

Baseline Data for Outcome Goals Companion Guide

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Purpose of the CY 2021 Data for Outcome Goals Spreadsheet

The **CY 2021 Data for Outcome Goals** spreadsheet was prepared to provide standardized baseline data about each Continuum of Care (CoC) in the State on all six of the Outcome Goals required within jurisdictions’ Local Homelessness Action Plans, as well as information that can be used by applicants to identify underserved populations and to establish Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) trackable data goals related to each of the Outcome Goals as they apply to underserved populations and populations disproportionately impacted by homelessness. The baseline data are generated from the State’s Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS), as required in statute. The spreadsheet also includes more detailed supporting data, to provide more information for HHAP applicants as they develop their Outcome Goals and determine Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) investments that will maximize impact on performance and the achievement of these system level Outcome Goals.

The data included in the **CY 2021 Data for Outcome Goals** spreadsheet may be useful in completing the Landscape Analysis within the Local Homelessness Action Plan, but grantees are not limited to using this data. Applicants can use locally generated quantitative and qualitative data for the Landscape Analysis. While the baseline data are based on CoC geography, the Landscape Analysis can be produced for the jurisdiction’s geographic area.

Going forward, California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) will provide grantees with quarterly reports on their performance related to their Outcome Goals using these templates, which they can use for on-going performance management and planning.

As required by statute, the Outcome Goal Performance Measures are based on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care (CoC) System Performance Measures, but the measures do differ in some ways. At the end of this document, a crosswalk is provided to explain the ways in which the HDIS-generated Outcome Goal Performance Measures and the HUD CoC System Performance Measures differ. The

primary difference is that the HDIS-generated measures consistently include data from non-residential projects, such as street outreach, coordinated entry, and other supportive services, to ensure that the measures include information about people experiencing unsheltered homelessness who would not otherwise be captured in some of the HUD measures. The HDIS measures also include some adjustments to account for several key data quality issues. For both HDIS and HUD, the performance measures are limited to data collected in HMIS, so the performance results will not reflect the experience of people who do not interact with HMIS participating providers.

Data related to the CoC's Outcome Goals and performance measures should be considered as a set. Performance measures are inter-related, so changing performance on one measure may impact performance on another measure (ex. increasing exits to permanent housing without the financial and service support needed to maintain housing may lead to an increase in subsequent returns to homelessness). Also, since the State's HDIS is based on local HMIS data, which is limited to data on people accessing services within each CoC, expansions in programming within a CoC may increase the number of people reported in HMIS as experiencing homelessness. Other changes in local HMIS participation, such as expanding the number of programs that report data in the local HMIS, may also affect the numbers reported in the baseline and subsequent quarterly reports. It will be important for applicants to understand the nature of the data recorded in their local HMIS, in order to reasonably interpret performance results over time and their progress toward the achievement of their Outcome Goals.

This companion guide is provided to help applicants understand the performance measurement data that are being generated by Cal ICH and to offer ideas to HHAP applicants on ways to use the baseline and prior performance data to inform their setting of Outcome Goals and HHAP investments.

Overview of the Baseline Data for Outcome Goals Spreadsheet

The data in the **CY 2021 Data for Outcome Goals** spreadsheet are generated from the CoC's HMIS upload of CY 2021 data to HDIS. A glossary of terms can be found at the end of this document and on the Glossary tab of the spreadsheet. Baseline data are provided on three tabs, described below.

- Overview of tabs
 - Glossary – Definition of terms and concepts used in the **CY 2021 Data for Outcome Goals** spreadsheet.
 - Topline – CY2021 baseline data for the Outcome Goal performance measures for each CoC. Baseline data are generated from HDIS, using the HMIS data submitted by each CoC to HDIS.
 - Detail – Additional data by project type and other characteristics for each measure. This tab also includes detailed data for specific population groups for persons by household composition, gender, and ethnicity and race, and other characteristics for CY 2021 for each measure.
- How to Use Measure 7: Breakout data for specific population groups on the ‘Detail’ Tab
 - In the HHAP-4 Data Tables Template, applicants are asked to describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to each Outcome Goal. While applicants are not required to use HDIS-generated baseline data to identify underserved and/or disproportionately impacted populations, the data on this table may help to understand the relative size of different groups (which could be compared with other data sources to determine if specific groups are over-represented among people experiencing homelessness) and their outcomes in relation to the six Outcome Goal performance measures.
 - Within the context of what they know about their system, stakeholders can assess whether the data illuminates concerns or opportunities for the system to expand or adjust strategies to better meet the needs of specific groups.
- How to Use the ‘Topline’ Tab to Populate the HHAP-4 Table 4. Outcome Goals Template
 - Applicants can find CY2021 Baseline performance in column A of the ‘Topline’ tab. This is the baseline data point that Cal ICH will use to assess the Outcome Goals that communities set for their HHAP-4 funding and to determine a community’s performance toward the achievement of those Outcome Goals for the purposes of awarding bonus funding.

GRAPHIC #1: Relationship between the HHAP-4 Data Tables Template and CY 2021 Data for Outcome Goals

HHAP-4 Data Tables Template – TBL 4 Outcome Goals

Outcome Goal #1a: Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness.			
Goal Statement: By the end of the performance period, HDIS data for the [name of CoC] will show [#] total people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness annually, representing [#] [fewer or more] people and a [%] [reduction or increase] from the baseline.			
<i>*Please be sure to copy and paste the goal statement from this application template to Cognito, and only update the fields in [brackets].</i>			
Goal Narrative: [explain reasoning for setting this goal, especially if the goals being set are not aligned with the directional intent of the Outcome Goals]			
Baseline Data: Annual estimate of number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness	Outcome Goals July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2025		
	Change in # of People	Change as % of Baseline	Target Annual Estimate of # of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness
1,000			

CY 2021 Data for Outcome Goals -- Topline Tab

Measure #1a: Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness.
Annual estimate of number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness
1,000

- Graphic #1 illustrates the relationship between the HHAP-4 Data Tables Template and the Topline tab. The CY2021 baseline data point for each measure should be transferred directly into the HHAP-4 Data Tables (solid red arrow).
- For example, if the CY2021 annual number of people accessing services is 1,000 people, applicants should put that number in the HHAP-4 Data Tables Template in the first box on the left under the box that says Baseline Data. Applicants should take into account historical data, changes in local housing market conditions, investments in the homelessness system including HHAP investments, and other factors impacting the inflow of people into homelessness to estimate the number of people who will access services from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2025. Once applicants have that estimate they can calculate the percent change from baseline they are setting as their Outcome Goal during the HHAP-4 performance period.

Using the Data: Measures 1a, 1b, and 2 – Counts

The first two Outcome Goal performance measures describe the number of people experiencing homelessness within your CoC. Measures 1a and 2 are generated from data in HDIS. Measure 1b is based on the CoC's unsheltered Point in Time (PIT) data and is not reported in the CY 2021 Data for Outcome Goals spreadsheet. In the Baseline Data box under Outcome Goal 1b in the HHAP-4 Data Tables Template, applicants should enter the most recently completed unsheltered PIT count conducted by the CoC, even if it is still pending final confirmation from HUD.

- Measure 1a – Annual estimate of the number of people accessing services while experiencing homelessness in the CoC.
- Measure 1b – Count of the number of people who were unsheltered on the most recently conducted Point in Time Count (left blank in the **CY 2021 Data for Outcome Goals** spreadsheet).
- Measure 2 – Annual estimate of the number of people who became homeless for the first time in the CoC.

- Detail tab: Measures 1a and 2
 - This table provides information on the counts of people accessing services, reported separately in three groups: people experiencing homelessness who are active in a project on January 1st, people entering the system who are newly homeless, and people returning to the system. Newly homeless in this measure means someone who was not served in the prior two-year period and returning to the system means someone who was served at some point in the prior two-year period. People are only included once in these counts, meaning people who are counted as active on January 1st are not counted in the returner column, even if they exit and subsequently return to the system within the year.
 - The baseline numbers from the 'Topline' tab for Measure 1a are shown in the total column (columns P:Q) and Measure 2 is shown in the newly homeless columns (column H:J) of the systemwide row (line 6).
 - This tab also provides detail to illuminate how people are served within the system. The number of people who are served only in non-residential projects, such as street outreach, coordinated entry and supportive service only projects (line 7), represents people who are assumed to be unsheltered while accessing services. The number of people served in residential only programs only (line 8) represents people served in emergency shelter, safe havens, and transitional housing, or with time prior to move-in while enrolled in permanent housing programs. The number of people reported as receiving both types of services (line 9) allows the CoC to understand the overlap of people observed to be unsheltered and served within the system. The overlap information may help the CoC estimate the extent to which people who are counted as unsheltered in the point-in-time count are expected to be served within residential programs at some point in the year versus those that are only encountered by non-residential projects and therefore would be excluded by many HMIS-based reports on those "sheltered" by the system.
 - Detail is also provided about the types of projects in which people are served during the reporting year. Since people may be served in more than one project type, the sum of the rows for distinct project types is expected to be larger than the deduplicated counts reported in lines 6-9.

- How to Read this Data
 - Applicants should review their performance data, including the additional data on the Detail tab, to explore how the system served people entering homelessness each year in relation to the number of people who experienced unsheltered homelessness on the day of the PIT count. Within the context of what they know about their system, stakeholders should assess whether the data illuminates concerns or opportunities for the system to expand services to meet the needs of those experiencing homelessness within the CoC.
 - The table below shows three examples of how a community may interpret their baseline data on the Detail tab and how they might use that analysis as the basis for HHAP-4 investment strategies and the development of their Outcome Goals. Based on the opportunities identified and the level of funding available to invest in new strategies, the applicant should set their Outcome Goals for the FY2022-FY2025 timeframe.

Table #1: Sample Inflow Data Analysis and Strategy Development

Analysis	Interpretation	Additional Analysis	Strategy	Expected Outcome
Newly homeless (measure 2) make up a substantial portion of the number of people accessing services in a year (measure 1a).	Homelessness prevention programs are not reaching the people who are most likely to become homeless.	Review prevention screening tools and access locations; analyze characteristics of people receiving prevention assistance compared to characteristics of people who become homeless.	Invest additional prevention funds targeted to people and geographies most likely to enter homelessness.	Reduction in new homelessness (measure 2).
Newly homeless people in measure 2 are not active in ES programs, mainly they are active in SO programs (line 11).	Community either lacks shelter programs, shelters are screening people out or are not seen as meaningful options by people who are unsheltered, or shelter programs are full, and beds are not turning over.	Review shelter inventory, utilization, and length of stay. Also explore barriers to entering shelter (qualitative analysis – focus groups, review shelter policies, etc.).	Depending on findings from additional analysis, either increase shelter inventory, improve shelter flow, or reduce barriers to shelter entry.	Reduction in unsheltered homelessness (measure 1b).
People active in non-residential programs (presumed to be experiencing unsheltered homelessness) on January 1 are less likely than newly homeless people to be served in the RRH or PSH housing programs in the system.	Either newly homeless are prioritized for housing referrals over longer-term homeless OR program barriers to entry in RRH or PSH are reducing the number of effective housing placements for unsheltered people.	Analyze coordinated entry assessment and referral data. Collect qualitative data on groups that are not entering RRH or PSH at a proportionate rate.	Coordinated entry or program-level improvements to increase housing placements for long-term homeless and unsheltered homeless.	Increase in housing placement for people who were experiencing homelessness on one day: reduction in daily unsheltered homelessness (measure 1b) and/or total number of homeless (measure 1a).

Using the Data: Measures 3 and 6 – Exits from the Homelessness System

The third and sixth measures and supporting detail describe people’s destinations when they either exit the homelessness system (“system exits”) or exit projects within the homelessness system (“project exits”) and calculate the number who exit to destinations deemed successful out of all exits.

- Measure 3 - Number of people exiting the homelessness system to permanent housing.
 - Measure 6 - Number of people served in street outreach with successful exits, which includes exits to an emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations in the CoC.
- Detail tab – Measures 3 and 6
 - The data in this table report the number of people who exited to successful destinations for each measure, the number of people who exited to any destination, and the exit success rate for the year.
 - For Measure 3, performance for all people with system exits is reported in line 26. A “system exit” is the last exit of a person’s continuous involvement with the homelessness system, meaning the person does not have an enrollment in any project for at least 14 days (the time period defined as a

break in homelessness system involvement). Often people receive assistance from multiple projects to help them resolve their experience of homelessness, so reporting a destination from the first or the second project enrollment would not reveal how the homelessness system as a whole performed in helping the person exit to a permanent destination. A person with a system exit may have a subsequent enrollment in the homelessness system (at least 14 days after the system exit), but that later exit would be considered a return to the homelessness system (reported in Measure 5) versus a continuation of the same episode of homelessness system involvement.

- The detail for Measure 3 separately reports performance on exits for people based on the project type from which they were last served prior to their system exit (lines 27-31). This information can help applicants see which parts of the system are most successful at helping people move to permanent housing. The data for people whose “System exit is from Permanent Supportive Housing or other permanent housing projects, with a Move-In Date” reflect people’s destinations when they exit from the homelessness system (which occurs when they are no longer being served by the permanent supportive housing project) versus when they ended their homelessness (which occurred at the point at which they moved into the permanent supportive housing project.) This group, as evidenced by the presence of a “move-in date” within the HMIS project enrollment, was housed and assisted in permanent housing while they were still enrolled in the permanent supportive housing project; they are no longer considered to be experiencing homelessness after their permanent housing move-in date. This measure reports on their destination when they leave the project and are no longer being served by the homelessness system.
 - Measure 3 also includes detail (line 33) to allow the CoC to understand how many people have been permanently housed, even if they haven’t exited the homelessness system yet. Information is on people who are still active in rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, or other permanent housing projects on the last day of the reporting period and the subset of those individuals with a permanent housing move-in date during the reporting period. The unduplicated total of people who have exited the homelessness system and those still active in permanent housing projects and the subset within that group who exited to permanent housing or were housed is reported in line 35.
 - Measure 6 reports data on people served in street outreach projects who exited to a temporary or permanent destination, such as emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations (line 72). For purposes of this measure, a person’s exit from street outreach is based on their destination when they finished receiving assistance from street outreach (e.g., their last street outreach enrollment) within the reporting period.
- How to Read this Data
 - Applicants should review their performance data including the additional data on the Detail tab and explore the extent to which people exited the homelessness system to permanent housing or not, and how performance varied based on the project from which they exited (e.g., where they received the last support.) Within the context of what they know about their system, stakeholders should assess whether the data illuminates concerns or opportunities for the system to improve the rate of people exiting to permanent housing.
 - The table below shows two examples of how a community may interpret their baseline data on the Detail tab and how they might use that analysis as the basis for HHAP-4 investment strategies and the development of their Outcome Goals. Based on the opportunities identified and the level of funding available to invest in new strategies, the applicant should set their Outcome Goals for the FY2022-FY2025 timeframe.

Table #2: Sample Exits Data Analysis and Strategy Development

Analysis	Interpretation	Additional Analysis	Strategy	Expected Outcome
Exit success rates (column L) for Measure 3 on the Detail tab are lower than expected for people exiting ES, SH and TH projects (line 27).	More households are leaving shelter and TH to temporary or unknown destinations instead of permanent housing.	Explore whether households are either exiting to unknown destinations (data quality issue) or temporary destinations (performance issue). For the latter, explore what system, program, or external factors could have resulted lower exits to permanent housing.	Increase housing resources and improve connections between shelter programs and housing resources. If many shelter exits are to unknown destinations, provide data quality training. Ensure shelter programs have housing focused policies and practices.	Increase in exits to permanent housing from ES, SH, and TH projects (measure 3).
Exits to permanent housing from Rapid Rehousing (line 28) on the Detail tab are not achieving expected placement rates.	Households are leaving RRH projects to unknown or temporary destinations.	Explore program policies, length of stay, and exit destination data. Are households exiting RRH too soon? What type of non-permanent exit destinations are most common? Examine returns data about people who exiting RRH projects from temporary and unknown destinations (Measure 5) to explore long-term housing stability.	Address program policies and practices that may be prematurely exiting households from RRH. Consider increasing investment in RRH to provide additional months' rental assistance or case management.	Increase in exits to permanent housing from RRH projects (measure 3).

Using the Data: Measure 4 – Length of Time Homeless (LOTH)

The fourth measure and supporting detail describe how long people in your CoC access services during their experience of homelessness and how much time they are receiving assistance from different parts of the system.

- Measure 4 –Average length of time people experience homelessness in the CoC.
- Detail tab – Measure 4:
 - This table includes the same baseline averages as on the Topline tab in line 39 as well as the median length of time homeless. This table also shows the average and median length of time homeless for people when they are: served in emergency shelters or safe havens (line 40); served in transitional housing (line 41); cumulative days homeless in emergency shelter, safe havens and transitional housing combined (line 42); additional days served in street outreach or other services only projects, when homeless and not already counted in prior sections (line 43); and, additional days served in RRH or PSH prior to move-in date, not already counted in prior sections (line 44).
 - When calculating lengths of time people are homeless, all overlapping time recorded in homelessness project enrollments is unduplicated.

- In night-by-night emergency shelter projects, people are assumed to be active in the project between their first and last night recorded during project enrollment. In the event that a person does not have any nights recorded, the person is assumed to have stayed on the night of the project start date, as well as the 15 days following that date (per the buffer concept described in the glossary).
- Since some non-residential projects serve people who are experiencing homelessness as well as those who are not, only timeframes associated with contacts when a person has a current living situation in a homeless setting are counted as periods of homelessness.
- Since non-residential projects do not typically contact people daily, the calculations assume that people are homeless for the month in which the contact occurs (two weeks before and two weeks after the contact); this is called a buffer period.
- Often non-residential projects neglect to formally exit people from their project in HMIS, since a project does not necessarily know in advance when a person is going to complete their assistance. As part of calculating HDIS performance measures, if there is a break of more than 60 days after a service contact, the client is considered to have exited. If there is a later service contact (more than 60 days from the prior contact), the person is considered to have re-entered the project.
- How to Read this Data
 - Applicants should review their performance data including the additional data on the Detail tab and determine whether the lengths of stay, particularly in specific project settings, are aligned with the community’s performance goals for the system. Within the context of what they know about their system, stakeholders should assess whether the data illuminates concerns or opportunities for the system to reduce the length of time people spend in homeless settings.
 - The table below shows three examples of how a community may interpret their baseline data on the Detail tab and how they might use that analysis as the basis for HHAP-4 investment strategies and the development of their Outcome Goals. Based on the opportunities identified and the level of funding available to invest in new strategies, the applicant should set their Outcome Goals for the FY2022-FY2025 timeframe.

Table #3: Sample Length of Time Homeless Data Analysis and Strategy Development

Analysis	Interpretation	Additional Analysis	Strategy	Expected Outcome
Higher than expected length of time homeless in ES/SH (line 40 on the Detail tab)	Households in shelter are not being quickly referred to housing resources.	Explore shelter policies and procedures to identify barriers to timely housing referrals and opportunities for more proactive housing planning or linkage to RRH or other housing resources.	Invest in additional housing navigation or other housing resources to increase shelter flow.	Reduce length of time homeless in ES/SH.
Higher than expected length of time homeless prior to an RRH/PSH move-in date (line 44).	Either programs have missing or inaccurate RRH/PSH move-in dates in HMIS OR housing programs are taking a long time to house people.	Explore data quality to ensure that move-in dates are accurately captured in HMIS. If HMIS is accurate, explore with RRH and PSH providers what the barriers to housing are.	Consider increasing staffing ratio, providing landlord incentives, or a landlord outreach campaign to speed up housing placements.	Reduce length of time homeless after RRH/PSH enrollment.

Analysis	Interpretation	Additional Analysis	Strategy	Expected Outcome
Lower than expected length of time homeless in ES/SH (line 40 on the Detail tab) AND lower than expected Exits to PH (Measure 3)	Households in shelter may be exiting before they can be linked to housing resources.	Explore whether shelter environment or practices are leading people to leave without viable housing options. Consider ways to create more proactive housing planning or linkage to RRH or other housing resources.	Refine shelter practices. Invest in additional housing navigation or other housing resources to increase shelter flow.	Increase length of time homeless in ES/SH (Measure 4) but increase exits to permanent housing (Measure 3) and potentially reduce subsequent returns.

Using the Data: Measure 5 - Returns

- Measure 5 - Percent of people who returned to the homelessness system (e.g., emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, rapid rehousing or permanent supportive housing projects or other non-residential projects while homeless) within 6 months after having exited the homelessness system to permanent housing in the CoC. Because six month returns data are not yet available in HDIS for all people who exited during CY 2021, this return rate reflects only those clients who exited between January 1, 2021, and June 30, 2021. The return rates reported in the CY 2021 Data for Outcome Goals spreadsheet may not be representative of the returns for all people who exited during the year.
- Detail tab – Measure 5:
 - This table provides the baseline number of households returning to homelessness within 6 months (column J:L, line 50) of system exit to a permanent destination and the return rate for that group (column N:P, line 50). Performance is measured based on the number of people with system exits in the first six months of CY2021 (column F:H) and the extent to which any of these people had a return, meaning a subsequent enrollment in a homelessness project, within 6 months of the person’s original system exit.
 - The table also includes information about all people with a system exit in the first six months of CY2021 (line 49), people with a system exit to a temporary destination (line 51), and people with a system exit to an unknown destination (line 52), and the subset of these groups who returned within six months.
 - The data in lines 53-67 show the exit and returns data exits for people based on the project type from which they were last served prior to their system exit. For each project type, performance data is provided based on the type of destination reported for the person at the time of their system exit.
- How to Read this Data
 - Applicants should review their performance data including the additional data on the Detail tab and examine whether the return rates feel commensurate with the type of assistance provided to people accessing the homelessness system and the extent to which annual inflow is affected by returns (Measure 1). CoCs typically have more confidence that people who exit homelessness systems to a permanent destination are less likely to return, but these data will provide insight to the CoC about whether people who exit to other situations experience the same rate of returns. Within the context of what they know about their system, stakeholders should assess whether the data illuminates concerns or opportunities for the system to reduce the likelihood of a subsequent return. While homelessness systems may have less influence over returns that occur after an extended absence from the homelessness system, they may want to consider offering deeper interventions or targeting different interventions to returners if they identify persistently high rates of returns to homelessness.
 - The table below shows two examples of how a community may interpret their baseline data on the Detail tab and how they might use that analysis as the basis for HHAP-4 investment strategies and the development of their Outcome Goals. Based on the opportunities identified and the level of funding available to invest in new strategies, the applicant should set their Outcome Goal for the FY2022-FY2025 timeframe.

Table #4: Sample Returns to Homelessness Data Analysis and Strategy Development

Analysis	Interpretation	Additional Analysis	Strategy	Expected Outcome
Higher than expected returns to homelessness (measure 5) despite an increase in permanent exits (measure 3).	Exits to permanent housing have increased but a larger percentage of people are returning to homelessness within 6 months.	Examine whether they are leaving after receiving short or long-term rental assistance or are exiting directly from shelter. Examine the types of permanent housing that people are exiting to.	Explore: improving the quality and increasing the intensity of services available to participants; increasing funding for rental assistance and potentially to offer longer periods of assistance.	Reduction in rate of return to homelessness (measure 5).
Rate of return to homelessness from PSH or OPH is higher than rates of return from ES and TH (measure 5).	People exiting from PSH or OPH have a higher rate of return than people exiting from emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.	Explore whether clients are being exited from PSH or OPH too quickly or without having adequate supports in the community.	Consider implementing or expanding services for people who have recently exited from PSH/OPH to ensure they remain stably housed.	Reduction in rate of return to homelessness (measure 5).

Crosswalk of HDIS-based Outcome Goal Performance Measures and HUD’s CoC System Performance Measures

The State of California requires local jurisdictions seeking HHAP-4 funding to set Outcome Goals for seven performance measures within Local Homelessness Action Plans. As required by statute, the Outcome Goal Performance Measures are based on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care (CoC) System Performance Measures, but the measures do differ in some ways, in order to ensure that a fuller range of people experiencing homelessness are included within the data. The baseline data for the Outcome Goal Performance Measures are based on Calendar Year 2021 data generated from the State’s Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS), which was also specified by statute.

This crosswalk specifies the ways in which the HDIS-generated Outcome Goal Performance Measures and the HUD CoC System Performance Measures differ. The primary difference is that the HDIS-generated measures consistently include data from non-residential projects, such as street outreach, coordinated entry, and other supportive services, to ensure that the measures include information about people experiencing unsheltered homelessness who would not otherwise be captured in some of the HUD measures. The HDIS measures also include some adjustments to account for several key data quality issues. For both HDIS and HUD, the performance measures are limited to data collected in HMIS, so the performance results will not reflect the experience of people who do not interact with HMIS participating providers.

HDIS-based Outcome Goal Performance Measures	HUD CoC System Performance Measures
Baseline Reporting Period: Calendar Year 2021 (Per statute)	Reporting Period: Federal Fiscal Year (October to September)
Universe: The homelessness <i>system</i> rather than specific project types. Measures include data related to all of the project types included in the HUD CoC System Performance Measures, as well as information from Coordinated Entry (CE) and other supportive services (SSO), such as access centers and day shelters. Cumulatively, SO, CE, and SSO projects are referred to as “non-residential projects.”	Universe: Specific project types -- Emergency Shelter (ES), Safe Havens (SH), Transitional Housing (TH), Rapid Rehousing (RRH), Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Street Outreach (SO). Measures do not include people who only accessed services in other non-residential project types.
Measure 1a: Annual estimate of number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness.	Metric 3.2: Annual counts of sheltered homeless persons in HMIS.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes people who were enrolled in ES, SH, TH • Includes people who were enrolled in RRH, PSH, and Other Permanent Housing (OPH) projects, if they were enrolled and not housed (meaning, they did not have a recorded move-in date) at some point during the year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only includes people enrolled in ES, SH, or TH. • Does not consider data from RRH or PSH projects.

HDIS-based Outcome Goal Performance Measures	HUD CoC System Performance Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes people enrolled in non-residential projects (Street Outreach, Coordinated Entry, Services Only, Day Shelter, other non-res) with a Current Living Situation indicating homelessness.* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not consider data from non-residential projects.
Measure 1b: Estimate of number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the most recently conducted Point-in Time (PIT) Count.	Metric 3.1: PIT counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIT count of <i>unsheltered</i> homelessness. Does not include the sheltered PIT count. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes the PIT counts of both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness.
Measure 2: Annual Estimate of the number of people who become homeless for the first time.	Metric 5.2: The number of persons entering ES, SH, TH, and PH projects with no prior enrollment in HMIS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes people who entered the homelessness <i>system</i> with an entry into ES, SH, TH, RRH, PSH, OPH project, or homelessness in a non-residential project (based on Current Living Situation)* who did not have HMIS entries into any of these types of projects (while experiencing homelessness) in the previous 24 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes persons who entered ES, SH, TH, and RRH, or PSH projects in the year who did not have entries into ES, SH, TH, RRH, or PSH projects during the previous 24 months. Does not include entries into non-residential projects.
Measure 3: Annual Estimate of number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing.	Metric 7b.1: Exits to permanent housing destinations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counts the last <i>system</i> exit from the homelessness <i>system</i>. A system exit is an exit from any project in HMIS in which the person was documented as experiencing homelessness while accessing services in the project and did not return to any other project in the system within 14 days following the exit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counts the last <i>project</i> exit from ES, SH, TH and RRH, as well as PSH in which there was no housing move-in date. (Note, the PSH exits are limited to those without a housing move-in date, because there is a separate SPM that counts the number of people in PSH who are currently housed in PSH or who exited PSH after moving into housing.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes any system exit from PSH or OPH projects where the person did not return to the homelessness system within 14 days after the exit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only includes exits from PSH or OPH where there was no housing move-in date. Excludes exits from PSH/OPH where there was a housing move-in date.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes system exits from non-residential projects and street outreach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excludes project exits from non-residential projects. (Metric 7b.1 does not include SO.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes people who were active on the last day of the reporting period, IF they have a prior system exit within the reporting period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excludes people who were active on the last day of the reporting period, even if they have a prior project exit within the period.

HDIS-based Outcome Goal Performance Measures	HUD CoC System Performance Measures
Measure 4: 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.	Measure 1a, Metric 2: Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless (ES, SH, and TH)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes days enrolled in ES, SH, TH projects, as well as days people are enrolled in RRH and PSH days but are not yet housed (e.g., between project start and move-in date). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes days enrolled in ES, SH, and TH projects between project start and move-in date.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For night-by-night shelters, includes documented days homeless based on bed nights recorded between the entry date and exit date (or report end date, if earlier). If there are no bed nights between the person's entry and exit dates, they are counted as homeless on the project entry date and for 15 days after or through the project exit date, whichever is earlier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For night-by-night shelters, includes days homeless from Prior Living Situation until the earliest bed night and days between bed nights recorded between the entry date and exit date (or report end date, if earlier). There is no accommodation for project enrollments without a bed night recorded.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes days experiencing homelessness in non-residential projects – counts days with documented homeless Current Living Situation plus additional buffers.* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excludes days experiencing homelessness in non-residential projects.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculation includes continuous time that starts before the report period and overlaps the report start date. Periods of less than seven days between project enrollments are not considered a break in the continuity of homelessness. Days between continuous enrollments (less than 7 days apart) are counted toward length of time homeless. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculation includes continuous time that starts before the report period and overlaps with the report start date. Project enrollments must be <i>contiguous</i> (no days between one enrollment end and the next enrollment start dates) to be considered continuous. Time between non-contiguous enrollments is not counted toward length of time homeless.
Measure 5: Percent of people who return to homelessness within 6 months of exiting homelessness to permanent housing.	Measure 2a and 2b: The Extent to which Persons Who Exit Homelessness to Permanent Housing Destinations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure 5 focuses on returns within 6 months of exiting the homelessness system from any project type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures include returns within 6, 12, and 24 months of exiting the homelessness system from specific project types only.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exits and returns include system exits from all projects in the homelessness system, including non-residential projects (when Current Living Situation indicates homelessness). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exits and returns include exits only from ES, SH, TH, SO, and RRH/PSH (where homeless at entry) projects. Does not include services only non-residential projects.

HDIS-based Outcome Goal Performance Measures	HUD CoC System Performance Measures
Measure 6: Annual number of people served in street outreach projects who exit to emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations.	Metric 7a.1: Street Outreach exits to permanent housing destinations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes people who were active in SO on the last day of the reporting period IF they have a prior project exit from a SO project during the project year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excludes people who were active in a SO project on the last day of the reporting period.

**Non-residential projects use calculations of “breaks” and “buffers” to determine a person’s homelessness timeframe, which is used across all HDIS measures. For people enrolled in non-residential projects while experiencing homelessness (based on their Current Living Situation), homelessness starts and end dates are determined by contact dates within the year plus an additional 15 days “buffer” before and after the contact date, so one recorded date of homelessness is counted as 30 days of homelessness. “Breaks” of 60 days or longer between contact dates would create separate enrollment records. Less than 60 days between contact dates would be considered one episode of homelessness.*

HDIS Performance Measures Report Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
Average length of time homeless	The average cumulative, unduplicated number of days that households were served in specified homelessness projects. For, ES, SH, or TH projects that document enrollment based on entry and exit dates, the person is considered homeless for the entire enrollment. For night-by-night shelters, the person is considered homeless on any night recorded in HMIS and any time between nights recorded. In RRH or PSH projects, the person is considered homeless from the project start date to the PH move-in date or project exit date (whichever is earlier). For non-residential projects, the person is considered homeless for any day on which a contact is recorded <u>and</u> the person's current living situation is marked as a homeless situation, plus the 15-day period before and after that date, within the parameters of the recorded project start and end date. All periods of homelessness are unduplicated and summed across project enrollments, including any continuous enrollment timeframes that occurred prior to the reporting period. Periods of less than seven days between project enrollments are not considered a break in the continuity of homelessness.
Baseline data	Performance of the CoC's homelessness system during the baseline period. Baseline data is generated from the HMIS data uploaded into HDIS by the CoC.
Baseline period	The 12-month period defined as the beginning of the goal-setting period. For HHAP4, the baseline period is defined as Calendar Year 2021.
Breaks	A break is defined as a period of 60 days or more between recorded service contacts within a non-residential project. In non-residential homelessness projects, projects should enroll clients when they begin receiving assistance and then should record discreet service contacts each time assistance is provided, exiting the client when the assistance is complete. Often non-residential projects have a large number of missing exits since a project does not necessarily know in advance when the person is going to complete their assistance. As part of calculating HDIS performance measures, if there is a break of more than 60 days after a service contact, the client is considered to have exited. If there's a later service contact (more than 60 days from the prior contact), the person is considered to have re-entered the project.
Buffers	A buffer is a methodological concept that has been incorporated into the HDIS performance measurement analysis in order to infer how long someone has experienced homelessness using the non-residential service contacts and night-by-night shelter records in HMIS. Since most non-residential projects are not expected to interact with someone every day they experience homelessness, a buffer of 15 days is added before and after each service contact that has a current living situation in a homeless setting. The buffer is programmed so it does not exceed someone's recorded project start and exit dates. The "buffered" service contacts are then counted towards a client's period of homelessness, unduplicating for time already recorded in a different homelessness project enrollment. A buffer is also applied to night-by-night shelter enrollments under very limited circumstances. (See the Night-by-night shelter definition for more information.)

Current living situation - homeless and non-homeless	Most residential project types (e.g., emergency shelters) in homelessness systems only serve people experiencing homelessness, but non-residential project types (e.g., outreach teams and coordinated entry projects) may serve people who are homeless AND those who are not homeless. The Current Living Situation (CLS) field in HMIS is the place where non-residential projects record whether people are staying in homeless or non-homeless settings. CLS is supposed to be recorded by non-residential projects at every contact to track a person's current living situation over time.
Client record	Homelessness system projects record data about the clients they serve in their CoC's HMIS. Every client who receives assistance should have a single record in the HMIS with the individual's basic identifiers and demographics. When an agency provides services, a project enrollment should be created for the client to record information about the services provided for the person and other information about the client related to the timeperiod in which the client is enrolled in the project.
Continuum project	When a project is set up in HMIS, it is identified as a 'Continuum' project or a non-Continuum project. A 'Continuum' project is a project within the geographic boundaries of the Continuum(s) of Care served by the HMIS whose primary purpose is to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless by providing lodging and/or services. A Continuum project is not limited to those projects funded by HUD and should include all federally or non-federally funded projects functioning within the continuum. A project that is NOT a Continuum project is not designed to primarily serve people experiencing homelessness, so a CoC cannot assume that all people served in the project were homeless at project entry.
Enrollment	An enrollment, also referred to as a project enrollment, represents a period of assistance provided by a specific project to a client, as defined by a project start date and project exit date. A client in HMIS must have at least one project enrollment to be reported in the Baseline Data for Cal ICH Outcome Goals, even if it's a single contact with a street outreach project.
Experiencing homelessness	The number of people experiencing homelessness is limited to data known from HMIS and is determined by having an enrollment in an HDIS project type. For project types that serve people who are experiencing homelessness and those who are housed, data on a client's current living situation at the time of each project interaction is used to determine if they are experiencing homelessness within a specified report period. For example, a client who is enrolled in a permanent housing project type but who has not yet moved into housing would be considered to be experiencing homelessness, but after they have moved into housing, they would no longer be considered as experiencing homelessness, although they remain enrolled in the project.

Homelessness end date	To define the period of a project enrollment when a client is assumed to be homeless, HDIS calculates a homelessness start date and a homelessness end date. The homelessness end date is the date at which the client is no longer recorded as homeless. For purposes of emergency shelters using entry/exit tracking, TH and SH, the homelessness end date is set to the project exit date. For purposes of RRH, PSH and OPH, the homelessness end date is set to the PH move-in date or project exit date, whichever is earlier. For purposes of night-by-night emergency shelters, the homelessness end date is set to the last night of shelter recorded in the project. For purposes of non-residential projects, if the last service contact in a homeless setting was more than 15 days from the project exit date, the homelessness end date is set to fifteen days after the last service contact. [When calculating someone's length of homelessness, overlapping enrollments are unduplicated, and any period in which someone is recorded as being housed supersedes homeless enrollments.]
Homeless for the first time	A household that enrolled in a homelessness system project during the report period and was not enrolled in such projects at any point in the two years prior to entry. (This designation is determined at the time of the first enrollment of the report period, in order to distinguish outcomes between those who are first-time homeless compared with those who are returning to homelessness.)
Move-in date	The date when the client or household moves into any type of permanent housing. This data element is used to distinguish between the pre-move-in time of RRH and PSH when the person is still homeless and the period after move-in, when the person is housed but still enrolled in the project. After the move-in date, the person is no longer considered to be experiencing homelessness, even though they are still receiving assistance from the project.
Night-by-night shelters	When an emergency shelter project is set up in HMIS, there is an indicator to show whether someone's length of participation in the project should be measured using the entry-exit method or the night-by-night method. Per the data standards, "The night-by-night method relies on creating a separate record of each individual date on which a client is present in the shelter as a means for calculating length of stay". Although shelters using this method are supposed to record each night stayed in the project, for purposes of the HDIS performance measures, people are assumed to be active between their first and last night recorded during project enrollment. In the event that a person does not have any nights recorded, the person is assumed to have stayed on the night of the project start date, as well as the 15 days following that date (per the buffer concept described in this glossary).
Non-residential projects	Non-residential projects accounted for in the HDIS performance measures include: street outreach, coordinated entry, day shelters, and other supportive service only projects. In a non-residential project, services are recorded for each date on which the project has contact with a client. Since non-residential projects may serve people who are not homeless, the performance measures use the current living situation associated with each service contact to determine whether the person was homeless at the time of each contact.

Overlapping enrollments	Overlapping enrollments are enrollments where a client's entry/exit date range for one project enrollment overlaps wholly or partially with their entry/exit date range for another project. Many people experiencing homelessness receive assistance from more than one project within a homelessness system, such as someone enrolled in emergency shelter and rapid re-housing (pre-move-in), or street outreach and emergency shelter. For purposes of calculating the HDIS performance measures, overlapping enrollments are analyzed for each individual to count unduplicated lengths of time homeless and system exits.
People accessing services	The baseline data for the HDIS performance measures is almost entirely generated from HDIS (all but Measure 1b), which are limited to data about people who are accessing services from the projects that report client data in HMIS. These projects are referred to as "HMIS participating projects". People who are experiencing homelessness in the jurisdiction but are not receiving services from HMIS participating projects will not be represented in the baseline data.
Populations disproportionately impacted	Each community will need to identify populations that are over-represented among those experiencing homelessness in comparison to their representation within the community as a whole or in comparison to the group's representation among those experiencing poverty. (In this use, a population is considered a group of people with a shared characteristic that enable the community to measure their experience as a whole.) In addition, communities should examine the performance measures to determine if the system is achieving lower rates of positive outcomes for different populations. If specific groups have over-representation or disproportionate impact, local stakeholders (representative of those in the impacted group) should review results and identify strategies to achieve equitable outcomes for the impacted group. When designing strategies to remedy disproportionate impacts, CoCs should also consider whether the impacted group is underserved within the homelessness system.
Project enrollment	In HMIS, each project enrollment has a 'homelessness start date' and 'homelessness end date', when the person is no longer enrolled in the project. Homelessness start and end dates are established for each enrollment based on the project type.
Project exit date	In HMIS, each project is expected to enter a project exit date when the client is no longer enrolled and therefore has ended participation in the project. For project types that provide services to people while they are experiencing homelessness and after they are placed in housing, the person's homelessness end date occurs during project enrollment and the project exit date represents the date when the person is no longer receiving assistance from the project. Exit destination is supposed to be recorded in HMIS at the time of any project exit.

Project exit to permanent housing	At the time of every project exit, the agency attempts to record the participant's exit. Permanent housing exits include the following responses: permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless people; rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy; owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy; rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy; rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy; owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy; staying or living with family, permanent tenure; staying or living with friends, permanent tenure; moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH; rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy; rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy; rental by client, with Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) (tenant or project based); or, rental by client in a public housing unit.
Project types (include list)	HDIS includes data on clients served in the following homelessness residential project types, in which people's homelessness is assumed during the project enrollment: emergency shelter (ES - note nuances for measuring length of stays in night-by-night shelter), transitional housing (TH), safe haven (SH) projects; data from the following non-residential projects, during which homelessness is determined based on current living situation: street outreach (SO), day shelter (DS), coordinated entry (CE), and services only (SSO); data from the following permanent housing project types, during which people are assumed to be homeless prior to PH move-in date: PH-rapid rehousing (RRH), PH-permanent supportive housing (PSH); data from other permanent housing (OPH) projects, during which people are assumed to be homeless prior to PH move-in date IF their prior living situation was in a homeless setting or the project is designated as a Continuum project.
Report period	The time period in which all of the HDIS performance measures is being applied. For measure 1 and 2, someone must be recorded as homeless during the report period to be counted in the measure. For measure 3, a person's system exit must be within the report period to be counted in the measure. For measure 5, a person's system exit must be within the report period to be counted in the universe of the measure. The return does not need to occur within the report period, since the 6-month window for a subsequent return is measured relative to each person's exit. For measure 6, a person's project exit from street outreach must be within the report period to be counted in the measure.
Residential projects	Residential projects in HDIS include homelessness residential project types and permanent housing project types. Homelessness residential project types in which people's homelessness is assumed during the project enrollment are: emergency shelter (ES - note nuances for measuring length of stays in night-by-night shelter), transitional housing (TH), safe haven (SH) projects. Permanent housing project types during which people are assumed to be homeless prior to PH move-in date are: PH-rapid rehousing (RRH), PH-permanent supportive housing (PSH). Time spent in other permanent housing (OPH) projects are included in performance measures IF their prior living situation was in a homeless setting or the project is designated as a Continuum project.

Return to homelessness after exiting to permanent housing	<p>People in a system exit cohort are counted as having a "return to homelessness" if they have subsequent involvement the homelessness system within six months of exiting the homelessness system. The HDIS returns performance measure is limited to the system exit cohort of people with system exits to permanent housing, but the detailed data tab also provides returns information on those who exited to temporary and unknown destinations. Note that the system exit cohort for the CY2021 Data is limited to people who exited from the homelessness system during the first half of the calendar year (roughly half of the people who exited during the complete calendar year), because a longer period of time is needed to measure potential returns for the cohort of people who exited in the latter half of the calendar year.</p> <p>Timeframe to Measure Returns: The time period after a household exits from the homelessness system during which a return to the homelessness system is counted in the Returns measure.</p> <p>Returns in 6 Months: Returns to homelessness projects within 6 months after the household first exited the homelessness system.</p>
Sheltered homelessness	The number of people sheltered during the report period represents people served in emergency shelter, safe havens, and transitional housing. [Note sheltered homelessness is not synonymous with being served in a residential project, since permanent housing projects are also considered residential projects.]
Successfully placed from street outreach	People served in street outreach projects are considered to have a successful placement if they exited to a temporary or permanent destination, such as emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations. For purposes of this measure, an exit is the last enrollment from street outreach within the reporting period.
System exit	An exit from any project where there is no subsequent enrollment in any project type for the person in the 14 days following the exit. When looking at system exits during the report period, the determination of whether someone is moving into permanent housing or another temporary or unknown destination type is based on the recorded destination of this "last exit".
System exit cohort	A system exit cohort is the group of people with a system exit in a defined reporting period. The subset of exiters who exit to permanent housing is the denominator for Measure 3: Exits to Permanent Housing and for Measure 5: Returns to Homelessness after exit. (Note that people who die during the time they are enrolled in a homelessness project are excluded from exit and returns performance measures.)
System exit cohort period	A system exit cohort period is the period of time during which people with system exits are identified. For example, the CY2021 HDIS performance data uses calendar year 2021 as its system exit cohort period; therefore, anyone with a system exit in calendar year 2021 is considered part of the CY2021 system exit cohort.

System exit to permanent housing	System exit outcomes are based on the destination recorded for the project exit associated with a person's system exit, meaning the person did not enroll in any other project for 14 days or more following the project exit. Permanent housing exits include the following responses: permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless people; rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy; owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy; rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy; rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy; owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy; staying or living with family, permanent tenure; staying or living with friends, permanent tenure; moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH; rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy; rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy; rental by client, with Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) (tenant or project based); or, rental by client in a public housing unit.
Time prior to move-in	In permanent housing projects, time prior to move-in is the period between project start date and PH move-in date. This time is counted as a period of homelessness, whereas the period after move-in is counted as "housed", even though they are still enrolled in the project.
Underserved population	Each community will need to identify populations that are underserved in the homelessness system, or in parts of the homelessness system. (In this use, a population is considered a group of people with a shared characteristic that enable the community to measure their experience as a whole.) Being underserved means the group is not served in alignment with their representation among everyone experiencing homelessness or the system is achieving lower rates of positive outcomes for different groups of people. When designing strategies to provide equitable access to services, CoCs should also consider whether underserved populations are disproportionately impacted within the homelessness system.
Unsheltered homelessness	People experiencing unsheltered homelessness are only identified in HDIS if they receive assistance from a homelessness project at some point in a reporting period. For purposes of HDIS performance measures, people are assumed to be unsheltered while accessing homelessness services, if they are served only in non-residential projects, such as street outreach, coordinated entry and supportive service only projects (with a current living situation in a homeless setting). HDIS does not have information on people experiencing unsheltered homelessness who do not access assistance that is recorded in HMIS; therefore HDIS data is not used to populate performance for Measure 1b.