



HMIS:
High Impact
Data/Assessments

Cliché Image



Cliché Comic



Another Cliché Image



HMIS – A Brief History

In 2001, Congress asked HUD to take the lead in requiring communities to develop an unduplicated count of the homeless.

- HUD required federally funded public and nonprofit organizations to implement a homeless tracking system – HMIS.
- HMIS data can be aggregated to provide the information necessary to establish effective national policies to address homelessness.
- HMIS helps to gain a clearer understanding of the prevalence of homelessness and to track client service needs over time.
- Understanding these complexities can help plan for a more responsive system of homeless service provision.

HUD Resource:

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/1536/the-basics-and-history-of-hmis-how-did-we-get-here/>

What The Data Has Provided

Data has helped to determine need:

- Chronic homeless beds/programs
- RRH/HP Programs
- Veterans Programs
- Youth Programs
- Family and Individual Programs
- Domestic Violence Programs
- Income, Non-Cash and Health Insurance

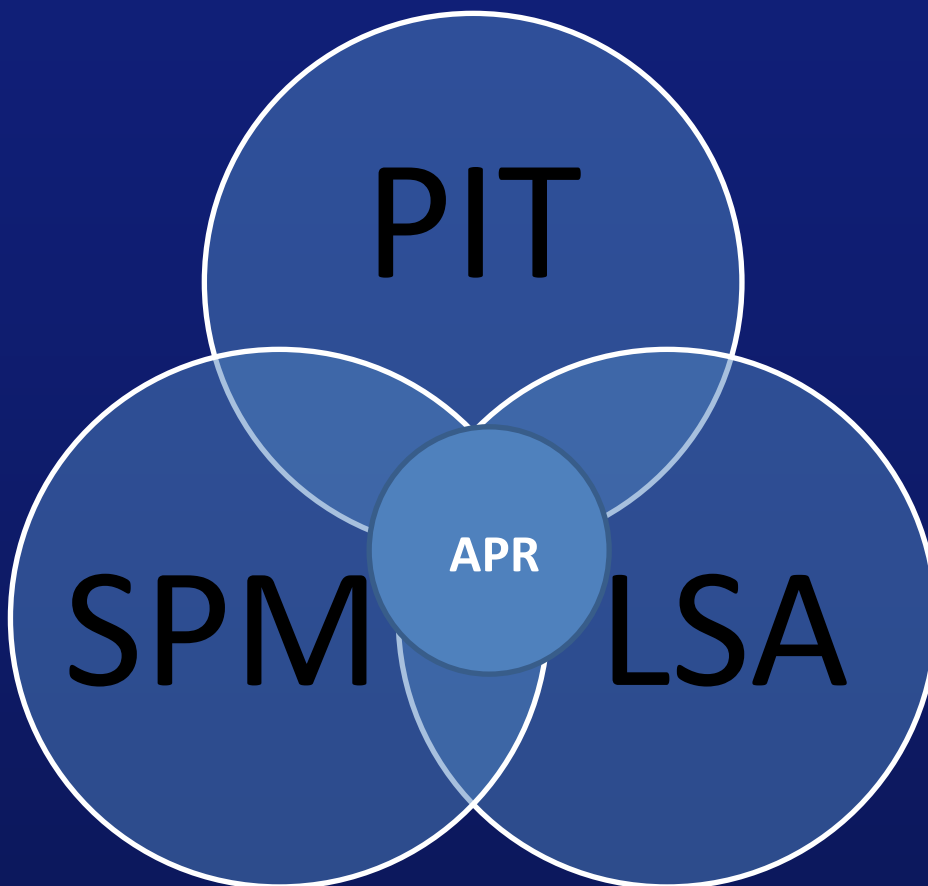
The Report Acronyms

- Reports
 - PIT: Point In Time Count
 - APR: Annual Progress Report
 - SPM: System Performance Measures
 - LSA: Longitudinal System Analysis

Report Cycle

The PIT count lays the foundation by establishing the Housing Inventory and a glimpse of occupancy vs. need as well some demographics

SPM evaluates how successful the community has been with addressing specific metrics



LSA establishes the utilization and bed coverage and evaluates data completeness

APR is the tool for the agency to maintain the data that feeds the community level reports

High Impact Assessment

- Approximate Date Homelessness Started
- Enrollment Start vs. Housing Move In Date
- Prior Living Situation
- Homeless History
- Disabling Condition
- Income, Non-Cash and Health Insurance
- Exit Destination
- Returns to homelessness

High Impact Assessments

• 'Approximate Date Homelessness Started'

Living Situation

Type of Residence * **Place not meant for habitation**

Length of stay in the prior living situation * **Two to six nights**

Approximate date homelessness started * **07/24/2020**

(Regardless of where they stayed last night Number of times the client has been on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today) **Four or more times**

Total number of months homeless on the street, in ES, or SH in the past three years **4**

Q22e. Length of Time Prior to Housing - based on 3.917 Date Homelessness Started
Program Applicability: ES, TH, PSH, SH, PH & RRH.

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
7 days or less	0	0	0	0	0
8 to 14 days	6	2	4	0	0
15 to 21 days	1	1	0	0	0
22 to 30 days	1	1	0	0	0
31 to 60 days	10	10	0	0	0
61 to 180 days	34	21	13	0	0
181 to 365 days	20	13	7	0	0
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	18	14	4	0	0
731 days or more	19	16	3	0	0
Total (persons moved into housing)	109	78	31	0	0
Not yet moved into housing	151	109	42	0	0
Data not collected	4	1	3	0	0
Total persons	264	188	76	0	0

Metric 1b - Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless - Including Element 3.17

	Current FY Universe	Current FY Average LOT Homeless	Current FY Median LOT Homeless
Persons in ES, SH, and PH	1553	489	232
Persons in ES, SH, TH, and PH	1841	510	247

These elements demonstrate the Universe of Clients for Diagnostic Purposes Only. The actual days homeless are aggregated per client across all applicable system enrollments using complex HUD-defined algorithms. These lines should not be interpreted to mean that the specific Enrollment shown to the right of the client actually is the source of all of the homeless days in the system. These elements are here to help you identify the clients being counted in this Measure and the Enrollment(s) that qualified them for reporting.

Additionally, the elements represented below are current only to the last time the HUD Data Warehouse and Performance Measures Report was regenerated in your system - it is entirely possible that live-elements have changed on the client, causing the Warehouse record to be out-of-sync with Real-Time Data

Client ID	First Name	Last Name	Days Homeless (Aggregate per Client)	Universe (Filter On This in Excel)	Project Type	Program Name	Enrollment ID
12345	sample	sample	137	ES, SH, TH and PH	Transitional Housing (TH)	Transitional	365517
45678	sample	sample	6	ES, SH, and PH	Emergency Shelter (ES)	Emergency Shelter	361267
12345	sample	sample	137	ES, SH, TH and PH	Emergency Shelter (ES)	Emergency Shelter	361267
45678	sample	sample	6	ES, SH, and PH	Transitional Housing (TH)	Transitional	352147

Average Length of Time Homeless for Households Served within the CoC During the Report Period		#	%
Includes All Continuous Periods of Time Served or Self-Reported Homeless that Overlap with the Report Period			
Universe: Households experiencing any homelessness or RRH during the report period			
Average length of time households were served in Emergency Shelters and Safe Havens during (or continuous with) the report period			
Average length of time households were served in Emergency Shelters, Safe Havens, and Transitional Housing during (or continuous with) the report period			
Average length of time households experienced homelessness combining all ES, SH, TH, and "pre-housing" enrollments during (or continuous with) the report period			
Average length of time households experienced homelessness combining all ES, SH, TH, and "pre-housing" enrollments with self-reported 3.917 data during (or continuous with) the report period			

Approximate Date Homelessness Started

- **Approximate Date Homelessness Started**

(FY 2022 HMIS Data Standards Page 102, bullet number 3):

- This assessment is intended to reflect the date from the household's last living situation *immediately* prior to the *Project Start Date*.
- Have the household look back to the date of the last time the household had a place to sleep that was not on the streets, ES, or SH.
- The look back time would not be broken by a stay of less than 7 consecutive nights in any permanent or temporary housing situation nor would it be broken by an institutional stay of less than 90 days (i.e. jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility).

Approximate Date Homelessness Started

- APR Q22e – Date Homeless Started

Q22e. Length of Time Prior to Housing - based on 3.917 Date Homelessness Started					
Program Applicability: ES, TH, PSH, SH, PH & RRH.					
	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
7 days or less	0	0	0	0	0
8 to 14 days	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 21 days	2	2	0	0	0
22 to 30 days	0	0	0	0	0
31 to 60 days	1	1	0	0	0
61 to 180 days	5	0	5	0	0
181 to 365 days	0	0	0	0	0
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	5	0	5	0	0
731 days or more	2	0	2	0	0
Total (persons moved into housing)	15	3	12	0	0
Not yet moved into housing	8	2	6	0	0
Data not collected	27	5	22	0	0
Total persons	50	10	40	0	0

Approximate Date Homelessness Started

SPM Evaluation of date homelessness started to when they are housed:

- The approximate date homelessness started provided at the ES or TH level will be used to compare against the date the household entered a PH setting.
- Understanding the guidance provided for this question will help ensure that an accurate start date for homelessness is being compared to an accurate start date for housing.

Approximate Date Homelessness Started

- In the sample below, there are large numbers of homeless start dates that go back over 10 years b/c the users recorded a start date that reflected the first time the household could recall experiencing homelessness without considering if that/those episodes were broken up by instances of being housed.
- This will result in an average LOT homeless value that 'may' be inflated.

Metric 1b - Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless - Including Element 3.17

	Current FY Universe	Current FY Average LOT Homeless	Current FY Median LOT Homeless
Persons in ES, SH, and PH	1553	489	232
Persons in ES, SH, TH, and PH	1841	510	247

Approximate Date Homelessness Started

- **SPM Metric 1b Detail Export:**
- The detail export from the SPM can help identify what programs and enrollments to target for evaluating the accuracy of the approximate date homelessness started data.

These elements demonstrate the Universe of Clients for Diagnostic Purposes Only. The actual days homeless are aggregated per client across all applicable system enrollments using complex HUD-defined algorithms. These lines should not be interpreted to mean that the specific Enrollment shown to the right of the client actually is the source all of the homeless days in the system. These elements are here to help you identify the clients being counted in this Measure and the Enrollment(s) that qualified them for reporting.

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12345	sample	sample	137	ES,SH,TH and PH	Emergency Shelter (ES)	Emergency Shelter	361267
45678	sample	sample	6	ES,SH, and PH	Transitional Housing (TH)	Transitional	352147

Approximate Date Homelessness Started

- LSA Average Length of Time Homeless:
- As with SPM and the APR, LSA will evaluate time homeless by using the enrollment data as well as the 'self-report' of 3.917 'Approximate Date Homelessness Stared'

▼ Average Length of Time Homeless for Households Served within the CoC During the Report Period		#	%
Includes All Continuous Periods of Time Served or Self-Reported Homeless that Overlap with the Report Period			
Universe: Households experiencing any homelessness or RRH during the report period			
	Average length of time households were served in Emergency Shelters and Safe Havens during (or continuous with) the report period		
	Average length of time households were served in Emergency Shelters, Safe Havens, and Transitional Housing during (or continuous with) the report period		
	Average length of time households experienced homelessness combining all ES, SH, TH, and "pre-housing" enrollments during (or continuous with) the report period		
	Average length of time households experienced homelessness combining all ES, SH, TH, and "pre-housing" enrollments with self-reported 3.917 data during (or continuous with) the report period		

High Impact Assessments

• ‘Enrollment Start vs. Housing Move In Date’



Exited From Program

BOS 134 Units - Chrysalis Center - Stafford Springs (CT0286)(PSH) |

7/26/2019 - 7/1/2021



Housing Move-In Date * 07/26/2019



Clear Housing Move-In Date ☐



APR

Q22c: Length of Time between Project Start Date and Housing Move-in Date

	Total	Without Children	With Children And Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Type
7 days or less	5	2	3	0	0
8 to 14 days	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 21 days	0	0	0	0	0
22 to 30 days	0	0	0	0	0
31 to 60 days	0	0	0	0	0
61 to 180 days	0	0	0	0	0
181 to 365 days	0	0	0	0	0
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	0	0	0	0	0
Total (persons moved into housing)	5	2	3	0	0
Average length of time to housing	0	0	0		
Persons who were exited without move-in	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	2	3	0	0



SPM:

Metric 1a - Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless

	Current FY Universe	Current FY Average LOT Homeless	Current FY Median LOT Homeless
Persons in ES and SH	1470	96	66
Persons in ES, SH, and TH	1830	141	81



LSA:

Households Served in PSH During the Report Period

Number of households who moved into PSH during the report period, evidenced by PH move-in date

Enrollment Start vs. Housing Move In Date

- **Enrollment Start Date vs. Housing Move-In Date**
(length of time between the person's [project start date] and [housing move-in date]).
- At the PH/RRH level, enrollment start date does not have much impact on the days homeless calculation for your program and for the SPM report.
- Housing Move-In Date is the trigger that will stop the counter for determining how long a household remains homeless.

Enrollment Start vs. Housing Move In Date

- Housing Move-In Date is often over-looked once a user enrolls the household into their HMIS program. It is vital that the staff remember to go back and update Housing Move-In Date in HMIS.
- The HMIS APR has tables that will help the agency monitor this value. Table Q22c below can be used to assess how many households have the Housing Move-In Date and how many do not.
- If an agency is able to maintain this data element it will help provide the most accurate information for SPM metric 1a and 1b. These metrics rely on Housing Move-In Date to calculate how long a household remains homeless.

Enrollment Start vs. Housing Move In Date

- The APR table Q22c will provide a breakdown of the number of days between enrollment and move in date.
- It will also show the number of records without a move in date
- The PSH and RRH agency should monitor this table to make sure the number of days between enrollment start and move in date are being entered correctly and they should monitor the number without a move in date to make sure data is not missing

APR

Q22c: Length of Time between Project Start Date and Housing Move-in Date					
	Total	Without Children	With Children And Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Type
7 days or less	5	2	3	0	0
8 to 14 days	0	0	0	0	0
15 to 21 days	0	0	0	0	0
22 to 30 days	0	0	0	0	0
31 to 60 days	0	0	0	0	0
61 to 180 days	0	0	0	0	0
181 to 365 days	0	0	0	0	0
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	0	0	0	0	0
Total (persons moved into housing)	5	2	3	0	0
Average length of time to housing	0	0	0		
Persons who were exited without move-in	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	2	3	0	0



Enrollment Start vs. Housing Move In Date

- To monitor move in date for all head of household records the agency can use the detail export off of the APR.
- Towards the end of the spread sheet you will find 4 columns associated with Move In Date.
- Note the column – Date Started on Streets as that is the date provided for the Approximate Date Homelessness Started
- This will help evaluate both high impact assessment values
- Also note, the move in date field will only bring those records where the client enrollment started with the report start and end dates. So to make sure you capture as many move in date records as possible, make sure to set your report start date far enough in the past. For example:
 - PSH programs that have been around since prior to 2015, set your APR start date to 10/1/2015
 - RRH programs, set run at least a 2 year APR as most RRH programs are only supposed to provide services for 12 months.

Date Started On Streets	Move in Date (HUD Program - Latest	Length to Move In (BeginDate - Move in Date)	Length to Move In 3.917 (Date Started on Streets - Move in Date/Begin Date)	Move In Info PSH R
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Enrollment Start vs. Housing Move In Date

- Move in date is further evaluated on the SPM and LSA reports.
- On SPM, the move in date is the trigger that will stop the clock on days homeless in Metric 1a.
- LSA will evaluate the total number of records with a move in date and determine the completion percentage

SPM:

Metric 1a - Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless

	Current FY Universe	Current FY Average LOT Homeless	Current FY Median LOT Homeless
Persons in ES and SH	1470	96	66
Persons in ES, SH, and TH	1830	141	81

LSA:

▼ Households Served in PSH During the Report Period

Number of households who moved into PSH during the report period, evidenced by PH move-in date

High Impact Assessments

- ‘Prior Living Situation’

Living Situation

Type of Residence ★ Transitional housing for homeless persc ▼



Q15: Living Situation at Project Start					
	Total	Without Children	With Children And Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Type
Homeless Situations					
Subtotal	77	65	12	0	0
Institutional Settings					
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	0	0	0	0	0
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	1	1	0	0	0
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	0	0	0	0	0
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	0	0	0	0	0
Foster care home or foster care group home	0	0	0	0	0
Long-term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0	0
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	0	0	0	0	0

Metric 1a - Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless

	Current FY Universe	Current FY Average LOT Homeless	Current FY Median LOT Homeless
Persons in ES and SH	1367	87	63
Persons in ES, SH, and TH	1626	108	78

▼ Prior Living Situation (HoH only)

Homeless - Street
Homeless - ES/SH
Homeless - Interim Housing
Homeless - TH
Temporary - Other not homeless situations
Staying with family or friends
Permanent Supportive Housing
Permanent housing - Ownership
Permanent housing - Rental, no subsidy
Permanent housing - Rental, with subsidy
Institutions - Group/assisted care
Institutions - Incarceration
Institutions - Medical
Missing, DK, or Refused

Prior Living Situation

- This is a meaningful assessment question for a few project types. At the Emergency Shelter and Street Outreach level this question may be a catalyst for aggressive intervention. However, very often users who collect and or enter this data in HMIS will miss the opportunity to initiate that intervention and furthermore whomever is evaluating the shelter or outreach reports may miss this opportunity.
- At the ES and SO level, if a household identifies a prior residence where that household was or should have also been connected to case management this is an opportunity to reach out to that agency to determine how the household lost their apartment.
- Households often will leave an apartment secured by a section 8 voucher or some other rental subsidy b/c they have relapsed or they have gotten arrested.

Prior Living Situation

- They may not realize that they have not lost their unit but inadvertently surrendered it. Thus anytime a household reports a prior living situation at ES or SO that was one of the following below there should be an intervention.
 - Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons
 - Rental by household, with RRH, VASH, GPD, public housing or other ongoing subsidy
 - Rental by household, no ongoing housing subsidy
 - Any Institutional Setting – jail, prison, hospital, substance abuse facility, psychiatric facility

Prior Living Situation

APR Aggregated Responses: This table on the APR is where the agency can review living situation prior to entry and see if any opportunities have been missed for helping the household re-establish housing.

Also, depending on funding, a TLP, PSH and RRH program may require that the person come from a homeless situation to be eligible for the program. It is important that these programs review this table to ensure they are in compliance with their grant.

Q15: Living Situation at Project Start					
	Total	Without Children	With Children And Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Type
Homeless Situations					
Subtotal	77	65	12	0	0
Institutional Settings					
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	0	0	0	0	0
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	1	1	0	0	0
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	0	0	0	0	0
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	0	0	0	0	0
Foster care home or foster care group home	0	0	0	0	0
Long-term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0	0
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	0	0	0	0	0

Prior Living Situation

- SPM Metric 1a is influenced by The Living Situation response. It is important to collect accurate information for where the household was on the night prior to entry b/c that response will determine if the data is measured on metric 1a.

Metric 1a - Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless

	Current FY Universe	Current FY Average LOT Homeless	Current FY Median LOT Homeless
Persons in ES and SH	1367	87	63
Persons in ES, SH, and TH	1626	108	78

- LSA Summary Table:** Similar to the APR/CAPER, the LSA report will aggregate the prior living response for ES, SH, TH, RRH and PSH.

▼ Prior Living Situation (HoH only)
Homeless - Street
Homeless - ES/SH
Homeless - Interim Housing
Homeless - TH
Temporary - Other not homeless situations
Staying with family or friends
Permanent Supportive Housing
Permanent housing - Ownership
Permanent housing - Rental, no subsidy
Permanent housing - Rental, with subsidy
Institutions - Group/assisted care
Institutions - Incarceration
Institutions - Medical
Missing, DK, or Refused

Prior Living Situation

- Metric 1a will track length of time homeless based on the enrollment start date for households who are enrolled in an ES or SO program
- Metric 1a will include a household if they have an enrollment in a TH or PH program where their living situation on the night prior was a homeless setting
- Metric 1a will include a household if they have an enrollment in a TH or PH program where their living situation on the night prior was an institutional setting where they stayed 90 days or less and, on the night prior they were homeless
- Metric 1a will include a household if they have an enrollment in a TH or PH program where their living situation on the night prior was a temp situation where they stayed 7 nights or less and, on the night prior they were homeless

High Impact Assessments

- ‘Homeless History’

Living Situation

Type of Residence ★ Place not meant for habitation

Length of stay in the prior living situation ★ Two to six nights

Approximate date homelessness started ★ 07/24/2020

(Regardless of where they stayed last night) Number of times the client has been on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today ★ Four or more times

Total number of months homeless on the street, in ES, or SH in the past three years ★ 4

APR Chronic Homeless Data Completeness:


Q5. Chronic Homelessness

Starting into Project Type	Count of Total Records	Missing Time in Institution	Missing Time in Housing	Approximate Date Started: Client Doesn't Know/Refused/Missing	Number of Times: Client Doesn't Know/Refused/Missing	Number of Months: Client Doesn't Know/Refused/Missing	% of Records Unable to Calculate
ES, SH, Street Outreach	0			0	0	0	0.00%
TH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
PH (all)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total	0						0.00%

Homeless History

- Homeless History is made up of several assessment questions depending on the response to **Prior Living Situation**.
- This assessment is used to calculate the chronic homeless status
- It is important to capture actual data for these fields vs. unknown or data not collected.
- For selections related to homelessness environments these items below will be required.

Living Situation

Type of Residence ★	Place not meant for habitation ▼	Length of stay in the prior living situation ★	Two to six nights ▼
Approximate date homelessness started ★	07/24/2020 		
(Regardless of where they stayed last night) Number of times the client has been on the streets, in ES, or SH in the past three years including today ★	Four or more times ▼	Total number of months homeless on the street, in ES, or SH in the past three years ★	4 ▼

Homeless History

- As with the ES and SO enrollments, **Approximate Date Homelessness Started** will continue to be a vital data element.
- The PSH and RRH user should pay attention to what the household reported in their previous enrollments in SO and/or ES.
 - Did the household report a different date during these data entry events?
 - If so, why? This is an opportunity to establish data congruence in HMIS. Homeless History plays another role for program evaluation.
- For programs with specific funding sources, households may be required to come from a homeless environment as well as be chronically homeless to be eligible for services.
- The agency should monitor **Prior Living Situation** to ensure they are meeting the standards for their funding.

High Impact Assessments

- ‘Disabling Condition’



Disabling Conditions

Substance Use Disorder ★ No

Mental Health Disorder ★ Yes

Expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs ability to live independently ★ No

Developmental Disability ★ No

Chronic Health Condition ★ No

HIV / AIDS ★ No

Physical Disability ★ No

APR Disabling Condition Evaluation:

Q13a2, b2 and c2: Number of Conditions at Start, at Exit and Stayers

Number of Conditions	Total	Without Children	With Children And Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Type
None	14	0	14	0	0
1 Condition	15	7	8	0	0
2 Conditions	5	4	1	0	0
3+ Conditions	4	4	0	0	0
Condition Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Don't Know/Refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0



✓ Chronic Homelessness and Disabling Condition (of HoH and adults)
Chronically homeless
Not chronically homeless: Has a disabling condition and meets length requirements, but insufficient or missing occasion information
Not chronically homeless: Has 12+ months of cumulative homelessness, but missing or no disabling condition
Not chronically homeless: Has a disabling condition, but insufficient or missing length of time information
Not chronically homeless: Missing or no disabling condition OR insufficient or missing length of time information
Not chronically homeless: Missing or no disabling condition AND insufficient or missing length of time information

Disabling Condition

This data is important to ensure not only that the household is accessing the proper services in the community but to also establish chronic homeless status.

In order to be considered chronically homeless the household must have a disabling condition along with the adequate homeless history.

Successfully collecting disabling condition data along with accurate homeless history will allow HMIS to identify the household as chronically homeless on the APR and LSA reports.

Disabling Condition

- This data is vital to ensure access to the widest range of housing opportunities.
- Often, disabling condition is mis-calculated in HMIS due to user error. The user will choose 'no' for the disabled question but then chose yes for one or more disabling conditions.
- Or, the user will choose 'yes' for disabled but then choose 'no' for all the disabling condition options. Either data entry scenario will cause problems for data congruence and data accuracy.
- This error will display on the ARP table shown below as 'condition unknown'

APR Disabling Condition Evaluation:

Q13a2, b2 and c2: Number of Conditions at Start, at Exit and Stayers

Number of Conditions	Total	Without Children	With Children And Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Type
None	14	0	14	0	0
1 Condition	15	7	8	0	0
2 Conditions	5	4	1	0	0
3+ Conditions	4	4	0	0	0
Condition Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Don't Know/Refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0

Disabling Condition

- It is important for the user to understand HUD's intent for each condition and the qualifying questions should a household identify with one or more of the conditions.
- If the response is yes to a condition, then the user will need to identify if the condition is expected to be of long duration and is influencing independence.
- If the condition is truly disabling, then this response should be yes as well. The only responses that do not require this follow up response Development Disability and HIV/AIDS.

Disabling Condition

- The user must keep in mind, if their project is designed to house those who are disabled, then at least one of these responses must be yes for the condition and yes for expected to be long term and impairing the household's ability to live independently.
- Also, the types of conditions are very specific. Often users will choose 'Chronic Health Condition' because the household is 'yes' for one or more of the other conditions.
- I have provided a listing of the definitions of each condition at the end of this guide. Below are the HMIS assessment questions associated with disabling condition along with the APR/CAPER tables and LSA report tables. Keep in mind, for Chronic Homeless evaluation, homeless history is also taken into account.

Disabling Condition

- LSA will measure the quality and completeness of the disabling condition data and homeless history data as it relates to the chronic homeless calculation
- Incorrect or missing data for disabling condition or homeless history will impact the chronic homeless evaluation
- The LSA table will provide counts of those households by program type for each of the categories below

▼ Chronic Homelessness and Disabling Condition (of HoH and adults) -	
Chronically homeless	
Not chronically homeless: Has a disabling condition and meets length requirements, but insufficient or missing occasion information	
Not chronically homeless: Has 12+ months of cumulative homelessness, but missing or no disabling condition	
Not chronically homeless: Has a disabling condition, but insufficient or missing length of time information	
Not chronically homeless: Missing or no disabling condition OR insufficient or missing length of time information	
Not chronically homeless: Missing or no disabling condition AND insufficient or missing length of time information	



High Impact Assessments

- ‘Income, Non-Cash and Health Insurance’

Filters

Assessment * 8/18/2021 - Veterans Inc.-SSVF-CT1505-BOS-RRH - At Entry

Income from Any Source * Yes

Q Search

Income Type *	Category	Interval *	Amount per Interval *	Intervals per Month *	Monthly Amount *
✓ Unemployment Insurance	Income		\$0.00	0.00	\$0.00
✓ Earned Income (i.e., employment income)	Income		\$0.00	0.00	\$0.00
✓ Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	Income		\$0.00	0.00	\$0.00
✓ Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	Income		\$0.00	0.00	\$0.00
✓ VA Service-Connected Disability Compensation	Income	Monthly	\$904.07	1.00	\$904.07



Q16: Cash Income - Ranges

Label	Income at Start	Income at Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	Income at Exit for Leavers
No Income	5	3	0
1-150	1	0	0
151 - 250	2	3	0
251 - 500	3	2	0
501 - 1000	5	5	1
1001 - 1500	5	5	0
1501 - 2000	4	5	0
2001 +	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0
Number of adult stayers not yet required to have an annual assessment		1	
Number of adult stayers without required annual assessment		0	
Total Adults	25	24	1

	Current FY
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)	1120
Number of adults with increased earned income	87
Percentage of adults who increased earned income	8



Income, Non-Cash and Health Insurance

- **Income, Non-Cash and Health Insurance** are three data elements that weigh heavily on the APR and SPM reports. **They are evaluated at entry, annually and at exit.**
- These elements are used to demonstrate progress for the household as they move through the homelessness to housing network.
- For PSH or RRH provider, these three categories are expected to be areas of maintenance and/or improvement for the household with few instances of regression.
- The agency will be evaluated on these data elements for rating and ranking by the CoC as well as with their APR submission to HUD.
- Furthermore, **these elements are measured on SPM metrics 4.1 – 4.6 but only for CoC funded projects, meaning those PSH projects who appear on the CoC's grant inventory worksheet.**

Income, Non-Cash and Health Insurance

- Each agency should have a plan in place to monitor these values by running the APR on a monthly basis to ensure all Annual updates are being captured.
- The APR table will show the number of updates that are due and should also either link to a client list or allow for a data export of clients who need to be updated.
- The SPM table will show the count of those who have improved in these categories
- For PSH programs, very few clients should exit with no income, health insurance and/or non-cash benefits

Q16: Cash Income - Ranges			
Label	Income at Start	Income at Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	Income at Exit for Leavers
No Income	5	3	0
1-150	1	0	0
151 - 250	2	3	0
251 - 500	3	2	0
501 - 1000	5	5	1
1001 - 1500	5	5	0
1501 - 2000	4	5	0
2001 +	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0
Number of adult stayers not yet required to have an annual assessment		1	
Number of adult stayers without required annual assessment		0	
Total Adults	25	24	1

SPM Example Table:

	Current FY
Universe: Number of adults (system stayers)	1120
Number of adults with increased earned income	87
Percentage of adults who increased earned income	8

High Impact Assessments

• 'Exit Destination'

Assessment ★ 7/1/2021 - BOS 134 Units - Chrysalis Center - Stafford Springs (CT0286)(PSH) - At Exit

Destination Type ★ Staying or living with family, temporary tenure ▼



APR Aggregated Responses:

Q23c: Exit Destination - All Persons					
	Total	Without Children	With Children And Adults	With Only Children	UNKNOWN Type
Permanent Destinations					
Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH	0	0	0	0	0
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, other ongoing housing subsidy	4	0	4	0	0
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	0	0	0	0	0
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	3	0	3	0	0
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	1	1	0	0	0
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with HCV voucher (tenant or project based)	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client in a public housing unit	0	0	0	0	0

▼ Destination (HoH only)
Permanent Supportive Housing
Permanent housing with temp. subsidy (e.g. RRH)
Permanent housing - Rent/own with subsidy
Permanent housing - Rent/own no subsidy
Staying with family or friends - Permanent
Institutions - Group/assisted care
Institutions - Medical
Institutions - Incarceration
Temporary - Other not homeless situations
Homeless - ES/SH/TH
Homeless - Street
Staying with family or friends - Temporary
Deceased
Missing, DK, or Refused

▼ Summary Exit Outcomes for Households Served in Temporary Situations during the Report Period	#	%
Universe: Households served in ES, SH, TH or RRH that exited during the report period		
Households served in ES, SH, TH or RRH that exited to permanent housing destinations		
Households served in ES, SH, TH or RRH that exited to temporary destinations		
Households served in ES, SH, TH or RRH that exited to other destinations		

Exit Destination

- **Exit Destination:** At the ES and SO level gathering exit data is extremely challenging.
- HUD is aware of these challenges and has asked communities to try and get creative to improve the collection of exit data for these program types.
- One method is to think of the ES exit as part of the ES entry. Establishing a housing plan/exit plan at first contact may help in improving exit data.
- Also helpful is understanding the types of housing opportunities that are available during the initial case management conversation.
- The Coordinated Access Networks in many communities already establish some of this information prior to the household going to shelter and this information is available to the shelter staff.

Exit Destination

- **Exit Destination** at the PSH and RRH level is a demonstration of the services and support provided to the household.
- There should be very few to almost zero circumstances of data not collected, refused or don't know for exit destination at this level. The expectation is also that most of the exits will be to a permanent setting.
- The agency will definitely want to evaluate the exit destination table of their APR to ensure that all households are exiting to a permanent setting. For most agencies, the staff and household know well in advance that the outcome will be positive so there should be no surprises when exiting the household from the enrollment in HMIS.

Exit Destination

- For circumstances where the outcome is not favorable, this is an opportunity for the agency to evaluate the interventions provided to the household and see where improvements can be implemented.
- The other reason to evaluate exit destination is for accuracy. It is not uncommon for the end user to accidentally select a temporary exit destination like staying with friends for family temporarily vs. staying with friends or family permanent.
- Other than the APR, the exit data is evaluated on LSA and SPM.
 - LSA will aggregate the exit destinations as well as evaluate the exit destinations by comparing the total count of exits by their exit destinations.
 - SPM also evaluates exits from PSH/RRH. The difference being SPM Metric 2a is counting those who are cycling back into homelessness.

Exit Destination

- The table below is the Exit Destination table from the APR. This table is similar on the CAPER as well.
- Note the section headings on the table for Permanent, Temporary, Institutional and Other

	Total	Without Children	With Children And Adults	With Only Children	UNKNOWN Tenr
Permanent Destinations					
Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH	0	0	0	0	0
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, other ongoing housing subsidy	4	0	4	0	0
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons persons	0	0	0	0	0
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	3	0	3	0	0
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	1	1	0	0	0
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with HCV voucher (tenant or project based)	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client in a public housing unit	0	0	0	0	0

ES, including hotel or motel paid for with ES voucher	2	2	0	0	0
Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA TH	0	0	0	0	0
Transitional housing for homeless persons	0	0	0	0	0
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure	0	0	0	0	0
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure	0	0	0	0	0
Place not meant for human habitation	0	0	0	0	0
Safe Haven	0	0	0	0	0
Hotel or motel, paid by client	0	0	0	0	0
Host Home (non-crisis)	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	2	2	0	0	0

Subtotal	2	2	0	0	0
Institutional Settings					
Foster care home or group foster care home	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	0	0	0	0	0
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	0	0	0	0	0
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	1	1	0	0	0
Long-term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	1	0	0	0
Other Destinations					
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	0	0	0	0	0
Deceased	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected (no exit interview completed)	0	0	0	0	0

Exit Destination

- For LSA, there are two tables, the first table will evaluate the numbers of households who exited to a particular destination.
- This table will break out by program type; ES, PSH, RRH, TH...
- The LSA Summary for Exits will provide an outcome measure showing the total number of exits along with the percentage to permanent, temp or other
- As noted in the previous slide, the agency can monitor their own performance using the APR or CAPER exit destination table.

Destination (HoH only)
Permanent Supportive Housing
Permanent housing with temp. subsidy (e.g. RRH)
Permanent housing - Rent/own with subsidy
Permanent housing - Rent/own no subsidy
Staying with family or friends - Permanent
Institutions - Group/assisted care
Institutions - Medical
Institutions - Incarceration
Temporary - Other not homeless situations
Homeless - ES/SH/TH
Homeless - Street
Staying with family or friends - Temporary
Deceased
Missing, DK, or Refused

Summary Exit Outcomes for Households Served in Temporary Situations during the Report Period	#	%
Universe: Households served in ES, SH, TH or RRH that exited during the report period		
Households served in ES, SH, TH or RRH that exited to permanent housing destinations		
Households served in ES, SH, TH or RRH that exited to temporary destinations		
Households served in ES, SH, TH or RRH that exited to other destinations		

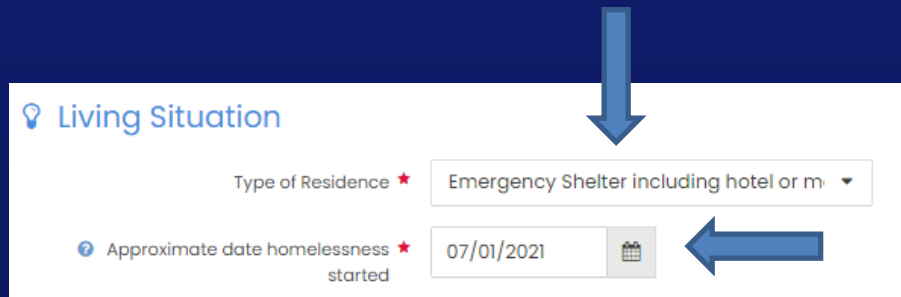
The Primary Goal – Maintain Housing

SPM and LSA Evaluation of Returns to Homelessness:

- This is a meaningful metric for several program types. This measure begins with clients who exited to a permanent housing destination in the date range two years prior to the report date range.
- Of those clients, the measure reports on how many of them returned to homelessness as indicated in HMIS for up to two years after their initial exit.
- This means the system can only truly measure returns to homeless for those households who are re-enrolled in HMIS into an SO or ES program type.
- This further emphasizes the importance of SO and ES personnel to monitor households who identify their prior residence as a housing setting that should have remained permanent.
- This is an opportunity for the SO and/or ES programs to reverse a 'return to homelessness' event.

Returns to Homelessness

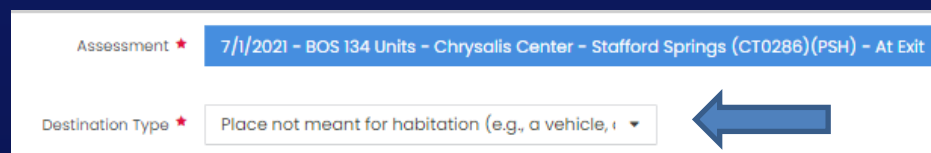
- Returns to homelessness is a 360 degree evaluation of the household's experience with HMIS and the community's homelessness prevention system.
- These three assessments should now act as triggers for those doing data entry. They tell you where the household has been, for how long and where they went.
- The goals should always be for the exit destination to be an improvement over prior living situation and to stop the clock on days homeless.



Living Situation

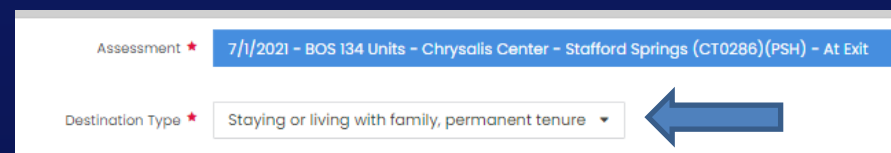
Type of Residence ★ Emergency Shelter including hotel or motel

Approximate date homelessness started ★ 07/01/2021



Assessment ★ 7/1/2021 - BOS 134 Units - Chrysalis Center - Stafford Springs (CT0286)(PSH) - At Exit

Destination Type ★ Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, etc.)



Assessment ★ 7/1/2021 - BOS 134 Units - Chrysalis Center - Stafford Springs (CT0286)(PSH) - At Exit

Destination Type ★ Staying or living with family, permanent tenure

Returns to Homelessness

- SPM Metric 2a will evaluate those who exit homelessness and move on to a permanent housing destination and then return to being homeless.
- This data is dependent upon the exit destination reported during when exiting the household from the program in HMIS.
- If that destination is to a permanent setting and then the client re-enters HMIS as an enrollment in a homeless programs then that household will be counted as returning to homelessness.

Metric 2a - The Extent to which Persons who Exit Homelessness to Permanent Housing Destinations Return to Homelessness

	Total Number of Persons who Exited to a Permanent Housing Destination (2 Years Prior)	Number Returning to Homelessness in Less than 6 Months (0 - 180 days)	Percentage of Returns in Less than 6 Months (0 - 180 days)	Number Returning to Homelessness from 6 to 12 Months (181 - 365 days)	Percentage of Returns from 6 to 12 Months (181 - 365 days)	Number Returning to Homelessness from 13 to 24 Months (366 - 730 days)	Percentage of Returns from 13 to 24 Months (366 - 730 days)	Number of Returns in 2 Years	Percentage of Returns in 2 Years
Exit was from SO	41	4	10	1	2	7	17	12	29
Exit was from ES	533	68	13	35	7	16	3	119	22
Exit was from TH	191	23	12	11	6	6	3	40	21
Exit was from SH	0	0		0		0		0	
Exit was from PH	466	19	4	24	5	30	6	73	16
Total Returns to Homelessness	1231	114	9	71	6	59	5	244	20

Returns to Homelessness

- LSA evaluates returns to homelessness on two tables.
- The first table below will evaluate returns to homelessness over time from 6 months to 2 years.
- It will give a count and percentage of households who exited to permanent, temporary or other and then returned to homelessness
- The next LSA table will provide system engagement history.
- This will be based on first time homeless, re-engaged, returning to homelessness and continuous homelessness

▼ The Extent to Which Households That Exited Projects in Specified Cohorts Returned to Homelessness			
▼ Households that exited within the first six months of the report period		#	%
Universe: Total households that exited in first six months of the current report period			
Of households that exited to permanent situations, the number that returned within 180 days			
Of households that exited to temporary situations, the number that returned within 180 days			
Of households that exited to other situations, the number that returned within 180 days			
▼ Households that exited in the year beginning one year prior to the start of the report period		#	%
Universe: Total households that exited one year prior to the start of the current report period			
Of households that exited to permanent situations, the number that returned within 180 days			
Of households that exited to temporary situations, the number that returned within 180 days			
Of households that exited to other situations, the number that returned within 180 days			
Of households that exited to permanent situations, the number that returned within 365 days			
Of households that exited to temporary situations, the number that returned within 365 days			
Of households that exited to other situations, the number that returned within 365 days			
▼ Households that exited in the year beginning two years prior to the start of the report period		#	%
Universe: Total households that exited two years prior to the start of the current report period			
Of households that exited to permanent situations, the number that returned within 180 days			
Of households that exited to temporary situations, the number that returned within 180 days			
Of households that exited to other situations, the number that returned within 180 days			
Of households that exited to permanent situations, the number that returned within 365 days			
Of households that exited to temporary situations, the number that returned within 365 days			
Of households that exited to other situations, the number that returned within 365 days			
Of households that exited to permanent situations, the number that returned within 730 days			
Of households that exited to temporary situations, the number that returned within 730 days			
Of households that exited to other situations, the number that returned within 730 days			

▼ System Engagement History		#	%
Universe: Households experiencing any homelessness or RRH during the report period			
Households experiencing homelessness for the first time this report period			
Households that re-engaged in the homeless system after a previous temporary or unknown destination			
Households that returned to homelessness this report period after an exit to a permanent destination			
Households that have been continuously homeless since a prior report period			

Know Your Thresholds

- Each agency should have a grasp of their thresholds or bench marks for success
 - How many chronic beds?
 - What is the occupancy/capacity requirement?
 - Positive Exits?
 - Income Increase/Maintain?
- Each agency should know how their performance will impact the community data
 - SPM/LSA
- Each agency should be able to determine the 'health' of their data and anticipate where they may fall short

Identify Opportunities

- The data will help identify opportunities at all levels
- Use it to identify opportunities for clients being served by your agency and community
- Use it to better understand need but also identify success.

How To Get Started?

- Agency Level
 - Regular review and action of APR
 - Regular review of Shelter data
- Community Level
 - SPM – regular review and discussion at CoC
 - LSA – regular review and discussion at CoC
 - PIT – Maintain the HIC throughout the Year
- You may need to assign committees to these tasks

Resources

- LSA Summary Table Shells
- <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5736/lsa-summary-display-table-shells/>
- FY 2022 HMIS Data Standards
- <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/FY-2022-HMIS-Data-Standards-Manual.pdf>
- Also Provided is a pdf of the disabling condition definitions from the HUD data standards
- System Performance Measures Programming Specifications
- <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/system-performance-measures/#guidance>