C6: Demographics, Trends and Lessons Learned

2019 Federal Permanent Housing Conference

This Session's Focus

- Using data to inform Program Design change

  - Learn how to draw inferences with trend and population data

  - Include population disparity checks

- Learn about what types of population and trend data are

  available in two federal reports

Overview

1. Homeless Veteran demographic data from the

   AHAR & SSVF Annual Report

2. Program Performance

3. Program Design Changes

4. Discussion Questions/Q&A

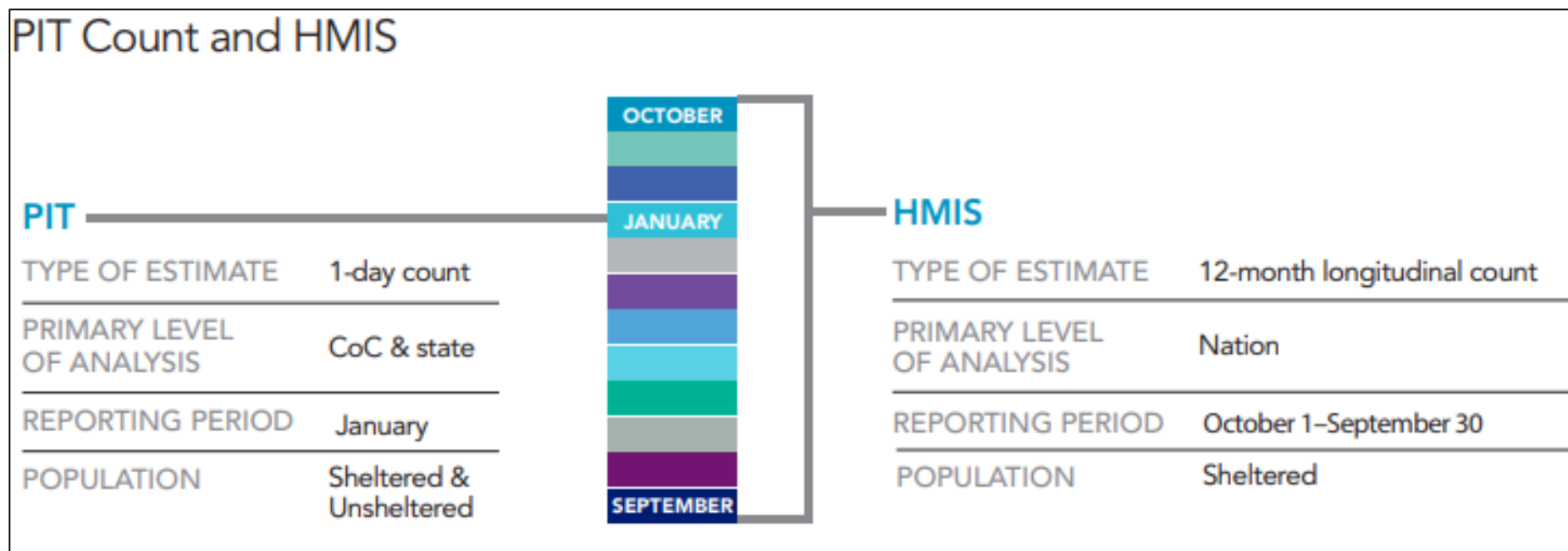# Homeless Veteran Demographic Data from the AHAR & SSVF Annual Report

Homelessness Demographics: AHAR and SSVF Annual Report

- AHAR Reports
  - Part 1: PIT Count Data
  - Part 2: HMIS Data (ES, TH project types)

- SSVF Annual Report
  - 12 months of HMIS Data
  - RRH & HP project types

PIT Count and HMIS

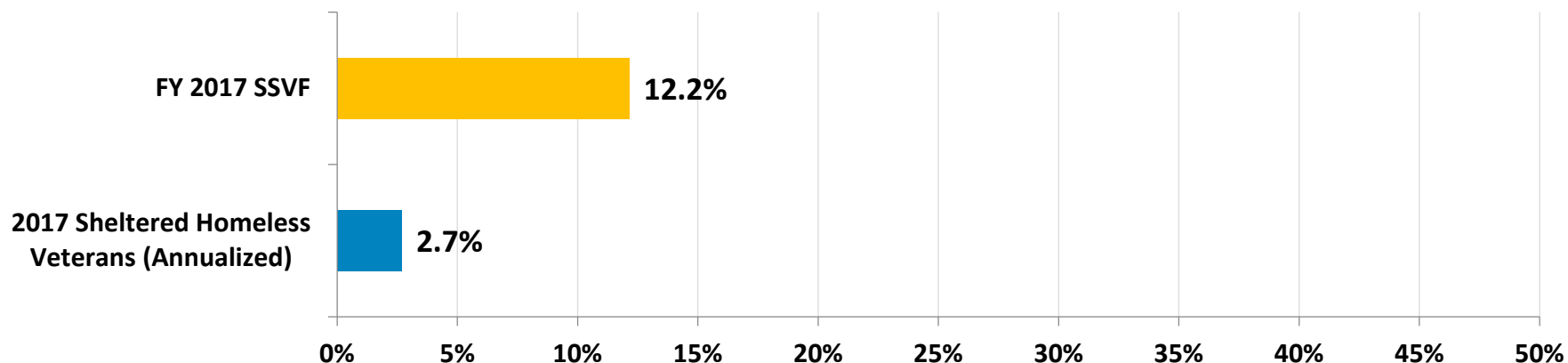| PIT		HMIS	
TYPE OF ESTIMATE	1-day count	TYPE OF ESTIMATE	12-month longitudinal count
PRIMARY LEVEL OF ANALYSIS	CoC & state	PRIMARY LEVEL OF ANALYSIS	Nation
REPORTING PERIOD	January	REPORTING PERIOD	October 1–September 30
POPULATION	Sheltered & Unsheltered	POPULATION	Sheltered

OCTOBER
JANUARY
SEPTEMBER

Homelessness Demographics: AHAR and SSVF Annual Report

- Reports Comparison: Sheltered Veterans (2017 AHAR Part 2) to RRH Veterans (FY 2017 SSVF Annual Report)

- Demographic Comparisons <u>at Entry</u>
  - Household Type
  - Gender
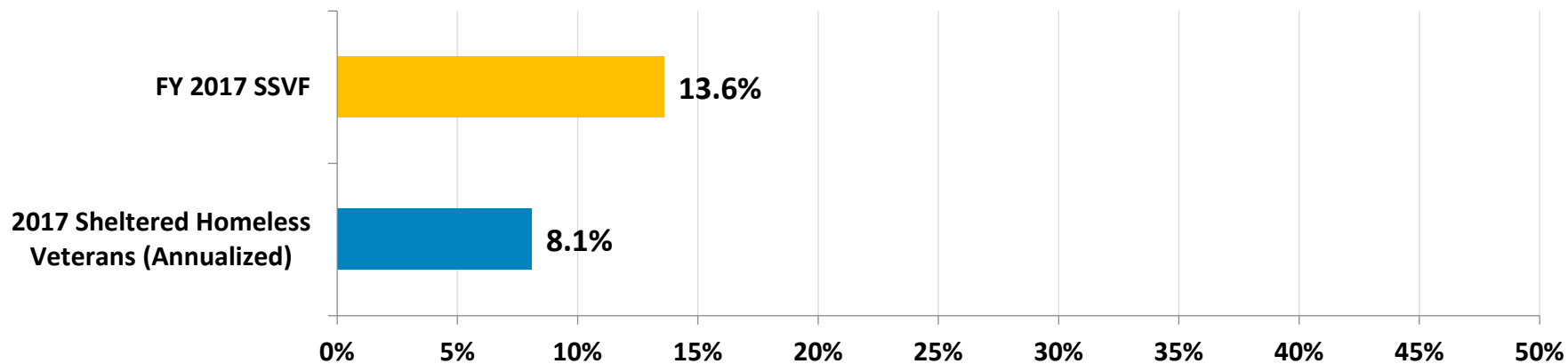 - Race/Ethnicity
  - Age
  - Disability Status

Homelessness Demographics: AHAR and SSVF Annual Report
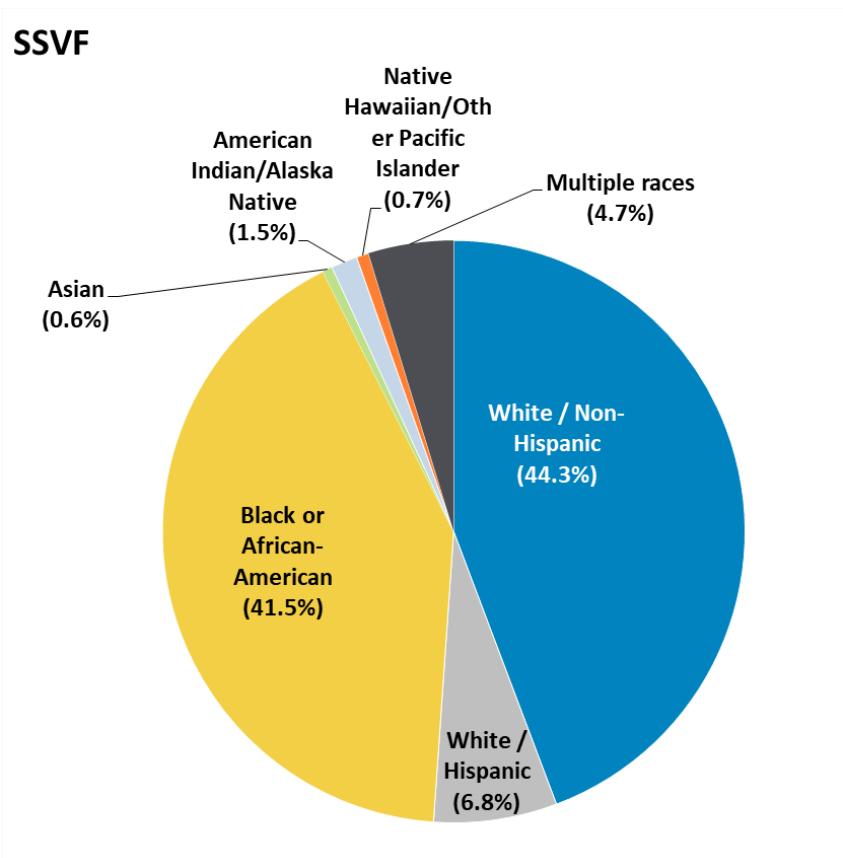
- Household Type: Households w/children

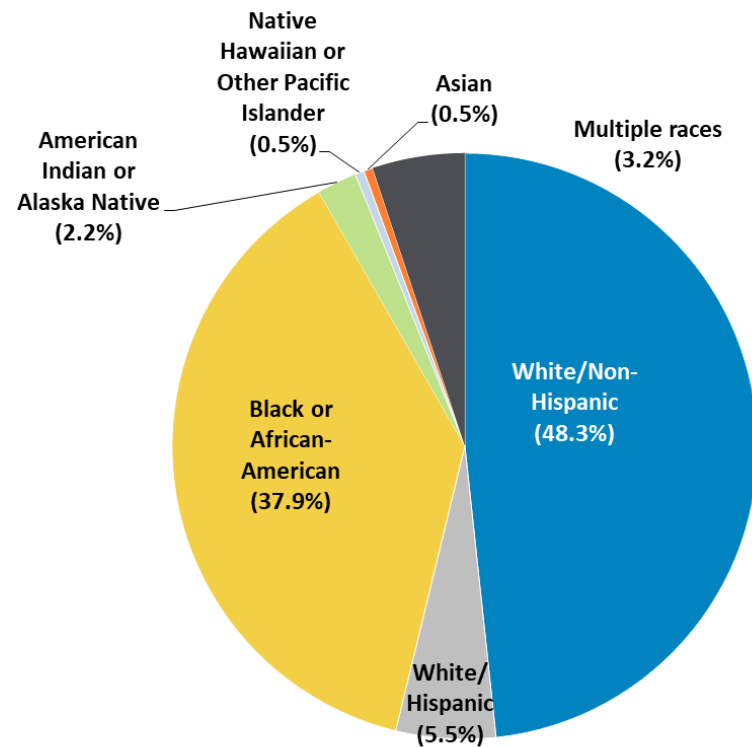|	
FY 2017 SSVF	12.2%
2017 Sheltered Homeless Veterans (Annualized)	2.7%

(x-axis: 0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% 50%)

- Gender: Female

FY 2017 SSVF	13.6%
2017 Sheltered Homeless Veterans (Annualized)	8.1%

(x-axis: 0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% 50%)

Homelessness Demographics: AHAR and SSVF Annual Report

- Race/Ethnicity*

SSVF

- American Indian/Alaska Native (1.5%)
- Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (0.7%)
- Multiple races (4.7%)
- Asian (0.6%)
- White / Non-Hispanic (44.3%)
- Black or African-American (41.5%)
- White / Hispanic (6.8%)

Sheltered Veterans

- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.5%)
- Asian (0.5%)
- American Indian or Alaska Native (2.2%)
- Multiple races (3.2%)
- White/Non-Hispanic (48.3%)
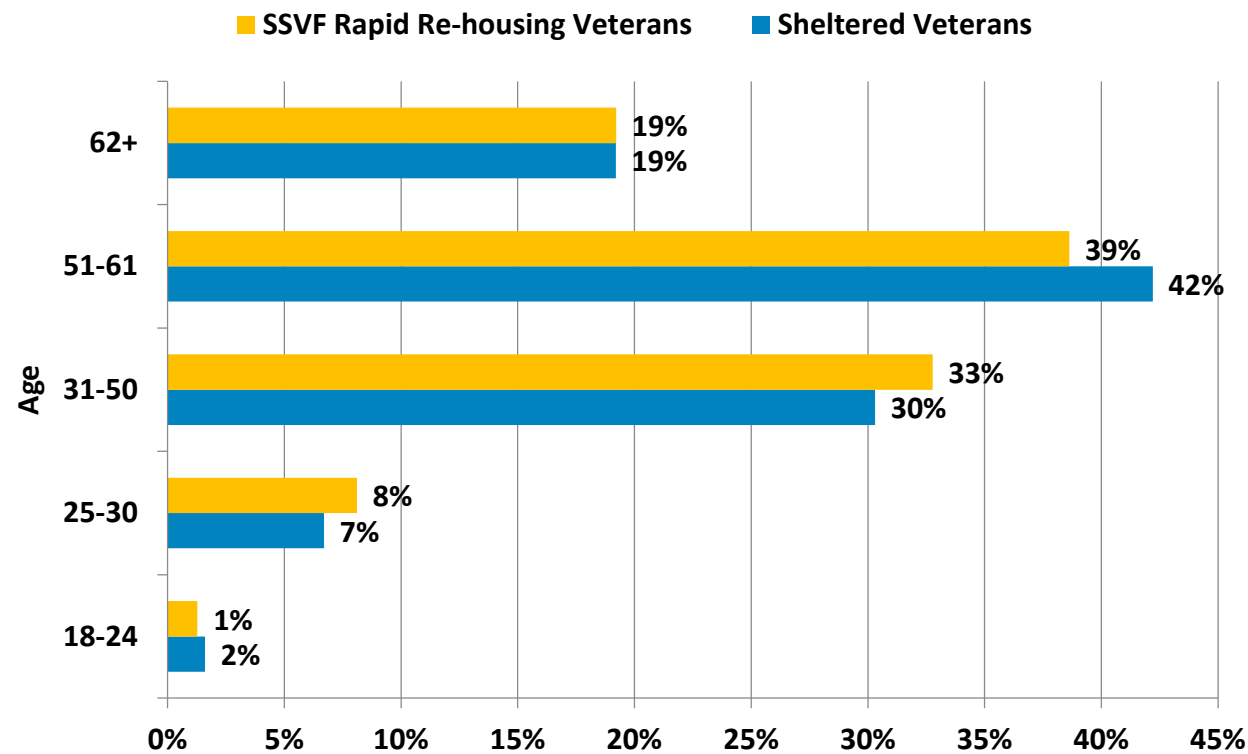- Black or African-American (37.9%)
- White/ Hispanic (5.5%)

*For FY 2017, SSVF race/ethnicity data was only available for the combination of RRH and HP Veterans.
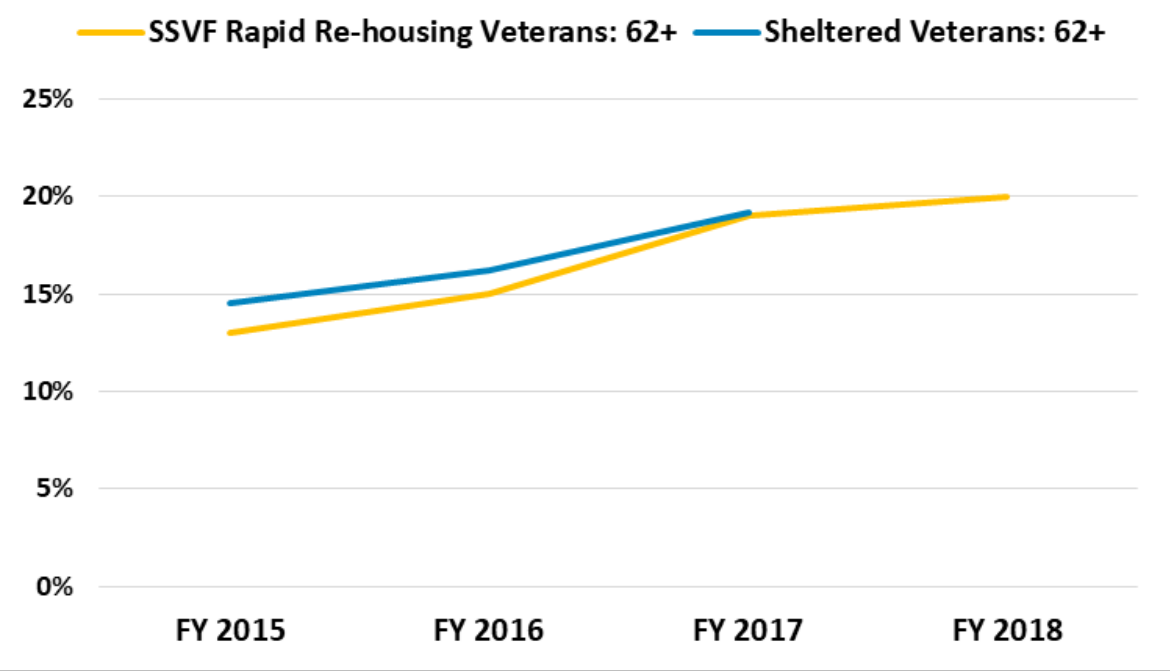
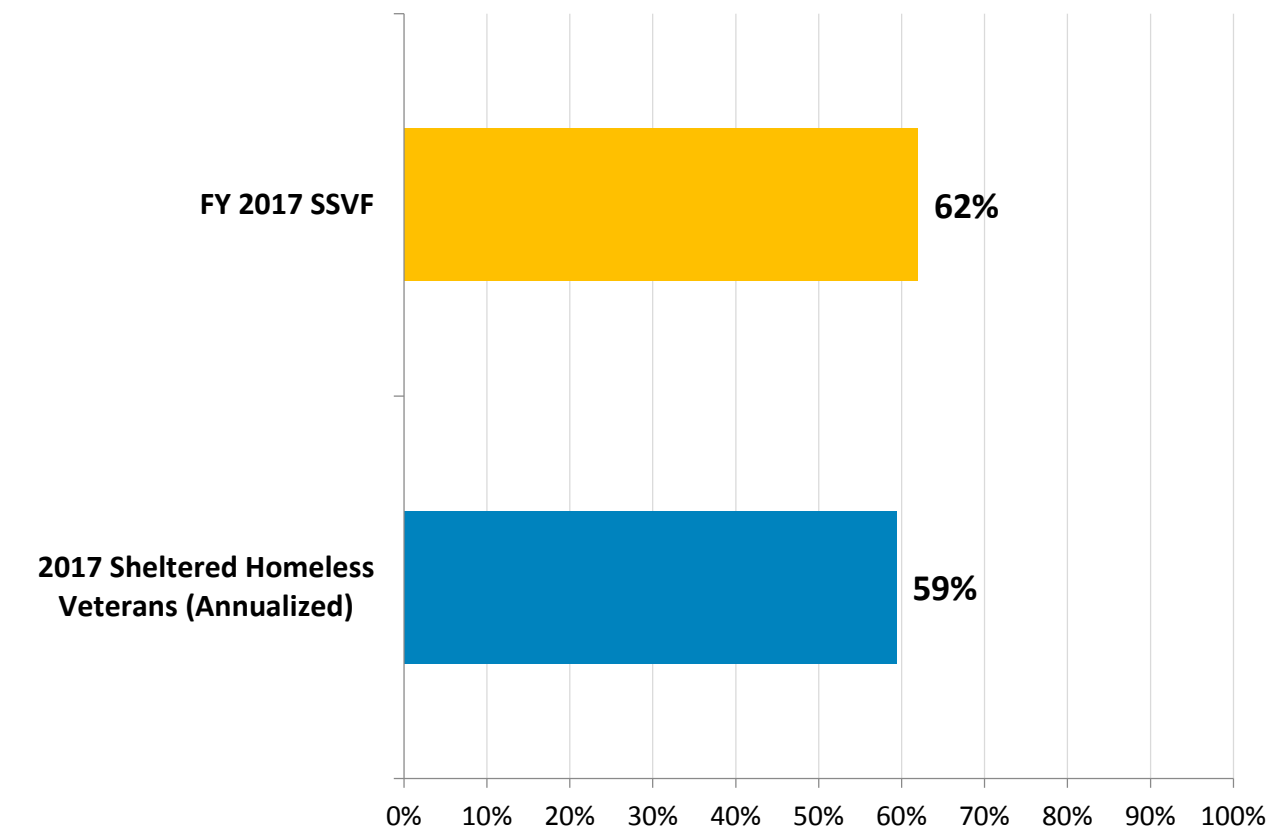# Homelessness Demographics: AHAR and SSVF Annual Report
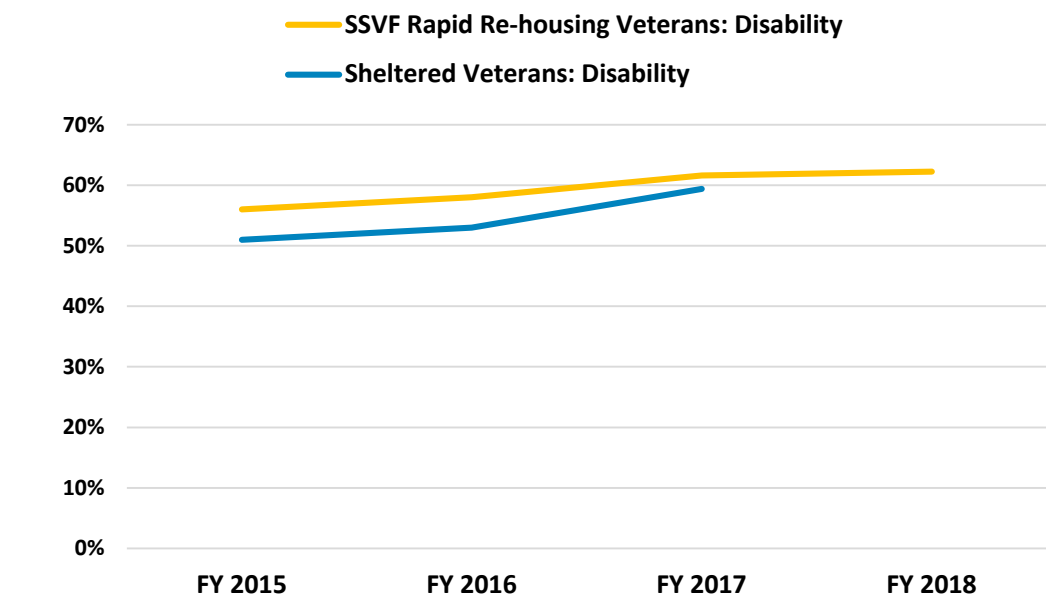
- Age Comparison

- Age Trend

Homelessness Demographics: AHAR and SSVF Annual Report

- Disability Comparison

- Disability Trend

Homelessness Demographics: AHAR and SSVF Annual Report

- Summary of 2017 Demographic Comparisons (proportional)
  - HH type: Proportionally, SSVF RRH served 4.5 times more Veterans in HHs w/children than shelters
  - Gender: Proportionally, SSVF RRH served 68% more Female Veterans than shelters
  - Race/Ethnicity: SSVF and shelters served similar percentages of racial/ethnic groups; SSVF served a slightly higher percentage of racial/ethnic minorities
  - Age
    - SSVF RRH and shelters served Veterans of very similar ages
    - The 62+ group has increased each year
  - Disability Status
    - SSVF RRH and shelters served Veterans of similar disability levels; slightly more for SSVF RRH in FY 2016 & 2017
    - The disability status group has increased each year
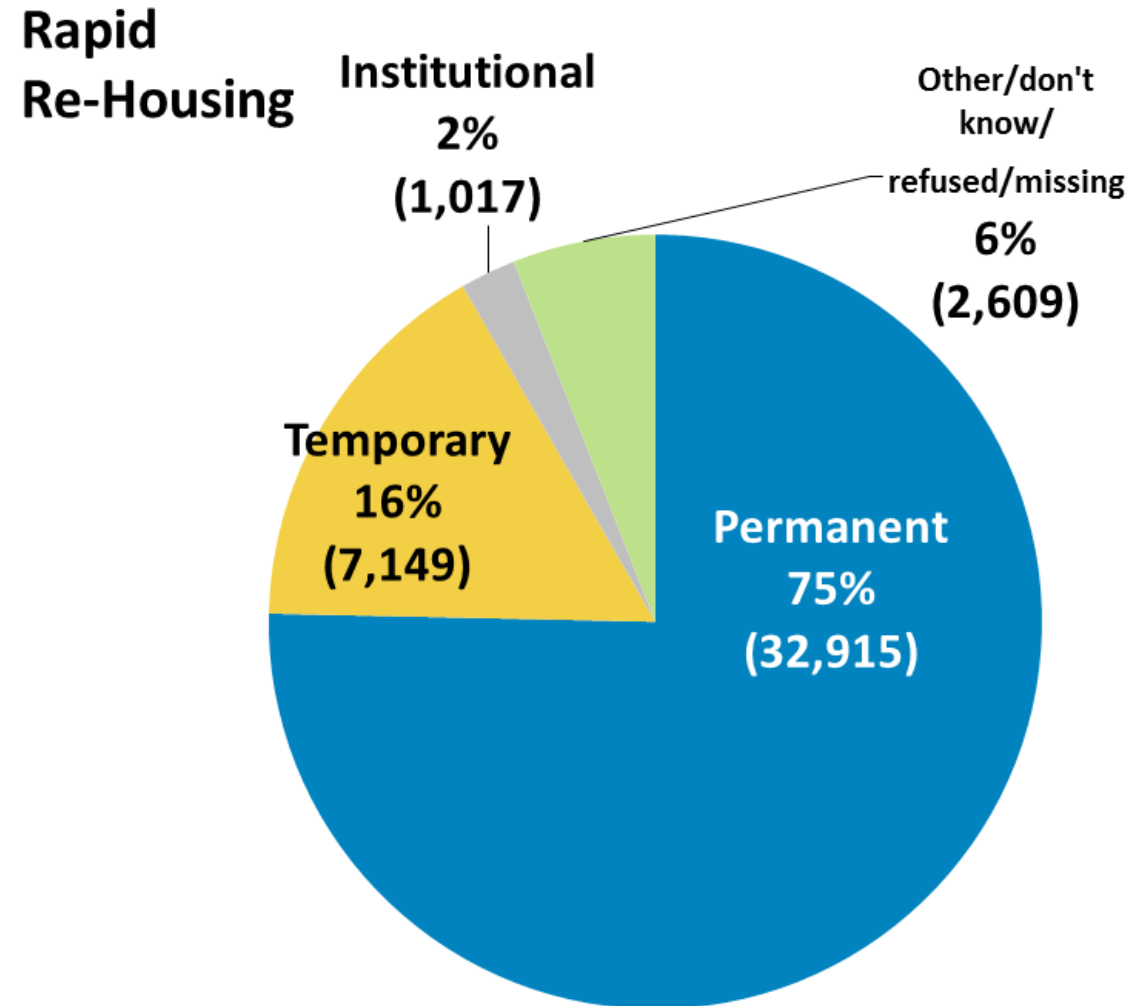
SSVF Program Performance

Program Performance

- Use demographic groups as a filter for analysis
  - Focus on possible disparities and serving those with the most need

- Cost

- Outcomes
  - Permanent housing placements (Destination)
  - Length of time
  - Returns

Program Performance

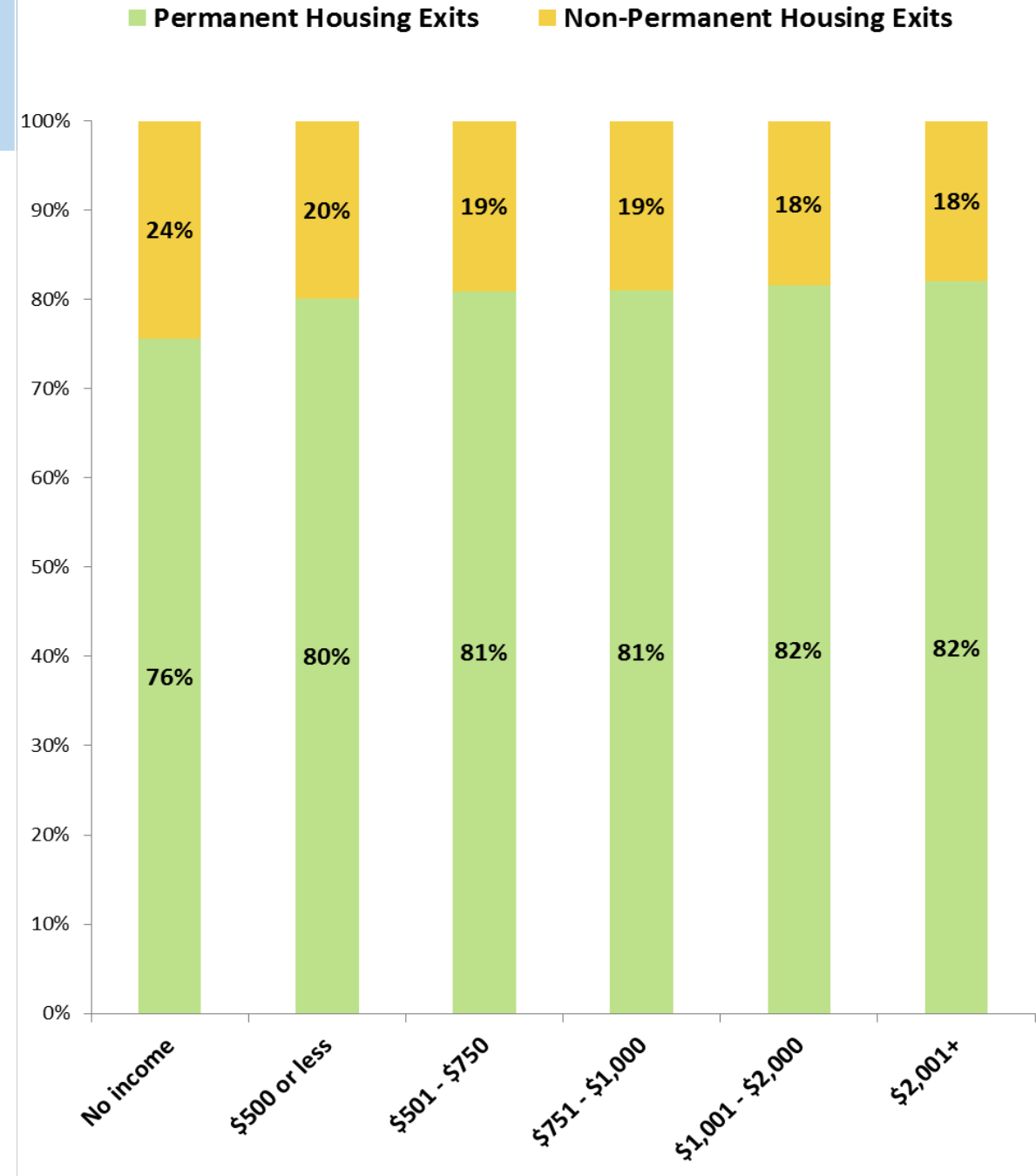- SSVF RRH: Permanent housing placements (Destination)

Rapid Re-Housing

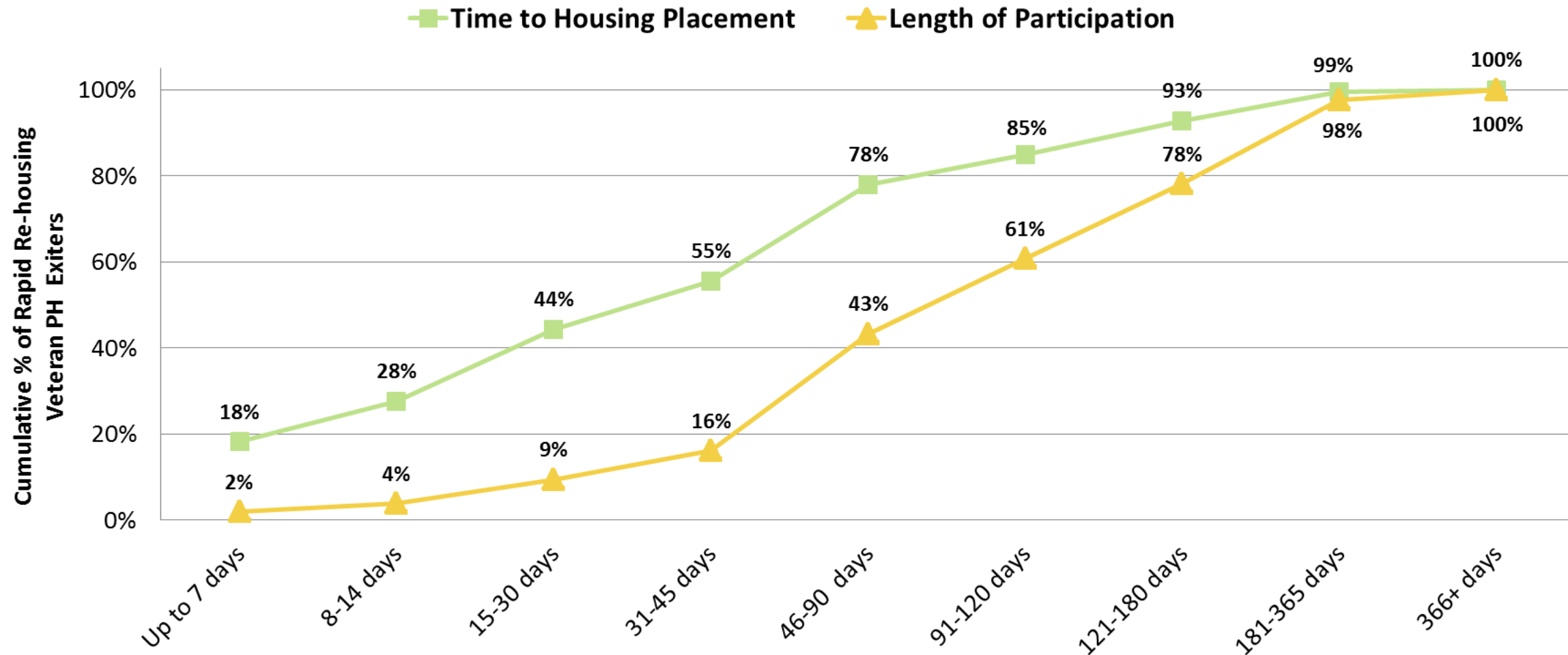Institutional 2% (1,017)

Other/don't know/ refused/missing 6% (2,609)

Temporary 16% (7,149)

Permanent 75% (32,915)

n=43,690

Program Performance

- SSVF RRH: Permanent housing placements (Destination) – drill down by income at entry

n=48,926

Legend: ■ Permanent Housing Exits ■ Non-Permanent Housing Exits

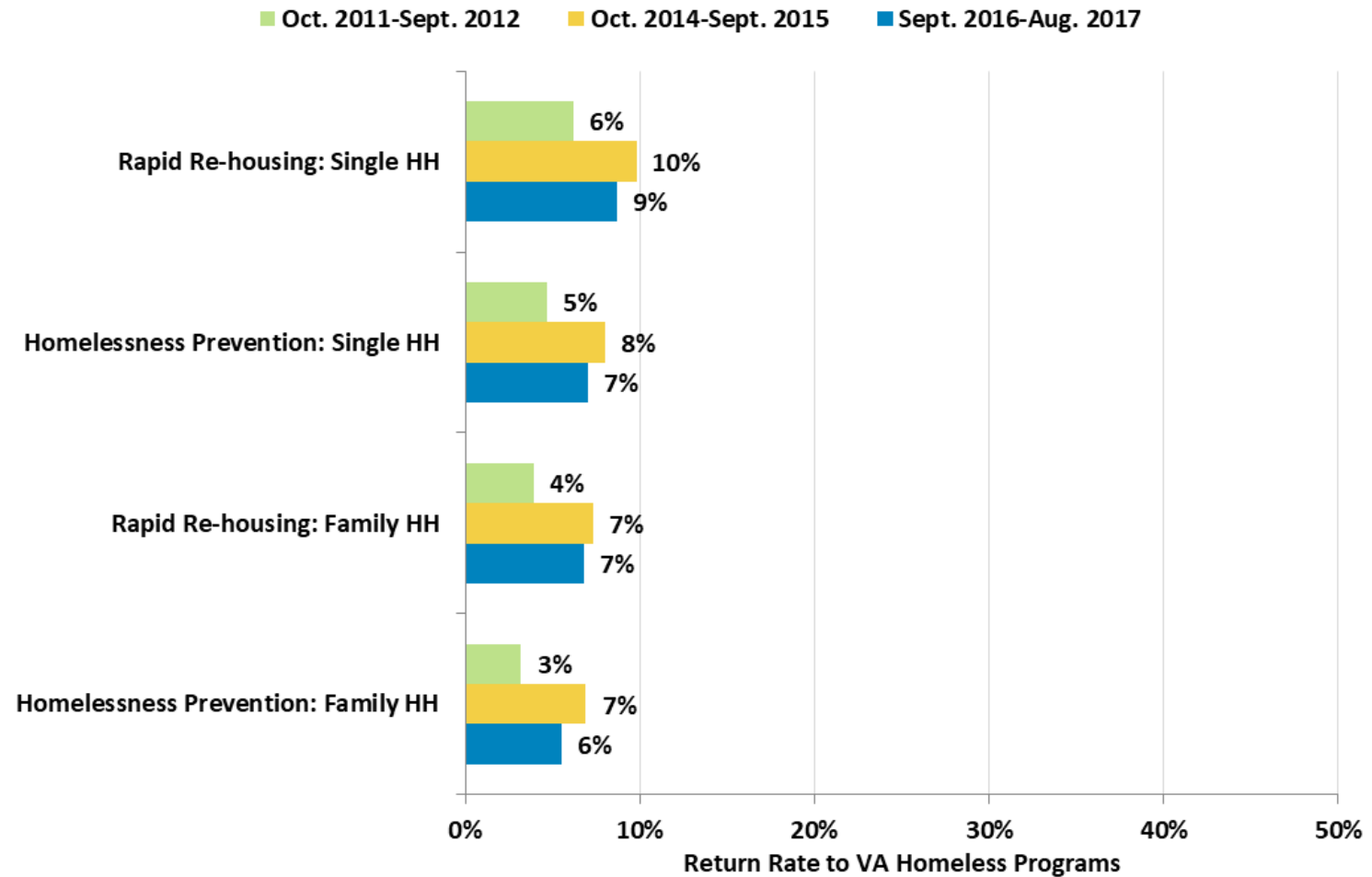| Income at entry	Permanent Housing Exits	Non-Permanent Housing Exits
No income	76%	24%
$500 or less	80%	20%
$501 - $750	81%	19%
$751 - $1,000	81%	19%
$1,001 - $2,000	82%	18%
$2,001+	82%	18%

Program Performance

- SSVF RRH (FY 2015-2017): Length of time

Program Performance

- SSVF: Returns to homelessness, 6 month view

Legend: ■ Oct. 2011-Sept. 2012 ■ Oct. 2014-Sept. 2015 ■ Sept. 2016-Aug. 2017

Rapid Re-housing: Single HH
- 6%
- 10%
- 9%

Homelessness Prevention: Single HH
- 5%
- 8%
- 7%

Rapid Re-housing: Family HH
- 4%
- 7%
- 7%

Homelessness Prevention: Family HH
- 3%
- 7%
- 6%

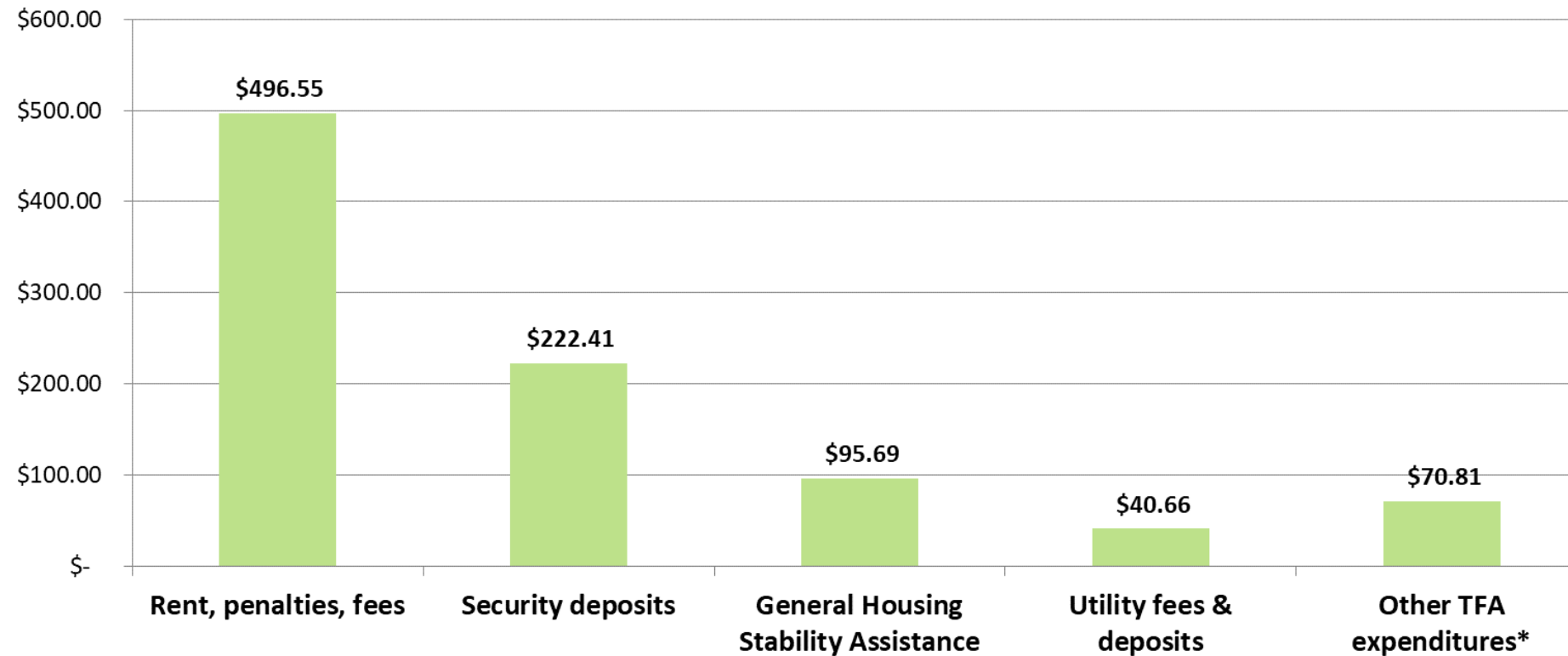X-axis: Return Rate to VA Homeless Programs (0% - 50%)

n= October 2011-September 2012: 32,033 Veterans; October 2014-September 2015: 53,388 Veterans; September 2016-August 2017: 38,370
SOURCES: SSVF-HMIS Repository data; HOMES.

Program Performance

- Average Cost per RRH Household

  (Temporary Financial Assistance shown here)

Note: The above costs averages were calculated by dividing Temporary Financial Assistance (TFA) for SSVF rapid re-housing households by the total number of rapid re-housing households. TFA usage data was not available at the household level.

Program Design Changes

Program Design Changes

- Challenges for SSVF
  - Limited resources
    - Affordable housing
    - Program funding
    - PH vouchers
  - Demographic changes
    - Aging population
    - Increased disability rates
    - Traditional shelter system disparity in serving Veterans in HHs w/children

Program Design Changes

- Demographics: Regularly focus on avoiding service disparities
  - Analyze demographic entry <u>and</u> outcomes data
  - Use training and foster peer learning opportunities
    - bust myths on outcome forecasting

- SSVF Program Design Responses
  - Improve the target of limited resources (such as TFA, VASH)
  - Encourage planning and coordination with CoCs/Coordinated Entry Systems/VA Programs
  - Combat challenges with innovation
    - Rapid resolution/Problem solving
    - Returning Home
    - Shallow subsidy

Program Design Changes

- SSVF Program Design Responses (continued)
  - Use data to identify new partners for training and coordination, such as:
    - SOAR Initiative (SSI/SSDI enrollment)
    - Shared housing
    - Landlord partnership development and maintenance
    - Credit counseling and repair assistance
    - Employment services program integration and referrals
    - Services for older Veterans through the VA and in the community
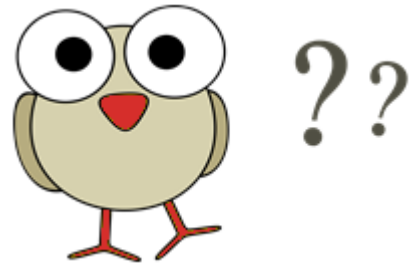
Discussion Questions and Q&A

Discussion Questions

- Has your community or a local program done a demographic disparity analysis?
  - What data sources were used to identify disparities?
  - If so, what lessons were identified?
  - Are there specific program design changes that were made?

- What outcomes data are you most interested in looking at with a demographic filter? Why?

- Do you have a recommended approach on how to best inject data into program design change discussions?

Q & A

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