

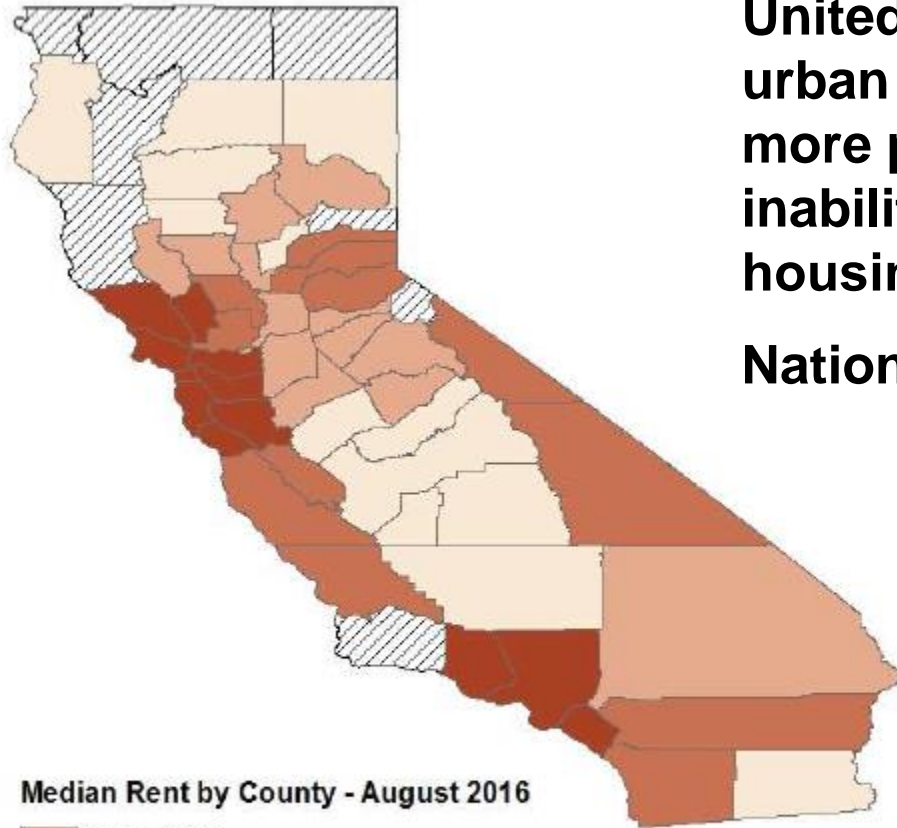
# **HOMELESSNESS IN NEVADA COUNTY**

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS WORKSHOP  
JANUARY 25, 2017**

# WHY ARE PEOPLE HOMELESS?

“While circumstances can vary, the main reason people experience homelessness is because they cannot find housing they can afford. It is the scarcity of affordable housing in the United States, particularly in more urban areas where homelessness is more prevalent, that is behind their inability to acquire or maintain housing.”

National Alliance to End Homelessness



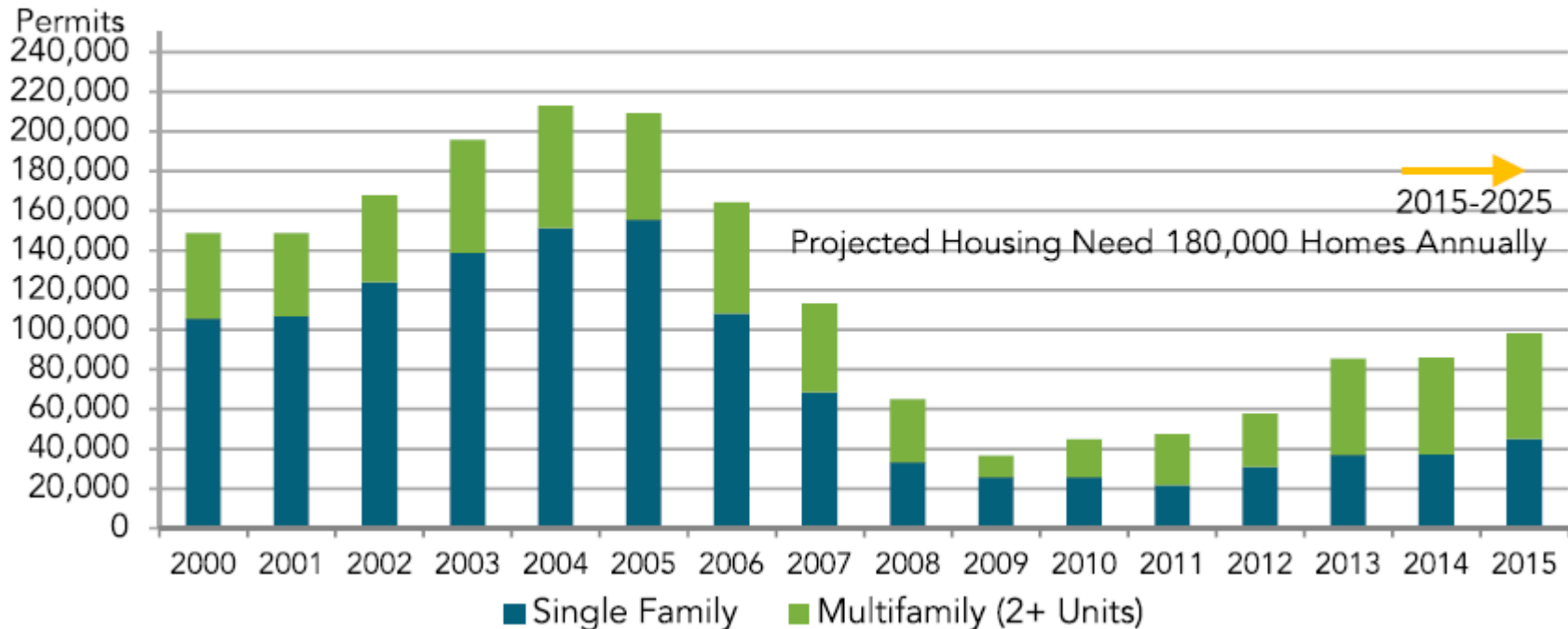
Median Rent by County - August 2016



# WHY ARE PEOPLE HOMELESS?

Production averaged less than 80,000 new homes annually over the last 10 years, and ongoing production continues to fall far below the projected need of 180,000 additional homes annually statewide.

Annual Production of Housing Units 2000-2015  
Compared to Projected Statewide Need for Additional Homes



# **WHY DO PEOPLE STAY HOMELESS?**

**Chronic stress leads to physical changes in the brain**

**Perpetual fight or flight mode**

**Impaired decision making**

**Mental illness**

**Substance abuse**

**Other disabilities**

# THE BIG PICTURE

In January 2015, 564,708 people were homeless on a given night in the United States.

Of that number, 206,286 were people in families, and 358,422 were individuals.

About 15 percent of the homeless population - 83,170 - are considered "chronically homeless" individuals.

About 2 percent - 13,105 - are considered "chronically homeless" people in families.

About 8 percent of homeless people- 47,725 - are veterans.

# **POINT IN TIME COUNT (PITC) NEVADA COUNTY 2009-2015**

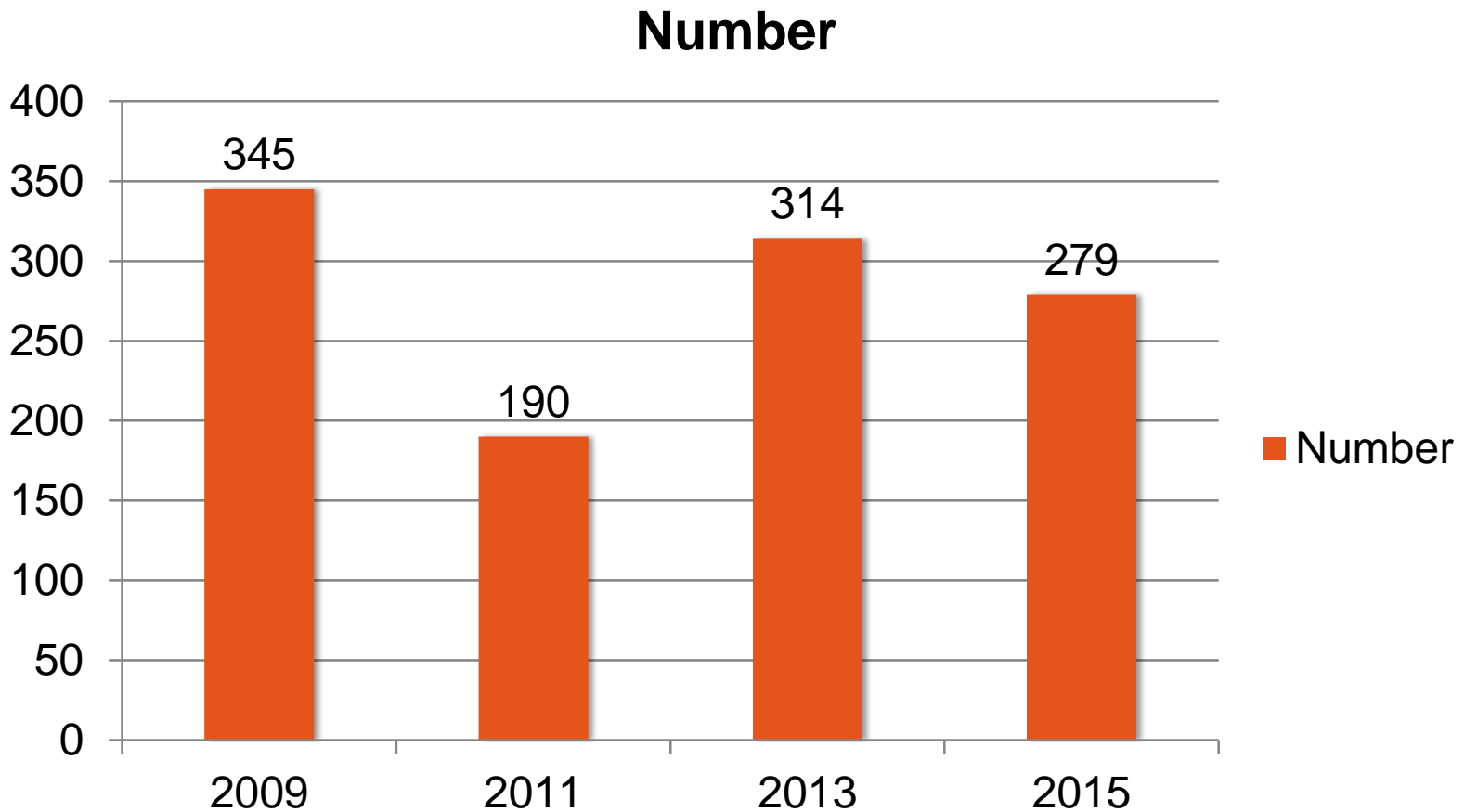
**Includes sheltered and unsheltered**

**Required by HUD to receive funding**

**Actual number may be twice as high as PITC**

**Every other year in January-the 24<sup>th</sup> for 2017**

# POINT IN TIME COUNT NEVADA COUNTY 2009-2015



# POINT IN TIME COUNT, NEVADA COUNTY 2015

Of the 279 persons in the 2015 PITC:

**Chronically Homeless: 39%**

**Youth: 9%**

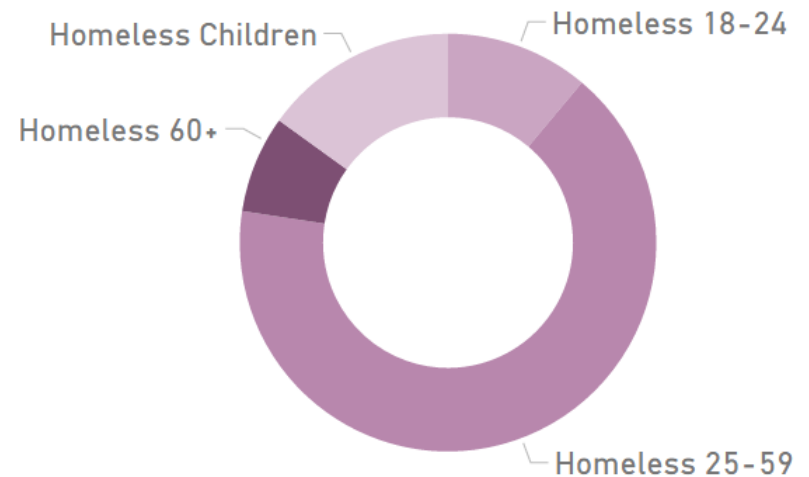
**Veterans: 8%**

**Mental Health Disorder: 51%**

**Substance Use Disorders: 28%**

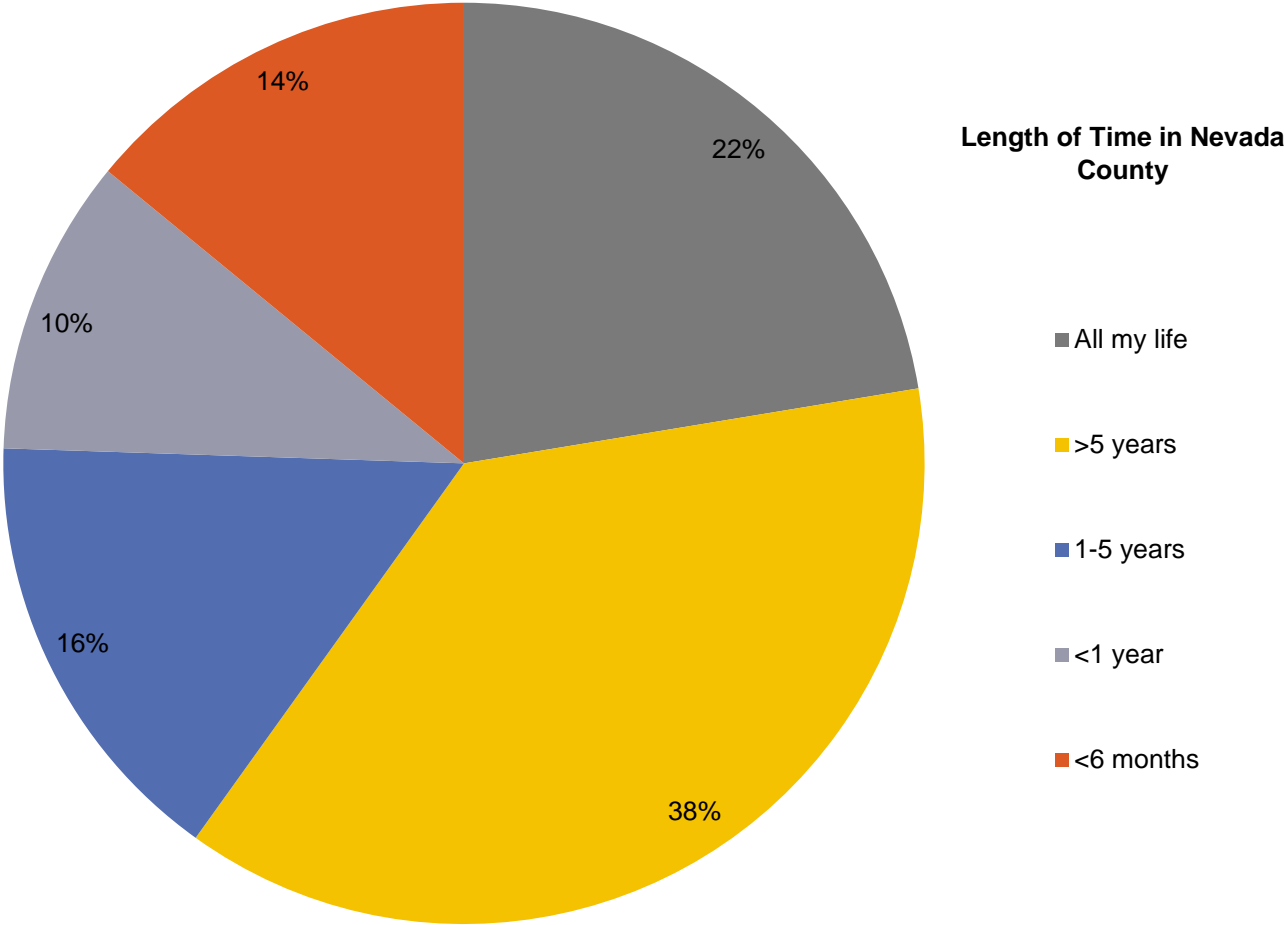
**Developmental Disability: 11%**

**Physical Disability: 19%**

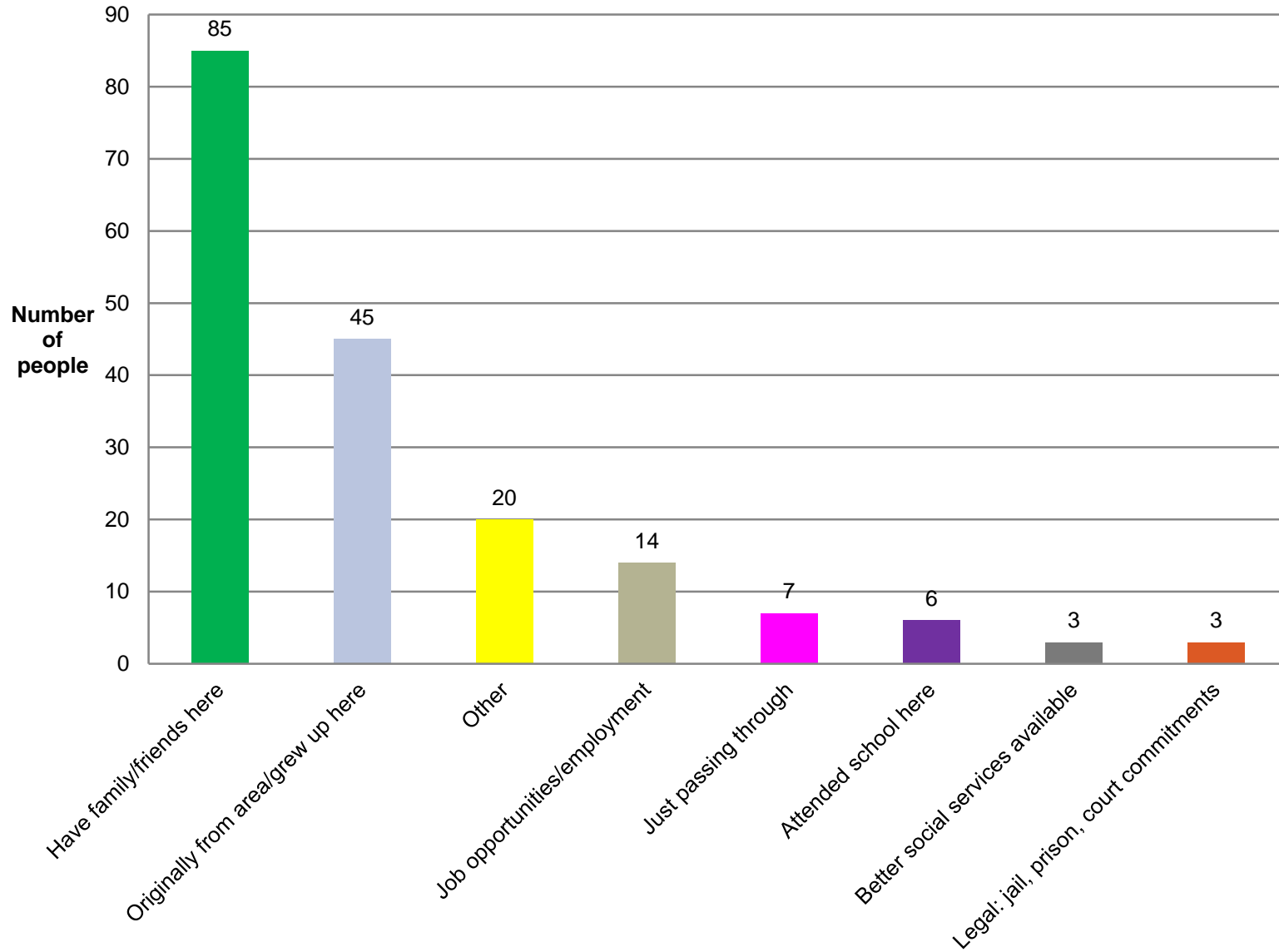




# Where Do Homeless Persons in Nevada County Originate?



# Why Do Homeless People Stay in Nevada County?



# **BEST PRACTICE: HOUSING FIRST**

**Providing homeless people with housing quickly and then providing services as needed**

**An immediate and primary focus on helping individuals and families quickly access and sustain permanent housing**

**Participants must comply with a standard lease agreement and are provided with the services and supports that are necessary to help them do so successfully**

**Consistent with what most people experiencing homelessness want and seek help to achieve**

# **BEST PRACTICE: RAPID RE-HOUSING**

**Rapidly connects families and individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent housing**

**A tailored package of assistance that may include the use of time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services**

**Help families and individuals living on the streets or in emergency shelters solve the practical and immediate challenges to obtaining permanent housing**

**Goal is to reduce the amount of time a person is homeless**

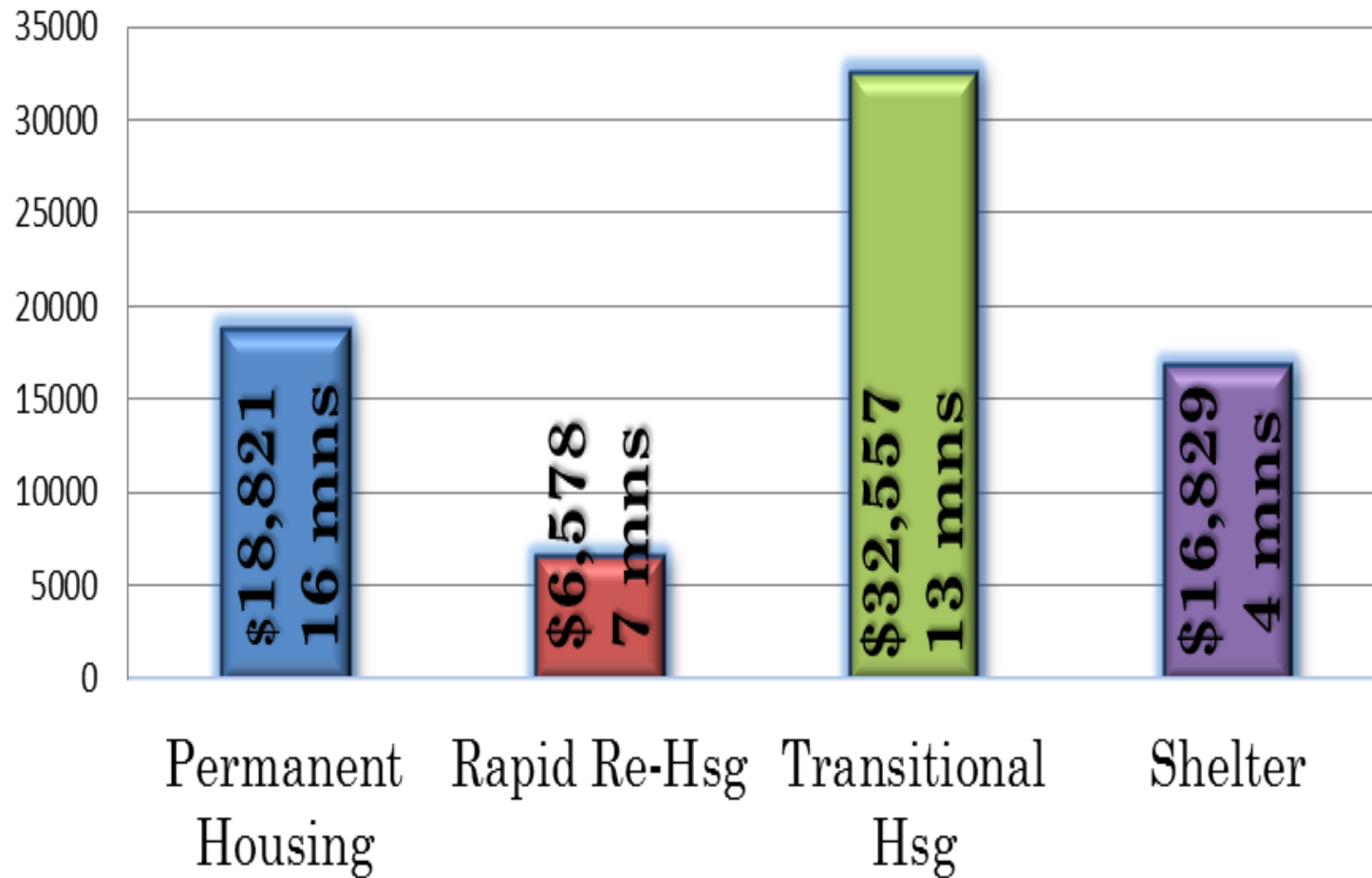
# **BEST PRACTICE: PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**

**Decent, safe, and affordable community-based housing that provides tenants with the rights of tenancy under state and local landlord tenant laws and is linked to voluntary and flexible support and services designed to meet tenants' needs and preferences.**

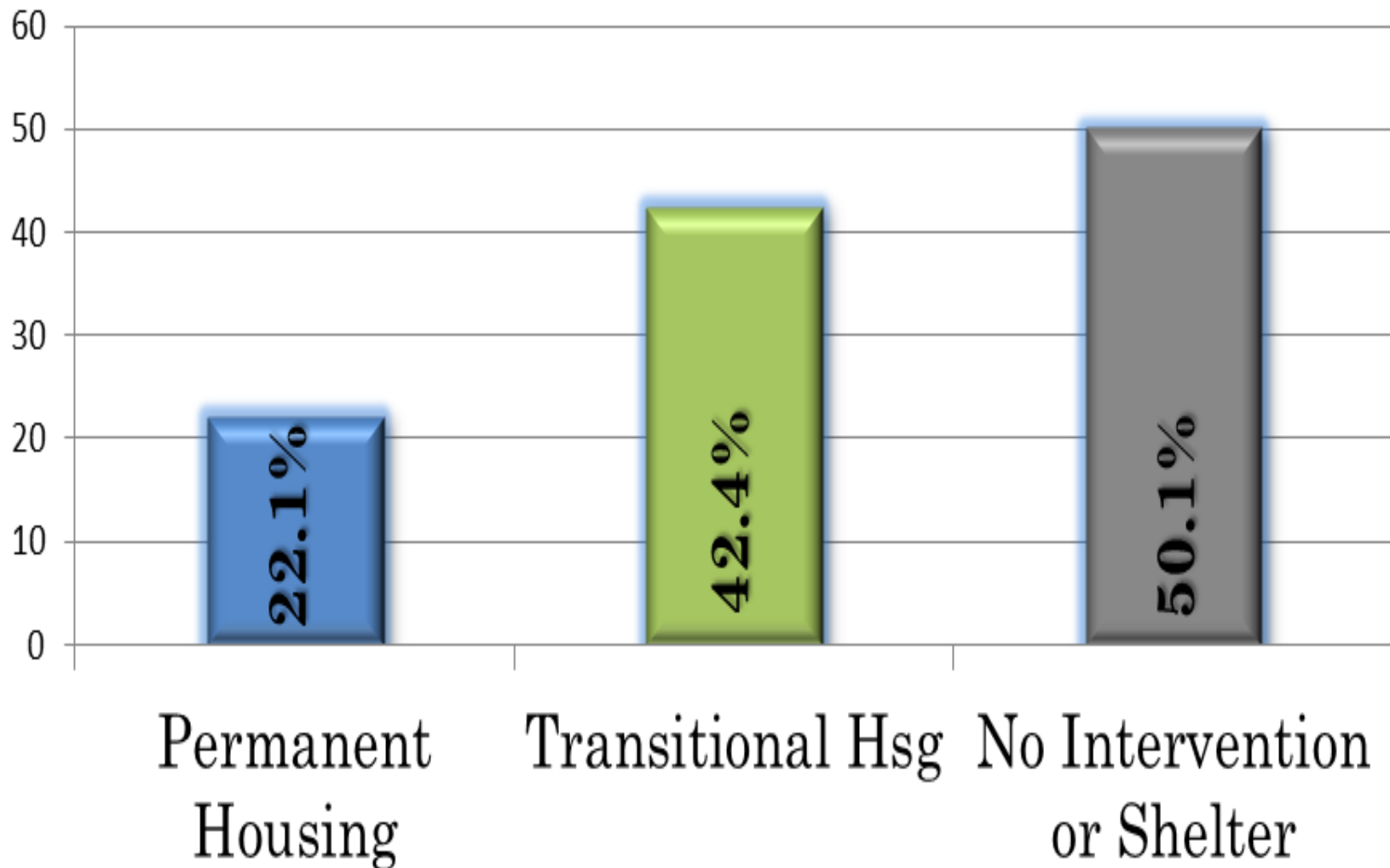
**Makes housing affordable to someone on SSI, (either through rental assistance or housing development).**

**It provides sufficient wraparound supports to allow people with significant support needs to remain in the housing they have chosen**

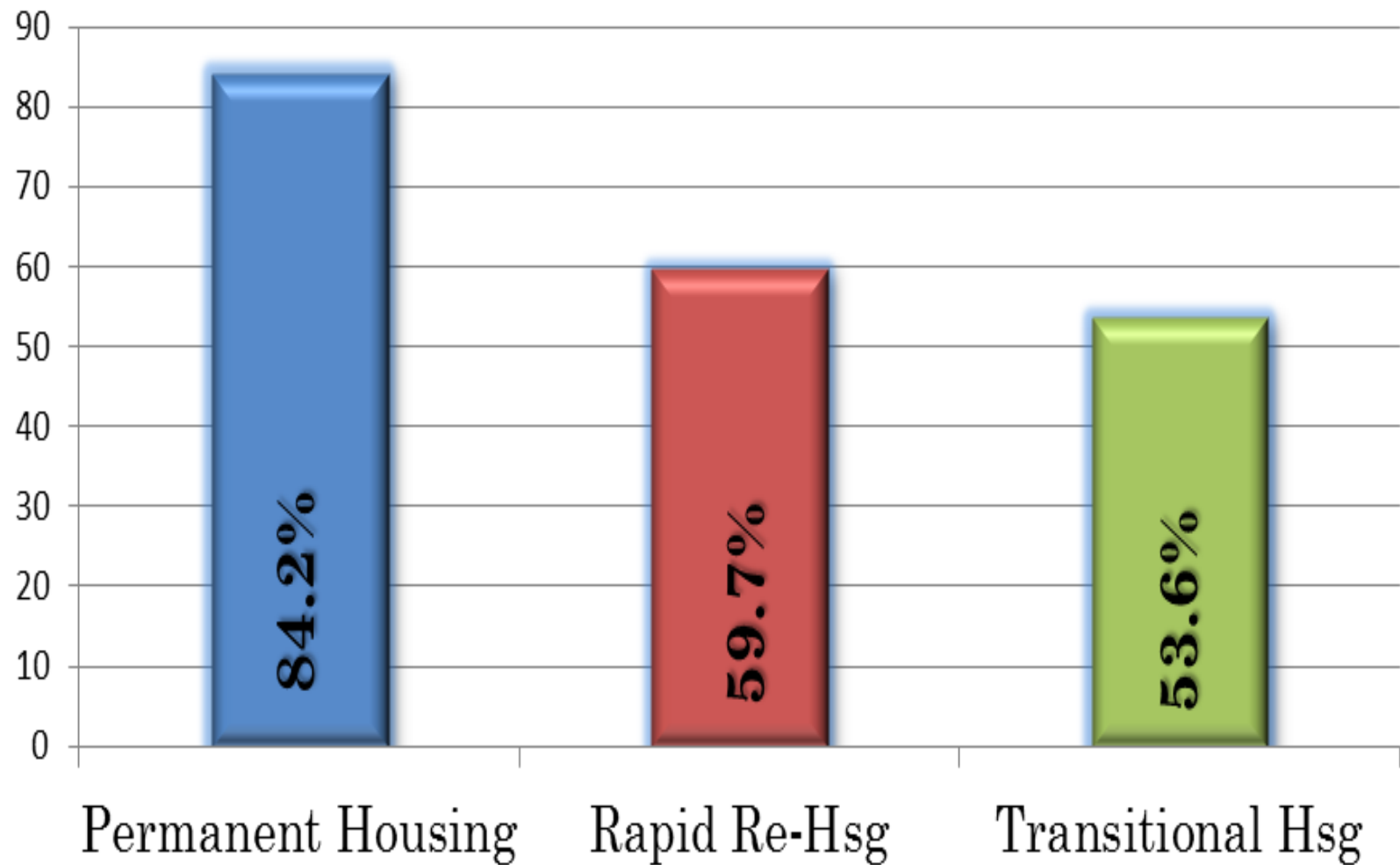
# Costs of Housing Type Per Stay (18 month study)



# Percentage of People Returning to Homelessness



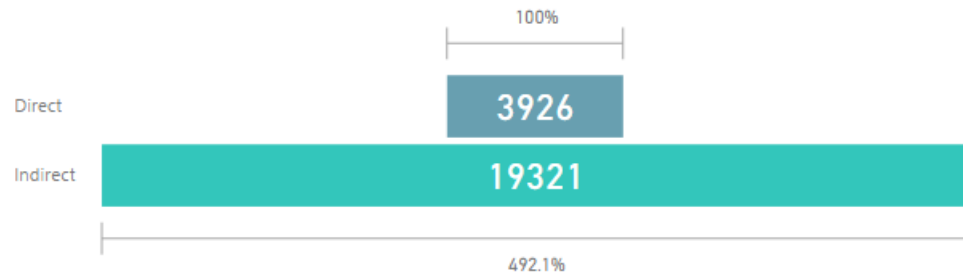
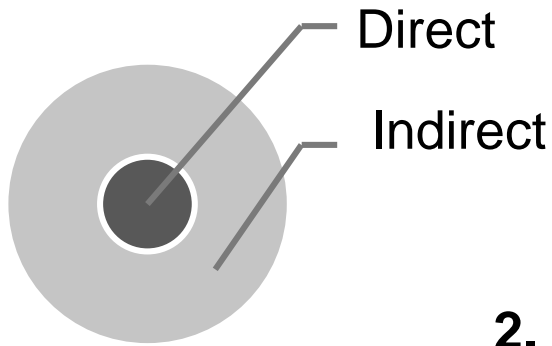
# Percentage of People Using Intervention Offered



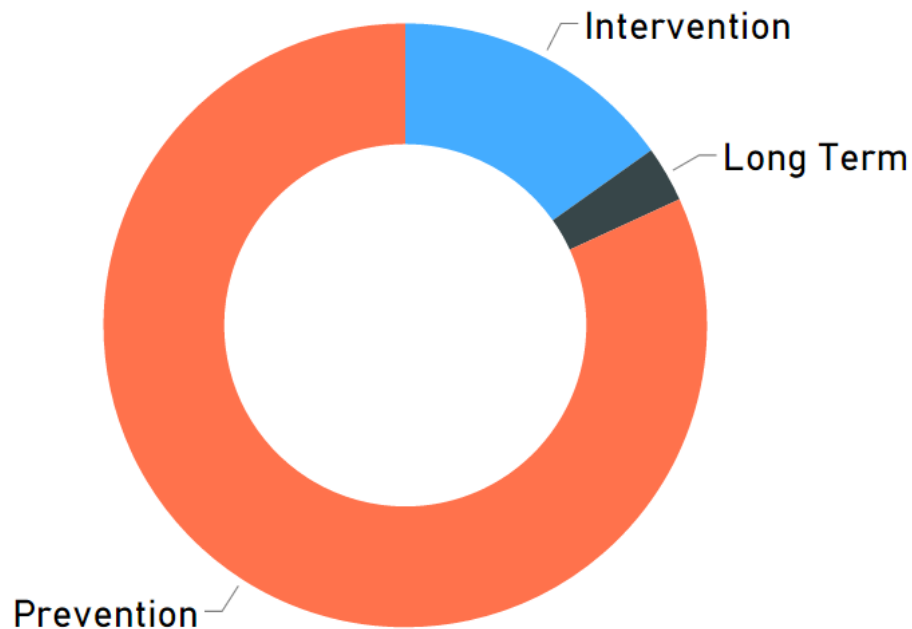


# COUNTY SERVICES

## 1. County Services Impact Homelessness in 2 Ways:



## 2. Three Types of Service:



# COUNTY SERVICES

## 3. Six Services Categories:

- Case Management & Outreach
- Emergency Shelter
- Financial and Food Assistance
- Mental Health & Substance Use Services
- Permanent Housing Assistance
- Temporary Housing



# WHAT WE SEE AND DON'T SEE

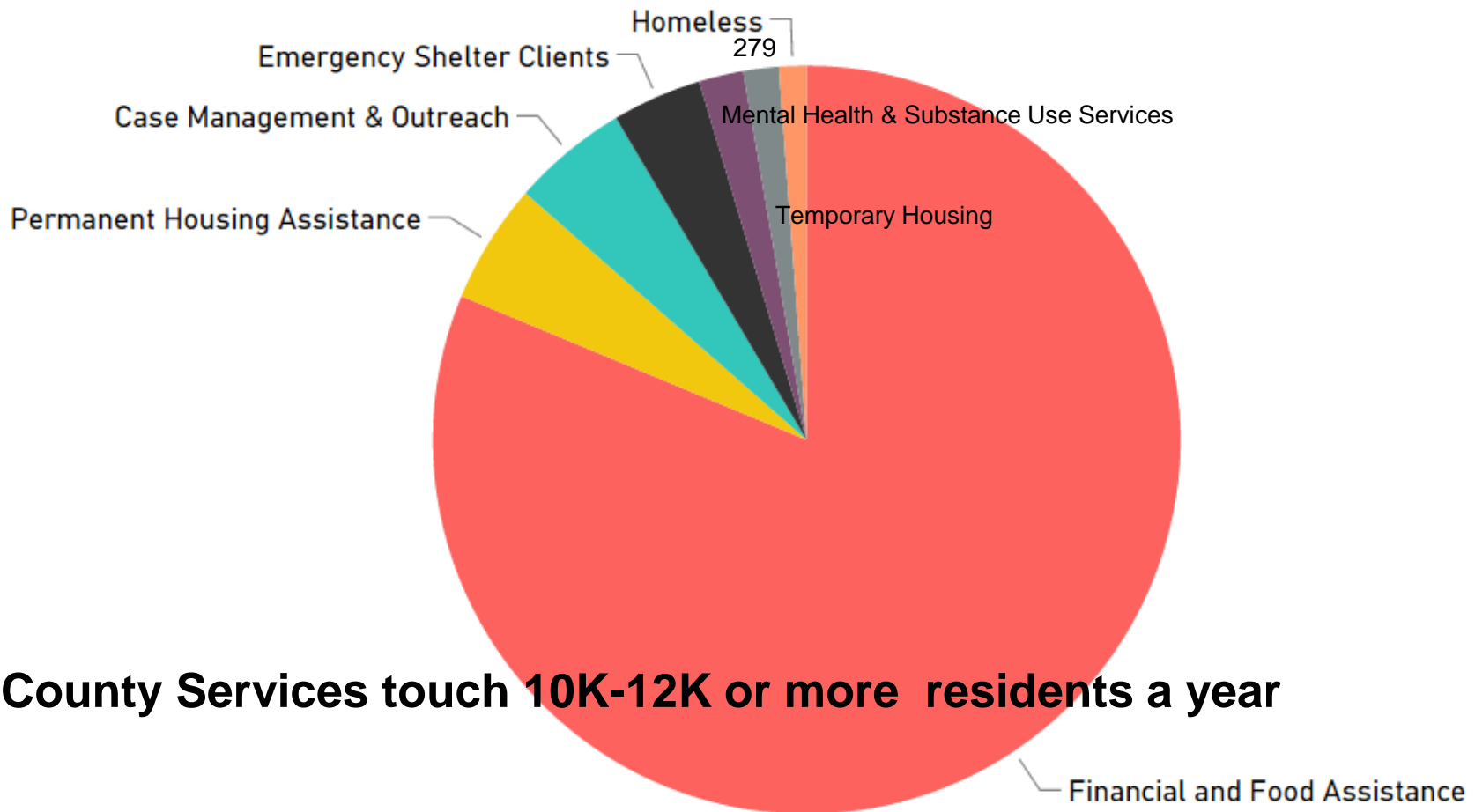
The Public Only Sees Homelessness with their eyes

Homeless  
279



# WHAT WE SEE AND DON'T SEE

They don't see the services that Directly or Indirectly prevent homelessness – the problem could be much bigger

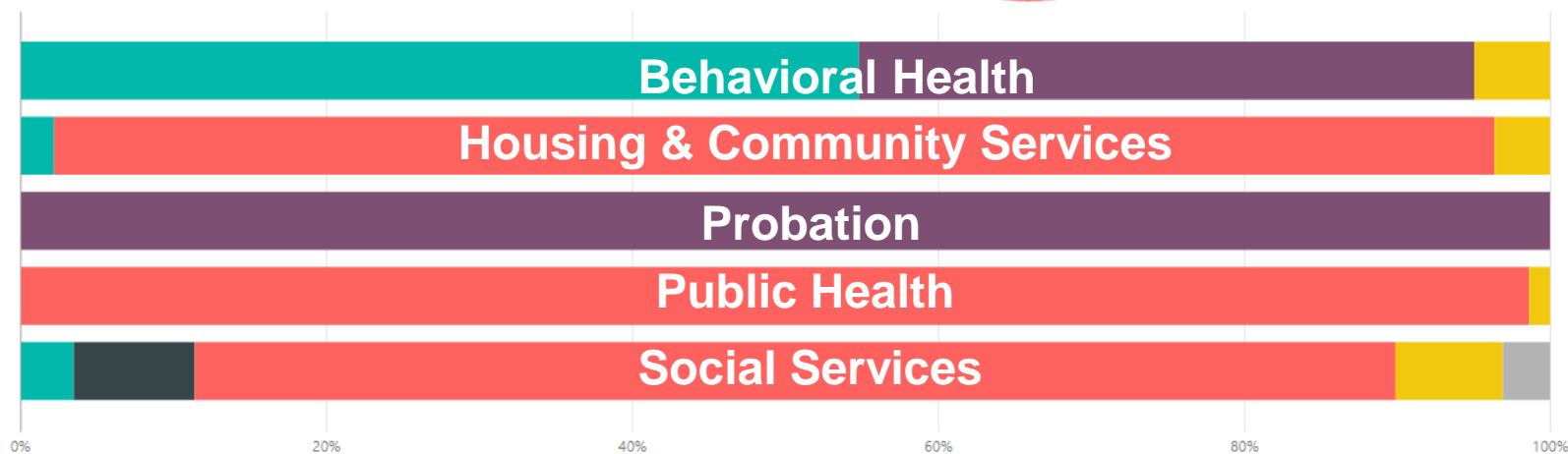


County Services touch 10K-12K or more residents a year

# COUNTY SERVICES

## HHSA Services Categories Are Across All Departments

- Case Management & Outreach
- Emergency Shelter
- Financial and Food Assistance
- Mental Health & Substance Use Services
- Permanent Housing Assistance
- Temporary Housing



# **COST OF HOMELESSNESS**

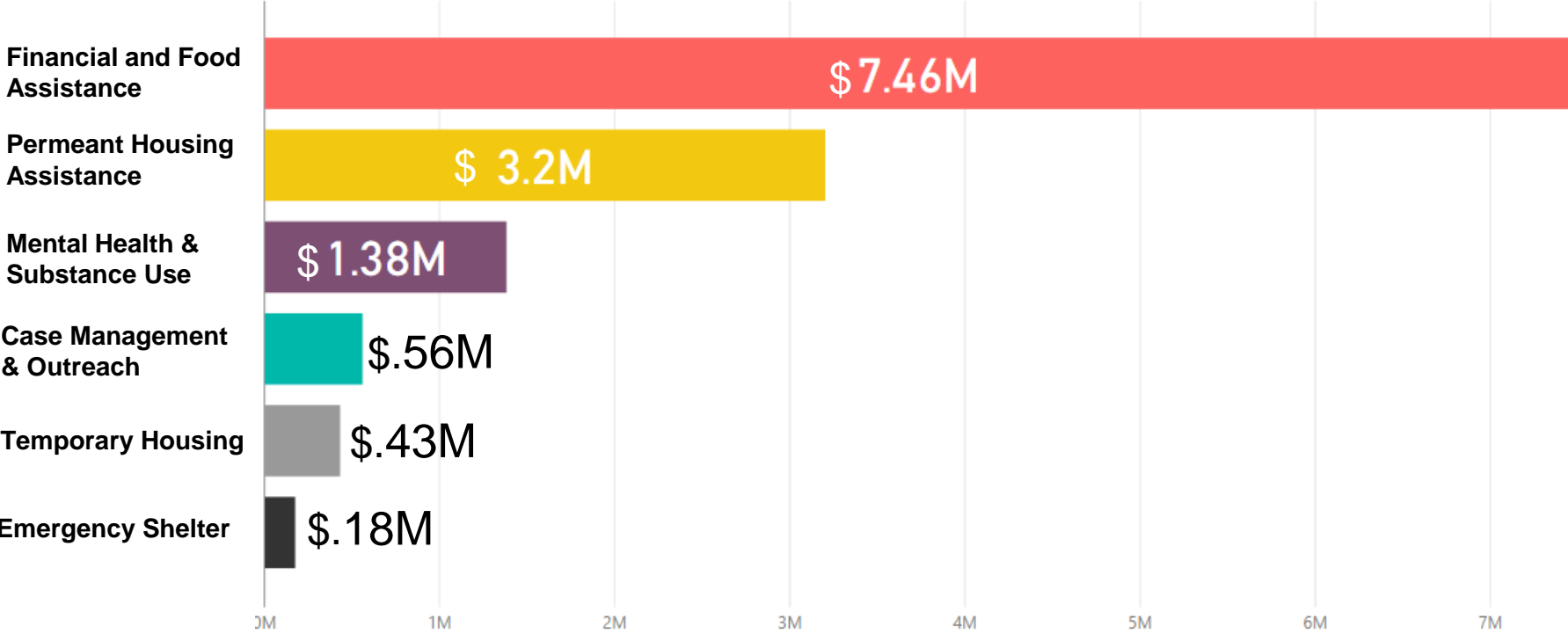
**Hospitalization, medical treatment, incarceration, police intervention, and emergency shelter expenses can add up quickly, making homelessness surprisingly expensive for municipalities and taxpayers.**

**Estimates vary; \$35,000-\$150,000/year/person**

**The cost of an emergency shelter bed funded by HUD's Emergency Shelter Grants program is approximately \$8,067 more than the average annual cost of a federal housing subsidy (Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher).**

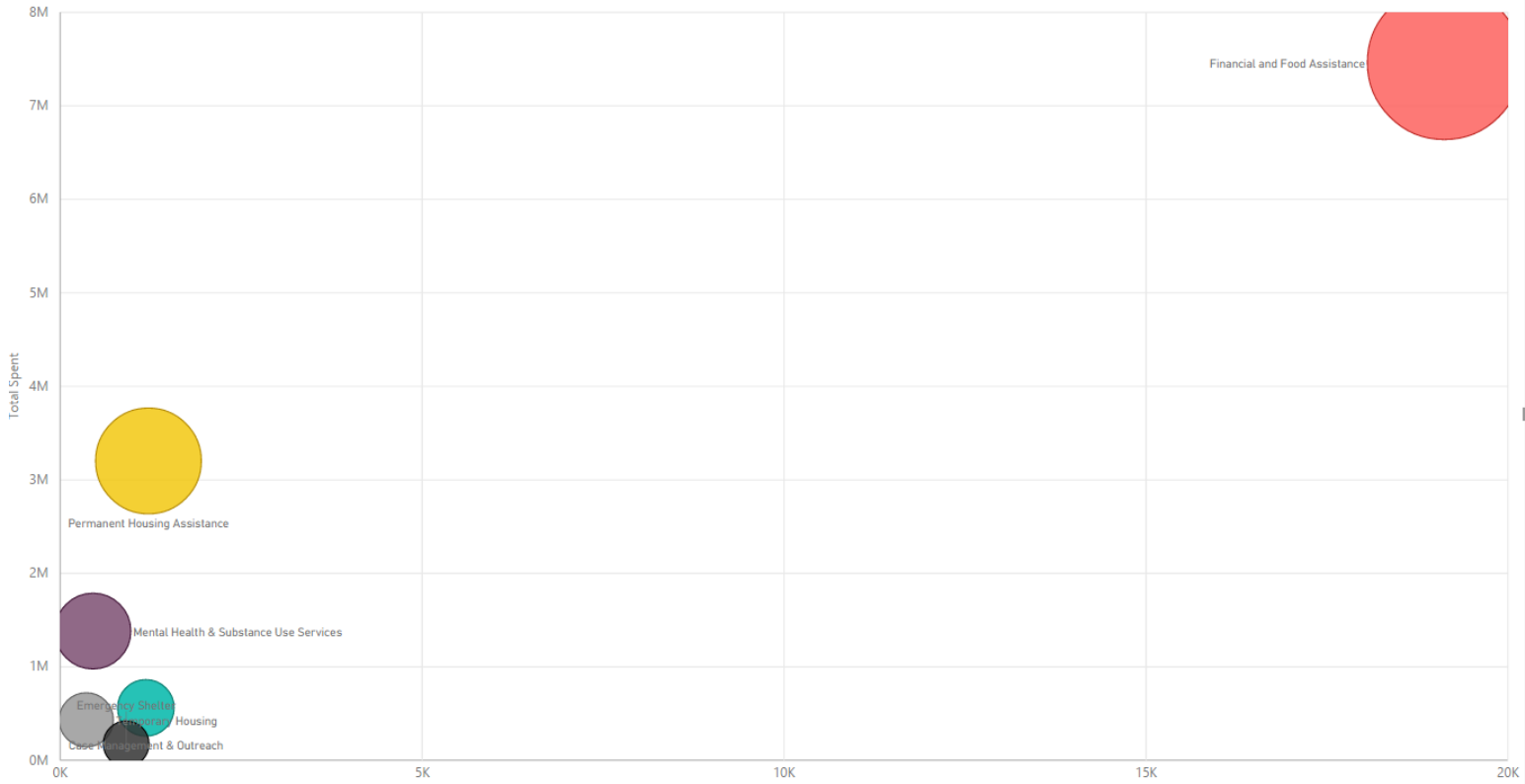
**Studies have shown that providing people experiencing chronic homelessness with permanent supportive housing saves taxpayers money.**

# COST OF HOMELESSNESS BY SERVICE CATEGORY



# COST VS CLIENTS

## Financial & Food Assistance – Largest Service Output and Cost

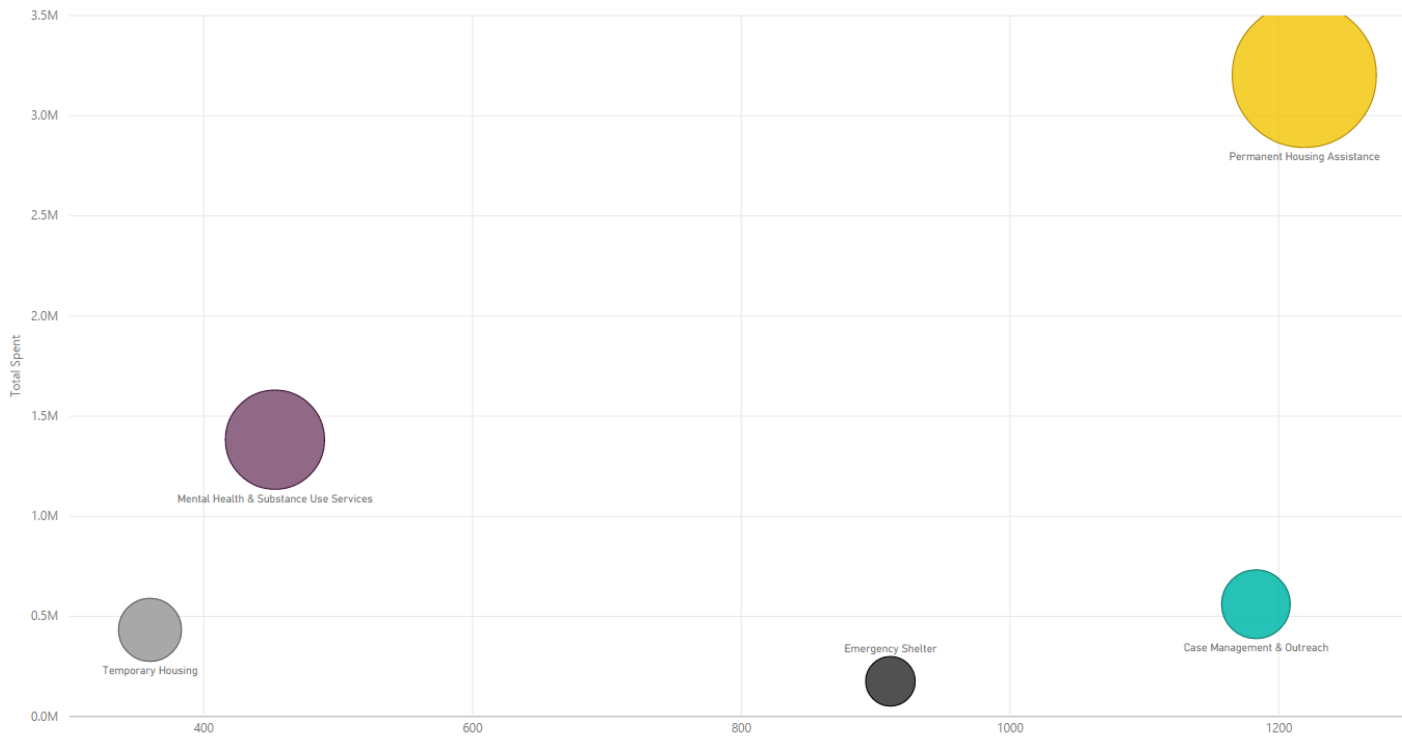




# COST VS CLIENTS -CLOSER LOOK

Permeant Housing - Large Cost and Service Output

Case Management & Temp Housing – Lower Cost but Higher Service Output



# **TINY HOUSES?**

**No electricity or plumbing**

**Temporary or transitional shelter**

**Little impact on reducing homelessness**

**No state or federal funding support**

**More expensive than permanent supported housing**

# **WHAT TO DO?**

**Increase Housing Production**

**Employment Development**

**Connect people to services**

**Support Affordable Housing**

**Partner with cities and County**

**Support and Utilize Evidenced Based Practices**

- **Permanent Supported Housing**
- **Housing First Model**
- **Rapid Re-housing**

# **CONTACT**

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