



2011 County of Riverside

# HOMELESS COUNT & SURVEY COMPREHENSIVE REPORT



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## Street Count Training Sites

**Civic Center**  
Beaumont

**Corona Norco Rescue Mission**  
Corona

**Valley Restart Shelter**  
Hemet

**Martha's Village and Kitchen**  
Indio

**Moreno Valley Conference and Recreation Center**  
Moreno Valley

**Roy's Desert Resource Center**  
North Palm Springs

**Calvary Chapel**  
Perris

**Cesar Chavez Community Center**  
Riverside

**County of Riverside Department of Public Social Services**  
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**Anka Behavioral Health, Inc.**  
San Jacinto

**Rancho Community Church Offsite Offices**  
Temecula

**Targeted Children and Youth Effort:**  
**Operation SafeHouse**  
Riverside

## Street Count Deployment Centers

**Valley Restart Shelter**  
Hemet

**Martha's Village and Kitchen**  
Indio

**Moreno Valley Conference and Recreation Center**  
Moreno Valley

**Roy's Desert Resource Center**  
North Palm Springs

**Cesar Chavez Community Center**  
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**Targeted Children and Youth Effort:**  
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## Survey Training and Distribution Sites

**Corona Norco Rescue Mission**  
Corona

**Martha's Village and Kitchen**  
Indio

**U.S. Vets**  
March Air Reserve Base

**Roy's Desert Resource Center**  
North Palm Springs

**Operation SafeHouse**  
Riverside

**Path of Life Ministries Family Shelter**  
Riverside

**Anka Behavioral Health, Inc.**  
San Jacinto

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## INTRODUCTION

Close to two million Americans experience homelessness each year.<sup>1</sup> For most, this is caused by the gap between income and the cost of housing. Yet for many, health conditions, mental health, substance abuse, trauma, and lack of support prevent them from obtaining permanent housing.

Every other January, communities across the United States conduct comprehensive counts of their homeless population, in order to gain a better understanding of the current homeless population, and to apply for federal funding for homeless programs. The County of Riverside worked in conjunction with Applied Survey Research (ASR) to conduct the 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey of unaccompanied homeless adults and children and homeless families. ASR is a non-profit social research organization headquartered in Santa Cruz County, California, with extensive experience in homeless enumeration and research.

The 2011 County of Riverside Point-in-Time (PIT) Homeless Count was a community-wide effort. Conducted on January 24-25, 2011, the count and subsequent surveys provided information about the homeless population that is critical to program and service planning, helps to inform the allocation of resources for services to help the homeless, and offers a means of measuring the impact of homeless programs and services. In addition, it is required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as part of a national effort to enumerate the homeless population. All jurisdictions receiving federal funding to provide housing and services for the homeless through the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants are required to conduct a biennial point-in-time count of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons sometime during the last ten days of January. Currently the County of Riverside receives \$6.5 million in Homeless Assistance Grant funds. This is a critical source of funding for the County's homeless services.

Per the guidelines set forth by HUD, the point-in-time count must include all unsheltered homeless persons and sheltered homeless persons staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs on the date(s) of the count. Communities report the findings of their point-in-time count in their annual application to HUD for federal funding to provide housing and services for the homeless. The compilation of data collected through point-in-time counts across the United States helps the federal government to better understand the nature and extent of homelessness nationwide. An overall summary of the County of Riverside's homeless population and subpopulations for the 2011 Continuum of Care Application can be found in Appendix IV of this report.

The homeless count had two components: a point-in-time enumeration of unsheltered homeless individuals and families (those sleeping outdoors, on the streets, in parks, vehicles, etc.) and a point-in-time enumeration of homeless individuals and families who have temporary shelter (those staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing, and those using motel vouchers). The County of Riverside was canvassed from six deployment locations based in Hemet, Indio, Moreno Valley, Palm Springs, Riverside, and Temecula. The count was conducted by 202 trained enumerators of homeless guides, city

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<sup>1</sup> The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2010). *Opening Doors: federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness*. Washington, DC.

and county staff, and community volunteers. This unsheltered homeless enumeration methodology, developed by ASR in 2001, has been highlighted by HUD in the 2008 *Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People*.

The unsheltered street count was divided into two separate enumeration efforts: a primary count of homeless individuals and families and a secondary count which focused on unaccompanied homeless children and youth (without a parent or guardian and under the age of 25). The primary count took place during the early mornings of January 24-25, 2011. The unaccompanied children and youth count took place in the afternoon of January 24, 2011 when unaccompanied homeless children and youth were more likely to be visible in the community. In order to capture the number of homeless individuals and families staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs, shelter providers in the County completed an online survey, reporting the number of homeless individuals and families who occupied their facility on the night of January 23, 2011.

In addition to the countywide homeless count, a 12-question survey was administered in the weeks following the street count to 384 sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals. The survey was designed to yield qualitative data about the homeless population in the County of Riverside. A sample of both homeless adults and unaccompanied homeless children and youth completed the survey.

The results presented in this report provide invaluable data regarding the number and characteristics of homeless persons in the County of Riverside, which can help guide countywide efforts to mitigate and end homelessness. This report focuses special attention on specific subpopulations, including: chronically homeless persons and families, homeless veterans, homeless families, and unaccompanied homeless children and youth. These groups have been identified by the federal government as populations of particular interest in the 2011 point-in-time homeless count.

## Federal Definition of Homelessness

In this study, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) definition of homelessness was used.<sup>2</sup> The definition is:

- An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, and
- An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:
  - » A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill),
  - » An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or
  - » A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

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<sup>2</sup> Taken from Title 42, Chapter 119, Subchapter I, §10302(a) of the United States Code of Federal Regulations based on the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

Certain homeless individuals are excluded from this definition, including: unsheltered homeless individuals who were “doubled-up” in the homes of family or friends; and sheltered homeless individuals in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities.

## Project Purpose and Goals

In 1987, President Ronald Reagan signed into law the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, providing funding for a range of services to address homelessness. Since 2005, the U.S. Congress has required that local governments receiving federal funds under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act conduct point-in-time counts of their homeless populations every two years. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) uses information from the local point-in-time counts, among other data sources, in the congressionally-mandated Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR). This report is meant to inform Congress about the number of people experiencing homelessness in the United States and the effectiveness of HUD’s programs and policies in decreasing those numbers.

In order to generate accurate and useful data about the local homeless population, the County of Riverside and its municipal governments carry out this homeless count and survey. The 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey Project Committee identified several important project goals:

- To preserve current federal funding for homeless services and to enhance the ability to raise new funds;
- To improve the ability of policy makers and service providers to plan and implement services that meet the needs of the local homeless population;
- To measure changes in the numbers and characteristics of the homeless population since the 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey, and to track progress toward ending homelessness;
- To increase public awareness of overall homeless issues and generate support for constructive solutions; and
- To assess the status of the chronically homeless, homeless veterans, homeless families, and unaccompanied homeless children and youth under the age of 25.

The results of this research will assist service providers, policy makers, funders, and local, state, and federal governments to better understand and plan for the needs of the homeless population by examining current statistics in various geographical contexts. It is hoped that the 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey will help policy makers and service providers to more effectively develop services and programs to serve the County’s homeless population.



## HOMELESS COUNT AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### Overview

The purpose of the 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey Project was to produce an estimate of the number of people in the County who experience homelessness. The results of the street count were combined with the results from the shelter count to produce the total number of homeless individuals in the County of Riverside. The project methodology consisted of three main study components: the street count, the shelter count, and the survey.

While the shelter count and survey components of the project were done using virtually the same methodology as 2009, the street count methodology differed greatly from 2007 and 2009 to 2011. Some of the major differences included: participation of homeless guides in the enumeration process, pre-identification of “hot spot” locations for more targeted coverage, and employment of a peer-to-peer visual observation-only count strategy. This strategy has been significantly more successful than other strategies from the researchers’ extensive experience and is a recommended best practice in the most recent HUD unsheltered homeless count guidelines.<sup>3</sup>

Based on the significant improvements and outreach efforts in the HUD-approved methodology used by ASR in the 2011 homeless count and survey, it is difficult to determine whether the differences in the 2011 point-in-time count from the 2007 and the 2009 point-in-time counts were due to changes in research methodology or real changes in the homeless population. The point-in-time counts in 2007 and 2009 were conducted using a HUD-approved survey method where volunteer enumerators (which included DPSS staff, community volunteers, and some homeless individuals) made physical contact with the homeless individuals they found as they canvassed the county and conducted face-to-face interviews with each to determine if they were homeless. ASR believes that this survey-based enumeration strategy used in previous years is less effective in larger counties such as Riverside, where methodical survey outreach is more challenging. The integration of homeless guides and their targeted recruitment and training has proven to be an excellent strategy for more effective point-in-time counts.

The visual observation-only method in the 2011 count utilized teams of homeless guides paired with city and county staff and community volunteers to canvas urban areas with more depth and more remote areas where a homeless guide is more critical to find unsheltered homeless persons. The observation method followed by a homeless survey sampling method is a recommended practice by HUD and helps ensure the safety of the volunteers. Additionally, HUD issued several memos to Continuums of Care this year recommending the use of homeless guides for the veteran and youth subpopulations. ASR has successfully worked with homeless guides in point-in-time counts since 1999.

While the methodology used in the 2011 count presents a challenge in comparing the data from 2009 and 2007; it also brings to light the complexity of conducting an accurate and unbiased one-day count of a homeless population. As with communities throughout the nation, there are many external factors that

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<sup>3</sup> United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), *Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People*, 2008.

can influence this process, including: the region's current economic situation; transience of homeless people; changes and shifts in where services for homeless individuals and families are offered; weather; time of day; and other factors. HUD recognizes these challenges and encourages the continuous improvement efforts the County of Riverside has taken in producing a more accurate profile of homelessness.

A more detailed description of the methodology used for each component of the homeless count in 2011 follows. For a complete list of definitions of terms used in this report, please see Appendix V.

## **Street Count Methodology**

### **Definition**

For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless person was used: someone who is either living on the streets or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, unconverted garage, storage structures, or any other place not normally used or meant for human habitation.

### **Research Design**

The County of Riverside covers approximately 7,200 square miles.<sup>4</sup> The logistics for conducting a point-in-time street count of homeless people in a county this large required the enumeration to be well thought out and to take place over a two-day period. The unsheltered and sheltered homeless counts were coordinated to occur within the same time period in order to minimize the potential effect of duplicate counting. The purpose of the street count was to conduct an enumeration of unsheltered homeless people over a specific measure of time.

### **Homeless Guide and Volunteer Recruitment and Training**

An enumeration effort of this magnitude can only be successful with the assistance of those who possess an intimate knowledge of the activities and locations of homeless people. Therefore, the recruitment and training of homeless people to work as enumerators was an essential part of the street count methodology. A homeless count cannot be successful without the assistance of these individuals. Previous research has shown that homeless people, teamed with staff members from homeless service agencies, can be part of a productive and reliable work force.

To work for the street count, prospective enumerators were required to attend a one hour information and training session. Multiple training sessions were held at locations throughout the County of Riverside in the week prior to the street count. Information and training sessions were attended primarily by homeless people, staff from homeless service agencies, and staff from the County of Riverside. The techniques and methods used to identify and enumerate unsheltered homeless people were reviewed during these training sessions.

Homeless persons who completed the required training session were paid \$10.00 on the morning of the street count. Homeless guides were also paid \$10.00 per hour for their work the morning of the count, and

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<sup>4</sup> United States Census Bureau, *State and County Quick Facts*, 2009.

were reimbursed for any expenses (mainly for transportation costs) they incurred during the hours they worked. Upwards of 200 homeless guides, homeless service providers, city and county staff, and community volunteers were recruited and trained.

### Street Count Deployment & Logistic of Enumeration

On the mornings of the count, two-person teams were created to enumerate a selected area of the County for the street count. A team was ideally composed of one volunteer and one homeless person who had attended a training and information session. Given the expertise each team member brought to working in the field, the “volunteer/homeless guide” teamwork concept was especially beneficial for the street count.

Street count teams were provided with maps of their assigned areas, tally sheets, a recap of the street count training documents and techniques, and other supplies. Prior to deployment, volunteers and homeless guides were provided with a brief review of how not to disturb homeless people or anyone else encountered during the street count. On the morning of January 24, 2011 the majority of the incorporated jurisdictions were enumerated. On the morning of January 25, 2011 outreach workers targeted the unincorporated areas in the County where there were likely to be homeless individuals.

There were a total of six deployment locations on the morning of the count on January 24, 2011. These deployment centers were located in: Indio, Hemet, Moreno Valley, Palm Springs, Riverside, and Temecula. The county’s incorporated jurisdictional areas were divided between these six locations based on the map location. The enumeration started at 6:00 a.m. and lasted until about 10:00 a.m., when the final street count teams returned from covering their assigned tract. This early morning enumeration was selected in order to avoid shelter count duplication and to increase the visibility of the street homeless.

The following table shows the number of homeless guides and community volunteers who participated in the street count by deployment center location:

Deployment Center	City	Homeless Guides	Volunteers	Total
Valley Restart Shelter	Hemet	13	19	32
Martha’s Village and Kitchen	Indio	15	7	22
Moreno Valley Conference and Recreation Center	Moreno Valley	13	15	28
Roy’s Desert Resource Center	Palm Springs	10	16	26
Cesar Chavez Community Center	Riverside	34	41	75
Rancho Community Church Offsite Offices	Temecula	10	9	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>202</b>

Volunteers were used to transport homeless guides to and from assigned map areas (although some homeless guides did provide their own transportation). All accessible streets, roads, and highways in the enumerated map areas were traveled by foot, bike, or car.

Enumerators employed the visual observation-only method of counting unsheltered homeless individuals and avoided disturbing them while counting for safety reasons. During the point-in-time count, homeless guides and volunteers enumerated unaccompanied homeless adults and children and homeless families.

In some cases, the exact number of homeless individuals (as well as their age and gender) could not be identified due to the setting of their sleeping locations. These cases included homeless individuals occupying vehicles, abandoned buildings, and encampments. Therefore, in cases where there was evidence of homeless individuals staying at these locations and the number of homeless individuals occupying these locations could not be determined, enumerators kept tallies of cars, vans/RVs, abandoned buildings, and encampments. It is important to note that these locations were only included in the count if the enumeration team agreed that there were in fact homeless individuals present. Recognized by HUD as an acceptable practice, ASR then applied a “multiplier” to each of these sleeping locations to determine the number of people that were sleeping in the identified vehicles, buildings, and encampments counted by the enumeration teams. Survey respondents who indicated that they usually stay in a car, van, RV, encampment, or abandoned building at night were asked to indicate how many people usually stay there, producing a mean number of people or “multiplier” for each of these sleeping locations. The multipliers used were: 1.51 for cars, 1.86 for vans/RVs, 3.98 for abandoned buildings, and 3.13 for encampment units.

The categories in which homeless persons were observed included:

<b>Unaccompanied Individuals:</b>	<b>Family Members:</b>	<b>Other:</b>
Adult ages 25 years and older (Male, Female, and Undetermined Gender)	Adult Male	Vehicles (cars, vans, RV's, campers, etc.)
Youth ages 18-24 years (Male, Female, and Undetermined Gender)	Adult Female	Encampments
Children under age 18 (Male, Female, and Undetermined Gender)	Children (under age 18)	Abandoned Buildings
		People reported by park ranger

As noted in this table, enumerators were tasked to categorized unaccompanied homeless individuals by gender (male, female, or undetermined) and age (under 18, 18-24, or 25 and older). This was done based on visual observation, which required the enumerators to work with their team members to best judge a homeless person's gender and age based on the physical characteristics of the person which were visible to them. ASR recognizes that this method of identifying a homeless person's gender and age is subjective and not 100% precise; however ASR also believes this task is not an extremely difficult one.

Upon their return, enumeration teams turned in their tally sheets and were debriefed by the deployment captains. Observational comments and the integrity of the enumeration effort were reviewed and assessed. This was done to check for double-counting (i.e. counting a family as family members and individuals) and to verify that every accessible road within the assigned area was enumerated. Homeless enumerators were also instructed to include themselves on their tally sheets for the street count, but only if they would not have been counted during a shelter or institutional count. When asked about the level of difficulty of categorizing the homeless individuals they enumerated by gender and age, enumerators expressed that doing so was not at all challenging.

As the visual observation-only methodology was used for the street count, no direct contact with enumerated homeless people was made during the count. To avoid potential duplication of unsheltered and sheltered homeless, it was imperative to enumerate during the narrow timeframe when sheltered and unsheltered homeless do not co-mingle—before sheltered homeless would be out on the street for the day. Administering the survey in conjunction with the count would have taken up too much of this narrow timeframe, thereby increasing the likelihood of duplication between the street and sheltered homeless, and jeopardizing the accuracy of the count. Thus, observation-only enumeration strategies were employed



during the count, and the survey component of this project began in the weeks after the count was completed.

### **Safety Precautions**

Every effort was made to minimize potentially hazardous situations. Precautions were taken to prepare a safe environment in all deployment centers. Law enforcement districts were notified of pending street count activity in their jurisdictions. No official reports were received in regards to unsafe or at-risk situations occurring during the street count in any area of the County.

### **Targeted Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth Count**

Unaccompanied homeless children (under 18) and youth (18-24) tend to be difficult to enumerate since they do not frequently co-mingle with the adult homeless population. Therefore, special youth enumeration teams consisting of homeless youth and formerly homeless youth were formed to enumerate these subpopulations. While HUD defines persons ages 18-24 years old as adults, local homeless youth and youth service providers in the County of Riverside consider this age group transition-aged youth. They agreed that the homeless children and youth age cohort in the County of Riverside is generally 14-24 years old. Please note that unless otherwise noted, individuals 18 years of age or older were included in the adult age group in this report in order to meet HUD's reporting guidelines.

The special youth enumeration teams counted at different times of the day when homeless children and youth are most likely to be visible, between 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. They enumerated unaccompanied homeless children under the age of 18 and unaccompanied homeless youth ages 18-24 year old who associate in the same circles. Each team consisted of 4 or more individuals, including currently or formerly homeless youth, homeless youth outreach workers, and a volunteer driver. The homeless youth and outreach workers originated from one homeless youth program in the City of Riverside: Operation SafeHouse.

On the afternoon of the targeted youth effort, the teams first identified areas in the County where they knew to be locations of where unaccompanied homeless children and youth congregate. The teams were subsequently given general geographic boundaries to follow instead of assigned map areas. The teams thoroughly canvassed the "hot spot" locations they identified and visually observed and recorded the number of homeless children and youth they found. The teams kept track of the location of the homeless children and youth by recording the nearest intersection where they were found, which were later used to screen for duplicate counting of homeless children and youth identified in the morning count. Compared to the general count, the youth teams found considerably more homeless children and about the same number of homeless youth. However, the homeless children and youth identified in the afternoon count were found to be in locations different from where homeless children and youth were found in the morning effort. Therefore, due to the differences in the findings and the infrequent co-mingling of youth and adult homeless persons, the research team felt there was little worry of duplication.

### **Undercounting**

Although any homeless enumeration is vulnerable to an undercount, all of the people, vehicles or encampments tallied during the point-in-time street count were visually observed by enumerators. By reporting only what was observed, ASR and its partners are highly confident that the street count results are as accurate and as valid as possible. There are no means to ensure that those enumerated were actually

members of the homeless population. However, when potential enumerators were polled during the training sessions, most trainees indicated they would have no difficulty in telling the difference between an unsheltered homeless person and a member of the general public. This reiterates the importance of including homeless individuals as part of the street count teams, since they have knowledge and expertise about their homeless community that volunteers often times lack.

## **Shelter Count Methodology**

The goal of the shelter count was to gain an accurate count of the number of persons who were homeless who were being temporarily housed in shelters across the County of Riverside. These data were vital to gaining an accurate overall count of the homeless population and understanding where homeless persons received shelter.

The basic approach was to identify and contact as many agencies as possible that temporarily housed homeless people and request that those agencies fill out an online survey to report the number of homeless individuals and families they sheltered on the night of January 23, 2011. The support and participation from a broad range of agencies, both public and private, was needed to complete the shelter count.

The shelter count began by first identifying and collecting contact information for all agencies in the county that provided temporary shelter to homeless people from the County of Riverside Continuum of Care. Shelter facilities then reported their occupancies for the night prior to the street count to Applied Survey Research. ASR, in partnership with DPSS went through a verification process with the data that was collected in order to ensure that the survey was filled out appropriately. The finalized data was also compared to the known capacities of each program to make sure that there were not any discrepancies.

## **Survey Methodology**

The survey of homeless persons was conducted in order to yield quantitative and qualitative data about the homeless community in the County of Riverside. These data were used for the McKinney-Vento Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance funding application and is important for future homeless program development and planning. The survey elicited information such as gender, family status, military service, length and recurrence of homelessness, and usual nighttime accommodations, through open-ended, closed-ended, and multiple response questions. The survey data bring greater perspective to current issues of homelessness and to the provision and delivery of services both current and in the future. Survey findings also provide a baseline for future homeless studies.

Surveys were conducted by homeless guides and service provider volunteers who were trained by Applied Survey Research. Training sessions led potential interviewers through a detailed and lengthy orientation that included project background information and detailed instruction on respondent eligibility, interviewing protocol, and confidentiality. Because of confidentiality and privacy issues, service providers typically conducted the surveys that were administered in shelters. No self-administered surveys were accepted to maintain a standardized and consistent protocol.

Homeless guides were compensated at a rate of \$3.00 per each completed survey. Further, it was determined that survey data would be more easily collected if an incentive gift was offered to survey respondents in appreciation for their time and participation. A duffel bag was selected as an incentive to participate in the survey. The duffel bags were easy to obtain and distribute, were thought to have wide

appeal, and could be provided within the project budget. This approach enabled surveys to be done at anytime during the day. The gift proved to be a great incentive and was widely accepted among survey respondents.

The following table shows the number of homeless surveyors by survey distribution site:

Distribution Site	City	Number of Surveyors
Corona Norco Rescue Mission	Corona	1
Martha's Village and Kitchen	Indio	4
U.S. Vets	March Air Reserve Base	2
Roy's Desert Resource Center	North Palm Springs	4
Path of Life Ministries – Family Shelter	Riverside	7
Anka Behavioral Health, Inc.	San Jacinto	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>

### Survey Sampling

In order to select a random sample of homeless survey respondents, surveyors were trained to employ a randomized “every third encounter” survey approach. Surveyors were instructed to approach the third person they encountered whom they considered to be an eligible survey respondent.<sup>5</sup> In order to be eligible to take the survey, respondents had to self-identify as homeless per the McKinney-Vento definition and had to have not taken the survey already. If the person declined to take the survey, the surveyor could approach the next eligible person they encountered. After completing a survey, the randomized approach was resumed.

The surveyors also maintained a record of the number of refusals, in order to generate a survey response rate. Overall, the response rate was 66%. While this is an acceptable response rate, we should note that the non-responders could potentially be significantly different from those who did respond. We attempted to minimize bias through the use of the randomized sampling strategy.

A survey sampling plan was developed to ensure that there was an accurate geographic distribution of surveys as well as an accurate distribution by general living situation – unsheltered, emergency shelter, and transitional shelter. A total of 400 surveys were allocated to accomplish this goal with 80 surveys allocated to transitional housing occupants, 270 surveys allocated to unsheltered and emergency shelter homeless persons, and 50 surveys allocated to homeless youth. Surveying began on February 9, 2011 and was completed by March 9, 2011. In total, 384 valid surveys were completed yielding a plus or minus 4.84% confidence interval and a 95% confidence level.

### Surveys of Unsheltered and Emergency Sheltered Persons

The 270 surveys to be conducted on the streets and in emergency shelters were distributed according to a detailed geographical breakdown. Emergency shelter and street surveys were quota-sampled together due

<sup>5</sup> The survey method of systematically interviewing every *n*th person encountered in a location is recommended by HUD in their publication, *A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People*, Second Revision, January 2008, p. 37.

to Applied Survey Research's experience that street homeless interviewing captures a significant number of emergency shelter respondents. A review of responses to the street surveys confirmed this.

A total of 22 surveyors, all currently homeless individuals who worked on the street count were recruited and referred by deployment day staff. Transportation arrangements were made as needed, including the distribution of bus passes, transportation allowances, or mileage reimbursements to facilitate the canvassing of the County of Riverside cities and count designated places included in the survey sample.

### **Surveys of Transitional Housing Residents**

The allocation of transitional housing survey quotas was slightly more complex because some transitional facilities are family-focused and others target individuals, yet only the overall shelter population was known when the quotas were being devised. Due to the policy of collecting only one survey per family unit, allocations for transitional housing programs had to account for family size, when assessing the appropriate number of surveys to administer within the program. Preliminary quotas were assigned and revised as necessary, in consultation with the housing provider. Transitional housing surveys typically were administered by shelter staff due to their rapport with and access to residents and out of concern for confidentiality and security issues associated with domestic violence shelters and facilities where clients are treated for substance abuse and mental health issues.

### **Survey Training**

Survey training sessions were held at six locations throughout the County of Riverside strategically selected for their location and access to homeless persons and survey administrators. As noted previously, currently homeless persons were recruited to serve as paid surveyors. All members of the survey team were required to complete a 60-minute training session, in which respondent selection, survey sampling, survey administration, interviewing protocol, confidentiality, and quality control requirements were reviewed in detail.

The survey training session emphasized respondent selection protocols, survey integrity, street safety smarts, and unbiased use of the survey instrument. A random respondent selection process was reviewed in detail, in which homeless surveyors were instructed to select every 3<sup>rd</sup> homeless person they encountered in the geographic area assignment they had received, and determine if they were eligible and willing to complete a survey. This approach of interviewing every  $n^{\text{th}}$  person encountered is recommended in HUD's publication, *A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People* (2<sup>nd</sup> revision, 2008, p. 37).

Surveys were distributed and collected five at a time to ensure that the designated survey administrator at the distribution hub could review surveys as they were collected, to ensure quality control and response integrity. Although survey respondents had the option of skipping questions they were not comfortable answering, surveys were not accepted if they were significantly incomplete. Very few surveys were disqualified due to incompleteness or duplication.

In order to avoid potential duplication of respondents, the survey requested respondents' initials and date of birth, so that duplication could be avoided without compromising the respondents' anonymity. Upon completion of the survey effort, an extensive verification screening process was conducted to eliminate potential duplicates. This process examined respondents' date of birth, initials, gender, ethnicity, length of homelessness, and consistencies in patterns of responses to other questions on the survey.

## Survey Administration Details

- The 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey was administered by 22 trained surveyors between February 9, 2011 and March 9, 2011.
- Surveys were conducted seven days a week – at night and during the day.
- Emergency shelter and unsheltered surveys were conducted in public places and in emergency shelters.
- All transitional housing surveys were completed in transitional housing settings. Only one member of a family was interviewed.
- Respondents were selected on a random interval basis; typically every third person was approached.
- The response rate for participation in the survey, as documented by the survey team, was 66%.
- In all, the survey team administered 385 surveys.
- It was determined that 1 survey was a duplicate and was therefore removed from the survey sample, which left 384 valid surveys for analysis.
- All surveys were conducted in English. While a Spanish version of the survey was available, no survey respondents expressed a preference for completing the survey in Spanish.

## Survey Challenges

Many steps were taken to reach the diverse homeless population of the County of Riverside. However, the homeless survey does not include an equal representation of all homeless experiences. The administration of the surveys in street locations tends to provide a good representation of the street and emergency sheltered homeless. Special efforts were made to reach transitional residents, as previously discussed, however those living in unfit or overcrowded housing may have been under-represented.

In survey research, there is always an opportunity for misrepresentation or bias. This is noted and acknowledged by HUD in their homeless street count guidelines.<sup>6</sup> In the administration of the survey, definitions were not given to respondents by the interviewer. Therefore, all results are based on self-definitions. It is important to make every effort to elicit the most truthful responses from interviewees. The recruitment and training of paid homeless surveyors was an effort to encourage candor on the part of respondents, as a peer interviewing strategy is believed to allow respondents to be more forthcoming in their answers and to reduce the apprehension of revealing personal information.<sup>7</sup>

Peer interviewing strategy is believed to allow respondents to be more forthcoming in their answers.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. *A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People, Second Revision*. January 2008.

<sup>7</sup> Applied Survey Research, 2011.

© Applied Survey Research, 2011

Although surveys were administrated across the County, surveyors did not expend resources to travel to more remote locations if logistics did not permit.

### **Future Considerations**

A possible improvement to be considered for future survey efforts is a more effective strategy for deploying surveyors to more remote areas of the County.

Despite the challenges that the survey team encountered during the survey effort, the survey results provide considerable information about homelessness in the County of Riverside, of potential use in outreach and service planning. Continued use of a similar survey instrument will enable the compilation of longitudinal data on homelessness in the County of Riverside and the tracking of changes in the composition and conditions of the population.

# HOMELESS COUNT FINDINGS





## HOMELESS COUNT FINDINGS

The following section presents the results from the homeless count component of the project. In accordance to the guidelines set forth by HUD, the point-in-time count included an enumeration of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons. The point-in-time street count was conducted on January 24-25, 2011 from approximately 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. Enumerators canvassed all incorporated areas in the County of Riverside, as well as unincorporated areas in the County with high concentration of homelessness as identified by homeless individuals and homeless service providers. Additionally, the number of homeless persons occupying emergency shelters and transitional housing programs were enumerated by shelter staff on the night of January 23, 2011. Further, special youth enumeration teams consisting of currently homeless youth, formerly homeless youth, and youth service providers enumerated unaccompanied homeless children (under 18) and youth (18-24) on the afternoon of January 24, 2011 from approximately 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. The number of unaccompanied homeless children and youth were integrated into the overall count findings.

Please note that although comparisons are provided to 2007 and 2009 data where available, due to differences in research methodologies, the 2007, 2009, and 2011 results are not directly comparable and are not recommended for trending analysis.

For copies of the homeless street count instruments, please refer to Appendix I.

### Point-in-Time Count

- A total of 6,203 homeless persons were counted in the County of Riverside on January 24-25, 2011.<sup>8,9</sup>
  - » Of the homeless persons counted, the majority (82%) were unsheltered (5,090 individuals). This included individuals counted on the streets, as well as the number of people estimated to be living in cars, vans, RVs, abandoned buildings, and encampments.<sup>10</sup>

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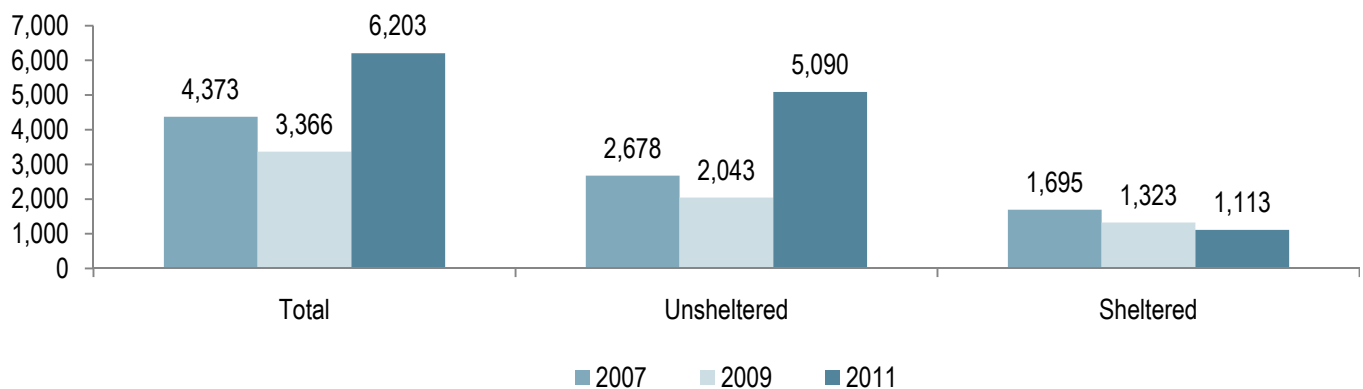
<sup>8</sup> This total excludes an additional 22 individuals who were sheltered in residential rehabilitation facilities as they do not meet HUD's homeless definition for the point-in-time count.

<sup>9</sup> Please note that Tribal Reservations were contacted to participate in the homeless count; however, no homeless data was reported by any tribe.

<sup>10</sup> The number of individuals enumerated in cars, vans, RVs, abandoned buildings, and encampments are estimates based on empirical data from the 2011 homeless survey. Street count enumerators used a visual observation-only method of counting unsheltered homeless individuals, and as instructed, avoided disturbing them while counting for safety reasons. In some cases during the street count, the exact number of homeless individuals could not be identified due to the setting of their sleeping locations (e.g., in vehicles, abandoned buildings, and encampments). Therefore, in cases where there was evidence of homeless occupants residing in these settings and the number of occupants could not be determined, enumerators kept tallies of vehicles, abandoned buildings, and encampments. Enumeration teams did this only when both team members agreed that there were in fact homeless occupants present. Recognized by HUD as an acceptable practice, a "multiplier" was then applied to estimate the number of individuals occupying vehicles, abandoned buildings, and encampments. These multipliers were derived from the 2011 homeless survey, which asked survey respondents where they usually stay at night. Survey respondents who indicated that they usually stay in a car, van, RV, abandoned buildings, or encampments were then asked how many people usually stay

- » 18% of the homeless persons enumerated were sheltered (1,113). This included individuals who were residing in emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities.
- » Of the sheltered population, 50% were living in emergency shelters and 50% were living in transitional housing facilities.
- Single individuals (2,603) made up 42% of the point-in-time homeless population, while persons in families<sup>11</sup> (549) made up 9% and persons of unknown family status (3,051) made up 49%.
  - » Persons in families made up less than 1% of the unsheltered homeless population (31), and 47% of the sheltered population (518).
  - » A total of 169 family units were identified during the homeless count (10 families unsheltered, 53 families sheltered in emergency shelters, and 106 families sheltered in transitional housing facilities).
- 43% of the point-in-time homeless population (2,686) were adults over the age of 18, 8% (466) were children under 18 years of age, and 49% (3,051) were persons of undetermined age.<sup>12</sup>

**Figure 1: Point-in-Time Homeless Count Population, 2007-2011 Comparison**



Source: County of Riverside & Institute for Urban Research and Development, 2007 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2007. County of Riverside, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2011.  
 Note: Due to differences in the 2007, 2009, and 2011 research methodologies, data are not directly comparable between years and are not recommended for trending analysis.  
 Note: The 2011 count excludes an additional 22 individuals who were housed in residential rehabilitation facilities as they do not meet HUD’s homeless definition for the point-in-time count.

there. The results of these questions produced a mean number of people or “multiplier” for each of these sleeping locations, which were: 1.51 for cars, 1.86 for vans/RVs, 3.98 for abandoned buildings, and 3.13 for encampments units.

<sup>11</sup> For the purposes of this study, a group of homeless individuals was determined to be a family if the grouping included at least one child estimated to be under the age of 18 who was accompanied by at least one adult 18 or older.

<sup>12</sup> Persons of undetermined age were those who were enumerated in parks (as reported by park rangers) and those who were estimated to be living in vehicles, buildings, and encampments. Street count enumerators used a visual observation-only method of counting unsheltered homeless individuals. Therefore, when there was evidence of homeless individuals staying in vehicles, buildings, and encampments and the exact number of occupants could not be determined, enumerators only kept tallies of vehicles, abandoned buildings, and encampments, and not the age of the occupants (as this could not be determined).

**Figure 2: Profile of the Point-in-Time Homeless Count Population, 2011**

	Adult Male 18+	Adult Female 18+	Adults of Undetermined Gender 18+*	Children <18	Persons of Undetermined Gender/Age**	Total
Unsheltered	1,448	360	106	125	3,051	5,090
Single individuals	1,443	350	106	109	0	2,008
Persons in families	5	10	0	16	0	31
Persons in cars	NA	NA	NA	NA	108	108
Persons in vans/RVs	NA	NA	NA	NA	992	992
Persons in abandoned buildings	NA	NA	NA	NA	600	600
Persons in encampments	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,342	1,342
Persons in parks	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	9
Sheltered	400	179	193	341	0	1,113
Emergency shelters	261	124	60	111	0	556
Single individuals	261	124	0	16	0	401
Persons in families	NA	NA	60	95	0	155
Transitional housing	139	55	133	230	0	557
Single individuals	139	55	0	0	0	194
Persons in families	NA	NA	133	230	0	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2011.

\* Adults of undetermined gender (18 or older) were unsheltered adults who the street count enumerators found difficult to categorize by gender, and sheltered adults whose gender was not specified in the online shelter count survey.

\*\* Persons of undetermined gender/age were those who were enumerated in parks (as reported by park rangers) and those who were estimated to be living in vehicles, buildings, and encampments. Street count enumerators used a visual observation-only method of counting unsheltered homeless individuals. Therefore, when there was evidence of homeless individuals staying in vehicles, buildings, and encampments and the exact number of occupants could not be determined, enumerators only kept tallies of vehicles, abandoned buildings, and encampments, and not the gender/age of the occupants (as this could not be determined).

### Jurisdictional Data

As in previous years, the 2011 homeless count collected data on the geographic distribution of unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals and families in the County of Riverside. This data allows for the assessment of needs and programs addressing homelessness at both the city and county level. Data on the total number of unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals and families are presented in the following table. Please note that jurisdictional data is affected by the location of shelters.

**Figure 3: Point-in-Time Homeless Count Population by Jurisdiction, 2007-2011 Comparison**

Jurisdiction	2011 Street Count Deployment Center	2007 Total	2009 Total	2011		
				Total	Unsheltered	Sheltered
<b>Incorporated total</b>		<b>3,998</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>4,019</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>946</b>
Banning	Palm Springs	102	69	109	109	0
Beaumont	Palm Springs	36	38	49	49	0
Blythe	Pre-deployed	106	133	152	152	0
Calimesa	Moreno Valley	NC	0	116	116	0
Canyon Lake	Hemet	NC	0	7	7	0
Cathedral City*	Palm Springs	99	83	14	14	0
Coachella	Indio	33	19	89	89	0
Corona	Riverside	274	127	247	186	61
Desert Hot Springs*	Palm Springs	75	127	22	22	0
Hemet	Hemet	480	172	114	87	27
Indian Wells	Indio	NC	0	0	0	0
Indio	Indio	684	572	605	265	340
Lake Elsinore	Pre-deployed	115	68	113	113	0
La Quinta	Indio	NC	1	3	3	0
Menifee	Hemet	NC	2	3	3	0
Moreno Valley	Moreno Valley	45	28	237	237	0
Murrieta	Temecula	8	5	40	40	0
Norco	Riverside	6	3	27	27	0
Palm Desert	Palm Springs	12	38	72	10	62
Palm Springs*	Palm Springs	260	204	151	62	89
Perris	Hemet	379	146	161	161	0
Rancho Mirage	Palm Springs	NC	3	14	14	0
Riverside	Riverside	1,174	632	1,430	1,063	367
San Jacinto	Hemet	NC	11	62	62	0
Temecula	Temecula	105	69	162	162	0
Wildomar	Hemet	5	36	20	20	0
<b>Unincorporated total</b>		<b>375</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>167</b>
Aguanga	Pre-deployed	NC	0	34	34	0
Anza	Pre-deployed	NC	0	178	178	0
East Hemet	Hemet	NC	0	10	10	0
Home Gardens	Pre-deployed	NC	0	35	35	0
Homeland	Pre-deployed	8	0	20	20	0
Idyllwild	Pre-deployed	NC	3	7	7	0
March Air Reserve Base	Moreno Valley	131	249	192	32	160
Mead Valley	Pre-deployed	1	4	263	263	0
Mecca**	Pre-deployed	71	414	10	10	0
Nuevo	Pre-deployed	NC	0	184	184	0
Quail Valley	Pre-deployed	3	0	6	6	0
Romoland	Pre-deployed	NC	0	26	26	0
Rubidoux	Riverside	32	10	238	238	0
Sun City	Hemet	20	27	29	29	0
Thousand Palms	Palm Springs	9	8	7	NC	7

Jurisdiction	2011 Street Count Deployment Center	2007 Total	2009 Total	2011		
				Total	Unsheltered	Sheltered
Valle Vista	Hemet	20	2	154	154	0
Winchester	Pre-deployed	1	1	156	156	0
Woodcrest	Pre-deployed	NC	0	11	11	0
Other unincorporated areas	Pre-deployed	79	62	624	624	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,373</b>	<b>3,366</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>1,113</b>

Source: County of Riverside & Institute for Urban Research and Development, 2007 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2007. County of Riverside, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2011.

Note: Due to differences in the 2007, 2009, and 2011 research methodologies, data are not directly comparable between years and are not recommended for trending analysis.

\* The research team believes that the decreases in Palm Springs, Desert Hot Springs, and Cathedral City from 2009 to 2011 were most likely due to suboptimal outreach efforts, and do not reflect true decreases in the homeless population in these jurisdictions. Additional enumerators, both homeless guides and community volunteers, would have resulted in a more thorough enumeration of the homeless population in these areas in 2011.

\*\* The research team believes that there was some response bias in the 2009 homeless count effort with a significant number of homeless count enumerators/surveyors based in Mecca, which resulted in an oversample of what the research team believes to be precariously housed individuals, rather than individuals who meet the narrow, literal definition of homelessness used by this study. Unfortunately, there is no way to prove this without an additional research effort, but it is noteworthy that the 2007 homeless count/survey results (compared to 2009) were significantly closer to the 2011 findings.

## Countywide Annual Estimation

A point-in-time (PIT) homeless enumeration has an inherent bias of not capturing homeless persons who experience short episodes of homelessness during other times of the year. More people experience homelessness annually than can be counted at any given point in time, as people cycle in and out of homelessness. For example, someone may be homeless between February and May, and another person may become homeless between October and January. Counting only the homeless person found in a January homeless count could under-represent the experience of the homeless person in the February to May timeline. Therefore, based on the survey results from the 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey, ASR used the annualization formula detailed by the Corporation for Supportive Housing to calculate an annual estimate of the number of homeless persons in the County of Riverside over the course of a year. This approach is the HUD-approved method for calculating the annual estimate of homeless persons based on the point-in-time count. The following is an explanation of the annualization calculation.

Three factors were used to determine the annual estimate:<sup>13</sup>

- A = The point-in-time count of currently homeless people (found in the street and shelter count)
- B = The number of currently homeless people who became homeless within the last 7 days; and
- C = The proportion of currently homeless people who have experienced a previous homeless episode within the past 12 months.

The equation for calculating the annual estimate is:  $A + [(B*51)*(1 - C)] = \text{Annual estimate}$

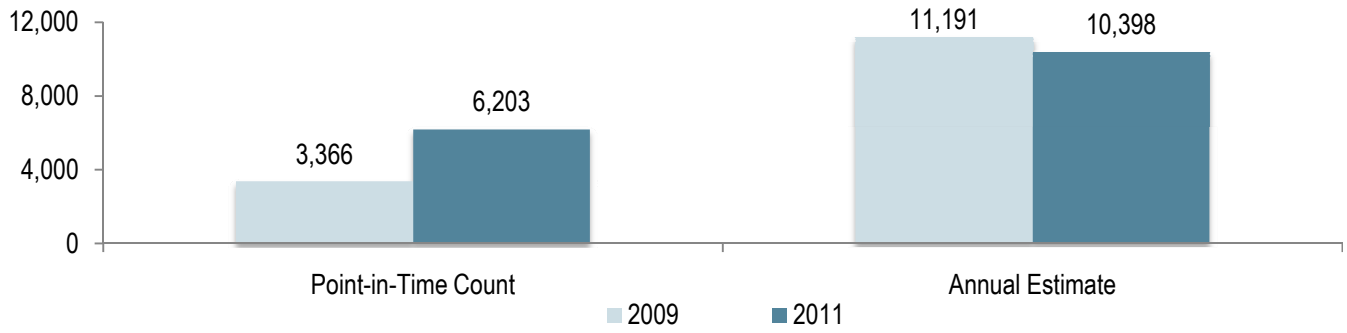
- For the County of Riverside in 2011:  $6,203 + [(117.857*51)*(1 - 0.302)] = 10,398.473 \approx 10,398$  persons
- For the County of Riverside in 2009:  $3,366 + [(188.496*51)*(1 - 0.186)] = 11,191.223 \approx 11,191$  persons
- The 2011 annual estimate for the number of homeless people in the County of Riverside was 10,398 persons, which represents a 7% decrease from the 2009 annual estimate of 11,191 persons.
- Although the point-in-time count (variable “A”) increased by 84% since 2009, the annual estimate did not see a similar increase. In reviewing the other variables that could have affected the outcome of the PIT-to-annual estimate calculation (variables “B” and “C”), big changes were seen.
  - » From 2009 to 2011, the percentage of survey respondents who became homeless within the last 7 days decreased from 5.6% to 1.9%, resulting in a smaller “B” variable (a 37% decrease from 188 individuals to 118 individuals). When this “B” variable was multiplied by 51 to estimate the number of newly homeless people in the other 51 weeks of the year, an even larger decrease was seen.
  - » Additionally, the percentage of currently homeless people who experienced two or more episodes of homelessness in the past year (variable “C”) increased from 19% to 30%, which contributed to the decrease in the annual number.
  - » In sum, the large decrease in the recently homeless population and the large increase in the long-term/recurring homeless population were the biggest contributing factors that led to the downward trend in the annual estimate between 2009 and 2011.
- Based on the United States Census 2010 population profile, the 2011 annual estimate of homelessness represented approximately 0.5% of the County of Riverside’s total population of 2,189,641 people.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Burt, Martha and Wilkins, Carol. *Estimating the Need: Projecting from Point-in-Time to Annual Estimates of the Number of Homeless People in a Community and Using this Information to Plan for Permanent Supportive Housing*. Corporation for Supportive Housing. March 2005.

<sup>14</sup> United Census Bureau, *United States Census 2010*, 2011.

**Figure 4: Point-in-Time Homeless Count and Annual Estimate of Homelessness**



Source: County of Riverside, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey, 2011.  
Note: Due to differences in the 2009 and 2011 research methodologies, data are not directly comparable between years and are not recommended for trending analysis.





# HOMELESS SURVEY FINDINGS



## HOMELESS SURVEY FINDINGS

All qualitative data about homelessness in this report were derived from direct surveys of a sample of homeless persons in the County of Riverside. The following section provides an overview of the results generated from the 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey. Please note that the percentages reported in this section are of survey respondents and that missing values (i.e., questions to which survey respondents did not provide answers) have been intentionally omitted from the survey results. In addition, some questions were asked only of a subset of the respondents, based on their response to a prior question. Therefore, the total number of survey respondents for each question will not necessarily equal to the total number of surveys administered (384).

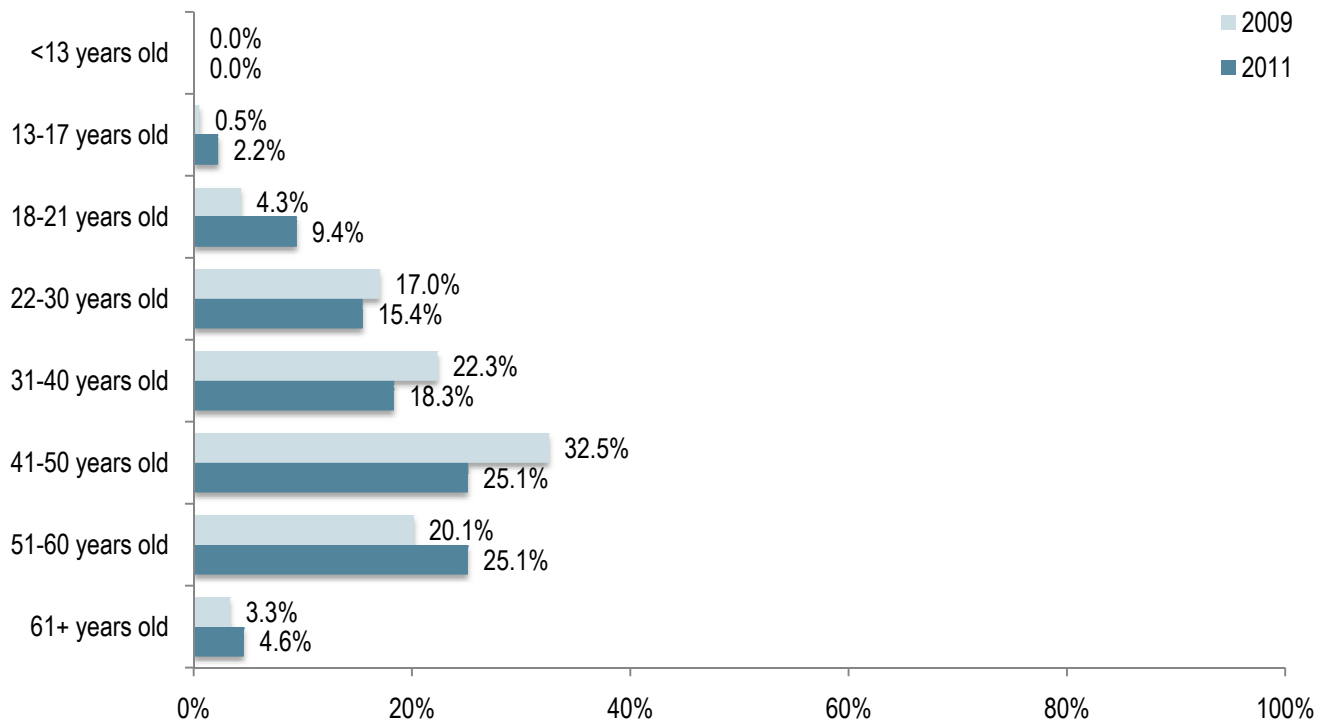
Additional information regarding the County of Riverside Homeless Survey can be found in the appendices, including: the survey instrument (Appendix II) and the overall survey results (Appendix III).

### Demographics

#### Age

- Over half (55%) of the 2011 survey respondents were over the age of 40.
- 12% were under 22 years old.

**Figure 5: Survey Respondents by Age**



N: 2009=658, 2011=371.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2011.

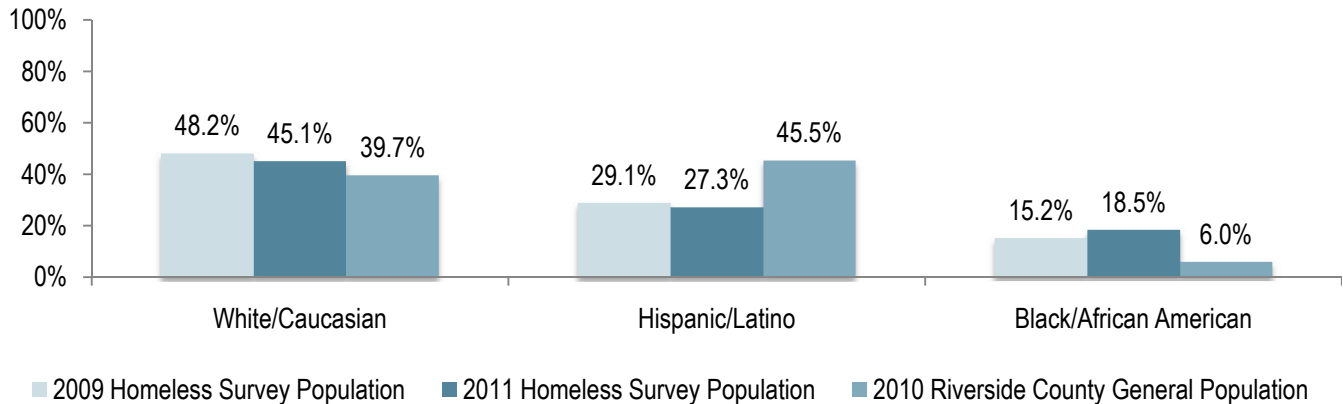
**Gender**

- Male respondents accounted for 59% of the 2011 homeless survey population, while female respondents accounted for 38%.

**Race/Ethnicity**

- The two largest racial/ethnic groups among 2011 survey respondents were White/Caucasian (45%) and Hispanic/Latino (27%).
- 19% of survey respondents identified as Black/African American, which was the third largest racial/ethnic group.
- Compared to the County of Riverside’s general population, there were greater percentages of Whites/Caucasians and Blacks/African Americans in the 2011 homeless survey population, and a lower percentage of Hispanics/Latinos.<sup>15</sup>

**Figure 6: Survey Respondents by Race/Ethnicity (Top 3 Racial/Ethnic Groups)**



*N: 2009 Homeless Survey Population=666, 2011 Homeless Survey Population=384, 2010 General Population=2,189,641.  
 Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2011. United States Count Bureau, United States Census 2010, 2011.*

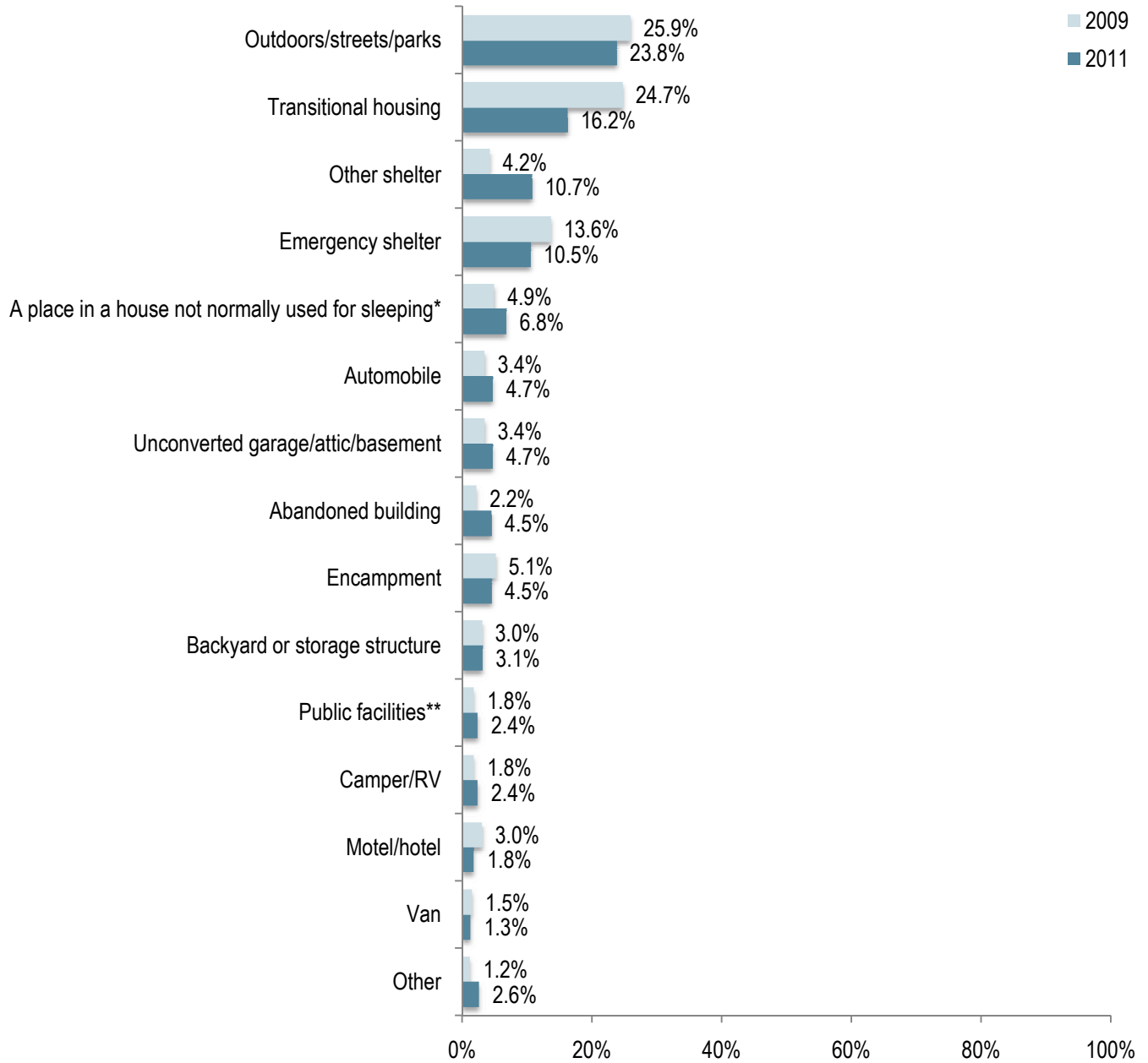
**Profiles of Homelessness**

**Usual Nighttime Accommodations**

- Over one-third (37%) of respondents indicated that they usually stay at an emergency shelter, transitional housing facility, or another type of shelter at night.
- 24% reported that they live outdoors, on the streets, or in parks.
- 12% reported living in an unconverted garage/attic/basement or a place in a house not normally used for sleeping.
- 8% reported living in a vehicle.

<sup>15</sup> United States Census Bureau, *United States Census 2010*, 2011.

**Figure 7: Where Respondents Usually Stay At Night**



N: 2009=667, 2011=382.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2011.

\* This includes the kitchen, living room, etc.

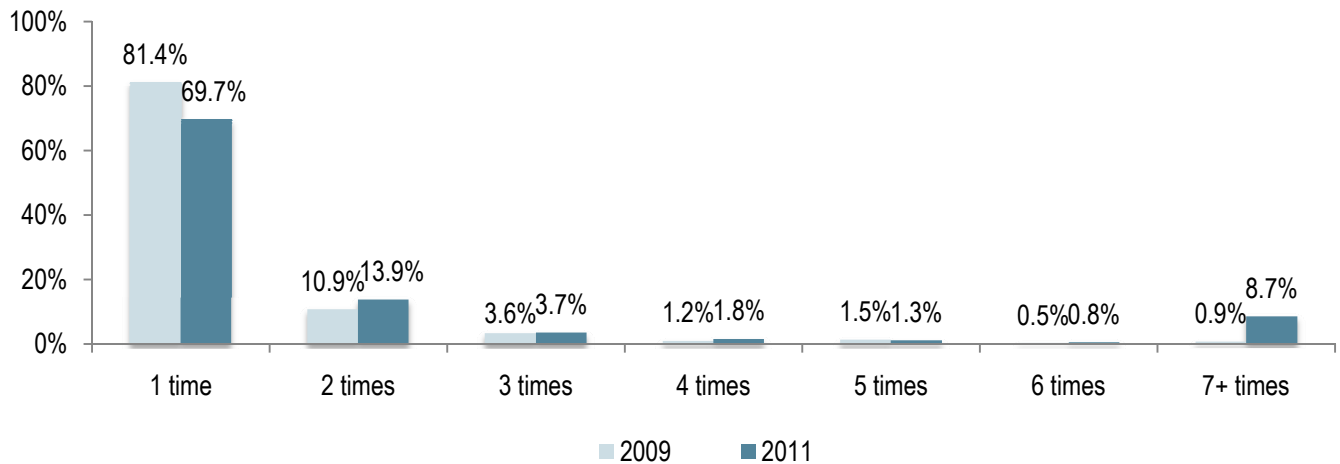
\*\* This includes train stations, bus depots, transit centers, etc.

**Occurrence of Homelessness**

- From 2009 to 2011, the percentage of respondents who indicated that this was the first time they had been homeless decreased from 56% to 43%.

- When asked about the occurrence of homelessness in the last 12 months, the majority (70%) of the 2011 respondents indicated they had been homeless one time in the last 12 months (including this present time), compared to 81% of respondents in 2009.
- When asked about the occurrence of homelessness in the last 3 years, 20% of the 2011 respondents indicated they had been homeless four or more times in the last 3 years (including this present time), compared to 10% of respondents in 2009.
  - » This condition is one of the components used to determine whether a person or family can be considered “chronically homeless” (see “Chronic Homelessness” section).

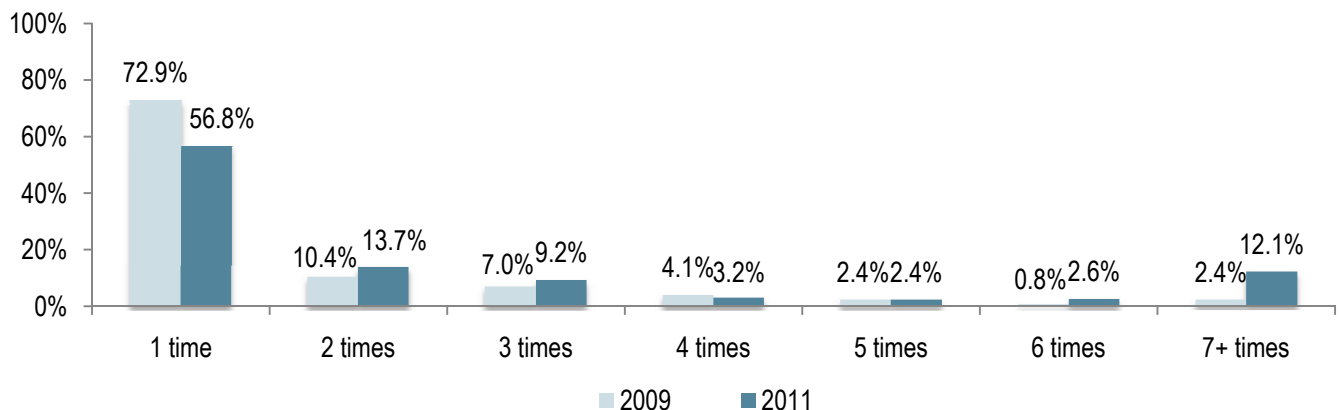
**Figure 8: Number of Times Respondents Had Been Homeless in the Last 12 Months (Including This Present Time)**



N: 2009=661, 2011=380.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2011.

**Figure 9: Number of Times Respondents Had Been Homeless in the Last 3 Years (Including This Present Time)**



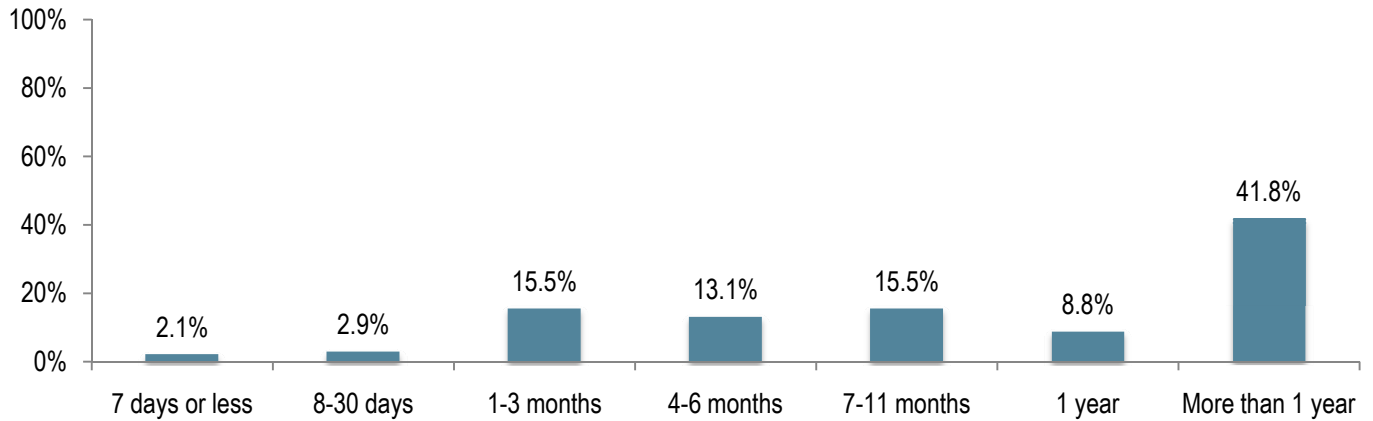
N: 2009=661, 2011=380.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2011.

**Duration of Homelessness**

- Over half (51%) of respondents had been homeless for a year or more.<sup>16</sup>
  - » This condition is one of the components used to determine whether a person or family can be considered “chronically homeless” (see “Chronic Homelessness” section).

**Figure 10: Duration of Homelessness This Present Time, 2011**



N: 2011=373.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2011.

Note: 2009 data not comparable.

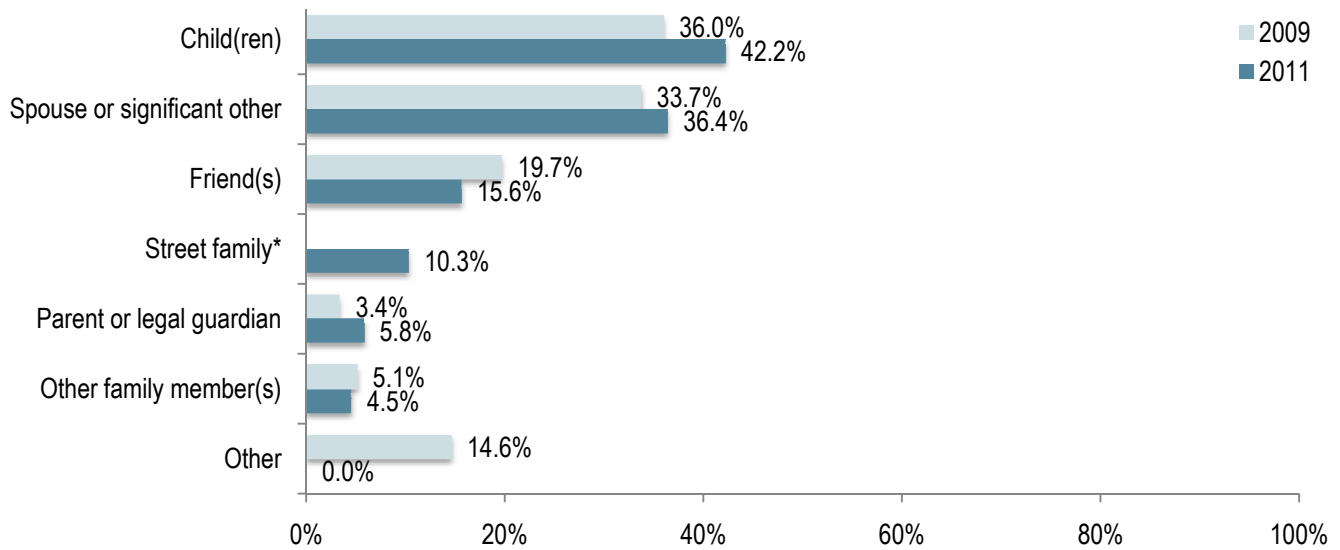
**Living Arrangements**

- 58% of survey respondents reported that they live alone (by themselves) in 2011.
- Of respondents who reported not living alone:<sup>17</sup>
  - » 42% reported living with children,
  - » 36% reported living with their spouse or significant other, and
  - » 16% reported living with friends.

<sup>16</sup> 2009 data not comparable.

<sup>17</sup> These responses were not mutually exclusive.

**Figure 11: Of Respondents Who Reported Not Living Alone, Percentage Who Reported Living With:**



*N: 2009=Multiple response question with 178 respondents offering 200 responses. 2011=Multiple response question with 154 respondents offering 176 responses.*

*Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2011.*

*Note: These responses were not mutually exclusive.*

*\* Not a response option in 2009.*

## Disabling Conditions

For the purposes of this study, a disabling condition was defined as a physical or developmental disability, mental illness, severe depression,<sup>18</sup> Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, or substance abuse.

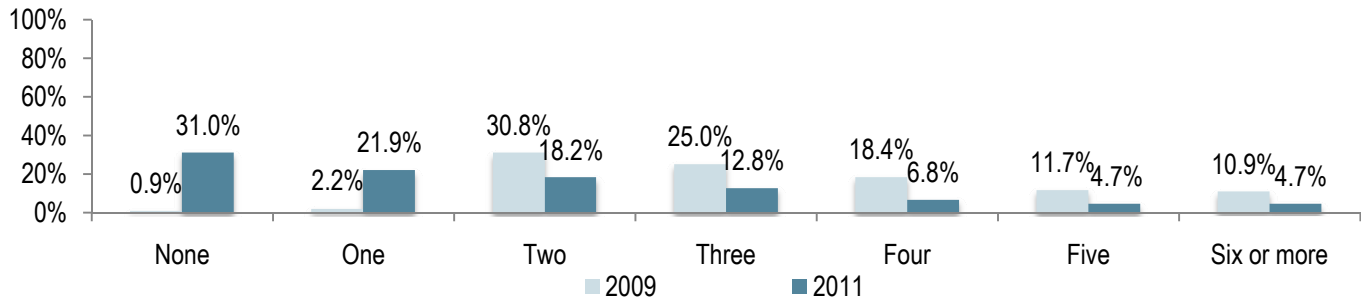
- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of survey respondents with one or more self-defined disabling condition decreased from 99% to 69%.<sup>19</sup>
  - » The existence of a disabling condition is one of the components used to determine whether a person or family can be considered “chronically homeless” (see “Chronic Homelessness” section).

<sup>18</sup> Severe depression includes those who reported that they were experiencing depression, and that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing.

<sup>19</sup> In 2011, two new disabling conditions were included (Tuberculosis and Hepatitis C) and the depression disabling condition was adjusted to include severe depression only (those who reported that they were experiencing depression and that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing).



**Figure 12: Number of Co-Occurring Self-Defined Disabling Conditions Among Survey Respondents**



N: 2009=668, 2011=384.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2011.

**Physical Disability**

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents with a physical disability increased from 27% to 30%.
  - » Of respondents who reported having a physical disability in 2011, 86% indicated that their physical disability prevents them from getting work or housing.

**Developmental Disability**

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents with a developmental disability stayed relatively the same (10% to 11%, respectively).
  - » Of respondents with a developmental disability in 2011, 85% indicated that their developmental disability prevents them from getting work or housing.

**Mental Health**

National studies have found that a disproportionate number of homeless persons suffer from some form of mental illness.<sup>20</sup> The 2011 homeless survey asked survey respondents about their mental health, including mental illness and depression.

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who reported experiencing a mental illness decreased from 23% to 19%.
  - » Of respondents who reported experiencing a mental illness in 2011, 81% indicated that their mental illness prevents them from getting work or housing.
- From 2009 to 2011, the percentage of respondents who reported experiencing depression decreased from 49% to 42%.

<sup>20</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless, *Mental Illness and Homelessness Factsheet*, retrieved on May 20, 2009 at [http://www.issuelab.org/research/mental\\_illness\\_and\\_homelessness\\_2008](http://www.issuelab.org/research/mental_illness_and_homelessness_2008).

- » Of respondents who reported experiencing depression in 2011, 59% indicated that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing.

- In 2011, 31% of respondents reported experiencing mental illness and/or severe depression.<sup>21</sup>

### **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)**

- PTSD is an anxiety disorder that can occur following the experience or witnessing of a traumatic event. A traumatic event is a life-threatening event such as military combat, natural disasters, terrorist incidents, serious accidents, or physical or sexual assault in adulthood or childhood.<sup>22</sup>
- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who reported experiencing PTSD increased slightly from 12% to 14%.
  - » Of respondents who reported experiencing PTSD in 2011, 88% indicated that their disorder prevents them from getting work or housing.

### **Chronic Health Problems**

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents with chronic health problems increased from 22% to 29%.
  - » Of respondents who reported experiencing chronic health problems in 2011, 84% indicated that their chronic health problems prevent them from getting work or housing.

### **HIV/AIDS**

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who were experiencing HIV/AIDS stayed relatively the same (2% or 13 respondents in 2009 and 3% or 12 respondents in 2011).
  - » Of respondents who reported experiencing HIV/AIDS in 2011, 8 respondents indicated that their HIV/AIDS-related issues prevent them from getting work or housing.

### **Tuberculosis**

- In 2011, 5 respondents (1%) reported experiencing Tuberculosis.<sup>23</sup>
  - » Of these respondents, 2 indicated that their Tuberculosis-related issues prevent them from getting work or housing.

### **Hepatitis C**

- In 2011, 22 respondents (6%) reported experiencing Hepatitis C.<sup>24</sup>
  - » Of these respondents, 9 respondents indicated that their Hepatitis C-related issues prevent them from getting work or housing.

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<sup>21</sup> Severe depression includes those who reported that they were experiencing depression, and that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing.

<sup>22</sup> National Center for PTSD, *Fact Sheet*, retrieved on April 10, 2009 from [http://www.ncptsd.va.gov/ncmain/ncdocs/fact\\_shts/fs\\_what\\_is\\_ptsd.html](http://www.ncptsd.va.gov/ncmain/ncdocs/fact_shts/fs_what_is_ptsd.html).

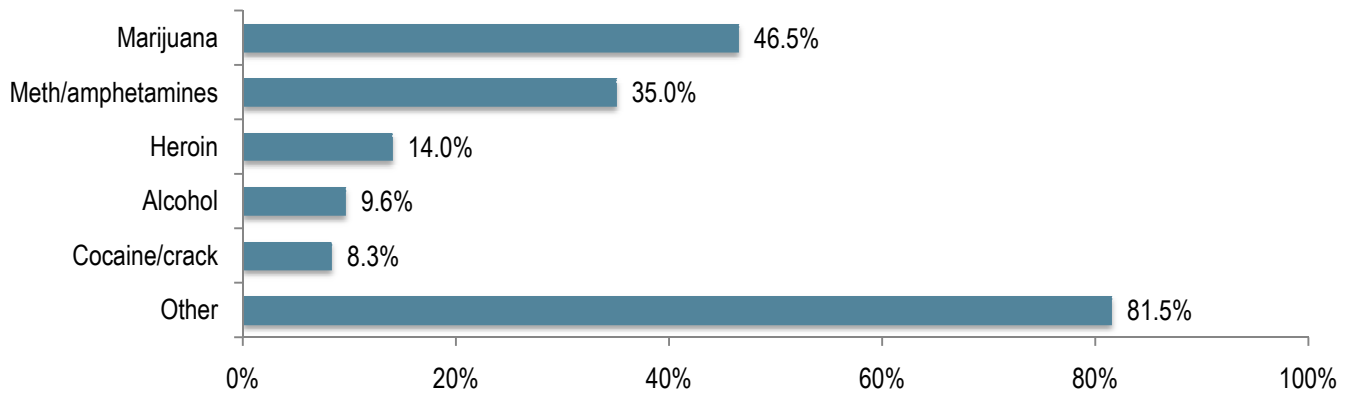
<sup>23</sup> This question was added in 2011, therefore 2009 data is not available.

<sup>24</sup> This question was added in 2011, therefore 2009 data is not available.

**Substance Abuse**

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who were experiencing alcohol/drug abuse increased from 30% to 42%.
  - » Of respondents who reported experiencing alcohol/drug abuse in 2011, 65% indicated that their substance abuse problems prevent them from getting work or housing.

**Figure 13: Of Respondents Who Reported Experiencing Alcohol/Drug Abuse, Type of Substance They Reported Using, 2011**



*N: Multiple response question with 157 respondents offering 306 responses.*

*Source: Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2011.*

*Note: These responses were not mutually exclusive.*

*Note: 2009 data not available.*

*Note: Respondents were not asked to specify the type of "other" drugs they were using.*

**Domestic / Partner Violence or Abuse**

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who were experiencing domestic/partner violence or abuse increased from 8% to 14%.
  - » Of respondents who reported experiencing domestic/partner violence or abuse in 2011, 47% indicated that it prevents them from getting work or housing.





**HUD-DEFINED  
HOMELESS  
SUBPOPULATIONS**



## HUD-DEFINED HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

The following section focuses special attention on specific subpopulations, including: chronically homeless persons and families, homeless veterans, homeless families, and unaccompanied homeless children and youth. These groups have been identified by the federal government as populations of particular interest in the 2011 point-in-time homeless count.

The following table breaks down the homeless count data into subpopulations. These data are based on both the homeless count and data from the homeless survey. Lines 1-7 of the following chart are estimates calculated by applying the survey results to the point-in-time homeless count population.

**Figure 14: Homeless Subpopulation Estimates**

Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total		Net Change
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	
1. Chronically homeless persons	274*	70*	695	2,445	969	2,515	1,546
2. Chronically homeless families	NA	3*	NA	2	NA	5	NA
3. Severely mentally ill**	169	243	367	1,614	536	1,857	1,321
4. Chronic substance abuse	403	182	427	2,674	830	2,856	2,026
5. Veterans	120	76	90	814	210	890	680
6. Persons with HIV/AIDS	35	28	15	152	50	180	130
7. Victims of domestic violence	106	249	91	473	197	722	525
8. Unaccompanied children (under 18 years of age)	12	16	17	109	29	125	96

Source: County of Riverside, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey, 2011.

Note: Due to differences in the 2009 and 2011 research methodologies, data are not directly comparable between years and are not recommended for trending analysis.

\* “Sheltered” chronically homeless subpopulations include those in emergency shelters and safe havens only.

\*\* In 2011, severe mental illness data are estimates based on survey respondents who reported experiencing mental illness and/or severe depression. Severe depression includes those who reported that they were experiencing depression, and that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing. Per HUD’s guidelines, these estimates exclude those who reported experiencing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

## Chronic Homelessness

The mortality rate for chronically homeless men and women is four to nine times higher than for the general population and those experiencing long-term homelessness often incur significant public costs – through emergency room visits, run-ins with law enforcement, incarceration, and access to existing poverty and homeless programs.<sup>25</sup> In 2011, the federal government announced a 5-year plan to end chronic homelessness. The plan focuses on permanent supportive housing, reducing financial instability, and improving health and housing stability.<sup>26</sup>

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines a *chronically homeless person* as:

- An unaccompanied homeless individual (18 or older) with a disabling condition who:
  - » Has been living on the streets or in a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter (not transitional housing), or a safe haven; and
  - » Has either been continually homeless for one year or more or experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the past 3 years.

In 2011, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development also required that data on *chronically homeless families* be collected during the point-in-time count, which is defined as:

- A family with at least one adult member (18 or older) who has a disabling condition and:
  - » Has been living on the streets or in a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter (not transitional housing), or a safe haven; and
  - » Has either been continually homeless for one year or more or experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the past 3 years.

As stated previously, for the purposes of this study, a disabling condition was defined as a physical or developmental disability, mental illness, severe depression,<sup>27</sup> Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, or substance abuse.

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<sup>25</sup> The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2011). *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*. Washington D.C.

<sup>26</sup> United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, *The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress*, June 2010.

<sup>27</sup> Severe depression includes those who reported that they were experiencing depression, and that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing.



The following table summarizes the conditions that must be met in order for a homeless individual or family to be considered chronically homeless:

Chronic Homelessness Condition	Chronically Homeless Individual	Chronically Homeless Family
Family status	Single	Family with ≥ one adult accompanied by ≥ one child
Age	Adult 18 years or older	At least one adults 18 years or older
<i>Meets either or both of the duration or occurrence conditions:</i>		
Duration of homelessness	One year or more	One year or more
Occurrence of homelessness in the past 3 years	Four or more times	Four or more times
Sleeping location	Unsheltered or in an emergency shelter	Unsheltered or in an emergency shelter
Disabling condition	<i>At least one of the following:</i> physical disability, developmental disability mental illness, severe depression,* Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, or Substance abuse	<i>At least one of the following:</i> physical disability, developmental disability mental illness, severe depression,* Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, or Substance abuse

\* Severe depression includes those who reported that they were experiencing depression, and that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing.

### Number of Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families

- It is estimated that on any given night in 2011, the County of Riverside has approximately 2,515 chronically homeless persons.<sup>28,29</sup> This is an increase from 969 chronically homeless persons in 2009.
  - » This increase is primarily due to the large increase in the point-in-time count between 2009 and 2011, an increase of 84% from 3,366 to 6,203 individuals.
  - » The number of chronically homeless persons in 2011 represents 41% of the total point-in-time homeless population in the County of Riverside. In comparison, 27% of all homeless

<sup>28</sup> The chronically homeless survey results were used to project approximately how many people are chronically homeless in the County of Riverside at a given point in time. Individuals living in transitional housing are excluded from HUD’s current definition of chronic homelessness.

<sup>29</sup> From 2009 to 2011, the percentage of survey respondents who were chronically homeless increased from 35% (235 of 668 respondents) to 38% (144 of 382 respondents).

individuals nationwide were chronically homeless in 2009 according to the *2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress* report.<sup>30</sup>

- It is estimated that on any given night in 2011, the County of Riverside has 5 chronically homeless families.<sup>31</sup> This represents 3% of all homeless families (169) enumerated during the point-in-time count.

**Figure 15: Chronically Homeless Subpopulations**

	2009		2011		09-11 Net Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Chronically homeless persons	969	100.0%	2,515	100.0%	1,546
Unsheltered	695	71.7%	2,445	97.2%	1,750
Sheltered*	274	28.3%	70	2.8%	-204
Chronically homeless families	NA	NA	5	100.0%	NA
Unsheltered	NA	NA	2	40.0%	NA
Sheltered*	NA	NA	3	60.0%	NA

Source: County of Riverside, *2009 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey, 2011.*

Note: Due to differences in the 2009 and 2011 research methodologies, data are not directly comparable between years and are not recommended for trending analysis.

\* “Sheltered” chronically homeless subpopulations include those in emergency shelters and safe havens only.

## Homeless Veterans

National data shows that only 8% of the general U.S. population can claim veteran status, but nearly one-fifth of the homeless population are veterans.<sup>32</sup>

In general, veterans have high rates of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, traumatic brain injury, and sexual trauma, which can lead to higher risk for homelessness. About half of homeless veterans have serious mental illness and 70% have substance abuse problems. Half of homeless veterans have histories of involvement with the legal system. Veterans are more likely to live outdoors—unsheltered—and experience long-term, chronic homelessness.<sup>33</sup>

The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness is facilitating collaborative efforts by the United States Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Health and Human Services to align resources for greater effectiveness by bringing together programs that would otherwise operate separately. The year 2011 was the first year the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) will use

<sup>30</sup> United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, *The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress*, June 2010.

<sup>31</sup> The chronically homeless survey results were used to project approximately how many families are chronically homeless in the County of Riverside at a given point in time.

<sup>32</sup> National Coalition for Homeless Veterans, *Facts and Media: Background and Statistics*, retrieved January 13, 2011, from <http://www.nchv.org/background.cfm>.

<sup>33</sup> The United States Interagency Council on Ending Homelessness. (2010). *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*. Retrieved January 13, 2011, from <http://www.usich.gov/PDF/FactSheetVeterans.pdf>.

the national HUD point-in-time counts as the definitive count of homeless veterans. In 2011, the VA recommended two questions to determine veteran status:

- Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?
- Were you activated into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist?

Those who have served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces are determined to have veteran status. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called into active duty.

**Number of Homeless Veterans**

- It is estimated that on any given night in 2011, the County of Riverside has a homeless veteran population of approximately 890 persons.<sup>34,35</sup> This represents 14% of the total point-in-time homeless population. In 2009, the number of homeless veterans counted (210) represented 6% of the total 2009 point-in-time homeless population.
- 14% of adult survey respondents (18 or older) indicated having served in the United States Armed Forces in 2011.
- 2% of adult respondents indicated having been activated into active duty as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist.

**Figure 16: Homeless Veteran Subpopulation**

	2009		2011		09-11 Net Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Unsheltered	90	42.9%	814	91.5%	724
Sheltered	120	57.1%	76	8.5%	-44
<b>Total number of homeless veterans</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>680</b>

Source: County of Riverside, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey, 2011.

Note: Due to differences in the 2009 and 2011 research methodologies, data are not directly comparable between years and are not recommended for trending analysis.

**Homeless Families**

Children in families experiencing homelessness have high rates of acute and chronic health problems and many have been exposed to violence. Homeless children are more likely to have emotional and behavioral problems than children with consistent living accommodations.<sup>36</sup> It is difficult to obtain an accurate count of the number of homeless families and unaccompanied children who are unsheltered. Homeless families

<sup>34</sup> The homeless veteran survey results were used to project approximately how many homeless veterans there are in the County of Riverside at a given point in time.

<sup>35</sup> Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of adult survey respondents who were veterans increased slightly from 13% (86 of 663 respondents) to 14% (52 of 374 respondents).

<sup>36</sup> The United States Interagency Council on Ending Homelessness. (2010). *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*. Retrieved March 2011 from [www.usich.gov](http://www.usich.gov).

and children often seek opportunities to stay on private property, where they are more protected and less visible to the community.

**Number of Homeless Families with Children**

- Data from the homeless count showed that a total of 169 homeless families with children under age 18 (10 unsheltered and 159 sheltered) were identified during the 2011 point-in-time count.
  - » As stated previously, it is estimated that 5 of these families were chronically homeless (3% of the 169 homeless families enumerated during the point-in-time count).
- Between 2009 and 2011, the number of homeless persons in families decreased by 62%, from 1,427 to 549 persons.

**Figure 17: Homeless Families with Children Subpopulation**

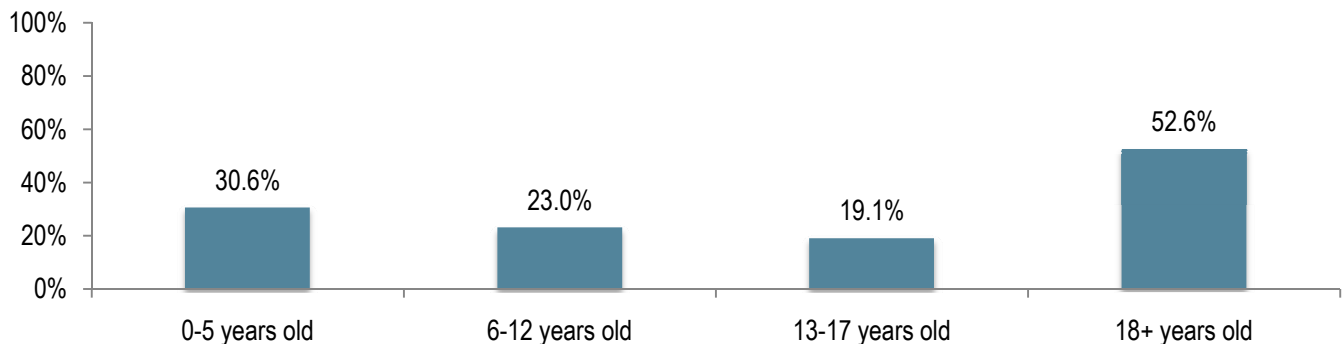
	2009		2011		09-11
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Net Change
Family units (number of families)	NA	NA	169	100.0%	NA
Unsheltered	NA	NA	10	5.9%	NA
Sheltered	NA	NA	159	94.1%	NA
Persons in families	1,427	100.0%	549	100.0%	-878
Unsheltered	698	48.9%	31	5.6%	-667
Sheltered	729	51.1%	518	94.4%	-211

Source: County of Riverside, 2009 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2009. Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2011.

Note: Due to differences in the 2009 and 2011 research methodologies, data are not directly comparable between years and are not recommended for trending analysis.

- From 2009 to 2011, the percentage of survey respondents who indicated that they had children (of any age) increased from 27% to 56%.
  - » Of respondents with children (of any age) in 2011, 33% reported that their children were currently living with them.

**Figure 18: Of Respondents with Children (Living with Them or Not), Percentage with Children in the Following Age Groups, 2011**



N: Multiple response question with 209 respondents offering 262 responses.

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2011.

Note: These responses were not mutually exclusive.

Note: 2009 data not available.

**Figure 19: Of Respondents with Children in the Following Age Groups, Number of Children They Have in those Age Groups**

Age Group / Number of Children	2011
0-5 years old	100.0%
1 child	71.2%
2 children	25.4%
3 children	0.0%
4+ children	3.4%
6-12 years old	100.0%
1 child	52.4%
2 children	40.5%
3 children	7.1%
4+ children	0.0%
13-17 years old	100.0%
1 child	53.8%
2 children	35.9%
3 children	7.7%
4+ children	2.6%
18+ years old	100.0%
1 child	36.4%
2 children	31.8%
3 children	15.9%
4+ children	15.9%

*N: 0-5 years old=59, 6-12 years old=42, 13-17 years old=39, 18+ years old=107.*

*Source: Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey, 2011.*

*Note: These responses were not mutually exclusive.*

*Note: 2009 data not available.*

- Of respondents with children ages 6-17 years old in 2011, 91% indicated that their children ages 6-17 years old were in school.

### Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

“Unaccompanied children” are children under the age of 18 who are homeless and living independent of a parent or legal guardian. Homeless youth are defined as individuals between the ages of 18-24 years old. Identifying and including unaccompanied homeless children and youth in the point-in-time count is challenging. Data on the population both locally and nationally is extremely limited. What little data is available suggest that the negative effects of homelessness on children are high and those experiencing homelessness face even greater challenges than their adult counterparts. They have a harder time accessing services, including shelter, medical care, and employment.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>37</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless, *Homeless Youth Fact Sheet*, retrieved March 2011 from

<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/factsheets/index.html>.

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The County of Riverside increased their efforts to include unaccompanied homeless children and youth in the 2011 homeless count. The targeted unaccompanied homeless children and youth focused street count took place in the afternoon of January 24, 2011, from approximately 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., when children and youth were more likely to be visible in the community. ASR worked with Operation SafeHouse, the only agency in the County of Riverside dedicated to sheltering unaccompanied homeless children and youth, and hired local homeless youth to participate in the count, believing that they had particular knowledge and access to areas where homeless children and youth congregate. The number of unaccompanied homeless children and youth were integrated into the overall count findings and is detailed in this section. Due to the differences in locations where homeless children and youth were enumerated in the afternoon count, compared to the morning count, and the infrequent co-mingling of youth and adult homeless persons, the research team felt there was little worry of duplication.

**Number of Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth**

- Overall, 125 unaccompanied homeless children (under 18) and 295 unaccompanied homeless youth (18-24) were enumerated in the 2011 point-in-time count.<sup>38</sup> In total (420), this represents 7% of the total point-in-time homeless population.
- Of the unaccompanied children and youth counted, the large majority (93%) were unsheltered.

**Figure 20: Unaccompanied Homeless Children (Under 18) and Youth (18-24) Subpopulations, 2011**

	Unsheltered		Sheltered	Total
	General Street Count	Targeted Youth Street Count		
Unaccompanied children under 18	20	89	16	125
Male	16	61	NA*	77
Female	4	26	NA*	30
Undetermined gender	0	2	16*	18
Unaccompanied youth 18-24	179	102	14**	295
Male	125	73	2**	200
Female	47	28	12**	87
Undetermined gender	7	1	0**	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>420</b>

Source: Applied Survey Research, 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count, 2011.

\* During the shelter count, shelters were not asked to specify the gender of the children under 18 occupying their shelters.

\*\* With exception of one youth transitional housing program, data on sheltered unaccompanied homeless youth ages 18-24 years old is not available and is therefore not included in this count. During the shelter count, shelters were not required to report data for the 18-24 age group separately from adults over 18 years of age.

<sup>38</sup> With exception of one youth transitional housing program, data on sheltered unaccompanied homeless youth ages 18-24 years old is not available and is therefore not included in this count. During the shelter count, shelters were not required to report data for the 18-24 age group separately from adults over 18 years of age.

## CONCLUSION

The 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey were performed using HUD-recommended practices for counting and surveying the homeless population. The 2011 County of Riverside Point-in-Time (PIT) Homeless Count identified 6,203 homeless individuals in the County of Riverside. This count, however, should be considered conservative since it is well known that even with the most thorough methodology, many homeless individuals stay in locations where they cannot be seen or counted by enumeration teams. Further, many women and families try to remain hidden for safety. The majority (82%) of those enumerated during the count were unsheltered, while 18% were sheltered. Compared to the 2009 count, the overall homeless population increased by 84% (representing an increase of 2,837 persons). Using a HUD-recommended point-in-time to annual estimate formula, it is estimated that 10,398 unique persons in the County of Riverside experience homelessness over the course of one year in 2011, which represents a 7% decrease from the 2009 annual estimate of 11,191 persons.

The 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Survey revealed a diverse population with many different needs; however, some consistent themes emerged from the results. The survey showed that 55% of homeless persons were over the age of 40 and 51% had been homeless for one year or more. Forty-five percent (45%) of survey respondents were White/Caucasian, 27% were Hispanic/Latino, and 19% were Black/African American. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of survey respondents reported that they had one or more disabling conditions. Forty-two percent (42%) of survey respondents reported that they were currently experiencing substance abuse issues, highlighting the critical importance of integrated support services. Further, 31% of respondents reported experiencing mental illness and/or severe depression and 14% of respondents reported experiencing domestic violence at the time of the survey.

Using the survey results to estimate the size of each homeless subpopulation at a given point in time in 2011, it is estimated that the County of Riverside had:

- 2,515 chronically homeless persons (41% of the total PIT homeless population),
- 5 chronically homeless families (3% of all families enumerated in the PIT count), and
- 890 homeless veterans (14% of the total PIT homeless population).

Additionally, 420 unaccompanied homeless children under 18 and youth 18-24 were enumerated during the PIT count (7% of the total PIT homeless population).


In summary, the homeless count and survey provided necessary and useful data which helped create a more comprehensive picture of those experiencing homelessness in the County of Riverside in 2011. It is hoped that the data presented in this report will be used by planning bodies of the County of Riverside and other agencies and organizations within the County to inform additional outreach, service planning, and policy decision-making over the next two years as they continue to address homelessness. By sharing and evaluating this enumeration effort and its results, the homeless support network in the County of Riverside will be better able to produce constructive and innovative solutions to a problem that clearly affects many people in the community.





# APPENDIX I: STREET COUNT INSTRUMENTS

## General Street Count Tally Sheet

	<b>2011 RIVERSIDE COUNTY HOMELESS CENSUS</b>		
<h3>STREET COUNT TALLY SHEET</h3>			
Homeless Guide: _____		City: _____	Map #: _____
Volunteer #1: _____		Deployment Center: _____	Date: _____
Volunteer #2: _____		Deployment Captain: _____	
Volunteer #3: _____		Deployment Center Phone #: _____	
INDIVIDUALS			
Age Group	# of Males	# of Females	# of Undetermined Gender
Under 18 years old			
18 – 24 years old			
25+ years old			
FAMILIES			
<i>A family is defined as at least one adult WITH at least one child (under 18) present.</i>			
Family Units	# of Adult Males	# of Adult Females	# of Children (under 18)
Family #1			
Family #2			
Family #3			
Family #4			
Family #5			
USE SECTION BELOW WHEN # OF PERSONS <b>NOT</b> VISIBLE			
VEHICLES, BUILDINGS, & PARKS with occupants	Tally	ENCAMPMENTS with occupants	# of tents or structures
# of <b>CARS</b>		Encampment #1	
# of <b>VANS / RVs</b>		Encampment #2	
# of Abandoned/Foreclosed <b>BUILDINGS</b>		Encampment #3	
# of persons in <b>PARKS</b> reported by Park Ranger		Encampment #4	
		Encampment #5	
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# APPENDIX II: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

## Homeless Survey – English

2000379416

**2011 Riverside County Homeless Survey**

(Office use)

(Office use)

REFUSALS \_\_\_\_\_ (Office use) \_\_\_\_\_

Interview Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer's (Your) Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Neighborhood or City of interview: \_\_\_\_\_ (Office use) \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent's Initials: First \_\_\_\_\_ Middle \_\_\_\_\_ Last \_\_\_\_\_

**(Interviewer: Read question & answers to the respondent)**

Shade Circles Like This--> ●

Not Like This--> ⊗

**1. What is your birth date?**  
 Month \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
(Office use) (Office use) (Office use)

**2. How do you identify yourself?**  
 Male  Female  Transgender  Other

**3. Which racial / ethnic group do you identify with the most? (Shade only 1)**  
 White/Caucasian  American Indian/Alaskan Native  
 Black/African American  Asian  
 Hispanic/Latino  Pacific Islander  
 Other/Multi-ethnic

**4. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?**  
 Yes  No  Don't know  Decline to state

**4a. Were you activated, into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist?**  
 Yes  No  Don't know  Decline to state

**5. Do you live alone (by yourself)?**  
 Yes **(Skip to question 6)**  
 No

**5a. Do you live with: (Shade all that apply)**  
 Spouse or significant other  Other family member(s)  
 Child/children  Friend(s)  
 Parent or legal guardian  Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street family

**6. If you live with a spouse, significant other or parent, do any of the following conditions prevent them from maintaining work or housing? (Shade all that apply)**  
 Disabling physical condition  HIV/AIDS  
 Substance addiction  Mental illness  
 Domestic violence  Developmental disability  
 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)  None of the above

**7. Do you have any children?**  
 Yes  
 No **(Skip to question 8)**

**7a. Are any of your children currently living with you?**  
 Yes  No

**7b. Are your children: (Shade all that apply)** 1 2 3 4+  
 18 years or over **How many?**      
 0-5 years old **How many?**      
 6-12 years old **How many?**      
 13-17 years old **How many?**

**7c. Are you children 5 -17 in school?**  Yes  No

**8. Where do you usually stay at night? (Shade only 1)**  
 Outdoors/streets/parks  A place in a house not normally used for sleeping (kitchen, living room, etc.)  
 Unconverted garage/attic/basement  Emergency shelter  
 Backyard or storage structure  Public facilities (train station, bus depot, transit center, etc.)  
 Abandoned building  Transitional housing  
 Motel/hotel  Other shelter  
 Automobile  Other  
 Van  Encampment  
 Camper/RV  About how many people sleep in each tent, tarp or structure?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 How many people, including yourself, usually stay there?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Is this the first time you have been homeless?**  
 Yes **(Skip to question 10)**  
 No

**9a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Shade only 1)**  
 1 time  3 times  5 times  More than 6 times  
 2 times  4 times  6 times

**9b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Shade only 1)**  
 1 time  3 times  5 times  More than 6 times  
 2 times  4 times  6 times

**10. How long have you been homeless this present time? (Shade only 1)**  
 7 days or less  1-3 months  7-11 months  
 8-30 days  3-6 months  1 year  More than 1 year

**10a. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation? (Shade only 1)**  
 7 days or less  4 months  8 months  12 months  
 8 -30 days  5 months  9 months  1-2 years  
 2 months  6 months  10 months  2-3 years  
 3 months  7 months  11 months  More than 3 years

**11. Are you currently experiencing any of the following:**

			<i>11a. Does it prevent you from getting work or housing?</i>	
<b>11a. Physical disability</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>11b. Mental illness</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>11c. Depression</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>11d. Domestic/partner violence or abuse</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>11e. Chronic health problems</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>11f. AIDS/HIV related illness</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>11g. Tuberculosis</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>11h. Hepatitis C</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>11i. PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>11j. Developmental disability</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
<b>11k. Alcohol/Drug abuse</b>	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

*(If yes to 11k, continue with 12)*

**12. What substances do you use? (Shade all that apply)**  
 Marijuana  Meth/amphetamines  Alcohol  
 Cocaine/ crack  Heroin  Other

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# Homeless Survey – Spanish

**Encuesta de Personas Desamparadas del 2011 del Condado de Riverside** (Office use)

9316452460 [ ][ ][ ]

RECHAZOS \_\_\_\_\_ (Office use) [ ][ ] Fecha de la Entrevista: \_\_\_\_\_

Nombre del Entrevistador: \_\_\_\_\_

Vecindario-lugar: \_\_\_\_\_ (Office use) [ ][ ][ ]

Iniciales del Entrevistado: 1 Nombre \_\_\_\_\_ 2 Nombre \_\_\_\_\_ Apellido \_\_\_\_\_

**(Entrevistador: Lea la pregunta y las opciones de respuesta al entrevistado)**

Marque los círculos así --> ●  
y NO así --> ⊗ ⊘

**1. Cuál es su fecha de nacimiento?**  
Mes \_\_\_\_\_ Día \_\_\_\_\_ Año \_\_\_\_\_  
(Office use) (Office use) (Office use)

**2. Cómo se identifica usted?**  
 Hombre  Mujer  Transgénero  Otro

**3. A qué grupo étnico/raza considera Ud. que pertenece? (Marque sólo una respuesta)**  
 Blanco/Caucásico  Nativ o Americano/Nativo de Alaska  
 Negro/Afroamericano  Asiático  
 Hispano/Latino  Islas del Pacífico  
 Otro/Multi-étnico

**4. Ha prestado servicio en las Fuerzas Armadas de los U.S.?**  
 Si  No  No sabe  No desea responder

**4a. Fue llamado a prestar servicio, de manera activa, como miembro de la Guardia Nacional o como reservista?**  
 Si  No  No sabe  No desea responder

**5. Vive usted solo (por su cuenta)?**  
 Si (Vaya a la pregunta 6)  
 No

**5a. Ud. vive con: (Marque las que apliquen)**  
 Esposo(a)/pareja  Otros miembros de la familia  
 Hijo/hijos  Amigo(s)  
 Padre o guardián legal  Otro \_\_\_\_\_  
 Amigos de la calle

**6. Si usted vive con su esposo(a) o su pareja, cuál de las siguientes condiciones le impiden poder tener trabajo o una vivienda? (Marque las que apliquen)**  
 Discapacidad física  SIDA/HIV  
 Adicción a sustancias  Enfermedad mental  
 Violencia doméstica  Discapacidad del desarrollo  
 Estrés post traumático(PTSD)  Nada de lo anterior

**7. Usted tiene hijos?**  
 Si  
 No (Vaya a la pregunta 8)

**7a. Alguno de sus hijos está viviendo actualmente con Ud.?**  
 Si  No

**7b. La edad de sus hijos es: (Marque las que apliquen)**

18 años o más	Cuántos?	1	2	3	4+
0-5 años	Cuántos?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6-12 años	Cuántos?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13-17 años	Cuántos?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**7c. Sus hijos con edad de 5-17 años están en la escuela?**  Si  No

**8. Dónde se queda Ud. generalmente en las noches desde que se quedó sin hogar? (Marque sólo una respuesta)**  
 Al aire libre/calles/parques  Un lugar en una casa que normalmente NO se utiliza para dormir (cocina, sala, etc.)  
 Garaje/sótano sin modificación  Refugio de emergencia  
 Patio o estructura de bodega  Lugares públicos (estación de tren/bus, centro de tránsito, etc.)  
 Motel/hotel  Hogar de paso/transitorio  
 Vehículo/auto/carro  Otro tipo de refugio  
 Van  Otro \_\_\_\_\_  
 Camper/RV  Campamento  
 Edificio abandonado  Cuanta gente vive allí?  
 Cuantas personas incluyendo Ud. se quedan allí?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Es la primera vez que ha estado sin hogar/desamparado?**  
 Si (Vaya a la pregunta 10)  
 No

**9a. En los últimos 12 meses cuántas veces, incluyendo ésta, ha sido una persona sin hogar? (Marque sólo una respuesta)**  
 Una vez  3 veces  5 veces  Más de 6 veces  
 2 veces  4 veces  6 veces

**9b. En los últimos 3 años cuántas veces, incluyendo ésta, ha sido una persona sin hogar? (Marque sólo una respuesta)**  
 Una vez  3 veces  5 veces  Más de 6 veces  
 2 veces  4 veces  6 veces

**10. Cuánto tiempo lleva sin hogar esta vez? (Marque sólo una respuesta)**  
 7 días o menos  1-3 meses  7-11 meses  
 8-30 días  3-6 meses  1 año  Más de 1 año

**10a. Hace cuanto ha estado sin hogar desde la última vez que vivió en un hogar permanente? (Marque sólo una respuesta)**  
 7 días o menos  4 meses  8 meses  12 meses  
 8-30 días  5 meses  9 meses  1-2 años  
 2 meses  6 meses  10 meses  2-3 años  
 3 meses  7 meses  11 meses  Más de 3 años

**11. Está Ud. actualmente pasando por alguna de las siguientes situaciones:** **11a. alguna de éstas le impide obtener empleo o una vivienda?**

11a. Discapacidad	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
11b. Enfermedad	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
11c. Depresión	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
11d. Violencia / abuso doméstico o familiar	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
11e. Problemas crónicos de salud	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
11f. Enfermedades asociadas al SIDA/HIV	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
11g. Tuberculosis	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
11h. Hepatitis C	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
11i. Desorden de estrés post traumático(PTSD)	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
11j. Discapacidad en el desarrollo	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
11k. Abuso de alcohol / drogas	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No

*(Si responde SI en 11k, siga con 12)*

**12. Qué sustancias usa? (Marque las que apliquen)**  
 Marihuana  Meta/anfetaminas  Alcohol  
 Cocaína/ crack  Heroína  Otro

## APPENDIX III: OVERALL SURVEY RESULTS

Please note that missing values (i.e., questions to which survey respondents did not provide answers) have been intentionally omitted from these survey results. In addition, some questions were asked only of a subset of the respondents, based on their response to a prior question. Therefore, the total number of respondents for each question may not equal the total number of surveys administered (384).

### 1. Age

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 13 years	0	0.0%
13-17 years	8	2.2%
18-21 years	35	9.4%
22-30 years	57	15.4%
31-40 years	68	18.3%
41-50 years	93	25.1%
51-60 years	93	25.1%
More than 60 years	17	4.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 2. How do you identify yourself?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	224	58.9%
Female	146	38.4%
Transgender	8	2.1%
Other	2	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 3. Which racial/ethnic group do you identify with the most?

Response	Frequency	Percent
White/Caucasian	173	45.1%
Hispanic/Latino	105	27.3%
Black/African American	71	18.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	1.8%
Pacific Islander	7	1.8%
Asian	6	1.6%
Other/Multi-ethnic	15	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

4. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces? (*Respondents 18 years of age or older*)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	52	13.9%
No	314	84.0%
Don't know	2	0.5%
Decline to state	6	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

4a. Were you activated, into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist?  
(*Respondents 18 years of age or older*)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	9	2.4%
No	319	85.3%
Don't know	5	1.3%
Decline to state	41	11.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 5. Do you live alone (by yourself)?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	224	58.3%
No	160	41.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 5a. Do you live with:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Child/children	65	42.2%
Spouse or significant other	56	36.4%
Friend(s)	24	15.6%
Street family	15	10.3%
Parent or legal guardian	9	5.8%
Other family member(s)	7	4.5%

*Multiple response question with 154 respondents offering 176 responses.*

6. If you live with a spouse, significant other or parent, do any of the following conditions prevent them from maintaining work or housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Substance addiction	13	24.5%
Disabling physical condition	9	17.0%
Domestic violence	5	9.4%
Mental illness	3	5.7%
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	2	3.8%
HIV/AIDS	2	3.8%
Developmental disability	0	0.0%
None of the above	29	54.7%

*Multiple response question with 53 respondents offering 63 responses.*

7. Do you have any children?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	215	56.0%
No	169	44.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

7a. Are any of your children currently living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	69	32.5%
No	143	67.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

7b. Are your children:

Response	Frequency	Percent
18 years or older	110	52.6%
0-5 years old	64	30.6%
6-12 years old	48	23.0%
13-17 years old	40	19.1%

*Multiple response question with 209 respondents offering 262 responses.*

7b1. How many children do you have that are 0-5 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	42	71.2%
Two children	15	25.4%
Three children	0	0.0%
Four or more children	2	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

7b2. How many children do you have that are 6-12 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	22	52.4%
Two children	17	40.5%
Three children	3	7.1%
Four or more children	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

7b3. How many children do you have that are 13-17 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	21	53.8%
Two children	14	35.9%
Three children	3	7.7%
Four or more children	1	2.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

7b4. How many children do you have that are 18 years or older?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	39	36.4%
Two children	34	31.8%
Three children	17	15.9%
Four or more children	17	15.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

7c. Are your children aged 6 -17 years old in school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	61	91.0%
No	6	9.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## 8. Where do you usually stay at night?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Outdoors/streets/parks	91	23.8%
Transitional housing	62	16.2%
Other shelter	41	10.7%
Emergency shelter	40	10.5%
A place in a house not normally used for sleeping (kitchen, living room, etc.)	26	6.8%
Automobile	18	4.7%
Unconverted garage/attic/basement	18	4.7%
Abandoned building	17	4.5%
Encampment	17	4.5%
Backyard or storage structure	12	3.1%
Public facilities (train station, bus depot, transit center, etc.)	9	2.4%
Camper/RV	9	2.4%
Motel/hotel	7	1.8%
Van	5	1.3%
Other	10	2.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 9. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	164	42.7%
No	220	57.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 9a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Total sample)

Response	Frequency	Percent
1 time	265	69.7%
2 times	53	13.9%
3 times	14	3.7%
4 times	7	1.8%
5 times	5	1.3%
6 times	3	0.8%
More than 6 times	33	8.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

9b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Total sample)

Response	Frequency	Percent
1 time	216	56.8%
2 times	52	13.7%
3 times	35	9.2%
4 times	12	3.2%
5 times	9	2.4%
6 times	10	2.6%
More than 6 times	46	12.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

10. How long have you been homeless this present time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	8	2.1%
8-30 days	11	2.9%
1-3 months	58	15.5%
4-6 months	49	13.1%
7-11 months	58	15.5%
1 year	33	8.8%
More than 1 year	156	41.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

10a. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	12	3.1%
8 -30 days	15	3.9%
2 months	20	5.2%
3 months	24	6.3%
4 months	14	3.7%
5 months	15	3.9%
6 months	16	4.2%
7 months	12	3.1%
8 months	15	3.9%
9 months	16	4.2%
10 months	9	2.4%
11 months	8	2.1%
12 months	23	6.0%
1-2 years	62	16.2%
2-3 years	48	12.6%
More than 3 years	73	19.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 11. Are you currently experiencing any of the following:

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
11a. Physical disability	29.7% 113	70.3% 268	<b>100.0%</b> <b>381</b>
11b. Mental illness	19.3% 74	80.7% 309	<b>100.0%</b> <b>383</b>
11c. Depression	42.4% 159	57.6% 216	<b>100.0%</b> <b>375</b>
11d. Domestic/partner violence or abuse	14.2% 54	85.8% 327	<b>100.0%</b> <b>381</b>
11e. Chronic health problems	29.1% 111	70.9% 271	<b>100.0%</b> <b>382</b>
11f. AIDS/HIV related illness	3.1% 12	96.9% 369	<b>100.0%</b> <b>381</b>
11g. Tuberculosis	1.3% 5	98.7% 376	<b>100.0%</b> <b>381</b>
11h. Hepatitis C	5.8% 22	94.2% 359	<b>100.0%</b> <b>381</b>
11i. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	13.9% 53	86.1% 328	<b>100.0%</b> <b>381</b>
11j. Developmental disability	11.0% 42	89.0% 341	<b>100.0%</b> <b>383</b>
11k. Alcohol/drug abuse	41.7% 160	58.3% 224	<b>100.0%</b> <b>384</b>

## 11a. Does it prevent you from getting work or housing ?

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
a. Physical disability	86.1%	13.9%	<b>100.0%</b>
	93	15	<b>108</b>
b. Mental illness	80.9%	19.1%	<b>100.0%</b>
	55	13	<b>68</b>
c. Depression	59.3%	40.7%	<b>100.0%</b>
	86	59	<b>145</b>
d. Domestic/partner violence or abuse	47.2%	52.8%	<b>100.0%</b>
	25	28	<b>53</b>
e. Chronic health problems	83.7%	16.3%	<b>100.0%</b>
	87	17	<b>104</b>
f. AIDS/HIV related illness	66.7%	33.3%	<b>100.0%</b>
	8	4	<b>12</b>
g. Tuberculosis	50.0%	50.0%	<b>100.0%</b>
	2	2	<b>4</b>
h. Hepatitis C	47.4%	52.6%	<b>100.0%</b>
	9	10	<b>19</b>
i. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	87.5%	12.5%	<b>100.0%</b>
	42	6	<b>48</b>
j. Developmental disability	84.6%	15.4%	<b>100.0%</b>
	33	6	<b>39</b>
k. Alcohol/drug abuse	64.5%	35.5%	<b>100.0%</b>
	80	44	<b>124</b>

## 12. What substances do you use?

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Marijuana	73	46.5%
Meth/amphetamines	55	35.0%
Heroin	22	14.0%
Alcohol	15	9.6%
Cocaine/ crack	13	8.3%
Other	128	81.5%

*Multiple response question with 157 respondents offering 306 responses.*

## APPENDIX IV: SUMMARY FOR THE 2011 CONTINUUM OF CARE APPLICATION

The purpose of the following summaries is to provide local jurisdictions with consolidated information to facilitate the completion of the application for Continuum of Care (CoC) funds. The following summaries are based directly upon the results discussed in the body of the report. Please note that the information on the sheltered homeless populations and subpopulations contained in the tables below reflects only those people counted in emergency shelters and transitional housing. Under the HUD definition of homelessness, those housed in jails, hospitals, rehabilitation facilities, or who are “doubled-up” in a house, do not qualify as homeless.

### Homeless Population

The following table details the results of the 2011 County of Riverside Homeless Count and Survey. The results are broken down by sheltered versus unsheltered status.

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Number of households <i>with</i> at least one adult and one child	53	106	10	169
1a. Total number of persons in households <i>with</i> at least one adult and one child	155	363	31	549
2. Number of households <i>with</i> only children	16	0	109	125
2a. Total number of persons in households <i>with</i> only children	16	0	109	125
3. Number of households <i>without</i> dependent children*	359	189	4,606	5,154
3a. Total number of persons in households <i>without</i> dependent children	385	194	4,950	5,529
<b>Total population (lines 1a + 2a + 3a)</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>6,203</b>

\* Number of Households without dependent children is an estimate based on survey results.

### Homeless Subpopulations

The following table further breaks down the homeless count data into subpopulations. These data are based on both the homeless count and data from the homeless survey. Lines 1-7 of the following chart are estimates calculated by applying the survey results to the point-in-time homeless count population.

Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
1. Chronically homeless persons	70*	2,445	2,515
2. Chronically homeless families	3*	2	5
3. Severely mentally ill	243	1,614	1,857
4. Chronic substance abuse	182	2,674	2,856
5. Veterans	76	814	890
6. Persons with HIV/AIDS	28	152	180
7. Victims of domestic violence	249	473	722
8. Unaccompanied children (under 18 years of age)	16	109	125

\* “Sheltered” chronically homeless subpopulations include those in emergency shelters and safe havens only.



## APPENDIX V: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**Chronically homeless person**, as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, is an unaccompanied homeless individual (18 or older) with a disabling condition who has been living on the streets or in a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter (not transitional housing), or a safe haven, and has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

**Chronically homeless family**, as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, is a family with at least one adult member (18 or older) who has a disabling condition, who has been living on the streets or in a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter (not transitional housing), or a safe haven, and who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

**Disabling condition**, for the purposes of this study, was defined as a physical or developmental disability, mental illness, severe depression,<sup>39</sup> Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, or substance abuse.

**Emergency shelter** is the provision of a safe alternative to the streets, either in a shelter facility or through the use of motel vouchers. Emergency shelter is short-term, usually for 30 days or less. Domestic violence shelters are typically considered a type of emergency shelter, as they provide safe, immediate housing for domestic violence victims and their children.

**Family** is defined by HUD as a household with at least one adult (18 or older) and one child (under 18).

**Homeless individual**, according to the Stewart B. McKinney Act of 1987, is an individual who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, and who have a primary nighttime residence that is: a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill), an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

**Households with only children** is defined by HUD as households with persons under 18, including unaccompanied children, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

**Households without children** includes singles adults or adult couples with no children present.

**HUD** – United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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<sup>39</sup> Severe depression includes those who reported that they were experiencing depression, and that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing.

**PIT** – Point-in-Time

**Severe depression** includes those who reported experiencing depression and who reported that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing.

**Sheltered homeless persons** are those homeless persons who are living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

**Single individual or person** refers to an unaccompanied person of any age not in families.

**Transitional housing** facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. It is housing in which homeless persons may live up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. Supportive services – which help promote residential stability, increased skill level or income, and greater self-determination – may be provided by the organization managing the housing, or coordinated by that organization and provided by other public or private agencies. Transitional housing can be provided in one structure or several structures at one site, or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

**Unaccompanied children** are unaccompanied individuals under the age of 18.

**Unaccompanied youth** are unaccompanied individuals between the ages of 18-24.

**Unsheltered homeless persons** are those homeless persons who are living on the streets or in vehicles, encampments, abandoned buildings, unconverted garages, storage structures, or any other place unfit for human habitation.

**Veteran** is defined as an individual who has served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called into active duty.





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