

California Master Plan for Aging (MPA) Key Outcome Dashboards

Homelessness

Dashboard Description

The dashboard is laid out into five panels. A narrow blue navigation panel spans the left edge of the dashboard that contains buttons to view different dashboards. A gray header panel spans the top edge of the dashboard that contains the high-level metrics tracked in this dashboard. Beneath the header there are three side-by-side panels of equal size. The left panel contains more detail about specific populations, the center panel contains more detail about specific geographies, and the right panel contains other metrics that are potentially drivers of homelessness.

Header Panel

The header panel shows statewide information about the number of older adults (age 55+) accessing services while homeless per 10,000 adults age 55+. The baseline value from 2017 is 31.3. The most recent value from 2022 is 59.8. The target value for 2030 is to be determined. A line graph accompanies the values to show the values over time. A linear projection line is included and indicates that the value will be 107.6 by year 2030 if the current pace is maintained.

Table 1a. Older Adult Homelessness Rate by Year

Metric	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Overall Rate	31.3	37.2	42.9	51.4	55.1	59.8

At the bottom of the header panel is a horizontal status bar that is colored red and states that the measure is getting worse. Inside the status bar is an information icon that states: *“This dashboard uses accessing services as a proxy for overall homelessness, assuming that most people who are experiencing homelessness will access a service over the course of a year.”*

Population Panel

A filter above the panel allows the user to choose a specific year of data to view. The year options range from 2017 to 2022. The year selection also applies to the geography panel.

The population panel shows how the metric varies by population group. Groups present in the available data are organized into topics and one bar is shown for each topic. The bar is marked with a marker indicating an equity score for the topic, on a scale of 0 to 100. Higher scores indicate more equity and are colored blue; lower scores indicate less equity and are colored red.

In the corner of the population panel is an information icon that states: *“The equity score is a score that summarizes how similar the groups are to each other, expressed as a percentage of the largest value. The equity score is a weighted average, where the group with the largest difference carries the largest weight.”*

Table 2a. Equity Scores by Topic and Year

Topic	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Age	50	54	56	55	56	52
55+, Gender	36	38	38	39	42	44
55+, Ethnicity	91	95	97	96	94	94
55+, Race	19	17	19	19	19	19

In 2022, the topic with the highest equity score was “55+. Ethnicity” at 94 and the topic with the lowest equity score was “55+, Race” at 19.

Hovering over the score mark displays the homelessness rates for each group within the topic.

Table 3a. Older Adult Homelessness Rate by Topic, Group, and Year

Topic	Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Age	Under 18	56.6	61.9	66.3	62.3	63.2	76.2
Age	18-24	40.8	48	52.5	54	56.8	66.4
Age	25-34	49.2	57.1	65.2	68.6	75	92.5
Age	35-44	49.9	58.9	69.2	77.9	83.6	104.5
Age	45-54	53.2	61.5	68.8	76.9	81	93.9
Age	55-64	50.9	60.3	69	80.3	84.6	93.7
Age	65+	13.8	17	20.5	27.1	30	32.3
55+, Ethnicity	Hispanic/Latinx	38.3	46.9	54.9	68.3	74.7	80.4
55+, Ethnicity	Not Hispanic/Latinx	42.2	49.5	56.3	65.8	70.2	75.5
55+, Gender	Female	17.1	20.9	24.5	29.7	33	37
55+, Gender	Male	47.3	55.7	63.7	75.7	79.2	84.8
55+, Gender	All Other Genders*	-	-	-	-	-	-
55+, Race	AIAN	201.6	192.4	236	278.2	286.7	319.1
55+, Race	Asian	4.7	5.5	6	9	10.1	10.2
55+, Race	Black	244.4	280.7	309.4	351.3	361.6	391.3
55+, Race	Multiple Races	62.6	70.7	79.2	49.5	35.2	27.3
55+, Race	NHPI	135.3	152.3	178.7	223.7	248.9	266.4
55+, Race	White	34.7	41.8	49.1	60.9	69.3	78.7

In 2022 the age group with the highest rate was “35-44” at 104.5 and the group with the lowest rate was “65+” at 32.3. The ethnicity group with the highest rate was “Hispanic/Latinx” at 80.4 and the group with the lowest rate was “Not Hispanic/Latinx” at 75.5. The gender group with the highest rate was “Male” at 84.8 and the group with the lowest rate was “Female” at 37. The race group with the highest rate was “Black” at 391.3 and the group with the lowest rate was “Asian” at 10.2.

Geography Panel

The geography panel shows how the metric varies by geography for the selected year. The panel shows a map of Continuums of Care (CoC) in California, which are generally groups of one or more

counties. The CoC polygons are colored with shades of blue, where a darker blue indicates a higher homelessness rate.

Table 4a. Older Adult Homelessness Rate by Continuum of Care and Year

Co C	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alameda County CoC	29	30.9	39.6	56.5	62.2	68.2
Alpine, Inyo, Mono Counties CoC	24.4	26.3	26.8	48.1	40.2	35.4
Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne Counties CoC	4.8	7.1	9.4	9.3	10.8	23.2
Butte County CoC	36	43	63	66.9	76.8	104.3
Colusa, Glenn, Trinity Counties CoC	-	-	11.3	24.5	45.5	37.5
Contra Costa County CoC	34.3	42.8	43.1	50.3	50.7	63.4
El Dorado County CoC	-	-	2.1	12.4	16	13.5
Fresno, Madera Counties CoC	17.3	19.9	22	34.7	52.2	65.9
Humboldt County CoC	38.3	35.6	69.5	94.4	94.9	134.3
Imperial County CoC	31	29	29.8	35.7	55.1	43.4
Kern County CoC	25	30.2	31.3	40.8	61.8	67.1
Kings, Tulare Counties CoC	29.5	27.7	29.3	32.8	40.3	42.6
Lake County CoC	-	11.4	10.1	23.4	38.3	35.2
Los Angeles County CoC	45	58.5	67.6	75	75	79.4
Marin County CoC	42.4	35.4	30.8	29.6	45.9	46.5
Mendocino County CoC	52.7	45	48.8	73.3	86	97.7
Merced County CoC	36.2	49.8	59.6	50.2	74.7	71.8
Monterey, San Benito Counties CoC	27.6	38	35.3	34.2	40.3	44.7
Napa County CoC	40	49	51.5	71.1	45.6	45.1
Nevada County CoC	23.5	33	42.8	38.4	47.3	66.1
Orange County CoC	17.1	20.3	27.9	33.1	33.6	40.4
Placer County CoC	21.4	23.8	25.9	28.5	35.7	36.7
Riverside County CoC	19.1	21.6	22.5	27.4	25.4	29.9
Sacramento County CoC	36.1	39.3	41.4	49.2	54.1	52.6
San Bernardino County CoC	15.8	15.2	19.9	27.2	27.4	32.1
San Diego County CoC	33.6	43.3	47.3	59	60.9	65.5
San Francisco CoC	30.3	34	49.3	101.7	117.3	129

San Joaquin County CoC	60.1	64.2	69.2	54	53.6	69.2
San Luis Obispo County CoC	29.3	33.7	40.6	34.7	47.1	57.2
San Mateo County CoC	34.6	37.4	40.9	45.3	53.1	57.3
Santa Barbara County CoC	57.9	59.1	68.7	69.7	72.5	79.8
Santa Clara County CoC	45.6	48.6	54.5	66.3	70.4	68.8
Santa Cruz County CoC	52.6	53	59.7	71.1	74.9	53
Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Counties CoC	2.5	9.9	14.2	31.9	40.3	44
Solano County CoC	20.6	18.6	22.6	30.7	37.9	30.9
Sonoma County CoC	40.5	43	54.3	56.2	55.3	55.1
Stanislaus County CoC	48.5	57.6	65.6	63.7	71.9	86.8
Tehama County CoC	49	40.4	43.2	52.2	23.2	42.9
Ventura County CoC	17.6	16.3	20	31.9	34.1	41.2
Yolo County CoC	17.4	23.8	32.5	70.7	66.7	58
Yuba, Sutter Counties CoC	-	-	-	25.8	91.6	94.5

In 2022, the CoC with the highest rate was “Humboldt County CoC” at 134.3 and the CoC with the lowest rate was “El Dorado County CoC” at 13.5.

Potential Drivers Panel

The potential drivers panel tracks how other metrics change as homelessness changes.

Table 5a. Homelessness Related Metrics by Year

Potential Driver	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Poverty	18.9%	18.8%	18.1%		18.7%	19.4%
Median Rent	1,167	1,213	1,266		1,370	1,468
Housing Cost Burden	53.5%	54.7%	52.5%	52.8%		

“Poverty” means living below 150%, or 1.5 times, the federal poverty level (FPL). In 2022, the FPL for an individual was \$13,590. Poverty rate increased slightly from 2017 to 2022.

“Median Rent” means the monthly gross rent paid by households with one or more persons age 60+. Median rent increased from 2017 to 2022.

“Housing Cost Burden” means the percent of extremely or very low-income households that are severely cost burdened. “Extremely or very low-income” means below 50% of the area median income (AMI). “Severely cost burdened” means spending more than 50% of household income on housing costs. Housing cost burden changed very little from 2017 to 2022.

Serious Psychological Distress

Dashboard Description

The dashboard is laid out into five panels. A narrow blue navigation panel spans the left edge of the dashboard that contains buttons to view different dashboards. A gray header panel spans the top edge of the dashboard that contains the high-level metrics tracked in this dashboard. Beneath the header there are three side-by-side panels of equal size. The left panel contains more detail about specific populations, the center panel contains more detail about specific geographies, and the right panel contains other metrics that are potentially drivers of serious psychological distress.

Header Panel

The header panel shows statewide information about the percent of older adults (age 60+) self-reporting serious psychological distress within the last year. The baseline value from 2017 is 3.9%. The most recent value from 2022 is 5.4%. The target value for 2030 is to be determined. A line graph accompanies the values to show the values over time. A linear projection line is included and indicates that the value will be 9.0% by year 2030 if the current pace is maintained.

Table 1b. Older Adult Serious Psychological Distress Prevalence by Year

Metric	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Overall Rate	3.9%	4.8%	5.1%	3.9%	7.1%	5.4%

At the bottom of the header panel is a horizontal status bar that is colored red and states that the measure is getting worse.

Population Panel

A filter above the panel allows the user to choose a specific year of data to view. The year options range from 2017 to 2022. The year selection also applies to the geography panel.

The population panel shows how the metric varies by population group. Groups present in the available data are organized into topics and one bar is shown for each topic. The bar is marked with a marker indicating an equity score for the topic, on a scale of 0 to 100. Higher scores indicate more equity and are colored blue; lower scores indicate less equity and are colored red.

In the corner of the population panel is an information icon that states: “*The equity score is a score that summarizes how similar the groups are to each other, expressed as a percentage of the largest value. The equity score is a weighted average, where the group with the largest difference carries the largest weight.*”

Table 2b. Older Adult Serious Psychological Distress Equity Scores by Topic and Year

Topic	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Age	58	44	49	61	62	60
Ethnicity	87	54	55	75	83	75
Race	33	34	34	35	61	76
Gender	73	62	61	66	56	52

Sexual Orientation	46	55	49	50	48	56
Family Status	55	82	73	59	68	78
Rurality	98	98	100	100	90	95

In 2022, the topic with the highest equity score was “Rurality” at 95 and the topic with the lowest equity score was “Gender” at 52.

Hovering over the score mark displays the homelessness rates for each group within the topic.

Table 3b. Older Adult Serious Psychological Distress Prevalence by Topic, Group, and Year

Topic	Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Age	60-64	5.7%	6.7%	7.2%	5.9%	7.1%	8.3%
Age	65-69	3.7%	4.4%	5.2%	5.3%	6.6%	7.2%
Age	70-74	3.2%	3.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.3%	4.7%
Age	75+	3.5%	2.4%	2.9%	3.1%	3.9%	4.5%
Ethnicity	Hispanic/Latino	4.7%	6.9%	7.7%	5.6%	6.4%	7.7%
Ethnicity	Not Hispanic/Latino	4.1%	3.7%	4.2%	4.2%	5.3%	5.8%
Race	AIAN	9.8%	10.9%	13.1%	11.8%	7.5%	7.1%
Race	Asian	2.7%	3.4%	5.2%	4.4%	4.1%	5.8%
Race	Black	5.6%	2.7%	4.5%	4.0%	5.2%	5.6%
Race	Multiple races	11.8%	10.0%	7.0%	6.1%	5.6%	7.7%
Race	Other (including NHPI)	3.7%	3.5%	3.9%	3.7%	4.9%	7.7%
Race	White	4.1%	4.5%	4.8%	4.4%	5.8%	6.2%
Gender	Female	4.8%	5.3%	6.1%	5.3%	7.0%	8.1%
Gender	Male	3.5%	3.3%	3.7%	3.5%	3.9%	4.2%
Sexual Orientation	Bisexual	4.1%	6.1%	11.1%	9.8%	10.7%	12.8%
Sexual Orientation	Gay, lesbian, or homosexual	9.0%	8.9%	7.1%	6.8%	9.5%	10.8%
Sexual Orientation	Not sexual / celibate / none /other	4.4%	6.2%	6.5%	5.2%	14.4%	14.2%
Sexual Orientation	Straight or heterosexual	4.1%	4.3%	4.8%	4.4%	5.3%	6.0%
Family Status	Lives Alone	6.5%	5.1%	6.3%	6.6%	7.3%	7.6%
Family Status	Lives with Others	3.6%	4.2%	4.6%	3.9%	5.0%	5.9%
Rurality	Rural	4.3%	4.5%	5.0%	4.5%	6.0%	6.5%
Rurality	Urban	4.2%	4.4%	5.0%	4.5%	5.4%	6.2%

In 2022 the age group with the highest rate was “60-64” at 8.3% and the group with the lowest rate was “75+” at 4.5%. The ethnicity group with the highest rate was “Hispanic/Latinx” at 7.7% and the group with the lowest rate was “Not Hispanic/Latinx” at 5.8%. The race groups with the highest rates were “Multiple races” and “Other (including NHPI)” at 7.7% and the group with the lowest rate was “Black” at 5.6%. The gender group with the highest rate was “Female” at 8.1% and the group with the lowest rate was “Male” at 4.2%. The sexual orientation group with the highest rate was “Not sexual / celibate / none / other” at 14.2% and the group with the lowest rate was “Straight or heterosexual” at 6.0%. The family status group with the highest rate was “Lives alone” at 7.6% and the group with the lowest rate was “Lives with others” at 5.9%. The rurality group with the highest rate was “Rural” at 6.5% and the group with the lowest rate was “Urban” at 6.2%.

Geography Panel

The geography panel shows how the metric varies by geography for the selected year. The panel shows a map of counties in California, with some less populated counties merged. The county polygons are colored with shades of blue, where a darker blue indicates a higher prevalence of serious psychological distress.

Table 4b. Older Adult Serious Psychological Distress Prevalence by County and Year

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alameda	3.7%	3.6%	2.8%	2.7%	5.4%	5.4%
Butte	10.2%	8.8%	5.6%	4.8%	3.7%	4.9%
Contra Costa	7.0%	5.8%	4.5%	3.3%	2.8%	3.9%
Del Norte, Siskiyou, Lassen, Trinity, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra	6.8%	5.9%	4.1%	4.4%	5.3%	6.4%
El Dorado	4.9%	3.7%	4.2%	4.0%	5.2%	5.7%
Fresno	3.5%	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%	8.6%	9.2%
Humboldt	5.5%	5.2%	3.9%	6.2%	10.4%	11.1%
Imperial	5.8%	3.6%	2.7%	4.1%	5.5%	5.5%
Kern	3.7%	4.5%	5.8%	4.9%	7.8%	7.7%
Kings	5.5%	5.1%	4.5%	4.3%	3.7%	4.3%
Lake	7.8%	6.8%	6.8%	5.9%	5.3%	7.6%
Los Angeles	4.8%	4.2%	4.0%	4.1%	5.2%	5.9%
Madera	2.6%	2.0%	5.0%	6.0%	10.9%	7.6%
Marin	4.1%	3.7%	3.7%	3.2%	3.5%	3.7%
Mendocino	-	2.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.9%	4.6%
Merced	3.8%	3.1%	3.9%	4.7%	7.0%	6.9%
Monterey	1.3%	2.7%	4.5%	5.5%	5.2%	5.9%
Napa	1.5%	1.6%	6.4%	6.7%	8.6%	4.4%
Nevada	2.7%	2.9%	3.8%	3.1%	3.5%	4.1%
Orange	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	3.3%	3.4%

County	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Placer	1.6%	1.0%	2.2%	3.7%	6.6%	6.2%
Riverside	4.1%	5.4%	7.2%	6.7%	5.6%	4.8%
Sacramento	5.4%	4.8%	4.7%	3.7%	6.0%	4.7%
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	9.3%	9.1%	6.6%	6.4%	6.1%	6.4%
San Diego	3.7%	3.8%	4.3%	4.6%	5.5%	5.2%
San Francisco	2.3%	3.1%	10.2%	12.1%	13.2%	6.4%
San Joaquin	2.5%	2.7%	4.4%	4.1%	7.1%	6.3%
San Luis Obispo	2.9%	2.7%	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%
San Mateo	3.4%	5.1%	6.4%	5.3%	3.4%	3.3%
Santa Barbara	4.4%	4.1%	4.4%	4.0%	6.8%	7.6%
Santa Clara	2.9%	3.4%	4.1%	4.6%	4.7%	5.7%
Santa Cruz	5.2%	4.4%	4.2%	3.4%	4.0%	5.6%
Shasta	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	4.3%
Solano	3.5%	2.0%	1.9%	2.6%	4.1%	4.7%
Sonoma	2.1%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%	2.2%	5.0%
Stanislaus	6.6%	9.2%	7.5%	7.6%	6.2%	5.1%
Sutter	7.7%	7.5%	6.3%	4.3%	5.4%	5.2%
Tehama, Glenn, Colusa	6.0%	6.8%	9.8%	7.1%	6.2%	7.6%
Tulare	2.3%	3.1%	4.7%	5.0%	5.8%	5.0%
Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Alpine	3.0%	4.0%	4.5%	5.1%	5.7%	5.7%
Ventura	3.9%	5.2%	6.7%	6.2%	6.7%	7.5%
Yolo	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%	2.8%	3.7%	4.5%
Yuba	7.7%	7.0%	4.9%	4.3%	6.2%	5.4%

In 2022, the county with the highest rate was “Humboldt” at 11.1% and the county with the lowest rate was “San Luis Obispo” at 3.3%.

Potential Drivers Panel

The potential drivers panel tracks how other metrics change as serious psychological distress prevalence changes.

Table 5b. Serious Psychological Distress Related Metrics by Year

Metric	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Feels safe in neighborhood	59.8%	59.3%	46.1%	50.6%	44.6%	41.7%

Loneliness	-	-	22.3%	23.9%	-	-
Living Alone	36.2%	35.8%	36.2%	-	34.6%	35.1%

“Feels safe in neighborhood” means the percent of adults age 60+ who reported feeling safe in their neighborhood all of the time. Feeling safe decreased from 2017 to 2022.

“Loneliness” means the percent of adults age 60+ who reported feeling lonely often or some of the time. Loneliness increased slightly from 2019 to 2020.

“Living Alone” means the percent of households with an adult age 60+ living alone. Living alone changed very little from 2017 to 2022.