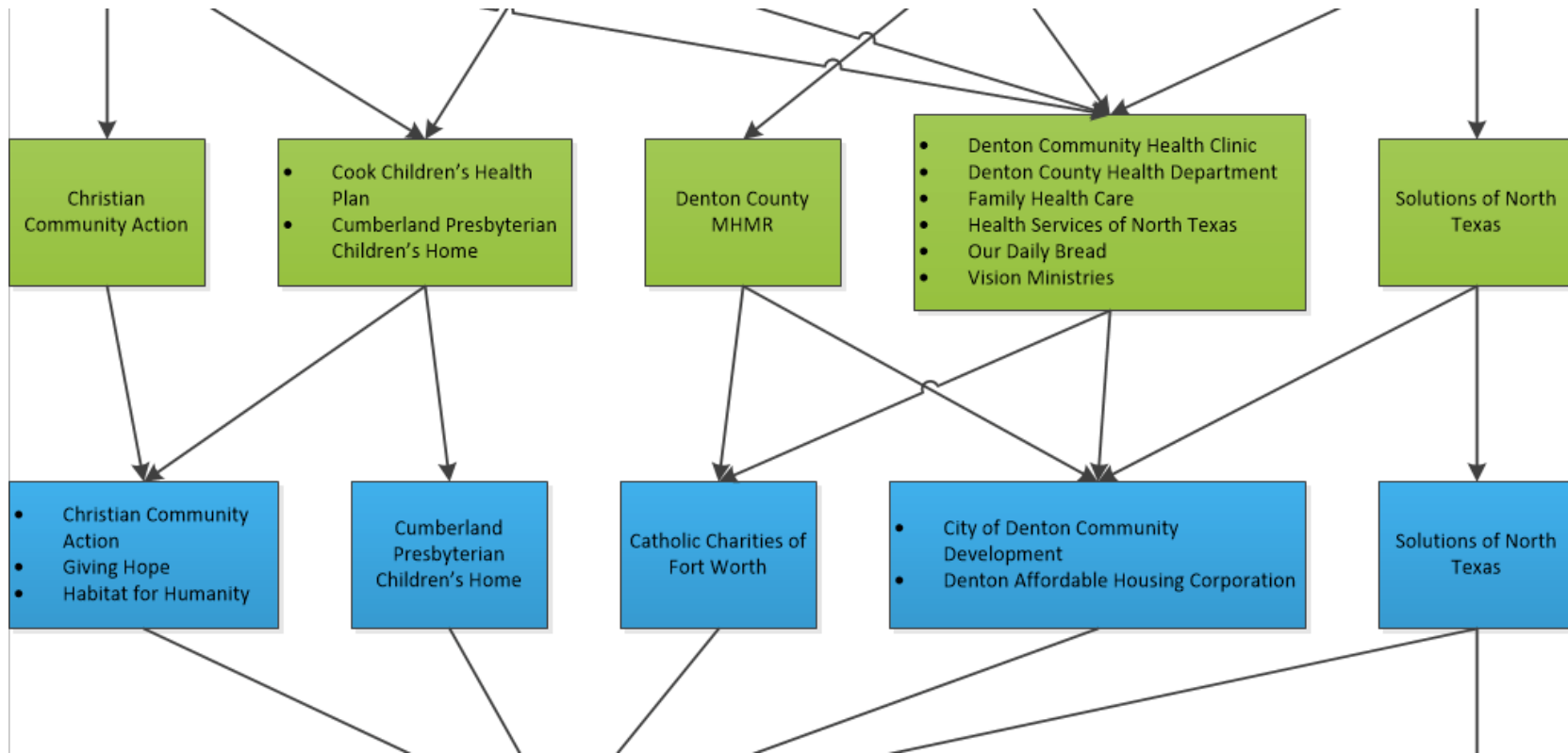
Emergency Shelter



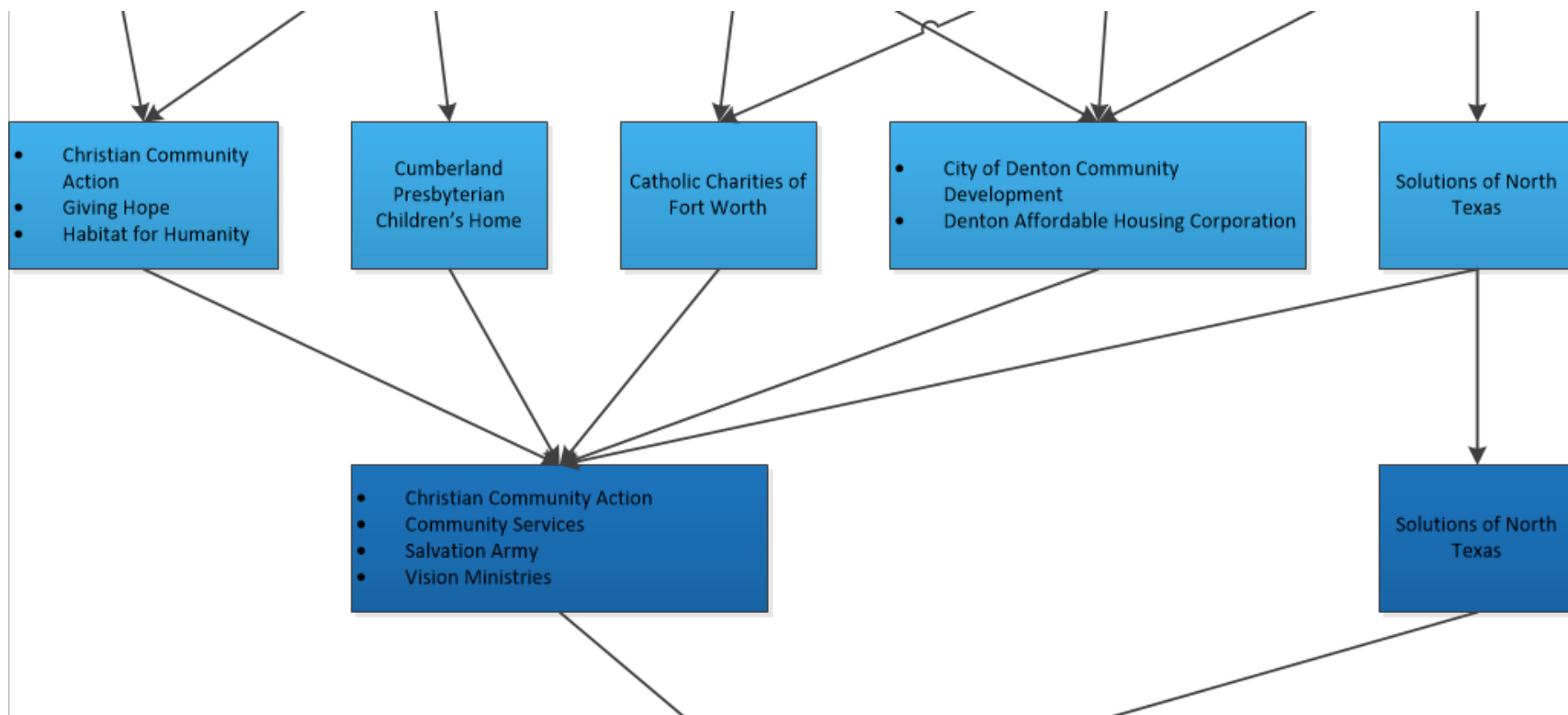
Health Care



Housing



Employment



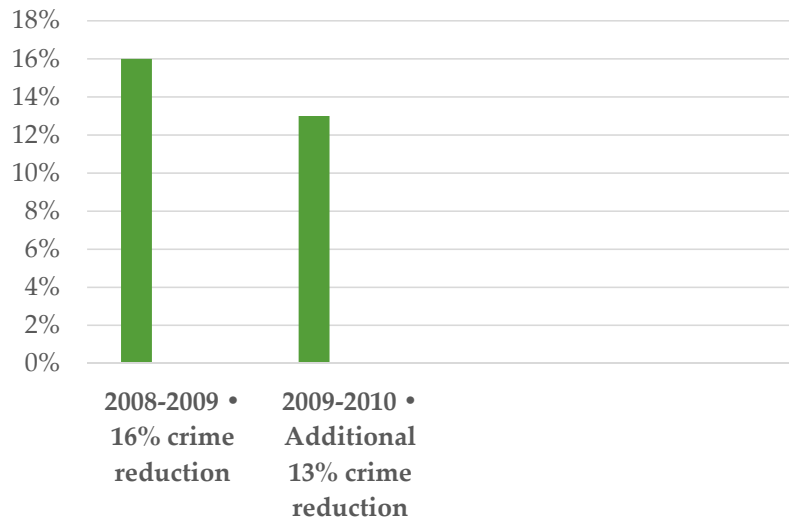
Homeless Model-**Bridge**



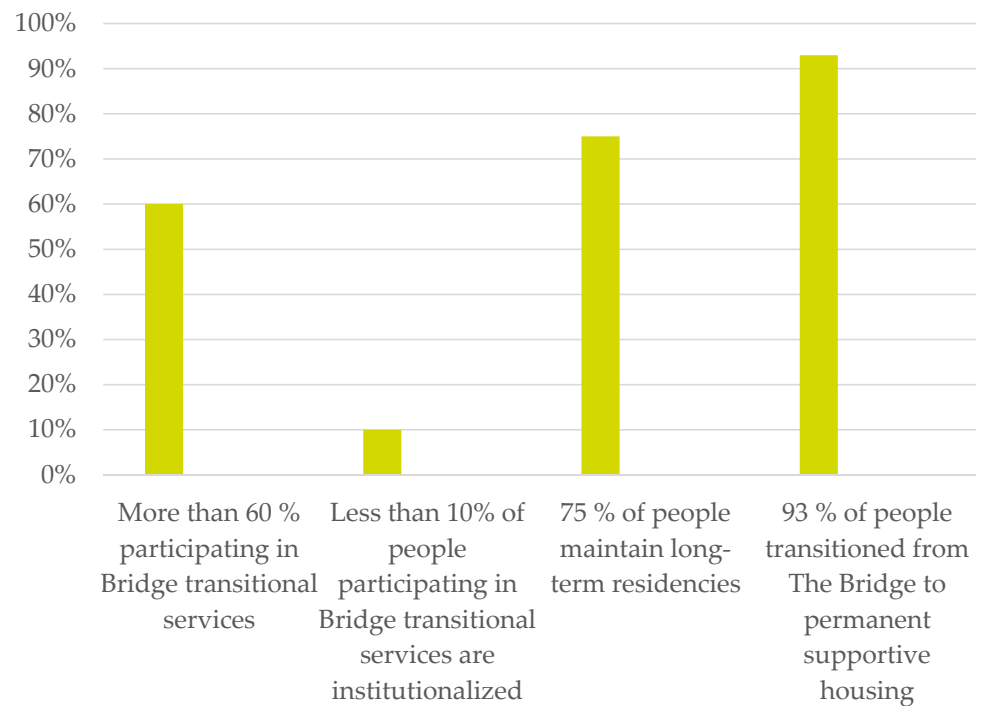
- **Homeless Facility** – A 76,000-square-foot center for more than 6,000 homeless in Dallas
- **Budget** - The Bridge opened in May 2008. The \$17.4 million dollar facility is the key component in achieving Dallas' 10-year plan to eradicate homelessness
- **Services** - 225 emergency mats, 100 transitional beds, meals , computer lab services, education, recreational activities, laundry services, a library, mail services, personal hygiene care, and storage services
- **Programs** - Outreach/intake services, jail diversion/reentry services , care management services , supportive housing services, and health care services
- **Improvements** - Crime Rate & Decreased institutionalization

Improvements-Crime rate & decreased institutionalization

Crime Rate in the Bridge's neighborhood










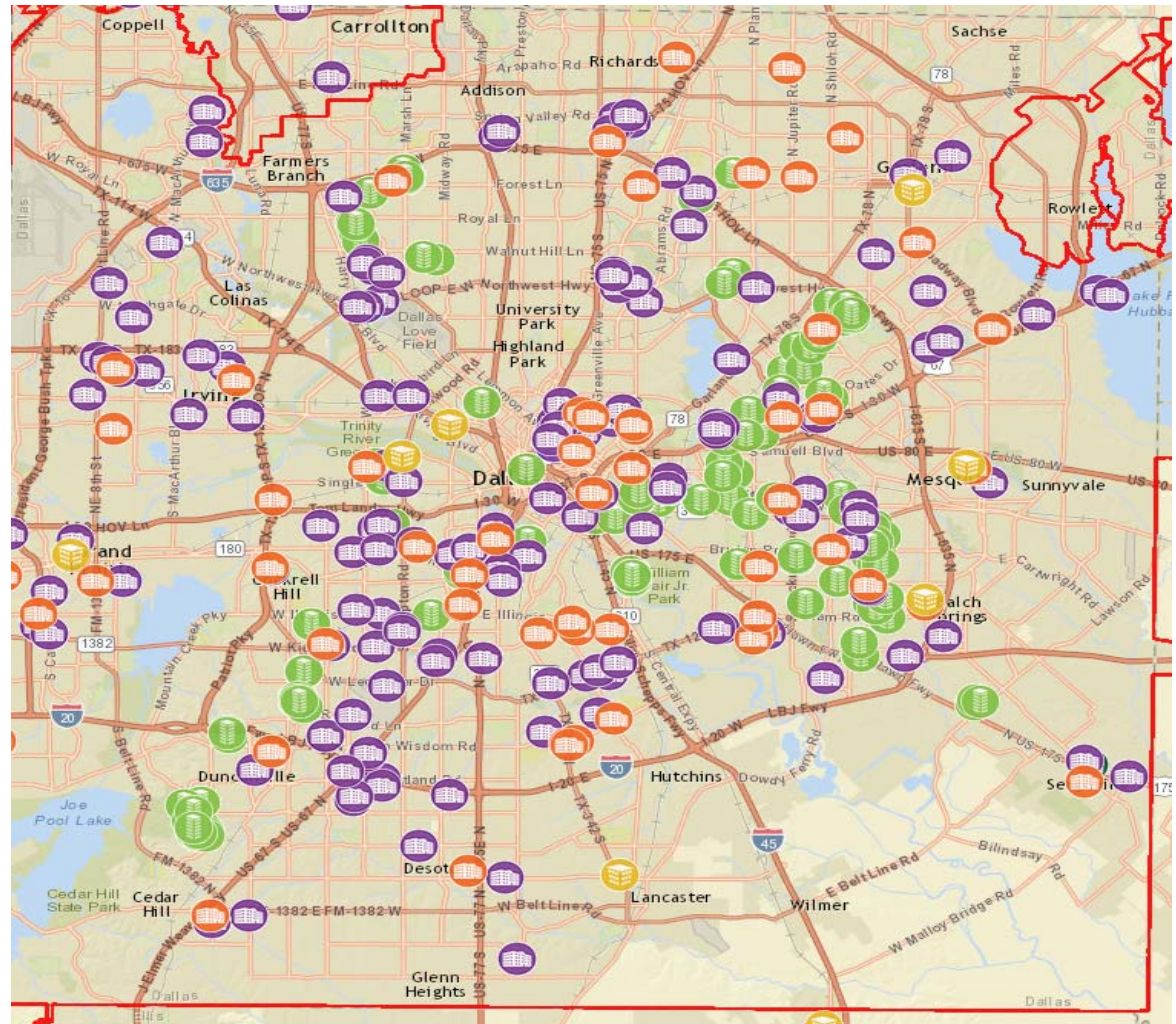
Decreased institutionalization



Dallas Resources

Resource Types

- [hrl/HudResourceLocator](#)
- HUD Offices
-  Public Housing Authorities
-  Multifamily Properties - Assisted
-  Low Income Housing Tax Credit Properties
-  USDA Rural Housing
-  Public Housing Buildings
-  Public Housing Developments
- Field Office Jurisdictions
-  Homeless Services/CoC Grantee Area



Senior Housing

- **G.G. Green Senior Residences, Woodbury, New Jersey**
 - Public-Private partnership
 - Dilapidated building into affordable residence for the low income and aged
 - Some units reserved for homeless veterans
 - 80% of funding came from Low-income housing tax credit equity
- **Preservation Anchors Sustainable Comm. Dev't, Cleveland, Ohio**
 - Renovation of a historic structure, St. Luke's Manor
 - Converted into a 137 bedroom apartment complex
 - Intergenerational school focused on lifelong learning
 - Attracted more developmental projects into the area



Supportive Housing

- **Transitioning Youth and the Chronically Homeless, Los Angeles, California**
 - Converted 28th Street YMCA building to apartment complex
 - Workforce development for youth aging out of foster care, mentally ill, and chronically homeless
 - 48 bedrooms available to low income residents
 - 23 bedrooms for those earning 30% of area's median income
 - Office spaces offering intensive mental health and other support services
 - State's Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) contributed \$4 million to the project



Community Development

- **Public Housing into Mixed-Income Development, Dublin, California**
 - Public-Private partnership
 - 150 unit Arroyo Vista converted into a 378 residential complex
 - Rent targeted people earning 30% - 55% of the area's median income
 - Most funding for this project came from loans from the city
- **Sustainably Planned Community in Mueller Redevelopment, Austin, Texas**
 - Mixed-use development and a mixed-income residential community
 - 25% of housing here priced between 60% - 80% of the area's medium income
 - Austin's SMART Housing Program
 - Commercial part comprising over 67 employers
 - Financing mostly from revenue from land sales



Homeless Management Information System

- **Overview:**

- HMIS refers to the database that stores data on the people that use homelessness services.
- It is required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for certain projects and organizations to collect and report data in order to receive federal funding.
- HUD divides the area into Continuums of Care (CoC). Each CoC is funded independently of each other based on population and homeless activity.
- Major Cities such as Dallas, Houston, and Austin are their own CoC. Smaller areas such as Denton are grouped with neighboring areas such as Lewisville.
- Each CoC has an HMIS, but not all CoCs use the same HMIS software.



Homeless Management Information System

- **The Data:**

- Despite using different methods to collect data, HUD has data standards that require all projects and organizations record specific information based on the type of service that is given.
- All organizations record demographics such as DOB and Ethnicity, called universal data elements.
- Program Specific Data Elements range from current housing status to physical disability to HIV/AIDS to Mental Health to referrals to Housing Assessments
- The Universal Data Elements alone are capable of generating assistive models through the use of data exploring tools.



Homeless Management Information System

- **Data Explorer:**

- The CoC for Denton and Lewisville uses an HMIS that has a specific Data Explorer tool that works as a user friendly query device using SQL commands.
- A benefit of using this tool is predicting varying frequencies of Homeless that use the services available to them in order to better prepare the organizations and projects.
- A current issue facing the Homeless Coalition is abuse by the users. This is a Homeless person obtaining repeat services from separate organizations that are unaware that the person has been helped. This can be remedied by shared information amongst the organizations. Currently there is hesitation due to a negative social stigma or the need for privacy by the users.
- The data is being collected, now it needs to be shared and utilized.



Questions?