

Concurrent Session 1b

Integrating data to address housing insecurity

Deja Kemp

Director of Legal Policy

Moderator



At any point, drop
questions into the chat.

Agenda

- Welcome
- Whitney LeBoeuf, Colorado Evaluation & Action Lab
- Lori Thomas, UNC Charlotte Urban Institute
- Dennis Culhane, University of Pennsylvania
- Q&A

Whitney LeBoeuf

Director of Data Integration and Analytics
Colorado Evaluation & Action Lab





UNIVERSITY *of*
DENVER

COLORADO EVALUATION
AND ACTION LAB

A strategic research partner for
government agencies and a bridge
to the research community



Building a sustainable and replicable approach to estimate youth homelessness

June 2022 AISP Meeting

Whitney LeBoeuf, Colorado Evaluation and Action Lab

Today

- Colorado Lab and Linked Information Network of Colorado
- Early LINC project background
- Current project overview and data learnings
- Notable data partnership work





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DENVER

COLORADO EVALUATION
AND ACTION LAB

SERVING AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND RESEARCH PARTNERS IN COLORADO

The Colorado Lab's mission is improving the lives of Colorado residents by partnering with state and local governments to strengthen coordinated and efficient person-centered services.



Strategic Partnerships: We believe that smart, strategic partnerships with government have the potential to improve people's lives.



State and Local Government: So we listen to and invite our state and local government partners to share the most pressing challenges they face.



Research Community: Then we activate the research community to work with those partners to generate insights.



360-Degree View: Together, we take a 360-degree view of problems, focusing on the needs of the whole person.



Drive Change: When we do this, we create powerful partnerships that drive change, improving the lives of Colorado residents.



Foster Youth Experiencing Homeless LINC Project

- Motivated by Human Services and Denver Metro COC (care coordination)
- Objectives:
 - Test out data matching process
 - Determine overlap of populations
 - Identify gaps for future data sharing work



HOUSING

- Housing Assistance (DOH)
- Homelessness (HMIS)



HEALTH

- Medicaid (HCPF)
- Birth/Death Records (CDPHE)
- Behavioral Health (CDHS)
- Prescription Drug Monitoring (DORA)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

- SNAP (CDHS)
- WIC (CDPHE)
- TANF (CDHS)

EMPLOYMENT

- W-2 Employment and Wages (CDLE)
- Workforce Training Programs (CDLE)

ADULT JUSTICE

- Courts (Judicial)
- Probation (Judicial)
- Prison (DOC)
- Re-Entry and Parole (DOC)
- Local Police Departments

JUVENILE JUSTICE

- Justice Services (CDHS)
- Courts (Judicial)

EDUCATION

- K-12 Education (State/District)
- Postsecondary (CDHE)

OTHER

- Driver Records (DMV)

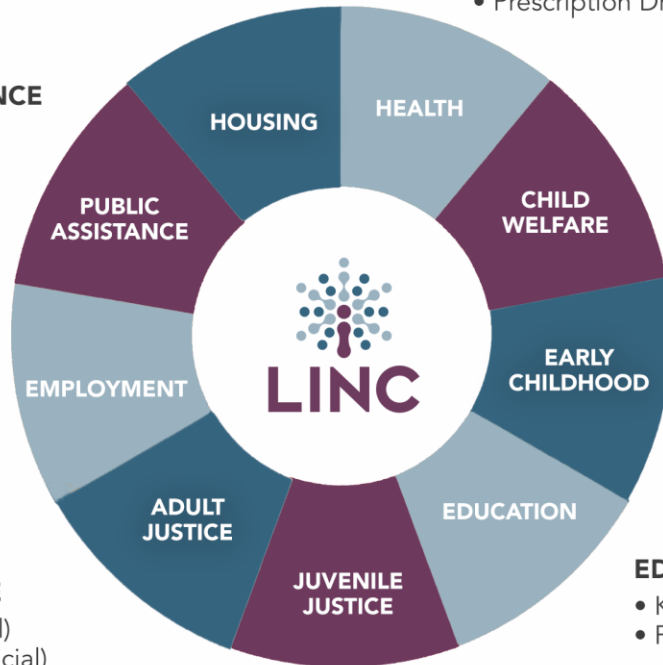
CHILD WELFARE

- Child Welfare (CDHS)
- Office of Respondent Parents' Council (ORPC)



EARLY CHILDHOOD

- Early Intervention (CDHS)
- Childcare Subsidies (CDHS)
- EC Workforce Data (CDHS)



FULLY ENGAGED

- Adult Court (Judicial)
- Adult Probation (Judicial)
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- Denver Metro Homelessness (HMIS)
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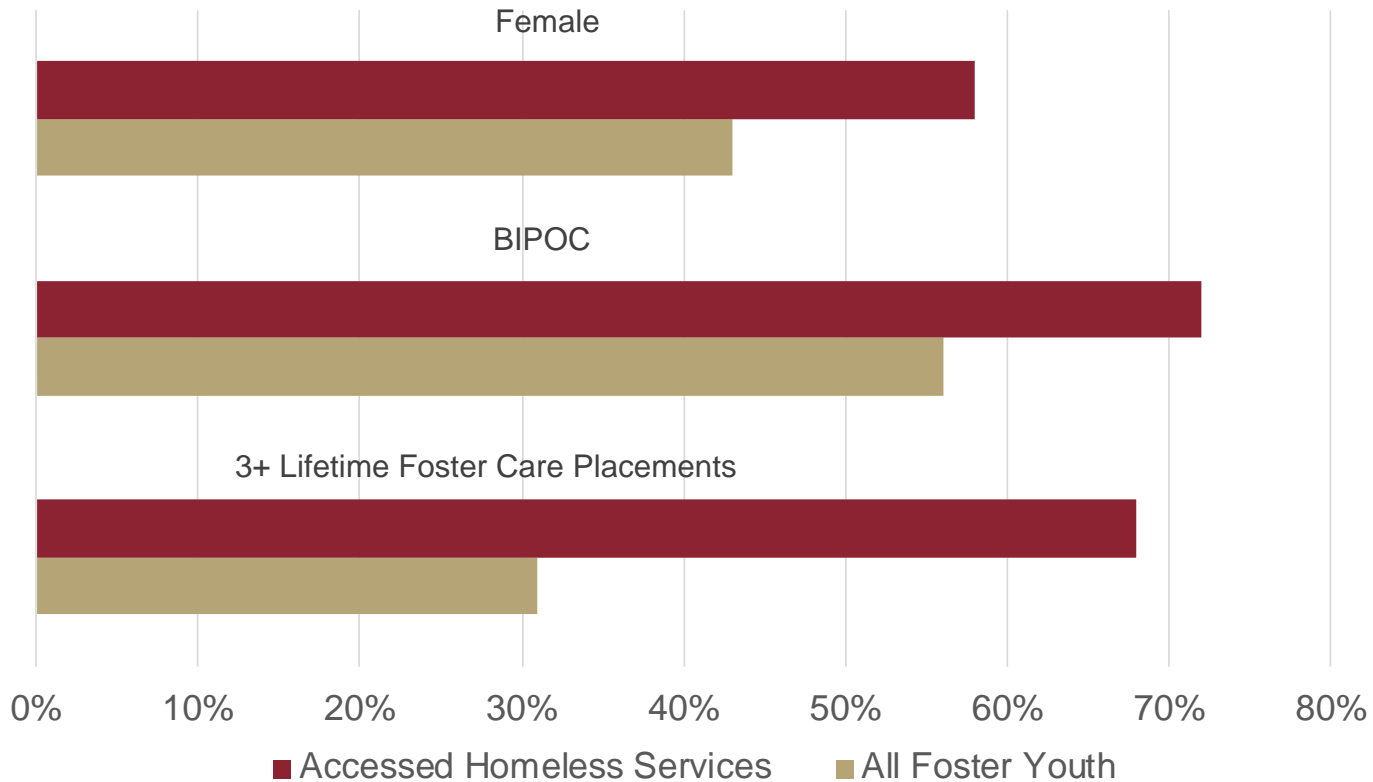
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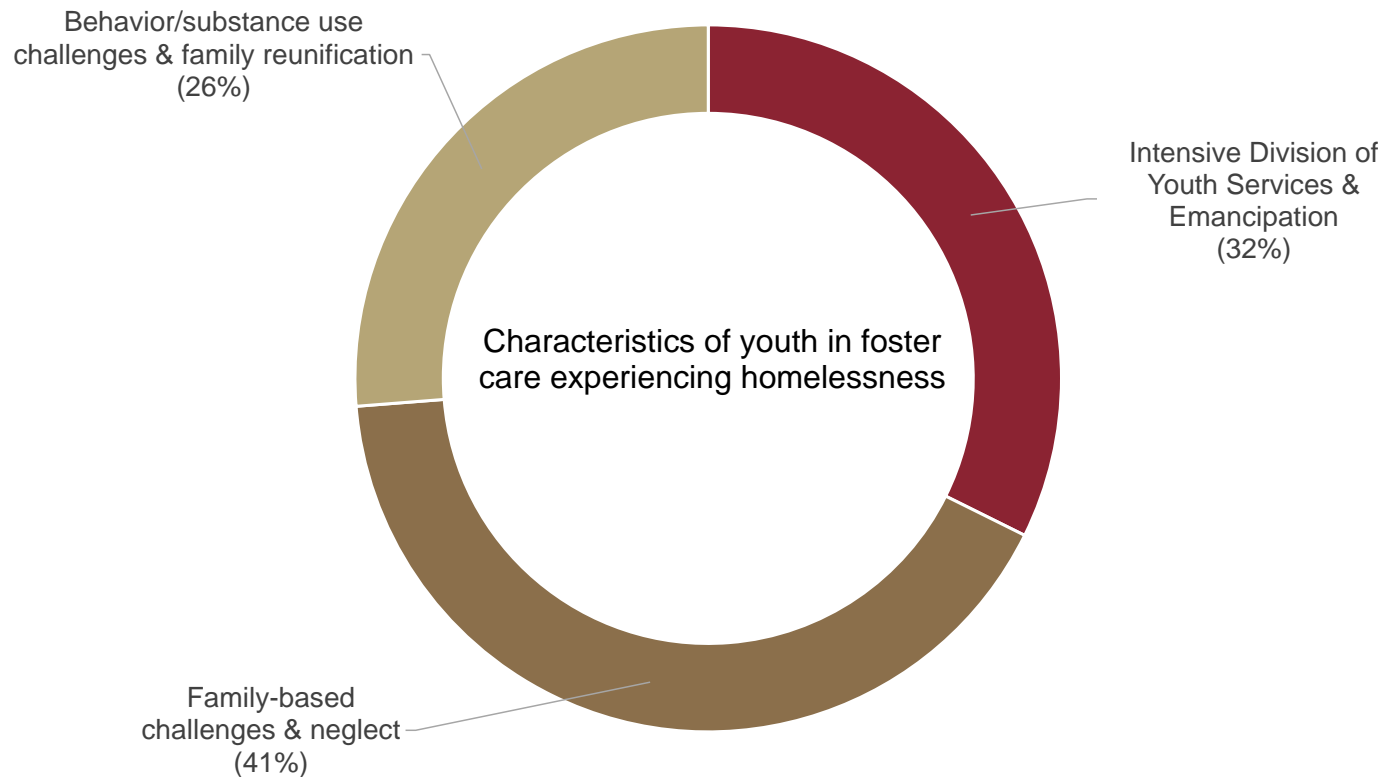
NOT YET ENGAGED

- Behavioral health (CDHS)
- K-12 education (State/Non-DPS)
- Medicaid (HCPF)
- Non-Denver Police Departments

Foster Youth Experiencing Homeless LINC Project



Foster Youth Experiencing Homeless LINC Project



Characteristics of Youth Formerly in Foster Care Who Experienced Homelessness as Young Adults

A Denver Metro Area Study

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS:

- Implementing U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development approved changes to homeless services privacy notices is necessary to determine the percentage of youth formerly in foster care who experience homelessness as young adults.
- Services and policies aimed at preventing homelessness among young people formerly in foster care could be tailored to three groups of youth. Read more on [p. 7](#).
- Females and BIPOC youth may be priority populations for culturally-responsive services and policies aimed at lessening the duration of homelessness. Read more on [p. 9](#).

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Elysia V. Clemens, PhD, LPC
Deputy Director/COO, Colorado Evaluation and Action Lab

Hilary Thibodeau, MSW
Research Assistant, Center for Policy Research

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Program Office:

Policy Development and Research

Funding Opportunity Title:

Estimating the Prevalence and Probability of Homeless Youth

Funding Opportunity Number:

FR-6400-N-59

A. Program Description.

1. Purpose

Project: Methods for Estimating the Prevalence and Probability of Homeless Youth— HUD may award one or up to five cooperative agreements, with the total of all awards not to exceed \$2,000,000. The award floor is \$400,000.

Section 345 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act provides for “such *other information* as the Secretary determines, in consultation with States, units of local government, and national nongovernmental organizations concerned with homelessness, may be useful.” HUD therefore seeks proposals for *other information* and methods that supplement the findings from the VoYC Study. Such additional information that can be used to produce estimates of the incidence and prevalence of homeless youth may include the integration of administrative data from local, state, and federal institutions that engage at-risk or homeless youth, such as child welfare agencies, juvenile justice and correctional systems, schools, and hospitals (see list of potential data sets below).

Research Team



Supporting Partners and Agencies

State of Colorado

- Division of Child Welfare
- Department of Education
- Department of Local Affairs,
Office of Homeless Initiatives

Colorado's Network to End Youth Homelessness

Each of Colorado's four CoC's

- Balance of State
- Pikes Peak
- Northern Colorado
- Metro Denver

Youth MOVE's Youth Advisory Board

HUD-funded LINC Project

- Step 1: Improved Denver area prevalence of youth homelessness
- Step 2: Expand to larger geographic area
- Step 3: Add more information about characteristics of youth and outcomes
- Supplement with qualitative interviews with youth and data partners
- Build best practices guide for data sharing work



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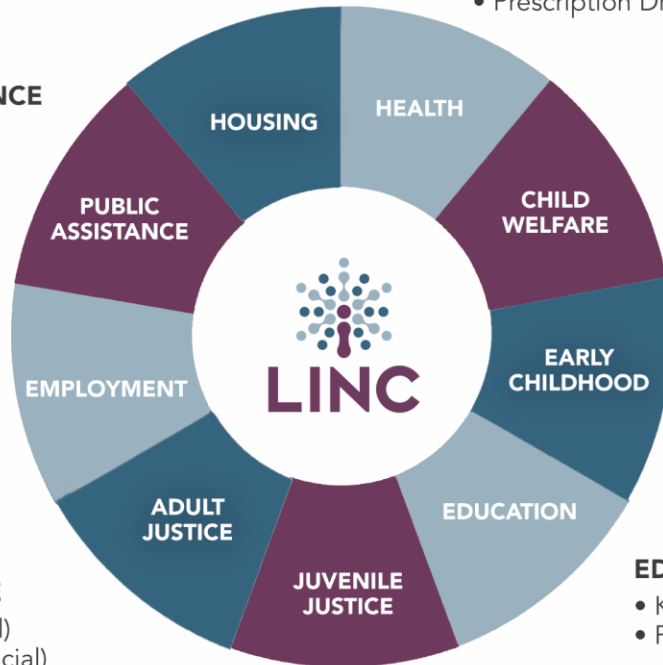
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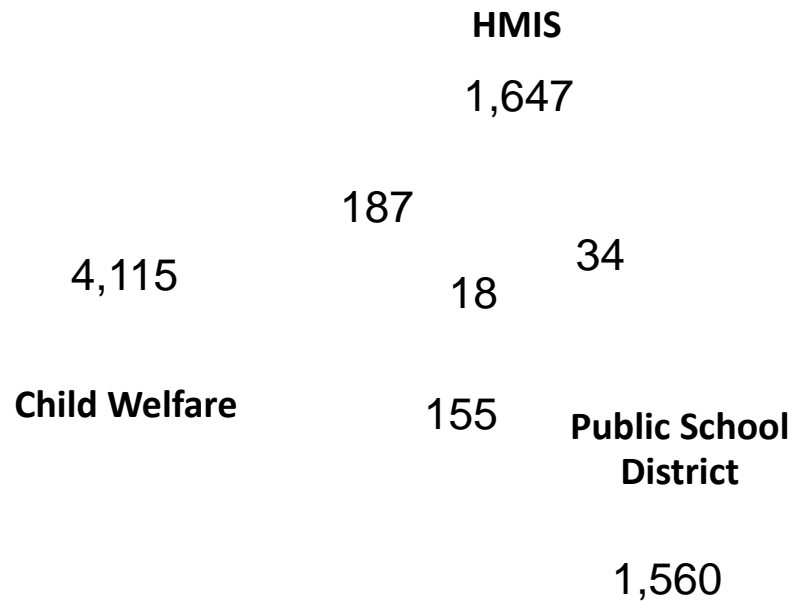
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Improved counts of Denver youth homelessness

Overall 5-year count (AY 2016-2020): 7,716

- Most visible system: Child Welfare (53%)
- Most youth only touched one system (94%)

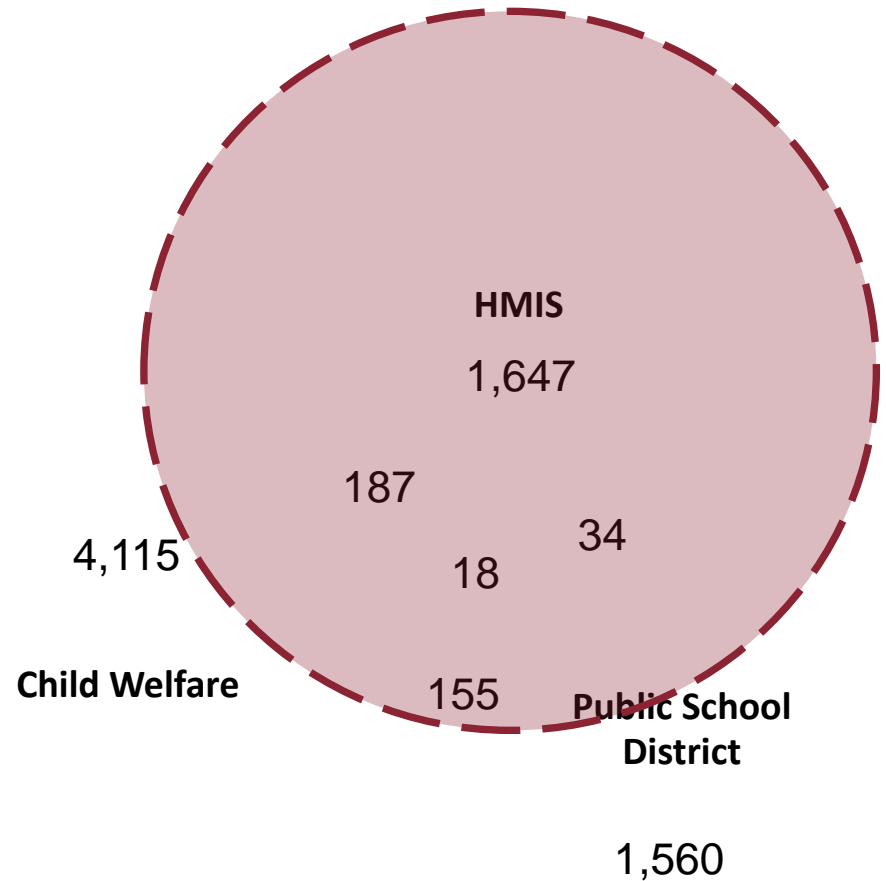


Improved counts of Denver youth homelessness

Overall 5-year count (AY 2016-2020): 7,716

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Major missing piece of picture:
Unaccompanied youth heads of household in HMIS system (as much as 50% of youth)



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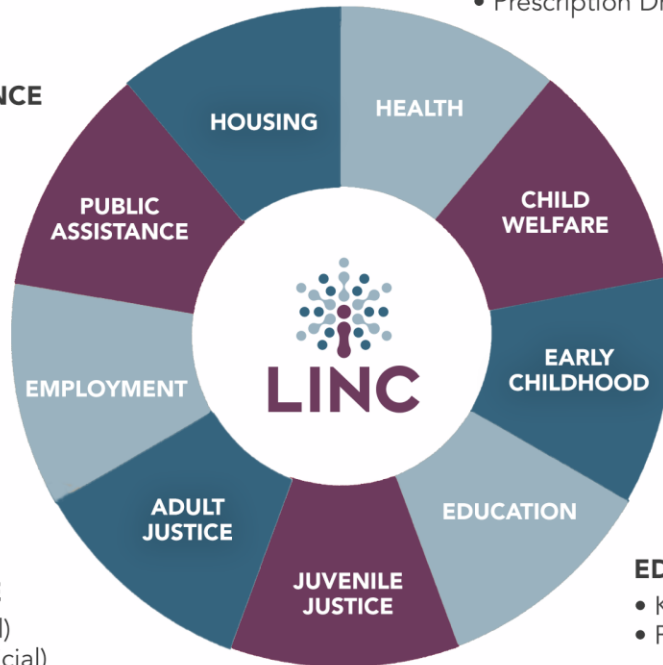


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Lori Thomas

Executive Director, UNC Charlotte Urban Institute





Housing First Charlotte-Mecklenburg
Research & Evaluation Project
Final Report

November 2020/ Outcomes Evaluation & Service Utilization Study

Funded by Mecklenburg County, UNC Charlotte College of Health & Human Services,
School of Social Work, and the UNC Charlotte Urban Institute

The Added Value of Integrated Administrative Data:

Examining the Outcomes of a
Community-wide Effort to End Chronic
Homelessness

Lori Thomas
Executive Director

**UNC Charlotte Urban Institute &
the Charlotte Regional Data Trust**





Housing First Charlotte-Mecklenburg Research & Evaluation Project Final Report

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School of Social Work, and the UNC Charlotte Urban Institute



Research Team

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Tanisha Williams, MSW

Report Credits

Design Assistance Courtesy of Little Red Bird



Housing First Charlotte-Mecklenburg



Local Strategies

+ Fidelity

End Chronic Homelessness



1

Create and maintain a chronic homeless registry

2

Expand outreach efforts

3

Create 250 new permanent supportive housing units, including at least one new single site building

4

Coordinate moves into housing for those experiencing chronic homelessness

5

Train organizations and staff in the housing first model

6

Engage the community to be a part of the solution

7

Ensure adequate leadership and staff

8

Evaluate the effort to end chronic homelessness



Housing Choice & Structure

Tenants have a choice of neighborhood, unit, & living environment.

Separation of Housing & Services

Housing is not dependent on service success or compliance. Tenant has same rights and responsibilities as those with a standard lease.

Service Philosophy

Services are voluntary & client-driven. Services utilize a harm-reduction approach and active, person-centered, non-coercive engagement.

Service Array

A range of necessary services are provided directly or brokered. Crisis response is available 24/7.

Program Structure

Programs prioritize those with severe and complex needs. Programs maintain low staff to client ratios. Structure supports above characteristics.



Outcomes Evaluation

Q

Does the housing first model as implemented by HFCM lead to improved housing stability, quality of life, and mental and physical health?

Q

How do outcomes compare to homeless adults who were not housed but received other usual homeless services?

Q

How do research participants describe their own housing, clinical, and social stability before and after being housed?

Utilization Study

Q

How does the housing first model as implemented by HFCM impact how individuals experiencing chronic homelessness utilize area health and human services?

Q

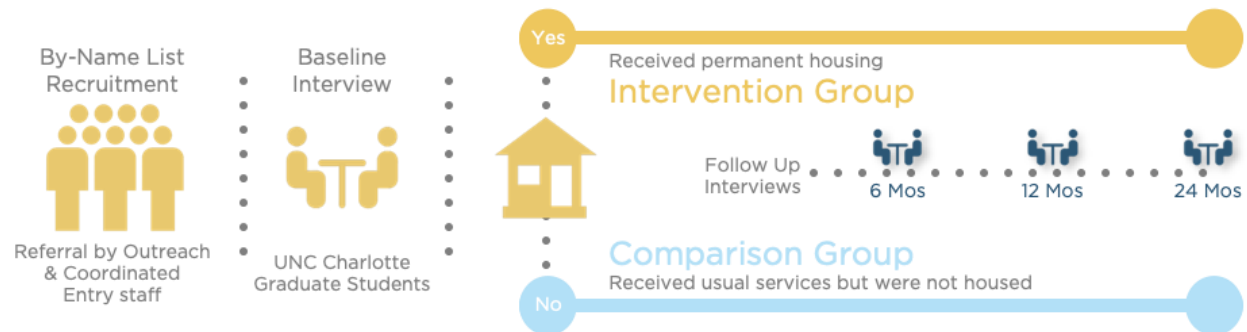
How does the housing first permanent supportive housing model impact the cost of area health and human services?

Q

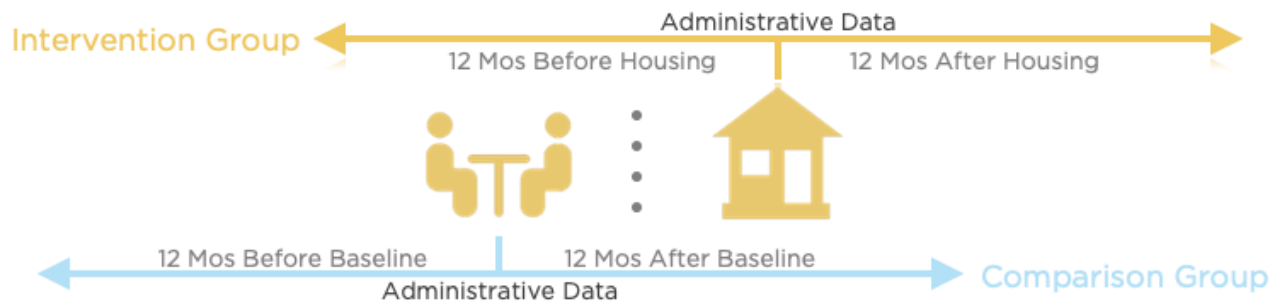
How do utilization and cost outcomes compare to homeless adults who were not housed but received other services as usual?



Outcomes Evaluation



Utilization Study





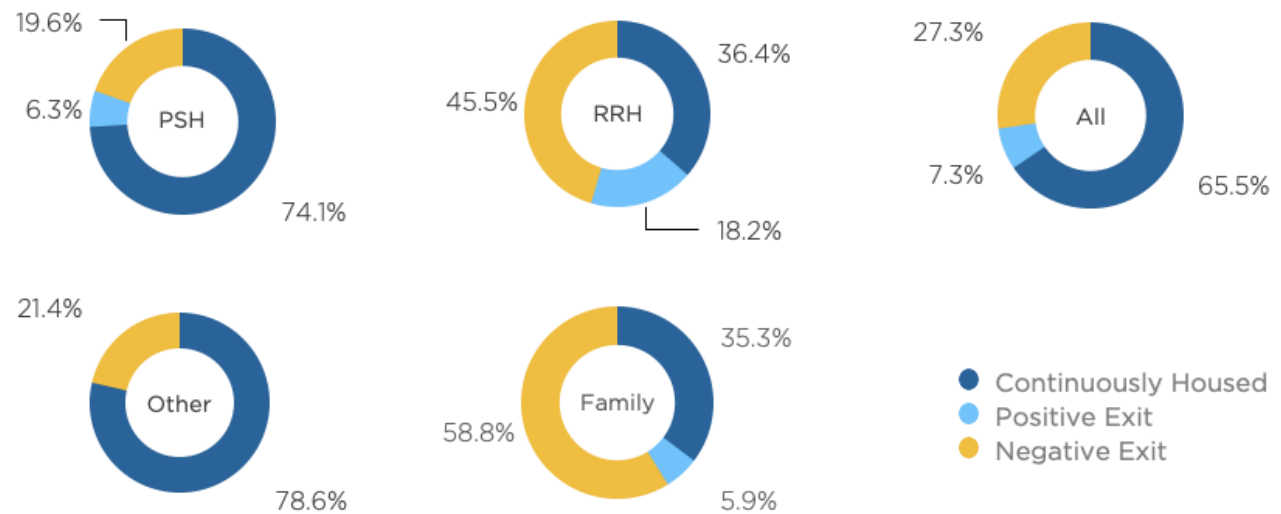
- + High Housing Retention
- + Better Quality of Life
- + Reduced Trauma Symptoms
- + Improved Mental Health
- + Reduced Substance Use

Housing First Improves Lives



Housing Retention

Figure 13: Housing retention rates of participants housed 12 or more months (n=165)





Value Added

+ **Linking a program list**



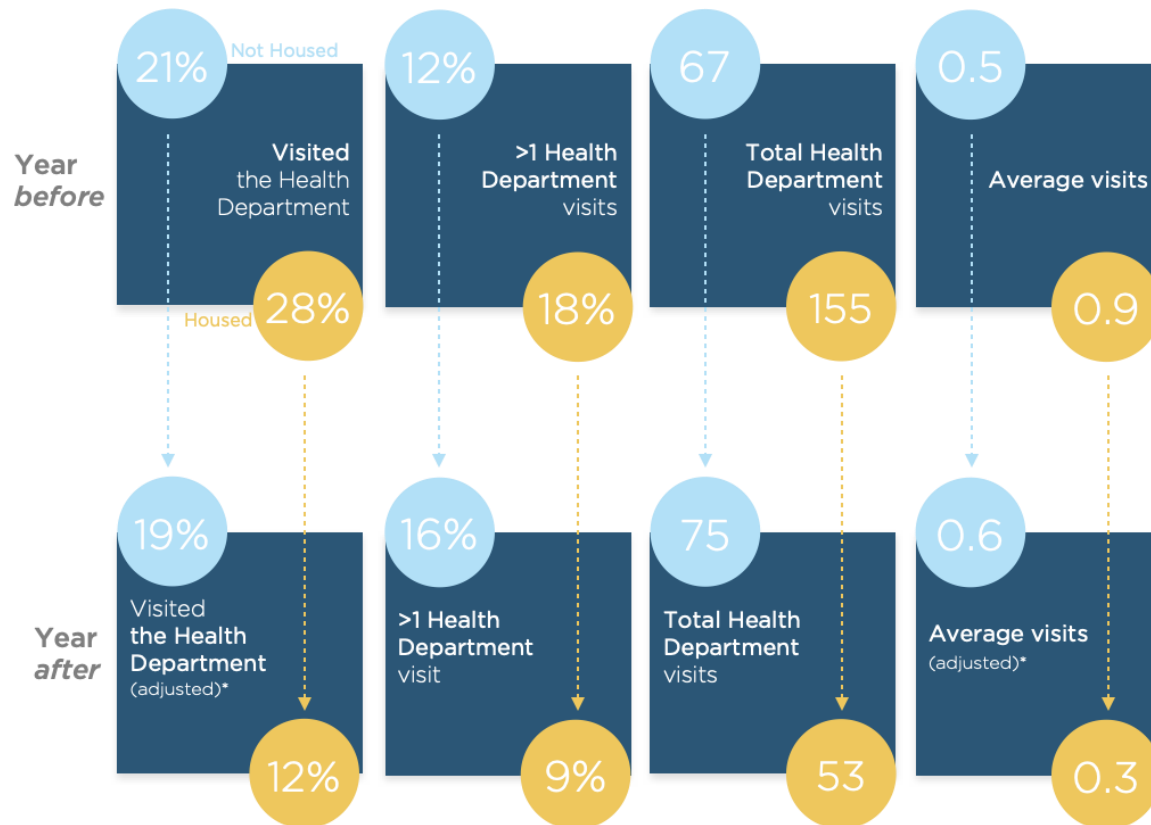
- + Fewer Nights in Emergency Shelter
- + Fewer People Arrested and Fewer People Incarcerated
- + Fewer Health Department Visits
- + Fewer Emergency Department Visits
- + More Use of Crisis Assistance Ministry Financial & Furniture Services
- + Costs are Partially Offset in Other Community Services

Housing First Reduces Service Use



Health Department

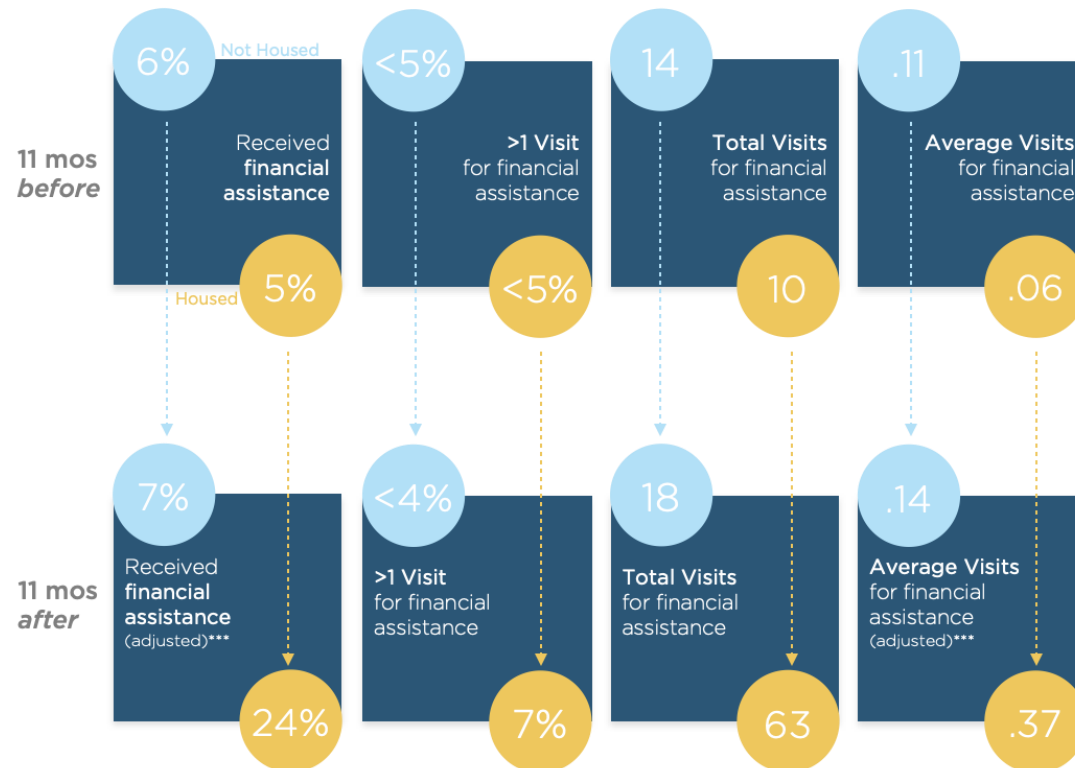
Figure 97: Summary of Changes in use of Health Department services. Housed (n=165) v. Not Housed (n=129)



*p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***p<0.001

Emergency Financial Assistance

Figure 83: Summary of Changes in Crisis Assistance Ministry Financial Assistance use before and after the housing period, Housed (n=165) v. Not Housed (n=129)



*p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***p<0.001
Note: Exact percentages are not provided when it represents fewer than 5 people



Value Added

- + Linking a program list
- + **Examining Utilization**

Cost Offsets

Figure 129: Average Weighted Annual Cost of Permanent Supportive Housing

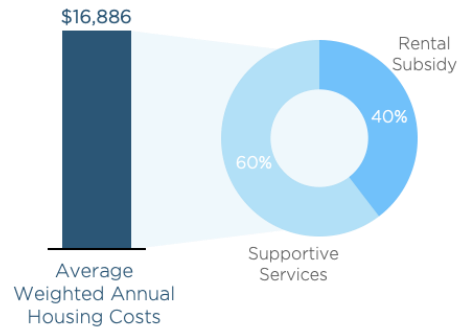
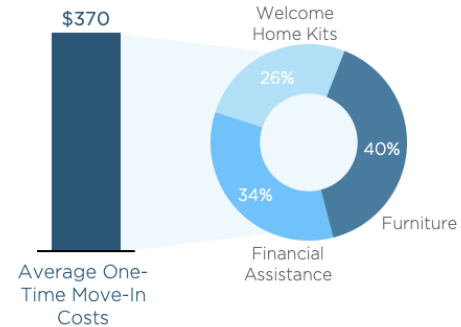


Figure 130: Average Adjusted One-Time Costs for Permanent Supportive Housing



\$17,256

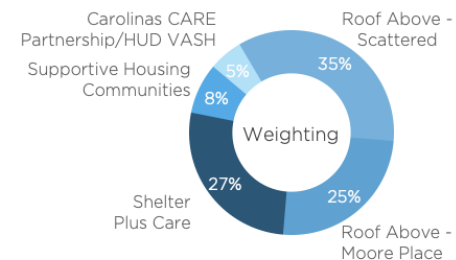
Average Annual Weighted Cost

**Cost of Housing First
Permanent Supportive Housing**

\$47.28

Average Daily Weighted Cost

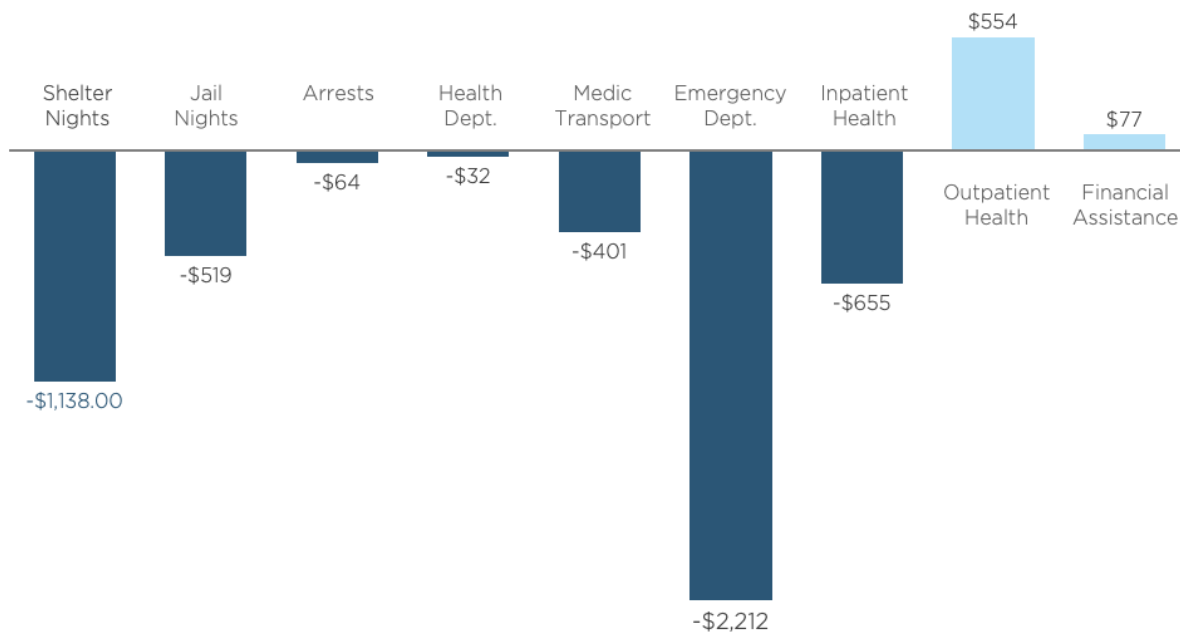
Figure 131: Study Participant Weighting by program, n=112





Cost Offsets

Figure 133: Annualized Adjusted Average Change in Cost of Community Services Per Person after HF PSH



Cost Offsets



For every **\$10** invested in **Housing First Permanent Supportive Housing**, there is a **\$2.54 reduction** in the costs of other community services.

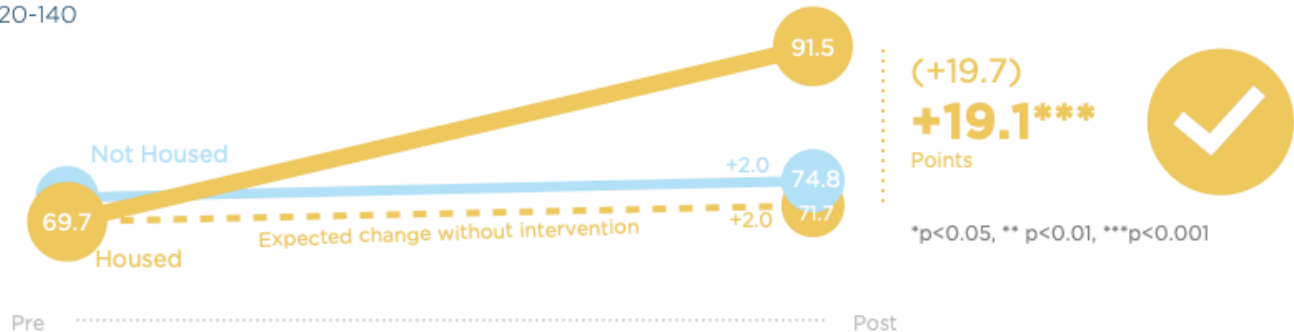


Value Added

- + Linking a program list
- + Examining Utilization
- + **Examining Cost Offsets**

Quality of Life

Figure 15: Adjusted change in quality of life scores after housing, Housed (n=111) v. Not Housed (n=64) Scale 20-140



- ✓ The adjusted numbers suggest a statistically significant **improvement** of the outcome.
- ~ The adjusted numbers suggest **no statistically significant difference** between the intervention and comparison group.
- ✗ The adjusted numbers suggest a statistically significant **worsening** of the outcome.



Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)

Key questions:

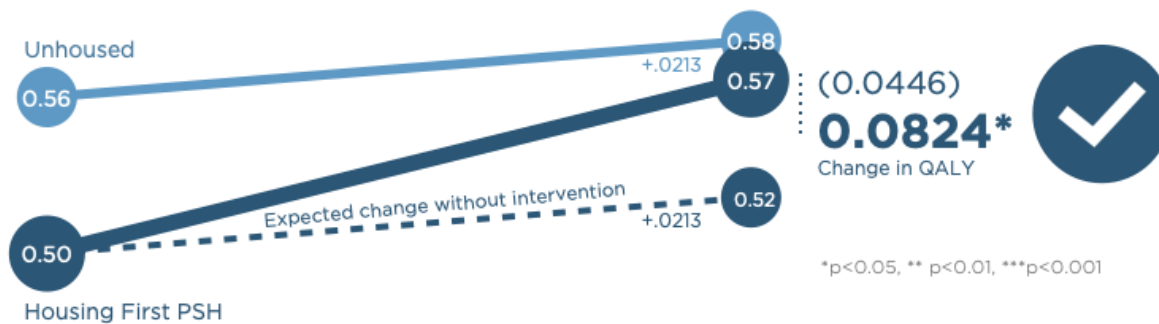
What is the value of a full year of good health?

How much change in a QALY can be attributed to HF PSH?



Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)

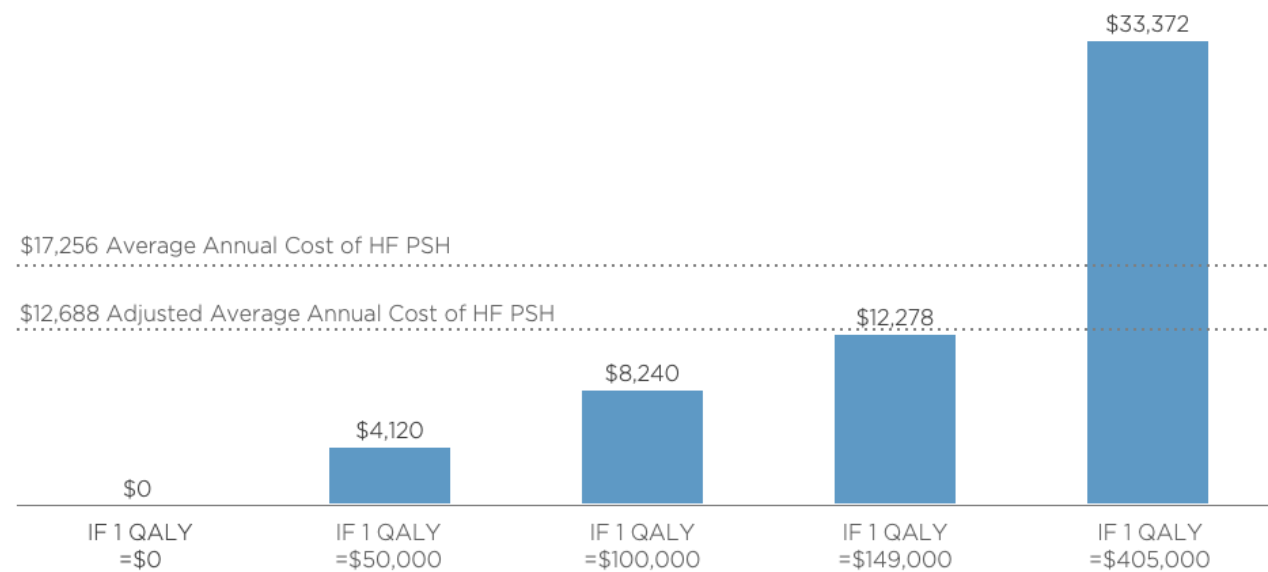
Figure 134: Adjusted Change in Quality Adjusted Life Year,
HF PSH (n=70) v. Unhoused (n=47)
Scale, 0 to 1





Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY)

Figure 135: Monetary Benefit in Quality of Life Improvements





Value Added

- + Linking a program list
- + Examining Utilization
- + Examining Cost Offsets
- + **Reframing Cost Savings**



Similar Patterns of Inpatient and Outpatient Health Services Use



Continued Poor Perceptions of Physical Health



Persistent & Worsening Food Insecurity



Low Housing Retention

Housing First Response Can Improve



Value Added

- + Linking a program list
- + Examining Utilization
- + Examining Cost Offsets
- + Reframing Cost Savings
- + **The Bigger Picture**



Questions

LoriThomas@uncc.edu

Dennis Culhane

Dana & Andrew Stone Professor of Social Policy
University of Pennsylvania



The Emerging Crisis of Aged Homelessness:

Could Housing Solutions Be Funded by Avoidance of Excess Shelter, Hospital, and Nursing Home Costs?

PRESENTED BY

Dennis Culhane, PhD
Dan Treglia, PhD
University of Pennsylvania

Thomas Byrne, PhD
Boston University

Stephen Metraux, PhD
University of Delaware

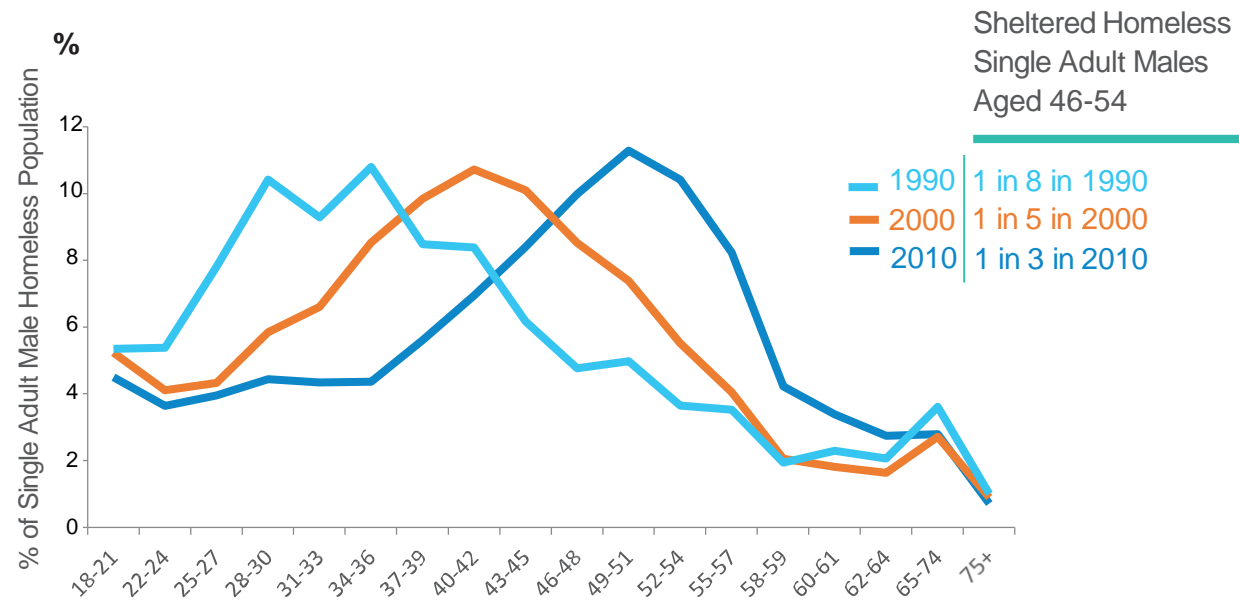
Randall Kuhn, PhD
University of California
Los Angeles

Kelly Doran, MD MHS
New York University

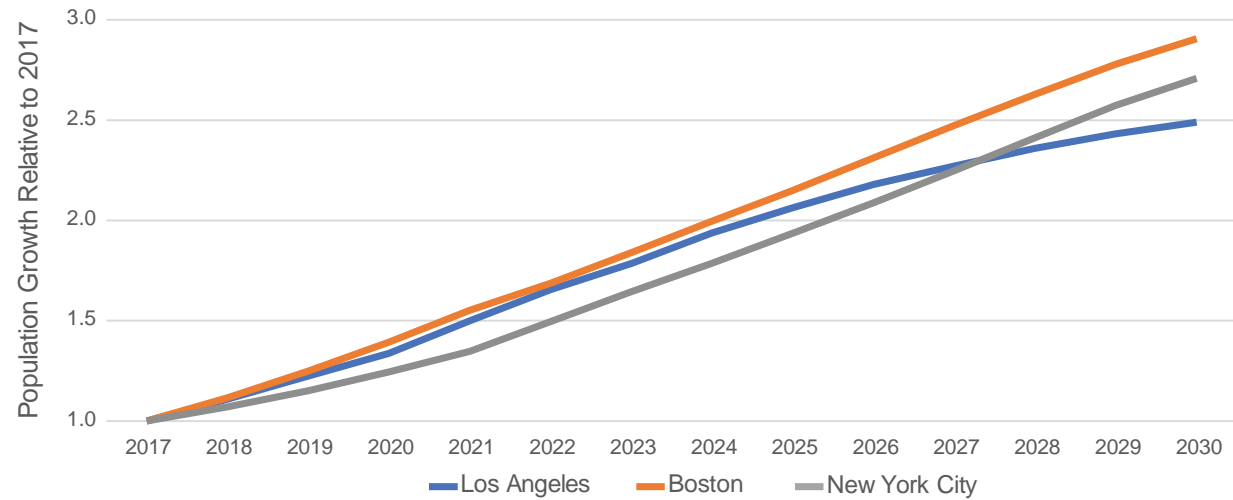
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Intelligence

Homelessness, A Birth Cohort Phenomenon

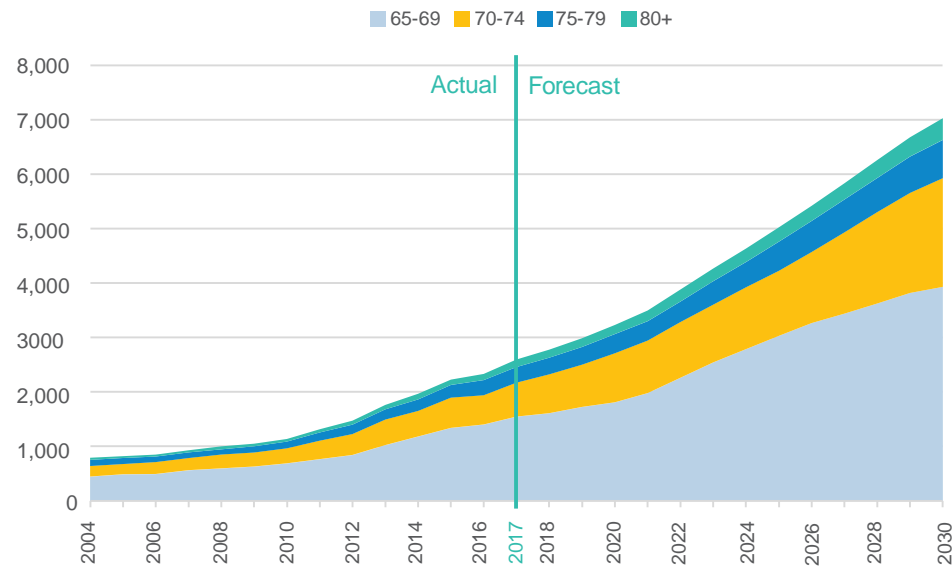
Single Adult Male Shelter Users, United States



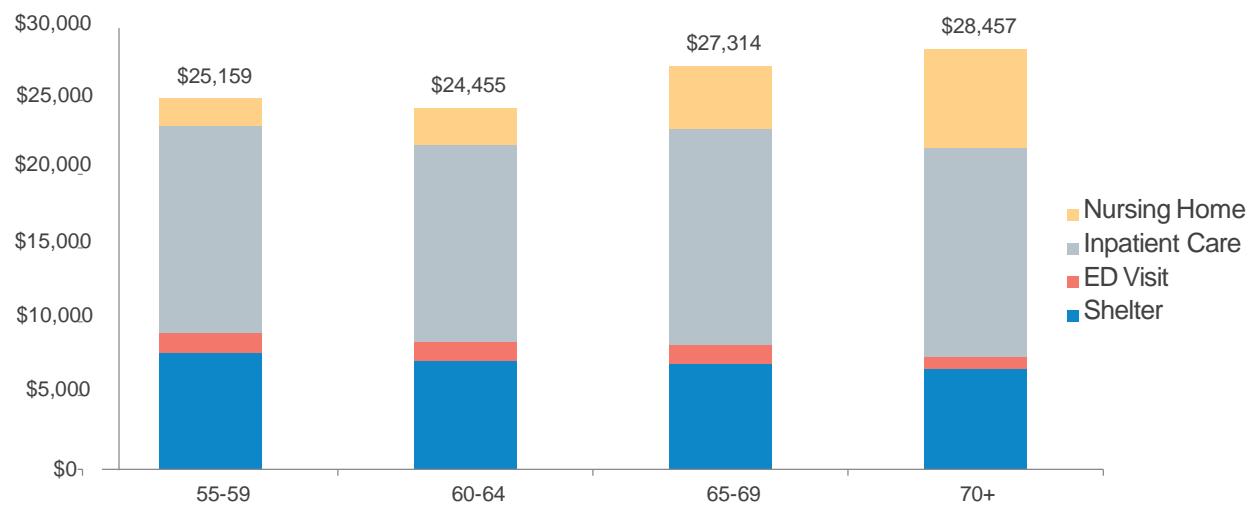
Forecasting Change in 65+ Homeless Population



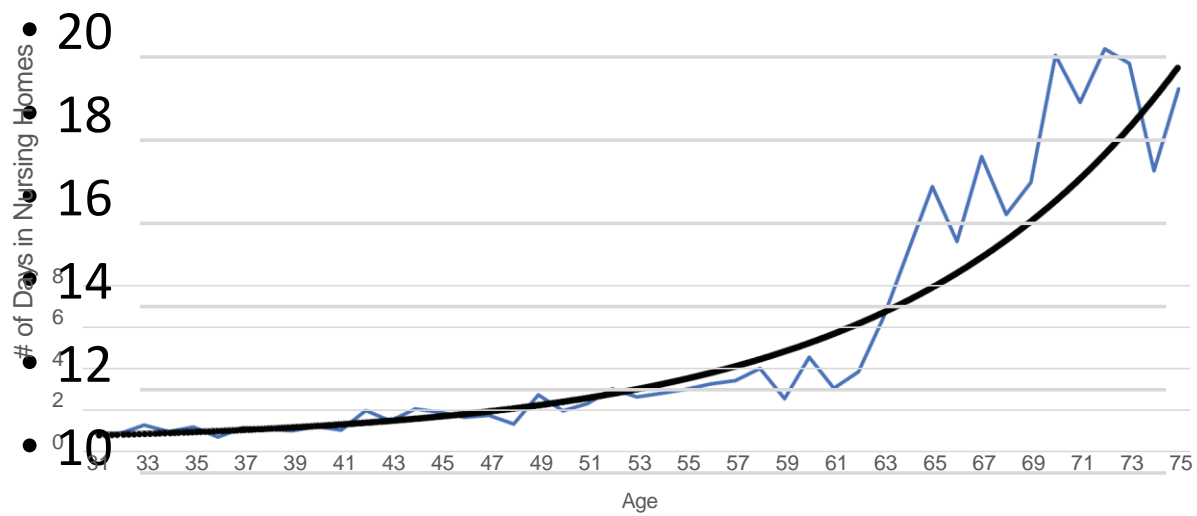
NYC Age 65+ Shelter population forecast



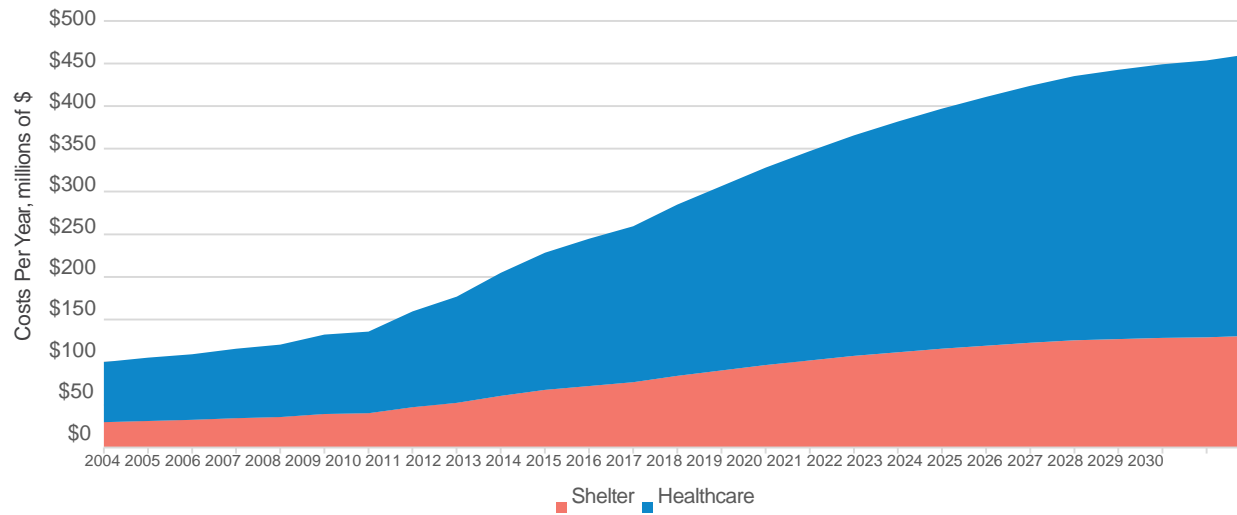
Average Annual Per Person Costs by Age: New York City



Nursing Home Use by Age: LA County

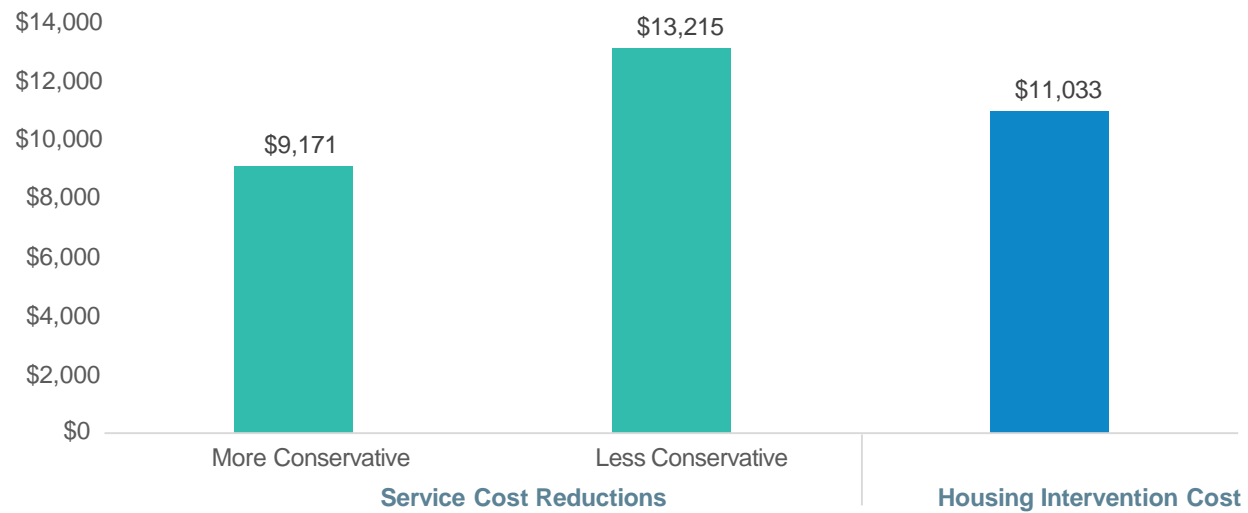


Projecting Total Costs through 2030: New York City



Can housing costs be offset by reduced use of hospitals, nursing homes and shelters?

Cost Reduction Possibilities in NYC Average Per Person Per Year



Can housing costs be offset by reduced use of hospitals, nursing homes and shelters?

Quite possibly!

Q&A

Thank You
