

Changes to Federal Homelessness Funding Could Undo Years of Progress in California: Data Appendix

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The map in Figure 1 shows the number of residents in permanent housing programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD's) Continuum of Care (CoC) Program in 2024, relative to the Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts of homelessness from the same year. Higher percentages/darker shades indicate places that would see larger percentage increases in homelessness if people housed with CoC Program funding are pushed back into shelters or the street.

The main data come from the 2024 **Housing Inventory Counts** (HIC), which provide project-level information on shelter and housing programs, including:

- The name of the organization and project
- The type of project: emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe haven, permanent supportive housing (PSH), Rapid Rehousing (RRH), and “other” permanent housing
- The number of “beds” for each project and the number of people in each project on the night of the PIT Counts of homelessness
- Indicators for whether the project receives given federal funding sources, including the CoC Program (noted as “mcKinneyVentoCoc” in the data)

We limited the HIC data to PSH and RRH projects currently operating at the time of the HIC (i.e., excluding projects that were not yet operating but were projected to begin within the year). The HIC provides the most comprehensive data available, but recording this information completely and accurately can be challenging for CoCs and organizations, who are primarily focused on meeting their clients' needs. There could still be inaccuracies compared to localities' or organizations' own information, and these inaccuracies could be more pronounced for some communities than others.

To address some potential omissions or inaccuracies, we conducted a line-by-line comparison of the HIC projects and the CoC Program award lists from 2024 and 2023. This comparison revealed many PSH and RRH projects that were awarded CoC Program funding, but that funding was not reflected in the HIC data. This comparison also revealed several awards for permanent housing for survivors of domestic violence or for youth that were not listed in the HIC. Programs serving these groups do not report participants' information to centralized databases of people served by homelessness programs, which could account for their omission from the HIC.

CoC Program-funded permanent housing projects in this analysis are indicated by at least one of the following:

- The HIC project uses a “mcKinneyVentoCoC” funding indicator for PSH, RRH, joint transitional housing-RRH, shelter plus care, or the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Project;
- The HIC project could be linked to a CoC Program award from 2024 or 2023

Finally, we calculated the following numbers for the map:

- **CoC Program-funded PSH or RRH residents:** limiting the data to CoC Program-funded PSH or RRH projects, we added together the number of people on the night of the PIT Count in each CoC
- **Total PSH or RRH residents:** including all PSH or RRH projects (i.e., regardless of funding source), we added together the number of people on the night of the PIT Count in each CoC
- **Point-in-Time (PIT) Count of Homelessness:** the number of people counted in shelters, transitional housing, or in unsheltered locations, as reported to HUD
- **CoC Program-Funded Residents relative to PIT Counts:** the number of CoC Program-funded PSH and RRH residents divided by the PIT Count, expressed as a percentage

As noted in the blog post, these numbers are meant to quantify the scale of potential consequences to HUD's new 30 percent limit on CoC Program funding for permanent housing. However, the numbers are likely an underestimate. We also rounded the numbers to avoid false precision.

Please share any additional information or corrections with Ryan Finnigan (rfinnigan@berkeley.edu).