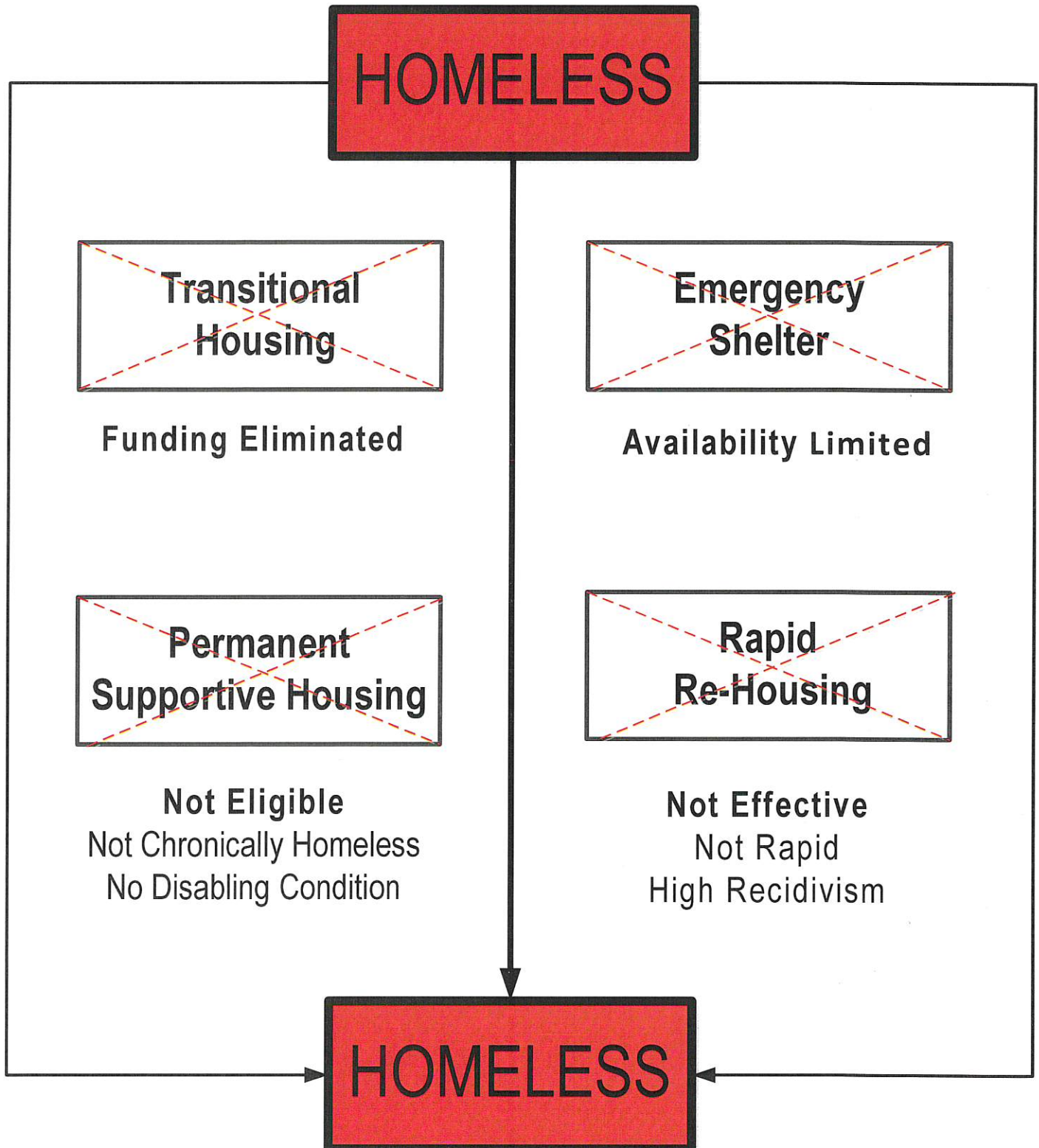


NO OPEN DOORS

An Inadequate System of Care



NO OPEN DOORS

An Inadequate System of Care

Orange County, California

- In 2013 the Orange County Continuum of Care had 26 transitional housing projects supported by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The projects represented over 800 homeless housing beds.
- With the 2015 NOFA announcement the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development eliminated funding for all transitional housing projects in the Orange County Continuum of Care.
- The elimination of funding occurred outside congressional action and federal regulations through the annual NOFA process.
- As of 2016 the amount of HUD funding awarded for administration and systems (\$2,208,926) is nearly equal to the funding that was eliminated in 2015 for transitional housing beds (\$2,345,298).
- From 2013 to 2017 HUD CoC Program Funding increased 40% from \$16,398,627 to \$23,005,959.
- From 2013 to 2017 overall homelessness increased nearly 13% despite the increase in HUD CoC program funding. The number of unsheltered homeless increased 54%. The number of sheltered homeless decreased 14%.
- The 2017 Orange County Point in Time count shows that 59% of the total homeless households with children on the night of the count were sheltered in transitional housing projects.
- Recent HUD policy and funding priorities have placed a dual burden on the homeless by limiting who is eligible for assistance and by enforcing a Housing First model that restricts providers, limits necessary services and eliminates participant accountabilities.
- Homeless individuals and families not eligible for Permanent Supportive Housing (chronically homeless with a disabling condition) or Rapid Re-Housing (barriers to entry and high recidivism) are referred to in Orange County as 'being in the bubble'.
- The combined lack of affordable housing, the elimination of transitional housing, the eligibility requirements for permanent supportive housing, and the absence of emergency shelters has left the increasing number of homeless with fewer options while ever increasing the costs to taxpayers and the federal government.

Homelessness is often described as a "lagging indicator" meaning the impacts of economic and housing trends on homelessness are delayed.

National Alliance to End Homelessness - The State of Homelessness in America 2014



Colette's Children's Home
Healing Homelessness

Colette's Children's Home Successes and Challenges SUMMARY 2017



4,733

Unduplicated
requests for services



543

Homeless women and
children provided housing
and supportive services



103

Served in Permanent
Supportive Housing



157

Women obtained
and/or maintained
employment (80%)



267

Women and children
entered permanent
housing (76%)



40

Children were
reunified with 25
mothers



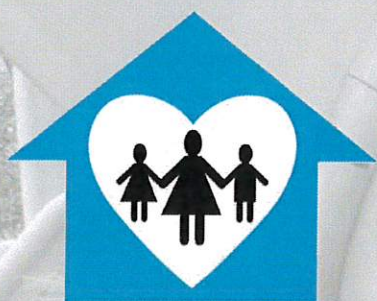
54,644

TEMPORARY BED NIGHTS
PROVIDED



163,932

MEAL PREPARATIONS
ENABLED



Colette's Children's Home
Healing Homelessness

Colette's Children's Home Successes and Challenges SUMMARY 2016



3,893

Unduplicated
requests for services



633

Homeless women and
children provided housing
and supportive services



80

Served in Permanent
Supportive Housing



158

Women obtained
and/or maintained
employment (77%)



295

Women and children
entered permanent
housing (74%)



40

Children were
reunified with 20
mothers



95,366

TEMPORARY BED NIGHTS
PROVIDED



286,098

MEAL PREPARATIONS
ENABLED