

HOME FOR GOOD EVALUATOR REPORT 6: HOUSING STABILITY AND PUBLIC SERVICE OUTCOMES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	3
Context.....	4
Results Summary.....	6
Housing Stability	6
Public Service Outcomes.....	6
Part 1: Housing Months Calculation	7
Housing Stability Outcomes.....	8
Payment Months.....	10
Part 2: Additional Housing Stability Descriptive Statistics.....	11
Part 3: Exits and Re-Entries.....	12
Part 4: Stable vs. Unstable Participants	14
Part 5: Housing Stability by Demographics.....	17
Non-Payment Learning Outcomes.....	22
Introduction	22
Part 1: Non-Payment Learning Outcomes Calculation	22
Part 2: Additional Descriptive Statistics on Public Service Usage.....	25
Conclusion	31
Appendix.....	32

INTRODUCTION

Anchorage is experiencing a homelessness crisis that has worsened as a result of COVID-19. Individuals experiencing homelessness who are especially vulnerable cycle in and out of jail; experience mental health and substance use challenges; require recurrent police, fire, and paramedic calls; and frequent homeless shelters and emergency rooms. Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) capacity in Anchorage is not sufficient to meet existing need. In response to the homelessness crisis and shortage of PSH capacity, the Home For Good (HFG) project seeks to expand PSH in Anchorage by up to 150 units, serving up to 190 Housed Participants over a 5-year intervention period (2020-2025). With the combination of housing and services provided to individuals experiencing homelessness who are high public service utilizers, the HFG project intends to:

- improve housing stability
- improve access to community resources
- strengthen uptake of preventative healthcare and other services not readily available without stable housing
- reduce interactions with the criminal justice system, including arrests and incarcerations
- lower crisis healthcare interactions, including emergency department visits and hospitalizations;
- and improve community relations through reducing camp presence and neighborhood conflict.

Most importantly, the intervention is intended to better the lives and improve the outcomes of Anchorage's most vulnerable residents, ensuring they receive the respect and dignity they deserve.

The Municipality of Anchorage, United Way of Anchorage, Social Finance, and more than 20 other government, nonprofit, and philanthropic organizations are collaborating on this initiative, which is funded through a Pay for Success (PFS) mechanism. This project represents an innovative approach to Pay for Success financing where philanthropy provides initial funding and then government takes over financial support in later stages, so long as outcomes are achieved.

The project's primary philanthropic funders include the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, Premera Blue Cross, Providence Alaska Foundation, and Rasmuson Foundation. The project also received a Pay for Success Demonstration Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of Justice (HUD/DOJ) in 2016, which supported development of this project.

CONTEXT

HFG provides wrap-around supportive services and connections to affordable housing units as part of the PSH intervention. Project partners began delivering services as part of a pilot in summer 2019. The Pay for Success project launched in October 2020; a Pilot Cohort, which includes all HFG pilot participants still enrolled at project launch, continued their participation in the program. Additional participants are included in analysis from the point they are considered Housed Participants, meaning they (1) have consented to supportive services, and (2) have started their lease, sublease, or other tenant agreement. This sixth evaluation report presents housing stability outcomes for each cohort in the current 6-month reporting period (see below). Total cumulative stable housing months achieved since the start of the PFS measurement period are also reported for all participants.

Cohort	Enrollment date (First housing start date)	Housing Stability Outcomes	Learning Outcomes
Pilot Cohort	Prior to Pay for Success project launch (and remain in housing at 10/1/2020)	Months 31-36	Measured in Evaluation 2
Cohort 2	10/1/2020-3/31/2021	Months 25-30	Measured in Evaluation 3
Cohort 3	4/1/2021-9/30/2021	Months 19-24	Measured in Evaluation 4
Cohort 4	10/1/2021-3/31/2022	Months 13-18	Measured in Evaluation 5
Cohort 5	4/1/2022-9/30/2022	Months 7-12	12 months of service utilization after HFG entry are compared to 12 months before (starting one calendar year prior to HFG entry)
Cohort 6	10/1/2022-3/31/2023	Months 2-6	6 months of service utilization after HFG entry are compared to 6 months before (starting one calendar year prior to HFG entry)
Cohort 7	4/1/2023-9/30/2023	Month 1	N/A

All participants were evaluated for Short-Term Instability Periods (STIPs) due to nights spent in jail or prison, EMS transports from Anchorage Fire Department, nights in Emergency shelters, and Anchorage Safety Center intakes. When a participant meets or exceeds a short-term instability threshold, housing months are excluded from the housing stability calculation.

Short-Term Instability Thresholds	
Nights spent in jail or prison	10 nights within 30 calendar days
AFD Emergency Medical Service transports	5 calls for EMS transport within 30 calendar days
Emergency shelter stays	10 nights within 30 calendar days
Anchorage Safety Center intakes	10 nights within 30 calendar days

Finally, public service utilization outcomes are presented in this report for the Pilot Cohort and Cohorts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and include shelter stays, emergency medical service (EMS) transports by Anchorage Fire Department, Anchorage Safety Center intakes (ASC), and incarcerations.

RESULTS SUMMARY

The Home For Good program is demonstrating many positive results in service utilization for participants up to one year after entry for Pilot Cohort through Cohort 5 participants and six months after entry for Cohort 6 participants, though most are not meeting the housing stability target by being stably housed for at least 80% of the maximum number of months in the measurement period. However, Cohort 6 exceeded the 80% target during this evaluation period. For all cohorts, participants who achieve six stable months of housing with no absences at least one time tend to have more long-term housing stability.

Housing Stability

- During this evaluation period, the Pilot Cohort was evaluated for their final six-month period. They have now been evaluated for a total of 36 months, which is the maximum number of months that will be measured for each cohort in this evaluation. The Pilot Cohort ended the evaluation achieving stable housing for half of their total possible measurement months. In their final 6 months in the program, they achieved a much lower percentage of stable months compared to their cumulative average due to the small number of participants who are still engaged in the program experiencing many STIPs.
- Newer cohorts tend to achieve a larger proportion of stably housed months. This is likely due to the fact that cohort members continue to be included in housing stability calculations even after they have stopped engaging with Home for Good. Older cohorts are likely to have a larger number of participants who have disengaged from services, which impacts their stability proportions. However, participants who are able to achieve 6 months of stable housing with no absences or lease breaks (with the exception of short-term instability periods) often continue to be stably housed for longer periods.
- Participants more commonly experience housing instability due to EMS transports from the Anchorage Fire Department than from other forms of short-term instability.

Public Service Outcomes

- Consistent with previous cohorts, Cohort 5 and 6 members continue to show a reduction in public service utilization once they enroll in supportive services. Cohort 5 has reductions in all public services and Cohort 6 has reductions in shelter stays and ASC Intakes. Despite Cohort 6 experiencing increases from pre-enrollment to post-enrollment in APD arrests and AFD transports, this was likely due to low numbers of service utilization both pre- and post-entry as well as high outliers from one or two participants that skewed the average (see page 23).

PART 1: HOUSING MONTHS CALCULATION

Table 1 shows the total stable housing months achieved and payment-linked housing months for all seven cohorts for the current evaluation report period. The table also shows months that were unpaid in the previous evaluation report period that can be paid in this evaluation period. This occurs when a participant achieves six consecutive stable months, but those six months are measured partially in one evaluation report period and partially in another. This evaluation includes all participants who have entered the program, enrolled in services during the evaluation periods, and are still living. Several participants were only in services for a brief time, left the program, and have not since reengaged in services. Their measurement months are still included in these calculations even for participants who have not returned to the program and, therefore, cannot earn stable housing months. This will continue to affect the percentage of stable housing months achieved. Table 2 shows total stable housing months and payment-linked housing months for all cumulative measurement months thus far (see Figure 1 for percentages).

Table 1: Housing Stability Months in the Current Evaluation Report Period

Cohort	N	Measurement Months Included in this Report	Number of Measurement Months	Number of Total Stable Housing Months Achieved	Number of Potential Payment Months	Number of Achieved Housing Months (Payment-Linked)	Previously Unpaid Housing Months Now Achieved
Pilot	14	31-36	84	22	50	0	-
Cohort 2	21 ¹	25-30	126	55	77	27	-
Cohort 3	26	19-24	156	73	156	64	5
Cohort 4	7 ²	13-18	54	19	54	16	1
Cohort 5	22 ³	7-12	138	103	138	94	20
Cohort 6	19 ⁴	2-6	97	80	97	62	-
Cohort 7	8	1	8	8	8	8	-
Total	117	-	663	360	580	271	26

¹ One participant in Cohort 2 was confirmed to be deceased and was removed from Cohort 2.

² One participant was retroactively added to Cohort 4 based on their first lease date. Their first month through their 18th month are measured in this evaluation.

³ One participant in Cohort 5 was confirmed to be deceased and was removed from Cohort 5. Additionally, one participant was retroactively added to Cohort 5 based on their first lease date. Their first month through their 12th month are measured in this evaluation.

⁴ Two participants were retroactively added to Cohort 6 based on their first lease date. Their first month through their sixth month are measured in this evaluation.

Table 2: Cumulative Housing Stability Months

Cohort	Number of Measurement Months	Number of Total Stable Housing Months Achieved	Number of Potential Payment Months	Number of Achieved Housing Months (Payment-Linked)
Pilot	546	275	484	222
Cohort 2	690	371	641	323
Cohort 3	648	303	648	273
Cohort 4	128	61	128	54
Cohort 5	270	221	270	215
Cohort 6	114	96	114	78
Cohort 7	8	8	8	8
Total	2,404	1,335	2,293	1,173

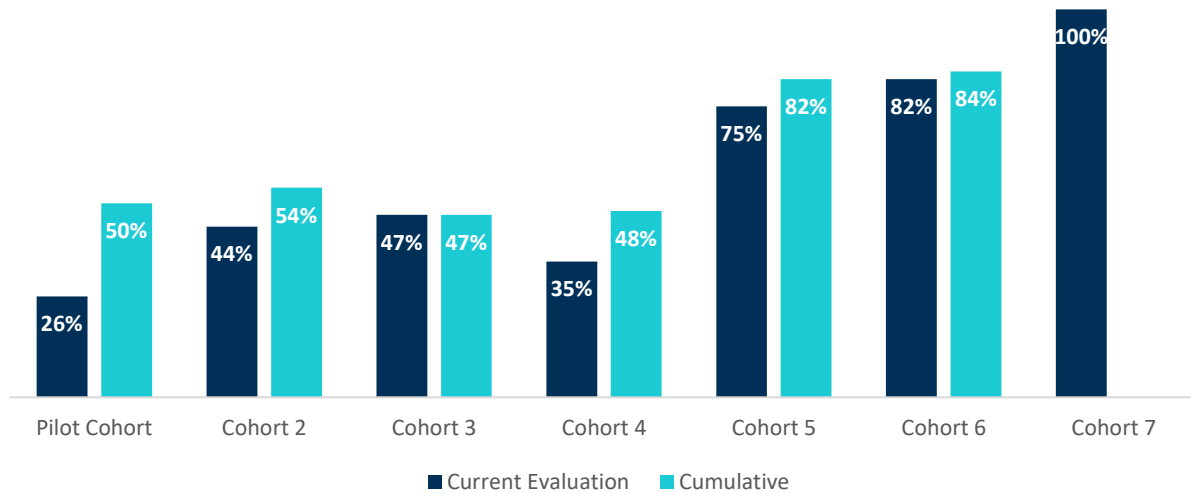
Housing Stability Outcomes

Pilot Cohort participants achieved stable housing for 26% of their total measurement months for this evaluation period, which was the lowest percentage out of all the cohorts. For their entire evaluation period of 36 months, they have collectively achieved half of all possible housing stability months. Cohort 2 participants achieved a larger percentage (44%) of their total measurement months for this report period and have also achieved a slightly larger percentage of stable housing months (54%) cumulatively compared to the Pilot Cohort. Following this trend, Cohort 3 participants achieved a slightly higher percentage (47%) of the total measurement months during this evaluation period, but they have the lowest percentage of stable months for all cumulative months compared to the Pilot Cohort and Cohort 2. Cohort 4 participants achieved only 35% of measurement months for this evaluation period, but they have achieved a similar proportion of stable housing months (48%) compared to Cohort 3. Due to the small number of participants in Cohort 4, the percentage of achieved months can be heavily influenced by one or two individuals that experience many lease breaks/absences/STIPs.

From Cohort 4 to Cohort 5, there is a jump in the percentage of achieved housing months. Cohort 5 participants achieved 75% of their measurement months during this evaluation and have achieved 82% of all measurement months thus far, which exceeds the project’s target of 80% housing stability for participants enrolled for six months or more. Cohort 6 participants exceeded the target goal both in their percentage of cumulative months (84%) and their achieved months

during this evaluation period (82%). All Cohort 7 members achieved their first measurement month (See Figure 1).

Figure 1: Percent of Stable Housing Months Achieved



Several participants in each cohort experienced a Short-Term Instability Period (STIP) that impacted their housing stability. Table 3 shows the number of participants and occurrences of each type of STIP for each cohort. The Pilot Cohort experienced the largest number of STIPs (7 between 4 individuals), which contributed to their low percentage of stable housing months. Cohort 6, on the other hand, also had a large number of STIPs (6 between 3 individuals) but had the highest percentage of stable housing months. This is due to the larger number of participants in Cohort 6 who are still engaged in services, whereas many participants in the Pilot Cohort have exited from services and never re-entered. The other cohorts have experienced four or fewer STIPs. The most common STIP was from EMS transports. There were no participants who had an ASC STIP during this evaluation period.

Table 3: Short-Term Instability Periods in Current Evaluation

Cohort	Number of Participants who had a STIP	EMS Transport STIP	Nights in Jail STIP	Shelter Stay STIP	ASC Intake STIP
Pilot Cohort	2	4	-	3	-
Cohort 2	1	-	-	1	-
Cohort 3	3	-	1	3	-
Cohort 4	1	2	-	-	-
Cohort 5	1	-	2	-	-
Cohort 6	3	4	1	1	-
Cohort 7	0	-	-	-	-
Total	11	10	4	8	0

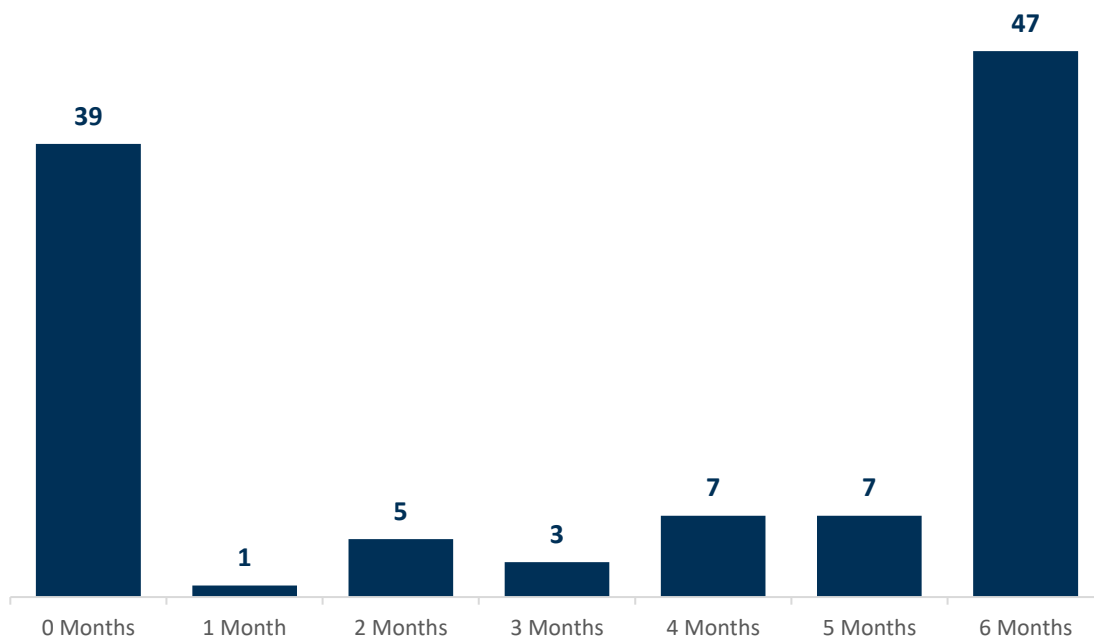
Payment Months

The maximum number of months that a Housing Stability outcome payment can be made for each participant over the entire project is 24 months. During this evaluation period, several participants have reached this maximum. In Table 1, both the total number of measurement months and total number of potential payment months are shown. Many participants can no longer receive outcome payments for their achieved stable housing months because they have reached their maximum number of payment months, so the number of potential payment months may not be the same as the number of measurement months. In Table 1, the number of total stable housing months achieved is the sum of all months in which the participants were stable (in a lease, had no absences, and had no short-term instability periods). The number of payment-linked housing months achieved only includes the summed total of months that can be associated with payment. Months can be associated with payment when the participant has achieved the required six month minimum of stable housing, apart from their first month, and continues to be stably housed without exiting.

PART 2: ADDITIONAL HOUSING STABILITY DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Figure 2 shows the distribution of stable housing months for all participants in the Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, Cohort 4, Cohort 5, and Cohort 6 as these are the only cohorts that have been measured for a full 6 months. While Cohort 6 was only analyzed for months 2-5, their first month that was included in the previous evaluation report is included in Table 3 to show a full distribution over 6 months. 43% of participants remained housed during the entire six months covered in this report period. However, 36% of participants achieved zero months of stable housing out of the 6 months covered in this report period. This is in large part due to many participants who entered into services briefly but then disengaged and have not re-entered. These participants are still included in analyses but are unable to earn stable housing months.

Figure 2: Stable Housing Months Achievement Distribution



PART 3: EXITS AND RE-ENTRIES

Participants exit the program when they are out of a lease for at least 14 days or when they have an absence longer than 90 days; they can re-enter the program when they start another lease or return from an absence. Table 4 shows the number of exits from and re-entries to the program for each of the cohorts. Positive exits are when the participant exits the program to go to one of the following destinations:

Positive Exits

- a psychiatric hospital or other mental healthcare facility
- a substance use treatment program, a detox facility, a hospital or other residential medical facility
- other transitional housing with a lease agreement
- a temporary stay with friends or family
- other permanent supportive housing with a formal lease agreement
- long-term care facility or nursing home
- housing owned or rented by the participant
- permanent tenure with family or friends

Negative Exits

- jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility stay
- emergency shelter
- other transitional, interim, or bridge housing without a formal lease or tenancy agreement
- a place not meant for habitation

The Pilot Cohort has had a total of 24 exits since the beginning of the program and evaluation, with 3 exits occurring during the current report period. Program re-entry occurred at some point after 38% of all exits for Pilot Cohort participants. For Cohort 2, re-entry occurred at some point after 36% of the 22 total exits, 3 of which exits occurred during the current report period. Cohort 3 has had a total of 25 exits, one of which occurred during the current reporting period, and 46% were followed by a re-entry. Cohort 4 has had 5 total exits, including one this reporting period,

with 20% followed by a re-entry. Cohort 5 has had 8 total exits, and 63% were followed by a re-entry. Cohort 6, so far, has had 4 exits with 50% re-entering afterwards.

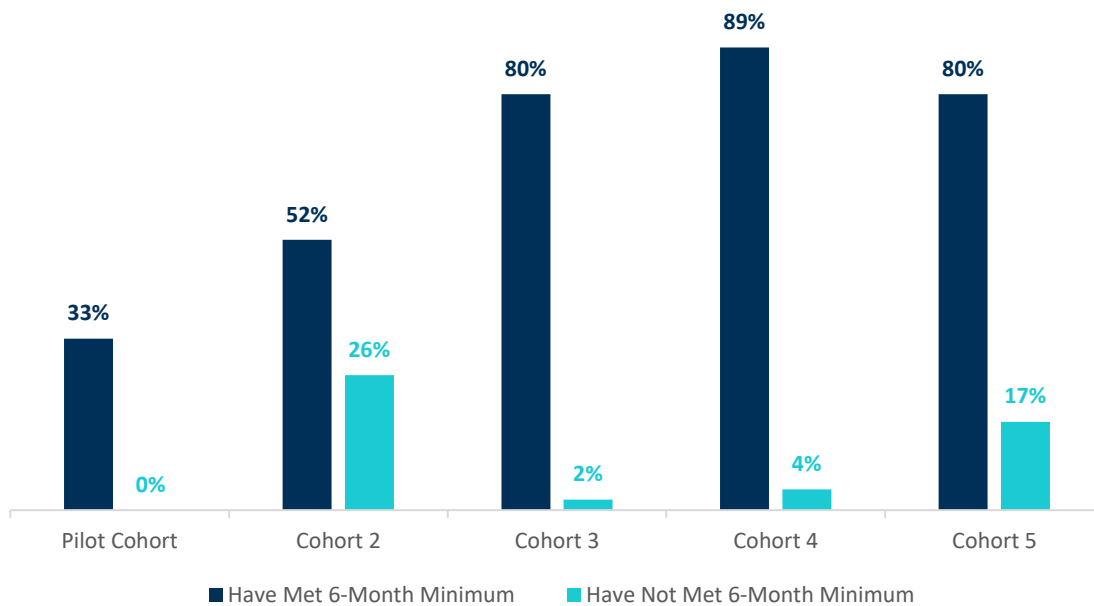
Table 4: Exits and Re-Entries for All Cohorts

Cohort	N	Current Evaluation Period				Cumulative Total			
		Positive Exits	Negative Exits	Re-entries	% re-entries out of exits	Positive Exits	Negative Exits	Re-entries	% re-entries out of exits
Pilot Cohort	14	0	3	1	33%	2	22	9	38%
Cohort 2	22	0	3	1	33%	2	20	8	36%
Cohort 3	26	0	1	2	0%	3	22	10	46%
Cohort 4	7	0	1	1	100%	0	5	1	20%
Cohort 5	22	0	4	2	25%	0	8	5	63%
Cohort 6	19	0	3	2	67%	0	4	2	50%
Cohort 7	8	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-

PART 4: STABLE VS. UNSTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Figure 3 shows the average rate of stable housing months achieved per participant during this report period for participants who have met the 6-month housing stability minimum in a previous evaluation period compared to participants who have not met the 6-month minimum (but for whom meeting the 6-month minimum was possible based on their program entry date) and have been enrolled in Home for Good for at least 12 months. Cohort 6 is not included in this analysis because their follow-up period is only 6 months. Cohort 6 and all cohorts with at least 12 follow-up months will be included in this analysis in future evaluation reports. Cohort 7 is not included in this analysis because they have not been enrolled in the program for at least 12 months. For all cohorts, participants who have met the 6-month housing stability minimum have a higher rate of stable housing than participants in their respective cohorts who have not met the 6-month housing stability minimum. This further indicates that participants who can stabilize at least once for 6 consecutive months tend to continue to remain more stably housed than those who never achieve stable housing for 6 consecutive months.

Figure 3: Housing Stability Rates by Engagement Status for Current Evaluation Period



In order for payment to be made (beyond the first month), an individual must meet the 6-month minimum, meaning they have been stably housed for at least 6 months with no lease breaks or absences. Therefore, participants will have more months associated with payment if they are experiencing more stability. Figure 4 shows the percentage of stable months achieved alongside

the percentage of months that were payment linked for each cohort. While Cohorts 3, 4, and 5 fell below the target proportion of housing stability, they had similar rates of months associated with payment relative to the possible number of payment months (see Figure 4), indicating that the majority of those who are able to stay stably housed for at least six consecutive months continue to remain stably housed afterwards. Cohort 6, on the other hand, achieved a much smaller proportion of payment months, and this is likely due to a larger number of STIPs experienced by this cohort compared to other cohorts. Because this is a newer cohort, many members have not yet achieved their 6-month minimum, and several members experienced STIPs that prevented them from reaching their 6-month minimum during this report period.

Figure 4: Housing Stability Proportions per Cohort for Current Evaluation Period⁵

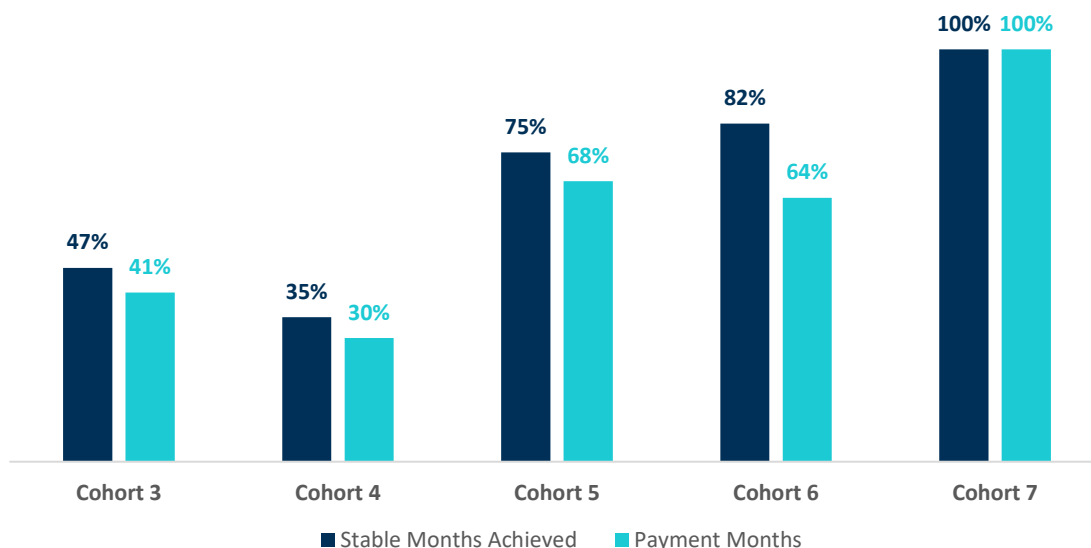


Figure 5 presents the average cumulative rate of stable housing months achieved for the same two groups since the start of the project. There are similar disparities between the two groups, with those who have met the 6-month minimum having higher housing stability rates on average than those who have not met the 6-month minimum. The Pilot Cohort has the smallest difference in housing stability rate between those who have met the 6-month minimum and those who have not, while Cohort 4 has the largest difference (see Figure 5).

⁵ The Pilot Cohort and Cohort 2 were not included in this chart because their proportion of achieved payment months was impacted due to many participants having hit the payment maximum, so their payment months cannot be compared to their stable months in the same way as the other cohorts who don't yet have any participants who have hit the maximum.

Figure 5: Cumulative Housing Stability Rates by Engagement Status

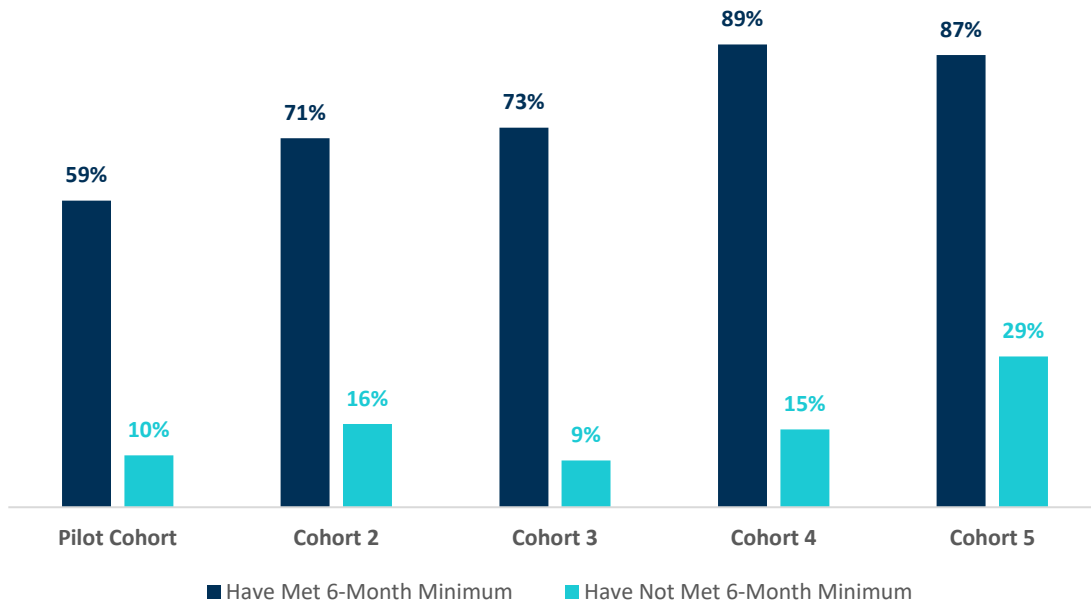
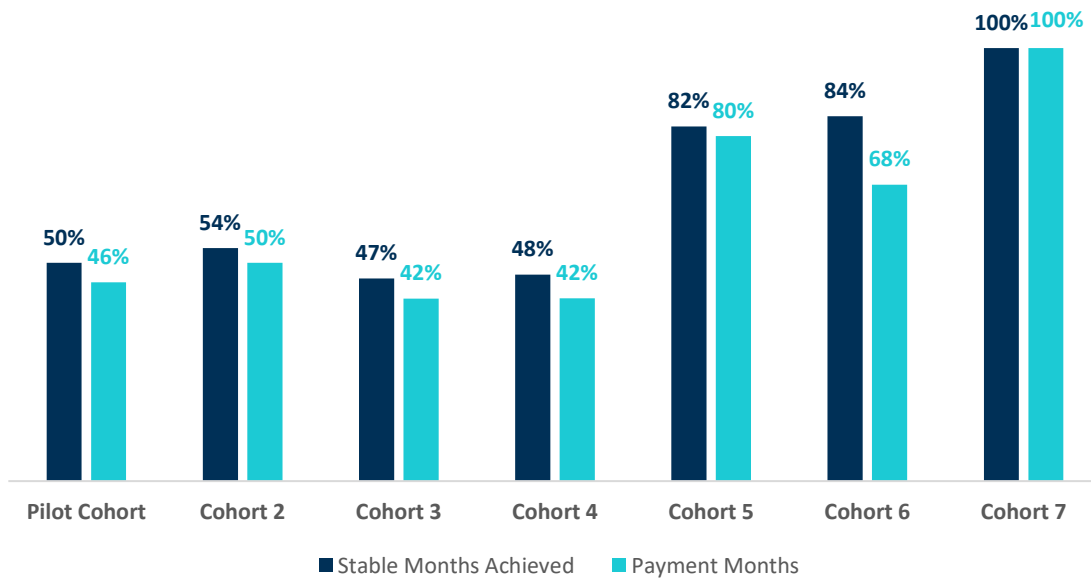


Figure 6: Cumulative Housing Stability Proportions per Cohort



PART 5: HOUSING STABILITY BY DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 5 presents demographics for individuals in all cohorts combined. Most participants identified as male (57%). Participants most frequently identified their primary race as American Indian/Alaska Native (68%). Half of the individuals considered for this report were categorized as chronically homeless (50%). Many of the participants have disabling conditions (94%). Finally, the average age at HFG program entry was 45 years.

Table 5: Demographics

Demographic		N = 117	
Gender	N		%
Female	47		40.2%
Male	67		57.3%
Non-Binary	1		0.9%
Transgender	2		1.7%
Primary Race	N		%
American Indian/Alaska Native	79		67.5%
White	29		24.8%
Black/African American	6		5.1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	3		2.6%
Ethnicity	N		%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	114		97.4%
Hispanic/Latino	3		2.6%
Chronically Homeless	N		%
Yes	58		49.6%
No	37		31.6%
Missing	22		18.8%
Disabling Condition(s)	N		%
Yes	110		94.0%
No	5		4.3%
Missing	2		1.7%
Average Age at Entry (Years)	N	Mean	SD
	117	45	12.6

Table 6 shows the average number of housing months achieved by participant demographics for the 6 months covered in this evaluation report period for the Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, and Cohort 4, Cohort 5 combined. Male cohort members recorded an average of 2.9 housing stability months, and female participants remained housed for slightly longer (3.2 months), although this difference was not statistically significant. American Indian/Alaska Native participants were housed for around 2.8 months, which was slightly higher than participants whose primary race was White. The difference between AI/AN and White participants in average months of stable housing was not statistically significant. Black and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders had higher average achieved months compared to AI/AN and White participants. Participants who identified as chronically homeless had 2.3 months of stable housing on average, whereas participants who did not identify as chronically homeless achieved slightly more stable housing months, but this difference was not statistically significant.

Table 6: Combined Pilot Cohort through Cohort 5 Total Stable Housing Months by Demographics⁶

Demographic		N = 90	
Gender	N	Mean (Months)	SD (Months)
Female	36	3.2	2.8
Male	52	2.9	3.0
Gender Other Than Male or Female	2	3.0	4.2
Primary Race	N	Mean (Months)	SD (Months)
American Indian/Alaska Native	28	2.8	2.8
Black/African American	6	5.0	3.8
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	4.7	2.3
White	23	2.4	2.7
Ethnicity	N	Mean (Months)	SD (Months)
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	88	3.1	2.9
Hispanic/Latino	2	0.0	0.0
Chronically Homeless	N	Mean (Months)	SD (Months)
No	28	2.7	3.0

⁶ Total stable housing months were utilized to compare participants based on demographics.

Yes	43	3.5	2.9
Missing	19	2.5	2.7
Disabling Condition(s)	N	Mean (Months)	SD (Months)
Yes	84	3.0	2.9
No	4	3.0	3.5
Missing	2	3.0	4.2

Table 7 shows the average number of housing months by participant demographics for the 5 months covered in this report period for Cohort 6. American Indian/Alaska Native members of Cohort 6 had fewer average stable months than White Cohort 6 members. Additionally, female Cohort 6 members achieved 4.4 stable months on average, while male participants achieved slightly fewer stable months on average (4.0). This difference was not statistically significant.

Table 7: Cohort 6 Total Stable Housing Months by Demographics⁷

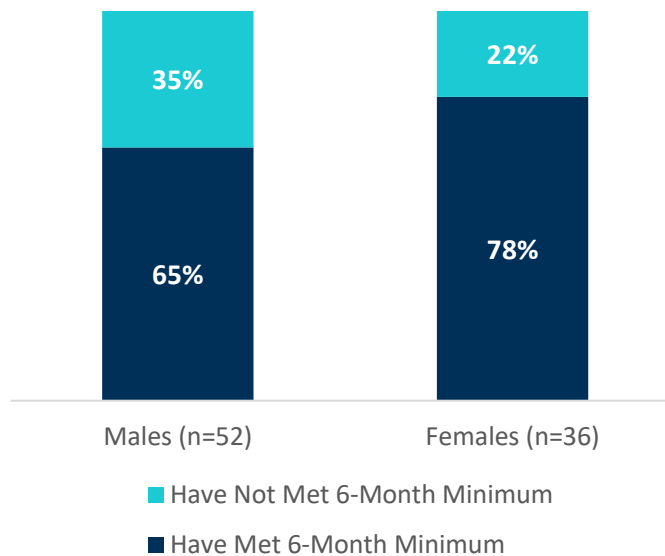
Demographic		N = 19		
	N	Mean (Months)	SD (Months)	
Gender	N	Mean (Months)	SD (Months)	
Female	8	4.4	1.1	
Male	10	4.0	1.6	
Gender Other Than Male or Female	1	5.0	-	
Primary Race	N	Mean (Months)	SD (Months)	
American Indian/Alaska Native	16	4.4	1.0	
Black/African American	0	-	-	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	-	-	
White	3	3.3	2.9	
Ethnicity	N	Mean (Months)	SD (Months)	
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	19	4.2	1.4	
Hispanic/Latino	0	-	-	
Chronically Homeless	N	Mean (Months)	SD (Months)	

⁷ Total stable housing months were utilized to compare participants based on demographics.

No	7	4.1	1.9
Yes	10	4.5	1.0
Missing	2	3.0	0.0
Disabling Condition(s)	N	Mean (Months)	SD (Months)
Yes	18	4.2	1.4
No	1	5.0	-
Missing	0	-	-

Participant demographics were compared by engagement status for the Pilot Cohort through Cohort 5 to determine if there were any differences between participants who have achieved the 6-month minimum once and participants who have never achieved the 6-month minimum. There was a slightly higher proportion of females who have met the 6-month minimum compared to males, but this difference was not statistically significant (see Figure 7)⁸.

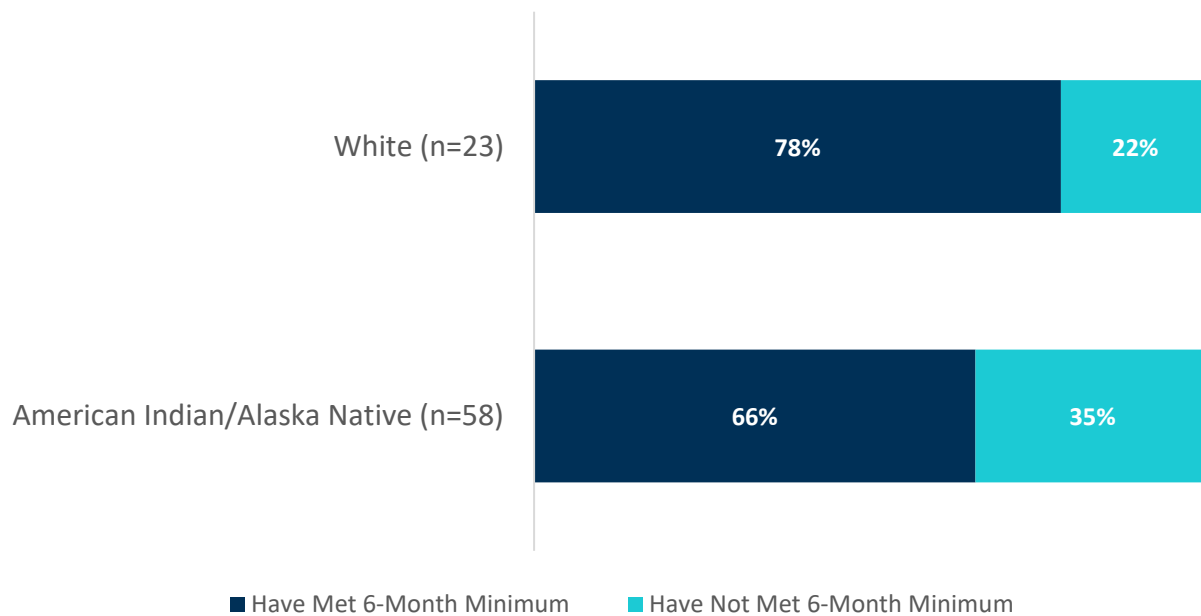
Figure 7: Gender by Engagement Status



⁸ The other gender categories outside of “male” and “female” were not included in the figure or in analyses due to the low number of participants in those gender categories.

There were no significant differences in engagement by race (see Figure 8). White and American Indian/Alaska Native participants had similar proportions of participants who have achieved the 6-month minimum, with white participants having a slightly higher proportion. Other race categories were excluded from analyses due to small sample size (see Appendix D).

Figure 8: Race by Engagement Status



NON-PAYMENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report provides details regarding Anchorage Safety Center (ASC), Anchorage Fire Department (AFD), Anchorage Police Department (APD), and emergency shelter service interactions for Cohort 5 and Cohort 6 participants of the Home For Good project. Service utilizations for Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, and Cohort 4 were evaluated in previous reports. However, pre- and post-entry statistics are reported again in this report (see Appendix E and Table 8).⁹

Public service outcomes for the pre-period and the post-period are compared. For the Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, Cohort 4, and Cohort 5, the pre-period is identified as one year prior to Permanent Supportive Housing lease start date, and the post-period is one year after enrollment in housing. For Cohort 6, the pre-period is 6 months prior to Permanent Supportive Housing lease start (beginning one year before lease start), and the post-period is 6 months after enrollment.

PART 1: NON-PAYMENT LEARNING OUTCOMES CALCULATION

Figure 9 shows the mean number of public service events before and after HFG program entry (as well as the percent reduction from before to after entry) for the Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, Cohort 4, and Cohort 5 participants. For Cohort 5, there was a substantial reduction in service utilization following entry to the program relative to pre-program entry, including a 78% reduction in ASC Intakes, a 33% reduction in APD arrests, a 26% reduction in EMS Transports, and a 93% reduction in shelter nights. Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, and Cohort 4 outcomes have not changed from the previous report but are included in this table for comparison with other cohorts. Figure 10 provides a graphical representation of the change in public service events prior to and after entering Permanent Supportive Housing by cohort.

⁹ Because outcomes for the Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, and Cohort 4 were already recorded in the previous evaluation, the n for these cohorts will still include participants who are now known to be deceased. For all cohorts going forward, if participants are known to be deceased in the first year of enrollment, they will be excluded from these analyses.

Figure 9: Non-Payment Outcome Change From 1 Year Pre to 1 Year Post for Cohort 5

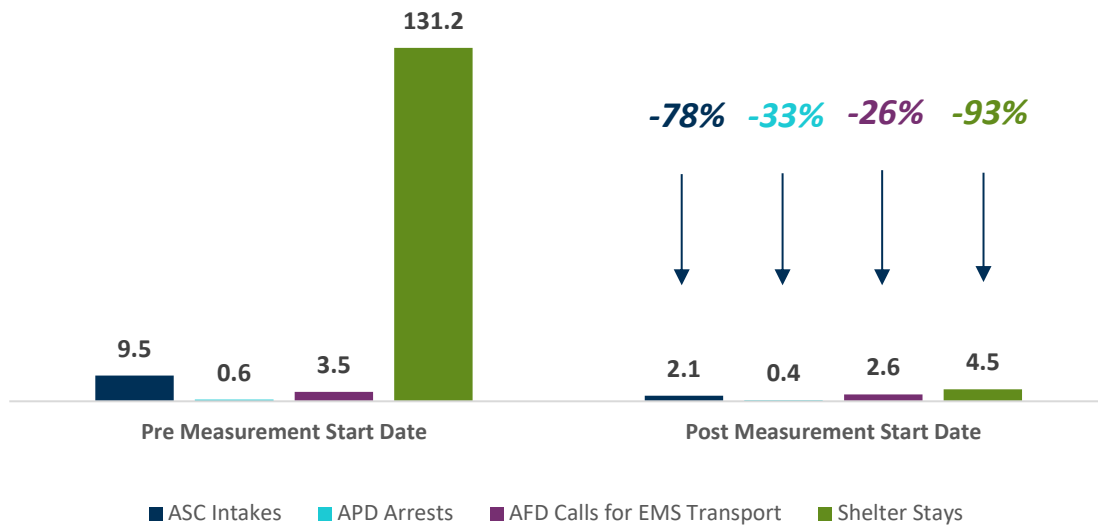
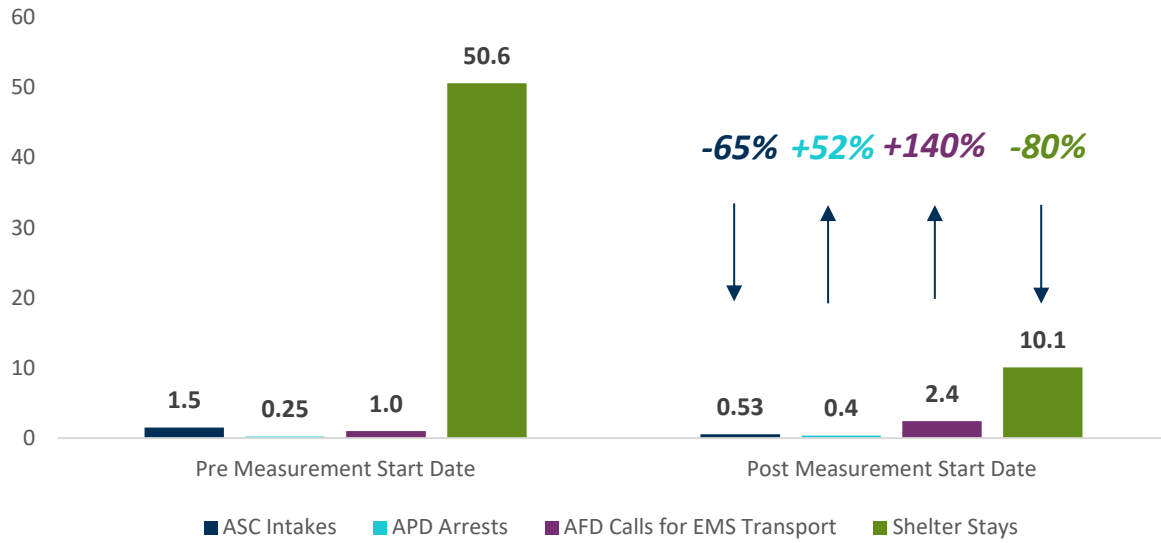


Figure 10 shows the mean number of public service events 6 months before and 6 months after HFG program entry for Cohort 6 participants. There was a reduction in service utilization following entry to the program relative to pre-program entry, including an 65% reduction in ASC intakes and an 80% reduction in shelter stays¹⁰. However, Cohort 6 had a 52% increase in arrests and a 140% increase in EMS transports. The increase in EMS transports is due to one participant having an unusually large number of EMS transports post period. The increase in APD arrests was likely due to such low numbers of arrests both pre- and post-period, such that a small difference between pre and post had a large impact on the percent change. Figure 10 provides a graphical representation of the change in public service events prior to and after entering Permanent Supportive Housing as part of Home For Good.

¹⁰ Data related to shelter use may be impacted by closures of the main congregate shelter in Anchorage. The Sullivan Arena, which sheltered hundreds of residents experiencing homelessness starting in 2020, was closed from June 30, 2022 through October 1, 2022. The Sullivan Arena closed as a shelter permanently on May 1, 2023. Emergency cold weather shelter did not open before September 30, 2023, the last day of data for this evaluation. During these times, emergency shelter in Anchorage was very limited or not available.

Figure 10: Non-Payment Outcome Change From 6 Months Pre to 6 Months Post (Cohort 6)



PART 2: ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS ON PUBLIC SERVICE USAGE

Table 8 contains additional descriptive statistics for Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, Cohort 4, and Cohort 5 participants' pre and post-period service usage with Anchorage Safety Center, Anchorage Fire Department, and Anchorage Police Department. Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, and Cohort 4 outcomes have not changed from the previous report but are included in this table for comparison with other cohorts. Following entry into Permanent Supportive Housing, participants showed pre- to post-period reductions in usage of ASC, AFD, and APD services. For Cohort 5, a total of 189 ASC events occurred during the pre-period with a range of 0-41 unique visits for participants. During the post-period, there were 41 ASC events with a range of 0-13 visits for participants.

Cohort 5 participants had 80 total unique AFD calls for emergency medical services transport during the pre-period. Individual participants had a mode of 1 AFD and a maximum of 22 calls prior to entering Permanent Supportive Housing. In comparison, there were 60 total AFD calls attributed to participants during the post-period with a mode of 1 and a range of 1-16 calls per participant.

Cohort 5 participants had 12 arrest instances recorded by APD during the pre-period. Individual members of the study had a range of 0-2 arrests before entering Permanent Supportive Housing. During the post-period, there were 9 total arrests recorded for housed participants with a range of 0-1 arrests per participant during this time.

Table 8: Pilot Cohort through Cohort 5 One Year ASC Intake, EMS Transport (AFD), Arrest (APD), and Shelter Stay Descriptive Statistics¹¹

		Number of Housed Participants included in this Report	Total Number of Pre Events	SD Pre Events Total	Median Pre Events	Mode Pre Events	Range of Pre Events	Total Number of Post Events	SD Post Events Total	Median Post Events	Mode Post Events	Range of Post Events
Pilot Cohort	ASC	16	270	35.1	1.0	1.0	0-127	63	8.3	1.0	0	0-30
	AFD	16	116	9.9	2.0	2.0	0-33	38	3.5	2.0	0	0-13

¹¹ Shelter Stays descriptive statistics are only reported for Cohort 5 in this table. The other cohorts were analyzed in previous reports, and these descriptives were not run for those previous reports.

Cohort 2	APD	16	57	3.7	3.5	0, 4, 9	0-10	24	2.3	1.0	1.0	0-9
	ASC	25	340	23.0	6.0	1.0	0-93	85	7.0	0.5	0	0-22
	AFD	25	117	5.9	3.0	0,1	0-22	53	3.3	1.0	0	0-15
	APD	25	50	1.9	2.0	0	0-6	12	0.7	0	0	0-2
Cohort 3	ASC	26	535	25.9	16	0	0-78	126	6.4	2.0	0	0-21
	AFD	26	163	8.3	3.0	0,1	0-33	130	7.5	2.0	0	0-29
	APD	26	84	2.7	2.0	2	0-11	22	1.1	1.0	0	0-4
Cohort 4	ASC	6	46	7.2	10.0	0,5,10, 12,19	0-19	13	5.3	0	0	0-12
	AFD	6	41	12.3	2.0	0	0-29	36	16.1	0	0	0-36
	APD	6	9	1.6	1.0	1	0-4	5	1.7	0	0	0-4
Cohort 5	ASC	20	189	13.8	1.5	0	0-41	41	3.6	.50	0	0-12
	AFD	20	80	5.6	1.0	1	0-22	60	4.6	1.0	1	0-16
	APD	20	12	0.8	0	0	0-2	9	0.6	0	0	0-1
	Shelter Stays	20	2,361	106.7	137	-	0-286	81	9.1	0	0	0-28

Table 9 provides descriptive statistics for Cohort 6 participants' pre and post-period service usage with Anchorage Safety Center, Anchorage Fire Department, and Anchorage Police Department. Following entry into Permanent Supportive Housing, participants showed pre- to post-period reductions in usage of all services. A total of 25 ASC events occurred during the pre-period with a range of 0-12 unique visits for participants. During the post-period, there were 8 ASC events with a range of 0-2 visits for study participants.

Cohort 6 participants had 20 AFD calls for emergency medical services transport during the pre-period with a range of 0-9 calls for individual participants prior to entering Permanent Supportive Housing. In the post-period, there were 52 AFD calls with a

range of 0-24 visits for study participants. The individual with 24 events had a much higher number of post events than the other cohort 4 members but did not meet the criteria for being an outlier¹².

Cohort 6 participants had 4 arrest instances recorded by APD during the pre-period. Individual participants had a range of 0-1 arrests before entering Permanent Supportive Housing. During the post-period, there were 6 total arrests recorded for housed participants with a range of 0-2 arrests during this time.

Table 9: Cohort 6 Six Month ASC Intake, EMS Transport (AFD), and Arrest (APD) Descriptive Statistics

	Number of Housed Participants included in this Report	Total Number of Pre Events	SD Pre Events Total	Median Pre Events	Mode Pre Events	Range of Pre Events	Total Number of Post Events	SD Post Events Total	Median Post Events	Mode Post Events	Range of Post Events
ASC	19	25	3.6	0	0	0-12	8	0.8	0	0	0-2
AFD	19	20	2.4	0	0	0-9	52	5.6	0	0	0-24
APD	19	4	0.4	0	0	0-1	6	0.6	0	0	0-2
Shelter Stays	19	607	53.9	32.5	43, 72	3-180	121	29.7	0	0	0-104

¹² A value is considered an outlier if it is more than 3 standard deviations from the median.

Table 10 shows the distribution of Anchorage Safety Center events one year before and one year after program entry based on transport type for Cohort 5. The majority of the 189 ASC transports in the pre-program period were attributed to EMS Transports (78%). The number of EMS Transports declined from the pre- to post-program entry period (174 to 28).

Table 10: Cohort 5 ASC Descriptive Statistics on Transport Type

Transport Type	Pre Number of Events	Post Number of Events
EMS Transport	174	28
APD	9	10
Airport Police	0	1
Missing	6	2

Table 11 presents the distribution of Anchorage Safety Center events in the 6-month pre- and post- periods based on transport type for Cohort 6. Nearly all of the 25 total ASC transports in the pre-program period were attributed to EMS Transports (96%). The number of EMS Transports declined from the pre- to post-program entry period, but there was a slight increase in the number of APD transports.

Table 11: Cohort 6 ASC Descriptive Statistics on Transport Type

Transport Type	Pre Number of Events	Post Number of Events
EMS Transport	24	5
APD	0	3
Airport Police	1	0
Missing	0	0

Cohort 5 participants had an average of 140 days from entry into Permanent Supportive Housing to their first ASC event (Table 12). The days from entry to first visit ranged from 6 to 317 days for these 6 individuals. The time between ASC visits increased from an average of 24 days pre to 96

days post housing entry. In comparison, Cohort 6 members had an average of 49 days from entry into Permanent Supportive Housing to their first ASC event. The days from entry to first visit ranged from 2 to 94 days for these individuals. The time between ASC visits increased from an average of 31 days pre to 116 days post housing entry.

Table 12: ASC Specific Descriptive Statistics on Days to First Service and Between Services

Cohort	Days from Entry to First Visit (Mean)	Days from Entry to First Visit (SD)	Days from Entry to First Visit (Range)	Pre Days Between Visits (Mean)	Post Days Between Visits (Mean)
Cohort 5	140.3	113.6	6-317	24.2	95.7
Cohort 6	48.8	37.5	2-94	30.6	116.4

Table 13 shows the AFD emergency medical services destinations. AFD transported most Cohort 5 and Cohort 6 participants to the Alaska Native Medical Center or Providence Medical Center. Additionally, AFD made only one transport to JBER Hospital for Cohort 5.

Table 13: Hospital Destinations for AFD Transports

Cohort	Providence Medical Center	Alaska Native Medical Center	Alaska Regional Hospital Transports	JBER Hospital	Missing Transport Destination
Cohort 5	86	141	62	1	24
Cohort 6	48	157	50	0	29

Table 14 shows days from entry to first AFD EMS transport service for participants during the reporting period, as well as average days between services. On average, Cohort 5 individuals had their first EMS transport 113 days after entry. The days between services increased slightly from an average of 73 days during the pre-period to 88 days between services in the post-period for Cohort 5 participants. Cohort 6 participants, on average, had their first EMS transport 29 days

after entry. The average days between services decreased slightly from 55 days in the pre-period to 51 days in the post-period.

Table 14: AFD Descriptive Statistics on Days to First Service and Between Services

Dataset	Days from Entry to First Service (Mean)	Days from Entry to First Service (SD)	Days from Entry to First Service (Range)	Pre Days Between Services (Mean)	Post Days Between Services (Mean)
Cohort 5	113.3	110.7	4-354	73.2	88.0
Cohort 6	29.1	17.3	8-54	54.8	51.0

CONCLUSION

The Home For Good program is demonstrating many positive results in terms of reduced service utilization for participants up to one year after entry for Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, Cohort 4, and Cohort 5 participants and six months after entry for Cohort 6 participants, with some increases in utilization likely only due to outliers and low utilization. HFG participants have shown substantial reductions in most public services measured when comparing service utilization in the post program entry period to a similar pre-program period. After entering the program, HFG participants in both Cohort 5 and Cohort 6 had a smaller number of ASC Intakes and shelter stays than before program entry. Additionally, the average length of time between the service events increased for both Cohort 5 and 6.

As the evaluation continues, patterns of housing stability continue to become clearer. Participants who have met the 6-month minimum for stable housing at least once continue to have a substantially higher rate of housing stability than participants who have not met the 6-month minimum for stable housing. This suggests that participants who can stay stably housed for at least 6 months may be more likely to achieve long-term housing stability with fewer absences or periods of temporary instability. Participants who are not able to meet the 6-month minimum for stable housing seem to experience more housing instability regardless of how long they remain in the program. In addition, many participants who drop out of services tend not to re-enter the program.

Cohort 5 continues to exhibit stronger housing stability rates when compared with previous cohorts, which appears to also be the case with Cohort 6's early results. This suggests potential advantages to securing blocks of units for housing. Both cohorts have benefited from a dedicated block of units and onsite support available at the Guest House, a property in Anchorage. Cohort 8 will include participants housed at a more newly available property, the Barratt, where Home For Good has recently secured another block of units.

At the time of this report, participants in the Pilot Cohort have had 36 measurement months evaluated. Out of the 14 Pilot Cohort participants, 5 have achieved all 24 of their payment months (the maximum possible). Cohort 2 participants have now had 30 measurement months evaluated. Out of the 22 Cohort 2 participants, 8 have achieved all 24 of their payment months.

The Seventh Evaluation Report, which will contain Cohort 2 Housing Stability from 31 – 36 months, Cohort 3 Housing Stability from 25-30 months, Cohort 4 Housing Stability from 19 – 24 months, Cohort 5 Housing Stability from 13-18 months, Cohort 6 from 7-12 months, Cohort 7 from 2-6 months, and Cohort 8 for their first month, as well as additional learning outcomes, is expected in May 2024.

APPENDIX

Appendix A: Distribution of Housing Stability Months Achieved per Participant for Pilot Cohort through Cohort 6

Stable Housing Months	Number of Participants	Percent of Participants	Total Stable Housing Months
6	47	43.1%	282
5	7	6.4%	35
4	7	6.4%	28
3	3	2.8%	9
2	5	4.6%	4
1	1	0.9%	3
0	39	35.8%	0
TOTAL	90	100%	361

Appendix B: Housing Stability Rates by Engagement Status for Current Evaluation Period

Cohort	Have Not Met 6-month Housing Stability Minimum		Met 6-month Housing Stability Minimum	
	N	Average Housing Stability %	N	Average Housing Stability %
Pilot Cohort	3	0%	11	33%
Cohort 2	7	26%	14	52%
Cohort 3	11	2%	15	80%
Cohort 4	4	4%	3	89%
Cohort 5	2	17%	20	80%
TOTAL	27	9%	63	66%

Appendix C: Cumulative Housing Stability Rates by Engagement Status

Cohort	Have Not Met 6-month Housing Stability Minimum		Met 6-month Housing Stability Minimum	
	N	Average Housing Stability %	N	Average Housing Stability %
Pilot Cohort	3	10%	11	59%
Cohort 2	7	16%	14	71%
Cohort 3	11	9%	15	73%
Cohort 4	4	15%	3	89%
Cohort 5	2	29%	20	87%
TOTAL	27	14%	63	75%

Appendix D: Client Demographics by Engagement Status for Pilot Cohort through Cohort 6

Demographic	Have Not Met 6-month Housing Stability Minimum		Met 6-month Housing Stability Minimum	
	N	Average Housing Stability %	N	Average Housing Stability %
Gender				
Male	18	35%	34	65%
Female	8	22%	28	78%
Gender Other than Male or Female	1	50%	1	50%
Race				
American Indian/Alaska Native	20	35%	38	66%
Black	1	17%	5	83%
White	5	22%	18	78%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	33%	2	67%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic/Latino	1	50%	1	50%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	26	30%	62	70%

Appendix E: Non-Payment Outcome Change From 1 Year Pre to 1 Year Post (Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, Cohort 4, and Cohort 5)

	Outcome	Number of Housed Participants included in this Report	(A) Mean Number of Instances Pre-Measurement Start Date	(B) Mean Number of Instances Post-Measurement Start Date	Percent change from (A) to (B) ¹³
Pilot Cohort	ASC Intakes	16	17.3	4.1	-76.3%
	APD Arrests	16	4.1	1.6	-61.0%
	AFD Calls for EMS Transport	16	7.6	2.5	-67.1%
	Shelter Nights	16	22.9	7.7	-66.4%
Cohort 2	ASC Intakes	25	15.4	4.2	-72.7%
	APD Arrests	25	2.0	0.5	-75.0%
	AFD Calls for EMS Transport	25	4.9	1.9	-61.2%
	Shelter Nights	25	101.2	36.6	-63.8%
Cohort 3	ASC Intakes	26	22.3	5.3	-76.2%
	APD Arrests	26	3.0	0.8	-73.3%
	AFD Calls for EMS Transport	26	5.8	4.6	-20.7%
	Shelter Nights	26	83.6	41.9	-49.9%
Cohort 4	ASC Intakes	6	9.2	2.6	-71.7%
	APD Arrests	6	1.8	1.0	-44.4%
	AFD Calls for EMS Transport	6	8.2	7.2	-12.2%
	Shelter Nights	6	42.8	0	-100%
Cohort 5	ASC Intakes	21	9.5	2.0	-77.9%
	APD Arrests	21	.6	.4	-33.3%

¹³ Rounded to nearest tenth of a percentage point using traditional rounding (e.g., .05% and above is rounded to .1% and below .05% is rounded down to .0%). A negative sign denotes a reduction from (A) to (B).

AFD Calls for EMS Transport	21	3.5	2.6	-25.7%
Shelter Nights	21	131.7	9.1	-93.1%

Appendix F: Non-Payment Outcome Change From 1 Year Pre to 1 Year Post for Cohort 6

Outcome	Number of Housed Participants included in this Report	(A) Mean Number of Instances Pre-Measurement Start Date	(B) Mean Number of Instances Post-Measurement Start Date	Outcome Calculation Percent change from (A) to (B)¹⁴
ASC Intakes Outcome	18	1.5	.53	-64.6%
APD Arrests Outcome	18	.25	.38	52%
AFD Calls for EMS Transport Outcome	18	1.0	2.4	140%
Shelter Nights	18	50.5	10.1	-80%

¹⁴ Rounded to nearest tenth of a percentage point using traditional rounding (e.g., .05% and above is rounded to .1% and below .05% is rounded down to .0%). A negative sign denotes a reduction from (A) to (B).