



San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership
West Valley HPN/Regional Steering Committee

Wednesday, February 14, 2024 • 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Hosted by the City of Rancho Cucamonga - Please Join Us at
RC City Hall – Tri-Communities Room
10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga 91730
or

By Zoom Video Conference:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85194946723?pwd=TUh0ChZGM1JEZ0I3S1I3YXFEUnAvQT09>

Meeting ID: 851 9494 6723- Password: 183200

Dial in +1 669 900 6833 - One tap mobile +16699006833,,89595982006# US (San Jose)

AGENDA

OPENING REMARKS	PRESENTER
A. Call to Order B. Welcome and Introductions <i>Public comment and participation is available and welcomed during all agenda items</i>	Erika Lewis-Huntley Don Smith
REPORTS & UPDATES	
C. Interagency Council on Homelessness D. Homeless Provider Network E. Office of Homeless Services F. State and Federal Updates G. Regional City & Service Provider Partners	Erika Lewis-Huntley Don Smith OHS staff RSC Committee Members
CONSENT ITEMS	
H. Approval of RSC Meeting Minutes – January 10, 2024	Don Smith
PRESENTATIONS / DISCUSSION ITEMS	
I. <i>New Year, New Goals in 2024 - Looking Ahead with the County's New Chief of Homeless Services – Marcus Dillard</i> J. Debrief - SBC&C CoC 2024 Point-in-Time Count K. CoC HHAP Round 4 Request for Applications – Due 2/20/24, 4:00pm L. West Valley CES Regional Hub Working Group M. West Valley Regional Wellness-Navigation Center initiative	Marcus Dillard SBC Chief of Homeless Svcs. Erika Lewis-Huntley Don Smith Pastors Donald & Ethel Rucker Don Smith
CLOSING	
N. Additional Public Comment (2 mins) O. Adjournment	Don Smith Erika Lewis-Huntley
Next Regularly Scheduled Meeting: West Valley Regional Steering Committee Wednesday, March 13, 2024, 9:00am–11:00am Rancho Cucamonga City Hall – Tri-Communities Room & by Zoom Video Conference	

Mission Statement

The Mission of the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership is to provide a system of care that is inclusive, well planned, coordinated and evaluated and is accessible to all who are homeless and those at-risk of becoming homeless.

THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY HOMELESS PARTNERSHIP MEETING FACILITY IS ACCESSIBLE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. IF ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES OR OTHER AUXILIARY AIDS OR SERVICES ARE NEEDED IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PUBLIC MEETING, REQUESTS SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH THE OFFICE OF HOMELESS SERVICES AT LEAST THREE (3) BUSINESS DAYS PRIOR TO THE PARTNERSHIP MEETING. THE OFFICE OF HOMELESS SERVICES TELEPHONE NUMBER IS (909) 501-0610 AND THE OFFICE IS LOCATED AT 560 E. HOSPITALITY LANE SUITE 200 SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92408. <http://www.sbchp.sbcounty.gov/> AGENDA AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION CAN BE OBTAINED AT 560 E. HOSPITALITY LANE SUITE 200 SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92408 OR BY EMAIL: HOMELESSRFP@HSS.SBCOUNTY.GOV.

Minutes for San Bernardino City & County Homeless Continuum of Care
 West Valley HPN-Regional Steering Committee Meeting
 Wednesday, January 10, 2024, 9:00am – 11:00am
 Rancho Cucamonga City Hall – Tri-Communities Conference Room
 10500 Civic Center Dr, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
 & by Zoom Video Conference

Minutes recorded and transcribed by Bryanna Parker, Service Coordinator, Knowledge Education for Your Success, Inc.

OPENING REMARKS	PRESENTER	ACTION / OUTCOME
Call to Order Welcome and Introductions	Don Smith Erika Lewis-Huntley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting was called to order at 9:00 am • Roll Call for representatives from Regional Steering Committee members, self-introductions by all attendees.
REPORTS & UPDATES		
Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) Homeless Provider Network Office of Homeless Services State and Federal Updates	Don Smith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICH has not met since October 25th, 2023. Next scheduled ICH Meeting will be on January 24th, 2024 • OHS HMIS team is offering a Refresher Training on Thursday, January 11th at 8:00am • OHS and the Dept. of Public Health are collaborating to provide biweekly, virtual Homeless Provider Support Sessions to assist operators of congregate and non-congregate shelters with strategies to help ensure safe health practices to mitigate outbreaks. First session will take place on Thursday, January 18th at 9:00am • HHAP 3 & 4 updates – HHAP 3 contracts were approved by BoS on October 3rd, no contract orientation scheduled to date; HHAP 4 regional allocations were approved by ICH on September 27th, still waiting on RFA release • HHAP 5 NOFA released by state on September 29th. The CoC & County are required to jointly produce a “Regionally Coordinated Homelessness Action Plan” that includes a robust community planning and stakeholder engagement process by March 27, 2024. To date there have been no publicly identified actions or activities by the CoC or the County • All stakeholder organizations are encouraged to register as a CoC member using the HPN Registration Form available on the SBC Homeless Partnership website • Governor Newsom will present his 2024-25 budget proposal today at 10:30am. CA BCSH will host a Housing and Homelessness Stakeholder briefing at 2:30pm • <u>Please see the RSC Meeting presentation slides attached for more information</u>
Regional City & Service Provider Partners	RSC Committee Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Rancho Cucamonga: Will be releasing an RFP for the development of 6 affordable single-family homes. City will also be working on a homeless strategic plan. • City of Chino: hired a new assistant homeless outreach coordinator; Homeless Outreach Program will work with local nonprofits to help connect people to access centers, shelters and other services.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Ontario: Access Center at Bon View location is permanently closed. City outreach team is responding directly to requests for assistance. Phone number (909) 395-2890. Preparing for PITC. • City of Upland: establishing a network of contacts with local nonprofits and community partners in collaboration with Upland Community Resource Center. Upland PD working with DBH TEST program. • DBH TAY: Ontario TAY Center is now working with a new contract provider, Valley Star Behavioral Health Program. Smooth transition to start the new year. 6 new families helped through HHAP collaborative. • Catholic Charities: Mobile Shower program at SOVA Center continues every Friday from 8a-12noon. • Hope Partners: No funding for homeless prevention services at this time. CoC Rapid Rehousing program available. Have to have minor child in the home and go through CES. • United Way 211-CES: seeking resources to assist with out of region relocation or family reunification • Christian Development Center: partnering with City of Montclair on the 2nd Annual Black History Month Fair on February 3rd, 11a-4p, Alma Hoffman Park. Flyer to come. Vendors needed. CDC receiving an outstanding community service award April 6th in Orange County. Has a trailer unit available to move-in preferable for people on fixed income. Contact the Pastors Rucker for application. Helped 9 families with rental assistance. • Heart 2 Serve: served 600 breakfast meals on skid row on Christmas morning • Chaffey College: hosting a Black History Month kickoff on February 1st, 11a-2p
CONSENT ITEMS		
Review of Meeting Minutes	Don Smith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting minutes for December were approved.
PRESENTATIONS / DISCUSSION ITEMS		
<p>A Look At Our Housing & Homelessness Issues & Challenges By the Numbers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> HUD 2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report CA Homelessness Response & System Performance Measures Data Inland SoCal 211+ 2023 Call Center & CES Data 	Don Smith	<p>653,104 people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January 2023. <i>This is the highest number of people reported as experiencing homelessness on a single night since the national reporting on the Point-in-Time count began in 2007.</i></p> <p>In the 2023 Point-in-Time Count, which measured homelessness on a single night in January 2023, homelessness increased for both sheltered and unsheltered settings, and for all sub-populations. Compared to 2022, homelessness overall rose nationwide by 12 percent, or roughly 70,650 people. (SB County 2023 PIT Count rose by 25.9%, or roughly 862 people)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheltered homelessness rose by 13.7% (SB County rose 29.1%) • Unsheltered homelessness rose by 9.7% (SB County rose 24.6%) • Homelessness among individuals rose by 10.8% (SB County rose 26.4%) • Homelessness among people in families with children rose by 15.5%. (SB County rose 22.4%) • Homelessness among unaccompanied youth rose by 15.3%. (SB County rose 73%)

<p>Preparing for the SBC&C CoC 2024 Point-In-Time Count- January 25th, 2024</p>	<p>Erika Lewis-Huntley</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness among veterans rose by 7.4% (SB County rose 17.9%) • Chronic homelessness among individuals rose by 12% (SB County rose 28.9%) • Nearly 4 in 10 people experiencing homelessness identified as Black, African American, or African. (SB County 25% of PITC, 40% of people accessing services in 2023) • Nearly one-third of people experiencing homelessness identified as Hispanic or Latin(o/a/x). (SB County 38.8% of PITC) • More than a quarter of adults experiencing homelessness were over the age of 54, <u>46% living unsheltered</u>. Twenty percent (98,393) were aged 55 to 64 and 8% (39,696) were over the age of 64. (SB County 23.5% of PITC, 72% unsheltered) • SBC&C CoC within top 5 in every category among the 144 “Largely Suburban CoCs” in the across the nation <p><u>Progress in Addressing Homelessness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2023, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is projected to have served 330,000 people through grants provided to homeless service organizations (CoCs), an increase of 15% over grants funded in 2022. • HUD has worked with Public Housing Authorities across the country to help more than 94,000 households exit or avoid homelessness in 2023, including more than 8,200 households through public housing, more than 56,900 through incremental Housing Choice Vouchers, and more than 28,200 households experiencing or at-risk of homelessness through the Emergency Housing Voucher program. • The Department of Veterans Affairs announced that it has permanently housed 38,847 homeless Veterans through October of 2023 • In response to growing need for shelter, communities expanded the number of shelters, transitional housing, and Safe Haven beds. The number of shelter and temporary housing beds increased by 7% in 2023 compared with 2022. • <u>Please see the RSC Meeting presentation slides attached for more information including 2023 AHAR Data, SBC&C CoC Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) and 2023 PITC Population & Subpopulation Data, 2023 HDIS data, SBC&C CoC HHAP-3 Outcome Goals–System Performance Measurements Data Report–Calendar Year 2022, CA & SBC 2023 Affordable Housing Needs Reports, Renters Contribution to Local Economies and 211 2023 Call Center Data</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unsheltered count will take place beginning at sunrise on Thursday, January 25th, 2024 • Sheltered count begins at sunset on Wednesday, January 24th • Sheltered includes motel vouchers, emergency shelter and transitional housing counted through HMIS. Agencies/organizations providing eligible shelter services but do not use HMIS must reach out to Office of Homeless Services to be included in the count • We need more volunteers – 180 registered currently. Go to SBCHP website to register. • Volunteer virtual training will be held January 10, 2024, 1:30pm-3:30pm or 5:30pm-7:30pm. See SBCHP website for additional virtual training opportunities.
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<p>Building Capacity to Support Our West Valley Regional CES Access Hub</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian Development Center is the Regional CES lead entity • Aziza has been a tremendous source of education and support for CDC in this effort • CDC conducting follow-up, outreach, and homeless verification for all 211 CES referrals • Regional referral and service connection process still a work in progress • We are establishing a Regional CES Working Group to meet at least once a month to conduct case conferencing, facilitate service coordination and support the CES operation • Seeking at least one representative from each regional partner to participate • A web-based survey will be sent out to help update/rebuild our inventory of regional services and resources • Stay tuned for more info on CES development
CLOSING		
<p>Public Comment</p>	<p>All Attendees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional public comment
<p>Adjournment</p>	<p>Don Smith</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned at 11:01am.
<p>Next Meeting</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Valley Regional Steering Committee Wednesday, February 14, 2024, 9:00am – 11:00am Rancho Cucamonga City Hall – Tri-Communities Room 10500 Civic Center Dr, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730 and by Zoom Video Conference

January 10, 2024, Attendees: West Valley HPN-Regional Steering Committee Meeting

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
Brazier	Anthony	RECHSS	(951)990-4833	abrazier@rechss.org
Espinoza	Claudia	The Artisan's House	(909)714-6117	theartisanshouseorg@gmail.com
Aguilera	David	Rolling Start Inc	(909)890-9516	daguilera@rollingstart.com
Tekle	Dannu	Rolling Start Inc	(909)890-9516	dtekle@rollingstart.com
Manuel	Aziza	CES Program Manager		azizam@iscuw.org
Coleman	Lanea	City of Fontana	(909)350-7617	lcoleman@fontanaca.gov
Reyes	Stephanie	Catholic Charities	(909)906-5980	sreyes@ccsbriv.org
Ingles	Jonathan	Upland Police Department	(909)921-1016	jingles@upland.org
Lim	Dong "Daniel"	SB County DBH TEST	(909)453-7831	Dong.lim@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Solorio	Diana	SB County DBH TEST	(909)873-4409	diana.solario@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Gipson	Robert	Health Service Alliance	(909)281-5800	rgipson@healthservicealliance.org
Davison	Kevin	Inland Valley Hope Partners	(909)391-4882 ext 204	kevind@inlandvalleyhopepartners.org
Rucker	Donald	Christian Development Center	(909)367-9093	pastorrucker@gmail.com
Rucker	Esther	Christian Development Center	(909)319-2240	ruckergen3@gmail.com
Lewis-Huntley	Erika	City of RC	(909)774-2008	erika.lewishuntley@cityofrc.us
Parker	Bryanna	Keys Nonprofit	(909)488-0810	bparker@keysnonprofit.org
Cota	Brianna	Heart 2 Serve	(714)350-9172	brianna.cota@h2si.org
Zavala	Manuel	Student Hires	(909)496-7557	manuel@studenthires.com
Pedroza	Millie	Family Assistance Program	(760)843-0701	millie@familyassist.org
Montes	Nicole	Lighthouse Social Service Centers	(951)616-0314	Nicolem@lighthouse-ssc.org
Romo	Corey	Family Service Association of Redlands	(909)793-2673 ext 120	jingles@uplandpd.org
Fagan	Natalie	DBH-TAY Specialty Programs and Child Youth Collaborative Services	(909)387-7729	natalie.fagan@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Delgadillo	Stella	Reach Out	(951)542-1840	stella@we-reachout.org

January 10, 2024, Attendees: West Valley Regional Steering Committee Meeting

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
Robinson	Jasmyne	U.S. Vets-Inland Empire	(951)625-0099	jrobinson@usvets.org
Vasquez	Antonio "AJ"	City of Ontario	(909)354-9529	ajvasquez@ontarioca.gov
Meggs	Robin	Molina Healthcare	(562)951-8388	robin.meggs@molinahealthcare.org
Capcal	Melanie	Health Service Alliance	(323)401-2569	mca000@lasierra.edu
Altuna	Brittany	Health Service Alliance	(909)815-0892	005584497@coyote.csusb.edu
Mahany	Kevin	Family Assistance Program	(909)630-6188	kevin@familyassist.org
Avila	Eric	City of Ontario	(909)395-2736	eavila@ontarioca.gov
Haymond	Gina	With Open Arms Inc	(909)789-0109	gina@withopenarms.us
Snyder	Alan	Molina	(562)549-4290	alan.snyder@molinahealthcare.com
Petite	Linda	Inland County Legal Services	(951)368-2558	lpetite@icls.org
Thatje	Anna	City of Ontario	(909)395-1713	athatje@ontarioca.gov
Johnston	Janet	Morongo Basin ARCH	(760)574-8240	janet@mbarch.org
Irani	Chrissy	LLUH	(909)558-7754	cirani@llu.edu
Walker	Sue	Mountain Homeless Coalition	(909)337-1279	swalker@gmail.com
Ruiz	Becky	Jewish Family Service San Diego	(760)774-5374	beckyr@jfssd.org
Harris	Prentice	Chaffey College	(909)652-6596	Prentice.harris@chaffey.edu
Villalpando	Carina	Peter Luque Community Center City of Colton	(909)370-5087	cvillalpando@coltonca.gov
Grosvenor	Kameron	Inland Valley Council of Churches, dba Inland Valley Hope Partners	(909)622-3806 ext 101	kamig@inlandvalleyhopepartners.com
Bossieux	Andre	DBH TAY Program	(909)387-7212	abossieux@dbh.sbcounty.gov
Comparan	Myryam	City of Chino	(909)334-3462	mcomparan@cityofchino.org
Sahagun	Steven	Loma Linda VA		Steven.sahagun@va.gov
Tippen	Christopher	Family Assistance Program		Christophert@familyassist.org
Smith	Don	IE Pathways to Housing Network	(909)210-0639	

**The Solution to Homelessness is Straightforward:
HOUSING!**

**A look at our Housing & Homelessness Challenges By the Numbers
Preparing for the 2024 Point-in-Time Count
Building Capacity to Support Our Regional CES Access Hub**

**Plus,
Updates on CoC activities &
City & Regional Service partners**

**West Valley Regional Steering Committee Meeting
January 10, 2024, 9:00am**

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San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership
West Valley HPN/Regional Steering Committee

Wednesday, January 10, 2024 • 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Hosted by the City of Rancho Cucamonga - Please Join Us at
RC City Hall - Tri-Communities Room
10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga 91730

By Zoom Video Conference:
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85194946723?pwd=TUh0cUJGM1JFZ0l3S1l3YXFFUnAvCl09>
Meeting ID: 851 9494 6723- Password: 183200
Dial in +1 669 900 6833 - One tap mobile +16699006833,,89599982006# US (San Jose)

AGENDA

OPENING REMARKS	PRESENTER
A. Call to Order	Erika Lewis-Huntley Don Smith
B. Welcome and Introductions <i>Public comment and participation is available and welcomed during all agenda items</i>	
REPORTS & UPDATES	
C. Interagency Council on Homelessness	Erika Lewis-Huntley Don Smith OHS staff RSC Committee Members
D. Homeless Provider Network	
E. Office of Homeless Services	
F. State and Federal Updates	
G. Regional City & Service Provider Partners	
CONSENT ITEMS	
H. Approval of RSC Meeting Minutes – December 13, 2023	Don Smith
PRESENTATIONS / DISCUSSION ITEMS	
I. A Look At Our Housing & Homelessness Issues & Challenges By the Numbers	Don Smith Christopher Darboo, ISCUW
a. HUD 2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report	
b. CA Homelessness Response & System Performance Measures Data	
c. Inland SoCal 211+ 2023 Call Center & CES Data	
J. Preparing for the SBC&C CoC 2024 Point-in-Time Count – January 26th, 2024	Erika Lewis-Huntley
K. West Valley CES Regional Hub Working Group	Pastors Don & Ethel Rucker
CLOSING	
L. Additional Public Comment (2 mins)	Don Smith
M. Adjournment	Erika Lewis-Huntley

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HMIS Refresher Training

Greetings Community Partners!

Our HMIS team is happy to announce the first refresher training session! The refresher training session will be hosted on Thursday January 11 at 8:00am. Based on feedback received, the following topics will be discussed during this training session:

- Direct Referral Process
- Project Setup Form
- HMIS Resources
 - Calendar
 - Website

Please sign up early as space is limited!

Thank you,

Office of Homeless Services

Phone: 909-501-0610
560 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 200
San Bernardino CA 92408-0044

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The Office of Homeless Services and the Department of Public Health departments are collaborating to provide biweekly, virtual Homeless Provider Support Sessions to assist operators of congregate and non-congregate shelters with strategies to help ensure safe health practices to mitigate outbreaks. All Homeless Prevention Network (HPN) members, Continuum of Care (CoC) members, and the public are welcome to participate in this ongoing series of informative and supportive information to assist our community in delivering the best possible services to those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

Our first **Shelter Provider Support Session** (working title) will take place on **Thursday, January 18, 2024, at 9:00 am** via *Microsoft Teams*.

The first agenda will consist of:

1. Update on COVID statistics
2. Respiratory infections and mitigation strategies
3. Mobile vaccination efforts

Future sessions will focus on continual statistical updates and various communicable diseases that impact shelter operations and will expand to other relevant Department of Public Health topics.

Meetings will continue on a biweekly basis and take place every other Thursday at 9:00 am. To participate, please join us virtually *on the provided link*.

We are excited to be able to offer this important information and support to our community.

Microsoft Teams meeting

Join on your computer, mobile app or room device

[Click here to join the meeting](#)

Meeting ID: 242 282 828 091

Passcode: GTFV7d

[Download Teams](#) | [Join on the web](#)

[Learn More](#) | [Meeting options](#)

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**REPORT/RECOMMENDATION TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
AND RECORD OF ACTION**

October 3, 2023

FROM
CARRIE HARMON, Director, Office of Homeless Services


SUBJECT
Contracts for Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Round 3 Program Services on behalf of the San Bernardino City and County Continuum of Care

RECOMMENDATION(S)
Approve the following contracts for the provision of Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Round 3 Program services on behalf of the San Bernardino City and County Continuum of Care, in a combined amount not-to-exceed \$1,570,982 for the contract period of October 3, 2023 through June 30, 2026:

1. City of Montclair in an amount not-to-exceed \$95,901, **Contract No. 23-1096.**
2. Desert Manna in an amount not-to-exceed \$64,771, **Contract No. 23-1097.**
3. Family Assistance Program in an amount not-to-exceed \$312,150, **Contract No. 23-1098.**
4. Family Service Association of Redlands in an amount not-to-exceed \$243,847, **Contract No. 23-1099.**
5. Growing Outreach Growing Opportunities in an amount not-to-exceed \$64,771, **Contract No. 23-1100.**
6. Impact Southern California, Inc. in an amount not-to-exceed \$120,000, **Contract No. 23-1101.**
7. Morongo Basin Arch in an amount not-to-exceed \$162,725, **Contract No. 23-1102.**
8. Mountain Homeless Coalition in an amount not-to-exceed \$141,817, **Contract No. 23-1103.**
9. Operation Grace in an amount not-to-exceed \$365,000, **Contract No. 23-1104.**

(Presenter: Carrie Harmon, Director, 382-3983)

San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership
Interagency Council on Homelessness
Administrative Office
310 E. Hospitality Lane Suite 200, San Bernardino, CA 92408-0044
Office: (909) 392-0500



FROM: Regional Representatives to the ICH

SUBJECT: Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program, Round 4 Grant Funding Allocations

DATE: September 27, 2023

RECOMMENDATIONS
That the San Bernardino City & County Continuum of Care Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH) adopt the following recommendations for the distribution, implementation, and oversight of the \$4,430,501.22 in Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program, Round 4 (HHAP-4) grant funding allocated to the San Bernardino City & County Continuum of Care:

1. Approve the distribution of the HHAP-4 CoC funding, as follows:
 - a. \$310,135.08 for Administration (7%)
 - b. \$443,050.12 for services for homeless youth populations (10%)
 - c. \$221,525.06 for CES Regional activities (5%)
 - d. \$3,455,790.96 for regional service projects based on 2023 PITC numbers:
 - \$2,094,209.32 Central Valley Region (60.6%)
 - \$739,539.27 Desert Region (21.4%)
 - \$193,524.29 East Valley Region (5.6%)
 - \$65,660.02 Mountain Region (1.9%)
 - \$362,858.06 West Valley Region (10.5%)
2. Authorize the Office of Homeless Services (OHS) to initiate the project funding application and contract execution process.

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**Regionally Coordinated Homelessness Action Plan
Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention Program - ROUND 5
Application Due – March 27, 2024**

- **PART I: REGIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND CONTRACTING INFORMATION**
- **PART II: REGIONALLY COORDINATED HOMELESSNESS ACTION PLAN**
 - 2.1: Participating Jurisdictions' Roles and Responsibilities
 - 2.2 Performance Measures and Improvement Plan
 - 2.3 Equity Improvement Plan
 - 2.4 Plan to Reduce the Number of People Experiencing Homelessness Upon Exiting an Institutional Setting
 - 2.5 Plan to Utilize Local, State, and Federal Funds to End Homelessness
 - 2.6 Plan to Connect People Experiencing Homelessness to All Eligible Benefit Programs
 - 2.7 Memorandum of Understanding
 - 2.8 Application Development Process Certification
- **PART III: FUNDING PLAN(S)**

Required Steps – Application Development, Submission, and Posting
Applicants are required to complete the following processes to develop, submit, and publicly post their HHAP-5 applications.

1. **Engage Key Stakeholders**
Per HSC sections 50233 (d) and (e), participating applicants are required to collaborate and engage in a public stakeholder process while developing the Regionally Coordinated Homelessness Action Plan. This inclusive process ensures that all key stakeholders have the opportunity to contribute their valuable insights and experiences to the plan, before it is completed. The public stakeholder process must include at least three public meetings, allowing for extensive input from various groups and individuals. During the public stakeholder process, participating applicants shall invite and encourage the active participation of the following groups:
 - People with lived experience of homelessness
 - Youth with lived experience of homelessness
 - Persons of populations overrepresented in homelessness
 - Local department leaders and staff from qualifying smaller jurisdictions, including child welfare, health care, behavioral health, justice, and education system leaders
 - Homeless service and housing providers operating within the region
 - Medi-Cal Managed Care Plans contracted with the State Department of Health Care Services in the region
 - Street medicine providers and other service providers directly assisting people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness.

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San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership
Homeless Provider Network
Registration Form

Instructions: Please submit this form via e-mail to: homelessrpn@hss.sbcounty.gov, or by mail to the Office of Homeless Services – 215 North D Street, Suite 301, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0044

Date: _____				
Member Name: <input type="checkbox"/> (Mr.) <input type="checkbox"/> (Ms.) _____				
Mailing Address: _____				
City: _____	State: _____	Zip: _____	Phone: () - _____	
E-mail Address: _____				
Organization Name (if applicable): _____				
Executive Director: <input type="checkbox"/> (Mr.) <input type="checkbox"/> (Ms.) _____				
Business Address: _____				
City: _____	State: _____	Zip: _____	Phone: () - _____	
E-mail Address: _____			Fax: () - _____	
Member Representative (Name one Voting and two Alternates)				
Voting Name: _____		Email: _____		
Alternate Name: _____		Email: _____		
Alternate Name: _____		Email: _____		
Regional Meeting (Please identify ONLY ONE primary region where you are interested in serving)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Desert Region	<input type="checkbox"/> East Valley		
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Region	<input type="checkbox"/> West Valley	<small>(A member may participate in more than one Region but may Only vote in their primary)</small>		
Do you provide homeless services to San Bernardino County residents? If no, please provide an explanation of services and service area.			Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Are you a current voting member of the San Bernardino County Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH)?			Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Will you benefit from financial gain if you are appointed as a HPN Representative? If yes, please provide an explanation.			Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Signature: _____			Date: _____	

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Please join the California Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency (BCSH), the Office of the Governor, and the California Department of Finance for a webinar regarding the housing and homelessness components of the Governor’s January Revision to the 2024-2025 Proposed Budget.

Governor Gavin Newsom will present his 2024-25 January budget proposal tomorrow in Sacramento.

When: Wednesday, January 10, 2024 at 10:30 AM

Livestream: @CAGovernor [Twitter page](#), California Governor [Facebook page](#), and the Governor’s [YouTube page](#).

Housing and Homelessness Call

Date: Wednesday, January 10, 2024

Time: 2:30 p.m. PST

Register in advance for this webinar: https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_zsVLr0o1QYGT5eD4tsO5Qg

NOTE: Questions will be accepted via the Q&A box feature.

Participants on the call will include:

- James Hacker, Deputy Cabinet Secretary, Office of Governor Gavin Newsom
- Hafsa Kaka, Senior Advisor on Homelessness, Office of Governor Gavin Newsom
- Melinda Grant, Undersecretary, BCSH
- Sasha Kergan, Deputy Secretary for Housing and Consumer Relations, BCSH
- Dhakshike Wickrema, Deputy Secretary for Homelessness, BCSH
- Teresa Calvert, Program Budget Manager, CA Department of Finance
- Corrin Buchanan, Deputy Secretary for Policy and Strategic Planning, California Health & Human Services Agency.

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HUD Releases 2023 AHAR Data: 12 Key Data Points to Understand the Current State of Homelessness in America



Written by NAEH December 15, 2023

Written by the Alliance's Homelessness Research Institute (Joy Moses, Nicole DuBois, Andrew Hall, Makenna Janes, and Daniel Soucy)

Beginning in 2017, an alarming and ongoing period of rising homelessness has continued into 2023. The unprecedented crisis demands attention from the federal, state, and local governments from across the country.

This was the primary takeaway from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s [2023 Annual Homeless Assessment Report \(AHAR\) Part 1](#), which was released on December 15. The AHAR Part 1 compiles data from Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts conducted nationally in January 2023. To help tell a fuller story of homelessness in America, this blog post offers 12 key data points from this report and additional federal data.

Understanding the Severity of the Current Crisis

Several data points highlight the severity of the current rising homelessness crisis:

653,104 is the number of people who were experiencing homelessness during the 2023 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count. This figure represents a record high since homelessness data collection began in 2007.

12 percent is how much homelessness increased over the course of one year (between the 2022 and 2023 PIT Counts). Another record in the history of data collection, the previous high was only 3 percent and occurred between 2018 and 2019.

64 percent of Continuums of Care (CoCs) reported increases in unsheltered homelessness. This effect is not isolated in cities: more than half of rural and suburban communities saw their numbers go up as well. The increase in unsheltered homelessness was largely driven by increases among individuals (up 10 percent), including people who are chronically homeless (up 18 percent).

46 percent of older adults experiencing homelessness (age 55 and over) live unsheltered. Current reporting for 2023 marks the first time the PIT Count collected data about this age group, which represents 21 percent of the overall homeless population. Older adults are more likely to be unsheltered than people aged 34 and under.

60 percent of CoCs reported an increase in homelessness among unaccompanied youth between 2022 and 2023. The New York City CoC indicated the largest increase, having 75 percent more unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness than in 2022. Previously avoiding the rising homelessness trend, 2023 marked the first year that youth numbers increased since 2017.

40 percent is the amount Asian/Asian American homelessness increased between 2022 and 2023. This growth is the largest among all other racial and ethnic groups. Latinos follow this group with another notable increase in homelessness (28 percent). Asian/Asian American and Latino numbers have mirrored the trend in recent years of rising overall homelessness—however, these groups have felt the shift far more severely.

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How Did We Get Here?

Other federal data points illustrate the reasons for current rises in homelessness:

Between 2020 and 2022, there was a dramatic **30 percent** increase in the number of people entering homelessness for the first time. An expiring federal eviction moratorium (in 2021) and the phasing out of federal COVID relief likely contributed to rising hardships.

Some cities have sounded alarms about surging [homelessness among migrants](#). And, as the Baby Boomer generation retires, researchers have observed that a growing number of people are [experiencing homelessness for the first time after age 50](#) (at least in some parts of the country). These trends likely impacted the 2023 PIT Count.

Only **61 affordable units** are available to every 100 extremely low-income renters in the United States. America is in the midst of a long-term affordable housing crisis. Many people are seeking, but simply can't find housing.

\$63.33 per hour is how much an earner(s) would have to make to afford a two-bedroom apartment in the [nation's most expensive housing market](#) (Santa Cruz, CA). Although not quite as high, other major American cities don't fall too far behind — and their [rents have been escalating](#) during this period of rising homelessness. Rents in major cities outpace what low-income people earn. Many households are rent-burdened, spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing. Research has shown that [higher levels of rent burden](#) are associated with increased homelessness.

Amid Increases, Data Shows Progress on Homelessness

The recent data is distressing, but various data points in both the 2023 AHAR Part 1 and additional HUD reports suggest that certain progress is occurring, and systems are experiencing success in their efforts to end homelessness:

27 percent of CoCs experienced reductions in overall homelessness between 2022 and 2023. Thus, not every region is being impacted by the rising homelessness trend. Entire states made significant progress—Louisiana reduced homelessness by 57 percent, while Delaware reduced homelessness by 47.4 percent.

Some regions experienced marked progress specifically related to unsheltered homelessness: the Jackson, MS CoC reduced unsheltered homelessness by 81 percent, and the Chattanooga, TN CoC reduced its unsheltered homelessness by 54 percent.

Between 2021 and 2022, there was an **8 percent increase** in the number of people who exited homelessness into permanent housing. Systems have been successful in their goal of connecting people to housing. Unfortunately, over the same period, there was a 26 percent increase in the number of people newly becoming homeless. Systems just weren't able to keep up with the growing demand for their services.

During the current period of rising homelessness (since 2017), there was a **24 percent increase** in the number of permanent and temporary beds available through homeless services systems throughout the country. Providers have successfully expanded their reach—but as noted above, they haven't had enough resources to keep up with the unprecedented crisis.

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Homelessness Systems Are More Efficient – But What’s Driving Homelessness Increases?



Written by Steve Berg December 19, 2023

Last week the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released its annual report on Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts from January 2023 of people living in shelters and on the streets. The report showed an increase in homelessness for the seventh year in a row, this time across the country and for every population.

How Homelessness Intersects with Housing Supply

To understand what brought us to this point, it's important to dive deeper into the long-term trend of declining ability of people with the lowest incomes to afford housing. That trend continued to get worse throughout the decade of reductions in homelessness, and since then.

What changed in the mid-2000s, however, was a nationwide movement by homeless service systems to adopt newly identified best practices (e.g., permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, and diversion) and to develop efficient local systems, often including people with lived experience of homelessness, to get the most bang for the limited bucks available. It helped that some more bucks became available, as policymakers grew impressed by these results. Some key highlights include:

- The federal government led a federal strategic plan to end homelessness, supported in a largely bipartisan manner, and the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness and HUD technical assistance providers encouraged communities to implement it.
- Congress funded increases in critical homelessness programs, especially those created and funded through the McKinney-Vento Act.
- The Affordable Care Act increased access to health care for millions of people, which helped more low-income people and people experiencing homelessness receive healthcare and housing-related services.

Under these policies, and the inspiration of the phrase “Housing First,” homelessness response systems became more efficient. This increased the rate at which people moved out of homelessness – even while the cost of rent was continually rising.

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Homelessness Systems Are More Efficient – But What’s Driving Homelessness Increases?



Written by Steve Berg December 19, 2023

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When Homelessness Rates Rise

In 2016, national reductions in homelessness came to an end. While homelessness response systems continued to house more and more people each year, the increasing cost of housing, limited access to healthcare, and wages and income benefits that failed to keep up kept driving more and more people into homelessness each year.

Like trying to use a bucket to save a sinking ship, it is impossible to make progress if the rate of people becoming homeless is higher than the rate of people being housed. Homeless systems continue to do as much as they possibly can for the people they serve, working tirelessly every day to get better. It makes me extremely proud to be associated with people in communities doing this work. But if we are going to make meaningful progress, we need others to step up.

The Alliance has been talking about “closing the front door” into homelessness since 2000. That means we need to boost the systems that prevent homelessness before people show up at our shelters: by providing more universal housing, increasing economic opportunity, and broadening access to quality supports and services, including those related to mental illness and substance use disorders. Efforts to improve federal policy in these areas have included improving funding for the Housing Choice Voucher program, working with housing organizations to focus on people with the lowest incomes, promoting Home- and Community-Based Services and other housing-related services in the Medicaid program, cofounding the [Opportunity Starts at Home](#) network of housing advocates, making HUD-VASH available to veterans at risk of homelessness, and other initiatives.

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2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report: By The Numbers

653,104 people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January 2023. *This is the highest number of people reported as experiencing homelessness on a single night since the national reporting on the Point-in-Time count began in 2007.*

The 2023 Point-in-Time Count Data:

In the 2023 Point-in-Time Count, which measured homelessness on a single night in January 2023, homelessness increased for both sheltered and unsheltered settings, and for all sub-populations, people experiencing homelessness in families with children rose and veterans, though not as high as for other populations. **Compared to 2022, homelessness overall rose by 12 percent, or roughly 70,650 people.**

- Sheltered homelessness rose by 13.7%
- Unsheltered homelessness rose by 9.7%.
- Homelessness among individuals rose by 10.8%.
- Homelessness among people in families with children rose by 15.5%.
- Homelessness among unaccompanied youth rose by 15.3%.
- Homelessness among veterans rose by 7.4%.
- Chronic homelessness among individuals rose by 12%.

Progress in Addressing Homelessness:

- In 2023, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is projected to **serve 330,000 people through grants provided to homeless service organizations (Continuums of Care), an increase of 15% over grants funded in 2022.**
 - In addition, **HUD has worked with Public Housing Authorities across the country to help more than 94,000 households exit or avoid homelessness in 2023**, including more than 8,200 households through public housing, more than 56,900 through incremental Housing Choice Vouchers, and more than 28,200 households experiencing or at-risk of homelessness through the Emergency Housing Voucher program.
 - The Department of Veterans Affairs announced that it has **permanently housed 38,847 homeless Veterans** through October of 2023
- In response to growing need for shelter, communities also expanded the number of shelter, transitional housing, and Safe Haven beds. **The number of shelter and temporary housing beds increased by 7% in 2023 compared with 2022.**

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2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

Key Findings from the Point-in-Time Counts

On a single night in 2023, roughly 653,100 people – or about 20 of every 10,000 people in the United States – were experiencing homelessness. Six in ten people were experiencing sheltered homelessness—that is, in an emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), or safe haven (SH) program—while the remaining four in ten were experiencing unsheltered homelessness in places not meant for human habitation.

Experiences of homelessness increased nationwide across all household types. Between 2022 and 2023, the number of people experiencing homelessness increased by 12 percent, or roughly 70,650 more people.

The 2023 Point-in-Time (PIT) count is the highest number of people reported as experiencing homelessness on a single night since reporting began in 2007. The overall increase reflects the increases in all homeless populations. Homelessness among persons in families with children experiencing homelessness rose by 16 percent. Similarly, the rise in individuals experiencing homelessness was 11 percent.

Seven in ten people experiencing homelessness (72%) did so in households without children present. The number of individuals experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness is the highest it has ever been since data reporting began in 2007. Compared with 2007, 13 percent more individuals were experiencing homelessness in 2023. Increases were highest for unsheltered individuals, which increased by 20 percent (39,598 more people). Experiences of sheltered homelessness also increased, by seven percent or about 15,000 more individuals.

Nearly three of every 10 people experiencing homelessness (28% or roughly 186,100 people) did so as part of a family with children. The number of people in families with children who were experiencing homelessness increased by more than 25,000 people (or 16%) between 2022 and 2023, ending a downward trend in families experiencing homelessness that began in 2012. This overall increase in the number of families with children experiencing homelessness between 2022 and 2023 reflects a 17 percent increase in the number of families with children experiencing sheltered homelessness (24,966 more people).

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2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

Key Findings from the Point-in-Time Counts

People who identify as Black, African American, or African, as well as Indigenous people (including Native Americans and Pacific Islanders), continue to be overrepresented among the population experiencing homelessness. People who identify as Black made up just 13 percent of the total U.S. population and 21 percent of the U.S. population living in poverty but comprised 37 percent of all people experiencing homelessness and 50 percent of people experiencing homelessness as members of families with children.

People who identify as Asian or Asian American experienced the greatest percentage increase among all people experiencing homelessness. Between 2022 and 2023, there was a 40 percent increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness who identify as Asian and Asian American (3,313 more people). This increase was greatest among all racial and ethnic groups experiencing unsheltered homelessness, where the number of people identifying as Asian or Asian American increased by 64 percent between 2022 and 2023 (2,774 more people).

The largest numerical increase in people experiencing homelessness was among people who identify as Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x), increasing by 28 percent or 39,106 people between 2022 and 2023. People who identify as Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x) made up 55 percent of the total increase in people experiencing homelessness between 2022 and 2023. Most of this increase (33,772 people) was for people experiencing sheltered homelessness.

On a single night in 2023, more than 34,700 people under the age of 25 experienced homelessness on their own as “unaccompanied youth.” These unaccompanied youth made up 22 percent of all people under the age of 25 who were experiencing homelessness. Between 2022 and 2023, the number of unaccompanied youth increased by 15 percent (4,613 more youth). The number in 2023 is similar to the number of unaccompanied youth observed in 2020, just before the onset of the pandemic.

More than one in five people experiencing homelessness on a single night in 2023 was age 55 or older. More than 98,000 people experiencing homelessness were aged 55 to 64, and almost 39,700 people were over age 64. Nearly half of adults aged 55 or older (46%) were experiencing unsheltered homelessness in places not meant for human habitation.

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2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

Key Findings from the Point-in-Time Counts

In 2023, 35,574 veterans were experiencing homelessness—22 of every 10,000 veterans in the United States. The number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased by seven percent (2,445 more veterans) between 2022 and 2023. The increase included a 14 percent rise in the number of unsheltered veterans (1,943 more veterans) and a three percent increase in veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness (502 more veterans). Despite increases in experiences of veteran homelessness between 2022 and 2023, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness are 52 percent lower than it was in 2009, the baseline year for reporting veterans experiencing homelessness in the AHAR.


About one-third (31%) of all individuals experiencing homelessness reported having experienced chronic patterns of homelessness, or 143,105 people. This is the highest number of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness counted in the PIT count since these data were first reported in 2007. Two-thirds of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness, or almost 93,000 people, were counted in unsheltered locations. This is also the highest number recorded.

Six of every 10 people experiencing homelessness did so in an urban area (59%), with more than half of all people counted in the Continuums of Care (CoCs) that encompass the nation’s 50 largest cities (53%). The remaining four of every ten people who experienced homelessness were located in largely suburban areas (23%) and largely rural areas (18%). These patterns hold across people experiencing both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness.

The national inventory of beds for people currently experiencing homelessness increased by seven percent between 2022 and 2023. The largest increase in year-round inventory for people currently experiencing homelessness occurred in emergency shelters (28,760 more beds). Within emergency shelter programs, the largest increase in inventory was for facility-based beds (which are often in congregate settings), which increased by 14 percent between 2022 and 2023. This increase in facility-based beds reflects a reduction in both the non-congregate beds that became available during the COVID-19 public health emergency and the phasing out of social distancing and shelter decompression efforts that were in place during the 2021 and 2022 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) reporting periods.

The national inventory of beds for people formerly experiencing homelessness increased by six percent between 2022 and 2023. Total inventory increased by 35,709 beds across all rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, and other permanent housing programs reported in the HIC. The largest increase in year-round inventory for people transitioning out of homelessness was among other permanent housing programs (32,129 more beds).

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HUD 2023 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2023 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual MIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

State Name: California

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered**	Total**
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children ¹	30,115	7,040	108,305	145,460
Households with at least one adult and one child ²	4,688	1,520	1,780	7,988
Households with only children ³	193	21	366	580
Total Homeless Households	34,996	8,581	110,451	154,028

Summary of persons in each household type:

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*	Unsheltered**	Total**
Persons in households without children¹	31,020	7,210	117,020	155,250
Persons Age 18 to 24	1,837	1,385	6,874	10,096
Persons Age 25 to 34	4,938	1,333	16,376	22,647
Persons Age 35 to 44	6,354	1,256	22,804	30,414
Persons Age 45 to 54	6,713	1,076	20,073	27,862
Persons Age 55 to 64	7,651	1,232	17,741	26,624
Persons Over Age 64	3,527	928	6,392	10,847
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child²	14,853	4,631	5,999	25,483
Children Under Age 18	8,937	2,794	3,102	14,833
Persons Age 18 to 24	733	405	606	1,744
Persons Age 25 to 34	2,536	665	595	3,796
Persons Age 35 to 44	1,677	518	427	2,622
Persons Age 45 to 54	706	199	289	1,194
Persons Age 55 to 64	225	43	171	439
Persons Over Age 64	39	7	72	118
Persons in households with only children³	238	24	404	666
Total Homeless Persons	46,111	11,865	123,423	181,399

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Exhibit 1-7: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of People Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Unsheltered, 2023

State	All People	Unsheltered (n)	Unsheltered (%)
Highest Rates			
California	181,399	123,423	68.0%
Oregon	20,142	13,004	64.6%
Hawaii	6,223	3,907	62.8%
Arizona	14,237	7,615	53.5%
Nevada	8,666	4,555	52.6%
Lowest Rates			
Vermont	3,295	137	4.2%
New York	103,200	5,007	4.9%
Maine	4,258	299	7.0%
Massachusetts	19,141	1,362	7.1%
Wisconsin	4,861	458	9.4%

Note: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Exhibit 2-6: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness in Unsheltered Locations, 2023

State	All Individuals	Unsheltered (n)	Unsheltered (%)
Highest Percentages			
Hawaii	4,658	3,450	76.2%
California	155,916	117,424	75.3%
Oregon	16,242	10,716	66.0%
Arizona	11,551	7,380	63.9%
Georgia	8,782	5,363	61.1%
Lowest Percentages			
Vermont	2,129	123	5.8%
New York	49,505	4,975	10.0%
Wyoming	500	45	11.0%
Wisconsin	3,040	446	14.7%
Maine	1,958	203	15.0%

Note: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Exhibit 3-7: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness who are Unsheltered by State, 2023

State	All People in Families Experiencing Homelessness (n)	Unsheltered in Families (n)	Unsheltered in Families (%)
Highest Rates			
Oregon	3,900	2,288	58.7%
Idaho	818	358	43.8%
Arkansas	496	140	28.2%
Washington	7,136	1,887	26.4%
California	25,483	5,999	23.5%
Lowest Rates			
Alaska	559	0	0.0%
Massachusetts	12,882	3	0.0%
New York	53,695	32	0.1%
Maine	2,300	0	0.3%
District of Columbia	1,170	4	0.3%

Note: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

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Exhibit 1-12: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of People Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category, 2023

CoC Name	All People Experiencing Homelessness	CoC Name	All People Experiencing Homelessness
Major Cities		Other Largely Urban CoCs	
New York City, NY	88,025	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	2,824
Los Angeles City & County, CA	71,320	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	2,441
Seattle/King County, WA	14,149	Spokane City & County, WA	2,390
San Diego City and County, CA	10,264	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,266
Metropolitan Denver, CO	10,054	St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	2,144
Largely Suburban CoCs		Largely Rural CoCs	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	6,050	Texas Balance of State	9,065
Massachusetts Balance of State	4,432	Washington Balance of State	6,764
San Bernardino City & County, CA	4,195	Georgia Balance of State	6,388
Honolulu City and County, HI	4,028	Oregon Balance of State	5,365
Riverside City & County, CA	3,725	Indiana Balance of State	4,398

Exhibit 2-11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category, 2023

CoC Name	All Individuals Experiencing Homelessness	CoC Name	All Individuals Experiencing Homelessness
Major City CoCs		Other Largely Urban CoCs	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	60,843	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	2,413
New York City	41,102	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	2,222
Seattle/King County, WA	10,298	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,063
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	8,949	Spokane City & County, WA	2,061
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	8,677	St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	1,638
Largely Suburban CoCs		Largely Rural CoCs	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	4,846	Texas Balance of State	7,131
San Bernardino City & County, CA	3,686	Washington Balance of State	4,924
Riverside City & County, CA	3,246	Georgia Balance of State	4,453
Honolulu City and County, HI	3,081	Oregon Balance of State	4,270
Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	2,102	Indiana Balance of State	2,988

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Exhibit 4-11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category, 2023

CoC Name	All Unaccompanied Youth	CoC Name	All Unaccompanied Youth
Major City CoCs		Other Largely Urban CoCs	
New York City	3,673	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	294
Los Angeles City & County, CA	2,871	Spokane City & County, WA	217
Seattle/King County, WA	1,177	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	168
San Francisco, CA	1,113	Anchorage, AK	151
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	863	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	122
Largely Suburban CoCs		Largely Rural CoCs	
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	334	Oregon Balance of State	589
San Bernardino City & County, CA	244	Texas Balance of State	475
Riverside City & County, CA	234	Washington Balance of State	365
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	178	Ohio Balance of State	272
Tacoma, Lakewood/Pierce County, WA	132	Georgia Balance of State	264

Exhibit 4-12: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness Who are Unsheltered by CoC, 2023

CoC Name	All Unaccompanied Youth	Percent Unsheltered	CoC Name	All Unaccompanied Youth	Percent Unsheltered
Major City CoCs			Other Largely Urban CoCs		
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	764	86.1%	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	294	91.2%
San Francisco, CA	1,113	81.0%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	168	72.0%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	863	76.7%	Spokane City & County, WA	217	50.2%
Tucson/Pima County, AZ	140	67.9%	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	122	40.2%
Seattle/King County, WA	1,177	66.1%	Anchorage, AK	151	7.3%
Largely Suburban CoCs			Largely Rural CoCs		
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	334	98.5%	Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee	197	95.9%
Marin County, CA	125	96.0%	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	216	93.5%
Riverside City & County, CA	234	74.4%	Central Oregon	163	81.6%
San Bernardino City & County, CA	244	66.0%	Oregon Balance of State	589	81.0%
Honolulu City and County, HI	130	56.2%	Georgia Balance of State	264	69.3%

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Exhibit 5-11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category, 2023

CoC Name	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	CoC Name	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness
Major City CoCs		Other Largely Urban CoCs	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,874	St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	292
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	912	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	197
Seattle/King County, WA	880	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	180
San Diego City and County, CA	814	Reno, Sparks/Washoe County, NV	152
Metropolitan Denver, CO	653	St. Louis City, MO	135
Largely Suburban CoCs		Largely Rural CoCs	
Riverside City & County CoC, CA	252	Texas Balance of State CoC	584
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County CoC, CA	238	Oregon Balance of State CoC	503
San Bernardino City & County CoC, CA	231	Washington Balance of State CoC	397
Honolulu City and County CoC, HI	226	Indiana Balance of State CoC	306
Asheville/Buncombe County CoC, NC	195	Georgia Balance of State CoC	284

Exhibit 5-12: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness who were Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2023

CoC Name	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	Percent Unsheltered	CoC Name	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	Percent Unsheltered
Major City CoCs			Other Largely Urban CoCs		
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	552	77.9%	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	180	74.4%
San Francisco, CA	548	73.7%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	197	74.1%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	479	73.3%	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	110	67.3%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,874	72.4%	Spokane City & County, WA	129	33.3%
Fresno City & County/Madera County, CA	235	72.3%	St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	292	25.7%
Largely Suburban CoCs			Largely Rural CoCs		
Imperial County CoC, CA	142	99.3%	Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee CoC	147	85.7%
San Bernardino City & County CoC, CA	231	87.9%	Georgia Balance of State CoC	284	79.2%
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County CoC, CA	159	87.4%	Oregon Balance of State CoC	503	77.5%
Riverside City & County CoC, CA	252	78.6%	Humboldt County CoC, CA	183	72.1%
Ft. Lauderdale/Broward County CoC, FL	128	73.4%	Colorado Balance of State CoC	207	67.6%

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Exhibit 6-9: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by CoC Category, 2023

CoC Name	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	CoC Name	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness
Major City CoCs		Other Largely Urban CoCs	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	30,442	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	1,108
New York City	4,548	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	1,092
Sacramento City & County, CA	4,003	Spokane City & County, WA	649
Seattle/King County, WA	3,941	St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	545
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	3,485	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	539
Largely Suburban CoCs		Largely Rural CoCs	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	2,458	Washington Balance of State	1,736
Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA	1,494	Texas Balance of State	1,647
San Bernardino City & County, CA	1,421	Oregon Balance of State	1,258
Riverside City & County, CA	896	Colorado Balance of State	740
Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	876	Redding/Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Counties, CA	728

Exhibit 6-10: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Unsheltered Homelessness, by CoC Category, 2023

CoC Name	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	Percent that are Unsheltered	CoC Name	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	Percent that are Unsheltered
Major Cities			Other Urban CoCs		
Kansas City, Independence, Lee's Summit/Jackson, Wyandotte Counties, MO & KS	280	95.7%	Amarillo, TX	102	97.1%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	30,442	86.6%	Mobile City & County/Baldwin County, AL	133	91.7%
Long Beach, CA	1,338	85.1%	Huntsville/North Alabama, AL	192	82.8%
Raleigh/Wake County, NC	330	83.3%	Topeka/Shawnee County, KS	162	82.1%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	3,485	80.5%	Little Rock/Central Arkansas, AR	401	81.0%
Suburban CoCs			Rural		
Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	202	100.0%	Gainesville/Alachua, Putnam Counties, FL	113	100.0%
Pasco County, FL	136	100.0%	Tehama County, CA	104	99.0%
Palm Bay, Melbourne/Brevard County, FL	212	95.8%	Southwest Oklahoma Regional, OK	170	97.1%
Imperial County, CA	803	95.6%	Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee, TN	434	95.2%
San Bernardino City & County, CA	1,421	91.4%	Hawaii Balance of State	696	91.8%

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HUD 2023 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care in the 2023 Continuum of Care application and has not been independently verified by HUD. CoCs were instructed to collect data for a point-in-time during the last week of January 2023. The data presented in this report are limited to beds available for occupancy on the night of the count (beds under development are excluded). For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange web site (<https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/>). In some cases, a community may have listed a program in the Housing Inventory Count but did not provide sufficient information/detail for HUD to understand the number of beds/units available and the target population served. Those programs have been removed for the purposes of this report.

CoC Number: CA-609

CoC Name: San Bernardino City & County CoC

Summary of all available beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units ¹	Family Beds ¹	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
								Chronic Beds ²	Veteran Beds ³	Youth Beds ⁴
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	220	557	718	11	1,286	19	0	n/a	13	12
Emergency Shelter	139	310	478	9	797	19	0	n/a	0	10
Transitional Housing	81	247	240	2	489	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	2
Permanent Housing	691	1,854	1,872	0	3,726	n/a	n/a	729	705	0
Permanent Supportive Housing*	184	571	1,019	0	1,590	n/a	n/a	729	565	0
Rapid Re-Housing	507	1,283	853	0	2,136	n/a	n/a	n/a	140	0
Grand Total	911	2,411	2,590	11	5,012	19	0	729	718	12

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HUD 2023 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2023 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hls/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

CA-609 San Bernardino City & County CoC

Point-in-Time Date: 1/26/2023


Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children ¹	472	237	2,934	3,643
Households with at least one adult and one child ²	87	68	11	166
Households with only children ³	8	0	11	19
Total Homeless Households	567	305	2,956	3,828

Summary of persons in each household type:

Persons in households without children ¹	493	240	2,934	3,667
Persons Age 18 to 24	35	40	150	225
Persons Age 25 to 34	72	54	645	771
Persons Age 35 to 44	78	52	768	898
Persons Age 45 to 54	90	42	660	792
Persons Age 55 to 64	113	38	552	703
Persons Over Age 64	105	14	159	278
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child ²	271	207	31	509
Children Under Age 18	170	130	17	317
Persons Age 18 to 24	14	11	0	25
Persons Age 25 to 34	44	27	4	75
Persons Age 35 to 44	24	28	5	57
Persons Age 45 to 54	16	10	3	29
Persons Age 55 to 64	1	1	2	4
Persons Over Age 64	2	0	0	2
Persons in households with only children ³	8	0	11	19
Total Homeless Persons	772	447	2,976	4,195

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HUD 2023 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2023 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdv/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

Demographic summary by ethnicity:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Hispanic / Latino	300	210	1,119	1,629
Non-Hispanic / Non- Latino	472	237	1,857	2,566
Total	772	447	2,976	4,195


Demographic summary by gender:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Female	424	205	851	1,480
Male	344	242	2,107	2,693
Transgender	2	0	3	5
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	2	0	15	17
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Total	772	447	2,976	4,195

Demographic summary by race:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Black or African-American	257	154	639	1,050
White	463	228	1,603	2,294
Asian	3	5	37	45
American Indian or Alaska Native	22	14	113	149
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	1	37	41
Multiple Races	24	45	547	616
Total	772	447	2,976	4,195

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HUD 2023 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2023 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdv/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

Summary of chronically homeless households by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Chronically Homeless households with at least one adult and one child ²	3	0	4	7

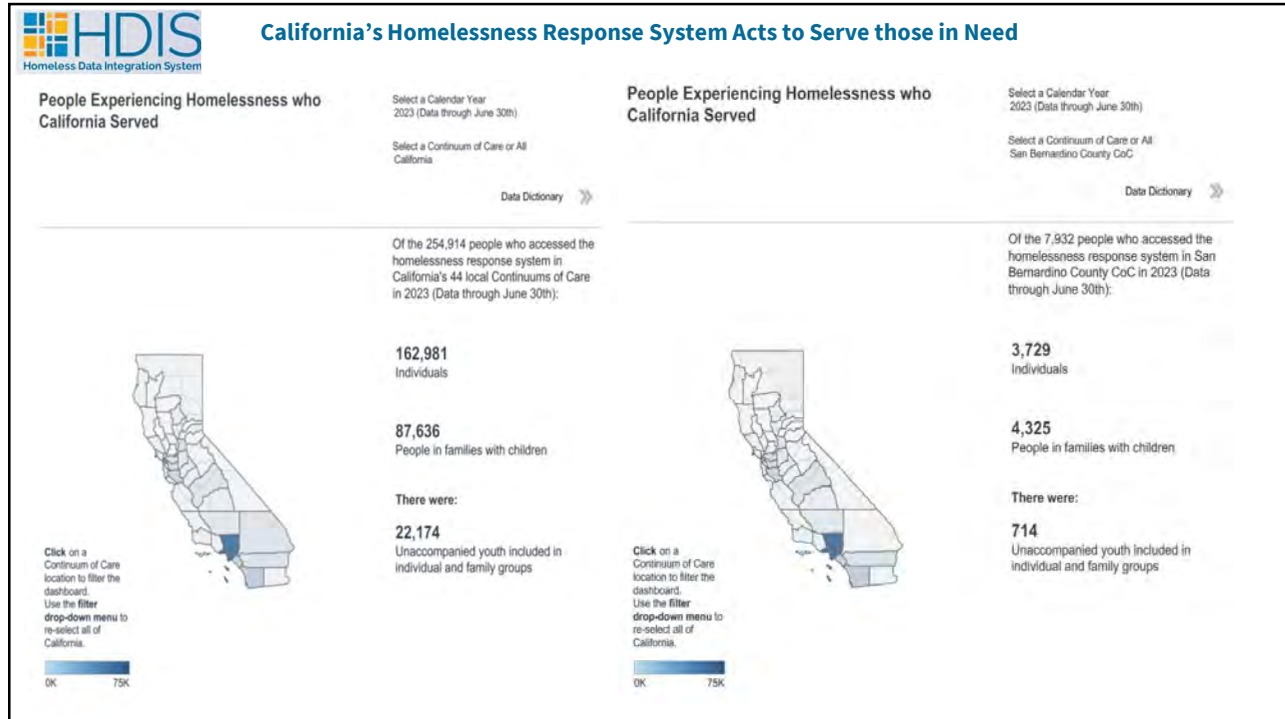
Summary of chronically homeless persons in each household type:

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*	Unsheltered	Total
Chronically Homeless persons in households without children ¹	122	0	1,296	1,418
Chronically Homeless persons in households with at least one adult and one child ²	7	0	9	16
Chronically Homeless persons in households with only children ³	0	0	3	3
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	129	0	1,308	1,437

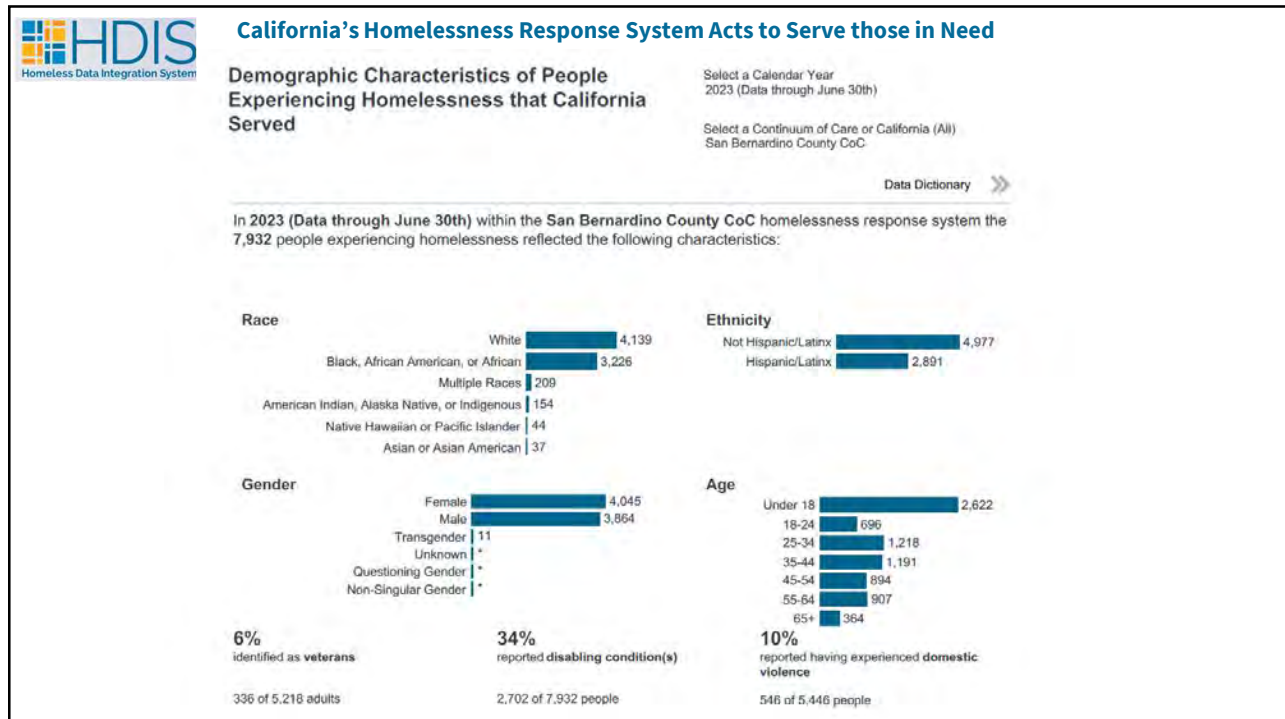
Summary of all other populations reported:

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*	Unsheltered	Total
Severely Mentally Ill	134	40	646	820
Chronic Substance Abuse	47	48	929	1,024
Veterans	16	12	203	231
HIV/AIDS	37	2	35	74
Victims of Domestic Violence	39	65	268	372
Unaccompanied Youth	43	40	161	244
Unaccompanied Youth Under 18	8	0	11	19
Unaccompanied Youth 18-24	35	40	150	225
Parenting Youth	13	11	0	24
Parenting Youth Under 18	0	0	0	0
Parenting Youth 18-24	13	11	0	24
Children of Parenting Youth	14	14	0	28

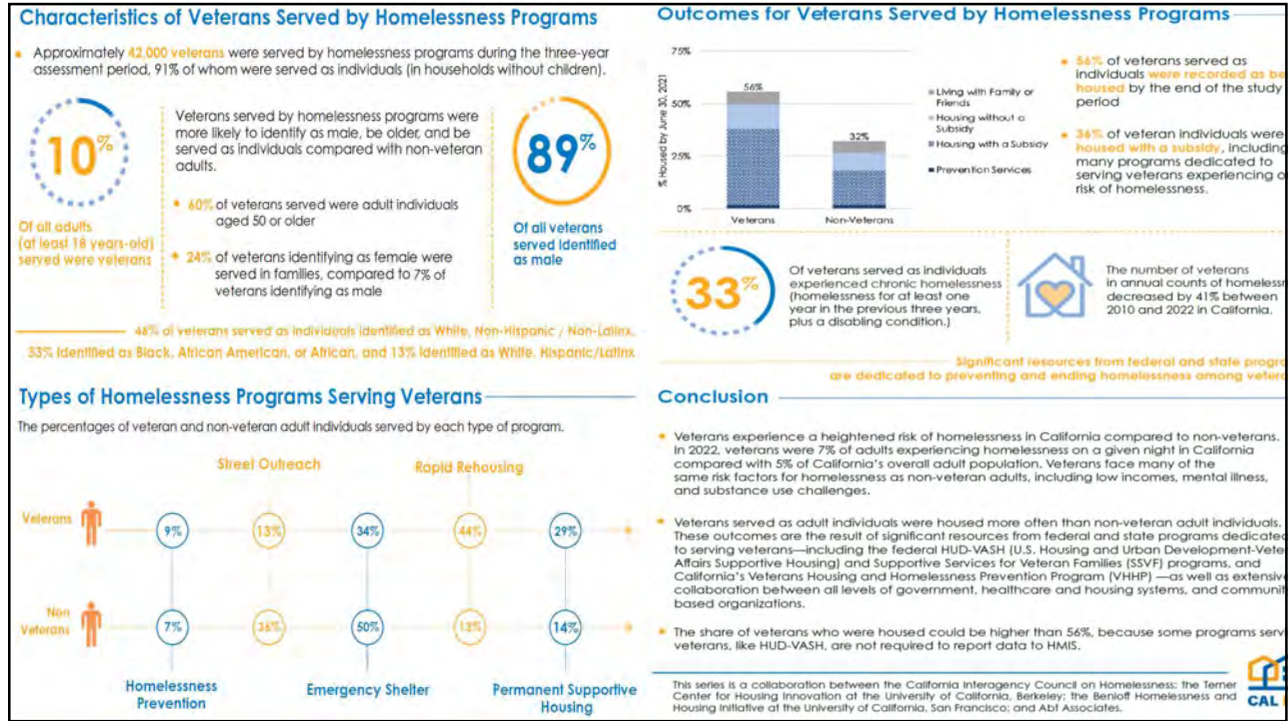
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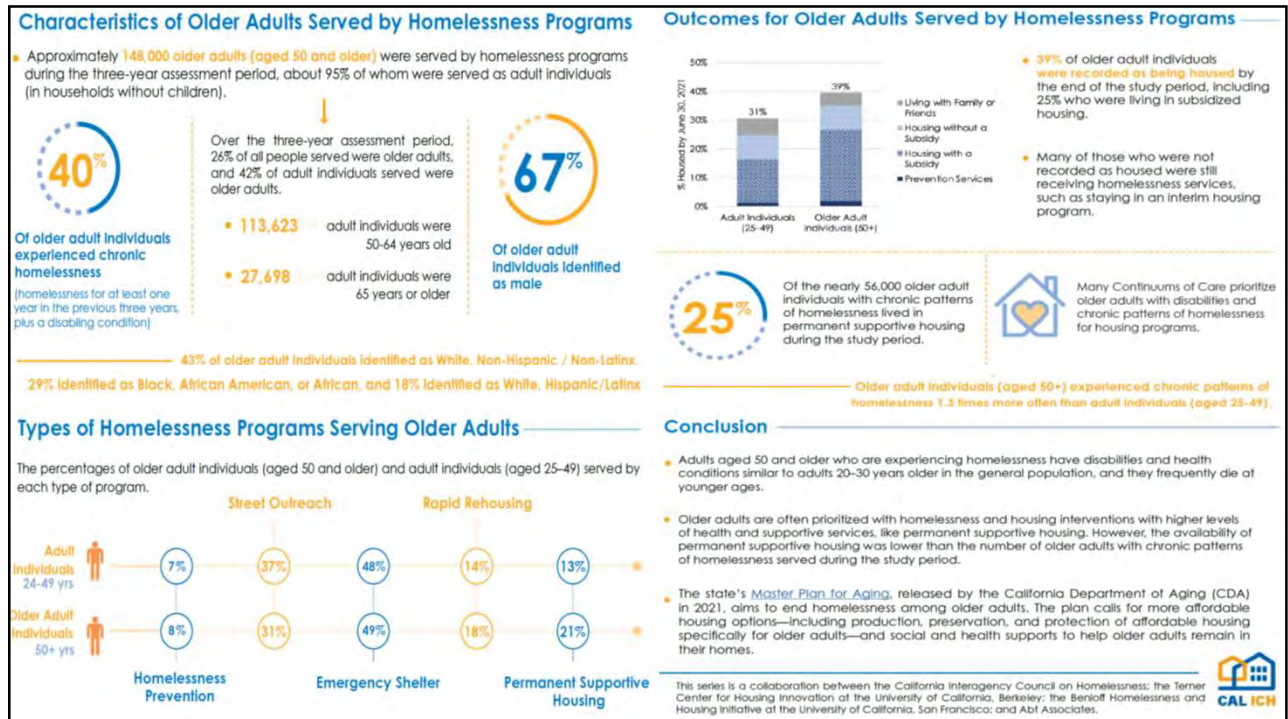
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Characteristics of Families Served by Homelessness Programs

- Approximately **210,000 people in families** were served by homelessness programs during the three-year assessment period, about 60% of whom were children

This number reflects 38% of all people served over the three-year assessment period, highlighting the importance of programs that target the needs of families.

71% Of adults in families identified as female

- 122,205** people in families were children (under 18 years-old)
- 82,666** people in families were adults (at least 18 years-old)

83% Of people in families were people of color

Programs served 18,464 people in families headed by a young adult parent (ages 18-24 years-old)

Types of Homelessness Programs Serving Families

The percentages of people in families and adult individuals (at least 18 years-old in households without children) served by each type of program.

Program Type	Street Outreach	Rapid Rehousing
Adult Individuals	7%	16%
People in Families	34%	47%

Homelessness Prevention: 23% (Adults), 71% (Families)
 Emergency Shelter: 48% (Adults), 35% (Families)
 Permanent Supportive Housing: 16% (Adults), 11% (Families)

Outcomes for Families Served by Homelessness Programs

69% of people in families were recorded as being housed by the end of the study period, about twice the rate for adult individuals.

Many of those who were not recorded as housed were still receiving homelessness services, including staying in an interim housing program or being enrolled in a permanent housing program but not yet moved in.

20% Of people in families exclusively enrolled in homeless prevention programs during the study period.

Homelessness prevention programs serving families primarily included emergency rental assistance and other short-term financial help.

74% of families with multiple adults were housed at the end of the study period, compared with 66% of families with one adult.

Conclusion

- Over 210,000 people in families were served by homelessness programs reporting to HDIS, which does not include families served exclusively by programs assisting survivors of domestic violence or those that provide support for public school students experiencing homelessness and housing insecurity.
- Families were housed about twice as often as adult individuals at the end of the study period, in part due to homelessness prevention programs serving a much higher share of families.
- Several state programs target families experiencing or at risk of homelessness, including the CalWORKS Homeless Assistance program and Housing Support Program from the California Department of Social Services (CDSS); CDSS's Bringing Families Home program, which serves children and families involved in the child welfare system; and Cal ICH's Family Homelessness Challenge Grants in 2021.

This series is a collaboration between the California Interagency Council on Homelessness; the Terner Center for Housing Innovation at the University of California, Berkeley; the Benito Homelessness and Housing Initiative at the University of California, San Francisco; and ABl Associates.

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Characteristics of Unaccompanied Children and Young Adults Served by Homelessness Programs

- More than **175,000 people younger than 25 years-old** were served by homelessness programs during the three-year assessment period, about 39,000 of whom were not accompanied by parents or other adults at least 25 years-old, and were not living with their own children.

This number reflects 32% of all people served over the three-year assessment period, highlighting the importance of programs that target the needs of children and young adults.

32% Of all people served were children and young adults

- 7,485** were unaccompanied children younger than 18 years old
- 31,516** were unaccompanied young adults aged 18-24 years old

75% Of unaccompanied children and young adults were people of color

Programs served an additional 6,441 young adults who were also parents

Types of Homelessness Programs Serving Unaccompanied Children and Young Adults

The percentages of unaccompanied children, young adults, and adult individuals served by each type of program.

Program Type	Street Outreach	Rapid Rehousing
Children <18 yrs	15%	10%
Young Adults 18-24 yrs	8%	19%
Adult Individuals 25+ yrs	7%	16%

Homelessness Prevention: 71% (Children), 49% (Young Adults), 48% (Adults)
 Emergency Shelter: 8% (Children), 29% (Young Adults), 34% (Adults)
 Permanent Supportive Housing: 3% (Children), 8% (Young Adults), 17% (Adults)

Outcomes for Unaccompanied Children and Young Adults Served by Homelessness Programs

40% of unaccompanied children and **35%** of unaccompanied young adults were recorded as being housed by the end of the study period.

Many of those who were not recorded as housed were still receiving homelessness services or had moved into institutional settings like group homes.

18% Of unaccompanied young adults met the criteria for chronic homelessness (at least one year plus a disabling condition) by the end of the study period.

The most common outcome for unaccompanied children was to move in with family or friends following a stay in an emergency shelter.

Unaccompanied young adults were 4.5 times more likely to identify as transgender or questioning/non-binary than adults ages 25 or older.

Conclusion

- The consequences of homelessness for children and young adults are long lasting. Childhood experiences of homelessness undermine educational attainment, economic resources, and health throughout adulthood.
- Efforts to address homelessness among children and young adults are often distinct from interventions serving adults. Youth are more successful when placed in programs with their peers, and in programs that employ staff who understand the unique challenges and social issues confronting teenagers and young adults.
- Cal ICH is forming a working group on youth and young adults to tailor strategies for preventing and ending youth homelessness, including efforts to improve how well homelessness programs reach youth in need; to strengthen connections between homelessness services and child welfare, education and other systems serving youth; and to maximize the effectiveness of state-directed resources.

This series is a collaboration between the California Interagency Council on Homelessness; the Terner Center for Housing Innovation at the University of California, Berkeley; the Benito Homelessness and Housing Initiative at the University of California, San Francisco; and ABl Associates.

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**HHAP Round 3 – SBC&C CoC
Local Homelessness Action Plan
– Outcome Goals CY 2021**

CA-609 San Bernardino City & County CoC Table 4. Outcome Goals		
Outcome Goal #1a: Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness.		
Baseline Data: Annual estimate of number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Decrease/Increase in # of People	Decrease/Increase as % Change from Baseline
8,962	1,930	22%
Outcome Goal #1b: Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness on a daily basis.		
Baseline Data: Daily Estimate of # of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Reduction in # of People	Reduction as % Change from Baseline
2,390	234	-10%
Outcome Goal #2: Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time.		
Baseline Data: Annual Estimate of # of people who become homeless for the first time	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Reduction in # of People	Reduction as % Change from Baseline
4,723	472	-10%
Outcome Goal #3: Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing.		
Baseline Data: Annual Estimate of # of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Increase in # of People	Increase as % Change from Baseline
3,030	477	16%
Outcome Goal #4: Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless.		
Baseline Data: Average length of time (in # of days) persons enrolled in street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe havens projects and time prior to move-in for persons enrolled in rapid rehousing and permanent housing projects	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Decrease in Average # of Days	Decrease as % Change from Baseline
131	31	-24%
Outcome Goal #5: Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing.		
Baseline Data: % of people who return to homelessness after having exited homelessness to permanent housing	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Decrease in % of People who return to Homelessness	Decrease as % Change from Baseline
8.16%	2%	-24%
Outcome Goal #6: Increasing successful placements from street outreach.		
Baseline Data: Annual # of people served in street outreach projects who exit to emergency shelter, safe havens, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations.	Outcome Goals July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2024	
	Increase in # of People Successfully Placed from Street Outreach	Increase as % of Baseline
239	239	100%

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**CAL ICH HHAP-3 Outcome Goals
Calendar Year 2021
Status Report**

CA SPM Data Report: Calendar Years 2020-2022 CA-609 San Bernardino City & County CoC						
Measure #1a: Reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness.						
Number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness.						
Performance Data						
CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	# Change from CY 2020	% Change from CY 2020	# Change from CY 2021	% Change from CY 2021
8,198	7,449	10,351	-2,153	-26%	2,902	39%
Measure #1b: Reducing the number of persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness on a daily basis.						
Estimated number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the CoC's Point-in-Time Count (on a single day in the last week of January).						
Performance Data						
CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	# Change from CY 2020	% Change from CY 2020	# Change from CY 2021	% Change from CY 2021
2,390	2,399	1	-1	0%	n/a	n/a
Measure #2: Reducing the number of persons who become homeless for the first time.						
Number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness for the first time (defined as not accessing services while experiencing homelessness in the past five years).						
Performance Data						
CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	# Change from CY 2020	% Change from CY 2020	# Change from CY 2021	% Change from CY 2021
5,414	4,327	7,130	-1,716	-32%	2,803	65%
Measure #3: Increasing the number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing.						
Number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing, including people who exited the homelessness response system to permanent housing and people who moved into permanent housing within the homelessness response system.						
Performance Data						
CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	# Change from CY 2020	% Change from CY 2020	# Change from CY 2021	% Change from CY 2021
3,626	3,006	3,285	-341	-9%	279	9%
Measure #4: Reducing the length of time persons remain homeless.						
Average length of time (in number of days) that people were enrolled in street outreach (SO) or other non-residential projects (while experiencing homelessness), emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe haven (SH) projects, as well as time during which people were enrolled in, but had not yet moved into, rapid rehousing (RRH), permanent supportive housing (PSH), and other permanent housing (OPH) projects.						
Performance Data						
CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	# Change from CY 2020	% Change from CY 2020	# Change from CY 2021	% Change from CY 2021
131	163	119	-12	-9%	-44	-28%
Measure #5: Reducing the number of persons who return to homelessness after exiting homelessness to permanent housing.						
Percent of people who return to homelessness within 6 months of exiting homelessness response system to permanent housing.						
Performance Data						
CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	% Point Change from CY 2020	% Change from CY 2020	% Point Change from CY 2021	% Change from CY 2021
7%	5%	10%	-3.10%	n/a	4.62%	n/a
Measure #6: Increasing successful placements from street outreach.						
The number of people with successful placements from street outreach projects, which includes exits to an emergency shelter (ES), safe haven (SH), transitional housing (TH), or permanent housing (PH) destinations.						
Performance Data						
CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	# Change from CY 2020	% Change from CY 2020	# Change from CY 2021	% Change from CY 2021
186	174	297	-111	-60%	123	71%

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CAL ICH HHAP-3 Outcome Goals Calendar Year 2021 Status Report				
CA-609 San Bernardino City & County CoC				
Supporting data to understand how people who are experiencing homelessness are accessing services within the CoC				
January 1 through December 31, 2022 Report Period				
Measures 1a and 2: Number of people accessing services, while experiencing homelessness, within 2022	January 1 through December 31, 2022 Report Period			
	Number of people experiencing homelessness who were active in a project at the start of the report period (continuously homeless)	Number of people entering the system who are experiencing homelessness for the first time (Measure 2)	Number of people returning to the system during the report period	Total number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness during the report period (Measure 1a)
Systemwide (all projects, all clients)	1,535	7,130	1,686	10,351
Enrolled in non-residential projects only, while homeless (e.g. street outreach, coordinated entry, SSO projects)	66	2,734	676	3,476
Enrolled in residential projects only, while homeless	1,292	3,770	793	5,855
Enrolled in residential and non-residential projects at some point in the reporting year	177	626	217	1,020
Number of people enrolled in this project type while experiencing homelessness:				
Enrolled in SO	172	1,576	577	2,325
Enrolled in CE	81	1,839	353	2,273
Enrolled in ES	692	1,864	464	3,020
Enrolled in SH	0	0	0	
Enrolled in TH	169	191	45	405
Enrolled in RRH	660	2,680	615	3,955
Enrolled in PSH	199	53	16	268
Enrolled in any other permanent housing	2	1	0	3
Enrolled in Services, Day Shelter, or Other	26	154	38	218

Measure #1b: Reducing the number of persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness on a daily basis	
Estimate of # of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the most recent PIT count	2389

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CA-609 San Bernardino City & County CoC			
Supporting data to understand how people who are experiencing homelessness are accessing services within the CoC			
January 1 through December 31, 2022 Report Period			
Measure 3: The number of persons served within the homelessness response system who exited to permanent housing, in relation to all exits, listed separately based on the setting in which the person was last served**	January 1 through December 31, 2022 Report Period		
	System Exits to Permanent Housing (#)	All Exits (#)	System Exit Success Rate (%)
Unduplicated system exits (i.e. the last exit date within the report period for clients)	2,297	7,783	30%
System exit is from Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing projects	343	1,715	20%
System exit is from Rapid Rehousing (RRH)	1,672	2,211	76%
System exit is from Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) or other permanent housing (OPH) projects, with a Move-In Date	46	57	81%
System exit is from Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) or other permanent housing (OPH) projects, without a Move-In Date	12	14	86%
System exit is from Street Outreach, Services Only, Day Shelter, Coordinated Entry, or "Other" project types*	224	3,786	6%
Number of people who are enrolled in permanent housing at the end of the report period	Moved into Housing (#)	All Active Clients (#)	Percent Moved into Housing (%)
People who are enrolled in RRH, PSH or OPH on the last day of the reporting period	997	2,379	42%
Number of people who are enrolled in permanent housing at the end of the report period, or who exited the homelessness response system	Total Exits to Permanent Housing (#)	All System Exits and Active Clients	Percentage of People Transitioning to Permanent Housing (%)
People who are enrolled in RRH, PSH or OPH at the end of the report period, or who exited the homelessness response system (unduplicated)	3,285	9,855	33%

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CA-609 San Bernardino City & County CoC			
Supporting data to understand how people who are experiencing homelessness are accessing services within the CoC			
January 1 through December 31, 2022 Report Period			
Measure 4: Length of time people were known to be homeless, as documented within the CoC's HMIS	January 1 through December 31, 2022 Report Period		
		Average	Median
	Cumulative system days homeless recorded in HMIS continuous with or during the report period	119	32
	Days homeless in ES/SH continuous with or during the report period	134	36
	Days homeless in TH continuous with or during the report period	341	198
	Cumulative days homeless in sheltered situations (ES/SH/TH) continuous with or during the report period	164	47
	Additional days homeless in SO/DS/CE continuous with or during the report period	17	16
	Additional days homeless while enrolled in, but not moved into, RRH or PSH	152	78

Measure 6: The number of persons who exited street outreach projects to successful destinations, in relation to all persons who exited street outreach	January 1 through December 31, 2022 Report Period		
	Successful Placements (temporary or permanent destinations) (#)	All Exits (#)	Exit Success Rate (%)
Street Outreach exits (based on last street outreach exit in reporting period)	297	2,270	13%

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CA-609 San Bernardino City & County CoC				
Supporting data to understand how people who are experiencing homelessness are accessing services within the CoC				
January 1 through December 31, 2022 Report Period				
Measure 5: Of those who exited from the system, the number who returned to the system within 6 months of their exit date	January 1 through December 31, 2022 Report Period			
	Destination Type	Number of people with a system exit during the report period	Number of people who returned within 6 months of their exit date	Return Rate (%) within 6 months of prior exit date
System exit from any project type (based on the earliest exit date within the exit cohort period)	All Exits	7,783	1,486	19%
	To Perm	2,301	227	10%
	To Temp	1,947	502	26%
System exit is from Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, or Transitional Housing projects	To Unk	3,535	757	21%
	To Perm	360	51	14%
	To Temp	1,193	311	26%
System exit is from Rapid Rehousing	To Unk	240	44	18%
	To Perm	1,731	105	6%
	To Temp	454	85	19%
System exit is from Permanent Supportive Housing or other permanent housing projects, with a Move-In Date	To Unk	84	7	8%
	To Perm	48	7	15%
	To Temp	9	2	22%
System exit is from Permanent Supportive Housing or other permanent housing projects, without a Move-In Date	To Unk	3	0	0%
	To Perm	13	2	15%
	To Temp	2	1	50%
System exit is from Street Outreach, Services Only, Day Shelter, Coordinated Entry, or "Other" project types	To Unk	0	0	
	To Perm	149	62	42%
	To Temp	289	103	36%
		3,208	706	22%

Note: Returns are based on a subsequent enrollment in an emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, or permanent supportive housing project. Subsequent enrollments in non-residential projects and other permanent housing projects are also counted as a return if the person's current living situation is a homeless setting at the time of the contact.

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CA-609 San Bernardino City & County CoC							
Supporting data to understand how people who are experiencing homelessness are accessing services within the CoC							
January 1 through December 31, 2022 Report Period							
Measure 7: Breakout data for specific population groups	Measure 1a: Number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness	Measure 1b: Estimated number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the PIT	Measure 2: Number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness for the first time	Measure 3: Number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing	Measure 4: Average length of time (in days) persons spent enrolled in street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe haven projects and time prior to move-in for persons enrolled in rapid rehousing and permanent housing projects	Measure 5: Percent of people who return to homelessness within 6 months of exiting homelessness to permanent housing	Measure 6: Number of people served in street outreach projects who exit to emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations.
Performance by Household Composition*							
All persons	10,351	2,389	7,130	3,285	119	10%	297
Persons in HHs without children	5,433	2,360	3,587	862	118	12%	190
Persons in HHs with at least 1 adult and 1 child	4,989	29	3,561	2,303	122	7%	18
Persons in HHs with only children	590	0	353	114	225	25%	89
Performance by Gender							
Woman/Girl	5,201	636	3,626	1,720	118	9%	128
Man/Boy	5,106	1,744	3,471	1,553	120	11%	162
People who are Transgender	20	5	12	***	116	40%	***
People with No Single Gender	16	2	15	***	38	0%	***
People who are Questioning	***	-	***	***	42	0%	***
People with Unknown Gender (e.g. doesn't know Gender, refused to respond, or data were not collected)	***	-	***	0	90	0%	0
Performance for various Sub-Populations and Other Characteristics**							
# of Adults who are Experiencing Significant Mental Illness	1,324	-	789	276	108	15%	79
# of Adults who are Experiencing Substance Abuse Disorders	626	-	414	105	67	22%	64
# of Adults who are Veterans	452	166	267	183	180	10%	***
# of Adults with HIV/AIDS	76	-	36	***	242	0%	***
# of Adults who are Currently Fleeing Domestic Violence	320	-	222	98	90	8%	11
# of Unaccompanied Youth (18-24 years old)	609	94	403	160	104	24%	91
# of Parenting Youth (18-24 years old)	170	0	128	72	110	16%	***

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CA-609 San Bernardino City & County CoC							
Supporting data to understand how people who are experiencing homelessness are accessing services within the CoC							
January 1 through December 31, 2022 Report Period							
Measure 7: Breakout data for specific population groups	Measure 1a: Number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness	Measure 1b: Estimated number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the PIT	Measure 2: Number of people accessing services who are experiencing homelessness for the first time	Measure 3: Number of people exiting homelessness into permanent housing	Measure 4: Average length of time (in days) persons spent enrolled in street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe haven projects and time prior to move-in for persons enrolled in rapid rehousing and permanent housing projects	Measure 5: Percent of people who return to homelessness within 6 months of exiting homelessness to permanent housing	Measure 6: Number of people served in street outreach projects who exit to emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing, or permanent housing destinations.
Performance by Ethnicity and Race							
People who are Hispanic/Latino	3,965	882	2,748	†	105	11%	140
People who are Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	6,303	1,507	4,305	2,010	129	9%	157
People with Unknown Ethnicity (client doesn't know ethnicity, refused to respond, or data were not collected)	83	-	77	***	43	0%	0
People who are American Indian or Alaska Native	277	84	199	63	102	5%	***
People who are Asian	54	34	41	14	109	0%	***
People who are Black or African American	3,991	438	2,770	1,462	122	9%	94
People who are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	77	18	59	31	78	26%	0
People who are White	5,478	1,452	3,701	1,632	121	11%	179
People who are Multiple Races	285	363	178	†	121	6%	13
People with Unknown Race (client doesn't know race, refused to respond, or data not collected)	189	-	182	***	42	0%	0
People who are American Indian or Alaska Native AND Hispanic/Latino	183	-	133	42	91	4%	***
People who are American Indian or Alaska Native AND Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	94	-	66	21	123	8%	***
People who are Asian AND Hispanic/Latino	***	-	***	***	54	0%	***
People who are Asian AND Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	†	-	†	†	124	0%	***
People who are Black or African American AND Hispanic/Latino	278	-	190	111	97	11%	***
People who are Black or African American AND Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	3,680	-	2,548	1,351	125	9%	†
People who are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander AND Hispanic/Latino	25	-	16	13	112	15%	0
People who are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander AND Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	52	-	43	18	62	33%	0
People who are White AND Hispanic/Latino	3,241	-	2,203	1,065	109	11%	120
People who are White AND Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2,220	-	1,482	566	139	11%	59
People who are Multiple Races AND Hispanic/Latino	88	-	62	38	104	10%	***
People who are Multiple Races AND Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	197	-	120	41	128	2%	***
People with Unknown Race (doesn't know race, refused to respond, or data not collected) AND Hispanic/Latino	140	-	134	***	33	0%	0
People with Unknown Race (doesn't know race, refused to respond, or data not collected) AND Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	17	-	16	***	70	0%	0

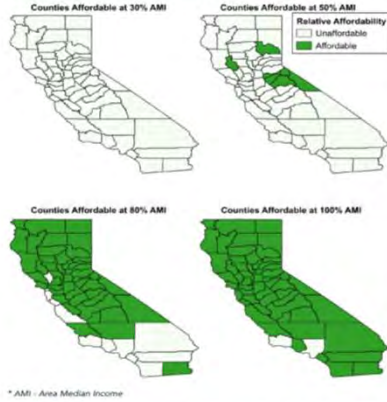
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POLICY BRIEF '23
November 2023

Who Can Afford to Rent in California's Many Regions?

RENT AFFORDABILITY HAS IMPROVED MODESTLY FOR CALIFORNIA'S MODERATE- AND LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS BUT HOUSING REMAINS OUT OF REACH FOR THE LOWEST INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Figure 1. Southern California and the Bay Area Counties Remain Unaffordable to Low-Income Renters



KEY FINDINGS¹

- All income groups except extremely low-income (ELI) renters saw an increase in affordable counties from previous years
- 1.21 million ELI households (30% AMI)* cannot afford average rents in any county
- Very low-income households (50% AMI) can only afford average rents in 7 counties
- Lower-income households (60% AMI) can afford average rents in 18 counties
- Low-income households (80% AMI) can afford average rents in 46 counties
- Median-income households (100% AMI) can afford average rents in 56 of 58 counties
- 72% of zip codes are affordable to median-income households, while only 42% of zip codes are affordable to low-income households

* AMI = Area Median Income

Sources: Bedroom-adjusted HUD Median Family Income, FY 2023; California Housing Partnership analysis of average rent data from CoStar Group, accessed Sept. 2023. For details, see Appendix B.

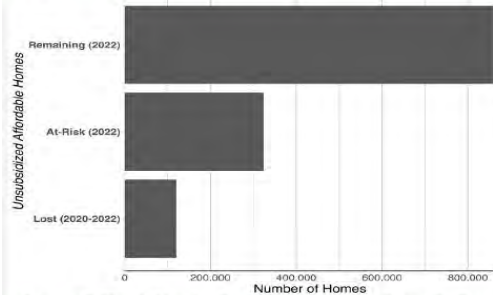


Who Can Afford to Rent in CA's Many Regions? 2023 Policy Brief | dhpc.net

Unsubsidized Affordable Housing

Unsubsidized affordable housing includes those properties where, due to some combination of the location and condition of the building, rents are affordable to low-income households. California's unsubsidized affordable housing stock is by far its largest source of affordable housing, providing over 300,000 more homes affordable to low-income households than the state's entire subsidized housing stock (about 864,000 multifamily unsubsidized affordable homes compared to about 528,000 subsidized homes). However, between 2020 and 2022, just over 120,000 unsubsidized homes in California became unaffordable to a low-income household. Of the remaining affordable homes in unsubsidized properties, the Partnership estimates that approximately 324,000 homes are at risk of losing affordability in the near term – see Figure 4.¹⁷

Figure 4. Over 120,000 Affordable Homes Lost



Source: California Housing Partnership, California Naturally-Occurring Affordable Homes At Risk Report 2023, March 2023.

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INTRODUCTION

The California Housing Partnership (the Partnership) has regularly documented the severity of the ongoing housing affordability crisis that affects every county in the state.¹ In an effort to determine the extent to which renters of different income groups are struggling with housing affordability the Partnership has updated our analysis—first conducted four years ago—of the income required to afford average asking rents in each county across California.² This report assumes that a household is able to find a home in a given county, and does not directly address the related issue of housing shortfalls—which the Partnership tracks in our annual Affordable Housing Needs reports and our Housing Needs Dashboard.³ This report shows that while moderate- and some low-income households are increasingly able to find affordable rents in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the state's lowest income households still face a significant struggle to the point that even if housing is available, extremely-low-income households cannot afford rent in any county. Some zip codes also remain persistently out of reach for all low-income households, which is problematic given the state's increasing focus on Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) in higher opportunity neighborhoods.⁴

ECONOMIC AND RACIAL DISPARITIES IN HOUSING NEED

Affordability is determined by whether the rent paid would cause the household to be cost burdened. A cost-burdened household pays more than 30% of gross monthly income towards housing costs while severely cost-burdened households pay 50% or more.⁵

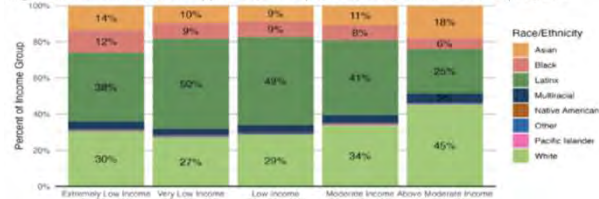
As shown in Figure 2, renter households with the lowest incomes have the highest rates of both cost burden and severe cost burden in California, a trend that holds in every county in the state and across time.⁶ For severely cost-burdened low-income households, spending an outsized share of household income on rent cuts into their ability to purchase basic needs such as food, healthcare, child care, and transportation costs, and puts them at risk of becoming homeless.⁷

Figure 2. Lowest Income Renter Households Remain Disproportionately Cost Burdened in California



Source: California Housing Partnership analysis of 2022 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) PUMS data with HUD income levels. Methodology was adapted from NCHC zip methodology.
*Households are cost burdened if they spend 30% or more of household income on housing costs and severely cost burdened if they spend more than 50%.

Figure 3. Racist Limitations on Opportunity and Equity Lead to Significant Income Gaps by Race



Source: California Housing Partnership analysis of 2022 one-year American Community Survey (ACS) PUMS data with HUD income levels.

Faced with persistently high housing costs and high levels of inflation, lower income households struggle to afford necessities like food, clothes, and healthcare.⁸ In California, more than one in three households struggle to meet their basic needs—with households of color disproportionately impacted.⁹ Severely cost-burdened households have even less to spend on these basic necessities, a disparity that contributes to more negative health and educational outcomes, particularly for children.¹⁰ The adverse effects of severe cost burden are experienced most strongly by the state's Black, Latino, and Indigenous renter households, who have disproportionately lower incomes and experience the highest shares of severe cost burden.¹¹

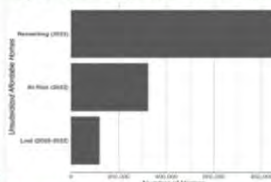
Historically racist policies and ongoing discrimination have resulted in racial income and wealth inequality in California—with Black, Latino, Native American, and Pacific Islander communities particularly impacted.¹² Figure 3 demonstrates the economic inequality of various racial and ethnic groups across the state. Further, accounting for housing costs and safety net benefits, poverty rates are highest amongst Latino and Black households.¹³ As a result of spending a disproportionate share of income on housing, many households are only one missed paycheck or unexpected medical bill away from being forced to move much further from work and essential services or even being forced to live in their vehicles or on the streets.¹⁴

Black, Latino, and Indigenous renter households...have disproportionately lower incomes and experience the highest shares of severe cost burden

Unsubsidized Affordable Housing

Unsubsidized affordable housing includes those properties where, due to some combination of the location and condition of the building, rents are affordable to low-income households. California's unsubsidized affordable housing stock is by far its largest source of affordable housing, providing over 300,000 more homes affordable to low-income households than the state's entire subsidized housing stock (about 864,000 multifamily unsubsidized affordable homes compared to about 528,000 subsidized homes). However, between 2020 and 2022, just over 120,000 unsubsidized homes in California became unaffordable to a low-income household. Of the remaining affordable homes in unsubsidized properties, the Partnership estimates that approximately 324,000 homes are at risk of losing affordability in the near term – see Figure 4.¹⁷

Figure 4. Over 120,000 Affordable Homes Lost



Source: California Housing Partnership, California Naturally-Occurring Affordable Homes At Risk Report 2023, March 2023.

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California

Across California, there is a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to extremely low-income households (ELI), whose incomes are at or below the poverty guideline or 30% of their area median income (AMI). Many of these households are severely cost burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing. Severely cost burdened poor households are more likely than other renters to sacrifice other necessities like healthy food and healthcare to pay the rent, and to experience unstable housing situations like evictions.

KEY FACTS

1,308,328
OR
22%

Renter households that are extremely low income

-998,510

Shortage of rental homes affordable and available for extremely low income renters

\$29,350

Maximum income for 4-person extremely low income household (state level)

\$87,877

Annual household income needed to afford a two-bedroom rental home at HUD's Fair Market Rent.

78%

Percent of extremely low income renter households with severe cost burden

EXTREMELY LOW INCOME RENTER HOUSEHOLDS

Category	Percentage
In Labor Force	37%
Disabled	13%
Senior	33%
Single Caregiver	4%
Other	12%

Note: Mutually exclusive categories applied in the following order: senior, disabled, in labor force, enrolled in school, single adult caregiver of a child under 7 or a person with a disability, and other. Thirteen percent of extremely low-income renter households include a single adult caregiver, 49% of whom usually work at least 20 hours per week. Ten percent of extremely low-income renter householders are enrolled in school, 47% of whom usually work at least 20 hours per week. Source: 2021 ACS PUMS

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE HOMES PER 100 RENTER HOUSEHOLDS

Income Level	Homes per 100 Renter Households
At ELI	24
At 50% of AMI	32
At 80% of AMI	66
At 100% of AMI	85

Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2021 ACS PUMS

HOUSING COST BURDEN BY INCOME GROUP

Income Group	Cost Burdened (%)	Severely Cost Burdened (%)
Extremely Low Income	89%	78%
Very Low Income	85%	51%
Low Income	64%	16%
Middle Income	39%	5%

Note: Renter households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs and utilities are cost burdened; those spending more than half of their income are severely cost burdened. Source: NLIHC tabulations of 2021 ACS PUMS

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CALIFORNIA Affordable Housing Needs Report 2023

KEY FINDINGS

1. Median rent in California has increased 38% since 2000 while median renter household income has only increased by 7% (adjusted for inflation).
2. Renters need to earn 2.9 times the state minimum wage to afford average asking rent in California, which increased by 4%.
3. Although California has more than tripled production of new affordable homes in the past four years, the state is only funding 20% of what is needed to meet its goals.
4. California spends twice as much supporting homeowners than renters and only 17% of renter resources are permanent compared to 97% of the support for homeowners.
5. 79% of extremely low-income (ELI) renter households are paying more than half of their income on housing costs compared to 6% of moderate-income renter households.
6. Black renter households are 41% more severely cost burdened than white renter households.

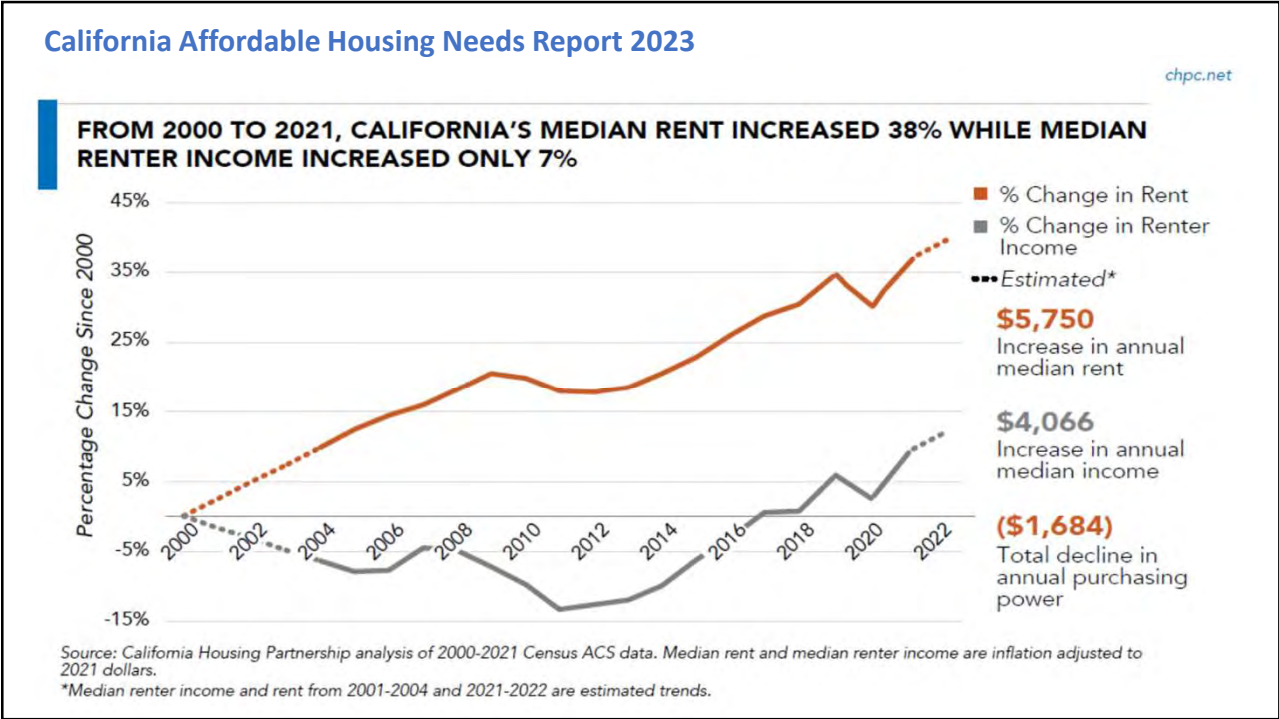
POLICY SOLUTIONS

Fund affordable housing and homelessness solutions at scale by:

1. Investing \$7.9 billion in the 2023/2024 budget as requested by a broad coalition.
2. Placing AB 1657 (Wicks), an affordable housing bond, on the 2024 ballot.
3. Develop an on-going revenue source at the scale needed over 10 years.
4. Reduce the cost of developing affordable homes by a) applying the welfare property tax exemption at the time a property is dedicated to affordable housing; b) making state funds available during construction to reduce interest costs; and c) capping disproportionately large state monitoring fees.

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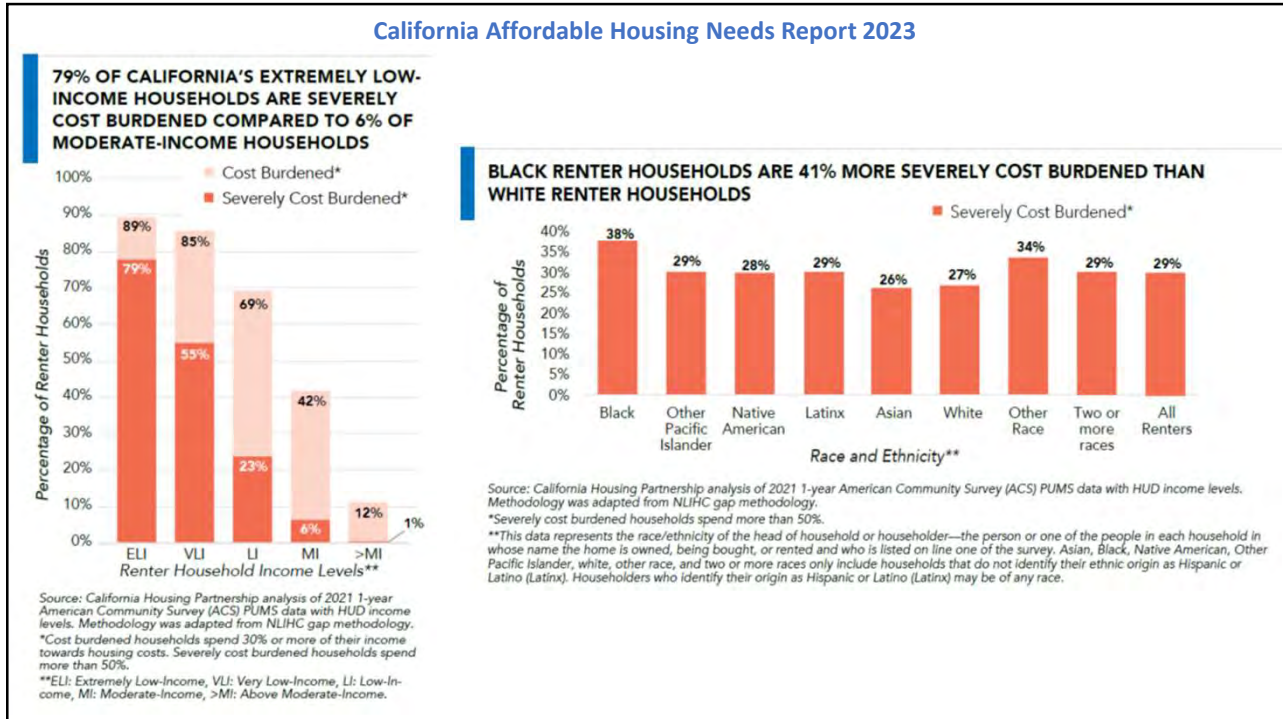
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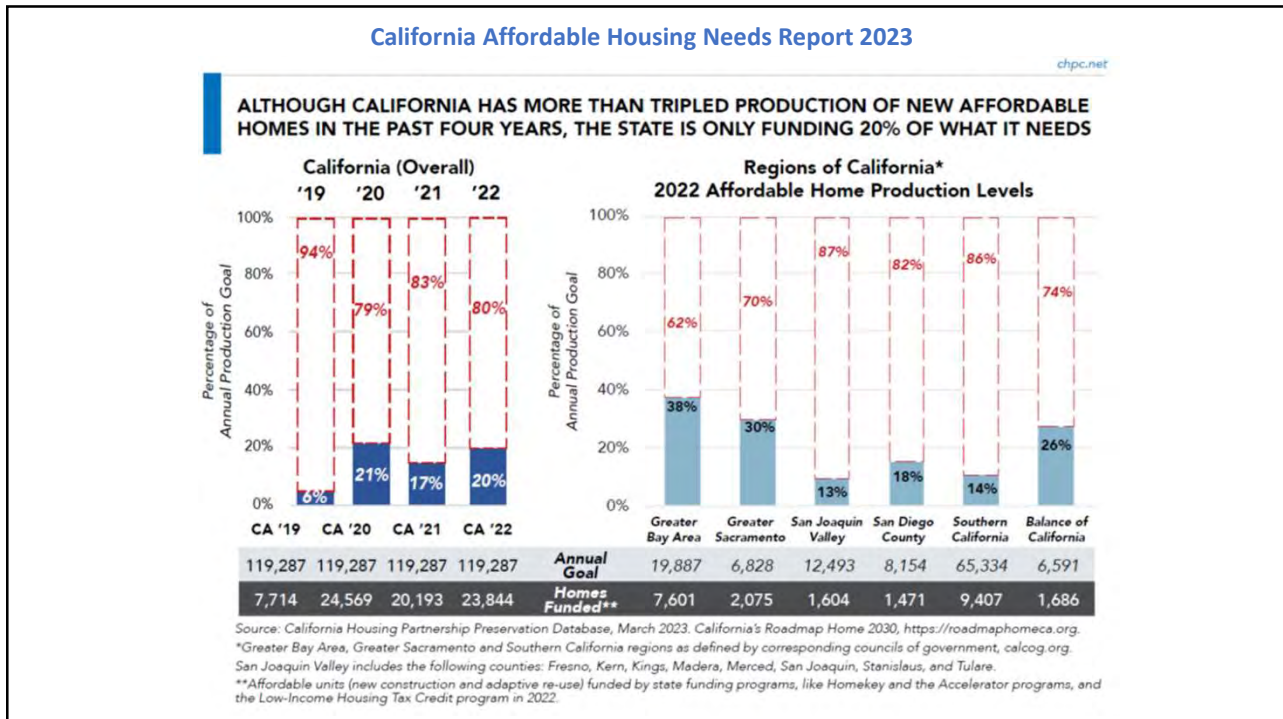
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SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY 2023 Affordable Housing Needs Report



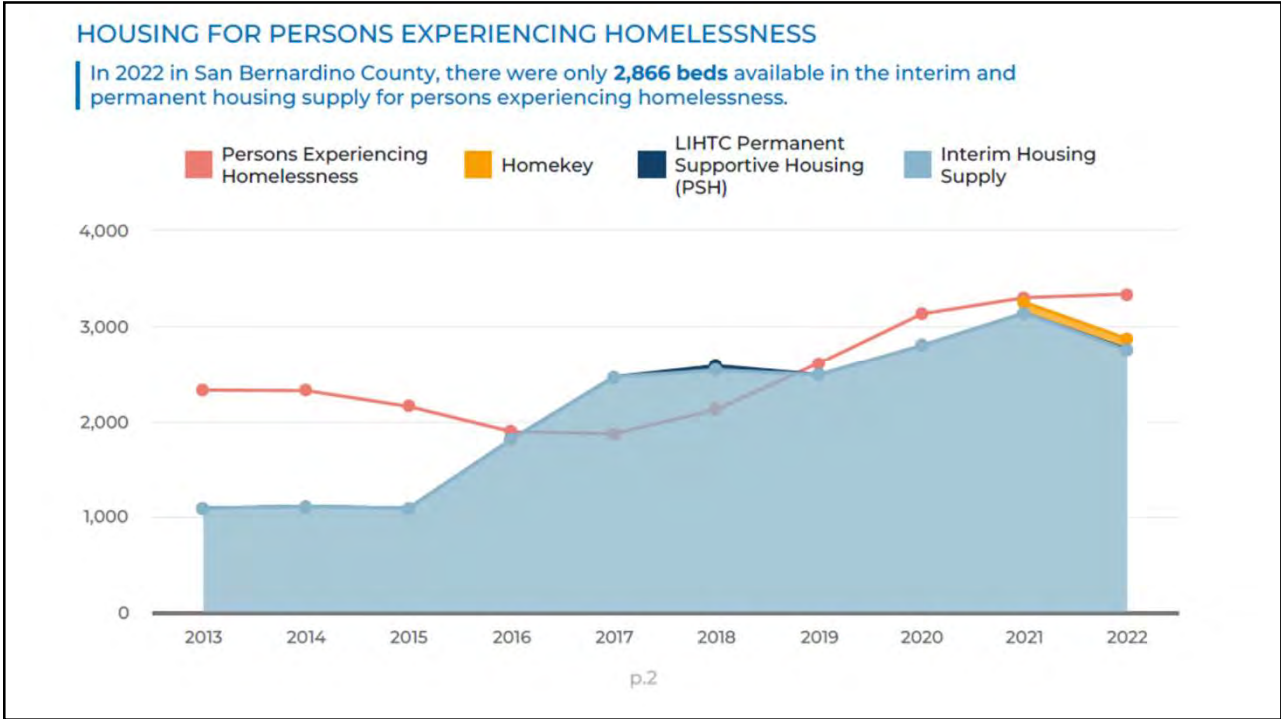
California
Housing
Partnership
*California's Experts on Affordable
Housing Finance, Advocacy & Policy*

KEY FINDINGS

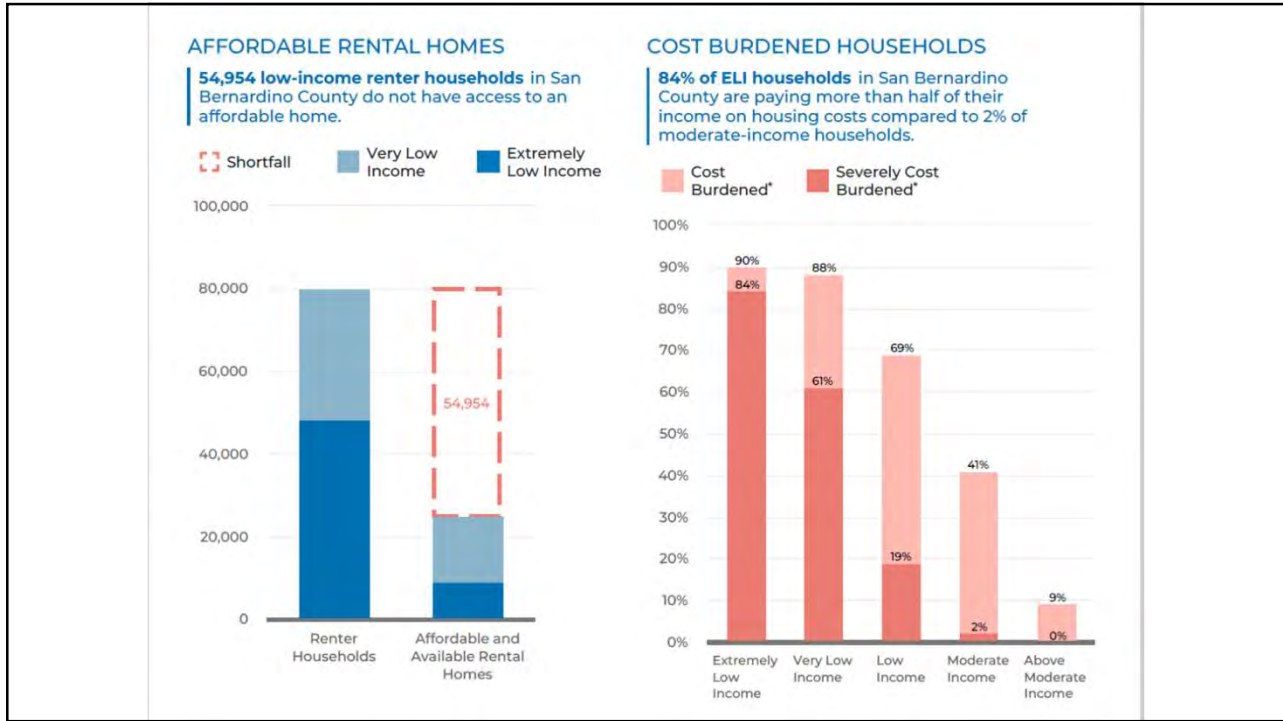
- Renters in San Bernardino County need to earn \$36.36 per hour - **2.3 times** the state minimum wage - to afford the average monthly asking rent of \$1,891.
- **54,954** low-income renter households in San Bernardino County do not have access to an affordable home.
- State and federal funding for housing production and preservation in San Bernardino County is \$196 million, a **115% increase** from the year prior.
- **84%** of extremely low-income households in San Bernardino County are paying more than half of their income on housing costs compared to 2% of moderate-income households.
- In 2022 in San Bernardino County, there were only **2,866 beds** available in the interim and permanent housing supply for persons experiencing homelessness.

CHPC.NET/HOUSINGNEEDS | MAY 2023

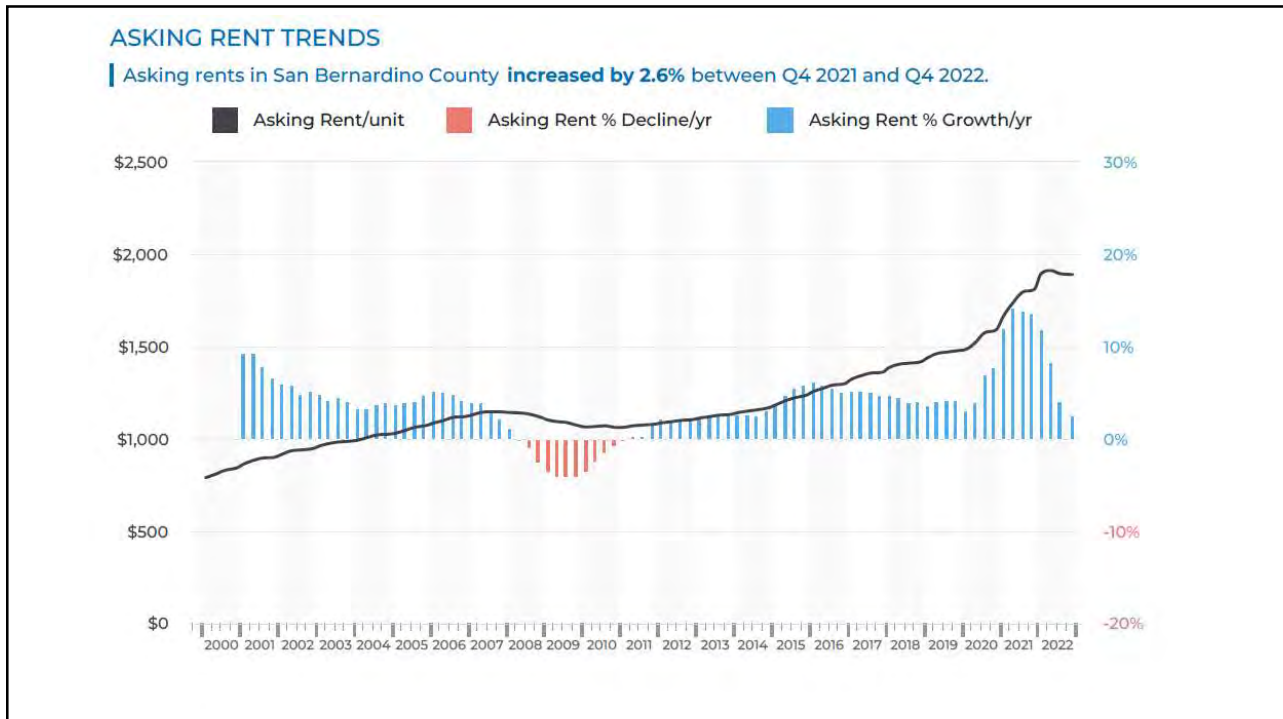
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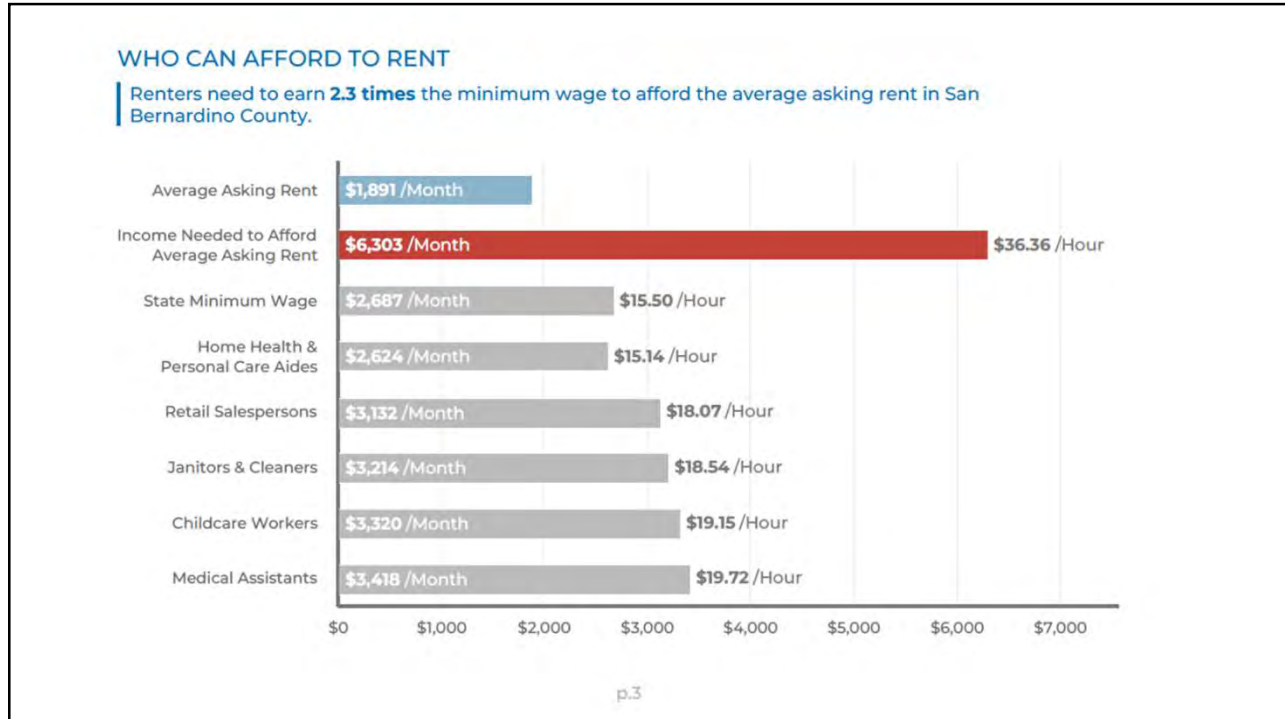
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Priced Out: Homelessness Rises Faster Where Rent Exceeds a Third of Income

- Communities where people spend more than 32 percent of their income on rent can expect a more rapid increase in homelessness.
- Income growth has not kept pace with rents, leading to an affordability crunch with cascading effects that, for people on the bottom economic rung, increases the risk of homelessness.
- The areas that are most vulnerable to rising rents, unaffordability and poverty hold 15 percent of the U.S. population – and 47 percent of people experiencing homelessness.

In pricey coastal markets including New York, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle, rising rents have created a no-win situation for many financially strapped renters. Although incomes in those markets tend to be higher than the national median, income growth has not kept pace with rents, leading to an affordability crunch with cascading effects: Some high-income renters who typically rent more expensive apartments turn to lower-priced rentals, pushing middle-income renters into even less expensive housing. The lowest earners are forced to work multiple jobs, find multiple roommates and otherwise struggle to make ends meet. Renters on the bottom rung are at risk of falling completely off the housing ladder if their rents rise even a small amount.

In those pricey coastal markets, renters earning the area’s median income already spend more than 32 percent of their income for rentals priced at the median market rate, crossing that critical second threshold and entering territory in which they should expect local homeless numbers to more rapidly balloon. In Los Angeles, for example, if affordability worsens by 2 percentage points – if renters are required to spend 51 percent of their income on a typical apartment, up from 49 percent at the time of this analysis – the number of homeless is likely to rise by an additional 4,227 people, or 6 percent above estimated 2017 levels.

The areas most vulnerable to rising rents, unaffordability and poverty hold 15 percent of the U.S. population – and 47 percent of people experiencing homelessness.

054

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When Renters Rise, Cities Thrive

The United States is increasingly a renter nation, especially since the foreclosure crisis. Today, 107 million people live in renter households, and renters are contributing ever more to the economic, social, and cultural vitality of neighborhoods and cities. They could be contributing even more if it were not for skyrocketing rents and stagnant wages. When the rent is too high, little is left over for basics like food, transportation, health care, and education. Millions of families are increasingly at risk of eviction and homelessness.

As incomes drop, cost burdens rise. Since 2000, renters have seen:

11% decline in median income ****

57% increase in cost-burdened households

Women of color continue to face the steepest burdens.

Share of renters paying more than 30% of income on housing by race and gender

Group	2000	2015
Women of color	50%	61%
White women	45%	52%
Men of color	36%	49%
White men	29%	41%

51% Renters are the majority in the largest 100 cities...

...but renters nationwide are burdened by rising rents and low wages.

51% pay too much for housing*

- Renters already contribute about **\$1.5 trillion** each year to the national economy.**
- If rents were more affordable, renters and the nation would be much better off.

Nationally, they are 35% of the population, an increase of 27% since 2000.

If all renters paid only what they could afford on housing...

...they would have an extra **\$124 billion** to spend in the community each year, or

Everyone would be better off, and racial inequities would shrink.

\$6,200 per household ***

This would cover the basics for a three-person household, like:

- 90% of an entire food budget,
- 63% of the cost of child care,
- nearly all transportation costs, or
- 66% of the cost of tuition at a public four-year university.

Increase in yearly disposable income by race:

Race	Increase
White	7%
Black	13%
Latino	11%
Asian or Pacific Islander	7%
Native American	8%
Mixed/Other	10%

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Report: Renters contributed \$5.2 billion to Inland Empire economy

By **NEIL NISPEROS** | nnisperos@scng.com | Daily Bulletin
April 1, 2015 at 12:41 a.m.

Renters are rocking the Inland Empire economy, to the tune of billions of dollars, according to a new report.

Apartment business in the Inland Empire has contributed \$5.2 billion to the regional economy in 2013 – from which the latest data is available, according to [The National Multifamily Housing Council \(NMHC\)](#) and the [National Apartment Association \(NAA\)](#).

RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO-ONTARIO CA

Riverside

Riverside apartments and their residents contribute **\$32.8B** to the metro economy annually, supporting **171.8K** jobs.

434.9K
Apartment Residents

Spending from Riverside's apartment residents contributes \$28.7B to the local economy each year (including \$3.3B in taxes), creating 162K jobs.

185.9K
Apartment Homes

The operation of Riverside's apartment homes contributes \$1.7B to the local economy each year (including \$457.7M in property taxes), creating 3K jobs.

29%
Share of Riverside's Apartments Built Before 1980


The renovation and repair of apartments helps preserve Riverside's older more affordable units, contributing \$598M to the local economy annually and creating 3K jobs.

Age of Stock

Age Group	Percentage
Before 1959	6%
1960 - 1979	23%
1980 - 1999	42%
2000 or Later	29%

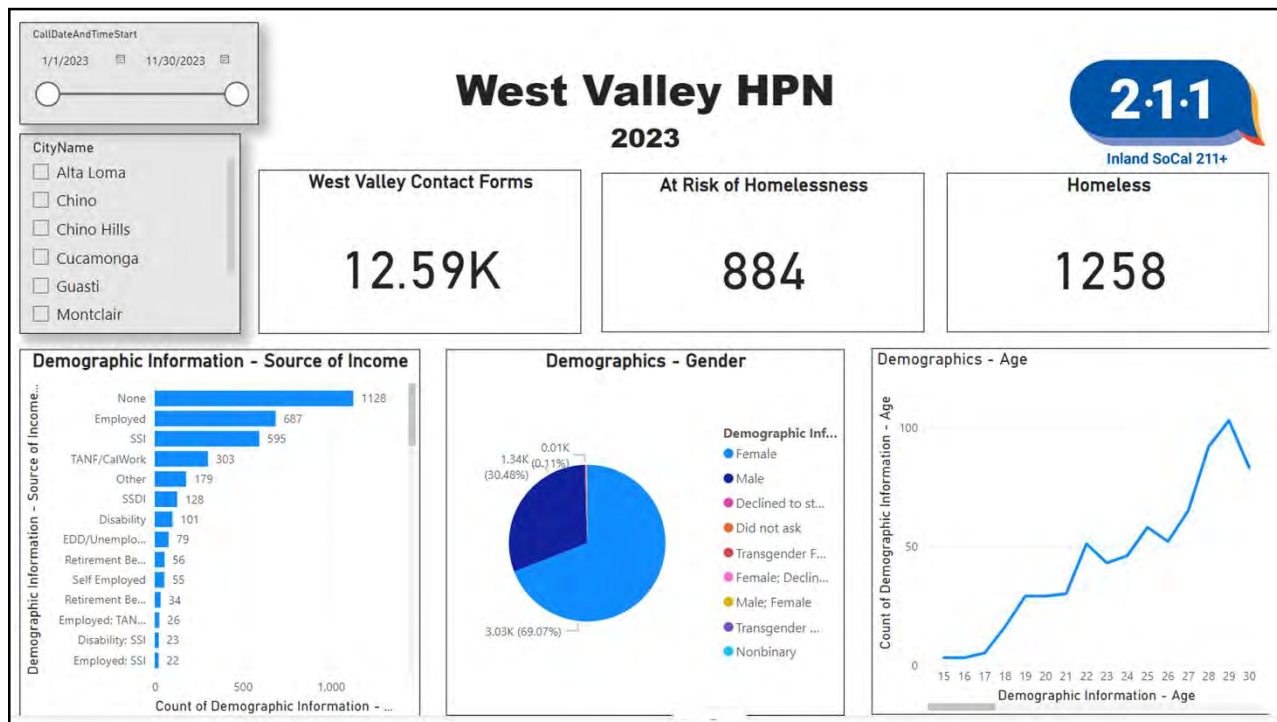
3K
New Apartments Needed Annually

Apartment demand is growing and the industry needs to keep up. However, producing enough new apartments to meet demand requires new development approaches, more incentives and fewer restrictions. Riverside needs to build 3K new apartment homes each year to meet demand. Apartment construction contributes \$817.6M to Riverside's economy annually, creating 4K jobs.

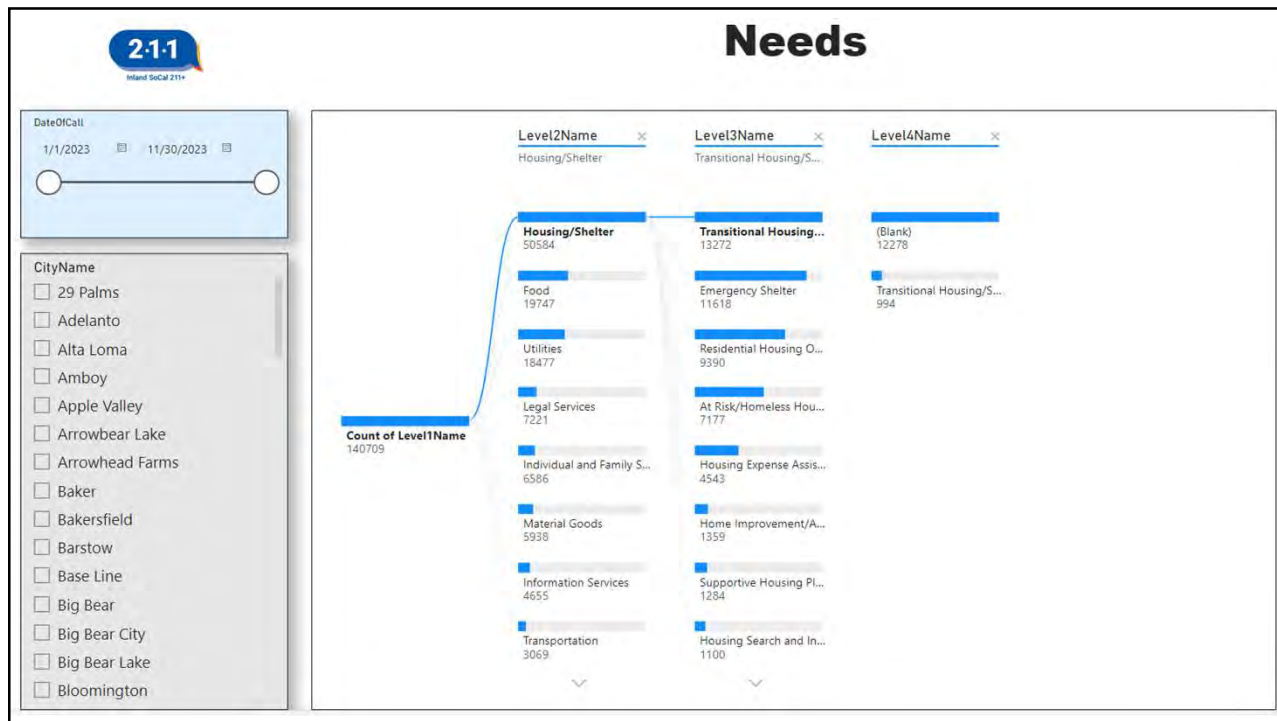


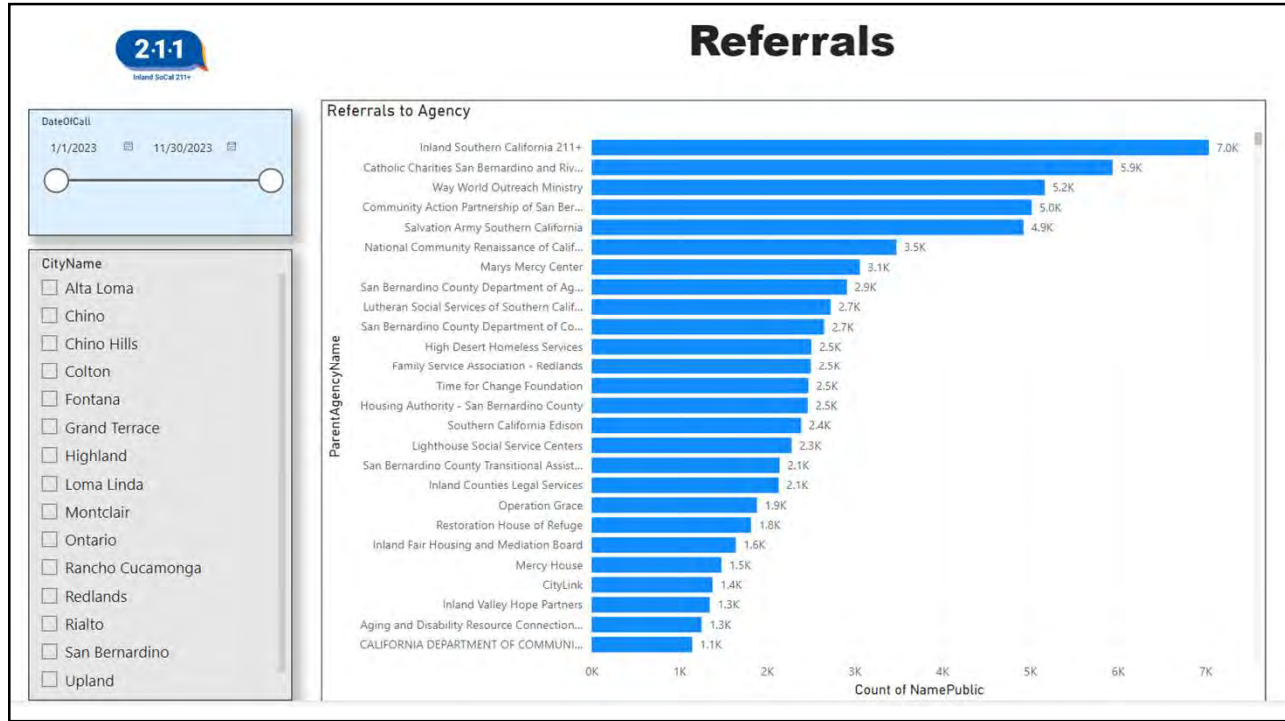
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Office of HOMELESS SERVICES
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

POINT in TIME COUNT 2024

Volunteers Needed

The PITC is a critical survey to secure grant funding, as well as other resources for local communities to assist individuals who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

VOLUNTEERS WILL:

- Attend a virtual training, available through the SBCHP website.
- Be deployed in teams to survey individuals using the Survey 123 mobile application, a smart phone is required.
- Hand-out backpacks filled with essential items.

Help count the unsheltered and make a difference

JAN 25 THURSDAY

To volunteer, please scan QR code. For more information, please visit: sbchp.sbcounty.gov

When will the 2024 PITC take place?

The San Bernardino City & County CoC 2024 Point-in-Time Count will consist of two components:

- **The sheltered count will take place from sunset on Wednesday, January 24th to sunrise on Thursday, January 25th**
- **The unsheltered count will take place beginning at sunrise on Thursday, January 25th**

West Valley Regional Volunteer Training PITC 2024

When: Wednesday, January 10, 2024, 1:30 PM - 3:30 PM
Location: Microsoft Teams Meeting

When: Wednesday, January 10, 2024, 5:30 PM - 7:30 PM
Location: Microsoft Teams Meeting

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Sheltered PITC Notification to HMIS Participating Agencies

Greetings HMIS Participating Agencies,

The County of San Bernardino, Office of Homeless Services, will be conducting the annual Sheltered Point in Time Count (PIT) of all persons utilizing shelters, transitional housing and safe havens on the **evening of Wednesday, January 24, 2024 into the morning of Thursday, January 25, 2024.** The PIT includes population data (number of households and persons), as well as subpopulation data (number of chronically homeless clients, clients with a mental illness, etc.). **Please make sure that all client information is entered into HMIS to ensure data is accurate for the sheltered PIT count.**

Thank you and please let us know if you have any questions or concerns.

Your HMIS Team,

DBH-HMISHelpdesk@hss.sbcounty.gov

Office of Homeless Services
560 Hospitality Lane, Suite 200
San Bernardino, Ca. 92415

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Greetings Community Partners,

In preparation for the 2024 Homeless Sheltered Count, we want to reach out to you to see if you know of any additional **Emergency Shelter and/or Transitional Housing** projects, other than those that are noted on the attached San Bernardino Continuum of Care Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Projects, that should be included in the 2024 Sheltered Count.

If you are aware of additional project(s) that meet Housing and Urban Development (HUD) criteria for Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects, please send an email to Christy Hamilton at hamiltonchristy317@gmail.com and Jonathan Garay at Jonathan.Garay@hss.sbcounty.gov.

Please include the following information in your email:

1. Name of Agency
2. Name of Project
3. Type of Emergency Bed
4. Agency Contact Information
 - a. Agency name
 - b. Primary staff member name
 - c. Phone number
 - d. Email address

Emergency Beds that are included in the Sheltered Count must meet the following HUD categories:

- **Facility-based:** Beds (including cots or mats) located in a residential homeless assistance facility dedicated for use by persons who are homeless.
- **Voucher:** Beds located in a hotel or motel and made available by the homeless assistance project through vouchers or other forms of payment.
- **Other:** Beds located in a church or other facility not dedicated for use by persons who are homeless

Transitional beds that are included in the Transitional Housing Count must meet the following HUD definition:

- **Transitional Housing:** A project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months.

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SBC&C 2024 Point-in-Time Count

I am sending this email to HPN Regional Chair and Co-Chairs to follow up on a previous ask regarding our youth survey next Spring. (not the Point in Time Count in January).

Ruben Mendoza and I are looking for potential locations in your regions for us to have pop ups at to help do the youth survey in the Spring. I know you are all reservoirs of knowledge so we were wondering if we could get any information in that regard. What sites or places in your local community would be good?

Thank you all very much and have a blessed day. Thank you all for your wonderful work for the unhoused and for our precious youth!

Another ask from folks is the following:

Please provide 3-5 hotspots in your region in which youth and young adults experiencing homelessness tend to congregate in order to assist out PITC+ efforts in January.

Warmly,
Christian T. Shaughnessy
Youth Leadership Coordinator
 Family Assistance Program
christians@familyassist.org
 909-297-8867

Ruben Mendoza, Housing Associate
Uplift San Bernardino at the Making Hope Happen Foundation
 Email: ruben.mendoza@makinghope.org
 Office: (909) 245-1454 x105
 Cell: (909) 258-5120

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SBC&C CoC 2023 Point-in-Time Count & Survey

440 (10.5%) of Total # of Homeless Persons Were Identified in West End Cities

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	+/- 2022
West Valley Region	128 (-12)	312 (+59)	440	+47 (12%)
Chino	0	28	28	+5
Chino Hills	0	4	4	0
Montclair	0	71	71	+34
Ontario	80	107	187	-6
Rancho Cucamonga	0	70	70	+23
Upland	48	32	80	-9

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