

FY 2022 PERFORMANCE PLAN

Continuum of Care (CoC) Services	EID/HAB	Triina Van x1319
<p>Program Purpose</p>	<p>Assist households experiencing or at risk of homelessness to keep their housing or quickly regain stable housing, through sustaining an integrated, community-based support system.</p>	
<p>Program Information</p>	<p>The Arlington County Continuum of Care (CoC) is a network of programs and services provided by Arlington County Government and nonprofit partners working to prevent and end homelessness.</p> <p>Interventions available within the CoC include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion and targeted prevention: preventing homelessness by assisting people in finding alternative housing options or maintaining existing housing through solutions-oriented case management and flexible emergency financial assistance • Emergency shelter: temporary emergency lodging with access to hygiene, food and supportive services for people experiencing homelessness • Transitional housing: temporary housing with intensive services to assist people in addressing rental and housing barriers for up to 24 months • Rapid re-housing: short and medium-term rental subsidies, housing search, and supportive services to assist people in quickly attaining permanent housing • Permanent supportive housing: permanent and deeply affordable housing with wrap-around supportive services for highly vulnerable people living with a disability and/or experiencing chronic homelessness • Other permanent housing: permanent, affordable housing and services for people experiencing homelessness <p>The Continuum of Care meets Federal and State mandates. Responsibilities include oversight and governance, operating a Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS), operating a Coordinated Entry, maintaining system policies, coordination and strategic planning, point-in-time count (at least bi-annual), and annual gaps analysis.</p> <p>The CoC Program also serves as the lead agency for State and Federal funding. This entails: annual funding application to Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD); monitoring and evaluating homeless programs; collecting, analyzing and reporting data; and strategic planning and policy development. The CoC Program also is a member of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Homelessness Committee and directs special initiatives such as the Built for Zero initiative. The CoC, governing bodies, and non-profits are guided by and implement the County’s Action Plan on Ending Homelessness (formerly the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness).</p> <p>CoC membership includes formerly homeless persons, nonprofit homeless assistance and employment providers, domestic violence and sexual assault providers, faith-based organizations, funders, County staff, businesses, advocates, Arlington Public Schools (APS) staff, social service providers, behavioral health providers, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, law enforcement, organizations that serve veterans, and individual community members. Recognizing</p>	

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	<p>the intersection of homelessness among other sectors, the CoC continues outreach efforts to increase diversity among its members.</p>
<p>Service Delivery Model</p>	<p>Due to the pandemic, the CoC adjusted service delivery to balance the urgent and often evolving needs of the persons being served.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralized Access: Staff work in a hybrid setting, conducting outreach in the community, scheduling on-site appointments and greater walk-in access mid-year. Meetings also occur virtually or by phone. • Street Outreach: Staff continued to maintain in-person, community-focused presence. This includes PathForward, Behavioral Health Division’s Treatment on Wheels, and the Arlington County Police Department Homeless Liaison. CoC nursing staff accompany outreach teams to provide COVID-19 resources as well as access to preventive and treatment services. • Emergency Shelter: Shelters have remained open throughout the pandemic. Two significant shifts occurred in how shelter services were offered during FY 2022. The first occurred during the COVID surge in the winter when the Omicron variant caused multiple outbreaks in both single adult shelters. At that time, the Isolation/Quarantine hotel capacity was quickly expanded to accommodate nearly half of the RPC census and all HSC and hypothermia operations. Two months later, after the surge and outbreak ended, the hotel reduced capacity and all shelter operations returned to their original sites. As COVID-19 cases stabilized, the I/Q hotel closed, and the CoC worked with the shelter providers to update COVID-19 response policies and develop strategies for on-site quarantine options if clients contract COVID-19. At the end of FY 2022, all programs had resumed full operations of their shelters (including day programming and pre-decompressed status). • Day Programming: HSC and RPC have fully resumed all day programming services. • Isolation/Quarantine: As noted above, the Isolation/Quarantine hotel closed at the end of the fiscal year. <p>In FY 2023, operations are anticipated to remain at pre-pandemic standards. Due to the evolving nature of the COVID-19 pandemic and the monkeypox outbreak, the CoC is prepared rapidly readjust as circumstances and needs change. The CoC continues to offer monthly check ins with shelter providers regarding communicable disease mitigation and response.</p>

PM1: How much did we do?

<p>Staff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHS Total 4 FTEs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 FTE Coordinator/Supervisor ○ 1 FTE Business Systems Analyst/HMIS Lead ○ 1 FTE Business Systems Analyst I (contractor) ○ 1 FTE Housing Locator • Nonprofit Total FTEs (approximate totals): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PathForward (formerly A-SPAN) – 36 FTEs • Bridges to Independence – 14 FTEs • Doorways for Women and Families – 34 FTEs • New Hope Housing – 21 FTEs
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Customers and Service Data		FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
	Street Outreach/Drop-In Center Clients Served	85	75	43	33
	Hypothermia Clients Served (Individuals)*	296	300	253	183
	Emergency Shelter Clients Served (Individuals)	269	257	204	213
	Emergency Shelter Clients Served (Families)**	207 (73 HHs)	146 (57 HHs)	102 (43 HHs)	92 (45 HHs)
	Emergency Shelter (Domestic Violence)	70 (42 HHs)	70 (43 HHs)	80 (44 HHs)	104 (57 HHs)
	Rapid Re-Housing Clients Served (Individuals and Families)	318 (138 HHs)	344 (158 HHs)	343 (182 HHs)	379 (207 HHs)
	Permanent Supportive Housing Clients Served (HUD Funded Only)	118	130	120	108
	Unsheltered Clients Identified During Point-in-Time Count*	36	34	27	20
	Sheltered Clients Identified During Point-in-Time Count*	179	165	144	162
	Veterans Identified During Point-in-Time Count*	12	3	4	6
	Chronically Homeless Identified During Point-in-Time Count*	74	20	35	39
	Transitional Aged Youth (TAY)***Identified During Point-in-Time Count*	14	10	8	15
<p>* Non-Arlington residents are included in the counts marked with an asterisk.</p> <p>** In family shelter programs, the CoC counts the number of households (HHs) served, as well as the number of persons represented in a household.</p> <p>*** Transitional Aged Youth (TAY): persons 18 to 24 years old, including individuals and families. If a head of household is 18 to 24 years old, all children in the household are counted as well.</p>					
	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	
Number of New CoC Members Recruited	8	3	7	1	
Total Budgeted HUD Funding	\$2,621,231	\$2,832,598	\$5,930,583	\$4,412,564	

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Total Budgeted State Funding	\$733,262	\$733,262	\$4,631,646	\$5,587,694*
Total Budgeted Local Funding	\$3,693,913	\$3,693,913	\$9,177,624	\$8,676,464**
TOTAL Budgeted CoC Funding	\$7,048,406	\$7,259,773	\$19,739,853	\$18,676,722

*This includes CHERP (CARES Act) funding administered by the State that rolled over from the previous fiscal year. At the start of FY 2022, of the \$2,680,204 total budget awarded to the CoC, \$1,718,602 was available.

**Includes \$212,581 in ARPA funding for COVID response efforts and \$176,213 of local funding for Hypothermia operations between November 1 – March 31.

PM2: How well did we do it?

2.1	Expenditure Rate of Federal, State, and Local Funds
2.2	CoC Data Meeting HMIS Completeness Standards
2.3	HUD Projects Submitting Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) On-Time

PM3: Is anyone better off?

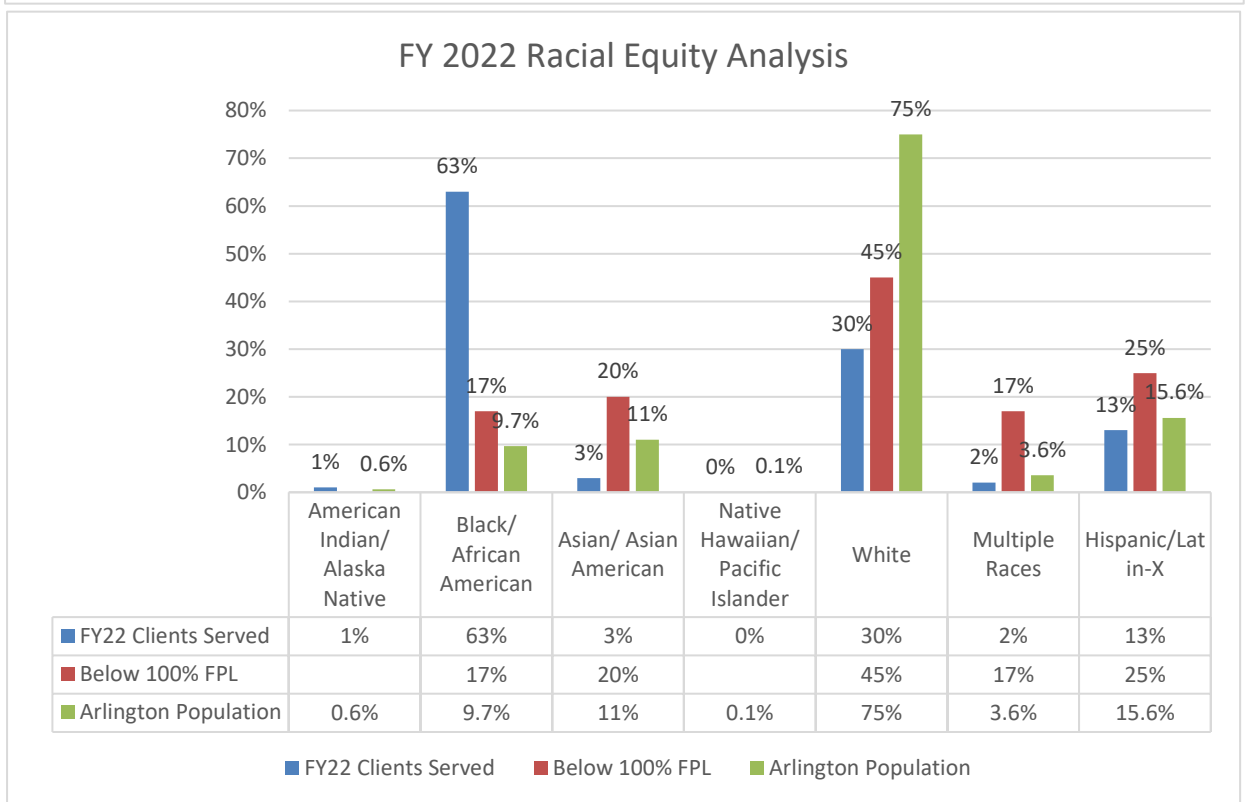
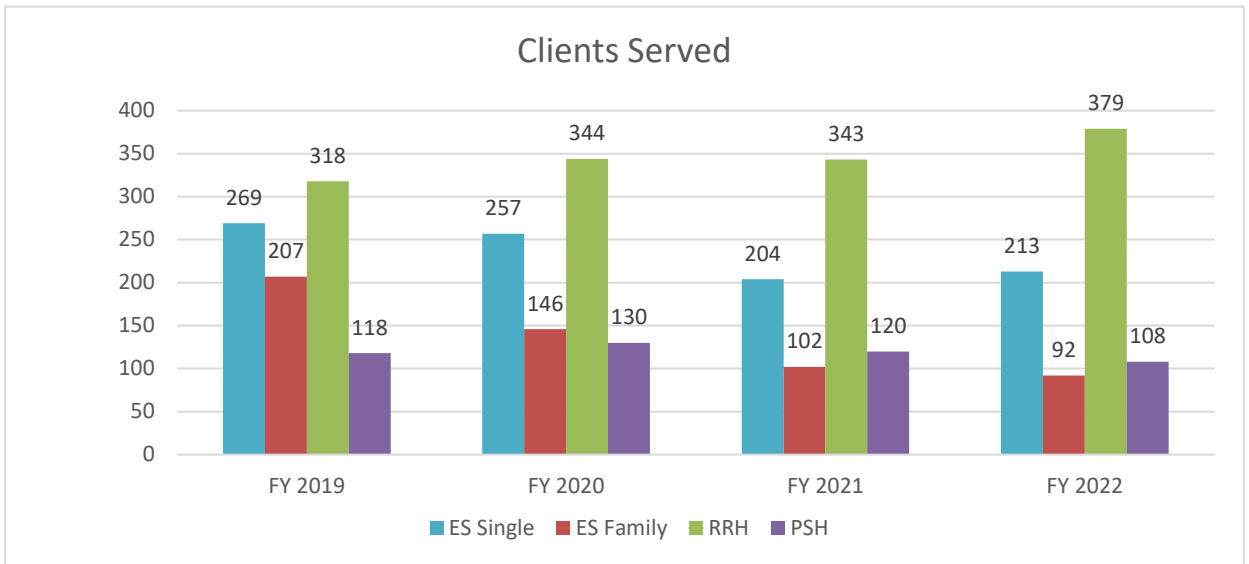
3.1	Participants Exiting to Permanent Housing
3.2	Homeless Recidivism (Emergency Shelter Re-Entry)

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CoC Services

Measure 1 Clients Served

Data



Data Summary

- Clients Served: In FY 2022, 213 individuals were served in single adult emergency shelters, 92 people representing 45 households in family shelters, 379 people or 207 households in rapid rehousing, and 108 people or 102 households.
- Racial Equity Analysis: This compares the representation of persons experiencing homelessness served in FY 2022 and Arlington poverty rates, with the greater Arlington population.

What is the story behind the data?

- While the eviction moratorium expired and some prevention resources returned to pre-pandemic levels, shelter utilization remained comparable to FY 2021. Increases in shelter utilization were seen most at the end of the fiscal year.
- Notable changes in shelter utilization include:
 - A decrease of 66 people as compared to FY 2021 in non-Arlington residents served in hypothermia shelter. Two known drivers include the prioritization of Arlington residents, especially while operating out of the isolation/quarantine site, and increased shelter capacity in neighboring jurisdictions, particularly Fairfax County.
 - While RPC served 25 fewer clients this year, HSC’s utilization increased by 40 people from FY 2021, a clear return to pre-pandemic numbers. (RPC experienced both more on-site outbreaks and higher staff turnover which limited their capacity to focus on re-housing efforts.)
- Family emergency shelter: Family emergency shelter remained underutilized. While decompression efforts have ended, the demand for shelter has only begun to slowly increase towards the end of the fiscal year, coinciding with shifts in available eviction prevention assistance and rent relief programs.
- Domestic Violence shelter: Although the need for family shelter remained low for FY 2022, the Safehouse saw record high levels of need among callers fleeing/attempting to flee DV and in need of safe, confidential shelter. Not included in the chart above, Doorway Safehouse served 103 people/57 households in FY 2022, a 30% increase from FY 2021 and a 45% increase from FY 2020.
- Rapid Rehousing: With additional CARES Act funding administered by the State (CHERP), Arlington served an additional 36 households in RRH this year, a 10% increase from FY 2021 driven largely by increased RRH resources and efforts by Bridges to Independence and PathForward.
- Permanent Supportive Housing: This year saw a number of CoC PSH units turn over which allowed new referrals and move ins for people experiencing chronic homelessness but did decrease overall utilization of PSH from 120 people in FY 2021 to 108 people in FY 2022. Three New Hope Housing units which turned over were particularly challenging to fill due to the configuration of the units (shared housing, stairs-only apartments, and location which screened out persons with sex offenses).
- Racial disparities continue to be evident in the Arlington CoC, particularly among people who identify as Black/African American. These trends are consistent year to year and demonstrate the pervasive root causes of homelessness that result from the racialized history of this country. Racial disparities seen in FY 2022 are also reflected in the annual Point in Time County surveys.

Recommendations

Target Dates

- Arlington County’s CoC has committed to ending homelessness for all by 2026. FY 2023 includes strategic planning efforts which will adopt goals and actions that are targeted by sub-populations and center racial equity.
- The CoC will continue to assess root causes of homelessness at the systems/institutional levels to determine whether trends in new experiences of homelessness can be linked to originating systems.
- Finalize development of customized reporting from HMIS to review program performance by race and ethnicity.

- Q3-Q4 FY 2023
- Ongoing
- Q2 – Q3 FY 2023

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare for post-pandemic levels of need while concurrently managing and preventing the added risks of higher utilization in congregate settings.• Prepare a summary of residency requirements for COC services to share with partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ongoing• FY 2023 Q4
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Forecast

For FY 2023, the CoC anticipates that the need for shelter will continue to increase as rents and evictions increase. The housing market is becoming increasingly challenging, especially for those with the lowest incomes and highest barriers to renting. Housing vacancy rates are decreasing, and rents are quickly increasing, while expanded funding for rapid rehousing is ending. So as the demand for shelter increases, exit strategies from shelter will be more and more difficult. This may result in increased waitlists for emergency shelter, higher point in time utilization of shelter, and lower turnover of the shelter status due to reductions in housing placements. BIPOC communities will likely feel these impacts hardest, further perpetuating disparities within the CoC.

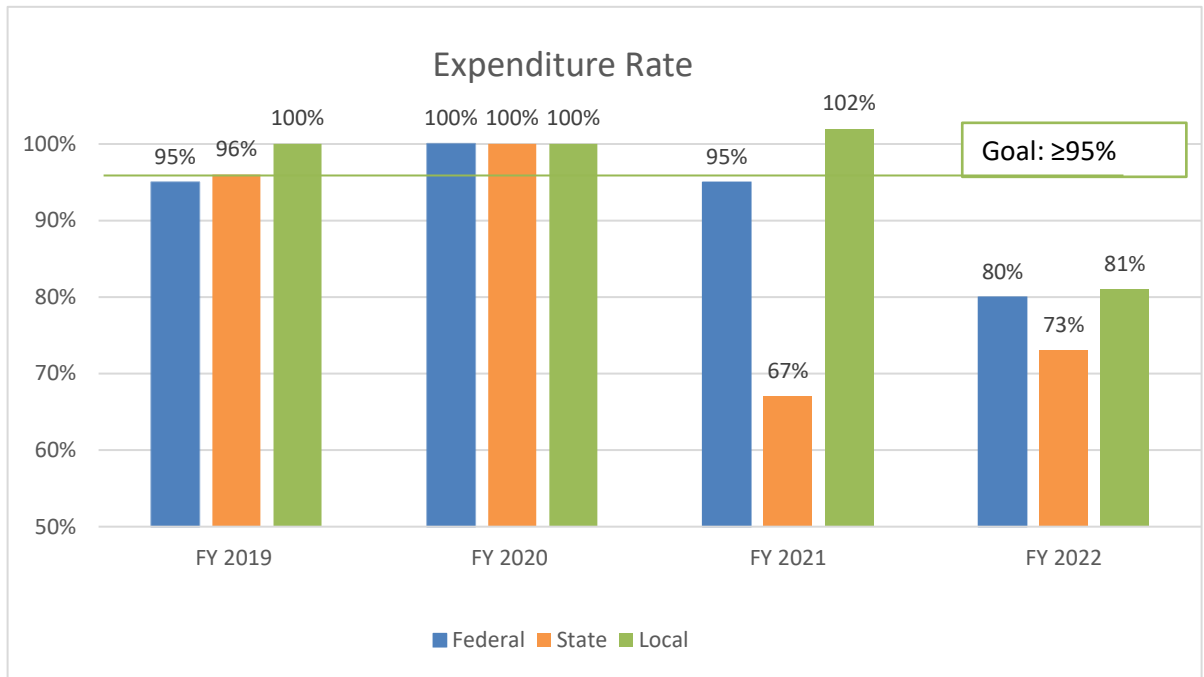
In FY 2023, program expects to serve approximately 250 in single adult shelters, 100 in family shelters, 379 rapid rehousing clients, and 108 permanent supportive housing clients.

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CoC Services

Measure	2.1	Expenditure Rate of Federal, State and Local Funds
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Data



Data Summary

- The Continuum of Care captures data regarding the expenditure rate of grantees/contractors receiving federal, state, and/or local funding.
- Financial expenditures are tracked for the following programs: Homeless Prevention, Emergency Shelter operations, Rapid Re-Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing, and CoC Planning/HMIS costs.
- This data is used to determine if financial resources are being utilized in an effective and efficient manner, and if resources can or should be reallocated, should the need arise.
- Each program is expected to expend approximately 25 percent of their annual funding on a quarterly basis. Progress is monitored and reported across the continuum each quarter.

What is the story behind the data?

- In FY 2022, expenditure rates decreased for all funding sources. The majority of funds will be carried over to FY 2023.
- Local expenditures include 2 contracts that run off the fiscal year cycle (January – December and December through November.) Excluding these contracts, local expenditures closed out at 99%. DHS worked with these two organizations to reallocate funds from rapid rehousing to shelter operation costs, and the majority of these funds were expended within the fiscal year.
- State expenditures include CHERP (CARES Act) funds for shelter and rapid rehousing. Performance periods have been extended through June 2023. At the close of the fiscal year, 70% of CHERP funds had been expended. 99% of State VHSP funds were expended and 50% of DBHDS funds were expended at the close of FY 2022.

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- Federal expenditures include both fiscal year and non-fiscal year grant periods. At the close of the fiscal year, 6 projects expended an average of 94%. One RRH project was approved for a term extension due to COVID-19-related impacts to funding. Five projects not operating on the fiscal year cycle had expended 65% of their funds at the close of the fiscal year and were on track based on the terms of their grant period.
- CoC partners continued to struggle prioritizing funds while managing the additional state-administered funds available through the CARES-Act. Several issues impacted expenditure rates this fiscal year:
 - Reduced entries into homelessness for families (thereby reducing the number of families overall who needed RRH assistance).
 - Shifting timelines for expending CARES-Act funding: Immediately after conducting a CoC-wide analysis of expenditures and determining how best to reallocate and de-obligate State funds, the State informed all CoCs of the extended timeline to expend this assistance. This messaging prioritized how grantees spent down funding to keep pace with expectations. (The State honored reallocation requests and no funds were de-obligated after being notified of the extension.)
 - Staff vacancies and turnover: Executive leadership and staff transitions occurred in the past 2 years at all four homeless nonprofits. Agencies prioritized continuity of care and services to existing clients and could not prioritize admissions to new clients consistently throughout the year. This impacted both operating and service expenditures for each nonprofit at different points in the fiscal year.

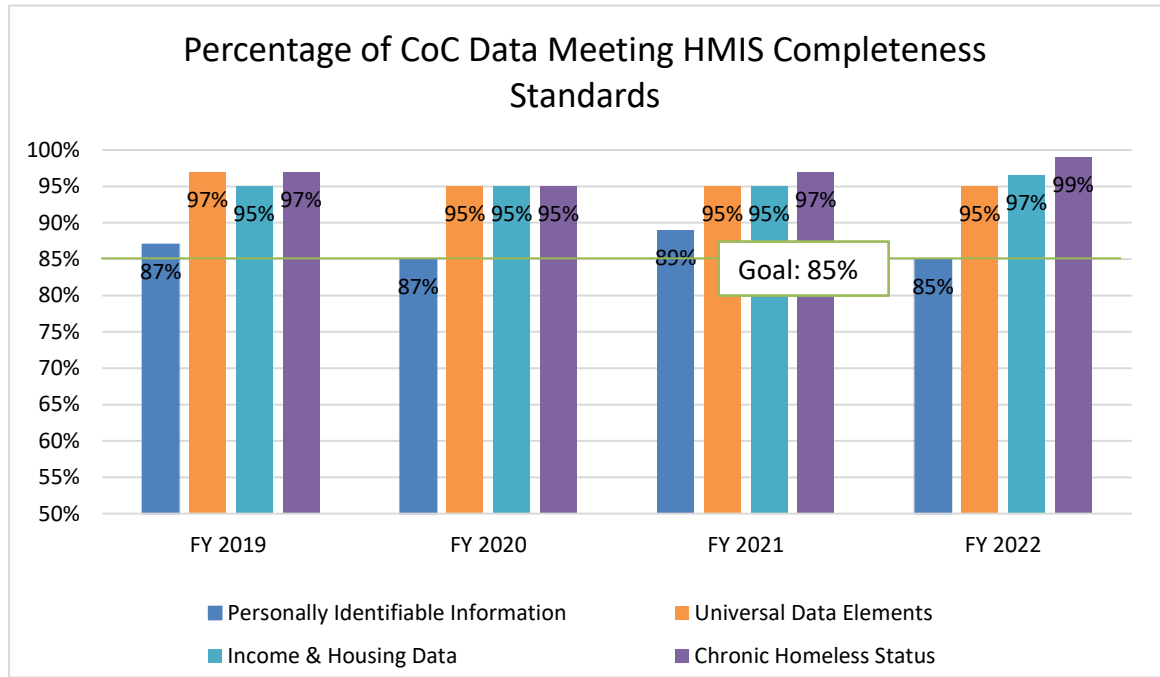
Recommendations	Target Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor and review spending trends quarterly during full CoC Executive Committee and Leadership Board meetings. • Continue to exercise the ability to reallocate a portion of funding for projects that have difficulty meeting the 95% expenditure rate. • Continue to elevate concerns to the Leadership Board when trends indicate spending difficulties to provide proactive and immediate intervention at the mid-year mark to address reallocations and preserve local funding to the CoC. • Continue to use expenditure rate as one of the considerations for future funding opportunities. • Explore alternative options for reporting expenditures for projects that operate on a calendar or federal fiscal year basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly • Ongoing • Q3 FY 2023 • Ongoing • Q3 FY 2023
Forecast	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In FY 2023, it is projected that grantees will expend the majority of their remaining CHERP funding with the possibility of additional reallocations mid-cycle, if necessary. The CoC will work to maintain funds within the CoC to the extent possible before returning funds to the State. • With CHERP funds declining, the CoC will return to its 'traditional' funding resources, and the CoC projects that funds will be expended at its target of 95% at the end of the fiscal year barring any other significant shifts in funding. 	

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CoC Services

Measure 2.2 CoC Data Meeting HMIS Completeness Standards

Data



Data Summary

- On a quarterly basis, Program Managers run the Annual Performance Report (APR) from the HMIS system. This report is reviewed and then submitted to the HMIS Administrator for each quarter and at the conclusion of each fiscal year.
- There are 17 total data elements reviewed that include Personally Identifiable Information, Universal Data Elements, Income & Housing Data, and Chronic Homeless Status.
- Programs must have an error rate of 5% or less for each data element.
- Programs must have an overall completion rate of 85% or better.
- Thirty-six programs are evaluated. Success is defined as all CoC data having an overall completion rate of 85% or better.

What is the story behind the data?

- In FY 2022, 100% of programs met or exceeded the HMIS completeness goal of 85%.
- Personally Identifiable Information met the 85% goal in FY 2022, reinforcing efforts made in FY 2019 when the HMIS Administrator developed a formula for persons with no social security number.
- The HMIS Administrator strengthened data quality checks by providing training to agency HMIS administrators on how to run and review data quality reports and address identified issues.
- Data clean-ups:
 - HMIS Administrator assisted the Street Outreach and Coordinated Entry programs in a full year data clean-up.
 - During the 1st Quarter, Arlington County participated in the Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) program. The total persons served increased drastically by 688

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persons. During the 2nd Quarter a workplan was implemented to appropriately address and correct HMIS data on all currently active clients.

- A new data collection approach was developed for Built-for-Zero which eliminates redundant assessment questions. All programs were audited and corrected.

Recommendations	Target Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete data quality and completeness reviews for all HMIS-participating programs and provide targeted training and technical assistance for program managers and agency HMIS admins on data quality, completeness, and data integrity. • Providers will continue to submit the HUD Data Quality Report on a quarterly basis to monitor data completeness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 2023 Q1 – Q4 • Quarterly
Forecast	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given targeted reviews and technical assistance already underway, data quality for personally identifiable information is expected to increase to 90% in FY 2023, and the remaining measures will reach at least 95%. 	

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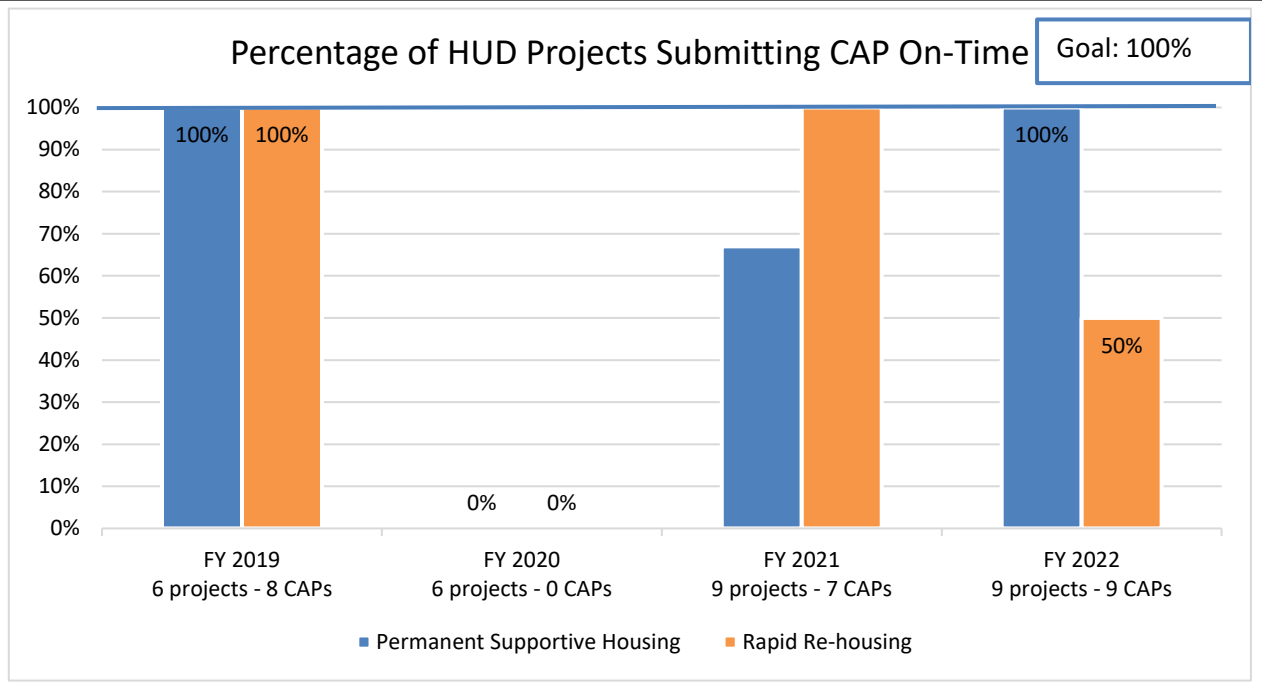
CoC Services

Measure

2.3

HUD Projects Submitting Corrective Action Plan (CAP) On-Time

Data



Data Summary

- In FY 2018, CoC Services developed a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) with Housing Innovations for HUD-funded project evaluations and monitoring. The CoC began monitoring these projects in FY 2019. Evaluations include an analysis of performance data and client survey results and are largely done for HUD CoC-funded programs for the renewal application process. Monitoring includes a comprehensive review of programmatic and administrative elements of programs and are completed for projects funded at the local, State and Federal levels.
- HUD CoC renewal projects are evaluated annually. Those that have not met the minimum CoC evaluation standards are required to submit a CAP, indicating how it will work to ensure the project will meet or exceed the minimum standard in the future. CoC Services conducts a mid-year analysis of current data to provide feedback around CAP implementation.
- In FY 2022, nine projects were evaluated.

What is the story behind the data?

- Of the 7 PSH projects that required CAPs, 7 projects submitted them on time.
- Of the 2 RRH projects that required CAPs, 1 project submitted theirs on time.
- This year's CAP process included more flexible timelines.
- The 1 project which did not submit their CAP on time saw turnover in agency leadership who had been the primary point of contact for this process.

Recommendations

Target Dates

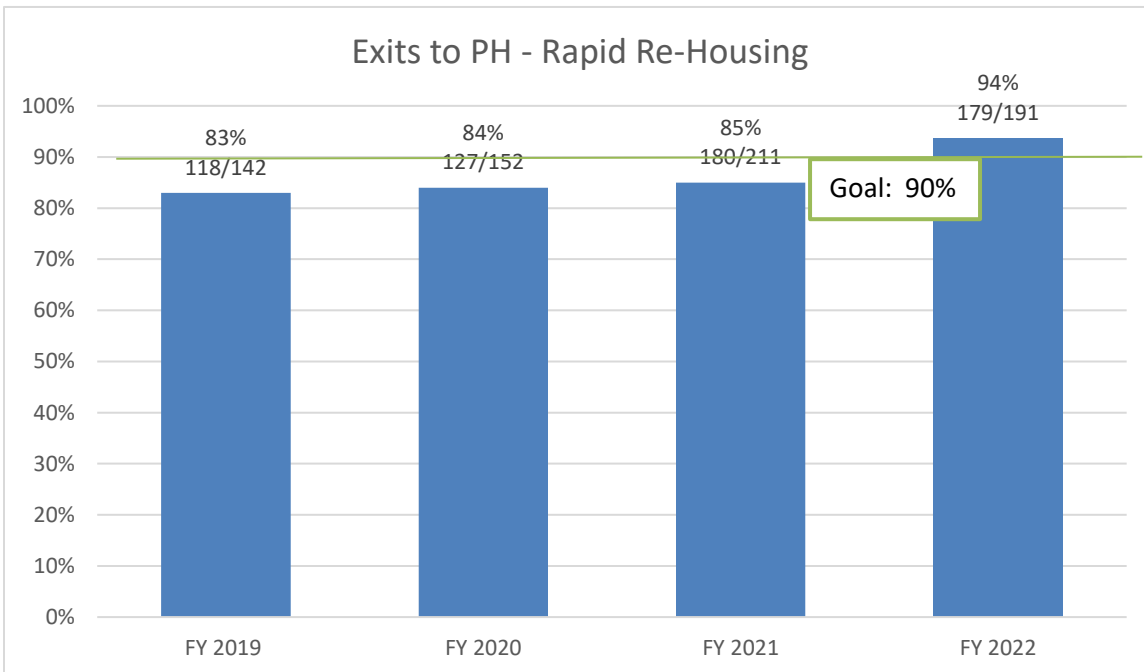
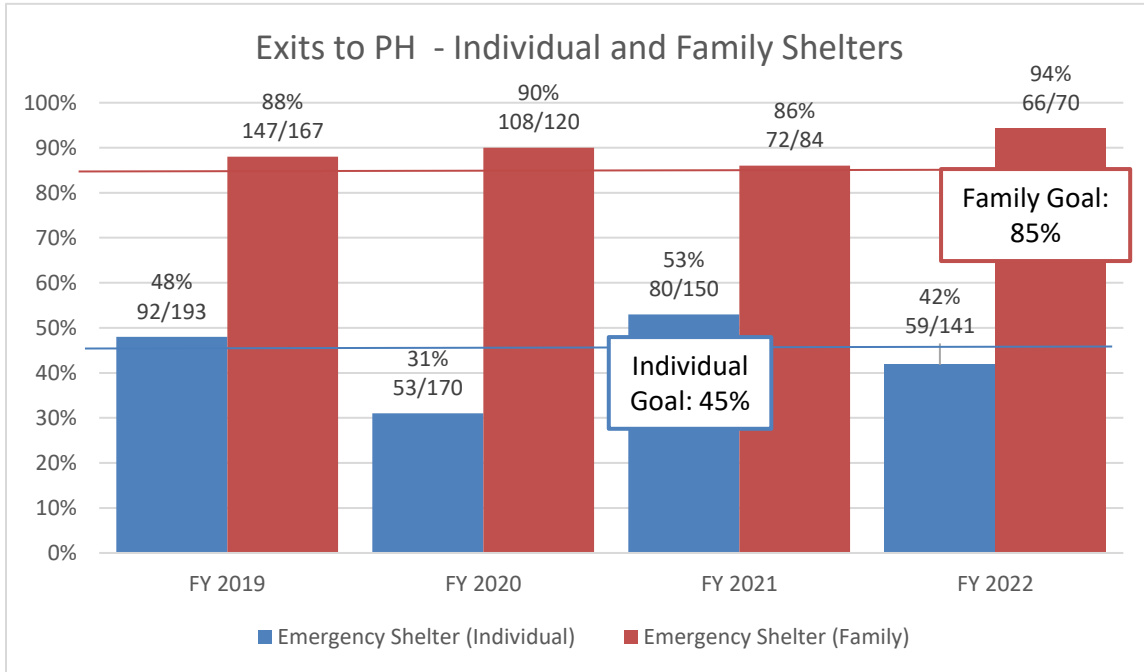
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FY 2023 timelines will account for other system/programmatic demands.• Additional technical assistance will be provided to nonprofits to guide them in their CAP submissions (in the form of training or coaching).• Project monitoring will also resume in FY 2023 with a RRH monitoring plan starting Q1 FY 2023.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Q2-Q3 FY 2023• Q3 FY 2023• Q1 – Q3 FY 2023
Forecast	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In FY 2023, the CoC will strive to meet the goal/target of 100%.	

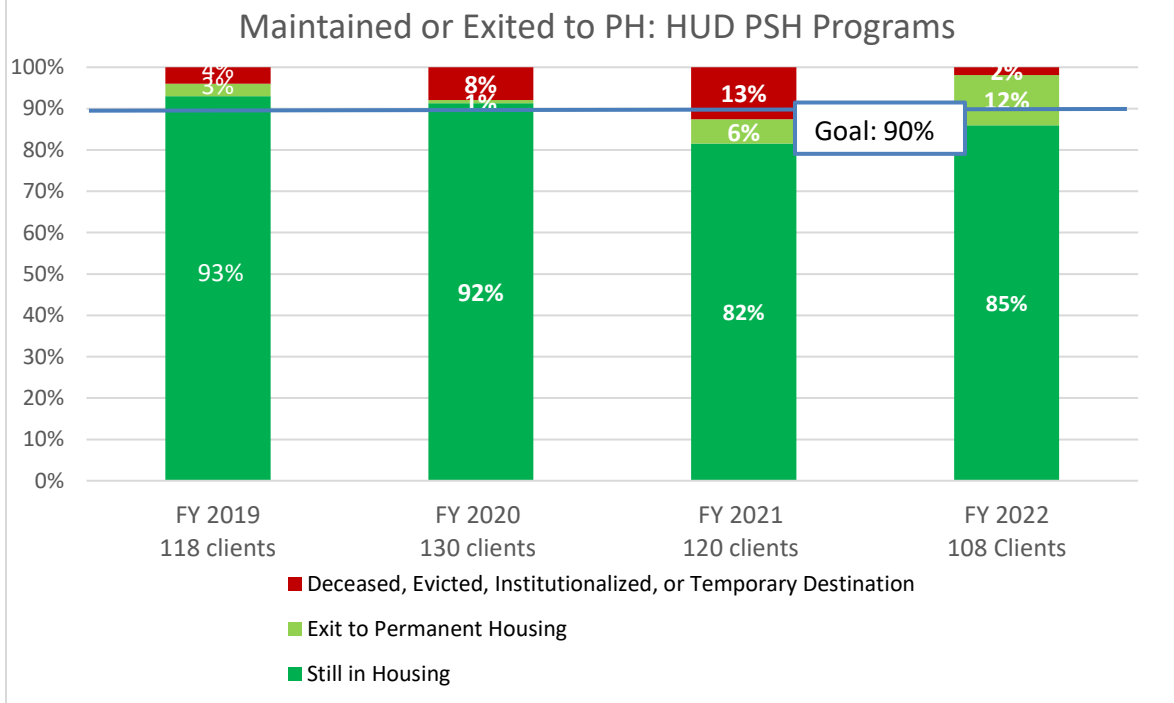
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CoC Services

Measure 3.1 Participants Exiting to Permanent Housing (PH)



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Data Summary

- The CoC measures the percentage of persons served that move into permanent housing from emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing programs (HUD funded only projects).
- The CoC has established goals for housing stability (exits to permanent housing) for each intervention.
- The Annual Progress Report (APR) is run on a quarterly basis for all programs. A year-end report is generated to identify the annual percentages.

What is the story behind the data?

- Across all interventions, over 200 people exited to permanent housing in FY 2022.
- The CoC exceeded its permanent housing placement goals in all interventions except for single adult emergency shelter (below goal by 3% points). This success is largely attributed to leveraging capacity and funding for Rapid Rehousing assistance, targeted Emergency Housing Vouchers for households at risk of returning to homelessness after RRH placement, and utilizing the State's Rent Relief Portal to assist people in maintaining their housing.
- Family emergency shelter exits to permanent housing were a record high at 94% of all exits. Nearly 97% of Doorways shelter residents and 93% of Bridges shelter residents exited to permanent housing, without significant impacts to lengths of stay.
- Exits to permanent housing from single adult shelter was 42%.
 - The decrease in permanent housing exits largely resulted from two issues: staffing and funding. Both providers experienced significant turnover. Concurrently, during Q1 of FY 2022, expanded State-administered CHERP funding (largely for shelter and RRH) was anticipated to end. Efforts were made among the CoC to reallocate funds to projects who had already expended funds. During that time, PathForward who forecasted expending funds with existing clients reduced admissions until funds had been reallocated to their RRH program.

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- Exits to permanent housing from rapid rehousing exceeded the housing goal of 90% at 94%.
- 97% of PSH clients either maintained permanent housing or exited to permanent housing after completing the program. The CoC has steadily improved its efforts to align with Housing First, and despite the effects of the pandemic, the CoC continues to prioritize permanent housing placement, recognizing and valuing the importance of housing in the stabilization of multiple domains for individuals and families (as evidenced by the performance in PSH).
- With lower utilization rates in family emergency shelter and added rapid rehousing assistance available, nonprofits increased their capacity to quickly rehouse families even as those same families lacked income and employment. Rapid rehousing programs were able to deepen levels of assistance with the expanded services and funding.
 - Employment rates at exit from shelters average 23%. 58% and 85% of households exiting single adult shelter and family shelters had income.
 - Average lengths of stay in Rapid Rehousing were nearly 10 months (as compared to 8.7 months in FY 2020 and 5 months in FY 2021).

Recommendations	Target Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly permanent housing exits will be monitored to ensure shelter exits keep pace with both need and performance targets. • Quarterly RRH expenditures will be monitored to ensure referrals and admissions keep pace with available funds. • RRH expenditures will be revisited in early Q3 to funds are allocated to where the need exists. • The COC Consultant will conduct monitorings of all RRH programs which will lead in the development of a comprehensive, tailored training and technical assistance plan to continue reinforcing and supporting providers in RRH best practices. • The CoC will review the length of time it takes to refer and then admit PSH clients after a unit becomes available to explore where improvements are needed. • HAB Housing Locator will continue to monitor and elevate housing trends to better anticipate market trends which require additional strategies/solutions which can be brought to the CoC Housing Sub-Committee. • Review exit data by race and ethnicity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going • On-going • FY 2023 Q2-Q4 • FY 2023 Q1 • FY 2023 Q3-Q4 • On-going • FY 2023 Q2

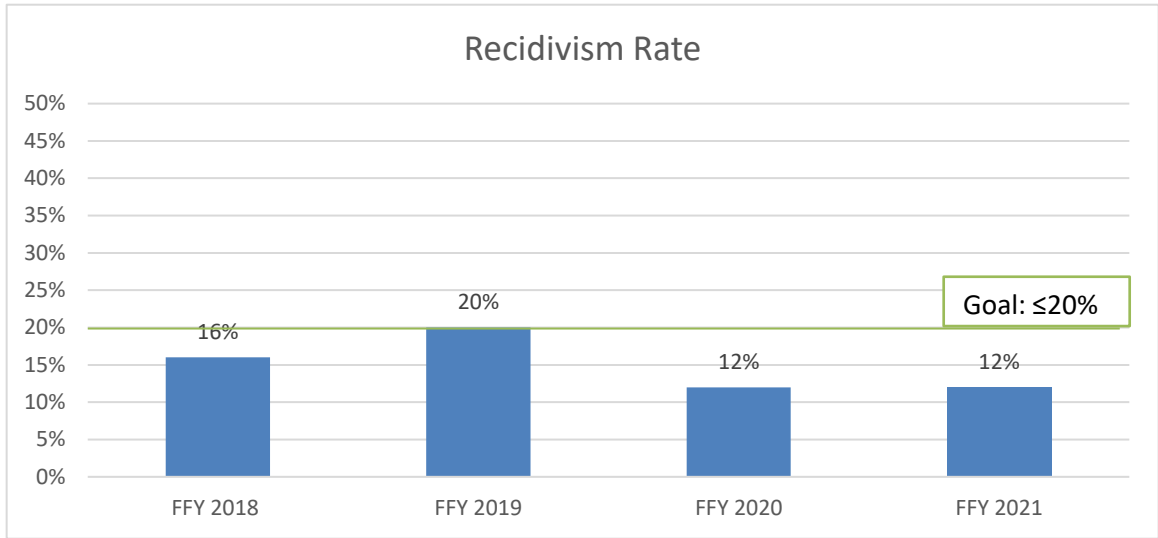
Forecast
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In FY 2023, exits to permanent housing should still meet CoC goals/targets of 90% for RRH and PSH, 85% for family shelter, and 45% for single adult shelter, but are likely to decrease from FY 2022 numbers due to reductions in available housing assistance and strains in the housing market.

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CoC Services

Measure 3.2 Homeless Recidivism (Emergency Shelter Re-Entry)

Data



Data Summary

- Recidivism is defined as the percentage of persons who returned to homelessness within two years of exiting a homeless program to permanent housing.
- A standardized Systems Report is generated from the HMIS system on a yearly basis. This report will be run in conjunction with the federal fiscal year (FFY), October 1 – September 30 of each year. This report informs the County of the overall percentage of persons that return to homelessness after being housed. More importantly, it provides a breakdown of the timeframe in which the household returned to homelessness (e.g., within 30-90 days after being housed, up to two years).

What is the story behind the data?

- For the past 2 years, the CoC has maintained low rates of returns to homelessness with only 12% of people exiting to permanent housing returning to homelessness within 2 years.
- For the past 4 years, the CoC has met or exceeded its goal.
- Outcomes during the Federal Fiscal Year include impacts resulting from the community’s eviction prevention efforts and eviction moratoria.
- Additional case conferencing efforts support persons who are experiencing challenges during or nearing the end of their participation in housing programs (RRH or PSH). This allows the CoC to collaborate on bringing additional resources and/or supports to the household which supports them to maintain their housing.
- The additional supports of Housing Grants or Emergency Housing/Mainstream vouchers to which people can transition, bring critical rental assistance supports to those who’s incomes cannot support their housing and living costs without financial assistance.

Recommendations

- Continue deploying case conferencing strategies targeted to supporting people in maintaining their housing.

Target Dates

- On-going

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue utilizing RRH assistance as a bridge to other income and housing assistance supports (PSH, Housing Grants, HCVP as vouchers are available).• Review exits and returns by race/ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On-going• FY 2023 Q2
Forecast	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In FY 2023, the CoC will expects to maintain low rates of return (12%) given the reporting period overlapping with the availability of rent relief assistance and the deployment of Emergency Housing Vouchers.	