

Objectives

- Participants will leave this workshop with actionable steps, planning tools, and sample templates to begin a local homeless mortality data report.
- 2. Participants will be able to identify how to work with local, federal, and state homeless data systems to carry out homeless morality reporting in their locality.
- 3. After participating in this session, attendees will learn to interpret homeless mortality data; and learn where data can direct policy change.







NHCH Toolkit Overview

Homeless Mortality Toolkit
Click on the icons below to learn more.





An Overview of Homeless Mortality



Developing a Homeless Mortality Review



Developing a Clinical Mortality Review



Literature Review on Homeless Mortality

https://nhchc.org/homeless-mortality/







NHCHC Homeless Mortality Work Group

- 1. How Work Groups/Task Forces Began
- Lessons Learned
- Contact information to get involved in NHCHC Work Group: <u>RachelBiggs@abqhch.org</u>











Coroner vs. Medical Examiner/Medical Investigator

John Oliver Explains:



Coroner:

- Elected, lay people, professional training not required.
- Generally, only deal with unattended or suspicious deaths.

Medical Examiner/Investigator:

- Appointed, board-certified in medicine.
- Range of oversight over all deaths in jurisdiction.

New Mexico: Statewide Office of the Medical Investigator

Alameda County: No Medical Examiner/Investigator; only Sheriff-appointed Coroner's office. Only 6/58 California Counties have a Medical Examiner.







Working with your Medical Examiner/Investigator

- 1. Outreach
- 2. Training
- 3. Sharing data/reporting
- 4. Lessons Learned







Cooperative Medical Examiners/Investigators

In their owns words:

"... OMI is expected to include research and education, in addition to clinical service, in its mission to serve the community. Faculty members are actively engaged in researching relevant topics, as well as teaching and training medical students, residents and fellows. This leads to unique research opportunities that can benefit both the scientific community as well as New Mexicans."

"OMI leadership has long prioritized utilizing medicolegal death investigation to address public health challenges in the state, and encourages faculty and students to identify and participate in data-sharing and research opportunities that ensure the greatest good can come from state-mandated death investigation."

- Sarah Lathrop, DVM, PhD, Professor of Pathology, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, Office of the Medical Investigator Epidemiologist







Data Requests

New Mexico

Living Location	Total
RV	2435
Car	7536
Family	3724
Shelter	41
Treatment	590
Rehab	479
"living in car"	1
"staying with family"	0
hotel	148
motel	184
Common Terms	
Homeless	137
Indigent	0
Transient	18
Incarceration	
In custody	46
jail	52
prison	30
Total Hits	15421

Priority	Case Numbers Total
1 - Red	49
2 - Green	139
3 - Blue	80
4 - Yellow	5037
Total	5325







New Mexico Data Requests

Additional keywords used for inclusion criteria:

- shopping cart
- Camps, tent
- no next of kin
- unknown address, no known address
- exposure, heat stroke, hyperthermia, dehydration
- bus bench, bus stop, train
- starvation, malnutrition
- seizure
- Mouthwash
- Off grid
- Propane
- Charcoal
- Lack of running utilities
- Any others you can think of?
- What surprises you from this list?







Data Matching: Alameda County Experience

Alameda County Carried Out Data Matching (SPSS) Between:

- Comprehensive List of People Known to Have Passed Away (State Death Certificate data list)
- Comprehensive Lists of People Experiencing Homelessness (HMIS and utilization data list)

Death Certificate Records:

Local Public Health Department epidemiology unit (CAPE) accessed statewide California Comprehensive Death Files (CCDF) containing all death certificate report data for County for time period. **NOT the same as Coroner death investigation records.** Doesn't include toxicology info, for example.

- Some 10,000 residents/nonresident deaths are recorded in Alameda County every year.

CCDF Spreadsheet is 10,000 rows of all Death Certificate Entries with 200 columns (fields).







Data Matching: Lists of People With Homeless History

Collect Comprehensive Lists of Persons Known to Be Homeless in County:

- Homeless Management Info System (HMIS) homeless services Utilization
- 2. Coordinated Entry System (CES) housing applications
- 3. Homeless Health Center (HCH) utilization list
- 4. Countywide Homeless/High Utilizer list

Try to identify housing status & last date of contact







Data Matching: People Known to Have Died in Homelessness

Names/Data of people known to have died in homelessness:

- Community Reporters (ACHCH Community Reporter <u>Website</u>)
- 2. Coroners List of "Transient" Deaths
- 3. Hospital System list of deaths of patients indicated as homeless
- 4. Relevant Local Homeless Studies (HOPE/HOME)
- 5. Criminal Justice Jail Reports
- 6. Research Media for reports of homeless deaths (google news, with key words (transient, homeless, death, unidentified, murder, etc.) for each city in your locality. Capture date and location of death for search in Death Certificate Data list*

Bump these names/data against Death Certificate Report Data file through SSRS.

*Media Reports might require manual review by date/location







Data Matching: Searching Records for Clues

Data for Searching Death Certificate Records Lists:

- 1. Compile **list of addresses** which might serve to identify people experiencing homelessness: We generated list of 900+ addresses of facilities: SNFs, B&C's, hotels/motels, shelters, transitional, recovery, support centers, social services, common mailing addresses.
- **2. Key Words:** See Albuquerque's list

Bump these addresses against EDRS addresses to find possible matches of persons who died in homelessness







Data Matching: Death Certificate Data Review

After SSPS data matching/bumping, then manual review of possible homeless deaths to determine: 1) Housing Status at time of death; 2) Location of Death; 3) Other Contributors to death. This is labor-intensive work!

			1	_,	1			1	1	1 33											
													Reported								1
	Homeless				l								by Coroner		By Name		Aging				Ĺ
shelter	Justification			Death Facility Name	Place Of			ICD10			Injury			HCH	List	HMIS	Adult				Communi
resident?		Address					Death Cause Immediate	Final	Other Significant Conditions			Race		patient?	Match?	ID?	Study?	Jail? R	loomkey?	Media?	Reporter?
	HMIS Review						ANOXIC ENCEPHALOPATHY	W18	CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER, HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC SUBDU		NA	Hispanic/l				Υ					
	ACHCH Review			WEST LAKE CHRISTIAN T			CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMON		HEPATITIS C		NA		No		Yes						
	By Name List CES		Hospital	ALAMEDA COUNTY MEDI		Heart disease		1509	COCAINE USE DISORDER, HYPERTENSION, DIABETES MEL		NA	African Am	No	Υ	Yes						
	By Name List CES		streets/sidewalk				HYPERTENSIVE CARDIOVASCULA	R 1119	DIABETES MELLITUS		NA	Hispanic/l	Yes			Υ					
	By Name List CES			WASHINGTON HOSPITAL		Cancer (malignar	SEPTIC SHOCK	G931	ANOXIC ENCEPHALOPATHY, DIABETES MELLITUS, END STA		NA	African Am	No			Y					
	ACHCH Review		own residence	OWN RESIDENCE	ALAMEDA		NON-SQUAMOUS CELL LUNG CAN	I(C349	CHRONIC HEPATITIS C VIRUS INFECTION, CIRRHOSIS, CHI		NA	African Am	No				Y				
	Data Matching		Hospital			Cancer (malignar	KIDNEY FAILURE	C80	TOBACCO ABUSE, HEROIN ABUSE, ALCOHOL ABUSE, HEPA	A NA	NA	Hispanic/l	No			Y					
	Coroners Report		Other's Residence			Chronic liver dise		J159	INTRAVENOUS DRUG ABUSE, DIABETES MELLITUS	NA	NA	White	No			Y					
	HMIS Review		Hospital	HIGHLAND HOSPITAL	OAKLAND	All other disease	PROBABLE MYOCARDIAL INFARC	TI 1694	DRUG ABUSE, HEPATITIS C, CARDIOMYOPATHY	NA	NA	African Am	No	Υ		Y					
	HMIS Review		Hospital	ALTA BATES SUMMIT ME	OAKLAND	All other disease	ACUTE RESPIRATORY FAILURE W	T C220	HEPATITIS C WITH CIRRHOSIS, HYPERTENSION, END STA	(NA	NA	White	No								
1	l Data Matching		Shelter	OWN RESIDENCE	OAKLAND	CLRD (Chronic lov	CARDIOPULMONARY ARREST	1251	DIABETES MELLITUS WITH NEUROPATHY, HYPERTENSION	N NA	NA	African Am	No								
	Data Matching		Hospital - Other	ALAMEDA HOSPITAL	ALAMEDA	Cancer (malignar	PROSTATE CANCER	C61	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PU	JNA	NA	White	Yes			Y					
	HMIS Review		Hospital	ST. ROSE HOSPITAL	HAYWARD	HIV	COMPLICATIONS OF ISCHEMIC CA	N 1516	HYPERTENSION, CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, DIABETES	NA NA	NA	African Am	No		Yes	Υ					
	By Name List CES		SNF/Nursing Facilit	GRACEFUL LIVING CARE	HAYWARD	Cancer (malignar	ISCHEMIC CARDIOVASCULAR DIS	E 1516	DIABETES MELLITUS	NA	NA	African Am	Yes								
	HMIS Review		SNF/Nursing Facilit	VISTA POST ACUTE	HAYWARD	Chronic liver dise	ACUTE RESPIRATORY FAILURE	J449	CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE, HYPERTENSION, DIABETES TY	/ NA	NA	African Am	No		Yes	Υ					
	HMIS Review		SNF/Nursing Facilit	KYAKAMEENA CARE CENT	BERKELEY	Unintentional ov	CARDIOPULMONARY ARREST	C220	HYPERTENSION, CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DIS	! NA	NA	White	Yes	Υ							
	By Name List CES		Hospital	KAISER FOUNDATION HO	FREMONT	Unintentional ov	CARDIAC ARREST	1219	DIABETES MELLITUS 2	NA	NA	White	No			Υ					
	HMIS Review		Hospital	DOCTORS MEDICAL CENT	MODESTO	Heart disease	RESPIRATORY FAILURE	F101	SEIZURE, HEPATITIS C, ALCOHOL ABUSE	NA	NA	African Am	No								
	HMIS Review		Hospital-AHS	ALAMEDA COUNTY MEDI	OAKLAND	Cancer (malignar	MULTI-ORGAN SYSTEM FAILURE	K746	CIRRHOSIS, HEPATITIS C, RENAL FAILURE, CHRONIC OBST	TNA	NA	White	Yes		Yes					Υ	
	By Name List CES		Vehicle	VEHICLE	OAKLAND	Heart disease	ATHEROSCLEROTIC AND HYPERTI	1250	DIABETES MELLITUS	NA	NA	Hispanic/L	No	Υ							
	Community Report		Encampment	ALAMEDA HEALTH SYSTE	OAKLAND	Chronic liver dise	MULTIPLE GUNSHOT WOUNDS	X93	NONE	SHOT WITH A	2200 BLOC	African Am	No		Yes	Y					Υ
	HMIS Review		Hospital-AHS	ALAMEDA COUNTY MEDI	OAKLAND	Heart disease	RESPIRATORY FAILURE	J841	DIABETES MELLITUS, HEPATITIS C, INJECTION DRUG USE	NA	NA	African Am	Yes			Υ					
	HMIS Review		Hospital-AHS	ALAMEDA COUNTY MEDI	OAKLAND	Unintentional ov	CARDIAC ARREST	J13	HEPATITIS C WITH CIRRHOSIS, ALCOHOL USE DISORDER,	, NA	NA	African Am	No			Y					
	HMIS Review		Hospital	KAISER FOUNDATION HO	OAKLAND	Heart disease	SEPSIS	K729	SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDER, CIRRHOSIS, HEPATITIS C	NA	NA	White	No			Υ					
	HMIS Review		own residence	OWN RESIDENCE	HAYWARD	All other uninter	LUNG ASPERGILLUS	B441	HEPATITIS C, LIVER CIRRHOSIS	NA	NA	Unknown/	No			Y					
	HMIS Review		Hospital	ALTA BATES SUMMIT ME	BERKELEY	Unintentional ov	ACUTE ENCEPHALOPATHY	K709	ALCOHOL ABUSE, HEPATITIS C, HEPATOCELLULAR CARCIN	ICNA	NA	Hispanic/l	No		Yes	Υ					
	Community Report		Encampment	INSIDE TENT	OAKLAND	Unintentional ov	MULTIPLE DRUG INTOXICATION	X44	NONE	INGESTED AN	UNKNOWN	White	No			Υ					Y
	Data Matching		Hospital	ALTA BATES HOSPITAL	OAKLAND	All other disease	CARDIAC ARREST	J90	ISCHEMIC HEPATITIS, ACUTE KIDNEY FAILURE, ACUTE RES	SNA	NA	African Am	Yes	Υ							
	HMIS Review		own residence	OWN RESIDENCE	OAKLAND	Unintentional ov	HEPATIC FAILURE	K703	HEPATITIS C	NA	NA	White	No				Υ				
	By Name List CES		Hospital	ALAMEDA HOSPITAL	ALAMEDA	Sequelae of drug	RESPIRATORY FAILURE	F151	ATRIAL FIBRILLATION, HEPATITIS C	NA	NA	Native Am	No	Υ							
	Coroners Report		Encampment	HOMELESS ENCAMPMEN	SAN LEANDR	Suicide	COMPLICATIONS OF CHRONIC OF	S J449	SEVERE CACHEXIA	NA	NA	Asian	Yes	Υ		Υ					
	Data Matching		own residence	OWN RESIDENCE	OAKLAND	Chronic liver dise	CARDIAC ARREST	110	HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEA	A NA	NA	African Am	No			Y		Y	1		
	Death Certificate I	nfo	SNF/Nursing Facilit	BAY VIEW REHAB HOSPI	ALAMEDA	Heart disease	KIDNEY FAILURE	E112			NA	African Am		Υ		Y					
	Coroners Report		Encampment	TENT	BERKELEY	All other disease	ACUTE MIXED DRUG INTOXICATI	0 X44	NONE	TOOK AN EXCE	UNKNOWN	White	No	Υ							
	By Name List CES		Hospital	ALTA BATES SUMMIT ME	OAKLAND	Unintentional ov	PULMONARY EMBOLISM	C349	HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS, DIABETES MELLITU	J: NA	NA	White	No	Υ		Y					

After initial data-matching, Alameda County reviewed 1,800 names (3 years) of a spreadsheet with 220 columns. Above are examples of some of the key columns we reviewed (yellow headers judgement calls manually inputted)



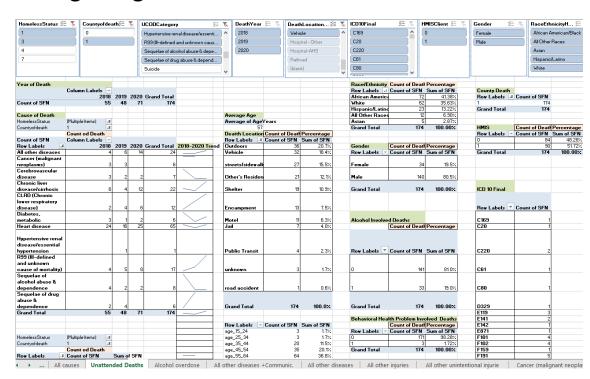




Data Matching: Death Certificate Data Review

After determination of homeless status & death location, SPSS can be used to quickly calculate many important data fields regarding homeless deaths:

Cause of Death
Average Age at Death
Death Location Type
Homeless/Housing Type
Age Group
Race/Ethnicity
Gender
Alcohol-Involved
Substance-Involved
Behavioral Health Involved
HMIS enrolled
City/County location at death



2018-2020 Alameda County Homeless Mortality Report:

https://www.achch.org/alameda-county-homeless-mortality.html







Homelessness Definitions

- 1. New Mexico: Persons who spent the previous night: in an emergency shelter; "on the streets" (in sites not intended for human habitation, including abandoned or public buildings vehicles, or elsewhere out-of-doors);in a motel; "doubled up" temporarily in homes of friends or family members; Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) people who are residents of subsidized housing programs (HHS).
- **2. Central Florida:** Living in a shelter temporarily or living in space not designed for conventional dwelling (CDC); decedents without address identified as homeless.
- **3.** Alameda County: 3 categories: 1. Literally Homeless at time of death (HUD); 2. Recent (<5yr) History of Homeless but housed at time of death; 3. Recent History (<5yr) of Homelessness but unknown housing status at time of death.



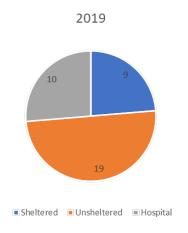


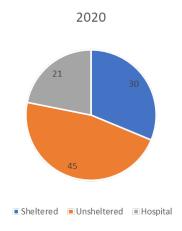


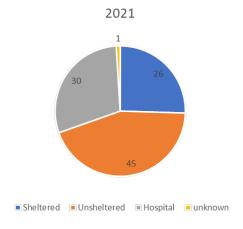
Locations/Geography

1. New Mexico: Search terms informed location

2. Central Florida:













Locations/Geography

Alameda County developed the following characterizations of Location of Death:

- Hospital
- Nursing Facility
- Streets/Sidewalk (including parking lots)
- Outdoors (parks, outdoor spaces)
- Other's Residence
- Encampment
- Shelter (including transitional, recovery program, COVID I&Q)
- Motel/Hotel (not including COVID hotel)
- Railroad Tracks
- Jail
- Public Transit
- Road Accident (vehicle/bicyclist deaths)

Characterizing <u>Location of Death</u> is time-intensive and requires looking at various fields of Death Certificate Report (place of death, injury place,), HMIS and other data, and making a judgement call.







New Mexico Mortality Rates

Homeless deaths 2014-2018 (N=419)

Comparison deaths (not homeless) (N=34,658)

Table 1. S	summary statistic	s Homeless Death	ns 2014-2018 (N=	419)	Table 2. Summary statistics Comparison Deaths (not homeless) 2014-2018 (N=34,658)								
	Proportion	Mean	SD	Range	-	Proportion	Mean	SD	Range				
Covariates					Covariates								
American Indian	.22				American Indian	.08							
Black	.03				Black	.02							
White	.72				White	.87							
Hispanic	.24				Hispanic	.29							
Male	.80				Male	.62							
Age		49	14.8	0-91	Age		60	22.9	0-100				
Accident	.46				Accident	.21							
Homicide	.07				Homicide	.03							
Natural	.34				Natural	.34							
Suicide	.06				Suicide	.07							
Other	.06				Other	.32							
Drug or Alcohol poisoning (C17)	.22				Drug or Alcohol poisoning (C17)	.07							
Blunt trauma (C3)	.11				Blunt trauma (C3)	.10							
Cardiovascular (N1)	.09				Cardiovascular (N1)	.14							
Chronic ethanol abuse (N5)	.09				Chronic ethanol abuse (N5)	.03							
Pneumonia (N10)	.05				Pneumonia (N10)	.02							
Cold exposure (C6)	.05				Cold exposure (C6)	.01							
Acute ethanol toxicity (C19)	.04				Acute ethanol toxicity (C19)	.01							
Gunshot (C1)	.04				Gunshot (C1)	.06							
Other	.31				Other	.57							







Sample Case 1 – OMI Autopsy

54-Year-Old White Male Died 2/22/2018 at 10:30 AM

Scene Address: Ditch behind well-known warehouse store

Manner of Death: Natural

Cause of Death A: Streptococcus pneumonaie sepsis

Cause B: Pneumonia

Field Circumstances: On 2/22 at 09:40, APD Officer contacted the OMI to report an unattended death. I arrived on scene at 10:20 and was briefed by Officer Montoya. At 08:56 this morning an employee of Costco contacted APD to advise an unknown male subject was lying on the ground, unresponsive inside a fenced area directly behind the Costco building. Officer Montoya was the first officer to arrive on scene and quickly determined the subject was, in fact deceased. The area was secured, an APD field investigator was dispatched and OMI was contacted. The decedent is known to loiter inside the Costco and appears to be camping in the open lot where he was discovered.



Sample Case 1 – OMI Autopsy

Log Comments: Poss exposure, homeless. Dec known by employees of **Costco** to frequent area where discovered. Found this AM unresponsive on ground w/911 at 08:56. Bedding, clothing and backpack near body. Several alcohol bottles, no illicits.

Field Scene Description: The decedent is lying in a supine position on the ground of a large, currently dry water retaining pond. The area is south of the **Costco** building, partially fenced in except for an opening at the east side of the pond. The decedent is clad in a poly-filled winter coat, a red hooded sweatshirt, two tee shirts, blue jeans, knitted cap and hiking style boots. The decedent is not properly dressed for overnight temperatures in the upper 20's. A crude encampment is located just west of the decedents body. I observed pillows and several blankets lying on the ground. A backpack containing vodka bottles, packaged food, clothing and other personal items were also noted. I did not discover illicit drugs, weapons or tobacco.



Alameda County: Homeless Mortality Rate

Aligned County Mortality Rates with Homeless vs. General Population by Cause of Death

Requirements:

- 1. Align Cause of Death data for Homeless and General Population
- 2. Have general population Mortality Rates by Cause of Death
- 3. Create a good estimate of "Average Number of People Experiencing Homelessness on Any Given Day" during measurement period. This data should be broken down by age groups (to do Age-Adjusted). This must be the same geographic area and time as general population.
- 4. Epidemiologists calculate Age-Adjusted Mortality rates for each group and compare through a Mortality Rate Ratio.







Alameda County Mortality Rate

	Deaths 2	018-2020	Age-Adjuste Ra	Mortality		
		General		Rate Ratio		
Cause of Death	Homeless	Population	Homeless	Population		
All causes	809	30,309	2,366.1	537.7	4.4	
Unintentional overdose	191	677	555.0	12.9	43.0	
Heart disease	116	5969	347.2	104.9	3.3	
All other diseases	83	4579	228.1	81.3	2.8	
Homicide	59	288	196.1	5.8	33.8	
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	49	6549	130.4	114.4	1.1	
Chronic liver disease/cirrhosis	47	530	126.8	9.4	13.5	
Suicide	35	437	116.9	8.3	14.1	
Unintentional or undetermined pedestrian or bike crash	33	123	100.9	2.3	43.9	
All other unintentional injuries	29	617	87.8	11.4	7.7	
Cerebrovascular disease	24	2,101	62.4	37.2	1.7	
CLRD	21	1,177	59.4	20.7	2.9	
Sequelae of drug abuse & dependence	18	58	53.5	1	53.5	
R99 (ill-defined and unknown cause of mortality)	17	59	48.1	1.1	43.7	
Other communicable diseases	16	6 519 46.4		9.1	5.1	
Unintentional or undetermined intent struck by train	12	21	41.4	0.4	103.6	
Alcohol overdose	12	28	36.4	0.5	72.9	
Diabetes, metabolic	11	1,023	29.0	17.8	1.6	
Sequelae of alcohol abuse & dependence	9	77	26.8	1.3	20.6	
Hypertensive renal disease/essential hypertension	7	747	20.3	13.1	1.5	
All other injuries	5	58	16.3	1	16.3	
COVID	6	632	14.3	11.1	1.3	
HIV	5	73	11.9	1.3	9.2	
Exposure	3	9	8.6	0.2	42.8	







Review of Results Orlando

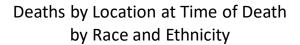
- total of 236 deaths between 2019 to 2021
- disproportionate increase in accidental deaths
- majority unsheltered
- majority male between 55-65
- accidental deaths most commonly associated with fentanyl
- dramatic increase noted in 2020 with significant increase in female deaths

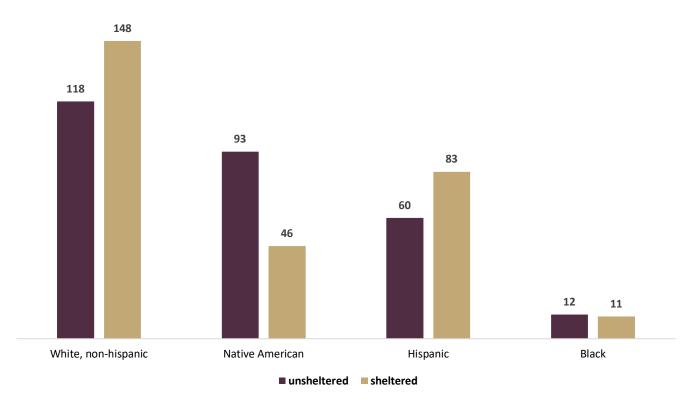






Review of Results New Mexico

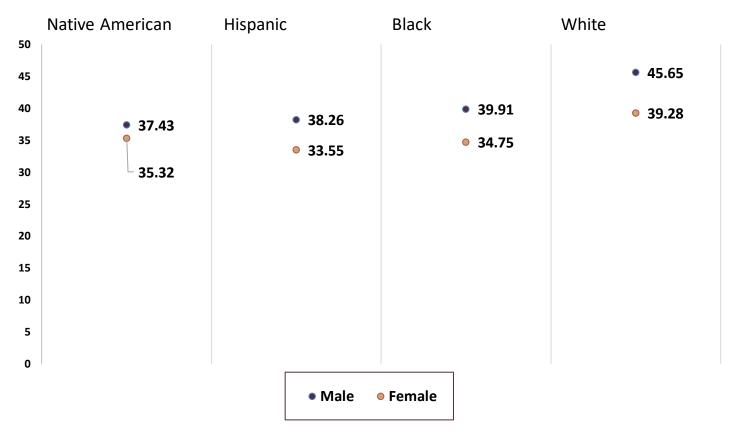






Review of Results New Mexico

Mean Age at Death by Race and Gender





Next Steps Orlando

- 1. Enhance low barrier access to substance use services in high use zip codes
- 2. Implore strategies such as medically assisted treatment and harm reduction techniques which are a pathway to prevention, treatment and recovery services
- 3. Increase the distribution of Narcan to outreach teams, case managers and other personnel coming into contact with high-risk individuals
- 4. Develop homeless mortality work-group. Incorporate more preventive care strategies in centers caring for persons experiencing homelessness to decrease the burden of preventable diseases including infectious disease associated with substance use.
- 5. Target outreach efforts to those unsheltered and assist with efforts to engage in behavioral health treatment using an interdisciplinary team approach
- 6. Provide low barrier supportive housing options for those most vulnerable
- 7. Collaborate with stakeholders on standardizing data collection tools to enhance accuracy of reporting
- 8. Target outreach efforts to those unsheltered and assist with efforts to engage in behavioral health treatment using an interdisciplinary team approach
- 9. Provide low barrier supportive housing options for those most vulnerable

Albuquerque

10. Collaborate with stakeholders on standardizing data collection tools to enhance accuracy of reporting

Health Care Center

for the Homeless



Next Steps New Mexico

Recommendations:

- 1. Affordable Housing
- 2. Harm Reduction build on recent expansion of Harm Reduction Act
- 3. Cultural Competency/Peer Support
- 4. Medical Respite

Next Steps:

- 1. Continue collaboration with OMI field investigators (e.g., annual presentation/training)
- 2. Review pending Intimate Partner Violence dataset flagged as homeless
- Continued discussion of inclusionary criteria that may or may not become a "homeless" flag for OMI
- 4. Development of a Homeless Mortality Review Committee
- 5. Build partnerships
- 6. Distribute information







Next Steps Alameda County

- 1. Act on overdoses
- 2. County-based homeless mortality reporting systems
- 3. Establish countywide Homeless Mortality Review Team







Questions to Consider

- 1. How do we standardize mortality reporting across the country?
- 2. Who in your respective communities would you invite to become part of a mortality work group?
- 3. What vehicles do you have in your community to disseminate your findings to drive change? (CES, hospital systems, harm reduction program staff)
- 4. Discuss limitations to accessing various data sources used to compile mortality reports and means of overcoming these barriers.
- 5. Discuss impact of mortality reporting on vulnerability index/prioritization of housing resources







Discussion

What could the impact of your mortality reporting work be on health and housing efforts?







Contact Information

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