

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 2019
9:00 AM TO 12:00 PM

SACRAMENTO FOOD BANK
3333 3RD AVENUE, SACRAMENTO, CA 95817
COMMUNITY ROOM

AGENDA FOR ADVISORY BOARD PRIORITY SETTING

Agenda Item	Activity/Outcomes	Status & Timing
1. Welcome and Introductions	Introductions of guests and the HomeBase Team (Chair)	Discussion [5 min]
2. Goals for Today	<p>While a gaps analysis has not been completed, the goal of this meeting is to provide guidance to committees of the CoC making funding decisions by using data to answer these questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which homeless subpopulations have the greatest need for resources in Sacramento region in 2019? What types of housing or services for homeless people are most needed in Sacramento region in 2019? (Executive Committee). 	Discussion [10 min]
3. Presentation of Relevant Data & Information	Presentation of key data related to homeless populations and subpopulations, inflows and outflows, and resources available (SSF/City/County)	Informational [50 min]
4. Priority Setting Discussion	<p>Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is not perfect, but we want to do the best we can with what we have. If we prioritize everything, the biggest gaps will not be addressed. When allocating resources or creating allocation processes, the CoC must always first consider eligible uses of the funding, then it should consider all of: CoC priorities, funder preferences (i.e., which projects are likely to be funded), and project quality. This Board represents the full community, and will take into account the needs of the full community today. <p>Advisory Board members will work in small groups to create proposals using data to support their conclusions. Audience</p>	Action Item [1 hour, 40 min]

SACRAMENTO CONTINUUM OF CARE

	<p>members will meet separately. Each group will present their proposal.</p> <p>HomeBase will support creation of a proposal where there is consensus, Advisory Board will discuss and amend until it is supported by a majority of the members.</p>	
5. Next Steps	Final priorities will be shared with funding committees.	[5 minutes]

Demographic Breakdowns

All People Active on Master List at end of 2018

All People	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Unsheltered then Sheltered	Sheltered then Unsheltered
6894	1290	4235	542	827

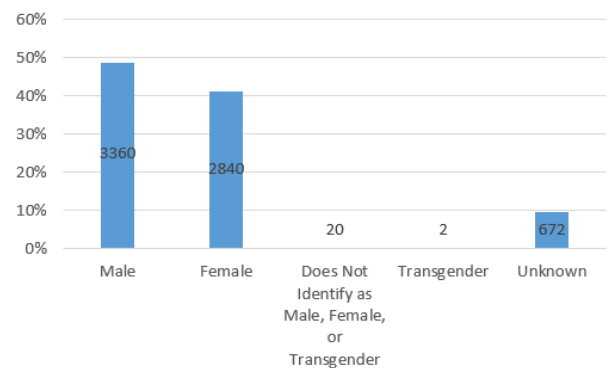
Family Structure		
	Families with at least one child	Individuals
Everyone	959	4560
Veterans	43 (4.5%)	408 (8.9%)
TAY Household	101 (10.5%)	472 (10.4%)
Chronic	152 (15.8%)	1585 (34.7%)
Senior (55+)	46 (4.8%)	1264 (27.7%)
Non-Vet, Non-Chronic Adults	764 (79.9%)	3683 (80.8%)

Notes: Average HH size is 2.4 people

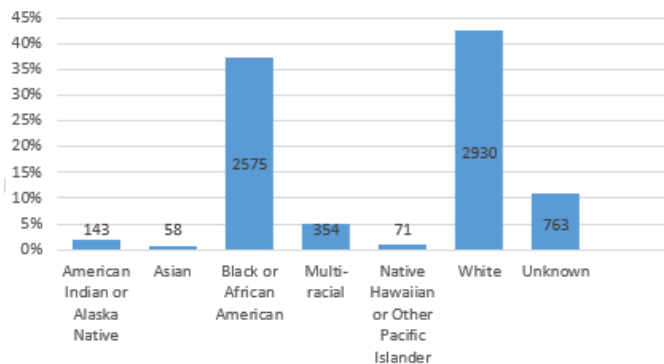
Chronic HH are households with at least one chronic member

Percentages are percent of families or individuals in subgroup

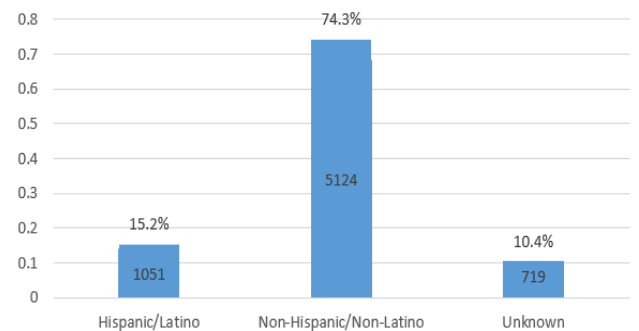
Gender



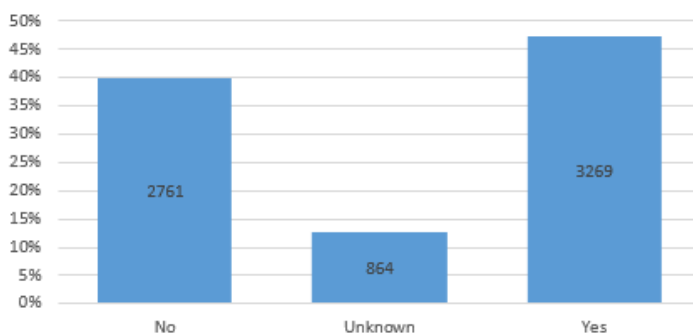
Race



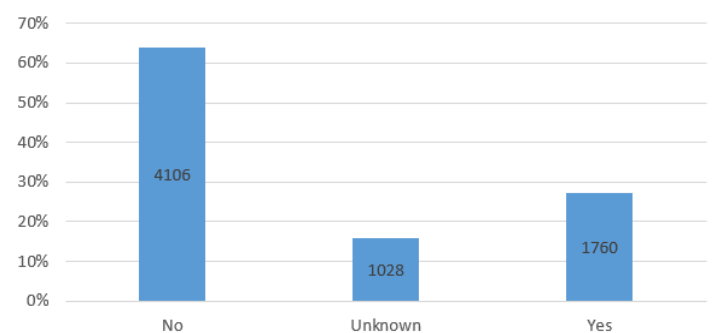
Ethnicity

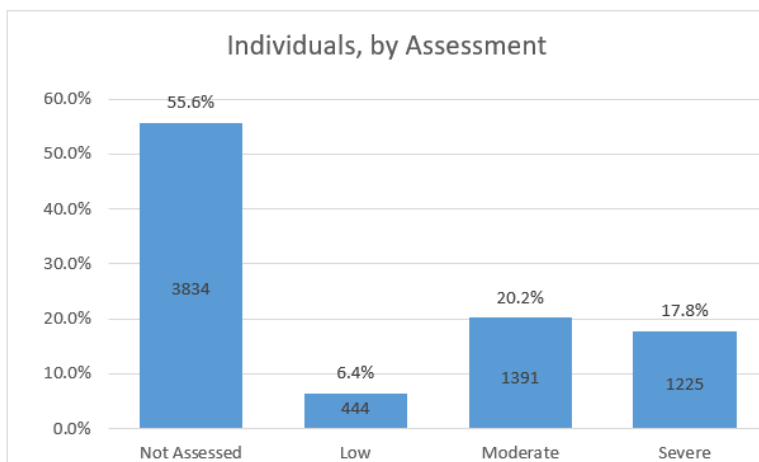
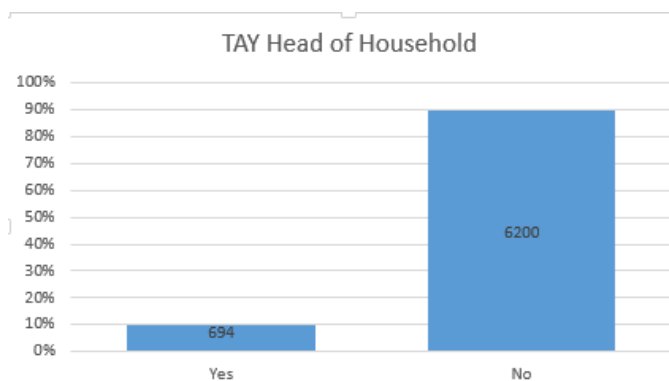
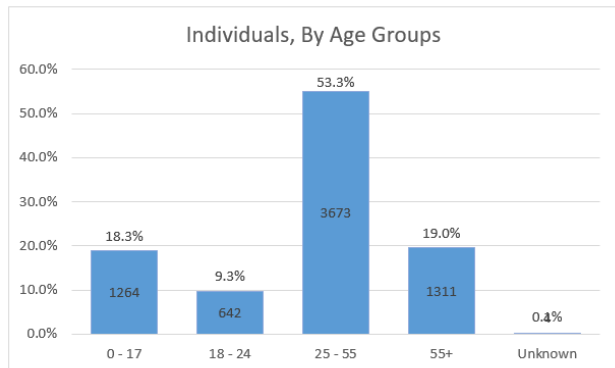


Disability Status



Chronic Status





Average Length of Time
Homeless

18.3
Months



Housing Resources

Sacramento Housing Inventory Count, 2018				
	Target Population	Families	Individuals	Total
ES	All	354	537	891
	Veterans	0	30	30
	Youth	0	42	42
	Chronic	0	0	0
	Non-Vet, Non-Chronic Adults	354	465	819
TH	All	267	335	602
	Veterans	0	57	57
	Youth	71	55	126
	Chronic	0	0	0
	Non-Vet, Non-Chronic Adults	196	223	419
RRH	All	581	151	732
	Veterans	25	69	94
	Youth	39	36	75
	Chronic	0	0	0
	Non-Vet, Non-Chronic Adults	517	46	563
PSH	All	1363	1746	3109
	Veterans	285	303	588
	Youth	0	0	0
	Chronic	854	1632	2486
	Non-Vet, Non-Chronic Adults	509	114	623

Alternative Count of RRH Beds based on Average Use:

	Families	Individuals	Total
All RRH	337	128	465

Data Description:

The total number of active people is based on the Master List constructed by SSF. This Master List combines program enrollments, program services, and assessments to construct the most complete picture of a person's engagement with the homelessness crisis system. The active individuals at the end of 2018 provides a snapshot of all individuals experiencing homelessness. These individuals may be either sheltered or unsheltered at the time of the snapshot. In addition, some individuals have experienced times of being both sheltered and unsheltered during their current engagement with the homelessness crisis system.

These demographic data are based on clients' most recent program enrollment and are self-reported. Missing data arises for a number of reasons. Clients may decline to answer certain questions or the question may not be asked at the time of enrollment. Also, not all programs that serve the homeless population report into the HMIS. In the 2018 housing inventory 79.4% of the ES beds, 92.4% of the TH beds, 100% of the RRH beds, and 82.4% of the PSH beds reported into the HMIS. If a client is only served by non-reporting programs, then their demographic information is never recorded. To the extent that the characteristics of the clients with missing data diverge strongly from the known population, demographic statistics can be biased. Nevertheless, there is no strong evidence indicating that such differences exist.

Definitions of Metrics:

Disability Status: Whether client indicates they have a disability at the time of last program enrollment.

Veterans: Individuals who self-identify as a veteran when enrolled in the HMIS.

Chronic Status: Determined by responses to several questions at last program entry.

Age Groups: Age at the beginning of 2018.

TAY Head of Households: All members of households where the head of household is between 18 and 24.

Length of Time Homeless: Length of time homeless is a system performance metric defined by HUD. It combines information from program enrollments and from self-reports of the time a person has been homeless prior to a program enrollment. Because this metric relies on many different fields and excludes clients for whom any fields are missing, the universe of clients that report length of time homeless is much smaller than the universe of clients for the other demographics.

Assessment Scores: Clients are administered different assessments (VI-SPDATs) depending on their circumstances. Scores vary between assessment types but each assessment has a range that places clients in the low category (diversion), moderate category (RRH), or the severe category (PSH).

RRH Beds by Usage: RRH is a voucher based program and the number of clients housed varies over time. An alternative way to calculate the number beds available is to divide the number of clients housed by the number of clients served in a year based on the average length of stay in housing. The 2018 APR indicates that the average client stay was 123 days, meaning 3 clients could be served with a voucher each year. 381 individuals and 1003 families were housed, yielding 128 and 337 bed equivalents for individuals and families respectively.

Inflow - Outflow of People into HMIS

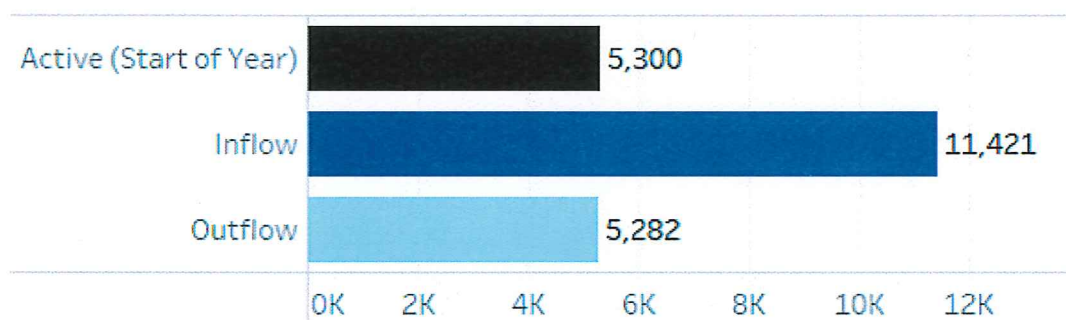


**SACRAMENTO
STEPS FORWARD**

Data Description: Figures are based on the Master List constructed by SSF. It combines all contacts recorded in the HMIS data to construct the most complete picture of a person's homelessness status. Active individuals include all homeless individuals who are enrolled in shelter and non-shelter programs and individuals who in the last 90 days have received an out of program service or have exited a program into homelessness. The inflow comprises all the instances of individuals becoming active during the year. Outflow comprises all instances of individuals being housed, including exits to a permanent housing placement or moving into subsidized housing, either Rapid Rehousing or Permanent Supportive Housing. A single individual may have more than one instance of becoming active (inflow) or being housed (outflow) during the year. All charts are based on individuals.

Required Increases in System Performance. The percentages to the right measure the extent to which current system performance must be increased to meet current demand for each subpopulation. Large percentages indicate that more resources are required to address demand. The top percentage is the increase in the number of permanent placements required to house the inflow of newly homeless that year. The formula is: $\frac{\text{inflow} - \text{outflow}}{\text{outflow}}$. The lower percentage is the increase in the number of permanent placements required to attain functional zero homelessness in 5 years (e.g. the point at which the capacity to house people experiencing homelessness is equal to or greater than the total number of people in need). The formula is: $\frac{(5 \cdot \text{inflow} + \text{Active Start of Year}) - (5 \cdot \text{outflow})}{(5 \cdot \text{outflow})}$.

Everyone



Percent increase in successful housing outcomes to house newly homeless:

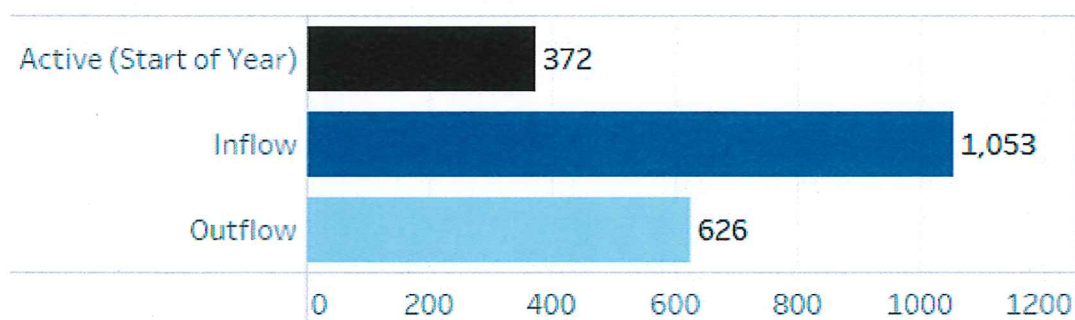
116%

Percent increase in housing successes to reach functional zero in 5 years:

136%

Veterans

Self-reported at time of HMIS enrollment



Percent increase in successful housing outcomes to house newly homeless:

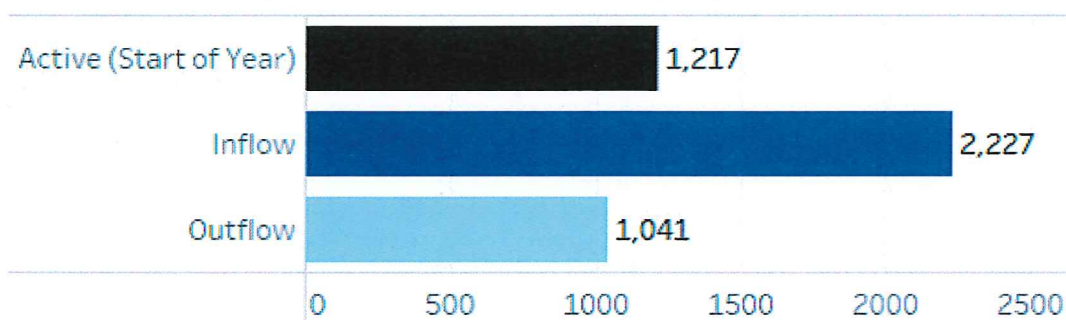
68%

Percent increase in housing successes to reach functional zero in 5 years:

80%

Chronically Homeless

Based on self-reported data collected at program enrollment



Percent increase in successful housing outcomes to house newly homeless:

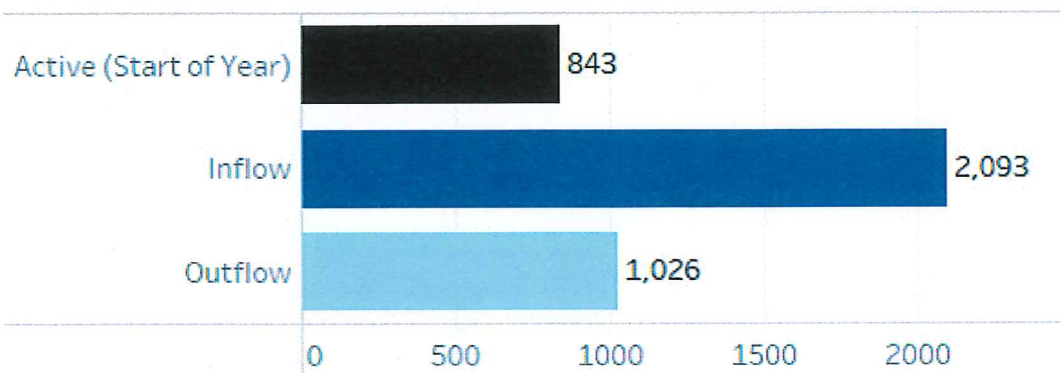
114%

Percent increase in housing successes to reach functional zero in 5 years:

137%

Seniors

Individuals who are currently 55 years old or older



Percent increase in successful housing outcomes to house newly homeless:

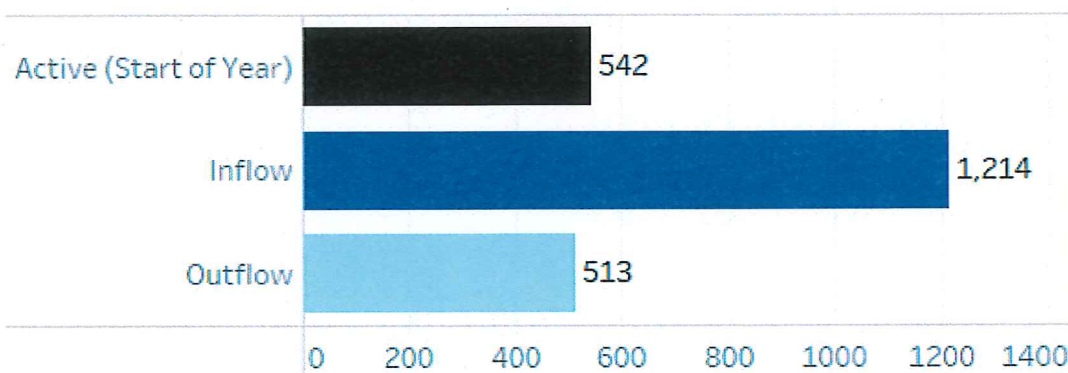
104%

Percent increase in housing successes to reach functional zero in 5 years:

120%

Transition Age Youth

Members of a household with head of household aged 18 to 24



Percent increase in successful housing outcomes to house newly homeless:

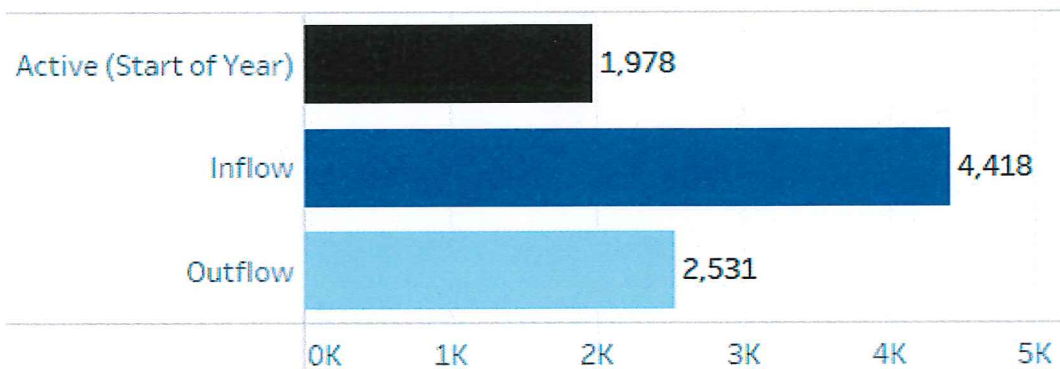
137%

Percent increase in housing successes to reach functional zero in 5 years:

158%

Families

Members of households with at least one adult and one child



Percent increase in successful housing outcomes to house newly homeless:

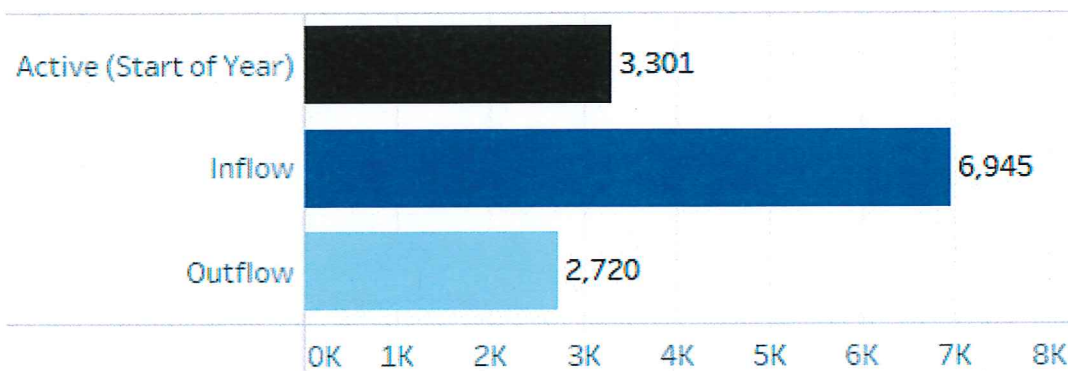
75%

Percent increase in housing successes to reach functional zero in 5 years:

90%

Individuals

Members of households with no children



Percent increase in successful housing outcomes to house newly homeless:

155%

Percent increase in housing successes to reach functional zero in 5 years:

180%

Post 2018 Housing Inventory Count Sacramento County Programs
Includes Shelter, Rapid Re-Housing, Transitional Housing, Built Units Only
March 2019

Program Type	Program Name	County Department(s)	Funding Amount ⁱ	Beds/ Total Program Capacity/Units ⁱⁱ	Timeframe	Population/Subpopulation
Shelter	Regional Shelter Network (RSN) (aka County scattered site shelter/Full Service Re-Housing Shelter)	Department of Human Assistance (DHA)	\$ 1.65M: Shelter ops \$1M: Re-Housing	75 beds	Ongoing	Adults without dependent minors
Shelter	HEAP/CESH Expansion - RSN	DHA	Shelter ops: \$ 523k (HEAP) \$269k (CESH)	40 beds	One-time funding, through 6/2021	Adults without dependent minors
Shelter	HEAP Expansion -Family Shelter	DHA	\$644k Shelter ops	7 families	One-time funding, through 6/2021	Families with minor children
Rapid Re-Housing	Bringing Families Home Contribution to ESG RRH program	Child Protective Services SHRA	\$860k County Match: ESG and FSRP	100 families	July 2017 to June 2019	Child welfare-involved families experiencing homelessness or at risk
Rapid Re-Housing	Winter Sanctuary Re-Housing Services	County City SHRA	\$150k	Rehousing services Winter Sanctuary participants	July 2019 to June 2021	Re-housing services for targeted geography
Re-Housing Assistance	Flexible Housing Pool	DHA	\$8.1M	600 persons (estimated)	One-time funding, through 6/2021	All populations, including APS, jail diversion, youth
Re-Housing Assistance	HomeSafe	DHA Adult Protective Services (APS)	\$264k	80 seniors	One-time funding through 6/2021	Newly homeless and at risk seniors APS clients
Re-Housing Assistance	MHSA Homeless Prevention and Re-Housing Program	Department of Health Services, Behavioral Health Services (BHS)	\$5.6M Re-Housing and Homeless Prevention \$4.4M treatment and services for homeless	1,200 (estimated)	Starting May, 2018, then ongoing	Enrolled in an adult Sacramento County Mental Health Plan treatment program – homeless and at-risk
Permanent Housing Scattered Site	Flexible Supportive Re-Housing Program	DHA	\$3.395M	250 households	Ongoing	All populations, targeting frequent users of County systems

Post 2018 Housing Inventory Count Sacramento County Programs
 Includes Shelter, Rapid Re-Housing, Transitional Housing, Built Units Only
 March 2019

Program Type	Program Name	County Department(s)	Funding Amount ⁱ	Beds/ Total Program Capacity/Units ⁱⁱ	Timeframe	Population/Subpopulation
New Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)– Built Units	Courtyard Inn	County BHS SHRA	Committed \$1.5M in gap financing Committed BHS services	15 BHS units 93 total units	2019 estimated completion of project	Experiencing homelessness and living with serious mental illness
New Permanent Supportive Housing –Built Units	No Place Like Home (NPLH) Sunrise Pointe	County BHS SHRA	Applied for \$3,019,967 in NPLH competitive funding for 22 NPLH units 20-year commitment of BH services	22 NPLH 47 total units	Pending state NPLH funding	Homeless and living with serious mental illness
New Permanent Supportive Housing –Built Units	NPLH Capitol Park Hotel	County BHS SHRA	Applied for \$6,890,825 in NPLH competitive funding and \$2,800,000 in NPLH noncompetitive funding for 65 units in the 134 unit rehabilitation project. 20-year commitment of BH services	65 NPLH 134 total units	Pending State NPLH funding	Homeless and living with serious mental illness
New Transitional Housing – Built Units	Veterans Village Phase II	County Economic Development	\$1 million	46 transitional beds (Phase III adds 50 PSH units)	Groundbreaking for II and II, April 2018	Veterans experiencing homelessness

ⁱ Annual anticipated unless otherwise indicated, based on 2018/19 budget

ⁱⁱ Shelter: Point in time bed capacity
 Rehousing program: Estimated re-housed
 Built Units: Units, typically with range of size