PRIORITIZATION PAYS OFF

Conference on Ending Homelessness Tacoma, WA May 10, 2017

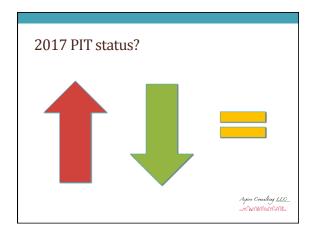
Agenda

- 1. Prioritization Summary Kathie Barkow, Aspire Consulting LLC
- 2. Skagit County Experience Shelley Kjos, Community Action of Skagit County
- 3. Grays Harbor Experience Cassie Lentz, Grays Harbor Public Health & Social Services and Nora LeBlanc, Coastal Community Action Program
- 4. Q and A

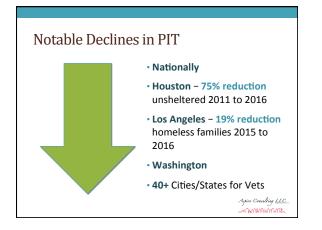
PRIORITIZATION PAYS OFF

Aspire Consulting <u>LLC</u>

Kathie Barkow Principal WCOEH May 10, 2017









Prioritization

Definition

- Assessing and determining who is • greatest need
- highest need
- most severe service needs
- Implicit: giving those with the greatest needs priority for the housing and homeless assistance available in the CoC.

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Why Is Prioritization Needed And Helpful?

- Clients have a more equitable access to services than the firstcome first-served model
- Programs know their role and population to be served, and save time by not screening clients for entry
- System can make sure highest needs people are offered services
- System can see where augmentation of services is needed and leverage them
- System can effectively work toward functional zero
- Mandate of Consolidated Homeless Grant (CHG) & HUD

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Remember...

Prioritization ≠ Matching

• Prioritization ≠ Eligibility

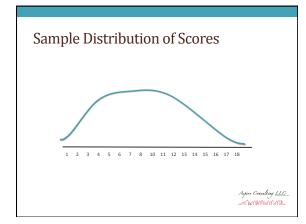
Examples Of Prioritization Factors

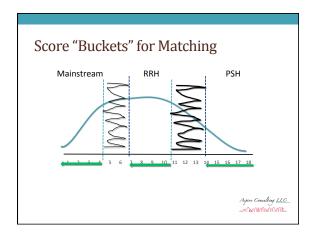
- ✓ Where stayed last night (unsheltered, acuity of temp housing)
- ✓ Vulnerability
- Chronic homelessness
- \checkmark Length of time homeless
- ✓ Housing barriers criteria
- ✓ High-cost service user predictor

Combination

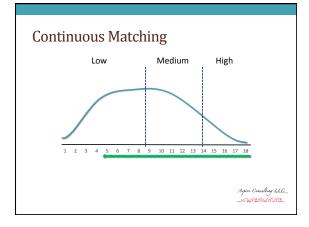
- Vulnerability and unsheltered
- Current housing situation and housing barriers acuity
- High-risk age group, families, episodes of homelessness, extremely low/no income, disabilities and length of homeless
 Appendix LLC minutering











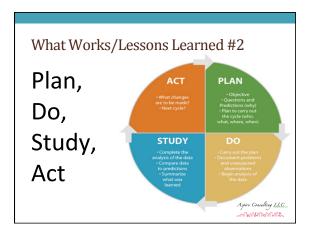
What Works/Lessons Learned #1

KISS

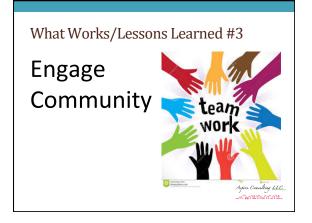
- 1. Prioritization tool
- 2. Decision-making
- structures
- 3. Data for evaluation



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What Works/Lessons Learned #5

Be Data-**Driven To Evaluate** What Works

Compare current/prior year, for system & project type

% of people served with 1 disabling condition (and #) □ % of people served with 2+ disabling conditions □ % of people served who are chronically homeless

% exits to PH % exits to homelessness

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- February 2013: Housing Resource Center opening
 Fall 2015: Drafting of local prioritization tool
- January 2016: Tool approved, implemented at Housing Resource Center

Prioritization in Skagit County: Timeline

- July 2016: Analysis of prioritization scores
- Summer/Fall 2016: Expanded use of local tool

Prioritization in Skagit County: Successes Increase in unsheltered households served 2015: 33% 2016: 46% Faster access to services for highly vulnerable households 2016 Average LOS on Housing Interest Pool: 105 Days Average LOS for 20 highest scoring households referred to case management: 23 Days

Prioritization in Skagit County: Challenges Prioritization drives system and service model adjustment To serve a more vulnerable population, how does your service model adapt to continue to be relevant and effective? More resources per household Increased investment of staff time and financial assistance per household Housing vulnerable households in a highly competitive rental market System capacity How do we serve households of low to moderate vulnerability?



Prioritization in Skagit County: Lessons

- Prioritization is an ongoing process, the work is never truly done
- Importance of multiple voices
 Community partners
- Front-line staff
- What works in theory vs. what's really happening on the ground

Prioritization in Skagit County: Next Steps

Spring 2017: New CE Entry Point
 Summer 2017: Evaluate and adjust prioritization tool

PATHWAY TO PRIORITIZING

Grays Harbor County Public Health and Social Services Cassie Lentz, Housing Resource Coordinator

Timeline

- 2015 Coordinated Entry system discussion and design
- Mid 2015 Process designed to measure and report utilization of assistance programs by housing status. It is regularly presented to community stakeholders.
- January 2016 Coordinated Entry officially launched at Coastal Community Action Program
- Requirement for all county-funded programs
 May 2016 VISPDAT adopted as official assessment tool for
- Coordinated Entry
- Summer 2016 Began utilizing HMIS to capture VISPDAT data
- 2017 Created report template in "Looker" to capture and analyze VISPDAT scores, program enrollment, and quantify need

Data

- 2015: 34% of all clients entering housing assistance programs were unsheltered
- 2016: 51% of clients entering housing assistance programs were unsheltered
- "When I started this position at the end of January 2015 and began reviewing HMIS data CCAP was serving approximately 70% Prevention clients and 30% Literally Homeless clients with housing resources. Reviewing November's HMIS reports the data shows a complete 180 degree shift. 70% of the clients CCAP served in November 2015 entered programs as Literally Homeless, and 30% were targeted prevention clients, and all of those prevention clients were being served by the HEN program" – e-mail from GHC staff

Being inclusive and transparent

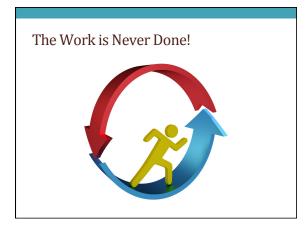


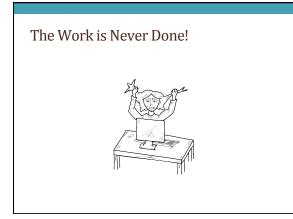
- Invite community partners to share feedback – good and bad
- Be up front about struggles and ask for
- help Don't sugar coat it – transparency about prioritization and the impacts is important

Balancing system and provider needs

- Prioritization is a systemwide initiative
- Individual providers may have conflicting criteria/ policies – they don't have to overhaul their mission to participate
- Start small and where you have control







Grays Harbor County Prioritizing the Most Vulnerable

- Changing Ways of Work
- 2014 2015

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- Most housing assistance is eviction prevention 70% and 30% is for people who are homeless.
- Recurring Myths:
- 'People who are homeless like to live that way.' .
 - 'If people don't have an income, we are just setting them up for failure.'
- Selfer Haron Community Action

Grays Harbor County Before Prioritization

• 2014 - 2015

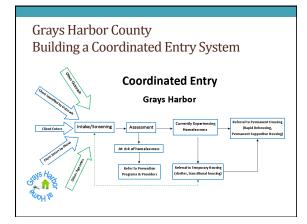
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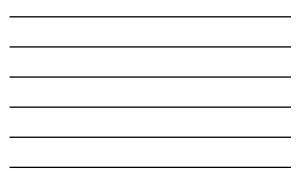
• Myths:

- 'We will reduce homelessness if we focus on . prevention'
- 'If people don't have an income, we are just setting them up for failure.' Salar Harde

Community Action





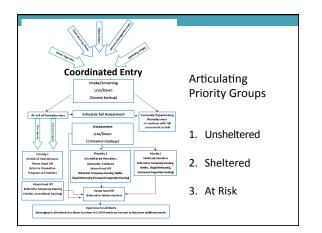


The impact of Coordinated Entry was apparent immediately

- Packed Lobby
- Phones always ringing
- Seeing 150 225 households a month







Learning

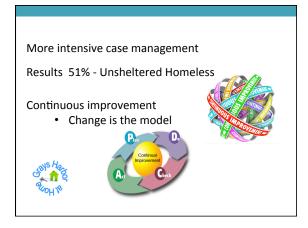
- · Growing demand
- · Data input was paralyzing
- · People falling through the cracks

Utilize a Tool

- VI-SPDAT
- 1. Score 7+ Unsheltered
- 2. Domestic Violence
- 3. Score 4 7 Unsheltered 4. Score 7+ Sheltered
- 5. Score 4 7 Sheltered
- 6. At Risk of Homelessness







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