



HUD Perspective



Welcome and Introduction

Presenters

Mark Johnston, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Special Needs

Robyn Raysor, Deputy Director, Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs

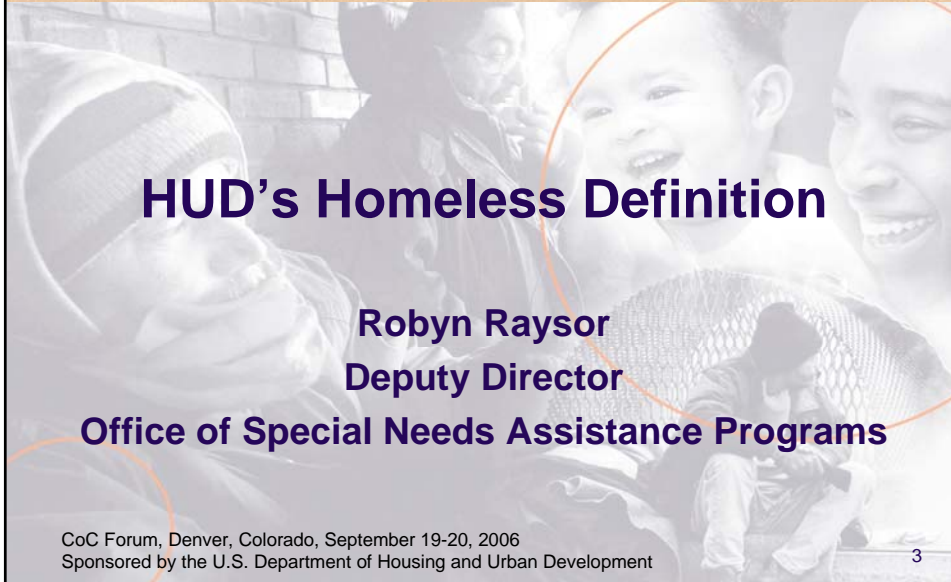

Michael Roanhouse, Director, Program Coordination and Analysis Division

Brian Fitzmaurice, Director, Community Assistance Division

Jim Greene, Emergency Shelter Commission, Boston, Mass.

Moderator

Julie Hovden, Special Needs Assistance Program Specialist

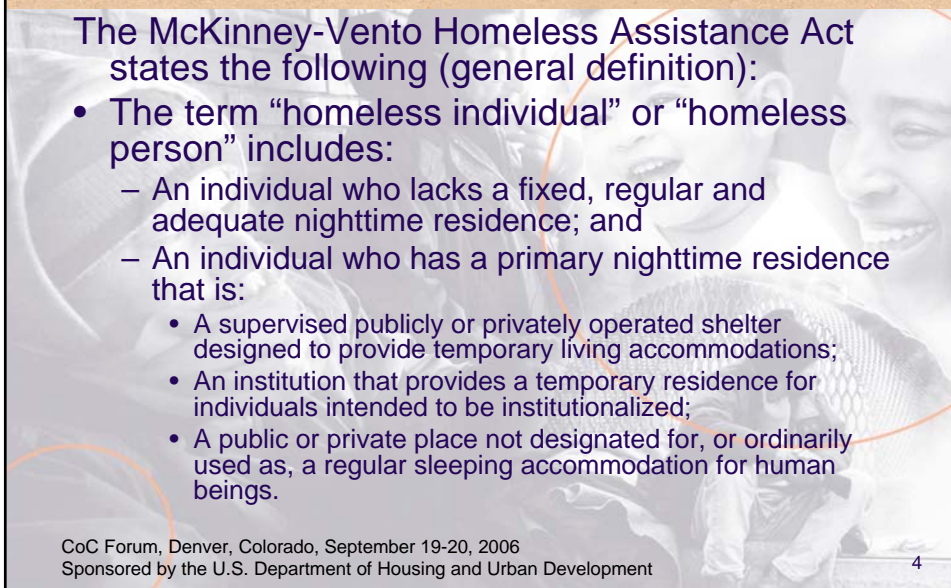



HUD's Homeless Definition

Robyn Raysor
Deputy Director
Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs

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HUD's Definition of Homelessness

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act states the following (general definition):

- The term "homeless individual" or "homeless person" includes:
 - An individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence; and
 - An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:
 - A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations;
 - An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized;
 - A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

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How HUD Operationalizes the Definition

- Street
- Emergency Shelter
- Transitional Housing (originally from the street or emergency shelter)

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HUD's Definition and Setting Priorities

- HUD's definition prioritizes populations.
- HUD's funding is meant to work in conjunction with local or state resources in order to address the needs of communities.
- Dept. of Education uses a slightly different/more broad definition as related to homeless youth and children. *This is used to determine eligibility for education-related programs, not housing.*

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HUD's Resources and Priorities

- Nearly 800,000 persons experience homelessness at any point in time (by HUD's definition):
 - In 2006, HUD received \$1.3 Billion for homeless assistance.
 - HUD homeless programs fund approximately 135,000 units of housing per year. HUD is the only federal agency authorized to do permanent housing.
 - Approximately 2.8 million households are in doubled up situations annually.
 - Need and resources do not match, even under current definition. Therefore certain populations must be prioritized through eligibility criteria.

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HUD's Resources and Priorities

- The current definition of homelessness allows HUD to:
 - Set national priorities and target resources in order to make an impact;
 - Serve the families and individuals with the deepest needs through its housing programs;
 - Maximize the funding it has available; and
 - Encourage other mainstream service systems to develop and provide resources to those not eligible for HUD homeless services.

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What is Chronic Homelessness?

HUD uses the Federal inter-agency definition.

A chronically homeless person:

- Is an unaccompanied homeless individual,
- Has a disabling condition, AND
- Has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, OR has had at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the past 3 years.

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Why Focus on Chronic Homelessness?

- Nearly 50% of persons served through HUD-funded programs are families.
- This definition allows HUD to prioritize this population because*:
 - Chronically homeless persons comprise approximately 10% of the total homeless population but use 50% of emergency shelter bed nights.
 - Research indicates that housing chronically homeless persons can result in an overall savings due to decreased use of resources such as emergency hospitalization, jail/prison nights, and inpatient mental health care.

*Culhane, D.P. & Kuhn, R. (1997). Patterns and determinants of shelter utilization among single homeless adults in New York City and Philadelphia: A longitudinal analysis of homelessness. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 17 (1) 23-43. *

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Discharge Planning

**Robyn Raysor
Deputy Director**

Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs

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Discharge Planning *is* Homelessness Prevention

- Inappropriate discharges from foster care, health care institutions, jails and mental health facilities increase the number of homeless:
 - Discharge planning is important to ensure that mainstream service providers do their part in reducing homelessness;
 - Strong discharge planning policies offer more coordinated resources to those in need

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Discharge Planning and HUD's Homeless Assistance Programs

- Coordination on discharge planning has been a scored element of HUD's CoC Application since 2004:
 - CoCs must actively involve themselves in discharge planning;
 - Has included statutory requirements for certification of discharge policies.

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Discharge Planning at the Local Level

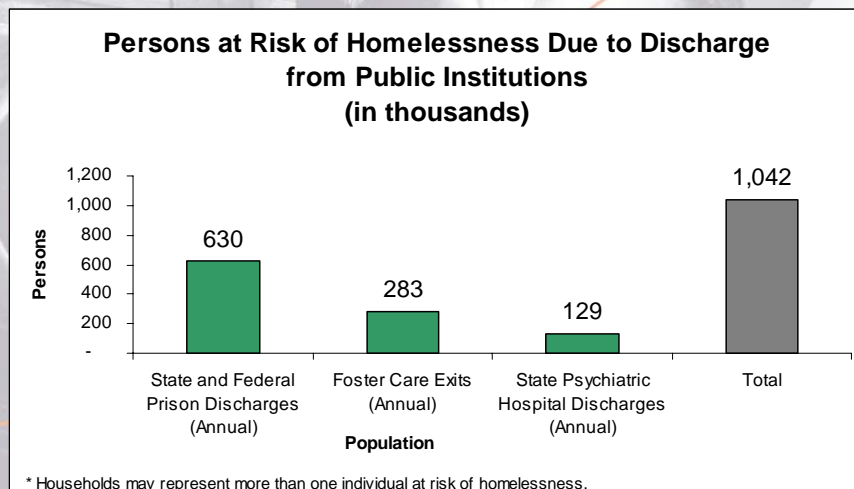
- State and local governments must develop and implement, to the maximum extent practical and where appropriate, discharge policies that do not result in homelessness.
- States and units of local government are primarily responsible for planning for those discharged from public institutions.

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Discharge Statistics



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Discharge Planning and HUD's Homeless Assistance Programs

- HUD does not fund programs specifically designed for persons being discharged from institutions.
- HUD CoC funds alone cannot address the needs of this population.

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Community Progress

- CoCs are proactively working on discharge planning by:
 - Gathering data on how discharges from public institutions impact the homeless service system.
 - Working with state legislatures to draft policy/statute preventing public institutions from discharging into homelessness.
 - Making public institutions accountable for complying with local law/policy on the discharge of people into the homeless service system.

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The Evolution of Continuum of Care Governance

Michael Roanhouse
Director, Program Coordination
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Words of Wisdom

"If we could first know where we are, and
wither we are tending, we could better
judge what to do and how to do it."

Abraham Lincoln

Attribution: 1858 "House Divided" speech

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Words of Wisdom

"You got to be careful if you don't know
where you're going, because you might
not get there."

Yogi Berra

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History of HUD Homeless Competition

- From 1988-1993, national competitions were based on individual agency applications rather than being community driven.
- Multiple solicitations were released for:
 - SHP (TH &PH)
 - SRO
 - SAFAH
 - Shelter Plus Care
- HUD rates need based on project narratives, but cannot judge real community-level need
- Required consistency with CHAP and CHAS

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History of HUD Homeless Competition

- HUD phased in the CoC concept administratively over 3 years:
 - 1994: Introduction of CoC as a part of homeless service planning
 - 1995: Addition of rating points for evidence of coordination
 - 1996: Community-driven application required; SHP, SPC and SRO combined into 1 NOFA; pro-rata need estimate developed

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HUD's Values Drive Local CoC Governance

- HUD's guiding principles for homeless programming:
 - Recognition of the diverse characteristics and needs of persons experiencing homelessness;
 - Comprehensive and collaborative local planning and decision-making: inclusive of all essential stakeholders; public and private representation;

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HUD's Values Drive Local CoC Governance (cont'd)

- CoCs should develop a fair and unbiased process for determining need, developing strategies and prioritizing projects while assessing program and community level performance;
- Flexibility within and across HUD's programs offers opportunity for innovative and creative solutions at the local level;
- Communities to focus on better data and performance measures.

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What Works in CoC Governance?

- In 2002 HUD conducted research on CoC governance and performance:
 - 25 geographically diverse CoCs were studied
 - Statewide, Regional, County and City
 - 10 without a formal CoC authority/body
 - 10 with public-private arrangements including a Board and at least one government agency playing a strong role
 - 4 communities with formal independent agencies leading homeless planning

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What Works in CoC Governance?

Key Findings:

- “Limited planning produces limited results.”
- Jurisdictions with stable leadership and firmly entrenched planning structures tend to be:
 - more successful in establishing comprehensive, system-wide planning
 - providing a reasonably well-coordinated and full continuum of programs and services.

Evaluation of Continuums of Care for Homeless People Final Report, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, May 2002

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Moving Forward: HUD's Proposed Legislation and CoC Governance

- HUD's Homeless Assistance Consolidation Act (H.R. 5041) proposes changes based on research and from CoC applications:
 - Each CoC would have a formalized CoC Board to lead the collaborative planning process and to evaluate progress;
 - The Board or an agent would be the applicant for CoC funds;

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Moving Forward: HUD's Proposed Legislation and CoC Governance

- Membership would be diverse and inclusive of all stakeholders;
- Goals include prevention of homelessness, ending chronic homelessness, and promoting self-sufficiency;
- Other priorities include discharge planning, HMIS, access to mainstream resources.

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Proposed CoC Board Membership and Responsibilities

CoC Board (Legal Entity)

Membership Includes:

35% Public Sector (Local and State Gov't) Representatives

AND

65% Private Sector Representatives

- Consumers
- Advocates
- Service Providers
- Businesses
- Funders

WITH

Rotation of Membership to Ensure Inclusiveness

CoC Responsibilities

- Representative Planning Process
- Act as CoC applicant (directly or through fiscal agent)
- Fiscal Management
- Program Compliance
- System and Program Evaluation

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The 2006 CoC Application: Governance Section

- Anticipating new legislation, HUD included informational questions in the 2006 application. The purpose was to:
 - Inform communities about the possible upcoming changes;
 - To encourage a “fast start” for local responses to anticipated legislation; and
 - Get a status on current CoC governance in order to help with implementation of new legislation.
 - Not iron-clad standards.

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The 2006 CoC Application: Governance Section

- Questions related to:
 - Type of planning/decision making body;
 - Composition and selection of planning/decision-making body members;
 - Financial oversight/fiscal agent.
- Design goal is to develop guidance that allows flexibility at the local level.

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Overview of 2006 Governance Chart Responses

- 94% of 2006 CoCs have a separate planning and decision making body/entity that is broadly representative.
- 87% of CoCs indicate that their primary decision-making entity is at least 65% private sector representation.
- 87% of CoCs select their decision-making membership through an open and democratic process.

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Overview of 2006 Governance Chart Responses (cont'd)

- 43% of CoCs responded “yes” to having rotating co-chairs representing public/private sectors with staggered 2-year terms.
- 73% of CoCs have developed a code of conduct.
- 54% of CoCs report that they can use a fiscal agent.
- 95% indicate that decision-making members would recuse themselves to avoid a conflict of interest.

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Final Thoughts on CoC Governance

- New legislation, if passed, will help HUD and CoCs reach goals, and will adhere to original principles and values.
- Most CoCs have formal planning and decision-making structures already in place.
 - Details of these structures may need to be further formalized or adjusted if the new legislation passes.
 - HUD will give adequate time to CoCs for compliance with new legislation.

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HUD CoC Data Requirements

Michael Roanhouse
Director, Program Coordination
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Importance of Data

- **Communities need data to:**
 - Determine the size and scope of the homeless problem at the local level
 - Plan services and programs appropriately to address local needs
 - Measure progress in addressing homelessness
 - Measure performance of individual programs and the system as a whole

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Importance of Data

- HUD needs data to:
 - Understand the extent and nature of homelessness throughout the county
 - Provide Congress with information on services provided and gaps in services
 - Report to Congress and OMB on performance
 - Make funding decisions

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HUD Data Requirements

- Housing Inventory Charts - Annual
 - Inventory of beds to shelter homeless people, including seasonal/overflow capacity
- Point-in-Time Counts - Biennial
 - One-night count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons
- HMIS Unduplicated Counts
 - Annual unduplicated data on persons served (unsheltered, sheltered, and housed), characteristics, services needs/use, and effectiveness of programs

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Dispelling the Myth

- Old Myth: HUD does not use the data you report in CoC Application
- New Reality: HUD analyzes all data reported in CoC Application
 - Accuracy is important
 - Increasing coverage in HMIS is important and will be scrutinized carefully for changes from year to year
 - PIT counts need to be accurate and based on reliable methods, not “guesstimates”
 - Data will be verified prior to publication if numbers appear to be over or under reported

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Housing Inventory Charts

- Purpose:
 - To understand bed capacity of the shelter system at the local and national level
- Required Data
 - Annual bed and unit capacity:
 - emergency shelter (including seasonal and overflow)
 - transitional housing, and
 - permanent supported housing
 - Program level data
 - Target population served
 - Extent of HMIS data collection

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Uses of Housing Inventory Data

- HUD will begin to publish inventory data on its web site along with CoC maps
- HUD aggregates total beds recorded in the Housing Inventory Chart for the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress and will report changes in bed inventory over time
- CoC level data will be verified if over or under utilization is reported

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Point-In-Time Counts

- Purpose
 - To understand the number and characteristics of people sleeping in shelters, and on the street or other places not meant for human habitation
- Required Data:
 - Unduplicated one-night count or estimate of sheltered and unsheltered adults, children, and youth
 - Estimates *must be* based on statistically-reliable sampling methods
 - Subpopulation information

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Point-in-Time Counts

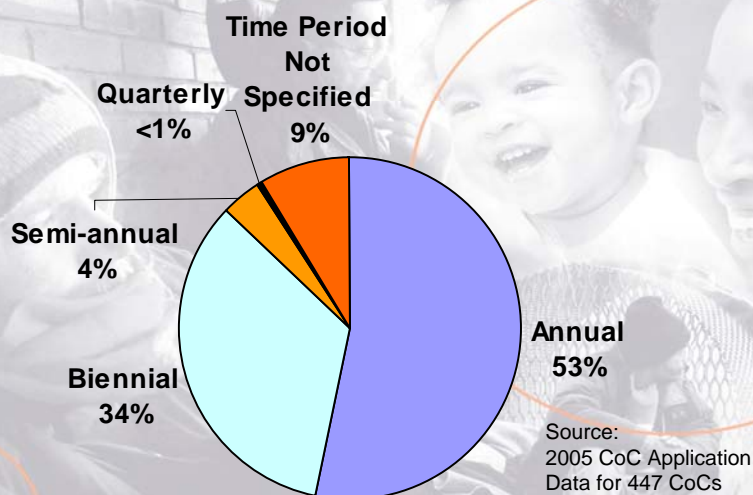
- PIT Requirements:
 - Conduct counts at least every other year; encouraged to conduct annual counts
 - One-night count must take place during last seven days of January
 - Must collect information about chronic homelessness for all homeless people
 - Must use accepted methods, no “guesstimates”

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2005 Unsheltered Counts



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Uses of Point-in-Time Data

- HUD will publish sheltered and unsheltered CoC data reported in the Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart
- PIT methods and counts reported are part of the competitive process
- CoC data will be verified prior to publication if count or methods reported are questionable

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HMIS

- Congressional Directive
 - Capture unduplicated counts of clients served, analyze patterns of service use of people entering and exiting the homeless assistance system, and evaluate the effectiveness of these systems.
- HMIS costs are eligible under the Supportive Housing Program (SHP)

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HUD Response to Congressional Directive

- HMIS becomes eligible activity under 2001 SuperNOFA
- Decide on data, privacy, and security requirements
 - Data and Technical Standards Final Notice:
www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/hmis/standards/
- Implements National HMIS TA Project
- Develops an approach to capture meaningful data in an Annual Homeless Assessment Report
- Assesses the most viable approaches to obtain homeless client-level reporting in the Annual Progress Report (APR)

• <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/hmis/strategy/>
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HMIS: Who is Responsible?

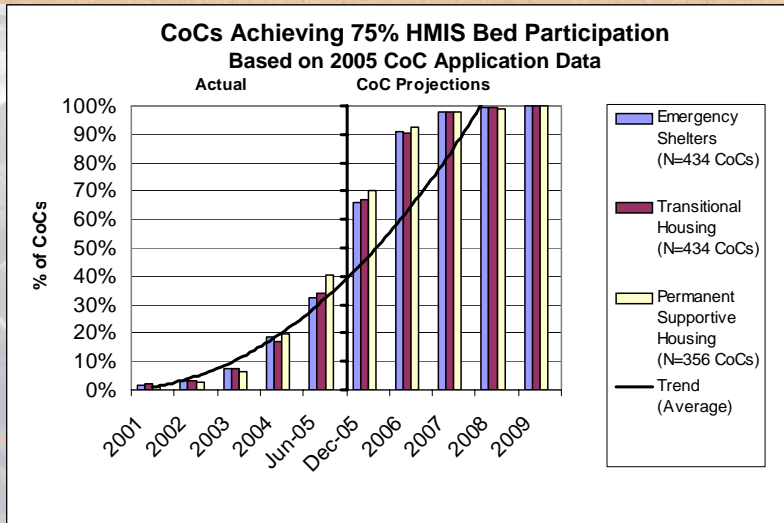
- Continuum of Care (CoC) is responsible for HMIS Implementation, including planning, software selection, setting up and managing the database according to HUD Standards.
- The HMIS administering agency of the SHP HMIS project grant are agents of the CoC, manage HMIS operations on behalf of the CoC and provide HMIS administration functions at the direction of the CoC

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HMIS Bed Coverage Projections



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2006 HUD Goals for HMIS

- HUD must report annually to Congress on progress
- Increase HMIS participation is one of HUD's GPRA (Government Performance Results Act) goals
- Ultimate indicator is participation in AHAR
 - HUD will require all CoC's to participate in AHAR in the near future
 - Participation in AHAR requires CoCs have adequate HMIS bed coverage

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Congress Continues to Support HMIS: Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005

- “The Committee remains strongly supportive of the Department's ongoing efforts on data collection and analysis within the homeless programs, especially its efforts to collect a nationally representative sample of homeless data. HUD should continue its collaborative efforts with local jurisdictions to collect an array of data on homelessness in order to analyze patterns of use of assistance, including how many people enter and exit the homeless assistance system. The Committee directs HUD to continue its role in leading the Federal Government's efforts on this data collection and analysis activity.”

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HUD Appropriation Committee 2006

“... the Committee strongly urges the Department to ensure full participation by all CoCs in the HMIS effort and consider future CoC funding to be contingent upon participation in HMIS and AHAR.”

-Senate Report 109-109

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HUD Appropriation Committee 2007

“...the Committee continues to believe that the Department must ensure full participation by all grantees in the HMIS effort and ensure that grantees and interested stakeholders fully understand the importance of this effort and that adequate protections are in place for homeless people...”

-Senate Report 109-293

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HUD Plans to Publish Data

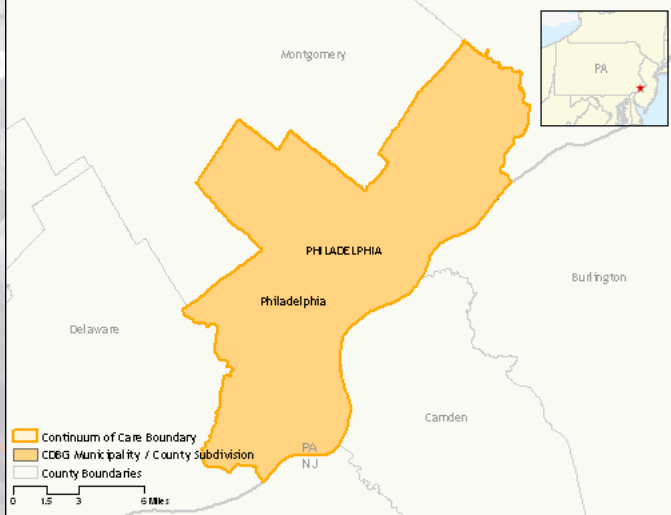
- Reporting of:
 - Annual bed inventory *from* the Housing Inventory Chart
 - One-night count *from* the Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart
 - Longitudinal Unduplicated Count and Characteristics Data *from* the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (HMIS data)

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CoC Maps




Continuum of Care Boundary
 CDBG Municipality / County Subdivision
 County Boundaries

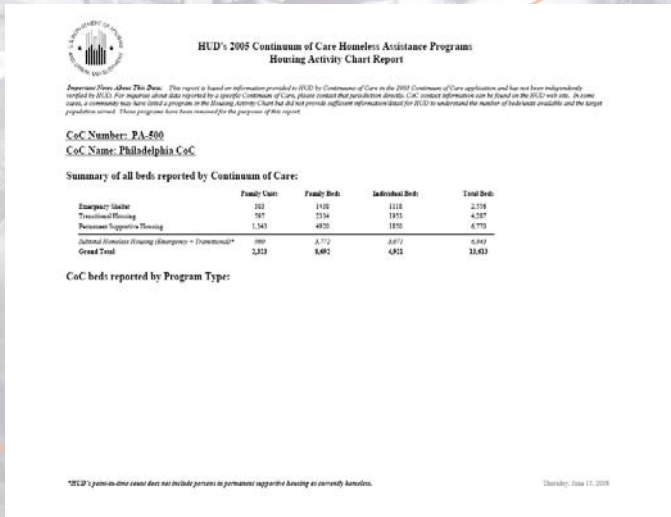
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CoC Housing Inventory Data



**HUD's 2008 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program
 Housing Activity Chart Report**

CoC Number: PA-400
CoC Name: Philadelphia CoC

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds
Emergency Shelter	352	1435	1118	2,795
Transitional Housing	587	2334	1935	4,856
Permanent Supportive Housing	1,543	4920	1835	6,773
Additional Homeless Housing (Emergency + Transitional)*	889	3,772	3,073	6,884
Grand Total	3,323	8,491	4,921	13,413

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

*HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons in permanent supportive housing as currently homeless. Thursday, June 10, 2009

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HMIS Resources

- www.HMIS.Info
- Ask the Expert
- Request Technical Assistance
- Low Coverage Regional Meetings

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Resources for Point-in-Time Counts

- A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People **Revised**
- Guidance on Counting Sheltered Homeless People **New**

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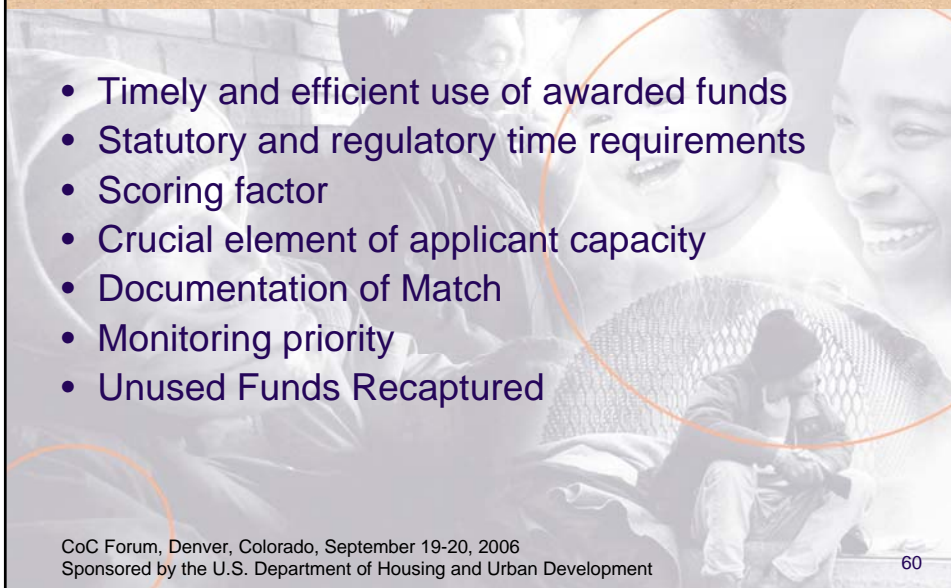



Financial Management

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Director, Community Assistance Division
Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs

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Financial Management Closely Linked to Performance

- Timely and efficient use of awarded funds
- Statutory and regulatory time requirements
- Scoring factor
- Crucial element of applicant capacity
- Documentation of Match
- Monitoring priority
- Unused Funds Recaptured

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Timely and Efficient Use of Awarded Funds

- Recipients are expected to execute grants and implement projects in a timely manner to benefit homeless participants as soon as possible.
- Grants should serve the level of participants proposed in application, i.e., utilize the full grant amount for intended purpose.

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Statutory and Regulatory Time Requirements

- The law allows up to 2 years to execute grants (obligate funds), e.g. 2006 awards must be obligated no later than 9/30/08, or funds will return to Treasury.
- Statutory and regulatory timeliness standards include:
 - SHP, Site Control within 12 months of award notification;
 - S+C, Start rental assistance within 12 months of award notification.

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Timely Use of Awarded Funds

- Where recipients and grantees are unable to use awarded funds in a timely manner, HUD reserves right and does reduce or pull back awarded amounts.

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Scoring Factor

- Timely obligation of past CoC awards is a scoring factor in the competition.
- Under Performance section, CoCs with any unexecuted grants for awards older than 1 year are penalized in scoring. For the 2006 competition, a CoC is penalized if they have any awards prior to 2005 that remain unexecuted at time of application.

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Financial Management and Applicant Capacity

- Adequate financial management is a key factor in grantee's capacity to administer HUD CoC programs.
- In addition to CoC scoring for unexecuted grants, the award of an individual project also depends on adequate capacity of the applicant. Poor financial management could cause an applicant's project to be rejected in the competition.

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Documentation of Match

- Match is statutorily required under SHP and S+C programs.
- Documentation of match must be maintained in the grantee's financial records on a grant-specific basis, and is an important element of reporting requirements.

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Financial Management and HUD Monitoring

- Financial management is a priority review area HUD monitoring of grants.
- The revised HUD CPD Monitoring Handbook 6509.2, released in 2005, has a dedicated section for financial management for each program area.

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Unused Funds Are Recaptured

- Funds that are not used within the term of the grant will be recaptured by HUD.
- Contracted projects that fall through and cannot be developed within a reasonable timeframe will be terminated and the funds recaptured.
- Funds remaining at the end of a grant term will be recaptured.

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Housing Emphasis

Mark Johnston
Acting Deputy Assistance Secretary for
Special Needs
Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs

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HUD's Role in Funding Housing

- Homelessness means first and foremost that someone lacks **housing**
- HUD is uniquely positioned to provide **housing resources**
 - Nearly 70% of Federal transitional housing for homeless persons is supported by HUD's Continuum of Care funding
 - HUD is the only agency that can provide permanent supportive housing

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Mainstream Supportive Services

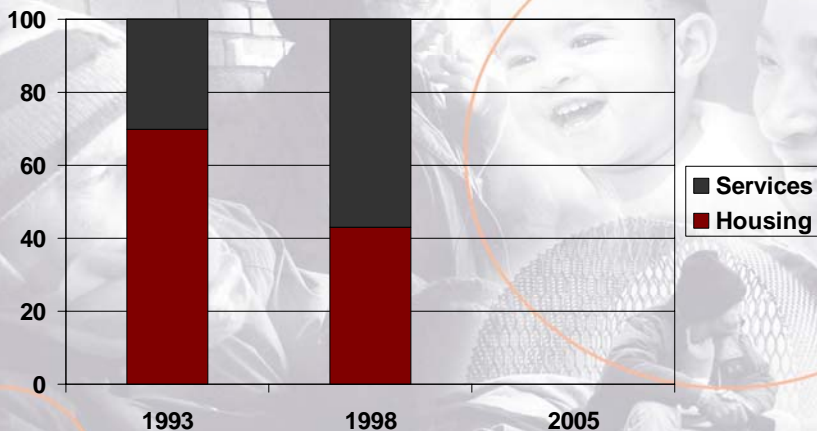
- Supportive services can and do come from a variety of Federal agencies
 - Healthcare: Medicaid, Medicare, HHS targeted programs, VA
 - Food Assistance: Food Stamps
 - Substance abuse and mental health treatment: SAMHSA targeted and mainstream programs
 - Family self-sufficiency support: TANF
- Need to improve access to mainstream service systems and leverage other existing resources

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Housing-Services Funding Mix



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Efforts to Shift Focus Back to Housing

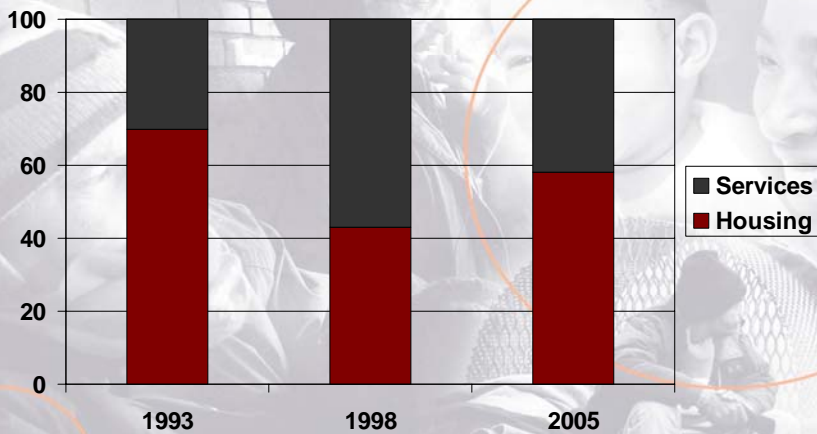
- Services match reinstated
- Policy Academies established to increase access to mainstream services
- Congressional requirement that 30% of funds support permanent supportive housing
 - Created PH Bonus
 - Created “Housing Emphasis” scoring element

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Housing-Services Funding Mix



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Reallocation Strategies

- Reallocation can be a strategy for shifting CoC resources from services to housing
 - Under pro-rata need (PRN), CoC can fund new projects with uncommitted PRN or drop renewals and fund new projects
 - Over PRN, CoC can reallocate funds to new permanent housing projects using Hold Harmless option
 - Potential “lower risk” 2007 Hold Harmless option

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Initiatives to Improve Access to Mainstream Services

- FirstStep Resource Linkage Tool
- Policy Academy Planning
- HHS’ efforts with Medicaid and TANF Directors
- Community and state level assessments of barriers
- Systematic CoC benefits screening strategies
- Program-level partnerships

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Reallocation of Funds

Jim Greene
Director

Emergency Shelter Commission
City of Boston, MA

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2005 Hold Harmless Reallocation

- SHP Renewal Burden approx. \$12 Million
- 53 Programs in 38 Agencies receive SHP Funding
- Communication in Community Meetings:
 - Context: HUD McKinney-Vento SuperNOFA Information
 - HUD Permanent Housing Emphasis stressed
 - Hold Harmless Opportunity the Primary Focus

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2005 Hold Harmless Reallocation (cont.)

- **Collaborative Decision-Making:**
 - 5 Strategic Components for Discussion→Decision
 - Re-Allocation Goal of 10% (\$1.2 Million)
 - No Cuts to Existing Permanent Housing
 - Voluntary Reduction of Budget by 10% or more
 - Funding Re-Allocation based on Performance
 - Sliding Scale of Cuts from 5% (Top-tier) to 13% (Bottom)
- **11% Re-Allocation of \$1.2 Million = 34 Units**

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2006 Hold Harmless Reallocation

- **SHP Renewal Burden approx. \$10.8 Million**
- 49 Programs in 31 Agencies receive SHP Funding
- 3 Community Meetings before SuperNOFA Released
- 75 CoC Member Agencies present, others surveyed
- Reviewed 2005 Strategy of Sliding-Scale Cuts

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2006 Hold Harmless Reallocation (cont.)

- Contemplated 10%, 20%, 25% Reallocation Scenarios
- Preference for Voluntary Reallocation
- 8% Reallocation \$822,227 = 21 units

2 yr Total: \$2 Million = 55 units PH

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Lessons from Boston CoC Reallocation Process

- **Leadership Challenges:**
Working on vs. Working in CoC
- Shift to More **Dynamic** Process:
Reallocation \leftrightarrow Renewal
- Emphasis on Collaborative Decision-making
- Active Participation Key:
Providers, Advocates, Funders & Consumers
All Have Voice in Process

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Lessons from Boston CoC Reallocation Process

- Shift to Year-round CoC Planning from Annual NOFA-driven
- Promote “3 C’s” of Planning Process:
Communication, Collaboration, Coordination
- Renewed Focus on Advocacy for non-McKinney-Vento
- Mainstream funding for supportive wrap-around services

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Performance

Mark Johnston
**Acting Deputy Assistance Secretary for
Special Needs**
Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs

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Performance Matters

- Performance of Continuums and Continuum projects has become increasingly important
- HUD must report progress on meeting program goals annually to Congress through the passage of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)
- HUD is rated on its performance by OMB through a process call PART- Program Assessment Rating Tool
- PART scores influence +/- in funding levels

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History

- Movement from documenting and counting the people we serve to more fully understanding the most effective interventions to move people to permanent housing.
- Transition from paper based to electronic management systems (HMIS).
- Movement towards benchmarking and measuring progress.

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Government Performance and Results Act

- Systematically holds Federal agencies accountable for achieving program results
- Sets program goals, measures program performance and reports publicly on their progress
- Helps Federal managers improve service delivery by planning for and meeting program objectives
- Improves congressional decision-making by providing objective data on achieving effective and efficient results

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Homeless GPRA Measures '06

1. Stable Housing
 - At least 71% of persons who move into HUD's permanent supporting housing projects remain housed for at least 6 months
2. Transition to Permanent Housing
 - At least 61% of persons who leave TH will move into some form of permanent housing

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Homeless GPRA Measures '06

3. Employment

- The rate of employment among homeless clients will be 11% higher at exit.

4. HMIS

- At least 390 Continuums will have a functional HMIS.

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GPRA Reporting Requirements

- HUD expects all CoCs to meet or exceed these minimum standards.
- CoCs must report annually in SuperNOFA application their 1, 5, and 10 year measures and progress they have made toward:
 - Ending chronic homelessness
 - Moving individuals and families to permanent housing
- CoCs will be held accountable for meeting annual progress goals through APR Reporting

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PART: Performance Assessment Rating Tool

- Developed to assess and improve program performance so the Federal government can achieve better results
- PART review helps identify a program's strengths and weaknesses to inform funding and management decisions
- Assesses:
 - program purpose and design;
 - performance measurement, evaluations, and strategic planning (short and long term goals);
 - program management; and
 - program results.

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How did the Homeless Assistance Programs score?

- Received the highest rating available: Effective (87)
 - Approx. 15% of gov't programs receive "effective"
- Validated by increase in funding for CoC process:
 - 2005: \$1,241m
 - 2006: \$1,327m
 - 2007: \$1,526m (proposed)
- Key factors:
 - APRs
 - Outcome-based measures in CoC SuperNOFA application
 - HMIS

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Future Direction

- Continue to put major emphasis on performance and monitor progress at the field office and headquarters through:
 - Annual Progress Reports
 - SuperNOFA application
 - HMIS participation
- Further refine GPRA measures
- Future HMIS-based APR

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Future Direction for GPRA Measures

1. Stable Housing
 - Is the person able to obtain and maintain their housing without return to the homeless system?
2. Transition to Permanent Housing
 - Is the permanent housing placement stable?

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Future Direction for GPRA Measures

3. Employment

- What is the quality of employment?
 - full/part time
 - provides living wage
- Should there be different measures for those that may be disabled and unable to work?

4. HMIS

- Is the CoC data valid and representative?
- Can the CoC participate in the AHAR?

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HMIS-Based APR

- Streamline data collection and reporting requirements
- Match APR with HMIS universal and program specific data elements
- Tailor performance expectations to different subpopulations or service type

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