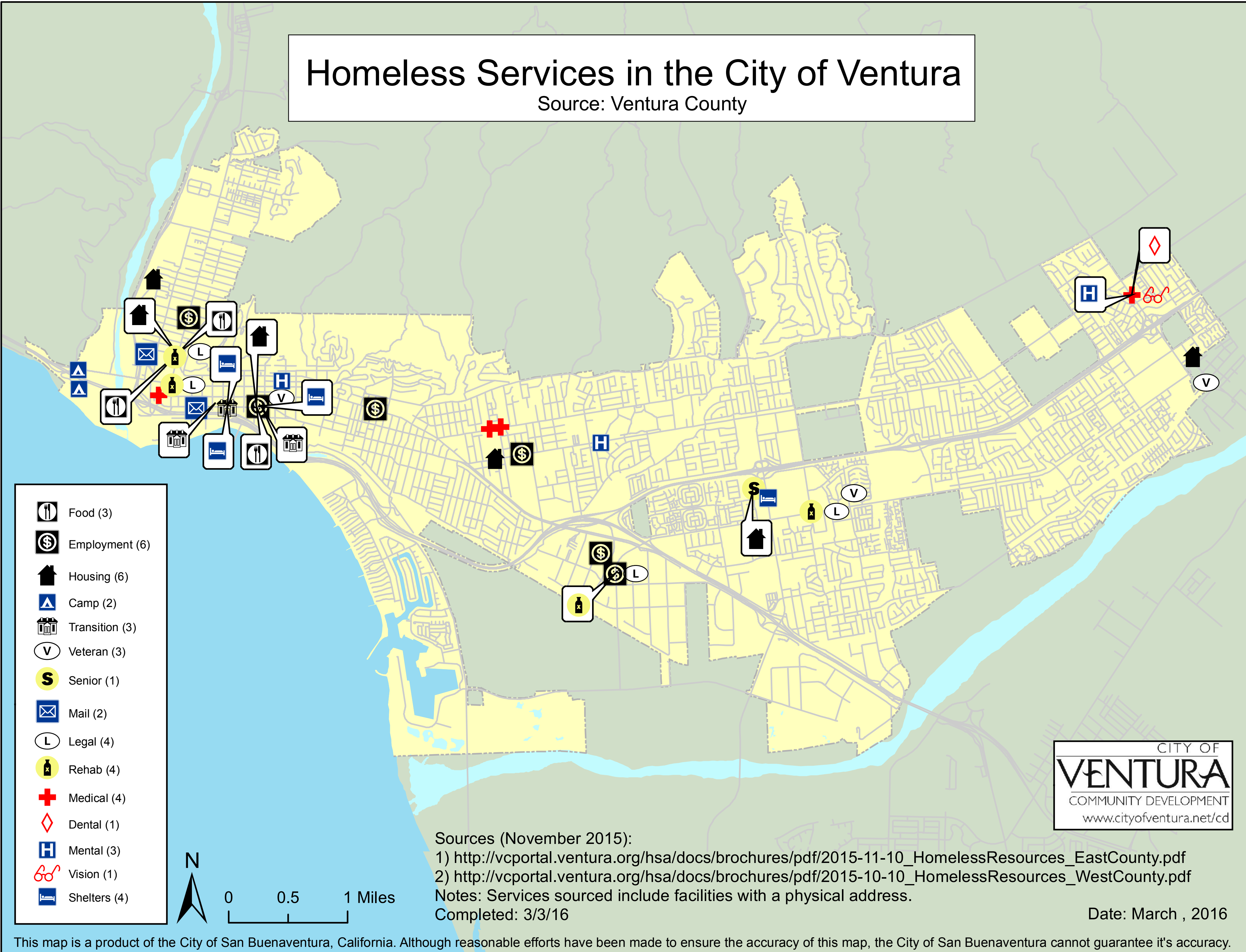
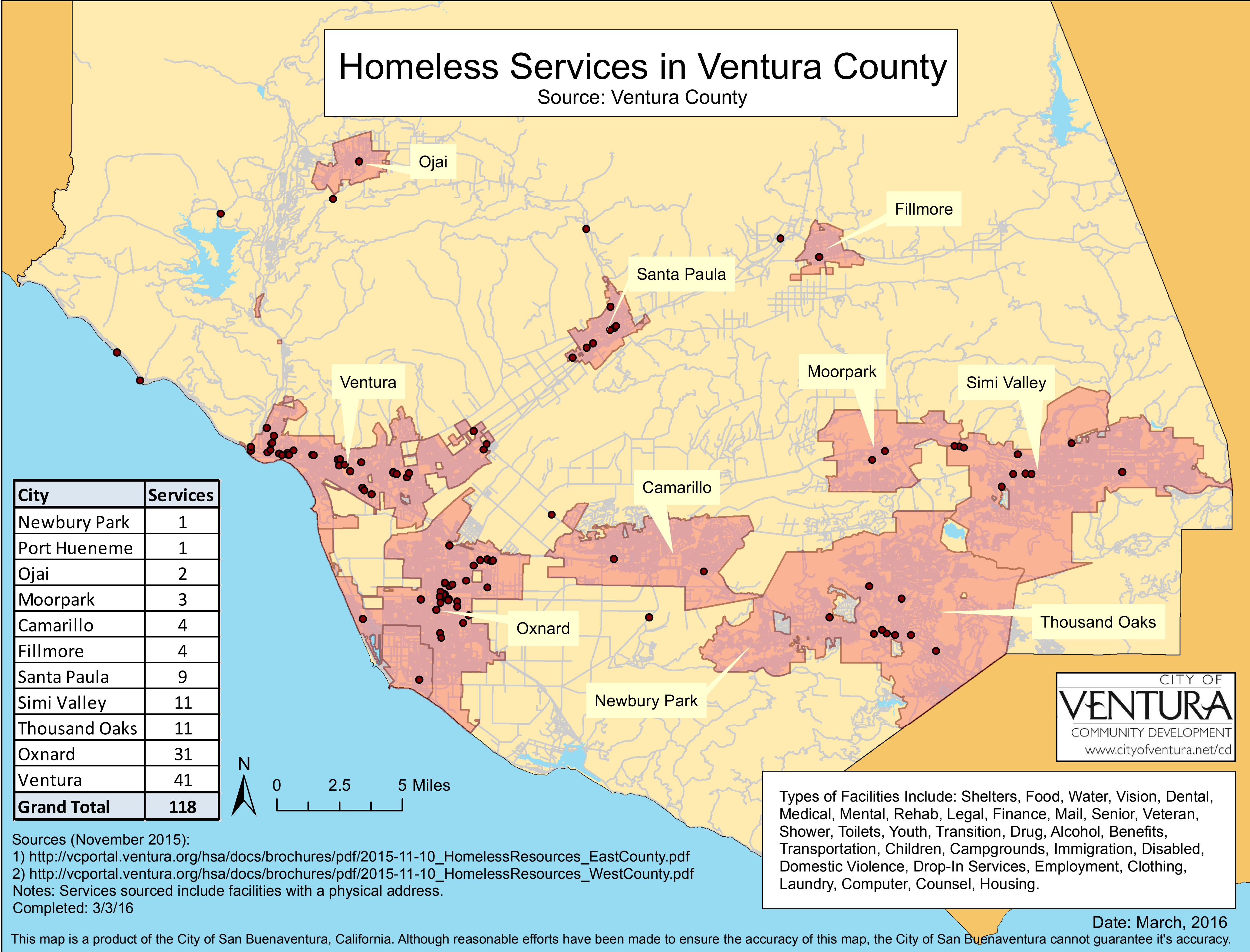
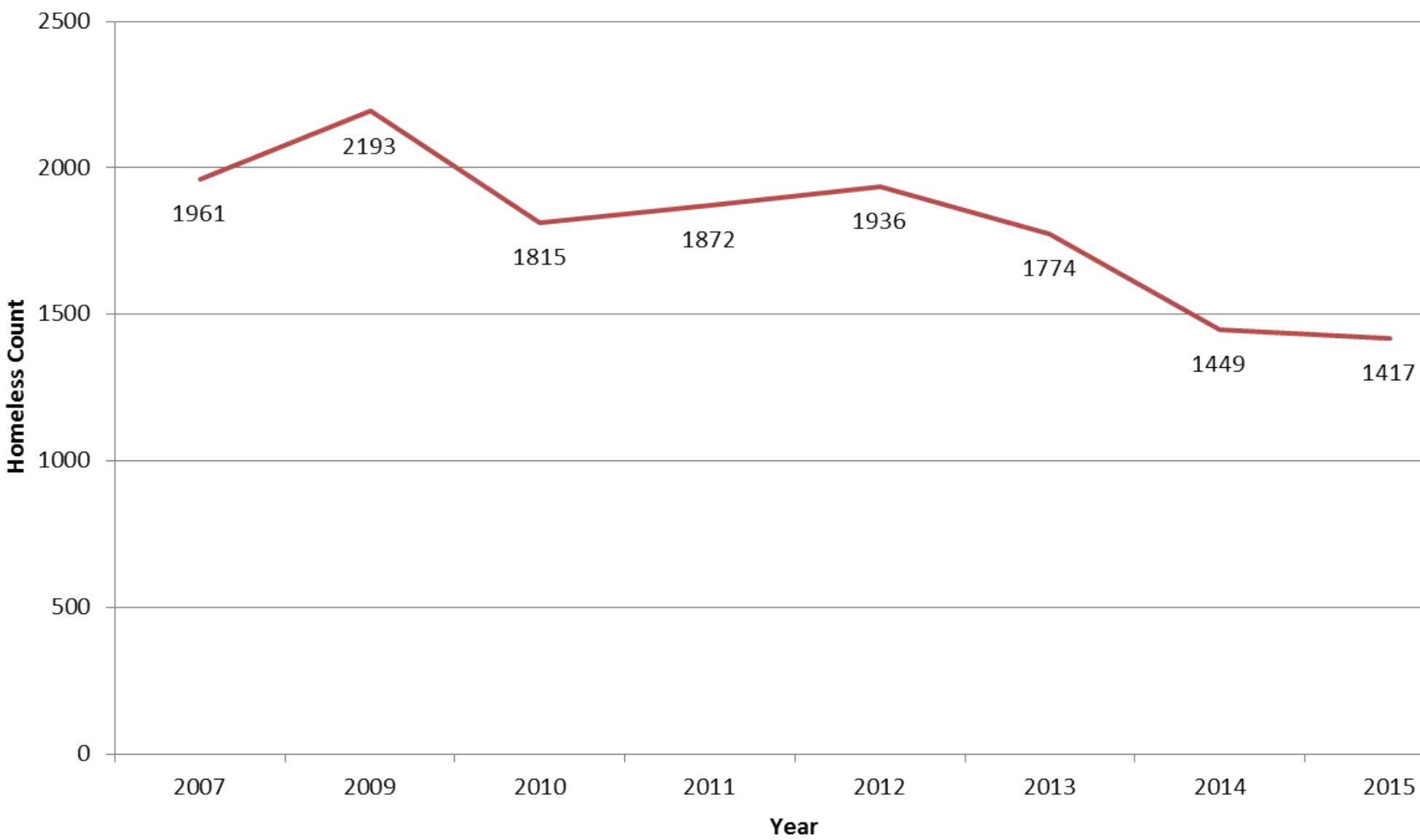


Homeless Services



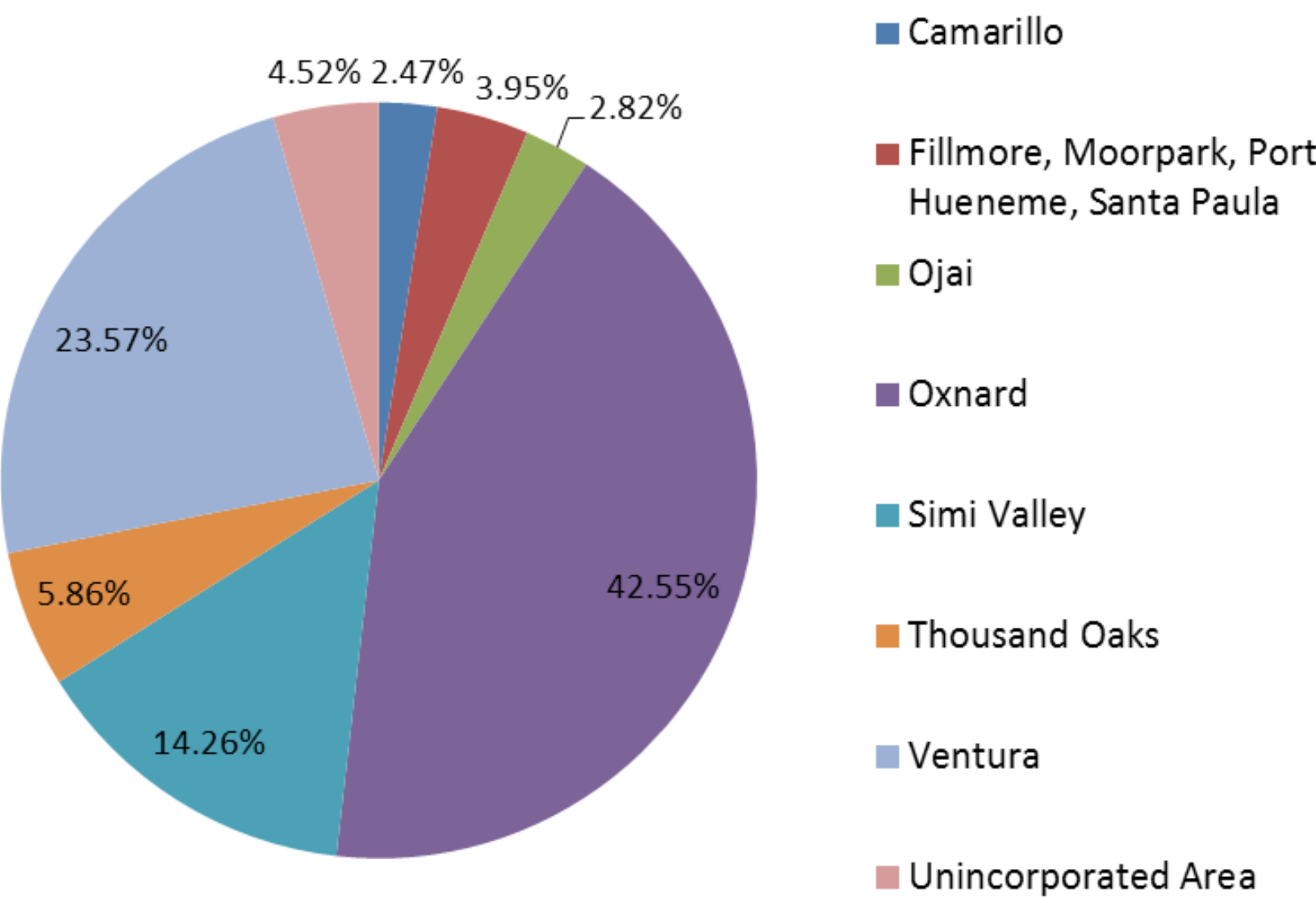
Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey

Ventura County Homeless Count (2007-2015, less 2008)



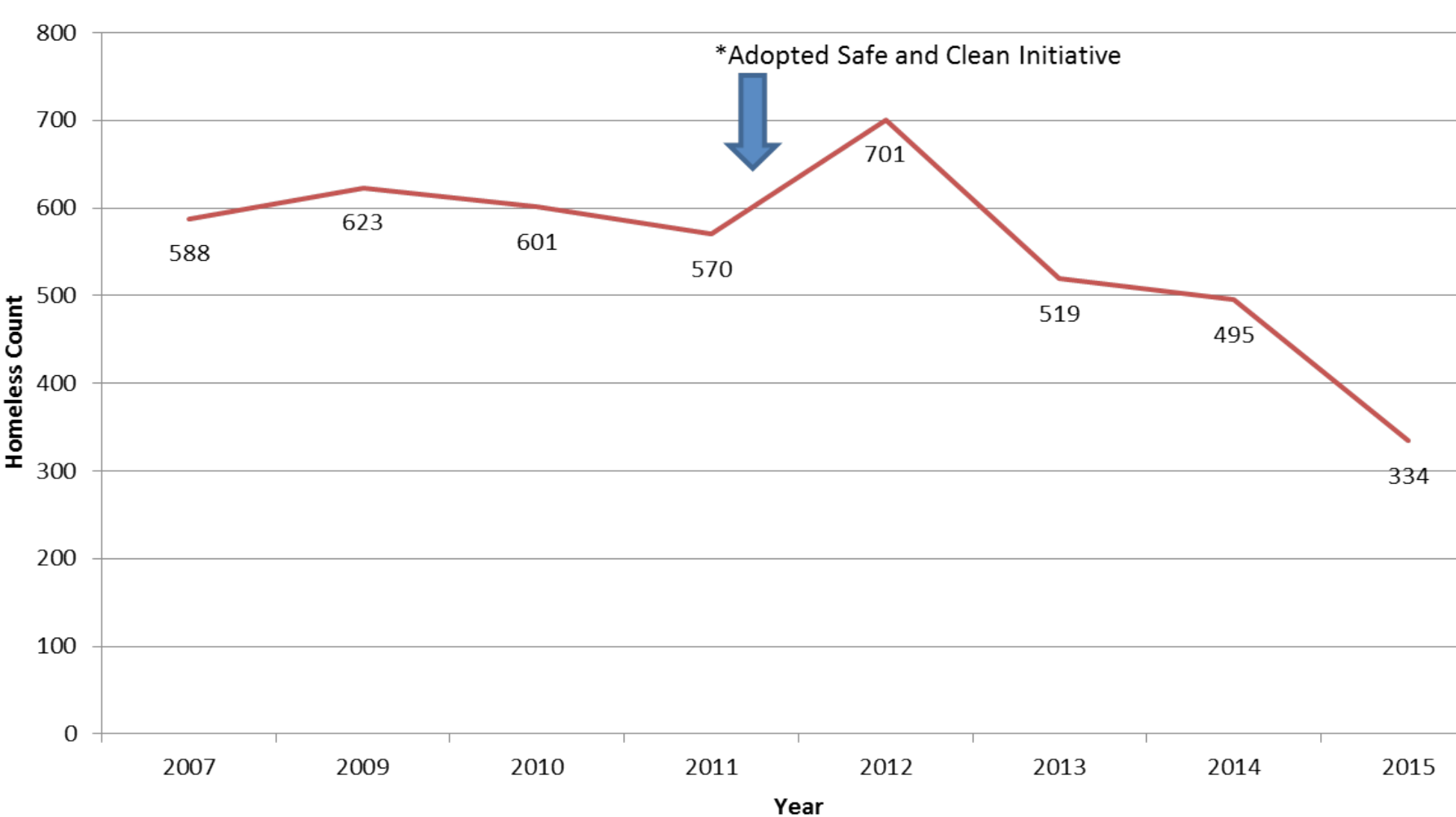
Ventura County first conducted a homeless count and subpopulation survey in 2007. Beginning in 2009, the homeless count and subpopulation survey has been conducted every year. The above table compares the homeless counts since 2007.

2015 Homeless Percentage in Ventura County



The cities of Oxnard and Ventura account for two-thirds (66.1%) of the homeless population (42.5% and 23.6%, respectively). The City of Simi Valley continues to have the third highest population of homeless at 14.2%, followed by the City of Thousand Oaks 5.8%.

City of Ventura Homeless Count (2007-2015, less 2008)



Ventura County Homeless Count Survey

Jurisdiction	Unsheltered	Chronically Homeless	Percent Chronically Homeless
Camarillo	26	11	42%
Fillmore	6	4	67%
Moorpark	4	1	25%
Ojai	17	9	53%
Oxnard	322	154	48%
Port Hueneme	5	2	40%
Santa Paula	20	11	55%
Simi Valley	163	5	3%
Thousand Oaks	61	29	48%
Ventura	239	134	56%
Total:	863	Average:	44%

- 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% of the homeless population - 83,170 - are considered chronically homeless.
- In 2015, City of Ventura had 239 unsheltered individuals. 56% or 134 were chronically homeless individuals, which is 41% greater than national average.

Source: http://www.endhomelessness.org/pages/snapshot_of_homelessness

Comparison of the number of homeless persons Counted since 2007 by cities and unincorporated area

Jurisdiction	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Camarillo	10	13	15	29	30	27	38	35
Fillmore	5	4	5	10	16	13	6	7
Moorpark	13	7	1	7	5	9	15	7
Ojai	82	60	52	40	41	43	62	40
Oxnard	671	679	520	638	522	645	379*	603
Port Hueneme	9	1	9	6	12	17	13	22
Santa Paula	97	91	54	50	60	34	31	20
Simi Valley	163	303	229	226	284	211	194	202
Thousand Oaks	81	147	106	87	90	121	130	83
Ventura	588	623	601	570	701	519	495	334
Unincorporated Area	242	265	223	209	175	135	86	64
Total:	1961	2193	1815	1872	1936	1774	1,449	1417

Comparison of the number of homeless persons.

Comparison of the number of homeless persons counted since 2007 by cities and unincorporated area.

*This number was artificially low due to an unresolved reporting discrepancy and the winter warming shelter being located in Ventura.

Ventura County Homeless Counts From 2007 – 2015

Year	Total # of Homeless Persons	% of Increase or Decrease from Previous Year
2007	1,961	-
2009	2,193	+12
2010	1,815	-17
2011	1,872	+3
2012	1,936	+3
2013	1,774	-8
2014	1,449	-18
2015	1,417	-2

Comparison of 2014 and 2015 Homeless Counts Sheltered VS. Unsheltered

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total
	#	%	#	%	
2014 Homeless Count	539	37	910	63	1,449
2015 Homeless Count	460	33	957	67	1,417
Variance:	-79	-4	+47	+4	-32

Comparison of 2014 and 2015 Homeless Counts Emergency Shelter VS. Transitional Housing

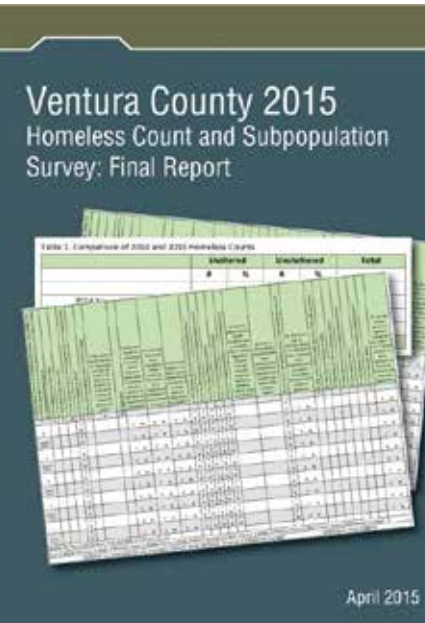
	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing		Total
	#	%	#	%	
2014 Homeless Count	300	56	239	44	539
2015 Homeless Count	315	68	145	32	460
Variance:	+15	+12	-94	-12	-79

The large difference in the number of individuals in transitional housing from 2014 (239) to 2015 (145) is because of two transitional housing programs that provided nearly 50 beds in 2014 now provide permanent supportive housing with the same beds. Persons living in permanent supportive housing are not considered homeless according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which is the federal agency that defines homelessness for homeless counts.

Other California Jurisdictions Sheltered VS. Unsheltered

Jurisdiction	Sheltered	% Sheltered	Unsheltered	% Unsheltered	Total
Los Angeles City and County CoC	12,226	30%	28,948	70%	41,174
San Diego City and County CoC	4,586	52%	4,156	48%	8,742
San Francisco CoC	2,417	36%	4,358	64%	6,775
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County CoC	2,251	51%	2,201	49%	4,452
Long Beach CoC	832	35%	1,513	65%	2,345
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City and County CoC	610	31%	1,354	69%	1,964
Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County CoC	839	49%	890	51%	1,729
San Luis Obispo County CoC	392	26%	1,123	74%	1,515
Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County CoC	460	32%	957	68%	1,417
Pasadena CoC	190	30%	442	70%	632

Source: www.hud.gov

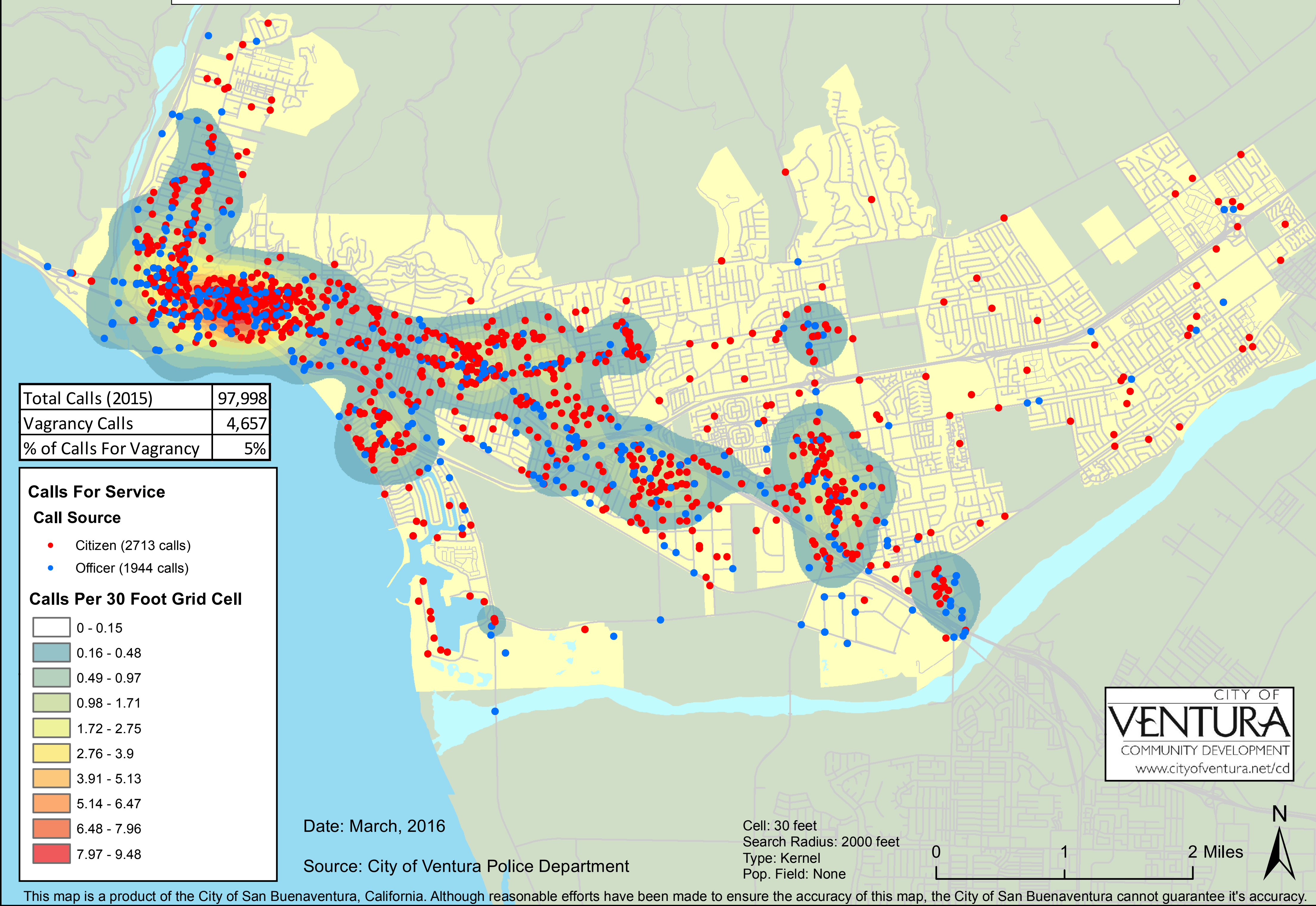


Source:
Ventura County 2015
Homeless Count
and Subpopulation
Survey: Final Report

CITY OF
VENTURA
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
www.cityofventura.net/cd

Ventura Police Department Data

2015 Vagrancy Calls For Service (Police) - City of Ventura



Specialized Staffing: Patrol Task Force (PTF)

1 Sergeant	\$219,662
1 Corporal*	\$192,700
4 Officers	\$680,081
2 Cadets	\$30,000
Total	\$1,122,443

2 cadets – 40 hours per week (20 hours each)

\$ 30,000

*Corporal is assigned to the Downtown Parking District. The corporal's primary responsibility is downtown safety and supervision of downtown parking cadets.

Source: City of Ventura Police Department

Vagrancy Calls For Service (CFS)

Police responses relating to vagrancy are generated by 1) a Citizen who reports a crime or other incident or by a police Officer following-up on citizen complaints, observes a violation of the law, suspicious activity or has consensual contact with a person. Officer generated activity is usually based on ongoing complaints of businesses and the community of identified problems areas. Both situations are a call for service (CFS).

Year	Citizen	Officer	Total CFS	Citywide CFS	% Vagrancy Related
2015	2713	1944	4657	97,998	5%
2014	3537	1594	5131	91,906	6%
2013	3747	1315	5062	83,058	6%

Source: City of Ventura Police Department

2015 Community Intervention Court Data

Cases that went to CIC	35
Subjects that were housed	8
# of Graduates	1
# In Program	1
# Deceased	1
# Relocated out of State	1

Source: City of Ventura Police Department

Arrests Involving Vagrancy

Arrest data regarding vagrancy is taken from police reports where an arrestee indicates they have no residence or gives an address of a social service provider which allows their address to be used as a mail collection point.

Arrest data was broken down by number of arrests and associated charges with each arrest (one arrest could have multiple charges).

	2015	2014	2013
Total Arrests Citywide	6,153	5,240	4,426
Total Vagrancy Arrests	1,798	1,313	989
% of all arrests	29%	25%	22%
Total Vagrancy Charges	2,500	1,810	1,400
Arrests charge types (% of total charges):			
Warrants*	32%	33%	34%
Drugs*	23%	22%	19%
Alcohol*	10%	12%	13%
Muni Code*	9%	6%	5%
Theft/burglary Related*	7%	8%	7%
Mental Health Hold (5150)*	4%	5%	5%
Other*	22%	22%	24%

* Warrants = bench warrants, violation of probation, PRO holds, court order violations

* Drugs = possession of drugs and paraphernalia, under the influence of drugs

* Alcohol = drunk in public, possession/consumption of alcohol in public, DUI

* Municipal Code/Nuisance Violations = lodging without consent, trespassing, dumping waste, etc.

* Theft/Burglary Related = all thefts, burglaries, robberies, possession of stolen property, etc.

* Mental Health Holds = persons held for being a danger to themselves, a danger to others or for being gravely disabled.

* Other = All others including resisting/delaying an officer, weapon possession, aggravated assaults, fighting in public, battery, vandalism, etc.

Source: City of Ventura Police Department

City of Ventura Affordable Housing Inventory

Affordable Housing Inventory - City of Ventura

Monitored by the Housing Authority of the City of San Buenaventura for the City of Ventura



Inclusionary Ordinance Requirements

Total Number of Residential Units in Project	Number of Inclusionary Units Required
15 -- 20	1
21 -- 26	2
27 -- 33	3
34 -- 39	4
40 -- 46	5
47 -- 53	6
54 -- 59	7
60 or greater	15% of all units

Source: 2014-2021 General Plan Housing Element

Income by Household Type and Tenure

Household Type & Tenure	Extremely Low (0-30%)	Very Low (31-50%)	Low (51-80%)	Total Lower Income
Renters				
Seniors (62 and over)	38%	21%	14%	73%
Small Related (2-4)	18%	16%	24%	58%
Large Related (5+)	29%	22%	14%	65%
All Other Households	18%	13%	20%	52%
Total Renters	22%	16%	20%	58%
Owners				
Seniors (62 and over)	13%	18%	20%	51%
Small Related (2-4)	2%	4%	8%	14%
Large Related (5+)	2%	7%	27%	36%
All Other Households	9%	8%	13%	31%
Total Owners	6%	9%	14%	30%

Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2009.

Affordable Housing Project Details

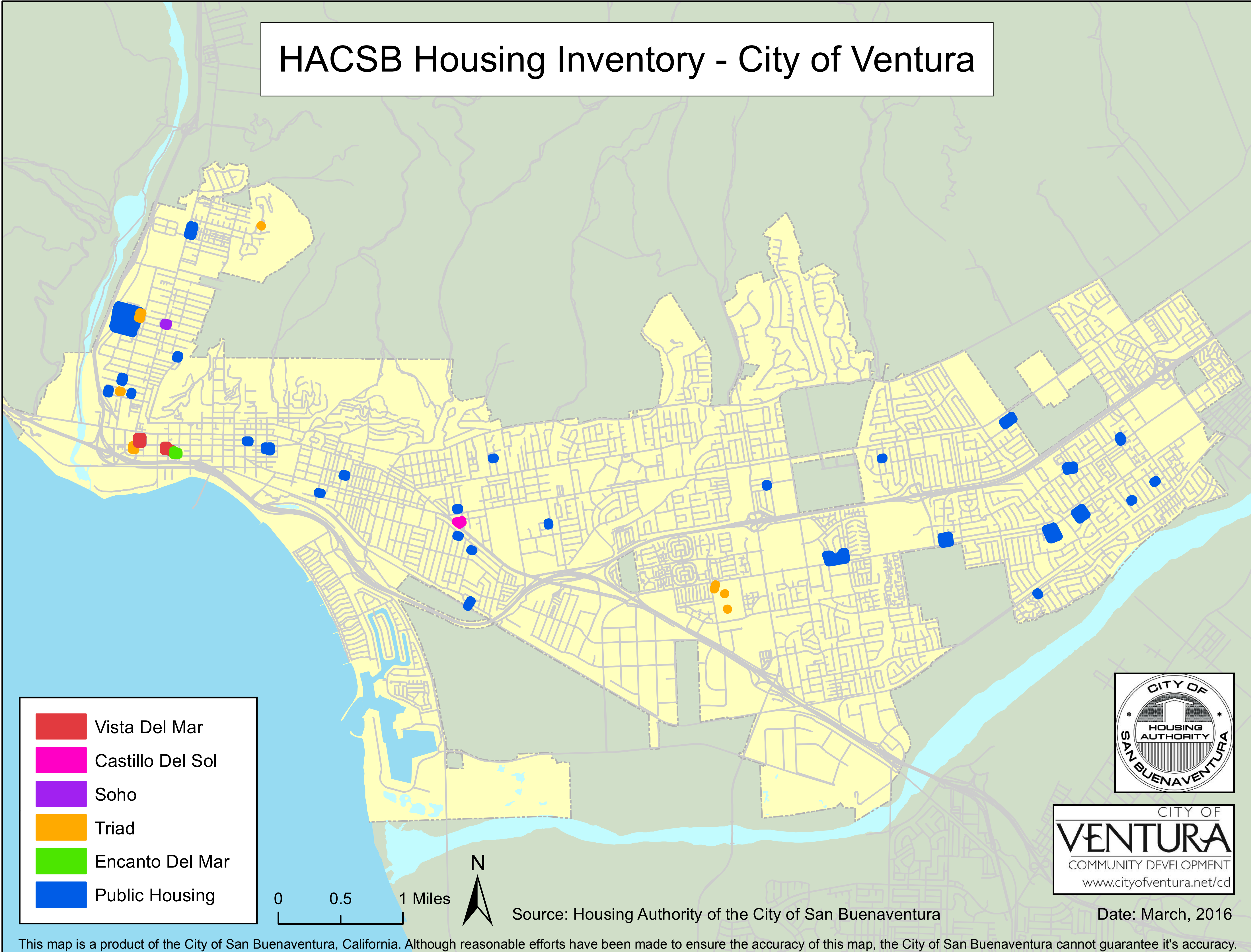
Project	Type	# of Units	Funding
Northbank Greens	Ownership	148	None
Bella Vista	Ownership	7	Inclusionary
Melody	Ownership	7	Inclusionary
Harmony	Ownership	10	Inclusionary
Country Grove/Harvest	Ownership	146	None
La Paloma	Ownership	95	None
Seneca Gardens	Ownership	19	None
Seneca Highlands	Ownership	46	None
Other Affordable Housing			
Kalorama Apartments	Rental	43	RDA
Olive Street Apartments 1	Rental	4	Housing Authority
Olive Street Apartments 2	Rental	4	Housing Authority, RDA
Cypress Meadows	Rental	104	Tax Credits
Vince Triplex	Rental	3	Housing Authority
Chapel Lane	Senior	37	Housing Authority, Tax Credits, CDBG HOME
230-242 Ramona	Family	4	Density Bonus
72-82 Ramona	Family	3	Density Bonus
152-162 Bell Way	Rental	2	Density Bonus
664 Riverside	Rental	2	Density Bonus
Mayfair	Rental	2	RDA
Mayfair	Rental	2	RDA
Azahar Place	Farmworker/Family	60	CEDC, HOME, RDA, Tax Credits

Source: Housing Authority of the City of San Buenaventura

Housing Authority of the City of San Buenaventura

Housing Inventory

HACSB Housing Inventory - City of Ventura



Income Limits for Affordable Housing

Family Size	Income
1 Person	
30% Median (Extremely Low Income)	\$18,650
50% Median (Very Low Income)	\$31,050
80% Median (Low Income)	\$48,300
2 Person	
30% Median (Extremely Low Income)	\$21,300
50% Median (Very Low Income)	\$35,500
80% Median (Low Income)	\$55,200
3 Person	
30% Median (Extremely Low Income)	\$23,950
50% Median (Very Low Income)	\$39,950
80% Median (Low Income)	\$62,100
4 Person	
30% Median (Extremely Low Income)	\$26,600
50% Median (Very Low Income)	\$44,350
80% Median (Low Income)	\$68,950
5 Person	
30% Median (Extremely Low Income)	\$28,750
50% Median (Very Low Income)	\$47,900
80% Median (Low Income)	\$74,500
6 Person	
30% Median (Extremely Low Income)	\$31,970
50% Median (Very Low Income)	\$51,450
80% Median (Low Income)	\$80,000
7 Person	
30% Median (Extremely Low Income)	\$36,030
50% Median (Very Low Income)	\$55,000
80% Median (Low Income)	\$85,500
8 Person	
30% Median (Extremely Low Income)	\$40,090
50% Median (Very Low Income)	\$58,550
80% Median (Low Income)	\$91,050
Effective July 1, 2014	

Source: Housing Authority of the City of San Buenaventura

Major Homeless Facilities and Providers in Ventura

Facility/Provider	Capacity	Services
Emergency Shelters		
Coalition to End Family Violence	17 beds	Emergency shelter for women and children that are domestic violence victims.
Our Place–Turning Point Foundation	10 beds	Shelter program for mentally ill adults. Services include meals, showers, laundry facilities, housing referrals, outreach, and assistance in filing for benefits.
West County Armory	120 beds	Open on cold weather basis (Oxnard/Ventura alternate years) for homeless population
Transitional Housing		
Community Action of Ventura County	5 rooms	Services include access to telephone, mail, food pantry, clothing donations, drop-in center, transportation assistance, and lease assistance.
Salvation Army Transitional Living Center	45 beds	Transitional housing program for homeless families and single women. Services include welfare help and food bags.
Salvation Army – Bell Way Facility	16 beds	Short-term permanent housing program for homeless families.
Kingdom Center – Thompson Blvd	54 beds	Transitional living center for homeless couples and small families.
River Haven	24 beds	Tent City with 19 new U-Domes-- homes for 24 formerly homeless adults
Khepera House LIFE	6 beds	Transition housing program for men in recovery from alcohol and drug addiction.
Teen Challenge	50 beds	Twelve-month residential program for women in recovery from alcohol and drug addiction.
Permanent Housing		
Stephenson's Place	10 beds	Housing with supportive services for the homeless and mentally ill.
Goldberg House	5 beds	Permanent supportive housing for men.
Housing Authority of the City of Ventura	13 beds	Rental vouchers for very-low income, special needs households: HIV/AIDS, FUP, S+C, TL and RAIN.
WAV SHORE Supportive Housing	35 beds	Supportive housing for persons or households transitioning out of homelessness.
El Patio Hotel	41 units	Housing for mentally disabled adults, the homeless, and seniors.

Sources: Ventura County Local Emergency Shelter Strategy, February 2011;
City of Ventura Planning Division, January 2010;
Ventura County Human Services Agency, April 2008;
Ventura Housing Authority, April 2008

Project Details

Project	Type	# of Units
Vista Del Mar	Low-Income/Independent Living	140
Castillo Del Sol	Affordable Housing for Special Needs	39
Soho	Affordable Housing for Ventura's Workforce	12
Triad	Low-Income	26
Encanto Del Mar	Downtown Retail/Service Workers	37

Source: Housing Authority of the City of San Buenaventura

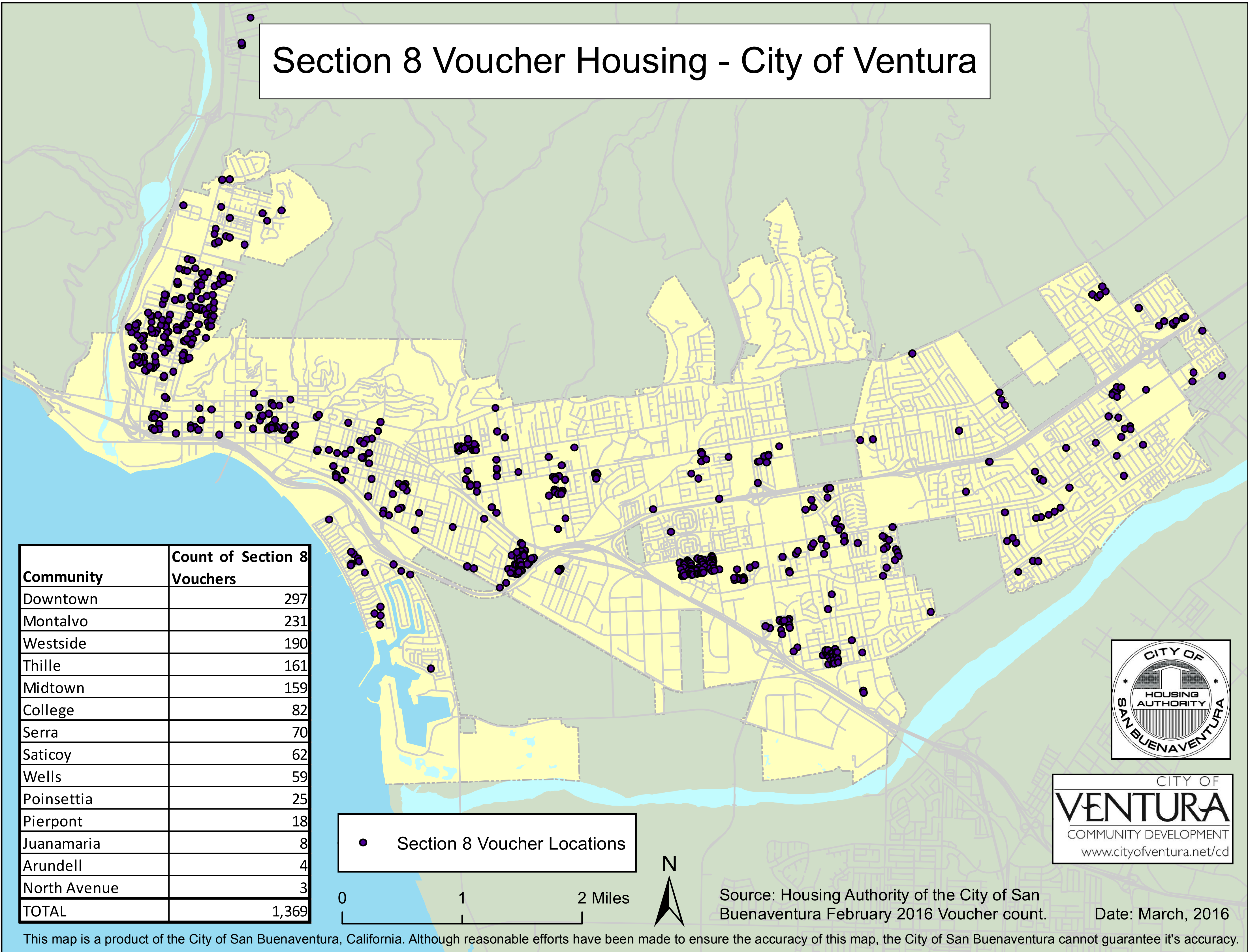
Public Housing Details

TOTAL # OF PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS (ALL BDRM SIZES COMBINED)	718
# OF SRO (Single Room Occupancy) UNITS (TOTAL FROM ALL PUBLIC HOUSING AMP PROJECTS)	26
# OF 1 BEDROOM UNITS (TOTAL FROM ALL PUBLIC HOUSING AMP PROJECTS)	363
# OF 2 BEDROOM UNITS (TOTAL FROM ALL PUBLIC HOUSING AMP PROJECTS)	141
# OF 3 BEDROOM UNITS (TOTAL FROM ALL PUBLIC HOUSING AMP PROJECTS)	156
# OF 4 BEDROOM UNITS (TOTAL FROM ALL PUBLIC HOUSING AMP PROJECTS)	32

AMP: Asset Management Project

Source: Housing Authority of the City of San Buenaventura

Section 8 Voucher Housing



Section 8 Quantified Objectives

	Income Category					Totals
	Ex. Low	V. Low	Low	Mod	Upper	
New Construction*	430	431	591	673	1,529	3,654
Rehabilitation	0	110	90	70	0	270
Conservation						
- Section 8 Units	915	238	36	0	0	1,189
- Assisted Units at Risk	39	47	31	55	0	172

*Quantified objective for new construction is for the period 1/1/2014-6/30/2021per the RHNA

Source: 2014-2021 General Plan Housing Element

The Section 8 program or housing choice voucher program is a federal program that provides rental assistance to very-low-income persons (including those with extremely-low-incomes) in need of affordable housing. The Section 8 program offers a voucher. A voucher pays the difference between the payment standard (an exception to fair market rent based on market rents in the neighborhood) and what a tenant can afford to pay (e.g. 30% of their income). A voucher allows a tenant to choose housing that may cost above the payment standard, with the tenant paying the extra cost. The Housing Authority of the City of San Buenaventura administers the Section 8 program in Ventura.

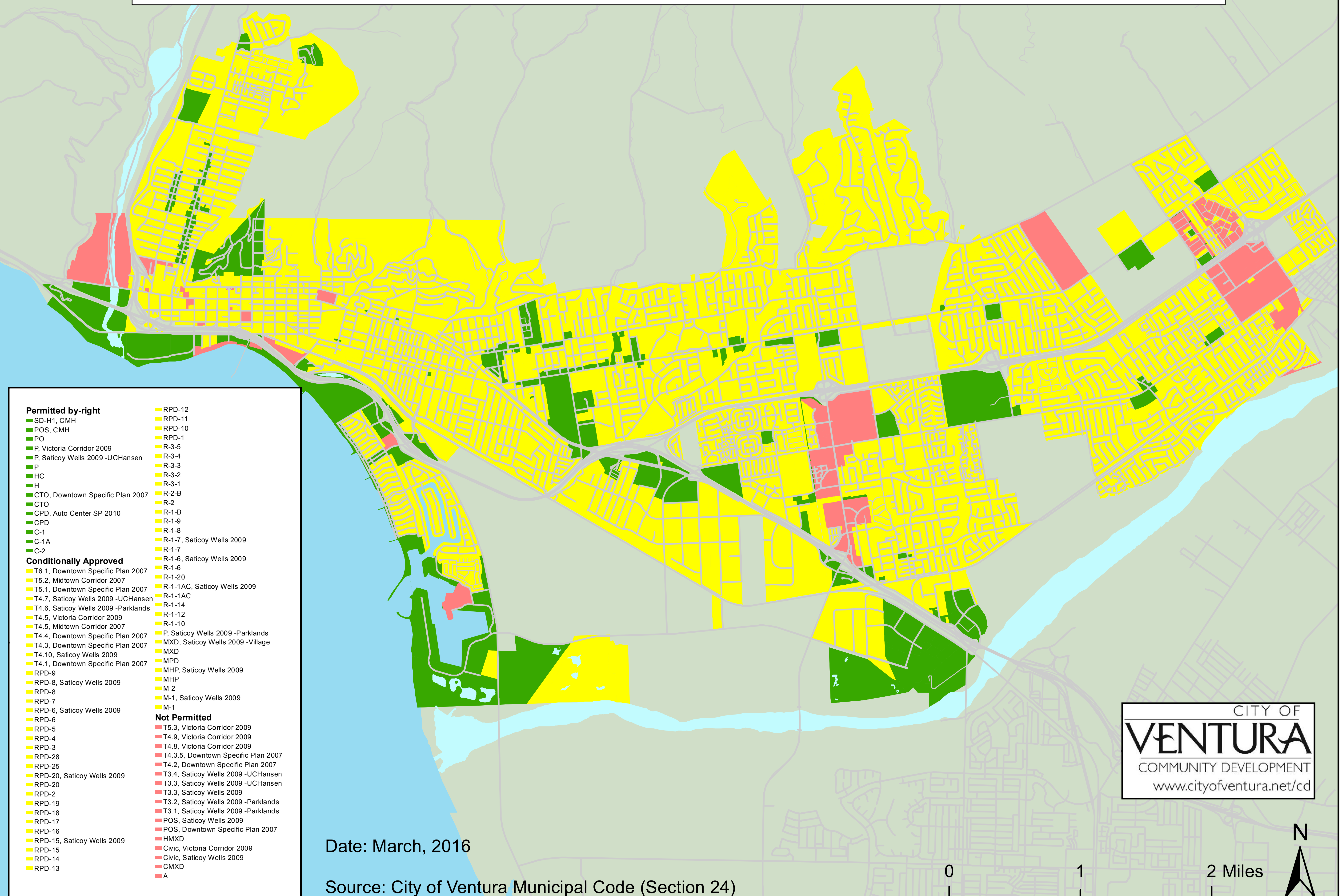
The Section 8 rental assistance program extends rental subsidies to extremely-low- and very-low-income households, including families, seniors, and the disabled. The Section 8 program generally offers a voucher that pays the difference between the current fair market rent (FMR) as established by HUD and what a tenant can afford to pay (i.e., 30% of household income).

The program allows a tenant to choose housing that costs above the payment standard, providing the tenant pays the extra cost (at an amount that is no more than 40% of their income). As of 2008, approximately 1,189 Ventura households received Section 8 assistance through the Housing Authority of the City of Ventura. Given the continued need for rental assistance, the City supports and encourages the Housing Authority to seek additional subsidy funding, if offered by HUD.

Six-year Objective:
The City will continue to participate in the Section 8 rental assistance program administered through the Housing Authority and will encourage rental property owners to list available units through the program.

Source: 2014-2021 General Plan Housing Element

Existing Zoning For Community Meeting Use - City of Ventura



Date: March, 2016

Source: City of Ventura Municipal Code (Section 24)



0 1 2 Miles



This map is a product of the City of San Buenaventura, California. Although reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of this map, the City of San Buenaventura cannot guarantee it's accuracy.

Existing Zoning For Emergency Shelters - City of Ventura

Permitted by-right

M-2 Allowed

M-1 Allowed

Conditionally Approved

P-O Allowed by UP

C-1A Allowed by UP

MXD Allowed by UP

C-2 Allowed by UP

CPD Allowed by UP

T6 Allowed by UP

R-3 Allowed by UP

C-1 Allowed by UP

T5 Allowed by UP

T4 Allowed by UP

Not Permitted

MPD Not Allowed

A Not Allowed

HC Not Allowed

P Not Allowed

NZ Not Allowed

CTO Not Allowed

CMXD Not Allowed

R-2B Not Allowed

Civic Not Allowed

R-1B Not Allowed

H Not Allowed

R-2 Not Allowed

RPD Not Allowed

HMXD Not Allowed

R-1 Not Allowed

T3 Not Allowed

MHP Not Allowed

Date: March, 2016

Source: Policy Memorandum for Transitional and Supportive Housing (September 19, 2013)

NOTE: Emergency Shelters, 15 clients maximum in R-3, P-O, C-1, C-1A, C-2, CPD, MXD, H, M-1, M-2, T4-T6; 55 clients maximum where facility is within ¼ mile of existing bus transit route or rail station in P-O, C-1, C-1A, C-2, CPD, MXD, H, M-1, M-2, T4-T6



0 1 2 Miles



Proposed Expansion of Emergency Shelters (with Services) - City of Ventura

Permitted by-right

M-2 Allowed

M-1 Allowed

Not Permitted

A Not Allowed

HC Not Allowed

P Not Allowed

CTO Not Allowed

CMXD Not Allowed

R-2B Not Allowed

Civic Not Allowed

R-1B Not Allowed

H Not Allowed

R-2 Not Allowed

RPD Not Allowed

HMXD Not Allowed

R-1 Not Allowed

T3 Not Allowed

MHP Not Allowed

Conditionally Approved

MPD Allowed by UP*

P-O Allowed by UP

C-1A Allowed by UP

MXD Allowed by UP

C-2 Allowed by UP

CPD Allowed by UP

T6 Allowed by UP

R-3 Allowed by UP

C-1 Allowed by UP

T5 Allowed by UP

T4 Allowed by UP

* Area of Proposed Zone Changes

Date: March, 2016

NOTE: Emergency Shelters, 15 clients maximum in R-3, P-O, C-1, C-1A, C-2, CPD, MXD, H, M-1,M-2,T4-T6; 55 clients maximum where facility is within ¼ mile of existing bus transit route or rail station in P-O, C-1, C-1A, C-2, CPD, MXD, H, M-1, M-2, T4-T6

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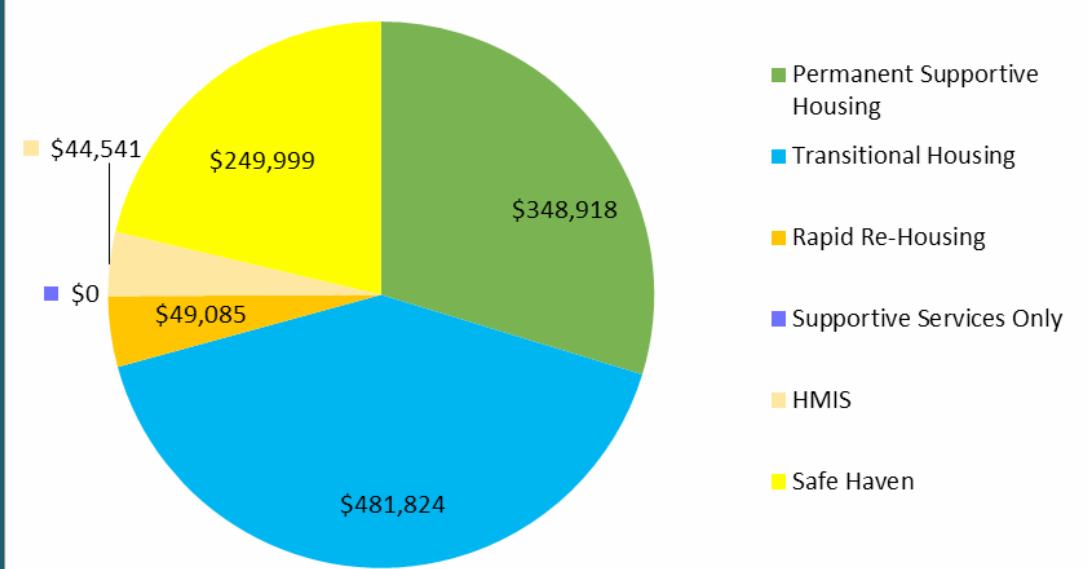


Ventura Continuum of Care Funding

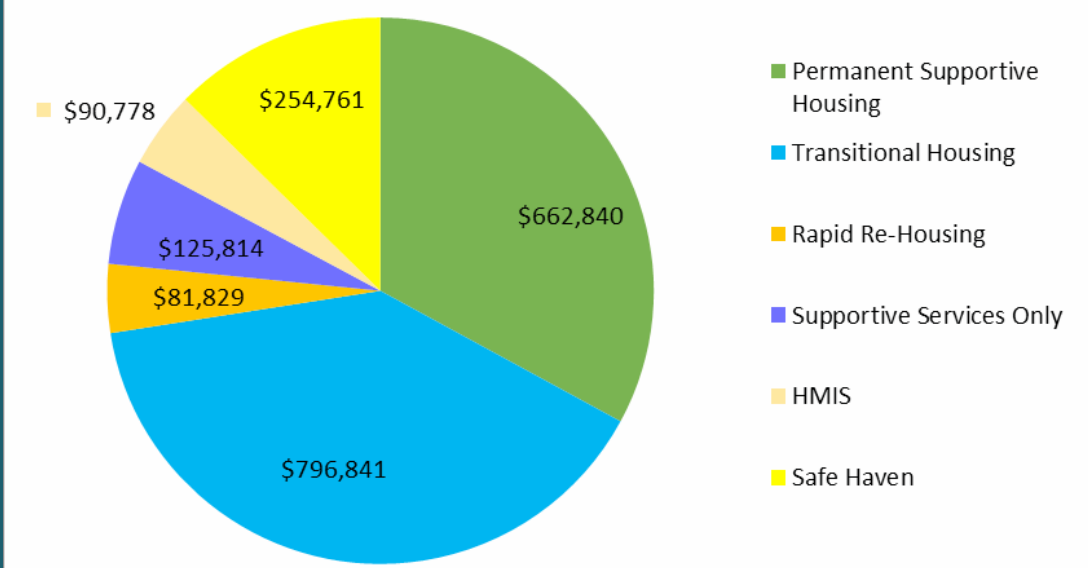
CoC Project Funding

Project Title	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Project Total
Ventura County Behavioral Health	\$40,644	\$260,363	\$257,121	\$269,385	\$827,513
VTA Hsg Authority / S + C	\$119,652	\$153,359	\$115,509	\$120,969	\$509,489
Many Mansions (Casa de Paz)	\$60,952	\$62,316	\$62,316	\$62,580	\$248,164
Many Mansions (Esseff Village)	\$39,996	\$40,760	\$40,760	\$40,760	\$162,276
Many Mansions (D Street)		\$18,761	\$19,118	\$20,011	\$57,890
Many Mansions (Richmond*)	\$61,600	\$63,412	\$63,412	\$64,242	\$252,666
Many Mansions (Peppertree)			\$61,052	\$62,197	\$123,249
CA-VC PSH			\$125,814		\$125,814
Turning Point Wooley II			\$31,962	\$32,561	\$64,523
Turning Point Wooley I		\$36,672	\$36,672	\$37,435	\$110,779
Turning Point (Stephenson Place)	\$26,074	\$27,197	\$27,197	\$28,010	\$108,478
Many Mansions (Stoll House)	\$59,911	\$61,052			\$120,963
RAIN Project	\$217,276	\$388,485	\$388,485	\$351,831	\$1,346,077
Salvation Army Transitional Living Center	\$204,637	\$208,535	\$208,535	\$208,535	\$830,242
Khepera House		\$53,165	\$53,165	\$53,165	\$159,495
Project Understanding Transition House		\$53,642			\$53,642
Turning Point Wooley Transitional		\$31,962			\$31,962
Human Services Agency Rapid Re-Housing	\$49,085	\$81,829	\$81,829	\$81,829	\$294,572
LSS Rapid Re-Housing				\$37,914	\$37,914
City of Oxnard CA-VC One Stop		\$125,814			\$125,814
United Way HMIS	\$44,541				\$44,541
Ventura County HMIS		\$90,778	\$90,778	\$90,778	\$272,334
Turning Point (Our Place Safe Haven)	\$249,999	\$254,761	\$168,977	\$168,977	\$842,714
Total Annual Funding	\$1,174,367	\$2,012,863	\$1,832,702	\$1,731,179	
Total Project Funding					\$6,751,111

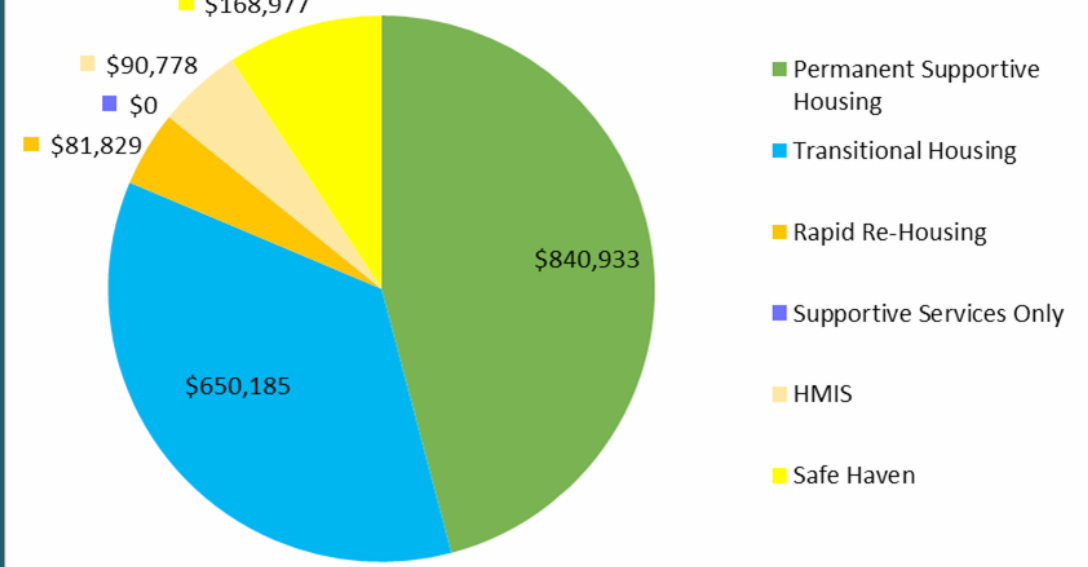
2011 Continuum of Care Funding



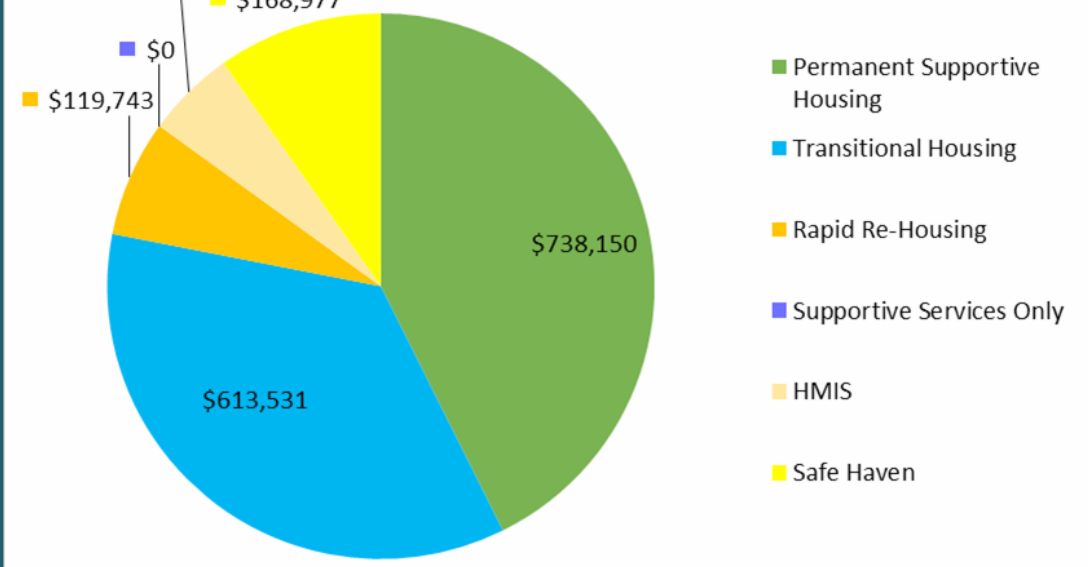
2012 Continuum of Care Funding



2013 Continuum of Care Funding



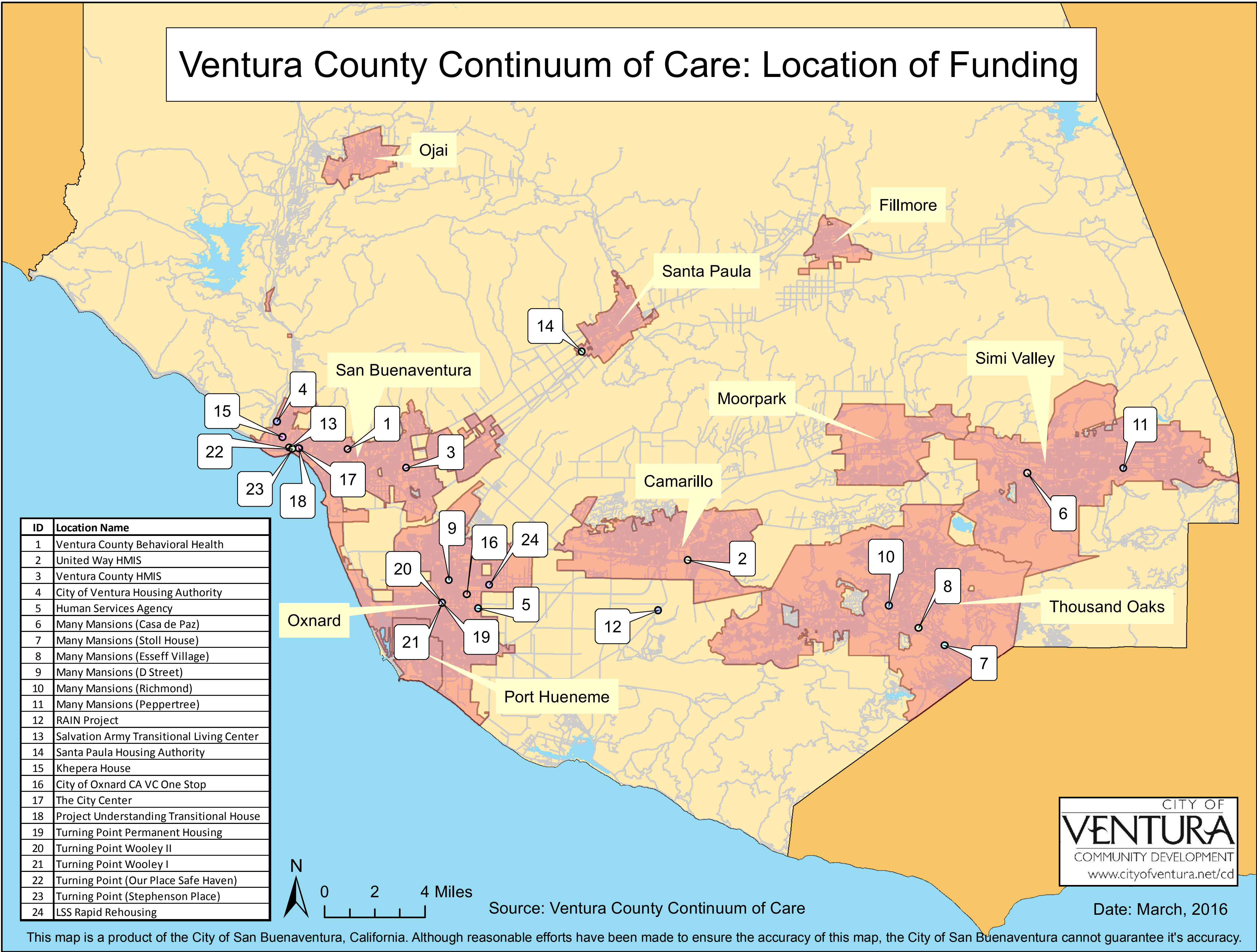
2014 Continuum of Care Funding



CoC Project Funding Summary

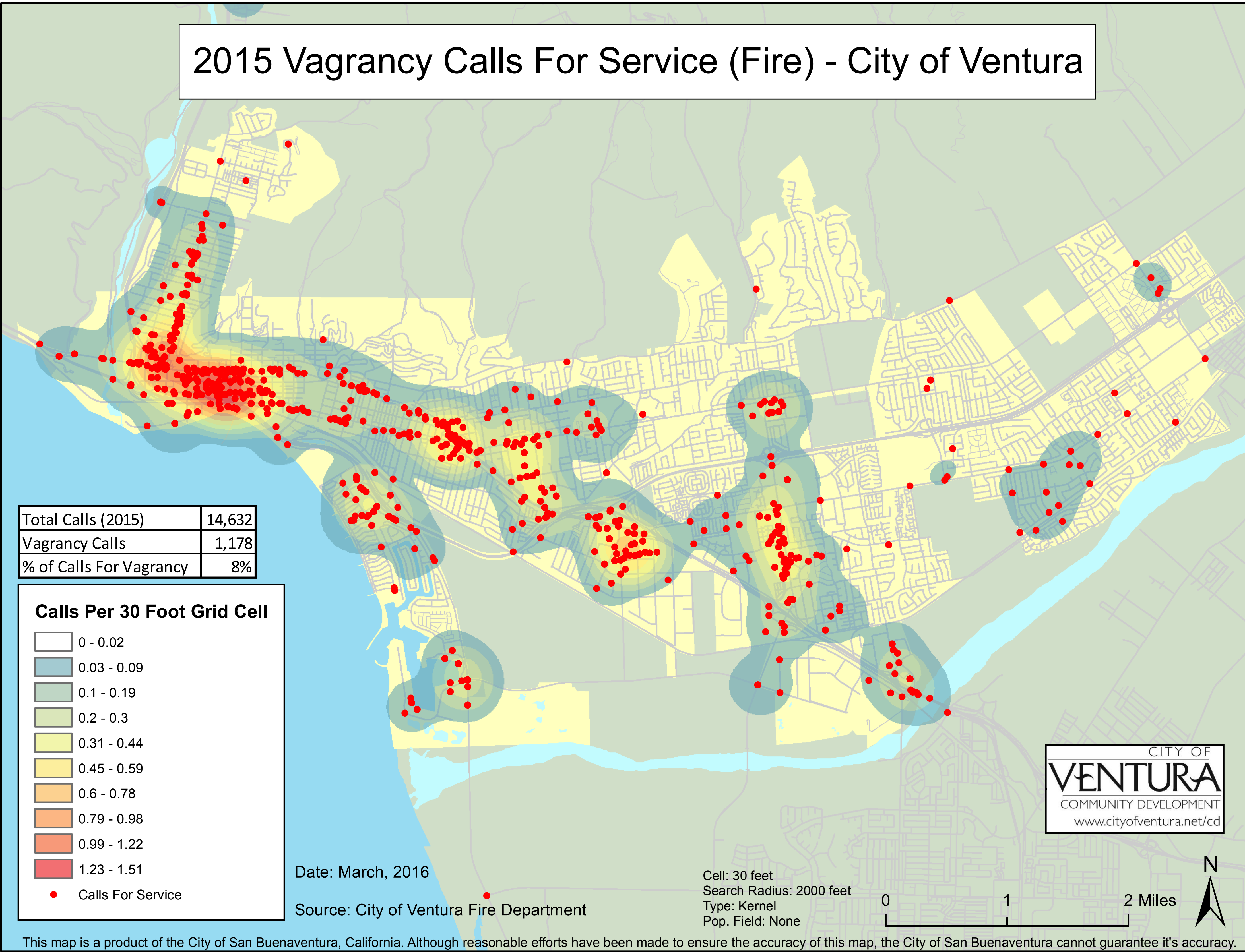
Type of Service	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$348,918	\$662,840	\$840,933	\$738,150	\$2,590,841
Transitional Housing	\$481,824	\$796,841	\$650,185	\$613,531	\$2,542,381
Rapid Re-Housing	\$49,085	\$81,829	\$81,829	\$119,743	\$332,486
Supportive Services Only	\$0	\$125,814	\$0	\$0	\$125,814
HMIS	\$44,541	\$90,778	\$90,778	\$90,778	\$316,875
Safe Haven	\$249,999	\$254,761	\$168,977	\$168,977	\$842,714
Total Project Funding					\$6,751,111

Ventura County Continuum of Care: Location of Funding



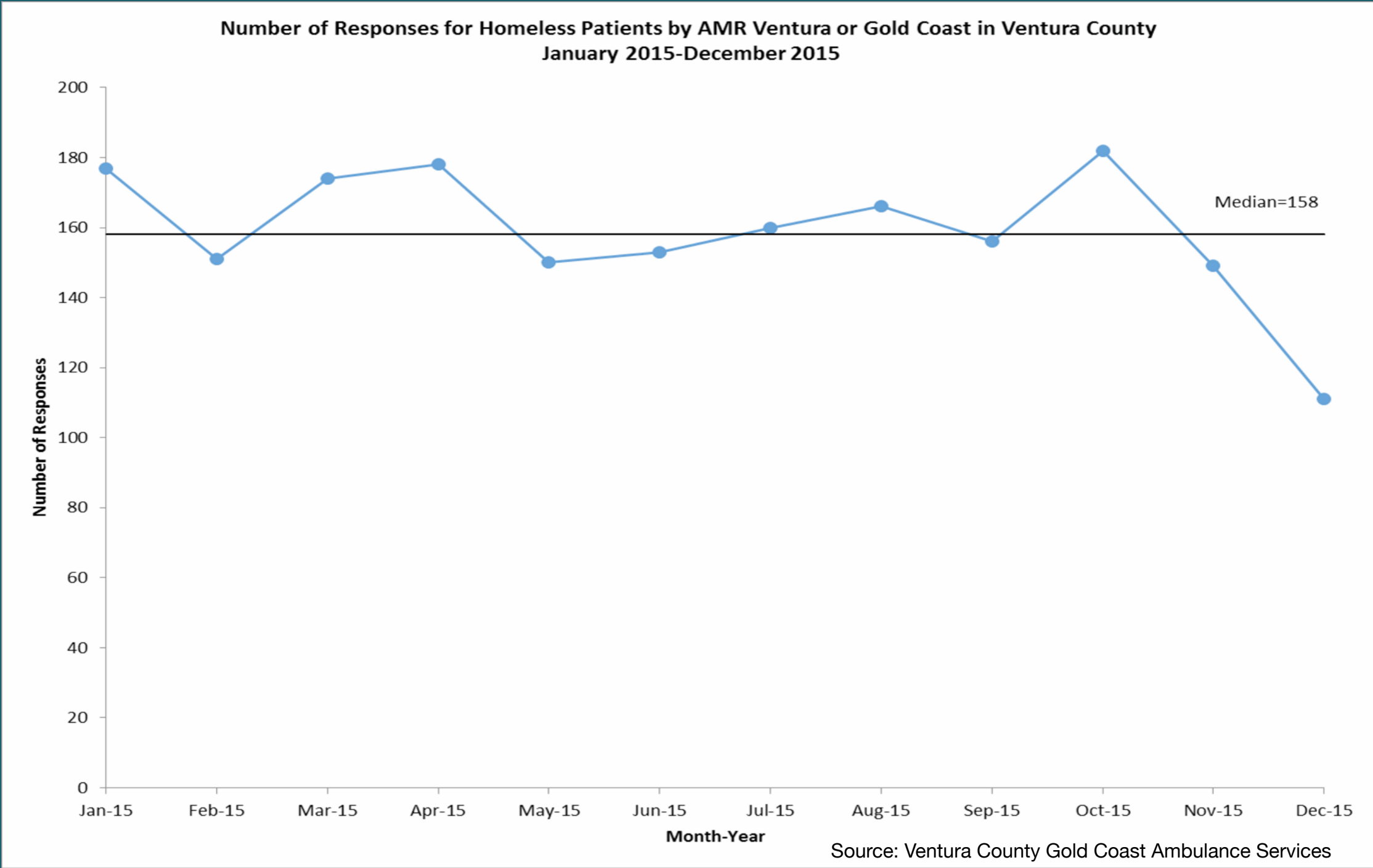
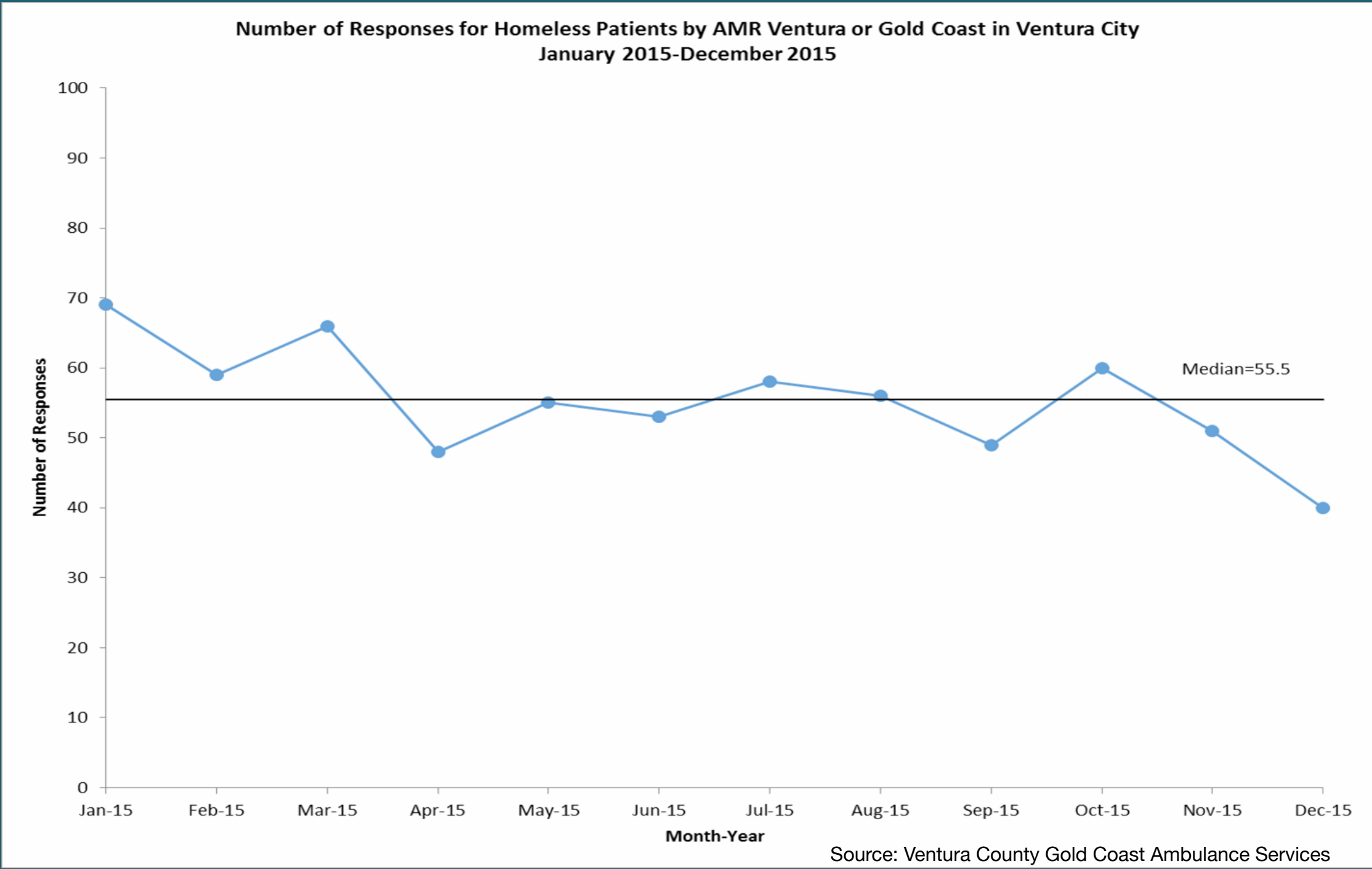
Fire and Emergency Response

2015 Vagrancy Calls For Service (Fire) - City of Ventura



This map is a product of the City of San Buenaventura, California. Although reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of this map, the City of San Buenaventura cannot guarantee it's accuracy.

Emergency Response for Homeless Patients



National Best Practices

Provided by Ventura Social Services Task Force

Study Reveals It Costs Less to Give the Homeless Housing Than to Leave Them on the Street

By Tom McKay March 26, 2014 (<http://mic.com/articles/86251/>)

University of North Carolina Charlotte researchers released a study [in March 2014] that tracked chronically homeless adults housed in the Moore Place facility run by Charlotte’s Urban Ministry Center (UMC) in partnership with local government. Housing these people led to dramatic cost savings that more than paid for the cost of putting them in decent housing, including \$1.8 million in health care savings from 447 fewer ER visits (78% reduction) and 372 fewer hospital days (79% reduction). Tenants also spent 84 fewer days in jail, with a 72% drop in arrests.

Moore Place cost \$6 million in land and construction costs, and tenants are required to contribute 30% of their income (mainly benefits) towards rent. The remainder of the \$14,000 per tenant annually is covered by donations and local and federal funding. According to the UNCC study, that \$14,000 pales in comparison to the costs a chronically homeless person racks up every year to society — a stunning \$39,458 in combined medical, judicial and other costs.

New opportunities: What’s more, Moore Place is enabling the formerly homeless to find their own sources of income. Without housing, just 50% were able to generate any income. One year after move-in, they’re up to 82%. And after an average length of 7 years of homelessness, 94% of the original tenants retained their housing after 18 months, with a 99% rent collection rate.

Leaving Homeless Person On The Streets: \$31,065. Giving Them Housing: \$10,051

By Scott Keyes, May 27, 2014 (<http://thinkprogress.org/economy/2014/05/27/3441772/>)

Even if you don’t think society has a moral obligation to care for the least among us, a new study underscores that we have a financial obligation to do so.

[In May, 2014] the Central Florida Commission on Homelessness released a new study showing that, when accounting for a variety of public expenses, Florida residents pay \$31,065 per chronically homeless person every year they live on the streets.

The study, conducted by Creative Housing Solutions, an Oklahoma-based consultant group, tracked public expenses accrued by 107 chronically homeless individuals in central Florida. These ranged from criminalization and incarceration costs to medical treatment and emergency room intakes that the patient was unable to afford.

Andrae Bailey, CEO of the commission that released the study, noted to the Orlando Sentinel that most chronically homeless people have a physical or mental disability, such as post-traumatic stress disorder. “These are not people who are just going to pull themselves up by their bootstraps and get a job,” he said. “They’re never going to get off the streets on their own.”

The most recent count found 1,577 chronically homeless individuals living in three central Florida counties — Osceola, Seminole, and Orange, which includes Orlando. As a result, the region is paying nearly \$50 million annually to let homeless people languish on the streets.

There is a far cheaper option though: giving homeless people housing and supportive services. The study found that it would cost taxpayers just \$10,051 per homeless person to give them a permanent place to live and services like job training and health care. That figure is 68 percent less than the public currently spends by allowing homeless people to remain on the streets. If central Florida took the permanent supportive housing approach, it could save \$350 million over the next decade.

This is just the latest study showing how fiscally irresponsible it is for society to allow homelessness to continue.

Giving Homes to the Homeless is Cheaper Than Leaving them on the Street. Here’s Proof

By Carl Gibson, March 13, 2015 *Nation of Change | News Investigation*

<http://www.nationofchange.org/2015/03/13/>

Salt Lake City’s program to end chronic homelessness has had enormous success, housing almost 2,000 chronically homeless people in a new apartment complex. The city learned that while it cost \$20,000 per person, per year to leave them on the streets, taxpayers saved \$8,000 per person when they were moved into the new apartments. Added benefits of homeless people getting a home accumulating over the long term also mean that taxpayers save more money on fewer emergency room visits (as well as time saved while waiting for treatment at the ER), and that police are able to respond faster without having to enforce anti-homelessness laws. KUER’s Whitney Evans reported in January [2015] that several hundred more temporary housing units are to be built throughout Salt Lake City for the local homeless population.

So how did ultra-conservative Utah agree to pay for this? They didn’t — existing federal government programs fronted almost all of the cost.

For starters, the federal low-income housing tax credit paid for 90 percent of the construction — these tax credits are for banks and other financial firms that agree to front the capital to build the new apartments. Once people have been moved into their new apartments, the costs of rent and building maintenance are covered by Section 8 vouchers, which the Department of Housing and Urban Development already provides to low-income individuals and families unable to pay fair-market rent. The remaining costs are provided by charitable organizations, like Habitat for Humanity, along with local/state tax dollars.

Doing the math, it isn’t hard to see how much more cost-effective it is to build public, low-income housing for the homeless than it is to leave them on the street. Phoenix, Arizona became the first city to officially eradicate veteran homelessness. New Orleans did the same thing earlier this year. 300 mayors and six governors around the country have pledged to find homes for all homeless veterans by the end of 2015. The only thing we’re lacking is the political leadership willing to abolish homelessness for everyone, nationwide.

One County Spent Over \$5 Million Jailing Homeless People Instead Of Giving Them Homes

By Scott Keyes Feb 5, 2014

<http://thinkprogress.org/economy/2014/02/05/3228801/>

Laws that make it a crime to live as a homeless person make little sense from a moral vantage point. New data shows they make even less sense from a fiscal standpoint.

Over the past decade, municipalities in Florida’s Osceola County, just southeast of Orlando, have spent more than \$5 million to repeatedly jail three dozen homeless people for quality-of-life offenses.

Rather than major crimes like assault or burglary, nearly every one of these arrests were because of violations of local ordinances prohibiting activities that many homeless people do to survive, such as sleeping in public or panhandling. Laws that criminalize homelessness can lead to an inescapable cycle of poverty.

The data was collected by Impact Homelessness, an advocacy group in central Florida. The organization identified 37 homeless people in Osceola County who were collectively arrested 1,250 times between 2004 and 2013 at a cost of \$104 per booking. During that time, these people spent 61,896 days incarcerated at an average cost of \$80 per day.

Altogether, Osceola County communities spent \$5,081,680 over the past decade to repeatedly jail just 37 homeless people.