

# County of Santa Clara

## Office of Supportive Housing

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April 5, 2019

TO: Board of Supervisors  
Housing, Land Use, Environment and Transportation Committee (HLUET) Committee

FROM: Ky Le, Office of Supportive Housing (OSH)

SUBJECT: Rapid Rehousing Report

This report describes the Rapid Rehousing (RRH) efforts managed by the Office of Supportive Housing (OSH). The primary function of the report is to communicate how RRH programs are contributing a reduction in homelessness. It covers the period July 2018 through December 2018 and describes the programmatic capacity, utilization rate, demographic information, and performance measures.

### **Rapid Rehousing Program Design**

The OSH is developing a supportive housing system to ensure homelessness is prevented whenever possible or is otherwise a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience. Rapid Rehousing (RRH) is an evidence-based strategy for episodically homeless households who are able to generate sufficient income over time to afford housing on their own in the long-term. RRH programs provide time-limited rental subsidies and supportive services to homeless households, typically for a period between four (4) months to two (2) years. The goal of RRH is to provide assistance to households to achieve and maintain housing stability.

All of OSH's RRH programs feature three key components: 1.) Housing Search Assistance; 2.) Temporary Rental Assistance; and 3.) Other Supportive Services. The goal of RRH is to help homeless households (whether individuals or families) to identify and secure suitable and affordable housing. OSH has implemented RRH programs that are targeting specific sub-populations such as youth, Veterans, families, reentry clients, and survivors of domestic violence.

### **Programmatic Capacity**

The County has led the effort to significantly increase the RRH programs, with many of the programs launching in the past two years. In July of 2016 the RRH annual capacity (households) in Santa Clara County was 808. In December 2018 the RRH capacity was 1,458, representing an 80% increase in less than three years. Additionally, the County has assumed greater responsibility for managing and coordinating the network of RRH programs within the County by implementing county-wide policies through the Continuum of Care and providing referrals to RRH programs through the Coordinated Assessment System. Exhibit 1 demonstrates the RRH capacity across the system, and for subpopulations. During the report period, RRH programs targeting Veterans had the highest share of capacity, followed by programs serving both homeless families and singles.

Board of Supervisors: Mike Wasserman, Cindy Chavez, Dave Cortese, Susan Ellenberg, S. Joseph Simitian,  
County Executive: Jeffrey V. Smith

The next phase for RRH programs is affordable housing. Thanks to 2016's Measure A, OSH has a goal to fund and spur the development of 1,600 units to assist homeless working families and individuals.

### **Employment Initiative**

In July 2017 the OSH implemented the Employment Initiative to provide living-wage pathways to households enrolled in RRH programs. Increasing the amount and stability of household income is essential to helping homeless and formerly homeless households become more self-sufficient and maintain permanent housing. According to the 2017 Santa Clara County Homeless Census and Survey, 34% of respondents said that employment assistance might have prevented their homelessness. Fifty-six (56) percent of respondents said that not having a job/income was an obstacle to obtaining permanent housing. Creating accessible opportunities for training and job placement is a key part of stably housing our county's homeless households. The OSH will provide outcome data related to the initiative in October 2019.

### **Performance Measures**

As the County continues implementing numerous strategies and approaches to ending homelessness in the community, evaluating the effectiveness of the new and expanding RRH programs is a priority for the OSH. As part of the evaluation efforts, the RRH program for single adults is undergoing a Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) independent evaluation conducted by the University of Notre Dame's Wilson Sheehan Lab for Economic Opportunities (LEO).

The OSH believes that RRH can result in positive outcomes for homeless households. In addition to successful outcomes for clients, the County believes that, as a low-cost and time-limited intervention, RRH interventions could yield significant cost savings to public systems.

The attached exhibits include outcomes of Rapid Rehousing Programs during the reporting period.

Exhibit 1: RRH Programs Capacity, Enrollment – The charts show the annual capacity and enrollment of all RRH programs, as well as the number of clients enrolled, housed, and exited by subpopulation in the reporting period.

Exhibit 2: Program Exit Destinations – The charts show the percentage of households in each subpopulation exiting to permanent, temporary, or unknown destinations. The exhibit includes destinations for households exiting after being housed in an RRH program, as well as the destinations for households who exited before being placed into housing.

Exhibit 3: Income for Enrolled Households – The charts show household income changes at entry and exit. The first chart shows the change in average income by subpopulation. The second chart shows the percentage of households within each income range by subpopulation.

Exhibit 4: Housing Placement, Monthly Inflow, and Returns to Homelessness – Chart A shows the annual trend of households housed in the current month, plus the prior 11 months. Chart B shows the number of households who completed the VI-SPDAT and scored in the RRH Range of intervention and the monthly housing placements. Chart C shows the percentage of people who exit during the reporting period and returned to homelessness at the six-month, one-year, and two-year points is charted.

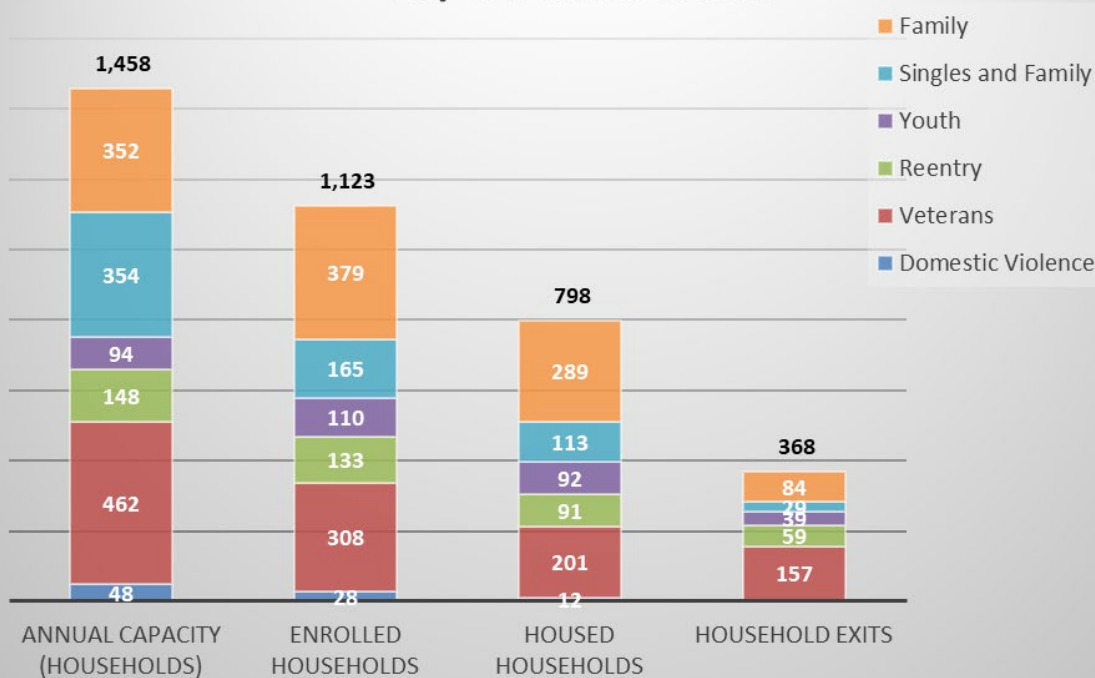
Exhibit 5: Demographics - The charts show demographic data for households enrolled in RRH programs during the reporting period, including race, gender, ethnicity, and age.

# Exhibit 1 Rapid Rehousing (RRH) Performance Measures – July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

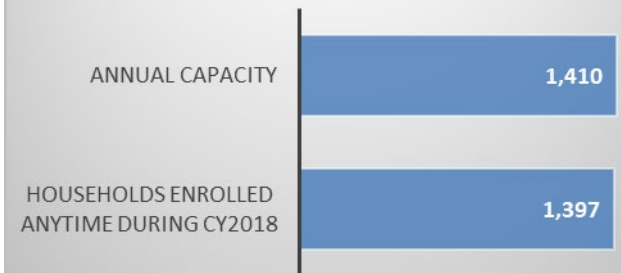
## RRH PROGRAMS CAPACITY AND ENROLLMENT

RRH Program (Based on Target Population)	Number of Programs	Annual Capacity (Households)	Enrolled: Total Individuals	Enrolled Households	Housed Households	Average Days to Housing	Household Exits
Family	6	352	1240	379	289	65.4	84
Singles and Family	6	354	230	165	113	99.1	29
Youth	3	94	159	110	92	57.4	39
Reentry	2	148	165	133	91	70.6	59
Veterans	6	462	383	308	201	79.8	157
Domestic Violence	4	48	60	28	12	52.3	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,458</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>368</b>

### Rapid Rehousing Capacity, Enrolled, Housed, and Exits, July to December 2018



### CY2018 Overall Annual RRH Utilization Rate = 99%



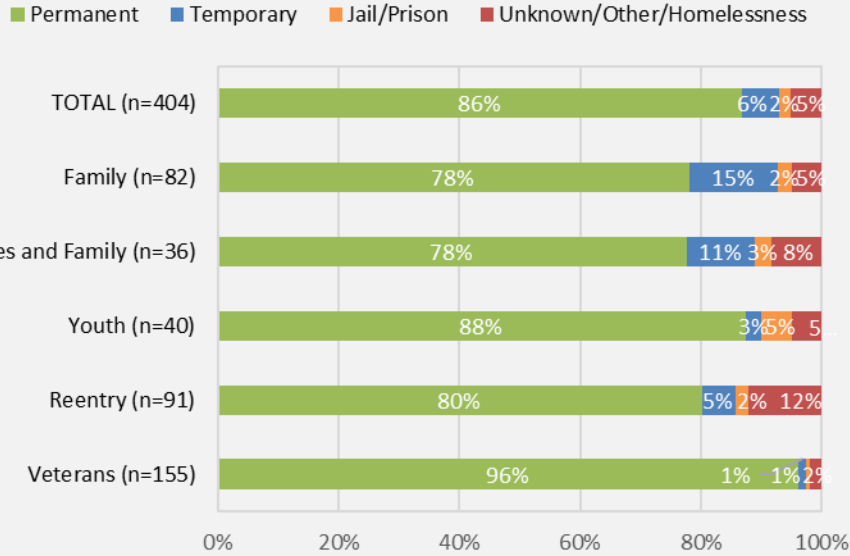
#### Notes

- Enrolled and Housed numbers are clients who have had RRH enrollments some time between July 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018
- Domestic Violence enrollment data is based on only two programs that track anonymous data in HMIS.
- Overall Utilization excludes DV programs since capacity of the two programs tracked in HMIS is not yet determined

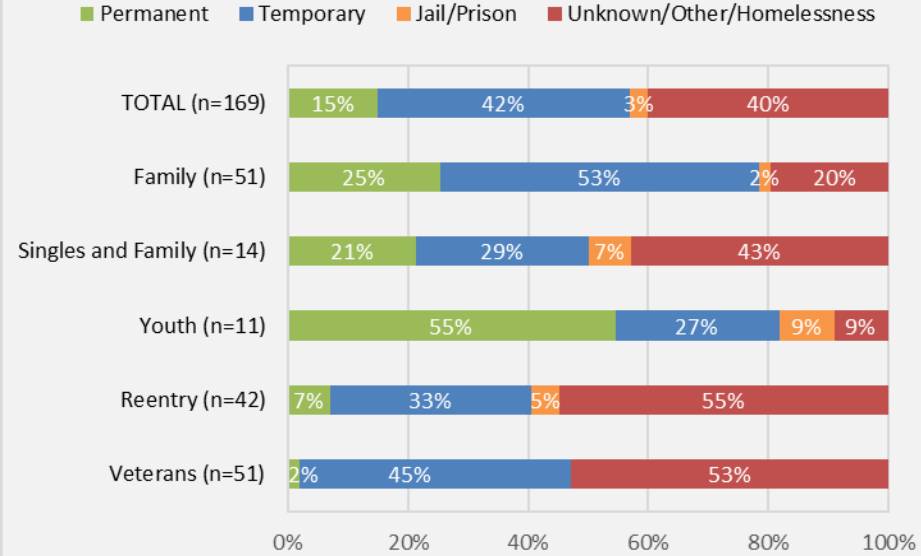
# Exhibit 2 Rapid Rehousing (RRH) Performance Measures – July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 (Cont'd)

## PROGRAM EXIT DESTINATIONS

### Exit Destinations After Being Housed



### Exit Destinations Without Being Housed



#### Definitions

- “Permanent” destinations include rental by client (with or without subsidy) or staying with family/friends (permanent tenure)
- “Temporary” destinations included emergency shelters, hotel/motel, transitional housing, substance abuse treatment facility or detox center, staying with family/friends (temporary tenure)
- “Other/Unknown/Homelessness” destinations include place not meant for habitation, client refused, client doesn’t know, data not collected, no exit interview completed, or other

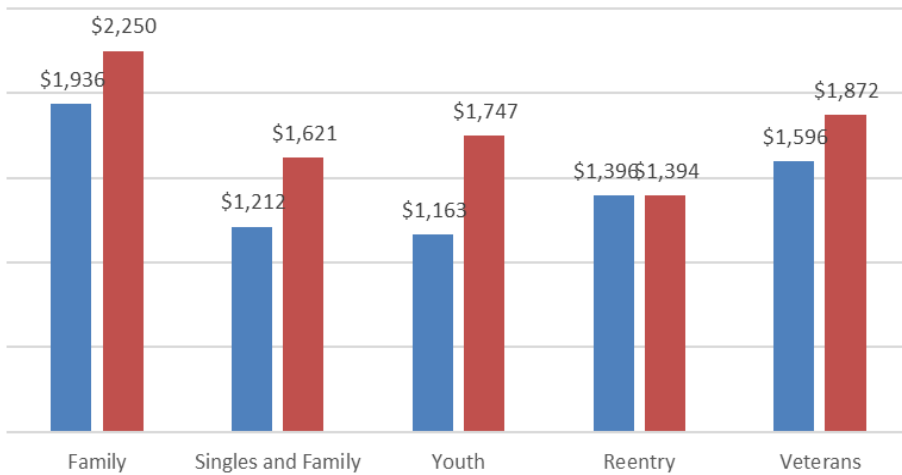
# Exhibit 3 Rapid Rehousing (RRH) Performance Measures – July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 (Cont'd)

## CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AFTER HOUSING

- After being housed in an RRH program, average monthly income increases from program entry to exit for clients in all program types with the exception of Reentry

**Housed Households: Change in Average Monthly Household Income from Program Entry to Exit**

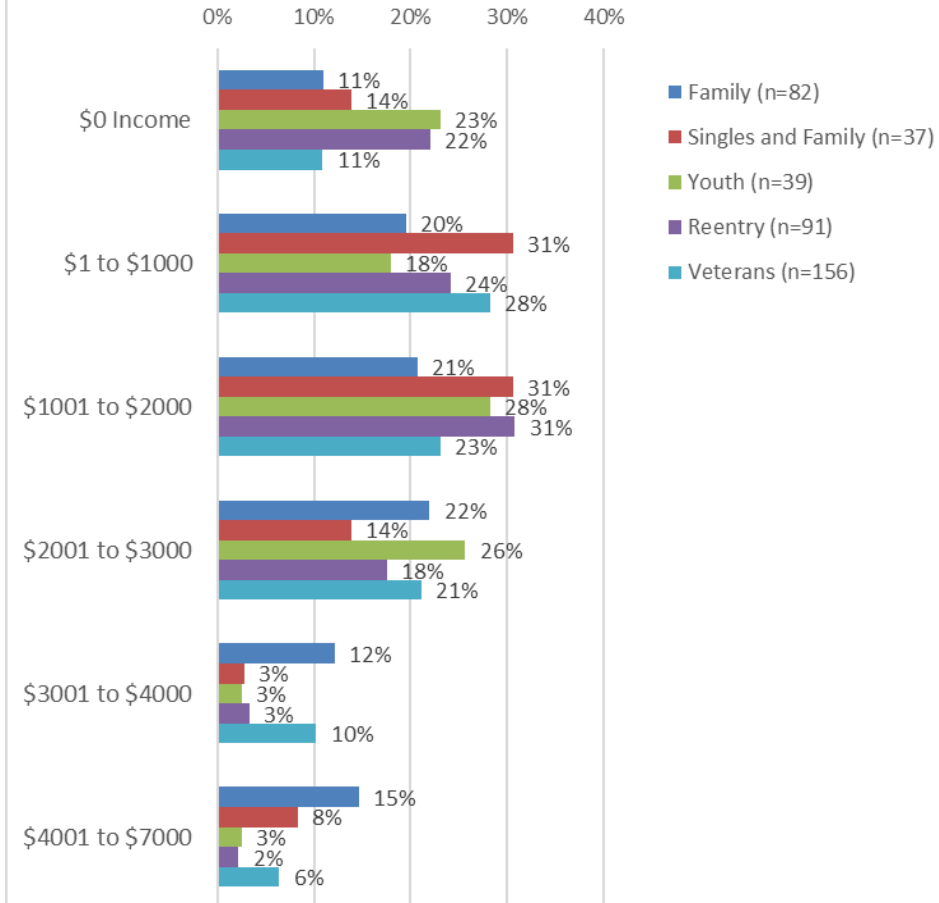
■ Average Monthly Income at Entry ■ Average Monthly Income at Exit



## INCOME RANGES AT PROGRAM EXIT AFTER HOUSING

- The following chart shows household monthly income ranges for households who were housed and exited from their program

**Exit Household Income after Being Housed, by Program Type**

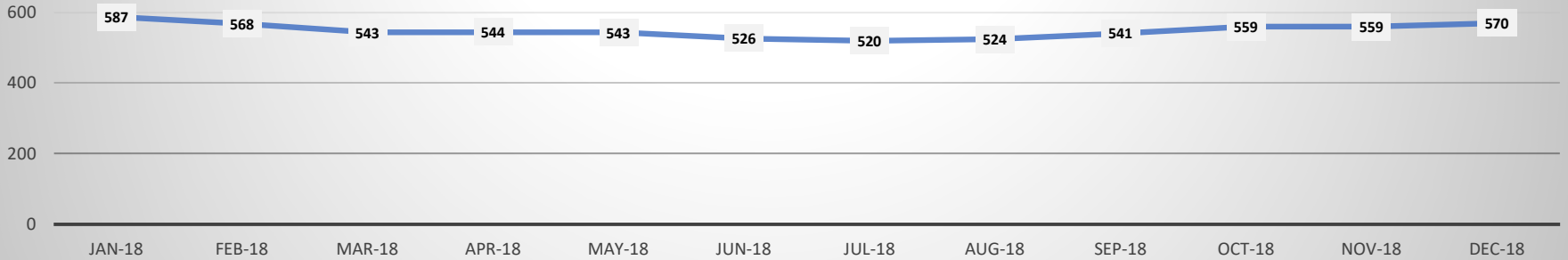


# Exhibit 4 Rapid Rehousing (RRH) Performance Measures – July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 (Cont'd)

## ANNUAL HOUSING PLACEMENT TREND

A

Annual RRH Placement Trend (Current Month + Prior 11 Months)

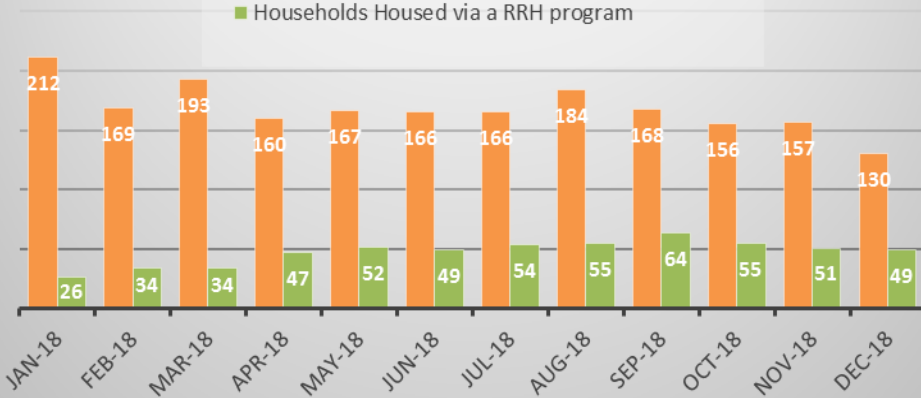


## MONTHLY INFLOW AND HOUSING PLACEMENTS

B

Households Housed via RRH Programs and Households Entering the Coordinated Entry System Scoring in the RRH Range

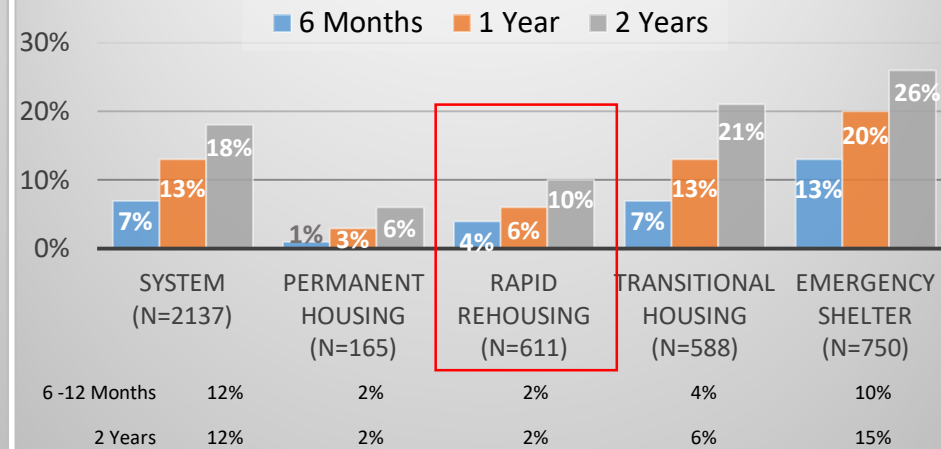
- Households taking the VI-SPDAT for the First Time who Scored in the RRH Range of Intervention
- Households Housed via a RRH program



## RETURNS TO HOMELESSNESS

C

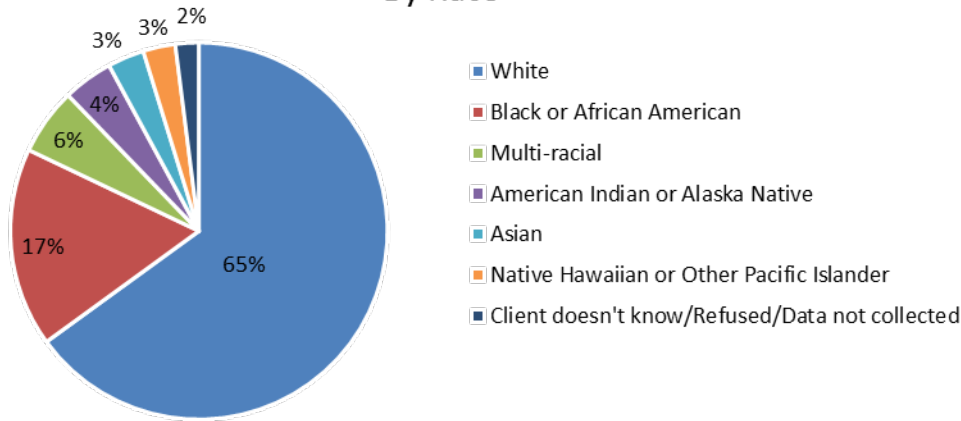
After exiting to Permanent Housing Destinations, the Percentage of People who Return to Homelessness in less than 6 Months, 1 Year, and 2 Years (N = Exits to PH between 1/2016 to 12/2016)



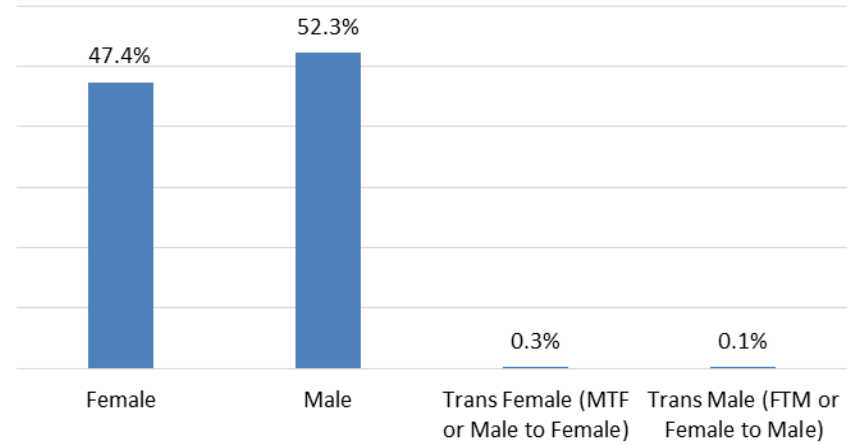
# Exhibit 6 Rapid Rehousing (RRH) Performance Measures – July 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 (Cont'd)

## DEMOGRAPHICS BASED ON 1,123 ENROLLED HOUSEHOLDS

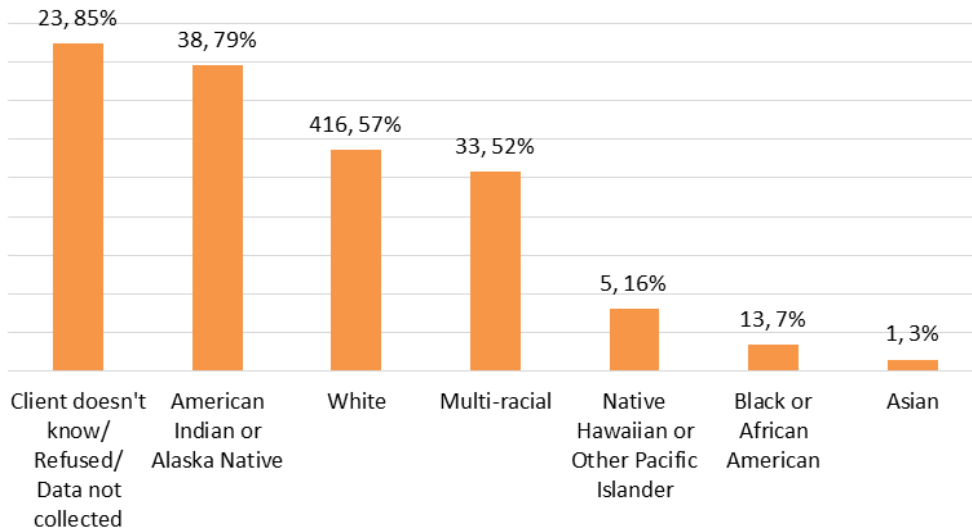
### By Race



### By Gender



### Percent of Each Race Category who Identify Themselves as Hispanic/Latino



### By Age

