



**Priority Spokane
Homelessness
Pilot Project: Year
3 Evaluation Results**

3 Year Pilot Overview

- 272 of 339 children Housed and/or Stabilized (80%)
- 107 of 137 Families Housed and/or Stabilized (78%)
- 95% of Families Remained Stabilized After 3 Years
- Top 3 Causes of Family Homelessness in Spokane County Identified: Income, Domestic Violence, Health

The logo for Priority Spokane features the word "priority" in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font, followed by "Spokane" in a regular weight of the same font. The text is centered between two thick, grey, curved lines that sweep upwards from the bottom and downwards from the top, framing the text.

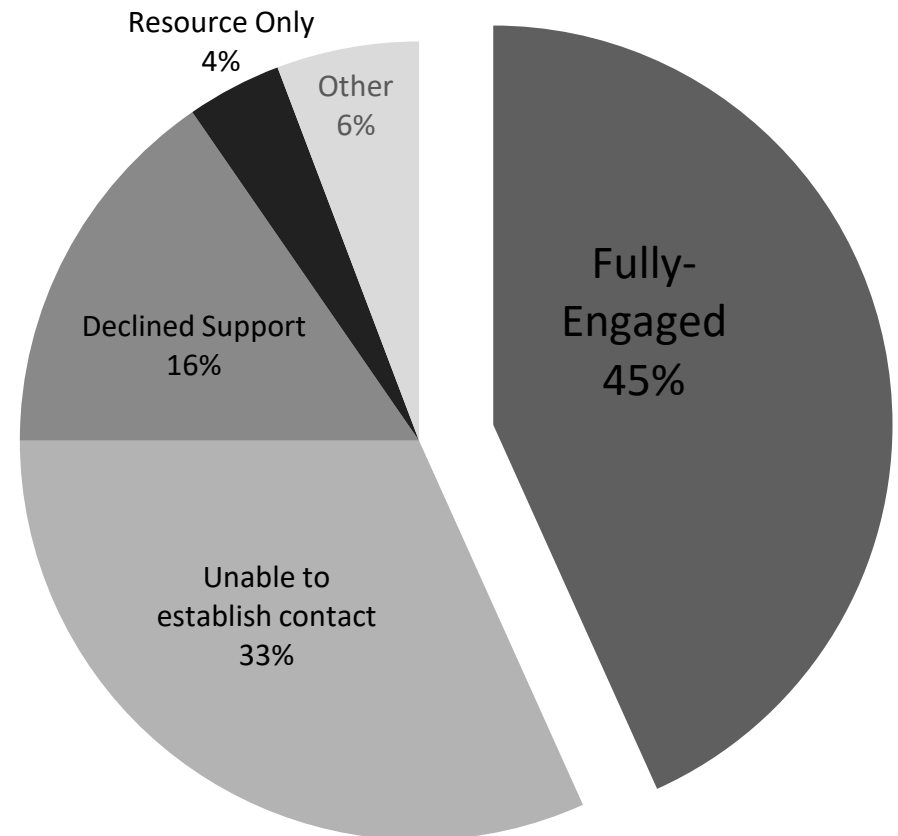
priority Spokane

Family Participation in Pilot Services

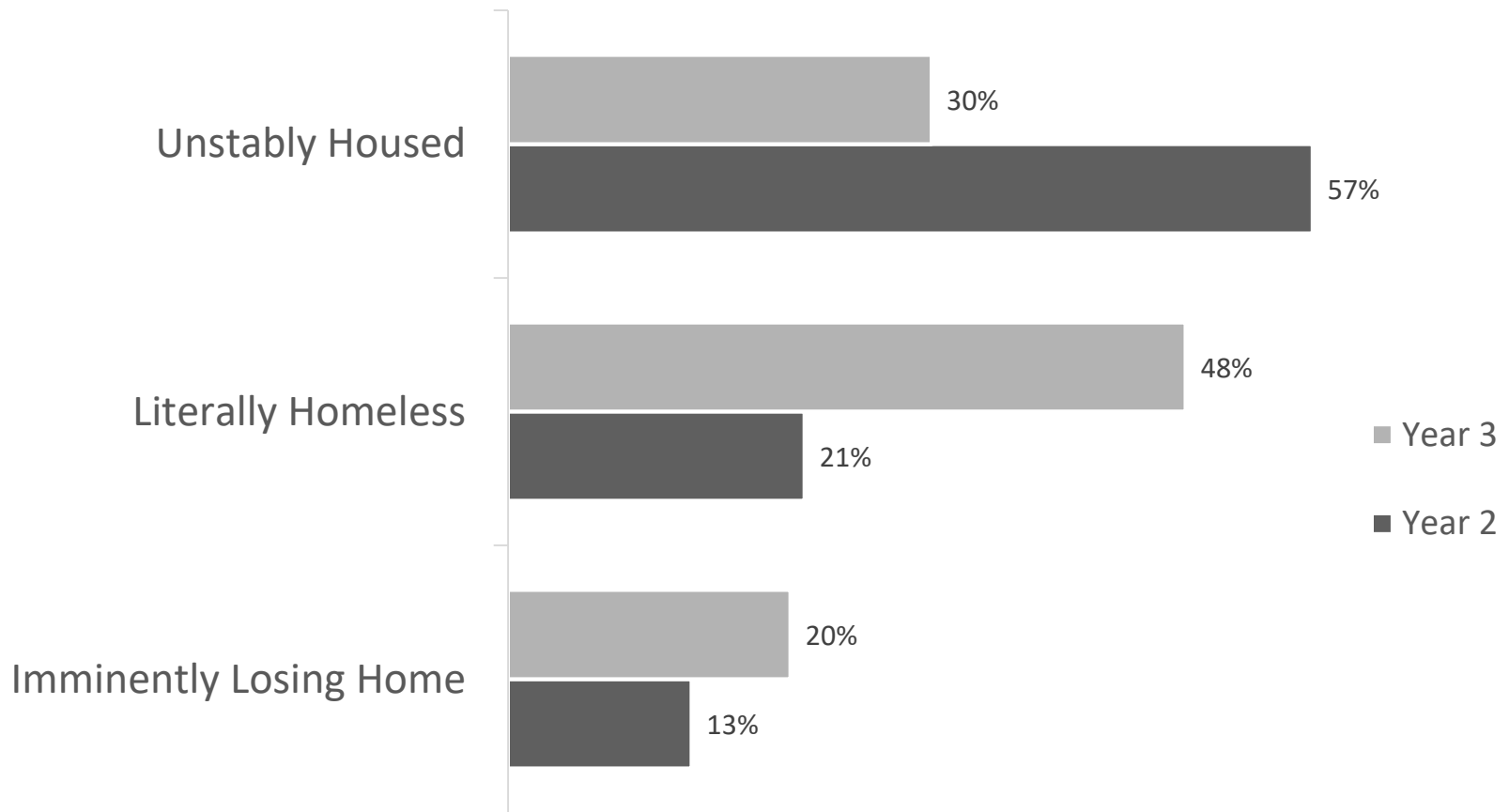
Recruitment Rate by Year

	Fully-Engaged
2017	38%
2018	54%
2019	43%

3-Year Recruitment Rate



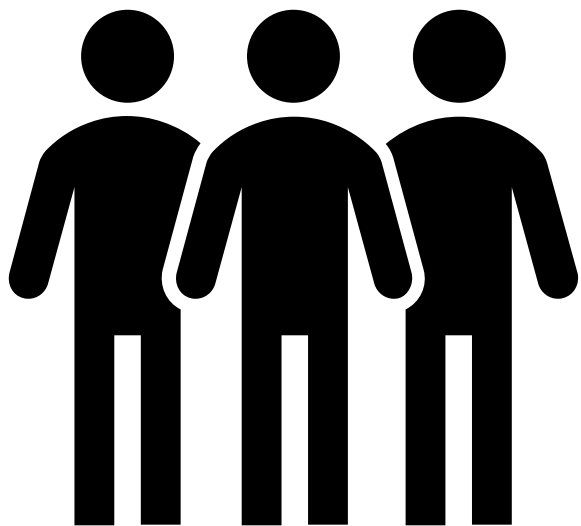
Family Housing Status at Intake





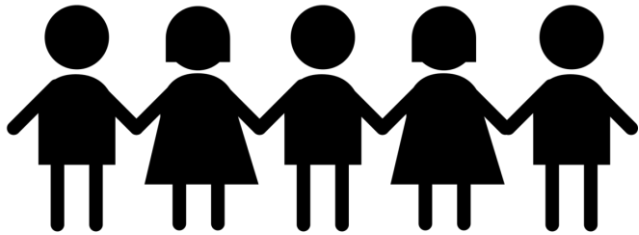
Families housed
or stabilized in
housing to date:
107 of 137(78%)

3-year total



Adults housed or
stabilized in
housing to date:
151 of 196
(77%)

3-year total



Children housed
or stabilized in
housing to date:
272 of 339
(80%)

3-year total



Follow-up on Families Housed or Stabilized

95% of families housed or stabilized were not reported as unstable by the CHW and did not re-enter the HMIS system during the 3-year pilot

Household Demographics- Year 3

34% lack childcare (8 missing)

17% limited English proficiency

24% lack transportation

22% lack a driver's license

59% families had only one adult in
the household

Number in family/household:

- Adults: Range 1-5; Mean 1.5
- Children: Range 1-8; Mean 2.7

Number in living situation:

- Adults: Range 1-8; Mean 2.3
- Children: Range 1-8; Mean 3.3

Household Demographics- Year 3

- Number of times homeless on the streets or in a shelter in the past 3 years: 30% once, 20% twice, 13% 3-6 times
- Number of times moved in the past 12 months: 33% once, 26% twice, 26% 3-6 times
- Reasons for moving: Domestic violence, living unstable doubled -up, unhealthy relationships, landlord sold home or did not renew lease, income
- Monthly income:
 - 39% Less than 1,000
 - 26% Between 1,000-2,000
 - 24% More than 2,000
 - 11% Did not report income

Children Demographics- Year 3

126 children engaged in program

75 children in participating schools

53% switched schools at least once in the past 12 months (20% missing)

Gender

47% female 53% male

Race/Ethnicity

47% White

15% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

15% 2 or More Races

14% Black/African-American

6% American Indian/Alaskan Native

3% Hispanic/Latino

Children Demographics- Year 3

Disability:

20% children identified by parents as having a disability

Health Care:

	Deer Park	Stevens	Logan
Insured	100%	98%	95%
Has a primary care provider	97%	90%	65%
Primary care visit in the past year	100%	75%	84% (9 missing)
Has a dental provider	88%	88%	47%
Dental visit in the past year	88%	77%	50% (7 missing)

* Missing values excluded

Adult Demographics- Year 3

69 adults engaged in program

Gender 63% female 37% male

Race/Ethnicity

54% White

28% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

10% Black/African American

5% 2 or More Races

2% American Indian/Alaska Native

2% Hispanic/Latino

Employment

39% employed (39% of employed changed employment in last 3 months)

34% of unemployed are looking for work

Education

31% less than 12th grade; 39% HS diploma; 15% some college; 9% college degree

Adult Demographics- Year 3

Disability:

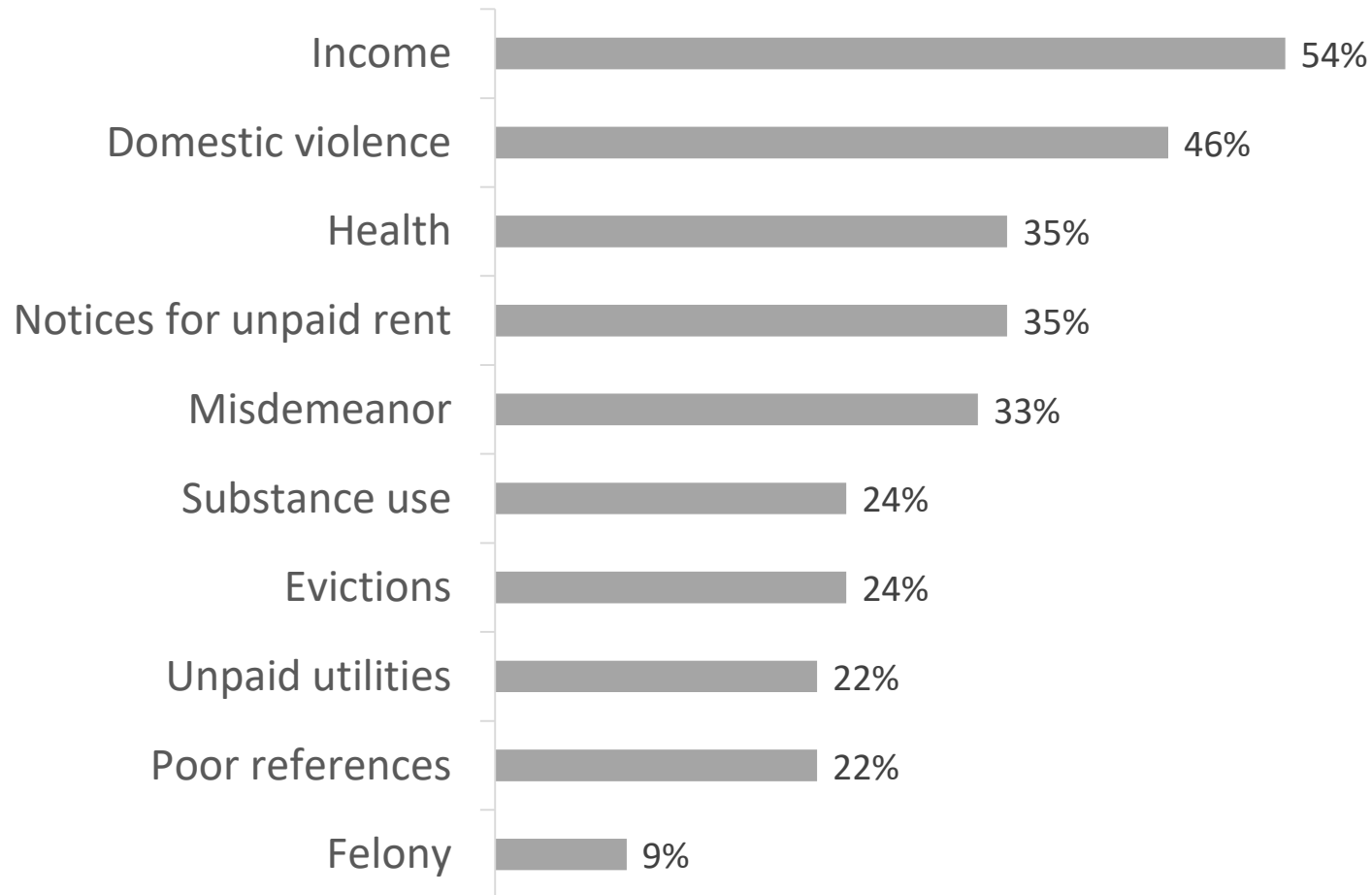
27% adults as having at least one disability

33% are receiving services or treatment

Health Care:

	Deer Park	Stevens	Logan
Insured	81%	66%	82%
Primary care provider	88%	45%	36%
Primary care visit in the past year	75%	28%	46%
Has dental provider	50%	24%	23%
Dental visit in the past year	44%	17%	14%

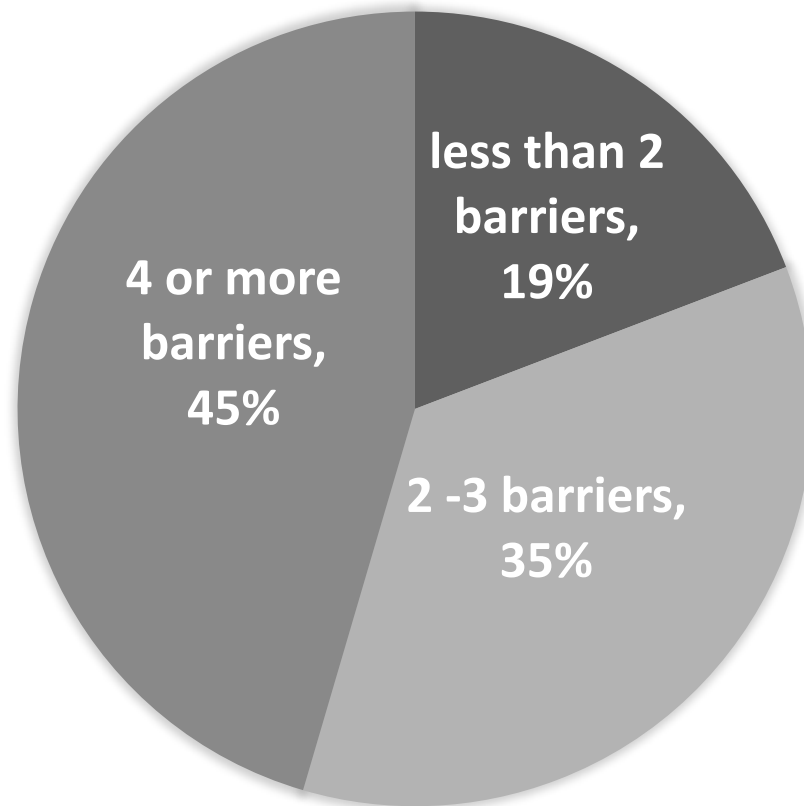
Barriers to Housing: Household Self-Report – Year 3



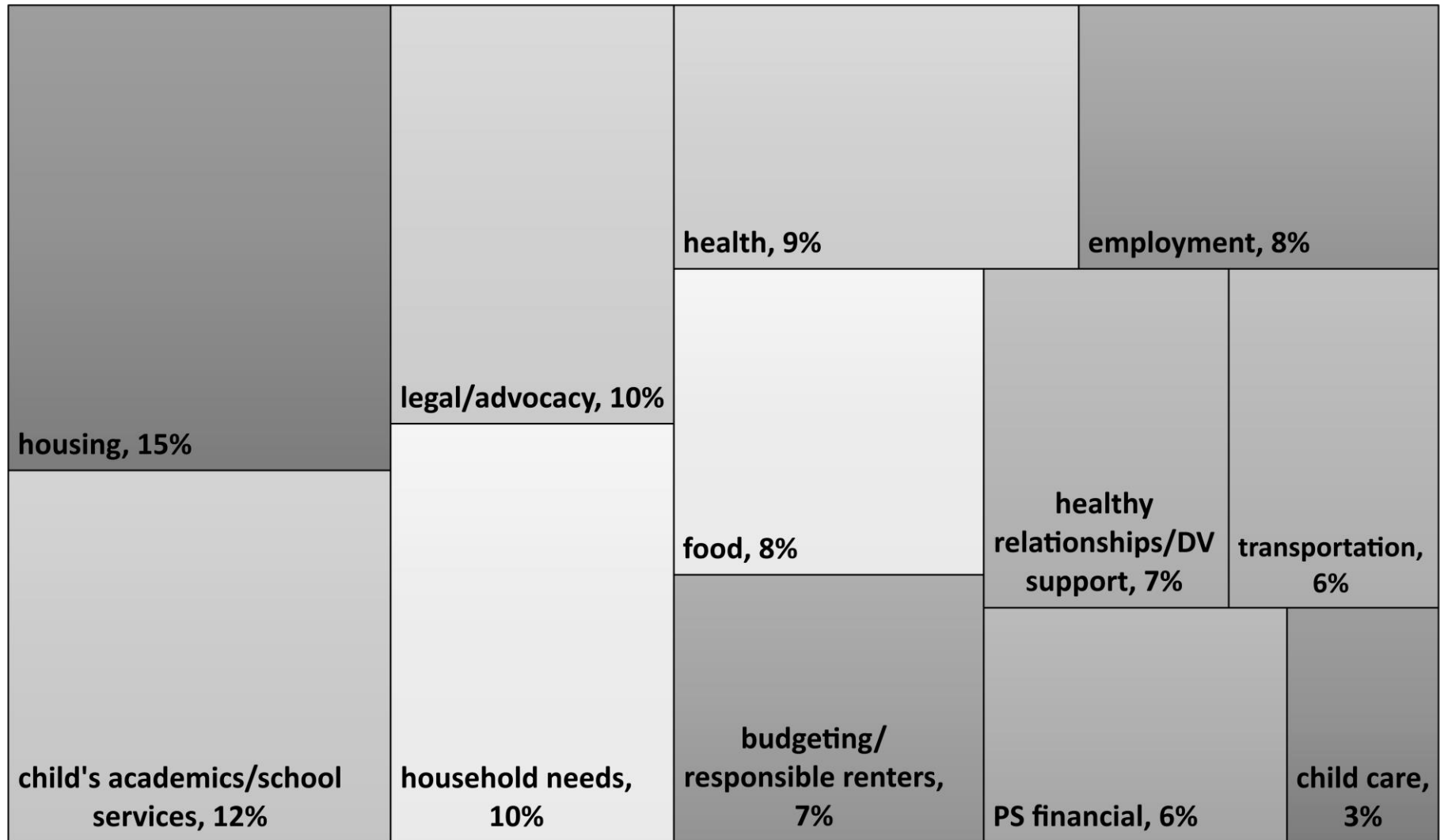
Reported Barriers	Deer Park	Logan	Stevens
Evictions	17%	28%	25%
Unpaid rent	25%	44%	31%
Unpaid utilities	33%	11%	25%
Poor references	25%	39%	0%
Misdemeanor	17%	33%	44%
Felony	17%	0%	13%
Income	25%	44%	88%
Substance use	25%	22%	25%
Health	17%	39%	44%
Domestic violence	25%	56%	50%

Barriers to Housing: Self-Report by School – Year 3

Households Experiencing Multiple Barriers to Housing: Household Self-Report

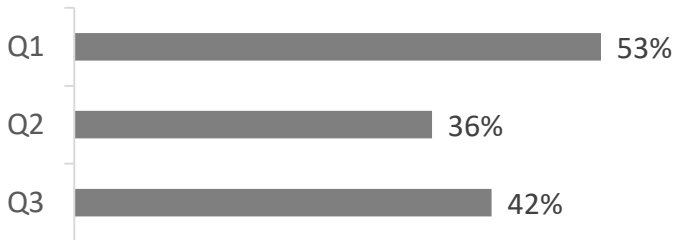


Community Health Worker (CHW) Referrals and Resources: Year 3



Student Data

Baseline absenteeism for homeless students engaged in the program:
Percent of students missing 6 days or more per quarter during the initial year of engagement



According to OSPI, students that miss just two days a month of school are more likely to not read at grade level and more likely to not graduate

- Due to data limitations we were not able to show long term changes in attendance, behavior and coursework –further research is recommended
- Challenges in student outcome tracking:
 - Student mobility
 - Length of engagement
 - Limitations in CHW access to student records
 - Family culture- requires a shift to prioritize school, this can take time to occur
- What we do know: Research shows that housing students improves academic performance. In 2018, 64% of homeless students graduated on time compared to 85% of housed students in Spokane County

School Feedback

- Success Factors
 - CHW's themselves
 - Integration into school community
 - Longevity of the program/trust
- School counselors do not have the capacity or the in-depth knowledge of resources to provide these services
- Previous model is re-active not pro-active
- Need to creatively engage families in crisis and families on the verge of homelessness
- As a result of the program, staff notice reduced anxiety and increased stability in students and parents

Client Feedback

83% agreed that the program helped them or their family (n=42)

“She didn't let us feel ashamed. I say let because when we felt like we couldn't continue anymore she pushed us and helped us believe in ourselves.”

“The program was very open to our family's needs and Tami was very connected to our needs. She followed up via phone, showed concern for our future and helped us step by step....she needs to train others in this field.”

Barriers to Serving Families from CHW Report

- Housing debt/evictions
- Criminal background
- Domestic violence
- Poor credit
- Lack of rental history or poor rental history
- Mental health and addiction
- Lack of income
- Lack of low-income housing

Client
Unmet
Needs from
CHW
Reports

- Open shelter beds
- Low income housing units
- Mental health services
- Addiction services
- Transportation
- Relationship counseling
- Legal representation
- Furniture

Key Findings

- The number of literally homeless increased
- More than half of households are single parent households
- 27% of adults reported a disability and only 39% are employed. The percent of adults employed remained steady from year to year
- Increases were seen in the number of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and black/African American children served. The diversity of adults and children has increased each year
- Lack of affordable, low-barrier housing is an obstacle to housing families

Key Findings

- Healthcare access varies by school. For children, dental visits are lowest in Logan and primary care visits are lowest in Stevens. For adults, dental is low in all areas and primary care visits are low in Stevens and Logan
- Income, domestic violence, health, and unpaid rent/eviction notices were the most frequently reported barriers. Almost half of families reported four or more barriers
- Reported barriers vary by school- Logan and Stevens have higher levels of reported barriers
- The most common services and referrals fell into the following categories: housing, child's academics/school services, legal/advocacy, and basic household needs
- More than half of target children switched schools in the past 12 months

Recommendations

- Locating the CHW's within the school and school communities is a success factor (longevity and trust). Look for opportunities to grow this model
- Additional resources to support families with healthy relationships, employment/income, and legal/advocacy are needed
- There is a need for primary care, dental care, substance use services, and mental health care. Look for partnership opportunities to link families with necessary care
- Look for opportunities to educate the community about these services, especially those on the verge of homelessness
- Continue offering the flexible funds, this is important for prevention
- Educate families on the importance of school attendance and timeliness to improve student outcomes

Client Testimonial

Before receiving housing, I was homeless and moving from state to state, living in homeless shelters for the past seven years. Since receiving housing I am no longer homeless. I applied for and was receiving TANF, however I recently found a job and am no longer on TANF. Having a stable homes means less stress and knowing this makes me make sure I pay my rent on the first of every month. When I was homeless, I did not enjoy the fear I felt not knowing where my family and I would safely sleep. Two people treated me with respect; like a person and not a thing. They are Tami (Community Health Worker at my child's school) and Tami (property manager at my apartment complex). Before housing I had no hope for my kids' future. After housing I look forward to seeing my kids go to college.