

County of Santa Clara

Office of Supportive Housing

150 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134
(408) 278-6400 Main
(669) 220-1444 Fax



February 6, 2023

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

FROM: Consuelo Hernandez, Office of Supportive Housing (OSH)

SUBJECT: Supportive Housing System in Santa Clara County

The attached report highlights trends, successes, and challenges of the supportive housing system in Santa Clara County between January 2022 and December 2022. The primary function of this report is to communicate how different programs are contributing to an overall reduction in homelessness. The supportive housing system includes housing programs that fall into five main categories: Emergency Shelter (ES), Transitional Housing (TH), Rapid Rehousing (RRH), Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), and Homelessness Prevention (HP). Additionally, this report provides supplementary data focusing on the County's Reentry Housing Programs.

Supportive Housing System Trends and Highlights

Appendix A highlights data on two of the five overarching targets detailed in the County's [2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness](#) (Community Plan). As shown in Chart 1, the County has housed 9,645 individuals since January 2020, 48% toward the goal of housing 20,000 people by 2025. Chart 2 depicts progress toward the County's goal of reducing the number of newly homeless individuals and families each year by 30%. Inflow for calendar year 2019 (4,771 people) is used as a baseline. Inflow for the January 2022 to December 2022 reporting period is 3,449 households, nearly meeting the five-year goal to reduce the number of households completing their first assessment (since becoming unhoused) to 3,340 households. The Office of Supportive Housing (OSH) will continue to monitor trends over the next several months to better understand the impacts of the expiration of the eviction moratoria and other possible pandemic-related economic factors.

Appendix B provides program capacity and utilization for the five program categories outlined above plus the Safe Parking (SP) initiative. As depicted in the Program Utilization

chart in Appendix B, HP (141%) and PSH (93%) have the highest utilization for the reporting period. Utilization of HP programs over 100% means that the prevention system has served more households over the past year than the annual goal and households are staying enrolled in the program for a longer period.

While capacity across programs has remained relatively stable over the past year, there are 1,334 housing units in construction or approved by the Board of Supervisors and are in the pipeline. As these units are completed and approved for occupancy, PSH and RRH capacity will increase significantly.

Appendix C illustrates key system performance measures, benchmarks for which are determined in coordination with community partners on an annual basis. A few highlights for the reporting period are provided below.

- Chart 2 provides data on exits to permanent housing destinations by housing type and period. Seventy-three percent (73%) of households exiting RRH programs exited to permanent housing for the current reporting period, nearly meeting the 75% benchmark. Thirty-six percent (36%) of households exiting ES programs moved on to permanent housing, exceeding the County's 30% performance goal. The system-wide benchmark of 40% has decreased slightly to 34% for the January 2022 through December 2022 study period.
- Chart 3 provides data on the percentage of people in Permanent Housing Programs retaining their housing in the reporting year. This primarily represents PSH programs. Across the county, this number has remained near or above the benchmark of 95% for several years. The housing retention rate was 95.8% for the current reporting period.
- Chart 4 provides data on returns to homelessness after exiting a program to a permanent housing destination two years prior. Data for the January 2022 to December 2022 period shows decreases in returns at six-month, one-year, and two-year timeframes compared to the 2020 period and the levels are mostly consistent when compared to the 2021 period.

Appendix D presents data on housing placements and inflow by project type and month. The upper chart indicates the number of households that moved to permanent housing (housing placements), compared to the number of households completing their first housing assessment (inflow). Over the past one year, 2,060 households have been permanently housed and 3,449 households have taken the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) assessment for the first time (inflow). The inflow is classified by level of housing intervention – minimal intervention, RRH, or PSH.

The lower chart breaks down the housing placements by the type of project from which the household was receiving assistance. While the need remains high with 297 households becoming homeless for the first time in December as shown in the upper chart, and annual inflow increasing by 9% since 2021, housing placements have increased by 10% over the same period with a greater proportion being families with children. The OSH will continue to monitor trends over the next several months as it relates to the number of households becoming homeless for the first time. As more housing developments are completed and additional emergency housing vouchers are utilized, the OSH expects placements into permanent housing to increase in the coming months.

Reentry Housing Programs

Appendices E through G include data related to the County's programs for the reentry population. These include services provided by the Reentry Resource Center (RRC), clients participating in one of two RRH programs, and/or an emergency financial assistance program designed for those connected to the criminal justice system. Both the Reentry Minimal to RRH and the Reentry RRH Exceptions programs provide case management, housing placement, and a time-limited rental subsidy, but the Minimal to RRH program is a program that provides less intensive case management and is designed to assist lower-acuity clients. The Emergency Assistance Program (EAP) provides one-time rental or other financial assistance.

Some highlights from these programs include those listed below.

- The RRC provides services to County residents with recent involvement in the criminal justice system, supporting reentry efforts including helping clients navigate the County's supportive housing system. The total number of clients who accessed services at the RRC increased from 1,418 in 2021 to 1,447 in 2022. Chart 1 in Appendix E shows that for clients accessing services at the RRC in 2022, 49% were literally homeless, staying in a shelter, motel, or in a place not meant for human habitation. This is a 9% increase from the previous year. The percentage of clients who accessed services at the RRC who were in a permanent situation such as rental (with or without subsidy) decreased from 18% in 2021 to 5% in 2022.
- Chart 3 in Appendix E shows the intervention breakdown for clients assessed at the RRC. Of the 221 individuals who completed VI-SPDAT assessment at the RRC in 2022, 68% were assessed in the PSH range, 27% in the RRH range, and 5% in the minimal intervention range. In 2021, 55% of clients assessed at the RRC were assessed in the PSH range. When compared to the system-wide needs, individuals assessed at the RRC tend to have higher acuity than the County's systemwide homeless population, for which approximately 55% score in the PSH range and 37% in the RRH range. When analyzing the County's system-wide homeless population, 26% self-reported

being in jail in the past six months and for these clients, 78% were assessed in the PSH range of housing intervention.

- Historically, reentry programs have had a lower rate of successful exits to permanent housing compared to RRH programs overall. Unhoused individuals with recent jail or prison experience, including those on probation or parole, face many barriers to obtaining and maintaining housing. Successful exits have increased significantly over the last year. Chart 3 in Appendix F shows for the RRH Exceptions program, exits to permanent housing increased to 86% in 2022, an increase of 6% from the previous year. For the Minimal to RRH program, permanent housing exits increased from 65% in 2021 to 91% in 2022. While the actual number of exits is not large, these outcomes are higher than the overall rates of RRH exits system-wide, demonstrating the success of the Reentry programs in working with program participants to overcome the additional barriers they may face in obtaining permanent housing.

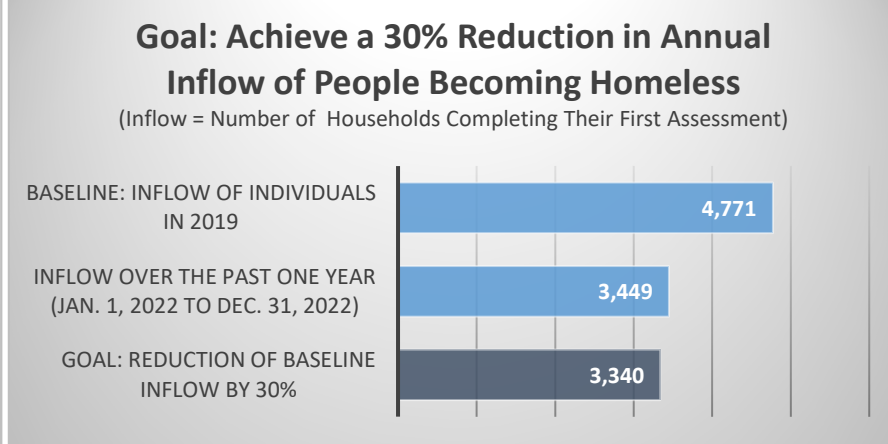
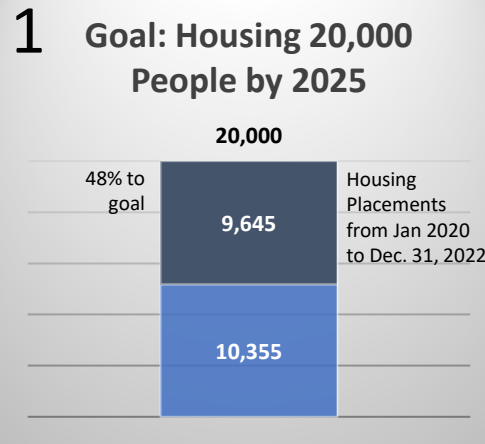


Office of Supportive Housing
 Supportive Housing System
 Dashboard
 January 1, 2022 –
 December 31, 2022

The 2020-2025 Community Plan to End Homelessness

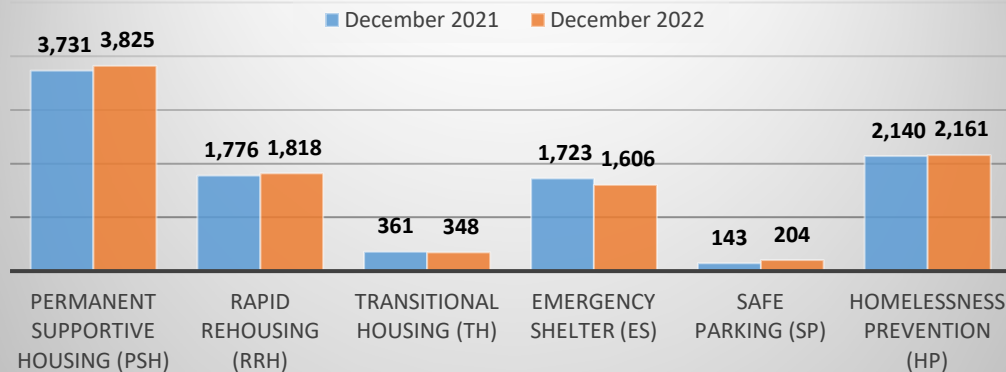
The county-wide plan is our roadmap for ending homelessness in Santa Clara County. The 2020-2025 plan sets aggressive targets designed to reverse the current growth in homelessness and bring us one step closer to our collective goal of eliminating homelessness in our community. Appendix A will highlight specific goals related to this plan.

Appendix A: Community Plan Goals



Appendix B: Capacity and Utilization as of 12/31/2022

Program Capacity (Units or Households)

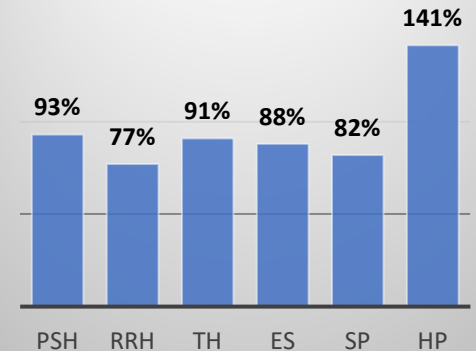


Under Construction or in the Pipeline Approved by the Board

1,334 Total Housing Units (652 PSH, 496 RRH, 82 VASH, and 104 I/DD)

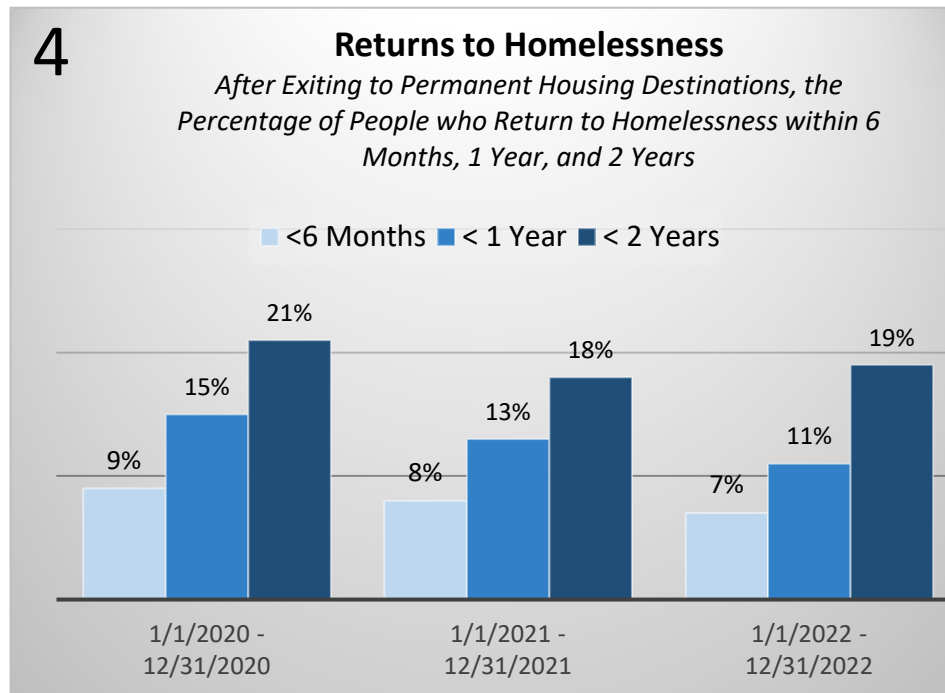
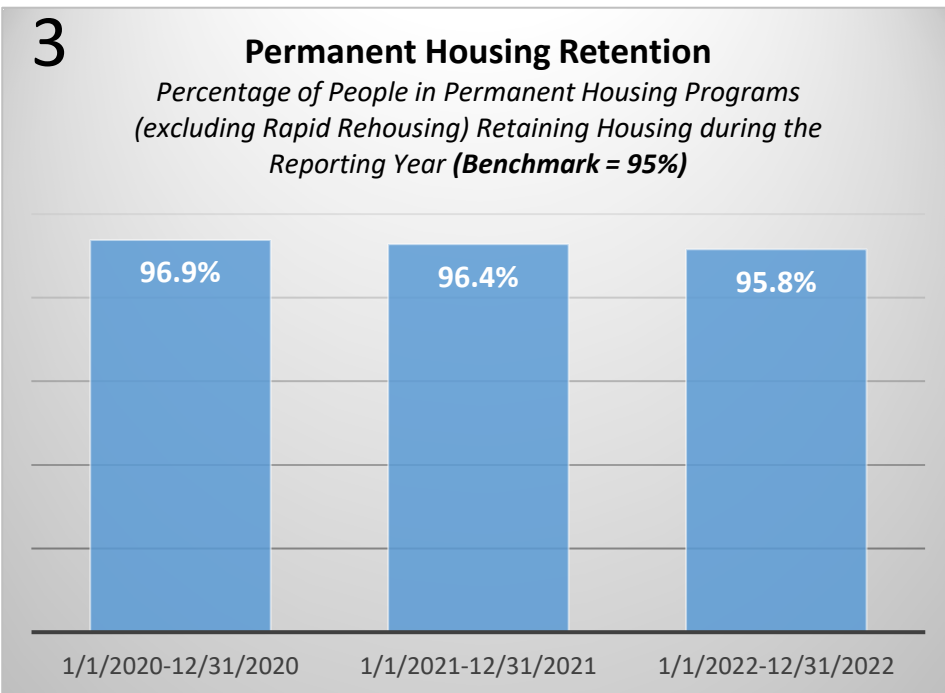
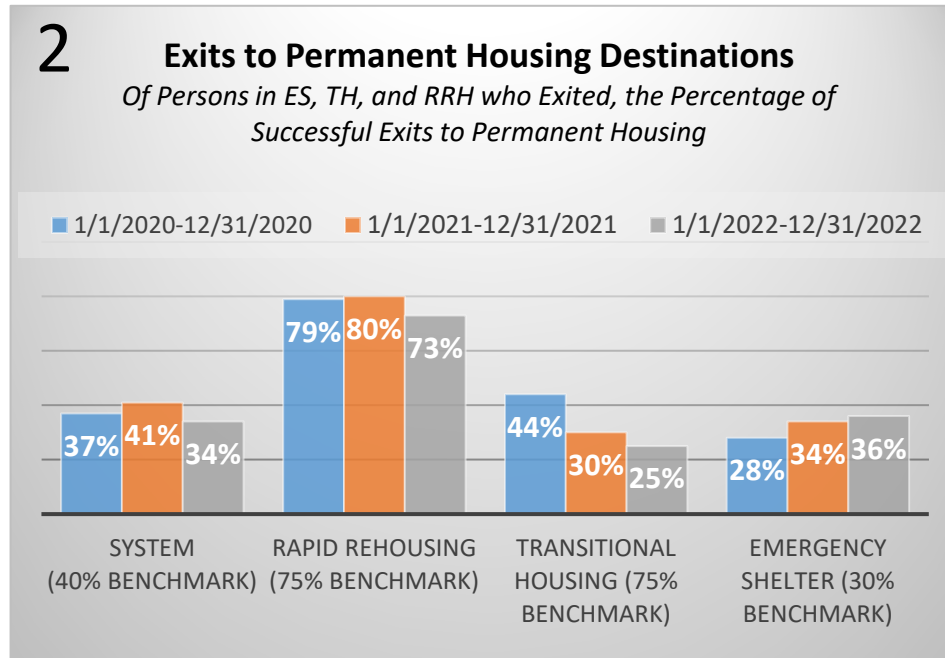
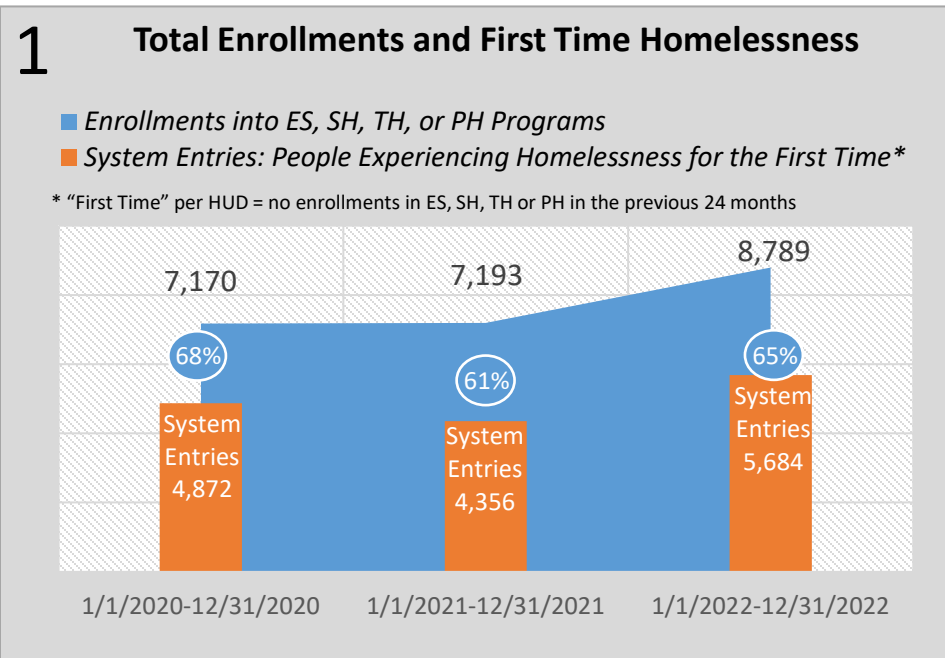


Program Utilization, December 2022



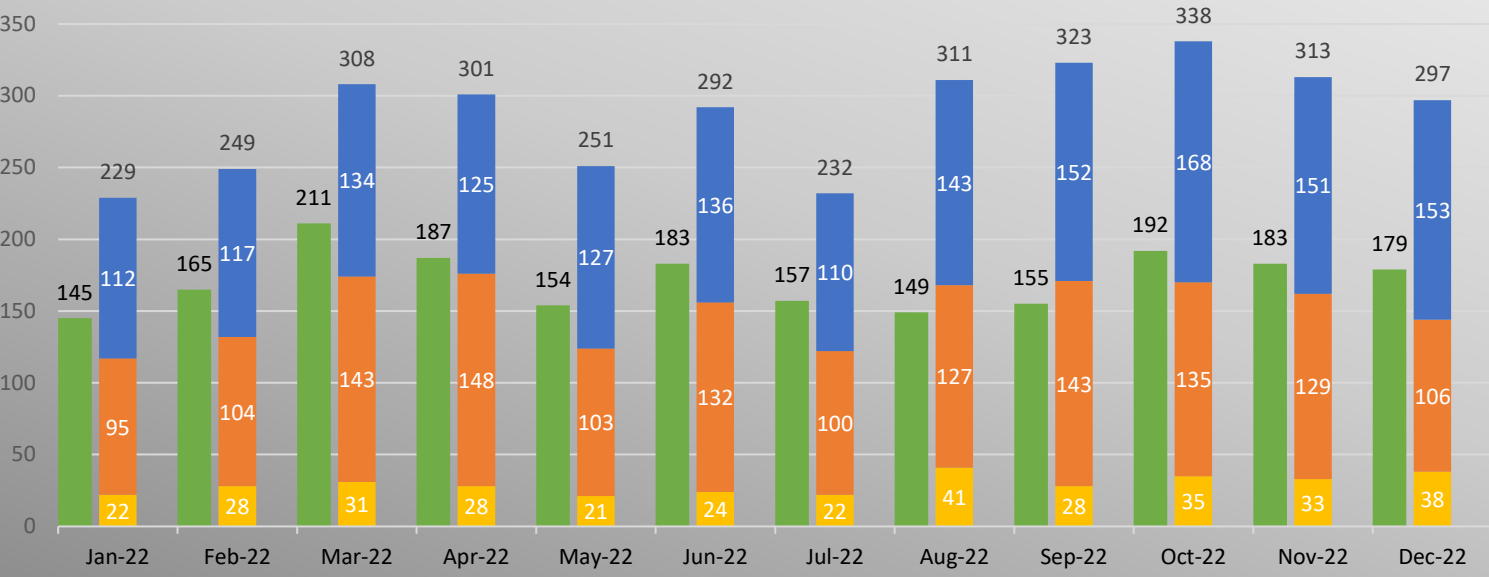
- Utilization: PSH, RRH are point-in-time utilization on December 31, 2022. TH and ES data reflects utilization for the month of December 2022, and SP and HP utilization are based on the last 12 months
- Program utilization is based on households enrolled in programs that are tracked in HMIS.
- PSH programs that are not tracked in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) include HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH), consisting of 1,222 units, and other programs which comprise 50 units. PSH capacity includes 40 units which are Permanent Housing with services (no disability required).
- For Safe Parking programs, one parking space is the equivalent of one unit of capacity with an estimated 2.5 individuals per vehicle.

Appendix C: System Performance Measures



Appendix D: Housing Placements and Inflow by Month

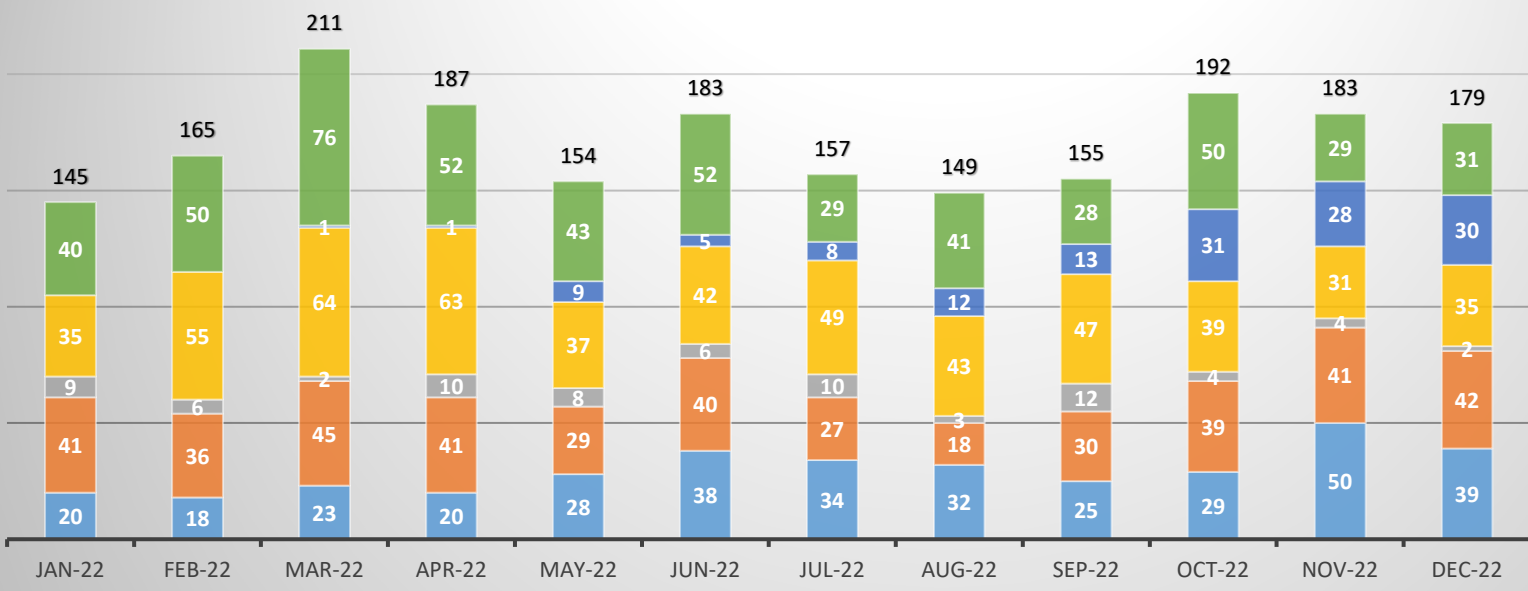
Monthly Housing Placements vs. Homeless Inflow



Over the Past 1 Year:
 Approximately 2,060
 Unduplicated
 Households Housed
 and 3,449 First Time VI-
 SDPAT Assessments

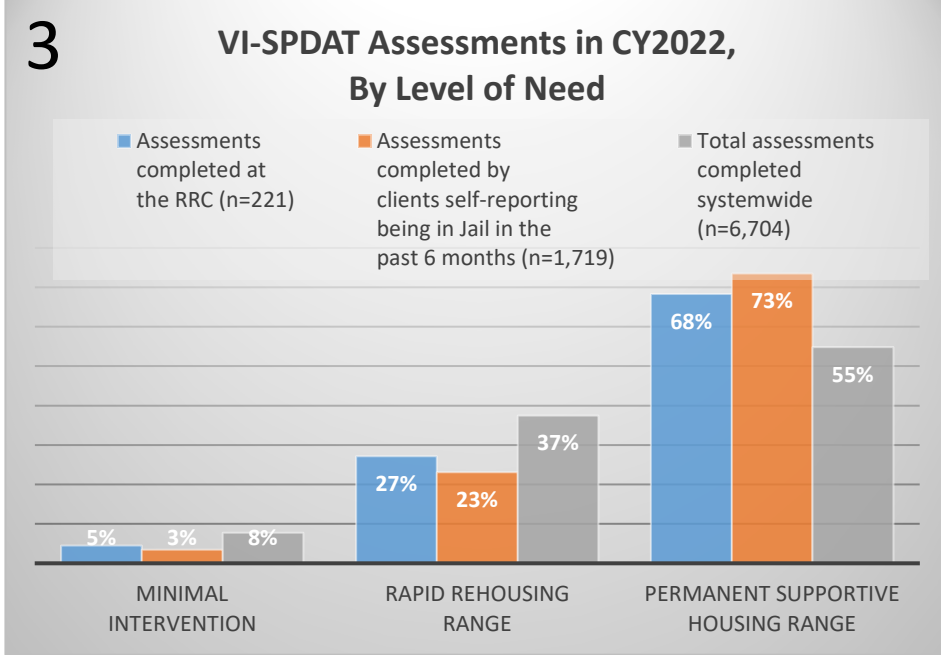
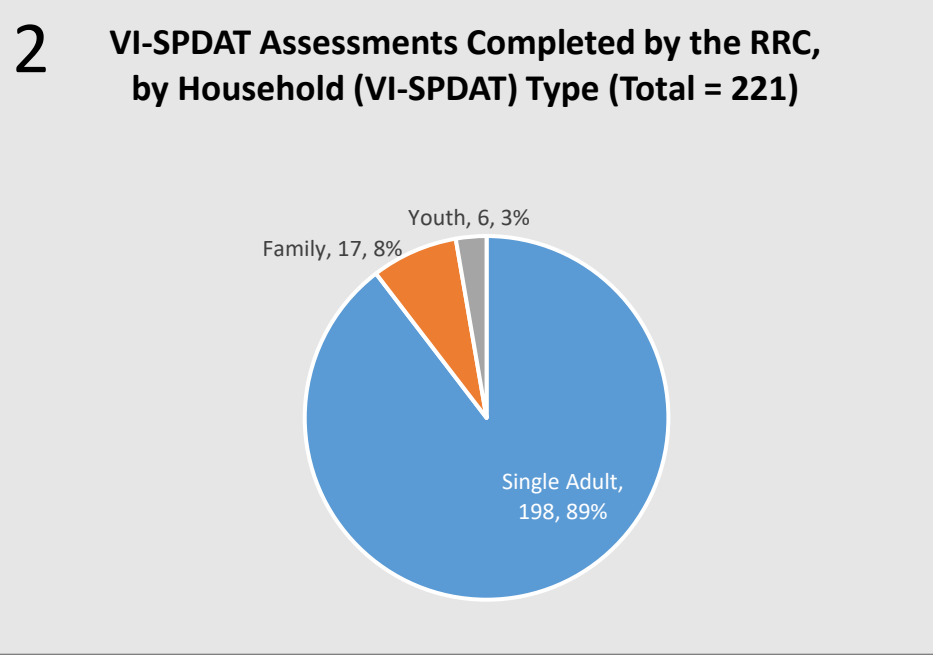
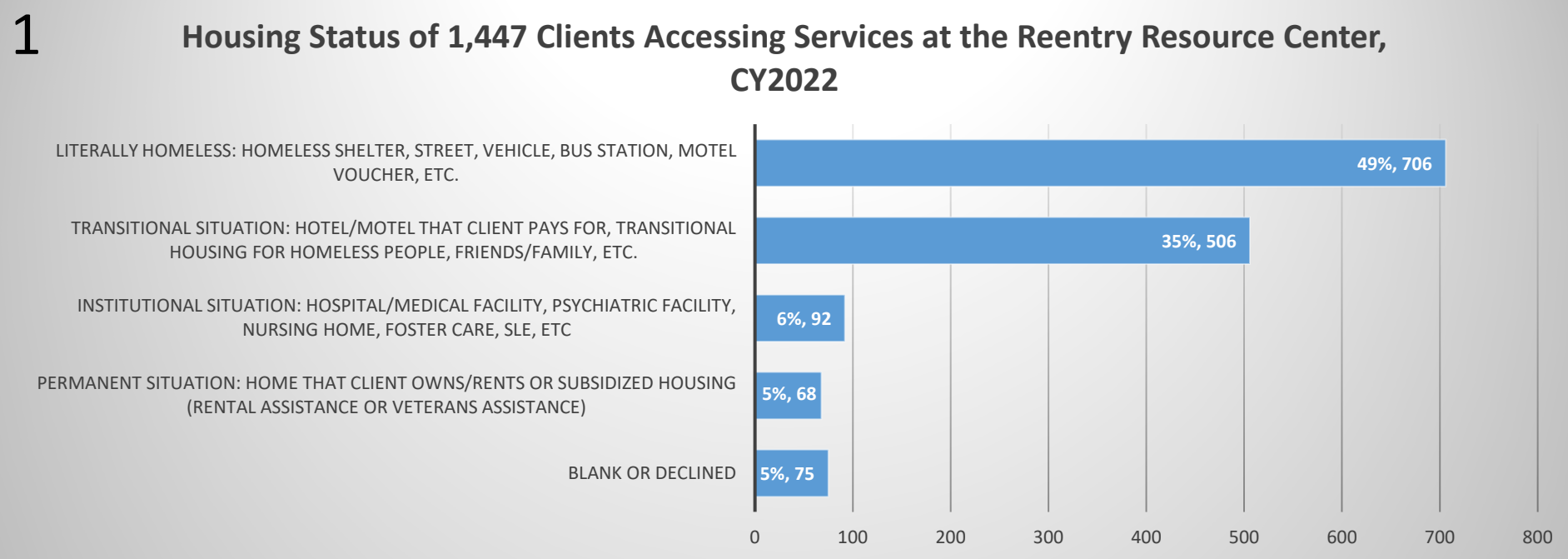
- Housing Placements (Household)
- Inflow: PSH Score Range
- Inflow: RRH Score Range
- Inflow: Minimal Intervention

Monthly Housing Placements from Project Types

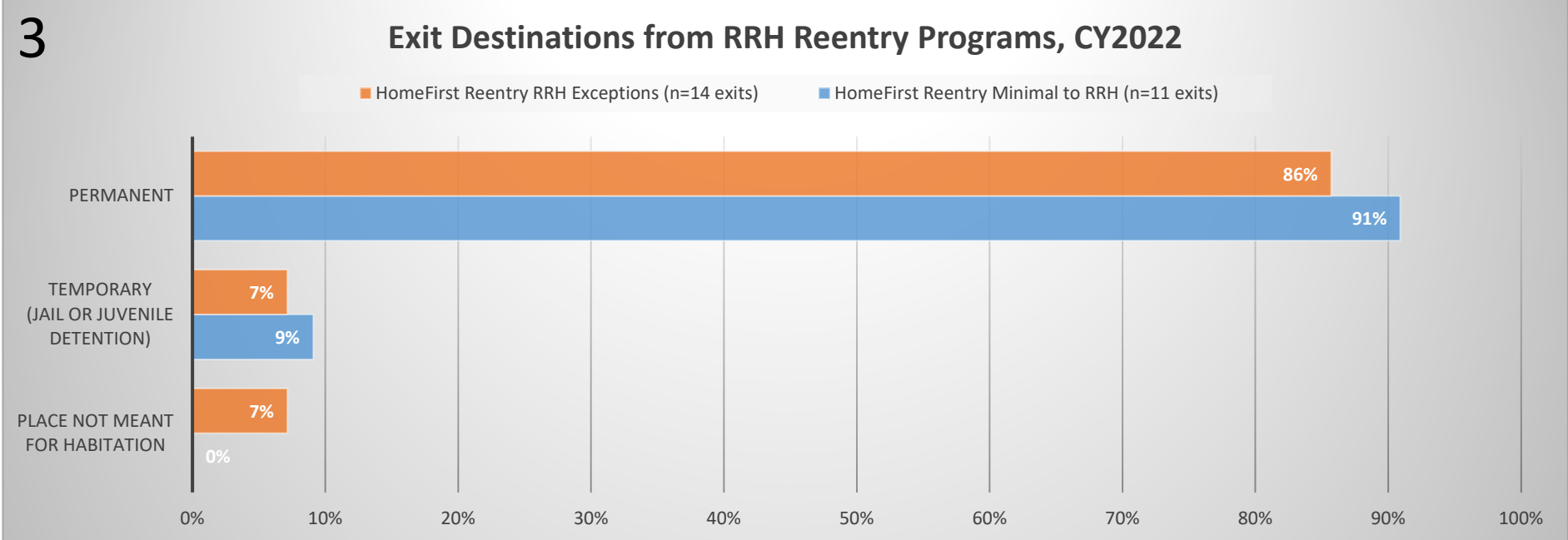
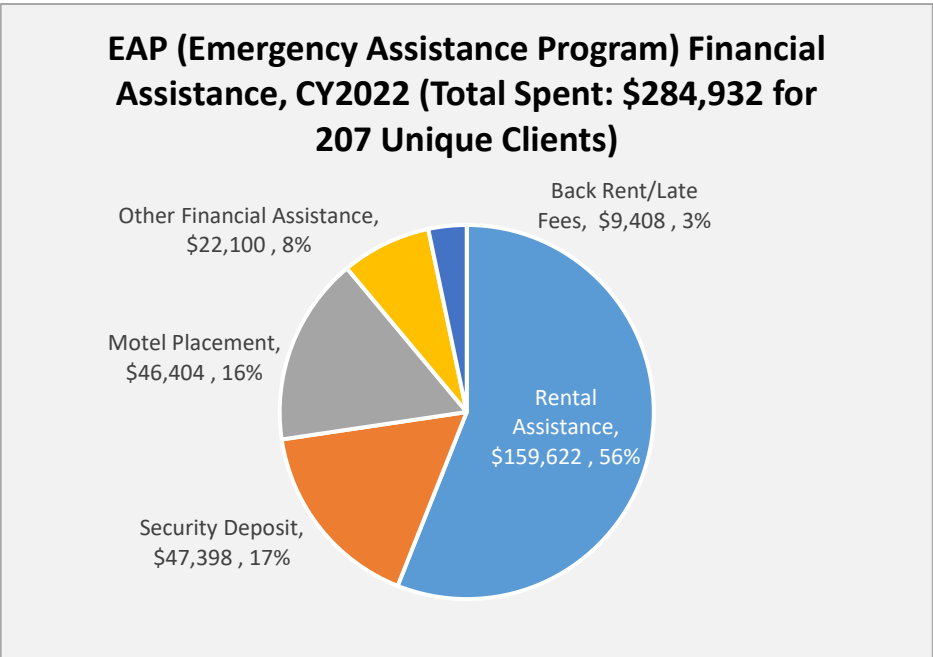
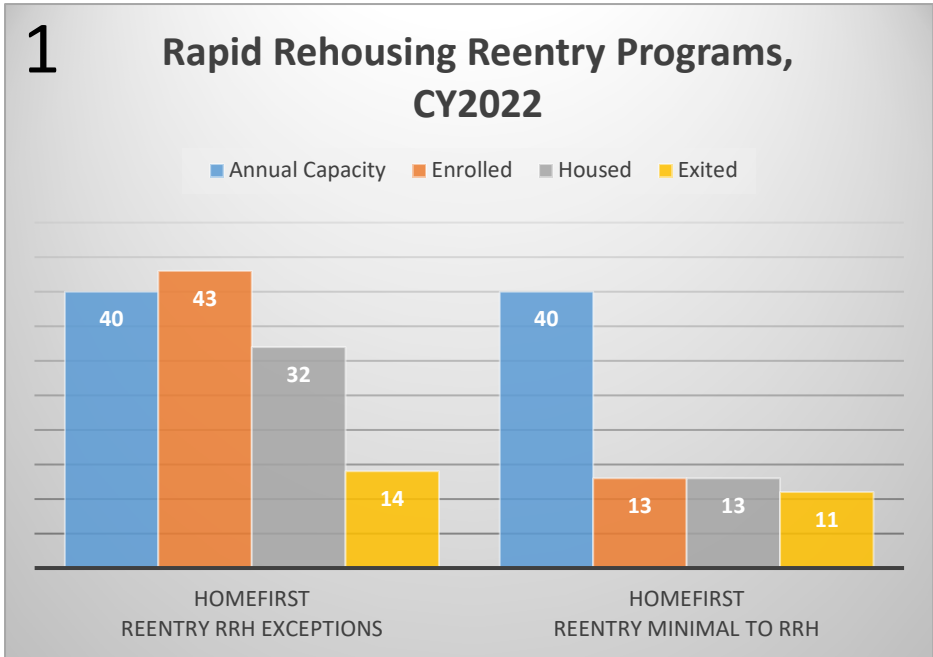


- Permanent Supportive Housing
- PH-Housing Only (EHV)
- Rapid Rehousing
- Transitional Housing
- Emergency Shelter
- Other

Note: PSH housing placements include VASH



Appendix F: Reentry RRH Programs and EAP Utilization, CY2022



Appendix G: Reentry Resource Center (RRC) Client Demographics, CY2022

The following charts provide demographics for 221 clients who were assessed at the RRC in CY2022

