

What is Rapid Re-Housing?

Strategy Overview

Rapid re-housing is a cost-effective strategy to help families successfully exit homelessness and maintain permanent housing by integrating three components: employment assistance, case management, and housing services.^{1,2} Families can most efficiently access rapid re-housing through coordinated entry.³ Eligibility criteria for rapid re-housing vary between communities. Rapid re-housing can be successful for families meeting HUD's definition of homelessness, often regardless of income.⁴

Family Impact

Preliminary findings from national outcomes of families who received rapid re-housing are promising.^{5,6}

5 to 6

Months is how long many families are receiving rental assistance^{7,8,9}

91%

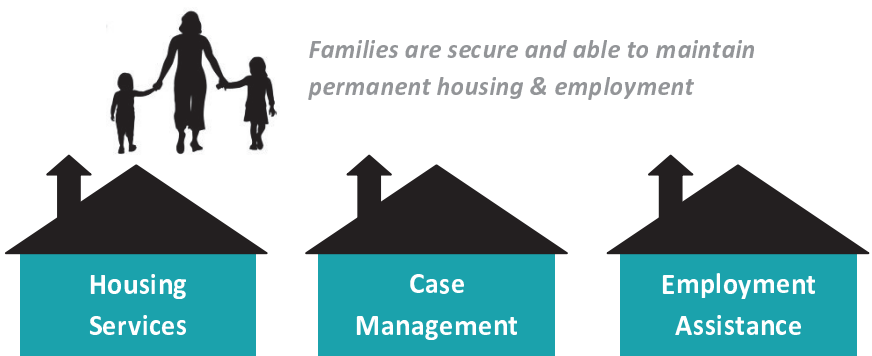
Of families receiving rapid re-housing exited homelessness for permanent housing¹⁰



More cost-effective compared to emergency shelter or transitional housing¹¹

Rapid Re-Housing

Families are secure and able to maintain permanent housing & employment



- Provides rental subsidy
- Partners with landlords
- Negotiates leases

- Tailors services to the unique needs of each family as needed
- Uses a coordinated cross-systems partnerships approach
- Connections to mainstream systems (e.g., K-12 education, housing, and health care)

- Helps families find and maintain employment
- Connects to training and employment programs with a career path

National Case Studies

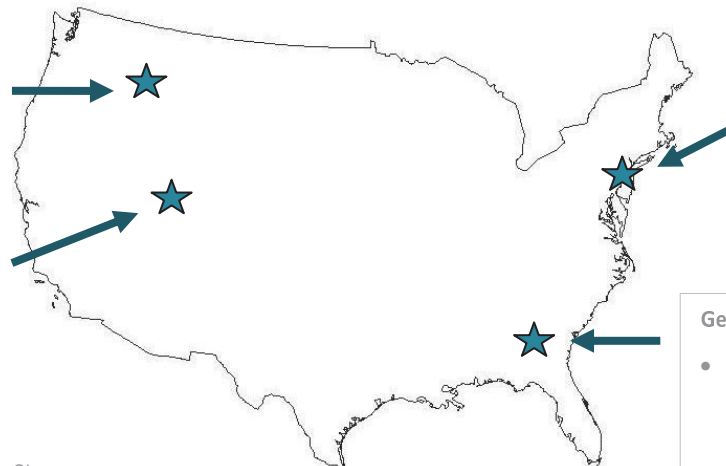
More than 30 counties nationally have implemented rapid re-housing in their communities. Results are encouraging, and this model appears to meet the complex housing needs of the majority of families.¹²

Idaho | CATCH Program

- 86% of families can pay their own rent after 6 months.¹³

Utah | The Road Home

- Length of stay in emergency shelter declined from 71 to 26 days.¹⁴



New Jersey | Mercer County

- Families were 3.5 times more likely to be employed at exit when compared to transitional housing.¹⁵
- 94% of families remained stably housed after 3 years.¹⁶

Georgia | Homelessness Recurrence

- People were 4.7 & 4.0 times more likely to return to homelessness when not served by rapid re-housing programs.¹⁷

Learn More About Rapid Re-Housing:

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This document can be found online at:



<http://www.buildingchanges.org/library-type/other/item/628-what-is-rapid-re-housing?>

About Building Changes

Building Changes serves as an intermediary among philanthropy, government agencies, and service providers, seeding and nurturing fundamental change in the ways our communities collaborate to address homelessness.



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Endnotes

- ¹ National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2012). Rapid re-housing: Successfully ending family homelessness. Retrieved from: <http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/rapid-re-housing-successfully-ending-family-homelessness>.
- ² Georgia Department of Community Affairs. (n.d.) DCA Rapid Re-Housing Overview. Retrieved from: http://www.dca.ga.gov/housing/specialneeds/programs/documents/RapidRe-HousingOverview_000.pdf.
- ³ Center for Capacity Building. (2011). One way in: The advantages of introducing system-wide coordinated entry for homeless families. National Alliance to End Homelessness. Retrieved from: http://b.3cdn.net/naeh/3707099be028a72f67_06m6bx6g9.pdf.
- ⁴ U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development. (2012). HUD Guidance: Criteria and recordkeeping requirements for definition of homeless. Office of Community Planning and Development. OneCPD Resource Exchange. Retrieved from: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/1974/criteria-and-recordkeeping-requirements-for-definition-of-homeless>.
- ⁵ National Alliance to End Homelessness. Rapid re-housing: Successfully ending family homelessness. p.2.
- ⁶ National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2013). Rapid Re-Housing Successes. Retrieved from: <http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/rapid-re-housing-successes>.
- ⁷ National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2013). Promising Strategy: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare and the CATCH Program. Retrieved from: <http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/promising-strategy-idaho-department-of-health-and-welfare-and-the-catch-pro>.
- ⁸ National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2013). Utah Workforce Services and The Road Home: A public/private partnership to end family homelessness. Retrieved from: <http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/utah-workforce-services-and-the-road-home-a-public-private-partnership-to-e>.
- ⁹ National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2013). Promising strategies: Mercer County board of social services and Mercer alliance to end homelessness. Retrieved from: <http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/promising-strategies-mercer-county-board-of-social-services-and-mercer-alli>.
- ¹⁰ National Alliance to End Homelessness. Rapid re-housing: Successfully ending family homelessness. p.2.
- ¹¹ McDivitt, K. M. (n.d.) Retooling transitional Housing. National Alliance to End Homelessness. PowerPoint slide deck, slide 10. Retrieved from: http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CCwOFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fb.3cdn.net%2Fnaeh%2F9a6996e7c718d624fe_vm6blab2.pptx&ei=A_mLUZSIIcrTigLPh4DoDw&usq=AFQjCNFBIqfz1wGpMxQyTgCKtIkP1FKn5g.
- ¹² Center for Capacity Building. p.6.
- ¹³ National Alliance to End Homelessness. Promising Strategy: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare and the CATCH Program. p.3.
- ¹⁴ National Alliance to End Homelessness. Utah Workforce Services and The Road Home: A public/private partnership to end family homelessness. p.3.
- ¹⁵ National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2013). Promising strategies: Mercer County board of social services and Mercer alliance to end homelessness. p.5.
- ¹⁶ Herb Levine, personal communication, April 18, 2013.
- ¹⁷ State Housing Trust Fund for the Homeless, Georgia Department of Community Affairs. (2013). Homelessness Recurrence in Georgia: Descriptive Statistics, Risk Factors, and Contextualized Outcome Measurement. Retrieved from: <http://www.dca.state.ga.us/housing/specialneeds/programs/downloads/HomelessnessRecurrenceInGeorgia.pdf>