AB 639 - Veterans Housing and Homeless Preservation Bond Act of 2014

Housing California Conference Presentation
Matthew Doherty
Director of National Initiatives
April 16, 2014
Plan for Presentation

- USICH and Opening Doors
- Veterans Experiencing Homelessness: California National Data and Trends
- Federal Programs, Strategies, and Resource Investments
Roles of USICH

• **Coordinates** the Federal response to homelessness

• **Maximizes** the effectiveness of 19 Federal agency partners

• **Shares** best practices

• **Drives** collaborative solutions
Opening Doors

- **No one** should experience homelessness
- **No one** should be without a safe, stable place to call *home*
Opening Doors

1. Finish the job of ending chronic homelessness by 2015

2. Prevent and end homelessness among Veterans by 2015

3. Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children by 2020

4. Set a path to ending all types of homelessness
Point-in-Time Count Progress

- Persons in Families: Decrease of 8% since 2010
- Chronic Individuals: Decrease of 16% since 2010
- Veterans: Decrease of 24% since 2010
- Unaccompanied Minors: Decrease of 24% since 2010


Number of Homeless:
- Persons in Families: 238,110 to 222,197
- Chronic Individuals: 110,917 to 92,593
- Veterans: 75,609 to 57,849
- Unaccompanied Minors: 9,394 to 6,197
Veterans Experiencing Homelessness: California and National Data and Trends
Veterans Experiencing Homelessness: California and National Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>59,390</td>
<td>16,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>76,329</td>
<td>19,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>67,495</td>
<td>18,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>62,619</td>
<td>16,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>57,849</td>
<td>15,179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Distribution of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness

Source: HUD 2013 AHAR
26% of the nation’s Veterans who are experiencing homelessness live in California

Source: HUD 2013 AHAR
Veterans Experiencing Homelessness in California

- 26% of the nation’s Veterans who are experiencing homelessness live in California.

- Compared to the rest of the country, people in California experiencing homelessness are somewhat more likely to be Veterans (11% vs. 9%).
Veterans Experiencing Homelessness in California

- Between 2010 and 2013, California’s count of Veterans experiencing homelessness decreased by 21%, compared to a 24.2% decrease in the nation.

- Between 2012 and 2013 alone, California’s count of Veterans experiencing homelessness decreased by 7.8% while the nation’s count decreased by 7.6%.
Federal Programs, Strategies, and Resource Investments
Key Housing Programs

- HUD-VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Vouchers and Services
- Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) Grants
- Grant and Per Diem Program
- Continuum of Care and Mainstream Housing Programs
Federal Strategies and Efforts

- Emphasis on Housing First strategies
- Rapid Results Boot Camps
- Supporting development of coordinated assessment systems, connecting VA programs
- VA Gap Analysis for all VA Medical Centers
Gap Analysis

1. Conduct Geographic Analysis to map the 2013 Point in Time (PIT) Count from 420 Continuums of Care (CoC) to 140 Parent VA Medical Centers (VAMC).

2. Use the mapped PIT Count to estimate total number of Homeless Veterans from 2013-2015 and identify the interventions they need to achieve Permanent Housing (PH).

3. Based on operational data from reporting systems, estimate the number of PH placements that can be achieved by each VAMC’s assets. Leverage strategies to generate additional placements.

4. Identify the gap for each type of need and the total gap. The total gap calculation assumes that gaps in one need area can be covered by excess in another need area at the same site.
Gap Analysis

Annualization Multiplier is used to estimate the annual number of homeless Veterans for 2013 and future inflows based on the mapped 2013 PIT Count. Future Inflow per year = 2013 Annualized Estimate - 2013 Mapped PIT Count.

- 5,776 Veterans were homeless at the beginning of 2013
- 5,198 Veterans are estimated to enter homelessness in each year from 2013 to 2015
- 21,370 Veterans will be homeless between Jan. 2013 and Dec. 2015

Nature of Homelessness
- Chronic (33.0%)
- Episodic and Short-term Homelessness (67.0%)

Interventions needed to achieve PH Eligibility
- Permanent Supportive Housing - PSH (100%)
- Rapid Rehousing - RRH (37.5%)
- Other Residential Programs (37.5%)
- Self Resolving (25.0%)

Interventions needed to achieve PH Qualify for VA Healthcare
- 5,994 Veterans need PSH and qualify for VA Healthcare
- 1,058 Veterans need PSH and do not qualify for VA Healthcare
- 5,369 Veterans need rapid rehousing assistance
- 5,369 Veterans need other residential programs
- 3,580 Veterans will exit homelessness without any PH interventions
Gap Analysis

**Need**
- Needing PSH - VHA Eligible: 5,994
- Needing PSH - VHA Ineligible: 1,058
- Needing Rapid Rehousing: 5,369
- Needing Other Res. Programs: 5,369
- All Homeless Veterans in Need: 17,790

**Assets**
- HUD-VASH: 5,415
- Non-VA PSH: 1,547
- SSVF: 1,846
- Residential Pgs: GPD, DCHV, HCHV, CWT/TR: 3,035
- All Assets: 11,843

**Strategies**
- Needing PSH - VHA Eligible: 0
- Needing PSH: 109
- Needing Rapid Rehousing: 1,258
- Needing Other Residential Programs: 1,755
- All Homeless Veterans: 3,122

**Remaining Gaps**
- Needing PSH - VHA Eligible: 0
- Needing PSH - VHA Ineligible: 0
- Needing Rapid Rehousing: 2,265
- Needing Other Res. Programs: 579
- All Homeless Veterans: 2,825

*While computing the gap for those needing PSH and are VHA eligible, we assume that excess resources in Non-VA PSH assets can be used to assist these Veterans.

**While computing the total gap, we assume that excess resources in a program can be leveraged to cover remaining gaps in other need areas.**
Investments into Housing

- HUD-VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Vouchers and Services
  - 10,000 vouchers for California through FY 08 – 13 allocations, FY 14 allocations coming soon

- Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) Grants
  - Current NOFA includes $96 million in NEW grants targeted for California communities, PLUS renewals
Proposed Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Fact Sheet: Homelessness Assistance

President Obama’s Fiscal Year 2015 Budget clearly demonstrates the high priority this Administration has for achieving the goals of *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*. This year’s budget proposal includes more than $5.69 billion for targeted homeless assistance funding, a 12 percent increase over Fiscal Year 2014 appropriations. This fact sheet serves as an overview of the homeless assistance programs across the government.

The 2013 point-in-time count documented that *Opening Doors* is working and that this Administration, working in partnership with communities across the country, is changing the trajectory of homelessness. During the first three years since *Opening Doors* was launched, homelessness has declined overall, and homelessness among families was reduced by eight percent. Chronic homelessness has declined by 16 percent, and homelessness among Veterans has declined by 24 percent.  

“The President’s Budget includes historic investments to prevent and end homelessness,” said incoming USICH Executive Director Laura Zeilinger. “Together, we have proven that investing in data-driven, evidence-based solutions to homelessness works on a national scale.”
FY 2015 Budget Request

- $1.64 billion for Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) programs that prevent or end homelessness among Veterans, increase of 17.8 percent over the 2014 level
- $500 million for SSVF program, up from $300 million
- $321 million for VA case management and $75 million in HUD funding for 10,000 additional HUD-VASH vouchers
FY 2015 Budget Request

- **$2.4 billion** for Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Homeless Assistance Grants, **$301 million above the 2014 enacted level**

- Maintains more than **330,000 HUD-funded beds and housing opportunities** nationwide.

- Enable nation to achieve the goal of ending chronic homelessness in 2016 through the creation of **37,000 new permanent supportive housing opportunities**
Point-in-Time Count Progress

![Graph showing the trend of various categories over years]

- **Persons in Families**: 238,110 to 222,197 (-8% since 2010)
- **Chronic Individuals**: 110,917 to 92,593 (-16%)
- **Veterans**: 75,609 to 57,849 (-24%)
- **Unaccompanied Minors**: 9,394 to 6,197 (-24%)

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United States Interagency Council on Homelessness

An Energizing Council Meeting & New Ideas on Ending Homelessness Among Families

July 17, 2013

Cabinet Secretaries Advance Efforts to End Family Homelessness

On July 9th, the Obama Administration convened a meeting to push forward its agenda to end homelessness. USICH Chair, VA Secretary Eric K. Shinseki, and Vice Chair, HUD Secretary Shaun Donovan, met with other Council leaders including ED Secretary Arne Duncan and DOL Acting Secretary Seth Harris, USICH Executive Director Barbara J. Poppe, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service Wendy Spencer, Director of the White House Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships Melissa Rogers, and representatives from 11 other member agencies. The group discussed ways to leverage opportunities created by the Affordable Care Act and ways to better serve families who are experiencing homelessness. Donna Seymour, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Warrior Care Policy at the Department of Defense, also updated the Council on DoD’s efforts since the last Council meeting to coordinate services from active-duty to veteran status for our

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AB 639 / Prop 41

Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2014

Demographic considerations impacting housing program design for California Veterans Housing California - April 2014

www.stp-sf.org        415-252-4788
Homeless Veteran Poverty, Age & Disability Profile

Affordability, building design, and program implications

**POVERTY**

- Male Veterans living in poverty are twice as likely to experience homelessness as are non-veteran males.
- Female Veterans living in poverty are three times as likely to experience homelessness as are non-veteran females.

**AGE**

- 47% of Homeless Veterans are aged 51 and above compared to 18.9% of non-Veteran Homeless.

**DISABILITY**

- 51.9% of Homeless Veterans are disabled compared to 35.9% of non-Veteran Homeless.

Annual Homeless Assessment Report 2009
**HOMELINESS AND POVERTY AMONG VETERANS vs. NON-VETERANS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Rate of Homelessness among Veterans</th>
<th>Among Veterans Living in Poverty</th>
<th>Homelessness among Non-Veterans</th>
<th>Among Non-Veterans Living in Poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 30</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
<td>16.70%</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
<td>4.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 50</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
<td>29.40%</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
<td>14.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 to 61</td>
<td>1.10%</td>
<td>16.70%</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
<td>6.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 and older</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2009 AHAR to Congress
## Swords to Plowshares’ Resident Profile: Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Academy</th>
<th>Commons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 20%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## AGE OF HOMELESS VETERANS vs. NON-VETERANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Veterans</th>
<th>Non-Veterans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 30</td>
<td>8.40%</td>
<td>31.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 50</td>
<td>44.60%</td>
<td>49.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 to 61</td>
<td>38.10%</td>
<td>16.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 and older</td>
<td>8.90%</td>
<td>2.90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2009 AHAR to Congress
Age Profile: Homeless Veteran clients served in San Francisco & Oakland 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-30</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 and over</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>922</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Disability Among Homeless Veterans

Disability Status Homeless Veterans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>51.90%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>48.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disability Status Homeless Non-Veterans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>35.90%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>64.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2009 AHAR to Congress
### Resident Profile: Disability

**Current Permanent Supportive Housing Residents** (100% Disabled)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Academy</th>
<th>Commons*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Disability</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Illness (Axis I)</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETOH abuse/dependence</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug abuse/dependence</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual morbidities</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• including triple morbidities</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * Shelter Plus Care only

• Hospitalized Younger: Homeless veterans acquire serious aged related illnesses 10 – 18 years earlier than do their housed counterparts

(Adams, Rosenheck, et al, 2007)
Summing it up

In designing housing to end and prevent veteran homelessness, successful programs will create housing that is:

– Deeply affordable
– Appropriate for disabled individuals, and
– Appropriate for seniors

Keep in mind the current generation of veterans returning from Iraq & Afghanistan. This housing will need to meet their current and eventual needs.
For additional information:

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