Health and Education Impacts of Homeless and Housing Service in Brown County, WI

Brown County participating housing and homeless service agencies want t build more supports to prevent and end homelessness. This presentation shares findings from a groundbreaking study integrating Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data with Community Informatio System (CIS) health and education records.

The study examines how housing and homeless services impact emergenc hospital visits, scheduled hospital visits, clinic visits, and school attendance for those receiving services in Brown County from January 2017 through Jul 2024.

Project Overview and Metho

Participating Organizations

HMIS Enrollment Data (1/1/2017 - 12/31/2024) came from the City of Green Bay Police Department, Ecumenical Partnership for Housing, Foundation Health and Wholeness RAYS Youth Services, Freedom House Ministries, Inc., House of Hope Green Bay, Inc., New Community Shelter, Inc., Newcap, Inc., Safe Shelter, St. John's Ministries, We All Rise, and Lutheran Social Services VHRP.

Health data came from NEW Community Clinic and all three major health systems: Advocate Aurora, Emplify by Bellin, and HSHS/Prevea. Education data came from Green Bay Area Public School District.

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Timeline: Integration of HMIS Data i

Information System

Late 2023

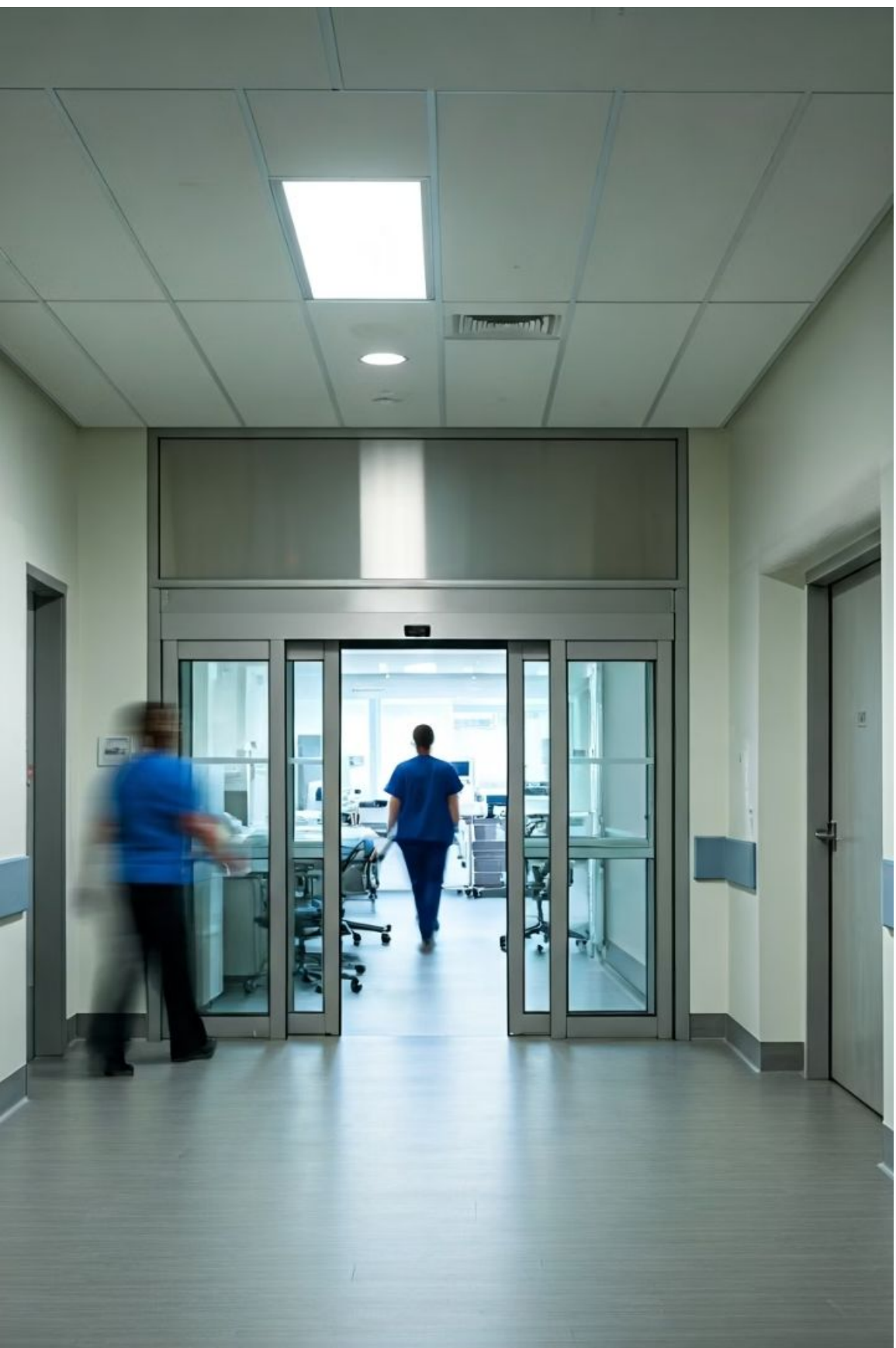
Brown County Homeless and Housing Coalition received a grant from Brown County Public Health to integrate HMIS data into the Community Information System (CIS) database operated by Achieve Brown County.

Early 2024

CIS database began searching for a new institutional home within the Greater Green Bay community but was unsuccessful in finding a suitable partner.

May 2024

Information in the CIS database was deleted following unsuccessful attempts to find a new institutional home.



Emergenc

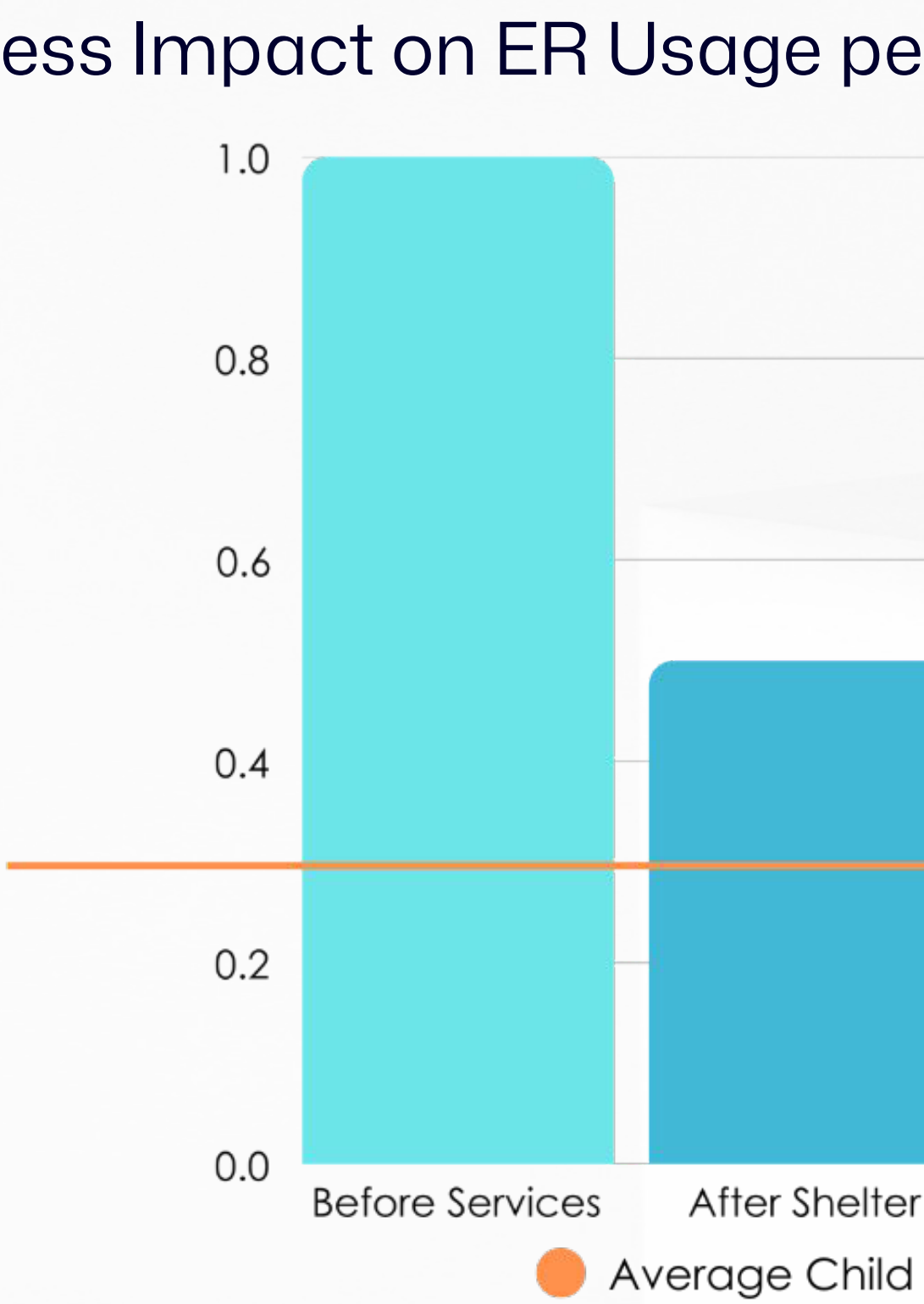
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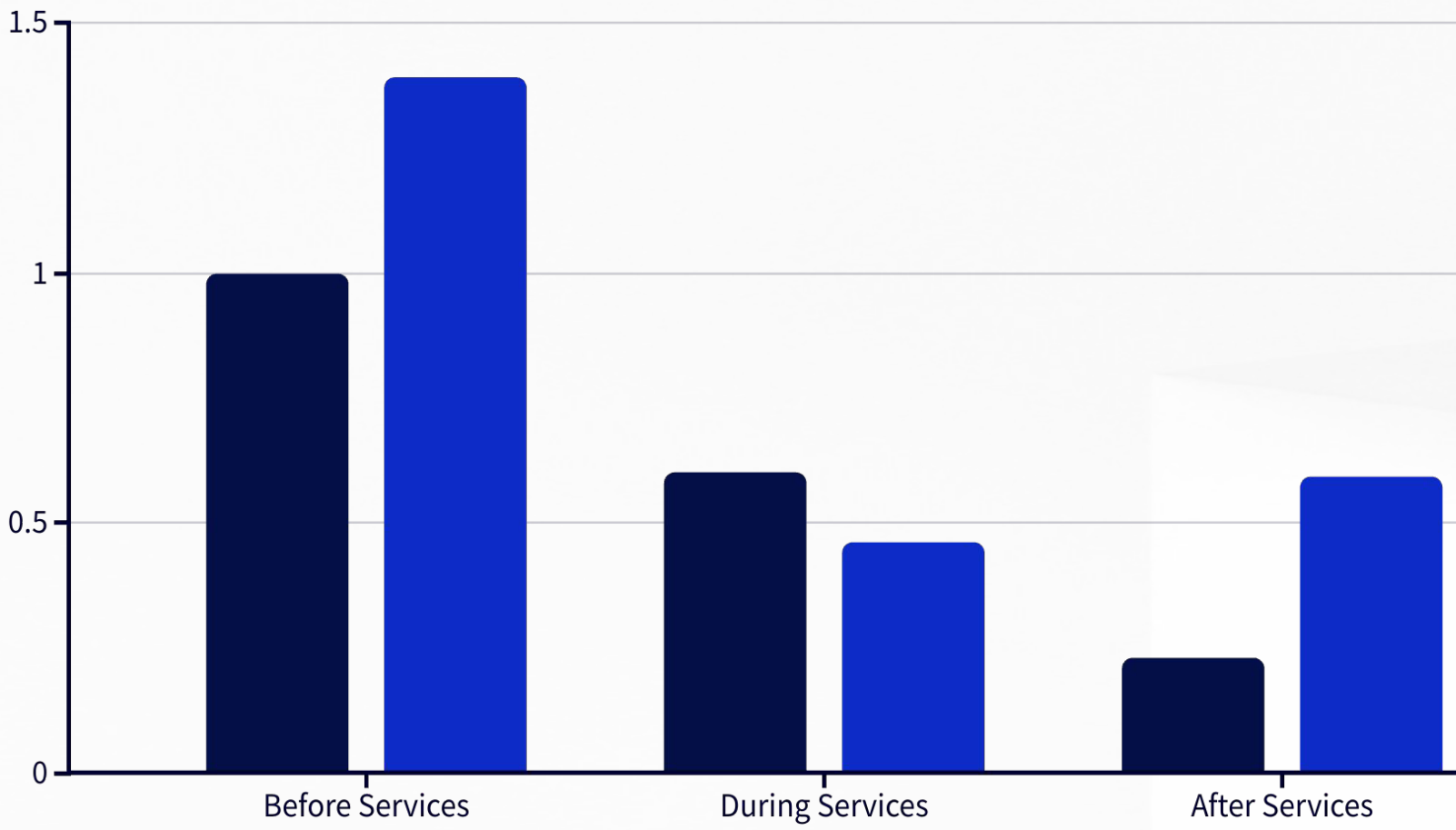
883 youth showed decr
visits after leaving s

Youth who received HMIS
visits during their lifetime
after receiving services, s
one every two years, whil
year to one every four ye

Housing Access Impact on ER Usage pe



Scheduled Hospital Visits Impact



Non-emergency hospital visits showed dramatic reductions after HMIS services. The 883 youth r
hospital visits, dropping from one visit per year to one visit every four years after leaving the shelt

Similarly, the 319 youth in housing programs showed a 58% reduction, decreasing from 1.39 visits
a significant 67% reduction during their time receiving services.

Clinic Visits Show Different Patterns

Before Services

HMIS youth had 25% more clinic visits than average Brown County youth

During Shelter

17% increase in clinic visits while receiving shelter services

After Housing

12% reduction in clinic visits after housing program completion

Unlike hospital visits, clinic visits showed mixed results depending on service type. The 826 youth receiving shelter services increased their clinic visits by 17% during services, from 2.2 to 2.5 visits annually. **This suggests improved access to preventive care while in shelter programs.**

Conversely, the 308 youth in housing programs showed a 12% reduction after completing services, decreasing from 3 to 2.6 visits annually, potentially indicating stabilized health conditions.

School Attendance Improvements

Housing Services

3 percentage point increase in attendance both during and after receiving housing services

Emergency Shelter

2 percentage point increase in attendance after receiving shelter services

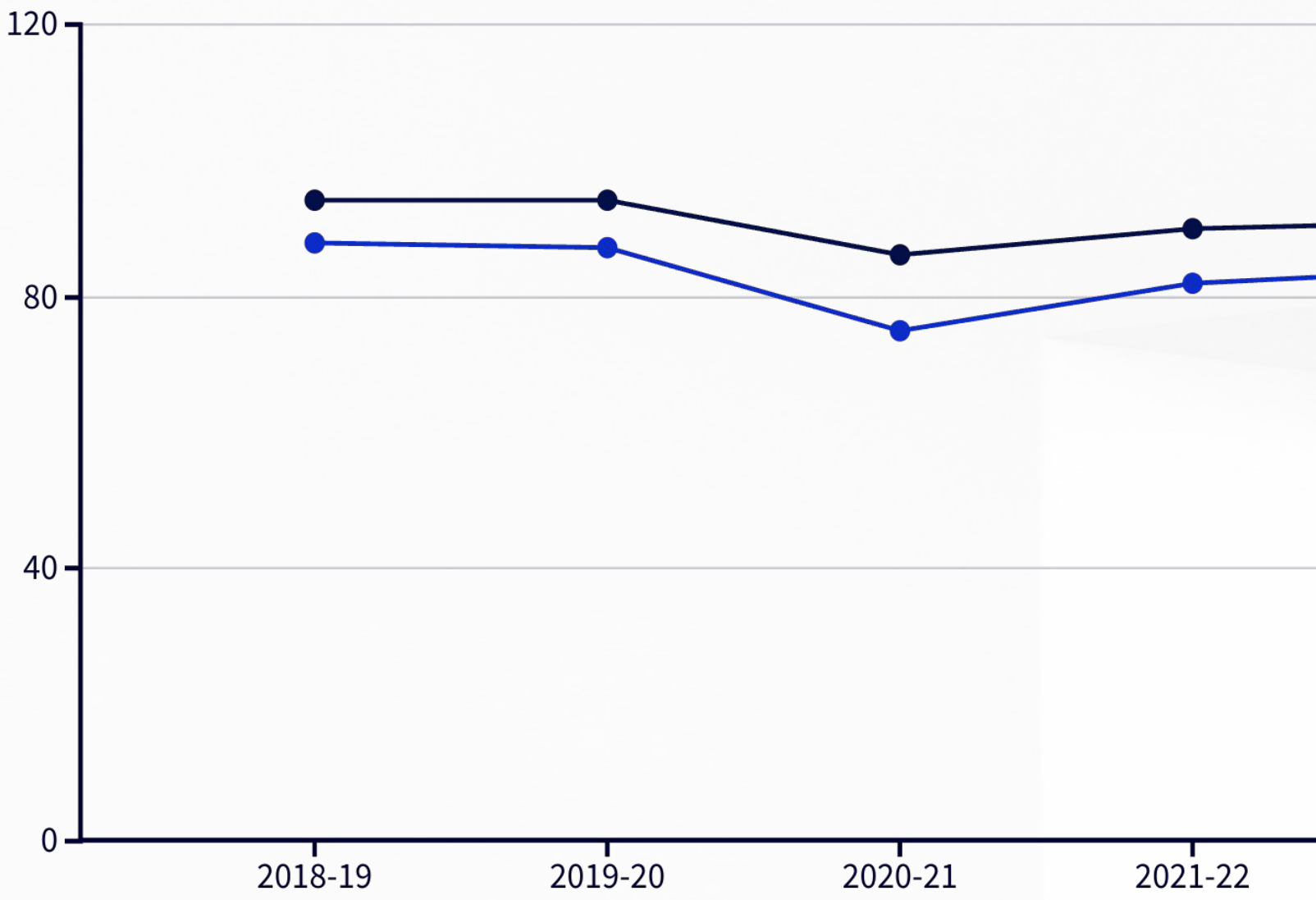
Street Outreach

30 percentage point increase in attendance after receiving street outreach services

Students receiving HMIS services showed improved school attendance during and after interventions. While all students experienced attendance challenges during COVID-19, HMIS students consistently had lower attendance rates than the general student population.

The most dramatic improvement came from street outreach services, with a 12 percentage point increase during services and a 30 percentage point increase afterward, though this finding may be affected by the specific teenage population studied.

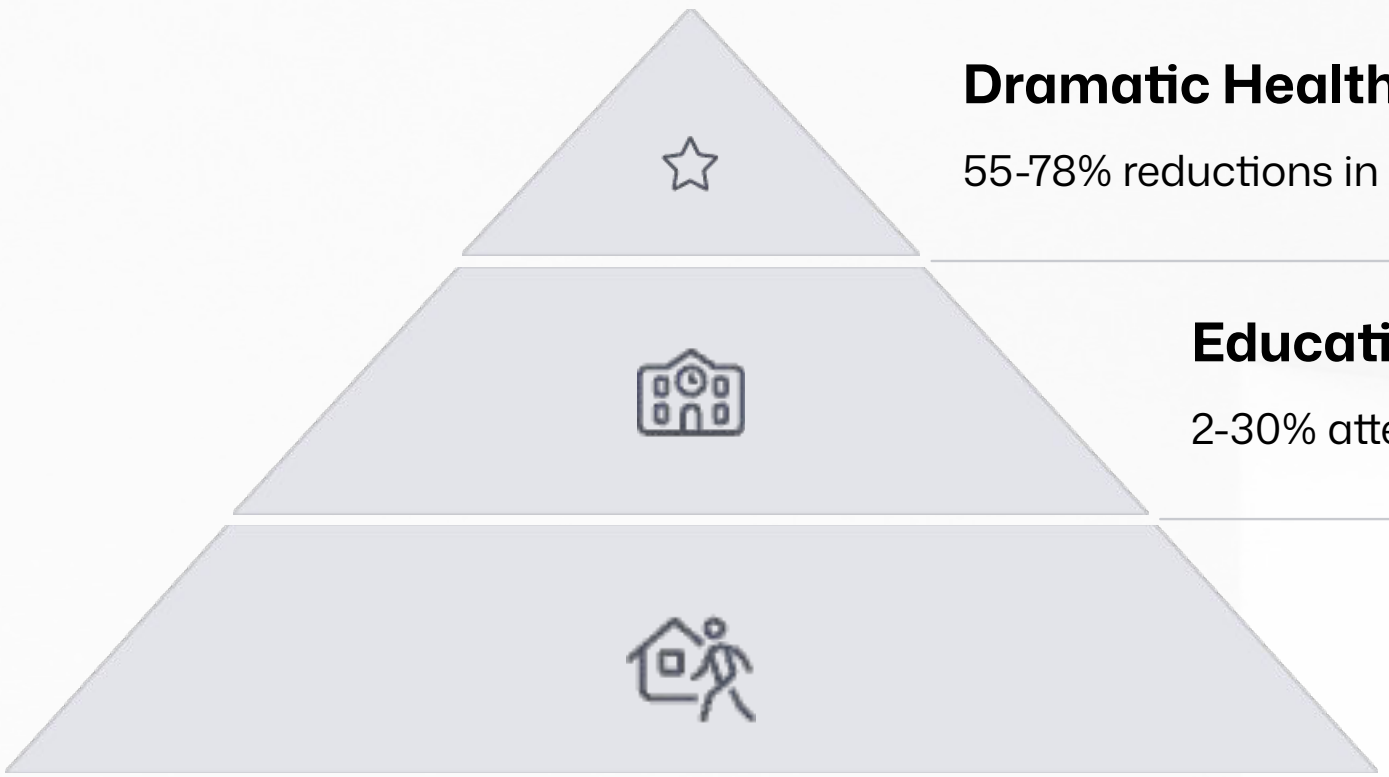
Attendance Trends Over Time



The attendance data reveals that both general student population and HMIS students experienc
during the 2020-21 school year due to COVID-19 disruptions.

While HMIS students consistently had lower attendance rates than the general population, the g
have shown recovery in the post-pandemic period, though neither has fully returned to pre-pand

Key Findings and Implications



This groundbreaking study demonstrates that housing and **homeless services** i **education outcomes for vulnerable populations.** The dramatic reductions in e healthcare cost savings, while improved school attendance indicates better educ

Housing programs consistently showed the strongest and most sustainable imp **functions as an effective healthcare and education intervention.** These findin and expansion of these vital community services.