

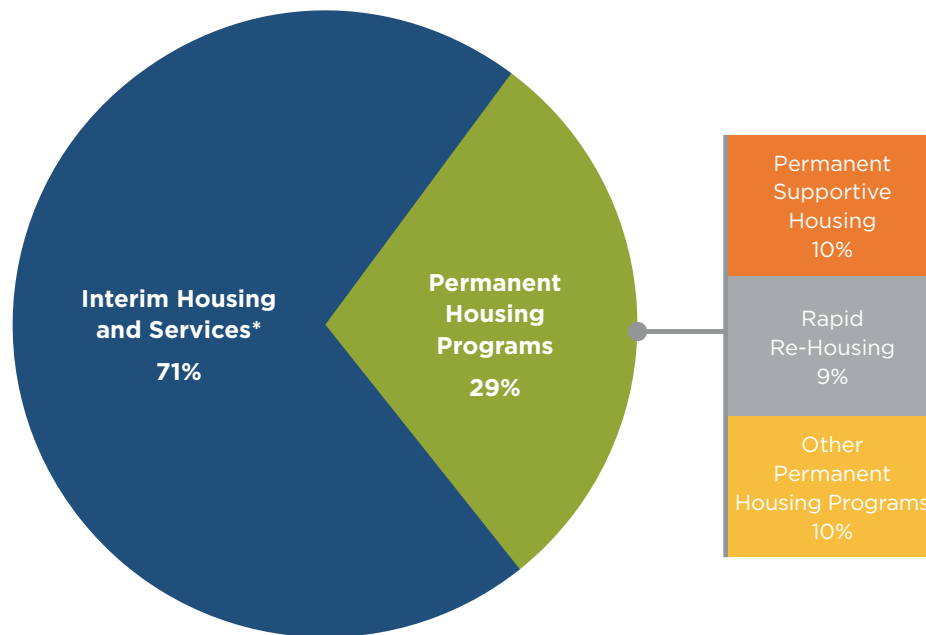
Appendix E

FY21-22 Key Service and Outcome Measures

Members of the Home Together Strategic Planning Committee identified key service and outcome measures to use throughout the 5 years of the Home Together Plan to understand how well the homelessness response system is moving towards the goal of reducing homelessness. These measures identify rates of inflow into and outflow from the system, and are indicators of where resources and system expansion are necessary in order to meet current and future need. Data to inform these measures comes primarily from the Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS), a local system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness. Unlike the Point in Time (PIT) Count, HMIS data is collected continuously throughout the year.

Data in the following table (“Key Homelessness Response System Measures FY20-21 and FY21-22”) shows changes in key measures of how the homelessness response system is functioning from FY20-21 through FY21-22. Notable findings from this data include:

Persons Served by Alameda County’s Homelessness Response System, FY21-22



- The number of people served annually increased by 25% (from 17,222 to 21,511) between FY20-21 and FY21-22. Nearly 30% of the people being served by the system in FY21-22 are enrolled in housing programs such as Supportive Housing (PSH) or Rapid Re-Housing. The remainder of those served annually are comprised of people newly experiencing homelessness, people returning to homelessness, and other people in programs (including temporary shelter)

awaiting a resource to support their ability to be housed. The overall increase between FY20-21 and FY21-22 can be attributed to increases in new homelessness and lack of capacity to provide housing resources to all of those in need, but also to improved system capacity to reach and serve people experiencing homelessness as well as improvements in data collection and reporting.

* Interim Housing and Services include Coordinated Entry, Emergency Shelter, Homeless Prevention, Safe Haven, Services Only, Street Outreach, and Transitional Housing.

- The number of people who ended their homelessness by getting into housing, both within and outside of the homelessness response system, decreased between FY20–21 (3,595) to and FY21–22 (3,010). This is likely due to the unprecedented influx in COVID-19 related housing resources that resulted in a surge of people exiting from Project Roomkey into housing in FY20–21.¹
- Inflow into the homelessness response system, measured through first time homelessness and returns to homelessness, is still outpacing the rate at which people leave homelessness into housing. Additional capacity and resources will be needed in order to address increases in homelessness and work towards achieving a right-sized system where resources are available to resolve homelessness for all of those in need, currently and in future years.

¹ In FY19–20, 3,044 people ended their homelessness by getting housing. Between March, 2020 and December, 2022, Alameda County's Project Roomkey (PRK) achieved major success by moving over 1,700 homeless people from PRK hotel sites into permanent housing.

Key Homelessness Response System Measures FY20–21 and FY21–22

Data Source	System Performance Measure	FY20–21 (Baseline)	FY21–22
Homeless Point in Time Count (2019, 2022)^a	Number of persons experiencing homelessness at point in time	8,022 (7,659 Households)	9,747 (8,211 Households)
HUD Annual Performance Report^b	Number of persons served annually	17,222 (14,230 Households)	21,511 (17,714 Households)
HUD Annual Performance Report	Number of persons served annually who are enrolled in housing programs	PSH: 2199 RRH: 2182 Other Housing Programs: 631 Total: 5,012 (29%)	PSH: 2083 RRH: 1966 TSS + Other Housing Programs: 2277 Total: 6,326 (29%)
HUD System Performance Measures^c	Number of persons who became homeless for the first time	3,466	3,623
HUD System Performance Measures^d	Average length of time persons remain homeless	214 Days	225 Days
HUD Annual Performance Report^e	Total number of persons exiting from the homelessness response system	5,255	4,265
HUD Annual Performance Report^f	Number of persons exiting to positive housing destinations	2,075 (1,509 Households)	1,832 (1,414 Households)
Custom HMIS Report^g	Number of persons who moved into housing within the homelessness response system (without a program exit)	1,520	1,178
	Total number of persons who gained housing	3,595	3,010
HUD System Performance Measures^h	Number of persons returning to homelessness within 2 years	418 (18%)	420 (18%)

a) EveryOne Counts! Alameda County Homeless Count & Survey. Applied Survey Research (ASR), 2019. Alameda County Homeless Count & Survey Comprehensive Report, Applied Survey Research (ASR), 2022.

b) HUD Annual Performance Report (FY20–21 and FY21–22): Q7a, Q8a.

c) HUD System Performance Measures (FY20–21 and FY21–22), Measure 5.2 (Change in the number of persons entering ES, SH, TH, and PH projects with no prior enrollments in HMIS).

d) HUD System Performance Measures (FY20–21 and FY21–22), Measure 1a. Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless (Average LOT Homeless).

e) HUD Annual Performance Report (FY20–21 and FY21–22): Q23c. (Exit Destination; Total persons exited minus persons exiting to excluded destinations).

f) HUD Annual Performance Report (FY20–21 and FY21–22): Q23c. (Exit Destination; Total persons exiting to positive housing destinations).

g) Custom HMIS Report: (FY20–21 and FY21–22) Enrollments in Permanent Housing projects during the FY with move-in dates that do not appear in the APR Exits to Positive Housing report.

h) HUD System Performance Measures (FY20–21 and FY21–22), Measures 2a and 2b (number and percentage of persons who exit homelessness to permanent housing destinations and then return to homelessness within 2 years).

Household Estimates for System Measures, FY21-22

	Percent of Households in System	Average Household Size ^b	First Time Homelessness	Returns to Homelessness	Gained Housing
Total number of persons	—	—	3,623	420	3,010
Households with Adults and Children	9%	3.1	105	12	87
Households with Adults Only^a	91%	1.1	2,997	347	2,490
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	—	—	3,102	359	2,577

a) Includes households comprised of unaccompanied children and youth without a parent of guardian. According to data from the 2022 Point in Time (PIT) Count these households these households comprise 1% of total households in the homeless system.

b) Household size is based on estimates calculates for the Centering Racial Equity in Homeless System Design report. Oakland-Berkeley-Alameda County Continuum of Care. January 2021.



Household Estimates for System Measures, FY20-21

	Percent of Households in System	Average Household Size ^b	First Time Homelessness	Returns to Homelessness	Gained Housing
Total number of persons	—	—	3,466	418	3,595
Households with Adults and Children	9%	3.1	101	12	104
Households with Adults Only^a	91%	1.1	2,867	346	2,974
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	—	—	2,968	358	3,078

a) Includes households comprised of unaccompanied children and youth without a parent of guardian. According to data from the 2022 Point in Time (PIT) Count these households these households comprise 1% of total households in the homeless system.

b) Household size is based on estimates calculates for the Centering Racial Equity in Homeless System Design report. Oakland-Berkeley-Alameda County Continuum of Care. January 2021.





Race and Ethnicity

While Black/African American people comprise just 10% of Alameda County’s general population,² they make up 54% of the people served in Alameda County’s homelessness response system, and 43% of the homeless population counted in the 2022 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count.³

² U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 2020 5-Year Estimates.

³ HMIS FY20-21, FY21-22. 2022 Alameda County Homeless Count and Survey Report, Applied Survey Research.

Race and Ethnicity of Homeless Persons in HMIS and the PIT Count, compared to the Alameda County General Population

	Black, African American, or African	White	Asian or Asian American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Multi-Racial	Hispanic/Latinx
HMIS FY20-21 ^a	54%	28%	3%	3%	2%	7%	17%
HMIS FY21-22 ^a	54%	26%	2%	4%	2%	7%	17%
PIT Count 2019 ^b	47%	31%	2%	4%	2%	14%	17%
PIT Count 2022 ^b	43%	39%	5%	4%	3%	7%	25%
2020 Alameda County General Population ^c	10%	34%	32%	1%	1%	22%	23%

a) HUD Annual Performance Report (FY20-21 and FY21-22): Q7a, (Number of persons served; filtered for non-housing programs).

b) 2019 and 2022 Alameda County Homeless Count and Survey Reports, Applied Survey Research.

c) U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 2020 5-Year Estimates.

Race and Ethnicity of People Returning to Homelessness

	Black, African American, or African	White	Asian or Asian American	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Multi-Racial	Latinx
FY21-22	65%	22%	1%	4%	2%	6%	15%

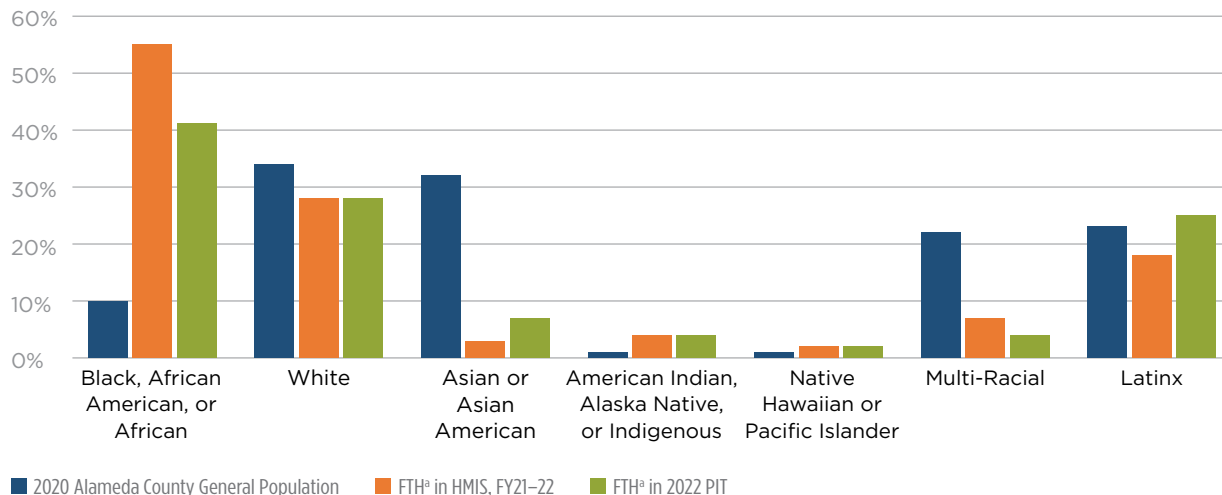
Source: HUD System Performance Measures (FY21-22), Measures 2a and 2b (number and percentage of persons who exit homelessness to permanent housing destinations and then return to homelessness within 2 years).

As the figures and data tables show, Black/African American, American Indian and Native Hawaiian people are all disproportionately represented among those entering into homelessness. Black/African American people comprise 55% of the people in HMIS experiencing first time homelessness in FY21-22, and 65% of the population returning to homelessness (up from 58% in FY20-21).⁴ HMIS data also shows that Latinx people were increasingly represented among people returning to homelessness in FY21-22 (15% compared to 13% in FY20-21), while the percent of people who identified as multiracial decreased among returns to homelessness (from 12% to 6% in FY21-22).

Differences in the data about racial and ethnic makeup of people in HMIS and people counted in the PIT Count may reflect real-world differences in who experiences homelessness versus who engages with the homelessness response system, and may also be impacted by differences in how questions are asked (and by whom) or reflective of particular conditions such as weather or coverage during the PIT Count and the follow-up survey. Future exploration of these differences, what they mean for the effectiveness of the system and who it does and does not reach are critical to consider moving forward so that we may ensure the community's racial equity goals are achieved.

⁴ Returns to homelessness presented here represent persons in HMIS who exit homelessness to permanent housing destinations and return to homelessness within 2 years.

Race and Ethnicity of People Experiencing Homelessness for the First Time FY21-22 HMIS, 2022 PIT and Alameda County General Population



a) First Time Homeless.

Note that data for race and ethnicity of people experiencing first time homelessness from the 2022 PIT Count was calculated from a survey administered to 1,517 unsheltered and sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness in order to profile their experience and characteristics.

Sources: For HMIS: HUD System Performance Measures (FY20-21 and FY21-22), Measure 5.2 (Change in the number of persons entering ES, SH, TH, and PH projects with no prior enrollments in HMIS). For PIT: 2022 Alameda County Homeless Count and Survey Reports, Applied Survey Research. For Alameda County General Population: U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 2020 5-Year Estimates.

Race and Ethnicity of People Experiencing Homelessness for the First Time (HMIS and PIT Count), Compared to Alameda County General Population

	Black, African American, or African	White	Asian or Asian American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Multi-Racial	Hispanic/Latinx
FTH in HMIS FY21-22^a	55% (1,984)	28% (1,026)	3% (98)	4% (147)	2% (71)	7% (240)	18% (668)
FTH in 2022 PIT^b	41% (177)	28% (123)	7% (29)	4% (16)	2% (8)	4% (18)	25% (110)
Alameda County General Population^c	10%	34%	32%	1%	1%	22%	23%

a) HUD System Performance Measures (FY20-21 and FY21-22), Measure 5.2 (Change in the number of persons entering ES, SH, TH, and PH projects with no prior enrollments in HMIS).

b) 2022 Alameda County Homeless Count and Survey Reports, Applied Survey Research.

c) U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 2020 5-Year Estimates.

Racial Equity Analysis of System Programs

The following table highlights race and ethnicity data about people in Alameda County's homelessness response system who moved into housing in FY21-22.

Program participants who gained housing, by Race and Ethnicity, FY21-22 (HMIS)

Race/Ethnicity	% of Homeless Pop. (PIT, 2022) ^a	% of Homeless Pop. Enrolled in HMIS Programs ^b	Exited to Positive Housing Destinations ^c	Entered Permanent Housing ^d	Entered Tenancy Sustaining Services and Other Housing Program Enrollments ^e	Total % of Persons Who Gained Housing
White	39%	25.7%	22.8%	26.1%	36.3%	27.7%
Black/African American	43%	54.5%	58.0%	61.7%	48.5%	56.7%
Asian	5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	4%	3.5%	4.0%	2.1%	2.3%	3.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3%	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%
Multiracial	7%	6.6%	9.2%	6.6%	8.8%	8.4%
Hispanic/Latinx	25%	16.8%	18.1%	15.2%	15.3%	16.5%

a) 2022 Alameda County Homeless Count and Survey Report, Applied Survey Research. Total count of persons experiencing homeless at a point in time was 9,747; and a total of 1,517 of these people were surveyed, including about race and ethnicity.

b) HUD Annual Performance Report (FY21-22): Q7a. (Number of persons served; filtered for non-housing programs). Total was 18,334 persons.

c) HUD Annual Performance Report (FY21-22): Q23c. (Exit Destination; Total persons exiting to positive housing destinations).

d) Custom HMIS Report: (FY21-22) Enrollments in Permanent Housing projects during the FY with move-in dates that do not appear in the APR Exits to Positive Housing report.

e) Custom HMIS Report: (FY21-22) Enrollments in Services Only projects for housed persons during the FY; these are enrollments that do not appear in the APR Exits to Positive Housing report and did not also enroll in an HMIS Permanent Housing project during the FY.