

California Interagency Council on Homelessness Quarterly Report

The first section of this report reflects statewide progress towards the goals identified in the current Action Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness. The report also includes data reported by state grantees pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 977 and highlights how people are engaging with state-funded homelessness programs, what their outcomes are, and how outcomes vary for people with different demographics and other characteristics.

Cal ICH will continue to integrate this high-level summary of progress towards Action Plan goals into its quarterly updates ahead of Council Meetings. *For additional information about the Action Plan measures, service access data, and outcome data, please see Appendix: Data, Glossary & Methods.*

Action Plan Goals

The chart below shows how the state performed on the measures related to Action Plan Goals 1, 2, 3, and 5 as of the most recent 12-month period for which data is available. Methods for measuring progress towards Goal 4 are still under development.

The data shows that the state’s progress towards Goals 1, 2 and 3 has not changed substantially between the baseline period (1/1/2023-12/31/2023) and the most recent period (10/1/2024-9/30/2025). Data for Goal 5 is collected annually, and progress will be updated once new data is available from the Department of Housing and Community Development.

	CY 2023 Baseline	CY 2024	10/1/24 – 9/30/25	3-Year Goal	North Star
Goal 1: Help more people leave unsheltered homelessness. <i>Measure: % of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness who enter shelter/housing.</i>	40%	40%	40%	70%	100%
Goal 2: Help more people move into housing. <i>Measure: % of people who enter a permanent destination.</i>	19%	19%	18%	60%	100%
Goal 3: Ensure people do not experience homelessness again. <i>Measure: % of people who exit and do not return to homelessness.</i>	90%	89%	90%	95%	100%
Goal 4: Prevent more people from experiencing homelessness. <i>Measure: To be determined.</i>					
Goal 5: Create more housing. <i>Measure: # of total units (and # of low- or very-low-income units) permitted since 2018.</i>	890K (126K)	1.0M (157K)	Not yet available	1.5 M (710K)	2.5M (1M)

Goal 1 in Detail

The table below shows the **percentages of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness who moved into shelter or housing** in each year, broken out by their age/household structure, their race/ethnicity, and other characteristics. The percentage of people who exited unsheltered homelessness has remained consistent for people experiencing homelessness overall since 2023. Veterans left unsheltered homelessness at the highest rate compared to all other groups, and are the only group that left unsheltered homelessness at a higher rate in the most recent period than they did in 2023. Families with children left unsheltered homelessness at a higher rate than people in other household structures.

Goal 1: Help more people leave unsheltered homelessness <i>Measure: % of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness who enter shelter/housing</i> 3-Year Goal: 70% North Star: 100%			
Population	CY2023	CY2024	10/1/24 - 9/30/25
All People	40%	40%	40%
People with a disabling condition	43%	43%	42%
People experiencing chronic homelessness	42%	43%	41%
Veterans	56%	58%	58%
Household Structure			
Adult individuals (ages 25-49)	36%	36%	35%
Older adults (ages 50+)	43%	44%	43%
Families with children	52%	51%	50%
Unaccompanied youth (ages 0-24)	36%	36%	36%
Race/ethnicity			
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	45%	44%	42%
Asian or Asian American	40%	40%	38%
Black, African American, or African	43%	42%	41%
Hispanic/Latino	40%	40%	39%
Middle Eastern or North African*	*	36%	36%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	43%	41%	39%
White	41%	43%	41%
* Middle Eastern or North African was not a response option for the Race/Ethnicity question until October 2023, so CY2023 data for this group is incomplete.			

Goal 2 in Detail

The table below shows the **percentages of people who exited homelessness and entered a permanent destination** each year, broken out by their age/household structure, their race/ethnicity, and other characteristics. The percentage of people who exit homelessness has decreased slightly for most groups since 2023, and the share of families with children who exit homelessness has decreased most noticeably. Still, families with children, as well as veterans, have consistently exited homelessness at substantially higher rates than other groups, while people experiencing chronic homelessness and adult individuals consistently exit homelessness at lower rates.

Goal 2: Help more people move into housing <i>Measure: % of people who enter a permanent destination</i> 3-Year Goal: 60% North Star: 100%			
Population	CY2023	CY2024	10/1/24 - 9/30/25
All People	19%	19%	18%
People with a disabling condition	16%	16%	15%
People experiencing chronic homelessness	11%	11%	11%
Veterans	33%	36%	35%
Household Structure			
Adult individuals (ages 25-49)	10%	11%	11%
Older adults (ages 50+)	17%	17%	16%
Families with children	35%	32%	30%
Unaccompanied youth (ages 0-24)	15%	15%	15%
Race/ethnicity			
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	20%	19%	18%
Asian or Asian American	21%	19%	18%
Black, African American, or African	22%	21%	19%
Hispanic/Latino	20%	19%	19%
Middle Eastern or North African*	*	16%	16%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	22%	18%	19%
White	20%	19%	18%
* Middle Eastern or North African was not a response option for the Race/Ethnicity question until October 2023, so CY2023 data for this group is incomplete.			

Goal 3 in Detail

The table below shows the **percentages of people who did not return to homelessness within six months of entering a permanent destination**, broken out by their age/household structure, their race/ethnicity, and other characteristics. The percentage of people who did not return to homelessness has stayed the same or decreased slightly since 2023 for every group except for veterans, unaccompanied youth, and people who are Asian or Asian American. People experiencing chronic homelessness are more likely to return to homelessness than other groups of people, while families with children are least likely to return to homelessness.

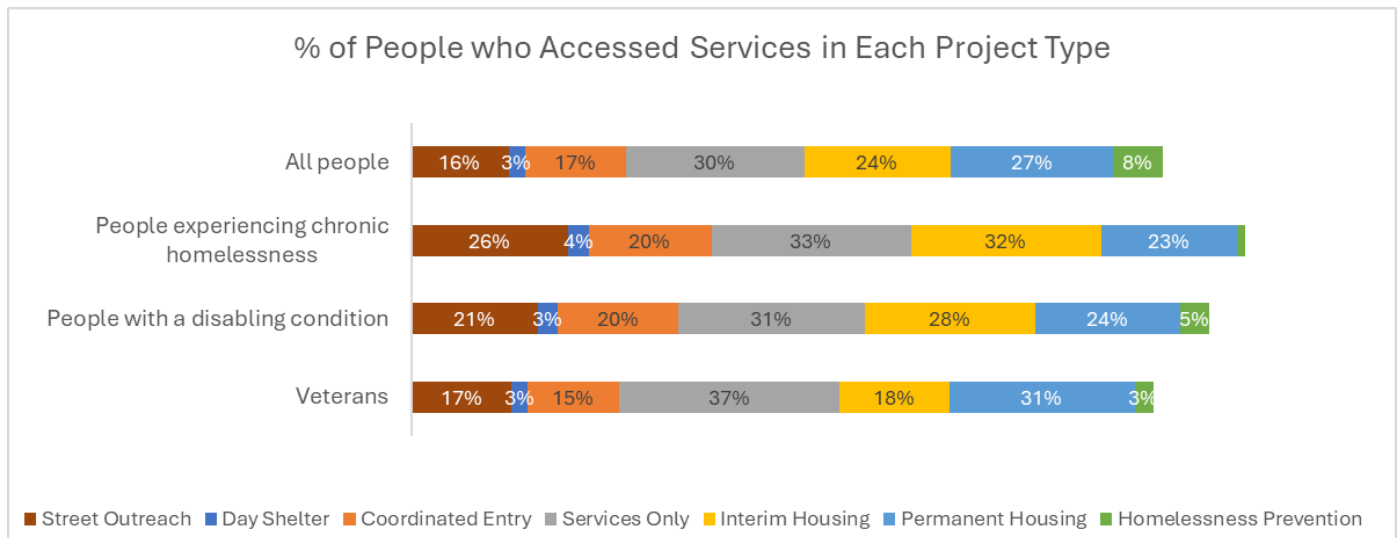
Goal 3: Ensure people do not experience homelessness again <i>Measure: % of people who exit and do not return to homelessness</i> 3-Year Goal: 95% North Star: 100%			
Population	CY2023	CY2024	10/1/24 - 9/30/25
All People	90%	89%	90%
People with a disabling condition	87%	85%	86%
People experiencing chronic homelessness	82%	81%	81%
Veteran	90%	92%	92%
Household Structure			
Adult individuals (ages 25-49)	86%	85%	85%
Older adults (ages 50+)	86%	86%	86%
Families with children	94%	93%	93%
Unaccompanied youth (ages 0-24)	87%	87%	89%
Race/ethnicity			
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	89%	86%	87%
Asian or Asian American	89%	92%	91%
Black, African American, or African	90%	88%	88%
Hispanic/Latino	92%	90%	91%
Middle Eastern or North African*	*	*	91%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	90%	89%	88%
White	90%	90%	89%
* Middle Eastern or North African was not a response option for the Race/Ethnicity question until October 2023. Since both CY2023 and CY 2024 use data from before October 2023 for this measure, both years' data for this group is incomplete.			

State Homelessness Programs: Service Types by Demographic & Other Characteristics

The remaining sections of the report include people who accessed services through state homelessness programs that report in HMIS pursuant to [AB 977](#).¹ The charts below show the **percentage of participants in state programs who accessed each type of services** between 10/1/24 and 9/30/25.

Services are broken out by the type of project in which clients accessed services, and percentages are calculated for each population (grouped by race/ethnicity, household composition, and other characteristics). Percentages for a single population may add up to more than 100% because a person in that population may have accessed services in more than one type of project.

The first chart shows services accessed by people experiencing chronic homelessness, people with a disabling condition, and veterans. The subsequent two charts show services accessed by people in each type of household and by people in each race/ethnicity, respectively.



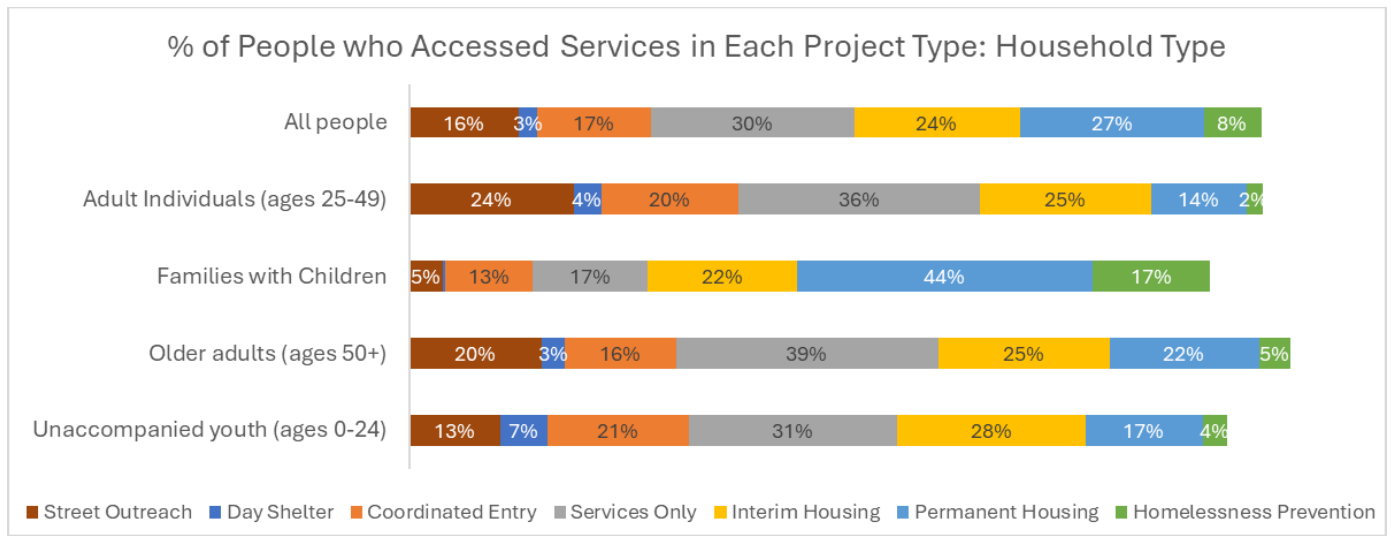
The first chart shows that people enrolled in a variety of different types of services funded by AB 977 programs:

- People accessing AB 977 programs most frequently accessed “Services Only” projects, serving about 3 in 10 of the people who accessed any kind of project. “Services Only” projects are defined as projects that provide supportive services other than coordinated entry or street outreach, and they serve clients who may also be housed in a residential project.
- Permanent Housing (including permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, and housing without services) was the second most common type of project that people accessed, followed by Interim Housing (including emergency shelter, Safe Haven and transitional housing).

¹ Additionally, this report includes data about people who accessed services in the Home Safe program, administered by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). Home Safe is not statutorily required to comply with AB 977, but CDSS has required Home Safe to enter client data into HMIS since 2021.

- Less than one in 10 Californians who accessed services through AB 977 programs accessed homelessness prevention services.
- Veterans were more likely to access Services Only projects compared to all Californians, but less likely to enroll in Homelessness Prevention or Interim Housing.
- People experiencing chronic homelessness and people with a disabling condition were less likely to access Permanent Housing and more likely to be served through Street Outreach compared to all Californians.

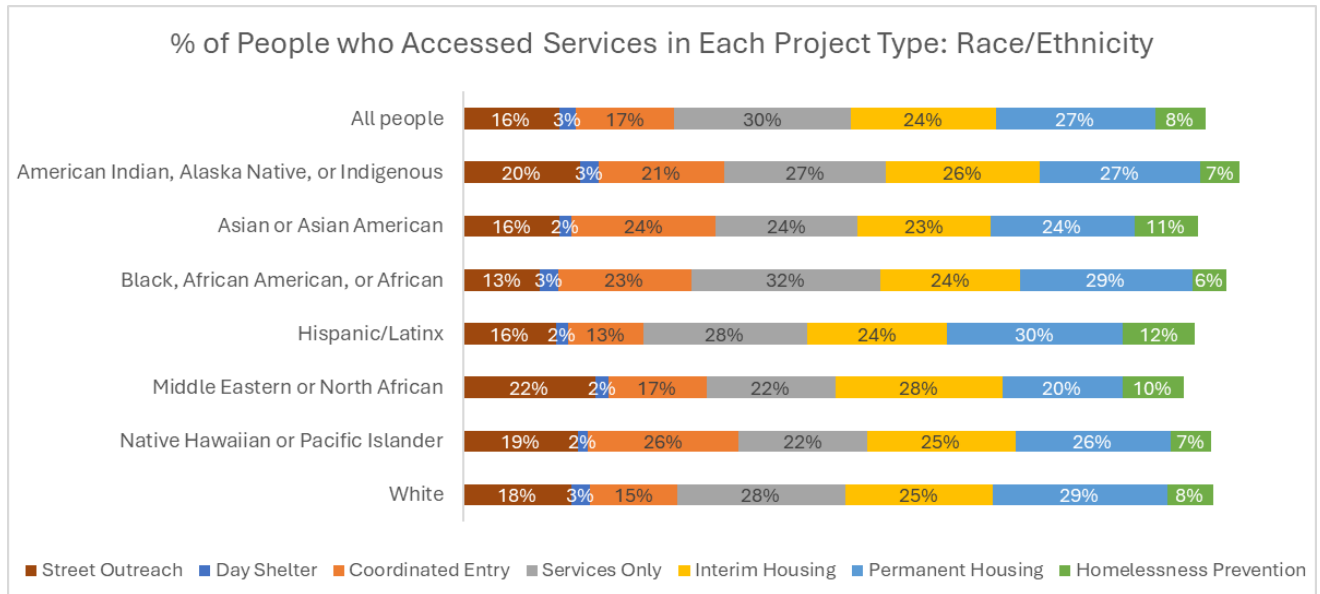
Service Access by Household Type



People who are in families with children had different patterns of service access than people who accessed services as individuals:

- Permanent Housing enrollments were much more common among families than among individuals. Over 4 in 10 people in families with children accessed Permanent Housing, compared to just 14% of adult individuals, 17% of unaccompanied youth, and 22% of older adult individuals.
- People in families with children were more than twice as likely as all people accessing AB 977 programs to access Homelessness Prevention services.
- Street Outreach enrollments were far more common among individuals than among families. Almost a quarter of adult individuals accessed services through Street Outreach projects, compared to just 5% of people in families with children.
- While enrollments in Day Shelter were relatively uncommon for all groups, unaccompanied youth were twice as likely to use Day Shelters compared to Californians overall.

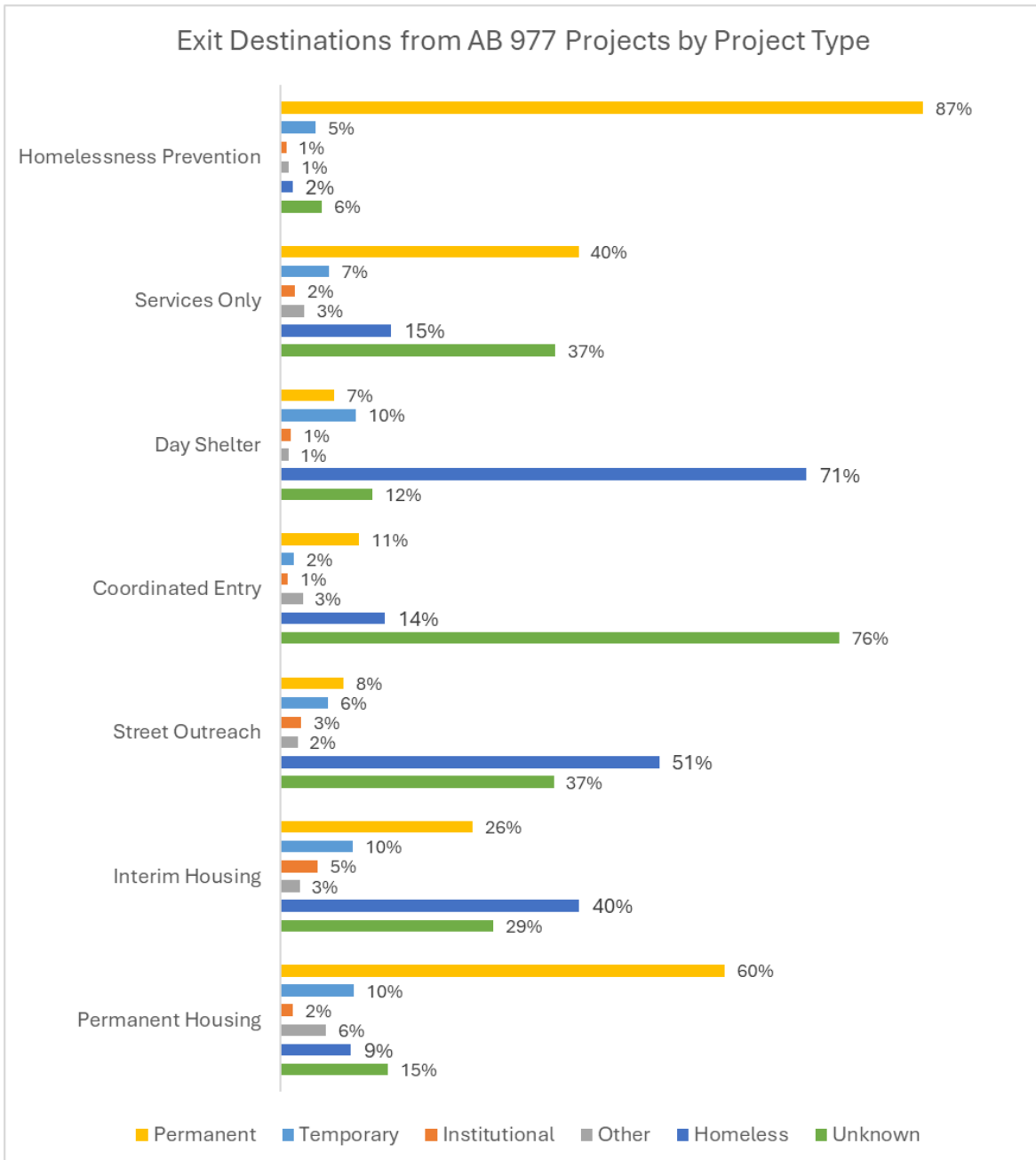
Service Access by Race/Ethnicity



There is some variation between the types of projects that are most commonly accessed among people in different racial and ethnic groups, but these differences are not substantial.

State Homelessness Programs: Destinations by Project Type

This chart shows the **percentage of participants in each type of homelessness response project who exited to different types of destinations** from 10/1/24 through 9/30/25, out of all participants who exited from the same type of project during those 12 months. Percentages in each project type add up to more than 100% because a person may have exited to more than one type of destination. While the charts show clear differences in the prevalence of different outcomes for people in different project types, it is important to remember that those outcomes may reflect greater needs and barriers among the people served by certain project types, rather than reflecting the quality of services provided by each project type. *For more information about the project types and destination categories, please see Appendix: Data, Glossary & Methods.*

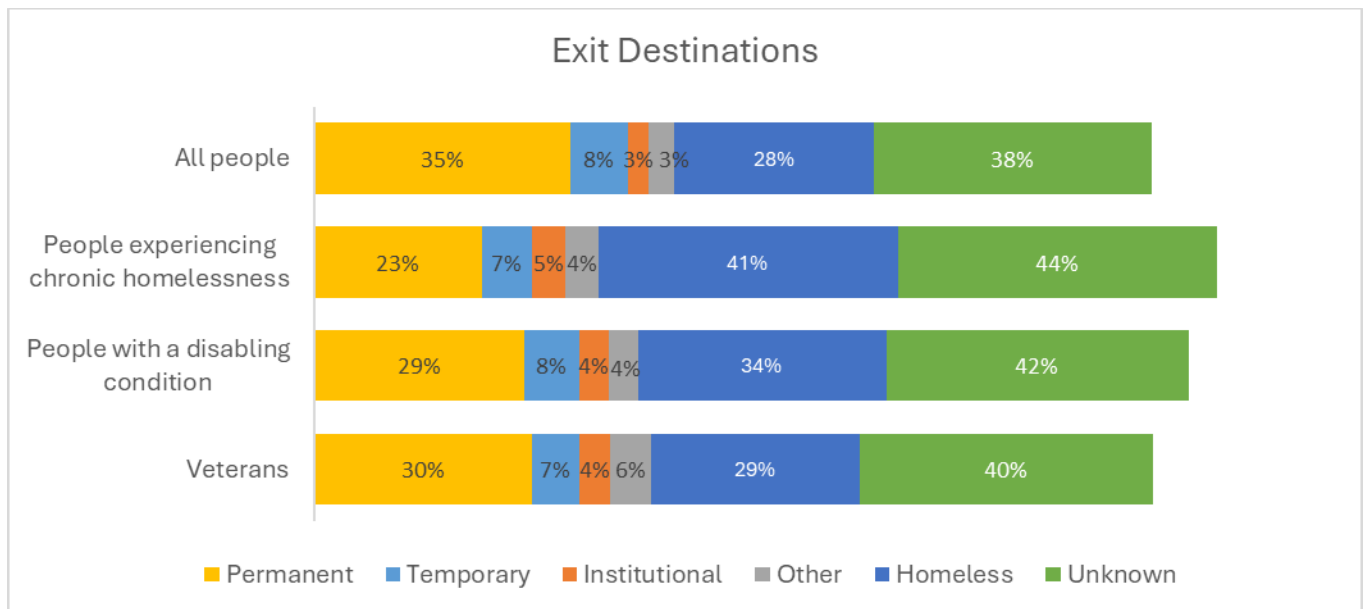


This chart shows the differences in destinations for people served in different project types:

- Nearly 9 in 10 people who left Homelessness Prevention programs either remained in their housing or exited to permanent destinations. Of those who left Permanent Housing programs, 6 in 10 moved into another permanent destination. The rates of exits to permanent destinations were lower for other project types; only about 1 in 4 people who left Interim Housing projects and fewer than 1 in 10 people exiting Street Outreach moved into permanent housing.
- Homelessness was the most common destination for people who exited Day Shelter, Street Outreach, and Interim Housing.
- “Unknown” destinations - which indicate that a client exited without telling the service provider their next destination or that the service provider was unable to locate the client - were either the most common or second most common type of destination for clients in all project types. This indicates a continued need for improved data collection, and highlights the need for caution when interpreting destination data.

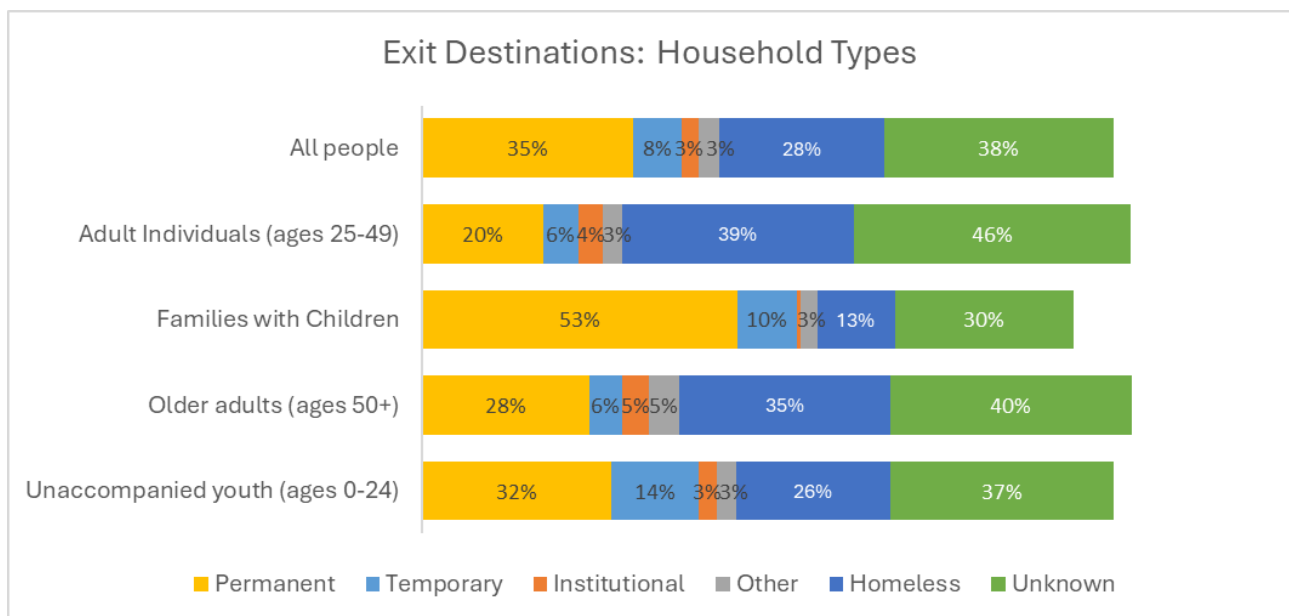
State Homelessness Programs: Destinations by Demographic & Other Characteristics

These charts show the **percentage of participants in each group who exited to different types of destinations** from 10/1/24 through 9/30/25, out of all participants in each group who exited during the 12-month period. Percentages for each group add up to more than 100% because a person may have exited to more than one type of destination within the time period. *For more information about the project types and destination categories, please see Appendix: Data, Glossary & Methods.*



People experiencing chronic homelessness were substantially more likely to exit to continued homelessness than all people who exited from AB 977 projects.

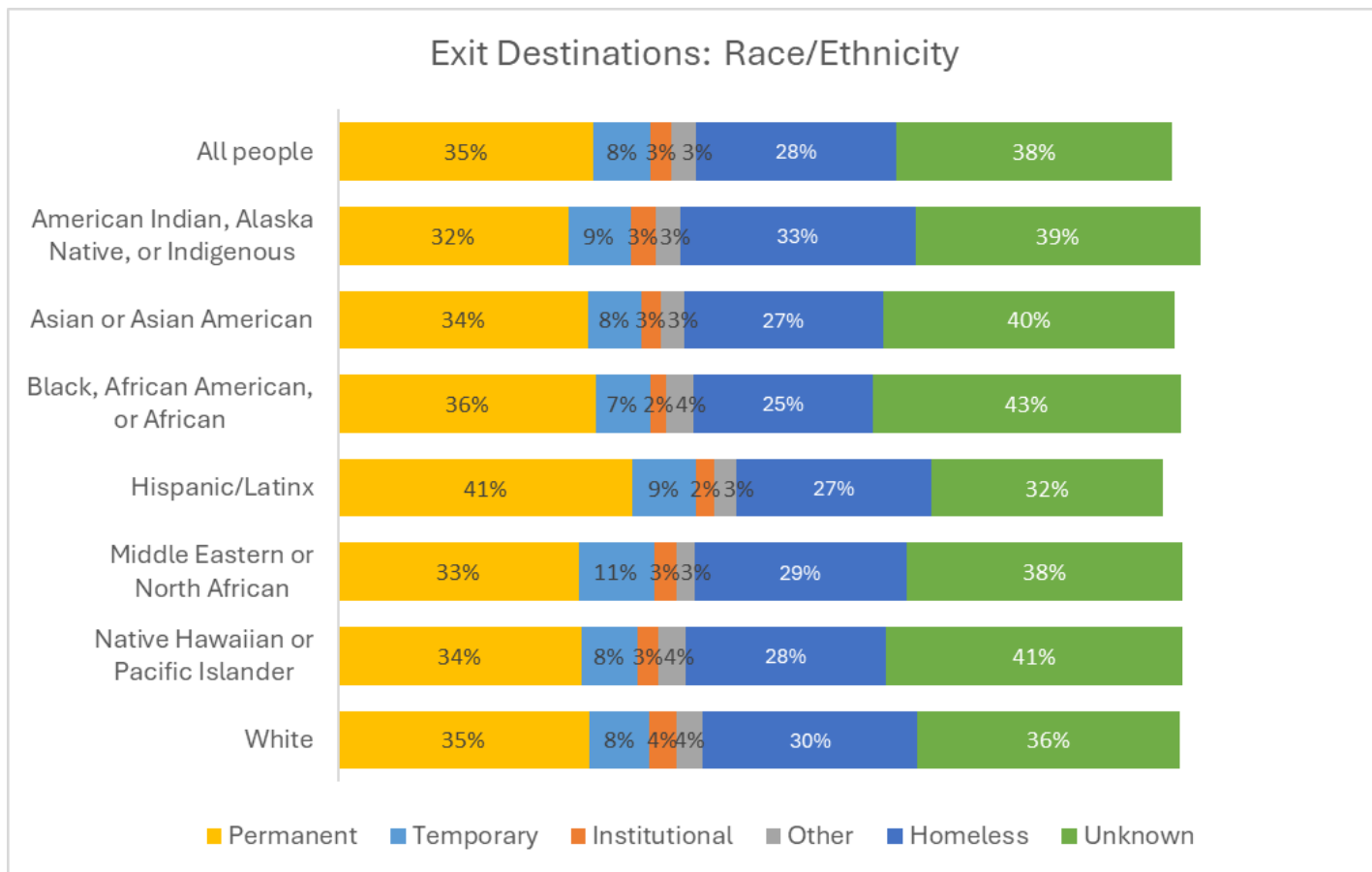
Destinations by Household Type



People in families were more likely to exit to permanent destinations and less likely to exit to homelessness than people who accessed services as individuals:

- Over half of people in families with children who exited from AB 977 projects went to permanent destinations, while about 1 in 10 experienced homelessness after their exit.
- Adult individuals were less likely to exit to permanent destinations than all people who exited from AB 977 projects, and were more likely to exit to homelessness.
- While temporary destinations (such as transitional housing, or staying with friends or family temporarily) were not prevalent for people in any household type, unaccompanied youth were more likely to exit services to temporary destinations than people in other types of households.

Destinations by Race/Ethnicity



People’s destinations did not differ substantially by race or ethnicity. However, people who are Hispanic/Latinx had the highest likelihood of exiting to permanent destinations, while people who are American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous had the highest likelihood of exiting to homelessness. “Unknown” was the most common destination for every group except for people who are Hispanic/Latinx.

People Accessing Multiple AB 977 Programs

This chart displays the percentage of AB 977 clients between 10/1/24 and 9/30/25 who accessed services funded by only one state homelessness program, those who accessed exactly two programs, and those who accessed three or more. The majority of individuals (85%) accessed services from just one AB 977 program, while 15% accessed services from more than one.

It's important to note that this data reflects only the fourteen state homelessness programs currently required to report into HMIS. Many other state-funded programs serve people experiencing homelessness but are not captured in HMIS reporting. As a result, the percentage of individuals appearing to access multiple programs may underrepresent the true extent of service coordination and engagement across state systems.



85%
of people accessed services in **1** AB
977 program.



14%
of people accessed services in **2** AB
977 programs.



1%
of people accessed services in **3+**
AB 977 programs.

Appendix: Data, Glossary & Methods

About the data

All data used in this report (except for the data related to Action Plan Goal 5) is sourced from the statewide Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS). This data only includes people who access services through projects that report into local homeless management information system (HMIS) databases. This report does not include data about people who do not access any services, or who access services through projects that do not report into HMIS, including providers that primarily serve people who have experienced domestic violence, or providers affiliated with Tribal communities.

Baseline data for the Action Plan Goals may change as data quality and completeness improves, and as Cal ICH improves its methodology for calculating progress towards these goals. The charts reflecting people who accessed services in state homelessness programs include data about people who accessed services through programs required by AB 977 to report in a local HMIS database.

Action Plan Goal Methodology

Goal 1: Help more people leave unsheltered homelessness

The number of people who leave unsheltered homelessness, as reported in HDIS, includes all people who access emergency shelter, transitional housing, or permanent housing who either accessed services earlier in the year while experiencing unsheltered homelessness, or who reported living in unsheltered conditions immediately prior to entering emergency shelter, transitional housing, or permanent housing. The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of people who leave unsheltered homelessness by the total number of people who access services while experiencing unsheltered homelessness during the year, plus the total number of people who report living in unsheltered conditions immediately before entering emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing during the year.

Goal 2: Help more people move into housing

The number of people who move into housing, as reported in HDIS, includes people who access services while experiencing homelessness and then move into permanent housing during the same year. This includes permanent housing inside the homelessness response system (such as permanent supportive housing) as well as both subsidized and unsubsidized housing outside the system.

Goal 3: Ensure people do not experience homelessness again

The percentage of people who do not return to homelessness, as reported in HDIS, represents the share of those who exit from the homelessness response system between the last six months of the prior report period and the first six months of the current report period, and do not return to accessing services while experiencing homelessness within six months of their exit.

Goal 5: Create more housing

The number of units permitted and built is reported by jurisdictions in their annual progress report-to-date through the 6th Cycle Regional Housing Needs Assessment as of November 2025 and aggregated by the California Department of Housing and Community Development. The baseline

number of units were permitted between 2018 and 2023. Units are determined to meet the needs of low- and very low-income households if they are affordable to households whose incomes do not exceed qualifying limits.

Glossary

Project Types

Homelessness Prevention includes projects serving people who are at-risk of experiencing homelessness.

Day Shelter offers daytime facilities and services, but no lodging, for people experiencing homelessness.

Street Outreach offers services necessary to reach out to people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, connect them with shelter, housing, or critical services, and provide non-facility-based care.

Coordinated Entry administers the community's process for assessing and referring people seeking housing or services.

Services Only offers supportive services other than street outreach or coordinated entry.

Interim Housing includes emergency shelters and transitional housing.

Permanent Housing includes the following types of projects:

- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Rapid Rehousing
- Other Permanent Housing projects

Destination Categories

Permanent destinations include:

- Rental by client, with or without ongoing housing subsidy
- Owned by client, with or without ongoing housing subsidy
- Staying or living with family or friends permanently

Institutional destinations include:

- Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility
- Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center
- Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility
- Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility
- Foster care home or foster care group home
- Long-term care facility or nursing home

Temporary destinations include:

- Transitional housing for homeless persons
- Staying or living with family or friends temporarily

- Hotel or motel paid for without an emergency shelter voucher
- Rental by client with VASH housing subsidy
- Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria
- Host home (non-crisis)

Other destinations include:

- Deceased
- Other

Unknown indicates that a person did not know or preferred not to share their destination, did not complete an exit interview, or that the data was not collected for another reason.

Homeless destinations include:

- Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with an emergency shelter voucher
- Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train)
- Safe Haven projects

Demographic and Other Characteristics

Race/ethnicity: Participants are counted in every race and ethnicity category with which they identify. For example, a person who identified as “Asian or Asian American” and as “White” would be counted in both categories.

Chronic homelessness: Includes people who meet either of these conditions:

1. They have a disabling condition and have been continuously homeless for one year or more.
2. They have a disabling condition and have experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless on those occasions is at least 12 months.

Having a disabling condition: Includes people who self-report any of the following conditions:

1. A physical, mental, or emotional impairment
2. A developmental disability
3. HIV/AIDS
4. An injury or illness incurred or aggravated during military service