CE Redesign Implementation Committee
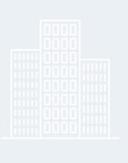
Assessment, Prioritization, and Referral Subcommittee Updates

For Discussion Only

October 7, 2024

Areas of Subcommittee Work

Prioritization (Who is offered housing?)

- Who gets a housing offer when there aren't enough resources in CE? **Identify what factors are most important to** make this decision.

Matching (What housing are they offered?)

- Are there additional factors to decide who is matched to which housing resources (i.e. Problem-Solving vs. RRH vs. PSH)?
- Determine if inventory-based prioritization (scoring bands based on housing availability) should be replaced with an overall by-name list.

Assessment (What info must be collected to make those decisions?)

- Explore **administrative** data and how it may be **used**.
- Revise **assessment** questions **and process to eliminate** unnecessary steps and be more-trauma informed.

Background/Context

Experience of systemic harm and ongoing discrimination that puts people of color at heightened risk of homelessness

Length of time experiencing homelessness

Health and safety risks or Vulnerability to illness or death

San Francisco connection

Experiencing unsheltered homelessness

Age

Barriers to housing

Experience of systemic harm and ongoing discrimination that puts LGTBQ+ and TGNCI+ people at heightened risk of homelessness

Other factors

Background/Context: Prioritization Domain Summary Ranking

Prioritization Domain	Subcommittee
Health and safety risks (or vulnerability to illness or death)	#1 (19 points)
Experience of systemic harm and ongoing discrimination that puts people of color at heightened risk of homelessness	#2 (15 points)
Barriers to Housing	#3 (9 points)
Age	#4 (4 points)
San Francisco connection	#5 (2 points)
Experiencing unsheltered homelessness	#6 (1 point)
Length of time experiencing homelessness	#7 (0 points)

Defining Prioritization Domains - Definitions

Prioritization Domain	Definition
Health and safety risks or vulnerability to illness or death	Characteristics and conditions that increase a person's risk of death, severe illness or injury
Experience of systemic harm and ongoing discrimination (race/ethnicity)	Characteristics and/or conditions or experiences that expose people of color to past and/or present discrimination resulting in greater difficulty getting housing, and higher rates of housing loss, unemployment, incarceration, and other systematic harms tied to homelessness
Experience of systemic harm and ongoing discrimination (sexual orientation/gender identity)	Characteristics and/or conditions or experiences that expose LGBTQ+ and TGNCI+ people to past and/or present discrimination resulting in greater difficulty getting housing, and higher rates of housing loss, unemployment, incarceration, and other systematic harms tied to homelessness
Barriers to housing	Conditions or past experiences that create barriers for accessing housing or remaining housed
Age	Age
SF residency/connection	A person who has lived in San Francisco (for a specified length of time) prior to becoming homeless
Unsheltered homelessness	A person who is currently or has recently lived in a place not meant for human habitation
Length of time homeless	The amount of time that a person has spent living in shelter or in a place not meant for human habitation

Preliminary Data Analysis

Questions:

- Who is likely to be prioritized when we prioritize based on the top four proposed domains (health and safety risks, systemic harm – race/ethnicity and sexual orientation/gender identity, barriers), as defined by the current assessment?
  - How might this overlap with age, unsheltered homelessness, and length of time experiencing homelessness?
    - Data on SF connection is not currently collected, so this could not be analyzed
- How might this differ from who is currently prioritized?
- Who might be left out if we prioritize this way? What might be the anticipated tradeoffs?

Methodology:

- HSH analyzed one year's worth of assessment data

- For adults/youth, compared the 1,000 individuals who were most recently Housing Referral Status with the 1,000 individuals who would be prioritized if the new criteria were enacted using the data we have now*

  o Number is slightly different for families (~930)

- To determine who might be newly prioritized, HSH utilized characteristics, conditions, and experiences that the subcommittee brainstormed and compared it to current data that is already being collected

*This analysis is an attempt to see what might happen using new priorities, but we can only do so using the available data.

Characteristics, conditions, and experiences include (adults/youth):

- Health and safety risks
  - Has challenges with activities of daily living
  - Has 2 or more disabling conditions
  - Has used crisis services in the past year
  - Is experiencing/fleeing violence
  - Experiences violence daily
  - Has traded sex for a place to stay
- Experience of systematic harm (race/ethnicity): Identifies as Black, Indigenous, or Person of Color (BIPOC)
- Experience of systematic harm (sexual orientation/gender identity): LGBTQ+ or TGNCI+
- Barriers to housing: Income under 10% area median income, has been arrested at least once in the past 5 years, has foster care history

Health and Safety Conditions

- New prioritization scheme may increase the percentage of adults/youth and families prioritized who face a host of health and safety risks (as defined in the current assessment)

Adult/Youth

Health/Safety Factor	Current Prioritization	Potential New Prioritization
Has Utilized Crisis Services in the Past Year	96%	98%
2+ Disabling Conditions	96%	99%
Is Experiencing/ Fleeing Violence	82%	92%

Systematic Harm (Adults/Youth)

- Prioritizing on systematic harm (when defined as being BIPOC, LGBTQ+, and/or TGNCI+) seems to result in a higher percentage of BIPOC, LGBTQ+, and TGNCI+ people being prioritized

- Because we cannot prioritize explicitly on these characteristics, this analysis also looked at the potential effects of prioritizing based on factors associated with these groups

  o Doing this may or may not achieve the same results as explicitly prioritizing on demographics. It may depend on how these factors are weighted and if doing so, disadvantages other groups

	Current Prioritization	Potential New Prioritization – Race/Ethnicity & SOGI Explicitly	Potential New Prioritization – Factors Associated with Race/Ethnicity & SOGI
Black	30%	35%	31%
Latine or Hispanic	20%	29%	23%
LGBTQ+	20%	31%	22%
TGNCI+	5%	9%	5%

Systematic Harm (Families)

- Prioritizing on systematic harm (when defined as being BIPOC, LGBTQ+, and/or TGNCI+) seems to result in a higher percentage of Latine families being prioritized but a decrease in Black families. It does not seem to make a difference on the percentage of LGBTQ+ people prioritized
  - o   Results may suggest the need to weigh different characteristics accordingly

	Current Prioritization	Potential New Prioritization
Black	45%	39%
Latine or Hispanic	35%	45%
LGBTQ+	5%	6%
TGNCI+	0%	0%

Barriers to Housing

- Adults/youth with more severe health and safety risks are generally more likely to also have higher barriers to housing, as defined in the current dataset
  - o The same generally applies to families but to a lesser extent
- Adding barriers to prioritization significantly increases the percentage of adults/youth and families who face high barriers to housing

Barrier	Current Prioritization	Potential New Prioritization
Adults/Youth		
Arrested At Least Once in the Past Five Years (%)	75%	88%
Experience with Foster Care (%)	18%	27%
Families		
Income Less than 10% Area Median Income (%)	84%	90%
Has been Evicted (%)	21%	25%

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Other

- Prioritizing on health and safety, systematic harm, and barriers seems to result in TAY and older adults being deprioritized

  o Adding age to prioritization seems to increase the percentage of youth prioritized but not older adults, suggesting more weight may need to be placed on this age group

  o This does not seem to affect families. TAY-headed families seem about as likely to be prioritized with this new prioritization scheme vs. the current one

- Prioritizing on these domains seems to slightly increase the percent of adults/youth prioritized experiencing unsheltered homelessness

- This new prioritization scheme may deprioritize adults/youth with longer lengths (15+ years) of homelessness

- This new prioritization does not seem to significantly impact the percent prioritized experiencing chronic homelessness, which may still be over 90%

Next Steps

Next Steps

Subcommittee majority voted to prioritize the top four domains to move forward with additional data analysis:

- **This is not a recommendation to make changes to CE prioritization**
- Analysis to explore administrative data to identify what factors are predictive of future adverse outcomes
- Analysis to also analyze other domains (age, residency, unsheltered, chronicity)
- Analysis is not making decisions on priorities
- Need to understand impact and intersections; incorporating an equity lens and exploring how to connect other areas of work

Next Steps

Subcommittee will use analysis to recommend changes to prioritization to the full CEIC:

- Follow approval process from the CE charter
- Include how assessment process may change
- May explore and clarify specific characteristics, conditions, experiences, etc. for each domain and their weighting

Thank You!

Questions?