

# **Okaloosa-Walton County 2022 Housing Needs Assessment and Analysis**

Prepared by the Housing and Homelessness Alliance  
for the Okaloosa Walton Homeless Continuum of Care (FL 505)

November 2022

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# Executive Summary

This report analyzes data from the 2022 Point in Time Count, 2022 Housing Inventory Count, and the Homelessness Management Information System's 2021 Performance Measures in order to assess the state of homelessness in Okaloosa and Walton County.

The Point in Time Count found that the number of people experiencing homelessness in Okaloosa and Walton County increased by 14% since 2020. This increase held true for those experiencing homelessness as individuals and as part of a family unit. System performance measures also showed a significant increase in newly homeless individuals.

The majority of those experiencing homelessness in our community are unsheltered individuals. While men make up the majority of the homeless population, women make up a disproportionate number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness as a family or as unaccompanied youth. People of all racial and ethnic groups are experiencing homelessness, with white people making up the majority of the homeless population. However, a disproportionate percentage of African Americans are experiencing homelessness relative to their community numbers.

System performance data shows that the Continuum of Care has been effective at:

- Decreasing the length of time people experience homelessness
- Reducing returns to homelessness for those exiting shelter and rapid rehousing programs and
- Increasing the number of unsheltered clients that outreach programs move to housing, shelter, or other positive destinations.

At the same time, it also reveals a number of gaps that need to be addressed:

- There are capacity limitations in all three bed categories.
- Outreach programs need to be strengthened to reach people faster and ensure stabilization once clients move into permanent housing.
- Emergency Shelter and Rapid Rehousing programs need to focus on increasing the number of clients moving into permanent housing.
- PSH programs need to focus on stabilization to prevent returns to homelessness.

There are a few significant gaps in the data. These can be addressed by expanding the PIT and HIC surveys to non-grant recipients, encouraging all providers to utilize HMIS, and training case managers in tracking income increases so that the COC can better evaluate that component of effectiveness.

# Purpose

The Purpose of this Housing Needs Assessment and Analysis is to evaluate how effectively Okaloosa and Walton Counties are addressing the needs of people experiencing homelessness, to identify gaps in services, and to recommend what areas the Continuum of Care should focus on in order to address those gaps.

The assessment relies on the collection and analysis of data provided by the Continuum of Care's (COC's) Annual Point in Time Count, the Housing Inventory Count, and System Performance Measures based on the COC's Homelessness Information Management System.

# Key Metrics

The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 is the federally mandated legislation that governs Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding to states and communities. The HEARTH Act amended and reauthorized the McKinney-Vento Homelessness Assistance Act with substantial changes, including new definition of homelessness, an emphasis on prevention services, an increase in emphasis on performance, and a focus on coordinated access and assessment.

The goals of the HEARTH Act include:

- Reduce the length of time that individuals experience homelessness
- Reduce new episodes of homelessness
- Reduce return entries into homelessness

The State and Federal Government evaluate communities' effectiveness in achieving these goals by tracking:

- The number of people who become homeless
- The length of time people experience homeless
- The number of returns to homelessness
- The number of people accessing homeless services who increase their income
- The percent of the homeless population accessing services

# Sources and Methodology

In this report, HHA utilizes three sources to assess its effectiveness at making homelessness brief, rare, and non-recurring:

- The Annual Point in Time Count
- Housing Inventory County
- System Performance Measures from HMIS

## Point in Time Count

The Point in Time (PIT) Count is an annual count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night. Continuums of Care count and report to the state and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) the number of people who are unsheltered, in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and Safe Havens on that night. The PIT does not include the number of people in Permanent Supported Housing or Rapid Re-Housing.

The PIT is considered to be the best source of data about the number of people experiencing chronic homelessness and street homelessness, the primary target populations for Permanent Supportive Housing. Yet it is considered by homeless family advocates and providers to fall short of accurately capturing family homelessness since families are less likely to end up on the street. It is also considered to have significant limitations in counting youth who are skilled at hiding and are underserved by the homeless system. Given these limitations, it should be considered an undercount of true need. Despite these limitations, the PIT is used as the basis for funding and is generally considered to be the most reliable count.<sup>1</sup>

## Housing Inventory Count

The Housing Inventory Count (HIC), which is conducted on the same night as the PIT, tallies the number of beds and units provided by program type, including those in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Safe Haven, Rapid Rehousing and Permanent, Supportive Housing. This data is useful in assessing the utilization rate of existing programs which can aid the COC in identifying which types of programs are at capacity and which are being under-utilized. By comparing excess capacity to the number of eligible individuals for the relevant programs, the COC can also assess which programs need to be expanded.

## System Performance Measures

All agencies receiving federal and state funding from the COC are required to participate in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). This database records information about clients receiving services. In assessing system performance, this data is used to assess how the overall system – not individual providers– are doing in achieving the COC’s goal of making homelessness brief, rare, and non-recurring.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/PIT-Count-Methodology-Guide.pdf>

This data includes people accessing services in agencies that utilize HMIS. In our COC that includes 9 organizations and the Department of Veteran Affairs.<sup>2</sup> It does not include unhoused individuals who have not accessed services at these organizations or individuals that have accessed services in organizations that do not utilize HMIS.

A client entry and exits dates into HMIS, along with their housing and income outcomes, are used to build key metrics including: the number of newly homeless individuals, the total number of people experiencing homelessness, the average length of time individuals spend homeless, the number of people exiting homelessness into housing, and the number of people re-entering homelessness in the two years after they exit into housing. It also tracks the number of people whose income increases after accessing services. Both earned and unearned income is included. Non-earned income includes mainstream benefits like TANF, WIC, and housing subsidies.

These metrics are evaluated at the system level. They are also broken down by program type so that COC's can see what elements of outreach, rehousing, and stabilization are needed to improve the overall system's performance.

## Analysis

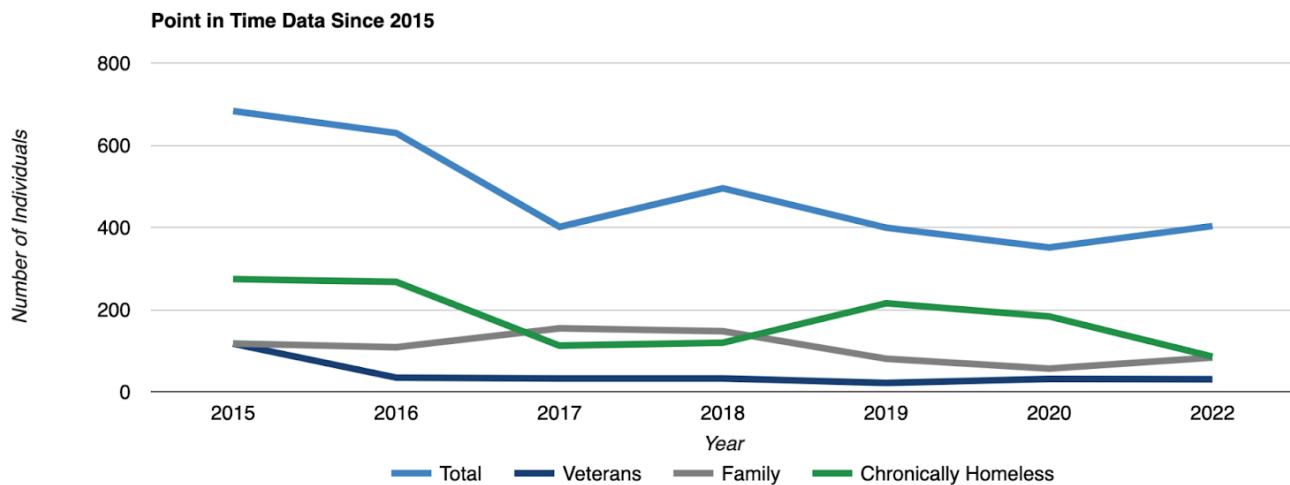
### Point in Time Count

The 2022 point in time count was conducted on March 4th, 2022. On that evening there were 403 experiencing homelessness in Okaloosa and Walton County, a 14% increase from the 2020 point in time count which found 351 people experiencing homelessness.<sup>3</sup>

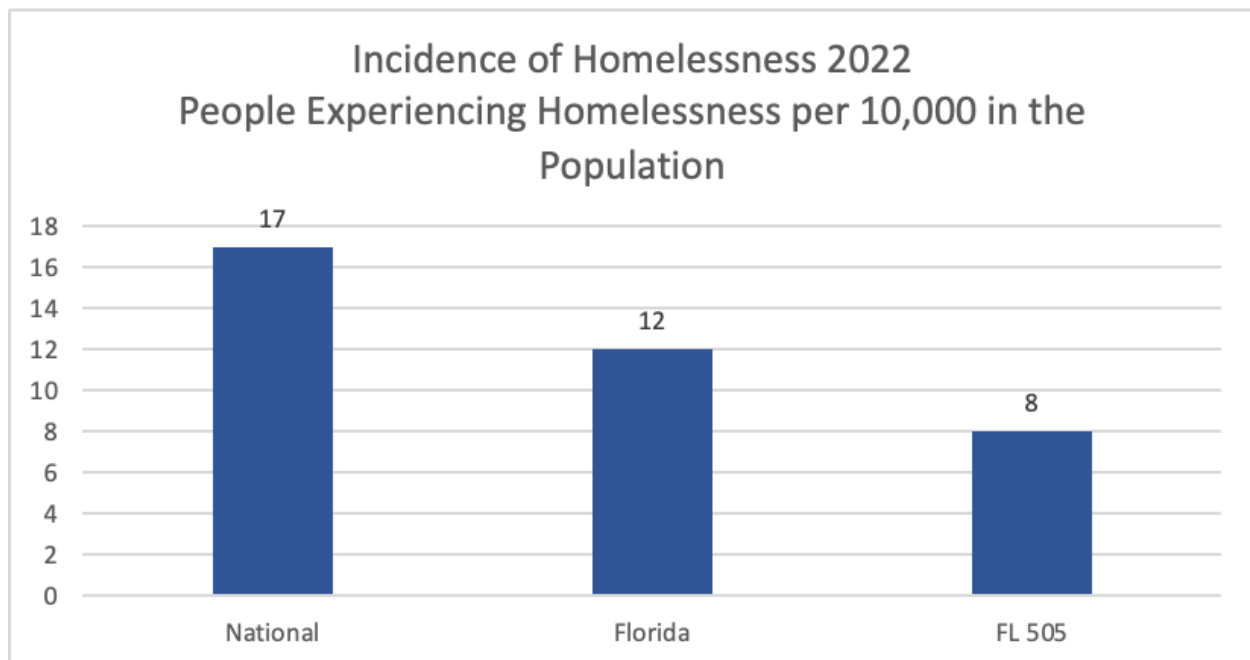
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<sup>2</sup> Catholic Charities, One Hopeful Place, Opportunity Place, Chautauqua Healthcare Services, Department of Veteran Affairs, Salvation Army, Crestview Area Shelter for the Homeless, Bridgeway, Caring and Sharing, and the Matrix.

<sup>3</sup> The 2020 point in time count was conducted shortly before COVID lockdowns hit the gulf coast. The 2021 count was canceled.



The increase is true for almost all categories. The number of families experiencing homelessness increased from 20 to 28. The number of single adults experiencing homelessness increased from 295 to 319, and the number of children experiencing homelessness rose from 33 to 42.

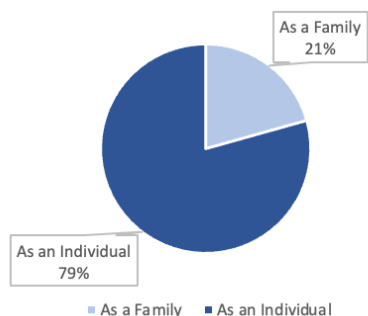


The incidence of homelessness for Okaloosa and Walton County is around 9 people for every 10,000 people.<sup>4</sup> This is lower than Florida incidence rate of 12 per 10,000 and the national rate of 17 per 10,000.<sup>5</sup>

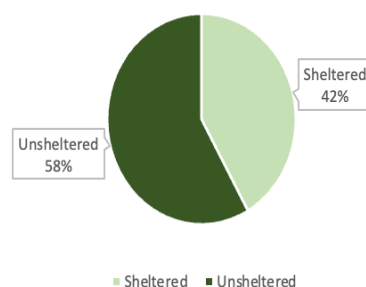
## Sheltering and Family Status

The majority of people experiencing homelessness in Okaloosa and Walton County are unsheltered and are experiencing homelessness as individuals rather than as part of a family.

Percentage of People Experiencing Homelessness  
By Household Type



Percentage of People Experiencing Homelessness  
By Sheltered Status



In addition, while most families experiencing homelessness are sheltered, the vast majority of those experiencing homelessness as an individual are unsheltered: 21% of unhoused families are unsheltered, while 66% of unhoused individuals are unsheltered. The 211 unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness make up the largest category of unhoused people in Okaloosa/Walton Continuum of Care, highlighting the need to prioritize this population.

<sup>4</sup> Population statistics for Okaloosa and Walton County taken from:

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/okaloosacountyflorida,waltoncountyflorida/HCN010217>

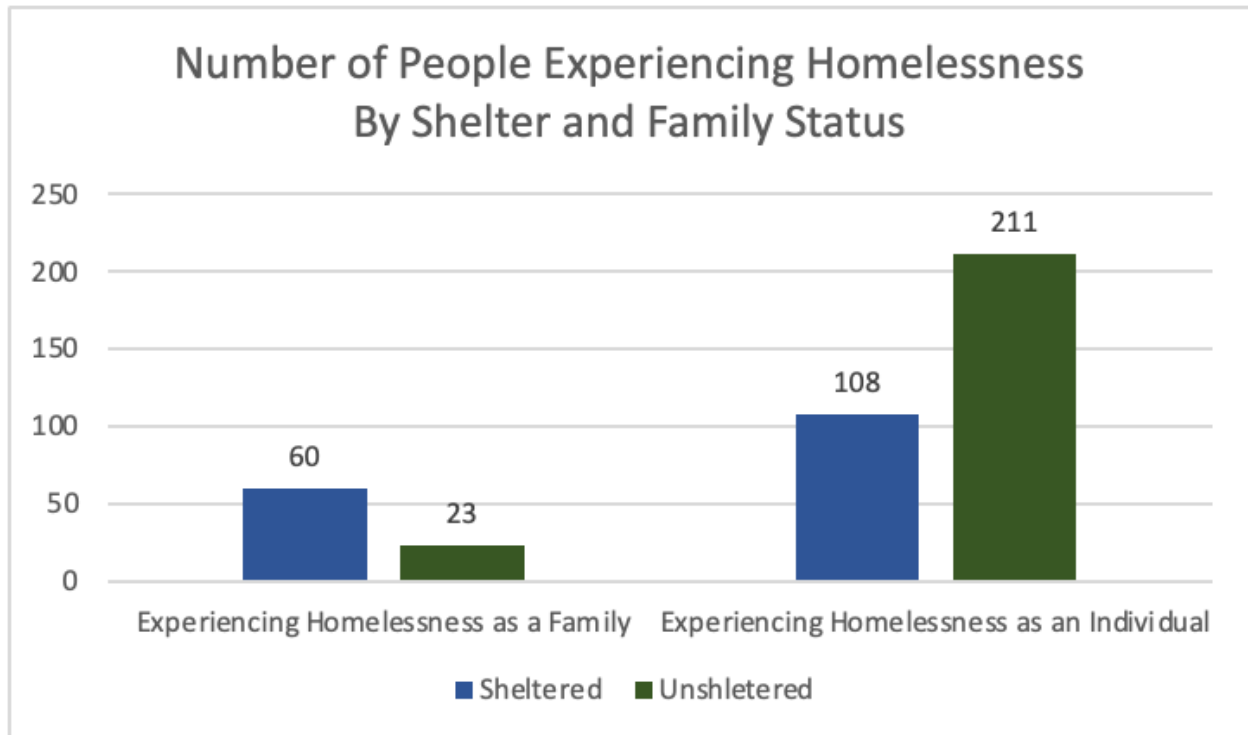
<sup>5</sup> PIT statistics from Florida taken from Florida's Council on Homelessness Annual Report

(<https://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/homelessness/docs/annual-reports/Council%20on%20Homelessness%20Annual%20Report%202022.pdf>); Population Statistics taken from US Census Bureau

(<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/FL>); National PIT statistics are taken from HUD's 2020 PIT Count because the 2021 count only included sheltered homeless due to COVID

(<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2020-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>); Population Statistics taken from US Census Bureau (<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045221>).

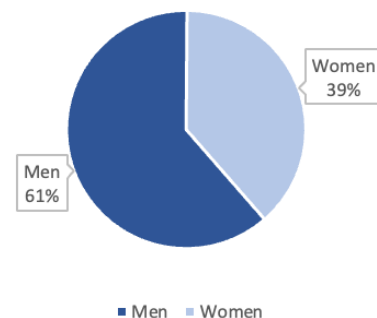


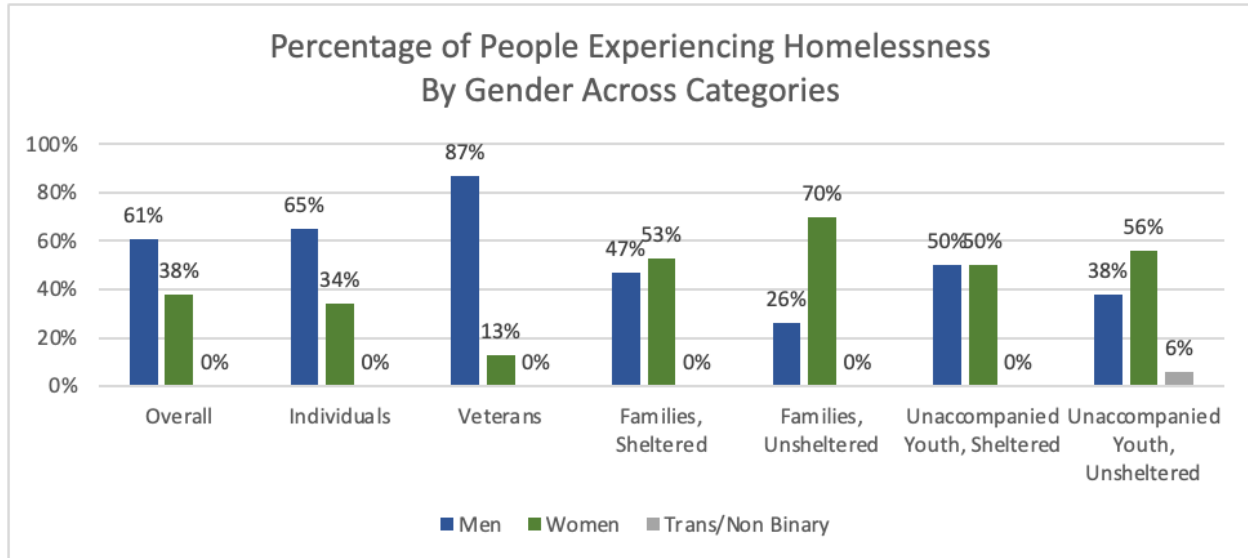


## Gender

Both men and women are experiencing homelessness in Okaloosa and Walton County, but more than 60% are men. This gender imbalance is driven by the high percentage of men experiencing homelessness as individuals (65%). However among families and unaccompanied youth, women make up a higher percentage. This is especially true among unsheltered families and youth, with women making up 70% of individuals in unsheltered families and 56% of unsheltered, unaccompanied youth.

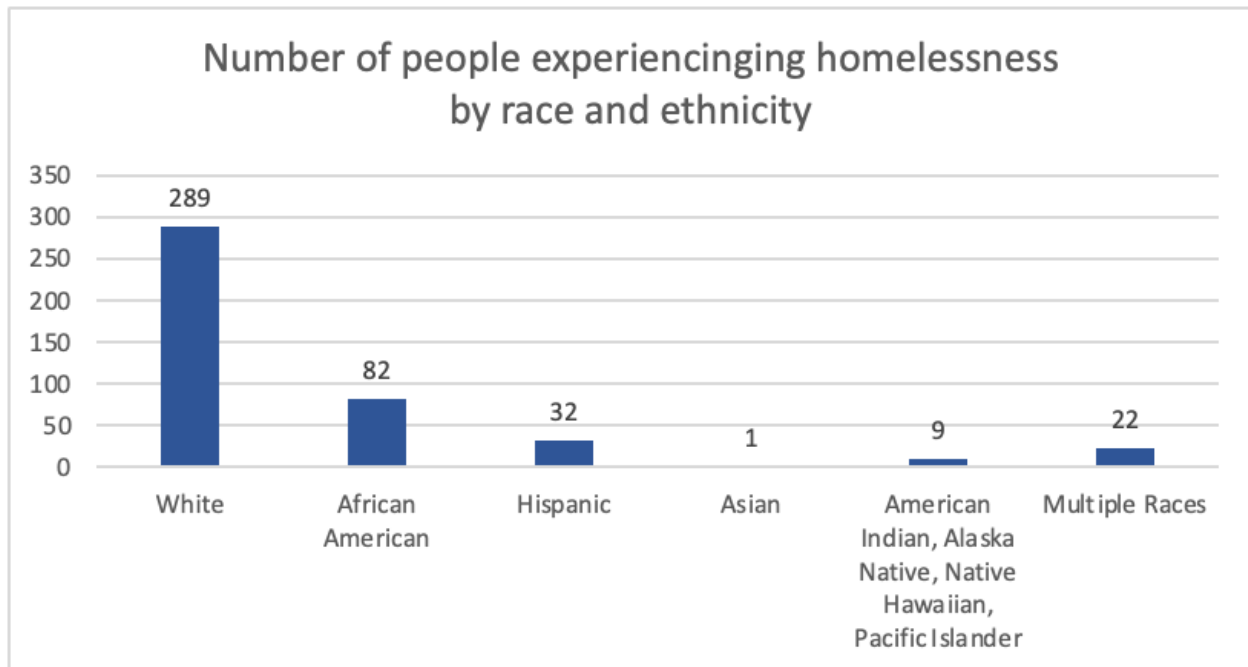
Percentage of People Experiencing Homelessness  
by Gender





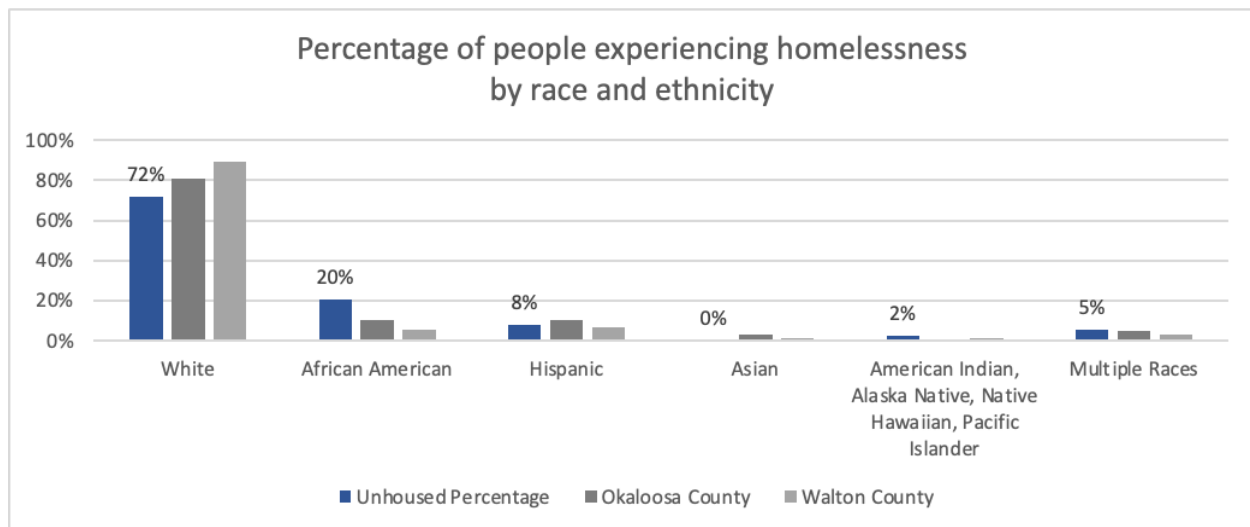
## Race and Ethnicity

Most people experiencing homeless in Okaloosa and Walton County were caucasian, followed by African American, hispanic and mixed race people. The number of white people experiencing homelessness was 289, nearly four times more than any other group.



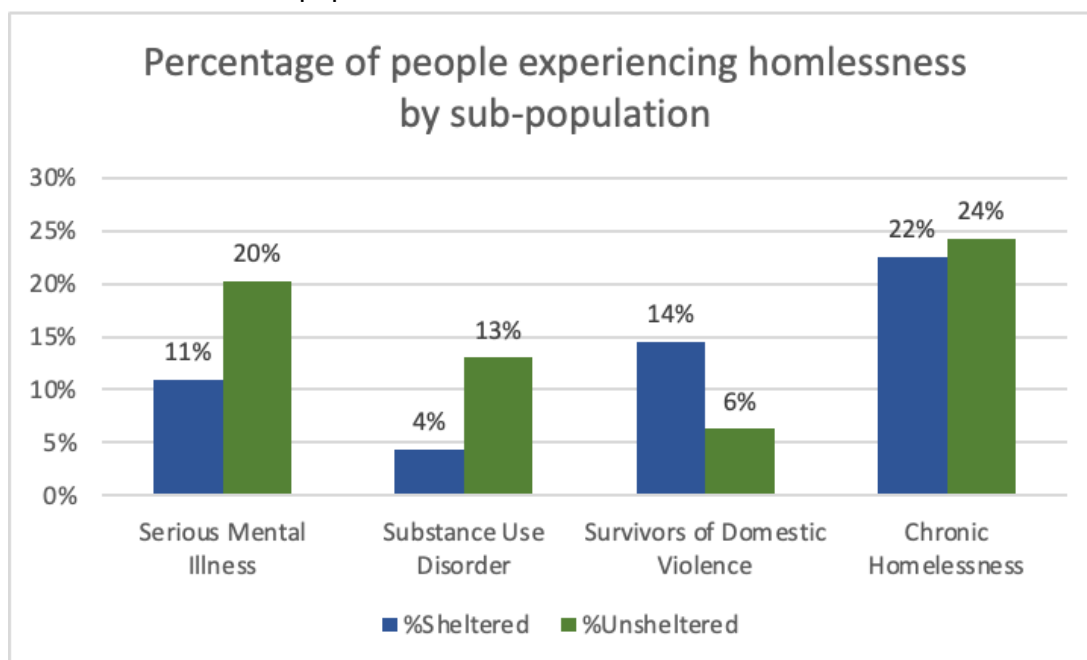
However, when compared to the underlying population, the proportion of white people experiencing homelessness was lower than the percentage of white people in the larger community. Conversely, the percentage of African American's experiencing homelessness (20%) was disproportionately larger than the percentage of African Americans in the community (11% for Okaloosa County and 5% for Walton County), suggesting that his population may be

particularly at risk. This is true for every category of homelessness: individuals, families, veterans, and sub-populations.



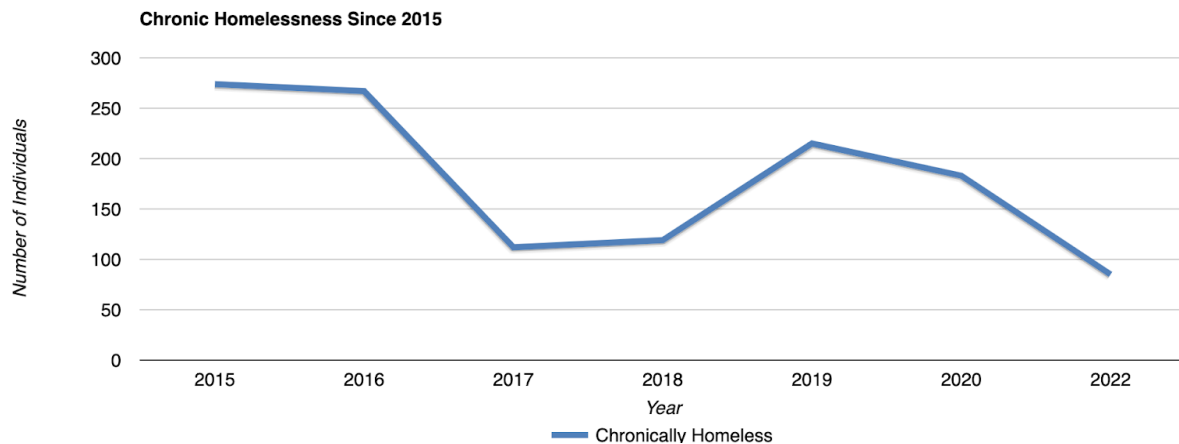
## Subpopulations

As part of the PIT count, we collected data on the percentage of people experiencing homeless who belonged to specific at risk groups: those with serious mental illness, those with substance use disorders, survivors of domestic violence, and those who had experienced chronic homelessness. These subpopulations make up a significant portion of both the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population.



In most cases, these challenges affect the unsheltered population more than the sheltered population. The one exception is domestic violence survivors, who make up 14% of the sheltered population but just 6% of the unsheltered population.

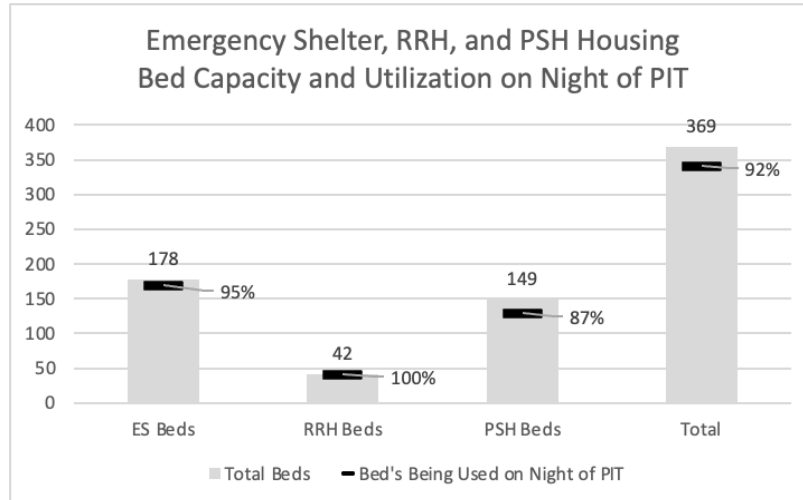
Although the percentage of chronic homelessness, defined as people who experience homelessness for more than 12 months, is high, the number of chronically homeless has declined in both absolute and percentage terms since 2020.



This has been a high priority population for the Continuum of Care since 2015. The continuum has focused on reducing chronic homelessness through the expansion of permanent supportive housing and outreach services. Those efforts paid off and enabled our community to decrease chronic homelessness, even as the overall level of homelessness rose in response to the pandemic. On the night of March 4th, there were 83 individuals experiencing chronic homelessness. This is a 50% decrease from 2020, where 183 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on the night of the count.

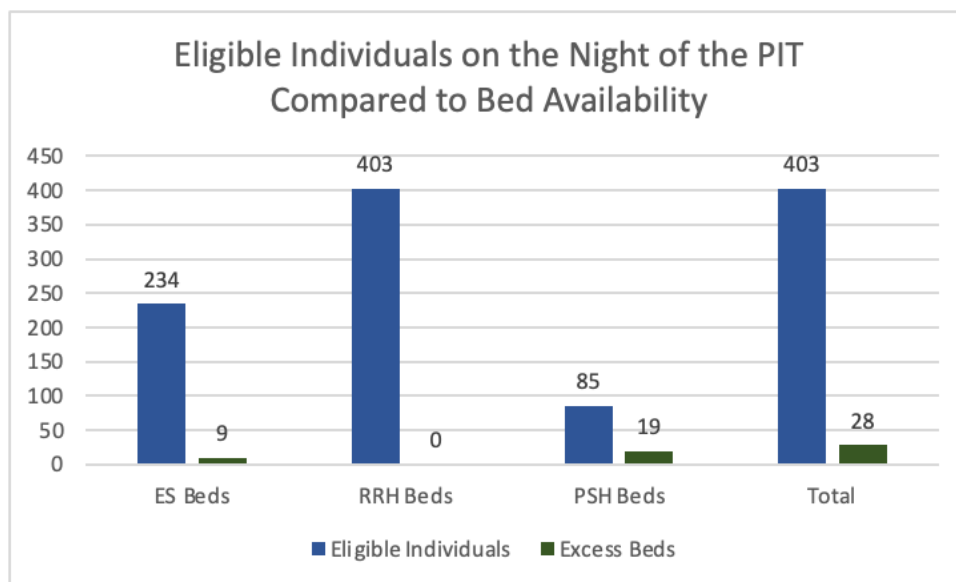
## Housing Inventory Count

The housing inventory looks at the number of total beds designated to serve the homeless population on the night of the PIT count as well as the utilization of those beds. There were a total of 369 beds available in Okaloosa County, including 178 emergency shelter beds, 42 rapid re-housing beds, and 149 permanent supportive housing beds.



The utilization rate for all beds was high. It was at 95% for emergency shelter beds, 100% for rapid rehousing beds, and 87% for permanent supportive housing.

Comparing the available beds to the eligible unsheltered population on the night of the PIT shows that there is a need for additional inventory across all bed types.

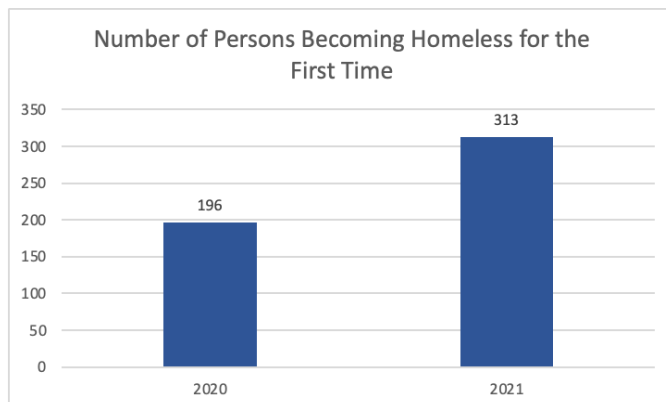


There were 234 unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on the night of the PIT count and only 9 available emergency shelter beds. There were no rapid rehousing beds available to either the sheltered or unsheltered population on that evening, both of which are eligible for rapid rehousing services. Finally, there were 85 chronically homeless individuals eligible for permanent supportive housing, but only 19 available beds.

## System Performance Metrics

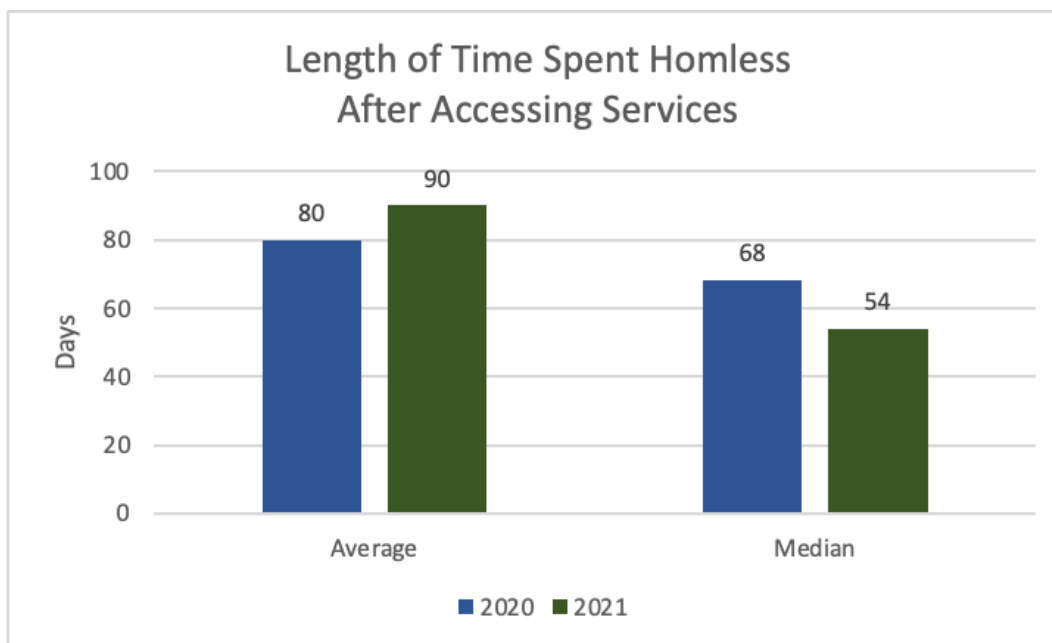
### First Time Homelessness

The number of people becoming homeless for the first time increased by more than 50% in 2021, going from 196 in 2020 to 313 in 2021. This was part of a more generic rise in homelessness that has affected the larger community and is documented in the PIT numbers above.



### Length of Time Homeless

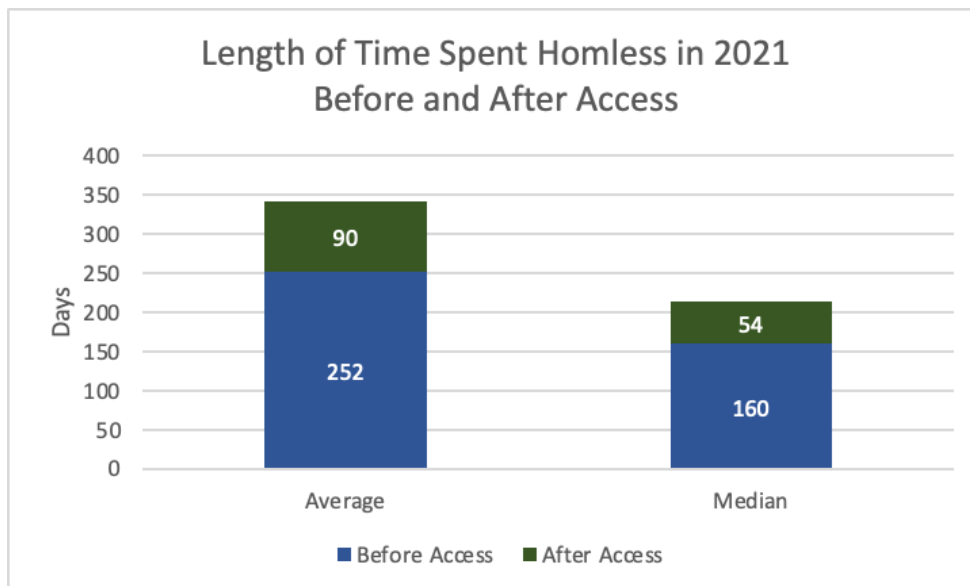
One of the goals of the Continuum of Care is to make homelessness brief. The data from 2021 is mixed. While the average amount of time that individuals experienced homelessness after accessing services increased from 80 to 90 days, the median amount of time decreased from 68 days to 54 days. The median number suggests that more than 50% of people experienced less than 2 months of homelessness, while the larger average could be do to a few people experiencing homelessness for much longer periods.



When we look at a measure that accounts for the amount of time spent homeless prior to accessing services, we see that the communities' services are critical for ending homelessness. On average, individuals spent more than 8 months homeless before accessing services, but

only 3 months once services began. The median amount of time spent homeless before services is a little over 5 months, followed by 2 months after services begin.

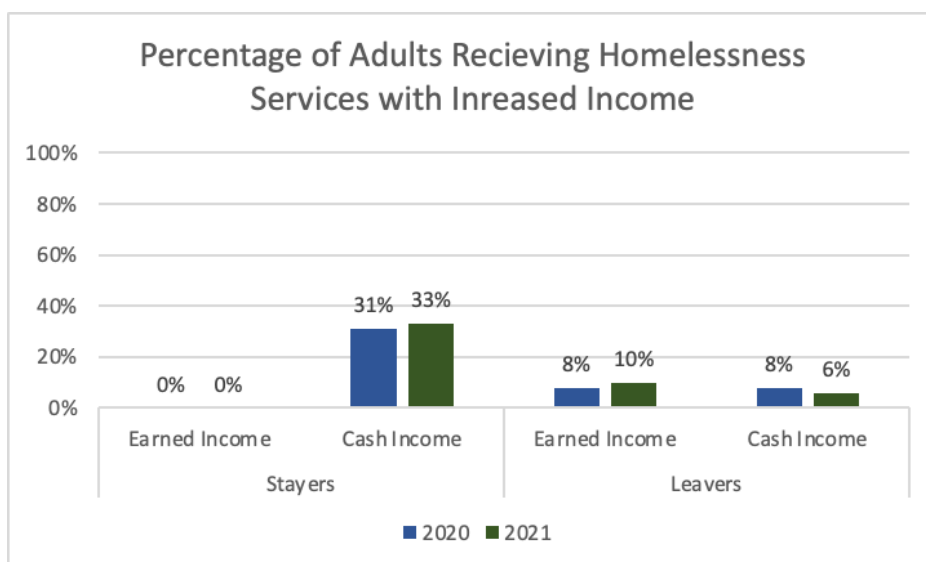
This suggests that services help shorten the amount of time a person experiences homelessness. At the same time, the large amount of time individuals experience homelessness before accessing services suggests that outreach services should be prioritized to shorten the total length of time further.



## Income Increases

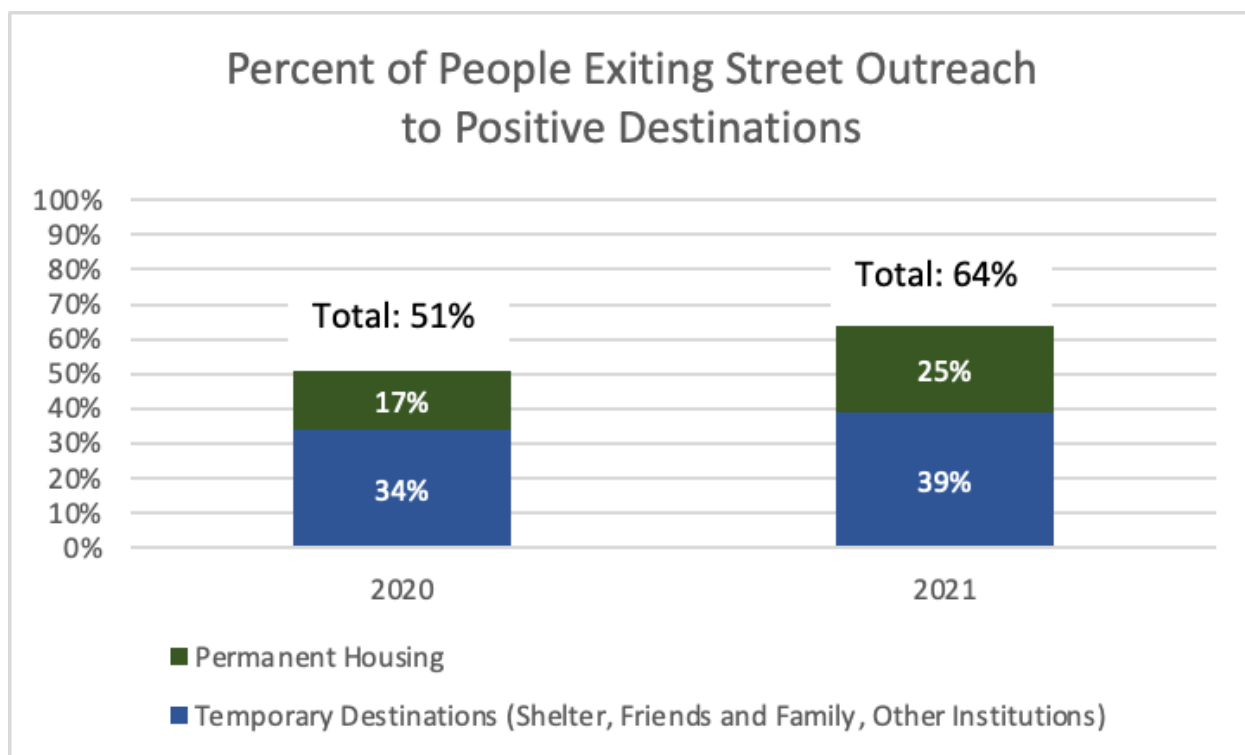
The data on income increases is limited. Only 29 clients currently enrolled in programs were included in the analysis and only 40 clients who exited the program were included. The data that we do have suggests that the entire community needs to put more resources into this aspect of our services. No “stayers” - - clients currently enrolled in programs reported an increase in earned income, although 33% did report increases in unearned (or cash) income. This could include benefits such as WIC, TANF, SSDI, or Rental Assistance. Only 10% of clients exiting the program reported an increase in earned income and 6% reported an increase in cash income.

Increasing income is a key component of ending homelessness because individuals need income to be eligible for and to maintain housing. However, before moving forward with interventions to support these increases, we need to ensure the data is accurate.



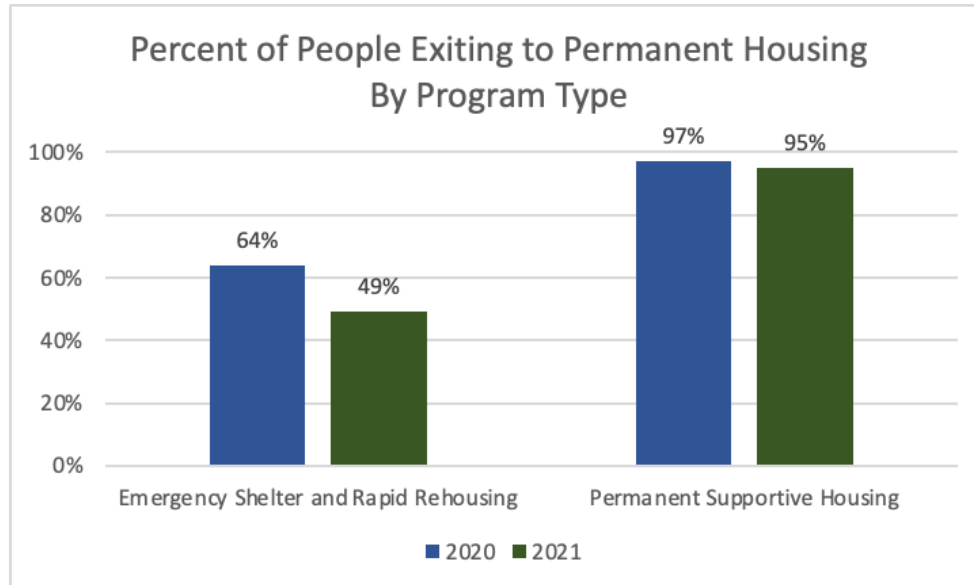
## Exits to Permanent Housing

The goal of outreach programs is to help unsheltered individuals access services, ideally moving them directly into permanent housing or moving them into safe, temporary housing where they can continue to work toward housing. The effectiveness of this program increased in 2021 with the total number of participants exiting outreach to positive destinations increasing from 51% to 64%. Exits to both permanent housing and temporary destinations increased. This increased effectiveness is worth exploring further so that best practices can be shared across the COC and this trend can continue.



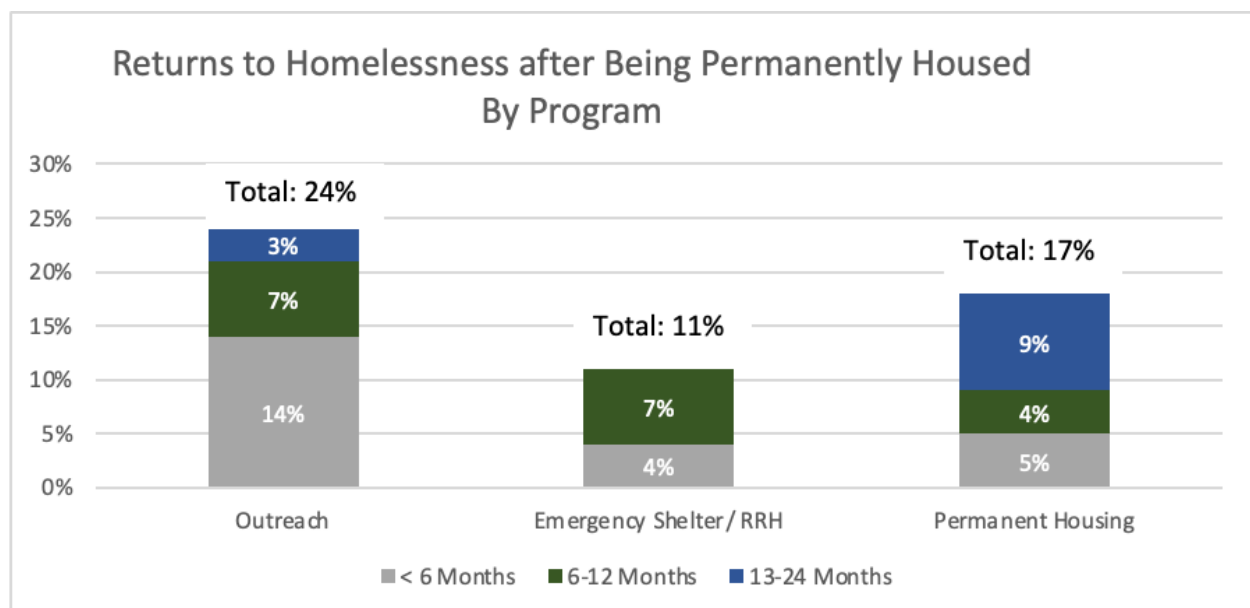
The goal of emergency shelter, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing is to move clients to permanent housing. As can be seen below, the success rate of permanent supportive housing has remained high. However, the success of emergency shelter and rapid rehousing programs declined significantly from 2020 to 2021, with only 49% of clients in emergency shelter and rapid rehousing programs exiting to permanent destinations. Reversing this trend should be a top priority of the COC going forward.





## Returns to Homelessness

The final goal of the Continuum is to make homelessness non-recurring. To evaluate this, we look at the number of clients exiting our programs to permanent housing and analyze how many of them re-enter homelessness within 6 months, 1 year, and 2 years after being housed.<sup>6</sup>



Returns are highest for outreach participants particularly in the first six months. For permanent housing programs, the highest recidivism is in the second year. Returns are lowest for clients exiting from emergency shelter.

<sup>6</sup> Re-entry into homelessness is measured by a new entry into HMIS, meaning clients have to access services again for them to count.

## Data Quality Consideration

The data above has a number of limitations. All three datasets: Point in Time, Housing Inventory, and System Performance do not include data from transitional housing and safe haven programs. There are important transitional housing programs in our community and their data should be used to help us understand the needs of the homeless population and our area's capacity to meet these needs. At the very least, efforts should be made to include these organizations in the PIT and HIC evaluations, using agency level surveys to collect this important data. If possible, these organizations should also be encouraged to utilize HMIS so that their role in ending homelessness in our community can be part of our system wide evaluation.

The Housing Inventory Count only included rapid rehousing beds for Catholic Charities and HHA despite the fact that other organizations had rapid rehousing programs funded through ESG-CV. Efforts should be made to ensure that all rapid rehousing programs are accurately capturing available beds on the night of HIC.

Finally, the system performance data on income was sparse, with less than 100 people included in the analysis despite the fact that over 1000 people were served during the relevant time period. Efforts should be taken to train case managers on inputting income increases into HMIS so that the COC can more accurately assess its effectiveness at increasing income for people experiencing homelessness.

## Key Takeaways from Analysis

The above data suggests a number of gaps in homeless services that need to be addressed. There are capacity limitations in all three bed categories. Outreach programs need to be strengthened to reach people faster and ensure stabilization once clients move into permanent housing. Emergency Shelter and Rapid Rehousing programs need to focus on increasing the number of clients moving into permanent housing. PSH programs need to focus on stabilization in the second year following housing to prevent returns to homelessness. Below we detail the findings of this assessment and what additional investments are needed to make homelessness brief, rare, and nonrecurring in Okaloosa and Walton County.

## State of Homelessness in Our Community

1. The majority of those experiencing homelessness in our community are unsheltered individuals.
2. Both men and women are experiencing homelessness.
  - a. The majority of individuals experiencing homelessness are men.
  - b. Women make up a disproportionate number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness as a family and as unaccompanied youth.

3. While the vast majority of people experiencing homelessness in our community are white, a disproportionate percentage of African Americans are experiencing homelessness relative to their community numbers.
4. There was a large increase in individuals and families experiencing homelessness for the first time.

## Capacity Limitations

1. We do not have a sufficient number of beds serving the homeless in our community. Investments need to be made to increase capacity in Rapid Rehousing, Emergency Shelter, and Permanent Supportive Housing.
  - a. Additional RRH beds programs are needed to move both the sheltered and unsheltered populations out of homelessness.
  - b. Emergency shelter beds are operating at capacity, with a significant number of unsheltered individuals, and to a lesser extent, families that could benefit from emergency services given the lack of access to RRH.
  - c. The need for PSH beds outstrips the availability, but PSH beds are also not close to capacity, with 19 excess beds the night of the PIT. This suggests that the community should focus on outreach efforts to bring chronically homeless into PSH programs and on making those programs more appealing and accessible so that the current resources are utilized by the large population of individuals who could benefit from these programs.
2. There were no beds for unaccompanied youth who are under 18. While there were not many individuals in this category, having no capacity for them is a gap in services that the community needs to address.

## Performance Limitations

1. The length of time people experience homelessness prior to accessing services is much longer than the time they spend after beginning community programs. To decrease this time, the Community should focus on expanding outreach services to reach people earlier.
2. The percentage of clients exiting emergency shelter and rapid rehousing programs into housing has decreased significantly. Improving the housing outcomes of these programs should be a priority focus for the year ahead.
3. Although outreach programs increased their effectiveness at moving unsheltered people into positive destinations, the return to homelessness in the first six months was high, suggesting that these programs need more intensive stabilization efforts immediately after a client is housed.
4. Returns to homelessness from PSH programs increased, particularly in the 13-24 month period after housing. These programs should focus on improving stabilization support services beyond the one year mark to prevent returns to homelessness.

## Data Limitations

1. The absence of data from non-grant recipients, and particularly transitional housing and safe haven programs, makes it difficult to fully assess the state of homelessness in our community and our effectiveness at making homelessness brief, rare, and nonrecurring. Both the PIT and HIC need to be expanded to include these programs and the COC should work to encourage these programs to use HMIS.
2. The lack of data on income increases makes it nearly impossible to evaluate the effectiveness of that component of our communities' programs. Training of case managers on how to input this data should be prioritized so that the COC can evaluate this important component of effectiveness.

# Appendix 1: Defining Homelessness

While the term “homeless” can paint various pictures for people, it is important to understand there is no one defining characteristic of a household experiencing homelessness outside of lacking a stable place to live. Communities are tasked with addressing homelessness among a wide variety of households, including people who are unsheltered, living in places not meant for human habitation, fleeing domestic violence, aging out of foster care, staying in a homeless emergency shelter, and more. There are varying definitions of homelessness dependent upon sources of funding and state and federal funding or agencies. The report utilizes the HUD definition of homelessness, unless specified otherwise. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) HUD defines homelessness among four categories to provide a defined scope that ensures individuals and families at the greatest risk are served with the limited resources available.

1. **Literally Homeless.** Individuals and families who live in a place not meant for human habitation (including outdoors or in their car), emergency shelter, transitional housing, and motels paid for by a government or charitable organization.
2. **Imminent Risk of Homelessness.** Individuals and families who will lose their primary nighttime residence within 14 days and have no other resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.
3. **Homeless Under other Federal Statutes.** Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not meet any of the other categories are homeless under other federal statutes, have had a lease, and have moved two or more times in the past 60 days, and are likely to remain unstable because of their special needs or barriers.
4. **Fleeing or Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence.** Individuals or families who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and who lack resources and support networks to obtain other permanent housing.<sup>7</sup>

In this report we also use two additional definitions of subcategories for those experiencing homelessness:

**Chronically Homeless.** In general, a household that has been continually homeless for over a year, or one that has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years, where the combined lengths of homelessness of those episodes is at least one year, and in which the individual has a disabling condition.

**Sheltered/Unsheltered Homelessness.** People who are in temporary shelters, including emergency shelter and transitional shelters, are considered “sheltered.” People who are living outdoors or in places not meant for human habitation are considered “unsheltered.”

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<sup>7</sup> [Florida’s Council on Homelessness 202 Annual Report.](#)

## Appendix 2: Types of Programs

**Emergency Shelter:** a facility whose primary purpose is to provide temporary or transitional lodging for a period of 90 days or less.

**Transitional Housing:** provides temporary residence of up to 24 months for people experiencing homelessness combined with wrap-around services to help develop stability.

**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.

**Rapid Re-Housing:** prioritizes moving a family or individual experiencing homelessness into permanent housing as quickly as possible, ideally within 30 days of becoming homeless. It has 3 core components: housing identification, rent and move-in assistance (financial), and case management and services.

**Permanent Supportive Housing:** prioritizes chronically homeless households with a severe disability, and moves them either directly from the street or emergency shelter into housing. This housing must have minimal to no barriers to entry. It couples long-term subsidized housing, with flexible, voluntary supportive services. It is designed to provide the highest level of care to individuals and families so that they remain stably housed and build the necessary skills to live as independently as possible.

## Appendix 3: PIT Data

## 2022 Point-in-Time Count FL-505 Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

### Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Number of Households	22	0	6	28
Total Number of persons (Adults & Children)	60	0	23	83
Number of Persons (under age 18)	30	0	11	41
Number of Persons (18 - 24)	2	0	4	6
Number of Persons (over age 24)	28	0	8	36

Gender (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	28	0	16	44
Male	32	0	6	38
Transgender	0	0	1	1
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	54	0	21	75
Hispanic/Latino	6	0	2	8



## 2022 Point-in-Time Count FL-505 Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

Race (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	35	0	19	54
Black or African-American	16	0	4	20
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	8	0	0	8

Chronically Homeless (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total number of households	1		0	1
Total number of persons	3		0	3

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

**Persons in Households with only Children**

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	1	0	0	0	1
Total Number of children (under age 18)	1	0	0	0	1

<b>Gender (adults and children)</b>	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	1	0	0	0	1
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Ethnicity (adults and children)</b>	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1	0	0	0	1
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Race (adults and children)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional			
White	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Black or African-American	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Asian	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

<b>Chronically Homeless (adults and children)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	0		0	0	<b>0</b>

## 2022 Point-in-Time Count FL-505 Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

### Persons in Households without Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	89	0	0	193	282
Total Number of persons (Adults)	108	0	0	211	319
Number of Persons (18 - 24)	5	0	0	16	21
Number of Persons (over age 24)	103	0	0	195	298

Gender (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	42	0	0	67	109
Male	66	0	0	142	208
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	2	2

Ethnicity (adults and children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	98	0	0	197	295
Hispanic/Latino	10	0	0	14	24

## 2022 Point-in-Time Count FL-505 Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

<b>Race (adults and children)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	80	0	0	155	<b>235</b>
Black or African-American	22	0	0	39	<b>61</b>
Asian	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	6	<b>6</b>
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	<b>2</b>
Multiple Races	5	0	0	9	<b>14</b>

<b>Chronically Homeless (adults and children)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	28		0	54	<b>82</b>

Date of PIT Count: 3/4/2022

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

### Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	112	0	0	199	311
Total Number of Persons	169	0	0	234	403
Number of Children (under age 18)	31	0	0	11	42
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	7	0	0	20	27
Number of Persons (over age 24)	131	0	0	203	334

### Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	71	0	0	83	154
Male	98	0	0	148	246
Transgender	0	0	0	1	1
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	2	2

### Ethnicity

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	153	0	0	218	371
Hispanic/Latino	16	0	0	16	32

### Race

Point In Time Summary for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	115	0	0	174	289
Black or African-American	39	0	0	43	82
Asian	1	0	0	0	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	0	6	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	2
Multiple Races	13	0	0	9	22

Chronically Homeless	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	31		0	54	85

# Point-in-Time Count Veterans FL-505 Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC (2022)

Inventory Count Date: 3/4/2022

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

## Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Number of Households	3	0	1	4
Total Number of Persons	11	0	3	14
Total Number of Veterans	3	0	2	5

Gender (veterans only)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	0	0	1	1
Male	3	0	1	4
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0

Ethnicity (veterans only)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	3	0	2	5
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0



Point-in-Time Count Veterans FL-505 Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC (2022)

<b>Race (veterans only)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>		<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	2	0	2	4
Black or African-American	1	0	0	1
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0

<b>Chronically Homeless (veterans only)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>		<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total number of households	0		0	0
Total number of persons	0		0	0

Inventory Count Date: 3/4/2022

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

### Persons in Households without Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	10	0	0	15	<b>25</b>
Total Number of Persons	10	0	0	15	<b>25</b>
Total Number of Veterans	10	0	0	15	<b>25</b>

Gender (veterans only)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	1	0	0	2	<b>3</b>
Male	9	0	0	13	<b>22</b>
Transgender	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

Ethnicity (veterans only)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	9	0	0	13	<b>22</b>
Hispanic/Latino	1	0	0	2	<b>3</b>

Point-in-Time Count FL-505 Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC (2022)

<b>Race (veterans only)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	9	0	0	12	21
Black or African-American	1	0	0	3	4
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Chronically Homeless (veterans only)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	2		0	5	7

# Point-in-Time Summary Veterans for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

Date of PIT Count: 3/4/2022

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

## Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	13	0	0	16	29
Total Number of Persons	21	0	0	18	39
Total Number of Veterans	13	0	0	17	30

## Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	1	0	0	3	4
Male	12	0	0	14	26
Transgender (male to female)	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender (female to male)	0	0	0	0	0

## Ethnicity

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	12	0	0	15	27
Hispanic/Latino	1	0	0	2	3

## Race

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		

Point In Time Summary for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

White	11	0	0	14	<b>25</b>
Black or African-American	2	0	0	3	<b>5</b>
Asian	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

Chronically Homeless	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	2		0	5	<b>7</b>

Inventory Count Date: 3/4/2022

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

### Unaccompanied Youth Households

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of unaccompanied youth households	6	0	0	14	20
Total number of unaccompanied youth	6	0	0	16	22
Number of unaccompanied children (under age 18)	1	0	0	0	1
Number of unaccompanied young adults (age 18 to 24)	5	0	0	16	21

Gender (unaccompanied youth)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	3	0	0	9	12
Male	3	0	0	6	9
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	1	1

Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	6	0	0	16	22
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0	0

Point-in-Time Count FL-505 Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC (2022)

<b>Race (unaccompanied youth)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	4	0	0	13	17
Black or African-American	2	0	0	3	5
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Chronically Homeless (unaccompanied youth)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>			<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	2		0	0	2

Inventory Count Date: 3/4/2022

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

**Parenting Youth Households**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total number of parenting youth households	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons in parenting youth households	0	0	0	0
Total Parenting Youth (youth parents only)	0	0	0	0
Total Children in Parenting Youth Households	0	0	0	0
Number of parenting youth (under age 18)	0	0	0	0
Children in households with parenting youth under age 18 (children under age 18 with parent under 18)	0	0	0	0
Number of parenting youth (age 18 to 24)	0	0	0	0
Children in households with parenting youth age 18 to 24 (children under age 18 with parents under age 25)	0	0	0	0



<b>Gender (parenting youth)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>		<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional		
Female	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0

<b>Ethnicity (parenting youth)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>		<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0

<b>Race (parenting youth)</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>		<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Emergency	Transitional		
White	0	0	0	0
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0

Chronically Homeless (parenting youth)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total number of households	0		0	0
Total number of persons	0		0	0

## Additional Homeless Populations Summary for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

Date of PIT Count: 3/4/2022

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

### Other Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	15	0	0	45	<b>60</b>
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	6	0	0	29	<b>35</b>
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	20	0	0	14	<b>34</b>

# Methodology for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

## Sheltered Population Total

**1. What data source(s) was used to produce the total number of people included in the sheltered population (staying in an emergency shelter, Safe Haven, or transitional housing) on the night of the count? Please indicate the percentage of the PIT count derived from each of the sources. (If a source was not used, please enter zero).**

HMIS Data	80%
Provider-level surveys	20%
Client-level surveys	0%
Observation	0%
Other	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

**2. Was the CoC able to collect information about the number of people being sheltered on the night of the count from all emergency shelters, Safe Havens, and transitional housing projects listed on the HIC or only some? listed on your HIC or only some?**

- Complete census count

**3. What information or method(s) was used to de-duplicate the count of the total number of people included in the sheltered population?**

- Comparison of personally identifying information (PII), such as name, date of birth, and Social Security Number
- Comparison of unique client identifiers (not PII)
- Interview/survey question(s) with screening questions (e.g., have you already completed a count survey)

## Sheltered Subpopulation

**4. What data source(s) was used to produce the demographic and subpopulation data included in the sheltered population (staying in an emergency shelter, Safe Haven, or transitional housing) on the night of the count? (select all that were used)**

- HMIS Data

- Provider-level surveys

**5. Was the CoC able to collect information about the demographic and subpopulation characteristics of all sheltered people or only some?**

- All sheltered people

**6. Looking at the change in your sheltered count from last year's count, please choose up to three reasons that best explains these changes from the drop down list below.**

- Change in emergency shelter capacity
- Change in availability of affordable housing

**Please provide a brief description of these specific factors (500 word limit):**

Emergency shelters were able to increase capacity due to ESG-CV funds. Lack of affordable housing in the area is likely also contributing to an increase in individuals seeking emergency shelter.

## **Unsheltered Population**

**7. What approach(es) was used to count the total number of people included in the unsheltered population during the PIT count. (select all that were used)**

- "Night of the count" - complete census

**7a. Were certain areas within the CoC geography specifically excluded because the CoC had reason to believe there were no unsheltered people in those areas?**

No

**7c. In areas that were canvassed, did the CoC count all unsheltered people in those areas or a sample of people?**

- All people encountered during the count

**8. What information or method(s) was used to de-duplicate the total count of people in the unsheltered population? (Check all that apply)**

- Comparison of personally identifying information (PII), such as name, date of birth, and Social Security Number
- Blitz count of unsheltered people (i.e., canvassing of different areas occurred at same time to avoid double counting)

- Interview/survey question(s) with screening questions (e.g., have you already completed a count survey)

## **Unsheltered Subpopulations**

### **9. What approach(es) was used to collect demographic and subpopulation data about unsheltered people included in the unsheltered population during the PIT count?**

- Surveys/interviews of people identified as unsheltered on the night of the PIT count

### **10. Were all people who were encountered during canvassing on the night of the count or during post night of the count PIT activities asked to complete a survey/interview?**

- All people encountered were surveyed

### **11. What information or method(s) was used to produce an unduplicated total count of homeless people across your sheltered and unsheltered populations?**

- Comparison of personally identifying information (PII), such as name, date of birth, and Social Security Number
- Blitz count of unsheltered people (i.e., sheltered and unsheltered counts occurred at same time to avoid double counting)
- Interview/survey question(s) with screening questions (e.g., have you already completed a count survey)

### **12. Looking at the change in your unsheltered count from last year's count, please choose up to three reasons that best explains these changes from the drop down list below**

- Other: No unsheltered PIT count was conducted last year.

### **Please provide a brief description of these specific factors (500 word limit):**

No unsheltered PIT count was conducted last year.

## Appendix 4: HIC Data



## HIC Total Summary for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

### Total Year-Round Beds - Household without Children

1. Current Year-Round Beds for Households without Children	281
1A. Current Year Round ES Beds for Households without Children	113
1B. Current Year Round TH Beds for Households without Children	0
1C. Current Year Round Safe Haven Beds for Households without Children	0
1D. Current Year Round RRH Beds for Households without Children	25
1E. Current Year Round PSH Beds for Households without Children	143
2. Total Year-Round Beds for Households without Children	281
2A. Number of DV Year-Round Beds for Households without Children	8
2B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round Beds for Households without Children	273
3. Total Year Round HMIS Beds for Households without Children	273
3A. Total Year Round ES HMIS Beds for Households without Children	105
3B. Total Year Round TH HMIS Beds for Households without Children	0
3C. Total Year Round Safe Haven HMIS Beds for Households without Children	0
3D. Total Year Round RRH HMIS Beds for Households without Children	25
3E. Total Year Round PSH HMIS Beds for Households without Children	143
4. Total Year Round HMIS Beds for Households without Children	273
5. HMIS Bed Coverage: Beds for Households without Children	100.00%

### Total Year-Round Beds - Households with Children

1. Current Year Round Beds for Households with Children	88
1A. Current Year Round ES Beds for Households with Children	65
1B. Current Year Round TH Beds for Households with Children	0
1C. Current Year Round Safe Haven Beds for Households with Children	0

Total Summary for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

1D. Current Year Round RRH Beds for Households with Children	17
1E. Current Year Round PSH Beds for Households with Children	6
2. Total Year Round Beds for Households with Children	88
2A. Number of DV Year-Round Beds for Households with Children	8
2B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round Beds for Households with Children	80
3. Total Year Round HMIS Beds for Households with Children	80
3A. Total Year Round ES HMIS Beds for Households with Children	57
3B. Total Year Round TH HMIS Beds for Households with Children	0
3C. Total Year Round Safe Haven HMIS Beds for Households with Children	0
3D. Total Year Round RRH HMIS Beds for Households with Children	17
3E. Total Year Round PSH HMIS Beds for Households with Children	6
4. Total Year Round HMIS Beds for Households with Children	80
5. HMIS Bed Coverage: Beds for Households with Children	100.00%

**Total Year-Round Beds - Households with only Children**

1. Current Year Round Beds for Households with only Children	0
1A. Current Year Round ES Beds for Households with only Children	0
1B. Current Year Round TH Beds for Households with only Children	0
1C. Current Year Round Safe Haven Beds for Households with only Children	0
1D. Current Year Round RRH Beds for Households with only Children	0
1E. Current Year Round PSH Beds for Households with only Children	0
2. Total Year Round Beds for Households with only Children	0
2A. Number of DV Year-Round Beds for Households with only Children	0
2B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round Beds for Households with only Children	0
3. Total Year Round HMIS Beds for Households with only Children	0
3A. Total Year Round ES HMIS Beds for Households with only Children	0

Total Summary for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

3B. Total Year Round TH HMIS Beds for Households with only Children	0
3C. Total Year Round Safe Haven HMIS Beds for Households with only Children	0
3D. Total Year Round RRH HMIS Beds for Households with only Children	0
3E. Total Year Round PSH HMIS Beds for Households with only Children	0
4. Total Year Round HMIS Beds for Households with only Children	0
5. HMIS Bed Coverage: Beds for Households with only Children	n/a

## HIC Basic Summary for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC (ES)

### Total Year-Round Beds - Household without Children

1. Current Year-Round Emergency Shelter (ES) Beds for Households without Children	113
1A. Number of DV Year-Round ES Beds for Households without Children	8
1B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round ES Beds for Households without Children	105
2. Under Development Year-Round ES Beds for Households without Children	0
3. Total Year Round ES HMIS Beds for Households without Children	105
4. HMIS Bed Coverage: ES Beds for Households without Children	100.00%

### Total Year-Round Beds - Households with Children

5. Current Year-Round ES Beds for Households with Children	65
5A. Number of DV Year-Round ES Beds for Households with Children	8
5B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round ES Beds for Households with Children	57
6. Under Development Year-Round ES Beds for Households with Children	0
7. Total Year-Round ES HMIS Beds for Households with Children	57
8. HMIS Bed Coverage: ES Beds for Households with Children	100.00%

### Total Year-Round Beds - Households with only Children

9. Current Year-Round ES Beds for Households with only Children	0
9A. Number of DV Year-Round ES Beds for Households with only Children	0
9B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round ES Beds for Households with only Children	0
10. Under Development Year-Round ES Beds for Households with only Children	0
11. Total Year-Round ES HMIS Beds for Households with only Children	0
12. HMIS Bed Coverage: ES Beds for Households with only Children	n/a

### Seasonal Beds

13. Total Seasonal Beds	0
14. Year Round Equivalent	0
15. Total HMIS Seasonal Beds	0
16. Year Round Equivalent HMIS Seasonal Beds	0
17. Seasonal HMIS Bed Coverage	n/a

### Overflow Beds

18. Total Overflow Beds	0
19. Total HMIS Overflow Beds	0
20. Overflow HMIS Bed Coverage	n/a

## 2022 Veteran Beds Report

### HIC Data for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

#### Total Number of Veteran Beds by Project Type

Project Type	Total Veteran Beds	Total Year-Round Beds	Percent
Emergency Shelter (ES) Beds	0	178	0.00%
Safe Haven (SH) Beds	0	0	NA
Transitional Housing (TH) Beds	0	0	NA
Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) Beds	7	42	16.67%
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Beds	115	149	77.18%
Other Permanent Housing (OPH) Beds	0	0	NA
Total Beds	122	369	33.06%

2022 Chronic Beds Report  
HIC Data for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

Number of PSH Chronic Beds

Inventory Type	Chronic Beds	Year-Round Beds	Percent
Current	0	149	0.00%
Under Development	0	0	NA
Total Beds	0	149	0.00%

## HIC Basic Summary for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC (PH)

### Total Year-Round Beds - Household without Children

1. Current Year-Round Permanent Housing (PH) Beds for Households without Children	168
1A. Number of DV Year-Round PH Beds for Households without Children	0
1B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round PH Beds for Households without Children	168
2. Under Development Year-Round PH Beds for Households without Children	0
3. Total Year Round PH HMIS Beds for Households without Children	168
4. HMIS Bed Coverage: PH Beds for Households without Children	100.00%

### Total Year-Round Beds - Households with Children

5. Current Year-Round PH Beds for Households with Children	23
5A. Number of DV Year-Round PH Beds for Households with Children	0
5B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round PH Beds for Households with Children	23
6. Under Development Year-Round PH Beds for Households with Children	0
7. Total Year-Round PH HMIS Beds for Households with Children	23
8. HMIS Bed Coverage: PH Beds for Households with Children	100.00%

### Total Year-Round Beds - Households with only Children

9. Current Year-Round PH Beds for Households with only Children	0
9A. Number of DV Year-Round PH Beds for Households with only Children	0
9B. Subtotal, non-DV Year-Round PH Beds for Households with only Children	0
10. Under Development Year-Round PH Beds for Households with only Children	0
11. Total Year-Round PH HMIS Beds for Households with only Children	0
12. HMIS Bed Coverage: PH Beds for Households with only Children	n/a



## Appendix 5: System Performance Data

## FY2021 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

### Summary Report for FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

#### 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. This includes time homeless during the report date range as well as prior to the report start date, going back no further than October, 1, 2012.

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

**Metric 1.2:** Change in the average and median 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.

	Universe (Persons)		Average LOT Homeless (bed nights)			Median LOT Homeless (bed nights)		
	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
1.1 Persons in ES and SH	232	369	77	79	2	64	52	-12
1.2 Persons in ES, SH, and TH	232	369	80	90	10	68	54	-14

b. Due to changes in DS Element 3.17, metrics for measure (b) will not be reported in 2016.

This measure includes data from each client's "Length of Time on Street, in an Emergency Shelter, or Safe Haven" (Data Standards element 3.17) response and prepends this answer 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.

NOTE: Due to the data collection period for this year's submission, the calculations for this metric are based on the data element 3.17 that was active in HMIS from 10/1/2015 to 9/30/2016. This measure and the calculation in the SPM specifications will be updated to reflect data element 3.917 in time for next year's submission.

## FY2021 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

	Universe (Persons)		Average LOT Homeless (bed nights)			Median LOT Homeless (bed nights)		
	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
1.1 Persons in ES, SH, and PH (prior to "housing move in")	-	580	-	342	-	-	206	-
1.2 Persons in ES, SH, TH, and PH (prior to "housing move in")	-	637	-	342	-	-	213	-

## FY2021 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

### 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		Number of Returns in 2 Years	
		FY 2021	% of Returns	FY 2021	% of Returns	FY 2021	% of Returns	FY 2021	% of Returns
Exit was from SO	72	10	14%	5	7%	2	3%	17	24%
Exit was from ES	81	3	4%	6	7%	0	0%	9	11%
Exit was from TH	0	0		0		0		0	
Exit was from SH	0	0		0		0		0	
Exit was from PH	169	8	5%	6	4%	15	9%	29	17%
TOTAL Returns to Homelessness	322	21	7%	17	5%	17	5%	55	17%

### Measure 3: Number of Homeless Persons

#### Metric 3.1 – Change in PIT Counts

## FY2021 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

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

	January 2020 PIT Count	January 2021 PIT Count	Difference
Universe: Total PIT Count of sheltered and unsheltered persons	351		
Emergency Shelter Total	96	73	-23
Safe Haven Total	0	0	0
Transitional Housing Total	0	0	0
Total Sheltered Count	96	73	-23
Unsheltered Count	255		

### Metric 3.2 – Change in Annual Counts

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

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Unduplicated Total sheltered homeless persons	237	369	132
Emergency Shelter Total	237	369	132
Safe Haven Total	0	0	0
Transitional Housing Total	0	0	0

## FY2021 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

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

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

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)	29	18	-11
Number of adults with increased earned income	0	0	0
Percentage of adults who increased earned income	0%	0%	0%

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

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)	29	18	-11
Number of adults with increased non-employment cash income	9	6	-3
Percentage of adults who increased non-employment cash income	31%	33%	2%

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

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)	29	18	-11
Number of adults with increased total income	9	6	-3
Percentage of adults who increased total income	31%	33%	2%

## FY2021 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

### Metric 4.4 – Change in earned income for adult system leavers

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	40	51	11
Number of adults who exited with increased earned income	3	5	2
Percentage of adults who increased earned income	8%	10%	2%

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

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	40	51	11
Number of adults who exited with increased non-employment cash income	3	3	0
Percentage of adults who increased non-employment cash income	8%	6%	-2%

### Metric 4.6 – Change in total income for adult system leavers

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Number of adults who exited (system leavers)	40	51	11
Number of adults who exited with increased total income	6	8	2
Percentage of adults who increased total income	15%	16%	1%

## FY2021 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

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

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

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Person with entries into ES, SH or TH during the reporting period.	201	347	146
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.	5	34	29
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)	196	313	117

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

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Person with entries into ES, SH, TH or PH during the reporting period.	330	667	337
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.	27	86	59
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.)	303	581	278



## **FY2021 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)**

### **Measure 6: Homeless Prevention and Housing Placement of Persons defined by category 3 of HUD's Homeless Definition in CoC Program-funded Projects**

This Measure is not applicable to CoCs in FY2021 (Oct 1, 2020 - Sept 30, 2021) reporting period.

### **Measure 7: Successful Placement from Street Outreach and Successful Placement in or Retention of Permanent Housing**

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

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Persons who exit Street Outreach	160	231	71
Of persons above, those who exited to temporary & some institutional destinations	54	91	37
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	27	57	30
% Successful exits	51%	64%	13%

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

## FY2021 - Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM)

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Persons in ES, SH, TH and PH-RRH who exited, plus persons in other PH projects who exited without moving into housing	332	317	-15
Of the persons above, those who exited to permanent housing destinations	213	154	-59
% Successful exits	64%	49%	-15%

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

	Submitted FY 2020	FY 2021	Difference
Universe: Persons in all PH projects except PH-RRH	38	175	137
Of persons above, those who remained in applicable PH projects and those who exited to permanent housing destinations	37	167	130
% Successful exits/retention	97%	95%	-2%

## FY2021 - SysPM Data Quality

### FL-505 - Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties CoC

	All ES, SH				All TH				All PSH, OPH				All RRH				All Street Outreach			
	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
1. Number of non-DV Beds on HIC	36	36	60	88	74	74			216	231	209	216	33	44	90	80				
2. Number of HMIS Beds	36	36	60	64	74	74			37	52	37	79	33	44	90	80				
3. HMIS Participation Rate from HIC ( % )	100.00	100.00	100.00	72.73	100.00	100.00			17.13	22.51	17.70	36.57	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00				
4. Unduplicated Persons Served (HMIS)		235	251	251		0	0	0		42	44	51		275	281	200		779	578	243
5. Total Leavers (HMIS)		229	213	212		0	0	0		28	14	12		228	214	163		238	476	167
6. Destination of Don't Know, Refused, or Missing (HMIS)		30	38	16		0	0	0		4	0	1		4	28	22		162	191	45
7. Destination Error Rate (%)		13.10	17.84	7.55						14.29	0.00	8.33		1.75	13.08	13.50		68.07	40.13	26.95