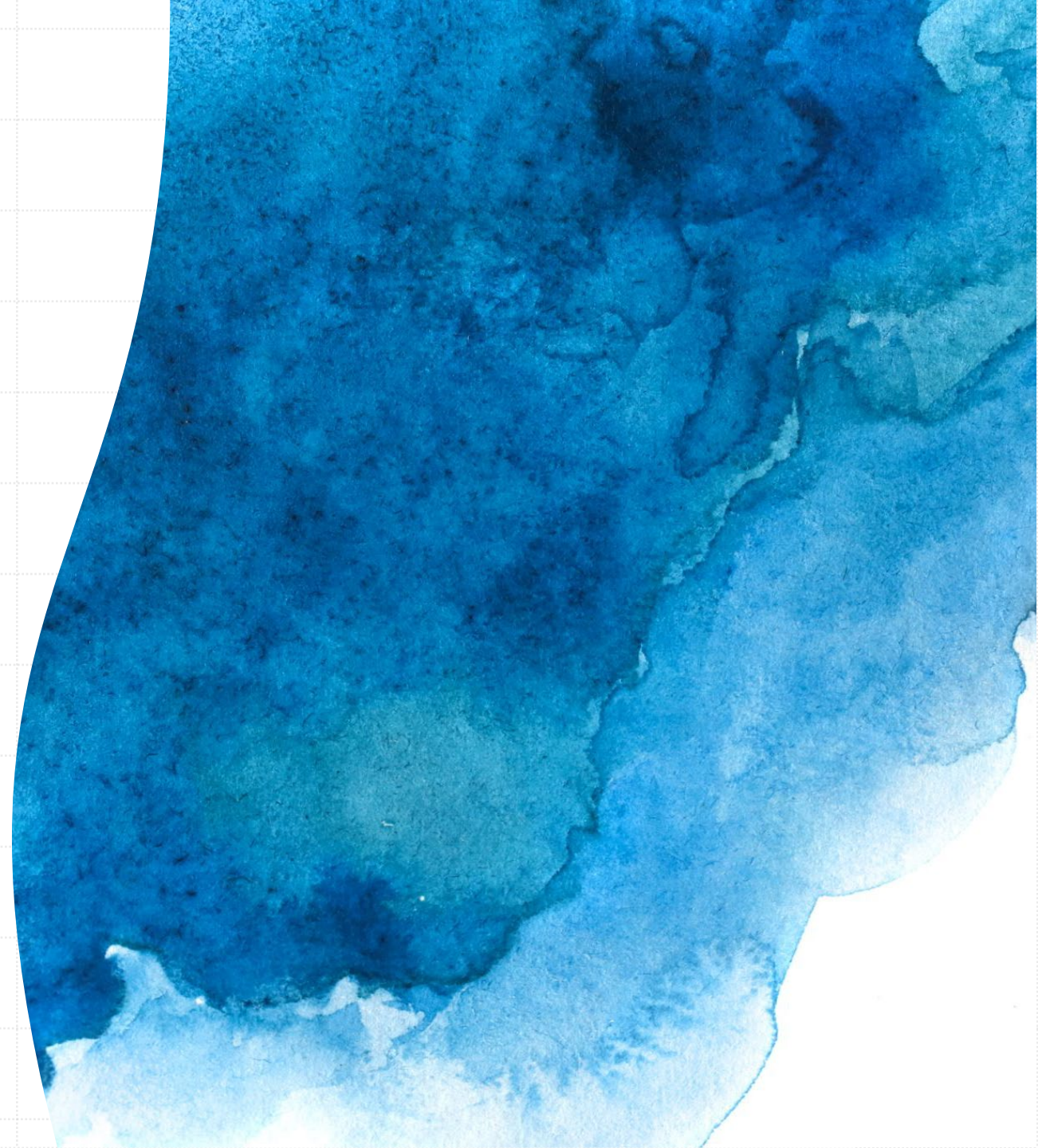


# Prioritization PDSA Study Report

Plan, Do, Study, Act


Oct 2022





# Overview

- From Summer of 2020 to Spring of 2022, we were using prioritization criteria for the OneHome Coordinated Entry System aimed at identifying those who were at highest risk of complications or death due to COVID-19
- With the availability of a vaccine the COVID prioritization was not as relevant anymore and it was time to return to prioritization criteria that identifies those most at risk while experiencing homelessness. After meeting with stakeholders and modeling different prioritization criteria, we decided to test out a new prioritization criteria for young adults
- The content in these slides reviews the characteristics of young people who were prioritized, matched to housing, denied from housing, and housed during the testing phase from June to September 2022
- This prioritization criteria and subsequent report only applies to single young adult households



# Overview of the data gathered during modeling of prioritization criteria

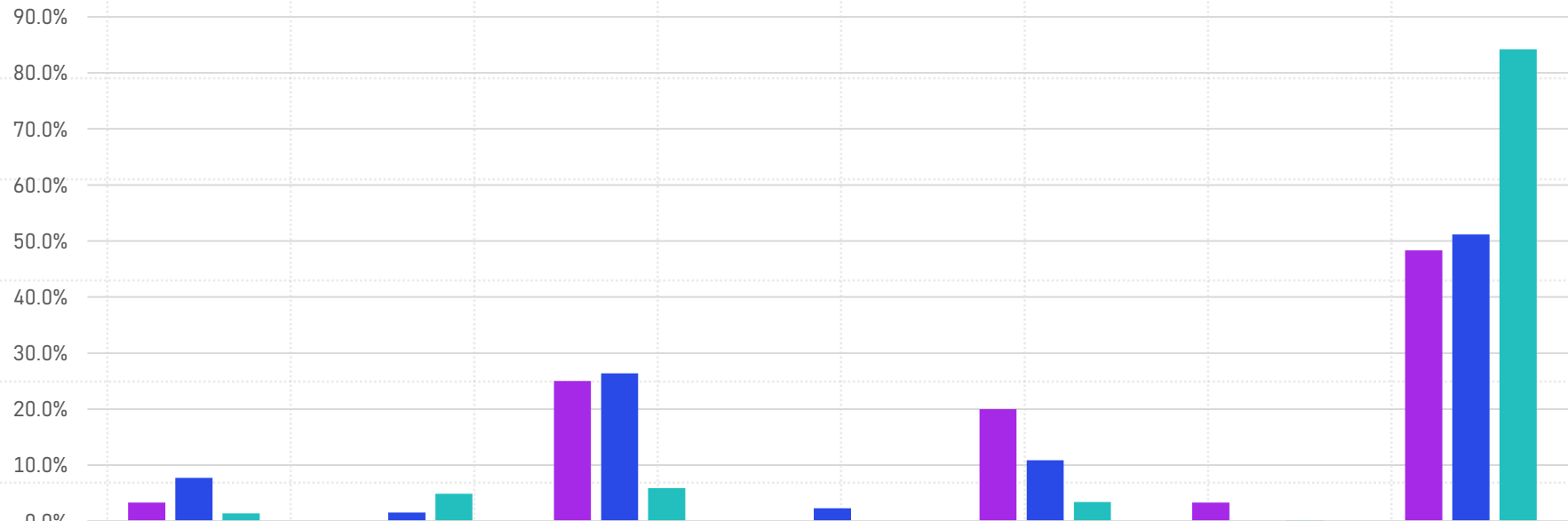
- Chosen criteria prioritized households that are overrepresented in our homelessness crisis response system by race and ethnicity at the same or greater than their representation in OneHome
- Prioritized young people who have been experiencing homelessness for the longest time first
- Skewed more towards young people who have aged out of youth specific shelter
- Did not prioritize any non-binary young people in the top 30
- Full slides can be found here: <https://www.onehomeco.org/updates/onehome-prioritization>



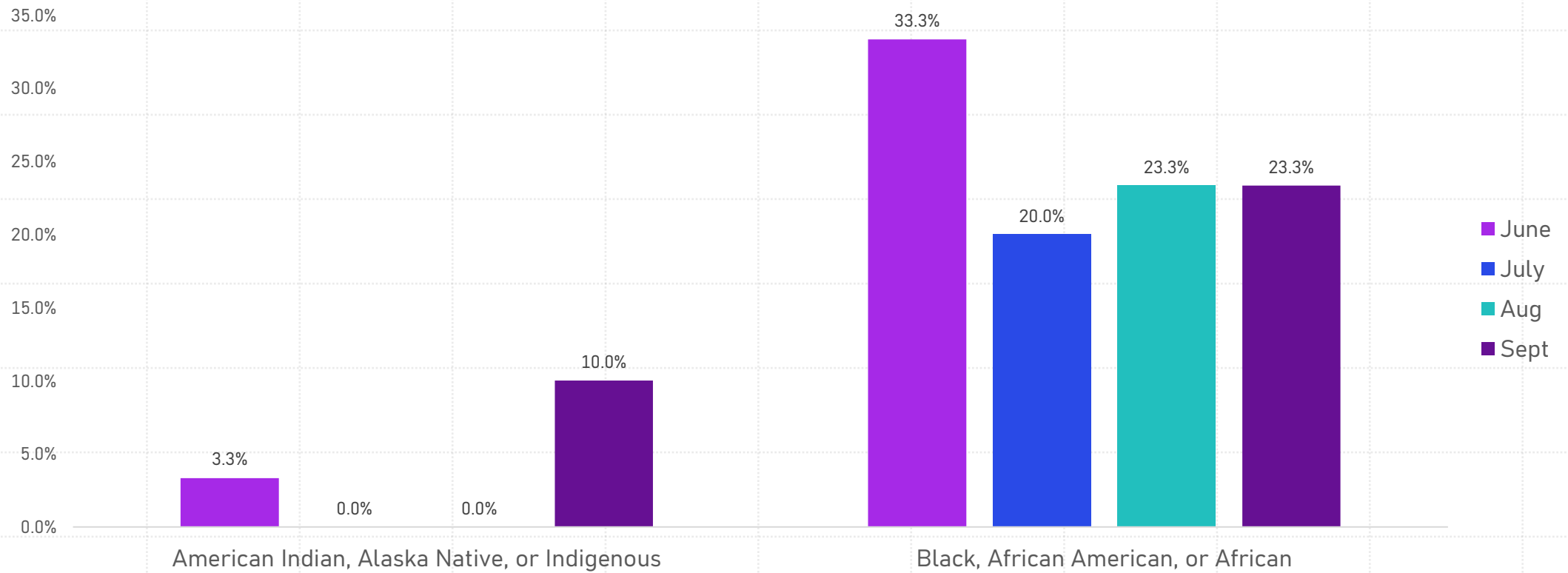
# Current Prioritization

- Lost Housing due to Violence or Unhealthy Relationships (45%)
  - Homeless Because of Violence at Home (question 20, e. Because of violence at home between family members? and f. Because of an unhealthy or abusive relationship, either at home or elsewhere?)
  - Homeless Because Conflict Gender Id or Orientation (d. Because of conflicts and gender identity or sexual orientation?)
  - Currently Fleeing DV (OneHome Enrollment)
- Systems Involvement (40%)
  - Have you had significant interactions with the criminal justice system?
  - Were You Ever Incarcerated When Younger Than Age 18 (Question 13 -> legal issues)
  - Formerly a Ward of Child Welfare or Foster Care Agency (37. Have you ever been in foster care?)
  - Confirmed FUP Eligible (manually updated by OneHome Coordinator from CDHS TRAILS database confirming FUP eligibility)
- 3 or more disabling conditions (10%)
  - From the OneHome enrollment and VI-SPDAT questions
- Length of Time Homeless (5%)

# Top 30 Prioritized Young Adults by Race



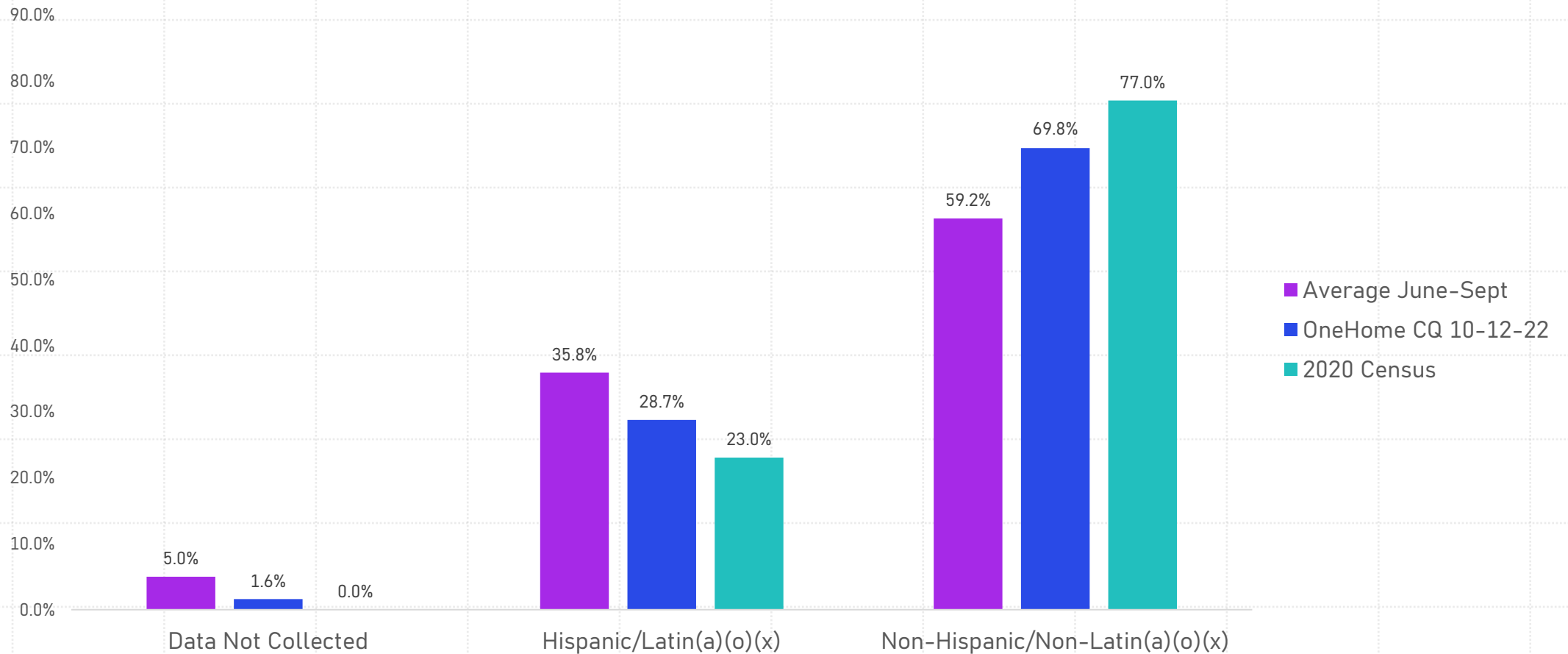
	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	Asian or Asian American	Black, African American, or African	Data Not Collected	Multi-Racial	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White
■ Average June-Sept	3.3%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	20.0%	3.3%	48.3%
■ OneHome CQ 10-12-22	7.8%	1.6%	26.4%	2.3%	10.9%	0.0%	51.2%
■ 2020 Census	1.4%	4.9%	5.9%	0.0%	3.4%	0.2%	84.2%

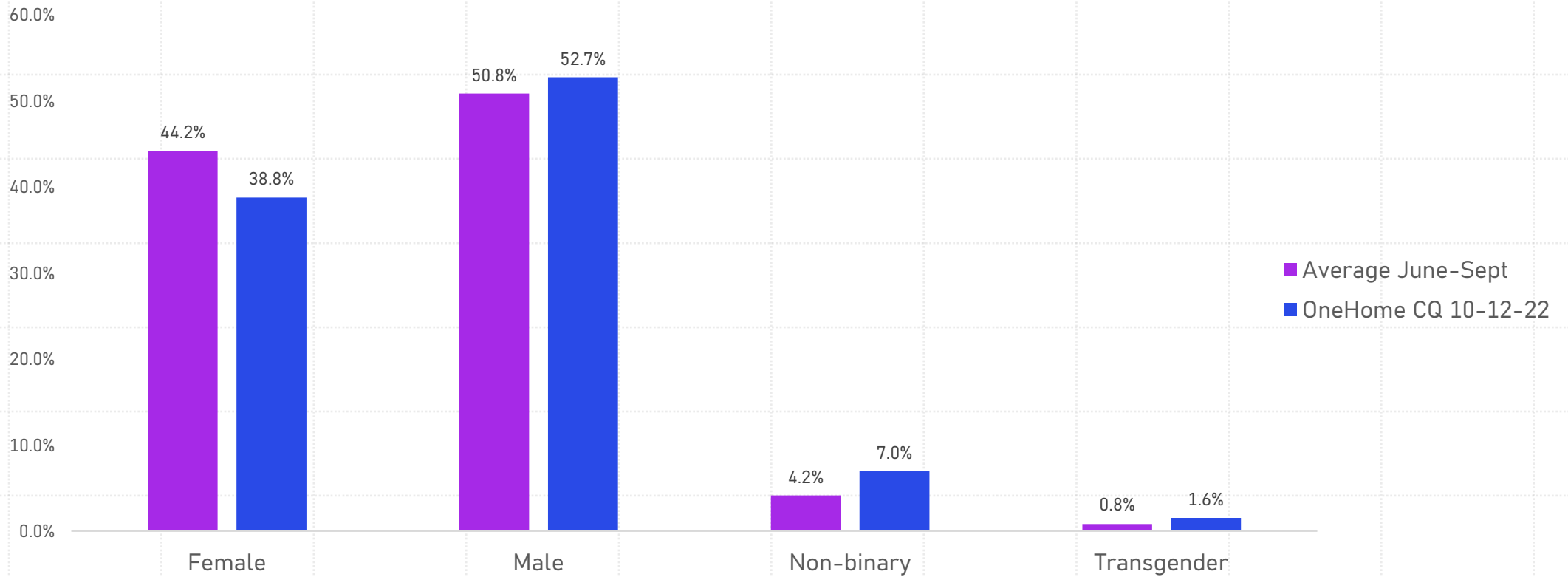


Prioritization of Households  
Overrepresented in OneHome Month to  
Month



# Top 30 Prioritized Young Adults by Ethnicity

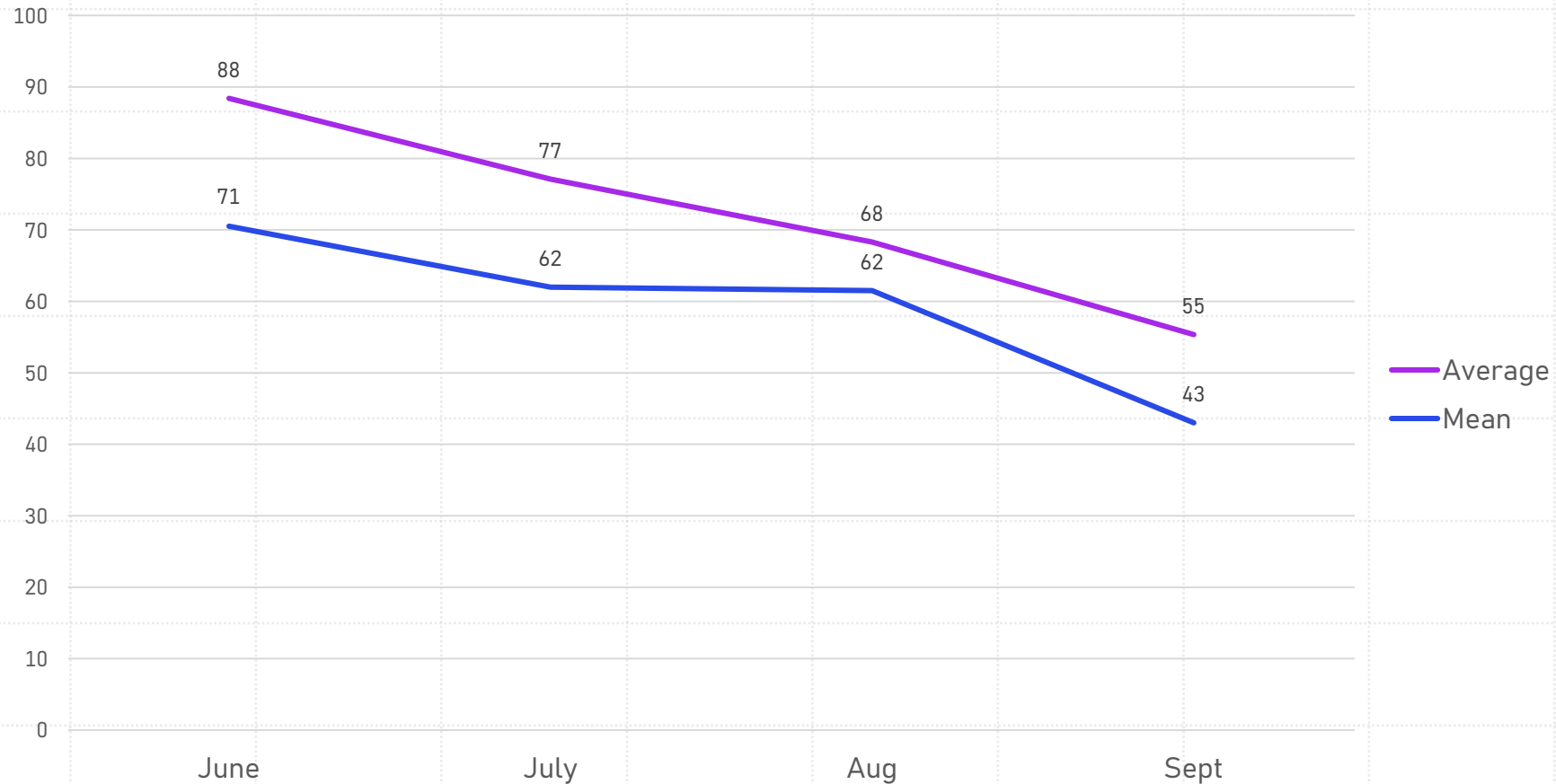




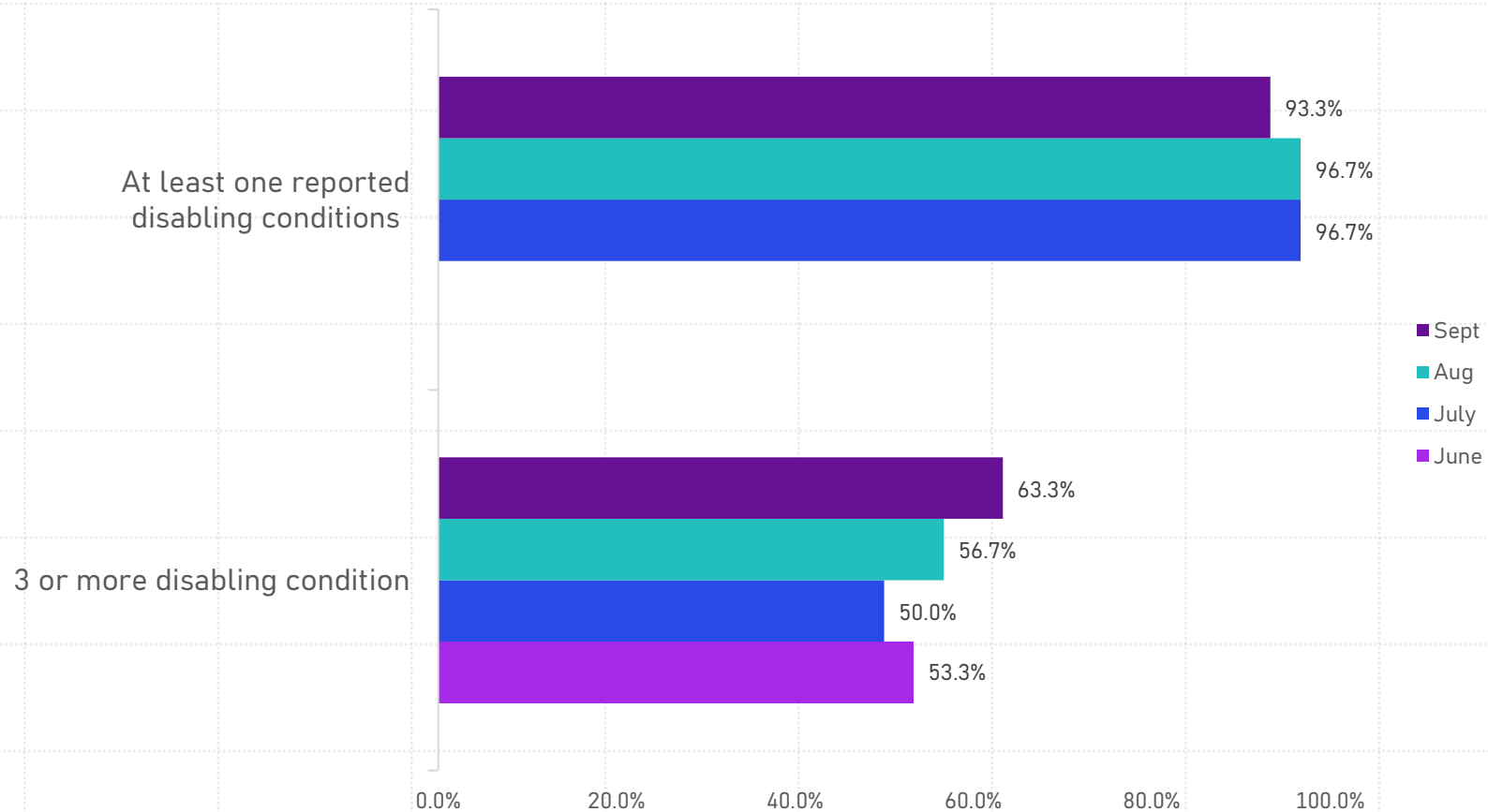
# Top 30 Prioritized Young Adults by Gender




# Average Total Months Homeless in Lifetime for Top 30 June-Sept



# Disabling Conditions Top 30 Month to Month



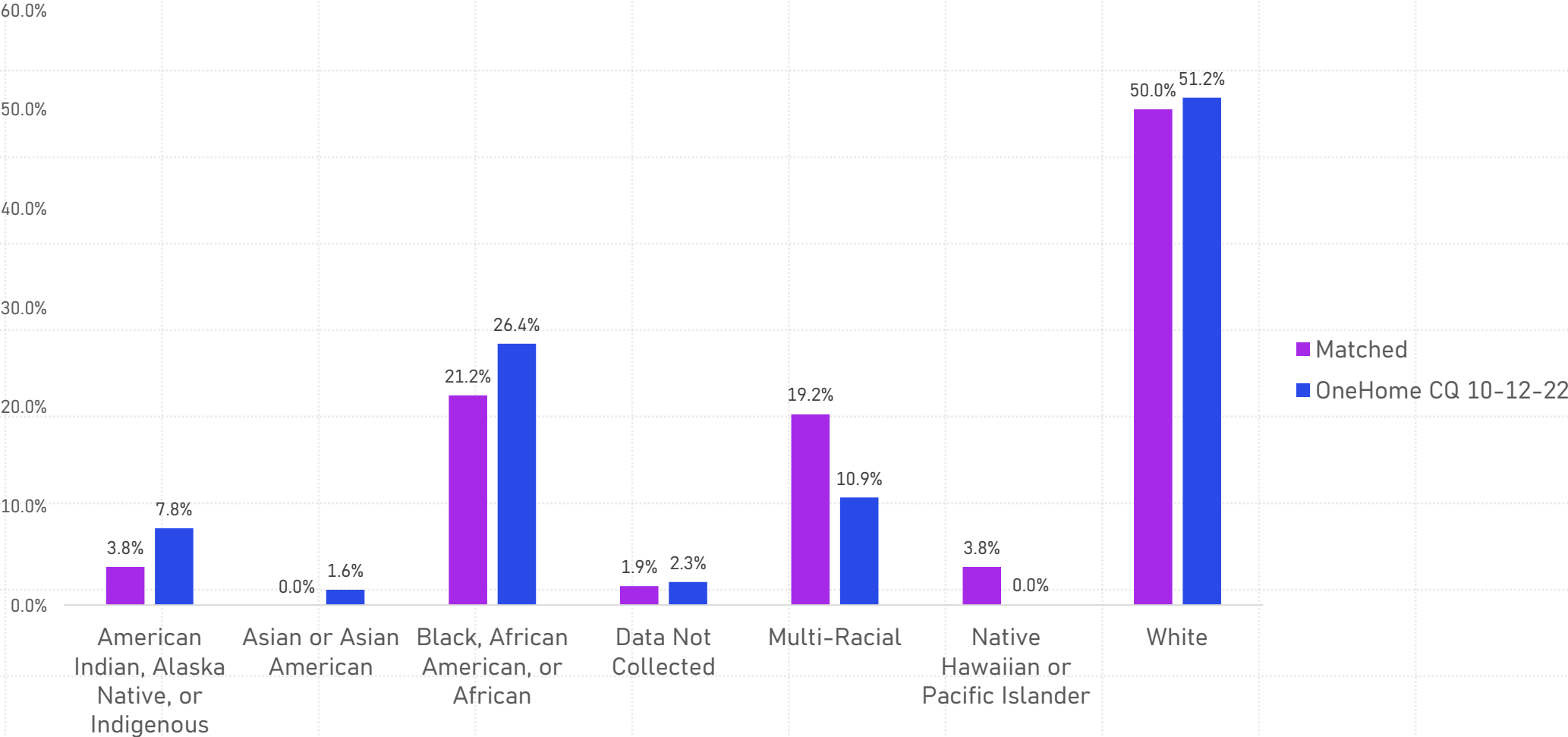


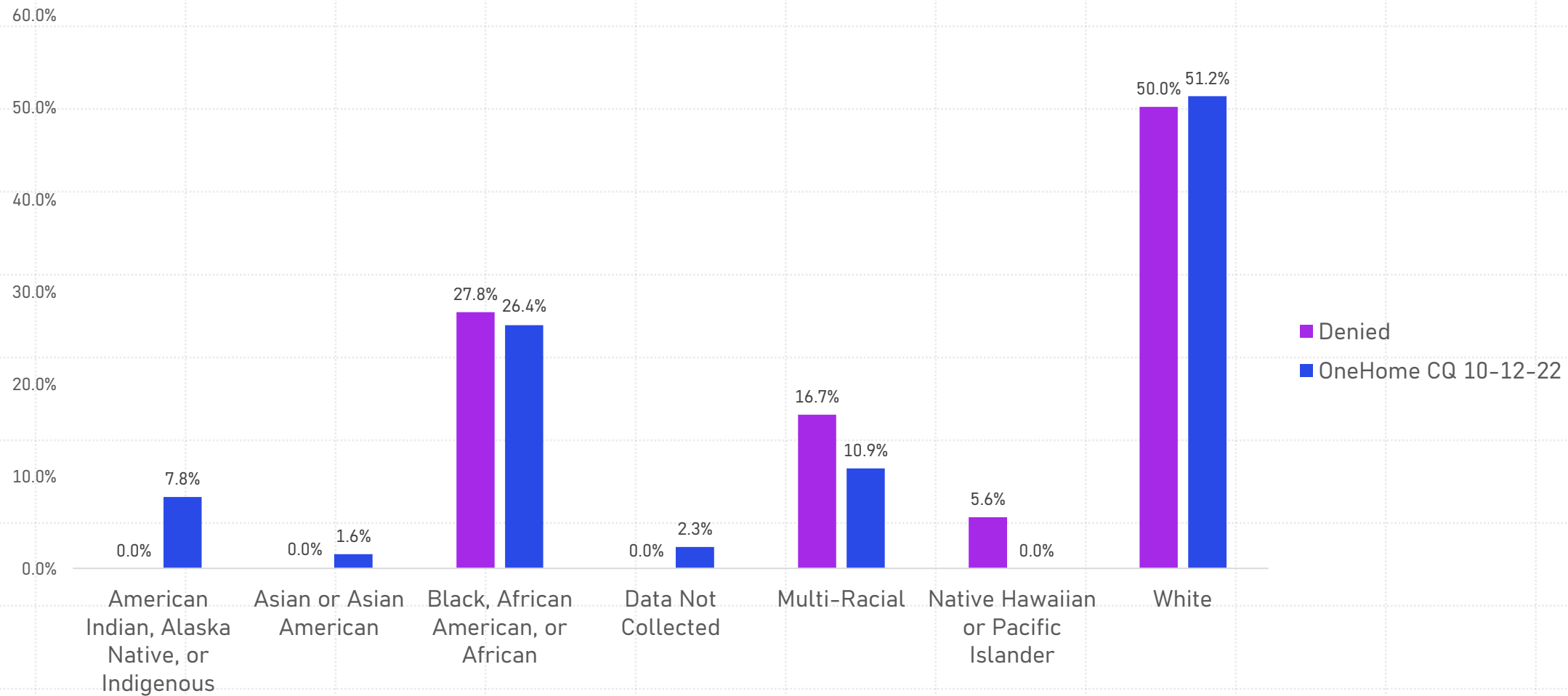
# How did prioritization impact housing matches and housed outcomes?

Data pulled on 10/12/22 for households that were matched to housing from June through Sept 2022. Ethnicity and Gender data was also compiled, but not presented here

# Young Adults Matched to Housing by Race

n=52



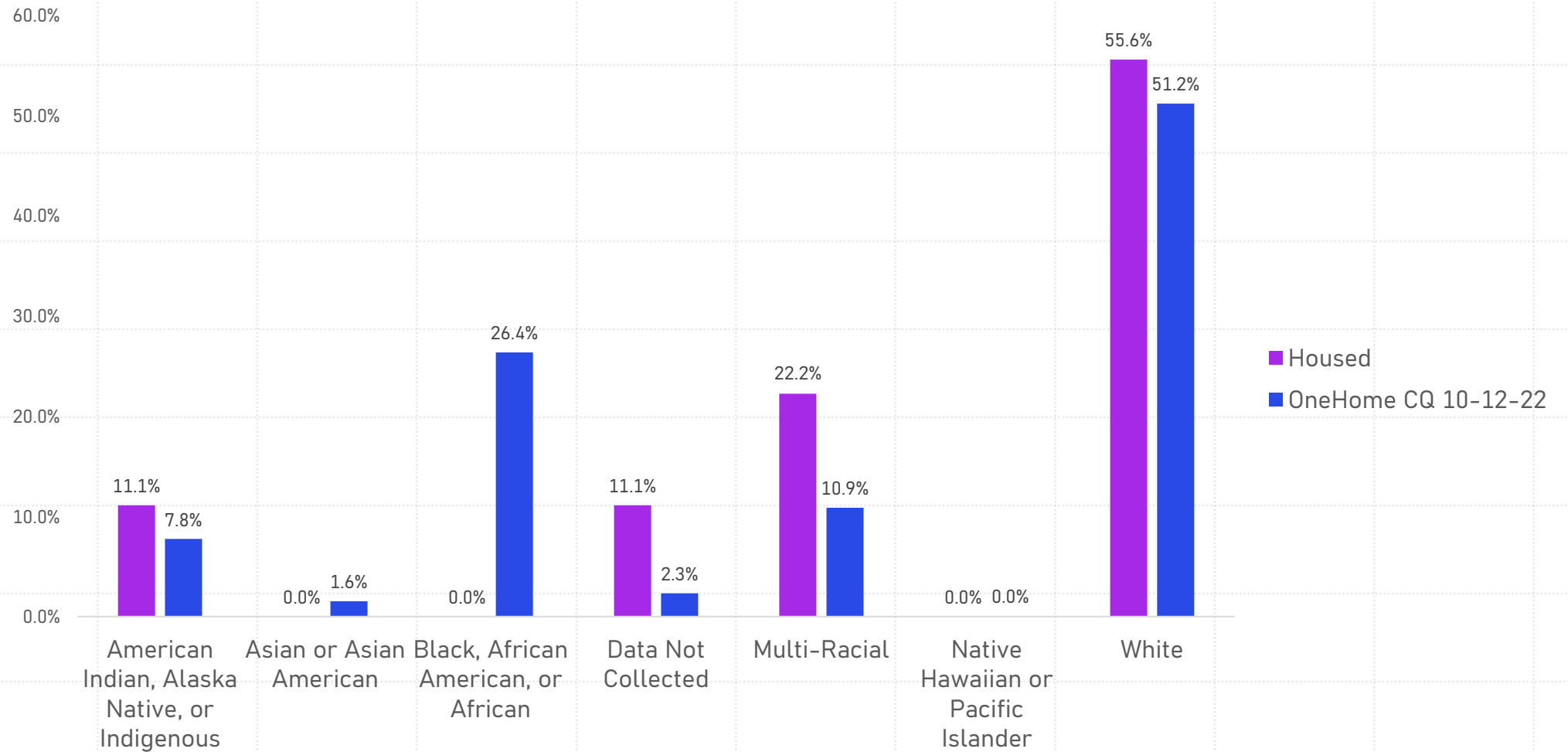


# Young Adults Denied from Housing by Race

n=18

# Young Adults Housed by Race

n=9





# Summary of Data

- Black and Indigenous young people were still on average being prioritized at a lower rate than their representation in the OneHome coordinated entry system
- This trend was also evident in who was being matched to housing
- Black households were denied from housing at higher rate than their representation in OneHome, and no black young people were housed during that timeframe
- Indigenous households were matched at a lower rate than their representation in OneHome, but were housed at a greater rate and no indigenous households were denied from a housing opportunity
- Multi-racial and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander households were denied from housing at a higher rate than their representation in OneHome
- Multi-Racial and Latine households were prioritized at a higher rate than their representation in OneHome. This trend continued when looking at who was matched and housed during the action cycle, though only matched data on race is shown in these slides
- Average Length of Time Homeless for those prioritized decreased significantly





# Other things to consider

- The prioritization criteria can be difficult to explain since it is a calculation
- Each prioritization criteria is weighted differently, which sometimes means that a household may not actually meet all the criteria and can still be prioritized, or meet the criteria and not be prioritized
  - For example, 3 or more disabling conditions is prioritized at a rate of 10%, but only about half of those prioritized meet that criteria
  - As of Sept's prioritization list this was only 38.6% of the people who live with 3 or more disabling conditions active on the community queue



# Questions



# What's Next?

- Decide what we want to do with this information
  - Continue to test the current prioritization
  - make changes/updates and choose to do another PDSA cycle
  - make the pilot a policy
  - decide its not good at all and go back to the drawing board