

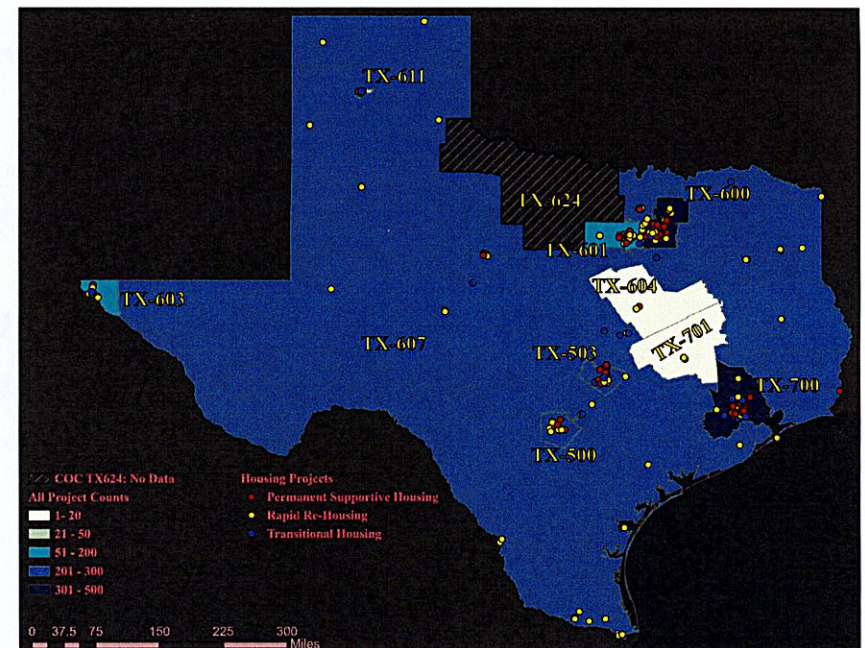
Feasibility Study to Address Homelessness Across Texas

Preliminary Findings for a statewide TDHCA report

Texas Interagency Council for the Homeless

September 23, 2026

University of Houston Institute for Health, Housing, and Homelessness



Study Purpose

Commissioned by TDHCA under SB 1, Rider 16, Page VII-7 (26-27)

What does a housing approach need to operate successfully and support long-term stability in a Texas community?

The study examines homelessness-response housing approaches, including partnerships, small dwelling units, and locally adapted models. It considers whether the surrounding conditions support implementation and sustainability.

Housing approach

PSH, RRH, TH, SDUs, and other locally adapted pathways

Supportive services

Case management, health and behavioral health care, income supports, transportation

Local system conditions

Housing supply, workforce, funding, land use, and community partnerships

HMIS Snapshot and QHPs

THDSN HMIS data 2022–2025; provider and stakeholder engagement provides current implementation context

594,363

clients

1.4M

enrollments

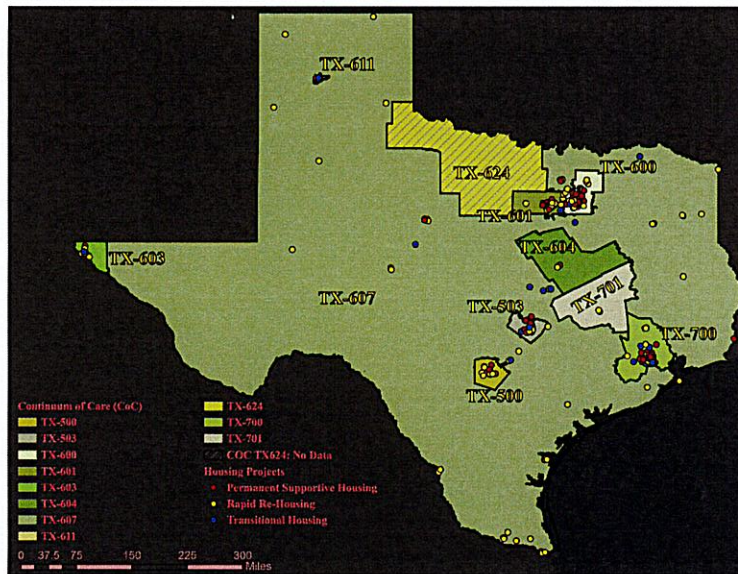
851

Qualified Housing
Projects

71% DP1

known-destination exits
to permanent housing

Qualified Housing Projects Across Texas



Qualified Housing Projects:

Permanent Supportive Housing
Rapid Re-Housing
Transitional Housing

QHPs include projects with recorded HMIS enrollment during the study period.

Slide 3

- DP1** How many exits were unknown (%) for context?
Palmer, David, 2026-09-21T21:50:10.331
- JO1 0** [@Palmer, David]
Exit Destination was NA for 6868 (11.57%) of 59336 of Exits
Jones, Olivia D, 2026-09-22T12:48:46.572

Early Findings

Preliminary results point to conditions that shape feasibility across communities

Housing models serve different functions

PSH, RRH, and TH differ in population needs, service intensity, enrollment patterns, and pathways to housing.

Stabilization requires more than a housing placement

Retention, returns to homelessness, and continued engagement offer a fuller view of housing stability.

Services and local capacity shape feasibility

Housing supply, staffing, behavioral health access, transportation, landlord participation, flexible funds, and partnerships influence what can be sustained locally.

Interpret findings in local context. Differences between models do NOT establish a statewide ranking of performance.

Statewide Data and Local Context

HMIS is essential for statewide learning, but it does not fully describe every population, pathway, or implementation condition

HMIS helps describe

- Enrollments and exits
- Project participation and type
- Selected housing outcomes
- Service activity
- Geographic distribution

What requires additional context

- Domestic violence survivors and confidentiality needs
- Rural homelessness and limited service infrastructure
- Youth and informal housing arrangements
- Local housing-market and workforce constraints
- SDU design, cost, regulation, and operations

Provider, CoC, and stakeholder perspectives help interpret the patterns visible in statewide data.

Input for the Final Report

TICH perspectives can help refine the recommendations submitted to TDHCA and the Legislature

Policy direction

Support locally appropriate housing and service pathways

Help communities match housing approaches to local housing markers, geography, population needs, workforce capacity, and the availability of supportive services.

Invest in housing stabilization, not placement alone

Pair housing with case management, behavioral health care, substance use treatment, income supports, transportation, landlord engagement, and flexible funds needed to help people remain housed.

Strengthen statewide learning while recognizing data gaps

Track retention, returns to homelessness, and other stabilization outcomes over time, while improving visibility of rural communities, youth, survivors of domestic violence, and locally specific models like SDUs.

Discussion: What condition should Texas strengthen first to help communities sustain housing and prevent returns to homelessness?