



SUTTER YUBA
**HOMELESS
CONSORTIUM**

2021 Annual Report

FORWARDYuba**Sutter**
Creating Opportunities



RESPONDING TO HOMELESSNESS

PREPARED BY

SUTTER YUBA HOMELESS CONSORTIUM

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INTRODUCTION

Homeless Services Timeline

In 1990, the Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium (SYHC) was created in response to an increase in homelessness in connection to substance use. Various groups and agencies in the community started meeting to identify solutions, and Pathways, a local substance use treatment provider, was selected to initiate a program to address this need. The program was later turned over to The Salvation Army who named the program the Depot Family Crisis Center. The goal of the SYHC was to collaborate with agencies helping all to understand what was being done and where to refer those in need.

1990

In 2006, special funding became available to Continuum's of Care (CoC).

- The Continuum of Care (CoC) Program is designed to promote community wide commitment with the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

With this opportunity available, SYHC reorganized to bring this funding to the region. SYHC hired a team to write a grant to become an official CoC. The SYHC was awarded this grant funding, which supported the implementation of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

**2006
to
2016**

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) required that CoC's have structured meetings, focus on data collection, and monitor system performance measures. Since implementation, the SYHC has continued to meet all of these requirements and maintain it's HUD recognition as a CoC.

The CoC has been awarded local dollars to maintain a consultant to help with planning and conduct the annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count. This count is an official homeless count of the region, and can help our community understand the needs of our homeless population. The SYHC took these steps to better organize our local homeless service delivery system and maximize resources in our community to address homelessness.

INTRODUCTION

Homeless Services Timeline

In 2017, the Bi-County Homeless Services (BCH) program was created for general planning of regional efforts addressing homelessness and to unify proposed initiatives. This regional planning group included staff from both Yuba and Sutter Counties, elected officials from the two counties and four cities in the jurisdictions, board members of the Continuum of Care, as well as local law enforcement, and nonprofits.

2017

A Memorandum of Understanding was written and put into effect on the 1st of January 2018, between Yuba County, Sutter County, the City of Yuba City, the City of Marysville, the City of Live Oak and the City of Wheatland, to have a bi-county regional approach to address homelessness.

2018

Yuba County, Sutter County, and SYHC, collaborated through BCH to establish the bi-county strategic plan titled "Forward Yuba Sutter," which identifies program and funding priorities for the region. Five committees were created to address the priorities identified in the strategic plan: Expanding Housing Options, Preventing Homelessness, Creating Safe and Informed Communities, Providing Consistent and Accurate Data, and Funding Homeless Initiatives. The priorities for new projects are analyzed through the lens of this plan. The region does not take a siloed approach, with SHYC and both counties working in collaboration to plan and fund projects.

2019

With a goal of improving efficiency and reducing duplication, in early 2020 the members of the Bi-County Homeless Services Program and SYHC met to discuss a unification of the two groups. Work was completed to restructure SYHC to include a Government Affairs Committee and a reorganization of the existing eight committees. The Government Affairs Committee has taken the place of the Bi-County Homeless Services Program. Work continues to be done to improve the homeless service delivery system in the region. SYHC stakeholder meetings continue to be held monthly, and representatives from a cross-section of agencies, including representatives from both Yuba and Sutter County, businesses, and persons with lived experience attend and provide input.

2020

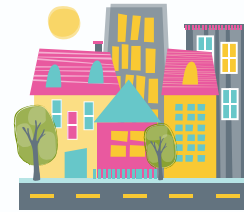
Who We Are

Mission

To coordinate the services of community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, and local governments to provide a continuum of services, and maximize resources to better serve the homeless people of Sutter and Yuba Counties.

Vision

We envision a community where every person has the opportunity to have a safe place to call home



Guiding Principles

- ➔ Collaboration
- ➔ Innovation
- ➔ Compassion

Priorities



- Expand Housing Options
- Prevent Homelessness
- Create Safe and Informed Communities
- Provide Consistent, Accurate Information
- Finance Homeless Initiatives



We are a collection of communities, agencies, and individuals committed to providing support and opportunities to individuals and families experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness in the Sutter and Yuba Bi-County region.

Stakeholders and Partner Agencies and Organizations

City and County Jurisdictions

- City of Live Oak
- City of Marysville
- County of Sutter
- City of Wheatland
- County of Yuba
- City of Yuba City

County Representatives with Expertise from

- Behavioral Health
- Community Development
- Economic Development
- Education
- Employment
- Housing Departments
- Probation/Criminal Justice
- Public Health Department
- Social Services

Local Homeless Continuum of Care: Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium (SYHC)

- Sutter County Administrators Office
- Yuba County Administrators Office
- Sutter County Victim Witness Assistance Program
- Yuba County Victim Services
- Sutter County Board of Supervisors
- Yuba County Board of Supervisors
- Yuba County First Five Commission
- Sutter Yuba Behavioral Health
- Yuba County Office of Education
- Sutter County Superintendent of Schools
- Sutter County Health and Human Services, including Public Health
- Yuba County Health and Human Services, including Public Health
- Sutter County Development Services Department
- Yuba County Community Development
- Sutter County One Stop
- Yuba County One Stop
- Yuba County Probation Department
- Yuba County Sheriff's Department

Housing and Homeless Service Providers

- Bridges to Housing
- Casa de Esperanza
- FREED Center for Independent Living
- Habitat for Humanity
- Hands of Hope
- Regional Emergency Shelter Team (REST)
- The Salvation Army
- Yuba-Sutter-Colusa United Way

County health plans, community clinics and health centers, and other health care providers

- Adventist Health + Rideout
- Ampla Health
- Harmony Health
- Peach Tree Healthcare

Public housing authority

- Regional Housing Authority of Sutter, Nevada, Colusa, and Yuba Counties

Faith-based organizations

- Hope Point Nazarene Church
- Church of Glad Tidings

Education providers and school districts

- E Center Head Start
- Marysville Joint Unified School District
- Yuba City Unified School District

Other partner agencies

- California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.
- Yuba-Sutter Economic Development Corporation

PRIORITY: USING CONSISTENT AND ACCURATE INFORMATION

Objectives

- Inform community
- Make data-driven decisions
- Monitor outcomes

Core Strategies

- Develop common definitions of terms for use by staff and stakeholders
- Develop common set of metrics and methodologies for data collection and analysis
- Conduct additional trainings for staff entering data into HMIS
- Develop policy and procedure manual for using HMIS system
- Identify and implement strategies to improve data quality
- Ensure adequate staffing levels dedicated to data quality, collection and analysis



USING CONSISTENT AND ACCURATE INFORMATION

Milestones

1. ForwardYubaSutter.com was created as a landing page for the Strategic Plan, current data, and links to resources
2. SYHomelessConsortium.org was updated to be more user friendly, and provide monthly regional statistical reports.
3. Policies and procedures for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) have been finalized, and clear expectations for data entry have been established with partner agencies
4. Significant work was done to improve data quality. The CoC has cleaned over 3,000 data entry errors reducing data errors to 13%.
5. Gaps analysis has begun and technical assistance has been requested, in order to have accurate information to inform decision making

What's Happening

PIT Count 2021

Sheltered and Unsheltered

What is Point In Time (PIT)?

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires Continuum of Care's (CoC) to conduct a count of all sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness every other year. The Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium, with the help of partner agencies, conducts a survey with homeless persons throughout Sutter and Yuba counties and submits the data collected to HUD. This is a snapshot of homelessness in our area on one night in January. PIT in 2021 was reflective of those experiencing homelessness on 1/27/21.

How PIT was different in 2021

Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, HUD allowed an alternate dataset to be used, in place of doing a physical count for 2021. The dataset used comes from the CoC's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) providing unduplicated numbers. Instead of physically counting on one night in January, the dataset compiles information on those accessing the Coordinated Entry System between 10/27/20 to 1/27/21. This three month timeline reflects more like a time-lapsed photo than a snapshot, resulting in what appears to be an increase in homelessness in our area, but is rather a result of the difference in collection method.

Total PIT Count

Total Persons experiencing Homelessness: 1074

Sutter: 371

Yuba: 697

Other*: 6

*Persons not claiming residency in Sutter or Yuba counties

PIT Count 2021

Sheltered and Unsheltered

Sheltered

Unsheltered

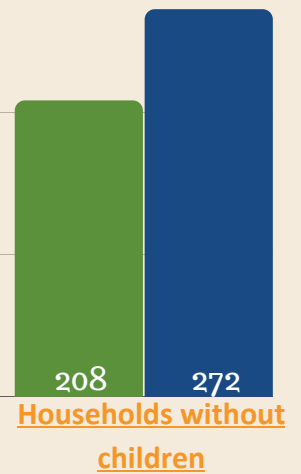
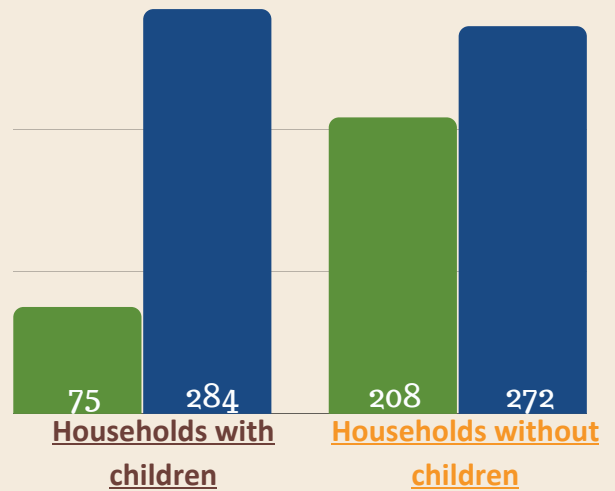
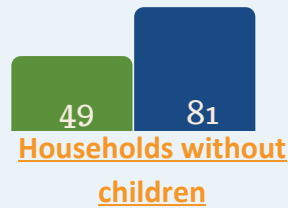
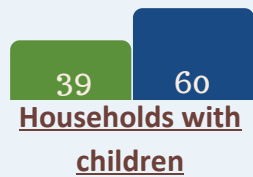
Total Persons

Total Persons experiencing Homelessness: 1074

Total Sutter Persons: 371

Total Yuba Persons: 697

Total Other County Persons: 6



■ Sutter County ■ Yuba County

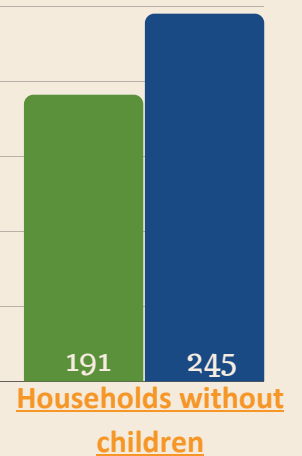
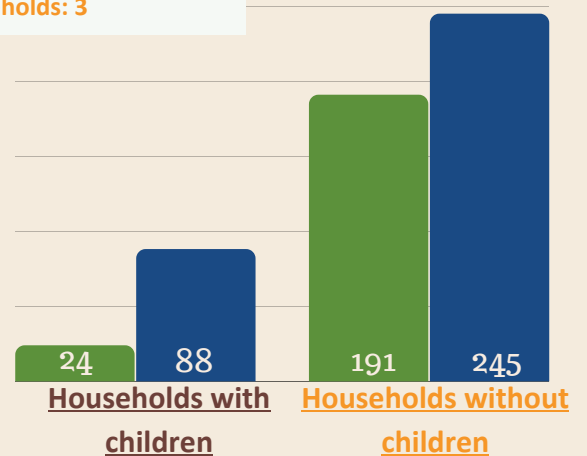
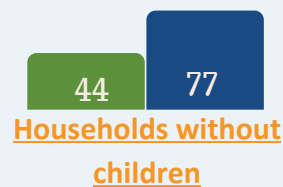
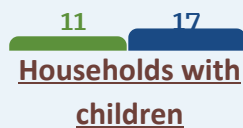
Households

Total households experiencing Homelessness: 700

Total Sutter Households: 270

Total Yuba Households: 427

Total Other County Households: 3



■ Sutter County ■ Yuba County

*All data is self disclosed

PIT Count 2021

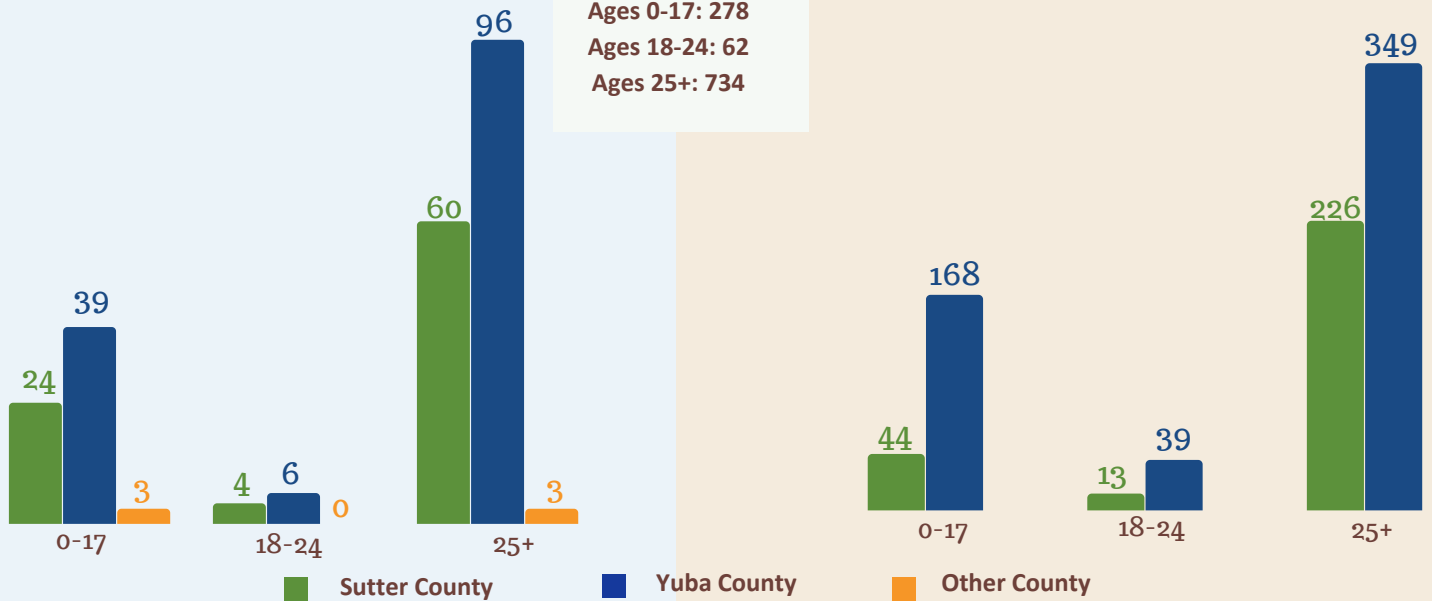
Sheltered and Unsheltered

Sheltered

Unsheltered

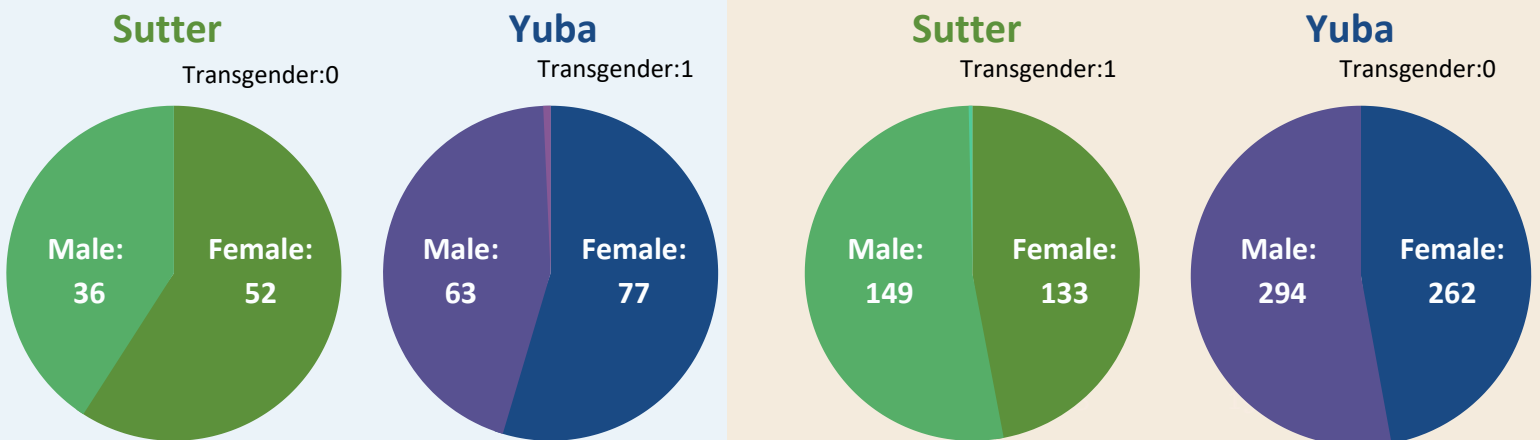
Age

Total Age
 Ages 0-17: 278
 Ages 18-24: 62
 Ages 25+: 734



Gender

Total Gender
 Male: 542
 Female: 530
 Transgender: 2



Other County: 6 Female

PIT Count 2021

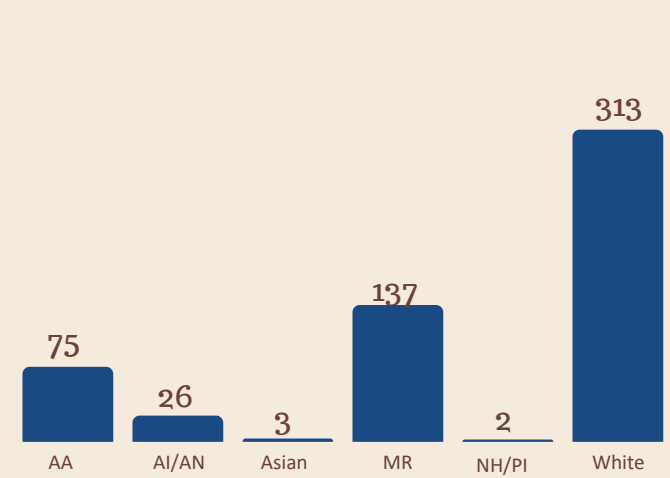
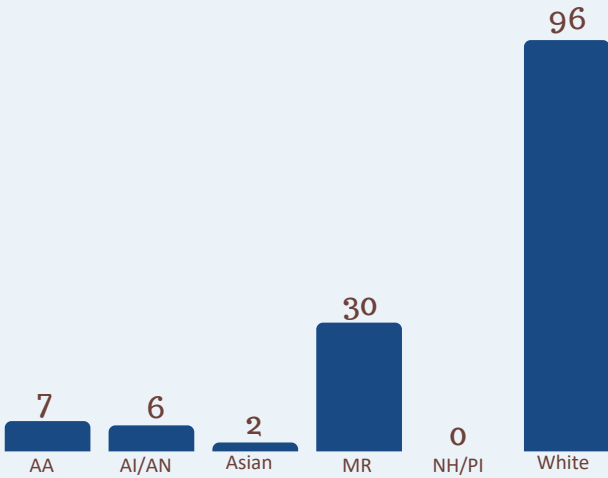
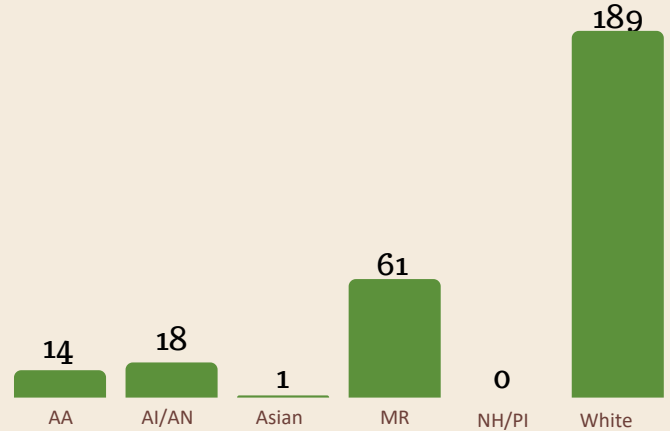
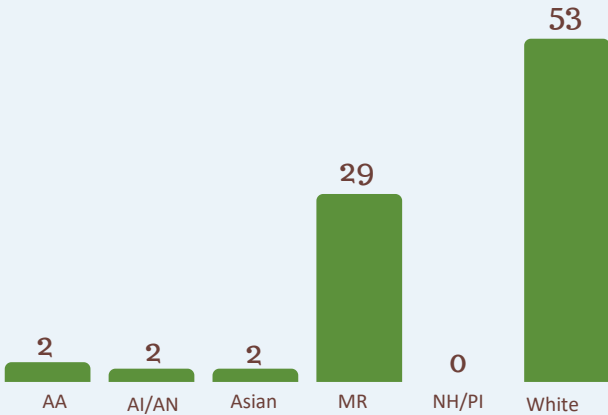
Sheltered and Unsheltered

Sheltered

Unsheltered

Race

Total Race
 AA: 98
 AI/AN: 56
 Asian: 8
 MR: 257
 NH/PI: 2
 White: 653



Other County: 4 AI/AN, 2 White

AA: African American

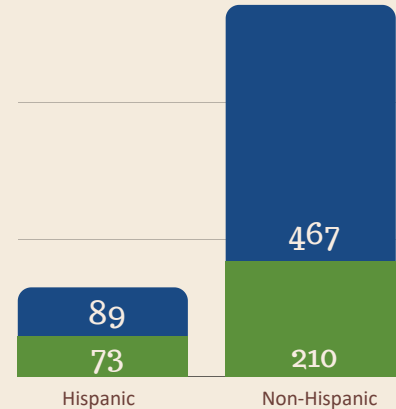
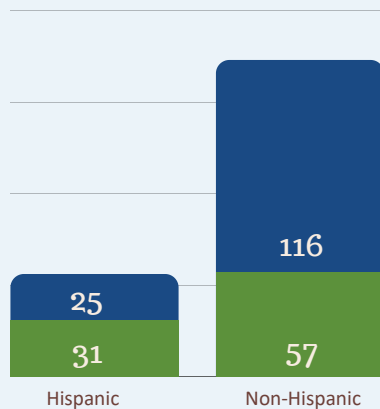
AI/AN: American Indian/Alaskan Native

MR: Multi Racial

NH/PI: Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander

Ethnicity

Total Ethnicity
 Hispanic: 218
 Non-Hispanic: 850



Other County: 6 Non-Hispanic

Sutter County

Yuba County

USING CONSISTENT AND ACCURATE INFORMATION

PIT Count 2021

Sheltered and Unsheltered

Sheltered

Unsheltered

Household Types

	Sutter	Yuba		Sutter	Yuba
Parenting Youth:	1	3	Parenting Youth:	3	17
Unaccompanied Youth:	1	2	Unaccompanied Youth:	6	5
Veteran:	5	7	Veteran:	13	25
Chronic Homeless:	19	34	Chronic Homeless:	50	124

Sub Populations

	Sutter	Yuba		Sutter	Yuba
Serious Mental Illness*:	2	6	Serious Mental Illness*:	28	48
Substance Abuse Disorder*:	3	4	Substance Abuse Disorder*:	8	6
HIV/AIDS:	0	1	HIV/AIDS:	4	0
Domestic Violence :	4	2	Domestic Violence :	80	155

*Serious Mental Illness and Substance Abuse Disorder are calculated if the client feels they will be of long duration or impair the ability to live independently

Definitions

- Chronic Homeless:** When an individual has a disabling condition and has lived in a shelter, safe haven, or place not meant for human habitation for 12 continuous months or for 4 separate occasions in the last three years totaling 12 months.
- CoC:** The Continuum of Care (CoC) Program is designed to promote communitywide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium is the CoC (<https://www.syhomelessconsortium.org/>)
- Coordinated Entry Process:** A Coordinated Entry Process (CEP) helps communities prioritize shelter and housing assistance based on vulnerability and severity of needs to ensure that people who are in the most need can receive assistance in a timely manner. In addition, a CEP provides information about service needs and gaps to help communities plan their assistance and identify necessary resources. Accordingly, the CEP described here covers the entire geographic area of Sutter and Yuba Counties.
- Domestic Violence:** This subpopulation category of the PIT includes adults who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking
- HIV/AIDS:** This subpopulation category of the PIT includes adults who have been diagnosed with AIDS and/or have tested positive for HIV
- Household:** 1 or more people living together
- HUD:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (<https://www.hud.gov/>)
- Living independently:** When a person in a household is able to live without the assistance of another household member.
- Other County:** Those counted who are accessing services at The Salvation Army Depot program that were in the Sutter/Yuba area on the Night of PIT but will be returning to a different county when they are no longer accessing services.
- Parenting Youth:** A youth who identifies as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household.
- Persons:** Individuals that were counted in the PIT.
- Self Disclosed:** At intake a client provides information about their situation that an agency doesn't verify.
- Serious Mental Illness:** This subpopulation category of the PIT includes adults with a severe and persistent mental illness or emotional impairment that seriously limits a person's ability to live independently. Adults with SMI must also meet the qualifications identified in the term for "disability" (e.g., "is expected to be long-continuing or indefinite duration")
- Sheltered:** Households that are living in emergency shelter, motel's paid for by an agency, bridge housing, or a safe haven.
- Substance Abuse Disorder:** This subpopulation category of the PIT includes adults with a substance abuse problem (alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or both). Adults with a substance use disorder must also meet the qualifications identified in the term for "disability" (e.g., "is expected to be long-continuing or indefinite duration")
- Unaccompanied Youth:** Unaccompanied youth are persons under age 25 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not a parent presenting with or sleeping in the same place as his/her child(ren). Unaccompanied youth are single youth, youth couples, and groups of youth presenting together as a household
- Unsheltered:** Households who are living in a place not meant for human habitation.
- Veteran:** This subpopulation category of the PIT includes adults who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

PIT vs. Annual Data

What is the PIT Count

- Point in Time (PIT) count is a snapshot of people experiencing homelessness on a single night during the year who are either staying at a shelter or living outside.
- This count is done over a 10 day period where staff and volunteers conduct surveys with those in shelters, motels, and throughout the community asking where they slept on the designated night of the count.
- Only those that staff and volunteers encounter are included in this official count.
- If a person did not sleep in a shelter, had a motel paid for them by a program, or are sleeping outside are not counted.
- It is required that the CoC conduct a full PIT every two years and a sheltered-only count on alternate years.

What is the Annual Report

- The Annual Report is a time-lapsed collection of data pulled from the Coordinated Entry System in HMIS.
- The date range for the report is a single calendar year.
- Data for all clients who were actively seeking homeless services throughout the calendar year are included in the Annual Report. Clients are included if they have been active for one day or longer in HMIS.
- Client data is collected when a client does a vulnerability survey at a Coordinated Entry location.
- Clients may be included in this data even if they don't meet the Homeless definition for PIT count.

Why are the PIT and the Annual Report Data Needed?

- PIT Count is a required report for Housing and Urban Development to maintain recognition as a Continuum of Care (CoC).
- The Annual Report allows our CoC to analyze the Homeless Services Delivery System.
- PIT Count has been conducted since 2006 and provides a comparison of snapshots from year to year.
- The Annual Report is new this year and will allow the CoC to begin to compare data year over year.
- The PIT count allows the CoC to do a current poll of those experiencing homelessness in one night.
- The Annual Report allows the CoC to understand the impact of homelessness over a year period and evaluate inequities, program success, and gaps in services.

2021 Annual Data

Total Residents

Households



2178

People



3325

Number of households with children

412

Percentage of households who obtained housing

26%

All Households Returning to Homelessness that were housed prior to 2021

12%

Sutter County Residents

Yuba County Residents

Households

People



837



1255

Households

People



1341



2070

Number of Households with Children

161

Percentage of households who obtained housing

38%

Number of Households with Children

257

Percentage of households who obtained housing

18%

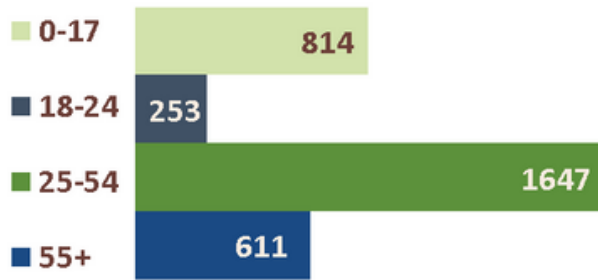
The total number of Households and People served from 1/1/21 to 12/31/21

Data in this report is collected from the SYHC HMIS system. This data focuses on Coordinated Entry and how homeless residents are connecting to services. All data is self-disclosed. On this page is the total number of households entering Coordinated Entry and the total amount of people in the households, how many households have a least one child under 18, how many total households exited homelessness, and how many of those households that exited homelessness returned to homelessness.

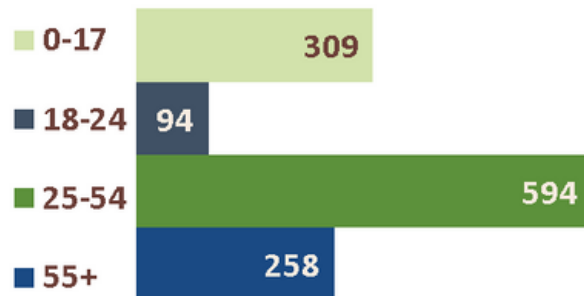
2021 Annual Data

Ages of Homeless Residents

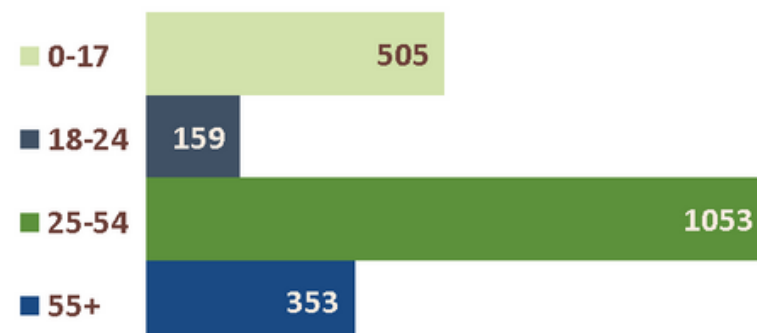
Total Residents



Sutter County Residents



Yuba County Residents

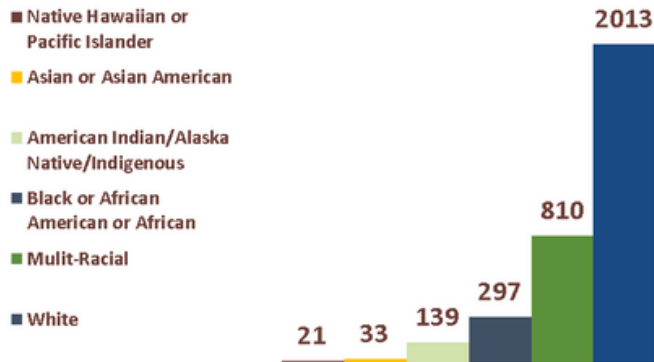


Demographics of Homeless Residents active in 2021 in
the Homeless Services Delivery System

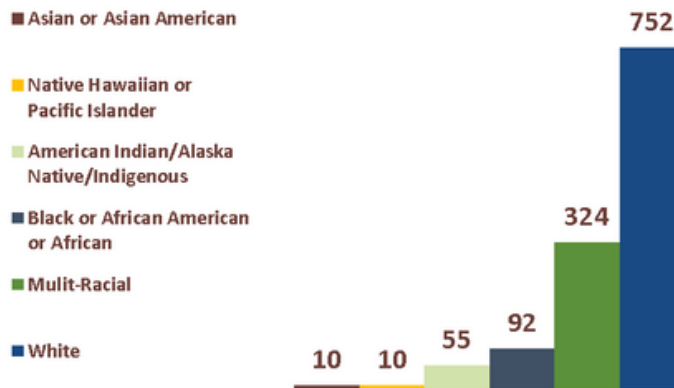
2021 Annual Data

Race of Homeless Residents

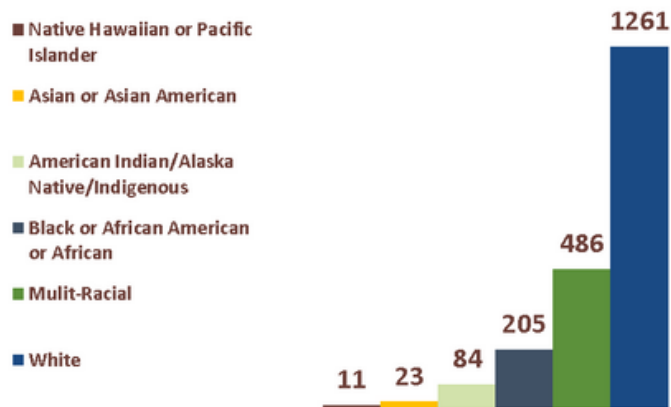
Total Residents



Sutter County Residents



Yuba County Residents

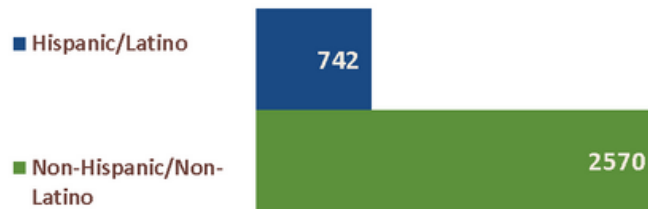


Demographics of Homeless Residents active in 2021 in the Homeless Services Delivery System

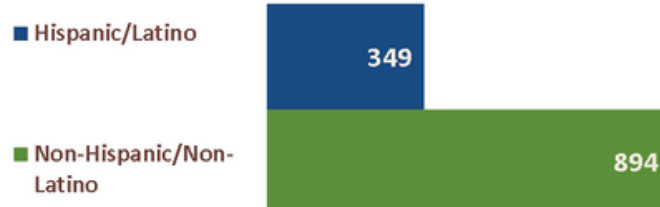
2021 Annual Data

Ethnicity of Homeless Residents

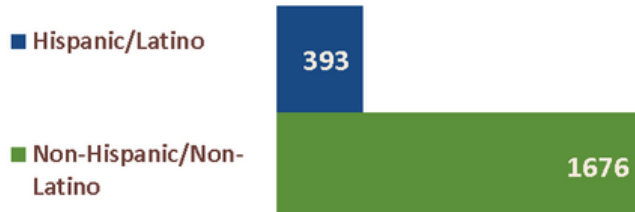
Total Residents



Sutter County Residents



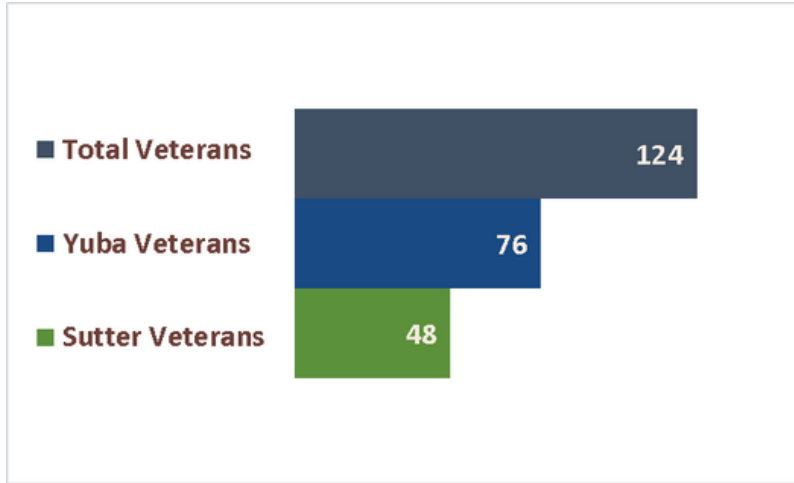
Yuba County Residents



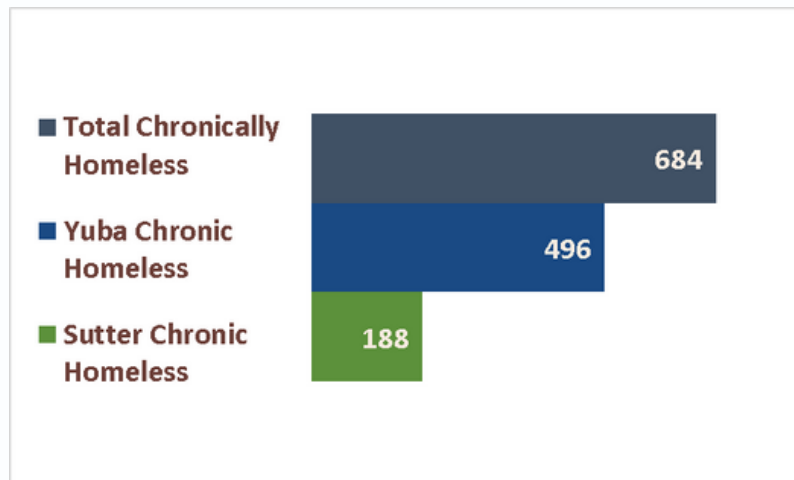
Demographics of Homeless Residents active in 2021 in
the Homeless Services Delivery System

2021 Annual Data

Veteran Status of Homeless Residents



Chronic Homeless Status of Homeless Residents



Chronic Homeless: When an individual has a disabling condition and has lived in a shelter, safe haven, or place not meant for human habitation for 12 continuous months or for 4 separate occasions in the last three years totaling 12 months.

2021 Annual Data

Those who are homeless due to fleeing Domestic Violence



155

Homeless Residents who have a Disabling Condition



1505

Homeless Residents who this is their first time entering the CES



Homeless

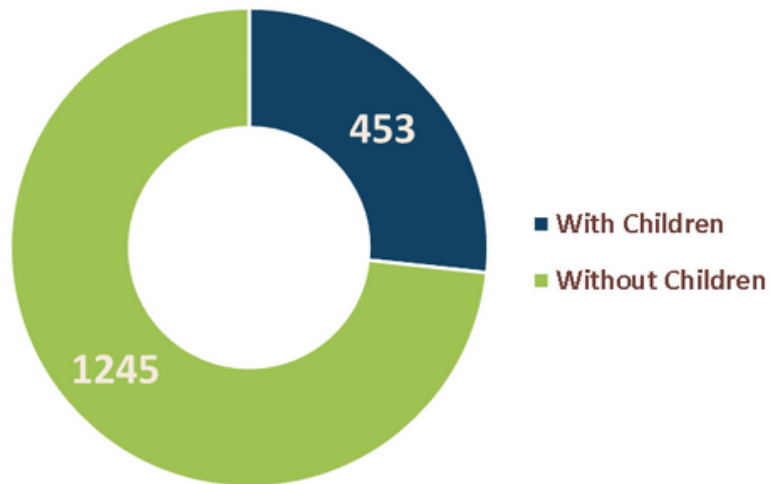
1793

41% of Households entering CE have at least one child under 18 in the household.

Demographics of Homeless Residents active in 2021 in the Homeless Services Delivery System

2021 Annual Data

The average days homeless is calculated by the date a person states their homelessness started or if not provided, the start date of their project in CE to the end date of their CE project or if not exited, the end date of the report period.



Households without children averaged 1245 days homeless in the HSDS

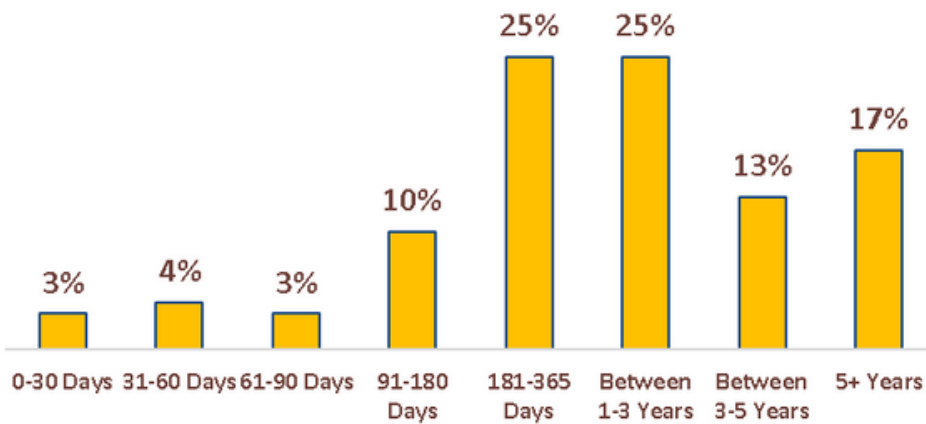


Households with children averaged 453 days homeless in the HSDS

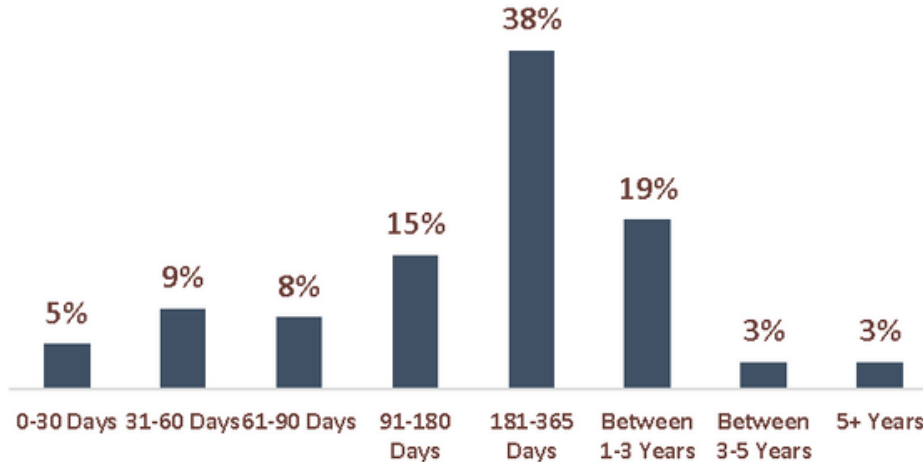
2021 Annual Data

The average days households with children and households without children spend homeless

Adult Only Households



Adult with Children Households

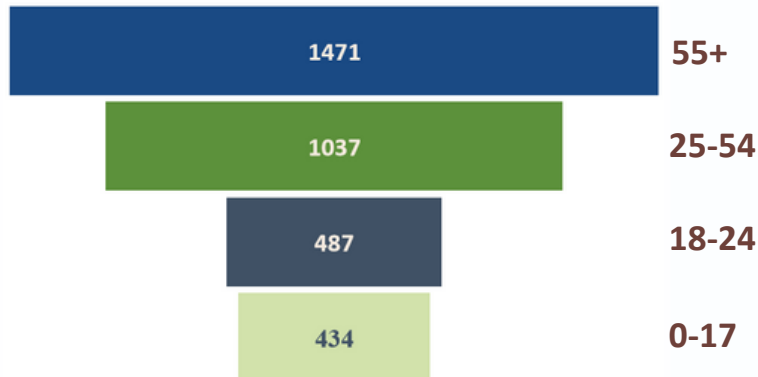


Time Distribution by Days Homeless in the Homeless Services Deliver System

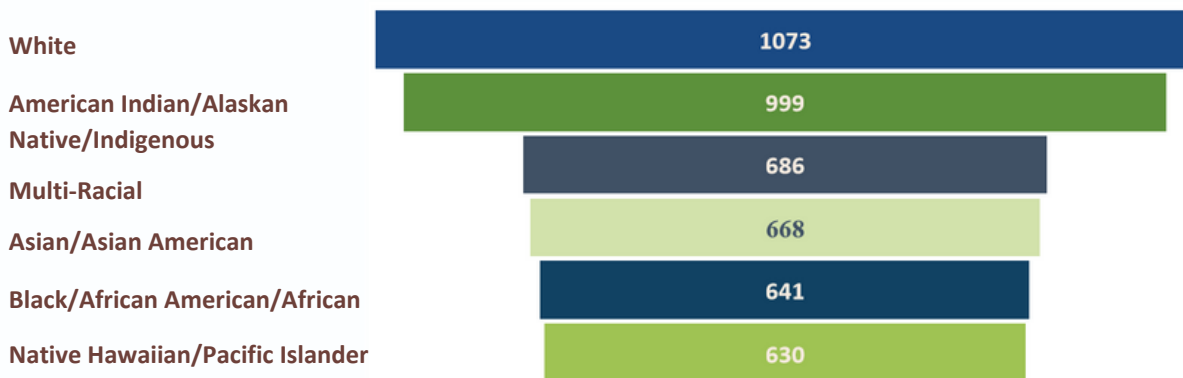
2021 Annual Data

The following information indicates the average number of days that people spend homeless, reported by age, race, and ethnicity.

By Age



By Race



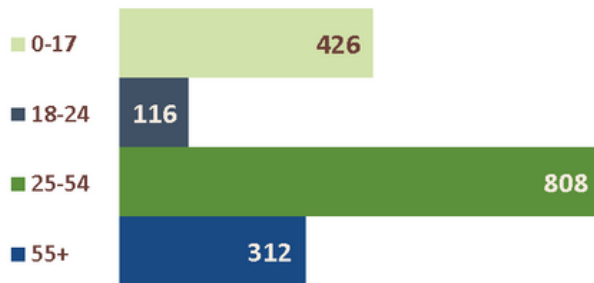
By Ethnicity



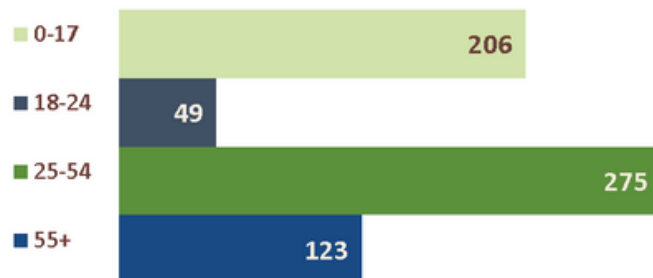
2021 Annual Data

Ages of Homeless Residents Entering Shelter

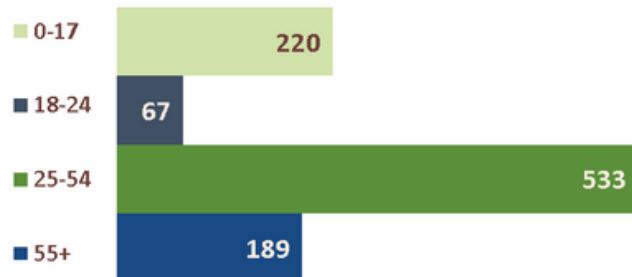
Total Residents



Sutter County Residents



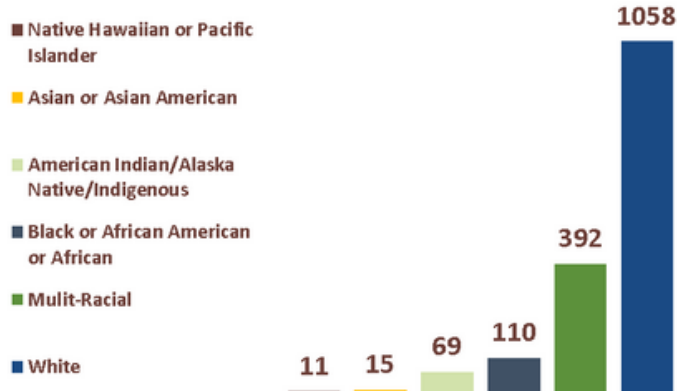
Yuba County Residents



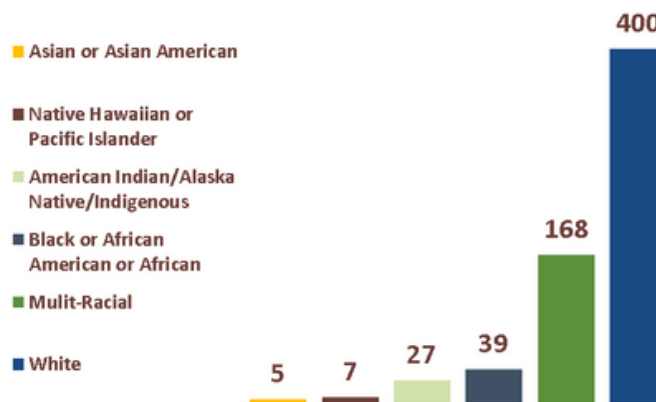
2021 Annual Data

Race of Homeless Residents Entering Shelter

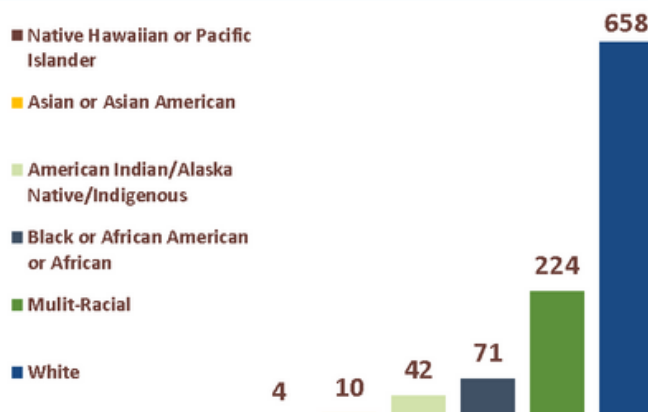
Total Residents



Sutter County Residents



Yuba County Residents

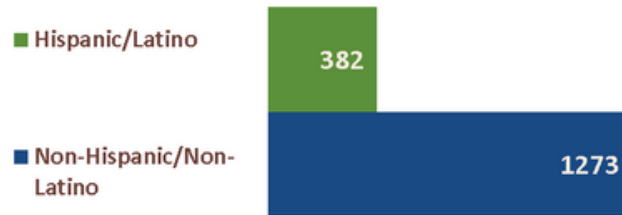


Demographics of Homeless Residents Entering Shelter

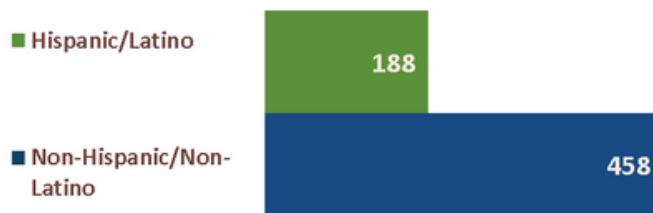
2021 Annual Data

Ethnicity of Homeless Residents Entering Shelter

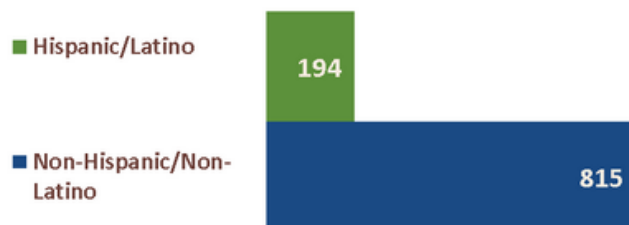
Total Residents



Sutter County Residents



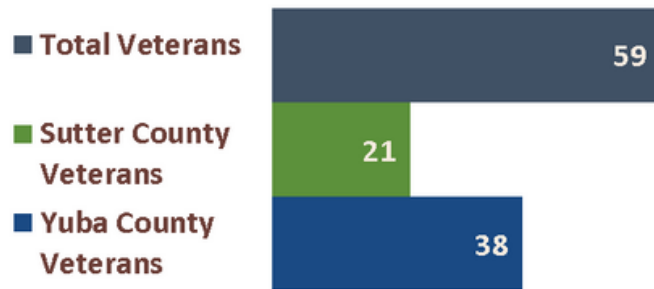
Yuba County Residents



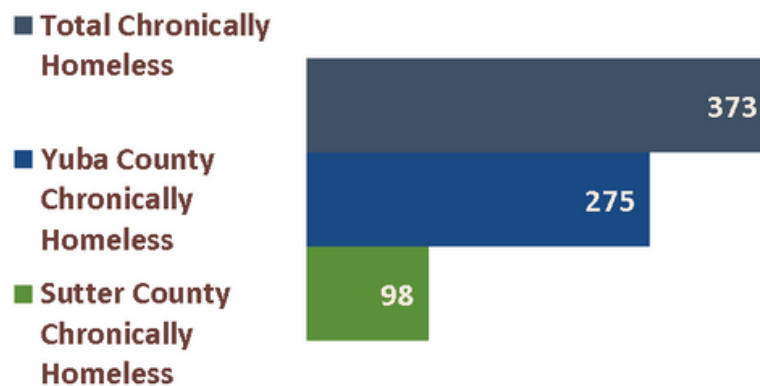
Demographics of Homeless Residents Entering Shelter

2021 Annual Data

Veteran Status of Homeless Residents Entering Shelter



Chronic Homeless Status of Homeless Residents Entering Shelter



Chronic Homeless: When an individual has a disabling condition and has lived in a shelter, safe haven, or place not meant for human habitation for 12 continuous months or for 4 separate occasions in the last three years totaling 12 months.

2021 Annual Data

Those who are homeless due to fleeing Domestic Violence entering shelter



90

Homeless Residents who have a Disabling Condition entering shelter



759

Homeless Residents who this is their first time entering the CES entering shelter



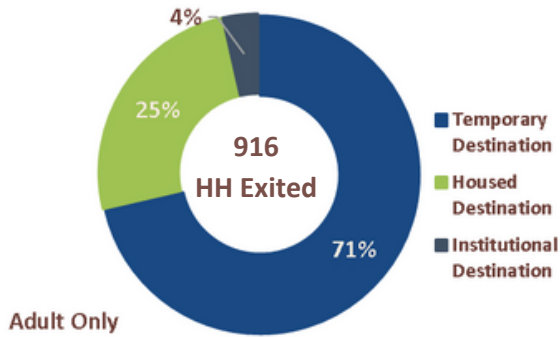
467

41% of Households entering shelter have at least one child under 18 in the household.

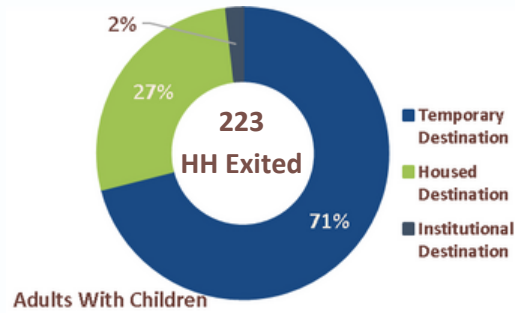
Demographics of Homeless Residents Entering Shelter

2021 Annual Data

Total Residents



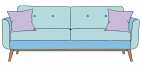


25% Households without children exited homelessness



27% Households with children exited homelessness

Households exit to 3 different destination types:

- Temporary: a location that is not long-term
- Institutional: a location that requires care or monitoring.
- Housed: a location that is long-term housing which ends an episode of homelessness

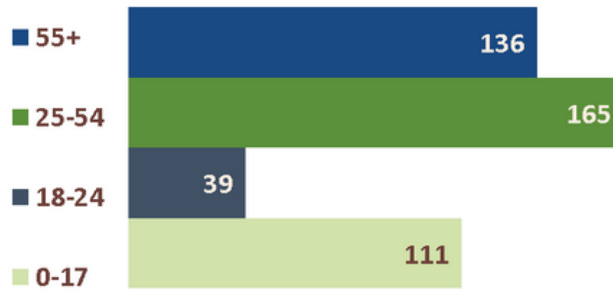
	Sutter County Residents		Yuba County Residents	
	Households without Children	Households with Children	Households without Children	Households with Children
Total households exited	358	78	561	145
Temporary 	62%	42%	76%	84%
Institutional 	4%	3%	3%	1%
Housed 	34%	55%	19%	12%

Homeless Residents Exit Locations By Household Type

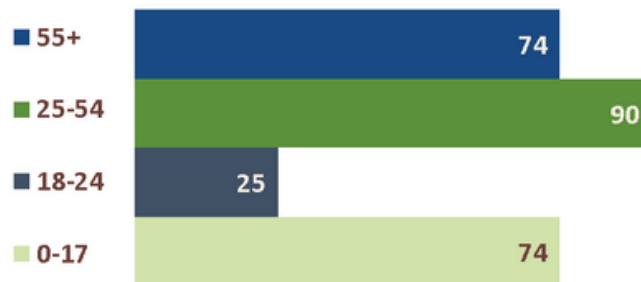
2021 Annual Data

Ages of Homeless Residents that were Housed

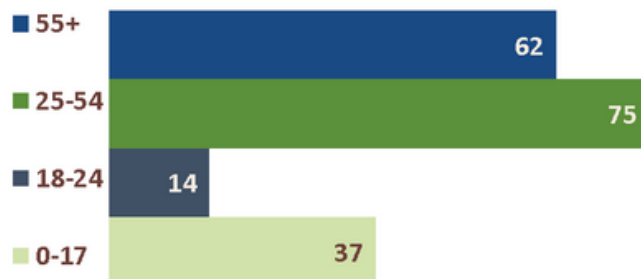
Total Residents



Sutter County Residents



Yuba County Residents

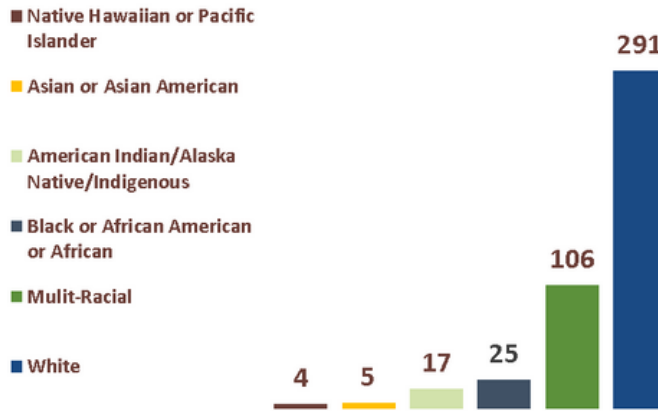


Demographics of Homeless Residents that were Housed

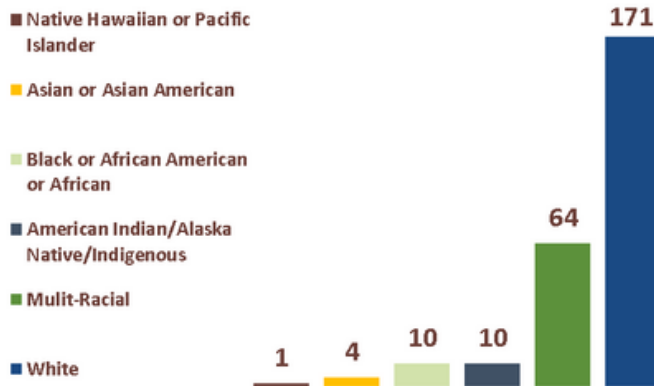
2021 Annual Data

Race of Homeless Residents that were Housed

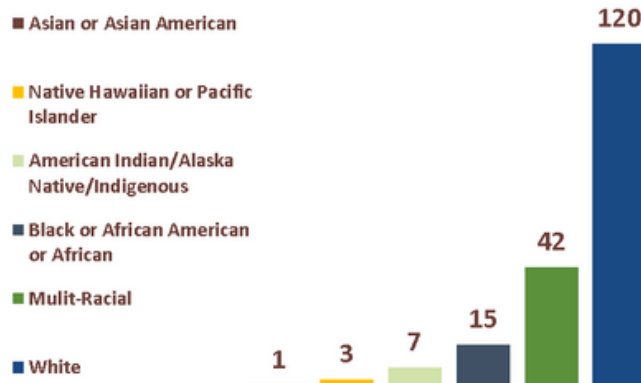
Total Residents



Sutter County Residents



Yuba County Residents

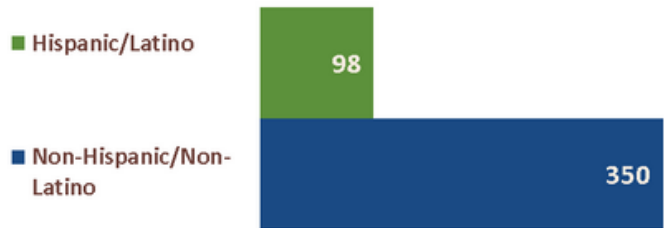


Demographics of Homeless Residents that were Housed

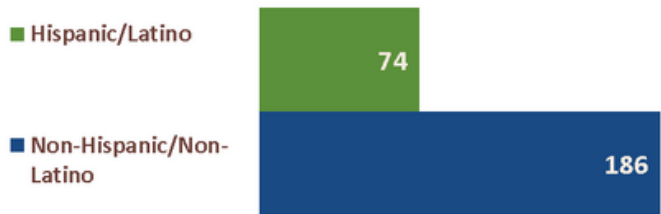
2021 Annual Data

Ethnicity of Homeless Residents that were Housed

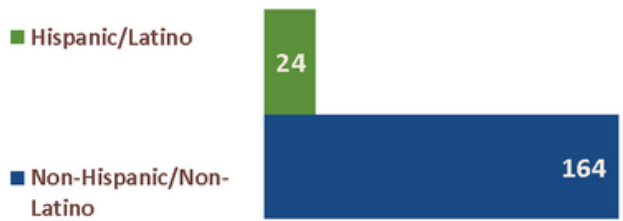
Total Residents



Sutter County Residents



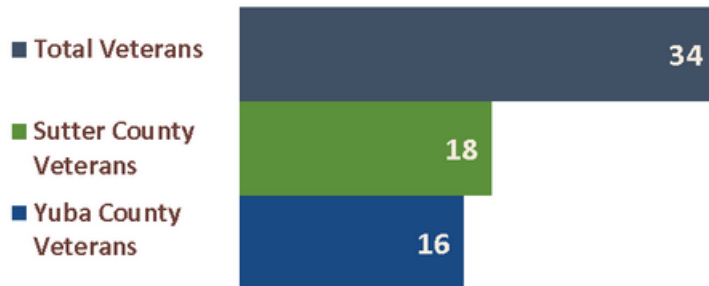
Yuba County Residents



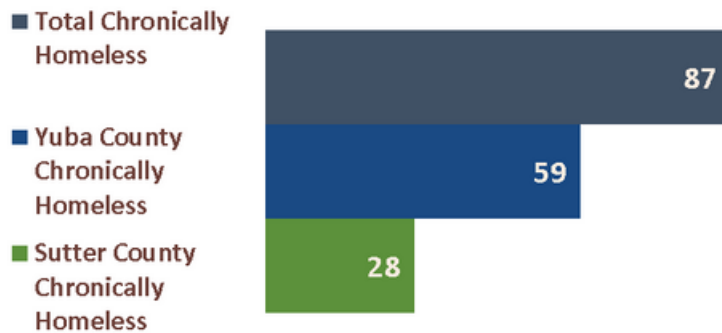
Demographics of Homeless Residents that were Housed

2021 Annual Data

Veteran Status of Homeless Residents that were Housed



Chronic Homeless Status of Homeless Residents that were Housed



Chronic Homeless: When an individual has a disabling condition and has lived in a shelter, safe haven, or place not meant for human habitation for 12 continuous months or for 4 separate occasions in the last three years totaling 12 months.

Demographics of Homeless Residents that were Housed

2021 Annual Data

Those who are homeless due to fleeing Domestic Violence that were



housed

23

Homeless Residents who have a Disabling Condition that were housed



228

Homeless Residents who this is their first time entering the CES that were housed



Homeless

220

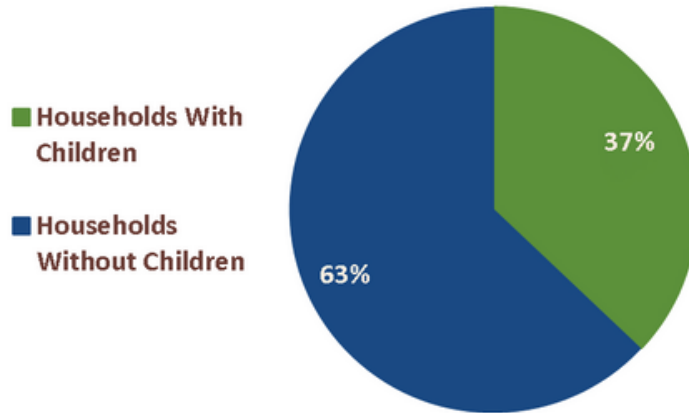
42% of Households that were housed have at least one child under 18 in the household.

Demographics of Homeless Residents that were Housed

2021 Annual Data

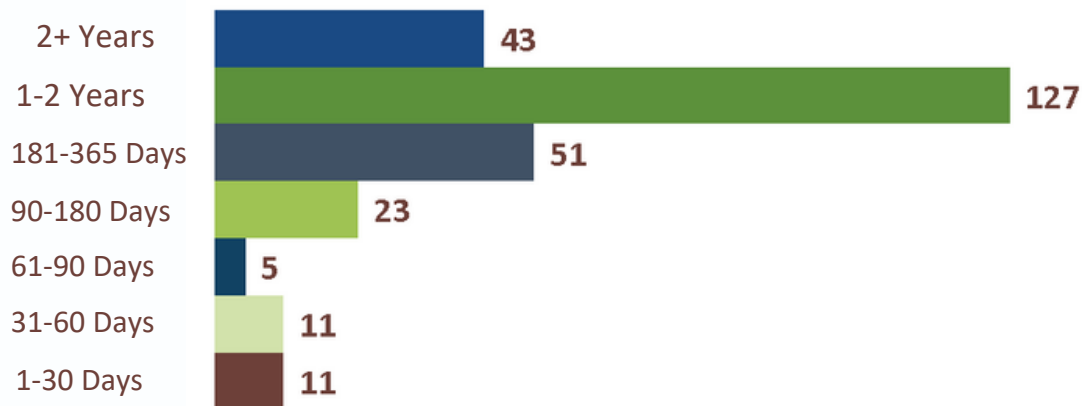
Total Residents

Households that entered the Homeless Services Delivery System previously, were housed, and returned back to homelessness.



143 Total Households returned to the Homeless Delivery System after being housed.

Amount of days individual household members were housed prior to returning to homelessness.



271 Total individual Households members returned to the Homeless Services Delivery System after being housed.

Homeless Residents who were Housed and Returned to Homelessness by Household Type

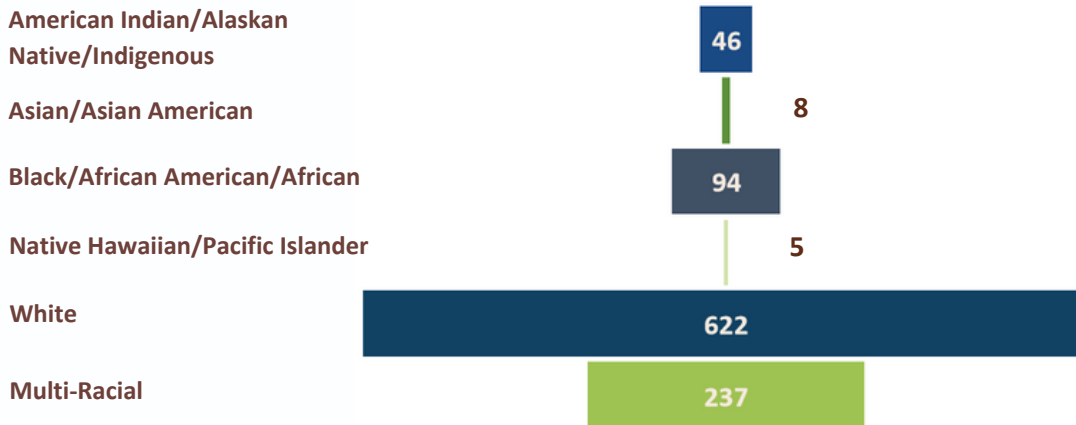
2021 Annual Data

Demographics of Homeless Residents who were once in the Homeless Services Delivery System, exited, and then returned. This includes Homeless Residents who were housed and who remained homeless.

By Age



By Race



By Ethnicity



Homeless Residents who Returned to the Homeless Services Delivery System by Demographics

2021 Annual Data

- Chronic Homeless: When an individual has a disabling condition and has lived in a shelter, safe haven, or place not meant for human habitation for 12 continuous months or for 4 separate occasions in the last three years totaling 12 months.
- CoC: The Continuum of Care (CoC) Program is designed to promote communitywide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, and State and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness; promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families; and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium is the CoC in our region. (<https://www.syhomelessconsortium.org/>)
- Coordinated Entry: A Coordinated Entry (CE) process helps communities prioritize shelter and housing assistance based on vulnerability and severity of needs to ensure that people who are in the most need can receive assistance in a timely manner. In addition, a CE provides information about service needs and gaps to help communities plan their assistance and identify necessary resources. Accordingly, the CE described here covers the entire geographic area of Sutter and Yuba Counties.
- Domestic Violence: This subpopulation category includes adults who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking
- HIV/AIDS: This subpopulation category includes adults who have been diagnosed with AIDS and/or have tested positive for HIV
- Household: 1 or more people living together
- HUD: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (<https://www.hud.gov/>)
- Self Disclosed: At intake a client provides information about their situation that an agency doesn't verify.
- Sheltered: Households that are living in emergency shelter, motels paid for by an agency, bridge housing, or a safe haven.
- Unsheltered: Households who are living in a place not meant for human habitation.
- Veteran: This subpopulation category includes adults who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

USING CONSISTENT AND ACCURATE INFORMATION

Next Steps:



- **Gaps Analysis**
- **Analyze racial equity in the Homeless Services Delivery System**
- **Analyze individual program success and best practices in our community.**

What's Next

SUCCESS STORIES

Onkar

The gift of clear eyesight is often taken for granted. Since experiencing changes in his eyesight Onkar, a patient with the Adventist Health and Rideout Outreach (AHRO) Street Nurse team, no longer takes clear vision for granted. Onkar recently sought out the Street Nurse team to assist him in receiving the eye care that he needed.



The team was able to setup an appointment with an optometrist who performed an eye health exam and prescribed corrective lenses. Onkar received his first pair of prescription glasses and he couldn't have been more delighted and thankful to be able to see clearly again.

SUCCESS STORIES

Anthony

Dealing with wounds while living on the streets can be especially difficult. The recovery process can be long and painful. Living rough can also make the individual hard to locate during outreach hours. The AHRO street nurse team works diligently to complete outreach and find the individuals who have wounds that need cleaned and bandaged.



Recently, Anthony was seen by the Street Nurse Team. Anthony has been homeless since December of 2018. He knows all too well the struggles of keeping his wound clean and dry. He often sleeps on cold, wet concrete and it is difficult to keep his feet dry especially during winter months. His chronic wound was cleaned, and his wound dressings were changed. The team was also able to perform a tele-doc appointment for Anthony to get antibiotics to help with the continued healing of his wound. Anthony repeatedly thanked the team for being on his side, assisting with his medical needs, giving a pair of dry socks, and for the simple task of listening to his stories. He told the team “I love you guys, thank you for caring.”



PRIORITY: FUNDING HOMELESS INITIATIVES

Objectives

- Identify and list current and new funding opportunities
- Determine opportunities for collaboration on grant applications

Core Strategies

- Determine priority areas to focus funding
- Determine regional funding needs for current operations
- Determine regional funding needs for future projects and expansion
- Coordinate regionally on securing funding for mirrored projects
- Determine program compatibility for funding opportunities



FUNDING HOMELESS HOMELESS INITIATIVES

Milestones

- 1.Sutter and Yuba Counties collaborated with Sutter Yuba Homeless Consortium (SYHC) to apply for two rounds of Homeless, Housing, and Prevention funds through the State, bringing in roughly \$2 million
- 2.SYHC continues to submit collaborative applications for homeless services, including all interested providers, where appropriate
- 3.SYHC has received new funding through Sutter Health to support the implementation of a local Homelessness Prevention Program
- 4.Both Sutter and Yuba Counties contributed their non-competitive No Place Like Home funds to create the New Haven and Cedar Lane Permanent Supportive Housing projects
- 5.SYHC has administered over \$5 million this past year to build capacity in these priority areas



What's Happening

FUNDING HOMELESS HOMELESS INITIATIVES

Next Steps

- Identify new funding sources to support, monitor, and implement effective services and programs to reduce and prevent homelessness in the region.
- Continue to monitor, audit, and support existing funding sources and sub-recipient contracts to reduce homelessness in the region.



What's Next

SUCCESS STORIES

Christina

The Adventist Street Nurse Team was gifted two \$250 Visa gift cards to give out to individuals who the program assists. The team decided that since it was Christmas time the gift cards would be best suited for families who were having a difficult time. Karn, the team's housing navigator, had been working with Christina, her three young children, and her mother to assist in finding permanent housing for the family. Christina has a job and income, however the housing prices in our area are high. The cost of rent, a security deposit, utilities, and food all add up.



While searching for housing, Christina had been saving all her income to go toward rent. She had told her children that Christmas just wasn't possible this year. When the team was gifted the Visa cards, Christina's family was who Karn thought of. When the team presented Christina with the gift card she was elated. She would now be able to provide her children with Christmas presents. Christina was extremely thankful. She was able to buy her children toys they had been wanting but was unable to afford. She informed the team after the holiday that Christmas was a success, and she was grateful to have been able to provide gifts for her children.

SUCCESS STORIES

David & Meleana

David and Meleana became homeless after David lost his job, their kids grew up, and they could no longer afford housing.



David said "There was the whole family and it was hard to try to support us all. It got tiring not having a home to go to. And it was dangerous and so cold. When the Life Building Center opened, we signed up and they helped us with food and clothing, showers and laundry. They helped us connect with the right people to talk to. They bent over backwards and went above and beyond. We would still be in the cold if it wasn't for the Life Building Center. There aren't a lot of things available, but with the Life Building Center and Habitat for Humanity, we are no longer cold and homeless". David and Melena are now housed and no longer homeless.

PRIORITY: CREATING SAFE AND INFORMED COMMUNITIES

Objectives

- Expand and improve outreach efforts
- Coordinate stakeholder engagement
- Enforce ordinances compassionately

Core Strategies

- Increase and improve coordination among outreach, engagement, coordinated entry, law/code enforcement agencies, and other systems.
- Target outreach to encampments.
- Increase community awareness of street homelessness and best practices for responding.
- Pair ordinance enforcement with compassionate support and services.



CREATING SAFE AND INFORMED COMMUNITIES

Milestones

1. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by all six jurisdictions, indicating responsibility and commitment to collaborate on a Homeless Engagement And Resolution Team (HEART) a program of Sutter Yuba Behavioral Health.

- HEART conducts outreach four days a week in the four major jurisdictions, with support from Law Enforcement
- Referrals are made to HEART from Code Enforcement, Law Enforcement, and others
- HEART members attempt to resolve unsheltered homelessness when an enforcement action is pending

2. AB 2174 was initiated by the committee, and passed through legislation, to establish a Yuba/Sutter HEART Team, formalizing the ability to share information across our two counties

3. A mirrored ordinance was adopted by the four major jurisdictions, promoting consistent enforcement throughout the bi-county region

4. Monthly coordination meetings are occurring with stakeholders, to share best practices and updates on enforcement activities

5. Several training opportunities are being provided to stakeholders, with the goal of improving engagement and outcomes

6. Sutter and Yuba counties held a series of recurring community meetings, to inform the community of work being done through outreach, enforcement, and housing.

7. A Homelessness Awareness campaign was conducted throughout the month of November 2021.



What's Happening

CREATING SAFE AND INFORMED COMMUNITIES

Next Steps

- 1) Improve outcomes with homeless residents who have multiple contacts but continue to decline services.
- 2) Improve and coordinate access to substance use disorder services, CalAIM covered services, and other health care needs.
- 3) Convene a small group to begin identifying ways in which we can support forward movement for our youth experiencing homelessness.
- 4) Create a plan to continuously educate the community on services provided and homeless outreach efforts.



What's Next

SUCCESS STORIES

Tim

Tim, 54 years old dropped out of middle school due to his struggle with his mental health. Tim has lived in the Yuba- Sutter area on and off for the past 40 years and is where he met his wife of 28 years. Tim, a father of four and grandfather to six children with two on the way, is skilled cook as a result of his culinary classes he completed in his 20's. . Tim was diagnosed with a persistent severe mental illness in 2021.

What do you think led you to becoming homeless?

"After 28 years of marriage my wife left me because of my addiction [2019] and lost my house and my will to live. I didn't know what to do and thought I would be on the streets for the rest of my life." Tim had lost hope, but states .."was saved by my friends who are also homeless."

What made you decide to seek help?

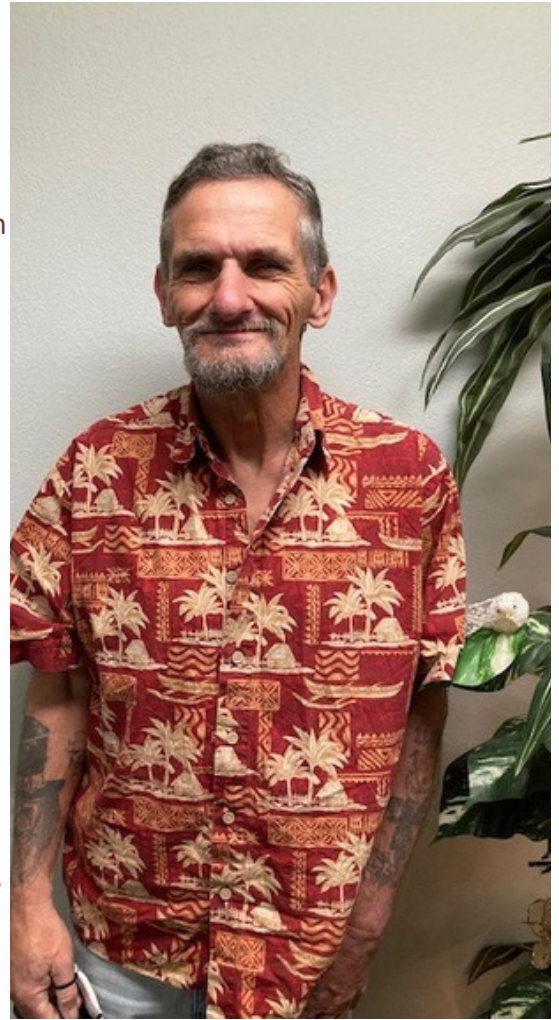
"At first, I wasn't but April, Emily and Micheal (The HEART Team), were persistent in my life. They asked me what they could do to help me, and I told them a bus ticket to Missouri to my daughter's, but I was joking. I wanted change but didn't know how to do it. I wanted a normal life in society but didn't know how to re-connect with the world, especially my children."

How did HEART help you?

"If it wasn't for HEARTS' persistence, I would not be here today. April, Emily and Micheal brought life back to me, they showed me that they cared and that I mattered. They took their time to make sure I was guided to the right places [Better Way shelter, Wellpath, Hands of Hope, Salvation Army Rapid Rehousing, and SYBH] and that I was okay. For the first time, in a long time, I have been clean for over 30 days. In a short amount of time I have reconnected with family, stayed with my sister and brother in law who support me and help me walk the right path." Tim is permanently housed in a permanent supportive housing complex, living independently.

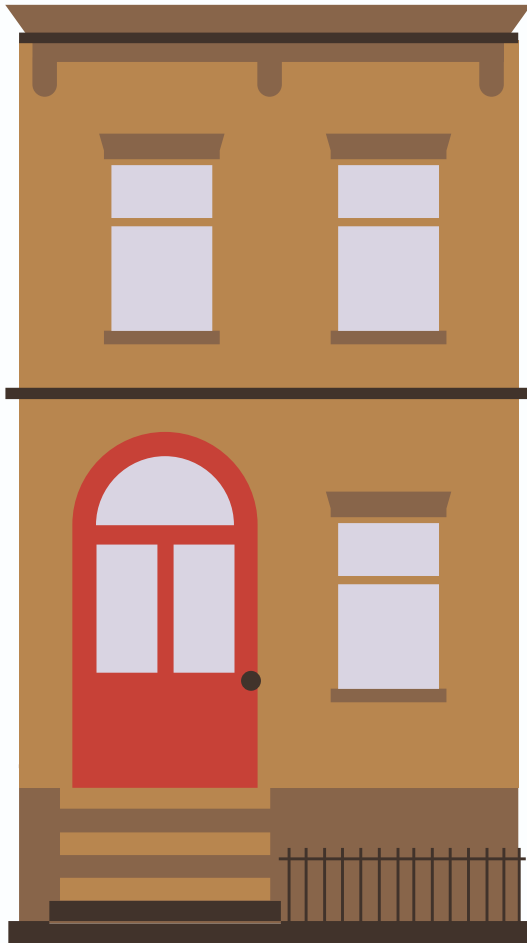
Is there anything else you would like your community to know about homelessness?

"We are people and we matter and most of us are good. It sucks because people treat you different. I have been called all kinds of names, hit by a car, robbed, beaten up, and have had my encampments destroyed all because I was homeless. [For those experiencing homelessness] if you are addicted and need help, there are places if you want it. If I can do it anybody can!"



SUCCESS STORIES

The Wilsons



The Wilsons came to Yuba County Housing Support Program (HSP) last year after their home was flagged by Code Enforcement as uninhabitable. This forced the two parents and four children to go back and forth between living with family and living in motels for over six months. HSP was able to provide stability in temporary housing, and while in the program, one parent was able to attain full-time employment. With this support, the Wilsons were able to begin saving money. It took a long time, but the HSP workers were patient and very kind while the family slowly regained stability. They are now living in a 3-bedroom apartment and have a Housing Choice Voucher.

“We would not have any of this without the help of HSP. Thank you!”

PRIORITY: EXPANDING HOUSING OPTIONS

Objectives

- Expand permanent housing options for people with extremely low income.
- Expand temporary housing options

Core Strategies

- Assess affordable housing opportunity sites in each jurisdiction in the region through continuous gathering of housing needs information
- Increase permanent housing stock for people with serious mental illness
- Promote innovative housing solutions through incentives for private developers who construct housing for people exiting homelessness
- Increase capacity of existing shelter operators
- Create new shelter and bridge housing options



EXPANDING HOUSING OPTIONS

Milestones

1. A list of regional opportunity sites for housing development has been drafted.
2. Since 2019, bed capacity has expanded by 52%
 - 46 shelter beds
 - 14 permanent housing trailers
 - 166 permanent supportive housing units
 - An additional 62 permanent supportive housing units are currently under development
3. A Landlord Incentive program was piloted in Yuba County, to support property owners in rehabbing their rental units in exchange for renting to participants for a minimum of five years. COVID impacted the roll-out of this program, but the framework is in place to begin offering this incentive.

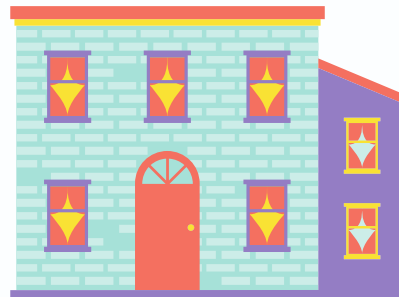


What's Happening

EXPANDING HOUSING OPTIONS

Next Steps

- 1) Support partner agencies to develop affordable and/or subsidized housing inventory in each jurisdiction.
- 2) Begin planning the development of a new regional homeless shelter that will include a sobering center and medical respite



What's Next

SUCCESS STORIES

BRIAN JOHNSON

When Brian first moved into Harmony Village, a Habitat for Humanity HomeKey Project a collaboration project with Sutter County, he was concerned it would be much like other affordable housing communities he had lived in. Brian has a kind heart, an innocent demeanor and a learning disability that has left him feeling like a target in the low-income housing projects. It had been a long time since he had felt safe and he states that he feels at peace at Harmony Village knowing that crime can't get out of control and that his neighbors are working toward a better future. Growing up, Brian had a loving mother but an incredibly abusive father. Then, at eight years old, he woke one morning to find EMTs in his living room and his mother's body on a gurney. Brian explains that his learning disability made it difficult for him to put the scene pieces together; his mother was gone.

Shortly after his mother's passing, Brian went into foster care, until his father discovered he could collect money from his mother's Social Security with custodial rights. Unfortunately, the funds received went straight to drugs, and with his mother gone, the abuse in the home intensified. The physical abuse endured is being medically addressed to this day and enlightens those in question on the need for low-income housing, with supportive services for many of our residents.

A few years ago, Brian discovered that the extended abuse had caused severe issues in his abdomen, after an episode where he collapsed during his shift as a security guard. He was going to require multiple, extensive surgeries with a long road to recovery. A recovery that required stable housing and supportive services.

Brian explained that because he had always been a nice guy, people he met would let him stay on their couches. He had only been literally homeless in high school, for a brief period of time between when his father kicked him out and when he was able to stay with an elderly couple, who sheltered him for 16 years. When the couple passed away, he relied on friends' couches and even received help getting an apartment; however, he could not afford the high monthly rent on disability and felt unsafe in low-income housing.



SUCCESS STORIES



If you ask Brian what he is the happiest about it, without a doubt, it would be Buddy. With the security of having his own place to call home, he could finally get a companion dog. Buddy may be one of the luckiest and loved little Chihuahua/mix pups we have ever seen. Brian takes pride in how he loves and cares for little Buddy, and the regular walks are helping to lose the last bit of weight needed for the 10-hour surgery required to repair the physical trauma of his childhood.

He said that his neighbors at Harmony Village have promised to walk Buddy, bring meals, or help in whatever way he needs, while Brian recovers from surgery. Brian was hoping to find online classes to take while he recovers but hasn't found any designed for those with learning disabilities. He wants to do something that helps people, but knows he may not be employable again, based on his medical issues and learning disabilities.

Brian also attended roundtable discussions hosted by Habitat and the Yuba-Sutter Chamber of Commerce for a potential second HomeKey funded project in Sutter County. Brian was disheartened to hear what public perception was of himself and of his neighbors, but it inspired him to help create understanding to change it. He hopes to share his story and help the surrounding Yuba-Sutter community understand why permanent-supportive, low-income housing like Harmony Village, made possible with HomeKey funding, is a solution to genuinely solving our homeless problem.

When asked what he enjoys the most about Harmony Village, as you can guess, Buddy was the first answer-but he had more to say: "This place is lovely. I can get real help now, and I have a home of my own. My IHSS worker comes a few times a week, and I don't feel like I will die on a couch. I really like the staff and doing things in the community, like the parade."

"...I'm happy now. I have always been nice, but I haven't always been happy."

PRIORITY: PREVENTING HOMELESSNESS

Objectives

- Limit first-time homelessness through decreased evictions
- Prevent returns to homelessness

Core Strategies

- Integrate Prevention/Diversion into the Coordinated Entry System.
- Expand outreach efforts to include information about homeless prevention.
- Coordinate stakeholder engagement and education on existing and newly developed homeless prevention programs.
- Create connections with landlords and those in the legal field to encourage alternatives to eviction.
- Provide wrap-around support to every household accessing prevention services.
- Develop mechanisms to increase income and reduce expenses for households.



PREVENTING HOMELESSNESS

Milestones

1. A framework for homelessness prevention was created by the committee.
2. Funding was secured for a pilot program to be administered through The Salvation Army and Bridges to Housing
3. Partners continue to meet to discuss further collaboration, prioritization, marketing, and referral for all local homelessness prevention activities
4. The State administered an Emergency Rental Assistance Program (SB91) in response to the COVID pandemic.
 - Local partners are participating in outreach and navigation for community members to access this service
 - To date, 814 Yuba County households were assisted
 - To date, 649 Sutter County households were assisted



What's Happening

PREVENTING HOMELESSNESS

Next Steps

- 1) Develop a localized homelessness prevention prioritization assessment tool
- 2) Identify funding to support the implementation and sustainability of an effective homelessness prevention program



What's Next

SUCCESS STORIES

Denice

Experiencing homelessness can happen quickly and it can be very difficult to regain housing afterwards. Recently, Denice worked with Adventist Health and Rideout's Community Outreach Team to regain permanent housing. Denice became homeless after her dog was impounded. She used her rent money to pay the fees to get her dog out of the pound as she had no other options at the time. She believed she would be able to come up with the remainder of the rent money before it was due.



However, she was not able to make up the difference and was short on rent money that month. Shortly after this, Denice, her husband, and her dog were evicted from their place of residence and became homeless. It all happened very quickly. Denice stated that once becoming homeless, it felt nearly impossible to get back on her feet. "It is just so hard out there on the streets" she said. Over the last year she has stayed in motels, shelters, and on the streets. When asked how the AHRO Community Outreach team assisted her, she explained there were no words for all the team had done for her. She expressed how grateful she was to be sitting in her own home in her own living room chair. Congratulations to Denice!

SUCCESS STORIES

Mari



Mari entered Yuba County’s temporary shelter, 14Forward, in April 2019. She had several health issues and was using a cane to get around. Throughout the last three years, Mari has struggled to heal a broken leg that continues to become infected, resulting in several surgeries and hospitalizations.

In July 2020, Mari was discharged from a local care facility and went into permanent housing which she paid for on her own. She had found a roommate and they moved in together after she was released. Shortly after moving into housing, Mari reported verbal, emotional and financial abuse to her Social Worker, and an Adult Protective Services referral was made. In December 2020, she became homeless again when she had to flee her home due to domestic violence and was once again provided temporary shelter. The cycle of homelessness for Mari includes temporary shelter, hospitalization, care facilities, permanent housing, and crises.

Mari is in a wheelchair and needs permanent housing that is wheelchair accessible, which is challenging in market rate housing, and more so in affordable or subsidized housing. She is doing everything that she can to the best of her ability with her limitations. Even with the struggles Mari faces, she is committed to her goal of permanent housing and works very closely with her Social Worker to meet this goal.

During her time with the County she has obtained her birth certificate, identification card, and social security card. She has also overcome hardships such as being discontinued from SSI due to identity theft. With the assistance of the local homeless day center and the County, she was able to advocate for herself and get her SSI reinstated.

Mari continues to battle infections and complications from her broken leg in addition to dealing with her other health issues, including substance use, which she acknowledges and is receiving treatment for, through Sutter Yuba Behavioral Health. On top of these conditions, she has mental health concerns as well, such as depression and PTSD. She is a sweet and trusting person which leads to her being taken advantage of by others for financial gain.

At times Mari is in tears as she talks about the challenges of finding affordable and suitable housing, living in a motel, and her hope and wish to find a home to call her own. The support of Yuba County has provided her with stability and security so that she can address her multiple and complex medical and behavioral health issues and improve her quality of life.