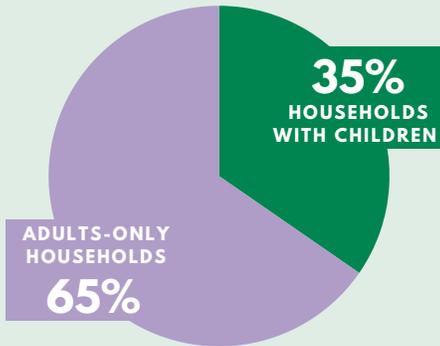


COORDINATED ENTRY SYSTEM

507

**TOTAL PERSONS
CONNECTED
WITH CES IN
2024**

(283 HOUSEHOLDS)



The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development requires Continuums of Care to develop local coordinated entry systems (CES), the "front door" to a community's homeless response system. An effective CES quickly identifies people in need, diverts at-risk households to prevention resources, and promptly and efficiently connects people who are unhoused to the appropriate housing and service solutions, based on their needs and strengths. CES use standardized assessment tools to take unique needs into account and prioritizes the highest-need individuals and families for CoC resources.

JOHNSON COUNTY'S CES

The Continuum of Care (CoC) on Homelessness facilitates the local CES. The CES includes a network of trained staff at agencies throughout the county who assess a household's circumstances and offer referrals to supportive services. The assessment places qualified households on a housing list based on one or more vulnerability factors including:

- Veteran Status
- Chronic homelessness (1 year+ of homelessness in the last 3 years plus a disability)
- Unsheltered
- Fleeing domestic violence
- Older adult (60+)
- Households with minor children
- Transition aged youth (18-24)
- Disability

CHARACTERISTICS OF 2024 HOUSEHOLDS

HAS 1 OR MORE SOURCES OF INCOME

AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME: \$1,563 **59%**

UNSHELTERED

62%

DISABILITY

42%

FLEEING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

37%

HOUSEHOLDS W/MINOR CHILDREN

35%

SIGNIFICANT MENTAL HEALTH NEED

33%

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

21%

SIGNIFICANT SUBSTANCE USE

20%

OLDER ADULT (60+)

14%

TRANSITION AGED YOUTH (18-24)

5%

VETERAN

2%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70%



Homelessness in Johnson County

2024 Annual Data

BEDS & UNITS

Johnson County's housing crisis response system includes:

- financial assistance to prevent homelessness
- street outreach services
- short-term shelters
- transitional housing programs
- rapid rehousing: 3-24 months of rent assistance & case management
- permanent supportive housing: long-term rent & supportive services for those with disabilities

2024 Short-Term Shelter Beds & Units:

- 11 units for families
- 1 unit for women & families
- 24 units for adults & families fleeing domestic violence
- 35 beds for justice-involved adults
- 30 beds for adults (cold weather season only)
- 0 year-round beds for adults (unless justice-involved or fleeing DV)

2024 Intermediate & Long-Term Housing Beds & Units:

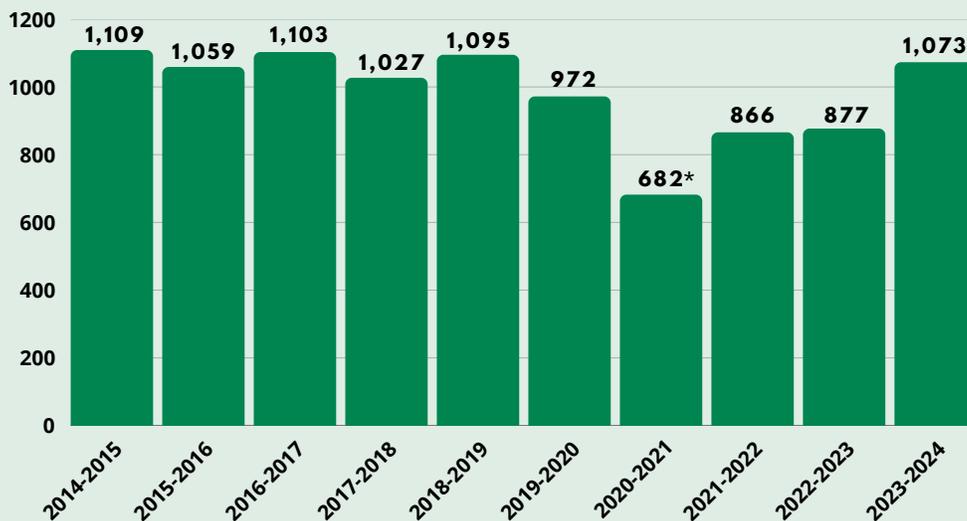
- Transitional Housing: 22 units for adults & families
- Transitional Housing: 4 beds for transition aged youth
- Rapid Rehousing: 49 beds on average
- Permanent Supportive Housing: 21 beds on average

SCHOOL CHILDREN & YOUTH

The Department of Education uses a broader definition of homelessness than the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); it includes students who are temporarily “doubled up” with family or friends in addition to those in a shelter or on the streets. The numbers below represent students who were identified as experiencing homelessness but do not count the student's household members who may also be experiencing homelessness.

The number reported by school districts is not a count of one night, but reflects the total number of students who were identified as experiencing homelessness at some point during the school year. Over the last ten years, numbers of students experiencing homelessness in any given year in the six school districts (Shawnee Mission, Olathe, Blue Valley, Spring Hill, Gardner-Edgerton, and DeSoto) was relatively flat prior to the pandemic and has risen the last few years.

STUDENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS WHILE ATTENDING JOCO SCHOOLS



STATE & NATIONAL PANDEMIC IMPACTS

- The number of students experiencing homelessness counted by schools was down across the nation in 2020-2021.
- The pandemic eviction moratorium prevented many evictions to homelessness during the 2020-2021 school year.
- School homeless liaisons stated that students participating in virtual learning were less likely to be identified as homeless because there were fewer transportation needs.