



**San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership  
West Valley Regional Steering Committee**

**Wednesday, June 8, 2022 • 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.**

**Join Zoom Video Conference hosted by the City of Rancho Cucamonga:**

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85194946723?pwd=TU0cHZGM1JEZ0I3S1I3YXFEUnAvQT09>

**Meeting ID: 851 9494 6723- Password: 183200**

Dial in +1 669 900 6833 - One tap mobile +16699006833,,89595982006# US (San Jose)

**AGENDA**

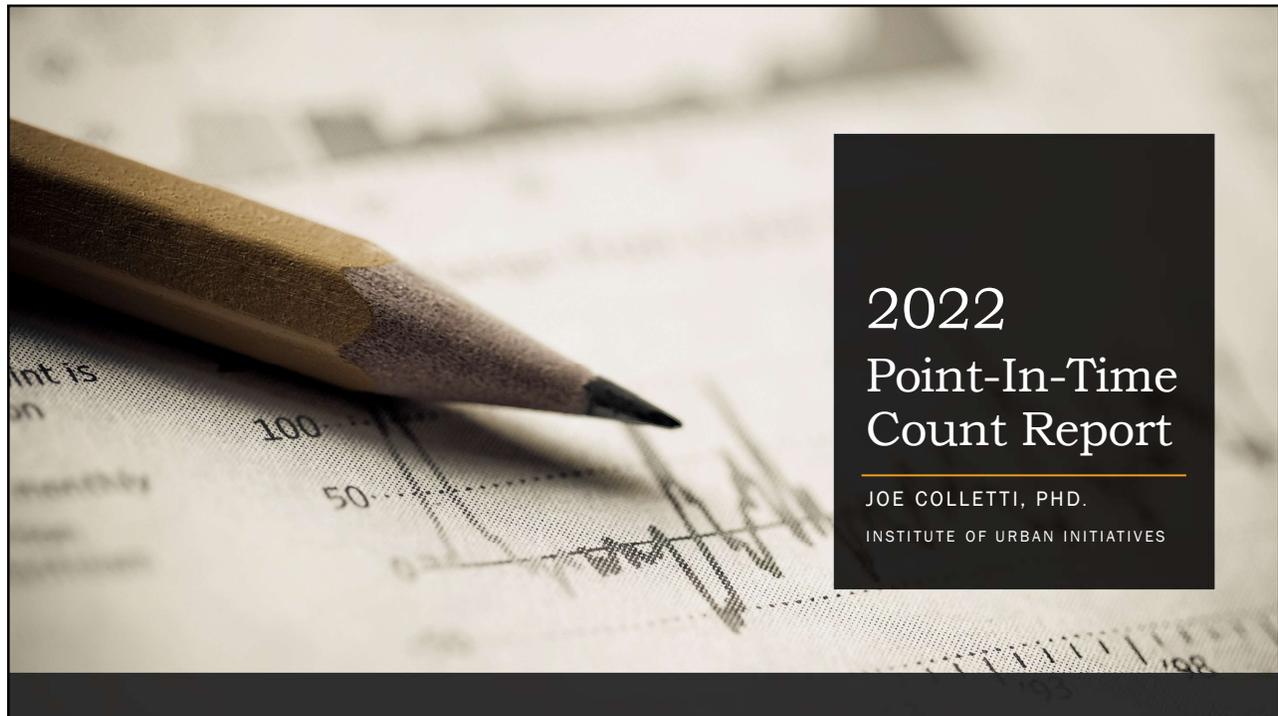
OPENING REMARKS	PRESENTER
A. Call to Order B. Welcome and Introductions	Erika Lewis-Huntley Don Smith
REPORTS & UPDATES	
C. Interagency Council on Homelessness D. Homeless Provider Network E. State and Federal Program Updates F. Office of Homeless Services G. Regional City & Service Provider Partners	Erika Lewis-Huntley Don Smith OHS staff member Committee Members
CONSENT ITEM	
H. Approve of RSC Meeting Minutes – To be tabled	Erika Lewis-Huntley
PRESENTATIONS / DISCUSSION ITEMS	
I. <b>2022 San Bernadino City &amp; County CoC Point-in-Time Count and Survey Report</b> J. <b>Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Program Round 3</b> a. Funding Recommendations for 20% Initial Disbursement b. Local Homelessness Action Plan and Outcome Goals	Don Smith
CLOSING	
K. Public Comment (3 mins) L. Adjournment	Don Smith Erika Lewis-Huntley
Next Regularly Scheduled Meeting: West Valley Regional Steering Committee Wednesday, July 13, 2022, 9:00am – 11:00am Goldy S. Lewis Community Center – Creative Corner Room (tentative, if able) 11200 Baseline Rd., Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701 Or by Zoom Video Conference	

*Mission Statement*

*The Mission of the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership is to provide a system of care that is inclusive, well planned, coordinated and evaluated and is accessible to all who are homeless and those at-risk of becoming homeless.*

THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY HOMELESS PARTNERSHIP MEETING FACILITY IS ACCESSIBLE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. IF ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES OR OTHER AUXILIARY AIDS OR SERVICES ARE NEEDED IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PUBLIC MEETING, REQUESTS SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH THE OFFICE OF HOMELESS SERVICES AT LEAST THREE (3) BUSINESS DAYS PRIOR TO THE PARTNERSHIP MEETING. THE OFFICE OF HOMELESS SERVICES TELEPHONE NUMBER IS (909) 386-8297 AND THE OFFICE IS LOCATED AT 303 E. VANDERBILT WAY SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92415. <http://www.sbcounty.gov/sbchp/>

AGENDA AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION CAN BE OBTAINED AT 303 E VANDERBILT WAY, SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92415 OR BY EMAIL: [HOMELESSRFP@HSS.SBCOUNTY.GOV](mailto:HOMELESSRFP@HSS.SBCOUNTY.GOV).



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## Point-In-Time Count Background

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**The Point-in-Time Count (PITC) is a count of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January.**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires that Continuums of Care (CoCs) conduct an annual count of people experiencing homelessness who are sheltered in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and Safe Havens on a single night.

CoCs also must conduct a count of unsheltered people experiencing homelessness biennially.

Each count is planned, coordinated, and carried out locally.

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## Point-In-Time Count Background

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PITCs are a critical source of data on the number and characteristics of people who are homeless in the United States.

These data are used to measure homelessness on a local and national level and are published annually on HUD's Exchange website, which can be viewed by CoCs and the general public.

PITC data are also provided annually to Congress as part of the Longitudinal System Analysis (LSA).

The LSA is used by Congress, HUD, other federal departments, and the general public to understand the nature and extent of homelessness.

3

## Importance to the CoC

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HUD requires CoCs to submit PITC data and information on the methodology used to generate their sheltered and unsheltered counts as part of the CoC competition.

HUD uses this information to ensure that the data are valid and reliable and then to evaluate the progress CoCs are making on reducing homelessness generally and among specific subpopulations.

Collecting valid and reliable data and making progress on reducing homelessness are scoring factors in HUD's CoC Program Competition and can influence CoC Program funding awards.

In addition, PITC data are an extremely important source for local program and system planning.

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## Who was counted?

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### Persons residing:

- In places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings;
- In an emergency shelter; and
- In transitional housing for homeless persons.

### Subpopulations include persons with:

- HIV/AIDS;
- Serious mental illness; and
- Substance use disorders.

### Subpopulations also included:

- Families
- Veterans; and
- Youth aged 18 – 24.

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## Who was not counted?

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### Persons residing in:

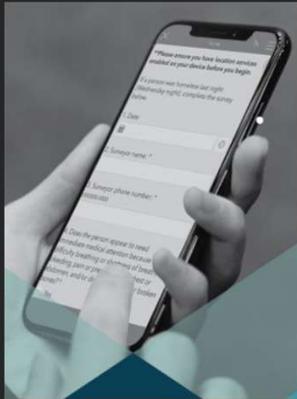
- Medical facilities, such as hospitals, psychiatric facilities, and nursing homes;
- Jails, prisons, or juvenile detention facilities;
- Chemical dependency facilities, such as substance abuse treatment facilities and detox centers;
- Foster care homes or foster care group homes.

**Note:** Per HUD's instructions, children identified by McKinney-Vento Homeless Coordinators at schools as homeless should not be counted. Children may be included in the count if they live in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program, or if they are unsheltered.

6

## Key Findings

### 2022 Point-In-Time Count



The number of adults and children counted as homeless increase by approximately 7% (6.6%) when the 2022 point-in-time homeless count of 3,333 is compared to the 2020 point-in-time homeless count of 3,125.

The number of adults and children counted as unsheltered in 2022 was nearly identical--2,389 in 2022 and 2,390 in 2020.

The number of adults and children counted as sheltered increased by 28% when the 2022 sheltered count of 944 is compared to the 2020 sheltered count of 735.

7

## Comparisons to other Continuums of Care

### Southern California:

#### Increases:

- Ventura CoC reported a 25% increase
- Santa Barbara CoC reported a 3% increase
- Kern CoC reported a 2% increase

#### Decreases:

- Imperial CoC reported a 31% decrease
- Orange CoC reported a 17% decrease

### Northern California:

#### Increases

- Contra Costa CoC reported a 35% increase
- Alameda CoC reported a 22% increase
- Santa Clara City & County CoC reported a 3% increase

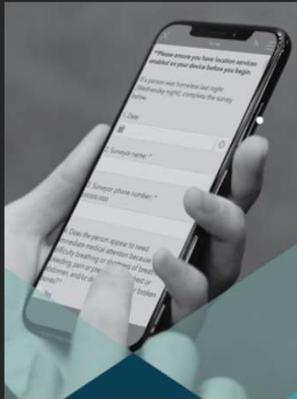
#### Decreases:

- San Francisco reported a 3.5% decrease

8

## Key Findings

2022 Point-In-Time Count



More than three-fourths (79.2%) or 2,640 of the 3,333 homeless adults and children were counted within seven cities that include Barstow, Colton, Fontana, Ontario, Redlands, San Bernardino, and Victorville.

These seven cities accounted for 1,822 or more than three-fourths (76.2%) of the total unsheltered population of 2,389 and 818 or 86.6% of the 944 persons counted in shelters and transitional housing.

9

## Key Findings

2022 Point-In-Time Count



Nearly three-fourths (72.6%) or 2,270 of the 3,125 homeless adults and children counted in 2020 were counted within eight cities that include Barstow, Colton, Fontana, Ontario, Redlands, Rialto, San Bernardino, and Victorville.

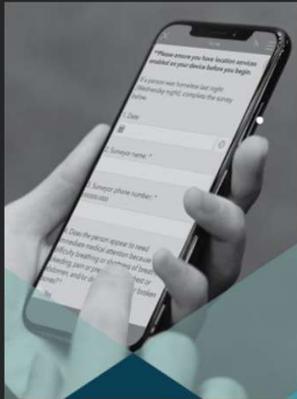
These eight cities accounted for three-fourths (74.5%) of the total unsheltered population as well as nearly three-fourths (70.2%) of persons counted in shelters and transitional housing including a Safe Haven program.

Nearly half (47%) of unsheltered adults who agreed to be surveyed stated that the city in which they first became homeless was San Bernardino (47%) and Victorville (6%).

10

## Key Findings

### 2022 Point-In-Time Count



More than one-fourth (27%) of adults and children counted as homeless in 2022 became homeless for the first time during the 12 months prior to the homeless count

Nearly one-fourth (22%) of adults stated “yes” when asked if they were released from prison or jail during the past 12 months, which was the case during the 2020 unsheltered homeless count (23%) and the 2019 homeless count (22%).

Nearly half (43.5%) of unsheltered adults were chronically homeless, which is defined as being homeless for one year or more and having a disabling condition such as mental illness, chronic health condition, and a physical disability.

11

There were 3,333 persons who were counted as homeless.

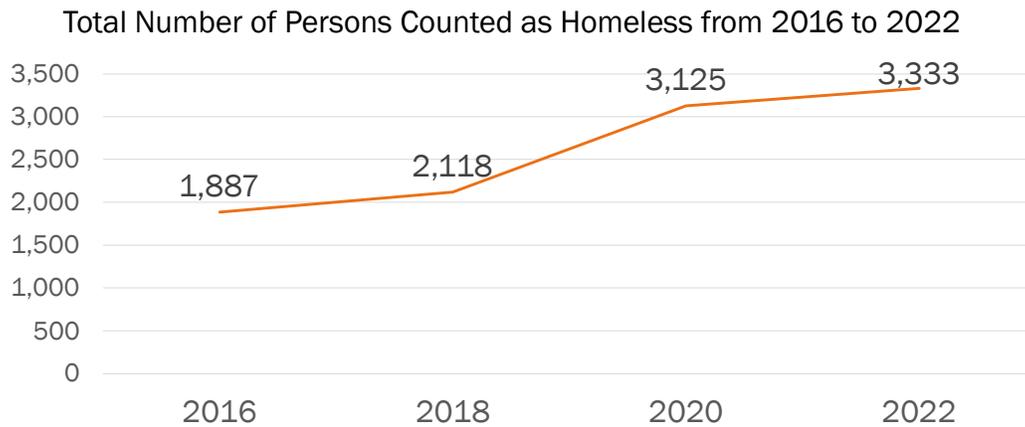
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
2020 Homeless Count	735	2,390	3,125
2022 Homeless Count	944	2,389	3,333
<b>Difference:</b>	<b>+209 (28.4%)</b>	<b>-1 (0.0%)</b>	<b>+208 (6.6%)</b>

A comparison of the last two counts reveals that

- 208 more persons were counted in 2022, which represents an increase of 6.6%;
- 1 less person was counted as unsheltered in 2022 when compared to the unsheltered count in 2020; and
- 209 more persons were counted as sheltered in 2022 when compared to the sheltered count in 2020, which represents an increase of 28.4%.

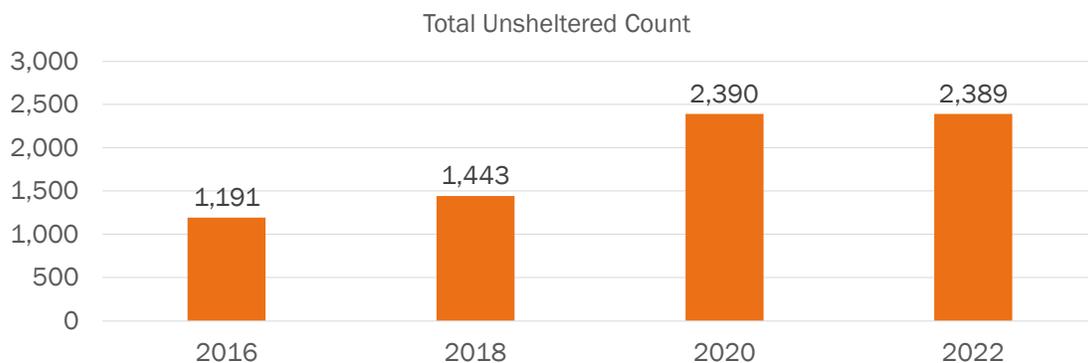
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The following chart shows that the number of persons counted as unsheltered and sheltered in 2016 was 1,887 and 3,333 in 2022, which represents an increase of 1,446 persons or 77%.



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The following chart shows that the number of persons counted as unsheltered in 2016 was 1,191 and 2,389 in 2022, which represents an increase of 1,198 persons or approximately 100%.

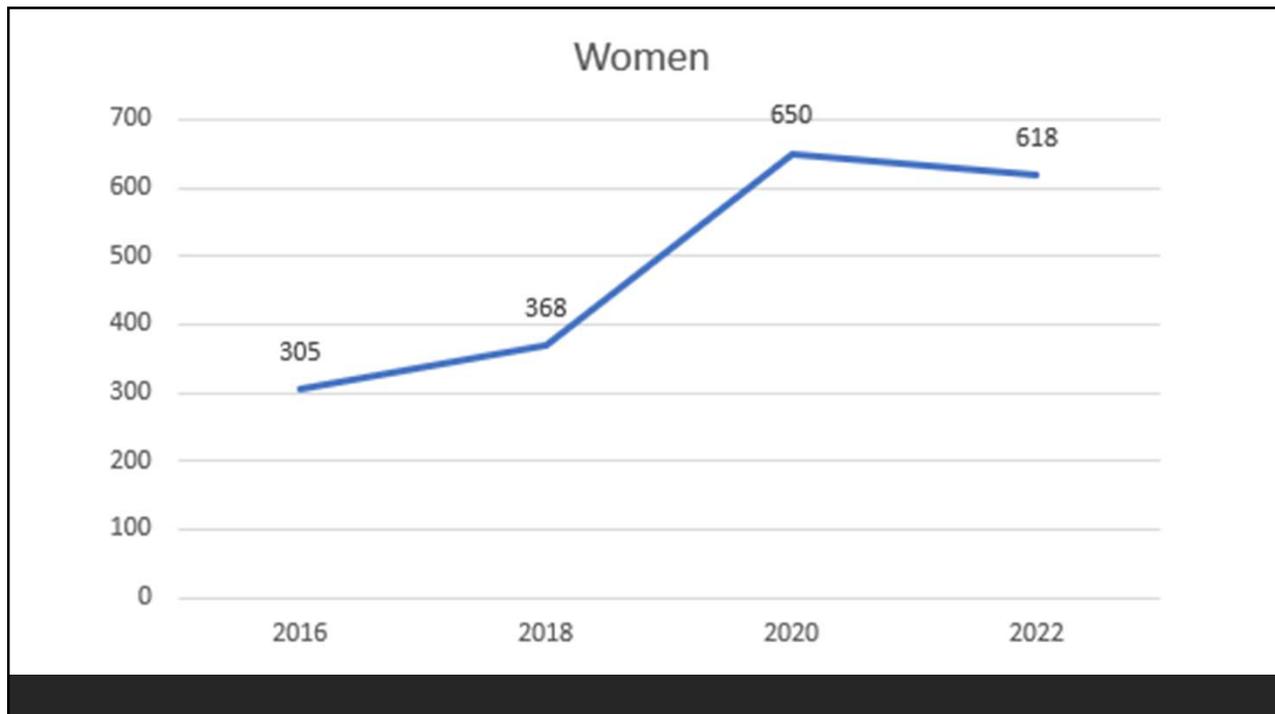


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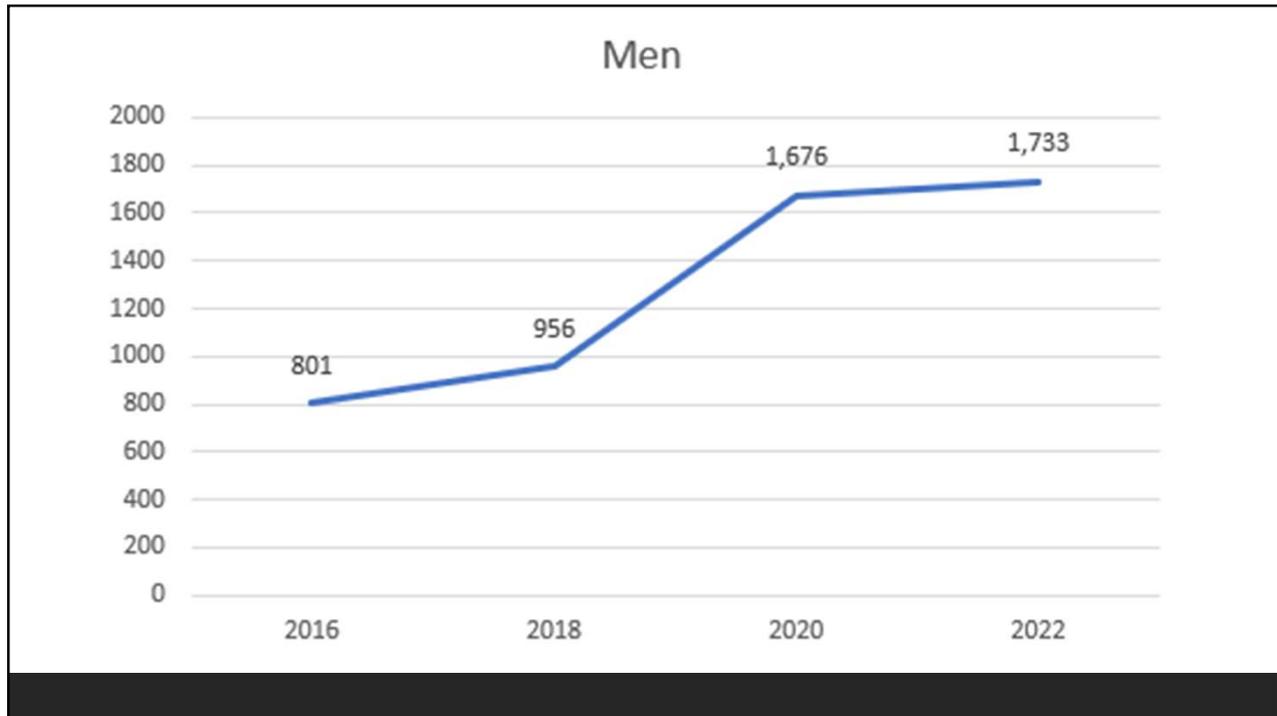
### Breakdown by Gender (n=2,389)

	Adults		Children in Families		Unaccompanied Youth Under Age 18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	1,868	78.7	7	43.7	0	0.0
Female	482	20.3	9	56.3	0	0.0
Transgender	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gender Non-Conforming	17	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Questioning	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total:</b>	2,373	100	16	100	0	0.0

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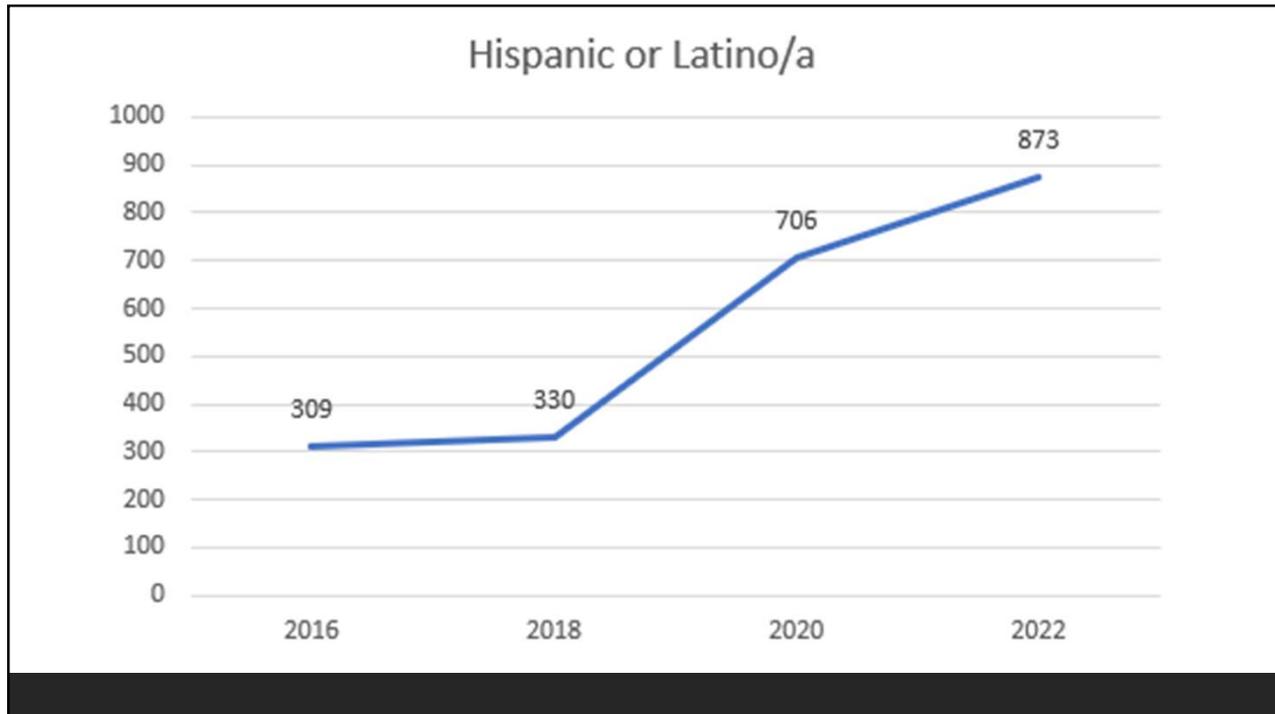


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**Breakdown by Ethnicity (n=2,389)**

	Adults		Children in Families		Unaccompanied Youth Under Age 18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Hispanic or Latino	848	35.7	5	31.2	0	0
Non-Hispanic or Latino	1,525	64.3	11	68.8	0	0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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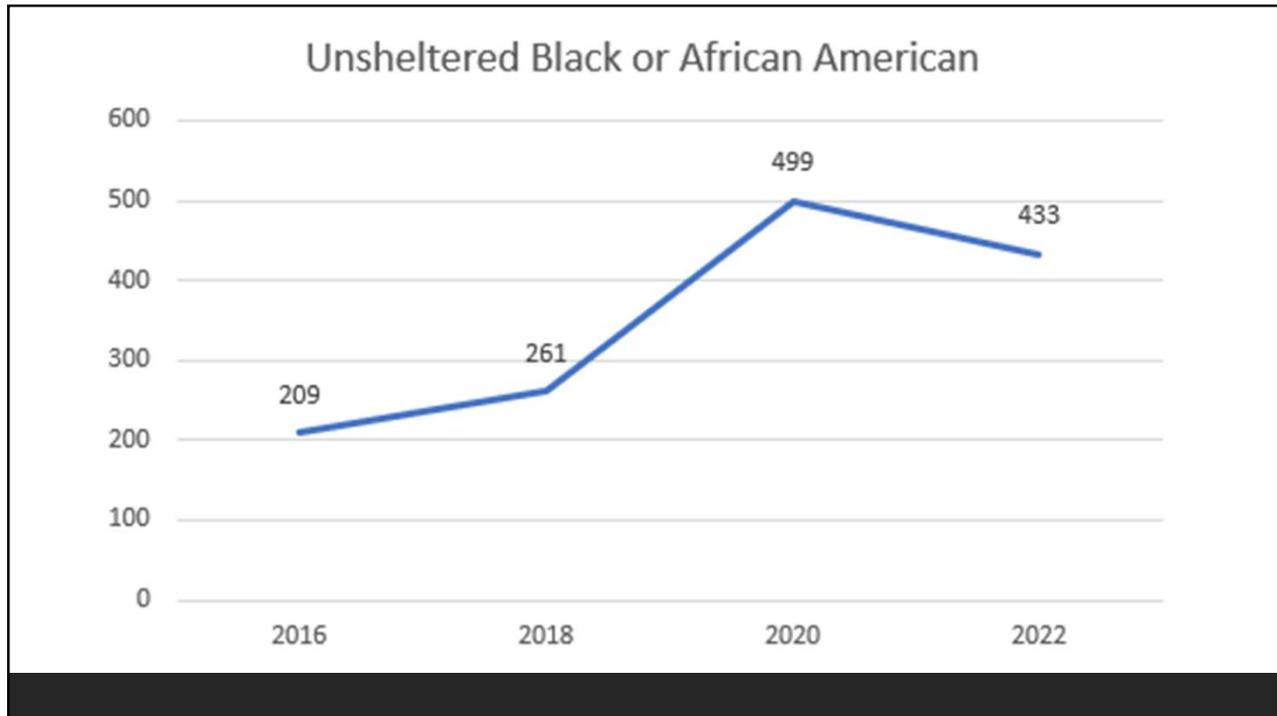


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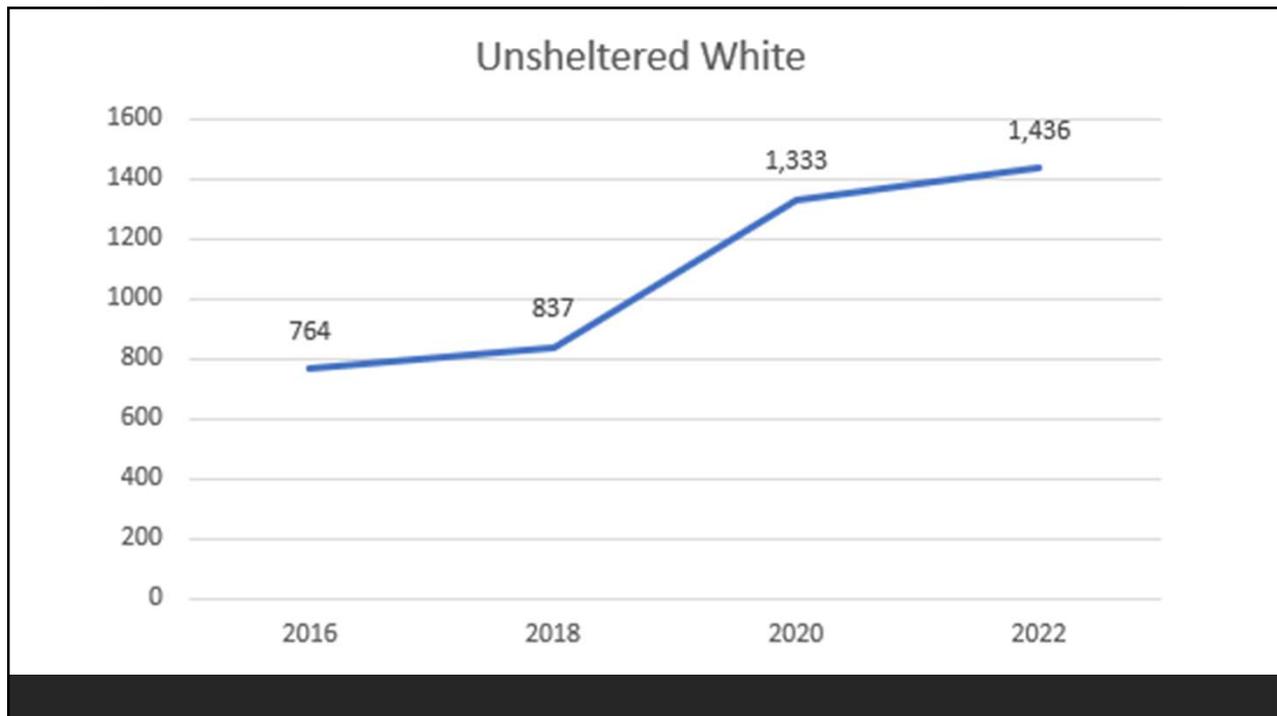
### Breakdown by Race (n=2,389)

	Adults		Children in Families		Unaccompanied Youth Under Age 18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian or Alaska Native	76	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Asian	29	1.2	1	6.2	0	0.0
Black or African American	434	18.3	3	18.8	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
White	1,449	61.1	10	62.5	0	0.0
Other	367	15.5	2	12.5	0	0.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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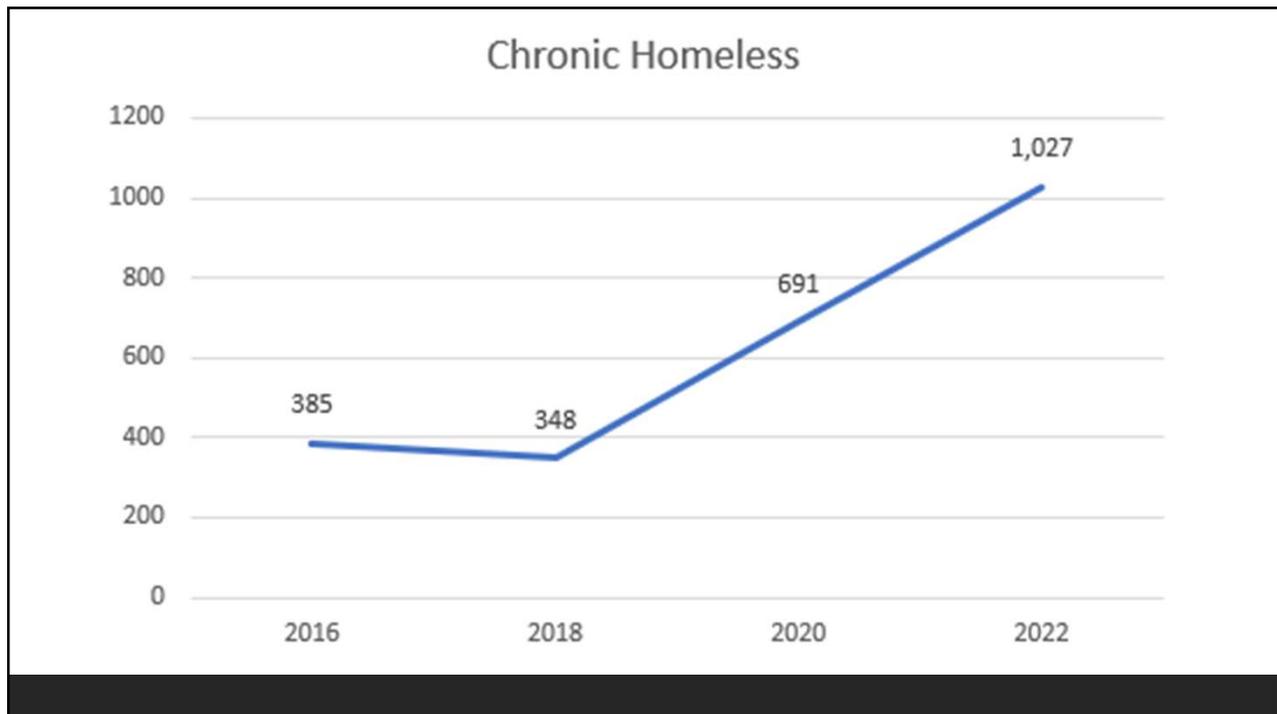


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### Breakdown by Subpopulations (n=2,373)

Subpopulations:	#	%
Chronically Homeless Adults	1,027	43.5
Families including Chronically Homeless Families*	10	**
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	50	2.1
Persons w/Mental Health Problems	684	29.0
Substance Users	868	36.8
Veterans***	166	7.0
Experiencing Homelessness Due to Fleeing Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking	166	7.0

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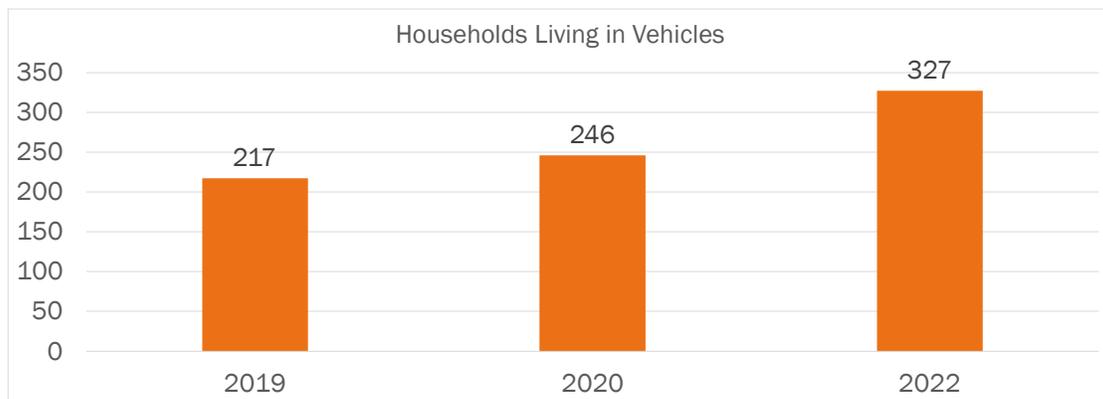
### Breakdown by Age for Adults & Unaccompanied Children under Age 18 (n=2,389)

Adults & Unaccompanied Children Under Age 18	#	%
Under Age 18	16	0.7
Age 18 - 24	94	3.9
Age 25 - 39	836	35.0
Age 40 - 49	577	24.2
Age 50 - 54	289	12.1
Age 55 - 61	364	15.2
Age 62+	213	8.9
Total:	2,389	100

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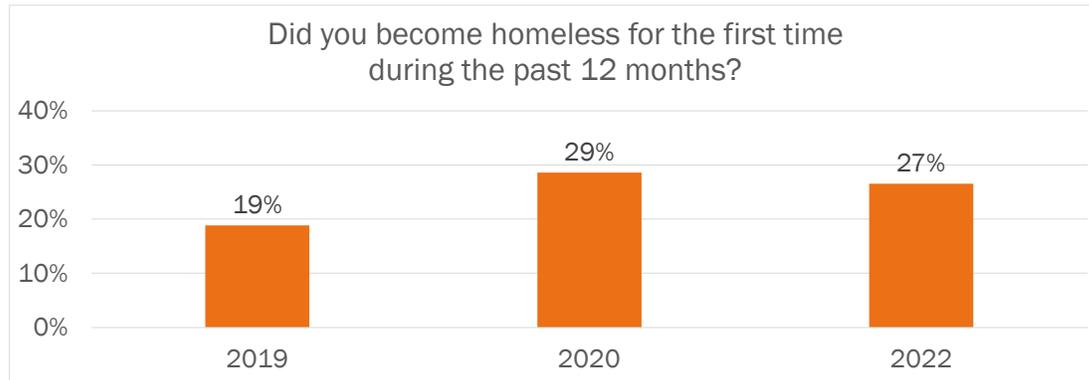
The number of households counted as homeless because they were living in vehicles during the last three unsheltered homeless counts increased significantly.

As noted in the chart below, the number of households counted as homeless because they were living in vehicles in 2022 was 327 and 217 in 2019. This represents a comparative increase of 110 households or 51%.



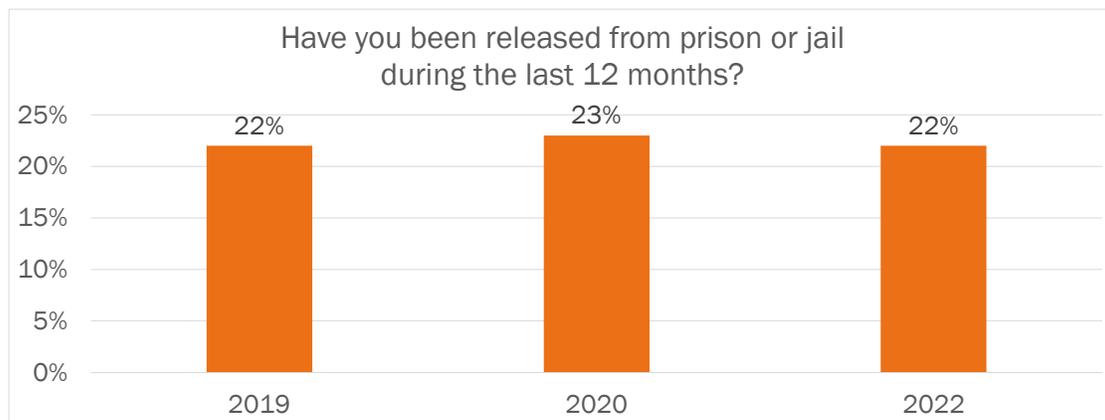
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The following chart shows that more than one-fourth (27%) of adults became homeless for the first time during the 12 months preceding the 2022 count, which was also the case in 2020.



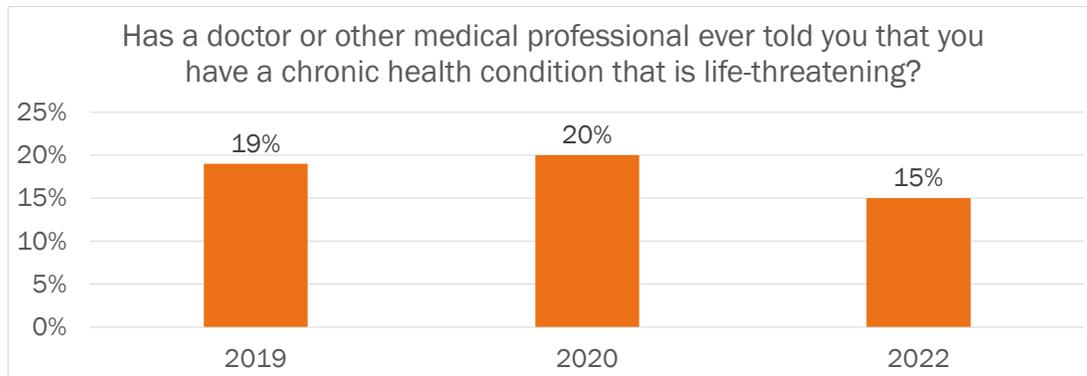
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Nearly one-fourth (22%) of adults stated “yes” when asked if they were released from prison or jail during the 12 months preceding the 2022 count, which has been the case during the past two unsheltered homeless counts.



28

The next chart shows that 15% of adults stated “yes” when asked if a doctor or other medical professional ever told them that they had a chronic health condition that is life-threatening, which is a lesser percentage compared to the previous two unsheltered counts.



29

### **City First Homeless**

Of the 1,373 adults who agreed to be interviewed, 1,228 answered the question, “In what city did you first become homeless?”

Of the 1,228 adults who answered the question, as noted in the next chart

- Nearly half (47%) stated San Bernardino or Victorville—504 (41%) stated San Bernardino and 75 (6%) stated Victorville.
- 329 or 27% stated the other eight cities listed in the chart below;
- 174 or 14% stated another city in San Bernardino County;
- 118 or 10% stated a city outside San Bernardino County; and
- 28 or 2% stated a city outside of California.

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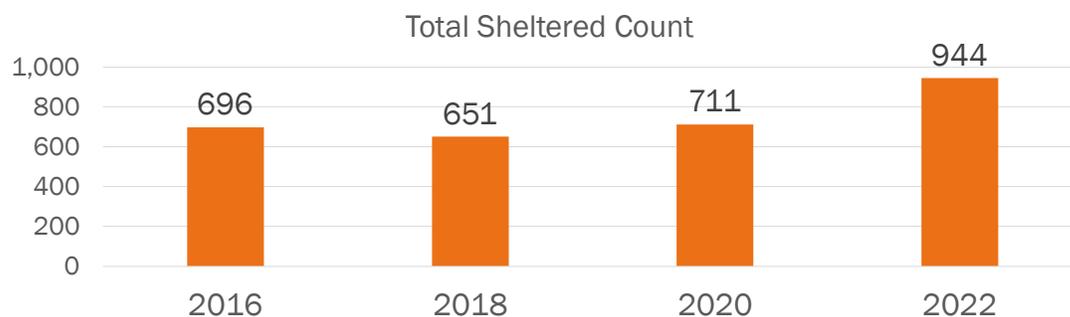
More three-fourths (79.2%) or 2,640 of the 3,333 homeless adults and children were counted within seven cities that include

- Barstow
- Colton
- Fontana
- Ontario
- Redlands
- San Bernardino and
- Victorville.

These seven cities accounted for 1,822 or more than three-fourths (76.2%) of the total unsheltered population of 2,389 and 818 or 86.6% of the 944 persons counted in shelters and transitional housing.

31

The following chart shows that the number of persons counted as sheltered in 2016 was 696 and 944 in 2022, which represents an increase of 248 persons or 36%.



32

# San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership



**Interagency Council on Homelessness**  
Administrative Office  
215 North D Street, Suite 301, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0044  
Office: (909) 501-0610

**FROM:** Tom Hernandez, Chief of Homeless Services, Chair of the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Round 3 Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) Ad Hoc Committee

**SUBJECT:** HHAP Round 3 Ad Hoc Committee Update and Recommendations

**DATE:** 06/01/22

## RECOMMENDATION

Accept the HHAP Round 3 ICH Ad Hoc Committee update and recommendation for expenditure of HHAP Round 3 Initial Disbursement.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Grant Program Round 3 is a \$1 billion grant from the State of California that provides local jurisdictions, including federally recognized tribal governments, with flexible funding to continue efforts to end and prevent homelessness in their communities. The grant is administered by the Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency’s (BCSH) Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council (HCFC), now known as the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH).

The grant is enabled through Statute – AB 140 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 111, Statutes of 2021). Per the statute, allocations of HHAP Round 3 program funds to cities, counties, and continuums of care, requires Cal ICH to allocate 20% as an initial disbursement prior to the submittal of an application due by June 30, 2022. The San Bernardino County Continuum of Care (CoC) HHAP Round 3 initial disbursement amount was for \$780,374.96 (of the total proposed allocation of 3,901,874.80). The San Bernardino County CoC will receive its remainder disbursement in the amount of \$3,121,499.84 after approval of the HHAP Round 3 full application by the San Bernardino County Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) prior to June 30, 2022.

SEC. 9. Section 50220.7 of the Health and Safety Code, reads as follows:

(B) A recipient may use initial funds awarded pursuant to this paragraph to complete the local homeless action plan, required as provided pursuant to paragraph (1) and in accordance with the requirements of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), including paying for any technical assistance or contracted entities to support the completion of the homeless action plan.

(5) Priority for initial funds, above the costs of completing the application, shall be for systems improvement, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Capacity building and workforce development for the jurisdiction’s administering staff and providers, including technical assistance to culturally specific providers.

(B) Funding existing evidence-based programs serving people experiencing homelessness.

### Members of the Interagency Council on Homelessness

Members of the Board of Supervisors  
City of Victorville  
Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino  
San Bernardino Law and Justice Group  
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

City of Rancho Cucamonga  
Town of Yucca Valley  
Community Development and Housing Agency  
Mountain Regional City Representative  
Members of the Homeless Provider Network

City of San Bernardino  
Department of Behavioral Health  
San Bernardino County Human Services  
Homeless Representative



## Interagency Council on Homelessness

Administrative Office  
215 North D Street, Suite 301, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0044  
Office: (909) 501-0610

- (C) Investing in data systems to meet reporting requirements or strengthen the recipient's Homeless Management Information System.
- (D) Improving homeless point-in-time counts.
- (E) Improving coordinated entry systems to eliminate racial bias or to create a youth-specific coordinated entry system.
- (b) To receive the remaining balance of its round 3 program allocation, an applicant shall submit an application to the council by June 30, 2022, that includes a local homelessness action plan and specific outcome goals in accordance with the following requirements:
  - (1) The applicant shall engage with the council on its local plan and outcome goals before submitting a complete application.

The HHAP Round 3 ICH Ad Hoc Committee is composed of the following members:

Don Smith, George Lamb, Kimberly Williams, Manuel Zavala, Mike Jones, Natalie Komuro, Sue Walker

The ICH HHAP Round 3 Ad Hoc Committee has met five (5) times to prepare for the local action plan requirements and to develop recommendations for the initial award. The ICH HHAP Round 3 Ad Hoc Committee will continue to meet each week to evaluate data to prepare the goals for the local action plan and propose the criteria for funding recommendations (see attached). In addition, the OHS has prepared a proposed timeline for completion of tasks related to the application submission for both the CoC and the County (see attached).

The Ad Hoc Committee proposes the following expenditures for the CoC's HHAP Round 3 initial award of 780,374.96:

- **\$54,626.25 (7% Admin)**
- **\$78,037.50 (10% Youth Set-Aside)**
  - YAB member stipends
  - Youth CES development
- **\$647,711.21 (balance – System Improvements)**
  - **\$300,000 - Capacity Building/Workforce Development for system service providers**  
*(recommended use of HHAP-3 initial disbursement)*
    - Structured series of Education and Training activities to include:
      - Racial, Gender, Ethnic Equity & Cultural Competency
      - Best Practice service delivery strategies and activities
      - Organizational capacity building, fund development & govt. contract compliance
      - College student apprenticeship program

### Members of the Interagency Council on Homelessness

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San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

City of Rancho Cucamonga  
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City of San Bernardino  
Department of Behavioral Health  
San Bernardino County Human Services  
Homeless Representative



- **\$147,711.21 – Commitment to address racial disproportionality in homeless populations and achieve equitable provision of services and outcomes** (*HHAP-3 Program Objectives*)
  - Comprehensive evaluation of racial, ethnic, and gender disproportionality and cultural biases in accessing resources and services within the countywide homeless service system
  - Recommendations to facilitate system improvements to help achieve equitable provision of services & outcomes
  
- **\$200,000 – Systems support for activities necessary to create regional partnerships and maintain a homeless services & housing delivery system** (*HHAP-3 eligible activity*)
  - Regional Planning activities linked to systemwide coordination and service delivery improvement
  - Recommendations to facilitate improvements to intra-system and cross-system data collection, analysis & resource alignment

#### Members of the Interagency Council on Homelessness

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San Bernardino Law and Justice Group  
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

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Community Development and Housing Agency  
Mountain Regional City Representative  
Members of the Homeless Provider Network

City of San Bernardino  
Department of Behavioral Health  
San Bernardino County Human Services  
Homeless Representative

# Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention – 3 Application Timeline (County and Continuum of Care (CoC))

## BAI Write Up

Have Board Agenda Item written and presented to Human Services for initial reviews.

1  
5/27

## CoC Action Plan

The Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) Ad Hoc Committee is scheduled to finalize the inputs to the local action plan for the CoC by Tuesday.

3  
6/14

## Present to ICH

The CoC Local Action Plan will be added to the consent calendar for presentation to the ICH. The local action plans do not need to be adopted, only presented.

5  
6/22

## Submittal to State

Applications are due to the State no later than June 30, 2022, by close of business. Applications must be submitted via the Cognito Forms website.

6  
6/30



## County Action Plan

Complete the local action planning document for the County. Incorporate the additions from the Homeless Strategic Plan.

2  
6/10

## Application drafts

The Office of Homeless Services seeks to have both drafts of the narrative and associated documents completed. A checklist will also be developed.

4  
6/17

## Board Approval

OHS expects to have the BAI on the consent calendar for approval to submit both applications to the State.

6  
6/28

## State Notification

Statute requires Cal ICH to approve the application or return it to the applicant with written, detailed comments within 30 days of receipt to the State.

7  
7/30



# California Interagency Council on Homelessness

## USING BASELINE DATA TO SET OUTCOME GOALS WITHIN LOCAL HOMELESSNESS ACTION PLANS

1



California  
Interagency Council  
on Homelessness

## Welcome & Introductions

Introductions

Attendees will be muted. Please ask questions in the chat.

There will be time for questions about baseline data and goal-setting during the webinar.

2



## Webinar Purpose & Agenda

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### Purpose:

- Review HHAP-3 application requirements
- Provide examples of how grantees can use the "Baseline Data for Outcome Goals" spreadsheet to set their Outcome Goals within their Local Homelessness Action Plans

### Agenda:

- Overview of Local Homelessness Action Plans requirements
- Overview of Outcome Goals within Local Homelessness Action Plan and Baseline Data
- How to Use Baseline Data to Set Outcome Goals

## Local Homelessness Action Plan Overview

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## Requirements

- ✓ **Landscape Analysis of Needs, Demographics and Funding**
  - Local Landscape Analysis
  - Identification of the Number of People Served
  - Identification of Funds Used and Budgeted to Provide Housing and Services
- ✓ **Outcome Goals and Strategies for Achieving Those Goals**
  - Baseline data provided by Cal ICH
  - Focused on System Change
- ✓ **Narrative Responses**
  - Information on Regional Coordination, Capacity Building and Equity Efforts
  - Alignment with local action plan goals and strategies
- ✓ **HHAP-3 Funding Plan**
  - Description of how HHAP-3 funds will be used



## Agendizing Requirement

- ✓ **Must be on the agenda at a local governing board meeting**
- ✓ **Available for Public Comment**
- ✓ **Content presented may be “draft” content**
- ✓ **Taking Formal Action is NOT Required**
- ✓ **Adopting Content is NOT Required**
- ✓ **Submit Copy of Agenda with HHAP-3 Application**





# Overview of Outcome Goals and Baseline Data

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**California Interagency Council on Homelessness**

## What are Outcome Goals?

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The Outcome Goals within the Local Homelessness Action Plan specify the amount of change that is expected to occur on each of six performance measures related to preventing and reducing homelessness as well as how those goals apply to disproportionately impacted populations.

Goals should represent achievable progress from the Baseline Data period (CY 2020) through June 30, 2024.

Goals are set and performance will be measured for the CoC geographic area.

City, County and CoC applicants should work together to set shared outcome goals for the CoC.



## Outcome Goals Performance Measures

- Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness
  - Annual number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness
  - Daily estimate of number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness
- Reducing the number of people who become homeless for the first-time
- Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing
- Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless
- Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing
- Increasing successful placements from street outreach

Separate equity-focused goals must be set for improving outcomes for any underserved and/or disproportionately impacted population(s) in relation to all six Outcome Goal Performance Measures



## Purpose of Baseline Data & Measures

Provide HHAP3 applicants with baseline CY2020 data at the CoC-level and additional information to help develop Outcome Goals and determine HHAP investments that will maximize impact.

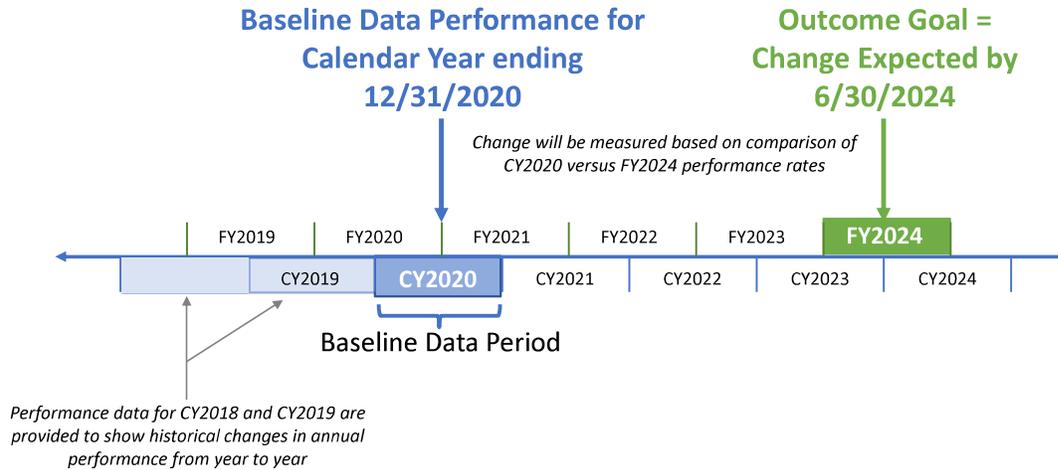
- Baseline and detail data generated from each CoC's HMIS upload to HDIS.

HDIS Measures are similar to HUD's System Performance Measures (SPM) but modified to meet California's statutory requirements for HHAP-3.

- Street Outreach and other **non-residential projects** (e.g., coordinated entry, services only, day shelters) are included in measures to ensure that people experiencing unsheltered homelessness are included in the data.
- Refer to Crosswalk of HDIS-based Performance Measures to Federal System Performance Measures document for a more detailed comparison of each measure.



## Timeline of Baseline Data & Outcome Goals



## Overview of Baseline Data Spreadsheet

- **Glossary:** Tab with detailed descriptions of each measure and definitions of key terms.
- **HHAP-3 Table 4. Outcome Goals:** Copied from the Application Template. Baseline data is populated in this tab.
- **CY 2020 Baseline Data for Goals:** Includes 2018, 2019 and 2020 data with the percent change over those three years.
- **Measure 1-7 Details:** Tabs show further detail and breakouts by population and/or project types for each Measure.

# How to Use Baseline Data to Set Outcome Goals

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15



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## Using Baseline Data to Set Outcome Goals

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- Use baseline data and community context to set goals and determine best investments and identify strategies to reach those goals.
- CY 2020 data will be impacted by the pandemic – look at trend from prior years (CY 2018 and CY 2019) to see how CoC was performing prior to the pandemic.
- State and federal recovery funding may impact CY 2020 baseline data and what resources will be available during the Outcome Goals period.

16



## Using Baseline Data to Set Outcome Goals

- To set the goals think about the data in four ways:
  - What does the historical data tell me? What trends can I see in the prior performance data?
  - What does the baseline data say about where we are? Is there anything happening right now (new programs, changes in evictions, etc.) that would change it?
  - How much can we change our system – with the money and time and political will?
  - Goals are interrelated and performance on one goal will impact performance on other goals.



## Goal-Setting Process



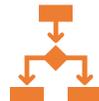
Examine Data



Interpret



Strategize



Goal



## Goal-Setting Example: Measures 1 & 2

Measure #1a: Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness.				
Baseline Data for CY2020: Annual estimate of number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness	Baseline and Prior Performance Data			
	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020	% Change from CY2018
8,800	7,500	8,000	8,800	17%

Measure #2: Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time.				
Baseline Data for CY2020: Annual Estimate of # of people who become homeless for the first time	Baseline and Prior Performance Data			
	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020	% Change from CY2018
4,700	3,800	4,500	4,700	24%

**Baseline Data:** Both first-time homelessness (Measure 2) and total number of people experiencing homelessness in 2020 (Measure 1a) are increasing.

Supporting data to understand how people who are experiencing homelessness are accessing services within the CoC				
Measures 1a and 2: Number of people accessing services, while experiencing homelessness, within CY2020	CY2020			
	Number of people experiencing homelessness who are active in a project on January 1 (continuously homeless)	Number of people entering the system who are newly homeless during the CY (Measure 2)	Number of people returning to the system during the CY	Total number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness during the CY (Measure 1a)
Systemwide (all projects, all clients)	2,600	4,700	1,500	8,800
Active in SO	70	300	500	870
Active in CE	-	-	-	-
Active in ES	230	1,700	290	2,220
Active in SH	-	-	-	-
Active in TH	100	200	40	340
Active in RRH	1,600	2,400	600	4,600
Active in PSH	600	100	70	770

**Examine detail tab:** Newly homeless are a large proportion of total number of people experiencing homelessness (Measure 1a). Returners have not increased as fast as first-time homelessness.



## Goal-Setting Example: Measures 1 & 2



**Interpret** based on community knowledge: Prevention programs are not targeting people most likely to become homeless. Evictions and cost-of-living are increasing.



**Strategize:** Prevention programs should better target people likely to become homeless, including households in doubled-up situations or facing eviction. Invest in resources to better identify who is most at risk.



**Expected Outcome:** Reduction in first-time homelessness and the total number of people experiencing homelessness.



## Goal-Setting Example: Measures 3 & 5

Measure #3: Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing.				
Baseline Data for CY2020: Annual Estimate of # of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing	Baseline and Prior Performance Data			
	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020	% Change from CY2018
2,900	3,800	3,000	2,900	-24%

Measure #5: Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing.				
Baseline Data for CY2020: % of people who return to homelessness within 6 months of exiting homelessness to permanent housing	Baseline and Prior Performance Data			
	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020	% Change from CY2018
15%	15%	15%	15%	0%

Measure 3: The number of persons served within the homelessness system who exited to permanent housing, in relation to all exits, listed separately based on the setting in which the person was last served	CY2020		
	Exits to Permanent Housing (#)	All Exits (#)	Exit Success Rate (%)
System exits from Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing projects	600	2,300	26%
The number of persons served within the homelessness system who exited to permanent housing, in relation to all exits, listed separately based on the setting in which the person was last served	CY2018		
	Exits to Permanent Housing (#)	All Exits (#)	Exit Success Rate (%)
System exits from Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing projects	770	1,800	43%
Measure 5: Of those who exited from the homelessness system, the number who returned to the homelessness system within 6, 12 or 24 months of the person's exit date	CY2020		
	Type of destination person exited TO	Return Rate (%) within 6 months of prior exit date	
System exit is from Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or	To Perm	16%	
System exit is from Rapid Rehousing	To Perm	4%	
Of those who exited from the homelessness system, the number who returned to the homelessness system within 6, 12 or 24 months of the person's exit date	CY2018		
	Type of destination person exited TO	Return Rate (%) within 6 months of prior exit date	
System exit is from ES, SH, or TH, unduplicated	To Perm	14%	
System exit is from Rapid Rehousing	To Perm	4%	

**Baseline Data:** System exits from homelessness to permanent housing have decreased since 2018. Returns to homelessness are flat instead of decreasing as desired.

**Examine details:** System exits from ES to permanent housing have decreased while exits to temporary and unknown destinations have increased. Return rates from ES have increased but remain low from RRH.



## Goal-Setting Example: Measures 3 & 5



**Interpret:** More people are exiting shelter to unknown destinations or to temporary housing. Rapid Rehousing projects are not funded enough to keep up with the demand from people exiting emergency shelter who may benefit from RRH.



**Strategize:** Increase funding for Rapid Rehousing projects so they can reach a larger proportion of people leaving Emergency Shelter and provide more rental assistance and support services to help people maintain housing after exiting from the homelessness system.



**Expected Outcome:** Increase in exits to permanent housing and decrease in returns to homelessness.



# Goal-Setting Example: Measure 4

Measure #4: Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless.				
Baseline Data for CY2020: Average length of time (in # of days) persons enrolled in street outreach or other non-residential projects (while homeless), emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe haven projects and time prior to move-in for persons enrolled in rapid rehousing and permanent housing projects	Baseline and Prior Performance Data			
	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020	% Change from CY2018
130	114	107	130	14%

**Baseline Data:** Length of time homeless has increased significantly in recent years.

Measure 4: Length of Time people were known to be homeless, as documented within the CoC's HMIS	CY2020	
	Average	Median
Additional days homeless prior to an RRH/PSH move-in date continuous with or during the report period	174	158
Length of Time people were known to be homeless, as documented within the CoC's HMIS	CY2018	
	Average	Median
Additional days homeless prior to an RRH/PSH move-in date continuous with or during the report period	163	133

**Examine:** The average number of days between enrollment and housing move-in in Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing projects is increasing.



# Goal-Setting Example: Measure 4



**Interpret:** Housing programs are taking a long time to house people. Explore data quality to ensure that move-in dates are accurately captured in HMIS. Explore with RRH and PSH providers what are the barriers to housing move-in.



**Strategize:** Consider increasing staffing ratios, providing landlord incentives, or landlord outreach campaigns to speed up housing placements.



**Expected Outcome:** Reduction in average length of time homeless.



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## THANK YOU

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Cal ICH Website: <https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/calich>

Send Questions to: [HHAP@bcsh.ca.gov](mailto:HHAP@bcsh.ca.gov)