

Chronic Homelessness In Ada County, Idaho

A Preliminary Cost Analysis

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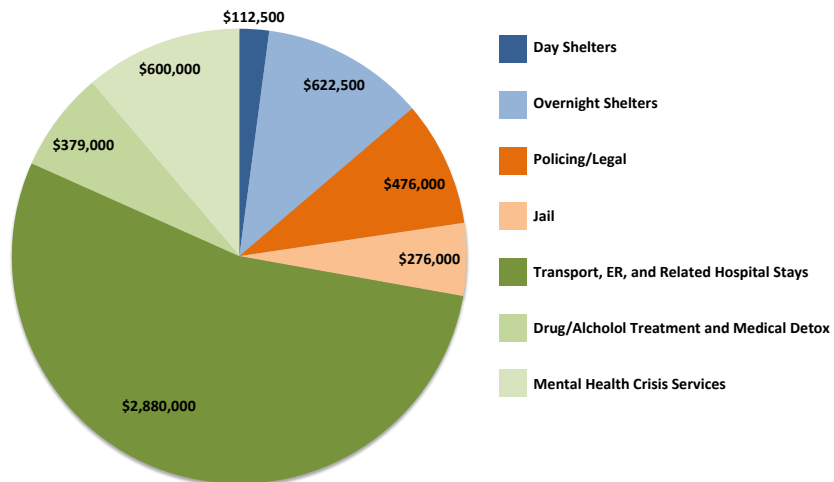
Cost Per 100 People

Chronic Homelessness

# of People	Community Costs	Cost / Person
100	\$5,346,000	\$53,460

- Shelter Utilization \$735,000
 - Criminal Justice \$752,000
 - Emergency Medical \$3,859,000
- Total \$5,346,000**

Chronic Homelessness Cost Breakdown



Housing First

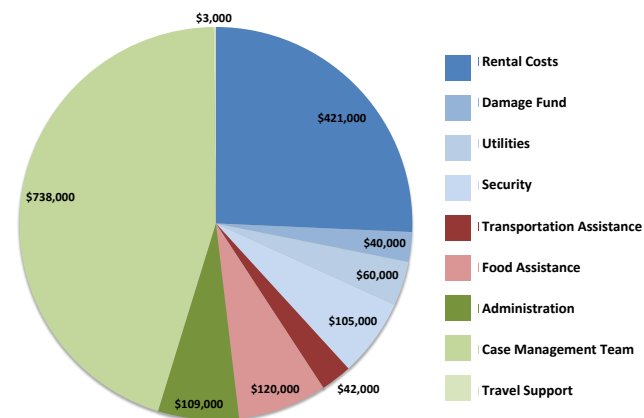
Permanent Supportive Housing

A Proven Intervention

Demonstrates the ability to achieve positive outcomes (socially and financially).

- Housing Support \$626,000
 - Intensive Team-Based Care \$850,000
 - Transportation & Food Assistance \$162,000
- Total \$1,638,000**

Housing First Cost Breakdown



What is Chronic Homelessness?*

An individual experiencing Chronic Homelessness:

- Lives in an emergency shelter, a safe haven, or a place not meant for human habitation; and
- Has lived in an emergency shelter, safe haven, or a place not meant for human habitation for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last three years, where the cumulative total of those occasions is at least one year; and
- Has a disabling condition.

A family experiencing Chronic Homelessness:

- Has a adult head of household that meets the above criteria.

By identifying households experiencing chronic homelessness in our community, we can better ensure that resources are assisting those with the longest history of homelessness who often also have the highest need.

What is a Housing First Approach to Permanent Supportive Housing?

Housing First moves individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent housing without preconditions and barriers to entry. The housing is long-term and community-based without a definitive length of stay. Supportive services are offered to maximize housing stability and prevent returns to homelessness.

National studies of Housing First have shown:

- A reduction in substance misuse (72% reduction in medical detox)
- A decrease in interactions with the criminal justice system
 - 62-95% reduction in jail days
 - 68% less contact with police
 - 53-92% less arrests
- A decrease in emergency medical use (50-89% reduction in ER usage)
- An increase in housing retention rate (Over 85% remained housed after 18 months)

*According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.



Community Snapshot

- Joe* is experiencing homelessness and substance misuse.
- 14 arrests, with 22 charges (\$3,066)
- Served 95 days in jail (\$10,040)
- 11 EMS transports (\$14,652)
- 13 visits to St. Luke's (\$26,000)
- **Approximate cost: \$53,758**
(July -Dec. 2015)

*Name has been changed.