Homelessness in Napa County

Scope
Resources
Issues
Initiatives

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## Point in Time Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheltered</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unsheltered</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>114</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>293</td>
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</tbody>
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HMIS Data for 2015

Total Persons Served:
- 1,198 persons literally or at risk of becoming homeless

Age Distribution:
- 1037 adults over age 18
  - 161 under age 18

Ethnicity:
- 70% non-Hispanic/non-Latino

Veteran Status:
- 68 were veterans

Health Conditions/Vulnerability:
- The majority of persons served had at least one physical or mental health condition, such as mental illness, alcohol and/or drug abuse, chronic health condition, or physical disability
  - Many had three or more conditions
Where do the Homeless Come From?

- The majority of the homeless people surveyed in 2015 are long-term Napa residents
  - 9% lived in Napa County under a year
  - 8% between five and 9 years
  - 20% between 10 and 24 years
  - 41% between 25 and 49 years
    - 23% over 50 years

Demographic Background:

- The majority are male (62% of adults and 55% of children)
  - 13% were under 18
  - 11% were 18-24
  - 60% were 25-54
  - 16% were over 55
HMIS Data Year to Date for 2015

Domestic Violence Experience:
- 19% had past domestic violence experience

Residence Prior to Program Entry:
- 52% of people resided in some form of permanent housing
  - 37% were homeless
- 11% had been discharged from an institutional setting

Income & Benefits:
- 44% of the adults and child head of households had some form of cash income
Housing Types

Programs that house the homeless typically focus on three types of housing:

1) Emergency Shelter: Short-term, low barrier to entry, designed to engage people in services as they move in to long-term housing. Not all homeless need to, or should, enter the emergency shelter system.

2) Rapid Re-Housing: 6-12 months of financial support and case management to help individuals and families become self-sufficient.

3) Permanent Supportive Housing: Long-term financial support and case management for high need individuals and families.
Housing Needs by Type

Family Housing Needs
Of the 33 Families Screened:

- 1 needs permanent supportive housing
  - 27 need rapid re-housing
  - 5 need no housing support
Housing Needs by Type

Individual Housing Needs:

- **398 clients screened**
  - **80 need** Permanent Supportive Housing
    - **263 need** Rapid Re-Housing
    - **55 need** no Housing Support
SHELTERS:

- HOPE Center – Day use drop in center – The “Front Door” to services. Averages 50-70 people a day.
  - Samaritan Family Center - 28 beds
  - South Napa Shelter – 62 beds
  - Napa Emergency Women’s Services – 14 beds
- Winter Shelter (open November 15 – April 15) - 55 beds
Housing Resources

Rapid Rehousing
Community Action Napa Valley

NorthBay Veteran’s Resource Center

Napa PD Homeless Outreach

NEWS

Permanent Supportive Housing
(all programs are at 100% occupancy)

- Buckelew Programs 11 beds
- Veterans Home of California 2 beds
- Community Action of Napa Valley 3 beds
- Family Service of Napa Valley 8 beds
- Housing Authority of the City of Napa 11 beds
- Hartle Court Progress Foundation 17 beds

Total 52 beds
What Does the Future Hold

System Changes That:

- Increase the focus on evidence based practices
  - Increase cooperation
  - Decrease duplication
- Target Chronically homeless
- Use shelter systems as conduits rather than destinations
- Decrease length of stays
  - Targeted entry

A Focus On:

- Holistic approaches
- Greater community involvement
- Braiding funding
- Identifying and using new funding sources (ACA)