Systems, Data & Coordinated Entry (VI SPDAT Learnings)
Monday, June 17th
(10:00am - 12:00 pm)

Josephine Pufpaff, Youth Collaboratory

Eric Rice, University of Southern California

SCHULTZ FAMILY FOUNDATION

USC University of Southern California

youth collaboratory

CHAPIN HALL
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Agenda

- Ice breaker

- Context Setting

- 5 Findings and Implications

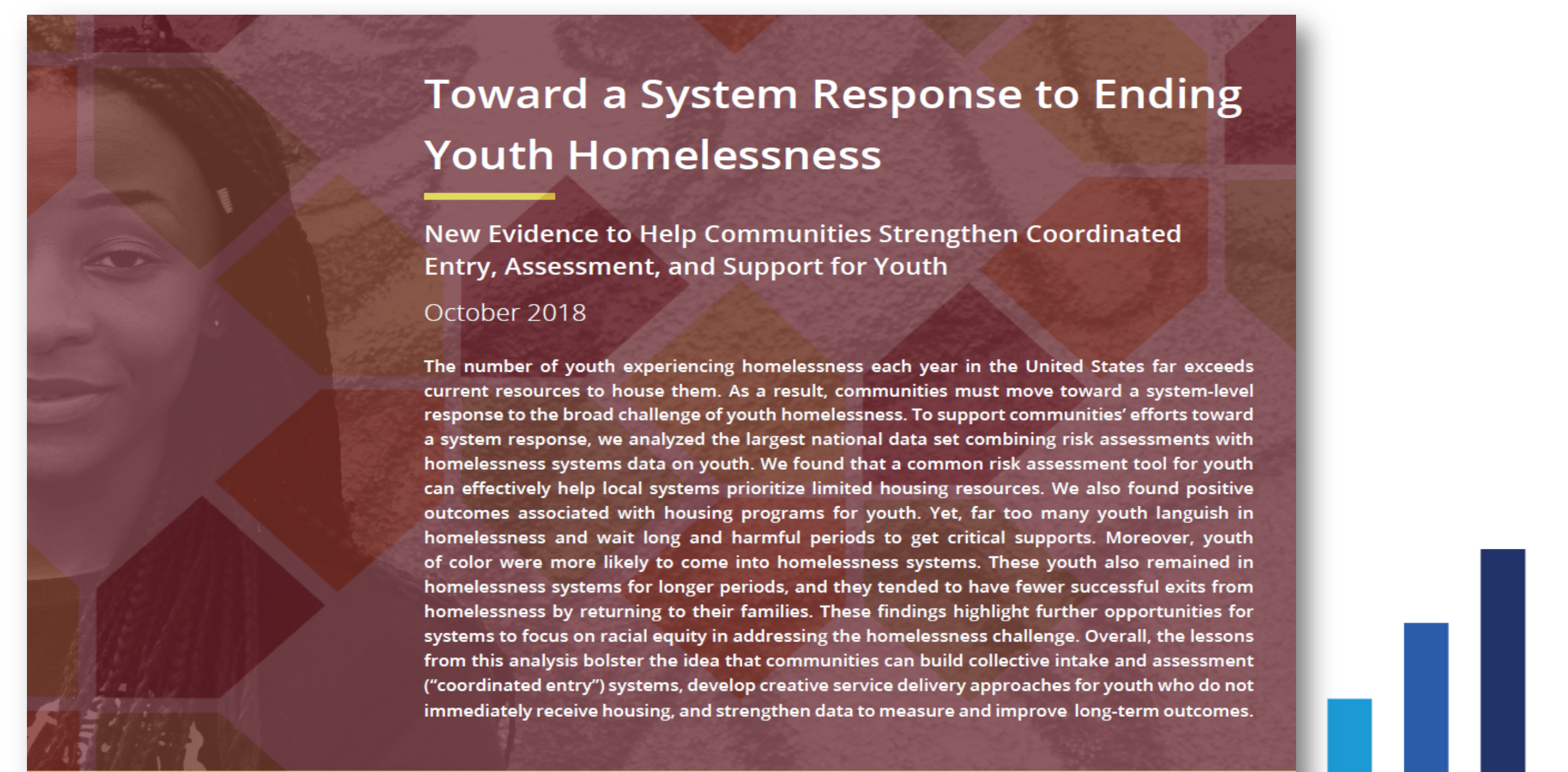- Opportunities for Engagement

- Q & A

Who is in the room?

In groups of 3 or 4
- Introduce yourself
- Something fun/funny from your weekend.
- One thing you hope to experience at with from PSY Symposium
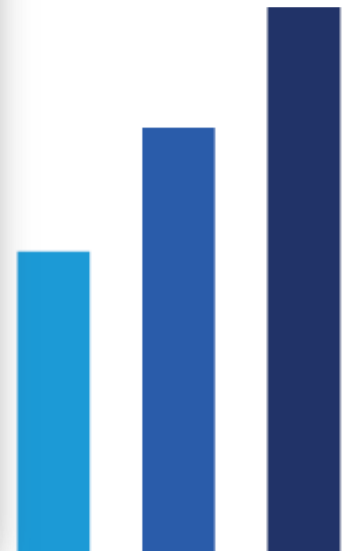- One thing you hope to gain from attending this workshop.

Toward a System Response to Ending Youth Homelessness

New Evidence to Help Communities Strengthen Coordinated Entry, Assessment, and Support for Youth

October 2018

The number of youth experiencing homelessness each year in the United States far exceeds current resources to house them. As a result, communities must move toward a system-level response to the broad challenge of youth homelessness. To support communities' efforts toward a system response, we analyzed the largest national data set combining risk assessments with homelessness systems data on youth. We found that a common risk assessment tool for youth can effectively help local systems prioritize limited housing resources. We also found positive outcomes associated with housing programs for youth. Yet, far too many youth languish in homelessness and wait long and harmful periods to get critical supports. Moreover, youth of color were more likely to come into homelessness systems. These youth also remained in homelessness systems for longer periods, and they tended to have fewer successful exits from homelessness by returning to their families. These findings highlight further opportunities for systems to focus on racial equity in addressing the homelessness challenge. Overall, the lessons from this analysis bolster the idea that communities can build collective intake and assessment ("coordinated entry") systems, develop creative service delivery approaches for youth who do not immediately receive housing, and strengthen data to measure and improve long-term outcomes.

youth collaboratory

SCHULTZ FAMILY FOUNDATION

USC University of Southern California

CHAPIN HALL
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Motivation

- Communities need a coordinated response to ending youth homelessness

- Not enough housing for everyone who needs it
  - How should communities use limited resources?
  - Who should get high intensity, expensive services?

- Led to Eric's work on the TAY Triage Tool

- That work was used by OrgCode in creating the Next Step Tool for Homeless Youth TAY-VI-SPDAT
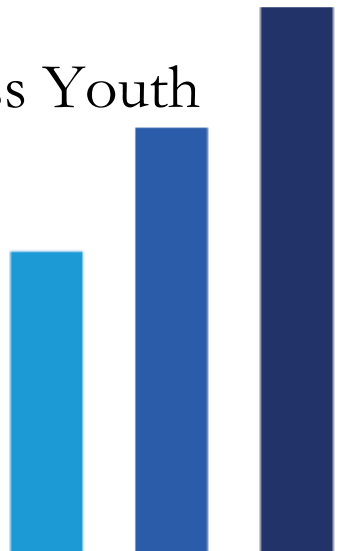
Assessing youth using the Next Step Tool

- The NST is a brief risk assessment tool for youth experiencing homelessness

- An assessment of "vulnerability" to prioritize

- Included in Coordinated Entry Systems

- NOT a full assessment of strengths

- NOT a service planning tool

Transition Age Youth -

Vulnerability Index -

Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool

(TAY-VI-SPDAT)

"Next Step Tool for Homeless Youth"

AMERICAN VERSION 1.0

Eric Rice, PhD

COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS   CSH   USC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK   ORG CODE

OrgCode score recommendations

Scoring Summary

DOMAIN	SUBTOTAL		RESULTS
PRE-SURVEY	1	/1	**Score:** **Recommendation:**
A. HISTORY OF HOUSING & HOMELESSNESS	0	/2	0-3: no moderate or high intensity services be provided at this time
B. RISKS	0	/4	
C. SOCIALIZATION & DAILY FUNCTIONS	0	/4	4-7: assessment for time-limited supports with moderate intensity
D. WELLNESS	0	/6	
GRAND TOTAL:	1	/17	8+: assessment for long-term housing with high service intensity

What we need to know about housing for youth

Risk Score → Housing Placement → Successful Exit or Return to Homelessness
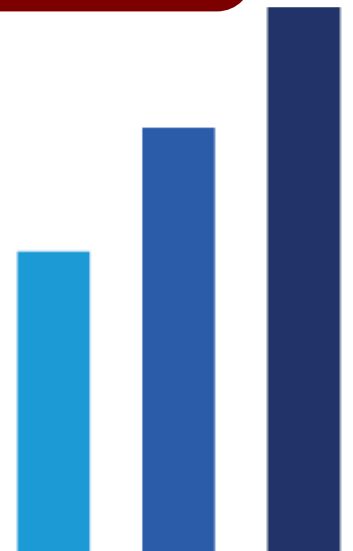
Our approach

- We analyzed OrgCode NST + HMIS data from 16 communities in 10 states provided to us by OrgCode

- About 11k young people, ages 15-24, assessed in coordinated entry systems

- January 2015 – May 2017 data

- Largest longitudinal administrative data set of its kind

- Major benefits and drawbacks

- Administrative data

- Ultimately, a big first step to better data for system-level responses to ending youth homelessness!
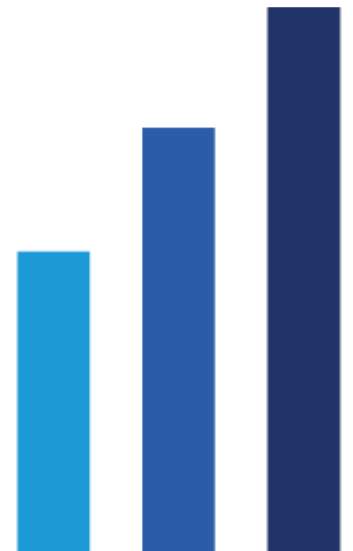
Finding 1. Risk assessment scores successfully predict likelihood of
continued housing instability

Who returns to homelessness?

Youth with higher risk assessment scores were more likely to return to homelessness without a formal housing intervention.

remained out of the homelessness system | **returned to** the homelessness system

risk score: 0-3

95% | 5%

risk score: 4-7

75% | 25%

risk score: 8+

45% | 55%
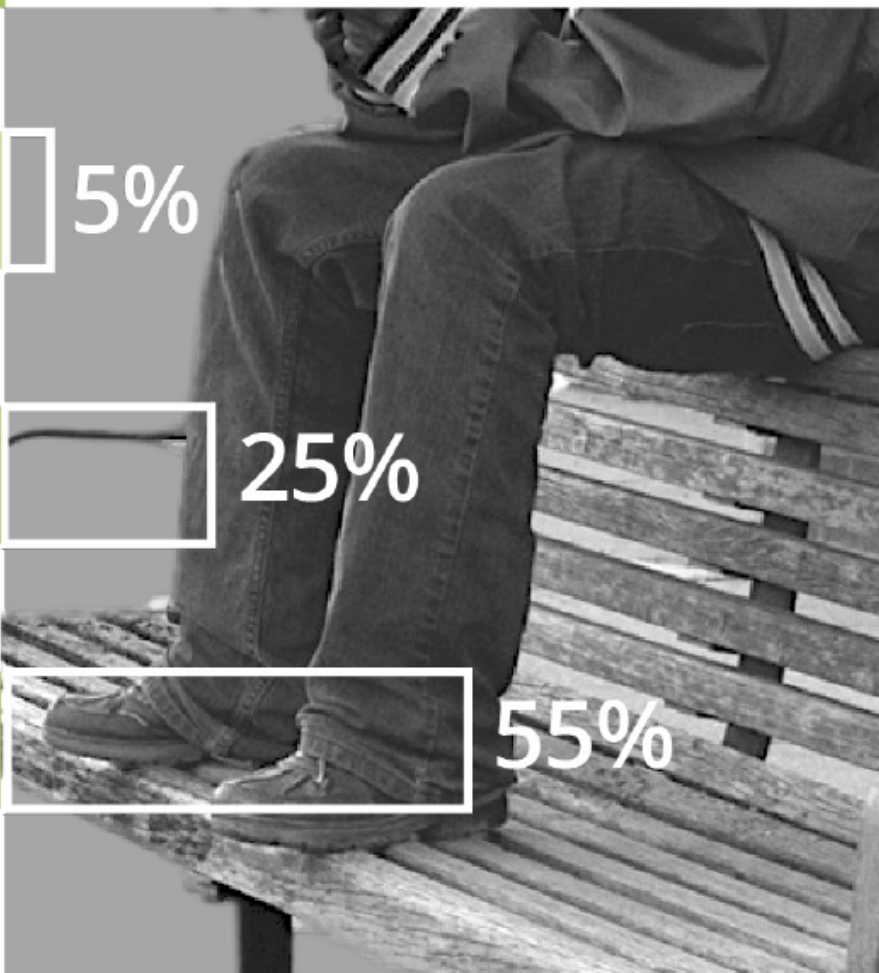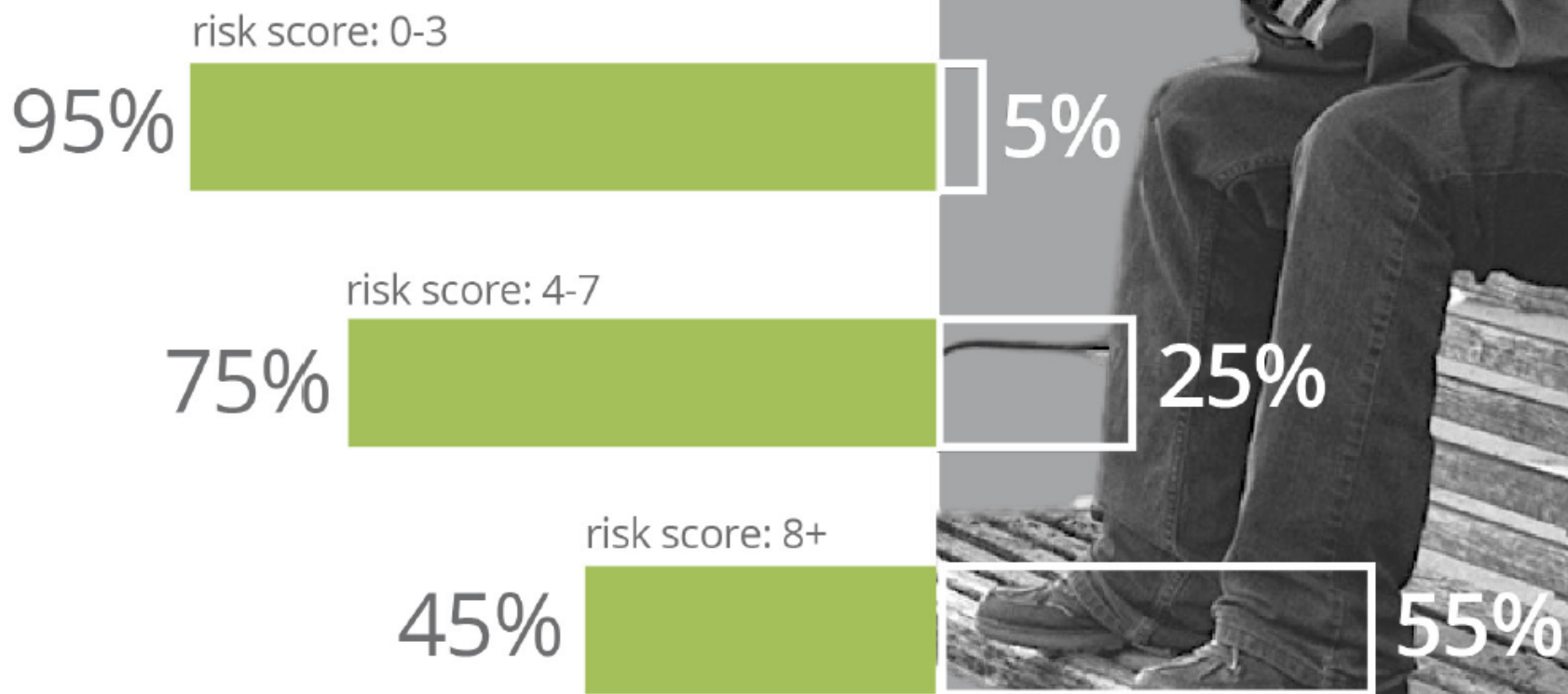
What local data is used to improve prioritization decisions AND capture youth's strengths and needs?

Finding 2. Most youth participating in housing programs remain out of homelessness systems for at least a year after starting those programs

Some good news…

- **91%** of youth who exited the homelessness system into PSH, and **83%** who exited into RRH, did not reenter the local homelessness systems within at least 12 months of entering those programs

- Even higher scoring young people (8–9) tended not to reenter the homelessness system for at least a year following exits from homelessness into RRH

- Promising, BUT… this is not a formal impact evaluation, and we need data on length of RRH rental assistance and longer-term outcomes

How are these models (in terms of design and operating) what could be better?

Finding 3. Strategies are needed for many youth who await placements

- Higher risk scores predicted lower likelihood of exiting homelessness without formal housing programs

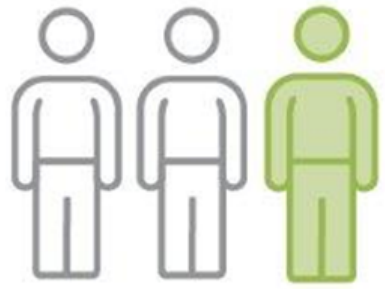- <u>However</u>, 1 in 3 low-scoring youth remained pending or unknown to homelessness systems

% youth remaining pending or unknown
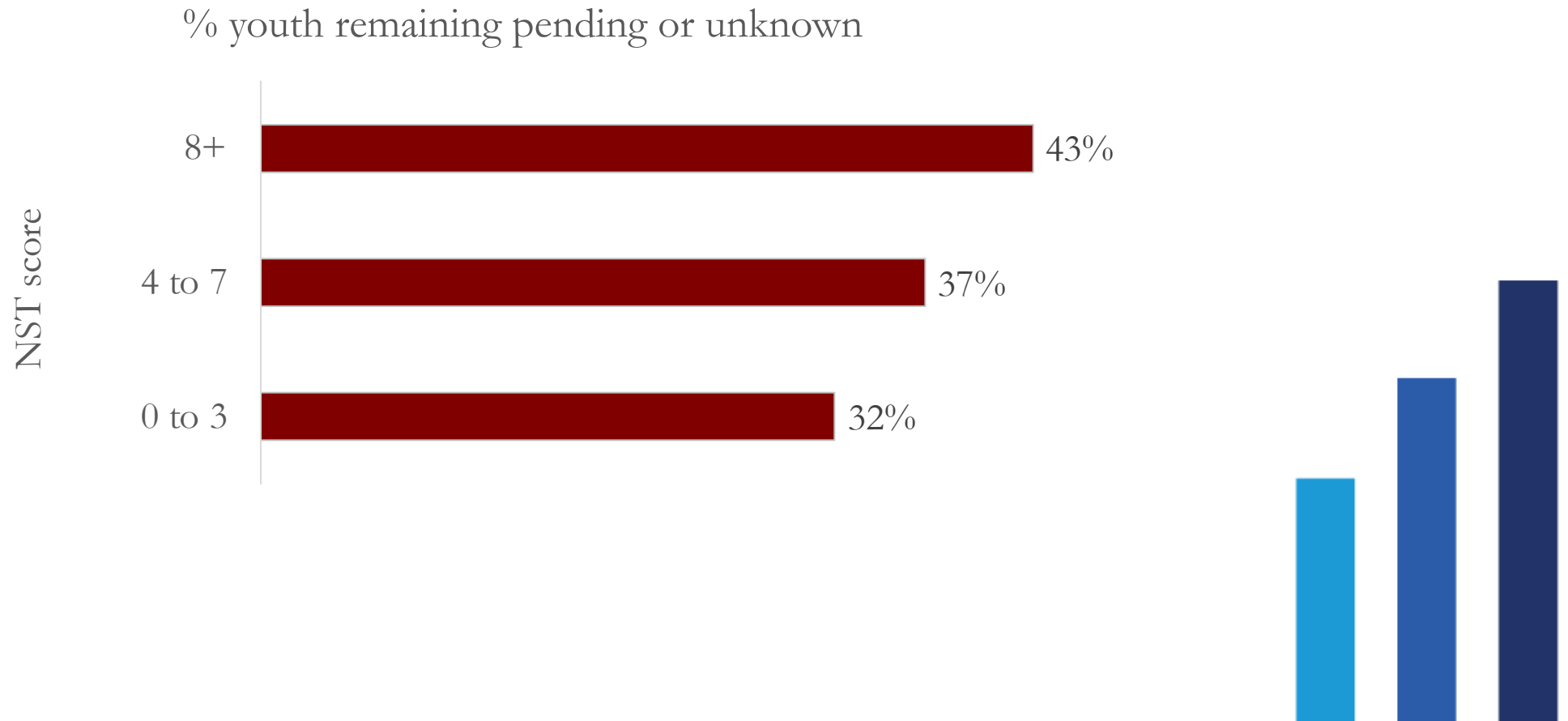
What strategies are being tested in your community

- to better understand the drivers and
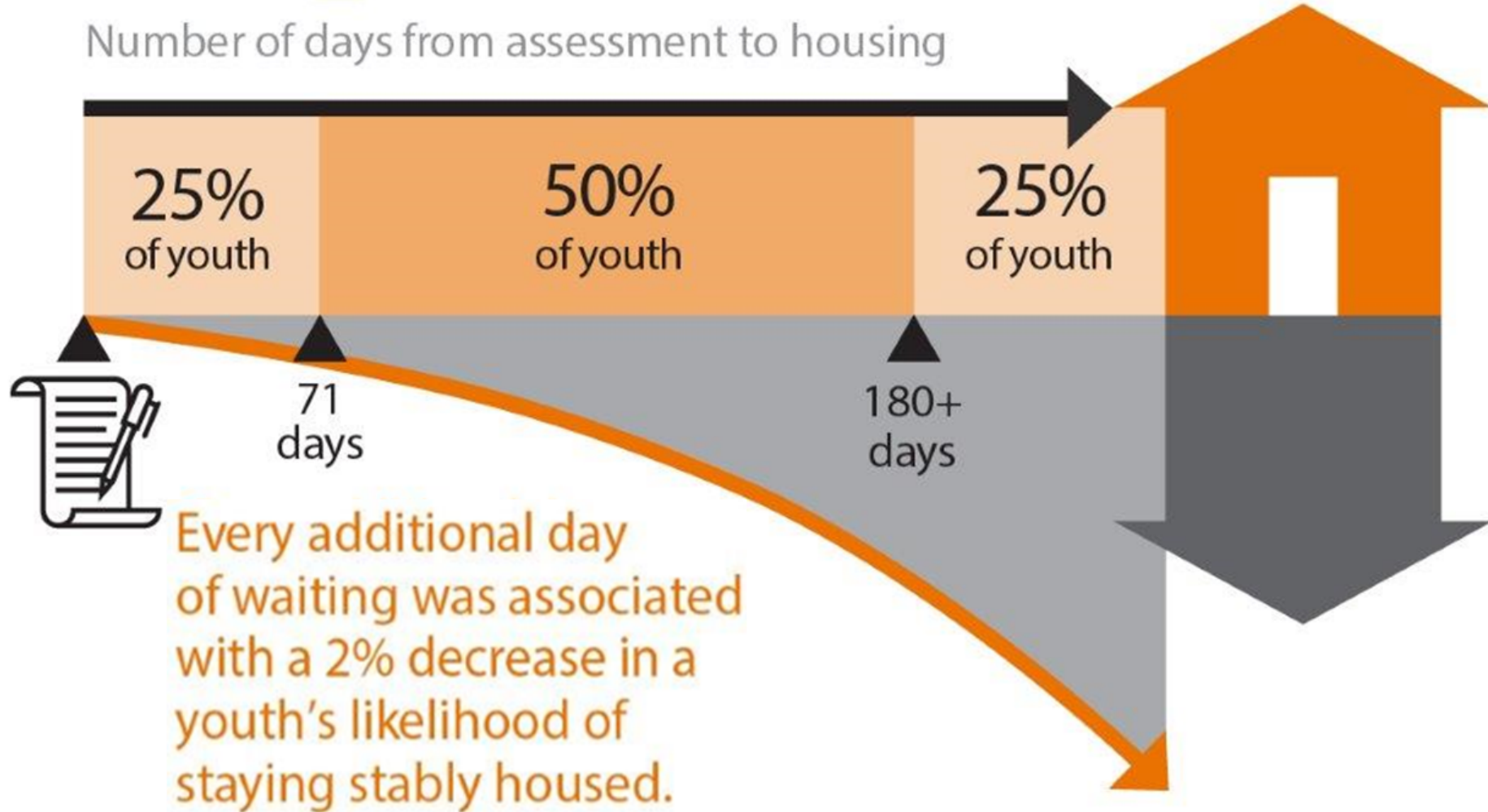
- to decrease wait times

Finding 4. Youth face long wait times for critical services

35% of assessed youth were placed into rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing programs.

Number of days from assessment to housing

25% of youth	50% of youth	25% of youth

71 days

180+ days

Every additional day of waiting was associated with a 2% decrease in a youth's likelihood of staying stably housed.

What strategies are being tested to connected, engaged and and responsive to youth's needs?

Finding 5. Racial and ethnic disproportionalities point to the
need to address inequities in
homelessness responses

Disproportionalities

We knew that youth of color were at higher risk for homelessness. These data reinforce this <u>and</u> add new insights into equity challenges…

Good news: White and black youth were about **equally as likely** to have exits into housing programs

Bad news: Compared to white, non-Hispanic youth…

- **Black** youth have a **16% increased risk of remaining pending/unknown** and a **78% increased risk of reentering homelessness after a family exit**

- **Hispanic** youth have a **23% increased risk of remaining pending/unknown** and a **72% increased risk of reentering homelessness after a family exit**
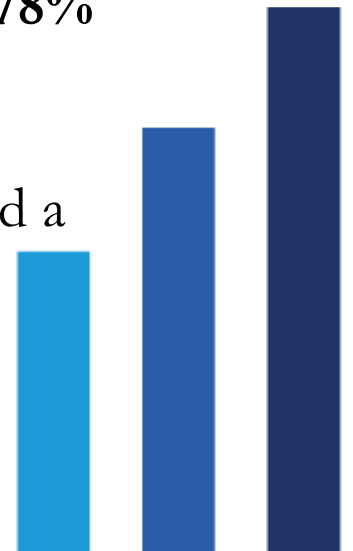
How are you or could you use your local data to improve strategies to address inequities in access and outcomes?

Opportunities for Engagement

Engage with and immediately use findings to improve decision-making related in your community

- [Share the full report](#) with your community

- Share a recording of this webinar with your community and use this discussion guide at your next meeting.

A Way Home America Grand Challenge

Grand Challenge Goal

Over a two year period, the A Way Home America Grand Challenge will help 10 communities in the United States end homelessness for LGBTQ youth and youth of color, setting the path to ending homelessness for all youth.
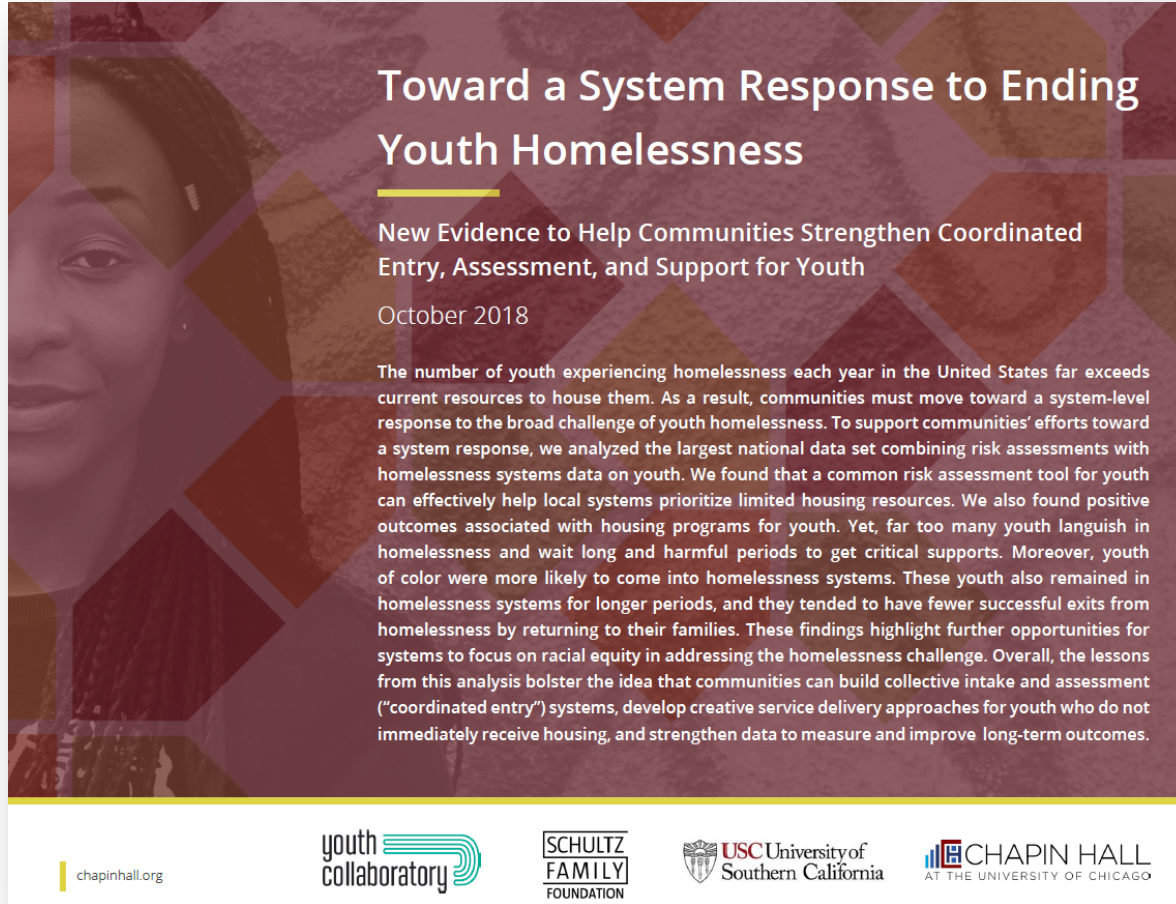
http://awayhomeamerica.org/grand-challenge/

Build on these findings to advance your coordinated community response

- Sign up here to receive updates on future supports offered for communities regardless of the current status of your coordinated response system

- Schedule a consultation with our team. Our team can help your community refine priorities and identify concrete next steps to strengthening your coordinated response for youth such as:
  - Strengthening assessment tools and processes
  - Linking assessment with housing/supports and outcomes
  - Identifying and building out innovation service options that fill gaps in prevention, early intervention and/or sustained exits from homelessness
  - Collecting, aggregating and translating data into actionable information

Thank you! Questions?

Toward a System Response to Ending Youth Homelessness

New Evidence to Help Communities Strengthen Coordinated Entry, Assessment, and Support for Youth

October 2018

The number of youth experiencing homelessness each year in the United States far exceeds current resources to house them. As a result, communities must move toward a system-level response to the broad challenge of youth homelessness. To support communities' efforts toward a system response, we analyzed the largest national data set combining risk assessments with homelessness systems data on youth. We found that a common risk assessment tool for youth can effectively help local systems prioritize limited housing resources. We also found positive outcomes associated with housing programs for youth. Yet, far too many youth languish in homelessness and wait long and harmful periods to get critical supports. Moreover, youth of color were more likely to come into homelessness systems. These youth also remained in homelessness systems for longer periods, and they tended to have fewer successful exits from homelessness by returning to their families. These findings highlight further opportunities for systems to focus on racial equity in addressing the homelessness challenge. Overall, the lessons from this analysis bolster the idea that communities can build collective intake and assessment ("coordinated entry") systems, develop creative service delivery approaches for youth who do not immediately receive housing, and strengthen data to measure and improve long-term outcomes.

@Chapin_Hall
@YCollaboratory
@CAIS_USC

Click here to find the report