Community
Information
Exchange

SUMMIT

Data-Driven Policy: Using Data to Inform and Inspire Action

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Using Data to Drive Decision Making

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Culhane Typology Study

This study tests a typology of homelessness using administrative data on public shelter use in New York City (1988–1995) and Philadelphia (1991–1995). Cluster analysis is used to produce three groups (transitionally, episodically, and chronically homeless) by number of shelter days and number of shelter episodes. Results show that the transitionally homeless, who constitute approximately 80% of shelter users in both cities, are younger, less likely to have mental health, substance abuse, or medical problems, and to overrepresent Whites relative to the other clusters. The episodically homeless, who constitute 10% of shelter users, are also comparatively young, but are more likely to be non-White, and to have mental health, substance abuse, and medical problems. The chronically homeless, who account for 10% of shelter users, tend to be older, non-White, and to have higher levels of mental health, substance abuse, and medical problems. Differences in health status between the episodically and chronically homeless are smaller, and in some cases the chronically homeless have lower rates (substance abuse in New York; serious mental illness in Philadelphia). Despite their relatively small number, the chronically homeless consume half of the total shelter days. Results suggest that program planning would benefit from application of this typology, possibly targeting the transitionally homeless with preventive and resettlement assistance, the episodically homeless with transitional housing and residential treatment, and the chronically homeless with supported housing and long-term care programs.

KEY WORDS: typology of homelessness; transitionally homeless; episodically homeless; chronically homeless.

Shelter utilization in NYC and Philadelphia

Found 3 different typologies of homeless adults –
1. Transitional = 80%
2. Episodic = 10%
3. Chronic = 10%

Chronic characteristics = non white, mental health, substance use, medical resources and consumed large resources

Set national policy direction to tackle "Chronic" group and cost studies followed including San Diego

New York, New York Study

A five year study that was an in-depth examination of public costs incurred by people experiencing homelessness and mental illness.

Used conservative analysis of costs incurred.

Determined that it only cost the City and State of New York about $900 per year more to house people in permanent supportive housing than to leave them on the streets.

This included capital costs, operating expense and cost of services.

The only cost category that showed significant increase was utilization of primary care which was clearly a positive outcome of the intervention.

National Datasets that can be used Locally

- US Census Data

- HUD Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)

- HUD Point-In-Time Count

- HUD Housing Inventory Count

- HUD Homeless System Performance Measures

- National Low Income Housing Coalition – Out of Reach Data: https://reports.nlihc.org/oor

- Eviction Lab - https://evictionlab.org/

- United States Interagency Council on Homelessness: Using Homelessness and Housing Data to Tailor and Drive Local Solutions (May 2017) – Available at www.usich.gov

Using Local Data to Drive Policy and Decision Making
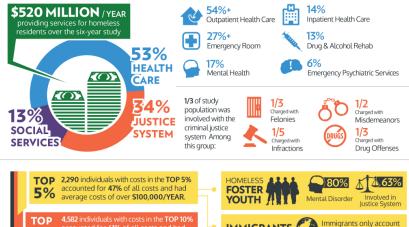
Examples
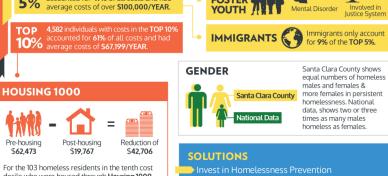
Santa Clara County: Home Not Found Study

Los Angeles County Cost Study
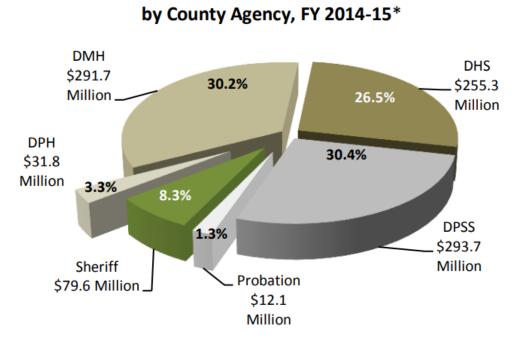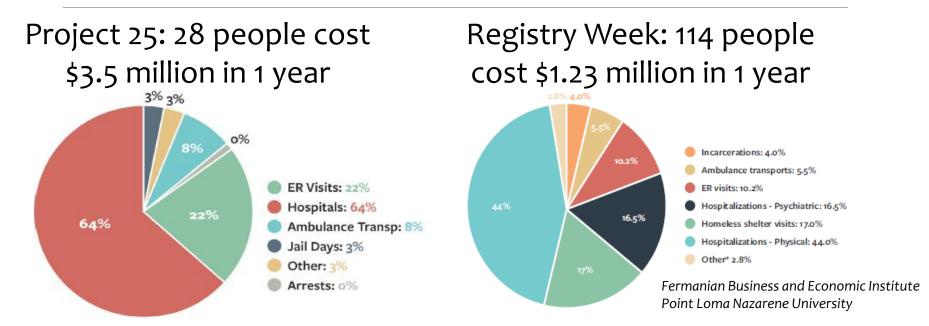
Figure1. Expenditures on Homeless Single Adults, by County Agency, FY 2014-15*

DMH $291.7 Million — 30.2%
DHS $255.3 Million — 26.5%
DPH $31.8 Million — 3.3%
8.3%
30.4%
1.3%
Sheriff $79.6 Million
Probation $12.1 Million
DPSS $293.7 Million

*Estimated Gross Total Expenditure: $965 Million

San Diego Chronic Homeless Cost Studies

Project 25: 28 people cost $3.5 million in 1 year

ER Visits: 22%
Hospitals: 64%
Ambulance Transp: 8%
Jail Days: 3%
Other: 3%
Arrests: 0%

Registry Week: 114 people cost $1.23 million in 1 year

Incarcerations: 4.0%
Ambulance transports: 5.5%
ER visits: 10.2%
Hospitalizations - Psychiatric: 16.5%
Homeless shelter visits: 17.0%
Hospitalizations - Physical: 44.0%
Other* 2.8%

*Fermanian Business and Economic Institute
Point Loma Nazarene University*

Average Cost Per Person
$125,000

Average Cost Per Person
$11,000

Like other national research we saw large discrepancies in cost even among chronic homeless population

San Diego Whole Person Care Pilot

San Diego Target Pop: High users of Medicaid who are homeless and have SMI, SUD, or physical health problem
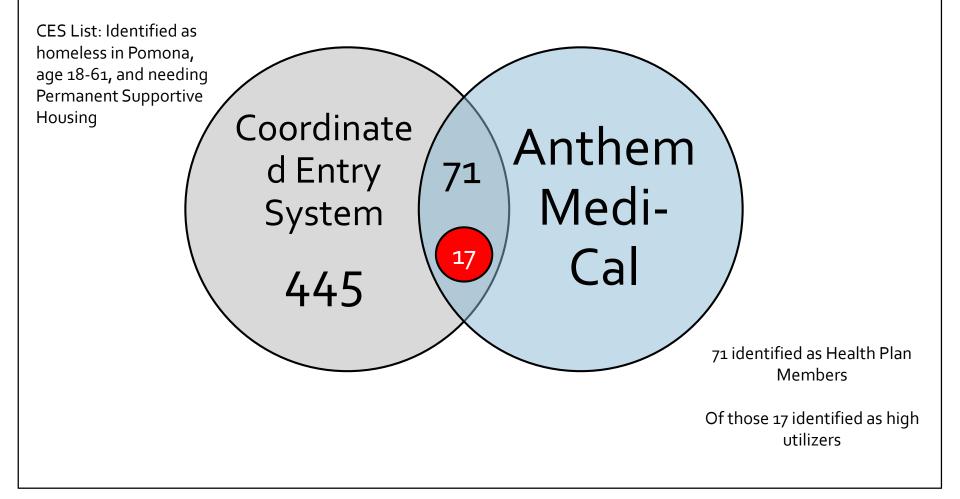
Cost Distribution of "Homeless + High Cost" Members

N=122

Data Match Between Medicaid Plans and HMIS

Los Angeles CES and Health Plan Data Matching Overview

CES List: Identified as homeless in Pomona, age 18-61, and needing Permanent Supportive Housing

Coordinated Entry System

445

71

17

Anthem Medi-Cal

71 identified as Health Plan Members

Of those 17 identified as high utilizers

Recent Work with San Diego City Council

THE NEED FOR MORE PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING UNITS

Permanent Supportive Housing
Beds per 100,000 Residents Compared to Peers*

City	Beds
San Francisco	971
Washington DC	961
Boston	722
Baltimore City	687
Portland OR	594
Minneapolis/Hennepin County	410
Long Beach	353
Chicago	341
Philadelphia	338
Seattle/King County	262
San Jose/Santa Clara County	227
Sacramento City & County	205
Los Angeles City & County	198
Oakland/Alameda County	179
Miami/Dade County	174
Denver	154
San Diego City & County	119

Data for Homeless Subpopulations and Permanent Supportive Housing are from 2017 and reported by Continuums of Care (CoC), as reported to HUD.

There are 1,378 total brick and mortar units of PSH in City (Another 1,570 PSH Vouchers)

2,630 Unsheltered Persons in the City (2018 PIT Count)

1,227 Chronically Homeless Households in the City (2018 PIT Count)

Occupancy rates of PSH Units are significantly higher than occupancy rates for PSH vouchers (About 90% vs 70%)

NUMBER OF UNSHELTERED PERSONS COMPARED TO PSH UNITS BY COUNCIL DISTRICT

Legend: ■ Number of Unsheltered Persons in 2018 PIT Count ■ Number of PSH Units

Data values by district:
- D1: 59 / 0
- D2: 306 / 0
- D3: 1093 / 999
- D4: 110 / 96
- D5: 10 / 0
- D6: 74 / 44
- D7: 175 / 84
- D8: 528 / 39
- D9: 276 / 116
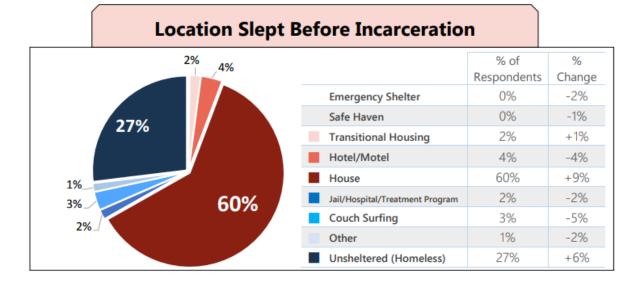
Source: PIT Count figures were determined by using census tract data and overlaying with council district lines

Source: PSH units were determined by using the RTFH Housing Inventory Count and breaking out site-based PSH units and determining addresses of units.

What do we know? - Connection Between Unsheltered and Jail
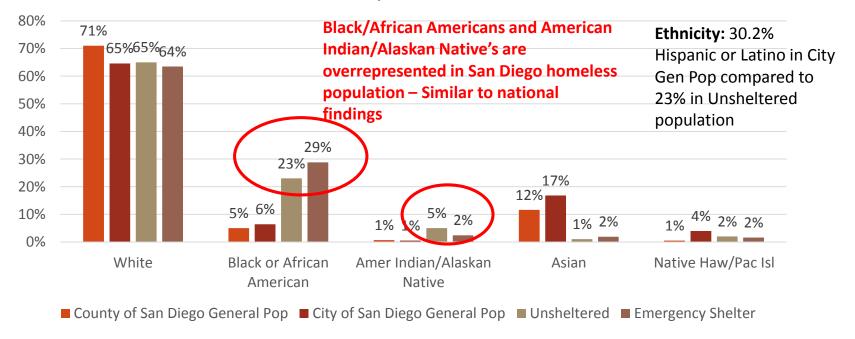
In 2018 PIT Count, individuals residing in County jails were surveyed and asked where they slept the night prior to being incarcerated.

27% of those in County jails were unsheltered prior to incarceration representing **1,507** individuals

Location Slept Before Incarceration

	% of Respondents	% Change
Emergency Shelter	0%	-2%
Safe Haven	0%	-1%
Transitional Housing	2%	+1%
Hotel/Motel	4%	-4%
House	60%	+9%
Jail/Hospital/Treatment Program	2%	-2%
Couch Surfing	3%	-5%
Other	1%	-2%
Unsheltered (Homeless)	27%	+6%

What do we know? - Connection Between Unsheltered and Race

Race of General Population Compared to Homeless Population

Black/African Americans and American Indian/Alaskan Native's are overrepresented in San Diego homeless population – Similar to national findings

Ethnicity: 30.2% Hispanic or Latino in City Gen Pop compared to 23% in Unsheltered population

Chart values by race and group (County of San Diego General Pop, City of San Diego General Pop, Unsheltered, Emergency Shelter):

- White: 71%, 65%, 65%, 64%
- Black or African American: 5%, 6%, 23%, 29%
- Amer Indian/Alaskan Native: 1%, 1%, 5%, 2%
- Asian: 12%, 17%, 1%, 2%
- Native Haw/Pac Isl: 1%, 4%, 2%, 2%

Legend: ■ County of San Diego General Pop ■ City of San Diego General Pop ■ Unsheltered ■ Emergency Shelter

Source: County and City General Pop data from 2016 US Census Bureau American Community Survey Multiple Races and Two or More Races not presented since discrepancy in ACS vs RTFH data

Source: Unsheltered data from 2018 PITC – County wide

Source: Emergency Shelter data from RTFH Dashboards – Persons served in Emergency Shelter Jan-March 2018

HOMELESSNESS AND EMPLOYMENT CONNECTION

Job Loss Reason for Homelessness

- Top reason for homelessness from 2017 PIT Count (26%)
- 28% reported being unemployed for 2 years or less
- 10% reported being unemployed for 6 months or less
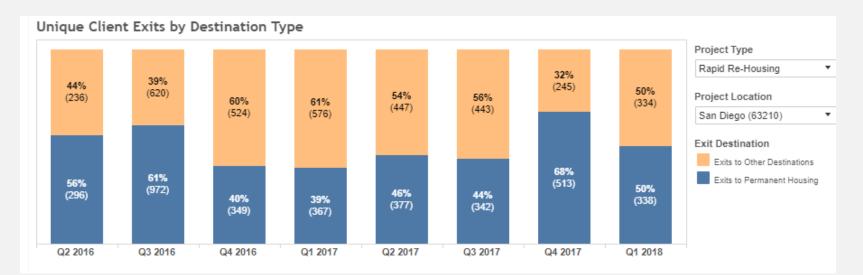
People are Working and Want to Work

- 7% of unsheltered are employed (2017 PIT Count)
- 11% of adults (7% of youth) who enter shelter are employed
- Only earning $1,067 per month on average
- Recent Alpha Project program

Rapid Re-Housing and Employment

- 24% of adults enter RRH with employment and earning $1,603
- 25% of adults who exit RRH with employment and earn $1,753

SAN DIEGO RAPID RE-HOUSING EXITS TO PERMANENT HOUSING

San Diego RRH Programs have much lower success rates for permanent housing exits than other similar communities

Contact Info

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My Background

- 4 years at San Diego Hunger Coalition
- 11 years in San Diego's philanthropic sector
  - Leichtag Foundation
  - Jewish Community Foundation
  - Gary & Mary West Foundation
  - The San Diego Foundation
  - Independent consultant
- 14 years prior
  - Financial analytics / data management →
  - Healthcare administration
- I 💚 DATA
  …for good causes ☺

About
San Diego Hunger Coalition (SDHC)

SDHC Mission

The San Diego Hunger Coalition

leads coordinated action

to end hunger in San Diego County

supported by **research, education and advocacy.**

SDHC Approach

- **Training and technical assistance** for nonprofits, school districts, healthcare systems and government agencies to increase participation in CalFresh and school meal programs.

- **Educate providers, policymakers and the public** about the root causes of hunger and most promising solutions.

- **Advocate for legislative and administrative policy change** to end hunger and increase access to healthy food.

- **Provide research and leadership** to build a more effective system of food assistance resources.

*** No Direct Service.***

SDHC Programs & Collaborations

CalFresh Outreach Program
CalFresh Task Force

Hunger Free Kids Program
Hunger Free Kids Task Force

Public Policy & Advocacy
Hunger Advocacy Network

Hunger Free San Diego
HFSD Advisory Board

Hunger Free San Diego

Hunger Free San Diego Partners...

have united behind the vision of applying a **data-driven, collaborative approach** to ending hunger that is focused on **meeting the need for food assistance**.

In a Hunger Free San Diego,
anyone in need of food assistance can get it.

(NOT focusing on root causes of hunger.)

A system based approach (inspired by HUD)

1. Measure the need: *How many are food insecure?*

2. Assess the current system & resources: *How many meals are we providing today?*

3. Determine the gap: *How many more meals are needed?*

4. Set goals by program type to close the gap.

5. Annually measure progress toward goals.

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Step 1. Measuring the Need
SD County Food Insecurity (2016)

WHO EXPERIENCES FOOD INSECURITY IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY?

1 in 7 people in San Diego county experience food insecurity

486,000 people

+

185,000 at risk of food insecurity should they lose their CalFresh or WIC benefits

=

1 in 5 people in San Diego county experience or are at risk of experiencing food insecurity

61% 39%

323,000 adults

163,000 children

55% have a job

50% are living with a disability

SAN DIEGO HUNGER COALITION

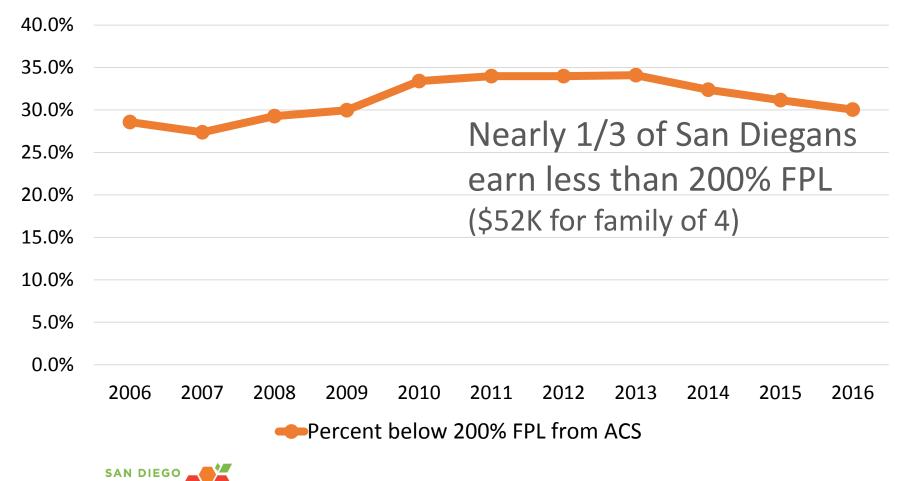**Total population that is food insecure or relying on CalFresh or WIC to be food secure = 671,000**

Preparing our partners with talking points:

- Why is food insecurity still so high in San Diego?
- If rates aren't changing, shouldn't you focus on root causes?

Nearly 1/3 of San Diegans
earn less than 200% FPL
($52K for family of 4)

Percent below 200% FPL from ACS

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www.sdhunger.org

Step 2. Assessing the Current System
Sources of Food Assistance & Number Meals Provided

- CalFresh – HHSA data

- WIC – WIC providers

- Child & Youth Meals (Federal) – CDE data
  - National School Lunch Program/School Breakfast Program
  - Child and Adult Care Food Program (At-risk Afterschool, Child Care Center, Home Day Care, Head Start)
  - Seamless Summer Option, Summer Food Service Program

- Senior Meals (Federal) – AIS
  - All AIS contractors
  - CACFP Adult Day Care

- Senior Meals (private) – data from partners:
  - Meals on Wheels, Jewish Family Service, Neighborhood House, North County Senior Connections
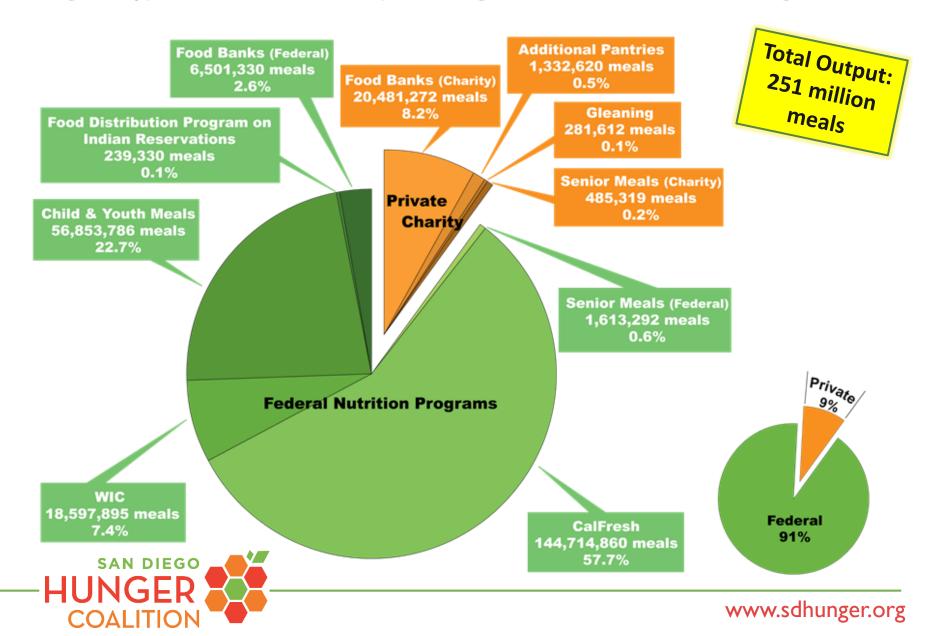
Sources of Food Assistance (cont.)

- Food Banks
    - <mark>Feeding San Diego</mark>
    - <mark>Jacobs & Cushman San Diego Food Bank</mark>
- Additional Pantries
    - Live Well 2018 pantry survey
- Gleaning
    - Backyard Produce, Harvest C.R.O.P.S., Senior Gleaners, Produce Good (currently contained in Food Banks)

Where Hungry San Diegans Get Food (2016)

Program type, number of meals, percentage of total meals, and funding source

Food Banks (Federal)
6,501,330 meals
2.6%

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations
239,330 meals
0.1%

Child & Youth Meals
56,853,786 meals
22.7%

Food Banks (Charity)
20,481,272 meals
8.2%

Additional Pantries
1,332,620 meals
0.5%

Gleaning
281,612 meals
0.1%

Senior Meals (Charity)
485,319 meals
0.2%

Total Output: 251 million meals

Private Charity

Senior Meals (Federal)
1,613,292 meals
0.6%

Federal Nutrition Programs

WIC
18,597,895 meals
7.4%

CalFresh
144,714,860 meals
57.7%

Private 9%

Federal 91%

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Step 3. Determining the Gap / Missing Meals

STAY TUNED!

Working with California Dept of Education data…

HFK Report: Over 25 data sets

- Obtained from CDE by Child Nutrition Program Data Requests
    - Monthly NSLP/SBP meal counts by meal type by school
    - Monthly CACFP meal counts by meal type by sponsor
    - Monthly SFSP meal counts by meal type by sponsor
    - Monthly SSO meal counts by meal type by sponsor
    - Schools participating and eligible for Community Eligibility Provision
- Publicly-available data on CDE websites
    - Enrollment in FRPM by school
    - Schools participating and eligible for Provision 2
    - CACFP and summer (SFSP & SSO) sponsors and site locations – data extracted from website using web scraping software tools
    - Meal program reimbursement rates by program by meal type
    - Student demographics by district
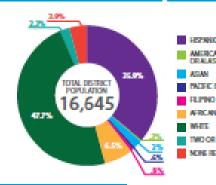   - Student standardized test scores by district

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HFK Data Sets (cont.)

| Information	Data Source
School district boundaries	School District Finder website
CACFP and SFSP meal counts by site & meal type	Data provided by Heaven's Windows
CACFP and SFSP meal counts by site & meal type	Data provided by Boys and Girls Club of Greater San Diego
CACFP and SFSP meal counts by site & meal type	Data provided by Feeding San Diego
Schools with backpack programs	Data provided by Feeding San Diego, San Diego Food Bank
Schools with on-site food distributions	Data provided by Feeding San Diego
Breakfast after the Bell participation	Data collected by San Diego Hunger Coalition through online survey of all school district nutrition services directors
Candidate sites for CACFP afterschool supper and/or summer meals	San Diego Hunger Coalition research
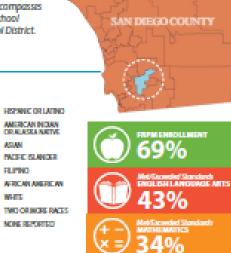
25 District Profiles

CAJON VALLEY UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

Cajon Valley Union School District (CVUSD) is an elementary and middle school district that encompasses the greater part of the City of El Cajon. High school students attend Grossmont Union High School District.
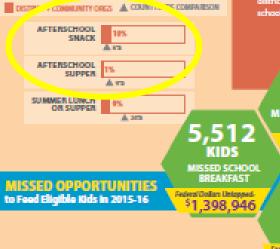
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

TOTAL DISTRICT POPULATION **16,645**

Legend:
- HISPANIC OR LATINO — 26.9%
- AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE
- ASIAN
- PACIFIC ISLANDER
- FILIPINO
- AFRICAN AMERICAN — 6.5%
- WHITE — 45.7%
- TWO OR MORE RACES
- NONE REPORTED — 2.9%, 2.7%

FRPM ENROLLMENT
69%

Met/Exceeded Standards
ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS
43%

Met/Exceeded Standards
MATHEMATICS
34%

DISTRICT SNAPSHOT

SCHOOLS IN DISTRICT SERVING FREE & REDUCED PRICE MEALS (FRPM)*	ELEM	MIDDLE	HIGH	CHARTER	TOTAL
Number of Schools	19	6		1	26
Number of Students in these Schools	10,575	5,081		182	15,838
Number of Students Enrolled in FRPM	7,226	3,498		151	10,875
Percentage of Students Enrolled in FRPM	68%	69%		83%	69%
✓ Schools with Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)	6	3		0	9
✓ Schools with Provision 2	5	1		0	6
✗ Schools Eligible but not Participating in CEP or Provision 2	0	0		1	1
Number of Schools with Pantry or Food Distribution	3	0		0	3
Number of Schools with Backpack Program	1	0		0	1

* The following school types are excluded from this analysis: Alternative Schools of Choice, Continuation High Schools, County Community, District Community Day Schools, Juvenile Court Schools, Opportunity Schools, Preschool, Special Education Schools

Percentage of FRPM-Enrolled Kids Eating SCHOOL BREAKFAST
(compared to those eating school lunch)

BREAKFAST   LUNCH   COUNTYWIDE COMPARISON

ELEMENTARY: 45%, 62%, 93%
MIDDLE: 37%, 22%, 73%, 61%
CHARTER: 37%, 52%, 100%

Percentage of FRPM-Enrolled Kids Eating AFTERSCHOOL & SUMMER MEALS

DISTRICT & COMMUNITY ORGS   COUNTYWIDE COMPARISON

AFTERSCHOOL SNACK: 18%
AFTERSCHOOL SUPPER: 1%
SUMMER LUNCH OR SUPPER: 8%

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES to Feed Eligible Kids in 2015-16

5,512 KIDS MISSED SCHOOL BREAKFAST
Federal Dollars Untapped: $1,398,946

10,734 KIDS MISSED AFTERSCHOOL SUPPER
Federal Dollars Untapped: $6,105,499

9,941 KIDS MISSED SUMMER LUNCH
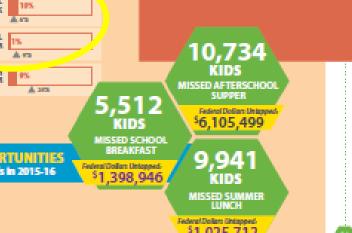Federal Dollars Untapped: $1,025,712

ANALYSIS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST
- Cajon Valley Union School District (CVUSD) has implemented CEP or P2 and universal free meals at 15 of the 16 schools that are eligible.
- CVUSD is providing Breakfast After the Bell (BAB) at 5 of 19 elementary schools and 1 of 6 middle schools. Starting Breakfast After the Bell at additional schools could raise breakfast participation closer to lunch participation, particularly at the middle schools.

AFTERSCHOOL & SUMMER MEALS
- If CVUSD became a CACFP sponsor, they could provide supper to more than 1,000 children each day who currently receive an afterschool snack.
- El Cajon Public Library currently offers summer meals and could also add afterschool supper during the school year.
- There is an opportunity to provide CACFP snack and/or supper for afterschool programs offered at City of El Cajon Recreation Centers. The library and recreation centers may need a sponsor and vendor other than CVUSD, as it can be challenging for districts to deliver meals off-site during the school year.
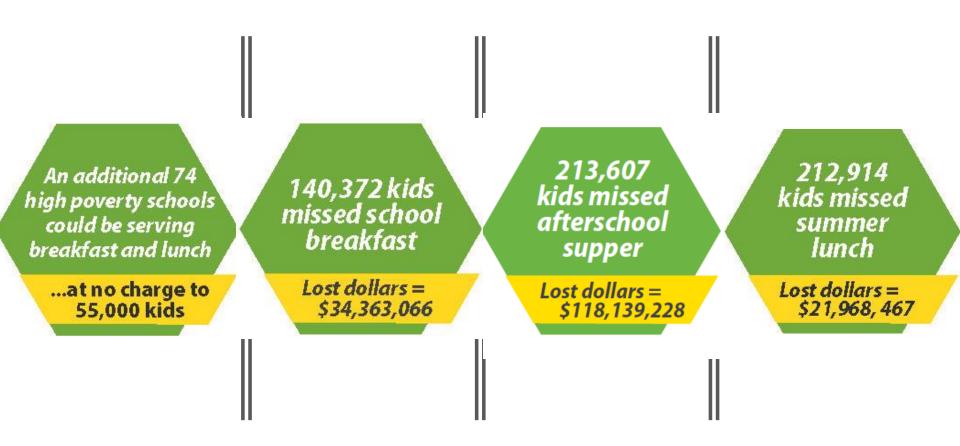
Data on All Districts

BREAKFAST & LUNCH PARTICIPATION – ALL DISTRICTS

SCHOOL DISTRICT	FRPM ENROLLMENT		FRPM BREAKFAST		FRPM LUNCH		BREAKFAST MISSED OPPS	
	# STUDENTS	% STUDENTS	ADP	PARTICIP. RATE	ADP	PARTICIP. RATE	MISS. FRPM STUDENTS	UNTAPPED FED. $
Alpine Union Elementary	556	34%	170	31%	332	60%	386	$ 94,493
Bonsall Unified	818	34%	233	28%	546	67%	585	$ 143,208
Borrego Springs Unified	362	87%	182	50%	213	59%	180	$ 44,064
Cajon Valley Union	10,875	69%	5,363	49%	9,607	88%	5,512	$ 1,349,338
Cardiff Elementary	88	12%	0	0%	63	72%	88	$ 21,542
Carlsbad Unified	2,136	20%	787	37%	1,272	60%	1,349	$ 330,235
Chula Vista Elementary	15,348	51%	5,497	36%	11,225	73%	9,851	$ 2,411,525
Coronado Unified	229	7%	0	0%	148	65%	229	$ 56,059
Dehesa Elementary	105	56%	52	50%	61	58%	53	$ 12,974
Del Mar Union Elementary	173	4%	0	0%	137	79%	173	$ 42,350
Encinitas Union Elementary	751	14%	108	14%	453	60%	643	$ 157,406
Escondido Union	11,905	71%	5,268	44%	10,220	86%	6,637	$ 1,624,738
Escondido Union High	4,950	67%	2,199	44%	2,402	49%	2,751	$ 673,445
Fallbrook Union Elementary	2,714	61%	874	32%	2,284	84%	1,840	$ 450,432
Fallbrook Union High	1,184	57%	581	49%	671	57%	603	$ 147,614
Grossmont Union High	12,386	58%	3,487	28%	4,419	36%	8,899	$ 2,178,475
Jamul-Dulzura Union Elementary	316	54%	163	52%	217	69%	153	$ 37,454
Julian Union Elementary	180	57%	55	31%	87	48%	125	$ 30,600
Julian Union High	81	52%	25	31%	34	42%	56	$ 13,709
La Mesa-Spring Valley	6,701	59%	2,037	30%	5,290	79%	4,664	$ 1,141,747
Lakeside Union Elementary	2,364	46%	754	32%	1,664	70%	1,610	$ 394,128
Lemon Grove	2,960	77%	1,934	65%	2,279	77%	1,026	$ 251,165
Mountain Empire Unified	1,084	71%	359	33%	768	71%	725	$ 177,480
National Elementary	4,614	76%	3,090	67%	4,752	100%	1,524	$ 373,075
Oceanside Unified	11,567	61%	3,301	29%	7,270	63%	8,266	$ 2,023,517
Poway Unified	5,688	16%	538	9%	3,174	56%	5,150	$ 1,260,720
Ramona City Unified	2,059	42%	555	27%	1,350	66%	1,504	$ 368,179
Rancho Santa Fe	7	0.4%	0	0%	0	0%	7	$ 1,714
San Diego Unified	73,231	62%	35,983	49%	51,197	70%	37,248	$ 9,118,310
San Dieguito Union High	912	7%	353	39%	444	49%	559	$ 136,843
San Marcos Unified	8,095	37%	2,487	31%	5,838	72%	5,608	$ 1,372,838
San Pasqual Union Elementary	97	17%	40	41%	70	72%	57	$ 13,954
San Ysidro Elementary	4,780	100%	987	21%	2,955	62%	3,793	$ 928,526
Santee	2,700	41%	849	31%	1,992	74%	1,851	$ 453,125
Solana Beach Elementary	269	9%	0	0%	202	75%	269	$ 65,851
South Bay Union	5,610	71%	1,870	33%	5,034	90%	3,740	$ 915,552
Spencer Valley	1,529	56%	0	0%	0	0%	1,529	$ 374,299
Sweetwater Union High	19,194	54%	6,899	36%	9,369	49%	12,295	$ 3,009,816
Vallecitos	166	81%	45	27%	138	83%	121	$ 29,621
Valley Center-Pauma Unified	2,008	51%	854	43%	1,240	62%	1,154	$ 282,499
Vista Unified	13,178	60%	5,699	43%	9,701	74%	7,479	$ 1,830,859
Warner Unified	163	82%	83	51%	132	100%	80	$ 19,584
TOTAL	**234,133**	**51%**	**93,761**	**40%**	**159,250**	**68%**	**140,372**	**$34,363,066**

AFTERSCHOOL & SUMMER MEALS PARTICIPATION – ALL DISTRICTS

SCHOOL DISTRICT	AFTERSCHOOL SNACK		AFTERSCHOOL SUPPER		AFTERSCHOOL SUPPER MISSED OPPS		SUMMER LUNCH & SUPPER		SUMMER LUNCH & SUPPER MISSED OPPS	
	ADP	PARTIC. RATE	ADP	PARTIC. RATE	FRPM MISS STUDENTS	UNTAPPED FED. $	ADP	PARTIC. RATE	FRPM MISS STUDENTS	UNTAPPED FED. $
Alpine Union Elementary	0	0	0	0	556	$ 307,246	0	0%	556	$ 57,368
Bonsall Unified	40	5%	0	0	818	$ 452,027	0	0%	818	$ 84,401
Borrego Springs Unified	146	40%	0	0	362	$ 200,041	17	5%	345	$ 35,597
Cajon Valley Union	1,125	10%	141	1%	10,734	$ 5,931,608	934	9%	9,941	$ 1,025,712
Cardiff Elementary	0	0	0	0	88	$ 48,629	0	0%	88	$ 9,080
Carlsbad Unified	62	3%	0	0	2,136	$ 1,180,354	202	9%	1,934	$ 199,550
Chula Vista Elementary	1,932	13%	0	0	15,348	$ 8,481,305	381	2%	14,967	$ 1,544,295
Coronado Unified	0	0	0	0	229	$ 126,545	0	0%	229	$ 23,628
Dehesa Elementary	0	0	0	0	105	$ 58,023	0	0%	105	$ 10,834
Del Mar Union Elementary	0	0	0	0	173	$ 95,600	0	0%	173	$ 17,850
Encinitas Union Elem.	0	0	0	0	751	$ 415,003	0	0%	751	$ 77,488
Escondido Union	784	7%	1,589	13%	10,316	$ 5,700,622	925	8%	10,980	$ 1,132,916
Escondido Union High	0	0	187	4%	4,763	$ 2,632,034	616	12%	4,334	$ 447,182
Fallbrook Union Elem.	397	15%	120	4%	2,594	$ 1,433,444	203	7%	2,511	$ 259,085
Fallbrook Union High	92	8%	0	0	1,184	$ 654,278	0	0%	1,184	$ 122,165
Grossmont Union High	0	0	742	6%	11,644	$ 6,434,474	2,176	18%	10,210	$ 1,053,468
Jamul-Dulzura Union Elem.	0	0	0	0	316	$ 174,622	0	0%	316	$ 32,605
Julian Union Elementary	64	36%	75	42%	105	$ 58,023	39	22%	141	$ 14,548
Julian Union High	0	0	0	0	81	$ 44,761	0	0%	81	$ 8,358
La Mesa-Spring Valley	1,377	21%	938	14%	5,763	$ 3,184,634	528	8%	6,173	$ 636,930
Lakeside Union Elem.	0	0	496	21%	1,868	$ 1,032,257	196	8%	2,168	$ 223,694
Lemon Grove	0	0	675	23%	2,285	$ 1,262,691	200	7%	2,760	$ 284,777
Mountain Empire Unified	372	34%	18	2%	1,066	$ 589,072	163	15%	921	$ 95,029
National Elementary	1,288	28%	0	0	4,614	$ 2,549,696	109	2%	4,505	$ 464,826
Oceanside Unified	1,428	12%	1,063	9%	10,504	$ 5,804,510	1,126	10%	10,441	$ 1,077,302
Poway Unified	0	0	0	0	5,688	$ 3,143,189	68	1%	5,620	$ 579,872
Ramona City Unified	133	6%	0	0	2,059	$ 1,137,803	426	21%	1,633	$ 168,493
Rancho Santa Fe	0	0	0	0	7	$ 3,868	0	0%	7	$ 722
San Diego Unified	1,912	3%	9,833	13%	63,398	$ 35,033,735	7,857	11%	65,374	$ 6,745,289
San Dieguito Union High	0	0	0	0	912	$ 503,971	0	0%	912	$ 94,100
San Marcos Unified	0	0	966	12%	7,129	$ 3,939,485	1,254	15%	6,841	$ 705,854
San Pasqual Union Elem.	0	0	0	0	97	$ 53,602	0	0%	97	$ 10,008
San Ysidro Elementary	460	10%	0	0	4,780	$ 2,641,428	0	0%	4,780	$ 493,200
Santee	141	5%	169	6%	2,531	$ 1,398,631	0	0%	2,700	$ 278,586
Solana Beach Elementary	0	0	0	0	269	$ 148,649	0	0%	269	$ 27,755
South Bay Union	1,466	26%	0	0	5,610	$ 3,100,086	655	12%	4,955	$ 511,257
Spencer Valley	0	0	0	0	1,529	$ 844,925	0	0%	1,529	$ 157,762
Sweetwater Union High	0	0	1,701	9%	17,493	$ 9,666,632	1,802	9%	17,392	$ 1,794,507
Vallecitos	61	37%	0	0	166	$ 91,732	0	0%	166	$ 17,128
Valley Center-Pauma Unified	92	5%	25	1%	1,983	$ 1,095,806	92	5%	1,916	$ 197,693
Vista Unified	0	0	1,788	14%	11,390	$ 6,294,114	1,250	9%	11,928	$ 1,230,731
Warner Unified	29	18%	0	0	163	$ 90,074	0	0%	163	$ 16,818
TOTAL	**13,401**	**6%**	**20,526**	**9%**	**213,607**	**$ 118,039,228**	**21,219**	**9%**	**212,914**	**$ 21,968,467**

An additional 74 high poverty schools could be serving breakfast and lunch

...at no charge to 55,000 kids

140,372 kids missed school breakfast

Lost dollars = $34,363,066

213,607 kids missed afterschool supper

Lost dollars = $118,139,228

212,914 kids missed summer lunch

Lost dollars = $21,968,467

Untapped federal dollars:

$174 Million each year

Media Interest
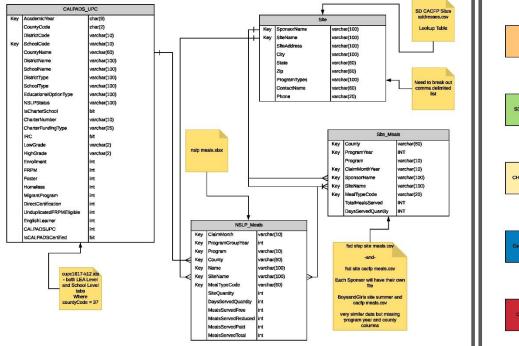
Using data to hone internal strategies…
Biggest wins for afterschool supper: SCHOOLS
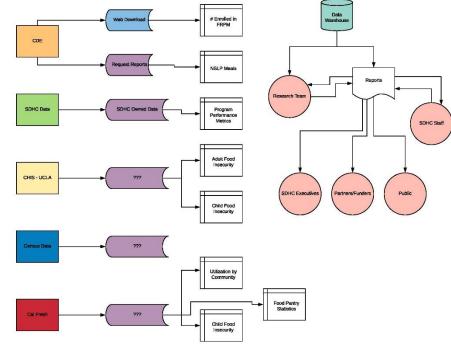
| District	SNACK particip. rate	SUPPER particip. rate	# FRPM kids missing supper	# community sites needed to reach this many kids (est. 50 kids/site)
Chula Vista Elementary School District	13%	0%	15,348	307 sites
Cajon Valley Union School District	**10%**	**1%**	**10,734**	**215 sites**
South Bay Union School District	26%	0%	5,610	112 sites
San Ysidro Elementary School District	10%	0%	4,780	96 sites
National Elementary School District	28%	0%	4,614	92 sites

What's Next?
Hunger Free San Diego Data Warehouse
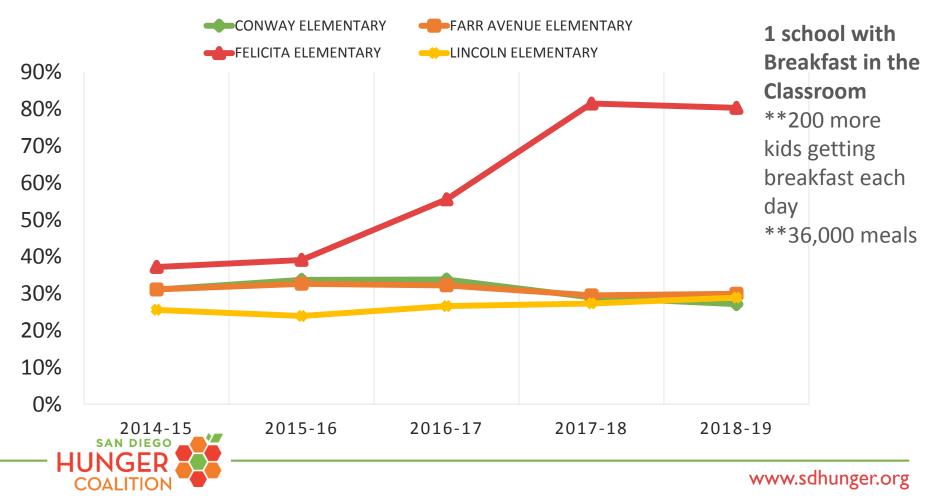
From data warehouse:
On demand multi-year analysis at school-level

BREAKFAST PARTICIPATION IN ESCONDIDO UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT 2014-2018

Legend:
- CONWAY ELEMENTARY
- FARR AVENUE ELEMENTARY
- FELICITA ELEMENTARY
- LINCOLN ELEMENTARY

1 school with Breakfast in the Classroom
**200 more kids getting breakfast each day
**36,000 meals

www.sdhunger.org

US Congresswoman Susan Davis at HAN Breakfast

HAN Partners in DC

CalFresh/SNAP advocacy before…

CalFresh is really, really important!!
The #1 solution to hunger!!
Protect SNAP!!

SAN DIEGO HUNGER COALITION

www.sdhunger.org

CalFresh/SNAP advocacy after...

Cut SNAP by 20% ??

San Diego's food banks & 500+ partners would need to **double** pounds distributed to fill that gap!!

SAN DIEGO HUNGER COALITION

www.sdhunger.org

Thank you!

2017 Summer Meal Site, Oceanside, CA

SAN DIEGO
HUNGER
COALITION

Leveraging Robust Social Determinant Datasets to Drive Policy

Nicole Blumenfeld, MSW
Senior Data Analyst

Overview

➢ 2-1-1 San Diego/CIE engages with over 125,000 individuals and families every year with diverse needs.

➢ These interactions generate robust, longitudinal client records.

➢ This presentation will highlight two examples of using data to drive action:

   1. Data insights from housing assessment, including initial findings on housing pathways
   2. Looking at whole-person needs through social determinant hardship indicators

Housing Insights

Social Determinant Assessments

Measures risk across 14 social determinant of health domains
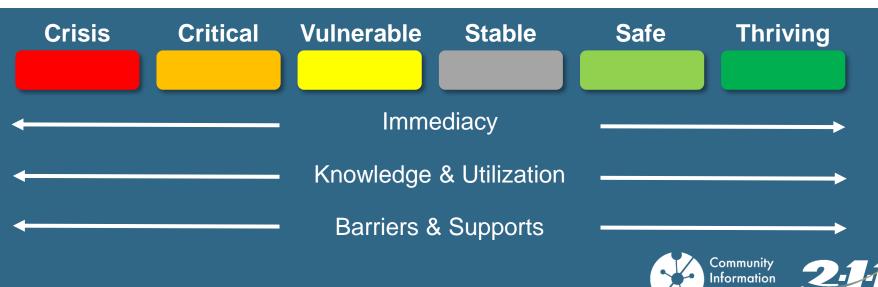
Assess vulnerability using evidence-based tools designed to understand whole-person needs

Plots risk on a Crisis to Thriving scale and can measure change over time

CIE Risk Rating Scale

| Crisis | Critical | Vulnerable | Stable | Safe | Thriving |

Immediacy

Knowledge & Utilization

Barriers & Supports

Community Information Exchange

2-1-1 SAN DIEGO

Robust Datasets

68,784
Initial Assessments
Completed

16%
Clients with
Co-Occurring Needs

300+
Total Variables in
14 Assessments

Number of Initial Assessments - 2018
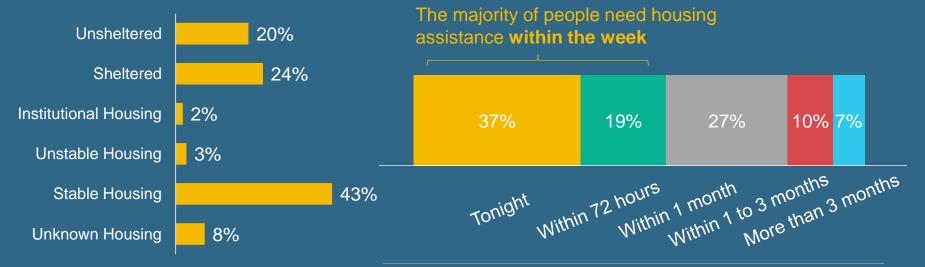
Category	Value
Housing	16,786
Utility	16,582
Nutrition	15,245
Income & Benefits	4,264
Primary Care	4,013
Health Management	3,648
Criminal Justice/Legal	2,717
Education	1,503
Transportation	1,439
Social/Community Connection	855
Employment	519
Activities of Daily Living	437
Personal Hygiene & Household Goods	404
Safety & Disaster	372

66% of assessments are captured in basic need domains (housing, utilities, nutrition)

Community Information Exchange

2-1-1 SAN DIEGO

Housing Insights

Social determinant assessments provide comprehensive information about what individuals are experiencing.

Housing Situation

- Unsheltered: 20%
- Sheltered: 24%
- Institutional Housing: 2%
- Unstable Housing: 3%
- Stable Housing: 43%
- Unknown Housing: 8%

Immediacy of Need

The majority of people need housing assistance **within the week**

Tonight	Within 72 hours	Within 1 month	Within 1 to 3 months	More than 3 months
37%	19%	27%	10%	7%

42% of individuals have **no social supports**

Top 5 Barriers to Accessing Housing
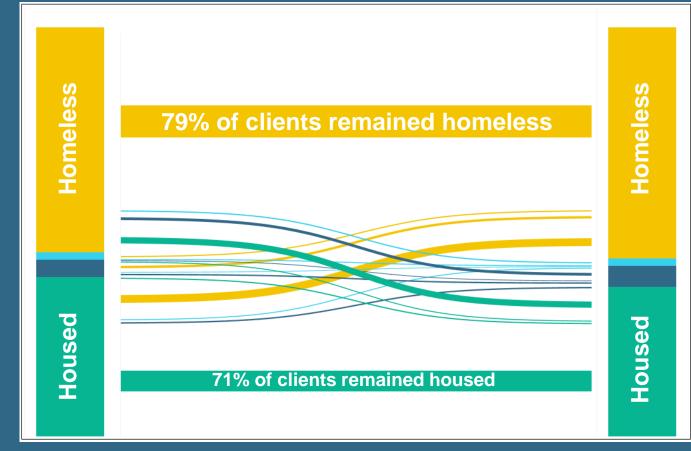
1. Rental costs
2. Move-in costs
3. Eviction
4. Violence or safety concerns
5. Credit or prior tenant history

Community Information Exchange

2-1-1 SAN DIEGO

Better Understanding of Pathways

Data shared through 2-1-1 San Diego and the Community Information Exchange provide insight into housing situations at first and second interaction.

Homeless

79% of clients remained homeless

Housed

71% of clients remained housed

Homeless

Housed

The majority of clients who were homeless remained homeless, and those who were housed remained housed.

Institutional Housing

Unstable Housing

Community Information Exchange

2·1·1 SAN DIEGO
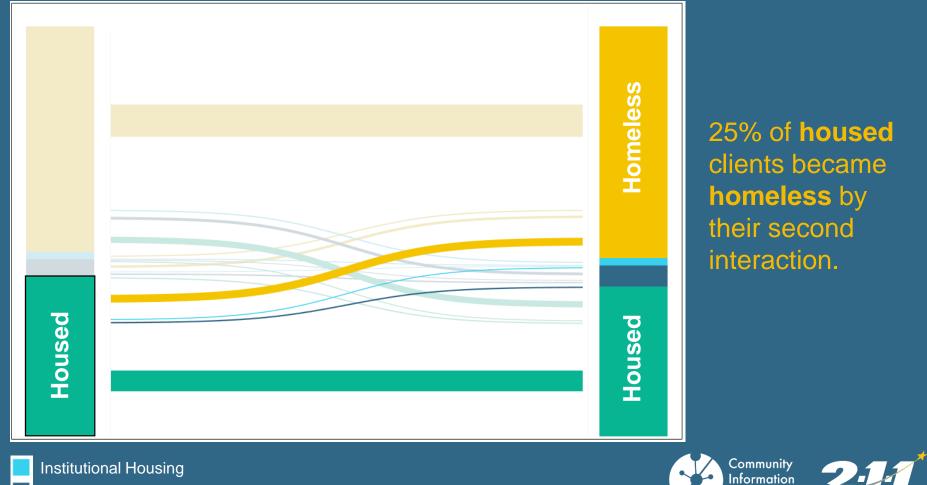
Identify Populations for Targeted Interventions

Identifying populations of individuals who move from housed to homeless provide opportunities to understand barriers or factors that led to homelessness.

25% of **housed** clients became **homeless** by their second interaction.

Institutional Housing

Unstable Housing

Community Information Exchange

2-1-1 SAN DIEGO
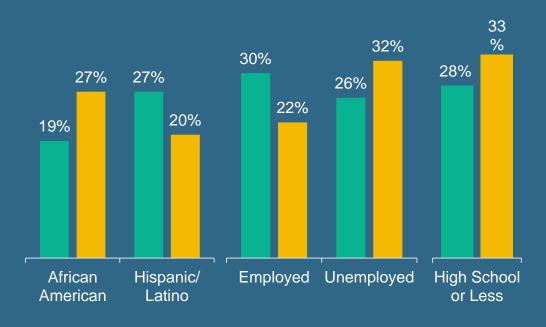
Remaining Housed or Becoming Homeless

An initial dive into the population of individuals who were initially housed showed demographic differences between clients who remained housed and those who became homeless.

- African Americans comprise 5% of San Diego County, yet make up 27% of the housed to homeless population.

- Individuals in the housed to homeless group are more likely to be unemployed and have lower education levels.

Demographic and Socioeconomic Differences

	Remaining Housed	Becoming Homeless
African American	19%	27%
Hispanic/Latino	27%	20%
Employed	30%	22%
Unemployed	26%	32%
High School or Less	28%	33%

■ Remaining Housed   ■ Becoming Homeless

Note: Housed includes clients in institutional and unstably housed, homeless includes sheltered, unsheltered, and unspecified homeless.

Community Information Exchange

2·1·1 SAN DIEGO

Remaining Housed or Becoming Homeless

Referral data also signal positive outcomes for prevention programs.

Intervention Differences

	No Prevention or Payment Assistance Referrals	Received Prevention or Payment Assistance Referrals
Becoming Homeless	31%	21%
Remaining Housed	69%	79%

■ Remaining Housed ■ Becoming Homeless

- Individuals that received a referral to a housing prevention program or payment assistance program were more likely to remain housed than those who did not receive a referral to these types of programs.

- Further analysis is needed to explore the difference in outcomes for individuals who receive the service, versus those who are referred.

Note: Housed includes clients in institutional and unstably housed, homeless includes sheltered, unsheltered, and unspecified homeless.

Policy Implications

1 **Identify Upstream Indicators to Prioritize and Differentiate Prevention Assistance:** Need to better understand the situations that people face in the months leading up to homelessness and identify the most appropriate interventions and intervention access points. For example, emphasize programs that engage individuals with lower levels of education or limited job experience.

2 **Employment is a Critical Factor:** Individuals experiencing housing instability, including those in the housed to homeless group show higher rates of unemployment, and lower rates of full and part-time employment. Policymakers need to ensure households are connected to reliable workforce development resources and build on existing partnerships.

3 **Persons of Color are Disproportionately Represented:** African Americans only represent about 5% of the population in San Diego County, whereas they represent 27% of individuals moving from housed to homeless. Strategies aimed at addressing these issues must have an equity lens and framework.

Community Information Exchange

2-1-1 SAN DIEGO
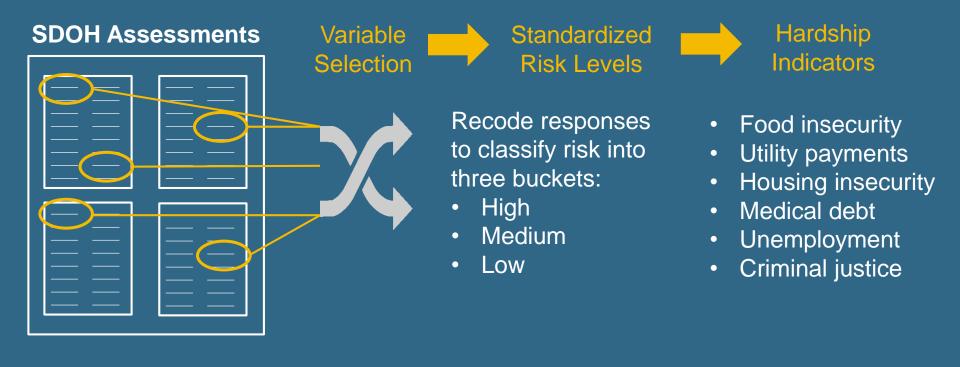
Social Determinant Hardships

Social Determinant Hardships
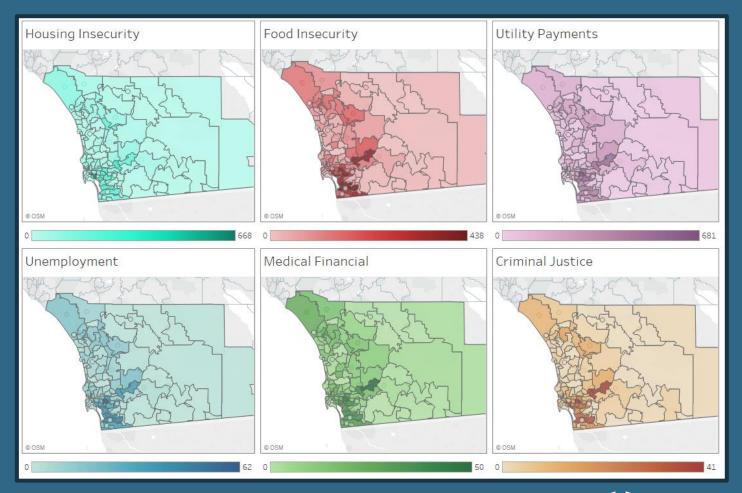
Hardship indicators were initially chosen from a qualitative analysis on what led to the most recent housing crisis as a way to identify areas of the city most at risk for housing insecurity or homelessness.

SDOH Assessments

Variable Selection → **Standardized Risk Levels** → **Hardship Indicators**

Recode responses to classify risk into three buckets:
- High
- Medium
- Low

- Food insecurity
- Utility payments
- Housing insecurity
- Medical debt
- Unemployment
- Criminal justice

Community Information Exchange

2-1-1 SAN DIEGO

Localized Trends

SDOH Hardship Indicators were mapped by zip code to identify which areas experience which types of hardships.

Policy Implications

1 **Ensure Resources are Targeted to Areas with Identified Need**: Spatial analysis helps identify areas with need, and should be layered with data to show where resources exist. Policymakers and providers should be thoughtful about placing programs in high demand areas, or where gaps in services exist.

2 **Collaborate across Sectors to Deliver Comprehensive Programs**: In areas where strong co-occurrence of need exist, establish programs that provide a variety of programs to support whole-person needs. Funders and program leaders need to responsive to complex social needs, especially recognizing the intersection of health and social needs.

3 **Data Should Inform City/County Planning**: Data can be focused on city or smaller districts and neighborhoods to inform local planning efforts, and should be paired with demographic data to identify and address inequities.

Community Information Exchange

2·1·1 SAN DIEGO

Data in Action

Shape policies

- Engage partners in crafting local, state, and federal policies in relevant domains based on best practices and supported by CIE data.

Engage in advocacy

- Engage partners locally and in other communities to build public support for data-driven policies.

Support social justice

- Provide data to highlight specific social determinants of health to inform community initiatives and disparities across neighborhoods to ensure equitable access for all.
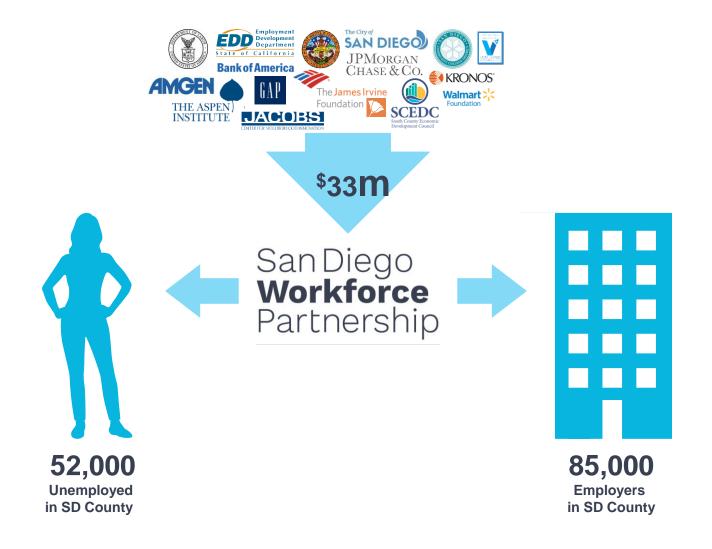
Using Data for Workforce Advocacy

Sarah Burns

Director of Research & Evaluation

April 26, 2019

San Diego
Workforce
Partnership

$33m

San Diego **Workforce** Partnership

52,000
Unemployed
in SD County

85,000
Employers
in SD County

Opportunity Youth

2014 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act:

Youth programs must serve at least 75% out-of-school youth

2015 Measure of America Report:

54,278 San Diego 16-24-year-olds (12.1%) are neither working nor in school.

2017 Local mixed-methods research

- U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS)

  - Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

- 211 San Diego Database

- Interviews

  - Local youth services providers

  - Local opportunity youth

THE OPPORTUNITY
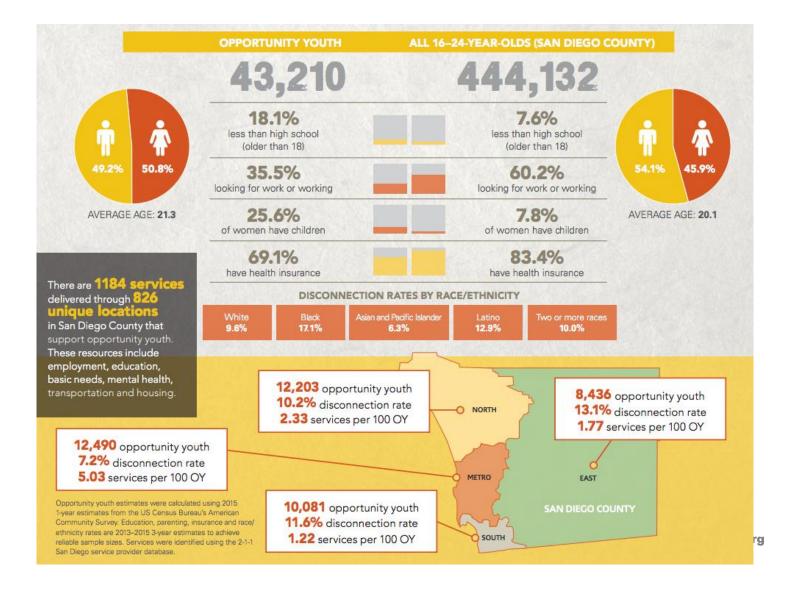
43,210
OPPORTUNITY YOUTH IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

9.7%
OF SAN DIEGANS BETWEEN 16 AND 24 YEARS OLD ARE DISCONNECTED FROM SCHOOL AND WORK

There are approximately 43,000 opportunity youth in San Diego County. These are 16–24-year-olds who are neither in school nor employed. This study tells the story of San Diego's opportunity youth and the organizations that serve them, and presents a vision for how we might flip the script for San Diego's youth.

43,210 444,132

49.2% **50.8%**

AVERAGE AGE: **21.3**

54.1% **45.9%**

AVERAGE AGE: **20.1**

18.1%
less than high school
(older than 18)

7.6%
less than high school
(older than 18)

35.5%
looking for work or working

60.2%
looking for work or working

25.6%
of women have children

7.8%
of women have children

69.1%
have health insurance

83.4%
have health insurance

There are **1184 services** delivered through **826 unique locations** in San Diego County that support opportunity youth. These resources include employment, education, basic needs, mental health, transportation and housing.

DISCONNECTION RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

White	Black	Asian and Pacific Islander	Latino	Two or more races
9.6%	17.1%	6.3%	12.9%	10.0%

12,203 opportunity youth
10.2% disconnection rate
2.33 services per 100 OY

NORTH

8,436 opportunity youth
13.1% disconnection rate
1.77 services per 100 OY

EAST

12,490 opportunity youth
7.2% disconnection rate
5.03 services per 100 OY

METRO

10,081 opportunity youth
11.6% disconnection rate
1.22 services per 100 OY

SOUTH

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Opportunity youth estimates were calculated using 2015 1-year estimates from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Education, parenting, insurance and race/ethnicity rates are 2013–2015 3-year estimates to achieve reliable sample sizes. Services were identified using the 2-1-1 San Diego service provider database.

Influencing the San Diego Community

1. Set Goals

2. Build Awareness

3. Activate the Community

4. Track Progress & Report Back

Set Goals

CUT THE RATE

7.3% by 2020

We must reconnect and prevent disconnection for an estimated 10,800 youth, reducing the rate by 0.5% annually.

HALVE THE GAP

4.4% by 2020

By 2020, no neighborhood should be more than 4.4% above the countywide disconnection rate. This would "halve the gap" between the area with the current highest rate (18.6%) and the county average, focusing efforts and resources on underserved communities.
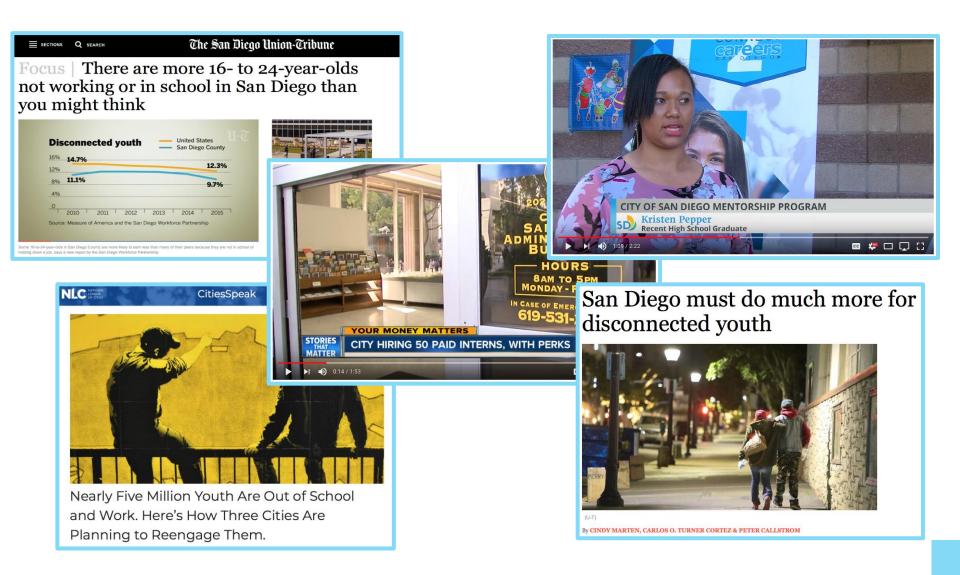
sdworkforce   #thisisworkforce   workforce.org

Build Awareness

The San Diego Union-Tribune

Focus | There are more 16- to 24-year-olds not working or in school in San Diego than you might think

Disconnected youth
United States — San Diego County

16% — 14.7%
12% — 12.3%
8% — 11.1%
4% — 9.7%
0
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Source: Measure of America and the San Diego Workforce Partnership

Some 16-to-24-year-olds in San Diego County are more likely to earn less than many of their peers because they are not in school or holding down a job, says a new report by the San Diego Workforce Partnership.

NLC CitiesSpeak

Nearly Five Million Youth Are Out of School and Work. Here's How Three Cities Are Planning to Reengage Them.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MENTORSHIP PROGRAM
Kristen Pepper
Recent High School Graduate

1:09 / 2:22

YOUR MONEY MATTERS
STORIES THAT MATTER
CITY HIRING 50 PAID INTERNS, WITH PERKS

0:14 / 1:53

San Diego must do much more for disconnected youth

(U-T)

By CINDY MARTEN, CARLOS O. TURNER CORTEZ & PETER CALLSTROM

Activate the Community

OPPORTUNITY SUMMIT MAY 2, 2019

WEBINARS

State of Opportunity Youth in San Diego Cou...
Watch later   Share

MEASUREOFAMERICA
of the Social Science Research Council

San Diego
Workforce
Partnership

New Data on Youth Disconnection:
State of Opportunity Youth in San Diego County
March 28, 2019

#OpportunitySD

City of San Diego Mentorships with CONNECT2Careers

Apply

sdworkforce   #thisisworkforce   workforce.org

Hyatt Hotels Commit to Hiring 10,000 Opportunity Youth by 2025

New global program designed to introduce disconnected youth to hospitality, provide needed employment opportunities
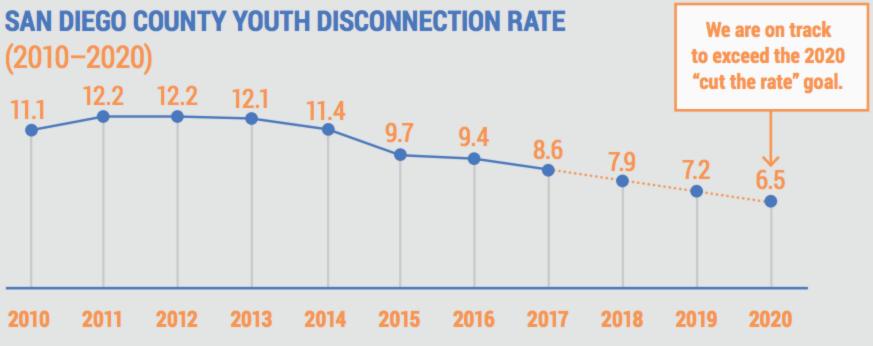
sdworkforce   #thisisworkforce   workforce.org
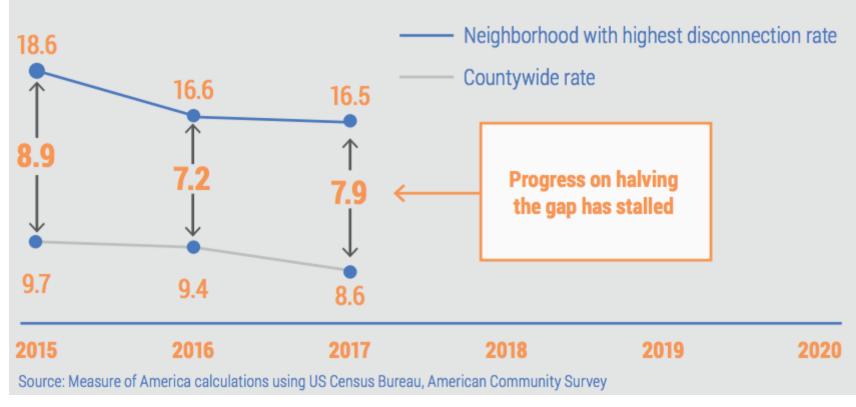
Track Progress & Report Back

ADDRESSING NEIGHBORHOOD DISPARITIES

Source: Measure of America calculations using US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

sdworkforce   #thisisworkforce   workforce.org

Income Share Agreements

"I took a career aptitude test that confirmed my desire for **a career change**, but [the career center] did not provide or **cannot provide the resources for training** as I was told there are no funds that support education or training at the time despite **being eligible**."

SDWP customer, November 2017

Declining Federal Funding for Workforce Development

2001: $4.62B
2018: $2.79B

Income Share Agreements

The fund fronts the cost of a student's education, which the student pays back over a set period of time, based on a percentage of income.

No income? No repayment.

Since payments are based on income, nothing is owed if a participant do not get a job after graduation that pays them a decent wage. That also means payments are deferred if your income falls below a living wage or experience a period of unemployment.

More affordable than private loans.

For many, the opportunity to get a higher education can only be funded by high interest private loans. Our ISA has a low return % and payments should be complete in 3-5 years as opposed to a decade.

Accountability for success.

Our ISA program is built around accountability. Not only will it empower the participants to build their own successful careers, but both UCSD and our ISA fund have a vested interest in seeing that success.

Our First Courses: 9 – 12 months at UCSD

Java Programming:

Creating digital architecture to power the businesses of the future.

Digital marketing:

Developing a digital strategy to maximize resources and accurately allocate them.

Business intelligence:

Using data to build research or grow a business with the latest analytical tools.

Front end development:

Building websites and applications to power business in an increasingly digital world.

Data we'll be collecting

- Wage and employment data over time from the IRS base wage file

- Self-reported wage, employment, satisfaction, demographic other data from participants

- The same data from at least one control group of individuals who applied but did not participate in the program

- Participant success data: course completion rates, certifications earned, internship attainment etc.

What we hope to influence

- State & federal workforce and education funding policies

  - Additional support for implementing this model for higher ed and career training programs

workforce.org