FINAL REPORT

Home for Good Evaluation

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United Way of Anchorage
3350 Commercial Drive
Anchorage, AK 99501

Prepared by
NPC Research
Portland, OR 97232
Leanza Walker, M.S.
Leslie Robertson, M.S.
Marny Rivera, Ph.D.

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SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Participants spent a substantial amount of time stably housed. Participants **remained in a lease over 90%** of the maximum number of days at 6, 12, and 18 months and did not exit their lease during the measurement periods.

Most participants (70%) enrolled in the HFG program following an **outreach event**. Many participants were in outreach for **less than 2 weeks** before enrolling in the program.

Less than half of all participants received a housing voucher. Participants who achieved **more months of stable housing** were at **higher odds of getting a voucher**

...when compared with participants who achieved fewer months of stable housing.

Most participants remained in **supportive services** for the **maximum number of days** at 6, 12, and 18 months. Few participants (less than 15%) who exited supportive services **reentered the program**.

Most participants did not spend time in **bridge housing**. Those who did spent few days in bridge housing.

Participants had few **property moves** during the program, and many participants did not move at all. Participants who *did* **move to different properties** had **more lease exits of 14 or more days**

...when compared with participants who never moved to different properties.

Participants in more recent cohorts had:

- **More months of stable housing**
- **Fewer property moves**
- **More time** spent in **housing with on-site staffing**

...when compared with participants in earlier cohorts.

Participants who spent more time in housing with on-site staffing had:

- **More months of stable housing** at 6 and 12 months
- **Fewer shelter stay days** at 12 months

...when compared with participants who spent less time in housing with on-site staffing.

There was a **reduction in all emergency service events** (APD arrests, AFD calls for emergency transport, ASC intakes, and shelter stays) following enrollment to the program relative to pre-program enrollment.

Participants with more APD arrests before HFG enrollment had:

- **More frequent APD arrests** *after* enrollment
- **Fewer months of stable housing**

...when compared with people who had fewer APD arrests before enrollment.

Participants with more AFD calls for EMS transport before HFG enrollment had:

- **More frequent AFD calls** *after* enrollment
- Higher odds of **exiting supportive services** at 12 months (small effect)

...when compared with people who had fewer AFD calls for EMS transport before enrollment.

Participants with more ASC intakes before HFG enrollment had:

- **More frequent ASC intakes** *after* enrollment
- **Fewer months of stable housing** at 12 months (small effect)

...when compared with people who had fewer ASC intakes before enrollment

Participants with **more shelter stay days** before HFG enrollment had **lower housing stability** at 18 months (small effect)

...when compared with people who had fewer shelter stay days before enrollment.

Younger participants and **American Indian/Alaska Native** participants had **more APD arrests** after enrollment in HFG

...when compared to older participants and participants of a race other than American Indian/Alaska Native

INTRODUCTION

Anchorage is experiencing a homelessness crisis that has worsened. Individuals experiencing homelessness who are especially vulnerable cycle in and out of jail; experience mental health and substance use challenges; require recurrent use of emergency services such as police, safety center, calls for EMS transport by the fire department; and frequent use of 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 sought 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 use emergency public services at a high rate, the HFG project intended 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;
- Improve community relations through reducing camp presence and neighborhood conflict; and
- Most importantly, better the lives and improve the outcomes of Anchorage's most vulnerable residents.

The Municipality of Anchorage, United Way of Anchorage, Social Finance, and more than 20 other government, nonprofit, and philanthropic organizations continue to collaborate 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 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. The project's primary philanthropic funders include the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, Premera Blue Cross, Providence Alaska Foundation, Rasmuson Foundation, and Alaska Community Foundation. The Municipality of Anchorage provided the "Pay for Success" financing, making payments based on outcomes achieved, as reported in previous evaluation reports. The project also received smaller grants from the Municipality of Anchorage through COVID-19 related funding and competitive grant bids as resources became available during the project timeline. In 2024 the project was awarded funds through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Second Chance Act grant as a subaward from the Municipality of Anchorage.

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 the summer of 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 of HFG program enrollment when they are considered Housed Participants, meaning they (1) have consented to supportive services, and (2) have started their lease or other tenant agreement.

In previous evaluation reports outcomes were presented by cohort. In this cumulative final report, all HFG participants with complete outcome data are included in the sample. This report presents HFG participant characteristics, characteristics of program engagement and participation, participant outcomes, and participant and program characteristics associated with successful or unsuccessful program outcomes. Most characteristics of program participation (e.g., lease days, property moves, supportive services received, days in bridge housing, days in housing with on-site staffing) and outcomes (e.g., housing stability, percentage of participants who exited supportive services, percentage of participants who re-entered supportive services after exiting, lease exits, emergency service utilization) are reported at 6, 12, and 18 months after enrolling in supportive services and entering a lease (HFG program enrollment). Emergency service utilization – services provided by Anchorage Safety Center (ASC), Anchorage Fire Department (AFD), and Anchorage Police Department (APD), and shelter stays – post-program enrollment is reported as an outcome along with change in emergency service utilization post program enrollment relative to pre-program enrollment.

This report provides answers to four research questions:

1. Who has the HFG program served?
2. What are typical characteristics of program participation?
3. What participant outcomes are achieved?
4. What participant and program characteristics predict successful HFG outcomes?

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

SAMPLE

176 participants enrolled in HFG since October 2020. All 176 participants are included in descriptives of participant demographics. Descriptives and analyses pertaining to in-program characteristics, housing stability, and emergency service outcomes were conducted for 3 different outcome windows: 6 months, 12 months, and 18 months. Participants were only included in the sample if they could be measured for the entire outcome window. For example, if a participant passed away 8 months after HFG enrollment, they are included in the 6-month outcome window sample but not the 12-month sample. The sample sizes by outcome window are as follows:

- 6-month sample: 171
- 12-month sample: 164
- 18-month sample: 152

DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure 1 presents demographics for all 176 participants served by HFG. Most participants identified as male (56%). Participants most frequently identified their primary race as American Indian/Alaska Native (71%). The average age at HFG program enrollment was 46 years. Over half of the program participants in this evaluation were reported as chronically homeless (62%). The majority of participants experienced disabling conditions (90%).

Figure 1. Table of participant demographics

Demographic	N = 176	
Gender	**N**	**%**
Male	99	56.3%
Female	75	42.6%
Transgender	2	1.1%
Non-Binary	0	0%
Race[1]	**N**	**%**
American Indian/Alaska Native	123	71.1%
White	60	34.7%
Black/African American	11	6.4%

[1] Racial percentages add up to more than 100% as some participants reported more than one race.

Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4	2.3%
Ethnicity	**N**	**%**
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	167	96.5%
Hispanic/Latino	6	3.5%
Chronically Homeless	**N**	**%**
Yes	109	61.9%
No	58	33.0%
Missing	9	5.1%
Disabling Condition(s)	**N**	**%**
Yes	158	89.8%
No	13	7.4%
Unknown	1	0.6%
Missing	4	2.3%

Average Age at Enrollment (Years)	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**
	176	46	12.6

Figure 2. Percentage of participants with disabling conditions

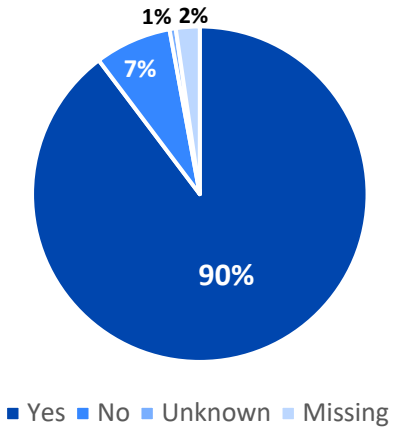
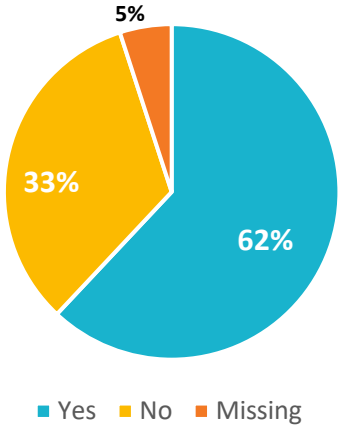


Figure 3. Percentage of participants experiencing chronic homelessness



PROGRAM ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION EXPERIENCE

LEASE CHANGES AND MOVES

The number of days participants were in a lease was calculated at 6, 12, and 18 months. Participants spent most of their time in the program in a lease. The percentage of time participants were in a lease decreased slightly over time but remained fairly consistent. At each outcome window, the minimum number of days in a lease was 0 days and the maximum number of days in a lease was the maximum number of days in the outcome window (6, 12, or 18 months). The median (mid-point) number of days spent in a lease in the first 6 months was 180 days out of approximately 180 days for most participants[2] (over 99%). Participants spent 97% of possible days in a lease during their first 12 months in the program (median of 357 out of roughly 365 days), and 91% of possible days in a lease during their first 18 months in the program (median of 497 out of approximately 540 days).

Figure 4. Median percentage of lease days

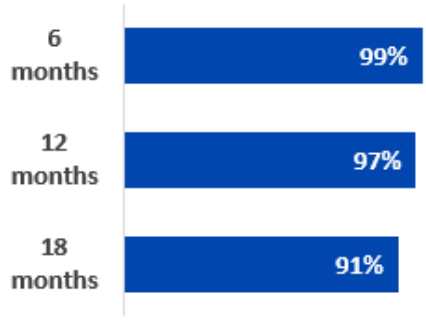


Figure 5. Average number of property moves

6 months	0.6 moves
2 months	0.9 moves
18 months	1.2 moves

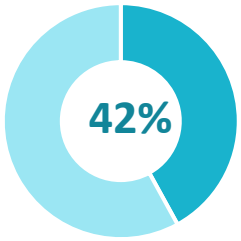
Participants were also measured for the number of times they moved to different properties at 6, 12, and 18 months. Participants had very few moves to different properties during the program, and many participants did not move at all. In their first six months in the program, participants averaged less than 1 move (range 0 to 6). By 12 months in the program, participants had an average of nearly 1 move to a different property (range 0 to 7) and at 18 months participants had just over 1 property move (range 0 to 8).

[2] The maximum possible number of days a participant can be leased varies by a day or two for each participant depending on when they enrolled in the HFG program, which is why the median percentage of 180 days is 99% instead of 100%.

HOUSING VOUCHERS

Housing vouchers provide long-term rental assistance to individuals with low incomes and are a key piece of housing stability for individuals in PSH programs. Less than half of the participants had a housing voucher to help pay their rent. Out of the 176 participants, **74** participants received at least one voucher.[3] Approximately **87%** of participants who received a voucher had just one voucher while **13%** of participants had a voucher that ended and then received a second voucher.

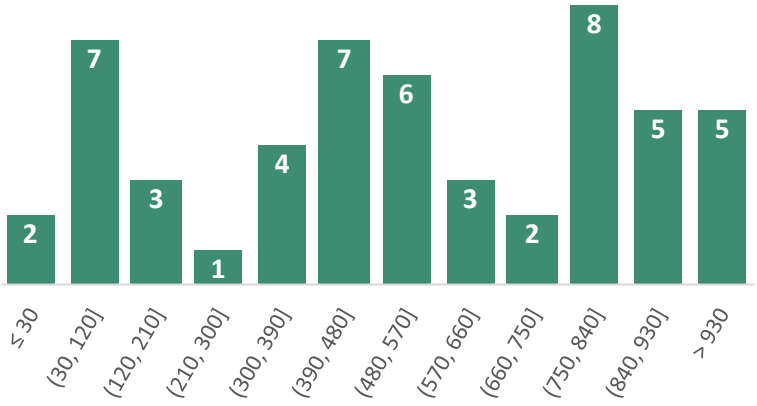
Figure 6. Percentage of participants who received a housing voucher



The average amount of time from the end of outreach to participants' first voucher start date was more than 18 months (**554 days**) and ranged from 9 to 1,675 days. See the full distribution in Figure 7.

The periods when the largest number of vouchers were obtained occurred in the first half of 2022, the second half of 2024, and the first half of 2025. Mainstream vouchers were the most common type of voucher (**22%**) obtained by participants and were most frequently obtained in 2022 and 2023. Housing Choice vouchers were the next most common (**17%**) and were first obtained in late 2020 through 2021 then more frequently obtained starting in 2024. The next most common voucher type, other subsidized units or tenant-issued vouchers (**14%**) were obtained throughout the measurement period. Moving Home vouchers (**12%**) were primarily obtained in the first half of 2022. Other, less frequently used vouchers were New Start, 811 PRA, RISE (Neighborworks), SRA (Neighborworks), 811 Mainstream, and VASH (see Figure 8).

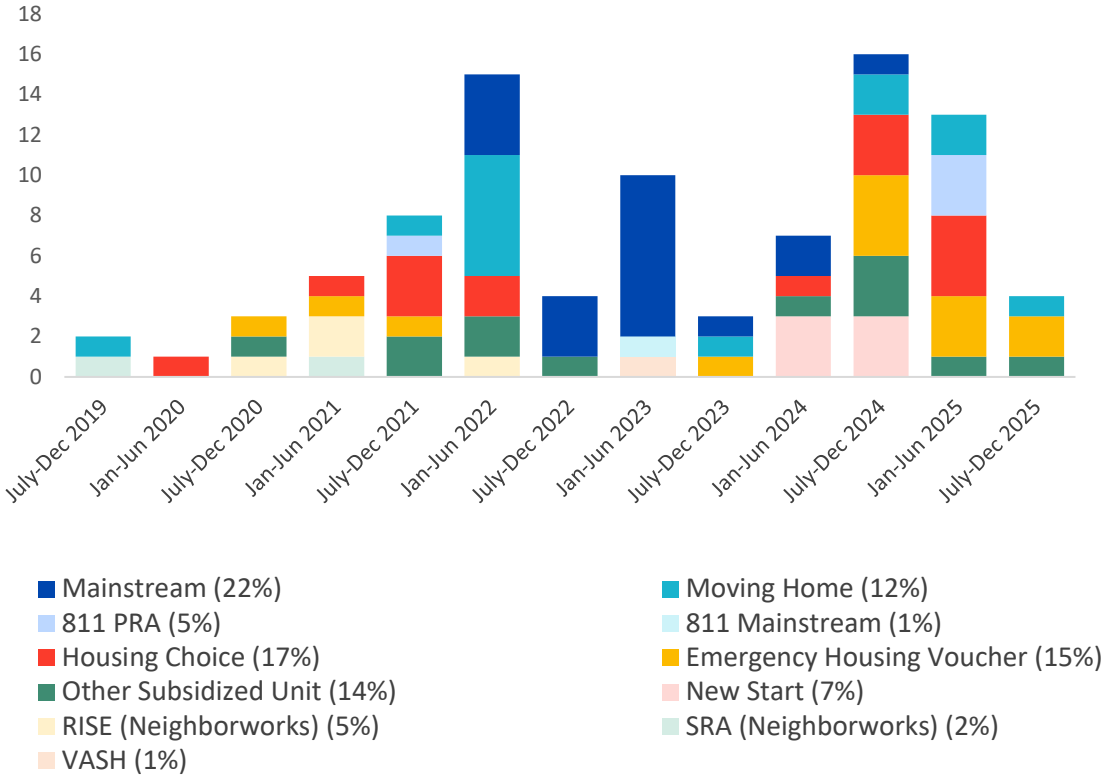
Figure 7. Distribution of number of days from end of outreach to voucher start date



Note: Bins are shown using a half-closed interval, meaning the first endpoint is not included in the bin, and the second endpoint is included in the bin.

[3] These are participants who received a voucher before 1/14/2026, which was the date the most recent Homelessness Outcomes Data File was downloaded.

Figure 8. Distribution of voucher types by when they were obtained

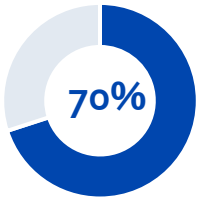


PARTICIPANT FLOW THROUGH PROGRAM: TIME BETWEEN AND ORDER OF EVENTS

Outreach

Most participants (70%) had an outreach event in the data but 30% of participants did not have an outreach event. These participants enrolled in the HFG program via a different method than through outreach. The referral process for the HFG program was revised over the years during which the program was available. In the beginning of the project a prioritized eligibility list of potential participants was generated and outreach efforts focused on finding individuals near the top of the priority list and inviting them to enroll in the program. The prioritized list was based on eligibility criteria including persistent homelessness, criminal justice utilization, and emergency service utilization.

Figure 9. Percentage of participants with an outreach event



In late 2021, the project partnered more closely with the community's Coordinated Entry system, generating referrals that came from the project's eligibility list, but incorporated prioritization from

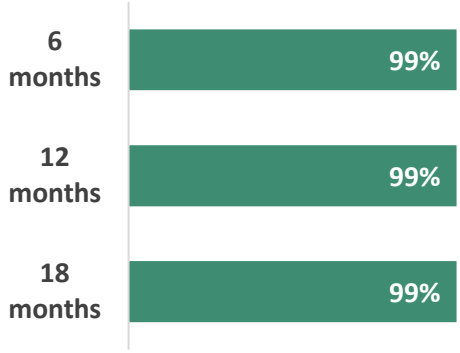
the Coordinated Entry list managed by the Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness. Later in the project, referrals were also made by the service provider for individuals to whom they provided services and were also confirmed to be on the project's eligibility list.

Participants who had an outreach event spent an average of 56 days in outreach (ranged from 0 to 347 days). The mid-point (median) number days from outreach to program enrollment was 26 days. In other words, 50% of participants with an outreach event spent less than 4 weeks in outreach before enrolling in the program. The median time from the start of outreach to the start of supportive services was 27 days and ranged from 0 to 441 days.[4]

Supportive Services

The number of days participants were enrolled in supportive services was measured at 6, 12, and 18 months. Most participants remained in supportive services the entire duration for all three outcome windows. The median (mid-point) number of days participants were enrolled in supportive services in their first 6 months in the program was 182 days (approximately 99% of the maximum number of days). The median number of days participants were enrolled in supportive services in their first 12 months in the program was 365 days (99% of maximum days) and at 18 months the median number of days in supportive services was 546 days (99% of maximum days).

Figure 10. Median days in supportive services

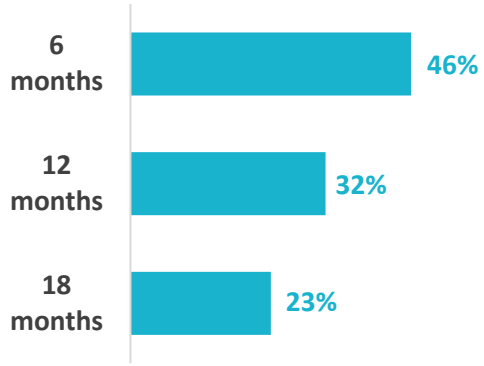


[4] There were a handful of outlier days from the start of outreach to the start of supportive services, so the median is reported here instead of the mean because means are affected by extreme scores. One especially large outlier was excluded before calculating the median so results would not be skewed.

Bridge Housing

Bridge housing includes short stays in a hotel or motel, which are used to help provide stability while searching for a permanent housing placement. Bridge housing was used more frequently in the earlier years of the project but was tapered in late 2021 to shift project resources to permanent housing. Additional permanent housing became available through hotel to apartment conversions in Anchorage, which opened in 2022 and 2023. If bridge housing is used without a formal lease or tenancy agreement, it is considered a negative (exit) destination. Any time a participant is out of their bridge housing unit for 72 hours, providers record this as an absence.

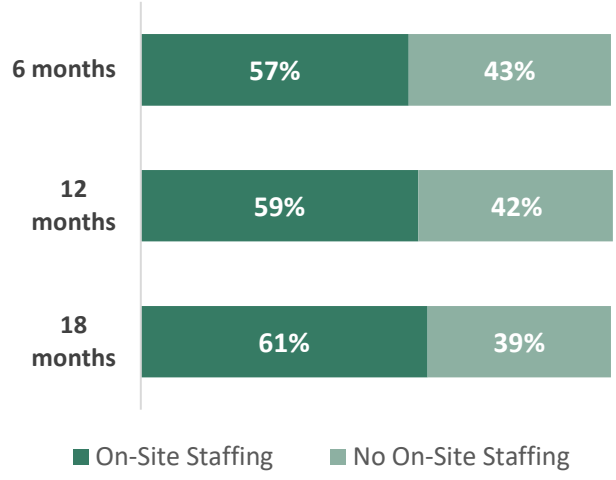
Figure 11. Average percentage of days spent in bridge housing for participants with at least one day in bridge housing



Most participants did not spend time in bridge housing and those who did spent relatively few days in bridge housing. At 6 months, only 25% of participants spent at least one day in bridge housing. At 12 months, only 27% spent at least one day in bridge housing, and at 18 months, only 33% spent at least one day in bridge housing. During their first 6 months in the program, participants who spent time in bridge housing were there for 85 days on average. At 12 months, participants spent an average of 118 days in bridge housing, and by 18 months participants spent an average of 124 days in bridge housing.

HOUSING WITH ON-SITE STAFFING

Figure 12. Percentage of participants



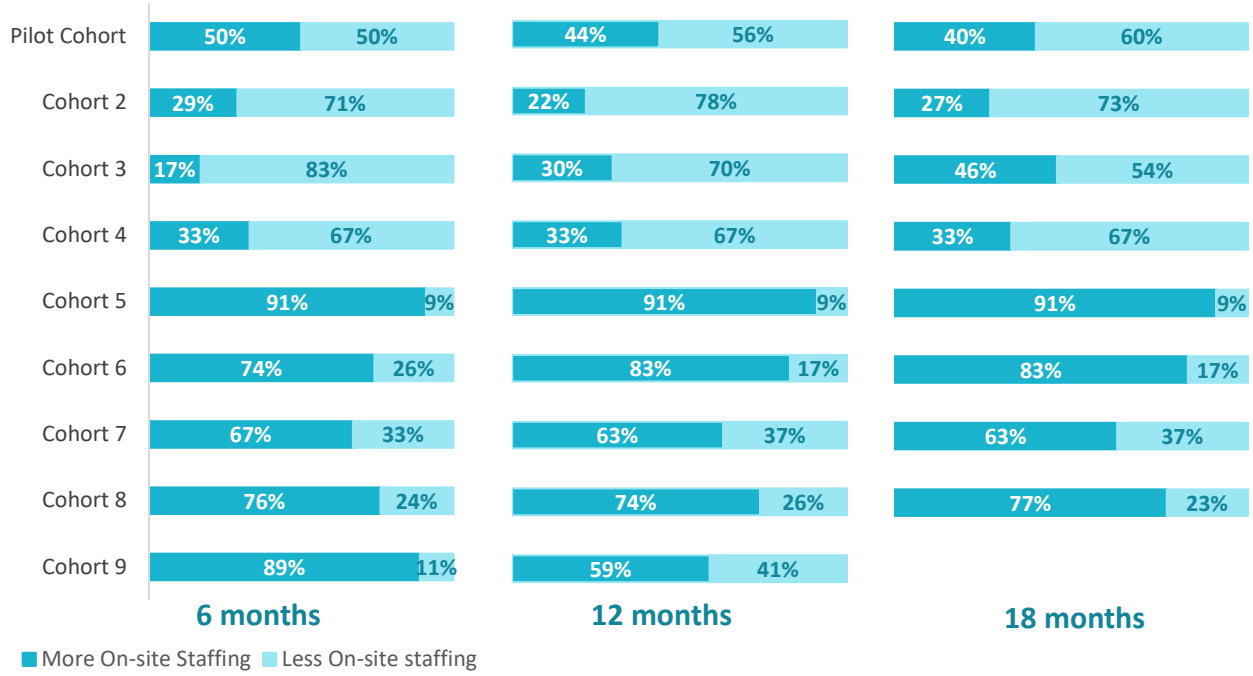
Participants spent more time in housing with on-site staffing[5] than without on-site staffing. At 6 months, 57% of participants spent more days in housing with on-site staffing than without it. At 12 months 59% of participants spent more days in housing with on-site staffing and at 18 months 61% of participants spent more days in housing with on-site staffing. In their first six months in the program, participants spent an average of 92 days in housing with on-site staffing and 61 days in housing without on-site staffing. At 12 months, participants spent an average of 147 days in housing with on-site staffing and 102 days in

[5] Housing with on-site staffing includes locations that have overnight staffing.

housing without on-site staffing. At 18 months, participants spent an average of 207 days in housing with on-site staffing and 146 days in housing without on-site staffing.

Most participants in the Pilot Cohort, Cohort 2, Cohort 3, and Cohort 4 spent more time living in housing without on-site staffing. Starting with Cohort 5 and continuing throughout the program, participants spent more time living in housing with on-site staffing than without on-site staffing.

Figure 13. Percentage of time spent in housing with on-site staffing, by cohort



Sitka Place is an example of housing that provides on-site staffing. HFG had an agreement with Sitka Place starting in 2021 where HFG participants were given the first opportunity to apply for vacancies. Guesthouse opened in September 2022, and Barratt Inn opened in November 2023; both housing options had a block of units for HFG participants. In each of these housing options, the HFG program paid for the additional on-site staffing, typically overnight/swing shift.

PARTICIPANT OUTCOMES

HOUSING STABILITY

Housing stability is determined by measuring the number of days participants are in a lease with no absences or short-term instability periods. Short-term instability periods are defined as 30-day periods in which a participant meets or exceeds a certain threshold for emergency service usage. The thresholds for each of the emergency service types included in this analysis are listed below.

Figure 14. Short-term instability periods

Nights spent in jail or prison	10 nights within 30 calendar days
AFD Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls for transport	5 calls for EMS transport within 30 calendar days
Emergency shelter stays	10 nights within 30 calendar days
ASC intakes	10 nights within 30 calendar days

Participants spent a substantial amount of time stably housed. During their first six months in the program, participants averaged 4.6 stable housing months. At 12 months into the program, participants averaged 8.6 stable housing months and by 18 months they averaged 12 housing months.

Ninety-six participants, the majority, remained stably housed at 6 months. Eight participants remained stably housed for 0 months during their first six months in the program. Thirty participants remained stably housed for between 1 and 5 months.

Figure 15. Average number of stable housing months achieved

The figures below show the distribution of all participants' total number of months spent stably housed for each outcome window. At 6 months, 56% of participants remained housed for all 6 months. Forty-two percent of participants remained housed for all 12 months, and 34% of participants remained housed for all 18 months.

Figure 16. Distribution of total stable housing months achieved per participant in first 6 months

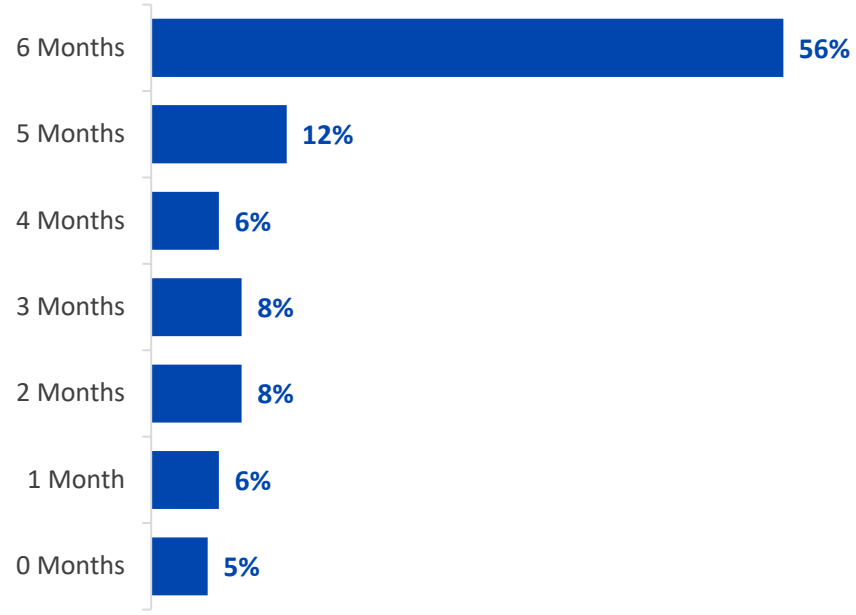


Figure 17. Distribution of total stable housing months achieved per participant in first 12 months

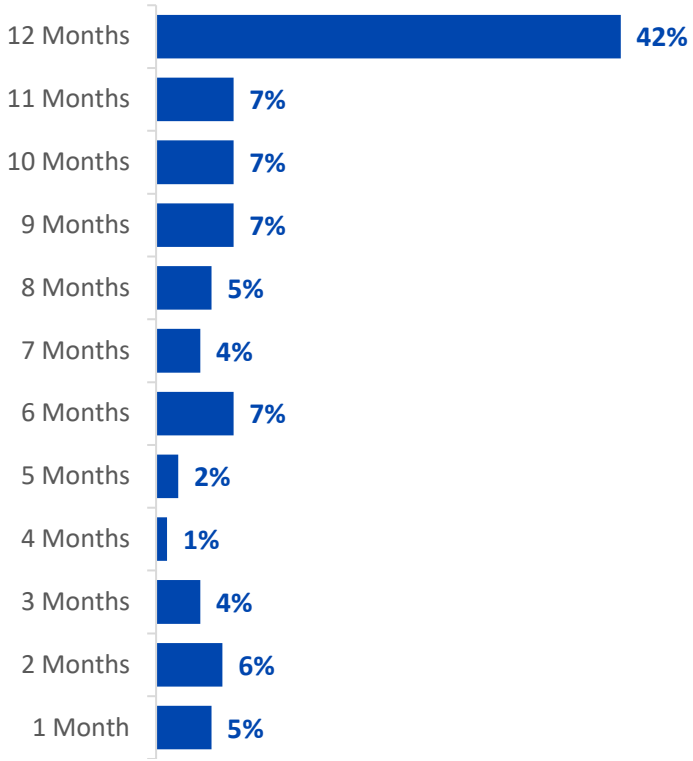


Figure 18. Distribution of total stable housing months achieved per participant in first 18 months

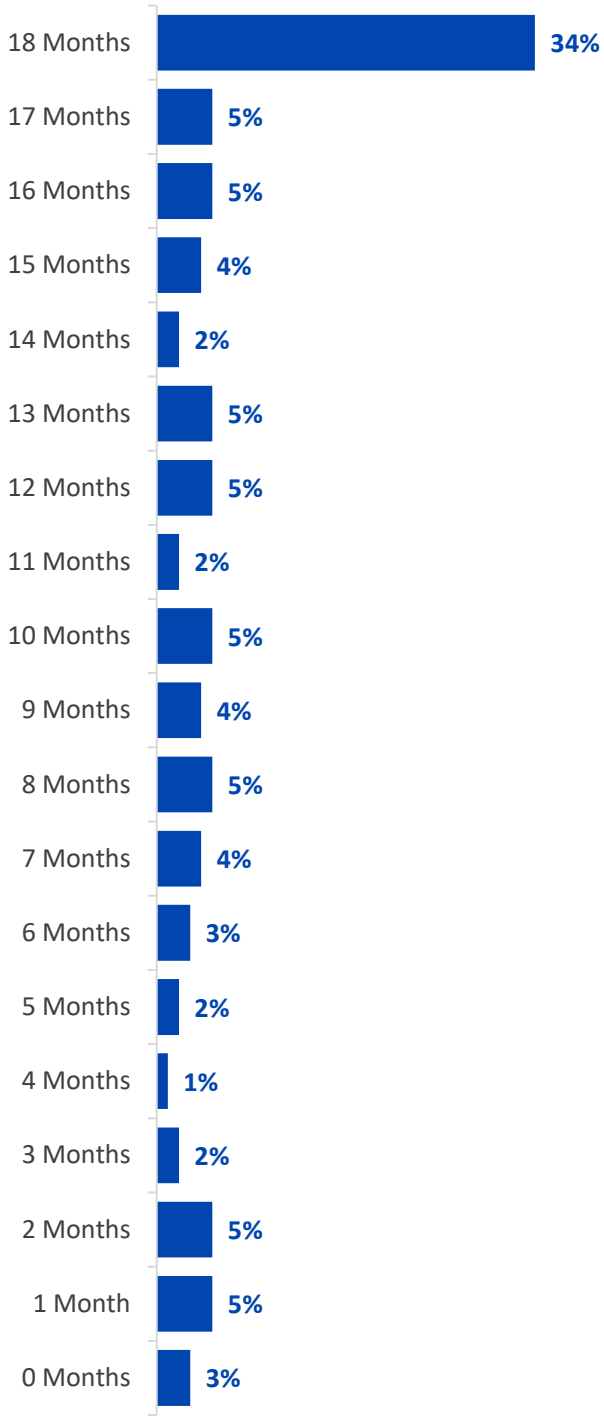
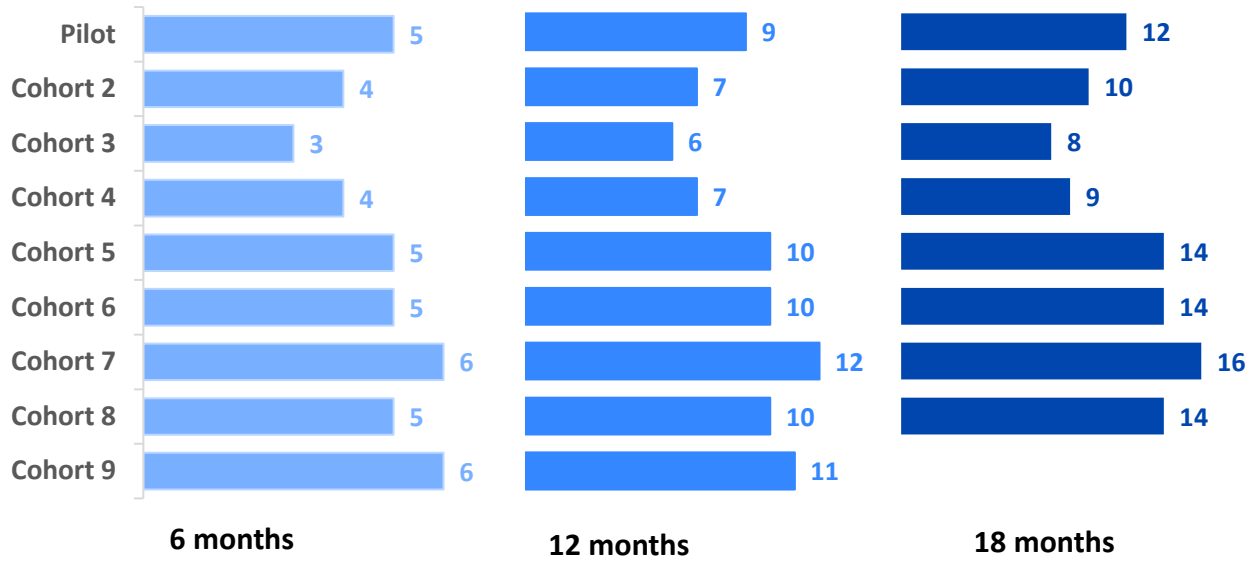


Figure 19. Average number of stable housing months by cohort



Participants in recent cohorts achieved more months of stable housing on average compared to participants in older cohorts, with Cohort 3 having the lowest average number of months of stable housing for all 3 outcome windows.

EXITS AND RE-ENTRIES

The number of participants who exited supportive services within 6 months, 12 months, and 18 months was measured. Supportive service exits were also categorized as positive or negative. The definitions for positive and negative exits are listed below.

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

Figure 20. Average number of supportive service exits

6 months	**0.2**
12 months	**0.4**
18 months	**0.5**

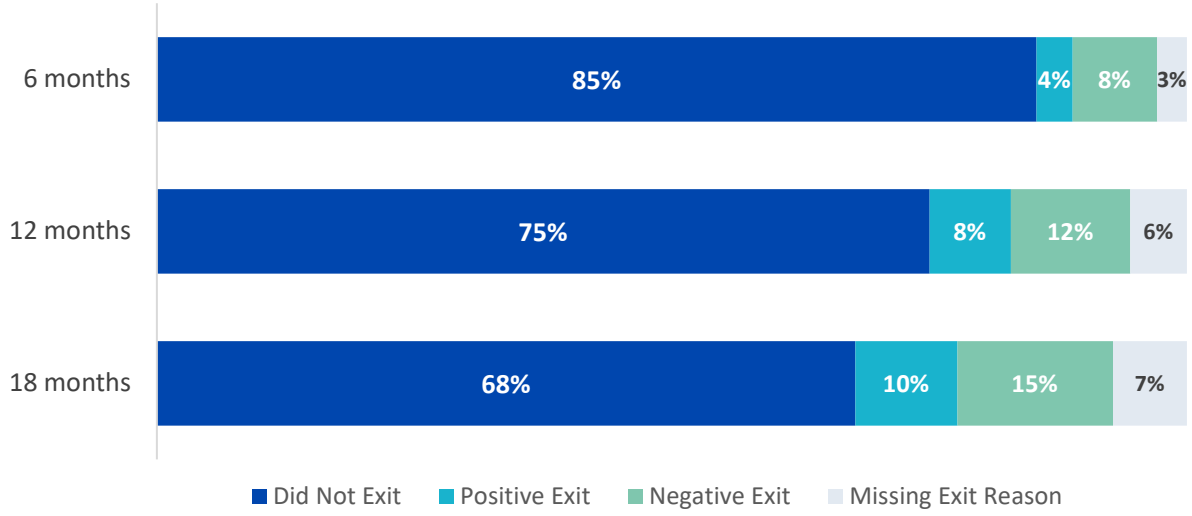
The number of supportive service exits was small (less than 1 exit per participant at each outcome window) and increased from 6 months to 18 months.

Overall, most participants did not exit supportive services while in the program. Over time, however, the proportion of participants who exited increased; at 6 months, 15% of participants had some form of supportive service exit, whereas at 18 months, 32% of participants had exited supportive services. There were more negative exits than positive exits at 6, 12, and 18 months, but the proportion of negative and positive exits remained relatively consistent over time.

Of those who exited supportive services during the 6-month timeframe (n=25), 12% later reentered; of those who exited during the 12-month timeframe (n=41), 10% reentered; and 14% of participants reentered during the 18-month timeframe.

Similarly, most participants stayed in a lease during each of the outcome windows. The average number of lease exits remained less than 1, with 3 being the maximum number of exits at 6, 12, and 18 months.

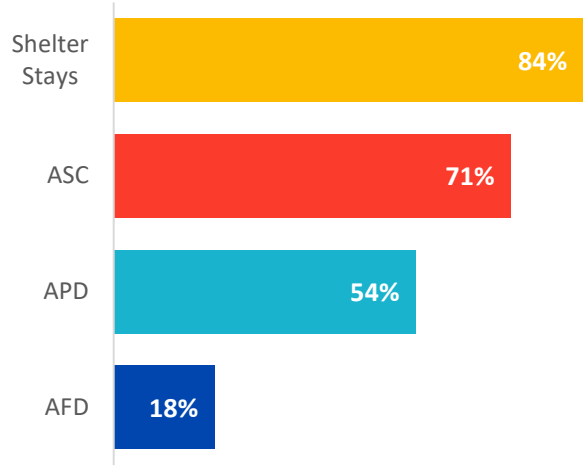
Figure 21. Percentage of participants with each type of supportive service exit



EMERGENCY SERVICE UTILIZATION

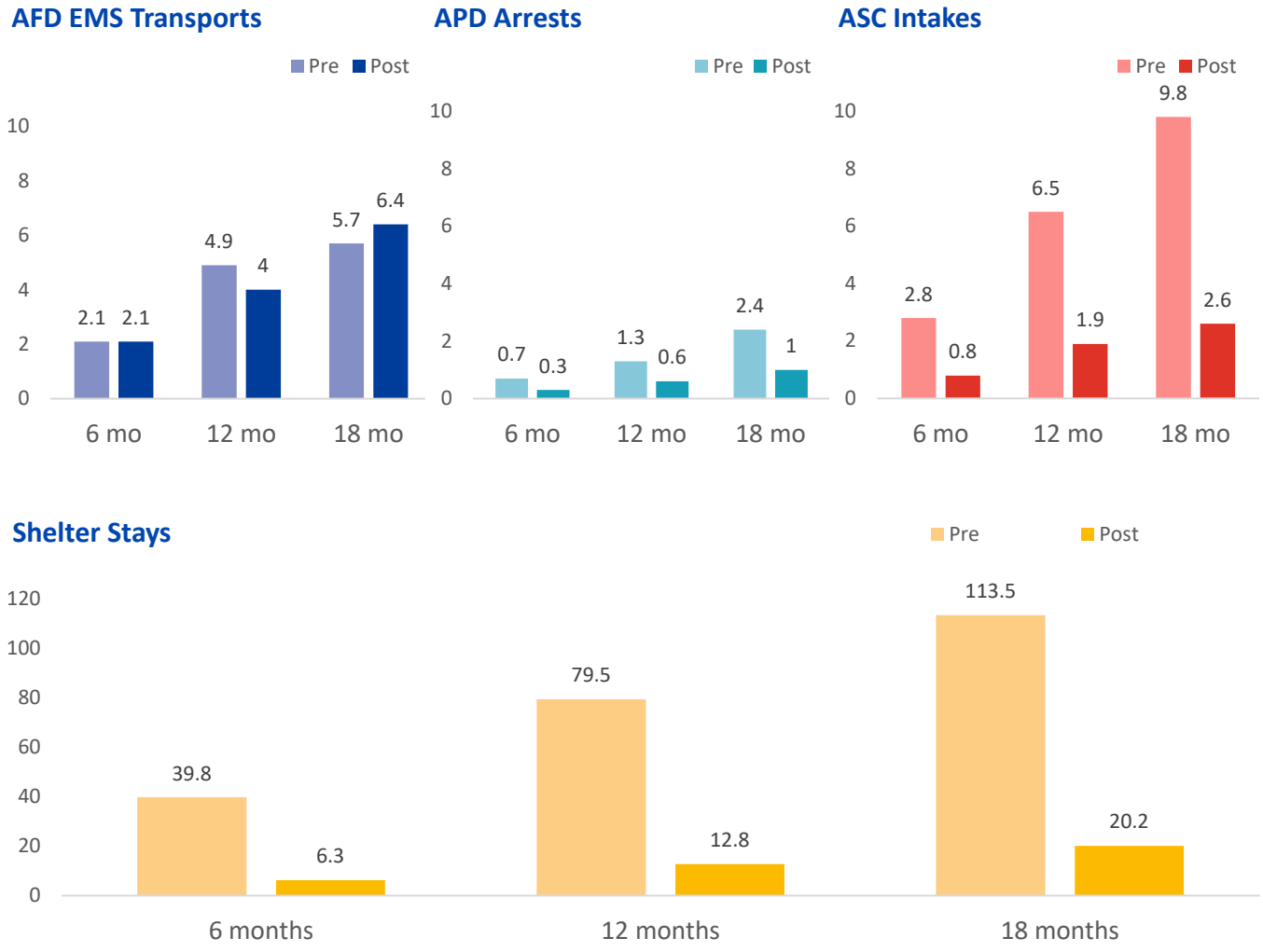
The figure on the right shows the percent reduction in utilization of emergency service events 12 months before and after HFG program enrollment. There was a reduction in all emergency service events following enrollment to the program relative to pre-program enrollment, with the largest change being the 84% decrease in shelter stays.

Figure 22. Percentage of emergency service use reduction from 12 months pre- to 12 months post-enrollment



The figure below breaks down the change in total emergency service usage of Anchorage Safety Center (ASC) intakes, Anchorage Fire Department (AFD) calls for EMS transport, and Anchorage Police Department (APD) arrests from pre-enrollment to post enrollment across 6, 12, and 18 months. The highest reduction in emergency service utilization for participants for all outcome windows was in shelter stays, although all emergency service usage declined after enrolling in HFG across all outcome windows.

Figure 23. Average number of emergency services per participant before and after enrolling in HFG



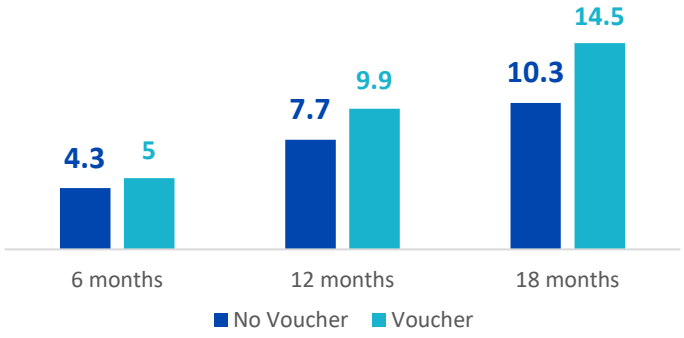
PARTICIPANT AND PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH OUTCOMES

To determine the participant characteristics and aspects of program participation that were related to better outcomes, we conducted a series of correlations and then constructed statistical models to control for individual participant differences and isolate the main effects of their experiences in the program. A description of the statistical methods we used and detailed statistical tables are provided in the Technical Appendix to this report. Only statistically significant correlations are presented in this section of the report. A list of correlations that we ran that were not statistically significant is provided in the Technical Appendix.

VOUCHERS

Participants who achieved more stable housing months were at higher odds of receiving a voucher than participants who achieved fewer months of stable housing. This effect was seen in all three outcome windows (6, 12, and 18 months).[6]

Figure 24. Differences in average number of stable housing months achieved between participants who did and did not receive a voucher

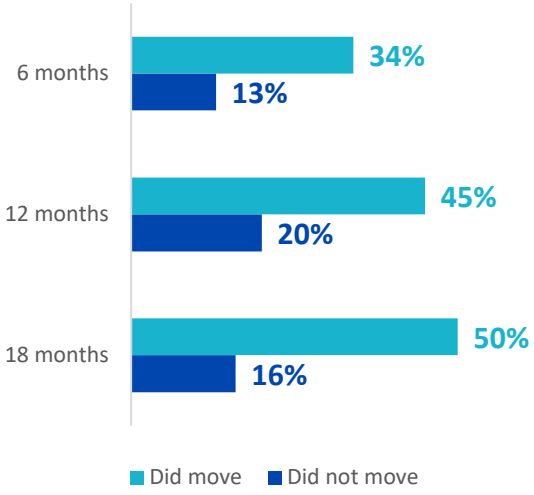


[6] Significance was determined using logistic regression analysis.

PROPERTY CHANGES

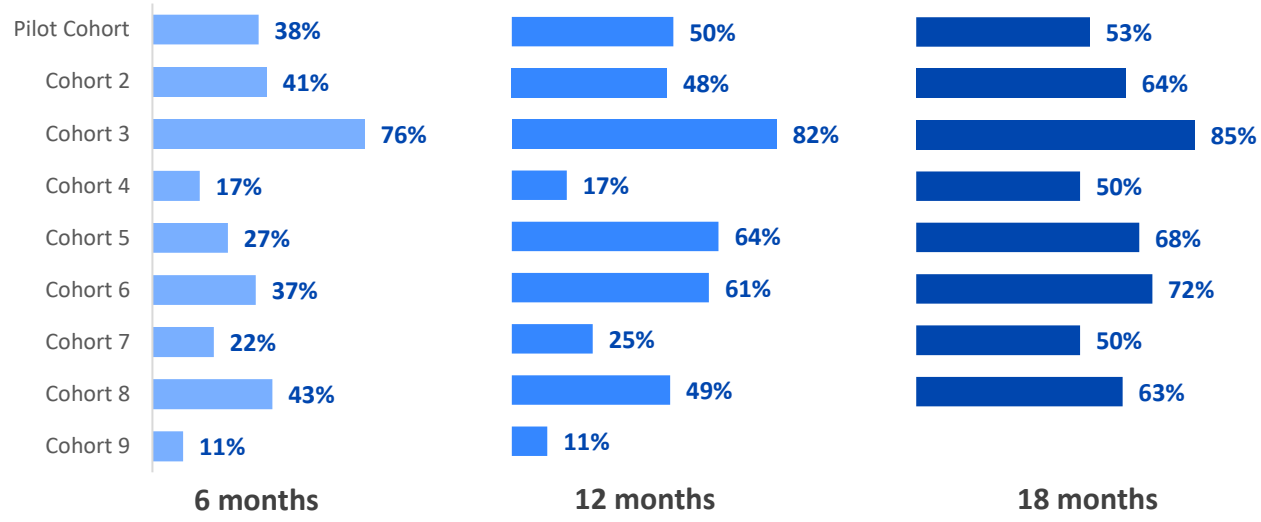
Lease exits were defined as exiting a lease and not entering a new lease for at least 14 days. Participants who moved to a different property (i.e., had a property change), were more likely to have a lease exit than participants who didn't move to a different property. This difference was seen in all outcome windows.[7]

Figure 25. Percentage of participants who exited a lease longer than 14 days by whether they moved



Participants in Cohort 3 were more likely to have at least one property change than participants in other cohorts. This effect was seen in all outcome windows but was particularly notable in the 6-month window.[8]

Figure 26. Percentage of participants who moved to a different property by cohort



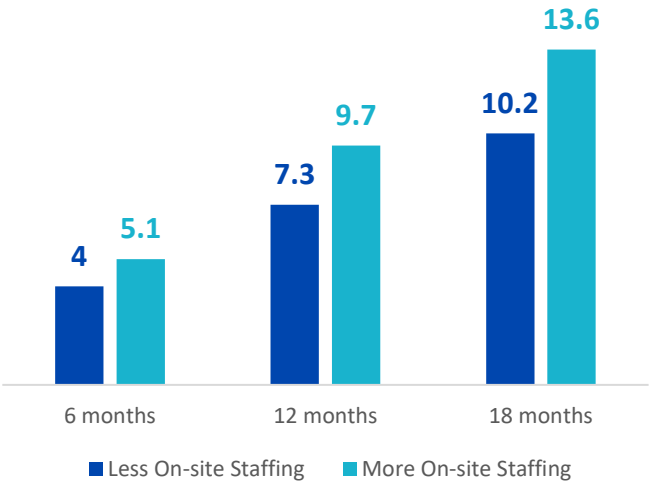
[7] Significance was determined using chi-square test.
[8] Significance was determined using one-way ANOVA.

HOUSING WITH ON-SITE STAFFING

Participants who spent more time in housing with on-site staffing tended to achieve more months of stable housing than participants who spent less time in housing with on-site staffing. This effect was seen at the 6-month and 12-month outcome windows but not the 18-month window.[9]

Participants who spent more time in housing with on-site staffing also tended to have fewer shelter stay days after HFG enrollment compared to participants who spent less time in housing with on-site staffing. This effect was seen at the 12-month outcome window but not the 6-month or 18-month outcome window.[10]

Figure 27. Average number of stable housing months achieved by time spent in housing with on-site staffing



HIGH EMERGENCY SERVICE UTILIZERS

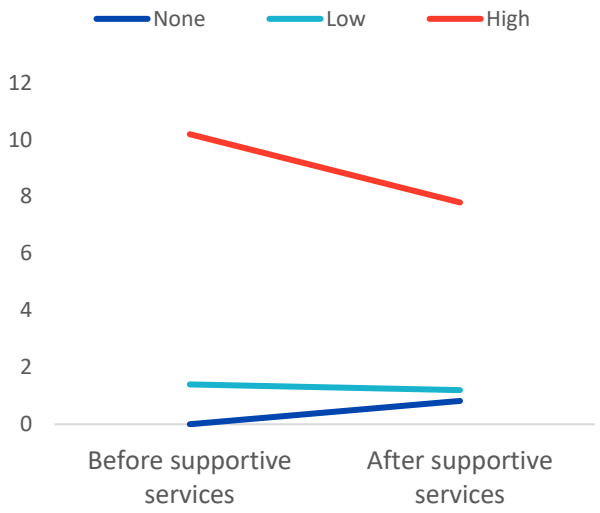
Overall, participants' usage of emergency services was reduced after enrolling in the HFG program. However, participants who were high utilizers before enrolling in HFG were more likely to be high utilizers after enrolling in HFG compared to participants who were not high utilizers before enrolling in HFG. This pattern is seen in higher utilizers of AFD EMS calls for transport, APD arrests, and ASC intakes. Additionally, there was some evidence that higher service utilization before enrolling in HFG impacted housing stability and the odds of exiting supportive services.

[9] Significance was determined using linear regression analysis.
[10] Significance was determined using ANCOVA.

Anchorage Fire Department Calls for EMS Transport

Participants who were high AFD utilizers (had more calls for EMS transport) before enrolling in HFG still tended to be higher AFD utilizers after enrolling in HFG compared with participants who were lower AFD utilizers before enrolling in HFG.[11] In Figure 28, the changes in average AFD calls for EMS transport before HFG enrollment to after HFG enrollment is shown for three groups: those with no AFD calls for emergency transport before HFG enrollment, those with low AFD calls for EMS transport (below the median), and those with high AFD calls for EMS transport (at or above the median).

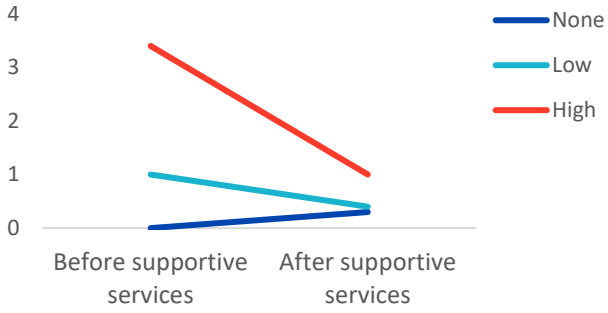
Figure 28. Average AFD calls for EMS transport before and after HFG enrollment at 12 months, by level of usage before HFG



Anchorage Police Department Arrests

Participants who were high APD utilizers (had more arrests) before enrolling in HFG still tended to be higher APD utilizers after enrolling in HFG compared to low APD utilizers.[12] Figure 29 shows the average APD arrests per participant before and after HFG enrollment for those with no arrests before HFG enrollment, those with low arrests (at the median), and those with high arrests (above the median).

Figure 29. Average APD arrests before and after HFG enrollment, by level of usage before HFG

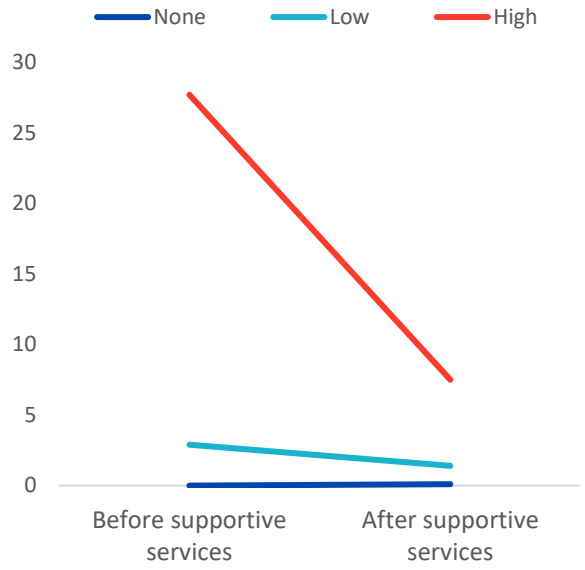


[11] Significance was determined using linear regression analysis.
[12] Significance was determined using logistic regression analysis.

Anchorage Safety Center Intakes

Participants who were high ASC utilizers (had more intakes) before enrolling in HFG still tended to be higher ASC utilizers after enrolling in HFG compared to low ASC utilizers.[13] Figure 30 shows the average ASC intakes per participant before and after HFG enrollment for those with no intakes before HFG enrollment, those with low intakes (below the median), and those with high intakes (at or above the median).

Figure 30. Average ASC intakes before and after HFG enrollment, by level of usage before HFG



Shelter Stays

Participants with a high number of shelter stay days before enrolling in HFG did not necessarily have a high number of shelter stay days after enrolling in HFG. There was some evidence that participants who had higher shelter stay days before HFG still had higher shelter stay days after HFG, but this effect was only seen in the 12-month outcome window and was very small.[14]

Having a high number shelter stay days before HFG enrollment was associated with achievement of more stable housing months, but this effect was only seen for the 18-month outcome window and was very small.[15]

POSITIVE EXIT DESTINATION

There were some very small differences in average emergency service usage after enrolling in HFG between participants who exited to a positive destination and participants who exited to a negative destination, but significance could not be determined due to the small number of participants with a positive or negative supportive service exit, particularly for the 6-month outcome window (positive N=6, negative N=14). For all 3 outcome windows, participants with a positive exit had

[13] Significance was determined using linear regression analysis.
[14] Significance was determined using linear regression analysis.
[15] Significance was determined using linear regression analysis.

more calls for EMS transport by AFD and shelter stay days, and fewer APD arrests and ASC intakes than participants with a negative exit.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Younger participants had more arrests after enrolling in HFG than older participants at 6 months and 18 months but not at 12 months. Age was a significant predictor of pre-enrollment arrests in all 3 outcome windows with younger participants having a larger number of arrests. Younger participants (21 to 30 years) had the largest number of arrests of any age group pre HFG enrollment as well as post HFG enrollment. While all age groups experienced pre to post HFG enrollment reductions in the number of arrests, 21- to 30-year-old participants had the smallest percentage reduction in arrests pre to post HFG enrollment. Additionally, American Indian/Alaska Native participants had more arrests after enrolling in HFG than participants who were not American Indian/Alaska Native at 12 months, but not 6 months or 18 months.

CONCLUSION

The Home for Good (HFG) program provided affordable housing and wrap-around supportive services as part of a Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) intervention. HFG expanded PSH in Anchorage and provided supportive services to more than 176 participants over a 5-year intervention period (the 176 participants included in this report were participants who had complete outcome data). HFG enrolled individuals who were experiencing homelessness and who used emergency public services at a high rate.

The findings in this report show that the HFG program demonstrated many positive results. HFG participants spent a substantial amount of time stably housed and remained in a lease over 90% of the maximum number of days at 6, 12, and 18 months after HFG enrollment. Participants in housing with on-site staffing tended to have stronger housing stability rates. This suggests potential advantages to securing housing units with on-site staffing. There was also a reduction in all emergency service events (arrests, calls for EMS transport, ASC intakes, and shelter stay days) after HFG program enrollment relative to before enrollment. With the combination of affordable housing and supportive services provided to individuals experiencing homelessness who used emergency public services at a high rate, HFG improved housing stability, health, and public safety outcomes for program participants.

HFG began as a pilot program and established systems, processes, and agency relationships to expand PSH capacity in Anchorage. With continued investments, HFG could further expand permanent supportive housing capacity, reduce emergency service use, and continue to better the lives of Anchorage's most vulnerable residents.

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STATISTICAL METHODS USED

To determine the participant characteristics or aspects of program participation that were related to better outcomes, we first conducted a series of correlations, t-tests, ANOVA, logistic regression, linear regression, and chi-square tests (where appropriate) to identify direct relationships between participant characteristics (demographics, emergency service usage prior to enrolling in HFG) and their experiences in the program (days from outreach to supportive services, time spent in housing with on-site staffing, property moves, etc.) with our outcome variables (stable housing months, supportive service exits, emergency service usage after enrolling in HFG, and receiving housing vouchers).

Next, independent variables that were found to correlate with outcome variables were selected to be included as predictors in a statistical model. We determined that models would best answer the research question because they allowed us to control for participants' individual differences in emergency service usage before enrolling in supportive services, which were found to be associated with emergency service usage after enrolling in HFG, stable housing months, and supportive service exits. Controlling for these differences allowed us to isolate the main effects of their experiences in the program on outcomes; the main effects of the control variables were still reported. Some models also include participant demographics as controls, as they were found to impact certain outcome variables.

For each outcome, three models were constructed and run for each of the three outcome windows (6 months, 12 months, and 18 months). Additionally, any predictors that were also measured at 6, 12, and 18 months were inserted into the model to match the timeframe of the outcome variable. For example, in the model examining relationships for stable housing months at 6 months after HFG enrollment, we used the count of housing months within 6 months after HFG enrollment and the count of APD arrests in 6 months prior to HFG enrollment. Linear regression was used to analyze stable housing months; logistic regression was used to analyze supportive service exits; analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to analyze emergency service usage after enrolling in HFG; and logistic regression was used to analyze the receipt of housing vouchers.

Table 1. Cohort Enrollment Periods

Cohort	Enrollment date (First housing start date)
Pilot Cohort	Prior to Pay for Success project launch (and remain in housing at 10/1/2020)
Cohort 2	10/1/2020-03/31/2021
Cohort 3	04/1/2021-09/30/2021
Cohort 4	10/1/2021-03/31/2022
Cohort 5	04/1/2022-09/30/2022
Cohort 6	10/1/2022-03/31/2023
Cohort 7	04/1/20230-9/30/2023
Cohort 8	10/1/2023-03/31/2024
Cohort 9	04/1/2024-09/30/2024

Table 2. Cohort Sample Sizes

Cohort	Overall		6 months		12 months		18 months	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pilot Cohort	16	9.1	16	9.4	16	9.8	15	9.9
Cohort 2	25	14.2	24	14.0	23	14.0	22	14.5
Cohort 3	30	17.0	29	17.0	27	16.5	26	17.1
Cohort 4	7	4.0	6	3.5	6	3.7	6	3.9
Cohort 5	23	13.1	22	12.9	22	13.4	22	14.5
Cohort 6	19	10.8	19	11.1	18	11.0	18	11.8
Cohort 7	9	5.1	9	5.3	8	4.9	8	5.3
Cohort 8	38	21.6	37	21.6	35	21.3	35	23.0
Cohort 9	9	5.1	9	5.3	9	5.5	152	9.9
Total	**176**	**100%**	**171**	**100%**	**164**	**100%**	**152**	**100%**

Table 3. Days in a Lease at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	N	Mean	Median	SD
6 months	171	152.81	180	47.03
12 months	164	278.80	356	114.32
18 months	152	394.14	497	183.29

Table 4. Property Moves at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	N	Mean	Median	SD	% who moved property at least once
6 months	171	0.64	0	1.02	41.5%
12 months	164	0.91	1	1.17	53.0%
18 months	152	1.24	1	1.31	66.4%

Table 5. Vouchers Obtained

Voucher Type	N	%
811 Mainstream	1	1.2%
811 PRA	4	4.8%
Mainstream	19	22.6%
Emergency Housing Voucher	13	15.5%
Housing Choice	14	16.7%
Moving Home	9	10.7%
New Start	6	7.1%
RISE (Neighborworks)	4	4.8%
SRA (Neighborworks)	2	2.4%
VASH	1	1.2%
Other Subsidized Unit	11	13.1%
Total	**84**	**100%**

Table 6. Days From Outreach Start Date to Voucher Start Date

N	Mean	Median	SD
53	595.11	568	364.20

Table 7. Days From Outreach End Date to Voucher Start Date

N	Mean	Median	SD
53	554.02	544	374.56

Table 8. Voucher Types by Voucher Start Date

Voucher Start Date	Voucher Type	N	%
July-Dec 2019	Moving Home	1	50.0%
	SRA (Neighborworks)	1	50.0%
	Total	**2**	**100%**
Jan-Jun 2020	Housing Choice	1	100.0%
	Total	**1**	**100%**
July-Dec 2020	Emergency Housing Voucher	1	33.3%
	RISE (Neighborworks)	1	33.3%
	Other Subsidized Unit	1	33.3%
	Total	**3**	**100%**
Jan-Jun 2021	Emergency Housing Voucher	1	20.0%
	Housing Choice	1	20.0%
	RISE (Neighborworks)	2	40.0%
	SRA (Neighborworks)	1	20.0%
	Total	**5**	**100%**
July-Dec 2021	811 PRA	1	12.5%
	Emergency Housing Voucher	1	12.5%
	Housing Choice	3	37.5%
	Moving Home	1	12.5%
	Other Subsidized Unit	2	25.0%
	Total	**8**	**100%**
Jan-Jun 2022	Mainstream	4	36.4%
	Housing Choice	2	18.2%
	Moving Home	2	18.2%

Voucher Start Date	Voucher Type	N	%
	RISE (Neighborworks)	1	9.1%
	Other Subsidized Unit	2	18.2%
	Total	**11**	**100%**
July-Dec 2022	Mainstream	3	75.0%
	Other Subsidized Unit	1	25.0%
	Total	**4**	**100%**
Jan-Jun 2023	811 Mainstream	1	10.0%
	Mainstream	8	80.0%
	VASH	1	10.0%
	Total	**10**	**100%**
July-Dec 2023	Mainstream	1	33.3%
	Emergency Housing Voucher	1	33.3%
	Moving Home	1	33.3%
	Total	**3**	**100%**
Jan-Jun 2024	Mainstream	2	28.6%
	Housing Choice	1	14.3%
	New Start	3	42.9%
	Other Subsidized Unit	1	14.3%
	Total	**7**	**100%**
July-Dec 2024	Mainstream	1	6.3%
	Emergency Housing Voucher	4	25.0%
	Housing Choice	3	18.8%
	Moving Home	2	12.5%
	New Start	3	18.8%
	Other Subsidized Unit	3	18.8%
	Total	**16**	**100%**
Jan-Jun 2025	811 PRA	3	23.1%
	Emergency Housing Voucher	3	23.1%
	Housing Choice	4	30.8%
	Moving Home	2	15.4%
	Other Subsidized Unit	1	7.7%
	Total	**13**	**100%**
July-Dec 2025	Emergency Housing Voucher	2	50.0%
	Moving Home	1	25.0%
	Other Subsidized Unit	1	25.0%
	Total	**4**	**100%**

Table 9. Days in Outreach

N	Mean	Median	SD
123	55.50	26	70.11

Table 10. Positive and Negative Supportive Service Exits at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	6 months				12 months				18 months			
	Mean	Med.	SD	Range	Mean	Med.	SD	Range	Mean	Med.	SD	Range
Positive	0.04	0	0.18	0-1	0.08	0	0.27	0-1	0.10	0	0.30	0-1
Negative	0.08	0	0.27	0-1	0.12	0	0.32	0-1	0.15	0	0.36	0-1
Total	0.15	0	0.35	0-1	0.25	0	0.43	0-1	0.33	0	0.49	0-2

Table 11. Supportive Service Reentries at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	Reentered		Did not reenter	
	N	%	N	%
6 months	3	12%	22	88%
12 months	4	9.8%	37	90.2%
18 months	7	14.3%	42	85.7%

Table 12. Days Spent in Bridge Housing at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	N	Mean	Median	SD
6 months	92	38.92	0	59.80
12 months	87	59.84	5	94.95
18 months	85	73.15	19	114.60

Table 13. Lease Exits and Lease Reentries at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	Lease Exits				Lease Reentries			
	Mean	Median	SD	Range	Mean	Median	SD	Range
6 months	0.23	0	0.46	0-2	0.13	0	0.34	0-1
12 months	0.37	0	0.55	0-2	0.26	0	0.49	0-2
18 months	0.47	0	0.67	0-3	0.38	0	0.54	0-2

Table 14. Participants Grouped by Majority of Time Spent Living in Housing with On-site Staffing at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	More On-site staffing		Less On-site Staffing	
	N	%	N	%
6 months	98	57.3%	73	42.7%
12 months	96	58.5%	68	41.5%
18 months	93	61.2%	59	38.8%

Table 15. Days in Housing With and Without On-site Staffing at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	On-site Staffing				No On-site Staffing			
	Mean	Median	SD	Range	Mean	Median	SD	Range
6 months	91.80	120	82.60	0-183	61.02	30	72.11	0-183
12 months	176.37	165.50	155.77	0-366	102.43	34.50	131.04	0-365
18 months	248.35	207	220.73	0-548	145.80	56	185.01	0-548

Table 16. Days in Housing With and Without On-site Staffing by Cohort at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	6 months		12 months		18 months	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Pilot Cohort	80.00	81.96	112.44	126.59	134.53	172.58
Cohort 2	31.83	57.86	43.70	85.32	66.64	130.48
Cohort 3	21.93	49.10	73.37	102.22	138.54	149.72
Cohort 4	60.67	93.99	121.33	187.97	154.83	240.15
Cohort 5	145.09	60.17	278.27	128.53	405.86	191.01
Cohort 6	124.63	78.37	249.17	135.77	374.94	201.15
Cohort 7	125.89	84.99	225.63	176.35	277.50	203.85
Cohort 8	122.89	73.11	234.89	145.31	338.17	215.49
Cohort 9	157.00	60.94	308.78	119.72	-	-
Total	**91.80**	**82.58**	**176.37**	**155.77**	**248.35**	**220.73**

Table 17. Total Stable Housing Months Achieved per Participant at 6, 12, and 18 Months

Total Stable Housing Months Achieved	6 months		12 months		18 months	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	8	4.7%	5	3.0%	5	3.3%
1	11	6.4%	8	4.9%	7	4.6%
2	13	7.6%	10	6.1%	8	5.3%
3	13	7.6%	6	3.7%	3	2.0%
4	10	5.8%	2	1.2%	1	0.7%
5	20	11.7%	4	2.4%	3	2.0%
6	96	56.1%	11	6.7%	4	2.6%
7	-	-	7	4.3%	6	3.9%
8	-	-	8	4.9%	7	4.6%
9	-	-	11	6.7%	6	3.9%
10	-	-	12	7.3%	8	5.3%
11	-	-	11	6.7%	3	2.0%
12	-	-	69	42.1%	7	4.6%
13	-	-	-	-	8	5.3%
14	-	-	-	-	3	2.0%
15	-	-	-	-	6	3.9%
16	-		-	-	8	5.3%
17	-	-	-	-	7	4.6%
18	-	-	-	-	52	34.2%
TOTAL	**171**	**100%**	**164**	**100%**	**152**	**100%**

Table 18. Total Stable Housing Months Achieved by Cohort at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	6 months		12 months		18 months	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Pilot Cohort	5.00	1.75	9.06	3.53	12.00	5.72
Cohort 2	3.83	2.18	6.87	4.68	9.82	6.50
Cohort 3	3.14	2.10	5.96	4.11	8.23	6.21
Cohort 4	3.50	2.43	6.67	4.97	9.33	7.84
Cohort 5	5.32	1.29	9.73	3.07	14.27	5.20
Cohort 6	5.05	1.68	9.56	3.63	13.67	5.08
Cohort 7	6.00	0.00	11.75	0.46	15.63	2.93
Cohort 8	5.16	1.50	9.77	2.95	14.06	5.29
Cohort 9	5.56	1.33	10.56	3.36	-	-
Total	**4.63**	**1.92**	**8.66**	**3.94**	**12.13**	**6.07**

Table 19. Linear Regression Model Statistics for Months of Stable Housing at 6, 12, and 18 Months

Predictor	6 months			12 months			18 months		
	B	SE	P value	B	SE	P value	B	SE	P value
More time in housing with on-site staffing	0.77	0.30	0.01*	1.20	0.60	0.047*	1.33	0.93	0.155
Total arrests before program entry	-0.29	0.13	0.03*	-0.52	0.16	0.001*	-0.80	0.17	0.000**
Total transports before program entry	-0.04	0.02	0.05	-0.05	0.02	0.032*	-0.02	0.02	0.447
Total shelter stay days before program entry	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.091	0.01	0.00	0.047*

Table 20. Logistic Regression Model Statistics for Supportive Service Exit at 6, 12, and 18 Months

Predictor	6 months			12 months			18 months		
	Odds Ratio	SE	P value	Odds Ratio	SE	P value	Odds Ratio	SE	P value
More time in housing with on-site staffing	0.60	0.49	0.300	0.53	0.40	0.116	0.50	0.38	0.072
Total AFD calls before program entry	1.11	0.06	0.090	1.06	0.02	0.017*	1.03	0.02	0.178
Total APD arrests before program entry	1.17	0.18	0.393	1.13	0.10	0.193	1.09	0.07	0.224
Total ASC intakes before program entry	1.02	0.03	0.535	1.01	0.01	0.571	1.01	0.01	0.485
Total shelter stay days before program entry	0.99	0.01	0.304	0.10	0.00	0.476	1.00	0.00	0.224

Table 21. Logistic Regression Model Statistics for Receiving a Voucher at 6, 12, and 18 Months

Predictor	6 months			12 months			18 months		
	Odds Ratio	SE	P value	Odds Ratio	SE	P value	Odds Ratio	SE	P value
Total Months of stable housing	1.22	0.09	0.022*	1.17	0.05	0.001**	1.14	0.03	0.000**

Table 22. Analysis of Covariance Model Statistics for AFD Calls for EMS Transport After HFG Enrollment at 6, 12, and 18 Months

Predictor	6 months			12 months			18 months		
	B	SE	P value	B	SE	P value	B	SE	P value
Total AFD calls before program entry	0.75	0.10	0.000**	0.81	0.06	0.000**	0.94	0.12	0.000**
More time in housing with on-site staffing	0.21	0.69	0.763	-0.02	0.91	0.985	0.01	1.84	0.998

Table 23. Analysis of Covariance Model Statistics for APD Arrests After HFG Enrollment at 6, 12, and 18 Months

Predictor	6 months			12 months			18 months		
	B	SE	P value	B	SE	P value	B	SE	P value
Total APD arrests before program entry	0.20	0.05	0.000**	0.18	0.05	0.000**	0.21	0.05	0.000**
More time in housing with on-site staffing	0.08	0.10	0.436	0.17	0.19	0.383	0.25	0.25	0.321
Is American Indian / Alaska Native	0.20	0.11	0.064	0.40	0.20	0.047*	0.40	0.26	0.124
Age at Entry	-0.01	0.004	0.017*	-0.01	0.01	0.069	-0.03	0.01	0.009*

Table 24. Analysis of Covariance Model Statistics for ASC Intakes After HFG Enrollment at 6, 12, and 18 Months

Predictor	6 months			12 months			18 months		
	B	SE	P value	B	SE	P value	B	SE	P value
Total ASC events before program entry	0.19	0.02	0.000**	0.19	0.02	0.000**	0.20	0.02	0.000**
More time in housing with on-site staffing	-0.12	0.31	0.697	0.22	0.63	0.733	1.04	0.87	0.234

Table 25. Analysis of Covariance Model Statistics for Shelter Stay Days After HFG Enrollment at 6, 12, and 18 Months

Predictor	6 months			12 months			18 months		
	B	SE	P value	B	SE	P value	B	SE	P value
Total Shelter Stay days before program entry	0.05	0.03	0.081	0.06	0.02	0.010*	0.02	0.03	0.405
More time in housing with on-site staffing	-2.58	3.16	0.416	-9.35	4.61	0.044*	-3.27	7.16	0.648

Table 26. AFD Calls for EMS Transport After HFG Enrollment by Supportive Service Exit Type at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	Positive			Negative			t-test	
	N	M	SD	N	M	SD	T	P value
6 months	6	4.00	6.96	14	1.36	1.34	0.92	0.397
12 months	13	11.08	17.06	19	1.74	2.05	1.96	0.073
18 months	15	17.27	26.92	23	5.0	7.88	1.72	0.106

Table 27. APD Arrests After HFG Enrollment by Supportive Service Exit Type at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	Positive			Negative			t-test	
	N	M	SD	N	M	SD	T	P value
6 months	6	0	0	14	1.00	0.88	-4.27	0.001
12 months	13	0.31	0.63	19	1.53	1.90	-2.22	0.034
18 months	15	0.67	1.40	23	1.91	2.21	-1.94	0.060

Table 28. ASC Intakes After HFG Enrollment by Supportive Service Exit Type at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	Positive			Negative			t-test	
	N	M	SD	N	M	SD	T	P value
6 months	6	0.17	0.41	14	1.64	3.41	-1.04	0.312
12 months	13	0.15	0.56	19	3.11	6.20	-2.06	0.053
18 months	15	0.13	0.52	23	4.61	7.73	-2.77	0.011

Table 29. Shelter Stay Days After HFG Enrollment by Supportive Service Exit Type at 6, 12, and 18 Months

	Positive			Negative			t-test	
	N	M	SD	N	M	SD	T	P value
6 months	6	9.17	11.34	14	6.07	10.17	0.60	0.554
12 months	13	25.31	40.68	19	12.63	20.42	1.17	0.253
18 months	15	36.13	45.05	23	32.74	51.76	0.21	0.837

EMERGENCY SERVICE UTILIZATION AT 6, 12, AND 18 MONTHS

Table 30. Emergency Service Utilization 6 Months Pre and Post Enrollment

	SD Pre Events Total	Median Pre Events	Mode Pre Events	Range of Pre Events	SD Post Events Total	Median Post Events	Mode Post Events	Range of Post Events
AFD	3.32	1	0	0-17	5.02	1	0	0-34
APD	1.13	0	0	0-6	0.68	0	0	0-5
ASC	6.30	0	0	0-45	2.30	0	0	0-12
Shelter Stays	52.53	15	0	0-182	20.20	0	0	0-153

Table 31. Emergency Service Utilization 12 Months Pre and Post Enrollment

	SD Pre Events Total	Median Pre Events	Mode Pre Events	Range of Pre Events	SD Post Events Total	Media n Post Events	Mode Post Events	Range of Post Events
AFD	7.57	2	0	0-45	8.30	1	0	0-54
APD	1.96	1	0	0-13	1.21	0	0	0-8
ASC	13.91	0	0	0-45	4.78	0	0	0-28
Shelter Stays	94.51	43	0	0-365	29.40	02	0	0-187

Table 32. Emergency Service Utilization 18 Months Pre and Post Enrollment

	SD Pre Events Total	Median Pre Events	Mode Pre Events	Range of Pre Events	SD Post Events Total	Media n Post Events	Mode Post Events	Range of Post Events
AFD	7.82	3	1	0-41	13.22	2	0	0-89
APD	2.83	1	0	0-15	1.64	0	0	0-8
ASC	18.39	1	0	0-122	6.30	0	0	0-40
Shelter Stays	134.32	66	0	0-544	41.67	0	0	0-198

Table 33. Matrix of all Exploratory Analyses

Independent Variables	Main Outcomes			Other Outcomes		
	Stable Months	SS Exit yes/no	Emergency service post-counts	Property Change Yes/No	More Days in On-site Sup Housing Yes/No	Receipt of a Voucher
Age at Entry	X	X	significant Pearson correlation for APD	X	not in scope	not in scope
Race	X	X	significant t-test for AIAN and APD	X	not in scope	not in scope
Ethnicity	X	X	X	X	not in scope	not in scope
Gender	X	X	X	X	not in scope	not in scope
Homeless status	X	X	X	X	not in scope	not in scope
Chronic disability status	X	X	X	X	not in scope	not in scope
Cohort	significant ANOVA	not in scope	not in scope	X	explored descriptively	not in scope
Days from Outreach to Supportive Services	X	X	some significant Pearson correlations here, could be explored further	X	not in scope	not in scope
Days in Outreach	X	X	X	X	not in scope	not in scope
Days in Initial Outreach	X	X	X	X	not in scope	not in scope
Days in Supportive Services	significant Pearson correlation but not included in model since days in SS directly affects calculation of stable housing months	not explored, fewer days in SS would be expected for people who exit SS	some significant Pearson correlations here, could be explored further	X	not in scope	not in scope

Independent Variables	Main Outcomes			Other Outcomes		
	Stable Months	SS Exit yes/no	Emergency service post-counts	Property Change Yes/No	More Days in On-site Sup Housing Yes/No	Receipt of a Voucher
Days in Bridge Housing	X	X	X	X	not in scope	not in scope
Days in Lease	X	X	some significant Pearson correlations here, could be explored further	X	not in scope	not in scope
Lease Exit Yes/No (defined as exiting a lease for more than 2 weeks)	not explored since lease exits directly impact stable month calculation	X	X	significant chi-square	not in scope	not in scope
Number of Lease Exits (defined as exiting a lease for more than 2 weeks)	not explored since lease exits directly impact stable month calculation	X	X	significant t-test	not in scope	not in scope
Number of Property Moves	X	only significant t-test in first 6 months, dropped from model because it wasn't significant at any time points	X	-	X	not in scope
Property Move yes/no	only significant Pearson correlation in first 6 months, dropped from model because it wasn't significant at any time points	X	X	-	not in scope	not in scope

Independent Variables	Main Outcomes			Other Outcomes		
	Stable Months	SS Exit yes/no	Emergency service post-counts	Property Change Yes/No	More Days in On-site Sup Housing Yes/No	Receipt of a Voucher
Days from outreach to voucher	X	N too small	X	X	not in scope	not in scope
Number of SS ReEntries	N too small	N too small	N too small	X	not in scope	not in scope
Ss ReEntry Yes/No	N too small	N too small	N too small	X	not in scope	not in scope
Days in On-site Sup Housing	significant Pearson correlation	significant t-test	X	X	not in scope	not in scope
Days in No on-site Sup Housing	significant Pearson correlation	significant t-test	X	X	not in scope	not in scope
More Days in On-site Sup Housing Yes/No	significant t-test	significant chi square	X	X	not in scope	not in scope
Muni pre-counts	significant Pearson correlation	variable of interest since these impacted stable months	Significant paired-samples t-tests	X	not in scope	not in scope
Stable Months	-	not in scope	not in scope	not in scope	not in scope	variable of interest
Exit Destination	some significant t-tests here, but because of small N and since supportive service exits directly impact stable month calculation, not included in model		significant t-tests, not included in model due to small N	not in scope	not in scope	not in scope

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