



Advancing a Technology Culture in Human Services

016 Spring Conference Los Angeles, Co

Learning Objectives

- Participants will:
 - Learn about the benefits of sharing data to support a coordinated entry process
 - Understand approaches to sharing data in HMIS and other systems
 - Learn about approaches to developing a data sharing framework
 - Understand the policies, procedures and agreements that help to facilitate data sharing



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Data Sharing in Coordinated Entry

- Sharing data is an efficient way to support the coordinated entry process, including:
 - Effective allocation of housing resources
 - Increased coordination of client care
 - Improved accessibility to services
 - Accurate bed and unit inventory information
 - Informs referral and prioritization across programs, project types and systems of care
- Sharing data is not required in a coordinated entry system, but is an effective and efficient approach



"Centralized or coordinated assessment system is defined to mean a centralized or coordinated process designed to coordinate program participant intake, assessment, and provision of referrals. A centralized or coordinated

referrals. A centralized or coordinated assessment system covers the geographic area, is easily accessed by individuals and families seeking housing or services, is well advertised, and includes a comprehensive and standardized assessment tool."

- CoC Program Interim Rule

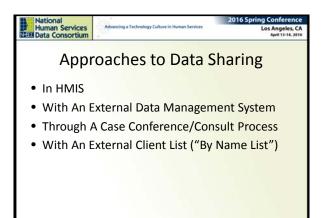
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Require	ments of Sharing	Data in a

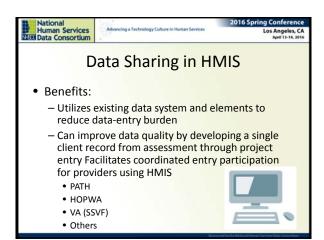
Requirements of Sharing Data in a Coordinated Entry System

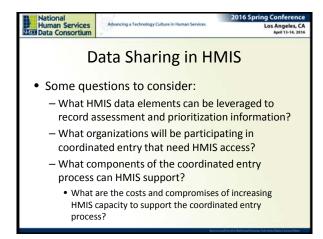
- "HUD does not require CoCs to use their HMIS as part of
 their coordinated entry process. However, many
 communities recognize the benefit of using this option
 and have incorporated HMIS into their coordinated entry
 process. HUD is encouraging communities to consider
 using HMIS but recognizes that other systems might be
 better or more quickly able to meet the community's
 coordinated entry needs, which is acceptable so long as
 the community's coordinated entry meets HUD's
 requirements in the CoC Program Interim Rule."
 - Coordinated Entry and Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) FAQ

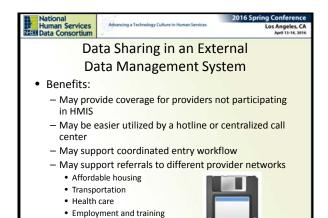
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Why Share Data?					
Sharing da	ata is an effective way t	0:			

- Reduce duplicate records
- Target referrals to appropriate projects
- Connect clients to programs and services
- Provide clients with additional housing options
- Rule of thumb: data should only be shared when doing so assists the client in accessing housing and services







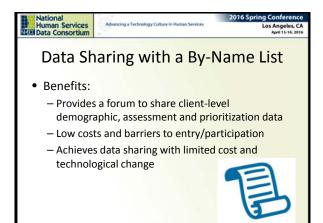


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Human Services
Data Sharing in an External
Data Management System

Some questions to consider:

Does the comparable database meet HMIS standards regarding data, privacy, security and other technical standards?

- Does the comparable database provide necessary reporting capabilities?
 How is data transmitted from the comparable
- database to coordinated entry providers?
- Does the comparable database have sufficient capacity to meet the demands of new users?





- Questions to consider:
 - Are all participating providers prioritizing clients in the same way?
 - Are consent protocols in place to facilitate sharing data through a by-name list?
 - How is data secured during transmittal to byname list managing entity?
 - Does the managing entity have the appropriate privacy and security protections in place?

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Data Sharing in a Case Conference					
Benefits:					

- - Rapidly implement a data sharing process
 - Engage providers not participating in HMIS or another accessible data system
 - Low cost/no cost approach
 - Can inform referral prior to project entry, or facilitate connection to benefits, programs, and services after project entry

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Human Services Data Consortium	Advancing a Technology Culture in Human Services	Los Angeles, CA
Data Consortium		April 13-14, 2016
	aring in a Case Co	onference
Questions	s to consider.	
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	participants taking necessa client data?	ary steps to
	se conference process-driv lity-driven?	ven or



- Data Use

Policies and Procedures

• Establishes requirements for collecting, processing or otherwise using client data

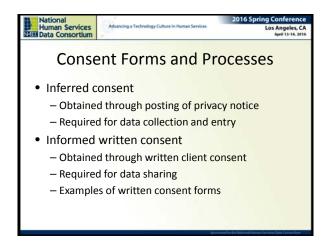
• Defines both the policy/regulation and the process for sharing data

• Typical policies include:

- Privacy policy

- Security policy

- Data management policy





Period of authorization

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Participation Agreements

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- Establishes requirements and expectations for participation in the coordinated entry system
 Defines a standard process for what data is
- Defines a standard process for what data is shared at what point in the coordinated entry process

Pata Sharing Agreements

Data Sharing Agreements

Defines access privileges and limitations regarding client data

Basic demographic data vs. assessment/eligibility data

Appropriate disclosure

Prohibitions on re-disclosure

Record merge/de-duplication

Outlines organizational roles

Requirements to protect client data

Edit/overwrite capability

