HOMELESSNESS AMONG INFANTS, TODDLERS, PRESCHOOL AND SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

ORANGE COUNTY, DURHAM COUNTY, and "BALANCE OF STATE"
CONTINUUMS OF CARE (CoCs) FY 2021
(Oct. 1, 2020 to Sept. 30, 2021)

Continuum of Care Communities (CoC)
The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds and regulates local Continuum of Care (CoC) entities. There are 12 in North Carolina. The CoCs are charged with designating and operating a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) as well as planning and coordinating the implementation of a housing and service system within their respective geographic areas (Appendix A).

INTRODUCTION

In North Carolina, during the federal fiscal year 2021, **4,294** children under age 18 in Orange County, Durham County, and Balance of State (a composite of 79 mostly rural counties) were served through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-funded Continuums of Care (CoCs) homeless services. Children birth to 5 years old accounted for **1,750 of the children served; 409** were infants under age 1.[1]

Nationally, in 2015, HUD found that nearly half of the families experiencing homelessness had a child under age 6, and 10.4% of homeless families had an infant under 12 months of age.[2] As staggering as these numbers are, they represent only a fraction of the youngest children experiencing homelessness. Documenting homelessness among children under age 6 is challenging because most are invisible or undercounted since they do not meet the HUD data collection definition (see the text box on page 05 for more information).

For this report, data on homeless children aged birth-17, with a breakout for children ages birth-5, during the federal fiscal year 2021 was collected through the work and cooperation of the North Carolina Coalition to End Homelessness (NCCEH), which maintains the **Homeless Management Information System** (HMIS) data system for the CoCs in Orange County, Durham County and the Balance of State. K&F Community Research and Planning analyzed the data for the Child Care Services Association**. For a complete explanation of the methodology, see **Appendix C**. This report reflects the state of HUD-defined homelessness in 2021, yet we know that the risk of homelessness has only increased as housing shortages, surging housing costs and the end of eviction policies have pushed more families out of their homes and into precarious living situations.

CONSEQUENCES OF EARLY CHILDHOOD HOMELESSNESS

Given the acute vulnerability of very young children, this report specifically focuses on enumerating homelessness among children under age 6. Early childhood trauma and adverse experiences, including homelessness, often lead to serious long-term consequences. Children experiencing homelessness face multiple challenges, including precarious housing arrangements, family financial difficulties, deep protracted poverty and inadequate health care, as well as a higher risk for abuse, neglect, violence, parental substance abuse and other traumatic experiences. Young children, especially infants and toddlers who are experiencing homelessness, are also more vulnerable to developmental delays and social-emotional

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[1] HMIS Data for Orange County, Durham County and Balance of State, October 2020-September 2021. North Carolina Coalition to End Homelessness. Data pulled April 26, 2022.

[2] Current Data on Infants and Toddlers Experiencing Homelessness", Shaw, S. Zero to Three https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/3394-current-data-on-infants-and-toddlers-experiencing-homelessness

problems than their peers with stable housing. Additionally, child homelessness is associated with increased risk for multiple adverse health conditions, including a greater likelihood of chronic and acute illness, developmental delays, early substance use, high-risk sexual behaviors and poor school performance,[3] as shown below.

"Deprivation during the most rapid period of brain development (from birth to age five) can fundamentally impact the structure of the brain leading to long-term impacts on cognitive, social-emotional, and motor ability."[4]

Homelessness is just one indicator of the economic challenges facing families with young children. Nationally, 41% of births were to families living in poverty and an additional 34% of new parents were earning low incomes (100 to 200 percent of poverty).[5] Furthermore, the Urban Institute reports that 69% of Black children and 31% of White children who are poor at birth stay poor for at least half their childhoods.[6] These families are likely to experience financial and emotional trauma well after they leave homeless services. As previously stated, the risk of homelessness has only increased as housing shortages, surging housing costs and the end of eviction policies have pushed more families out of their homes and into precarious living situations.

METHODOLOGY

Current HUD data systems cannot routinely provide complete data on homeless children under age 6 in large part because the systems do not include families in domestic violence shelters or doubled-up housing, or families living in motels, hotels, campgrounds, etc. (see text box for more information). This significantly inhibits documentation of homelessness among very young children. The data in this report captures only those families and children in HUD-supported programs enumerated in the **HMIS** database, including Emergency Shelters, Homeless Prevention programs, Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Street Outreach and Transitional Housing. While the HMIS is among the best available data, again, it is missing children and families who do not meet the HUD definition of homelessness. This report also does not include data from the remaining nine CoCs in the state. In the future, Child Care Services Association (CCSA) would like to replicate this study with those CoCs.

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[3] "Homelessness During Infancy: Associations with Infant and Maternal Health and Hardship Outcomes" Cutts, et al., Cityscape, A Journal of Policy and Research, 2018

[4] Ibid

[5] https://www.statista.com/statistics/562541/birth-rate-by-poverty-status-in-the-us/

[6] "Born Poor? Half of These Babies Will Spend Most of Their Childhoods in Poverty; Significantly More Likely to Be Poor 30 Years Later." Urban Institute 2010

HUD and DOE/HHS Definitions of Homelessness for Data Collection
"The U.S. Department of Education (ED) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use different definitions of homelessness in their data collection efforts.

"U.S. Department of Education Definition (McKinney-Vento): ED defines homelessness as the absence of stable, adequate nighttime shelter. Homelessness includes the use of public shelters, doubled-up or shared housing, automobiles, or other inadequate shelter, and substandard housing, as well as living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations (42 USC 11431 et seq.).

The "doubled-up" category specifically refers to families that are doubled-up due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or another similar reason. Homelessness also includes individuals living in any home whose conditions make it unsafe for human inhabitation.

"U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Definition: HUD's definition of homelessness for data collection purposes does not include families living doubled-up but specifies that an individual is experiencing homelessness if he or she is residing in an emergency shelter or transitional housing, or is sleeping either on the street or in some other location not meant for human habitation, often referred to as literal homelessness." (OPRE Research Brief #2020-13.)

HUD requires CoCs to complete two additional reports. One is the annual **Point-in-Time (PIT)** count of homelessness which occurs on one night in January. PIT data on the number of children birth-17 years of age is only reported in the aggregate, without any age breakouts. The other requires CoCs to send data to HUD for the **Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress,**[7] **which is only produced at the national level**. Unfortunately, that count is the only source of data on children under age 6 and it is limited to children in homeless shelters and transitional housing (only two of the six HUD-eligible service types). While the AHAR contains information on families with children ages birth-17, it is not possible to break out children ages birth-5 from the family data.

Complicating matters further, the available systems for documenting child homelessness have significant limitations and are often inconsistent. This is most evident when considering that the definition of homelessness differs between the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Departments of Education (DOE) and Health and Human Services (HHS). These varied definitions lead to distinct data collection methodologies for counting homeless children that are based on the laws regulating their services.

HUD data is based on eligibility for services and shelter that is limited to persons that have no place to live or are at risk of losing that place within 14 days of entering the HMIS system. The DOE data is based on homeless school-age children and includes those that are living doubled up, or in motels, campgrounds, etc. Because they have a place to live, they are not counted by HUD. And neither report adequately captures children under age 6. When HUD determined that in 2015, 10.4% of all families experiencing homelessness had an infant,[8] by default it missed all of the families living somewhere other than a HUD-funded service.

As a consequence, "While HUD said it counted homeless kids younger than 18, the Education Department reported 1.3 million homeless children in public schools during the same time in the 2016-2017 school year."

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[7] https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2020-AHAR-Part-1.pdf

[8] Current Data on Infants and Toddlers Experiencing Homelessness", Shaw, S. Zero to Three
https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/3394-current-data-on-infants-and-toddlers-experiencing-homelessness

CHILD CARE SERVICES ASSOCIATION'S ENGAGEMENT WITH EARLY CHILDHOOD HOMELESSNESS

Child Care Services Association (CCSA) leads efforts to strengthen accessible and affordable quality early care and education by providing support for families, communities, and the workforce. CCSA is committed to supporting healthy child development through high-quality early childhood programming including for children under age 6 who are experiencing homelessness. CCSA has two small pilot projects in early childhood homelessness, engaging shelters and early childhood programs in best supporting young children experiencing homelessness. This is critical given that a 2017 report by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families suggested that "as many as **97% of young children experiencing homelessness are not participating in early care and education programs**."[9]

Beginning in 2018, the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS) created the Early Childhood Action Plan[10] (ECAP) and CCSA and Yay Babies have been involved from its inception. One of the ECAP's goals is to reduce child homelessness by 10% by 2025. Baseline data that can be tracked over time will be crucial in this effort.

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[9] Ibid

[10] 2019 North Carolina Early Childhood Action Plan, https://www.ncdhhs.gov/media/6808/download

Introduction to the Analysis Section

The tables and analysis that follow are focused on specific homelessness data about children under age 6 between October 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021 (federal fiscal year 2021), in three Continuum of Care areas (Orange and Durham counties and the Balance of State – 79 mostly rural counties). It includes data on racial and ethnic disparities and programs/services used by children. This data is representative **only** of data collected for HUD purposes and does not represent the entirety of childhood homelessness in these counties.

Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) Data Results
Federal Fiscal Year 2021 (October 1, 2020 to September. 30, 2021)

1. There were **120** unduplicated children under age 18 served by the CoC's homeless services. Of those served, 43% (**51** children) were under age 6 and 57% (**69** children) were age 6 to 17 (Figure 1).

2. **Nineteen** children were under 1 year of age and comprised 15% of the county's homeless children (Figure 1).

3. **More than two-thirds** (65%) of the homeless children under age 6 were Black/African American/African yet they were only 10% of Orange County's population of young children (Table 1 and Table 2).

4. Data indicates the variety of homeless services children accessed over the year. **Twenty** children under 6 years of age accessed Emergency Shelters, and **13** accessed Permanent Supportive Housing, with other programs used less frequently. Some children received more than one service, which accounts for the higher totals in Table 3 and Figure 3.

Figure 1
Orange County Continuum of Care (COC)
 # Homeless Children Birth to 17 by Age
FFY 2021
N=120 (Unduplicated)
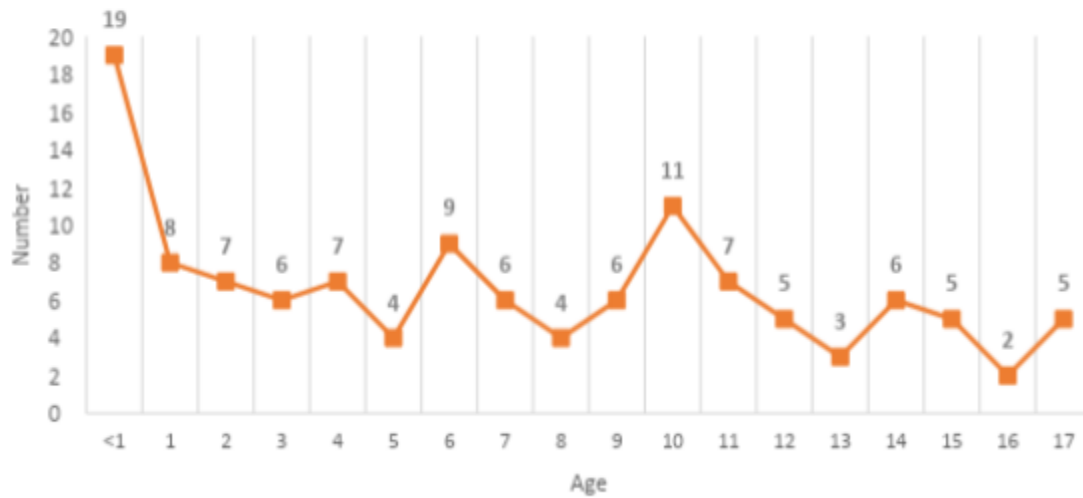
Table 1: Orange County CoC Age by Race/Ethnicity (Unduplicated)

Age	Hispanic (any race)	Black (not Hispanic)	White (not Hispanic)	Asian (not Hispanic)	American Indian (not Hispanic)	Native Hawaiian (Not Hispanic)	Unknown /Refused	Total
<1	0	11	6	0	0	0	2	19
1	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	8
2	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	7
3	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
4	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	7
5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
0-5	3	33	12	0	0	1	2	51
%	6%	65%	24%	0%	0%	2%	4%	100%
6	0	3	5	0	0	0	1	9
7	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	6
8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
9	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
10	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	11
11	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	7
12	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
13	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
14	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
15	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
17	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
6-17	1	42	24	0	0	0	2	69
%	1%	61%	35%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%
0-17	4	75	36	0	0	1	4	120
%	3%	63%	30%	0%	0%	1%	3%	100%

HUD Racial Categories

Black: Black/African American/African
White: White
Asian: Asian/Asian American
American Indian: American Indian/Alaskan Native/Indigenous
Native Hawaiian: Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

HUD Ethnic Categories:

Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x
Not Hispanic/Latin/o/x

Figure 2
Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC)
Homeless Children **Birth to 5** by Race/Ethnicity
FFY 2021
N=51 (Unduplicated)
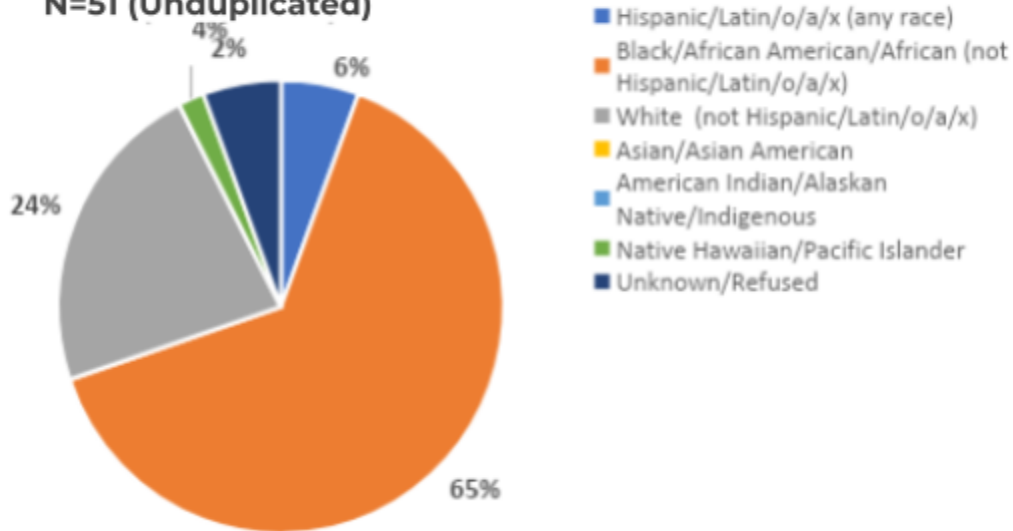
Table 2: Orange County CoC Racial/Ethnic Disparity Analysis (Unduplicated)

Comparison of Population and Homelessness (HMIS) Age 0-5 by Race/Ethnicity	Orange County Population Age 0-5*	%	Orange County Homeless (HMIS) Age 0-5	%
Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x (any race)	708	8%	3	6%
Black/African American/African (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	899	10%	33	65%
White (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	5,318	62%	12	24%
Asian/Asian American (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	686	8%	0	0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native/Indigenous (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	69	1%	0	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	83	1%	1	2%
Unknown/Refused/Other	869	10%	2	4%
Total Age 0-5	8,633	100%	51	100%

Population data source: The American Community Survey (2019)

Table 3: Orange County CoC Age by Program (Duplicated*)

(For definitions of homeless projects see APPENDIX B)

Age	Emergency Shelter (ES)	Homeless Prevention (HP)	Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	Rapid Rehousing (RRH)	Street Outreach (SO)	Transitional Housing (TH)	Total	%
0	7	3	6	1	2	0	19	15%
1	3	3	2	1	0	0	9	7%
2	2	3	1	1	1	0	8	6%
3	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	5%
4	4	0	0	2	1	0	7	6%
5	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	3%
0-5	20	10	13	5	5	0	53	42%
6	3	3	2	2	1	0	11	9%
7	2	0	2	2	1	0	7	6%
8	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	3%
9	2	0	1	3	0	0	6	5%
10	3	1	2	5	0	0	11	9%
11	2	2	1	2	0	0	7	6%
12	1	1	0	3	1	0	6	5%
13	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	2%
14	0	3	1	1	1	0	6	5%
15	2	1	1	1	0	0	5	4%
16	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2%
17	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	4%
6-17	15	14	15	24	5	0	73	58%
0-17	35	24	28	29	10	0	126	100%

*Children can receive services from two or more programs during the year, which can result in duplication in this chart. Unduplicated counts are shown in Figure 1 and Table 1.

Figure 3*
Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC)
Homeless Children 0-5 by Program
FFY 2021
N=53 (Duplicated)
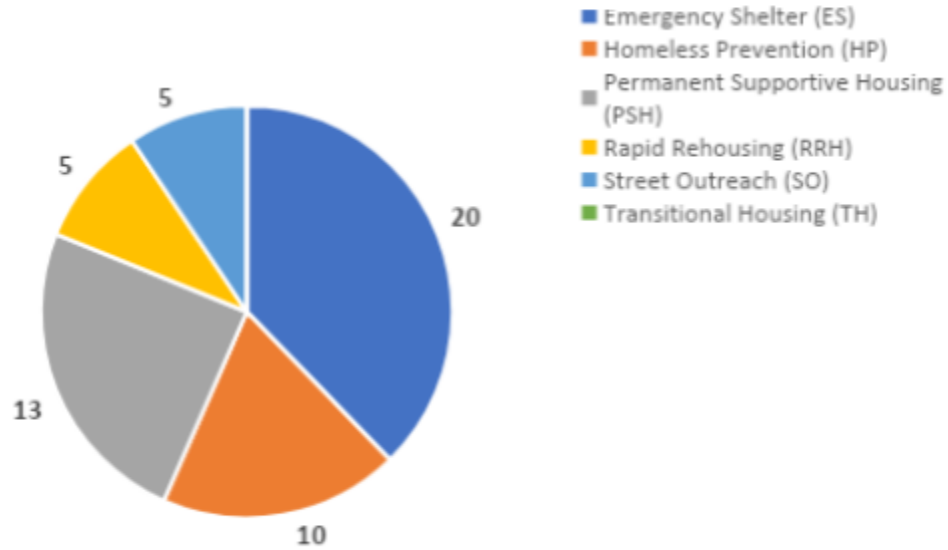
- Emergency Shelter (ES)
- Homeless Prevention (HP)
- Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)
- Rapid Rehousing (RRH)
- Street Outreach (SO)
- Transitional Housing (TH)

***Children can receive services from two or more programs during the year, which results in duplication in this chart.

Durham County Continuum of Care (CoC) Data Results

Federal Fiscal Year 2021 (October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021)

1. There were **476** unduplicated children under age 18 served by Durham's CoC homeless services. Forty-eight percent (**229** children) of those served were under age 6 and 52% (**247** children) were 6 to 17 years old (Figure 4).

2. There were **64** children under age 1, comprising 13% of the county's children experiencing homelessness (Figure 4).

3. **Seventy-six percent** of homeless children ages birth-5 were Black/African American/African while making up only 27% of Durham County's birth to 5 population (Table 4 and Table 5).

4. Data indicates the variety of homeless services children accessed over the year. Of the **229** children under age 6, **103** used emergency shelters and another 62 accessed Rapid Rehousing. Other services were used less often. Some children participated in more than one service/program which accounts for the higher totals in Table 6 and Figure 6.

Figure 4
Durham County Continuum of Care (CoC)
 # Homeless Children Birth to 17 by Age
FFY 2021
N-476 (Unduplicated)
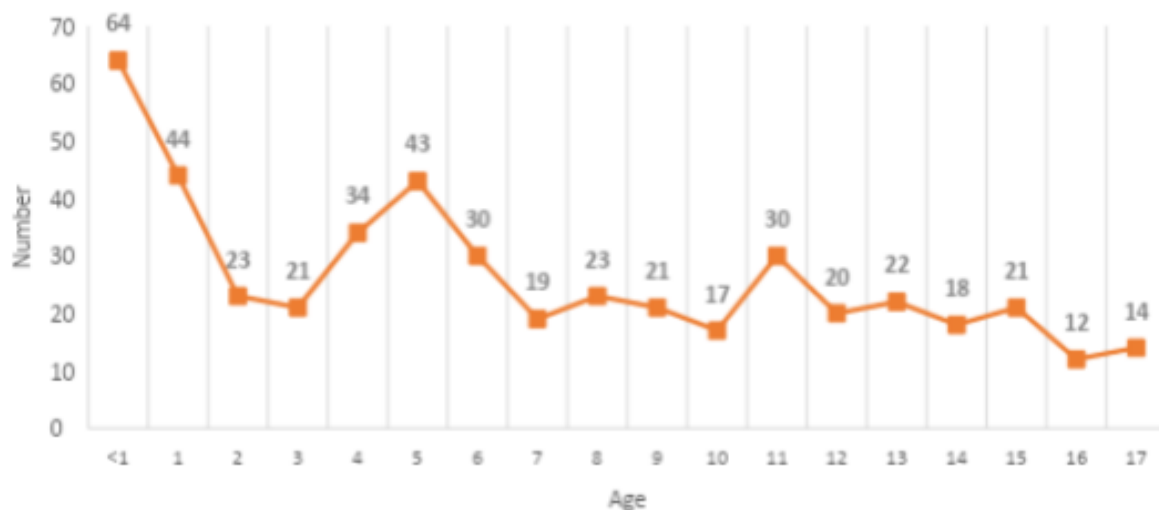
Table 4: Durham County CoC Age by Race/Ethnicity (Unduplicated)

Age	Hispanic (any race)	Black (not Hispanic)	White (not Hispanic)	Asian (not Hispanic)	American Indian (not Hispanic)	Native Hawaiian (Not Hispanic)	Unknown /Refused	Total
0	7	52	3	0	0	0	2	64
1	6	34	3	0	0	0	1	44
2	0	20	2	0	0	0	1	23
3	4	14	0	0	0	0	3	21
4	2	31	1	0	0	0	0	34
5	2	24	9	0	0	0	8	43
0-5	21	175	18	0	0	0	15	229
%	9%	76%	8%	0%	0%	0%	7%	100%
6	3	25	1	0	0	0	1	30
7	0	13	6	0	0	0	0	19
8	2	16	4	0	0	0	1	23
9	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	21
10	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	17
11	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	30
12	1	15	3	0	0	0	1	20
13	0	19	3	0	0	0	0	22
14	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	18
15	3	11	7	0	0	0	0	21
16	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	12
17	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	14
6-17	12	202	30	0	0	0	3	247
%	5%	82%	12%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
0-17	33	377	48	0	0	0	18	476
%	7%	79%	10%	0%	0%	0%	4%	100%

HUD Racial Categories

> Black: Black/African American/African
> White: White
> Asian: Asian/Asian American
> American Indian: American Indian/Alaskan Native/Indigenous
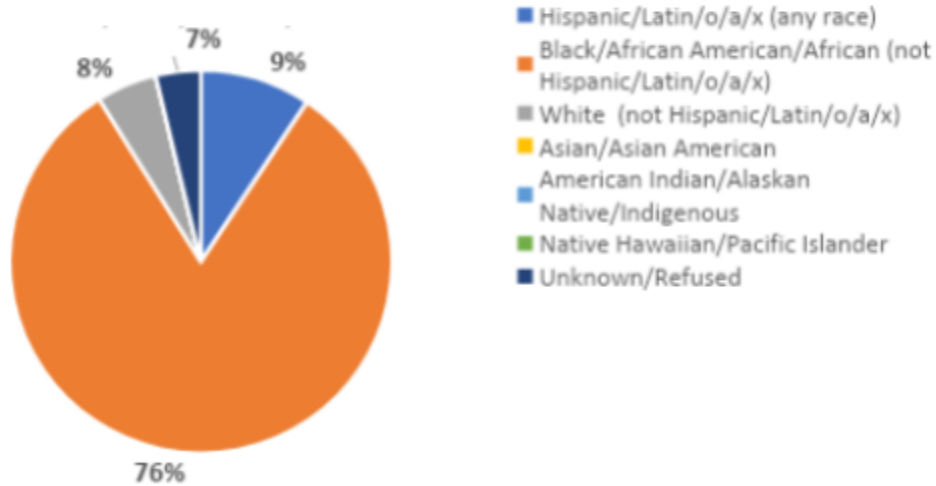> Native Hawaiian: Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

HUD Ethnic Categories:

> Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x
> Not Hispanic/Latin/o/x

Figure 5
Durham County Continuum of Care (CoC)
Homeless Children Birth to 5 by Race/Ethnicity
FFY 2021
N= 229 (Unduplicated)

Table 5: Durham County CoC Racial/Ethnic Disparity Analysis (Unduplicated)

Comparison of Population and Homelessness (HMIS) Age 0-5 by Race/Ethnicity	Durham County Population Age 0-5*	%	Durham County Homeless (HMIS) Age 0-5	%
Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x (any race)	3,096	11%	21	9%
Black/African American/African (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	7,326	27%	175	76%
White (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	13,112	47%	18	8%
Asian/Asian American (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	878	3%	0	0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native/Indigenous (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	0	0%	0	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	35	0%	0	0%
Unknown/Refused/Other	3,173	11%	15	7%
Total Age 0-5	27,620	100%	229	100%

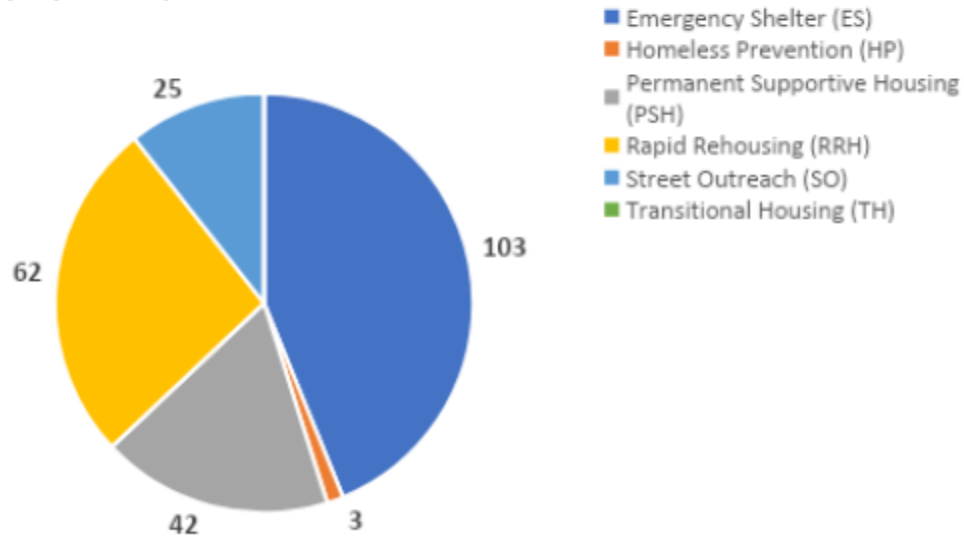Population data source: The American Community Survey (2019)

Table 6: Durham County CoC Age by Program (Duplicated*)

(For definitions of homeless projects, see APPENDIX B)

Age	Emergency Shelter (ES)	Homeless Prevention (HP)	Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	Rapid Rehousing (RRH)	Street Outreach (SO)	Transitional Housing (TH)	Total	%
0	31	0	11	23	8	0	73	15%
1	21	1	5	14	7	0	48	10%
2	8	1	6	9	2	0	26	5%
3	15	0	4	2	0	0	21	4%
4	14	0	8	8	6	0	36	7%
5	14	1	8	6	2	0	31	6%
0-5	103	3	42	62	25	0	235	47%
6	16	1	6	9	3	0	35	7%
7	9	0	4	6	2	0	21	4%
8	10	0	7	5	3	0	25	5%
9	5	3	8	6	0	0	22	4%
10	4	1	8	6	0	0	19	4%
11	12	2	6	7	3	0	30	6%
12	7	3	3	3	6	0	22	4%
13	7	1	7	7	3	0	25	5%
14	6	0	4	5	3	0	18	4%
15	6	2	6	9	0	0	23	5%
16	4	1	2	4	2	0	13	3%
17	7	0	6	2	0	0	15	3%
6-17	93	14	67	69	25	0	268	53%
0-17	196	17	109	131	50	0	503	100%

*Children can receive services from two or more programs during the year, which can result in duplication in this table. Unduplicated counts are shown in Figure 4 and Table 4.

Figure 6*
Durham County Continuum of Care (CoC)
Homeless Children Birth to 5 by Program
FFY 2021
N=235 (Duplicated)

Legend:
- Emergency Shelter (ES)
- Homeless Prevention (HP)
- Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)
- Rapid Rehousing (RRH)
- Street Outreach (SO)
- Transitional Housing (TH)

Values: 103, 42, 3, 62, 25

*Children can receive services from two or more programs during the year, which results in duplication in this chart.

Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC) Data Results
Federal Fiscal Year 2021 (October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021)

1. There were **3,698** unduplicated homeless children under age 18 served in these 79 mostly rural counties. Forty percent (**1,470** children) of those served were under age 6 and 60% (2,228 children) were between 6 and 17 years of age (Figure7).

2. There were **326** children under age 1 comprising 9% of children experiencing homelessness in this group of counties (Figure 7).

3. **Sixty-five percent** of homeless children ages birth-5 were Black/African American/African while making up only 17% of the Balance of State birth to 5 population (Table 7 and Table 8).

4. Data indicates the variety of homeless services children accessed over the year. Of the **1,470** children under age six, **593** children used Rapid Rehousing and **388** used emergency shelters, with other programs used less frequently. Some children accessed more than one program which accounts for the higher totals in Table 9 and Figure 9.

Figure 7
Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC)
Homeless Children Birth to 17 by Age
FFY 2021
N= 3,698 (Unduplicated)
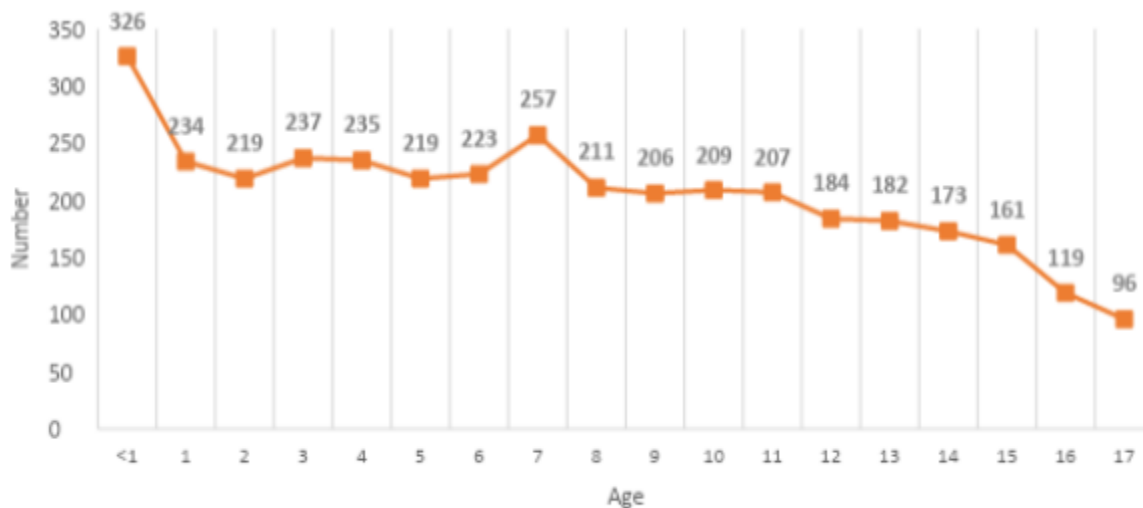
Table 7: Balance of State CoC Age by Race/Ethnicity (Unduplicated)

Age	Hispanic (any race)	Black (not Hispanic)	White (not Hispanic)	Asian (not Hispanic)	American Indian (not Hispanic)	Native Hawaiian (Not Hispanic)	Unknown /Refused	Total
<1	19	193	102	1	2	0	9	326
1	12	161	55	0	2	1	3	234
2	11	149	50	0	3	1	5	219
3	14	161	54	0	3	1	4	237
4	16	143	70	2	1	0	3	235
5	12	150	50	1	3	0	3	219
0-5	84	957	381	4	14	3	27	1470
%	6%	65%	26%	0%	1%	0%	2%	100%
6	18	138	61	1	3	1	1	223
7	18	179	56	0	1	1	2	257
8	14	127	65	2	2	0	1	211
9	18	139	45	2	0	0	2	206
10	15	135	54	0	3	0	2	209
11	9	138	54	1	2	1	2	207
12	13	112	53	2	4	0	0	184
13	6	112	60	0	2	0	2	182
14	8	118	43	2	0	1	1	173
15	10	89	58	0	2	0	2	161
16	5	73	37	1	1	0	2	119
17	5	58	30	1	1	0	1	96
6-17	139	1,418	616	12	21	4	18	2,228
%	6%	64%	28%	1%	1%	0%	1%	100%
0-17	223	2,375	997	16	35	7	45	3,698
%	6%	64%	27%	0%	1%	0%	1%	100%

HUD Racial Categories

> Black: Black/African American/African
> White: White (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)
> Asian: Asian/Asian American
> American Indian: American Indian/Alaskan Native/Indigenous
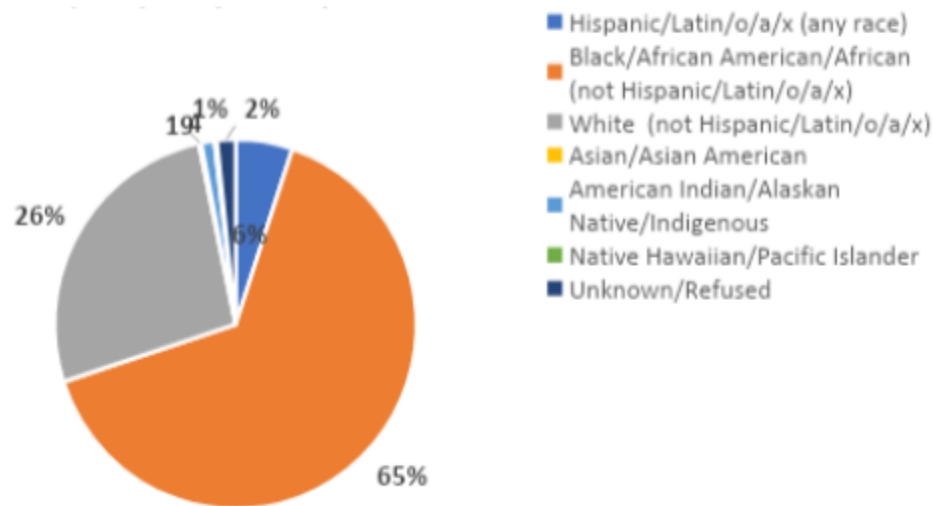> Native Hawaiian: Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

HUD Ethnic Categories:

> Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x
> Not Hispanic/Latin/o/x

Figure 8
Balance of state Continuum of Care (CoC)
Homeless Children Birth to 5 by Race/Ethnicity
FFY 2021
N=1,470 (Unduplicated)

Table 8: Balance of State CoC Racial/Ethnic Disparity Analysis (Unduplicated)

Comparison of Population and Homelessness (HMIS) Age 0-5 by Race/Ethnicity	Balance of State Population Age 0-5*	%	Balance of State Homeless (HMIS) Age 0-5	%
Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x (any race)	31,300	8%	84	6%
Black/African American/African (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	65,824	17%	957	65%
White (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	230,644	60%	381	26%
Asian/Asian American (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	4,961	1%	4	0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native/Indigenous (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	7,452	2%	14	1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (not Hispanic/Latin/o/a/x)	258	0%	3	0%
Unknown/Refused/Other	45,172	12%	27	2%
Total Age 0-5	385,609	100%	1,470	100%

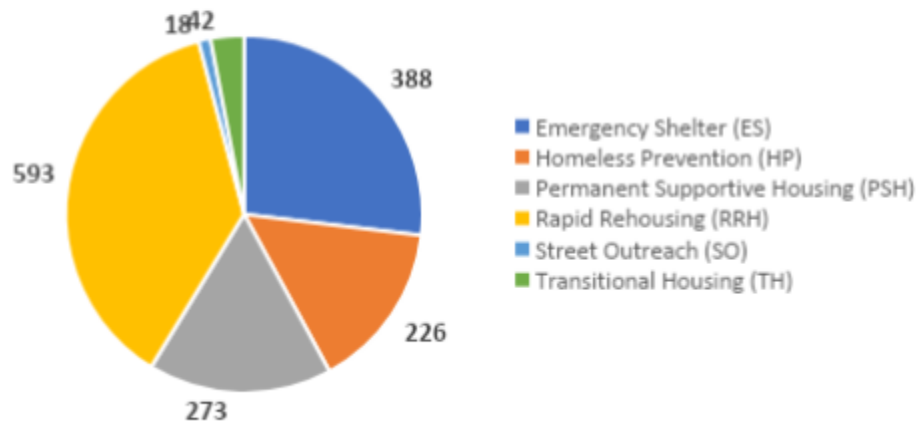*Population data source: The American Community Survey (2019)

Table 9: Balance of State CoC Age by Program (Duplicated*)

(For definitions of homeless projects, see APPENDIX B)

Age	Emergency Shelter (ES)	Homeless Prevention (HP)	Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	Rapid Rehousing (RRH)	Street Outreach (SO)	Transitional Housing (TH)	Total	%
<1	77	53	88	103	3	13	337	9%
1	64	27	33	116	3	8	251	6%
2	69	37	34	82	2	8	232	6%
3	55	37	43	99	4	4	242	6%
4	70	34	34	100	4	6	248	6%
5	53	38	41	93	2	3	230	6%
0-5	388	226	273	593	18	42	1,540	39%
6	52	40	34	91	6	6	229	6%
7	72	34	32	123	3	4	268	7%
8	59	33	41	91	2	5	231	6%
9	43	38	43	91	1	5	221	6%
10	43	37	36	102	5	0	223	6%
11	35	36	38	98	2	10	219	6%
12	37	31	33	86	2	5	194	5%
13	38	23	40	82	5	5	193	5%
14	31	21	33	96	5	4	190	5%
15	34	33	35	60	2	3	167	4%
16	14	28	28	53	1	2	126	3%
17	12	16	20	44	1	5	98	3%
6-17	470	370	413	1017	35	54	2,359	61%
0-17	858	596	686	1610	53	96	3,899	100%

*Children can receive services from two or more programs during the year which can result in duplication in this table. Unduplicated counts are shown in Figure 7 and Table 7.

Figure 9*
Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC)
Homeless Children Birth to 5 by program
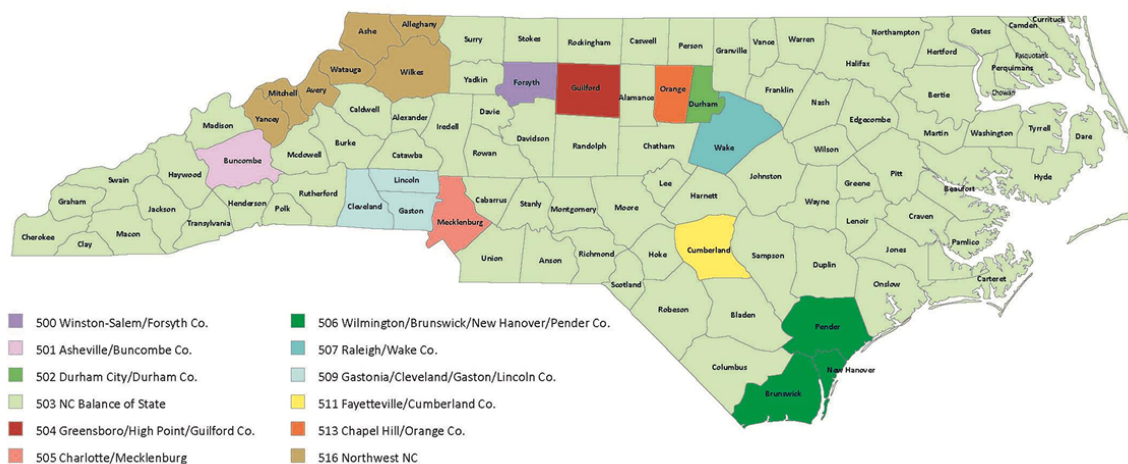**FFY 20**
N=1,540 (Duplicated)

Legend:
- Emergency Shelter (ES)
- Homeless Prevention (HP)
- Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)
- Rapid Rehousing (RRH)
- Street Outreach (SO)
- Transitional Housing (TH)

Values shown: 1842, 388, 226, 273, 593

*Children can receive services from two or more programs during the year, which results in duplication in this chart.

APPENDIX A

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Definition of Continuum of Care:

"The Continuum of Care is a community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. It includes action steps to end homelessness and prevent a return to homelessness."

North Carolina Continuums of Care

- 500 Winston-Salem/Forsyth Co.
- 501 Asheville/Buncombe Co.
- 502 Durham City/Durham Co.
- 503 NC Balance of State
- 504 Greensboro/High Point/Guilford Co.
- 505 Charlotte/Mecklenburg
- 506 Wilmington/Brunswick/New Hanover/Pender Co.
- 507 Raleigh/Wake Co.
- 509 Gastonia/Cleveland/Gaston/Lincoln Co.
- 511 Fayetteville/Cumberland Co.
- 513 Chapel Hill/Orange Co.
- 516 Northwest NC

North Carolina's CoCs

North Carolina has twelve Continuums of Care:

1. Asheville/Buncombe County
2. Chapel Hill/Orange County
3. Charlotte/Mecklenburg County
4. Durham City/Durham County
5. Fayetteville/Cumberland County
6. Gastonia/Cleveland/Gaston/Lincoln Counties
7. Greensboro/High Point/Guilford County
8. Northwest NC
9. Raleigh/Wake County
10. Wilmington/Brunswick/New Hanover/Pender Counties
11. Winston-Salem-Forsyth County
12. North Carolina Balance of State

Balance of State (BoS) Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Graham, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Lenoir, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrell, Union, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilson, Yadkin

APPENDIX B

PROJECT TYPES FROM HMIS DATA STANDARDS

Homelessness Prevention (HP): A project that offers services and/or financial assistance necessary to prevent a person from moving into an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation.

Street Outreach (SO): A project that offers services necessary to reach out to unsheltered homeless people, connect them with emergency shelter, housing or critical services, and provide urgent, non-facility-based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing or an appropriate health facility. Only persons who are "street homeless" should be entered into a street outreach project. Projects that also serve persons other than "street homeless" must have two separate projects to be set up in HMIS, one "Street Outreach" and the other "Services Only."

Emergency Shelter (ES): A project that offers temporary shelter (lodging) for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless. Requirements and limitations may vary by program and will be specified by the funder.

Transitional Housing (TH): A project that provides temporary lodging and is designed to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families into permanent housing within a specified period of time, but no longer than 24 months. Requirements and limitations may vary by program and will be specified by the funder.

PH - Rapid Re-Housing (RRH): A permanent housing project that provides housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing

PH – Permanent Supportive Housing (disability required for entry) (PSH): A project that offers permanent housing and supportive services to assist homeless persons with a disability (individuals with disabilities or families in which one adult or child has a disability) to live independently.

APPENDIX C

PROCEDURE FOR HMIS DATA ON CHILDREN

Data Source

Data was provided by the North Carolina Coalition to End Homelessness (NCCEH), which is the data provider for Orange County CoC, Durham County CoC and Balance of State CoC.

Background

Originally, NCCEH started by aggregating the data from the HMIS@NCCEH implementation for specific ages and demographics. However, that proved to be too time-consuming so we opted to shared de-identified raw data broken out by CoC and Project Type, the Details tab of the 0323 Demographics Report. This was done with the hope that additional HMIS implementations would be able to pull similar datasets and provide CCSA with an (almost) statewide look at data for children experiencing homelessness in North Carolina.

For Race and Ethnicity Analysis by Project Type, by CoC

Report Data Details

Dates	Federal Fiscal Year 2021 (Oct-Sept)
Project Type	SO, ES, TH, RRH, PSH, HP
Geography Includes	BoS, Orange, Durham CoCs (Shadow CoC Lead for separate reports by CoC)
Report Name	0323 Demographics (available to most NC CoCs), with supplemental pivot tables
Format	Excel
Data Delivered	Data copied from Tab J- Client Detail (there may be multiple tab Js if the dataset is large); Columns Kept are listed to the below

Report Columns

Client Id	Client Unique Id	Trans Id	Age	Gender	Primary Race	Ethnicity
					Secondary Race	

Client ID: The digit attached to each client/individual's profile (searchable in HMIS)

Client Unique ID: The hashed code that connects duplicate Client IDs (created by cross-checking an individual's name, age/birthday, SSN and gender). Each column can be used to count the number of people for a characteristic (age, race, ethnicity or project type)

Trans ID: A unique transaction identifier when the client "touches" the system through project enrollments. (Note that different project types have different expectations of frequency for clients. You might see a lot of Trans IDs for Emergency Shelter projects and fewer for Permanent Supportive Housing projects.)

Age: This provides the age of the client at the beginning of the reporting period.

Gender: A self-reported identification of gender. Usually static but can be corrected over time as a client becomes more comfortable sharing their gender identity.

Race: Primary and Secondary Racial identity for each transaction is listed on top of each other. Significant data quality errors are present in this data element. Often the primary race is entered twice, even though the client has one racial identity. Distinct from Ethnicity.

Ethnicity: Either Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(o)(a)(x) identification. Distinct from Race.

0323 Demographics Report Prompts

Prompt	Select
1. Enter Start Date:	10/1/2020
2. Enter End Date PLUS 1 Day:	9/30/2021
3. Select Provider(s):	skip
4. Select CoC Code(s):	skip
5. Select RETIRED CoC Code(s)	skip
6. EDA Provider:	leave it at the default "-Default Provider-"
7. Select Provider Reporting Group:	Select project type reporting group used for LSA submission (ex. Orange FY2021 ES)
8. Select Service Code(s):	leave blank
9. Enter N to Exclude Entry/Exits from Report (leave blank to include):	leave blank
10. Enter N to Exclude Shelter Stays from Report (leave blank to include):	select N
11. Enter N to Exclude Services from Report (leave blank to include):	select N
12. Select Shelter Codes:	Skip. A list of BH-1800+ codes and TH-2600.1580-140 are set to default.
13. Enter Y for Chronic Homeless ONLY (leave blank for all):	Leave blank
14. Enter Y to Include CH YN Question? (leave blank to exclude):	Select Y
15. Enter Y for Veteran ONLY (leave blank for all):	Leave Blank

Creation of tables and charts by K&F Consulting

Data was received from NCCEH for three CoCs, with six spreadsheets each, one for each project type that included data on age, race and ethnicity.

Each spreadsheet (one for each program) was further sorted as follows:

- Removed all merged cells from the spreadsheet
- Sorted to remove gender
- Sorted for age (0 to 17), adults 18+ removed
- Sorted to remove secondary race (leaving only primary race)
- Within primary race, sorted for ethnicity Hispanic/Latin(o)(a)(x) and Not Hispanic/Latin(o)(a)(x)
- Used counting function (hand scrolled down columns) and entered counts into a form created for recording data
- Removed all Null entries remaining after sorts
- Created a master spreadsheet, one for each CoC, by entering the data from the forms
- Calculated sub-ages including 0-5, 6-17 and 0-17 and calculated percentages
- Copied the tables from the Excel spreadsheet into the Word document
- Created charts in Excel and copied into the Word document

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on this report, homelessness, and its impact on young children contact the following:

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