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SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN TO REDUCE HOMELESSNESS

AUGUST 2020



FOCUS STRATEGIES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

PURPOSE AND GOALS

TA PURPOSE AND GOALS



In March 2019, Santa Cruz County engaged Focus Strategies to:

- Assist community leaders and stakeholders to evaluate, align and improve the countywide response to homelessness
- Guide the community towards developing a Strategic Action Plan to implement a more coordinated and systematic countywide approach to reducing homelessness

PLANNING PROCESS PHASES







COUNTY CONTEXT:

EXISTING PLANS AND DATA



- Strategic plan to guide homelessness system planning in Santa Cruz County, completed in 2015
- Developed collaboratively through a design team lead by the Homeless Action Partnership (HAP), Smart Solutions to Homelessness, the United Way of Santa Cruz County and the Santa Cruz County Human Services and Planning Departments
- Includes eight strategic priorities to address homelessness and implementation strategies for each priority



- **1. Transforming the crisis response system**
- 2. Increasing access to permanent housing
- 3. Integrating systems and community support
- 4. Ending chronic and other adult homelessness
- 5. Ending family homelessness
- 6. Addressing needs in South County
- 7. Initiating a response to youth and young adult homelessness
- 8. Ending veteran homelessness



- The Point-In-Time (PIT) Count is a bi-annual census of households experiencing homelessness at any point in time within a community.
- Data is available to understand subpopulations, specific demographics, and geographical trends

2019 PIT COUNT: PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS COUNTYWIDE

	# of People	Percentage	
Unsheltered	1,700	78.4%	
Sheltered	467	21.6%	
Total Number of People	2,167		
	# of People	Percentage	
Age			
Adults (24 and up)	1,273	58.7%	
TAY (18-24)	594	27.4%	
Children under 18	300	13.8%	
Chronically Homeless	403	18.6%	



2019 PIT COUNT: PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS BY JURISDICTION



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2019 PIT COUNT: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION



Household Type	# of People	Percentage
Adult Only	1,280	88.9%
Family (Adults and Children)	122	8.5%
Unaccompanied Minors	38	2.6%
Total	1,440	



FOCUS STRATEGIES FRAMEWORK FOR PLANNING

SYSTEMS APPROACH



- Programs alone cannot solve the problem
- Limited resources requires joint decision-making shaped by shared goals
- Need to know how you are investing your funds, who is being served, and what the results are
- Creates accountability for all stakeholders





- Housing-focused
- Person-centered
- Data-informed
- Effective use of resources



Ending homelessness means building systems that:

- Divert people from entering homelessness
- Quickly engages and provides a suitable intervention for every households' homelessness
- Have short lengths of stay in programs
- Have high rates of permanent housing exits
- Use data to achieve continuous improvement

SYSTEMS APPROACH







A crisis response system should include three structural elements:

- **1. Leadership and Governance** that guides system-level planning and decision making towards a single shared set of strategies and policies
- 2. Planning, Policy, Data, and Evaluation Capacity to support ongoing assessment of performance at project and system levels, including HMIS data
- **3. Staffing Capacity** to adequately support system changes and implementation of shared strategies and policies



FOCUS STRATEGIES BASELINE ASSESSMENT:

KEY FINDINGS AND INTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS



- Baseline report completed in August 2019
- Tells us about the state of the current system and how it works to address and reduce homelessness in the community
- Informed by qualitative analysis of community efforts program site visits, interviews with stakeholders, focus groups with people with lived experience of homelessness, review of documents
- Identifies initial areas of strength and need for improvement
- Recommends short-term implementation steps for system improvement

ASPECTS OF SYSTEM EXPLORED IN-DEPTH



- Leadership and Governance
- Strategies to Reduce Inflow
- Emergency Response
- Homeless-Targeted Housing
- Affordable Housing
- Coordinated Entry and Data

STRONG FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENTS



- Outreach efforts connect individuals to basic needs, health and behavioral health, and CES
- Community shifting from transitional to permanent housing interventions
- Increased housing navigation services and targeting of landlords to build relationships
- Highest need individuals being prioritized; change in who has access to housing
- County is aligning homelessness data with CORE measures to improve system processes





- Some immediate gaps: diversion, housing-focused shelter, limited rapid rehousing and PSH exits
- Individual components need to be tied into a system approach
- Important to continue progress towards adopting a governance structure that can better oversee a systems approach; address community concerns about decision-making, transparency and goals
- Data underutilized; HMIS coverage and data quality concerns
- Current staffing capacity for homeless system functions is inadequate



Additional long-term goals and areas to be addressed by the strategic action planning process include addressing:

- Regional equity in delivery of services
- Housing gap including homeless-targeted housing opportunities and affordable housing
- Approach to unsheltered homelessness and encampments
- Improvements in data tracking and analysis

INITIAL RECOMMENDATIONS





Diversion/Coordinated Entry, Shelter, and Outreach

- Implement systemwide Diversion practice to reduce inflow; includes retooling Smart Path Coordinated Entry
- Build capacity of emergency shelters to deliver housing-focused services through training and seeding new pool of flexible resources
- Coordinate and standardize outreach efforts through agreement on aligned approach by outreach teams and funders

INITIAL RECOMMENDATIONS



Governance

- Relaunch and complete work on a new Governance structure
- Reconvene the Governance study group with support from Focus Strategies to answer:
 - How will the revised structure operate?
 - What purview it will have?
 - What resources and efforts it will jointly oversee?
 - What administrative staffing is needed to implement the system?
 - End result will be agreement on the new structure, including protocols and procedures



FOCUS STRATEGIES SYSTEM PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS:

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE RESULTS



- Tells us how effectively the system as a whole is helping people move from homelessness to housing
- Shows the relative effectiveness of individual programs
- Informs decisions about:
 - Where to target efforts and investments to become more effective
 - How to prioritize system and program resources
 - How to achieve continuous improvement



- Tool developed by Focus Strategies in partnership with the National Alliance to End Homelessness
- Uses local data from Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), Housing Inventory (HIC), program budget data
- Produces analysis of system and project performance measures
- Helps communities understand what they are accomplishing
- Gives communities a method for estimating the impact of changes to the system, using predicting modeling



- Data Gathering July to September 2019
- Generated results at project and system level October 2019
- Met individually with provider organizations Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, 2019
- Presented draft system results to providers December 4, 2019
- Data clean-up January 2020
- Revised results generated February 2020

WHAT TYPES OF PROGRAMS ARE INCLUDED?



Project Type	# Projects	Single Adult Beds	Family Units
Emergency Shelter (year-round)	7	106	40
Emergency Shelter (seasonal)	2	160	0
Transitional Housing	4	40	30
Rapid Rehousing	12	36	41
Permanent Supportive Housing (Single Site)	2	15	0
Permanent Supportive Housing (Scattered Site)	8	417	44
Total	35	729	158

WHAT ARE MEASURES OF PERFORMANCE?



1. HMIS Data Quality

- 2. Bed/Unit Utilization
- **3.** Entries from Literal Homelessness
- 4. Length of Stay in Programs
- 5. Exits to Permanent Housing (PH)
- 6. Cost per Permanent Housing Exit
- 7. Returns to Homelessness



- HMIS data quality and completeness poses challenges
- Improving overall data quality will involve attention to many factors, including:
 - Missing and unknown values for prior living situation and exit destination
 - Incorrect information (date of birth, entry date, gender, race)
 - Unrecorded exits from programs
 - Inconsistencies between the HIC and HMIS
 - Projects that do not enter data into HMIS



- Are available beds/units being filled by people who are living outside or in emergency shelter ("literally homeless")?
- Measures system accessibility and targeting
- Critical to have high performance on this measure if the community wants to reduce unsheltered homelessness
- Strategies to serve people who are not yet literally homeless include prevention and diversion/problem-solving



PEOPLE ENTERING WHO WERE LITERALLY HOMELESS



LIVING SITUATION AT ENTRY: SHELTERS ONLY







- When people leave programs, do they secure housing?
- Assesses the degree to which programs are helping people end their homelessness
- Helps identify program and system design challenges
- Helps identify opportunities to reduce homelessness without adding new temporary beds
RATE OF EXIT TO PERMANENT HOUSING







HOW COST EFFECTIVE ARE HOMELESS PROGRAMS?

- Typically communities consider the cost per unit or bed
- To be more performance-oriented, measure the cost for person or household to secure housing when they leave the program (cost per successful exit)
- Helps identify whether system resources are being invested effectively





- Increase program participation in HMIS and improve data quality across the board
- Improve rate at which literally homeless people are accessing homeless programs
- Improve the system's ability to help people in homeless programs secure housing when they leave



• Similar to other communities where Focus Strategies has conducted SWAP analysis:

- Challenges with access to programs for people who are literally homeless
- Significant variability in performance among programs ("superstars" and "low performers")

• Unusual findings in Santa Cruz

- Programs are helping people enter housing at lower than typical rates
- Rapid rehousing is underperforming in relation to transitional housing



IMPLEMENTATION WORK GROUPS:

PROGRESS AND RESULTS



Between September 2019 and February 2020, Focus Strategies facilitated four work groups that were convened to begin implementation of the short-term recommendations from the Baseline Assessment:

- 1. Implement systemwide Diversion practice and refine Smart Path
- 2. Build capacity of shelters to deliver housing-focused services
- 3. Coordinate and standardize outreach efforts
- 4. Complete work of the Governance Study Group



- Developed implementation strategy and proposal to integrate problemsolving (diversion) into Smart Path
- Developed recommendation for more effective prioritization strategy for housing resources
- Presented proposals to stakeholders for input and refinement
- Conducted an Introduction to Diversion training for providers and other interested stakeholders



- Assessed what is working and where there are gaps in the existing programs' ability to help shelter residents secure housing
- Conducted focus groups with shelter residents;
- Identified priorities for implementation:
 - 1. Increase housing-focused case management/advocacy in shelters;
 - 2. Create flexible funding pool to support housing exits;
 - 3. Increase shelter provider capacity; provide more training and develop a peer learning collaborative



- Created inventory of existing outreach programs (mobile outreach, drop-in services, etc.)
- Identified:
 - Goals and purpose of effective outreach
 - Measures for assessing outreach effectiveness
 - Strategies to increase impact of outreach

PLANNING, GOVERNANCE, AND COMMUNICATIONS WORK GROUP



- Building upon work of Governance Study Committee (2017)
- Developed proposal for new governance body that will design, direct and evaluate a coordinated, countywide response to homelessness
- Proposal includes recommended scope of decision-making, structure, and input processes



COVID-19 HEALTH PANDEMIC:

COMMUNITY RESPONSE AND IMPACT ON STRATEGIC ACTION PLANNING PROCESS



- Multi-jurisdictional, coordinated decision-making through Shelter + Care DOC
- New one-time funds for preventing spread of COVID-19 among people experiencing homelessness
- Expanded congregate shelter capacity, including TAY shelter
- Addition of new non-congregate shelter (for isolation, quarantine, vulnerable population)
- Coordinated access system for shelter
- Investment in Homeless Outreach Services Sites (HOSS) and enhanced mobile outreach
- Enhanced data collection for shelters



- Delay in launching Phase 4 of planning process due to COVID-19
 - Moving input gathering process to virtual engagements
- Community developed experience with more coordinated and rapid response approach
- Recognition that community continues to be in rapidly changing environment
 - Significant and fluid changes in needs and priorities
 - Significant changes in resources
 - New ways of working and collaborating
- Action Planning process to include
 - Three-Year Strategic Action Plan to guide overall strategy
 - Six-month work plans to detail activities, resources and responsible parties, respond to changes in need and resources



NEXT STEPS:

STRATEGIC ACTION PLANNING PROCESS

NEXT STEPS FOR STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN PROCESS







QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION







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