



HMIS 101: Understanding the Interconnectedness of HMIS Data

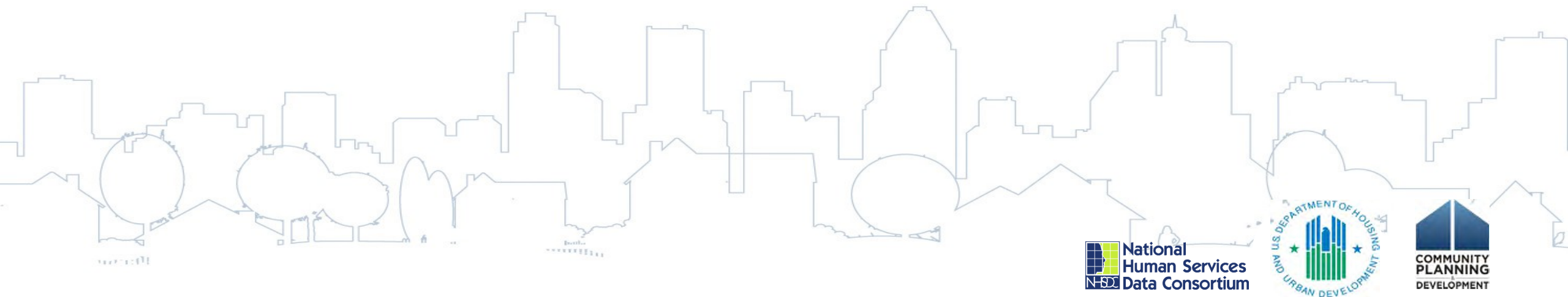
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Nastacia' Moore, C4 Innovation**



About NHSDC

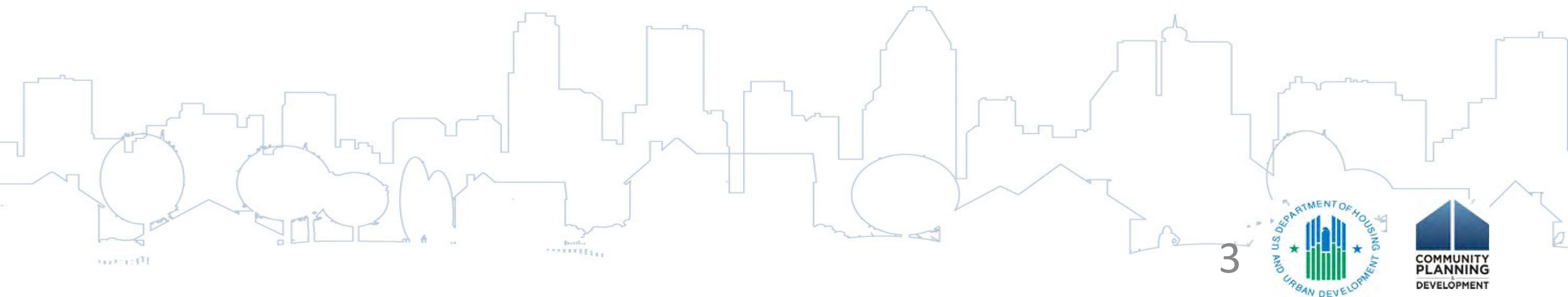
The National Human Services Data Consortium (NHSDC) is an organization focused on developing effective leadership for the best use of information technology to manage human services. NHSDC provides information, assistance, peer to peer education and lifelong learning to its conference participants, website members and other interested parties in the articulation, planning, implementation and continuous operation of technology initiatives to collect, aggregate, analyze and present information regarding the provision of human services.

NHSDC holds two conferences every year that convene human services administrators primarily working in the homeless services data space together to learn best practices and share knowledge. The past 3 events have been put on with HUD as a co-sponsor. Learn more on our web site www.nhsdc.org.

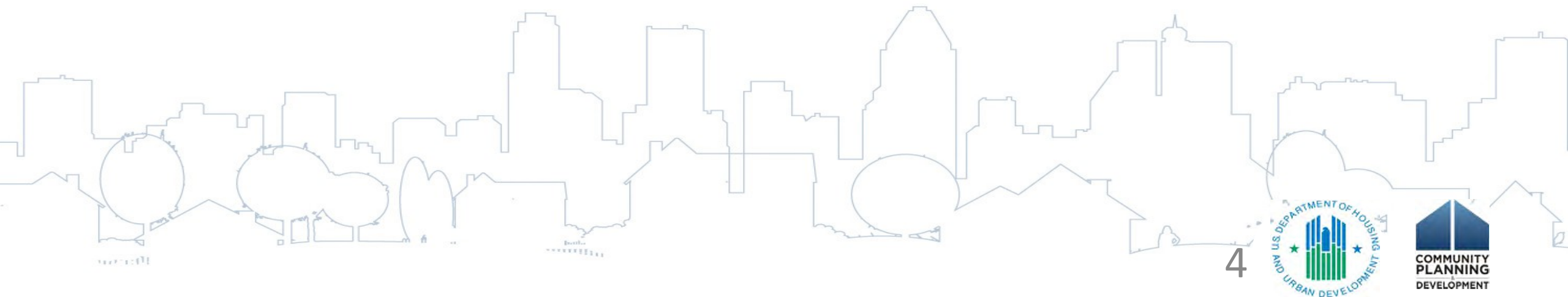


Learning Objectives

- Identify the data collection and reporting requirements for HMIS
- Understand how HMIS data elements are used for reporting
- Identify HMIS resources and supports to utilize after the session



Overview of HMIS

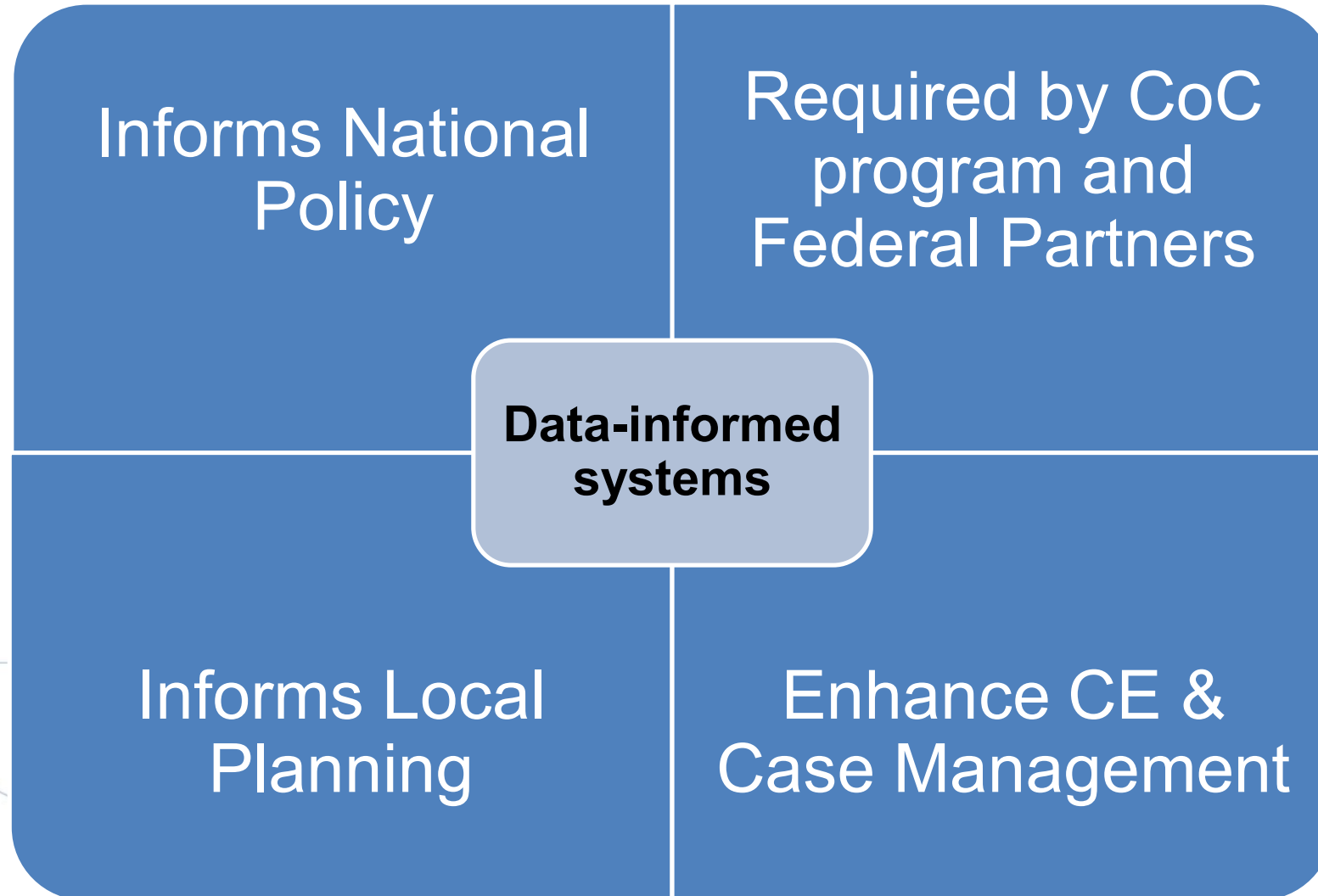


What is HMIS?

A Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a *locally administered*, electronic data collection system that stores longitudinal person-level information about persons who access the homeless service system



Why is HMIS Important?

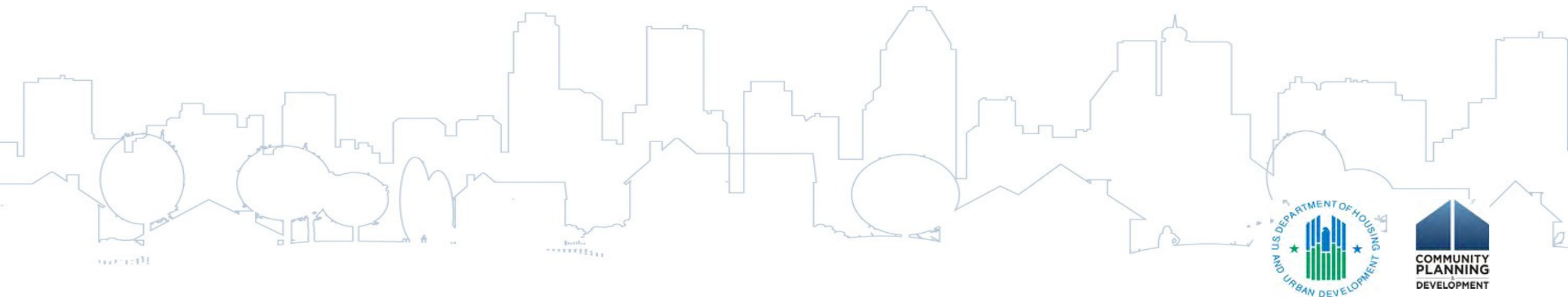


The History of HMIS: Early Days

Late 80's to early 90's: Grassroots efforts to better understand homelessness

Communities banded together to look for new software products through a joint RFP published by National Human Services Data Consortium (NHSDC)

As this effort grew, it caught the attention of Congress (2001 Congressional directive)



The History of HMIS: 2001 Congressional Directive

Congress directed HUD on the need for data and analysis on the extent and nature of homelessness and the effectiveness of the McKinney-Vento Act Programs including:

- Developing unduplicated counts of clients served at the local level
- Analyzing patterns of use of people entering and exiting the homeless assistance system
- Evaluating the effectiveness of these systems

HMIS became an eligible activity under 2001 SuperNOFA



The History of HMIS: CoC Program interim rule

CoC program recipients must participate in HMIS.

CoC must participate in Consolidated Planning process.

HUD provided the framework for establishing and operating a local Continuum of Care with three major duties:

1. Operate the CoC
2. Designate and operate the HMIS for the CoC
3. Plan for the CoC



Federal Partner Participation

HUD:

- Continuum of Care Program (CoC)
- Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP)

Veterans Affairs programs:

- Grant and Per Diem (GPD)
- HUD-VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH)
- Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)
- Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY)

Data Strategy

A strategic vision for how communities use data to end homelessness.

- Provides a clear, uniform vision and set of three strategies and related characteristics
- Developed over the course of several months of work with HUD SNAPS and its Data Workgroup
- Not intended to be achieved instantly; strategies provide goals that extend over the next 3-5 years

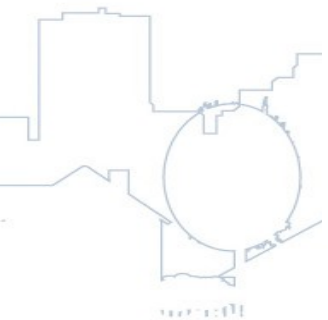
Data Strategy

Strategy 1: Improve the capacity of people setting up, operating, and benefitting from data systems

Strategy 2: Data systems collect accurate, comprehensive and timely data

Strategy 3: Continuums and stakeholders use data to improve efforts to end homelessness

Benefits vs. Effort



Benefits for Homeless System, Public Policymakers, and Advocates

Policy Makers

- Identifying service gaps
- Calculating unduplicated counts of clients served
- Understanding the extent and nature of homelessness
- Informing systems design and policy decisions
- Measuring the performance of the community system to prevent and end homelessness

Benefits for Agency Directors and Project Managers

- Measuring client outcomes
- Analyzing performance of projects
- Coordinating services internally among agency projects and externally with other providers
- Preparing financial and programmatic reports for funders, boards, and other stakeholders



Benefits Case Managers, Intake Workers, & other Direct Service Staff

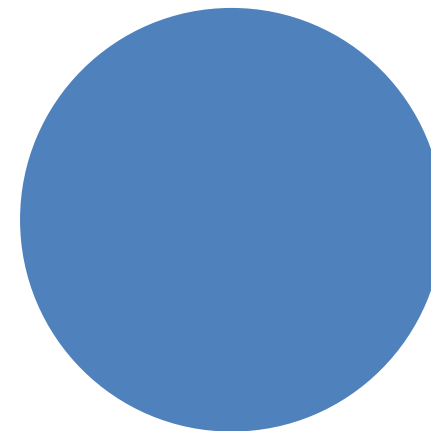


Case
Managers

- Knowing waitlist or enrollment status
- Viewing client history, assessment scores, involvement with other providers
- Storing and sharing documents securely, such as eligibility verification, ID's, leases

Benefits for People Experiencing Homelessness

- Benefit eligibility
- Streamlined referrals
- Coordinated case management
- A decrease in duplicative intakes and assessments



Purpose of Governance

HMIS governance:

Defines the relationship between the HMIS implementation and the CoC

Formalizes roles and responsibilities

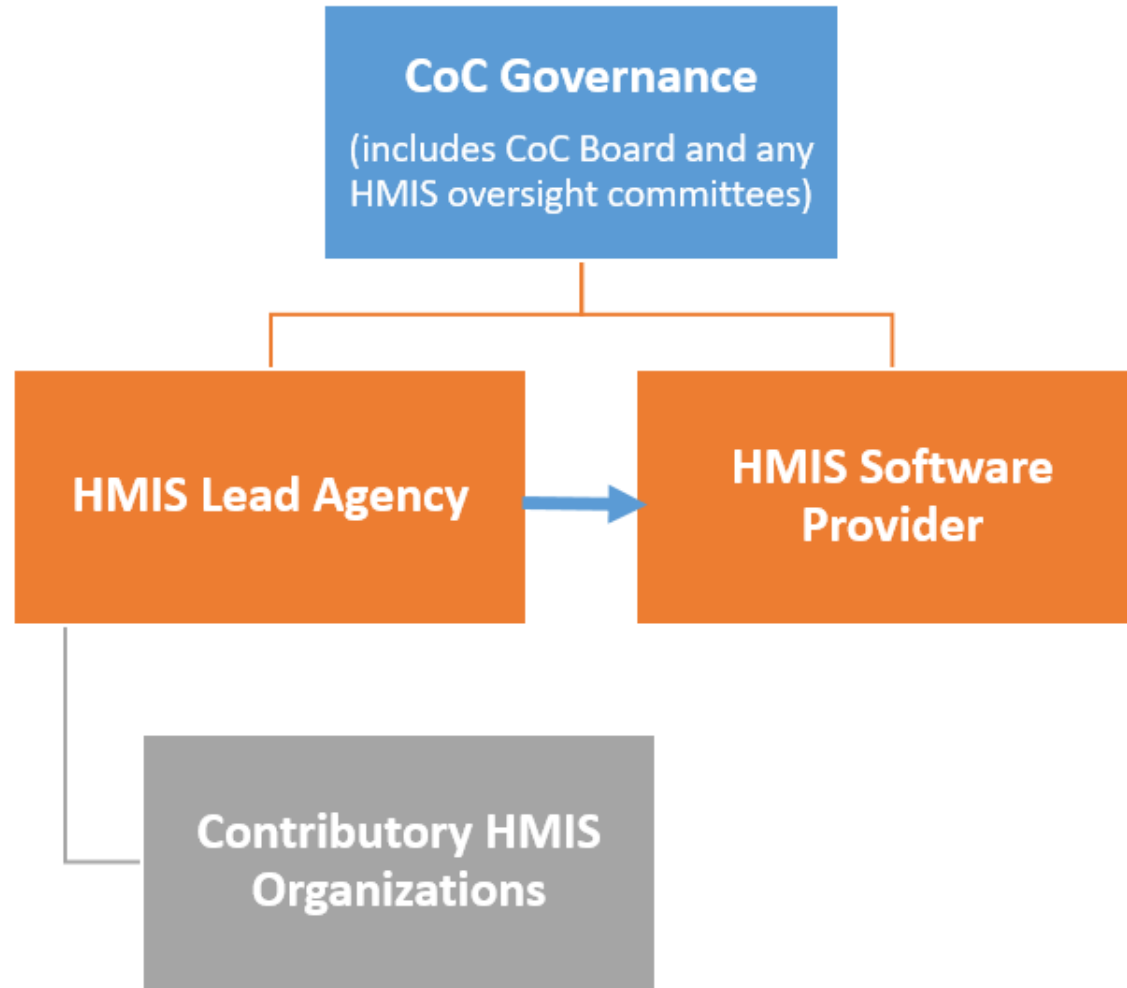
Formalizes leadership and oversight expectations

Provides structure for decision-making

This means formal, written agreements!



HMIS Roles and Responsibilities



CoC Role

The CoC must:

1. Designate a single HMIS for the geographic area;
2. Designate an eligible applicant to manage the CoC's HMIS (i.e. the HMIS Lead Agency)
3. Review, revise, and approve a privacy plan, security plan, and data quality plan for the HMIS.
4. Ensure consistent participation of recipients and subrecipients in the HMIS; and
5. Ensure the HMIS is administered in compliance with requirements prescribed by HUD.



HMIS Lead Agency Role

- The day-to-day functions of operating the HMIS, such as training, help desk efforts, etc.
- Develop local HMIS policies and procedures, including data quality, privacy and security plans for CoC
- Execute HMIS participation and end user agreements with CHOs
- Monitor compliance with applicable HMIS standards
- Administer HMIS Software Provider contracts and agreements



HMIS Software Provider Role

- Without an HMIS software, there is no HMIS
- The HMIS Software Provider should establish clear expectations with the local HMIS Lead Agency in contracts or agreements
- HMIS Software Providers are responsible for the development and management of HMIS software, so it's important as well that vendors are clear on federal partner HMIS expectations



Participating Project's Role

Data Collection & Entry

Compliance & Monitoring

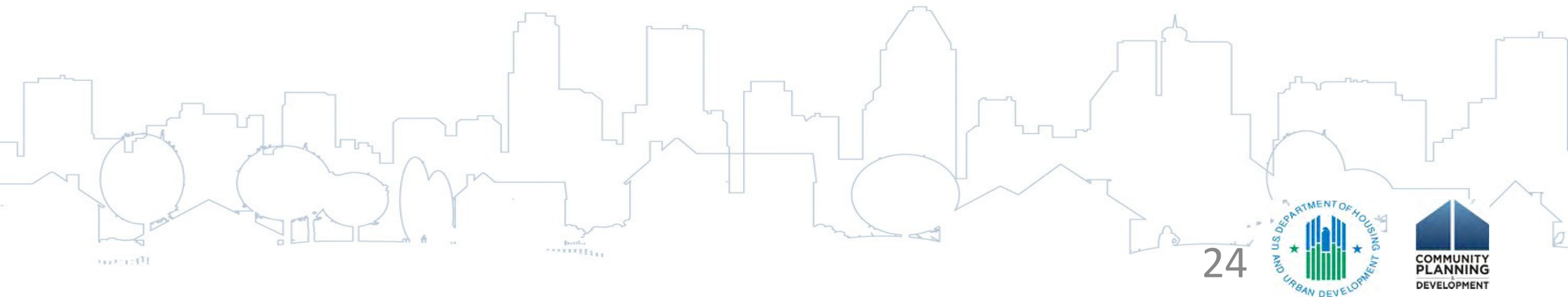
- Data Quality: timeliness, completeness, and accuracy
- Privacy and Security
- HMIS Policy and Procedure

CoC Participation

- Provide quality data for community planning
- Participate in Point In Time and Housing Inventory Processes
- Participate in CoC meetings and workgroups
- Coordinate with other service providers



HMIS Data Collection Expectations



Guidance on HMIS Data Collection

- HMIS Data Standards Manual serves as the primary guidance document for data collection expectations
- Each Federal Partner also has a unique HMIS Manual, that details the nuances of any data collection expectations for their programs, and describes any data elements that are specific to just their program
- **The Federal Partners updated the HMIS Data Standards for FY2020; changes went into effect on 10/1/2019**

Resources on Data Collection Expectations

The screenshot shows the HUD Exchange website. The browser address bar displays `hudexchange.info/programs/hmis/hmis-data-standards/`. The page header includes the HUD Exchange logo and navigation links: **Programs**, **Resources**, **Trainings**, **Program Support**, **Grantees**, and **News**. A top navigation bar contains the text "Resources and assistance to support HUD's community partners", a button for "NEED HOUSING ASSISTANCE?", and links for "Email Updates" and "Log In".

The main content area has a blue header with the breadcrumb "Home > Programs > HMIS: Homeless Management Information System > HMIS Data Standards" and the title "HMIS Data Standards". Below this is an "Overview" section with the text: "This interactive tool is designed for CoCs, HMIS Lead Agencies, HMIS System Administrators, HMIS Users, and HMIS Software Providers to help them understand the data elements that are required in an HMIS to meet participation and reporting requirements established by HUD and other federal partners at VA and HHS."

Below the overview are three tabs: "Basics", "Guidance by Role", and "Guidance by Program". The "Basics" tab is selected, showing the "HMIS Data Standards Basics" section. This section contains four numbered items in a 2x2 grid:

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Project Descriptor Data Elements
- 3 Universal Data Elements
- 4 Program Specific Data Elements

Types of Data Elements in HMIS

Project
Descriptor Data
Elements

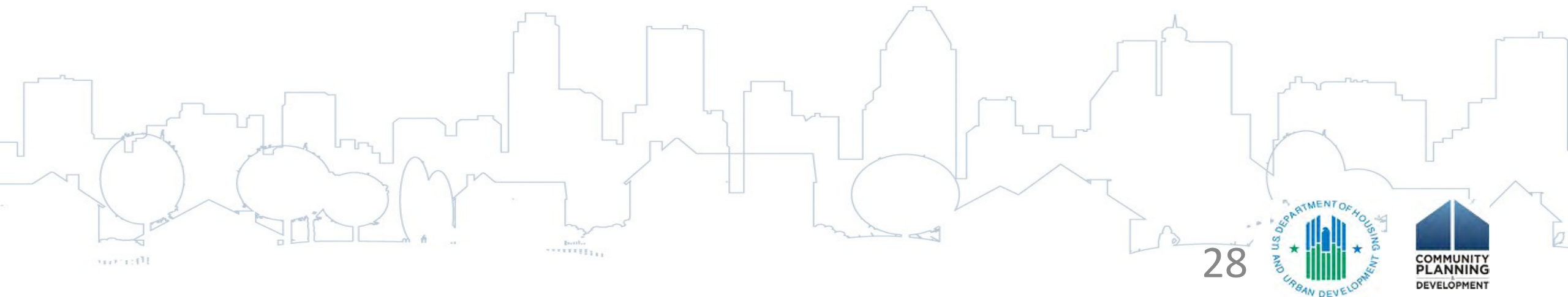
Universal Data
Elements

Common
Program Specific
Data Elements

Federal Partner
Data Elements

Metadata
Elements

HMIS Reporting



Data In, Data Out

- The UDEs will be the building blocks for client records, and allow you to do very basic reporting across all participating projects
- The PSDEs are leveraged for annual reporting at the project level, and give more detailed insights into clients than just the UDEs
- If you're collecting data, make sure that it's being used in a report!

Types of Reporting

System-level

System Performance Measures

Longitudinal System Analysis (LSA) that is then used for both the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) and Stella

Project-level

Annual reports (APR, CAPER, PATH, SSVF and RHY uploads)

Data Quality Framework Report

Meet Stella

System Performance Overview



Description text for this section/visualization goes here for the [date] reporting period.

 **2,622**
HOUSEHOLDS

 **3,257**
PEOPLE

53 

Days Homeless

An average number
of days homeless


[VIEW DETAILS](#)

26% 

Permanent Exits

Number of households with
permanent system exits

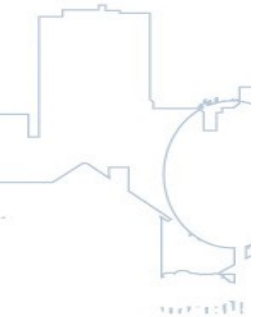
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32% 

Returns

Rate of return to the
system within 6 months

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