

Blue Ribbon Panel
BRING LA HOME!
The Partnership To End Homelessness
November 13, 2003
Los Angeles, California

AGENDA

1. 10:30 a.m. Welcome & Introduction of Chair & Vice Chairs **Supervisor Burke**
Chair: Antonio Manning, Vice President, Washington Mutual
Vice Chairs: LA Councilmember Wendy Greuel
Rev. Cecil Murray, First A.M.E. Church
Gilbert Saldate, Proj. Coord., Tri-City Mental Health
 2. 10:35 a.m. Introduction of Partners and Contact Persons **Antonio Manning**
List of Partners and Contacts
 3. 10:50 a.m. Personal Stories **Mayor Hahn**
Valencia Neville
Jerry Ford
 4. 11:00 a.m. Mission Statement **Antonio Manning**
Draft Mission Statement
- RECOMMENDED ACTION: REVIEW AND APPROVE**
5. 11:10 a.m. National Homeless Initiatives **Philip F. Mangano**
Executive Director of the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness
 - 11:15 a.m. Strategic Planning Process and Timeline **Paul Tepper**

Project Schedule
Meeting Schedule
Information to be Produced and Reviewed
Web Site and Activities
 - 11:25 a.m. Homelessness in Los Angeles **Dan Flaming**
Strategic Information for the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness in
Los Angeles County

8. 11:35 a.m. Letter of Inquiry to All Public Agencies
in Los Angeles County that Serve Homeless Persons
Draft Letter to Public Agencies

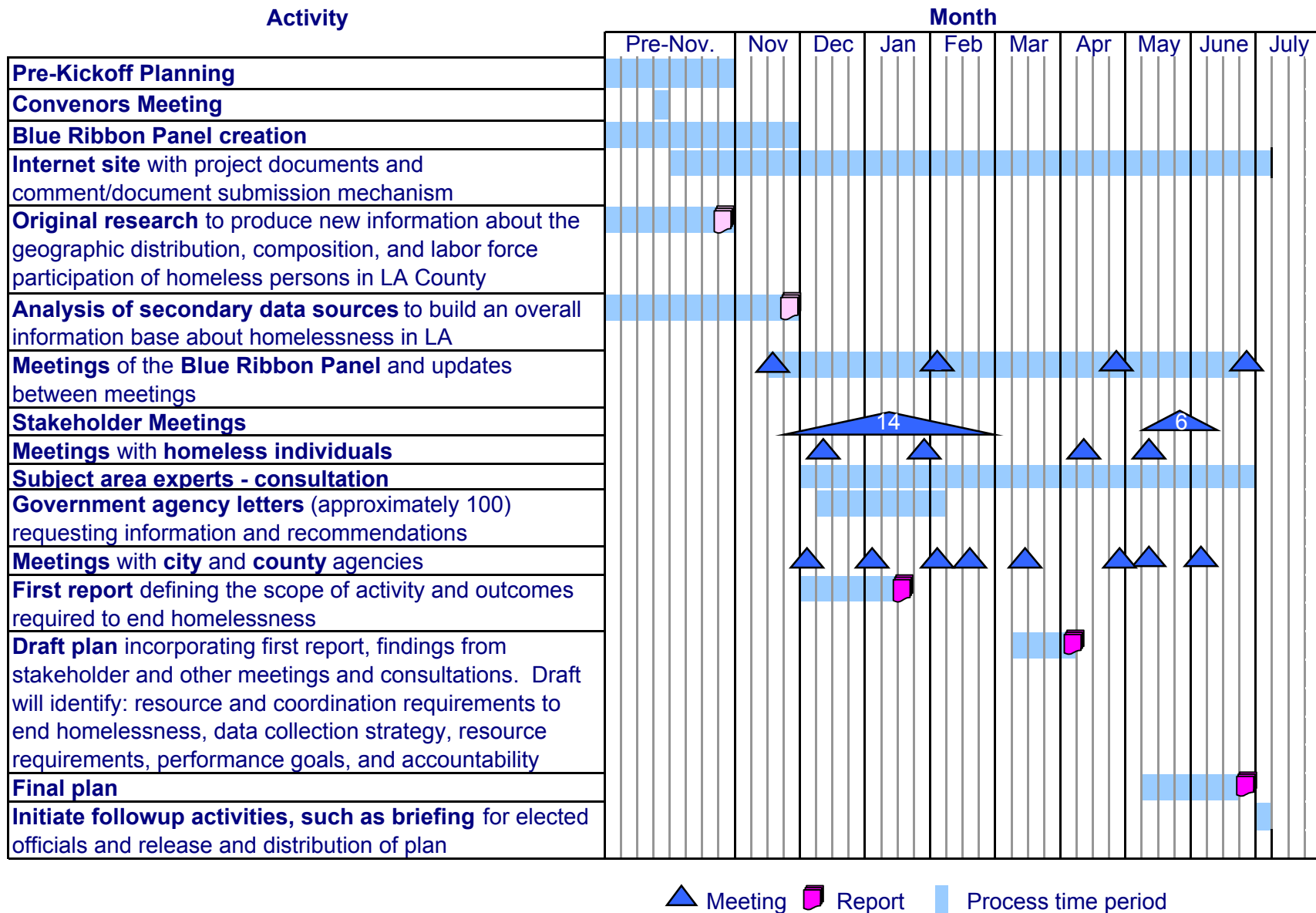
Dan Flaming

**RECOMMENDED ACTION: AUTHORIZE THE CHAIR TO
SEND A LETTER FROM THE BLUE RIBBON PANEL TO
ALL PUBLIC AGENCIES SERVING HOMELESS PERSONS**

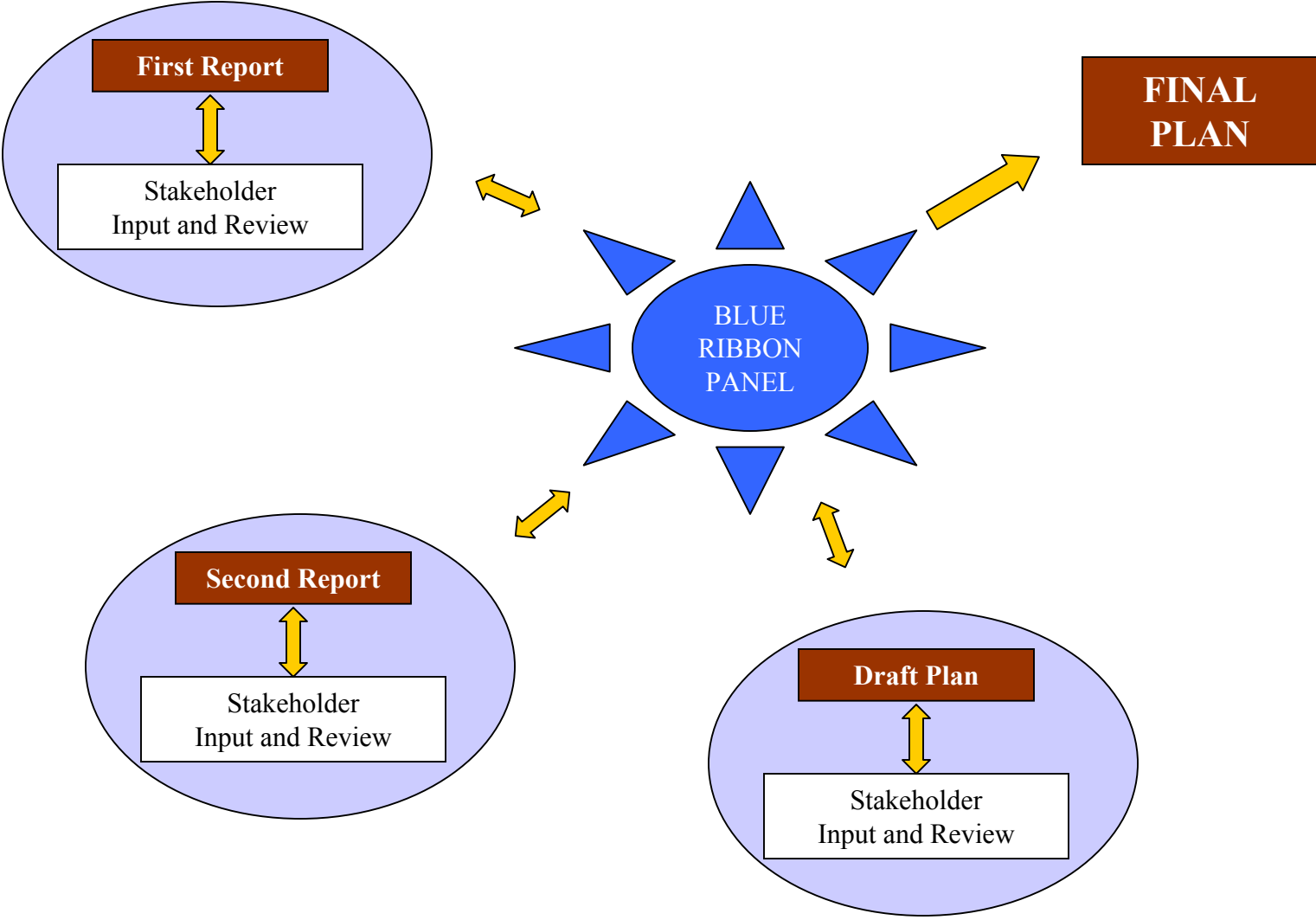
9. 11:45 a.m. Discussion
10. 12:00 p.m. Adjourn

Bring LA HOME - Strategic Planning Timeline

prepared by the Economic Roundtable and the Institute for the Study of Homelessness and Poverty



Economic Roundtable/Institute for the Study of Homelessness and Poverty
Process to Prepare the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness
In Collaboration with LAHSA and LACEHH



**Bring LA Home
Partners in the Strategic Plan**

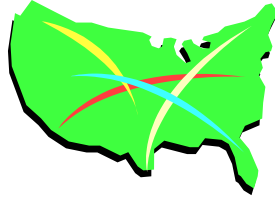
Richard Leroy	Alarcon	State Senator, Twentieth District	California State Senate
Rosina Charles	Baca	Sheriff	Sheriffs Department
Richard	Becerra	Associate Vice Chancellor	UCLA Chancellor's Office-Faculty Diversity
Bill	Blake	Pastor	West Los Angeles Church of God in Christ
Yvonne	Bloom	Mayor	City of Santa Monica
William	Bogaard	Mayor	City of Pasadena
Jan	Brathwaite Burke	Supervisor, Second District	County of Los Angeles
J. Jon	Bratton	Chief of Police	City of Los Angeles
Carmelita	Breidenbach	Executive Director	So. CA Association of Nonprofit Housing
Mark	Bruno	Bishop	Episcopal Diocese--Center of Saint Paul
Miguel	Casal		
Cathy	Casanova	Executive Director	Homeless Health Care Los Angeles
Diane	Contreras	Executive Secretary-Treasurer	Los Angeles County Federation of Labor
	Cooper-Ledesma	Southern California Field Director	California Council of Churches
	Donoghue	Executive Director	Esperanza Community Housing Corporation
Peter	Dreier	Professor	Occidental College
Neil	Dudovitz	Executive Director	Neighborhood Legal Services
Marc Stevens	Dworkin	Executive Director	Leo Baeck Temple
Bob	Erlenbusch	Executive Director	LACEH&H
Jeff	Farber	Chief Operating Officer	LA Family Housing Corporation
Andrew	Friedman	Attorney at Law	
Michael	Feuer	Attorney at Law	Morrison & Foerster
Dora	Gallo	Chief Executive Officer	A Community of Friends
Eric	Garcetti	Councilmember, Thirteenth District	City of Los Angeles
JoAnn	Garcia	Chair	LAHSA Commission
John	Grant	Counsel	UFCW Local 770
Wendy	Greuel	Councilmember, Second District	City of Los Angeles
Joseph	Haggerty	President	United Way of Greater Los Angeles
James	Hahn	Mayor	City of Los Angeles
Stephani	Hardy	Executive Director	U.S. Vets
Ted	Hayes	President	Justiceville/Homeless U.S.A.
Barbara	Hope	Executive Director	House of Ruth
Bruce	Iwasaki	Executive Director	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles
Madeline	Janis-Aparicio	Executive Director	LA Alliance for A New Economy
Robert	Levy		EnviroCommunications, Inc.
Tracy	Lovejoy	Executive Director	Central City East Association
Mollie	Lowery	Executive Director	LAMP Community
Roger	Mahony	Archbishop	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of LA
Antonio	Manning	Vice President, Corporate Relations	Washington Mutual
Rickey	Mantley	Organizer	Los Angeles Community Action Network
Michael A.	Mata	Pastor	Claremont School of Theology
Rhonda	Meister	Executive Director	Saint Joseph Center
Cecil	Murray	Pastor	First African Methodist Episcopal Church
Mitchell	Netburn	Executive Director	LA Homeless Services Authority
Fabian	Nuñez	Assemblymember, Forty-Sixth District	California State Assembly
Beverly	O'Neill	Mayor	City of Long Beach
Robert	Ovrom	Administrator	LA Community Redevelopment Agency
Jan	Perry	Councilmember, Ninth District	City of Los Angeles
Ralph	Plumb	President	Union Rescue Mission
Susan	Rabinovitz	Associate Director	Childrens Hospital of Los Angeles

**Bring LA Home
Partners in the Strategic Plan**

Joel	Roberts	Executive Director	People Assisting the Homeless
Robert	Ross	Chief Executive Officer	The California Endowment
Tyrone	Roy	Homeless Advocate	
Gilbert	Saldade	Program Coordinator	Tri-City Mental Health Center
Carol	Schatz	President and CEO	Central City Association
Len	Schneiderman	Retired Professor	
Ruth	Schwartz	Executive Director	Shelter Partnership, Inc.
Tanya	Tull	President	Beyond Shelter
Paul	Vert	President and CEO	Young's Market Company
Antonio	Villaraigosa	Councilmember	City of Los Angeles
John	Walker	Partner	Latham and Watkins
Herb	Wesson	Assembly Speaker	California State Assembly
Jennifer	Wolch	Professor	Center for Sustainable Cities
Zev	Yaroslavsky	Supervisor, Third District	County of Los Angeles

Draft Mission Statement

To prevent and end homelessness in Los Angeles County by creating and implementing a comprehensive, innovative, and realistic 10-year strategic plan.



PLANS TO END HOMELESSNESS

ACROSS THE COUNTRY

HUD, End Chronic Homelessness Initiative
Atlanta, GA
Chicago, IL
City of Hartford, CT
City of Tampa and Hillsborough County, Florida
Clark County, WA
Columbus and Franklin County, OH
DuPage County, Illinois
Fairfax County/City of Falls Church, Virginia
Grand Rapids/Kent County, Michigan
Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs Coalition, PA
Indianapolis, IN
Louisville, KY
Maricopa County, AZ
Mecklenburg County, NC
Memphis and Shelby County, TN
Milwaukee, WI
Minneapolis, MN
Montgomery County, MD
New York City Department of Homeless Services
Philadelphia Committee to End Homelessness, PA
Santa Clara County, CA
State of Alaska
State of California
State of Colorado
State of Florida
State of Georgia
State of Hawaii
State of Maine
State of Oklahoma
State of Rhode Island
Supportive Housing Network, NY

For links to many of these plans please visit the National Alliance to End Homelessness website at www.naeh.org

Other Local Responses to Homelessness

Sheriff Leroy Baca

Homeless Advisory Committee Report

http://www.lasd.org/lasd_services/homeless_advisory_bklt/homeless_advisory.html

Central City Association

Public Health and Safety Plan

http://www.ccala.org/legislative/current_issues.html

Ted Hayes

The Hayes National Homeless Plan

<http://members.aol.com/TheDomes/plancent.htm>

Los Angeles Coalition to End Hunger & Homelessness

Plan to End Homelessness

<http://www.lacehh.org/LAPLAN.pdf>

State of California

Reports of the Interagency Task Force on Homelessness

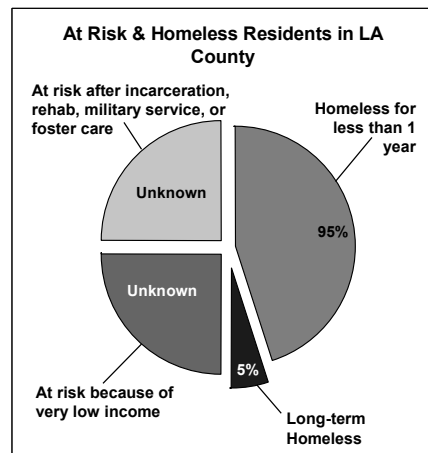
<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/iatf.html>

Homeless in Los Angeles

Strategic Information for the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Los Angeles County

Dynamics of Homelessness

- Many people are at risk of homelessness
- Some people move in & out of homelessness
- A small number of people remain homeless
- Different groups of people need different kinds of help to prevent or escape homelessness



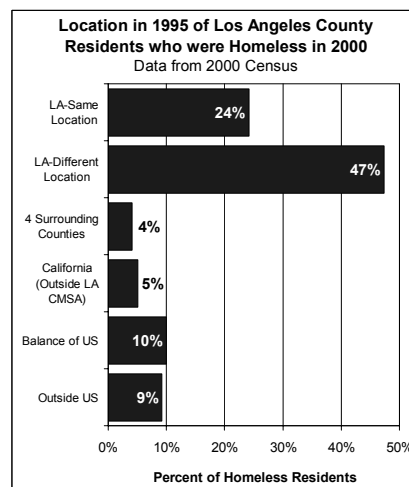
Counting Homeless Residents

- Counting homeless residents is difficult since they often are placeless & socially disconnected, and different people move in and out of homelessness at different times
- Estimates of the homeless population are based on:
 - Public Assistance Records
 - Winter Shelter Program Participants Survey
 - Downtown Homeless Job Seekers Longitudinal Survey
 - National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients
 - 2000 US Census PUMS
 - Local independent homeless counts (e.g. City of Santa Monica)
- LA County homeless population:

Point-In-Time: 78,600 ± 42%
 Annual: 253,918

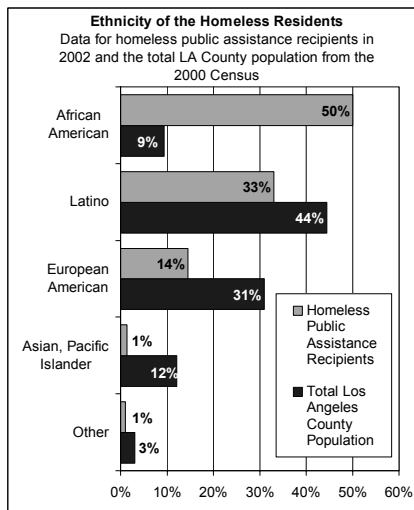
Mobility of Homeless Residents

- Homeless residents demonstrate a high rate of mobility – particularly within the Greater Los Angeles Region
- 76% of persons homeless in 2000 lived in a different location in 1995
- 51% of homeless residents moved within the 5 county Los Angeles CMSA (Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura) between 1995 & 2000
- 50% more currently homeless people left Los Angeles than migrated to Los Angeles between 1995 & 2000. LA has become an exporter of homelessness



Ethnicity of Homeless Residents

- African Americans are over-represented by a factor of 5
- Remaining ethnic groups are under-represented in the homeless population

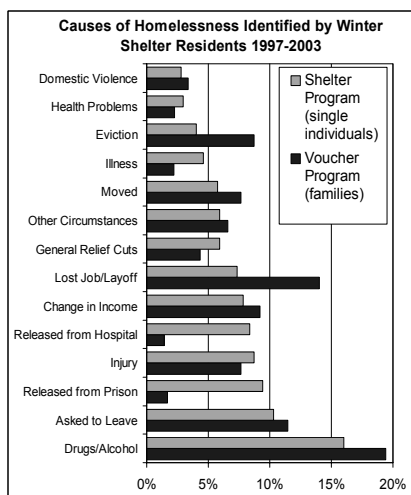


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Causes of Homelessness

- For homeless individuals and families participating in the Winter Shelter program, Alcohol and Drug abuse was the most frequently cited cause of homelessness
- Top causes of homelessness for individuals:
 - 1) Drug & alcohol abuse 16%
 - 2) Being asked to leave 10%
 - 3) Release from prison 9%
- Top causes of homelessness for families:
 - 1) Drug & alcohol abuse 19%
 - 2) Loss of job 14%
 - 3) Being asked to leave 11%

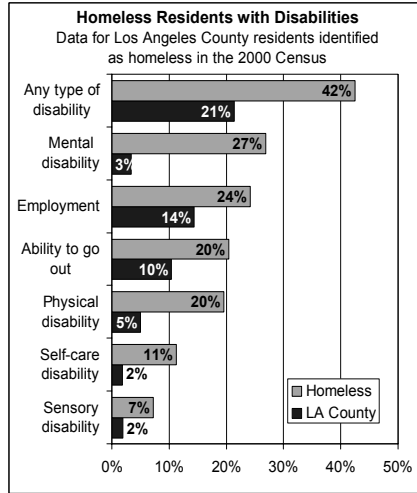


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Rates of Disability of Homeless Residents

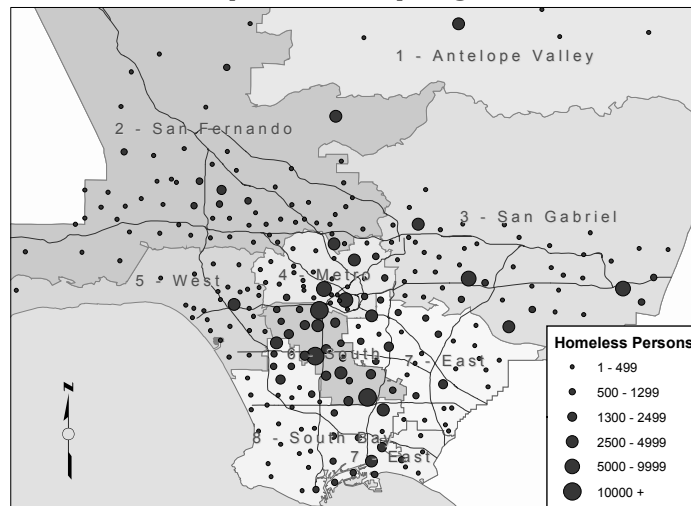
- 42% of homeless residents report some sort of disability
- Mental disabilities are reported most frequently by homeless residents
- Homeless residents report above average rates for every type of disability



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Geographic Distribution of Homeless Welfare Recipients (all programs)

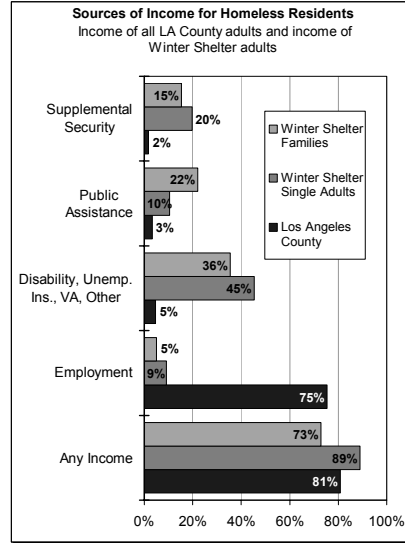


Economic Roundtable

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Sources of Income for Homeless Residents

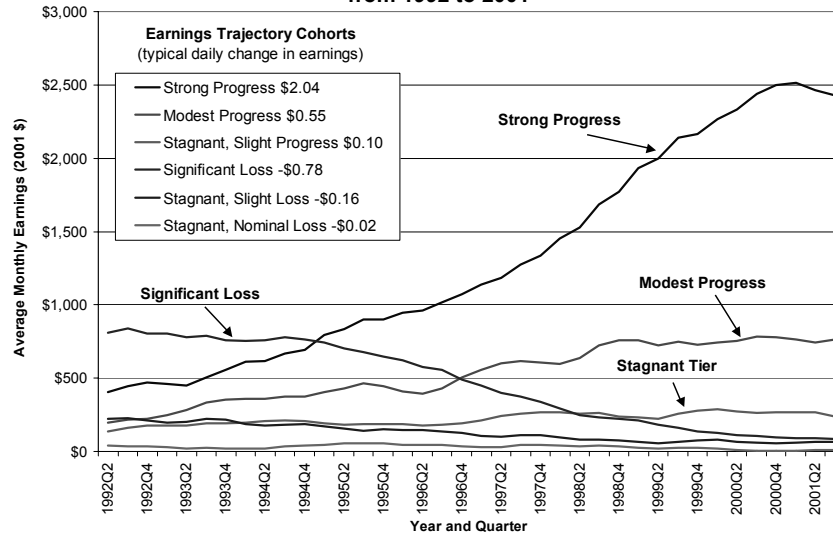
- In the process of becoming homeless, 5 of 6 people lose their labor force connection
- Winter Shelter residents have comparatively low rates of earned income – 9% for Single Adults and 5% for families
- For Winter Shelter residents, it appears that unemployment and disability insurance benefits replace employment income when residents become homeless



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Monthly Earnings of Downtown Homeless Job Seekers from 1992 to 2001



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Paths Out of Homelessness

- Most people escape homelessness by securing an income through employment, public benefits or a combination of the two
- The solution to homelessness lies with finding a source of sustainable income for the homeless, and for those that are unable to obtain an income – providing housing
- Based on earnings trajectories and given intensive and effective training and support services, 35-38% of homeless working age adults may achieve self-sufficiency through work absent obvious impediments to working
- The following are solutions to homelessness in rank order according to their costs to local government:
 1. Employment – self-supporting or partially self-supporting
 2. Supportive Services - Substance abuse treatment, Medical–Dental care, Mental Health Services, Education and Vocational Training, Legal Services, Counseling, Case Management, Childcare, Transportation
 3. Public Benefits – CalWORKS, Supplemental Security Income, Veteran’s Benefits, General Relief, Medi-Cal, Food Stamps
 4. Housing – Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Affordable Housing, Long-term supportive housing



Executive Summary

HOMELESS IN LA

Los Angeles' rate of homelessness is higher than the U.S. average because it has a higher rate of poverty and higher housing costs. Compared to the U.S., a disproportionately large share of homeless residents lives on the streets. This report maps the size and characteristics of this population. A second report reviewing the local, regional, national, and international literature on homelessness will follow. Both reports will be integrated with information from community meetings throughout the county to produce a 10-year strategic plan for ending homelessness.

By integrating a series of data sets that provide partial information about the homeless population we have produced the following estimates of the number of people who were homeless in the county on a given day in 2002, the duration of their homelessness, and the total annual homeless population. There is substantial uncertainty about these estimates, which are bracketed by low- and high-range estimates that vary by plus or minus 42 percent.

Time Interval of Estimate	Family Members				Single Individuals				GRAND TOTAL
	<7 Months	7-11 Months	12+ Months	Total Family Members	<7 Months	7-11 Months	12+ Months	Total Single Individuals	
Point-in-Time Homeless	29,314	1,544	3,063	33,921	29,689	5,041	9,947	44,678	78,600
Total Annual Homeless	114,064	1,937	3,063	119,064	118,581	6,324	9,947	134,853	253,918

Most people escape homelessness through income from employment or public benefits, or a combination of the two, that enables them to obtain housing. The solution to homelessness lies in helping more people secure a sustainable income, and in helping those who are unable to secure an income to obtain housing. Key findings for planning a strategy to end homelessness include:

WHERE AND HOW PEOPLE BECOME HOMELESS

- Los Angeles has become a seedbed of homelessness for other regions, sending out one and one-half times as many homeless people as it receives.
- People become homeless more easily in some parts of the county than others. Homeless public assistance recipients are equivalent to 34 percent of the poverty population in the Antelope Valley, 23 percent in South Los Angeles, and 9 percent in the rest of the county.
- Drugs and alcohol are the most frequently reported causes of homelessness.
- Sixty percent of homeless single adults and 53 percent of families come into Winter Shelter after having been in the care of another organization. Better post-release planning and advocacy would reduce homelessness.

- A large wave of homelessness, particularly among families, appears to emerge at the beginning of the year.
- Homelessness lasts less than a year for 95 percent of those who are homeless.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Homeless residents are younger than the overall population. Many are children under 5 and young mothers 18 to 29 years of age.
- African Americans are over-represented by a factor of 5 in the county's homeless population. All other ethnic groups are under-represented.
- Seventeen percent of homeless adults report a history of active military service. This is nearly double the 9 percent rate for the rest of the county.
- Fourteen percent of single homeless adults who remained in Los Angeles gained access to subsidized public housing over an 8-year period.
- Forty-two percent of homeless residents report some type of disability - double the disability rate for the county.
- Eighty-six percent of homeless adults are citizens, compared to 71 percent of the county's overall working age population.
- Homeless residents are 50 percent more likely to lack a high school diploma and 50 percent less likely to have attended college than the overall county.

HOMELESSNESS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

- Eighty-five percent of homeless receive some form of county public assistance.
- Two-thirds of homeless welfare recipients are in families, one-third are single.
- Two-thirds of homeless families have had a recent break in welfare benefits.

CONNECTIONS TO WORK AND SUSTAINABLE EARNINGS

- Two-thirds of homeless public assistance recipients are working age adults.
- The most frequent source of income before the onset of homelessness is a job.
- Temporary Unemployment and Disability insurance benefits appear to replace employment income for many people after they become homeless.
- Most homeless adults have histories of work, but not of sustainable earnings.
- Only 29 percent of homeless workers earned sustainable wages (150 percent or more of the poverty threshold) in the year prior to homelessness.
- Homeless adults are 40 percent more likely to be out of the labor force, and the unemployment rate of those in the labor force is 6 times the county rate.
- Homeless workers are concentrated in the lowest-paying occupations, many of which do not offer prospects for advancement to a sustainable wage.
- Many homeless workers hold jobs offering only part-time, intermittent work.
- Workers with low earnings are handicapped both by their lack of income and the especially unpredictability nature of their income.
- With more intensive and effective training and supportive services, 35 to 38 percent of homeless adults might become self-sufficient through work.

DRAFT

Date

«Prefix» «Name», «Title»

«Jurisdiction»

«Address»

«City», CA «Zip_code»

Dear «Prefix» «Last_Name»:

We are writing to ask for information and suggestions that can be used to improve homeless services in Los Angeles County, based on your experience overseeing «Role» services in «Jurisdiction». This letter is being sent on behalf of Bring LA Home! The Partnership to End Homeless in Los Angeles. The objective of the Partnership is to create and implement a realistic, workable and widely accepted plan with the goal to end homelessness in Los Angeles County.

We are writing to the chief administrative officers of public sector organizations throughout the county that are most directly involved with our homeless residents. We would appreciate receiving your responses to the following five question:

1. How many and what percent of annual client load are homeless individuals?
2. What changes in resources, policies or practices on the part of your organization would make it possible to reduce the number of homeless individuals in the «Jurisdiction»?
3. What changes in resources, policies or practices on the part of other organizations would reduce the number of homeless individuals in the «Jurisdiction»?
4. What outcomes does your organization currently achieve in preventing and eliminating homelessness?

5. What outcomes in preventing and eliminating homelessness could be achieved if your suggestions in response to questions 2 and 3 were implemented?

We would appreciate receiving your response to these questions, and any other information you wish to provide by October 31, 2003. Please address your response to:

Mitchell Netburn, Executive Director
Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
548 South Spring Street, Suite 400
Los Angeles, California 90013

If you have any questions, please feel free to call Daniel Flaming at the Economic Roundtable, who is part of the team preparing the plan to prevent and eliminate homeless in Los Angeles County. His telephone number is 213-892-8104.

Unless we hear otherwise from you we will treat your response as a public domain document that can be shared with those who are interested in the planning process. Thank you for your interest and assistance. We look forward to hearing back from you.

Sincerely,

Antonio Manning
Chair
Bring LA Home

Homeless Definitions

Chronic Homeless

An unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

Homeless

A person is considered homeless only when he/she resides in one of the places described below:

- In places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings (on the street).
- In an emergency shelter.
- In transitional or supportive housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or emergency shelters.
- In any of the above places but is spending a short time (up to 30 consecutive days) in a hospital or other institution.
- Is being evicted within a week from a private dwelling unit and no subsequent residence has been identified and the person lacks the resources and support networks needed to obtain housing.
- Is being discharged within a week from an institution, such as a mental health or substance abuse treatment facility or a jail/prison, in which the person has been a resident for more than 30 consecutive days and no subsequent residence has been identified and the person lacks the resources and support networks needed to obtain housing.
- Is fleeing a domestic violence housing situation and no subsequent residence has been identified and the person lacks the resources and support networks needed to obtain housing.

1) Sub-Population Definitions

General Definitions:

1. A **Family** is defined as any of the following: Minor parents with child(ren); one or more adults with legal custody of minor child(ren); a couple in which one person is pregnant; grandparents or others who are legal guardians with child(ren) present; multi-generational families with grandparents, parents (adult child) and minor child(ren).

2. An **Individual** is a person over age 18, not accompanied by minor child(ren).

Sub-population Definitions:

Domestic Violence, Families.

Families that are homeless due to an abusive partner. The abuse could be physical, mental, or emotional. The cause of the family homelessness or housing instability must be related to domestic violence.

Domestic Violence, Individuals.

Individuals who became homeless because of an abusive partner. The abuse could be physical, mental, or emotional.

Dually Diagnosed, Individuals

Individuals who are substantially limited in one or more major life activity by mental illness **and** alcohol or drug addiction. Persons with other diagnoses qualify under multiple diagnoses.

Elderly Homeless

An **elderly** homeless individual is 62 years old or older.

Homeless Emancipated Foster Youth

Young adults who have reached majority age (18 years), were in the foster care system and who now have no other home.

Homeless Veterans

An eligible Veteran¹ is defined as one who: (1) served on active duty in the US armed forces for more than 160 days and was discharged with other than a dishonorable discharge; (2) was discharged or released from active duty because of a service connected disability; or (3) served on active duty during a period of war, or in a campaign or expedition to which a campaign badge is authorized.

Individuals with Disabilities

A person has a disability if she or he has at least one of the following: (1) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, (2) has a record of such an impairment, or (3) is regarded as having such an impairment.

Individuals with multiple diagnoses

Individuals whose ability to live independently is impaired by **two or more** of the following conditions: Physical disability (including HIV/AIDS), mental disability, substance abuse. This may include a diagnosis of multiple physical disabilities, multiple mental disabilities, or the combination of the two.

¹ According to The Federal Wagner-Peyser Act of 1993 and Title 38, Chapters 41, 42, and 43 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations, US Department of Labor.

Mentally Ill, Families

Families in which at least one member is substantially limited in one or more major life activity by mental illness, based on confirmed clinical diagnosis, or initially by referral or staff assessment and later confirmed by clinical diagnosis.

Mentally Ill, Individuals

Individuals substantially limited in one or more major life activity by mental illness, based on confirmed clinical diagnosis, or initially by referral or staff assessment and later confirmed by clinical diagnosis.

Substance Abuse, Individuals

Individuals who have acknowledged addiction problems related to alcohol and drug use and who seek services or housing to support their sobriety.

Youth, 12-24

Unaccompanied persons, age 12 to 24. Youth may have run away or were forced out of their home and are not in the company of a parent or guardian, and who may or may not be legally emancipated.