



## Results-Based Accountability Committee

April 8, 2019

150 Frank Ogawa Plaza  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Conference Room 1  
Oakland, CA

**Present:** Kathy Naff (BFHP), Jennifer Vasquez (CoB), Anthony Federico (CoO), Karen Erickson (CCEB), Sharon Osterweil (LLM), Julian Leiserson (Abode), Jessica Shimmin (EOH)

### 1. Welcome and Introductions

### 2. Upcoming

- Next RBA Meeting: 2-4 PM on Monday May 13 at Conference Room 1, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, 150 Frank Ogawa Plaza, Oakland.
- Leadership Board: 1-4pm April 25<sup>th</sup> at San Leandro Public Library
- Community Meeting: 1-4 pm on April 30<sup>th</sup> at California Endowment in Oakland

### 3. Announcements and Updates

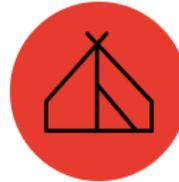
- EveryOne Home
  - New Public Participation Policy means more opportunities for public participation at EveryOne Home Committees, including HMIS Oversight, HUD CoC, and System Coordination Committee
- HUD Updates
  - Revised 2019 FMRs! New rates are lower than 2018 but adjusted up from the original 2019 amounts. They go into effect 4/15/2019. See the Federal Register for more information: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/03/14/2019-04691/fair-market-rents-for-the-housing-choice-voucher-program-and-moderate-rehabilitation-single-room>
- Prevention \$\$
  - SB 18 Keep Californians Housed would add CESH \$\$ to eviction prevention and legal representation
  - AlCo has asked CCEB to become the fiscal agent for HELP funds for Seasons of Sharing type funding for single individuals
- HMIS Update
  - Update on HMIS TA: will be getting an assessment and recommendations from ICF (Mike and Leah), EveryOne Home and HCD have requested that ICF be allowed to share its recommendations to the system in person and then help implement recommendations
  - HMIS Training calendar is available at: <http://www.acgov.org/cda/hcd/hmis/training-calendar.htm>
  - To register for training, or to request new projects or agency onboarding, email [hmissupport@acgov.org](mailto:hmissupport@acgov.org)

### 4. Public Facing Dashboards *continued on next page*

**4.A Annual infographic summarizing previous year:** RBA Committee chose the option on the right with the below changes (already made)

- Make the takeaway the same size as the title for emphasis
- Consider a graphic representation of the two to one takeaway in future versions
- Data sources as footnote, or clickable references

Of the estimated 12,000 homeless people in Alameda County during 2018:



**2,215** became homeless for the first time

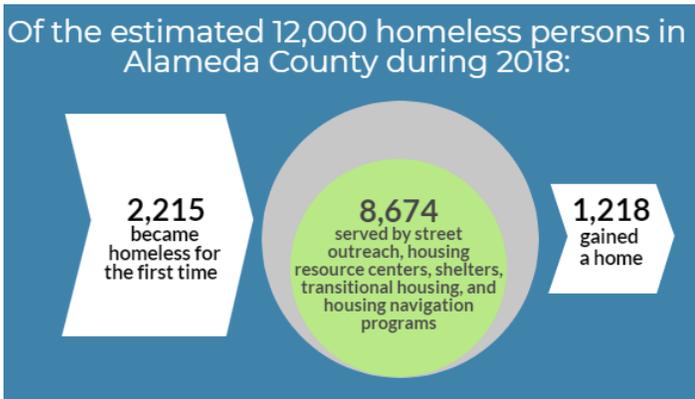


**8,674** were served by street outreach, housing resource centers, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and housing navigation programs



**1,218** gained a permanent home

About 2 people became homeless for every 1 person who gained a permanent home.



### Data Sources

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fiscal Year 2018 began 10/1/2017 and ended 9/30/2018.

(1) The number of people who "**became homeless for the first time**" is calculated using [HUD System Performance Measure 5: Number of Persons who Became Homeless for the First Time](#) between 10/1/2017 and 9/30/2018.

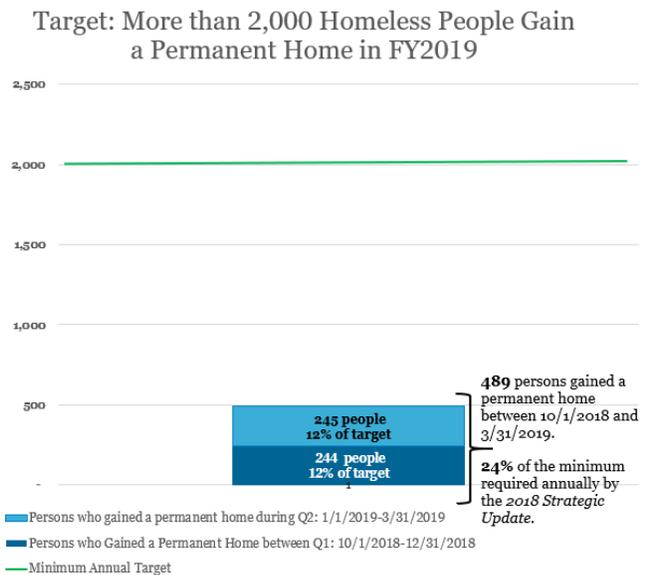
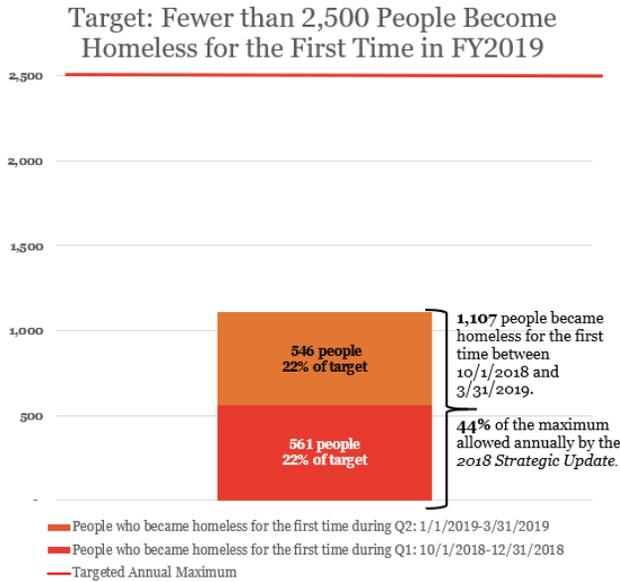
(2) The number of "**homeless people served**" is an un-duplicated count of individuals on the Coordinated Entry By-Name List, and enrollments in Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, Housing Navigation, and Transitional Housing between 10/1/2017 and 9/30/2018.

(3) The number of "**homeless people gained a home**" is calculated using [HUD System Performance Measure 7: Successful Placement in Permanent Housing Destinations, metric 7b.1](#) between 10/1/2017 and 9/30/2018.

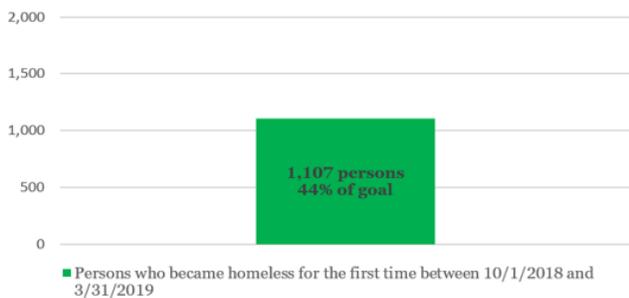
## 4.B Quarterly Dashboard will track system performance on two targets: first time homeless and exits to permanent housing

RBA Committee chose the second option with the below changes:

- Color code red and green
- Add takeaway text: “We are half way through the year.
- We are on track to achieve the goal of fewer than 2,500 persons becoming homeless for the first time during 2019.
- We are falling short of our goal to house 2,000 or more homeless people during 2019. At this rate we will achieve less than half of our goal.



Goal: Fewer Than 2,500 Persons Become Homeless For The First Time During 2019



**We are on track** to achieve the goal of fewer than 2,500 persons becoming homeless for the first time during 2019.



Goal: House 2,000 Or More Homeless Persons During 2019



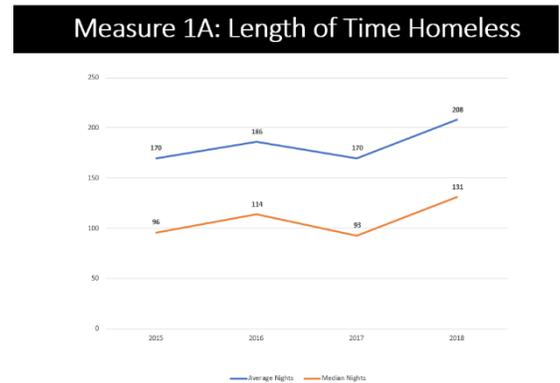
**We are falling short of our goal** to house 2,000 or more homeless people during 2019. **At this rate we will achieve less than half of our goal.**

## 5. Turn the Curve/ System Performance Measures

- a. Length of Time Homeless: Received 7 of 14 points on the most recent NOFA (using 2017 #s)
- b. Story behind the curve from March RBA Committee:
  - Social context low incomes and low affordability
  - Need to be linking shelters with permanent housing resources
  - Working with higher needs people- could be an indicator that we're doing what we said we're doing. To know, we would want to look at outcomes! Do we see an increase in exits to permanent housing from ES and TH?
  - Medium to lower need people who are in shelters/TH are getting stranded
  - We don't do data collection on housing problem solving and prevention that would be useful to understanding what's happening.
  - Wondering how different these data points would look if we used the assessment date of first homelessness (measure 1b)

### Talking to other committees:

- Describe the parameters and how it's used by HUD, NOFA score
- Show the record level distribution (using Trevor's new, cool dashboard)
- Showcase alternate ways of slicing the list to take a focused look at length of stay in shelters at the case conference, what are creative ways to mobilize resources to help people move. (Jennifer V.)
- Share housing successes, particularly over extreme barriers (Sharon O.)
- Data clean up: some people hadn't been exited



## Prioritization Analysis through March 31, 2019

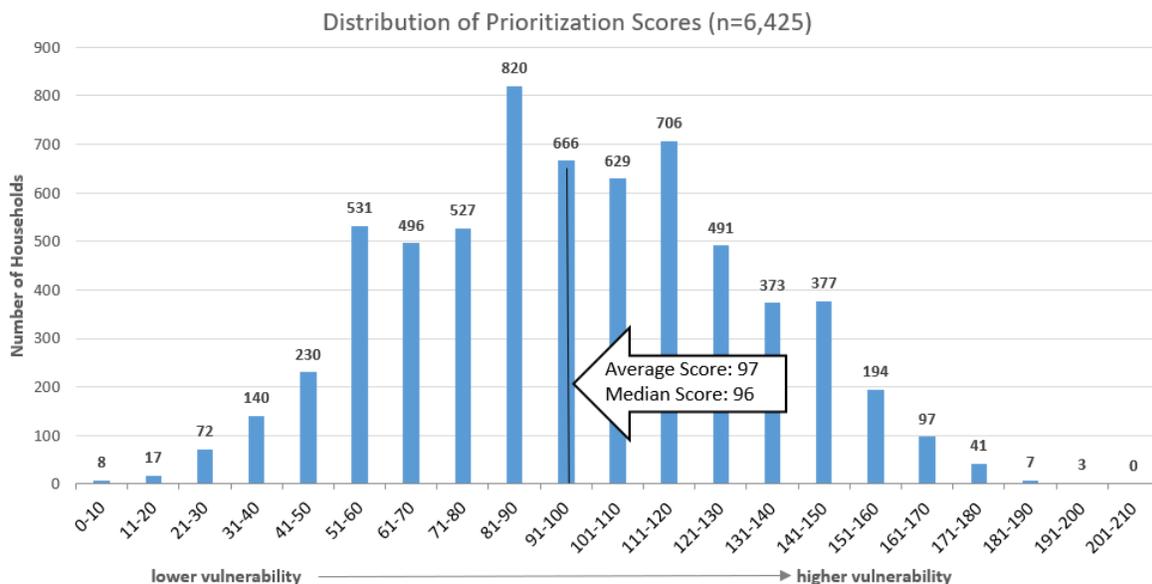
Alameda County’s housing crisis response system implemented a standard assessment process in October 2017. The assessment’s weighted scoring framework quantifies housing barriers, household characteristics, history of homelessness, risk factors, and medical vulnerabilities to prioritize the highest need households for housing and support resources.

Since implementing coordinated entry 6,859 households have been assessed and prioritized. As of 31 March 2019, there are 6,425 active households on the by name list. These are distributed regionally:

Resource Zone	Number of Households	% of Total	Range of Scores	Average Score	Median Score
East County Adults and Families	263	4%	12-183	96	96
Mid-County Adults and Families	1012	16%	3-189	93	93
North County Adults	1245	19%	9-198	102	102
North County Families	409	6%	18-195	88	84
Oakland Adults	2997	47%	9-198	98	99
South County Adults and Families	483	8%	9-168	95	96

- 70% of households are composed of a single adult, and 30% are multi-person households
- 15% of households have minor children
- 45% of households are headed by women and 54% are headed by men
- 56% of households identify as African American or Black, 3% as American Indian or Alaska Native, 2% as Asian, 7% as Multiple Races, 1% as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 27% as White, and 3% refused to identify their race
- 15% of households describe themselves as Hispanic or Latino
- 46% of the households fit the criteria of chronic homelessness

The distribution of prioritization scores is relatively normal. Scores range from 3 at the lowest vulnerability, to 198 at the highest vulnerability. The average score is 97 and the median score is 96. There are no outliers. Taken together, this means that the assessment tool is sensitive to variations in vulnerability across the population and is working well to elevate the most vulnerable households to the highest priority.



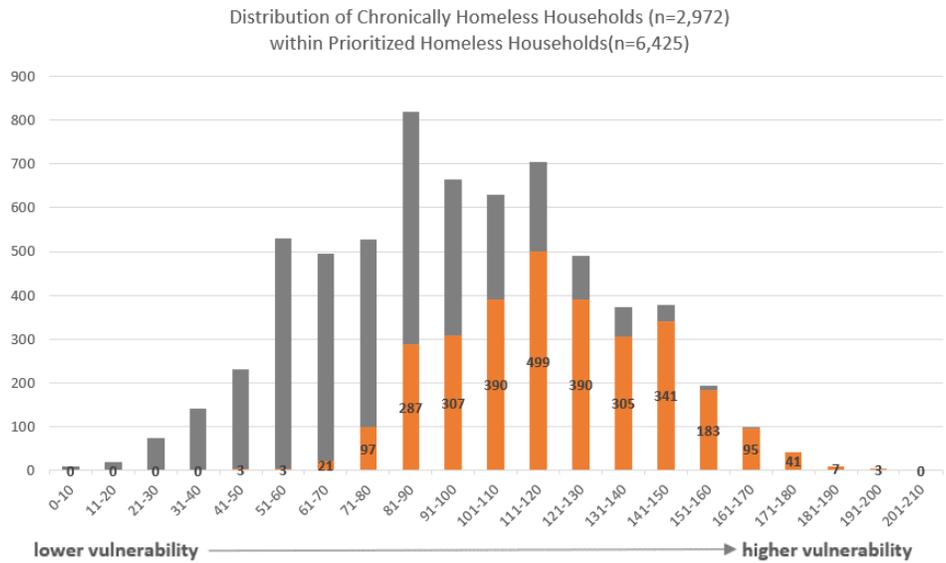
## Subpopulations

### Chronic Homelessness

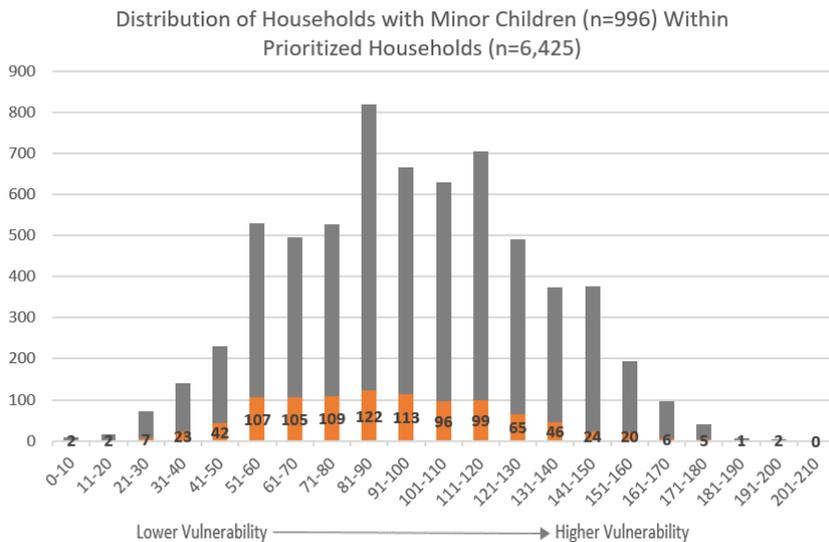
2,972 assessed households fit the [criteria of chronic homelessness](#).

These households tend to score higher than non-chronically homeless households, with an average score of 119 and median score of 120. Chronically homeless households comprise 83% of all households at or above the population median of 96, and 85% of scores in the top quartile of scores. Although chronically homeless households tend to be

more vulnerable, the tool does not equate chronic homelessness with high vulnerability. Highly vulnerable households that do not fit the HUD definition of chronic homelessness can and do obtain high scores. In the graph above, orange represents chronically homeless households within the total distribution of active prioritized households.



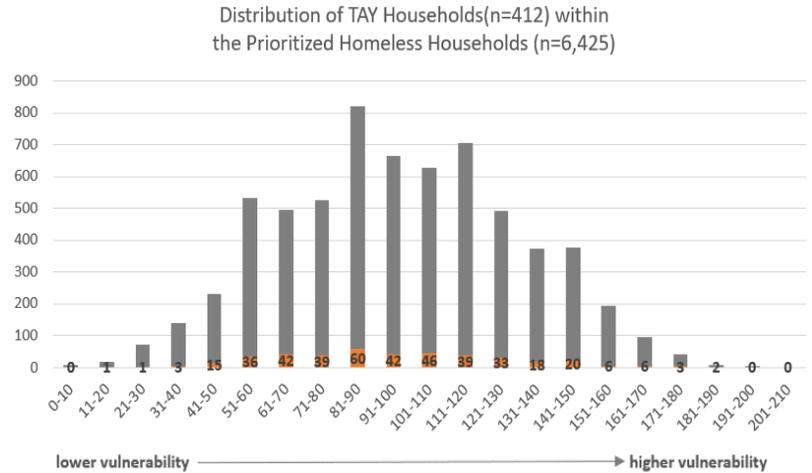
### Households with Minor Children



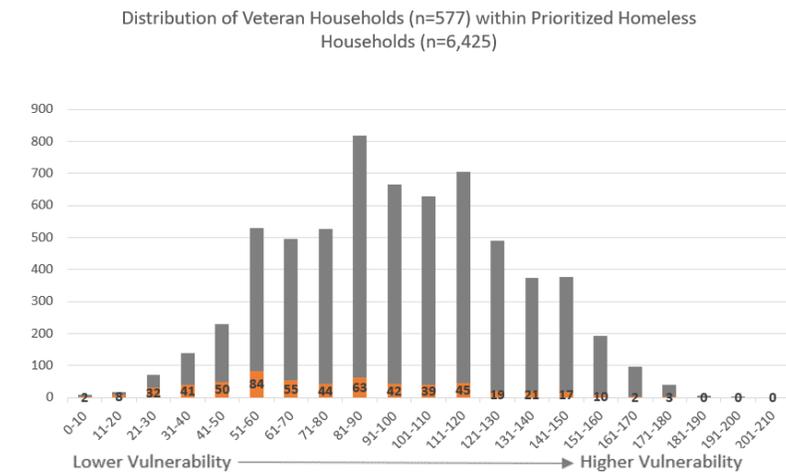
As of 31 March 2019, 996 active households with minor children appear on the by name list, making up 16% of the total number of households. The distribution of scores is normal. Households with minor children tend to be less vulnerable than their adult only counterparts, with an average score of 91 and a median score of 90. Because of this there are resources dedicated to serving only families with minor children. In the graph above, orange represents the distribution of households with minor children within the distribution of active prioritized households.

### Transition Aged Youth Headed Households

412 of the active households are headed by Transition Aged Youth aged 18-24 years. Of those, 109 TAY heads of households are parenting minor children. TAY make up 6% of the active households on the by name list. Though normally distributed, the center of the distribution is lower for this subpopulation than for the adult population, with an average of 92 and a median of 90. As a result, resources are set aside for this subpopulation. In the graph to the right, the orange areas represent TAY headed households within the distribution of active prioritized households.



### Veteran Households



households within the distribution of all active households.

577 of the active households are headed by veterans, making up 9% of the households on the by name list. The distribution of veteran skews to the right, that is, a longer tail of higher vulnerability households. Measures of center are lower than the prioritized population: the average score for a veteran is 78, and the median is 72. This may be the result from several years of targeted work by Operation Vets Home with the veterans by name list as well as the dedicated resources available to veteran households. In the graph to the left, orange represents veteran headed

### Seniors (aged 50+)

2,855 of the active households are headed by a person aged 50 or older, making up 44% of all households on the by name list, and 56% of the adult-only households aged 25 and older. There are 555 active head of households aged 65 and older; 75 active head of households aged 75 and older. Scores range from 6 at the lowest vulnerability to 189 at highest vulnerability, with an average score of 98 and a median score of 99. In the graph to the right, senior headed households are shaded orange to show their distribution among all active households.

