



# CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH HOMELESS TASK FORCE AGENDA

City Council Chambers - 100 Civic Center Drive

Tuesday, October 15, 2019 - 4:00 PM

**Homeless Task Force Members:**

**Will O'Neill, Mayor Pro Tem, Chair**  
**Brad Avery, Council Member, Vice Chair**  
**Joy Brenner, Council Member**  
**Helen Cameron**  
**John Heffernan**  
**Terry Moore**  
**Thomas Peterson**  
**David Snow**  
**Reverend Cindy Voorhees**  
**Jean Wegener**

**Staff Members:**

**Grace Leung, City Manager**  
**Carol Jacobs, Assistant City Manager**  
**Natalie Basmacyan, Homeless Coordinator**  
**Jennifer Biddle, Administrative Support Specialist**

The Homeless Task Force meeting is subject to the Ralph M. Brown Act. Among other things, the Brown Act requires that the Homeless Task Force agenda be posted at least seventy-two (72) hours in advance of each regular meeting and that the public be allowed to comment on agenda items before the Committee and items not on the agenda but are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Homeless Task Force. The Chair may limit public comments to a reasonable amount of time, generally three (3) minutes per person.

The City of Newport Beach's goal is to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in all respects. If, as an attendee or a participant at this meeting, you will need special assistance beyond what is normally provided, we will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner. Please contact Carol Jacobs, Assistant City Manager, at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the meeting to inform us of your particular needs and to determine if accommodation is feasible at (949) 644-3001 or [cjacobs@newportbeachca.gov](mailto:cjacobs@newportbeachca.gov).

**NOTICE REGARDING PRESENTATIONS REQUIRING USE OF CITY EQUIPMENT**

Any presentation requiring the use of the City of Newport Beach's equipment must be submitted to the City Manager's Office 24 hours prior to the scheduled meeting.

1) **CALL MEETING TO ORDER**

2) **ROLL CALL**

3) **CURRENT BUSINESS**

1. **Approval of the September 17, 2019 Homeless Task Force Meeting Minutes**

[September 17, 2019 Homeless Task Force Draft Minutes](#)

2. **Presentation by City of Anaheim**

Recommendation: Receive and File.

3. **Presentation on the Costs of Homelessness**

Recommendation: Receive and File.

[Additional Material Presented at Meeting\\_Costs of Homelessness 10-15-2019](#)

**4. Subcommittee Reports:**

- Housing Options and Financing
- Data Collection and Accuracy
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Education and Public Relations

Recommendation: Receive and File.

[Additional Material Presented at Meeting Homelessness 101](#)

[Additional Material Presented at Meeting Staff Presentation October 15, 2019](#)

**4) PUBLIC COMMENTS ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**

*Public comments are invited on non-agenda items generally considered to be within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Homeless Task Force Committee. Speakers must limit comments to three (3) minutes. Before speaking, we invite, but do not require, you to state your name for the record. The Homeless Task Force Chair has the discretion to extend or shorten the speakers' time limit on non-agenda items, provided the time limit adjustment is applied equally to all speakers. As a courtesy, please turn cell phones off or set them in the silent mode.*

**5) COMMITTEE MEMBER ANNOUNCEMENTS (NON-DISCUSSION ITEMS)**

**6) MATTERS WHICH COMMITTEE MEMBERS WOULD LIKE PLACED ON A FUTURE AGENDA FOR DISCUSSION, ACTION OR REPORT (NON-DISCUSSION ITEM)**

**7) ADJOURNMENT**

**NEWPORT BEACH HOMELESS TASK FORCE  
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES  
City Council Chambers  
100 Civic Center Drive, Newport Beach CA  
Tuesday, September 17, 2019  
4 p.m.**

**1) CALL MEETING TO ORDER**

The meeting was called to order at 4:01 p.m.

Chair O'Neill related recent news stories regarding homeless people. An update regarding the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) facility and temporary housing are not on the agenda, and the Homeless Task Force (HTF) will not discuss either topic. Enforcement of trespassing ordinances at the OCTA facility could begin within the week. The September 24 City Council agenda includes an item regarding temporary housing at the corporate yard. The HTF is focusing on medium- and long-term solutions while the Council is focusing on temporary solutions. Natalie Basmaciyan has been named Homeless Coordinator and will be the contact person for homelessness.

**2) ROLL CALL**

Homeless Task Force Committee Members:

Mayor Pro Tem and Chair Will O'Neill  
Council Member and Vice Chair Brad Avery  
Council Member Joy Brenner  
Helen Cameron  
John Heffernan (excused absence)  
Terry Moore  
Thomas Peterson  
David Snow  
Rev. Cindy Voorhees (arrived at 4:15 p.m.)  
Jean Wegener

Staff Members:

Grace Leung, City Manager  
Carol Jacobs, Assistant City Manager  
Natalie Basmaciyan, Homeless Coordinator  
Seimone Jurjis, Community Development Director  
Jaime Murillo, Principal Planner  
Lauren Wooding-Whitlinger, Real Property Administrator  
Jon Lewis, Chief of Police  
Anthony Yim, Homeless Liaison Officer  
Rachel Johnson, Police Lieutenant  
Jennifer Biddle, Administrative Support Specialist

**3) CURRENT BUSINESS**

- 1. Approval of the August 20, 2019 Homeless Task Force Meeting Minutes**  
**Recommendation:** Approve and file

Committee Member Cameron moved to approve the minutes of the August 20, 2019 meeting with Jim Mosher's recommended revisions. Committee Member Snow seconded the motion. The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

**Ayes:** Avery, Brenner, Cameron, Moore, Peterson, Snow, Wegener  
**Nays:** None  
**Abstaining:** O'Neill

**Absent:** Heffernan, Voorhees

**2. Veterans Housing Presentation**

**Recommendation:** Receive and file

Kelsey Brewer, Jamboree Housing Corporation, reported Jamboree's mission is to deliver high-quality, affordable housing with services that transforms lives and strengthens communities. Jamboree is committed to ensuring its developments are long-term assets. Permanent supportive housing is the nationally recognized best practice for addressing chronic homelessness. Once Jamboree places a homeless person in housing, it provides services to the individual to ensure he remains housed. Santa Ana Veterans Village will be the largest permanent supportive housing development exclusively for veterans in the County of Orange when it opens in February 2020.

Jackie Martinez, Jamboree Housing Corporation, advised that Santa Ana Veterans Village will offer 70 one-bedroom units and 5 two-bedroom units. Each unit will be tied to a Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) project-based voucher. The units will be furnished with a chest, bed, mattress, nightstand, lamp, sofa, coffee table, end table, TV console, and housekeeping bundle. Amenities include offices, conference rooms, multipurpose rooms, a TV lounge, pet spa, fitness center, community kitchen, laundry room, courtyard, community garden, basketball court, fire pit, barbecue grill, and picnic tables. HUD-VASH case managers and representatives of Strength and Support, Veterans Legal Institute, Step Up on Second, and Goodwill OC Tierney Center will be located onsite. Twenty of the 75 units will be designated for individuals eligible for both HUD-VASH and Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) vouchers.

Ms. Brewer indicated the cost of the Santa Ana Veterans Village is approximately \$27 million or roughly \$360,000 per unit. The City of Santa Ana invested about \$400,000 in the project. Moving a homeless person into permanent supportive housing reduces a city's cost for that person by 50 percent.

In response to questions from HTF members, Ms. Brewer explained that private investor equity is another name for the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program. Union Bank is the lender, and Jamboree Housing Corporation is the borrower. Jamboree uses funding from various sources to repay the loan. Homeless veterans throughout the County of Orange may apply to live in the Santa Ana Veterans Village. Ms. Brewer agreed to find out the ongoing costs of the project and respond through staff. Jamboree has been developing projects for almost 30 years. Affordability covenants are placed on all Jamboree projects, and the term is 55 years. The Coordinated Entry System (CES) is a database of chronically homeless individuals in Orange County.

Judy Wasserman inquired about veterans having to provide proof of residency in Orange County.

An unidentified speaker suggested locating such a project in a jurisdiction with lower real estate costs could increase the number of units. He asked if the residents will be required to be drug-free and to maintain the units' interior spaces.

An unidentified speaker remarked that providing housing does not mean homeless people will want to move into that housing. He questioned whether an employed resident of supportive housing should remain in supportive housing or move to private housing.

An unidentified speaker inquired about the method used to determine a homeless individual is a resident of Orange County.

Charles Klobe inquired regarding the real estate cost for the Santa Ana Veterans Village and whether Santa Ana's contribution was ongoing or one-time.

Susan Bolus wanted to know how residency for homeless people will be determined.

Chair O'Neill clarified that veterans housing is separate from a temporary shelter or permanent supportive housing that is specific to a jurisdiction. The City of Newport Beach is not being asked to contribute any funds to the Santa Ana Veterans Village; however, homeless veterans in Newport Beach who qualify may move into the Santa Ana Veterans Village. In answer to questions, Ms. Brewer indicated Santa Ana's contribution was one-time. The case workers attempt to determine a homeless individual's last-known address and ties to the community as part of the initial assessment. Depending on the mix of funding sources, work-live preferences can be applied to a project to designate units for residents of specific jurisdictions. Jamboree's leases prohibit residents from using drugs. If residents are using drugs, case managers and supportive services attempt to address the issue. Continued violation of the lease agreement can lead to eviction. Maintaining the property is a requirement of the lease agreement, and supportive services works with residents to ensure they can maintain the property. The goal of permanent supportive housing is to stabilize housing for individuals. Some clients are capable of moving to private housing once they obtain employment, but others are not capable of leaving supportive housing. If a resident of a Jamboree facility is evicted or chooses to move out of the facility, Jamboree staff works with the resident to find alternative housing so that he does not return to the streets. The real estate cost for Santa Ana Veterans Village was \$4 million. Building permanent supportive housing outside Orange County could result in legal issues and strong community resistance. The majority of homeless people living in Orange County are from Orange County. The CES is an attempt to identify the origin of homeless people. Case workers attempt to connect a homeless individual from outside Orange County with his family or with services in his home area. Committee Member Wegener clarified that case workers contact the individual's family and inquire whether the family will welcome the individual.

Committee Member Cameron reported the national success rate for permanent supportive housing is 85 percent retention. Jamboree's properties tend to have a higher rate of success because of the supportive services offered to residents. In 2018, no resident of Diamond Apartment Homes in Anaheim was hospitalized for a psychiatric episode, returned to homelessness, or was incarcerated. One resident was hospitalized for medical reasons. People living in temporary shelters are classified as homeless. The goal is for a homeless person to exit a temporary shelter in 30 days. The average length of stay for a temporary shelter in Anaheim is almost a year.

### **3. Subcommittee Restructuring**

**Recommendation:** Delete subcommittees addressing the crisis response to OCTA site and enforcement/legal constraints/risk; add subcommittees to address mental wellness and funding sources.

Chair O'Neill suggested the HTF disband the Enforcement/Legal Constraints/Risk Subcommittee because its purpose is to provide information regarding the Martin v. Boise court decision and City laws that may be relevant to homelessness. The subcommittee has provided that information. The City of Newport Beach along with many other cities is struggling with the ramifications of the Martin v. Boise decision. The City has joined other California cities in filing an amicus brief that will request the U.S. Supreme Court review the case. With a lack of new information, the Enforcement/Legal Constraints/Risk Subcommittee has run its course. The City Council, staff, and Police Department are handling the OCTA facility situation, and subcommittee review of it is unnecessary. Therefore, the OCTA Site Subcommittee should be disbanded. Chair O'Neill recommended the HTF form subcommittees for potential financing of a development and for mental health services.

Council Member Brenner advised that the Education and Outreach Subcommittee is aware of the need for additional education regarding mental health issues. Committee Member Tom Peterson has joined the subcommittee because of his vast experience with mental health issues. The subcommittee recommends an upcoming HTF meeting focus on mental health. The Education and Outreach Subcommittee views one of its roles as educating the public about mental health issues.

Committee Member Snow concurred with forming a Mental Health Subcommittee. Mentally ill homeless people are the most difficult to place and are the most resistant to entering shelters. A Mental Health Subcommittee could explore methods other communities have used to place homeless people with mental health issues and the success of those methods.

Committee Member Cameron remarked that experience shows chronically homeless people usually have mental health issues. Healthcare providers are offering new programs for mental health.

In answer to Committee Member Voorhees's question, Chair O'Neill indicated the Housing Subcommittee will overlap with a Finance Subcommittee. The Finance Subcommittee could help determine housing options.

Judy Wasserman inquired about the handling of illegal drug use and the involvement of the Police Department.

An unidentified speaker noted Seattle has reported 80 percent of Seattle's homeless population has a substance abuse problem. While mental health issues are a concern, the primary focus should be on substance abuse.

Christine asked who diagnoses mental illness in the homeless population. She questioned the purpose of informational presentations when homeless people refuse services.

Chair O'Neill agreed to form a Mental Health and Substance Abuse Subcommittee.

Council Member Brenner suggested financial resources be a topic for the Housing Subcommittee. Chair O'Neill concurred.

Chair O'Neill appointed himself and Committee Members Snow, Cameron, and Peterson to the Substance Abuse/Mental Health Subcommittee.

#### **4. Panhandling Signage in Newport Beach**

**Recommendation:** Provide recommendations to the City Council on panhandling signage

Chair O'Neill reported the City cannot prohibit panhandling because federal courts have determined panhandling is protected by the First Amendment. Many cities in California are discouraging citizens from contributing directly to panhandlers and encouraging citizens to donate to charities that work with the homeless. This will be an item before the Council on September 24.

Committee Member Snow advised that more than 250 interviews of homeless people found the median monthly income for people who live on the street and in shelters is \$500.

Committee Member Cameron preferred the HTF's first success be housing people rather than installing signage. The HTF needs a better understanding of panhandling in Newport Beach. Perhaps the HTF can help specific panhandlers make alternative decisions.

Chair O'Neill suggested those who do not wish to speak publicly could send an email to the Council commenting on signage.

An unidentified speaker shared a memorandum from a property management company recommending security measures to prevent theft and his encounters with homeless people. Homeless people are making money by panhandling. More people are living at the Transit Center.

Susan Bolus inquired whether the City requires a license for door-to-door panhandling such as it does for door-to-door sales.

An unidentified speaker remarked that the City should be able to restrict panhandling at intersections based on safety concerns. He suggested homeowners and taxpayers should be added to the HTF.

An unidentified speaker commented that many people are homeless due to unexpected medical bills and unemployment. The HTF is looking for fact-based, proven solutions to homelessness, which is the right thing to do.

An unidentified speaker related his observations of an intoxicated panhandler at the intersection of San Joaquin Hills Road and San Miguel Drive. This man is a danger to himself and drivers. The City should be able to remove panhandlers from street medians.

Barbie shared stories of a panhandler stating he panhandles because he can make more money panhandling than working and a panhandler accepting credit card payments with a smart phone and chip reader. If drugs are eliminated from the City, then panhandlers will leave the City.

An unidentified speaker remarked that signage is important to educate the public about not enabling panhandling. She shared the text of signage used in Scottsdale, Arizona. Signage should be installed at locations where panhandlers are found regularly.

Committee Member Wegener questioned whether Fashion Island is under the jurisdiction of the City of Newport Beach or the Irvine Company.

An unidentified speaker stated allowing panhandling is not compassionate. She does not appreciate the safety and health issues caused by panhandling. Explaining to a six-year-old that not giving a panhandler money helps the person is difficult.

An unidentified speaker shared the "broken windows" theory used in New York City to address panhandling and other issues.

Chair O'Neill would find out whether the City can require a business license for panhandling. Panhandling from street medians is illegal.

Homeless Liaison Officer Anthony Yim reported three traffic enforcement officers have cited an individual for panhandling from the median. After several months of court proceedings, the judge found the individual responsible but did not impose a fine. Panhandling from the median is a violation of the Vehicle Code if the panhandling creates a dangerous situation.

Chair O'Neill encouraged the public to contact the Orange County District Attorney's Office and express their support for more enforcement.

Homeless Liaison Officer Yim indicated sidewalks are typically public property. As stated earlier, courts have ruled panhandling is a First Amendment right.

In answer to Committee Member Wegener's query, Homeless Liaison Officer Yim advised that the property owner has control of private property, i.e., inside stores located in Fashion Island.

## **5. Subcommittee Reports**

**Recommendation:** Receive and file

### Housing Options

Vice Chair Avery reported the subcommittee has discussed permanent supportive housing, which could be similar to the Santa Ana Veterans Village. The City will have to build affordable housing to comply with the upcoming Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). Permanent supportive housing can fulfill a portion of the RHNA requirement. People who have experienced homelessness can move from permanent supportive housing to affordable housing. Temporary housing can be constructed fairly quickly, but constructing affordable housing will take time. Permanent supportive housing is the solution to homelessness, but it requires funds and public acceptance.

Committee Member Voorhees reiterated that the Council is focusing on temporary shelter, and the HTF is focusing on permanent supportive housing.

Chair O'Neill explained the allocation of RHNA requirements.

#### Data Collection/Accuracy

Committee Member Snow noted the County has not released data requested by the subcommittee for Newport Beach. Based on the best demographic data and characteristics of homelessness in Newport Beach, the majority of the homeless population are candidates for permanent supportive housing. The Data Collection/Accuracy Subcommittee may be combined with the Substance Abuse/Mental Health Subcommittee.

Chair O'Neill concurred with combining the two subcommittees.

In response to Chair O'Neill's inquiry, Committee Member Snow noted candidates for permanent supportive housing are individuals who are chronically homeless and who have multiple disabilities. Based on data from CalOptima and City Net, a good number of Newport Beach's homeless population is chronically homeless and suffers from disabilities.

Committee Member Peterson clarified that CalOptima is Orange County's version of Medi-Cal.

Chair O'Neill noted questions have arisen as to which data set is accurate. CalOptima compiles data based on its information and believes there are approximately 2,000 more homeless than the point-in-time count shows.

Committee Member Cameron advised that the subcommittee inquired about the City providing resources to people leaving recovery homes and learned that the City is not providing them with resources. The City does have resources to return a person leaving a substance abuse program to his native home. CalOptima data demonstrates that many of the local homeless are not accessing CalOptima's services. The subcommittee believes it should make connections to services.

#### Education and Outreach

Council Member Brenner reported the What Other Cities Are Doing and Education/Public Relations Subcommittees have been combined into the Education and Outreach Subcommittee. The subcommittee seems to be focused on education at this time. The subcommittee is working with staff to develop a website in order to educate the population. The website can work with signage and flyers to educate residents about panhandling. In the future, the Education Subcommittee may work with the Mental Health Subcommittee to share information about mental illness and substance abuse. The subcommittee needs to know whether upper levels of government are establishing mental health facilities. Council Member Brenner requested staff contact the City of San Antonio to learn about its laws that prevent panhandling on streets and medians.

Committee Member Moore added that the website will have a list of organizations to which it is appropriate to donate in lieu of contributing to panhandlers.

Chair O'Neill requested the subcommittee discuss and craft an appropriate answer to the question of "What can I do to help?"

Committee Member Moore stated he will focus on creating community involvement to solve homelessness. Long-term good cannot happen without community support. The community will have an opportunity to be involved in crafting solutions.

Committee Member Voorhees suggested the City develop an app through which the public can donate funds in response to signage about panhandling. The City could disburse the funds to vetted agencies.

City Manager Grace Leung advised that the City needed a dedicated staff member to work on homelessness. Homeless Coordinator Natalie Basmaciyian will support the HTF and its subcommittees, manage the City Net contract, participate in County initiatives, interface with residents and businesses, and coordinate with City departments.

Homeless Coordinator Basmaciyian indicated she wants to provide the HTF with the context for the City Net contract and educate residents and business owners.

In reply to Judy Wasserman's question, Chair O'Neill stated Homeless Coordinator Basmaciyian's contact information is published on the City website. Ms. Wasserman remarked that residents appear to be hostile because they care about the community and do not want to leave it. Homeless people are assaulting women, children, and senior citizens.

Nancy Engle Vanotten asked if the Police Department will direct the homeless people at the OCTA center to another location when they enforce trespass ordinances.

Michael Strong suggested the HTF include a list of skills it seeks when it requests volunteers.

An unidentified speaker suggested Homeless Coordinator Basmaciyian needs to become familiar with the homeless community at the Transit Center because they are representative of the homeless population. The majority of people living at the Transit Center will not accept services because they do not want the structure of services.

An unidentified speaker asked if the tents at the Transit Center are located on private property. He suggested the homeless people be relocated to public property, perhaps in front of City Hall.

Homeless Coordinator Basmaciyian reported her office phone number is 949-718-1991. Her email address is nbasmaciyian@newportbeachca.gov.

Chair O'Neill encouraged the public to contact Homeless Coordinator Basmaciyian about homeless issues and the Police Department at 911 for emergencies or 949-644-3717 for non-emergencies related to crime. Information about San Antonio laws will be on the next HTF agenda. OCTA owns the Transit Center site, and the Irvine Company can enforce certain restrictions on the site. The homeless individuals have different options as to where they will relocate from the OCTA site, but they will probably move to public property.

City Manager Leung reported City parks and beaches are closed at night, and the City can enforce the closure ordinances for everyone in the park or on the beach.

Police Chief Jon Lewis explained that the closure ordinances are specific to parks and beaches. The beach closure ordinance applies only to the sand beach, not the pier.

**4) PUBLIC COMMENTS ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**

An unidentified speaker asked if the Police Department can remove homeless people if the City has a shelter. The number of cities participating in the Martin v. Boise case may be a positive sign for some change. Chair O'Neill reported cities that have set up temporary shelters have enforced their anti-camping laws. That's one of the reasons the City is pursuing a temporary shelter.

**5) COMMITTEE MEMBER ANNOUNCEMENTS (NON-DISCUSSION ITEMS)**

None

6) **BOARD/COMMITTEE/COMMISSION ANNOUNCEMENTS OR MATTERS WHICH MEMBERS WOULD LIKE PLACED ON A FUTURE AGENDA FOR DISCUSSION, ACTION, OR REPORT (NON-DISCUSSION ITEM)**

Chair O'Neill requested agenda items for actions other cities are taking, specifically San Antonio and Anaheim; permanent supportive housing; and Be Well OC and Mind OC. Perhaps representatives from Anaheim, Be Well OC, and Mind OC could present information to the HTF. At a future meeting, Committee Member Snow could present information about the costs of homelessness. Perhaps the Orange County Sheriff's Department could share its policies for mental health and substance abuse issues.

Communication Brenner requested information regarding the reopening of mental health facilities. Chair O'Neill indicated Be Well can cover the topic.

City Manager Leung added that another potential topic is United Way's Homeless 101 program. Chair O'Neill asked the Education Subcommittee to determine whether Homeless 101 should be presented during an HTF meeting or a community workshop.

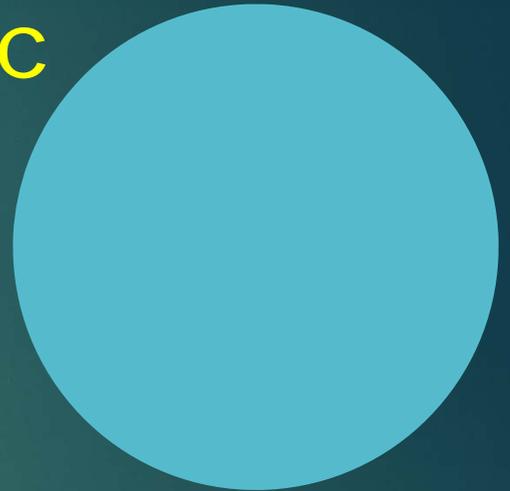
7) **ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the Newport Beach Homeless Task Force, the meeting was adjourned at 6:19 p.m.

DRAFT

# THE COSTS OF HOMELESSNESS OC

Dr. David A. Snow and Dr. Rachel E. Goldberg  
Department of Sociology  
University of California, Irvine



\*Data from cost study – “Homelessness in Orange County: The Costs to Our Community” – co-sponsored by OCUW, Jamboree, & UCI, with the support of ACC-OC, 2-1-1 OC, Hospital Association of Southern California, and other key service providers.

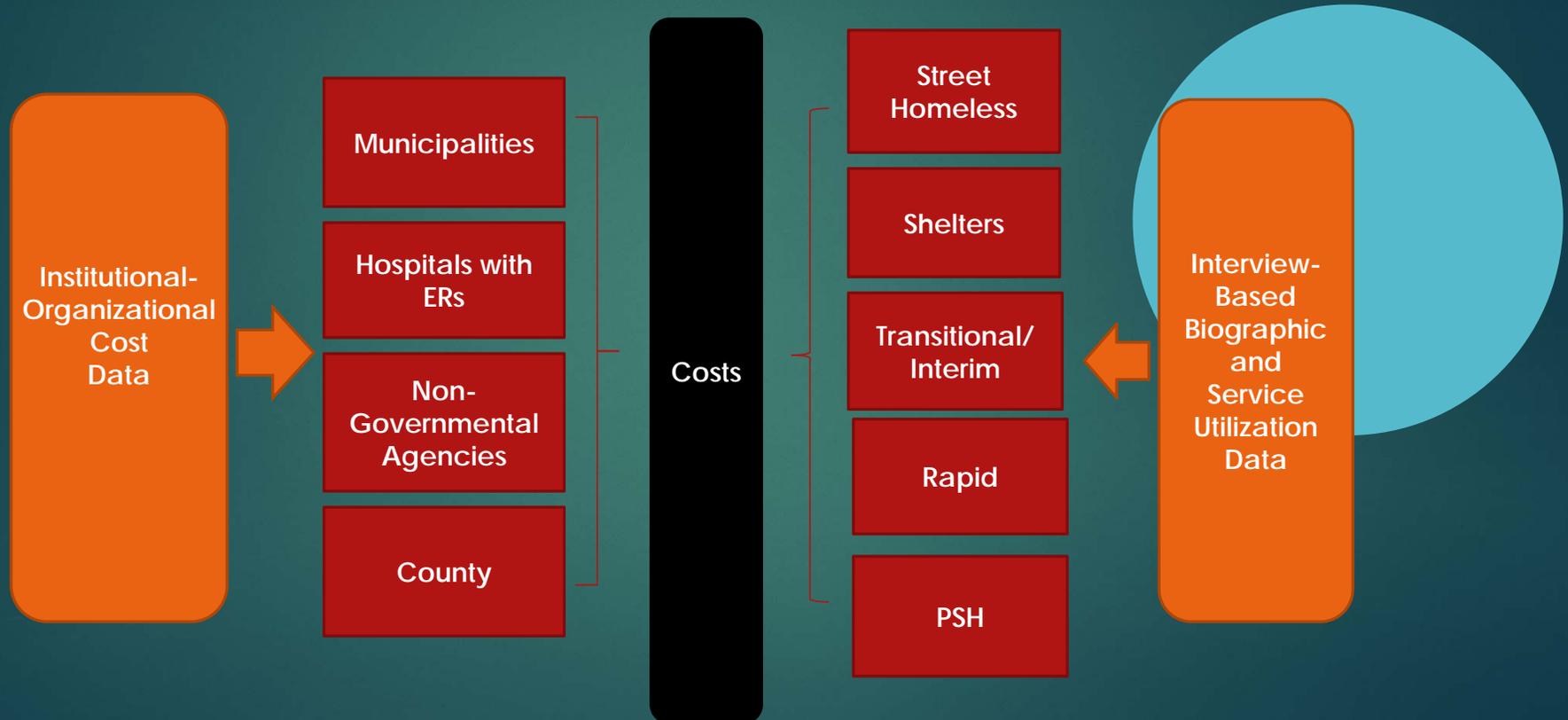
## OBJECTIVES OF COST STUDY

- ▶ **Primary Objective:** To estimate the costs of homelessness in Orange County with a focus on the cost differences between the street and sheltered homeless and those now housed in the different categories of housing -- in Interim/Bridge housing, Rapid Rehousing, and Permanent Supportive Housing
- ▶ **Secondary Objective:** To construct a profile of the demographic and biographic correlates associated with the different categories of homelessness and housing, and to illuminate the causes of homelessness.

## KEY TERMS TO KEEP IN MIND

- ▶ **Emergency Shelter:** a location to sleep overnight, often on a first come, first served basis.
- ▶ **Bridge Housing:** temporary residence, ranging from 6 to 24 months. It typically includes supportive services to help residents secure some stability and enhance their employability. Also known as “interim” or “transitional” housing.
- ▶ **Rapid Re-Housing:** moves people quickly out of homelessness and into their own housing, while providing temporary time-limited assistance that covers move-in costs, deposits, and rental and/or utility assistance, along with case management.
- ▶ **Permanent Supportive Housing:** a program designed to provide housing and supportive services on a long-term basis to formerly chronic homeless people.
- **Chronic Homelessness:**
  - A homeless individual/head of household with one or more disabilities
  - Must have been homeless for at least 12 months or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years

# COST STUDY DESIGN



RG264

## INTERVIEW SETTINGS/CONTEXTS

Site/Location of Interview	Completed
<b>Street</b>	<b>89</b>
Civic Center	26
S.A. River Bed Camp	13
SOS	12
Lions Park	10
Hart Park	9
Pioneer Park	5
FAM	5
NB Transit Center	5
Build Futures	1
Friendship Shelter	2
Courtyard	1
<b>Housing Types</b>	<b>163</b>
Shelter	48
Transitional/Interim	41
Rapid Rehousing	25
PSH	49
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>252</b>

Slide 5

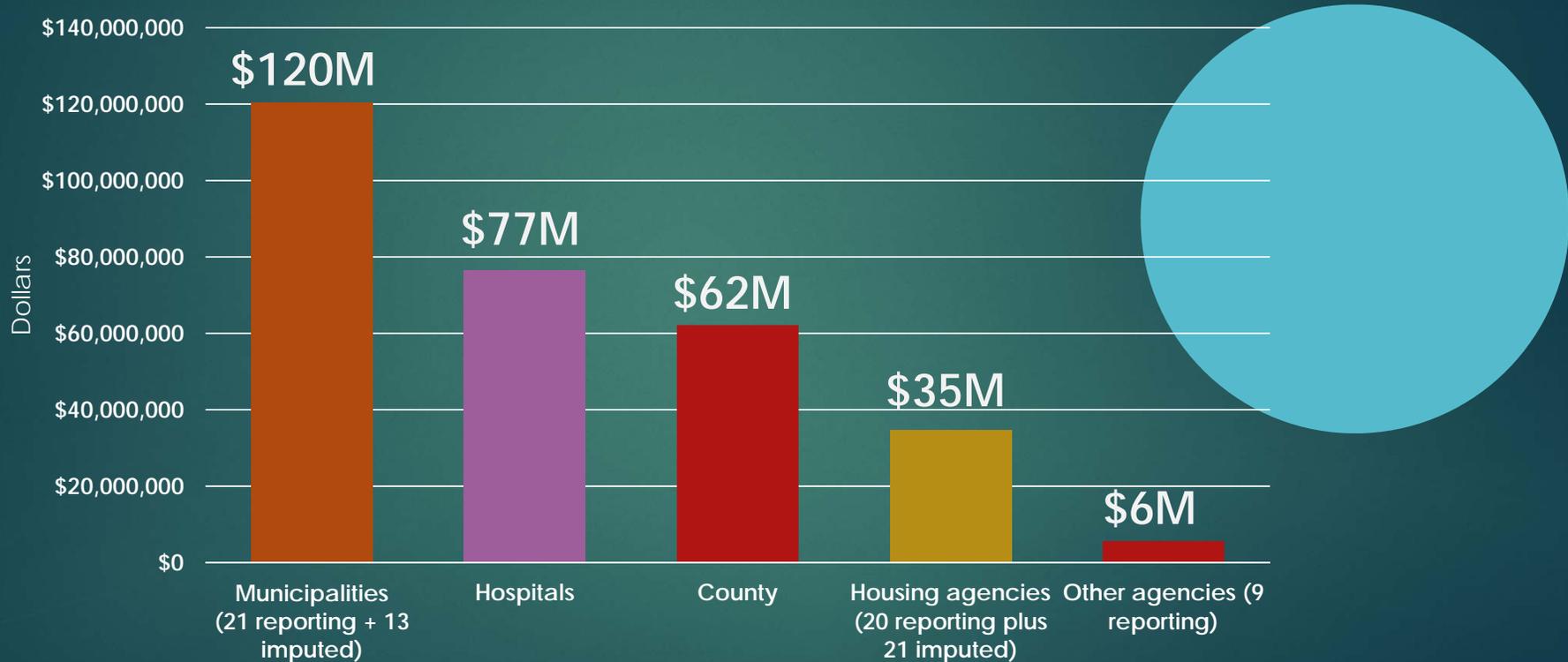
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**RG264** If we're looking for slides to cut, we could potentially cut this one and #7.  
Rachel Goldberg, 4/17/2018

## INTERVIEW SETTINGS FOR HOUSING CONFIGURATIONS

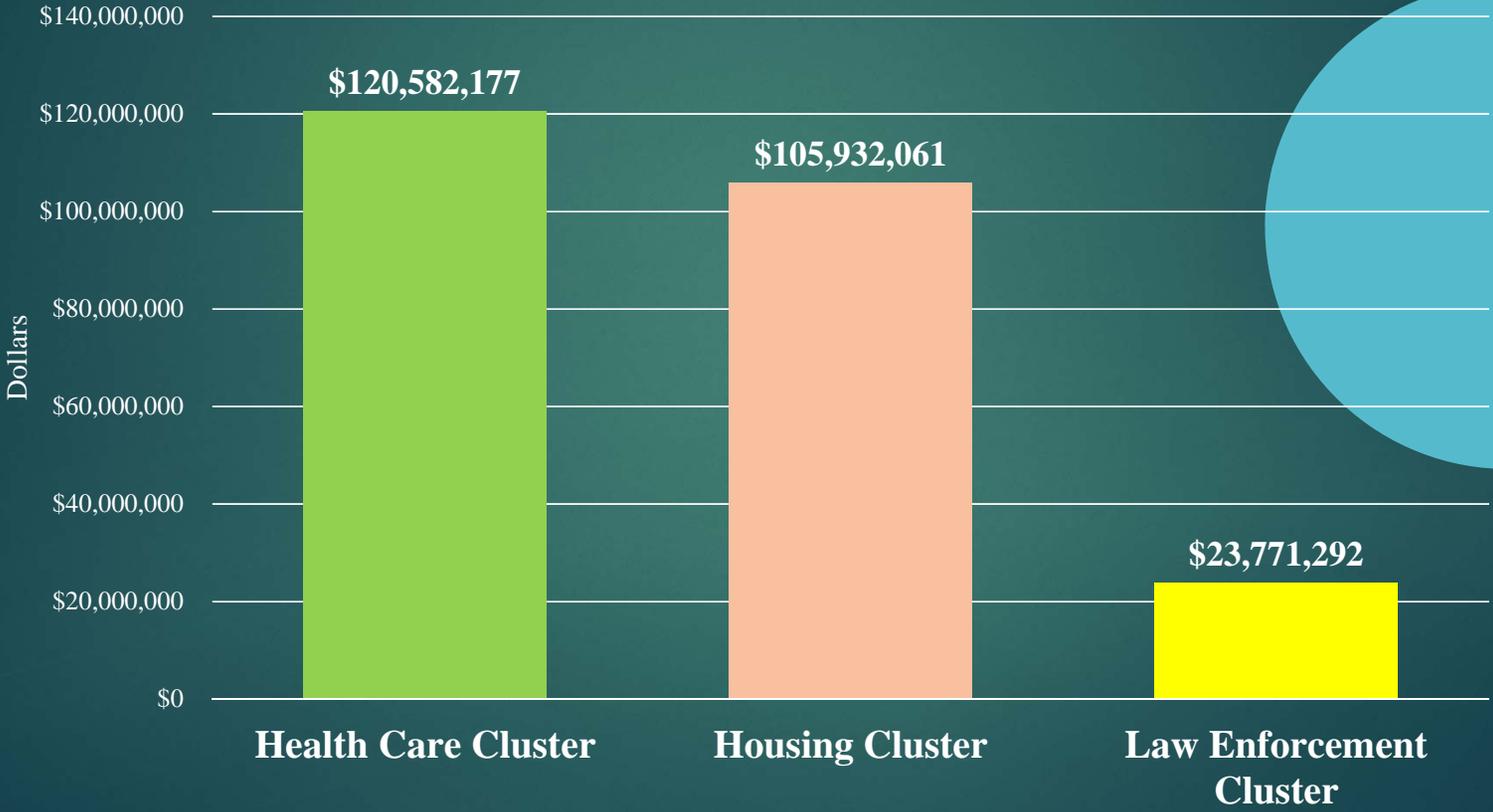
Site/Location of Interview	Completed (unduplicated)
<b>SHELTER</b>	<b>48</b>
Friendship Shelter	15
Armory	15
The Courtyard	13
Salvation Army	4
Build Futures	1
<b>TRANSITIONAL/INTERIM</b>	<b>41</b>
WISE Place	10
Build Futures	8
Family Assistance Ministries	6
Families Forward	6
Salvation Army	5
Colette's Children's Home	5
Pathways of Hope	1
<b>RAPID RE-HOUSING</b>	<b>25</b>
Families Forward	14
SPIN	5
Mercy House	4
Family Assistance Ministries	2
<b>PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE</b>	<b>49</b>
Jamboree	24
Mercy House	22
Colette's Children's Home	3

# Annual Cost of Addressing Homelessness Across Five Institutional Sectors in OC: \$299M



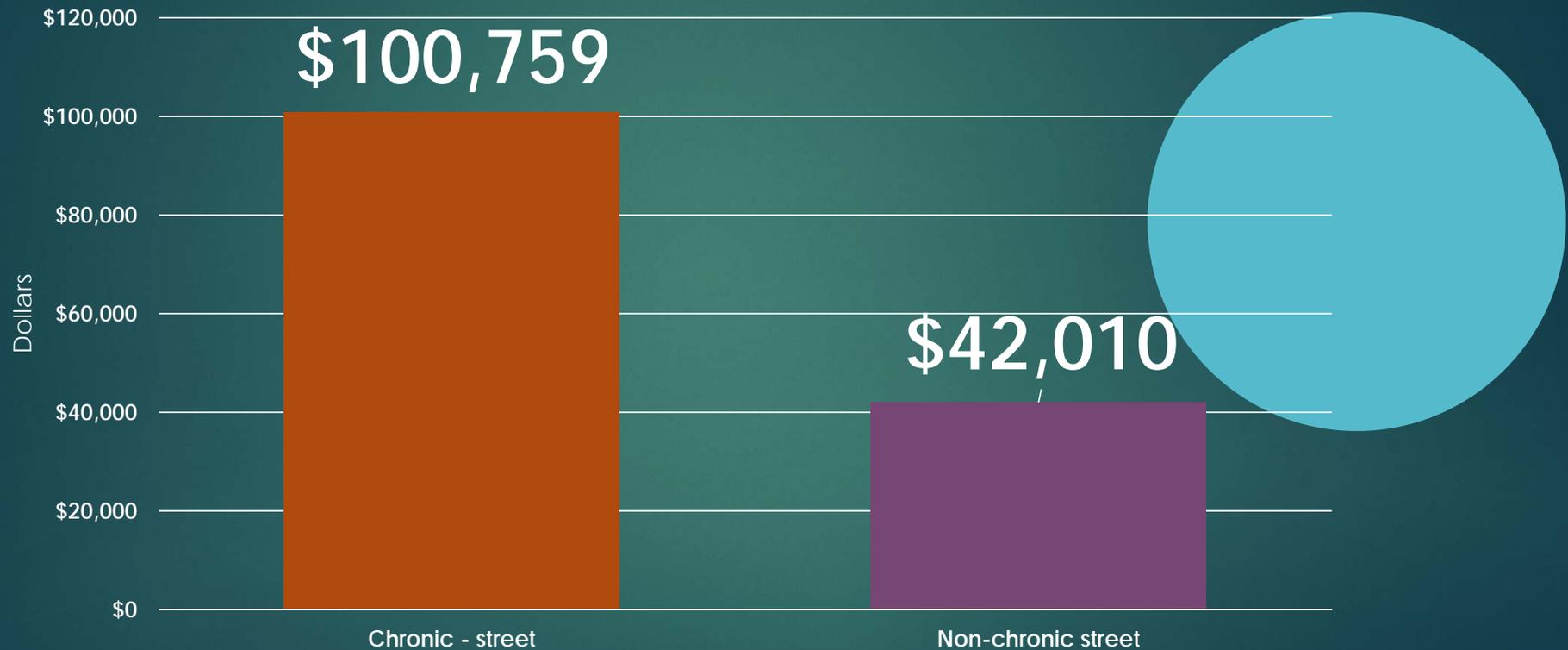
- Notes:
- Housing agencies are agencies providing Emergency Shelter, Bridge Housing, Rapid Rehousing, or Permanent Supportive Housing services.
  - The figure provided totals the program budget spent on homelessness across these agencies.

# Annual Cost of Addressing Homelessness Across Three Cost Clusters in OC



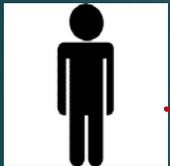
# CHRONIC VS NON-CHRONIC ON THE STREETS

## AVERAGE COSTS PER PERSON, PER YEAR



Notes: Cost estimates consider utilization of soup kitchens, food pantries, substance abuse services, ambulance services, ER services, inpatient hospital stays, mental health services, other health services, motel/voucher/rental assistance services, shelter nights, transitional housing nights, rapid rehousing nights, PSH nights, policing, nights in jail/prison. These estimates do not capture other potential costs, including probation, changes in property values, park maintenance costs, etc. Reports from the last month are annualized.

# HOUSING FIRST MODEL



Hospital  
Visits/Stays

Law  
Enforce-  
ment

Time on  
Streets



## Philosophy:

People should be permanently housed AND provided support services as quickly as possible. Homelessness is viewed first and foremost a housing problem and is treated as such. E.g. Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-Housing.

# CHRONIC STREET VS CHRONIC HOUSED AVERAGE COSTS PER PERSON, PER YEAR



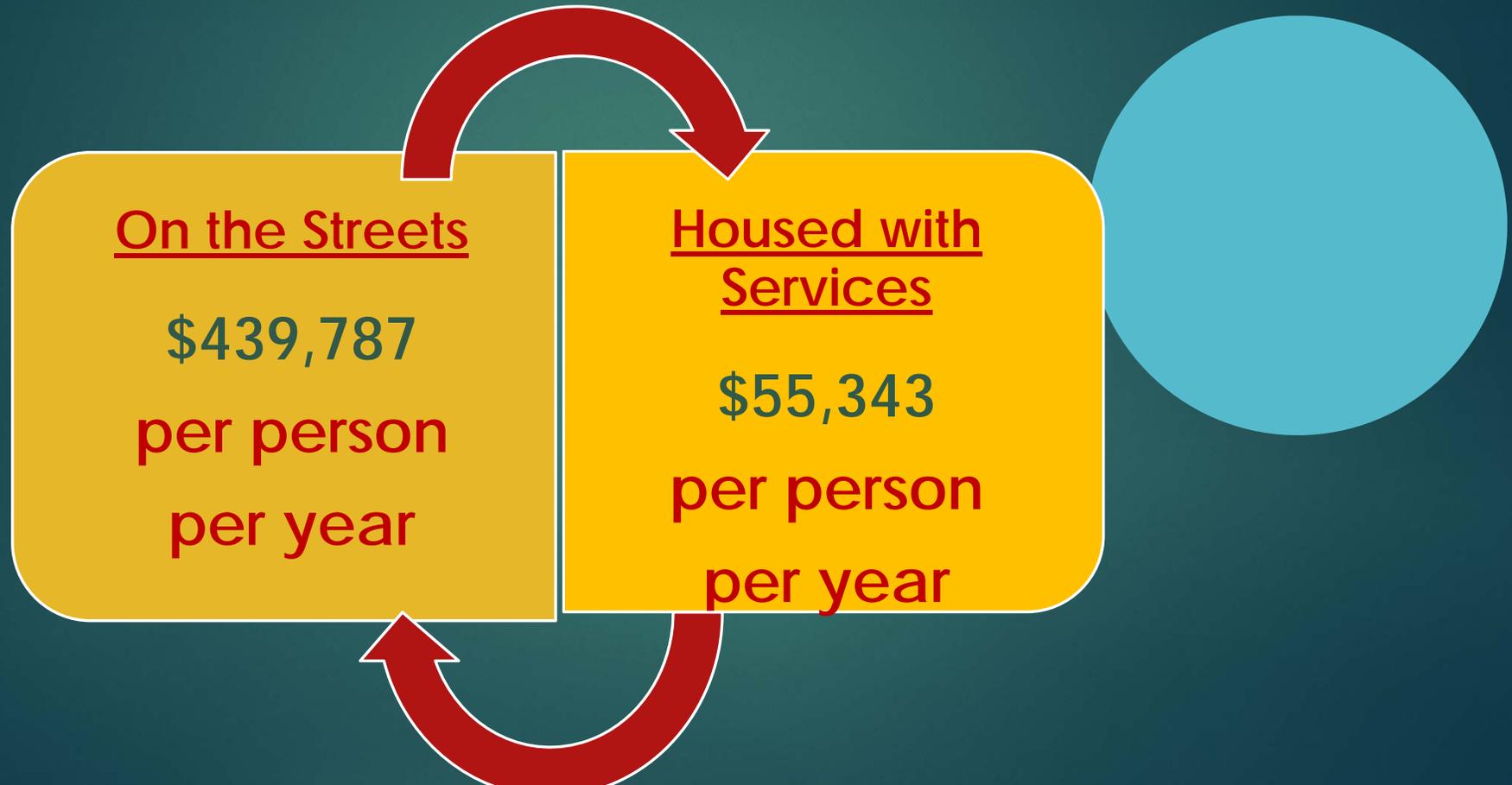
Notes: Cost estimates consider utilization of soup kitchens, food pantries, substance abuse services, ambulance services, ER services, inpatient hospital stays, mental health services, other health services, motel/voucher/rental assistance services, shelter nights, transitional housing nights, rapid rehousing nights, PSH nights, policing, nights in jail/prison. These estimates do not capture other potential costs, including probation, changes in property values, park maintenance costs, etc. Reports from the last month are annualized.

## NON-CHRONIC STREET VS NON-CHRONIC IN RAPID RE-HOUSING AVERAGE COSTS PER PERSON, PER YEAR



Notes: Cost estimates consider utilization of soup kitchens, food pantries, substance abuse services, ambulance services, ER services, inpatient hospital stays, mental health services, other health services, motel/voucher/rental assistance services, shelter nights, transitional housing nights, rapid rehousing nights, PSH nights, policing, nights in jail/prison. These estimates do not capture other potential costs, including probation, changes in property values, park maintenance costs, etc. Reports from the last month are annualized.

# MOST COSTLY 10% OF CHRONIC HOMELESS



## COST SAVINGS THROUGH PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

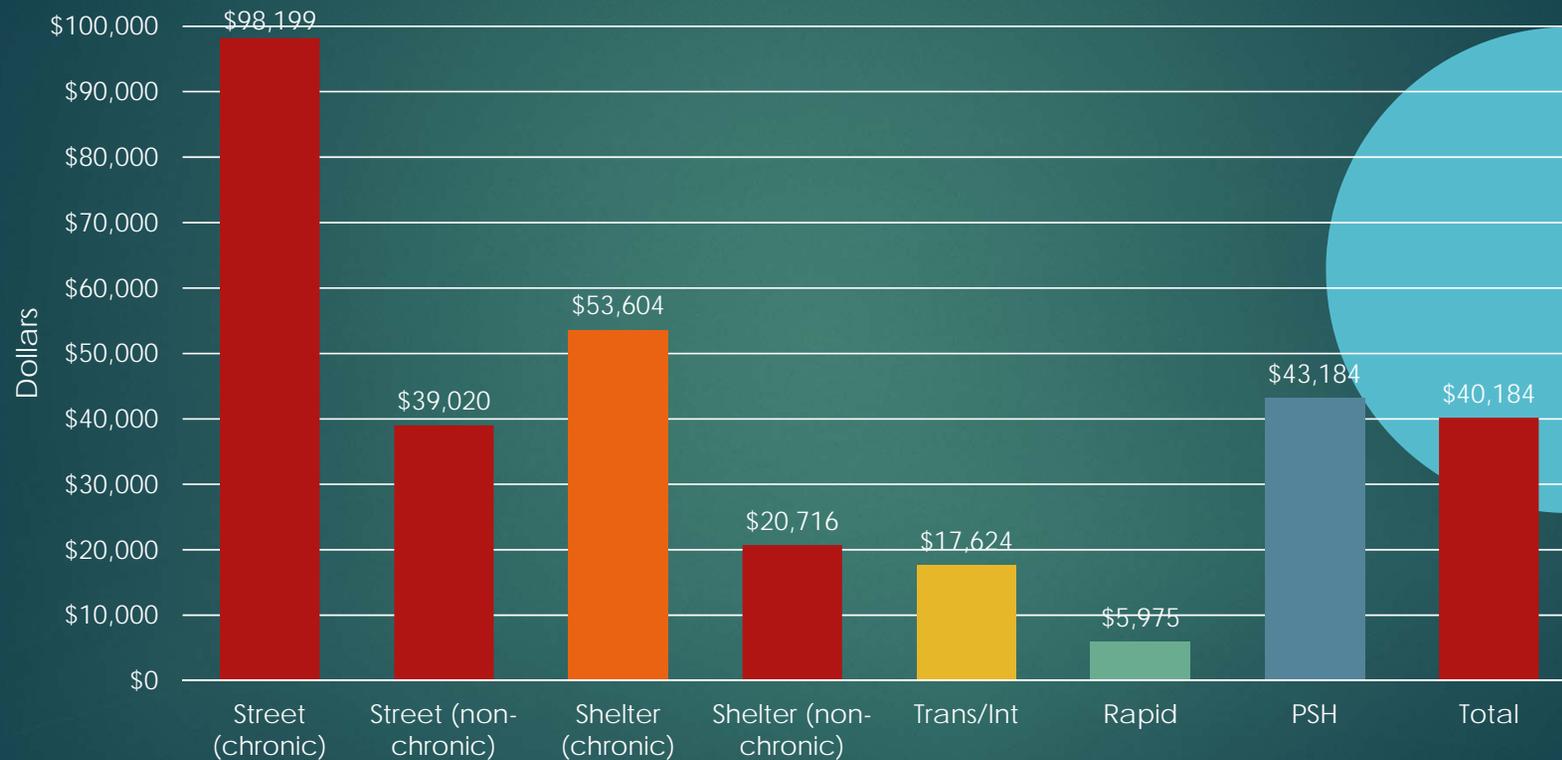
- ▶ Costs for services for those who are chronically homeless are **50% lower per person per year** when people are housed (\$51,587 including housing costs) vs living on the streets (\$100,759)
- ▶ Chronic homeless when housed have:  
**78% fewer ambulance rides, almost 100% fewer tickets, and 100% fewer arrests**

## AVERAGE (MEAN) SERVICE UTILIZATION & CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTACTS IN PAST YEAR, COMPARING CHRONICALLY HOMELESS WITH THOSE IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Variables	Chronically homeless in street or shelter	PSH
# times accessed soup kitchen or food pantry*	229.6	26.7
# times in ER	6.9	3.9
# times in ambulance*	3.2	0.7
# times inpatient in hospital	2.0	1.0
# times accessed other health services*	7.5	21.3
# times ticketed*	5.6	1.0
# times arrested*	1.8	0
# times appeared in court*	2.4	0.2
# nights in holding cell, jail, or prison	1.6	0
# nights in shelter or emergency shelter*	82.9	0
Number interviewed	53	49

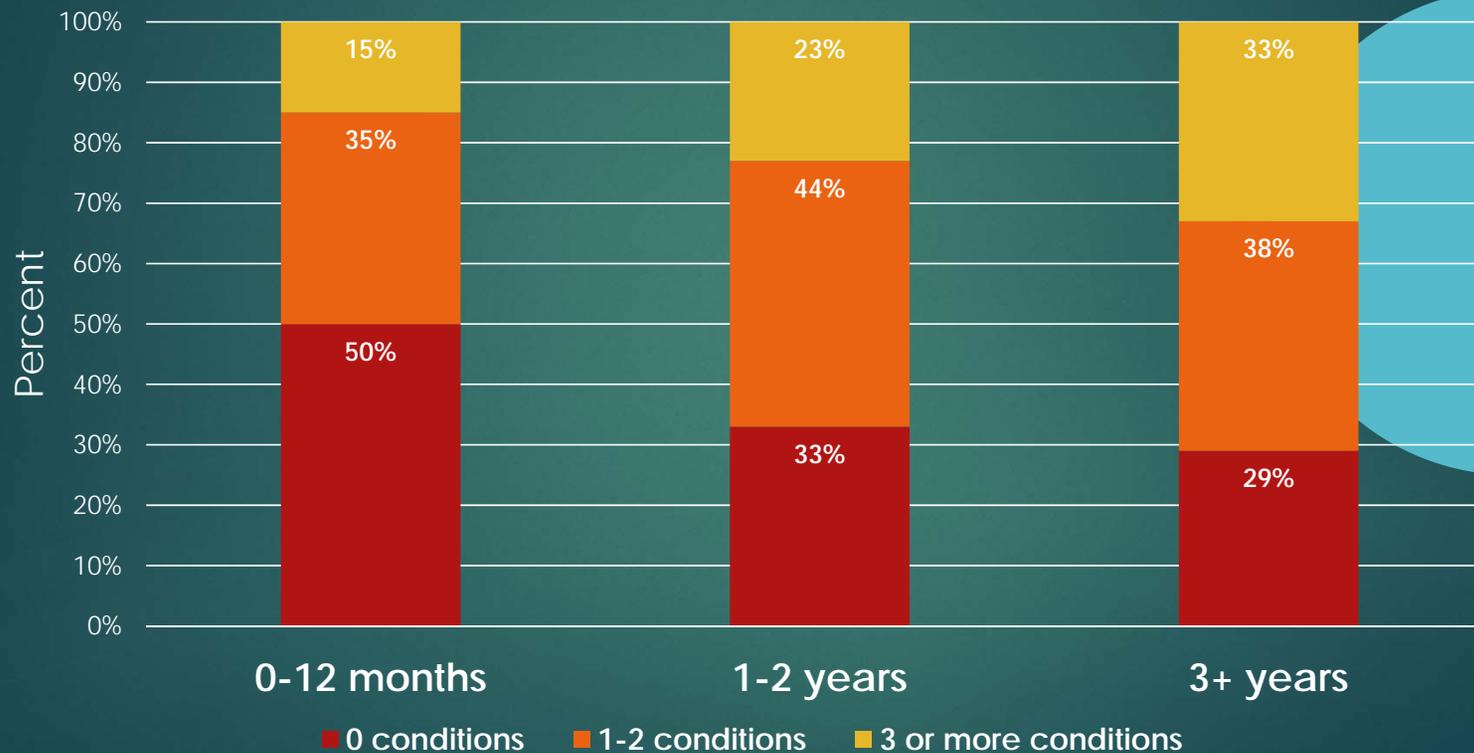
Monthly estimates are annualized. \* Differences between housing categories are statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$  level.

## MEAN COST PER PERSON FOR HEALTH SERVICE UTILIZATION IN LAST YEAR, BY HOUSING CONFIGURATION



Note: Cost estimate considers utilization of substance abuse services, ambulance services, ER services, inpatient hospital stays, mental health services, and other health services. Reports from the last month are annualized.

## NUMBER OF CHRONIC PHYSICAL HEALTH CONDITIONS REPORTED BY STREET/SHELTER HOMELESS, BY LENGTH OF TIME ON THE STREET



Note: Chronic physical health conditions include arthritis, asthma, cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive lung disease, cirrhosis or severe liver damage, diabetes, emphysema, epilepsy or other seizure disorder, HIV/AIDS, hypertension, leukemia, and lymphoma

## TWO MAJOR TAKE-AWAYS

1. We know from the cost study that the **cost of homelessness decreases markedly with the provision of housing**, and this cost reduction is most pronounced for the chronic homeless. This is true for both homeless women and men.
2. We also know that many of **the troublesome issues associated with homelessness disappear or diminish markedly with the provision of housing**.

## SO WHY NOT HOUSING NOW??

# WHO COUNTS AS A HOMELESS PERSON?

## HUD Definition of Homelessness

### PEOPLE

- ▶ Living/sleeping in **public or private places not intended for human habitation** – e.g., sidewalks, building alcoves, alleys, under bridges, abandoned buildings, parks, weed patches (often called “sleeping rough”)
- ▶ Sleeping in **shelters**
- ▶ Living/sleeping in **vehicles** – e.g., cars, vans, campers
- ▶ **Evicted** from their homes, **discharged** from an institution like a hospital or a prison, or are **fleeing** domestic or sexual violence and can’t find housing.
- ▶ Spending a **few nights in a seedy motel or hotel** with no place else to go
- ▶ **Doubling-up** – e.g., living with others
- ▶ Living in **temporary transitional or supportive housing** after being on the streets
- ▶ Living in **unserviced, makeshift, substandard housing** – e.g., favelas in Brazil
- ▶ Living in **refugee and disaster emergency camps**
- ▶ Living **itinerant groups** – e.g., nomads, gypsies, refugees
- ▶ Living on **squats or squatting communities**

## Our Definition of Homelessness

# HOMELESSNESS 101

Hosted by the City of Newport Beach



UNITED TO END  
HOMELESSNESS

**Wednesday, October 23**

**6 p.m. – 8 p.m.**

**Newport Beach Central Library – Friends Room  
1000 Avocado Avenue, Newport Beach, CA 92660**

**Register at <http://bit.ly/NBHomelessness101>**



Photo by Amy Wallot

## **Purpose & Responsibilities**

- A. Develop strategies/plan to integrate all services needed to address homelessness.
- B. Develop a list of community partners willing to assist in addressing homelessness.
- C. Review and consider temporary housing solutions.
- D. Develop appropriate metrics system to monitor reduction of homeless.
- E. Periodically report to City Council.