HOMELESS POLICY DEPUTIES MEETING AGENDA

DUE TO THE CLOSURE OF ALL COUNTY BUILDINGS, MEETING PARTICIPANTS AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WILL NEED TO CALL INTO THE MEETING.

Date: Thursday, July 14, 2022

Time: 2:00 PM

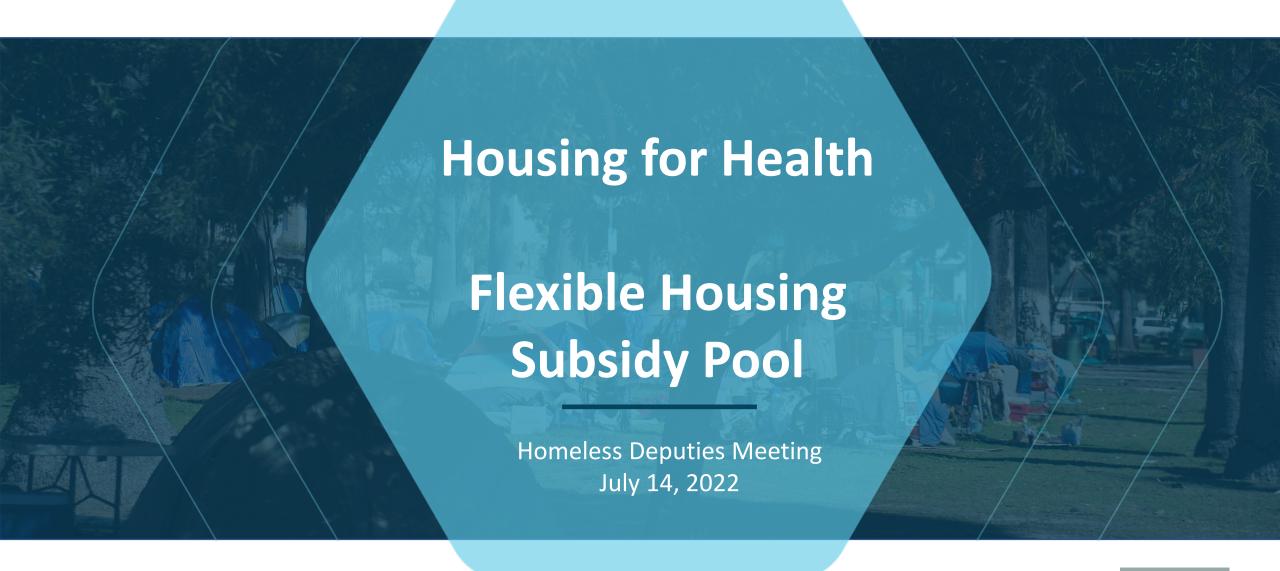
Microsoft Teams Link: Click here to join the meeting

Teleconference Number: +1 323-776-6996,,498852877# (Ctrl+Click to follow link)

THIS TELECONFERENCE WILL BE MUTED FOR ALL CALLERS. PLEASE DIAL *6 TO UNMUTE YOUR PHONE WHEN IT IS YOUR TIME TO SPEAK.

Agenda Item		Lead
I.	Welcome and Introductions	Isela Gracian, Second District
II.	Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool	Sarah Mahin and Leepi Shimkhada, DHS
III.	Predictive Analytics	Janey Rountree, California Policy Lab at UCLA
IV.	Homeless Prevention Unit	Dana Vanderford, DHS
V.	V. Items Recommended for Future Discussion	
VI.	Public Comment	

Next Meeting: July 28, 2022







Sarah Mahin

Director, Housing for Health

Leepi Shimkhada

Deputy Director, Housing for Health

Amy Cole

Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool Director, Brilliant Corners





Housing for Health Overview

Street-Based Engagement

Outreach and multidisciplinary services to individuals living on the street.



Interim Housing

Short-term housing that offers a safe space to recuperate and stabilize, connect to services, and work on permanent housing.

Stabilization Beds

Recuperative Care

Permanent Housing

Housing assistance and individualized supportive services focused on housing retention and improving health outcomes.

Homelessness Prevention Unit Permanent Supportive Housing

Enriched Residential Care

Benefits Advocacy

Clinical Services





Our Approach

HFH provides housing and services to people experiencing homelessness with complex health and behavioral health conditions, high utilizers of public services, and other vulnerable populations.

Principles:

Housing First

Connect individuals to permanent housing without preconditions or barriers to entry

Harm Reduction

Respect, dignity, and compassion

"Whatever It Takes"
Philosophy

Flexible approach to service delivery and an adaptable portfolio of interventions

Partnering with community-based organizations and experts:

Braided funding creates simplicity and sustainability

Master Services Agreement enables quick scaling and flexibility

Collaboration, integrity, and frequent, hands-on technical assistance





Funding Sources and Impact

Funding Sources

ARPA

CFCI

DPH

DMH

HDAP

HHAP

HHC

LA Care

Measure H

ODR

Probation

SAM

WPC/CalAIM

5,960 households currently hold FHSP vouchers

FHSP used in scattered-site, project-based, and enriched residential care settings

Funding source defines eligibility and referral pathways

FHSP is flexible - can be used for people and housing settings that are ineligible for federal subsides





Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool (FHSP)

FHSP enables County partners to create and quickly scale housing opportunities. Administered by our nonprofit partner Brilliant Corners, the FHSP offers:

- Locally funded housing subsidies and supports
- Dedicated landlord engagement and ongoing support to cultivate and maintain a portfolio of scattered site housing
- Agreements with PSH developers to develop and sustain project-based sites
- Temporary financial assistance for individuals to obtain and maintain housing









How the FHSP Works

The FHSP's Client- and Landlord-Facing Services:

Client is assigned a unit by Brilliant Corners (BC) or locates a unit with ICMS case manager

- BC negotiates lease terms using landlord incentives and legal instruments
- BC coordinates lease signing, security deposits, rent payment, and move-in assistance
- Clients pay 30% of their income in rent

Clients receive on-going housing retention services that coordinate with ICMS case managers

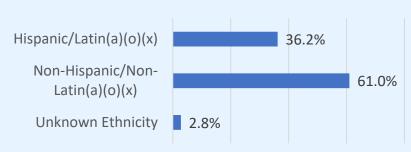






Current FHSP Clients Demographics

Ethnicity



n=5,960 clients

Race	Non-Hispanic/Non- Latin(a)(o)(x)	Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	Unknown Ethnicity
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0.8%	0.7%	0%
Asian or Asian American	2.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Black, African American, or African	36.5%	1.2%	0.5%
Multi-Racial	3.8%	3.4%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.2%	0%
White	16.9%	25.1%	0.3%
Unknown	0.7%	5.5%	1.7%
Total	61.0%	36.2%	2.8%







Current FHSP Clients Demographics (continued)

Age	
Under 18	0.1%
18-24	2.1%
25-54	53.4%
55-61	20.0%
62 and older	24.3%

n=5960 clients

Gender	
Female	
Genderqueer, nonbinary, gender nonconforming, or Other	
Male	
Transgender	
Unknown	

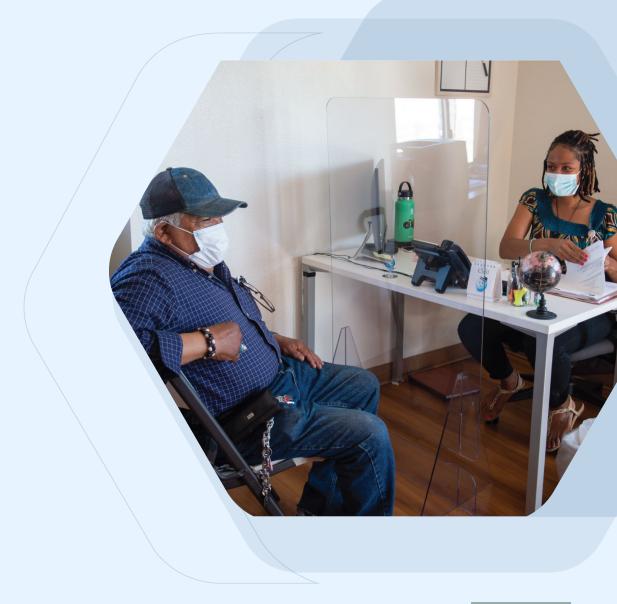






Challenges and Opportunities

- Funding for ongoing operations
- Housing stock and market conditions
- Data sharing and integration







Questions and Discussion





Predicting and Preventing Homelessness

Janey Rountree, Executive Director
July 14, 2022



Agenda



- About the California Policy Lab
- Predicting and Preventing Homelessness
 - Families
 - Transition-Aged Youth
 - Single Adults
- Serious Mental Illness Among People who are Unsheltered

CPL's mission is to...

Improve the lives of Californians by working with government to generate evidence that transforms public policy.

We do this by forming lasting partnerships between California government and the state's flagship universities to harness the power of rigorous research and administrative data.

Explicitly cross-sector in terms of impacts and policies:

- Labor and employment
- Homelessness and high-needs populations
- Social safety net
- Criminal justice
- Education
- Expanding into Health

CALIFORNIA

POLICY

LAB

Background on Prevention



Prevention – Why it Matters

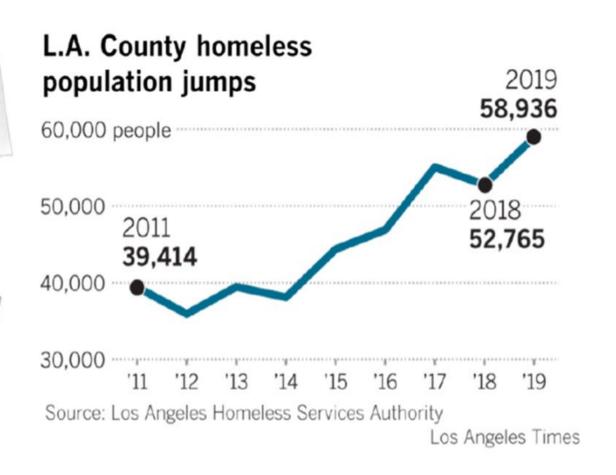


Los Angeles Times JUNE 4, 2019

Homelessness jumps 12% in L.A. County and 16% in the city; officials 'stunned'

Los Angeles Daily News June 4, 2019

LA County's homeless population rises 12% from last year, 23% of unsheltered people homeless for the first time



What is homelessness prevention?



- Universal prevention: address social conditions that contribute to homelessness (e.g. incarceration, housing discrimination, eviction)
- Targeted prevention: Serving people at high risk of homelessness. Need to be...
 - Effective it stabilizes housing
 - Efficient goes to people who will become homeless without assistance
- Key questions:
 - o Does it work?
 - How do we know who will become homeless without assistance?

Targeting prevention is hard



FIGURE 1. Homelessness among single adults in the ELP in calendar year 2017 (restricted to individuals with prior service histories)



Two Approaches to Prevention



Self-identification and screening

- Self-identification alone does not identify highest risk populations (Chicago, New York)
- Improvement in screening tools has helped (New York)
- Screening tools act in concert with eligiblity criteria
- CPL produced refined screening tools for Los Angeles (eligibility criteria already defined high-risk group)

Predictive modeling to identify highest risk group (experimental)

- Data-driven procedure to identify those at highest risk of an outcome
- Generates a rank-ordered risk list
- Allows for proactive strategies
- Considers individuals already engaging with LA-county programs (health, behavioral health, benefits)
- Likely to have more complex needs based on previous service utilization

Targeting: These approaches reach different groups





Predicting Family Homelessness



- Concept is to predict homelessness amongst families enrolled in CalWORKs (possibly focused on Welfare-to-Work)
- "Homelessness" likely to be defined as utilizing CES services and/or DPSS homelessness services or flags
- Next steps
 - DPSS to help define the "at risk" population and "homelessness"
 - Test modeling accuracy
 - Start to design or identify an intervention





Predicting Youth Homelessness



- Goal is to predict homelessness among youth aging out of the foster care system
- In Year 1 of three year project. Data acquisition is currently the focus – need to observe youth services histories as well as "homelessness"
- <u>Progress to date</u>: mapping housing services and other resources; assessing DCFS data; requesting additional data; testing predictive modeling strategies
- Next steps:
 - Work with DCFS to define "at risk population" and "homelessness" for this group
 - Start to identify or design potential interventions
 - Identify youth community advisory board





Predicting Single Adult Homelessness – HPU Partners



Los Angeles County

- Department of Health Services (Housing for Health)
- Department of Mental Health
- CEO (Office of the Chief Information Officer)

Community Advisory Board

- 8 individuals with lived experience of homelessness
- 10 homelessness prevention service providers

Technical Advisory Board

 3 leading researchers in homelessness, program evaluation, equity, and predictive modeling

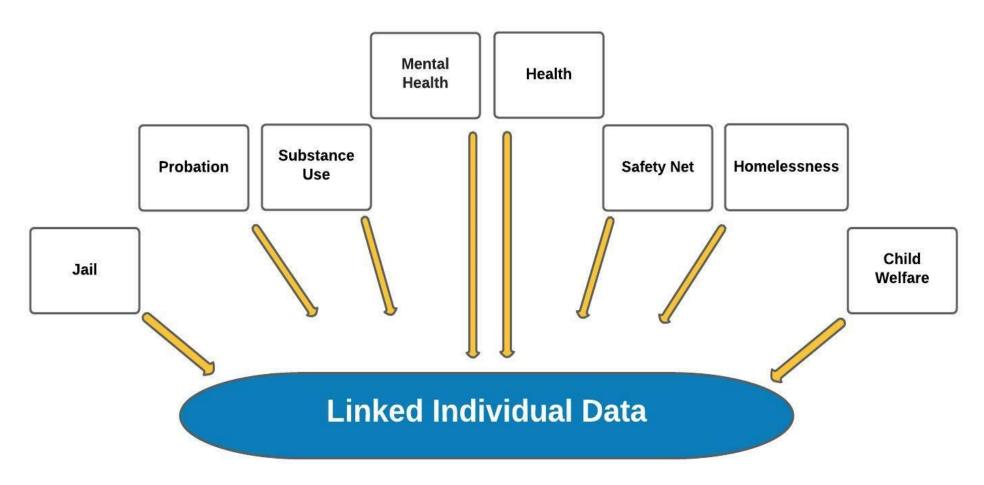






LA County Data Sources for Predictive Modeling





How does HPU work? Predictions



Modeling

CPL creates predictive models using 500+ risk factors from previous service utilization across 8
 County agencies

Relevant population

- Individuals with recent DMH/DHS service utilization and
- no evidence of current housing instability across agencies
- All individuals are classified as: (1) single adults, or (2) part of a family

Frequency

• As requested by HPU, CPL generates two risks lists: (1) single adults and (2) families

How does HPU work? Prediction results



Size of risk list

• CPL expects 12,000 from 80,000 (that is, top 15%) will be delivered to HPU annually

Performance of risk list

Top 15%: 34% predicted risk of future homelessness

Rest: 2% predicted risk of future homelessness

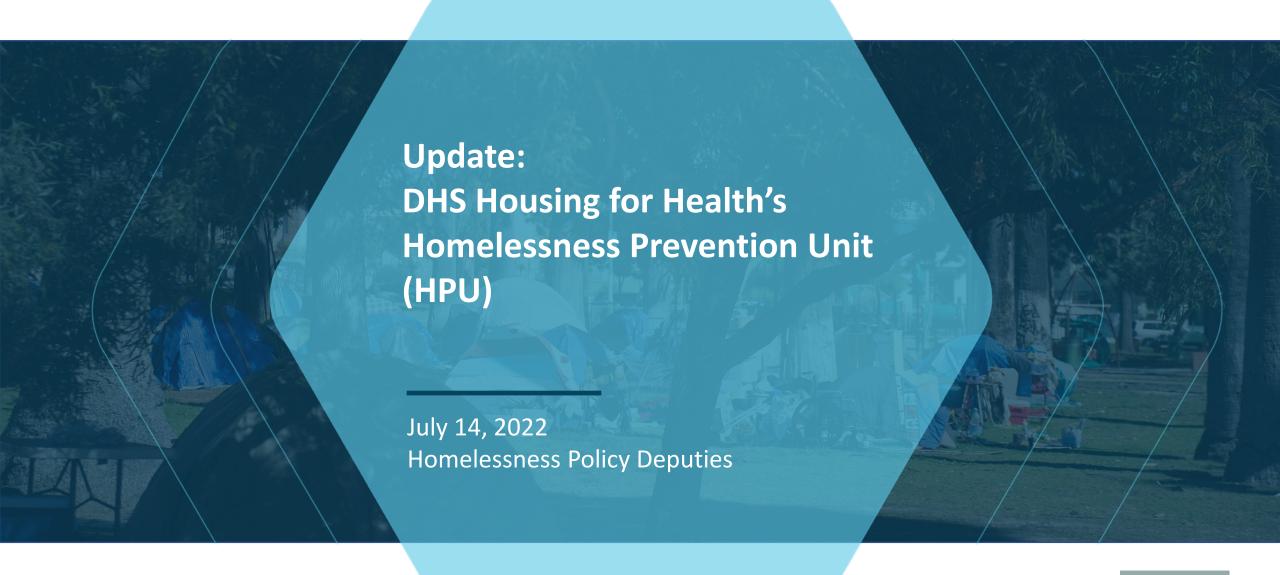
Equity

- Strategy: benchmark race/ethnicity composition to those experiencing homelessness
- Single adults list: Matches composition of point-in-time (PIT) population
- Families list: Matches composition of DPSS families experiencing homelessness

Take Aways



- Prevention works, but it is hard to target effectively
- Predictive Analytics are experimental but promising
 - They can be much more precise at predicting homelessness
 - Because they are more precise, they can enable more flexible interventions
- The potential intervention is important for constructing the prediction







Background on Homelessness Prevention Unit (HPU)

- Delivering interventions earlier to prevent housing loss, associated traumas, and additional costs
- Through California Policy Lab and CIO, using data to:
 - Proactively identify need
 - Target prevention assistance
- Incorporating board motions and CEO leadership on:
 - Homelessness prevention
 - Access to mainstream services and systems
 - Utilizing data to target interventions
- Applying HFH's core ethos and flexible contracting models
- Partnering with DMH and other County departments







HPU Overview

- Launched in January 2021; began reaching out to clients in July 2021
- Proactively outreaching to high utilizers of County services / systems:
 - DHS Emergency Rooms
 - DMH Crisis Stabilization Holds
 - DPSS Benefits
 - LASD Arrests
- Once engaged, clients work with the HPU for 4-6 months
- Services include:
 - Flexible Financial Assistance
 - Linkages to supportive services for long-term care







Case Management Approach

- Four-month program with a possible two-month extension
- Case management structure:
 - Outreach
 - Assessment
 - Goals 1 & 2
 - Discharge
- Main interventions:
 - Financial Assistance
 - Linkages
- Team:
 - Contributions from every member
 - On-going training
 - Problem-solving groups







Successes So Far

134 Enrollments since July 2021; 94 individuals actively enrolled

\$3565.72/client: Average Financial Assistance

5 Services (HPU Financial Assistance) provided per client on average:

- Rental Assistance / Arrears
- Basic Client Needs (Target, Gas, Grocery, Amazon)
- Debt Resolution
- Transportation

2 Linkages (connections to supportive services) per client on average:

- Mental Health Services
- Employment Services

90% of HPU clients retain their permanent housing through the duration of program







Scaling Update

- 28-person team
 - Addition of full Data Team to test for eligibility
 - Critical two-part process: Admin Data / Manual Data Mining
 - HPU will be able to serve ~280 clients at any given time
- Now Serving Families
 - May 2022
- Equity is being measured at every stage of the HPU process (data mining, outreach, enrollment) to align with PIT Count data
- HPU transitioning to complete data collection in CHAMP
- Evaluation w/ CPL to launch by Fall 2022
 - Randomized assignment
 - Exit survey
 - InfoHub data
 - Discharge destinations







Challenges

- Data-Related
 - 'Housing Status' and 'Family Composition' are challenging to discern from admin data
 - HPU has built out a Data Team to support its eligibility testing / data collection processes
- Contact-Related
 - o 74% of prospective, eligible HPU clients are not able to be contacted

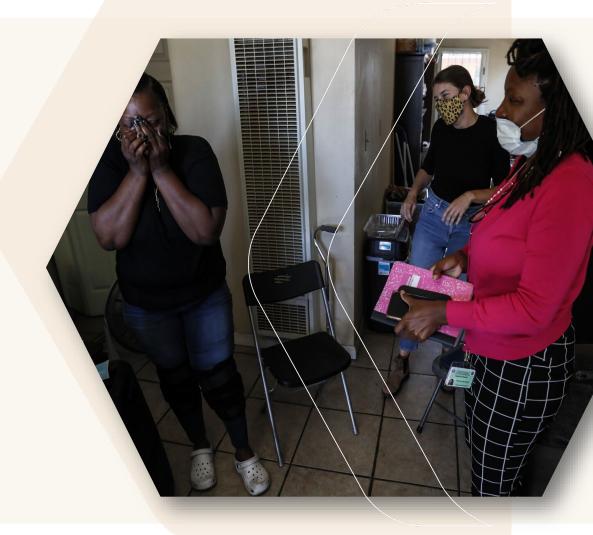






Learning and Opportunities

- Flexibility
- Person-centered services:
 - Low-barrier and accessible
 - Trust in our clients
- Catching people earlier in the process
 - Requires robust communication / data sharing between systems







HOMELESS POLICY DEPUTIES JUNE 23, 2022 MEETING SUMMARY VIA TELECONFERENCE CALL

DEPL	DEPUTIES IN ATTENDANCE:			
•	Daniella Urbina, First District Antonio Chapa, First District Isela Gracian, Second District Lily Sofiani, Second District Rachael Simon, Third District	 Tanya Ortiz, Third District Stephanie Cohen, Third District Ivan Sulic, Fourth District Tyler Cash, Fifth District 		
	ITEMS/PRESENTERS	ACTIONS/NEXT STEPS		
I.	Welcome and Introductions - Lily Sofiani, Second District	N/A		
II.	Achieving the Goal of Ending Veteran Homelessness - Helene Schneider, U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness & Shawn Liu, LCSW, US Department of Veteran's Affairs	No additional follow up.		
III.	Veteran Homelessness and LAHSA - Gen Escobosa, LAHSA	The deputies requested data on retention rates for the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program.		
IV.	Veteran Homelessness and Mental Health - Jim Zenner, DMH	No additional follow up.		
V.	Public Comment	N/A		
VI.	Items Recommended for Future Discussion	No additional items.		
VII.	Next Meeting	July 14, 2022		