Table 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 **[Alameda County CoC]** will show **[16,000]** total people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness annually, representing **[6,154] [more]** people and a **[63%] [increase]** from the baseline.

*Please be sure to copy and paste the goal statement from this application template to Cognito, and only update the fields in [brackets].

Goal Narrative:

HDIS baseline data shows the number of people served in our system to be much lower than local HMIS data, which shows **21,511** persons served in FY 21-22, our most recent annual measurement period. We are still trying to understand this significant discrepancy. One potential reason could be that Coordinated Entry data in HDIS appears quite low, and more CE entries should appear in future HDIS data pulls. Therefore, while **16,000** is an increase from HDIS baseline, it is a reduction from what we believe to be the true number of those currently served by our homeless response system. If we reference our HMIS data which reflects our local understanding of the severity of the problem (and also aligns with annual projections of people experiencing homelessness based on a one-morning snapshot provided by the 2022 PIT Count), then we are proposing to **decrease the number of persons experiencing homelessness from 21,511 (true baseline) to 16,000, a decrease of 5,511 persons or 26%.** This goal is also predicated on the notion that the discrepancies between HDIS and HMIS data will eventually resolve itself so that future HDIS data pulls are comparable to our local situation. While we aim to lower this number overall, the 16,000 also reflects that we hope to have everyone experiencing homelessness in our community accessing and receiving services from our homeless response system and included in HMIS. The balancing of reducing homelessness while ensuring greater coverage of who is known to our system is included in this goal. In HHAP-3 goal setting for 2024, we anticipated a similar reduction from over 19,000 people in our local HMIS baseline to 17,000, an 11% reduction using local numbers (although it appeared as an 87% increase from HDIS data that we couldn't substantiate). Similarly, our goal appears as an increase from HDIS data, but is set using our homeless system numbers that we're able to substantiate. Goals set for 2025 are more ambitious, proposing a 26% instead of 11% decrease in our local situation. This decrease is in the context of continually increasing PIT Count numbers, that saw an overal 73% increase in homelessness from 2017 to 2022. While there are new housing opportunities for people experiencing homelessness in the pipeline, a reduction in homelessness cannot be realized without significant prevention efforts to stop the inflow of people becoming homeless, which hovers at a rate of 2.5 to 3 for every one person exiting homelessness. Prevention strategies have been articulated in the Home Together Plan, but lack funding to implement.

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
9,846	6154	63%	16,000

Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness	
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially **focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:**	Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal: *Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.*
Black and African American people experiencing homelessness represent the largest population of people represented in our homeless system. This population has consistently been over-represented compared to their representation in the general population. Current HDIS data shows 54% of those served by our homeless system are Black or African American, compared to approximately 11% of Alameda County residents. This percentage has gradually increased over time. It is imperative that we take steps to address the disproportionate impact, and increase people served (and housed) to reduce this over-representation so it aligns more closely with the general population. Baseline for CY 2021 shows 5,318 Black or African Americans served by our homeless system. Our goal is to serve 9,400 Black or African American persons in 2025, which would be a decrease of 6% relative to our 2024 goal, but would represent 59% of all persons served, which is commensurate with our HHAP-3 goal to serve this population at a rate that is greater than the general and homeless system population. We strive to increase this population served to reflect greater access to resources and housing exits.	People who are Black or African American as a % of total persons served by our homeless response system. Our target is to increase this percentage represented in homeless system programs and services to reach 59% of the total population served by 2025 (or 9,400 Black or African American individuals served), to ensure there is over-representation in services received and exits to housing.

Outcome Goal #1b. Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness on a daily basis.

Goal Statement:
By the end of the performance period, data for the **[Alameda County CoC]** will show **[6,300]** total people experiencing unsheltered homelessness daily, representing **[835] [fewer]** people and a **[12%] [reduction]** from the baseline.

*Please be sure to copy and paste the goal statement from this application template to Cognito, only updating the fields in [brackets].

Goal Narrative:
Since our 2017 PIT Count, our CoC has experienced an 85% increase in unsheltered homelessness (3,863 unsheltered in 2017; 6,312 in 2019; and 7,135 in 2022). However, if we remove the 2017 number of unsheltered and focus on the more recent counts from 2019 and 2022, then we see a 13% increase in the unsheltered population, which changes our 2025 projections to 8,232 people predicted to be unsheltered at that time. While the absolute numbers of unsheltered homeless continue to increase, and are projected to keep increasing in the 2024 PIT Count based on current trend lines, the % of unsheltered to sheltered has decreased from 79% unsheltered in 2019 to 73% in the 2022 PIT Count. We believe this number/percentage would likely be higher if it weren't for the many Roomkey units that were still available during the 2022 PIT. With the loss of Roomkey units and the current trajectory, we'd expect continued increases in the unsheltered population. However, our Home Together Plan calls for significant and temporary investment in shelter to help slow down this increase, and to provide temporary housing while more permanent housing makes its way through the pipeline. Without significant funding, however, we cannot realize our goal of adding 1,625 units of shelter to our inventory by 2023 as called for in the Plan (which would bring our total to 3,410 shelter units). Without ongoing funding, it is difficult to expand and sustain inventory, knowing that future operating and leasing costs do not have a funding source. Our biggest source of recurring funding is through HUD, and much of our HUD CoC package supports ongoing rental assistance for people already in permanent housing. However, our Home Together Plan calls for a number of activities that support efforts to increase the production of low-barrier shelter and interim housing, including lowering progammic barriers to crisis services, ensuring that existing shelter inventory can be maximally utilized, and increasing medical and mental health respite by 300 beds and including resources for rehousing exits.

For these reasons, we anticipate being able to reverse this trend, and start to change direction in 2024 and beyond. **This includes adjusting our previous HHAP-3 goal from 8,100 unsheltered to a new goal of 7,000 by 2024, representing our first decrease in the next PIT Count.** Our goal(s) represents stabilization so that, while unsheltered homelessness is predicted to temporarily increase, the addition of new shelter and interim housing can slow down this trajectory and reverse direction by 2025 as more shelter and housing is brought online. Our 2025 goal to have no more than 6,300 people unsheltered represents a 12% decrease from baseline, and a 10% reduction from our HHAP-3 adjusted goal of 7,000. **We are proposing a significant reduction from the 2025 projection of 8,232 unsheltered to 6,300**. This also represents a 22% decrease from our original HHAP-3 goal of 8,100. We continue to partner with cities to use each round of HHAP funding to bring on more units of interim housing, although it can take a few years to see projects finalized and sustainability of these projects when one-time funding ends remains a top concern.

Baseline Data: Daily Estimate of # of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness	Outcome Goals July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2025		
	Change in # of People	**Change as % of Baseline**	**Target Daily Estimate of # of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness**
7,135	835	12.00%	6,300
Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness			

Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:	**Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:** *Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.*
Our latest PIT Count (2022) shows that unaccompanied youth households (ages 18-24) that are unsheltered comprise 9.3% of our CoC's total unsheltered population, which is higher than the percentage this population represents within our total homeless system (8%). This overrepresentation of youth in unsheltered homelessness is also consistent with data from our prior 2019 PIT Count which shows youth represented as 9% of the unsheltered population. We have seen this number reduced in the past (between 2017 and 2019) and believe that with targeted interventions including expanded access to Coordinated Entry through youth access points (a focus of YHDP), as well as interim housing for youth, we can once again impact this number. We are proposing a 20% decrease relative to our 2024 goal, with strategies informed by our youth coordinated community plan developed under YHDP.	**Our goal is to bring the # of unaccompanied youth who are unsheltered down by 2.3% to 7% of the unsheltered population in 2025, or no more than 441 (of the 6,300 goal set for total unsheltered homelessness) unaccompanied youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness.** This decrease would be two full percentage points lower than the current percentage of the total homeless population that unaccompanied youth represent (9% or 666 unaccompanied youth).

Outcome Goal #2. Reducing the number of persons who become newly homeless.

Goal Statement:

By the end of the performance period, HDIS data for the **[Alameda County CoC]** will show **[6,000]** total people become newly homeless each year, representing **[1,372] [more]** people and a **[30%] [increase]** from the baseline.

*Please be sure to copy and paste the goal statement from this application template to Cognito, only updating the fields in [brackets].

Goal Narrative:

Our community doesn't currently anticipate an influx in prevention resources, and like many others, are challenged with how to build out an effective and resourced prevention arm connected to our homeless response system. We foresee that due to the lifting of eviction moratoria when the local health emergency ends, and the wind down of one-time COVID resource-funded rental assistance (e.g. Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP), which received over 11,000 applications in the County, not including the large cities of Oakland and Fremont that received their own applications. Of the 8,556 households that were approved for funding through the County, about 2/3 of these households are below 30% AMI, increasing their risk for falling into homelessness once supports are lifted) we anticipate seeing future increases in first-time homelessness, although likely not immediately, as evictions and loss of housing are just one step in a chain of events that contribute to eventual homelessness. HDIS data shows first-time homelessness increased by 17% between 2020 and 2021 (3967 to 4628), surpassing our 2021 target of where we'd need to be to meet our HHAP-3 2024 goal (4475 in 2021). **At our current rate of increase, we would expect to see approx. 7,667 people become homeless for the first time in 2025**. Homeless system modeling and projections in our Home Together 2026 Plan also project an increase in first-time homelessness in 2022 and 2023, with eventual stabilizing in 2024 and slight decreases thereafter (contingent on our Plan being sufficiently resourced with new funding over a five-year period, resulting in an additional 24,000 new units and subsidies). For these reasons, we propose to slow this upward trajectory of the rate of first time homelessness. **This goal would result in 6,000 people becoming homeless for the first time in 2025 instead of 7,667, a decrease of 22%, and a stabilizing of our 2024 estimate.** We hope to achieve this through identification of new prevention funding, building on existing partnerships with other mainstream/institutional settings exiting people to the homeless system (e.g. criminal justice system, hospitals, etc.) and leveraging data from multiple systems to help identify those most likely to become homeless through key screening indicators.

Baseline Data: Annual Estimate of # of people who become newly homeless each year	Outcome Goals July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2025		
	Change in # of People	Change as % of Baseline	Target Annual Estimate of # of people who become newly homeless each year
4,628	1,372	30%	6,000

Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness	
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially **focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:**	Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal: *Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.*
The number of Black or African American people who became homeless for the first time in CY 2020 was 1,951 or 49% of the total number of people experiencing homelessness for the first time, well above the representation of Black or African American people in the general population (11%). The number of Black or African American people who became homeless for the first time in CY 2021 was 2,451 or 53%, an even greater disparity compared to the representation of Black or African American people in the general population. We are proposing to reduce first time homelessness for Black or African American people through housing problem solving and flexible financial assistance resources targeted to achieve greater race equity. Instead of continued growth in this subpopulation, we are proposing to slow the growth rate so that no more than 2,750 of those becoming homeless for the first time in 2025 are Black or African American. This would be a redirection in 2025 from the currently projected 51% of first-time homeless or 3,920 people, who are Black or African American. **We are proposing a reduction from the projected 51% to no more than 46%, a decrease of 5% of the first-time homeless population.**	The number of Black or African American people experiencing first-time homelessness will be no greater than 2,750, or 46% by 2025.

Outcome Goal #3. Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing.

Goal Statement:
By the end of the performance period, HDIS data for the **[Alameda County CoC]** will show **[2,250]** total people people exiting homelessness into permanent housing annually, representing **[240] [more]** people and a **[12%] [increase]** from the baseline.

Goal Narrative:
We saw an 11% increase in housing exits between 2020 and 2021 (1,813 to 2,010 exits), due to new housing resources coming online. However, most of our future housing inventory will show up in HMIS as PSH enrollments with ongoing services (and therefore not system exits), meaning that people who are housed with these resources will be enrolled in PSH ongoing and will not impact this measure since they aren't considered an exit from the system. As we increase tenancy sustaining service slots through CalAIM, we anticipate that everyone housed through Coordinated Entry will be enrolled in these services ongoing (which is the goal) to support housing retention and homelessness prevention, but will continue to be active/enrolled in our system. For this reason, while we anticipate the number of overall housing exits to continue increasing, there is concern that much of this growth will not be captured by this measure. Although it is not entirely clear the population that is exiting to housing outside of the system without ongoing supports, since we don't have our arms around people once they have exited, our projection tool shows us that this type of housing exit continues to steadily increase. **We therefore project a 12% increase in system exits to housing from our 2021 baseline (an additional 240 exits), and a 15% increase from our 2024 projected goal of 1,950 system exits to housing.** Based on updated baseline data, we believe we can surpass our HHAP-3 2024 goal with further steady increases. While we are optimistic about bringing more housing online, the impact of increased housing exits will continue to be offset by the inflow into our system which averages at a rate of 2.5-3 people becoming homeless for every 1 person who exits. Without permanent funding to work on prevention, increasing total housing exits alone will not move our system to functional zero.

Current projections in our Home Together Plan include 1,447 units of PSH coming online over the next two fiscal years (through June 2024), but as noted, our projected goal does not include all the people who will move from homelessness to permanent housing due to our understanding of the limitations with the methodology for this measure. Our Home Together Plan also articulates that with significant additional funding and resources, we could increase exits from our system to more than 6,000 households annually by 2024. The Plan calls for the addition of over 24,000 new housing opportunities (both units and subsidies) by 2026, if funding can be identified. These projects to increase inventory would include expansions in rapid rehousing and supportive housing, as well as significant investments in newer program models for our community such as dedicated affordable housing and shallow subsidies that provides housing that allows people independence and autonomy with economic supports, a strategy recommended to be more effective in reducing racial disparities in our community.
We have seen success with focused smaller-scale programs that serve families in rapid rehousing (e.g. CalWORKS HSP), or OPRI (Oakland PATH Rehousing Initiative) that provides sponsor-based rental assistance and supportive services to people living on the street or in emergency shelters, and people exiting foster care or the criminal justice system. The OPRI partnership includes City of Oakland, the Oakland Housing Authority, Alameda County, and multiple non-profit agencies. Bringing programs like this to scale through increased subsidy and service slots would greatly impact our system.
In addition, there are a number of efforts over the past year that have launched to increase exits from our homeless response system to permanent housing: 1) funding housing navigation and housing stability services through CalAIM so that people can more easily access available housing and receive supports to stay housed; 2) procuring funds for operating subsidies that will add financial support to dedicated affordable units through a new local operating subsidy pool; and 3) local jurisdictions (cities) within the County are dedicating funding towards new supportive housing and rapid rehousing programs, are setting aside dedicated affordable units for homeless households, and have launched shallow subsidy programs.

Baseline Data: Annual Estimate of # of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing	Outcome Goals July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2025		
	Change in # of People	Change as % of Baseline	Target Annual Estimate of # of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing
2,010	240	12%	2,250
Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness			
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:	**Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:** *Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.*		

With our 2020 baseline data, we did not see significant disparities in exits to housing when compared with representation in our overall homeless system, however we do know from local and PIT Count data that Black and African American residents are disproportionately impacted by homelessness. So. in alignment with our Home Together 2026 Community Plan to center race equity and reduce racial disparities. we set an intention to reach larger percentages of residents who identify as Black/African American and Brown/Hispanic served by the system and exiting to permanent housing, so that exits to housing align with service representation in the overall homeless system. We continue to identify areas for improvement, for example, American Indian or Alaska Natives who comprise 3.4% of our homeless population but only represent 2.7% of housing exits from our system. Other racial groups are within a one percentile difference between their representation in the homeless system and system exits to housing. Also, because we know that Black or African American people in particular are hugely overrepresented in the homeless system (54% compared to 11% of the general County population) we will continue to focus on access to housing problem solving and flexible financial assistance at the front door of our homeless system (access points/housing resource centers) so that there is greater access and opportunities for Black/African American and Brown/Latino populations to exit to housing without having to enter the homeless system and experience long waits for system resources.

To achieve equity in this measure for all Black/African American and Brown/Latino populations experiencing homelessness, by 2025 over 3% of housing exits will be American Indian or Alaska Native; and we will maintain or improve representation in successful exits for people who are Asian at 3%; Black or African American at 54%; 2% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; and 7% for people of multiple races.

Outcome Goal #4. Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless.

Goal Statement:

By the end of the performance period, HDIS data for the **[Alameda County CoC]** will show **[152]** days as the average length of time that persons are enrolled in street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, safehaven projects and time prior to move-in for persons enrolled in rapid rehousing and permanent housing programs annually, representing **[16] [fewer]** people and a **[10%] [reduction]** from the baseline.

*Please be sure to copy and paste the goal statement from this application template to Cognito, only updating the fields in [brackets].

Goal Narrative:

The State's HDIS baseline data for this measure is significantly lower than what local HMIS data demonstrates (HMIS data shows that 229 days was the average length of time people remained homeless in Alameda County in CY 2021). Therefore, maintaining the average length of time that people in Alameda County remain homeless at 152 days (our CY 2020 baseline) between 2021 and 2025 is far below what local data shows, and as such is a significant decrease/reduction for this measure. The projection tool used to support goal setting for 2024 and 2025 shows that we're currently projected to reach 164 days as the average length of time someone remains homeless by 2025, only a modest reduction from current baseline. We believe we can take this goal further, but cannot see moving the needle beyond what we already established in HHAP-3 which is a maintenance of effort for this data point which we haven't been able to substantiate locally. For further comparison, our HMIS data for this sytem performance measure across Fiscal Year 2021-2022 shows 226 days as the average length of time, similar to what we pulled locally for CY 2021.

We know that housing in the pipeline doesn't come online all at once, and that so long as the inflow into homelessness continues at the current rate (which seems likely given all that happens upstream on someone's way to becoming homeless), there will not be enough housing to exit people from the system swiftly without a significant long-term investment in new housing. Given this constraint, there will continue to be issues with flow through the system. PIT Count data also shows a large number of our homeless population is impacted with health and mental health disabilities (49% report psychiatric or emotional conditions; 34% report chronic health conditions; and 33% report physical disabilities), which impacts the time people are waiting for appropriate resources, as we need more housing with enhanced services for older adults, and persons who are medically fraile and/or with behavioral health impairments. New models in our system show great promise is providing these more intensive on-sight services so that people can stay housed in the community, but require funding to be brought to scale. We also have very little turnover in PSH (which currently makes up the majority of our homeless housing) which is a strength of the system and speaks to our commitment to ensure ongoing services available to everyone for as long as needed, but also means that without new housing brought to scale, there is very little flow with existing inventory. We also see that lengths of stay in some types of interim housing have increased which can be a benefit, as the consumers in those programs are given the supports they need while housing plans are developed and implemented. With the continued move to reduce shelter barriers, people are willing to stay longer while working on their long-term housing plans.

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Baseline Data: Average length of time (in # of days) persons enrolled in street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, safehaven projects and time prior to move-in for persons enrolled in rapid rehousing and permanent housing programs	Change in # of Days	Change as % of Baseline	Target Average length of time (in # of days) persons enrolled in street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, safehaven projects and time prior to move-in for persons enrolled in rapid rehousing and permanent housing programs
168	-16	10%	**152 days**

Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness	
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:	**Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:** *Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.*
Updated HDIS baseline data shows the average length of time families with minor children remain homeless continues to be much higher than for households without children (236 days vs. 146 days). This number for families continues to increase based on past data. Our projected performance indicates that **if nothing changes, we are on pace to reach an average of 251 days that families with minor children stay homeless by year 2025**. While this data could be attributable to families spending more time in programs such as interim housing/transitional housing/etc., **our goal is to bring this number down to less than 200 days by 2025**, a 15% decrease in length of time from current baseline, and a 20% reduction from our projected performance in 2025 (251 days vs. 200 days) reversing the current trend of increases.	Reduce the average length of time that families with children remain homeless. Target goal is less than 200 days that families remain homeless by 2025. This is an 15% decrease from the 2021 HDIS baseline (236 days).

Outcome Goal #5. Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness within two years after exiting homelessness to permanent housing.
Goal Statement: By the end of the performance period, HDIS data for the **[Alameda County CoC]** will show **[7%]** of people return to homelessness within 2 years after having exited homelessness to permanent housing, representing **[0] [fewer or more]** people and a **[0%] [reduction or increase]** from the baseline. **Please be sure to copy and paste the goal statement from this application template to Cognito, only updating the fields in [brackets].*
Goal Narrative: This measure has remained relatively stable over the years (usually always at or under 10%, but not much variation from there) and would require a longer timeframe (beyond 2025) to achieve significant reductions. This goal represents a focus on increasing the number of people experiencing homelessness who exit to housing, while managing ongoing housing retention with some expected levels of attrition. We don't anticipate major levers impacting this relatively stable data point, and would go so far as to postulate that the 7% seen in the State's CY 2021 data may be more of an outlier that will regress to the mean over time. While it's great to see a decrease from HDIS CY 2020 numbers, we wouldn't expect to continue seeing reductions as there is some level of margin/tolerance in any system. DHCS is setting its performance measures for HHIP at no more than 15% returns to homelessness for their population of formerly homeless managed care members who exit to housing, and between this threshold and those set locally in response to tracking this data with HUD over a longer period of time, we have no reason to believe it would be possible to further suppress returns below 7%. As a community, we have dedicated a lot of funding to ensuring that most people exiting to homeless housing through our system have ongoing tenancy sustaining/housing stability services for as long as needed, and we attribute bringing those services to scale through Medi-Cal funding as part of CalAIM, as a key strategy to stay at or below 10% locally with returns to homelessness. However, continued authorizations of these services to cover a long period of time once housed is at the discretion of the Managed Care Plans, and it's not yet clear how the policies they may set around future approval of these services could impact whether some people in housing lose those supports and consequently lose their housing as well. We are continuining to advocate locally for long-term coverage through CalAIM, as well as at the State level to make tenancy sustaining services a covered Medi-Cal benefit, which would promote housing retention for a large group of people.
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Baseline Data: % of people who return to homelessness within 2 years after having exited homelessness to permanent housing	Change in % of People	Change as % of Baseline	Target % of people who return to homelessness wihtin 2 years after having exited homelessness to permanent housing
7%	0%	0%	7%

Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness	
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:	Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal: *Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.*
Returns to homelessness for transition age youth (ages 18-24) is currently at 11%, much higher than the system average of 7%. Our goal is to decrease unaccompanied youth returns to homelessness, so they're more in line with the rate of returns to homelessness in the overall homeless system. Unaccompanied youth ages 18-24 comprise approximately 6.6% of our homeless system according to CY 2021 data. There should be adequate supports in place to ensure housing retention for this group in line with the rest of our homeless system, so that their returns look similar to the overall system (which we target to be at 10% or lower), if not stronger. This calls for reducing returns by 1% each year to get to 7% in 2025. We believe that decreasing returns to homelessness for transition age youth from 11% to 7% can be accomplished with continued partnership between our County, Continuum of Care, and Youth Action Board, and with the infusion of new YHDP funds deployed to activities called for in the Youth Coordinated Community Plan.	Reduce the percentage of transition age youth who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing from 11% to 7%.

Outcome Goal #6. Increasing successful placements from street outreach.

Goal Statement:

By the end of the performance period, HDIS data for the **[Alameda CoC]** will show **[50]** total people served in street outreach projects exit to emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations annually, representing **[6] [more]** people and a **[14%] [increase]** from the baseline.

*Please be sure to copy and paste the goal statement from this application template to Cognito, only updating the fields in [brackets].

Goal Narrative:

State HDIS data shows that successful placements from street outreach have increased by 214% since 2018 through 2021 (14 to 44 placements), with the biggest increase during that period realized between 2020 to 2021. We believe we can continue increasing this goal (as we projected in HHAP-3) as we expect expansion of outreach teams using HMIS in our CoC beginning FY 2022/2023. In addition, there are an increased number of street health outreach teams participating in housing problem solving and front door services as part of our Coordinated Entry, which will also positively impact this measure. Using HHIP funds from DHCS, we are also partnering with our managed care plans to support data collection and expansion of people served by street heath outreach teams, which should support an increase in successful placements over the next few years. However, we're striving to ensure we keep this goal realistic, as successful placements depend on availability of both interim and permanent housing, and the system is therefore reliant on an increase in shelter options that can be accessible by street outreach, which will require new funding investments to realize (as discussed in Goal 1b). As street outreach is often the first encounter/touchpoint to the homeless response system, there are still many people encountered by outreach teams who are not yet ready to consent to data entry in HMIS which has also artificially limited the number of people receiving services through this access point.

Baseline Data: Annual # of people served in street outreach projects who exit to emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations.	Outcome Goals July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2025		
	Change in # of People	Change as % of Baseline	Target Annual Estimate of # of people served in street outreach projects who exit to emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations.
44	6	14%	50

Underserved Populations and Populations Disproportionately Impacted by Homelessness	
Describe any underserved and/ or disproportionately impacted population(s) that your community will especially focus on related to this Outcome Goal and how this focus has been informed by data in your landscape assessment:	**Describe the trackable data goal(s) related to this Outcome Goal:** *Note: Meeting the trackable data goals for the underserved populations is not required for eligibility for Bonus Funds.*
There is insufficient population data from HDIS on those included in this measure from 2018 - 2021 (n=44) to draw meaningful conclusions about disproportionately impacted populations with such a small sample size. HDIS only provided data for a couple subpopulations but suppressed most because of the small number of people reported in those categories. Where there was population data, it did not reveal noticable inequities (e.g. Black or African Americans represent 54% of our homeless system and made up 61% of successful placements from outreach; people with significant mental illness represent 30% of our system and made up 50% of succesful placements). However, as prioritized in our Home Together Plan, we have an intention to ensure that the population served by street outreach teams with successful exits aligns with Black/African American and Brown/Latino representation in the overall homeless system. In alignment with our Home Together 2026 Community Plan to center racial equity and reduce racial disparities, we will set goals to reach larger percentages of all Black/African American and Brown/Latino served by street outreach and exiting to successful placements, so that it aligns with Black/African American and Brown/Latino representation in the overall homeless system.	To achieve equity in this measure for all Black/African American and Brown/Latino populations experiencing homelessness, by 2025 at least 3% of all successful placements from street outreach will be American Indian or Alaska Native; at least 3% Asian; at least 54% Black or African American; at least 2% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; and at least 7% multiple races.