

STUDY

# Homelessness Expenditure in the San Diego Region

*Prepared by:*

*San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation*

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# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Decatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

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## I. Executive Summary

Homelessness impacts the quality of life of all San Diegans, where the County-wide homelessness population exceeded 9,000 people in 2017 on any given night,<sup>1</sup> decreasing only slightly the last year. As the number of individuals experiencing homelessness has grown in the past several years, so have the region's efforts to address an unprecedented crisis that is exacerbated by a housing shortage. Overall, the past ten years show little real change in homelessness, which takes a toll on a jurisdiction's economy, the environment, its housing policy, and its health care and criminal justice systems. The purpose of this study is to better inform the public, government agencies, philanthropic organizations, and other funders about trends on homeless-specific funds and their allocations to improve policy and practice.

Does higher spending decrease homelessness? If not, can we identify how they are related? Could a negative relationship between spending and homelessness be related to other factors driving fund allocation or intrinsic characteristics of homelessness as an issue? To do so, the San Diego County Taxpayers Educational Foundation (SDTEF) sent California Public Records Act (PRA) requests to the City of San Diego, San Diego County, and all 17 smaller cities within the County inquiring about funding for homelessness services since Fiscal Year 2008. SDTEF also looked at reports and data of other relevant agencies and conducted interviews to identify any gaps between best and current practices, the process and determination by which an agency allocates funding to projects, the funding structure that restricts disbursements, intergovernmental relationships that may create overlaps in the delivery of services, and data collection practices.

While data limitations prevent us from confirming causal links in observational data, we explore how homelessness fluctuates and how it relates to spending at an aggregate level to note that higher spending is not necessarily correlated to lower homeless population counts. SDTEF also finds that local spending relative to total spending has increased by 2015% over the last 10 years. Agencies heavily rely on the Regional Task Force on Homeless' data to inform policy decisions and funding allocation. This reliance, in turn, creates severe data records issues that can be traced back to reporting and administrative deficiencies that undermine the validity of the trends hereby observed.

For improved efficiency in the delivery of services in the San Diego region, SDTEF recommends that jurisdictions engage in data related conversations, promote leadership and management positions dedicated specifically to homelessness, and conduct the development of a 10-year action planning process to maintain and track goals that is consistent with Federal best practices and definitions and that arrives at a methodology that ensures data collection accuracy, including steps to its implementation. Planning should also set incentives for performance, protect unsustainable usage of the General Fund and coordinate multi-jurisdiction efforts.

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<sup>1</sup> (2017). *Comprehending the Plight of San Diego's Homeless: Is There a Sea Change Coming?* 2016/2017 San Diego County Grand Jury.

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## II. Introduction

Does higher spending decrease homelessness? If not, can we identify how spending and trends on homeless populations are related? Could a negative relationship between spending and homelessness be related to other factors driving fund allocation or intrinsic characteristics of homelessness as an issue? Governments and scholars have grappled with understanding homelessness as an issue over the past four decades, and although there is a perceived link in higher spending with potential decreases in homelessness, the impact of fluctuations in revenues and expenditures on homelessness counts is a national issue that remains unmonitored and not well-documented. This section provides an overview of the institutional structures and best practices that inform strategic approaches to homelessness at the Federal level.

The Federal response to homelessness is the first and most robust defense against the issue, where the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) leads the implementation of the Federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness. USICH was created after the passage of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, which provided the first federal funds targeted specifically to address the needs of homeless people. USICH serves as an independent committee within the executive branch that reviews the effectiveness of Federal responses to homelessness. Since then, USICH has increased coordination among its nineteen Federal agency members and informed state, local, public, and private sector organizations on the availability of assistance and funding. This has helped decrease administration costs with the intent of increasing overall efficiency from the cooperation of intertwined departments.

The Federal government has also conducted extensive research to arrive at best practices for homelessness services provision. USICH's *Federal Plan for Homelessness* is a pivotal resource in understanding its main causes and in identifying where to administer the resources necessary to address them—a task for which the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is responsible. USICH also establishes research-based guidelines to inform approaches and set population-specific goals and benchmarks. HUD, in turn, administers homeless assistance funding at the state and local levels, requiring that each jurisdiction (typically cities, counties, or a combination of both) establish a “Continuum of Care” (CoC) based on the population of that region. A CoC is a consortium of representatives tasked with the strategic planning and coordination of resources necessary to strengthen the collective impact of federal funding and planning throughout the region. CoCs distribute grants to the appropriate cities, counties, non-profits, projects, and other applicable agencies. These programs tend to focus on rehousing services to optimize self-sufficiency and generally follow the priorities of the Federal Homeless Plan in effect at the time, such as emergency shelter, as well as transitional, permanent, and permanent supportive housing.

The Federal Government recommends better understanding the causes of certain types of homelessness through quantitative predictive methods, where a study found ten factors that predicted homelessness 66% of the time rather than solely looking at threat of eviction, which has

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a 20% success in predicting homelessness.<sup>2</sup> USICH also stresses the ability to predict in advance when or to whom it will affect, creating primary, secondary, and tertiary homeless prevention programs from those predictions. This requires a deep understanding of local dynamics related to homelessness. The agency holds as best practice to focus on policies that "...contribute to the availability of and access to an adequate supply of safe and affordable housing."<sup>3</sup> To do so, it strives to target assistance as households are engaged with or are transitioning from systems to prevent housing crises that occur from escalating further and resulting in homelessness. Ultimately, USICH aims to build lasting systems through a collaboration that ensures homelessness is a rare and one-time experience.

Given the systemic nature of the issue, USICH also stresses the need for availability and coordinated efforts of health and behavioral health resources, education, employment, opportunities for economic mobility, affordable child care, and legal assistance. Various public systems, including health and behavioral health care, child welfare, and criminal justice systems, are often indicators of homelessness, especially when combined. The Federal government suggests that these facilities coordinate in order to be more effective overall. Finally, USICH also recommends reducing the risk of homelessness while households are in a transitional period, which requires a case-by-case basis approach. The Federal Government emphasizes the importance of the Housing Status assessments it administers in order to identify the most at-risk household and point these individuals or families to the right source of aid.

USICH created benchmarks in January 2017 to help communities coordinate their response to homelessness issues and to track the progress of the Federal goal of ending homelessness, outlining the four most critical aspects for success: stable housing, permanent connections, education, and overall wellbeing. To do so, a community must identify individuals experiencing homelessness and correctly define their specific characteristics using a coordinated entry process that links them to tailored services at the same time that it uses prevention and diversion strategies whenever possible while having the resources, plans, and system capacity in place to prevent future relapses or experiences of homelessness.

Ultimately, USICH's main measures for performance are broad in intent, where the agency strives for there to be few individuals of all typologies experiencing homelessness at any given time and for those experiencing homelessness to be swiftly connected to the appropriate services. These criteria were updated in February 2018 and outlined by typology below:

- For chronic homelessness, USICH recognizes supportive housing under a Housing First approach as the way to manage this type of population, where a community must identify and provide outreach to homeless or at-risk individuals by prioritizing access to temporary and eventually permanent accommodations.
- For youth homelessness, USICH includes a comprehensive strategy spanning schools, child welfare program, protective services, the justice system, drop-in centers, hotlines, 2-1-1, and other youth-serving programs. This includes youths who are doubled up or couch

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<sup>2</sup> Burt et al. (2005). *Strategies for Preventing Homelessness*. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. Page 12.

<sup>3</sup> United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2018). *Home, Together: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*. Pages 13.

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surfing, and the region should provide multiple sources of data and methods when supplying this information.

- For veteran homelessness, USICH advises against providing service-intensive transitional housing whenever possible, where permanent housing should remain the main priority for housing veterans.
- For homelessness among families with children, USICH agrees that families with children experiencing homelessness require cross coordination of housing, health care, and family service providers.

## *Current Literature*

The McKinney Act of 1987 also shed light on the research gap on homelessness and the topic has since drawn sustained attention from scholars. The 1998 National Symposium on Homelessness Research brought together researchers, policymakers, practitioners, and formerly homeless people to review and discuss what had been learned in the decade since the passage of the McKinney Act. The Symposium was the first academic collective effort to better understand the causes, approaches, and outcomes that surround the homelessness problem.

Much research has been accomplished since 1998, but progress has not occurred equally across the subject matter since that time, especially as policy priorities frequently moved research efforts in particular directions. The 2007 National Symposium on Homelessness, the second event of this nature, found that, while the development of several other national networks had enabled extensive research on the subject, definitional inconsistencies and data limitations caused work to be largely speculative. This challenge currently manifests in research dedicated to the efficacy of interventions, including the local data reviewed in this study.

Reliable data collection remains a challenging aspect for the study of homelessness. Homeless individuals are often inherently in periods of transition and have high turnover, presenting major challenges in measuring a population with no stable address. Most of the data available on populations is collected by CoCs, which are federally mandated to intake, organize, store, and report information on the homeless populations that local providers serve through the Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS).

The HMIS is a local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness. The regional CoC selects an HMIS software that meets HUD's requirements in regard to data collection, management, and reporting standards.<sup>4</sup> Entry System, on the other hand, is a system developed to provide fair and equal housing for homeless based on strengths and needs. Two categories of federal fund recipients are required to participate in HMIS: organizations that receive grants through the Emergency Grants Solutions (EGS) program and organizations that

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<sup>4</sup> California State Auditor. (2017). *Homelessness in California: State Government and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Need to Strengthen Their Efforts to Address Homelessness*. Page 10.

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receive HUD Homeless Assistance Grants. Funding for this program has increased over the years, were at its inception it was 1% of the funding dedicated to addressing homelessness by Congress.<sup>5</sup>

The 2005 HUD point-in-time count of homeless persons marked the first time that HUD required all CoCs to conduct a count of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals during a specific time of the year as part of their funding. This is the only current Federally-required method, whereby teams of individuals in a clearly defined area receive a screening questionnaire or instructions for selecting individuals to approach. Under optimum conditions, the census should be conducted in a single day, preferably during a time of day when homeless people are most likely to be stationary, such as late at night. This method has been highly criticized for, among other things, failing to capture how long a person has been homeless, thus not reflecting the complexity or severity of individual circumstances.

Other methods have been used to estimate homeless population counts. For example, a 2001 study used the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (NSHAPC) to produce one-day, one-month, and one-year estimates of the homeless population.<sup>6</sup> The authors assumed that certain homeless populations do not visit available homeless assistance providers, that some areas lack these providers, and that people tend to move in and out of homelessness over time to estimate that 2.3 to 3.5 million people were homeless at some point in 1996.<sup>7</sup>

As the most economical method, indirect estimation gathers information from key sources about the number of homeless people in the area or the number of people receiving services and requires consensus on definitions and detailed knowledge of the area studied. However, some scholars argue that capture-recapture methods are superior to one-time censuses as they match data on individuals observed at more than one point in time. This may allow researchers to make conclusions about the movement of the population.<sup>8</sup>

Overall, research has been improved over the years in the face of worsening conditions. According to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's *Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, homelessness increased for the first time in seven years in 2017, where "...on a single night in January 2017, 553,742 people in the nation were counted as living in emergency shelters or transitional housing or not sheltered at all."<sup>9</sup> In comparison, more than 3,800 additional people experienced homelessness in 2017 than in 2016, denoting a 0.7% national increase. However, a renewed interest in the topic has prompted a research literature that now explores a more comprehensive understanding of homelessness by type and has reached a consensus on its causes.

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<sup>5</sup> Congressional Research Service. (2009). *Estimating the Number of People Who Are Homeless: Homeless Management Information Systems*. Page 3.

<sup>6</sup> National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty. (2017). *Don't Count on It: How the HUD Point-in-Time Count Underestimates the Homelessness Crisis in America*. Page 7.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Cowan et al. (1988). *The Methodology of Counting the Homeless*. U.S. Institute of Medicine, Committee on Health Care for Homeless People. Page 176.

<sup>9</sup> Henry et al. (2017). *The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress. Part 1: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness*.



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The *Federal Plan for Homelessness* points at the gap between income and the cost of housing as the main driver of national homelessness. This gap leads to the lack of stable housing, prompting the usage of crisis-driven systems such as emergency rooms, psychiatric facilities, and the prison system. An added dimension through public and social media has further well-rounded our understanding of the impact homelessness has on all aspects of an individual's life. However, even then, the practical implementation of Federal mandates and methodology has been hard to standardize and robustly record.

Homeless prevention is thought among both federal reports and academia to be the top way to solve homelessness in the long run. The National Alliance to End Homelessness slightly differs from that consensus, creating a *Research Agenda to End Homelessness* that prioritizes the policy questions and issues needed to better assess cost-effective and outcome-oriented interventions<sup>10</sup>:

- **The Scope and Demographics of Homelessness** – *As homelessness is an evolving issue, describing the scope, characteristics, and subpopulations of the homeless population is pivotal to design interventions and to secure the appropriate resources.*
- **The Efficacy of Interventions** – *The effectiveness of interventions will help determine resource allocation and proper targeting, where it is essential to inform public and private funders of which programs provide the greatest return on investment. Research questions, therefore, must focus on evaluation and comparison of currently utilized program models and designs.*
- **System Planning and Infrastructure** - *As communities start to develop system-level planning required by current federal policy, questions as to the most effective methods for creating and implementing this infrastructure will surely arise.*

After reviewing research on all typologies of homeless across all of the services targeted at each, we have concluded that there are notable knowledge gaps across the board in regard to the implementation of standardized definitions and distinctions. Better estimates of the number of homeless people and their typology at the local level are needed to assess the efficacy of interventions with an accuracy that allows for trend forecasting.

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<sup>10</sup> Homeless Research Council. (2007). *A Research Agenda for Ending Homelessness*.



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## III. Context

### *State Interventions*

California faces a level of homelessness higher than the national average, especially of unsheltered and youth homeless. As of 2017, California had an estimated 134,000 homeless individuals, or 24% of the nation's homeless population and 64% of the nation's unsheltered homeless population.<sup>11</sup> This is accredited in large part to the extremely high cost of living and to specific conditions of the housing market. The state agencies designed to address the issue also point at a lack of resources for mental health facilities, criminal justice transitional systems, and extreme weather events. California defines unsheltered homeless as those living in vehicles, abandoned buildings, parks, or streets. A major issue being addressed by California is that 82% of unaccompanied homeless youths are unsheltered compared to the nation's 38%. This section provides an overview of the institutional structures and best practices that inform strategic approaches to homelessness at the local level.

It was not until 2016, when the California legislature created the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council, also known as the California Homeless Council, that the state developed a single entity to oversee an effective and efficient system to address homelessness.<sup>12</sup> The State Homeless Council faces challenges in establishing a coordinated response to address homelessness in California because the body has no funding for permanent staff. The state also tasks 11 different state government entities, such as the California Department of Social Services, with providing different types of homelessness assistance. The California Homeless Council's goals include aligning existing state homeless service programs to ensure that they quickly and successfully connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness to permanent housing without preconditions or barriers to entry, such as sobriety, and creating partnerships among state agencies and departments, local government agencies, and participants in HUD's CoC program to arrive at specific strategies to end homelessness. California contains 43 Continuum of Care agencies, of which some are large counties, and some are rural jurisdictions. The top five major city CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered homelessness were located in California. HUD strongly encourages CoC areas to merge, as mergers can result in improved coordination of services, effective HMIS implementation, and in more resources to implement HUD-recommended activities to improve the delivery of services for the state's homeless population.<sup>13</sup>

Following these recommendations, the League of California Cities and Counties and the California State Association of Counties combined in 2016 to create the Joint Homelessness Task Force in order to lessen the burden on local governments by examining local strategies that can be implemented, fostering best practices, and sharing ideas and resources to overcome the complexities of homelessness. The Joint Homelessness Task Force has brought together County Supervisors, City Councilmembers, City Managers and County Executive Officers in an effort to

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<sup>11</sup> California State Auditor. (2017). *Homelessness in California: State Government and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Need to Strengthen Their Efforts to Address Homelessness*. Page 2.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

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bring regional consensus on the issue. The organization holds that inter-jurisdiction cooperation throughout the state is the best way to create the most efficient processes to solve homelessness, where the collection of appropriate data to understand a CoC’s demographics and the needs of the population being reached enables the assessment of the best course of action for funding on Federal, state, and local levels.

In terms of best, promising, and emerging practices, the Joint Homelessness Task Force released a 2018 report titled *Tools and Resources for Counties and Cities* in which it recommends the ‘Housing First’ model as an alternative to a system of emergency shelter and transitional housing progressions and provides an appropriate framework of existing or emerging approaches to addressing homelessness. The organization outlines practices for collecting and analyzing data to better understand the scope of the problem at hand. The “Hierarchy of Evidence” follows a levels system that includes systematic reviews, randomized control trials, and quasi-experimental studies as best practices; realist reviews, case studies with evidence of effectiveness (external evaluation with scientific rigor), and case studies with encouraging results (internal or external evaluation that lacks scientific rigor) as promising practices; and program descriptions or reports with limited data or evidence and opinion, ideas, policies, and editorials as emerging practices.

The Joint Task Force also outlines categories of homelessness, the funding source of each program, and eligible recipients of different levels of funding. The Federal and state funding that a typical CoC is eligible for includes, but is not limited to, the following:

<b>Figure 1: Funding Availability and Eligibility for a Continuum of Care</b>		
<u>Category</u>	<u>Funding Program</u>	<u>Eligibility Requirements &amp; Administrator</u>
<i>Shelters and Prevention</i>	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)	- Administered by HUD - Metropolitan Cities, urban counties, territories, and states are eligible.
	Emergency Solutions Grant Program	- Administered by HUD - Metropolitan Cities, urban counties, territories, and states are eligible.
<i>Housing</i>	HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)	- Administered by HUD - Local cities and counties are eligible.
	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): Special restrictions apply	- Administered by HUD; Community Development Block Grant entitlement program - Counties with fewer than 200,000 residents in unincorporated areas and cities with fewer than 50,000 residents that do not participate in US are eligible.

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<i>Housing and Case Management</i>	HUD Continuum of Care Program (for state, local, or nonprofit organizations)	- Administered by HUD - State and local governments and nonprofit organizations are eligible.
<i>Housing, Families, Seniors and Disabilities</i>	HUD Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	- Administered by HUD - Local public housing agencies are eligible.
<i>Veterans, Case Management and Housing</i>	HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers	- Local public housing agencies are eligible.
<i>Veterans, Families and Prevention</i>	US Department of Veterans Affairs' Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)	- Private nonprofit organizations and consumer cooperatives who can provide supportive services to eligible populations are eligible.
	Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP)	- Sponsors and borrowing entities may be organized on a for-profit or not-for-profit basis. Any public agency or private entity capable of entering into a contract is eligible.
<i>Behavioral Health</i>	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	- County mental health plans are eligible.
<i>Behavioral Health and Housing</i>	No Place Like Home (grants allocated per population size)	- County is eligible. - Populations between 200,000 and 750,000 may receive \$100,000; anything larger may receive \$150,000; anything smaller may receive 75,000. Funding is limited to a list of eligible costs.
<i>Health</i>	Medicaid/Medi-Cal	- California Department of Health Care Services are eligible. - Administered by counties
<i>Families Prevention Employment</i>	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)/CalWORKs	- State and tribal agencies are eligible - Administered by Counties
<i>Families &amp; Food</i>	CalFRESH CalFresh Restaurant Meals Program	- State and tribal agencies are eligible. - Administered by Counties

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<i>Families</i>	Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF)	- Child welfare agencies and eligible Indian tribes are eligible.
	CalWORKs Housing Support Program	- Counties are eligible.
<i>Seniors and Housing</i>	Section 202: Supportive Housing for Elderly	- Private nonprofit organizations and consumer cooperatives are eligible.
<i>Youth</i>	McKinney-Vento Grant	- Local education agencies are eligible.
	Local Control Funding Formula/Local Control Accountability Plans	- School districts are eligible.
	CalFresh	- Individuals are eligible.
	USDA School Nutrition Programs	- Individuals are eligible.
	Homeless Youth and Exploitation Program	- Nonprofit organizations are eligible.
<i>Law Enforcement Behavioral Health Housing</i>	Proposition 47	- Local public agencies are eligible.
	Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Grant	- Cities and counties are eligible.
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	AB 109 Funding	- Counties are eligible.
<i>Case Management</i>	Medi-Cal Whole Person Care Pilots	- Counties and one city are eligible.

## *Local Interventions*

Some initiatives throughout California have been able to make some promising progress in handling homelessness issues. For example, with an estimated population of 104,206 individuals who have experienced homelessness in the past six years, Silicon Valley has created a Triage tool that identifies high-need patients for further service delivery within their region. Santa Clara County estimates a \$19,282 reduction per person and a combined \$19,282,000 yearly reduction in expenditures, where its 1,000 homeless residents use up to \$56 million in public services.<sup>14</sup> The

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<sup>14</sup> (2017). *Silicon Valley Triage Tool: Using Predictive Modeling to Prioritize Supportive Housing*. Destination: Home.

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tool uses predictive analysis by measuring demographics, criminal justice, medical diagnoses, health and emergency services, and behavioral health, as well as other subcategories within each of those for a total of 38 different factors.

Los Angeles County is also a region with a notably large homeless and at-risk homeless population. It has the largest homeless population within California, with an estimated 57,794 homeless persons. Los Angeles is reported to have spent nearly \$1 billion on 150,000 homeless and at-risk homeless persons in 2015.<sup>15</sup> It faces a uniquely low vacancy rate in housing and especially affordable housing. As a result, it has implemented various programs in order to target this issue. Mainly, Los Angeles County partnered with local public housing authorities to create the *Homeless Incentive Program* in 2016 to incentivize landlords to rent to homeless families and adults through a Federal homeless subsidy. The program is funded by Measure H (a quarter-cent tax over ten years) and provides vacancy payments, move-in assistance, tenant assistance with credit checks and application fees, and damage claims as incentives.

A three-year Rand Corporation study of Los Angeles County's Housing for Health program has also been found to save taxpayers thousands of dollars by reducing hospitalizations and emergency room visits. In this scheme medical savings more than offset the cost of housing, where for every \$1 invested in the program, County government saved \$1.20 in healthcare and social service costs.<sup>16</sup> The annual \$70 million program follows a 'Housing First' model in which participants have improved their mental health and 96% have remained in housing.<sup>17</sup>

While some initiatives have shown promise, many challenges still lie ahead. The scope of homelessness research has significantly evolved over the last twenty years, but the current trend in homelessness research and policy implementation on services in California remains primarily focused on homelessness as a public health issue, and rigorous research on many other interventions continues to be lacking. Few formal studies on mainstream service systems have been done, where the research has been focused on the local and state context that represents the interest of stakeholders and on the scope of desired change. The San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation has looked into homelessness to enable problem-solving conversations that do not end at coordinated entry and that leverage taxpayer dollars while highlighting the data collection issues that undermine the discourse.

As the regional CoC, the San Diego Regional Task Force on the Homeless (RTFH) is the primary agency responsible for allocating HUD resources for the San Diego region and for accumulating and presenting data on the delivery of those services and the population that they target. The RTFH abides by HUD definitions and data collection guidelines and addresses the problem through a coordinated, community-based process in which it identifies the need of the population and builds a system that addresses those needs and all other underlying causes.

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<sup>15</sup> Wu, et al. (2016). *The Services Homeless Single Adults Use and their Associated Costs: An Examination of Utilization Patterns and Expenditures in Los Angeles County over One Fiscal Year*. Chief Executive Office's Research and Evaluation Services.

<sup>16</sup> (2017). *Study finds L.A. County saves money by housing sick homeless people*. Los Angeles Times.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

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The Regional Task Force of San Diego formally merged with the San Diego Regional Continuum of Care and became the San Diego Regional Taskforce on the Homeless in 2017. This was an effort to consolidate resources and streamline the involvement of residents, nonprofits, government agencies, and housing organizations. San Diego’s Continuum of Care funds non-profit providers in the area with three incentives in mind: to end homelessness for all families and individuals in San Diego; to address the underlying causes of homelessness; and to lessen the negative impacts of homelessness for families, individuals, and communities. The regional CoC includes all of the geography within the County of San Diego—its 18 incorporated cities, all unincorporated areas, and several Public Housing Authorities.

SDTEF has not been the first to study homelessness locally. The 2009/2010 San Diego Grand Jury found that homelessness was not appropriately addressed to the extent necessary, primarily focusing in the City of San Diego, and that it “...has an unfavorable influence on tourism, businesses, and local residents, [where] substantial costs for supporting the homeless are passed on to San Diego residents in the form of increased fees and reduced services, such as emergency hospital care and other health services, court and incarceration costs, and police and fire department responses to incidents involving homeless persons that reduce their availability for other types of calls.”<sup>18</sup> It recommended the following in order to reduce the number of people experiencing homelessness in San Diego: cooperation of the eighteen cities within the San Diego County, interim and permanent housing, protection and care of homeless persons, additional outdoor toilets in downtown San Diego, and additional sidewalk and street cleaning in San Diego. This report also explains that temporary and other types of housing are the least expensive among alternatives such as imprisonment, shelter, and hospitals.

The 2015/2016 San Diego County Grand Jury found that East County cities under-provide homelessness services to their populations. From that report, the Grand Jury recommended that the Mayors and City Councils of El Cajon, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, and Santee initiate coordinated homelessness-related efforts to increase prevention shelter, and transitional housing services in East County and that they join the Regional Continuum of Care Council and participate in its work. Finally, the 2016/2017 San Diego County Grand Jury looks into housing affordability efforts underway to address the homeless crisis.

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<sup>18</sup> (2010). *Homeless in San Diego*. 2009/2010 San Diego County Grand Jury Report.



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## IV. Data Selection

To capture trends on homelessness spending, this study looks at the fixed and variable revenues and expenditures specifically targeted at homeless populations over the past ten fiscal years across the San Diego region. To do so, SDTEF sent California Public Records Act (PRA) requests to the City of San Diego, San Diego County, and all 17 smaller cities comprised in the region inquiring about funding for homelessness services from all sources from the Fiscal Year 2008 to present.

Data on revenues and expenditures specifically targeted at homeless populations from 2008 to 2018 was initially procured from the City Clerk of each jurisdiction and varies in scope, quality, and completeness, as seen in the appended *Summary Statistics*. The inter-departmental nature in data collection practices resulted in the receipt of contracts, receipts, and disbursements with inconsistent formatting that reflect differently across the board. SDTEF also looked at supplemental reports and data of other relevant agencies such as the San Diego Housing Commission, the Regional Task Force on Homelessness, and the Alliance for Regional Solutions to inform its understanding of funding disbursed and received, as evidenced in their data. Finally, SDTEF conducted interviews with the majority of the above agencies to understand the context that underlines service provision, including, but not limited to, any existing gaps between best and current practices, the process and determination by which an agency allocates funding to projects, the funding structure that restricts disbursements, intergovernmental relationships that may create overlaps in the delivery of services, and data collection practices.

For the purpose of our analysis, SDTEF used data entry methods and associated assumptions to categorize the data received from each jurisdiction based on the Federal homelessness study titled *Homelessness: Fragmentation and Overlap in Programs Highlight the Need to Identify, Assess, and Reduce Inefficiencies*.<sup>19</sup> SDTEF then revised the categories to fit the information received from cities and the County and entered data on a July-June Fiscal Year basis. SDTEF also acknowledges that jurisdiction may use different parameters to categorize their data. Using datasets from 2009 to 2018 for 16 jurisdictions, we provide an overview of the criteria guiding our data entry methods below:

- 1. Prevention and Outreach** (such as Information Fairs): General Prevention and Outreach services were placed in the Prevention and Outreach category. If Prevention and Outreach services were specified, they were placed in their respective category. For example, prevention services related to substance abuse were placed in the Health & Well-Being Total category under the Substance Abuse subcategory. In addition, Homeless Outreach Team funds generally could not be separated from larger budgets, and as such, those funds were not included unless otherwise specified by the jurisdiction. Lastly, funds designated to the Regional Task Force on the Homeless (RTFH) or the Regional Continuum of Care (CoC) Council as an organization were categorized as Prevention & Outreach under the

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<sup>19</sup> (2012). Homelessness: Fragmentation and Overlap in Programs Highlight the Need to Identify, Assess, and Reduce Inefficiencies. Report to Congressional Committees. United States Government Accountability Office.



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assumption that those funds were not used by the RTFH for its partner service providers but were rather used for RTFH operational and data management costs.

2. **Housing and Population-Targeted Services** (such as emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing, permanent supportive housing, and rapid re-housing): Housing funds took precedence over population-targeted funds. If funds were allocated to transitional housing for homeless individuals with mental illness, those funds were categorized as transitional housing rather than mental illness funds. Non-housing population-specific services such as the Social Inebriate Program or mental health support were placed in the respective subcategory in the Health & Well-Being category. This reflects the underlying goal to understand where homeless funds are spent as opposed to understanding the demographics of certain populations served with homeless funds. For this reason, SDTEF does not include fair housing into its calculations.
3. **Health and Well-Being** (such as healthcare, mental illness, substance abuse, domestic violence, and social work): Healthcare totals included emergency health services in addition to public health expenditures like funds allocated to Tuberculosis control outreach or funds used for public hand washing stations for the homeless.
4. **Food and Sustenance Funds** (such as food banks): Only emergency food services targeted at homeless or at-risk homeless populations were considered in the Food and Sustenance Totals. Food services such as “Meals on Wheels” and “Mama’s Kitchen” were not included as homeless services because they target populations outside the scope of our study and neither the agency nor SDTEF can separate the homeless population they serve from the total served population, as that data do not exist.
5. **Administrative Services and Fees** (such as salaries): Administrative Fees and Services were only included when they were specific to homelessness services or programs. For example, SDTEF did not include CDBG administrative funds as they were not specific to homelessness and could not be separated to only include administrative costs related to homelessness services and programs. Conversely, SDTEF did incorporate administrative fees and services pertaining to homelessness strategic plan consultants and Housing Assistance Program administrative fees.
6. **Multi-Service Providers**: If funds were allocated to services or programs that covered one or more subcategory within a category and the records did not specify the project for which the funds were allocated, those funds were added to the respective category total. For example, if a jurisdiction allocated funds to a service provider that provides Permanent Housing and Emergency Shelter services, those funds were added to the Housing Assistance Total category. Similarly, if funds were allocated to services or programs that covered one or more overarching category and the records did not specify the project for which the funds were allocated, those funds were placed in the Multiservice category. For example, if a jurisdiction allocated funds to a service provider that provides Housing Assistance and Mental Health services for homeless populations, those funds were added to the Multi-Service category.

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SDTEF obtained data for homeless populations counts in each jurisdiction over the last ten years from the San Diego Regional Taskforce on the Homeless annual *We All Count* report. The RTFH calculates this data through both a point-in-time (PITC) count conducted in mid-January and through an estimate per car, tent, or other forms of shelter. Data are not collected in certain areas if they are assumed to be rural and, therefore, have an assumed small homeless population. The 2018 RTFH report on homeless demographics and overall count used the previous year's guidelines for administering the Point in Time Count, which is allowed under current regulations and was approved by the HUD. All jurisdictions interviewed reported mostly or solely relying on this data.

The *We All Count* report is publicly available for all years in the scope of this study, except for 2010, where RTFH officials shared that HUD required that at the time, the count be conducted every other year on the odd-numbered years. To account for this, SDTEF averaged 2009 and 2011 unsheltered and sheltered information for cities, resulting in two columns of data: averaged sheltered count and averaged unsheltered count for all cities. SDTEF then added these across each row for each city to get an approximate total homeless population for each city for 2010. The total homeless population within the cities observed was 8,105 individuals and the total unincorporated population was 280 individuals for a regional San Diego average total homeless population of 8,385 individuals. This estimate closely follows the numbers in the regional CoC report to HUD for that year, reporting a regional total of 8,383 total homeless individuals. For individual city counts in city analyses, averaged counts were rounded up to the nearest whole number. For example, if there were on average 52.5 homeless individuals in a city one year, this was rounded up to the nearest whole number of 53.

Moreover, the RTFH 2015 *We All Count* report does not provide an overarching city breakdown. Specifically, the report lacks information for the Cities of Coronado, Del Mar, Poway, San Marcos, Solana Beach, and Vista. To mediate this, SDTEF averaged 2014 and 2016 unsheltered and sheltered data separately for each city that lacked data from the RTFH report and then added those across the row to get city-wide total homeless counts. It is important to note that the City of San Marcos reported a count that differed from what the RTFH *We All Count* report stated for 2018, where the RTFH counts only include current sheltered information as opposed to the last city of residence of currently sheltered individuals that other organizations use.

SDTEF recognizes that homeless populations are categorized and defined by multiple agencies at different levels of governance: the Federal government through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the California State Government, and pertinent local agencies. At the Federal level, the McKinney-Vento Act helped to define homelessness in 1987, providing that a homeless individual is anyone who is “living in a shelter, sleeping in a place not meant to be used as a sleeping accommodation or will imminently lose their housing,” and established federal funding to go toward solving homeless issues. Each agency may choose to use a different, adapted, or previous version from the outlined HUD definitions.

For the purpose of this study, SDTEF considers “homeless service” in accordance with the regulations and definitions of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The term “homeless” encompasses any person (or persons) who has lost or will imminently (within the next 14 days) lose their fixed, regular, and/or adequate nighttime residence and lacks the

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resources or support networks needed to obtain permanent housing. The *We All Count* report inconsistently distinguishes by type of homeless populations for certain jurisdictions.

The final data set used to finalize our findings comprises 16 jurisdictions assessed across ten fiscal years. The cities of Coronado, Imperial Beach, and Lemon Grove reported having no responsive records to our request, and therefore no spending. We predict that several other variables could enhance the accuracy of our model, outlined in the **Methodology and Limitations** section of this study.

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## V. Methodology

SDTEF hypothesizes that higher spending on services targeted specifically at homeless populations decreases homelessness counts reported. Empirically, we are particularly interested in looking at the effects of different amounts of spending within jurisdictions with higher concentrations of homeless individuals over a ten-year period in a way that explores our underlying interest of efficiently allocating funding and provides a better understanding of the data and measures by which this relationship has been historically addressed throughout governments in the San Diego region. To test its hypothesis, SDTEF developed three different visualization models to observe the relationship between revenues and expenditures and homeless counts at different levels.

Our first model looks at trends at an aggregate level across the San Diego region by plotting the regional homeless population versus total spending by all jurisdictions, normalized by their population. We also plot homeless population versus total spending for all 17 smaller cities in the San Diego region, after which we break down aggregate spending by source (Federal and local) for all cities, including the City of San Diego. Local sources include funds from the General Fund. From there, we calculate the percentage increase of funding to establish a comparison between them and observe the trends over ten years. We then plot the percent of total funds that are local funds over the last ten year, excluding the City of San Diego and San Diego County. Of the cities that did spend funds for certain years, we calculated the percentage of their funds that were local funds, then averaged this across all cities that spent funds that year. From those results, we take a closer look at the trends among categories of service within the top four highest spenders, the top four largest homeless populations, and the County of San Diego.

These methods of testing the relationship between homelessness spending and homelessness counts have two important shortcomings worth noting. First, ideally, all data from all jurisdictions would be tested through a regression analysis model. First, visualization models are currently unable to use fixed effects that may remove variation that is unrelated to the issue at hand, such as exogenous fluctuations in economic conditions. Second, the relationship between the variables of interest can be endogenous, which may indicate measurement or inferring errors or direct our findings towards a situation that does not account for moral hazard in the reporting of homeless counts to secure funding or in which reverse causality may present a significant issue in our results. Moreover, given the model's inability to incorporate robustness checks in its current iteration, our model is dependent on highly accurate and complete data and may lack external validity.

Ideally, accurate and complete data from all jurisdictions would be tested through a regression analysis that tests the impact of homeless-specific spending on the homeless population counted over time. Given the limitations of the visualization models used in this study, SDTEF would like to suggest a model that incorporates several control variables to increase the robustness of a hypothetical model, were it to receive complete and accurate data from the previously outlined sources. The estimating equation can be expressed as:

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$$\begin{aligned} Homeless_{jt} = & \theta_t + \beta_o + \beta_1 Expenditures_{jt} + \beta_2 Expenditure Source_{jt} + \\ & \beta_3 Population_{jt} + \beta_4 Median Price House_{jt} + \\ & \beta_5 Median Rent_{jt} + \beta_6 Housing Stock_{jt} + \beta_7 Median Price House * \\ & Housing Stock_{jt} + \beta_8 Median Rent * Housing Stock_{jt} + \beta_9 Median Income_{jt} + \\ & \beta_{10} Change in Expenditures_{j, t-1} + \beta_{11} Metropolitan + \beta_{12} PartyRegistration_{jt} + \\ & \beta_{13} Party in Power_{jt} + \epsilon_{jt} \end{aligned}$$

where, each subscript (*j*) refers to each jurisdiction, each subscript (*t*) refers to each year, our dependent variable *Homeless* refers to the aggregate count of homeless individuals in the region (measured separately by typology), theta denotes a year fixed effects, *Expenditures* denote total government expenditures (measured separately by total, multi-service providers, food and sustenance, administrative services and fees, prevention and outreach, health and wellbeing, and housing and population-targeted services), *Expenditure Source* is a binary variable that indicates whether the expenditure observation is federal or local, *Population* takes into account total individuals in the region, *Median Price House* accounts for fluctuations in housing market price, *Median Rent* accounts for fluctuations in housing rents, *Housing Stock* accounts for the availability of housing, their multiplication represents the intersection between available and affordable housing, *Median Income* provides insight into at-risk populations, *Change in Expenditures* is a lagged variable that measures the effect of our main independent variable in the dependent variable, *Metropolitan* is a binary variable that indicates whether the jurisdiction is metropolitan or not, *PartyRegistration* quantifies jurisdiction-wide registrations to political parties, *PartyinPower* is a binary variable that denotes the party of the highest operating chief officer in the jurisdiction, and  $\epsilon$  is the error term.

This model includes multiple variables that may be of interest in the homeless-expenditure discourse to improve its accuracy and prevent omitted variable bias. This statistical method would include several robustness checks to confirm the validity of the model, such as configuring the data to follow a panel set composition to incorporate year fixed effects to the model, shifting from a basic linear regression model to a fixed-averaged linear model that accounts for the cross-sectional invariant characteristics at an aggregate level. This would also allow us to test for the change in homeless individual counts over the long-term rather than just the impact of yearly expenditures on the counts for a single year, as well as to account for notable differences in size, populations, and economic characteristics from the jurisdictions observed. SDTEF notes that this is a working model of which there would be different iteration to adjust for the properties of the data.

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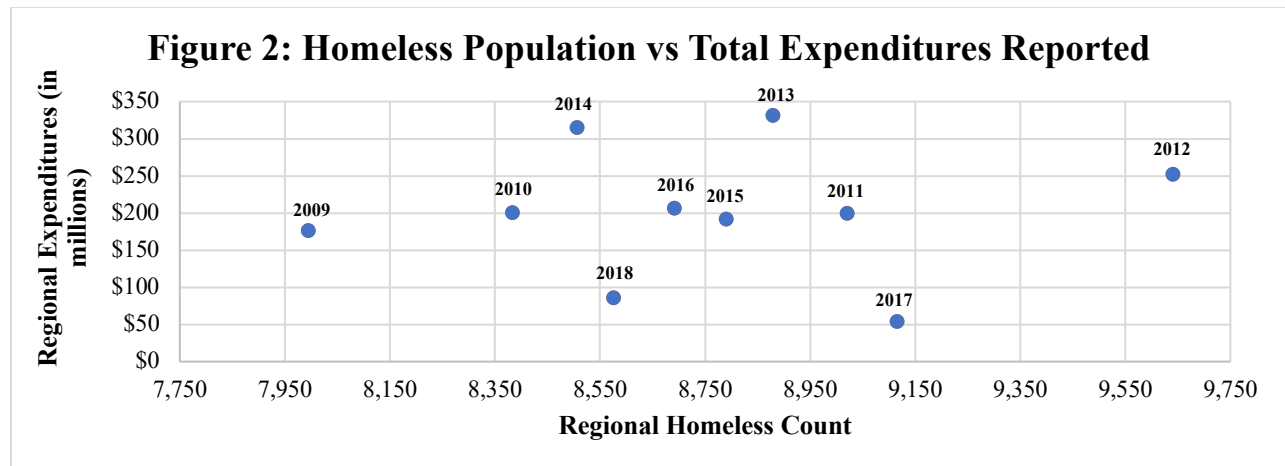
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## VI. Findings

### 1) Inconsistent trends characterize the graphical relationship of total regional homeless individual counts and total homeless-specific regional spending.

After plotting the total regional homeless population against the total regional spending specifically targeted at this population from the County of San Diego, the City of San Diego, and the 17 smaller cities in the region, we have found that these variables disprove our hypothesis by demonstrating inconsistent trends on their relationship to one another. Out of the ten years observed, the homeless population count hit an all-time high in 2013, the third year with the highest expenditures. On the other hand, expenditures hit an all-time high in 2013 with an estimated more than \$300 million, yet the homeless population count was reported as less than the one reported for years 2011, 2017, and 2012.

In our first test, higher expenditures do not seem to be associated with a lower homeless population count. The cities of Coronado, Imperial Beach, and Lemon Grove reported having no responsive records to our request and therefore no spending. It is also important to note that the County of San Diego was not able to provide FY2017-2018 data, and that the City of Oceanside only provided data for FY2018, which may skew this relationship.

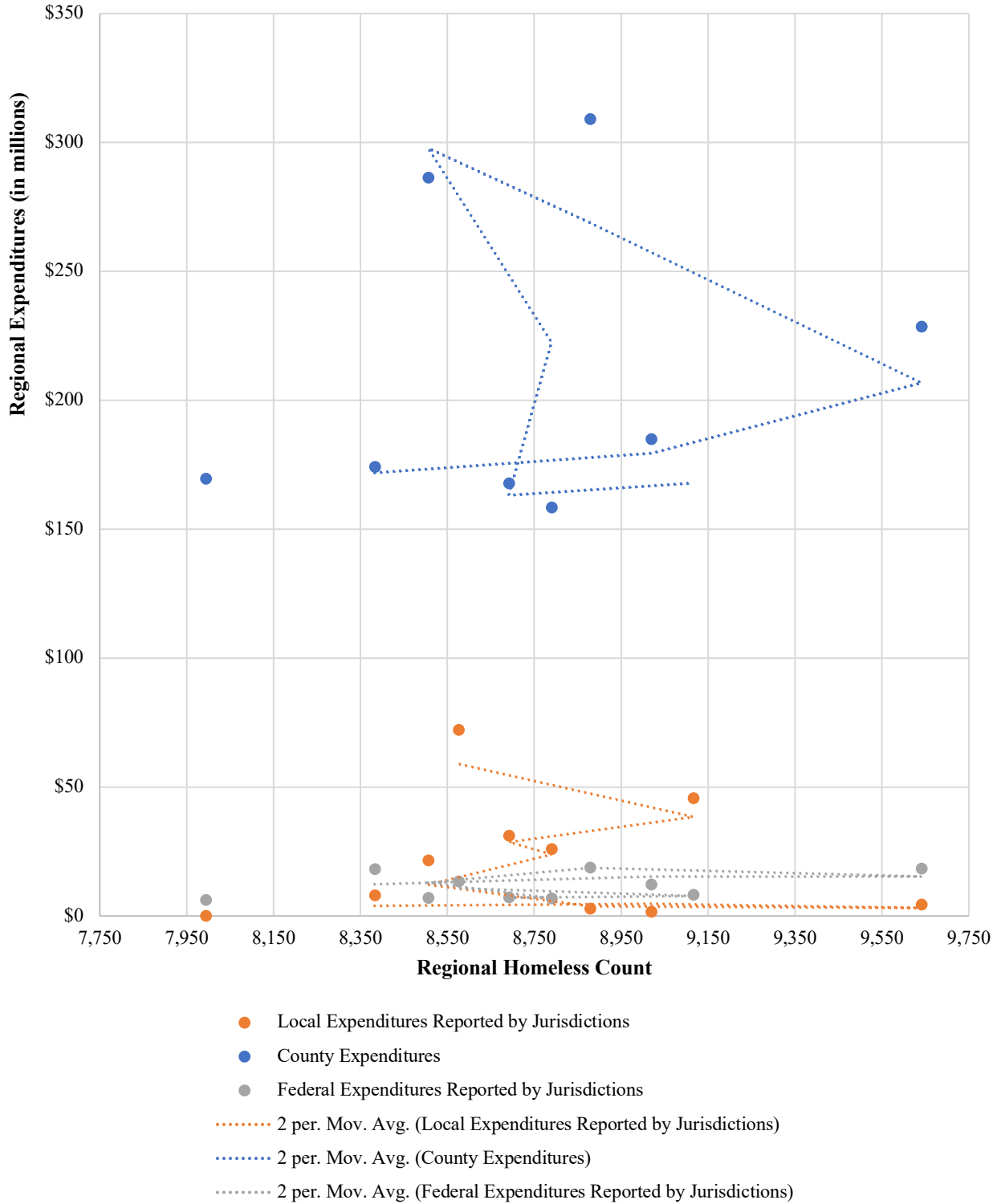


When we categorize total expenditures by County of San Diego expenditures, local expenditures reported by all 18 jurisdictions, and Federal expenditures reported by jurisdictions to account for the potential double counting in our totals due to overlapping services and expenditures, the trends remain unclear. Chronological moving average trend lines for these data points, as shown in **Figure 3**, reassert that finding.

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**Figure 3: Homeless Population vs Total Expenditures by Type**



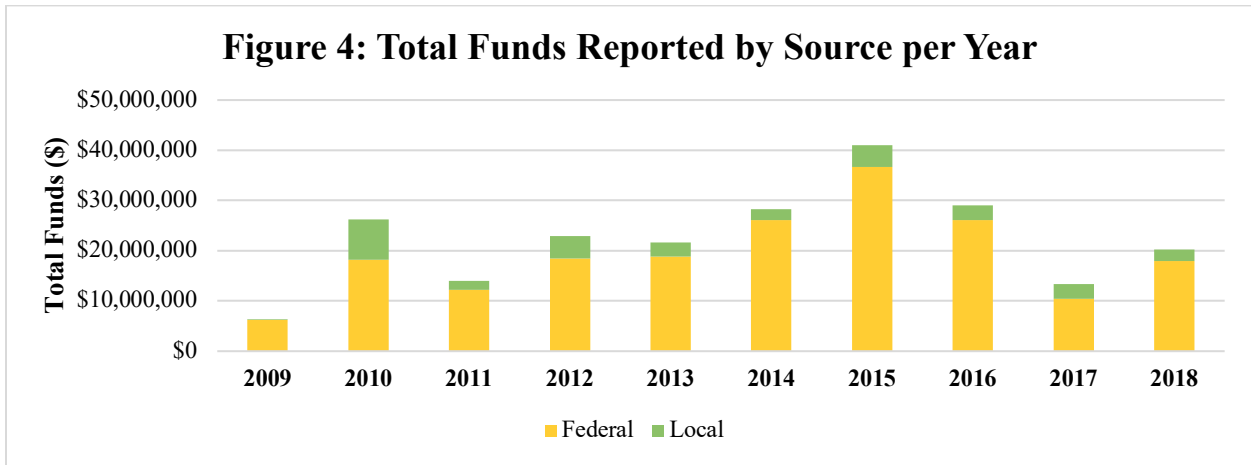


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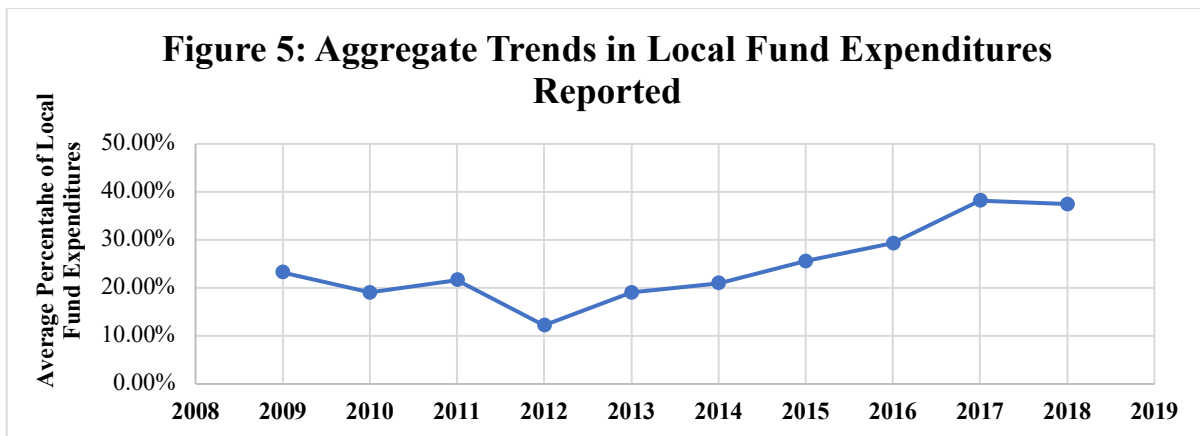
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## 2) Over the last ten years, jurisdictions have increasingly spent more local funds to address homelessness.

After breaking down and comparing this aggregate spending by source, we find that over the last ten years jurisdictions have increasingly spent more of their local funds to address homelessness, where the percent increase for local funds from FY2009 to FY2018 was 2015%, as opposed to 188% for Federal funds for the same time period. This represents a 182% difference. Aggregate total local spending hit an all-time high among the years observed in 2015, where jurisdictions collectively spent almost \$2.4 Million in goods and services targeted specifically at the homeless population. These estimates exclude the City of San Diego. In 2015, the homeless population count was higher than in 2014 and 2016.



**Figure 5** maps the percent of total funds spent that are local funds from all 17 smaller cities in San Diego County excluding the City of Carlsbad, to observe an upward trend that reflects sustained higher local spending relative to total expenditure. This represents a 56% increase in the average percent of local fund expenditures from FY2009 to FY2018, most of which are derived from the General Fund. Local expenditures peak in 2017, where it is 42% of total expenditures for homelessness services.

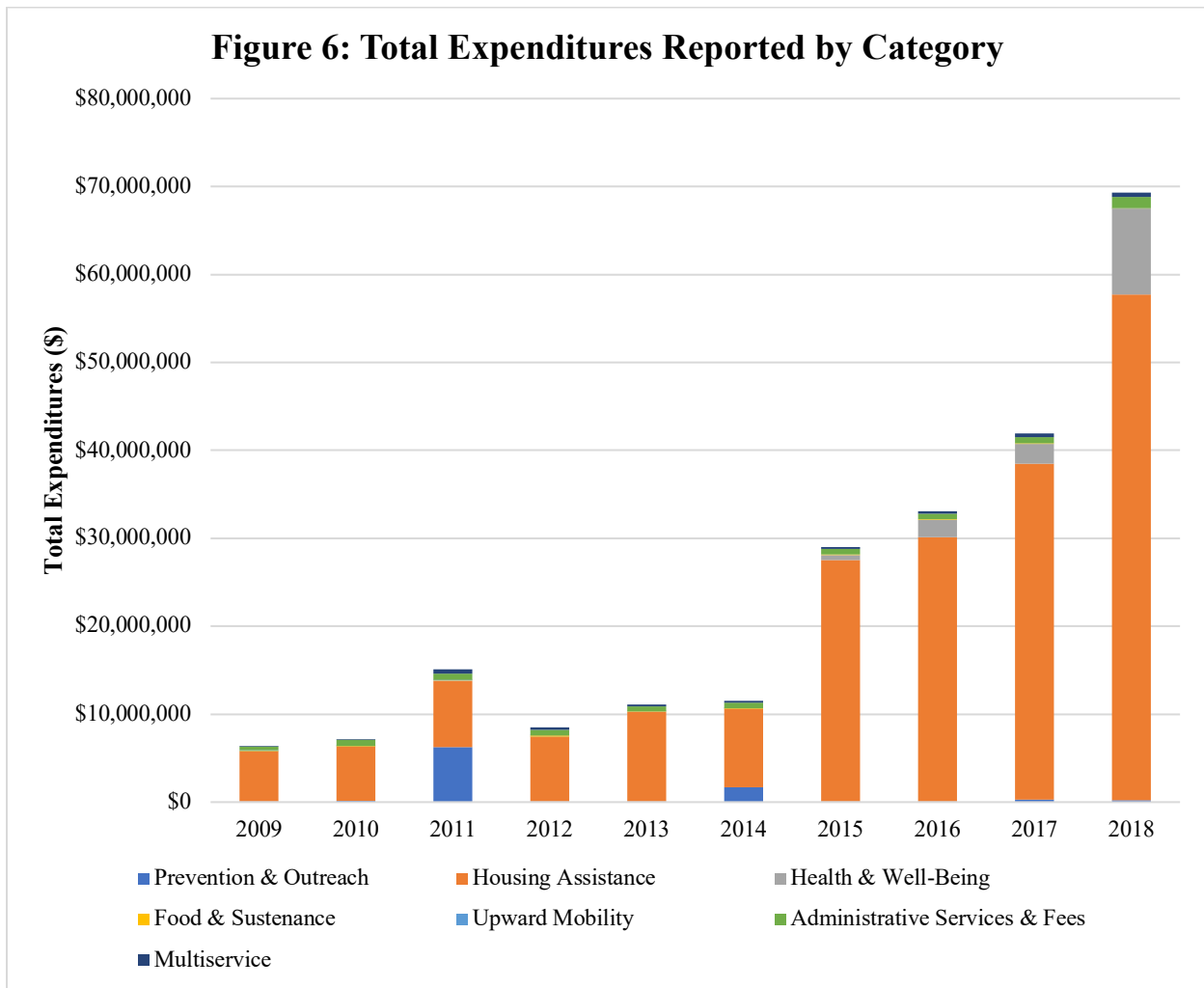


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**3) Housing Assistance, such as emergency shelter and rent vouchers, has historically constituted the highest homeless-specific expenditure; administrative services and fees are the second highest expenditure.**

We can trace back the issue of homelessness in California when we observe trends in total expenditures by category, which has historically been weighted towards housing assistance, followed by administrative services and fees before any other category. In 2018, the San Diego region spent \$832,411 in administrative services and fees, representing the third highest expenditure by category and almost 8% of total expenditure.



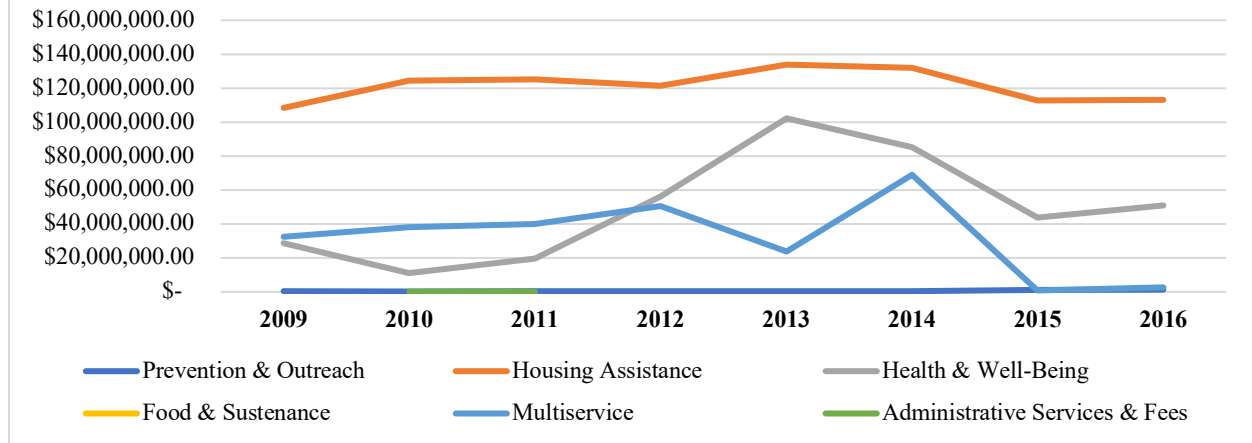
It is important to note that the County of San Diego has traditionally provided services on all categories observed, whereas cities have focused on providing housing assistance services through the appropriate housing authority. The breakdown of those expenditures can be found in **Figure 7**, where the highest expenditure after housing assistance services is health and well-being,

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including services for mental illness, substance abuse, social work, domestic violence, and healthcare.

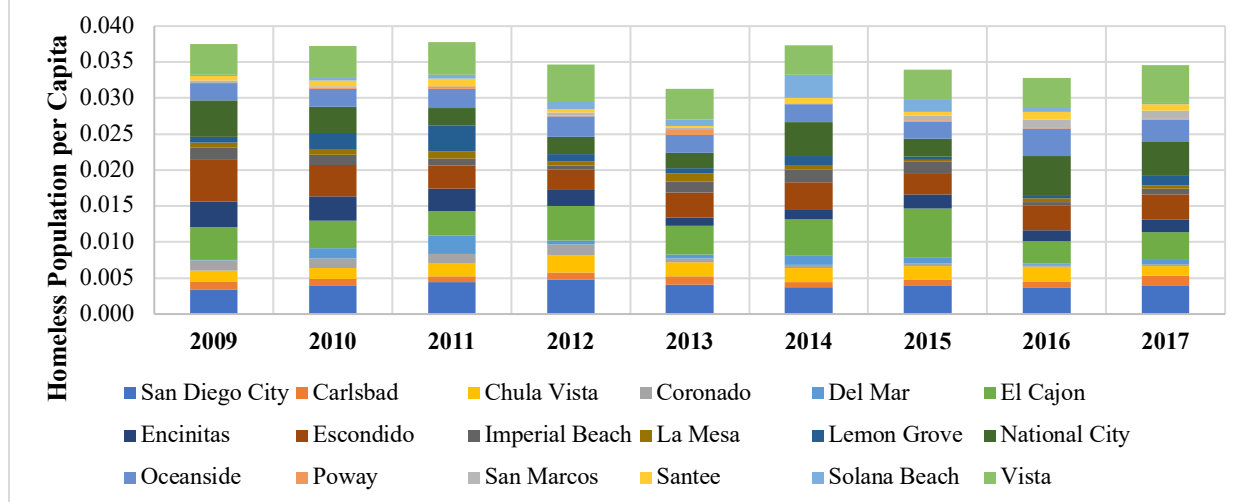
**Figure 7: Expenditures Reported by Category - County of San Diego**



SDTEF was originally interested in providing a breakdown of the homeless population by jurisdiction as well (i.e. youth/veteran/female homeless), but it found that the RTFH breakdown is only for unsheltered population and these breakdowns only exist for 2015 to 2018. Moreover, the count does not reflect a complete report of the unsheltered population. In fact, no analyzed jurisdiction (for either spending or homeless population) has complete information on that topic

- 4) While the City of San Diego has the highest concentration of homeless individuals, the City of National City and the City of Vista have higher homeless populations per capita.

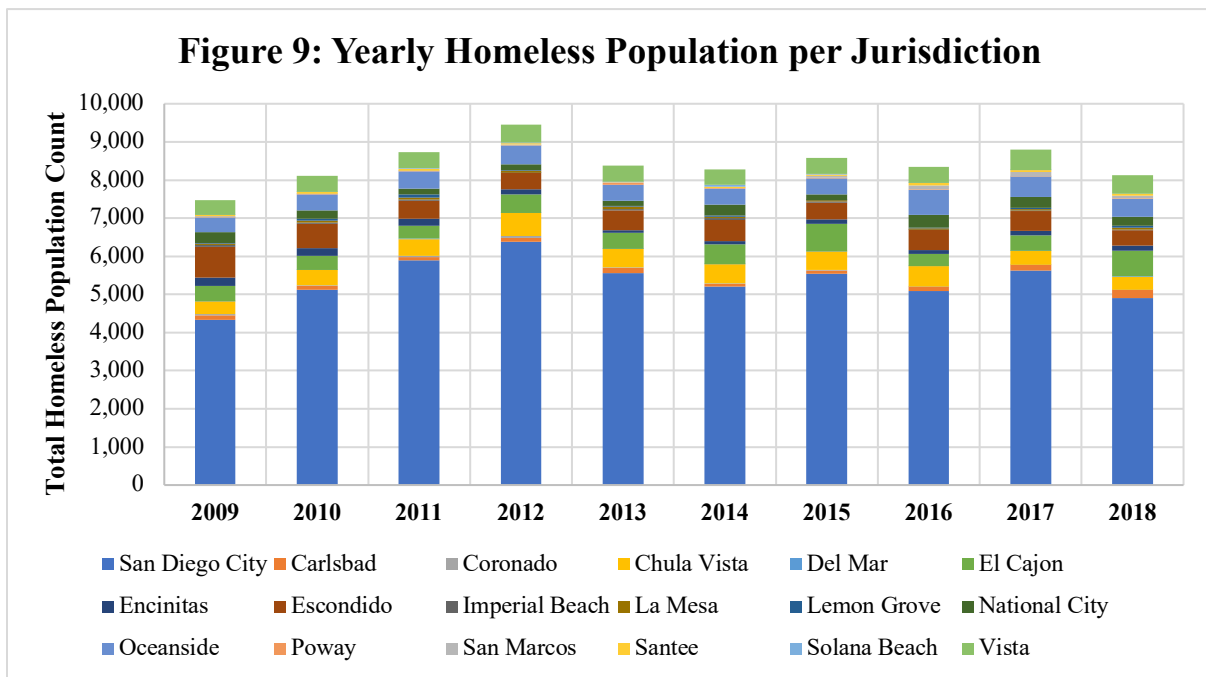
**Figure 8: Yearly Homeless Population per Capita by Jurisdiction**



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To provide a better understanding of the scope of homelessness as an issue within each jurisdiction, **Figure 8** outlines the yearly homeless population per capita for each. This comparison places emphasis on the City of Vista, the City of El Cajon, the City of Escondido, and the City of National City, all of which reflect stable homeless populations relative to their aggregate population. In contrast, **Figure 9** outlines the yearly homeless population at each jurisdiction. This graphical representation shows what we empirically know about the concentration of the homeless population in metropolitan areas such as the City of San Diego, confirming the case of El Cajon as a jurisdiction of interest, and bringing forth Oceanside as another important player in the issue.



**5) Excluding the City of San Diego and the County of San Diego, the cities of Carlsbad, Escondido, Chula Vista, and El Cajon have reported the highest spending overall in the region.**

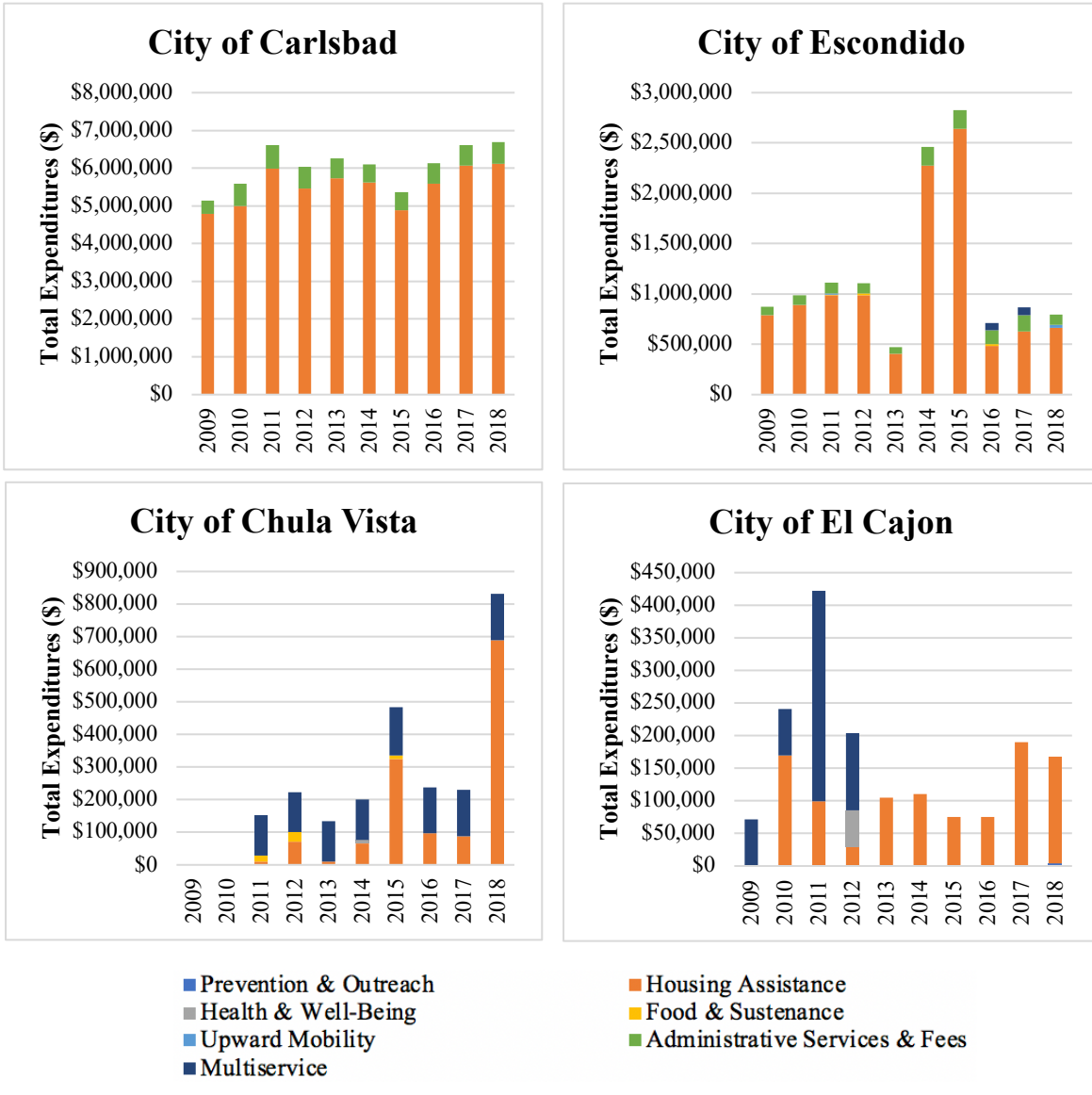
Based on these population trends, our second test takes a closer look at the trends among categories of service within the four cities with highest reported spending: Carlsbad, Escondido, Chula Vista, and El Cajon. The City of Oceanside was excluded from this test, as only data for 2018 was provided.

A side-by-side comparison of each city gives powerful insight into their strategic approach to homelessness, as seen in **Figure 10**. For example, all cities have placed emphasis into housing assistance services, where the City of Carlsbad and the City of Escondido most notably follow aggregate trends. The City of Chula Vista and the City of El Cajon, on the other hand, have reported placing a secondary emphasis on the provision of multiple services, where this trend is consistent for Chula Vista across the 8 years for which the jurisdiction provided data. The City of El Cajon, however, broke off from that trend to stop that type of funding entirely in 2012.

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**Figure 10: Total Expenditures by Category per Highest Spending Jurisdictions**



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## VII. Limitations

Our model has some shortcomings. We cannot simply assume that all of the relationships in the model are causal, as the variables observed are fairly endogenous, and we do not control for other variables to decrease any potential of omitted variable bias. We also have no way of assessing the counterfactuals, or whether had this money not been spent, the situation would have been better or worse. Furthermore, any inferences made from our findings should be caveated under a context that vigorously accounts for cross-jurisdiction variation and overlapping of services, where size, multi-year service agreements, government structures, inter-branch relations, political motivations, and economic health differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Even though our variables might be causally related, it can be difficult to examine the influence that controls like economic wealth, Federal and local policy restrictions on funding, and community development goals may have on homeless individuals counts, rather than only spending. Ultimately, our model lacks the controls that could more comprehensively explain all of the factors behind increases and decreases in the homeless population, such as moral hazard or perverse incentives in the receipt of funds as it relates to a decrease in the counted population. This, however, has been a consistent issue among the statistical models that have sought to observe the effectiveness of services on the homeless population among academia.

Other limitations to our study that may result in an attenuation bias are also worth mentioning. First, the inherently flawed metric of homelessness counts does not necessarily reflect the incidence of homelessness, but its reporting at one specific point in time. In turn, PIT count reporting across jurisdictions are inconsistent over the years observed because guidelines are not directly enforced by Federal law, which causes changes in reporting that may suggest a selection bias effect. This produces missing data in our observations that prevents us from developing trends. Figures on homeless populations, then, are highly dependent on the local agencies that participate on the PIT count, presenting a new challenge as omitted variable bias may be exerting undue influence in the recording of the data. Additionally, changes in Federal and the local agency's definition and counting practices may undermine the ability to compare those figures over time and cause an underreporting of data. This inconsistency results in trends that are difficult to interpret and often do not reflect the true underlying data. For example, homeless people in 'Rapid Rehousing' classification were separated from the 'Transitional Housing' classification in 2013, excluding them from the homelessness count altogether and creating an artificial decrease in the population.<sup>20</sup>

Finally, our model is highly dependent on complete and accurate data, which the agencies that collect the data used struggle to achieve. Inconsistencies in methodology vary by jurisdiction and within the RTFH over time, making trends difficult to interpret or potentially inaccurate. This has two causes. First, to reduce the scope of the study, SDTEF excluded funding from Homeless Outreach Teams, Staff and administrative deficiencies over the past 10 years that resulted in their inability to partially or fully provide revenues and expenditures for the time period requested also

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<sup>20</sup> (2017). *Don't Count on It: How the HUD Point-in-Time Count Underestimates the Homelessness Crisis in America*. National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty.

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impose significant limitations our analysis. Therefore, we must be cautious about the preliminary findings observed in this study, as they represent models that use partial data that may not be representative of real spending, particularly as we consider the omission of state funding for scope.

Data for homeless populations in each jurisdiction over the last ten years was obtained from the San Diego Regional Taskforce on Homelessness annual *We All Count* report, which has several flaws. First, the Point-in-Time Count uses estimations to count its homeless populations, which may underestimate or overestimate real figures. For instance, when tents are counted, they assume each tent holds two homeless individuals. This multiplication of counting explains the inaccuracy of just counting across rows in the RTFH *We All Count* report regional breakdowns. It should be noted that this is not an error, but the practice of weighing the counts. This method has been updated in 2019, as also noted in the **Looking Ahead** section of this report.

Second, the results of the PITC counts and the trend data we have derived from it are not necessarily accurate indicators of the success or failure of programs or policies that address homelessness. This study's usage of year-to-year trends does not account for changes in methodology or classification that may have occurred over the last ten years. The *We All Count* report is not available for three years, which does not allow us to establish trends either. Ideally, SDTEF would have reviewed a breakdown of the types of homeless population by city but found that the RTFH breakdown is only for unsheltered population and these breakdowns only exist for 2015 through 2018. On top of that, it is not a complete report of the unsheltered population. In fact, no top 5 spending or homeless population has complete information.

Moving forward, incorporating the following data is necessary to improve the accuracy of our model:

- *County of San Diego Data:* At the time that this report was drafted, the County of San Diego was in the process of finalizing funding matrices for FY2017-FY2018; as a result, funding for these years is not included in this study.
- *City of Oceanside Data:* At the time this study was drafted, the City of Oceanside had only provided 2018 funding data.



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## VIII. Conclusions and Recommendations

Given the inconclusiveness of our results and the potential errors of measurements from incomplete and inaccurate data, at this time we are unable to suggest conclusive policy recommendations that determine which interventions are more successful at providing a pathway for homelessness to be rare and one-time occurrence, per Federal benchmarks. However, we can attest that the relationship between higher spending and homelessness counts showcases inconsistent trends, with data-related caveats.

Furthermore, we can suggest that homelessness causes negative externalities to society with costs to different government sectors that the assessed revenues and expenditures by jurisdiction do not necessarily absorb, and that the actors involved include Federal, state, and local governments, non-profit organizations, police, schools, foundations and individual citizens. This may have policy implications that point to how the decentralization of interventions may produce both overlaps and gaps in service provision that decreases overall efficiency of government expenditure at all levels.

### 1) Engage in Data Collection Discussions

Methodologies and data recording practices vary by jurisdiction and within the RTFH over time, making trends difficult to interpret or potentially inaccurate. Service providers that collect and process the data on homeless individuals and service delivery face limited resources by having to provide a broad set of services to diverse populations that are better served by personalized interventions.<sup>21</sup> Moreover, their multiple responsibilities may hinder sufficient time and resources required for data entry. In some instances, service providers are not solely dedicated to homeless services, which prevents them from focusing on homeless issues, precludes them from the homeless network, and hinders implementation of best practices and linkages to mainstream resources. This results in a lack of data collection standardization between programs, which may increase reporting duties, complicate the HMIS, and overall decrease the likelihood of quality data. By encouraging funders to provide resources for research and capacity building in the outlined areas of concern, we would be addressing the data challenges previously referenced in this report and better-tailoring services.

Therefore, it is important to systemize best practices and training materials to maximize funding, capacity, and technology. The Regional Taskforce on the Homeless should share and centralize HMIS data entry responsibilities across agencies, providing more involved training to service providers. SDTEF also recommends the RTFH to explore ways to facilitate the data entry process during client interaction to facilitate tracking appointments and outcomes. Furthermore, offering broad services in a large geographic area causes the absence or alienation of local service providers, thereby limiting the availability of services and in turn requiring additional resources for service delivery. This may present challenges and disadvantages to some cities.

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<sup>21</sup>Ritter et al. (2017) *Flexible Resources, Data-Driven Solutions: Using HMIS and HEARTH to End Homeless. Data Collection Challenges in Rural Areas*. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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Good data collection practices must also be implemented in Point in Time counts, where it is important to have an accurate estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness in order to enact effective laws and policies. Categorizing by typology and characteristics is likely to improve the efficiency of services provided. Federal best practices include goals and benchmarks specifically tailored for each type of homeless population—which are currently inconsistently counted by the RTFH and of which there is little data on locally.

Academic sources recommend a specific targeting approach to each group and subgroup whenever possible. Rather than adopting a one-size-fits-all approach to homeless, targeted approaches provide resources and deploy specific strategies to provide services most efficiently to one group or subgroup of people. For example, those suffering from homelessness due to mental illness are best approached through outreach programs trained in dealing with the mentally ill and in medical-specific services.

The regional CoC must also keep in mind that Federal guidelines are not all-encompassing. While HUD issues guidelines for the Continuum of Care (COC) programs across the country to follow when conducting the PIT count, these guidelines change from year to year and have not been consistently applied. Methods used by HUD to conduct the PIT counts only offer a snapshot of the situation. Annual, independently collected data may better reflect the transiency of homeless populations over time. While some of this annual data is collected at the regional level, cities do not use this data to inform their policy decisions, as it does not include a breakdown by city.

Therefore, jurisdictions that solely rely on RTFH data to count its homeless population should supplement its figures with American Community Service data and similar databases to provide a better estimate of (and therefore better services to) the individuals experiencing homelessness. For Point-In-Time Counts, jurisdictions should also strive to train and deploy city staff to manage volunteers effectively and to increase the accuracy of the data collected.

## 2) Support Leadership with Homeless-Specific Management and Expertise

Assuring homeless-specific expertise, regardless of changes in political leadership, is an important part of the development and implementation of jurisdiction-specific strategies. During the interviews carried out, many government officials indicated the short tenancy of their position; whereas if the city has a point person dedicated to the issue, the process was more collaborative and productive. This may suggest that the commitment and level of expertise of management has a significant impact in a jurisdiction's ability to better collect accurate data and understand the scope of the problem. This may also merely reflect the recent focus on homelessness in general as the problem has worsened.

Additionally, agencies should look at automation to support management. A portion of the data reported should be in a format that can be used to improve management. Moreover, research on homelessness is rarely accessible to the public without a fee. This may impose an additional burden to organizations that could be diverted to social services expenses to address homelessness. A greater emphasis on education and prevention should strengthen the research-policy nexus.

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3) Develop a 10-year action planning process to maintain goals and track the progress and success of these goals that is:

*i. Consistent with Federal best practices and definitions*

The RTFH oversees various organizations that contribute to homelessness causes. The CoC uses HUD definitions of homeless populations, however, other city and county agencies may build their own definitions of homeless populations. A regional plan should standardize best practices and definitions to achieve maximized efficiency and coordination.

*ii. Arrives at a methodology that ensures data collection accuracy and includes steps to its implementation*

The methodology development should include written standards, definitions, and data collection as reflected in the HMIS. In order to receive Federal block grant funding, jurisdictions are also required to document performance through a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). This process is meant to serve as a framework for a community-wide dialogue to identify housing and community development priorities, where determining the number of homeless people in a jurisdiction results largely from increased interest in the projection of service needs and the distribution of resources for the homeless. However, this report does not accurately or comprehensively reflect the populations served by the funds or the effectiveness of its services. Therefore, different counting techniques should be integrated into the application process, where capture-recapture techniques account for mobility by matching observations of individuals made at each of two or more data collection periods. This should better approximate the real effect of an intervention.

Local government reports also provide insight on requested services from homeless people. When compared to the resources currently offered, further analysis will reveal the percentage to which San Diego over or under provides to those experiencing unstable housing. Understanding similar demographics is important in providing a side by side comparison of what is available, what is needed, and what is unnecessary.

Moreover, jurisdictions should not be penalized for increasing the accuracy of its data. Instead, processes and planning should incentivize good performance. Jurisdictions will have to prove through rigorous evaluation of programs and outcomes that interventions are working toward reaching Federal benchmarks in a cost-effective way, where best performers should receive recognition for their success.

*iii. Protects unsustainable usage of the General Fund*

As a requirement for receiving Federal funding, jurisdictions must develop and submit an *Annual Action Plan* that specifies the level of need and details forecasted expenditures from all sources. In this plan, jurisdictions should specify the precautions being taken to protect General Fund dollars from being used in unsustainable ways.

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*iv. Coordinates multi-jurisdiction efforts*

Homelessness in San Diego County requires region-wide interventions. While cities vary in their share of obligation given their homeless population (or lack thereof) and services should generally be proportional to need, an action plan must maximize partnering opportunities because homelessness is a transient, regional issue. To do so, the process should engage stakeholders and the public in support throughout the decision-making process, from which it is possible to identify fragmentation, overlap, and duplication of services to consolidate regional efforts. One overarching jurisdiction cannot take the sole responsibility for the issue, and multiple jurisdictions need to cooperate with one another to arrive at efficient, sustainable solutions.

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## IX. Looking Ahead

Several efforts have been planned or are currently under way to address the growing homelessness crisis both at the jurisdiction and academic levels. While the San Diego Regional Taskforce on the Homeless was unable to speak about its effort to create a long-term action plan during its current early stages, the San Diego Housing Commission is overseeing the development of a comprehensive Strategic Plan for the City of San Diego to address homelessness.<sup>22</sup> Their main objective is to identify actionable approaches to address short and long-term homelessness issues and plan to begin soliciting stakeholder input to inform the planning, which includes a Data Review, Identification of current resources, and in-depth gaps analysis component, between December 2018 and January 2019. Other cities are driving their own strategic planning. Moreover, higher education institutions such as the University of San Diego and the University of California, San Diego have demonstrated interest in the research and statistical analysis of this issue that has resulted in conferences, symposiums, fundraisers, and awareness efforts.

Furthermore, the San Diego Regional Taskforce on the Homeless acknowledges the limitations of the PIT count and the challenges of using only this data to make important policy decisions on how to address an urgent issue. For this reason, its board approved an overhaul of its HMIS, which was completed in January 2019. The updates were conducted to facilitate the gathering of more detailed and precise information on both the numbers and types of homeless populations in the region.

SDTEF looks forward to the advising the efforts of not only the City of San Diego, but of all of the agencies that it collaborated with during the creation of this study and that expressed interest in better understanding the homelessness at a regional level. All jurisdictions hereby referenced were invited to provide commentary on the local approach and future projections of the issue.

### City of San Diego:

The City appreciates [SDTEF]’s effort to compile this report. Working with [SDTEF] staff, the City provided budgets, reports, and other data to assist with this effort, and responded to questions from staff to help ensure completeness and accuracy. In reviewing a draft, the City identified significant inadvertent omissions and several instances of duplication in the data and provided guidance so that these issues could be addressed. The City notes this because it is not clear whether they will be addressed before the publication of the report. Nevertheless, City staff is happy to work with the SDTEF at any time to help ensure the accuracy of its information.

### City of Del Mar:

The City of Del Mar annually supports the Community Resource Center’s holiday basket program, which is held each holiday season at the Del Mar Fairgrounds. The Community Resource Center

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<sup>22</sup> Jones. (2018). *City of San Diego Strategic Plan to Address Homelessness. Presentation to the City Council Select Committee on Homelessness*. San Diego Housing Commission.

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offers extensive programs that facilitate the safety, stability, and self-sufficiency of low-income and episodically homeless households, including domestic violence victims. Additionally, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, located in the heart of the Del Mar village, generously offers a number of outreach services for the homeless, including the "Helping Hands Ministry," which serves an average of 10-15 persons per day with sack lunches, clothing, hygiene products, and fellowship, and annual participation each November in the Interfaith Shelter Network's rotational shelter program. As a community known for its history of strong volunteer service and community engagement, the City of Del Mar is proud of these successful volunteer-driven, nonprofit programs to serve the homeless being organized and led to serve Del Mar.

## **City of Lemon Grove:**

As noted in the report, the City of Lemon Grove does not allocate funds directly for homeless services, but it absorbs costs for law enforcement and fire services as well as cleanup of homeless sites in its general fund that is hard to pull apart. As a general comment, the City can generally use additional funds to support direct assistance, but it may be more of a supportive role. The City of Lemon Grove holds that the County of San Diego HHSA needs to become more involved in identifying, diagnosing, treating and/or transporting the homelessness individuals in the city and region, as it is Lemon Grove's health and human services agency and receive funding from the state to provide services to all San Diego County residents.

## **City of Coronado:**

The City of Coronado does not provide social services as a core service. Over the past five years, from time to time and depending upon the circumstances, Coronado will pay for beds in homeless shelters as temporary emergency shelter for the homeless. This is an unbudgeted General Fund expenditure. The beds provide emergency shelter in-lieu of outdoor camping on the beach or in the commercial district.

## **City of Santee:**

The City of Santee notes that it adopted a resolution on November 14<sup>th</sup> declaring a shelter crisis pursuant to Senate Bill 850: Housing and is planning to work collaboratively with the other East County cities and community-based organizations in order to be eligible for funding through the Homeless Emergency Aid Program ("HEAP") block grant program under SB 850.

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## XI. Appendix

### i. Summary Statistics

#### Revenues and Expenditures by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Scope	Mean	Min*	Max	Funding Received or Expended?	Time to Respond to PRA Request**	Interview Conducted?	Approximate Number of Times Contacted
City of Carlsbad	2009-2018	\$ 6,053,014.70	\$ 5,147,526.00	\$ 6,693,289.00	Yes	33 days	Yes	11
City of Chula Vista	2011-2018	\$ 415,991.50	\$0	\$ 831,983.00	Yes	24 days	Yes	7
City of Coronado	-	-	-	-	No	27 days	No	-
City of Del Mar	2016	\$ 1,250.00	\$0	\$ 1,250.00	Yes	57 days	No	6
City of El Cajon	2010-2018	\$ 152,872.30	\$0	\$ 422,379.00	Yes	50 days	Yes	5
City of Encinitas	2010, 2012-2018	\$ 50,045.00	\$0	\$ 138,518.00	Yes	37 days	No	6
City of Escondido	2009-2018	\$ 1,221,664.30	\$ 470,166.00	\$ 2,829,105.00	Yes	10 days	Yes	5
City of Imperial Beach	-	-	-	-	No	9 days	No	-
City of La Mesa	2009-2013	\$ 8,570.00	\$0	\$ 21,000.00	Yes	2 days	Yes	8
City of Lemon Grove	-	-	-	-	No	13 days	No	-
City of National City	2009-2010, 2015-2018	\$ 74,643.64	\$0	\$ 306,102.09	Yes	16 days	Yes	8
City of Oceanside	2018	\$ 5,232,290.00	\$0	\$ 5,232,290.00	Yes	93 days	Yes	10
City of Poway	2009-2018	\$ 91,190.54	\$0	\$ 97,966.00	Yes	9 days	No	6
City of San Diego	2010-2018	\$ 13,176,449.22	\$0	\$ 70,809,000.00	Yes	1 day	Yes	11
City of San Marcos	2009-2018	\$ 74,570.00	\$ 47,000.00	\$ 192,300.00	Yes	22 days	No	8
City of Santee	2009-2018	\$ 26,337.60	\$ 18,122.00	\$ 67,000.00	Yes	10 days	Yes	3
City of Solana Beach	2009-2018	\$ 2,531.60	\$0	\$ 4,500.00	Yes	14 days	Yes	8
City of Vista	2009-2018	\$ 81,337.10	\$ 42,287.00	\$ 183,136.00	Yes	16 days	Yes	9
County of San Diego	2008-2016	\$ 167,904,381.60	\$0	\$ 309,062,722.00	Yes	24 days	Yes	6
North County Alliance for Regional Solutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	4
Regional Taskforce on the Homeless	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	8
San Diego Housing Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	3

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\* \$0 figures may refer to data unavailability

\*\*Measures the Receipt of Information Pertaining SDTEF's PRA

## Population Counts by Jurisdiction

### Homeless Population Count Totals

### Total Population

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max
<i>City of Carlsbad</i>	118	76	210	109,579	97,282	115,330
<i>City of Chula Vista</i>	451	333	607	254,172	220,983	270,471
<i>City of Coronado</i>	18	5	36	23,654	22,049	25,150
<i>City of Del Mar</i>	4	1	11	4,309	4,174	4,495
<i>City of El Cajon</i>	464	321	711	101,333	93,224	103,894
<i>City of Encinitas</i>	136	72	219	61,634	59,689	63,184
<i>City of Escondido</i>	529	411	799	147,833	137,976	151,969
<i>City of Imperial Beach</i>	31	12	48	26,988	26,388	27,424
<i>City of La Mesa</i>	40	19	68	58,387	54,901	60,021
<i>City of Lemon Grove</i>	36	11	94	26,063	24,322	27,108
<i>City of National City</i>	220	128	332	59,559	55,269	61,363
<i>City of Oceanside</i>	471	396	667	172,495	167,555	176,193
<i>City of Poway</i>	12	1	40	49,365	47,961	50,080
<i>City of San Diego</i>	5,365	4,338	6,379	1,355,817	1,282,000	1,419,516
<i>City of San Marcos</i>	41	1	111	86,325	53,430	96,198
<i>City of Santee</i>	41	18	63	56,159	53,647	58,113
<i>City of Solana Beach</i>	12	0	42	13,204	12,885	13,466
<i>City of Vista</i>	439	393	529	97,058	91,716	101,568

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## ii. Homeless Definitions

<b>Classification of Homeless:</b>	<b>US Department of Housing and Urban Development Definitions</b>	<b>HUD New Homeless Definitions</b> (as they fit into categories of homelessness)
<b>Homeless</b>	Homeless describes a person who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.	<p><b>Category 1:</b> Individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence which includes: place not meant for <u>human habitation</u>, living in a shelter, <u>exiting an institution (where they resided for 90 days or less AND were residing in one of other two categories immediately before entering institution.</u></p>
<b>Individual</b>	Refers to person who is not part of family with children during their episode of homelessness. Single adults, unaccompanied youth, or those within a multiple adult or multiple child household can be considered individuals.	
<b>Sheltered Homeless</b>	Refers to people who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.	
<b>Unsheltered Homeless</b>	Refers to people whose primary nighttime location is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for people (i.e. streets, vehicles, or parks)	
<b>Undefined- At Risk Homeless</b>		
<b>Chronically Homeless</b>	<b>Individual:</b> refers to an individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness	

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	<p>in the last three years accumulating into 12 months or more.</p> <p><b>In Families:</b> refers to people in families in which the head of household fits the same conditions as an individual.</p>	
<b>Parenting Youth</b>	<p><b>Individual:</b> People under 25 who are parents or legal guardians of one or more children (under 18) who are present with them or sleeping in the same place as the youth parent.</p> <p><b>Household:</b> a household with at least one parenting youth and the child (or children) for whom the parenting youth is the parent or legal guardian.</p>	<p><b>Category 3:</b> Unaccompanied youth or families with children/youth who <u>have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing at any time during the last 60 days, have experienced two or more moves in last 60 days, AND can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of: chronic disabilities, OR chronic physical health or mental health conditions, OR substance addiction, OR histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect) OR presence of a child or youth with a disability, OR two or more barriers to employment</u></p>
<b>People in Families with children</b>	<p>People who are homeless as part of a household with at least one adult (age 18+) and one child (under 18)</p>	
<b>Unaccompanied Homeless Youth</b>	<p><b>(under 18):</b> People with households with only children who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness, and who are under the age of 18.</p> <p><b>(18-24):</b> Similar to above except for those who are between the ages of 18 and 24.</p>	
<b>Veteran</b>	<p>Refers to any person who served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States. This includes Reserves and National Guard members</p>	

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	who are called up to active duty.	
<b>Violence Related Homeless</b>		<b>Category 4:</b> Individuals/families fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or family member and includes all of the following: have no identified residence, resources or support networks AND lack the resources and support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing.

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## iii. Revenues and Expenditures by Jurisdiction

### City of Carlsbad

Revenues & Expenses										
City of Carlsbad	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,795,018.00</b>	<b>\$ 4,795,018.00</b>	<b>\$ 4,995,216.00</b>	<b>\$ 4,995,216.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,994,313.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,994,313.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,464,192.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,464,192.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,737,843.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,737,843.00</b>
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ 4,795,018.00	\$ 4,795,018.00	\$ 4,995,216.00	\$ 4,995,216.00	\$ 5,994,313.00	\$ 5,994,313.00	\$ 5,464,192.00	\$ 5,464,192.00	\$ 5,737,843.00	\$ 5,737,843.00
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	<b>\$ 352,508.00</b>	<b>\$ 352,508.00</b>	<b>\$ 590,439.00</b>	<b>\$ 590,439.00</b>	<b>\$ 617,397.00</b>	<b>\$ 617,397.00</b>	<b>\$ 564,390.00</b>	<b>\$ 564,390.00</b>	<b>\$ 526,187.00</b>	<b>\$ 526,187.00</b>
<b>Multiservice</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 5,147,526.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,147,526.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,585,655.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,585,655.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,611,710.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,611,710.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,028,582.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,028,582.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,264,030.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,264,030.00</b>

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,627,093.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,627,093.00</b>	<b>\$ 4,878,440.00</b>	<b>\$ 4,878,440.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,590,272.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,590,272.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,069,205.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,069,205.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,110,373.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,110,373.00</b>
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ 5,627,093.00	\$ 5,627,093.00	\$ 4,878,440.00	\$ 4,878,440.00	\$ 5,590,272.00	\$ 5,590,272.00	\$ 6,069,205.00	\$ 6,069,205.00	\$ 6,110,373.00	\$ 6,110,373.00
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	<b>\$ 464,193.00</b>	<b>\$ 464,193.00</b>	<b>\$ 478,805.00</b>	<b>\$ 478,805.00</b>	<b>\$ 547,897.00</b>	<b>\$ 547,897.00</b>	<b>\$ 543,450.00</b>	<b>\$ 543,450.00</b>	<b>\$ 582,916.00</b>	<b>\$ 582,916.00</b>
<b>Multiservice</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 6,091,286.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,091,286.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,357,245.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,357,245.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,138,169.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,138,169.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,612,655.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,612,655.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,693,289.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,693,289.00</b>

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Carlsbad	62	21	83	48	62	110	57	19	76	67	21	88
	2016			2017			2018					
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total			
	67	41	108	59	101	160	58	152	210			

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Decatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

## City of Chula Vista

Revenues & Expenses										
City of Chula Vista	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,350.00	\$ 10,350.00	\$ 72,018.00	\$ 72,018.00	\$ 10,350.00	\$ 10,350.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,350.00	\$ 10,350.00	\$ 10,350.00	\$ 10,350.00	\$ 10,350.00	\$ 10,350.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61,668.00	\$ 61,668.00	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,530.00	\$ 18,530.00	\$ 27,830.00	\$ 27,830.00	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,354.00	\$ 123,354.00	\$ 123,171.00	\$ 123,171.00	\$ 123,171.00	\$ 123,171.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 152,234.00	\$ 152,234.00	\$ 223,019.00	\$ 223,019.00	\$ 133,521.00	\$ 133,521.00

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ 64,753.00	\$ 64,753.00	\$ 323,980.00	\$ 323,980.00	\$ 96,661.00	\$ 96,661.00	\$ 86,880.00	\$ 86,880.00	\$ 689,344.00	\$ 689,344.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ 10,350.00	\$ 10,350.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ 54,403.00	\$ 54,403.00	\$ 62,980.00	\$ 62,980.00	\$ 85,661.00	\$ 85,661.00	\$ 75,880.00	\$ 75,880.00	\$ 87,519.00	\$ 87,519.00
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 590,825.00	\$ 590,825.00
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ 12,500.00	\$ 12,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,200.00	\$ 12,200.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ 123,171.00	\$ 123,171.00	\$ 147,139.00	\$ 147,139.00	\$ 141,639.00	\$ 141,639.00	\$ 142,639.00	\$ 142,639.00	\$ 142,639.00	\$ 142,639.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 200,424.00	\$ 200,424.00	\$ 483,319.00	\$ 483,319.00	\$ 238,300.00	\$ 238,300.00	\$ 229,519.00	\$ 229,519.00	\$ 831,983.00	\$ 831,983.00

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Chula Vista	207	234	441	181	426	607	163	342	505	177	321	498



# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

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## City of Coronado

Revenues & Expenses	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Revenues & Expenses	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Homeless Counts															
Jurisdiction	2009			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Coronado	0	30	30	0	31	31	0	36	36	0	14	14	0	10	10
	2015*			2016			2017			2018					
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total			
	0			0	6	6	0	5	5	0	6	6			

\* Information not provided in the 2015 RTFH We All Count Report

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

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## City of Del Mar

Revenues & Expenses										
City of Del Mar	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 1,250.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 1,250.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015*		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Del Mar	0	11	11	0	2	2	0	6	6			
	2016			2017			2018					
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total			
	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	3	3			

\* Information not provided in the 2015 RTFH We All Count Report

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

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## City of El Cajon

Revenues & Expenses											
City of El Cajon	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 169,115.00	\$ 169,115.00	\$ 99,088.00	\$ 99,088.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 105,000.00	
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,557.00	\$ 89,557.00	\$ 59,997.00	\$ 59,997.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 105,000.00	
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79,558.00	\$ 79,558.00	\$ 39,091.00	\$ 39,091.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,819.00	\$ 55,819.00	\$ -	\$ -	
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,851.00	\$ 71,851.00	\$ 323,291.00	\$ 323,291.00	\$ 117,544.00	\$ 117,544.00	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 240,966.00	\$ 240,966.00	\$ 422,379.00	\$ 422,379.00	\$ 203,363.00	\$ 203,363.00	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 105,000.00	

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,825.00
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ 109,975.00	\$ 109,975.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 190,000.00	\$ 115,927.00	\$ 164,328.00	
Emergency Shelters	\$ 109,975.00	\$ 109,975.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 190,000.00	\$ 108,228.00	\$ 108,228.00	
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,699.00	\$ 56,100.00	
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 109,975.00	\$ 109,975.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 190,000.00	\$ 115,927.00	\$ 168,153.00	

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
El Cajon	116	226	342	378	109	487	416	97	513	520	191	711

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

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## City of Encinitas

Revenues & Expenses										
City of Encinitas	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,242.00	\$ 14,242.00	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,183.00	\$ 4,183.00	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,183.00	\$ 4,183.00	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,280.00	\$ 5,280.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,312.00	\$ 4,312.00	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Multiservice	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 54,621.00	\$ 54,621.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,780.00	\$ 37,780.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,237.00	\$ 32,237.00	\$ 54,621.00	\$ 54,621.00

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,557.00	\$ 16,557.00	\$ 17,728.00	\$ 17,728.00	\$ 19,162.00	\$ 19,162.00
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,225.00	\$ 3,225.00	\$ 4,395.00	\$ 4,395.00	\$ 11,451.00	\$ 11,451.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,225.00	\$ 3,225.00	\$ 4,395.00	\$ 4,395.00	\$ 11,451.00	\$ 11,451.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Multiservice	\$ 71,025.00	\$ 71,025.00	\$ 16,459.00	\$ 16,459.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 107,905.00	\$ 107,905.00	\$ 107,905.00	\$ 107,905.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 71,025.00	\$ 71,025.00	\$ 16,459.00	\$ 16,459.00	\$ 19,782.00	\$ 19,782.00	\$ 130,028.00	\$ 130,028.00	\$ 138,518.00	\$ 138,518.00

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Encinitas	50	134	184	46	89	135	50	38	88	43	80	123

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

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## City of Escondido

Revenues & Expenses										
City of Escondido	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ 786,195.00	\$ 786,195.00	\$ 888,935.00	\$ 888,935.00	\$ 984,170.00	\$ 984,170.00	\$ 989,600.00	\$ 989,600.00	\$ 406,981.00	\$ 406,981.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,300.00	\$ 33,300.00	\$ 33,300.00	\$ 33,300.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ 87,355.00	\$ 87,355.00	\$ 97,659.00	\$ 97,659.00	\$ 105,685.00	\$ 105,685.00	\$ 105,700.00	\$ 105,700.00	\$ 63,185.00	\$ 63,185.00
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 873,550.00	\$ 873,550.00	\$ 986,594.00	\$ 986,594.00	\$ 1,109,855.00	\$ 1,109,855.00	\$ 1,108,300.00	\$ 1,108,300.00	\$ 470,166.00	\$ 470,166.00

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ 2,275,678.00	\$ 2,275,678.00	\$ 2,643,400.00	\$ 2,643,400.00	\$ 485,267.00	\$ 485,267.00	\$ 626,963.00	\$ 626,963.00	\$ 664,328.00	\$ 664,328.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ 31,635.00	\$ 31,635.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 43,000.00	\$ 43,000.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,188,000.00	\$ 2,188,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ 186,755.00	\$ 186,755.00	\$ 185,705.00	\$ 185,705.00	\$ 138,613.00	\$ 138,613.00	\$ 160,014.00	\$ 160,014.00	\$ 102,649.00	\$ 102,649.00
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 78,806.00	\$ 78,806.00	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 2,462,433.00	\$ 2,462,433.00	\$ 2,829,105.00	\$ 2,829,105.00	\$ 713,880.00	\$ 713,880.00	\$ 865,783.00	\$ 865,783.00	\$ 796,977.00	\$ 796,977.00

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Escondido	352	115	467	303	127	430	403	151	554	318	112	430
	2016			2017			2018					
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total			
	307	225	532	269	254	523	148	263	411			

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

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## City of La Mesa

Revenues & Expenses										
City of La Mesa	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8,400.00	\$ 8,400.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 6,800.00	\$ 6,800.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 17,700.00	\$ 17,700.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
La Mesa	0	55	55	0	40	40	0	37	37	0	19	19
	2016			2017			2018					
	0	31	31	0	25	25	29	12	41			

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Decatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

## City of Lemon Grove

Revenues & Expenses										
City of Lemon Grove	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Homeless Counts															
Jurisdiction	2009			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Lemon Grove	0	19	19	0	94	94	0	24	24	0	20	20	0	34	34
	2015			2016			2017			2018					
	0	11	11	0	12	12	0	36	36	0	52	52			



# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Decatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

## City of National City

Revenues & Expenses											
City of National City	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ 18,752.00	\$ 18,752.00	\$ 51,203.00	\$ 51,203.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 28,752.00	\$ 28,752.00	\$ 51,203.00	\$ 51,203.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,232.00	\$ 60,232.00	\$ 85,676.00	\$ 83,676.00	\$ 190,168.00	\$ 190,168.00	\$ 58,258.00	\$ 58,258.00	
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,232.00	\$ 60,232.00	\$ 85,676.00	\$ 83,676.00	\$ 190,168.00	\$ 190,168.00	\$ 58,258.00	\$ 58,258.00	
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,752.00	\$ 51,752.00	\$ 115,934.00	\$ 115,934.09	\$ 105,461.00	\$ 105,461.63	
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,232.00	\$ 60,232.00	\$ 137,428.00	\$ 135,428.00	\$ 306,102.00	\$ 306,102.09	\$ 163,719.00	\$ 163,719.63	

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
National City	0	140	140	0	143	143	18	66	284	16	137	153
	2016			2017			2018					
	33	299	332	18	276	294	32	201	233			

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Decatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

## City of Oceanside

Revenues & Expenses										
City of Oceanside	2009*		2010*		2011*		2012*		2013*	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	2014*		2015*		2016*		2017*		2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,848.00	\$ 92,848.00
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,532,166.00	\$ 4,532,166.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,750.00	\$ 66,750.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,455,416.00	\$ 4,455,416.00
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,273.00	\$ 76,273.00
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,273.00	\$ 76,273.00
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 521,003.00	\$ 521,003.00
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,232,290.00	\$ 5,232,290.00

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
City of Oceanside	267	219	486	247	182	429	319	105	424	262	158	420
	2016			2017			2018					
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total			
	275	392	667	170	361	531	157	326	483			

\*Funding Not Provided

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Decatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

## City of Poway

Revenues & Expenses										
City of Poway	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ 81,940.13	\$ 81,940.00	\$ 80,560.11	\$ 80,560.11	\$ 80,291.68	\$ 80,291.68	\$ 74,784.94	\$ 74,784.94	\$ 73,786.11	\$ 73,786.11
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 92,051.13	\$ 92,051.00	\$ 90,671.11	\$ 90,671.11	\$ 90,402.68	\$ 90,402.68	\$ 84,895.94	\$ 84,895.94	\$ 83,897.11	\$ 83,897.11

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ 82,380.50	\$ 82,380.50	\$ 82,395.00	\$ 82,395.00	\$ 79,894.98	\$ 79,894.98	\$ 84,895.00	\$ 84,895.00	\$ 82,395.00	\$ 82,395.00
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 11,122.00	\$ 11,122.00	\$ 11,122.00	\$ 11,122.00	\$ 15,571.00	\$ 15,571.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 10,111.00	\$ 11,122.00	\$ 11,122.00	\$ 11,122.00	\$ 11,122.00	\$ 15,571.00	\$ 15,571.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 92,491.50	\$ 92,491.50	\$ 92,506.00	\$ 92,506.00	\$ 91,016.98	\$ 91,006.98	\$ 96,017.00	\$ 96,007.00	\$ 97,966.00	\$ 97,966.00

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Poway	0	15	15	0	7	7	0	8	8	?	?	?
	2016			2017			2018					
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total			
	0	10	10	0	8	8	0	15	15			

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Decatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

## City of San Diego

Revenues & Expenses												
City of San Diego	2008*		2009*		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,168,104	\$ 56,168,104	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 1,598,253.00	\$ 1,598,253.00
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 356,600.00	\$ 356,600.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 657,715.00	\$ 6,207,029.00	\$ 3,807,029.00	\$ 755,902.00	\$ 755,902.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 156,600.00	\$ 156,600.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 1,124,446.00	\$ 1,124,446.00	\$ 550,000.00	\$ 550,000.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ 257,715.00	\$ 2,682,583.00	\$ 2,682,583.00	\$ 205,902.00	\$ 205,902.00
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Assistance Program Vol	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Miscellaneous Housing Assistan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,400.00	\$ 43,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 223,705.00	\$ 223,705.00	\$ -	\$ -
Health	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,400.00	\$ 43,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 223,705.00	\$ 223,705.00	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Multiservice	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,232,409.00	\$ 1,232,409.00	\$ -	\$ 799,666.86	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 375,452.00	\$ 375,452.00
HUD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,203,083.00	\$ 11,203,083.00	\$ 4,466,074.00	\$ 4,047,469.82	\$ 10,897,593.00	\$ 10,897,593.00	\$ 11,656,040.00	\$ 11,656,040.00
CDBG	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 837,409.00	\$ 837,409.00	\$ 916,809.00	\$ 840,452.66	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,656,040.00	\$ 11,656,040.00
HOME	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HOPWA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,889,118.00	\$ 2,564,462.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ESG	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 621,129.00	\$ 621,129.00	\$ 660,147.00	\$ 642,555.16	\$ 1,033,394.00	\$ 1,033,394.00	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,003,596.00	\$ 19,003,596.00	\$ 4,866,074.00	\$ 5,504,851.68	\$ 17,498,327.00	\$ 15,098,327.00	\$ 14,385,647.00	\$ 14,385,647.00

	2014**		2015**		2016**		2017**		2018**	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Income	Expense	Income	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ 19,370,000.00	\$ 19,370,000.00	\$ 23,590,000.00	\$ 23,590,000.00	\$ 30,940,000.00	\$ 30,940,000.00	\$ 45,210,000.00	\$ 45,210,000.00	\$ 70,890,000.00	\$ 70,890,000.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ 6,850,000.00	\$ 6,850,000.00	\$ 5,290,000.00	\$ 5,290,000.00	\$ 5,230,000.00	\$ 5,230,000.00	\$ 5,620,000.00	\$ 5,620,000.00	\$ 5,580,000.00	\$ 5,580,000.00
Transitional Housing	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 170,000.00	\$ 170,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 130,000.00
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ 3,690,000.00	\$ 3,690,000.00	\$ 3,330,000.00	\$ 3,330,000.00	\$ 13,240,000.00	\$ 13,240,000.00	\$ 13,210,000.00	\$ 13,210,000.00	\$ 28,540,000.00	\$ 28,540,000.00
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Assistance Program Vol	\$ 8,210,000.00	\$ 8,210,000.00	\$ 12,830,000.00	\$ 12,830,000.00	\$ 10,030,000.00	\$ 10,030,000.00	\$ 16,540,000.00	\$ 16,540,000.00	\$ 26,170,000.00	\$ 26,170,000.00
Miscellaneous Housing Assistan	\$ 570,000.00	\$ 570,000.00	\$ 1,970,000.00	\$ 1,970,000.00	\$ 2,290,000.00	\$ 2,290,000.00	\$ 9,690,000.00	\$ 9,690,000.00	\$ 10,470,000.00	\$ 10,470,000.00
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Health	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Multiservice	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HUD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CDBG	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HOME	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HOPWA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ESG	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 19,370,000.00	\$ 19,370,000.00	\$ 23,590,000.00	\$ 23,590,000.00	\$ 30,940,000.00	\$ 30,940,000.00	\$ 45,210,000.00	\$ 45,210,000.00	\$ 70,890,000.00	\$ 70,890,000.00

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
City of San Diego	2,526	3,369	5,895	2,756	3,623	6,379	2,731	2,486	5,199	2,773	2,765	5,538
	2016			2017			2018					
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total			
	2,348	2,745	5,093	2,388	3,231	5,619	2,282	2,630	4,912			

\*No Annual Action Plan with Fund Allocations Available

\*\*Provided Budget Totals

Notes:

Totals include all funds (federal and local)

HUD dollars do not have categorical breakdown

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Decatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

## City of San Marcos

Revenues & Expenses										
City of San Marcos	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	<b>\$ 47,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 47,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,400.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,400.00</b>	<b>\$ 65,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 65,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 65,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 65,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,400.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,400.00</b>
Emergency Shelters	\$ 47,000.00	\$ 47,000.00	\$ 62,400.00	\$ 62,400.00	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 62,400.00	\$ 62,400.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Multiservice	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 47,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 47,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,400.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,400.00</b>	<b>\$ 65,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 65,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 65,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 65,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,400.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,400.00</b>

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Emergency Shelters	\$ 62,900.00	\$ 62,900.00	\$ 62,900.00	\$ 62,900.00	\$ 62,900.00	\$ 62,900.00	\$ 62,900.00	\$ 62,900.00	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Multiservice	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 192,300.00	\$ 192,300.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 192,300.00</b>	<b>\$ 192,300.00</b>

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015*		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
San Marcos	0	1	1	0	37	37	0	6	6			
	2016			2017			2018					
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total			
	55	44	99	59	52	111	0	62	62			

\* Information not provided in the 2015 RTFH We All Count report

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Decatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

## City of Santee

Revenues & Expenses										
City of Santee	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ 62,500.00	\$ 62,500.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 18,650.00	\$ 18,650.00	\$ 18,368.00	\$ 18,368.00
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Multiservice	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,197.00	\$ 4,197.00	\$ 3,936.00	\$ 3,936.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 67,000.00	\$ 67,000.00	\$ 19,500.00	\$ 19,500.00	\$ 24,500.00	\$ 24,500.00	\$ 22,847.00	\$ 22,847.00	\$ 24,804.00	\$ 24,804.00

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 17,730.00	\$ 17,730.00	\$ 13,122.00	\$ 13,122.00	\$ 13,603.00	\$ 13,603.00	\$ 14,470.00	\$ 14,470.00
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Multiservice	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 25,500.00	\$ 25,500.00	\$ 23,030.00	\$ 23,030.00	\$ 18,122.00	\$ 18,122.00	\$ 18,603.00	\$ 18,603.00	\$ 19,470.00	\$ 19,470.00

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Santee	0	58	58	0	26	26	0	40	40	0	30	30
	2016			2017			2018					
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total			
	0	63	63	0	49	49	0	46	46			

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Decatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

## City of Solana Beach

Revenues & Expenses										
City of Solana Beach	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Multiservice	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 3,176.00	\$ 3,176.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 3,176.00	\$ 3,176.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Multiservice	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 2,888.00	\$ 3,176.00	\$ 3,176.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015*		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Solana Beach	0	7	7	0	15	15	0	42	42			
	2016			2017			2018					
	0	7	7	0	3	3	0	0	0			

\* Information not provided in the 2015 RTFH We All Count Report



# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Decatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

## City of Vista

Revenues & Expenses										
City of Vista	FY 2009		FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
Prevention & Outreach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	<b>\$ 25,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 25,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 27,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 27,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 21,060.00</b>	<b>\$ 21,060.00</b>	<b>\$ 35,300.00</b>	<b>\$ 35,300.00</b>	<b>\$ 30,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 30,000.00</b>
Emergency Shelters	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	<b>\$ 13,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 13,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 24,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 24,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 31,740.00</b>	<b>\$ 31,740.00</b>	<b>\$ 25,800.00</b>	<b>\$ 25,800.00</b>	<b>\$ 25,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 25,000.00</b>
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	<b>\$ 8,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 12,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 12,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 9,100.00</b>	<b>\$ 9,100.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,120.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,120.00</b>
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Multiservice</b>	<b>\$ 20,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 20,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 20,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 20,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 25,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 25,000.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 67,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 67,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 79,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 79,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 89,800.00</b>	<b>\$ 89,800.00</b>	<b>\$ 70,200.00</b>	<b>\$ 70,200.00</b>	<b>\$ 63,120.00</b>	<b>\$ 63,120.00</b>

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
Prevention & Outreach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 11,700.00	\$ 11,700.00	\$ 163,136.00	\$ 163,136.00	\$ 13,684.00	\$ 13,684.00
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	<b>\$ 35,280.00</b>	<b>\$ 35,280.00</b>	<b>\$ 20,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 20,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 19,787.00</b>	<b>\$ 19,787.00</b>	<b>\$ 20,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 20,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 31,554.00</b>	<b>\$ 31,554.00</b>
Emergency Shelters	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 19,787.00	\$ 19,787.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 21,120.00	\$ 21,120.00
Transitional Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ 15,280.00	\$ 15,280.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Healthcare	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	<b>\$ 15,530.00</b>	<b>\$ 15,530.00</b>	<b>\$ 12,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 12,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 10,800.00</b>	<b>\$ 10,800.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Upward Mobility</b>	<b>\$ 16,780.00</b>	<b>\$ 16,780.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 60,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 60,000.00</b>
<b>Multiservice</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 67,590.00</b>	<b>\$ 67,590.00</b>	<b>\$ 45,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 45,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 42,287.00</b>	<b>\$ 42,287.00</b>	<b>\$ 183,136.00</b>	<b>\$ 183,136.00</b>	<b>\$ 105,238.00</b>	<b>\$ 105,238.00</b>

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015*		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Vista	351	80	431	395	88	483	358	42	400			
	2016			2017			2018					
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total			
	359	64	423	323	206	529	336	154	490			

\* Information not provided in the 2015 RTFH We All Count report

# San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation

2508 Historic Deatur Rd. #220 | San Diego, CA 92106 | T: 619-234-6423

## County of San Diego

Revenues & Expenses											
County of San Diego	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ 413,372.00	\$ 413,372.00	\$ 220,220.00	\$ 220,220.00	\$ 224,259	\$ 224,259	\$ 358,807.00	\$ 358,807.00	\$ 275,154.00	\$ 275,154.00	
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ 108,390,483.00	\$ 108,390,483.00	\$ 124,495,340.00	\$ 124,495,340.00	\$ 125,086,385.00	\$ 125,086,385.00	\$ 121,478,612.00	\$ 121,478,612.00	\$ 133,877,940.00	\$ 133,877,940.00	
Emergency Shelters	\$ 783,510.00	\$ 783,510.00	\$ 202,658.00	\$ 202,658.00	\$ 221,249	\$ 221,249	\$ 295,239.00	\$ 295,239.00	\$ 271,951.00	\$ 271,951.00	
Transitional Housing	\$ 5,707,177.00	\$ 5,707,177.00	\$ 5,834,982.00	\$ 5,834,982.00	\$ 5,731,322	\$ 5,731,322	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,305,605.00	\$ 6,305,605.00	
Permanent Housing	\$ 1,214,475.00	\$ 1,214,475.00	\$ 1,831,912.00	\$ 1,831,912.00	\$ 2,210,720	\$ 2,210,720	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 714,187.00	\$ 714,187.00	
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,089,611.00	\$ 4,089,611.00	\$ 3,267,030.00	\$ 3,267,030.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 380,524.00	\$ 380,524.00	
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 651,343.00	\$ 651,343.00	\$ 1,173,103.00	\$ 1,173,103.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Housing Vouchers	\$ 100,005,875.00	\$ 100,005,875.00	\$ 111,884,834.00	\$ 111,884,834.00	\$ 112,482,961.00	\$ 112,482,961.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124,068,298.00	\$ 124,068,298.00	
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ 28,598,183.00	\$ 28,598,183.00	\$ 11,051,646.00	\$ 11,051,646.00	\$ 19,731,032.00	\$ 19,731,032.00	\$ 56,172,456.00	\$ 56,172,456.00	\$ 102,230,842.00	\$ 102,230,842.00	
Healthcare	\$ 175,895.00	\$ 175,895.00	\$ 6,763,391.00	\$ 6,763,391.00	\$ 11,369,340.00	\$ 11,369,340.00	\$ 918,791.00	\$ 918,791.00	\$ 34,984,053.00	\$ 34,984,053.00	
Mental Illness	\$ 4,340,227.00	\$ 4,340,227.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,137,236.00	\$ 41,137,236.00	\$ 47,308,885.00	\$ 47,308,885.00	
Substance Abuse	\$ 23,944,061.00	\$ 23,944,061.00	\$ 4,250,255.00	\$ 4,250,255.00	\$ 8,323,692.00	\$ 8,323,692.00	\$ 14,116,429.00	\$ 14,116,429.00	\$ 19,751,094.00	\$ 19,751,094.00	
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Social Work	\$ 138,000.00	\$ 138,000.00	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 38,000.00	\$ 38,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 186,810.00	\$ 186,810.00	
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,590,042.00	\$ 48,590,042.00	
Upward Mobility	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91,481.00	\$ 91,481.00	\$ 93,983.00	\$ 93,983.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 229,255.00	\$ 229,255.00	
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ 32,257,717.00	\$ 32,257,717.00	\$ 38,279,629.00	\$ 38,279,629.00	\$ 39,800,961.00	\$ 39,800,961.00	\$ 50,488,623	\$ 50,488,623	\$ 23,859,489.00	\$ 23,859,489.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 169,659,755.00	\$ 169,659,755.00	\$ 174,138,316.00	\$ 174,138,316.00	\$ 184,936,620	\$ 184,936,620	\$ 228,498,499	\$ 228,498,499	\$ 309,062,722.00	\$ 309,062,722.00	

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense
<b>Prevention &amp; Outreach</b>	\$ 379,442.00	\$ 379,442.00	\$ 1,145,594.00	\$ 1,145,594.00	\$ 1,307,744.00	\$ 1,307,744.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Housing Assistance Total</b>	\$ 131,988,813.00	\$ 131,988,813.00	\$ 112,746,385.00	\$ 112,746,385.00	\$ 113,156,375.00	\$ 113,156,375.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Emergency Shelters	\$ 142,118.00	\$ 142,118.00	\$ 156,428.00	\$ 156,428.00	\$ 286,587.00	\$ 286,587.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transitional Housing	\$ 6,593,651.00	\$ 6,593,651.00	\$ 8,143,889.00	\$ 8,143,889.00	\$ 9,182,898.00	\$ 9,182,898.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Housing	\$ 7,206,129.00	\$ 7,206,129.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Permanent Supportive Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rapid Re-Housing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Housing Vouchers	\$ 118,046,915.00	\$ 118,046,915.00	\$ 100,429,217.00	\$ 100,429,217.00	\$ 100,486,840.00	\$ 100,486,840.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Health &amp; Well-Being Total</b>	\$ 85,071,143.00	\$ 85,071,143.00	\$ 43,779,537.00	\$ 43,779,537.00	\$ 50,788,379.00	\$ 50,788,379.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Healthcare	\$ 412,241.00	\$ 412,241.00	\$ 376,139.00	\$ 376,139.00	\$ 525,023.00	\$ 525,023.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mental Illness	\$ 48,486,194.00	\$ 48,486,194.00	\$ 24,199,179.00	\$ 24,199,179.00	\$ 30,462,338.00	\$ 30,462,338.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Substance Abuse	\$ 19,022,066.00	\$ 19,022,066.00	\$ 18,867,663.00	\$ 18,867,663.00	\$ 19,360,443.00	\$ 19,360,443.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Violence	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Social Work	\$ 150,151.00	\$ 150,151.00	\$ 336,556.00	\$ 336,556.00	\$ 440,575.00	\$ 440,575.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Food &amp; Sustenance Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Upward Mobility	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income Support	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Administrative Services &amp; Fees</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Multiservice</b>	\$ 68,966,441.00	\$ 68,966,441.00	\$ 815,956.00	\$ 815,956.00	\$ 2,602,095.00	\$ 2,602,095.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 286,405,839.00	\$ 286,405,839.00	\$ 158,487,472.00	\$ 158,487,472.00	\$ 167,854,593.00	\$ 167,854,593.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Housing Authority Funds											
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
<b>Housing Assistance &amp; Programs</b>	\$ 113,153,367.00	\$ 102,083,964.00	\$ 118,045,329.00	\$ 114,278,339.00	\$ 120,816,222.00	\$ 116,584,747.00	\$ 118,706,209.00	\$ 122,633,506.00	\$ 122,682,759.00	\$ 126,009,525.00	
	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	Revenue	Expense	
	\$ 1,218,340,940.00	\$ 121,145,413.00	\$ 113,400,437.00	\$ 120,207,502.00	\$ 122,424,690.00	\$ 121,839,816.00	\$ 125,192,461.00	\$ 126,349,155.00	\$ 132,988,692.00	\$ 134,163,692.00	

Homeless Counts												
Jurisdiction	2011			2012			2014			2015		
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Unincorporated Area	0	285	285	0	181	181	0	226	226	0	214	214
County of San Diego*	4039	4981	9020	4374	5267	9641	4521	3985	8506	4176	4105	8281
	2016			2017			2018					
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total			
	8	336	344	6	320	326	6	445	451			
	3752	4940	8692	3495	5621	9116	3586	4990	8576			

\*Includes homeless counts in all cities within the County of San Diego and in unincorporated areas