

Texas Homeless Data Sharing Network (THDSN)

The Ongoing Efforts of the THDSN and Its Crucial Role in Revolutionizing Homeless Response







→ Context of the Work →

Since homelessness first appeared in the United States, **data** have become critical in the collective effort to ensure everyone has a safe and stable place to call home; it is very difficult to address what you cannot measure.

However, while the current system of homelessness data collection is overall effective, it is ultimately imperfect and requires reform to more accurately prevent and end homelessness.

In response to this need, <u>Texas Homeless Network (THN)</u> launched the **Texas Homeless Data Sharing Network (THDSN)**, a statewide data integration effort designed to improve service delivery and identify resource gaps in the homeless response system.

Since 2019, the THDSN has helped revolutionize homeless response in Texas. This presentation summarizes how the THDSN has leveraged Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data to improve outcomes for those experiencing homelessness.



Continuum of Care

A Continuum of Care (CoC), or homeless response system, is a **system of services and housing interventions** designed to meet the needs of people at risk of and experiencing homelessness. The CoCs mission is to end homelessness, quickly re-house individuals and families, and optimize self-sufficiency for those who experience homelessness.

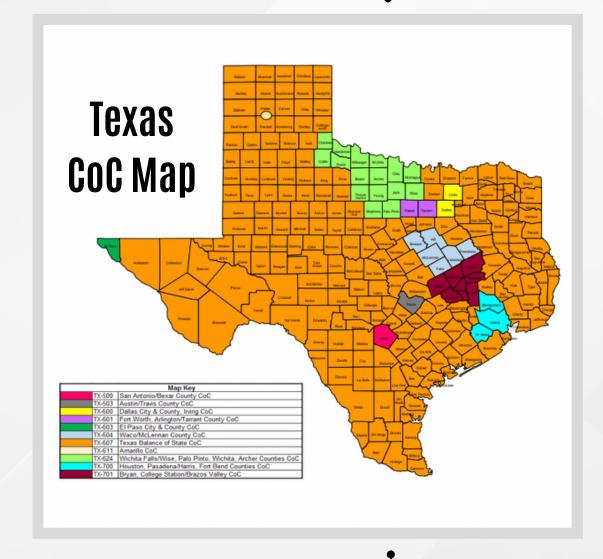


Map Key		
	TX-500	San Antonio/Bexar County CoC
	TX-503	Austin/Travis County CoC
	TX-600	Dallas City & County, Irving CoC
	TX-601	Fort Worth, Arlington/Tarrant County CoC
	TX-603	El Paso City & County CoC
	TX-604	Waco/McLennan County CoC
	TX-607	Texas Balance of State CoC
	TX-611	Amarillo CoC
	TX-624	Wichita Falls/Wise, Palo Pinto, Wichita, Archer Counties CoC
	TX-700	Houston, Pasadena/Harris, Fort Bend Counties CoC
	TX-701	Bryan, College Station/Brazos Valley CoC

Texas has eleven (11) CoC regions. CoCs are made up of service providers, advocates, local government officials, and citizens who work to eliminate homelessness.

Texas Homeless Network (THN) is the lead agency for the <u>Texas Balance of State</u>

<u>Continuum of Care (TX BoS CoC)</u>, the largest of the eleven (11) CoCs, which covers 215 of 254 Texas counties (see *Texas CoC map*).



Data Collection Efforts

Three (3) primary data sets inform policymakers and advocates on demographics, trends, and the availability and usage of services among the homeless population: Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts, Housing Inventory Counts (HIC), and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) databases.



1

Point-in-Time (PIT) Count

The Point-in-Time (PIT) Count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. In 2024, the PIT Count identified 27,987 homeless individuals across Texas on a single night in January [1].



2

Housing Inventory Count (HIC)

The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is a point-in-time inventory of projects within a Continuum of Care (CoC), otherwise known as a homeless response system, that provides beds and units dedicated to serving persons experiencing homelessness.



3

Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS)

A Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a software application designed to record and store client-level information on the characteristics and service needs of homeless persons throughout a Continuum of Care (CoC) jurisdiction.

PIT Counts Underestimate the Homeless Crisis in America

The 2024 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count identified 27,987 people in Texas who experienced homelessness in an emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing program, or unsheltered location [2]. While recent data shows the rate of homelessness has continued to trend upward, annual data reveals that the homelessness crisis is even more severe than what is obtained in the PIT Count.

The annual number of homeless individuals in Texas is estimated to be 2 to 2.5 times greater than can be obtained using a PIT Count. In 2024, for example, Texas Homeless Network (THN) reported that a **minimum** of 57,685 people accessed services across 9 of 11 Texas homeless response systems [3]. The same report shows that, between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024, a minimum of 30,939 people entered homelessness for the first time, and 10,910 people exited homelessness to a permanent destination.

The broader measurement underscores the scope of homelessness in Texas and highlights the gaps left by traditional PIT Counts because they fail to account for the transitory nature of homelessness and, consequently, underestimate the housing crisis. The known limitations of the PIT Count illuminate the need for a more effective way to track, monitor, and respond to the homelessness crisis, a critical effort that the Texas Homeless Data Sharing Network (THDSN) aims to fill.



^[2] The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2024). The 2024 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/ahar/2024-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us.html

^[3] Texas Homeless Network. (2025, February 7). Texas Homeless Data Sharing Network Data Dashboard https://www.thn.org/thdsn/data/

Understanding the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

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

The <u>United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</u> and other federal, state, and local policymakers use aggregate HMIS data to obtain better information about the extent and nature of homelessness over time.





Required by the CoC Program & Federal Partners

HMIS is the information system designated by the CoC to comply with HUD's data collection, management, and reporting standards. HMIS stores client-level information and data on the provision of housing and services to unhoused persons, families, and those at risk of homelessness.



Informs National Policy & Local Planning

HMIS is used as a resource in the effort to end homelessness. From a client perspective, it provides a way to coordinate care across organizations in the CoC, process <u>Coordinated Entry</u> referrals, and record essential information. HMIS also helps support CoC performance and informs decision-making in funding, capacity and scale, outcomes, and other system-wide challenges.



Enhanced Coordinated Entry & Case Management

HMIS access represents a strategic advantage for service providers. The CoC selects HMIS software, which allows for multi-level client data sharing between organizations, client case coordination, and electronic referrals. This information-sharing model can help prevent service duplications and enable collaboration between homeless service providers across the CoC.

What Type of Information is Collected in HMIS?

Universal Data Elements (UDEs)

- Required for all projects participating in HMIS regardless of funding source
- Include demographics, household composition, and homeless status



Program-Specific Data Elements



- Collected to meet requirements of federally funded programs using HMIS
- May help CoCs in monitoring and planning service delivery and identifying client outcomes

Future Directions for Homelessness Data

Despite the many benefits of HMIS, there are multiple HMIS vendors across Texas CoCs, and CoCs are siloed by their limited jurisdiction, making information-sharing difficult. This lack of communication hinders statewide and regional data sharing and crossagency collaboration and, thus, impacts the overall effectiveness of homeless response efforts.

To improve data-informed response to the homelessness crisis, Texas Homeless Network (THN) launched the **Texas Homeless Data Sharing Network (THDSN)**. Since 2019, the THDSN has played a pivotal role in the state's comprehensive strategy to assist Texans at risk of or experiencing homelessness by helping connect them with the supportive services they need to succeed.

By leveraging annual PIT Count and HMIS data, the THDSN helps paint a clearer, more accurate picture of the scope of homelessness in Texas. The next section of this presentation offers an in-depth overview of the project and provides a behind-the-scenes look at the processes that make the THDSN a critical resource in the collective effort to prevent and end homelessness.

Value-Added Benefits of the THDSN

- The THDSN allows for information-sharing across CoC jurisdictions, which improves service delivery and helps illuminate resource gaps in the homeless response system (thus opening doors to efforts to fill those gaps).
- The THDSN facilitates information-sharing across data systems, such as healthcare institutions, which helps address system obstructions and identify frequent users so that they can be targeted for service interventions.
- The THDSN enables homelessness data to be analyzed in real-time for the first time, which has significant advantages in terms of research and strategic planning that helps inform policy at the state level and programming at the local level.

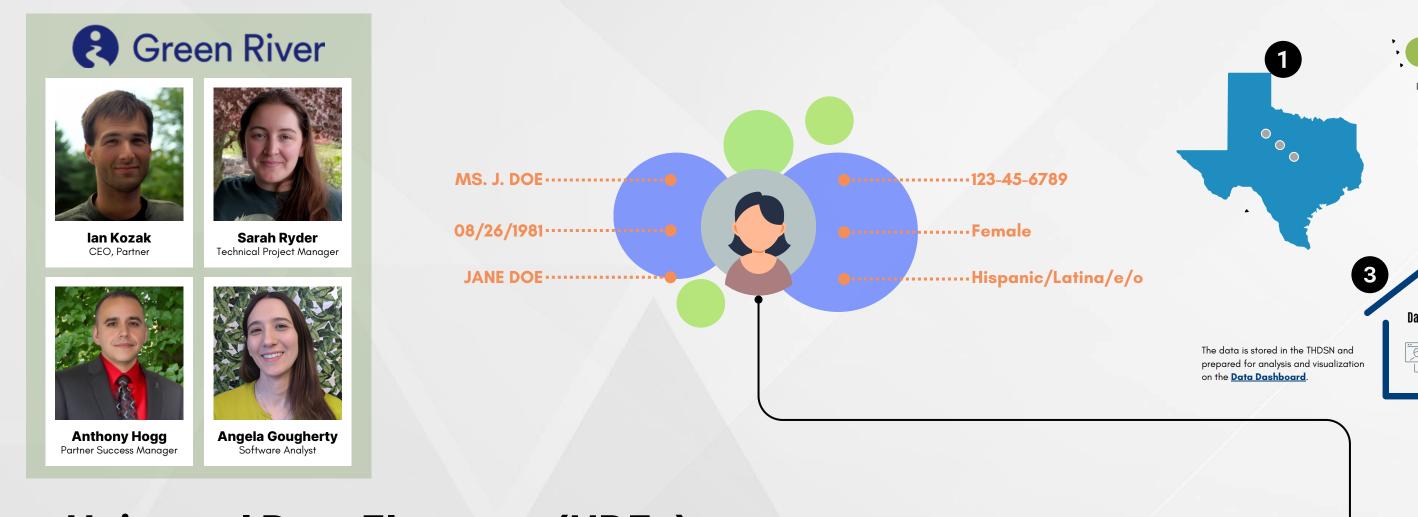
Without the THDSN Coc A Coc B Coc C Coc C Coc C Coc C





Design Model

The THDSN is a central data repository for all eleven (11) Continuums of Care (CoCs) in Texas. The THDSN increases data sharing and collaboration across Texas CoCs, helps inform planning decisions, and supports the coordination of resources to effectively prevent and end homelessness. Texas Homeless Network (THN) uses **Open Path**, an open-source software platform developed and maintained by **Green River**, to administer the THDSN.



Universal Data Elements (UDEs)

All projects that use HMIS software must collect <u>Universal Data Elements</u> (<u>UDEs</u>). UDEs provide the ability to record unique, unduplicated client records, establish client participation in a project within a specific date range, and identify clients who meet time criteria for chronic homelessness.



Texas CoCs upload their HMIS data

Project Status

CoC Cohort 1

- Houston/Harris County (TX-700)
- Tarrant County (TX-601)
- Texas Balance of State (TX-607)

CoC Cohort 2

- Amarillo (TX-611)
- Dallas County (TX-600)
- Waco (TX-604)

CoC Cohort 3

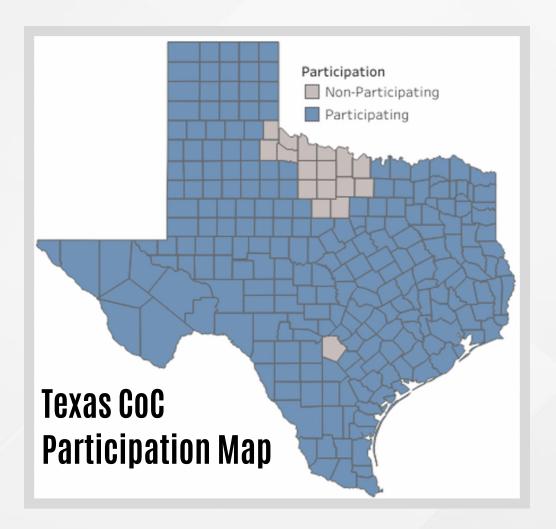
- Austin/Travis County (TX-503)
- Brazos Valley (TX-701)
- El Paso County (TX-603)



1,032,500

unique client records across Texas CoCs (2012-present)

The nine (9) CoCs currently contributing data to the THDSN Data Warehouse represent 93% of all Texas counties. As of 2024, the THDSN covers 237 of 254 Texas counties (see *Texas CoC Participation map*).



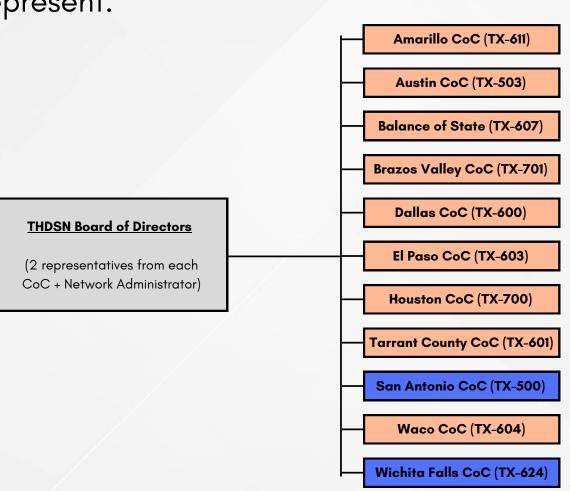
Governance Structure

The **THDSN Board**, in collaboration with Texas Homeless Network (THN), drives the development, implementation, operation, and policy direction of the Data Warehouse. In addition, the Board conducts research and analytics on the data collected and maintained in support of policy initiatives with respect to homelessness in Texas. Board members also serve as liaisons between THN and the counties and sub-populations they represent.



Membership comprises key staff from each CoC jurisdiction. The THDSN Board also includes one (1) Network Administrator (or THN) representative.

At least three (3) members with lived experience are recommended to serve on the THDSN Board. Each CoC has the opportunity to present member nominations for consideration.



Advisory Committee



The **Advisory Committee** consists of volunteers elected by the THDSN Board to assist in the policy direction and expansion of the Data Warehouse. While Advisory Committee members may offer their help, services, or advice to the Board, they cannot vote on critical decisions or elections.

Meet the 14178/11 Board



Angela Snow
Amarillo (TX-611)



Shaira Joyce
Amarillo (TX-611)



Whitney Bright
Austin/Travis Co. (TX-503)



Joseph Montaño

Austin/Travis Co. (TX-503)



Lindsay LaGrangeBalance of State (TX-607)



Paula DeweyBalance of State (TX-607)



David StanleyBrazos Valley (TX-701)



Freda Nelms

Dallas City & Co. (TX-600)



Lisa HeiseDallas City & Co. (TX-600)



Erol FetahagicHouston/Harris Co. (TX-700)



Loretta Ray
Houston/Harris Co. (TX-700)



Renee Cavazos

Houston/Harris Co. (TX-700)



Nina Gall
San Antonio (TX-500)



Lori StewartSan Antonio (TX-500)



Ashley (Ash) Campbell
Tarrant Co. (TX-601)



Nicole Wiscombe
Waco/McLennan Co. (TX-604)



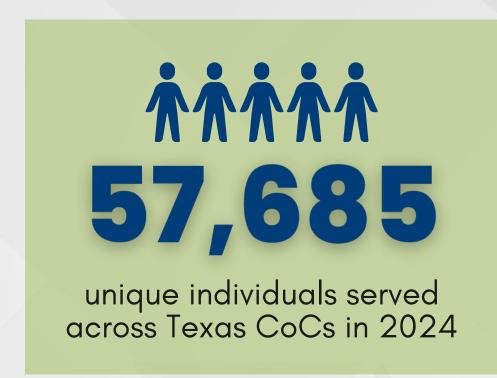
Eric SamuelsBalance of State (TX-607)

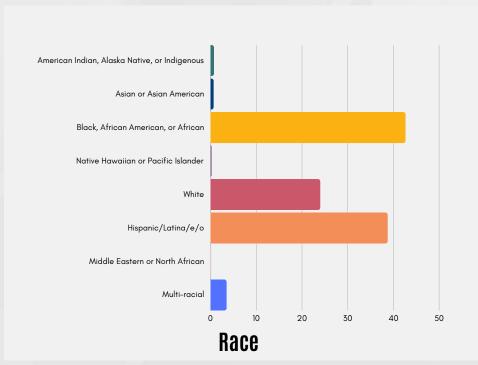


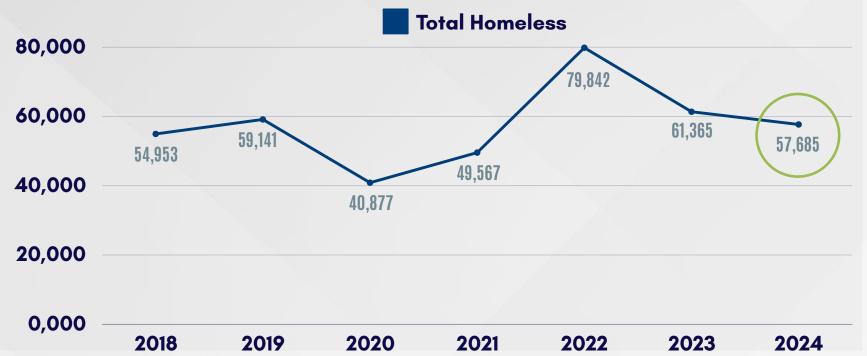
Anja TaylorBalance of State (TX-607)

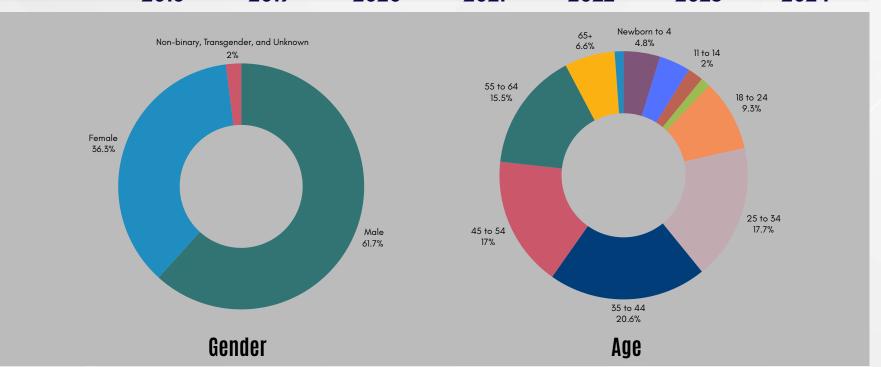


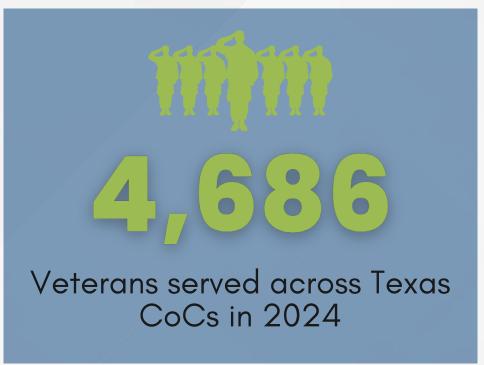
A Snapshot of Homelessness in Texas

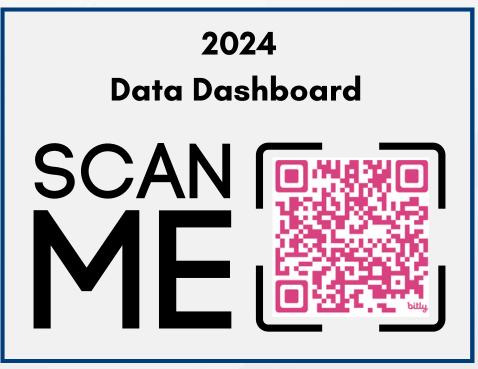


















Eric SamuelsTexas Homeless Network



Anja TaylorTexas Homeless Network

