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Acknowledgements

The considerable talents and efforts of many individuals helped to assure the success of this endeavor. The Monterey County Coalition of Homeless Services Providers (CHSP) would like to thank the many service providers who assisted in the administration of surveys, facilitated the process of homeless peer enumeration by recruiting census workers, and opened the doors of their facilities to host training sessions, deploy census workers, or distribute surveys. CHSP would also like to thank the many community volunteers, who volunteered their time on enumeration day. Special thanks to Glorietta Rowland and Nicole Jackson from the Coalition, Elliott Robinson, Margarita Zarraga and Deborah Bird from DSES, and Maria Dias from the United Way for their assistance in media coverage and implementation of the project. Finally, CHSP would like to thank the homeless census and survey workers, as well as the survey respondents, whose efforts are reflected throughout the findings of this report.

Additionally, this project would not have been possible without the Coalition member agencies staff, and the AmeriCorps VISTA members, who formed a significant portion of the volunteers needed for the project’s success.

Coalition Member Agencies

Children’s Services, Inc.
Community Human Services
Food Bank for Monterey County
Franciscan Workers
Housing Advocacy Council of Monterey County
Housing Authority of the County of Monterey Interim, Inc.
John XXIII AIDS Ministry
Salvation Army Monterey Peninsula
Shelter Outreach Plus
Sun Street Centers
Veteran’s Transition Center of Monterey County

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### Training Centers, Deployment Sites, and Survey Distribution Centers

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<tr>
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**Project Purpose and Goals**

In 2001, the United States government adopted a national goal to move toward ending chronic homelessness in ten years. Furthermore, the U.S. Congress required that state and municipal governments receiving federal funds under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act must conduct a biennial, regular point-in-time count of their homeless populations. For these reasons, and most importantly, because of the Monterey County Coalition of Homeless Services Providers’ desire for more accurate and useful data, the County and its municipal governments undertook this homeless census and survey.

The 2007 Monterey County Coalition of Homeless Services Providers identified several important project goals:

- To increase public awareness of homeless issues and generate support for constructive solutions
- To improve the ability of policy makers and service providers to plan and implement services that meet the needs of the homeless
- To preserve current federal funding for homeless services and to enhance the ability to raise new funds

The results of this research will assist service providers, policy makers, funding sources, and local, state, and federal governments in better understanding and planning for the needs of the homeless population by examining current statistics in various geographical contexts. It is hoped that the 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey will help policy makers and service providers more effectively develop services and programs to serve the county’s homeless population.

The data presented in this report provide an updated view of the homeless population in Monterey County. The census and survey data will help the Coalition of Homeless Services Providers to further understand likely causes and contributing factors of homelessness, and thereby, develop the best possible strategies to address remedies and mitigating efforts.

**Operational Definition**

As a basis for this study, the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness was used:

1. *An individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, and*

2. *An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:*
   
   a. *A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill); or*

---

b. An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

c. A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

This definition does not allow for those marginally housed, “doubled-up” or “couch surfing” (more specifically, those who “float” from location to location). The Monterey County Coalition of Homeless Services Providers may also want to discuss new or revised strategies to gather more data in future studies on various homeless sub-groups. In particular:

- People inhabiting structures unfit for human occupation
- Youth populations
- Elderly populations
- Migrant workers

Additionally, other studies have shown the prevalence of homeless persons living on private property. This is an area that definitely needs to be addressed in future homeless enumeration efforts.
Executive Summary

Methodology

Two strategies were used to collect the data for this study: a point-in-time count and a series of independent homeless peer interviews. This methodology is recommended by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and has been successfully implemented in several counties across California, including Los Angeles, Mendocino, San Bernardino, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties, and in the HUD case study of the city of Atlanta, as well as Fulton and DeKalb counties in Georgia. At the core of this research methodology is the commitment that homeless persons are to be integrated into the research by their participation on census and survey data collection teams, as they possess first-hand knowledge of the places where homeless individuals are likely to be found. It is believed that a homeless census would not be successful without the assistance of these individuals. Previous homeless enumeration efforts in other communities have proven the reliability and integrity of this approach and our research teams included not only trained homeless workers, but volunteer service providers as well.

The first component of the project, a peer-oriented, point-in-time count of street and sheltered homeless, was accomplished by canvassing all 110 census tracts throughout Monterey County early in the morning of January 24th. Data gathered by ASR for the shelter count involved the reporting of occupancies from shelters and institutions – emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, permanent supportive housing programs, hotels and motels that accept vouchers, rehabilitation facilities, hospitals, and jails. These occupancies were reported the night before the census began. It should be noted that in 2007, HUD does not define people in rehabilitation facilities, hospital and jails as homeless for the point-in-time count, therefore these numbers are not included in census totals, but will be reported separately.

The second component of the project consisted of comprehensive one-on-one interviews conducted by trained homeless workers and service providers. A total of 403 homeless Monterey County residents were interviewed from early to late February 2007. All of the research activities relied heavily on homeless residents and service providers in the data collection phase. The results of the survey were then used to create a descriptive profile of the County’s homeless population. It should be noted that like other homeless surveys, the respondent sample was not truly random, since there is insufficient data about the target population to develop a truly random sampling methodology.
The Number of Homeless Persons in Monterey County

The 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey counted 893 homeless people on streets within the 110 tracts, and counted an additional 509 homeless people in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and domestic violence shelters. Rehabilitation facilities reported having 76 homeless people, while numbers for County jails and hospitals were unavailable. The final result of the 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey, and the SuperNOFA reportable estimate is 1,402 persons, which excludes the rehabilitation, jails, and hospital figures.

The 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey yielded data regarding the frequency and length of homeless episodes, which was used to calculate an annual estimate of the number of people who experience homelessness in a year. This formula produced an annual estimate of 3,766 persons who were homeless some time during 2007. Based on the 2007 population estimates from the State of California Department of Finance, this annual estimate of homelessness represents approximately 0.86% of Monterey County’s total population of 438,668 people.²

² State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050.
A Profile of Homelessness

Of the 1,402 homeless people identified in the 2007 point-in-time count, 36% were in shelter facilities and 64% were unsheltered. This highlights the importance of combined street-based and shelter-based enumerations, versus only shelter-centered enumeration efforts.

- Approximately 22% of the total homeless population was living in vehicles (cars, campers, vans, etc.).
- Demographically, the population is diverse: the majority of homeless survey respondents were Hispanic/Latino (38%), while 37% were Caucasian, 13% were African American, 5% were American Indian or Alaskan Native, 3% were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 5% identified with other or multiple racial or ethnic groups. The two largest age groups were 41-50 years old (32%) and 31-40 years old (24%).

According to the State of California Department of Finance population estimates, Latinos comprise 52% of the total population of Monterey County, and Caucasians comprise 35% of the total population. Therefore, Caucasians (35%) and Black/African Americans (4%) are over-represented in the survey population as compared to the general population of Monterey County, while Hispanics/Latinos are under-represented in comparison.

Figure 1: Respondents by Ethnicity (Top 3 ethnicities)

Numbers for Monterey Homeless Survey: Hispanic/Latino=152, White/Caucasian=147, Black/African American=52.

Numbers for Monterey General Population: Hispanic/Latino=229,698, White/Caucasian=151,579, Black/African American=18,269.


In the 2007 Monterey County Homeless Survey approximately 71% of homeless respondents were male, and 29% were female. Overall, the survey population is comparable with population found in the Census and Shelter Count.
To provide a current profile of homelessness, there were 403 homeless people interviewed throughout Monterey County from early to late February 2007. Survey response analysis suggests the following profile of a typical homeless person:

- A male with a median age of 43 years old
- Homeless for one year or more
- Usually sleeps outdoors or in an emergency shelter
- Living in Monterey County at the time they became homeless
- Cites the loss of a job or unemployment, or alcohol or drug use as the primary causes of homelessness
- Unemployed at the time of the survey
- Equally likely to go to a hospital emergency room or the free/community clinic when in need of medical attention
A profile of the chronically homeless was obtained from the data gathered from the homeless survey. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines a chronically homeless person as:

*An unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been:*

1. Continually homeless for one year or more; or
2. Has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness within the past 3 years.

It should be noted that “a disabling condition” includes physical, mental and developmental disabilities, as well as alcoholism, drug addiction, depression, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), HIV/AIDS, or a chronic health condition. Of the 403 homeless survey respondents, approximately 32% (128 respondents) can be considered chronically homeless. This finding was high in comparison to the common estimate that 10% of the homeless population is considered to be chronically homeless. However, our survey also found that 55% of the homeless respondents had a self-reported disabling condition. Please note that depression alone did not qualify the respondent as disabled. Given the fact that a disabling condition is a principal criterion for being considered chronically homeless, the high percentage of respondents with disabling conditions would increase the number of people who could be considered chronically homeless in Monterey County.

**The Daily Condition of Homeless Persons – Survey Results**

**Frequency of Homelessness**
- Nearly 62% of homeless survey respondents indicated they had been homeless only once within the past 12 months.
- Almost 19% of homeless survey respondents had been homeless six or more times in the past 3 years.

**Length of Homelessness**
- Approximately 52% percent of all respondents had been homeless for one year or more.
- Almost 25% of respondents indicated they had been homeless for more than three years.

**Usual Sleeping Arrangements**
- Nineteen percent (19%) of survey respondents indicated their usual nighttime sleeping arrangement was outdoors.
- Over 41% indicated they usually spent the night in transitional housing, or emergency or other types of shelters.
- Seven percent (7%) of the total stayed in a car, van, or camper.

---

• Approximately 17% said their usual sleeping arrangements were in a garage, backyard storage structure, or a place other than the outdoors not meant to be used as shelter for human beings.

• Nearly 3% slept in a hotel or motel room.

• An additional 3% slept in an abandoned building.

Unemployment

• Approximately 79% of the homeless were unemployed at the time of the survey.

• The two leading causes of unemployment were a lack of transportation (31%) and not having a permanent address (30%).

Access of Government Assistance

• Over 54% of survey respondents indicated they received no government assistance through General Assistance, Food Stamps, WIC, SSI/SSDI, CalWorks, Medi-Cal/Medi-Care, Social Security or Veteran’s Benefits.

• The most common benefit that was accessed by respondents was Food Stamps.

• Of those respondents not receiving government assistance, the most common reason they were not receiving assistance was they did not think they were eligible (23%).

Children and Families

• Nearly 7% of all survey respondents reported living with their children, while an additional 1% indicated they were living with their spouse and children.

• Almost 34% of respondents had children.

• Approximately 4% of respondents indicated they had children in foster care.

• More than 19% of respondents lived with other homeless family or friends.

Domestic Violence

• Approximately 15% of female respondents reported they were currently experiencing domestic violence.

• Approximately 6% of all respondents indicated they were currently experiencing domestic violence.

Disabling Conditions

• Overall, approximately 55% of survey respondents indicated they were experiencing a disabling condition. For the purpose of this report, a disabling condition was identified as at least one of the following self-defined disabilities: physical disability, developmental disability, mental illness, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, alcohol or drug use, HIV/AIDS, or chronic health problems. Depression was not included as a disabling condition.
• Of the 55% of survey respondents that were experiencing a disabling condition,
  o Twenty-one percent (21%) had one disability.
  o Almost 12% had two disabilities.
  o Nine percent (9%) had three disabilities.
  o Six percent (6%) had five or more disabilities.

• Of these same respondents with a disabling condition;
  o Twenty-eight percent (28%) indicated they were experiencing a physical disability.
  o Twenty-four percent (24%) of respondents reported they were experiencing alcohol abuse, while 29% indicated they were experiencing drug use.
  o Twenty-two percent (22%) of respondents were experiencing mental illness,
  o 16% were experiencing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).
The Primary Reasons for Becoming Homeless

Overall, survey respondents most frequently cited loss of job or unemployment as the primary event or condition that led to their current episode of homelessness; this cause was named by approximately 31% of respondents. It should be noted that this is a subjective self-analysis and we have no way of knowing which condition preceded the other. Other common causes of homelessness were alcohol or drug use (24%), mental health issues (5%), or divorce or separation (5%). Over 6% of respondents indicated there were other primary reasons for their homelessness that were not listed on the survey.

Figure 3: Primary Reasons for Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lost job (unemployment)</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol or drug use</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health issues</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced or separated</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illness or medical problem</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarceration</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlord raised rent</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family/domestic violence</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument/family or friend asked to leave</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlord sold/stopped renting</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalization/treatment program</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aging out of foster care</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Katrina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Summary

The 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey revealed a diverse population with many different needs. The homeless survey showed that the typical homeless person was living in Monterey County at the time they became homeless, had been homeless for one year or more, and almost half received some form of government assistance (most notably, Food Stamps). Over 35% of the homeless found on the street were identified as male, and 6% of the homeless on the street were in families. The gender of 57% of those found on the street could not be determined.

The point-in-time street and shelter census identified 1,402 homeless people in Monterey County, with nearly 34% of people found living in vehicles and encampments. This count, however, should be considered conservative since it is well known that even with the most thorough methodology, many homeless individuals cannot be found.

As indicated above, nearly 24% of survey respondents reported that the primary cause of their homelessness was due to alcohol or drug use. Further, approximately 34% of all homeless respondents have were experiencing substance abuse issues. Other key causes of homelessness included economic factors such as job loss or unemployment. Approximately 79% of homeless respondents were unemployed.

This report provides a snapshot of homelessness in Monterey County, including insights into the causes and conditions of local homeless people. It is hoped that this report will contribute to Monterey County’s efforts to end homelessness.
Census Methodology

The census methodology had two components, a street count and a shelter and institution count. The street count results were combined with the shelter and institution count to produce a single point-in-time count of the Monterey County homeless. A more detailed discussion of these components follows.

Street Count Methodology

A primary goal of the 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey was to generate quantitative data regarding the number of County residents who were homeless at a given point in time, as well as an estimate of the number of County residents who experience homelessness annually. A critical component of the census methodology was the recruitment, training, and deployment of homeless individuals, whose intimate knowledge of the street was considered critical to effective outreach. This group of people possessed first-hand knowledge of places homeless individuals were likely to be found. It is believed that a homeless census would not be successful without the assistance of these individuals. Previous homeless enumeration efforts in other communities have proven the value of homeless participation in producing a reliable and accurate count.

Approximately 108 homeless workers and service provider volunteers conducted the street count on the morning of January 24, 2007. Homeless workers referred by local service providers were paid $20.00 for completing a two hour training session the week prior to the census, and $10.00 per hour for participating in census activities. Census teams were provided with clipboards and Geographical Information System (GIS) census tract maps of the areas to which they were assigned, pencils, and a recap of the census training documents. Homeless workers who provided their own transportation were reimbursed for their gas mileage.

On census day, all 110 census tracts were enumerated. No direct contact with research subjects was made during the census enumeration. To avoid potential duplication of unsheltered and sheltered homeless, it was imperative to enumerate in a narrow timeframe when sheltered and unsheltered homeless do not co-mingle. For this particular census, the early morning hours before shelters opened and released their occupants from the previous night was chosen to avoid potential duplication. Visual-only enumeration strategies were employed. All streets, roads, and highways of the selected tracts were traveled by foot or car, and subjects were counted and tallied according to these observed categories:

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<th>Family Members</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
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<td>Adult Male</td>
<td>Adult Male</td>
<td>Vehicles (cars, vans, RV's, campers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Female</td>
<td>Adult Female</td>
<td>Encampments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth (under age 18)</td>
<td>Youth (under age 18)</td>
<td>People in parks reported by park ranger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined gender/age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teams were deployed from three sites on Wednesday, January 24th. Homeless workers gathered at the sites at 5:00 AM for area assignments, supplies, and a brief training review. Workers returned to their deployment sites prior to 9:00 AM. Upon their return, teams turned in their census tally forms and were debriefed by the deployment captains. Observational comments and the integrity of the enumeration effort were reviewed and assessed.

Due to the diversity of the homeless population in Monterey County, it was imperative to use special outreach strategies to obtain an accurate count of those on the street. For example, because homeless youth do not typically congregate during the early morning hours of the census count, it was important to assemble teams of youth to count their homeless peers during the hours they can be found on the street. Three youth teams were assembled, and they travelled in the late afternoon from Big Sur to the Peninsula, counting the number of homeless youth. Two other special teams were assembled to canvass the Ft. Ord and Del Monte forest area, places in which homeless are known to inhabit. Finally, a team of currently homeless “car dwellers” were employed to count the number of homeless living in cars, vans, and RV’s. This team covered the greater Salinas and Monterey Peninsula areas (including Castroville) during the early morning and late night hours, looking for parked vehicles with known occupants. It should be noted that a youth team and a “car dweller” team could not be assembled to search the Salinas Valley despite efforts to recruit them. However, all of these teams were familiar with the locations of known homeless populations in Monterey County, and they were an invaluable resource for this project.

**Shelter and Institution Count**

The homeless occupancy of emergency shelters, transitional shelters, hotel/motel voucher programs, hospitals, residential rehabilitation facilities, and jails were collected for the night prior to the census. While HUD does not include the people in hospitals, residential rehabilitation facilities, and jails in the reportable numbers for the point-in-time count, they are included in this report because they are important supplemental information for the community and service providers.

**Data Collection**

The shelter count was conducted using a list of all known shelter operators in Monterey County as provided by the Coalition of Homeless Services Providers. Shelter facilities reported their occupancies for the night prior to the census to Applied Survey Research. Shelters and programs reported people in households with dependent children as families. Organizations also reported single individuals who used a hotel or motel voucher the night before the census.

**Shelter Types**

Many different types of shelters and institutions participated in the 2007 Monterey Homeless Census. Among them were:

- Emergency shelters
- Transitional housing programs
Homeless Census Challenges and Assumptions

Challenges

There are many challenges in any homeless enumeration, especially when implemented in a community as diverse as Monterey County. While homeless populations are usually concentrated around downtown emergency shelters and homeless service facilities, homeless individuals and families can also be found in suburbs, commercial districts, and outlying county areas that are not easily accessible by enumerators. Homeless populations include numerous subsets such as:

- Chronically homeless persons who have difficulty accessing social and health services
- Persons living in vehicles who relocate every few days
- Persons who have children and stay “under the radar” because of the difficulty of having a family on the street and around the general homeless population
- Homeless youth, who tend to keep themselves less visible than homeless adults
- Immigrants and other subpopulations who live in overcrowded shared residences or rental units above safe occupancy levels, and
- Homeless people who sleep in unfit structures

Census Undercount

In this non-intrusive, point-in-time, visual homeless enumeration, it should be noted that the methods employed, while HUD approved and academically sound, have some inherent biases and shortcomings. Even with the assistance of dedicated homeless service providers and currently or previously homeless census enumerators, the methodology cannot guarantee 100% accuracy. Many factors may have contributed to missed opportunities, for example:

- For the employed homeless, there is frequently a pre-dawn movement to get to jobs. These individuals may not have been identified as being homeless
- Homeless individuals often occupy abandoned buildings and other structures unfit for human habitation. The resources for the 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey project could not cover an inspection of all such structures
- Homeless youth tend to “couch surf” from one location to another, making their identification difficult
- Likewise, homeless families with children will more likely seek opportunities to “double-up” and “triple-up” in housing with family or friends, rather than sleep on the street, in vehicles, or makeshift shelters, thus making their identification difficult
• It can be difficult to identify homeless persons who may be sleeping in vans, cars, or recreational vehicles

Based on the reasons listed above, the homeless census methodology was conservative, and therefore most likely resulted in an undercount of homeless without citizenship, some of the working homeless, families, and street youth. This conservative approach was necessary to preserve the integrity of the data collected. Although the census was most likely an undercount of the homeless population, the methodology employed, coupled with the homeless survey data, was the most comprehensive approach available.

Annual Estimation

A point-in-time estimate of homelessness does not reflect the number of persons who experience homelessness throughout the year. With data from the census and survey, an estimate of the number of persons experiencing homelessness can be made. Using the data from the 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey, ASR used the annualization formula detailed by the Corporation for Supportive Housing⁴ to calculate an annual estimate of the number of homeless people in Monterey County over the course of a year. The calculations used to project an annual estimate of homelessness are based on two very basic assumptions:

1. The information gathered in the homeless survey is indicative of responses that would have been given at any other time during the year and is reasonably representative of the general diversity of the study area’s homeless population.

2. The point-in-time census count is reasonably indicative of a count that would have been obtained at any other time during the year.

Service providers have supported these assumptions by indicating that the demand for services has stayed relatively consistent over time. Additionally, the gross number of homeless accessing services apparently does not fluctuate to a great degree, although the proportion of sheltered versus unsheltered homeless does vary with the seasons.

Estimates of the number of people who experience homelessness in a given year are important for planning purposes and for federal HUD reporting requirements. Because many homeless experiences are relatively short-term (less than a year), it is important to account for this phenomenon when determining the annual demand for homeless services.

Given the size of the survey sample (403), the statistical reliability of the projections, the undercount inherent in any homeless census, as well as the use of a HUD-approved turnover rate calculation, the Coalition of Homeless Services Providers and Applied Survey Research has determined that this methodology was the most complete and accurate of all available approaches.

Homeless Census Findings

To accurately enumerate the County’s homeless population, a point-in-time census was conducted of:

1. Unsheltered homeless people, including those found on streets, in vehicles, in makeshift shelters (such as tents), and encampments;

2. Sheltered homeless people occupying emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, domestic violence shelters, and using hotel/motel vouchers and;

3. A count of those occupying short-stay institutions such as hospitals, residential rehabilitation facilities, and jails (although HUD does not include these people in the point-in-time count.)

Number of Unsheltered Homeless People

The point-in-time street count was conducted on Wednesday, January 24, 2007 from approximately 5:00 am to 9:00 am. Census enumerators canvassed all 110 U.S. census tracts in Monterey County. All shelters and institutions in the County reported their occupancy for the night prior to the census.

There were 413 persons visually enumerated (including those reported by park rangers), 131 people in 87 cars, 176 people in 154 vans or RVs, and 173 people in 72 encampments counted within the 110 enumerated tracts during the point-in-time street census. In addition, 511 persons were counted in the point-in-time shelter and institutional census. The total of the projected street count and final shelter count is 1,402 homeless persons. For the purposes of the street count portion, a family was defined as a single person or a couple with at least one child under the age of 18.

Figure 4: Number of Unsheltered Homeless People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homeless Individuals</th>
<th>Individual Male</th>
<th>Individual Female</th>
<th>Individual Undetermined Gender</th>
<th>Individual Youth</th>
<th>Sub total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>318</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homeless Families</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Youth</th>
<th>Sub total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Family Units</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homeless Individuals in Vehicles, Encampments or Parks</th>
<th># of People in Cars</th>
<th># of People in Vans/RVs</th>
<th># of People in Encampments</th>
<th># of People reported by Park Rangers</th>
<th>Sub total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>131</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total of All Unsheltered Individuals and Families</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Undetermined Gender</th>
<th>Youth</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>320</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: “Total Unknown Gender” includes those whose gender or age could not be determined, as well as people living in vehicles, encampments, or parks.

During the course of the street count, enumerators counted cars, vans, RV’s, and other types of vehicles with what appeared to be sleeping occupants. Enumerators also counted actively occupied homeless encampments. There have been few, if any, studies on typical sizes of homeless encampments. The definition of an encampment for the purposes of this study was one or more makeshift structures for living, including (but not limited to) tents, tarps, cardboard, or crates actively being occupied by homeless persons. Out of concern for the privacy of the homeless community and the safety of the enumerators, census workers were instructed not to approach vehicles or to enter encampment areas. Instead, when they could not clearly count the number of occupants, enumerators were asked to just note on their census tally sheet how many vehicles or encampments they discovered.

During the 2007 street census enumerators counted 131 people in 87 cars, 176 people in 154 vans or RV’s and 173 people in 72 encampments. To calculate the number of homeless persons in those cars, vans/RV’s, and encampments, empirical data from the 2007 Monterey County Survey was used to generate a multiplier. This was done by asking survey respondents who reported staying in cars, vans, RV’s, or encampments how many people typically stayed there, producing an average number of people for each of these sleeping locations. The multiplier for cars was 1.5, for vans/RV’s it was 1.14, and for encampments it was 2.4. These multipliers were applied to every car, van/RV, or encampment identified, resulting in the numbers shown in the previous table.

The graph below illustrates the distribution of the demographics from the street count:

**Figure 5: Total of All Unsheltered People, by Gender, Adult or Youth, and Family Status**

![Graph showing the distribution of demographics from the street count](image-url)

Note: Totals do not equal 100%, due to differences in categories.
Approximately 36% of all unsheltered homeless were individuals whose gender could be identified as male, and nearly 6% were individuals whose gender could be identified as female. Due to the limits of observation, over 58% of those individuals counted were identified as undetermined gender (this includes those sleeping in cars, vans/RV’s, encampments and reported by rangers). One percent (1%) of unsheltered individuals were youth, and 1% of the unsheltered population were people in families. However, based on the factors described earlier, families and youth are likely to have been undercounted.

**Number of Sheltered Homeless People**

**Shelter Count Results**

The number of homeless persons occupying emergency shelters, transitional housing, domestic violence shelters, and institutional housing were enumerated in conjunction with the street count. While the number of people in rehabilitation facilities, hospitals and jails is also reported below, HUD does not include them in the point-in-time count. They are instead reported as important supplemental information.

A total of 509 people were counted in the point-in-time shelter census. The following tables are a breakdown of the point-in-time shelter count by gender and familial status.

**Figure 6:** Point-in-Time Sheltered Occupancy, by Gender and Individual or Family Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Homeless Individuals</th>
<th>Homeless Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single Male</td>
<td>Single Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 7:** Sheltered Census by Gender and Individual or Family Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Homeless Individuals</th>
<th>Homeless Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N=262</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.
The following tables further illustrate the results of the shelter count by the type of shelter facility. The numbers in the tables below are subsets of the 509 total sheltered homeless.

**Emergency Shelter Results**

As shown in the following table, a total of 210 people were housed in emergency shelters during the point-in-time enumeration. This figure also includes 4 individuals that used an emergency hotel/motel voucher. An overwhelming majority (84%) of those counted in emergency shelters were individuals, while approximately 16% were in families.

**Figure 8:** Number of Homeless Persons Counted in Reporting Emergency Shelters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homeless Individuals</th>
<th>Homeless Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Male</td>
<td>Male in Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Female</td>
<td>Female in Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Youth</td>
<td>Youth in Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub total</td>
<td>Sub total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 9:** Emergency Shelter Occupancy, by Gender and Individual or Family Status

![Graph showing occupancy by gender and status]

Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.
Transitional Housing Results

A total of 299 homeless persons were housed in transitional housing facilities. The majority of those counted in transitional housing facilities were in families (72%) as compared to individuals (28%). Males in families accounted for approximately 7% of the total transitional housing population, while females in families comprised nearly 20% of the transitional housing population. The greatest number of people reported in families was youth under 18 years old, making up 44% of the transitional housing population. Individual males accounted for 19% of those in transitional housing, while individual females made up 10% of the transitional housing population.

Figure 10: Number of Homeless Persons Counted in Reporting Transitional Shelters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Homeless Individuals</th>
<th>Homeless Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single Male</td>
<td>Single Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 11: Transitional Housing Occupancy, by Gender and Individual or Family Status in 2007

Note: Totals may not equal to 100% due to rounding.
Residential Rehabilitation Facilities Results

Individuals residing in residential rehabilitation facilities are reported separately here, though they do not fit HUD’s homeless definition. However, a total of 76 homeless persons were counted in residential rehabilitation facilities. Nearly 92% of those counted in residential rehabilitation facilities were individuals, and 8% of those counted were in families. Individual men represented the largest segment of the homeless rehabilitation population, accounting for 55% of those counted in this type of facility.

Figure 12: Number of Homeless Persons Counted in Residential Rehabilitation Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Homeless Individuals</th>
<th>Homeless Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single Male</td>
<td>Single Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hospital and Jail Results

There was no data available for homeless individuals living in County hospitals and jails.

Total of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homeless

The total number of homeless (unsheltered and sheltered) in Monterey County was 1,402. The following tables illustrate the total by setting (unsheltered versus type of shelter) and family status, by street versus shelter occupancy, and by demographic distribution.

Figure 13: Homeless Census Population Total by Setting and Family Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>People in Families</th>
<th>Total people</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsheltered</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In emergency shelter facilities and vouchers</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In transitional housing facilities</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1,149</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Totals</td>
<td>81.9%</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following graph illustrates the demographic distribution of all people identified during the shelter count as well as the unsheltered point-in-time count.

**Figure 14: Demographic Distribution of Homeless Street and Shelter Count Data**

The majority of homeless persons in Monterey County are males (59%). Nearly 23% of the homeless in Monterey County are female, while almost 19% were youth under the age of 18. Youth in families made up the majority of those homeless found in families, representing 19% of the total count, and 17% of the people in families count.

Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.
Regional Breakdowns

Overall Homeless Census Population Total by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>People in Families</th>
<th>People in cars/RV’s/Vans or encampments</th>
<th>Total people</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monterey Peninsula</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North County</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South County</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countywide Vouchers (non-specific location)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>662</strong></td>
<td><strong>243</strong></td>
<td><strong>497</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,402</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unsheltered Homeless Census Population Total by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>People in Families</th>
<th>People in cars/RV’s/Vans or encampments</th>
<th>Total people</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monterey Peninsula</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North County</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South County</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>390</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>496</strong></td>
<td><strong>893</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sheltered Homeless Census Population Total by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>People in Families</th>
<th>Total people</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monterey Peninsula</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North County</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countywide Vouchers (non-specific location)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>272</strong></td>
<td><strong>237</strong></td>
<td><strong>509</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1The 4 regions here are based upon the following Census County Divisions (CCDs): Salinas (Salinas, Toro); Monterey Peninsula (Monterey-Seaside, Carmel, Carmel Valley, Coastal); North County (Pajaro, Castroville); and South County (Gonzales, Soledad, Greenfield, King City, San Ardo).
**Annual Estimation**

More people experience homelessness annually than can be counted at any given point in time. In any year, people will cycle in and out of homelessness. For example, someone may be homeless between February and May, and another person may become homeless between October and December. Only counting the homeless person found in a December census could under-represent the experience of the homeless person in the February to May timeline. Based on the survey responses of the 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey, ASR used the annualization formula detailed by the Corporation for Supportive Housing\(^5\) to calculate an annual estimate of the number of homeless people in Monterey County over the course of a year. This approach is the HUD-approved method for calculating the annual estimate of homeless people based on the Point-in-Time count. The following is an explanation of the annualization calculation.

Three factors were used to determine the annual estimate:

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

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

For Monterey:  
\[ 1,402 + [(75.101*51)*(1 – 0.376263)] = 3765.719 \approx 3,766 \text{ people} \]

This annual estimate represents 0.86% of the study area’s general population. According to a 2002 study done by the National Coalition for the Homeless, approximately 3.5 million people, or about 1% of the U.S. general population, experience homelessness in a given year. This approach is the HUD-approved method for calculating the annual estimate of homeless people based on the PIT count.

**Figure 15: Countywide Annual Estimation**

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Survey Methodology

Planning and Implementation

The survey of homeless persons was conducted in order to yield qualitative data about the homeless community, which will be used to apply for McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act federal funding. Additionally, the qualitative data are important for homeless program development and planning. The survey elicited information such as gender, family status, military service, length and recurrence of homelessness, usual nighttime accommodations, causes of homelessness, and access to services through closed-ended and multiple response questions. The survey questions bring greater perspective to current issues of homelessness, and the provision and delivery of services both current and in the future. The survey also provides a benchmark with which to track changes in the living and economic conditions of the County’s homeless population for future homeless studies.

Homeless workers referred by local service providers who were trained by Applied Survey Research conducted the surveys. Training sessions led potential interviewers through a detailed and lengthy orientation that included project background information, and detailed instruction on respondent eligibility, interviewing protocol, prompting for detailed response, and confidentiality. Because of confidentiality and privacy issues, service providers typically conducted surveys administered in shelters. No self-administered surveys were accepted for methodological reasons.

Homeless workers were compensated at a rate of $5.00 per each completed survey. It was determined that survey data would be more easily collected if an incentive gift was offered to survey respondents in appreciation for their time and participation. A $5 pre-paid phone card was selected as an incentive to participate in the survey. These cards, which were easy to obtain and distribute, were thought to have wide appeal, and could be provided within the project budget.

Survey Sampling

Developing a truly random sample of homeless survey respondents is challenging. An important consideration is that there is not enough information about the population to develop a sampling strategy that effectively represents the target demographics and subpopulations’ diversity. Applied Survey Research considered a randomized “every third or fourth encounter” survey approach, but felt that it would be too challenging to administer with our preferred homeless peer interview methodology. Instead ASR selected a convenience sample approach.

Strategic attempts were made to reach individuals of various subset groups such as homeless youth, minority ethnic groups, military veterans, domestic violence victims, and migrant workers.
random sampling was not employed, the extent to which the survey respondents compare to, or differ from, the homeless population in general is unknown.

Trained homeless interviewers administered surveys to the “street” homeless. These workers were used as interviewers because they were familiar with the conditions and problems of homeless persons, and it was hoped that they would therefore be more likely to obtain responses to the survey questions from the homeless respondents. Interviewers were asked to inquire if the homeless person had already taken the survey, and if not, if they were willing to do so, knowing there was a “thank you” gift at the completion of the survey. Workers were also asked to remain unbiased at all times, make no assumptions or prompts, and ask all questions but allow respondents to skip any question they did not feel comfortable answering.

Surveys were also administrated in shelters and residential program facilities. Typically, trained program staff conducted those surveys. The same survey was used in both shelter and street environments. Approximately 59% of all valid surveys were completed by unsheltered homeless, and the remaining 41% were completed by the sheltered homeless. This tracks well to our actual census results of 63% unsheltered homeless and 37% sheltered homeless. Survey results were therefore not statistically weighted to generate final numbers.

Data Collection

Care was taken by interviewers to ensure that respondents felt comfortable regardless of the street or shelter location. During the interviews, respondents were encouraged to be candid in their responses and were informed that these responses would be framed as general findings, would be kept confidential, and would not be traceable to any one individual.

Overall, the interviewers experienced excellent cooperation from respondents. This was likely influenced by the fact that nearly all of the street interviewers had previously been, or are now, fellow members of the homeless community. Another reason for interview cooperation may have been the gift of the pre-paid phone card, which was given to respondents upon the completion of the interview.

Data Integrity

In order to avoid potential duplication of respondents, the survey requested respondents’ initials and date of birth, so that duplication could be avoided without compromising the respondents’ anonymity. Upon completion of the survey effort, an extensive verification process was conducted to eliminate potential duplicates. This process examined respondents’ date of birth, initials, gender, ethnicity, length of homelessness, and consistencies in patterns of responses to other questions on the survey. It was determined that none of the surveys were duplicates. Therefore, all of the 403 surveys conducted were valid.
Survey Challenges and Limitations

The 2007 homeless survey does not include an equal representation of all homeless experiences. However, based on a point-in-time estimate of approximately 1,402 homeless persons, the 403 valid surveys would represent a confidence interval of +/- 5% with a 95% confidence level for this population if the survey was random.

In an effort to survey homeless persons throughout Monterey County, surveys were collected in a non-random manner. The nature of the non-random survey collection tends to over-represent the street and sheltered homeless, resulting in under-representation of a potentially large population of homeless persons and families living in unfit or overcrowded housing. Survey results do, however, go further to inform the community about homelessness in the Monterey County.

In any survey research, there is always an opportunity for misrepresentation or bias. This is noted and acknowledged by HUD in their homeless street count guidelines. It is important to note that definitions were not given to respondents by the interviewer, therefore all survey results are based on self-defined definitions. Since there is no mechanism to separate truth from fiction in survey responses, it is important to make every effort to elicit the most truthful responses from interviewees. However, using a peer interviewing methodology is believed to allow the respondents to be more candid with their answers, and may help reduce the apprehension of revealing personal information.

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Homeless Survey Findings

The following section provides an overview of the findings generated from the 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey. The survey results are used to define the qualitative characteristics of the overall population. Approximately 403 surveys were administered between early to late February. Approximately 16% of these surveys were conducted in Spanish. Missing values have been intentionally omitted from the survey results, and all survey results display valid percentages only. Therefore, the total number of respondents for each question will not necessarily equal the total number of surveys. A copy of the survey instrument, as well as a complete list of survey questions and responses, can be found in the Appendices.

Demographics

In order to measure the diversity of homeless residents in Monterey County, respondents were asked to answer several demographic questions pertaining to their age, gender, ethnicity, and military service.

Age

Approximately 32% of survey respondents were between 41 and 50 years of age, with the second largest age segment being 31-40 years of age (24%). Approximately 23% were between the ages of 51 and 60, and 12% were between 22 and 30 years old.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 18 years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-21 years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-30 years</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40 years</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50 years</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60 years</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 60 years</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender

Among survey respondents, there were more males than females, accounting for nearly 71% of the total. The distribution of gender in the study areas is shown in the following figure, along with the 2007 Monterey Homeless Census results.
Ethnicity

Demographically, 38% of the homeless survey respondents identified their racial/ethnic group as Hispanic or Latino, while 37% identified themselves as Caucasian. Approximately 13% identified themselves as Black/African American, while almost 5% were American Indian/Alaskan Native. An additional 5% said they belonged to other or multiple racial or ethnic groups.

When compared to the 2007 Monterey County population estimates, Hispanic/Latinos and Asian/Pacific Islanders were under-represented in the survey population, while Caucasians, African Americans, American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and other/multi-ethnic were slightly over-represented in the survey population.
Family Status

Many respondents (43%) indicated they were living alone at the time of the survey. However, 7% were living with their child or children, 7% were living with their spouse or partner, and an additional 1% were living with their spouse or partner and child or children. Nineteen percent of respondents indicated they were living with a family member (other than a spouse or children) or a friend, and 20% of respondents indicated that they are living with “other” people. For this survey, the term “other” refers to people who are not friends or family members of the respondent. This was a large percentage of responses, and in part reflects the challenges of self-defining social relationships in a homeless context.

Figure 19: Who Respondents Live With

![Bar chart showing the percentage of respondents living alone, with spouse only, children only, spouse and child only, other family, and others, other, or other only.]

N=403

Among respondents who indicated that they were currently living with children under the age of 18, 49 respondents reported having 97 children.

Figure 20: Estimate of Number of Reported Children in 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Children</th>
<th># of Respondents</th>
<th>Total Children Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total children reported was calculated by multiplying the number of respondents by the number of children they reported (e.g. 17 respondents x 2 children each = 34 children).
Child Education

When respondents with children were asked if their children were in school (if the children were between the ages of 6 and 18), 85% indicated their children were in school. Nearly 9% stated their children were not attending school. The 6% of remaining children were under 6 years old, and did not attend school.

Figure 21: If Respondents’ Children Are Old Enough, Are They In School?

![Bar chart showing 85% of respondents' children in school and 9% not in school. N=43.]

Military Service

Over three-quarters of the homeless respondents (77%) had never served in any type of military unit. However, 18% indicated that they had served in the regular military (Army, Navy, Marines, or Air Force), nearly 3% had served in the National Guard, and an additional 3% had been enlisted in the Military Reserve.

Monterey County Residency

Approximately 78% of survey respondents indicated they had been living in Monterey County at the time they became homeless. Fourteen percent (14%) had been living in another county in California, and nearly 8% were living in another state when they became homeless. This response indicates that the majority of homelessness originates in Monterey County, but 22% of the homeless in the County are from outside its borders.
Characteristics of Homelessness

Characteristics of homelessness vary greatly among respondents. While many respondents were experiencing homelessness for the first time, or had been homeless for just a few months, others had been homeless repeatedly or for extended periods of time. Characteristics such as usual nighttime sleeping arrangements, the use of government assistance or treatment programs, and causes for homelessness differed from respondent to respondent.

Length of Homelessness

Over one-quarter of the respondents (26%) had been homeless for 2-6 months, while one-quarter of the respondents (25%) had been homeless for more than three years. Approximately 18% of survey respondents had been homeless for one to two years, while 11% had been homeless thirty days or less. Nationally, 30% of the homeless population has been homeless for two years or longer.  

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Recurrence of Homelessness

When asked how many times they had been homeless in the past 12 months, approximately 62% of respondents indicated that they been homeless only once (their current period of homelessness). Some respondents indicated that this was their second (10%) or third (6%) episode of homelessness in the past twelve months, and an additional 13% had been homeless six or more times in the past year.
The Chronically Homeless

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines chronic homelessness as:

An unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been:

a. Continually homeless for one year or more; or

b. Has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness within the past 3 years.

For the purposes of this study, a “disabling condition” can be defined as a physical or mental disability (such as mental illness or Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder), alcohol or drug addiction, HIV/AIDS, chronic health conditions or a developmental disability. Of the 403 homeless persons interviewed, approximately 32% (128 respondents) can be considered chronically homeless using the above criteria.

The chronically homeless survey results were then used to project approximately how many people experience chronic homelessness in Monterey County at a given point in time. It is estimated that on any given night Monterey County has a chronically homeless population of approximately 336. This figure is high in comparison to a common estimate that the chronically homeless represent 10% of the homeless population.\(^8\) However, a 2005 study in Pasadena, CA reported approximately 50% of their homeless population to be defined as chronically homeless,\(^9\) and a similar study in Portland, Oregon estimates 40% of their homeless population as chronically homeless.\(^10\)

---


Figure 26: Percentage of Respondents who are Chronically Homeless

- Yes: 32%
- No: 68%
N=403

Figure 27: Chronically Homeless Population by Gender

- Male: 70%
- Female: 28%
- Transgender: 1%
N=128

Figure 28: Chronically Homeless Population by Ethnicity

- White/Caucasian: 43%
- Hispanic/Latino: 31%
- Black/African American: 11%
- American Indian/Alaskan Native: 5%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 2%
- Other/Multi-ethnic: 8%
N=128
**Figure 29: Number of Co-occurring Disabling Conditions Among Chronically Homeless**

![Pie chart showing the distribution of co-occurring disabling conditions among chronically homeless people.](chart)

N=128

Note: Disabilities include physical or mental disabilities, depression, alcohol use, drug use, and chronic health conditions.

**Figure 30: Services / Assistance Used by the Chronically Homeless (Top 5 Responses)**

![Bar chart showing the top 5 services used by chronically homeless people.](chart)

Multiple response question with 125 respondents offering 351 responses.

### Usual Nighttime Accommodations

Homeless respondents were living in a wide variety of locations. Most commonly, respondents were living in an emergency shelter (20%) or living outdoors (19%). An additional 21% of respondents were living in a transitional or other accommodation, and 7% were living in some type of vehicle. Some respondents were living in a garage, attic, or basement (5%) or in a hotel or motel (almost 3%). Almost 8% indicated they were living in another situation that was not listed as a survey response.
**Figure 31: Where Respondents Are Currently Most Often Living At Night**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoors/streets/parks</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional housing</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A place in a house not normally used for sleeping</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconverted garage/attic/basement</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other shelter</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motel/hotel</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned building</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camper</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encampment</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backyard or storage structure</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public facilities</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reasons for Homelessness**

In addition to understanding the characteristics of the homeless population, it is important to understand the causes of homelessness. This is an important distinction because of the obvious interrelationships of many of these issues. Homeless survey respondents self-reported a number of reasons for their condition. It should be noted again that these are self-defined seasons and do not necessarily reflect the order of the events leading to their homelessness.

**Primary Causes**

Survey respondents were asked to determine what they thought was the primary event or condition that led to their homelessness. The most cited reason, provided by over 31% of respondents, was the loss of their job. The other leading response was alcohol or drug use (24%). Some respondents indicated that their homelessness was due to mental health issues (5%), their divorce or separation (5%), or an illness or medical problem (5%).
Obstacles to Securing Permanent Housing

Besides understanding why a person became homeless, we also want to understand what the difficulties are to re-securing permanent housing. When respondents were asked what factor or factors they thought were preventing them from securing permanent housing, 49% indicated that they simply could not afford the monthly rent payments. An additional 48% cited unemployment or no income as a major obstacle to securing housing, and 29% said they had no money for moving costs. Bad credit and having a criminal record were also cited as preventing respondents from securing permanent housing. As indicated by the responses, the absence of financial resources is the biggest obstacle to securing permanent housing for the respondents in this survey.
**Employment Status**

Loss of employment or unemployment was cited as the most common cause of homelessness, contributing to the homelessness of 31% of respondents. Therefore, it is not surprising that reported levels of employment among respondents were low. An overwhelming majority of respondents (79%) indicated that they were not currently employed at the time of the survey. More than 21% were employed either full-time or part-time.

**Figure 34: Employment Status of Respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed part time</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed full time</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[N=402\]

**Causes of Unemployment**

Of those unemployed, the two leading causes of unemployment were lack of transportation (31%), and a lack of a permanent address (30%). Many respondents cited not having a telephone (26%), or the need for training (22%) as a reason for unemployment. Approximately 21% of respondents indicated the lack of available jobs as a reason for unemployment.

**Figure 35: Reasons For Not Being Employed (Top 5 Responses)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No transportation</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No permanent address</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No phone</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need training</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No jobs available</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple response question with 308 respondents offering 880 responses.
Accessing of Government Assistance and Homeless Programs

Government assistance and homeless programs work to enable the homeless community to obtain income and services, which helps them to start living independently. Many homeless people do not apply for these programs, or do not feel they qualify for aid.

Government Assistance

Survey respondents were asked if they were receiving any type of government assistance at the time of the survey. Government programs include Food Stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), General Relief, Medi-Cal, Veteran’s benefits, and Cash Aid (TANF and CalWORKS). In Monterey County, 25% of respondents receiving aid reported receiving Food Stamps, while 7% are receiving SSI or SSDI. Approximately 10% receive Medi-Cal benefits, 3% are receiving Cash Aid or CalWORKS, and 5% are receiving General Assistance. Approximately 54% of all respondents stated they are not receiving any type of government assistance.

Figure 36: Percentage of Respondents Who Are Currently Receiving Any Form of Government Assistance

Multiple response question with 400 respondents offering 490 responses.

Figure 37: Percentage of Respondents Who Are Currently Receiving Any of the Following Forms of Government Assistance (Top 5 Responses)

Multiple response question with 400 respondents offering 490 responses.
Reasons for Not Receiving Government Assistance

Access to care is an important research area for homeless service providers. When respondents who were not receiving any type of government assistance were asked why they were not receiving aid, 23% responded they do not think they are eligible for any assistance. Many respondents cited the lack of identification (16%) and lack of a permanent address (15%) as reasons for not receiving government aid. Approximately 14% of respondents not receiving government aid indicated they never applied for any type of program. It is important to remember that those not staying in shelters are probably less informed about the availability and eligibility requirements of social services, because many sheltered homeless receive information about assistance programs from their service providers.

Figure 38: Reasons Respondents Provided For Not Receiving Any Government Assistance (Top 5 Responses)

Homeless Services and Programs

Homeless survey respondents were asked if they were receiving or participating in any types of homeless services or programs. Such services include free meals, emergency shelters, bus passes, job training, day shelter services, legal assistance, and alcohol and drug counseling. A majority of respondents indicated they receive free meals (49%). Almost one-third use emergency shelters (32%), and 34% access shelters’ day services. Approximately 25% of respondents use the food pantry, and 19% indicated they use transitional shelters.

Figure 39: Services or Assistance Respondents Report Using (Top 5 Responses)
Sources of Income

While some respondents were able to earn income from employment, many respondents were receiving income from sources such as public assistance, disability benefits, or panhandling.

Income from Government Sources

Over half of the respondents (54%) indicated that they are receiving no money from government sources. Nearly 19% of respondents received over $500 per month from government sources, including 4% receiving over $1,000 per month.

Figure 40: Total (Gross) Monthly Income From All Government Benefits

Income from Private Sources

Respondents were asked how much money they had received in the past month from all sources other than government assistance. Approximately 42% of the respondents were receiving income from family and friends, while 33% received income from recycling. Almost 30% received income from other sources, while 20% panhandled or asked for money. Almost 43% received no income from sources other than the government, while 42% received $1 to $500 per month. Nearly 11% received $501 to $1,000 per month from other sources, while almost 5% received $1,000 or more.

Figure 41: Total Gross Monthly Income From All Other Sources
Alcohol and Drug Use

Substance use (alcohol or drugs) was the second-most cited cause of homelessness among the homeless survey population in Monterey County. Furthermore, many of the homeless respondents said they were experiencing alcohol or drug use at the time the survey was administered.

Alcohol Use

Approximately 24% of homeless respondents indicated they were experiencing alcohol abuse at the time of the survey. Nationally, 62% of the homeless population has experienced alcohol problems during their lifetime.11

Drug Use

Approximately 29% of survey respondents stated they were experiencing drug abuse at the time of the survey. In the national survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1999, 58% of the homeless population had drug problems during their lifetime.

Recovery

Approximately 34% of survey respondents indicated they were currently experiencing substance abuse (either drug or alcohol or both). Of those respondents, 17% are currently receiving alcohol counseling.

Figure 44: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Experiencing Substance Abuse and Are Currently Receiving Substance Abuse Counseling

Domestic Violence

Homeless survey respondents were asked if they were experiencing domestic violence. At the time of the survey, nearly 6% of respondents indicated experiencing domestic violence. Nearly 15% of female respondents stated they were experiencing domestic violence, while 2% of males indicated experiencing domestic violence.

Figure 45: Respondents Currently Experiencing Domestic/Partner Violence or Abuse (By Gender)

Family violence was cited as the primary event that led to homelessness by nearly 21% of respondents who had experienced domestic violence.
Figure 46: Primary Reason for Homelessness if Respondent Was Experiencing Domestic Violence (Top 4 Responses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divorce or separation</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family/Domestic violence</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost job</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol or drug use</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N=20

Medical Care and Health Conditions

Access to health care is vital to general well being. While many Monterey County residents struggle with the high costs of health care, homeless residents are particularly vulnerable to many unique challenges regarding their physical and mental health.

Access to Medical Care

Approximately 30% of homeless respondents stated that since they became homeless they have needed health care but have been unable to receive it. In a given year, 24% of the national homeless population needed to see a doctor or nurse but was unable to do so.12

Figure 47: Percentage of Respondents Who Have Needed Health Care and Been Unable to Receive It Since Becoming Homeless

Respondents were asked where they usually go when they need medical attention. Respondents most commonly reported going to the hospital emergency room (44%), the free/community clinic (17%), or a public health clinic (12%). Ten percent of respondents indicated they received medical attention at the Veterans Affairs Hospital/Clinic, while approximately 7% of the survey sample indicated that they did not go anywhere to receive medical help.

12 The Urban Institute, Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report, Department of Housing and Urban Development, December 1999.
Visits to the Emergency Room

When respondents were asked how many times in the past year they had visited the Emergency Room (ER) for any type of treatment, 51% stated they had not visited the ER within the past year. However, nearly 11% of respondents had received ER treatment four or more times in the past year. The utilization of the ER for non-emergency treatment reduces ER resources, and hinders treatment of critically injured patients. It should be noted, however, that the use of the ER for non-emergency treatment is not a problem solely limited to the homeless community, and was not specifically addressed in this survey.

Mental Health

It is commonly believed that many homeless residents experience poor mental health or depression. The percentage of homeless individuals who report having mental health issues is subject to considerable variance due to differences in how mental illness is defined, as well as the source of the data. These data sources vary from shelter based clinic diagnosis, or through self-definition. According to the national
According to the Monterey County Homeless Survey, nearly 22% of survey respondents reported experiencing mental illness. Additionally, 41% of respondents indicated they were suffering from depression.

Of those respondents who indicated they were experiencing mental illness, 39% reported receiving mental health services at the time of the survey.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

Approximately 16% of survey respondents indicated they were experiencing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

**Figure 52:** Percentage of Respondents Who Are Currently Experiencing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

![Graph showing percentages of respondents experiencing PTSD, not experiencing PTSD, and declined to state.](image)

Physical Disability

Almost 28% of the respondents were currently experiencing a physical disability.

**Figure 53:** Are Respondents Currently Experiencing a Physical Disability?

![Graph showing percentages of respondents experiencing a physical disability, not experiencing, and declined to state.](image)

HIV and AIDS

Homeless survey respondents were asked if they were experiencing HIV, AIDS, or any related illnesses. About 2% of the survey population stated they were experiencing HIV or AIDS or related illnesses.
Figure 54: Are Respondents Currently Experiencing HIV / AIDS or Related Illnesses?

Chronic Health Conditions

Approximately 21% of homeless survey respondents indicated they were experiencing chronic health conditions at the time of the survey.

Figure 55: Percentage of Respondents Who Are Currently Experiencing Chronic Health Conditions

Developmental Disability

A developmental disability is a chronic condition that significantly limits a person’s ability to speak, hear, walk, learn or perform fundamental tasks. Nearly 9% of respondents report having a self-defined developmental disability.

Figure 56: Are Respondents Currently Experiencing a Developmental Disability?
Overall Summary for the Continuum of Care Application

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

Homeless Population

The following table details the results of the 2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey. The results are broken down by sheltered versus unsheltered status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 1: Homeless Population</th>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Number of Household with Dependent Children</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a. Total Number of Persons in Households with Dependent Children</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Number of Households without Dependent Children¹</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a. Total Number of Persons in Households without Dependent Children</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (lines 1a + 2a)</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Number of Households without dependent children is an estimate based on survey results.

Homeless Subpopulations

The following table further breaks down the census data into subpopulations. This data is based on both the homeless census and data from the homeless survey. The results in the below chart are estimates, calculated by applying the survey results to the census population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations</th>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chronically Homeless¹</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Severely Mentally Ill</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chronic Substance Abuse</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Veterans</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Persons with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Victims of Domestic Violence</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18 years of age)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ “Sheltered” Chronically Homeless Subpopulations include persons in emergency shelter only.
## Appendix I: Census Instrument

### 2007 Monterey County Homeless Street Count

**Tally Sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team Member 1:</th>
<th>Deployment Location:</th>
<th>Deployment Location Phone #:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team Member 2:</th>
<th>Team Captain:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tally INDIVIDUALS ONLY in top columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Individual Men</th>
<th># of Individual Women</th>
<th># Undetermined Gender</th>
<th># of Individual Youth under 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tally FAMILIES ONLY in lower columns. If more than 8 families, use back of sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Units</th>
<th># of Men</th>
<th># of Women</th>
<th>Youth under 18 years old</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### When the Number of People are Unknown, Tally # of VEHICLES AND ENCAMPMENTS ONLY here

- # of cars with sleeping occupants
- # of Vans or RVs with electrical or water connections
- # of Encampments with people
- # of Persons reported by Park Ranger: 24
Appendix II: Survey Instrument

2007 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey

Appendix II: Survey Instrument

2750178279

Interviewer's (Your) Name: ____________________________

Neighborhood or city: ____________________________

Respondent's Initials: First ______ Middle _______ Last ______

What is your birth date?

Month ______ Day ______ Year ______

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

☐ White/ Caucasian  ☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native

☐ Black/African American  ☐ Asian

☐ Hispanic/Latino  ☐ Other/Multi-ethnic

3. How do you identify yourself?

☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender

4. Are you a veteran of the United States military?

☐ Yes (Ask question 4a) ☐ No (Skip to question 9)

4a. Did you serve in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit? (Shade all that apply)

☐ Regular Military  ☐ National Guard  ☐ Reserve

5. Do you live alone without family, partner, or friends?

☐ Yes (Skip to question 9a) ☐ No (Ask question 5a)

5a. Do you live with? (Shade all that apply)

☐ Spouse or partner  ☐ Other family member(s)

☐ Child/Children ☐ Friend(s)

☐ Parent or legal guardian  ☐ Other

6. Where do you usually stay at night? (Shade only 1)

☐ Outdoors/less safe parks  ☐ A place in a house not normally used for sleeping (barn, boathouse, etc.)

☐ Boarded-up/abandoned structure  ☐ Emergency shelter

☐ Abandoned building  ☐ Public facilities (train station, bus depot, homeless shelter, etc.)

☐ Motel/Hotel  ☐ Transitional housing

☐ Automobile  ☐ Other

☐ Van ☐ Encampment

☐ Campsite How many people, including yourself, usually stay there?

7. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

☐ Yes (Ask question 7a) ☐ No (Continue with question 7a)

7a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Shade only 1)

☐ One time  ☐ 2 times  ☐ 3 times  ☐ 4-5 times  ☐ 6 times  ☐ More than 6 times

7b. In the last 2 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Shade only 1)

☐ One time  ☐ 2 times  ☐ 3 times  ☐ 4 times  ☐ 5 times  ☐ More than 5 times

8. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation? (Shade only 1)

☐ 7 days or less  ☐ 8-30 days  ☐ 30-60 days  ☐ 6 months  ☐ 9 months  ☐ 12 months

☐ 2 months  ☐ 5 months  ☐ 10 months  ☐ 1 year  ☐ 2 years

☐ 3 months  ☐ 6 months  ☐ 9 months  ☐ 11 months  ☐ More than 1 year

9. Where were you living at the time you most recently became homeless? (Shade only 1)

☐ Monterey County

☐ Other County in California (Give this question 9b)

☐ Other State  ☐ Out of State (Skip to question 9a)

9a. How long had you lived in Monterey County before becoming homeless? (Shade only 1)

☐ 7 days or less  ☐ 8-30 days  ☐ 30 days to 60 days  ☐ 6-12 months  ☐ 1 year to 2 years

☐ More than 2 years

(Shade all that apply)

9b. What was the primary reason you came to Monterey County? (Shade only 1)

☐ For a job/seeking work

☐ To find work

☐ To find housing

☐ To find friends

☐ Other:

10. Immediately before you became homeless this last time, where were you? (Shade only 1)

☐ Living in a home owned by

☐ In a hotel or motel

☐ In a hospital

☐ In a hospital program

☐ In jail/prison

☐ In a treatment center

☐ In foster care

☐ In a shelter

☐ Living with relatives

☐ Living in subsidized housing

11. What do you think is the primary reason or condition that led to your homelessness? (Please choose the main reason. Shade only 1)

☐ Loss of employment

☐ Incarceration

☐ Eviction

☐ Loss of income

☐ Loss of housing

☐ Other:

12. What is keeping you from getting permanent housing? (Shade all that apply)

☐ No transportation

☐ Bad credit

☐ No job/income

☐ No income for moving costs (security deposit, first and/or last month’s rent)

☐ No housing assistance

☐ Other:

13. Are you currently using any of the following services? (Shade all that apply)

☐ Emergency shelter

☐ Transitional housing

☐ Legal assistance

☐ Mental health services

☐ Food pantry

☐ Job training

☐ Alcohol/Drug counseling

☐ Other:

61
21a. Do you have any children? (Shade all that apply)

- 18 or over living with you
- In foster care
- Under 18 living with you

Are they in school? Yes No

22. Since you became homeless last time, have you needed medical care and been unable to receive it?

- Yes No

23. Where do you usually get medical care? (Shade only 1)

- Hospital emergency room
- Private doctor
- Urgent care clinic
- Friends / family
- Public health clinic
- Don't know
- VA
- Other

23a. How many times in the last 12 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

___ times

24. How many nights, if any, have you spent in jail or prison during the last 12 months?

___ nights

25. Are you currently on probation or parole?

- Yes No

25a. Were you on probation or parole at the time you most recently became homeless?

- Yes No

26. Are you currently experiencing any of the following?

- Physical disability
- Mental illness
- Depression
- Alcohol abuse
- Drug abuse
- Domestic/Partner violence or abuse
- Chronic health problem
- AIDS/HIV related illness
- Tuberculosis
- Hepatitis C
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Developmental disability

27. Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression and problems with emotions, for how many days during the last 30 days was your mental health not good?

___ days

28. Have you been hospitalized for emotional or nervous problems in the last 12 months?

- Yes No

29. Were you ever in foster care? (Before your 18th birthday, were you ever removed from your home by the state, county, or court and sent to live with people other than your mother or father?)

- Yes No

30. In which language was the interview conducted?

- English
- Spanish
### Appendix III: Survey Profile Results

#### 1. Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13-17 years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-21 years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-30 years</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40 years</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50 years</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60 years</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 60 years</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaskan Native</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Multi-ethnic</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3. How do you identify yourself?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>70.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4. Are you a veteran of the United States military?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4a. Did you serve in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit? (total sample)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular Military</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Guard</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple response question with 403 respondents offering 94 responses.

5. Do you live alone without family, partner, or friends?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>56.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5a. Do you live with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spouse or partner</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child/children</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent or legal guardian</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other family member(s)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend(s)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple response question with 216 respondents offering 228 responses.

6. Where do you usually stay at night?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoors/streets/parks</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional housing</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A place in a house not normally used for sleeping</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kitchen,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconverted Garage/attic/basement</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other shelter</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motel/hotel</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned building</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camper</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encampment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backyard or storage structure</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public facilities(train station, bus depot, transit center), 1 0.3%
Other 31 7.8%
Total 397 100.0%

7. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One time</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>62.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 times</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 times</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 times</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 times</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 times</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 6 times</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One time</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 times</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 times</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 times</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 times</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 times</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 6 times</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 days or less</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 -30 days</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 months</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 months</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 9. Where were you living at the time you most recently became homeless?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monterey County</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other County in California</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of State</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 9a. How long had you lived in Monterey County before becoming homeless?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 days or less</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8- 30 days</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 3 months</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - 6 months</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 - 11 months</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 2 years</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - 5 years</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10 years</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 years</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>52.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 9b. What was the primary reason you came to Monterey County?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For a job / seeking work</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was born or grew up here</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My family and/or friends are here</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was traveling and got stranded</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I visited and decided to stay 8 9.4%
To access homeless services 8 9.4%
I was forced out of my previous community 1 1.2%
Weather / climate 4 4.7%
Other 4 4.7%
Total 85 100.0%

10. Immediately before you became homeless this last time, were you:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renting a home or apartment</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staying with friends</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in a home owned by you or your partner</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with relatives</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In jail or prison</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a treatment program</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in subsidized housing</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In foster care</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. What do you think is the primary event or condition that led to your homelessness?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lost job</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol or drug use</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health issues</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce or separated</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illness or medical problem</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarceration</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlord raised rent</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family/ domestic violence</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument/family or friend asked</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlord sold/ stopped renting</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalization/ treatment program</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aging out of foster care</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Katrina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. What is keeping you from getting permanent housing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can't afford rent</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No job / no income</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No money for moving costs</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No housing availability</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No transportation</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad credit</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eviction record</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal record</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't want to</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple response question with 399 respondents offering 812 responses.

13. Are you currently using any of the following services/ assistance?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional housing</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free meals</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food pantry</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus passes</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job training</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol / Drug counseling</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter day services</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal assistance</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health services</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not using any services</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple response question with 400 respondents offering 947 responses.

14. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of government assistance?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Relief</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Stamps</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medi-Cal / Medi-Care</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran's Benefits</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI (Supplemental Security Income) / SSDI</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cash Aid /CalWORKS | 13 | 3.3%  
I am not currently receiving any of these | 215 | 53.8%  
WIC | 9 | 2.3%  
VA Disability Compensation | 15 | 3.8%  
Social Security | 18 | 4.5%  
Other governmental assistance | 22 | 5.5%  

Multiple response question with 400 respondents offering 490 responses.

15. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't think I'm eligible</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have no ID</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No permanent address</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No transportation</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never applied</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits were cut off</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have applied for one or more of</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know where to go</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turned down</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will apply soon</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't need government assistance</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper work too difficult</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration issues</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am afraid my children will</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple response question with 208 respondents offering 308 responses.

16. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all Government benefits?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 - $100</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$101 - $221</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$222 - $300</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$301 - $400</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$401 - $500</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$501 - $600</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$601 - $700</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$701 - $800</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$801 - $900</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
$901 - $1000 13 3.3%
Over $1000 16 4.1%
Total 391 100.0%

17. Are you currently employed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No, unemployed</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>78.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, part time</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, full time</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17a. What is keeping you from getting employment?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Need education</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need training</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need clothing</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No shower facilities</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No phone</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health problems</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal record</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No permanent address</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No transportation</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No tools for trade</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No work permit (No S.S. #)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't want to work</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No jobs</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No child care</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol /drug issue</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No photo identification</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse/partner doesn't want me to work</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple response question with 308 respondents offering 880 responses.

17b. How long have you been unemployed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 months or less</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months to 1 year</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. What are your other sources of income?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family / friends</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>42.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child support</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panhandling/ asking for</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling other found items</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling blood / plasma</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex work</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple response question with 319 respondents offering 458 responses.

19. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all non-Government sources?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 - $100</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$101 - $200</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$201 - $300</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$301 - $400</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$401 - $500</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$501 - $600</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$601 - $700</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$701 - $800</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$801 - $900</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$901 - $1000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $1000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Have you ever traded sex or drugs for a place to sleep?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20a. Do you have any children who are?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 or over living with you</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In foster care</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 living with you</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>58.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple response question with 88 respondents offering 106 responses.

21. Do you have any children, living with you or not?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q21a_1 How many children do you have 18 years old or over living with you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One child</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two children</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three children</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four children</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q21a_2 How many children do you have in foster care?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One child</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two children</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three children</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four children</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five children</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q21a_3 How many children do you have under 18 living with you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One child</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two children</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three children</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four children</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five children</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q21aa. Are your children under 18 living with you in school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>84.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, children under 6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical care and been unable to receive it?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>69.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Where do you usually get medical care?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital emergency room</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>44.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free clinic/community clinic</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health clinic</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Affairs Hospital/Clinic</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't ever go</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urgent care clinic</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private doctor</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends / family</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23a. How many times in the last 12 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 time</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 times</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 times</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 times</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 times</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 5 times</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24. How many nights, if any, have you spent in jail or prison during the last 12 months?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 nights</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 5 nights</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10 nights</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20 nights</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 50 nights</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 50 nights</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. Are you currently on probation or parole?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>74.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25a. Were you on probation or parole at the time you most recently became homeless?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. Are you currently experiencing any of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Declined to state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26a. Physical disability</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26b. Mental illness</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26c. Depression</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26d. Alcohol abuse</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>72.7%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26e. Drug abuse</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26f. Domestic/partner violence or abuse</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>91.7%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26g. Chronic health problems</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26h. AIDS/HIV related illness | 9 | 351 | 10
| 2.4% | 94.9% | 2.7% |

26i. Tuberculosis | 5 | 354 | 11
| 1.4% | 95.7% | 3.0% |

26j. Hepatitis C | 48 | 310 | 10
| 13.0% | 84.2% | 2.7% |

26k. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) | 58 | 296 | 9
| 16.0% | 81.5% | 2.5% |

26l. Developmental disability | 34 | 329 | 9
| 9.1% | 88.4% | 2.4% |

27. Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression and problems with emotions, for how many days during the last 30 days was your mental health not good?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 times</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 10 days</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20 days</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 30 days</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28. Have you been hospitalized for emotional or nervous problems in the last 12 months?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29. Were you ever in foster care?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30. In which language was the interview conducted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix IV: Definitions

Chronic Homelessness is defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 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."

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

Homeless Persons, according to the Stewart B. McKinney Act of 1987, are people who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, and have a primary nighttime residence that is either a public or private shelter, an institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private location that is not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Transitional housing is more long-term housing, and can last up to two years. Transitional housing requires that the resident participate in a structured program to work toward the established goals so that they can move on to permanent housing. Residents are often provided with an array of supportive services to assist them in meeting goals. In transitional housing, residents may or may not pay rent.

Permanent supportive housing is for persons with a disability, usually mental illness or substance abuse, HIV/AIDS or related illness/disability. Residents of permanent supportive housing pay affordable rents based on their income, and they can stay for as long as they wish, or as long as they have the disability. Residents receive supportive, rehabilitative services to help them live as independently as possible.