




# Contra Costa CoC State of the System

The Contra Costa County Continuum of Care on Homelessness (CoC) relies on program enrollment and service utilization data to identify households' needs and guide program and policy decisions. Page one of this summary highlights demographics, outcomes, and trend data on consumers accessing crisis response who were active in 2019 and page two describes consumers who were active on the Housing Queue on June 11, 2021.

## Consumers Served

-  7,897 literally homeless consumers\*
-  6,509 literally homeless households\*
-  20% increase in households from 2017 to 2019 #

## Demographics

-  41% of consumers were Black (4x the % of county population)\*
-  17% of consumers were Hispanic/Latino(a)\*
-  1/3 of households were chronically homeless\*

## Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Capacity






83 HH exited PSH in 2019\*

108 HH entered PSH in 2019\*




1,080 HH in PSH before 2019 and enrolled after 2019\*

Households utilizing PSH tend to stay long-term (54% for six years or more\*). In 2019, there were 25 more houses who entered PSH than exited.

## Household Type

-  90% 9:10 households were adult-only\*
-  23% increase in adult-only households from 2017 to 2019 #
-  35% increase in 62+ age group from 2017 to 2019 #
-  8% of consumers were veterans\*
-  17% of households had history of domestic violence\*

## Outcomes

-  households with children had better housing outcomes than adult-only (58% exited to permanent housing compared to 29% of adult-only households)\*
-  546 Average Days homeless in 2019+
-  17% of households which exited to permanent housing in prior two years returned to homelessness in 2019 +

## Data Legend:

- \* 2019 Annual HMIS Data
- # 2017-2019 HMIS Trend Data
- + 2020 Performance Measures

For more information on the data presented, see the 2019 Annual Report (<https://cchealth.org/h3/coc/pdf/Annual-Report-2019.pdf>)

CONTRA COSTA  
HEALTH HOUSING  
& HOMELESS SERVICES  
A Division of Contra Costa Health Services



# Housing Queue Consumers as of 06/11/2021

Households experiencing literal homelessness in Contra Costa County who complete a housing needs assessment (called the VI-SPDAT) are placed onto a Housing Queue, or a list of people searching for housing. This list changes daily based on people exiting or entering the system of care. This summary provides data on the households who were on the Housing Queue on June 11, 2021 and a comparison of those who scored at the "intervention level" of rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing (PSH).



**1,828** total consumers  
**1,310** total households

- 70% of assessments completed prior to 2021 (n=922)
- 30% of assessments completed Jan to June 2021 (n=388)

**VS.**

## Rapid Re-Housing VI-SPDAT score of 4-7

**376** total consumers  
**277** total households

- 21% of households on the Housing Queue
- 84% households were adult-only (n=233)
- 16% households with children (n=44)
- 47% Black; 35% White; 17% Hispanic/Latino(a)
- 28% chronically homeless
- 33% assessments completed Jan to June 2021 (n=90)

## Permanent Supportive Housing VI-SPDAT score of 8+

**1,417** total consumers  
**1,008** total households

- 77% of households on the Housing Queue
- 83% households were adult-only (n=837)
- 17% households with children (n=171)
- 46% White; 35% Black; 18% Hispanic/Latino(a)
- 52% chronically homeless
- 29% assessments completed Jan to June 2021 (n=291)

Households are recommended to be reassessed using the VI-SPDAT every 6 months for accurate depiction on current needs.

## Consumer Needs & Program Implications

- On any given day, there are more than 1,000 households on the Housing Queue in need of permanent supportive housing (PSH) resources.
- Only 21% of households on Housing Queue meet the rapid rehousing (RRH) score range.
- RRH & PSH eligible households on the Housing Queue have similar characteristics across key characteristics.
- Seniors age 62+ served in crisis response have increased by 35% since 2017. This population has the greatest need for PSH due to their disability status and fixed income.
- 1/3 of crisis response consumers are chronically homeless and may require long-term support resources, such as PSH, to maintain housing.
- Annual in-flow (new enrollments) into PSH is 30% greater than annual out-flow (exits), indicating a limited turnover across PSH programs.