Oakland-Berkeley-Alameda County Continuum of Care (CA-502)

Homeless Response System Performance
Comparing Federal Fiscal Years 2015-2020

HUD System Performance Measures

- 7 key performance measures that every Continuum of Care (CoC) reports to HUD annually as part of the CoC funding competition.
- Standard Measures: the universe, data elements, and equations are defined by the US Dept of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and provided to Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) vendors so that each CoC measures performance identically across the country. This creates a common language for talking about outcomes and performance.
- For more information about the measures and their calculation, see System Performance Measures, An Introductory Guide.
- Measure 6 is reserved for high performing CoCs.
Measure 1: Length of Time Homeless

What does it measure?
- Measure 1a: How effective is our system in ending homelessness?
- Measure 1b: How long are people experiencing homelessness?

How does it measure?
- Measure 1a: length of time from first Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing enrollment to housing move in.
- Measure 1b: length of time from self-described start of homelessness to housing move in.

What do we want to see?
- Shorter is better: Reduction in the average and median length of time homeless.
- Also desirable: average and median are the same.

Measure 1A: Length of Time Homeless

![Graph showing the length of time homeless from 2015 to 2020]
Measure 1A: Length of Time Homeless

- What does it measure?
  - Whether our interventions are effective and long-lasting in ending homelessness.

- How does it measure?
  - Follows people who exited to permanent housing during the fiscal year 2 years previous and counts the number of people re-appear in HMIS in the subsequent two years.
  - Provides data on returns to homelessness at less than 6 months, 6-12 months, 13-24 months, and total in 2 years.

- What do we want to see?
  - Reduce returns to homelessness.
  - Identify when households are vulnerable to returning to homelessness post-housing.

Measure 2:
Extent to which persons who exit to permanent housing return to homelessness
Measure 2: Extent to which persons who exit to permanent housing return to homelessness in two years

Approximation of Measure 2: Rate of Returns to Homelessness in Two Years, Disaggregated by Race and Ethnicity (n=1,983)
Measure 3: Number of Homeless Persons

What does it measure?
- Change in the number of sheltered homeless people in HMIS each year (HMIS, annual)
- Change in the number of unsheltered homeless people (PIT Count, biennial)

How does it measure?
- Provides an unduplicated count of people who stayed in Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, and Transitional Housing programs over the course of the year.

What do we want to see?
- Reductions in the number of people who are homeless within a comprehensive HMIS.
- Right now, we may want to see an increase in unduplicated individuals served by shelters as a sign of system flow to permanent housing.

Measure 3.2: Unduplicated Annual Count of Sheltered Homeless Persons in HMIS
Measure 4: Employment and Income Growth

What does it measure?
• Changes in cash income for adult system stayers and leavers.

How does it measure?
• Compares earned income and cash benefits at program entry, annual update, and exit assessment for adults in Safe Haven, Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing projects.

What do we want to see?
• A growing percentage of adults who gain or increase employment or non-employment cash income over time.
Measure 5: First Time Homeless

What does it measure?
- How many people became homeless for the first time during the reporting period.

How does it measure?
- Counts the number of people who entered Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing programs during the year and subtracts those with a project entry within the prior 24 months.

What do we want to see?
- Decreasing number of people becoming homeless for the first time
Measure 5.2 Persons Entering ES, SH, TH, and PH Projects with No Prior Enrollments in HMIS

What does it measure?
- How many people achieved a positive housing outcome:
  - Street Outreach: moved indoors
  - Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-Housing exited our system to permanent housing
  - Permanent Supportive Housing retained permanent housing.

How does it measure?
- Counts people with successful housing outcomes and divides by total exits:
  - Street Outreach: exits to temporary housing and permanent housing destinations (excludes temporary homeless destinations)
  - Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, Transitional, and Rapid Re-Housing: Perm housing destinations
  - Permanent Supportive Housing: retention and exits to other permanent housing destinations

What do we want to see?
- Increasing the proportion of people who move indoors from street outreach, exit to permanent housing, or retain permanent housing.
Measure 7.b1: Exits to Permanent Housing from ES, SH, TH, and RRH

Exits to Permanent Housing from ES, TH, and RRH Disaggregated by Race and Ethnicity
Takeaway

- Impact of pandemic is unfolding
  - Data will be impacted for 3 years (or more)
  - Increased exits, perhaps due to decompression
  - Slowing first time homelessness
    - Eviction moratorium?
    - Access to programs and services?
- Length of time homeless has increased
- Racial Equity
  - Returns to homelessness continues to show racially disparate outcomes
  - Access to programs and exits to housing does not show racial disparities

Questions and Comments