



California Interagency Council on Homelessness

Statewide Homelessness Assessment
(July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2021)

Report to the Legislature

Pursuant to Assembly Bill 140 (Chapter 111, Statutes of 2021)

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Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
BFH	Bringing Families Home program
Cal ICH	California Interagency Council on Homelessness
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
CalHFA	California Housing Finance Agency
CalWORKs	California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids
CCCCO	California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDSS	California Department of Social Services
CHHIPP	College Homeless and Housing Insecure Pilot Program
CoC	Continuum of Care
DHCS	Department of Health Care Services
ESG	Emergency Solutions Grants
FHC	Family Homelessness Challenge
FUP	Family Unification Program
FVPSA	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act
HA	CalWORKs Homeless Assistance program
HCD	Department of Housing and Community Development
HCFC	Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council
HDAP	Housing and Disability Advocacy Program
HDIS	Homeless Data Integration System
HEAP	Homeless Emergency Aid Program
HHAP	Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Grant Program
HHC	Housing for a Healthy California
HI	Homeless Youth Innovative Services Program
HIC	Housing Inventory Count
HMIS	Homeless Management Information System
HSP	CalWORKs Housing Support Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HX	Homeless Youth and Exploitation Program
KD	Domestic Violence Housing First
LIHTC	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit
MHP	Multifamily Housing Program, California's
NPLH	No Place Like Home
PAS	Pet Assistance and Support Program
PEH	people with current or recent experiences of homelessness
PHA	Public Housing Authority
PIT	Point-in-Time
PRK	Project Roomkey

SB	Senate Bill
SPM	System Performance Measures
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TCAC	California Tax Credit Allocation Committee
VASH	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing program
VHHP	Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention program
VOCA	Victims of Crimes Act
XD	Domestic Violence Housing First program
YE	Homeless Youth Emergency Services & Housing program

Executive Summary

Background

The 2020 HUD Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, which aggregates Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts from across the nation, estimated that on any given night, over 160,000 people were experiencing homelessness in California, the majority (70 percent) unsheltered.¹ California had the third-highest homelessness rate relative to its population, behind New York and Hawaii, and the highest total number of people experiencing homelessness.

Addressing this humanitarian crisis is a key priority for the state. **Since 2018, California has committed unprecedented levels of funding to prevent and end homelessness.** Between the three-year study period of Fiscal Years 2018–19 and 2020–21, the state directed \$9.6 billion in homelessness-focused programs, encompassing 35 programs administered by nine state agencies or departments, all aimed at expanding access to housing, health, and social services for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Recognizing the need to better understand the implementation of these programs, Assembly Bill No. 140 (Chapter 111, Statutes of 2021), hereafter AB 140, was enacted into law. The legislation requires the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) to conduct a comprehensive assessment of state-administered programs that serve people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, with the purpose of analyzing program funding, populations served, and the resulting outcomes for the people served. Cal ICH partnered with researchers at UC Berkeley, UC San Francisco, and Abt Associates to undertake the Statewide Homelessness Landscape Assessment (Landscape Assessment) required by Welfare and Institutions Code 8257.1 and 8257.2.

This report presents quantitative findings from the Landscape Assessment covered through the study's three-year reporting period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2021. Specifically, the report focuses on answering five questions detailed in AB 140:

- **How were state funds used?** The report presents fiscal information for 35 state-administered programs designed to address homelessness, hereafter referred to as the Landscape Assessment programs, showing how much funding was allocated and for what purposes.²
- **Who was served by Landscape Assessment programs?** The report presents data on the demographic characteristics of people served by these programs, including their age, race/ethnicity, and gender. It also presents data on subpopulations, such as veterans, children unaccompanied by adults, and people experiencing chronic

¹ Meghan Henry et al. "The 2020 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress." The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2020-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>

² This section responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1(a)(1)(A)(i)–(v).

homelessness.³ The report also highlights racial and ethnic disparities in homelessness and outcomes.⁴

- **What types of services were provided, and how did people navigate those services?** The report details the types of services that were provided to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness.⁵
- **How much housing—both temporary and permanent—was created?** The report documents the impact of efforts to expand interim and permanent housing options.⁶
- **What were the outcomes for people who received assistance?** The report presents data on observed outcomes for people in programs as of June 30, 2021, including how many people transitioned to permanent housing after enrolling in services, as well as what share remained or returned to homelessness.⁷

The analysis draws on a variety of quantitative data sources, most notably Cal ICH's Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS). HDIS synthesizes locally reported information from Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) that are maintained by all Continuums of Care (CoCs). Cal ICH created HDIS in 2021 to improve statewide data collection and policy coordination. However, HDIS does not include data on every state-funded program. This report supplements HDIS data with quantifiable fiscal and programmatic data collected from state agencies and programs.

There are several important caveats to note. First, the report covers select programs and outcomes between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021, the three-year study period. This period includes the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, which profoundly impacted efforts to address homelessness. On the one hand, the COVID-19 pandemic heightened the urgency to respond to the crisis, and led to a large increase in federal resources, which the state leveraged to rapidly stand-up innovative programs such as Project Roomkey and Homekey. On the other hand, the pandemic also contributed to challenges in delivering assistance, particularly as lockdowns made it more difficult to reach and interact with people experiencing homelessness and as organizations across the state grappled with how to adjust to an altered service environment. Second, the report does not address policies or programs initiated or funded after June 30, 2021.

³ This section responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(C)(i)–(vi) and Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(D)(i) as it relates to population served.

⁴ This section responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(C)(i)–(vi) as it relates to disparities among subpopulations relative to the general population.

⁵ This section responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(D)(i)–(v), (vii) as it relates to the type of services utilized, duration, and frequency disaggregated by demographic characteristics.

⁶ This section responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(B)(i)–(iii) as it relates to permanent housing, rental subsidies, and emergency shelter beds made available.

⁷ This section responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(D)(iii)–(vi), (viii) as it relates to services associated with exits from homelessness, the results of housing programs, and the number of individuals whose homelessness was prevented.

Several of the Landscape Assessment programs are ongoing and/or have seen additional rounds of funding beyond what is documented in this report based on the three-year study period. Third, as described above, HDIS does not include all services, shelter, and housing provided in California. AB 977, passed in September 2021 and effective after January 1, 2023, expands the list of programs that require additional grantees to enter data into HMIS.⁸

The report points to two important trends. First, local programs across the state are helping an increasing number of people experiencing homelessness access services and housing. Between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2021, 571,246 unique people across California were enrolled in homelessness services, shelter, and housing programs reported in HDIS. The number of people served by homelessness interventions, including people receiving homelessness prevention services and formerly-homeless people who exited homelessness to permanent housing, reported in HDIS increased over time, from 272,583 in Fiscal Year 2018–19 to 331,825 in Fiscal Year 2020–21. Second, state-administered funds are increasing the number of people who are being helped. During the reporting period, more than 273,000 people were served by projects supported at least in part by state-administered Landscape Assessment Programs, comprising 48 percent of the total population served. The Landscape Assessment also provides important insights into who is experiencing homelessness, what types of assistance they are receiving, and how many of them are successfully exiting homelessness into permanent housing. These data and findings are aimed to help inform policy efforts to prevent and address homelessness across California.

Report Findings

This section highlights the main findings from the report, focusing on the statutory questions outlined in AB 140.

Racial Disparities in Homelessness

Cal ICH's Action Plan for Preventing and Ending Homelessness in California explicitly emphasizes racial equity and the importance of understanding racial and ethnic disparities in homelessness.⁹ **Black, Indigenous and People of Color comprise a disproportionate share of the population experiencing homelessness.** In 2020, Black people comprise 5.8 percent of California's overall population, but 30.7 percent of people experiencing homelessness. The share of Black people experiencing homelessness was 5.3 times greater than their share of the state's overall population. The share of American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people experiencing

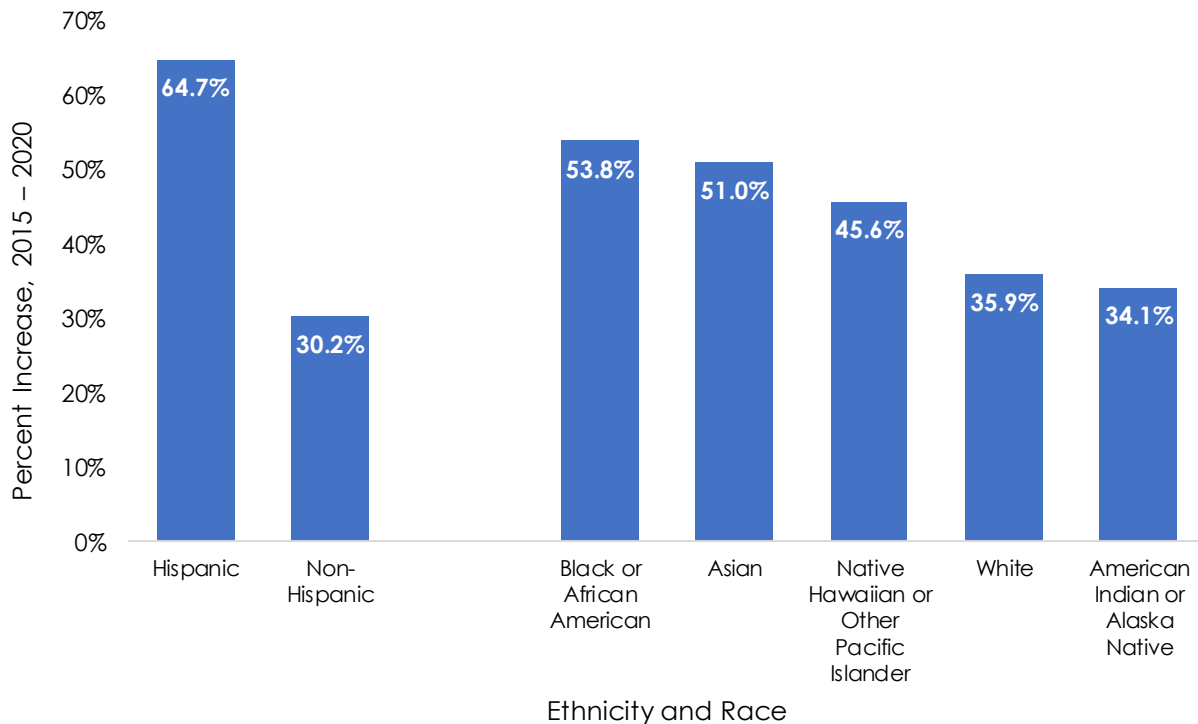
⁸ California Legislative Information. "AB 977 Homelessness program data reporting: Homeless Management Information System." September 29, 2021.

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB977

⁹ Cal ICH. "Action Plan for Preventing and Ending Homelessness in California." Updated September 2022. https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/documents/action_plan.pdf

homelessness was 5.0 times greater than their share of the state's overall population, and the share of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders experiencing homelessness was 2.8 times greater. Although people identifying as Hispanic/Latinx were less likely to experience homelessness relative to their share of the population, research has shown that they are often underestimated in homeless counts, are more likely to live in overcrowded conditions (e.g., doubling up), and tend to use public services at lower rates than other racial and ethnic groups.

Figure ES.1: Percent Change in the Number of People Experiencing Homelessness in California, 2015–2020, by Race/Ethnicity



Source: HUD Point in Time Counts, 2015–2020.

Rates of homelessness have also been increasing faster for People of Color, as shown in Figure ES.1. Between 2015 and 2020, the number of Hispanic/Latinx Californians experiencing homelessness increased by 64.7 percent, and for Black Californians, it increased by 53.8 percent—both much greater than the increase of 40.1 percent in the overall homeless population in California. These trends are mirrored at the national level. Increases were also relatively large for Asians and Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders.^{10 11}

¹⁰ Analysis of HUD Point-in-Time Count data from 2015 to 2020.

¹¹ Jeffrey Olivet et al., “Racial Inequity and Homelessness: Findings from the SPARC Study,” *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 693, no. 1 (January 1, 2021): 82–100, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716221991040>; Matthew Z. Fowle, “Racialized Homelessness: A Review of

Fiscal Analysis

In recent years, the state has expanded its role in addressing homelessness by investing in new programs designed to expand the system's capacity to provide housing and services across the state's diverse communities. **Between Fiscal Years 2018–19 and 2020–21, California directed \$9.6 billion in programs aimed at expanding the supply of affordable housing and providing housing and services to people experiencing homelessness.**

- Over \$5.5 billion of the total \$9.6 billion of funding allocated to Landscape Assessment programs were targeted at expanding the supply of affordable housing, including more units dedicated to people experiencing homelessness.¹²
- The Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) and the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) program provided \$1.2 billion in funding over the reporting period. These programs provided flexible, multi-year grant funding to localities, extending the ability of local providers to offer a wide range of services, including homelessness prevention, case management, supportive services, emergency shelter, and investments in institutional capacity like data management systems.
- Just over \$1 billion went to support the 25 Whole Person Care pilot programs across the state.¹³ The primary goal of Whole Person Care was to strengthen the coordination of health, behavioral health, and social services to improve outcomes for Medi-Cal high-risk beneficiaries whose complex needs often result in frequent or avoidable use of crisis or inpatient services in hospitals or other settings.
- The COVID-19 pandemic led to an expansion of resources (from both the state and federal governments) to protect people experiencing homelessness and reduce the spread of COVID-19, including Project Roomkey, Homekey, and the COVID-19 Emergency Grant Fund.¹⁴
- Importantly, counties had the option of pairing or augmenting certain programs identified in this assessment with an estimated total of \$17.3 billion between 2018-19 and 2020-21 in funding from Realignment, MHSA, and behavioral health-related federal block grants. Counties could also leverage additional Medi-Cal

Historical and Contemporary Causes of Racial Disparities in Homelessness," *Housing Policy Debate*, March 30, 2022, 1–28, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10511482.2022.2026995>.

¹² These programs include the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), No Place Like Home (NPLH), the Multifamily Housing Program (MHP), Homekey, the Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP), Housing for a Healthy California (HHC) (Article I and II), the Supportive Housing Multifamily Housing Program (SHMHP), and the Special Needs Housing Program (SNHP).

¹³ Whole Person Care Pilots were launched in 2016 and continued through 2021. They were supported by federal funding through a 5-year Medicaid waiver proposed by the State of California and approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

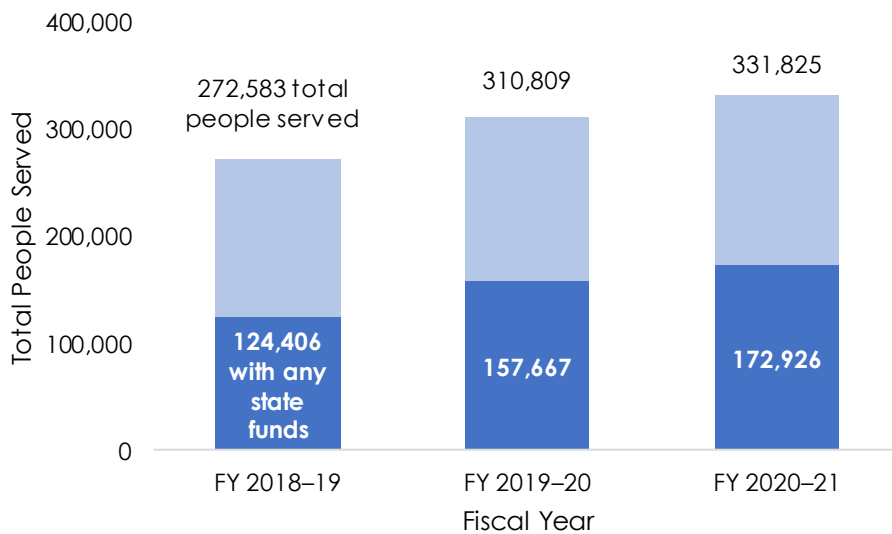
¹⁴ In 2020, the state allocated \$100 million in emergency funding from SB 89 to local governments to provide shelter and immediate housing options for people experiencing homelessness.

funding. As of August 2022, it is estimated that counties could leverage over \$11 billion annually via public community behavioral health funding to pair or augment certain programs identified in this assessment. The scope of this assessment focuses on three fiscal years (July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2021), during which time California invested \$9.6 billion and these funds were part of a \$15.3 billion multi-year investment that carried forward into 2021-2022.

Population Served

Between July 2018 and June 2021, **571,246 unique people across California were enrolled in homelessness services, shelter, and housing programs reported in HDIS**. The number of people served by homelessness interventions, including people receiving homelessness prevention services and formerly-homeless people who exited homelessness to permanent housing, reported in HDIS increased over time, from 272,583 in Fiscal Year 2018–19 to 331,825 in Fiscal Year 2020–21, shown in Figure ES.2.

Figure ES.2: Number of Unique People Served by Homelessness Interventions Recorded in HDIS by Fiscal Year



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

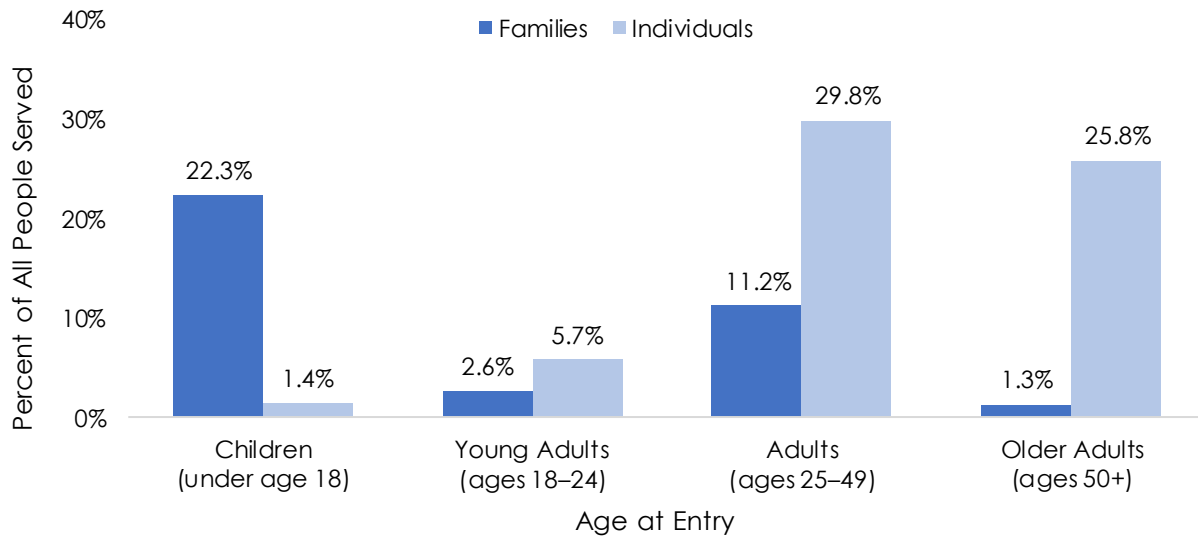
Note: The dark blue bars show the numbers of people served by projects with identified funding from Landscape Assessment programs. Because people’s enrollments in programs can span multiple fiscal years, the total for the three fiscal years is higher than the total count of unduplicated people represented in HDIS (571,246).

During the reporting period, more than 273,000 people were served by projects funded at least in part by a Landscape Assessment program, comprising approximately 48 percent of the total population served. The number of people served by programs with state funding also increased over time (Figure ES.1.2), from approximately 125,000 in Fiscal Year 2018–19 to almost 173,000 in Fiscal Year 2020–21. These data likely underestimate the reach of state investments, because

not all grantees of Landscape Assessment programs are required to enter data into HDIS, and not all projects in HDIS include information about funding sources.¹⁵ Additionally, there is a lag between the time housing production is funded and when buildings open and clients are recorded being served in HDIS. Nevertheless, the data shows that Landscape Assessment programs, braided together with local, federal, and private sources of funding, expanded assistance for people experiencing homelessness across the state over the years included in the reporting period. Future research with HDIS data will be able to assess long-term trends against the baseline established in this report.

The majority of people (55.6 percent) served by programs reporting data to HDIS were individual adults over the age 25. However, Figure ES.3 shows that almost one-in-four people served—approximately 130,000 people—were children under the age of 18, the majority of them in families. Approximately six percent of people served, or 31,516 individuals, were unaccompanied young adults.

Figure ES.3: Percent of People Served by Homelessness Interventions Recorded in HDIS by Age and Household Status



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

As a result of racial disparities in homelessness, Black people are over-represented in programs reporting to HDIS compared to their share of California’s overall population.

Approximately 28 percent of people in programs during the reporting period were Black or African American, 28 percent were White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latinx, and 28 percent were White Hispanic/Latinx. American Native, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people (2.7 percent) and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders (1.2 percent) were also

¹⁵ Of the 35 programs included in the Landscape Assessment, 16 required grantees to report information in HDIS. AB 977 (Chapter 397, Statutes of 2021), operative January 1, 2023, expanded the list of specified programs that require grantees to enter data into their local HMIS.

present in HDIS data at a greater share than in California's overall population. Asian or Asian American people (2.2 percent) and multiracial people (4.2 percent) were a smaller share of the total population served compared to California's overall population.

Approximately 20 percent of people enrolled in programs reporting to HDIS experienced chronic homelessness during the reporting period, defined as experiencing homelessness for at least one year over the course of three years while living with a serious mental illness, substance use issue, or physical disability. People experiencing chronic homelessness often have multiple co-occurring physical and mental health conditions. Not only can these conditions contribute to homelessness, but homelessness can also trigger or worsen health conditions.¹⁶ Chronic patterns of homelessness were much more common for adult individuals than for families, particularly for older adults; approximately 40 percent of people over the age of 50 in HDIS experienced chronic patterns of homelessness during the reporting period.

The majority of people served by programs reporting to HDIS, 66.4 percent, were newly experiencing homelessness. Nearly 380,000 people served in California during the reporting period were newly experiencing homelessness.¹⁷ Although it is not possible to say that these people were experiencing homelessness for the first time, the numbers nevertheless show that one of the largest challenges facing the state is the inflow of new people into homelessness, even as efforts to help people experiencing homelessness expand.

Service Utilization

Between 2018 and 2021, there were 1,116,741 enrollments in homelessness services, shelter stays, and housing projects across the state among the 571,246 unique people with HDIS records over the reporting period. Each of these enrollments was associated with a specific program recorded in HDIS and was funded by one or more federal, state, or local source(s) of funding.¹⁸ The same person can enroll in multiple programs, so the number of enrollments reflects the number of times services are provided, rather than a count of people served. **Of total enrollments, 38.6 percent identified funding from at least one of the Landscape Assessment programs, either alone or in combination with other sources of funding.** The share of enrollments using at least one

¹⁶ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Permanent Supportive Housing: Evaluating the Evidence for Improving Health Outcomes Among People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness. (Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press, 2018), <https://doi.org/10.17226/25133>.

¹⁷ "Newly experiencing homelessness" is defined by having no recorded use of homelessness services, shelter, or housing in HDIS in the previous two years. As a result, some people in this category may be returning to homelessness after being housed for at least two years.

¹⁸ In HDIS, the services that people access are called "projects", not "programs." However, because projects can be misinterpreted to mean physical projects or buildings, we use "programs" when discussing enrollments in HDIS.

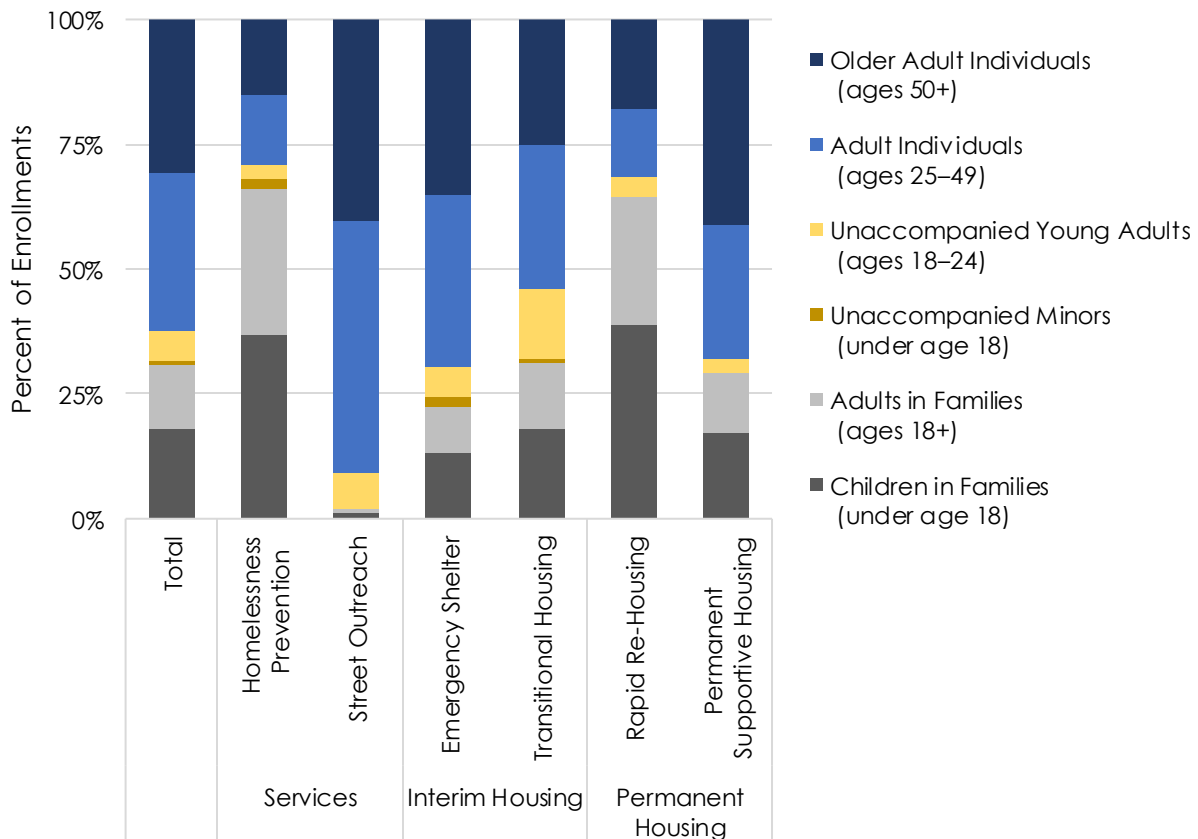
Landscape Assessment program grew over time, from approximately 35 percent of enrollments in Fiscal Year 2018–19, to over 43 percent in Fiscal Year 2020–21.

The majority of people (60.9 percent) in HDIS were enrolled in only one program during the reporting period. The other 39.1 percent of people enrolled in multiple programs. However, **only 4.4 percent of people were enrolled in more than five different programs over the three fiscal years.** People with multiple enrollments tended to move between similar types of programs (e.g., multiple shelters, or multiple street outreach programs). People also enrolled in multiple housing programs at the same time, for example, enrolling in both a rapid re-housing and a permanent housing program.

The types of services people enrolled in depended on their household composition.

Figure ES.4 shows the percent of enrollments in different programs reporting to HDIS by age and household type. Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing were more commonly targeted to family households. In contrast, adult individuals were more likely to be enrolled in street outreach and emergency shelter programs. The data do not show a “typical” pathway of service utilization or linear steps to exiting homelessness.

Figure ES.4: Distribution of Enrollments in HDIS Reporting Programs during July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2021, by Household Type and Age



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

Expanding the Supply of Interim and Permanent Housing

Between 2018 and 2021, the state added more than 17,000 emergency shelter beds.

Much of this increase was due to Project Roomkey, which deployed state and federal funds to quickly lease up hotel and motel rooms during the COVID-19 pandemic to provide non-congregate shelter to people experiencing homelessness. Project Roomkey helped to offset reduced capacity in existing shelters that closed or reduced occupancy during 2020. Between March 2020 and October 2022, Project Roomkey secured over 16,000 rooms and sheltered over 61,000 individuals. This increase in shelter capacity is likely to decrease, however, as some Project Roomkey grantees have ramped down programming in accordance with community need and resources.

Over \$5.5 billion of the total \$9.6 billion of state-administered funding assessed in this study were directed at eight programs specifically designed to facilitate the production or acquisition and rehabilitation of subsidized units. These investments are projected to **produce or preserve 58,714 units of affordable housing in the coming years**, including 10,451 set aside for people experiencing homelessness or those most at risk of becoming unhoused.

The state's Homekey program was also launched during the pandemic to convert underused hotels and motels into permanent supportive housing. Homekey added 2,245 units of permanent supportive housing, 2,894 units operating as interim shelter and undergoing plans for conversion to permanent supportive housing, and another 790 units that will remain interim shelter, almost all in under six months and at a lower cost than typical affordable housing units.

Public housing authorities are increasingly prioritizing people experiencing homelessness for housing, either through their tenant-based voucher program (which allows people to rent units in the private market) or by providing project-based vouchers for new affordable housing developments. Although vouchers are not administered by the state, they are an important component of overall efforts to provide deep housing assistance to households at risk or experiencing homelessness.

Recent state laws that have streamlined entitlement processes, as well as increased efforts to strengthen and hold cities accountable to their Regional Housing Needs Allocation targets, are important elements of the state's overall response to expanding the supply of affordable housing.

Outcomes

Figure ES.5 summarizes data for people based on the final observed outcome in HDIS, up through June 30, 2021. **Of the total number of unique people (571,246) observed in HDIS data over the reporting period, 168,974 people (29.6 percent), were still enrolled in a service, shelter, or housing program as of June 30, 2021.** The other 402,272 people (70.4 percent) served over the reporting period exited programs that report data to

HDIS before June 30, 2021, and did not enroll in another program before the end of the reporting period.

The data show that 19.8 percent of people served (96,417 people) were placed in permanent housing, with either a temporary or permanent subsidy. Of these, 55,263 people were still enrolled in programs reporting data to HDIS, such as rapid re-housing programs and permanent supportive housing projects. The other 40,884 were no longer enrolled, but were recorded as moving to some form of subsidized housing at the end of their last enrollment. A larger share of **people exited homelessness by moving into housing without a form of public subsidy (132,874, or 23.3 percent), including moving in with family or friends.**

Among people who exited programs reported in HDIS, the final outcome for 141,294 people (24.7 percent of total people served) was recorded as “unknown,” meaning that program staff did not know what happened to their client or did not enter the data. Some of these people may have found housing on their own, while others may have enrolled in programs that do not report data to HDIS. However, unknown destinations were more common among people enrolled in street outreach and interim housing programs (such as emergency shelters), suggesting that many of these people may still be experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Figure ES.5: Final Observed Outcomes (ongoing enrollments and destinations) for Unique People Served, through June 30, 2021

Final Observed Outcome for Population Served	Number of People	Percent of Total Population Served
Exited Programs Reporting to HDIS	402,272	70.4%
Exited to Homelessness	57,616	10.1%
Exited to Housing with a Temporary or Permanent Subsidy	40,884	7.2%
Exited to Housing without a Subsidy (including with Family or Friends)	132,874	23.3%
Exited to Other Destinations	29,604	5.2%
Exited to Unknown Destination	141,294	24.7%
Enrolled in Program Reporting Data to HDIS as of June 30, 2021	168,974	29.6%
Enrolled and Living in Permanent Housing (with a Temporary or Permanent Subsidy)	55,263	9.7%
Enrolled in Permanent Housing Program (but not recorded as having moved into unit)	50,560	8.9%
Enrolled in Interim Housing (e.g., Emergency Shelter)	38,816	6.8%
Enrolled in Services*	24,335	4.3%
Total	571,246	100.0%

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

Notes: Data include people with enrollments during July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2021. “Other” includes the following destinations recorded in HDIS: other, medical, or correctional facilities, temporary - host home,

temporary - not homeless, and deceased. * Includes 1,477 people enrolled in programs of unknown type or multiple programs.

The data also show that many people remained homeless at the end of the reporting period. Nearly 17 percent of the total population served (96,432 people) were either enrolled in interim housing (38,816 people) as of June 30, 2021, or had exited the system with a recorded destination of either sheltered or unsheltered homelessness (57,616 people). Many people also returned to homelessness after moving into housing, particularly people who received a temporary housing subsidy (22.6 percent) or those who moved in with family or friends (16.5 percent).

Finally, many people observed in HDIS were still being served at the end of the reporting period. Almost nine percent (50,560 people) were enrolled in a housing program (like rapid re-housing or permanent supportive housing) but had yet to move-in. Another 4.3 percent (24,335 people) were still enrolled in a non-housing program such as street outreach, homelessness prevention, or other services, at the end of the reporting period.

Conclusion

Through the Statewide Homelessness Landscape Assessment, Cal ICH is investing in data and analysis that can help to support state efforts to prevent and end homelessness across the state's diverse communities. This effort supports Cal ICH's Action Plan for Preventing and Ending Homelessness, which emphasizes the importance of measuring outcomes to promote equity and accountability.¹⁹ HDIS will be a powerful tool for moving the field forward, particularly with ongoing efforts to provide technical assistance and capacity building to improve data quality at the local level. The Landscape Assessment thus lays the groundwork for future research that can help guide the state in its efforts to address homelessness.

It is important to note that it may be too early to fully realize the impact of the investments made in Fiscal Years 2018–19 through 2020–21. There are often lags between the time funds are appropriated, when those funds are spent locally, and when outcomes are possible to measure. Housing and shelter take time to build, and programs take time to hire and train staff, particularly while navigating disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, investments made in subsequent fiscal years will continue to build on and amplify the efforts described in this report. Local pilots—in service delivery, coordination, and in driving down the time and cost to build new housing—may also spur lessons that can be expanded at scale.

¹⁹ Cal ICH. "Action Plan for Preventing and Ending Homelessness in California." Updated September 2022. https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/documents/action_plan.pdf

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

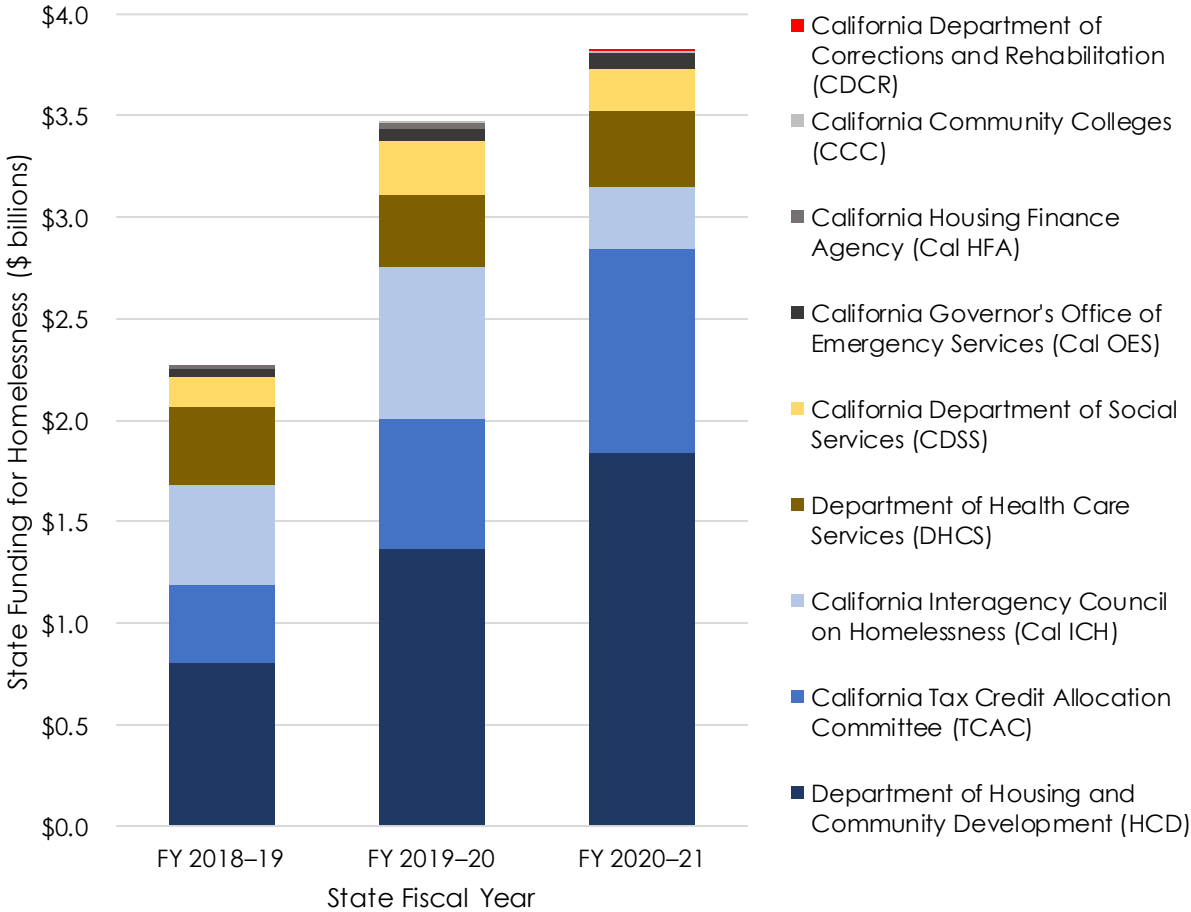
The research presented in this report describes the efforts that have been made to expand access to services and housing for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

1. About This Report

1.1 About the Landscape Assessment

Between Fiscal Years 2018–19 and 2020–21, California increased its investment in homelessness-focused programs by more than \$1.5 billion (Figure 1.1). The state did so by funding, administering, and/or implementing 35 programs, hereafter referred to as the Landscape Assessment programs. These programs are administered by nine state agencies and departments, and all aimed at expanding access to housing, health, and social services for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Figure 1.1: State-Administered Funding Dedicated to Addressing Homelessness



Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

Recognizing the need to understand the implementation and impact of these 35 programs, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 140 (Chapter 111, Statutes of 2021), hereafter AB 140, which Governor Gavin Newsom signed in July 2021. The legislation required that the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) conduct a comprehensive assessment of programs that serve people experiencing or at risk of

homelessness to understand program funding, populations served, and the resulting outcomes for the people served. Cal ICH partnered with researchers at UC Berkeley, UCSF, and Abt Associates to undertake this Statewide Homelessness Landscape Assessment.

This report presents data on the 35 Landscape Assessment programs that were in place between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021, the three-year study period. This three-year reporting period saw unprecedented changes and disruptions in efforts to address homelessness. The COVID-19 pandemic, in particular, had a profound effect on those efforts. It heightened the urgency to address California's homelessness crisis, recognizing the ways that people experiencing homelessness were more vulnerable to contracting COVID-19 and/or suffering severe consequences of the disease. Federal resources increased substantially in response, which the state deployed in innovative ways. Eviction moratoria and emergency rental assistance may have blunted a pandemic-induced increase in homelessness. COVID-19 also made delivering assistance more challenging, particularly as lockdowns made it more difficult to reach and interact with people experiencing homelessness and as organizations across the state grappled with how to adjust to an altered service environment.

Within this context, the Legislative Report presents initial findings about how state funds were used in combination with other resources to address homelessness in California over the study's three-year reporting period, July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2021. It focuses on five main questions:

- **How were state funds used?** The report presents fiscal information for all 35 Landscape Assessment programs, showing how much was allocated and for what purposes.
- **Who was served by Landscape Assessment programs?** The report presents data on the demographic characteristics of people served by Landscape Assessment programs designed to prevent and end homelessness, including their age, race/ethnicity, and gender. It also presents data on subpopulations, such as veterans, unaccompanied minors, and those experiencing chronic homelessness.
- **What types of services were provided, and how did people navigate those services?** The report details the types of services that were provided to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness.
- **How much housing—both temporary and permanent—was created?** The report documents the impact of state efforts to expand the amount of interim and permanent housing options available.
- **What were the outcomes for people who received assistance?** The report presents data on observed outcomes for people in programs as of June 30, 2021, including how many people transitioned to permanent housing after enrolling in services, as well as what share remained or returned to homelessness.

To answer these questions, the report draws on a variety of data sources, most notably Cal ICH's Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS). Cal ICH created HDIS in 2021 to improve statewide data collection and coordination on homelessness, and this report demonstrates its potential to answer questions about who is being served by programs and their outcomes. The number of people experiencing homelessness is not static—people experience varying degrees of housing instability and become homeless, and others are being rehoused daily. HDIS allows the state to better understand the dynamic nature of homelessness, and the Legislative Report provides a first look at the power of being able to track people experiencing homelessness over time.

This report presents data and analysis of efforts to address homelessness across the state, and provides the first detailed look at the data in HDIS.

1.2 About the California Interagency Council on Homelessness

The Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council (HCFC) was authorized by Senate Bill (SB) 1380 in 2017, creating a statewide council to oversee the implementation of Housing First policies, guidelines, and regulations to reduce the prevalence and duration of homelessness in California. In 2021, Governor Newsom signed AB 1220 into law, which renamed HCFC to the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH). AB 1220 also restructured the Council composition to support California's broader vision for greater statewide leadership and coordination around its response to the homelessness crisis.

Cal ICH's activities, including implementation of its Action Plan, are designed to fulfill its role to oversee implementation of California's Housing First requirements and to achieve 18 statutory goals, including five youth-related goals identified through SB 918 (2018). Cal ICH pursues those statutory goals through both a Council of state leaders and a team of Cal ICH staff within the Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency (BCSH). The Council, co-chaired by the Secretary of the BCSH and the Secretary of the Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS) is comprised of 18 leaders from State agencies and departments, one community leader appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and one community leader appointed by the Senate Rules Committee.²⁰

The Council is supported by a team administratively housed within the BCSH. This team plays a pivotal role in providing funding to address homelessness across the state. It administers funding for the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP)

²⁰ Agencies and departments represented on the Interagency Council include: the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency; the Health and Human Services Agency; the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; the Department of Public Health; the Department of State Hospitals; the Department of Health Care Services; the Department of Aging; the Governor's Office of Emergency Services; the Department of Veterans Affairs; the Department of Social Services; the Housing Finance Agency; the Department of Education; the Tax Credit Allocation Committee; California Community Colleges; the Department of Transportation; the Department of Housing and Community Development; the Department of Rehabilitation.

program, which as of November 2022 has allocated over \$1.9 billion in one-time, flexible grants to local Continuums of Care (CoCs; regional homelessness service coordination and planning bodies), counties and large cities, to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address homelessness in their communities. Other key programs run by Cal ICH include the Encampment Resolution Funding Program and the Family Homelessness Challenge (FHC) Grants.

Cal ICH staff developed, and are continually working to expand and improve, the state's HDIS, a data warehouse that integrates data from the state's 44 CoCs' locally implemented Homelessness Management Information Systems (HMIS).²¹ HDIS provides longitudinal data on people served by programs across the state. These data are critical for informing the state's policy-making and strategic decisions to prevent and end homelessness by measuring and understanding critical information, such as how many people were permanently housed. By collecting this information from California's 44 CoCs in one statewide system, California continues to broaden its understanding of the full range of services offered across the state—including whether there are regional, service-level, or subpopulation-level differences that lead to more people becoming permanently housed.

1.3 Outline of Report

The remaining sections of this report proceed as follows:

Section 1: About this Report continues below to provide an overview of the methodology used to generate the findings in this Legislative Report.

Sections 2 through 7 of the report respond to the questions posed in the statutory language of AB 140.

Section 2: An Overview of Homelessness in California describes the increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness across the state over the past several years. It also describes demographic disparities in homelessness by age, gender, and race/ethnicity.²²

Section 3: Fiscal Analysis presents financial data for the 35 Landscape Assessment programs. Data include the total allocated funds for each program during each fiscal year, the awarded budgets for each recipient, and the intended use of money awarded to the programs.²³

²¹ The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development requires that each CoC implement HMIS to collect client-level data on the provision of housing and services to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

²² *Section 2* responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(C)(i)–(vi) as it relates to disparities relative to the general population.

²³ *Section 3* responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(A)(i)–(v).

Section 4: Population Served presents information from HDIS to describe how many people were served by homelessness services, shelter, and housing, as well as their characteristics. The section also describes the estimated number of people who were served by the Landscape Assessment programs.²⁴

Next, *Section 5: Service Utilization* examines how people used homelessness services, shelter, and housing (based on what is captured in HDIS data). This section reports the types and number of service enrollments during the assessment period, as well as how long these enrollments lasted and progressions from one enrollment to the next. This section also reports the number and type of services provided with support from state programs.²⁵

Section 6: Expanding the Supply of Interim and Permanent Housing covers issues related to the supply of interim and permanent housing across the state. It discusses general trends in the provision of shelter and permanent housing, including Project Roomkey and Homekey. The section also presents data from the eight Landscape Assessment programs designed to produce affordable housing (including units dedicated to serving people experiencing homelessness) and discusses the role that housing vouchers play in supporting state efforts to address homelessness.²⁶

Section 7: Outcomes examines people's housing status following periods of service use in HDIS, including returns to homelessness following housing placements.²⁷

The Legislative Report's statutory analysis concludes in *Section 8* with a brief summary of the overall contributions of Landscape Assessment programs to homelessness services, shelter, and housing provision across the state.

Section 9: State Program Descriptions contains a series of profiles for Landscape Assessment programs not already discussed in preceding sections. These profiles describe the purpose and uses for each program, along with available data for the number of people served by the programs and the services they received.

Section 10: Special Focus Areas provides background information or greater detail for topics relevant to local homelessness systems across the state. The Special Focus sections describe key concepts and intersections between homelessness and other systems (health care, exiting-12 education, and correctional facilities).

²⁴ *Section 4* responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(C)(i)–(vi) and Welfare and Institutions Code § 8257.1 (a)(1)(D)(i) as it relates to population served.

²⁵ *Section 5* responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(D)(i)–(v), (vii) as it relates to service utilization, duration, and frequency.

²⁶ *Section 6* responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(B)(i)–(iii) as it relates to permanent housing, rental subsidies, and emergency shelter beds made available.

²⁷ *Section 7* responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(D)(iii), (vi), (viii) as it relates to services associated with exits from homelessness, the results of housing programs, and the number of individuals whose homelessness was prevented.

1.4 Methodology

The Landscape Assessment draws heavily on HDIS data. It also uses fiscal and program data collected from state agencies and programs. This section provides an overview of the methodology used to generate the findings in this Legislative Report. For more on the study’s methodology, including technical documentation and research instruments, see *Appendix A: Detailed Methodology*.

1.4.1 Fiscal Data

This report covers 35 programs across nine agencies and departments that the state funded, administered, or implemented for the purpose of serving people at risk of or experiencing homelessness (Figure 1.2). To identify these programs, Cal ICH staff reviewed documents and met with representatives at each of the state agencies or departments to determine which programs to include in the assessment. The resulting list of programs all provided services or housing to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness during Fiscal Years 2018–19, 2019–20, and 2020–21, the three-year study period.

Cal ICH staff administered a survey to state agencies to collect budget data for each program spanning Fiscal Years 2018–19 to 2020–21. The survey requested information about the total allocated funds for each program during each fiscal year; the awarded budgets for each recipient; and the intended use of funds, including eligible uses, eligible applicants, target populations, target project types, and match requirements.

Figure 1.2: Programs Included in the Study’s Fiscal Survey, by State Department/Agency

Department/Agency	Program
California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office (CCCCO)	College Homeless and Housing Insecure Pilot Program (CHHIPP)
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)	Long Term Offender Reentry Recovery Program (LORRP)
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	Bringing Families Home (BFH) Program CalWORKs Homeless Assistance (HA) CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP) Home Safe Program Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP) Project Roomkey and Rehousing Strategy
California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program Homeless Youth Emergency Services & Housing (YE) Program Homeless Youth Innovative Services (HI) Program Specialized Emergency Housing (KE) Program Transitional Housing (XH) Program
California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA)	Special Needs Housing Program (SNHP)

California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH)	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Fund Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAP) Rounds 1 and 2
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC)
Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	Homeless Mentally Ill Outreach and Treatment Program (HMIOT) Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilot Program
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH) Program Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Emergency Solutions Grants–Coronavirus (ESG-CV) ²⁸ Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program Homekey Housing for a Healthy California (Articles I & II) Housing Navigators Program (HNP) Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) No Place Like Home (NPLH) Pet Assistance and Support (PAS) Program Supportive Housing Multifamily Program (SHMHP) Transitional Housing Program (THP) Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP)

Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

1.4.2 Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

This report draws significantly on data analysis from Cal ICH's Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS). The database integrates data from homelessness service providers that participate in the local HMIS in each of the 44 California CoCs.²⁹ Records from HMIS are then standardized, cleaned, and de-duplicated, aggregating the local records into a single database of people served by homelessness service providers across the state over time.³⁰ HDIS provides statewide data on the dynamic inflows and exits from programs designed to address homelessness. It provides a powerful platform to analyze service coordination across the state, as well as to identify service use, outcomes, and gaps for people experiencing homelessness.

²⁸ The official name is Emergency Solutions Grants-CARES Act. The CARES Act appropriated \$4 billion through the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program "to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, among individuals and families who are homeless or receiving homeless assistance and to support additional homeless assistance and homelessness prevention activities to mitigate the impacts created by coronavirus under the Emergency Solutions Grants program (42 U.S.C. 11371)."

²⁹ Data elements in the HMIS are defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. For more information about HDIS, see https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/hdis/technical_information.pdf.

³⁰ Data across CoCs might contain multiple records belonging to the same client. HDIS uses a system of exact and probabilistic rules to compare pairs of records. Records with a high level of similarity are matched and merged together, ensuring that people are counted accurately in HDIS analyses.

For this report, we analyzed the records of people who used programs reported in HDIS during the three-year study period from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2021. From those records we extracted:

- the characteristics of people who enrolled in programs (including their age, gender, race/ethnicity, household composition, veteran status, and new or chronic experiences of homelessness);
- the total number and types of programs they used, including enrollment frequency and duration;
- and the outcomes associated with those programs, including whether the people remained homeless or moved to permanent housing.

Where possible, we identified which programs were funded by a Landscape Assessment program. Not all programs require that grantees enter data into their local HMIS system, meaning that they would not appear in HDIS. Of the 35 programs evaluated for the Landscape Assessment, only 16 required HMIS participation in at least one fiscal year, meaning that the impact of many state programs is unaccounted for in the data. AB 977, passed in September 2021, expands the list of programs that will require additional grantees to enter data into their local HMIS as well as the requirement of data standards, which takes effect after January 1, 2023.³¹ Even when programs require that grantees enter data into the system, many flagged the record with the broad category “Other Funding,” making it difficult to link the grantee to the specific Landscape Assessment program funding source. Finally, most service providers do not rely on just one source of funding for their programs. Instead, local, state, and federal funds are often “braided” together to fund everything from the provision of outreach and Coordinated Entry to permanent housing. All these factors make it difficult to isolate the impact of Landscape Assessment programs from the housing, services, and outcomes generated by the system as a whole.

To provide the state legislature with the best information possible, we undertook several steps to identify Landscape Assessment programs within HDIS. Using pattern matching recognition, we searched for a wide variety of text strings within the different HDIS fields to identify the use of Landscape Assessment program funds (see *Appendix A: Detailed Methodology*). We were able to identify funding from at least one Landscape Assessment program, either on its own or in combination with local and/or federal funding streams, for 37 percent of programs. As AB 977 is implemented and more programs report data into their local HMIS, the data within HDIS will become more comprehensive in helping to document the impact of state investments.

In total, people enrolled in 6,584 service, shelter, or housing programs (called “projects” in HMIS) between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021. Many of these programs are very

³¹ California Legislative Information. “AB 977 Homelessness program data reporting: Homeless Management Information System.” September 29, 2021. https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB977

small: 38.2 percent of programs enrolled fewer than 25 participants over the reporting period. Over half (56.1 percent) enrolled between 25 and 500 participants. Only 5.8 percent enrolled more than 500 participants. Street outreach, Coordinated Entry, and emergency shelter programs in the large, urban CoCs tend to have the highest number of enrollments.

There are some important limitations and caveats to the analysis of HDIS data. People experiencing homelessness who do not use or are unable to access interim housing, permanent housing, or outreach programs are not captured in local HMIS systems and therefore not in HDIS. In addition, some programs—such as those dedicated to serving victims of domestic violence, veterans, or unaccompanied youth—are not required to submit data to their local CoCs and therefore are not always reflected in HDIS.³²

Finally, despite ongoing efforts to clean records within HDIS, the ultimate data quality depends on the accuracy and consistency of the local HMIS data. Homelessness service, shelter, and housing providers do not always have the resources or capacity for consistent and detailed HMIS data entry. CoCs could also be delayed in their reporting of data to Cal ICH; for example, in HDIS data extracted for the Landscape Assessment, the data for Yuba/Sutter CoC was incomplete.³³

Where applicable, the HDIS analysis follows HUD's methods for calculating System Performance Measures (SPM), which estimate the number of people experiencing homelessness and exiting homelessness over time. Cal ICH amended the SPM methods for use with HDIS. These methods adjust the dates of service, shelter, and housing enrollments for extended information gaps (e.g., at least 60 days without information on people's homelessness status). The SPM definitions also only retain enrollments in non-shelter and non-housing services (e.g., street outreach, Coordinated Entry, day shelter, services only, and "other") programs for people who are recorded as currently experiencing homelessness.

1.4.3 Other Sources of Quantitative Data

In addition to analyzing HDIS data, this report draws on quantitative data from a variety of other sources, including data from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These other sources, listed below, complement HDIS and enhance our understanding of homelessness in California.

- HUD Point-in-Time (PIT) Count Data. PIT count data estimate the number of people experiencing homelessness in a CoC, generally on a single night in January at least

³² Independent providers that do not receive federal funding or certain state funding can opt out of participation in local HMIS. Dedicated domestic violence victim service providers are barred by federal law from entering their clients' data into HMIS and so maintain separate data systems. Certain unaccompanied youth providers might not be allowed to share complete client data with HMIS. In addition, some permanent housing programs for veterans are captured in a data system separate from HMIS.

³³ While HDIS is regularly updated with new data coming from the CoCs, the data analyzed for the Landscape Assessment reflect the submitted and cleaned data as of April 2022.

every two years. The PIT count complements HDIS because it counts people experiencing homelessness regardless of whether they are currently receiving services. The PIT count data can also be used to track trends in the number of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness, as well as compare data across states. However, PIT count data are different from HDIS data in important ways. The PIT data provide a snapshot in time of who is experiencing homelessness, whereas HDIS data look at the dynamic nature of people moving in and out of homelessness over time.³⁴ The PIT relies on an annual or biennial count conducted on a particular night or nights by organizations and community volunteers, and includes data on sheltered homelessness provided by service providers. In contrast, HDIS data are entirely administrative, entered by housing and service providers. Due to COVID-19, most CoCs in California and across the nation postponed their 2021 PIT counts until 2022, so statewide PIT counts are available only through 2020.

- HUD Housing Inventory Count (HIC) Data. The HIC is conducted concurrently with the sheltered PIT, and it is designed to represent the inventory of dedicated beds for people who are currently homeless in interim housing, as well as those who are formerly homeless in permanent housing projects. To obtain these data, CoCs rely largely on HMIS reports, supplemented with project- and client-level surveys. Like the PIT, the HIC data provide a snapshot of permanent housing and interim housing resources, and can be used to analyze changes in the inventory of beds over time.
- HUD Voucher and Public Housing Data. Housing vouchers, as well as public housing units, are an important resource for addressing the housing needs of people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. Vouchers and public housing units are funded by the federal government and are administered by local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs). Vouchers are often braided together with other sources of funds to provide permanent supportive housing. We obtained and analyzed budget allocation, voucher utilization, and public housing data from HUD to assess how PHAs are working with localities to provide housing for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness.
- Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Data. LIHTC is one of the most important sources of funding for the creation of new affordable housing units. LIHTC is funded by the U.S. Department of the Treasury; the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) sets policy priorities through its Qualified Allocation Plan, reviews tax credit applications, and makes project awards. California also implements a State Tax Credit program to supplement the federal funds. LIHTC funds are often braided together with other Landscape Assessment programs—such as No Place Like Home—to build or rehabilitate affordable housing, including units dedicated to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. Because LIHTC is not routinely reported in HDIS, we analyzed LIHTC applications for 2018–2021 to identify how

³⁴ Research has highlighted the limitations of the PIT count in capturing the total number of people experiencing homelessness. See for example, Smith, C., & Castañeda-Tinoco, E. (2019). Improving Homeless Point-In-Time Counts: Uncovering the Marginally Housed. *Social Currents*, 6(2), 91–104. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2329496518812451>. Mast, Brent D. "Measuring Homelessness and Resources to Combat Homelessness with PIT and HIC Data." *Cityscape*, vol. 22, no. 1, 2020, pp. 215–26. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26915494>.

many units were created by the program, as well as the share of those units dedicated to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

- State Program Data. For Landscape Assessment programs that were not reported in HDIS data, we used program evaluation reports, as well as data collected from the state agencies and departments, to help describe how the program used the funds to address homelessness. When describing services supported through a specific state program, the report relies on the administering agency's or department's published numbers.

2. An Overview of Homelessness in California

Highlights

- According to the 2020 HUD Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, which aggregates Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts from across the nation, in 2020, California had the third-highest homelessness rate relative to its population, behind New York and Hawaii, and the highest total number of people experiencing homelessness overall.
- Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts of homelessness are intended to be a census of people experiencing homelessness on a single night of January. California's 2020 PIT Count reported 161,548 people experiencing homelessness, of whom 70 percent were unsheltered. Between 2014 and 2020, the annual count of people experiencing homelessness increased by 41.8 percent.
- The share of Black, African American, or African (hereafter, Black) people experiencing homelessness was 5.6 times greater in the PIT Count than their share of the state's overall population. The share of American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous (hereafter, Indigenous) people experiencing homelessness was 10.0 times greater than their share of the state's population, and the share of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islander people experiencing homelessness was 2.8 times greater.
- In 2020, 65.5 percent of people experiencing homelessness in California were men. Transgender or gender non-conforming people are also at higher risk of homelessness, and the majority (80.8 percent) were unsheltered.
- Veterans experience a heightened risk of homelessness nationally and in California. In 2020, 7.1 percent of adults (at least 18 years old) experiencing homelessness were veterans compared to 4.8 percent of all adults in California.

2.1 Homelessness in California

The 2020 HUD Point-in-Time (PIT) Count (the most recently published data at the time of writing) estimated that 161,548 people were experiencing homelessness in California.³⁵ The PIT Count is intended to be a census of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January.³⁶ Figure 2.1 shows the trend in California's PIT Counts from 2007

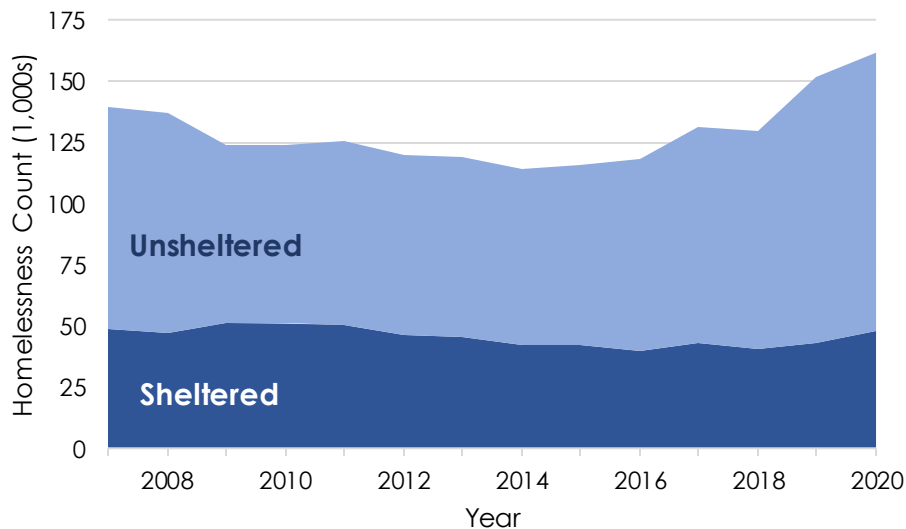
³⁵ Meghan Henry et al. "The 2020 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress." The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2020-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>

³⁶ The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development requires Continuums of Care (CoCs) to conduct and submit counts of homelessness regularly. CoCs submit annual counts of sheltered homelessness based on Homeless Management Information System data and surveys of emergency shelters, transitional housing, and Safe Havens. CoCs also must conduct unsheltered counts at least once every two years. Unsheltered counts typically involve teams of volunteers canvassing either an entire jurisdiction or a sample of locations, tallying people experiencing homelessness. In years when an unsheltered count is not conducted, the CoC carries forward the unsheltered count from the previous year in its data submission.

to 2020. Between 2014 and 2020, the PIT Count increased by 41.8 percent, from 113,952 to 161,548.

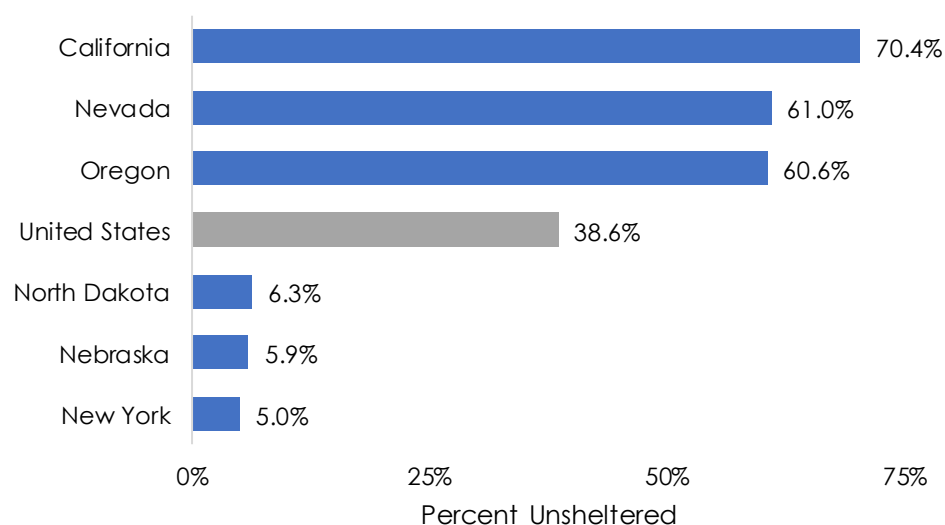
Figure 2.1: Trend in the Point-in-Time Counts of Homelessness in California, by Shelter Status



Source: 2007–2020 HUD Point-in-Time Counts

The majority of people in California experiencing homelessness are unsheltered, meaning they are sleeping in places such as tents, vehicles, or on the street. In 2020, 70.4 percent of people counted as experiencing homelessness in California were unsheltered. As shown in Figure 2.2, the share of unsheltered homelessness was higher in California than in any other state, and almost twice the national rate.

Figure 2.2: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homelessness in 2020



Source: 2020 HUD Point-in-Time Counts

Homelessness remains a significant challenge for the state's largest urban areas, such as Los Angeles and the Bay Area. Even so, despite having smaller numbers of people experiencing homelessness, several largely rural and suburban areas also have high rates of homelessness relative to the size of their local populations.

By design, PIT Counts are a snapshot of how many people experience homelessness on a single night, intended to provide a year-to-year point-in-time comparison. The number of people who experience homelessness over the course of a year is much greater. For example, while the 2020 HUD PIT Count indicated that, on any given night in California, there were 161,548 people experiencing homelessness, California's Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS) recorded 310,809 people engaging with homelessness services during Fiscal Year 2019–20. The PIT and HDIS data are complementary: people counted in the PIT data may not be served by homelessness programs and thus not reflected in HDIS, and data from HDIS provide a fuller picture of how the system is reaching into the community throughout the year.³⁷

One of the key drivers of homelessness in California is a shortage of affordable housing. California has the second-lowest number of housing units per capita of the 50 U.S. states.³⁸ As a result, housing costs have risen much faster than incomes in California in recent years. California has only 23 affordable and available rental units per 100 households with extremely low income, defined as less than 30 percent of area median income.³⁹ Funding for affordable housing at the federal level has also not kept pace with rising cost burdens, and prior to the pandemic, many programs such as public housing, HOME, and Housing Choice Vouchers saw substantial cuts to their budgets over time.⁴⁰ Of an estimated 3.3 million low-income households in the state in 2016, just one quarter, about 800,000, lived in subsidized housing or received a housing voucher to help with rent.⁴¹

³⁷ More expansive definitions of homelessness, like the McKinney-Vento definition used by education departments, include people living in motels, or "doubled up" with multiple families in a single housing unit. The California Department of Education reported 269,269 students experiencing homelessness in the 2018–19 academic year. California Department of Education, "2019–20 Homeless Youth Educational Outcomes," <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/hs/homelessoutcomes1920.asp>

³⁸ Numerous factors play into this dynamic, including restrictive zoning and the costs of development. For a detailed examination of these factors, see Shane Phillips et al., "The Future of Housing and Community Development: A California 100 Report on Policies and Future Scenarios, Facts-Origins-Trends Detailed Report." California 100. March 10, 2022. <https://california100.org/research/future-of-housing/>

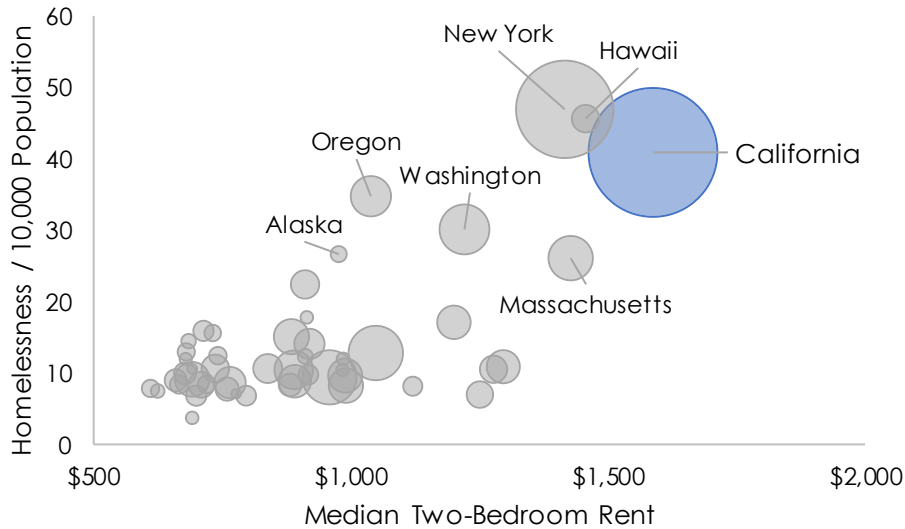
³⁹ Andrew Aurand et al., "The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes" (National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2022), <https://nlihc.org/gap>

⁴⁰ Douglas Rice (2016). "Cuts in Federal Assistance Have Exacerbated Families' Struggles to Afford Housing," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, April 12, 2016. Available online at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/housing/cuts-in-federal-assistance-have-exacerbated-families-struggles-to-afford-housing>.

⁴¹ Uhler, B. (2016). Perspectives on Helping Low-Income Californians Afford Housing. Legislative Analyst's Office. <https://lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3345>.

Research has repeatedly found that local rates of homelessness are higher in places with higher housing costs.⁴² Figure 2.3 shows that states with higher median rents for two-bedroom apartments also had higher homelessness rates in 2020. California, highlighted in blue, had the highest median rent in the country. California also had the third-highest homelessness rate relative to its population, behind New York and Hawaii, and the highest total number of people experiencing homelessness.

Figure 2.3: Homelessness Rates by Median Rent for Two-Bedroom Apartments across the 50 U.S. States, 2020



Sources: Populations experiencing homelessness are from the 2020 HUD Point-in-Time Counts, 2019 state populations are from the U.S. Census Bureau, and median rents are from the 2015–19 American Community Survey.

Note: Bubble size represents the total population experiencing homelessness, with California in blue. To approximate market rents, median rents are among renter households that moved into two-bedroom apartments/houses within the previous year.

People begin to experience homelessness for a wide range of reasons that differ from person to person. As a result, it remains difficult to predict which specific households will enter homelessness and to gauge the impact of homelessness prevention efforts.⁴³

⁴² William N. Evans, David C. Phillips, and Krista Ruffini, "Policies to Reduce and Prevent Homelessness: What We Know and Gaps in the Research," *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 40, no. 3 (2021): 914–63, <https://doi.org/10.1002/pam.22283>; Chris Glynn, Thomas H. Byrne, and Dennis P. Culhane, "Inflection Points in Community-Level Homeless Rates," *The Annals of Applied Statistics* 15, no. 2 (June 2021): 1037–53, <https://doi.org/10.1214/20-AOAS1414> <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9906.2012.00643.x>; *Journal of Urban Affairs* 35, no. 5 (December 1, 2013): 607–25; Gregg Colburn and Clayton Page Aldern, *Homelessness Is a Housing Problem: How Structural Factors Explain US Patterns* (University of California Press, 2022).

⁴³ Til van Wachter et al. "Predicting and Preventing Homelessness in Los Angeles," California Policy Lab, September 2019. https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Predicting_and_Preventing_Homelessness_in_Los_Angeles.pdf. Marybeth Shin and Rebecca Cohen. "Homelessness Prevention: A Review of the Literature." Center for Evidence-Based Solutions to Homelessness." January 2019. http://www.evidenceonhomelessness.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Homelessness_Prevention_Literature_Synthesis.pdf.

Unemployment, physical health conditions and disabilities, mental illness, and substance use can all increase the risk of homelessness. Substance use and mental health challenges may result from, rather than cause, homelessness. Additionally, they may be intertwined with other hardships in people's lives that contribute to homelessness.⁴⁴ Homelessness is more common for people who have been involved with institutions like the criminal justice system or foster care. Systemic racism contributes to disproportionately high rates of homelessness for Black and Indigenous people.

Though the specific factors leading to homelessness for any given person can be varied and complex, homelessness is more common in California because, in the context of high housing costs, the above factors can more easily lead to homelessness. It can also make it more difficult for people with low incomes to find and sustain housing that they can afford.

2.2 Demographic Disparities in Homelessness

People of all ages, genders, and racial/ethnic groups experience homelessness in California. However, the risk of homelessness is uneven in the population. AB 140 requests a description of demographic disparities in homelessness relative to the state's overall population.⁴⁵ To describe these disparities, this section presents the demographic composition of people experiencing homelessness in California from the 2020 PIT Count (the most recently available published data at the time of writing), compared to the demographic composition of California's overall population. Estimates for California's overall demographics come from the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS), a large, representative sample of the population conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau.⁴⁶ These same data also estimate the demographic composition of people in poverty, measured with the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure.⁴⁷

2.2.1 Race and ethnicity

Racial and ethnic disparities in homelessness result from many systemic processes, and the specific factors vary between groups. Systemic racism and discrimination limit educational and labor market opportunities for People of Color and pervade all

⁴⁴ Duncan McVicar, Julie Moschion, and Jan C. van Ours, "From Substance Use to Homelessness or Vice Versa?," *Social Science & Medicine* 136–137 (July 1, 2015): 89–98, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2015.05.005>

⁴⁵ Section 2 responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(C)(i)–(vi) as it relates to disparities relative to the general population.

⁴⁶ Data collection for the 2020 American Community Survey was substantially disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁴⁷ The Supplemental Poverty Measure establishes a poverty line estimating the annual post-tax income needed for families to afford basic needs like food, housing, transportation, and healthcare. The poverty line adjusts for family size and composition, public benefits, and regional differences in costs of living, including housing.

elements of the housing market. Racial inequalities in intergenerational wealth and access to credit and favorable lending terms, historical and ongoing residential segregation, direct mortgage and landlord discrimination, and disparities in evictions and home foreclosures systemically undermine homeownership and housing stability for People of Color, particularly Black people. Disproportionate involvement with systems like the criminal justice system also increases the risk of homelessness for Black people and other People of Color.⁴⁸

These disparities are apparent in California when comparing the racial and ethnic composition of people experiencing homelessness to the state's population overall, shown in Figure 2.4. Next, Figure 2.5 presents the relative increase in homelessness by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2020. The PIT Count provides data by race and ethnicity separately; the racial categories in Figures 2.4 and 2.5 include both Hispanic/Latinx (hereafter "Hispanic") and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latinx (hereafter "Non-Hispanic") people. The Hispanic category includes people of all racial groups, including people who identify as White Hispanic/Latinx.

Black people comprise 5.8 percent of California's overall population, but 30.7 percent of people experiencing homelessness. The share of Black people was 5.3 times greater in the PIT Count than their share of the state's overall population. The share of Indigenous people experiencing homelessness was 5.0 times greater than their share of the population, and the share of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders experiencing homelessness was 2.8 times greater.

Despite relatively high poverty among Hispanic/Latinx people, the percentage of Hispanic/Latinx people experiencing homelessness was lower than among the state's overall population. However, research has shown that people identifying as Hispanic/Latinx are likely to be underestimated in homeless counts, are more likely to live in overcrowded conditions (e.g., doubling up), and tend to use public services at lower rates than other racial and ethnic groups.⁴⁹ In addition, PIT data show that the rate of homelessness among Hispanic people has grown over time, suggesting that this group is increasingly vulnerable to becoming unhoused.

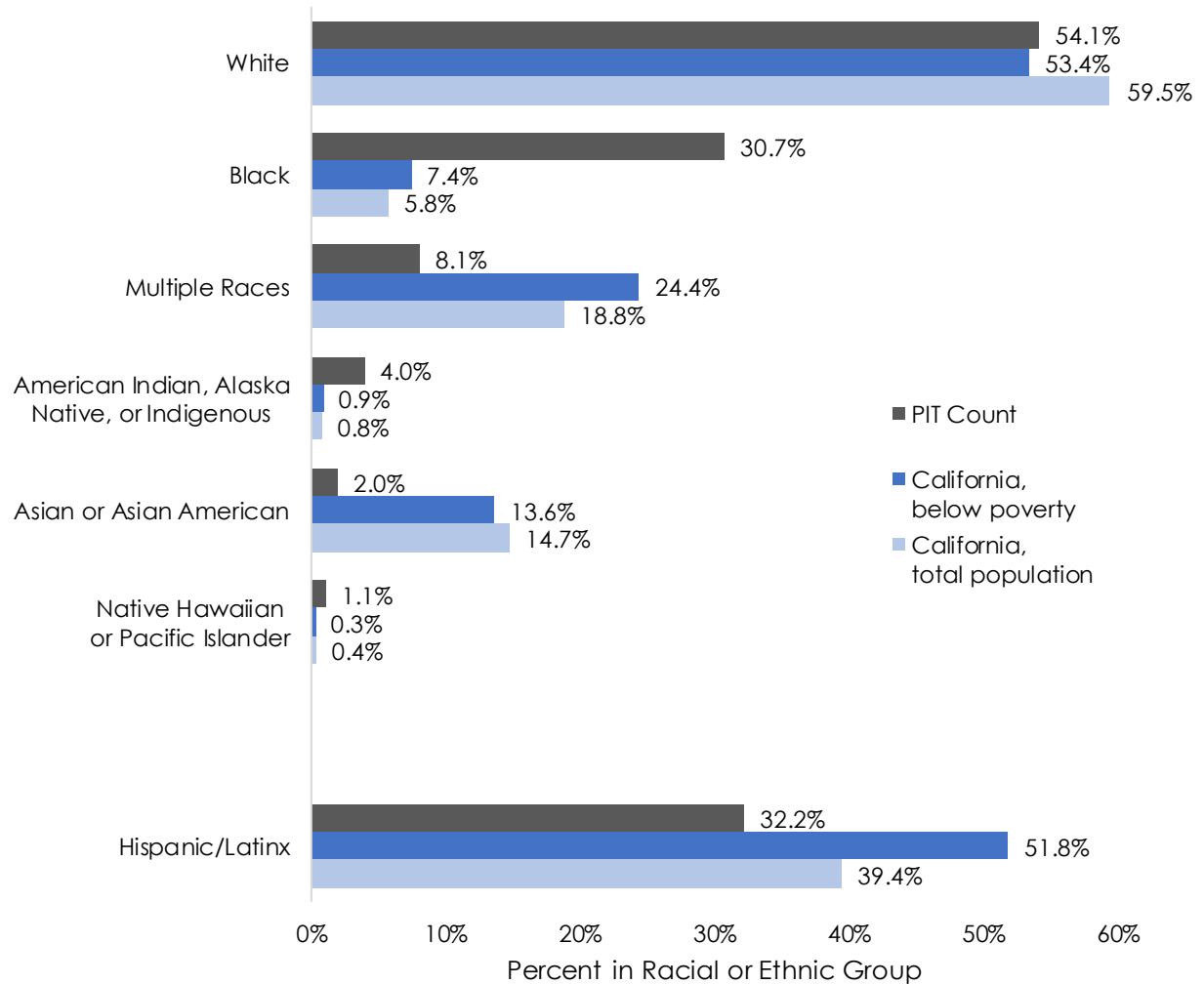
Although Asians and Asian Americans are a smaller fraction of people experiencing homelessness than their proportion in the state's population, homelessness among Asians has increased in California in recent years. Relatively little research has examined

⁴⁸ Jeffrey Olivet et al., "Racial Inequity and Homelessness: Findings from the SPARC Study," *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 693, no. 1 (January 1, 2021): 82–100, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716221991040>; Matthew Z. Fowle, "Racialized Homelessness: A Review of Historical and Contemporary Causes of Racial Disparities in Homelessness," *Housing Policy Debate*, March 30, 2022, 1–28, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10511482.2022.2026995>.

⁴⁹ Melissa Chinchilla and Sonya Gabrielian (2019). "Stemming the rise of Latinx homelessness: Lessons from Los Angeles County," *Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless*, 29(4):1-5.

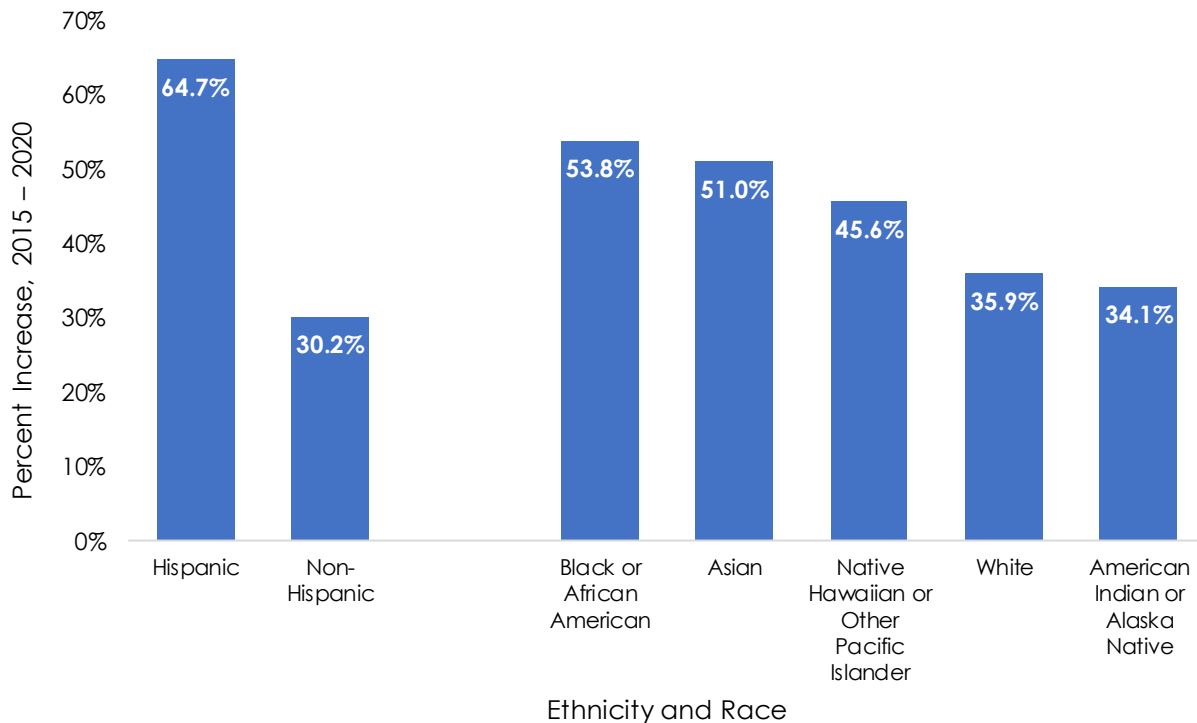
factors influencing homelessness among Asians, which this recent increase highlights as an important gap.

Figure 2.4: Racial and Ethnic Composition of People Experiencing Homelessness (2020 PIT Count), Below Poverty, and in California's Overall Population



Sources: 2020 Point-in-Time Counts and 2019 American Community Survey

Figure 2.5: Percent Change in the Number of People Experiencing Homelessness in California, 2015–2020, by Race/Ethnicity



Source: *Point-in-Time Counts, 2015–2020*.

2.2.2 Age

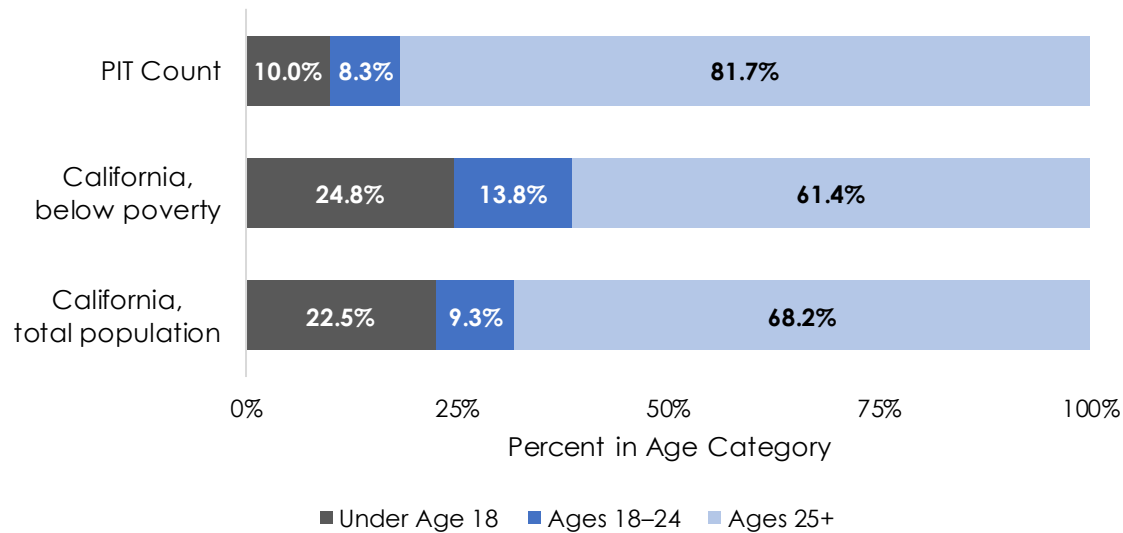
The risk and experience of homelessness differs by age. Homelessness among children (under 18 years old) and young adults (18 to 24 years old) is often part of persistent housing instability throughout their lives. Youth homelessness—ages 12 to 24 years old without the presence of an adult 25 years old or older—is often closely linked to substantial family instability, such as the death of a parent or guardian. Stigma, discrimination, and parental rejection contribute to the relatively high proportion of LGBTQ+ youth experiencing homelessness. Youth can also become homeless following institutional involvement, like release from the juvenile justice system or aging out of the foster care system.⁵⁰

The consequences of homelessness for children and young adults, whether part of a family or unaccompanied, are long lasting. Childhood experiences of homelessness undermine educational attainment, economic resources, and health throughout

⁵⁰ [Gina E. Miranda Samuels, Susanna R. Curry, and Christine Cerven, "Theorizing a Social Ecology of Displacement: Structural-, Relational-, and Individual-Level Conditions of Homelessness among Young People," *Social Service Review* 95, no. 4 \(December 2021\): 561–615, https://doi.org/10.1086/717434](https://doi.org/10.1086/717434); Gina Samuels et al., "'Nothing Is for Free...': Youth Attitudes about Engaging Resources While Unstably Housed," *Cityscape* 20, no. 3 (2018): 35–68, <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/cityscpe/vol20num3/article2.html>.

adulthood.⁵¹ These challenges heighten the risk of further housing instability and homelessness. Even among adults in a permanent housing intervention, people who experienced childhood homelessness were less likely to stay permanently housed.⁵²

Figure 2.6: Percentages of Children (under 18), Young Adults (18–24), and Adults (25+) Experiencing Homelessness (PIT Count), Below Poverty, and in California’s Overall Population



Sources: 2020 Point-in-Time Counts and 2019 American Community Survey

Children were a smaller percentage of people experiencing homelessness (10.0 percent) than their percentage among California's overall population in 2019 (22.5 percent), as shown in Figure 2.6. Although about one-in-four children (under the age of 18) were in poverty in California in 2019, they were less likely to experience literal homelessness.⁵³ This relatively low rate of homelessness is in part due to children and families having access to a wider range of safety net programs than adults without children. For example, research has shown lower homelessness among public school students in places where the federal Temporary Assistance to Need Families (TANF) program—or the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs)

⁵¹ Deborah A. Cobb-Clark and Anna Zhu, "Childhood Homelessness and Adult Employment: The Role of Education, Incarceration, and Welfare Receipt," *Journal of Population Economics* 30, no. 3 (July 1, 2017): 893–924, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-017-0634-3>; Timothy Stablein and Allison A. Appleton, "A Longitudinal Examination of Adolescent and Young Adult Homeless Experience, Life Course Transitions, and Health," *Emerging Adulthood* 1, no. 4 (December 1, 2013): 305–13, <https://doi.org/10.1177/2167696813495682>.

⁵² Milad Parpouchi, Akm Moniruzzaman, and Julian M. Somers, "The Association between Experiencing Homelessness in Childhood or Youth and Adult Housing Stability in Housing First," *BMC Psychiatry* 21, no. 1 (March 8, 2021): 138, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-021-03142-0>.

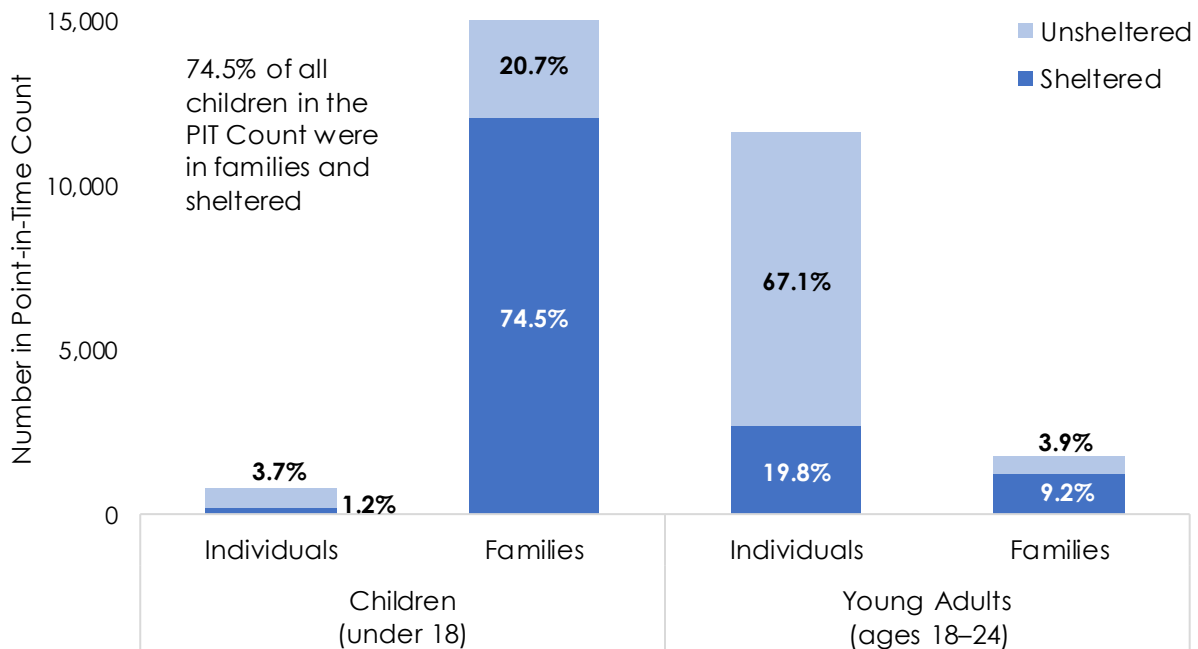
⁵³ Literal homelessness is defined by HUD as an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning one of the following: 1) has a primary nighttime residence that is not meant for human habitation, 2) is living in a shelter, or 3) is exiting an institution where s(he) has resided for less than 90 days and resided in either category 1 or 2 immediately before that.

program—serves a larger share of families in poverty.⁵⁴ Higher TANF participation was linked to lower rates of homelessness, as well as lower rates of living “doubled up” with friends and family.⁵⁵ (See Section 10.5: Homelessness Among Public School Students).

Approximately eight percent of people experiencing homelessness were young adults (ages 18–24), lower than their relative share of people in poverty or their share of California’s overall population. Eighty-two percent of people experiencing homelessness were adults over the age of 25.

Figure 2.7 shows the numbers and percentages of children and young adults experiencing homelessness in families (households with both adults and children) and as individuals, as well as whether they were counted in shelters or in unsheltered locations. Most children experiencing homelessness in 2020 were in families and in shelters. Seventy-four percent of the 16,141 children identified as experiencing homelessness in the PIT Count data were part of families in shelter programs. Relatively few children (3.7 percent) were unaccompanied by an adult and unsheltered.

Figure 2.7: Numbers of Children (under 18) and Young Adults (Ages 18–24) in the 2020 PIT Count by Household Type and Shelter Status, Presented with Percentages among All Children or All Young Adults



Source: 2020 Point-in-Time Counts

⁵⁴ H Luke Shaefer et al., “The Decline of Cash Assistance and the Well-Being of Poor Households with Children,” *Social Forces* 98, no. 3 (February 10, 2020): 1000–1025, <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soz020>.

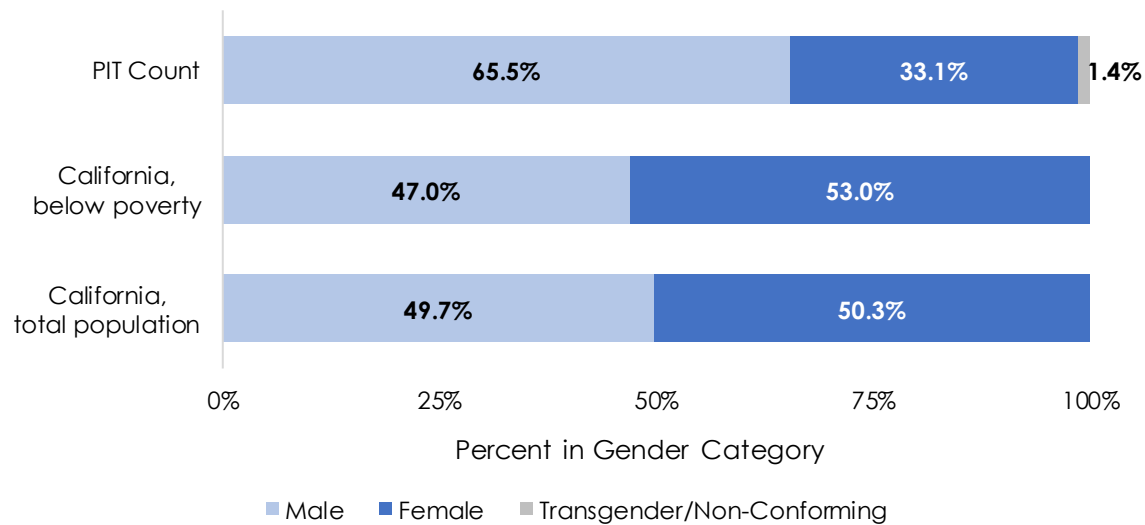
⁵⁵ Zachary Parolin, “Income Support Policies and the Rise of Student and Family Homelessness,” *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 693, no. 1 (January 1, 2021): 46–63, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716220981847>.

In contrast, young adults are less likely to be in families, and more likely to experience unsheltered homelessness.⁵⁶ As described later in the report, many organizations and programs focus specifically on youth experiencing homelessness. Young adults often prefer to participate in services with other young people, and individually tailored services may be especially important for this group.⁵⁷

2.2.3 Gender

Men experience homelessness more commonly than women.⁵⁸ Figure 2.8 shows the gender composition of people experiencing homelessness in the PIT Count, people below poverty in California, and California's overall population. The PIT Count found nearly twice as many men (65.5 percent) as women experiencing homelessness, a share that has stayed generally consistent over time.⁵⁹

Figure 2.8: Gender Composition of People Experiencing Homelessness (PIT Count), Below Poverty, and in California's Overall Population



Sources: 2020 HUD Point-in-Time Counts and 2019 American Community Survey

Women are more likely to experience homelessness in families. Almost 28 percent of women (of all ages) experiencing homelessness were in families, compared to 10.3 percent of men and 2.2 percent of transgender or gender non-conforming people.

⁵⁶ Colette Auerswald et al., "Hidden in Plain Sight: An Assessment of Youth Inclusion in Point-in-Time Counts of California's Unsheltered Homeless Population" (Sacramento, CA: CA Homeless Youth Project, 2013).

⁵⁷ Young adults experiencing homelessness as individuals are also likely to be undercounted in the data, since they are more mobile throughout the day and receive services less often. Benjamin F. Henwood, Brian Redline, and Eric Rice, "What Do Homeless Transition-Age Youth Want from Housing Interventions?," *Children and Youth Services Review* 89 (June 1, 2018): 1–5, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2018.04.014>.

⁵⁸ Meghan Henry et al., "The 2020 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2021), <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2020-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>.

⁵⁹ Publicly available PIT Count data do not provide separate counts by both gender and age. This analysis describes "women" and "men" of all ages.

Women experiencing homelessness in families more often also contributed to gender differences in rates of shelter usage. Families experiencing homelessness were sheltered more often than individuals (76.2 percent and 20.8 percent, respectively). Thirty-nine percent of all women experiencing homelessness were sheltered compared to 25.1 percent of all men and 19.2 percent of all transgender or gender non-conforming people. Although all people experiencing unsheltered homelessness confront dangers from the elements, theft, and assault, women are the primary victims of sexual violence and exploitation.⁶⁰

Research has shown that transgender people and other gender minorities experience disproportionately high risks of homelessness, particularly among youth.⁶¹ The ACS does not include gender options beyond “male” or “female,” so Figure 2.8 cannot compare the percentage of transgender and gender non-conforming people experiencing homelessness to California’s overall population. However, national surveys have found that transgender adults have experienced homelessness more than twice as often as cisgender adults, with even higher rates of homelessness for transgender People of Color.⁶² These heightened rates of homelessness stem from many factors, including family rejection and ongoing discrimination against transgender and gender non-conforming people.

Gender minorities also encounter barriers to access shelter and other services, including sex-segregated sleeping spaces and restrooms, as well as stigma, discrimination, and potential violence.⁶³ As described above, transgender and gender non-conforming people in the PIT Count experienced unsheltered homelessness more frequently than cisgender men or women, reflecting these kinds of barriers.

2.2.4 Veteran Status

Veterans experience a heightened risk of homelessness nationally and in California. In 2020, 7.1 percent of adults (at least 18 years old) experiencing homelessness were veterans compared to five percent of all adults in California. Most veterans experiencing homelessness are individual adult men—89.5 percent of veterans experiencing homelessness in California were men in 2020. Research on the factors contributing to higher homelessness among veterans has yielded mixed results. Some

⁶⁰ Monique Phipps et al., “Women and Homelessness, a Complex Multidimensional Issue: Findings from a Scoping Review,” *Journal of Social Distress and Homelessness* 28, no. 1 (January 2, 2019): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10530789.2018.1534427>; Jana Jasinski et al., *Hard Lives, Mean Streets: Violence in the Lives of Homeless Women* (Boston, MA: Northeastern University Press, 2010).

⁶¹ Bianca Wilson et al., “Homelessness Among LGBT Adults in the US” (Los Angeles: Williams Institute, 2020), <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/lgbt-homelessness-us/>; Matthew H. Morton et al., “Prevalence and Correlates of Youth Homelessness in the United States,” *Journal of Adolescent Health* 62, no. 1 (January 1, 2018): 14–21, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2017.10.006>.

⁶² Wilson et al., “Homelessness Among LGBT Adults in the US.”

⁶³ Brandon Robinson, *Coming Out to the Streets: LGBTQ Youth Experiencing Homelessness* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2020).

studies have found that veterans experiencing homelessness have substance use challenges and physical and mental health challenges more often than non-veterans, but other studies have found no difference.⁶⁴ Whether or not veterans face these challenges more often than other people experiencing homelessness, veterans experiencing homelessness have high physical and behavioral health service needs. As described in later sections of this report, many services and programs are intended to meet veterans' specific needs. For example, the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program has helped reduce homelessness among veterans across the country in recent years.⁶⁵

2.3 Local Homelessness Services, Shelter, and Housing Systems

Local systems for providing homelessness services, shelter, and housing are complex and vary across the state (see *Section 10.1: Understanding Shelter and Housing Terminology*). These local homelessness systems include many public and private entities with varying roles and responsibilities. Continuums of Care (CoC) are administrative entities defined by HUD—all but three of the 44 CoCs in California are geographically defined by counties or collections of counties—that coordinate homelessness services, administer some federal and state funding, and operate Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) and Coordinated Entry Systems. However, CoCs are organized in different ways. Many CoC agencies are parts of local governments, some are nonprofit coordinating entities, and others are joint-powers authorities between city and county governments.

City and county governments and tribal agencies, some of which have departments dedicated to homelessness, are also key parts of local homelessness systems. Local governments set policies around housing unsheltered homelessness in their jurisdictions, and they typically fund and contract nonprofit service providers to operate shelters and provide services. County governments are responsible for health and social services, and they may also operate shelters and regulate unsheltered homelessness in unincorporated areas and smaller cities.

The make-up of a local homelessness system and the degree of coordination between entities can influence how funding is deployed locally and the effectiveness of local homelessness interventions. The needs of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness span many systems—housing, healthcare, social welfare, employment, education, criminal justice—but the extent to which these systems coordinate with homelessness services varies. Benefits of stronger coordination include more accurately matching

⁶⁴ Jack Tsai and Robert A. Rosenheck, "Risk Factors for Homelessness Among US Veterans," *Epidemiologic Reviews* 37, no. 1 (January 1, 2015): 177–95, <https://doi.org/10.1093/epirev/mxu004>.

⁶⁵ William N. Evans et al., "Housing and Urban Development—Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers and Veterans' Homelessness, 2007–2017," *American Journal of Public Health* 109, no. 10 (October 2019): 1440–45, <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2019.305231>.

people with interventions that suit their needs, better integration between services for different needs (e.g., behavioral health services for people in interim housing programs), streamlined connections between homelessness interventions (e.g., faster and easier movement from interim to permanent housing programs), and stronger consensus on how homelessness funding should be spent.

3. Fiscal Analysis

Highlights

- Between Fiscal Years 2018–19 and 2020–21, the three-year study period, the state directed \$9.6 billion to programs aimed at ending homelessness.
- Over \$5.5 billion of the total \$9.6 billion of funding allocated to Landscape Assessment programs were targeted at expanding the supply of affordable housing, including units dedicated to people experiencing homelessness.⁶⁶
- The Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) and the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Program provided \$1.2 billion in funding over the reporting period. These programs provided flexible, multi-year grant funding to localities, extending the ability of local providers to offer a wide range of services, including homelessness prevention, case management, supportive services, emergency shelter, and investments in institutional capacity like data management systems.
- Following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, resources to protect people experiencing homelessness and reduce the spread of COVID-19 expanded from both the state and federal government. This expansion included new programs such as Project Roomkey, Homekey, and the COVID-19 Emergency Grant Fund.⁶⁷ The federal Emergency Solutions Grant and Community Development Block Grant programs also provided additional COVID-19 resources in addition to their usual allocations.
- Homelessness programs in California distributed funding to a diverse range of recipient types throughout the state, including Continuums of Care (CoCs), Counties, Cities, Tribes and Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs), Housing Authorities, Developers, Community Colleges, and a wide range of service providers. Out of the 16 different recipient types, counties received the highest amount of allocated funds, totaling \$3.8 billion (41 percent).

3.1 Introduction

This section presents financial data for the 35 Landscape Assessment Programs (Figure 3.1).⁶⁸ These programs varied in their specific intended use, but all provided services or housing to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness during the three-year study period comprising Fiscal Years 2018–19, 2019–20, and 2020–21. The data for this section came from a survey administered by the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) requesting information about:

⁶⁶ These programs include the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, No Place Like Home, the Multifamily Housing Program, Homekey, the Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP), Housing for a Healthy California (HHC) (Article I and II), the Supportive Housing Multifamily Housing Program (SHMHP), and the Special Needs Housing Program (SNHP).

⁶⁷ In 2020, the state allocated \$100 million in emergency funding from SB 89 to local governments to provide shelter and immediate housing options for people experiencing homelessness.

⁶⁸ Section 3 responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(A)(i)–(v).

- the total allocated funds for each program during each fiscal year,
- the awarded budgets for each recipient, and
- the intended use of money awarded to the programs including the eligible uses, eligible applicants, target populations, match requirements, and target project types (see the complete Methodology document for an extended discussion of the survey and methods).

While this report focuses on the 35 Landscape Assessment programs, other state programs have eligible uses that are not primarily designed to serve people experiencing or at risk of homelessness but can provide assistance as part of their broad, flexible uses. The Permanent Local Housing Allocation and Mental Health Services Act (described in more detail below) are two such funding sources that fit these criteria but are distinct from the Landscape Assessment programs that have a primary focus on providing resources directly to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Figure 3.1: Programs Included in Fiscal Survey, by Department/Agency

Department/Agency	Program
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO)	College Homeless and Housing Insecure Pilot (CHHIP) Program
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)	Long Term Offender Reentry Recovery Program (LTORRP)
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	Bringing Families Home (BFH) Program
	CalWORKs Homeless Assistance (HA)
	CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP)
	Home Safe Program
	Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)
	Project Roomkey and Rehousing Strategy
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program
	Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program
	Homeless Youth Emergency Services & Housing (YE) Program
	Homeless Youth Innovative Services (HI) Program
	Specialized Emergency Housing (KE) Program
	Transitional Housing (XH) Program
California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA)	Special Needs Housing Program (SNHP)
	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Fund

Department/Agency	Program
California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH)	Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP)
	Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAP) Rounds 1 and 2
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC)
Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	Homeless Mentally Ill Outreach and Treatment Program (HMIOT)
	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)
	Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilot Program
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH) Program
	Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
	Emergency Solutions Grants–Coronavirus (ESG–CV)
	Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program
	Homekey
	Housing for a Healthy California (Articles I & II)
	Housing Navigators Program (HNP)
	Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)
	No Place Like Home (NPLH)
	Pet Assistance and Support (PAS) Program
	Supportive Housing Multifamily Housing Program (SHMHP)
	Transitional Housing Program (THP)
	Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP)

Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

3.2 Funding by Year

Historically, across the country, states have not committed large-scale investments towards addressing homelessness in local communities.⁶⁹ Most of the funding

⁶⁹ Shinn, Marybeth, and Jill Khadduri. In the Midst of Plenty: Homelessness and What to Do About It. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley Blackwell, 2020.

specifically targeted for homelessness has come from the federal government. While it remains the case that federal funding is critical to addressing homelessness, in recent years, the State of California has increased its role in funding homelessness programs. Between Fiscal Years 2018–19 and 2020–21, the three-year study period, California directed \$9.6 billion in funding for programs aimed at ending homelessness (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Funding Amounts by State Agency and Fiscal Year

Agency	Total Funding FY 2018–19	Total Funding FY 2019–20	Total Funding FY 2020–21	Total Funding All Years
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO)	\$0	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$18,000,000
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)	\$0	\$0	\$5,222,660	\$5,222,660
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	\$150,000,348	\$268,894,240	\$205,863,914	\$624,758,502
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	\$34,974,012	\$55,492,786	\$77,359,096	\$167,825,894
California Housing Finance Agency (Cal HFA)	\$20,467,800	\$32,859,565	\$25,861,291	\$79,188,656
California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH)	\$500,000,000	\$750,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$1,550,000,000
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	\$377,205,008	\$646,228,768	\$1,002,606,389	\$2,026,040,165
Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	\$381,978,199	\$352,228,151	\$380,769,296	\$1,114,975,646
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	\$806,027,537	\$1,363,280,042	\$1,842,422,692	\$4,011,730,271
Total	\$2,270,652,904	\$3,477,983,552	\$3,849,105,338	\$9,597,741,794

Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

Note: The total in this figure refers to the total amount allocated to the programs reviewed as part of the Landscape Assessment. Amounts have been rounded to the nearest dollar. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology for details.

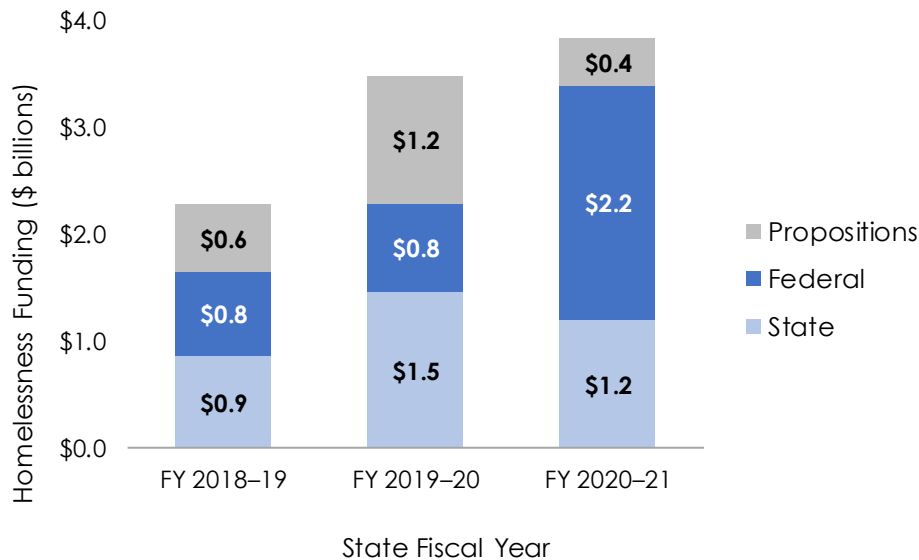
Of the nine agencies and departments in this analysis, programs administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) received the largest allocation of funding in this period, totaling just over \$4 billion (41.9 percent of all funding among Landscape Assessment programs). The second largest total allocation was for the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program, for a total of \$2 billion, including both state and federal funding. These investments reflect the state's prioritization of funding for increasing the supply of affordable housing.

3.3 Funding Sources (July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2021)

The Landscape Assessment programs draw on three major sources of funding.

1. First, the state receives funding from the federal government. These sources often come in the form of block grants such as the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). During the three fiscal years covered in this report, the state received over \$3.8 billion from the federal government. This amount does not reflect funding that flows directly from the federal government to local Continuums of Care, counties, cities, or direct service providers.
2. Second, the state allocates funding from its annual budget. Over the three fiscal years featured in this report, more than \$3.5 billion of the homelessness funding administered by the state were allocated solely from the state's budget (Figure 3.3). The state funding was directed by executive order or by state legislation.
3. Third, California initiatives have mandated the allocation of over \$2.2 billion. The ballot initiatives that allocated state funding to homelessness programs include:
 - **Proposition 1: Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018:** Authorized funding for housing-related programs, loans, grants, and projects for veterans.
 - **Proposition 2: Use Millionaire's Tax Revenue for Homelessness Prevention Housing Bonds Measure:** In 2018, California voters authorized the state to use revenue from Proposition 63 (the Mental Health Services Act) for the No Place Like Home Program (NPLH). NPLH provides funding for permanent housing for individuals with mental illness who are homeless or at risk for chronic homelessness.
 - **Proposition 46:** Allocated state funding toward various housing programs.
 - **Proposition 1C: Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2006:** Authorized the state to issue bonds for housing programs.

Figure 3.3 shows the amount of funding that the state-administered to respond to homelessness. In Fiscal Year 2020–21, there was a surge in funding from the federal government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The state used these funds to launch new, innovative statewide programs like Project Roomkey and Homekey, and to provide flexible funding to local communities under programs like Cal ICH's COVID-19 Emergency Grant Fund.

Figure 3.3: Sources of Funding Administered by the State

Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

Other Funding Sources Not Included

Although the report focuses on 35 programs intended to serve people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, we acknowledge that there are additional programs that have broad eligible uses that also serve this population although the uses are not exclusive to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Two ongoing sources of funding include Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) and Mental Health Services Act (MHSA). While the revenue fluctuates year to year, initial revenue collection for the PLHA program has averaged \$295 million per year, and MHSA has averaged approximately \$2.2 billion per year (see Figure 3.4).⁷⁰ In total, these programs generate approximately \$2.5 billion per year in ongoing resources.

Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA)

In 2017, SB 2 was enacted (Chapter 364, Statutes of 2017), establishing the PLHA program to provide a permanent source of funding to increase the affordable housing stock in California. The PLHA program is funded through a portion of the revenues collected through a \$75 fee on each recorded real estate document, per parcel of land, with total revenues varying year to year based on the fluctuations in real estate transactions.

HCD administers the PLHA program, which includes assistance through formula- and competitive-based components to eligible local governments. Both components authorize eligible uses that increase the supply of affordable housing for low-income

⁷⁰ Average MHSA revenue calculated using the following data: MHSA Expenditure Report, [May Revise 2020-21](#) (Table 1, FY 2018-19 Total Estimated Revenue), [May Revise 2021-22](#) (Table 1, FY 2019-20 Total Estimated Revenue), and [May Revise 2022-23](#) (Table 1, FY 2020-21 Total Estimated Revenue).

individuals with incomes at or below 60 percent of the area median income, increase assistance to affordable owner-occupied workforce housing, and assist persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Eligible activities include rapid rehousing, rental assistance, street outreach, supportive services/case management and capital costs for navigation centers, new construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of permanent and transitional housing.

While the primary intent of the PLHA program is to support the development of affordable housing, the flexible eligible uses can serve people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. For jurisdictions that receive a formula-based allocation, PLHA resources can be an effective funding tool in providing ongoing operational support for permanent supportive housing, specifically for jurisdictions that receive a comparatively small allocation, thereby limiting the use of PLHA funding to provide direct capital subsidies to produce affordable housing. Accordingly, the program supports efforts toward reducing homelessness through the overall increase in affordable housing production and through the flexible use of resources to directly assist persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Mental Health Services Act (MHSA)

MHSA was approved by voters in 2004 and is funded by a one percent income tax on personal income more than \$1 million per year. The overall goal of MHSA is to transform the behavioral health systems across the state and better serve individuals with, and at risk of serious mental health issues. MHSA has five required components: community services and supports, prevention and early intervention, innovation, capital facilities and technological needs, and workforce education and training. Each month the State distributes MHSA funds to counties, who are then required to expend funds for the required five components. Figure 3.4 shows the total amount of MHSA revenue in each fiscal year.

Figure 3.4: Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) to Counties by Fiscal Year

	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21
State Controller's Office Actual Distribution to Counties	\$1,968,468,456	\$1,770,347,335	\$2,891,684,823

Source: California State Controller, "Monthly Mental Health Service Fund."

https://www.sco.ca.gov/ard_payments_mentalhealthservicefund.html

Funding Provided to Local Communities: Funding administered by the state is one part of the total funding that local communities have available to dedicate towards homelessness and housing programs. The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides funding directly to local Continuums of Care

(CoCs) and homeless service organizations to support the coordination of homeless service systems and the programs within those systems.⁷¹

In addition to state and federal dollars, many communities across California use their local general funds or have passed ballot initiatives to dedicate local funding to homelessness and housing programs. For example, in March 2017, Los Angeles County voters passed Measure H, a local tax measure dedicated to funding homelessness programs, (including housing production and services) and in November 2016, voters in Santa Clara County passed Measure A which created a bond to build affordable housing. Philanthropic sources of funding, both from large foundations and private donations, are also critical to providing housing and services at the local level.

In summary, communities across California use a variety of funding sources (federal, state, local) to address homelessness.

3.4 Funding Mechanisms

The Landscape Assessment programs used a combination of three funding types: grants, tax credits, and loans. Each type is described below.⁷²

- **Grants** are awards given to a recipient with the stipulation of meeting certain reporting requirements and program activities. Among the programs analyzed, 31 distributed \$7.3 billion (76.5 percent of all funding) in the form of grants over the course of the three fiscal years analyzed in this report.
- **Tax credits** provide investors in affordable housing with a non-refundable credit on their tax obligation which can be sold to generate equity for subsidizing the creation or preservation of affordable housing.⁷³ The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program made approximately \$2 billion in tax credit awards (21.1 percent) over the course of the fiscal years analyzed in this report, including approximately \$1.2 billion of federal funding and \$860 million of state funding.
- **Loans** are awards given to a recipient with the stipulation of meeting certain reporting requirements, program activities, and that the recipient will return a percentage of the award to the state at a date stipulated within the award contract. Loans can be unsubsidized or subsidized. Two Landscape Assessment

⁷¹ The United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) also administers the Transitional Living Program for Youth; grants are given directly to local providers. There are also some programs out of other federal Departments (such as the Department of Agriculture) that support homelessness services such as food banks.

⁷² See *Appendix B: Additional Fiscal Information* for a complete breakdown of the funding amounts allocated to programs between Fiscal Years 2018–19 and 2020–21 and their mechanism.

⁷³ Investors in LIHTC projects are corporations that have sufficient income tax liability to fully use nonrefundable tax credits. Financial institutions traditionally have been major investors, because they have substantial income tax liabilities, have a long planning horizon, and often receive Community Reinvestment Act credit from their regulators for such investments. Taxpaying investors cannot claim credits until the project is placed into service.

programs distributed \$228 million (2.4 percent) in the form of loans over the course of the fiscal years analyzed in this report. These programs are the Multifamily Housing Program and the Supportive Housing Multifamily Housing Program.

3.5 Non-State Funding Matches

Some Landscape Assessment programs require that recipients match a percentage of the funds they receive with outside sources of funding such as local funding, federal funding, or philanthropic dollars. Ten homelessness programs in California required their recipients to match a percentage of the awarded funds between Fiscal Years 2018–19 and 2020–21. The percentage of funds programs require their recipients to match ranges from 25 percent to 100 percent (see *Appendix B: Additional Fiscal Information*). Additionally, Homekey had match requirements for applicants that varied based on the details of their projects' capital and operating plans.⁷⁴

3.6 Intended Uses of Funding

Cal ICH staff analyzed the budget information submitted by state entities to determine all the eligible uses. Of the funding across the Landscape Assessment programs, Cal ICH staff identified 154 unique eligible uses, which were then grouped into seven categories:

1. **Administration:** Funding intended to support administrative activities, rather than direct services to clients. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: personnel services (salaries/employee benefits), staff equipment, and other administrative costs.
2. **Construction, Rehabilitation and Preservation:** Funding intended to acquire, construct, and rehabilitate property and buildings to house direct services. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: capital improvements, new construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation.
3. **Homelessness Prevention:** Funding intended to prevent families and individuals from entering homelessness in the first place. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: rental assistance or subsidies and homelessness prevention.
4. **Interim Housing: Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing:** Funding intended to support the delivery and operation of emergency shelter and transitional housing and services. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: congregate shelter and non-congregate shelter.

⁷⁴ For details, see: Department of Housing and Community Development. "Notice of Funding Availability: Homekey Program," July 16, 2020. https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-funding/active-funding/homekey/docs/2020_hcd_homekey-nofa_07-15-2020.pdf

5. **Permanent Housing: Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Deeply Affordable Housing:** Funding intended to support the delivery and operation of permanent housing (including medium-term and long-term rental assistance) and services. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: prevention and shelter diversion to permanent housing; rental assistance and rapid rehousing; and utilities payments.
6. **Services:** Funding intended to support the delivery of non-residential services to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: street outreach, pet support, case management, and housing navigation.
7. **Strategic Planning, Coordinated Entry System, and HMIS:** Funding intended to expand and improve local homelessness response systems. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: local grant administration, HMIS, data collection, and systems support to create regional partnerships.

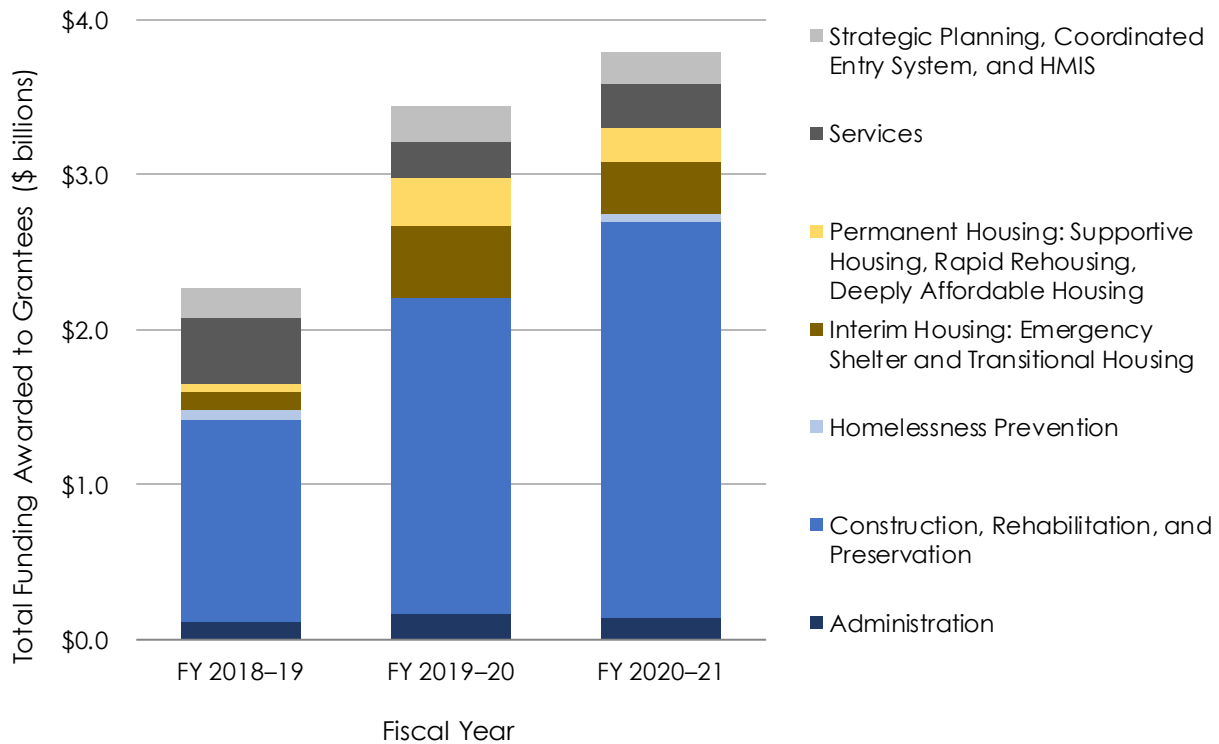
While these seven categories may seem distinct, grantees experience overlap when dedicating funding toward a specific program or purpose. For example, case management services often accompany a person's enrollment in permanent supportive housing or rapid rehousing and construction, rehabilitation, and preservation adds to the supply of interim and permanent housing. Because of the inherent overlap between these categories, the funding noted in each category should be considered an approximation. These categories are not precise enough to be used for accounting or evaluation purposes.

Additionally, many budgets analyzed were proposed budgets rather than final budgets. The amounts also do not represent how funds were ultimately used at the local level. Some approximations were created by analyzing budgets from one sample Fiscal Year, and variation may have occurred from year-to-year. As a result, these amounts represent estimates of intended use. For a detailed explanation of the methodology used, see *Appendix A: Detailed Methodology*.

Figure 3.5 presents the distribution of Landscape Assessment program funds across these seven categories. The intended use that received the most funding was the Construction, Rehabilitation, and Preservation category, totaling 61.9 percent of total funding.⁷⁵ The second highest funding amount was budgeted to Services, totaling 10.0 percent. The third highest funding amount was budgeted to Interim Housing (including Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing), totaling 9.5 percent.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ Note that this total is somewhat different from the total funding calculated for the eight programs that are focused on the production and preservation of affordable housing supply due to differences in how funds were allocated across intended uses.

⁷⁶ See Appendix B.3 for funding by categories.

Figure 3.5: Distribution of State-Administered Funding by Intended Use Category

Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

Note: The intended use categories are approximations and may overlap. These estimates illustrate the general distribution of activities supported by the Landscape Assessment programs and are not meant for precise accounting.

3.7 Targeted Uses

Agency and department staff from each of the state's Landscape Assessment programs, as part of the Cal ICH survey, identified the activities (including program types reported in HDIS) that their funding targets.

Figure 3.6 shows the number of Landscape Assessment programs that identified each project type. The most common allowable intervention identified across all 35 programs was homelessness prevention (19), followed by street outreach (15), emergency shelter (14), and rapid rehousing (14). These numbers do not necessarily reflect the funding priorities for Landscape Assessment programs, since many of the smaller programs are dedicated to prevention for specific populations (e.g., youth, survivors of domestic violence), while some of the larger programs (such as No Place Like Home and LIHTC) focus largely on expanding the supply of affordable and permanent supportive housing. For example, although homelessness prevention was the most common allowable target project type identified, it received the least amount of funding across all fiscal years, totaling only \$136 million. However, other funding not captured also

aided prevention efforts; most notably, California's COVID-19 Rental Relief Program⁷⁷, which was launched in March 2021 (Housing is Key), provided significant financial assistance to renters who were behind on their payments due to COVID-19.⁷⁸ As described below, interventions commonly braid together multiple funding sources with the same allowable intervention types.

Figure 3.6: Allowable Project Types Identified by Programs

Project Type	Number of Landscape Assessment Programs by Targeted Use
Homeless Prevention	19
Street Outreach	15
Emergency Shelter	14
Rapid Rehousing	14
Permanent Supportive Housing	11
Other Permanent Housing	8
Supportive Services	8
Transitional Housing	8
Capacity Building	6
Housing Development	3
HMIS	2

Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

3.8 Funding Recipients

Homelessness programs in California distributed funding to a diverse range of recipient types throughout the state. Cal ICH staff identified 16 different types of recipients that were allocated funding by state homelessness programs. These recipient types include: 44 Continuums of Care (CoCs), 58 Counties, 39 Cities, one City/County, 14 Tribes and Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs), one County/Tribe (applying jointly), 678 Developers, 189 Providers, 29 Nonprofits, 22 Administrative Entities, 14 Community Colleges, 11 Housing Authorities, one Housing Commission, 66 Sponsors, and 43 Sponsor/Developers. Sponsors and Sponsors/Developers refer to the entities that apply for and are awarded tax credits for the development of affordable housing.⁷⁹

Out of the 16 different recipient types, counties received the highest amount of allocated funds, totaling \$3.9 billion (40.6 percent). Los Angeles County received the

⁷⁷ The federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 provided rental relief funds for California's Covid-19 Rental Relief Program.

⁷⁸ An early evaluation of the program found that as of July 6, 2021, California's rental assistance program received over \$870 million in requests for assistance, approved over \$270 million, and expended over \$114 million in assistance. Vincent Reina and Sydney Goldstein, "An Early Analysis of the California COVID-19 Rental Relief Program," Housing Initiative at Penn Research Brief, July 2021. Available online at https://www.housinginitiative.org/uploads/1/3/2/9/132946414/hip_carr_7.9_final.pdf.

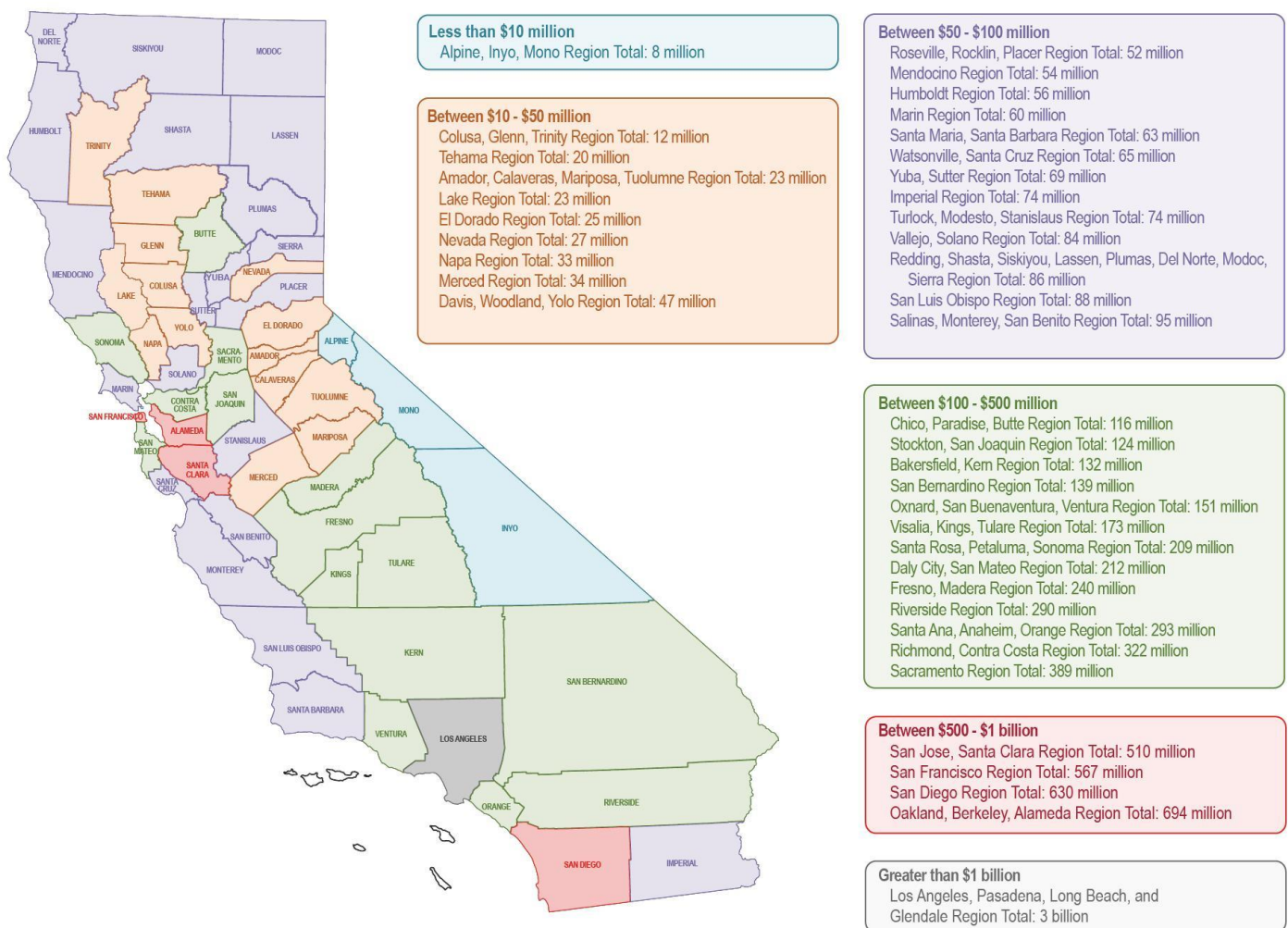
⁷⁹ A sponsor on a LIHTC project is defined as an entity that materially participates or has a defined role that is essential to the development and operations of the property.

highest allocation, receiving \$1.4 billion. Alameda County received the second highest allocation of homelessness program funding, totaling \$321 million. Santa Clara County received the third highest allocation, receiving \$238 million.

Affordable housing developers received the second highest amount of funds, receiving \$2 billion (21.3 percent). Continuums of Care (CoCs) received the third highest amount of allocated funds, receiving \$914 million (9.6 percent) of funding from Landscape Assessment programs.

Figure 3.7 shows homeless program funding by region across all recipients and fiscal years in this analysis.⁸⁰

Figure 3.7: Regional Funding across California



Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

⁸⁰ See Appendix B.4 for funding by region, recipient, and fiscal year.

3.9 Tribal Nation Funding

California's Tribal Nations play an important role in preventing and ending homelessness in the state. These Tribal Nations have unique needs and resources that are not comparable to other recipient types throughout this assessment. Many programs have only recently identified Tribal Nations as eligible recipients. In total, Tribal Nations (including TDHEs) received \$13.5 million from state agencies and departments between Fiscal Years 2018–19 and 2020–21.

4. Population Served

Highlights

- Between July 2018 and June 2021, the three-year study period, 571,246 unique people across California were enrolled in homelessness services, shelter, and housing programs reported in HDIS.
- Over 273,000 of these people received housing or services funded at least in part by state-administered Landscape Assessment programs. The number of people served by interventions supported by Landscape Assessment Programs grew from almost 125,000 in Fiscal Year 2018–19 to nearly 173,000 in Fiscal Year 2020–21.
- Tracking racial disparities in homelessness in California, 28.3 percent of people served over the reporting period were Black.
- Thirty-seven percent of all people served were in families (households including both adults and children), including 130,000 children under the age of 18.
- One-quarter of all people served were older adult individuals (people age 50 and older in households without children), 5.7 percent were unaccompanied young adults (ages 18–24 in households without children), and 1.4 percent were unaccompanied children (under age 18 in households without adults).
- Chronic patterns of homelessness (homelessness for at least one cumulative year over a three-year period plus a disability) were most common for older adult individuals.

4.1 Introduction

The population served by programs providing services, shelter, and housing is large and diverse. To better understand who homelessness systems serve, this section describes the demographic composition of people who enrolled in a homelessness intervention reporting to the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH)'s Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS) between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021, the three-year study period. The information presented in this section responds to Assembly Bill (AB) 140's request for the demographics of people served by homelessness systems across the state.⁸¹ AB 140 further requests a description of specific subpopulations using homelessness services, shelter, and housing, including families and individuals, youth, and older adults (at least 50 years old, as defined by AB 140), comparisons by race/ethnicity and gender, and veterans. This section also presents patterns of newly or chronic homelessness among the population served.

⁸¹ Section 4 responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(C)(i)–(vi) and Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(D)(i) as it relates to population served.

Key Terms for Populations Served

The data presented in this section describe every person who was enrolled in a program reported in the Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS) between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021, including people who entered the system prior to July 1, 2018, and were still accessing services during the reporting period. The data include people served by all types of services, shelter, and housing in HDIS, including prevention and permanent housing interventions. As such, not all people served in these data were experiencing literal homelessness while enrolled in the system.

Demographics such as age and household type are measured when people first enrolled in the system.

Race/ethnicity in this section distinguishes between White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latinx and White Hispanic/Latinx people. People identifying as other races might be Hispanic/Latinx or not; in other words, Black, African American, or African people will be either Hispanic/Latinx or a different, Non-Hispanic ethnicity. These categories differ from those in *Section 2* because the Point-in-Time Count reports data for White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic people in the “White” category; and the Hispanic category includes people of all races.

Families are people in households with **adults** (age 18 and older) plus children (younger than 18). **Individuals** are people not in families, including people in households that include parents and their adult children.

There are multiple subpopulations for **children** (younger than 18) and **young adults** (ages 18–24):

- **Unaccompanied minors/children** or individuals under 18 who enroll in a program without an accompanying parent or guardian.
- **Unaccompanied young adults** are individuals between the ages of 18 and 24.
- **Unaccompanied youth** are individuals between the ages of 12 and 24.
- **Parenting youth** are youth (children plus young adults) who identify as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as the youth parent, where there is no person older than age 24 in the household. **Parenting youth households** include the youth parents plus their children.

Newly experiencing homelessness refers to entrances to enrollments in services, shelter, or housing among people without HDIS records in the previous two years.

Chronic homelessness is defined by the presence of a disability plus experiencing homelessness for one year either continuously or cumulatively over the previous three years. For people in families, chronic homelessness is defined by the status of the household head. This section categorizes people by whether they are ever recorded as experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness over the entire reporting period.

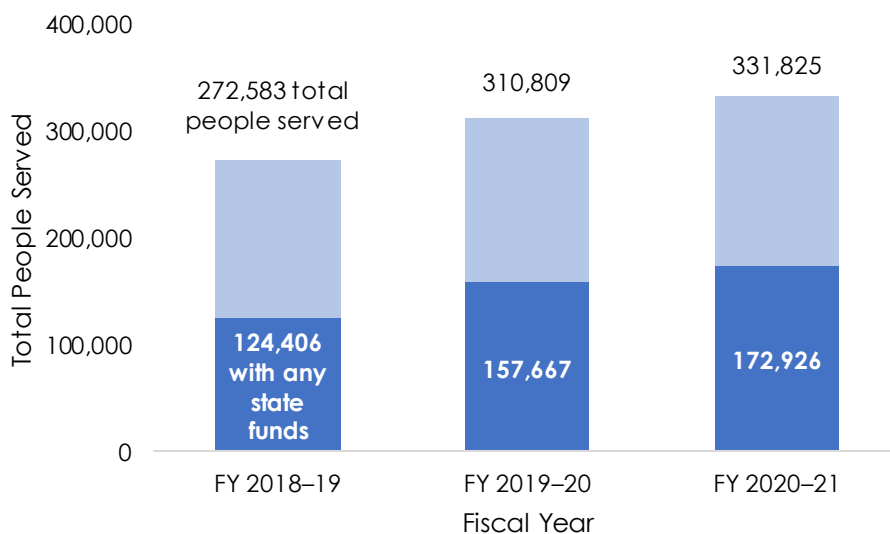
4.2 Total Population Served

In the three-year study period of July 2018 through June 2021, a total of 571,246 people across California were enrolled in homelessness services, shelter, and housing programs reported in HDIS. Although a person might appear in HDIS multiple times as they access different programs, each person is counted only once in the results presented below. HDIS data also include people at imminent risk of homelessness and people who previously experienced homelessness. For example, homelessness prevention services

target people at risk of homelessness, and people living in permanent housing have exited homelessness. The numbers served in each of the three fiscal years add up to more than the total population over the three-year study period because a person served in multiple fiscal years is counted only once in the total.

Figure 4.1 shows the number of unique people in programs reported to HDIS in each fiscal year. During the reporting period, more than 273,000 people were served by projects funded at least in part by a state-administered Landscape Assessment program, representing 48.0 percent of the entire population found in HDIS data over the three-year study period. The number of people served by programs that included funding from Landscape Assessment programs also increased over time. The dark blue bars in Figure 4.1 show the number of people served by these projects in each fiscal year, which grew from almost 125,000 in Fiscal Year 2018–19 to nearly 173,000 in Fiscal Year 2020–21. Services, shelter, and housing funded by the Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) and the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) Grant Program served the largest numbers of people. As previously described, not all Landscape Assessment programs report to HDIS, and not all programs record their funding sources in HDIS. As a result, these numbers undercount the true numbers of people served overall as well as those served by interventions supported by Landscape Assessment programs. Additionally, most of the funding appropriated to Landscape Assessment programs between Fiscal Years 2018–2020 was to build permanent housing, and it often takes several years for new units to be built and occupied (*Section 6: Expanding the Supply of Interim and Permanent Housing*). The impact of those programs will not be measurable in HDIS data until after the units are occupied.

Figure 4.1: Number of Unique People Served, by Fiscal Year

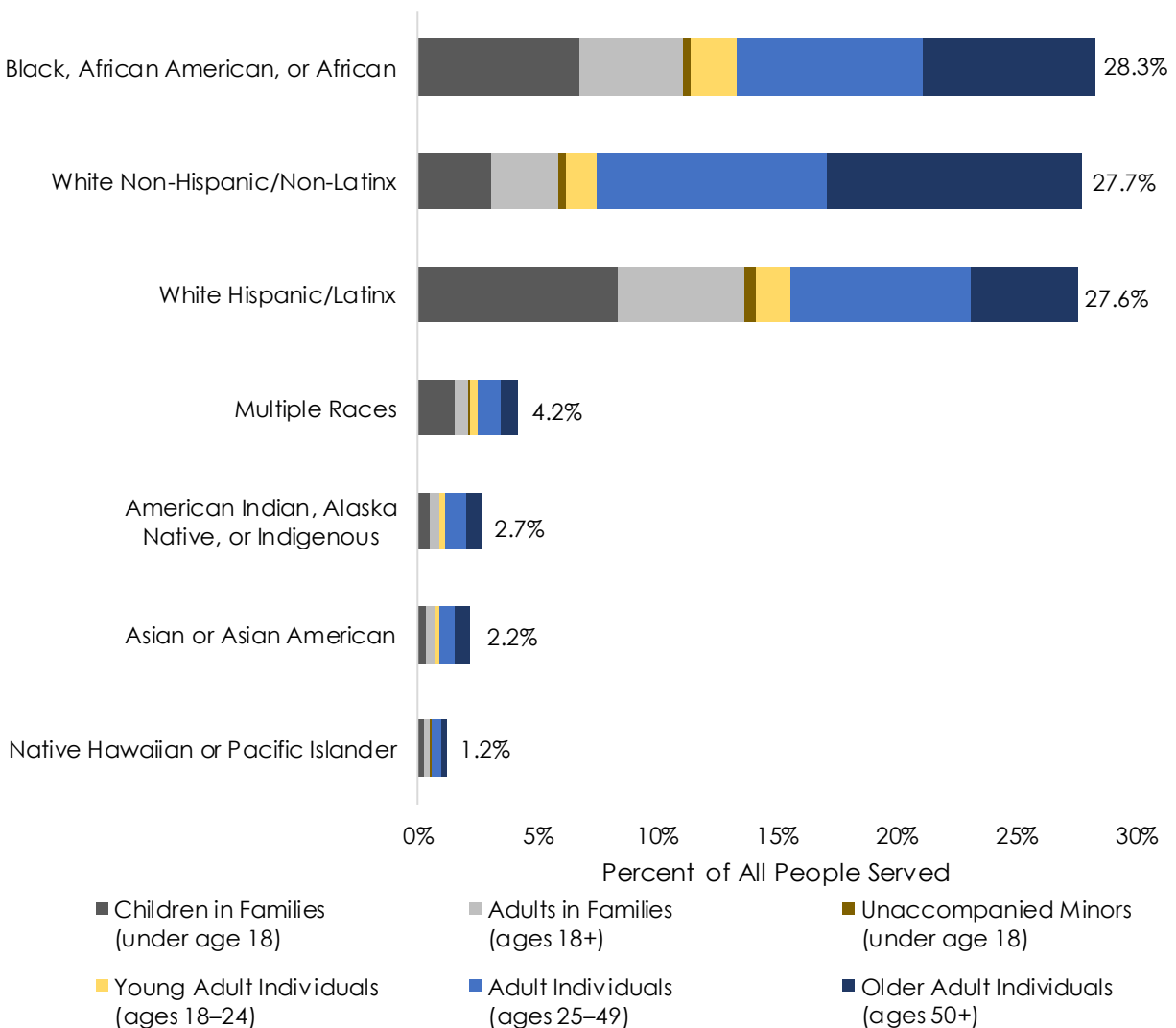


Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

4.3 Race and Ethnicity

The racial and ethnic disparities in people experiencing homelessness in California presented in *Section 2.2: Demographic Disparities in Homelessness* also manifest in the population recorded in HDIS. Figure 4.2 presents the percentage of people served in each racial/ethnic group, further distinguished by household type and age. For this analysis, people recorded as White (race) are distinguished by whether they identified as Hispanic/Latinx or not (ethnicity). People in the other racial categories might be Hispanic/Latinx or not but are not similarly distinguished.⁸²

Figure 4.2: Percentage of All People Served in Each Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Household Type



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

⁸² See Appendix C.2. for the number of people served in HDIS data by race/ethnicity in each fiscal year.

Approximately 155,000 Black people were served by programs reporting data to HDIS over the three fiscal years, 28.3 percent of the total population served. These numbers were similar to the number and share of White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latinx (hereafter, White Non-Hispanic), and White Hispanic/Latinx (hereafter, Hispanic) people who were served during the reporting period, as shown in Figure 4.2. All other groups represent smaller percentages of the total population served, but American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders are present in HDIS data at a greater share than in California's overall population, consistent with the higher rates of homelessness among these groups.

The data also show differences by race and ethnicity in the types of households who were served. As the next section discusses, whether people experience homelessness as individuals or in families affects the types of services, shelter, or housing that might be available to them. Hispanic people and Black people in HDIS were more likely to be in families. In contrast, White Non-Hispanic people were disproportionately adult individuals, particularly individuals age 50 or older.

Experiences of chronic homelessness also differ by race and ethnicity. Figure 4.3 shows the percentage of adult individuals in HDIS data experiencing chronic homelessness by race/ethnicity. Among adult individuals, chronic homelessness was most common for multiracial, Indigenous, and White Non-Hispanic people; it was least common for Asian or Asian American (hereafter, Asian) and Hispanic people. Chronic homelessness was much less common among people in families for all groups but was most common for Indigenous people in families.⁸³

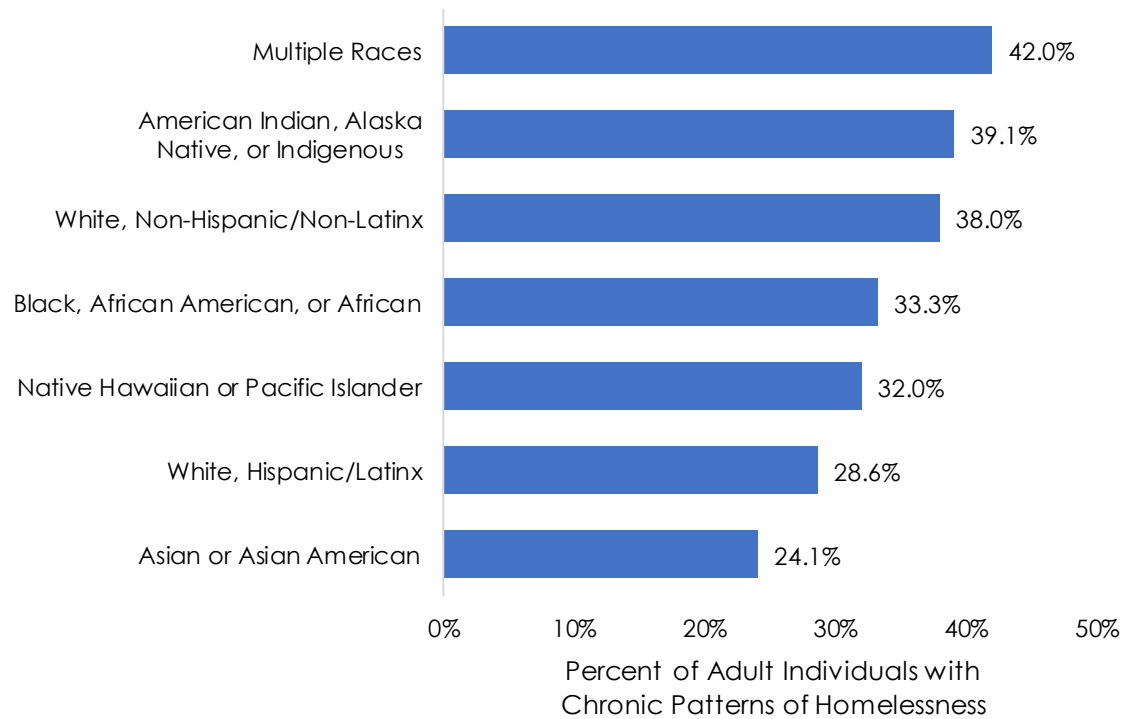
Racial/ethnic differences in rates of chronic homelessness can result from many factors, including those that cause disparities in the first place. Systemic racism increases the risk of homelessness for Black people and other People of Color. As a result, homelessness is higher among People of Color in families, particularly Black and Hispanic people. In contrast, homelessness among White Non-Hispanic people is more concentrated among adult individuals, and White Non-Hispanic people meet the criteria for chronic homelessness more frequently.

Homelessness services in California are taking steps to identify and address racial inequity in services and outcomes. Cal ICH's Action Plan for Preventing and Ending Homelessness explicitly emphasizes racial equity efforts throughout, including the formation of a Racial Equity Working Group bringing together members from state agencies, external stakeholders, and people with lived experience of homelessness.⁸⁴

⁸³ Chronic homelessness was relatively low among families in all racial/ethnic groups, ranging from two percent among Asian families to six percent of Indigenous families.

⁸⁴ Cal ICH. "Action Plan for Preventing and Ending Homelessness in California." Updated September 2022. https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/documents/action_plan.pdf

Figure 4.3: Percentage of Adult Individuals in Each Racial/Ethnic Group Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

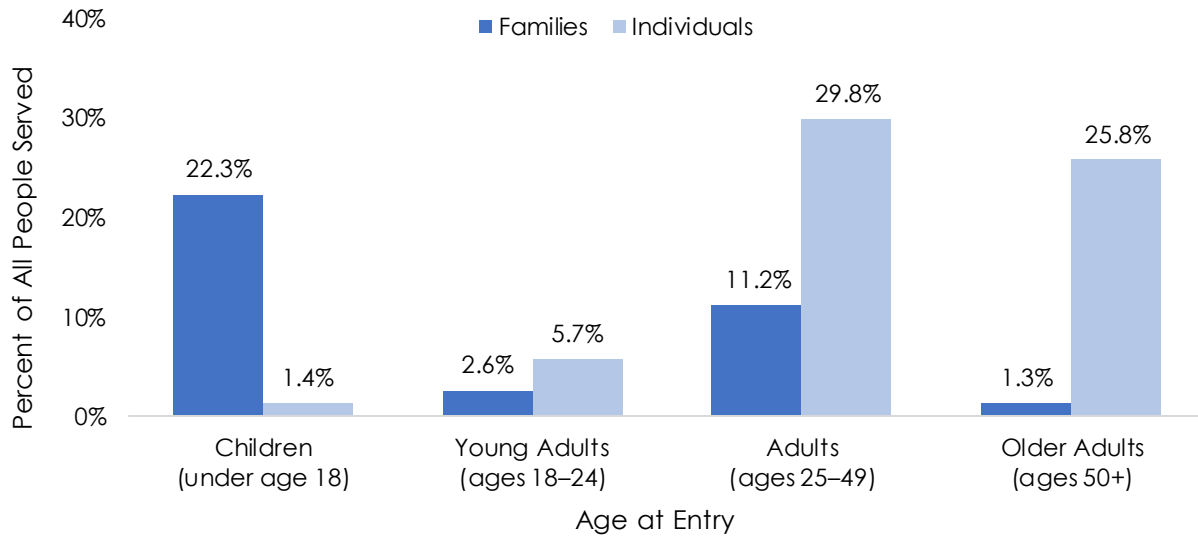
4.4 Families and Individuals

Experiences of homelessness, services, and needs differ for families versus individuals. Figure 4.4 shows the percentage of all people served, by age and whether they were individuals or in families when they first entered HDIS.⁸⁵

The majority of people (55.6 percent) served by programs reporting data to HDIS were individual adults over the age 25. However, the data also show that almost one in four people served—approximately 130,000 people—were children under the age of 18, many of them in families. The 31,516 unaccompanied young adults in HDIS were 5.7 percent of the total population served.

⁸⁵ See Appendix C.1 for a breakdown by numbers instead of percentages.

Figure 4.4: Percentage of All People Served in Each Age Group and in Family versus Individual Households



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

The resources and programs serving families—and by extension, children—are often distinct from those serving individuals. Some Landscape Assessment programs explicitly serve families, such as California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs)'s Housing Support Program and Bringing Families Home. Among people in families in HDIS, 53.7 percent were ever served by a Landscape Assessment program.

Nearly 380,000 people served in California during the reporting period, 66.4 percent, were newly experiencing homelessness. “Newly experiencing homelessness” is defined by having no recorded use of homelessness services, shelter, or housing in HDIS in the previous two years. Although it is not possible to say that these people are experiencing homelessness for the first time, the numbers nevertheless show that one of the challenges facing the state is the inflow of new people into homelessness, even as efforts to help people experiencing homelessness expand.⁸⁶

Approximately 20 percent of people enrolled in programs reporting to HDIS experienced chronic patterns of homelessness during the reporting period. Almost 14 percent of all people in HDIS met the criteria for chronic homelessness in their first enrollment in the system, and another seven percent met the criteria in a later enrollment. Almost 60 percent of all people in HDIS who experienced chronic patterns of homelessness were served by a Landscape Assessment program.

⁸⁶ Statistics on new experiences of homelessness from HDIS should be interpreted cautiously. New experiences of homelessness in HDIS can include some people during long and/or repeated experiences of homelessness, but who have not accessed services that enter data into HDIS. HDIS data also can miss many people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, which is more common among adult individuals than among families.

People experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness confront overlapping hardships that undermine their ability to find and maintain housing. In addition to having a disability by definition, people experiencing chronic homelessness often have multiple co-occurring physical and mental health conditions. Not only can these conditions contribute to homelessness, but homelessness can also trigger or worsen health conditions.⁸⁷

Chronic patterns of homelessness were much more common for adult individuals—particularly older adult individuals—than for people in families or for unaccompanied children.⁸⁸ Figure 4.5 shows the percentage of people in each group who experienced chronic patterns of homelessness during the reporting period. Among all adult individuals (age 18 or older), 33.0 percent ever experienced chronic patterns of homelessness. Adult individuals over the age of 50 have the highest rate of chronic homelessness in HDIS data (39.6 percent).

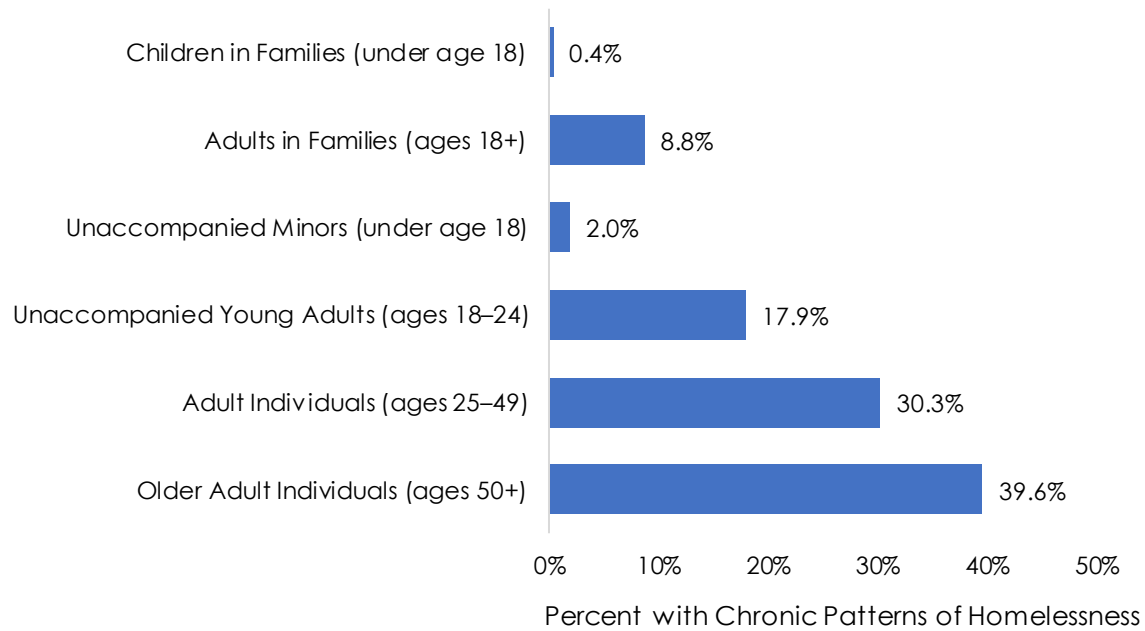
Resolving chronic homelessness is most impactful for reducing healthcare and emergency response burdens later, in line with the evidence-based principles for Housing First interventions. People experiencing chronic homelessness commonly rely on emergency services—such as hospital emergency rooms or 911 calls—for regular healthcare, which both is costly and undermines continuity of care.⁸⁹

⁸⁷ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *Permanent Supportive Housing: Evaluating the Evidence for Improving Health Outcomes Among People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness*. (Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press, 2018), <https://doi.org/10.17226/25133>.

⁸⁸ This is consistent with data on chronic homelessness nationally. Meghan Henry et al., "The 2019-2020 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2022), <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2020-AHAR-Part-2.pdf>.

⁸⁹ Hemal K. Kanzaria et al., "Frequent Emergency Department Users: Focusing Solely On Medical Utilization Misses The Whole Person," *Health Affairs* 38, no. 11 (November 2019): 1866–75, <https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2019.00082>.

Figure 4.5: Percentage of People Served in Each Household Type and Age Group Who Experienced Chronic Patterns of Homelessness



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

4.5 Children and Young Adults

A substantial fraction of the population served during the reporting period were children (23.6 percent) or young adults (8.4 percent) when they first enrolled in a service, shelter, or housing program, as shown in Figure 4.4. In HDIS data, 51.2 percent of unaccompanied young adults and 29.8 percent of unaccompanied children were served by a Landscape Assessment program.

Like the composition of California's overall population experiencing homelessness from the 2020 PIT Count, in HDIS, most young adults served in HDIS data were individuals whereas nearly all children served were in families. Many youth experiencing homelessness are also parents. In HDIS, 16.9 percent of young adults and 7.3 percent of children were in youth parent households.

Youth experiencing homelessness—unaccompanied people between ages 12 and 24—have distinct needs and resources available to them. Youth often prefer to participate in services with their peers.⁹⁰ Organizations that focus on all adults, where some participants will be much older, may not be able to meet the specific needs of the youth population. As shown in Figure 4.5, 17.9 percent of unaccompanied young

⁹⁰ Benjamin F. Henwood, Brian Redline, and Eric Rice, "What Do Homeless Transition-Age Youth Want from Housing Interventions?," *Children and Youth Services Review* 89 (June 1, 2018): 1–5, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilcyouth.2018.04.014>.

adults and only 2.0 percent of unaccompanied minors were classified as experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness during the reporting period.

4.6 Older Adults

As the nation's population ages, older adults (age 50 or older, as defined by AB 140) have become a growing share of people experiencing homelessness.⁹¹ Among adult individuals using services, shelter, and housing in HDIS, 42.0 percent were 50 years old or older when they entered the system. Among all people in HDIS, 27.0 percent were at least 50 years old.⁹² Almost half of older adult individuals in HDIS were served by a Landscape Assessment program during the reporting period.

Forty percent of older adult individuals in HDIS experienced chronic patterns of homelessness, the highest of all age groups in Figure 4.5. Most older adult individuals (60.4 percent) had a disabling condition at the time of entry to HDIS. Older adults experiencing homelessness commonly need assistance with activities of daily living, like using the restroom or managing medications, but these needs usually go unmet.⁹³ People experiencing homelessness tend to die at younger ages than the overall population, and mortality is particularly high among older adults experiencing homelessness.⁹⁴

Due to premature development of cognitive and functional limitations (such as requiring help with bathing, dressing, and toileting), older adults may require personal care assistance to remain housed and out of institutional care. While Medicaid can provide funding for these needs through its Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) component, it can be difficult to access these resources for people who experience homelessness.⁹⁵

⁹¹ Dennis P. Culhane et al., "The Age Structure of Contemporary Homelessness: Evidence and Implications For Public Policy," *Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy* 13, no. 1 (2013): 228–44, <https://doi.org/10.1111/asap.12004>.

⁹² When looking specifically at older adults in HDIS, over half were between 50 and 58 years-old, and 81 percent were between 50 and 64 years-old. The relatively low number of people age 65 and older is likely driven by accelerated mortality among older adults experiencing homelessness, as documented in the HOPE HOME study.

⁹³ Wagahta Semere et al., "Caregiving Needs Are Unmet for Many Older Homeless Adults: Findings from the HOPE HOME Study," *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, February 15, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-022-07438-z>; Rebecca T. Brown et al., "Geriatric Conditions in a Population-Based Sample of Older Homeless Adults," *The Gerontologist* 57, no. 4 (August 1, 2017): 757–66, <https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnw011>.

⁹⁴ Rebecca T. Brown et al., "Factors Associated With Mortality Among Homeless Older Adults in California: The HOPE HOME Study," *JAMA Internal Medicine*, August 29, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamainternmed.2022.3697>.

⁹⁵ Claire Ramsey et al., "California Offers In-Home Support, and Homeless Older Adults Should Have Access Too," *California Health Report (blog)*, October 24, 2017, <https://www.calhealthreport.org/2017/10/24/california-offers-home-support-homeless-older-adults-access/>.

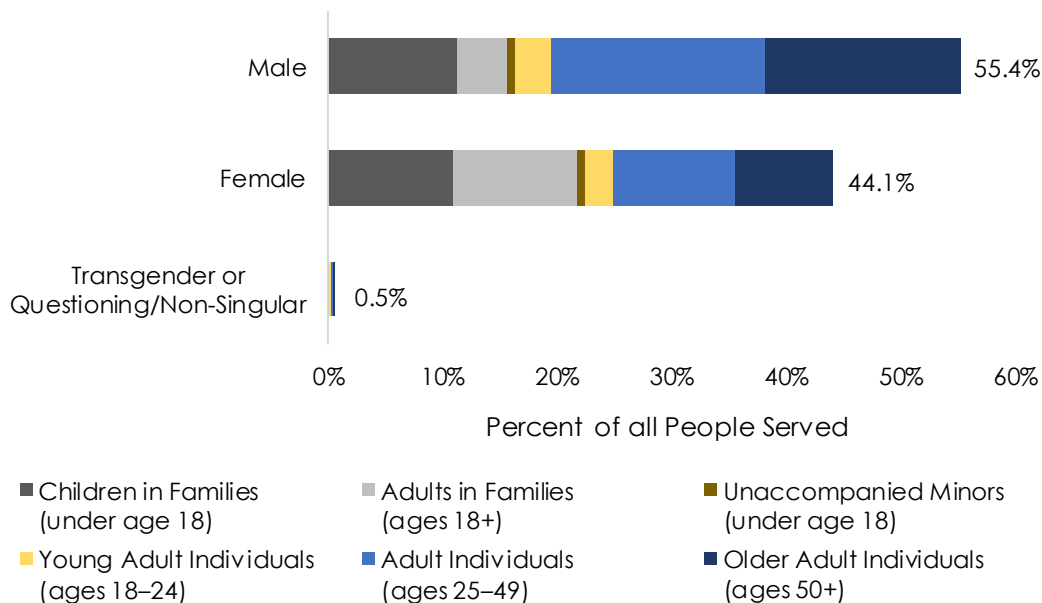
4.7 Gender

Most people using homelessness services, shelter, and housing as reported in HDIS were men (55.4 percent), similar to the gender composition of 2020 PIT Count. Figure 4.6 shows the gender composition of the population served in HDIS, also separated by household type and age.⁹⁶

Consistent with the PIT Count, the gender composition of the population served differed by household type. Most adults in families were women (71.0 percent), while most adult individuals were men (63.9 percent). Two-thirds of older adult individuals were men.

The impact of family rejection on transgender youth homelessness is clearly visible in the population served over the reporting period.⁹⁷ Though only 0.5 percent of all people served identified as transgender or questioning/non-singular, this percentage was five times greater among unaccompanied children and young adults (2.5 percent). About one-third of transgender and questioning/non-singular people served were unaccompanied children or young adults. Only 4.4 percent of transgender and questioning/non-singular people using homelessness services, shelter, and housing did so in families.

Figure 4.6: Percentage of All People Served in Each Gender, Age Group, and Household Type



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

⁹⁶ See Appendix C.2 for the number of people served by gender in each fiscal year.

⁹⁷ Brandon Robinson, *Coming Out to the Streets: LGBTQ Youth Experiencing Homelessness* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2020).

These gender differences in household types contribute to differences in chronic patterns of homelessness. Among people of all ages, 17.8 percent of women served experienced chronic patterns of homelessness, compared to 23.5 percent of men and 34.6 percent of transgender and questioning/non-singular people. Even among adult individuals, however, transgender, and questioning/non-singular people experienced chronic patterns of homelessness (38.5 percent) more often than cisgender women (32.5 percent) or men (33.5 percent).

Transgender people and other gender minorities encounter barriers to accessing shelter and other services, including gender-segregated sleeping spaces and restrooms, as well as discrimination and threats to their physical safety.⁹⁸ These challenges layer onto the challenges like family rejection and relatively more common chronic patterns of homelessness for transgender and questioning/non-singular people.

Cal ICH requires grantees to ensure their homelessness services do not discriminate by gender or sexual identity, including by tailoring services to the needs of transgender and non-binary people.⁹⁹

4.8 Veterans

Veterans experience elevated rates of homelessness compared to the overall population. Veterans were similarly a higher percentage of the population served—10.1 percent of all adults using homelessness services, shelter, and housing reported in HDIS compared to 4.8 percent of California's adult population.¹⁰⁰ This share is also higher than the 7.1 percent reported in the 2020 HUD PIT Count (see Chapter 2).

Veterans also differ from the population served in their demographic composition. Most veterans (82.7 percent) were adult men and individuals. More specifically, more than half (55.9 percent) of veterans were older adult men individuals. Eleven percent of adult veterans were women. Only 8.6 percent of veterans were in families. One-third of veterans experienced chronic patterns of homelessness.

Several programs and services specifically serve veterans. Many veterans can receive healthcare from the Veterans Health Administration. Programs like HUD's Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) have substantially reduced veteran homelessness across the country.¹⁰¹ California HCD's Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention (VHHP) program similarly supports the creation of permanent

⁹⁸ Brandon Robinson, *Coming Out to the Streets: LGBTQ Youth Experiencing Homelessness* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2020).

⁹⁹ Julie Lo, "Protections of Gender Identity and Expression in California's Homelessness Services," California Interagency Council on Homelessness (April 6, 2022). https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/documents/gender_id_protections.pdf

¹⁰⁰ See Appendix C.3 for the number of veterans served in HDIS data by fiscal year.

¹⁰¹ William N. Evans et al., "Housing and Urban Development–Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers and Veterans' Homelessness, 2007–2017," *American Journal of Public Health* **109**, no. 10 (October 2019): 1440–45, <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2019.305231>.

housing for veterans with extremely low incomes. Nearly 30 percent of veterans in HDIS were served by a Landscape Assessment program.

4.9 Conclusion

The population using homelessness services, shelter, and housing in California is diverse, including several subpopulations with distinct experiences and needs. More than one-third of people served were in families, most of whom were children and adult women. Most people who were served as adult individuals were men, and many were older adults, veterans, and people experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness. Unaccompanied children and young adults were also a notable fraction of the population served—disproportionately including transgender and questioning/non-singular people—whose needs can be met most effectively by services tailored to their subpopulation. The following sections of this report describe patterns of service, shelter, and housing use in more detail, as well as outcomes for people in these interventions.

5. Service Utilization

Highlights

- Between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2021, the three-year study period, 571,246 people across California had 1,116,741 enrollments in homelessness services, shelter stays, and housing projects reported in the Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS).
- More than 431,000 enrollments were in programs funded at least in part by a state-administered Landscape Assessment program (38.6 percent of all enrollments), including more than 273,000 people (48.0 percent of all people served).
- Many interventions are designed to target specific types of people experiencing homelessness, and patterns of service enrollment largely align with those forms of targeting:
 - Rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention programs mostly served families with children
 - Street outreach and emergency shelter programs mostly served adult individuals
 - Permanent supportive housing programs were more likely to serve older adults
 - Transitional housing was more likely to serve young adults
- The majority of people (60.9 percent) in HDIS had only one enrollment throughout the reporting period. Those who had more than one enrollment often used multiple programs for the same type of assistance.

5.1 Introduction

Local homelessness systems provide a wide range of services, shelter, and housing interventions. Who uses these interventions and how (i.e., *service utilization*) can depend on availability (how many units, placements, or subsidies are available), accessibility (how easy or difficult it is to connect with these interventions), who the interventions are designed to serve (families, youth, adults), and the circumstances in which people experience or are at risk of homelessness (sheltered/unsheltered, newly experiencing homelessness, or chronic patterns of homelessness).

The most common types of interventions reflected in HDIS are:

- **Street outreach:** services for unsheltered people experiencing homelessness to connect them with emergency shelter, urgent care, or other critical services
- **Homelessness prevention:** services and/or financial assistance to prevent a person from experiencing homelessness

- **Rapid re-housing:** housing relocation and stabilization services and short- to medium-term rental assistance
- **Interim housing**, which includes emergency shelters, non-congregate shelters, transitional housing, and other forms of temporary lodging for people experiencing homelessness (also see *Section 10.1: Understanding Shelter and Housing Terminology*)
- **Permanent housing**, which includes housing with a permanent rent subsidy or permanent housing linked to supportive services

This section describes service utilization by reporting the types and numbers of service enrollments in HDIS between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021, as requested by California Assembly Bill (AB) 140.¹⁰² *Service enrollments* refers to when a person enrolls in a specific program; one person who experiences homelessness could have multiple enrollments (e.g., multiple shelter stays) or no enrollments at all (e.g., if they do not receive services from programs that report to HDIS). Enrollment durations and costs can vary by type of service provided, so it is important not to assume that all enrollments are equal in resource expenditures or how long a person receives assistance. Rather, this section shows the range of interventions for people experiencing homelessness across the state, and provides insights into how different interventions serve different groups of people.

The section proceeds as follows: First, enrollment by service type is reported overall. Second, more detail is provided on enrollments in interim housing, street outreach, homelessness prevention, and permanent housing services over the reporting period. This section ends by discussing service navigation and typical service pathways, including the number of times people enrolled in services, shelter, and housing recorded in HDIS and the average duration of enrollment over the reporting period.

Key Terms for Service Utilization

The data presented in this section include every enrollment in a homelessness service, shelter, or housing program in HDIS over the study period (July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2021).

An **enrollment** refers to a period in which a person is recorded as receiving services, staying in a shelter, or living in a permanent housing project (or working with a housing provider to move into a permanent housing project).¹⁰³ The same person can enroll in multiple programs, so the number of enrollments is best interpreted as the number of times services are provided, rather than a count of separate people served.

All **demographic and subpopulation data**, including chronic homelessness status, are defined at the time of enrollment. Definitions of *age*, *household type*, *race/ethnicity*, *families*, *individuals*, *young adults*, and *children* are all the same as in *Section 4*.

¹⁰² Section 5 responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1(a)(1)(D)(i)–(v), (vii) as it relates to service utilization, duration, and frequency.

¹⁰³ In HDIS, the services that people access are called “projects”, not “programs.” However, because projects can be misinterpreted to mean physical projects or buildings, we use “programs” when discussing enrollments in HDIS.

Enrollment duration is defined differently depending on the program. For those enrolled in shelter, street outreach, or homelessness prevention, enrollment duration is the number of days until a person exits the program. For those enrolled in a permanent housing program, enrollment duration is the number of days until move-in or until a person exits the program.

5.2 Overall Service Enrollment

Between 2018 and 2021, there were 1,116,741 enrollments in homelessness services, shelter stays, and housing programs across the state among the 571,246 unique people with HDIS records over the reporting period (Figure 5.1). The same person can enroll in multiple programs, so the number of enrollments reflects the number of times services were provided, rather than a count of separate people served. In addition, it is important to keep in mind that different types of programs treat enrollments differently (see *Appendix A: Detailed Methodology*). For example, a person might visit different shelters for just a couple of nights each (resulting in multiple enrollments), whereas another person might enroll and live in the same permanent supportive housing unit throughout the duration of the reporting period (resulting in just a single enrollment). Permanent housing enrollments—which include rapid re-housing in HDIS—also distinguish between when a person enrolls in the program and when they move into the housing unit. Given these differences, this section presents information on the different programs separately below.

Enrollments in emergency shelters included 41.5 percent of total enrollments during this period, followed by street outreach (18.8 percent), and rapid re-housing (16.5 percent). Enrollments in programs designed to provide permanent housing other than rapid re-housing made up a relatively small share (8.0 percent) of the total recorded enrollments, but this low proportion is due to how enrollments are structured—a permanent housing placement is recorded as one ongoing enrollment, while intermittent shelter stays are recorded as many separate enrollments.¹⁰⁴ HDIS data show nearly 90,000 enrollments in permanent housing programs other than rapid re-housing over the reporting period. *Section 10.1: Understanding Shelter and Housing Terminology* explains the different interim and permanent housing types in greater detail, and *Appendix D: Service Utilization* details the number of enrollments across service types by age, race/ethnicity, gender, household type, and chronicity.

Of total enrollments over Fiscal Years 2018–19, 2019–20, and 2020–21, 38.6 percent identified funding from at least one of the Landscape Assessment programs, either alone or in combination with other sources. The share of enrollments using at least one Landscape Assessment program grew over time, from 32.4 percent of enrollments in Fiscal Year 2018–19 to 41.3 percent in Fiscal Year 2020–21. These percentages are likely

¹⁰⁴ Permanent housing includes enrollments in permanent supportive housing, permanent housing with services, and permanent housing without services.

underestimates of the numbers of enrollments that were supported by Landscape Assessment programs. As described in *Section 1*, not all Landscape Assessment programs require grantees to enter data into HGIS. For approximately 25 percent of enrollments, we were unable to identify the funding source used. AB 977, which takes effect in January 2023, coupled with ongoing efforts to provide technical assistance for data entry, will improve the coverage and quality of data over time.

Figure 5.1: HGIS Enrollments by Service Type, July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021

	Number of Enrollments	Percentage of Total Enrollments
Services and Coordinated Entry		
Street outreach	210,262	18.8%
Homelessness prevention	85,252	7.6%
Coordinated Entry	28,805	2.6%
Services only	6,787	0.6%
Day shelter	600	0.1%
Interim Housing		
Emergency shelter	463,814	41.5%
Transitional housing	44,743	4.0%
Safe Haven	1,303	0.1%
Permanent Housing		
Rapid re-housing	184,401	16.5%
Permanent supportive housing	75,502	6.8%
Permanent housing with services	11,028	1.0%
Permanent housing without services	2,349	0.2%
Unknown or Other	1,895	0.2%
Total	1,116,741	100.0%

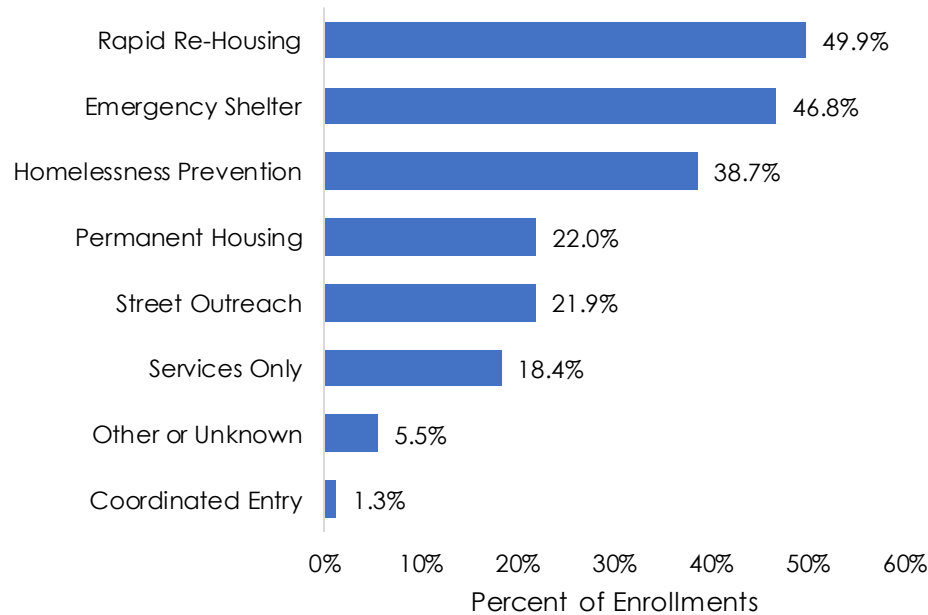
Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

With these caveats in mind, the data provide important insights into how state-administered Landscape Assessment programs were used to support services for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. Figure 5.2 shows the distribution of program enrollments that used at least one identified source of funding from Landscape Assessment programs. Landscape Assessment programs were associated with almost 50 percent of rapid re-housing and 46.8 percent of emergency shelter enrollments. Nearly 40 percent of homelessness prevention enrollments also used at least one Landscape Assessment program. Landscape Assessment programs were less likely to be identified in records for street outreach and services enrollments.

While one-in-five permanent housing enrollments were identified as using funding from one or more Landscape Assessment programs, the majority of permanent housing programs covered by the Landscape Assessment do not require HGIS participation, underestimating their likely contributions to permanent housing enrollments in HGIS.

Instead, these enrollments tend to reflect people who are receiving federal assistance, such as VASH or Housing Choice Vouchers.

Figure 5.2: Percentage of Enrollments with Identified Landscape Assessment Program Funding, by Program Type

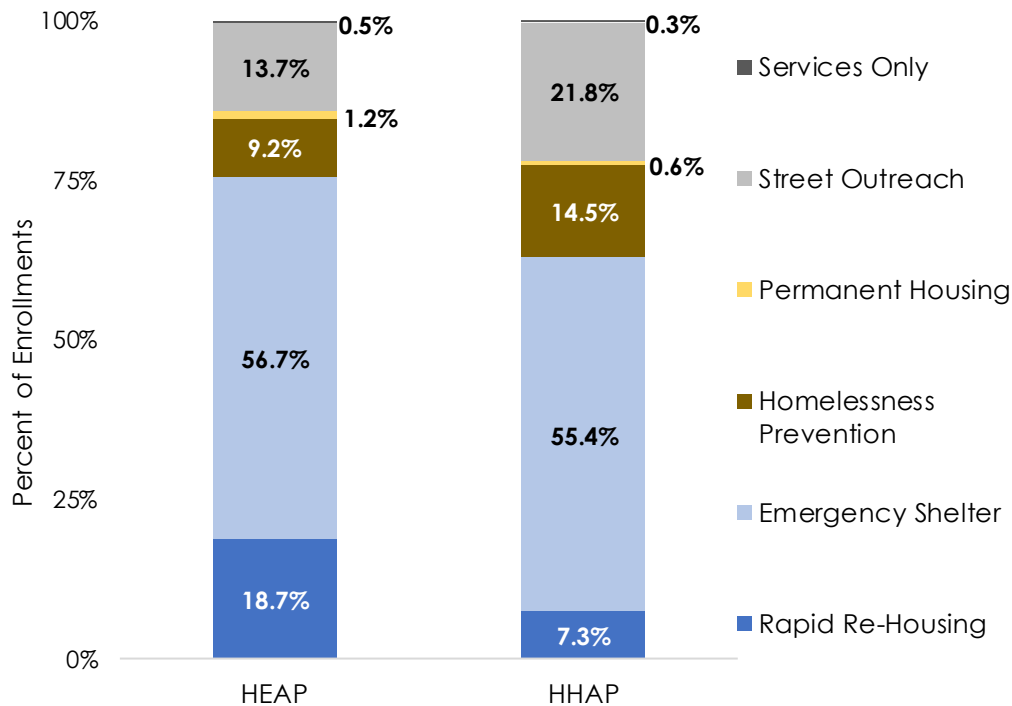


Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

Note: "Emergency shelter" includes day shelter, Safe Haven, and transitional housing projects. "Permanent housing" includes housing only, housing with services, and permanent supportive housing.

The targeted or eligible uses of various funding streams influence how they support different types of interventions. For example, Project Roomkey supported emergency shelter enrollments in HDIS. Interventions reporting CalWORKs Homeless Assistance program (HA) and Housing Support Program (HSP) funding in HDIS were primarily rapid re-housing and emergency shelter (see Section 9.9: California Department of Social Services: CalWORKs Homeless Assistance (HA) program and Housing Support Program (HSP)). Two of the state's flexible grant programs—Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) and Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Grant Program (HHAP)—reported a greater variety of project types (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Types of Projects Supported by California’s Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) and Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Grant Program (HHAP)



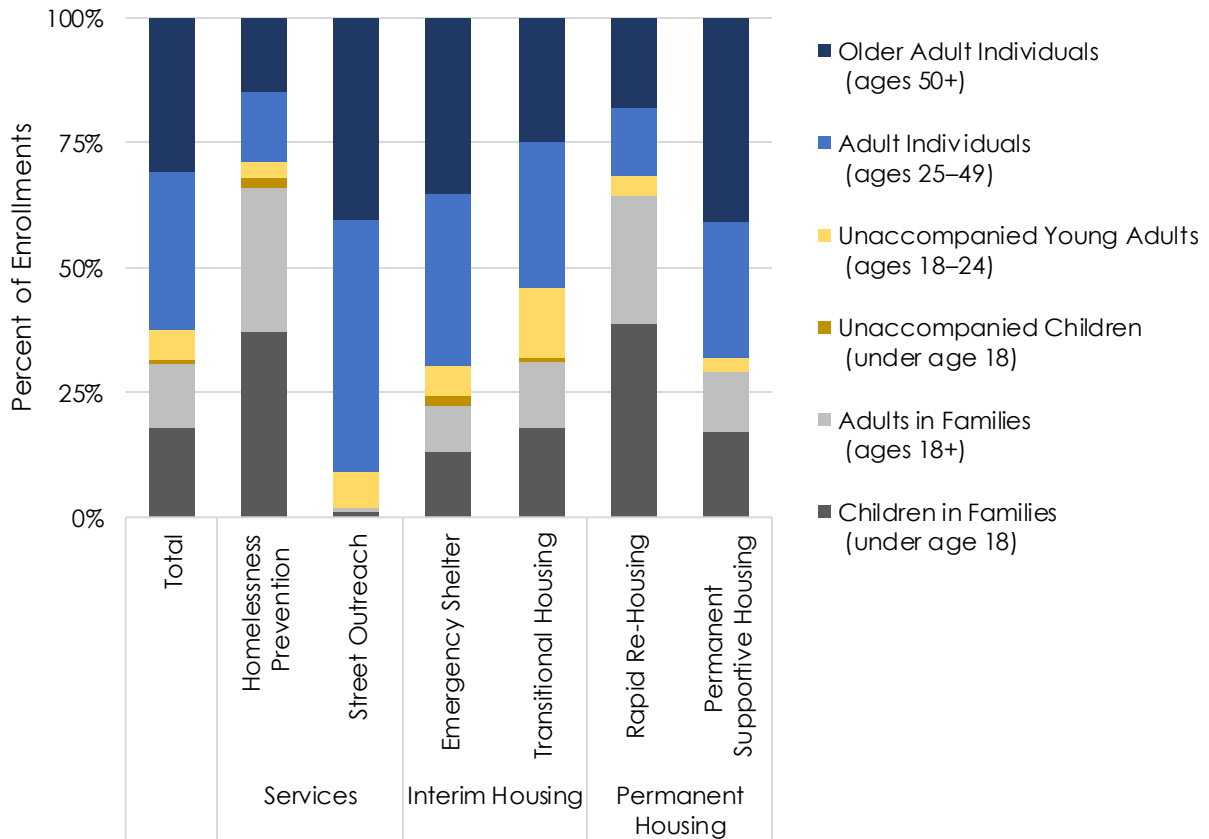
Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

Note: “Emergency shelter” includes day shelter, Safe Haven, and transitional housing projects. “Permanent housing” includes housing only, housing with services, and permanent supportive housing.

5.3 Patterns of Enrollment by Program Type

Many interventions are designed to target specific groups of people experiencing homelessness, such as families, older adults, or people living on the street. Age and household type differences in program enrollments are also associated with observed differences by race and ethnicity. For this reason, we focus on enrollment patterns by these factors, with additional data in *Appendix D*.

Figure 5.4 shows enrollment rates by age and household type overall and across the six most common intervention types. Rapid re-housing and prevention interventions most frequently served families with children. In comparison, street outreach and emergency shelter interventions are designed to serve people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, and therefore primarily served adult individuals (because adult individuals are more likely to experience unsheltered homelessness). Permanent supportive housing is designed to reach the most vulnerable, including people with disabilities, and served a higher proportion of older adults. Transitional housing is designed to help people transition out of homelessness and into permanent housing with less intensive support; transitional housing served a higher proportion of unaccompanied young adults than other interventions.

Figure 5.4: Enrollments in Homeless Data Integration System, by Age and Household Type

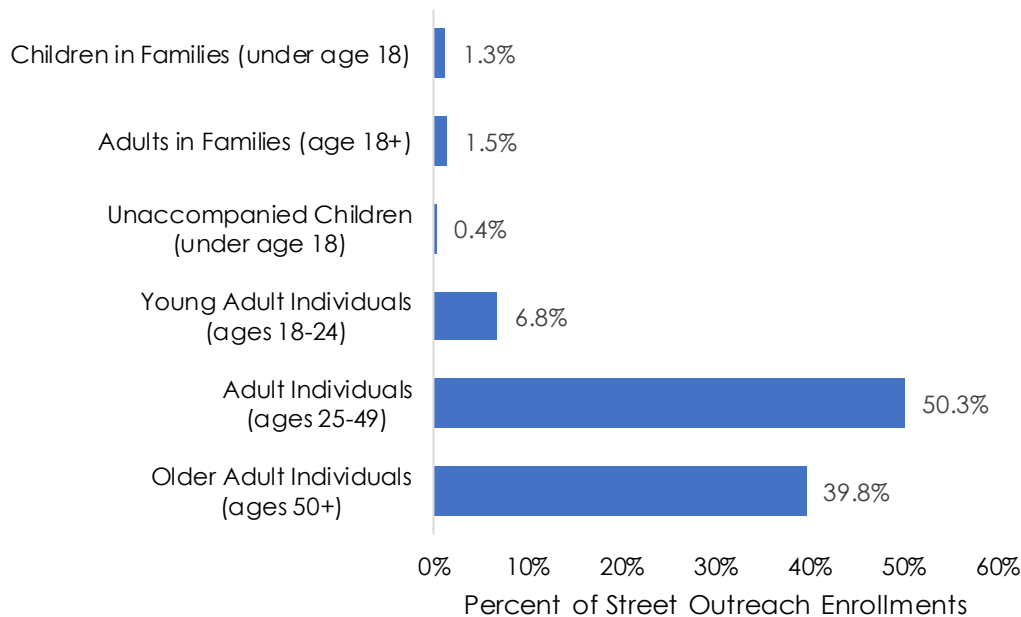
Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

5.3.1 Street Outreach

Street outreach connects people experiencing unsheltered homelessness to support for basic needs, emergency shelter, healthcare, local Coordinated Entry Systems, other critical services, and sometimes directly to permanent housing. Over the three-year reporting period, there were 210,262 enrollments in street outreach in HDIS. Street outreach is undercounted in administrative data sources such as HDIS.

People experiencing unsheltered homelessness are disproportionately adult individuals and men.¹⁰⁵ As such, street outreach enrollments include a higher proportion of adult individuals and men compared to total enrollments in HDIS. Men made up 62.2 percent of enrollments in street outreach, compared to 56.8 percent of overall enrollments in HDIS. As demonstrated in Figure 5.5, adult individuals of all ages made up nearly all (96.9 percent) enrollments in street outreach; children and adults in families accounted for only 2.8 percent.

¹⁰⁵ Sixty-seven percent of unsheltered people in the 2020 HUD Point-in-Time Count were men and individuals, almost all of whom were adults.

Figure 5.5: Street Outreach Enrollment, by Household Type and Age

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

People experiencing chronic homelessness are more likely to be unsheltered and the focus of attention from street outreach.¹⁰⁶ Approximately 29 percent of people in street outreach enrollments were experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness.

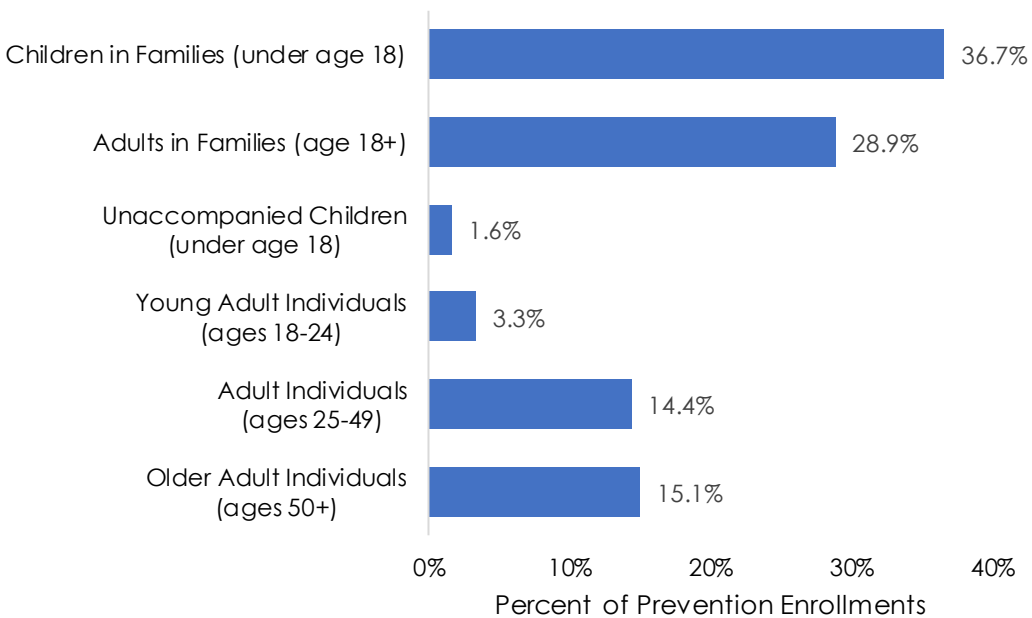
5.3.2 Homelessness Prevention

Homelessness prevention services aim to stop people from losing their current housing or needing to stay in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation. Services can include emergency financial or rental assistance, family mediation counseling, or case management. Over the three-year reporting period, there were 85,252 enrollments in homelessness prevention programs recorded in HDIS.

Prevention efforts vary depending on available resources.

Prevention services typically target families with children, so these enrollments more commonly included women and children compared to total enrollments in HDIS. Almost two-thirds of prevention enrollments were for people in families (Figure 5.6), compared to only 29.5 percent of all HDIS enrollments being for people in families. Women (who are more likely to be part of household types with children) made up 54.8 percent of enrollments in homelessness prevention programs, compared to 41.7 percent of all HDIS enrollments.

¹⁰⁶ In the 2020 Point-in-Time Count, 81.5 percent of people experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness were unsheltered, compared to 70.4 percent of people without chronic patterns of homelessness.

Figure 5.6: Prevention Enrollment, by Household Type and Age

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

5.3.3 Additional Service Enrollments

The enrollments listed in Figure 5.1 do not include enrollments in services programs (street outreach, Coordinated Entry, day shelter, services only, “other”) for people who were not recorded as currently experiencing homelessness. In most cases, these enrollments were missing clients’ current living situation entirely. As described in Section 1.4: Methodology, this exclusion follows the methods for calculating Cal ICH’s System Performance Measures (SPM).

There were 524,873 service enrollments during the assessment period that did not meet the SPM criteria for inclusion, and 125,191 of these enrollments identified funding from a Landscape Assessment program in HDIS. These enrollments served 342,365 unique people—168,096 of these people were not otherwise included in the total population served described in Section 4: Population Served.

“Services only” was the most common program type for these excluded services enrollments (38.1 percent), which includes case management, housing navigation, and other social services. Street outreach (27.8 percent) and Coordinated Entry (22.4 percent) were also common program types, while day shelters (7.8 percent) and “other” services (4.0 percent) were relatively less common among these excluded enrollments. Although not recorded as experiencing homelessness or receiving direct homelessness prevention services, these services were at least in part funded by state programs. Of the 168,096 people who are not included in the Landscape Assessment

totals, 38,462 were served by an intervention that reported funding from a Landscape Assessment program.

5.4 Interim Housing

Interim housing in HDIS includes emergency shelter, transitional housing, day shelter, and Safe Havens (supportive housing for people with a severe mental illness). Enrollments in these interim housing types account for 45.6 percent of total enrollments in HDIS.

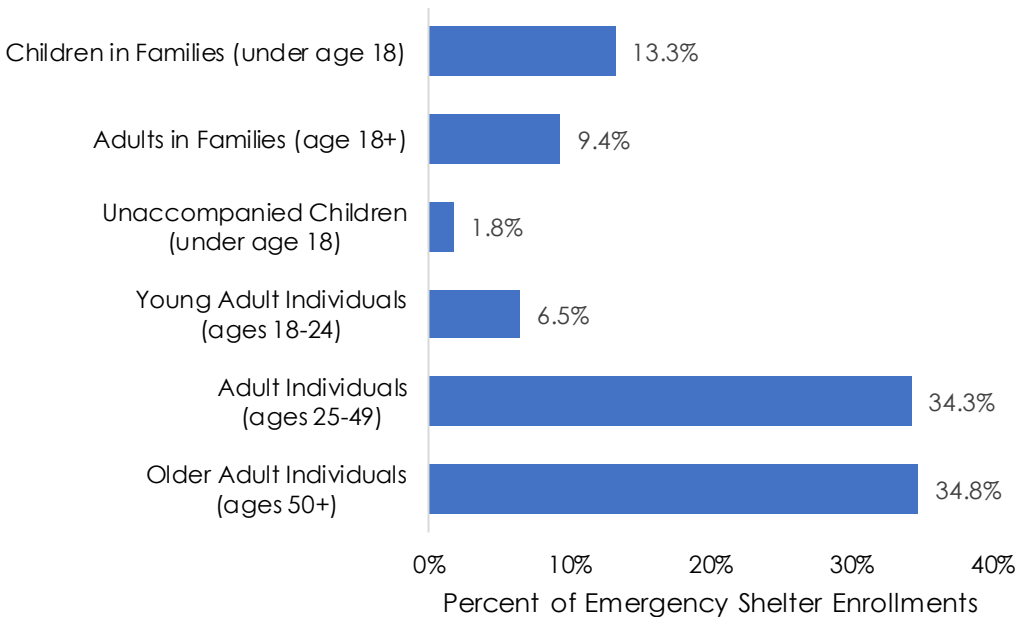
Project Roomkey added significant non-congregate shelter capacity in response to the COVID-19 pandemic—over 16,000 rooms serving over 61,000 people since March 2020—but the majority of the Project Roomkey sites were not intended to remain in place over the long term. Homekey also expanded the supply of interim housing, including in some rural areas with very little or no emergency shelter prior to Homekey. See *Section 6: Expanding the Supply of Interim and Permanent Housing* for further information on Project Roomkey and Homekey.

The two most common types of interim housing in HDIS are emergency shelter and transitional housing.

5.4.1 Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelter provides temporary lodging for people experiencing homelessness and was the most common enrollment type in HDIS. Over the three-year reporting period, there were 463,814 enrollments in emergency shelters, accounting for more than 40 percent of all enrollments in HDIS. The term *emergency shelter* covers a broad range of temporary interventions, including shared or private rooms, tiny homes, hotel/motel programs, and population-specific shelters (youth, family, women, etc.). There are varying levels of services provided within emergency shelters in the state, but many provide case management and other services to try to support people to exit homelessness.

Emergency shelter enrollments were common across all demographic groups (age, race/ethnicity, gender, household type, and chronicity). However, emergency shelter enrollments much more commonly included adult individuals (75.6 percent) than people in families (22.6 percent), as shown in Figure 5.7.

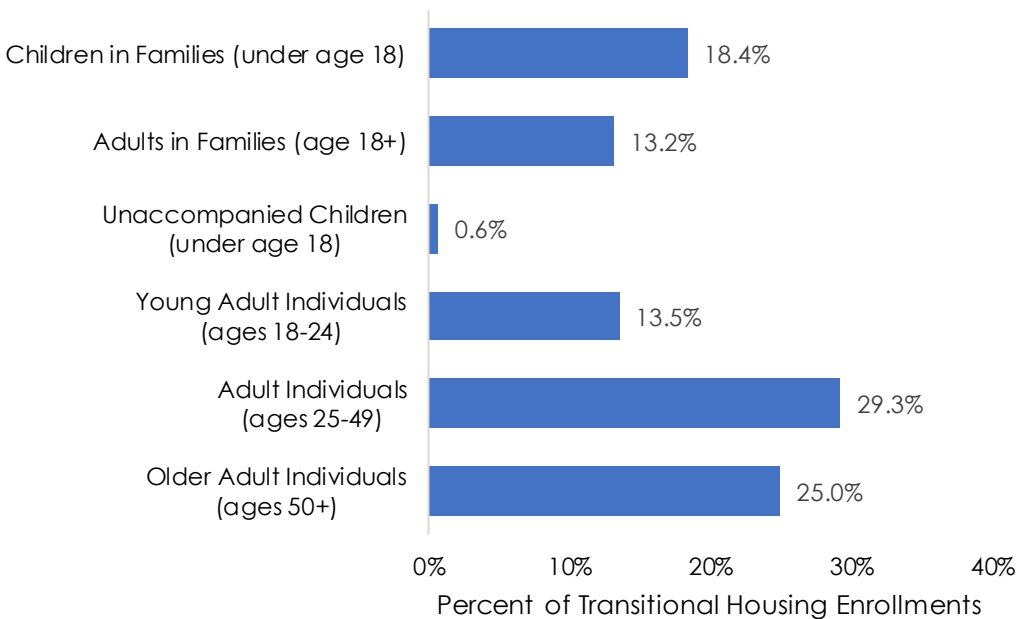
Figure 5.7: Emergency Shelter Enrollment, by Household Type and Age

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

5.4.2 Transitional Housing

Transitional housing typically provides temporary living arrangements for a longer period than emergency shelter, with the intention of supporting people to move into permanent housing. It also is typically a more expensive program than emergency shelter, and includes a higher-level of case management and other supportive services (such as healthcare, life skills training, and transportation). Over the reporting period, there were 44,743 enrollments in transitional housing.

Most enrollments in transitional housing (88.5 percent) were for people without chronic patterns of homelessness. Transitional housing served young adults more often than other interventions, and enrollments included a higher proportion of young adult individuals (ages 18–24) compared to overall enrollments in HDIS. Unaccompanied young adults accounted for 5.7 percent of all HDIS enrollments, but as shown in Figure 5.8, they made up 13.5 percent of enrollments in transitional housing.

Figure 5.8: Transitional Housing Enrollment, by Household Type and Age

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

5.5 Permanent Housing

Permanent housing programs in HDIS include rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing, permanent housing with services, and permanent housing without services. Over the reporting period, 24.5 percent of all enrollments in HDIS were for one of these four types of permanent housing programs.

This percentage, however, comes with important caveats. First, not all permanent housing programs currently report data into HMIS. Second, as described above, all enrollments are not equal: other interventions (e.g., emergency shelters and street outreach) tend to have more people receiving services for short periods of time and often repeatedly, which can lead to higher counts overall. In contrast, successful permanent housing interventions would show a single enrollment. In addition, not all people experiencing homelessness will enter a permanent housing project, if prevention services or other outreach can help them to resolve their homelessness (e.g., by providing short-term rental assistance or reuniting them with friends and family). Enrolling in a permanent housing program also does not necessarily signify a successful housing placement. Rather it indicates that a person is enrolled with a housing provider that expects a unit to become available within a reasonable period of time.

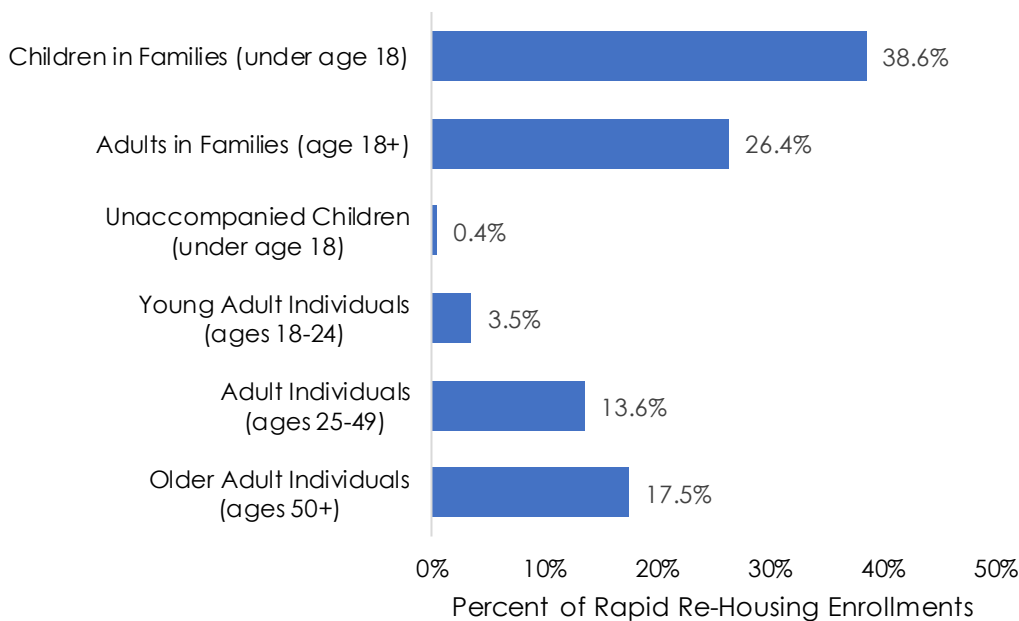
5.5.1 Rapid Re-Housing

Rapid re-housing is a permanent housing intervention that aims to quickly move people experiencing homelessness into rental housing in the private market. It can include

housing relocation and stabilization services, typically provided through a case manager, and short- to medium-term rental assistance or until housing stability is achieved. There has been considerable momentum in recent years to expand the availability of rapid re-housing, especially for family households, since not all people experiencing homelessness need long-term supportive housing solutions.¹⁰⁷

Over the reporting period, there were 184,401 enrollments in rapid re-housing programs. People in families accounted for 64.9 percent of rapid-rehousing enrollments (Figure 5.9). Given that these interventions commonly serve families, enrollments in rapid re-housing include relatively high proportions of children (38.6 percent), women (50.7 percent), and people without chronic patterns of homelessness (88.6 percent) compared to all HDIS enrollments.

Figure 5.9: Rapid Re-Housing Enrollment, by Household Type and Age



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

Of these enrollments, approximately 34.3 percent were recorded in HDIS as having a move-in date by June 30, 2021. For those who were recorded as successfully moving into a unit, the average number of days to move-in was 63.2, or just over two months.

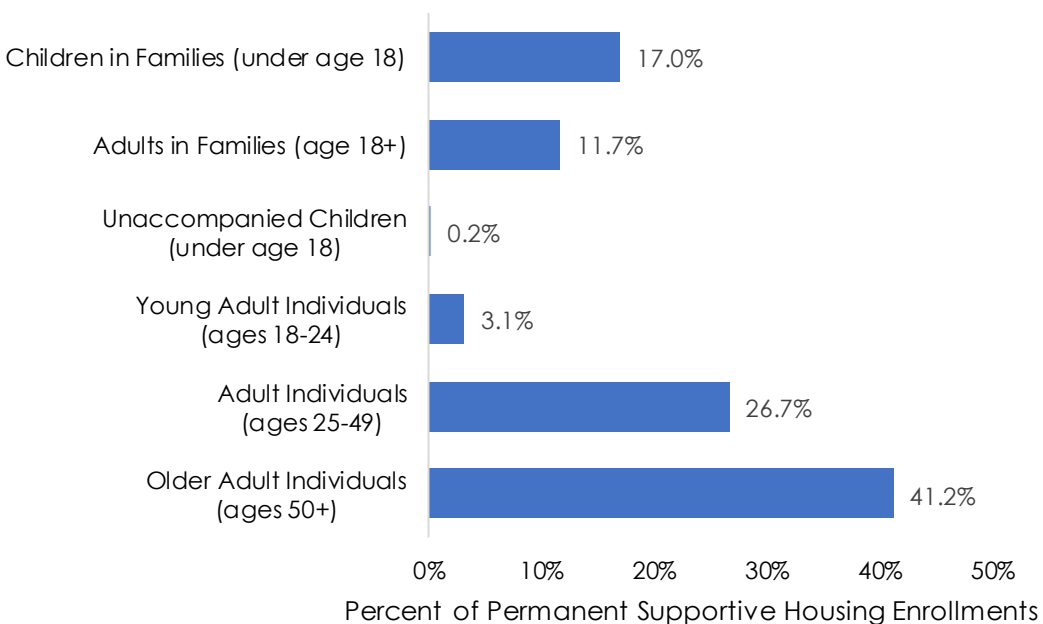
¹⁰⁷ Gabriel Piña and Maureen Pirog (2019) The Impact of Homeless Prevention on Residential Instability: Evidence from the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, *Housing Policy Debate*, 29:4, 501-521, DOI: 10.1080/10511482.2018.1532448. Thomas Byrne, Dan Treglia, Dennis P. Culhane, John Kuhn & Vincent Kane (2016) Predictors of Homelessness Among Families and Single Adults After Exit from Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Programs: Evidence From the Department of Veterans Affairs Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program, *Housing Policy Debate*, 26:1, 252-275, DOI: 10.1080/10511482.2015.1060249.

5.5.2 Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent supportive housing provides housing to people experiencing homelessness who have complex service needs. In addition to a long-term housing placement and subsidy, permanent supportive housing typically also includes case management and other supportive services (such as healthcare, counseling, transportation, etc.). Permanent supportive housing offers more intensive support compared to other interventions. It has been shown to keep highly vulnerable, chronically homeless individuals housed.¹⁰⁸ Over the reporting period, there were 75,502 enrollments in permanent supportive housing.

Permanent supportive housing typically targets people with a longer history of homelessness. Compared to total enrollments in HDIS, permanent supportive housing enrollments included a higher proportion of older adults (ages 50 and older) and people with chronic patterns of homelessness (Figure 5.10). People experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness made up 34.5 percent of enrollments in permanent supportive housing, compared to only 22.0 percent of total HDIS enrollments.

Figure 5.10: Permanent Supportive Housing Enrollment, by Household Type and Age



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

Approximately seventy percent of enrollments for permanent supportive housing included a move-in date. At the median, most permanent housing programs begin the enrollment the same day the client moves into the unit. Clients who did not have a

¹⁰⁸ Maria C. Raven, Matthew J. Niedzwiecki, and Margot Kushel, "A Randomized Trial of Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless Persons with High Use of Publicly Funded Services," *Health Services Research* 55, no. S2 (2020): 797–806, <https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-6773.13553>.

move-in date and exited the system before the reporting period ended (about 10 percent) spent much longer enrolled (a median of 730 days). The remaining 20.5 percent of permanent supportive housing enrollments were still ongoing at the end of the reporting period, without any indication that the enrolled person had moved into a unit.

These data provide some insights into how difficult it can be to help someone secure housing in California's tight housing market, but these initial findings also should be interpreted with care. The HMIS guidance on how to treat housing enrollments is complicated, and not all service providers might know that they need to enter the housing "move-in" date when they successfully place a client. An "exit" from a program is also not always negative—the client might have enrolled in another rapid re-housing project or resolved homelessness through another service.

5.6 Enrollment Duration for Non-Permanent Housing Programs

Enrollments vary in their duration, with some people receiving very brief services and others receiving services long-term. For people enrolled in shelter, street outreach, or homelessness prevention, enrollment duration is measured as the number of days until they exit the project or program. People enrolled in transitional housing had the longest median enrollment duration (134 days), likely because the intervention is designed to provide temporary lodging for up to two years (Figure 5.11). The median duration for homelessness prevention was about two months, reflecting the time period that a case manager was working with the client to secure assistance.

Figure 5.11: Enrollment Duration in Non-Permanent Housing Services for Those Who Exited Prior to June 30, 2021

Program Type	Median Days Enrolled
Emergency Shelter	17
Transitional Housing	134
Street Outreach	15
Homelessness Prevention	57

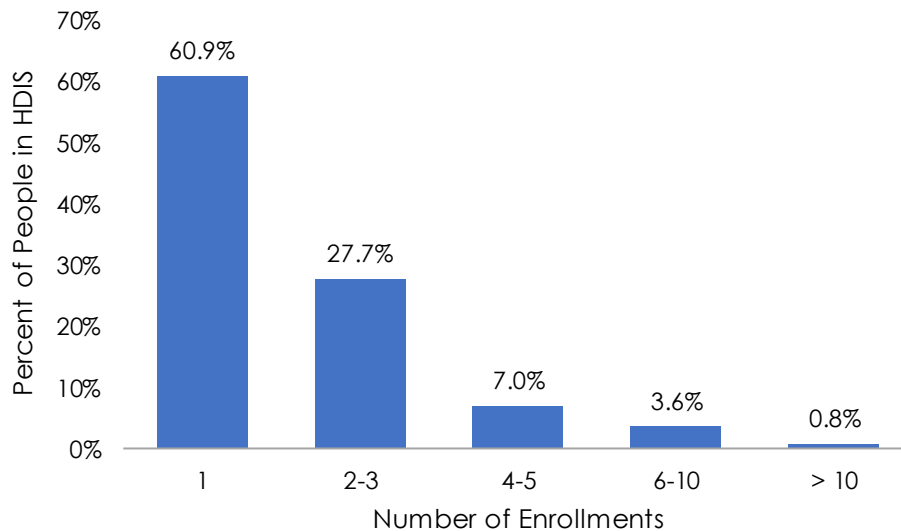
Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

In contrast, the median enrollment in an emergency shelter program was about two weeks, which was also how long the typical street outreach engagement lasted. An exit from either of these programs can mean many different things: for example, the person could have moved to a different shelter or outreach program, or the street outreach worker could not find or contact the person for an "extended period of time," at which point they will record an exit date. Determining exactly when a person has exited a program—and to where—is often more difficult for shelter and outreach programs because of the inconsistent and irregular nature of service use and contact with the clients.

5.7 Multiple Enrollments

AB 140 requested information on typical system pathways that lead to someone moving into permanent housing or ending homelessness.¹⁰⁹ This research did not uncover any typical pathways among people accessing services reported in HDIS. The majority of people (60.9 percent) in HDIS had only one enrollment throughout the three-year reporting period. Figure 5.12 shows the percentage of people in HDIS by their number of enrollments over the reporting period.

Figure 5.12: Number of Enrollments Per Person in HDIS



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

Of people with more than one enrollment, 35.9 percent were experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness. Appendix D.6 breaks down the number of enrollments per person by race and ethnicity, gender, and veteran status. The data show that:

- **For Race/Ethnicity:** Asian people were the least likely to have multiple enrollments in HDIS (31.1 percent), compared to all other race/ethnicity groups.
- **For Gender:** People who are transgender or questioning/non-singular gender were more likely to have multiple enrollments (49.0 percent), compared with men (40.2 percent) and women (38.4 percent).
- **For Veterans:** Veterans were more likely to have multiple enrollments (48.0 percent), compared to the overall population in HDIS (39.1 percent).

Of the 39.1 percent of people in HDIS with more than one enrollment, the most common “pathway” from the first to second enrollment was **emergency shelter to emergency shelter**. As discussed, this pattern could simply reflect emergency shelter being the most common enrollment type overall. In addition, emergency shelter stays

¹⁰⁹ Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1(a)(1)(D)(ii).

might be more commonly entered into HDIS as multiple enrollments; for example, if a person visits multiple shelters for a few nights at a time or stays in the same emergency shelter repeatedly with short breaks. Figure 5.13 shows the ten most common pathways from first to second enrollment for people in HDIS.

Figure 5.13: Ten Most Common Pathways from First to Second Enrollment in HDIS

Pathway from 1st to 2nd Enrollment
Emergency Shelter → Emergency Shelter
Street Outreach → Street Outreach
Emergency Shelter → Rapid Rehousing
Street Outreach → Emergency Shelter
Rapid Rehousing → Emergency Shelter
Rapid Rehousing → Rapid Rehousing
Emergency Shelter → Street Outreach
Prevention → Prevention
Emergency Shelter → Transitional Housing
Permanent Supportive Housing → Permanent Supportive Housing

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

The data show the complexity and churn within the system, and the ways in which people experiencing homelessness often need to navigate multiple programs, even for the same type of assistance.

6. Expanding the Supply of Interim and Permanent Housing

Highlights

- Between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2021, the three-year reporting period, the state added more than 17,000 emergency shelter beds. Much of this increase was due to Project Roomkey, which deployed state and federal funds to quickly lease up hotel and motel rooms during the COVID-19 pandemic to provide non-congregate shelter to people experiencing homelessness who are at high risk for medical complications if they contract the virus. Project Roomkey grantees, in partnership with local public health and emergency services agencies, have either continued operations or since ramped down programming in accordance with community need and resources.
- In 2021, permanent housing in the Housing Inventory Count made up 63.6 percent of the inventory, a significant increase since 2014 when it made up only 54.0 percent. Though all forms of permanent housing have grown over time, the increase in permanent housing options is in large part due to the rise of rapid re-housing strategies, which grew from about 3,600 units in 2014 to more than 25,000 in 2021.
- The state's largest housing production program—the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program—funded 683 projects over the reporting period, which will add or preserve more than 58,714 units of affordable housing in the coming years. Approximately 10,450 of those units will be set aside for people experiencing homelessness or those most at risk of becoming unhoused.
- The first round of Homekey added more than 2,245 units of permanent supportive housing, 2,894 units operating as interim shelter and undergoing plans for conversion to permanent supportive housing, and another 790 units that will remain interim shelter.

6.1 Introduction

This section of the Legislative Report focuses on efforts to expand the supply of emergency and permanent housing across the state.¹¹⁰ Both shelter and permanent housing have a role to play in addressing homelessness. Emergency shelters can help to stabilize people experiencing homelessness and reduce the number of nights spent living on the street. During the pandemic, the increase in non-congregate shelter options—for example, the leasing of motel and hotel rooms—prevented the spread of COVID-19. Shelters also can serve as an important entry point for connecting people experiencing homelessness to other services and permanent housing. However, shelters on their own do not end homelessness. In recent years, the state has prioritized

¹¹⁰ Section 6 responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1 (a)(1)(B)(i)–(iii) as it relates to permanent housing, rental subsidies, and emergency shelter beds made available.

investments in affordable housing solutions that can provide a pathway to permanent housing and reduce the number of people at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

California has made significant progress in expanding both shelter and permanent housing options. Between 2018 and 2021, the state added more than 17,000 emergency shelter beds. Much of this increase was due to Project Roomkey, which deployed state and federal funds to quickly lease up hotel and motel rooms during the pandemic. Project Roomkey helped to offset reduced capacity in existing shelters that closed or reduced occupancy during 2020. According to CDSS, between March 2020 and October 2022, Project Roomkey secured over 16,000 rooms and sheltered over 61,000 individuals. Since then, Project Roomkey grantees, in partnership with local public health and emergency services agencies, have ramped down programming in accordance with community need and resources.

The state's Homekey program was also launched during the pandemic to convert underused hotels and motels into permanent housing. The first round of Homekey projects added 2,245 units of permanent supportive housing (PSH), 2,894 units operating as interim shelter and undergoing plans for conversion, and another 790 interim units, almost all in under six months, and at a lower cost than typical affordable housing units.¹¹¹

During this period, the state's largest housing production program—the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program—funded 683 projects over the reporting period, which will add or preserve nearly 59,000 units of affordable housing to California's diverse communities in the coming years. Approximately 10,000 of those units will be specifically set aside for people experiencing homelessness. State investments in programs such as No Place Like Home (NPLH) and the Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention program (VHHP), as well as local initiatives such as Los Angeles's Proposition HHH, all increased the ability of developers to add PSH units to their projects by providing the deeper subsidies needed to support the housing and service needs of people experiencing homelessness.¹¹²

This section begins with a presentation of data from the Housing Inventory Count (HIC), which depicts general trends in the provision of shelter and permanent housing. It then focuses on the expansion of emergency housing and highlights the role of Project Roomkey in providing much needed shelter during the pandemic. Next, it presents data on the eight Landscape Assessment programs that are dedicated to the expansion of permanent housing supply. The section concludes

¹¹¹ Carolina Reid, Ryan Finnigan, and Shazia Manji (2022). [California's Homekey Program: Unlocking Housing Opportunities for People Experiencing Homelessness](https://turnercenter.berkeley.edu/blog/homekey-unlocking-housing-opportunities-homelessness/), Turner Center for Housing Innovation, March 17, 2022. Available online at <https://turnercenter.berkeley.edu/blog/homekey-unlocking-housing-opportunities-homelessness/>.

¹¹² Passed in November 2016, the ballot measure authorized the city of Los Angeles to issue up to \$1.2 billion in general obligation bonds to develop or acquire supportive housing.

with a discussion of the federal Housing Choice Voucher program, and the role that vouchers play in supporting state efforts to address homelessness.

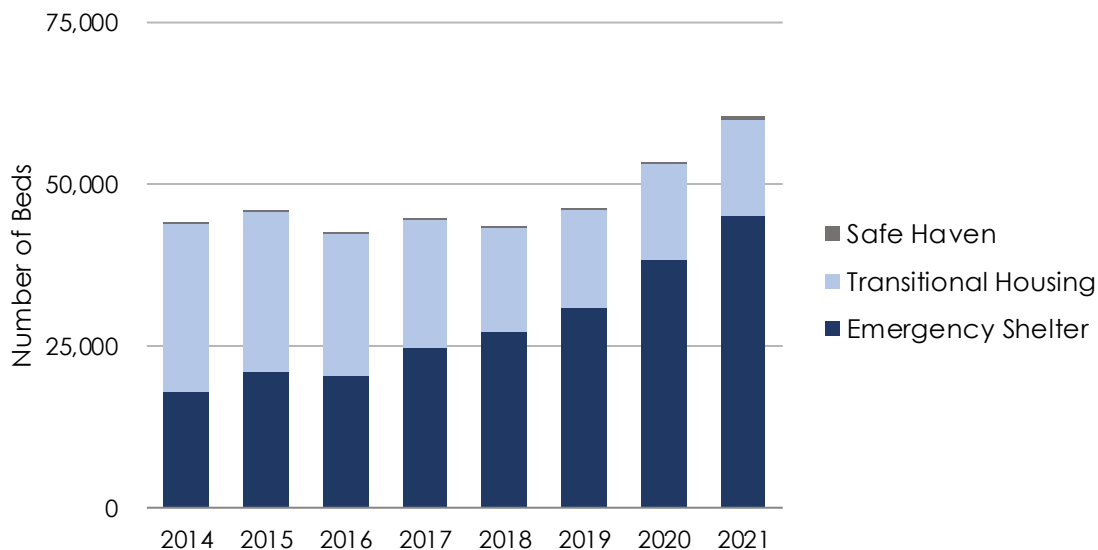
6.2 Overview of Housing Inventory Trends in California

The HIC, which is conducted alongside the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, seeks to capture the total number of beds available for people experiencing homelessness, as well as people in permanent housing who were homeless at the time of entry, at a single point in time. Though not all new beds and housing units are reflected in the HIC, the data provide insights into how California's housing options for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness have changed over time.

Efforts during the pandemic to reduce the risk of COVID-19 among people experiencing homelessness increased the inventory of shelter beds in California. Between 2014 and 2019, prior to the pandemic, the number of beds in the HIC remained largely unchanged, hovering between 40,000 and 45,000 (see Figure 6.1). These beds include emergency shelters, transitional housing, and Safe Havens.¹¹³ In 2020 and 2021, however, localities greatly expanded their emergency shelter capacity. By 2021, the HIC reported 60,582 beds for people experiencing homelessness, an increase of 30.8 percent since 2019, before the pandemic began. Almost 75 percent of these beds were emergency shelter beds, including some in hotel/motel rooms providing non-congregate shelter beds (such as through Project Roomkey). This increase in interim housing capacity is likely to decrease as Project Roomkey grantees, in partnership with local public health and emergency services agencies, have since ramped down programming in accordance with community need and resources.

¹¹³ Safe Havens are temporary housing for people experiencing homelessness with a severe mental illness. Safe Haven beds make up less than one percent of the total HIC shelter bed inventory.

Figure 6.1: Trends in Emergency Shelter, Transitional, and Safe Haven Housing in the Housing Inventory Count, 2014–2021



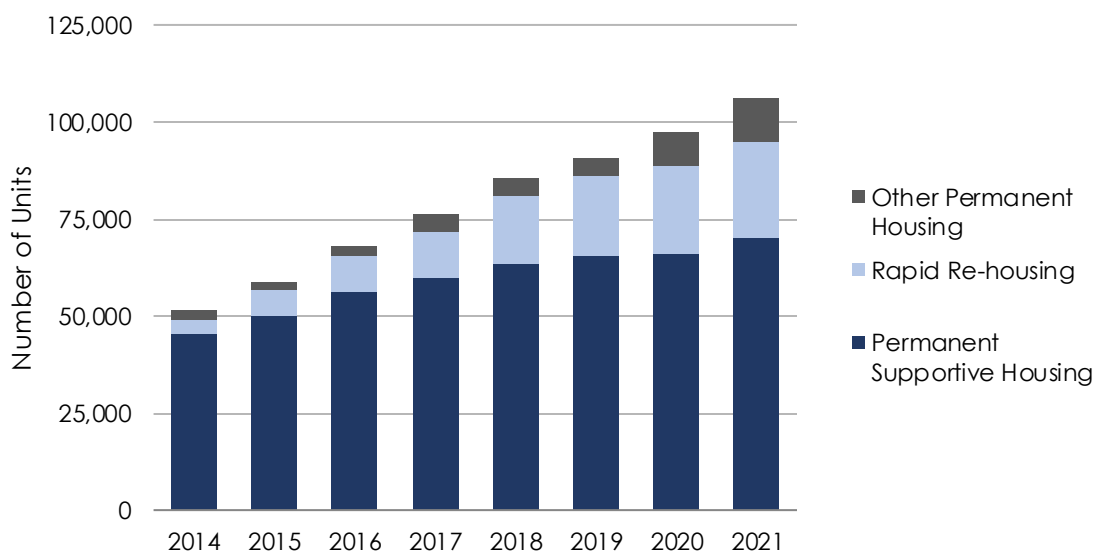
Source: HUD Housing Inventory Count, 2014–2021

Note: Total bed count includes emergency shelter, transitional housing, and Safe Haven beds that are available year-round (and excludes beds that are available on a seasonal basis or only when demand is highest).¹¹⁴ Safe haven beds make up less than one percent of the HIC inventory of shelter beds.

"Emergency shelter" beds include beds in emergency shelters funded by federal, state, or local public or private sources, as well as beds provided through hotel/motel voucher projects, Veterans Affairs (VA)-funded Contract Residential Services, VA-funded Supportive Services for Veteran Families Emergency Housing Assistance projects, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services-funded Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Center programs. "Transitional shelter beds" include all those in transitional housing projects for homeless persons funded by federal, state, or local public or private sources, including U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care-funded rapid re-housing projects with joint transitional housing/rapid re-housing funding. "Safe Haven beds" include all those in HUD-funded Safe Haven programs and VA-funded Health Care for Homeless Veterans and Grant and Per Diem programs.

The HIC data also show an increase in permanent housing options. In 2021, permanent housing options in the HIC made up 63.6 percent of the inventory, a significant increase since 2014, when they made up only 54.0 percent. Though all forms of permanent housing have grown over time, the increase in permanent housing options is in large part due to the rise of rapid re-housing strategies, which grew from about 3,600 beds in 2014 to more than 25,000 in 2021 (Figure 6.2). However, the data also show the state's growing emphasis on expanding the supply of permanent housing (not all of which is reported in the HIC), including permanent supportive housing. The number of other permanent housing options (which can still provide services, but are often less intensive than permanent supportive housing) also has grown.

¹¹⁴ HUD/PIT Count Data Collection Notice (Department of Housing and Urban Development, November 2021) <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2021-12cpdn.pdf>

Figure 6.2: Trends in Permanent Housing in the Housing Inventory Count, 2014–2021

Source: HUD Housing Inventory Count, 2014–2021

Note: Total unit count includes permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, and other permanent housing. “Permanent supportive housing” (PSH) beds include all those in PSH projects funded by federal, state, or local public or private sources, including U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development–funded projects using Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers. “Rapid re-housing” beds include all those in projects funded by federal, state, or local public or private sources, including those with joint transitional housing/rapid re-housing funding. “Other permanent housing” beds include those in permanent housing projects that provide housing and services or housing only and do not require disability for entry.

6.3 Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing

Emergency shelter and transitional housing are the primary sources of nightly housing for people experiencing homelessness. The provision of shelter beds can vary significantly across communities. In some places, the majority of shelter beds are provided by smaller service providers and charitable organizations, but particularly in larger urban counties, sources can include city-administered systems of shelters, hotels, and master-leased buildings with substantial public financing.¹¹⁵ Emergency shelters generally are intended for stays of less than six months and transitional housing is intended for stays of six months to two years.

Providing emergency shelter or transitional housing is expensive, and it requires ongoing financial support to pay for operating the program. Project-level data from the Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS) show that many sources of funding are used to support emergency and transitional housing. Government grants, including funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)’s Continuum of Care (CoC) program, are the single most important source of funding for emergency

¹¹⁵ Dennis P. Culhane & Seongho An (2022) Estimated Revenue of the Nonprofit Homeless Shelter Industry in the United States: Implications for a More Comprehensive Approach to Unmet Shelter Demand, Housing Policy Debate, 32:6, 823-836, DOI: [10.1080/10511482.2021.1905024](https://doi.org/10.1080/10511482.2021.1905024)

and transitional housing. Federal grants contributed to 91 percent of shelter projects reported in HDIS. (This high percentage could be in part due to more established practices about entering shelter stays and federal funding into local HMIS systems.)

About half of shelter programs indicated that they used multiple sources of funding to support their programs. Among state-funded or state-administered programs, the Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP), Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Grant Program (HHAP), and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) were most commonly recorded as core funding sources used for shelter projects, contributing to funding for more than 40 percent of shelter projects across the state. Shelters also often rely on private and local sources of funding, especially to pay for services provided to people staying at the shelters.

The most substantial expansion of shelters during the reporting period was the result of Project Roomkey. Project Roomkey was launched in March 2020 to save lives by getting medically vulnerable people experiencing homelessness into safe, non-congregate shelter during the COVID-19 pandemic and to minimize hospital surge. Project Roomkey provided individuals with COVID-19 or have been exposed to COVID-19 a place to recuperate and properly quarantine outside of a hospital. It also provided a safe place for isolation for people who are experiencing homelessness and at high risk for medical complications should they to become infected.

Administered by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) in collaboration with the California Department of General Services (DGS), Project Roomkey deployed funding to local jurisdictions to lease underused hotel and motel rooms and to convert them to temporary shelter and provide wraparound supports such as meals, security, and custodial services. The state also provided trailers to some jurisdictions to use as non-congregate shelter. Funds also could be used to provide financial assistance such as rapid rehousing.¹¹⁶

CDSS provided \$50 million in Project Roomkey funds in Fiscal Year 2019–20 and \$59 million in Fiscal Year 2020–21. Following the reporting period, CDSS provided \$150 million in Fiscal Year 2021–22.¹¹⁷ The Fiscal Year 2020–21 funding came from the state Disaster Response Emergency Operations Account. As of January 2021, the federal government (through the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA]) indicated that it will

¹¹⁶ County Letter: Project Roomkey and Rehousing Strategy Funding Announcement and Guidance (Cal DSS, November 18, 2020) <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/cdss-programs/housing-programs/project-roomkey>

¹¹⁷ CDSS provided funding to communities based on their need as established by the 2019 PIT. It provided competitive funding if they demonstrated full use of other state and local funding streams for emergency response efforts, the ability to implement the program quickly and effectively, and an approach consistent with state recommended practices and guidance. County Letter: Project Roomkey Initiative Guidance (Cal DSS, June 1, 2020) https://www.cdss.ca.gov/Portals/9/Additional-Resources/Letters-and-Notices/ACWDL/2020/ACWDL_Project_Roomkey_Initiative.pdf

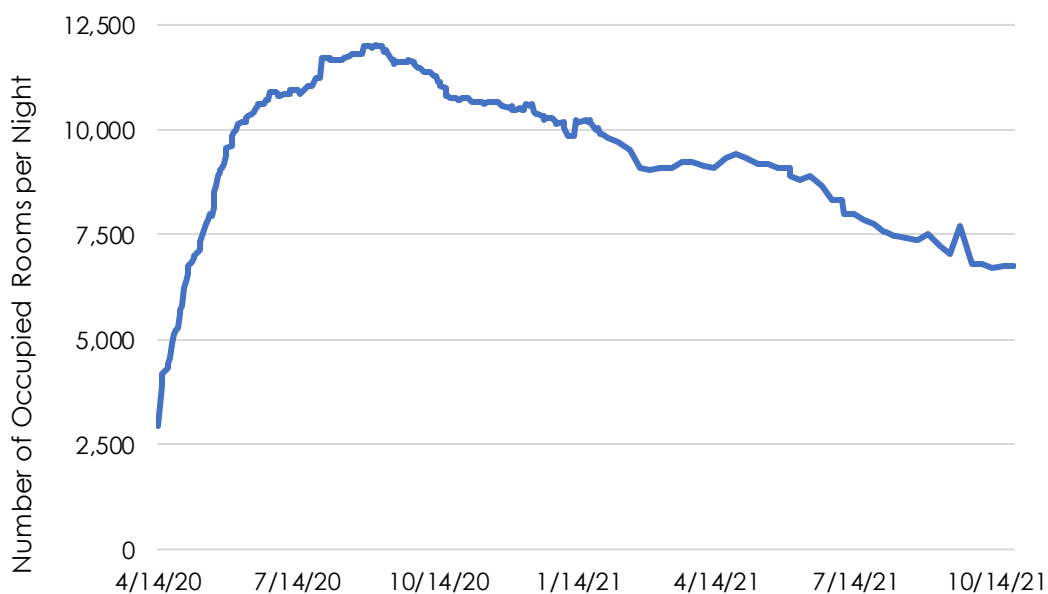
reimburse costs incurred for eligible Project Roomkey programs. Grantees reported that \$30 million had been reimbursed by March 2021, and \$160 million had been reimbursed by November 2022.¹¹⁸ The majority of localities also braided other funding to support Project Roomkey sites, including HUD CoC funding, as well as funds from ESG and ESG-Coronavirus (ESG-CV) programs.¹¹⁹

Project Roomkey prioritized shelter options for people experiencing homelessness who had contracted COVID-19, who had been exposed to someone who was sick, or who were at high risk of complications or severe illness from the virus.¹²⁰ Within the first month of the program, Project Roomkey was providing more than 5,000 occupied rooms per night for people experiencing homelessness, which rose to more than 12,000 occupied rooms during much of the height of the pandemic (Figure 6.3). Project Roomkey increased the number of shelter beds in California by almost 50 percent compared to prior to March 2020 and exceeded the statewide goal of securing 15,000 rooms to support eligible individuals.

¹¹⁸ Dating back to January 2020 and through at least September 2021. "Governor Newsom Statement on Increased Federal Support from Biden-Harris Administration for COVID-19 Relief Programs in California" (Office of Governor Gavin Newsom, February 5, 2021) <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2021/02/05/governor-newsom-statement-on-increased-federal-support-from-biden-harris-administration-for-covid-19-relief-programs-in-california/>, "Agencies Participating in Project Roomkey Can Seek FEMA Reimbursement" (Cal OES News, March 30, 2021) <https://news.caloes.ca.gov/project-roomkey-fema-reimbursement/>

¹¹⁹ The official name is Emergency Solutions Grants-CARES Act.

¹²⁰ County Letter: Project Roomkey Initiative Guidance (Cal DSS, June 1, 2020) https://www.cdss.ca.gov/Portals/9/Additional-Resources/Letters-and-Notices/ACWDL/2020/ACWDL_Project_Roomkey_Initiative.pdf

Figure 6.3: Number of Occupied Project Roomkey Rooms per Night

Source: Cal DSS COVID-19 Homeless Impact (accessed through CA Open Data)

6.4 The Production of New Permanent Housing

In this section, we focus on efforts to increase the supply of housing. HDIS data do not provide insights into the production of housing, since the programs that produce and provide permanent housing, such as the LIHTC program, are not HMIS reporters. There is also a lag between the time when housing production is funded and when buildings open and clients are recorded as served in HDIS data. For instance, LIHTC projects that were funded in Fiscal Year 2020–21 won't be completed and ready for occupancy for at least two years after being funded.

That said, expanding the supply of affordable housing—including the number of units directed at people at risk of or experiencing homelessness—is a state priority, one that is reflected in the focus of many of the Landscape Assessment programs. Over \$5.5 billion of the total \$9.6 billion of funding for Landscape Assessment programs was directed at eight programs specifically designed to facilitate the production or acquisition and rehabilitation of affordable housing, including but not limited to housing set aside for people experiencing homelessness (Figure 6.4). Other programs, such as HHAP, HEAP, and Community Development Block Grants, also contribute to the production of new housing, though to a lesser extent, and can be combined with the sources of capital funding listed below to pay for the services provided to residents living in the units.

An important caveat is that not all of these programs focus specifically on building units for people experiencing homelessness. The LIHTC program and Multifamily Housing Program (MHP), for example, support investments in new construction and the

acquisition and rehabilitation of affordable housing serving a wider range of low-income households. Critically, programs such as NPLH and Homekey have expanded the ability of affordable housing developers to add more units of permanent supportive housing to the supply. Without these programs, the majority of new affordable housing units would be targeted to lower-income households, but not necessarily to those directly at risk of or experiencing homelessness or to those who need supportive services alongside housing assistance.

Figure 6.4: Major State Programs Focused on Expanding the Production of Housing

State Agency	Program Name	Total Funding (\$) FY 2018–19 through 2020–21
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	\$2,026,040,165
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	No Place Like Home (NPLH)	\$1,345,074,418
	Homekey	\$797,000,000
	Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)	\$778,576,713
	Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP)	\$285,002,114
	Housing for a Healthy California (HHC) (Article I and II)	\$126,173,838
	Supportive Housing Multifamily Housing Program (SHMHP)	\$125,950,630
California Housing Finance Agency (Cal HFA)	Special Needs Housing Program (SNHP)	\$53,327,365
Total		\$5,537,145,243

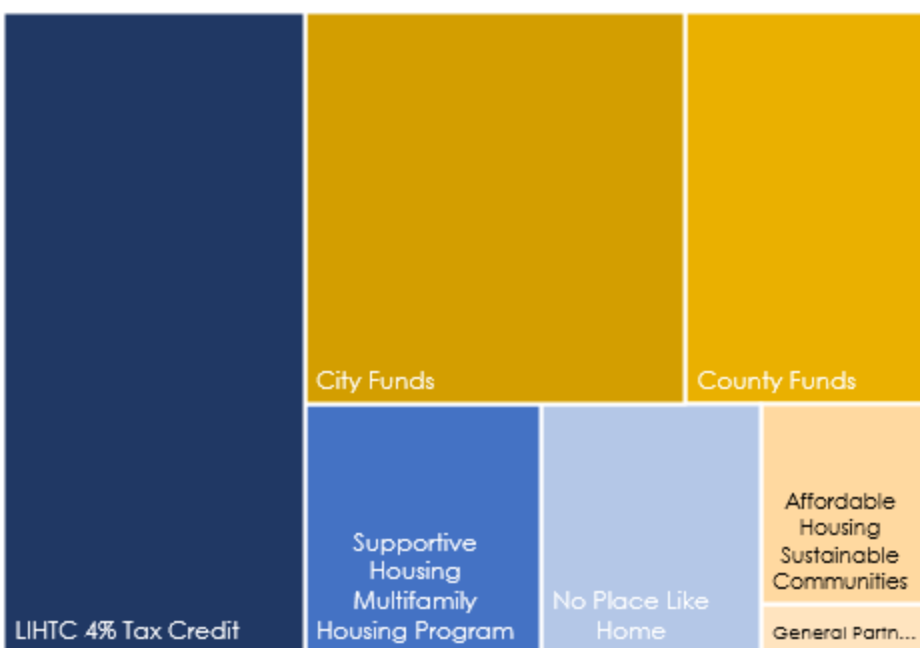
Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

It is not possible to figure out precisely how many new units each of these programs will produce. This difficulty stems from the complexity of how affordable housing is financed and the ways in which different funding sources need to be braided over many years before a project is “shovel ready.” Those sources can include grants from public or private sources, local or state government agency loans (which are often structured as soft loans that have lower interest rates and where payment is due only when there is sufficient cash flow), project-based Housing Choice Vouchers, historic tax credits, and inclusionary zoning fees. The number of additional sources of funding is influenced by various factors, including total development costs, the price a developer can get for its allocated tax credits, the targeted resident population, and the affordability levels for

the project.¹²¹ These factors also can change over time, so funding applications do not always represent the final costs or development outcomes.

Figure 6.5 shows the funding sources combined for a single housing project, illustrating the difficulty of identifying precisely how many units have been supported by Landscape Assessment programs over the reporting period. This particular project, a permanent housing project with 53 units, was initially funded by three Landscape Assessment programs: LIHTC, NPLH (which is providing both funding for development and 20 years of capitalized operating reserves), and the Supportive Housing Multifamily Housing Program (SHMHP). The project also received funding from the state's Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program (not part of the Landscape Assessment programs) as well as city and county funds. It also applied for and received a Housing for a Healthy California award, which was not reflected in the original LIHTC application sources or budget. To support long-term operations, the project also layered in federal project-based vouchers from the local housing authority.

Figure 6.5: Sources of Funds for One Permanent Housing Project, Northern California, 2018



Source: Analysis of Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Application data

Note: Landscape Assessment programs in blue.

“Unbraiding” these different funding sources for and identifying exactly how many units will be built by the Landscape Assessment programs reviewed in this report was not possible: Some projects awarded NPLH or Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention (VHHP) program funds were still applying for other sources of funds outside

¹²¹ Elizabeth Kneebone and Carolina Reid (2021). The Complexity of Financing Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Housing. Turner Center for Housing Innovation: UC Berkeley. Available online at: <https://turnercenter.berkeley.edu/blog/lihtc-complexity/>.

the fiscal year reporting period in this study, meaning that we were unable to calculate the relative share of units that Landscape Assessment programs were funding in relation to overall costs. Others received funds from state programs outside of the Landscape Assessment reporting period (e.g., receiving funds from earlier rounds of VHHP or later funds from the Housing Accelerator program). Adding the units reported by different Landscape Assessment programs leads to an over counting of total unit production: Between Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2020–21, more than 75 percent of LIHTC projects we reviewed used four or more different funding sources to finance the development; nearly 20 percent of projects used eight or more. At the same time, without resources such as NPLH and the MHP, would not have included as many deeply subsidized units or, alternatively, would not have been built at all.

In the sections below, we highlight some of the important findings for each of the programs listed above. We begin with the LIHTC program because it is the biggest in total awards and units and because it often serves as the foundation for other state housing production programs.

6.4.1 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

Since it was established by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, LIHTC has become the most important source of funding for affordable housing in the United States.¹²² Though not designed specifically to address homelessness, LIHTC provides critical funding to support the construction and rehabilitation of affordable units. These units can help to prevent homelessness among low-income households who might otherwise not be able to afford market rents, or they can be dedicated specifically for people who are at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

The program offers two types of federal tax credits—referred to as the “9 percent” and the “4 percent” tax credits.¹²³ California also runs a state tax credit program alongside the federal. Authorized by Chapter 1138, Statutes of 1987, the state credit is available only to a project that has previously received, or is concurrently receiving, an allocation of federal credits. State credits are instrumental in providing additional equity to projects when federal tax credits fall short of a project’s needed financing.

¹²² Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Retrieved from: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/lihtc.html>.

¹²³ The 9 percent credit provides roughly 70 percent of a project’s eligible cost basis over a 10-year period. The 4 percent credit traditionally has covered 30 percent of the present value of a project’s qualified basis (and closer to 40 percent now, after Congress adopted a fixed floor rate for 4 percent deals in the second federal COVID-19 relief package). Deals using 4 percent LIHTC pair credits with federally funded debt in the form of tax-exempt private activity bonds.

Figure 6.6 presents the federal 9 percent, federal 4 percent, and state tax credits allocated to projects for each fiscal year covered in the Legislative Report.¹²⁴ These award allocations went to 683 projects, adding or preserving 58,714 units of affordable housing to California's diverse communities.¹²⁵

Figure 6.6: Amount of LIHTC Awards Allocated to Housing Projects, California

	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21
Federal 9 Percent Credits	\$120.6 million	\$108.5 million	\$208.8 million
Federal 4 Percent Credits	\$184 million	\$209.6 million	\$332.3 million
State Credits	\$72.5 million	\$328.1 million	\$461.5 million

Source: Cal ICH analysis of LIHTC awards. Note: LIHTC does not follow the state fiscal year. Cal ICH staff allocated specific project awards to fiscal years based on the award round. As a result, these numbers will not line up with California Tax Credit Allocation Committee annual reports.

Tax credit projects generally are grouped by housing type. For 9 percent tax credit projects, these include *Large Family* (three-bedroom or larger units accounting for at least 25 percent of total project units), *Senior* (directed at people age 62 and older), *Special Needs* (e.g., designed to serve people with developmental, physical, or mental health disabilities; physical abuse survivors; people who are experiencing homelessness; or people with chronic illness), and *At-Risk* (affordable projects at risk of conversion to market rate).

Figure 6.7 shows the distribution of LIHTC awards over time, demonstrating a growing share of Special Needs projects. Prior to 2009, less than 10 percent of awards went to Special Needs projects; this share grew to nearly 28 percent in 2021. This shift is due to numerous factors, including a definitional change in how the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee designates the Special Needs category.¹²⁶ But it also reflects an increased emphasis on building more permanent supportive housing, including funding set aside specifically within the 9 percent LIHTC program for projects that include units for populations with special needs and those experiencing homelessness.¹²⁷ In addition, the availability of other sources of funds, such as Proposition HHH in Los Angeles and the

¹²⁴ As a tax credit program, LIHTC does not follow the state fiscal budget cycle, and allocations are made on an annual basis. To align the annual California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) TCAC allocations of tax credits to the state fiscal years, California Interagency Council on Homelessness Cal ICH staff worked with TCAC staff to place project approval dates within the fiscal year calendar. The complete list of projects and their associated fiscal years are provided in Appendix A: Detailed Methodology.

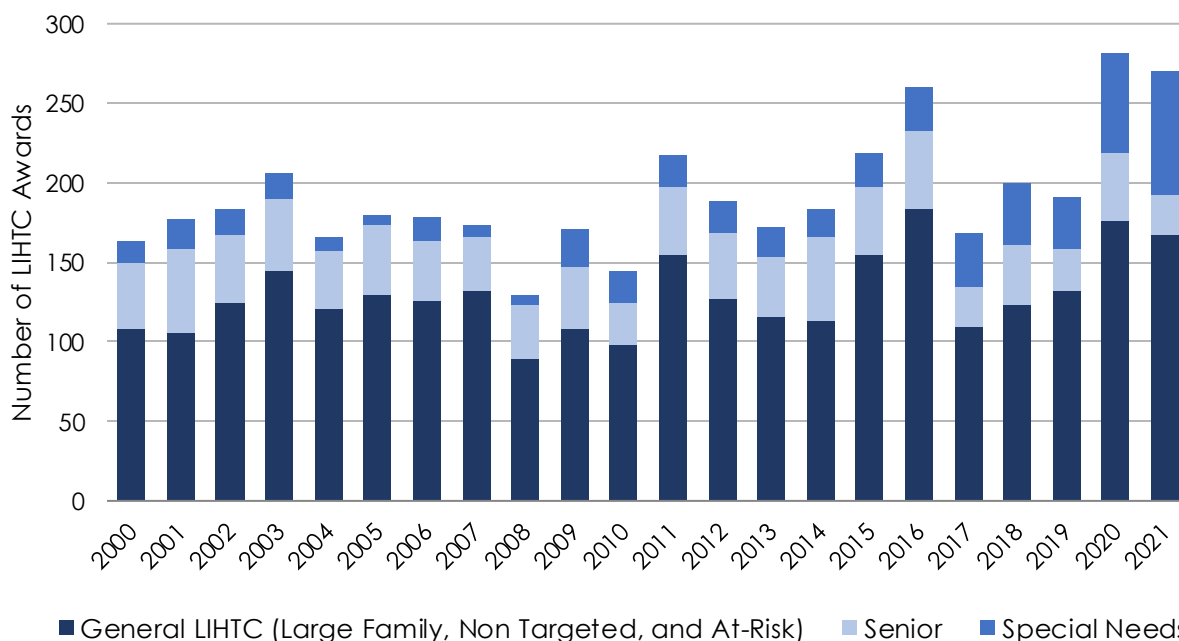
¹²⁵ The total number of units in these projects is 60,835, but this total includes manager units. In addition, some projects include a percentage of market-rate units.

¹²⁶ In 2017, TCAC reduced the minimum percentage of Special Needs units in a Special Needs project from 50 percent to 25 percent. It also removed *Single Room Occupancy* as one of the housing types, folding it into the Special Needs housing type.

¹²⁷ California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, Regulations Implementing The Federal And State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Laws, California Code Of Regulations, Title 4, Division 17, Chapter 1, December 12, 2018, available online at <https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac/programreg/2018/20181212/clean.pdf>

state's NPLH program, further influences how many units in an affordable housing project are set aside for people experiencing homelessness.

Figure 6.7: Distribution of LIHTC Awards Going Towards Special Needs Projects



Source: Analysis of TCAC LIHTC Project Database. Note: Does not include data for 12 projects where data on type was not available.

Among LIHTC projects included in the Landscape Assessment reporting period, 142 were classified as Special Needs (20.7 percent).¹²⁸ These Special Needs properties will produce or preserve a total of 8,932 subsidized units, of which 6,270 were set aside for people experiencing homelessness. However, even within non-Special Needs LIHTC buildings, developers are integrating more housing units dedicated to addressing homelessness. An additional 4,181 units in non-Special Needs buildings were flagged as being set aside for people experiencing homelessness. This translates into 10,451 units, the majority permanent supportive housing, that will be funded by LIHTC awards made between Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2020–21.

6.4.2 No Place Like Home

On its own, the funding through the LIHTC program is rarely sufficient to provide the deep subsidies needed to build permanent supportive housing. This is where other Landscape Assessment programs play a critical role in expanding access to resources that can make the production of new permanent supportive housing viable. Of the 683 LIHTC projects assessed for the Landscape Assessment, 91 projects (13.3 percent), layered in No Place Like Home (NPLH) funding. The NPLH program funds permanent

¹²⁸ We were unable to classify 8 properties due to data errors in the application form.

supportive housing units for children and adults who are living with a serious mental illness (as defined by Proposition 63's Mental Health Services Act) and who are experiencing homelessness.¹²⁹ The program provides funds for new construction or acquisition/rehab as well as operating reserves (which provide funding to support ongoing operations) for a minimum of 20 years. Counties also must commit to making mental health services available to NPLH tenants over that time period. Because these funds come from the Mental Health Services Act, NPLH has no ongoing costs to the state's General Fund.

NPLH funds are distributed through three different allocation processes. Counties with 5 percent or more of the state's homeless population can be approved by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to directly administer their own allocations of NPLH funds, giving them a greater role in project selection, underwriting, and long-term monitoring. These counties include Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, and Santa Clara. Second, HCD administers a competitive allocation process. Counties are grouped by size to ensure that all regions of the state have the opportunity to successfully compete for funds. Third, NPLH includes a noncompetitive process available to all 58 counties as well as to cities that are direct recipients of Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funds.

Between Fiscal Year 2018–19 and 2020–21, NPLH made \$1.3 billion in awards to 115 different projects.

6.4.3 Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program

A collaboration of California's Department of Veteran Affairs and Department of Housing and Community Development and the California Housing Finance Agency, the Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP) uses Proposition 41 general obligation bonds to fund affordable multifamily rental, supportive, and transitional housing for veterans and their families.

Between Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2020–21, VHHP made awards to 29 housing projects, totaling \$285 million.¹³⁰ The majority of VHHP units are built as part of LIHTC properties. They often include additional subsidies in the form of HUD–Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD–VASH) or project-based vouchers. Of the LIHTC projects included in the Landscape Assessment, 23 used VHHP funds to help fund more deeply subsidized units for veterans. Although not all the VHHP projects funded during that time frame have been completed, these funds are projected to produce slightly more than 920 units of veteran housing.

¹²⁹ Those leaving institutions with a history of homelessness prior to entry into the institution are also eligible.

¹³⁰ The VHHP program does not align with state fiscal years. Cal ICH placed Round 4 awards, which were announced in November 2018, in Fiscal Year 2018-19, and Round 5 awards, which were announced in May/June 2019, in Fiscal Year 2019-20. Round 6 awards were announced in November 2021 and thus outside of the purview of this assessment.

6.4.4 Housing for a Healthy California

Authorized by Assembly Bill 72, Housing for a Healthy California (HHC) directs federal Housing Trust Fund dollars to local grantees to create supportive housing for people who are recipients of or eligible for healthcare provided through the Medi-Cal program. The goal of the HHC program is to reduce the costs incurred by the healthcare system (including the overuse of emergency departments, inpatient care, and nursing home stays) from people who are experiencing homelessness and high-cost healthcare users. Over the reporting period for the Landscape Assessment, HHC made 15 awards, for a total of \$126 million, under both Article I and II. The projects being developed under Article I are projected to provide 236 units of HHC-assisted housing, the majority of which will be part of LIHTC projects. Article II awards largely went to paying for rental assistance and operating reserves, rather than providing capital for the construction of new units.

6.4.5 Supportive Housing Multifamily Housing Program

In Fiscal Year 2017–18, the California Department of Housing and Community Development made approximately \$77 million in funds available for SHMHP.¹³¹ This funding, using recaptured Propositions 46 and 1C funding, provided loans for the development of multifamily rental housing containing PSH units. Data on 13 of the 17 awards made show that on average, SHMHP contributed approximately 15 percent of total development costs; other key sources of funding applied to these projects included LIHTC, NPLH, and local measures (specifically Proposition HHH in Los Angeles). SHMHP was rolled into MHP, described below.

6.4.6 Multifamily Housing Program

In 2018, Senate Bill 3 (Chapter 365, Statutes 2017) authorized the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018 (Proposition 1), which authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$1.5 billion for MHP. Between Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2019–20, HCD made 65 project awards under the MHP program. Thirty-two of those projects also received LIHTC funding over the reporting period, though all of them will rely on tax credit financing to begin construction. (Some projects received LIHTC awards outside the Landscape Assessment reporting period whereas others were still pursuing additional funding.) The data show the importance of the MHP program in expanding the supply of affordable housing: For the awards made in Fiscal Year 2019–20, MHP funds accounted for an average of about 30 percent of total development costs, allowing developers to build more units than would otherwise have been possible. Approximately 15 percent of these projects included all or a portion of units set aside for people experiencing homelessness.

¹³¹ Final funding allocations did not equal the NOFA amounts for this program, and some funds were rolled over to MHP. Please see Data Notes Item 5B.

6.4.7 Special Needs Housing Program

Run by the California Housing Finance Agency, the Special Needs Housing Program was designed to provide local governments with funding to develop supportive housing for MHSA–eligible people, replacing the expired Mental Health Services Act Housing Program.¹³² In Fiscal Year 2018–19, the Agency financed seven projects, totaling 584 units. In Fiscal Year 2019–20, it financed 14 projects, for a planned total of 726 units.¹³³ However, these total unit counts include all the units in the proposed project, not just the share supported by the Special Needs Housing Program. The majority of program-funded projects also received LIHTC funding, as well as support from other Landscape Assessment programs.

6.4.8 Homekey

Among the Landscape Assessment programs intended to increase the supply of permanent housing for people experiencing homelessness, Homekey is unique. It stands as a signature state effort during the pandemic to purchase underused and undervalued buildings—especially hotels and motels—and convert them into interim and permanent supportive housing.¹³⁴ The state allocated \$750 million in federal Coronavirus Relief Funds and \$50 million from the state’s General Fund to the program, bringing the total state support for the first round of Homekey to \$800 million.¹³⁵ Kaiser Permanente, Blue Cross/Blue Shield of California, and the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative contributed an additional \$46 million in philanthropic support.

The first round of Homekey allowed for three uses of the purchased properties: permanent housing, interim housing with a plan to convert into permanent housing in the future, or interim housing with a clear strategy for transitioning residents to permanent housing over time. Homekey also allowed recipients to purchase other types of properties that could be converted into housing, such as apartments, homes, manufactured housing, or other commercial buildings.¹³⁶

¹³² The Special Needs Housing Program allows local governments to roll over their unused MHSA housing funds.

¹³³ On November 3, 2019, the California Department of Health Care Services notified California Housing Finance Agency of the discontinuation of the Special Needs Housing Program as of January 3, 2020. The Agency was instructed to continue to process project loan applications under the program through January 3, 2020, for projects with a construction financing close of no later than June 30, 2022.

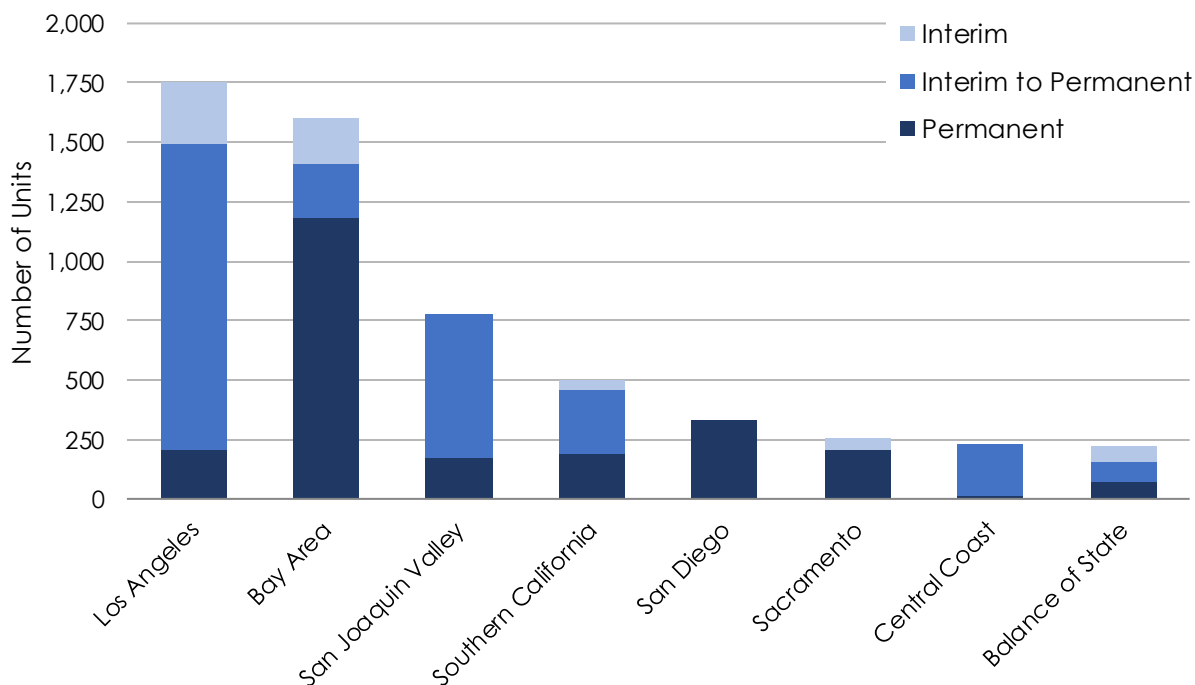
¹³⁴ California Department of Housing and Community Development (2021). Homekey: A Journey Home, 2021 Legislative Report, April 1, 2021. Accessed online at https://www.hcd.ca.gov/policy-research/plans-reports/docs/hcd100_homekeyreport_v18.pdf. Mary Tingerthal (2021).

¹³⁵ The \$150 billion Coronavirus Relief Fund was established by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, see <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments/coronavirus-relief-fund>.

¹³⁶ Homekey also allowed for the master leasing of properties and the purchase of affordability covenants on existing residential units. Only about 2 percent of funds were expended in any of the other eligible categories including master leasing, conversion from nonresidential to residential purposes, purchase of

The first round of Homekey added 2,245 units of PSH, 2,894 units operating as interim shelter and undergoing plans for conversion, and another 790 units that will remain interim shelter, almost all in less than six months (Figure 6.8). Homekey also expanded the capacity of jurisdictions in the state's inland regions to add to their PSH stock.

Figure 6.8: Homekey Acquisitions, by Region and Housing Type



Source: Homekey Round 1 applications and expenditure reports

Note: Regions are defined by the Department of Housing and Community Development.

6.5 Housing Choice Vouchers

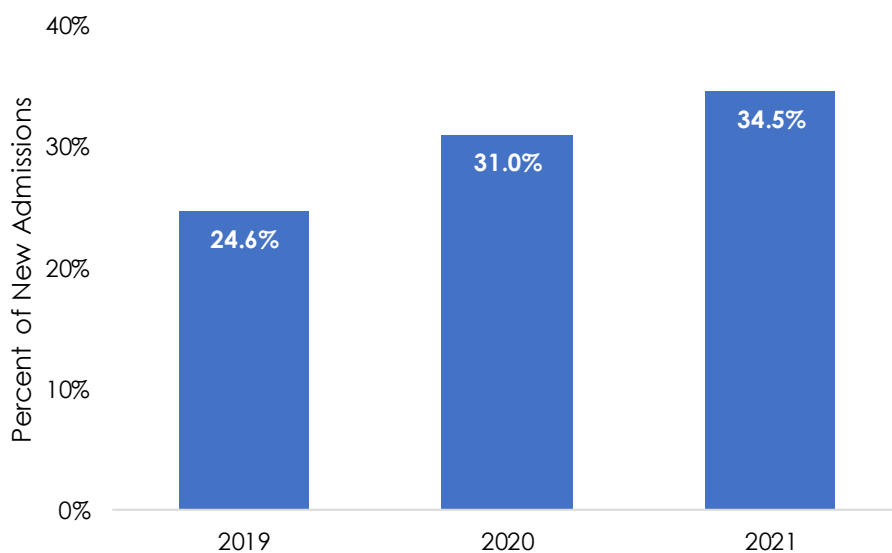
An important resource for preventing and ending homelessness is the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, often colloquially referred to as “Section 8.” Though this program is funded by the federal government (through HUD) and operated by local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs), vouchers are often used in concert with state administered programs to help individuals and families at risk of or experiencing homelessness. *Tenant-based vouchers*—which are allocated to individuals and families to allow them to rent a unit in the private market but paying only 30 percent of their monthly family income—allow a service provider or housing navigator program to connect a client to permanent housing. *Project-based vouchers (PBVs)*—which are

affordable covenants, and relocation costs. California Department of Housing and Community Development (2021). Homekey: A Journey Home, 2021 Legislative Report, April 1, 2021. Accessed online at https://www.hcd.ca.gov/policy-research/plans-reports/docs/hcd100_homekeyreport_v18.pdf.

linked to a unit in order to provide long-term operating funds—are a critical component of efforts to expand the supply of permanent supportive housing.

Statewide, an increasing number of vouchers are being used to support households at risk of or experiencing homelessness (Figure 6.9). Between 2019 and 2021, the share of new admissions into the HCV program that were among people experiencing homelessness went up from 24.6 to 34.5 percent, even as the total number of new admissions went down.¹³⁷

Figure 6.9: Percent of New Voucher Admissions Going to Households Experiencing Homelessness



Source: HUD Housing Choice Voucher Dashboard

The extent to which local PHAs are integrated within CoC strategies to address homelessness varies. In accordance with HCV program regulations, PHAs may establish a system of local preferences that reflect local housing needs and priorities, including addressing homelessness. In 2017, approximately a third of California's PHAs said that they had a homeless preference.¹³⁸

PHAs only receive renewal funding based on what they were able to spend in the prior year plus an inflation factor. If a PHA is not using all their allocated vouchers or if their actual per unit subsidy cost exceeds the inflation adjustment, their funding could go down or be insufficient to support their full program. This funding system makes it difficult

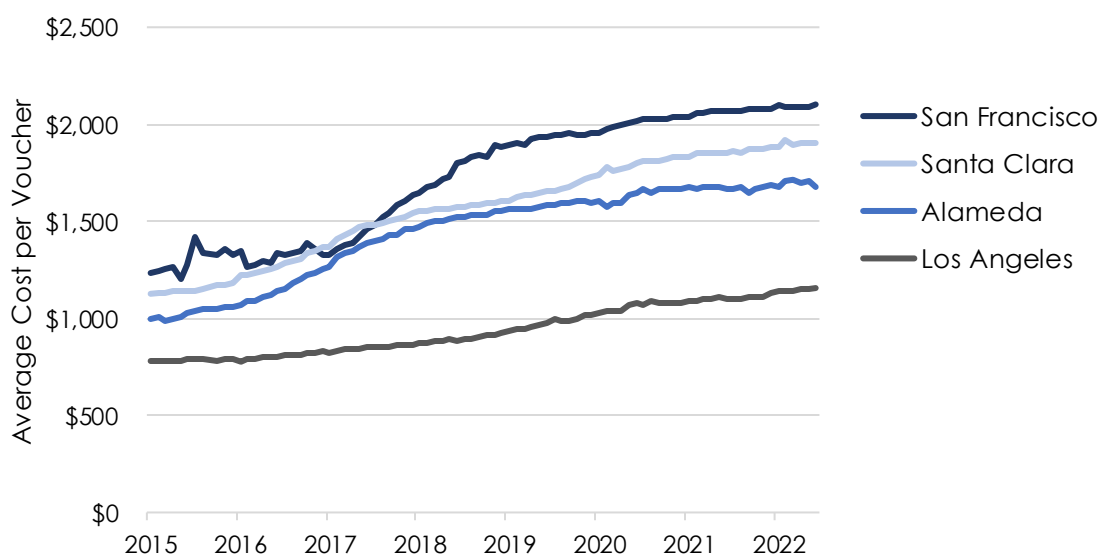
¹³⁷ There were 26,000 new admissions into the voucher program in 2019; 20,280 in 2020; and 21,670 in 2021.

¹³⁸ HUD's 2017 CoC Program application asked CoCs to indicate whether each of the five largest PHAs in their geographic area had a homeless admission preference in their public housing and/or HCV program. 31.3% percent of the 83 PHAs were reported as having a "general or limited homeless preference." "California Public Housing Agencies and Homeless Admission Preference." (Hub for Urban Initiatives, February 21, 2018) <https://homelessstrategy.com/california-public-housing-agencies-homeless-admission-preference/>, <https://homelessstrategy.com/california-public-housing-agencies-homeless-admission-preference/>

for a PHA to grow their voucher program for new initiatives without additional federal funding.¹³⁹

Without a significant expansion of federal budget authority, the total number of vouchers in California that can be used to move a household experiencing homelessness into permanent housing is likely to decrease. One challenge is rising rents in the private market. As market rents rise, the amount of subsidy that is required per household increases. Between 2015 and 2022, the average cost per voucher in California increased from \$812 to \$1,259. In counties in the Bay Area, the average costs per voucher have risen even faster (Figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10: Average Monthly Cost per Voucher, Selected Counties



Source: HUD Housing Voucher Dashboard, January 2015 through June 2022

Another challenge is that many households with a voucher face challenges in finding a unit to rent. As market pressures in California have increased, there is a shortage of rental units that fall within the Fair Market Rents established by HUD.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁹ In late August 2022, HUD announced \$200 million in new general purpose vouchers (approximately 19,700 vouchers nationwide), which is the first allocation of regular vouchers in years. HUD also announced in mid-August 2022, \$43 million for approximately 4,000 "Stability" Vouchers to be used to end homelessness through a coordinated Housing First approach.

¹⁴⁰ HUD's methodology contributed to this situation because Fair Market Rents (FMRs) consistently lagged the rental market (both up and down). PHAs can establish their payment standards above the FMRs (up to 110 percent, or with HUD authorization up to 120 percent with HUD authorization) to attempt to make the vouchers more competitive in the rental market, but that increases per unit voucher cost. PHAs can also appeal to HUD for revisions to the FMR levels through a costly and time-consuming process that fewer than 20 PHAs do each year. The methodology for the Fiscal Year 2022–23 FMRs, which was published on October 1, 2022, has been revised, utilizing different inflation factor data, including private rental market data. It is too soon to assess whether these new FMRs have increased households' ability to secure a unit with a voucher.

6.5.1 Project-Based Vouchers

In addition to tenant-based vouchers, which allow people to rent units on the private market, the HCV program includes the option for PHAs to use some of their voucher allocation to provide project based vouchers (PBVs). These vouchers are tied to a unit, often in a LIHTC or other subsidized housing project. The use of PBVs is growing because the long-term subsidy provided by the voucher can improve operations and access to supportive services by paying for costs that cannot be covered by tenant rent contributions. PBVs also can help to expand the supply of affordable housing in communities where the stock of available units renting under FMR limits is low.

The allocation of PBVs is particularly important for PSH projects, where the subsidy is needed to cover the difference between the rents people formerly experiencing homelessness can pay and long-term operating costs. However, under federal regulations, a PHA may provide PBV rental assistance only for up to 20 percent of its HCV program allocation, with an additional 10 percent of units that can be used to house people experiencing homelessness.¹⁴¹ Many PHAs in California are close to their cap, limiting their ability to apply PBVs to new projects.

6.6 Conclusion

Overall, the data show that the expansion of state support for housing production is adding meaningfully to the supply of affordable housing, including units set aside for people experiencing homelessness. However, the complexity of the financing structure for affordable housing, coupled with the number of projects that are still waiting for tax credit allocations, makes it difficult to provide a total estimate of the number of affordable and permanent supportive units that are in the pipeline, or their overall costs.

¹⁴¹ PHAs participating in HUD's Moving to Work Demonstration Program get flexibility to increase or waive the 20 percent PBV regulatory cap.

7. Outcomes for People Served by Homelessness Systems Across California

Highlights

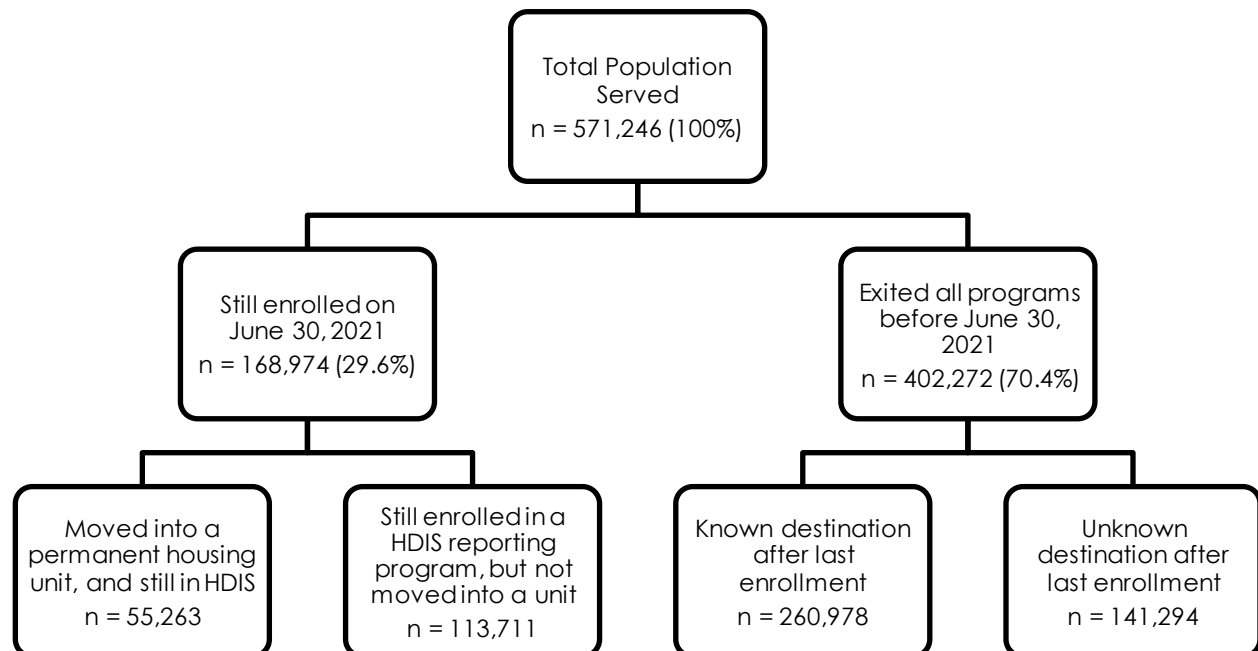
- Of the total number of unique people (571,246) observed in HDIS data over the three-year reporting period, 168,974 people (29.6 percent), were still enrolled in a service, shelter, or housing program as of June 30, 2021. The other 402,272 people (70.4 percent) served over the reporting period exited programs that report data to HDIS before June 30, 2021, and did not enroll in another program before the end of the three-year reporting period.
- Nearly 17 percent of people served (96,417 people) were placed in permanent housing, with either a temporary or permanent subsidy. Of these, 55,263 people were still enrolled in programs reporting data to HDIS, such as rapid re-housing programs and permanent supportive housing projects, as of June 30, 2021. The other 40,884 were no longer enrolled but were recorded as moving to some form of subsidized housing at the end of their last enrollment.
 - Of people with ongoing enrollments, a greater share of White non-Hispanic/non-Latinx (39.9 percent) and Black people (37.8 percent) had secured housing placements. The fraction with a permanent housing placement was lowest for White Hispanic/Latinx people (24.7 percent). Significant shares of multiracial (38.8 percent), White Hispanic/Latinx (37.3 percent), and Black people (31.6 percent) were enrolled but not yet recorded as moved into permanent housing.
- Almost one-quarter of people exited homelessness by moving into housing without a form of public subsidy (132,874, or 23.3 percent), including moving in with family or friends.
- Many people remained homeless at the end of the three-year reporting period. Nearly 17 percent of the total population served (96,432 people) were either enrolled in interim housing (38,816 people) as of June 30, 2021, or had exited the system with a recorded destination of either sheltered or unsheltered homelessness (57,616 people).
 - Adult individuals continued experiencing homelessness at the highest rates (39.3 percent of adult individuals ages 25–49). Continued experiences of homelessness were also common for people who last exited emergency shelter or street outreach programs.
- Returns to homelessness within six months were most common for people in housing with a temporary subsidy (22.6 percent) and those who had moved in with family or friends (16.5 percent).

7.1 Introduction

This section of the Legislative Report presents data on the outcomes for people experiencing homelessness who enrolled in programs between the three-year reporting period between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021.¹⁴² The data for this analysis include one record for each person in the population served throughout the reporting period, 571,246 people total. Outcomes are based on the last known destination or ongoing program enrollment on June 30, 2021. As shown in Figure 7.1, these outcomes are measured differently for people who were still enrolled in a service, shelter, or housing program at the end of the reporting period compared to those who had exited all programs before the end of the reporting period.

For people still enrolled in a program, we present data on the type of program in which they were enrolled. For people who had exited all programs reporting in HDIS by June 30, 2021, we present data on their last known living situation, or “destination,” as recorded by the service, shelter, or housing provider for the program they exited last.

Figure 7.1: Outcomes for the Population Served by Whether They Were Still Enrolled in a Program Recorded in HDIS on June 30, 2021



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

Note: Data include people with enrollments during July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2021. All percentages are calculated among the total population served, 571,246 people.

¹⁴² Section 7 responds to Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1(a)(1)(D)(iii), (vi), (viii) as it relates to services associated with exits from homelessness, the results of housing programs, and the number of individuals whose homelessness was prevented.

Of the total unique people served, 29.6 percent (168,974) were still enrolled in a service, shelter, or housing program at the end of the three-year reporting period. The analysis separates these enrollments by whether they record that a person moved into a permanent housing unit—thus ending their experience of homelessness—or that they were still enrolled in a program without moving into permanent housing, continuing to experience homelessness.¹⁴³

The remaining 70.4 percent of people observed in HDIS (402,272) over the three-year reporting period had exited all enrollments by June 30, 2021. The analysis measures their outcomes with the reported destination from their final enrollments, which are their enrollments with the latest exit date.¹⁴⁴ The destinations correspond to people's living situations at the time that their last enrollment ended. An important caveat is that often program staff do not know a client's destination—for example, a person staying in an emergency shelter might simply not show up the next night, a caseworker in an outreach program might not find the person in their usual unsheltered location, or a person could have moved to a service that doesn't report into HDIS. As a result, the outcome for 141,294 people (35.1 percent of the 402,272 people who had exited all enrollments) was an unknown destination.

Key Terms for Outcomes

As in *Section 5*, an **enrollment** refers to the period in which a person is recorded as receiving services, staying in a shelter, or living in a permanent housing project (or working with a housing provider to move into a permanent housing project). The data include enrollments in a homeless service, shelter, or housing program in HDIS over the reporting period.

For permanent housing programs, a **move-in date** corresponds to the recorded date that a person is successfully housed and the subsidy begins. As described in *Section 5*, enrollments for permanent housing programs often precede move-in dates, reflecting the time that the organization begins working with people to arrange their housing placement. Enrollments in

¹⁴³ Of those 55,263 people enrolled and moved into permanent housing programs at the end of the reporting period, 3,544 had multiple ongoing permanent housing enrollments with move-in dates. Many of these overlapping enrollments reflect services or a housing subsidy paired with a permanent housing program. To identify the outcome for people with multiple permanent housing enrollments with move ins, the analysis selected, in this order: the enrollment with the latest move-in date, the enrollment with the latest entry date if move-in dates matched, permanent supportive housing enrollments over other types. For people with ongoing enrollments at the end of the reporting period other than being moved into permanent housing, the analysis selects the enrollments with the latest entry date. Of the 113,711 people with these ongoing enrollments, 3,202 were enrolled in multiple projects with the same latest entry date. Of these 3,202 people, 1,701 people were enrolled in multiple projects of a single type. These people are classified as being enrolled in that project type at the end of the reporting period. Of the 3,202 people with multiple ongoing enrollments at the end of the reporting period, 1,301 people were enrolled in projects of multiple types. These people are classified with a new category for being “enrolled in multiple project types” at the end of the reporting period.

¹⁴⁴ Of the 402,272 people who had exited all enrollments by June 30, 2021, 8,658 people had multiple enrollments with the same last exit date. Of people with multiple ongoing enrollments, 6,825 people had only one reported type of known destination and their outcome is that destination type. The remaining people with multiple enrollments were assigned to an unknown destination because they either had no known destination (1,234 people), or because they had conflicting known destinations (599).

permanent housing programs may never have a move-in date if a placement does not materialize.

Outcomes are measured as either: (a) an ongoing permanent housing placement or other program enrollment recorded in HDIS at the end of the reporting period (June 30, 2021), or (b) the recorded destination for last program enrollment for people who had exited all enrollments in HDIS by the end of the reporting period. Destinations are the living situations for people exiting programs recorded by the service, shelter, or housing providers.

All **demographic and subpopulation data** are defined as of the beginning of the given enrollment. Definitions of age, household type, race/ethnicity, family, individual, young adult, and child are all the same as in previous sections of the report. Chronic homelessness is defined by whether the person was ever classified as experiencing chronic homelessness, as in *Section 4*.

7.2 Ongoing Enrollments

As of June 30, 2021, 168,974 people were still enrolled in a program reporting data to HDIS. Figure 7.2 shows the distribution of the ongoing enrollments for these people. One-third (32.7 percent) had been successfully placed into permanent housing, either with a temporary or permanent subsidy. Although they are still enrolled in a program reporting data to HDIS and are receiving ongoing assistance (both in terms of the housing subsidy, but also likely case management and resident services), these 55,263 people have successfully exited homelessness. This number includes people who moved into permanent housing before the reporting period and were still recorded as enrolled in that placement at the end of the reporting period. Approximately 10.2 percent, or 17,312 people, were enrolled in homelessness prevention services.

The majority of people who were still enrolled in programs as of June 30, 2021, were still experiencing homelessness. Just over 50,000 people were enrolled in permanent housing programs, including 32,441 in rapid re-housing programs, but had not yet recorded a move-in date, suggesting that they have not yet been successfully housed, but were on the path to housing.¹⁴⁵ Another 38,816 people were enrolled in interim housing, including emergency shelters, transitional housing, or safe haven programs. In total, approximately 96,000 people who were still enrolled in programs reporting to HDIS were still experiencing homelessness.

¹⁴⁵ As noted in Section 5, missing move-in dates may reflect data entry errors if a service provider does not realize they have to enter a move-in date when they secure a successful placement for a client.

Figure 7.2: Number of People Still Enrolled in Services, Shelter, or Housing Recorded in HDIS on June 30, 2021

	Total Number	Percent of Total
Moved into a Permanent Housing Unit	55,263	32.7%
Permanent Supportive Housing	35,676	21.1%
Rapid Re-Housing	12,798	7.6%
Housing with Services	5,930	3.5%
Housing Only	859	0.5%
Enrolled in Permanent Housing Program, Not Yet Moved In	50,560	29.9%
Rapid Re-Housing	32,441	19.2%
Permanent Supportive Housing	13,791	8.2%
Housing with Services (no disability required for entry)	2,063	1.2%
Coordinated Entry	1,468	0.9%
Housing Only	797	0.5%
Enrolled in Interim Housing	38,816	23.0%
Emergency Shelter	30,136	17.8%
Transitional Housing	8,527	5.0%
Safe Haven	153	0.1%
Enrolled in Services	22,858	13.5%
Homelessness Prevention	17,312	10.2%
Street Outreach	5,119	3.0%
Services Only	404	0.2%
Day Shelter	23	0.0%
Enrolled in a Program of Unknown Type	176	0.1%
Enrolled in Multiple Programs	1,301	0.8%
Total	168,974	100.0%

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

Note: Includes data for people who received services at any time during the study period (including those that enrolled prior to July 2018 but who were still enrolled over the reporting period) through June 30, 2021.

7.2.1 Ongoing Enrollments by Demographic Characteristics

Figure 7.3 shows the distribution of people in ongoing program enrollments by race/ethnicity. There are some notable differences across demographic groups. White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latinx people and Black people were most likely to be enrolled in a permanent housing program with a move-in date. Enrollment in a permanent housing program without having secured a placement was most common for Black, White Hispanic/Latinx, and multiracial people. This was particularly true for rapid re-housing enrollments, for which 25.1 percent of White Hispanic/Latinx people, 24.4 percent of multiracial people, and 19.7 percent of Black people were enrolled but not yet recorded as having been placed in housing. A higher share of Asian people (30.3

percent) were enrolled in homelessness prevention programs than any of the other racial or ethnic groups.

Figure 7.3: Number of People Still Enrolled in Services, Shelter, or Housing Recorded in HDIS on June 30, 2021, by Race/Ethnicity

	White Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latinx	Black, African American, or African	White Hispanic/ Latinx	Multiple Races	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	Asian or Asian American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
Moved into a Permanent Housing Unit	39.9%	37.8%	24.7%	27.8%	33.1%	27.2%	30.0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	28.3%	24.0%	14.8%	17.9%	20.7%	18.0%	17.3%
Rapid Re-Housing	6.4%	9.5%	7.5%	6.6%	6.8%	4.5%	7.0%
Housing with Services	4.6%	3.6%	2.0%	3.0%	5.1%	4.4%	5.3%
Housing Only	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Enrolled in Permanent Housing Program, Not Yet Moved In	21.7%	31.6%	37.3%	38.8%	30.4%	20.1%	36.2%
Rapid Re-Housing	13.1%	19.7%	25.1%	24.4%	18.1%	10.8%	21.2%
Permanent Supportive Housing	6.3%	9.6%	9.8%	11.3%	7.1%	6.3%	8.4%
Housing with Services (no disability required for entry)	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.7%	4.3%	2.1%	5.2%
Coordinated Entry	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%
Housing Only	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Enrolled in Interim Housing	25.6%	22.0%	21.5%	22.0%	26.1%	19.9%	22.1%
Emergency Shelter	20.2%	16.8%	16.6%	16.5%	21.5%	16.5%	16.6%
Transitional Housing	5.2%	5.1%	4.9%	5.5%	4.5%	3.4%	5.4%
Safe Haven	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Enrolled in Services	11.9%	7.7%	15.7%	10.6%	9.9%	32.3%	10.8%
Homelessness Prevention	7.6%	5.1%	12.6%	8.3%	5.5%	30.3%	7.9%
Street Outreach	4.0%	2.4%	2.8%	2.1%	4.1%	1.8%	2.5%
Services Only	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Day Shelter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Enrolled in a Program of Unknown Type	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Enrolled in Multiple Programs	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%
Total	45,747	50,929	42,817	7,324	4,738	4,448	2,183

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

Figure 7.4: Number of People Still Enrolled in Services, Shelter, or Housing Recorded in HDIS on June 30, 2021, by Age and Household Type

	Families			Individuals		
	Adults in families (18 and older)	Children in families (under 18)	Unaccompanied children (under 18)	Unaccompanied young adults (18–24)	Adult individuals (25–49)	Older adult individuals (50 and older)
Moved into a Permanent Housing Unit	35.3%	3.4%	14.5%	32.7%	41.4%	47.9%
Permanent Supportive Housing	15.4%	0.9%	2.8%	14.9%	28.8%	35.3%
Rapid Re-Housing	16.6%	2.0%	5.0%	14.3%	7.1%	6.7%
Housing with Services	2.4%	0.5%	6.1%	3.1%	4.9%	5.3%
Housing Only	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Enrolled in Permanent Housing Program, Not Yet Moved In	32.7%	67.7%	34.9%	17.1%	14.0%	13.0%
Rapid Re-Housing	25.4%	43.1%	29.9%	9.6%	7.7%	7.3%
Permanent Supportive Housing	5.3%	19.8%	2.9%	5.1%	4.2%	4.1%
Housing with Services (no disability required for entry)	1.0%	3.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Coordinated Entry	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%
Housing Only	0.3%	1.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Enrolled in Interim Housing	11.9%	12.0%	28.2%	35.8%	31.4%	28.9%
Emergency Shelter	8.4%	8.5%	21.4%	17.4%	25.1%	24.6%
Transitional Housing	3.5%	3.5%	6.8%	18.4%	6.2%	4.0%
Safe Haven	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Enrolled in Services	18.9%	15.8%	21.4%	13.2%	12.5%	9.5%
Homelessness Prevention	18.6%	15.6%	20.3%	9.8%	5.8%	5.0%
Street Outreach	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	2.6%	6.3%	4.2%
Services Only	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%
Day Shelter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Enrolled in a Program of Unknown Type	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Enrolled in Multiple Programs	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%
Total	27,292	38,551	1,198	7,090	39,562	52,455

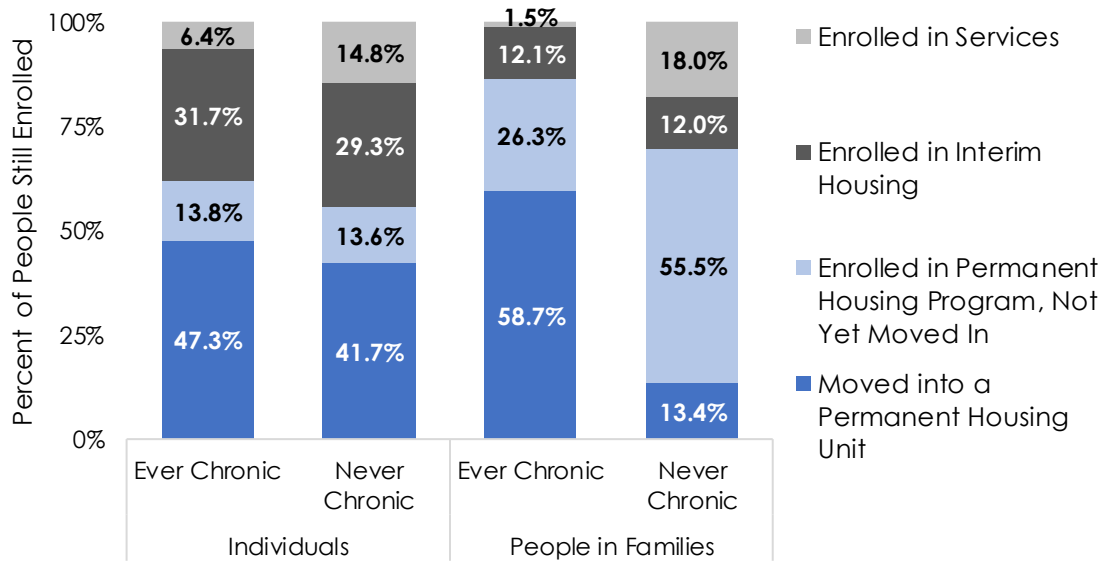
Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

There are many possible explanations for these differences. They may reflect regional differences in where people of different race/ethnicity backgrounds live and the amount of housing available in those regions, or they may reflect differences in household composition or chronic homelessness that could influence the targeting of different types of programs.

As in *Section 5: Service Utilization*, data on ongoing enrollments by age and household type show how programs are targeted differently depending on whether someone is in a family with children or an individual. Figure 7.4 shows that people over the age of 50 were most likely to be enrolled and moved into a permanent supportive housing unit, consistent with that intervention's goal of housing people with the most intensive service needs. In contrast, unaccompanied young adults (ages 18–24) were more likely to still be enrolled in interim housing programs than other groups. The data for families are skewed by differences in family size (e.g., rapid re-housing assistance for a family of three is recorded as three enrollments), but they suggest that rapid re-housing enrollments were more common for families with children, and that a significant share of these families had yet to secure housing units. More research is needed to understand the factors underlying the differences in move-ins across groups, accounting for household size and the type of housing program.

Figure 7.5 shows differences in ongoing enrollments by whether an individual or family was experiencing chronic homelessness over the course of their program enrollments in HDIS. The data clearly reflect how local Coordinated Entry Systems prioritized people experiencing chronic homelessness for enrollments and move-ins to permanent housing. For families not experiencing chronic homelessness, more than 50 percent were enrolled in a permanent housing program that had yet to record a move-in date. Approximately one-in-three individuals not experiencing chronic homelessness were still enrolled in interim housing.

Figure 7.5: Percent of People Still Enrolled in Services, Shelter, or Housing Recorded in HDIS on June 30, 2021, by Patterns of Chronic Homelessness



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System

In summary, the data presented in this section show that at the end of the Landscape Assessment three-year reporting period, there were significant numbers of people still enrolled in programs reporting data to HDIS, and that many of these people required ongoing assistance. While over 55,000 people across the state were moved into permanent housing placements by June 30, 2021, more than 50,000 additional people were enrolled in permanent housing programs and waiting to secure a housing unit with either a temporary or permanent subsidy. Another 39,000 were enrolled in interim housing programs.

7.3 Outcomes for People Exiting Programs in HDIS

The majority of people observed in HDIS during the reporting period exited the system (70.4%), ending their program enrollment and not having another observed enrollment before June 30, 2021. A total of 402,272 unique people served over the reporting period exited all programs reporting data to HDIS by this date.

For 141,294 people (35.1 percent), the data do not identify what happened to them after they exited the program because the destination for their last enrollment was recorded as “unknown,” shown in Figure 7.6. Though it is impossible to know whether these people resolved their homelessness on their own (e.g., by moving in with friends or family), the likelihood is high that they are still experiencing homelessness or are at risk of returning to homelessness, because unknown destinations were most common for adult individuals and people in street outreach programs—groups for whom unsheltered homelessness is most common.

Figure 7.6: Outcomes for People Exiting Programs Reporting Data to HDIS by June 30, 2021

	Total Number	Percent
Total with Known Destination (% among Known)	260,978	100.0%
Homelessness	57,616	22.1%
Unsheltered	43,147	16.5%
Sheltered	14,469	5.5%
Permanent Housing with Any Subsidy	40,884	15.7%
Permanent Housing with Subsidy	32,663	12.5%
Permanent Housing with Temporary Subsidy	4,246	1.6%
Permanent Supportive Housing	3,975	1.5%
Housing without a Subsidy	90,088	34.5%
Family/Friends	42,786	16.4%
Other Destinations	29,604	11.3%
Unknown Destinations (% among Total)	141,294	35.1%
Total	402,272	

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System.

Notes: Data include people with enrollments during July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2021. "Other" includes the following destinations recorded in HDIS: other, medical, or correctional facilities, temporary - host home, temporary - not homeless, and deceased.

Among those with a known destination, 57,616 people (22.1 percent) were recorded as exiting the program into homelessness. Approximately one-third (34.5 percent) were recorded as moving into housing without a subsidy, and 16.4 percent moved in with family or friends. Permanent housing with a long-term subsidy, which includes both PSH and other forms of subsidized housing (e.g., a voucher, public housing, or an affordable housing unit that doesn't require a disability), made up 15.7 percent of all known destinations. Other destinations (11.3 percent) included a mix of medical and correctional institutions, temporary home stays, undefined "other" destinations, or if the person was deceased.

One caveat is that there is a mismatch between "enrollments" in permanent housing (with a move-in date) and "destinations" to permanent housing that are not subsequently observed in HDIS. This difference may reflect that many programs that provide permanent supportive housing (such as LIHTC) do not require HDIS reporting. It may also reflect errors in data entry, with service providers over-representing exits to permanent housing.

7.3.1 Outcomes by Demographic Characteristics

Despite the many people for whom the destination at program exit is unknown, HDIS data are valuable for showing how destinations differ by the characteristics of program participants. The analysis presented in this section shows how outcomes differ by race and ethnicity, as well as by age and household type.

Destinations by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 7.7 shows differences in recorded destinations by race and ethnicity. All groups continued experiencing homelessness or returned to homelessness after exiting programs reporting to HDIS. Just under a third of White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latinx people exited the system back into homelessness, the highest rate of any racial or ethnic group. Black people had a slightly higher rate of exit to permanent housing with a subsidy (20.8 percent) compared to other groups. In contrast, White Hispanic/Latinx and Asian people were more likely to exit to housing without a subsidy, or to move in with friends or family. As noted above, a large share of these differences can be explained by the subpopulation characteristics (e.g., individuals vs. families, chronic vs. non-chronic homelessness) of different racial and ethnic groups and by the types of housing and services they accessed. More research is needed to explain why these differences exist.

Figure 7.7: Outcomes for People Exiting Programs Reporting Data to HDIS by June 30, 2021, by Race/Ethnicity

	White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latinx	Black, African American, or African	White Hispanic/Latinx	Multiple Races	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	Asian or Asian American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
Known Destinations (% among Known)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Homelessness	29.5%	18.8%	19.3%	17.6%	25.9%	17.1%	18.1%
Unsheltered	23.4%	13.0%	14.4%	12.5%	19.2%	11.9%	12.0%
Sheltered	6.1%	5.8%	4.9%	5.1%	6.7%	5.2%	6.1%
Permanent Housing with Any Subsidy	13.8%	20.8%	13.8%	17.7%	15.0%	11.5%	15.9%
Permanent Housing with Subsidy	11.0%	16.4%	11.0%	14.8%	12.1%	9.8%	13.3%
Permanent Housing with Temporary Subsidy	1.3%	2.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	0.7%	1.3%
Permanent Supportive Housing	1.5%	2.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%
Housing without a Subsidy	26.9%	33.7%	40.6%	37.1%	30.6%	46.6%	37.0%
Family/Friends	15.8%	16.1%	17.7%	17.5%	18.9%	15.0%	19.6%
Other Destinations	14.1%	10.6%	8.5%	10.0%	9.6%	9.8%	9.4%
Unknown Destinations (% among Total)	37.5%	36.2%	30.5%	28.5%	34.6%	29.6%	32.1%
Total	111,712	109,177	112,947	16,048	10,389	7,807	4,741

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System.

Notes: Data include people with enrollments during July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2021. "Other" includes the following destinations recorded in HDIS: other, medical, or correctional facilities, temporary - host home, temporary - not homeless, and deceased.

Destinations by Household Type and Age

Both the risk of becoming homeless and the nature of the homelessness experience differ sharply by a person's age. Most children younger than age 18 experiencing homelessness do so as part of a family that includes at least one adult. Figure 7.8 presents the outcomes at program exit disaggregated by household type and age. The share of unknown destinations was significantly higher for unaccompanied young adults and individual adults than for people in families.

Figure 7.8: Outcomes for People Exiting Programs Reporting Data to HDIS by June 30, 2021, by Household Type and Age

	Families			Individuals		
	Adults in families (18 and older)	Children in families (under 18)	Unaccompanied children (Under 18)	Unaccompanied young adults (18–24)	Adult individuals (25–49)	Older adult individuals (50 and older)
Known Destinations (% among Known)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Homelessness	8.1%	7.9%	6.6%	26.1%	39.3%	31.5%
Unsheltered	4.8%	4.2%	3.1%	17.9%	31.4%	24.4%
Sheltered	3.2%	3.7%	3.4%	8.2%	7.9%	7.0%
Permanent Housing with Any Subsidy	18.2%	19.6%	1.5%	9.3%	10.1%	18.3%
Permanent Housing with Subsidy	14.9%	16.1%	1.1%	6.9%	7.6%	14.5%
Permanent Housing with Temporary Subsidy	2.1%	2.3%	0.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%
Permanent Supportive Housing	1.2%	1.2%	0.3%	1.4%	1.5%	2.4%
Housing without a Subsidy	52.5%	49.5%	5.3%	25.1%	21.8%	21.5%
Family/Friends	15.3%	16.9%	68.2%	28.2%	15.2%	11.2%
Other Destinations	5.9%	6.1%	18.5%	11.2%	13.7%	17.6%
Unknown Destinations (% among Total)	16.1%	16.3%	11.4%	41.0%	49.0%	39.7%
Total	56,764	83,263	5,944	23,035	121,621	92,393

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System.

Notes: Data include people with enrollments during July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2021. "Other" includes the following destinations recorded in HDIS: other, medical, or correctional facilities, temporary - host home, temporary - not homeless, and deceased.

HDIS data included almost 90,000 children (under the age of 18) in California between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021. Ninety-three percent of those children were part of a family household. The outcome for almost half of children in families with known destinations was the family's own, unsubsidized housing. Another 16.9 percent moved in with family or friends. About 20 percent of children and adults in families exited to permanent housing with a subsidy, significantly higher than the share of individual

adults ages 25–49.¹⁴⁶ This difference could reflect a relatively greater likelihood of families with children getting onto waiting lists for housing, or it may reflect preferences established by public housing authorities for families experiencing homelessness.

Among people experiencing homelessness as individuals, people between ages 25 and 49 were most likely to continue experiencing homelessness, especially unsheltered, after accessing homelessness services. More than two-thirds of unaccompanied children moved in with family or friends, and very few exited enrollments to their own housing, particularly housing with a subsidy. Unaccompanied young adults were also more likely than other adults to move with families or friends. Adults ages 50 and older were more likely than younger individuals to exit into permanent housing. Older adults could be more likely to qualify for permanent housing than adults between ages 25 and 49 because of higher rates of disability and greater need for supportive services.

7.3.2 Outcomes for People with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

Understanding chronic patterns of homelessness is important for estimating the number of people who need PSH. Greater understanding also helps define a group that should be given high priority if one of the purposes of a community's homelessness services system is to reduce public costs overall. People with chronic patterns of homelessness have been shown to be disproportionately involved with healthcare and criminal justice systems.¹⁴⁷ (See *Section 10.4: Links between the Criminal Justice System and Homelessness*).

Chronic patterns of homelessness are defined as an adult with a disability who has experienced homelessness (sheltered or unsheltered) for a total of at least one year over a three-year period.¹⁴⁸ As discussed in *Section 4: Population Served*, more than 20 percent of all people served by programs reporting to HDIS demonstrate chronic patterns of homelessness. Chronic patterns of homelessness are much more common for people experiencing homelessness as adult individuals than for people experiencing homelessness as part of a family. The percentage of unknown destinations was much greater for chronically homeless individuals than for chronically homeless adults in families (42.3 percent compared to 14.5 percent) (Figure 7.9).

¹⁴⁶ The differences between the percentages for children in families and adults in families reflect differences in household size—that is, families with more children are more likely to go to their own unsubsidized housing than are families with fewer children. They also reflect differences in household size by race/ethnicity. Ultimately, a full understanding of these outcomes would have to account for how household type, age, race/ethnicity, chronicity, and intervention type intersect.

¹⁴⁷ Culhane, D. P., Gross, K. S., Parker, W. D., Poppe, B., & Sykes, E. "Accountability, Cost-Effectiveness, and Program Performance: Progress Since 1998." *University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Policy and Practice*. (2008). https://repository.upenn.edu/spp_papers/114

¹⁴⁸ HDIS does not report unsheltered homelessness directly but includes enrollments in programs that provide outreach to unsheltered people. Recent developments in HMIS reporting that provide data over several years now support using these data to identify chronicity.

Figure 7.9: Outcomes for People Exiting Programs Reporting Data to HDIS by June 30, 2021, Chronic Homelessness Status

	Individuals		Families	
	Ever Chronic	Never Chronic	Ever Chronic	Never Chronic
Known Destinations (% among Known)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Homelessness	42.8%	31.3%	16.7%	7.8%
Unsheltered	34.1%	24.1%	11.7%	4.3%
Sheltered	8.6%	7.1%	4.9%	3.5%
Permanent Housing with Any Subsidy	15.4%	12.7%	27.6%	18.9%
Permanent Housing with Subsidy	11.4%	10.1%	23.5%	15.4%
Permanent Housing with Temporary Subsidy	1.3%	1.1%	2.7%	2.2%
Permanent Supportive Housing	2.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%
Housing without a Subsidy	9.9%	27.0%	30.2%	51.1%
Family/Friends	12.3%	15.9%	16.8%	16.3%
Other Destinations	19.6%	13.2%	8.6%	6.0%
Unknown Destinations (% among Total)	42.3%	45.5%	14.5%	16.3%
Total	66,222	170,857	3,736	139,546

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System.

Notes: Data include people with enrollments during July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2021. "Other" includes the following destinations recorded in HDIS: other, medical, or correctional facilities, temporary - host home, temporary - not homeless, and deceased.

Not all people experiencing chronic homelessness are reflected in HDIS; people with chronic patterns of homelessness are more likely to be unsheltered, meaning that they would not be captured in most programs that report data, except for street outreach. But among individuals experiencing chronic homelessness recorded in an HDIS program with a known destination at exit, 15.4 percent were successfully placed in permanent housing, as were about 12.7 percent of individuals without chronic patterns. The low share of permanent supportive housing destinations among people experiencing chronic homelessness is likely due to many of these placements being recorded as ongoing "enrollments" in the previous section. It may also reflect the challenges service providers face in knowing whether a destination is officially designed as permanent housing or permanent supportive housing.

Comparatively, a small percentage of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness resolve homelessness by moving in with family or friends or by moving into housing without a subsidy. Nearly 43 percent of chronically homeless adults with known destinations remained homeless at their last program exit. However, a third of individual adults without chronic patterns of homelessness continued experiencing homelessness at the end of the reporting period.

Families were much more likely to exit program use into housing without a subsidy or by moving in with friends or family. Families were also more likely to be placed in permanent housing with a subsidy.

7.3.3 Outcomes for People Who Were Newly Experiencing Homelessness

HDIS data support a definition of people who have newly become homeless based on whether the person has been enrolled in a program reporting to HDIS at any time in the past two years. If not, they are considered to be newly experiencing homelessness.

Approximately 130,000 adult individuals who were recorded as “newly homeless” during the three-year reporting period between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021, exited programs reporting data to HDIS. Over forty percent of those individuals with known destinations were recorded as remaining homeless (Figure 7.10). Less than ten percent were recorded as exiting to housing with either a short- or long-term subsidy.

Figure 7.10: Outcomes for People Exiting Programs Reporting Data to HDIS by June 30, 2021, Newly Homeless

	Adult Individuals	Families
Known Destinations (% among Known)	100.0%	100.0%
Homelessness	41.1%	11.5%
Unsheltered	32.3%	6.4%
Sheltered	8.8%	5.2%
Permanent Housing with Any Subsidy	9.8%	18.7%
Permanent Housing with Subsidy	7.2%	14.7%
Permanent Housing with Temporary Subsidy	1.1%	2.7%
Permanent Supportive Housing	1.5%	1.4%
Housing without a Subsidy	16.5%	39.1%
Family/Friends	17.6%	22.6%
Other Destinations	15.0%	8.1%
Unknown Destinations (% among Total)	52.2%	19.7%
Total	128,545	65,728

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System.

Notes: Data include people with enrollments during July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2021. “Other” includes the following destinations recorded in HDIS: other, medical, or correctional facilities, temporary - host home, temporary - not homeless, and deceased.

For “newly homeless” adults in families with children, only 11.5 percent remained homeless at the end of their program use. However, almost two-thirds (61.7 percent) resolved homelessness by moving in with family or friends or into private housing without any rental assistance.

7.3.4 Outcomes by Enrollment in a non-Housing Program

Many programs that serve people experiencing homelessness are not housing programs. Instead, they provide shelter (emergency shelter, transitional housing, or Safe

Havens) or services such as case management and cash assistance for people at risk of homelessness. Even though a program might not provide housing directly, the program might focus on housing navigation or provide other services that help people find or retain housing.

HDIS data on emergency shelter programs reported a destination for 63.6 percent of enrollments, shown in Figure 7.11. People who last enrolled in emergency shelters most commonly remained homeless at exit. Among known destinations, the most common were unsheltered homelessness (28.8 percent) or another shelter (10.5 percent). Just over eight percent of people leaving shelter went to any type of subsidized housing; only 1.6 percent of people who last enrolled in emergency shelter programs moved directly into PSH. About 37 percent resolved homelessness by moving in with family or friends or into housing without a subsidy.

Street outreach programs often do not know what happened to the people they are no longer serving, with almost 80 percent of destinations recorded as unknown. Over two-thirds of enrollments in street outreach programs (67.7 percent) resulted in ongoing homelessness, mostly unsheltered.

By contrast, HDIS data from prevention programs usually recorded the destination (only 4.1 percent unknown). The goal of prevention programs often is to stabilize people in their current housing, which is reflected in the data. Among known destinations, by far the most common destination was housing without a subsidy (77.2 percent).

However, it is hard to know exactly what types of prevention services lead to better outcomes for people at risk of homelessness, especially given the diversity of interventions that are counted as “prevention.”

Research also has shown it is difficult to know who will become homeless versus who will be able to resolve homelessness on their own, for example, with family support.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁹ Shinn, Marybeth, and Jill Khadduri. *In the Midst of Plenty: Homelessness and What to Do About It*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley Blackwell, 2020.

Figure 7.11: Outcomes for People Exiting Programs Reporting Data to HDIS by June 30, 2021, by non-Housing Program Enrollment

	Emergency Shelter	Street Outreach	Homelessness Prevention
Known Destinations (% among Known)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Homelessness	39.3%	67.7%	1.0%
Unsheltered	28.8%	56.2%	0.5%
Sheltered	10.5%	11.5%	0.5%
Permanent Housing with Any Subsidy	8.1%	3.8%	15.6%
Permanent Housing with Subsidy	5.3%	2.0%	14.6%
Permanent Housing with Temporary Subsidy	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%
Permanent Supportive Housing	1.6%	1.3%	0.4%
Housing without a Subsidy	12.1%	3.4%	77.2%
Family/Friends	25.0%	9.5%	4.8%
Other Destinations	15.5%	15.5%	1.3%
Unknown Destinations (% among Total)	36.4%	79.1%	4.1%
Total	136,897	88,695	50,275

Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System.

Notes: Data include people with enrollments during July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2021. "Other" includes the following destinations recorded in HDIS: other, medical, or correctional facilities, temporary - host home, temporary - not homeless, and deceased.

7.4 Returns to Homelessness

One of the lessons learned from this report is that many people cycle in and out of homelessness over time. Of key concern is the extent to which people return to homelessness. Some studies have shown high rates of return to homelessness even after being placed in PSH. In Los Angeles, for example, the California Policy Lab found that between 2010 and 2019, one in four (25 percent) Black, single adult residents returned to interim housing or street homelessness after being placed in PSH.¹⁵⁰

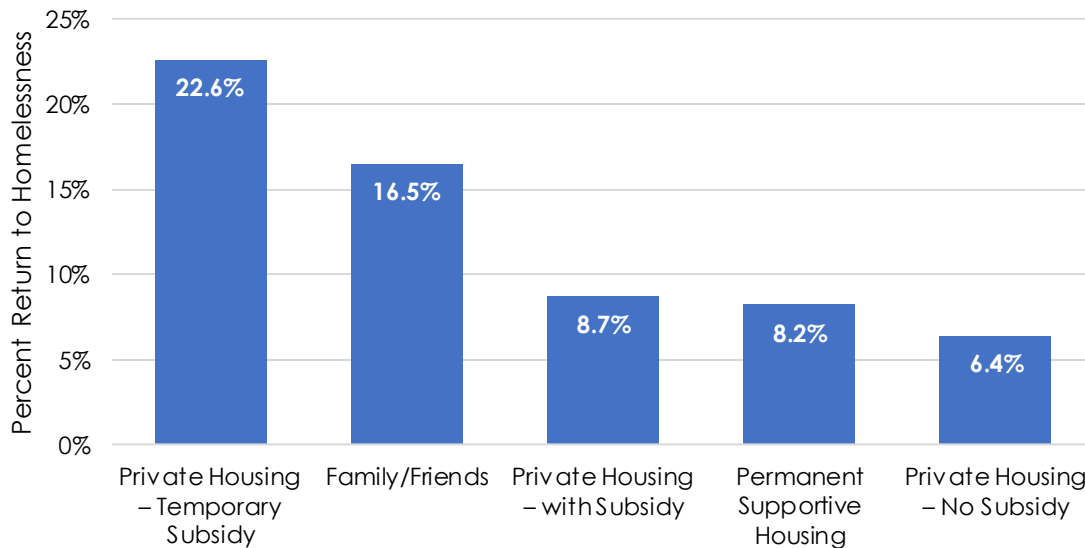
The data suggest the importance of housing assistance in preventing returns to homelessness. Among people who exited into housing with a temporary subsidy, 22.6 percent returned to homelessness within six months.¹⁵¹ People who resolved homelessness by moving in with friends or family also returned at high rates within six months (16.5 percent). Rates of return were lower for those who received a long-term

¹⁵⁰ Milburn, Norweeta., Edwards, Earl., Obermark, Dean., Rountree, Janey. "Inequity in the Permanent Supportive Housing System in Los Angeles: Scale, Scope and Reasons for Black Residents' Returns to Homelessness." *California Policy Lab*. (2021). <https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Inequity-in-the-PSH-System-in-Los-Angeles.pdf>

¹⁵¹ Gubits, Daniel, Shinn, Marybeth, Wood, Michelle, Bell, Stephen, Dastrup, Samuel, Solari, Claudia, Brown, Scott, McClinnis, Debi, McCall, Tom, and Kattel, Utsav. "Family Options Study: 3-Year Impacts of Housing and Services Interventions for Homeless Families." *US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research*. (2016). <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/Family-Options-Study-Full-Report.pdf>.

subsidy (8.7 percent). Slightly more than eight percent of people who moved into a permanent supportive housing unit were observed in a new, non-PSH enrollment in HDIS within six months, compared to 6.4 percent of those who moved into other forms of private housing without a subsidy. The higher rate of return for PSH over private housing without a subsidy is likely due to the higher acuity and needs of the PSH population.¹⁵²

Figure 7.12: Returns to Homelessness within Six Months, by Destination at Program Exit



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System.

Notes: Data include people with enrollments during July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2021. Returns to homelessness analysis was based on spells (entries to and exits from enrollments in HDIS reporting programs) and not individuals.

Just over six percent of those who moved into private housing (without a subsidy) returned to homelessness within six months, less often than those who received a temporary subsidy. This relatively low rate of returns to homelessness is an area for future research. On the one hand, it could mean that prevention efforts that keep people housed, even without a subsidy, could have a meaningful impact on reducing homelessness. On the other hand, as noted above, it could mean that prevention programs remain poorly targeted, helping people who would have been able to avoid homelessness on their own.

7.5 Conclusion

The factors that contribute to someone exiting homelessness are multifaceted. Race, ethnicity, gender, age, health status, household type, and chronicity of homelessness all intersect to shape the type of assistance that someone receives, as does the level of

¹⁵² Petry, Laura, Chyna Hill, Phebe Vayanos, Eric Rice, Hsun-Ta Hsu, and Matthew Morton. "Associations Between the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool and Returns to Homelessness Among Single Adults in the United States." *Cityscape* 23, no. 2 (2021): 293–324. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27039964>.

resources and housing options within a local community. The subsequent outcomes of those interventions are also shaped not only by individual factors but by the duration, cultural competency, and appropriateness of the intervention itself.

The rate of returns to homelessness varied between types of permanent housing and housing subsidies, with returns being less common among people with long-term housing subsidies compared with short-term subsidies. However, returns to homelessness were also less common for people without a subsidy. These differences in returns to homelessness might reflect differences in these housing situations and the subsidies people did or did not receive, as well as differences in the other circumstances for people receiving different housing interventions. Not all homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, or even PSH programs look alike or provide the same levels of assistance. Receiving a tenant-based voucher, especially in California's tight rental market, might be less stable of an outcome than moving into a new affordable housing property, or it might be exactly what the household needs to stabilize their housing and have more choice over where they live.

The data presented in this section should not be viewed as an evaluation of the success of different approaches to providing homelessness assistance. Rather, this section simply describes patterns in HDIS data, providing initial insights into how many individuals and families have been able to move into subsidized housing, how many were able to resolve homelessness by moving in with family or friends or into a housing unit of their own, and how many continued experiencing homelessness.

8. Conclusion to the Statutory Analysis

This report responds to AB 140's requests for information about state-administered funding to address homelessness in the three-year study period comprising Fiscal Years 2018–19 through 2020–21 (July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2021).¹⁵³ *Over the three-year study period, **the state administered \$9.6 billion through 35 programs selected for this assessment, which supported a wide range of interventions for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness:*** homelessness prevention, interim and permanent housing, street outreach to people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, and health and social services. The number of people served by homelessness interventions reported in HDIS increased over time, from 272,583 in Fiscal Year 2018–19 to 331,825 in Fiscal Year 2020–21. Interventions supported by the state-administered Landscape Assessment programs served over 273,000 people recorded in HDIS, and more than 571,000 unduplicated people were served overall during the three-year study period. This population served disproportionately included Black people, Indigenous people, and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. By the end of the reporting period, about 45 percent of these 571,000 people were permanently housed, over 30 percent continued experiencing homelessness, and there was no information on the outcome for almost one-quarter of these people. Almost 114,000 people were still enrolled in a service, shelter, or housing program and had not yet been moved into permanent housing.

The report's findings highlight the substantial efforts being made to address homelessness in California. **The time period for this assessment saw unprecedented changes in efforts to address homelessness locally, statewide, and federally.** The COVID-19 pandemic in particular had a profound impact. It heightened the urgency to respond to the crisis of homelessness, given that people experiencing homelessness were more vulnerable to contracting COVID-19 and having severe consequences of the disease. The pandemic created challenges delivering assistance to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, but the state also leveraged the large increase in federal resources to rapidly stand up programs like Project Roomkey and Homekey. As a result, interim and permanent housing capacity has expanded in recent years, and a growing number of people were served over the course of the three-year assessment period.

It is also important to note that it may be too early to fully realize the impact of the investments made in Fiscal Years 2018–19 through 2020–21. There are often lags between the time funds are appropriated and when those funds get spent locally. Investments in Homekey, the Housing Accelerator Fund, and HHAP, as well as the roll-out of CalAIM, will continue to build on and amplify the efforts described in this report.

¹⁵³ Welfare and Institutions Code §§ 8257.1(a)(1).

SECTION 8: CONCLUSION TO THE STATUTORY ANALYSIS

Local pilots—in service delivery, coordination, and in driving down the time and cost to build new housing—may also spur lessons that can be expanded at scale.

9. State Program Descriptions

9.1 Overview

Section 9 provides a series of profiles for Landscape Assessment programs, focusing primarily on those that have not already been analyzed in preceding sections. These profiles further address AB 140's requests for information on the numbers of people served and interventions supported by the Landscape Assessment programs. As described in *Section 1.4: Methodology*, many programs do not require participation in HDIS, and some programs, like those serving victims of domestic violence, do not report to HDIS to protect the participants. To supplement the information from HDIS presented above, the program profiles below describe the purpose and uses for each program, available data for the number of people served by the programs, and the services, shelter, and housing provided through these programs.

The following programs are described in *Section 4: Service Utilization*, and therefore do not have a program description included in this section:

- California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH):
 - **COVID-19 Emergency Grant Fund**
- Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD):
 - **California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH)** program

The **Whole Person Care (WPC)** Pilot Program through the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) is described in *Section 10.2: Health System Investments in Solutions to Homelessness*, along with the transition to CalAIM.

9.2 Federal Programs: Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

Some of the Landscape Assessment programs are federal funds administered by the state, as described in *Section 3: Fiscal Analysis*. These federal funds include the **Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program** from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), as well as the supplementary **Emergency Solutions Grants–Coronavirus (ESG-CV)** funds. HUD distributes most ESG funds directly to localities; between 2018 and 2021, 29 cities and 16 counties in California received ESG awards directly from HUD. The Landscape Assessment includes over \$21 million of ESG funding and \$310 million of ESG-CV funding allocated to the state government, which California's Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) awarded to localities.

HUD's **Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)** similarly flow to both the state and localities. Between 2018 and 2021, 163 cities and 20 counties in California received CDBG funding directly from HUD. The Landscape Assessment includes the portion of CDBG funds administered by HCD and awarded to localities: almost \$98 million of federal CDBG funding and \$280,070 of additional state funding.

The populations served and services/shelter/housing provided with ESG, ESG-CV, and CDBG are included in the HDIS analysis in Sections 4, 5, and 7. However, the data are not able to disentangle interventions supported by awards from the state's allocation of these federal programs versus localities' own direct awards from HUD. *Appendix E: Detailed Program Summaries* shows most ESG funds were allocated for emergency shelter and permanent housing. Local stakeholders often described ESG being their most reliable source of ongoing funding for emergency shelters, and many systems used the influx of ESG-CV funding to expand rapid re-housing programs. *Appendix E* also shows most CDBG funding was allocated for construction and interim housing.

9.3 Interim and Permanent Housing Programs

The majority of funding for the Landscape Assessment programs was intended for housing construction, rehabilitation, and preservation—\$5.9 billion. *Section 6: Expanding the Supply of Interim and Permanent Housing* documents the supply associated with funding from eight Landscape Assessment programs focused on housing production (see Figure 6.4):

- California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC):
 - **Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)**
- Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD):
 - **No Place Like Home (NPLH)**
 - **Homekey**
 - **Multifamily Housing Program (MPH)**
 - **Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention (VHHP) Program**
 - **Housing for a Healthy California (HHC) (Article I and II)**
 - **Supportive Housing Multifamily Housing Program (SHMHP)**
- California Housing Finance Agency (Cal HFA):
 - **Special Needs Housing Program (SNHP)**

Section 6 also describes **Project Roomkey**'s contributions to expanding local shelter capacity during the COVID-19 pandemic.

9.4 California Office of Emergency Services: Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program

The **Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program**, administered by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), helps for victims of domestic violence achieve or maintain housing stability through direct housing assistance followed by ongoing supportive services. Supportive services can include transportation subsidies, employment assistance, legal assistance, counseling, and childcare. Prior to January 1, 2020, there were two separate but similar programs: the Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) program and the Domestic Violence Housing First (KD) program. The two programs merged in 2020.

Survivors of domestic violence often fall outside the traditional pathways by which the localities provide services for people at risk or experiencing homelessness. Between Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2020–21, Cal OES provided over \$90 million to 65 organizations through its XD and KD programs. In Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2019–20, these programs were supported largely by federal funds.^{154,155} In Fiscal Year 2020–21, the state contributed general funds through its Victims of Crime Act Supplemental (SGF-VCGF) allocation.¹⁵⁶ These funds are often combined with other sources to ensure that providers can provide a comprehensive suite of services.

Available data for the Domestic Violence Housing First Program show nearly 11,000 people received assistance in Fiscal Year 2020–21, ranging from shelter/housing to personal advocacy and emotional support (Figure 9.1).^{157, 158}

¹⁵⁴ These federal funds came from the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) American Rescue Plan Supplemental Funding Program.

¹⁵⁵ Joint Legislative Budget Committee. *Joint Legislative Budget Committee Report 2020*. California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Grants/Documents/2020-JLBC-Report.pdf>; Joint Legislative Budget Committee. *Joint Legislative Budget Committee Report 2021*. California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Grants/Documents/2021-JLBC-Report.pdf>

¹⁵⁶ California Interagency Council on Homelessness. *Department and Federal Partner Updates - January 27, 2022*. https://www.bcsd.ca.gov/calich/meetings/materials/20220127_dept_updates.pdf

¹⁵⁷ This program does not have sufficient records in HDIS to report other metrics of population served, outputs, or outcomes. Because of a shift in programs and reporting structure, the data for Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2019–20 are overlapping, preventing us from providing numbers for previous years. More data on these programs can be found in the Joint Legislative Budget Committee reports for Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2019–20.

¹⁵⁸ Joint Legislative Budget Committee. *Joint Legislative Budget Committee Report 2022*. California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Grants/Documents/2022-JLBC-Report.pdf>

Figure 9.1: Population Served by the Domestic Violence Housing First Program, Fiscal Year 2020–21

Services	Number of People
Emotional Support or Safety Services	6,149
Shelter/Housing Services	5,621
Personal Advocacy/Accompaniment	5,056
Criminal/Civil Justice System Assistance	1,278
Assisted with a Victim Compensation Application	727
Total Who Received Services	10,967

Source: Cal OES Joint Legislative Budget Committee Report 2022.

Note: People can access multiple services.

9.5 California Governor's Office of Emergency Services: Youth Homelessness Programs

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) administers three separate programs designed to support youth experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

The **Homeless Youth Emergency Services & Housing (YE) Program** helps youth in emergency situations solve immediate crises by providing access to housing, crisis intervention services, and stabilization services. The program focuses on youth ages 12–24 years old experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Two hallmarks of YE projects are that they should be low barrier-to-entry and use trauma-informed and culturally competent strategies to facilitate healing. The program provided \$6.3 million from the state General Fund to four grantees: the Bill Wilson Center, the Larkin Street Youth Center, San Diego Youth Services, and Volunteers of America Los Angeles.

Figure 9.2 shows the breadth and number of services provided through the program. The COVID-19 pandemic prompted grantees to expand shelter options and increase their provision of meals and health services. COVID-19 related programming was supported by both state and other sources of funding, including federal COVID-19 aid.¹⁵⁹

The **Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program** helps homeless youth “exit street life” through access to food, shelter, counseling, basic health provisions, and other services. Between Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2020–21, the program disbursed \$3.2 million to service providers in four counties: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, and San Diego. These funds came from both the state and the federal government's Victims of Crimes Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance Formula Grant Program. Available data show that the program assisted around 4,000 youth each year (4,012 in Fiscal Year 2019–20 and 3,864 in Fiscal Year 2020–21) with a wide variety of supports, including individual counseling sessions, support group sessions, and transitional housing.¹⁶⁰ Shelter and transitional housing were provided 3,856 times in Fiscal Year 2018–19 and 1,989 times in Fiscal Year 2020–2. The **Homeless Youth Innovative Services (HI) Program** provided one-time funding to organizations to develop innovative projects designed to help homeless youth exit street life. The state awarded \$1 million in total from the General Fund to three recipients: Huckleberry Youth Programs, Volunteers of America of Los Angeles, and YMCA of San Diego County. The program served several hundred youth in the 2019 and 2020 calendar years, fully covering Fiscal Year 2019–20 and parts of Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2020–21. In Fiscal Year 2019–20, 833 youth received outreach services, 727 received shelter, 778 received healthcare services, 359 received counseling services, and 861 were assisted with a long-term

¹⁵⁹ Bill Wilson Center, *Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Information*. June 30, 2021.

¹⁶⁰ Joint Legislative Budget Committee Reports for 2021 and 2022 (<https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Grants/Documents/2021-JLBC-Report.pdf>, <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Grants/Documents/2022-JLBC-Report.pdf>)

stabilization plan and follow-up services. The program also provided 3,525 meals in that fiscal year.¹⁶¹

Figure 9.2: Services Provided by the Homeless Youth Emergency Services and Housing Program

Services Provided	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21
Meals provided	38,470	25,189	49,903
Crisis intervention services provided to youth	1,215	1,304	5,987
Youth provided outreach services	3,201	4,806	3,835
Youth assisted with a long-term stabilization plan	1,807	2,770	2,236
Youth provided training on independent living and survival skills	1,448	1,573	1,115
Youth provided rapid rehousing, rental assistance, supportive or transitional housing	451	1,164	1,018
Youth provided basic healthcare, medical, or dental care services	331	547	1,007
Youth provided counseling services	466	932	718
Youth provided shelter	353	677	567
Employment training services provided to youth	373	594	446
Educational services provided to youth	192	381	354

Sources: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Joint Legislative Budget Committee Reports for 2020 through 2022.

¹⁶¹ Joint Legislative Budget Committee Reports

9.6 California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office: College Homeless and Housing Insecure Pilot (CCCHHIP)

The **California Community Colleges Homeless and Housing Insecure Pilot (CCCHHIP)** program was established by Assembly Bill 74 in 2019 and is administered by the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) to address the high rates of housing insecurity among students attending community colleges. A survey of college students in 2016 and 2018 found that in the previous year, 19 percent of respondents at California Community Colleges experienced homelessness and 60 percent experienced housing insecurity, which included struggles to pay rent or utilities and living in overcrowded housing due to costs.¹⁶²

CCCHHIP program awarded \$500,000 – \$700,000 per year for three years to 14 community colleges across the state—\$18 million total during the reporting period for the Landscape Assessment, with another \$9 million in Fiscal Year 2021–22. CCCCCO distributed funding allocations to at least one campus from each of the seven regions for California Community Colleges based on the level of need, including the local scarcity of low-income housing and the percentage of students who are Pell grant recipients, current or former foster youth, or living with a disability.¹⁶³

Colleges receiving funds were required to partner with community organizations that have experience providing wraparound services and rental subsidies for homeless and housing insecure students. Partner organizations include large community development organizations, faith-based providers, domestic violence providers, general homelessness providers, and providers who exclusively serve youth and young adults experiencing homelessness. Colleges must also develop sustainability plans past the initial three-year funding period.

¹⁶² Sara Goldrick-Rabet et al., "California Community Colleges #RealCollege Survey" (Philadelphia, PA: The Hope Center for College, Community, and Justice, 2019), <https://www.evc.edu/sites/default/files/2022-04/RealCollege-CCCCO-Report.pdf>.

¹⁶³ Christina Jimenez, "California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Allocates \$9 Million to 14 Colleges Across the State to Help Homeless Students Find Shelter," California Community Colleges, March 5, 2020, <https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/News-and-Media/Press-Releases/2020-HOUSING-GRANTS-3-5-20>.

9.7 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation: Long Term Offender Reentry Recovery (LTOOR) Program

The **Long-Term Offender Reentry Recovery (LTOOR) Program**, administered by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), establishes contracts with provider organizations for services including transitional housing and other support for people classified as long-term offenders who are exiting prison on parole. Contracted providers can use funds to provide a 6–12 month residential program that includes housing, meals, support services, and supervision. LTOOR contracts were executed in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020–21 using \$5.2 million of existing General Fund. In FY 2021–22 and 2022–23, the contract amounts totaled \$6 million and \$10 million, respectively. LTOOR is one of a suite of CDCR programs that provide housing for individuals released from CDCR institutions, which includes the Specialized Treatment for Optimized Programming geared towards individuals experiencing substance use disorders and Returning Home Well, initiated in 2020 during the COVID-19 Pandemic, which specifically provides transitional housing and linkages to reentry services. CDCR also offers pre-release reentry programs, the Male Community Reentry Program and Custody to Community Transitional Reentry Program, where individuals can serve the end of their sentences in community reentry facilities to support their success in reintegrating following their release.

People exiting criminal justice systems face significant barriers to accessing housing and are at an increased risk of homelessness. These challenges may be greatest for people classified as long-term offenders due to the length of time that they've spent incarcerated. To support this population, LTOOR funds residential transitional housing programs focused on community reintegration. Available programming is geared toward employment, stress management, victim awareness and life skills. For applicable parolees, substance use education and treatment and certified domestic violence programs are also offered.

9.8 California Department of Social Services: Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)

The **Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)**, administered by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), provides support to individuals with disabilities who are experiencing homelessness. CDSS distributes the funding for these programs to county welfare departments as well as tribal agencies (grantees), which locally administer the program. Grantees can use funds to provide outreach, case management, benefits advocacy, and housing-related support (including legal services and funds for security deposits, utility payments, and moving costs). In addition to direct funds, the CDSS Housing and Homelessness Division provides HDAP grantees with technical assistance including statewide peer calls, webinars, learning forums, and ongoing support to grantees in identifying and securing housing stability or other housing opportunities for clients. HDAP was initially established in Fiscal Year 2017–18 with a \$45 million appropriation available over three years, then amended in Fiscal Year 2019–20 into an ongoing program with an annual appropriation of \$25 million from the state's General Fund with a dollar-for-dollar local match requirement.

One of HDAP's primary goals is to connect eligible individuals and families experiencing homelessness to disability benefits using a Housing First approach. Disabling conditions are common among people experiencing homelessness—37 percent of people in HDIS reported a disabling condition when they entered the system.

From program implementation through Fiscal Year 2020–21, CDSS reported serving 4,662 people through HDAP, 3,314 of whom received services in Fiscal Year 2020–21.¹⁶⁴ HDAP enrollees submitted 5,110 applications for disability benefits.¹⁶⁵ Of the 1,852 applications with an approval or denial by the end of Fiscal Year 2020–21, 78 percent were approved.

¹⁶⁴ Annual Report to the California Legislature on the Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP). February, 2022. https://mcusercontent.com/64ab7b44b65be424f9a3a41a3/files/b4f07a1b-38c7-6748-9cc9-e7a08ba5e4c0/2022_Annual_HDAP_Legislative_Report.pdf

¹⁶⁵ People can apply multiple times, including applications for different disability types and appeals after initial denials.

9.9 California Department of Social Services: CalWORKs Homeless Assistance (HA) program and Housing Support Program (HSP)

As part of the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) administers two homelessness programs. CalWORKs is California's implementation of the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, which provides cash benefits and supportive services to low-income families with children that meet the program's eligibility criteria. Both homelessness programs are intended to address rising homelessness among families in California. CDSS distributes the funding for these programs to county welfare departments, which locally administer the CalWORKs program. The CDSS Housing and Homelessness Division provides grantees with technical assistance including statewide peer calls, webinars, learning forums, and ongoing support to grantees in identifying and securing housing stability or other housing opportunities for clients through both CalWORKs homelessness programs.

The **CalWORKs Homeless Assistance (HA) program** is an entitlement benefit for families receiving CalWORKs benefits or eligible applicants who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness, including families who have received an eviction notice or must leave friends' or other family members' homes with no stable housing situation available. The program provides two forms of assistance. Assistance with temporary shelter includes financial assistance for up to 16 days of temporary shelter per year, including hotel/motel costs. CalWORKs HA can also help families secure permanent housing by providing security deposit costs, including the last month's rent, or maintain housing by providing up to two months of rent arrearages. Assistance for HA housing can be provided once in a 12-month period, with some exceptions.

Figure 9.3: Population Served by CalWORKs HA, by Fiscal Year

Services Provided	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21
Requests approved for Temporary Shelter	57,971	52,258	30,863
Requests approved for Permanent Housing	6,123	5,961	1,683
Total Requests Approved	64,094	58,219	32,546

Source: CDSS, *CalWORKs Homeless Assistance Program Monthly Statistical Report*, <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/research-and-data/calworks-data-tables/ca-237-ha>

CDSS reported over \$167 million of net expenditures for CalWORKs HA in Fiscal Year 2018–19 through Fiscal Year 2020–21. Program expenditures primarily went toward assistance with temporary shelter—approximately 85 percent of program expenditures in Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2019–20 and 93 percent in Fiscal Year 2020–21. Figure 9.3 shows the number of requests for assistance approved through CalWORKs HA, totaling 64,094 in Fiscal Year 2018–19, including 6,123 approved requests for assistance securing permanent housing.

The **CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP)**, established in 2014, provides a wider range of housing-related assistance with a Housing First approach and in coordination with the local Continuum of Care. The program serves families enrolled in CalWORKs who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness. CalWORKs HSP provides rapid re-housing, such as assistance with paying rent, security deposits, utilities, and moving costs. The program also provides interim housing assistance through hotel/motel assistance, as well as wrap-around case management, legal services, credit repair, and housing navigation services.¹⁶⁶

Annual funding for CalWORKs HSP has grown since its inception, increasing to \$95 million annually beginning in Fiscal Year 2018–19. Allocations to county welfare departments can vary from year-to-year depending on counties' requested amounts and the availability of any unused funds from the previous year. The program had over \$259 million available in Fiscal Year 2018–19 through Fiscal Year 2020–21, with the total amount allocated for the year ranging from \$73 million in Fiscal Year 2018–19 to \$103 million in Fiscal Year 2019–20. Using information from Fiscal Year 2019–20, an estimated 53 percent of funds were intended for permanent housing, and 84 percent of funds were intended for housing and services overall.

Available quantitative data from CDSS show 9,757 families approved for assistance and 4,843 families housed during Fiscal Year 2018–19.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁶ In Fiscal Year 2021–22, eligible uses for CalWORKs HSP expanded to include homelessness prevention efforts, like covering unpaid rent to avoid eviction.

¹⁶⁷ California Department of Social Services. *CalWORKs Annual Summary, March 2020*. <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/Portals/9/CalWORKs/202003-CalWORKs-Annual-Summary.pdf>

9.10 California Department of Social Services: Bringing Families Home (BFH) Program

The **Bringing Families Home (BFH) Program**, administered by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), provides financial assistance and housing-related wrap-around supportive services to families involved with the child welfare system who are experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness. The BFH Program was established in 2016 to reduce homelessness among families in the child welfare system, increase family reunification, and prevent foster care placement. Using a Housing First approach, the program provides diverse housing supports, including rental assistance, housing navigation, case management, security deposits, utility payments, moving costs, interim housing assistance, legal services, and credit repair. CDSS distributes the funding for these programs to county welfare departments and tribal agencies, which locally administer the program. The CDSS Housing and Homelessness Division provides grantees with technical assistance including statewide peer calls, webinars, learning forums, and ongoing support to grantees in identifying and securing housing stability or other housing opportunities for clients.

The program awarded over \$24 million in Fiscal Year 2019–20 in one-time funds to 22 counties and one tribe. County agencies and tribes who received BFH funding were required to match the state funding allocations dollar-for-dollar, bringing the total program budget to almost \$50 million over three years.

One local evaluation of BFH found participants' housing stability, family functioning, substance use challenges, and coping with traumatic experiences all significantly improved throughout their time in the program.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁸ Emily Rhodes and Amy Dworsky, "Interim Evaluation Findings of Bringing Families Home" (Chicago, IL: Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago, 2021), https://www.chapinhall.org/wp-content/uploads/Bringing-Families-Home_Interim-Report_2021.pdf

9.11 California Department of Health Care Services: Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) & the Homeless Mentally Ill Outreach and Treatment (HMIOT) program

California's Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) administers two programs designed to serve people living with mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use issues, and experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Serious mental illness (SMI), which is a mental illness that interferes with a person's life and ability to function,¹⁶⁹ is common among people experiencing homelessness: 25 percent of adult individuals in HDIS reported living with an SMI when they first entered the system.

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) as part of the federal response to homelessness, funds services for people with serious mental illness (SMI) experiencing homelessness. Grantees can use funds to provide community-based outreach, mental health and substance abuse referral/treatment, case management and other support services. DHCS distributed \$26.4 million in PATH funding to approximately 40 counties between Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2020–21. All PATH grantees are required to contribute one dollar for every three dollars of federal money received.

SAMHSA annual reports provide the most comprehensive data available for PATH-funded services, showing 10,592 people enrolled in PATH services in California during federal Fiscal Year 2018–19, 8,997 in Fiscal Year 2019–20, and 7,655 during Fiscal Year 2020–21.¹⁷⁰ Grantees described using PATH to support outreach efforts to engage with people who would otherwise not receive services due to the combined conditions of homelessness and serious mental illness.

The **Homeless Mentally Ill Outreach and Treatment (HMIOT)** program also serves people with SMIs experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Established by Senate Bill 840 in 2018, HMIOT provided \$49.8 million of one-time flexible funding (to be spent in Fiscal Year 2018–19 and Fiscal Year 2019–20) to 58 cities and counties. HMIOT sought to fund multidisciplinary teams to provide intensive outreach, treatment, and related services to identify mental health needs earlier, prevent criminal justice involvement, and improve coordination of care.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, "Living Well with Serious Mental Illness." June 28, 2022. <https://www.samhsa.gov/serious-mental-illness>

¹⁷⁰ The PATH annual reports correspond to federal fiscal years, which run between October 1 and September 30, rather than California's fiscal years, which run between July 1 and June 30.

¹⁷¹ California State Budget 2018–19, "Health and Human Services," <https://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2018-19/pdf/Enacted/BudgetSummary/HealthandHumanServices.pdf>

Partial data from grantees' expenditure reports show that over 26,000 people received some form of service, shelter, or housing supported by HMIOT throughout the reporting period.¹⁷² These services varied widely in intensity and resources required. Grantees used HMIOT funding for mobile outreach teams; drop-in centers serving meals and providing service referrals; mental health and substance use counseling and treatment; hiring social workers, hiring peer support specialists, and mental health clinicians; implementation and expansion of the medical respite model; developing supportive housing, sober living transitional housing, emergency crisis facilities, and transitional housing for women; and providing short-term rental assistance. Several grantees used HMIOT funding to support individuals involved in the criminal justice system. Some counties combined HMIOT funding with PATH funding to support outreach to hard-to-reach populations in rural communities and unincorporated areas. One local evaluation of a street outreach intervention funded by HMIOT found that it effectively engaged several hundred clients with SMIs, supporting them through mental health and substance use treatment, as well as their transitions into permanent housing.¹⁷³

¹⁷² Forty-five of 58 grantees included numbers of people served in their HMIOT expenditure reports, with varied levels of detail.

¹⁷³ Robin, Lily, Libby Doyle, Rudy Perez, and Bryce Peterson. "Assessment of the Orange County, California, Homeless Mentally Ill Outreach and Treatment Services." Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, May 14, 2021. <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/assessment-orange-county-california-homeless-mentally-ill-outreach-and-treatment-services>.

9.12 California Department of Housing and Community Development: Transitional Housing Program (THP) & Housing Navigators Program (HNP)

HCD administers two programs that help county child welfare agencies assist young adults in finding and maintaining housing: the Transitional Housing Program and the Housing Navigators Program.

The **Transitional Housing Program (THP)** funds county child welfare agencies to secure and maintain housing for young adults (ages 18–24), prioritizing young adults who were formerly in the foster care or probation systems. Agencies can use funds to provide or help clients find housing, improve service and community resource coordination, and perform outreach. Throughout Fiscal Year 2019–20 and Fiscal Year 2020–21, HCD provided \$15.2 million of state funds to 47 counties. Several grantees' expense reports described plans to spend THP funds in Fiscal Year 2021–22, after expending their COVID-19 related funding. Data on the number of people served by THP are not presently available.

In addition to direct housing services, THP funds skills training, mental health services, financial support, and advocacy geared towards helping young adults pursue education and employment, and ultimately live independently. Agencies often work with probation departments and family and children's services agencies to identify youth who need assistance, and contract local service providers to manage shelters and other services.¹⁷⁴

Living arrangements vary between counties and between programs that serve different subsets of young adults. In one county, youth who are experiencing homelessness or who are exiting the foster care system enter a transitional living program staffed 24/7. Youth with a “*demonstrated readiness to live independently*” in that county live in centralized housing for up to 24 months, where they live independently but can receive supportive services during the day. In another county, participants can live in an apartment in the community of their choice.¹⁷⁵

Some agencies use other state and federal resources to complement their THP funding. One agency used funds from THP to increase its Family Unification Program (FUP) and Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) vouchers, thereby “*favorably positioning the PHAs [Public Housing Agencies] to be awarded significant increases in these vouchers.*” This agency reported that the funds also strengthened partnerships between agencies and service providers in ways that helped leverage HEAP and Homeless Youth Emergency

¹⁷⁴ Transitional Housing Program (round 2) expense reports, Department of Housing and Community Development

¹⁷⁵ Alameda County Social Services: Housing Support. <https://www.alamedacountysocialservices.org/our-services/Youth/housing-support/index>

Service Pilot Project funds.¹⁷⁶ Another agency described coordinating THP with COVID-specific programs, such as Project Roomkey.

Agencies from a diverse set of counties described challenges finding affordable housing units for the young adults in their programs. One agency specifically cited income requirements from property managers as an ongoing barrier for program participants, despite the financial support that participants receive from the agency.¹⁷⁷

The **Housing Navigators Program** funds county child welfare agencies to either provide housing navigation services directly, or to hire housing navigators to help young adults (ages 18–21) find housing. Like THP, HNP also prioritizes young adults who were formerly in the state's foster care system. In addition to helping young adults find housing, funds also can be used for case management, deposit payments, homelessness prevention services, street outreach, and coordination efforts among community resource providers. In Fiscal Year 2020–21, HCD provided \$5 million of state funds to 46 agencies.

Many grantees had not yet spent this funding by the end of the assessment reporting period, so comprehensive data on the number of people served were not available. In expense reports, grantees described hiring specialists to help young adults apply for rental assistance and housing vouchers, search for jobs, enroll in school, set up bank accounts, and access behavioral and mental health supports.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁶ THP expense reports

¹⁷⁷ THP expense reports

¹⁷⁸ Housing Navigators Program expense reports, Department of Housing and Community Development

9.13 California Governor's Office of Emergency Services: Victims of Crime Programs

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) administers two separate programs designed to support victims of crime, one for emergency shelter and one for transitional housing. Both programs are funded through the federal 1984 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). Many people in poverty become victims of assault and other crimes with significant physical, mental, and social consequences, and these experiences can trigger housing instability and homelessness.¹⁷⁹ Moreover, traditional shelter options may not provide the health and safety supports that people need following these experiences. Specifically, victims of crime often require extra safety measures to protect them from perpetrators, as well as trauma-informed advocacy, healthcare, and legal aid.

The **Specialized Emergency Housing (KE) Program** aims to expand emergency shelter, emergency housing assistance, and supportive services for specific populations who are victims of crime. These populations include older adults, youth, men, people with disabilities, LGBTQ+ people, non-English speakers, or those who are culturally or religiously marginalized. Nonprofit service providers, cities, counties, and tribes can all apply directly for funding through the KE program. Funds may be used for shelter provision and other supportive services, including emergency food and clothing, counseling, and transportation assistance. The program awarded \$23.6 million dollars to grantees in Fiscal Year 2018–19 through Fiscal Year 2020–21.

Services provided through this program are not recorded in HDIS to protect victims' identities, but grantees have used the funds in diverse ways to support their needs, including partnerships with law enforcement. For example, the Bill Wilson Center, a grantee based in Santa Clara County, provides a location for law enforcement to drop off youth victims of trafficking or sexually exploited minors.¹⁸⁰ Journey Out, a grantee based in Los Angeles County, partners with law enforcement to offer on-the-spot services to victims of crime, including emergency housing, crisis counseling, and family reunification.¹⁸¹

The **Transitional Housing (XH) Program** places victims of crime in transitional/short-term housing with supportive services and help move them into permanent housing. Target populations include victims of domestic violence, human trafficking, and elder abuse, as well as youth victims of crime. Service providers, cities, counties, and tribes can all

¹⁷⁹ Kushel, Margot B., Jennifer L. Evans, Sharon Perry, Marjorie J. Robertson, and Andrew R. Moss. "No Door or Lock: Victimization Among Homeless and Marginally Housed Persons." *Archives of Internal Medicine* 163, no. 20 (November 10, 2003): 2492–99. <https://doi.org/10.1001/archinte.163.20.2492>.

¹⁸⁰ Bill Wilson Center. "All Services." <https://www.billwilsoncenter.org/services/all/trafficking-minors---system-of-care.html>

¹⁸¹ Journey Out. "Programs." <https://journeyout.org/programs/>

apply directly for funding through the Transitional Housing program. The program awarded approximately \$43 million dollars during the reporting period.

Transitional Housing Program grantees provide housing assistance for 12–24 months alongside voluntary services, which may include assistance securing permanent housing, counseling, legal aid, and/or transportation. Again, services supported through this program are not recorded in HDIS to protect the victims. As one example of how grantees use the program's funding, The Community Against Sexual Harm in Sacramento provides up to two years of housing support for women who have been trafficked. In 2020, they assisted 69 women through two of their programs.¹⁸²

¹⁸² Community Against Sexual Harm. "2020 Accomplishments."
<https://cashesacramento.org/accomplishments/>

9.14 California Department of Social Services: Home Safe Program

The **Home Safe Program**, administered by the Housing and Homelessness Division of the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), is intended to “prevent homelessness and support ongoing housing stability” for Adult Protective Services (APS) clients. All County Welfare Departments in California include an APS agency to support older (60 years and older) and dependent (18–59 and disabled) adults, specifically those who are “unable to meet their own needs, or are victims of abuse, neglect, and exploitation.”¹⁸³ Home Safe funding is targeted toward APS clients “who are experiencing homelessness or at imminent risk of homelessness as a result of elder or dependent abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or financial exploitation, as determined by the adult protective services agency.”¹⁸⁴ In Fiscal Year 2021–22, eligibility for Home Safe expanded to include people in the APS intake process, or who may be served by a Tribal social services agency and appear to be eligible for APS.

Home Safe was established by Assembly Bill 1811 in 2018, providing \$14.5 million to 25 counties for Fiscal Year 2018–19 through Fiscal Year 2020–21, and grantees were required to provide dollar-for-dollar matching funds. Home Safe can fund varied services to support housing stability, including case management, housing-related financial assistance, landlord mediation, and eviction prevention, using a Housing First approach. CDSS distributed the funding for these programs to county welfare departments, which locally administer the program. In addition to direct funds, the CDSS Housing and Homelessness Division provides grantees with technical assistance including statewide peer calls, webinars, learning forums, and ongoing support to grantees in identifying and securing housing stability or other housing opportunities for clients.

An interim assessment in May 2021 found that Home Safe supported greater collaboration between APS agencies, local homelessness systems, and mental health providers. The program also allowed Continuums of Care (CoCs) to add emergency housing options for APS clients. Like other homelessness interventions, fragmented services and limited affordable housing posed challenges for program implementation.¹⁸⁵

Home Safe's flexible funding has supported a variety of services, such as family reunification, mobility-related home modifications, and covering higher-than-expected utility costs. The interim evaluation also found that Home Safe supported interventions

¹⁸³ *Adult Protective Services*. California Department of Social Services, <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/adult-protective-services>.

¹⁸⁴ *Home Safe Program Fact Sheet*. California Department of Social Services, Nov. 2020, https://www.cdss.ca.gov/Portals/9/Housing/Home%20Safe%20Fact%20Sheet_November%202020.pdf.

¹⁸⁵ “Home Safe Interim Evaluation: Key Findings.” *Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative*, <https://homelessness.ucsf.edu/resources/home-safe-interim-evaluation-key-findings>.

that prevented homelessness for many participants, and the program effectively served people with high risks of homelessness.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁶ "Home Safe Interim Evaluation: Key Findings." *Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative*, <https://homelessness.ucsf.edu/resources/home-safe-interim-evaluation-key-findings>.

9.15 California Department of Housing and Community Development: Pet Assistance and Support (PAS) Program

The **Pet Assistance and Support (PAS) Program**, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, helps accommodate pets in emergency shelters for people experiencing homelessness. Grantees, which can include cities, counties, and nonprofits, can use funds to provide food, shelter, and basic veterinary services for pets, and to offset costs of liability insurance. In Fiscal Year 2019–20, HCD provided \$5,000,000 of state funds to 28 recipients in 16 counties to support pet services alongside 705 shelter beds.¹⁸⁷Pets provide protection and companionship for individuals experiencing homelessness, but many shelters do not allow pets.

¹⁸⁷ Department of Housing and Community Development. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2019–20*. https://www.hcd.ca.gov/policy-research/plans-reports/docs/hcd_2019-20_annual-report_web_ada_final_lower_res.pdf

10. Special Focus Areas

10.1 Understanding Shelter and Housing Terminology

Many of the housing models for homelessness were created in the 1990s with funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Communities have adapted those models to meet local needs—for example, the high numbers of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in California—and to take advantage of other funding sources that have emerged over time. This adaptation has led to varied approaches and terms for distinguishing different types of housing and shelter provided for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

HUD requires that Continuums of Care (CoCs) report the number of dedicated beds and/or units for people who are homeless, known as the Housing Inventory Count (HIC), at the same time that CoCs conduct the Point-in-Time (PIT) count in January.¹⁸⁸ HUD groups housing counts into two categories:

- **Temporary shelter:** Includes emergency shelter, transitional housing, or other interim housing; also includes Safe Haven shelter options.
- **Permanent housing:** Includes rapid re-housing (a temporary rent subsidy), permanent supportive housing (a permanent rent subsidy or affordable rental housing unit linked to supportive services), or other affordable housing with less intensive or no services.¹⁸⁹

In practice, program models are varied and nuanced:

- **Emergency shelter** takes many forms: shared or congregate rooms without private space, some private space/cubicles, separate apartments, and motel rooms. Emergency shelter also varies by rules: barriers to entry such as sobriety, whether people must leave during the day, and whether stays are time limited (or require payment after a certain period). Emergency shelter also varies by the intensity of services and the extent of focus on placements into permanent housing. Temporary shelter includes a small program model known as Safe Haven that is intended to serve people with severe mental illness, who might also have active substance use disorders.
- **Transitional housing** typically has longer lengths of stay than emergency shelter does and typically has barriers to entry and more intensive services. HUD leaves it to communities to decide whether a program is called “*emergency shelter*” or “*transitional housing*.” Transitional housing typically is *project based*; that is, in a

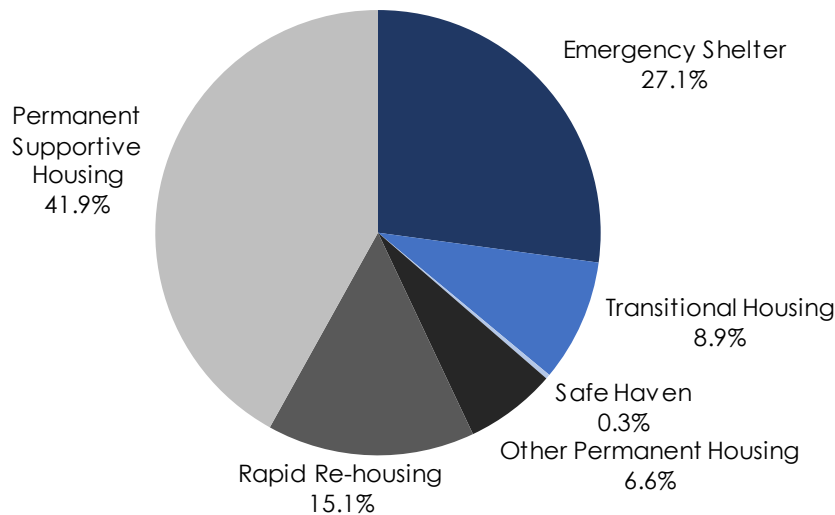
¹⁸⁸ CoCs rely on Homeless Management Information System data where possible, but they also are required to supplement that data with project- and client-level surveys. Mast, Brent D. “Measuring Homelessness and Resources to Combat Homelessness with PIT and HIC Data.” *Cityscape*, vol. 22, no. 1, 2020, pp. 215–26. JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26915494>. Accessed 16 Oct. 2022.

¹⁸⁹ The official definition of permanent supportive housing in the HIC/HMIS is permanent housing with supportive services that requires a disability for entry. (HMIS Data Standards Manual, p.41, available online at <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HMIS-Data-Standards-Manual.pdf>)

building dedicated to that purpose, with services provided on-site. Sometimes transitional housing is *scattered-site*, a service-rich program in which clients stay in separate, privately owned apartments. If the client has access to a permanent rent subsidy and can stay in the unit after the transitional housing program's period of intensive services ends, that is called *transition-in-place*.

- **Rapid re-housing** generally refers to a temporary rent subsidy and services to assist people to find and sustain housing. The depth of the subsidy and its duration vary across programs. Participants can use the temporary rent subsidy to help pay rent in housing where they can stay after the subsidy ends (if they can pay rent without assistance at that time).
- **Permanent supportive housing** is designed to serve people with high needs, and includes voluntary psycho-social services.¹⁹⁰ Permanent supportive housing can be project based or can be scattered-site, private-market housing with a rent subsidy.
- **Other permanent housing** is targeted to people leaving homelessness, but not to those with high needs; it lacks the direct link to supportive services.

Figure 10.1: Composition of California's Homelessness Housing Inventory, 2021



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Housing Inventory Count, 2021*

Note: Areas in blue shades (permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, other permanent housing) are types that HUD considers "permanent housing"; those in red/orange shades (emergency shelter, transitional housing, Safe Haven) are those HUD considers "temporary housing."

However, there are a lot of other terms that are used to describe different shelter and housing options for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness:

¹⁹⁰ In 2016, the California Legislature passed Senate Bill 1380. It required all housing programs to adopt the Housing First model. Housing First is an approach to homeless assistance that aims to prioritize the provision of permanent housing, allowing people experiencing homelessness to become housed before addressing other issues such as obtaining employment, or recovering from substance abuse. Participation in services is not a condition of housing tenancy.

- Emergency shelters might be called **interim housing**, either because that is the label a community prefers or to distinguish shelters that focus on placements in permanent housing from shelters that do not.
- Emergency shelters that focus on placements into permanent housing are sometimes referred to as **navigation centers**.

Other less traditional forms of shelter and housing have also emerged:

- **Safe parking** programs are places where people use their own vehicles as housing. Because the locations where vehicles may park are sanctioned and might offer services, a community might not consider people living in safe parking sites as unsheltered. HUD reporting guidance does not yet categorize these sites as emergency shelters or transitional housing.
- **Tiny homes** could be considered temporary shelters or permanent housing depending on rules and practice about lengths of stay.
- **Non-congregate shelters**, such as **Project Roomkey**, expanded options for individuals who were experiencing homelessness and exposed to or medically vulnerable to COVID 19 during the public health emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Project Roomkey expanded the availability of non-congregate shelter options for vulnerable individuals experiencing homelessness which includes people who have tested positive for COVID 19, have been exposed to COVID 19, or are “high risk” of health complications. Non-congregate shelter also provides a safe place for isolation for people with the added objectives of reducing health risks and offering a space to quarantine while also serving as a pathway to permanent housing.
- **Medical respite or recuperative care programs** often combine medical, social, and mental health services while providing temporary room and board after a person is discharged from the hospital. Programs differ widely depending on the needs of the local community and available resources. The objective is to cover the gap between hospital stays and the person’s next steps, oftentimes supporting the search for transitional housing.

When people stay in **encampments**, they are considered to be experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Encampments can take the form of tents or temporary structures such as a lean-to. Even when these encampments are managed by organizations and/or include services, they are not classified by HUD as emergency shelter, and are considered places not fit for human habitation.

10.2 Health System Investments in Solutions to Homelessness

The health system is an integral part of the homelessness response system. In this section, we describe two initiatives—Whole Person Care and California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM)—that use Medicaid authorities to provide services for people with complex care needs experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, homelessness. The Whole Person Care Pilot Program is one of the Landscape Assessment programs, representing over \$1 billion of the \$9.6 billion assessed in this report.¹⁹¹ Of the \$1 billion, only a limited portion of this funding was used to provide services to people experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness and for housing-related services. We estimate that approximately 60 percent of the total funding was focused on efforts for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. The Whole Person Care pilots ended on December 31, 2021, but the approach of using Medicaid authorities continues with CalAIM. Many Medi-Cal managed care members who were enrolled in Whole Person Care were successfully transitioned into CalAIM Enhanced Care Management and Community Support services. CalAIM will play a critical role in the homelessness system going forward, so it is valuable to understand how it is similar to and different from Whole Person Care.

Whole Person Care Pilot Program. In an effort that was launched in 2016, with implementation continuing through 2021, California supported 25 Whole Person Care pilot programs that were supported by federal funding through a five-year Medicaid waiver and an extended sixth year approved by CMS, proposed by the State of California and approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).¹⁹² Implementation of most Whole Person Care pilots was led by counties, but also included the City of Sacramento, and included strong cross-sector collaborations with community partners. ***The primary goal of Whole Person Care was to strengthen the coordination of health, behavioral health, and social services to improve outcomes for Medi-Cal high-risk beneficiaries whose complex needs often result in frequent or avoidable use of crisis or inpatient services in hospitals or other settings.*** Most Whole Person Care pilots included a focus on implementing new or expanded services for people experiencing homelessness, including people likely to experience homelessness

¹⁹¹ Whole Person Care Pilots were launched in 2016 and continued through 2021. They were supported by federal funding through a 5-year Medicaid waiver proposed by the State of California and approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

¹⁹² More information about the Whole Person Care pilots, including links to several evaluation reports, can be found on the Department of Health Care Services website at <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/Pages/WholePersonCarePilots.aspx>. These pilots were authorized by California's 1115 Medicaid Waiver, entitled Medi-Cal 2020. Under federal law, Section 1115 waivers authorize research and demonstration projects, which allow states to implement innovative approaches to serving Medicaid beneficiaries while waiving some federal requirements, including the requirement that comparable services must be available statewide in a state's Medicaid program. This time-limited waiver authority allowed Whole Person Care pilots to be designed and implemented differently from one county to another.

upon release from institutional settings such as jails or nursing homes, as well as for people with mental health or substance use disorders or other conditions.

Several Whole Person Care pilots established or expanded partnerships with community organizations to deliver housing-related supportive services, including housing navigation and tenancy sustaining services for people who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness. These services were frequently aligned with housing assistance programs (including tenant-based rental assistance or permanent supportive housing developments) that were supported with other sources of funding, because federal rules prohibit the use of Medicaid to pay for “room and board”. Some Whole Person Care pilots helped to create or expand other programs to address homelessness, including street outreach with multidisciplinary teams, medical respite / recuperative care programs, and Coordinated Entry Systems to facilitate housing connections for the most vulnerable people experiencing homelessness. Whole Person Care pilots in some counties also supported new data sharing agreements and infrastructure as well as training and coaching to build the capacity of service providers to integrate data for shared clients and facilitate coordination across healthcare, behavioral health, homeless assistance, and housing systems for people with complex needs.

California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM). As the Whole Person Care pilots were coming to an end, two new Medicaid waivers approved by the federal government at the end of 2021 allowed the implementation of CalAIM, a multi-year initiative that aims to expand the coordination of services to improve the outcomes of Medi-Cal high-risk beneficiaries. Building on the lessons learned through Whole Person Care pilots, CalAIM leverages Medi-Cal as a tool to help address many of the complex challenges facing California’s most vulnerable residents and takes a person-centered approach that targets social drivers of health and reduces health disparities and inequities.¹⁹³

CalAIM provides new funding, responsibilities, incentives, and flexibility to Medi-Cal managed care plans to sustain and expand services beyond basic healthcare for people who experience homelessness, and to contract and share data with an expanded network of community partners. Medi-Cal managed care plans have been strongly encouraged to work with counties and their networks of service providers to transition many of the activities and programs that had been supported through Whole Person Care pilots to new funding arrangements authorized by CalAIM.

Some elements of CalAIM offer significant opportunities to address the needs of people who experience or are at risk of homelessness:

¹⁹³ A report released by the Department of Health Care Services in December 2020 describes promising practices that were developed by Whole Person Care pilots that provide a roadmap for CalAIM, the state’s next set of Medicaid waiver applications that were submitted for federal approval in 2021. For more information see: https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/Documents/MCQMD/WPC_Documents/Whole-Person-Care-Promising-Practices-A-Roadmap-for-Enhanced-Care-Management-and-In-Lieu-of-Services.pdf

- CalAIM requires all Medi-Cal managed care plans to have **Enhanced Care Management (ECM) services**, offered on a case-by-case basis to people with complex needs who are members of “populations of focus,” including individuals and families experiencing homelessness.¹⁹⁴ The Medi-Cal managed care plans are expected to contract with counties, community-based organizations and other qualified organizations serving people experiencing homelessness, to deliver these ECM services. Other ECM populations of focus, include, but are not limited to, adults with mental health and/or substance use disorders, and adults and children/youth transitioning from incarceration.
- CalAIM allows and strongly encourages all Medi-Cal managed care plans to offer a robust range of optional **Community Support services**. The Medi-Cal managed care plans need to establish or expand their provider networks to deliver these services, that traditionally have not been provided through managed care. They are expected to contract with counties, community-based organizations and other qualified providers, that have demonstrated experience with comparable services, including providers of services for people experiencing homelessness.
- The state’s menu of pre-approved Community Support services includes several services specifically intended to address the needs of people experiencing and at risk of homelessness, but plans are not required to implement all of these services.
- Community Supports services offerings can vary by Medi-Cal managed care plan and by county.
- Of the 14 pre-approved Community Supports, several are designed to provide support for housing:
 - Support to Reach Long-Term Housing
 - Housing Transition Navigation Services
 - Housing Deposits
 - Housing Tenancy and Sustaining Services
 - Recovery-Focused Housing
 - Recuperative Care (Medical Respite)
 - Short-Term Post-Hospitalization Housing
 - Individuals experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness may also benefit from other Community Supports if they meet the eligibility criteria for the

¹⁹⁴ For more information see: <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/Documents/MCQMD/ECM-Policy-Guide-Updated-May-2022-v2.pdf>

specific service, including but not limited to, Day Habilitation Programs, Medically-Tailored Meals/Medically Supportive Foods, Personal Care and Homemaker Services, and Sobering Centers.

- Nearly all of the state's Medi-Cal managed care plans will offer Housing Transition Navigation Services and Housing Tenancy and Sustaining Services to their eligible members.
- Other services that will be offered by many (but not all) plans include Housing Deposits and Recuperative Care (Medical Respite).
- Members in ECM are referred to specific Community Supports based on their needs, including housing supports.
- Eligible members may be referred to Community Supports regardless of whether they qualify for ECM.

In addition to ECM and Community Supports services, DHCS also engaged Medi-Cal managed care plans and local partners through support funding to develop capacity, workforce, and infrastructure and incentive payments.

In 2022, DHCS launched the multi-initiative approach program, CalAIM Providing Access and Transforming Health (CalAIM PATH) with the goal of scaling up Whole Person Care approaches and increasing access to Medi-Cal services statewide. DHCS received authorization for \$1.85 billion total computable funding for PATH to maintain, build, and scale the infrastructure and capacity necessary to ensure successful implementation of ECM and Community Supports. The five categories of PATH funding include:

- The Whole Person Care mitigation initiative provides support to former pilot lead entities to sustain ECM and Community Support services provided under Whole Person Care until the services are offered by the Medi-Cal managed care plans.
- The Collaborative Planning and Implementation initiative coordinates the planning and implementation efforts for county and regional collaborative groups. All ECM and Community Supports provider entities are encouraged to participate in local PATH Collaborative groups, to discuss issues impacting ECM and Community Supports implementation on a regional and county wide level.
- The Technical Assistance Marketplace initiative provides cost-free technical assistance services to providers and potential providers to implement ECM and Community Support services.
- The Capacity and Infrastructure Transition, Expansion and Development (CITED) initiative provides direct funding to providers to support upfront capacity and infrastructure costs needed to implement ECM and Community Supports.

- The Justice-Involved Capacity Building initiative offers funding to correctional facilities to support the implementation of California's 90-day pre-release Medi-Cal enrollment and suspension processes, and pre-release and re-entry services.

Additionally, in accordance with section 9817 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, DHCS developed a Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) Spending Plan detailing a series of initiatives that enhanced, expanded, and strengthened HCBS in California. As part of the HCBS Spending Plan, effective January 1, 2022, DHCS implemented the Housing and Homelessness Incentive Program (HHIP). The purpose for HHIP is to expand and enhance programs that facilitate Medi-Cal beneficiaries transitioning to community-based, independent living arrangements. HHIP is a voluntary incentive program that enables Medi-Cal managed care plans to earn payments for successfully addressing homelessness and housing insecurity as social drivers of health and health disparities. Successful outcomes will be achieved by building or strengthening the necessary capacity and partnerships to connect their members to needed housing services and by reducing and preventing homelessness through targeted investments.

DHCS has made available up to the total funding of \$1.288 billion across eligible Medi-Cal managed care plans over two program years, starting January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2023. Incentives will be earned through four Medi-Cal managed care plan deliverables:

1. Medi-Cal managed Care Plan Local Homelessness Plan (LHP)
2. Investment Plan (IP) and accompanying letter(s) of support from the local Continuum(s) of Care
3. Successful completion and achievement of specified program measures, including program and outcome metrics

Medi-Cal HCBS include both medical and functional supports provided to eligible individuals in their home to prevent them from being admitted to a long-term care inpatient facility. Medi-Cal HCBS waivers and programs include:

- CalAIM 1115 Demonstration & 1915(b) Waiver
- Six HCBS Waivers authorized under Section 1915(c) of the Social Security Act (SSA) for individuals who require institutional level of care (e.g., care provided in a skilled nursing facility, hospital, intermediate care facility)
 - Home and Community-Based Alternatives (HCBA) Waiver
 - California Assisted Living Waiver (ALW)
 - Multipurpose Senior Services Program (MSSP) Waiver
 - Medi-Cal Waiver Program (MCWP)

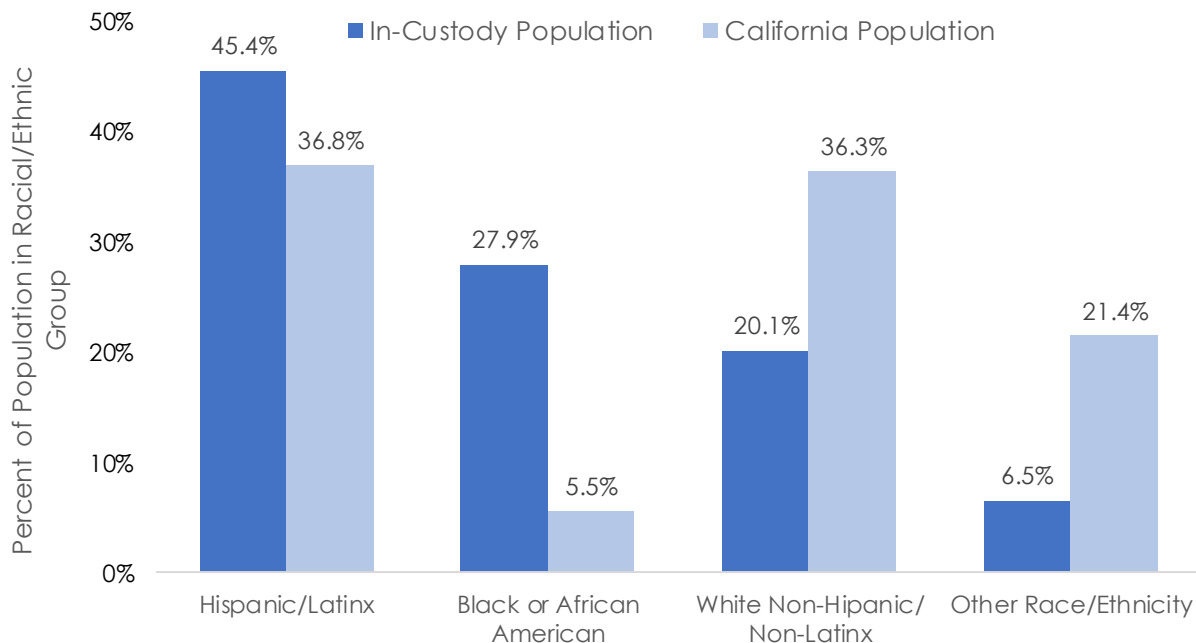
- HCBS Waiver for Californians with Developmental Disabilities (HCBS-DD)
- California Self-Determination Program (SDP) Waiver for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities
- Money Follows the Person (MFP) Rebalancing Demonstration, known as California Community Transitions (CCT) in California
- Program of All Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE)
- Community-Based Adult Services (CBAS) Program
- In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)
- 811 Project Rental Assistance

To be eligible to receive Medi-Cal HCBS a person must be enrolled in Medi-Cal, or eligible to enroll in Medi-Cal under institutional deeming rules, and an assessment must be conducted by a program administrator to determine eligibility. Information about, and assistance accessing, HCBS is available through a variety of community-based providers (e.g., Independent Living Centers, Area Agencies on Aging), managed care providers, and county welfare offices. In addition, the State is coordinating efforts across Health and Human Service Departments to build a “No Wrong Door” network of community-based providers to increase awareness of, and access to, long-term services and supports (LTSS) available in local communities. The State is also investing in an initiative to improve information sharing about Medi-Cal HCBS through the development of a public facing LTSS data dashboard. The LTSS dashboard will provide the public with comprehensive information about Medi-Cal LTSS across waivers, programs, systems, and populations in a single location so stakeholders can compare options to make informed decisions about Medi-Cal HCBS.

10.3 Links between the Criminal Justice System and Homelessness

People who have been involved with the criminal justice system face significant barriers to accessing housing and are at an increased risk of homelessness.¹⁹⁵ Broad social factors like systemic racism and poverty heighten the risk of both criminal justice involvement and homelessness, and conviction records can make it more difficult to secure a job and/or housing. As of October 2022, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) had over 96,000 people in-custody across all state correctional institutions. There are large racial disparities in the risk of being held in custody. As shown in Figure 10.2 below, Black and Hispanic people were overrepresented among those in custody, while White people were underrepresented. These racial disparities in incarceration contribute to disproportionately high rates of homelessness for Black people in California.¹⁹⁶

Figure 10.2: Racial/Ethnic Demographics of the In-Custody Population Compared to California's Overall Population



Sources: In-Custody data represent adults being held currently in correctional institutions statewide. CDCR "Offender Data Points" data, reported monthly through a Tableau Public Dashboard. California population estimates refer to Census Bureau decennial counts, adapted by the Public Policy Institute of California. These estimates include Californians of all ages. Race and Ethnicity are mutually exclusive (i.e. White is White non-Hispanic).

¹⁹⁵ Couloute, Lucius. "Nowhere to Go: Homelessness among Formerly Incarcerated People." Prison Policy Initiative, Aug. 2018, <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/housing.html>.

¹⁹⁶ Davalos, Monica, and Sara Kimberlin. "Who Is Experiencing Homelessness in California?" California Budget and Policy Center, 1 Mar. 2022, <https://calbudgetcenter.org/resources/who-is-experiencing-homelessness-in-california/>.

Barriers to accessing housing post-release

Of people exiting prison facilities, only those whose release needs to be first approved by the state Board of Parole Hearings are required by CDCR to have an approved housing plan prior to their release. These include people sentenced to life with the possibility of parole once they have served a requisite amount of time, as well as people sentenced to determinate (fixed) terms but who become eligible for parole suitability hearings under youth offender or elderly parole laws. The department tries to work with every person releasing to identify their housing plan and provide them with information on housing options post-release. In 2021, this represented about half (16,158 of 31,480) of the people released from CDCR prisons.^{197,198-199,200}

In some instances, individuals exiting the carceral system who lack a stable housing opportunity may also face several barriers to accessing support through the local homelessness system:

- Under the current HUD rules, people who are being held in a jail or prison for longer than 90 days are not included in the definition of homelessness found in 24 CFR 91.5, and people exiting a correctional institution would not meet the definition of homelessness unless they first reside in a shelter or area not fit for human habitation.
- Supportive housing may be in areas with a higher concentration of criminalized activities that violate parole requirements, thereby complicating housing placements.
- Individuals with a history of certain charges, including those with a lifetime registration on the sex offender registry and those convicted of the manufacture of methamphetamine, are ineligible for housing vouchers and some other housing programs.

People released from carceral systems also face barriers to qualifying for housing on their own. Labor market discrimination and lack of access to job skill training has

¹⁹⁷ "Offender Data Points by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation."

Public.tableau.com,

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/cdcr.or/viz/OffenderDataPoints/SummaryInCustodyandParole>.

¹⁹⁸ Per the CDCR, most individuals are sentenced under the Determinate Sentencing Law. Those that received determinate sentences served for fixed time periods. These individuals do not require approved housing plans. Most other offenders are sentenced under the Indeterminate Sentencing Law (ISL) and will serve a term of life with possibility of parole. They are required to have an approved housing plan.

¹⁹⁹ "Offender Data Points by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation."

Public.tableau.com,

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/cdcr.or/viz/OffenderDataPoints/SummaryInCustodyandParole>.

²⁰⁰ Per the CDCR, most individuals are sentenced under the Determinate Sentencing Law. Those that received determinate sentences served for fixed time periods. These individuals do not require approved housing plans. Most other offenders are sentenced under the Indeterminate Sentencing Law (ISL) and will serve a term of life with possibility of parole. They are required to have an approved housing plan.

disproportionately driven formerly incarcerated people into low wage jobs or unemployment.²⁰¹ These people are also often penalized in housing applications by:

- Having housing applications rejected based on criminal background checks
- Not having a credit history
- Not having the necessary identifying documents, such as a state-issued identification card and social security number

To assist individuals exiting prison, CDCR and the Department of Motor Vehicles jointly operate the California Identification Card (CalID) Program to provide individuals with state-issued identification cards or driver's licenses specifically to mitigate these challenges. CDCR also provides assistance enrolling in other benefit programs for which individuals may be eligible.

Housing support for people exiting correctional facilities

Pre-release, CDCR provides rehabilitative services for individuals that may include housing-related support. This includes the Transitions Program, which includes workforce readiness and employability instruction, and is available at all prisons statewide.²⁰² In addition to the outlined services, inmates before their release receive assistance for healthcare and supplemental income applications through the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) Transitional Case Management Program (TCMP). The TCMP program provides voluntary pre-release Medi-Cal, Social Security Administration (SSA), and Veterans Administration (VA) benefit application assistance to all eligible inmates releasing to parole or Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), approximately 120 days prior to their scheduled release date.

Programming can differ across institutions, but CDCR offers a similar suite of pre-release services across institutions. One of the other challenges individuals identified is having access to housing and job search functions within the institutional environment. CDCR offers individuals access to Automated Rehabilitation Catalog And Information Discovery (ARCAID), which is a self-service platform that is used to find a variety of critical services in the community and serves as a primary search engine for the criminal justice-involved population to find services throughout California. This application also presents available jobs and documents that could benefit those who are criminal justice involved. CDCR provides access to ARCAID in libraries and is in the process of expanding access to this resource as the Department rolls out new technologies, such as tablets and laptops.

Post-release, the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) provides supervision and supports people's reentry into society. DAPO provides a variety of services to individuals

²⁰¹ Pager, Devah. *Marked: Race, Crime, and Finding Work in an Era of Mass Incarceration*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill, 2009, pp. 58–85.

²⁰² "Rehabilitative Programs and Services." Division of Rehabilitative Programs (DRP), 9 June 2022, <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/rehabilitation/programs/>.

including, but not limited to, reentry supervision and related services, specialized caseload services (including sex offenders and those experiencing mental health issues), case management, and subsistence and personal care services. To the extent an individual is experiencing challenges in securing housing following their release, DAPO works to connect these individuals with the appropriate services and supports, such as the LTORR, STOP, and Returning Home Well programs. There can be variations in the level of supports and programs available based on the particular county that an individual is releasing to. Additionally, success can be impacted by how individuals interact with or chose to leverage parole and probation services following release.

10.4 Homelessness Among Public-School Students

Many of California's public-school students experience homelessness each year. Data on student homelessness show it is more common than what is reported in the PIT Count or HDIS. This difference reflects a more expansive definition of homelessness used by educational institutions, which stems from the **McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act**. In addition to literal homelessness, the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness—lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, including temporarily staying in hotels/motels—also includes students temporarily living “doubled up” in the home of another household.

In the 2020–21 school year, almost 230,000 children enrolled in California's schools were identified as experiencing homelessness (four percent of all students). Of these students, 85 percent reported living in doubled-up conditions, six percent in shelters or transitional housing, six percent in motels/hotels, and four percent in unsheltered locations not meant for human habitation.²⁰³ This number was lower than in previous years (246,350 in 2019–20), possibly because of declining enrollment and the curtailment of in-person instruction due to the COVID-19 pandemic that made identifying student homelessness more challenging.

The McKinney-Vento Act, most recently amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) in 2015, focuses on ensuring equal access to public education for students experiencing homelessness, by facilitating school enrollment, supplying school materials, and providing transportation to and from school, among other supports.

The McKinney-Vento Act's Education for Homeless Children and Youth program (EHCY) provides federal funds that the California Department of Education distributes competitively to Local Education Agencies (LEAs), which are mainly counties and school districts. Of the 2,138 LEAs in California, 132 received McKinney-Vento sub-grants in 2020.²⁰⁴ LEAs also combine other local and federal funds for serving students experiencing homelessness.²⁰⁵

LEAs have a Homeless Coordinator or McKinney-Vento Liaison who coordinates identification of students experiencing homelessness, training for school staff, and partnerships with other service providers. McKinney-Vento Liaisons often oversee other student services, including coordination with foster care, attendance monitoring, counseling, and suicide prevention.

²⁰³ National Center for Homeless Education, California State Profile
<https://profiles.nche.seiservices.com/StateProfile.aspx?StateID=6>

²⁰⁴ National Center for Homeless Education, California State Profile
<https://profiles.nche.seiservices.com/StateProfile.aspx?StateID=6>

²⁰⁵ Federal Education for Homeless Children and Youths (EHCY) funds, Title I Part A funds, Targeted Student Population (TSP) funds, and local funding (e.g. Measure H in Los Angeles County)

LEAs identify students experiencing homelessness using a questionnaire that asks students and families about their current living situation. Schools distribute the questionnaire at the beginning of each school year with students' enrollment packets. Administering the questionnaire again after the winter break is a recognized best practice, though not all LEAs have the resources to do so. To accurately identify student homelessness, LEAs must overcome families' concerns that disclosing homelessness or housing insecurity will cause problems with Child Protective Services, immigration agencies (thinking that receiving services would qualify families as a 'public charge'), as well as general stigma.

Once schools identify students experiencing homelessness, they can explain the student's rights and protections, which include the rights to: remain in their school of origin even if they move outside of the attendance limits; quickly enroll in a new school even if they lack some required paperwork; and some additional flexibility in high school graduation requirements, like requiring fewer course credits. Schools also provide students with backpacks, materials to attend school, and transportation to and from school if they are attending a school far from their current residence (often through bus passes for students and for parents if children are under a certain age). Students and families are also referred to other programs such as WIC, CalFresh, and local food banks. In addition, LEAs and schools partner with organizations offering donations including clothing, food, and school supplies. Many LEAs go beyond serving students enrolled in their K–12 schools and work with other organizations to serve younger and older students, and students in schools outside of their jurisdiction including charter schools, other districts, or private schools. For transitional age youth (TAY), the goal is to return to school if they have dropped out or to connect with an occupation or trade.

Schools can refer students meeting HUD's definition of literal homelessness—15 percent of homeless students in California—to organizations providing typical homelessness services. Several education agencies work with the Department of Social Services, the Employment Development Department, and Mental Health agencies to try to stabilize families that are that meet HUD's definition of homelessness, including enrolling families in the Coordinated Entry System. Some liaisons establish partnerships with other organizations to connect students and families directly to CES.

Appendix A: Detailed Methodology

A.1 Fiscal Analysis

A.1.1 Determination of relevant programs

After the passage of Assembly Bill (AB) 140 on July 19, 2021, Cal ICH staff began collecting financial data for all programs included in the Landscape Assessment. To identify the programs that were funded, administered, or implemented by the state for the purpose of serving people experiencing or at risk of homelessness (per AB 140), Cal ICH staff conducted a review of documents including a report from the California State Auditor, internal Cal ICH documents, and information from corresponding agency or department websites and materials. Cal ICH staff then met with representatives at each of the agencies or departments to review their program lists and collaboratively determine which programs to include in the assessment. In total, Cal ICH identified 35 state programs across nine state agencies and departments that align with the requirements established in the AB 140 statute (Figure 1.2, also reproduced below). These programs varied in their specific intended use, but all provided services or housing to persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness during Fiscal Years 2018–19, 2019–20, and 2020–21.

Figure A.1: Programs Included in Fiscal Analysis by Department/Agency

Department/Agency	Program
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO)	College Homeless and Housing Insecure Pilot Program (CHHIPP)
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)	Long Term Offender Reentry Recovery Program (LTORRP)
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	Bringing Families Home (BFH) Program
	CalWORKs Homeless Assistance (HA)
	CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP)
	Home Safe Program
	Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)
	Project Roomkey and Rehousing Strategy
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program
	Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program
	Homeless Youth Emergency Services & Housing (YE) Program
	Homeless Youth Innovative Services (HI) Program
	Specialized Emergency Housing (KE) Program
	Transitional Housing (XH) Program
California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA)	Special Needs Housing Program (SNHP)
	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Fund

California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH)	Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP)
	Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program (HHAP) Rounds 1 and 2
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC)
Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	Homeless Mentally Ill Outreach and Treatment Program (HMIOT)
	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)
	Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilot Program
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH) Program
	Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
	Emergency Solutions Grants–Coronavirus (ESG-CV)
	Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program
	Homekey
	Housing for a Healthy California (Articles I & II)
	Housing Navigators Program (HNP)
	Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)
	No Place Like Home (NPLH)
	Pet Assistance and Support (PAS) Program
	Supportive Housing Multifamily Program (SHMHP)
	Transitional Housing Program (THP)
	Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP)

A1.2 Data Request

To collect budget data for each program spanning Fiscal Years 2018–19 through 2020–21, Cal ICH created a survey using Cognito. The survey requested information about the total allocated funds for each program during each fiscal year, the awarded budgets for each recipient, and the intended use of money awarded to the programs including the following (see the Completed Survey Example document for the full list of questions and survey instructions):

- Eligible uses
- Eligible applicants
- Target populations
- Target project types
- Match requirements

Staff from state agencies and departments submitted written summaries and data through the Cognito portal for each of their programs, showing the dollars awarded to each grantee by approved budget categories for each fiscal year.

Additionally, to validate the information provided, Cal ICH sent drafts of the program pages in Section 9 and program summaries in Appendix E to each respective agency and department for their review. Staff at each agency and department sent feedback that was incorporated into these sections whenever possible.

A.1.3 Intended Use Analysis

Cal ICH staff analyzed the budget information submitted by state entities to determine all the eligible uses of funding approved in the budgets for each program. The eligible uses listed in each recipient budget provide information about the intended interventions, approaches, and uses of the funding. Across the 35 programs, Cal ICH staff identified 154 unique eligible uses.

To aggregate and analyze budgets by intended use, Cal ICH staff sorted the unique eligible uses from each budget into seven umbrella “Intended Use” categories. The goal of these categories is to provide a sense of how the funding from each of these programs was intended to be used by grantees. Intended Use categories were vetted by leadership within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing agency as well as the Health and Human Services agency to ensure they accurately capture the full spectrum of homelessness services.

The funding amounts and uses are meant to show intended use of state funds and cannot be used for accounting or evaluation purposes. The information reflects the data available upon survey submission, which took place between March and May 2022. The Intended Use categories summarize estimated funding based on the submitted program budgets or proxy budgets provided by program staff, however, they do not map exactly to department or agency budget categories so can only be considered estimates. Some programs have specific caveats related to their data which are detailed below. The Intended Use categories are as follows:

1. **Administration:** Funding intended to support administrative activities, rather than direct services to clients. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: personnel services (salaries/employee benefits), staff equipment, and other administrative costs.
2. **Construction, Rehabilitation and Preservation:** Funding intended to acquire, construct, and rehabilitate property and buildings to house direct services. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: capital improvements, new construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation.
3. **Homelessness Prevention:** Funding intended to prevent families and individuals from entering homelessness in the first place. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: rental assistance or subsidies and homelessness prevention.
4. **Interim Housing: Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing:** Funding intended to support the delivery and operation of emergency shelter and transitional housing and services. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: congregate shelter and non-congregate shelter.
5. **Permanent Housing: Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Deeply Affordable Housing:** Funding intended to support the delivery and operation of permanent housing (including medium-term and long-term rental assistance) and services. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were: prevention and

shelter diversion to permanent housing; rental assistance and rapid rehousing; and utilities payments.

6. **Services:** Funding intended to support the delivery of non-residential services to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were street outreach, pet support, case management, and housing navigation.

7. **Strategic Planning, Coordinated Entry System, and HMIS:** Funding intended to expand and improve local homelessness response systems. Some of the specific budget categories reported by agencies or departments were local grant administration, HMIS, data collection, and systems support to create regional partnerships.

The majority of agencies and departments submitted data on the awarded budgets for their programs. Seven programs, however, submitted budgets in formats that did not allow Cal ICH to place funds into the above Intended Use categories. Cal ICH worked with these agencies and departments to identify the most accurate approaches to categorization. The specific decisions made on how to create these estimates are described in the Fiscal Data Methodology Notes section below.

A.1.4 Regional Analysis

Another statutory component of the Fiscal Analysis is to determine the geographic distribution of state funding to establish greater awareness of funding levels compared to geographic need. To do so, Cal ICH grouped recipients of state funds into regions. Cal ICH staff determined that a geographic analysis using the borders of the federally-designated Continuums of Care (CoCs) to define regions would be the most useful for this analysis. This categorization allowed Cal ICH staff to organize the regional analysis by regions that include CoCs, counties, cities, and other recipient types, without overlap between regions.

The only exception to this rule is the Los Angeles area. Since Los Angeles County contains four CoCs (Los Angeles City and County CoC, Glendale CoC, Long Beach CoC, and Pasadena CoC), all of which can receive their own funding, Cal ICH staff created four separate regions. Each of these regions includes the CoC, City, and any other recipient in that area. Los Angeles County is included in the Los Angeles Region only.

To investigate what kinds of entities were receiving these funds in each region, Cal ICH staff further isolated funding by recipient types:

- Administrative Entity
- City
- City/County
- CoC
- Community College
- County
- Housing Authority
- Housing Commission
- Nonprofit
- Provider
- Sponsor
- Sponsor/Developer

- County/Tribe
- Developer
- State
- Tribes

In this analysis, a Provider is an administrative entity or subrecipient that provides direct services to individuals at risk of or currently experiencing homelessness. The term Developer refers to a housing developer. The term Sponsor is an entity that acts as a financier to a housing developer or series of housing developers. A Sponsor/Developer refers to an entity that operates as both a sponsor and a developer.

A.1.5 Target Project Type Analysis

To identify homelessness interventions and service categories funded by the programs in this analysis, Cal ICH staff included a list of Target Project Types in the Cognito survey. Target Project Types are defined by the Homeless Management Information System data element “Project type” (HMIS Data Standards Manual: 2.02 Data Element Fields and Response, Field Number 6- Project Type).²⁰⁶ Target Project Types include the following categories:

- Homelessness Prevention
- Street Outreach
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Rapid Rehousing
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Other Permanent Housing
- Supportive Services

For each program and each fiscal year, agency and department staff were asked to self-identify which of the Target Project Types the program funding could be used for. This created a count of the number of programs that identify each Target Project Type as an eligible use of funding.

These categories differ from Intended Use categories described above in that they provide an estimate of how frequently the above services are considered eligible uses of program funds, instead of what the program funds were ultimately budgeted for. Data on Target Project Types has limitations because it is self-reported and does not measure the degree to which these services are funded (like the Intended Use categories would).

A.1.6 Fiscal Data Methodology

The section below provides more detailed information about the fiscal analysis and approaches to allocating funds.

A.1.6.1 Totals

²⁰⁶ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2021, December). *HMIS Data Standards*. Hudexchange.info. Retrieved July 8, 2022, from <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3824/hmis-data-dictionary/>

A total of \$9,749,496,793 was allocated to the programs in the study. It was determined that \$151,755,000 of this total was allocated for “non-homelessness related” uses (see Section A.1.6.2B), leaving a subtotal of \$9,597,741,793 allocated to programs for homelessness interventions. Figures 3.2 and B.1 use this total. Of this amount, \$78,309,935 was held by state agencies or departments for operations and therefore was not actually awarded (Section A.1.6.2A), resulting in a subtotal of \$9,519,431,858 awarded to recipients. Figures B.2 and B.4 use this total.

Figure A.2: Total Budget Amounts

Total type	Amount	Report Figures
Total amount captured in study	\$9,749,496,793	
Total amount allocated to programs for homelessness interventions	\$9,597,741,793	3.2, B.1
Total amount awarded to grantees for homelessness interventions	\$9,519,431,858	B.2, B.4

Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

A.1.6.2 Funds Excluded from Budget Category Analysis

A.1.6.2A State Operations

Several programs delineated a portion of total allocated money to be set aside for the cost of administering the grant itself. These funds were not awarded to grantees but were kept within the agencies or departments housing each program. In the analysis, we named the recipient for these dollar amounts as “State of California” and excluded them from intended use category analysis.²⁰⁷

Figure A.3: Funding Allocated to State Operations

Program	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
CDBG	\$189,323	\$202,216	\$5,515,052	\$5,906,591
ESG	\$706,616	\$1,054,056	\$1,098,673	\$2,859,345
ESG-CV			\$13,281,567	\$13,281,567
HEAP	\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000
HHAP 1		\$32,000,001		\$32,000,001
HHAP 2			\$15,040,002	\$15,040,002
HHC Article 1	\$3,661,627	\$3,237,669		\$6,899,296
PAS		\$250,000		\$250,000
Path	\$352,514	\$368,079	\$352,540	\$1,073,133
Total	\$5,910,080	\$37,112,021	\$35,287,834	\$78,309,935

²⁰⁷ These amounts are not considered exhaustive, as not every program reported their Operations budgets.

Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

Note: CDBG State Operations amounts are estimated, as discussed in Section A.1.6.2.B.

A.1.6.2.B CDBG Projects Not Related to Homelessness

Program staff informed Cal ICH that CDBG (Community Development Block Grant Program) serves many community development needs that do not necessarily touch homelessness, and provided Cal ICH awards budgets for only those CDBG-funded projects designated as “homelessness-related.” The remainder of the program’s allocation for each fiscal year was excluded from analysis, reflected in Figure A.4.

Figure A.4: CDBG non-homelessness dollars excluded from analysis

State Fiscal Year	Amount
FY 2018–19	\$29,907,750
FY 2019–20	\$29,734,324
FY 2020–21	\$92,112,926

The above amounts are estimates. The State operations associated with these awards were estimated as follows: total State Operating funds for CDBG in each year was 3 percent + \$100k of Federal Funding plus 100 percent of State funding (a match of the 3 percent of Federal), with the exception of 20/21 where there was a Federal injection of around \$150 million via the CARES Act, of which 6 percent was set aside for State operations, with no State match for this portion. Taking all of this together with the known quantities of total State and Federal funding and total Homelessness-related awards, proportional estimates were made of State operations contributions from Federal and State dollars associated with homelessness-related awards versus non-homelessness awards. Estimates are provided in Figure A.5.

Figure A.5: Estimation of CDBG Funding for State Operations

Known Amounts	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21
1. Total CDBG Funding	\$32,997,073	\$33,034,214	\$183,972,848
2. Total CDBG State Funding Portion (covers State Ops only)	\$961,079	\$962,162	\$971,247
3. Total CDBG Federal Funding Portion (covers State Ops and Awards)	\$32,035,994	\$32,072,052	\$183,001,601
4. Total Homeless Projects Awards (Federal dollars)	\$2,900,000	\$3,097,674	\$86,344,870
Estimated Amounts	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21
5. Total CDBG State Ops (100 percent State + (3 percent + \$100k) Federal + 6 percent Federal CARES amount)	\$2,022,158	\$2,024,324	\$11,138,371
6. Portion of State Ops associated with Homelessness-related Projects	\$189,323	\$202,216	\$5,515,052
7. State-funded Portion of State Ops associated with Homelessness-related Projects	\$89,980	\$96,113	\$93,977

8. Federally funded Portion of State Ops associated with Homelessness-related Projects	\$99,343	\$106,103	\$5,421,075
9. Federally funded Portion of Total Homelessness-related funding (Sum of Rows 4 and 8)	\$2,999,343	\$3,203,777	\$91,765,945
10. Total Homelessness-related funding (Sum of Rows 7 and 9)	\$3,089,323	\$3,299,890	\$91,859,922
11. Total Non-Homelessness funding (Subtract Row 10 from Row 1)	\$29,907,750	\$29,734,324	\$92,112,926

A.1.6.3 Intended Use Estimates made by Cal ICH and State Partners

Most agencies and departments submitted data on the awarded budgets for their programs that allowed Cal ICH to group them into our Intended Use categories. Seven programs, however, submitted budgets in formats that did not allow Cal ICH to place funds into the above Intended Use categories. Cal ICH worked with these agencies and departments to identify the most accurate approaches to categorization. The specific decisions made on how to create these estimates are described below.

A.1.6.3A CalWORKs Housing Support Program and Housing and Disability Advocacy Program

For the CalWORKs Housing Support Program and the Housing and Disability Advocacy Program, Cal ICH received the proposed budgets based on funding requests for each recipient, not awarded budgets, which did not total the final award amount. To address this, we increased the eligible uses in the requested budgets proportionately to match the total award, then used those eligible use amounts in our Intended Use estimate.

Additionally, we only received budget information that could be categorized by Intended Use for Fiscal Year 2019–20. To address this issue, staff used the percentage of funds from the 2019–20 budgets that went to each Intended Use category for each recipient, then applied those percentages to the recipient's total approved budgets from the other fiscal years. Therefore, budget category proportions for these programs are estimates in Fiscal Years 2018–19 and 2020–21, and totals within those categories are estimates for all years.

For both programs, staff at DSS estimate that programs in earlier stages of implementation likely had higher administrative costs than subsequent budget years. For HDAP, FY 19-20 saw significant program ramp up with new grantees and administrative costs are likely higher than subsequent fiscal years. Additionally, HDAP budgets used to create this estimate included an overarching category of housing financial assistance. While represented in the report as permanent housing, these funds were likely also spent on interim housing.

A.1.6.3B Bringing Families Home, Home Safe, Emergency Solutions Grant

The method for estimating percentages in Section 1.6.3A was also used to estimate small discrepancies in several other programs:

- Seven counties' budgets in the Bringing Families Home program had small discrepancies in amounts reported compared to their total awards. Category totals were estimated to match total awards.
- Two counties' budgets in the HomeSafe program were requested budgets rather than approved budgets. Category totals were estimated to match total awards.
- One CoC in ESG was added with only a total award amount. This CoC got an award in ESG-CV, and we used the category breakdown from that program to estimate the ESG award.

A.1.6.3C Project Roomkey and Rehousing Strategy

The Project Roomkey and Rehousing Strategy program did not collect eligible use budget figures up-front due to the urgency and speed of establishing the program. Therefore, CDSS staff estimated what percent of this program's funding for both Fiscal Years 2019–20 and 2020–21 would be allocated to the various Intended Use categories. For 2019–20, CDSS estimated that 100 percent of funds went to Interim Housing. For 2020–21, CDSS estimated that 10 percent went to Administration, 15 percent went to Interim Housing, and 75 percent went to Permanent Housing.

A.1.6.3D Whole Person Care Pilot

The Whole Person Care Pilot (WPCP) Program budgets include two eligible use categories that cut across multiple Cal ICH Intended Use categories. Cal ICH worked with DHCS to identify how to best approximate the distribution of these funds. DHCS distributed the "Delivery Infrastructure" budget category as: 20 percent Interim Housing and 80 percent Strategic Planning, Coordinated Entry System, and HMIS. They distributed the "Fee-for-Service Services" category as: 20 percent Interim Housing and 80 percent Services.

Additionally, the WPCP budgets provided to Cal ICH included the match contributions of local jurisdictions. Cal ICH thus multiplied all amounts by the percentage reflecting the federal contribution. This federal contribution amount changed from 50 percent to 56.2 percent at the start of calendar year 2020, or midway through Fiscal Year 2019–20; thus, an average of 53.1 percent was used in this fiscal year to estimate the federal contributions.

It is also worth noting that not all WPCP funds were used for homelessness-focused interventions. DHCS staff estimated that approximately 60% of the total funding was focused on efforts for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. However, the various applicants had differing proposals for how to use funds, with a range of

proportions dedicated to homelessness interventions in each case. Due to the flexible nature of this program, application budgets were diversely structured, and it was not possible for Cal ICH to separate out funds between homelessness interventions and other interventions (such as in the case of CDBG). Therefore, we did not attempt to estimate these proportions in the dollar amounts reported.

A.1.6.3E Cal OES Programs

Upon review, Cal OES staff informed Cal ICH that budgets provided for their six programs were not correctly categorized by intended use. Program staff created percentage estimates using Cal ICH’s umbrella Intended Use categories based on program activity from the 20/21 fiscal year, recommending that Cal ICH apply these percentages to all awards for all three years.

A.1.6.3F Homekey

Cal ICH did not receive categorized budgets for Homekey, only total awards. When asked to categorize the Homekey funds, HCD staff estimated the Intended Use Categories as follows: 94% Construction and 6% Services. Cal ICH applied these percentages to all awards.

A.1.6.4 Programs bucketed into a single intended use category

Not every program was able to provide Cal ICH with budgets broken down into budget categories. In these instances, Cal ICH conferred with program staff to bucket the entire program into a single category that was judged to be the best fit (Figure A.6).

Figure A.6: Programs with Estimated Intended Use Category

Program	Intended Use Category
Housing Navigators Program	Services
Transitional Housing Program	Interim Housing
Homeless Mentally Ill Outreach and Treatment	Services

A.1.6.5 Dollars rolled over between programs

A.1.6.5A Domestic Violence Housing First Program

Funds for the Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program in Fiscal Year 2018–19 included a subset of awards from a previous iteration of the program, “KD” in Fiscal Year 2017–18. Cal OES included this subset of KD awards in their reported XD budgets because they were disbursed via XD in Fiscal Year 2018–19.

A.1.6.5B Supportive Housing Multifamily Housing Program / Multifamily Housing Program

These two programs were funded by a common ballot proposition (2018 Prop 1), and each year’s NOFA drew from that total five-year allocation. Each year, awards were

made above or below the original NOFA, and differences were recorded against the total proposition allocation. This total allocation also includes an ongoing State Operations budget; these amounts were not reported. So as not to double count any dollars allocated, we used the yearly award totals as the total allocations for both programs.

A.1.6.6 Atypical placements of program funding into fiscal years

Not every program's funding schedule aligned with the State fiscal year cycle. Also, some programs experienced delays between applications, awards, and periods of performance. Cal ICH communicated with agency and department staff to determine what years to place such programs.

A.1.6.6A Housing for a Healthy California II

While Housing for a Healthy California II awards were decided in Fiscal Year 2019–20 and agreements were made, there was a delay in funding agreements being executed, which occurred in Fiscal Year 2020–21 (and used Fiscal Year 2020–21 SB 2 funds). Cal ICH placed these awards in Fiscal Year 2020–2.

A.1.6.6B No Place Like Home

No Place Like Home (NPLH) was funded by bond sales. As such, money allocated and money awarded were not related in the same way as other programs; money allocated to the program from bond sales in a given fiscal year was not equal to money awarded to grantees in that fiscal year. To conform the NPLH budget data to the rest of the programs, Cal ICH used awarded totals in each fiscal year as the allocated totals for those years. For more details about NPLH bond sales, please refer to the NPLH entry in the Appendix: Program Summaries section.

A.1.6.6C Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program

The Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program awards are based on calendar years, not state fiscal years. Cal ICH staff separated awards into state fiscal years by using the information on the month and year of the funding round in which the application was awarded credits (Figure A.7).

Figure A.7: Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Awards Mapped to Fiscal Years

TCAC Contract Year	TCAC Funding Round	TCAC Round Approval Date	Fiscal Year
2018	2	9/19/18	FY 2018–19
2019	1	6/12/19	FY 2018–19
2019	2	9/25/19	FY 2019–20
2020	1	6/17/20	FY 2019–20
2020	2	10/14/20	FY 2020–21
2020	1 (4 percent)	2/18/20	FY 2019–20
2020	2 (4 percent)	4/14/20	FY 2019–20
2020	3 (4 percent)	9/16/20	FY 2020–21
2020	4 (4 percent)	12/20	FY 2020–21
2021	1 (9 percent)	6/16/21	FY 2020–21
2021	1 (4 percent)	2/4/21	FY 2020–21

A.2 Quantitative Data Analysis

This report draws on several sources of quantitative data. In this section, we describe the datasets and methods used to analyze each of these different sources of data, as well as the limitations of each.

A.2.1 California Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS)

This report draws significantly on data analysis from California's Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS). Developed by Cal ICH, HDIS integrates data from homelessness service providers that participate in the Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) in each of the 44 California Continuums of Care (CoC)—regional homelessness service coordination and planning bodies.²⁰⁸ Records are then standardized, cleaned, and de-duplicated, providing a unique database of people served by homelessness service providers across the state over time.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁸ Data elements in the HMIS are defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. For more information about HDIS, see https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/hdis/technical_information.pdf.

²⁰⁹ Data across CoCs may contain multiple records belonging to the same client. HDIS uses a system of exact and probabilistic rules to compare pairs of records. Records with a high level of similarity are matched and merged together. This ensures that people are counted accurately in HDIS analyses.

For this report, we analyzed the records of people who used programs reported in HDIS from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021, including:

- the characteristics of people who enrolled in programs (including their age, gender, race/ethnicity, household composition, and veteran status).
- the total number and types of programs they used, including their frequency and duration.
- and the outcomes associated with those programs, including whether people remained homeless or moved to permanent housing.

This is the first time HDIS data have been analyzed to answer these questions. As such, the report should be taken as a preliminary effort to understand what is in HDIS, its strengths, and its limitations. The comprehensiveness of the data, coupled with the fact that there are always errors in administrative data reporting, requires more time for cleaning than was possible. Future reports under the Landscape Assessment Study will delve into these data, including regional variation and program specific results, in more detail. It is also important to note that the data in this report will not necessarily align with numbers presented on the state's HDIS Dashboard. The data presented here is a snapshot of the data in HDIS as of April 2022, while HDIS Dashboard data are updated quarterly.

A.2.1.2 Data Privacy

To protect confidentiality, all data for people in the system were stripped of personally identifiable information (PII) and de-identified before they were shared with the research team. In the data downloads that include anonymized client-level data, individuals are identified by a client "surrogate key" (CLIENT_SK). This surrogate key is completely unrelated to PII or to any client identification number in any CoC's HMIS and cannot enable any HDIS Academy users to identify particular individuals. In addition, the research team followed the data privacy guidelines established by the California Health and Human Services Agency.²¹⁰

A.2.1.2 Data Limitations

There are some specific limitations to HDIS data used in this analysis.

- For the version of HDIS analyzed in this report, Yuba/Sutter County CoC had only submitted data for only one program and thus the CoC's data are incomplete.
- Independent providers that do not receive Federal funding or certain State funding can opt out of participation in local HMIS. If they do, their data are not included in HDIS.

²¹⁰ See [CHHS data de-identification guidelines](#) and [CHHS's data playbook](#)

- Victim Service Providers, private nonprofit organizations whose primary mission is to provide direct services to victims of domestic violence, are legally prohibited by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) from entering client data into local HMIS. Instead, these providers maintain a separate, parallel data system that is not connected to HMIS. As a result, data from Victim Service Providers are not included in HDIS and people who report having experienced domestic violence (especially those fleeing domestic violence) are undercounted in the system.
- Some providers that serve unaccompanied youth may not be able to share all client-level data with HDIS, resulting in a likely undercount of unaccompanied youth.
- Information from some permanent housing programs for veterans are captured in a separate data system from HMIS, resulting in a likely undercount of veterans served in these types of programs in HDIS.

A.2.1.3 HDIS Definitions

HDIS includes a record for every enrollment by a person in a project that reports data in the HMIS. Below, we provide information about each of the data elements in HDIS that were used as part of the Legislative Report. As much as possible, we utilized definitions and coding logics developed by Cal ICH.

A.2.1.3A Demographic Characteristics of People Served

Throughout the report, we refer to the demographic characteristics of people served by projects reporting data to HDIS. Some of these characteristics, like race/ethnicity, are static over time, while others, such as age, are time varying.

Race and ethnicity. Within the raw data, race and ethnicity are recorded separately. To identify a person's race and ethnicity, we used the variable that was constructed by Cal ICH. This variable distinguishes between non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanic Whites, other races include both Hispanic and non-Hispanic individuals. In other words, Black, African American, or African individuals can be either Hispanic or another non-Hispanic ethnicity. These categories differ from the HUD Point-in-Time (PIT) Count data because the PIT groups together both Hispanic and non-Hispanic Whites into the "White" category, and the Hispanic/Latinx category includes people of all racial groups. Individuals who did not know, refused to disclose, or were not asked for their race or ethnicity are included in "Unknown."

Age. Age is defined as age at first entry into a service program where the period of enrollment overlaps with July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2021. Individuals who did not know, refused to disclose, or were not asked for their age/date of birth are included in "Unknown."

Gender. Gender is treated as a static variable over the reporting period with four categories: men, women, transgender, and questioning or non-singular. Some analyses combine the transgender and questioning/non-singular categories because the numbers of people in these categories is relatively small.

A.2.1.3B Subpopulation Characteristics

The report provides data on population served, service utilization, and outcomes for different subpopulation groups. Each of these categories is defined below.

Families. Families are people in households with both adults (age 18 and older) and children (younger than 18).

Individuals. Individuals are people not in families, including people in households with parents and their adult children.

Children and Young Adults. There are multiple subpopulations for children (under age 18) and young adults (ages 18–24):

- Unaccompanied minors are individuals under 18 who enroll in a project without an accompanying parent or guardian.
- Unaccompanied young adults are individuals between the ages of 18 and 24.
- Unaccompanied youth includes both minors and young adults.
- Parenting youth are youth who identify as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household. Parenting youth households include both the parents and children.

Veterans. Individuals who indicated that they are a US veteran. This includes Reserves and National Guard members who were called up to active duty. Data on veteran status are not collected for minors under 18 years of age.

Chronically Homeless. Chronically homeless is defined as a person with a disability who has been continuously homeless for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless on those occasions is at least 12 months.

Newly Homeless. Individuals are classified as “newly homeless” if the last time they experienced homelessness in any California CoC was more than 24 months ago, or there is no record of them having experienced homelessness in any California CoC within the data available in HDIS.

A.2.1.3C Projects

To understand patterns of service utilization, the analysis in the Legislative Report includes information about the “projects” that people enrolled in between July 1, 2018,

and June 30, 2022. Project types in HDIS follow HMIS reporting guidelines. Figure A.8 lists each project type in HDIS, its definition from the HMIS Data Standards manual, as well as the guidance providers are given for when they enter the data into the system.

Figure A.8: Project Types in HDIS

Project Type	Definition	Enrollment in Service
Coordinated Entry	A project that administers the continuum's centralized or coordinated process to coordinate assessment and referral of individuals and families seeking housing or services, including use of a comprehensive and standardized assessment tool.	Date of first contact with client
Street Outreach	A project that offers services necessary to reach out to unsheltered homeless people, connect them with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services, and provide urgent, non-facility-based care to unsheltered homeless people.	Date of first contact with client
Day Shelter	A project that offers daytime facilities and services (no lodging) for persons who are homeless.	Date client accesses facilities.
Transitional Housing/Safe Haven	A project that provides temporary lodging and is designed to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families into permanent housing within a specified period of time.	Date client moves into residential project.
Emergency Shelter	A project that offers temporary shelter (lodging) for the homeless in general or for specific populations.	Night the client first stayed in the shelter. Enrollment continues for up to ~90 days, depending on local agency.
Homelessness Prevention	A project that offers services and/or financial assistance necessary to prevent a person from moving into an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation.	Date client first began working with the project and received some provision of services.
PH - Housing Only	A project that offers permanent housing for persons who are homeless, but does not make supportive services available as part of the project.	Date client was determined eligible; information by the client or referral indicates they meet admission criteria. The client is able to access services and housing through the project. The expectation is the project
PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry)	A project that offers permanent housing and supportive services to assist homeless persons, but does not limit eligibility to individuals with disabilities.	

PH - Permanent Supportive Housing (disability required for entry)	A project that offers permanent housing and supportive services to assist homeless persons with a disability.	has a housing opening (on-site, site-based, scattered-site subsidy) or expects to have one in a reasonably short amount of time, but “reasonably short” is undefined.
PH - Rapid Re-Housing ²¹¹	A permanent housing project that provides housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and/or medium term rental assistance.	
Services Only	A project that offers only stand-alone supportive services (other than outreach or coordinated entry) to address the special needs of participants (such as childcare, employment assistance, and transportation services) and has associated housing outcomes.	Date client first began working with the project and received some provision of services.
Other	A project that offers services, but does not provide lodging, and cannot otherwise be categorized as another project type. For example, a project funded to provide childcare for persons in permanent housing or a dental care project funded to serve homeless clients should be typed 'Other.'	Date client first began working with the project and received some provision of services.

Where applicable, the analysis follows HUD's methods for calculating System Performance Measures (SPM), which estimate the number of people experiencing homelessness and exiting homelessness over time. Cal ICH amended the SPM methods for use with HDIS. These methods adjust the dates of service, shelter, and housing enrollments for extended information gaps (e.g., at least 60 days without information on people's homelessness status).

The SPM definitions also only retain enrollments in non-shelter and non-housing services programs for people whose current living situations are recorded as experiencing homelessness: staying in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, Safe Haven, a hotel/motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher, or place not meant for habitation. This restriction applies to the following project types: Services only, street outreach, Coordinated Entry, day shelter, and “other.” The restriction does not apply to homelessness prevention enrollments, which target people at risk of homelessness rather than currently experiencing it.

Relatively few enrollments in these service types record any information for clients' current living situation, however. As a result, most enrollments in these services are excluded from the analysis. Figure A.9 shows the numbers of enrollments in these project

²¹¹ Although HMIS data standards categorize rapid re-housing as a “permanent housing” project, it is important to understand that rapid re-housing does not usually involve a specific, project-based housing development nor does it provide a permanent subsidy.

types included in the Legislative Report and the number that are excluded by the SPM rules. Nearly all enrollments in services only, day shelter, and “other” services are excluded. Four-fifths of Coordinated Entry enrollments are excluded, as are two-fifths of street outreach enrollments.

Figure A.9: Number of Services Enrollments Included and Excluded from the Legislative Report by the SPM Rules

Service Type	Included in Legislative Report	Excluded by SPM Rules
Services Only	6,787	199,600
Street Outreach	210,262	146,133
Coordinated Entry	28,803	117,356
Day Shelter	600	40,843
Other	88	20,941

A.2.1.3D Destinations

HDIS data include information on the destination of a client after exiting a project. Project staff are directed to record where the client is expected to stay after they complete or stop participating in project activities. Figure A.10 lists the destinations analyzed in this report, along with the detailed destinations that are included in each subcategory.

Figure A.10: Destination Types in HDIS

HDIS Destination Subcategory	Detailed Destinations based on HMIS Data Entry Guidance
Permanent Supportive Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent housing (other than rapid re-housing) for formerly homeless persons
Permanent Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental by client, with HCV voucher (tenant or project based) Rental by client in a public housing unit
Permanent Housing - rent/own with subsidy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rented or owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy Rental by client, with Veteran Grant and Per Diem (GPD) Program, Transition in Place (TIP) housing subsidy Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA public housing
Permanent Housing - rent/temp subsidy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental by client, with rapid re-housing or equivalent subsidy
Permanent Housing - rent/own with no subsidy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental or owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy
Family/Friends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staying or living with friends or family, permanent tenure
Homeless - sheltered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher, or RHY-funded Host

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home shelter Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA transitional housing Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth) Safe Haven
Homeless - unsheltered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport or anywhere outside)
Institutional - incarceration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility
Institutional - medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility
Temporary - not homeless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher
Temporary - host home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host Home (non-crisis)
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any known destination that does not fall into one of the categories above
Deceased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deceased
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown

There can be a mismatch between enrollments in a specific project and the destination. For example, a client exiting a project may be recorded as going to permanent housing with a subsidy, including housing subsidies provided through HUD-funded subsidies (e.g., public housing, Housing Choice Voucher or “Section 8”) or other housing subsidy (e.g., state rental assistance voucher). However, the destination (e.g. a PSH unit) may not be an HDIS reporter, which means that the person would not subsequently be recorded as enrolling in a permanent housing project.

Temporary housing, and the difference between a temporary versus permanent stay, is up to the discretion of the staff at the project. There is no specific timeframe used to differentiate between 'permanent' or 'temporary.' Rather, the determination should be made based on whether the situation reflects family reunification or whether the family member or friend has placed any limitation that indicates the stay is intended to be temporary (e.g. a specific time limit).

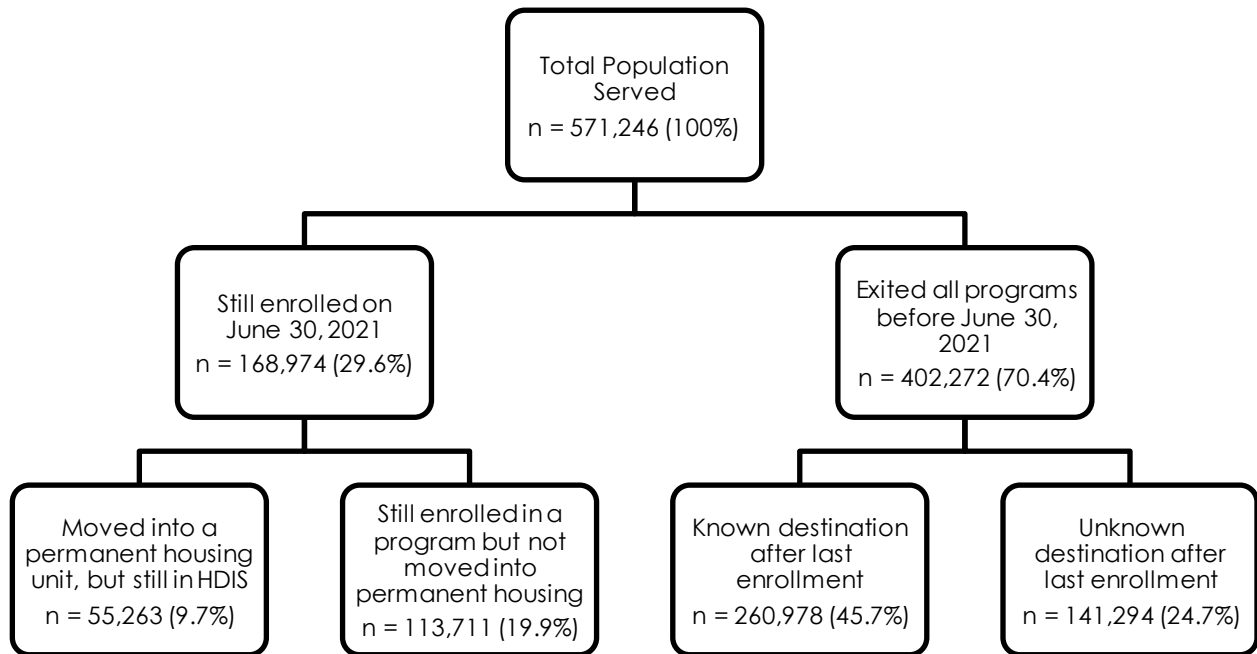
Shelters that track bed nights using the night-by-night method may have high rates of missing Destination data when the client is marked as exited. Often, in this model, a client is marked as exited after a period of time of not coming into the shelter, at which point the opportunity to ask clients where they are going is lost.

A.2.1.5 Measuring Outcomes

Outcomes are based on the last known destination or ongoing program enrollment on June 30, 2021. The data for this analysis include one record for each person in the population served throughout the reporting period, 571,246 people total. As shown in Figure A.11, these outcomes are measured differently for people who were still enrolled in a service, shelter, or housing program at the end of the reporting period compared to those who had exited all programs before the end of the reporting period.

For people still enrolled in a program, we present data on the type of program in which they were enrolled. For people who had exited all programs reporting in HDIS by June 30, 2021, we present data on their last known living situation, or “destination,” as recorded by the service, shelter, or housing provider for the program they exited last.

Figure A.11: Types of Outcomes for the Population Served by Whether They Were Still Enrolled in a Program Recorded in HDIS on June 30, 2021



Source: Cal ICH Homeless Data Integration System
 Note: Data include people with enrollments during July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2021. All percentages are calculated among the total population served, 571,246 people.

Of the total unique people served, 29.6 percent (168,974) were still enrolled in a service, shelter, or housing program at the end of the reporting period. The analysis separates these enrollments by whether they show a person moved into a permanent housing unit—thus ending their experience of homelessness—or they were still enrolled in a program without moving into permanent housing, continuing to experience homelessness.

Some people had multiple ongoing enrollments in HDIS on June 30, 2021, requiring some decision rules for classifying their outcomes on that date. Of the 55,263 people enrolled and moved into permanent housing programs at the end of the reporting period, 3,544 had multiple ongoing permanent housing enrollments with move-in dates. Many of these overlapping enrollments reflect services or a housing subsidy paired with a permanent housing program. To identify the outcome for people with multiple permanent housing enrollments with move ins, the analysis selected, in this order: the enrollment with the latest move-in date, the enrollment with the latest entry date if move-in dates matched, permanent supportive housing enrollments over other types. For people with ongoing enrollments at the end of the reporting period other than being moved into permanent housing, the analysis selects the enrollments with the latest entry date.

Similarly, some people had multiple ongoing enrollments other than move ins to permanent housing. Of the 113,711 people with these ongoing enrollments, 3,202 were enrolled in multiple projects with the same latest entry date. Of these 3,202 people, 1,701 people were enrolled in multiple projects of a single type. These people are classified as being enrolled in that project type at the end of the reporting period. Of the 3,202 people with multiple ongoing enrollments at the end of the reporting period, 1,301 people were enrolled in projects of multiple types. These people are classified with a new category for being “enrolled in multiple project types” at the end of the reporting period.

The remaining 70.4 percent of people observed in HDIS (402,272) had exited all enrollments by June 30, 2021. The analysis measures their outcomes with the reported destination from their final enrollments, which are their enrollments with the latest exit date. The destinations correspond to people's living situations at the time that their last enrollment ended. An important caveat is that often program staff do not know a client's destination—for example, a person staying in an emergency shelter might simply not show up the next night, a caseworker in an outreach program might not find the person in their usual unsheltered location, or a person could have moved to a service that does not report into HDIS. As a result, the outcome for 141,294 people (35.1 percent of the 402,272 people who had exited all enrollments) was an unknown destination.

Some people had multiple enrollments with the same latest exit date, again requiring some decision rules for classifying their outcomes. Of the 402,272 people who had exited all enrollments by June 30, 2021, 8,658 people had multiple enrollments with the same last exit date. Of people with multiple ongoing enrollments, 6,825 people had only one reported type of known destination and their outcome is that destination type. The remaining people with multiple enrollments were assigned to an unknown destination because they either had no known destination (1,234 people), or because they had conflicting known destinations (599 people).

A.2.1.8 State Program Funding Identification

One objective for the Landscape Assessment was to identify which projects utilized state funding. Not all state programs require that grantees enter data into HDIS. Of the 35 programs evaluated as part of the Landscape Assessment, only 16 required HMIS participation in at least one fiscal year, meaning that many state programs go unaccounted for in terms of their impact in the data. AB-977, passed in September, 2021, strengthens reporting requirements for state programs directed at addressing homelessness, but does not take effect until January 1, 2023.²¹² In addition, even when state programs require that grantees enter data into the system, many flagged the record with the broad category “Other Funding,” making it difficult to link the program to the specific state funding source. Finally, most service providers do not rely on just one source of funding for their programs. Instead, in everything from the provision of outreach and Coordinated Entry to permanent housing, local, state, and federal funds are often “braided” together. All of these factors make it difficult to isolate the impact of state programs, as opposed to the housing, services and outcomes generated by the system as a whole.

To provide the state legislature with the best information possible, we undertook several steps to identify state programs within HDIS. Using pattern matching recognition, we searched for a wide variety of text strings within the different HDIS fields to identify the use of state program funds. We identified that funding information was sometimes included in four separate fields within HDIS:

- In the ODS_FUNDER table, the Other_Funder and Grant_ID fields contained information about the funding source.
- In the DIM_PROJECT table, the Project_Name and Organization_Name fields contained information about the funding source

For each of these fields, we used pattern recognition string matching to ascertain if there was any mention of one of the 35 programs considered under the Landscape Assessment. For example, for “Project Roomkey”, we searched for “Project Roomkey”, “PRK”, and “Roomkey”, allowing for spelling errors.

As a next step, we used the “Project Address” field in HDIS to match addresses within HDIS to known addresses of all of the programs that provide funding for new construction or rehabilitation of permanent housing, including the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, VHHP, Multifamily Housing Program, and Homekey. This allowed us to identify existing buildings that were funded under these programs, but the majority of projects identified in this way were built with funds prior to the fiscal years covered in this report.

²¹² https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=2021_20220AB977

The process was modified slightly for HHAP and HEAP projects. For these funding sources, Cal ICH reached out individually to grantees to ask them to identify which of their projects used either HHAP or HEAP funding. Cal ICH created a separate file that included the project ID and whether they used HHAP or HEAP funding. These flags were added to the cleaned project database. For Project Roomkey, the research team gave CDSS a list of projects that were identified as Project Roomkey sites using pattern matching recognition, and CDSS staff provided confirmation of whether they knew it was a Project Roomkey site. We assumed that projects that explicitly listed Project Roomkey as a funding source were Project Roomkey, even when that project was not able to be confirmed with data available to CDSS.

We were able to identify funding from at least one Landscape Assessment program, either on its own or in combination with local and/or federal funding streams, for 37 percent of programs. As AB 977 is implemented and more programs report data into their local HMIS, the data within HDIS will become more comprehensive in helping to document the impact of state investments.

In total, people enrolled in 6,584 service, shelter, or housing programs (called “projects” in HMIS) between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021. Many of these programs are very small: 38.2 percent of programs enrolled fewer than 25 participants over the reporting period. Over half (56.1 percent) enrolled between 25 and 500 participants. Only 5.8 percent enrolled more than 500 participants. Street outreach, Coordinated Entry, and emergency shelter programs in the large, urban CoCs tend to have the highest number of enrollments.

Other sources of quantitative data

In addition to analyzing data in HDIS, this report draws on quantitative data from a wide variety of other sources, each of which complements HDIS and enhances our understanding of homelessness in California.

HUD Point-in-Time Count Data. The HUD Point-in-Time Count (PIT) estimates the number of people experiencing homelessness in a CoC, generally on a single night in January at least every two years. The PIT complements HDIS, because it counts people experiencing homelessness regardless of whether they are currently seeking services. It also can be used to track trends in the number of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness, as well as compare data across states. However, it is important to emphasize that the PIT data are different from HDIS in important ways. The PIT data provide only a snapshot in time of who experiences homelessness,²¹³ while HDIS looks at the dynamic nature of people moving in and out of homelessness over time.

²¹³ Research has highlighted the limitations of the PIT count in capturing the total number of people experiencing homelessness. See for example, Smith, C., & Castañeda-Tinoco, E. (2019). Improving Homeless Point-In-Time Counts: Uncovering the Marginally Housed. *Social Currents*,

HUD Housing Inventory Count Data (HIC). The HIC is conducted concurrently with the sheltered PIT and is designed to represent the inventory of dedicated beds for persons who are homeless in emergency and permanent housing projects. CoCs rely largely on HMIS reports, supplemented with project- and client-level surveys. Like the PIT, the HIC data provide a snapshot of housing and shelter resources.

HUD Voucher and Public Housing Data. Housing vouchers, as well as public housing units, are an important resource for addressing the housing needs of people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. Vouchers and public housing units are funded by the federal government, and are administered by local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs). Vouchers in particular are often braided together with state funds to provide permanent supportive housing. We obtained and analyzed budget allocation, voucher utilization, and public housing data from HUD to assess how PHAs are working with localities to provide housing for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Data. LIHTC is the most important source of funding for the creation of new affordable housing units. LIHTC is funded by the U.S. Department of the Treasury; the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) distributes these funds and sets policy priorities through its Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP). California also implements a State Tax Credit program to supplement the federal funds. LIHTC funds are often braided together with other state programs—such as No Place Like Home—to build or rehabilitate affordable housing, including units dedicated to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. Because LIHTC is not routinely reported in HDIS, we analyzed LIHTC applications for 2018–2021 to identify how many units were created by the program, as well as the share of those units dedicated to people at risk of or experiencing homelessness. We also analyzed the characteristics of tenants who were housed by properties placed in service between 2018 and 2021.

State Program Data. For state programs that were not reported in HDIS data, we use program evaluation reports, as well as data collected from the state agencies and departments, to help describe how the program used the funds to address homelessness.

6(2), 91–104. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2329496518812451>. Mast, Brent D. “Measuring Homelessness and Resources to Combat Homelessness with PIT and HIC Data.” *Cityscape*, vol. 22, no. 1, 2020, pp. 215–26. JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26915494>. Accessed 16 Oct. 2022.

Appendix B: Additional Fiscal Information

Appendix Figure B.1: Program Name and Funding Amount for All Fiscal Years

State Agency	Program Name	Source	Fiscal Year	Funding Amount	Funding Mechanism
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO)	College Homeless and Housing Insecure Pilot (CHHIP) Program	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$9,000,000	Grant
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO)	College Homeless and Housing Insecure Pilot (CHHIP) Program	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$9,000,000	Grant
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)	Long Term Offender Reentry Recovery Program (LORR)	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$5,222,660	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	Bringing Families Home (BFH) Program	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$24,384,559	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Homeless Assistance (HA)	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$18,060,971	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Homeless Assistance (HA)	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$44,218,239	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Homeless Assistance (HA)	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$20,604,955	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Homeless Assistance (HA)	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$45,862,643	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Homeless Assistance (HA)	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$11,302,023	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Homeless Assistance (HA)	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$27,670,471	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Housing Support Program (HSP)	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$24,895,187	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Housing Support Program (HSP)	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$48,325,951	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Housing Support Program (HSP)	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$35,035,770	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Housing Support Program (HSP)	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$68,010,613	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Housing Support Program (HSP)	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$28,183,082	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	CalWorks Housing Support Program (HSP)	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$54,708,337	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	Home Safe Program	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$14,500,000	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$24,995,700	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$25,000,000	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	Project Roomkey and Rehousing Strategy	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$50,000,000	Grant
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)	Project Roomkey and Rehousing Strategy	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$59,000,000	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program**	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$19,434,862	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$21,677,667	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$41,316,645	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$8,066,955	Grant

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL FISCAL INFORMATION

State Agency	Program Name	Source	Fiscal Year	Funding Amount	Funding Mechanism
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$700,000	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$377,000	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$700,000	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$377,000	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$700,000	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$388,310	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Homeless Youth Emergency Services & Housing (YE) Program	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$6,336,500	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Homeless Youth Innovative Services (HI) Program	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$1,000,000	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Specialized Emergency Housing (KE) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$4,548,950	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Specialized Emergency Housing (KE) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$9,397,784	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Specialized Emergency Housing (KE) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$9,679,717	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Transitional Housing (XH) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$8,913,200	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Transitional Housing (XH) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$17,003,835	Grant
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Transitional Housing (XH) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$17,207,469	Grant
California Housing Finance Agency (Cal HFA)	Special Needs Housing Program (SNHP)	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$20,467,800	Subsidy Loan
California Housing Finance Agency (Cal HFA)	Special Needs Housing Program (SNHP)	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$32,859,565	Subsidy Loan
California Housing Finance Agency (Cal HFA)	Special Needs Housing Program (SNHP)	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$25,861,291	Subsidy Loan
California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH)	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Fund	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$100,000,000	Grant
California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH)	Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP)	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$500,000,000	Grant
California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH)	Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Grant Program Round 1 (HHAP-1)	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$650,000,000	Grant
California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH)	Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Grant Program Round 2 (HHAP-2)	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$300,000,000	Grant

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL FISCAL INFORMATION

State Agency	Program Name	Source	Fiscal Year	Funding Amount	Funding Mechanism
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$72,537,479	Tax Credit
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$304,667,529	Tax Credit
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$328,144,945	Tax Credit
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$318,083,823	Tax Credit
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$461,509,647	Tax Credit
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$541,096,742	Tax Credit
Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	Homeless Mentally Ill Outreach and Treatment Program (HMIOT)	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$49,800,000	Grant
Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$8,812,865	Grant
Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$8,814,326	Grant
Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$8,813,505	Grant
Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilot Program	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$323,365,334	Grant
Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilot Program	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$343,413,825	Grant
Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)	Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilot Program	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$371,955,791	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH) Program	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$53,306,833	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH) Program	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$29,895,893	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)*	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$89,980	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)*	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$2,999,343	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)*	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$96,113	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)*	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$3,203,777	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)*	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$93,977	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)*	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$91,765,945	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Emergency Solutions Grants Coronavirus Funds (ESG-CV)	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$310,905,362	Grant

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL FISCAL INFORMATION

State Agency	Program Name	Source	Fiscal Year	Funding Amount	Funding Mechanism
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$11,776,926	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$12,207,572	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$12,346,037	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Homekey	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$50,000,000	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Homekey	Federal Funding	FY 2020–21	\$747,000,000	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Housing for a Healthy California (Article I)	Federal Funding	FY 2018–19	\$36,616,277	Grants and Loans
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Housing for a Healthy California (Article I)	Federal Funding	FY 2019–20	\$29,438,624	Grants and Loans
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Housing for a Healthy California (Article II)	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$60,118,937	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Housing Navigators Program (HNP)	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$5,000,000	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)	Proposition Funding	FY 2019–20	\$572,900,595	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)	Proposition Funding	FY 2020–21	\$205,676,118	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	No Place Like Home (NPLH)	Proposition Funding	FY 2018–19	\$498,584,877	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	No Place Like Home (NPLH)	Proposition Funding	FY 2019–20	\$619,381,044	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	No Place Like Home (NPLH)	Proposition Funding	FY 2020–21	\$227,108,497	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Pet Assistance and Support (PAS) Program	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$5,000,000	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Supportive Housing Multifamily Program (SHMHP)	Proposition Funding	FY 2018–19	\$125,950,630	Loan
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Transitional Housing Program (THP)	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$7,999,200	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Transitional Housing Program (THP)	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$7,265,600	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP)	State Funding	FY 2018–19	\$76,702,671	Grant
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP)	State Funding	FY 2019–20	\$83,157,224	Grant

State Agency	Program Name	Source	Fiscal Year	Funding Amount	Funding Mechanism
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP)	State Funding	FY 2020–21	\$125,142,219	Grant
			Total	\$9,597,741,793	

Appendix Figure B.2: Percent of State Funding by Intended Use by Fiscal Year

Intended Use Category	Total Funding FY 2018–19	Total Funding FY 2019–20	Total Funding FY 2020–21	Total Funding All Years
Administration	4%	3%	3%	3%
Construction, Rehabilitation, and Preservation	58%	60%	66%	62%
Homelessness Prevention	3%	>1%	2%	2%
Interim Housing: Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing	4%	12%	7%	8%
Permanent Housing: Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Deeply Affordable Housing	3%	10%	8%	7%
Services	20%	8%	9%	12%
Strategic Planning, Coordinated Entry System, and HMIS	8%	6%	5%	6%
Grand Total	\$2,264,742,824	\$3,440,871,530	\$3,813,817,503	\$9,519,431,858

Source: Cal ICH Survey of State Agencies

Note: The grand total in this figure refers to the total amount the studied programs awarded to grantees. Please see Data Notes in Section 1 for details.

Appendix Figure B.3 Landscape Assessment Programs that Require a Funding Match

Programs Broken Down by Fiscal Year	Percentage Funds Required to be Matched
Bringing Families Home (BFH) Program	
FY 2019–20	100%
Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program	
FY 2018–19	25%
FY 2019–20	25%
FY 2020–21	25%
Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program	
FY 2018–19	100%
FY 2019–20	100%
FY 2020–21	100%
Home Safe Program	
FY 2018–19	100%
Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program	
FY 2018–19	25%
FY 2019–20	25%
FY 2020–21	25%
Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)	
FY 2019–20	100%
FY 2020–21	100%
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	
FY 2018–19	33%
FY 2019–20	33%
FY 2020–21	33%

Specialized Emergency Housing (KE) Program	
FY 2018–19	25%
FY 2019–20	25%
FY 2020–21	25%
Transitional Housing Program (THP)	
FY 2018–19	25%
FY 2019–20	25%
FY 2020–21	25%
Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilot Program	
FY 2018–19	100%
FY 2019–20	88%
FY 2020–21	78%
Homekey	
FY 2020–21	Match requirements varied by capital and operating budget details of each application.

Appendix Figure B.4: State Funding Amounts by Region (Continuum of Care), Recipient, and Fiscal Year

Geographic Region	Recipient Type	Recipient	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
Alpine, Inyo, Mono Region	CoC	Alpine, Inyo, Mono Counties	\$590,112	\$823,620	\$2,441,464	\$3,855,196
	County	Inyo	\$117,544	\$69,568	\$87,365	\$274,477
		Mono	\$101,040	\$50,000	\$570,000	\$721,040
	Provider	Provider	\$1,029,003	\$1,185,517	\$1,253,420	\$3,467,940
Alpine, Inyo, Mono Region Total			\$1,837,699	\$2,128,705	\$4,352,249	\$8,318,653
Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa Tuolumne Region	CoC	Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne Counties	\$1,273,314	\$2,233,775	\$2,958,287	\$6,465,376
	County	Amador	\$284,157	\$239,470	\$214,720	\$738,347
		Calaveras	\$293,884	\$508,591	\$305,120	\$1,107,595
		Mariposa	\$2,161,573	\$3,463,595	\$263,515	\$5,888,683
		Tuolumne	\$365,757	\$398,348	\$628,290	\$1,392,395
	Developer	Developer	\$1,718,481		\$1,257,791	\$2,976,272
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$256,634		\$256,634
Provider	Provider	\$1,691,033	\$1,327,354	\$1,448,011	\$4,466,398	
Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa Tuolumne Region Total			\$7,788,199	\$8,427,767	\$7,075,734	\$23,291,700
Bakersfield, Kern Region	City	Arvin			\$422,720	\$422,720
		Bakersfield	\$1,247,754	\$4,094,659	\$5,943,803	\$11,286,216
	CoC	Bakersfield/Kern County	\$2,603,226	\$1,825,940	\$2,554,728	\$6,983,894
	County	Kern	\$28,410,102	\$26,195,864	\$23,886,714	\$78,492,680
	Developer	Developer		\$2,014,594	\$10,716,677	\$12,731,271
	Housing Authority	Housing Authority	\$3,544,000		\$13,300,934	\$16,844,934
	Provider	Provider	\$1,516,122	\$483,775	\$498,295	\$2,498,192
	Sponsor/ Developer	Sponsor		\$2,154,500		\$2,154,500
Administrative Entity	Kern County	\$274,914	\$273,261	\$261,840	\$810,015	
Bakersfield, Kern Region Total			\$37,596,118	\$37,042,593	\$57,585,711	\$132,224,422
Chico, Paradise, Butte Region	City	Oroville		\$114,870		\$114,870
	CoC	Chico, Paradise/Butte County	\$4,889,945		\$6,698,446	\$11,588,391
	Community College	Community Colleges		\$700,000	\$700,000	\$1,400,000
	County	Butte	\$4,268,001	\$11,111,610	\$7,707,255	\$23,086,867
	Developer	Developer			\$43,104,340	\$43,104,340
	Provider	Provider	\$592,239	\$479,270	\$881,383	\$1,952,892
	Sponsor/ Developer	Sponsor		\$11,394,968	\$23,789,546	\$35,184,514
Chico, Paradise, Butte Region Total			\$9,750,185	\$23,800,718	\$82,880,970	\$116,431,873
Colusa, Glenn, Trinity Region	CoC	Colusa, Glenn, Trinity Counties	\$631,071	\$537,417	\$887,800	\$2,056,289

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Geographic Region	Recipient Type	Recipient	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
	County	Colusa	\$202,714	\$225,266	\$185,108	\$613,088
		Glenn	\$1,878,481	\$1,862,848	\$1,099,150	\$4,840,479
		Trinity	\$142,823	\$2,910,602	\$324,245	\$3,377,670
	Developer	Developer		\$936,714	\$992,505	\$1,929,219
	Provider	Provider		\$100,000		\$100,000
Colusa, Glenn, Trinity Region Total			\$2,855,089	\$6,572,847	\$3,488,808	\$12,916,744
Daly City, San Mateo Region	CoC	Daly City/San Mateo County	\$4,933,139		\$13,206,564	\$18,139,703
	County	San Mateo	\$20,132,803	\$27,309,292	\$82,325,632	\$129,767,727
	Developer	Developer	\$10,283,994	\$26,075,960	\$25,653,712	\$62,013,666
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$196,507		\$196,507
	Provider	Provider	\$600,000	\$634,680	\$1,068,746	\$2,303,426
	Administrative Entity	San Mateo County	\$191,409	\$184,473	\$186,499	\$562,381
Daly City, San Mateo Region Total			\$36,141,345	\$54,400,912	\$122,441,153	\$212,983,410
Davis, Woodland, Yolo Region	City	West Sacramento			\$3,519,212	\$3,519,212
	CoC	Davis, Woodland/Yolo County	\$1,341,828	\$899,241	\$365,090	\$2,606,159
	County	Yolo	\$15,633,066	\$5,126,122	\$9,172,922	\$29,932,110
	Developer	Developer	\$886,783	\$4,480,000	\$3,277,676	\$8,644,459
	Provider	Provider	\$428,952	\$1,165,860	\$1,192,306	\$2,787,118
Davis, Woodland, Yolo Region Total			\$18,290,629	\$11,671,223	\$17,527,206	\$47,489,058
El Dorado Region	City	South Lake Tahoe			\$505,632	\$505,632
	CoC	El Dorado County	\$1,448,324	\$841,580	\$1,494,680	\$3,784,583
	County	El Dorado	\$1,634,277	\$5,969,641	\$3,980,688	\$11,584,606
	Developer	Developer	\$406,598			\$406,598
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit			\$7,350,000	\$7,350,000
	Provider	Provider	\$373,074	\$607,681	\$1,027,074	\$2,007,829
El Dorado Region Total			\$3,862,273	\$7,418,901	\$14,358,074	\$25,639,248
Fresno, Madera Region	City	Fresno	\$3,105,520	\$7,754,704	\$2,911,171	\$13,771,395
		Huron			\$203,554	\$203,554
	CoC	Fresno City & County/Madera County	\$9,501,363	\$3,443,200	\$3,918,033	\$16,862,596
	Community College	Community Colleges		\$700,000	\$700,000	\$1,400,000
	County	Fresno	\$17,974,471	\$25,440,969	\$43,403,767	\$86,819,206
		Madera	\$5,688,281	\$1,247,692		\$8,963,333
	Developer	Developer	\$22,767,891	\$38,094,512		\$78,804,546
	Housing Authority	Housing Authority	\$2,818,068		\$20,183,191	\$23,001,259
	Provider	Provider		\$703,057	\$1,139,176	\$1,842,233
Sponsor/Developer	Sponsor			\$11,398,771	\$11,398,771	

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Geographic Region	Recipient Type	Recipient	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
	Administrative Entity	Fresno County	\$285,252		\$282,746	\$567,998
Fresno, Madera Region Total			\$62,140,846	\$77,384,135	\$104,109,912	\$243,634,892
Glendale Region	City	Glendale	\$723,163	\$443,253		\$1,166,416
	CoC	Glendale	\$625,114	\$547,356	\$250,000	\$1,422,470
Glendale Region Total			\$1,348,277	\$990,609	\$250,000	\$2,588,886
Humboldt Region	City	Arcata		\$80,839	\$629,410	\$710,249
		Eureka			\$1,530,111	\$1,530,111
	CoC	Humboldt County	\$2,565,245	\$2,336,654	\$6,432,477	\$11,334,376
	Community College	Community Colleges		\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
	County	Humboldt	\$7,567,568	\$8,424,120	\$6,060,923	\$22,052,611
	County/Tribe	Humboldt/Yurok		\$700,000		\$700,000
	Developer	Developer	\$3,592,714	\$3,274,278	\$744,046	\$7,611,038
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$200,000	\$3,943,390	\$4,143,390
	Provider	Provider	\$134,734	\$150,984	\$139,208	\$424,926
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$4,066,583			\$4,066,583
Tribes	Tribes			\$2,519,544	\$2,519,544	
Humboldt Region Total			\$17,926,844	\$15,666,875	\$22,499,109	\$56,092,828
Imperial Region	City	Calexico			\$6,657,266	\$6,657,266
		El Centro			\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000
	CoC	Imperial County	\$4,859,411	\$3,735,295	\$3,815,691	\$12,410,397
	Community College	Community Colleges		\$600,000	\$600,000	\$1,200,000
	County	Imperial	\$2,546,551	\$1,999,508	\$2,400,651	\$6,946,710
	Developer	Developer	\$9,477,301	\$20,048,069	\$11,427,885	\$40,953,255
Provider	Provider	\$798,047	\$1,246,772	\$1,669,840	\$3,714,659	
Imperial Region Total			\$17,681,310	\$27,629,644	\$29,171,333	\$74,482,287
Lake Region	City	Clearlake			\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
	CoC	Lake County	\$1,298,634	\$579,512	\$1,120,300	\$2,998,446
	County	Lake	\$706,130	\$2,041,201	\$2,789,030	\$5,536,361
	Developer	Developer	\$2,500,000	\$2,850,962	\$3,417,749	\$8,768,711
	Provider	Provider	\$1,873,650	\$459,259	\$878,316	\$3,211,225
Tribes	Tribes			\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	
Lake Region Total			\$6,378,414	\$5,930,933	\$10,705,395	\$23,014,743
Long Beach Region	City	Long Beach	\$4,111,494	\$6,691,954	\$22,703,000	\$33,506,448
	CoC	Long Beach	\$9,387,420	\$2,600,248	\$3,254,164	\$15,241,832
	Community College	Community Colleges		\$700,000	\$700,000	\$1,400,000
	Developer	Developer	\$2,388,934			\$2,388,934
Long Beach Region Total			\$15,887,848	\$9,992,202	\$26,657,164	\$52,537,214

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Geographic Region	Recipient Type	Recipient	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
Los Angeles Region	City	Artesia		\$56,367		\$56,367
		El Monte			\$21,160,953	\$21,160,953
		Los Angeles	\$95,408,524	\$151,196,360	\$65,025,000	\$311,629,884
		Tri-City (Claremont, LaVerne, and Pomona)	\$100,000			\$100,000
	CoC	Los Angeles City & County	\$81,099,808	\$77,234,501	\$68,169,960	\$226,504,269
	Community College	Community Colleges		\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000	\$4,200,000
	County	Los Angeles	\$431,296,234	\$603,996,885	\$377,903,344	\$1,413,196,463
	Developer	Developer	\$111,307,883	\$129,199,873		\$489,683,312
	Housing Authority	Housing Authority				\$128,791,897
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$1,264,870		\$1,264,870
	Provider	Provider	\$7,836,594	\$17,635,692	\$17,783,549	\$43,255,835
	Sponsor/ Developer	Sponsor		\$183,675,348	\$26,985,455	\$210,660,803
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$72,546,773	\$28,265,338	\$85,592,225	\$186,404,336
	Tribes	Tribes			\$253,815	\$253,815
	Administrative Entity	Los Angeles County	\$1,120,838	\$1,120,863	\$1,120,909	\$3,362,610
Los Angeles Region Total			\$800,716,654	\$1,195,746,097	\$1,044,062,663	\$3,040,525,414
Marin Region	CoC	Marin County	\$4,831,856	\$1,419,565	\$6,258,503	\$12,509,924
	County	Marin	\$4,511,453	\$9,802,753	\$24,741,516	\$39,055,722
	Developer	Developer	\$1,376,269		\$1,307,260	\$2,683,529
	Provider	Provider	\$575,145	\$1,243,160	\$1,554,717	\$3,373,022
	Sponsor	Sponsor		\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000
Marin Region Total			\$11,294,723	\$15,465,477	\$33,861,996	\$60,622,197
Mendocino Region	CoC	Mendocino County	\$4,921,968	\$1,077,716	\$5,901,374	\$11,901,058
	County	Mendocino	\$3,216,183	\$9,039,822	\$12,068,391	\$24,324,396
	Developer	Developer		\$1,509,451	\$11,455,487	\$12,964,938
	Provider	Provider	\$435,897	\$980,426	\$1,192,153	\$2,608,476
	Tribes	Tribes			\$2,244,591	\$2,244,591
Mendocino Region Total			\$8,574,048	\$12,607,415	\$32,861,996	\$54,043,459
Merced Region	CoC	Merced City & County	\$1,338,105	\$834,715	\$3,509,693	\$5,682,513
	County	Merced	\$5,948,597	\$6,772,461	\$5,147,424	\$17,868,482
	Developer	Developer		\$2,809,731	\$7,544,516	\$10,354,247
	Provider	Provider	\$147,892	\$319,004	\$261,327	\$728,223
Merced Region Total			\$7,434,594	\$10,735,912	\$16,462,960	\$34,633,465
Napa Region	CoC	Napa City & County	\$1,234,588		\$840,900	\$2,075,488
	County	Napa	\$11,284,061	\$4,452,635	\$5,022,777	\$20,759,473
	Developer	Developer	\$2,369,094	\$1,296,012	\$4,310,877	\$7,975,983

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Geographic Region	Recipient Type	Recipient	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
	Provider	Provider	\$732,500	\$622,180	\$1,055,872	\$2,410,552
Napa Region Total			\$15,620,243	\$6,370,827	\$11,230,426	\$33,221,496
Nevada Region	CoC	Nevada County		\$580,876	\$250,000	\$830,876
	County	Nevada	\$2,267,395	\$2,901,360	\$3,961,543	\$9,130,298
	Developer	Developer	\$3,497,175	\$3,598,159	\$9,542,772	\$16,638,106
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$198,540		\$198,540
	Provider	Provider	\$287,500	\$369,292	\$377,902	\$1,034,694
Nevada Region Total			\$6,052,070	\$7,648,227	\$14,132,217	\$27,832,514
Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda Region	City	Berkeley	\$6,578,688	\$5,694,327		\$12,273,015
		Oakland	\$8,671,117	\$24,979,837	\$19,433,849	\$53,084,803
	CoC	Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County	\$16,192,049		\$11,748,000	\$27,940,049
	County	Alameda	\$73,917,357	\$119,880,723	\$126,812,625	\$320,610,705
	Developer	Developer	\$34,562,555	\$66,401,762	\$36,432,595	\$137,396,912
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit			\$8,602,577	\$8,602,577
	Provider	Provider	\$3,662,500	\$4,397,555	\$8,443,140	\$16,503,195
	Sponsor/ Developer	Sponsor		\$50,395,415	\$8,020,611	\$58,416,026
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$52,198,491	\$6,160,693		\$58,359,184
	Administrative Entity	Alameda County	\$350,731	\$342,374	\$365,315	\$1,058,420
Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda Region Total			\$196,133,488	\$278,252,685	\$219,858,712	\$694,244,886
Oxnard, San Buenaventura, Ventura Region	CoC	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County	\$4,857,922	\$2,291,348	\$1,762,942	\$8,912,212
	County	Ventura	\$14,210,586	\$16,900,810	\$46,279,368	\$77,390,764
	Developer	Developer	\$1,002,755	\$18,527,725	\$6,895,594	\$26,426,074
	Housing Authority	Housing Authority			\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$122,461		\$122,461
	Provider	Provider	\$300,000	\$596,445	\$614,338	\$1,510,783
	Sponsor/ Developer	Sponsor		\$20,716,720		\$20,716,720
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$2,443,798	\$9,444,540	\$2,788,410	\$14,676,748
	Administrative Entity	Ventura County	\$151,216	\$151,046	\$161,198	\$463,460
Oxnard, San Buenaventura, Ventura Region Total			\$22,966,277	\$68,751,095	\$59,701,850	\$151,419,222
Pasadena Region	City	Pasadena	\$720,243	\$419,607		\$1,139,850
	CoC	Pasadena	\$1,428,216	\$744,105	\$302,105	\$2,474,426
	Developer	Developer			\$15,814,166	\$15,814,166
Pasadena Region Total			\$2,148,459	\$1,163,712	\$16,116,271	\$19,428,442
Redding, Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte,	CoC	Redding/Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Counties	\$2,695,572	\$1,852,025	\$8,670,681	\$13,218,278

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Geographic Region	Recipient Type	Recipient	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
Modoc, Sierra Region	County	Del Norte	\$327,320	\$645,566	\$2,749,179	\$3,722,065
		Lassen	\$424,507	\$419,706	\$404,361	\$1,248,574
		Modoc	\$117,509	\$205,140	\$134,628	\$457,277
		Plumas	\$205,495	\$200,522	\$157,114	\$563,131
		Shasta	\$4,822,290	\$10,444,717	\$10,661,663	\$25,928,670
		Sierra	\$100,000	\$25,496		\$125,496
		Siskiyou	\$600,366	\$1,456,448	\$9,340,848	\$11,397,662
	Developer	Developer	\$5,735,547	\$1,836,358	\$10,509,977	\$18,081,882
	Provider	Provider	\$336,112	\$787,945	\$1,326,612	\$2,450,669
	Sponsor/ Developer	Sponsor			\$6,901,453	\$6,901,453
	Tribes	Tribes			\$2,328,493	\$2,328,493
Redding, Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Region Total			\$15,364,718	\$17,873,921	\$53,185,009	\$86,423,648
Richmond, Contra Costa Region	CoC	Richmond/Contra Costa County	\$7,196,771		\$6,065,100	\$13,261,871
	County	Contra Costa	\$29,741,615	\$41,151,577	\$55,657,012	\$126,550,204
	Developer	Developer	\$5,711,160	\$58,157,054	\$36,949,677	\$100,817,891
	Provider	Provider	\$1,012,500	\$1,233,751	\$1,685,790	\$3,932,041
	Sponsor/ Developer	Sponsor		\$17,566,750	\$32,161,643	\$49,728,393
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$13,502,874		\$13,855,380	\$27,358,254
	Administrative Entity	Contra Costa County	\$290,527	\$277,692	\$275,352	\$843,571
Richmond, Contra Costa Region Total			\$57,455,447	\$118,386,824	\$146,649,954	\$322,492,225
Riverside Region	City	Lake Elsinore			\$3,538,953	\$3,538,953
		Palm Springs		\$10,000,000		\$10,000,000
		Riverside		\$8,621,071	\$3,262,879	\$11,883,950
	CoC	Riverside City & County	\$9,791,805	\$3,859,185	\$34,633,622	\$48,284,612
	Community College	Community Colleges		\$700,000	\$700,000	\$1,400,000
	County	Riverside	\$37,956,803	\$15,708,443	\$41,537,816	\$95,203,062
	Developer	Developer	\$2,369,321	\$35,946,850	\$36,874,194	\$75,190,365
	Housing Authority	Housing Authority			\$11,302,457	\$11,302,457
	Provider	Provider	\$300,000	\$334,680	\$759,748	\$1,394,428
	Sponsor/ Developer	Sponsor		\$11,907,030		\$11,907,030
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$4,001,485	\$15,131,966		\$19,133,451
	Administrative Entity	Riverside County	\$300,452	\$303,373	\$301,695	\$905,520
Riverside Region Total			\$54,719,866	\$102,512,598	\$132,911,364	\$290,143,828
Roseville, Rocklin, Placer Region	CoC	Roseville, Rocklin/Placer, Nevada Counties	\$2,729,084	\$847,071	\$4,355,557	\$7,931,712
	County	Placer	\$6,334,221	\$4,864,382	\$6,129,749	\$17,328,352

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL FISCAL INFORMATION

Geographic Region	Recipient Type	Recipient	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
	Developer	Developer	\$4,360,120	\$15,696,888	\$1,088,931	\$21,145,939
	Provider	Provider	\$1,559,590	\$1,862,126	\$2,399,544	\$5,821,260
Roseville, Rocklin, Placer Region Total			\$14,983,015	\$23,270,467	\$13,973,781	\$52,227,263
Sacramento Region	City	Folsom			\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
		Sacramento	\$13,655,535	\$25,865,964	\$19,299,477	\$58,820,976
	CoC	Sacramento City & County	\$12,729,412	\$7,634,624	\$7,642,843	\$28,006,879
	County	Sacramento	\$25,655,668	\$35,957,922	\$25,257,972	\$86,871,562
	Developer	Developer	\$8,531,228	\$23,371,056	\$74,781,075	\$106,683,359
	Housing Authority	Housing Authority			\$14,993,731	\$14,993,731
	Provider	Provider	\$4,156,769	\$5,017,424	\$6,711,399	\$15,885,592
	Sponsor/ Developer	Sponsor		\$35,140,030	\$31,500,000	\$66,640,030
	Sponsor	Sponsor			\$8,401,939	\$8,401,939
	Tribes	Tribes			\$23,909	\$23,909
	Administrative Entity	Sacramento City & County	\$211,186	\$213,416	\$215,587	\$640,189
Sacramento Region Total			\$64,939,798	\$133,200,437	\$191,327,932	\$389,468,166
Salinas, Monterey, San Benito Region	City	Salinas	\$1,027,285	\$562,293		\$1,589,578
	CoC	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties	\$12,505,250	\$3,712,286	\$5,579,281	\$21,796,818
	County	Monterey	\$6,444,204	\$21,750,997	\$8,297,197	\$36,492,398
		San Benito	\$1,763,857	\$2,851,057	\$2,439,760	\$7,054,674
	Developer	Developer		\$5,835,344	\$8,042,398	\$13,877,742
	Provider	Provider	\$300,000	\$334,680	\$1,355,669	\$1,990,349
	Sponsor	Sponsor			\$11,952,820	\$11,952,820
	Administrative Entity	Salinas	\$298,831	\$280,598	\$242,240	\$821,669
Salinas, Monterey, San Benito Region Total			\$22,339,427	\$35,327,256	\$37,909,365	\$95,576,048
San Bernardino Region	City	Twentynine Palms			\$713,175	\$713,175
	CoC	San Bernardino City & County	\$9,389,654	\$3,579,116	\$5,699,714	\$18,668,485
	Community College	Community Colleges		\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$2,400,000
	County	San Bernardino	\$15,932,151	\$24,522,306	\$18,868,326	\$59,322,783
	Developer	Developer	\$12,295,717	\$3,008,979	\$13,179,845	\$28,484,541
	Housing Authority	Housing Authority			\$1,101,678	\$1,101,678
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit			\$15,345,402	\$15,345,402
	Provider	Provider	\$1,161,315	\$1,266,860	\$2,134,918	\$4,563,093
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$4,426,369	\$3,713,485		\$8,139,854
	Administrative Entity	San Bernardino County	\$293,078	\$302,668	\$299,449	\$895,195
San Bernardino Region Total			\$43,498,284	\$37,593,414	\$58,542,507	\$139,634,206

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL FISCAL INFORMATION

Geographic Region	Recipient Type	Recipient	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
San Diego Region	City	San Diego	\$14,110,398	\$28,525,511	\$10,632,506	\$53,268,415
	CoC	San Diego City and County	\$18,821,668	\$12,575,644	\$9,166,088	\$40,563,401
	Community College	Community Colleges		\$600,000	\$600,000	\$1,200,000
	County	San Diego	\$59,878,297	\$72,421,453	\$34,644,643	\$166,944,393
	Developer	Developer	\$26,547,991	\$55,082,557	\$71,844,052	\$153,474,600
	Housing Commission	Housing Commission			\$37,690,283	\$37,690,283
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$548,776		\$548,776
	Provider	Provider	\$3,080,441	\$6,388,951	\$8,005,962	\$17,475,354
	Sponsor/Developer	Sponsor		\$89,722,571	\$34,331,836	\$124,054,407
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$29,999,996	\$9,283,837		\$39,283,833
	Administrative Entity	San Diego County	\$425,630	\$453,822	\$400,700	\$1,280,152
San Diego Region Total			\$152,864,421	\$275,603,122	\$207,316,071	\$635,783,614
San Francisco Region	City	San Francisco	\$10,564,313	\$25,017,008	\$86,180,678	\$121,761,999
	City/County	San Francisco	\$1,631,370	\$37,409,345	\$322,157	\$39,362,872
	CoC	San Francisco City & County	\$17,107,315	\$11,031,147	\$4,478,625	\$32,617,087
	County	San Francisco	\$55,706,842	\$43,845,233	\$50,015,447	\$149,567,522
	Developer	Developer	\$31,107,484	\$44,023,077	\$46,235,425	\$121,365,986
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$394,000		\$394,000
	Provider	Provider	\$1,505,620	\$3,572,174	\$3,605,673	\$8,683,467
	Sponsor/Developer	Sponsor		\$54,410,642	\$21,013,262	\$75,423,904
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$18,143,953			\$18,143,953
San Francisco Region Total			\$135,766,897	\$219,702,625	\$211,851,267	\$567,320,789
San Jose, Santa Clara Region	City	Mountain View			\$16,950,000	\$16,950,000
		San Jose	\$11,389,987	\$30,086,687	\$22,134,278	\$63,610,952
	CoC	San Jose/Santa Clara City & County	\$17,506,487	\$13,325,241	\$29,994,948	\$60,826,675
	Community College	Community Colleges		\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
	County	Santa Clara	\$67,458,408	\$91,208,525	\$88,814,721	\$247,481,653
	Developer	Developer	\$13,868,830	\$24,539,640	\$61,217,977	\$99,626,447
	Provider	Provider	\$771,632	\$3,299,434	\$3,009,270	\$7,080,336
	Sponsor	Sponsor		\$13,094,479		\$13,094,479
Administrative Entity	Santa Clara County	\$383,493	\$386,662	\$416,172	\$1,186,327	
San Jose, Santa Clara Region Total			\$111,378,836	\$176,440,667	\$223,037,366	\$510,856,869
San Luis Obispo Region	City	Grover Beach		\$50,330	\$369,468	\$419,798
	CoC	San Luis Obispo County	\$4,837,814	\$2,035,991	\$6,316,610	\$13,190,415
	County	San Luis Obispo	\$4,108,458	\$17,811,463	\$21,554,537	\$43,474,458

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL FISCAL INFORMATION

Geographic Region	Recipient Type	Recipient	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
	Developer	Developer	\$4,892,518	\$2,349,343	\$7,905,951	\$15,147,812
	Housing Authority	Housing Authority			\$12,900,000	\$12,900,000
	Provider	Provider	\$220,000	\$334,680	\$759,749	\$1,314,429
	Sponsor	Sponsor		\$1,737,651		\$1,737,651
	Administrative Entity	San Luis Obispo County	\$105,272	\$105,588	\$119,621	\$330,481
San Luis Obispo Region Total			\$14,164,062	\$24,425,047	\$49,925,936	\$88,515,045
Santa Ana, Anaheim, Orange Region	City	Anaheim	\$3,690,886	\$10,682,770	\$3,981,386	\$18,355,042
		Santa Ana	\$3,690,886	\$10,682,770	\$3,981,386	\$18,355,042
	CoC	Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County	\$15,568,716	\$9,418,005	\$24,476,293	\$49,463,013
	County	Orange	\$29,160,742	\$33,678,228	\$79,780,336	\$142,619,306
	Developer	Developer	\$22,989,809	\$11,218,038	\$17,408,755	\$51,616,602
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$520,692		\$520,692
	Provider	Provider	\$2,584,200	\$3,322,942	\$4,667,710	\$10,574,852
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$4,464,144	\$10,000,000		\$14,464,144
	Administrative Entity	Orange County	\$584,187	\$605,188	\$640,283	\$1,829,658
Santa Ana, Anaheim, Orange Region Total			\$82,733,569	\$90,128,632	\$134,936,149	\$307,798,351
Santa Maria, Santa Barbara Region	CoC	Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County	\$9,385,186	\$2,475,315	\$8,155,742	\$20,016,243
	County	Santa Barbara	\$2,911,814	\$11,561,240	\$3,059,932	\$17,532,986
	Developer	Developer	\$988,287	\$4,731,971	\$8,328,879	\$14,049,137
	Housing Authority	Housing Authority			\$2,814,661	\$2,814,661
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$193,082		\$193,082
	Provider	Provider	\$527,500	\$660,507	\$1,095,350	\$2,283,357
	Sponsor	Sponsor		\$2,663,776	\$2,551,445	\$5,215,221
	Administrative Entity	Santa Barbara County	\$336,401	\$328,840	\$312,096	\$977,337
Santa Maria, Santa Barbara Region Total			\$14,149,188	\$22,614,731	\$26,318,105	\$63,082,024
Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Sonoma Region	CoC	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County	\$12,111,292	\$4,051,389	\$7,422,643	\$23,585,324
	County	Sonoma	\$17,781,013	\$15,056,303	\$29,754,349	\$62,591,665
	Developer	Developer	\$3,779,583	\$28,902,894	\$59,140,113	\$91,822,590
	Housing Authority	Housing Authority			\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$200,000		\$200,000
	Provider	Provider	\$887,500	\$1,376,447	\$921,848	\$3,185,795
	Sponsor/Developer	Sponsor		\$11,339,194		\$11,339,194
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$9,900,000			\$9,900,000
	Tribes	Tribes			\$3,715,000	\$3,715,000
	Administrative Entity	Sonoma County	\$219,741	\$219,283	\$213,044	\$652,068

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL FISCAL INFORMATION

Geographic Region	Recipient Type	Recipient	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Sonoma Region Total			\$44,679,129	\$61,145,510	\$103,266,997	\$209,091,636
Stockton, San Joaquin Region	City	Stockton		\$8,106,398	\$6,663,035	\$14,769,433
	CoC	Stockton/San Joaquin County	\$7,148,364	\$3,612,066	\$5,216,992	\$15,977,421
	County	San Joaquin	\$5,961,746	\$9,963,031	\$8,906,706	\$24,831,483
	Developer	Developer	\$2,498,830	\$3,039,135	\$14,159,490	\$19,697,455
	Provider	Provider	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$308,999	\$908,999
	Sponsor/ Developer	Sponsor		\$34,100,000		\$34,100,000
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$6,444,335	\$6,802,600		\$13,246,935
	Administrative Entity	San Joaquin County	\$178,649	\$180,212	\$194,157	\$553,018
Stockton, San Joaquin Region Total			\$22,531,924	\$66,103,442	\$35,449,379	\$124,084,745
Tehama Region	CoC	Tehama County	\$592,346	\$556,126	\$2,919,936	\$4,068,408
	County	Tehama	\$3,443,599	\$5,416,055	\$3,474,096	\$12,333,750
	Developer	Developer			\$959,774	\$959,774
	Provider	Provider	\$1,589,179	\$1,427,027	\$1,386,944	\$4,403,150
Tehama Region Total			\$5,625,124	\$7,399,208	\$8,740,750	\$21,765,081
Turlock, Modesto, Stanislaus Region	CoC	Turlock, Modesto/Stanislaus County	\$7,236,986	\$2,640,062	\$24,696,858	\$34,573,906
	Community College	Community Colleges		\$700,000	\$700,000	\$1,400,000
	County	Stanislaus	\$8,228,516	\$13,971,609	\$4,348,208	\$26,548,333
	Developer	Developer	\$6,972,078		\$2,230,324	\$9,202,402
	Provider	Provider	\$208,000	\$471,853	\$901,034	\$1,580,887
	Sponsor	Sponsor		\$59,814		\$59,814
	Administrative Entity	Stanislaus County	\$289,501	\$270,601	\$268,669	\$828,771
Turlock, Modesto, Stanislaus Region Total			\$22,935,081	\$18,113,939	\$33,145,093	\$74,194,113
Vallejo, Solano Region	City	Suisun City		\$68,400		\$68,400
	CoC	Vallejo/Solano County	\$4,917,500	\$1,580,193	\$4,896,255	\$11,393,947
	County	Solano	\$9,184,904	\$12,290,892	\$5,028,557	\$26,504,353
	Developer	Developer	\$3,428,801	\$1,565,978	\$39,921,212	\$44,915,991
	Nonprofit	Nonprofit		\$100,000		\$100,000
	Provider	Provider	\$1,142,324	\$713,482	\$113,142	\$1,968,948
Vallejo, Solano Region Total			\$18,673,529	\$16,318,945	\$49,959,166	\$84,951,640
Visalia, Kings, Tulare Region	City	Hanford			\$1,150,000	\$1,150,000
	CoC	Visalia/Kings, Tulare Counties	\$3,883,941	\$3,203,440	\$3,461,816	\$10,549,197
	County	Kings	\$3,087,166	\$4,317,618	\$20,165,864	\$27,570,648
		Tulare	\$2,611,473	\$14,358,186	\$28,229,277	\$45,198,936
Developer	Developer	\$4,864,540	\$191,592	\$13,235,424	\$18,291,556	

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL FISCAL INFORMATION

Geographic Region	Recipient Type	Recipient	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total
	Provider	Provider	\$499,915	\$371,936	\$1,432,851	\$2,304,702
	Sponsor/ Developer	Sponsor		\$50,377,427	\$9,573,541	\$59,950,968
	Sponsor	Sponsor	\$7,107,082			\$7,107,082
	Tribes	Tribes			\$933,864	\$933,864
Visalia, Kings, Tulare Region Total			\$22,054,117	\$72,820,199	\$78,182,637	\$173,056,954
Watsonville, Santa Cruz Region	CoC	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County	\$9,674,883	\$2,975,046	\$11,158,121	\$23,808,050
	County	Santa Cruz	\$7,735,896	\$14,102,459	\$12,679,658	\$34,518,013
	Developer	Developer	\$2,500,000		\$1,734,845	\$4,234,845
	Provider	Provider	\$846,442	\$826,764	\$1,666,391	\$3,339,597
Watsonville, Santa Cruz Region Total			\$20,757,221	\$17,904,269	\$27,239,015	\$65,900,505
Yuba, Sutter Region	CoC	Yuba City & County/Sutter County	\$2,565,990	\$989,851	\$3,574,278	\$7,130,119
	County	Sutter	\$1,431,247	\$3,214,852	\$8,429,252	\$13,075,351
		Yuba	\$1,948,734	\$7,444,967	\$10,396,087	\$19,789,788
	Developer	Developer	\$5,624,737	\$5,614,212	\$15,844,724	\$27,083,673
	Provider	Provider	\$1,132,832	\$772,881	\$310,804	\$2,216,517
	Tribes	Tribes		\$150,000	\$2,606	\$152,606
Yuba, Sutter Region Total			\$12,703,540	\$18,186,764	\$38,557,751	\$69,448,054
Grand Total			\$2,264,742,824	\$3,440,871,530	\$3,813,817,503	\$9,519,431,857

Appendix C: Population Served

Appendix C.1: Total Number of People Served in the Homeless Data Integration System, by Household Type, Age at Entry to the System, and Fiscal Year

	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total Served
Total Families	106,083	114,582	118,454	210,266
Children (under age 18)	62,025	66,594	67,946	122,205
Young Adults (ages 18–24)	7,214	7,820	7,988	14,316
Adults (ages 25–49)	30,699	33,316	35,025	61,206
Older Adults (ages 50+)	3,488	3,838	4,281	7,144
Age Unknown	2,657	3,014	3,214	5,395
Total Individuals	159,834	189,509	207,659	343,946
Children (under age 18)	3,446	3,167	3,287	7,485
Young Adults (ages 18–24)	13,997	15,807	17,343	31,516
Adults (ages 25–49)	72,161	86,917	95,950	163,495
Older Adults (ages 50+)	70,170	83,566	91,001	141,324
Age Unknown	60	52	78	126
Total Unknown Household Type	6,512	6,647	5,607	16,734
Children (under age 18)	48	39	52	91
Young Adults (ages 18–24)	55	63	65	92
Adults (ages 25–49)	234	217	276	394
Older Adults (ages 50+)	76	73	93	112
Age Unknown	6,099	6,255	5,121	16,045

Appendix C.2: Total Number of People Served in the Homeless Data Integration System, by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Veteran Status, and Fiscal Year

	FY 2018–19	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	Total Served
Gender				
Men	126,795	139,474	133,274	277,365
Women	100,859	107,715	102,266	215,709
Transgender	950	1,121	1,049	2,049
Questioning/Non-Singular Gender	249	333	390	643
Unknown	1,381	3,082	2,595	6,306
Race/Ethnicity				
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latinx	64,495	71,110	66,754	139,311
Black, African American, or African	71,941	74,510	61,881	139,018
White Hispanic/Latinx	61,699	66,474	66,868	138,100
Multiple Races	10,133	11,147	9,511	20,450
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	5,992	6,601	6,637	13,179
Asian or Asian American	3,617	4,187	6,185	10,535
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2,860	2,940	2,763	6,015
Unknown	9,497	14,756	18,975	35,464
Veteran	20,255	19,881	15,843	34,929

Appendix D: Service Utilization

Appendix Figure D.1: Enrollment in Program Types, by Age

Program Type	Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-64	65+	Age Unknown
Day Shelter	0	50	133	115	56	58	144	44	0
Safe Haven	0	17	168	193	82	143	489	210	1
Other	8	4	9	13	6	12	23	12	1
Services Only	36	405	1,202	1,340	717	900	1,643	502	426
Unknown	159	40	70	49	25	21	26	14	1403
Permanent Housing without Services	864	158	324	288	150	175	270	86	34
Permanent Housing with Services	2,033	641	1,278	1,627	1,018	1,131	2,289	834	177
Coordinated Entry	3,300	2,527	5,477	5,433	2,528	2,701	4,814	1,805	220
Street Outreach	3,280	13,711	36,516	42,348	21,379	24,976	40,781	12,583	14,688
Permanent Supportive Housing	12,857	3,687	8,303	10,845	7,281	9,380	17,187	5,192	770
Transitional Housing	8,367	7,296	7,624	6,619	2,779	3,080	5,987	2,267	724
Homelessness Prevention	32,171	6,149	12,221	13,053	4,938	4,429	7,254	3,892	1,145
Rapid Re-Housing	70,520	14,751	28,896	23,134	8,387	8,778	18,213	8,389	3,333
Emergency Shelter	69,337	37,600	75,868	77,243	36,878	45,916	85,873	31,710	3,389
Total	202,944	87,036	178,092	182,300	86,224	101,700	184,993	67,540	25,927

Appendix Figure D.2: Enrollment in Project Types, by Race/Ethnicity

Project Type	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	Asian or Asian American	Black, African American, or African	White, Hispanic/Latinx	Multiple Races	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	White, Non-Hispanic, Non-Latinx	Unknown
Rapid Re-Housing	4,416	2,372	64,669	53,768	9,370	2,438	40,062	7,306
Street Outreach	5,905	2,976	57,848	48,791	5,701	1,939	71,029	16,073
Emergency Shelter	14,314	8,378	121,730	125,719	21,910	5,429	149,130	17,204
Permanent Housing with Services	590	369	3,046	1,716	509	271	3,831	696
Safe Haven	24	13	520	160	58	15	498	15
Day Shelter	30	2	139	164	16	7	229	13
Services Only	253	116	1,425	1,803	309	74	2,594	213
Unknown	13	8	16	145	17	2	197	1,409
Coordinated Entry	922	656	8,741	5,736	1,486	478	9,017	1,769
Homelessness Prevention	1,770	3,632	19,635	30,045	3,993	991	15,078	10,108
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,070	1,532	25,812	15,754	3,496	863	24,793	1,182
Permanent Housing without Services	79	29	814	567	119	23	555	163
Transitional Housing	1,309	835	12,511	11,351	2,369	756	14,214	1,398
Other	0	0	10	23	4	0	43	8
Total	31,695	20,918	316,916	295,745	49,357	13,287	331,280	57,558

Appendix Figure D.3: Enrollment in Project Types, by Gender

Project Type	Men	Women	Transgender	Questioning/ Non-Singular	Unknown
Transitional Housing	26,960	16,901	349	155	378
Services Only	3,870	2,814	47	23	33
Permanent Housing with Services	6,321	4,433	92	17	165
Permanent Housing without Services	1,056	1,272	10	2	9
Street Outreach	130,834	74,593	1,452	415	2,968
Rapid Re-Housing	89,810	93,443	401	123	624
Permanent Supportive Housing	43,385	31,270	455	82	310
Coordinated Entry	15,432	12,943	238	90	102
Unknown	184	221	1	0	1,401
Homelessness Prevention	37,615	46,787	128	54	668
Day Shelter	418	175	3	3	1
Safe Haven	1,172	119	5	4	3
Other	51	34	2	0	1
Emergency Shelter	277,505	180,588	2,426	816	2,479
Total	634,622	465,599	5,609	1,784	9,142

Appendix Figure D.4: Enrollment in Project Types, by Household Type

Project Type	Adults Only	Adults with Children	Child Only
Rapid Re-Housing	62,626	120,430	792
Permanent Supportive Housing	52,990	22,102	136
Transitional Housing	29,729	14,355	301
Services Only	6,480	254	10
Safe Haven	1,302	0	0
Coordinated Entry	21,632	7,067	12
Permanent Housing with Services	7,403	3,438	106
Unknown	137	264	6
Other	76	12	0
Street Outreach	189,397	5,502	758
Homelessness Prevention	27,546	55,873	1,373
Permanent Housing without Services	932	1,392	22
Emergency Shelter	347,874	106,776	8,214
Day Shelter	600	0	0
Total	748,724	337,465	11,730

Appendix Figure D.5: Enrollment in Project Types, by Chronicity

Project Type	Non-Chronic Homelessness	Chronic Homelessness
Rapid Re-Housing	162,075	20,981
Permanent Supportive Housing	49,101	25,991
Transitional Housing	38,942	5,142
Services Only	3,908	2,826
Safe Haven	741	561
Coordinated Entry	21,877	6,822
Permanent Housing with Services	8,667	2,174
Unknown	369	32
Other	64	24
Street Outreach	138,594	56,305
Homelessness Prevention	82,842	577
Permanent Housing without Services	2,008	316
Emergency Shelter	331,210	123,440
Day Shelter	359	241
Total	840,772	245,432

Appendix Figure D.6: Number of Times Enrolled in HDIS, by Race/Ethnicity, Veteran Status, and Gender

Number of Enrollments	1	2-3	4-5	6-10	> 10
Race/Ethnicity					
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	58.4%	28.3%	7.8%	4.6%	0.9%
Asian or Asian American	68.9%	22.6%	5.5%	2.6%	0.4%
Black, African American, or African	57.8%	30.1%	7.6%	3.8%	0.7%
White Hispanic/Latinx	62.6%	27.4%	6.2%	3.1%	0.7%
Multiple Races	55.4%	31.4%	8.4%	3.9%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	59.0%	30.2%	7.7%	2.7%	0.5%
White Non-Hispanic/Non-Latinx	58.5%	28.0%	7.8%	4.6%	1.1%
Unknown	77.9%	17.2%	3.5%	1.3%	0.2%
Gender					
Men	59.8%	27.9%	7.4%	4.0%	0.9%
Women	61.6%	28.0%	6.6%	3.2%	0.6%
Transgender	51.3%	30.3%	10.7%	6.5%	1.3%
Questioning/Non-Singular Gender	50.2%	31.0%	8.5%	7.9%	2.3%
Unknown	88.0%	9.8%	1.4%	0.7%	0.1%
Veteran Status					
Veterans	52.0%	33.3%	9.0%	4.6%	1.1%
Overall Population	60.9%	27.7%	7.0%	3.6%	0.8%

Appendix Figure D.7: Permanent Housing Enrollment Duration

	Rapid Re-Housing	Permanent Housing without Services	Permanent Housing with Services	Permanent Supportive Housing
Total enrollments	180,343	2,266	10,671	73,469
Total with move-in date	59,382	1,100	7,794	50,813
Average days until move-in	86	36	26	51
Median days until move-in	38	0	0	0
Total with no move-in date, exit after study end	36,325	817	2,034	15,363
Average days to study end	467	1,696	1,139	1,664
Median days to study end	268	919	664	1,270
Total with no move-in date, exit before study end	84,636	349	843	7,293
Average days to exit	242	835	484	1,168
Median days to exit	175	405	265	730

Appendix Figure D.8: Non-Permanent Housing Enrollment Duration

	Overall		For those who exited before June 30, 2021		For those who were still enrolled June 30, 2021	
	Average days enrolled	Median days enrolled	Average days enrolled	Median days enrolled	Average days enrolled	Median days enrolled
Coordinated Entry	23	0	18	0	124	91
Day Shelter	52	15	52	15	38	25
Emergency Shelter	62	17	57	16	198	144
Homelessness Prevention	96	57	88	47	147	111
Other	8	0	8	0		
Safe Haven	181	112	178	112	239	126
Services Only	55	15	45	15	209	157
Street Outreach	34	15	29	15	172	115
Transitional Housing	212	134	208	131	278	187
Unknown	19	0	18	0	170	189

Appendix E: Program Summaries

E.1 Overview of Program Summaries

This appendix contains a summary of each of the 35 programs included in the Landscape Assessment. The summaries include: fiscal years funded, total funding available by year, funding sources, period of performance, eligible uses, match requirements, allowable grantee types, number of grantees, and target populations. All narrative items are verbatim survey responses. All dollar amounts are sourced from Cal ICH's data collection process: survey responses, approved budget collection, and communications with agency staff. Funding is broken down by year, source (when applicable), and intended use category, using the abbreviated category names below. The below information reflects the data available upon survey submission, which took place between March and May 2022.

Note: The funding amounts and uses listed in this document are meant to show intended use of state funds and cannot be used for accounting or evaluation purposes. Given the information available for this report, some programs have caveats related to their data which are called out in their summaries. In particular, the Intended Use categories summarize estimated funding based on the submitted program budgets or proxy budgets provided by program staff, however, they do not map exactly to department or agency budget categories so can only be considered estimates. Any other categories or amounts for which estimates have been made will be marked by an asterisk (*). Detailed explanations of these items can be found in Appendix A: Detailed Methodology.

Figure E.12: Abbreviated Names for Categories

Abbreviated Names for Intended Use Categories	
Administration	Administration
Construction	Construction, Rehabilitation and Preservation
Prevention	Homelessness Prevention
Interim Housing	Interim Housing: Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing
Permanent Housing	Permanent Housing: Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, Deeply Affordable Housing
Services	Services
Strategic Planning	Strategic Planning, Coordinated Entry System, and HMIS
Abbreviated Names for Other Categories	
State Operations	State Operations dollars are held by agencies and not awarded to grantees. They are excluded from category analysis. Not every program reported on State Operations dollars, so these amounts are not considered exhaustive.
Non-Homelessness Funding	One program, CDBG, designated that only a portion of its funding was intended for homeless interventions. This category denotes the remainder of CDBG funds. They are excluded from analysis.

E.2 CCCCCO Programs

E.2.1 College Homeless and Housing Insecure Pilot Program (HHIP)

HHIP are three-year annual grants of up to \$700,000 each to help homeless and housing insecure students find reliable shelter.²¹⁴

Figure E.13: HHIP Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2019-2020: 7/1/2019 - 6/30/2020 FY 2020-2021: 7/1/2020 - 6/30/2021
Total funding available	FY 2019-2020: \$9,000,000 FY 2020-2021: \$9,000,000 Total: \$18,000,000
Funding source(s)	State: \$18,000,000 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Rental assistance and rapid rehousing for community college students. Connecting students with community case managers who have knowledge and expertise in accessing safety net resources. Providing emergency grants that are necessary to secure housing or to prevent the imminent loss of housing. Outreach and coordination to assist vulnerable students experiencing homelessness and housing insecurity and helping them access permanent housing and to promote housing stability in supportive housing. Establishing ongoing emergency housing procedures, including on-campus and off-campus resources.
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Community Colleges
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2019-2020: 14 FY 2020-2021: 14
Target population(s)	California community college students enrolled in one of the 14 colleges participating in the program

Figure E.14: HHIP Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
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²¹⁴ <https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/News-and-Media/Press-Releases/2020-HOUSING-GRANTS-3-5-20>

Administration				
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services				
Strategic Planning		100%	100%	100%
State Operations				
Total		\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$18,000,000

E.3 CDCR Programs

E.3.1 Long Term Offender Reentry Recovery Program (LTOOR)

LTOOR is a residential program that provides housing, meals, support services and resources, programming, and supervision in a safe, clean, drug-free environment. The program offers services that focus on Long Term Offenders (LTOs) needs such as employment, job search and placement training, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literacy, and life skills. Substance Abuse education and a 52-week certified domestic violence program is provided to applicable parolees. The program provides peer-driven support, assistance, and guidance to newly released LTOs to assist parolees with successful reintegration into their communities.²¹⁵

Figure E.15: LTOOR Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	Annually starting in FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Contracts
Period of performance	FY 2020-2021: 7/1/2020 - 6/30/2023
Total funding available	FY 2020-2021: \$5,222,660 Total: \$5,222,660
Funding source(s)	State: \$5,222,660 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Operational needs on a per diem basis
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Providers
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2020-2021: 7
Target population(s)	Long Term Offenders and Offenders that have served life sentences

Figure E.16: LTOOR Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing			100%	100%
Permanent Housing				
Services				

²¹⁵ <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/rehabilitation/ltoor/>

Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total			\$5,222,660	\$5,222,660

E.4 CDSS Programs

E.4.1 Bringing Families Home (BFH)

BFH offers financial assistance and housing-related wrap-around supportive services, including, but not limited to: rental assistance, housing navigation, case management, security deposits, utility payments, moving costs, hotel and motel vouchers, legal services, and credit repair. Targets families involved with the child welfare system who are experiencing homelessness.²¹⁶

Figure E.17: BFH Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	2019-2020
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2019-2020: 7/1/2019 - 6/30/2022
Total funding available	FY 2019-2020: \$24,384,559 Total: \$24,384,559
Funding source(s)	State: \$24,384,559 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	BFH funding may be used to assist families involved in the child welfare system who are experiencing homelessness, as defined in WIC section 16523(d) Administration (e.g., data tracking, program management, overhead costs, benefits, data tracking) Housing Navigation and Case Management (e.g., housing case managers, housing navigator, legal/credit repair assistance, cross-agency liaison) Rapid Rehousing Subsidies, Access to Long Term Housing Subsidies (if applicable) (e.g., Family Unification Program (FUP) vouchers, Housing Choice vouchers, affordable housing, supportive housing) Interim Housing Interventions (e.g., motels, shelters, bridge housing) Other Financial Assistance (e.g., deposits, making the home habitable, move-in costs, landlord outreach, engagement, and/or financial incentives)
Match requirements	County agencies and tribes in receipt of Bringing Families Home (BFH) of FY 19-20 funding were required to match the state BFH Program funding on a dollar-for-dollar basis over the award period. The county agency or tribe may meet their BFH match requirement through an expenditure of county agency or tribal funds and/or through a contribution of county agency/tribal and/or third party in-kind donations. These match amounts must be spent on or contributed in direct support of the BFH program.
Allowable grantee type(s)	Counties, Tribes
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2019-2020: 22 Counties, 1 Tribe
Target population(s)	Families experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness who receive child welfare services at the time eligibility is determined.

²¹⁶ <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/cdss-programs/housing-programs/bringing-families-home-program>

Figure E.18: BFH Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration		15%		15%
Construction				
Prevention		<1%		<1%
Interim Housing		4%		4%
Permanent Housing		48%		48%
Services		29%		29%
Strategic Planning		4%		4%
State Operations				
Total		\$24,384,559		\$24,384,559

Minor estimates were made in amounts for this program. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.3B.

E.4.2 CalWORKS Homeless Assistance (HA)

HA helps families in the CalWORKs program meet the costs of securing or maintaining permanent housing or to provide emergency shelter when a family is experiencing homelessness. CalWORKs HA program serves eligible CalWORKs recipients or apparently eligible CalWORKs applicants, who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. CalWORKs HA can provide payments for temporary shelter for up to 16 days, as well as payments to secure or maintain housing, including a security deposit and last month's rent, or up to two months of rent arrearages.²¹⁷

Figure E.19: HA Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 7/1/2018 - 6/30/2019 FY 2019-2020: 7/1/2019 - 6/30/2020 FY 2020-2021: 7/1/2020 - 6/30/2021
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$62,279,210 FY 2019-2020: \$66,467,598 FY 2020-2021: \$38,972,495

²¹⁷ <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/cdss-programs/housing-programs/calworks-homeless-assistance>

	Total: \$167,719,303
Funding source(s)*	State: \$49,967,950 Federal: \$117,751,353 Other: \$0 *Homeless Assistance Program funding sources are estimated based on the CalWORKs case count across the three fiscal years.
Eligible uses	Temporary HA: Up to 16 days of temporary shelter including hotel or motel costs (\$85 per day for a family of four or fewer and \$15 for each additional family member, up to \$145 daily) Permanent HA: security deposit and last month's rent or 2 months arrearages to prevent eviction
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Counties
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 58 FY 2019-2020: 58 FY 2020-2021: 58
Target population(s)	CalWORKs recipients or apparently eligible CalWORKs applicants who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness

Figure E.20: HA Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing	85%	85%	93%	87%
Permanent Housing	15%	15%	7%	13%
Services				
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$62,279,210	\$66,467,598	\$38,972,495	\$167,719,303

Percentages were developed using expenditure information from CalWORKs Annual Summary Report.

E.4.3 CalWORKS Housing Support Program (HSP)

HSP offers financial assistance and housing-related wrap-around supportive services, including, but not limited to: rental assistance, housing navigation, case management, security deposits, utility payments, moving costs, hotel and motel vouchers, legal

services, and credit repair. Assists families in the CalWORKs program that are experiencing homelessness or at imminent risk of homelessness.²¹⁸

Figure E.21: HSP Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 7/1/2018 - 6/30/2019 FY 2019-2020: 7/1/2019 - 6/30/2020 FY 2020-2021: 7/1/2020 - 6/30/2021
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$73,221,138 FY 2019-2020: \$103,046,383 FY 2020-2021: \$82,891,419 Total: \$259,158,940
Funding source(s)	State: \$88,114,040 Federal: \$171,044,900 Other: \$0 *Housing Support Program funding sources are estimated based on codes utilized by HSP grantees.
Eligible uses	HSP offers financial assistance and housing-related wrap-around supportive services, including, but not limited to: rental assistance, housing navigation, case management, security deposits, utility payments, moving costs, interim housing assistance, legal services, and credit repair.
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Counties
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 51 FY 2019-2020: 52 FY 2020-2021: 53
Target population(s)	The objective of the CalWORKs HSP is to foster housing stability for families experiencing homelessness in the CalWORKs program.

Figure E.22: HSP Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration*	16%	16%	16%	16%
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing*	10%	10%	10%	10%

²¹⁸ <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/cdss-programs/housing-programs/calworks-housing-support-program>

Permanent Housing*	53%	53%	53%	53%
Services*	20%	20%	20%	20%
Strategic Planning*	1%	1%	1%	1%
State Operations				
Total	\$73,221,138	\$103,046,383	\$82,891,419	\$259,158,940

Category amounts are estimated for this program. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.3A.

E.4.4 Home Safe

Home Safe offers a range of strategies to prevent homelessness and support ongoing housing stability for Adult Protective Services clients, including housing-related intensive case management, housing related financial assistance, deep cleaning to maintain safe housing, eviction prevention, landlord mediation, and more.²¹⁹

Figure E.23: Home Safe Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 7/1/2018 - 6/30/2021
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$14,500,000 Total: \$14,500,000
Funding source(s)	State: \$14,500,000 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Housing interventions, including case management paired with housing financial assistance, consistent with evidence-based practices
Match requirements	Counties/tribes in receipt of Home Safe funding were required to match the state Home Safe Program funding on a dollar-for-dollar basis over the award period. The county/tribe may meet their Home Safe match requirement through an expenditure of county/tribal funds and/or through a contribution of county/tribal and/or third-party in-kind donations. These match amounts must be spent on or contributed in direct support of the Home Safe program.
Allowable grantee type(s)	Counties, Tribes
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 25
Target population(s)	Adult Protective Services (APS) clients who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness as a result of elder or dependent

²¹⁹ <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/cdss-programs/housing-programs/home-safe-program>

	abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or financial exploitation, as determined by APS, are eligible to receive Home Safe services.
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Figure E.24: Home Safe Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration	11%			11%
Construction				
Prevention	40%			40%
Interim Housing	3%			3%
Permanent Housing				
Services	40%			41%
Strategic Planning	6%			6%
State Operations				
Total	\$14,500,000			\$14,500,000

Minor estimates were made in amounts for this program. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.3B.

E.4.5 Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)

HDAP assists people experiencing homelessness who are likely eligible for disability benefits by providing advocacy for disability benefits as well as housing supports. HDAP has four core requirements: outreach, case management, disability advocacy, and housing assistance. HDAP offers housing related financial assistance and wrap-around supportive services, including, but not limited to: interim housing, rental assistance, housing navigation, case management, security deposits, utility payments, moving costs, legal services, and credit repair.²²⁰

Figure E.25: HDAP Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2019-2020: 7/1/2019 - 6/30/2020 FY 2020-2021: 7/1/2020 - 6/30/2021
Total funding available	FY 2019-2020: \$24,995,700 FY 2020-2021: \$25,000,000

²²⁰ <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/cdss-programs/housing-programs/housing-and-disability-advocacy-program>

	Total: \$49,995,700
Funding source(s)	State: \$49,995,700 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	HDAP offers housing related financial assistance and wrap-around supportive services, including, but not limited to: interim housing, rental assistance, housing navigation, case management, security deposits, utility payments, moving costs, legal services, and credit repair. HDAP also provides outreach services, disability advocacy, as well as case management for connections to any additional service needs as appropriate
Match requirements	County agencies and Tribal Governments (Tribe) in receipt of Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP) funding are required to match the state HDAP funding on a dollar-for-dollar basis over the award period. The county or Tribe may meet their HDAP match requirement through an expenditure of county or Tribal funds and/or through a contribution of county/Tribal and/or third-party in-kind donations. These match amounts must be spent on or contributed in direct support of the HDAP.
Allowable grantee type(s)	Counties, Tribes
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2019-2020: 36 Counties FY 2020-2021: 38 Counties, 2 Tribes
Target population(s)	People likely eligible for disability benefits who are chronically homeless or homeless with priority given to people experiencing chronic homelessness and those relying heavily on government services.

Figure E.26: HDAP Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration*		9%	9%	9%
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing*		37%	37%	37%
Services*		54%	54%	54%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total		\$24,995,700	\$25,000,000	\$49,995,700

Category amounts are estimated for this program. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.3A.

E.4.6 Project Roomkey and Rehousing Strategy

The purpose of Project Roomkey is to provide non-congregate shelter options for people experiencing homelessness, protect human life, and minimize strain on health care system capacity. Project Roomkey gives people who are experiencing homelessness and are recovering from COVID-19 or have been exposed to COVID-19 a place to recuperate and properly quarantine outside of a hospital. It also provides a safe place for isolation for people who are experiencing homelessness and at high risk for medical complications should they become infected. Units are intended to be temporary, emergency shelter options, while also serving as a pathway to permanent housing.²²¹

Figure E.27: Project Roomkey Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2019-2020: 4/1/2020 - 6/30/2021 FY 2020-2021: 7/1/2020 - 6/30/2021
Total funding available	FY 2019-2020: \$50,000,000 FY 2020-2021: \$59,000,000 Total: \$109,000,000
Funding source(s)	State: \$109,000,000 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Non-congregate shelter, trailers, core operating services, as well as rehousing activities for current or former PRK participants.
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Counties, Tribes
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2019-2020: 28 Counties, 1 Tribe FY 2020-2021: 51 Counties, 2 Tribes
Target population(s)	CDSS recommended Project Roomkey emergency non-congregate shelter sites be available for vulnerable individuals experiencing homelessness. This includes but is not limited to Populations specifically eligible for FEMA reimbursement include: Individuals who test positive for COVID-19 that do not require hospitalization, but need isolation or quarantine (including those exiting from hospitals); Individuals who have been exposed to COVID-19 (as documented by a state or local public health official, or medical health

²²¹ <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/cdss-programs/housing-programs/project-roomkey>

	<p>professional) that do not require hospitalization, but need isolation or quarantine; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals who are asymptomatic, but are at “high-risk,” such as people over 65 or who have certain underlying health conditions (respiratory, compromised immunities, chronic disease), and who require Emergency NCS as a social distancing measure.
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Figure E.28: Project Roomkey Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration*			10%	5%
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing*		100%	15%	54%
Permanent Housing*			75%	41%
Services				
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total		\$50,000,000	\$59,000,000	\$109,000,000

* The proportion of funds expended on non-congregate shelter operations is an estimate and final amounts are dependent upon local project worksheet submissions which are reviewed and subsequently reimbursed via the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Amount subject to change.

Category breakdown was estimated for this program. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.3C.

E.5 Cal OES Programs

E.5.1 Domestic Violence Housing First (XD) Program

XD provides victims of domestic violence with safe, permanent housing and ongoing, supportive services tailored to address the individual needs of each victim. Examples of supportive services include transportation subsidies, financial assistance, career training, employment assistance, legal assistance, counseling, childcare, and temporary rental assistance.²²²

Figure E.29: XD Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 1/1/2019 - 12/31/2019 FY 2019-2020: 1/1/2020 - 12/31/2020 FY 2020-2021: 1/1/2021 - 12/31/2021
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$19,434,862 FY 2019-2020: \$21,677,667 FY 2020-2021: \$49,383,600 Total: \$90,496,129
Funding source(s)	State: \$8,066,955 Federal: \$82,429,174 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Emergency shelter Rental assistance Other supportive services identified by the victim
Match requirements	20% total project cost unless the Subrecipient requested and received approval for a partial or full match waiver
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Providers, Tribes
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 65 FY 2019-2020: 65 FY 2020-2021: 65
Target population(s)	Victims of domestic violence

Figure E.30: XD Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration	34%	34%	34%	34%

²²² <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/grant-announcement/2022-23-domestic-violence-housing-first-xd-program-rfp/>

Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing	1%	1%	1%	1%
Permanent Housing	35%	35%	35%	35%
Services	30%	30%	30%	30%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$19,434,862	\$21,677,667	\$49,383,600	\$90,496,129

Figure E.31: XD Funding Source Breakdown

Source	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
State			\$8,066,955	\$8,066,955
Federal	\$19,434,862.00	\$21,677,667	\$41,316,645	\$82,429,174
Total	\$19,434,862	\$21,677,667	\$49,383,600	\$90,496,129

Funds from a previous iteration of the program were included here. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.5A.

E.5.2 Homeless Youth and Exploitation (HX) Program

HX provides comprehensive services to help homeless youth, as defined in Government Code § 12957, exit street life, with additional focus on providing specialized services for youth experiencing sexual exploitation. Services provided under the HX Program include: access to food; shelter/housing; counseling; outreach services; screening/providing for basic health needs; linkage to other services offered by public and private agencies; long-term stabilization planning; and follow-up services.²²³

Figure E.32: XH Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 7/1/2018 - 6/30/2019 FY 2019-2020: 7/1/2019 - 6/30/2020 FY 2020-2021: 7/1/2020 - 6/30/2021
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$1,077,000 FY 2019-2020: \$1,077,000

²²³ <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/grant-announcement/2022-23-homeless-youth-and-exploitation-hx-program-rfa/>

	FY 2020-2021: \$1,088,310 Total: \$3,242,310
Funding source(s)	State: \$2,100,000 Federal: \$1,142,310 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Food Emergency shelter Counseling Outreach Basic health care needs Linkage to other services Long-term stabilization planning Follow-up services
Match requirements	20% total project cost unless the Subrecipient requested and received approval for a partial or full match waiver for federal funds ONLY
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Providers
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 4 FY 2019-2020: 4 FY 2020-2021: 4
Target population(s)	Homeless youth

Figure E.33: XH Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration	30%	30%	30%	30%
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing	2%	2%	2%	2%
Permanent Housing				
Services	68%	68%	68%	68%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$1,077,000	\$1,077,000	\$1,088,310	\$3,242,310

Figure E.34: XH Funding Source Breakdown

Source	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
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State	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$2,100,000
Federal	\$377,000	\$377,000	\$388,310	\$1,142,310
Total	\$1,077,000	\$1,077,000	\$1,088,310	\$3,242,310

E.5.3 Homeless Youth Emergency Services and Housing (YE) Program

The purpose of the YE Program is to establish or expand access to a range of housing options that meet the needs of youth experiencing homelessness, and to provide crisis intervention and stabilization services so that the immediate crises these youth face can be resolved, and they can focus on their futures.²²⁴

Figure E.35: YE Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2019-2020
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2019-2020: 4/1/2020 - 12/31/2021
Total funding available	FY 2019-2020: \$6,336,500 Total: \$6,336,500
Funding source(s)	State: \$6,336,500 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Food Emergency shelter Counseling Basic health care needs Linkage to other services Long-term stabilization planning Follow-up services
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Providers, Tribes
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2019-2020: 4
Target population(s)	Homeless youth

Figure E.36: YE Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration		21%		21%

²²⁴ <https://www.grants.ca.gov/grants/2021-22-homeless-youth-emergency-services-and-housing-ye-program-rfp/>

Construction				
Prevention		2%		2%
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing		20%		20%
Services		57%		57%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total		\$6,336,500		\$6,336,500

E.5.4 Homeless Youth Innovative Services (HI) Program

The purpose of the HI Program is to provide innovative and comprehensive services to support homeless youth in exiting street life.²²⁵

Figure E.37: HI Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 1/1/2019 - 12/31/2020
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$1,000,000 Total: \$1,000,000
Funding source(s)	State: \$1,000,000 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Food Emergency shelter Counseling Outreach Basic health care needs Linkages to other services Long-term stabilization planning Follow-up services
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Providers

²²⁵ [https://www.caloes.ca.gov/grant-details?itemID=245&ItemTitle=2018-19+Homeless+Youth+Innovative+Services+\(HI\)+Program+RFP](https://www.caloes.ca.gov/grant-details?itemID=245&ItemTitle=2018-19+Homeless+Youth+Innovative+Services+(HI)+Program+RFP)

Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019:3
Target population(s)	Homeless youth

Figure E.38: HI Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration	16%			16%
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing	4%			4%
Permanent Housing				
Services	80%			80%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000

E.5.5 Specialized Emergency Housing (KE) Program

The purpose of the KE Program is to expand emergency shelter/emergency housing assistance and provide supportive services for victims of crime with specialized needs (e.g., elderly, youth, men, disabled, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ+), non-English speaking, culturally or religiously marginalized, etc.) who cannot be served through a traditional shelter. In addition, victims must be allowed to choose which supportive services best fit their needs.²²⁶

Figure E.39: KE Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 10/1/2018 - 9/30/2019 FY 2019-2020: 10/1/2019 - 9/30/2020 FY 2020-2021: 10/1/2020 - 9/30/2021
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$4,548,950 FY 2019-2020: \$9,397,784 FY 2020-2021: \$9,679,717 Total: \$23,626,451
Funding source(s)	State: \$0

²²⁶ <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/grant-announcement/2022-23-specialized-emergency-housing-ke-program-rfp/>

	Federal: \$23,626,451 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Emergency shelter Rental assistance Short-term specialized care (e.g., caregiver for elderly, translation services, etc.) Crisis intervention Counseling Transportation Emergency food and clothing Advocacy Other victim identified supportive services
Match requirements	20% total project cost unless the Subrecipient requested and received approval for a partial or full match waiver
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Providers, Tribes
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 16 FY 2019-2020: 32 FY 2020-2021: 32
Target population(s)	Victims of crime with specialized needs (e.g., elderly, youth, men, disabled, LGBTQ, non-English speaking, culturally or religiously marginalized)

Figure E.40: KE Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration	35%	35%	35%	35%
Construction	3%	3%	3%	3%
Prevention				
Interim Housing	11%	11%	11%	11%
Permanent Housing	4%	4%	4%	4%
Services	47%	47%	47%	47%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$4,548,950	\$9,397,784	\$9,679,717	\$23,626,451

E.5.6 Transitional Housing (XH) Program

XH provides victims of crime with transitional/short-term housing assistance and a range of supportive services with the goal of moving victims into safe, permanent housing.²²⁷

Figure E.41: XH Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 1/1/2019 - 12/31/2019 FY 2019-2020: 1/1/2020 - 12/31/2020 FY 2020-2021: 1/1/2021 - 12/31/2021
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$8,913,200 FY 2019-2020: \$17,003,835 FY 2020-2021: \$17,207,469 Total: \$43,124,504
Funding source(s)	State: \$0 Federal: \$43,124,504 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Transitional housing Rental assistance Crisis intervention Transportation Emergency food and clothing Advocacy Emergency financial assistance Other victim identified supportive services
Match requirements	20% total project cost unless the Subrecipient requested and received approval for a partial or full match waiver
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Providers, Tribes
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 30 FY 2019-2020: 66 FY 2020-2021: 64
Target population(s)	Victims of crime

Figure E.42: XH Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration	38%	38%	38%	38%
Construction				

²²⁷ <https://www.grants.ca.gov/grants/2022-23-transitional-housing-xh-program-rfp/>

Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing	29%	29%	29%	29%
Services	33%	33%	33%	33%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$8,913,200	\$17,003,835	\$17,207,469	\$43,124,504

E.6 CalHFA Programs

E.6.1 Special Needs Housing Program (SNHP)

SNHP allows local governments to use Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) and other local funds to provide financing for the development of permanent supportive rental housing that includes units dedicated for individuals with serious mental illness, and their families, who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.²²⁸

Figure E.43: SNHP Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020
Funding mechanism	Subsidy Loan
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019 through FY 2020-2021: Units regulated for 55 years (SNHP application deadline was Jan. 3, 2020. CalHFA continues to process project loan applications under the program for projects that applied before the deadline and with a construction financing close date of no later than December 31, 2022.)
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$20,467,800 FY 2019-2020: \$32,859,565 FY 2020-2021: \$25,861,291 Total: \$79,188,656
Funding source(s)	State: \$79,188,656 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Construction, rehabilitation, and development of permanent supportive rental housing
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Developers. County receives MHSA funds and assigns to CalHFA for purposes of making loans to developers. Note that County approves loans to developers.
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 7 FY 2019-2020: 14 FY 2020-2021: 11
Target population(s)	Individuals with serious mental illness, and their families, who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness

Figure E.44: SNHP Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction	100%	100%	100%	100%

²²⁸ <https://www.calhfa.ca.gov/multifamily/snhp/index.htm>

Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services				
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$20,467,800	\$32,859,565	\$25,861,291	\$53,327,365

E.7 Cal ICH Programs

E.7.1 COVID-19 Emergency Homelessness Funding

Emergency funding from SB 89 (2020) to local governments to help protect people experiencing homelessness and reduce the spread of COVID-19 by safely getting individuals into shelter and providing immediate housing options.²²⁹

Figure E.45: Covid-19 Emergency Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	2019-2020
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2019-2020: 3/30/2020 - 6/30/2022
Total funding available	FY 2019-2020: \$100,000,000 Total: \$100,000,000
Funding source(s)	State: \$100,000,000 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Diversion Prevention Shelter Services and Infection Control Other
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Large Cities, Counties, Continuums of Care
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2019-2020: 101
Target population(s)	Continuums of Care, Large Cities, and Counties to protect the health and safety of homeless populations and reduce the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak

Figure E.46: Covid-19 Emergency Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction				
Prevention		<1%		<1%
Interim Housing		87%		87%
Permanent Housing		<1%		<1%

²²⁹ <https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/grants.html>

Services		12%		12%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total		\$100,000,000		\$100,000,000

E.7.2 Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP)

HEAP is a block grant providing direct assistance to California's homeless Continuums of Care (CoCs) and large cities to address the homelessness crisis throughout the state.²³⁰

Figure E.47: HEAP Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 10/1/2018 - 6/30/2021
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$500,000,000 Total: \$500,000,000
Funding source(s)	State: \$500,000,000 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Capital Improvements Services Rental Assistance and/or Subsidies Youth Set-Aside Administrative Costs Other
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Large Cities, Continuums of Care
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 54
Target population(s)	Individuals and families experiencing homelessness or at imminent risk of homelessness. An administrative entity shall use no less than 5 percent of its total allocation to establish or expand services meeting the needs of homeless youth or youth at risk of homelessness.

Figure E.48: HEAP Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
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²³⁰ <https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/grants.html>

Administration	3%			3%
Construction	34%			34%
Prevention	11%			11%
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services	51%			51%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations	<1%			<1%
Total	\$500,000,000			\$500,000,000

E.7.3 Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention (HHAP)

HHAP is a grant that provides local jurisdictions with funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, and to develop a unified regional response to homelessness.²³¹

Figure E.49: HHAP Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	(HHAP-1) FY 2019-2020: 4/30/2020 - 6/30/2025 (HHAP-2) FY 2020-2021: 7/1/2021 - 6/30/2026
Total funding available	(HHAP-1) 2019-2020: \$650,000,000 (HHAP-2) 2020-2021: \$300,000,000 Total: \$950,000,000
Funding source(s)	State: \$950,000,000 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Rental assistance and rapid rehousing. Operating subsidies in new and existing affordable or supportive housing units, emergency shelters, and navigation centers. Operating subsidies may include operating reserves. Incentives to landlords, including, but not limited to, security deposits and holding fees. Outreach and coordination, which may include access to job programs, to assist vulnerable populations in accessing permanent housing and to promote housing stability in supportive housing.

²³¹ https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/hhap_program.html

	<p>Systems support for activities necessary to create regional partnerships and maintain a homeless services and housing delivery system, particularly for vulnerable populations including families and homeless youth.</p> <p>Delivery of permanent housing and innovative housing solutions such as hotel and motel conversions.</p> <p>Prevention and shelter diversion to permanent housing.</p> <p>New navigation centers and emergency shelters based on demonstrated need.</p> <p>Strategic Homelessness Planning, Infrastructure Development, CES, HMIS</p> <p>Administrative costs</p>
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Continuums of Care
Number of grantees awarded	(HHAP-1) FY 2019-2020: 102 (HHAP-2) FY 2020-2021: 100
Target population(s)	Individuals and families experiencing homelessness; 8% set aside for youth experiencing homelessness

Figure E.50: HHAP Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration		6%	5%	6%
Construction		12%	38%	20%
Prevention			7%	2%
Interim Housing		30%	12%	24%
Permanent Housing		35%	13%	28%
Services		9%	17%	12%
Strategic Planning		3%	3%	3%
State Operations		5%	5%	5%
Total		\$650,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$950,000,000

E.8 CTCAC Programs

E.8.1 Low Income Housing Tax Credit

The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) facilitates the investment of private capital into the development of affordable rental housing for low-income Californians. CTCAC allocates federal and state tax credits to the developers of eligible affordable housing projects. Corporations provide equity to build the projects in return for the tax credits. CTCAC verifies that the developers have met all Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and CTCAC requirements and ensures the continued affordability and habitability of the developments for the succeeding 55 years.²³²

Two types of federal tax credits are available and are generally referred to as nine percent (9%) and four percent (4%) credits. Each number refers to the approximate percentage that is multiplied against a project's requested "qualified basis" to determine the amount of annual federal credits CTCAC will award the project.

The 9% federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program provides 10 years of tax credits that provide equity for projects that include housing for low-income households. It is not specifically a homelessness program, although some units designated specifically for homeless housing compete in the Nonprofit "set aside."

The federal 4% tax credits derive from a project's use of tax-exempt bond authority allocated by the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee (CDLAC) and are limited only by the amount of bond cap available to California. Recognizing the extremely high cost of developing housing in California, the state legislature authorized a state low-income housing tax credit program to augment the federal tax credit program. Authorized by Chapter 1138, Statutes of 1987, the state credit is only available to a project which has previously received, or is concurrently receiving, an allocation of federal credits. Thus, the state program does not stand alone, but instead, supplements the federal tax credit program. These are one-time credits taken over four years, so there is no tenfold multiplier. Because state credits are also in limited supply, CTCAC awards them competitively as well. The state credits are split up so 85% of the state credits are integrated into 9% tax credit projects and awarded through the same competition. The remaining 15% of the state credits are reserved for 4% tax credit projects, and applicants compete for these state credits in a separate competition.

CTCAC is allocated federal and state credits on a calendar basis, therefore awards and budgets do not follow state fiscal years, and award amounts listed here reflect only the first year of the award. For calendar year allocations, please see CTCAC Annual Reports to the Legislature on the [CTCAC Website](#).

Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.6C for a discussion of how LIHTC awards were allocated across state fiscal years.

Figure E.51: LIHTC Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
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²³² <https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac>

Funding mechanism	Tax Credit
Period of performance	Data not captured in survey
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$377,205,008 FY 2019-2020: \$646,228,768 FY 2020-2021: \$1,002,606,389 Total: \$2,026,040,165
Funding source(s)	State: \$862,192,071 Federal: \$1,163,848,094 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	New construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation of affordable rental housing
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Sponsors/ Developers
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 189 FY 2019-2020: 202 FY 2020-2021: 289
Target population(s)	Low-income Californians

Figure E.52: LIHTC Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction	100%	100%	100%	100%
Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services				
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$377,205,008	\$646,228,768	\$1,002,606,389	\$2,026,040,165

Figure E.53: LIHTC Funding Source Breakdown

Source	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
State	\$72,537,479	\$328,144,945	\$461,509,647	\$862,192,071
Federal	\$304,667,529	\$318,083,823	\$541,096,742	\$1,163,848,094

Total	\$377,205,008	\$646,228,768	\$1,002,606,389	\$2,026,040,165
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E.9 DHCS Programs

E.9.1 Homeless Mentally Ill Outreach and Treatment (HMIOT)

HMIOT was established to provide one-time funding for county activities targeting individuals with serious mental illness who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Counties are encouraged to leverage this funding with other funding sources and initiatives.²³³

Figure E.54: HMIOT Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 7/1/2018 - 6/30/2020
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$49,800,000 Total: \$49,800,000
Funding source(s)	State: \$49,800,000 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Funds were available for local activities focused on the needs of individuals with serious mental illness who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Funds must be used in accordance with SB 840 (2020). Examples of approved activities include: Rental Assistance, Tenancy and Sustaining Supports, Interim Housing, Capital Investments, Assistance with Medication, Administrative Costs for Behavioral Health Staff, Emergency Shelter Units, Mental Health Services, Transportation, and others.
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 58
Target population(s)	Individuals with severe mental illness who are also homeless or at immediate risk of being homeless; if a need is demonstrated, populations with recent involvement in the criminal justice system or release from incarceration were also allowed.

Figure E.55: HMIOT Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction				
Prevention				

²³³ <https://www.counties.org/post/direct-funding-counties-homeless-mentally-ill-outreach-and-treatment-program-now-available>

Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services	100%			100%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$49,800,000			\$49,800,000

This program was bucketed into a single category with agency input. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.4.

E.9.2 Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)

PATH funds community-based outreach, mental health and substance abuse referral/treatment, case management and other support services, as well as a limited set of housing services for adults who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness and have a serious mental illness.²³⁴

Figure E.56: PATH Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 7/1/2018 - 6/30/2019 FY 2019-2020: 7/1/2019 - 6/30/2020 FY 2020-2021: 7/1/2020 - 6/30/2021
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$8,812,865 FY 2019-2020: \$8,814,326 FY 2020-2021: \$8,183,505 Total: \$26,440,696
Funding source(s)	State: \$0 Federal: \$26,440,696 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Outreach services Screening and diagnostic treatment services Habilitation and rehabilitation services Community mental health services Alcohol or drug treatment services Staff training Case management services

²³⁴ <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/MH/Pages/PATH.aspx>

	<p>Supportive and supervisory services in residential settings</p> <p>Referrals for primary health services, job training, educational services, and relevant housing services</p> <p>Subject to section 522 subsection (h)(1) of the PHS Act: Minor renovation, expansion and repair of housing, planning of housing; technical assistance in applying for housing assistance; improving the coordination of housing services; security deposits; costs associated with matching eligible homeless individuals with appropriate housing situations; and one-time rental payment to prevent eviction</p>
Match requirements	Not less than \$1 for each \$3 of federal PATH funds.
Allowable grantee type(s)	Counties
Number of grantees awarded	<p>FY 2018-2019: 40</p> <p>FY 2019-2020: 39</p> <p>FY 2020-2021: 39</p>
Target population(s)	Individuals with Serious Mental Illness (SMI), as well as individuals with co-occurring substance use disorders, who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

Figure E.57: PATH Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration	2%	3%	3%	3%
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services	94%	93%	93%	93%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations	4%	4%	4%	4%
Total	\$8,812,865	\$8,814,326	\$8,813,505	\$26,440,696

E.9.3 Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilots

The overarching goal of the Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilots is the coordination of health, behavioral health, and social services, as applicable, in a patient-centered manner with the goals of improved beneficiary health and wellbeing through more efficient and effective use of resources. WPC Pilots will provide an option to a county, a city and county, a health or hospital authority, or a consortium of any of the above entities serving a county or region consisting of more than one county, or a health

authority, to receive support to integrate care for a particularly vulnerable group of Medi-Cal beneficiaries who have been identified as high users of multiple systems and continue to have poor health outcomes.²³⁵

The funding amounts listed are total program amounts, but only a limited portion of this funding was used to provide services to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness and for housing-related services. DHCS estimates that approximately 60% of the total funding was focused on efforts for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, but for the purposes of this report the total amounts are listed below.

Figure E.58: WPC Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 7/1/2018 - 6/30/2019 FY 2019-2020: 7/1/2019 - 6/30/2020 FY 2020-2021: 7/1/2020 - 6/30/2021
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$323,365,333 FY 2019-2020: \$343,413,825 FY 2020-2021: \$371,955,791 Total: \$1,038,734,949
Funding source(s)	State: \$0 Federal: \$1,038,734,949 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	<p>Administrative Infrastructure: Applicants may include funding for developing the administrative infrastructure of their pilots in order to build the programmatic supports necessary to plan, build and run the pilot. Examples of administrative infrastructure could include such budget categories as: core program development and support, IT infrastructure, staffing, program governance, training, ongoing data collection, marketing and materials, and others.</p> <p>Delivery Infrastructure: Applicants may include funding for delivery infrastructure in order to fund the non-administrative infrastructure items needed to implement the pilot. Examples of delivery infrastructure could include such budget items as developing: advanced medical home, mobile street team infrastructure, community paramedicine team, community resource data base, IT workgroup, care management tracking and reporting portal, and others.</p> <p>Services and Interventions (Fee-for-Service): Applicants may include funding for services that will be provided with WPC pilot funding to support the whole person care provided to eligible beneficiaries. Services, as opposed to bundled PMPM services, are defined as a single per encounter payment for a discrete service. Examples of Fee-for-Service interventions could include such budget items as: Recuperative Care (Medical Respite), Sobering Center, Transportation, Field-based Care (in the street or home),</p>

²³⁵ <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/Pages/WholePersonCarePilots.aspx>

	<p>Housing Transition, Housing Tenancy & Sustaining Supports, Housing Navigation, Screening, Assessments and Referrals, Outreach and Engagement.</p> <p>Per-Member-Per-Month Service Bundles: Applicants may include funding for bundled PMPM services that will be provided in the pilot to support the whole person care provided to eligible beneficiaries.</p> <p>Bundled PMPM services, as opposed to Fee-for-Service interventions, are defined as more than one service or activity that would be offered to the target population, and described in the WPC pilot budget request, as a set value per PMPM bundled service deliverable. Examples of bundled services included in this budget category could include: comprehensive complex care management, housing support services, outreach and engagement bundle, and others.</p> <p>Incentives: The pilot funding request may include a defined amount (limit) associated with pilot payments to downstream providers for achievement of specific operational and quality deliverables that are critical for the pilot's overall success. This funding request item is not developed according to the value associated with components of the deliverable, such as the costs required to deliver the various components of a service bundle, but rather this item is intended as an incentive payment for timely achievement of the deliverable. This funding item may be associated with deliverables in any of the other categories, but is intended for the pilot to use as encouragement for downstream providers. The budget should identify the total maximum amount of funding for the incentive payments for each applicable deliverable. The lead entity will only be permitted to invoice for actual incentive payments made.</p> <p>Pay for Reporting: Applicants may include funding in their budget for collecting and reporting on pilot metrics. Pilots are encouraged to propose the structure that they believe provides the most incentive, both to pilot lead organization as well as to downstream providers.</p> <p>Pay for Outcomes: Applicants may include funding for pay for metric outcome achievement with set goals being used to determine payment. Examples of pay for metric outcome achievement could include: reduction in the number of ED visits, increasing the percentage of avoided hospitalizations, increasing the percentage of follow up after hospitalization, and others.</p>
<p>Match requirements</p>	<p>Match funding was split 50% Federal Financial Participation (FFP) and 50% local Intergovernmental Transfer (IGT). Each WPC Lead Entity or other entities as specified in the approved WPC Pilot application will provide the non-federal share of payment through an intergovernmental transfer (IGT). The funding entity shall certify that the funds transferred qualify for federal financial participation pursuant to 42 C.F.R. part 433 subpart B, and are not derived from impermissible sources such as recycled Medicaid payments, federal money excluded from use as state match, impermissible taxes, and non-bona fide provider-related donations. The state must have permissible sources for the non-federal share of WPC expenditures, which may include permissible IGTs from government-operated entities and state funds. Sources of non-federal funding shall not include provider taxes or donations impermissible under section 1903(w), impermissible</p>

	intergovernmental transfers from providers, or federal funds received from federal programs other than Medicaid (unless expressly authorized by federal statute to be used for claiming purposes, and the federal Medicaid funding is credited to the other federal funding source). For this purpose, federal funds do not include PRIME payments, patient care revenue received as payment for services rendered under programs such as the Designated State Health Programs, Medicare, or Medicaid
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 25 FY 2019-2020: 25 FY 2020-2021: 25
Target population(s)	The target populations included: 1) individuals with repeated incidents of avoidable emergency use, hospital admissions, or nursing facility placement; 2) individuals with two or more chronic conditions; 3) individuals with mental health and/or substance use disorders 4) individuals who are currently experiencing homelessness; 5) individuals who are at risk of homelessness, including individuals who will experience homelessness upon release from institutions (hospital, subacute care facility, skilled nursing facility, rehabilitation facility, Institution for Mental Disease, county jail, state prisons, or other).

Figure E.59: WPC Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration	11%	11%	10%	11%
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing*	3%	2%	3%	3%
Permanent Housing				
Services*	32%	32%	44%	36%
Strategic Planning*	54%	55%	43%	50%
State Operations				
Total	\$323,365,334	\$343,413,825	\$371,955,791	\$1,038,734,949

Some category amounts were estimated for this program. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.3D.

E.10 HCD Programs

E.10.1 California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH)

CESH is a five-year grant program providing funds for a variety of activities to assist persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness as authorized by SB 850 (2020). CESH funds may be used for five primary activities: housing relocation and stabilization services (including rental assistance), operating subsidies for permanent housing, flexible housing subsidy funds, operating support for emergency housing interventions, and systems support for homelessness services and housing delivery systems. In addition, some administrative entities may use CESH funds to develop or update a Coordinated Entry System (CES), Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), or Homelessness Plan.²³⁶

Figure E.60: CESH Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 7/16/2019 - 6/30/2024 FY 2019-2020: 2/13/2020 - 6/30/2024
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$53,306,833 FY 2019-2020: \$29,895,893 Total: \$83,202,726
Funding source(s)	State: \$83,202,726 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Rental assistance, housing relocation, and stabilization services Operating subsidies Flexible housing subsidy funds Operating support for emergency housing interventions Systems support Develop or update a Coordinated Entry System Development of a plan addressing actions to be taken within the CoC service area Administrative Support
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Continuums of Care, Administrative Entities
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 43 FY 2019-2020: 43

²³⁶ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-archived/california-emergency-solutions-and-housing>

Target population(s)	Persons who are experiencing or are at risk of homelessness
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Figure E.61: CESH Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration	5%			3%
Construction	31%	30%		31%
Prevention	30%	34%		31%
Interim Housing	13%	18%		15%
Permanent Housing				
Services				
Strategic Planning	21%	18%		20%
State Operations				
Total	\$53,306,833	\$29,895,893		\$83,202,726

E.10.2 Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

CDBG is a grant program partnering with rural cities and counties to improve the lives of their low- and moderate-income residents through the creation and expansion of community and economic development opportunities in support of livable communities.²³⁷

CDBG is a federal program that flows both to the state (for non-entitlement communities) and directly to cities. These CDBG funds only reflect those that are distributed to the state, not those that are distributed to entitlement cities and counties. *Only a subset of state CDBG funding was awarded to homelessness-related interventions. These amounts are listed as totals below, with the full CDBG grant amount (including non-homelessness funds) listed in parentheses.*

Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.2B.

Figure E.62: CDBG Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 8/15/2018 - 9/1/2025 FY 2019-2020: 8/9/2019 - 9/1/2026 FY 2020-2021: 7/1/2020 - 9/1/2027
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$3,089,323* (\$32,997,073) FY 2019-2020: \$3,299,890* (\$33,034,214)

²³⁷ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-active/community-development-block-grant>

	FY 2020-2021: \$91,859,922* (\$183,972,848) Total: \$98,249,135* (\$250,004,135)
Funding source(s)	State: \$280,070* (\$2,894,488) Federal: \$97,969,065* (\$247,109,647) Other: \$0
Eligible uses	FY 2018-2019: Homeless Facilities FY 2019-2020: Homeless facilities construction/rehab, programs to assist person experiencing homelessness FY 2020-2021: Homeless facilities and programs, multifamily housing rehab
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Tribes (FY 2020-2021 only)
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 1 homeless related FY 2019-2020: 14 homeless related FY 2020-2021: 45 homeless related
Target population(s)	FY 2018-2019: LMI households, persons, LMA or LMC persons. FY 2019-2020: No specific population FY 2020-2021: Tribes

Definitions:²³⁸

Definitions (source: https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/DOC_16472.PDF):

- LMI: Low- and moderate-income.
- LMA: Low Mod Area Benefit (Area benefit activities); an LMA activity is one that benefits all residents in a particular area where at least 51% of the residents are LMI persons.
- LMC: Limited Clientele Activities; provide benefits to a specific group of persons rather than everyone in the area, may benefit particular persons without regard to their residence or it may be an activity that provides a benefit to only particular persons in a specific area.

Figure E.63: CDBG Award Funding by Intended Use Category (Percent of All Funding Total)

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction		3%	61%	57%
Prevention				
Interim Housing	94%	14%	30%	31%

²³⁸ https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/DOC_16472.PDF

Permanent Housing				
Services		62%	3%	5%
Strategic Planning		15%		1%
State Operations*	6%	6%	6%	6%
Homelessness Funding Total*	\$3,089,323	\$3,299,890	\$91,859,922	\$98,249,135

CDBG Funding Total (including non-homelessness funding)	\$32,997,073	\$33,034,214	\$183,972,848	\$250,004,135
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Figure E.64: CDBG Funding Source Breakdown (Homelessness-related Funding)

Source	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
State*	\$89,980	\$96,113	\$93,977	\$280,070
Federal*	\$2,999,343	\$3,203,777	\$91,765,945	\$97,969,065
Total*	\$3,089,323	\$3,299,890	\$91,859,922	\$98,249,135

Total CDBG Funding and its source breakdown were known amounts for this program. When separating homelessness projects from non-homelessness projects, awarded dollars for homelessness projects were the only known dollar amounts; State Operations amounts, non-homelessness amounts, and source breakdowns of these amounts were estimated. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.2B.

E.10.3 Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)

ESG are one- or two-year grants for a variety of activities to address homelessness as authorized under the federal Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 and State program requirements. HCD administers the ESG program with funding received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).²³⁹

The ESG program is a federal program that flows both to the state and directly to Continuums of Care. These ESG funds only reflect those that are distributed to the state.

Figure E.65: ESG Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 8/5/2018 - 2/12/2020 FY 2019-2020: 8/19/2019 - 10/22/2021 FY 2020-2021: 1/21/2020 - 9/7/2022

²³⁹ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-active/emergency-solutions-grants>

Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$11,776,926 FY 2019-2020: \$12,207,572 FY 2020-2021: \$12,346,037 Total: \$36,330,535
Funding source(s)	State: \$0 Federal: \$36,330,535 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Street Outreach Emergency Shelter Rapid Re-Housing Homelessness Prevention HMIS Administration
Match requirements	100% match required. Funds used to prevent, prepare for or respond to Covid-19 had match requirement waived by HUD.
Allowable grantee type(s)	Continuums of Care, Administrative Entities (Cities or Counties), Counties, Cities, and Non-Profit Organizations
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 58 FY 2019-2020: 59 FY 2020-2021: 58
Target population(s)	Individuals and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness

Figure E.66: ESG Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration	2%	1%	1%	1%
Construction				
Prevention	4%	3%	4%	4%
Interim Housing	30%	30%	29%	30%
Permanent Housing	51%	50%	50%	50%
Services	3%	3%	3%	3%
Strategic Planning	4%	4%	4%	4%
State Operations	6%	9%	9%	8%
Total	\$11,776,926	\$12,207,572	\$12,346,037	\$36,330,535

Minor estimates were made in amounts for this program. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.3B

E.10.4 Emergency Solutions Grants Coronavirus Funds (ESG-CV)

The CARES Act provided over \$310 million in supplemental ESG funding designed to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 among people experiencing homelessness and support homeless assistance and homeless prevention activities to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19.²⁴⁰

Figure E.67: ESG-CV Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2020-2021: 1/21/2020 - 12/31/2023
Total funding available	FY 2020-2021: \$310,905,362 Total: \$310,905,362
Funding source(s)	State: \$0 Federal: \$310,905,362 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Street Outreach Emergency Shelter Rapid Re-Housing Homelessness Prevention HMIS Administration
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Continuums of Care, Providers, Tribes, Administrative Entities
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2020-2021: 49
Target population(s)	Individuals and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Projects needed to use funds to prepare for, prevent or respond to Covid-19.

Figure E.68: ESG-CV Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration			3%	3%
Construction				
Prevention			<1%	<1%
Interim Housing			42%	42%
Permanent Housing			39%	39%

²⁴⁰ https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-funding/active-funding/esg/docs/ESG_ESG-CV_Foundations_Training.pdf

Services			8%	8%
Strategic Planning			3%	3%
State Operations			4%	4%
Total			\$310,905,362	\$310,905,362

E.10.5 Homekey

Homekey is a state program to sustain and rapidly expand housing for persons experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, and who are, thereby, inherently impacted by COVID-19 and other communicable diseases.²⁴¹

Figure E.69: Homekey Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2020-2021: 10/9/2020 - 12/1/2025
Total funding available	FY 2020-2021: \$797,000,000 Total: \$797,000,000
Funding source(s)	State: \$50,000,000 Federal: \$747,000,000 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Acquisition or rehabilitation of motels, hotels, or hostels Master leasing of properties Acquisition of other sites and assets, including purchase of apartments or homes, adult residential facilities, residential care facilities for the elderly, manufactured housing, and other buildings with existing residential uses that could be converted to permanent or interim housing Conversion of units from nonresidential to residential in a structure with a certificate of occupancy as a motel, hotel, or hostel The purchase of affordability covenants and restrictions for units Relocation costs for individuals who are being displaced as a result of rehabilitation of existing units Capitalized operating subsidies for units purchased, converted, or altered with funds provided
Match requirements	Match requirements depending on capital grant requested per door. No match was required for the first \$100,000 per door. A 1:1

²⁴¹ <https://homekey.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/homekey>

	match was required to receive an additional \$50,000 per door, and a 2:1 match for an additional \$50,000 per door. ²⁴²
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Tribes, Redevelopment agencies organized pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 33000) of Division 24, or housing authority organized pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 34200) of Division 24, and also includes any state agency, public district, or other political subdivision of the state, and any instrumentality thereof, that is authorized to engage in or assist in the development or operation of housing for persons and families of low or moderate income.
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2020-2021: 94
Target population(s)	Individuals and families experiencing homelessness or at risk of experiencing homelessness and who are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic

Figure E.70: Homekey Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction			94%	94%
Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services			6%	6%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total			\$797,000,000	\$797,000,000

Figure E.71: Homekey Funding Source Breakdown

Source	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
State			\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Federal			\$747,000,000	\$747,000,000
Total			\$797,000,000	\$797,000,000

E.10.6 Housing for a Healthy California (HHC)

²⁴² <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/grants-and-funding/homekey/2020-Homekey-1-NOFA-Amended.pdf>

HHC creates supportive housing for individuals who are recipients of or eligible for health care provided through the California Department of Health Care Services Medi-Cal program. The goal of the HHC program is to reduce the financial burden on local and state resources due to the overutilization of emergency departments, inpatient care, nursing home stays and use of corrections systems and law enforcement resources as the point of health care provision for people who are chronically homeless or homeless and a high-cost health user.²⁴³

Figure E.72: HHC Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	Article I: FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020 Article II: FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grants and Loans
Period of performance	(Article I) FY 2018-2019: 2/1/2021 - 2/1/2024 (Article I) FY 2019-2020: 10/23/2021 - 10/23/2024 (Article II) FY 2020-2021: 4/13/2021 - 6/30/2024
Total funding available	(Article I) FY 2018-2019: \$36,616,277 (Article I) FY 2019-2020: \$29,438,624 (Article II) FY 2020-2021: \$60,118,937 Total: \$126,173,838
Funding source(s)	(Article II) State: \$60,118,937 (Article I) Federal: \$66,054,901 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	New Construction, Acquisition, Acquisition/Rehabilitation, Conversion, Capitalized Operating Subsidy Reserve, Relocation, Soft Costs (i.e., architectural, engineering, environmental, financing and other professional consultants fees), and Long-term Rental Assistance (Article II only)
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Tribes, Project Sponsors/Developers
Number of grantees awarded	(Article I) FY 2018-2019: 4 (Article I) FY 2019-2020: 5 (Article II) FY 2020-2021: 6
Target population(s)	A person who is experiencing homelessness, or chronic homelessness, and a high-cost health user upon initial eligibility.

Figure E.73: HHC Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				

²⁴³ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-active/housing-healthy-california-program>

Construction	90%	89%	45%	68%
Prevention			55%	26%
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services				
Strategic Planning				
State Operations	10%	11%		5%
Total	\$36,616,277	\$29,438,624	\$60,118,937	\$126,173,838

Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.6A for a discussion of the placement of Article II funds into fiscal year 20-21.

Figure E.74: HHC Funding Source Breakdown

Source	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
State			\$60,118,937	\$60,118,937
Federal	\$36,616,277	\$29,438,624		\$66,054,901
Total	\$36,616,277	\$29,438,624	\$60,118,937	\$126,173,838

E.10.6 Housing Navigators Program (HNP)

HNP funds the support of housing navigators to help young adults aged 18 years and up to 21 years secure and maintain housing, with priority given to young adults in the foster care system. Counties may use the funding to provide housing navigation services directly or through a contract with other housing assistance programs in the county.²⁴⁴

Figure E.75: HNP Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2020-2021: 12/1/2020 - 6/30/2023
Total funding available	FY 2020-2021: \$5,000,000 Total: \$5,000,000
Funding source(s)	State: \$5,000,000 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Assist young adults aged 18-21 secure and maintain housing (with priority given to young adults in the state's foster care system)

²⁴⁴ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-active/housing-navigators-program>

	<p>Provide housing case management which include essential services in emergency supports to foster youth</p> <p>Prevent young adults from becoming homeless</p> <p>Improve coordination of services and linkages to key resources across the community including those from within the child welfare system and the local Continuum of Care</p>
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Counties
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2020-2021: 46
Target population(s)	Young adults aged 18-21 with priority given to young adults in the state's foster care system

Figure E.76: HNP Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services			100%	100%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total			\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000

This program was bucketed into a single category with agency input. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.4

E.10.7 No Place Like Home (NPLH)

NPLH funds the development of permanent supportive housing for persons who are in need of mental health services and are experiencing homelessness, chronic homelessness, or at risk of chronic homelessness.²⁴⁵

Figure E.77: NPLH Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Loan
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 6/30/2019 - 12/31/2025

²⁴⁵ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-active/no-place-like-home-program>

	FY 2019-2020: 6/30/2020 - 12/31/2026 FY 2020-2021: 6/30/2021 - 12/31/2027
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$498,584,877 FY 2019-2020: \$619,381,044 FY 2020-2021: \$227,108,497 Total: \$1,345,074,418
Funding source(s)	State: \$0 Federal: \$0 Other: \$1,345,074,418 Proposition 2 funding approved by voters in 2018. Total NPLH bond authority under Proposition 2 is up to \$2 billion. \$500 million was the amount of the first bond sale. Proceeds from the first bond sale were first available in the Fall of 2019 based on anticipated cash needs beginning in 2020. \$450 million was the amount of the second bond sale. Proceeds from the second bond sale were first available in the Fall of 2020 based on anticipated cash needs beginning in 2021.
Eligible uses	Acquisition Construction Rehabilitation/Conversion Capitalized Operating Subsidy Reserves Alternative Process County Administration Costs
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Counties can apply either solely or with a housing development sponsor. Certain cities that receive a direct allocation of Mental Health Service Act funds are defined as Counties under the NPLH statute.
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 21 Counties received 41 NPLH awards in FY 18-19. Funds were not received for these awards until after the first bond sale in November 2019 based on anticipated cash needs in 2020. FY 2019-2020: 32 counties received 38 awards made in FY 19-20 FY 2020-2021: 25 Counties received 36 awards in FY 20-21
Target population(s)	Adults with a Serious Mental Disorder or Seriously Emotionally Disturbed Children or Adolescents, who are Homeless, Chronically Homeless, or At Risk of Chronic Homelessness

Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.6B for a discussion of the differences in timing and amounts between bond sale amounts and total allocations.

Figure E.78: NPLH Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction	100%	100%	100%	100%
Prevention				

Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services				
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$498,584,877	\$619,381,044	\$227,108,497	\$1,345,074,418

E.10.8 Pet Assistance and Support (PAS) Program

The intent of the PAS program is to allow homeless shelters to reduce barriers for those individuals experiencing homelessness with their pets. By making accommodations for pets, we bring individuals into shelters who otherwise would not receive services and shelter.²⁴⁶

Figure E.79: PAS Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2019-2020
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2019-2020: 5/20/20 - 6/30/22
Total funding available	FY 2019-2020: \$5,000,000 Total: \$5,000,000
Funding source(s)	State: \$5,000,000 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Eligible uses of funds include the provision of shelter, food, and basic veterinary services for pets owned by individuals experiencing homelessness, staffing and liability insurance related to providing those services.
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Nonprofit Organizations
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2019-2020: From 28
Target population(s)	The intent of the program is to reduce barriers for those individuals experiencing homelessness with their pets.

Figure E.80: PAS Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				

²⁴⁶ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-active/pet-assistance-and-support-program>

Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services		95%		95%
Strategic Planning				
State Operations		5%		5%
Total		\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000

E.10.9 Supportive Housing Multifamily Housing Program (SHMHP)

SHMHP provides low-interest loans to developers of permanent affordable rental housing that contain supportive housing units.²⁴⁷

Final funding allocations did not equal the NOFA amounts for this program, and some funds were rolled over to MHP. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.5B

Figure E.81: SHMHP Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019
Funding mechanism	Loan
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 6/28/2019 - 6/30/2024
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$125,950,630 Total: \$125,950,630
Funding source(s)	State: \$0 Federal: \$0 Other: \$125,950,630 (NOFA total: \$155,000,000) \$77 million in Proposition 46 and Proposition 1C funding for SHMHP. Additionally, the Department utilized \$78 million of Proposition 1 (Chapter 365, Statutes 2017) MHP funding.
Eligible uses	Permanent Financing Only New Construction or rehabilitation of a multifamily rental housing development Conversion of a nonresidential structure to a multifamily rental housing development

²⁴⁷ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-archived/supportive-housing-multifamily-housing>

Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Project Sponsors/Developers
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 17
Target population(s)	Individuals experiencing Chronic Homelessness, "homeless youth" as defined by Government Code §12957(e)(2), Individuals exiting Institutional settings

Figure E.82: SHMHP Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction	100%			100%
Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services				
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$125,950,630			\$125,950,630

E.10.10 Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)

MHP provides low-interest, long-term deferred-payment loans for new construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of permanent and transitional rental housing for lower-income households.²⁴⁸

Final funding allocations did not equal the NOFA amounts for this program, and some funds were rolled over from SHMHP. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.5B

Figure E.83: MHP Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Loan
Period of performance	FY 2019-2020: 12/19/2019 - 12/31/2026 FY 2020-2021: 1/22/2021 - 12/31/2026
Total funding available	FY 2019-2020: \$572,900,595 FY 2020-2021: \$205,676,118

²⁴⁸ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-active/multifamily-housing-program>

	Total: \$778,576,713
Funding source(s)	State: \$0 Federal: \$0 Other: \$778,576,713 (NOFA total: \$742,000,000) Funding from Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018 (Proposition 1) It authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$1.5 billion for the Multifamily Housing Program (MHP).
Eligible uses	Permanent Financing for Rental Housing Developments: New construction Rehabilitation Conversion of nonresidential structures to rental housing
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Tribes, Project Sponsors/Developers
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2019-2020: 48 FY 2020-2021: 17
Target population(s)	The Multifamily Housing Program broadly provides funds for housing for low-income families. Some funded projects include Supportive Housing Projects and/or Units for Chronic Homelessness, as well as Special Needs Populations. These include agricultural workers, individuals living with physical or sensory disabilities and transitioning from hospitals, nursing homes, development centers, or other care facilities; individuals living with developmental disabilities, serious mental illness or substance abuse disorders; individuals who are survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking; individuals who are experiencing Homelessness; individuals with HIV; homeless youth as defined in Government Code (GC) Section 12957(e)(2); families in the child welfare system for whom the absence of housing is a barrier to family reunification, as certified by a county; frequent users of public health or mental health services, as identified by a public health or mental health agency; Frail Elderly persons; or other specific groups with unique housing needs as determined by the Department. Special Needs Populations do not include seniors unless they otherwise qualify as a Special Needs Population

Figure E.84: MHP Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction		100%	100%	100%
Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				

Services				
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total		\$572,900,595	\$205,676,118	\$778,576,713

E.10.11 Transitional Housing Program (THP)

The Transitional Housing Program provides funding to counties for child welfare services agencies to help young adults aged 18 to 24 years find and maintain housing, with priority given to those formerly in the foster care or probation systems.²⁴⁹

Figure E.85: THP Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Grant
Period of performance	FY 2019-2020: 1/1/2020 - 6/30/2021 FY 2020-2021: 1/1/2021 - 6/30/2023
Total funding available	FY 2019-2020: \$7,999,200 FY 2020-2021: \$7,265,600 Total: \$15,264,800
Funding source(s)	State: \$15,264,800 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0
Eligible uses	Staffing, services coordination, related housing expenses Identifying and assisting housing services for this population within each community Helping this population secure and maintain housing (with priority given to those formerly in the state's foster care or probation system) Improving coordination of services and linkages to community resources within the child welfare system and the Homeless Continuum of Care Outreach and targeting to serve those with the most-severe needs
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities (FY 2019-2020 only), Counties
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2019-2020: 47 FY 2020-2021: 47
Target population(s)	Use of funds may include, but are not limited to, helping young adults who are 18 to 24 years of age secure and maintain housing.

²⁴⁹ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-active/transitional-housing-program>

Figure E.86: THP Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction				
Prevention				
Interim Housing		100%	100%	100%
Permanent Housing				
Services				
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total		\$7,999,200	\$7,265,600	\$15,264,800

This program was bucketed into a single category with agency input. Please see Appendix A: Detailed Methodology, Section 1.6.4.

E. 10.12 Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention (VHHP) Program

VHHP provides long-term loans for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable multifamily housing for veterans and their families to allow veterans to access and maintain housing stability.²⁵⁰

Figure E.87: VHHP Funding Information

Fiscal years allocated	FY 2018-2019, FY 2019-2020, FY 2020-2021
Funding mechanism	Loan
Period of performance	FY 2018-2019: 11/9/2018 - 6/20/2023 FY 2019-2020: 6/11/2020 - 6/30/2025 FY 2020-2021: 9/3/2021 - 9/30/2026
Total funding available	FY 2018-2019: \$76,702,671 FY 2019-2020: \$83,157,224 FY 2020-2021: \$125,142,219 Total: \$285,002,114
Funding source(s)	State: \$285,002,114 Federal: \$0 Other: \$0

²⁵⁰ <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-and-funding/programs-active/veterans-housing-and-homelessness-prevention>

Eligible uses	Development Costs for new Construction, Rehabilitation of an Affordable Rental Housing Development or transitional Housing, or the conversion of an existing structure into one of these housing types.
Match requirements	None
Allowable grantee type(s)	Cities, Counties, Tribes, Project Sponsors/Developers
Number of grantees awarded	FY 2018-2019: 16 FY 2019-2020: 13 FY 2020-2021: 16
Target population(s)	Chronically Homeless Veterans, Homeless with a Disability, Other Homeless

Figure E.88: VHHP Funding by Intended Use Category

Category	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	Total
Administration				
Construction	100%	100%	100%	100%
Prevention				
Interim Housing				
Permanent Housing				
Services				
Strategic Planning				
State Operations				
Total	\$76,702,671	\$83,157,224	\$125,142,219	\$285,002,114