

Explanatory Note for Measures 7A and 7B

HUD carefully considered each destination type for the metrics for Measures 7a (Successful Placement from Street Outreach) and 7b (Successful Placement in or Retention of Permanent Housing) to determine how to characterize them for the purpose of measuring outcomes. For Measure 7a, HUD's intent is to count a successful outcome as an exit to nearly anywhere except a place not meant for human habitation or jail, prison or juvenile detention facility. For Measure 7b, HUD's intent is to count permanent outcomes, so the measure only includes destination types that are considered permanent housing destinations.

It is important to note that 7b excludes situations that are not permanent but may still be an improvement from the current situation. For instance, if a homeless youth in emergency shelter is moved to a Transition Age Youth (TAY) transitional housing project, that destination may be a better outcome than moving that youth directly to permanent housing. Measure 7b is not making a value judgment about placements to destinations that are not characterized as permanent. It simply focuses on measuring moves to permanent housing. HUD encourages CoCs to make thoughtful decisions about how to evaluate the project types and services for specific subpopulations to determine outcomes that are most appropriate for those subpopulations.

HUD chose to exclude five destination types for metrics in Measure 7a or 7b for the following reasons (see chart on the other tab):

1. The reasons for exiting to each of these destinations are numerous and complex, and often beyond the control of CoCs or providers.
2. HUD does not want to influence CoCs or homeless providers to make decisions about these destinations because they are destinations that require case-by-case decision-making to determine what is best for the client.
3. These destination types have such varied implications based on local considerations such as a project's location, the type of assistance provided, or the subpopulations served, that it is not appropriate to generalize whether an exit to the destination is generally positive or negative or even temporary versus permanent. For example, exits to hospitals may be positive because persons need in-patient treatment but they may also be negative if a recipient had knowledge of issues that could have prevented hospitalization if there had been earlier intervention.