

# *1000 Person Plan to Address Homelessness in Berkeley*

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HEALTH, HOUSING AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

APRIL 30, 2019

# Background and Scope

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- Responds to a Council Referral from April 4, 2017
- 10 years of comprehensive data
- Alignment with City of Oakland and EveryOne Home Strategic Plans

# Guiding Principles and Goals

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1. Respond to original Council referral to end homelessness for 1000 people.
2. Inform Council how to achieve *'functional zero'*
3. Align with City's Strategic Plan goals:
  - Goal #2 -- Create affordable housing and support services for our most vulnerable community members
  - Goal #4 -- Champion and demonstrate social and racial equity
  - Goal #6 -- Provide an efficient and financially-healthy City government

# Key findings

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#1: Berkeley's Homeless Population is Growing, and the annual need is larger than 1000 people:

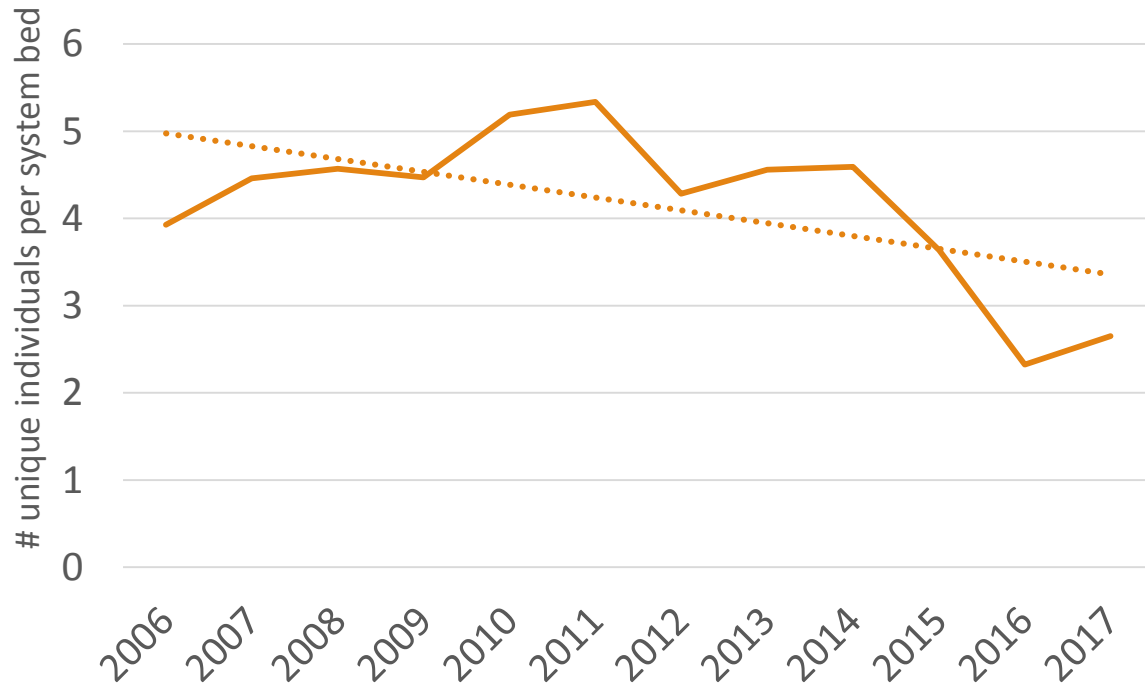
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Single-Night Count (from point-in-time data)	680	746*	761*	834	972
Annual homeless pop. (estimated)	1387	1522	1553	1701	1983
Percent change from previous count		10%	2%	10%	17%

*\* Estimated from Alameda County counts; Berkeley-specific data not available*

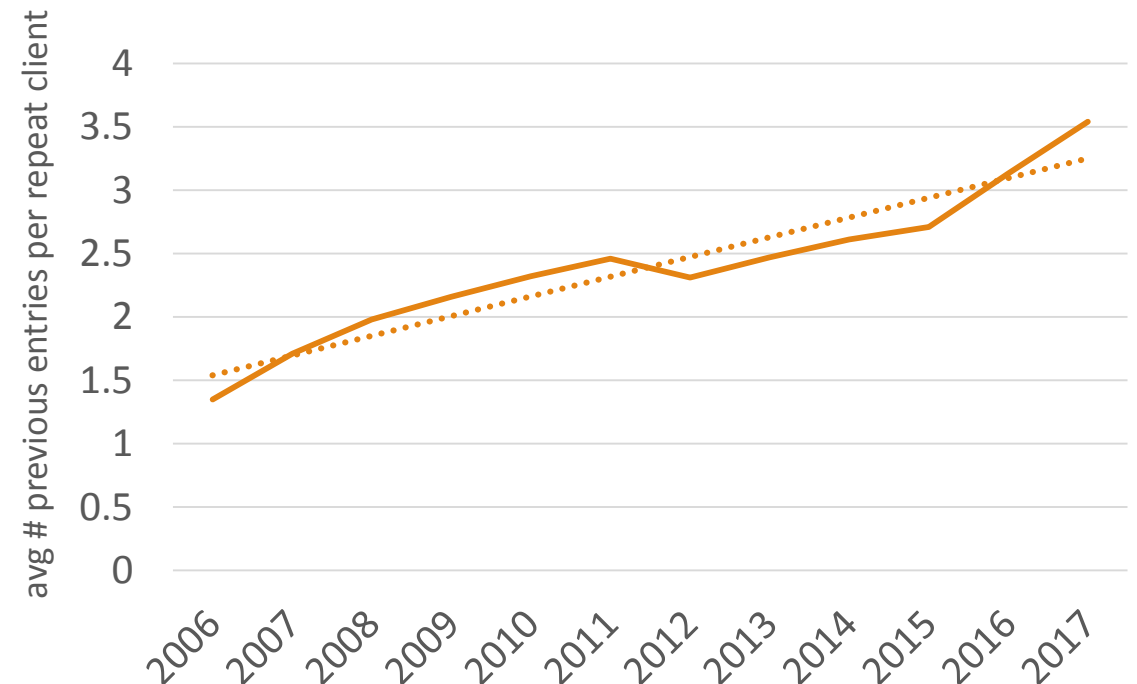
# Key findings

## #2: Berkeley is serving fewer unique people, who are cycling in and out of homelessness:

Fewer unique individuals are using each system bed each year.

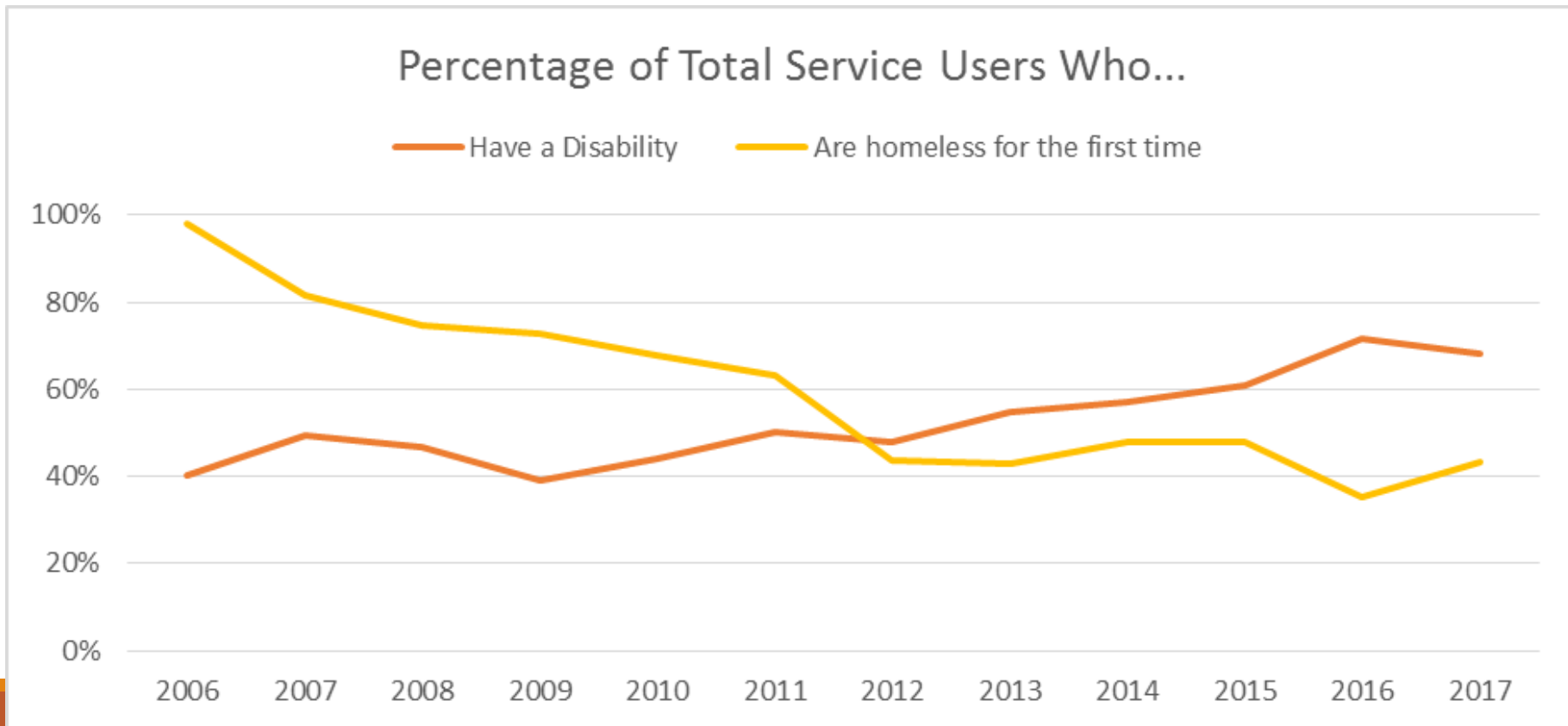


Average # of times each repeat user has previously used the system is increasing.



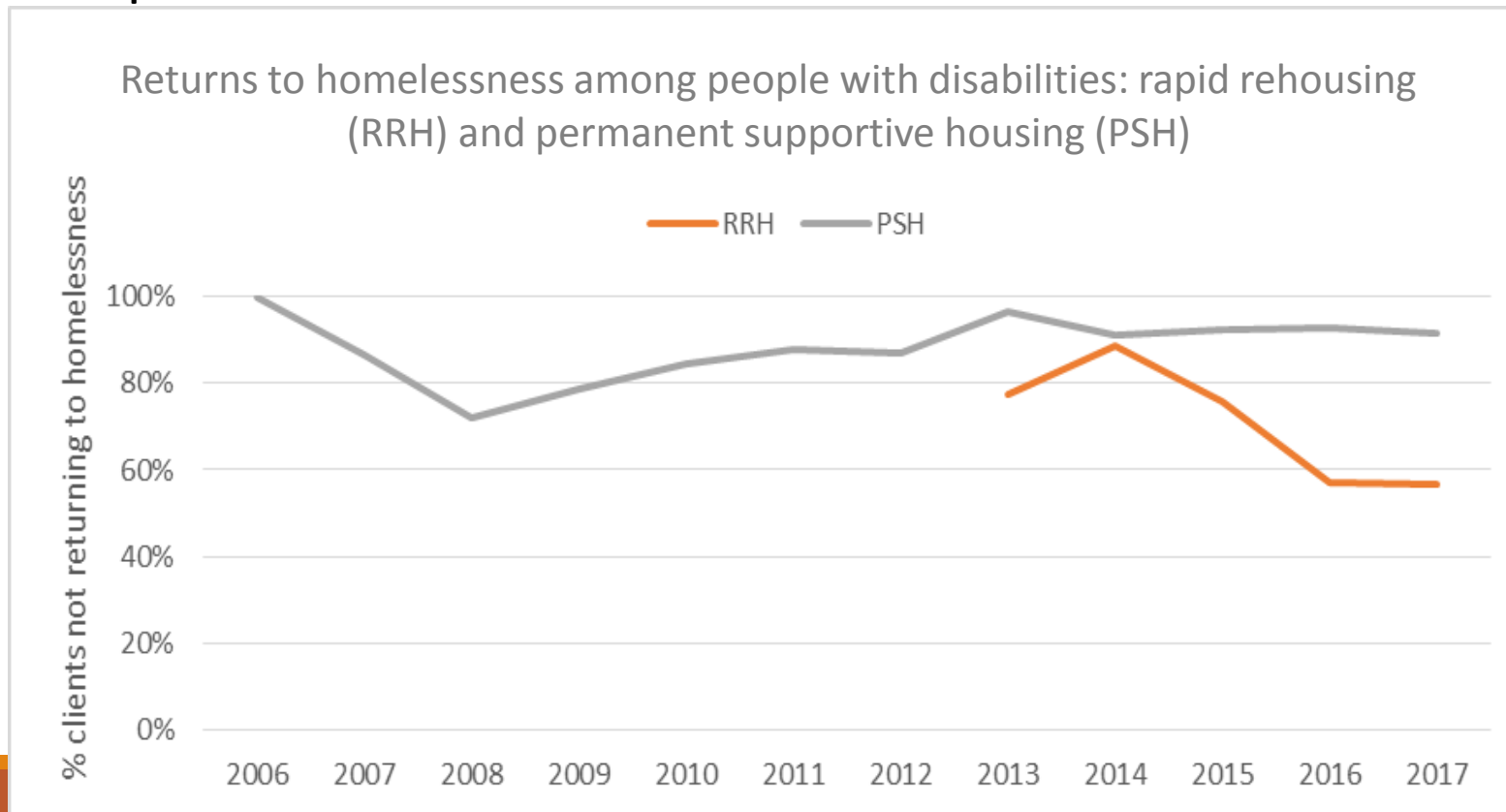
# Key findings

#3: Over time, the composition of Berkeley's homeless population has changed to one that is increasingly disabled and homeless longer.



# Key findings

#4: With the resources Berkeley has available, the City can house high-needs people, but struggles to prevent eventual returns to homelessness



# Conclusion

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Berkeley's homeless services system has insufficient permanent subsidies to appropriately serve the needs of its population, which is generally too poor and too disabled to keep pace with rent on its own in the East Bay's tight, expensive housing market.



# Aligning resources for our need

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We quantify and project costs for five types of interventions:

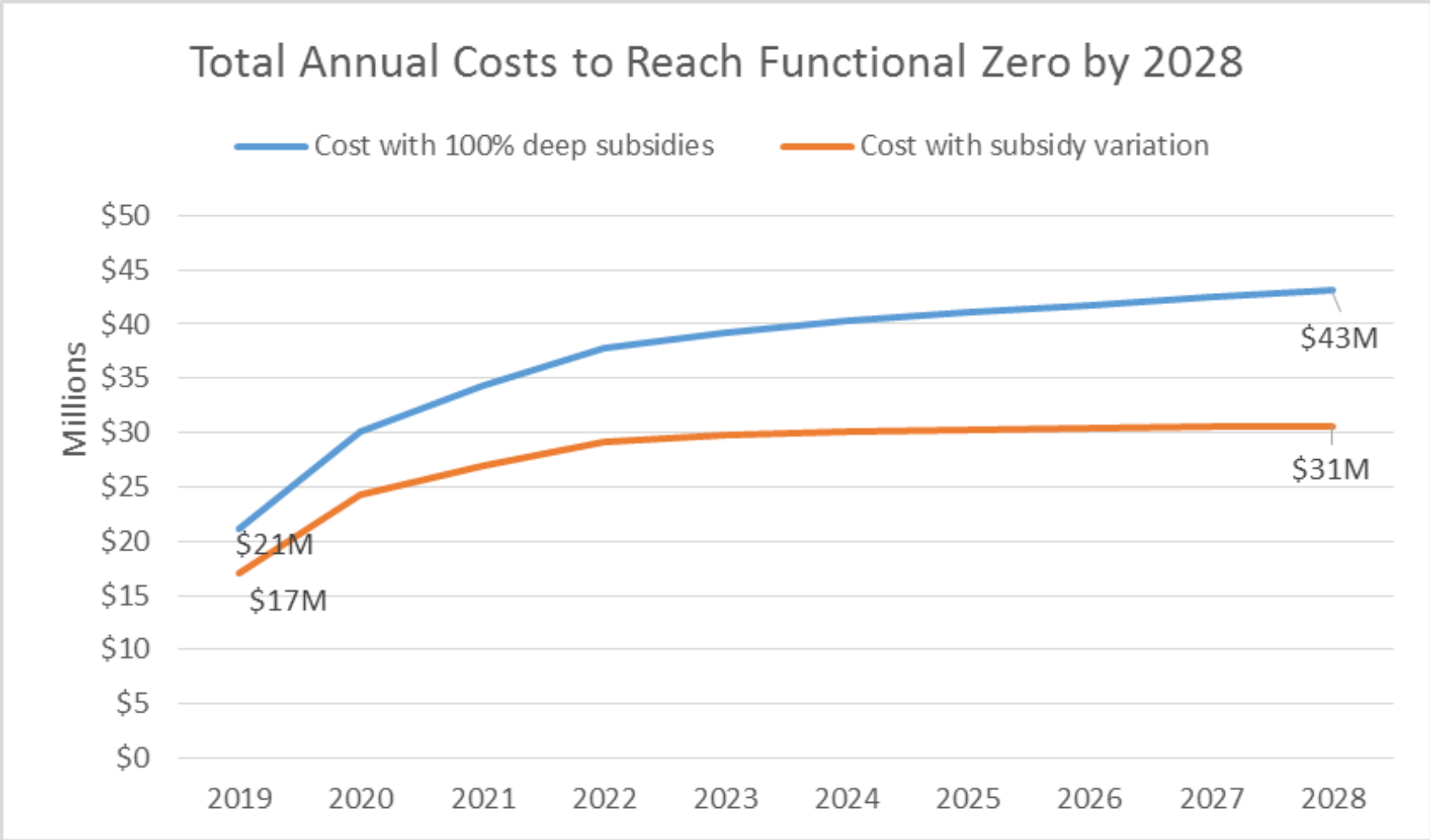
- Targeted homeless prevention
- Light-touch/no financial assistance
- Rapid Rehousing
- Permanent Subsidy, no ongoing services
- Permanent Supportive Housing

All cost estimates are in addition to the general funds Berkeley already spends on homeless services

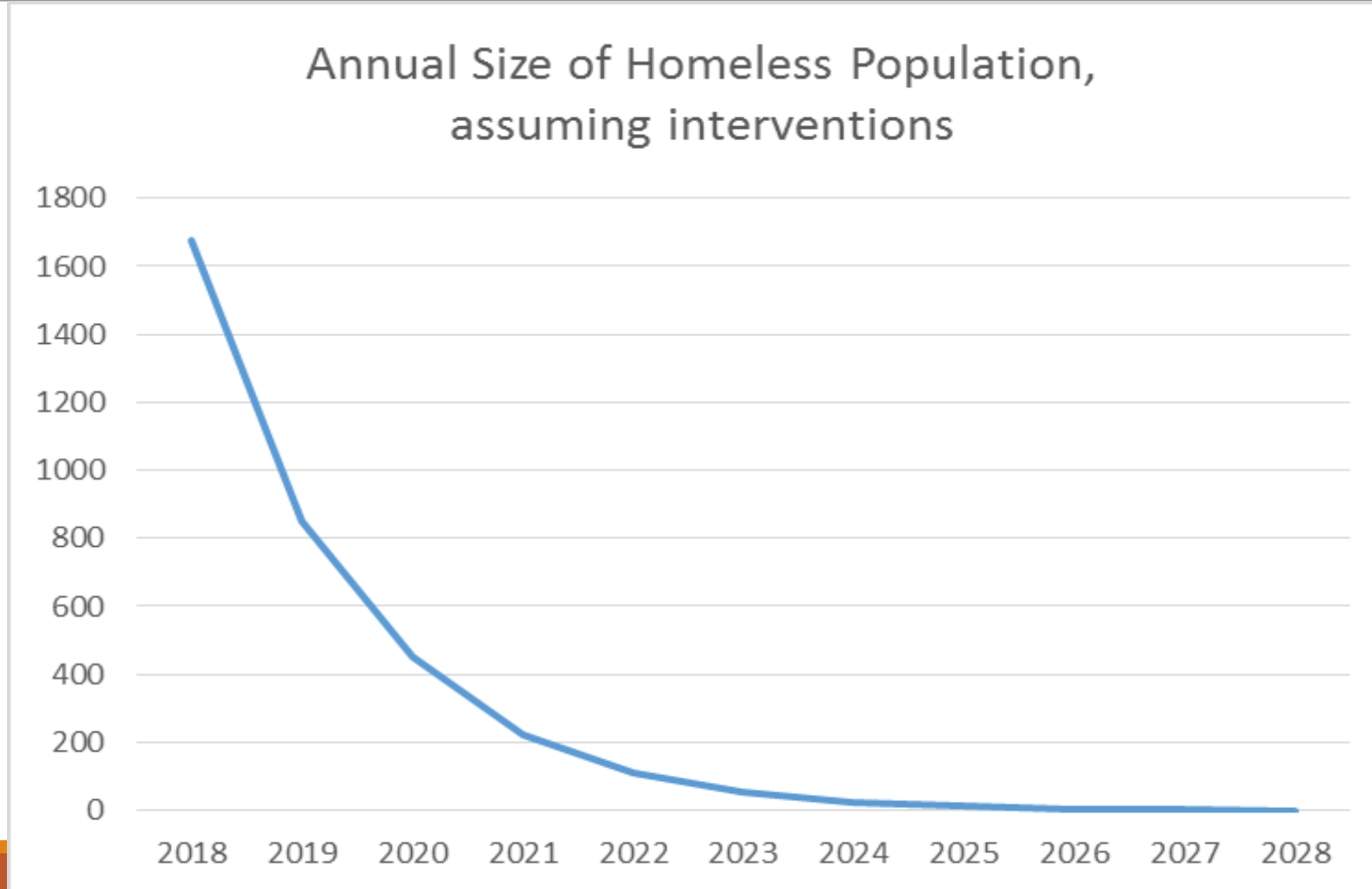
# 1000 Person Plan

Inventory - slots needed	
Targeted homeless prevention slots	295
Light touch, no financial assistance slots	211
Rapid Rehousing slots	211
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) slots	218
Permanently subsidized housing (PH) slots	361
Outreach (FTE)	11
<b>Cost</b> <i>(all line items assume 20% nonprofit admin expenses and associated city staff costs)</i>	
Targeted homeless prevention slots	\$1,326,230
Rapid Rehousing slots	\$2,000,112
PH + PSH subsidies and case management -- 100% deep subsidies*	\$15,347,297
PH + PSH subsidies and case management -- with subsidy variation*	\$11,891,616
Outreach costs	\$891,000
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL COST -- 100% deep subsidies</b>	<b>\$19,564,639</b>
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL COST -- with subsidy variation</b>	<b>\$16,108,958</b>

# Plan for Functional Zero



# Effects



# Staff Strategic Recommendations

1. Transform Berkeley's shelter system into a housing-focused Navigation System.
2. Set a goal of reducing chronic homelessness by 50% by 2023.
3. Enhance the efficacy of homeless prevention resources with pilot interventions specifically targeted to need.
4. Continue to implement changes to Berkeley's Land Use, Zoning, and Development Review Requirements for new housing with an eye towards alleviating homelessness.

