Orange County's Rapid Re-Housing Goals and Outcomes

This report explains goals that have been set for Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) projects by the Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC), what they mean for Orange County residents experiencing homelessness, and the outcome of two cycles of performance data review.

2-1-1 Orange County first published project performance data for RRH projects in April 2019 after deciding on measures and goals in 2018. Performance data was published again in November 2019. The report published in April 2019 looked at data from clients who were active from 3/1/2018 to 2/28/2019 and the report published in November 2019 looked at data from clients who were active from 10/1/2018 to 9/30/2019.

The following goals apply to RRH projects:

Goal 1: Prioritize Clients Experiencing Literal Homelessness

Projects are making huge improvements in exclusively serving clients who are experiencing literal homelessness immediately prior to project entry.

Goal 4: Place Households in Units as Soon as Possible

Projects continue to make improvements on this goal, but the project type struggles with consistnetly placing clients in housing units in fewer than 30 days after their enrollment.

Goals 6 & 7: Help Adult Clients Increase Their Income While Enrolled and as of Project Exit

In part due to the short term nature of the assistance provided by Rapid Re-Housing projects, the project type struggles to help clients increase their income during their enrollment and by the time they exit the project.

Goal 8: Help Clients Exit to Successful Housing Situations

Although there appears to be a significant minority of projects that are not achieving this goal, the majority of clients are exited from RRH projects to successful housing destinations.

Goal 10: Effectively Use CoC Funds to Place Households in Permanent Housing

The majority of projects are currently meeting this goal, and the overall project type score for using CoC funds effectively is well under the target for this goal.

Goal 11: Ensure Clients Do Not Fall Back Into Homelessness After Being Housed

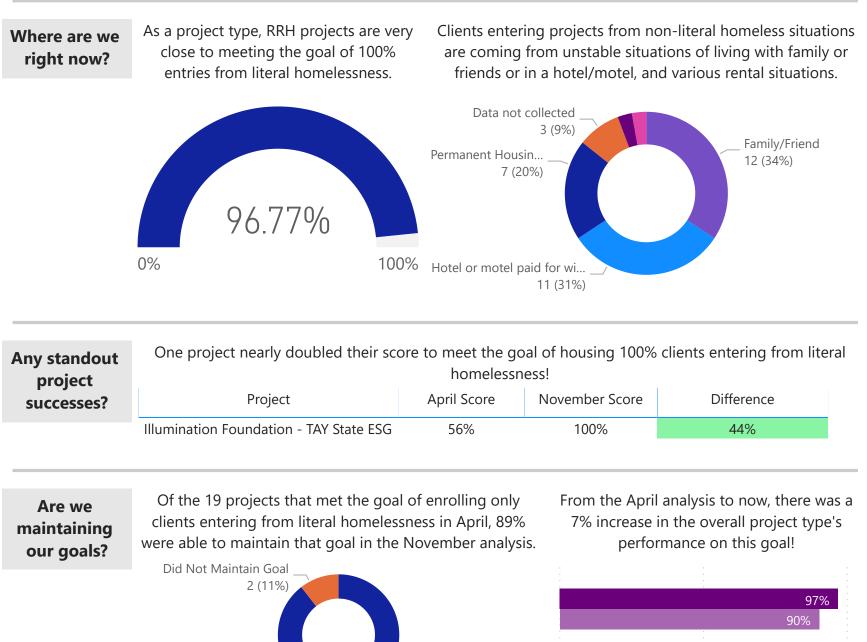
The majority of Rapid Re-Housing projects are effectively stabilizing clients in permanent housing because 93% of clients who exited to permanent housing do not return to homelessness within two years of their exit date.

*Goals 2, 3, 5, and 9 do not apply to RRH projects.

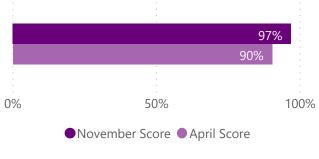


Goal 1: Prioritize People Experiencing Literal Homelessness

Why does this goal matter? Our goal is to have 100% of clients in RRH projects coming from literal homelessness situations to ensure that out CoC's limited resources are focused on those with the greatest need. The purpose of Rapid Re-Housing projects is to help individuals and families "living on the streets or in emergency shelters solve the practical and immediate challenges to obtaining permanent housing while reducing the amount of time they experience homelessness" (Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Rapid Re-Housing Brief*, 2014)

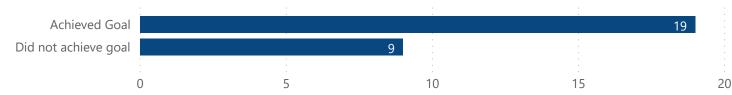


Maintained Goal _ 17 (89%)



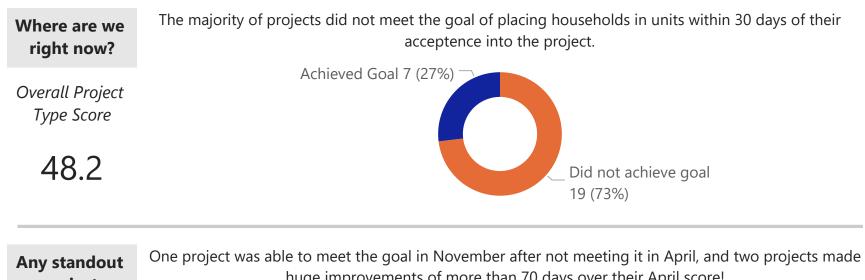
What's the bottom line?

The majority of RRH projects enroll 100% people entering from literal homeless situations. Of the 9 projects that did not meet this goal in the November analysis, 5 projects were within 9% of meeting the goal. Of 1,096 enrollments included in this analysis, only 35 came from situations other than literal homelessness.



Goal 4: Place Households in Units As Soon As Possible

Why does this goal matter? Since a primary goal for Rapid Re-Housing projects is to re-house people in permanent housing from literal homeless situations and reduce the amount of time client remains homeless, it is important to move clients from their literal homeless situation into permanent housing as quickly as possible. Clients may agree to receive services and be found eligible for a program's assistance before a unit is available. Our goal is for projects to place clients into units within 30 days of the client's enrollment in the project.



project	huge improvements of more than 70 days over their April score:				
successes?	Project	April Score	November Score	Difference	
	Illumination Foundation - Santa Ana ESG Rapid Rehousing	134	44	-90	
	Mercy House - CA State ESG	172	96	-76	
	Mercy House - CoC JRHR Rapid Re-housing	34	24	-10	

Are we maintaining our goals?

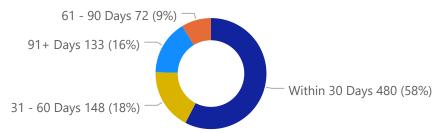
The majority of projects are improving on this goal, however there are a significant number of projects with longer wait times from April to November.

Fewer clients were placed into units within 30 days of enrollment in the November analysis compared to the April analysis period.



What's the bottom line?

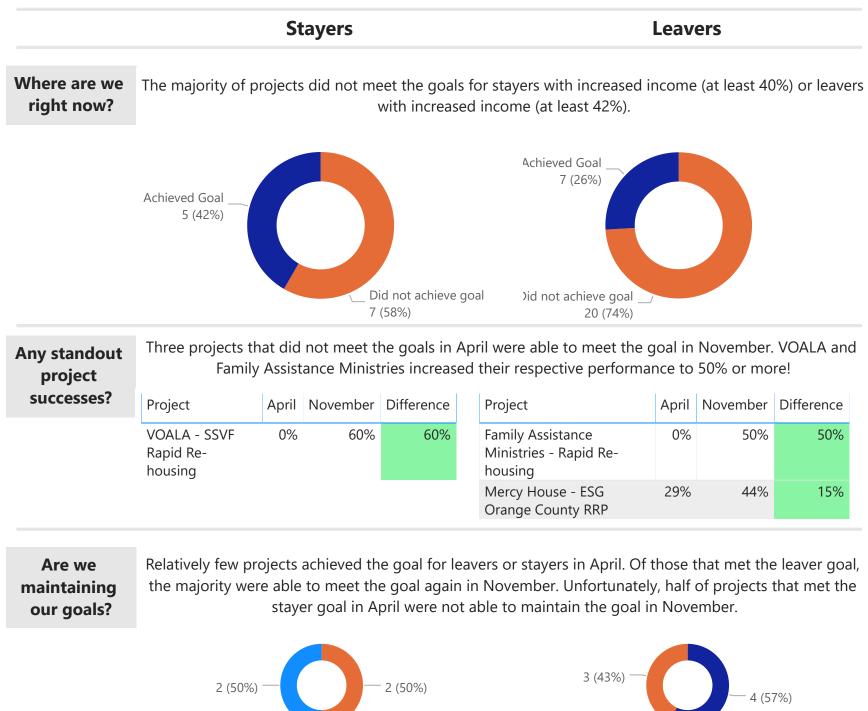
While a slight majority of clients are being placed in units within 30 days of enrollment, a significant number of clients are waiting more than 30 days to exit homelessness and enter permanent housing.



Data quality issues, such as misunderstanding of the difference between Project Start Date and Housing Move-In Date (as well as when and how to enter this data) may contribute to the higher scores for this goal. Improving data consistency across all agencies and project types is a current goal for the OC CoC.

Goals 6 & 7: Help Adult Clients Increase Their Income While Enrolled in RRH Projects and by the Time They Exit

Why does this goal matter? Helping adult clients increase their income so they can maintain the housing they've secured through RRH assistance is a crucial component of stabilizing clients served by RRH projects.



Did Not Maintain Goal Maintained Goal

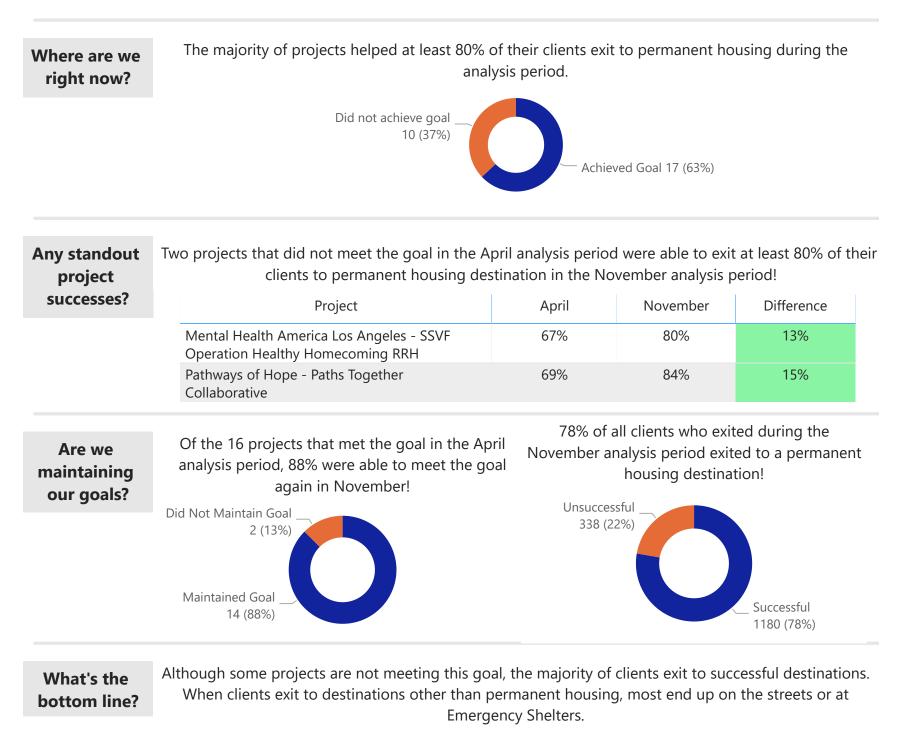
What's the bottom line?

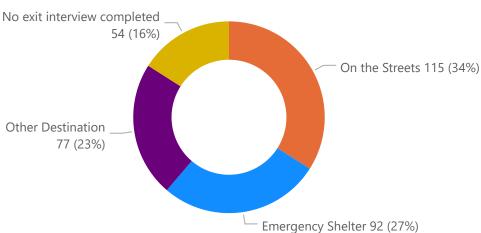
Projects continue to struggle with helping clients to increase their income while enrolled in the project or by the time of project exit. Just over half of projects are improving or maintaining the total percentage of clients who increase their income while enrolled or at the time of of project exit.



Goal 8: Help Clients Exit to Successful Housing Situations

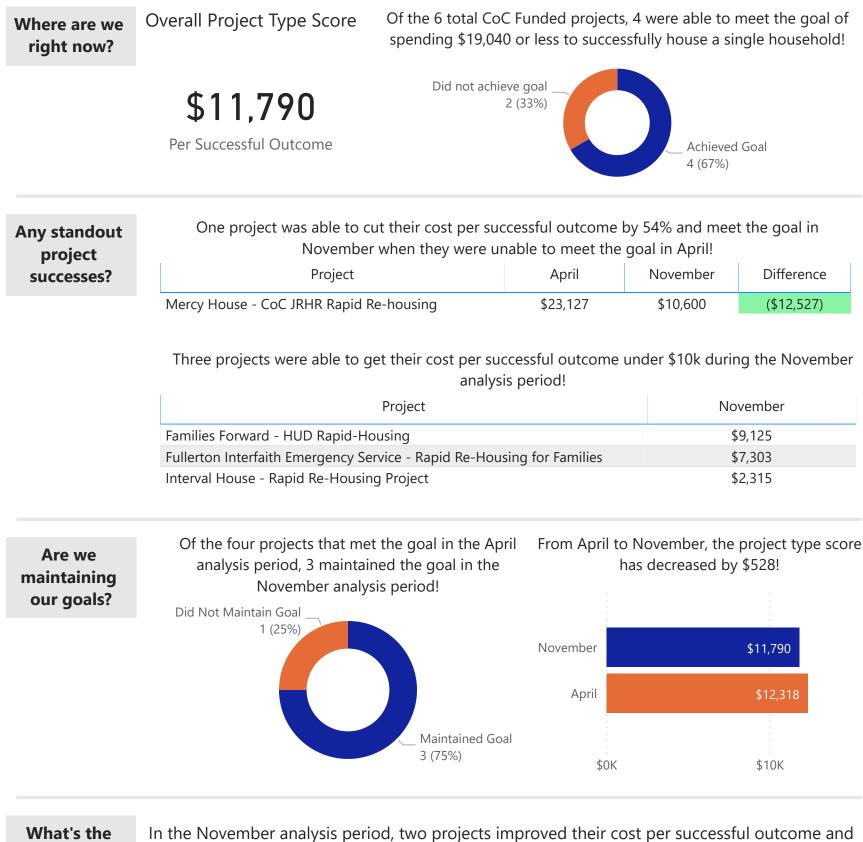
Why does this goal matter? The goal of Rapid Re-Housing projects is to help clients "move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing," (Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *FY2020 HMIS Data Standards*, 2019). Successful outcomes, meaning exits to permanent housing situations, are an important indication that a CoC's RRH projects are operating effectively.





Goal 10: Effectively Use CoC Funds to Place Households in Units

Why does this goal matter? With limited amount of CoC funding to serve Orange County residents experiencing homelessness, households must be served as efficiently and prudentially as possible while not compromising the quality of service provided to clients.

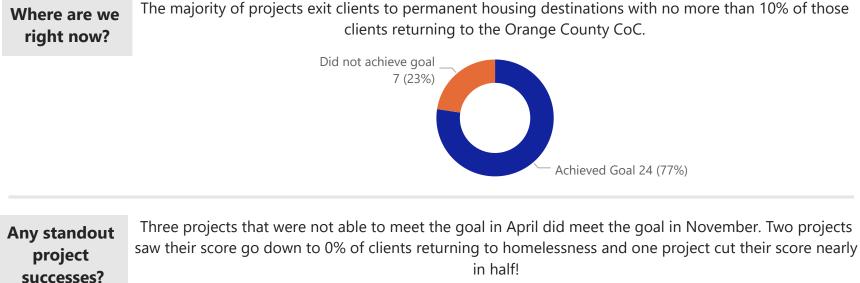


bottom line?

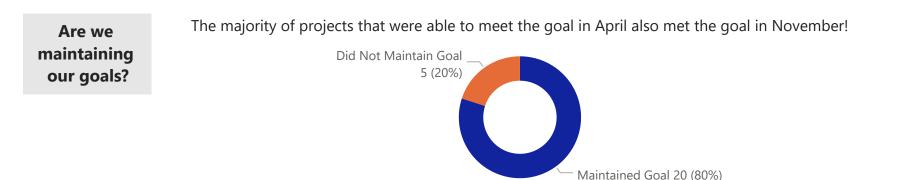
In the November analysis period, two projects improved their cost per successful outcome and one project maintained their score. This goal is difficult to measure due to accurate and up to date funding information not being required in HMIS. 211OC has access to CoC funding amounts through the publicly available NOFA Grant Inventory Worksheet, but because agencies recieve funding from many varied sources, CoC funding is the only source able to be accurately analyzed.

Goal 11: Ensure Clients Do Not Fall Back Into Homelessness After Being Permanently Housed

Why does this goal matter? When a client has been permanently housed and then falls back into homelessness, they experience a severe setback in their housing stability. It is crucial that every effort is made to keep clients from experiencing homelessness again after being permanently housed. This goal cannot be met solely by individual projects, but must be a community wide effort.



Project	April	November	Difference
1736 Family Crisis Center - SSVF Rapid Re-housing	19.00%	0.00%	-19.00%
Mercy House - CoC Rapid Re-housing (HO)	38.00%	0.00%	-38.00%
Mercy House - ESG Orange County RRP	11.00%	6.00%	-5.00%



What's the bottom line?

RRH projects consistently meet the goal of fewer than 10% of clients returning to homelessness after being permanently housed. Of the 440 clients who returned to homelessness in the November analysis, the majority went to Emergency Shelter projects.

