



## DATA ANALYSIS MEETING MEETING MINUTES

April 18, 2019

1:00-2:30

Facilitator:	Johanna Schulte, Lee Nelson Weber		
Meeting Attendees:	Johanna Schulte, John Wynbeek, Denny Sturtevant, Veronica Arvizu, Mikyla Webb (phone), Lee Nelson Weber (partial), Mark Woltman, Pam Parriott, Courtney Myers-Keaton, Wende Randall, Sierra Salaam, Brianne Czyzio		
Time Convened:	1:06	Time Adjourned:	2:30

<b>Approval of Minutes</b>	
Motion by:	Johanna
Support from:	
Discussion	
Amendments	
Conclusion	There was not quorum, so approval of the March minutes will occur at the May meeting.
<b>PIT Count</b>	
Discussion	
<p>The Point In Time (PIT) Count number are not quite finalized, Daniel and Sierra are working on cleaning up the numbers. There is some narrative that was provided by the vice chair of Outreach. This looked at the process and any changes. One of the questions asked about what could impact the report for PIT Count. There are a few things that could impact this year's numbers. One, the polar vortex forced the CoC to request a waiver to change the date of the PIT count. The sheltered count is likely higher because there was a lot of outreach done a few weeks before the count to make sure people were in shelter and out in the cold. Also, the date change means that people likely had access to SSI benefits. The numbers are similar to last years, but that does not necessarily mean that homelessness has decreased. Numbers are due to HUD April 30<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p>It was suggested that the outreach team could focus on connecting with emergency rooms in the future to see if anyone had spent the night in the hospitals. It would also be a good idea to track the temperature, date, weather, on a year to year basis to help put context around the narrative of why the numbers differ.</p> <p>Is there any data around a multiplication factor so PIT data could be generally expanded to paint a picture of what is happening in the community? PIT is done differently across the country, and different communities get different results. There was conversation around how the community tracks unsheltered and at-risk numbers during the PIT Count. Also, it is important to consider how PIT numbers would look different in the summer due to the warmer weather.</p> <p>The family number did spike this year, Fulton Manor was not operational or was only taking a handful or families. Families with children often stay in their vehicles, these are more difficult to find because they are mobile and located throughout the county. This has been briefly discussed with the outreach group and is a topic to be considered for next year's PIT process. Perhaps connect with the Voices of Youth Count (VoYC) process. For organizations who deal with families, maybe there could be outreach</p>	



## DATA ANALYSIS MEETING MEETING MINUTES

April 18, 2019

1:00-2:30

to families the week before and week after asking when they stayed in their cars. Perhaps reaching out to the Homeless Liaisons with Kent ISD to connect with students is an additional possibility.		
Action Items	Person Responsible	Deadline
<b>Annual Count Narrative</b>		<b>Courtney Myers-Keaton</b>
Discussion		
<p>What is the narrative around the count numbers? A lot of communities have this data publicly available, but we do not have data available for the past few years. Perhaps this is because there has not been a narrative developed and there was concern that others would tell have the ability to frame the data in their own way. This tells the story of who touches the system of the data over the course of a year, data can be used to paint a picture of what homelessness looks like in our community given the qualifications of the data. The narrative is what is the best information we have about what is happening in our community. The message needs to be clear that these two counts are different. Part of the story could be that more people are experiencing housing crises (category 1 and category 2). In addition, there is a disproportion amount of people of color experiencing homelessness. It is important to note that the people receiving the data are not going to be informed about the HUD definitions. Plus, there are other data points that could give a broader definition of homelessness that the community may be more able to understand.</p> <p>Observations: In the past few years, there has been a switch to more category 1 from category 2. This could be because things changed in the system. One thing that occurred was the change in how HAP treated shelter referrals. Previously, clients were only referred to shelters if they had stayed outside the night before. Now, people are referred if they do not have somewhere to stay the coming night. The addition of clients served by shelter would increase the category 1 numbers. Mel Trotter started tracking entries and exits on a weekly basis instead of a monthly basis. Another consideration: people may have learned what to say to get access to resources most quickly. Things outside of the system that may impact increases: lack of affordable housing, increase in population. If there is not a shelter resource available, then households may not choose to go through with the assessment.</p> <p>Inaccuracy of category 2 data: a lot of communities do not use this data because data for this category is hard to collect and likely not accurate. This does show a picture of who has had contact with the system as a whole over a 12-month period, and then can be broken down the number identified as literally homeless.</p> <p>Basic needs index: one primary indicator identified was households with children experiencing category 1 homelessness.</p> <p>CoC staff can draft the narrative around what the data is telling us, and bring to Data Analysis Committee, which can then recommend to Steering that this is the narrative to include.</p>		
Action Items	Person Responsible	Deadline
<b>KConnect Presentation</b>		<b>Mark Woltman</b>



## DATA ANALYSIS MEETING MEETING MINUTES

April 18, 2019

1:00-2:30

### Discussion

Mark shared an analysis of 2018 Annual Count data from HMIS and putting over 2017 American Community Survey data. The presentation comes out of work done around conversations of the housing security continuum. This analysis made a few key assumptions: all homeless are residents of Kent County (in actuality 2-3% are from out of county), % of 0-4 is constant by race/ethnicity

With census data, 1 in 62 people in Kent County were homeless in 2018.

1 in 153 white residents were homeless (32%)

1 in 61 Latinx residents (11%)

1 in 9 African American residents (62%)

Child homelessness: 3471 or 33% of all homeless are children. This means that 1 in 46 children in Kent County are homeless

20% were white, or 1 in 160 residents

14% Latinx, or 1 in 54 residents

76% black/African American, or 1 in 7 residents

Homeless Infants, Toddlers, Preschoolers: Children newborn to age 4 make up 13% of the homeless population in Kent County

20% or 1 in 119 white residents

14% or 1 in 39 Latinx residents

74% or 1 in 5 were black/African American residents

This analysis shows that there is a story around the disparities that exist in the community around those who are experiencing homelessness. The story is the those in black or African American households are much more at risk of experiencing homelessness. How is this shared so that it makes the most impact? Part of narrative is the crossover of systems, there is a lot of interest in the first few formative years, this is something that is important to funders. These numbers should galvanize further action through the story.

In HMIS, race and ethnicity is based on the individual, not on the head of the household. In Kent County, there individuals who are not African American, White, or Hispanic/Latinx. These are tracked in HMIS and included in the annual report, but the percentages are extremely low and were not included in this analysis.

This data is looking at those coming into the system. This does not include about outcomes, program assistance, access/acceptance to resources, and other points. Need to drill further down the line in looking at homelessness and poverty in the community. Look at racial breakdown of people who are given an assessment and are given a resource, breakdown of those who have a resource and what the outcomes are. The Racial Equity Tool can be used based on individual programs. Outcomes could be compared across SPDAT scores as well.



## DATA ANALYSIS MEETING MEETING MINUTES

April 18, 2019

1:00-2:30

During the previous full CoC meeting, the group talked about ineligibility because a resource is unavailable not due to eligibility factors. If prevention/diversion resources are not in place, the community is allowing trauma to initiate and is not mitigating the trauma. This community should look at the capacity to serve those who are on the threshold of homelessness. And should look at how to reach families and children of color. This may be outside of HUD priorities, how can other dollars in the community be leveraged and targeted towards families and children of color.

How can systems monitor themselves and provide better information? Often, systems grind to a halt around community intelligence and system intelligence because we are not sure what is right. These two are not mutually exclusive and should be happening at the same time as continuous improvement. Continuous improvement can feed into system intelligence. Need to make sure that we are building system intelligence and community intelligence.

A format like this breakdown provides context around data. Perhaps intake question can be taken to Salvation Army or the HMIS Users Group to identify if there is something happening around how were allowing people to access the system that may be creating disparities. There is a need to create a picture of who is homeless in the community. In addition, it would be helpful to have a picture of how our system works, how it can work better, and how it can work to better address disparities.

Using Kent County data, instead of HUD metrics, provides a deliberate way to look at data for Kent County. Also, it provides a way to look at how the homeless response should work and how it ties into other systems – healthcare, education, justice.

	Person Responsible	Deadline
<b>MSHDA ESG Pay for Performance</b>		
Discussion		
This document is posted on Basecamp, please review before next month. As a community, we need to meet 5 of the 7 measures, we currently are meeting 5 of 7. The other 2 are being flushed out.		
	Person Responsible	Deadline
<b>Data Needed for Next Meeting</b>		
Discussion		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- System Performance Measures</li> <li>- Approval of March minutes</li> </ul>		
	Person Responsible	Deadline