2019

Regional Task Force on the Homeless

Annual Report on Homelessness

2019 RTFH Annual Report on Homelessness in the San Diego Region

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SAN DIEGO
Regional Task Force on the Homeless

Letter from the Chair and CEO

Our goal is straightforward: Homelessness in San Diego should be rare, brief, and non-recurring. The housing units, interventions, outreach and services needed to accomplish this goal require diverse collaboration, detailed data, and of course, funding. That's why in 2019, the Regional Task Force on the Homeless has taken a strategic, stakeholder-informed approach to reducing homelessness for the most vulnerable in our community. This Annual Report serves as a review of the state of homelessness in the San Diego region and provides an overview of our work at the RTFH to connect individuals with the stable housing and services they need.

By design, 2019 was a transformative year across homeless services in the San Diego region. That began with the annual Point-in-Time Count in January, where we pioneered a new methodology for San Diego that directly engaged individuals and allowed us to better understand each person's homelessness. With more than 1,500 volunteers over the course of three days, community members surveyed a record 47% of the population. Though the Point-in-Time Count is critical to our work addressing homelessness, it is just a one-day snapshot of those experiencing homelessness.

With the improved data dashboards released this year, stakeholders now have access to our dynamic homeless response system and a comprehensive look at all of those utilizing the region's programs with up-to-date information year-round. Combined with our upgrades to the Homeless Management Information System at the beginning of the year, we have made our regionwide systems more user-friendly for our providers and frontline staff, ensuring warm handoffs and a smoother path to housing.

In addition to improving our systems, we expanded our response. With new funding this year, the RTFH administered $18 million in state emergency grants and $7.5 million in federal youth grants to homeless programs. The awarded contracts promoted collaborative applications that break down silos and foster the sharing of talent and resources among providers. This expanded network of outreach and interventions is being folded into ongoing programs through training courses for staff and national experts offering guidance on best practices.

As you will see in this report, this summary only begins to describe the work of the community to effectively end homelessness in San Diego. The system-level changes made by the RTFH are intended to support each organization, municipality, business, or individual that wants to play a role in our region's most critical issue. Through trust, collaboration, and ingenuity, we will continue to transform our system to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.

Thank you for your continued partnership,

Councilmember Christopher Ward
Chair

Tamera Kohler
Chief Executive Officer

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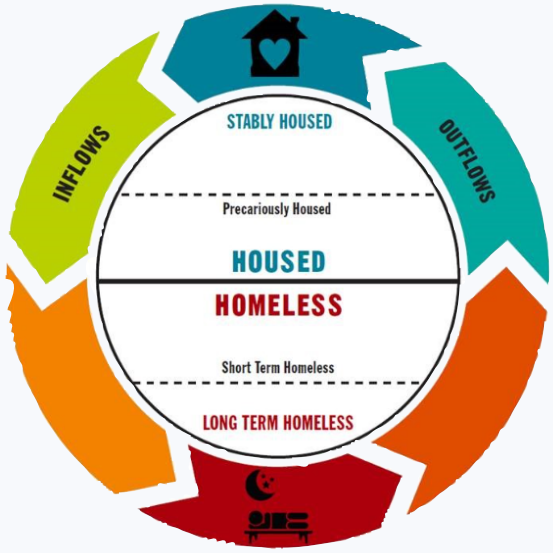
San Diego Region

Executive Summary

There were a minimum of 8,102 persons experiencing homelessness in San Diego County on a single night in January 2019, with nearly 5,000 of them living unsheltered – on the streets, in vehicles, in canyons, or in other places not meant for human habitation. The Point-in-Time (PIT) Count represent a one-night snapshot of homelessness in the region however, over the course of the year more than 20,000 people experience homelessness in San Diego County.

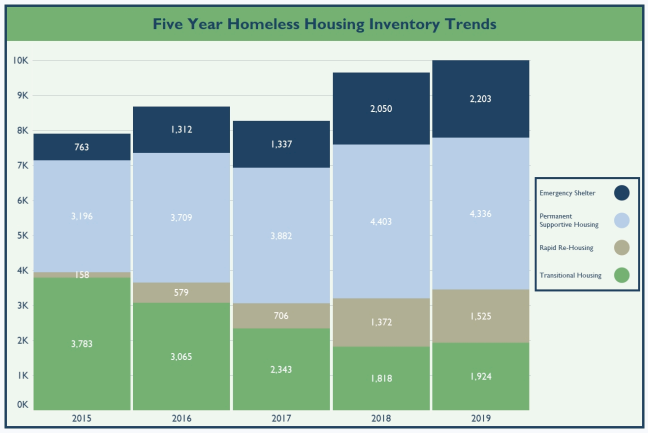


While significantly higher than the point in time count, this figure accounts for the additional 12,000 people who fall into homelessness during the year. Fortunately, providers in San Diego County are lifting a similar number of people back up and out of homelessness during the year. The region would see drastic increases in the annual point in time figures without these continued efforts to help people move on to stable housing.

Although homelessness dipped slightly from 2018 to 2019, the conditions impacting homelessness have not improved. The cost of housing is significant, vacancy rates remain low, and the overall cost of living is increasing. According to 2017 data from the US Census Bureau, 57% of the county's renters were considered burdened by their housing costs, meaning they spent 30% or more of their income on rent and utilities. 28% spent more than half of their income on rent and utilities. Affordable housing remains a critical issue impacting all San Diegans, and a key factor in driving the homelessness crisis in the region.

The Regional Task Force on the Homeless (RTFH) has evolved significantly over the last few years from an entity primarily responsible for administering the regions Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to absorbing full duties for operating the Continuum of Care (CoC) and now providing regional leadership, oversite of the homeless crisis response system, and acting as a direct funder through the states Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) and HUD's Youth Homeless Demonstration Program (YHDP). The overall goal and vision of the RTFH is to reduce and end homelessness across San Diego by creating a housing focused, person centered, data informed, and efficient homeless crisis response system.

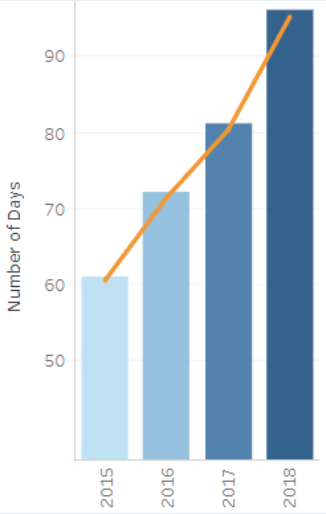
The region's homeless crisis response system, which is the community structure that rapidly connects individuals, families, and youth experiencing homelessness with the appropriate housing and supports to exit homelessness is evolving too. Over the last five years San Diego has seen an overall increase in the number of beds for emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing, and a decline in the number of transitional housing beds.



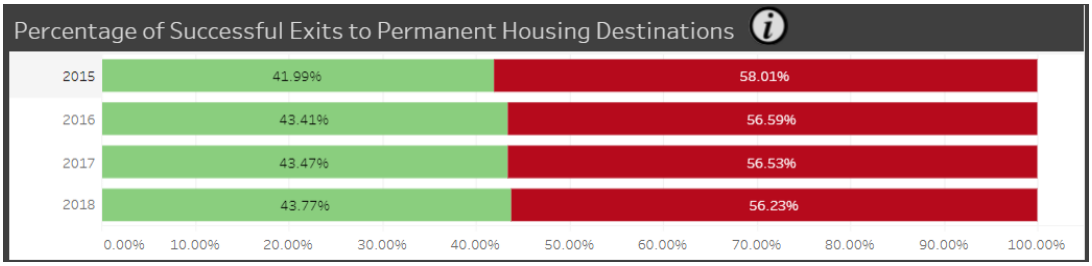
As of the drafting of this report the RTFH is engaged in finalizing a regional community plan to prevent and end homelessness and in 2020 will finalize and use as the platform for further aligning the leadership, partnerships, and coalitions to solve homelessness in the region in the long-term.

The overall performance of the system can be evaluated with the aid of the RTFH System Performance Measurement dashboards.[1] These dashboards, which utilize data submitted annually to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), help to identify a few areas in need of attention.

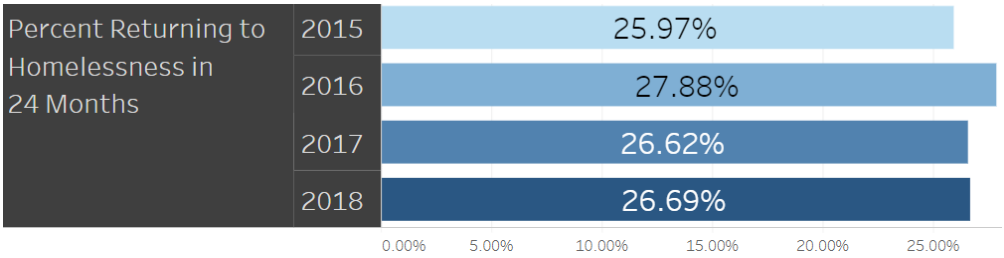
San Diego has seen an increase in the average length of time people are residing in emergency shelters from 2015 to 2018.



Over forty (40) percent of the people who exit shelter move on to a stable living situation…



….yet 26% of those who were enrolled in permanent housing returned to homelessness within two years. Unfortunately, this is the highest rate of returns to homelessness among the major West Coast CoC's.



It is evident that there is increased momentum to address homelessness across the County. The RTFH is actively completing activities within its 2019 work plan and was a key participant in the creation of the City of San Diego's recently adopted Community Action Plan on Homelessness[2]. The RTFH is utilizing the findings from these performance measures to develop a regional community plan to prevent and end homelessness that will serve as the platform to further align the leadership, partnerships, and coalitions to address homelessness throughout the San Diego region.

1 https://homelessdata.com/dashboard/rtfh/spm/
2 https://www.sdhc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/SD_Homeless_CSH_report_final_10-2019.pdf

Introduction

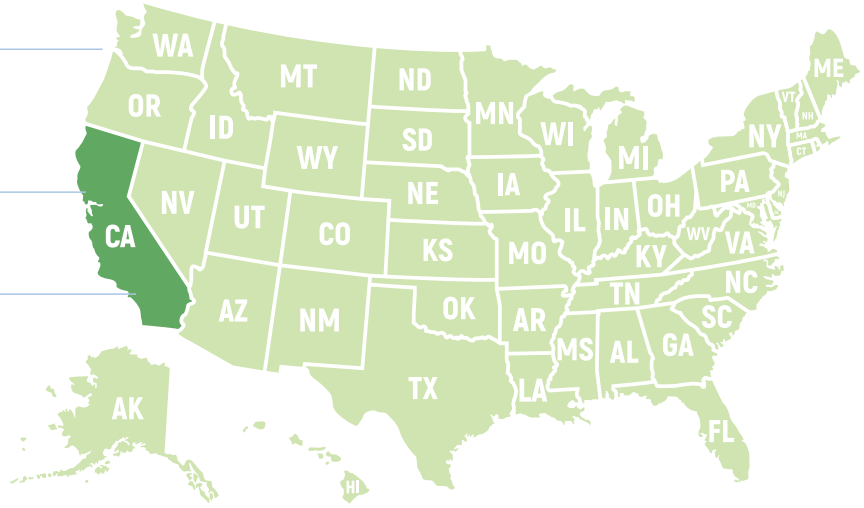
Although this year's total point in time homeless count decreased slightly, San Diego County has consistently ranked among the regions with the highest rates of homelessness nationwide.

In 2018, San Diego had the fourth largest homeless population in the nation, only behind New York City, Los Angeles, and Seattle.

552,830 total persons in United States

129,972 total persons in California

8,102 total persons in San Diego



* San Diego figure reflects 2019 data while CA and US are 2018 data.
*decrease may be attributable to methodological changes in enumerating people this year

In 2018, nearly a quarter of the over 550,000 people experiencing homelessness nationally resided in California. Additionally, the majority of individuals experiencing homelessness in California are living unsheltered – living on the on the streets, in vehicles, in canyons, or in other places not meant for human habitation. While 2019 data show that San Diego had a lower unsheltered rate at 55%, compared to 69% of the homeless population in California in 2018, it is still extremely troubling to know that on any given night minimally 5,000 San Diegans experience the trauma and health risks associated with living outside.

California

69% Unsheltered

San Diego

55% Unsheltered

*CA is 2018 while SD is 2019

Homelessness in San Diego and across the nation has reached a tipping point however, it can be argued that that the homeless crisis San Diego and others face, is decades in the making. According to the United States Interagency
Council on Homelessness (USICH), modern day homelessness began in the early 1980s as the result of four key factors:

1) The loss of affordable housing and an increase in foreclosures

2) Wages and public assistance have not kept pace with the cost of living

3) Closures of state psychiatric institutions without the creation of sufficient community-based housing and services

4) Rapid increases in income inequality that contributed to changes in local housing markets, driving up the cost of renting even a modest home or apartment.[1]

This report primarily refers to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) definition of literal homelessness as defined in the Final Rule of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act (HEARTH Act), as described in the following four categories:

1) Individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, including a subset for an individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution

2) Individuals and families who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence

3) Unaccompanied youth and families with children and youth who are defined as homeless under other federal statutes who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition

4) Individuals and families who are fleeing, or are attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member

What is clear is that the impact of these changing economic, social, and political forces have resulted in the larger public policy issues that San Diego County and the nation must now address. Currently, the average rent for a one-bedroom apartment is out of reach for many, thousands of individuals are on affordable housing waiting lists, and estimates show that San Diego needs nearly 140,000 more affordable rental homes to meet current demand.

With fewer homes at prices people can afford, many San Diegans are experiencing homelessness for the first time. 2-1-1 San Diego recently found that one-quarter of San Diegans who experienced housing instability and reached out to 2-1-1 for help ended up homeless four months later.[2] Although there have been efforts to increase wages in San Diego, on average an individual in California needs to make $35 an hour to afford a two-bedroom apartment[3]. In addition, state Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for those who are elderly, disabled, or blind only provides a little over $900 a month—well under the amount needed to afford the region's most basic housing. It is no surprise that 38% of the adult general population in San Diego lives in shared housing situations with roommates just to be able to afford the rent.[4]

Lastly, in 2019, 22% of the individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness reported a mental health issue. Although efforts are underway to improve and enhance behavioral health services delivery, the most effective solution to address homelessness for individuals with severe mental illness and other disabilities—permanent supportive housing—is significantly lacking in San Diego compared to other similar sized regions.

While addressing homelessness is challenging, not addressing it does and will continue to have severe repercussions for both homeless individuals and the public. Traumatic and potentially dangerous at any age, homelessness can also be seriously detrimental to the development and education of children and young adults, as well as to their eventual career attainment.

Homelessness also has significant economic costs. Within San Diego, these costs are borne by the physical and behavioral health care systems, law enforcement, parks and recreation, and sanitation and trash removal. The business community also bears the costs of protecting and maintaining their facilities, and homeless is both impactful to businesses and tourism.

At the end of the day, however, homelessness is solvable. More than 78 communities nationwide, including three states, have effectively ended homelessness among Veterans, and a few have ended chronic homelessness.[5] Achieving these goals will not be easy. It will take commitment, hard work, and collaboration but a vision of reducing and ending homelessness in San Diego is achievable.

1 United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (2015) Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness
2 2-1-1 San Diego (2019) Housing Instability in San Diego County; Policy Brief Series
3 National Low Income Housing Coalition https://reports.nlihc.org/oor/california
4 Zillow (2017) Share of Adults Living with Roommates Higher than Ever
5 National Allliance to End Homelessness

About this Report

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the state of homelessness in San Diego County. The report includes traditional data from the 2019 Point-In-Time (PIT) Count data while also providing a more holistic view of the performance of the current homeless crisis response system, the housing resources currently available within the region, and updates on key activities outlined in the Regional Task Force on the Homeless (RTFH) 2019 Work Plan as well as next steps. Through this report, RTFH intends to offer the community a more comprehensive understanding of the extent of homelessness in the region and the system, including the many partners, that are working together to tackle the issue.

The Regional Task Force on the Homeless

Over the last few years, the RTFH has evolved from primarily serving as the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) lead for the region to now providing a leadership role as the backbone organization for the San Diego County Continuum of Care (CoC). The United States Department of Housing and Urban (HUD) development describes a CoC as:

"A Continuum of Care (CoC) is the group organized to carry out the responsibilities prescribed in the CoC Program Interim Rule for a defined geographic area. A CoC should be composed of representatives of organizations including: nonprofit homeless providers, victim service providers, faith-based organizations, governments, businesses, advocates, public housing agencies, school districts, social service providers, mental health agencies, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, law enforcement, organizations that serve homeless and formerly homeless veterans, and homeless and formerly homeless persons."[6]

HUD requires each CoC across the country to perform the following functions:[7]

- Establish a board to act on behalf of the CoC
- Hold meetings of the full membership, with published agendas, at least semi-annually
- Establish and operate either a centralized or coordinated assessment system that provides an initial, comprehensive assessment of the needs of individuals and families for housing and services
- Establish and consistently follow written standards for providing CoC assistance
- Consult with recipients and subrecipients to establish performance targets appropriate for population and program type, monitor recipient and subrecipient performance, evaluate outcomes, and take action against poor performers
- Evaluate outcomes of projects funded under the Emergency Solutions Grants program and the CoC program
- Designate a single Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for the geographic area and an HMIS lead
- Plan for and conduct, at least biennially, a point-in-time count of homeless persons
- Design, operate, and follow a collaborative process for the development of applications and approve the submission of applications in response to a NOFA published by HUD

6 https://www.hudexchange.info/faqs/1545/what-is-a-continuum-of-care/
7 Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act (2009) CoC Program Interim Rule

A few years ago, the RTFH was only responsible for a few of these items while other community partners fulfilled additional duties. Through intentional changes to the RTFH infrastructure in recent years, the agency has absorbed the full duties of operating the CoC, and for the first time has taken a key role in providing regional leadership, promoting best practices, creating regional policies, using data to drive decision making, and convening and coordinating the homelessness crisis response system. The goal of the RTFH is to reduce and end homelessness across San Diego by creating a housing focused, person centered, data informed, and efficient homeless crisis response system.

The RTFH currently has a 31-member board that is diverse in composition and includes representatives from local government, homeless services providers, individuals with lived experience, healthcare, law enforcement, education, business, the faith-based community, and the philanthropic sector. Lastly, the RTFH now also functions as a funder. Although the RTFH has always served as the region's collaborative applicant to HUD for the CoC program (the San Diego CoC received $21.3 million in 2018), it never operated as a direct funder. However, in 2018, the RTFH received $18.8 of funding through the state's Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) to distribute locally and received $7.94 million in funding for the Youth Homeless Demonstration Program (YHDP). Both the HEAP and YHDP programs are described further in the report.described further in the report.

Goal

Reduce & End Homelessness in San Diego County

Rare, Brief and Non-Recurring

HOUSING FIRST

Coordinated Effective Regional System

Principles: Housing focused, people centered, data informed & efficient use of resources

Political Will	System Access	Emergency Response	System Exit	Infrastructure
Unified Leadership	CES	Unsheltered Outreach	Housing First	HMIS Data
Process & Policy Alignment	Coordinated Outreach	Diversion Prevention	CES Prioritized Housing Placements	Training
Common Agenda	Unsheltered & Chronic Focus	Housing Focused Shelter System	Targeted Sub-population Resources	Evaluation
				Capacity Building
Shared Measures	Diversion Prevention	Rapid Rehousing	Housing Stability Supports	Performance Measures

With these additional systems-level responsibilities, the RTFH has expanded exponentially. One of the newest and most exciting committees to form under the umbrella of the RTFH is the Youth Action Board (YAB). The YAB is comprised of youth and young adults who have current or former experiences of homelessness. The committee was formed as a task group of the CoC with a focus on creating policies that relate to preventing and ending youth homelessness.

In addition to the YAB, the RTFH is increasingly staffing and leading other CoC committees and work groups and participating in sub-regional efforts such as helping to create the City of San Diego Community Action Plan on Homelessness, participating in the East County Homeless Task Force, and co-facilitating the Regional Homeless Outreach Meeting (RHOM) with the County of San Diego.

As an organization, the RTFH understands that one of the most powerful collective learnings are demonstrations in Communities of Practice. The strength of the Community of Practice (CoP) model is in the people who share common sets of problems and concerns, who come together to contribute experiences and best practices to guide mutual solutions. An example of this is the RTFH new Rapid Rehousing Learning Collaborative as well as their emerging Outreach and Diversion work.

While the RTFH as an organization continues to grow and evolve, the RTFH staff remain passionate about and committed to ending homelessness throughout the region in collaboration with excellent leaders and an extensive network of partners.

2019 Point-in-Time Count Results

The Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, conducted annually in San Diego during the last week in January, is a physical count of all homeless persons who are living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, safe havens and on the streets on a single night. This count provides a snapshot of homelessness on a single night. The PIT is the result of extraordinary community collaboration and includes a countywide effort to engage and assess the unsheltered population. The PIT requires participation by all shelters in the County, including shelters that do not normally participate in the HMIS data collection. After the PIT is conducted, the data is carefully analyzed and validated to meet HUD's high data quality standards.

From the data collected from the 2019 Point-in-Time count (PIT), also known locally as #WeAllCount, we know that at a minimum there were 8,102 people experiencing homelessness on any given night in San Diego County.

4,476 Unsheltered persons

3,626 Sheltered persons

8,102 Total persons experiencing homelessness

Changes to WeAllCount 2019

With HUD's guidance, the RTFH updated its PIT Count methodology in 2019. The guidance was to survey a higher percentage of those experiencing homelessness where you meet them and to count people rather than structures or vehicles. The RTFH changes required the use of more advanced quantitative tools, such as drones to perform heat mapping analysis, and the refinement of the RTFH engagement approach to include people living in vehicles and RVs, abandoned buildings, and hand built structures.

To strengthen engagement, the RTFH trained outreach workers on how to lead teams of volunteers to survey homeless individuals where we found them on the night of the count, whereas previously people had to come and be surveyed at different sites at a later date and time.

Additionally, the RTFH did not use a multiplier when counting structures or vehicles as in previous years. People were only counted when volunteers engaged with or could visually see people sleeping in structures and vehicles.

To gain more robust data, an observational survey asked enumerators to observe key demographic information as part of the count. Volunteers to the best of their abilites verified the age, gender, race, and ethnicity of each person experiencing homelessness they encountered. This took the place of simply making a mark on the census tract of the location the person was experiencing homelessness.

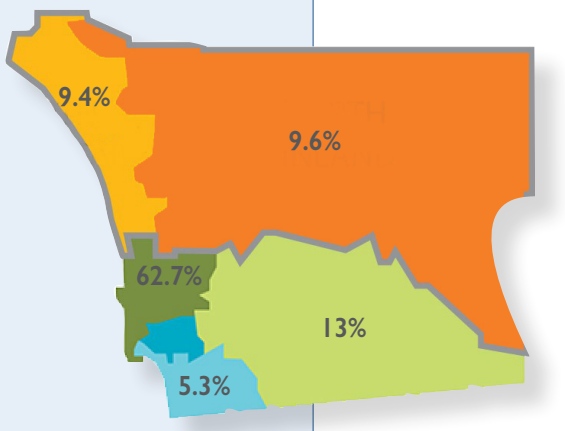
2019 Point-in-Time Count Results

The following includes results from the 2019 PIT Count

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

SHELTERED & UNSHELTERED

	% of the Region	Total Homeless Persons
City of San Diego	62.7%	5,082
North County Inland	9.6%	776
North County Coastal	9.4%	764
South County	5.3%	428
East County	13%	1,052



The following results are from the unsheltered count

UNSHELTERED DEMOGRAPHICS

10% Of the total population are Veterans

3% Are families with at least one child

36% Reported having a physical disability

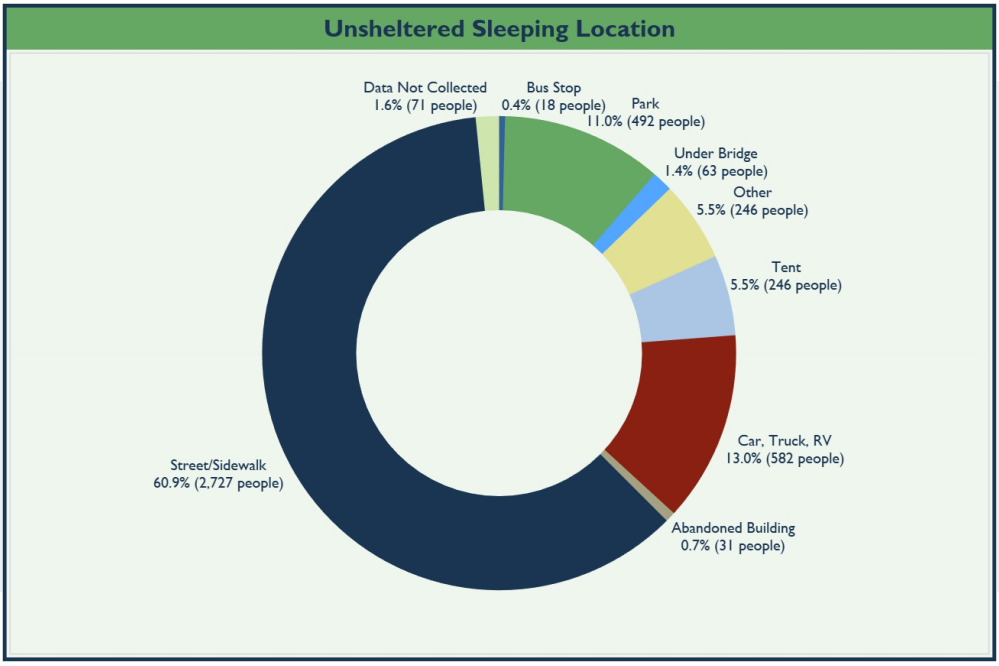
12% Of the total population are youth under the age of 24

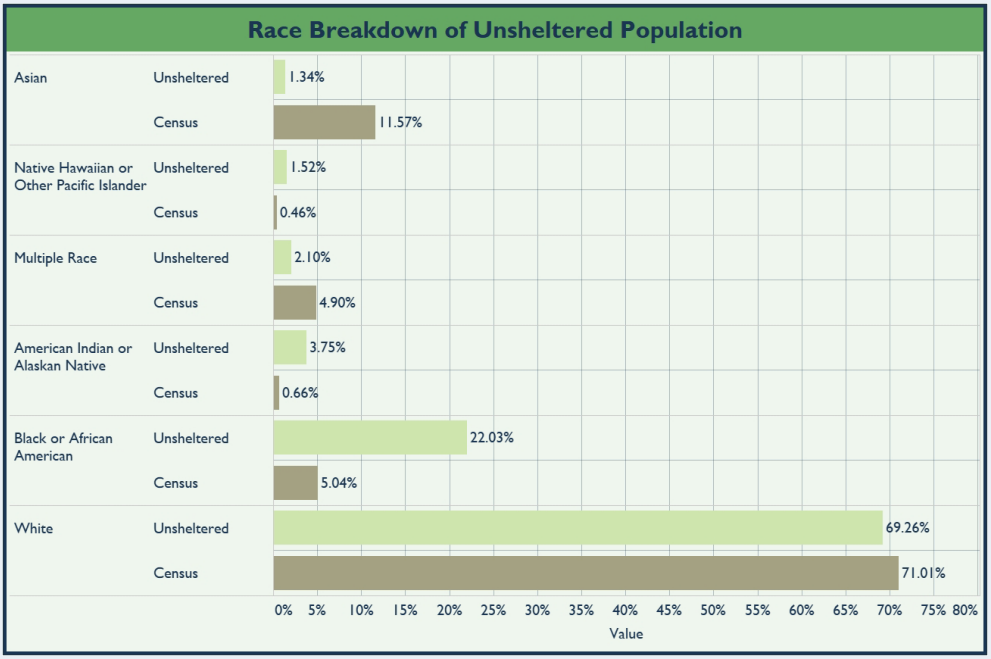
78% Reported becoming homeless in San Diego

446	86	114	917
Veterans Living Unsheltered	Families Living Unsheltered	Unsheltered Youth	Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals

2019 Point-in-Time Count Results

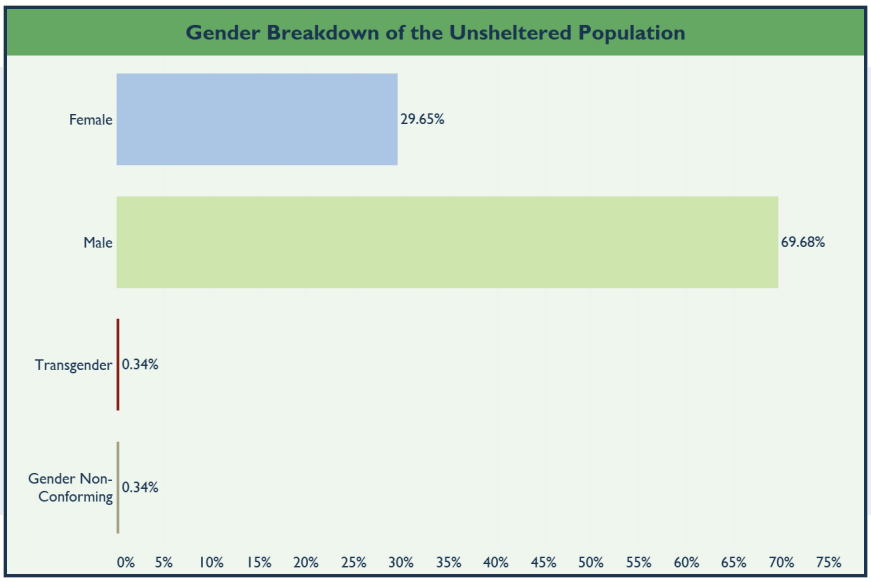
When asked "where did you sleep the night of the count?", nearly 50% of the respondents said they slept on the street or sidewalk.

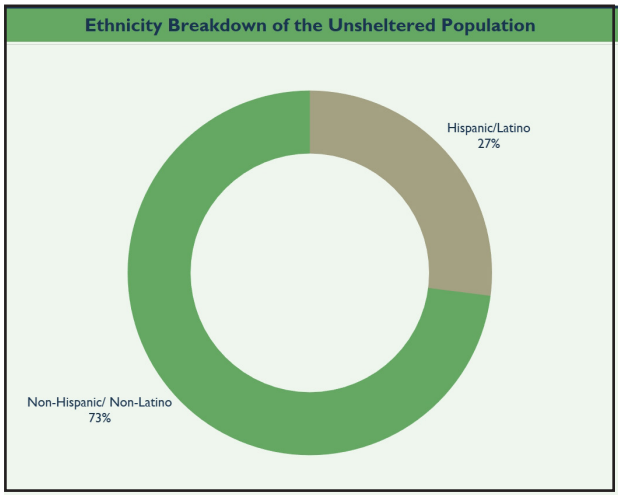


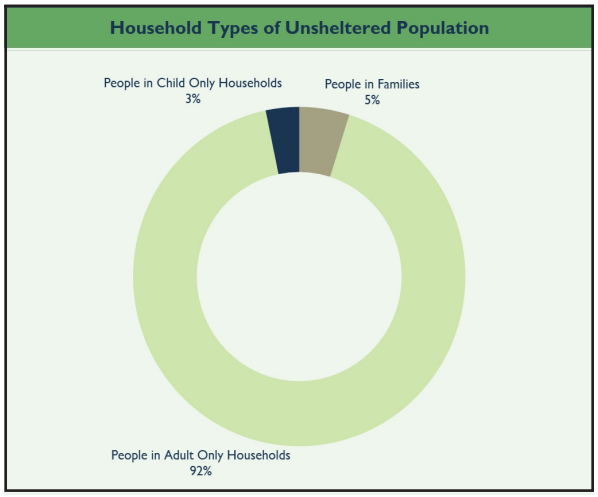


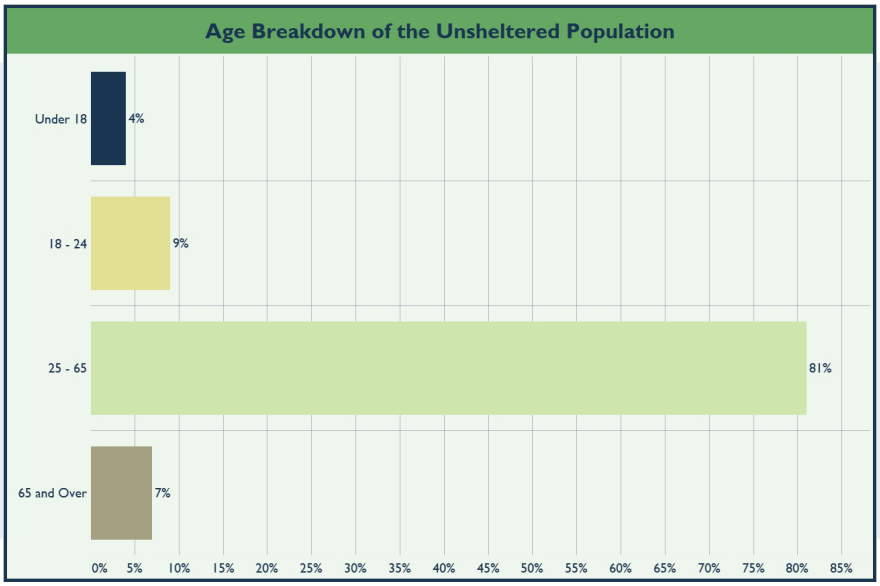
According to the 2017 US Census Bureau data, African-Americans represent 5% of the general population in San Diego County whereas the 2019 Point-in-Time homeless count revealed 22% of the unsheltered population are African-American. Conversely, the US Census found that nearly 12% of the general population is Asian however only 1.3% of the homeless population are indicated to be Asian.

2019 Point-in-Time Count Results



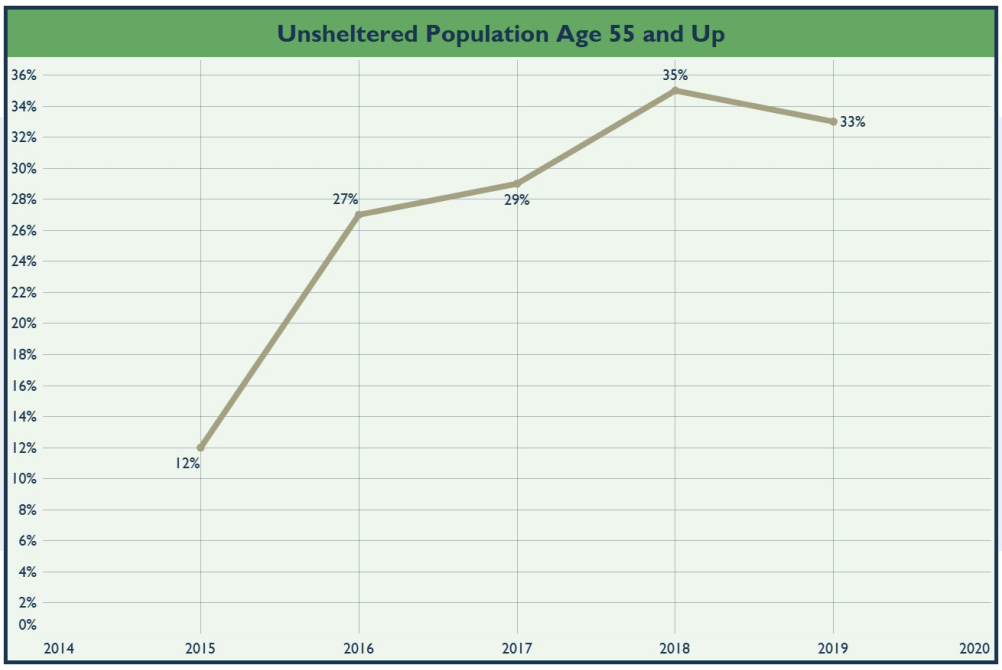


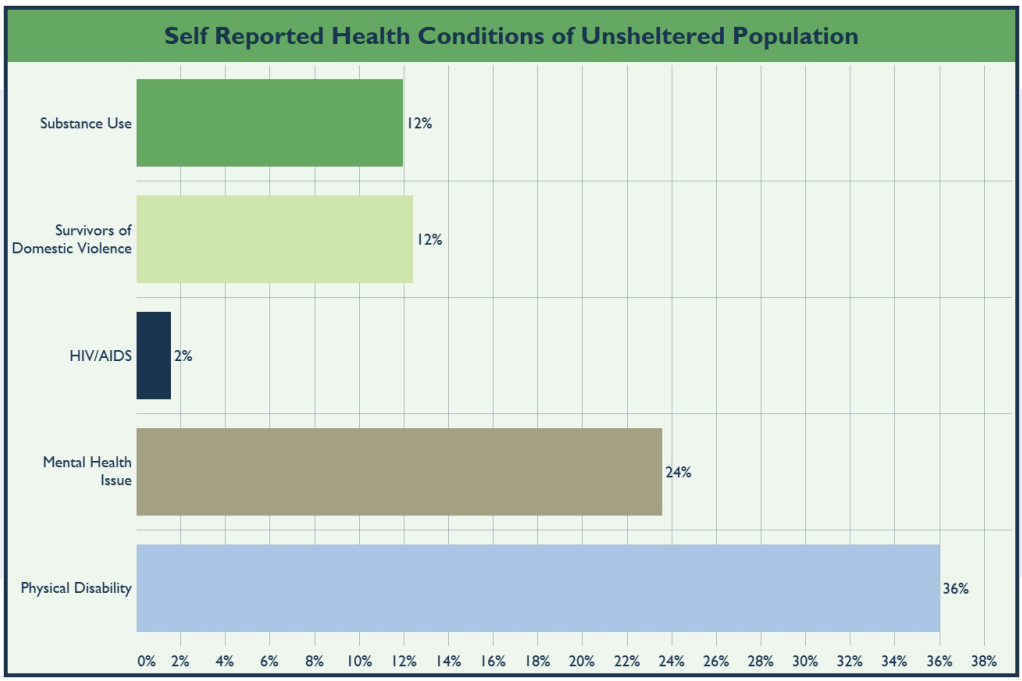




2019 Point-in-Time Count Results

5 year trend of the percentage of unsheltered population age 55 and up



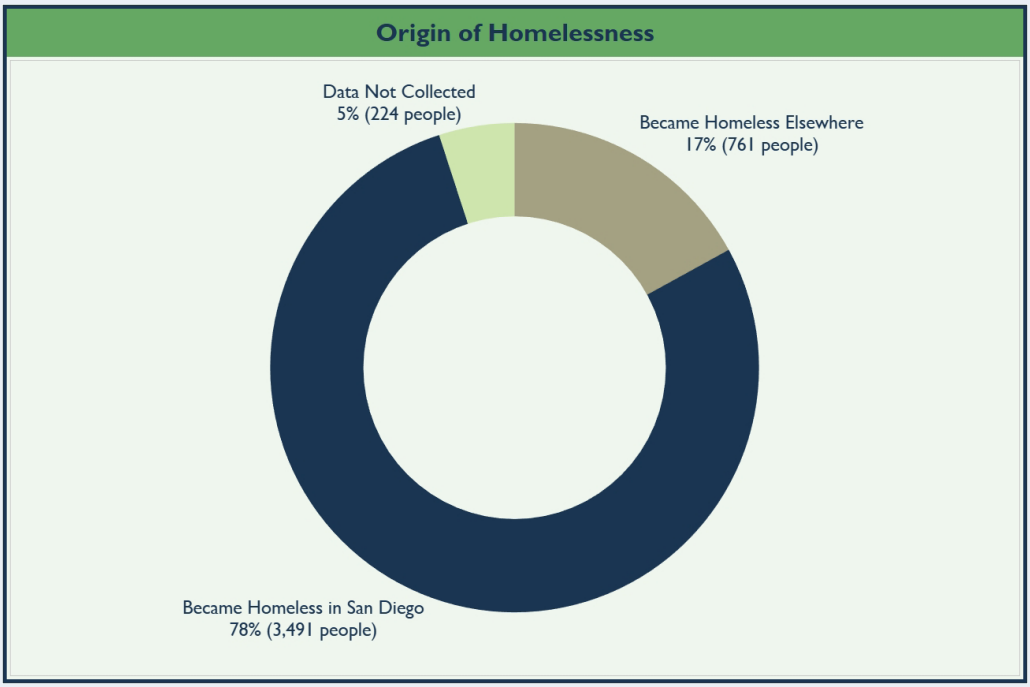


Self Reported Health Conditions of Unsheltered Population

Homelessness Prior to Incarceration

To better understand the correlation between incarceration and homelessness, for the past three years San Diego County has collected survey data from the County jails for the PIT. With the assistance of the County jail staff, a jail survey was conducted in seven different facilities during the PIT. A total of 18% of the jail population or 1,018 inmates were asked "Where did you sleep the night before you were arrested?" Of those that agreed to take the survey, a total of 639 inmates, 29% stated that they were unsheltered and homeless the night they were arrested.

Nearly 3/4 of the homeless population surveyed reported becoming homeless while living in San Diego. Another 21% of the homeless population reported becoming homeless while living elsewhere and have since migrated to San Diego.



Veterans

In 2015, there was a national drive to end Veteran homelessness by the end of the year. Like many communities, San Diego invested in resources and interventions using both federal and community support. As of 2019, we find that minimally on any given night there are 446 homeless veterans in our region. Nearly half of the homeless Veterans are chronically homeless. Making them more vulnerable and in need of higher level of case management to find them housing, mainly Permanent Supportive Housing, and help them keep it.

Veterans Healthcare Service

Breakdown	2019	% of Unsheltered Veterans
Chronically Homeless Veterans	210	47%
VA Medical/Health Care Services	174	39%
Receives VA Compensation or pension	85	19%

Veterans

Arthur Lute has served in three branches of our military: Marines, Army and Navy. Throughout his career in the military he has experienced both trauma and success. He spent five years in the Marines, in recon, first in Kuwait, then Beirut in 1983. He was there when terrorists bombed the Marine compound killing 241 service personnel. After he joined the Amy Reserves he worked as as a surgical technician at a reserved hospital and during his time in the Navy he was a squad leader for 15 people.

Outside of the military, Arthur trained as an EMT until his role caring for gunshot victims or people with head trauma triggered flashbacks to battlefield expe-riences. Unable to manage the flashbacks and depression that came with it he started to withdraw from his wife and young daughter. This eventually led to them divorcing and leaving him unable to see his daughter.

As his depression increased, Arthur started going in and out of homelessness. After two years here and seven years in New Mexico experiencing on and off again

homelessness, he then tried to access his VA benefits discovered someone had screwed up his paperwork.

For the next eight years he was unable to collect benefits until a savvy VA social worker in Chula Vista saw the clerical error that had caused the hold-up, and fixed it for him.

Today, Arthur is remarried and he and his wife Lisa have two sons, Evan and Camden. Currently, thanks to a VASH housing voucher, his small military pension is supplemented to carry the rent at their two-bedroom Imperial Beach apartment. These days, Arthur is up at 6 a.m. to get the kids their vitamins, clothes, food, and off to school by 7:40 a.m. Baths are dictated at least three nights a week and bedtime is enforced by 6:30 p.m. He walks them to and from school. Ever the Marine, he smiles, "being a dad to two young boys is my new battlefield."

Families

Characteristics of Homeless Families with Children

There are many different crises that can send a family into homelessness with loss of a job and domestic violence at the top of the list. Nationally the data shows that there has been progress on ending family homelessness. The 2019 point in time count found 461 households, consisting of 1419 people, that were homeless in San Diego. These are families who are no longer able to maintain unaffordable housing, who have already been asked to leave doubled up situations, and those who have no other choice but to enter a shelter or to go without when one cannot be found.

Breakdown	Families	Individuals in Families
Unsheltered	86	218
Sheltered	375	1201
Total	461	1419

2019 Youth Count

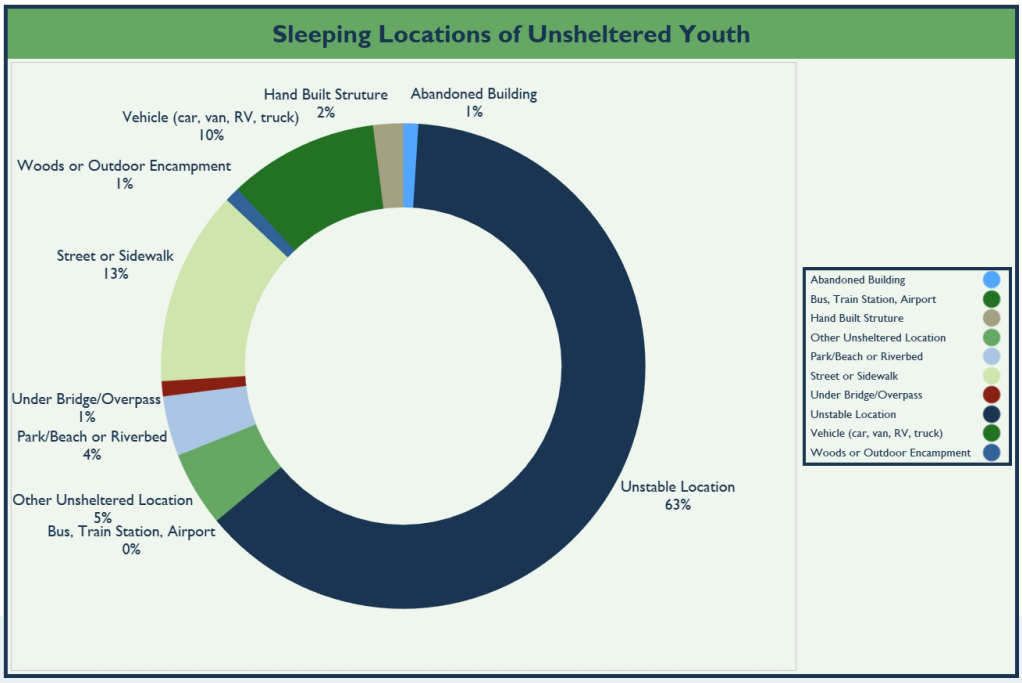
Starting in 2015, the RTFH has been conducting a separate youth count from the general count in an effort to reach this hard to find 'hidden' population of people experiencing homelessness. The methodology for the youth count is different than the general count because of the difficulty locating homeless youth. For the youth count, dedicated outreach workers lead teams to canvas the county accompanied by homeless or formally homeless youth who have a personal knowledge of where to find 'hidden' youth. This week-long effort includes outreach as well as event-based approaches to reach as many youths as possible. Additionally, the providers and outreach teams survey youth who are sheltered, unsheltered, and unstably housed.

Homeless Youth Unsheltered Survey Results

In 2019, 190 of the 304 youth who completed the survey were unstably housed the night of the count. Unsheltered homeless youth are most often sleeping on the street or sidewalk (13%) and Unstably housed youth most often are couch surfing (35%).

When asked about their gender, the youth response varies from the general population with a significantly higher number of female youth (40%) as compared to the general survey (27%). A total of 2% identify as transgender and 2% as gender non-conforming compared to less than 1% of the general population.

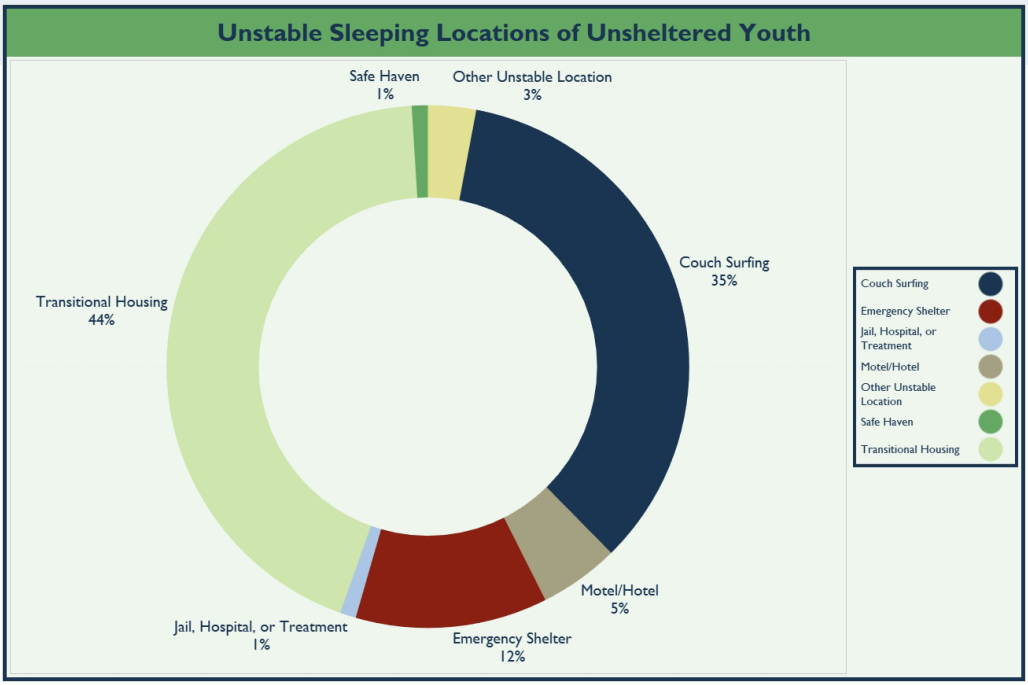
Breakdown	2019	Percentage
Unsheltered	917	20%
Sheltered	747	21%
Total	1664	21%

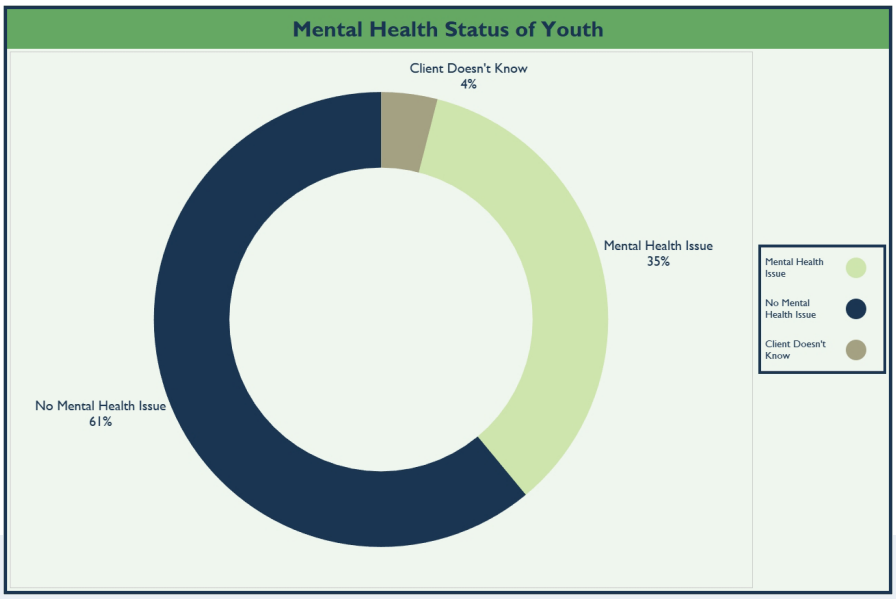


Of the 115 unstably housed youth interviewed, 39 % were couch surfing, 36% were in transitional housing, and 16 % were in an emergency shelter on the night of the WeAllCount.

Financial issues are the primary cause of youth homelessness with 21% of youth raising this concern. Nearly one in five—19%--identified being kicked out/ran away as their primary cause of homelessness, and 2% of youth stated that their homelessness was due to aging out of foster care.

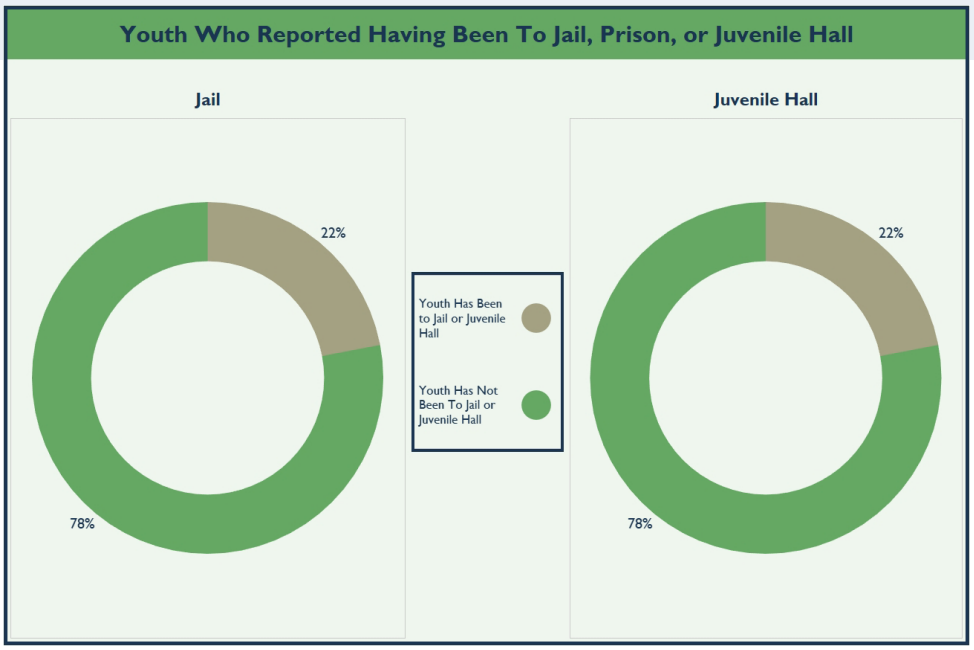
When youth were asked whether they suffered from mental health issues, 35% responded that they did. When asked have you ever been to jail, prison or juvenile hall, 22% of youth reported having been in jail and another 22% in juvenile hall.





Breakdown	Under 18	18-24	Total
Unsheltered	25	89	114
Sheltered	17	91	108
HUD Totals*	42	180	222
Unstably Housed	22	60	82
Total**	64	240	304

*HUD totals include the total of unsheltered and sheltered youth homeless **Total includes the summation of unsheltered, sheltered, and unstably housed youth



Chronic Homelessness Breakdown

Breakdown	2019	Percentage
Unsheltered	917	20%
Sheltered	747	21%
Total	1664	21%

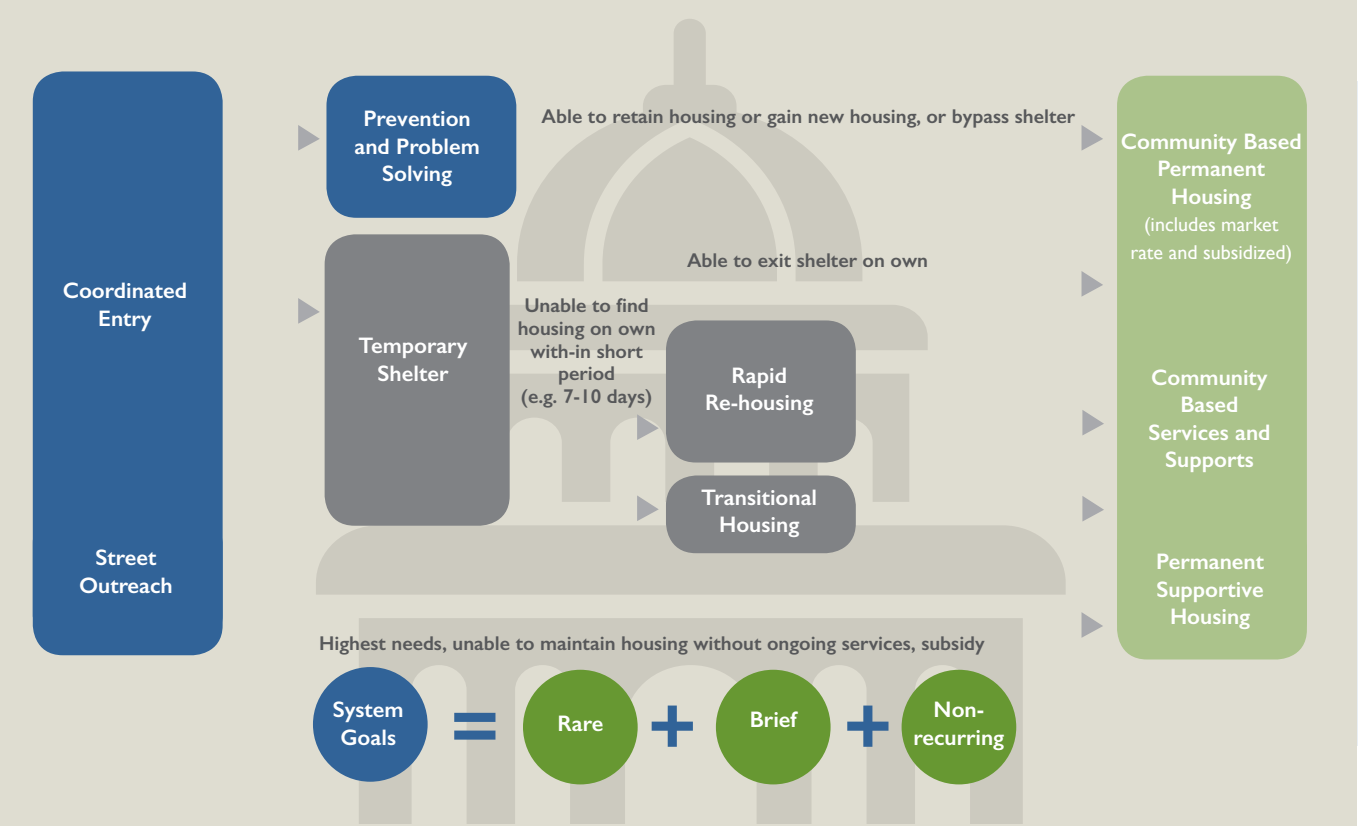
HUD Chronic Homeless Definition

HUD defines a chronically homeless individual as someone who has experienced homelessness for a year or longer, or who has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years and also has a diagnosed disability that prevents them from maintaining work or housing. This definition applies to individuals as well as household members. The disability could be a serious mental illness, substance use disorder, or a physical disability. They could have been living in emergency shelter, a safe haven, or a place not meant for human habitation.

Overview and Performance of The Homeless Crisis Response System

The homelessness crisis response system is San Diego's structure to ensure those who are experiencing or at-risk of homelessness can quickly access housing and services that best meet their needs. San Diego continues to improve its crisis response system with an emphasis on building a housing-oriented, holistic, and systematic response to which all leaders, stakeholders, and programs are committed to preventing homelessness whenever possible and ensure that it is otherwise rare, brief, and non-recurring. Specifically, the system should:

1. Quickly identify and engage people experiencing and at-risk of homelessness.
2. Intervene to prevent the loss of housing and divert people from entering the homeless services system.
3. Provide immediate access to shelter and crisis services, without barriers to entry, while permanent, stable housing and appropriate supports are secured.
4. When homelessness does occur, quickly connect people to housing assistance and services, tailored to their unique needs and strengths, to help them achieve and maintain stable housing.[14]



Coordinated Entry System

One of the key system components of a homeless crisis response system is the Coordinated Entry System (CES), which HUD requires each CoC to implement within its geographic area. These resources aid in establishing and implementing a standardized process for assessing individuals' and families' needs and referring them to appropriate housing and services to achieve housing stability.

The CES enables RTFH to fulfill the following functions

- Access. Ensure that anyone experiencing a housing crisis can easily access the crisis response system and resources
- Assessment. When appropriate, staff at access sites or street outreach staff may assess individuals, families, and youth using a standardized assessment to understand their strengths and challenges and to inform the type of housing intervention that best meets their needs.
- Prioritization. Based on assessment results and other factors such as length of time homeless and self-report of a disability, households are prioritized for housing intervention.
- Referral. Facilitate exits from homelessness to stable housing in the most rapid manner possible.

To achieve these objectives, Coordinated Entry includes

- A standard progressive engagement and assessment process to be used for all households who are seeking assistance, and procedures for determining the appropriate next level of assistance;
- Uniform guidelines among emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing programs regarding eligibility for services, screening criteria, prioritized populations, and expected outcomes; and
- Policies and procedures detailing the operations of Coordinated Entry.

Definitions of Key Homeless Crisis Response System Components

Prevention

Homelessness Prevention services are designed to assist individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Services include temporary cash assistance, case management, and landlord mediation.

Diversion

Diversion services, also called housing problem solving or rapid resolution, are designed to assist individuals and families who recently entered homelessness. Using a conversational approach, staff help people determine whether they have any existing housing resources where they can live. Services may include assisting with family reunification, landlord mediation, case management, and temporary financial assistance.

Housing First

Housing First is a philosophy or approach that prioritizes rapid placement of households into a permanent housing setting first without preconditions, and then ensures individuals and families are provided voluntary flexible services to ensure housing stability and support households with increasing overall quality of life. Using a Housing First approach is a state law and required for all programs receiving state funding for homeless assistance.

Street Outreach

Street outreach is an intervention that focuses primarily on supporting individuals with accessing permanent or temporary housing by building trusting relationships and ongoing rapport. Street outreach seeks to engage individuals living unsheltered in a culturally competent and trauma-informed manner, provide links to mainstream services including health or behavioral health care, and use diversion and problem solving techniques to connect people with safe housing options whenever possible.

Emergency Shelter/Bridge Housing

Emergency Shelter or Bridge Housing is a facility-based program that provides temporary beds for individuals and families to stay while they are assisted with entering permanent housing. Best practice models include using low-barrier entry criteria that do not require sobriety or participation in services and also allow pets.

Rapid Re-Housing

Rapid Re-Housing is a permanent housing intervention targeted to individuals and families who do not require intensive ongoing supports. This intervention assists people in locating an available housing unit in the community and provides short- to medium-term rental assistance and case management. Services are designed to promote housing stability and specifically help with increasing people's incomes to eventually work toward paying the full rent on their own.

Transitional Housing

Transitional Housing is a facility-based temporary shelter program that provides individuals and families a place to stay for up to 24 months. Transitional Housing programs include supportive services designed to help individuals and families successfully transition into permanent housing without ongoing supports.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is defined as subsidized affordable housing with wrap-around supportive services to meet the needs of homeless individuals who are the hardest to serve, specifically those who are chronically homeless. PSH can take the form of an actual building (Project-Based) or be in the form of a voucher (Tenant-Based) that an individual or family can use to rent a unit in the existing rental market. PSH is not time-limited and length of time in the program is determined individually.

Definitions of Additional Homeless Crisis Response System Components

Day Centers

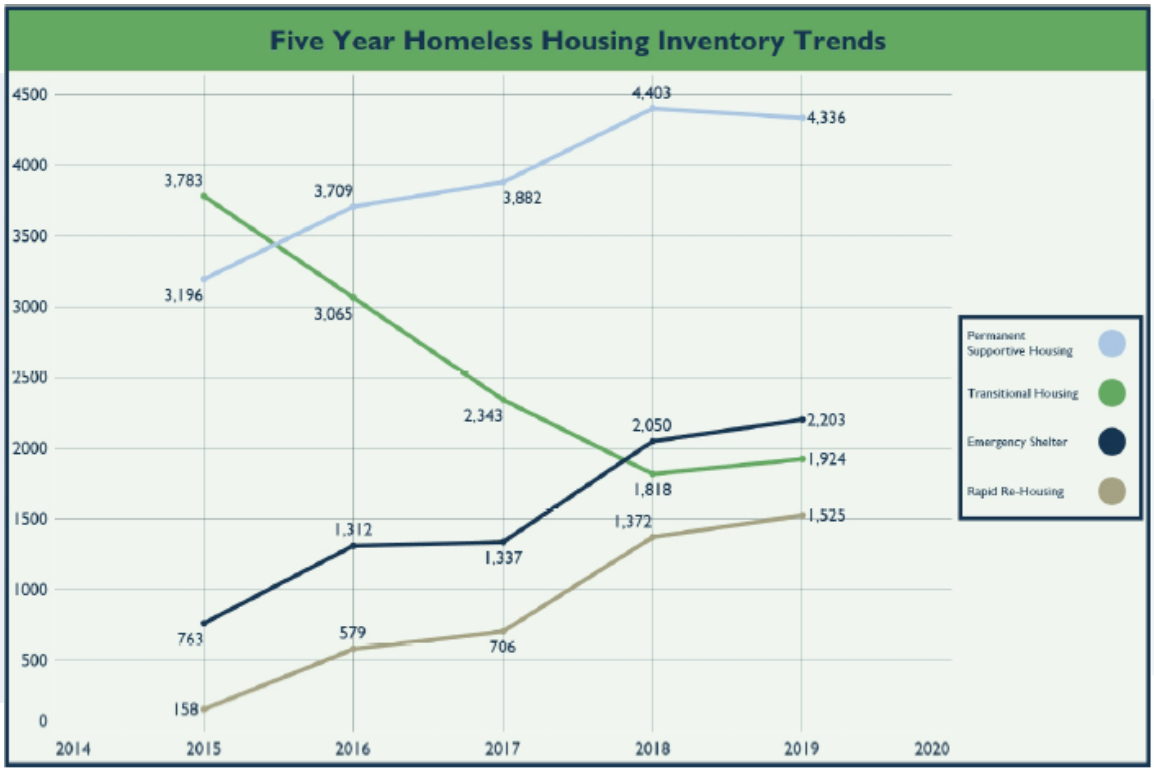
Provide a stable and safe place for homeless individuals to pick up their mail, attend to hygienic needs, do laundry, get a meal, and receive case management services.

Safe Parking Lots

Safe Parking programs offer a safe and secure lot for unsheltered San Diegans who are living out of their vehicles to park. These programs provide not only safety but resources to help people connect back to stable housing..

Navigation Center

The Navigation Center is a homeless service hub. It is an access point where people experiencing homelessness can connect to counseling, housing assistance, job training and other services.



Current Supply of Homeless Housing Resources

The chart above provides an overview of changes in the number of total beds/units for homelessness-dedicated housing interventions such as Emergency Shelter (ES), Rapid Re-Housing (RRH), Transitional Housing (TH), and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). In general, the region has seen an increase in the total ES, RRH, and PSH beds while the number of TH beds has decreased over the last five years.

Utilization Rates of Housing Resources

Utilization rates are based on the total number of beds available in San Diego County and the percentage of those beds that are in use the night of the Point-in-Time Count. The percentages below show a snap shot of how effective shelter programs are matching people with beds on any given night.

Year	Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Rapid Re-Housing	Other Permanent Housing
2015	85%	85%	83%	87%	100%	52%
2016	71%	89%	80%	87%	100%	45%
2017	90%	10%	82%	87%	100%	32%
2018	89%	70%	87%	85%	100%	91%
2019	86%	88%	89%	86%	100%	91%
Acceptable Utilization Rates*	75% - 105%		80% - 105%	85% - 105%		

System Performance

A critical aspect of the HUD McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act is a focus on viewing the local homeless response as a coordinated system of homeless assistance options as opposed to homeless assistance programs and funding sources that operate independently in a community. To facilitate this perspective the Act requires communities to measure their performance as a coordinated system, in addition to analyzing performance by specific projects or project types.

The Act has established a set of criteria for HUD to use in awarding CoC funding that require CoCs to report to HUD their system-level performance. The intent of these criteria are to encourage CoCs, in coordination with ESG Program recipients and all other homeless assistance stakeholders in the community, to regularly measure their progress in meeting the needs of people experiencing homelessness in their community and to report this progress to HUD.[1]

System performance is evaluated based on all homeless programs in the community that participate in HMIS, regardless of whether they receive public of private funding. The following provides an overview of key system performance measures: length of time homeless, returns to homelessness, and successful placements. Data for these measures are only available for 2015 through 2018 and are based on HUD's annual October to September reporting period. SPM data for 2019 will be available in February 2020.

1 https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/system-performance-measures/#guidance

HUD 7 SPMs

Measure 1 - Length of time persons remain homeless

Measure 2 - Extent to which persons who exit homelessness return to homelessness

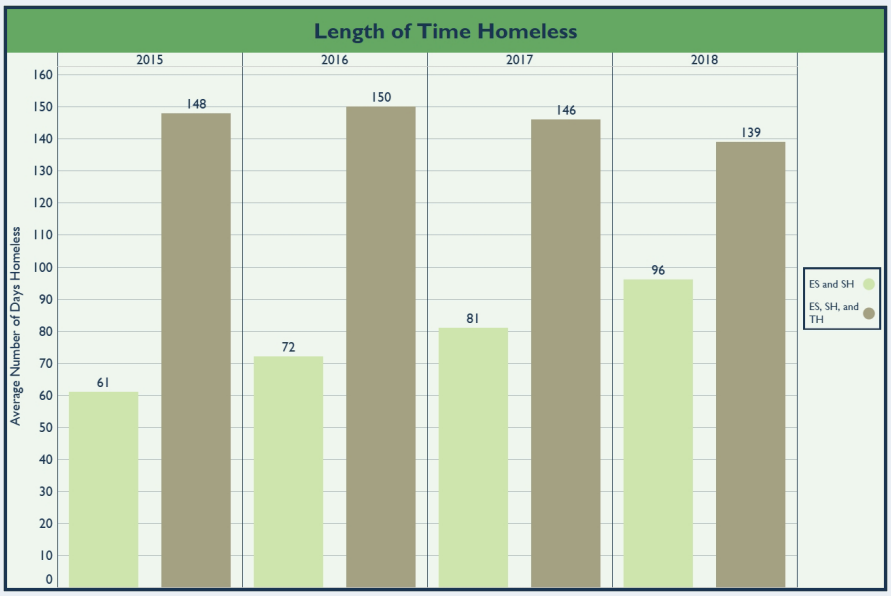
Measure 3 - Number of homeless persons

Measure 4 - Employment and income growth for persons in CoC funded projects

Measure 5 - Number of persons who become homeless for the first time

Measure 6 - Not applicable to our region

Measure 7 - Successful placement into, and retention of, permanent housing

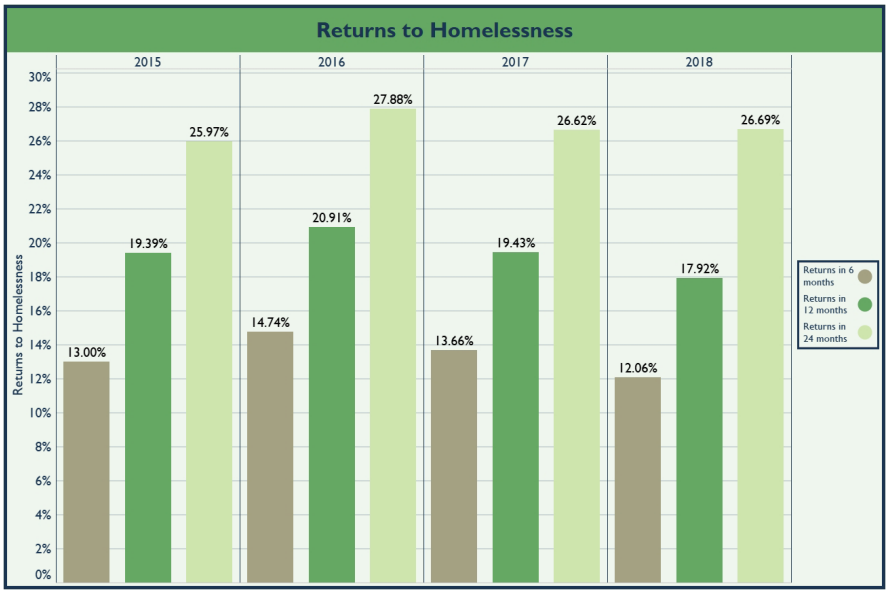


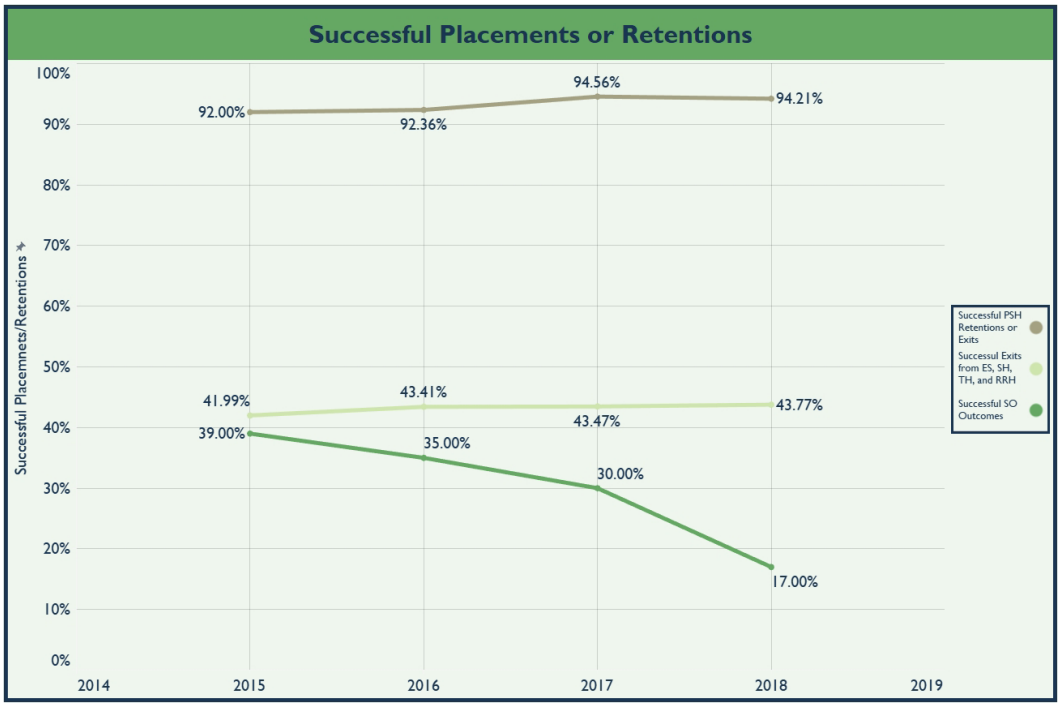
Length of time homeless is calculated by looking at the average length of stay in emergency shelter (ES), Safe Haven (SH), and Transitional Housing (TH). HUD looks at two measures - length of homelessness in ES and SH, and separately including TH projects in the length of time homeless calculation.

Over the last four years, the length of time homeless in ES and SH programs has been steadily increasing while the average length of time has slightly decreased when including TH projects.

The rate of returns to homelessness is calculated based on only those households who exited to a permanent housing destination and returned to the homeless system within 6 months, 12 months, and 24 months.

In general, the rate of returns to homelessness at 6 months, 12 months, and 24 months have remained relatively stagnant with some fluctuations year over year. For every 10 people placed into a permanent housing situation, however, two will return to the homeless system within a year and over a quarter will return in two years.





Successful Exits from Emergency Shelter (ES), Safe Haven (SH), Transitional Housing (TH), or Rapid-Rehousing (RRH) in the chart above include any exit to a permanent housing destination. For Street Outreach (SO) projects, a successful outcome includes any exit off of the streets to temporary shelter or stable housing situation. People who exit to hospitals or jails are excluded from this measure altogether. Successful Retentions or Exits from Permanent Housing looks solely at clients enrolled in permanent housing projects and whether they either exit to other stable living situations or stay within the project.

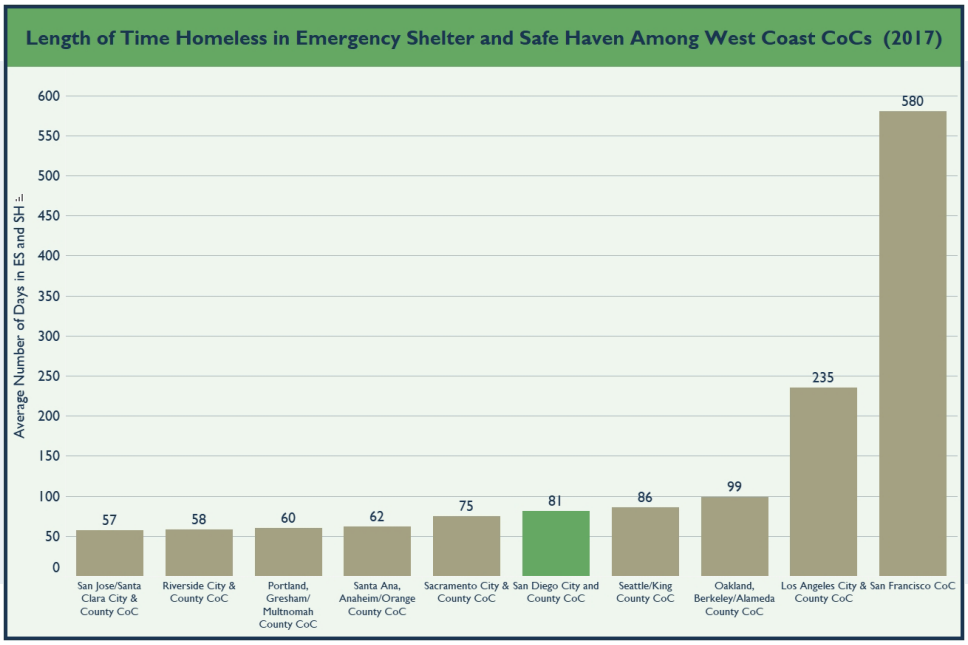
Comparing rates of successful placements over the last four years yields some concerns as well as some successes. In general, the rates of successful placements from ES, SH, TH, and RRH have remained flat, which can be viewed as positive given the tough rental market in San Diego; however, it also demonstrates that the system has not made much progress in addressing the availability of rental housing. Successful placements from street outreach have also sharply declined over the last four years. While it is unknown at this time what is contributing to this trend, it can be assumed that street outreach programs most likely have some data quality issues. While several new street outreach programs were created in 2018, which may have affected outcomes, the reality may also be that 2018 figures are a truer gauge of the actual performance of street outreach programs than in 2015 when programs demonstrated that nearly 40% were exiting successfully.

Comparison to other West Coast CoC's

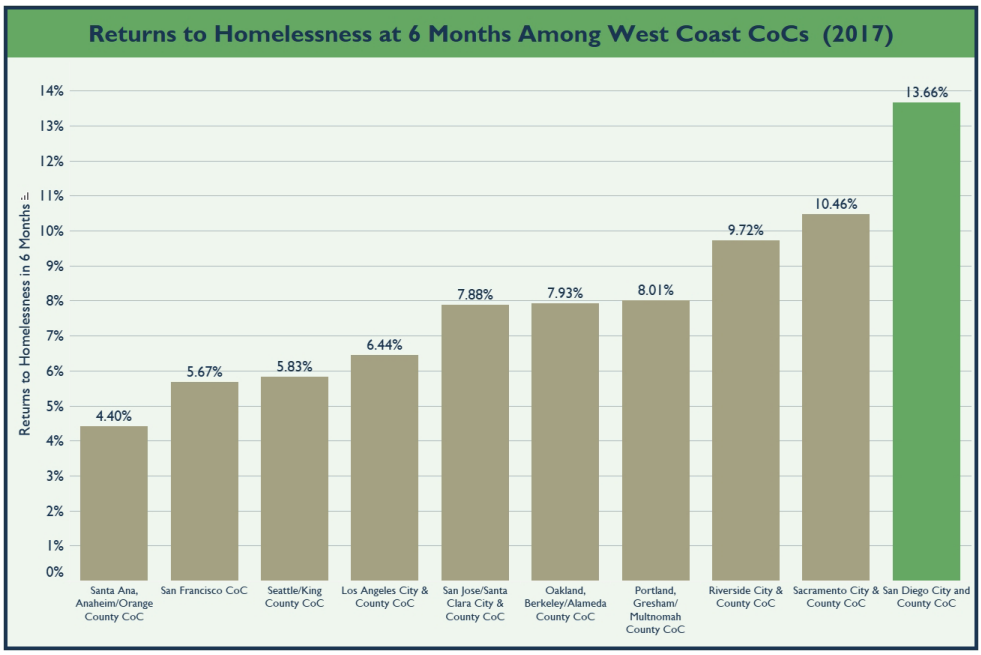
HUD has emphasized that a CoC should compare their system performance year over year to understand if their activities are resulting in improvement. SPMs were not set up to measure CoCs to each as each CoC is different in structure, population, and resources; however, the SPMs are standard indicators and allow San Diego to compare how it is faring in relation to other West Coast markets that have similar challenges with housing affordability and availability.

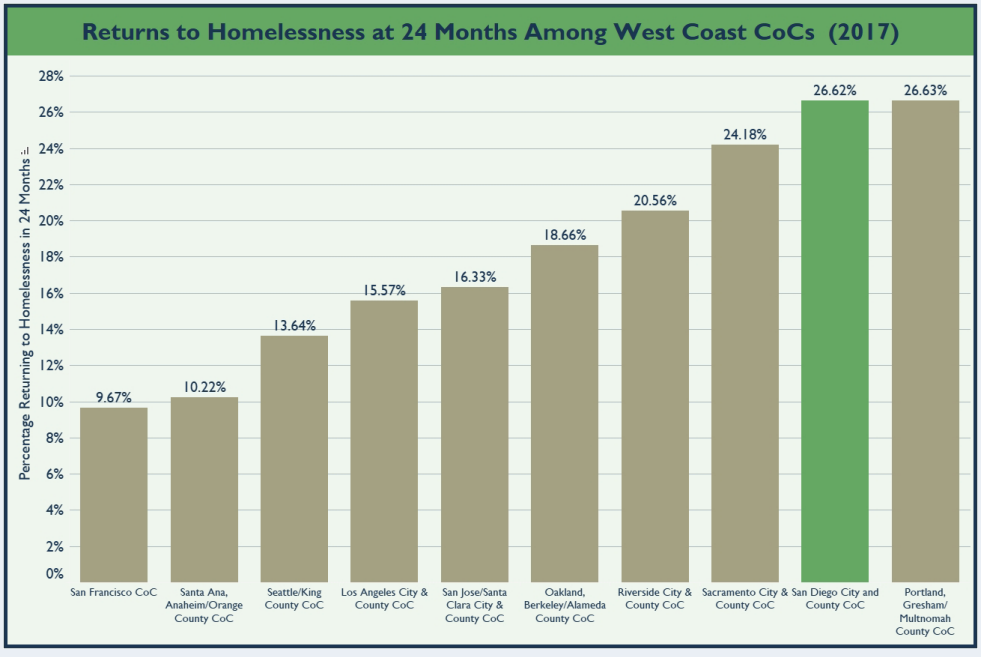
The following comparisons only look at certain 2017 SPMs, which comprise the most recent publicly available data through HUD.

Compared to its West Coast counterparts, San Diego's performance was average in 2017; however, the length of time people experience homelessness continues to increase. Additionally, the Los Angeles and San Francisco figures for ES and SH projects appear outside the norm and it is unknown whether these figures are accurate or whether they indicate significant data quality issues.

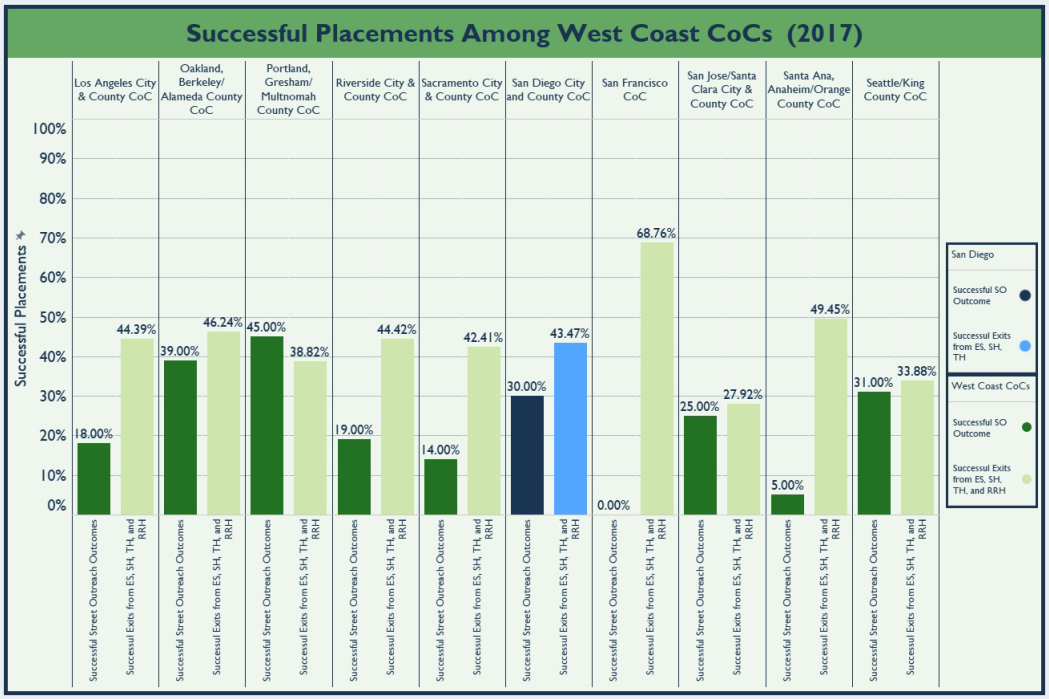


In 2017, San Diego had the highest percentage of people who exited to permanent housing and then returned to homelessness within six months among West Coast CoCs. This result is concerning and the RTFH and its partners need to better understand why such a high percentage of returns are occurring and identify strategies to reverse the trend.





Similar to returns to homelessness at six months, San Diego had the highest percentage along with Portland, Oregon, of people returning to homelessness within two years of exiting successfully.



When looking at successful placements of West Coast CoCs, San Diego is fairly average. San Diego performed above average in successful placements from street outreach programs in 2017; however, in 2018 that figure dropped significantly.

As far as successful placements from other projects, San Diego's performance was average and is tempered by very high rates of returns to homelessness. Although San Diego has decent placement rates compared to other CoCs, a larger percentage are ultimately unsuccessful and return to homeless at higher rates.

System and Project Performance Monitoring

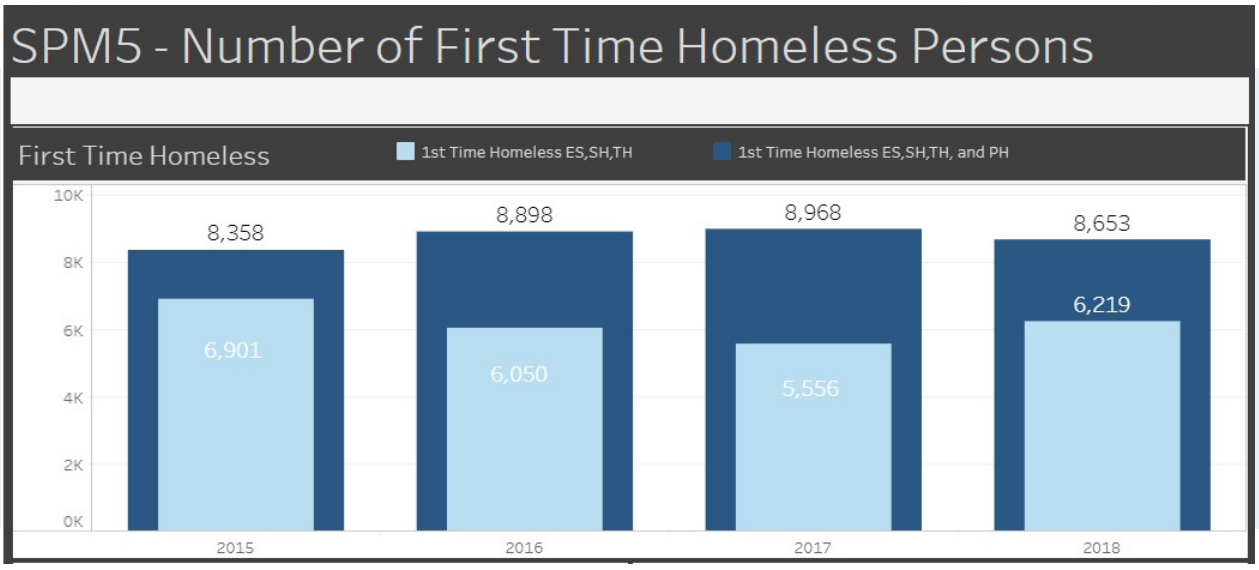
The information on the previous pages provide a basic assessment and understanding of our region's system performance. Improving performance of the overall system and programs that compose the system is critical and actively in process. In collaboration with Simtech Solutions, Inc., the RTFH has developed two dashboards for the benefit of our community to understand performance, begin to interpret data, and then use data to help drive decision making. These dashboards have been created with the purpose of providing a lens into our homeless system that can be viewed both at the system and individual project level.

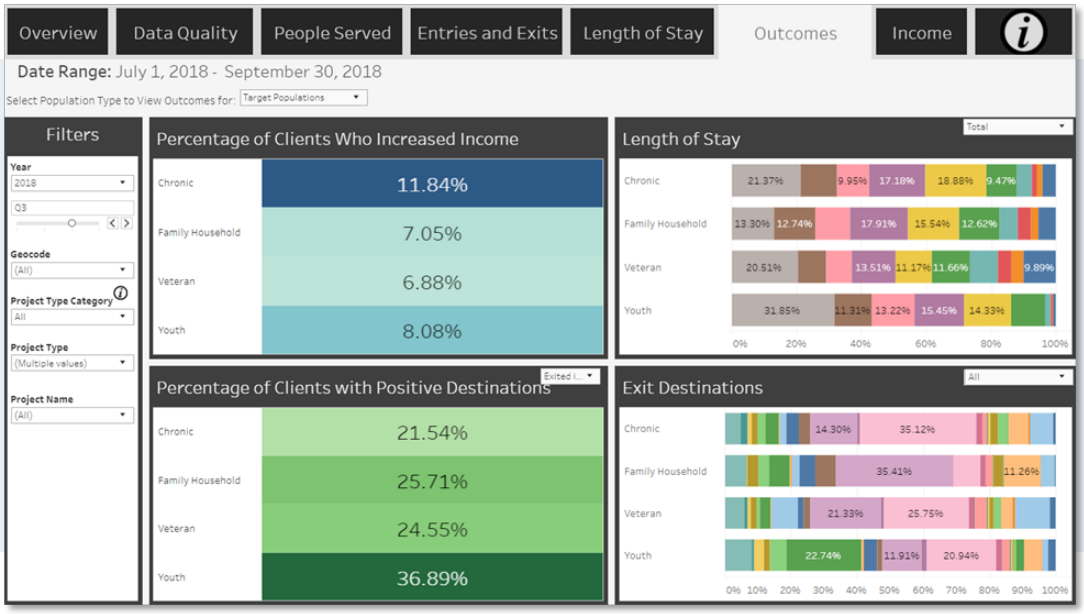
The first dashboard is a visualization of the regions System Performance Measures[1]. Although information in this report used a static calendar year, the dashboards allow the RTFH and partners to view performance at different intervals and ongoing. The SPM dashboard acts as an executive summary of the overall HMIS by following the same seven performance measures that HUD requests in their annual reporting of the same name. This dashboard uses the information that the RTFH sends to HUD annually and visualizes it in such a way that historical trends over time can be seen from a regional, system-wide perspective. From an analysis perspective, these dashboards are useful for helping to identify both areas of strength and weakness in our homelessness response system.

The Project Performance Dashboard[2] is the second set of data visualization tools that provides a fresh lens into the San Diego homeless system for all providers that participate in HMIS. These dashboards provide an overview of the quality of the data, details on the demographics of clients served, as well as key metrics that can be used to measure how well each project is doing to support the clients they serve.

The dashboards were produced using an approach that protects the privacy of the clients being served by only displaying aggregate counts, not client-specific information. These interactive tools enable the user to evaluate disparities in the outcomes for people with different racial and ethnic backgrounds and filter the results to monitor progress of initiatives targeted to subpopulations such as veterans, youth, and those who are considered chronically homeless.

1 RTFH System Performance Measurement Dashboards - https://homelessdata.com/dashboard/rtfh/spm/
2 RTFH Project Performance Measurement Dashboards - https://homelessdata.com/dashboard/rtfh



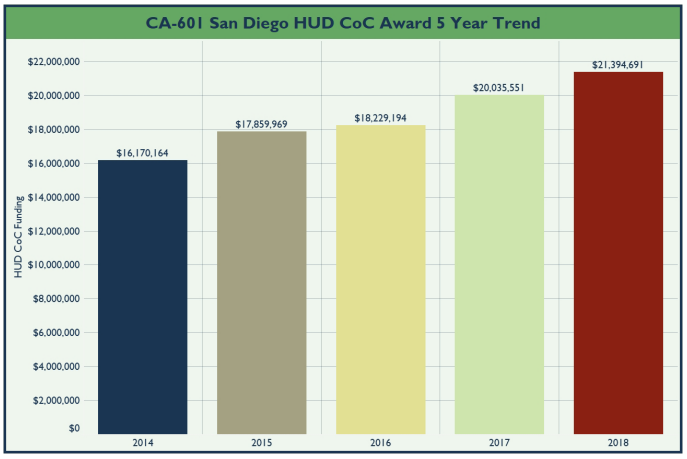


While one metric, such as length of homelessness, is useful for establishing how well a project is performing in a single area, a variety of key measures must be looked at in unison to evaluate the overall performance of the project. For example, clients may be residing in a shelter project for less time when compared to other shelters, however there may be other factors to consider such as…
The percentage of clients who exit to positive destinations; The total costs involved in order to achieve those outcomes; If the project is serving the population it was intended to serve; If clients who moved to housing were able to retain it; The difficulty of the caseload.

The RTFH is moving from simply monitoring the performance of providers towards a performance management framework. Through the usage of customizable project evaluation scorecards, the RTFH will be able to identify areas of strength and weakness while helping to align the efforts of providers with established community priorities that have been informed with the aid of the dashboards.

The foundation for this work was laid during the recent project rating and ranking process for the annual HUD Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) competition. While annual funding from HUD continues to increase year over year, as demonstrated in the chart below, it is vital that these resources are allocated in a manner that will maximize their impact.

The Rating and Ranking Committee identified the scoring criteria to be included within Project Evaluation Scorecards and assigned maximum point values for each criterion within the scorecard. By looking at all performance factors in unison the committee was able to evaluate projects based on their overall progress towards supporting established community priorities.



In addition to the dashboards and scorecards, the RTFH convened an Ad Hoc Committee in 2019 focused on performance and analytics to understand the region's baseline performance, create system and project performance targets, and provide recommendations for ongoing performance management that compliments the new data tools created by Simtech Solutions. The RTFH plans to implement an enhanced performance monitoring and management process in 2020.

Next Steps for Ending Homelessness in SanDiego

There is strong momentum currently for creating a system to effectively end homelessness in San Diego. In 2018 the RTFH board adopted a regional system framework that highlighted five core areas needed to build an effective system as well as a first set of steps the region needed to take. Over the last year the RTFH has been working towards completing the steps outlined in the strategic framework and created a 2019 work plan to outline tasks and timelines.

2019 RTFH Workplan

The RTFH 2019 workplan 20 identified areas of focus for the year that build on the strategic framework tasks from 2018. The 20 activities in the workplan include the following:

1. Continue to incorporate enhanced strategies to the Point in Time Count

Activities: Incorporate enhanced strategies to Achieve as accurate of a census as possible; Be transparent with the community in our assumptions and methodologies; Prepare our annual report; and Seek board members to audit our work. Provide recommendations for further improvements ahead of 2020.

2. Begin the process of completing the regional Community Plan

Activities: Tailor the findings of the City of San Diego's Strategic Plan, the work Focus Strategies, and analyses provided by Simtech into a regional community plan.

3. Make improvements to the CoC By-Laws, Charter, and Policies

Activities: Align individual Board members with their specific contribution interests. Allow board meetings to focus on collective impact deliberation vs nonprofit governance. Include more individuals with lived experience on the Board of Directors and Committees.

4. Broaden the inclusion in the CoC with people with lived experience

Activities: Identify Board position updates to include greater numbers of those with lived experiences. Encourage participation of those currently or formerly experiencing homelessness at key discussions about program development and evaluation and decision making.

5. Convene an Intergovernmental Committee composed on elected officials from various public agencies and municipalities across San Diego

Activities: Convene a quarterly gathering of public officials from all 18 local municipal jurisdictions to review the most up-to-date information on homelessness, system needs, gaps, and opportunities by jurisdiction. Share the resources and availability of RTFH staff to help jurisdictions provide constructive programs and solutions to address their homelessness.

6. Continue improving data systems

Activities: Publish project and system-level dashboards to produce federal, state and local requests. Use upgraded systems to develop client-centric data, mobile technology, and improved data interpretations. Achieve utilization by all of the region's homeless service providers and system touch points.

7. Develop system for conducting ongoing system and project performance

Activities: Use the implementation of new data systems and establishment of an Ad Hoc Standards and Measurement Committee to: Develop measurement approaches consistent with HMIS / CES; Propose metrics and implementation strategies; Compare strategies for effectiveness; Review and analyze data for consistency with our community plan efforts; and Communicate efforts with regular reports back to Board.

8. Fund and implement activities through the HEAP and YHDP programs and measure impact

Activities: RTFH as the CoC received $18.8 M from the State to provide one-time flexible block grant funds to address immediate needs for people experiencing homelessness or at imminent risk of homelessness.
In July 2018, HUD awarded the Youth Homeless Demonstration Program Funds in the amount of $7.94 million. This is the largest award made during Round 1 and Round 2 of this n

9. Enhance coordination of Street Outreach services

Activities: Model and increase coordinated street outreach regionwide. Develop model as best practice for the region, with the RTFH leading training and education.

10. Update the Coordinated Entry System

Activities: Community lead re-orientation to be more intentional – using Diversion/Prevention to reduce first time homelessness. Use targeted efforts to right size RRH and prioritizing PSH, connecting highly vulnerable clients to available housing resources throughout the region. Client-focused case conferencing from targeted by-name lists.

11. Create a Flexible Housing Subsidy Pool

Activities: Create public private partnership to provide flexible funds for housing related expenses to move people experiencing homelessness into stable housing. Increase housing capacity by master leasing or other options to secure units for a homeless population regardless of rental subsidy.

12. Continue to develop the Rapid Re-Housing and employment model

Activities: The RRH/Employment Pilot started in late 2018 is bringing together San Diego Workforce Partnership and homeless service providers. New research and on-the-ground experiences show that these efforts are most effective when homeless service and public workforce systems have a close partnership.

13. Implement the 2019 Workplan

Activities: Provide clear description for all RTFH Board and staff of annual workplan and associated timelines to keep our work focused, meaningful and productive. Further develop transparency with community about what the RTFH seeks to accomplish this year.

14. Ongoing CoC Planning

Activities: Strategic regional planning to coordinate a system of service providers, housing resources and other supports. Coordinate and align funding around goals and outcomes.

15. Serve as the Collaborative Applicant for the San Diego Region

Activities: Complete collaborative annual application for HUD Continuum of Care awards In 2018, San Diego received awards of $21,394,691.

16. Training and Technical Assistance

Activities: Serve as the regional hub for training and technical assistance on a wide-range of homeless programs and best-practices. HMIS & CES Training; Diversion/Prevention; Rapid Rehousing Learning Collaborative; Best Practices on coordinated street outreach and engagement; Case manager training on best practices; Homeless system understanding and programs; Empowering homeless consumer with information on homeless system.

17. Public Information and Communications

Activities: Position the RTFH to be recognized as the lead regional expert on program guidance and resource management. Enhance the RTFH's public information tools, including website dashboards and materials. Proactively conduct outreach to cities and community stakeholders. Monitor homelessness related community programs or meetings. Participate/facilitate media partner efforts.

18. Proactively Seek Volunteers

Activities: Identify lead agency to recommend objectives to centralize and coordinate volunteer capital for complementary support to service providers and homeless programs. As part of this partnership, generate portal of information to capture volunteer interest, direct users to opportunities, and connect needs of RTFH members seeking volunteer support. Develop Ambassador Program for volunteers wishing to invest significant time in the communities.

19. Better Partner with Community and Faith-Based Organizations

Activities: Educate organizations on best practices and opportunities to appropriately enhance services. Provide ongoing collaboration and coordination as a community partner. Research certification programs in other communities to model, if available. Use as a challenge tool to increase participation and collaboration.

20. Enhance the RTFH Organization and Staff

Activities: Improve understanding of RTFH organizational needs and plan of action to promote excellence in the workplace, proper levels of staffing, and staff support to ensure expectations can be achieved. Increase fundraising capacity to support organizational initiatives & implement strategic plans.

The City of San Diego Community Action Plan on Homelessness

In addition to the 2019 RTFH workplan, the City of San Diego set out in 2019 to create a homeless action plan to set goals and drive decision making in the City of San Diego, which has implications for the region. The San Diego Housing Commission (SDHC) contracted with the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) to work in partnership with SDHC and its City partners to develop a new plan to guide the City's work on homelessness. Four key partners that manage public homeless funding and policy - SDHC, the Office of the Mayor, the City Council and the Regional Task Force on the Homeless (RTFH) – formed a steering committee to guide the development of the plan. This plan is the result of the community-driven engagement process led by this committee and CSH.

Stakeholders from across the City have contributed to the development of this call to action through a community-driven engagement process designed to build ownership of the plan and its priorities, articulate a common strategic vision, and ensure cross-agency alignment. CSH conducted focus groups, stakeholder briefings, data review and analysis to create this community plan.

Overview of the Action Plan

Leaders across the City have all articulated a similar sentiment: The time to act is now, and we must act together.

The plan is based on a set of guiding principles created through this community process including accountability, valuing the voices of persons with lived experience, improving housing and services options through evidence based approaches, and effective communication and collaboration. To accomplish the goals of the action plan, CSH recommends the following strategies:

1. Implement a systems-level approach to homeless planning.

2. Create a client-centered homeless assistance system.

3. Decrease inflow into homelessness by increasing prevention and diversion.

4. Improve the Performance of the Existing System.

5. Increase the Production of/Access to Permanent Solutions.

Regional Community Plan on Homelessness

As 2019 comes to a close, the RTFH is working with Focus Strategies and using the City of San Diego plan as the roadmap for the Regional Community Plan. The Community Plan is being developed in two phases. The first phase is the creation of this Strategic Framework, which sets forth the vision of a regional system. This framework describes the features and elements of what that system will look like and identifies the strategies needed to make the shift from what is currently in place to the new system. In the second phase, a detailed multiyear implementation plan to create the new system is being developed. The second phase is being informed by a comprehensive data analysis and predictive modeling effort that will allow the RTFH to pinpoint what is working, where there are opportunities for improvement, and where to focus efforts to have the maximum impact.

Focus Strategies through community engagement, information gathering and strategy alignment will develop a regional plan on homelessness that coordinates with the City of San Diego's plan. Community engagement will include:

1. Focus groups with consumers of the homeless system.
2. Conducting community input and listening sessions.
3. The development and distribution of an online input survey for stakeholders unable to attend community sessions.
4. Analyzing the data from the engagements to draft the plan.

The RTFH looks forward to completing the Community Plan in 2020 and using it to align leadership, resources, and the community to make significant strides in addressing homelessness in the coming year and setting the path towards ending homelessness in the near future.

2019 San Diego
Regional Community Totals

	Sheltered				UnSheltered			
City	ES	SH	TH	Subtotal	Individual	Sub-Total	Total	% of Total
San Diego City	1579	54	849	2,482	2,600	2600	5,082	62.7%
Carlsbad	59	0	0	59	102	102	161	2.0%
Chula Vista (Sweetwater)	30	0	49	79	242	242	321	4.0%
Coronado	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.0%
El Cajon	152	0	337	489	298	298	787	10%
Encinitas (San Deiguito, Solana Beach & Del Mar)	26	0	15	41	79	79	120	1.5%
Escondido (NC Metro & Hidden Meadows)	70	9	30	109	241	241	350	4.3%
Imperial Beach	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	0.1%
La Mesa	0	0	0	0	46	46	46	0.6%
Lemon Grove	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	0.4%
National City	0	0	0	0	94	94	94	1.2%
Oceanside	70	0	132	202	193	193	395	5.0%
Poway	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	0.1%
San Marcos	0	0	0	0	46	46	46	0.6%
Santee	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	0.4%
Vista (Bonsall)	31	0	143	174	122	122	296	4%
TOTAL	2,009	64	1,553	3,626	4,252	4,252	7,878	96.9%
				TOTAL WITH UNINCORPORATED AREA		4,476	8,102	100%

Unincorporated	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	% of Total
		Individual		
Alpine(Crest-Dehesa)	0	10	10	0.1%
Fallbrook	0	61	61	0.8%
Lakeside	0	72	72	0.9%
Ramona	0	14	14	0.2%
Spring Valley (Casa de Oro)	0	67	67	0.8%
TOTAL	**0**	**224**	**224**	**2.8%**

San Diego County

2019 Point-in-Time Data

City of San Diego			
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
1579	54	849	2600

Total: 5082

Housing Inventory	Beds	Utilization
Emergency Shelter	1639	96%
Safe Haven	59	92%
Transitional Housing	1107	77%
Permanent Supportive Housing	2599	82%
Rapid Re-Housing	877	100%
Other Permanent Housing	630	81%

Homeless Profile	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	22%	572
Veteran	13%	338
Female	25%	776
Families	2%	56
Youth	11%	353

San Diego City

2019 Point-in-Time Data

City of Carlsbad			
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
59	0	0	102

Total: 161

Housing Inventory	Beds	Utilization
Emergency Shelter	60	98%
Safe Haven	0	0
Transitional Housing	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0
Rapid Re-Housing	0	0
Other Permanent Housing	0	0

Homeless Profile	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	45%	46
Veteran	12%	12
Female	29%	28
Families	2%	2
Youth	5%	5

Carlsbad

2019 Point-in-Time Data

City of Chula Vista			
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
30	0	49	242

Total: 321

Housing Inventory	Beds	Utilization
Emergency Shelter	32	94%
Safe Haven	0	0
Transitional Housing	71	69%
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0
Rapid Re-Housing	26	100%
Other Permanent Housing	0	0

Homeless Profile	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	18%	44
Veteran	5%	12
Female	26%	64
Families	6%	15
Youth	16%	38

Chula Vista

2019 Point-in-Time Data

City of El Cajon			
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
152	0	337	298

Total: 787

Housing Inventory	Beds	Utilization
Emergency Shelter	155	98%
Safe Haven	0	0
Transitional Housing	357	94%
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0
Rapid Re-Housing	229	100%
Other Permanent Housing	0	0

Homeless Profile	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	36%	107
Veteran	5%	14
Female	39%	116
Families	1%	3
Youth	13%	37

El Cajon

2019 Point-in-Time Data

City of Encinitas			
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
26	0	15	79

Total: 120

Housing Inventory	Beds	Utilization
Emergency Shelter	36	72%
Safe Haven	0	0
Transitional Housing	15	100%
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0
Rapid Re-Housing	78	100%
Other Permanent Housing	0	0

Homeless Profile	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	28%	22
Veteran	0%	0
Female	9%	7
Families	0%	0
Youth	4%	3

Encinitas

2019 Point-in-Time Data

City of Encinitas			
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
70	9	30	241

Total: 350

Housing Inventory	Beds	Utilization
Emergency Shelter	89	74%
Safe Haven	14	83%
Transitional Housing	34	97%
Permanent Supportive Housing	146	90%
Rapid Re-Housing	109	100%
Other Permanent Housing	0	0

Homeless Profile	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	42%	100
Veteran	6%	15
Female	30%	72
Families	2%	6
Youth	10%	25

Escondido

2019 Point-in-Time Data

City of La Mesa			
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
0	0	0	46

Total: 46

Housing Inventory	Beds	Utilization
Emergency Shelter	0	0%
Safe Haven	0	0%
Transitional Housing	0	0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0%
Rapid Re-Housing	0	0%
Other Permanent Housing	0	0%

Homeless Profile	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	47%	22
Veteran	17%	8
Female	24%	11
Families	0%	0
Youth	7%	3

La Mesa

2019 Point-in-Time Data

National City			
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
0	0	0	94

Total: 94

Housing Inventory	Beds	Utilization
Emergency Shelter	0	0%
Safe Haven	0	0%
Transitional Housing	0	0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0%
Rapid Re-Housing	4	100%
Other Permanent Housing	0	0%

Homeless Profile	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	24%	23
Veteran	12%	11
Female	19%	18
Families	0%	0
Youth	2%	2

National City

2019 Point-in-Time Data

City of Oceanside			
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
70	0	132	193

Total: 395

Housing Inventory	Beds	Utilization
Emergency Shelter	82	85%
Safe Haven	0	0%
Transitional Housing	156	85%
Permanent Supportive Housing	157	59%
Rapid Re-Housing	0	0%
Other Permanent Housing	0	0%

Homeless Profile	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	36%	69
Veteran	18%	15
Female	30%	58
Families	0%	0
Youth	18%	36

Oceanside

2019 Point-in-Time Data

City of San Marcos			
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
0	0	0	46

Total: 46

Housing Inventory	Beds	Utilization
Emergency Shelter	0	0%
Safe Haven	0	0%
Transitional Housing	0	0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	0	0%
Rapid Re-Housing	0	0%
Other Permanent Housing	0	0%

Homeless Profile	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	8%	4
Veteran	13%	6
Female	20%	9
Families	0%	0
Youth	9%	4

San Marcos

2019 Point-in-Time Data

City of Vista			
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered
31	0	143	122

Total: 296

Housing Inventory	Beds	Utilization
Emergency Shelter	45	69%
Safe Haven	0	0%
Transitional Housing	143	100%
Permanent Supportive Housing	9	100%
Rapid Re-Housing	0	0%
Other Permanent Housing	200	100%

Homeless Profile	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	17%	20
Veteran	8%	9
Female	18%	20
Families	11%	12
Youth	4%	5

Vista

SAVE THE DATE!

2020 #WeAllCount

Thursday January 23, 2020

Sign up to volunteer here:
https://www.rtfhsd.org/get-involved/weallcount/

WE ALL COUNT
Annual Homeless Census

SAN DIEGO
Regional Task Force
on the Homeless