

# 2020 Quarterly Performance Report

## Q3 Executive Summary

As outlined in the [Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care's \(BoSCoC\) Performance Management Plan](#), the CoC provides this summary of system and project performance as a means to highlight any important trends or observations. Providers may access their detailed project performance data at any time via [R minor](#) and [R minor elevated](#).

During the first three quarters of 2020 (January 1, 2020 – September 30, 2020), the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC) saw a slight decline in performance on HUD System Performance Measures compared to the first half of the year. For example, the average Length of Time Homeless has increased by 10 days. The median number of days homeless has also increased by 2 days. However, given that we have been in the midst of the Coronavirus pandemic, these changes are neither surprising nor concerning.

### Metric 1b: Length of Time Homeless

Prior Year Average	Current Year Average	Prior Year Median	Current Year Median
169 days	209 days	61 days	73 days

Persons in ES, SH, TH, RRH, and PSH.

CoC goal = no more than 90 days average and median

In terms of Clients Returning to Homelessness After Successful Placement, the Ohio BoSCoC is still meeting the current year recurrence goal in 6 months or less, but is narrowly missing the goal for recurrence up to 2 years after permanent exit. With that said, the goal is only being missed by .3%, but this is something to monitor as the year progresses.

### Metrics 2a1 & 2b1: Clients Returning to Homelessness After Successful Placement

Prior Year Recurred in 6 months or less	Current Year Recurred in 6 months or less	Prior Year Recurred up to 2 Years After Permanent Exit	Current Year Recurred up to 2 Years After Permanent Exit
8.0%	9.1%	18.9%	20.3%

Persons in ES, SH, TH, Outreach, RRH, and PSH.

6 month goal = <10%, 24 month goal = <20%

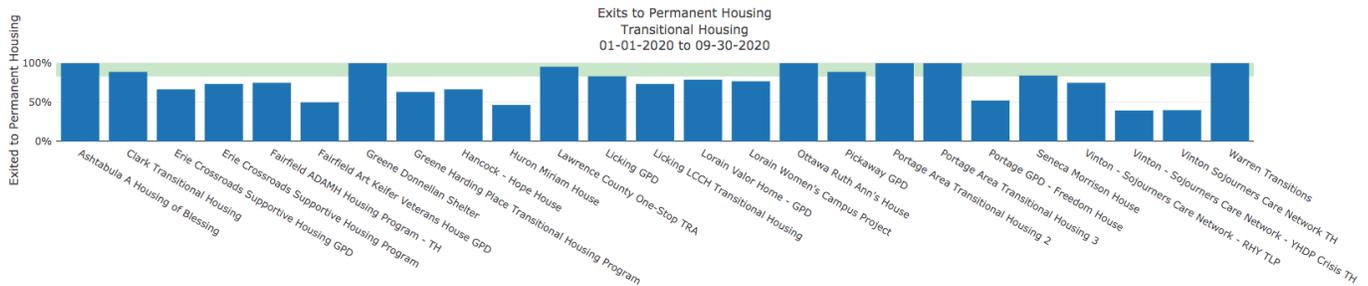
One additional metric that may be of interest is the January 2019 and January 2020 PIT Count numbers. While this data has not yet been finalized by HUD, we believe the data is accurate. With that said, the data shows that the Ohio BoSCoC saw a 2.8% increase of overall homelessness in 2020 as compared to 2019, with a significant decrease in the number of people experiencing chronic homelessness. One factor that may have contributed to this sharp decline in chronic homelessness is the use of geographic sampling and the first time use of the Counting Us app to collect data.

Metric 3.1: January 2019 and January 2020 PIT Counts

Population	January 2019 Count	January 2020 Count	Difference
Total	3479	3577	+2.8%
Sheltered	2665	2591	-2.8%
Veterans	159	162	+1.9%
Chronic	330	192	-41.8%

Total and Sheltered goals: reduce by 4% annually.  
 Veteran and Chronic goals: reduce by 10% annually.

Moving away from HUD System Performance Measures, in terms of Exits to Permanent Housing, again in the third quarter of 2020, the majority of projects are not meeting the goal in Transitional Housing (TH). In Quarter 1, 46% of TH projects met the goal of having at least 83% of households moving into permanent housing at exit, in Quarter 2, 50% of projects met the goal, and in Quarter 3, 44% of projects met the goal.



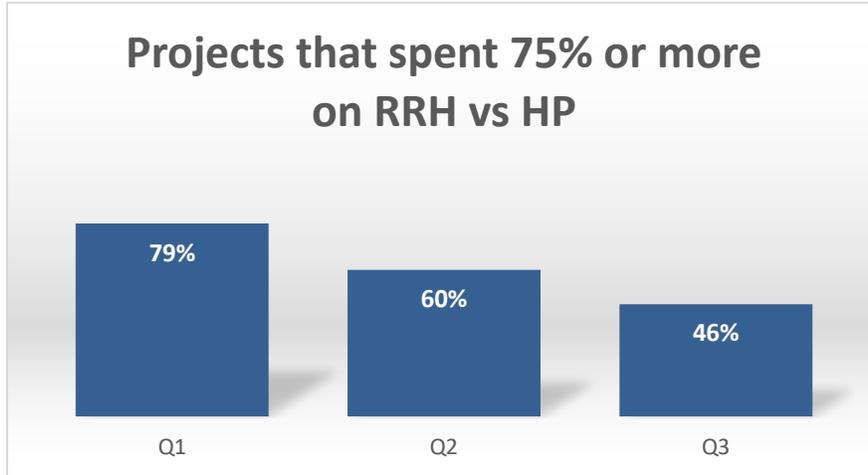
Additionally, when looking at the impact of COVID-19 on Exits to PH in Emergency Shelter, there has been a small decline each quarter in the percentage of projects meeting the goal of Exits to Permanent Housing. In Quarter 1, 74% of ES projects met the goal of at least 40% of households moving into permanent housing at exit. That number dropped slightly from 74% to 72%, in Quarter 2. Finally, in Quarter 3, the number of ES projects meeting the goal declined again to 68%. Which indicates a 6% decline in projects meeting the goal from the first quarter of the year until now.

This goal is especially important to take note of during COVID-19, when it is more important than ever to be deconcentrating congregate facilities and moving individuals and families into permanent housing.





spent on RRH, and an increase of funds being spent on HP. Specifically, in Quarter 1, 79% of projects spent 75% or more of their funds on RRH vs HP. In Quarter 2, that percentage decreased to 60%, and in Quarter 3, that percentage decreased even more to 46%. Again, this is not necessarily something to be concerned about, especially considering the importance of keeping people housed and out of congregate settings during the pandemic.



Ultimately, while we continue to monitor quarterly outcomes through the lens of COVID-19, most project types are meeting goals and performing well. But, as always, we encourage providers to check their own individual data in [R minor](#). We will continue to monitor outcomes in the wake of COVID-19 and hope to see continued positive performance by projects.