



Monterey County 2009 Homeless Census & Survey

Prepared by

Harder+Company
Community Research

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Coalition of Homeless Service Providers



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- Community Human Services, Crisis Resolution Home
- Hamilton House
- Interim, Inc.
- John XXIII AIDS Ministry
- Men In Transition
- New Start Recovery Home
- Pajaro Rescue Mission
- Salvation Army of Monterey Peninsula
- Sun Street Centers
- Veterans Transition Center of Monterey County
- Victory Mission
- Women Alive
- YWCA/Lawson House

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- + Monterey County Department and Employment Services
- + Monterey County Department of Behavioral Health

Coalition of Homeless Service Providers

Members:

- + Community Human Services (CHS)
- + Housing Advocacy Council of Monterey County (HAC)
- + Housing Authority of the County of Monterey
- + Interim, Inc.
- + John XXIII AIDS Ministry
- + Salvation Army, Monterey Peninsula
- + Shelter Outreach Plus
- + Sun Street Centers
- + Veterans Transition Center of Monterey
- + City of Marina
- + Monterey County, Dept. of Social and Employment Services – Community Action
- + City of Salinas
- + Sand City
- + Monterey County Office of Education
- + U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Associate Members:

- + Food Bank of Monterey County
- + Franciscan Workers Dorothy's Place
- + Habitat for Humanity

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Executive Summary

The Coalition of Homeless Service Providers (CHSP) in partnership with Monterey County Department of Social and Employment Services, Monterey County Department of Behavioral Health, and United Way led this year's effort to conduct the biannual census of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population in Monterey County. As part of the biannual homeless census, a survey was also conducted to collect information about the characteristics and needs of the homeless population. CHSP and the 2009 Homeless Census Planning Committee identified the following goals for the Monterey County 2009 Homeless Census and Survey:

- + Obtain accurate and updated data on the homeless population in Monterey County.
- + Increase public awareness of homeless issues and generate support for constructive solutions.
- + Improve the ability of policy makers and service providers to plan for and implement services that meet the needs of the homeless population.
- + Preserve current federal funding for homeless services and enhance the ability of providers to generate new funding streams.

Methodology

Multiple data collection methods were used to gather information about Monterey County's homeless population. These included key informant interviews, point-in-time count¹, and a survey carried out with homeless individuals. In this approach, the in-depth information captured by the key informant

¹ The point-in-time count identifies the number of homeless people served by shelters and takes an observational count of the number of homeless people not in shelters. The count takes place during the last week of January.

interviews and homeless survey provides a richer picture of homelessness in Monterey County.

CHSP contracted with Harder+Company Community Research (www.harderc.com), a California-based research and consulting firm, to manage the 2009 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey, including the coordination of the point-in-time count and survey logistics, recruitment and training of volunteers, interviews with key community leaders, and analysis and reporting of data.

Key Findings

Homeless Census

- According to HUD definitions, the number of unsheltered and sheltered persons counted in 2009 point-in-time count was 2,407.
- Enumerators visually identified 1,628 unsheltered homeless individuals, representing 68% of the total homeless census count.
- There were 732 sheltered homeless people reported by emergency shelters, transitional housing, and domestic violence shelters. The sheltered homeless population represents about 30% of the 2009 homeless census population.
- Forty-seven motel and hotel vouchers were distributed the night of the 2009 Homeless Census, which accounts for 2% of the total homeless census population.
- Supplemental homeless census data identified 111 homeless people in county jail, 8 in county hospitals, 96 individuals in permanent supportive housing, and 78 in residential and rehabilitation facilities. These groups are excluded from HUD's definition of homelessness.

- Including supplemental data, the total number of homeless people in Monterey County was 2,700.
- Over a years time the homeless population in Monterey County is 3,056.

Homeless Survey

- A total of 388 surveys were analyzed in February and March 2009.
- Most participants identified as White/Caucasian (46.1%), Hispanic/Latino (29.0%) or Black/African American (10.1%) males (72.4%)
- Nearly all respondents (91.4%) were unemployed.
- Primary locations where homeless individuals stay at night included emergency shelters (28.6%), outdoors/streets/parks (18.5%), and vehicles (12.0%).
- While slightly less than half (48.9%) of participants reported receiving government benefits, nearly all participants (92.3%) reported receiving other homeless services.
- The most commonly used homeless services included free meals (62.5%), free phone and showers (40.3%), emergency shelters (38.9%), food pantry (35.9%), and shelter day services (34.5%).
- Over half (56.8%) of respondents reported that since they became homeless they have needed medical care, but have been unable to receive it.
- Participants identified currently needing dental care (59.5%), eye care (50.0%), medical care (40.5%), and substance abuse treatment services (17.9%).
- Nearly three-quarters (72.5%) of participants do not have health care coverage.
- A majority of participants receive medical care from hospital emergency rooms (34.8%), Dorothy's Place Health Care Clinic (11.5%), Natividad Hospital (7.9%), or other public health clinics (7.9%).
- Primary health concerns identified by survey participants include depression (57.8%), mental

illness (25.9%), and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (20.1%).

- Data on the following homeless subpopulations was also collected and analyzed: homeless veterans, incarcerated homeless that stay in motels and hotels, chronically homeless, and homeless with alcohol, drug, or mental illness issues.

Key Informant Interviews

- Reported strengths of the existing homeless service system included the strong collaboration between agencies, the role of the CHSP, the roles of the School District and County Homeless Student Liaisons, Project Homeless Connect, and an extensive volunteer network.
- Identified limitations of the existing service system consisted of the extensive wait list for substance use treatments services, limited availability of emergency shelters for homeless families, lack of shelters for single fathers, and limited distribution of information to homeless individuals and families.
- Gaps in services identified were the lack of affordable housing, lack of emergency shelters, limited outreach services, need for emergency shelters for transgender individuals, need for transportation, and recovery services for women.
- Homeless service providers explained that gaps can be addressed by increasing funding for homeless services, expanding outreach in South County, implementing a Housing First model, developing permanent supportive housing, increasing case management services, implementing a wrap-around service model, collaborating with law enforcement, and conducting a comprehensive assessment of the needs of the homeless population.
- Providers agreed that Monterey County is likely to see an increase in the homeless population due to the economic climate resulting in a need for additional food, shelter and employment services.

Introduction

Prior to the implementation of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act 1987, reactions to the nationally widespread and increasing homeless pandemic were primarily local. In response to demands by homeless advocates across the country, the Homeless Persons' Survival Act and the Homeless Housing Act were introduced in 1986 to Congress. The legislation addressed emergency relief measures, preventative measures, and long-term solutions to end homelessness. After congress formally passed the legislation in 1987, the Act, which is know as the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, became the first major federal legislative response to end homelessness.

State and municipal governments that receive federal funds from the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act are required by the U.S. Congress to conduct a biannual point-in-time census to assess the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population. Specifically, the HUD office of community planning and urban development requires counties to:²

- Gather statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons on the street, in emergency shelters, and transitional housing locations on a single night;
- Identify how the data was gathered for the homeless count; and
- Conduct the count every two years during the last week of January.

Coalition of Homeless Service Providers

In 1994, several stakeholders and recipients of McKinney-Vento Homeless Act funding in Monterey County united to form the Coalition of Homeless Service Providers (CHSP). CHSP is a collection of private nonprofit agencies and public organizations with a shared goal of addressing homelessness in the county.³ One of the primary functions of CHSP is to serve as the Continuum of Care Coordinator (CoC) for Monterey County. As the designated CoC, CHSP is responsible for assessing the gaps in services and assisting in the development of programs that meet the needs of the homeless population.

CHSP Mission Statement

To eliminate homelessness in Monterey County by promoting interagency coordination to develop and sustain a comprehensive system of housing and support services designed to maximize the self-sufficiency of individuals and families.

² <http://www.chspmontereycounty.org/index.html>

³ <http://www.chspmontereycounty.org/factsandlearning.html>

Monterey County 2009 Homeless Census and Survey

To assess gaps in services, gather updated data on the homeless population, and meet the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act requirements, CHSP leads the implementation of the biannual census of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population in Monterey County. Each year, a survey is also conducted to collect information about the characteristics and needs of the homeless population. The goals identified by CHSP and the 2009 Homeless Census Planning Committee for the Monterey County 2009 Homeless Census and Survey are presented below.

- Obtain accurate and updated data on the homeless population in Monterey County.
- Increase public awareness of homeless issues and generate support for constructive solutions.
- Improve the ability of policy makers and service providers to plan for and implement services that meet the needs of the homeless population.
- Preserve current federal funding for homeless services and enhance the ability of providers to generate new funding streams.

McKinney-Vento Homeless Definition

- 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, congregated shelters, and transitional housing for mentally ill);
 - An institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
 - A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Methodology

The 2009 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey used multiple data collection methods to gather information about the homeless in the county. These included key informant interviews, point-in-time count, and a survey carried out with homeless individuals. In this approach, the in-depth information captured by the key informant interviews and homeless survey provides a richer picture of homelessness in Monterey County. HUD recommends pairing point-in-time counts with a homeless survey, and Monterey County and a number of other counties have implemented this approach as well.

CHSP contracted with Harder+Company Community Research (www.harderco.com), a California-based research and consulting firm, to manage the 2009 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey, including the coordination of the point-in-time count and survey logistics, recruitment and training of volunteers, interviews with key community leaders, and analysis and reporting of data.

Commitment to Participatory Research

The success of the homeless census and survey relies in large part on the first-hand knowledge and expertise of homeless persons and homeless service providers. At the heart of the project's methodology is a commitment to include homeless persons and local service providers in the research process wherever possible.

The following sections provide detailed information about each aspect of the methodology, as well as an explanation of the process used to calculate the annual estimation of homeless individuals in Monterey County and a description of the overall challenges and limitations encountered during the project.

Key Informant Interviews

The key informant interviews conducted with homeless service providers gathered information about the homeless system and collected data to strengthen the quality of data collection during the point-in-time count. The interviewees selected by CHSP and the Homeless Planning Committee, included providers serving diverse communities in different areas of the county. The semi-structured interviews lasted approximately 30 minutes and consisted of open-ended questions related to strengths and gaps in the system of services for homeless individuals and families, barriers to access, populations affected by homelessness, and anticipated increases in the homeless population. The interview also asked respondents to identify specific areas where homeless people gather. The locations identified by service providers were used to identify areas where homeless people gather for the point-in-time count, and potentially identified areas missed in previous counts.

Agencies Interviewed

- I-HELP & Mobile Outreach Service Team (MOST)
- MCHOME Program, Interim, Inc.
- Dorothy's Place
- Monterey Peninsula Salvation Army
- Veteran Transition Center
- Chief of Police, Greenfield
- Salinas Elementary School District

Point-in-Time Count

As directed by HUD, the point-in-time count of homeless persons in Monterey County took place during the last week of January 2009. The point-in-time count included a count of homeless persons served in shelters (“sheltered count”) and an observational count of homeless persons not in shelters (“unsheltered count”).

Sheltered Count

The sheltered count took place on the night of Tuesday, January 27 after shelters and housing programs closed for the night.

Participating Agencies

While HUD only counts individuals in emergency shelters, transitional shelters, and domestic violence shelters as part of the homeless population, CHSP decided to include additional housing types in an effort to capture a more comprehensive picture of homelessness in Monterey County. These data are considered supplemental because they are excluded from HUD’s definition of homelessness. However, they are used for local policy and planning decisions. Thirty-four agencies participated in the sheltered count (see Appendix D for a list of participating agencies).

Shelter types reported to HUD:

- Emergency shelters
- Transitional housing programs
- Domestic violence shelters
- Hotel, motel, or apartment voucher arrangements paid by a public or private agency because the person or family is homeless.

Shelter types counted and presented as *supplemental* information:

- Permanent supportive housing and Shelter Plus Care
- Residential rehabilitation facilities (mental health and substance use treatment programs)
- Hospitals
- Jails

Communication and Training

CHSP provided Harder+Company an inventory of all known shelter facilities in Monterey County. Harder+Company contacted all known shelter facilities prior to the count by mail and telephone to ensure their participation in the count, gather necessary contact information, and answer any questions. Harder+Company staff maintained frequent contact with agencies through the night of the count and provided detailed training and technical assistance regarding the sheltered count tally procedure. In addition

to one-on-one communication with agencies, a group conference call training on the tally procedure was conducted one week prior to the count.

Sheltered Count Procedures

Harder+Company in collaboration with CHSP staff designed the tally sheet used for the sheltered count. The sheltered tally sheet addressed all information required by HUD, including an annual bed inventory, a count of homeless individuals and families, and a count of homeless subpopulations (see sample in Appendix B). Agencies also reported whether they distributed any hotel/motel vouchers or had to turn away any individuals or families on the night of the count. A web version of the tally sheet was created using Survey Monkey, which allowed agencies to submit their count directly online. This method also allowed for rapid data analysis. Agencies were able to choose their preferred form for the tally sheet and asked to submit their tally sheets within three days of the point-in-time count.

Unsheltered Count

The unsheltered count took place on Wednesday, January 28, from 4 to 9 am. These early hours helped avoid potential duplication of individuals captured as part of the sheltered count.

Enumeration Areas

In keeping with the methodology from previous years, and in order to allow for the possibility of comparing homeless count data with U.S. Census data, enumeration areas correspond to U.S. census tracts. The 84 census tracts in Monterey County were grouped based on size and population to create 30 enumeration areas. Using Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping software, individual street maps were created for each enumeration area. CHSP, the Local Homeless Assistance Committee (LHAC) and homeless service providers also identified areas where homeless persons gather, which were marked directly on the maps.

It is important to note that while the point-in-time count made every effort to canvass the entire county, Monterey County includes a large amount of rural and forestland in the northern and southern parts of the county. These areas are largely unpopulated and were not included in the count.

Enumerator Recruitment and Training

Enumerator teams of staff volunteers, community volunteers, and paid homeless guides conducted the unsheltered count. Harder+Company worked closely with homeless agencies to recruit staff and homeless guides. In addition, recruitment flyers were posted at homeless agencies and in the community. CHSP recruited community volunteers and volunteers were able to call CHSP or sign up using an online form on CHSP's website. In total, 49 staff and community volunteers and 30 homeless guides participated in the count.

All enumerators were required to attend an in-person training one week prior to the count to review the procedures for the night of the count. Enumerators had a choice of three training sites throughout the county. The training included information about HUD definitions of homeless persons, safety information, and

guidelines for the night of the count. At the trainings, enumerators were grouped into teams based on the areas of the county with which they were familiar. Each team, made up of approximately three enumerators, assigned a staff or community volunteer as team captain. Team captains were required to have a car and a cellular phone. Homeless guides were paid \$20 per hour for the training and \$10 per hour on the night of the count, for a total compensation of \$90 each.

Unsheltered Count Procedures

Harder+Company with the assistance of CHSP designed the tally sheet used for the unsheltered count. The unsheltered tally sheet was designed to allow enumerators to easily tally the number of homeless individuals and families they encountered, as well as the number of encampments, cars, vans and RVs observed. The back of the tally sheet asked enumerators to identify the most common places where homeless persons were found and provided a blank space for them to write down any stories or comments they wished to share (see Appendix B for sample).

Because the census relied on visual enumeration, it was not possible to count the number of people in vehicles or closed encampments. To address this, enumeration teams were asked to tally the total number of vehicles and encampments, and a multiplier based on the 2009 Monterey County Homeless Survey was used to calculate the number of persons in cars, vans, RVs, and encampments. The multiplier was generated by averaging the number of people that survey participants reported staying in cars, vans/RVs, and encampments.

On the night of the count, enumerator teams met at one of two deployment sites centrally located in Salinas and Monterey. Enumerators arrived at 3:30 a.m. and were given snacks and coffee and a brief review of the tally procedure. Teams were reminded to cover the entire area outlined on their map, focusing on the specific areas marked on their maps where homeless persons were known to gather. Teams were instructed to use visual enumeration only and not to enter encampments or sites due to potential safety issues. Team captains were given a bag with a tally sheet, clipboard, laminated enumeration map, flashlight and pens. Teams were provided with two dispatch telephone numbers to call with any questions or in case of emergency. All teams were deployed by 4:00 a.m. and returned to their deployment site by 9:00 a.m., at which point Harder+Company staff collected and reviewed all tally sheets and debriefed with each team.

Special Considerations

CHSP identified several isolated populations and geographic areas that were unlikely to be captured by enumerator teams on the night of the count. These areas included families in northern Monterey County (Pajaro) and encampments that may not have been safe for enumerator teams. In order to address this issue, special staff teams were sent out on the night of the count to try to reach these areas and populations. Harder+Company ensured that the special teams did not duplicate areas canvassed by the enumeration teams.

Homeless Survey

After the completion of the point-in-time count, a survey was conducted with 407 homeless individuals during the months of February and March. The purpose of the survey was to supplement the quantitative data provided by the point-in-time count with detailed information about homeless persons that can be used to plan for local programs and services.

Survey Design

With oversight from CHSP and the Homeless Planning Committee, the 2009 homeless survey was designed by Harder+Company to be similar to the survey used in 2007, thereby allowing comparison across years. Several questions were added to the survey based on a review of national homeless surveys as well as a homelessness survey developed for the Chinatown area of Salinas in 2008.

The survey included 34 closed-ended questions about gender, race/ethnicity, family status, military service, length and recurrence of homelessness, usual location and type of nighttime accommodations, causes of homelessness, income, employment, access to medical care, level of education, jail, mental health, and access to services. The survey took about 10 to 15 minutes to complete and was available in English and Spanish, as those are the most commonly spoken languages in Monterey County.

Survey Sampling

The survey aimed to collect information from a diverse sample of homeless individuals. Because there is not sufficient data about the homeless population, it was impossible to develop a truly random sampling plan for the survey; however, efforts were made to develop a sampling plan that would be sure to capture homeless persons from different types of shelters and different regions of the county. As in previous years, a convenience sampling approach was selected.

A sampling plan for a target of 400 surveys was developed using equal percentages of persons in each shelter type and region as those counted in the point-in-time count. By enlisting the help of providers who work closely with hard to reach populations, efforts were made to reach diverse homeless subpopulations such as youth, veterans, domestic violence victims, and migrant workers.

Survey Administration

As with the point-in-time count, the administration of the homeless survey relied heavily on agency staff and homeless individuals. Harder+Company worked closely with the agencies that participated in the sheltered count to identify the number of surveys they could carry out and had agencies recruit homeless clients as peer interviewers. The surveys were administered by both agency staff and peer interviewers. Using peer interviewers is a recognized practice that can help increase the chance of respondents feeling comfortable and giving honest, candid answers.

Harder+Company conducted a conference call training for staff and homeless interviewers who would be administering the survey. The training reviewed the survey in detail and provided an overview of the project and interviewing techniques.

Homeless peer interviewers were paid \$5 cash for each survey they administered. Agencies participating in the survey received packets of surveys, incentives and incentive receipts, along with pre-addressed and stamped return envelopes. Payment was mailed to the homeless peer interviewers upon receipt of the completed surveys.

Survey respondents were asked to sign a consent form and were informed that the survey was confidential and that they could choose not to answer any question or stop the survey at any time if they felt uncomfortable. Respondents were offered a \$5 McDonald's voucher as an incentive for participating in the survey.

Data Integrity

A primary goal of the survey was to ensure that all data collected was accurate and reliable. The first measure taken to guarantee the integrity of the data gathered was to provide an extensive training to all interviewers. Secondly, the survey collected respondents' birth date and initials as a unique identifier to eliminate duplication of participants. Lastly, completed surveys were reviewed for duplication and data quality by a trained Harder+Company staff member prior to data entry and analysis.

Annual Estimation of Homeless Persons

The homeless census provides a count of the number of homeless persons encountered at a single point in time. For planning purposes, it is useful to have an estimate of the number of persons who experience homelessness over the course of an entire year. This "annual estimation" is calculated using data from the point-in-time count and the homeless survey and an annualization formula developed by the Corporation for Supportive Housing. This approach is the HUD-approved method for calculating the annual estimation of homeless persons. Further details of the annual calculation of homeless persons are located in Appendix E.

Hard-to-capture populations

- Homeless individuals and families sleeping in areas not easily accessible or not known to enumerators, such as rural areas and riverbeds;
- Immigrants, families and other populations who live "doubled-up" or "tripled-up" in shared residences;
- Homeless persons sleeping in indoor areas unfit for habitation, such as garages or abandoned buildings;
- Homeless youth who are "couch surfing;"
- Persons living in vehicles who may relocate often.

Challenges and Limitations

In any research study there are challenges and limitations that are important to keep in mind when reviewing the findings. This section describes some of the challenges and limitations involved in conducting the point-in-time count of homeless persons and in carrying out the homeless survey.

Point-in-Time Count

The homeless are an inherently transient and often invisible population, and as such are difficult to count. While Harder+Company and CHSP attempted to prepare as much information as possible about areas where homeless people gather, it is to be expected that the point-in-time count did not capture all homeless persons in the county. The following are several factors that may have influenced the outcome of the count:

- **Homeless in isolated or unknown areas.** Many homeless sleep in areas not easily accessible or not known to enumerators, such as suburbs, outlying areas, forest, and riverbeds. These people are under the radar, either deliberately or not, and may not have been noted by the enumerator teams.
- **Effects of weather.** Many homeless guides and staff volunteers suspected that because of the cold weather on the night of the count (below 40 degrees), fewer homeless persons were out on the street than usual.
- **Homeless persons' knowledge of the count.** Homeless guides and staff volunteers explained that word of mouth about the point-in-time count spread throughout the homeless population and believed that as a result, some individuals who may not have wanted to be counted may have stayed in less visible areas.
- **Self-reported count.** The unsheltered and sheltered counts relied on staff and volunteers to report the number of persons encountered. While Harder+Company offered extensive training on the completion of the tally sheets, there is a chance that some individuals may have miscounted or reported their data incorrectly.
- **Visual-only enumeration.** Because the enumeration teams performed visual enumeration only, they could not, for example, ask how many persons were in a car if the persons were not visible.
- **Safety concerns.** Enumerators were instructed not to go into encampments or buildings/areas perceived as unsafe, thus missing this segment of the homeless population.

Homeless Survey

Below are some of the limitations encountered with the homeless survey:

- **Sampling methodology.** As mentioned earlier, it was not possible to develop a truly random sampling methodology for the homeless survey, which means that the findings may not be representative of all homeless experiences. In addition, because the survey was administered by agency staff and homeless peer interviewers, it is likely that the survey over-represented the street and sheltered homeless and under-represented homeless adults, youth and families living in unfit or overcrowded housing.
- **Self-reported answers.** Any survey that relies on participant self-report can introduce a “social desirability” bias, which refers to respondents reporting the answers they think they should say, rather than disclosing their true opinions. Although there is no way to ensure the veracity of respondents' answers, using peer interviewers was one strategy used to increase the possibility of respondents feeling comfortable and reporting accurate information.

Despite the aforementioned limitations, Harder+Company and CHSP are confident that the findings from the point-in-time count and the homeless survey provide an accurate account of homelessness in Monterey County.

Organization of This Report

This report presents the information gathered via the three primary data collection approaches described above. The first section of the report is the Introduction, which provides a brief background of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and the formation of the CHSP and their role in the bi-annual homeless census. The following section describes the methodology implemented. This is followed by a section that presents the findings of the 2009 Homeless Census and Survey. The Findings section is organized as follows:

- Homeless census
- Annual homeless estimation
- Highlights of 2007 and 2009 comparable data
- Homeless survey
- Key informant interviews

The Conclusion and Recommendations presents recommendations for future homeless census planning and improvements in the homeless service system. Lastly, four appendixes are included. Appendix A provides the 2009 Homeless Survey and Appendix B presents the datebook that contains detailed results from the survey. Appendix C provides the unsheltered and sheltered tally sheets used in the homeless census. Appendix D lists the shelters and facilities that participated in the sheltered census.

Findings

Homeless Census

According to HUD definitions of homelessness, the total number of unsheltered and sheltered persons counted as part of the point-in-time count in January 2009 was 2,407.⁴ There were 732 homeless people reported by shelter facilities, 47 hotel and motel vouchers distributed to homeless individuals and families, and 1,628 unsheltered homeless people visually identified by enumerators. Exhibit 1 illustrates the counts broken down by setting (unsheltered and type of shelter) and by whether the person was a single individual or part of a family. The exhibit shows that the majority of homeless individuals counted (67.6 percent) were unsheltered. In addition, over three quarters (79.3 percent) of all persons counted identified as single individuals.

Exhibit 1: HUD Defined Homeless Census Population Total				
Setting	Individuals	Persons in families	TOTAL	% of Total
Unsheltered	1,506*	122	1,628	67.6%
Sheltered				
Emergency Shelter	183	25	208	8.6%
Transitional Housing	191	325	516	21.4%
Domestic Violence Shelter	0	8	8	0.3%
Motel/Hotel Vouchers	29	18	47	2.0%
TOTAL	1,909	498	2,407	100.0%**
% of Total	79.3%	20.7%	---	100.0%

*The count of unsheltered individuals includes persons counted in cars, RVs and encampments.

**Percent does not equal 100 due to rounding.

The following sections provide further data regarding the 2009 unsheltered and sheltered count as well as the annual estimation of the homeless population in Monterey County. The final section is then devoted to identifying the key differences between 2007 and 2009 findings. Furthermore, throughout the report, yellow text boxes highlight supplemental data collected from the point-in-time count that excluded by HUD in the its official count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people.

⁴ On the night of January 27, 2009, 78 persons were counted in residential/rehabilitation facilities, 96 persons in permanent supportive housing, 8 persons in county hospitals and 111 persons in county jails were also counted as part of the homeless sheltered count but not included in total 2009 Homeless Census due to HUD's homeless definition. *The total number of unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals and families counted was 2,700.*

Unsheltered Homeless

As recommended by HUD and implemented in previous counts in Monterey County, the point-in-time count implemented the *public places* methodology to count the unsheltered and sheltered homeless population. The *public places* count was conducted on Wednesday, January 28, 2009 from 4:00 am to 9:00 am. Seventy-nine trained enumerators visually counted homeless individuals and families across Monterey County's 84 U.S. census tracts. The enumerators sought complete coverage of every census tract assigned with a special emphasis on locations where homeless people gather.

Enumerators visually identified 1,628 unsheltered *homeless individuals and families* (see Exhibit 2). Of those, 1,547 were homeless adults and 81 were homeless youth. The majority of homeless individuals and families were counted as adults of undetermined gender (55 percent) or single adult males (31 percent). The large number of individuals whose gender could not be determined during the count is due to individuals identified in cars, vans/RVs, and encampments whose gender could not be identified for the safety of enumerators and respect of the homeless inhabitants.

Exhibit 2: Total of All Unsheltered <u>Individuals and Families</u>								
Homeless Adults				Homeless Youth (under 18)				
Single Male	Single Female	Single Trans-gender	Undetermined Gender	Single Male	Single Female	Single Trans-gender	Undetermined Gender	TOTAL
511	128	7	901	5	2	0	74	1,628

A total of 1,506 unsheltered *homeless individuals* were counted, of which 1,490 were homeless adults and 16 were homeless youth (see Exhibit 3). As Exhibit 4 illustrates, twenty-eight *homeless families* were identified during the count with 28 males, 29 females and 65 children or youth.

Exhibit 3: Total of Unsheltered <u>Individuals</u>								
Homeless Adults				Homeless Youth				
Single Male	Single Female	Single Trans-gender	Undetermined Gender	Single Male	Single Female	Single Trans-gender	Undetermined Gender	TOTAL
483	99	7	901	5	2	0	9	1,506

Exhibit 4: Total of Unsheltered Families				
Homeless Families				
Family Units	Single Males	Single Females	Youth (under 18)	TOTAL
28	28	29	65	122

Exhibit 5: Total of Unsheltered Cars, Vans/RVs/Encampments		
Homeless Individuals in Cars/Vans/RVs/Encampments		
Individuals in Cars, Vans, and RVs	Individuals in Encampments	TOTAL
410	374	784

Enumerators were also instructed and trained to count the number of cars, vans/RVs, and encampments encountered during the count that were occupied by sleeping individuals. In order to ensure the safety of all enumerators and to respect the privacy of the homeless community, enumerators were asked not to approach cars, vans/RVs, and encampments but rather take a visual inventory of all cars, vans/RVs, and encampments encountered. As in previous censuses and due to the scarcity of research studies documenting the average number of individuals that occupy cars, vans/RVs, and encampments, a multiplier was generated from the 2009 Homeless Survey. Survey respondents who indicated they typically stay in cars, vans/RVs, and encampments were asked to specify the average number of individuals who stay there. The average number for cars, vans/RVs, and encampments was produced and used as the multiplier. The multiplier was 1.84 for cars, vans and RVs and 7.06 for encampments.

A total of 784 homeless individuals were identified in cars, vans/RVs, and encampments by enumerators during the count (see Exhibit 5). Of those, 410 homeless individuals were counted in cars, vans, and RVs while 374 were identified in encampments.

Sheltered Homeless

In order to produce unduplicated counts of unsheltered and sheltered homeless people in Monterey County, all emergency shelters and transitional facilities and institutions reported their occupancy on the night prior to the unsheltered count. A total of 779 homeless individuals were counted in the point-in-time sheltered census (see Exhibit 6). Two hundred eight individuals were counted in emergency shelters, 516 in transitional housing, 8 in domestic violence shelters, and 47 hotel and motel voucher arrangements were distributed by private agencies to homeless individuals and families.

Exhibit 6: Point-in-Time Sheltered Occupancy

Homeless Individuals						Homeless Families				
Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Male Youth	Single Female Youth	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Youth in Family	Subtotal	TOTAL
282	89	1	2	0	374	65	92	201	358	779*

*Point-in-time sheltered occupancy includes 47 vouchers distributed to homeless individuals and families by Shelter Plus Care II. Of those vouchers, 29 were distributed to homeless individuals and 18 to homeless families.

Exhibits 7 and 8 provide a further breakdown of the sheltered point-in-time count by shelter facility. Overall, the number of homeless individuals reported in transitional housing was substantially larger than those counted in emergency shelters. Additionally, more homeless families were counted in transitional housing facilities than emergency shelters. In both shelter facilities, a greater number of males were counted during the sheltered point-in-time count.

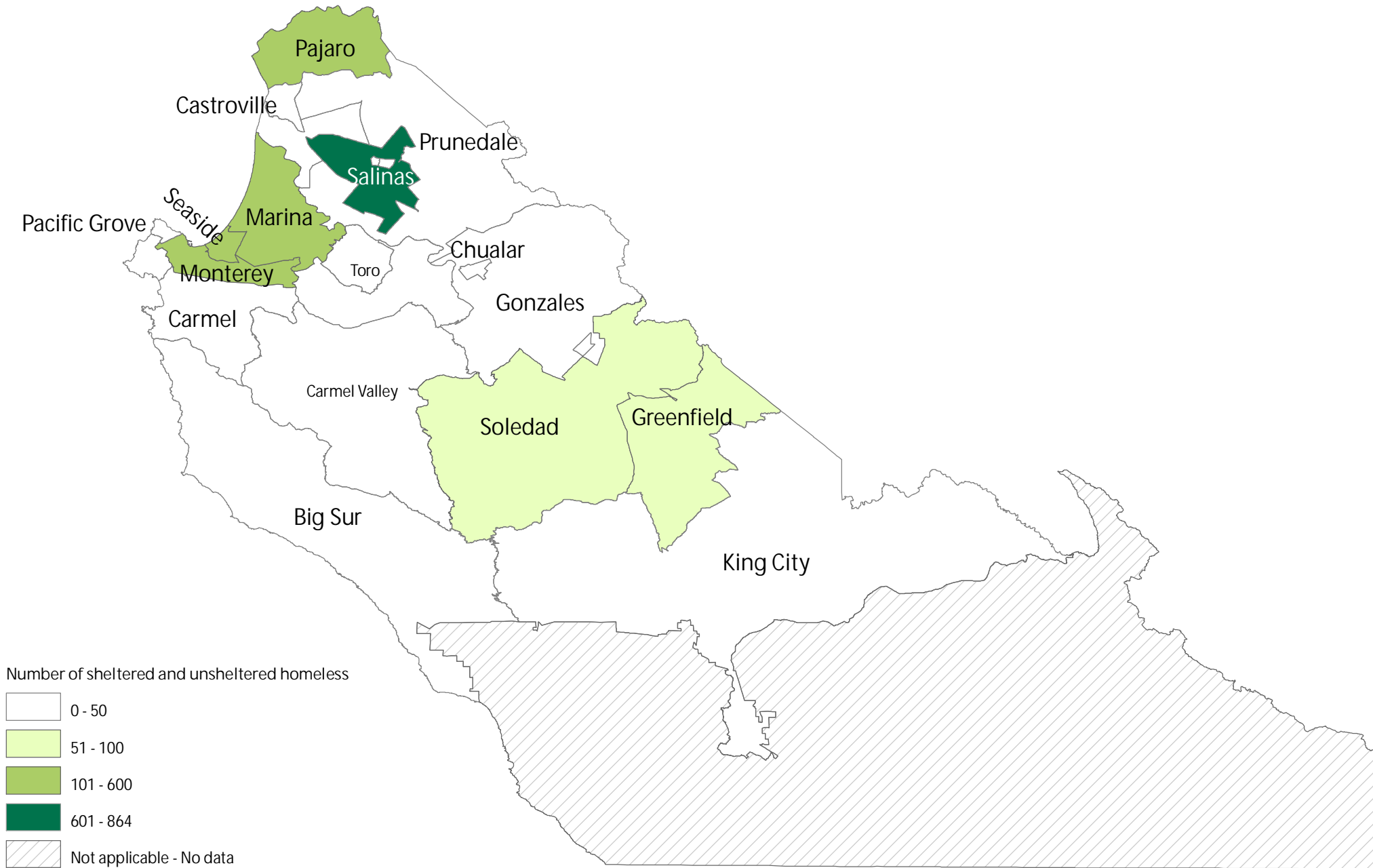
Exhibit 7: Point-in-Time Sheltered Occupancy: Emergency Shelters

Homeless Individuals						Homeless Families				
Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Male Youth	Single Female Youth	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Youth in Family	Subtotal	TOTAL
140	41	0	2	0	183	0	9	16	25	208

Exhibit 8: Point-in-Time Sheltered Occupancy: Transitional Housing

Homeless Individuals						Homeless Families				
Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Male Youth	Single Female Youth	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Youth in Family	Subtotal	TOTAL
142	48	1	0	0	191	65	79	181	325	516

Monterey County 2009 Homeless Census: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count Number of Homeless by Jurisdiction

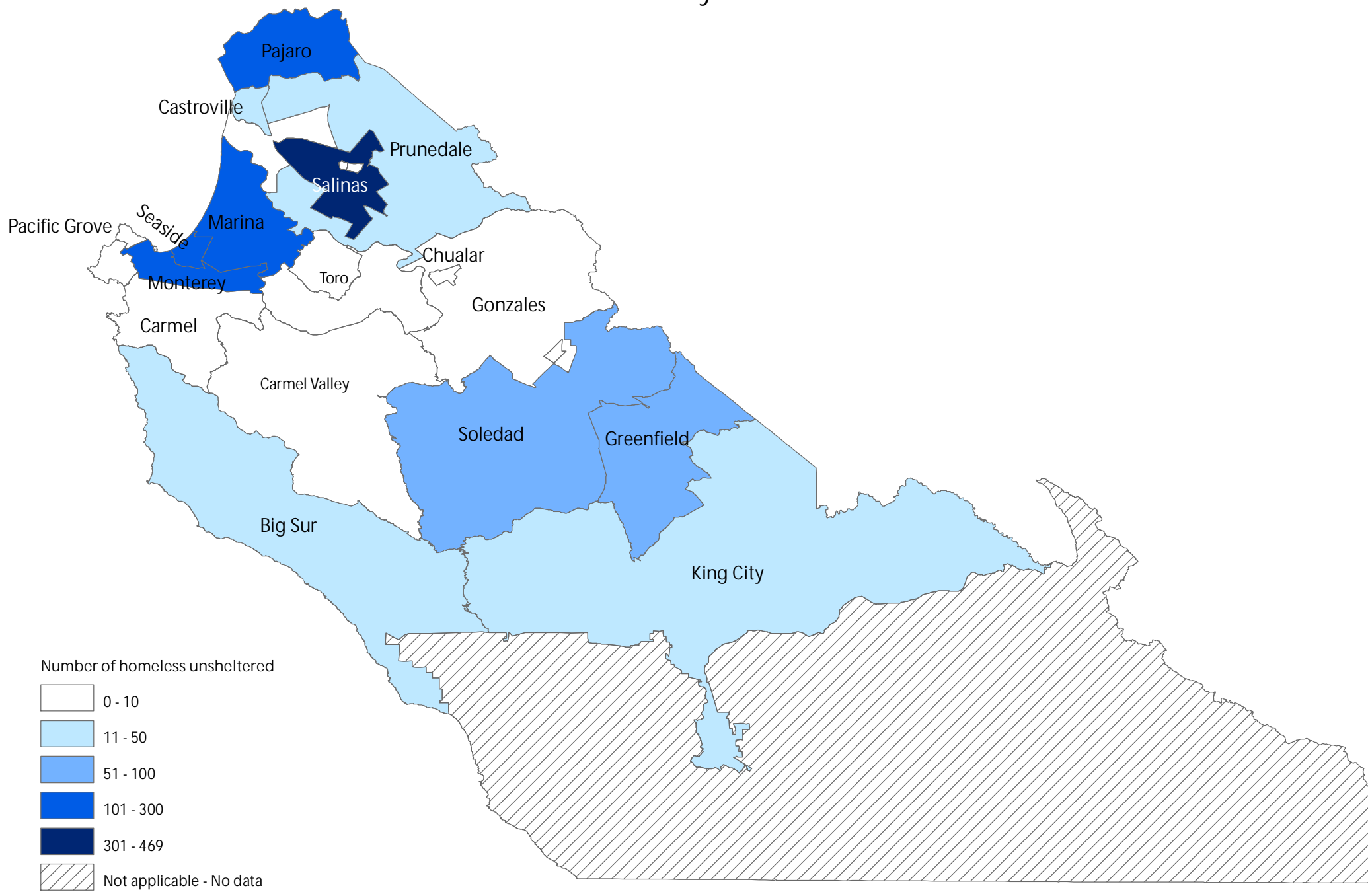


Monterey County 2009 Homeless Census: Sheltered Count Number of Homeless by Jurisdiction



Monterey County 2009 Homeless Census: Unsheltered Count

Number of Homeless by Jurisdiction



Number of homeless unsheltered

- 0 - 10
- 11 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 300
- 301 - 469
- Not applicable - No data

Homeless Subpopulations Identified in Point-in-Time Sheltered Occupancy

In addition to counting the number of sheltered homeless individuals and families, HUD requires CoCs to gather information about the homeless persons that occupy the shelter facilities. The seven homeless subpopulations include the following:

1. Chronically Homeless
2. Severely Mentally Ill
3. Chronic Substance Abuse
4. Veterans
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS
6. Victims of Domestic Violence
7. Youth (under 18 years old)

Exhibits 9a to 9g illustrate the number of persons reported for each homeless subpopulation defined by HUD. The first row in each exhibit includes all housing (emergency shelters, transitional housing, domestic violence shelters, permanent supportive housing, residential/rehabilitation facilities and county hospitals). The second row includes just those programs counted by HUD (emergency shelters, transitional housing and domestic violence shelters).⁵

Exhibit 9a: Chronically Homeless*			
	Male	Female	TOTAL
All Housing	150	76	**227 (21%)
<i>HUD defined</i>	104	55	159 (20%)

* HUD only counts individuals in emergency shelters

** Includes one transgender person

Exhibit 9b: Severely Mentally Ill			
	Male	Female	TOTAL
All Housing	103	81	184 (17%)
<i>HUD defined</i>	53	43	96 (12%)

Exhibit 9c: Chronic Substance Abuse			
	Male	Female	TOTAL
All Housing	268	111	379 (35%)
<i>HUD defined</i>	176	76	252 (32%)

Exhibit 9d: Veterans			
	Male	Female	TOTAL
All Housing	98	1	99 (9%)
<i>HUD defined</i>	90	1	91 (12%)

⁵ Subpopulation data is limited as not all sheltered facilities completed the subpopulation information. For example, the youth subpopulation section do not add up to the total number of youth identified in the Point-in-Time Sheltered Occupancy count.

Exhibit 9e: Persons with HIV/AIDS			
	Male	Female	TOTAL
All Housing	11	2	13 (1%)
<i>HUD defined</i>	10	1	11 (1%)

Exhibit 9f: Victims of Domestic Violence			
	Male	Female	TOTAL
All Housing	39	85	124 (12%)
<i>HUD defined</i>	36	80	116 (15%)

Exhibit 9g: Youth (under 18)			
	Male	Female	TOTAL
All Housing	95	79	174 (16%)
<i>HUD defined</i>	92	76	168 (22%)

Supplemental Point-in-Time Count Data: HUD Excluded Sheltered Facilities

To provide a more accurate picture of homelessness in Monterey County, point-in-time counts of homeless individuals and families in *residential or rehabilitation facilities*, *permanent supportive housing*, *county jails*, and *county hospitals* were collected. It is important to note that HUD does not include individuals residing in these facilities as part of the homeless sheltered population; therefore, the following counts are presented as supplemental information.

A total of 293 persons were counted in *residential/rehabilitation facilities*, *permanent supportive housing*, *county jails* and *county hospitals* (see Exhibits 10, 11, 12 and 13 for further information). The total number of homeless individuals and families occupying sheltered facilities, including the facilities that do not fit HUD's homeless definition was 1,072.

Exhibit 10: Residential/Rehabilitation Facilities										
Homeless Individuals						Homeless Families				TOTAL
Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Male Youth	Single Female Youth	Sub-total	Male in Family	Female in Family	Youth in Family	Sub-total	
75	3	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	78

Exhibit 11: Permanent Supportive Housing										
Homeless Individuals						Homeless Families				TOTAL
Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Male Youth	Single Female Youth	Sub-total	Male in Family	Female in Family	Youth in Family	Sub-total	
45	35	0	0	0	80	2	3	11	16	96

Exhibit 12: County Hospitals										
Homeless Individuals						Homeless Families				TOTAL
Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Male Youth	Single Female Youth	Sub-total	Male in Family	Female in Family	Youth in Family	Sub-total	
3	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	4	8

Exhibit 13: County Jails		
Homeless Individuals		
Single Males	Single Females	Total
99	12	111

- The number of persons counted in residential or rehabilitation facilities was nearly the same as in 2007, when 76 persons were counted.
- The 2007 point-in-time count did not collect numbers from Permanent Supportive Housing facilities, county hospitals or county jails.

Supplemental Point-in-Time Count Data: Homeless Children and Youth

Recognizing the devastating impact that homelessness has on children, youth and their families, the 2009 Homeless Census gathered supplemental information regarding the number of homeless children and youth identified in Monterey County by the California Department of Education (CDE)¹. As identified below, the CDE follows an expanded definition of homeless that includes individuals who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

According to the McKinney-Vento Act homeless children and youth are those who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. The definition includes the following:

- *Children and youth who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason;*
- *Children who may be living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, shelters, or awaiting foster care placement;*
- *Children and youth who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;*
- *Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; or*
- *Migratory children who qualify as homeless because they are children who are living in similar circumstances listed above.*

The Monterey County Office of Education annually collects a count of homeless students from pre-kindergarten to 12th grade. Exhibit 14 shows the number of students identified as homeless for the 2007 – 2008 school year by region in the county and their primary nighttime residence reported. Additionally, school districts counted the number of students considered to be homeless as of January 30, 2009 (see Exhibit 15).²

Exhibit 14: Monterey County Public Schools 2007 – 2008 Homeless Count					
	Primary Nighttime Residence				
	Shelters	Doubled	No Shelter	Hotels	TOTAL
Monterey Peninsula	26	139	5	3	173
North County	1	11	2	3	17
Salinas	102	349	40	42	533
South County	0	453	0	1	454
South Coast	0	0	1	0	1
Monterey County Office of Education	5	0	1	0	6
TOTAL	134	952	49	49	1,184

Exhibit 15: Monterey County Public Schools, January 2009 Homeless Count³	
Monterey Peninsula	1
North County	0
Salinas	194
South County	767
South Coast	1
Monterey County Office of Education	15
TOTAL	978

¹It is important to note that HUD's definition of homelessness for Continuum of Care funding is much more restrictive than the definitions of homelessness used by other federal agencies such as the CDE.

²Not all schools reported the total number of homeless children and youth.

³The mid-year count is incomplete as not all schools were able to report the number of homeless children and youth. Additionally, identification of homeless children and youth varies according to staff availability, connection to parents through outreach workers, and degree of training among staff.

Annual Homeless Estimation

While point-in-time data identifies the homeless population on the night of the count, research shows that it does not provide accurate estimates of the homeless population throughout the year. Data indicate that a greater number of individuals and families become homeless during the course of a year compared to the count captured during the point-in-time homeless census. In general, point-in-time data represents a higher number of the individuals who have been homeless for longer periods of time. In order to accurately plan for the needs of the homeless population, the most accurate annual estimates of the homeless population are needed. To estimate the 2009 homeless population, the formula used in the 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey and approved by HUD was employed. The annualization formula, as described by the Corporation for Supportive Housing⁶, uses the following information:

- Length of homelessness in order to identify the population who became homeless within the last 7 days;
- Number of times an individual has been homeless; and
- Number of “homeless episodes” in the last 12 months.

The data needed for the annual estimate was gathered through the 2009 Homeless Survey. The annual estimate equation is $A + (B \times 51) \times (1 - C)$ where:

- A= Point-in-time count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals and families. The individuals counted in permanent supportive housing are also included;⁷
- B= Number of currently homeless adults and youth who became homeless in the last 7 days; and
- C= Proportion of currently homeless adults and youth who have experienced a “homeless episode” in the last 12 months.

Monterey County Annual Estimation

$$2,503 + (18 \times 51) \times (1 - 0.3969072) = 3,056.64 = \mathbf{3,056 \text{ annual homeless adults and youth}}$$

Although the number of homeless individuals and families visually identified during the point-in-time count increased from the 2007 point-in-time census, the 2009 homeless annual estimation decreased. The decrease in the annual estimation can be largely attributed to the number of survey participants who reported that they became homeless within the last seven days. In 2007, 75 survey respondents indicated they had become homeless within the last seven days while in the 2009 Homeless Survey only 18 participants reported they had become homeless within the last seven days. This finding suggests that the survey population consisted primarily of individuals who had been homeless for longer a period of time.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Individuals and families in permanent supportive housing were not included in the 2007 annual estimation as that data was not collected.

Highlights of 2007 and 2009 Comparable Data

The findings that follow have two primary goals. First to identify the number of homeless individuals and families counted in the 2009 Homeless Census by the four regions in Monterey County. The regions include the Monterey Peninsula, North County, Salinas, and South County⁸. Secondly, to highlight the similarities and differences between the data obtained from the 2009 Homeless Census and data collected from the 2007 Homeless Census. Regional data is presented first followed by jurisdictional data.

Regional Data

The following exhibits present the number of individuals and families counted in the 2009 Homeless Census by the four regions in Monterey County. The regional data gathered from the 2007 Homeless Census is also presented in the appropriate region. Exhibit 16 presents the overall unsheltered and sheltered homeless population including county vouchers. The following exhibit shows the unsheltered homeless census population and Exhibit 18 identifies the sheltered census population.

Exhibit 16: Overall Homeless Census Population by Region

Region	Year	Individuals	Individuals in Families	Individuals in Cars/RVs/Encampments	Total	Percent of Total
Monterey Peninsula	2009	409	294	453	1156	48.0%
	2007	292	226	156	674	48.1%
North County	2009	94	94	107	295	12.3%
	2007	64	0	55	119	8.5%
Salinas	2009	544	78	133	755	31.4%
	2007	296	17	266	579	41.3%
South County	2009	49	14	91	154	6.4%
	2007	6	0	20	26	1.9%
County Vouchers	2009	29	19	0	47	1.9%
	2007	4	0	0	4	0.3%
Total	2009	1,096	480	784	2,407	100.0%
	2007	662	243	497	1402	100.0%

Key Regional Findings: Overall Homeless Census Population

- Increase in homeless population.** There was an increase in the total number of unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals and families identified in the 2009 Homeless Census. The increase was from 1,402 in 2007 to 2,407 in 2009. Factors that attributed to the increase in homeless individuals and families identified include the changes in methodology implemented. Methodological changes included the strategic identification from homeless providers and other key stakeholders of the locations where homeless individuals gather and the inclusion of enumerator teams in South County.

⁸ The four regions identified each include the following cities. Monterey Peninsula region incorporates the cities of Monterey, Marina, Seaside, Carmel, Big Sur, Pacific Grove, and Sand City. North County region includes Pajaro and Castroville. The cities in the Salinas region include Salinas, Prunedale, and Chualar. South County region includes Gonzalez, Soledad, Greenfield, and King City.

- **Increase in homeless identified in North County and South County.** As mentioned previously, due to the improvements in the methodology implemented there were a greater number of individuals identified in North and South County. While homeless service providers have identified the presence of homeless individuals and families in both regions, past census efforts have not been successful in adequately capturing the hidden homeless population in these two regions. With the help of CHSP and homeless service providers, the 2009 Homeless Census identified locations where homeless individuals gather in both of these regions. Enumerator teams canvassed the census tract areas in these regions paying particular attention to the locations identified by CHSP staff and homeless service providers.
- **Inclusion of homeless in county jail and hospitals.** While HUD does not include the homeless in county jails and hospitals, they were included in the supplemental census data in order to provide a more accurate illustration of homelessness in Monterey County.
- **Increase in individuals in families counted.** Identifying homeless families during the unsheltered street count is very uncommon as most stay in shelters, are part of the hidden homeless population staying in garages, or are doubling-up with other families. The increase in the number of individuals identified in families is largely due to the number of families identified in North County along the Pajaro River. Prior to the 2009 Homeless Census, providers identified the Pajaro River as a site where primarily homeless families find nightly refuge. An enumerator team composed of CHSP staff and homeless service providers was dispatched to this location.

Exhibit 17: Unsheltered Homeless Census Population by Region

Region	Year	Individuals	Individuals in Families	Individuals in Cars/RVs/Encampments	Total	Percent of Total
Monterey Peninsula	2009	256	0	453	709	43.6%
	2007	134	0	156	290	32.5%
North County	2009	69	94	107	270	16.6%
	2007	44	0	55	99	11.1%
Salinas	2009	348	14	133	495	30.4%
	2007	206	6	266	478	53.5%
South County	2009	49	14	91	154	9.5%
	2007	6	0	20	26	2.9%
Total	2009	722	122	784	1,628	100%
	2007	390	6	497	893	100%

*Due to rounding Jurisdictional and Regional data regarding the number of homeless individuals found in cars, vans and RVs, and encampments differs.

Key Regional Findings: Unsheltered Homeless Census Population

- **Increase in homeless in cars, vans, RVs, and encampments identified.** There was an increase in the number of homeless individuals identified in vehicles and encampments from 497 in 2007 to 784 in 2009. A portion of the increase can be attributed to the change in the multiplier attained from the 2009 Homeless Survey. In order to calculate the number of individuals in cars, vans, Rvs, and encampments, survey respondent who report staying in a vehicle or encampment are asked to identify the number of individuals who stay in the vehicle or encampment. There was an increase from the 2007 multiplier used for vehicles

and encampments that attributed to the 2009 increase in overall number of homeless individuals identified in vehicles and encampments.

- **Decrease in the percentage of the homeless population in the Salinas region.** Although the percentage of homeless individuals and families located in the Salinas region decreased, the actual number of homeless did not change drastically from 2007 to 2009. The decrease in percentage from 2007 to 2009 is the result of improved identification of locations in other regions where homeless individuals gather such as North County and South County.
- **Increase in the number of homeless counted in the Monterey Peninsula region.** The number of unsheltered individuals and families identified increased from 2007 to 2009. Again, the increase in number of homeless identified is related to the improved methodology that included identifying specific locations where homeless gather prior to the count and the increase in the 2009 multiplier used to determine the number of homeless that stay in vehicles and encampments.

Exhibit 18: Sheltered Homeless Census Population Total by Region					
Region	Year	Individuals	Individuals in Families	Total	Percent of Total
Monterey Peninsula	2009	153	294	447	61.1%
	2007	158	226	384	75.4%
North County	2009	25	0	25	3.4%
	2007	20	0	20	3.9%
Salinas	2009	196	64	260	35.5%
	2007	90	11	101	19.8%
South County	2009	0	0	0	0.0%
	2007	0	0	0	0.0%
County Vouchers	2009	*	*	*	0.0%
	2007	4	0	4	0.8%
Total	2009	374	358	732	100.0%
	2007	272	237	509	100%

*2009 voucher data is incorporated in the regional counts in the appropriate region. Forty-seven vouchers were distributed in 2009. *Percent does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Key Regional Findings: Sheltered Homeless Census Population

- **Decrease in homeless identified in the Monterey Peninsula region.** There was a drop in the number of homeless counted in shelters located in the Monterey Peninsula region. Possible factors in the decrease might include inclusion of county jail and hospital numbers and increase in sheltered homeless populations in other regions such as Salinas.
- **Increase in sheltered homeless identified in the Salinas region.** The Salinas region sheltered homeless population increased from 2007 to 2009. The increase may be attributed to a thorough identification of the shelters in the Salinas region, and increase in shelter capacity, or the opening of more shelters in region.
- **Increase in county vouchers distributed.** There was an increase in the number of county vouchers distributed in 2007 and 2009.

Jurisdictional Data

The following exhibits present the number of individuals and families counted in the 2009 Homeless Census by city in Monterey County. The data gathered from the 2007 Homeless Census is also presented.

Exhibit 19: Total Homeless Census Population by City						
City	Year	Individuals	Individuals in Families	Individuals in Cars, RVs & Encampments	Total	Percent of Total
Big Sur	2009	1	0	20	21	0.87%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Castroville	2009	8	0	24	32	1.33%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Carmel	2009	2	0	6	8	0.33%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Greenfield	2009	21	14	21	56	2.33%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00%
King City	2009	4	0	9	13	0.54%
	2007	3	0	0	3	0.20%
Marina	2009	137	238	127	502	20.85%
	2007	142	197	76	415	29.60%
Monterey	2009	159	8	137	304	12.62%
	2007	50	0	7	57	4.10%
Pacific Grove	2009	5	0	4	9	0.37%
	2007	14	0	3	17	1.20%
Pajaro	2009	86	94	83	263	10.92%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Prunedale	2009	0	0	27	27	1.12%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Salinas	2009	544	78	107	729	30.27%
	2007	281	17	246	544	38.80%
Sand City	2009	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	2007	23	0	2	25	1.80%
Seaside	2009	105	48	160	313	13.00%
	2007	34	39	3	76	5.40%
Soledad	2009	24	0	60	84	3.49%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Unincorporated	2009	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	2007	122	0	143	265	18.90%
Vouchers	2009	29	18	0	47	1.95%
	2007	*	*	*	*	*
Total	2009	1,096	480	785	2,408**	100.0%
	2007	669	253	480	1,402	100%

*2007 voucher data is incorporated in the jurisdictional count in the appropriate jurisdictions. Four vouchers were distributed in 2007. **Due to rounding total does not equal 2,407 HUD total census count displayed in other Exhibits. Total excludes HUD not approved census counts including homeless county jail population (n=111), permanent supportive housing (n=96), residential/rehabilitation facilities (n=78), and homeless individuals and families in county hospitals (n=8).

Exhibit 20: Sheltered Homeless Census Population by City

Region	Year	Individuals	Individuals in Families	Total	Percent of Total
Marina	2009	84	238	322	44.0%
	2007	95	197	292	57.4%
Monterey	2009	24	8	32	4.4%
	2007	32	0	32	6.3%
Pajaro	2009	25	0	25	3.4%
	2007	0	0	0	0.0%
Salinas	2009	196	64	260	35.5%
	2007	101	11	112	22.0%
Seaside	2009	45	48	93	12.7%
	2007	10	39	49	9.6%
Unincorporated	2009	0	0	0	0.0%
	2007	24	0	24	4.7%
Total	2009	374	358	732*	100.0%
	2007	262	247	509	100%

* Total excludes HUD not approved census counts including permanent supportive housing (n=96) and residential/rehabilitation facilities (n=78).

Exhibit 21: Unsheltered Homeless Census Population by City

City	Year	Individuals	Individuals in Families	Individuals in Cars, RVs & Encampments	Total	Percent of Total
Big Sur	2009	1	0	20	21	1.3%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Castroville	2009	8	0	24	32	2.0%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Carmel	2009	2	0	6	8	0.5%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Greenfield	2009	21	14	21	56	3.4%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.0%
King City	2009	4	0	9	13	0.8%
	2007	3	0	0	3	0.3%
Marina	2009	53	0	127	180	11.0%
	2007	47	0	76	123	13.8%
Monterey	2009	135	0	137	272	16.7%
	2007	18	0	7	25	2.8%
Pacific Grove	2009	5	0	4	9	0.6%
	2007	14	0	3	17	1.9%
Pajaro	2009	61	94	83	238	14.6%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Prunedale	2009	0	0	27	27	1.7%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Salinas	2009	348	14	107	469	28.8%
	2007	180	6	246	432	48.4%
Sand City	2009				0	0.0%
	2007	23	0	2	25	2.8%
Seaside	2009	60	0	160	220	13.5%
	2007	24	0	3	27	3.0%
Soledad	2009	24	0	60	84	5.2%
	2007	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other Cities	2009				0	0.0%
	2007	98	0	143	241	27.0%
Total	2009	722	122	785	1,629*	100%
	2007	407	6	480	893	100%

*Due to rounding total unsheltered does not equal 1,628.

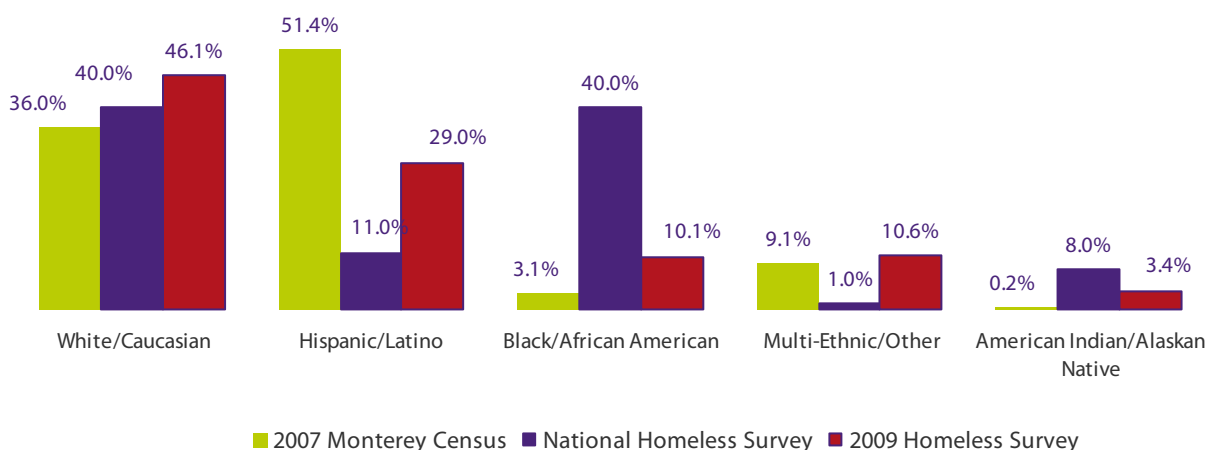
Survey of Homeless Individuals

Findings from the 2009 Monterey County Homeless Survey are presented below. A total of 388⁹ surveys were collected in February and March 2009¹⁰. Throughout this section and where appropriate, results from the 2009 Homeless Survey are compared to 2007 Census data, 2007 Homeless Survey findings and data from the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (1999). Findings from special homeless subpopulations of interest identified by homeless service providers and Homeless Census and Survey Planning Committee members are presented in purple text boxes at the end of this section. The homeless subpopulations included *homeless veterans*, *homeless living in hotels and motels*, *chronically homeless* and *homeless receiving substance use and mental health services*.

Who in Monterey County is homeless?

Ethnicity. Most 2009 survey participants identified as White/Caucasian (46.1 percent), Hispanic/Latino (29.0 percent) or Black/African American (10.1 percent). As Exhibit 22 illustrates, Whites/Caucasians, Black/African Americans, American Indian/Alaskan Natives, and multi-ethnic/other were over-represented compared to the 2007 Monterey County Census while Hispanic/Latinos were under-represented. The under-representation of the homeless Hispanic/Latino population in the survey might be attributed to several factors including fear of deportation and families doubling or tripling up in homes that in turn make this homeless community less accessible or visible.

Exhibit 22: Race or Ethnicity



Across the United States, Whites/Caucasians and Black/African Americans represent the majority of the homeless population with each group representing approximately 40 percent of the homeless population, and Hispanic/Latinos representing 11 percent of the homeless population.¹¹ The over-representation of homeless Hispanic/Latinos and under-representation of Black/African American in the 2009 survey can be attributed to

⁹ Data cleaning and analysis revealed that 19 individuals took the survey twice; therefore, the duplicate surveys for those participants were not included in the final analysis.

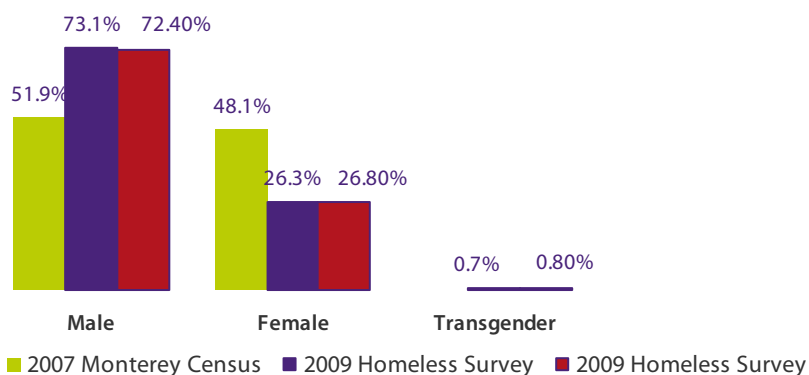
¹⁰ Please refer to Appendix B for further data regarding survey participants.

¹¹ Homelessness: Programs and the People they Serve. Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients. Interagency Council on the Homeless. 1999

the demographic composition of the Monterey County where Hispanics/Latinos constitute the majority of the population as can be seen in the exhibit above.

Gender. The largest numbers of participants in the 2009 Homeless Survey were males (72.4 percent). This finding is consistent with both national data that indicate that the majority (68.0 percent) of the homeless population is male¹² and 2007 results where 73.1 percent of the sample surveyed was male. In comparison with 2007 Monterey Census data, males were over-represented and females under-represented among the homeless (see Exhibit 23).

Exhibit 23: Gender



Age. The average age of survey participants was 43 years old. Similar to the 2007 Homeless Survey, a larger number of homeless participants were between 41 and 50 years of age followed by participants between 51 and 60 years old. Unlike 2007 and 2009 survey participants, most of the homeless population across the United States falls between the ages of 25 and 44.¹³

Moreover, only six percent of homeless clients nation wide are between the ages of 55 and 64 while about 27 percent of the 2009 Monterey County Homeless Survey respondents were between the ages of 51 and 60. Compared to the nation, Monterey County has an older homeless population. This finding has further implications as the slightly older homeless population in Monterey County continues to age and their service needs shift.

Education. Approximately 59 percent of survey respondents reported having at least a high school degree or having received a General Equivalency Diploma (GED). Findings are similar to national results where 60 percent of the homeless population has a high school degree.¹⁴

Military Service. Approximately 15.9 percent of all survey respondents reported serving in the military, National Guard or the Reserves. Twenty percent of all male survey respondents served in the military, National Guard or the Reserves. Among the homeless population nationwide, 26 percent of homeless and 33 percent of homeless men reported being veterans of the U.S. armed forces.¹⁵

Living with Others. Almost a three-quarters (72.5 percent) of all participants indicated they lived alone without family, partner or friends. Of those who reported living alone, the majority were males (76.7 percent). For those who live with others, the most commonly reported living situation was with a spouse or partner (42.3 percent), children (29.8 percent) or friends (26.9 percent).

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

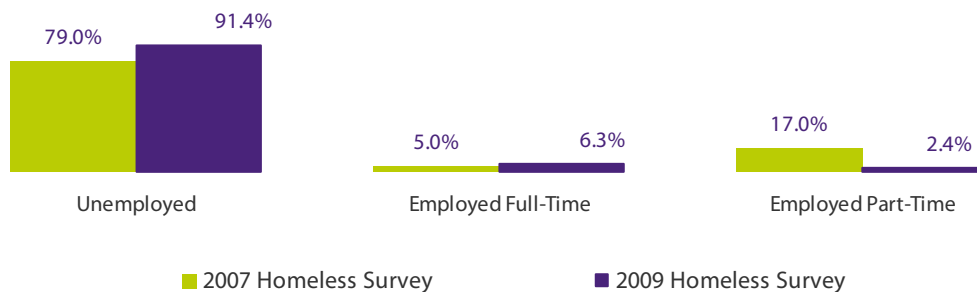
¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

Probation and Parole Status. Nearly three-quarters (74.3 percent) of survey respondents reported they were not on probation or parole at the time they completed the survey. When asked if they were on probation or parole when they most recently became homeless, over a quarter (29.1 percent) indicated they had been on parole or probation.

Employment Status. Nearly all respondents (91.4 percent) were unemployed at the time of the survey. This represents an increase from the reported unemployment rate of 79 percent in 2007 (see Exhibit 24). Of those unemployed, over half (59 percent) reported being unemployed for one year or longer. Conditions or situations preventing participants from being employed included the need for higher education (77.5 percent), lack of jobs available (27.5 percent), need for transportation (26.0 percent), need for training (24.9 percent), and need for clothing (17.9 percent). Other conditions preventing participants from obtaining employment included alcohol or drug use (17.3 percent), health problems (17.3 percent), disability (16.5 percent), and criminal record (16 percent) (see Appendix B for a complete list).

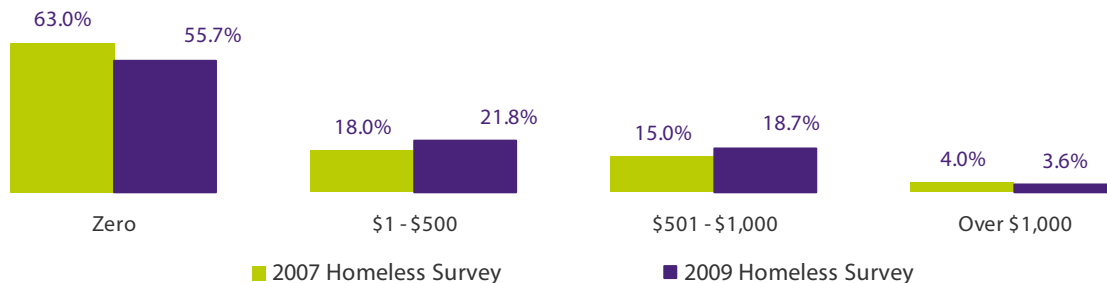
Exhibit 24: Employment Status



What are the sources of income for Monterey County’s homeless?

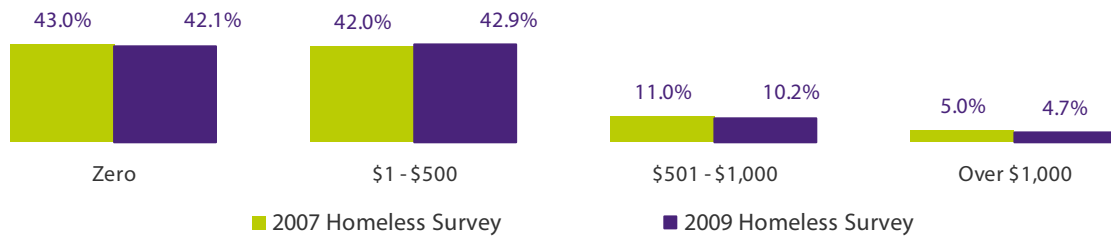
Income from Government Benefits. Compared to 2007 Homeless Survey data, there was an increase in the percent of participants that receive income from government benefits (see Exhibit 25). In 2007, 37 percent of survey respondents received income from government benefits compared to 44.1 percent in 2009. It is also important to note that over half of the survey participants continue to report not receiving income from government benefits. Those respondents that *did not* receive income from government benefits were asked to identify the reason they did not receive benefits. Primary reasons included not thinking they are eligible (30.9 percent), having never applied (23.2 percent), having no identification (20.6 percent), and not having a permanent address (20.1 percent).

Exhibit 25: Income From Government Benefits



Income from Private Sources. Survey respondents were also asked to report the income they receive from all non-government sources. As in 2007, slightly less than half (42.1 percent) indicated they *did not* receive income from non-government sources (see Exhibit 26). Of those respondents that receive income from non-government sources, the majority earn \$1 to \$500 a month. Sources of income identified by participants included income from family or friends (29.2 percent), recycling (21.7 percent), and panhandling or asking for money on the streets (17.3 percent). Findings suggest that a larger number of respondents receive income from non-government sources than government benefits.

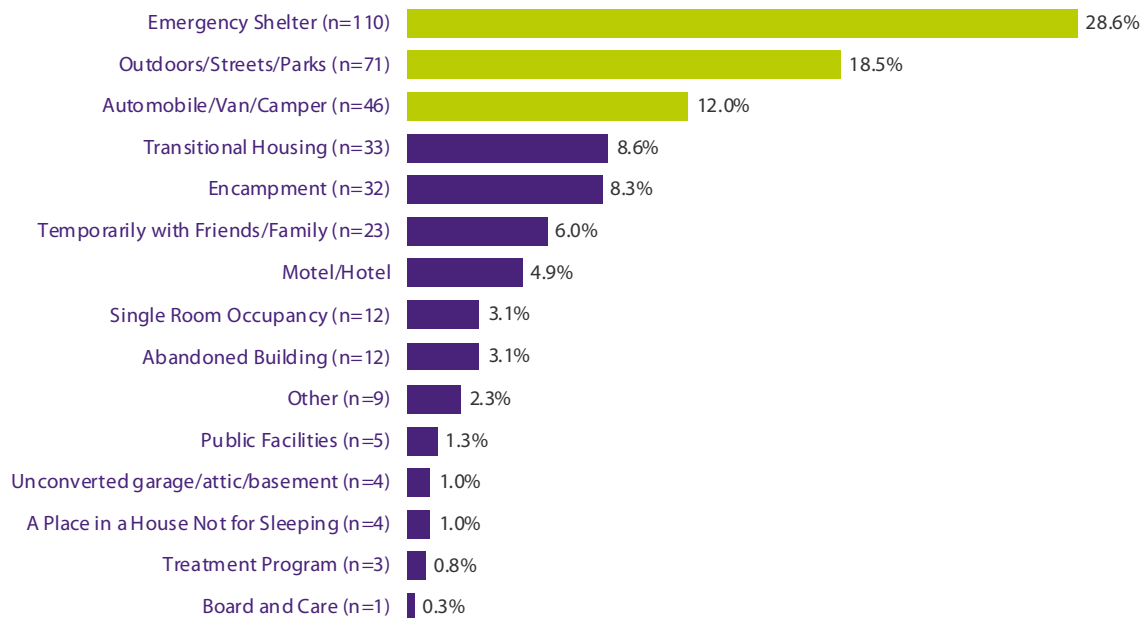
Exhibit 26: Income From Non-Government Sources



Where do homeless individuals stay at night?

Data suggest that over half (53.4 percent) of survey respondents live in sheltered facilities while 46.6 percent live in unsheltered locations.¹⁶ As Exhibit 27 illustrates, more than a quarter (28.6 percent) of participants reported staying in an emergency shelter followed by 18.5 percent of respondents who stay outdoors, the

Exhibit 27: 2009 Locations Where Respondents Stay at Night



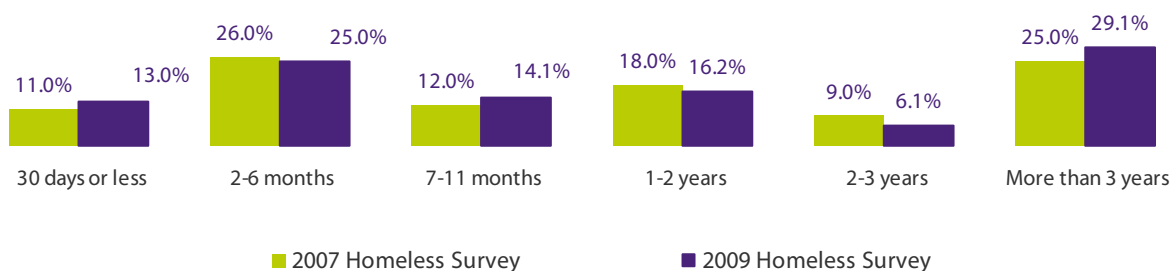
¹⁶ Sheltered facilities included emergency shelters, hotel/motels, treatment programs, board and care facilities, transitional housing, living temporarily with friends or family, living in single room occupancy. Unsheltered locations included outdoors, streets, parks, unconverted garages, attics, or basement, public facilities, a place in a house not normally used for sleeping, vehicles, and encampments.

streets or parks, and 12 percent that reported staying in vehicles. While the top two primary nighttime accommodations of survey participants in 2007 and 2009 remained the same, there were variations in other night time accommodations reported by 2009 participants. A greater number of participants reported staying in vehicles, encampments, temporarily with friends and family, and hotels/motels compared to 2007 findings. Alternatively, fewer participants in the 2009 survey reported staying in transitional housing compared to 2007 data.

What is the duration of homelessness?

Length of homelessness. As the data below show, a greater number of 2009 survey participants (29.1 percent) reported being homeless for over three years compared to 2007 Homeless Survey results.

Exhibit 28: Length of Homelessness



Recurrence of Homelessness. To go further in-depth about participants’ homeless circumstances, the survey asked respondents whether this was their first time being homeless as well as the number of times they have been homeless in the last year and in the last three years. For nearly two-thirds (60.8 percent) of participants, this was not the first time being homeless. Of those respondents who reported that this was not their first time being homeless, 32.5 percent had been homeless one time prior to the current episode and 31.6 percent had been homeless more than six times (see Appendix B for further details). When asked how many times they had been homeless in the past three years, 33.0 percent indicated they had been homeless more than six times.

Who are Monterey County’s homeless families?

According to the National Coalition for the Homeless, homeless families with children are the fastest growing homeless subpopulation as evidenced by the increasing rate of requests for emergency assistance by families. Currently, an estimated 34 percent of homeless families comprise the total homeless population across the nation.¹⁷ National and local homeless experts estimate a significant undercount of the actual number of homeless families as they commonly double up with other families.

¹⁷ Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress. (2007). US Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Planning and Development.

In the 2009 Homeless Survey, approximately 28.0 percent of the survey respondents reported living with other individuals including spouse or partner, children, parents or legal guardians, other family members and friends. Survey participants that reported living with children were asked to identify the number of children they were living with. Of the seventeen respondents that reported living with children under 18, five reported living with one child, four with two children, and three with three children.¹⁸ Sixty percent of children living with respondents between the ages of 6 and 18 were attending school.

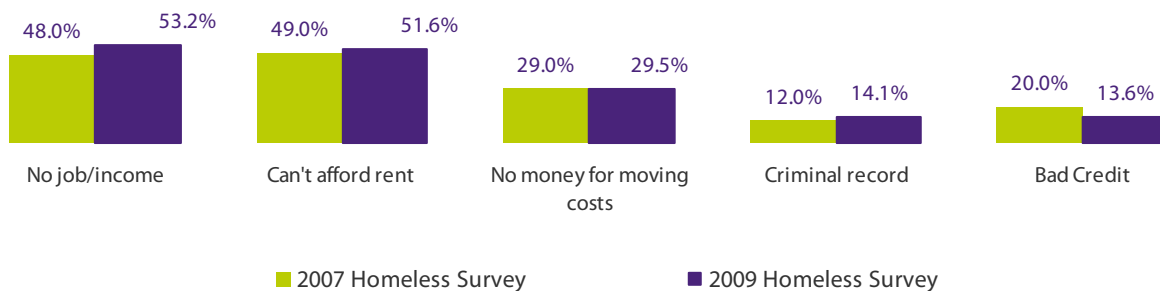
Why are people homeless?

Survey respondents were asked a series of questions regarding their living arrangements, reasons for homelessness, and factors preventing them from obtaining permanent housing.

Living Arrangement. Approximately half (53.7 percent) of participants indicated they slept in the city of Salinas. Other participants reported living in the cities of Monterey (20.1 percent), Seaside (10.4 percent), and Marina (6.4 percent). Over three-quarters (77.5 percent) of participants were living in Monterey County at the time they became homeless. When asked what their living arrangements were immediately before becoming homeless, more than half reported renting a home or apartment (38.9 percent) or living with relatives (16.7 percent) (see Appendix B for further details).

Event Leading to Homelessness. Similar to 2007 Homeless Survey findings, most respondents indicated that the primary event that led to homelessness was a loss of their job (32.6 percent) followed by alcohol or drug use (15.1 percent). As Exhibit 29 shows, the top five primary reasons preventing respondents from obtaining permanent housing are similar to the 2007 Homeless Survey data. The primary reasons preventing respondents from obtaining permanent housing included no job or source of income (53.2 percent), inability to afford rent (51.6 percent), lack of money for moving costs such as security deposit and first and last month's rent (29.5 percent), criminal record (14.1 percent), and bad credit (13.6 percent). Similarly, national data also identify insufficient income as a primary reason preventing the homeless from obtaining permanent housing.¹⁹

Exhibit 29: Situations Preventing Respondents from Obtaining Permanent Housing



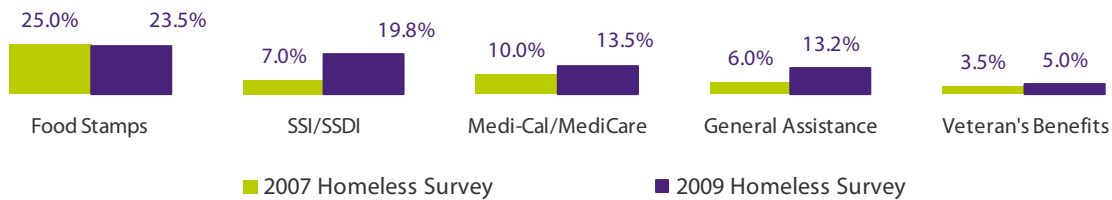
¹⁸ Five respondents with children under the age of 18 did not answer this question.

¹⁹ Ibid.

What services and programs do homeless people use?

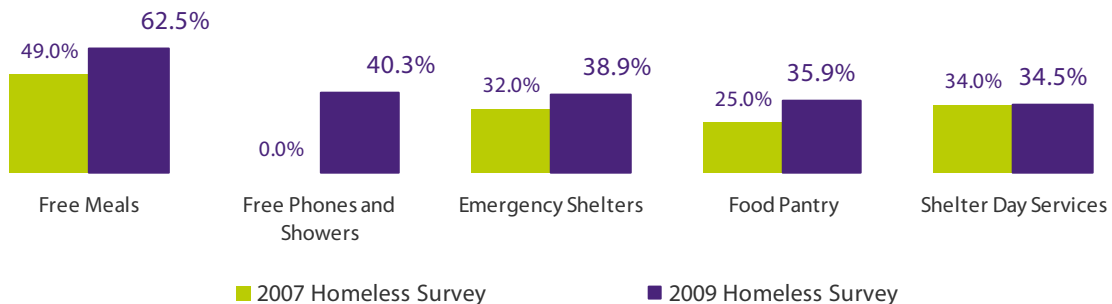
Participants were asked to identify all government benefits and other homeless services they were currently receiving. While slightly less than half (48.9 percent) of participants reported receiving government services, nearly all participants (92.3 percent) reported receiving some type of homeless service.

Exhibit 30: Top 5 Government Assistance Respondents Are Receiving



Government Assistance Services and Programs. The most commonly cited government assistance received by participants in 2009 were food stamps, Social Security Insurance (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Medi-Cal and MediCare, General Assistance and Veteran's benefits (see Exhibit 30). In contrast to 2007 Homeless Survey findings, there was an increase in the number of respondents who receive SSI/SSDI, Medi-Cal and MediCare, General Assistance and Veteran's benefits.

Exhibit 31: Top 5 Homeless Services and Programs



Homeless Services and Programs. Participants reported using a variety of homeless services and programs. The most commonly used services in 2009 included free meals, free phone and showers²⁰, emergency shelters, food pantry, and shelter day services (see Exhibit 31). These are consistent with services utilized in 2007, although there was an increase in the number participants that reported accessing free meals, emergency

²⁰ Free phones and showers were not included as an option in the 2007 Homeless Survey. The free phones and showers response category was included in the 2009 Homeless Survey.

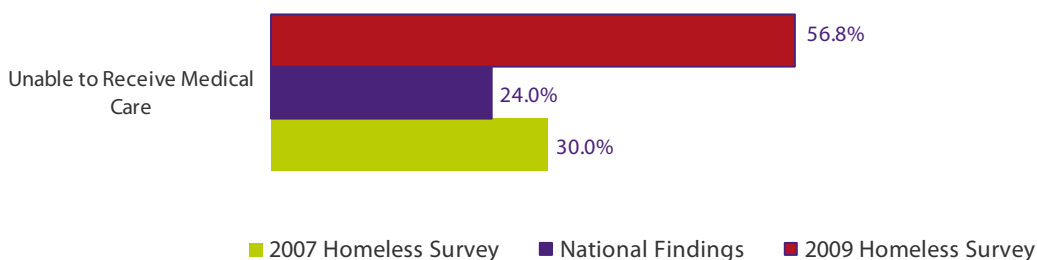
shelters, and food pantry services. Nationally, soup kitchens, emergency shelters and transitional housing are the services most used by the homeless.²¹

What are the health needs of Monterey County’s homeless?

The health of the homeless population and their access to medical services is of great concern due to the unique challenges this population encounters daily. The survey collected information regarding participants’ current physical and emotional health status, unmet needs, and their access to medical care.

Access to Medical Care. Over half (56.8 percent) of respondents reported that since becoming homeless they have needed medical care but have been unable to receive it. This finding reveals an increase from data collected in the 2007 Homeless Survey and national findings²² (see Exhibit 32). Compared to national findings, a larger number of homeless survey participants in Monterey County have needed medical care but have been unable to receive it.

Exhibit 32: Percent Who Needed Medical Care and Been Unable to Receive It



The 2009 Homeless Survey also asked respondents to specify the medical services they currently need. As represented in Exhibit 34, the most needed services were dental and eye care. National findings also reveal that dental care is one of the most needed services among homeless individuals and families. Seventy-four percent of national homeless clients reported needing a dentist in the last year but were unable to access dental care services.²³

Exhibit 33: 2009 Health Services Needed



²¹ Ibid.

²² Homelessness: Programs and the People they Serve. Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients. Interagency Council on the Homeless. September 1999.

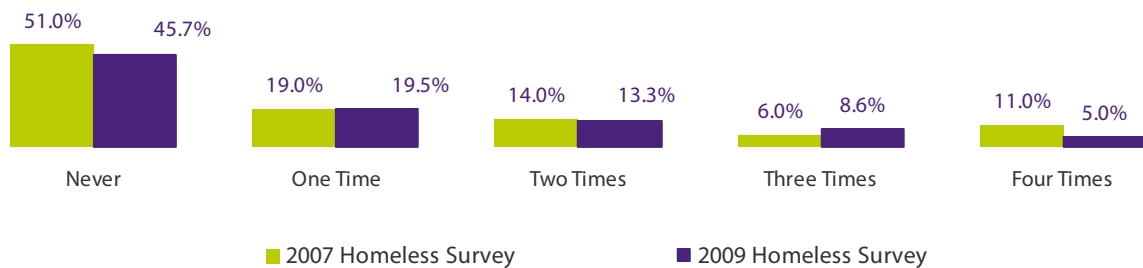
²³ Ibid.

Health Coverage. As most respondents reported needing medical, eye, or dental care, it is important to identify the number of respondents who have health coverage. Data indicate that nearly three-quarters (72.5 percent) of 2009 survey participants do not have health coverage. These numbers are higher than those reported nationally where slightly over half are (55 percent) of homeless clients do not have health coverage.²⁴

Location of Medical Care. When asked where they receive medical care, participants reported receiving medical care from a hospital emergency room (34.8 percent), Dorothy’s Clinic (11.5 percent), Natividad Hospital (7.9 percent), and other public health clinics (7.9 percent). Results are similar to the 2007 Homeless Survey and national results where 44 percent and 32 percent of participants reported receiving medical care from a hospital emergency room, respectively.

Emergency Room Visits. The majority of participants (54.3 percent) reported visiting the emergency room in the last 12 months. Of those who did visit the emergency room, most reported receiving medical care from emergency rooms one time (19.5 percent), two times (13.3 percent) or three times (8.6 percent) (see Exhibit 34). This represents an increase from 2007, when 49.0 percent of participants reported at least one emergency room visit.

Exhibit 34: Emergency Room Visits



What is the health status of Monterey County’s homeless?

Understanding the health conditions of homeless individuals and families is essential when determining what services the community needs most. The survey asked respondents to identify any health concerns, substance use issues, and other situations they were currently experiencing. The most common issues reported by participants included depression (57.8 percent), mental illness (25.9 percent), and post-traumatic stress disorder (20.1 percent) (see Exhibit 35). These findings indicate that mental or emotional conditions are the most prevalent issues among participants, and this is supported and heavily examined in the literature regarding homelessness.²⁵

Recognizing the relationship noted in the research between mental or emotional conditions and homelessness, the survey asked a series of questions regarding utilization, experience and hospitalization due to mental or

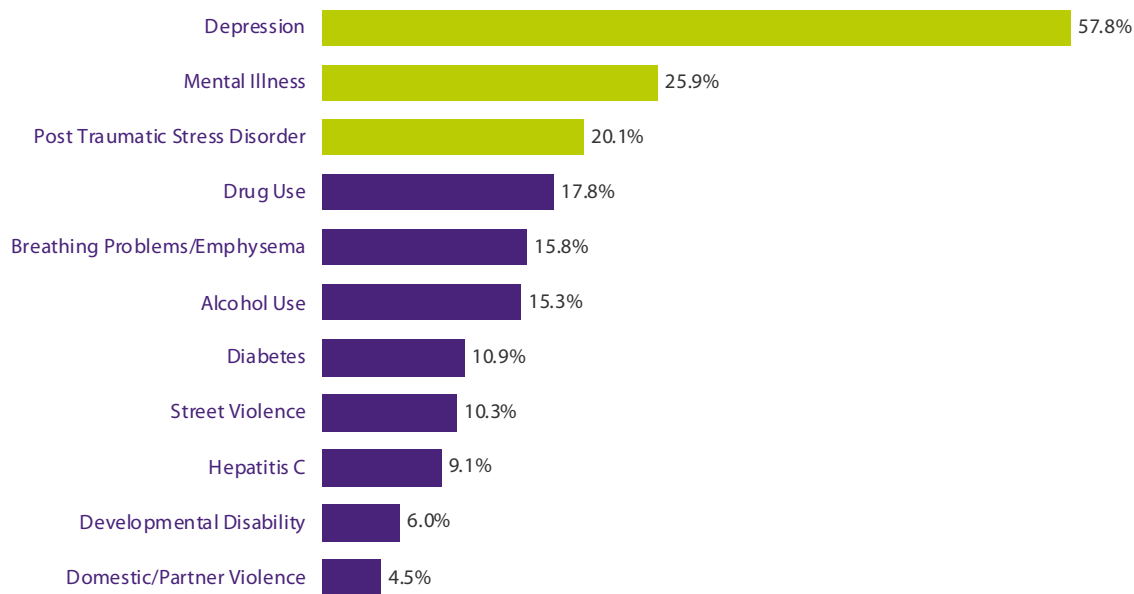
²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

emotional problems. Only 19 percent of participants reported currently receiving mental health services in contrast with the 57.8 percent of respondents who reported currently experiencing depression, 25.9 percent that reported having a mental illness, and 20.1 percent experiencing Post Traumatic Stress disorder. Additionally, considerably less than a quarter (10.9 percent) of participants reported having been hospitalized in the last year for emotional problems.

*Survey respondents were asked to identify all known health conditions.

Exhibit 35: 2009 Health Status of Participants*



Who are the homeless subpopulations?

As mentioned previously, homeless services providers and the Homeless Census and Survey Planning Committee selected the subpopulations. The homeless subpopulations include the (1) *homeless veterans*, (2) *homeless residing in hotels and motels*, (3) *homeless in county jails*, (4) *chronically homeless* and (5) *homeless receiving substance use and mental health services*. The following section highlights findings from the five subpopulations.²⁶

²⁶ Due to the small samples size of *homeless veterans*, *homeless residing in hotels and motels*, and *homeless in county jails* statistically significant analysis were not performed. Statistically significant data is presented for the *chronically homeless* and *homeless receiving substance use and mental health services*.

Who are the Homeless Veterans?

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, national findings estimate that veterans represent approximately 11 percent of the U.S. population. Among national homeless counts, veterans represent 26 percent (n=336,627) of the homeless population.¹ More importantly nationally, anywhere from 23 to 33 percent of the veterans are chronically homeless.² Among the Monterey County 2009 Homeless Survey respondents, about 15 percent of respondents identified as veterans. The following summarizes key data collected from the Monterey County Homeless Census survey specific to the homeless veterans.

- **Demographics.** Nearly all (91.5 percent) veterans identified as **males**. More than half of veteran respondents (53.3%) identified as **White/Caucasian** followed by **Black/ African American** (18.3 percent) and **Latino/Hispanic** (11.7 percent).
- **Education.** Similar to national findings, a large number of veteran respondents graduated from high school or completed the GED (24.1 percent) and nearly half (44.8 percent) went on to complete **some college or two years of college**.
- **Nighttime Residence.** The greatest proportion of respondents indicated staying in **emergency shelters** (20.0 percent) or **transitional housing** (20.0 percent). Others reported staying outdoors, in the streets, in parks (16.7), in a vehicles (16.7 percent), encampments (10.0 percent), motels or hotels (5.0 percent), abandoned buildings (1.7 percent), treatment programs (1.7 percent), temporarily with friends or family (3.3 percent) or in Single Room Occupancy (3.3).
- **Most Used Homeless Services.** The top five services homeless veterans reported using included **free meals** (69.0 percent), **free phone** services (53.4 percent), **food pantry** services (46.6 percent), **day shelter** services (37.9 percent), and **case management** services (27.6 percent). Top five government assistance services homeless veterans reported using were **veteran's benefits** (29.3 percent), **food stamps** (25.9 percent), **military disability, General Assistance** (13.8 percent), and **Medi-Cal/MediCare** (10.3 percent).
- **Employment.** The majority (93.2 percent) of homeless veterans were unemployed.
- **Need for Medical Services.** Since becoming homeless this last time, 58.6 percent have **needed medical care and have been unable to receive it**. Currently over half of the veterans reported needing dental care (56.4 percent) and eye care (54.7 percent). About 24 percent reported needing substance abuse treatment services.
- **Medical Conditions.** Slightly less than half of respondents (42.6%) reported suffering from **depression**. Other commonly reported medical conditions reported included **mental illness** (28.3%), **drug abuse** (20%), **diabetes** (18.5%), **breathing problems/emphysema** (18.9%), and **Hepatitis C** (13%).
- **Mental health services.** Over a quarter (26.7 percent) of veterans receive **mental health services**. Approximately seven percent have had **trouble accessing mental health services**, and 11.9% were **hospitalized for emotional problems** in the last twelve months.

¹ National Alliance to End Homelessness. Homeless Research Institute. Research Reports on Homelessness: Vital Mission Ending Homelessness Among Veterans. November 2007.

² Ibid

Who are the Homeless who Live in Hotels and Motels?

Homeless who reside in hotels and motels account for approximately five percent of those who completed the Homeless Survey in Monterey County. The following summarizes key data collected from the 2009 Homeless Survey specific to the homeless who reside in hotels and motels.

- **Demographics.** The majority (63.2 percent) of the homeless who reside in hotels/motels identified as **male**. Nearly one-third (31.6 percent) of participants identified as **Latino/Hispanic** followed by respondents who identified as **White/ Caucasian** (26.3 percent) or **Black/African American** (21.1 percent).
- **Education.** Most (78.9 percent) of the homeless who reside in hotels/motels graduated from high school or completed the GED, and an additional 36.8 percent attended some college or trade school, or attended a two year college program.
- **Most Used Homeless Services.** The top five services utilized by the homeless who reside in hotels/motels include **free meals** (72.2 percent), **shelter day services** (61.1 percent), **food pantry** services (50 percent), **free phone** services (38.9 percent), and **day shelter** services (37.9 percent). Top four government assistance services listed were **food stamps** (31.6 percent), **Medi-Cal/Medi-Care** (26.3 percent), **Social Security Insurance** (26.3 percent), and **General Assistance** (21.1 percent). Approximately 32 percent reported not using any government assistance services, with the majority of them (71.4 percent) citing not having an ID as the primary reason for why they do not apply for government benefits.
- **Employment .** The majority (94.7 percent) of the homeless who reside in hotels/motels were unemployed.
- **Need for Medical Services.** Several respondents (38.9 percent) reported that they **need medical care and have been unable to receive it** since becoming homeless. Currently, over half of the participants reported needing **dental care** (55.6 percent) followed by 38.9 percent who needed **eye care** and 38.9 percent who needed **medical care**.
- **Medical Conditions.** Over one third of respondents (35.3 percent) reported suffering from **depression**. Additionally, 25 percent of the homeless who reside in hotels and motels indicated that they had **Hepatitis C**. **Alcohol abuse** was an issue for 18.8 percent and 17.6 percent identified **mental illness** and **breathing problems/Emphysema** as other medical conditions they face.
- **Mental health services.** Less than 20 percent of the homeless who reside in hotels and motels receive **mental health** services. Of those who reside in hotels and motels, 16.7 percent reported having been hospitalized for emotional problems in the last 12 months, and 22.2 percent had **trouble accessing mental health services**.

Who are the Homeless in County Jails?

It is estimated that approximately 650,000 individuals are released from state and federal prisons a year and many more are released from county jails.¹ The literature indicates that anywhere from 30 to 50 percent of parolees in major urban areas are homeless at any given time during the year.² Taking into account the various potential needs of incarcerated homeless individuals who will return to their communities, the survey was administered to 17 incarcerated homeless individuals³. Key findings from surveys conducted with the 17 incarcerated individuals are presented below.

- **Demographics.** Over half of the (58.8 percent) of survey participants identified as **Hispanic/Latino** and all others identified as **White/Caucasian** (41.2 percent). Over three-quarters (76.5 percent) of respondents were **males**.
- **Military Services.** Nearly all respondents (93.8 percent) indicated they had not served in the military, National Guard or Reserves.
- **Education.** Slightly less than half (41.2 percent) of participants graduated from high school or obtained their GED followed by 29.4 percent of respondents who completed grade school or less and 17.6 percent who completed some high school.
- **Need for Medical Services.** Since becoming homeless most respondents (82.4 percent) have **needed medical care but have been unable to receive it**. Over half of participants are currently in need of medical care (70.6 percent), dental care (88.2 percent), and eye care (64.7 percent).
- **Medical Conditions.** The top three medical conditions identified by incarcerated participants prior to their current incarceration were **depression** (31.2 percent), **Hepatitis C** (18.8 percent), and **alcohol abuse** (18.8 percent).
- **Mental health services.** A quarter of participants have had trouble accessing mental health services. Two respondents reported they had been hospitalized for emotional problems in the last 12 months.
- **Health Coverage.** More than three-quarters (88.2 percent) of respondents indicated they did not have health coverage.

¹ National Alliance to End Homelessness. Policy Focus areas: Reentry. <http://www.endhomelessness.org/section/policy/focusarea/reentry>

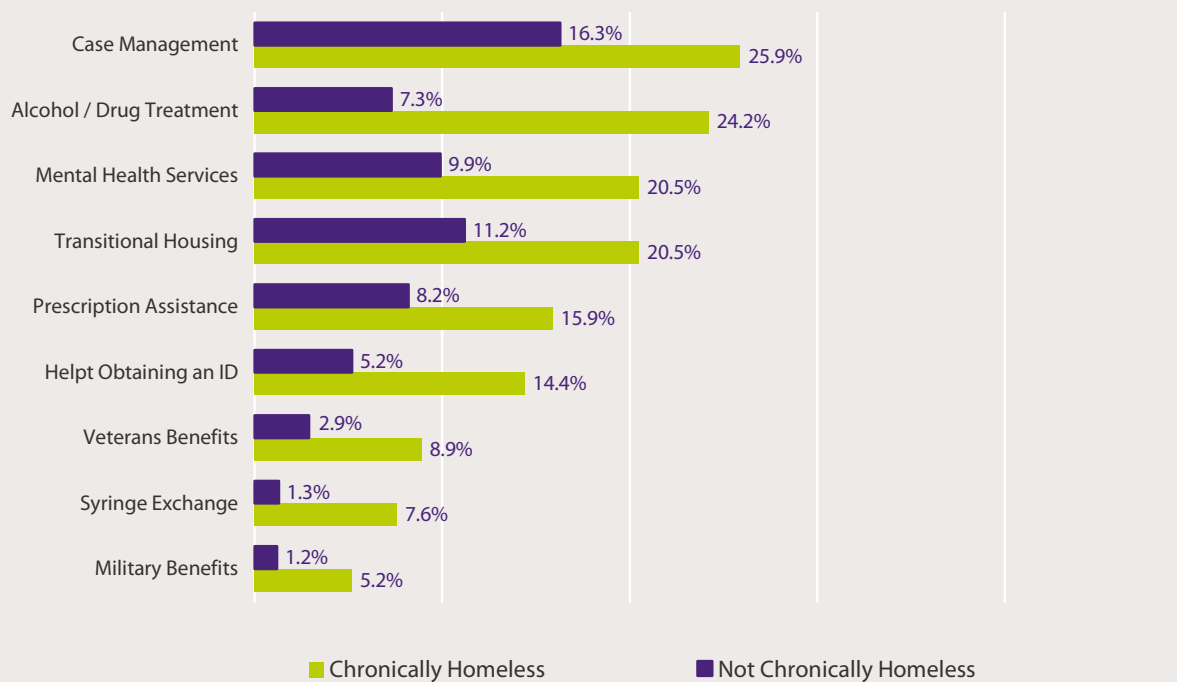
² Ibid.

³ Homeless incarcerated individuals were identified by Monterey County Jail staff. Individuals who reported that they were *homeless, transient, or did not indicate a home address* were included among the pool of individuals identified as homeless in the Monterey County Jail. Trained interviewers approached identified homeless incarcerated individuals and informed them of the survey. Participants who decided to participate in the survey were then administered the survey.

Who Are the Chronically Homeless?

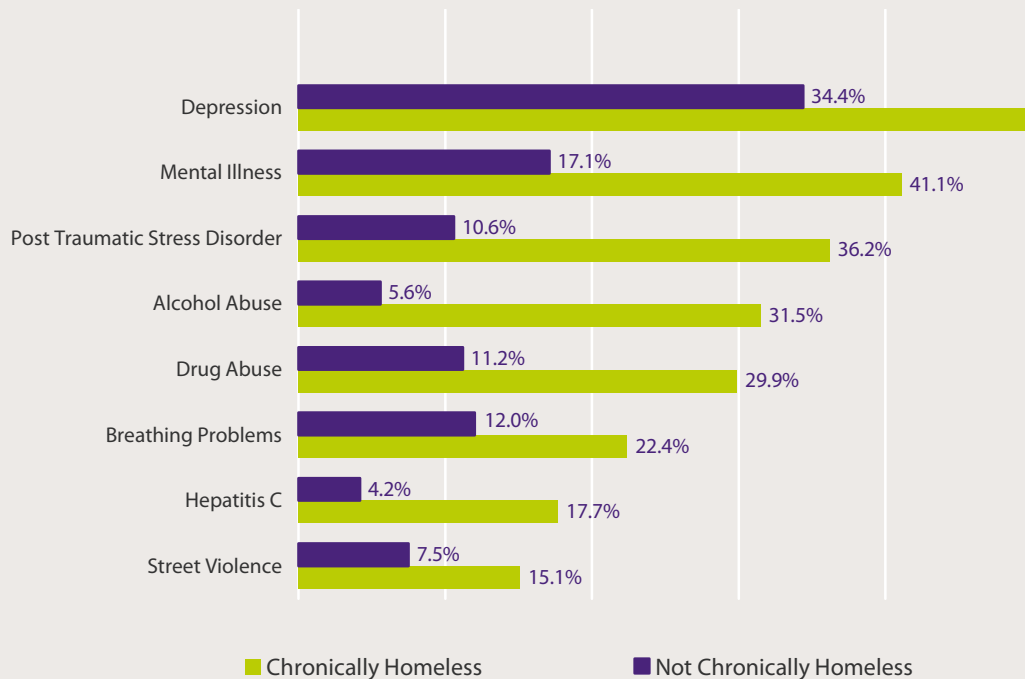
As of January 2007, 29 percent of all homeless individuals nationwide identify as chronically homeless.^{1,2} While the chronically homeless represent a small percentage of the national homeless population (29 percent), it is estimated that they use over 50 percent of the services and programs available for all homeless populations nationwide.³ Findings presented below compare survey respondents identified as chronically homeless with those not identified as chronically homeless.⁴

- **Number of Chronically Homeless.** Although not statistically significant, the number of chronically homeless individuals identified in the bi-annual Monterey County Homeless Survey increased from 32 percent (128 respondents) in 2007 to 36 percent (**138 respondents**) in 2009.
- **Demographics.** No statistically significant differences were observed in participants' demographics. Approximately half (49.3 percent) of the chronically homeless identified as **White/Caucasian** followed by **Black/African American** (9.6 percent), and **Hispanic/Latino** (25.7 percent). Nearly three-quarters (73.7 percent) of the chronically homeless respondents were **males**.
- **Military Service.** A greater proportion of chronically homeless participants (21.5 percent) served in the military, the National Guard, or the Reserves compared to respondents who were not chronically homeless (12.8 percent).
- **Most Used Homeless Services by Chronically Homeless Compared to Respondents who Are Not Chronically Homeless.**



Who Are the Chronically Homeless?

- **Need for Medical Services.** Chronically homeless participants were more likely to indicate (50.0 percent) they have needed **medical care since becoming homeless and have been unable to receive it** compared to those who are not chronically homeless (39.3 percent). Additionally, over a quarter (30.1 percent) of chronically homeless participants needed **substance abuse treatment** and almost half (47.8 percent) needed **medical care**.
- **Medical Care.** Most chronically homeless respondents receive care at a hospital emergency room (38.3 percent), Veteran’s Affairs Hospital (12.8 percent), or Dorothy’s Clinic (12 percent). It is interesting to note that substantially fewer (2.3 percent) of the chronically homeless participants receive medical care from public health clinics than those not chronically homeless (11.2 percent).
- **Medical Conditions.** A larger number of chronically homeless respondents experience **mental illness** (41.1 percent), **depression** (55.5 percent), **alcohol abuse** (31.5 percent), **drug abuse** (29.9 percent), **street violence** (15.1 percent), **breathing problems** (22.4 percent), **Hepatitis C** (17.7 percent), and **Post Traumatic Stress Disorder** (36.2 percent) than the general survey sample.



¹National Alliance to End Homelessness. Homeless Counts: Changes in Homelessness from 2005 to 2007. January 2009. www.endhomelessness.org

²According to HUD, chronic homeless can be identified as an unaccompanied individual with a disability condition who (1) has continually been homeless for one year or more or (2) has experiences four or more episodes of homelessness within the past three years. Disabling conditions include physical or mental disability, alcohol or drug addiction, HIV/AIDS, chronic health conditions or a developmental disability.

³National Alliance to End Homelessness. Fact Checker: Chronic Homelessness. March 2009. www.endhomelessness.org

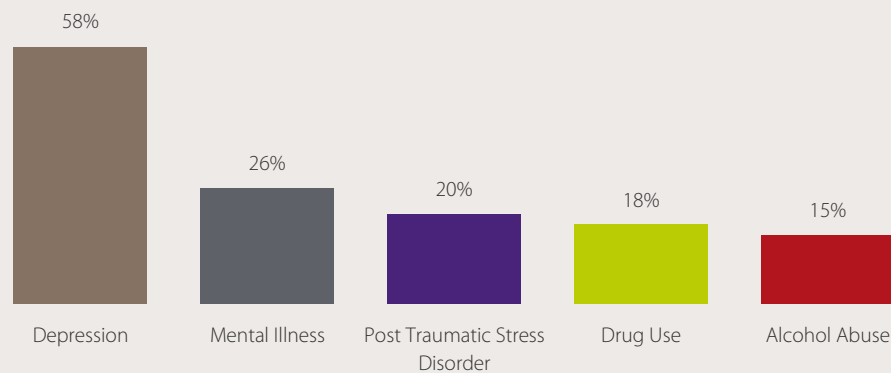
⁴All comparisons are statistically significant at p=.05 or better, unless otherwise stated.

Who are the Homeless with Alcohol, Drug or Mental Health (ADM) Issues?

There is a vast amount of literature concerning the potential associations between addiction, mental health problems, and homelessness. Nationally, an estimated 37 percent of homeless individuals are dealing with substance use issues and 22 percent of homeless individuals have a mental illness.¹ Findings from the Monterey County 2009 Homeless Survey indicate that approximately 26 percent of participants suffer from mental illness. Additionally, 58 percent of 2009 survey respondents are experiencing depression and 20 percent have Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Recognizing the unique needs and challenges of the homeless who are experiencing alcohol, drug, or mental health issues, also known in the literature as ADM, the following provides a description of the 2009 Homeless Survey population who have experienced ADM problems compared to those survey respondents who did not report experiencing any ADM problems.²

- **Number of Homeless with ADM Problems.** An estimated **65 percent** (251 participants) of the 2009 Homeless Survey respondents reported ADM problems. Local data closely resembles national results that report 66 percent of the homeless population experience ADM problems.

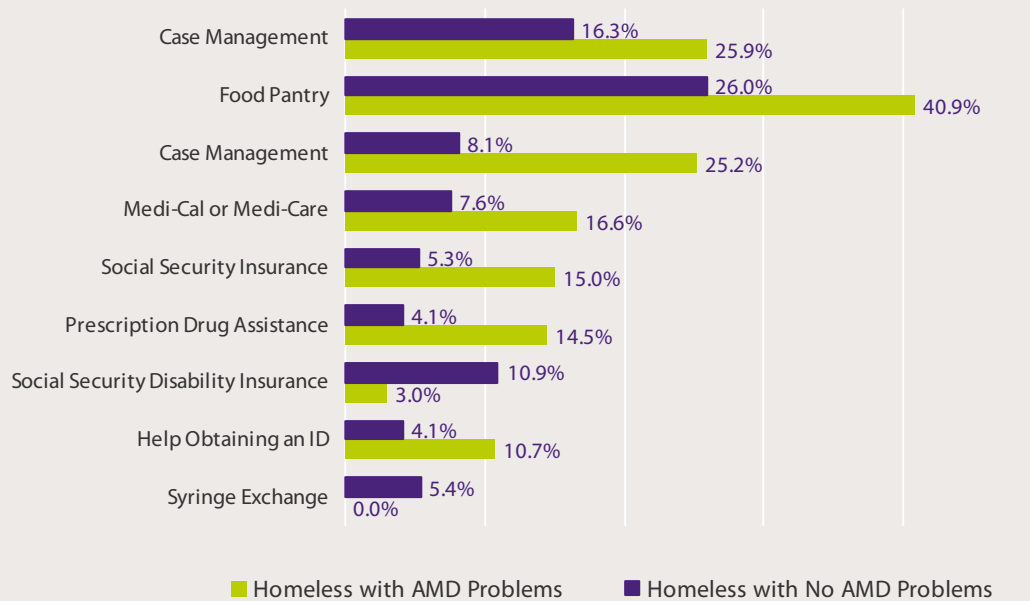
2009 Respondents Experiencing Mental Health and Substance Use Issues



- **Demographics.** Findings do not reveal any statistically significant differences in participants' race or ethnicity and gender between homeless respondents with and without ADM issues. The majority of participants with ADM challenges are **White/Caucasian** (47.4 percent), **Hispanic/Latino** (27.5 percent), and **Black/African American** (10 percent) with the majority identifying as **males** (68.8 percent).
- **Nighttime Residence.** A greater proportion of participants with ADM problems reported staying in **transitional housing** (12.4 percent), **temporarily with friends and family** (6.4 percent), **single room occupancy** (4.8 percent), **abandoned buildings** (3.6 percent), **public facilities** (1.6 percent), and **treatment programs** (1.2 percent) compared to those without ADM issues.

Who are the Homeless with Alcohol, Drug or Mental Health (ADM) Issues?

- **Most Used Homeless Services by Homeless with AMD Problems and Those Without AMD Issues.**



- **Receipt of Government Assistance.** More survey participants with ADM problems reported using government assistance services and programs (54.7 percent) compared to respondents with no reported ADM problems (36.4 percent).
- **Need for Medical Services.** A larger portion of participants with ADM problems (49.2 percent) have *needed medical care since becoming homeless and not been able to receive it* compared to respondents with no reported ADM problems (31.5 percent).
- **Health Coverage.** Results indicate that more participants with ADM problems (32.2 percent) have health coverage compared to those respondents with no ADM problems (16.9 percent).
- **Medical Conditions.** *Hepatitis C* (11.9 percent) and *breathing problems/emphysema* (18.6) are more commonly reported medical conditions among participants with ADM problems than those without ADM.

¹Hunger and Homelessness Survey: A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities, A 23-City Survey. December 2007.

²All comparisons are statistically significant at p=.05 or better, unless otherwise stated.

Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews were conducted with homeless service providers to learn more about the needs and characteristics of Monterey County's homeless populations. The interviewees were selected by the 2009 Homeless Census and Survey Planning Committee and included providers serving diverse communities in different areas of the county. The semi-structured interview lasted approximately 30 minutes and consisted of open-ended questions related to strengths and gaps in the existing system of services for homeless individuals and families, barriers to access, populations affected by homelessness, and anticipated increases in the homeless population. The interview also asked respondents to identify specific areas where homeless people gather in preparation for the point-in-time count.

What is the Existing System of Services for Homeless Individuals and Families?

When asked to characterize the existing system of services available for homeless individuals and families in Monterey County, interview participants expressed varying opinions. Some of the interview participants agreed that Monterey County offered a wide range of homeless services including food banks, legal assistance, prison outreach, mobile outreach, and free health and dental services. In addition to a network of community based organizations and public agencies, participants noted that churches were also an important part of the service system. Aside from the need for permanent supportive housing, one participant commented, *"It's almost a complete system."*

Another participant thought that the system of homeless services varied between the three areas of Monterey County. She summarized the system as being *"strained in the Salinas area, somewhat disorganized on the Peninsula/Monterey, and nonexistent in South County."* Others also agreed that South County, which primarily includes the cities of Gonzalez, Soledad, Greenfield, and King City, lacked homeless services in general.

Strengths

More than half of the respondents highlighted strong collaboration between agencies as one of the strengths of the existing system of services. For example, homeless service providers are currently involved in the planning process for revitalizing the Soledad Street/Chinatown neighborhood and ensuring that homeless services are part of the plan. According to respondents, the Coalition of Homeless Service Providers, a group of non-profit and public organizations working to address the issues of homelessness in Monterey County, allows for such collaboration and networking to occur.

One interviewee identified the role of the District Homeless Student Liaisons and the County Homeless Student Liaison in providing essential staff development and training that strengthens the overall system.

Who Participated in the Key Informant Interviews?

- + MCHOME Program, Interim, Inc., Marina
- + I-HELP & Mobile Outreach Service Team (MOST), Marina
- + Dorothy's Place, Salinas
- + Monterey Peninsula Salvation Army, Seaside
- + Chief of Police, Greenfield
- + Salinas Elementary School District, Salinas
- + Veteran Transition Center, Marina

Based at one of the 13 school districts in the area, the District Homeless Student Liaisons work with schools, community organizations, and public agencies to ensure that homeless children and their families are connected to the services they need. An important aspect of their work is training teachers and other school staff on the issues of homelessness and increasing awareness of the signs of homelessness among children. According to one interviewee, at least one Homeless Liaison has begun to conduct training for county social service eligibility workers, program managers, and supervisors to ensure that staff recognize signs of homelessness among their clients and provide immediate referrals and information. In regards to this collaborative effort, she stated, *"We're finally starting to work with community agencies as a team."*

Project Homeless Connect, a one-day event that brings together homeless services under one roof, was mentioned by three interviewees as a successful component of the existing system of services in the county. Participants lauded *Project Homeless Connect* as a community effort, supported by city officials, that allows for individuals and families affected by homelessness to access a multitude of health and social services at a single place and address their needs immediately.

Lastly, a few participants recognized the extensive volunteer network of community members and groups as one of the strengths of the existing system of services for homeless families and individuals. One interviewee commented on the range of services provided by volunteers including food distribution, outreach to farm workers, and outreach to homeless veterans.

Limitations

Long wait lists for substance use treatment was identified by two interviewees as a weakness in the existing system of homeless services. One participant thought that the system is not well equipped to respond to the needs of individuals affected by substance use. The provider specified the need for immediate access to substance use treatment, stating, *"When somebody is ready for treatment, we should be able to take them in smoothly, and not have a 3-6 month wait."*

One provider commented on the capacity of the current system to address the needs of families affected by homelessness. In general, there is a lack of emergency shelters specifically for homeless families. While some women's shelters may serve single women with children, they do not have space for couples with children. The current system, explained the provider, *"split(s) up the family and the man has to go somewhere else. The system doesn't keep families together."* Another interviewee spoke about the lack of shelters for single men with children, commenting, *"There's nothing for men, which is sad because there's a lot of single dads out there with kids...One of the biggest needs is there's nothing for dads."*

When asked to identify limitations in the current system, two providers spoke about how individuals and families affected by homelessness do not receive sufficient information about the resources and services available, as well as information about their legal rights. While the county offers a number of homeless services,

What are the strengths and limitations of the existing system?

Strengths

- + Strong collaboration between agencies.
- + Role of the Coalition of Homeless Service Providers.
- + Role of District Homeless Student Liaisons and the County Homeless Student Liaison.
- + Project Homeless Connect
- + Extensive volunteer network of community members.

Limitations

- + Wait lists for substance use treatment services.
- + Limited availability of emergency shelters for homeless families.
- + Lack of shelters and facilities for single fathers.
- + Insufficient information distributed to homeless individuals and families about the resources and services available.

one provider thought that *“people don’t know how to get to them.”* Citing the fear often felt by homeless parents that their children will be taken away, another interviewee stated, *“I don’t think it [the current system] works well at all in that first of all, homeless people overall don’t know what their rights are.”*

Gaps in Services

In addition to describing the strengths and limitations in the existing system of services, respondents were asked to identify the gaps within the current system of services for homeless individuals and families. The gaps included the following:

Lack of affordable housing. Several key informants emphasized the lack of affordable housing in Monterey County. One interview participant commented, *“Even once we get them into services, its difficult after that to be able to place people [in permanent housing] so they end up becoming homeless because there’s no affordable housing.”* Other interviewees suggested that the county provide a range of types of housing including housing specifically for people dealing with mental illness and/or substance use issues (“wet housing”); transitional housing for women and families; and permanent supportive housing.

Lack of emergency shelters. More than half of the interview participants raised the need for more emergency shelters for men and women. Interviewees also highlighted a particular need for family shelters which are non-existent in the current system. Additionally, one provider suggested that hotel vouchers might be necessary and helpful as shelters reach their capacity, stating, *“We do not have enough shelter at all to meet the numbers of homeless people.”*

Outreach services. Providers suggested the need for more outreach services overall especially in South County; one provider suggested more outreach services in the Del Monte neighborhoods. Another interviewee raised the lack of 24-hour crisis outreach as a gap in service. In regards to crisis outreach, one interviewee commented that often, the first point of contact are police, and that most are not trained to deal with an individual who is homeless and has a mental illness or substance use issues. He commented, *“The funding and ability for social work and mental health to do outreach – as those resources are cut back and strained – it goes to the police, and we’re called to do something we really aren’t trained to do.”*

Emergency shelter for transgendered individuals. The need for emergency shelter for transgendered homeless individuals was identified as a gap in service. Describing the lack of safety and the risk of harassment that transgendered individuals face in the existing shelter system, one provider stated, *“We need more funding and political will and an agency that’s willing to deal with the issue.”*

Transportation. Transportation was identified as a need especially in South County. One participant explained, *“If they’re homeless in Greenfield and there’s a homeless shelter in Salinas, how do they get there?”*

Recovery services for women. One interviewee noted the lack of services for women in recovery. Another participant thought that homeless services for women with dual-diagnosis (with mental illness) are especially needed.

Interview participants identified additional gaps in service in the current homeless services system including: need for more food distribution or meal sites specifically for families; need for more substance use rehabilitation centers; need for health care services for those without Medi-Cal; and need for employment opportunities (e.g., day labor program for homeless individuals seeking work) or job training programs.

Addressing Gaps in Services

Interview participants shared several ideas for addressing the gaps in services for homeless individuals and families in Monterey County including increased funding for homeless services in general; expanded services and outreach in South County, especially for families and undocumented persons; and development of housing. While recognizing the potentially high cost of building new housing, one provider specified that the county move towards a Housing First model while another provider suggested that the county develop permanent supportive housing.

Some participants suggested that intensive case management might address the gaps in services especially for persons with dual-diagnosis. Providers also suggested that wraparound services are necessary to ensure that persons who are recently released from jail or discharged from hospitals avoid homelessness. Collaboration with law enforcements and hospitals, interview participants noted, is key.

Lastly, one interviewee recommended that a comprehensive needs assessment of the homeless population in the county be conducted.

What are the Unmet Needs?

Key informants were asked to identify specific regional areas or groups of homeless people in Monterey County whose needs are not being well met. Interview participants specified families, individuals with mental illness, and undocumented individuals, including migrant workers, as being underserved by the current system.

Homeless Families

Families with children are a hidden group among the general homeless population. One interviewee explained that worry and fear keeps homeless families hidden and prevents them from accessing the services they need. She stated, *“Overall, homeless families are hiding the fact that they’re homeless or a family in transition because they don’t want to advertise it and they’re concerned about the welfare of themselves and their children.”* She continued to explain that parents fear that their children will be taken away because they are homeless.

Lastly, as mentioned previously, respondents noted that the shelter system in Monterey County does not have the capacity

How should gaps in the existing service system for homeless be addressed?

- + Increase funding for homeless services.
- + Expand outreach in South County.
- + Implement a Housing First model to develop housing for the homeless.
- + Develop more permanent supportive housing.
- + Increase case management services provided.
- + Implement wraparound service delivery model.
- + Increase collaboration with law enforcement.
- + Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the needs of the homeless population.

Who are the homeless with the most unmet needs?

- + Homeless families.
- + Homeless individuals with mental illness.
- + Migrant farm workers and undocumented individuals.
- + South County

to serve families. For example, according to interview participants, existing shelters in the county lack space for couples with children, single men with children, and even families with teenage boys facing homelessness. An interview participant stated,

“Men and women are devastated because they don’t want to be separated from their children. If there’s a male over age 14, they can’t stay [with the mother] in the women’s shelter. So families with teenage boys, there’s nowhere for them to go. We don’t have anything for families.”

As such, one interviewee observed that many homeless families are living in garages, motels, trailers (parked in the east side of Salinas, the Peninsula, and the Marina and Seaside), or “doubling-up” in living rooms.

Homeless Persons with Mental Illness

One key informant commented on the challenges of meeting the needs of homeless persons with mental illness. He observed that homeless persons with mental illness are resistant to services or might not recognize the need for services. He stated, *“Here the issue is not one of the capacity [of the system], it’s if they want it [services].”*

Migrant Farm Workers & Undocumented Individuals

Several interview participants agreed that the homeless Latino population including migrant farm workers and undocumented individuals continue to have unmet needs. Migrant workers who gather in South County from November through April seeking seasonal agricultural work, for instance, often end up living in substandard housing situations such as in garages or in crowded apartments. Because of their undocumented status, one interviewee explained, *“They are very limited to what kinds of services they can access.”*

Undocumented individuals, in general, would not be eligible to receive a number of services in the county including mental health services. Commenting on the barriers to addressing the needs of the population, one provider stated,

“We can’t serve them in our program because the county has constraints around serving [the] undocumented... We’ve done outreach [to the Latino population], but if people have needs and are undocumented then we can’t do anything.”

South County

As mentioned previously, several interviewees identified South County as a specific region in Monterey County whose homeless population is underserved. One participant commented, *“There’s not a lot available in South County... In the smaller towns, you don’t have access to services so that makes it very difficult.”* Another interviewee conveyed a need for outreach in the area, stating,

“There’s no shelters or anything there [South County] and not a whole lot of outreach happening down there... Having more of a regular presence in South County might be helpful... From our perspective, if we could expand, have a regular presence, it might be helpful.”

Additionally, one participant thought that homelessness will increase in the area due to pending foreclosures, claiming, *"About 20% of our homes in South County are in or about to go in foreclosure."*

What are the Changes in the Homeless Population?

Interviewees expressed varying opinions when asked to give their impressions on how the homeless population in Monterey County has changed over the past two years. Some participants thought that the population has not changed in terms of age, race/ethnicity, and gender. Other interviewees, on the other hand, thought that there has been a marked increase in the population in general, but especially among families affected by homelessness. Some participants described the growing number of families seeking food assistance and rental assistance as indicators that the number of homeless families is increasing in Monterey County. One interviewee ascertained that many of these families are the working poor. Participants gave additional reasons for what they observe as a growing homeless population in the county including the return of veterans from current conflicts abroad; job losses among agricultural workers; and migration of homeless persons from other parts of the state to a warmer region.

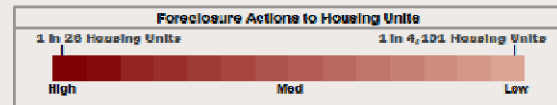
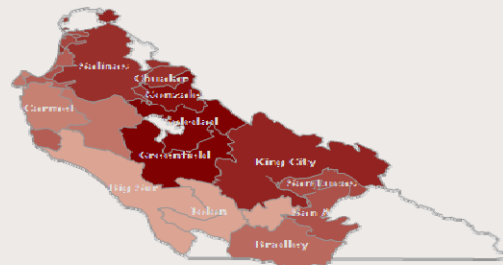
Impact of Current Economic Climate

Key informants were asked what impact they thought the current economic climate – including foreclosures and rising unemployment – would have on the county’s homeless population. Overall, interviewees agreed that Monterey County would see an increase in the number of persons affected by homelessness. Providers thought that there would be more families living in motels/hotels; more individuals living in garages or “couch-surfing”; and more people seeking substance use services. One interviewee summarized the effects of the economic downturn, stating, *“[It is] devastating. I don’t think we’re really seeing the true picture of what’s going on. I just know all of our numbers are increasing.”*

What are the foreclosures rates in Monterey County?

To understand the current and future homelessness trends in Monterey County, it is imperative to look at the foreclosure crisis. Monterey County is 18 among California’s 58 counties in number of foreclosures.* Moreover, foreclosure rates in Monterey County have increased by 56 percent in the month of February 2009 compared to 2008.* The majority of foreclosures in Monterey County are taking place in working class neighborhoods and in the less expensive neighborhoods of the region.* The following is a brief overview of the current foreclosure climate in Monterey County.

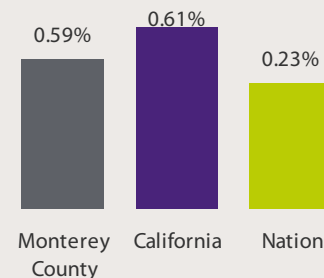
- **Foreclosure rate.** There is an estimated 5,278 foreclosed homes in Monterey County.* The map below illustrates the areas in Monterey County most impacted by foreclosures per housing units.*



- **Geographical Comparison.** As the exhibit below illustrates, the foreclosure rates in Monterey County surpass the national foreclosure rates and are nearly the same as the state average.*

Geographical Comparison

Foreclosure Rates in Monterey County, California and the USA



* Monterey County Foreclosure Up 56% KSBW News. March 13, 2008.

* RIPPLE OF FORECLOSURES BECOMING A RIPTIDE: In the end, they can have major impact on the county. Monterey County Herald. July 9, 2007

*savemefromforeclosure.com

*Source of map, geographical comparison graph and other data: Monterey County, CA Real Estate Trends. Realty Trac. www.realtytrac.com

As mentioned previously, providers anticipate that the number of homeless families will continue to grow due to housing foreclosures and rising unemployment. One interviewee surmised that many working families are at risk of becoming homeless, as the houses they are renting are foreclosed. Another interviewee added, *"We'll be seeing a lot more people who are working but who just can't get by."*

Conversely, one provider thought that most homeowners who lose their homes due to foreclosure would be able to afford to rent in the current housing market. She stated, *"...I don't think all these foreclosures mean that all these people are going to be homeless now."* In regards to rising unemployment, one provider explained that unemployment benefits might delay the actual impact on the county's homeless population. He stated, however, *"When unemployment benefits run out, I think we might see a boost in the amount of homeless people."*

Future and Changing Needs

As the impact of the current economic climate on the county's homeless population unfolds, it is important to consider how the needs of the population might change. Most of the interview participants agreed that the basic needs of the population would remain the same – food, shelter, and income/employment. Food distribution sites would need to be expanded as well as shelters for men, women, and families. Some providers also anticipated the need for more health care services and substance use services including residential treatment programs. A growing population of homeless families, some interviewees noted, would require social support services that address the specific needs of families such as childcare, after-school programs, and vision and dental care for children.

Interviewees also suggested that a growing homeless population would require more resource centers or drop-in centers where people can receive information about services and referrals. Additionally, outreach services would be an important part of ensuring that individuals and families affected by homelessness access the services they need.

Affordable housing would be especially important, particularly housing with supportive services. One interview participant also suggested that housing programs that are willing to consider a tenant with poor credit history or prior evictions would be helpful.

Finally, one provider thought that inter-agency collaborations would be particularly important to effectively meet the needs of the current and future homeless population in Monterey County. He elaborated,

"It's important to have all the agencies all working together on this. It really is a lot of different levels of services that homeless people need between housing, health care, employment. The more we can work with each other, the better."




Conclusion

Conclusion

Findings from the 2009 Homeless Census reveal an increase in the homeless population in Monterey County from 1,402 in 2007 to 2,407 in 2009. The increases in the number of homeless individuals and families identified can be attributed to several factors including improvements in the methodology implemented, a more collaborative approach to the census planning that included a greater number of service providers, detailed identification of areas where the homeless gather, and an emphasis on regions that might have received less coverage in previous years such as the north and south regions of the county. Furthermore, the 2009 Homeless Census provided a more comprehensive view of homelessness through the inclusion of supplemental data from the county jail, county hospitals, permanent supportive housing, and residential and rehabilitation facilities, and data from the Monterey County Office of Education.

Homeless Survey results suggest that the characteristics of the homeless population in Monterey County have remained relatively stable since 2007. Slight differences emerged in participants' employment status, government benefits received, locations where participants stay at night, the age of the homeless population, and the number of participants who needed medical care but were not able to receive it. Additionally, survey findings indicate that a greater number of the sampled population do not have health coverage. Findings also discussed in further detail homeless subpopulations of interest that included *homeless veterans*, *homeless who live in hotels and motels*, *incarcerated homeless*, *the chronically homeless*, and *homeless with alcohol, drug, and substance use issues*.

Lastly, findings from the key informant interviews provide a comprehensive view of the service system. Overall, respondents discussed several strengths and limitations of the existing services for the homeless. The four primary identified populations with the most unmet need included *homeless families*, *homeless individuals with mental illness*, *migrant farm workers and undocumented individuals*, and the *homeless in South County*. Additionally, interviewed providers shared that the current economic climate would have a negative impact on the currently homeless and they anticipated an increase in the number of homeless individual and families, and an increased need for necessities such as food, shelter, and clothing.



Appendix A:

2009 Homeless Survey



Appendix B:

2009 Homeless Survey Databook

The data book that follows provides results from the survey conducted with homeless individuals in Monterey County. The tables present findings from the 388 surveys conducted.

Exhibit 1: Neighborhood or City (n=388)		
Neighborhood/City*	Frequency (#)	Percent (%)
Salinas	187	48.2%
Seaside	80	20.6%
Monterey	56	14.4%
Marina	41	10.6%
Monterey County Jail	17	4.4%
Pacific Grove	6	1.5%

* One respondent left question unanswered.

Exhibit 2: Racial/Ethnic Background (n=388)		
Race/Ethnicity*	Frequency (#)	Percent (%)
White/ Caucasian	178	46.1%
Hispanic/Latino	112	29%
Black/African American	39	10.1%
Multi Ethnic	21	5.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	13	3.4%
Other	13	3.4%
Pacific Islander	7	1.8%

* One respondent left question unanswered

* One respondent refused to answer question

Exhibit 3: Gender Expression (n=388)		
Gender *	Frequency (#)	Percent (%)
Male	275	72.4%
Female	102	26.8%
Transgender	3	0.8%

*Eight respondents left question unanswered

Exhibit 4: Ages in ten years* (n=388)

Age	Frequency (#)	Percent (%)
Less than 18-20	19	5%
21-30	60	15.8%
31-40	67	17.7%
41-50	109	28.8%
51-60	103	27.2%
61+	21	5.5%

*Minimum age reported among participants was 17years; maximum age reported was 88. The average age reported was 43 years.

Exhibit 5: Education (n=388)

Level of education*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Graduated high school/GED	108	29%
Some high school	106	28.5%
Some college/two year college/trade school	89	23.9%
Grade school or less	47	12.6%
Completed four year college	15	4%
Graduate level or professional degree	7	1.9%

*Sixteen respondents left question unanswered

Exhibit 6: Military Service (n=388)

Did you serve in the military, the National Guard or the Reserves?*	Frequency (#)	Percent (%)
No	318	84.1%
Yes	60	15.9%

* Ten respondents left question unanswered

Exhibit 7: Living Alone (n=388)

Do you live alone without family, partner or friends?*	Frequency (#)	Percent (%)
Yes	280	72.5%
No	106	27.5%

* Two respondents left question unanswered.

Exhibit 8: Individuals Living with Respondents (n=104)

Do you live with....*	Frequency (#)*	Percent (%)
Spouse or partner	44	42.3%
Child/children	31	29.8%
Parent or legal guardian	4	3.8%
Other family members	8	7.7%
Friends	28	26.9%
Other*	8	7.7%

*Four respondents left question unanswered and not all respondents were asked question due to the skip pattern in the survey

* Total does not add up to 104 as respondents' selected more than one answer to this question.

*Roommates

Exhibit 9: Number of children 18 or Older Living with Respondents (n=29)

Children 18 or over*	Frequency (#)	Percent (%)
One	6	20.7%
Two	4	13.8%
Three	2	6.9%
Four	1	3.4%
Five	-	-
Six +	-	-
None	3	.8%

* Not all survey respondents answered question due to the skip pattern of the survey

Exhibit 10: Number of Respondent's Children in Foster Care (n=8)

Children in foster care*	Frequency (#)	Percent (%)
One	1	12.5%
Two	3	37.5%
Three	-	-
Four	-	-
Five	-	-
Six +	-	-
None	4	50.0%

*Not all respondents were asked question due to the skip pattern of the survey

Exhibit 11: Number of Children under 18 Living with Respondents (n=19)

Children under 18*	Frequency (#)	Percent (%)
One	5	26.3%
Two	4	21.0%
Three	3	15.8%
Four	-	-
Five	-	-
Six+	-	-
None	2	10.5%

** Five respondents left question unanswered*

**Not all respondents were asked question due to the skip pattern of the survey*

Exhibit 12: Children under 18 Attending School (n=20)

Are they in school?*	Frequency (#)	Percent (%)
Yes	12	52.2%
No	8	34.8%

**Not all respondents were asked question due to the skip pattern of the survey*

Exhibit 13: Location Where Respondents Stay at Night (n=388)

Location*	Frequency (#)	Percent (%)
Emergency shelter	110	28.6%
Outdoors/Streets/parks	71	18.5%
Automobile/van/camper	46	12%
Transitional housing	33	8.6%
Encampment	32	8.3%
Temporarily with friends or family	23	6.0%
Motel/hotel	19	4.9%
Single room occupancy (SR)	12	3.1%
Abandoned building	12	3.1%
Other*	9	2.3%
Public facilities (train station, bus depot, transit center, etc)	5	1.3%
Unconverted garage/attic/basement	4	1.0%
A place in a house not normally used for sleeping (kitchen, living room, etc)	4	1.0%
Treatment program	3	0.8%
Board and care	1	0.3%

* Four respondents left question unanswered

* Other responses reported were Dorothy's Place, evicted apartment, motor boat, and all over

Exhibit 14: First Time Being Homeless (n=388)

Is this the first time you've been homeless?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
No	233	60.8%
Yes	150	39.2%

*Four respondents left question unanswered and one respondent refused to answer question

Exhibit 15: Number of Times Homeless in the Past 12 Months (n=228)

In the past twelve months, how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
One time	74	32.5%
Two times	32	14%
Three times	23	10.1%
Four times	15	6.6%
Five Times	9	3.9%
Six times	3	1.3%
More than six times	72	31.6%

**Five respondents left question unanswered*

** Not all respondents were asked this question due to the skip pattern of the survey*

Exhibit 16: Number of Times Homeless in the Past 3 Years (n=227)

In the last 3 years, how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
One time	34	15%
Two times	52	22.9%
Three times	26	11.5%
Four times	30	13.2%
Five Times	3	1.3%
Six times	7	3.1%
More than six times	75	33%

**Six respondents left question unanswered and one respondent refused to answer question*

** Not all respondents were asked this question due to the skip pattern of the survey*

Exhibit 17: Length of Homelessness Since Living in Permanent Housing (n=388)

How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
More than three years	110	29.1%
One to two years	49	13%
Eight to thirty days	31	8.2%
Three months	23	6.1%
Two to three years	23	6.1%
Two months	20	5.3%
Eight months	20	5.3%
Seven days or less	18	4.8%
Four months	18	4.8%
Six months	12	3.2%
Nine months	12	3.2%
Twelve months	12	3.2%
Five months	9	2.4%
Seven months	9	2.4%
Ten months	6	1.6%
Eleven months	6	1.6%

** Ten respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 18: Living Situation Before Homelessness (n=388)

Immediately before you became homeless this time, were you....	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Renting a home or apartment	147	38.9%
Living with relatives	63	16.7%
Living in a home owned by you or your partner	45	11.9%
Staying with friends	40	10.3%
In jail or prison	33	8.7%
Other	25	6.6%
In a treatment program	11	2.9
In a hospital	8	2.1%
Living in subsidized housing(e.g., section 8)	6	1.5%
In foster care	-	-

**Eleven respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 19: Event that Led to Homelessness (n=388)

Event *	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Lost Job	123	32.6%
Alcohol or drug use	57	15.1%
Landlord sold/stopped renting or reused property	26	6.9%
Incarceration	26	6.9%
Mental health issues	24	6.4%
Argument/family or friend asked you to leave	23	6.1%
Physical illness or medical problem	15	4%
Family/Domestic Violence	14	3.7%
Divorce or separated	12	3.2%
Landlord raised rent	11	2.9%
Lost job	4	1.1%
Foreclosure	3	.8%
Interest rate went up	3	.8%
Other	2	.5%

Hospitalization/Treatment program	2	.5%
Aging out of foster care	2	.5%
Hurricane Katrina	1	.3%
Other natural disaster/fire/flood	1	.3%
Discrimination	1	.3%
Other	27	7.2%

**Eleven respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 20: Situation Preventing Respondents from Obtaining Permanent Housing (n=388)

Situation*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
No job/ no income	200	53.2%
Can't afford rent	194	51.6%
No money for moving costs (security deposit, first and /or last month rent)	111	29.5%
No transportation	64	17%
Criminal record	53	14.1%
Bad credit	51	13.6%
No housing availability	38	10.1%
Other	32	8.5%
Eviction record	20	5.3%
Don't want to	12	3.2%
Discrimination	11	2.9%

**Twelve respondents skipped question*

Exhibit 21: Location Respondents Lived at the Time they Became Homeless (n=388)

Location*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Monterey County	293	77.5%
Other county in California	55	14.6%
Out of State	30	7.9%

**Ten respondents skipped question*

Exhibit 22: Time Lived in Location (n=388)

How long have you lived there before becoming homeless?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Seven days or less	25	6.8%
Eight to thirty days	10	2.7%
One to three months	27	7.3%
Four to six months	25	6.8%
Seven to eleven months	39	10.6%
One to two years	53	14.4%
Three to five years	58	15.8%
Six to ten years	37	10.1%
More than ten years	94	25.5%

* Twenty respondents left question unanswered

Exhibit 23: City Where Respondents Sleep (n=388)

City*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Salinas	201	53.7%
Monterey	75	20.1%
Seaside	39	10.4%
Marina	24	6.4%
Move around a lot	24	6.4%
Other*	11	2.9%

*Fourteen respondents left question unanswered

*Other cities reported by survey participants were Carmel, King City, Greenfield, Sand City, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa

Exhibit 24: Primary Reason for Coming to Monterey County (n=75)

Reason*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
My family and /or friends are here	20	26.7%
For a job/ Seeking work	13	17.3%
I visited and decided to stay	12	16%
I was born or grew up here	9	12%
I was traveling and got stranded	8	10.7%
To access homeless services	7	9.3%
I am just passing through	7	9.3%
Weather/Climate	6	8%
I was forced out of my previous community	3	4%
I was paroled here or released from jail	3	4%
Other	3	3.9%
I was released from a hospital or medical facility in this area	1	1.3%

**319 respondents left question unanswered or were not asked the due to the skip pattern of the survey*

Exhibit 25: Services Currently Using (n=388)

Services*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Free meals	228	62.5%
Free phones/showers	147	40.3%
Emergency shelter	142	38.9%
Food pantry	131	35.9%
Shelter day services	126	34.5%
Free health services	84	23%
Free bus passes	80	21.9%
Case management	71	19.5%
Transitional housing	53	14.5%
Mental health services	50	13.7%
Alcohol/Drug counseling/ treatment	49	13.4%
Prescription assistance	40	11%

Education	39	10.7%
Help obtaining identification	31	8.5%
Not using any services	28	7.7%
Job training	23	6.3%
Legal assistance	22	6.0%
Other	15	4.1%
Syringe exchange	13	3.6%
HIV prevention/care services	12	3.3%

** Twenty three respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 26: Government Assistance Currently Receiving (n=388)

Types of government assistance	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
I am currently not receiving any of these services	196	51.7%
Food stamps	89	23.5%
Medi-cal/MediCare	51	13.5%
General assistance	50	13.2%
SSI	44	11.6%
Social Security	31	8.2%
Veteran's benefits	19	5.0%
Other government assistance (state disability benefits, workers compensation, unemployment, etc)	13	3.4%
WIC	11	2.9%
Military disability benefits	10	2.6%
Cash Aid/Cal Works	6	1.6%

** Nine respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 27: Reasons for Not Receiving Government Assistance (n=194)

If you are not receiving government assistance, why not?	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Don't think I am eligible	60	30.9%
Never applied	45	23.2%
Have no ID	41	20.6%
No permanent address	39	20.1%
No transportation	32	16.5%
Other	24	12.4%
Benefits were cut off	19	9.8%
Turned down	17	8.8%
Will apply soon	16	8.2%
Immigration issues	13	6.7%
Don't need government assistance	11	5.7%
Paper work too difficult	9	4.6%
I have applied for one or more of these services, and I am currently waiting for approval	8	4.1%
Don't know where to go	8	4.1%
I am afraid my children will be taken away from me	-	-

**194 respondents left question unanswered or were not asked question due to the skip pattern of the survey*

Exhibit 28: Total Income from Government Benefits (n=388)

Income	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Zero	199	55.7%
\$1-\$100	18	5.0%
\$101-\$221	38	10.6%
\$222-\$300	9	2.5%
\$301-\$400	7	2%
\$401-\$500	6	1.7%
\$501-\$600	12	3.4%
\$601-\$700	3	.8%

\$701-\$800	5	1.4%
\$801-\$900	18	5%
\$901-\$1000	29	8.1%
Over \$1000	13	3.6%

** Thirty one respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 29: Currently Employed (n=388)		
Are you currently employed?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
No, unemployed	349	91.4%
Yes- Part-time	24	6.3%
Yes-Full-time	9	2.4%

** Six respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 30: Situation Preventing Employment (n=388)		
What is keeping you from getting employment?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
No jobs available	95	27.5%
No transportation	90	26%
Need training	86	24.9%
Need education	78	20.1%
Need clothing	62	16.0%
Criminal record	62	16.0%
Health problems	60	15.5%
Alcohol/Drug use	60	15.5%
No permanent address	59	15.2%
Disabled	57	14.7%
No phone	53	13.7%
I'm not looking for work	42	10.8%
No tools for trade	38	9.8%

No photo identification	38	11%
Other	35	10.1%
No shower facilities	32	9.2%
Don't want to work	23	9.6%
No work permit (no social security #)	22	6.4%
Retired	16	4.6%
No child care	10	2.9%
Spouse/ partner doesn't want me to work	4	1.2%

* Forty two respondents left question unanswered or were not asked question due to the skip pattern of the survey

Exhibit 31: Time Unemployed (n=388)		
How long have you been unemployed?	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
6 months or less	81	23.9%
6 months to 1 year	58	17.1%
1 year or longer	200	59%

* Forty nine respondents left question unanswered or were not asked question due to the skip pattern of the survey

Exhibit 32: Other Sources of Income (n=388)		
Other sources of income*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
None	140	39%
Family/friends	105	29.2%
Recycling	78	21.7%
Panhandling/asking for money on the streets	62	17.3%
Selling other found items	28	7.8%
Other	18	5%
Sell drugs	17	4.7%
Sex work	13	3.4%
Pension	8	2.2%
Child support	8	2.2%%
Selling blood/plasma	5	1.4%

* Twenty nine respondents left question unanswered

Exhibit 33: Total Income from Non-Government Sources (n=388)

Income	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Zero	153	42.1%
\$1-\$100	92	25.3%
\$101-\$221	32	8.8%
\$222-\$300	15	4.1%
\$301-\$400	9	2.5%
\$401-\$500	8	2.2%
\$501-\$600	13	3.6%
\$601-\$700	3	.8%
\$701-\$800	4	1.1%
\$801-\$900	8	2.2%
\$901-\$1000	9	2.5%
Over \$1000	17	4.7%

**Twenty five respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 34: Need of Medical Care (n=388)

Since you became homeless this time, have you needed medical care and been unable to receive it?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Yes	209	56.8%
No	159	43.2%

**Twenty respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 35: Location of Medical Care (n=388)

Where do you receive your medical care?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Hospital emergency room	127	34.8%
Dorothy's Clinic	42	11.5%
Public health clinic	29	7.9%
Natividad	29	7.9%
Veterans Affairs Hospital/ Clinic	26	7.1%

Don't ever go	26	7.1%
Free Clinic/Community Clinic	20	5.5%
Private Doctor	15	4.1%
Clinical van	15	4.1%
Other	15	4.1%
Clinical office	12	3.3%
Urgent care clinic	9	2.5%

**Twenty three respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 36: Utilization of Emergency Room Within the Last 12 Months (n=388)

How many times in the last 12 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Zero	155	45.7%
One	66	19.5%
Two	45	13.3%
Three	29	8.6%
Four	17	5.0%
Five	6	1.8%
Six	7	2.1%
Seven	1	.3%
Eight	2	.6%
Ten	8	2.4%
Twelve	1	.3%
Thirteen	1	.3%
Twenty	1	.3%

**Forty six respondents left question unanswered and one respondent refused to answer question*

Exhibit 37: Experiences with Health Issues, Violence and Substance Abuse (n=388)

Are you currently experiencing any of the following*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Depression	145	57.8%
Mental illness	88	25.9%
Post traumatic stress disorder	69	20.1%
Drug use	61	17.8%
Breathing problems/Emphysema	54	15.8%
Alcohol abuse	52	15.3%
Diabetes	37	10.9%
Street violence	35	10.3%
Hepatitis C	31	9.1%
Developmental Disability	20	6.0%
Domestic/partner violence or abuse	15	4.5%

**Participants were able to provide multiple responses, therefore percent does not equal 100.*

Exhibit 48: Utilization of Mental Health Services (n=388)

Do you receive mental health services?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
No	305	80.7%
Yes	73	19.3%

**Ten respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 39: Trouble Accessing Mental Health Services (n=388)

Have you had trouble accessing mental health services?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
No	313	84.1%
Yes	51	13.7%

**Sixteen respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 40: Hospitalization Due to Emotional Problems (n=388)

Have you been hospitalized for emotional problems in the last 12 months?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
No	334	89.1%
Yes	41	10.9%

**Thirteen respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 41: Current Need of Medical Services (n=388)*

Are you currently in need of...	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
Dental care/ oral health	223	59.5%
Eye care	187	50%
Medical care	153	40.5%
Substance abuse treatment	67	17.9%

**Thirteen respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 42: Health Coverage (n=388)

Do you have health coverage?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
No	269	72.5%
Yes	102	27.5%

** Seventeen respondents skipped question*

** Respondents reported having Medi-cal (51.6%), Medicare (6.5%), Medi-Cal and Medicare (12.9%), VA (14.5%), MIA (8.1%), COBRA (1.6%) and private (4.8%)*

Exhibit 43: Foster Care (n=388)

Where you ever in foster care?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
No	319	87.9%
Yes	44	12.1%

** Twenty five respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 44: Number of Nights in Jail/Prison During the Last 12 Months (n=388)*

Minimum number of nights	Maximum number of nights	Mean
Zero	730	41

** Fifty eight respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 45: Currently on Probation or Parole (n=388)

Are you currently on probation or parole?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
No	274	74.3%
Yes	95	25.7%

**Nineteen respondents left question unanswered*

Exhibit 46: On Probation or Parole When Most Recently Homeless (n=388)

Were you on parole or probation at the time you most recently became homeless?*	Frequencies (#)	Percent (%)
No	200	70.9%
Yes	82	29.1%

**Twenty eight respondents left question unanswered*



Appendix C:

2009 Homeless Census Tally Sheets

Dispatch #:

Cell #:

Monterey County Homeless Census Unsheltered Count January 28, 2009

Street tally sheet for MAP # _____ Area: _____

Team Captain: _____ Phone number: _____
 Team member: _____ Phone number: _____
 Team member: _____ Phone number: _____

INDIVIDUALS ONLY						
Single Adult Men (18 or older)	Single Adult Women (18 or older)	Single Adult Transgender (18 or older)	Adults of unknown gender	Single Male Youth (under 18)	Single Female Youth (under 18)	Youth of unknown gender
Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:

FAMILY UNITS ONLY				
Family units*	Adult Men (18 or older)	Adult Women (18 or older)	Adults of unknown gender	Children or Youth (under 18)
Family Unit 1				
Family Unit 2				
Family Unit 3				
Family Unit 4				
Family Unit 5				
Family Unit 6				
Family Unit 7				
Family Unit 8				

**If more than 8 family units, please use back of page*

When the number of people is UNKNOWN, tally the # of VEHICLES or ENCAMPMENTS here	
# of cars with sleeping occupants	
# of vans or RVs with electrical or water connections	
# of encampments with people	

Here is a list of some of the places homeless people may be found: Alleys; Benches; Bus stops; Bushes; Cars/trucks; City parks; Doorways; Hand-built structures (lean-to, tent, etc.); Parking garages; Under roadways or bridges; Walking around

What are the three most common places you found homeless men?

What are the three most common places you found homeless women?

What are the three most common places you found homeless youth under 18?

Do you have any stories to share about people you encountered?

ADDITIONAL FAMILY UNITS (continued from front page)				
Family units	# of Adult Men (18 or older)	# of Adult Women (18 or older)	# of Youth (under 18)	# of persons of unknown age/gender
Family Unit 9				
Family Unit 10				
Family Unit 11				
Family Unit 12				
Family Unit 13				
Family Unit 14				
Family Unit 15				

**Monterey County Homeless Census
Sheltered Count – January 27, 2009**

Name of shelter	Name of person filling out form	Phone number	Date

Shelter type: (check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential/rehabilitation facility
	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Supportive Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

1. HOW MANY BEDS DOES YOUR FACILITY CURRENTLY HAVE?

Type of Bed	Total # of beds for single males	Total # of beds for single females	Total # of beds not designated by sex	Total # of beds for families
Year-round				
Seasonal				
TOTAL				

1a. How many of these beds were new in the past year (Jan 08 – Jan 09)?

for single males: _____ # for single females: _____ # not designated by sex _____ # for families: _____

1b. How many beds do you have under development (fully funded but not yet serving homeless persons)?

for single males: _____ # for single females: _____ # not designated by sex _____ # for families: _____

2. HOW MANY PEOPLE DID YOU SERVE ON THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 27, 2009?

Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families		
Single adult males	Single adult females	Single adult trans-gender	Single male youth (under 18)	Single female youth (under 18)	Adult males	Adult females	Children or youth (under 18)
Total Single Individuals:					Total persons in families:		

Homeless subpopulations*	Male	Female	Transgender	TOTAL
1. Chronically homeless				
2. Severely Mentally Ill				
3. Chronic Substance Abuse				
4. Veterans				
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS				
6. Victims of domestic violence				
7. Youth (under 18)				
TOTAL				

*Please see definitions on back of form

3. How many turnaways (i.e., people you could not shelter) did you have on the night of January 27?

single males: _____ # single females: _____ # single transgender: _____ # families: _____

4. How many hotel/motel vouchers did you distribute for the night of January 27?

for individuals: _____ # for families: _____

Please follow the link sent to your email to enter your count by Friday, January 30, 2009.
Call Maricela Piña or Alison Hamburg at 415-522-5400 with any questions or if you prefer to fax your count.

Definitions – Homeless Subpopulations

1. **Chronically homeless:** a chronically homeless person is defined as an “unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.”
 - Chronically homeless people are people living in emergency shelter only, not people in transitional housing programs.
 - HUD defines an episode of homeless as “a separate, distinct, and sustained stay on the streets and/or in an emergency homeless shelter.”
 - HUD’s definition of chronic homelessness does not include families.
 - According to HUD, to be identified as chronically homeless an individual must have a disabling condition that is defined as a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions. A disabling condition limits an individual’s ability to work or perform one or more activities of daily living.

HUD definitions of disabling conditions:

- **Physical disability:** a physical impairment which is (a) expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, (b) substantially impedes an individual’s ability to live independently, and (c) of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.
 - **Developmental disability:** a severe, chronic disability that is attributed to a mental or physical impairment (or combination of physical and mental impairments) that occurs before 22 years of age and limits the capacity for independent living and economic self-sufficiency.
 - **HIV/AIDS:** if the client has been diagnosed with AIDS or has tested positive for HIV
 - **Severely mentally ill** (see #2)
 - **Chronic substance abuse** (see #3)
2. **Severely mentally ill:** a severely mentally ill individual is defined as someone with a mental health problem that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impedes their ability to live independently. A mental health problem may include serious depression, serious anxiety, hallucinations, violent behavior or thoughts of suicide.
 3. **Chronic substance abuse:** an individual with chronic substance abuse is defined as someone with an alcohol or drug use problem that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impedes their ability to live independently.
 4. **Veterans:** persons with veteran status
 5. **Persons with HIV/AIDS:** persons who have been diagnosed with HIV or AIDS
 6. **Victims of domestic violence:** persons who have ever been victims of domestic violence
 7. **Youth:** persons under age 18



Appendix D:

2009 Homeless Shelters and Facilities

**2009 Homeless Census-
Participating Shelters**

Shelter Name	Shelter Type
Bridge House	Residential/Rehabilitation
Community Human Services: Safe Place Crisis Resolution Home	Emergency
East Lake Street	Transitional
Interim: Acacia House	Permanent Supportive
Interim: California Street	Permanent Supportive
Interim: Casa de Paloma	Permanent Supportive
Interim: Lupine Gardens	Permanent Supportive
Interim: MCHOME Program	Emergency
Interim: Sandy Shores	Permanent Supportive
Interim: Shelter Cove	Transitional
Interim: Soledad House	Permanent Supportive
John XXIII: Casa de Paz	Permanent Supportive
John XXIII: Casa Esperanza	Transitional
John XXIII: Safe Shelter	Permanent Supportive
Manzanita House	Residential/Rehabilitation
New Start Recovery Home for Women	Transitional
Pajaro Rescue Mission	Emergency
Pajaro Rescue Mission: Crisis Teen Challenge	Transitional
Pajaro Rescue Mission: Hospitality	Transitional
Shelter Outreach Plus Home Bound	Transitional
Shelter Outreach Plus: Hamilton House	Emergency
Shelter Outreach Plus: Men in Transition	Transitional
Shelter Outreach Plus: Natividad Site	Emergency
SOP: I-Help Peninsula	Emergency
SOP: I-Help Salinas	Emergency
Sun Street Centers Men's Residential	Residential/Rehabilitation
Sun Street Centers: Seven Suns	Transitional
Sun Street: Pueblo del Mar	Transitional
The Salvation Army: Casa de las Palmas	Transitional
The Salvation Army: Family Assistance Residence	Transitional
Veteran's Transition Center: Coming Home	Transitional
Victory Mission	Emergency
Women Alive	Emergency
YWCA Lawson Safe House	Domestic Violence
Total number of participating shelters: 34	

Appendix E:

Annual Homeless Estimation

Three numbers are used to calculate the annual estimation:

- A = the total point-in-time count of homeless persons (*from sheltered and unsheltered counts*)
- B = the number of currently homeless persons who became homeless within the last seven days (*from homeless survey*)
- C = the proportion of currently homeless persons who have experienced a previous homeless episode within the past 12 months (*from homeless survey*)

The annualization formula developed by the Corporation for Supportive Housing²⁷ is as follows:

- **Annual Estimation = A + [(B*51²⁸)*(1-C)]**

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ Fifty-one is the remaining number of weeks in the year.