Rapid Re-housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 - 2017
Part I: RRH Report Development
Purpose of the Report

Evaluate performance

Publicize RRH’s positive role

Bust myths
Report Sources

- Research: 14 All Chicago Staff & Contributors
- Data Analysis: 3,791 households
- Interviews: 21 staff from RRH providers

Rapid Re-Housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 to 2017
Interviews from these Organizations - Thank You!
Part II: Report Results

- RRH & Its Chicago Programs
- Demographic Data
- Performance Outcomes
Rapid Re-Housing Defined

A time-limited housing intervention designed to assist individuals and families to quickly exit homelessness and return to permanent housing.

3 Core Components

- Housing Identification
- Rental Assistance
- Case Management and Supportive Services
Core Concepts

- RRH Core Concepts
- Low Barriers to Entry
- Reduced Exposure to Homelessness
- Time-limited
- Client-driven

RRH Program Flow

Enrollment → Housing Stability Plan → Housing Location → Move-in to Permanent Housing Unit → Establish Housing Stability → Exit → Follow-ups

Supportive Services (as needed) → Rental Assistance (as needed)

Rapid Re-Housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 to 2017
Funding Sources

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) HUD funds administered by DFSS and coordinated by All Chicago.

Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) Dept of Veteran Affairs funded and granted to community partners.

Continuum of Care (CoC) HUD funds granted directly to CoC partners.

Percentage of Enrollments by Funding Source

- SSVF, 61%
- ESG, 26%
- CoC, 13%
Demographics Data

All demographics data refers to the Head of Household
Age

- 24 and younger: 6%
- 25 to 34: 17%
- 35 to 49: 24%
- 50 to 64: 45%
- 65+: 7%

Rapid Re-Housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 to 2017
Race and Ethnicity

RRH  |  Chicago Homeless System
---|---
Black or African American: 81% | 78%
White: 16% | 17%
Hispanic or Latino: 6% | 8%

Rapid Re-Housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 to 2017
### Household Type, Gender, & Spec Pop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSEHOLD TYPE</th>
<th>CoC</th>
<th>ESG</th>
<th>SSVF</th>
<th>All RRH</th>
<th>Chi. Hmls. System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family with children</td>
<td>68.9%</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple persons (no children under 18)</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Individuals</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
<td>88.3%</td>
<td>74.2%</td>
<td>82.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>69.1%</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>44.9%</td>
<td>90.5%</td>
<td>70.7%</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans/Gender Non-con.</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIAL POPULATIONS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rapid Re-Housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 to 2017
Performance Outcomes

All outcomes data refer to enrollments
Rapid Re-Housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 to 2017
Exit Destinations

Permanent Housing, 73%
Homelessness, 15%
Other, 12%


Rapid Re-Housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 to 2017
Permanent Housing by Move-In

Move-In Group
- Permanent Housing, 94%
- Homelessness, 2%
- Other, 4%

Non-Move-In Group
- Permanent Housing, 38%
- Homelessness, 36%
- Other, 26%

Returns to Homelessness
Households that exit to permanent housing and then reappear in HMIS = return to homelessness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OVERALL RETURNS TO HOMELESSNESS</th>
<th>MOVE-IN GROUP</th>
<th>NON-MOVE-IN GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Records</td>
<td>Did Not Return</td>
<td>Returned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,661</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rapid Re-Housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 to 2017

all Chicago
making homelessness history
What the Data Tells Us

- Housing Quickly ≠ Return to Homelessness
- No Income at Entry ≠ Exit to Homelessness
- Chronic Homeless Status ≠ Harder to Get Housed

Rapid Re-Housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 to 2017
Part III: Further Analysis and Recommendations
Future Analysis

Detailed trends for returns to homelessness

Impact comparison with other models

Rapid Re-Housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 to 2017
Recommendations

- Expand RRH
- Expand landlord engagement
- Align across funding sources
- Expand peer-to-peer support for providers
- Refine and communicate best practices

Rapid Re-Housing in the City of Chicago: 2014 to 2017
Thank you!
Questions and feedback are welcome!

Download the Report!!!