



Coordinating Board Agenda

October 3, 2018

2:00-4:00 pm

United Way of King County

Gates Community Room

The All Home Strategic Plan commits to reducing racial disparities of those experiencing homelessness. Nearly two thirds of people experiencing homelessness are people and families of color. Institutional and systematic racism contributes to the oppression of people of color, creating inequity, poverty and in some cases, homelessness. Success in reducing racial disparities and creating effective systems both for a dignified emergency response and housing, will require bold action and shared accountability. This commitment will include the proactive reinforcement of policies, practices, attitudes and actions to produce equitable power, access, opportunities, treatment, impacts and outcomes for all.

2:00pm	Welcome, Introductions & Public Comment	Sara
2:10pm	Prevention Landscape and System Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of prevention project Questions and discussion Board recommendations for implementation <p><i>Result: Board reviews prevention landscape, affirms strategy direction and recommends actions for implementation.</i></p>	Sara <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPT - Recommendations for Strategy Implementation Zachary DeWolf (All Home)
2:40pm	Coordinated Entry for All <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Board decisions to date Process check on implementation of dynamic prioritization Direction on matching tool development and testing <p><i>Result: Board is updated on the work taking place to operationalize dynamic prioritization and affirms the direction for implementation.</i></p>	Sara <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPT Danielle Winslow (All Home)
3:25pm	Director's Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2018 CoC Application Data Dashboards: quarterly updates and revised dashboards framework 2019 Point in Time Count Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project and Youth Campaign Governance and Homeless System Redesign 	Kira <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Written updates
3:55pm	Board and Staff Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open floor: Updates or questions from Board members Recognizing Adrienne Quinn 	Sara
4:00	Adjourn	Sara

Next meeting: Wednesday, November 7th, All Home (201 S. Jackson) 8th Floor Conference Center

Materials: <http://allhomekc.org/committees/coordinating-board/#fndtn-materials>

<p>JANUARY (1/3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 Action Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Count Us In (1/26) <input type="checkbox"/> Committee Meetings 	<p>JULY (7/11 Annual Conference)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> NAEH conference <input type="checkbox"/> CoC NOFA Release (Estimated) <input type="checkbox"/> Committee meetings
<p>FEBRUARY (no meeting)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> State Advocacy Day events (2/1) <input type="checkbox"/> SPARC Summit (2/7-2/8) <input type="checkbox"/> Governance Summit (2/9) 	<p>AUGUST (8/1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> CoC NOFA Meetings <input type="checkbox"/> Committee meetings
<p>MARCH (3/7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Committee meetings 	<p>SEPTEMBER (9/5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Committee meetings <input type="checkbox"/> CoC NOFA Due (Estimated)
<p>APRIL (no regular meeting)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Special Board session on Governance <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly data and CEA review <input type="checkbox"/> Town Hall <input type="checkbox"/> Committee meetings 	<p>OCTOBER (10/3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly data and CEA review
<p>MAY (5/2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinated Entry Improvement Plans <input type="checkbox"/> System Performance Committee Updates <input type="checkbox"/> Annual Conference Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Committee Meetings 	<p>NOVEMBER (11/7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop state agenda <input type="checkbox"/> 2019 Action Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Committee meetings
<p>JUNE (6/6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Count Us In data review <input type="checkbox"/> CoC Program – Pre- NOFA Release Discussion <input type="checkbox"/> Committee Meetings 	<p>DECEMBER (no meeting)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Committee meetings



Homelessness Prevention:

Recommendations for Strategy Implementation

In January 2017, HUD issued a Notice Establishing Additional Requirements for Continuums of Care policies and procedures, which requires that “Persons must be able to access homelessness prevention services funded with ESG Program funds through the coordinated entry process. The coordinated entry process may include separate access point(s) for homelessness prevention so that people at risk of homelessness can receive urgent services when and where they are needed, e.g. on-site at a courthouse or hospital, provided that the separate access point(s) meet all requirements in II.B.2 of this Notice. Written policies and procedures must describe the process by which persons will be prioritized for referrals to homelessness prevention services. To the extent that other homelessness prevention programs participate in the coordinated entry process, the policies and procedures must also describe the process by which persons will be prioritized for referrals to these programs.”

Following the notice, All Home began a concerted effort to understand the landscape of homelessness prevention services, supports, and resources in King County. This landscape supported the creation of a comprehensive guide for homelessness prevention services that would include a full landscape view of services, a quick referral guide for Coordinated Entry All (CEA) and Regional Access Points (RAPs), and action steps that support and further our All Home Strategic Plan pertaining to homelessness prevention [Rare]goals.

One initial step in placing Homelessness Prevention at “the front door” of the homeless response system is the creation of our “Resource Guide: Homeless Prevention”, a toolkit for service providers and partners working at the frontlines of the homeless system. Additionally, there are related bodies of work not yet completed, such as “discharge planning,” which is captured in Strategy 1.1.B in the All Home Strategic Plan, which addresses the need for coordination and collaboration with other systems in our Homeless Prevention interventions and supports.

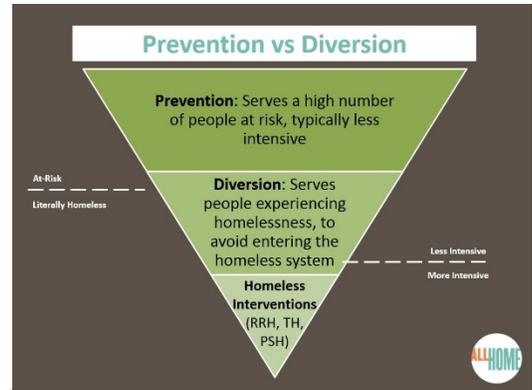
Addressing Youth Homelessness is Homelessness Prevention:

48% of our homeless population first experienced homelessness as a young person—ending youth homelessness is an investment in preventing a future experience of homelessness.

The difference between Prevention and Diversion:

Prevention is targeted to people who are not experiencing homelessness and are requesting support to prevent the loss of their housing or to identify an alternative to an experience of homelessness.

Diversion is targeted to people without a safe place to stay tonight, who are requesting shelter or housing tonight to help them avoid entering the crisis response system.



Racial Equity Commitment:

In addition to our strategic components of making homelessness “Rare,” All Home still maintains a core commitment of “eliminating racial disparities.”

In order to provide these resources to the community, All Home convened a group of partners for a time-limited basis to give support and feedback on this specific project. The following document outlines recommendations developed by All Home through learnings and discussions held with community partners (for a complete list, see the end of this document).

.....

Recommendations for Implementation, as gathered from service providers, organizational representatives, and people with lived experience from across King County:

All Home Strategy 1.1.A: Integrate prevention strategies in local homeless housing and service planning, and invest prevention resources in communities where the need and opportunity are greatest. Success of prevention strategies requires targeting of resources to those most likely to become homeless by locating homelessness prevention resources and supports at the “front door” of the homelessness crisis response system. Strategies should test, evaluate, and refine targeting; have an explicit focus on addressing racial disparities; and target those with the most need for homelessness prevention resources and support, including historically marginalized communities.

Key Recommendations for Implementation:

- 1) **Action 1:** Establish regional Homelessness Prevention Workgroup, including funders, service providers and people with experiences of homelessness, with particular focus on individuals that represent communities of color, to share resources, best practices and ideas for improving homeless prevention service delivery for people of color. Incorporate continuous learning opportunities, policy development, and robust data collection to

more broadly understand local homelessness prevention landscape.

Action 2: Commission a study or report about homelessness prevention in Seattle / King County to have local data and information about prevention that can help to inform future prevention interventions and supports; working with local funders and philanthropy.

Action 3: Expand upon the prevention workgroup by bringing along additional partners, including system partners such as the faith community, Housing Authorities, and other key systems (foster care, criminal justice, healthcare, mental health, refugee resettlement) to support access to housing for people of color exiting systems/institutions.

**This requires broader cross-systems collaboration and additional work. There may be an opportunity to connect with the efforts of the "One Table" regional group*

Action 4: Assess current access for people of color to Imminent Risk prevention resources. And identify opportunities for coordination with key access points (such as CEA, housing navigation teams, schools/McKinney-Vento, etc) to ensure strategic use of prevention resources and targeting to communities of color and/or households most at risk of experiencing homelessness (perhaps focus of the Prevention Workgroup or special time-limited workgroup with just the agencies providing imminent risk services could provide case-conferencing, for example).

Action 5: The Homelessness Prevention Workgroup establishes homelessness prevention program guidelines to offer clarity and fidelity across the system and reduce disparities for people of color experiencing homelessness. These guidelines would be similar to Rapid Re-Housing guidelines, for example, and will utilize the Racial Equity Toolkit.

Action 6: The Homelessness Prevention Workgroup advocates for placement of homelessness prevention resources and services at the front door of the homelessness system.

- 2) **Action 1:** Standardize data collection practices to elevate racial disparities for prevention resources and expand use of HMIS for prevention resources (as appropriate based on the shared guidelines above) to ensure targeting for small and/or by/for community-based organizations.
- 3) **Action 1:** Educate and inform the community on available resources

- a. Maximize support for up-to-date information at 2-1-1 and HousingSearchNW
 - b. Incorporate overview of prevention resources and how to access them in CoC trainings
 - c. Incorporate prevention training into CEA training for RAPs and assessors
 - d. Broader provider community prevention trainings
- 4) **Action 1:** Community adopts a common homelessness prevention targeting tool to all prevention interventions designed to serve people of color households at imminent risk of homelessness (currently in use for City of Seattle, ESG/CHG-funded, and BSK programs). Adopt a standard tool for use across the County and review with racial equity toolkit.

Action 2: Explore the refinement of the targeting tool and targeting practices based on local need and local and national best practices (i.e. local data and use of system-wide data on shelter access and vulnerability by zip code (which could be a proxy for race) similar to the *Homebase* model in New York City through consumer surveys, focus groups, interviews, etc)

- 5) **Action 1:** Conduct a broader geographic analysis utilizing racial demographic data and racial equity lens to explore assumptions about why people from certain areas utilize Homeless Prevention services and supports and their geographic exits. Then, analyze geographic distribution of prevention resources and conduct a gaps analysis specifically including assessment of access to resources among communities of color.

In progress: Sharing data between All Home & King County Sheriff's Office pertaining to evictions by zip code

- 6) **Action 1:** Explore role of and ensure needed access of housing locator services for homeless prevention resources and households most at risk of homelessness, to include historically marginalized communities. Based on results, establish a plan to ensure access to housing location in coordination with housing location services in the community for literally homeless households, with a specialized, targeted approach for communities of color.

All Home Strategy 1.1.G: Increase access to civil legal aid in situations where legal advocacy will prevent homelessness (e.g. access to State and Federal benefit programs, SSI/SSDI, etc., foreclosure prevention, immigration, tenant representation, unemployment benefits, ABD, etc)

Key Recommendations for Implementation:

- 1) **Action 1:** Improve access to civil legal aid for people of color – work with State Legislature, City of Seattle, and King County on possible funding, research, and deployment opportunities.

In progress: Working with State Legislators on crafting a research framework statewide for civil legal aid, right to counsel, etc

Action 2: Increase capacity for civil legal aid through more attorneys to address the large demand for housing stability and homelessness prevention related legal resources for people of color (similar to Right to Counsel legislation passed in New York City in 2017).

- 2) **Action 1:** Improve access to dispute resolution/mediation for people of color.
- 3) **Action 1:** Improve access to employment resources, including unemployment benefits, job search, resume creation, etc for people of color.
- 4) **Action 1:** Strengthen the incorporation of financial literacy concepts throughout prevention services, including budgeting, credit repair, debt reduction, etc. for people of color.
- 5) **Action 1:** Address prevention needs specific to people of color who are seniors, people with mental health needs, and people with disabilities; and, increase connections to existing community supports such as mainstream benefits.

Partners Consulted in This Project:

<i>City of Seattle</i>	<i>United Way King County</i>	<i>King County/Best Starts for Kids Agencies</i>
<i>Consumer Advisory Council</i>	<i>Single Adults + Vets Affinity Workgroup</i>	<i>American Indian/Alaska Native Focus Groups</i>
<i>Auburn Food Bank</i>	<i>Bellevue Lifespring</i>	<i>Black Diamond Community Center</i>
<i>Cancer Lifeline</i>	<i>Catholic Community Services</i>	<i>El Centro de la Raza</i>
<i>Enumclaw Helping Hands</i>	<i>Federal Way Community Caregiving Network</i>	<i>Friends of Youth</i>
<i>Hopelink</i>	<i>Housing Justice Project</i>	<i>Interim Community Development Association</i>
<i>Jewish Family Services</i>	<i>King County Housing Authority</i>	<i>Kent Food Bank & Emergency Services</i>
<i>Legal Action Center</i>	<i>LifeWire</i>	<i>Maple Valley Food Bank</i>
<i>Mercer Island Youth & Family Services</i>	<i>Multi-Service Center</i>	<i>Muslim Housing Services</i>
<i>Neighborhood House</i>	<i>North Seattle Helpline</i>	<i>Pike Market Senior Center</i>
<i>Plateau Outreach Ministries</i>	<i>Queen Anne Helpline</i>	<i>Seattle Housing Authority</i>
<i>Solid Ground Tenant Education</i>	<i>St Vincent de Paul</i>	<i>Tenant's Union</i>
<i>Tolt Congregational United Church of Christ</i>	<i>United Churches Emergency Fund</i>	<i>Vashon Youth & Family</i>
<i>Vine Maple Place</i>	<i>Wellspring Family</i>	<i>YMCA</i>

All Home

Homelessness Prevention

Background & Overview

Zachary DeWolf, All Home

Background:

- *Beginning in June 2017, All Home identified more than 100 organizations, departments, and agencies providing homelessness prevention resources and supports.*
- *During the summer, All Home and key partners visited and engaged these partners to understand their experience providing homeless prevention services and gathered their thoughts on gaps and opportunities.*
- *This work, under guidance and oversight of a “Brain Trust” resulted in three documents: Landscape Scan; Reference Guide; & Recommendations for Action*

Grounding in Current Work:

- *All Home Strategic Plan – Making homelessness **rare** requires addressing the causes of homelessness; Homeless prevention strategies assists households in resolving a housing crisis that would otherwise lead to homelessness.*
- *USICH: Home, Together: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness – Objective 1.2: Increase Capacity and Strengthen Practices to Prevent Housing Crises and Homelessness; Strategy C, D, E, and G*

**“Homelessness prevention is not the
responsibility of the homelessness crisis
response system alone”
--USICH, ‘Home, Together’**

Prevention v Diversion:

- **Prevention** *is targeted to people who are not experiencing homelessness and are requesting support to prevent the loss of their housing or to identify an alternative to an experience of homelessness.*
- **Diversion** *is targeted to people without a safe place to stay tonight, who are requesting shelter or housing tonight to help them avoid entering the crisis response system.*

Prevention vs Diversion

Prevention: Serves a high number of people at risk, typically less intensive

At-Risk

Literally Homeless

Diversion: Serves people experiencing homelessness, to avoid entering the homeless system

Less Intensive

More Intensive

Homeless Interventions
(RRH, TH,
PSH)



Prevention:

- *Prevention is the combination of services, benefits, and policies in collaboration with other systems that support households with a current place to live to avoid housing instability, eviction, and homelessness.*
- *Prevention may include rental and utility assistance, mediation, housing counseling, legal assistance, food and clothing banks, and a range of other strategies that advance housing stability.*

What the Data Tells Us?

- *There is limited research around homelessness prevention because it is difficult to draw a line from homelessness prevention resources and supports to the outcome of preventing someone's experience of homelessness.*
- *One major study done in New York City in 2004 on their HomeBase program showed that communities who had targeted prevention to people at-risk of becoming homeless saw a 12% decline in family shelter entrants.*
- *Other major reports include the Health Spark/Your Way Home "Homeless Prevention Report" completed earlier in 2018 (but does not include data, just recommendations)*

Key Findings:

- *Causes of eviction and homelessness are complex and multi-dimensional: housing cost & income are important, but unexpected changes in income appear to be the main shock that precipitates homelessness.*
- *Race plays a critical role in determining eviction rates and is also correlated with rates of homelessness: racial composition of a neighborhood had a statistically significant effect on neighborhood eviction rates.*
- *The challenge of prevention is targeting services and resources toward those most likely to become homeless: large pool of people who might become homeless, at any given time, only a fraction become homeless. While it can be easy for communities to offer prevention initiatives, it is difficult to effectively target scarce resources to those most at risk of becoming homeless.*
- *Accurately targeted and effective community-based prevention programs can be cheaper for communities when shelters stays are expensive: a prevention-oriented approach is necessary to avoid the institutionalization of homelessness.*

Questions for Coordinating Board:

1. *What are any remaining thoughts and questions?*
2. *Do you acknowledge and affirm the project and direction of this work?*
3. *Where is it best positioned to be brought to action, considering various options, such as Funder Alignment Committee, System Performance Committee, or external opportunities?*

DYNAMIC PRIORITIZATION

A dynamic process that uses prioritization criteria (i.e., assessment result, unsheltered status, length of time homeless) to identify the most vulnerable (through a case conferencing process) based on the number of anticipated housing placements across all resources that will occur in the next 60 days.

WHAT?

Dynamic prioritization in coordinated entry systems promotes the following ends:

- ***Effective inflow management*** – use of diversion and progressive assistance strategies to reduce demand for the most intensive CoC assistance
- ***Dynamic priority list management*** – account for changing priority order as new people present and are added to a CoC's priority list; continually readjusting to identify highest need persons
- ***Flexible use of CoC assets*** – adjust service strategies (i.e. amount, intensity, duration and type of assistance) to most efficiently serve the greatest number of people

ESSENTIAL STRATEGIES TO IMPLEMENT DYNAMIC PRIORITIZATION:

Access

- **System-wide Diversion** (results in non ES interventions to resolve crisis)

Assessment

- **Phased assessment** (not all participants are immediately assessed/scored/prioritized)
- **Progressive engagement** (less intensive interventions tried first before long-term RRH or PSH)

ESSENTIAL STRATEGIES TO IMPLEMENT DYNAMIC PRIORITIZATION:

Prioritization

- **Prioritized pool sized to all available resources** (amount and type of available resources dictates how highest need is quickly housed)
- **Centralized prioritization list(s) management** (participants on PSH list can simultaneously be considered (on list) for RRH)
- **Prioritization list “tie breakers”** (multiple factors, not just a score, are considered in identifying the most vulnerable)
- **Successful shelter prioritization** in some communities with limited shelter, distinct from housing intervention prioritization

ESSENTIAL STRATEGIES TO IMPLEMENT DYNAMIC PRIORITIZATION:

Referral

- **Active list management** (real time list access/management when making housing matches)
- ✓ **Case conferencing** (used to resolve conflicts, consider new case information in determining most vulnerable, facilitate quick and successful matches)
- **Resource availability/turnover rates monitoring** - specifically tracked and analyzed to determine prioritization levels and/or pool size
- **Housing navigation** (housing location, documentation prep, warm handoff, move in supports, etc. are targeted to people who need that support)

ESSENTIAL STRATEGIES TO IMPLEMENT DYNAMIC PRIORITIZATION:

System Management

- **All resources included in CES** (CoC includes all housing and service resources in CES management regardless of funding source)
- **Data informed decision making** used to make system dynamic (use of prioritization score, active list, ongoing analysis of data to determine system effectiveness and gaps)
- ✓ **Documentation transparency** (decision-making criteria and process are well documented and publicly shared)
- **Effective management** (high capacity staff tasked with or able to make critical system management decisions)

SEATTLE/KING COUNTY SHIFT TO DYNAMIC PRIORITIZATION MILESTONES TO DATE

**Winter
2017-2018**

**Single Adult
Stakeholders Begin
Convening on Access
and Prioritization**

**Dynamic Prioritization
Identified as Needed
Shift in Seattle/King
County**

Spring 2018

**PAC Recommends Focus
on Prioritization**

**PAC Recommends Racial
Benchmarks for Referrals**

**All Home Coordinating
Board Approves Shift to
Dynamic Prioritization
and Priority Factors for
All Populations**

**Single Adult Work Group
Continues Focus on
Prioritization**

**Youth and Family Work
Groups Launch; Focus on
Prioritization**

Summer 2018

**Single Adult, Youth and
Family Work Groups
Continue Bi-Monthly**

**All Populations Convene on
Prioritization**

**Identification of ESJ
Elements for Vulnerability
and Risk Prioritization
Factors**

**Supplemental Questions
Identified to be added to
interim Prioritization**

**Community Process
Identified Gap in Resources
Needed To Shift to Dy Pri**

Fall 2018

**Determine Assessor Pool
Benchmarks to Reflect
Population Being Served**

Enhance Regional Access Points

Shift to System-Wide Diversion

**Implement Screener component
of Assessment Process**

**Implement Interim Prioritization
Plan**

**Design and Implement Effective
Case Conferencing Tools**

SHIFTS TO DYNAMIC PRIORITIZATION

JULY-DECEMBER 2018

Access and Assessment

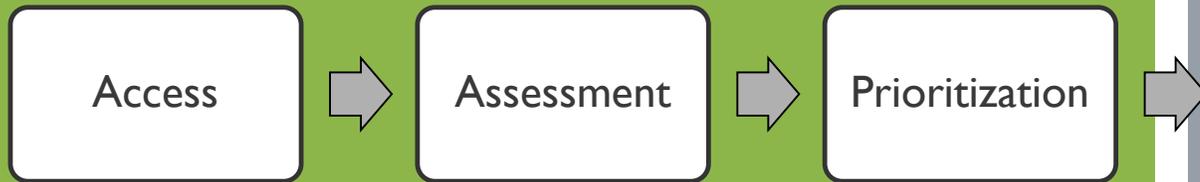
- Set Assessor Pool Benchmarks to Reflect Population Being Served
- Enhance Regional Access Points (RAPs)
- Shift to System-Wide Diversion
- Implement Screener Component of Assessment Process in Dynamic Prioritization

Prioritization

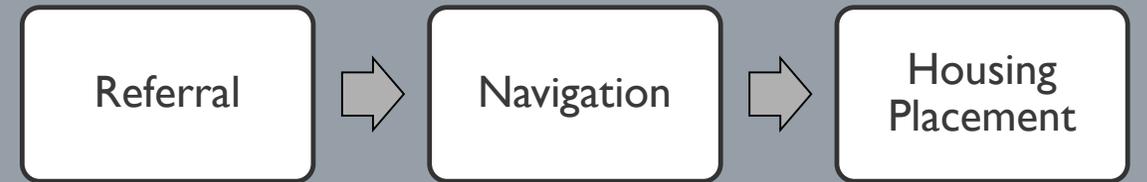
- Interim Prioritization Plan
- Effective Case Conferencing Tools

CEA DECISION-MAKING ROLES

Prioritization of Housing All Home Coordinating Board Approval



Referrals to Housing All Home CEA Policy Advisory Approval



Decision Drivers:

- Adherence to Federal and State Requirements for a Centralized or Coordinated Assessment System
- Informed by Data
- Facilitate exits from homelessness to stable housing in the most rapid manner possible

COORDINATING BOARD DECISIONS

Decisions Made

- Racial Benchmarks for housing placement
- Adopt Dynamic Prioritization for all populations
- Priority factors are 1) chronic homelessness, 2) length of time homeless, 3) risk, and 4) vulnerability
- Expand Diversion system-wide

Decisions Needed

- Approve Interim Prioritization Plan for immediate implementation
- Guidance on the development of the future vulnerability and risk tool that will be one component of prioritization

INTERIM PRIORITIZATION

WHAT CHANGES CAN BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE NEXT 30 DAYS?

Interim Prioritization Plan

1. Identify prioritization factors not currently included or heavily weighted in the VI-SPDAT *(done)*
2. Identify sources of available data that address prioritization factors highlighted by population-specific community workgroups
3. Change how we calculate the prioritization score based on currently available data
4. Begin to develop additional supplemental questions that inform additional factors

This approach relies on existing data, feedback collected through the CEA workgroups, and an ongoing commitment to review and improve our process

IMPLICATIONS

Interim Prioritization

- Without interim changes, disproportionality using the current method to determine prioritization will continue.
- Interim changes will be based on current data collected and can be implemented within 30 days.
- By changing prioritization, the current top 40 households that have been targeted for navigation and engagement will change.

GUIDANCE ON VULNERABILITY TOOL

Future Vulnerability and Risk tool

- The CEA PAC recommends the creation of a new tool that centers people and racial equity. In order to do this effectively, additional staffing or consultation with appropriate expertise for testing a tool is needed (\$100,000).

Quarter 2 2018 Data Dashboards

System Performance Dashboard

- Compared to Q1 2018, exits to permanent housing increased from 12% to 13% for Emergency Shelters, remained 60% for Transitional Housing, and 72% to 73% for Rapid Re-Housing, and remained steady at 95% for Permanent Supportive Housing.
 - The overall rates of PH exits remains at 36%
 - The rate for Single Adults remained the same at 34%. Exits to permanent housing for Emergency Shelters stayed the same at 9%, Transitional Housing went down from 60% to 59%, and Rapid Re-Housing went up from 67% to 68%.
- **Transitional Housing:** the Utilization Rate programs decreased from 86% to 84%, however the average Length of Enrollment increased from 310 to 319 days.
- **Rapid Re-Housing:** Homeless Entries stayed the same at 89% and the average length of stay increased from 210 to 214 days.
- **Emergency Shelters** improved four of the five measures; the Utilization Rate stayed the same at 89%, as homeless entries increased from 76% to 77%, and returns to homelessness decreased slightly from 17% to 16%. However, the average length of stay in emergency shelter increased from 56 to 57 days.
- **Permanent Supportive Housing:** Performance has remained high across the board; all PSH programs are meeting at least one minimum standard at least one target. PSH utilization rates decreased slightly from 96% to 95%, however returns to homelessness improved, from 5% to 3%.
- Overall, **Family programs** decreased their utilization rates from 91% to 89%.
- **Youth & Young Adult programs** increased their utilization rates from 76% to 78%

Coordinating Board Dashboard

- **RARE:** In Q1 2018, 1,975 households were housed and in Q2, that number dropped slightly to 1,847 households. In order to reach functional zero, 2,618 more households would need to be housed.
- **BRIEF:** The average number of days spent in shelter & transitional housing was higher in Q2 2018 than in Q1, with the number reaching 175 when 158 days is the maximum target.
- **ONE TIME:** Returns to homelessness for all populations were smaller in Q2 than in Q1, with 6.6% of households returning to homeless compared to 11.9% in the previous quarter. A notable drop came from the Youth and Young Adults population, where Q1 rates were 20.2% and in Q2 they dropped to 11.5%
- **ELIMINATE RACIAL DISPARITIES:** In Q2 2018, Black/African American households were most likely to exit to permanent housing and those with unknown race/ethnicity were least likely. Almost all groups increased their rate of exit to permanent housing from Q1 to Q2, with Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders improve from 25% to 32%.

Coordinated Entry Dashboard

- **ENROLLMENTS THROUGH CEA:** The number of families and young adults who enrolled in housing through coordinated entry has remained steady since Q1 2018. However, the number of single adults who enrolled in housing has slightly decreased from the prior quarter.
- **REFERRALS:**
 - Coordinated entry referral specialists made a similar number of referrals for family and young adults in the first two quarters of 2018.
 - The percent of Hispanic/Latino families referred to housing increased from 9% of all families referred in Q1 2018 to 15% of all families referred in Q2 2018, while the percent of referrals for White families decreased from 26% to 24%.

- Among young adults and single adults, the percent of White households referred to housing increased from Q1 2018 to Q2 2018 for both populations (44% to 53% for single adults; 28% to 32% for young adults).
- **CONSENT:** Among households referred to housing, the percent of family and single adult households who consented to share their information increased from the prior quarter. The percent of young adults who consented to share their information remained the same.

Rapid Re-Housing Dashboard

- **SYSTEM WIDE:**
 - The average amount of time households receive assistance after moving into housing continues to increase. Between Q2 2017 and Q1 2018, the average length of time was 160 days. Between Q3 2017 and Q2 2018, the average length of time was 171 days.
 - The percent of households who gained permanent housing after leaving a RRH program increased slightly to 73%.
 - The percent of households who returned to homelessness within 6 months remained relatively steady, decreasing slightly from 4.9% from the Q1 2018 report to 4.5% from the Q2 2018 report.
- **FAMILIES:**
 - The percent of **families** who gained permanent housing after leaving a RRH program increased from 75% to 77% from the Q1 2018 report to the Q2 2018 report.
 - The percent of **families** who returned to homelessness within 6 months remained relatively steady, decreasing slightly from 5.6% from the Q2 2018 report to 4.9% to the Q2 2018 report.
- **SINGLE ADULTS:**
 - The percent of **single adults** who gained permanent housing after leaving a RRH program increased from 66% to 68% from the Q1 2018 report to the Q2 2018 report.
- Performance for programs that target youth and young adults and DV survivors have not changed.



2019 Count Us In

MORNING OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 25TH

CONTEXT

- Every two years, Seattle/King County is required to report the number of households experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness to Housing and Urban Development (HUD). 2019 is a HUD reporting year
- There will always be limitations in a point in time count, but an accurate count is trend data that can help us better understand homelessness in our community
- The All Home Coordinating Board is responsible for setting the methodology of the count. All Home is responsible for executing the count, which has in part been contracted out for completion

DECISIONS MADE

- In 2016, the Coordinating Board affirmed the methodology and contracting of Applied Survey Research (ASR). The methodology is HUD approved
- 2019 is the third and final year before the Coordinating Board will have to affirm or change contracted partners

Feedback on shortcomings

- Limitations of the count are especially profound for marginalized communities, specifically communities of color
- Confusion about roles and responsibilities
- Opportunities for improved communication
- Utilization of Local knowledge was limited
- Some teams felt pressed for time to complete assigned count area(s)
- Teams had difficulty orienting to the count area and had to manage a lot of paperwork

Planned Improvements

- Use of a racial equity toolkit for the implementation of the count, in the context of the current methodology
- Clarify and streamline project management roles and lines of communication with community and volunteers
- Increase local leadership in volunteer and community training and engagement
- Introduce technology (Simtech Solutions' *Counting Us* application) to facilitate and streamline volunteer registration, communication and data collection under the current methodology

Why use technology

- Embracing technology will help with accuracy and fidelity in the count methodology
- Technology can make improvements to address volunteer frustration/feedback from previous years and streamline reporting
- Technology has the potential to reduce the costs of future counts

How will technology be used

- Volunteer registration and communication (mobile application and online platform)
- Data collection tool for the night, observation count (mobile application will take the place of the paper tally sheet)

Important Considerations

- Careful testing and interviews with other communities to account for unfamiliarity with technology within the count
- Simtech technology includes strong data privacy and protection measures

Other considerations

The Count Us In Action Group (formerly referred to as the Steering Committee) will kick-off mid-October – communication from All Home will be sent by the end of this week

The viaduct is scheduled for closure all of January 2019, impacting the Seattle deployment site

Send questions and comments to:



Danielle Winslow

206.263.8256 | danielle.winslow@allhomekc.org

www.allhomekc.org