



STAFF REPORT FROM THE CONTRA COSTA COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS

Contra Costa County Homeless System of Care Quarterly Report for Quarter 3 of 2021 (July-September)

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

Dear Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors,

The third quarter of 2021 saw the Continuum of Care (CoC) and Council on Homelessness (COH) prepare to respond to funding opportunities, begin work to achieve the ambitious goal committed to through the Regional Action plan of reducing homelessness by 75% by 2024 and adjust as COVID-19 impacted programs and services begin to reboot.

Highlights include

- Roll out of over 200 + Emergency Housing Vouchers
- Responding to funding opportunities
- Implementation of equity tools
- Data on our system of care
- Reopening of programs and facilities

The Council on Homelessness is always happy to share information on the tremendous work happening to address homelessness in Contra Costa!

Sincerely,

Lindy Johnson, Chair of the Council on Homelessness



INTRODUCTION

The Contra Costa Council on Homelessness (CoH) is the governing and oversight body for the County homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) and is appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The Council provides advice and input to the Board of Supervisors on the operations of homeless services, program operations, and program development efforts in Contra Costa County. The Contra Costa Council on Homelessness is the governing body for the Contra Costa County Continuum of Care (CoC).

The Contra Costa CoC is comprised of multiple partners, including service providers, members of the faith community, local business, private and public funders, community members, education system and law enforcement, and others who are working collaboratively to end homelessness. The COH and COC are supported by Contra Costa Health Services Health, Housing & Homeless Services (H3) Division. H3 functions as the CoC administrative entity and collaborative applicant, CoC Lead Agency and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS database) Lead Agency.

The purpose of this report is to share information about the CoC and COH activities with the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors and to provide recommendations from the COH to the County Board of Supervisors on long range planning and policy formulation that would support the county homeless CoC. This report includes information on system data, funding and policy activities, and CoC initiatives. All information will reflect activities and data for the prior quarter.

This report was produced on behalf of the CoH by H3 in collaboration with the CoH and CoC partners.

SYSTEM DATA

Appendix A includes a data analysis depicting the inflow and outflow of clients in the system, current utilizers of the system, and recidivism (rates of individuals returning to homelessness). The graphics and content in that analysis depict data for the third quarter of 2021 (July, August and September).

SYSTEM FUNDING

This quarter the CoC continued to evaluate the system of care and prepared to pursue funding opportunities to address the gaps in Contra Costa's homeless system.

Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV)- The American Rescue Plan (ARP) of 2021 appropriated \$5 billion for New Emergency Housing Vouchers (Tenant Based Rental Assistance). Contra Costa received 201 vouchers. The Council on Homelessness and providers made progress developing EHV related processes and programs needed to distribute the vouchers, including setting



priorities and implementing a specific EHV Voucher Working Group of the Oversight Committee.

HUD CoC NOFA- In Quarter 3 of 2021, the CoC continued preparations to compete for the CoC's largest source of renewable (sustainable) funding from the US Department of Housing & Urban Development – the HUD CoC Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). This competition brings in more than 80% of the CoC's funding and is the primary source of funding for the County's permanent supportive housing stock. This funding application was released by HUD in mid-August and the application process, including a Technical Assistance workshop for prospective applicants was completed in Q3. In early Q4, the Council on Homelessness Review and Rank Committee will review all applications and rank them in order of funding priority and the Council on Homelessness will vote on the final priority listing at the October 28, 2021 Council meeting.

Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Grant (HHAP) Rounds 3&4- The state is allocating approximately \$6.6M to Contra Costa through rounds 3 and 4 of the Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Grant (HHAP). The funding will require a 3-year action plan that incorporates a local landscape analysis and identification of community plans to reduce and resolve homelessness during this period of time. H3 will be working with technical assistance providers to help develop the work plan. In September, the Council voted to recommend that the community apply for HHAP Rounds 3 and 4 jointly as a CoC and County and submit intent to redirect form to the State of California.

POLICY

The CoC works closely with H3 and local stakeholders and system partners to track homeless and affordable housing policy that may impact the CoC, its clients, funding or current and future operations. The CoH and CoC, with support from H3, tracked the state budget and United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for upcoming funding and funding policy strategies related to homelessness.

The Council tracked progress of the state budget closely and is preparing for community input opportunities to help determine local priorities for future funding.

SYSTEM INITIATIVES

The CoC regularly engages in multiple activities, partnerships, evaluations, and improvement that are designed to improve services to clients and achieve various system goals.



Equity - A four-part training series on Racial Equity, conducted by C4 Innovations for H3, CoC leadership, providers and partners was completed in Q3. In addition, the Council revised the supplemental application and rubric used to select new potential Council members to increase diversity and the ability of people with lived experience to be selected for the Council.

Homelessness Awareness Month - The Council convened a Homelessness Awareness Month Planning Committee to develop materials and events to mark Homelessness Awareness Month in November.

Regional Action Plan Progress- The Continuous Quality Improvement Committee began meeting with the goal of using Continuous Quality Improvement methods to reduce unsheltered homelessness by 75% by 2024, a goal committed to through adoption of the Regional Action Plan.

System Partner Map- In this quarter, the CoC launched the Homeless Partner Map which displays homeless services and those connections to other partnering services in Contra Costa County. This tool is designed to help local agencies and partners understand how various local systems and partners are currently connected to the homeless system (Contra Costa's Homeless Continuum of Care). To see the map, go to <https://cchealth.org/h3/coc/#Map>.

Meetings, Trainings, and Events – The CoC hosted three (3) COH meetings for Councilmembers to meet to conduct the business of the CoC Board; three (3) CoC provider meetings; five (5) trainings including the series of four (4) trainings on Racial Equity and a training on Fair Housing; and 12 other events including one (1) HUD CoC NOFO Technical Assistance Session, two (2) COH Policy Committee meetings, one (1) Oversight Committee meeting, two (2) HMIS Policy Committee meetings, two (2) Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Committee meetings, three (3) Homelessness Awareness Month Committee meetings and one (1) Executive Director meeting. The recordings, minutes and materials for trainings and meetings can be found on the H3 website¹ and on the County agenda center², and a calendar of upcoming meetings and events can be found on the H3 website.

COVID-19 UPDATE

The CoC has continued to support providers, staff, and consumers during the COVID-19 pandemic providing guidance, COVID-19 testing, vaccines, and implementing a strategy to transition individuals in Project Roomkey into permanent housing. The system of care is

¹ <https://cchealth.org/h3/coc/partners.php#Training>

² <https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/agendacenter>



continuing to reopen programs and sites in accordance with health orders and guidance provided by Contra Costa Health Services.

Concord Shelter and Service Center- The Concord Shelter, Philip Dorn Respite Center and Concord Service Center have been remodeled and the sites reopened. The shelter now has individual sleep stations that provide privacy and allows for couples and multigenerational adult households. The Service Center provides showers, laundry, bathrooms and mail, in addition to an outdoor pocket park with kennels for pets. The Service Center will also function as a Warming Center with 6 beds for individuals who need to come indoors but cannot access a shelter.

East County Interim Housing Program (ECIHP)- In quarter 3, renovations continued on the former Motel 6 in Pittsburg now operating as the East County Interim Housing Program (ECIHP), with Bay Area Community Services (BACS) contracted as the service provider. Construction began on the East County Homekey site and residents were temporarily relocated to Project Room Key sites. The Homekey site is expected to reopen in early December and once the site is repopulated, the Central county Project Room Key hotel will close.

Project Room Key- In Q3, the remaining 2 Project Roomkey hotels continued operations and residents were offered housing case management focused on exit planning and housing stabilization. Housing placement continued for the one hundred participants approved for housing vouchers and Rapid Rehousing Program.

TESTING AND VACCINATION

In the third quarter of 2021, among people who meet the HUD definition of homelessness:

- 6,026 new COVID-19 tests were administered
- 327 individuals received positive tests for COVID-19
- 1,726 vaccines administered

Additional data related to COVID-19 and those experiencing homelessness can be found on the data dashboard.³

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Support Policies That Further Regional Action Plan Goals

³ <https://www.coronavirus.cchealth.org/homeless>



COH QUARTERLY REPORT

The COH is excited to support the Regional Action Plan goal to bring 75% of the unsheltered indoors by 2024 by improving existing systems & investing in the 1-2-4 system flow. In order for the CoC to reach this goal, the system will need to secure more ongoing funding for prevention and permanent housing interventions such as Permanent Supportive Housing.

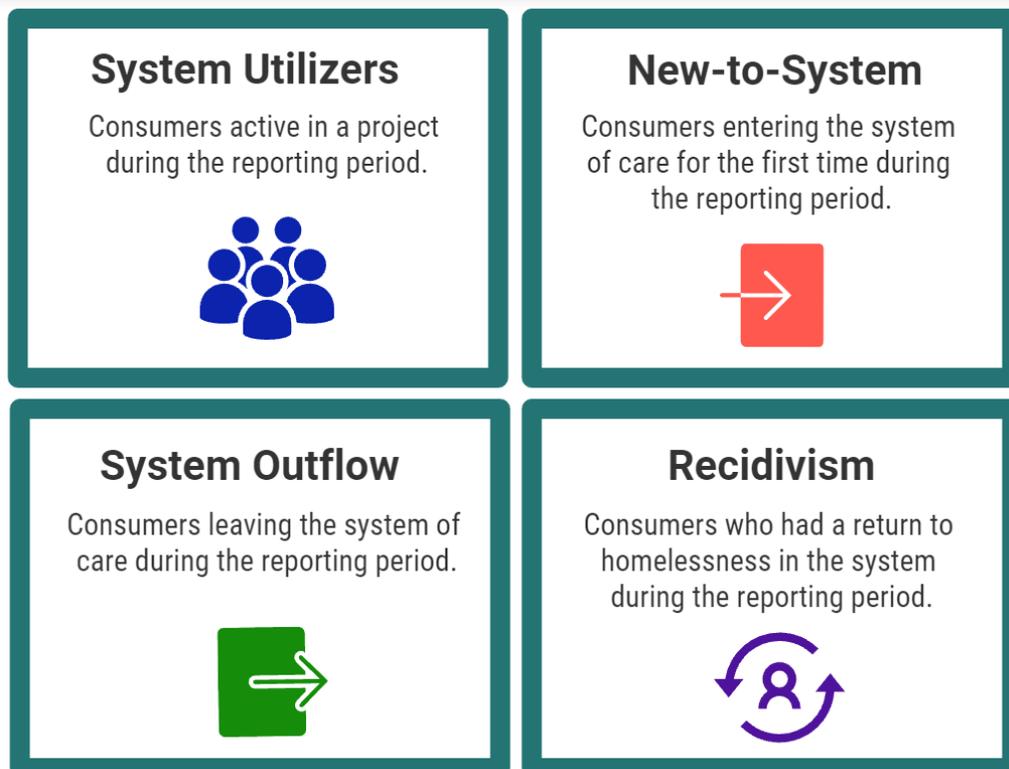
APPENDIX A

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY HEALTH, HOUSING, AND HOMELESSNESS DATA SUMMARY

Description of the data:

- **What:** Program Utilization, Outcomes, and Consumer Demographics Summary
- **Who:** Contra Costa Continuum of Care (CoC) consumers
- **When:** July1, 2021 – September 30, 2021 (Quarter Three)
- **Why:** Presentation to the Board of Supervisors

This summary includes high-level analyses of CoC consumers and households during the third quarter (Q3) of 2021 (July 1, 2021 to September 30, 2021), focusing on the following four indicators, including race and ethnicity demographics for each measure:



Main Findings



- System Utilizers
 - 3,968 households (4,991 consumers) utilized the homelessness system of care during Q3 (Prevention and Diversion, Literally Homeless, and Permanent Housing programs⁴).
 - The majority of households were White (45%), followed closely by Black/African American/African (38%); 17% were Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x).
 - 70% of all households accessed a Literally Homeless program.
 - New-to-System
 - 15% of all households served were new to the system (594 households).
 - White and Black/African American/African households each made up 38% of households that were new-to-system. 24% were Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x).
 - The majority of new-to-system households (83%) accessed a Literally Homeless program during Q3.
 - Exits from System
 - 15% of all households served were categorized as “outflow” or exited the system of care (599 households).
 - The majority of exiting households were White (44%), followed closely by Black/African American/African (36%); 21% were Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x).
 - 35% of households exited to a Permanent destination.
 - There were only four more households exiting the system of care (599 households) than newly entering the system of care (594 households) in Q3.
 - Returns
 - Small number of returning households (N=16) make the data vary widely from quarter to quarter.
 - White households returned to homelessness at a higher rate than any other racial group of consumers (88% of returning households).
 - Racial/Ethnic Comparisons
 - The proportion of White households new-to-system and proportion of outflow were lower than White proportion of system utilizers, suggesting that White households have less movement in and out of the system of care than other populations.
 - The proportion of Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) new-to-system and proportion of outflow were higher than their proportion of system utilizers, suggesting that Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) move out in and out of the system of care faster than other populations.
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⁴ The Coordinated Entry project type is not included in this quarter’s summary. Please see the Methods section for more details.



System Utilizers

3,968 households (4,991 consumers) had an active enrollment in a Continuum of Care (CoC) program during Quarter Three of 2021. This included all programs in the three intervention levels of service within Contra Costa County’s Homelessness CoC (Prevention and Diversion, Literally Homeless, and Permanent Housing programs⁵). The number of consumers and households accessing programs at each intervention level is presented in Table 1. Of the total 3,968 household enrollments last quarter, 2,814 households (70%) accessed Literally Homeless programs, 916 households (23%) were enrolled in Permanent Housing programs, and 238 households (7%) utilized Prevention and Diversion programs.

Intervention Level	Number of Consumers	Number of Households	% of Consumers	% of Households
Prevention/Diversion	337	238	6%	7%
Literally Homeless	3,493	2,814	71%	70%
Permanent Housing	1,162	916	23%	23%
Total Deduplicated	4,991	3,968	100%	100%

Table 1. Household System Utilization by Intervention Level

White households were the largest racial group accessing the system of care (making up 45% of households in the CoC); followed by Black/African American (38%). All other racial groups made up 7% or less of the CoC (Table 2).

Race of All Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Households	% of Consumers	% of Households
White	2,149	1,794	43%	45%
Black, African American, or African American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1,906	1,490	38%	38%
Multi-Racial	376	284	8%	7%
Asian or Asian American	282	176	6%	4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	101	75	2%	2%
Missing	77	55	2%	1%
Total Deduplicated	98	84	2%	2%
Total Deduplicated	4,991	3,968	100%	100%

⁵ A detailed description of each program type category is provided in the Methods section of this summary.



Table 2. Race Breakdown by Unique Consumers and Households

Non-Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) made up 81% of the CoC; 17% were Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x), (Table 3).

Ethnicity of All Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Households	% of Consumers	% of Households
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	3,929	3,215	79%	81%
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	967	668	19%	17%
Missing	395	85	2%	2%
Total Deduplicated	4,991	3,968	100%	100%

Table 3. Ethnicity Breakdown by Unique Consumers and Households

New-to-System

594 households (with 813 unique consumers), or 15% of all households served during Q3, enrolled into the system of care for the first time ever during the report period. This includes new enrollments into a program within the Prevention and Diversion, Literally Homeless, or Permanent Housing intervention levels. The breakdown of program utilization by intervention level is shown in Table 4. Of the 594 new households entering the system in Q3, 97 (16%) entered Prevention and Diversion programs, 493 (83%) entered Literally Homeless programs, and 4 households (1%) entered Permanent Housing programs.

Intervention Level	Number of Consumers	Number of Households	% of Consumers	% of Households
Prevention and Diversion	144	97	18%	16%
Literally Homeless	664	493	82%	83%
Permanent Housing	5	4	1%	1%
Total (unduplicated)	813	594	100%	100%

Table 4: Household Inflow by Program Type

Both White and Black/African American households made up 38% of the households that were new-to-system followed by American Indian/Alaska Native/Indigenous (11%, Table 5).



Race of All Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Households	% of Consumers	% of Households
White	292	226	36%	38%
Black, African American, or African American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	323	227	40%	38%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	89	65	11%	11%
Multi-Racial	36	24	4%	4%
Asian or Asian American	20	9	2%	1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	10	8	1%	1%
Missing	43	35	5%	6%
Total Deduplicated	815	601	100%	100%

Table 5: Race Breakdown of Consumers New to System of Care

Non-Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) made up 72% of the CoC; 24% were Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x), (Table 3). The proportion of Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) that made up new-to-system (24%) was higher than the proportion of Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) of system utilizers (17%).

Ethnicity of All Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Households	% of Consumers	% of Households
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	585	428	72%	72%
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	200	141	25%	24%
Missing	28	25	3%	4%
Total Deduplicated	813	594	100%	100%

Table 6: Ethnicity Breakdown of Consumers New to System of Care

System Outflow

599 households (819 consumers), or 15% of active consumers during Q3, exited the system of care and did not reenroll into another program by the end of the reporting period. The exit destinations of consumers leaving the system of care, according to their final exit, are shown in Table 7. Exit destination categories include Temporary settings (emergency shelters not in the HMIS, hospital, jail, staying with friends or family temporarily), Permanent settings (subsidized housing with a move-in date, moving into own unit/house, staying with friends or family permanently, nursing home), Unsheltered Destination (last destination recorded was a place not meant for habitation), and Other (consumer deceased or destination unknown).



209 households (365 consumers), or 35% of all household system leavers, exited to a Permanent exit destination in Quarter Three. Another 48% of households exited to an Other/Unknown destination, 12% to a Temporary destination, and 5% to an Unsheltered exit destination.

Exit Destination Category	Number of Consumers	Number of Households	% of Consumers	% of Households
Temporary	102	73	12%	12%
Permanent	365	209	45%	35%
Unsheltered	37	32	5%	5%
Other/Unknown	315	285	38%	48%
Total Deduplicated	819	599	100%	100%

Table 7: Exit Destinations of Consumers Leaving the System of Care

White households were the largest racial group making up system outflow (44% of households exiting the system of care); followed by Black/African American (36%). All other racial groups made up 7% or less of system outflow (Table 8).

Race of All Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Households	% of Consumers	% of Households
White	329	265	40%	44%
Black, African American, or African American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	320	213	39%	36%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	58	44	7%	7%
Multi-Racial	49	31	6%	5%
Asian or Asian American	30	20	4%	3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8	5	1%	1%
Missing	25	19	3%	3%
Total Deduplicated	819	599	100%	100%

Table 8: Race Breakdown of Consumers Exiting the System of Care

Non-Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) made up 76% of the system outflow (76% of exiting households); 21% were Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x), (Table 9). Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) made up a greater proportion of exits from the CoC (21%) than system utilizers (17%).



Ethnicity of All Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Households	% of Consumers	% of Households
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	611	457	75%	76%
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	186	124	23%	21%
Missing	22	18	3%	3%
Total Deduplicated	819	599	100%	100%

Table 9: Ethnicity Breakdown of Consumers Exiting the System of Care

Recidivism

16 households (21 consumers) returned as literally homeless to the CoC in Q3 of 2021. A return as literally homeless included anyone who enrolled in a Literally Homeless program within two years from their last exit to a Permanent destination.

Because the number of people/households returning each quarter is small, proportions of returns by race and ethnicity will be more pronounced and will fluctuate significantly each quarter. Please keep this in mind as conclusions are drawn potentially indicating disparities. Annual data will be analyzed at the final quarter to check on the stability of any disparities identified across quarters.

White households made up a greater proportion of people returning to the system (88%) and Asian/Asian Americans made up 12%. No other racial groups returned to the crisis response from a previous permanent housing exit (Table 10). Again, these numbers are too low to draw comparisons to other data in this report.

Race of All Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Households	% of Consumers	% of Households
White	18	14	82%	88%
Black, African American, or African American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0	0	0%	0%
Multi-Racial	0	0	0%	0%
Asian or Asian American	2	2	10%	12%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	0*	4%	0%
Missing	1	0*	4%	0%
Total Deduplicated	21	16	100%	100%

*Household data is based on the HoH. Asian or Asian American and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander each had one consumer who returned, but not reflected as a household. Those consumers were dependents and not counted as a household.

Table 10: Race Breakdown of Consumers Returning to System of Care



Non-Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) made up 81% of the system returners (13 households); 19% were Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x), (Table 11).

Ethnicity of All Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Households	% of Consumers	% of Households
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	17	13	81%	81%
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	4	3	19%	19%
Missing	0	0	0%	0%
Total Deduplicated	21	16	100%	100%

Table 11: Ethnicity Breakdown of Consumers Returning to System of Care

New-to-System and Outflow by Race/Ethnicity

Summarizing the Quarter Three findings presented above, the system of care was comprised of 3,968 households: 594 households (813 consumers) were new to the system, 599 households (819 consumers) left the system, and 16 households (21 consumers) returned within two years from an exit to a stably housed destination (Figure 1).

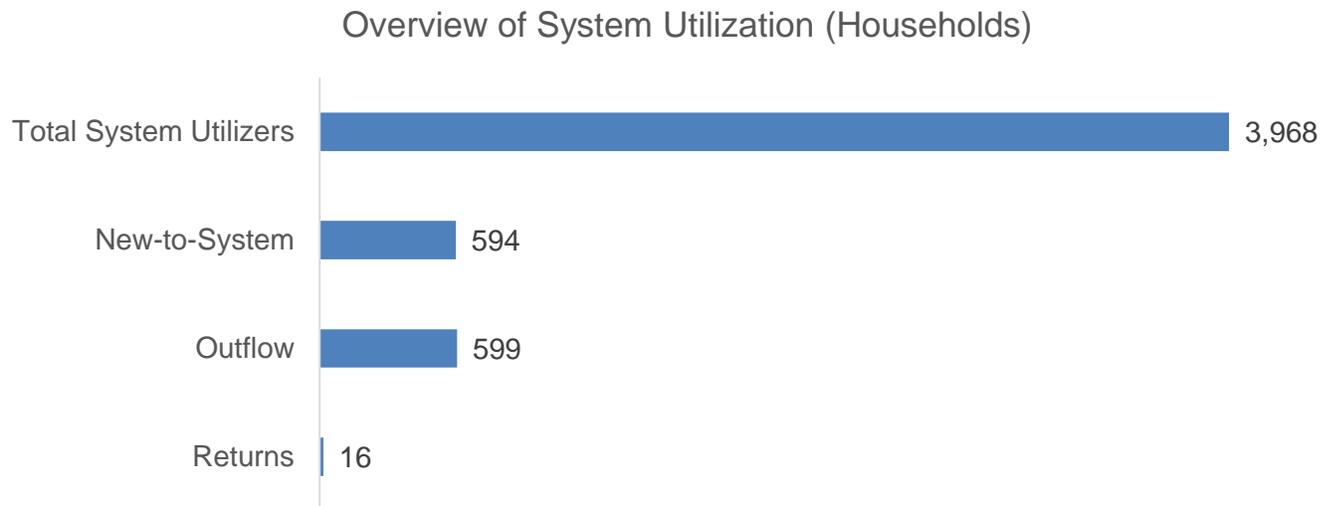


Figure 1: Overview of System Utilization Unique Households)



There are differences by race and ethnicity for system utilizers, new-to-system, outflow, and returns to the homelessness system of care (Figure 2):

- White households made up 45% of system utilizers, 38% of new-to-system, 44% of outflow, and 88% of returns. This percent of new-to-system than system utilizers and exits/outflow suggests that White households had more people who remain in the system for longer periods of time than other racial/ethnic groups. The very few number of households that return to the system within the reporting period make inferences about the data inconclusive.
- Black/African American households made up 38% of system utilizers, 38% of new-to-system, 36% of outflow, and 0% of returns. There were no differences across the system categories.
- American Indian/Alaska Native/Indigenous made up 7% of system utilizers, 11% of new-to-system, 7% of outflow, and 0% of returns. They had higher rates of new-to-system than system utilization.
- People with Multiple Races made up 4% of system utilizers, 4% of new-to-system, 5% of outflow, and 0% of returns. There were no differences across the system categories.
- Asian/Asian American households made up 2% of system utilizers, 1% of new-to-system, 3% of outflow, and 12% of returns. The low number of households that return to the system make inferences about the data inconclusive.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander households made up 1% of system utilizers, 1% of new-to-system, 1% of outflow, and 0% of returns. There were no differences across the system categories.
- Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) households made up 17% of system utilizers, 24% of new-to-system, 21% of outflow, and 19% of returns. The higher proportion of new-to-system and outflow than system utilizers suggest that this population moves in and out of the system faster than other racial/ethnic groups.

Race and Ethnicity Across User Types (Households)

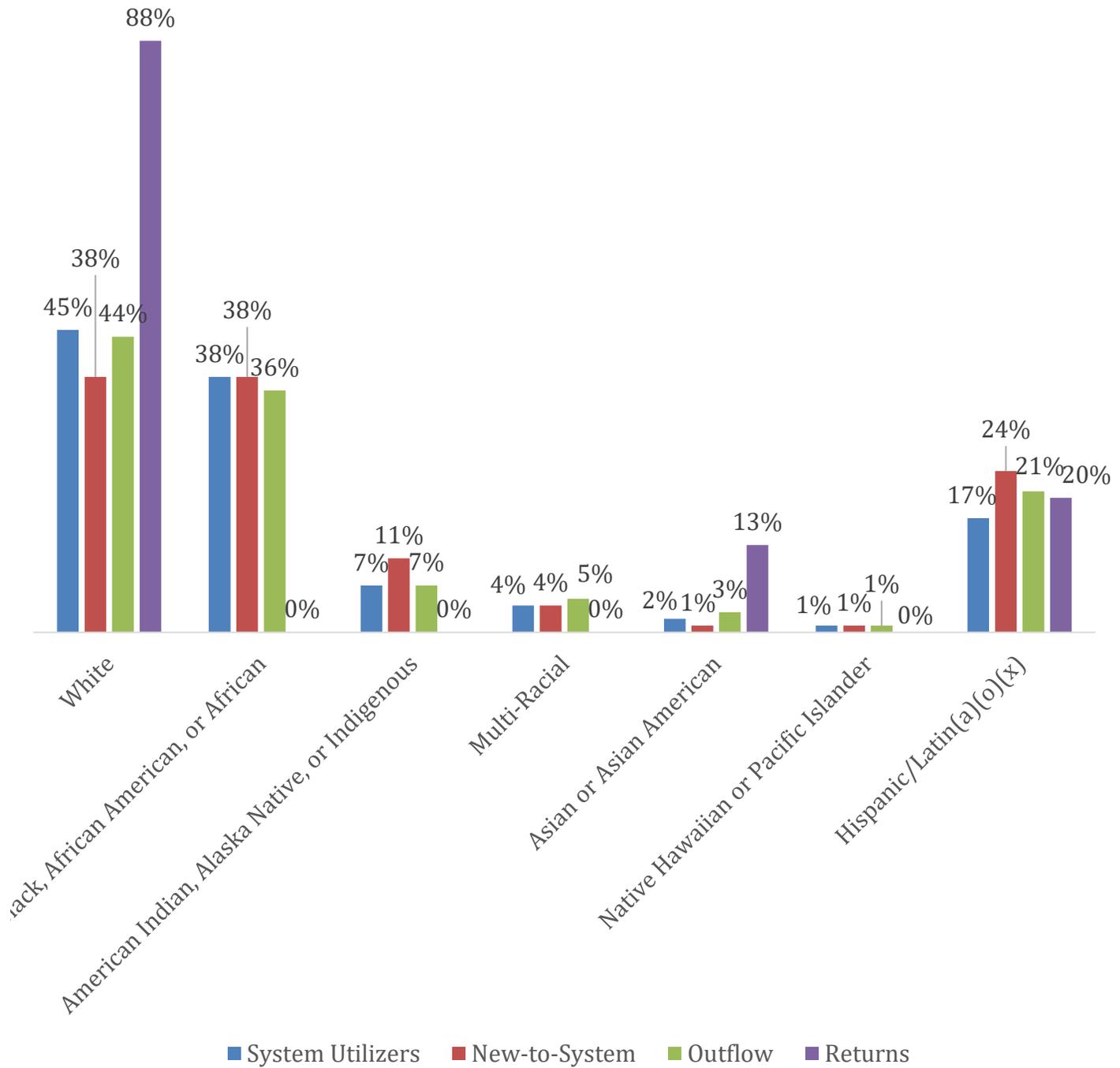


Figure 2: System Utilization by Race & Ethnicity



Methods & Definitions

Data Quality & Analysis

- As the methodology to pull and analyze the BOS quarterly data continues to be refined and improved, we recommend not drawing conclusions based on previous BOS quarter data. We will provide an annual report summarizing all quarters in early 2022 that will provide insight on these four primary indicators over an annual basis. Further, the HMIS is a live and shared database; numbers are potentially subject to minor fluctuations at any given time, should the report be rerun for the same time period. This could be due to retroactive data entry or data clean-up work.

Head of Household (HoH)

- The Head of Household (HoH) is one member of a household to whom all other household members can be associated. A household can be a single individual or a group of persons who apply together to a continuum project for assistance and who live together in one dwelling unit, or, for persons who are not housed, who would live together in one dwelling unit if they were housed. For the purpose of this report, the demographic data of the HoH represents the entire household.
- Sometimes consumers enroll in a program with a household and enroll in another program as a single adult. They are reflected in both the household count and the consumer count.
- Household data is determined by the HoH, including demographics such as race and ethnicity.

Race Definitions (as defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development)

- American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous: A person having origins to any of the indigenous peoples of North and South America, including Central America.
- Asian or Asian American: A person having origins of Asian descent, including but not limited to Chinese, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Pakistani, Vietnamese, or another representative nation/region.
- Black, African American, or African: A person having origins to any of the Black racial groups of Africa, including Afro-Caribbean.
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: A person having origins in any of the indigenous peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or another Pacific Island.
- Multi-Racial: A person who identifies as more than one race.
- White: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.



Ethnicity

- Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x): A person of Central American, Latin American, or South American origin, separate from race.

Deduplication Strategies—intervention levels, outflow, new-to-system, returners

- Consumers and households may enter multiple programs within the same intervention level, or even across intervention levels, resulting in multiple enrollments over the course of a report period. This requires manually removing duplicate enrollments. When removing duplicate enrollments across intervention levels, we chose enrollments in Literally Homeless over Prevention and Diversion or Permanent Supportive Housing. For the outflow, new-to-system, and return analyses, the order of deduplication did not impact the results as we simply needed to know the number of consumers/households.

Intervention Levels

- Intervention Levels included in this report are 1) Prevention and Diversion, 2) Literally Homeless, and 3) Permanent Housing. Coordinated Entry has been excluded from this analysis due to pending system wide decisions around inclusion/exclusion criteria, as well as data completion concerns. The system utilization numbers in this report will be noticeably lower compared to Quarter 1, which did include Coordinated Entry program data.
 - Prevention and Diversion:
 - An enrollment into a Homeless Prevention or Diversion program
 - Literally Homeless:
 - An enrollment in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, or Street Outreach
 - An enrollment in a Services Only project with no move-in date recorded, and with a housing status not equal to “stably housed”
 - Rapid Rehousing or Permanent Supportive Housing if the household does not have a move-in date
 - Permanent Housing:
 - An enrollment in Rapid Rehousing or Permanent Supportive Housing with a move-in date
 - An enrollment in Street Outreach or Services Only project while stably housed, according to the housing status question

Exit Destination Categories

- The specific exit destinations that fall under each category are listed below:
 - Temporary:



- Emergency shelter not in HMIS, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher, or RHY-funded Host Home shelter, Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility, Host Home (non-crisis), Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher, Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA TH, Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility, Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility, Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house), Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house), Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth) not in HMIS, Safe Haven, Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria, Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center.
- Permanent:
 - Long-term care facility or nursing home, Rental by client in a public housing unit, Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy, Rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy, Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy, Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy, Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH, Rental by client, with HCV voucher (tenant or project based), Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy, Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy, Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy, Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons, Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure, Foster care home or foster care group home, Staying or living with family, permanent tenure. All of these exits must have a move-in date.
- Unsheltered:
 - Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport or anywhere outside).
- Other/Unknown:
 - Client doesn't know, Client refused, Data not collected, Deceased, Other, or No exit interview completed.



APPENDIX B

Commonly Used Acronyms and Terms

Acronym	Definition
APR	Annual Performance Report (for HUD homeless programs)
BOS	Board of Supervisors (Contra Costa County)
BCSH	California Business Consumer, Services and Housing Agency
CARE	Coordinated Assessment and Resource
CCACS/CCYCS	Contra Costa Adult Continuum of Service/ Contra Costa Youth Continuum of Services (H3 programs)
CDBG, CDBG-CV	Community Development Block Grant (federal and state programs) and the federal Community Development Block Grant CARES Act coronavirus allocation.
CESH	California Emergency Solutions and Housing program (state funding)
COH	Council on Homelessness
Continuum of Care (CoC)	Continuum of Care approach to assistance to the homeless. Federal grant program promoting and funding permanent solutions to homelessness.
Con Plan	Consolidated Plan, a locally developed plan for housing assistance and urban development under CDBG.
CES/CE	Coordinated Entry
CNWS	Concord Naval Weapons Station
CORE	Coordinated Outreach Referral, Engagement program
COVID-19	Coronavirus
DCD	Contra Costa Department of Conservation and Development
DOC	Department Operations Center
CDSS	California Department of Social Services
EHSD	(Contra Costa County) Employment and Human Services Division
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESG and ESG-CV	Emergency Solutions Grant (federal and state program) and the federal Emergency Solutions Grant CARES Act coronavirus allocation.
FMR	Fair Market Rent (maximum rent for Section 8 rental assistance/CoC grants)
HCD	Housing and Community Development (State office)
HCFC	Housing Coordinating and Financing Council (state governing board under BCSH)
HEAP	Homeless Emergency Aid Program (state funding)
HEARTH	Homeless Emergency and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009
HHAP	Homeless Housing and Assistance Program (state funding);
HMIS	Homeless Management Information System
HOME	Home Investment Partnerships (CPD program)



Homekey	California funding to support development of interim and permanent housing
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (federal)
MHSA	Mental Health Services Act
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
PHA	Public Housing Authority
Project Roomkey	COVID-related State funding program to support decongregating homeless shelters using hotels/motels.
PSH	Permanent Supportive Housing
PUI	Persons Under Investigation
RFP/RFQ/LOI	Request for Proposal/Request for Qualifications/Letter of Intent related to funding opportunities
RRH	Rapid Rehousing
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration
SRO	Single-Room Occupancy housing units
SSDI	Social Security Disability Income
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
TA	Technical Assistance
TAY	Transition Age Youth (usually ages 16-24)
VA	Veterans Affairs (U.S. Department of)
VASH	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing
VI-SPDAT	Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool

Contra Costa County COVID-19 Resources:

Please see below for additional resources on COVID-19.

Health Services COVID Data Dashboard- <https://www.coronavirus.cchealth.org/dashboard>

Health Services Homeless Specific Data Dashboard- <https://www.coronavirus.cchealth.org/homeless-dashboa>

Health Services COVID Updates- <https://www.coronavirus.cchealth.org/health-services-updates>

Health Services Homeless-Specific COVID Resources -<https://www.coronavirus.cchealth.org/for-the-homeless>