



Housing and Homelessness Incentive Program

Measure 3.6 MCP members who remained successfully housed

January 4, 2023

For the purposes of measure 3.6 in the HHIP measure set, Medi-Cal Managed Care Plans (MCPs) should use the following guide to determine whether members experiencing homelessness were considered to have remained successfully housed after they were housed in the previous measurement period.

DHCS' intent for the numerator is for MCPs to identify members who were successfully housed during the prior measurement period and **remained** successfully housed through the entirety of the current measurement period. MCPs should report their member data using the guidance document "Measure 3.5 Defining Successfully Housed"¹ to the best of their ability with available data sources. Data sources might include but are not limited to: ECM or CS provider reporting, HMIS data matching, housing status data from other external partners, member assessments and screenings.

Measure 3.6 Denominator Methodology:

MCPs should submit their denominator figure using the guide "Measure 3.5 Defining Successfully Housed." The denominator should be the same as the numerator that MCPs submitted for Measure 3.5 in the previous measurement period. Members who exited the plan before the end of the current measurement period should not be counted in the denominator.

Measure 3.6 Numerator Methodology:

To calculate the numerator figure, MCPs should remove any members from the denominator figure who, at any point during the current measurement period, were no longer successfully housed based on the guide "Measure 3.5 Defining Successfully Housed." Members who exited the plan before the end of the current measurement period should also not be counted in the numerator.

¹ "Measure 3.5 Defining Successfully Housed" guidance is available in the appendix.



Appendix: Measure 3.5 MCP members who were successfully housed

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For the purposes of measure 3.5 in the HHIP measure set, MCPs should use the following guide to determine whether members who were experiencing homelessness were considered successfully housed.

DHCS' intent for the numerator is for Plans to identify members who were experiencing homelessness and became successfully housed during the measurement period. Plans should report their member data using the definitions below to the best of their ability with available data sources. Data sources might include but are not limited to: ECM or CS provider reporting, HMIS data matching, housing status data from other external partners, member assessments and screenings.

Successfully housed includes:

- Receiving tenancy services community supports, if the member was homeless during the measurement period.
- **Permanent Housing:** Community-based housing without a designated length of stay. Examples of permanent housing include, but are not limited to, a house or apartment with a month-to-month or annual lease term or home ownership.
- **Supportive Housing:** Supportive housing (often abbreviated as PSH, with the P indicating “permanent”) is permanent housing for a specific target population—generally people with disabilities/special needs and long histories of homelessness—that is linked to onsite or offsite services that assist the resident to retain the housing, improve their health status, and maximize their ability to live and, when possible, work in the community.
- **Service-Enriched Affordable Housing:** Housing that is affordable to low-income households, not necessarily targeted to those who are at risk or with special needs, but nevertheless able to monitor and support the needs of its more vulnerable residents. The services in service-enriched housing are typically less intensive than those offered in Supportive Housing and vary depending on the population. For example, service enriched housing for seniors may provide a variety of services that support health, independent living, and socializing, while service-enriched housing for families may include childcare and other children's services and a focus on supporting employment.
- **Rapid re-housing or time-limited subsidies:** Housing with time-limited rental assistance which can last anywhere from three to 24 months, can be structured to decline or vary over that time, and is usually coupled with housing search, case management, tenancy supports, and connections to other services including employment support. Programs' financial, tenancy, and service supports are geared toward supporting a household's successful transition to paying full rent.



- **The following housing situations from HMIS Living Situation Option List²:**
 - Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH
 - Rental by client, with Grant & Per Diem (GPD) Transition in Place (TIP) housing subsidy
 - Rental by client, with Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) housing subsidy
 - Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons
 - Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy
 - Rental by client, with HCV voucher (tenant or project based)
 - Rental by client in a public housing unit
 - Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy
 - Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy
 - Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy
 - Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy
 - Staying or living with family, permanent tenure
 - Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure

Successfully housed does not include:

- **Crisis Housing:** An emergency shelter, either in the homeless coordinated entry system or outside of it. Crisis Housing means any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary shelter for the homeless or to provide a bridge to permanent housing.
- **Emergency Shelter:** Any facility whose primary purpose is to provide temporary shelter for homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless. Examples include, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Emergency Shelter, runaway and homeless youth (RHY) Basic Center Program (BCP) shelter or RHY-funded Host Home shelter, VA Health Care for Homeless Veterans (HCHV) Community Contract Emergency Housing, locally-funded shelters.
- **Bridge (Reserved Crisis) Housing:** Safe, reserved, 24-hour emergency shelter to be utilized by eligible homeless individuals, identified through the Coordinated Entry System (CES). The intention of this emergency housing is to provide individuals with some stability, so that they can more easily maintain contact with their Housing Navigator, as they are assisted in their efforts to housing. Crisis Housing bed converts to a Bridge (Reserved Crisis) Housing bed if the program participant does not self-resolve their episode of homelessness within 14 days.
- **The following housing situations from HMIS Living Situation Option List:**
 - Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA transition housing
 - Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria
 - Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher

² HMIS Living Situation Option List available in the FY 2022 HMIS Data Standards Data Dictionary – Version 1.2, p. 97 <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/FY-2022-HMIS-Data-Dictionary.pdf>



- Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)
- Host Home (non-crisis)
- Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment, or house)
- Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment, or house)
- **The following homeless situations from HMIS Living Situation Option List:**
 - Safe Haven: Examples include, CoC Safe Haven, VA Community Contract Safe Haven, locally-funded Safe Haven type projects
 - Place not meant for human habitation: Examples include, a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport, anywhere outside