



# Family Options Study

## Long-term Tracking Project



**DISCLAIMER**

The contents of this report are the views of the contractor and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development or the U.S. Government.

# **Family Options Study Long-term Tracking Project**

*Submitted by:*  
Debi McInnis  
Daniel Gubits  
Brenda Rodriguez  
Scott Brown  
Michelle Wood

**Abt Associates**

## Foreword

The Family Options Study is a landmark research effort funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) between 2008 to 2016 that evaluated the impacts of different housing and service interventions to address family homelessness. In total, 2,282 families with over 5,000 children were enrolled into the study nationwide, randomly assigned to different housing and service interventions, and then followed over a period of three years to examine the relative effects of the interventions on a broad set of measures, ranging from housing stability to child well-being. The study produced strong evidence regarding the family-level impacts of different housing and service interventions to address family homelessness. Among the study's findings was evidence that housing vouchers improved housing stability, reduced exposure to domestic violence, and lowered incidences of food insecurity. The study also demonstrated, however, that housing subsidies alone did not lead to materially different substance abuse, employment, or income outcomes compared to usual care. Additional research focused on understanding whether these impacts change over a longer period of observation is merited, and the *Family Options Study- Long-Term Tracking Project* lays the groundwork for future research efforts.

This report documents the results of an effort to re-establish contact with study families three years after the conclusion of the last round of primary data collection. The purpose of this outreach was to assess the viability of a future round of primary data collection with study families. All in all, the outreach effort was successful, with 75 percent of the total sample located, interviewed, or determined to have viable contact information for future followup.

The results of this tracking study pave the way for HUD to favorably consider the opportunity for continued followup with study families for the purpose of understanding the long-term impact of different interventions to address family homelessness.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Appleton', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Seth D. Appleton  
Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

---

# Contents

- Executive Summary ..... 1**
- 1. Overview ..... 2**
- 2. How Successful Was the Family Options Study Long-Term Tracking Effort? ..... 5**
  - 2.1 Re-Engagement Letter and Contact Update Results ..... 5
  - 2.2 Tracking Survey Response Rates ..... 6
  - 2.3 Case Status by Site ..... 7
- 3. What is the Research Value of 78-Month Survey Data? ..... 10**
  - 3.1 What Data Was Collected in the 78-Month Tracking Survey? ..... 10
  - 3.2 Are the Pairwise Comparison Samples Among 78-Month Respondents Balanced Enough for Impact Analysis? ..... 11
  - 3.3 Conclusion ..... 13
- 4. What Is the Research Value of Consent-to-Use-PII Sample? ..... 14**
  - 4.1 What is the Status of the Consent-to-Use-PII Sample? ..... 14
  - 4.2 Potential Matching Data Sources ..... 15
  - 4.3 Are the Pairwise Comparison Samples Among 78-Month Respondents Balanced Enough for Impact Analysis? ..... 15
  - 4.4 Conclusion ..... 16
- 5. What is the Expected Analytic Value of Another Followup Survey Collection? ..... 17**
  - 5.1 What Information Would be Collected in a Future Followup Survey? ..... 17
  - 5.2 Assessment of Feasibility of Another Followup Survey ..... 17
  - 5.3 Receipt of Housing Assistance ..... 19
  - 5.4 Conclusion ..... 21
- 6. Descriptive Analysis of the 78-Month Survey Sample ..... 22**
  - 6.1 Who Responded to the 78-Month Survey? ..... 22
  - 6.2 How Are the 78-Month Respondents Doing Overall? ..... 25
    - 6.2.1 What Is the Housing Status of Families Who Responded to the 78-Month Survey? ..... 25
    - 6.2.2 What is the Employment Status of Families that Responded to the 78-Month Survey? ..... 36
    - 6.2.3 How Much Internet Access Do 78-Month Survey Respondents Have? ..... 37
  - 6.3 How Have 78-Month Respondent Outcomes Changed Over Time? ..... 38
- 7. Longer-Term Analysis of Employment and Earnings Impacts ..... 41**
- Appendix A: Summary of the Passive and Active Tracking Approach ..... A-1**

---

A.1 Updating the Sample Management Database .....	A-1
A.2 Passive Tracking Efforts .....	A-2
A.3 Active Tracking Efforts .....	A-3
A.3.1.1 Incentives .....	A-5
<b>Appendix B: 78-Month Tracking Survey Instrument.....</b>	<b>B-1</b>
<b>Appendix C: Additional Results of Long-Term Tracking.....</b>	<b>C-1</b>
<b>Appendix D: Outcomes Measured in 78-Month Survey Data.....</b>	<b>D-1</b>
<b>Appendix E: Frequencies from the 78-Month Tracking Survey.....</b>	<b>E-1</b>
<b>Appendix F: Balance of Baseline Characteristics for Full Sample.....</b>	<b>F-1</b>
<b>Appendix G: Balance of Baseline Characteristics for 78-Month Respondent Sample.....</b>	<b>G-1</b>
<b>Appendix H: Balance of Baseline Characteristics for Consent-to-Use-PII Sample.....</b>	<b>H-1</b>
<b>Appendix I: NDNH Impacts on Earnings and Employment by Calendar Quarter.....</b>	<b>I-1</b>
<b>Appendix J: Statistics Related to Balance of Baseline Characteristics.....</b>	<b>J-1</b>
<b>8. References .....</b>	<b>146</b>

---

## Executive Summary

The Family Options Study is the largest experimental study of interventions serving homeless families that has been conducted. This large sample of homeless families provides a unique opportunity to examine the effects of the housing and services interventions tested in the study and to explore family dynamics and well-being over time.

From October 2017 to March 2018, Abt Associates conducted participant tracking to locate and interview the Family Options Study sample. The study team attempted to contact the study sample after more than 3 years without contact. The purpose of this participant tracking was to assess the viability of the study sample to support longer-term followup data collection. The tracking was not designed to provide a detailed set of new survey data, nor was it intended to produce longer-term impact estimates. The study team completed interviews with 49 percent of the study sample a median of 78 months after random assignment. In addition to completing interviews with 48.7 percent of the sample, the study team was able to locate (but not interview) an additional 10.6 percent of the sample and considers an additional 15.7 percent of the sample to have viable leads for future contact. In total, 75 percent of the sample was interviewed, located, or determined to have viable contact information during the 78-month effort.

The 78-month survey measured important outcomes. These data were used to describe the 78-month survey sample in this report.

Future research could assess whether the 78-month survey data can support impact analysis. The SUB versus UC<sup>1</sup> comparison holds the most potential for supporting impact analysis using 78-month outcomes.

The consent-to-use-PII<sup>2</sup> sample is slightly more than three-fourths (76 percent) of the full sample. Information on important outcomes (such as patterns of participation in programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program [SNAP], Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF], and Medicaid) could be matched to the sample. The study team expects that when using nonresponse weights, one would be able to calculate internally valid impact estimates for all pairwise comparisons in addition to descriptive longitudinal analysis.

A future follow-up survey could provide more information on outcomes such as homelessness and doubling up, housing quality, family separations and reunifications, adult and child well-being, employment and income, and food security. Given that 75 percent of the sample was located or determined to have viable contact information during the 78-month participant tracking effort, the likelihood of achieving an overall response rate between 65 to 75 percent for a future survey seems high. A response rate in that range would allow for valuable longitudinal analysis of family outcomes and would likely support impact analysis.

---

<sup>1</sup> The SUB versus UC comparison includes the households in the study that were found eligible for both the SUB intervention (in which families received priority access to a long-term housing subsidy, typically a Housing Choice Voucher) and the UC intervention (in which families received access to usual care homeless and housing assistance but did not have priority access to any particular program) and were randomly assigned to one of the two groups.

<sup>2</sup> The consent-to-use-PII sample consists of those participants who provided consent to release their personally identifiable information (PII).

---

## 1. Overview

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sponsored the Family Options Study to develop evidence about which types of housing and services interventions work best for families who experience homelessness. The study, conducted by Abt Associates and its partner Vanderbilt University, compares the effects of three active interventions—long-term housing subsidy, short-term housing subsidy, and project-based transitional housing—with one another and with the usual care available to homeless families. The Family Options Study is the largest experimental study of interventions serving homeless families that has been conducted to date.

From September 2010 through January 2012, 2,282 families enrolled in the Family Options Study across 12 communities<sup>3</sup> after spending at least 7 days in an emergency shelter. After providing informed consent and completing a baseline survey, the families were randomly assigned to one of four groups:

1. **SUB** (subsidy): families received priority access to a long-term housing subsidy, typically a Housing Choice Voucher (HCV).
2. **CBRR** (community-based rapid re-housing): families received priority access to a temporary housing subsidy, lasting up to 18 months, in the form of community-based rapid re-housing assistance.
3. **PBTH** (project-based transitional housing): families received priority access to a temporary, service-intensive stay, lasting up to 24 months, in a project-based transitional housing program.
4. **UC** (usual care): families received access to usual care homeless and housing assistance but did not have priority access to any particular program.

In the original design of the study, each family was to have a chance of being assigned to all four groups (SUB, CBRR, PBTH, or UC). A number of factors prevented the study from being implemented as planned.<sup>4</sup> As discussed in Chapter 3, to analyze the relative impacts of assignment to the four groups, families were included in pairwise comparisons for the interventions that were available to them at the time of random assignment and for which they were eligible. Families were free to take up their assigned interventions or to make other arrangements, so families used a mix of programs, often including programs other than the one to which they were given priority access. Nonetheless, patterns of program use among the groups of families contrasted substantially.

In the first 3 years after random assignment, the study team attempted to contact all enrolled families approximately every 3 months, using a combination of phone calls, letters, and passive tracking activities. The team completed brief tracking surveys 6, 12, and 27 months after random assignment and conducted extensive followup surveys 20 and 37 months after random assignment. The experimental study design provides a strong basis for conclusions about the relative impacts of the interventions on several aspects

---

<sup>3</sup> The 12 communities participating in the study are Alameda County, California; Atlanta, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Bridgeport and New Haven, Connecticut; Denver, Colorado; Honolulu, Hawaii; Kansas City, Missouri; Louisville, Kentucky; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Phoenix, Arizona; and Salt Lake City, Utah.

<sup>4</sup> See Gubits et al *Interim Report: Family Options Study* for more detail.



---

of family well-being. The study sample, and the rich set of data collected about their housing stability, family composition, adult well-being, child well-being, and self-sufficiency support rigorous, longitudinal research about the nature of family homelessness and its long-term consequences for adults and children.

The 6-, 12-, and 27-month tracking efforts were intended to remind the participants about the study and collect a few key data items (contact information, housing and employment status, and family composition). All families—except those confirmed deceased—were released for interviewing each wave, regardless of whether or not they completed the prior effort.

During the 20- and 37-month follow-up survey efforts, the interviewers followed a more intensive locating strategy with a longer field period for phone and in-person surveys. Interviewers made multiple call attempts and sent letters and emails to participants in an effort to contact them. The interviewers also visited the respondent and the family members and friends who the families provided as secondary contact persons in order to maximize response rates for the surveys.

In previous analyses, the Family Options Study examined the relative effects of the interventions over a three-year followup period. It is possible that some effects could emerge over a longer followup period. Continued efforts to retain the sample and to gather new information about family experiences, use of homeless services, and family composition over a longer period could reap substantial benefits for researchers and policy makers who may want to examine longer term effects of the interventions, and to describe the dynamics among adults and children in families who experienced homelessness in 2010 to 2012.

The Family Options Study Long-Term Tracking Project is the first effort to re-engage participants since December 2014, although a few families contacted Abt to inquire about the study after the 37-month survey, the study team did not have any organized contact with the study families after the 37-month survey effort concluded.

The median response time for this long-term tracking data collection was 78 months after families were enrolled in the study and assigned to one of four intervention groups.<sup>5</sup> This long-term tracking effort had three objectives:

1. To increase the viability of a potential future followup data collection that HUD might conduct by
  - a. Collecting contact information of family heads and secondary contact persons.
  - b. Obtaining informed consent from family heads to continue participation in the study.
2. To extend the study's longitudinal database with information on
  - a. Current housing status and program use.
  - b. Recent experiences of homelessness and doubling up.

---

<sup>5</sup> Originally, the team expected that the long-term tracking survey would be fielded roughly 72 months after random assignment. Because HUD received Office of Management and Budget (OMB) clearance approximately six months later than originally planned, the tracking survey started later than originally anticipated. The median time from random assignment to survey completion for respondents was 2,378 days, or about 78 months (6 years and 6 months).

- 
- c. Recent program use.
  - d. Current employment status.
  - e. Current family composition and recent separations from family members.
3. To provide information to assess the feasibility of a future followup data collection and the expected usefulness of the collection for impact analysis.

Chapter 2 of this report summarizes the success of the re-engagement and tracking survey efforts. A description of the research value of the data collected in the 78-month survey is provided in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 examines the research value of the consent-to-use-PII sample—those participants who provided consent to release their personally identifiable information (PII) to HUD at either the 37- or 78-month survey. Chapter 5 provides an assessment of the expected analytic value of a future survey. Chapter 6 presents a descriptive summary of some key outcome measures: first for the 78-month followup survey respondents overall and then for those in the usual care (UC) group only. Chapter 7 of this report provides an updated analysis of employment and earnings impacts using quarterly wage data from the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) through the 27th quarter after random assignment.<sup>6</sup> References are provided in Chapter 8. The report also contains nine technical appendices. Appendix A summarizes the team’s approach to conducting the tracking and survey data collection activities. Appendix B contains the 78-month survey instrument used in the study. Appendix C contains additional results of the long-term tracking effort. Appendix D displays all the outcomes measured in the 37-month impact analysis and indicates what can also be measured with the 78-month tracking survey data. Appendix E contains unweighted frequencies of all non-PII variables collected in the 78-month survey. Appendices F through H show the baseline balance for: (i) the full sample, (ii) the 78-month survey respondents, and (iii) the sample that consented to release PII to HUD. Finally, Appendix I provides a summary of statistics related to the balance of baseline characteristics for the same three groups as in Appendices F to H and Appendix J presents balance statistics for the pairwise comparisons within the full and 78-month samples.

---

<sup>6</sup> As of June 2019, the final quarter of data available from the NDNH was the fourth quarter of 2018. The Family Options Study enrolled its last cohort of families in the first quarter of 2012. The fourth quarter of 2018 represents the 27th quarter after the quarter of random assignment for this last cohort. The study enrolled its earliest cohort of families in the third quarter of 2010. For this earliest cohort, the fourth quarter of 2018 represents the 33rd quarter after random assignment.

---

## 2. How Successful Was the Family Options Study Long-Term Tracking Effort?

This chapter describes the results from (1) the re-engagement letter and contact update effort and (2) the 78-month tracking survey data collection. Section 2.1 discusses the response rate for the re-engagement letter and contact update request and compares the results with previous contact efforts. Section 2.2 analyzes the tracking survey response rates (by site and by intervention group) and final disposition summary. Section 2.3 summarizes the study team’s development of the four key case outcomes: complete, located not interviewed, still viable, and final unlocatable.

### 2.1 Re-Engagement Letter and Contact Update Results

Altogether, 2,282 families enrolled in the study and are included in the study sample. Of those, the family head of 18 families were confirmed deceased at the 37-month survey, leaving 2,264 families eligible for the 78-month survey. The team sent re-engagement letters to the 2,166 families for whom complete addresses were available<sup>7</sup>.

The re-engagement letter with the contact update request was the study team’s first attempt to directly contact study participants after approximately 3 years. The re-engagement letter included an update on all major study milestones, gave links to the 20- and 37-month followup reports, and explained the upcoming tracking survey. The letter also asked participants to update their contact information online, by mail, or by phone. (See exhibit A-2 in appendix A for more detail on the re-engagement letter.)

Nearly one-half (46.8 percent) of the re-engagement letters were returned to the study team as undeliverable, indicating that addresses were out of date (see exhibit 2-1). This result confirmed that a higher percentage of the last known address and/or phone information for the family head was out-of-date than for previous tracking efforts.

We received updated contact information from 4.2 percent of the sample in response to the re-engagement letter. This response is substantially lower than in previous phases of the study (previous requests for address updates yielded an average of an 18- to 20-percent response). The lower response was likely due to the fact that there was a long period with no contact between the study and participants. During that time, study members may have relocated, so the mailing would not have been delivered. In other cases, the respondents may have received the mailing but had forgotten about the study and did not respond. It is also possible that some participants may have received the letter but chose not to re-engage with the study. Exhibit 2-1 shows the results of the re-engagement letter with the contact update request.

**Exhibit 2-1. Re-Engagement Letter and Contact Update Request Results**

	Re-Engagement Letters			Contact Updates		
	Total Letters Sent	Delivered	Undeliverable	Total Updates	By Web	By Mail
Number of Families	2,166	1,153	1,013	90	65	25

---

<sup>7</sup> Re-engagement letters were not sent to those families who had missing or incomplete addresses for the family head or who had the family head confirmed as deceased. Removing these families from the sample reduced the sample for the re-engagement letters from 2,282 to 2,166.

---

Percent of Total Letters Sent	100	53.2	46.8	4.2	3.0	1.2
-------------------------------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-----

Source: Abt Associates 78-month tracking data

Site-by-site results of the re-engagement letter and contact update effort are shown in exhibit C-1, appendix C. Although other studies of similar populations have shown positive responses to online response options versus paper response options, exhibit 2-1 suggests that allowing Family Options Study participants to update their contact information online did not increase the response by a substantial amount.

## 2.2 Tracking Survey Response Rates

This section focuses on the results of the 78-month tracking survey data collection. The approach to data collection for the 78-month tracking survey differed from the 20- and 37-month followup surveys. Given the limited resources available for the 78-month tracking effort, the study team modified the data collection approach to maximize the response rate. Compared to the 78-month survey, the 20- and 37-month followup surveys involved a longer data collection period and more extensive in-person interviewing. To conduct the 20- and 37- month followup surveys, the study team released cases monthly based on the anniversary of the participant’s randomization into the study.<sup>8</sup> The rolling sample release resulted in a 16-month data collection period for the 20-month followup survey and a 10-month data collection period for the 37-month followup survey.<sup>9</sup>

The 78-month survey had a much shorter data collection period—just 5.5 months. To ensure interviewers had enough time to work all cases efficiently, the team released all eligible cases for interviewing at the same time. This approach meant interviewers had far more cases to work simultaneously. To help streamline that process and conserve resources, the team also made changes to the mode of data collection. Although the prior followup survey efforts were designed to be done in-person, 40 percent or more of the completed cases for both followup (20-month and 37-month) surveys were done by telephone. Thus, the team designed the 78-month tracking survey as a true phone-to-field methodology—targeting 80 percent of the completed interviews by telephone and the remaining 20 percent in-person. See appendix A for more detail on the 78-month tracking survey data collection approach. As described throughout this chapter, the team located and or interviewed most of the participant families; however, if more time and resources were made available, the team would have had more opportunity to locate leads for survey completion.

Interviewers conducted the 78-month tracking survey data collection from October 2017 through March 2018. During that period, interviewers attempted to locate and interview 2,264 participants. Once interviewers made contact with the study participant, they had two tasks. First, the interviewers obtained participants’ consent to participate in the study and completed the 78-month tracking survey. When the tracking survey was completed, interviewers reviewed the consent-to-release personally identifiable information (PII) form with the respondent. This form grants permission to Abt to release the personal identifiers along with all survey and administrative data collected during the life of the study to the U.S.

---

<sup>8</sup> A few monthly randomization cohorts were released in a cluster at the start and end of data collection to help reduce the overall data collection period.

<sup>9</sup> The prior tracking surveys had a much shorter (12-week or 3-month) data collection period.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Respondents could consent to the release of their PII and/or the PII of their children.

Interviewers completed this tracking interview with 1,103 study participants (48.7 percent of the 2,264 participants released for interviewing). The response rates varied across sites ranging from 40.9 percent (Phoenix) to 58.8 percent (Denver), as shown in exhibit 2-2.

**Exhibit 2-2. 78-Month Tracking Survey Results by Site**

Sites	Total Sample	Completes	Response Rate (%)
Alameda	257	124	48.2
Atlanta	187	96	51.3
Baltimore	57	25	43.9
Boston	181	75	41.4
Connecticut	214	110	51.4
Denver	170	100	58.8
Honolulu	216	99	45.8
Kansas City	172	82	47.7
Louisville	109	58	53.2
Minneapolis	181	95	52.5
Phoenix	276	113	40.9
Salt Lake City	244	126	51.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>48.7</b>

Source: Abt Associates 78-month tracking data

The response rates by intervention group ranged from 44.5 percent (project-based transitional housing [PBTH]) to 55.1 percent (subsidy [SUB]), as shown in exhibit 2-3.

**Exhibit 2-3. 78-Month Tracking Survey Results by Intervention Group**

	Total Sample	Completes	Response Rate (%)
CBRR	563	272	48.3
PBTH	364	162	44.5
SUB	595	328	55.1
UC	742	341	46.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>48.7</b>

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Source: Abt Associates 78-month tracking data

## 2.3 Case Status by Site

The long-term tracking study also offered the opportunity to assess the feasibility of locating the study participants again for a future longer-term followup study. At the end of the 78-month tracking survey data collection, the team reviewed the final dispositions and all case notes to assess the feasibility of locating these participants again in the future. The sample was categorized into four groups:

- **Completed:** In these cases, the interviewer was able to contact, obtain re-consent to continue the study, and complete interviews with the family head. The study team completed interviews with 48.7 percent of the sample.

- **Located:** These are cases for which the interviewer contacted the respondent but was unable to complete the interview. Reasons for non-interview include study participant being deceased, incarcerated, incapacitated, or unavailable during the study period; speaking only Spanish or some other language barrier; and refusals to participate. Altogether, the study team located 10.6 percent of the sample.
- **Viable:** These are cases where the review suggested that the study team possessed strong leads to locate the sample member. The interviewers believed they had the correct address, phone number, and /or valid email address; however, they were unable to make direct contact with the respondent. Cases with valid/current secondary contacts were also deemed viable because the interviewers would have a solid contact with which to start another round of data collection. The viable group constitutes 15.7 percent of the sample.
- **Unlocatable:** Cases deemed unlocatable are those where the study team was not able to locate or find viable leads for the family head during this wave of data collection. This group includes families with whom the team had no contact since baseline, those who only responded to tracking updates but not followup surveys, and those for whom all the contact information was outdated. Altogether, 25 percent of the sample were classified as unlocatable.

Exhibit 2-4 shows the distribution for the entire sample in these four groups and exhibit 2-5 shows the distribution in each of the four assignment groups. Exhibit C-2 in appendix C shows the distribution in each of the study sites.

**Exhibit 2-4. Case Status for the Eligible Sample for the 78-Month Tracking Survey**

	Sample	Completed	Located	Determined Viable	Unlocatable	Sum of Completed, Located, and Viable
Number of Families	2,264	1,103	241	355	565	1,699
Percent of Total Sample	100.0	48.7	10.6	15.7	25.0	75.0

Source: Abt Associates 78-month tracking data

The results by case status are very encouraging, and the study team believes that 75 percent of the sample is still viable for a future survey data collection effort. Although the exhibit shows that the study team was unable to locate 25 percent of the sample, this lack of contact does not mean that those families should be dropped from future survey efforts. In all prior waves of data collection effort for this study, interviewers located some families who were not contacted in a previous wave. That was also the case in the 78-month tracking survey—55 of the 1,103 cases completed at 78 months (5 percent) were not interviewed at 37 months.

**Exhibit 2-5. Case Status by Assignment Group**

	Sample	Completed (%)	Located (%)	Determined Viable (%)	Unlocatable (%)	Sum of Completed, Located and Viable (%)
CBRR	563	48.3	10.5	15.3	25.9	74.1
PBTH	364	44.5	11.0	16.5	28.0	72.0

SUB	595	55.1	10.8	15.0	19.2	80.8
UC	742	46.0	10.5	16.2	27.4	72.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2264</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. SUB = subsidy.  
UC = usual care.

Source: Abt Associates 78-month tracking data

Exhibit 2-6 shows the final dispositions of the 2,264 cases released for the 78-month tracking survey.

**Exhibit 2-6: 78-Month Tracking Survey Final Disposition**

<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Completed</b>		
<b>Total Completed</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>48.7</b>
<b>Located</b>		
Respondent Refusal, Hard, FINAL	116	5.1
Language barrier – Spanish	48	2.1
Located, No Appointment	12	0.5
Homeless / living in shelter	18	0.8
Physically / mentally impaired – permanent	4	0.2
Respondent deceased – CONFIRMED	23	1.0
Appointment, Hard	1	0.0
Broken Appointment	1	0.0
Respondent incarcerated – Final	18	0.8
<b>Total Located</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Determined Viable</b>		
<b>Total Viable</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Unlocatable</b>		
Final – unlocatable	362	16.0
Case never found in main study	72	3.2
Low priority case, tracking completes only	131	5.8
<b>Total Unlocatable</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: Based on all cases eligible for the 78-month tracking survey (N=2,264).

Source: Abt Associates 78-month tracking data

Based on tracking survey results, it is reasonable to expect that, *with additional resources and effort*, future data collection efforts could complete interviews with up to 75 percent of the Family Options Study sample. The next chapter considers the research that is possible with the data collected in the 78-month survey and the sample that completed the interview.

---

### 3. What is the Research Value of 78-Month Survey Data?

This chapter addresses the research value of the 78-month survey data. Section 3.1 provides an overview of the 78-month tracking survey and some preliminary results on key survey items. Then Section 3.2 discusses the internal validity of the pairwise impact comparison samples among the 78-month respondents.

#### 3.1 What Data Was Collected in the 78-Month Tracking Survey?

The 78-month tracking survey collected the respondents' current address, phone number, and email information. It also confirmed or updated the contact information for secondary contacts—friends or relatives who will always know how to reach the respondent. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) could use this contact information to locate and interview study participants should HUD choose to conduct additional data collection to collect detailed information on family outcomes.

The 78-month tracking survey also collected a small number of key outcome measures to supplement the information collected through the prior followup data collection efforts and augment the rich longitudinal database developed for the study. Appendix B contains the 78-Month Tracking Survey. Appendix D shows all outcomes measured in the 37-month impact analysis and indicates whether the data are also available in the 78-month survey data. The 78-month tracking survey measured these outcomes using the same items collected in previous surveys:

- At least 1 night homeless or doubled up in the past 6 months (percent).
- At least 1 night homeless in the past 6 months (percent).
- At least 1 night doubled up in the past 6 months (percent).
- The number of days homeless or doubled up in the past 6 months.
- The number of days homeless in the past 6 months.
- The number of days doubled up in the past 6 months.
- Living in own house or apartment at followup (percent).
- Living in own house or apartment with no housing assistance (percent).
- Living in own house or apartment with housing assistance (percent).
- The family has at least one child separated in the past 6 months (percent).
- The family has at least one foster care placement in the past 6 months (percent).
- Spouse/partner separated in the past 6 months, of those with spouse/partner present at random assignment (percent).
- Work for pay in week before the survey (percent).
- Any work for pay since random assignment (percent).

Appendix E shows the tabulations of the unweighted responses to all survey items.



---

### 3.2 Are the Pairwise Comparison Samples Among 78-Month Respondents Balanced Enough for Impact Analysis?

In the original random assignment design, each family was to have had a chance of being assigned to all four groups (subsidy [SUB], community-based rapid re-housing [CBRR], project-based transitional housing [PBTH], and usual care [UC]). A number of factors prevented the study from being implemented exactly as planned. As a result, most study families did not have all four options available to them at the time of random assignment. Of the 2,282 families enrolled in the study, 264 families had two randomization options, 1,544 families had three randomization options, and 474 had all four randomization options available. All analyses were conducted pairwise, contrasting an active intervention with another active intervention or with the usual care. Only families who were eligible for both interventions in a pairwise comparison (for example, the SUB and CBRR interventions) and were randomized to one of them were included in each comparison. Hence, each comparison can be thought of as an experiment between two well-matched groups that differ only in the intervention to which they were assigned.

The 78-month survey data are clearly valuable for descriptive purposes. The data on 1,103 respondent families can be merged with existing study data to conduct longitudinal analysis, as was done for some key outcomes in Section 6.3. It is not yet clear whether the data on the 48.7 percent of families who completed the survey can be weighted to plausibly represent the entire study sample. If this weighting is possible, sample outcomes at 78 months may be compared with the sample outcomes at baseline and 20 months and 37 months after random assignment. To determine whether nonresponse weights can be created so that the 78-month respondents can represent the full sample would involve a detailed analysis of the respondent characteristics, creation of provisional nonresponse weights, and assessment of how well baseline characteristics, 20-month outcomes, and 37-month outcomes match to the weighted 78-month sample. Undertaking this determination is beyond the scope of this project but could be pursued in future research efforts.

In addition to descriptive analysis, there is a question as to whether the 78-month survey data may be used to conduct a long-term impact analysis to assess the relative impacts of the interventions approximately 6.5 years after random assignment. No single survey response rate threshold will determine whether a followup sample can provide data for a robust impact analysis. Technically, any level of attrition to the sample of a random assignment study creates a threat of internal validity bias when estimating impacts for the sample. The presence of bias depends on the relationship between attrition and a particular outcome. If attrition is unrelated to a particular outcome, then low response rates do not create internal validity bias. For most outcomes, however, a relationship is expected to exist between attrition and the outcome. When attrition is related to the value of an outcome, overall attrition and differential attrition between assignment groups are examined in order to assess the threat of internal validity bias.<sup>10</sup>

To assess whether the 78-month data could support impact analysis, the study team examined the baseline characteristics of the families in each pairwise comparison and tested for balance between assignment

---

<sup>10</sup> An example of an outcome that may be related to attrition is current homelessness. One might assume that families who are currently experiencing homelessness would be more difficult to locate and therefore less likely to complete the survey. If this assumption holds true, and intervention groups have different survey completion rates, then analyzing reports of homelessness only among survey completers would produce a biased estimate of the impact on current homelessness.

---

groups. The study team also examined how well the overall attrition and differential attrition rates in each pairwise comparison meets What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) standards for tolerable threat of bias<sup>11</sup>.

Appendix F shows the baseline characteristics for the full sample pairwise comparisons, and appendix G shows parallel tables for the 78-month respondent sample. Appendix J presents balance statistics for the pairwise comparisons within the full and 78-month samples.<sup>12</sup>

Overall, it is not yet clear whether the 78-month survey data can support impact analysis.<sup>13</sup> The baseline characteristics are most in balance for the SUB versus UC comparison, so this is the comparison with the most potential for conducting impact analysis. Because the SUB versus UC comparison produced the most striking and robust findings in the 20- and 37-month impact analysis, questions about the long-term effects of priority access to long-term rent assistance might be particularly important for policymakers. This comparison might be a high priority for long-term impact analysis. If impact analysis was pursued in the future, researchers would need to first create nonresponse bias weights and re-examine the balance in baseline characteristics for the weighted samples.

A recent white paper on attrition bias in randomized controlled trials (Deke, Sama-Miller, and Hershey, 2015) discusses how the level of acceptable bias differs with the size (measured in standard deviation units) of a substantively important impact. If a small impact matters, then a small level of bias is not tolerable. For the Family Options Study, a corresponding point might be important: if an expected impact is large, small bias may be tolerable. Some of the effects on housing stability found in the SUB versus UC comparison are large (for example, in the SUB versus UC comparison, the reduction in the proportion of at least one night homeless or doubled up in the past 6 months is equivalent to 0.33 standard deviation units). For these outcomes, a higher level of bias may be tolerated if the bias is still expected to be small in relation to the magnitude of the impact. The key takeaway is that the final determination of whether the 78-month survey data can support impact analysis would need to be made not just separately for each pairwise comparison, but separately for each outcome to be tested in a particular pairwise comparison.

---

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Department of Education. 2017.

<sup>12</sup> Exhibit I-1 shows several balance statistics in addition to a determination of whether the attrition is tolerable according to WWC standards. The exhibit presents the p-values from omnibus tests of difference in baseline characteristics. When these p-values are less than 0.10, they indicate a rejection of equivalence in baseline characteristics. P-values larger than 0.10 are no guarantee of balance, however, because of the sample sizes in the 78-month respondent sample. Because the numbers of respondents in each pairwise comparison are relatively low, the omnibus tests of difference have relatively weak statistical power. Therefore, a failure to reject equivalence may be partially due to low statistical power rather than near-equivalence of characteristics.

<sup>13</sup> Of the six pairwise comparisons, only two—CBRR versus UC and PBTH versus UC—meet WWC standards for tolerable threat of bias and then only when making optimistic assumptions about the relationship between attrition and outcomes. These are the two comparisons, however, where the omnibus F-statistic rejects equivalence in the unweighted baseline characteristics, which makes it more doubtful that these comparisons are suitable for impact analysis. The non-equivalence within the CBRR versus UC comparison also occurs within the full sample. The magnitude of imbalance within this comparison (seen in the average and median absolute values of characteristic difference) is noticeably higher than at baseline, however.

---

### 3.3 Conclusion

The 78-month survey measured important outcomes. Interesting descriptive analysis (particularly examining changes over time) for 78-month respondents is certainly possible, as shown in Chapter 6. It is not yet clear whether the 78-month survey data can support impact analysis. The SUB versus UC comparison holds the most potential for supporting impact analysis using 78-month outcomes. That analysis—and the non-response analysis needed to be done along with it—is not feasible within the scope of this contract but could be pursued in the future.

**Exhibit 3-1: Ability of 78-Month Survey Sample to Support Various Analyses**

Type of Analysis	Is It Possible?
Unweighted longitudinal analysis of 78-month respondents (how outcomes have changed over time for respondent sample)	Yes.
Weighted longitudinal analysis of average UC outcomes (how outcomes have changed over time for UC group)	Not yet clear. It is increasingly well-established—both theoretically and empirically—that nonresponse rates are a poor predictor of nonresponse bias (Groves, 2006; Groves and Peytcheva, 2008), but academic research has not agreed on new measures or thresholds. Potential for analysis is higher for outcomes that are less correlated with survey response. Analysis necessary to address this question is outside the scope of this contract but could be done in the future. To conduct this analysis, nonresponse weights would first need to be developed so that the 78-month respondent sample could represent the full study sample to the extent possible.
Impact analysis	Not yet clear. Potential is highest for the SUB versus UC comparison housing stability outcomes (where large impacts may lead to greater tolerance of threat of bias). Analysis necessary to address this question is outside the scope of this contract but could be done in the future. To conduct this analysis, nonresponse weights would first need to be developed so that the 78-month respondent sample could represent the full study sample to the extent possible.

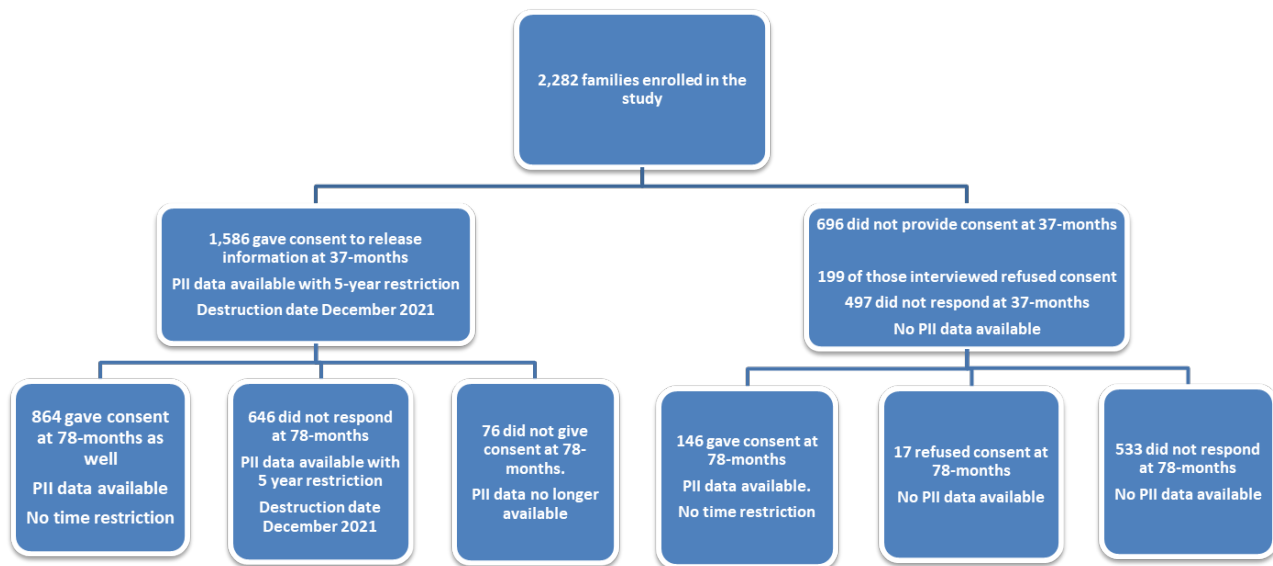
## 4. What Is the Research Value of Consent-to-Use-PII Sample?

This chapter addresses the research value of the consent-to-use-PII sample. This sample consists of family heads who gave consent at the time of the 37-month survey for their personally identifiable information (PII) to be shared with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and of those who gave consent at the time of the 78-month survey.

### 4.1 What is the Status of the Consent-to-Use-PII Sample?

Exhibit 4-1 shows the number of family heads from whom the study obtained consent for their PII to be shared with HUD.

**Exhibit 4-1. Consent Status at 37 Months and at 78 Months**



PII= personally identifiable information.

The exhibit shows that 1,586 participants gave their consent to release their PII to HUD at the time of the 37-month data collection. An additional 146 participants that did not give consent at 37 months did give their consent to release their PII to HUD at 78 months. On the other hand, 76 of the participants who gave consent at 37-months did not renew their consent at 78 months. Thus, HUD will have access to PII to do additional administrative data matching for 1,656 of the 2,282 study participants (72.5 percent of the sample).<sup>14</sup> The consent to release collected at 37 months included a 5-year restriction on the use of PII. This time restriction was not included in the consent to release information obtained at 78 months. Thus, there is no time restriction for the 864 participants that gave consent at both waves and the 146 that consented at 78 months. The remaining 646 that only gave consent at 37 months are subject to a 5-year limit, which expires December 2021.

<sup>14</sup> The Abt team will submit to HUD an updated PII file at the end of this contract to replace the one submitted at 37 months. The new PII file contains records for the 1,656 who provided consent at the end of the 78-month contract or whose 37-month consent was still viable.

---

## 4.2 Potential Matching Data Sources

Administrative data matching would be possible for a substantial proportion of the study sample (72.5 percent) between now and December 2021. The central strength of administrative data is the ability to capture data on families that may otherwise be lost to future survey followup and—if needed—measure non-response bias of those families. Administrative data may also be used to augment survey data measuring similar outcomes by providing the ability to collect data for a large sample over an extended period of time. Administrative data can help researchers measure outcomes with greater accuracy compared with self-reported information, which could be sensitive to recall, interpretation, or other problems. Although it can be challenging to secure data-use agreements with administrative agencies—especially at the state or local level—administrative data collection is often less expensive than survey data collection. This challenge is particularly relevant for the Family Options Study sample because the households are highly mobile, and many (13 percent) of those who responded to the 78-month tracking survey reported that they were living in a different state than the original 12 sites.

For the 20- and 37-month impact analyses, the Family Options Study analyzed outcomes that are measured with a range of administrative data. The study has examined receipt of housing assistance from HUD using data from the Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center (PIC) and the Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS), use of homeless assistance services from Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), foster care placements from child welfare data, and employment and earnings from quarterly wage data from the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH). For future analysis, depending on research questions about the long-term effects of the interventions, HUD might consider linking the study sample to other sources of administrative data such as public assistance records (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF] or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program [SNAP]), Medicaid data (to measure health care utilization and expenditures), academic achievement data (National Center for Education Statistics), criminal history data, and child welfare records.

## 4.3 Are the Pairwise Comparison Samples Among 78-Month Respondents Balanced Enough for Impact Analysis?

This section considers the types of analysis that could be conducted with long-term data for the consent-to-use-PII sample (hereafter called the “consent sample”). First, as with the 78-month respondent sample, descriptive longitudinal analysis for these family heads in the sample would be interesting and possible. Second, the “response rate” of the consent sample (76.4 percent) makes it likely that the sample would be weighted to represent the full sample, and that weighted longitudinal analysis of the usual care (UC) group could be conducted.

Third, the section addresses whether the consent sample could support impact analysis. Appendix H shows the baseline characteristics for the consent sample pairwise comparisons. Exhibit H-1 shows balance statistics for the pairwise comparisons. All comparisons are more balanced in the consent sample than in the 78-month respondent sample (seen in average and median absolute values of differences), and all are closer to the balance found in the full sample (seen in average and median differences from baseline differences). Five of the six comparisons meet the What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) standard for attrition bias under cautious assumptions of how attrition is related to outcomes, and the sixth (subsidy

[SUB] versus usual care [UC]) meets the standard under more optimistic assumptions.<sup>15</sup> Overall, it looks likely that the consent sample could support impact analysis. As with the 78-month respondent sample, the study team would want to create nonresponse weights and re-assess the balance in baseline characteristics before making a final determination.

#### 4.4 Conclusion

The consent-to-use-PII sample is slightly more than three-fourths (76 percent) of the full sample. Information on important outcomes (such as SNAP, TANF, and Medicaid participation) could be matched to the sample through 2021. It is expected that when using nonresponse weights, future researchers could calculate internally valid impact estimates for all pairwise comparisons in addition to descriptive longitudinal analysis.

**Exhibit 4-2: Ability of Consent-to-Use-PII Sample to Support Various Analyses**

Type of Analysis	Is It Possible?
Unweighted longitudinal analysis of 78-month respondents in the consent-to-use-PII sample (how outcomes have changed over time for respondent sample)	Yes, although not possible within the scope of this project, it could be done in the future.
Weighted longitudinal analysis of average UC outcomes in the consent-to-use-PII sample (how outcomes have changed over time for UC group)	Seems likely. Would be confirmed after construction of nonresponse weights and re-assessment of balance of baseline characteristics between consent sample and full sample. Construction of nonresponse weights is not possible within the scope of this project but could be done in the future.
Impact analysis with the consent-to-use-PII sample.	Seems likely. Would be confirmed after construction of nonresponse weights and re-assessment of balance of baseline characteristics within each pairwise comparison in the consent sample. Construction of nonresponse weights is not possible within the scope of this project but could be done in the future.

PII = personally identifiable information. UC = usual care.

<sup>15</sup> Although overall response rate is highest for the SUB versus UC comparison, the differential attrition is greater for this comparison than other comparisons. Under WWC standards, the greater differential attrition leads to a higher threat of bias.

---

## 5. What is the Expected Analytic Value of Another Followup Survey Collection?

This chapter discusses the potential research value of future followup survey data collection. Section 5.1 describes the information that could be collected in such a survey, assuming the survey instrument was similar to the instrument fielded at 20 and 37 months after random assignment. Section 5.2 discusses the potential for achieving a robust response rate in a future followup data collection effort. Section 5.3 examines the receipt of housing assistance provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the full study sample during the period from December 2013 through March 2019 using administrative data from HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center (PIC) and Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS).

### 5.1 What Information Would be Collected in a Future Followup Survey?

Appendix exhibits D-1 to D-5 show that most of the outcomes examined in the Short-Term and 3-Year impact reports were not measured by the 78-month tracking survey. If a future followup survey collected nearly identical items as the two followup surveys already conducted by the Family Options Study, however, most of these outcomes would be available for analysis.

- **Housing stability:** with the exception of the three outcomes heavily based on Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data (confirmatory outcome, any stay in an emergency shelter in the past 6 months, and any stay in an emergency shelter in the latest 12-month period), all outcomes would be measured.
- **Family preservation:** all outcomes would be measured.
- **Adult well-being:** all outcomes would be measured.
- **Child well-being:** most outcomes would be measured except those based on direct child assessments (verbal ability, math ability, and executive functioning) and the child survey (anxiety, fears, substance use, goal-oriented thinking, and school effort in the past month).
- **Self-sufficiency:** details of current employment, income, food security, and economic stressors would be measured. Recent work history and training experiences would likely also be measured, but outcomes that measure employment and training since random assignment would likely not be measured (due to the difficulty of recall during a multi-year period).

### 5.2 Assessment of Feasibility of Another Followup Survey

The Family Options Study sample is viable for a future study because the study team had success in locating the sample or establishing viable leads to pursue. The study team completed interviews with 48.7 percent of the sample and confirmed location data for another 10.6 percent, resulting in confirmed locations for nearly 60 percent of the sample. In addition, after reviewing the pending cases with the interviewers, the study team is confident that reliable contact information was obtained for an additional 15.7 percent of the sample. In total, 75 percent of the sample was determined to still be viable.<sup>16</sup> As noted

---

<sup>16</sup> Currently, 41 of the family heads have been identified as deceased. This finding means that a future full sample followup survey would attempt to collect information from 2,241 family heads. Of these remaining family

in Section 2.3, although 25 percent of the sample were unable to be located for the 78-month survey, the study team believes that it would be possible to locate some portion of this group in a future followup data collection effort. The experience with the 78-month survey offers evidence of this claim—roughly 5 percent of the households interviewed at 78-months were not interviewed at 37-months. Thus, there is reason to expect that some portion of the unlocated sample from the 78-month survey could be located in the future.

The study team’s experiences on prior waves of data collection were also considered when making this assessment. Exhibit 5-1 shows the completion rates to all the prior tracking surveys and the followup surveys at 20- and 37-months.

**Exhibit 5-1. Completion Rates to Prior Tracking Interviews**

	Sample (N)	Cases Completed (N)	Response Rate (%)
6-Month Tracking	2,282	1,671	73.2
12-Month Tracking	2,282	1,632	71.5
20-Month Followup	2,282	1,857	81.4
27-Month Tracking	1,863*	1,159	62.2
37-Month Followup	2,282	1,784	78.2
78-Month Tracking	2,282	1,103	48.3**

\*Not all participants were released for the 27-month tracking interview. Initially, the data collection was delayed as the household roster information was processed after the 20-month data collection. To shorten the field period for the 37-month followup, the last few enrollment cohorts were released prior to their 36-month anniversary. The combination of the delay due to household roster processing and the early release for those cohorts left insufficient time to conduct the 27-month tracking effort for some families.

\*\*Note—the response rates shown in exhibit 5-1 are based on the full sample (N=2,282). Thus, the response rate percentage shown in this exhibit for the 78-month tracking survey is 48.3 percent, compared with 48.7 percent previously reported for all cases eligible for the 78-month survey (N=2,264).

Sources: Family Options Study Followup survey data and 78-month tracking data

The exhibit shows that the completion rates declined over time, with an 11-percentage-point drop between the 6-month tracking (73.2 percent response) and the 27-month tracking (61.7 percent). This drop in response rates occurred during a 21 month period—a shorter period than the time elapsed between the last contact with families and the start of the 78-month tracking data collection. The 6-, 12-, and 27-month tracking surveys occurred during a period when interviewers were in frequent contact with study participants due to the overall study data collection schedule. As families completed one data collection activity, interviewers informed participants about when to expect the next contact. That frequency of contact helped to keep families engaged in the study.

Although both the drop in response over time and the lack of recent frequent contact suggested that a substantially lower response rate to the 78-month tracking survey compared with the 27-month tracking survey might be expected, the drop was not as steep as anticipated. An 11-percentage-point drop

---

heads, 1,676 (74.8 percent) either completed the 78-month survey, were located during the 78-month effort, or have contact information that the team has determined is still viable. The 1,676 family heads represent 73.4 percent of the original sample of 2,282.



---

occurred, however, during a 21-month period when frequent contact was maintained with the study participants. The drop between the 27 – and 78-month tracking surveys was only 13.9 percentage points—slightly under a 3-percentage-point drop during an additional 3 years. Allowing interviewers to work these cases longer—in a manner similar to the followup survey efforts—helped to minimize the drop-off in response.

While the study team believes that a long-term followup survey is feasible, the team suspects that the number of interviewer hours required to obtain a completed survey might be higher than was the case during the 37-month effort. The hours per complete in the 78-month effort were slightly higher than initially estimated (4 hours per complete by phone versus 3; 5.8 hours per complete in-person versus 5.5). Some sites were substantially higher—Phoenix averaged 8.2 hours per complete, Boston averaged 10.5, and Hawaii averaged 7.4.

As discussed in previous chapters, no single response rate threshold will determine whether a future followup data collection can provide data for a robust impact analysis. The assessment of whether an impact analysis would deliver robust results will need to be based on the expected composition of the respondent sample and the non-response bias implied by that expected composition. Given the success of the 78-month survey effort at finding families and updating contact information with nearly one-half of the sample, a response rate to a future followup data collection could potentially exceed 70 percent. Given that impact analysis could potentially be supported with a response rate of roughly 40 percent (according to WWC standards), it seems likely that a followup effort of similar scale to the 20- and 37-month efforts would yield data that would support the calculation of internally valid impact estimates.

### **5.3 Receipt of Housing Assistance**

During the course of the 78-month followup period, Abt collected data from HUD’s PIC and TRACS data systems to measure receipt of assistance from public housing, the Housing Choice Voucher Program, and the project-based voucher program.<sup>17</sup> The survey data collection team also used the addresses available in the PIC/TRACS extracts to augment the contact information available for the sample. To the extent that study families continue to receive housing assistance in the future, PIC/TRACS is expected to continue to be a valuable source of contact information for any future data collection activity.

This section examines the receipt of housing assistance measured in PIC and TRACS from December 2013 through March 2019. Specifically, this longitudinal analysis provides information on the proportion of families in each of the four study groups who received public housing, Housing Choice Vouchers, or project-based voucher assistance at four times: December 2013, December 2015, December 2017, and March 2019.

---

<sup>17</sup> In the 20- and 37-month impact analyses, the study team constructed program usage data files using information from PIC and TRACS as well as HMIS and participants’ surveys. The program usage data files measured receipt of other types of long-term rent assistance such as permanent supportive housing and a range of other assistance. The analysis presented here uses only records from PIC and TRACS on receipt of public housing assistance, Housing Choice Vouchers, and project-based vouchers.

**Exhibit 5-2. Receipt of Housing Assistance over Time by Assignment Group**

Assignment Group	Full Sample	Receiving housing assistance as recorded in December 2013 PIC and TRACS extracts		Receiving housing assistance as recorded in December 2015 PIC and TRACS extracts		Receiving housing assistance as recorded in December 2017 PIC and TRACS extracts		Receiving housing assistance as recorded in March 2019 PIC and TRACS extracts	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
CBRR	569	108	19.0	120	21.1	145	25.5	141	24.8
PBTH	368	52	14.1	72	19.6	65	17.7	74	20.1
SUB	599	409	68.3	356	59.4	310	51.8	286	47.7
UC	746	140	18.8	166	22.3	179	24.0	194	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>30.5</b>

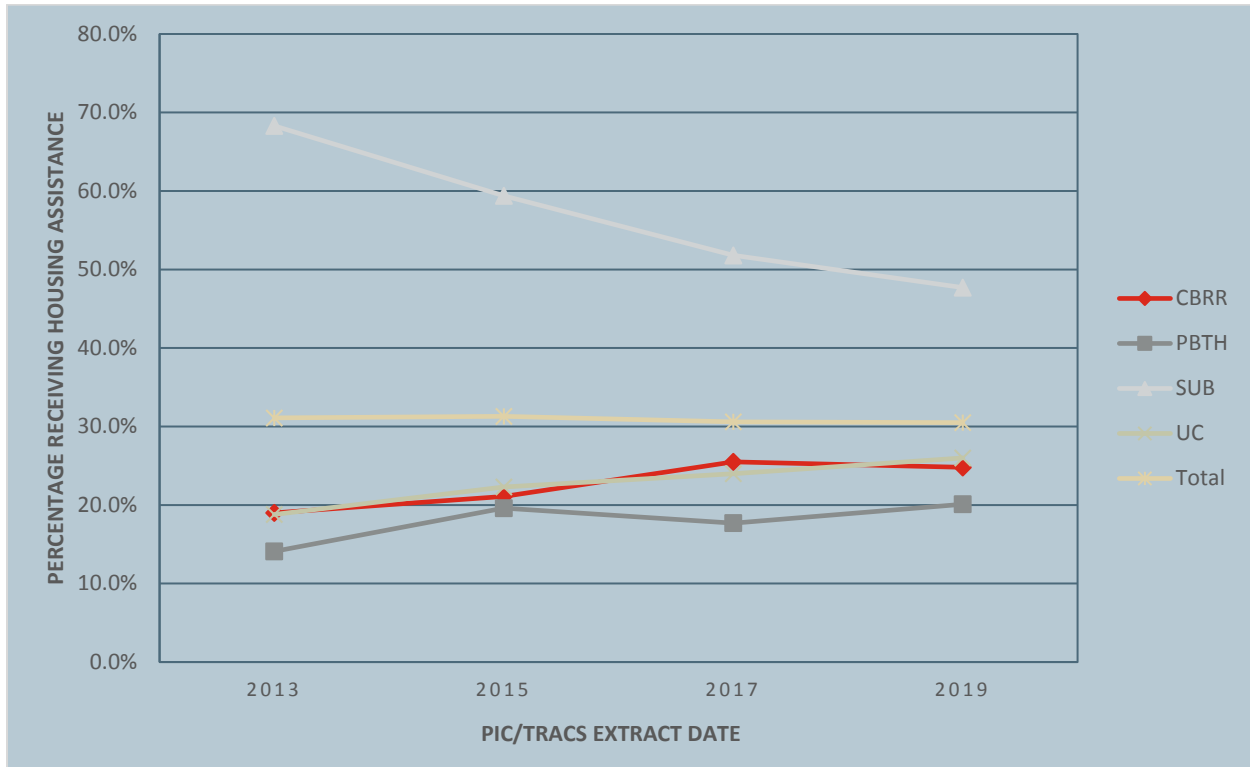
CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. PIC = Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center. SUB = subsidy. TRACS = Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System. UC = usual care. Note: Families were counted as receiving housing assistance if they were matched to extracts, and the type of effective action field indicated housing assistance receipt.

Source: PD&R PIC and TRACS extracts from September 2010 through March 2019.

Overall, about one-third of the study sample received HUD housing assistance, and the proportion held steady during the time period examined. The proportion of families assigned to the subsidy (SUB) group who received housing assistance is higher than in other assignment groups at each point, but the proportion declines over time. As of December 2013, 68 percent of families assigned to the SUB group were receiving housing assistance, but only 48 percent were receiving housing assistance by March 2019. On the other hand, while the proportion of families in the other groups who receive housing assistance is substantially lower than for SUB families (because families in the other assignment groups did not receive priority access to a long-term rent subsidy), the proportion in the other groups increases over time. For example, 19 percent of families assigned to community-based rapid re-housing (CBRR) were receiving housing assistance in December 2013, and this proportion increased to 25 percent by March 2019. Similar patterns hold for families assigned to project-based transitional housing (PBTH) and usual care (UC).

Exhibit 5-3 shows the percentage of families receiving housing assistance, as reported in four PIC and TRACS extracts by intervention group.

**Exhibit 5-3: Percentage of Households Receiving HUD Housing Assistance (PIC/TRACS) Over Time**



PIC = Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center. TRACS = Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System. Note: Families were counted as receiving housing assistance if they were matched to extracts and the type of effective action field indicated housing assistance receipt.

Source: Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) PIC and TRACS extracts from September 2010 through March 2019.

## 5.4 Conclusion

A future followup survey could provide more information on outcomes such as homelessness and doubling up, housing quality, family separations and reunifications, adult and child well-being, employment and income, and food security. Given that 75 percent of the sample for a future survey was located or determined to have viable contact information during the 78-month effort, the likelihood of achieving an overall response rate between 65 to 75 percent (or higher) seems high. A response rate in that range would allow for valuable longitudinal analysis of family outcomes and likely would support impact analysis.

## 6. Descriptive Analysis of the 78-Month Survey Sample

In this chapter, the 78-month survey data is used to describe the 1,103 respondents. Housing stability and employment outcomes for this group of respondents are examined 78 months after study enrollment. The analysis also examines three key outcomes for this group—homeless or doubled up in past 6 months, living in own housing, and employment status—at enrollment and at each followup point. The raw frequencies for each variable are provided in the 78-month survey in appendix E.

### 6.1 Who Responded to the 78-Month Survey?

Interviewers completed a 78-month tracking interview with 1,103 study families. This section includes an overview of who responded to the survey and the proportion of respondents who replied to the other followup survey efforts 20 and 37 months after randomization. Interviewers were able to complete interviews with families in all sites and in all intervention groups. Exhibit 6-1 shows the distribution of the 1,103 families by site and by intervention group.

**Exhibit 6-1. 78-Month Tracking Survey Results by Site and Intervention Group**

Characteristics of 78-Month Respondents	Number of Respondents
Total Respondents	1,103
Site	
Alameda	124
Atlanta	96
Baltimore	25
Boston	75
Connecticut	110
Denver	100
Honolulu	99
Kansas City	82
Louisville	58
Minneapolis	95
Phoenix	113
Salt Lake City	126
Intervention Group	
CBRR	272
PBTH	162
SUB	328
UC	341

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing.

SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Source: Family Options Study baseline and 78-month surveys.

The team also looked at the proportion of the 78-month respondents who completed interviews during previous survey efforts. Exhibit 6-2 shows how many of the 1,103 78-month respondents were also respondents to the 20- and 37-month surveys.

**Exhibit 6-2. Response Patterns of the 78-Month Survey Respondents**

	Responded to 20-Month Survey		Responded to 37-Month Survey		Responded to Both Surveys	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
78-Month Survey Respondents: Overall						
78-Month Respondents (N=1,103)	1,024	92.8	1,048	95.0	987	89.5
78-Month Survey Respondents: UC Group Only						
78-Month Respondents in the UC Group Only (N=341)	316	92.7	321	94.1	300	88.0
78-Month Survey Respondents: SUB Group Who Ever Used SUB						
78-Month Respondents in the SUB Group Who Ever Used SUB (N=275)	263	95.6	268	97.5	256	93.1
78-Month Survey Respondents: CBRR Group Who Ever Used RR						
78-Month Respondents in the CBRR Group Who Ever Used RR (N=174)	159	91.4	162	93.1	152	87.4
78-Month Survey Respondents: PBTH Group Who Ever Used TH						
78-Month Respondents in the PBTH Group Who Ever Used TH (N=98)	92	93.9	94	95.9	90	91.8

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Note: All 1,103 respondents to the 78-month survey were also respondents to the baseline survey.

Source: Family Options Study 20-month, 37-month, and 78-month surveys.

Overall, 92.8 percent of the 78-month respondents were also respondents to the 20-month survey, 95.0 percent responded to the 37-month survey, and 89.5 percent responded to all three surveys. Looking only at the 78-month respondents in the usual care group, 92.7 percent responded to the 20-month survey, 94.1 percent responded to the 37-month survey, and 88.0 percent responded to all three surveys. Among the three intervention groups that were offered priority access, the response rate over time for those who actually used their assigned intervention was examined.<sup>18</sup> Among 78-month respondents in the subsidy (SUB) group, who used their long term rental assistance—93.1 percent responded at both, the 20- and 37-month followup. Of the 78-month respondents in the community-based rapid re-housing (CBRR) group who used rapid re-housing, 87.4 percent also responded to both the 20- and 37-month surveys, as did 91.8 percent of those in the project-based transitional housing (PBTH) group who used transitional housing.

As noted in Section 3.1, the 78-month tracking survey collected data necessary to measure a small number of housing and employment outcomes measured in previous surveys. This section provides some descriptive statistics separately for all 78-month respondents and for those 78-month respondents in the usual care (UC) group.

As discussed in Section 3.2, it is beyond the scope of the current project to construct the nonresponse weights and conduct the analysis necessary to determine whether the respondents to the 78-month survey can be weighted to represent the entire study sample. This descriptive summary of 78-month outcomes, therefore, cannot be compared with baseline, 20- and 37-month followup characteristics of the full study sample or the full UC group.

<sup>18</sup> See full discussion on why data is reported only for those who used the intervention to which they were assigned.

---

In this section, the outcomes are described for 78-month respondents in the SUB, CBRR, and PBTH assignment groups who actually took-up the intervention to which they were assigned by 37 months after random assignment. That is, for those 78-month respondents in the SUB group, the outcomes for the subset who actually used long-term rent assistance are described. The same set of descriptive statistics for those who took up their assigned PBTH or CBRR interventions are presented. These descriptions provide some insight into the outcomes of a particular group of families who used the assistance to which they were assigned. Any differences in outcomes across the groups of families cannot be interpreted as evidence of a causal impact of the use of one type of assistance over another, however. Because the use of SUB, CBRR, or PBTH was not randomly assigned, comparisons are fundamentally subject to selection bias.<sup>19</sup>

The descriptive summaries focus on the following outcomes:

- At least 1 night homeless or doubled up in the past 6 months (percent).
- At least 1 night homeless in the past 6 months (percent).
- At least 1 night doubled up in the past 6 months (percent).
- Living in own house or apartment at followup (percent).
- Work for pay in the week before the survey (percent).

In the next subsection, these outcome measures are used to answer these questions about the 78-month survey respondents:

1. What are the housing status and current living situation of families who responded to the 78-month survey?
  - a. Have they participated in any housing programs?
2. What are the housing status and current living situation of families in the usual care group only who responded to the 78-month survey?
  - a. Have they participated in any housing programs?
3. What is the employment status of the group who responded to the 78-month survey?
  - a. How does that compare with their employment status at baseline?
4. What is the employment status for 78-month respondents in the UC group?
  - a. How does that compare with their employment status at baseline?

In Section 6.2, these key outcomes are described at the time of the 78-month survey for all 78-month survey respondents and separately for those families in the UC group. The families in the UC group were

---

<sup>19</sup> In this situation, “selection bias” means that the families who used the SUB assistance offered to them were different at baseline from the families who used the CBRR assistance offered to them and the families who used the PBTH assistance offered to them. The SUB 78-month respondent families who used SUB are (295/595 =) 46 percent of all SUB families. The CBRR 78-month respondent families who used CBRR are (174/563 =) 31 percent of all CBRR families. The PBTH 78-month respondent families who used PBTH are (98/364 =) 27 percent of all PBTH families. Because these sets of families were different from each other when random assignment took place, it is not known whether differences in outcomes at 78 months after random assignment are due to the different interventions offered at random assignment, pre-existing differences, or a combination of the two.

---

not given priority access to any particular type of assistance, so their outcomes are not influenced by any extra help to use any particular program. As noted previously, this information is also provided for 78-month respondents in the other three intervention groups if they took up their assigned intervention at any point in the first 37 months post-randomization. In Section 6.3, these outcomes are presented for the same subsets of participants at four points in time: (1) baseline; (2) the 20-month followup; (3) the 37-month followup; and (4) the 78-month survey.

## **6.2 How Are the 78-Month Respondents Doing Overall?**

This section describes the housing status of the families who responded to the 78-month survey— first, housing stability is considered and then housing independence. In Section 6.2.3, the employment status of the 78-month survey respondents is described.

### **6.2.1 What Is the Housing Status of Families Who Responded to the 78-Month Survey?**

This section focuses on two components of housing status for the 78-month survey respondents: housing stability and housing independence. The housing stability of the 78-month survey respondents specifically looks at those 78-month respondents who reported that they experienced homelessness or were doubled up in the 6 months prior to the 78-month interview. Respondents are considered to have *independent housing* if they rented or owned their own housing at the time of the survey.

#### **Housing Stability**

Those families “who have experienced homelessness or were doubled up” are defined here as those families who reported having spent at least 1 night in the 6 months before the followup survey either staying in a shelter or a place not meant for human habitation, or living with friends or relatives because they could not find or afford a place of their own.

The following exhibit 6-3 shows the housing stability outcomes for all 78-month survey respondents by whether or not they reported at baseline that they had previously experienced homelessness and whether they had experienced homelessness as a child.

As shown in exhibit 6-3, 11.5 percent of 78-month respondents reported being homeless for at least 1 night in the 6 months prior to the 78-month survey. During this same period, 15.3 percent of respondents reported being doubled up for at least 1 night, and 19.5 percent of respondents reported being either homeless or doubled up for at least 1 night. These measures were examined for correlations with any homelessness prior to baseline and experience of homelessness as a child. The measures of *homeless in the last 6 months* and *homeless or doubled up in the last 6 months* were both positively correlated with any homelessness prior to baseline. None of the measures were correlated with an experience of homelessness as a child.

**Exhibit 6-3. Cross-Tabulations of Homeless, Doubled-up, and Homeless or Doubled-up in Last 6 Months with (i) Previous Experience of Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline and (ii) Family Head's Experience of Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18), for All 78-Month Survey Respondents**

Homeless in Last 6 months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) **		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	88.3	33.7	54.6	71.9	16.4
Yes	11.5	3.0	8.5	9.5	2.0
Refused	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Doubled-up in Last 6 months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	84.5	31.6	52.9	68.4	16.1
Yes	15.3	5.1	10.2	13.2	2.2
Refused	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Don't Know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Homeless or Doubled-up in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%)*		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	80.5	30.7	49.6	64.9	15.4
Yes	19.5	6.0	13.5	16.5	3.0
Refused/Don't Know	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>

Sample size = 1,103. \*\*/\* = Correlation is statistically significant at the .05/.01 level. <sup>n.s.</sup> = Correlation is not statistically significant at the .05 level.

Notes: All 1,103 respondents to the 78-month survey were also respondents to the baseline survey. The statistical significance levels are from chi-squared tests that excluded refused/don't know responses (due to small cell counts). Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. The homeless or doubled-up in the last 6 months prior to the interview is less than the sum of those who reported that they were homeless plus those who were doubled-up. This variance is because some participants reported that they were both homeless and doubled-up.

Source: Family Options Study baseline and 78-month surveys.

The homeless or doubled up status for those 78-month respondents in the UC group only was also examined. As shown in exhibit 6-4, 14.7 percent of UC respondents reported being homeless for at least 1 night in the 6 months prior to the 78-month survey. During this same period, 18.5 percent of UC respondents reported being doubled up for at least 1 night, and 23.8 percent of UC respondents reported being either homeless or doubled up for at least 1 night. No correlations with any homelessness prior to baseline or experience of homelessness as a child were statistically significant among this smaller sample.



**Exhibit 6-4. Cross-Tabulations of Homeless, Doubled-up, and Homeless or Doubled-up in Last 6 Months with (i) Previous Experience of Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline and (ii) Family Head’s Experience of Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18), for 78-Month Survey Respondents in Usual Care Group**

Homeless in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	85.0	32.3	52.8	68.6	16.4
Yes	14.7	4.4	10.3	10.3	4.4
Refused	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>
Doubled-up in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	80.9	30.8	50.2	63.6	17.3
Yes	18.5	5.9	12.6	15.3	3.2
Refused	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Don't Know	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>
Homeless or Doubled-up in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	76.0	29.6	46.3	60.4	15.5
Yes	23.8	7.0	16.7	18.5	5.3
Refused/Don't Know	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>

Sample size = 341. \*\*\* = Correlation is statistically significant at the .05/.01 level. <sup>n.s.</sup> = Correlation is not statistically significant at the .05 level.

Notes: All 341 Usual Care respondents to the 78-month survey were also respondents to the baseline survey. The statistical significance levels are from chi-squared tests that excluded refused/don't know responses (due to small cell counts). Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Family Options Study baseline and 78-month surveys.

---

Finally, the homeless, doubled-up, and homeless or doubled-up status was examined for those 78-month survey respondents who were offered priority access to one of the other three intervention groups—SUB, CBRR, or PBTH—and who took up the assistance offered to them within the first 37 months after random assignment.

As discussed in Chapter 3, additional work that is beyond the scope of the current project is needed to create weights to adjust the 78-month survey sample for non-response. Additional work is also needed to determine whether, once weighted for non-response, the 78-month survey sample can support impact analysis. Within the scope of this project, there were not sufficient resources available to determine the feasibility of conducting impact analysis with the 78-month survey sample, nor (even if feasible) were there resources available to carry out such analysis. Thus, the unweighted 78-month survey data were used to describe outcomes for all 78-month survey respondents and all 78-month survey respondents assigned to the UC group. To describe outcomes for other groups of survey respondents, the focus was on respondents who were assigned to SUB, CBRR, and PBTH, who actually used the assigned assistance. These participants who took up their assigned assistance were the focus because even unweighted, their outcomes have clear interpretation and are not confounded by outcomes for participants who did not use the assigned intervention.

As shown in exhibit 6-5, of the 78-month respondents assigned to the SUB group who used a long-term rent subsidy, 6.9 percent reported being homeless for at least 1 night in the 6 months prior to the 78-month survey. During this same period, 10.9 percent of respondents assigned to SUB who ever used a long-term rent subsidy reported being doubled up for at least 1 night, and 13.5 percent of them reported being either homeless or doubled up for at least 1 night. None of the measures were correlated with any homelessness prior to baseline or experience of homelessness as a child.

**Exhibit 6-5. Cross-Tabulations of Homeless, Doubled-up, and Homeless or Doubled-up in Last 6 Months with (i) Previous Experience of Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline and (ii) Family Head’s Experience of Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18), for 78-Month Survey Respondents in SUB Group Who Ever Used SUB Between Random Assignment and the 37-Month Followup Survey**

Homeless in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	93.1	34.9	58.2	74.9	18.2
Yes	6.9	2.2	4.7	6.2	0.7
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Doubled-up in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	89.1	32.7	62.9	71.6	17.5
Yes	10.9	4.4	6.6	9.5	1.5
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Homeless or Doubled-up in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	86.6	32.4	54.2	69.5	17.1
Yes	13.5	4.7	8.7	11.6	1.8
Refused/Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>

Sample size = 275. <sup>n.s.</sup> = Correlation is not statistically significant at the .05 level.

Notes: All 275 SUB user respondents to the 78-month survey were also respondents to the baseline survey. The statistical significance levels are from chi-squared tests that excluded refused/don't know responses (due to small cell counts). Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Family Options Study baseline and 78-month surveys.

As shown in exhibit 6-6, of the 78-month respondents assigned to the CBRR group who had ever used rapid re-housing, 9.2 percent reported being homeless for at least 1 night in the 6 months prior to the 78-month survey. During this same period, 13.2 percent of the respondents assigned to CBRR who had ever used rapid re-housing, reported being doubled up for at least 1 night, and 17.2 percent of them reported being either homeless or doubled up for at least 1 night. The measure of *homeless in the past 6 months* was positively correlated with any homelessness prior to baseline. None of the other measures were positively correlated with experiences of homelessness prior to baseline or homelessness as a child.

**Exhibit 6-6. Cross-Tabulations of Homeless, Doubled-up, and Homeless or Doubled-up in Last 6 Months with (i) Previous Experience of Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline and (ii) Family Head’s Experience of Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18), for 78-Month Survey Respondents in CBRR Group Who Ever Used RR Between Random Assignment and the 37-Month Followup Survey**

Homeless in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%)*		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	90.2	35.1	55.2	75.9	14.4
Yes	9.2	1.2	8.1	8.6	0.6
Refused	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Doubled-up in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	86.8	31.6	55.2	73.6	13.2
Yes	13.2	4.6	8.6	11.5	1.7
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Homeless or Doubled-up in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	82.2	31.6	50.6	69.0	13.2
Yes	17.2	4.6	12.6	15.5	1.7
Refused/Don't Know	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>

Sample size = 174. \*\*\* = Correlation is statistically significant at the .05/.01 level. <sup>n.s.</sup> = Correlation is not statistically significant at the .05 level.

Notes: All 174 CBRR user respondents to the 78-month survey were also respondents to the baseline survey. The statistical significance levels are from chi-squared tests that excluded refused/don't know responses (due to small cell counts). Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Family Options Study baseline and 78-month surveys.

As shown in exhibit 6-7, of the 78-month respondents assigned to the PBTH group who had ever used transitional housing program assistance, 7.1 percent reported being homeless for at least 1 night in the 6 months prior to the 78-month survey. During this same period, 10.2 percent of the respondents assigned to the PBTH group who had ever used transitional housing assistance reported being doubled up for at least 1 night, and 14.3 percent of them reported being either homeless or doubled up for at least 1 night. None of the measures was positively correlated with any homelessness prior to baseline or homelessness as a child.

**Exhibit 6-7. Cross-Tabulations of Homeless, Doubled-up, and Homeless or Doubled-up in Last 6 Months with (i) Previous Experience of Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline and (ii) Family Head’s Experience of Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18), for 78-Month Survey Respondents in PBTH Group Who Ever Used TH Between Random Assignment and the 37-Month Followup Survey**

Homeless in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	92.9	37.8	55.1	70.4	22.5
Yes	7.1	2.0	5.1	7.1	0.0
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Doubled-up in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	89.8	33.7	56.1	68.4	21.4
Yes	10.2	6.1	4.1	9.2	1.0
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Homeless or Doubled-up in Last 6 Months at 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Previously Experienced Homelessness in Lifetime at Baseline (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>		Experienced Homelessness as a Child (Under Age 18) (%) <sup>n.s.</sup>	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
No	85.7	32.7	53.1	64.3	21.4
Yes	14.3	7.1	7.1	13.3	1.0
Refused/Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>

Sample size = 98. \*\*\* = Correlation is statistically significant at the .05/.01 level. n.s. = Correlation is not statistically significant at the .05 level.

Notes: All 98 PBTH ever user respondents to the 78-month survey were also respondents to the baseline survey. The statistical significance levels are from chi-squared tests that excluded refused/don't know responses (due to small cell counts). Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Family Options Study baseline and 78-month surveys.

### Housing Independence.

Exhibit 6-8 shows the percentage of families who reported living in their own house or apartment regardless of whether or not they were receiving housing assistance. The exhibit shows the housing status for all 78-month survey respondents and for 78-month respondents in the UC group only.

**Exhibit 6-8. Housing Independence of 78-Month Survey Respondents**

Outcome	All 78-Month Respondents	78-Month Respondents in the Usual Care Group Only
Total Respondents:	1,103	341
Housing status	Percent of 78-Month Respondents Overall	Percent of 78-Month Respondents Usual Care Group Only
<b>A house or apartment that you own or rent</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>79.5</b>
Your partner's (boy/girlfriend's/fiancé's, significant other's) place	1.4	1.8
A friend or relative's house or apartment, and paying part of the rent	5.3	6.2
A friend or relative's house or apartment, but not paying part of the rent	4.3	4.4
Hotel or motel you pay for yourself	0.5	0.9
A permanent, transitional, or treatment program	2.1	1.5
Emergency shelter or voucher hotel or motel	1.6	3.2
A place not meant for human habitation (car, abandoned building, or outside)	1.3	1.8
Other	0.6	0.9

Source: Family Options Study 78-month survey.

Exhibit 6-8 shows that 83.0 percent of all 78-month respondents were living in a house or apartment that they owned or rented. This proportion was 79.5 percent among those respondents in the UC group.

Exhibit 6-9 shows the same housing independence information as in exhibit 6-8, except exhibit 6-9 shows the 78-month respondents assigned to the SUB, PBTH, and CBRR groups who used the intervention to which they were assigned.

**Exhibit 6-9. Housing Independence of 78-Month Survey Respondents Who Used the Intervention to Which They Were Randomly Assigned Priority Access**

Outcome	78-Month Respondents in the SUB Group Who Ever Used SUB	78-Month Respondents in the CBRR Group Who Ever Used RR	78-Month Respondents in the PBTH Group Who Ever Used TH
Sample Size:	275	174	98
Housing Status	Percent 78-Month Respondents in the SUB Group Who Ever Used SUB	Percent of 78-Month Respondents in the CBRR Group Who Ever Used RR	Percent of 78-Month Respondents in the PBTH Group Who Ever Used TH
A house or apartment that you own or rent	89.5	81.6	83.7
Your partner's (boy/girlfriend's/fiancé's, significant other's) place	0.4	1.7	1.0
A friend or relative's house or apartment, and paying part of the rent	2.9	8.1	4.1
A friend or relative's house or apartment, but not paying part of the rent	2.2	5.2	6.1
Hotel or motel you pay for yourself	0.4	0.6	0.0
A permanent, transitional, or treatment program	2.6	0.6	1.0
Emergency shelter or voucher hotel or motel	1.1	1.2	1.0
A place not meant for human habitation (car, abandoned building, or outside)	1.1	0.6	1.0
Other	0.0	0.6	2.0

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RR = rapid re-housing. SUB = subsidy. TH = transitional housing. UC = usual care.  
 Source: Family Options Study 78-month survey.

The exhibit shows that 89.5 percent of all 78-month respondents assigned to SUB who used a long-term rent subsidy were living in a house or apartment that they owned or rented. This proportion was 81.6 percent among those respondents assigned to the CBRR group who used rapid re-housing (RR), and 83.7 percent for those who were assigned to the PBTH group and who ever used transitional housing assistance (TH).

A series of four items (a5, a6, a6a, and a6b)<sup>20</sup> on the 78-month tracking survey asked about the current use of housing programs. While verifying the responses to these items with the Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center (PIC) and the Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS) data has not been attempted, nor checked for consistency between program name (a6a) and program type (a6b), about one-half of the 1,103 respondents reported that they were currently receiving

<sup>20</sup> See Appendix B for the 78-month Tracking Survey Instrument

---

some type of housing assistance at the time of the 78-month survey response.<sup>21</sup> The survey also asked about the use of programs prior to the current living situation within the past 6 months. Exhibit 6-10 shows that 3.0 percent of all respondents used a program prior to their current living situation within the past 6 months. This proportion was 4.1 percent for the UC respondents. Again, these data were examined for those 78-month respondents assigned to the SUB group who used a long-term rent subsidy, those assigned to the CBRR group who used rapid re-housing, and those assigned to the PBTH group who used transitional housing assistance. Of those assigned to SUB who used a long-term subsidy, 1.8 percent reported having used a program prior to the survey. The proportion for the rapid re-housing user group was 1.7 percent, and 1.0 percent for the transitional housing user group.

---

<sup>21</sup> There were 536 affirmative responses to item a5 and an additional 29 affirmative responses to item a6, yielding 555 respondents who reported they were receiving some type of assistance at the time of the survey. This total is about one-half of the 1,103 respondents.



**Exhibit 6-10. Any Receipt of Additional Housing Assistance in 6 Months Prior to the 78-Month Survey for 78-Month Survey Respondents**

Program Type Used in Last 6 Months NOT Including Place Living at Time of Interview			
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Refused/Don't Know (%)
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: Overall (N=1,103)</b>			
Shelter	1.2	98.5	0.4
Permanent supportive housing	0.7	98.8	0.5
Transitional housing program	0.8	98.7	0.5
Rapid re-housing (temporary rental assistance)	0.6	98.9	0.5
Long-term rent subsidy	1.1	98.4	0.5
Other housing assistance	0.6	98.8	0.5
<i>Any type of program or assistance</i>	3.0	97.0	0.0
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: UC Group Only (N=341)</b>			
Shelter	2.4	97.7	0.0
Permanent supportive housing	1.2	98.8	0.0
Transitional housing program	1.2	98.8	0.0
Rapid re-housing (temporary rental assistance)	1.2	98.8	0.0
Long-term rent subsidy	0.6	99.1	0.3
Other housing assistance	0.3	99.7	0.0
<i>Any type of program or assistance</i>	4.1	95.9	0.0
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: SUB Group Who Ever Used SUB (N=275)</b>			
Shelter	0.7	99.3	0.0
Permanent supportive housing	0.7	99.3	0.0
Transitional housing program	0.7	99.3	0.0
Rapid re-housing (temporary rental assistance)	0.4	99.6	0.0
Long-term rent subsidy	1.1	98.9	0.0
Other housing assistance	0.7	98.9	0.4
<i>Any type of program or assistance</i>	1.8	98.2	0.0
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: CBRR Group Who Ever Used RR (N=174)</b>			
Shelter	0.6	99.4	0.0
Permanent supportive housing	0.0	100.0	0.0
Transitional housing program	1.2	98.9	0.0
Rapid re-housing (temporary rental assistance)	0.0	100.0	0.0
Long-term rent subsidy	1.2	98.9	0.0
Other housing assistance	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Any type of program or assistance</i>	1.7	98.3	0.0
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: PBTH Group Who Ever Used TH (N=98)</b>			
Shelter	0.0	100.0	0.0
Permanent supportive housing	0.0	99.0	1.0
Transitional housing program	0.0	99.0	1.0
Rapid re-housing (temporary rental assistance)	0.0	99.0	1.0
Long-term rent subsidy	0.0	99.0	1.0
Other housing assistance	1.0	98.0	1.0
<i>Any type of program or assistance</i>	1.0	99.0	0.0

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RR = rapid re-housing. SUB = subsidy. TH = transitional housing. UC = usual care.

Source: Family Options Study 78-month survey.

---

## **6.2.2 What is the Employment Status of Families that Responded to the 78-Month Survey?**

In addition to housing status and housing independence, the team also collected data to measure employment for the 78-month survey respondents. Exhibit 6-11 shows that 51.5 percent of all 78-month respondents were working for pay in the week before the survey compared to only 17.8 percent who were working at baseline. The study team found a statistically significant correlation between employment at baseline and employment at 78 months. The results for the UC 78-month respondents were very similar.

An analysis of the 78-month respondents in the other three groups who used their assigned intervention yields similar results. Among the respondents in the SUB group who used a long-term rent subsidy, 49.1 percent were working for pay in the week before the survey compared with 15.3 percent who were working at baseline. The study team found a statistically significant correlation between employment at baseline and employment at 78-months for those who used a long-term subsidy. Among CBRR group respondents who used rapid re-housing, 58.1 percent were employed at the 78-month survey compared with 19.5 percent at baseline. The proportions for PBTH respondents who used transitional housing were 55.1 percent employed at 78 months and 15.3 percent employed at baseline. There was no statistically significant correlation between employment at baseline and employment at 78 months for those CBRR group respondents who used rapid re-housing or for those PBTH group respondents who used transitional housing.

**Exhibit 6-11. Cross-Tabulations of Working for Pay at 78 Months with Working for Pay at Baseline for 78-Month Survey Respondents**

Working for Pay in Week Before 78-Month Survey (%)	Total	Working for Pay in Week Before Random Assignment (Baseline) (%)	
		Yes	No
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: All (N=1,103)*</b>			
Yes	51.5	13.1	38.4
No	48.3	4.7	43.6
Refused	0.2	0.0	0.2
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>82.2</b>
<b>78-Month Respondents: UC Group Only (N=341)*</b>			
Yes	50.4	15.3	35.2
No	49.6	5.0	44.6
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>79.8</b>
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: SUB Group Who Ever Used SUB (N=275)*</b>			
Yes	49.1	12.0	37.1
No	50.9	3.3	47.6
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: CBRR Group Who Ever Used RR (N=174)</b>			
Yes	58.1	10.9	47.1
No	42.0	8.6	33.3
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: PBTH Group Who Ever Used TH (N=98)</b>			
Yes	55.1	11.2	43.9
No	43.9	4.1	39.8
Refused	1.0	0.0	1.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RR = rapid re-housing. SUB = subsidy. TH = transitional housing. UC = usual care.

\*Employment at 78 months has a statistically significant positive correlation with employment at baseline at the .0001 level for all 78-month respondents, those in the UC group, and those in the SUB group who used a long-term subsidy. The statistical significance levels are from chi-squared tests that excluded refused/don't know responses (due to small cell counts).

Notes: All 1,103 respondents to the 78-month survey were also respondents to the baseline survey. Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Family Options Study baseline and 78-month surveys.

### 6.2.3 How Much Internet Access Do 78-Month Survey Respondents Have?

The study team also looked at how connected the 78-month respondents were to the internet. As shown in exhibit 6-12, most respondents (93.3 percent) had internet access by computer, phone, or tablet. Access through a phone or tablet was much more common than access through a home computer. Of the

respondents in the UC group, 92.4 percent reported they had internet access by computer, phone, or tablet.

### Exhibit 6-12. Internet Access of 78-Month Survey Respondents

Do you own a computer with internet access in the place you are living now? Do you have access to the internet through your phone or an iPad or tablet device?			
	Yes	No	Refused/ Don't Know
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: All (N=1,103)</b>			
Own computer has internet access	39.8	60.2	0.0
Phone or tablet has internet access	91.9	8.1	0.0
Internet access by computer, phone, or tablet	93.3	6.7	0.0
<b>78-Month Respondents: UC Group Only (N=341)</b>			
Own computer has internet access	35.5	64.5	0.0
Phone or tablet has internet access	91.2	8.8	0.0
Internet access by computer, phone, or tablet (Either C3 or C4)	92.4	7.6	0.0
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: SUB Group Who Ever Used SUB (N=275)</b>			
Own computer has internet access	41.8	58.2	0.0
Phone or tablet has internet access	94.2	5.8	0.0
Internet access by computer, phone, or tablet	94.9	5.1	0.0
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: CBRR Group Who Ever Used RR (N=174)</b>			
Own computer has internet access	42.0	58.1	0.0
Phone or tablet has internet access	93.1	6.9	0.0
Internet access by computer, phone, or tablet	95.4	4.6	0.0
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: PBTH Group Who Ever Used TH (N=98)</b>			
Own computer has internet access	49.0	51.0	0.0
Phone or tablet has internet access	86.7	13.3	0.0
Internet access by computer, phone, or tablet	87.8	12.2	0.0

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RR = rapid re-housing. SUB = subsidy. TH = transitional housing. UC = usual care.

Source: Family Options Study 78-month survey.

Among 78-month respondents in the SUB group who used a long-term rent subsidy and CBRR respondents who used rapid re-housing, 95.4 percent reported that they had internet access with phone or tablet as the primary internet source. The proportion of respondents assigned to the PBTH group who used transitional housing that reported internet access by computer, phone, or tablet was 87.8 percent.

## 6.3 How Have 78-Month Respondent Outcomes Changed Over Time?

The study team also looked at values of three key outcomes for the 78-month survey respondents at four followup points: baseline, 20, 37, and 78 months after random assignment. Exhibit 6-13 shows these outcomes for all 78-month survey respondents and for all 78-month respondents who are in the UC group

---

only. The table then shows the same outcomes for those respondents in the other three intervention groups (SUB, CBRR, and PBTH) who used their assigned intervention.<sup>22</sup>

Because all study participants completed the baseline survey, the number of cases reported for the baseline and the 78-month followup survey are identical—that is, both reflect the number of 78-month respondents. The number of cases for the 20- and 37-month followups, however, are lower for each respondent group because not all 78-month respondents responded to the 20- and 37-month followup surveys. Thus, the number of cases in exhibit 6-13 is 1,103 for baseline and 78-month followup but drops to 1,024 at 20-months and 1,048 at 37-months.

Exhibit 6-13 shows that, for all 78-month respondents, the percentage that spent at least 1 night homeless or doubled-up in the 6 months prior to the interview steadily decreased over time, from 29.2 percent at the 20-month followup to 19.5 percent at the 78-month followup. Similar trends can be seen for the 78-month respondents in the UC group and those in the CBRR and PBTH groups who used rapid re-housing and transitional housing, respectively. The trend is different for those in the SUB group who used a long-term rent subsidy; for that group, 8.8 percent had reported spending at least 1 night homeless or doubled-up in the 6 months prior to the 20-month survey, but the percentage increased to 13.5 percent by the 78-month followup survey.

The level of housing independence—those reporting that they lived in their own house or apartment—increased steadily over time for all 78-month respondents in the SUB, CBRR, and PBTH groups who actually used their assigned intervention. Looking at employment trends over time for each respondent group, the study team also observed steady increases in the percentage of respondents who were working.

---

<sup>22</sup> The comparisons shown in exhibit 6-13 are based on the participants who responded to the 78-month survey, and their response to previous surveys. Non-respondents to the 78-month survey are excluded from exhibit 6-13.

**Exhibit 6-13. Three Key Outcomes at Four Time Points, for 78-Month Survey Respondents**

<b>All 78-Month Survey Respondents</b>				
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Baseline (N=1,103)</b>	<b>20-Month Followup (N=1,024)</b>	<b>37-Month Followup (N= 1,048)</b>	<b>78-Month Followup (N=1,103)</b>
At least 1 night homeless or doubled up in past 6 months (%)	N/A	29.2	27.8	19.5
Living in own house or apartment at followup (%)	N/A	63.1	75.6	83.0
Work for pay in week before survey (%)	17.8	32.4	40.4	51.5
<b>All 78-Month Survey Respondents—UC Group Only</b>				
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Baseline (N=341)</b>	<b>20-Month Followup (N= 316)</b>	<b>37-Month Followup (N= 321)</b>	<b>78-Month Followup (N=341)</b>
At least 1 night homeless or doubled up in past 6 months (%)	N/A	37.0	31.8	23.8
Living in own house or apartment at followup (%)	N/A	58.5	72.3	79.5
Work for pay in week before survey (%)	20.2	30.7	39.9	50.4
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: SUB Group Who Ever Used SUB (45% of all assigned to SUB)</b>				
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Baseline (N=275)</b>	<b>20-Month Followup (N=263)</b>	<b>37-Month Followup (N= 268)</b>	<b>78-Month Followup (N=275)</b>
At least 1 night homeless or doubled up in past 6 months (%)	N/A	8.8	7.8	13.5
Living in own house or apartment at followup (%)	N/A	79.5	88.8	89.5
Work for pay in week before survey (%)	15.3	25.1	38.8	49.1
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: CBRR Group Who Ever Used RR (31% of all assigned to CBRR)</b>				
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Baseline (N=174)</b>	<b>20-Month Followup (N= 159)</b>	<b>37-Month Followup (N=162)</b>	<b>78-Month Followup (N=174)</b>
At least 1 night homeless or doubled up in past 6 months (%)	N/A	35.2	37.7	17.2
Living in own house or apartment at followup (%)	N/A	67.9	70.4	81.6
Work for pay in week before survey (%)	19.5	41.5	46.3	58.1
<b>78-Month Survey Respondents: PBTH Group Who Ever Used TH (27% of all assigned to PBTH)</b>				
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Baseline (N=98)</b>	<b>20-Month Followup (N=92)</b>	<b>37-Month Followup (N= 94)</b>	<b>78-Month Followup (N=98)</b>
At least 1 night homeless or doubled up in past 6 months (%)	N/A	26.1	35.1	14.3
Living in own house or apartment at followup (%)	N/A	42.4	67.0	83.7
Work for pay in week before survey (%)	15.3	41.3	44.7	55.1

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. N/A = data not available. PBTH = project-based transitional housing.  
SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Notes: All percentages are unweighted. Comparisons between samples are biased by self-selection into programs and nonresponse to the 78-month survey. The number of cases in the 20- and 37-month samples varies from baseline and 78-month followup because they are sensitive to response to those prior survey efforts.

Source: Family Options Study baseline, 20-, 37- and 78-month surveys.

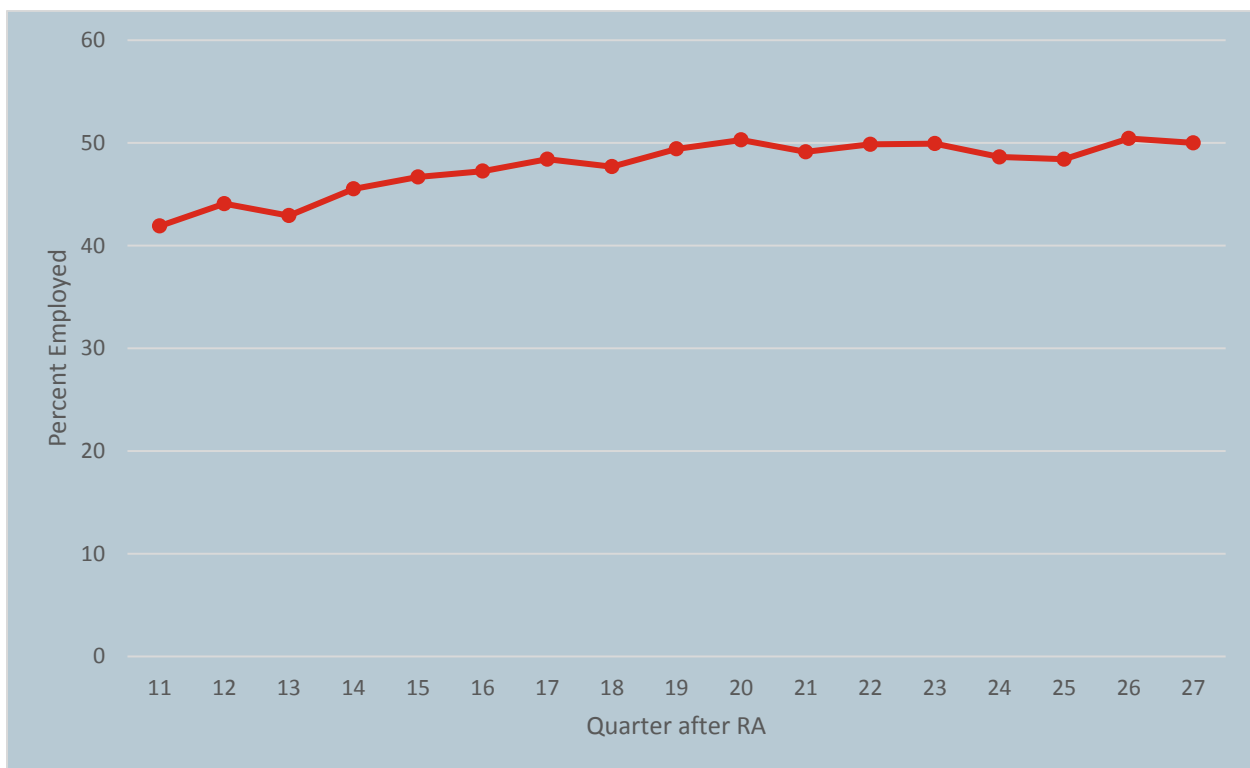
---

## 7. Longer-Term Analysis of Employment and Earnings Impacts

The National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) maintained by the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) contains quarterly wage information for all states.<sup>23</sup> In the *Three-Year Impacts Report*, the study team analyzed earnings and employment outcomes from the NDNH for the full study sample for the 11th to 14th calendar quarters after the calendar quarter of random assignment. In this report, the analysis is extended through the 27th quarter after random assignment.<sup>24</sup>

Exhibit 7-1 shows the percent of the full usual care (UC) group who have positive earnings in each calendar quarter from the 11th to 27th quarters after random assignment. This percent rises from 42 percent in the 11th quarter to about 50 percent during the last 2 years of the period.

**Exhibit 7-1.UC      Employment by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



RA = random assignment. UC = usual care.

---

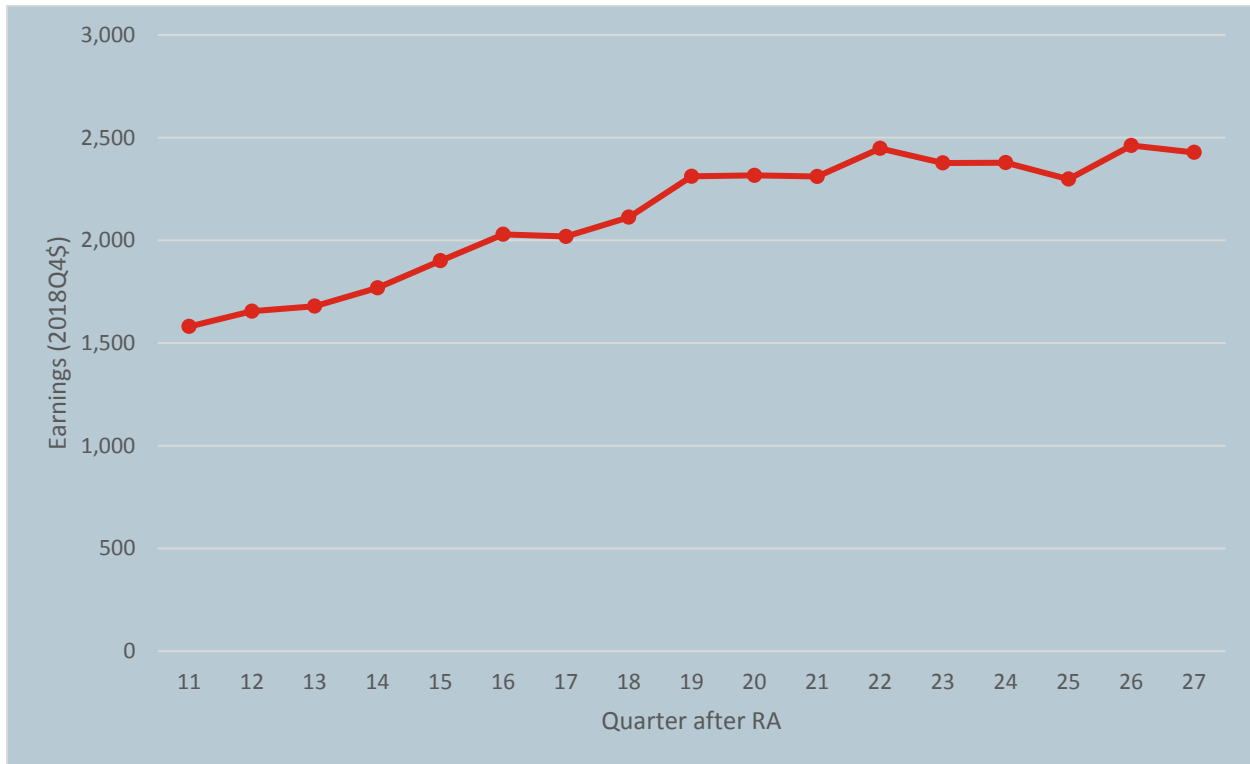
<sup>23</sup> For more information about the NDNH, see Gubits et al. (2016), appendix B.

<sup>24</sup> As of June 2019, the final quarter of data available from the NDNH was the fourth quarter of 2018. The Family Options Study enrolled its last cohort of families in the first quarter of 2012. The fourth quarter of 2018 represents the 27th quarter after the quarter of random assignment for this last cohort. The study enrolled its earliest cohort of families in the third quarter of 2010. For this earliest cohort, the fourth quarter of 2018 represents the 33rd quarter after random assignment.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

Exhibit 7-2 shows the average earnings of the full UC group in each calendar quarter from the 11th to 27th quarters after random assignment. The average earnings increase from about \$1,600 in the 11th quarter to about \$2,400 in the 27th quarter. These average earnings include those family heads with no earnings in the quarter. Because the employment level in each quarter is roughly one-half, the average earnings just for those families who have positive earnings is roughly twice the amounts shown here.

**Exhibit 7-2. UC Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



RA = random assignment. UC = usual care. Note: Dollar amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2018Q4 dollars. Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

Exhibit 7-3 shows average earnings, percent of the sample employed, and number of quarters employed for the UC group over four, sequential one-year periods of time beginning with the 11<sup>th</sup> quarter after random assignment. The exhibit also includes outcomes for the most recent year of data available (the 24<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> quarters after random assignment), as well as the entire period for which data are available (the 11th to 27th quarters after random assignment). The average earnings for the UC group have increased from about \$6,700 per year to about \$9,500 per year during the period of time spanning from quarter 11 through quarter 27. The percent of the sample that are employed in any year has increased from 60.1 percent to 63.1 percent over the four-year time period. During the entire period of observation (from quarter 11 to 27 after RA), 79.4 percent of family heads had earnings in at least one quarter (i.e., had any employment). On average, family heads had positive earnings (i.e., had any employment) in 8 of the 17 calendar quarters.



**Exhibit 7-3. Mean Earnings and Employment Outcomes for UC Group**

Outcome	UC		
	N	Mean	(SD)
<i>Earnings (2018Q4\$)</i>			
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	692	\$6,684	\$10,787
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	692	\$8,061	\$12,057
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	692	\$9,386	\$13,301
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	690	\$9,437	\$12,743
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	691	\$9,487	\$12,805
<i>Quarters 11 to 27 after RA</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>\$35,615</i>	<i>\$46,021</i>
<i>Any Employment (%)</i>			
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	692	60.12	49.00
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	692	61.85	48.61
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	692	64.45	47.9
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	690	62.90	48.34
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	691	63.10	48.29
<i>Quarters 11 to 27 after RA</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>79.42</i>	<i>40.46</i>
<i>Number of Quarters With Any Employment</i>			
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	692	1.7	1.7
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	692	1.9	1.7
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	692	2.0	1.7
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	690	2.0	1.8
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	691	2.0	1.7
<i>Quarters 11 to 27 after RA</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>

RA = random assignment. SD = standard deviation. UC = usual care.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

Exhibits 7-4 to 7-9 present impact results for the six pairwise comparisons for the same set of outcomes shown for the UC group in exhibit 7-3. Some evidence was found that priority access to a long-term subsidy (SUB) continued to reduce the percent of family heads who are employed compared with UC after the 14th quarter. The study team also found some evidence that priority access to a long-term SUB reduced earnings, the percent of family heads who are employed, and the number of quarters employed compared with priority access to short-term subsidies (community-based rapid re-housing [CBRR]). The study team did not find any statistically significant results for other pairwise comparisons.

Exhibit 7-4 compares employment and earnings outcomes between the SUB and UC groups. As shown in the exhibit, there was no impact on earnings detected for any time period. There were negative impacts of about 5 percentage points on percent employed during the 11th to 14th quarters, 19th to 22nd quarters,

and 11th to 27th quarters.<sup>25</sup> In addition, there was no impact on the number of quarters employed detected for any time period.

**Exhibit 7-4. SUB Versus UC: Earnings and Employment**

Outcome	SUB			UC			ITT Impact		Effect Size <sup>a</sup>
	N	Mean	(SD)	N	Mean	(SD)	Impact	(SE)	
<i>Earnings (2018Q4\$)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	554	\$6,331	\$(9,728)	499	\$6,126	\$(10,059)	\$205	\$(614)	0.02
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	553	\$7,326	\$(10,892)	499	\$7,787	\$(11,709)	-\$462	\$(702)	-0.04
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	553	\$8,856	\$(12,495)	499	\$9,252	\$(12,912)	-\$396	\$(785)	-0.03
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	553	\$9,437	\$(13,441)	498	\$9,424	\$(12,852)	\$13	\$(806)	0.00
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	553	\$9,832	\$(13,758)	499	\$9,524	\$(12,903)	\$308	\$(818)	0.02
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	553	\$34,618	\$(44,485)	498	\$34,872	\$(45,540)	-\$254	\$(2,781)	-0.01
<i>Any Employment (%)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	554	54.3	(49.9)	499	59.5	(49.1)	-5.2*	(3.1)	-0.11
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	553	58.3	(49.4)	499	61.7	(48.7)	-3.4	(3.0)	-0.07
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	553	59.3	(49.2)	499	64.5	(47.8)	-5.2*	(3.0)	-0.11
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	553	58.9	(49.3)	498	61.7	(48.6)	-2.8	(3.0)	-0.06
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	553	60.5	(49.0)	499	62.0	(48.6)	-1.5	(3.0)	-0.03
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	553	74.6	(43.6)	498	79.8	(40.1)	-5.3**	(2.6)	-0.13
<i>Number of Quarters With Any Employment</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	554	1.6	(1.7)	499	1.7	(1.7)	-0.1	(0.1)	-0.04
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	553	1.7	(1.7)	499	1.9	(1.7)	-0.2	(0.1)	-0.09
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	553	1.9	(1.8)	499	2.0	(1.7)	-0.1	(0.1)	-0.05
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	553	1.8	(1.8)	498	1.9	(1.8)	-0.1	(0.1)	-0.06
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	553	1.9	(1.8)	499	1.9	(1.7)	-0.1	(0.1)	-0.03
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	553	7.6	(6.4)	498	8.0	(6.3)	-0.4	(0.4)	-0.06

ITT = intention-to-treat. RA = random assignment. SD = standard deviation. SE = standard error. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

\*/\*\*/\*\*\* Impact estimate is significantly different from 0 at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using a two-tailed t-test.

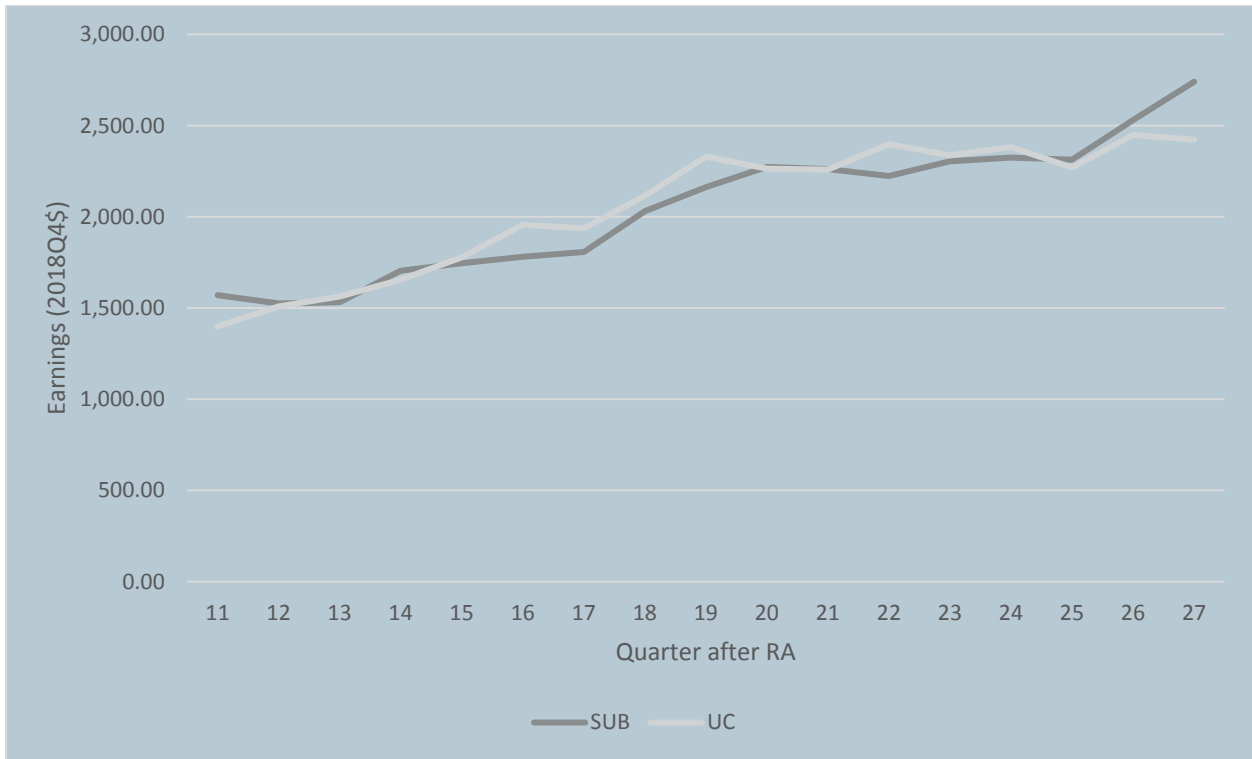
<sup>a</sup> Effect size column shows standardized effect sizes, which were calculated by dividing impact by standard deviation for the entire UC group.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

Exhibits 7-4a and 7-4b show the pairwise comparisons of the average quarterly earnings and average employment rates, respectively, for participants in the SUB and UC groups. The exhibits showing the impact on earnings and employment status by calendar quarter, with 95-percent confidence for all pairwise comparisons, are shown in appendix I.

<sup>25</sup> Gubits et al. (2016, Exhibit 3-13) reported a 5.5-percentage-point reduction in percent employed during quarters 11 to 14. The result here of 5.2 percentage points differs from that result for two reasons: (1) this result reflects corrected quarterly wage records that states have submitted to the NDNH since June 2016, and (2) the correction of an error in data cleaning made during the previous analysis. In the previous analysis, the study team incorrectly set the earnings of 25 SUB family heads and 18 UC family heads with missing NDNH data (due to non-verified name-SSN combinations) to \$0 when they should have been set to missing. The current analysis corrects this error.

**Exhibit 7-4a. SUB vs. UC: Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**

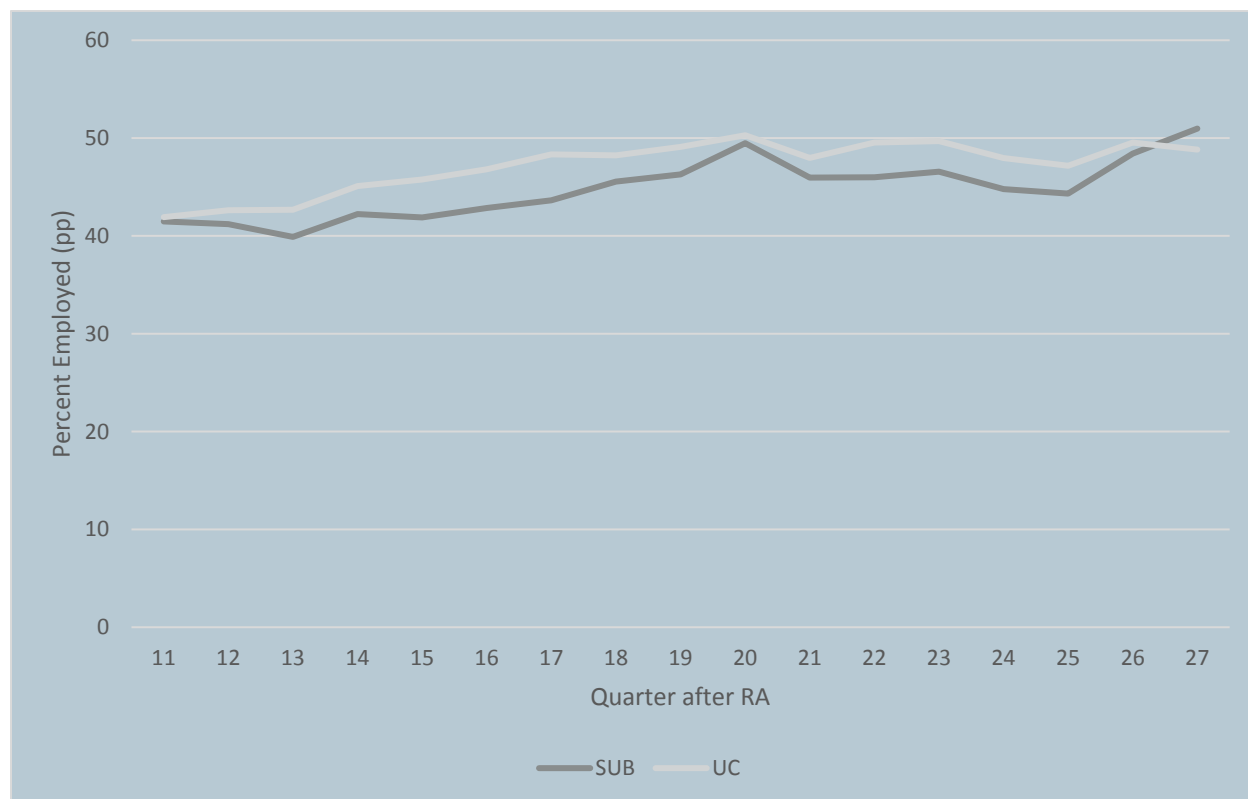


RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Note: Dollar amounts are inflation-adjusted to 2018Q4 dollars.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit 7-4b. SUB vs. UC: Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.  
Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

Pairwise comparisons of the SUB and CBRR groups are presented in exhibit 7-5. The exhibit shows a negative impact on earnings of \$1,643 during the 15th to 18th quarters, in which the SUB households had significantly lower earnings than the CBRR households. No impacts on earnings were detected during other time periods examined. Negative impacts on the percent of participants employed were observed, showing a 7.7 percentage point difference between the SUB and CBRR households during the 19th to 22nd quarters and a 6.1 percentage point difference during the 11th to 27th quarters. A negative impact on the number of quarters in which participants were employed was also shown (0.2 quarters) during the 15th to 18th quarters. There were no impacts detected related to the number of households that were employed during the other time periods examined.

**Exhibit 7-5. SUB Versus CBRR: Earnings and Employment**

Outcome	SUB			CBRR			ITT Impact		Effect Size <sup>a</sup>
	N	Mean	(SD)	N	Mean	(SD)	Impact	(SE)	
<i>Earnings (2018Q4\$)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	409	\$6,188	\$(9,566)	362	\$6,929	\$(11,157)	\$-741	\$(775)	-0.07
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	408	\$7,287	\$(10,935)	362	\$8,930	\$(12,568)	\$-1,643*	\$(881)	-0.14
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	408	\$9,066	\$(12,873)	361	\$9,824	\$(13,728)	\$-758	\$(990)	-0.06
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	408	\$9,600	\$(14,059)	360	\$10,151	\$(13,754)	\$-551	\$(1,034)	-0.04
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	408	\$9,984	\$(14,388)	359	\$10,364	\$(13,707)	\$-380	\$(1,039)	-0.03
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	408	\$34,791	\$(45,353)	359	\$37,698	\$(47,507)	\$-2,907	\$(3,485)	-0.06
<i>Any Employment (%)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	409	53.6	(49.9)	362	58.5	(49.4)	-4.8	(3.7)	-0.10
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	408	57.9	(49.4)	362	63.5	(48.3)	-5.6	(3.6)	-0.12
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	408	58.5	(49.3)	361	66.3	(47.5)	-7.7**	(3.6)	-0.16
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	408	58.1	(49.4)	360	60.6	(48.9)	-2.5	(3.6)	-0.05
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	408	59.6	(49.2)	359	61.0	(48.8)	-1.4	(3.6)	-0.03
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	408	73.3	(44.2)	359	79.4	(40.7)	-6.1*	(3.1)	-0.15
<i>Number of Quarters With Any Employment</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	409	1.6	(1.7)	362	1.7	(1.7)	-0.1	(0.1)	-0.04
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	408	1.7	(1.7)	362	1.9	(1.7)	-0.2*	(0.1)	-0.13
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	408	1.9	(1.8)	361	2.1	(1.8)	-0.2	(0.1)	-0.12
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	408	1.8	(1.8)	360	2.0	(1.8)	-0.1	(0.1)	-0.07
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	408	1.9	(1.8)	359	2.0	(1.8)	-0.1	(0.1)	-0.07
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	408	7.5	(6.4)	359	8.1	(6.4)	-0.6	(0.5)	-0.09

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. ITT = Intention-to-treat. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy. SD = standard deviation. SE = standard error.

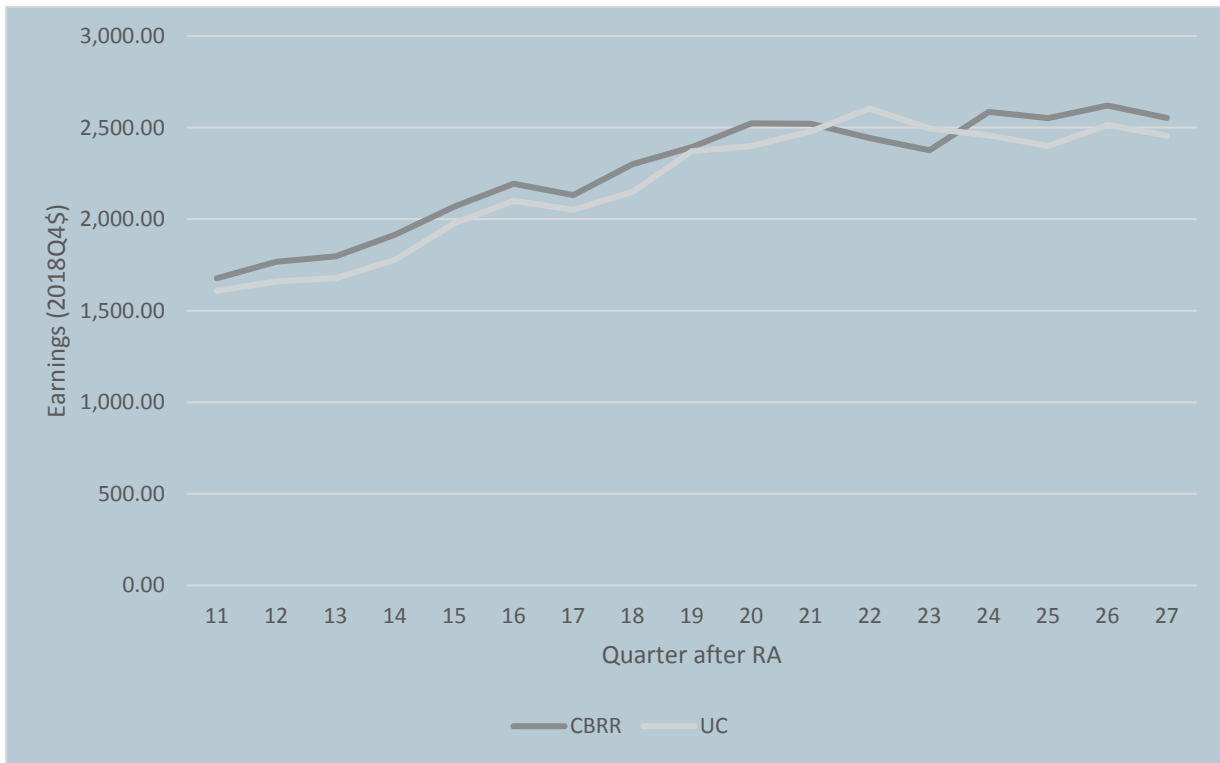
\*/\*\*/\*\* Impact estimate is significantly different from 0 at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using a two-tailed t-test.

<sup>a</sup> Effect size column shows standardized effect sizes, which were calculated by dividing impact by standard deviation for the entire UC group.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

Exhibits 7-5a and 7-5b show the pairwise comparisons of the average quarterly earnings and average employment rates, respectively, for participants in the CBRR and UC groups.

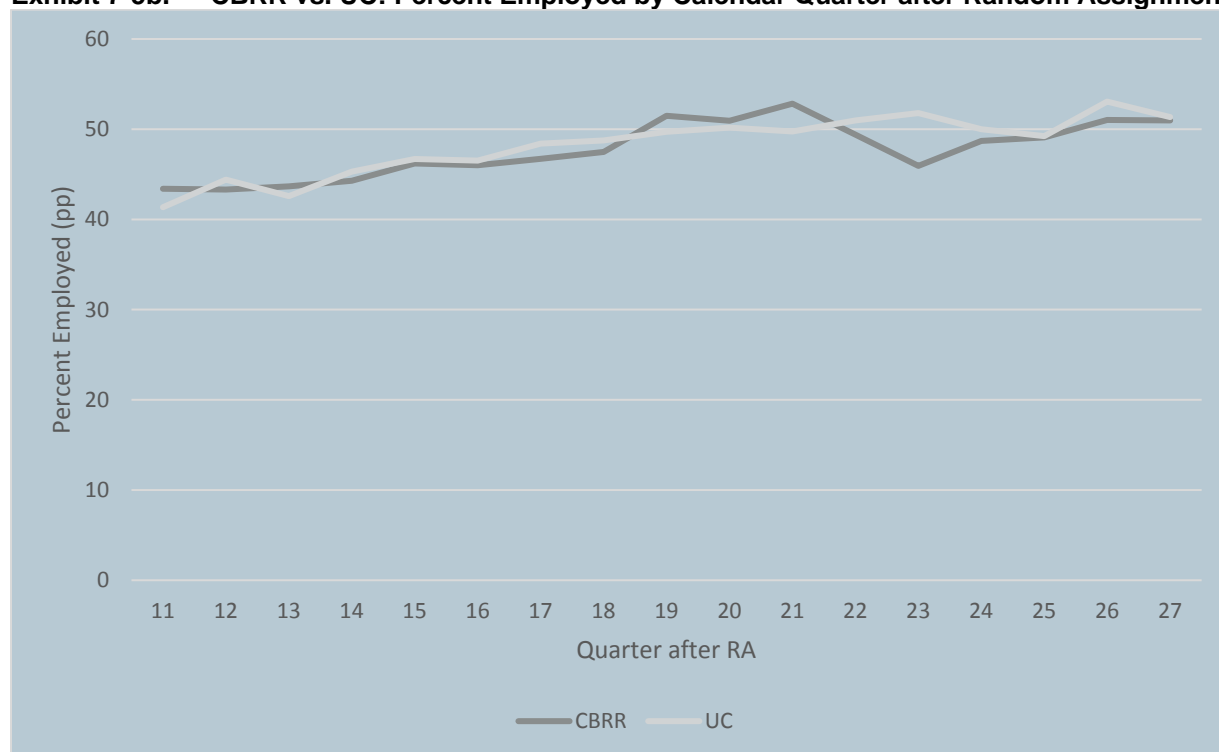
**Exhibit 7-5a. CBRR vs. UC: Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. RA = random assignment. UC = usual care.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit 7-5b. CBRR vs. UC: Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. RA = random assignment. UC = usual care.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

Exhibits 7-6 through 7-9 show similar findings for the following pairwise comparisons: CBRR vs. UC, PBTH vs. UC, SUB vs. PBTH, and CBRR vs. PBTH, respectively. Exhibits 7-6a through 7-9b depict the average earnings and employment rates by quarter for the same pairwise comparisons. Specifically, these comparisons show no impact on earnings or percent employed detected for any time period, nor was any impact on the number of quarters employed detected for any time period.

**Exhibit 7-6. CBRR Versus UC: Earnings and Employment**

Outcome	CBRR			UC			ITT Impact		Effect Size <sup>a</sup>
	N	Mean	(SD)	N	Mean	(SD)	Impact	(SE)	
<i>Earnings (2018Q4\$)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	544	\$7,156	\$(11,308)	539	\$6,723	\$(10,658)	\$433	\$(679)	0.04
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	544	\$8,693	\$(12,785)	539	\$8,278	\$(12,485)	\$416	\$(789)	0.03
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	543	\$9,845	\$(13,862)	539	\$9,853	\$(13,821)	\$-8	\$(857)	0.00
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	542	\$10,028	\$(13,836)	537	\$9,767	\$(12,879)	\$261	\$(834)	0.02
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	541	\$10,206	\$(13,725)	538	\$9,724	\$(12,841)	\$482	\$(829)	0.04
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	541	\$37,765	\$(48,864)	537	\$36,622	\$(46,792)	\$1,144	\$(2,988)	0.02
<i>Any Employment (%)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	544	59.0	(49.3)	539	60.3	(48.9)	-1.2	(3.0)	-0.02
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	544	61.4	(48.8)	539	61.8	(48.6)	-0.4	(3.0)	-0.01
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	543	65.6	(47.7)	539	65.2	(47.5)	0.4	(2.9)	0.01
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	542	60.6	(49.0)	537	64.9	(47.7)	-4.3	(3.0)	-0.09

Outcome	CBRR			UC			ITT Impact		Effect Size <sup>a</sup>
	N	Mean	(SD)	N	Mean	(SD)	Impact	(SE)	
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	541	60.8	(48.9)	538	64.5	(47.8)	-3.6	(3.0)	-0.08
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	541	79.3	(40.8)	537	78.9	(40.5)	0.4	(2.5)	0.01
<i>Number of Quarters With Any Employment</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	544	1.7	(1.7)	539	1.7	(1.7)	0.0	(0.1)	0.01
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	544	1.9	(1.7)	539	1.9	(1.7)	0.0	(0.1)	-0.02
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	543	2.0	(1.7)	539	2.0	(1.7)	0.0	(0.1)	0.02
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	542	1.9	(1.8)	537	2.0	(1.7)	-0.1	(0.1)	-0.05
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	541	2.0	(1.8)	538	2.0	(1.7)	0.0	(0.1)	-0.02
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	541	8.1	(6.4)	537	8.2	(6.3)	-0.1	(0.4)	-0.02

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. UC = usual care. ITT = Intention-to-treat. RA = random assignment. SD = standard deviation. SE = standard error.

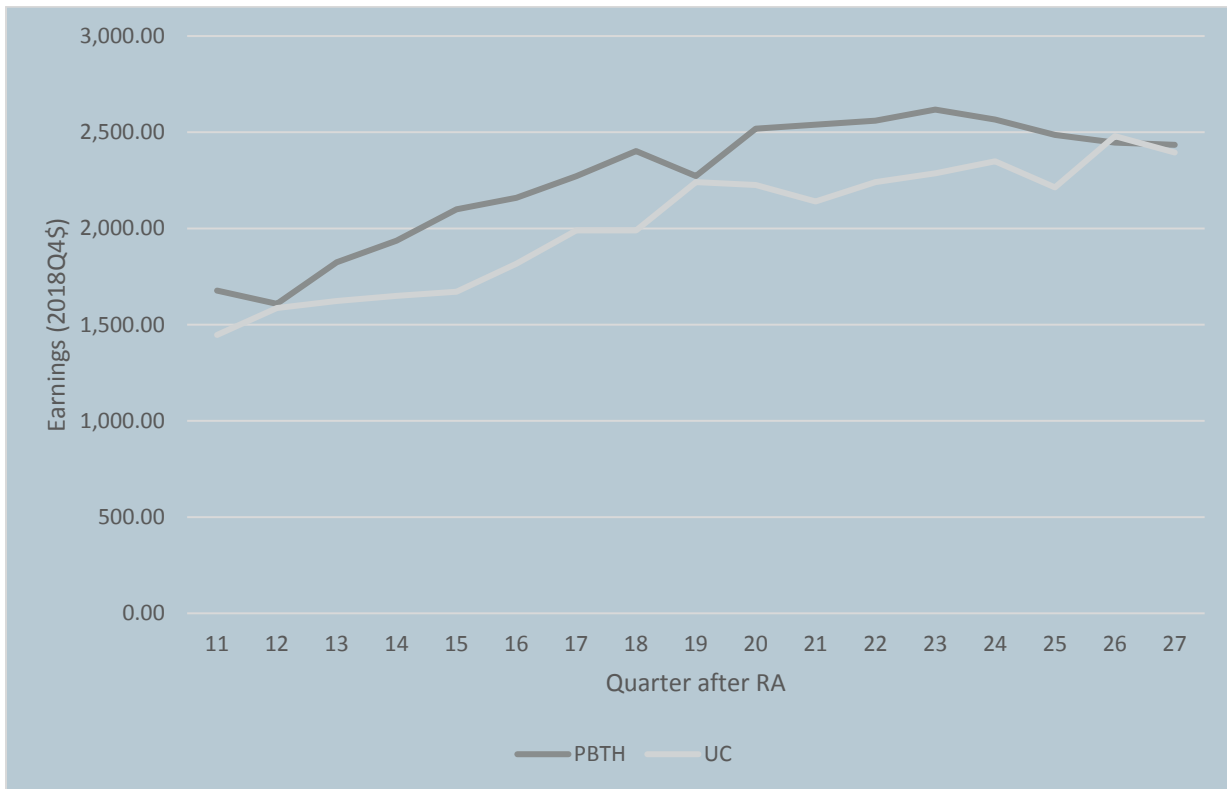
\*/\*\*/\*\* Impact estimate is significantly different from 0 at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using a two-tailed t-test.

<sup>a</sup> Effect size column shows standardized effect sizes, which were calculated by dividing impact by standard deviation for the entire UC group.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.



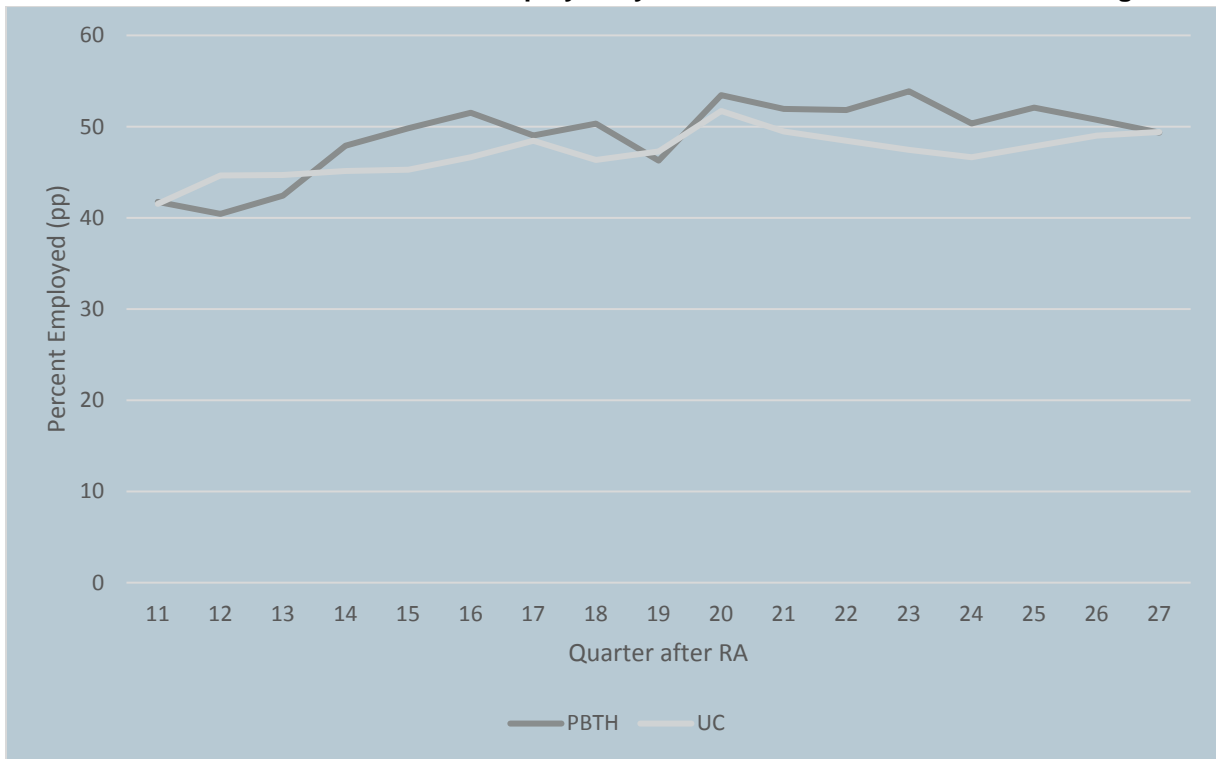
**Exhibit 7-6a. PBTH vs. UC: Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. UC = usual care.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit 7-6b. PBTH vs. UC: Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. UC = usual care.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit 7-7. PBTH Versus UC: Earnings and Employment**

Outcome	PBTH			UC			ITT Impact		Effect Size <sup>a</sup>
	N	Mean	(SD)	N	Mean	(SD)	Impact	(SE)	
<i>Earnings (2018Q4\$)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	342	\$7,047	\$(10,853)	304	\$6,307	\$(10,499)	\$740	\$(838)	0.07
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	342	\$8,933	\$(12,547)	304	\$7,468	\$(10,904)	\$1,465	\$(913)	0.12
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	341	\$9,728	\$(13,206)	304	\$8,848	\$(12,360)	\$880	\$(998)	0.07
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	340	\$9,850	\$(13,640)	303	\$9,318	\$(12,910)	\$532	\$(1,049)	0.04
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	340	\$9,686	\$(13,372)	304	\$9,439	\$(13,126)	\$247	\$(1,046)	0.02
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	339	\$36,310	\$(44,054)	303	\$34,148	\$(45,236)	\$2,162	\$(3,516)	0.05
<i>Any Employment (%)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	342	57.3	(49.5)	304	58.9	(49.3)	-1.6	(3.9)	-0.03
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	342	64.1	(48.1)	304	59.8	(49.1)	4.3	(3.8)	0.09
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	341	63.6	(48.2)	304	63.2	(48.3)	0.3	(3.8)	0.01
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	340	63.0	(48.4)	303	61.0	(48.8)	1.9	(3.8)	0.04
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	340	62.0	(48.6)	304	60.9	(48.9)	1.2	(3.8)	0.02
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	339	77.9	(41.6)	303	78.2	(41.3)	-0.4	(3.3)	-0.01
<i>Number of Quarters With Any Employment</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	342	1.7	(1.7)	304	1.8	(1.7)	0.0	(0.1)	-0.02
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	342	2.0	(1.7)	304	1.9	(1.8)	0.1	(0.1)	0.08
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	341	2.0	(1.8)	304	2.0	(1.7)	0.1	(0.1)	0.04
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	340	2.1	(1.8)	303	1.9	(1.8)	0.2	(0.1)	0.09
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	340	2.0	(1.8)	304	1.9	(1.7)	0.1	(0.1)	0.05
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	339	8.3	(6.5)	303	8.0	(6.4)	0.3	(0.5)	0.04

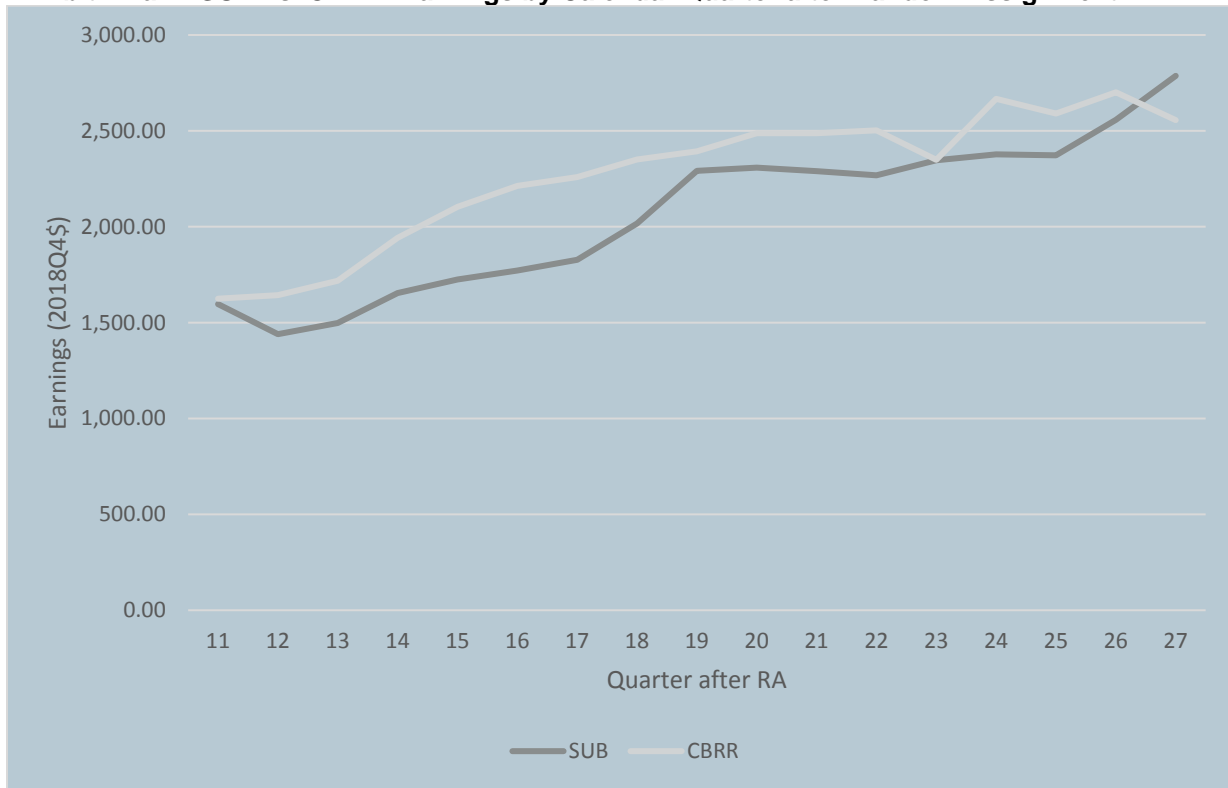
ITT = Intention-to-treat. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. SD = standard deviation. SE = standard error. UC = usual care.

\*/\*\*/\*\*\* Impact estimate is significantly different from 0 at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using a two-tailed t-test.

<sup>a</sup> Effect size column shows standardized effect sizes, which were calculated by dividing impact by standard deviation for the entire UC group.

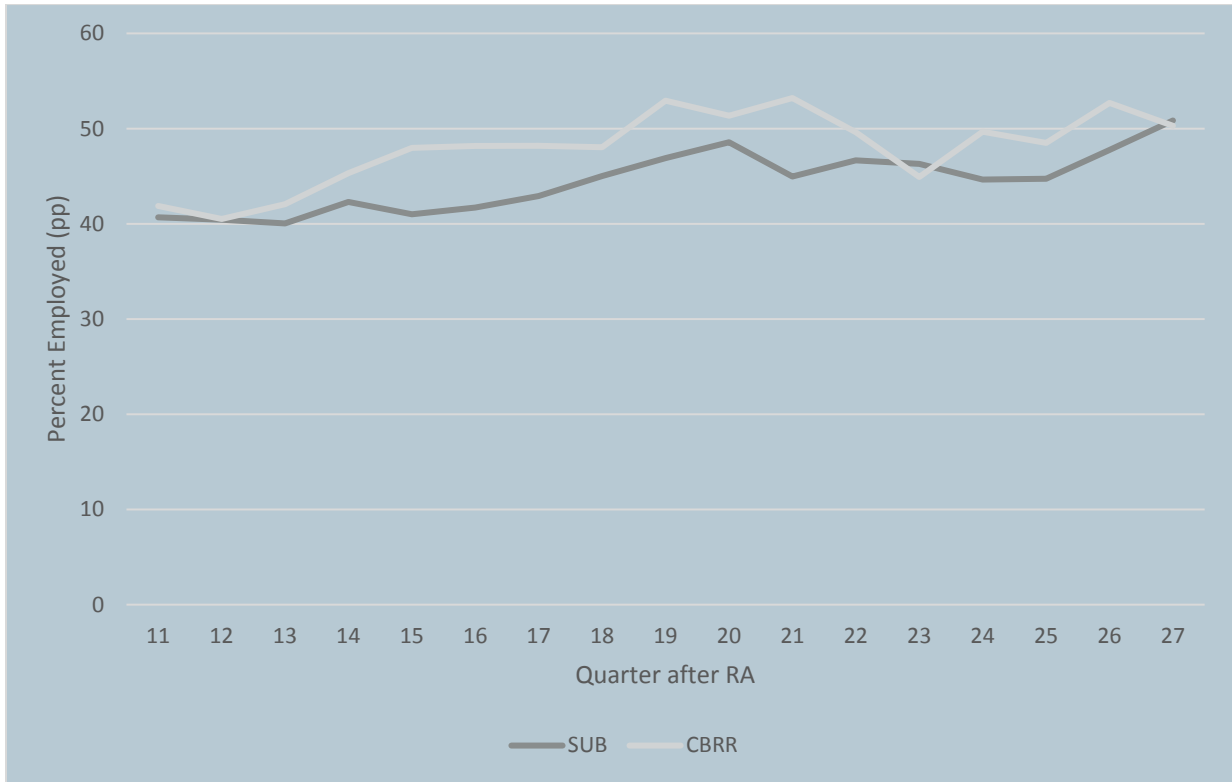
Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit 7-7a. SUB vs. CBRR: Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy.  
Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit 7-7b. SUB vs. CBRR: Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit 7-8. SUB Versus PBTH: Earnings and Employment**

Outcome	SUB			PBTH			ITT Impact		Effect Size <sup>a</sup>
	N	Mean	(SD)	N	Mean	(SD)	Impact	(SE)	
<i>Earnings (2018Q4\$)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	234	\$6,153	\$(9,214)	228	\$6,859	\$(10,435)	\$-706	\$(933)	-0.07
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	234	\$7,340	\$(10,202)	228	\$8,648	\$(11,946)	\$-1,309	\$(1,056)	-0.11
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	234	\$8,566	\$(11,548)	228	\$9,437	\$(13,112)	\$-871	\$(1,160)	-0.07
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	234	\$9,233	\$(12,590)	227	\$9,488	\$(13,300)	\$-255	\$(1,232)	-0.02
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	234	\$9,593	\$(12,684)	227	\$9,380	\$(12,931)	\$213	\$(1,215)	0.02
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	234	\$33,920	\$(40,377)	227	\$35,991	\$(44,479)	\$-2,070	\$(4,034)	-0.04
<i>Any Employment (%)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	234	56.4	(49.7)	228	57.9	(49.4)	-1.5	(4.6)	-0.03
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	234	60.7	(49.1)	228	64.0	(47.8)	-3.3	(4.5)	-0.07
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	234	60.8	(49.1)	228	62.1	(48.3)	-1.3	(4.6)	-0.03
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	234	63.2	(48.5)	227	60.8	(48.7)	2.4	(4.5)	0.05
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	234	63.7	(48.4)	227	61.6	(48.5)	2.1	(4.5)	0.04
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	234	78.7	(41.4)	227	78.8	(40.6)	0.0	(3.8)	0.00
<i>Number of Quarters With Any Employment</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	234	1.7	(1.7)	228	1.7	(1.7)	0.0	(0.2)	-0.02
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	234	1.8	(1.7)	228	2.0	(1.7)	-0.2	(0.2)	-0.09
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	234	1.9	(1.8)	228	1.9	(1.8)	0.0	(0.2)	-0.01
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	234	1.9	(1.7)	227	2.0	(1.8)	-0.1	(0.2)	-0.05
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	234	2.0	(1.7)	227	2.0	(1.8)	0.0	(0.2)	-0.02
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	234	7.9	(6.2)	227	8.1	(6.4)	-0.2	(0.6)	-0.04

ITT = Intention-to-treat. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment.

SD = standard deviation. SE = standard error. SUB = subsidy.

\*/\*\*/\*\* Impact estimate is significantly different from 0 at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using a two-tailed t-test.

<sup>a</sup> Effect size column shows standardized effect sizes, which were calculated by dividing impact by standard deviation for the entire UC group.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

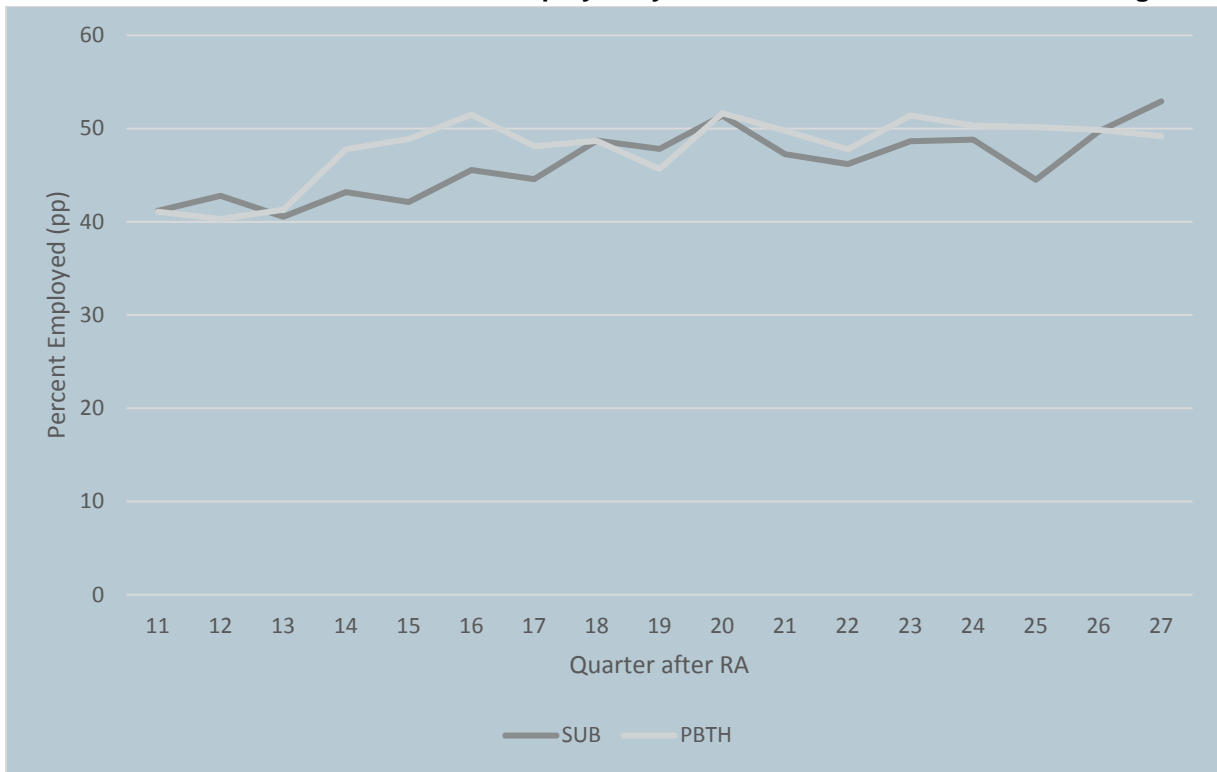
**Exhibit 7-8a. SUB vs. PBTH: Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit 7-8b. SUB vs. PBTH: Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.



**Exhibit 7-9. CBRR Versus PBTH: Earnings and Employment**

Outcome	CBRR			PBTH			ITT Impact		Effect Size <sup>a</sup>
	N	Mean	(SD)	N	Mean	(SD)	Impact	(SE)	
<i>Earnings (2018Q4\$)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	218	\$6,760	\$(11,517)	222	\$5,705	\$(9,838)	\$1,055	\$(1,024)	0.10
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	218	\$8,246	\$(11,857)	222	\$7,178	\$(11,159)	\$1,068	\$(1,101)	0.09
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	217	\$9,032	\$(12,723)	221	\$7,669	\$(11,317)	\$1,362	\$(1,123)	0.10
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	217	\$9,182	\$(12,812)	221	\$8,327	\$(12,272)	\$855	\$(1,239)	0.07
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	217	\$9,527	\$(12,846)	221	\$8,146	\$(12,130)	\$1,381	\$(1,232)	0.11
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	217	\$34,864	\$(43,919)	220	\$29,384	\$(37,365)	\$5,480	\$(3,932)	0.12
<i>Any Employment (%)</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	218	56.2	(49.7)	222	53.0	(50.0)	3.2	(4.8)	0.07
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	218	60.6	(49.0)	222	60.3	(49.0)	0.2	(4.7)	0.00
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	217	62.5	(48.6)	221	58.1	(49.4)	4.5	(4.7)	0.09
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	217	59.3	(49.3)	221	58.5	(49.3)	0.8	(4.8)	0.02
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	217	59.9	(49.2)	221	57.1	(49.6)	2.8	(4.8)	0.06
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	217	80.5	(39.6)	220	74.2	(43.9)	6.3	(4.0)	0.16
<i>Number of Quarters with Any Employment</i>									
Quarters 11 to 14 after RA	218	1.6	(1.7)	222	1.6	(1.7)	0.1	(0.2)	0.04
Quarters 15 to 18 after RA	218	1.8	(1.7)	222	1.8	(1.7)	0.0	(0.2)	-0.03
Quarters 19 to 22 after RA	217	1.9	(1.7)	221	1.8	(1.7)	0.1	(0.2)	0.07
Quarters 23 to 26 after RA	217	1.9	(1.8)	221	1.9	(1.8)	0.0	(0.2)	0.01
Quarters 24 to 27 after RA	217	1.9	(1.8)	221	1.8	(1.8)	0.1	(0.2)	0.07
Quarters 11 to 27 after RA	217	7.7	(6.0)	220	7.4	(6.5)	0.2	(0.6)	0.04

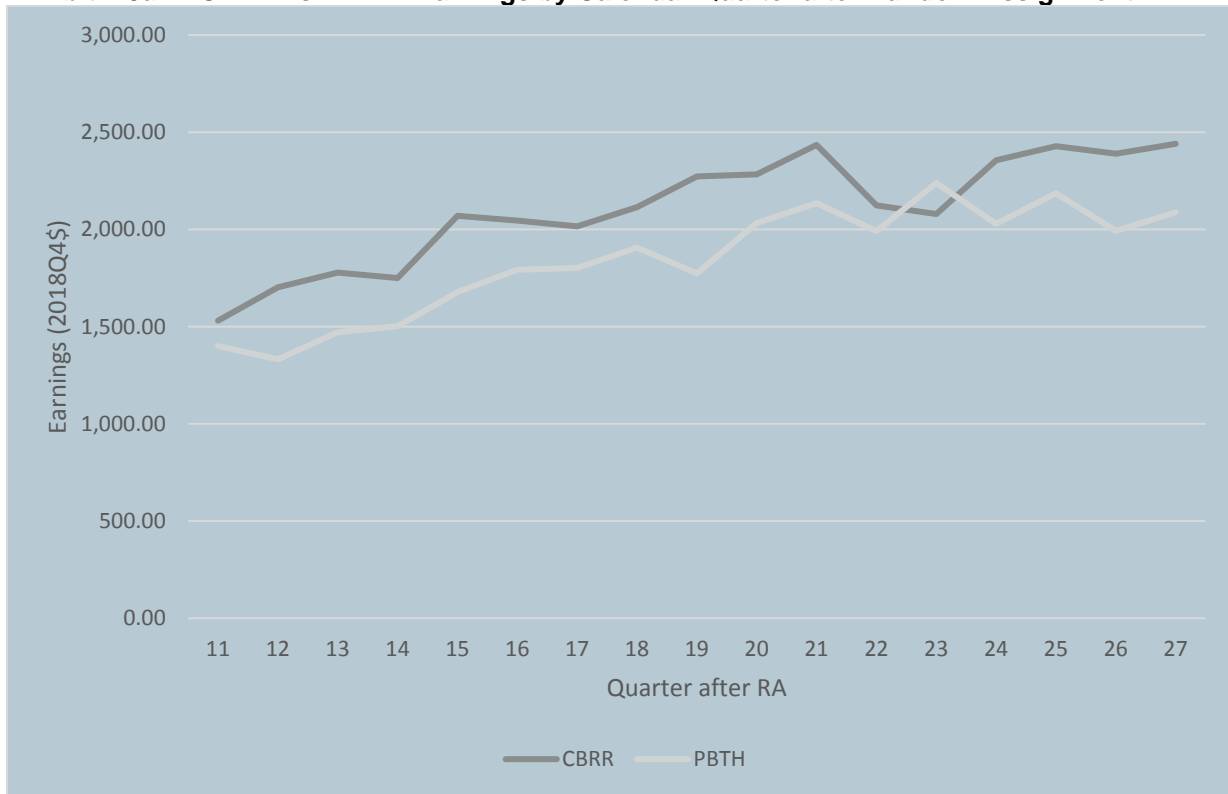
CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. ITT = Intention-to-treat. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. SD = standard deviation. SE = standard error.

\*/\*\*/\*\* Impact estimate is significantly different from 0 at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using a two-tailed t-test.

<sup>a</sup> Effect size column shows standardized effect sizes, which were calculated by dividing impact by standard deviation for the entire UC group.

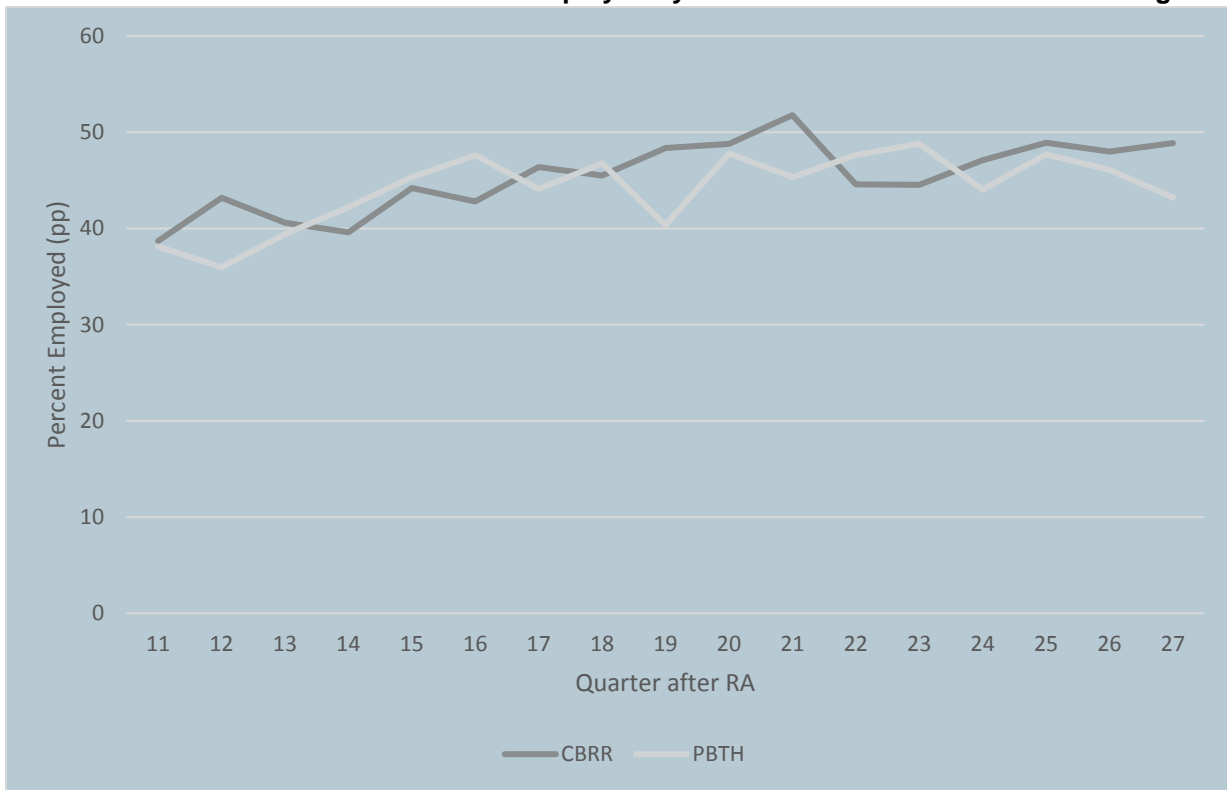
Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit 7-9a. CBRR vs. PBTH: Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**



CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment.  
Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit 7-9b. CBRR vs. PBTH: Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment**

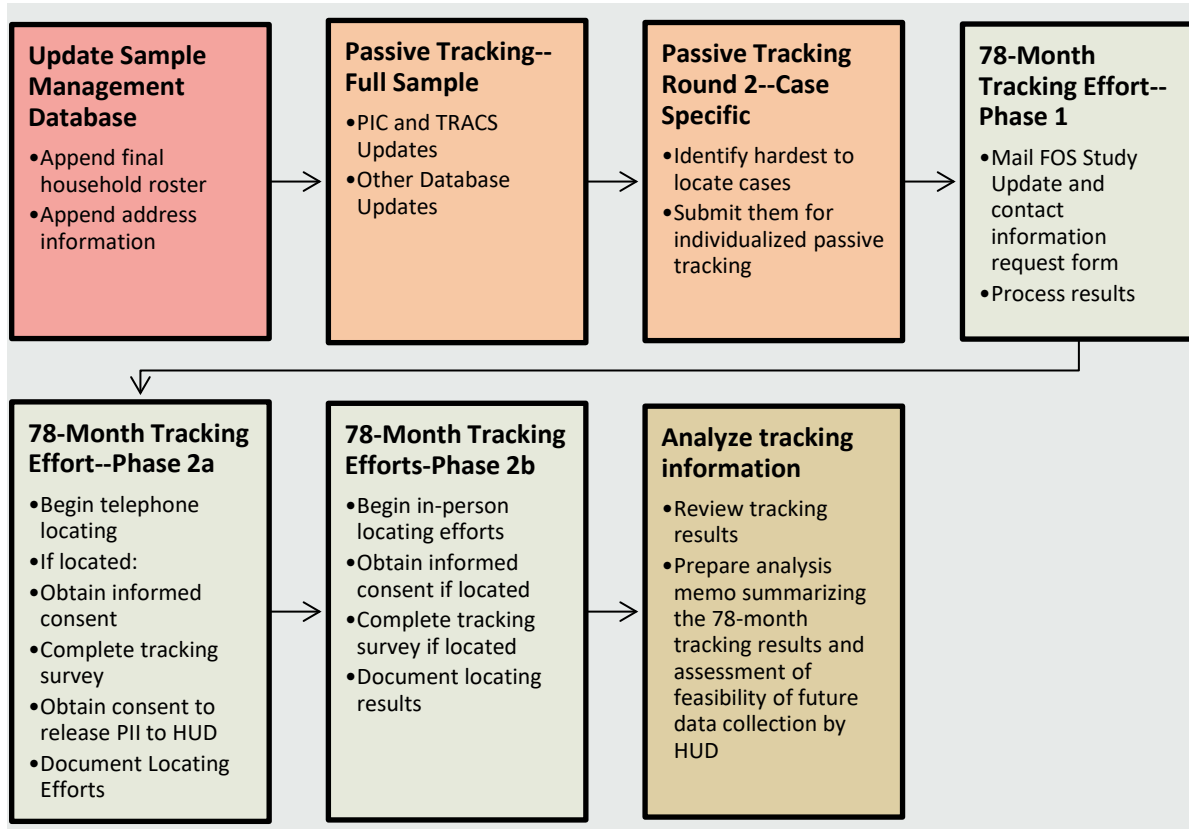


CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment.  
Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

## Appendix A: Summary of the Passive and Active Tracking Approach

Exhibit A-1 depicts the various activities conducted in support of the 78-month tracking and re-engagement effort. Each of the passive and active tracking activities is described further in sections A.1-A3.

**Exhibit A-1. 78-Month Tracking and Re-Engagement Activity Flowchart**



FOS = Family Options Study. PIC = Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center (PIC). TRACS = Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System.

### A.1 Updating the Sample Management Database

The survey team updated the sample management database prior to starting any tracking efforts. The team made updates to reflect the following information:

- The most recent address, phone numbers, and email addresses for each family—as of the 37-month followup survey effort.
- The fully updated household roster—as of the 37-month followup survey effort.
- The address history and secondary contact information collected during all the prior surveys and tracking data collection efforts.
- The randomization set size flag created for the 37-month data collection effort. This flag indicates the “hierarchy” or “analytic priority” for each case—because families with larger randomization

---

set values can be used in more of the pairwise impact comparisons. Thus, as the survey team prioritized certain cases, the randomization set size flag was a key criterion.

## A.2 Passive Tracking Efforts

Once the sample tracking database was updated, the team began *passive tracking efforts*—comprised of activities that do not require Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval. As shown in exhibit A-1, the first rounds of passive tracking activities were conducted for the full study sample.

Step 1 was to collect and process new Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center (PIC) and Tenant Rental Assistance Certification System (TRACS) data from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and provide information to the survey team to append to the sample database. HUD provided the team with four rounds of PIC and TRACS data, in October 2016, December 2016, August 2017, and January 2018. The survey team processed the results and appended the new information into the sample management database. After the first two extracts were appended to the database, the team created an extract containing the current or last known address. The study team submitted this extract to Accurint, a proprietary vendor.

The tracking strategy used two stages of Accurint passive tracking—the first was conducted prior to the active data collection; the second was done during the active data collection.

- **Accurint Full Sample Processing:** The study team first sent the full sample for batch processing to identify any address or phone updates that were available from sources such as the U.S. Post Office’s National Change of Address (NCOA) service and public phone listings, and to identify any new deceased cases using public death records. The study team appended updates received to the sample tracking database.
- **Accurint Individual Searches:** The study team conducted an additional Accurint search during the active survey effort and reviewed the status of all pending cases periodically to identify cases where interviewers had exhausted efforts with all the contact information available in the study records. The study team submitted these cases through a more detailed search of proprietary databases—where field staff members conduct individual searches for an updated address and phone data on a case-by-case basis. These proprietary databases contain public records such as driver’s license, vehicle registration, voter registration, and other consumer records. The study team provided any results obtained during these individual searches directly back to the field interviewers so they could attempt to locate and interview the participant.

---

### A.3 Active Tracking Efforts

The final activity—the 78-month Tracking Survey—had three components—each involving direct contact with study participants (and therefore subject to OMB approval).

**78-Month Tracking Survey:** Interviewers began the 78-month tracking survey in October 2017 and worked the cases through the end of March 2018. Unlike prior data collection rounds, which included monthly sample releases, the full sample of 2,264 families was released at the start of the field period. Releasing the full study sample at the beginning of the effort maximized the amount of time interviewers had to contact each family and doubled the length of the time window used in previous tracking surveys. Having a longer time window to contact each family proved helpful in completing data collection during the 20- and 37-month data collection efforts and was vital for this study given the long period without contact.

There were three steps to the 78-month Tracking Survey effort:

- Step 1: Family Options Study Update.
- Step 2: Phone locating and interviewing.
- Step 3: In-person locating and interviewing.

**Step 1: Family Options Study Update:** One month prior to the start of the tracking interviews (September 2017), the study team mailed all study participants the Family Options Study Update. This update (i) thanked participants for their prior cooperation with the study; (ii) provided a summary of key highlights about the study (including links to the short-term and 3-year impact reports), and (iii) described the 78-month tracking survey. This letter also included the study toll-free number and instructions for how participants could update their contact information or schedule an interview appointment.

Because this letter was the first point of contact with study participants, it was a priority to make it as convenient as possible for them to respond. Participants were given three response options:

1. Mail: Participants could return the completed form by mail, using an enclosed prepaid envelope.
2. Phone: Participants could call toll-free and use their personal identification number (PIN) to update their information.
3. Online: Participants could visit the study weblink, enter their username and PIN, and update their information that way.

The study team mailed packages to 2,166 study participants (those with no contact since baseline, confirmed deceased, and those with no current address were not sent letters). See exhibit A-2 Family Options Study Update for more details.

**Step 2: Phone Locating and Interviewing:** Abt interviewers first called all phone numbers for the adult respondent. If they reached the participant, they attempted to obtain informed consent and complete the survey. If they couldn't complete the survey at that time, they attempted to schedule a call-back appointment.

- If interviewers did not reach the adult respondent by phone after several attempts, they sent an email to explain the purpose of the contact. The email contained the study's toll-free number for participants to call with questions or to schedule an appointment.

- 
- If a participant returned a call directly to the interviewer, the interviewer attempted to complete the survey. If the participant called into the study hotline, the staff took the updated contact information and passed it on to the interviewer to schedule an appointment or ideally complete the interview.
  - If participants were not reached by email or phone after several attempts, interviewers:
    - Attempted to contact secondary contacts to gain updated information or at least pass on a request for the participant to call the study's toll-free number.
    - Mailed study flyers and "sorry I missed you" cards to participants in an effort to encourage them to call the study's toll-free number to complete the survey or schedule an interview appointment.
    - Repeated efforts to contact the respondent via email or text.
  - At any point in the phone locating efforts, if an interviewer spoke to a participant on the phone, the interviewer would immediately attempt to complete the 78-month tracking survey. If that was not possible, they scheduled a call-back appointment. Interviewers completed 72.3 percent of the completed tracking surveys by telephone.
  - Originally the team planned to assess the quality of the contact and secondary contact information after all phone efforts were exhausted. The team decided more frequent assessment of the phone effort was necessary, however.
    - On a weekly basis, the field management team met with the survey director to review the status of each case, discuss the locating steps taken to date, and determine the best course of action going forward.
    - The team reviewed pending cases by site, by assignment group, by hierarchy based on analytic priority, and by disposition to determine the most efficient way to maximize efforts going forward.
    - Once it was clear that all phone efforts were exhausted for a case, the team assessed the quality of the contact information for both respondents and secondary contacts and the analytic priority to determine which cases were good candidates for in-person followup.
      - The study team put a priority on maximizing the location status for all pending cases, with particular emphasis placed on those with higher analytic priority. These are cases with hierarchy values of 4, indicating the case was a family that had been eligible of all four interventions at the time of random assignment. These cases can be used in the highest number of analytic comparisons are thus the cases with the highest analytic value. Cases with hierarchy status values of 3 were also prioritized. Priority was also given to non-complete cases in sites where the overall location rate was lower.

---

**Step 3: In-Person Locating and Interviewing:** The survey director authorized interviewers to work a small percentage of cases in person. In-person efforts included traveling to the participant’s home to attempt to confirm the address—and, if possible, to complete the interview. Interviewers also travelled to the homes of secondary contacts looking for the study participant. Interviewers were able to leave personalized messages on the survey flyer or “sorry I missed you” cards behind for respondents.

- During the in-person locating and interviewing stage, interviewers were still able—and encouraged—to also continue their phone efforts. That is, very often, an active attempt at in-person locating results in a return phone call, email, or letter. Interviewers responded to any incoming requests and completed the interview wherever possible. As with the phone effort, once an interviewer located the participant, an immediate attempt was made to complete the interview.

#### **A.3.1.1 Incentives**

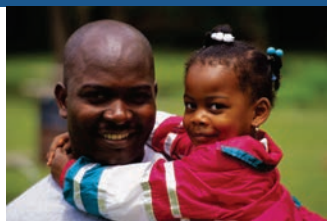
The study team provided modest incentives to participants that responded to requests for updated contact information or the tracking survey. Once all updates from the re-engagement mailing were processed and recorded in the sample database, participants who updated their contact information received a \$5 incentive. This incentive was provided in the form of a Visa gift card. Adult participants that completed the 78-month tracking effort received a \$25 Visa gift card.



---

## Exhibit A-2: 78-Month Re-Engagement Letter Sent to Study Participants

### Family Options Study Update



DATE

Dear «r1» «r1a» «r1b»:

«familyid»

**Hello again from the Family Options Study team!** You became a participant in the Family Options Study in [RA MO/YR], when we interviewed you at «shelter» in «Site\_Name\_» as part of the study of housing and services interventions for families who experienced homelessness. The study is funded by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Abt Associates a private research firm is conducting the study. ***On behalf of HUD, the study team and our local interviewers in each site we wish to thank you for your continuous participation and cooperation in our study!***

Below are some highlights about the study and the data collection efforts you have participated in over the past several years:

- **You** are one of 2,282 families that enrolled in the Family Options Study between September 2010 and January 2012. You are part of a very special group of families and your opinions are important to the study team.
- **12 different communities!** The Family Options Study took place in 12 communities across the United States.
- **Two follow-up surveys complete!** Between September 2010 and December 2014 we conducted two follow-up surveys with study participants. We interviewed just about 1800 study participants at each survey and collected data from more than 3,000 children.
- **Looking Ahead!** In September 2016, HUD started a new phase of the project to continue working with you—the Family Options Study participants—to learn more about your experiences since you enrolled in the study. **We will be calling all families in the study to complete a short 15 minute interview beginning in September 2017.**
- **We need your help!** We would love to be able to interview you again to see how your life has changed since you first enrolled in the study. Your experiences are unique and we want to be sure you are represented. **Unfortunately, we can't interview you if we can't contact you.** To help us contact you for the next interview we have enclosed a form that we would like you to review. Please check your address and telephone number on the following page. Please make the appropriate corrections in one of the following ways:
  - ❖ Return the completed form to us by mail, using the enclosed envelope.
  - ❖ Call us toll-free at 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX and make sure to use your personal PIN [FAMILYID].
  - ❖ Visit [WEBLINK] and enter your username: [USERNAME] and PIN[FAMILYID].

Also, please provide us with the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of one person outside your household who usually know where to reach you. We would call these friends or relatives only if we cannot locate you at your address. Once we receive your updated contact information, we will mail you \$5 in appreciation for your time.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Brenda Rodríguez, Senior Survey Project Director  
Abt Associates

Michelle Wood, Study Project Director  
Abt Associates

Curious to learn more about what we have learned so far? See the reports here:

- ❖ First report: [http://www.huduser.gov/portal/family\\_options\\_study.html](http://www.huduser.gov/portal/family_options_study.html)
- ❖ Second report: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/Family-Options-Study-Full-Report.pdf>

---

## Appendix B: 78-Month Tracking Survey Instrument

OMB Clearance Number: 2528-0259

Expires: 08/31/2020

---

### Introduction

Hello, my name is [            ]. I work for a company called Abt Associates. You might remember meeting with me or one of my colleagues a while back. At that time, I talked to you about a study that we are doing to find out about what kind of housing is best for families who experienced homelessness. This study is often referred to as the Family Options Study. Abt Associates is an independent research company, and we are helping the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to do this study.

When we last talked to you, I mentioned that I'd be getting in touch with you again to find out about your housing experiences. I'd like to ask you some questions now. The survey will take about 15 minutes to complete. You can stop the interview at any time. You can choose not to answer any question. The information you provide will be kept confidential and only used for research purposes. The collection of this information was approved by the Office of Management and Budget. At the end of the interview, I will give you \$25, as a token of our appreciation.

### PRA Burden Statement and Privacy Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 2528-0259. The time required to complete this information collection is about 15 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

---

**Section A: Current Housing, Homelessness Since Previous Interview, Housing Program Participation**

*First, I'd like to ask about where you are living/staying right now.*

A1. Can you please confirm the address of where you are living/staying now? [CAPI: PRE-FILL WITH ADDRESS WHERE INTERVIEW IS TAKING PLACE. INTERVIEWER; CONFIRM THAT INFORMATION IS CORRECT AND UPDATE AS NEEDED. PROBE FOR BUILDING NAME IF APPLICABLE]

- 
- A1a. Is there a complex/building name? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A1b. Is there an apartment number? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A1c. What city do you live in? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A1d. What state do you live in? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A1e. What is the zip code? \_\_\_\_\_

Refused.....1 (1=checked, 0=not checked)

Don't Know.....1 (1=checked, 0=not checked)

A2. Is [A1 ADDRESS] the best address to reach you at?

- YES.....  1 (SKIP TO A2f)
- NO.....  2
- REFUSED.....  7
- DON'T KNOW.....  8

\_\_\_\_\_ What is the best address to reach you at?

\_\_\_\_\_ Street Address:

- A2a. Is there a complex/building name? \_\_\_\_\_
- A2b. Is there an apartment number? \_\_\_\_\_
- A2c. In what city? \_\_\_\_\_
- A2d. In what state? \_\_\_\_\_
- A2e. What is the zip code? \_\_\_\_\_

---

A2f. What is your home phone number, starting with the area code?

Telephone # with area code: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
REFUSED..... -2  
DON'T KNOW..... -1

A2g. What is your cell phone number, starting with the area code?

Telephone # with area code: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
REFUSED..... -2  
DON'T KNOW..... -1

A2h. Do we have your permission to text you at this number?

YES.....  1  
NO .....  2  
REFUSED.....  7  
DON'T KNOW.....  8

A2i. What is your email address?

\_\_\_\_\_  
IF VOLUNTEERED: RESPONDENT HAS NO EMAIL .....  6  
REFUSED.....  7  
DON'T KNOW.....  8

A2j. What is the best way for us to reach you for future data collection efforts?

EMAIL.....  1  
HOME PHONE .....  2  
TEXT .....  3  
CELL PHONE .....  4  
REFUSED.....  7  
DON'T KNOW.....  8

A3. Which of the following best describes your current living situation?

<i>Would you say you are living/staying in...</i>					
<b>CAPI: SKIP TO A4 WHEN YES RESPONSE IS GIVEN</b>		<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>REF</b>	<b>DK</b>
A3a.	A house or apartment that you own or rent. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE YOUR PARENT’S or GUARDIAN’S HOME OR APARTMENT	1	2	7	8
A3b.	Your partner’s (boy/girlfriends/fiancé, significant other’s) place.	1	2	7	8
A3c.	A friend or relative’s house or apartment, <b>and paying part of the rent</b> [PROBE: THIS INCLUDES YOUR PARENT’S or GUARDIAN’S HOUSE OR APARTMENT OR OTHER FRIEND OR RELATIVE’S APARTMENT]	1	2	7	8
A3d.	A friend or relative’s house or apartment, <b>but not</b> paying part of the rent [PROBE: THIS INCLUDES YOUR PARENT’S or GUARDIAN’S HOUSE OR APARTMENT OR OTHER FRIEND OR RELATIVE’S APARTMENT]	1	2	7	8
A3e.	A permanent housing program with services to help you keep your housing (on site or coming to you) <b>IF YES: COLLECT NAME OF PROGRAM: &lt;A3E_1_OTHER&gt; _____ THEN SKIP TO A4</b>	1	2	7	8
A3f.	A transitional housing program <b>IF YES COLLECT NAME OF PROGRAM: &lt;A2F_1_OTHER&gt; _____ THEN SKIP TO A4</b>	1	2	7	8
A3g.	A domestic violence shelter <b>IF YES: SKIP TO A4</b>	1	2	7	8
A3h.	An emergency shelter <b>IF YES COLLECT NAME OF PROGRAM: &lt;A3H_1_OTHER&gt; _____ THEN SKIP TO A4</b>	1	2	7	8
A3i.	A voucher hotel or motel <b>IF YES: SKIP TO A4</b>	1	2	7	8
A3j.	A hotel or motel you pay for yourself <b>IF YES: SKIP TO A4</b>	1	2	7	8
A3k.	A residential drug or alcohol treatment program <b>IF YES: SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE A4</b>	1	2	7	8
A3l.	Jail or prison <b>IF YES: SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE A4</b>	1	2	7	8
A3m.	A car or other vehicle <b>IF YES: SKIP TO A4</b>	1	2	7	8
A3n.	An abandoned building <b>IF YES: SKIP TO A4</b>	1	2	7	8
A3o.	Anywhere outside [PROBE: STREETS, PARKS, ETC.] <b>IF YES: SKIP TO A4</b>	1	2	7	8
A3p.	OTHER → SPECIFY: <A3P_1_OTHER>: _____ <b>IF YES, NO, DK OR: SKIP TO A4</b>	1	2	7	8

CAPI: IF A3k or A3l= YES STOP INTERVIEW AND DISPLAY THE FOLLOWING SCRIPT:

---

*I'm sorry, but I am having difficulty calling up your record. I will resolve this issue with my supervisor. I will try to reschedule this appointment at that time.*

**BASE: ALL**

A4. How long have you lived in this place? You can tell me this answer in days, weeks, or months, whichever is easiest for you. [INTERVIEWER/CAPI: RECORD NUMBER OF DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS. IF 0, RECORD THAT AS WELL.

- <A4A1> NUMBER OF DAYS \_\_\_\_\_
- <A4A2> NUMBER OF WEEKS \_\_\_\_\_
- <A3A3> NUMBER OF MONTHS \_\_\_\_\_
- REFUSED..... -2
- DON'T KNOW..... -1

A5. Do you currently receive any governmental housing assistance, such as through public housing or Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher?

- YES..... \_1 (SKIP TO A6a)
- NO ..... \_2
- REFUSED..... \_7
- DON'T KNOW..... \_8

A6. Are you paying lower rent because the Federal, state, or local government is paying for part of your rent?

- YES..... \_1
- NO..... \_2 (SKIP TO A7)
- REFUSED..... \_7 (SKIP TO A7)
- DON'T KNOW..... \_8 (SKIP TO A7)

<A6A> BASE: BASE: A5=1 OR A6=1

A6a. What is the name of the program that provides your housing assistance? This could be the place where you live or the program that helps you with your rent.

**RECORD VERBATIM**

- 
- REFUSED..... \_7
  - DON'T KNOW..... \_8

<A6B> BASE: A5=1 OR A6=1

A6b. Is this assistance a Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher, or is the building you live in a public housing or a Section 8 project or some other type of assistance?  
**CAPI: ACCEPT ONE RESPONSE ONLY.**

- PUBLIC HOUSING ..... \_1
- A SECTION 8/HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER..... \_2
- A SECTION 8/HCV PROJECT ..... \_3
- TRANSITIONAL HOUSING ..... \_4
- LOW-INCOME HOUSING ..... \_5
- HOMEBASE ..... \_6
- OTHER TYPE OF HOUSING ASSISTANCE ..... \_95
- (SPECIFY): \_\_<A6B\_95\_OTHER> **Base: A6B = 95**
- REFUSED..... \_97
- DON'T KNOW..... \_98

A7. Now, I'd like you to think about the last six months—that is, since [MONTH/YEAR SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW]. Were there any times when you were homeless in the last six months? By homeless, I mean times when you didn't have a regular place to live and you were living in a homeless shelter or temporarily in an institution because you had nowhere else to go.

Homeless can also include living in a place not typically used for sleeping such as on the street, in a car, in an abandoned building, or in a bus or train station in the past six months.

Please **do not include** any time when you may have stayed with friends or relatives because you did not have your own place to stay. Please **do not include** times when you lived in a transitional housing program or a permanent housing program.

- YES..... \_1
- NO..... \_2 **(SKIP TO A9)**
- REFUSED..... \_7 **(SKIP TO A9)**
- DON'T KNOW..... \_8 **(SKIP TO A9)**

A8. How many times were you homeless in the last six months?  
 [INTERVIEWER/CAPI: RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES THE PERSON WAS HOMELESS.]

- NUMBER OF TIMES \_\_\_\_\_
- REFUSED..... \_1 **(SKIP TO A9)**
- DON'T KNOW..... \_2 **(SKIP TO A9)**

BASE: A8≥1

---

A8a. *Thinking about all of the times you have been homeless in the past 6 months*], What would you say is the total number of days, weeks, or months that you have been homeless in the past 6 months?

<A8a1>NUMBER OF DAYS \_\_\_\_\_  
<A8A2> NUMBER OF WEEKS \_\_\_\_  
<A8A3> NUMBER OF MONTHS \_\_\_\_  
REFUSED -2  
DON'T KNOW -1

A9. Again, please think about the last six months—that is, since [MONTH/YEAR SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW]. Were there any times when you were living with a friend or relative because you could not find or afford a place of your own?

YES.....  1  
NO.....  2 (SKIP TO A11)  
REFUSED.....  7 (SKIP TO A11)  
DON'T KNOW.....  8 (SKIP TO A11)

A10. Altogether, how much time in the past six months, would you say you spent living with a friend or relative because you could not find or afford a place of your own? You can tell me this answer in days, weeks, or months, whichever is easiest for you. [INTERVIEWER/CAPI: RECORD NUMBER OF DAYS, WEEKS, MONTHS, YEARS. IF 0, RECORD THAT AS WELL].

<A10a1>NUMBER OF DAYS \_\_\_\_\_  
<A10A2> NUMBER OF WEEKS \_\_\_\_  
<A10A3> NUMBER OF MONTHS \_\_\_\_  
REFUSED -2  
DON'T KNOW -1

A11. Again, please think about the past six months —that is, since [MONTH/YEAR SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW] and today, have you participated in any housing programs other than where you are living now? This could be a housing program where you lived or a program that helped you pay some or all of the rent in your own apartment or house.

YES.....  1  
NO.....  2 (SKIP TO B1)  
REFUSED.....  7  
DON'T KNOW.....  8

A12. During the past six months, that is between [MONTH/YEAR SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW] and today, we are interested in knowing if you participated in any of the following



types of programs. When answering these questions, please do not include the place you are living now. During the past six months, did you...

Program Type	YES	NO	REFUSED	DON'T KNOW
a. Spend at least one night in a shelter because you did not have your own place to stay?				
b. Participate in a permanent supportive housing program—a program that offered both housing and services?				
c. Spend at least one night in a transitional housing program?				
d. Spend any time living in a place where you received assistance paying your rent with temporary rental assistance. This temporary assistance could be a rapid re-housing or the HPRP program.				
e. Spend any time living in a place where your rent was partially covered by a rent subsidy such as public housing, Section 8 or a Housing Choice Voucher?				
f. Receive any other form of housing assistance? Please Specify: _____				

**Section B: Family Composition**

Now I'd like to ask you about the people in your family. I'll ask you about people who are living with you now and your spouse/partner or children who are in your family but are not staying with you now.

B1. The last time we talked, [LIST FIRST NAMES AND DOB OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH RESPONDENT AT TIME OF LAST INTERVIEW] were living with you/staying with you: Can you please tell me if each of them are staying with you now? If not, please tell me where they are currently staying, and how long they've been staying there.

LINES WILL BE ADDED TO THE TABLE AS NEEDED.

List of family members with Respondent at last interview	<p>B2. Is [B1a...B1e], who was born in [DOB MO/YR], staying with you now?</p> <p>&lt;B2_X&gt; (X=1-9)</p> <p>IF DOB=MISSING: Is [B1a...B1e], who is about [AGE] years old, staying with you now?</p> <p><b>IF DOB AND AGE=MISSING:</b> Is [B1a...B1e], who is an [adult/child] staying with you now?</p>	<p>B3. IF NO TO B2 FOR ANY FAMILY MEMBER ASK: How long has it been since [B1a] lived/stayed with you?</p> <p>&lt;B3_1_X&gt; Days &lt;B3_2_X&gt; Weeks &lt;B3_3_X&gt; Months (X=1-9)</p>	<p>B4. IF NO TO B2 FOR ANY FAMILY MEMBER ASK: Where is [B1a] living/staying now? (SINGLE RESPONSE)</p> <p>NOTE TO FIELD INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR THE PLACE THE PERSON SPENDS MOST OF THE TIME.</p> <p>NOTE TO PROGRAMMER: IF AGE=MISSING/ DK, DISPLAY FULL ANSWER LIST</p> <p>&lt;HHMAGE_X&gt; Age Calculation (0=less than 1yr, -1=Dk, -2=Ref)</p> <p>&lt;B4_X&gt; Where living/Staying now? &lt;B4_6_OTHER_X&gt; How long foster care &lt;B4_95_OTHER_X&gt; B4 Other Specify (X=1-9)</p>
B1a	<p>YES (Ask B2A/B2B then SKIP TO NEXT PERSON) ... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>Refused..... 7</p> <p>Don't Know..... 8</p>	<p>____ Days ____ Weeks ____ Months s</p> <p>REFUSED -1 DK -2</p>	<p><b>IF B1d IS AN ADULT &gt;15?</b> A place of his/her own ..... 1 With friends or relatives..... 2</p> <p><b>IF B1d IS A CHILD &lt;15?</b> With child's other parent..... 3 With your own parents or in-laws ..... 4 With other relatives ..... 5 In foster care ..... 6 → How long in foster care? _____ Refused..... 7 Don't Know..... 8</p> <p>OTHER: _____ 95</p>

<p>List of family members with Respondent at last interview</p>	<p>B2. Is [B1a...B1e], who was born in [DOB MO/YR], staying with you now?</p> <p>&lt;B2_X&gt; (X=1-9)</p> <p>IF DOB=MISSING: Is [B1a...B1e], who is about [AGE] years old, staying with you now?</p> <p><b>IF DOB AND AGE=MISSING:</b> Is [B1a...B1e], who is an [adult/child] staying with you now?</p>	<p>B3. IF NO TO B2 FOR ANY FAMILY MEMBER ASK: How long has it been since [B1a] lived/stayed with you?</p> <p>&lt;B3_1_X&gt; Days &lt;B3_2_X&gt; Weeks &lt;B3_3_X&gt; Months  (X=1-9)</p>	<p>B4. IF NO TO B2 FOR ANY FAMILY MEMBER ASK: Where is [B1a] living/staying now? (SINGLE RESPONSE)</p> <p>NOTE TO FIELD INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR THE PLACE THE PERSON SPENDS MOST OF THE TIME.</p> <p>NOTE TO PROGRAMMER: IF AGE=MISSING/ DK, DISPLAY FULL ANSWER LIST</p> <p>&lt;HHMAGE_X&gt; Age Calculation (0=less than 1yr, -1=Dk, -2=Ref)</p> <p>&lt;B4_X&gt; Where living/Staying now? &lt;B4_6_OTHER_X&gt; How long foster care &lt;B4_95_OTHER_X&gt; B4 Other Specify (X=1-9)</p>
<p>B1b</p>	<p>YES (Ask B2A/B2B then SKIP TO NEXT PERSON) ... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>Refused..... 7</p> <p>Don't Know..... 8</p>	<p>____ Days ____ Weeks ____ Months</p> <p>REFUSED -1 DK -2</p>	<p><b>IF B1d IS AN ADULT &gt;15?</b> A place of his/her own ..... 1 With friends or relatives..... 2</p> <p><b>IF B1d IS A CHILD &lt;15?</b> With child's other parent..... 3 With your own parents or in-laws ..... 4 With other relatives ..... 5 In foster care ..... 6 → How long in foster care? _____ Refused..... 7 Don't Know..... 8</p> <p>OTHER: _____ 95</p>
<p>B1c</p>	<p>YES (Ask B2A/B2B then SKIP TO NEXT PERSON) ... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>Refused..... 7</p> <p>Don't Know..... 8</p>	<p>____ Days ____ Weeks ____ Months</p> <p>REFUSED -1 DK -2</p>	<p><b>IF B1d IS AN ADULT &gt;15?</b> A place of his/her own ..... 1 With friends or relatives..... 2</p> <p><b>IF B1d IS A CHILD &lt;15?</b> With child's other parent..... 3 With your own parents or in-laws ..... 4 With other relatives ..... 5 In foster care ..... 6 → How long in foster care? _____ Refused..... 7 Don't Know..... 8</p> <p>OTHER: _____ 95</p>

<p>List of family members with Respondent at last interview</p>	<p>B2. Is [B1a...B1e], who was born in [DOB MO/YR], staying with you now?</p> <p>&lt;B2_X&gt; (X=1-9)</p> <p>IF DOB=MISSING: Is [B1a...B1e], who is about [AGE] years old, staying with you now?</p> <p><b>IF DOB AND AGE=MISSING:</b> Is [B1a...B1e], who is an [adult/child] staying with you now?</p>	<p>B3. IF NO TO B2 FOR ANY FAMILY MEMBER ASK: How long has it been since [B1a] lived/stayed with you?</p> <p>&lt;B3_1_X&gt; Days &lt;B3_2_X&gt; Weeks &lt;B3_3_X&gt; Months  (X=1-9)</p>	<p>B4. IF NO TO B2 FOR ANY FAMILY MEMBER ASK: Where is [B1a] living/staying now? (SINGLE RESPONSE)</p> <p>NOTE TO FIELD INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR THE PLACE THE PERSON SPENDS MOST OF THE TIME.</p> <p>NOTE TO PROGRAMMER: IF AGE=MISSING/ DK, DISPLAY FULL ANSWER LIST</p> <p>&lt;HHMAGE_X&gt; Age Calculation (0=less than 1yr, -1=Dk, -2=Ref)</p> <p>&lt;B4_X&gt; Where living/Staying now? &lt;B4_6_OTHER_X&gt; How long foster care &lt;B4_95_OTHER_X&gt; B4 Other Specify (X=1-9)</p>
<p>B1d</p>	<p>YES (Ask B2A/B2B then SKIP TO NEXT PERSON) ... 1 NO ..... 2  Refused..... 7 Don't Know..... 8</p>	<p>____Days ____Weeks ____Month s  REFUSED -1 DK -2</p>	<p><b>IF B1d IS AN ADULT &gt;15?</b> A place of his/her own ..... 1 With friends or relatives..... 2</p> <p><b>IF B1d IS A CHILD &lt;15?</b> With child's other parent..... 3 With your own parents or in-laws ..... 4 With other relatives ..... 5 In foster care ..... 6 → How long in foster care? _____ Refused..... 7 Don't Know..... 8  OTHER: _____ .95</p>
<p>B1e</p>	<p>YES (Ask B2A/B2B then SKIP TO NEXT PERSON) ... 1 NO ..... 2  Refused..... 7 Don't Know..... 8</p>	<p>____Days ____Weeks ____Month s  REFUSED -1 DK -2</p>	<p><b>IF B1d IS AN ADULT &gt;15?</b> A place of his/her own ..... 1 With friends or relatives..... 2</p> <p><b>IF B1d IS A CHILD &lt;15?</b> With child's other parent..... 3 With your own parents or in-laws ..... 4 With other relatives ..... 5 In foster care ..... 6 → How long in foster care? _____ Refused..... 7 Don't Know..... 8  OTHER: _____ .955</p>

---

We would like to know if there are any other people living with you now, whom we haven't talked about yet. We are especially interested in people that you consider part of your family. By part of your family, we mean those people who would go with you if you were to move.

B5. <B5> Are there any other people *that you consider part of your family, living with you right now* whom we haven't talked about?

YES.....1  
NO.....2 **SKIP TO C1**  
REFUSED.....7  
DON'T KNOW.....8

B5a. How many of the people who we haven't talked about yet, but are *living with you right now* are adults, 18 years old or older? How many are children, 17 years old or younger?

<B5A1> NUMBER OF ADULTS \_\_\_\_\_

<B5A2> NUMBER OF CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_

REFUSED.....-2  
DON'T KNOW.....-1

B6. Please tell me the first names of the **adults** who are living with you now whom we haven't talked about. By adults, I mean people 18 years old or older. Do not include yourself.

<B6\_X> (X=1-10)

B6a. \_\_\_\_\_

B6b. \_\_\_\_\_

B7. Please tell me the first names of the **children** who are living with you now whom we haven't talked about. By children, I mean people 17 years old or younger. *Please do not include children 18 years old or older.*

<B7\_X> (X=1-10)

B7a. \_\_\_\_\_

B7b. \_\_\_\_\_

B7c. \_\_\_\_\_

B7d. \_\_\_\_\_

Now I have some questions about these family members. Let's start with the adults. MORE COLUMNS WILL BE ADDED AS NEEDED.THESE ITEMS ARE ONLY COLLECTED FOR FAMILY MEMBERS WHO HAVE JOINED THE FAMILY SINCE THE LAST INTERVIEW

	FAMILY MEMBER 1 (B6a-X)	FAMILY MEMBER 3 (B7a-X)
B8.What is [B6a/B7a]'s relationship to you?  <B8_X> (X=1-7)	HUSBAND OR WIFE..... 1 LOVER/PARTNER..... 2 CHILD ..... 3 STEP-CHILD ..... 4 FOSTER CHILD ..... 5 CHILD OF LOVER/PARTNER 6 SON- OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW ..... 7 MOTHER OR FATHER .... 8 STEP-PARENT ..... 9 MOTHER- OR FATHER-IN-LAW OR PARTNER'S PARENT10 GRANDPARENT..... 11 BROTHER OR SISTER... 12 BROTHER- OR SISTER-IN-LAW ..... 13 GRANDCHILD ..... 14 OTHER RELATIVE ..... 15	HUSBAND OR WIFE ..... 1 LOVER/PARTNER ..... 2 CHILD ..... 3 STEP-CHILD ..... 4 FOSTER CHILD..... 5 CHILD OF LOVER/PARTNER 6 SON- OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW ..... 7 MOTHER OR FATHER..... 8 STEP-PARENT ..... 9 MOTHER- OR FATHER-IN-LAW OR PARTNER'S PARENT10 GRANDPARENT ..... 11 BROTHER OR SISTER ... 12 BROTHER- OR SISTER-IN-LAW ..... 13 GRANDCHILD ..... 14 OTHER RELATIVE..... 15
B9 Is [B6a/B7a] male or female?  <B9_X> (X=1-7)	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2 REFUSED ..... 7 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE..... 2 REFUSED ..... 7 DON'T KNOW ..... 8

	FAMILY MEMBER 1 (B6a-X)	FAMILY MEMBER 3 (B7a-X)
<p>B10 What is [B6a/B7a]'s Date of Birth?</p> <p>&lt;B10M_X&gt; Month            &lt;B10D_X&gt; Day            &lt;B10Y_X&gt; Year            (X=1-7)            &lt;B10AGE_X&gt;            Added variable/Used to Calculate age of DOB For B11.            (0=less than year, -1=Don't know, -2 refused)            IF REFUSED OR DON'T KNOW            ASK B10a:            B10a: How old is [NAME] now?</p>	<p>____/____/____            MM DD YYYY            REFUSED ..... -2            DON'T KNOW ..... -1</p> <p>_____ Age</p>	<p>____/____/____            MM DD YYYY            REFUSED ..... -2            DON'T KNOW ..... -1</p> <p>_____ Age</p>

---

**Section C: Employment Status and Internet Usage:**

Now I'd like to ask a couple of questions about your current employment.

- C1. Last week, did you do any work for pay?
- YES <sub>1</sub> (SKIP TO C3)
- NO <sub>2</sub>
- REFUSED..... <sub>7</sub>
- DON'T KNOW..... <sub>8</sub>

- C2. When was the last time (month/year) that you worked for pay?

\_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

MM DD YYYY

REFUSED... -2

DON'T KNOW -1

- C3. Do you have a computer with internet access in in the place you are living now?

YES..... <sub>1</sub>

NO..... <sub>2</sub>

REFUSED..... <sub>7</sub>

DON'T KNOW..... <sub>8</sub>

- C4. Do you have access to the internet through your phone or an iPad or tablet device?

YES..... <sub>1</sub>

NO..... <sub>2</sub>

REFUSED..... <sub>7</sub>

DON'T KNOW..... <sub>8</sub>

- C5. How often do you access the internet?

Every day..... <sub>1</sub>

4-5 days per week..... <sub>2</sub>

2-3 days per week..... <sub>3</sub>

Once a week..... <sub>4</sub>

Less than once a week..... <sub>5</sub>

Never..... <sub>6</sub>

REFUSED..... <sub>7</sub>

DON'T KNOW..... <sub>8</sub>



---

**Section D: Contact Information**  
**SECONDARY CONTACT**

*[PROGRAMMER: LOOP THROUGH EXISTING SECONDARY CONTACTS TO CONFIRM CONTACT INFORMATION FOR UP TO THREE SECONDARY CONTACTS. IF INFORMATION CAN'T BE CONFIRMED, IT WILL BE UPDATED. IF LESS THAN THREE CONTACTS ARE AVAILABLE, WE WILL ASK FOR NEW CONTACTS.]*

*To help us be able to get back in touch with you in the future, we would also like to review the names, telephone numbers and addresses of two people we talked about last time we spoke who will always know how to reach you. This information will be kept strictly confidential and will only be used if we are unable to contact you.*

D1. When we last spoke on [you said that [CONTACT X] was a person who would always know where you are and how to reach you. Is [CONTACTX] still a person who does not live with you and will always know how to contact you?

- Yes ..... 1 **SKIP TO D3**
- No ..... 2
- REFUSED ..... 7
- DON'T KNOW ..... 8

D2. Could you please tell me the name of a person who does not live with you and will always know how to contact you?

- Yes ..... 1
- No ..... 2 **SKIP TO CLOSING**
- REFUSED ..... 7
- DON'T KNOW ..... 8

- D2a. What is his/her first name? \_\_\_\_\_
- D2b. What is his/her middle name? \_\_\_\_\_
- D2c. What is his/her last name? \_\_\_\_\_
- D2d. Does his/her name have a suffix? \_\_\_\_\_

D3. IF CONTACT #X CONFIRMED ASK: Is [CONTACT #1]'s address still:  
DISPLAY FULL INFORMATION FROM THE SAMPLE FOR CONTACT 1

IF CONTACT #X IS NEW ASK: What is (his/her) street address?

**FIELD INTERVIEWER NOTE: PLEASE PROBE TO GET A FULL ADDRESS**

Street address: \_\_\_\_\_

- D12a. Is there a complex/building name? \_\_\_\_\_
- D12b. Is there an apartment number? \_\_\_\_\_
- D12c. In what city? \_\_\_\_\_
- D12d. In what state? \_\_\_\_\_
- D12e. What is the zip code? \_\_\_\_\_

---

D4. What is (his/her) home phone number, starting with the area code?

Telephone # with area code: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_

- NO HOME NUMBER AVAILABLE

D5. What is (his/her) cell phone number, starting with the area code?

Telephone # with area code: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_

- NO CELL NUMBER AVAILABLE

D6. What is (his/her) email address?

\_\_\_\_\_

- NO EMAIL ADDRESS AVAILABLE

D7. What is (his/her) relationship to you?

Friend ..... 1  
Relative ..... 2  
OTHER (SPECIFY \_\_\_\_\_) ..... 95  
REFUSED ..... 97  
DON'T KNOW ..... 98

Thank you very much for your time today. We will mail your \$25 incentive payment. You should receive it within two-four weeks. Remember, we want to be able to reach you again in the future. If you move or change your phone number, please let us know. You can call 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX and leave a message with your PIN [FAMILYID].

## Appendix C: Additional Results of Long-Term Tracking

**Exhibit C-1. Re-Engagement Letter and Contact Update Request Results by Site**

Site	Re-Engagement Letters			Contact Updates		
	Total Letters Sent	Delivered (%)	Undeliverable (%)	Total Updates (%)	By Web (%)	By Mail (%)
Alameda	252	8.1	3.6	0.8	0.3	0.5
Atlanta	183	4.5	3.9	0.5	0.2	0.3
Baltimore	52	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Boston	178	5.2	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Connecticut	204	4.4	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Denver	165	4.1	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
Honolulu	213	5.4	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
Kansas City	153	3.4	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Louisville	102	2.6	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
Minneapolis	177	3.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phoenix	263	5.5	6.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Salt Lake City	224	5.1	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Notes: All percentages based on the total number of letters sent out (2,166), not the total sample (2,264). Families with incomplete or missing addresses were excluded from the mailing.

Source: Abt Associates tracking data.

---

**Exhibit C-2. 78-Month Tracking Survey Case Status by Site**

<b>Sites</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Completed (%)</b>	<b>Located (%)</b>	<b>Determined Viable (%)</b>	<b>Unlocatable (%)</b>	<b>Sum of Completed, Located and Viable (%)</b>
Alameda	257	48.2	8.9	9.3	33.5	<b>66.5</b>
Atlanta	187	51.3	10.2	16.0	22.5	<b>77.5</b>
Baltimore	57	43.9	21.1	1.8	33.3	<b>66.7</b>
Boston	181	41.4	28.2	17.7	12.7	<b>87.3</b>
Connecticut	214	51.4	10.3	10.7	27.6	<b>72.4</b>
Denver	170	58.8	6.5	31.2	3.5	<b>96.5</b>
Honolulu	216	45.8	9.3	19.4	25.5	<b>74.5</b>
Kansas City	172	47.7	12.8	14.0	25.6	<b>74.4</b>
Louisville	109	53.2	5.5	6.4	34.9	<b>65.1</b>
Minneapolis	181	52.5	14.4	22.7	10.5	<b>89.5</b>
Phoenix	276	40.9	6.5	17.0	35.5	<b>64.5</b>
Salt Lake City	244	51.6	4.5	12.7	31.1	<b>68.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>

Source: Abt Associates 78-month tracking data.

## Appendix D: Outcomes Measured in 78-Month Survey Data

The following exhibits show whether outcomes examined in the 3-year impact analysis are measured in the 78-month survey data.

### Exhibit D-1. 37-Month Outcomes Measured in 78-Month Survey Data: Housing Stability

Outcome	Measured at 78 Months
<i>Homelessness or Doubled Up during the Followup Period</i>	
At least 1 night homeless or doubled up (past 6 mo.) or in shelter in past 12 months (%) <b>[Confirmatory]</b>	NO
At least 1 night homeless or doubled up in past 6 months (%)	YES
At least 1 night homeless in past 6 months (%)	YES
At least 1 night doubled up in past 6 months (%)	YES
Any stay in emergency shelter in past 6 months (%) [Program Usage Data]	NO
Any stay in emergency shelter in months 21 to 32 after RA (%) [Program Usage Data]	NO
Number of days homeless or doubled up in past 6 months	YES
Number of days homeless in past 6 months	YES
Number of days doubled up in past 6 months	YES
<i>Housing Independence</i>	
Living in own house or apartment at followup (%)	YES
Living in own house or apartment with no housing assistance (%)	YES
Living in own house or apartment with housing assistance (%)	YES
<i>Number of Places Lived</i>	
Number of places lived in past 6 months	NO
<i>Housing Quality</i>	
Persons per room	NO
Housing quality is poor or fair (%)	NO

**Exhibit D-2. 37-Month Outcomes Measured in 78-Month Survey Data: Family Preservation**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Measured at 78 Months</b>
<i>Current or Recent Separations of Family Members Present at Baseline</i>	
Family has at least one child separated in past 6 months (%)	YES
Family has at least one foster care placement in past 6 months (%)	YES
Spouse/partner separated in past 6 months, of those with spouse/partner present at RA (%)	YES
<i>Reunification of Family Members Reported as Separated at Baseline</i>	
Family has at least one child reunified, of those families with at least one child absent at RA (%)	YES
Spouse/partner reunified, of those with spouse/partner absent at RA (%)	YES

**RA = random assignment.**

**Exhibit D-3. 37-Month Outcomes Measured in 78-Month Survey Data: Adult Well-Being**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Measured at 78 Months</b>
<i>Adult Physical Health</i>	
Health in past 30 days was poor or fair (%)	NO
<i>Adult Mental Health</i>	
Goal-oriented thinking	NO
Psychological distress	NO
<i>Adult Trauma Symptoms</i>	
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms in past 30 days (%)	NO
<i>Adult Substance Use</i>	
Alcohol dependence or drug abuse (%)	NO
Alcohol dependence (%)	NO
Drug abuse <sup>d</sup> (%)	NO
<i>Experience of Intimate Partner Violence</i>	
Experienced intimate partner violence in past 6 months (%)	NO

**Exhibit D-4. 37-Month Outcomes Measured in 78-Month Survey Data: Child Well-Being**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Measured at 78 Months</b>
<i>Child Education</i>	
Number of schools attended since RA	NO
Grade completion (not held back) (%)	NO
School grades	NO
<i>Child Physical Health</i>	
Poor or fair health in past 30 days (%)	NO
Well-child checkup in past year (%)	NO
Child has regular source of health care (%)	NO
Sleep problems	NO
<i>Child Behavioral Strengths and Challenges</i>	
Behavior problems	NO
Prosocial behavior	NO
<b>CHILD WELL-BEING DEVELOPMENTAL OUTCOMES</b>	
<i>Ages 2 to 5 Years</i>	
Preschool or Head Start enrollment (%)	NO
Child care or preschool absences in past month	NO
Positive child care or preschool experiences	NO
Positive child care or preschool attitudes	NO
Child care or preschool conduct problems (%)	NO
<i>Ages 2 Years to 5 Years, 6 Months</i>	
Met developmental milestones (%)	NO
<i>Ages 3 Years, 6 Months to 7 Years</i>	
Verbal ability	NO
Math ability	NO

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Measured at 78 Months</b>
Executive functioning (self-regulation)	NO
<i>Ages 5 to 17 Years</i>	
School enrollment (%)	NO
School absences in past month	NO
Positive school experiences	NO
Positive school attitudes	NO
School conduct problems (%)	NO
<i>Ages 8 to 17 Years</i>	
Anxiety	NO
Fears	NO
Substance use (%)	NO
Goal-oriented thinking	NO
School effort in past month	NO
Arrests or police involvement in past 6 months (%)	NO

RA = random assignment.



**Exhibit D-5. 37-Month Outcomes Measured in 78-Month Survey Data: Self-Sufficiency**

Outcome	Measured at 78 Months
<i>Employment Status</i>	
Work for pay in week before survey (%)	YES
Any work for pay since 20-month survey (%)	YES
Months worked for pay since 20-month survey	NO
Any work for pay since RA (%)	YES
Months worked for pay since RA	NO
Hours of work per week at current main job	NO
<i>Income Sources and Amounts</i>	
Annualized current earnings (\$)	NO
Total family income (\$)	NO
Anyone in family had earnings in past month (%)	NO
Anyone in family received TANF in past month (%)	NO
Anyone in family received SSDI in past month (%)	NO
Anyone in family received SSI in past month (%)	NO
Anyone in family received SNAP/Food Stamps in past month (%)	NO
Anyone in family received WIC in past month (%)	NO
<i>Education and Training</i>	
Participated in 2 weeks or more of any school or training since RA (%)	NO
Number of weeks in school/training programs since RA	NO
Participated in 2 weeks or more of school since RA (%)	NO
Participated in 2 weeks or more of basic education since RA (%)	NO
Participated in 2 weeks or more of vocational education since RA (%)	NO
<i>Food Security</i>	
Household is food insecure (%)	NO
Food insecurity scale	NO
<i>Economic Stressors</i>	
Economic stress scale	NO

---

RA = random assignment. TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. SSDI = Social Security Disability Insurance. SSI = Supplemental Security Income. WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

## Appendix E: Frequencies from the 78-Month Tracking Survey

A2iRFDK What is your Email Address: No EMAIL/Refused/Don't Know				
A2iRFDK_1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No Email	184	92.46	184	92.46
Refused	8	4.02	192	96.48
Don't Know	7	3.52	199	100.00
Frequency Missing = 904				

A2J_1 What is the best way for us to reach you for future data collection efforts?: Email				
A2J_1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Email	410	100.00	410	100.00
Frequency Missing = 693				

A2J_2 What is the best way for us to reach you for future data collection efforts?: Home Phone				
A2J_2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Home Phone	45	100.00	45	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,058				

A2J_3 What is the best way for us to reach you for future data collection efforts?: Text				
A2J_3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Text	491	100.00	491	100.00
Frequency Missing = 612				

A2J_4 What is the best way for us to reach you for future data collection efforts?: Cell Phone				
A2J_4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Cell Phone	702	100.00	702	100.00
Frequency Missing = 401				

A2J_7 What is the best way for us to reach you for future data collection efforts?: Refused				
A2J_5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Refused	0	N/A	0	N/A
Frequency Missing = 1,103				

A2J_8 What is the best way for us to reach you for future data collection efforts?: Don't Know				
A2J_6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Don't Know	4	100.00	4	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,099				

A3a Current living situation: A house or apartment that you own or rent.				
A3A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	915	82.96	915	82.96
No	188	17.04	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				

A3b Current living situation: Your partner's place.				
A3B	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	15	7.98	15	7.98
No	173	92.02	188	100.00
Frequency Missing = 915				

A3c Current living situation: A friend or relative's house or apartment and paying part of the rent.				
A3C	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	58	33.53	58	33.53
No	115	66.47	173	100.00
Frequency Missing = 930				

A3d Current living situation: A friend or relative's house or apartment, BUT NOT paying part of the rent.				
A3D	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	47	40.87	47	40.87
No	68	59.13	115	100.00
Frequency Missing = 988				

A3e Current living situation: A permanent housing program with services to help you keep your housing (on site or coming to you).				
A3E	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	11	16.18	11	16.18
No	56	82.35	67	98.53
Don't Know	1	1.47	68	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,035				

A3e Current living situation: Other (specify) name of permanent housing program.				
A3E_1_OTHER	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Bridge to Permanency	1	9.09	1	9.09
Bridgeport SUB transferred from MA	1	9.09	2	18.18
Hawaii Public Housing	1	9.09	3	27.27
Kansas City Housing Authority	1	9.09	4	36.36
Kansas City, KS Housing Authority	1	9.09	5	45.45
Keuiokalani	1	9.09	6	54.55
New Haven Housing Authority	1	9.09	7	63.64
Public Housing	1	9.09	8	72.73
Section 8	2	18.18	10	90.91
Shelter Care Plus	1	9.09	11	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,092				

A3f Current living situation: A transitional housing program.				
A3F	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	12	21.05	12	21.05
No	45	78.95	57	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,046				

A3f Current living situation: Other (specify) name of transitional housing program.				
A3F_1_OTHER	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Community Link	1	8.33	1	8.33
Community Teamwork Inc. (CTI) in Lowell, MA	1	8.33	2	16.67
Family Shelter	1	8.33	3	25.00
Hone Inc. Transitional Housing	1	8.33	4	33.33
Loving	1	8.33	5	41.67
Mailland	1	8.33	6	50.00
Matilda Cleveland	1	8.33	7	58.33
Ohana Ola	1	8.33	8	66.67
Onemalu	1	8.33	9	75.00
RAPID RE-HOUSING	1	8.33	10	83.33
YWCA Transitional Living Center	1	8.33	11	91.67
Serenity House	1	8.33	12	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,091				

A3g Current living situation: A domestic violence shelter.				
A3G	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	3	6.67	3	6.67
No	42	93.33	45	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,058				

A3h Current living situation: An emergency shelter.				
A3H	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	14	33.33	14	33.33
No	27	64.29	41	97.62
Refused	1	2.38	42	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,061				

A3h Current living situation: Other (specify) emergency shelter.				
A3H_1_OTHER	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
CASS	1	7.14	1	7.14
Civic Center	1	7.14	2	14.29
GRIP	1	7.14	3	21.43
Gateway	1	7.14	4	28.57
Harrison House	1	7.14	5	35.71
Midvale Family Road Home Shelter	1	7.14	6	42.86
Midvale Road Home	1	7.14	7	50.00
Salvation Army	2	14.29	9	64.29
Sunrise Village	1	7.14	10	71.43
Waianae Civic Center	1	7.14	11	78.57
adult shelter	1	7.14	12	85.71
che'el	1	7.14	13	92.86
human trafficking	1	7.14	14	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,089				

A3i Current living situation: A voucher hotel or motel.				
A3I	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	4	14.29	4	14.29
No	24	85.71	28	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,075				

A3j. Current living situation: A hotel or motel you pay for yourself.				
A3J	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	5	20.83	5	20.83
No	18	75.00	23	95.83
Don't Know	1	4.17	24	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,079				

A3k Current living situation: A residential drug or alcohol treatment program.				
A3K	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	19	100.00	19	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,084				

A3l Current Living situation jail or prison.				
A3L	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	19	100.00	19	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,084				

A3m Current Living situation: A car or other vehicle.				
A3M	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	7	36.84	7	36.84
No	12	63.16	19	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,084				

A3n Current living situation: An abandoned building.				
A3N	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	12	100.00	12	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,091				

A3o Current living situation: Anywhere outside.				
A3O	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	7	58.33	7	58.33
No	5	41.67	12	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,091				

A3P Current living situation: Somewhere else?				
A3P	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	4	80.00	4	80.00
No	1	20.00	5	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,098				

A3P Current living situation: Somewhere else other (specify)?				
A3P_1_OTHER	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
couch surfing	1	25.00	1	25.00
homeless shelter	1	25.00	2	50.00
school dorm	1	25.00	3	75.00
supportive housing	1	25.00	4	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,099				

A4A1 How long have you lived in this place: Number of days				
A4A1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Refused	1	0.09	1	0.09
Don't Know	2	0.18	3	0.27
0	1070	97.01	1073	97.28
1	13	1.18	1086	98.46
2	4	0.36	1090	98.82
3	3	0.27	1093	99.09
4	3	0.27	1096	99.37
6	1	0.09	1097	99.46
7	1	0.09	1098	99.55
10	2	0.18	1100	99.73
12	1	0.09	1101	99.82
17	1	0.09	1102	99.91
23	1	0.09	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				



A4A2 How long have you lived in this place: Number of weeks				
A4A2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Refused	1	0.09	1	0.09
Don't Know	2	0.18	3	0.27
0	1014	91.93	1017	92.20
1	25	2.27	1042	94.47
2	23	2.09	1065	96.55
3	23	2.09	1088	98.64
4	2	0.18	1090	98.82
5	4	0.36	1094	99.18
6	1	0.09	1095	99.27
8	3	0.27	1098	99.55
9	1	0.09	1099	99.64
10	1	0.09	1100	99.73
11	2	0.18	1102	99.91
51	1	0.09	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing=0				

A4A3 How long have you lived in this place: Number of months				
A4A3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Refused	1	0.09	1	0.09
Don't Know	2	0.18	3	0.27
0	56	5.08	59	5.35
1	27	2.45	86	7.80
2	38	3.45	124	11.24
3	41	3.72	165	14.96
4	31	2.81	196	17.77
5	35	3.17	231	20.94
6	42	3.81	273	24.75
7	20	1.81	293	26.56
8	23	2.09	316	28.65
9	21	1.90	337	30.55
10	17	1.54	354	32.09
11	16	1.45	370	33.54
12	97	8.79	467	42.34
13	11	1.00	478	43.34
14	11	1.00	489	44.33
15	10	0.91	499	45.24
16	6	0.54	505	45.78
17	1	0.09	506	45.87
18	37	3.35	543	49.23
19	5	0.45	548	49.68
20	11	1.00	559	50.68
22	5	0.45	564	51.13
23	1	0.09	565	51.22
24	99	8.98	664	60.20
25	2	0.18	666	60.38
26	4	0.36	670	60.74
27	3	0.27	673	61.02
28	5	0.45	678	61.47
29	4	0.36	682	61.83
30	18	1.63	700	63.46
33	2	0.18	702	63.64
34	7	0.63	709	64.28
35	3	0.27	712	64.55
36	84	7.62	796	72.17
37	1	0.09	797	72.26
38	3	0.27	800	72.53
39	1	0.09	801	72.62
40	3	0.27	804	72.89

A4A3 How long have you lived in this place: Number of months				
A4A3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
42	14	1.27	818	74.16
43	1	0.09	819	74.25
45	9	0.82	828	75.07
46	3	0.27	831	75.34
47	4	0.36	835	75.70
48	55	4.99	890	80.69
49	1	0.09	891	80.78
50	6	0.54	897	81.32
52	4	0.36	901	81.69
53	1	0.09	902	81.78
54	14	1.27	916	83.05
55	1	0.09	917	83.14
56	2	0.18	919	83.32
58	3	0.27	922	83.59
60	58	5.26	980	88.85
62	2	0.18	982	89.03
63	12	1.09	994	90.12
64	1	0.09	995	90.21
65	2	0.18	997	90.39
66	2	0.18	999	90.57
67	2	0.18	1001	90.75
69	1	0.09	1002	90.84
70	6	0.54	1008	91.39
71	4	0.36	1012	91.75
72	43	3.90	1055	95.65
73	2	0.18	1057	95.83
74	2	0.18	1059	96.01
75	1	0.09	1060	96.10
76	2	0.18	1062	96.28
78	3	0.27	1065	96.55
80	4	0.36	1069	96.92
81	3	0.27	1072	97.19
82	3	0.27	1075	97.46
84	17	1.54	1092	99.00
86	1	0.09	1093	99.09
92	1	0.09	1094	99.18
96	9	0.82	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				

---

A5. Do you currently receive any governmental housing assistance such as through Public Housing, Section 8, or Housing Choice Voucher?				
A5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	536	48.59	536	48.59
No	564	51.13	1100	99.73
Refused	1	0.09	1101	99.82
Don't Know	2	0.18	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				

A6. Are you paying lower rent because the Federal, State, or local government is paying for part of your rent?				
A6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	29	5.11	29	5.11
No	535	94.36	564	99.47
Refused	1	0.18	565	99.65
Don't Know	2	0.35	567	100.00
Frequency Missing = 536				

A6a. What is the name of the program that provides your housing assistance?				
A6A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
ABC Housing	1	0.18	1	0.18
Alameda Point Collaborative	1	0.18	2	0.36
Allegany County Section 8	1	0.18	3	0.54
Allen Hill Apartments	1	0.18	4	0.73
Allen Hills Apartments	1	0.18	5	0.91
Alliance St Lutheran Social Services	1	0.18	6	1.09
Atlanta Children Shelter	1	0.18	7	1.27
Atlanta Housing Authority	5	0.91	12	2.18
Atlanta Public Housing	1	0.18	13	2.36
Atlanta Section A	1	0.18	14	2.54
Austin SUB	1	0.18	15	2.72
BOSTON HOUSING	14	2.54	29	5.26
BOSTON HOUSING - Transfer	1	0.18	30	5.44
BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	7	1.27	37	6.72
BRIDGEPORT HOUSING	1	0.18	38	6.90
Baltimore County Shelter	1	0.18	39	7.08
Barkley Homes	1	0.18	40	7.26
Bash Housing Program	1	0.18	41	7.44
Boston Housing	23	4.17	64	11.62
Boston Housing - Georgetowne Development	1	0.18	65	11.80
Boston Housing Authority	1	0.18	66	11.98
Bridge to Permanency Program	1	0.18	67	12.16
CASS	1	0.18	68	12.34
COC housing Road Home	1	0.18	69	12.52
COC road home housing	1	0.18	70	12.70
CSB COBB SHELTER PLUS CARE	1	0.18	71	12.89
Charlestown Housing Authority	1	0.18	72	13.07
City of Mesa HUD Housing Program	1	0.18	73	13.25
City of Phoenix SUB	3	0.54	76	13.79
Coalition	1	0.18	77	13.97
Colorado Coalition	1	0.18	78	14.16
Community Housing Resources - Lottery	1	0.18	79	14.34
Community Links	1	0.18	80	14.52
County	1	0.18	81	14.70
Cowley County Housing Authority	1	0.18	82	14.88
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	1	0.18	83	15.06
DHCD	1	0.18	84	15.25
DeKalb County Housing Authority	1	0.18	85	15.43
DeKalb Housing Authority	1	0.18	86	15.61
Denver Housing	1	0.18	87	15.79

A6a. What is the name of the program that provides your housing assistance?				
A6A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Douglas County Housing Authority	1	0.18	88	15.97
Englewood Housing	1	0.18	89	16.15
Everett Housing Authority	1	0.18	90	16.33
Family Service	1	0.18	91	16.52
Family Tree	2	0.36	93	16.88
Family Unification Program	1	0.18	94	17.06
Farmer's Program	1	0.18	95	17.24
Fulton County	1	0.18	96	17.42
Fulton County Housing Authority	1	0.18	97	17.60
GOLD MARK PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	1	0.18	98	17.79
GRH	1	0.18	99	17.97
Georgia Housing	1	0.18	100	18.15
Glendale Public Housing	1	0.18	101	18.33
Glendour group- new haven housing authority	1	0.18	102	18.51
Gulf Breeze	1	0.18	103	18.69
HAWAI PUBLIC HOUSING	1	0.18	104	18.87
HOPE ATLANTA	1	0.18	105	19.06
HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER	1	0.18	106	19.24
HPH	4	0.73	110	19.96
HPHA	1	0.18	111	20.15
HSP Program, but expiring in 5 days so potentially homeless again	1	0.18	112	20.33
HUD	12	2.18	124	22.50
HUD Housing Leavenworth, KS	1	0.18	125	22.69
HUD Reduced Rent	1	0.18	126	22.87
HUD VASH	1	0.18	127	23.05
Haverhill Housing	1	0.18	128	23.23
Hawaii Housing Authority	1	0.18	129	23.41
Hawaii Public Housing	1	0.18	130	23.59
Hawaii Public Housing Authority	4	0.73	134	24.32
Hawthorne Low Income Rent	1	0.18	135	24.50
Home Inc.	1	0.18	136	24.68
Homes with Hope	1	0.18	137	24.86
Housing Authority	2	0.36	139	25.23
Housing Authority of New Mexico	1	0.18	140	25.41
Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles	1	0.18	141	25.59
Housing Choice Voucher	1	0.18	142	25.77
Housing Choice Voucher	1	0.18	143	25.95
Housing Choice Voucher DHA	1	0.18	144	26.13
Housing Choice Voucher	1	0.18	145	26.32
Housing Choice Voucher	1	0.18	146	26.50

A6a. What is the name of the program that provides your housing assistance?				
A6A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Housing: Section 8 - Voucher	1	0.18	147	26.68
Indiana Housing Authority	1	0.18	148	26.86
J D'Amelia	1	0.18	149	27.04
KAHILI Valley Homes	1	0.18	150	27.22
KAM IV	1	0.18	151	27.40
KAM IV Housing	1	0.18	152	27.59
KPT Housing	1	0.18	153	27.77
KPT Housing Authority	1	0.18	154	27.95
KTA Housing Authority, Kalihi Valley Homes	1	0.18	155	28.13
Kalihi Valley Authority	1	0.18	156	28.31
Kam IV	1	0.18	157	28.49
Kansas City Housing Authority	3	0.54	160	29.04
KeyStone Apartments	1	0.18	161	29.22
Kuhio Park Terrace	1	0.18	162	29.40
Kuhio Park Terrace B	1	0.18	163	29.58
LAWRENCE HOUSING	1	0.18	164	29.76
Leading the Way to Housing - Boston	1	0.18	165	29.95
Liberty Housing Authority	1	0.18	166	30.13
Low Income Housing	1	0.18	167	30.31
Low Income	1	0.18	168	30.49
MADISON PARK HOUSING	1	0.18	169	30.67
MSHDA	1	0.18	170	30.85
Mandela Gateway Apartments	1	0.18	171	31.03
Marian House	1	0.18	172	31.22
Maricopa County SUB	1	0.18	173	31.40
Maricopa SUB	4	0.73	177	32.12
Maricopa SUB	1	0.18	178	32.30
Marks Development	1	0.18	179	32.49
Mayor Wright Hawaii Public Housing	1	0.18	180	32.67
Mayor Wrights	1	0.18	181	32.85
Metro HRA	1	0.18	182	33.03
Metro Housing	1	0.18	183	33.21
Metro West	1	0.18	184	33.39
Modern Rehab Housing	1	0.18	185	33.58
Nanakuli Public Housing	1	0.18	186	33.76
Native American Connection SUB Housing	1	0.18	187	33.94
New Haven Housing	1	0.18	188	34.12
OACAC	1	0.18	189	34.30
Oakland Housing Authority, Public Housing	1	0.18	190	34.48
Onemalu Transitional Shelter	1	0.18	191	34.66

A6a. What is the name of the program that provides your housing assistance?				
A6A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
PK Management-Subsidized Housing	1	0.18	192	34.85
PPL	1	0.18	193	35.03
Palolo Housing	1	0.18	194	35.21
Palolo Project 50	1	0.18	195	35.39
Palolo Section 8	1	0.18	196	35.57
Palolo Valley Housing	1	0.18	197	35.75
Perkins Homes	1	0.18	198	35.93
Phoenix Section 8	1	0.18	199	36.12
Phoenix Sub	1	0.18	200	36.30
Pinal County Housing Department	1	0.18	201	36.48
Pololo Housing	1	0.18	202	36.66
Prichard Housing Board	1	0.18	203	36.84
Project Base	1	0.18	204	37.02
Project Base Voucher	1	0.18	205	37.21
Public Housing	2	0.36	207	37.57
Public Housing Authority Subsidy Program	1	0.18	208	37.75
Public Housing on School St.	1	0.18	209	37.93
Puuwai Momi Housing	1	0.18	210	38.11
R said she is waiting for Section 8	1	0.18	211	38.29
RAP	1	0.18	212	38.48
RAPID RE-HOUSING	1	0.18	213	38.66
Renaissance 88- under HUD	1	0.18	214	38.84
Road Home Palmer Court Section 8 Housing	1	0.18	215	39.02
Road House Continuum Care Housing	1	0.18	216	39.20
Rowan Homes	1	0.18	217	39.38
SECTION 8	1	0.18	218	39.56
Section 8 New Haven Housing Authority	1	0.18	219	39.75
SL County Section 8 Housing, SL County Public Housing	1	0.18	220	39.93
Salt Lake County Housing	2	0.36	222	40.29
Salt Lake County Section 8	1	0.18	223	40.47
Salt Lake County Section 8 Voucher	1	0.18	224	40.65
Salt Lake County Section 8 voucher	1	0.18	225	40.83
Scattered Sites	1	0.18	226	41.02
Section 8	41	7.44	267	48.46
Section 8 Arlington Housing Authority	1	0.18	268	48.64
Section 8 Beaumont Housing	1	0.18	269	48.82
Section 8 Choice Voucher	1	0.18	270	49.00
Section 8 HUD	1	0.18	271	49.18
Section 8 Housing	2	0.36	273	49.55
Section 8 Voucher	2	0.36	275	49.91



A6a. What is the name of the program that provides your housing assistance?				
A6A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Section 8 Shelter Plus	1	0.18	276	50.09
Section 8 Voucher Kansas City Housing Authority	1	0.18	277	50.27
Section 8-Choice Voucher-Salt Lake County	1	0.18	278	50.45
Section A Housing	1	0.18	279	50.64
Section House Choice Voucher	1	0.18	280	50.82
Shelter Care Plus	1	0.18	281	51.00
Shelter Care Voucher	1	0.18	282	51.18
Shelter Plus	2	0.36	284	51.54
Shelter Plus Care	2	0.36	286	51.91
TANF like cal works (gets \$ & pays the rent)	1	0.18	287	52.09
TMC Voucher	1	0.18	288	52.27
The Georgia Department of Community Affairs	1	0.18	289	52.45
The Oklahoma City Housing Authority	1	0.18	290	52.63
Tide Water Apartments	1	0.18	291	52.81
Utah Housing-Road Home	1	0.18	292	52.99
Villages of Moa'e-Ku Low Income	1	0.18	293	53.18
Voucher	1	0.18	294	53.36
Voucher Cambrahill Townhomes	1	0.18	295	53.54
WELLESLEY HOUSING	1	0.18	296	53.72
Waima8a Housing	1	0.18	297	53.90
Waipahu Housing	1	0.18	298	54.08
Wellesley Housing Authority	1	0.18	299	54.26
Women Housing Coalition	1	0.18	300	54.45
Affordable Permanent	1	0.18	301	54.63
Alameda City Section 8	1	0.18	302	54.81
Barton Village	1	0.18	303	54.99
Beechwood Gardens	1	0.18	304	55.17
Berkeley Food & Housing	1	0.18	305	55.35
Berkley Housing	1	0.18	306	55.54
Cal WORKS	1	0.18	307	55.72
Catholic Charities	1	0.18	308	55.90
Eden Housing	1	0.18	309	56.08
Eden, RHP	1	0.18	310	56.26
Elm City	1	0.18	311	56.44
Elm City Community	1	0.18	312	56.62
Family Centers	1	0.18	313	56.81
Federal Housing	1	0.18	314	56.99
Federal Housing Based on Income	1	0.18	315	57.17
Field Fee Continuing with Care	1	0.18	316	57.35
Hawaii Public Housing Kaneohe	1	0.18	317	57.53

A6a. What is the name of the program that provides your housing assistance?				
A6A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Home Inc.	1	0.18	318	57.71
Housing Authority	2	0.36	320	58.08
Housing Choice Voucher	1	0.18	321	58.26
Housing Choice Voucher Section 8	1	0.18	322	58.44
Housing Choice Voucher Section 8	1	0.18	323	58.62
HUD	1	0.18	324	58.80
HUD Housing	1	0.18	325	58.98
HUD vas	1	0.18	326	59.17
ImmaCare	1	0.18	327	59.35
insperica	1	0.18	328	59.53
J D'Amelia and Assoc.	1	0.18	329	59.71
Jordan's House	1	0.18	330	59.89
Long Term Support of Housing, Shelter Care Plus	1	0.18	331	60.07
Low Income Housing	1	0.18	332	60.25
Low Market Rate	1	0.18	333	60.44
New Haven Housing	1	0.18	334	60.62
New Housing Authority	1	0.18	335	60.80
Norwalk housing authority	1	0.18	336	60.98
Norwalk Housing Authority	1	0.18	337	61.16
Project Base Housing	1	0.18	338	61.34
Project Based Section 8	1	0.18	339	61.52
Public Housing	8	1.45	347	62.98
Public Housing Punchbowl Homes	1	0.18	348	63.16
Public Program	1	0.18	349	63.34
RAP	1	0.18	350	63.52
RAP Program	1	0.18	351	63.70
ReStart	1	0.18	352	63.88
Road Home Section 8 Housing	1	0.18	353	64.07
Salt Lake County Housing	2	0.36	355	64.43
Salt Lake County Authority Section 8	1	0.18	356	64.61
Scatter Site Section 8	1	0.18	357	64.79
Season of Sharing	1	0.18	358	64.97
Section 8	1	0.18	359	65.15
Section 8	1	0.18	360	65.34
Section 8	1	0.18	361	65.52
Section 8	3	0.54	364	66.06
Section 8	159	28.86	523	94.92
Section 8 HUD	1	0.18	524	95.10
Section 8 House choice voucher	1	0.18	525	95.28
Section 8 So. NV Regional Housing Authority	1	0.18	526	95.46

A6a. What is the name of the program that provides your housing assistance?				
A6A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Section 8 Alameda City HA	1	0.18	527	95.64
Section 8 Alameda City Housing	1	0.18	528	95.83
Section 8 Alameda Housing	1	0.18	529	96.01
Section 8 Voucher	1	0.18	530	96.19
Section 8 Contra Costa Housing	1	0.18	531	96.37
Section 8 Housing	1	0.18	532	96.55
Section 8 of West Valley	1	0.18	533	96.73
Section 8	1	0.18	534	96.91
Shelter + Care	4	0.73	538	97.64
Shelter Care Plus	1	0.18	539	97.82
Shelter Plus Care	2	0.36	541	98.19
Shelter Plus Care- Road Home	1	0.18	542	98.37
St Stevens	1	0.18	543	98.55
Supportive Housing	1	0.18	544	98.73
The Connection	1	0.18	545	98.91
Through Daughter's School - They Help Pay for Some of It	1	0.18	546	99.09
Trumbull Gardens	1	0.18	547	99.27
Trumbull Gardens	1	0.18	548	99.46
Voucher	1	0.18	549	99.64
Waterbury Housing Authority	1	0.18	550	99.82
Youth Continuum	1	0.18	551	100.00
Frequency Missing = 552				

A6ARFDK. What is the name of the program that provides your housing assistance?: Refused /Don't Know				
A6AREFDK_1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Don't Know	14	100.00	14	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,089				

---

A6b. Is this assistance a Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher, or is the building you live in a public housing or a Section 8 Project, or some other assistance?				
A6B	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Public Housing	97	17.17	97	17.17
Section 8/Housing Voucher	335	59.29	432	76.46
Section 8/HVC Project	33	5.84	465	82.30
Transitional Housing	9	1.59	474	83.89
Low Income Housing	47	8.32	521	92.21
HomeBASE	5	0.88	526	93.10
Other Housing Assistance	27	4.78	553	97.88
Don't Know	12	2.12	565	100.00
Frequency Missing = 538				

A6b Is this assistance a Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher, or is the building you live in a public housing or a Section 8 Project, or some other assistance?: Other type specify				
A6B_95_OTHER	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
HSP	1	3.70	1	3.70
HUD	1	3.70	2	7.41
HUD Voucher	1	3.70	3	11.11
Holmeinc	1	3.70	4	14.81
Mental Health	1	3.70	5	18.52
PPL	1	3.70	6	22.22
Shelter Plus Care	1	3.70	7	25.93
TANF (Then Pays for Rent)	1	3.70	8	29.63
Temporary Assistance Income Based that Phases Out	1	3.70	9	33.33
Truman Medical Center Voucher Program	1	3.70	10	37.04
Woman Housing Coalition	1	3.70	11	40.74
Affordable Housing	1	3.70	12	44.44
Shelter + Care	1	3.70	13	48.15
Cheaper Rent	1	3.70	14	51.85
Daughter's School	1	3.70	15	55.56
Group Residential Housing	1	3.70	16	59.26
Housing Plus Utilities	1	3.70	17	62.96
Local HUD Program	1	3.70	18	66.67
Low-Income	1	3.70	19	70.37
Mom's House	1	3.70	20	74.07
Reduced Rent According to Income (R has been in program for 5 years)	1	3.70	21	77.78
Rent goes 100 percent to Landlord	1	3.70	22	81.48
Shelter + Care	1	3.70	23	85.19
Shelter Plus Care	1	3.70	24	88.89
Subsidized Housing	1	3.70	25	92.59
Supportive Housing	1	3.70	26	96.30
Shelter + Care	1	3.70	27	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,076				

A7. Were there any times you were homeless in the last 6 months?				
A7	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	127	11.51	127	11.51
No	974	88.30	1101	99.82
Refused	2	0.18	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				

A8. How many times were you homeless in the last 6 months?				
A8_1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Don't Know	4	3.15	4	3.15
1	94	74.02	98	77.17
2	14	11.02	112	88.19
3	4	3.15	116	91.34
4	5	3.94	121	95.28
5	1	0.79	122	96.06
6	5	3.94	127	100.00
Frequency Missing = 976				

A8A. What would you say is the total number of days, weeks, or months you have been homeless in the past 6 months.: Days				
A8A_1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Refused	1	0.81	1	0.81
Don't Know	2	1.63	3	2.44
0	111	90.24	114	92.68
1	1	0.81	115	93.50
120	1	0.81	116	94.31
13	1	0.81	117	95.12
3	1	0.81	118	95.93
30	1	0.81	119	96.75
4	1	0.81	120	97.56
5	1	0.81	121	98.37
60	2	1.63	123	100.00
Frequency Missing = 980				

A8A. What would you say is the total number of days, weeks, or months you have been homeless in the past 6 months.: Weeks				
A8A_2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Refused	1	0.81	1	0.81
Don't Know	2	1.63	3	2.44
0	105	85.37	108	87.80
1	4	3.25	112	91.06
2	6	4.88	118	95.93
3	2	1.63	120	97.56
5	1	0.81	121	98.37
6	1	0.81	122	99.19
8	1	0.81	123	100.00
Frequency Missing = 980				

A8A. What would you say is the total number of days, weeks, or months you have been homeless in the past 6 months.: Months				
A8A_3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Refused	1	0.81	1	0.81
Don't Know	2	1.63	3	2.44
0	21	17.07	24	19.51
1	20	16.26	44	35.77
12	1	0.81	45	36.59
18	1	0.81	46	37.40
2	10	8.13	56	45.53
3	14	11.38	70	56.91
4	8	6.50	78	63.41
5	4	3.25	82	66.67
6	36	29.27	118	95.93
60	1	0.81	119	96.75
8	2	1.63	121	98.37
9	2	1.63	123	100.00
Frequency Missing = 980				

A9. Were there any times in the past 6 months when you were living with a friend or relative because you could not afford a place of your own?				
A9	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	169	15.32	169	15.32
No	932	84.50	1101	99.82
Refused	1	0.09	1102	99.91
Don't Know	1	0.09	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				

A10. Altogether, how may days, weeks, or months did you spend living with a friend or relative in the past 6 months?: Days				
A10_1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Refused	4	2.37	4	2.37
0	156	92.31	160	94.67
1	1	0.59	161	95.27
10	2	1.18	163	96.45
120	1	0.59	164	97.04
2	2	1.18	166	98.22
3	1	0.59	167	98.82
70	1	0.59	168	99.41
9	1	0.59	169	100.00
Frequency Missing = 934				

A10. Altogether, how may days, weeks, or months did you spend living with a friend or relative in the past 6 months?: Weeks				
A10_2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Refused	4	2.37	4	2.37
0	151	89.35	155	91.72
1	1	0.59	156	92.31
2	8	4.73	164	97.04
3	3	1.78	167	98.82
4	1	0.59	168	99.41
6	1	0.59	169	100.00
Frequency Missing = 934				



A10. Altogether, how many days, weeks, or months did you spend living with a friend or relative in the past 6 months?: Months				
A10_3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Refused	4	2.37	4	2.37
0	13	7.69	17	10.06
1	11	6.51	28	16.57
12	7	4.14	35	20.71
14	1	0.59	36	21.30
18	1	0.59	37	21.89
2	16	9.47	53	31.36
24	4	2.37	57	33.73
3	26	15.38	83	49.11
36	1	0.59	84	49.70
4	17	10.06	101	59.76
48	1	0.59	102	60.36
5	17	10.06	119	70.41
6	46	27.22	165	97.63
8	2	1.18	167	98.82
9	2	1.18	169	100.00
Frequency Missing = 934				

A11. In the past 6 months have you participated in any housing program other than where you are living now?				
A11	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	34	3.08	34	3.08
No	1065	96.55	1099	99.64
Refused	3	0.27	1102	99.91
Don't Know	1	0.09	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				

A12A. In the past 6 months did you participate in any of the following types of program: Spend at least one night in a shelter?				
A12_1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	13	34.21	13	34.21
No	25	65.79	38	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,065				

A12B. In the past 6 months did you participate in any of the following types of program: In a permanent supportive housing program?				
A12_2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	8	21.05	8	21.05
No	29	76.32	37	97.37
Refused	1	2.63	38	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,065				

A12C. In the past 6 months did you participate in any of the following types of program: At least one night in a transitional housing program?				
A12_3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	9	23.68	9	23.68
No	28	73.68	37	97.37
Refused	1	2.63	38	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,065				

A12D. In the past 6 months did you participate in any of the following types of program: In a place where you received temporary rental assistance?				
A12_4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	7	18.42	7	18.42
No	30	78.95	37	97.37
Refused	1	2.63	38	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,065				

A12E. In the past 6 months did you participate in any of the following types of program: In a place where you received a rent subsidy?				
A12_5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	12	31.58	12	31.58
No	24	63.16	36	94.74
Refused	2	5.26	38	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,065				

A12F. In the past 6 months did you participate in any of the following types of program: Received any other form of housing assistance?				
A12_6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	7	18.42	7	18.42
No	29	76.32	36	94.74
Refused	1	2.63	37	97.37
Don't Know	1	2.63	38	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,065				

A12F In the past 6 months did you participate in any of the following types of program: Received any other form of housing assistance: Please specify?				
A12O	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Exido Housing	1	14.29	1	14.29
Some type of program that help you get a place, but it wasn't housing.	1	14.29	2	28.57
Travis L Williams Family Services	1	14.29	3	42.86
Utility alliance	1	14.29	4	57.14
Various churches help pay for motel room	1	14.29	5	71.43
church	1	14.29	6	85.71
shelter Safe House	1	14.29	7	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,096				

Household Size				
HHSIZE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	136	12.33	136	12.33
10	17	1.54	153	13.87
11	9	0.82	162	14.69
12	2	0.18	164	14.87
13	1	0.09	165	14.96
14	1	0.09	166	15.05
15	1	0.09	167	15.14
17	1	0.09	168	15.23
2	222	20.13	390	35.36
3	227	20.58	617	55.94
4	176	15.96	793	71.89
5	142	12.87	935	84.77
6	81	7.34	1016	92.11
7	40	3.63	1056	95.74
8	28	2.54	1084	98.28
9	19	1.72	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				

C1. Last week, did you do any work for pay?				
C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	568	51.50	568	51.50
No	533	48.32	1101	99.82
Refused	2	0.18	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				

C2 When was the last time you worked for pay?: Month				
C2MM	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Never worked for pay	18	3.72	18	3.72
Don't Know	3	0.62	21	4.34
1	73	15.08	94	19.42
2	25	5.17	119	24.59
3	26	5.37	145	29.96
4	26	5.37	171	35.33
5	41	8.47	212	43.80
6	40	8.26	252	52.07
7	20	4.13	272	56.20
8	44	9.09	316	65.29
9	26	5.37	342	70.66
10	54	11.16	396	81.82
11	45	9.30	441	91.12
12	43	8.88	484	100.00
Frequency Missing = 619				

C2 When was the last time you worked for pay?: Year				
C2YY	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Never worked for pay	18	3.72	18	3.72
Don't Know	2	0.41	20	4.13
1980	1	0.21	21	4.34
1992	1	0.21	22	4.55
1994	1	0.21	23	4.75
1995	1	0.21	24	4.96
1997	2	0.41	26	5.37
1998	2	0.41	28	5.79
2000	2	0.41	30	6.20
2002	3	0.62	33	6.82
2003	2	0.41	35	7.23
2004	3	0.62	38	7.85
2005	2	0.41	40	8.26
2006	5	1.03	45	9.30
2007	12	2.48	57	11.78
2008	17	3.51	74	15.29
2009	15	3.10	89	18.39
2010	14	2.89	103	21.28
2011	12	2.48	115	23.76
2012	11	2.27	126	26.03
2013	14	2.89	140	28.93
2014	20	4.13	160	33.06
2015	43	8.88	203	41.94
2016	71	14.67	274	56.61
2017	187	38.64	461	95.25
2018	23	4.75	484	100.00
Frequency Missing = 619				

C3. Do you own a computer with internet access in the place you are living now?				
C3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	439	39.80	439	39.80
No	664	60.20	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				

C4. Do you have access to the internet through your phone or an iPad or tablet device?				
C4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	1014	91.93	1014	91.93
No	89	8.07	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				

C4a. Do you have access to the internet outside of the place where you are living now?				
C4A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	46	62.16	46	62.16
No	27	36.49	73	98.65
Don't Know	1	1.35	74	100.00
Frequency Missing = 1,029				

C5. How often do you access the internet?				
C5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Every day	810	73.44	810	73.44
4-5 Days Per Week	71	6.44	881	79.87
2-3 Days Per Week	111	10.06	992	89.94
Once A Week	31	2.81	1023	92.75
Less Than Once A Week	40	3.63	1063	96.37
Never	38	3.45	1101	99.82
Don't Know	2	0.18	1103	100.00
Frequency Missing = 0				

## Appendix F: Balance of Baseline Characteristics for Full Sample

**Table F-1. Equivalence at Baseline of Full Sample within Three Pairwise Comparisons (SUB versus UC, CBRR versus UC, and PBTH versus UC)**

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	UC	p-value	CBRR	UC	p-value	PBTH	UC	p-value
Number of families	599	540		569	575		368	339	
Age of family head at RA									
Less than 21 years old	8.0	8.3	0.798	9.0	8.0	0.078 *	8.7	5.6	0.403
21–24 years	21.4	21.1		18.8	20.3		15.5	17.7	
25–29 years	23.0	25.0		23.2	23.7		25.5	22.7	
30–34 years	19.5	16.3		19.2	15.1		20.9	19.5	
35–44 years	19.9	21.1		24.1	23.0		21.5	24.8	
45 years and older	8.2	8.1		5.8	9.9		7.9	9.7	
Gender									
Female	92.8	92.6	0.882	91.2	93.2	0.201	88.9	92.0	0.154
Male	7.2	7.4		8.8	6.8		11.1	8.0	
Marital status									
Single (never marr./wid./sep./div.)	73.5	69.4	0.135	73.6	73.0	0.818	67.1	66.4	0.834
Married or marriage-like situation	26.5	30.6		26.4	27.0		32.9	33.6	
Race/ethnicity									
Black/African American, not Hispanic	35.2	37.6	0.634	46.6	43.0	0.439	39.7	39.8	0.978
White, not Hispanic	22.0	22.8		19.0	20.3		20.4	19.2	
Hispanic	23.7	23.3		18.1	21.2		15.2	15.9	
Other	19.0	16.3		16.3	15.5		24.7	25.1	
Educational attainment									
Less than high school diploma	35.6	41.7	0.092 *	33.0	39.1	0.040 **	36.4	43.1	0.190
High school diploma/GED	38.6	33.7		39.0	32.5		36.1	31.6	
More than high school diploma	25.9	24.6		27.9	28.3		27.4	25.4	
Number of adults in family									
1 adult	72.3	68.3	0.145	70.7	71.8	0.657	66.3	64.6	0.636
2 or more adults	27.7	31.7		29.3	28.2		33.7	35.4	
Spouse/partner in shelter									
Spouse/partner in shelter	25.5	29.6	0.124	26.7	26.4	0.914	30.7	32.2	0.680
Spouse/partner not present in shelter									
Spouse/partner not present in shelter	10.2	8.7	0.396	10.5	11.1	0.748	10.6	9.4	0.610
Number of children in shelter with family									
1 child	45.1	42.8	0.935	43.4	44.2	0.432	39.9	42.2	0.478
2 children	30.9	31.9		30.6	29.7		28.8	28.3	
3 children	15.0	15.2		12.8	15.7		19.0	18.0	
4 children or more	9.2	10.2		13.4	10.4		12.2	11.5	
Child under age 1 in shelter									
Child under age 1 in shelter	15.2	15.7	0.799	16.3	15.0	0.514	17.9	15.9	0.480
Child ages 1 to 5 in shelter									
Child ages 1 to 5 in shelter	64.4	64.8	0.895	64.3	61.0	0.247	67.7	61.1	0.068 *
Child under 18 living elsewhere									
Child under 18 living elsewhere	25.4	23.1	0.383	23.2	23.7	0.855	24.5	23.9	0.862
Pregnant at baseline									
Pregnant at baseline	10.0	8.7	0.449	7.4	8.0	0.692	11.4	10.3	0.644
Worked for pay last week									
Worked for pay last week	13.4	15.4	0.334	18.8	19.3	0.828	19.3	21.2	0.522
Not worked in past 6 months									
Not worked in past 6 months	58.9	61.5	0.381	54.1	56.2	0.483	56.3	57.8	0.676
Not worked in past 24 months									
Not worked in past 24 months	31.9	35.0	0.267	27.4	32.0	0.087 *	27.2	32.4	0.127
Family annual income									
Less than \$5,000	32.7	35.0	0.800	30.2	32.9	0.189	28.8	31.3	0.709

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	UC	p-value	CBRR	UC	p-value	PBTH	UC	p-value
\$5,000–9,999	32.2	30.9		31.8	26.4		27.7	26.5	
\$10,000–14,999	16.5	17.0		18.5	16.5		19.0	16.5	
\$15,000–19,999	7.3	8.1		8.8	10.4		12.8	10.9	
\$20,000–24,999	5.7	4.4		4.4	6.3		6.5	7.7	
\$25,000 or more	5.5	4.4		6.3	7.5		5.2	7.1	
Ever been homeless before	63.6	64.1	0.870	63.4	62.4	0.721	61.7	62.8	0.754
Ever been doubled up before	84.5	86.7	0.295	85.9	85.7	0.922	82.3	84.4	0.472
Childhood experiences of family head									
Experienced homelessness	16.4	17.4	0.638	15.5	16.2	0.740	16.6	15.6	0.735
In foster care, group home, or institution	28.7	23.5	0.047 **	26.9	24.5	0.355	31.3	21.5	0.004 *
Experienced intimate partner violence as an adult	49.6	48.7	0.768	48.7	50.4	0.549	47.0	49.0	0.605
Health at baseline									
Any health problems	59.8	61.7	0.513	59.1	64.3	0.063 *	50.8	57.2	0.089 *
Disability that limits working for pay	22.9	23.0	0.971	20.4	22.1	0.478	20.7	20.4	0.922
Serious psychological distress	23.0	23.0	0.976	18.3	24.9	0.006 ***	20.4	23.3	0.349
PTSD symptom criteria are met	21.9	22.6	0.770	20.9	24.3	0.161	22.6	24.2	0.609
Substance abuse problem (drug/alcohol)	18.9	22.8	0.105	20.7	18.3	0.286	24.5	22.1	0.466
Past eviction, lease violation, or problems with a landlord	44.6	44.1	0.866	40.6	46.4	0.044 **	43.5	46.6	0.406
Ever convicted of a felony	11.5	10.7	0.678	11.4	10.4	0.588	11.4	14.2	0.276
Site									
Alameda County	12.7	13.1	N/A	9.8	8.9	N/A	13.3	13.0	N/A
Atlanta	0.0	0.0		12.8	13.0		11.1	11.5	
Baltimore	0.0	0.0		3.5	3.1		4.6	4.1	
Boston	10.7	11.9		9.3	9.0		0.0	0.0	
Connecticut	7.8	7.8		12.8	12.2		4.9	3.5	
Denver	12.7	8.5		1.4	8.2		6.3	6.8	
Honolulu	7.2	8.1		7.7	6.6		17.9	19.2	
Kansas City	8.8	9.1		5.3	4.7		11.4	10.9	
Louisville - 1st RA regime	2.2	2.6		0.7	2.1		2.7	1.8	
Louisville - 2nd RA regime	3.2	3.7		2.5	3.1		3.8	3.2	
Minneapolis	10.4	11.3		9.1	9.0		1.1	0.0	
Phoenix	11.9	12.8		10.9	8.0		17.7	18.3	
Salt Lake City - 1st RA regime	10.7	9.1		11.8	9.6		4.3	6.5	
Salt Lake City - 2nd RA regime	1.8	2.0		2.3	2.4		0.8	1.2	
F-test on all characteristics except site	F value =	0.78	0.840	F value =	1.41	0.044 **	F value =	0.94	0.584

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Notes: F-tests are used to test for significant differences in the proportions between groups (using the GLM procedure in the SAS statistical package, Type I sum of squares). The F-test reported in the bottom row tests the joint significance of all listed characteristics except site in a regression predicting assignment group. The regression uses all listed characteristics and site indicators as predictors.

\*/\*\*/\*\*\* Difference between assignment groups is statistically different from zero at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using an F-test.

Source: Family Options Study baseline survey.



**Table F-2. Equivalence at Baseline of Full Sample within Three Pairwise Comparisons (SUB versus CBRR, SUB versus PBTH, and CBRR versus PBTH)**

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	CBRR	p-value	SUB	PBTH	p-value	CBRR	PBTH	p-value
Number of families	435	382		256	240		232	239	
Age of family head at RA									
Less than 21 years old	8.3	11.0	0.311	6.6	8.3	0.289	5.2	8.4	0.469
21–24 years	19.8	18.6		24.2	17.5		16.4	13.8	
25–29 years	24.1	22.5		21.1	27.5		27.6	23.8	
30–34 years	20.0	20.2		19.1	20.8		21.1	23.0	
35–44 years	18.9	22.0		19.1	18.3		24.1	22.6	
45 years and older	9.0	5.8		9.8	7.5		5.6	8.4	
Gender									
Female	93.6	90.8	0.138	92.6	88.3	0.107	89.7	89.1	0.850
Male	6.4	9.2		7.4	11.7		10.3	10.9	
Marital status									
Single (never marr./wid./sep./div.)	74.5	73.3	0.696	69.9	67.9	0.630	65.1	70.3	0.224
Married or marriage-like situation	25.5	26.7		30.1	32.1		34.9	29.7	
Race/ethnicity									
Black/African American, not Hispanic	37.5	40.1	0.758	32.4	34.6	0.311	44.4	43.1	0.902
White, not Hispanic	23.4	23.8		22.3	25.4		16.8	19.2	
Hispanic	22.8	19.9		21.5	15.0		13.4	13.8	
Other	16.3	16.2		23.8	25.0		25.4	23.8	
Educational attainment									
Less than high school diploma	36.3	34.6	0.866	31.6	31.3	0.940	31.5	39.3	0.094 *
High school diploma/GED	39.1	40.1		41.0	40.0		38.8	30.1	
More than high school diploma	24.6	25.4		27.3	28.8		29.7	30.5	
Number of adults in family									
1 adult	72.9	70.4	0.429	67.2	66.7	0.902	62.1	69.9	0.072 *
2 or more adults	27.1	29.6		32.8	33.3		37.9	30.1	
Spouse/partner in shelter									
Spouse/partner in shelter	25.3	27.7	0.418	29.7	30.8	0.782	35.8	28.0	0.070 *
Spouse/partner not present in shelter	11.0	10.2	0.698	10.2	9.6	0.831	9.9	9.6	0.915
Number of children in shelter with family									
1 child	46.2	45.5	0.223	43.8	39.6	0.312	40.9	40.6	0.791
2 children	31.3	31.2		32.8	30.0		30.6	28.5	
3 children	13.6	10.7		16.8	20.0		14.7	17.2	
4 children or more	9.0	12.8		7.0	10.4		13.8	13.8	
Child under age 1 in shelter	15.2	17.3	0.407	17.2	17.1	0.976	16.8	16.3	0.885
Child ages 1 to 5 in shelter	63.7	66.0	0.487	65.6	70.8	0.214	66.8	65.7	0.796
Child under 18 living elsewhere	26.4	22.5	0.186	27.0	21.7	0.171	28.4	24.7	0.353
Pregnant at baseline	9.4	8.4	0.594	11.3	12.5	0.688	6.0	10.5	0.079 *
Worked for pay last week	12.6	16.0	0.167	17.6	15.8	0.604	25.0	22.2	0.468
Not worked in past 6 months	59.1	56.5	0.456	56.3	56.3	1.000	49.6	55.2	0.216
Not worked in past 24 months	32.0	28.5	0.280	30.1	27.1	0.462	26.7	28.0	0.749
Family annual income									
Less than \$5,000	34.0	31.7	0.404	31.3	29.6	0.345	27.6	25.9	0.908
\$5,000–9,999	30.6	32.5		32.8	29.2		29.7	28.9	
\$10,000–14,999	17.0	17.8		16.8	19.2		19.4	19.2	

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	CBRR	p-value	SUB	PBTH	p-value	CBRR	PBTH	p-value
\$15,000–19,999	6.2	8.6		7.0	12.1		10.3	13.8	
\$20,000–24,999	6.2	3.7		6.6	6.7		6.0	6.3	
\$25,000 or more	6.0	5.8		5.5	3.3		6.9	5.9	
Ever been homeless before	64.1	65.2	0.751	64.5	62.5	0.652	61.6	60.3	0.756
Ever been doubled up before	83.9	86.1	0.368	85.2	81.3	0.245	86.2	83.7	0.441
Childhood experiences of family head									
Experienced homelessness In foster care, group home, or institution	16.8	17.0	0.928	15.2	15.0	0.942	10.3	15.5	0.095 *
Experienced intimate partner violence as an adult	29.9	28.5	0.667	27.0	33.8	0.100 *	25.0	29.7	0.250
Health at baseline									
Any health problems	48.0	48.4	0.911	50.8	49.6	0.790	40.9	46.4	0.227
Disability that limits working for pay	58.6	60.2	0.639	58.2	51.3	0.121	53.4	48.5	0.283
Serious psychological distress	23.4	21.5	0.491	19.9	22.5	0.483	21.1	20.9	0.957
PTSD symptom criteria are met	23.4	18.3	0.068 *	21.5	21.7	0.961	16.8	19.7	0.420
Substance abuse problem (drug/alcohol)	20.9	20.2	0.784	19.1	22.5	0.358	17.7	21.3	0.313
Past eviction, lease violation, or problems with a landlord	21.4	21.7	0.902	18.4	24.6	0.092 *	20.7	25.1	0.251
Ever convicted of a felony	45.5	40.3	0.127	46.1	44.2	0.667	42.2	42.7	0.923
Site									
Alameda County	11.0	13.4	N/A ***	17.2	20.0	N/A	13.4	10.9	N/A
Atlanta	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		17.7	17.2	
Baltimore	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		5.2	6.3	
Boston	12.2	13.9		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Connecticut	10.1	10.7		3.1	2.9		4.3	6.7	
Denver	11.7	1.3		13.7	8.3		0.9	5.4	
Honolulu	3.9	6.0		16.8	16.7		19.0	16.3	
Kansas City	6.9	7.9		16.8	17.5		8.2	7.5	
Louisville - 1st RA regime	2.8	1.0		1.2	2.9		0.4	2.5	
Louisville - 2nd RA regime	4.1	3.4		4.3	5.4		3.4	4.6	
Minneapolis	11.7	12.8		0.4	1.3		0.4	1.7	
Phoenix	9.7	11.8		19.5	21.3		16.4	14.6	
Salt Lake City - 1st RA regime	13.3	14.9		6.6	3.3		9.5	5.0	
Salt Lake City - 2nd RA regime	2.5	2.9		0.4	0.4		1.3	1.3	
F-test on all characteristics except site	F value =	0.74	0.888	F value =	0.83	0.774	F value =	1.02	0.448

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Notes: F-tests are used to test for significant differences in the proportions between groups (using the GLM procedure in the SAS statistical package, Type I sum of squares). The F-test reported in the bottom row tests the joint significance of all listed characteristics except site in a regression predicting assignment group. The regression uses all listed characteristics and site indicators as predictors.

\*/\*\*/\*\* Difference between assignment groups is statistically different from zero at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using an F-test.

Source: Family Options Study baseline survey.

## Appendix G: Balance of Baseline Characteristics for 78-Month Respondent Sample

**Table G-1. Equivalence at Baseline of 78-Month Survey Sample within Three Pairwise Comparisons (SUB versus UC, CBRR versus UC, and PBTH versus UC)**

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	UC	P-value	CBRR	UC	P-value	PBTH	UC	P-value			
Number of families	328	245		272	271		162	152				
Age of family head at RA												
Less than 21 years old	7.6	9.4	0.770	7.7	8.9	0.194	12.3	4.6	0.263			
21–24 years	24.4	19.6		17.3	19.6		14.8	16.4				
25–29 years	24.4	26.5		26.1	25.5		25.3	27.6				
30–34 years	16.2	16.3		16.9	13.7		19.8	18.4				
35–44 years	20.1	19.6		26.1	21.4		18.5	21.1				
45 years and older	7.3	8.6		5.9	11.1		9.3	11.8				
Gender												
Female	94.5	93.9	0.746	94.1	95.2	0.568	92.6	93.4	0.776			
Male	5.5	6.1		5.9	4.8		7.4	6.6				
Marital status												
Single (never marr./wid./sep./div.)	74.7	70.2	0.229	76.5	73.4	0.407	66.0	71.7	0.282			
Married or marriage-like situation	25.3	29.8		23.5	26.6		34.0	28.3				
Race/ethnicity												
Black/African American, not Hispanic	38.1	38.4	0.551	52.6	41.0	0.038	**	38.9	41.4	0.964		
White, not Hispanic	20.1	22.9		18.4	22.9		**	22.8	21.1			
Hispanic	21.0	22.4		14.3	20.3		**	14.2	14.5			
Other	20.7	16.3		14.7	15.9		**	24.1	23.0			
Educational attainment												
Less than high school diploma	33.5	39.2	0.073	*	28.7	36.2	0.066	*	29.6	44.1	0.027	**
High school diploma/GED	40.2	31.0			40.4	31.7			38.3	28.3		
More than high school diploma	26.2	29.8			30.9	32.1			32.1	27.6		
Number of adults in family												
1 adult	74.4	70.2	0.263		72.4	71.2	0.751		66.0	70.4	0.411	
2 or more adults	25.6	29.8			27.6	28.8			34.0	29.6		
Spouse/partner in shelter	24.4	28.2	0.305		25.0	27.7	0.473		30.2	28.3	0.705	
Spouse/partner not present in shelter	11.0	8.6	0.338		8.8	10.3	0.544		8.6	7.9	0.812	
Number of children in shelter with family												
1 child	47.9	42.9	0.762		41.9	43.5	0.101		40.1	40.8	0.576	
2 children	31.7	33.9			30.9	35.4			31.5	27.6		
3 children	12.5	14.3			12.1	12.9			15.4	18.4		
4 children or more	8.2	9.0			15.4	8.1			13.0	13.2		
Child under age 1 in shelter	14.3	16.3	0.507		16.9	13.7	0.284		15.4	11.8	0.359	
Child ages 1 to 5 in shelter	64.0	64.5	0.908		60.7	63.5	0.494		67.3	60.5	0.216	
Child under 18 living elsewhere	22.9	22.0	0.814		21.3	22.1	0.815		18.5	21.7	0.485	
Pregnant at baseline	12.2	8.6	0.161		7.0	7.7	0.730		14.2	8.6	0.119	
Worked for pay last week	14.6	18.4	0.228		19.5	20.7	0.728		16.0	27.0	0.019	**
Not worked in past 6 months	56.1	58.4	0.585		52.9	55.4	0.568		53.7	52.6	0.851	
Not worked in past 24 months	29.6	34.7	0.190		28.7	31.7	0.431		25.9	33.6	0.142	

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	UC	P-value	CBRR	UC	P-value	PBTH	UC	P-value
Family annual income									
Less than \$5,000	33.8	36.7	0.923	31.6	35.4	0.573	30.9	35.5	0.652
\$5,000–9,999	31.7	29.8		29.4	24.7		28.4	23.7	
\$10,000–14,999	16.2	15.5		19.5	17.0		16.7	17.1	
\$15,000–19,999	7.9	8.6		8.5	11.8		12.3	11.8	
\$20,000–24,999	6.1	4.5		4.4	4.8		7.4	4.6	
\$25,000 or more	4.3	4.9		6.6	6.3		4.3	7.2	
Ever been homeless before	64.0	64.5	0.908	63.6	62.4	0.761	61.1	63.8	0.625
Ever been doubled up before	85.1	89.0	0.169	88.6	86.3	0.420	80.9	86.8	0.155
Childhood experiences of family head									
Experienced homelessness	17.7	21.6	0.234	15.1	20.3	0.106	20.4	20.4	0.996
In foster care, group home, or institution	28.0	25.3	0.461	25.0	27.7	0.473	34.6	18.4	0.001 ***
Experienced intimate partner violence as an adult	50.9	51.0	0.980	49.6	52.0	0.571	49.4	55.3	0.301
Health at baseline									
Any health problems	61.6	68.2	0.102	62.9	71.2	0.035 **	52.5	66.4	0.012 **
Disability that limits working for pay	22.3	23.7	0.688	16.9	22.9	0.077 *	20.4	25.0	0.332
Serious psychological distress	21.3	23.3	0.581	16.9	25.8	0.010 ***	23.5	23.0	0.929
PTSD symptom criteria are met	20.4	22.4	0.556	21.3	22.1	0.815	22.8	24.3	0.756
Substance abuse problem (drug/alcohol)	20.7	21.2	0.885	18.8	18.1	0.838	19.1	17.1	0.644
Past eviction, lease violation, or problems with a landlord	44.5	51.4	0.098 *	43.0	51.7	0.041 **	42.6	49.3	0.234
Ever convicted of a felony	12.5	11.4	0.695	9.6	10.3	0.760	10.5	11.8	0.707
Site									
Alameda County	14.3	10.6	N/A *	9.9	8.1	N/A	13.0	10.5	N/A
Atlanta	0.0	0.0		15.8	11.8		13.0	10.5	
Baltimore	0.0	0.0		2.9	2.6		4.3	4.6	
Boston	8.2	11.8		7.0	9.6		0.0	0.0	
Connecticut	10.1	7.3		14.3	9.2		4.9	3.3	
Denver	13.1	10.6		1.5	10.0		9.3	10.5	
Honolulu	7.0	8.6		7.4	7.0		16.0	19.7	
Kansas City	8.2	7.8		4.4	4.8		14.2	8.6	
Louisville - 1st RA regime	1.2	4.1		0.7	3.0		2.5	3.3	
Louisville - 2nd RA regime	1.8	6.5		2.6	4.8		5.6	5.9	
Minneapolis	11.6	11.4		9.9	8.9		0.0	0.0	
Phoenix	11.3	9.8		8.8	8.1		12.3	13.8	
Salt Lake City - 1st RA regime	10.7	8.6		11.4	8.5		4.3	6.6	
Salt Lake City - 2nd RA regime	2.4	2.9		3.3	3.7		0.6	2.6	
F-test on all characteristics except site	F value =	0.87	0.707	F value =	1.34	0.082 *	F value =	1.56	0.021 **

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Notes: F-tests are used to test for significant differences in the proportions between groups (using the GLM procedure in the SAS statistical package, Type I sum of squares). The F-test reported in the bottom row tests the joint significance of all listed characteristics except site in a regression predicting assignment group. The regression uses all listed characteristics and site indicators as predictors.

\*/\*\*/\*\* Difference between assignment groups is statistically different from zero at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using an F-test.

Source: Family Options Study baseline survey.

**Table G-2. Equivalence at Baseline of 78-Month Survey Sample within Three Pairwise Comparisons (SUB versus CBRR, SUB versus PBTH, and CBRR versus PBTH)**

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	CBRR	P-value	SUB	PBTH	P-value	CBRR	PBTH	P-value
Number of families	231	174		143	110		116	104	
Age of family head at RA									
Less than 21 years old	6.5	9.2	0.344	6.3	12.7	0.317	4.3	12.5	0.255
21–24 years	23.8	16.7		25.2	17.3		14.7	12.5	
25–29 years	24.2	25.9		25.9	26.4		29.3	24.0	
30–34 years	16.5	17.8		15.4	20.0		18.1	21.2	
35–44 years	20.3	24.7		18.2	14.5		26.7	21.2	
45 years and older	8.7	5.7		9.1	9.1		6.9	8.7	
Gender									
Female	94.8	93.7	0.626	93.7	91.8	0.562	93.1	93.3	0.961
Male	5.2	6.3		6.3	8.2		6.9	6.7	
Marital status									
Single (never marr./wid./sep./div.)	74.5	77.6	0.465	69.9	68.2	0.765	67.2	68.3	0.870
Married or marriage-like situation	25.5	22.4		30.1	31.8		32.8	31.7	
Race/ethnicity									
Black/African American, not Hispanic	39.4	46.6	0.229	38.5	34.5	0.154	51.7	41.3	0.329
White, not Hispanic	22.1	24.7		16.1	27.3		12.9	20.2	
Hispanic	19.9	14.9		22.4	16.4		12.1	11.5	
Other	18.6	13.8		23.1	21.8		23.3	26.9	
Educational attainment									
Less than high school diploma	32.9	30.5	0.871	32.2	26.4	0.563	27.6	32.7	0.526
High school diploma/GED	42.0	43.7		41.3	42.7		39.7	32.7	
More than high school diploma	25.1	25.9		26.6	30.9		32.8	34.6	
Number of adults in family									
1 adult	73.6	75.3	0.698	67.8	68.2	0.953	62.9	69.2	0.322
2 or more adults	26.4	24.7		32.2	31.8		37.1	30.8	
Spouse/partner in shelter	25.5	23.0	0.552	30.1	27.3	0.626	34.5	29.8	0.456
Spouse/partner not present in shelter	11.3	9.2	0.499	13.3	10.0	0.422	10.3	6.7	0.337
Number of children in shelter with family									
1 child	48.9	45.4	0.287	46.9	40.9	0.318	43.1	42.3	0.838
2 children	30.3	31.0		35.0	31.8		25.9	29.8	
3 children	11.7	9.8		14.0	17.3		14.7	12.5	
4 children or more	9.1	14.4		4.9	10.0		16.4	15.4	
Child under age 1 in shelter	14.3	19.0	0.205	13.3	16.4	0.491	18.1	13.5	0.344
Child ages 1 to 5 in shelter	62.3	62.6	0.950	65.7	71.8	0.300	58.6	65.4	0.299
Child under 18 living elsewhere	23.4	20.7	0.518	26.6	13.6	0.012 **	25.0	18.3	0.225
Pregnant at baseline	10.8	7.5	0.250	14.0	16.4	0.599	6.0	14.4	0.036 **
Worked for pay last week	13.9	16.1	0.528	17.5	10.0	0.089 *	23.3	20.2	0.578
Not worked in past 6 months	57.1	57.5	0.947	52.4	57.3	0.443	50.9	51.9	0.874
Not worked in past 24 months	30.7	31.6	0.850	28.0	30.0	0.723	28.4	26.9	0.799
Family annual income									
Less than \$5,000	35.5	33.9	0.567	32.2	31.8	0.984	31.0	28.8	0.716
\$5,000–9,999	30.3	31.6		32.2	29.1		25.0	29.8	
\$10,000–14,999	16.9	19.5		17.5	17.3		19.8	15.4	

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	CBRR	p-value	SUB	PBTH	p-value	CBRR	PBTH	p-value
\$15,000–19,999	6.1	6.9		7.0	9.1		11.2	15.4	
\$20,000–24,999	6.1	2.3		7.7	9.1		6.0	6.7	
\$25,000 or more	5.2	5.7		3.5	3.6		6.9	3.8	
Ever been homeless before	64.5	65.5	0.831	65.7	60.0	0.347	66.4	61.5	0.452
Ever been doubled up before	85.3	90.8	0.093 *	83.9	81.8	0.659	89.7	79.8	0.038 **
Childhood experiences of family head									
Experienced homelessness In foster care, group home, or institution	18.6	16.7	0.610	16.8	18.2	0.771	11.2	22.1	0.027 **
Experienced intimate partner violence as an adult	28.6	24.1	0.315	25.9	36.4	0.072 *	23.3	33.7	0.085 *
Health at baseline									
Any health problems	48.9	51.1	0.655	51.0	53.6	0.683	41.4	46.2	0.473
Disability that limits working for pay	61.5	61.5	0.996	60.8	52.7	0.194	57.8	51.0	0.307
Serious psychological distress	24.2	18.4	0.156	18.9	22.7	0.452	18.1	19.2	0.829
PTSD symptom criteria are met	22.1	16.7	0.173	21.0	25.5	0.401	18.1	23.1	0.357
Substance abuse problem (drug/alcohol)	19.0	20.1	0.788	15.4	24.5	0.066 *	20.7	19.2	0.786
Past eviction, lease violation, or problems with a landlord	23.4	20.1	0.430	20.3	20.0	0.956	19.8	17.3	0.630
Ever convicted of a felony	45.0	41.4	0.462	45.5	46.4	0.885	43.1	39.4	0.577
Site									
Alameda County	11.7	15.5	N/A	19.6	18.2	N/A	11.2	8.7	N/A
Atlanta	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		24.1	20.2	
Baltimore	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		2.6	5.8	
Boston	10.0	10.9		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Connecticut	13.4	12.1		2.8	5.5		6.0	6.7	
Denver	11.7	1.7		14.7	11.8		0.9	7.7	
Honolulu	4.8	6.3		16.1	14.5		17.2	15.4	
Kansas City	5.6	6.9		16.8	20.9		6.9	10.6	
Louisville - 1st RA regime	1.7	1.1		0.7	2.7		0.0	1.9	
Louisville - 2nd RA regime	2.2	3.4		2.1	7.3		4.3	7.7	
Minneapolis	13.0	14.4		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Phoenix	9.1	10.3		19.6	17.3		13.8	8.7	
Salt Lake City - 1st RA regime	13.4	12.6		7.0	1.8		12.1	5.8	
Salt Lake City - 2nd RA regime	3.5	4.6		0.7	0.0		0.9	1.0	
F-test on all characteristics except site	F value =	0.83	0.773	F value =	1.14	0.274	F value =	0.89	0.668

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Notes: F-tests are used to test for significant differences in the proportions between groups (using the GLM procedure in the SAS statistical package, Type I sum of squares). The F-test reported in the bottom row tests the joint significance of all listed characteristics except site in a regression predicting assignment group. The regression uses all listed characteristics and site indicators as predictors.

\*/\*\*/\*\*\*\* Difference between assignment groups is statistically different from zero at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using an F-test.

Source: Family Options Study baseline survey.

## Appendix H: Balance of Baseline Characteristics for Consent-to-Use-PII Sample

**Table H-1. Equivalence at Baseline of Consent-to-Use-PII Sample within Three Pairwise Comparisons (SUB versus UC, CBRR versus UC, and PBTH versus UC)**

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	UC	P-value	CBRR	UC	P-value	PBTH	UC	P-value
Number of families	478	390		434	422		286	258	
<b>Age of family head at RA</b>									
Less than 21 years old	8.2	9.2	0.924	9.9	8.5	0.201	9.8	5.4	0.241
21–24 years	22.4	20.8		18.2	20.4		14.0	16.7	
25–29 years	22.8	24.1		23.7	22.5		25.9	20.9	
30–34 years	18.2	16.2		18.7	15.2		20.6	21.7	
35–44 years	20.5	21.0		23.0	22.7		20.6	24.8	
45 years and older	7.9	8.7		6.5	10.7		9.1	10.5	
<b>Gender</b>									
Female	93.5	92.6	0.583	92.4	93.4	0.578	90.2	93.0	0.241
Male	6.5	7.4		7.6	6.6		9.8	7.0	
<b>Marital status</b>									
Single (never marr./wid./sep./div.)	74.1	69.5	0.136	75.3	73.9	0.631	69.6	68.6	0.807
Married or marriage-like situation	25.9	30.5		24.7	26.1		30.4	31.4	
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>									
Black/African American, not Hispanic	36.0	37.4	0.948	48.6	42.2	0.299	41.6	41.1	0.965
White, not Hispanic	21.8	22.3		18.4	20.9		19.6	18.2	
Hispanic	23.8	22.8		18.0	20.4		14.0	14.3	
Other	18.4	17.4		15.0	16.6		24.8	26.4	
<b>Educational attainment</b>									
Less than high school diploma	34.9	41.8	0.057 *	31.1	38.9	0.023 **	36.4	42.2	0.372
High school diploma/GED	39.7	32.6		39.9	32.0		36.0	32.2	
More than high school diploma	25.3	25.6		29.0	29.1		27.6	25.6	
<b>Number of adults in family</b>									
1 adult	73.2	68.5	0.124	71.7	71.6	0.975	68.5	67.1	0.714
2 or more adults	26.8	31.5		28.3	28.4		31.5	32.9	
Spouse/partner in shelter	24.9	29.7	0.110	25.8	26.8	0.745	28.0	30.2	0.564
Spouse/partner not present in shelter	9.8	9.2	0.764	9.7	11.4	0.414	9.8	10.9	0.685
<b>Number of children in shelter with family</b>									
1 child	44.8	42.6	0.955	41.7	43.6	0.314	40.9	42.2	0.640
2 children	32.4	32.3		30.9	31.8		29.0	27.5	
3 children	14.2	15.6		13.8	15.4		17.8	19.0	
4 children or more	8.8	9.5		13.8	9.2		12.2	11.2	
Child under age 1 in shelter	14.6	15.9	0.609	16.6	14.5	0.384	18.2	15.5	0.407
Child ages 1 to 5 in shelter	64.4	65.6	0.711	63.8	62.8	0.752	66.8	60.5	0.127
Child under 18 living elsewhere	24.7	21.8	0.317	22.4	22.0	0.912	23.8	23.3	0.887
Pregnant at baseline	11.5	8.2	0.107	6.9	8.5	0.370	12.2	9.7	0.346
Worked for pay last week	13.4	16.9	0.146	18.7	20.6	0.468	17.5	23.3	0.095 *
Not worked in past 6 months	58.4	59.5	0.739	53.7	54.5	0.809	55.9	57.0	0.809
Not worked in past 24 months	30.3	34.6	0.179	27.9	31.0	0.305	28.0	32.2	0.288

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	UC	p-value	CBRR	UC	p-value	PBTH	UC	p-value
Family annual income									
Less than \$5,000	32.0	35.6	0.844	30.0	33.6	0.121	29.0	31.4	0.925
\$5,000–9,999	33.5	29.7		31.8	24.9		27.6	26.4	
\$10,000–14,999	16.5	16.4		19.8	17.8		19.2	17.1	
\$15,000–19,999	7.9	8.7		8.5	10.7		12.6	12.4	
\$20,000–24,999	4.8	4.4		3.7	5.9		6.6	6.2	
\$25,000 or more	5.2	5.1		6.2	7.1		4.9	6.6	
Ever been homeless before	63.2	65.4	0.500	63.4	64.2	0.793	62.9	65.9	0.474
Ever been doubled up before	84.9	86.2	0.613	87.8	85.8	0.381	82.5	84.1	0.621
Childhood experiences of family head									
Experienced homelessness	14.6	16.9	0.358	15.2	16.8	0.515	15.7	13.6	0.478
In foster care, group home, or institution	28.9	23.6	0.079 *	25.1	25.4	0.935	31.8	21.3	0.006 ***
Experienced intimate partner violence as an adult	50.0	49.0	0.764	47.9	51.4	0.302	48.6	51.2	0.552
Health at baseline									
Any health problems	60.5	62.1	0.632	59.7	66.4	0.041 **	49.3	58.9	0.025 **
Disability that limits working for pay	23.2	22.8	0.889	18.9	22.3	0.216	21.3	20.9	0.910
Serious psychological distress	22.4	23.1	0.809	16.4	25.4	0.001 ***	21.7	24.4	0.450
PTSD symptom criteria are met	21.1	22.8	0.549	20.7	24.9	0.144	23.4	25.6	0.561
Substance abuse problem (drug/alcohol)	18.8	22.8	0.148	20.3	19.2	0.688	25.9	22.5	0.359
Past eviction, lease violation, or problems with a landlord	45.6	45.4	0.948	41.9	48.1	0.067 *	44.1	46.1	0.630
Ever convicted of a felony	11.7	10.5	0.576	10.1	10.7	0.799	10.8	13.6	0.333
Site									
Alameda County	14.4	12.3	N/A	9.0	8.3	N/A	14.0	12.0	N/A
Atlanta	0.0	0.0		12.7	12.8		10.8	12.0	
Baltimore	0.0	0.0		4.4	3.8		3.8	5.0	
Boston	10.3	12.3		10.1	10.4		0.0	0.0	
Connecticut	7.9	6.9		12.2	10.2		4.5	3.1	
Denver	12.8	9.2		1.6	8.5		7.0	8.1	
Honolulu	7.3	10.0		8.8	7.8		18.5	21.7	
Kansas City	8.8	8.7		5.1	4.7		12.2	9.7	
Louisville - 1st RA regime	2.1	3.1		0.7	2.4		2.1	1.9	
Louisville - 2nd RA regime	2.1	4.4		2.3	3.6		4.5	4.3	
Minneapolis	10.5	12.1		9.9	9.7		1.0	0.0	
Phoenix	11.1	10.8		10.6	7.3		16.8	14.7	
Salt Lake City - 1st RA regime	10.9	7.7		10.4	7.3		4.2	5.8	
Salt Lake City - 2nd RA regime	1.9	2.6		2.3	3.1		0.3	1.6	
F-test on all characteristics except site	F value =	0.76	0.868	F value =	1.44	0.037 **	F value =	0.92	0.620

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Notes: F-tests are used to test for significant differences in the proportions between groups (using the GLM procedure in the SAS statistical package, Type I sum of squares). The F-test reported in the bottom row tests the joint significance of all listed characteristics except site in a regression predicting assignment group. The regression uses all listed characteristics and site indicators as predictors.

\*/\*\*/\*\* Difference between assignment groups is statistically different from zero at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using an F-test.

Source: Family Options Study baseline survey.



**Table H-2. Equivalence at Baseline of Consent-to-Use-PII Sample within Three Pairwise Comparisons (SUB versus CBRR, SUB versus PBTH, and CBRR versus PBTH)**

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	CBRR	p-value	SUB	PBTH	p-value	CBRR	PBTH	p-value
Number of families	343	288		203	195		182	181	
Age of family head at RA									
Less than 21 years old	8.5	12.2	0.459	6.9	9.7	0.281	6.6	9.4	0.608
21–24 years	20.4	18.1		24.6	15.9		15.9	12.2	
25–29 years	23.3	22.2		21.2	26.2		28.0	25.4	
30–34 years	19.0	19.4		18.2	21.0		20.9	22.7	
35–44 years	19.8	21.9		19.2	18.5		22.5	21.0	
45 years and older	9.0	6.3		9.9	8.7		6.0	9.4	
Gender									
Female	93.6	92.0	0.439	92.1	89.2	0.323	90.7	91.2	0.868
Male	6.4	8.0		7.9	10.8		9.3	8.8	
Marital status									
Single (never marr./wid./sep./div.)	74.9	75.7	0.822	69.5	69.7	0.951	64.8	73.5	0.074 *
Married or marriage-like situation	25.1	24.3		30.5	30.3		35.2	26.5	
Race/ethnicity									
Black/African American, not Hispanic	38.5	43.1	0.565	35.0	37.4	0.277	46.2	43.6	0.959
White, not Hispanic	23.0	23.6		20.2	24.6		16.5	17.7	
Hispanic	23.0	20.1		22.2	14.9		11.5	12.7	
Other	15.5	13.2		22.7	23.1		25.8	26.0	
Educational attainment									
Less than high school diploma	35.6	34.0	0.919	31.0	31.3	0.863	29.1	39.2	0.080 *
High school diploma/GED	39.9	41.0		42.4	40.0		38.5	29.3	
More than high school diploma	24.5	25.0		26.6	28.7		32.4	31.5	
Number of adults in family									
1 adult	73.2	71.9	0.711	67.5	69.7	0.629	62.1	72.4	0.036 **
2 or more adults	26.8	28.1		32.5	30.3		37.9	27.6	
Spouse/partner in shelter									
Spouse/partner in shelter	25.1	26.0	0.778	30.0	27.2	0.528	35.7	25.4	0.033 **
Spouse/partner not present in shelter	10.5	9.0	0.532	10.8	10.8	0.983	10.4	8.3	0.481
Number of children in shelter with family									
1 child	45.5	43.4	0.291	43.3	40.5	0.360	41.2	42.5	0.785
2 children	32.7	31.9		34.5	30.8		29.1	26.0	
3 children	12.8	11.5		16.3	18.5		14.3	16.6	
4 children or more	9.0	13.5		6.4	10.3		15.4	14.9	
Child under age 1 in shelter									
Child under age 1 in shelter	15.2	18.4	0.270	15.8	16.4	0.861	17.0	16.6	0.907
Child ages 1 to 5 in shelter									
Child ages 1 to 5 in shelter	63.0	65.3	0.543	66.5	70.3	0.422	65.9	65.2	0.882
Child under 18 living elsewhere									
Child under 18 living elsewhere	25.4	20.1	0.116	28.1	21.5	0.132	28.0	22.7	0.239
Pregnant at baseline									
Pregnant at baseline	10.8	8.0	0.226	13.3	13.3	0.992	6.6	11.6	0.096 *
Worked for pay last week									
Worked for pay last week	13.1	16.0	0.304	16.3	12.8	0.333	23.6	21.5	0.635
Not worked in past 6 months									
Not worked in past 6 months	58.3	54.9	0.378	56.7	56.9	0.956	50.5	54.1	0.492
Not worked in past 24 months									
Not worked in past 24 months	30.3	29.2	0.749	28.6	28.2	0.936	29.7	28.2	0.753
Family annual income									
Less than \$5,000	33.8	31.3	0.481	29.6	30.3	0.596	26.9	27.6	0.854
\$5,000–9,999	32.4	33.3		33.5	28.7		29.7	29.3	
\$10,000–14,999	16.9	19.4		17.7	19.0		21.4	18.2	

Characteristic (percent)	SUB	CBRR	p-value	SUB	PBTH	p-value	CBRR	PBTH	p-value
\$15,000–19,999	6.4	8.3		7.4	11.8		10.4	13.3	
\$20,000–24,999	5.0	2.4		6.9	7.2		4.4	6.1	
\$25,000 or more	5.5	5.2		4.9	3.1		7.1	5.5	
Ever been homeless before	63.8	64.2	0.918	65.5	62.1	0.473	64.3	62.4	0.713
Ever been doubled up before	84.5	88.2	0.180	84.7	81.5	0.396	90.1	83.4	0.059 *
Childhood experiences of family head									
Experienced homelessness	14.6	17.0	0.396	14.3	14.4	0.983	11.0	16.0	0.159
In foster care, group home, or institution	29.4	26.0	0.336	27.6	33.8	0.177	23.6	31.5	0.093 *
Experienced intimate partner violence as an adult	48.1	48.3	0.968	50.2	49.7	0.920	41.2	48.1	0.188
Health at baseline									
Any health problems	59.2	60.1	0.819	59.6	51.3	0.095 *	52.7	45.9	0.187
Disability that limits working for pay	23.9	19.8	0.208	20.2	23.6	0.414	19.2	21.0	0.675
Serious psychological distress	22.7	16.3	0.041 **	21.2	22.6	0.740	14.8	22.1	0.073 *
PTSD symptom criteria are met	19.2	20.1	0.775	18.7	24.1	0.191	17.6	22.1	0.279
Substance abuse problem (drug/alcohol)	21.3	21.2	0.975	18.7	27.7	0.034 **	20.9	25.4	0.304
Past eviction, lease violation, or problems with a landlord	46.6	41.3	0.174	44.8	46.2	0.791	44.0	41.4	0.627
Ever convicted of a felony	11.7	11.1	0.826	14.3	11.8	0.463	11.0	11.0	0.985
Site									
Alameda County	12.0	12.8	N/A ***	19.7	20.0	N/A	11.0	11.0	N/A
Atlanta	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		18.7	17.1	
Baltimore	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		6.6	5.5	
Boston	12.2	15.3		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Connecticut	10.5	10.1		1.5	2.6		4.9	6.6	
Denver	11.1	1.4		14.3	8.7		0.5	5.5	
Honolulu	4.7	6.9		17.2	16.4		20.9	18.2	
Kansas City	6.4	7.6		17.7	17.9		7.7	7.7	
Louisville - 1st RA regime	2.6	1.0		1.5	2.6		0.5	1.7	
Louisville - 2nd RA regime	2.6	3.1		3.0	6.2		2.7	6.1	
Minneapolis	12.2	14.2		0.5	1.0		0.5	1.7	
Phoenix	9.6	11.8		18.2	21.5		15.9	13.3	
Salt Lake City - 1st RA regime	13.4	12.5		5.9	3.1		9.3	5.0	
Salt Lake City - 2nd RA regime	2.6	3.1		0.5	0.0		0.5	0.6	
F-test on all characteristics except site	F value =	0.80	0.808	F value =	0.83	0.770	F value =	1.05	0.388

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

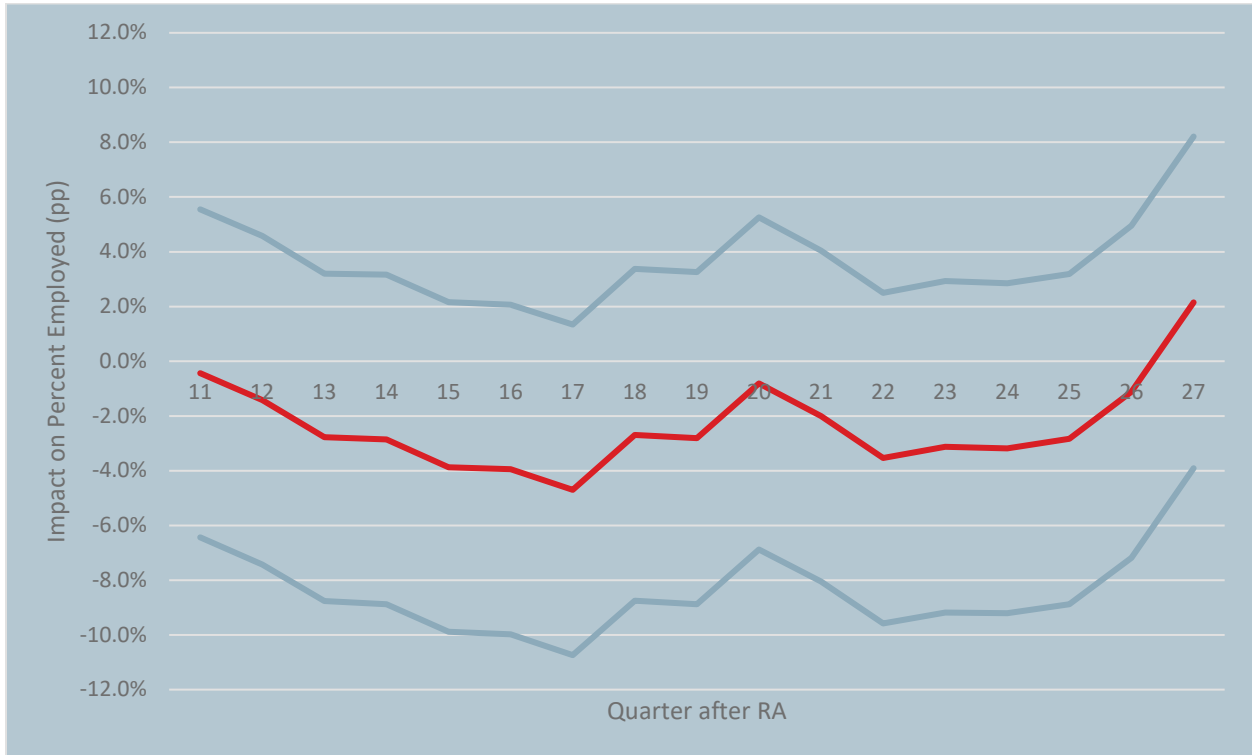
Notes: F-tests are used to test for significant differences in the proportions between groups (using the GLM procedure in the SAS statistical package, Type I sum of squares). The F-test reported in the bottom row tests the joint significance of all listed characteristics except site in a regression predicting assignment group. The regression uses all listed characteristics and site indicators as predictors.

\*/\*\*/\*\* Difference between assignment groups is statistically different from zero at the .10/.05/.01 levels, respectively, using an F-test.

Source: Family Options Study baseline survey.

## Appendix I: NDNH Impacts on Earnings and Employment by Calendar Quarter

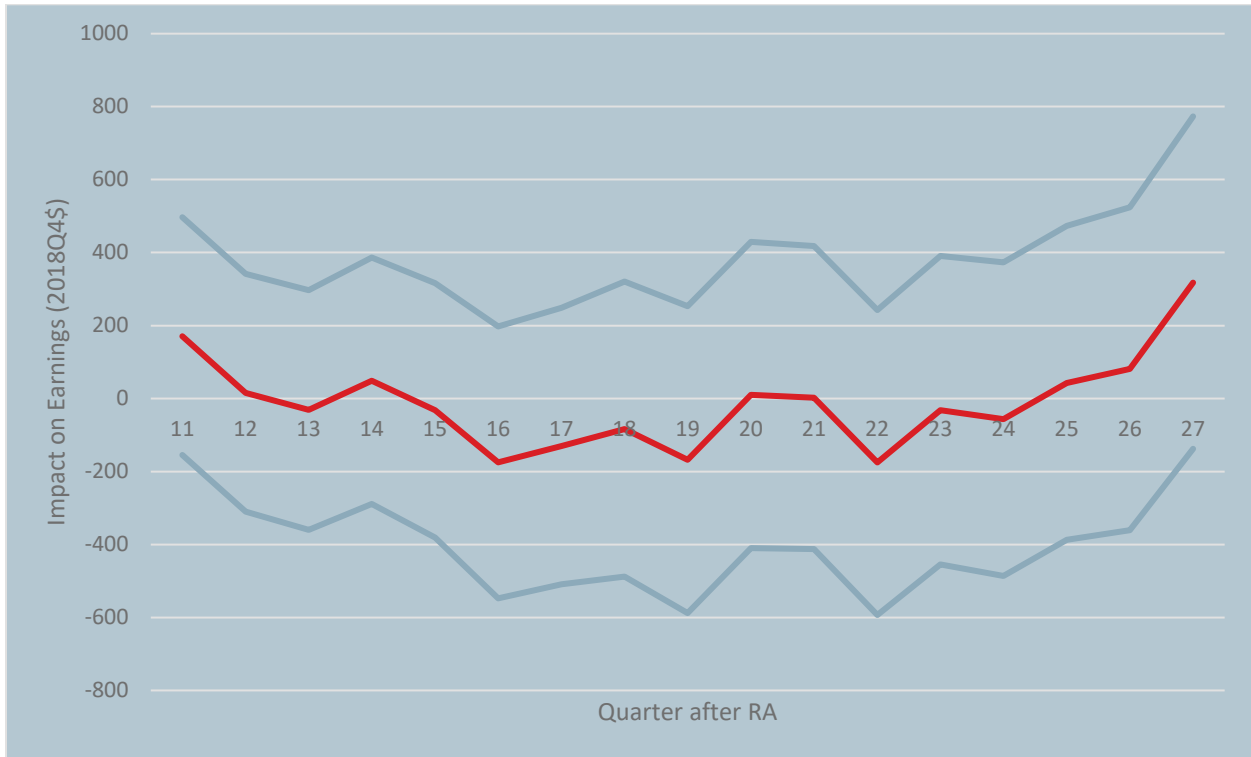
**Exhibit I-1. SUB vs. UC: Impact on Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**



RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

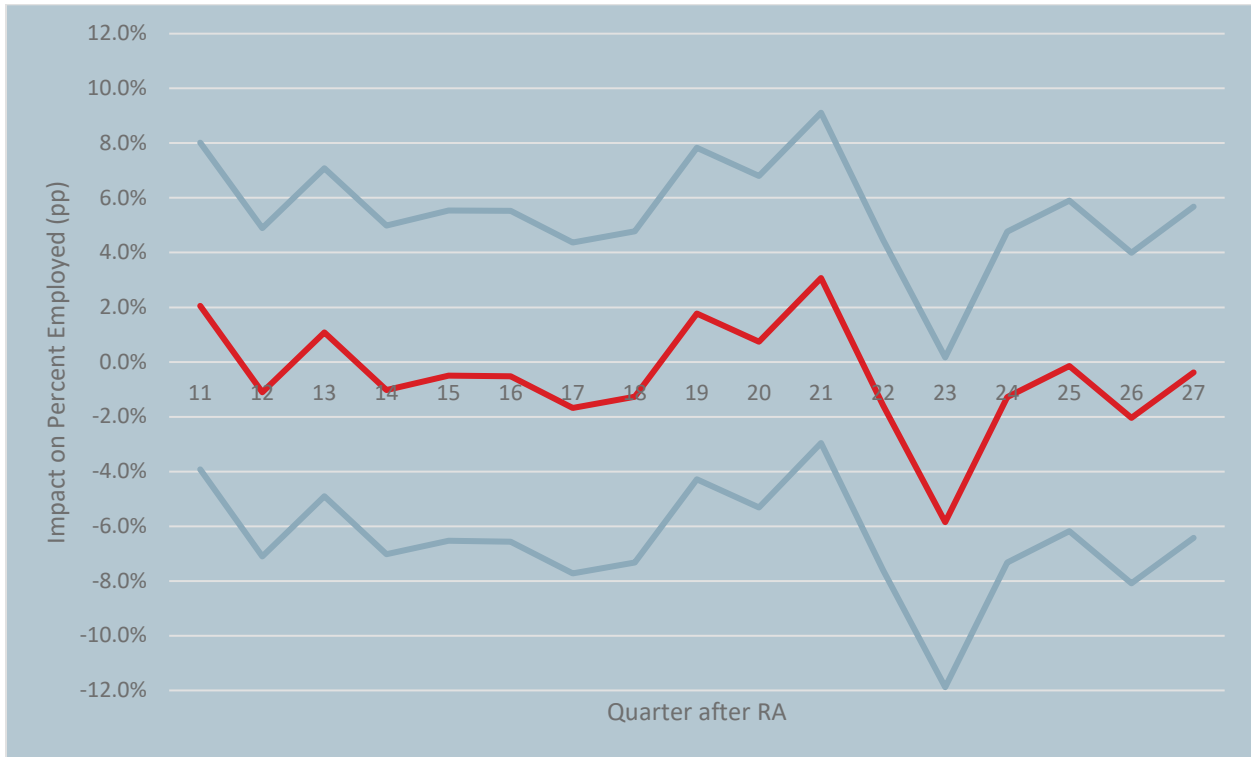
**Exhibit I-2. SUB vs. UC: Impact on Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**



RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

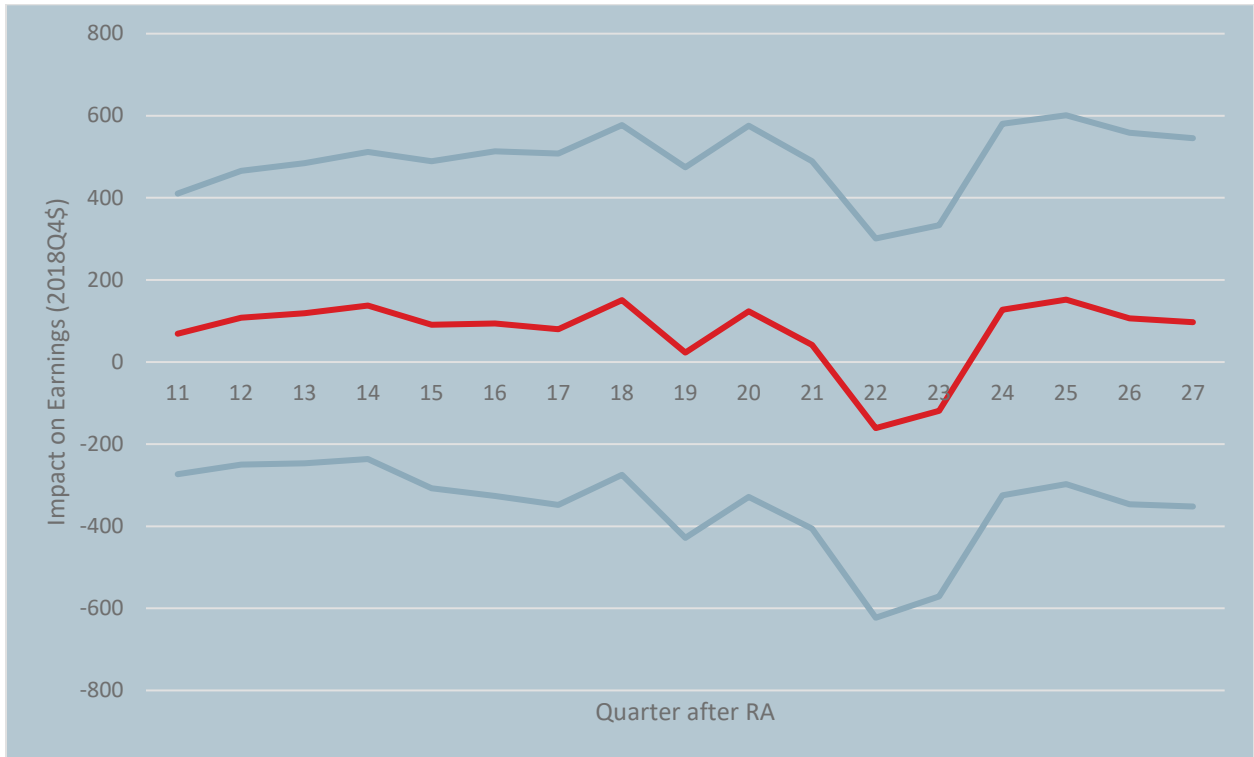
**Exhibit I-3. CBRR vs. UC: Impact on Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**



CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. RA = random assignment. UC = usual care.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

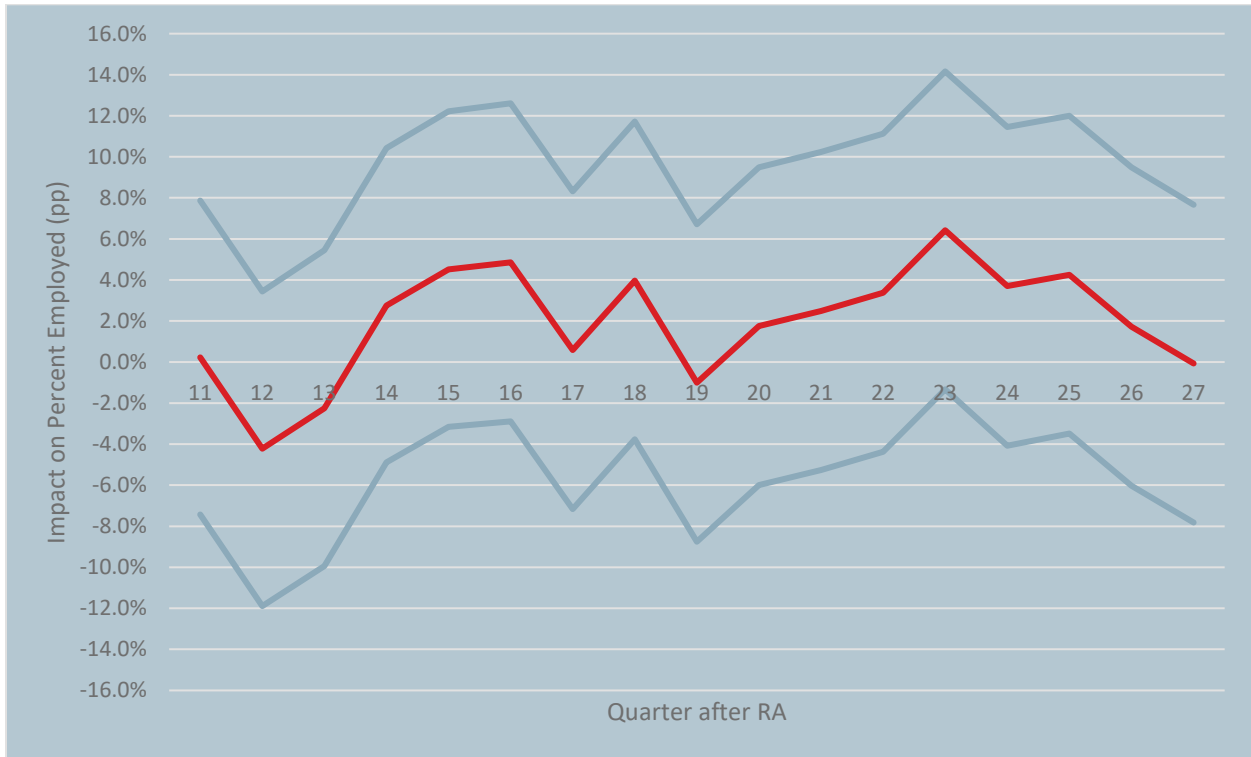
**Exhibit I-4. CBRR vs. UC: Impact on Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**



CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. RA = random assignment. UC = usual care.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

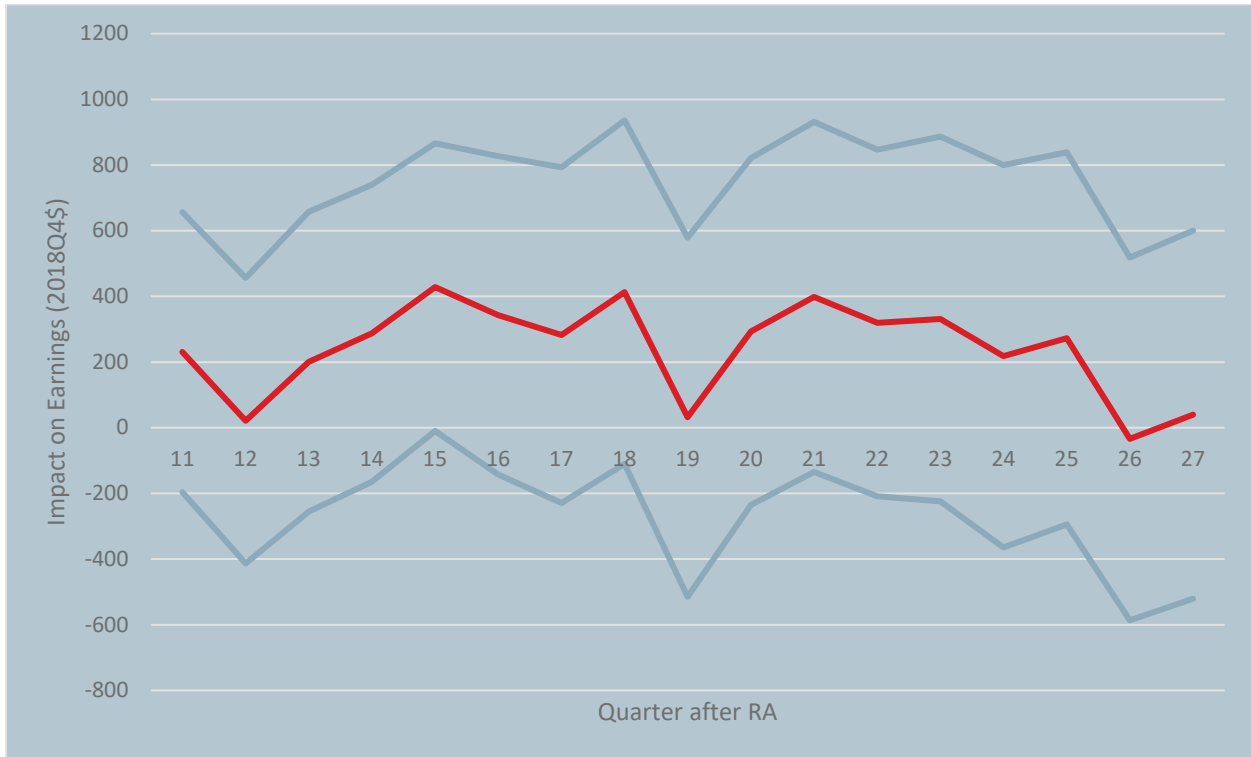
**Exhibit I-5. PBTH vs. UC: Impact on Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**



PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. UC = usual care.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit I-6. PBTH vs. UC: Impact on Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**

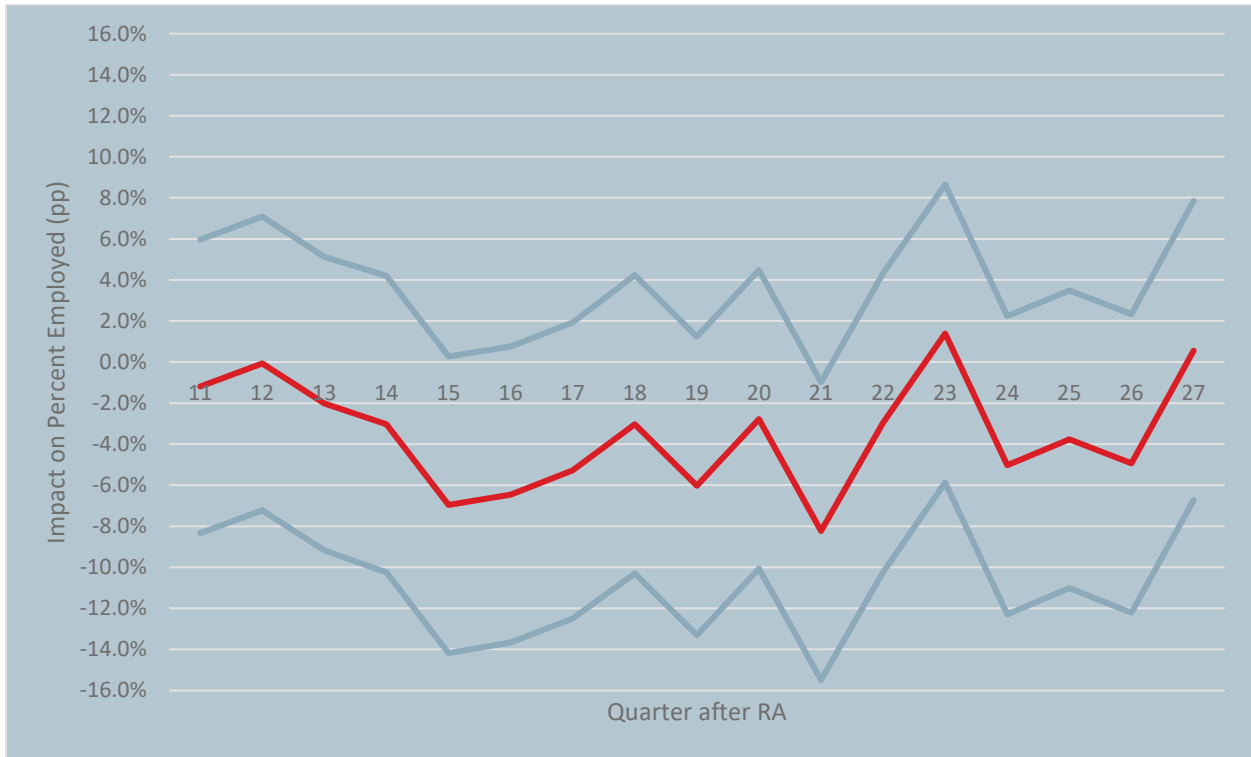


PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. UC = usual care.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.



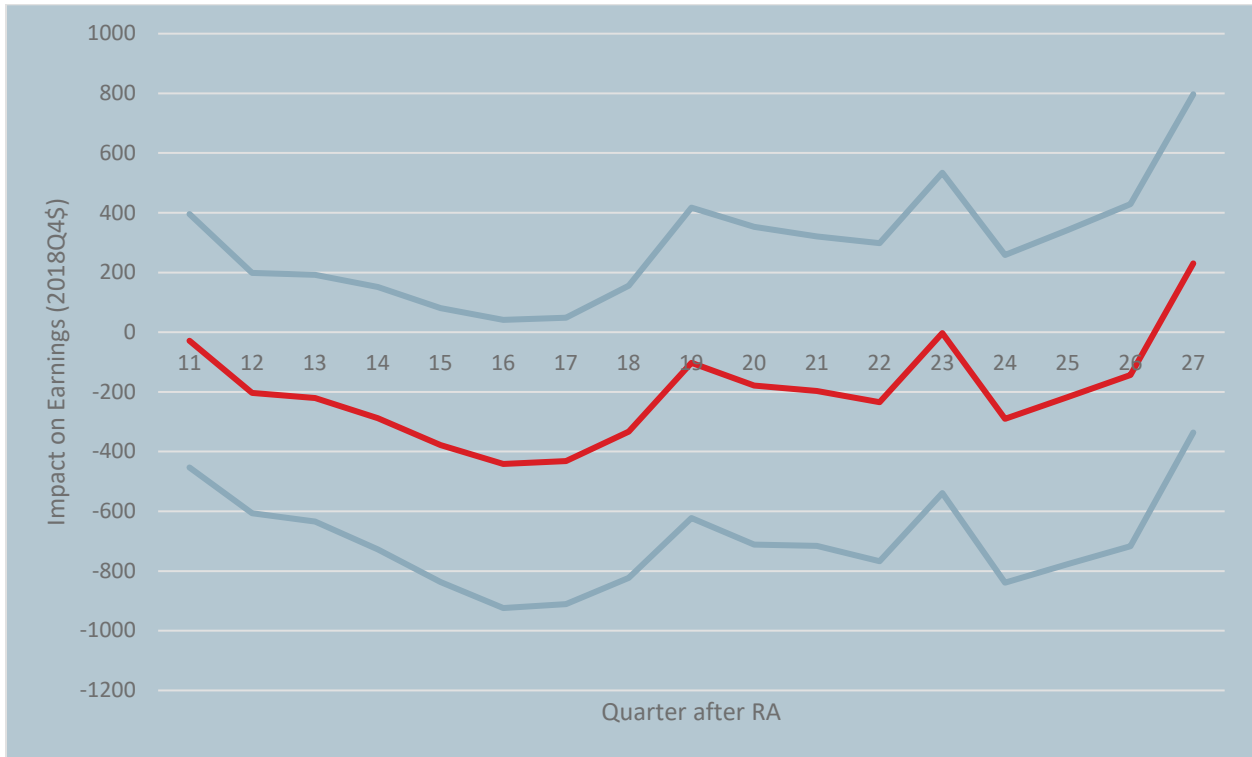
**Exhibit I-7. SUB vs. CBRR: Impact on Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**



CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

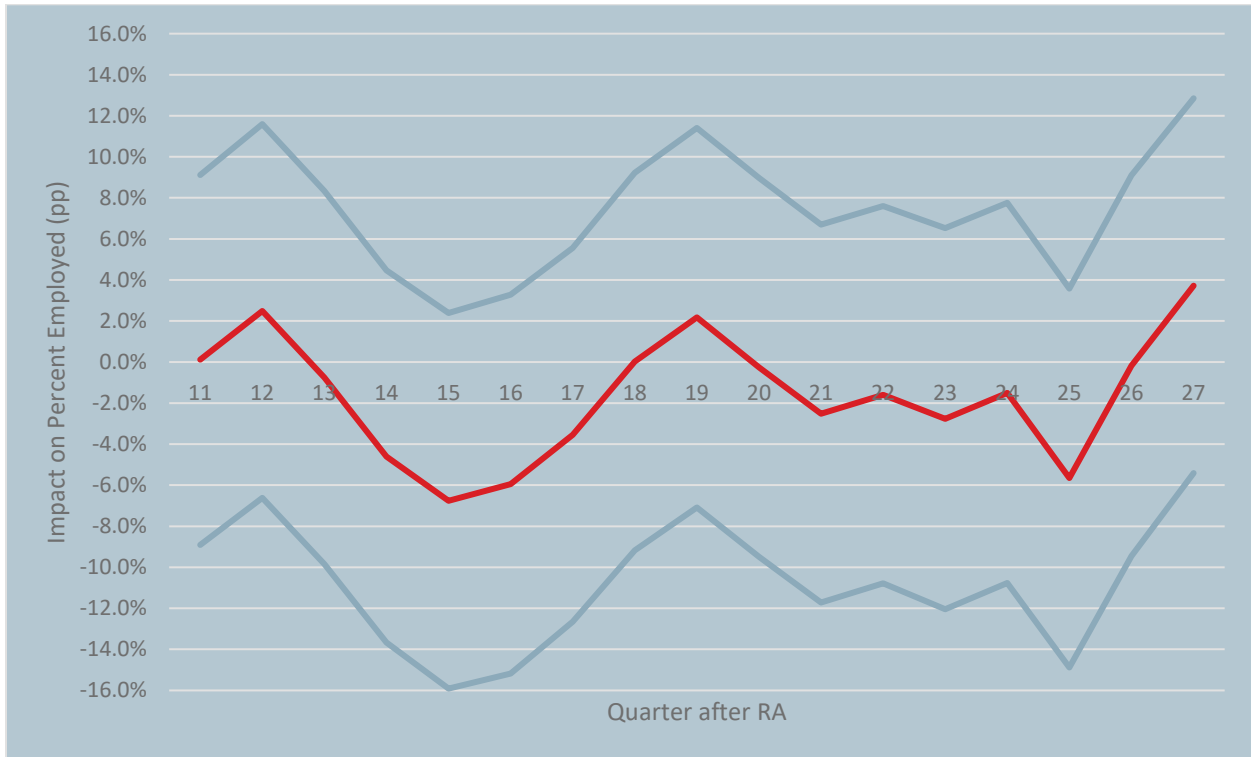
**Exhibit I-8. SUB vs. CBRR: Impact on Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**



CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

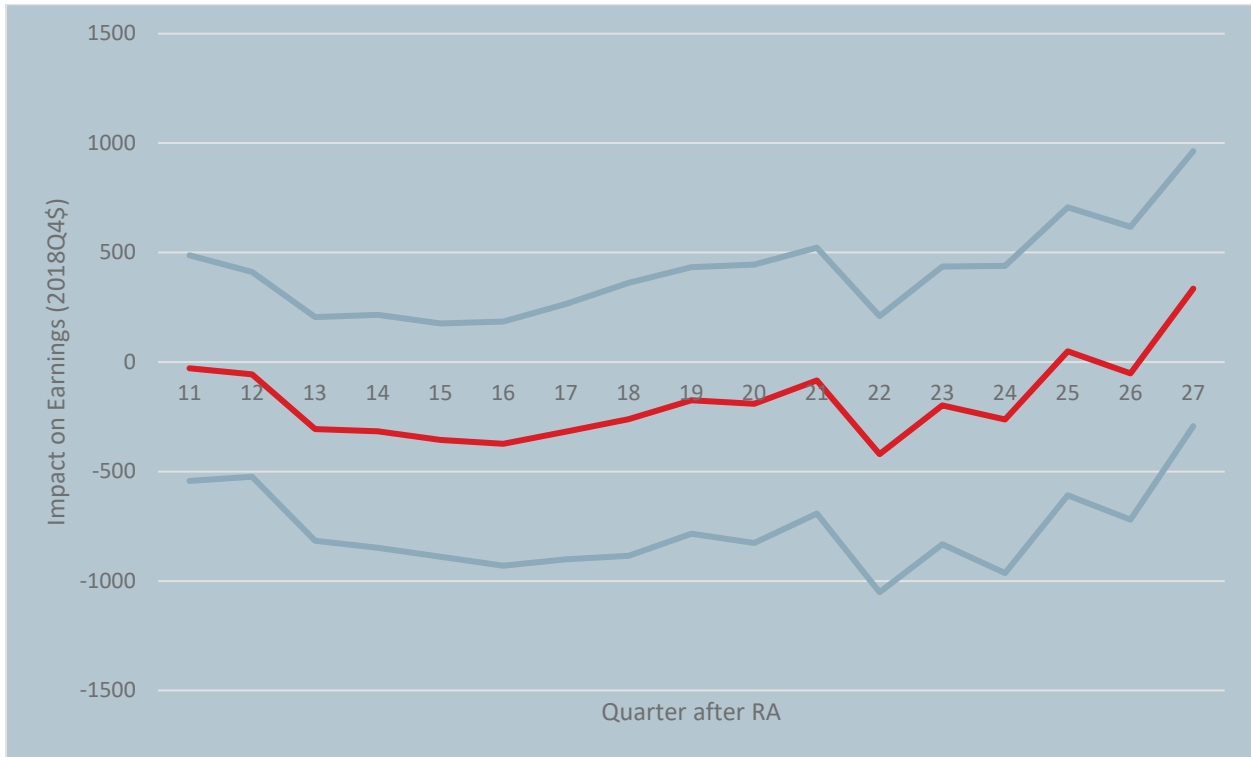
**Exhibit I-9. SUB vs. PBTH: Impact on Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**



PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy.

Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit I-10. SUB vs. PBTH: Impact on Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**



PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment. SUB = subsidy.

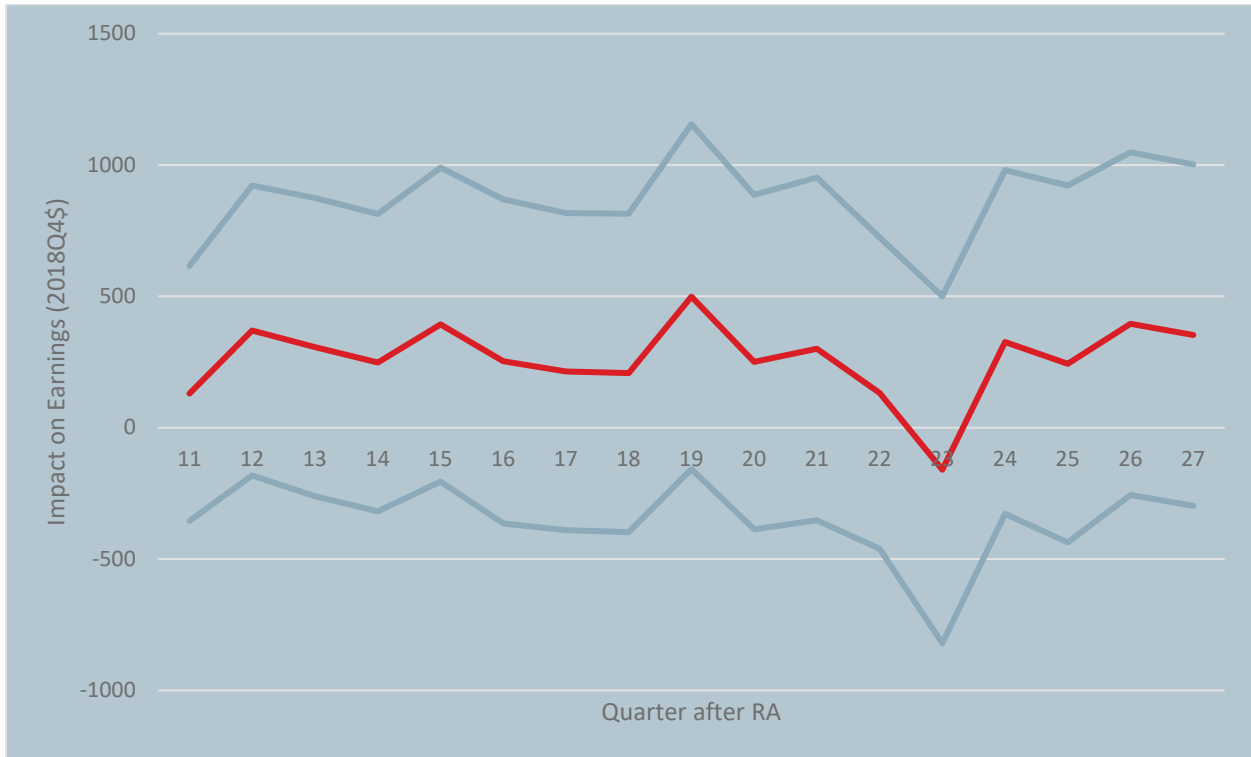
Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit I-11. CBRR vs. PBTH: Impact on Percent Employed by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**



CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment.  
 Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

**Exhibit I-12. CBRR vs. PBTH: Impact on Earnings by Calendar Quarter after Random Assignment, with 95-Percent Confidence Interval**



CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. RA = random assignment.  
 Source: Quarterly wage records from the National Directory of New Hires.

## Appendix J: Statistics Related to Balance of Baseline Characteristics

**Exhibit J-1. Summary of Statistics Related to Baseline Balance Characteristics and Attrition**

<i>Statistic</i>	Full Sample			78-Month Survey Sample			Consent-to-Use-PII Sample		
	SUB versus UC	CBRR versus UC	PBTH versus UC	SUB versus UC	CBRR versus UC	PBTH versus UC	SUB versus UC	CBRR versus UC	PBTH versus UC
Omnibus F-statistic p-value	0.840	0.044	0.584	0.707	0.082	0.021	0.868	0.037	0.620
Largest positive difference (pp)	5.2	6.5	9.7	9.2	11.6	16.1	7.2	7.9	10.5
Largest negative difference (pp)	-6.1	-6.6	-6.7	-6.9	-8.9	-14.4	-6.9	-9.0	-9.6
Average absolute difference (pp)	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.4	1.8	2.1	2.2
Median absolute difference (pp)	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.9	1.3	1.8	2.1
Pct of chars <2% difference	62%	58%	56%	48%	40%	36%	62%	54%	46%
Avg. abs. diff from full sample diff (pp)				1.6	2.1	3.1	0.9	1.2	0.9
Med. abs. diff from full sample diff (pp)				1.4	1.8	2.5	0.8	1.2	0.6
WWC standard				Not meet	Low meet	Low meet	Low meet	High meet	High meet
Overall response rate (%)				50.3	47.5	44.4	76.2	74.8	76.9
Differential attrition (%)				-9.4	-0.7	0.8	-7.6	-2.9	-1.6

<i>Statistic</i>	SUB versus CBRR	SUB versus PBTH	CBRR versus PBTH	SUB versus CBRR	SUB versus PBTH	CBRR versus PBTH	SUB versus CBRR	SUB versus PBTH	CBRR versus PBTH
Omnibus F-statistic p-value	0.888	0.774	0.448	0.773	0.274	0.668	0.808	0.770	0.388
Largest positive difference (pp)	5.2	7.0	8.7	7.1	12.9	10.4	6.4	8.7	10.3
Largest negative difference (pp)	-3.9	-6.8	-7.9	-7.2	-11.2	-10.9	-4.6	-9.0	-10.3
Average absolute difference (pp)	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.5	1.8	2.4	3.1
Median absolute difference (pp)	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.8	1.7	2.5	2.6
Pct of chars <2% difference	52%	46%	46%	42%	34%	30%	52%	38%	40%
Avg. abs. diff from full sample diff (pp)				2.2	2.9	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.5
Med. abs. diff from full sample diff (pp)				1.8	2.5	2.9	0.9	1.1	1.2
WWC standard				Not meet	Not meet	Not meet	High meet	High meet	High meet
Overall response rate (%)				49.6	51.0	46.7	77.2	80.2	77.1
Differential attrition (%)				-7.6	-10.0	-6.5	-3.5	2.0	-2.7

CBRR = community-based rapid re-housing. PBTH = project-based transitional housing. SUB = subsidy. UC = usual care. WWC = What Works Clearinghouse.

---

## 8. References

- Deke, J., E. Sama-Miller, and A. Hershey. 2015. “Addressing Attrition Bias in Randomized Control Trials: Considerations for Systematic Evidence Reviews.” OPRE Report 2015-72. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families. [https://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2019-06/HomVEE-Attrition-White\\_Paper-7-2015.pdf](https://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2019-06/HomVEE-Attrition-White_Paper-7-2015.pdf)
- Groves, R. M. 2006. “Nonresponse Rates and Nonresponse Bias in Household Surveys,” *Public Opinion Quarterly* 70 (5): 646–675.
- Groves, R. M., and E. Peytcheva. 2008. “The Impact of Nonresponse Rates on Nonresponse Bias: A Meta-Analysis,” *Public Opinion Quarterly* 72 (2): 167–189.
- Gubits, Daniel, Marybeth Shinn, Michelle Wood, Stephen Bell, Samuel Dastrup, Clauide D. Solari, Debi McInnis, Tom McCall, and Ustav Kattel. 2016. *Family Options Study: Three Year Impacts of Housing and Services Interventions for Homeless Families*. Report prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.
- Gubits, Daniel, Brooke Spellman, Lauren Dunton, Scott Brown, and Michelle Wood. 2013. *Interim Report: Family Options Study*. Report prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.
- U.S. Department of Education. 2017. What Works Clearinghouse 4.0 Standards Handbook. [https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/referenceresources/wwc\\_standards\\_handbook\\_v4.pdf](https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/Docs/referenceresources/wwc_standards_handbook_v4.pdf).



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Office of Policy Development and Research  
Washington, DC 20410-6000



July 2020