2009 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Methodology

A report from
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November 30, 2009
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Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTS</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 1</td>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 2</td>
<td>Homeless Street Count Sample</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3</td>
<td>Homeless Shelter Count (No Sampling)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 4</td>
<td>Demographic Survey: Determination of the Sample Sizes</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 5</td>
<td>Demographic Survey: Street Homeless Sample</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 6</td>
<td>Demographic Survey: Shelter Homeless Sample</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7</td>
<td>Telephone Survey: Hidden Homeless and Random Adult Samples</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8</td>
<td>Producing Estimates for 2009 Homeless Street Count</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1  Overall Grouping of Final Dispositions for Hidden Homeless Survey  20
Table 2  Overall Response Rates for Hidden Homeless Survey  22

Figure 1  Formula to Produce Annual Homeless Estimates  25
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPENDIXES</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix A</td>
<td>Design Summary Table for 2009 Homeless Street Count</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix B</td>
<td>Selection Worksheet for Section of 647 Census Tracts for 2009 Homeless Street Count</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix C</td>
<td>Design Summary Table for HC09 Demographic Survey: Street Homeless</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix D</td>
<td>Design Summary Table for HC09 Demographic Survey: Shelter Homeless</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix E</td>
<td>Design Summary Table for HC09 Telephone Survey: Hidden Homeless and Random Adult</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix F</td>
<td>Strata Used to Sample Telephone Numbers for the Telephone Survey</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix G</td>
<td>Hidden Homeless and Random Adult CATI Screener and Survey Instrument</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix H</td>
<td>Hidden Homeless Telephone Interviews: Final Call Outcomes and Baseweights</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix I</td>
<td>Unsheltered Street Estimates</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix J</td>
<td>Shelter Counts</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix K</td>
<td>Hidden Homeless Estimates</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix L</td>
<td>Random Adult Estimates</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Executive Summary

The Survey Research Unit (SRU) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) collaborated in the design, implementation and analysis of the 2009 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count (HC09). The SRU's responsibilities were to provide methodology and process direction, to design and select all required samples, to develop estimation strategies, and to produce all estimates. Additionally, the SRU conducted telephone surveys in households residing within the Los Angeles Continuum of Care (CoC) to look for the hidden homeless, in particular, and assay the public's perception of homeless, in general. LAHSA's roles included managing all other data collection tasks, including conducting the street and shelter counts, establishing the contents of survey questions and forms, administering the demographic survey, compiling the estimates for presentation, and conducting a separate youth count.

Sampling played an important role in HC09 and was conducted jointly by LAHSA and the SRU between October 2008 and September 2009. The overarching goal of HC09 was to provide the homeless counts LAHSA needs to plan and maintain its service programs. A selection of samples was needed for this study since, other than for overall homeless counts of the sheltered homeless, complete enumerations to obtain the needed counts were not practical. The geographic area targeted for all of these samples was the Los Angeles Continuum of Care, which defines the coverage area of the homeless services it provides. In all, three sets of counts or rates of homelessness required some type of sampling for estimation. They included: (i) count of street homeless from a sample of well-defined geographic areas with the CoC between January 27 and 29, 2009, (ii) rates of various categories of homelessness from information gleaned from the HC09 Demographic Survey, and (iii) counts of hidden homeless based on a telephone survey of households in the CoC. From the same sample of households that was used to produce the hidden homeless counts, a sample was chosen to profile the opinions and experience of 18+ year old adults regarding homelessness. Standard methods of probability sampling were used in choosing all of these samples as described more fully below.

Measures of the statistical quality were produced in the form of estimated standard errors wherever possible. HC09 street estimates, for example, were produced in SUDAAN (Version 10, RTI International), a statistical software package that is used to analyze data from complex sample surveys. SUDAAN not only produces point estimates from survey data, but also enables us to compute the corresponding standard errors of these estimates using an appropriate survey design. Estimates at the CoC and Service Planning Area (SPA) level were the most precise since the sample was designed to include this capacity. However, many estimates at the supervisorial district (SD) or city council district (CD) proved to be unstable and should be used with caution because the relative standard error (RSE) for many of these estimates are greater than 30%.

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1 The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) CoC includes all of Los Angeles County except for the cities of Pasadena, Glendale and Long Beach.

2 Hidden homeless persons are those who live among, but not directly with, the residential population of a community. For example, a person who lives in the garage or on the back porch of household would be considered a hidden homeless person linked to that household.
2. Homeless Street Count Sample

The homeless street count is the main overall homeless count for the CoC as a whole, as well as for various jurisdictions within the CoC and the opt-in cities. This effort was a collaborative effort involving LAHSA and the SRU. LAHSA: (i) identified and negotiated arrangements with the opt-in cities, (ii) developed the survey questionnaire and forms, and (iii) hired, trained, and managed the volunteer field staff who counted the street homeless in each of a sample of census tracts in January and February of 2009. The SRU: (i) developed the design for a sample of census tracts (CTs) that would be responsive to LAHSA's information needs, (ii) selected the sample of CTs based on the design, (iii) reviewed the survey questionnaires and forms developed by LAHSA, and (iv) performed an analysis of the collected sample data.

Design Summary

This is a stratified single-stage without-replacement simple random sample of 647 of the 1,888 Census Tracts that comprise the Continuum of Care for LAHSA. An additional 107 CTs were enumerated to provide a complete census for opt-in cities, however, these counts were not part of HC09 sample design nor did they contribute to the overall unsheltered homeless counts. Thus, the total number of census tracts enumeration in HC09 was 754.

Stratification and Allocation

Stratification was used in two ways here: (i) to improve the precision of the homeless count estimates and (ii) to control the composition of the sample by Service Planning Area (SPA) and opt-in city to facilitate estimating homeless counts for these jurisdictions. Sampling stratification will improve the precision of estimates from a population when the variables used to define strata are correlated with what is being measured. Based on prior homeless counts, it was expected that the CT designation of hotspot or non-hotspot would correlate with the HC09 count by CT, since by its definition a hotspot CT is one where there is more homelessness activity, and thus a larger number of homeless persons. For this reason the hotspot versus non-hotspot designation was one of the stratification variables for CTs. The other two CT stratification variables were SPA and a designation for opt-in city or the area in a SPA not part of the opt-in cities in the SPA. These two variables were used for stratification mainly to control the number of CTs that would be chosen by their cross classification. LAHSA was particularly interested in being able to produce estimates by both SPA and opt-in city, so we wanted to make sure that the samples sizes in those areas would be sufficient to do so and as close as possible to a complete enumeration as possible for opt-in cities, thus making their commitment to canvass all of their CTs an easier increment to agree upon in LAHSA's negotiations with them. Details on the definitions and data

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3 An opt-in city is a city located within the boundaries of the CoC that agreed to provide volunteers to count homeless persons in all of its CTs, in exchange for the assurance that accurate homeless count estimates would be available for its jurisdiction. The following 18 opt-in cities were originally identified: La Canada Flintridge, Claremont, Covina, Diamond Bar, Duarte, El Monte, Glendora, La Puente, La Verne, Monrovia, Pomona, San Dimas, Hollywood, West Hollywood, Culver City, Santa Monica, Lynwood, and Hermosa Beach. All but La Canada Flintridge and La Puente remained committed to this agreement throughout HC09 data collection.

4 All totaled, 219 of the 1,888 census tracts in the CoC were designated to be hotspots for the HC09 count.
associated with the 38 sampling strata that were used to select the sample of 647 CTs for the HC09 Overall Homeless Count can be found in Appendix A and B.

The overall sample size of 647 was arrived at with two things in mind, the precision of SPA-level estimated overall counts and the number of sample CTs that LAHSA staff believed their field staff of volunteer counters could feasibly manage. The resulting CT sample sizes for SPA 1-8 of 42, 56, 132, 129, 67, 47, 124, and 50, respectively, were expected to produce (based on HC07 counts that were used to estimate $S^2$ for each SPA) relative standard errors (RSE) no greater than 15% for SPA-level estimated HC09 counts. Moreover, the overall sample size of 647 CTs was believed to be manageable for LAHSA field staff.

**Selection and Field Operations**

Simple random sampling without replacement was used to select the sample of CTs in each of the 38 strata. We applied SAS PROC SURVEYSELECT to the frame file of CTs to actually choose the sample and record the selection probabilities.

**Sample Weights**

Since there was no nonresponse in counting street homeless in the sample of 647 CTs, the sample weight for each sample CT was simply the inverse of its selection probability.

### 3. Homeless Shelter Count (No Sampling)

The HC09 count of shelter homeless was intended to be done for all shelters in the CoC. This 100% enumeration of homeless residents was completed by LAHSA staff in the 452 existing shelters in the CoC during the period of January through July 2009. The total count of shelter homeless by this enumeration process was 14,050 persons.\(^5\)

**Design Summary**

The shelter counts were from a 100% enumeration of shelters, and thus not subject to sampling error. This does not preclude the possibility of other sources of error in these estimates (e.g., due to measurement), however.

**Stratification and Allocation**

The 2008 Housing Inventory Chart of emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens from the October 2008 SuperNOFA application was used as a base for compiling a complete shelter list in the CoC. It was vetted with input from homeless coalitions, shelter providers, and LAHSA staff.

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\(^5\) It should be noted that this set of shelters as of July 31, 2009 does not match the list of 391 shelters that was used to select the first stage sample of shelters for the Demographic Survey – Shelter Homeless Sample (see below), although the weights for this sample of shelter homeless was calibrated to the July 31, 2009 final shelter count by SPA.
Selection and Field Operations

The night a facility reported its numbers was dependent upon where that facility was located. Agencies with programs located in Service Planning Areas (SPAs) 1, 2, and 5 performed their counts on the night of January 27th; SPAs 3, 7, and 8 were performed on January 28th and SPAs 4 and 6 were performed on January 29th. These nights corresponded with the nights of the street count. Quality checks comparing capacity to occupancy, zero count reports, prior count reports, as well as other measures were taken to improve response accuracy. In all, 452 shelters were included for the point-in-time shelter census. The response rate was 100%. See Appendix J for a tally of the shelter counts.

4. Demographic Survey: Determination of the Sample Sizes

A sample of current homeless persons was selected for the HC09 Demographic Survey primarily to determine the rates of membership in important homeless domains, such as mental illness and chronic substance abuse, for which homeless counts were required by LAHSA. This sample of homeless persons had two main components: street homeless persons and shelter homeless persons. The first task was determining overall sample size and allocation among SPAs and between street and shelter samples within SPA for the demographic survey.

We first established the sample sizes by SPA needed to estimate the homeless count of persons with seven characteristics deemed of key importance to LAHSA (called "key homeless characteristics"). They included homeless persons who are: mentally ill, substance abusers, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, chronically homeless, or living in households with dependent children. Using data from HC07 we determined, by each SPA, the sample size needed to achieve a 15% RSE on the estimated total for each characteristic. These SPA-specific sample sizes were then summed over all SPAs. Results showed that sample sizes needed to estimate counts of the two rarest characteristics (i.e., persons with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence) were unattainable (43,342, and 7,202, respectively); however, an overall sample size of about 3,300 (thought to be practical and attainable by LAHSA staff) for the Demographic Survey would be adequate to meet the 15% RSE precision requirement in each SPA for the other five characteristics. The SRU and LAHSA therefore decided to plan on 3,300 respondents for the Demographic Survey.

The next step was to compute an optimum (Neyman) allocation of the overall sample of 3,300 for each key homeless characteristic among the eight SPAs, and to find the optimum combined street and shelter sample size for each of the 56 combination of SPA and key characteristic. Data from HC07 were used to determine both the values of $W_h$ and $S^2 = P_h(1 - P_h)$ that are needed to determine optimum overall sample sizes by SPA (considered estimation strata here). The value of $P_h$ refers to the proportion of the population of all homeless who have a particular key homeless characteristic.

Next we decided how many of the (street and shelter) combined Neyman samples sizes by SPA and key characteristic would come from the street and shelter separately. To determine this split of street and shelter sample sizes, we first noted that for any characteristic–specific estimated count of homeless the final estimate will be the sum of the estimates for street homeless plus a comparable estimate of shelter...
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homeless, and that the variance of the sum of the street and shelter estimates will be the sum of the variances of these estimates (since the street and shelter homeless samples are chosen independently). Using an optimum solution (obtained using the Cauchy-Schwartz inequality) that involved four (estimable/speculative) street-to-shelter ratios (of population size, design effect, element variance of characteristic attribute, and conjectured unit cost), the optimum ratio of the size for the street and shelter samples (i.e., to minimize the variance of the overall estimated) to estimate the total number of homeless with each key homeless characteristic within each SPA were determined. Since no closed-form solution was possible, the final results in this delineation were computed iteratively (8 iterations were eventually needed for convergence). Also, since the optimum delineation between street and shelter for each characteristic within SPA differed among characteristics, we used the simple average of the optimum street and shelter delineation results among characteristics within each SPA.

The final sample size allocation for the street and shelter samples depended on the number of sample CTs and shelters that LAHSA staff believed their field staff could feasibly manage for data collection in the Demographic Survey. After some deliberation, LAHSA staff determined that 125 CTs and 150 sample shelters were manageable for the street and shelter samples, respectively.6 Using these primary sampling unit (PSU) sample counts and the previous optimum results, the final optimum street and shelter homeless respondent sample sizes were found (iteratively see above) to be 2,256 and 1,044, respectively. These cluster and homeless sample sizes corresponded to average sample cluster sizes of about 18 and 7 homeless respondents per PSU for the street and shelter samples, respectively, which led to rounding the final proposed street and shelter homeless respondent sample sizes to 2,250 and 1,050 respectively.7 Thus, roughly two-thirds of the sample was to come from the street homeless segment of the population (because of its larger size and variation among CTs), but fewer PSUs (CTs) were to be selected for data collection for practical reasons. Due to complications in the field, the final realized street sample consisted of 2,236 homeless respondents from 109 CTs, while the final realized shelter sample consisted of 837 homeless respondents from 116 shelters.

In summary, sample allocations among SPAs and between street and shelter samples were made fully optimum so that the sample would be as representative as possible of the target population of homeless persons in the continuum. Regrettably, these optimized allocation and the quality of the selected samples of street and shelter were diminished somewhat due to difficulties with field implementation of sample selection and interviewing.

5. Demographic Survey: Street Homeless Sample

Design Summary

The sample of street homeless persons was selected based on a random subsample of 647 CTs that had been chosen for the HC09 Homeless Street Count in early 2009. The design for sampling street homeless here called for stratified two stage selection of street homeless persons from a stratified two-

6 A larger number of sample shelters may have been seen as feasible since the logistics of sample selection and interviewing were relatively easier in shelters.

7 See Cells H30 and I30 of the “SPA Allocation and RSE” sheet in Sample Size Precision and Allocation for Demographic Survey.xls for computational details in producing values of the optimum street-to-shelter sample sizes.
phase sample of CTs that served as the primary sampling units (PSUs), followed by the random (second stage) selection and interviewing of an average of seven street homeless persons within each sample CT (see Appendix C).

Stratification and Allocation

Allocation of the sample of 125 CTs was based on the earlier Neyman allocation of the overall sample size and the optimum delineation to street and shelter samples within SPA. The CT allocation among SPAs was in proportion to the optimum allocation of the delineated street sample for the SPA. The final allocation among the eight SPAs and the portion of SPA 4 in Skid Row were 6, 12, 13, 21, 13, 36, 12, 9, and 3 CTs, respectively. Average sample cluster sizes in this allocation of CTs and the prior allocation of street homeless respondents produced average sample cluster sizes of around 18 in each SPA.

Since the 125 CTs selected in the first stage of this sample were a random subsample of the DSS stratified sample of 647 CTs used for the 2009 Homeless Street Count, the stratification used in the latter was a factor in determining how stratification should be imposed in subsampling down to the 125 CTs. Also important was the fact that 67 of the 125 CTs had been sampled with certainty (i.e., selection probability equal to 1) for both the 2009 Homeless Street Count and the random subsampling (down to the 125). These certainty CTs are thus considered to be “self-representing” PSUs, and thus must be treated as strata for purposes of estimating variances from the respondent data. The number of CTs designated to be chosen in non-self-representing strata (in each SPA) was forced to be an even number, and the number of non-certainty strata (with two CTs to be subsampled within each) was the number of non-certainty CTs divided by two.

To the extent possible within each SPA, strata for selection of non-certainty (or “non-self-representing”) CTs matched the 38 strata used to select the 647 CTs for the HC09 Homeless Street Count. When this was not possible, individual 2009 Homeless Street Count strata were either subdivided, or groups of hotspot/non-hotspot strata were collapsed and subdivided. Subdivision was done geographically (by sorting on the six-digit Bureau of Census CT identifier) within the hotspot/non-hotspot groupings to form groups of as equal size as possible on the cumulative of the HC09 Homeless Street Count. All totaled, 29 non-certainty strata were formed for paired sub-selection of 58 CTs. To facilitate variance estimation, separate stratum identifiers were defined for each of the 67 self-representing CT and the 29 non-self-representing strata.

No stratification was imposed in choosing the sample of homeless persons within each sample CT.

Selection and Data Collection

SRU staff used Murthy’s algorithm for PPSWOR selection in PROC SURVEYSELECT to select the sample of two PSUs within each of the 29 non-self-representing strata. The size measure used for each of these CTs was the estimated 2009 homeless count based on the provisional conversion factors of 3.0 for vans/RVs and 1.5 for cars and encampments. Marginal and joint probabilities were computed for all

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8 These provisional “conversion factors” were used in place of those used for the HC07 analysis, since the latter were generally viewed as being too large. Final values of the conversion factors were obtained as weighted estimates from the Demographic Survey sample.
pairs of CTs at the time of selection. SRU staff also gave LAHSA field staff a designated number of homeless interviews to complete for each sample CT, so that the average number of completes per CT would average out to around 18. Since CTs with fewer expected homeless persons could not produce 18 respondents, larger numbers of assigned homeless interviews were assigned to the larger sample CTs. It was also expected that 20-30% of encountered homeless interviews might not be willing to participate, so sample attrition was figured into the process of determining targeted numbers of completed interviews for sample CTs.

The plan to sample homeless persons within each selected CT was developed jointly by the SRU and LAHSA. The SRU initially developed a conceptual design, and LAHSA adapted it to make it workable in the field. The final within-CT sampling plan used in the field called for doing the sampling and interviewing in the early morning hours so that homeless persons would be more likely to be asleep and thus more readily identifiable. The mechanics of selecting homeless persons involved first creating a street map of the CT and then choosing a random street intersection within the CT as a starting point. At each starting point, a random direction was also chosen and an arrow drawn on the map to develop (prior to field assignment by LAHSA staff) a predetermined path around all streets in the CT for the interviewer to follow. Care was taken so that there would be no retracing of steps along this path. Once assigned, the interviewer was instructed to complete an interview with all homeless persons along this path until he or she had completed the designated number of interviews for the CT. To be able to assess the level of nonresponse, the number of homeless persons encountered and interviewed were to be recorded for the CT.

The reality of the sampling and interviewing operation was that not all CTs were visited for various reasons (location too remote, too large an area to cover, too few homeless persons, etc.). As a result, interviews were only completed in 109 of the originally selected 125 sample CTs.

Sample Weights

Sample weights for individual homeless respondents in the street segment of the demographic survey was computed in two basic steps: (1) compute a nonresponse adjusted “base weight” as the inverse of the respondent’s overall selection probability, which was computed as the product the probability of selecting its CT and the probability of the respondent being selected and responding within its CT; and (2) calibrate the adjusted base weight so that the calibrated final weights, summed among respondents in each SPA, equal the HC09 results by SPA for the street component.

Since the sample of CTs for the demographic survey street sample was randomly subsampled from the 647 CTs used for the 2009 Homeless Street Count, the first probability in Step (1) above, is the product of the CT’s selection probability for the 2009 Homeless Street Count, times the subsampling probability applied in choosing the initial sample of 125 CTs. Since (i) there was partial random substitution of the original 125 subsampled CTs in arriving at the final set of 109 CTs that provided useful interview data, and (ii) there was no feasible way to track the effects of the CT nonresponse and substitution on selection probabilities, the final set of 109 CTs was treated as a stratified (initially selected) sample of CTs (not subject to nonresponse) in computing each of their CT subsampling selection probabilities. The loss of 16 sample CTs also caused some of the non-self-representing strata to have fewer than the required minimum of two CTs, thus requiring that these strata be combined or collapsed with other
strata following accepted principles for stratum collapsing.\(^9\) Priority was thereby to first combine strata needing to be collapsed with a stratum within the same SPA and hotspot/non-hotspot designation group, or at least within the same SPA.

Final sample weights for each street homeless respondent were computed as follows. First, a marginal selection probability was computed to account for sub-selection of the CT in which the respondent was found (among the set of 109 final sample CTs). The joint selection probability for choosing its CT and any others within the final set of collapsed strata were also computed for variance estimation of survey estimates. This probability was then multiplied times the probability of selecting its CT into the 2009 Homeless Street Count sample of 647 CTs, and the inverse of the product of these probabilities was computed to produce the CT contribution to the adjusted base weight. Probabilities associated with within-CT sampling and nonresponse were accommodated jointly by multiplying the CT component times the ratio of the measure of size for PPS selection (the best estimate of the number of homeless persons at the CT at the time of sampling) and the final number of completed interviews that became part of the street homeless respondent dataset. The result was a respondent base weight that is implicitly adjusted for within-CT homeless nonresponse.

Finally, this adjusted weight was then calibrated to the estimated final 2009 Homeless Street Count for the all CTs in each SPA, based on SPA-level estimates of street homeless, using the HC09 sample of CTs for the homeless street count and the final set of conversion factors (obtained from the Demographic Survey data). Since the conversion factors and calibration counts by SPA are interdependent, the process of computing the calibration adjustment needed to be iterative. Two iterations of the process of computing calibrated weights from weighted calibrated and weighted conversion factors from calibrated weights were found to be sufficient before settling on the final set of weights for the shelter sample of the Demographic Survey.\(^{10}\)

### 6. Demographic Survey : Shelter Homeless Sample

A sample of current homeless persons was selected for the HC09 Demographic Survey primarily to determine the rates of membership in important homeless domains for which homeless counts were required by LAHSA (e.g., chronic homeless, mental illness, etc.). This sample of homeless persons had two main components: street homeless persons and shelter homeless persons. The sample of shelter homeless persons for the Demographic Survey was chosen randomly from those homeless persons residing in a random sample of shelters at the time of shelter homeless data collection, which occurred between March and May 2009. The sample of shelters had been randomly selected from a listing of 391 CoC homeless shelters compiled by LAHSA staff a couple of months prior to shelter sample selection (3/3/09) for the Demographic Survey – Shelter Sample. The following types of shelters were considered eligible by LAHSA staff (according to LAHSA staff 2/12/09 email): emergency shelters, transitional housing, winter shelter program shelters, and year round program shelters. Random

\(^9\) One generally wishes to collapse a stratum with other stratum that is “similar” with respect to what will be measured in the survey.

\(^{10}\) It should be noted that there was very little change in either the weighted estimates of the conversion factors from the Demographic Survey sample and the final set of weights between the first and second iterations, thus implying rapid convergence of this iterative process.
replacement for shelter nonresponse due to shelter refusal or process infeasibility was allowed and in some instances invoked.

**Design Summary**

This is a stratified two-stage sample of shelter homeless persons with shelter as the PSU and homeless person as the SSU (see Appendix D). The initial selected PSU sample of 150 shelters was a stratified sample of shelters chosen by PPSWOR (Brewer) with a measure of size computed (1st choice) using the shelter's 2009 homeless count, (2nd choice) using the shelter’s 2007 homeless count, or (3rd choice) using the shelter’s current count of beds. Within each participating shelter, a designated number of completed interviews were obtained at random from a complete roster of residents, rooms, or beds. After figuring in shelter nonresponse due to shelter refusal or staff noncompliance, and then partial random replacement of shelters within subsampling strata, 116 shelters yielded a total of 837 useful Demographic Survey interviews of shelter homeless persons.

**Stratification and Allocation**

Allocation of the sample of 150 CTs was based on the earlier Neyman allocation of the overall sample size and the optimum delineation to street and shelter samples within SPA. The CT allocation among SPAs was in proportion to the optimum allocation of the delineated shelter sample for the SPA. The final allocation among the eight SPAs and the portion of SPA 4 in Skid Row were 6, 13, 17, 18, 13, 33, 13, 13, and 24 CTs, respectively. Average sample cluster sizes in this allocation of CTs and the prior allocation of shelter homeless respondents produced average sample cluster sizes of around 7 in each SPA.

Because of their large size, 102 of the 150 selected shelters were sampled with certainty (i.e., selection probability equal to 1). These certainty shelters are thus considered to be “self-representing” PSUs in this portion of the shelter sample, and thus must be treated as strata for purposes of estimating variances from the respondent data. The number of CTs designated to be chosen in non-self-representing strata (in each SPA) was forced to be an even number, and the number of non-certainty strata (with two CTs to be subsampled within each) was the number of non-certainty CTs divided by two. A total of 48 non-self-representing shelters were selected from 24 strata. The number of non-self-representing shelters within each SPA was forced to be an even number so that exactly two shelters could be chosen within each of the 24 strata. Strata were formed within each SPA by sorting the non-self-representing shelters by the zip code of their address and then dividing them into strata that were as equal in size as possible with respect to the cumulative of their 2009 Homeless Shelter Count. To facilitate variance estimation, separate stratum identifiers were defined for each of the 102 self-representing shelters and the 24 non-self-representing strata.

No stratification was imposed in choosing the sample of homeless persons within each sample CT.
Selection and Data Collection

SRU staff used PPSWOR (Brewer) selection in *PROC SURVEYSELECT* to select the sample of two PSUs within each of the 24 non-self-representing strata.\(^\text{11}\) The size measure used for each of the 391 shelters was the actual 2009 homeless count for the shelter as of the date on which the sampling frame used for shelter selection (on 3/3/09) had been produced. It should be noted that the final 2009 Shelter Homeless Count produced at the end of July 2009, and used for weights calibration below, involved homeless count information from 452 shelters, thus implying that the shelter frame used for shelter selection for the Demographic Survey was incomplete and implying the possibility of coverage bias in estimates from the shelter homeless sample in this survey.\(^\text{12}\)

Since it was expected that there would be shelter nonresponse, LAHSA requested that a backup sample of shelters be selected and be made available for use during data collection. SRU staff therefore randomly selected two replacement shelters (following the same method of PPSWOR within stratum) for each pair of non-self-representing strata. Replacements were not possible for the 102 certainty (self-representing) shelters since they had all been chosen.

Original marginal and joint probabilities were computed for all pairs of shelters at the time of selection. SRU staff also gave LAHSA field staff a designated number of homeless interviews to complete for each sample shelter, so that the average number of completes per shelter would average out to around seven. Since shelters with fewer expected homeless persons could not produce seven respondents, larger numbers of assigned homeless interviews were assigned to the larger sample shelters. It was also expected that 20-30% of encountered homeless persons might not be willing to participate, so sample attrition was figured into the process of determining targeted numbers of completed interviews for sample shelters.

The plan to sample homeless persons within each selected shelter was developed jointly by the SRU and LAHSA. The SRU initially developed a conceptual design, and LAHSA adapted it to make it workable in the field. The final within-shelter sampling plan used in the field called for doing the sampling and interviewing in the early evening hours so that homeless persons were more likely to have checked into the shelter for the night and thus be more identifiable. The mechanics of selecting homeless persons involved first creating a listing of all residents the night of interviewing. If a roster of residents could not be obtained, a list of beds or rooms was produced. Interviewers were given a random numbers table to use in randomly selecting entries from the list. If rooms were selected, they were to invite all persons in the room to be interviewed. Selection continued until the designated number of completed interviews were obtained. To be able to assess the level of nonresponse, the number of homeless persons selected and interviewed were to be recorded for each shelter.

\(^{11}\) Note, however, that we had to use Murthy’s joint probability formulae for the final shelter sample of 116, since some NSR collapsed strata had more than two shelters after collapsing and Brewer’s approach (actually used) can only accommodate two selections per stratum.

\(^{12}\) The amount of coverage bias depends on the percent of shelters that were not covered (approximately 13% = 452-391)/452), and the difference in average shelter homeless counts (by characteristic) between those shelters that were on the frame and those that were not on the frame.
The reality of the sampling and interviewing operation was that not all shelters were visited and/or agreed to participate. As a result, interviews were only completed in 116 of the 150 originally selected sample shelters.

**Sample Weights**

Sample weights for individual homeless respondents in the shelter segment of the demographic survey was computed in two basic steps: (1) compute a nonresponse adjusted “base weight” as the inverse of the respondent's overall selection probability, which was computed as the product the probability of selecting its CT and the probability of the respondent being selected and responding within its CT; and (2) calibrate the adjusted base weight so that the calibrated final weights, summed among respondents in each SPA, equal the 2009 Homeless Count results by SPA for the shelter component.

The first probability in Step (1) above is the sampling probability applied in choosing the initial sample of 150 shelters. Since (i) there was partial random substitution of the original 150 sampled shelters in arriving at the final set of 116 shelters that provided useful interview data, and (ii) there was no feasible way to track the effects of the shelter nonresponse and substitution on selection probabilities, the final set of 116 shelters was treated as a stratified (initially selected) sample of shelters (not subject to nonresponse) in computing each of their shelter selection probabilities. Shelter nonresponse/non-use also caused some of the non-self-representing strata to have fewer than the required minimum of two shelters, thus requiring that these strata be combined or collapsed with other strata following accepted principles for stratum collapsing. Priority was thereby to first combine strata needing to be collapsed with a stratum within the same SPA and geographic proximity, or at least within the same SPA. The end result is that some of the final collapsed strata had more than two sample shelters associated with them.

Final sample weights for each shelter homeless respondent were computed as follows. First, a marginal selection probability was computed for the shelter in which the respondent was found (among the set of 116 final sample shelters). (The joint selection probability for choosing its shelter and any others within the final set of collapsed strata were also computed for variance estimation of survey estimates.) Probabilities associated with within-shelter sampling and nonresponse were accommodated jointly by multiplying the inverse of the marginal shelter selection probability times the ratio of the measure of size for PPS selection (the best estimate of the number of homeless persons at the shelter at the time of sampling) and the final number of completed interviews that became part of the shelter homeless respondent dataset. The result was a respondent base weight that is implicitly adjusted for within-shelter homeless nonresponse. This adjusted weight was then calibrated to the estimated final 2009 Homeless Shelter Count for the all shelters in each SPA, based on the 2009 homeless shelter count in them as of the end of July 2009.

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13 One generally wishes to collapse a stratum with other stratum that is “similar” with respect to what will be measured in the survey.
7. Telephone Survey: Hidden Homeless and Random Adult Samples

A telephone survey was conducted for two purposes in HC09. One was to estimate the number of households with “hidden homeless” persons, and the other was to profile the attitudes and perceptions of adult residents of the CoC regarding homelessness in their community. Each purpose required separate samples connected to a single sample of landline telephone numbers in the CoC. The sample of telephone numbers linked us to residential households with landline telephone connection, and thereby to all residents of those households. Specially trained SRU interviewers attempted to get contacted households to agree to complete a “hidden homeless interview,” to be completed by a knowledgeable adult in the household which consisted of questions to determine if and how many hidden homeless persons were connected to the household. The homelessness attitude survey was completed after the hidden homeless interview and on a randomly chosen adult (18+ years) resident of the household, and in a random subset of households that had completed a hidden homeless interview.

Sample Design Summary

Sample households for the two types of interviews were identified from a disproportionately stratified split-frame (directory-listed and non-directory list-assisted RDD) sample of landline telephone numbers from our regular telephone sampling vendor, GENESYS. Stratification was by various characteristics thought to be predictive of hidden homelessness, with the general strategy being to oversample telephone numbers to households that were more likely to have hidden homeless persons present based on these predictors (see Appendix E). All totaled, 28,394 telephone numbers were placed in calling, 4,288 hidden homeless interviews were completed, and 739 homelessness attitude survey on a random adult in a random subset of households responding to the hidden homeless interview were completed.

Sample Stratification and Allocation

To identify predictors of hidden homelessness in the general population, we consulted with staff at HUD, Abt Associates Inc., and an expert on hidden homelessness (Marti Burt, from the Urban Institute, who has studied hidden homelessness and various types of perilously housed persons). This consultation led to the identification of several plausible predictors of hidden homelessness. Stratification involved characteristics of the telephone number, or the area in which the telephone number was located, that were thought to be predictive of whether or not the household would have hidden homeless persons present, including: the median household income of the exchange area (EA) in which the telephone number is located, the percent of single-family households in the EA, a count of the number of item predictors, referred to as the directory listing’s “item predictor sum” (IPS), that could be determined based on information available to GENESYS for only directory-listed telephone

---

14 A “hidden homeless” person is one who lives on the household property but not with the residents per se (e.g., in the garage, outside on a porch or the lawn, etc.).

15 There was no published literature on the subject of hidden homelessness, so we consulted with the experts in the field.
numbers. The following items, thought to increase the chances that a hidden homeless person would be found at the household, were used to determine a directory listing's IPS:

- Single Family Dwelling Unit: Yes=1; No=0;
- High African American Concentration: Yes=1; No=0;
- Above the 80th percentile in current residence (measure of mobility): Yes=1; No=0;
- Below the 20th percentile on HH income: Yes=1; No=0;
- In a block group (BG) (or CT, if only available at this level) that is above the 80th percentile on percent vacancy rate: Yes=1; No=0; and
- In a Census Tract that is above the 80th percentile on rate of street homeless count per 100,000 population members as of the 2000 Census: Yes=1; No=0.

Based on the distribution of IPS for all listed telephone numbers on the frame, we considered the Item Predictor Sum to be “low” if IPS<2 and to be “high” if IPS ≥ 2. The resulting 12 strata used for telephone sampling are seen in Appendix F.

Five telephone sample orders totaling 37,901 phone numbers were made to GENESYS between 3/6/09 and 4/21/09. Samples 1-5 were of the following sizes, respectively: 12,000, 3,200, 6,201, 1,500, and 15,000. Of these, 28,394 were placed in calling in the SRU calling room. Standard telephone training, recruitment (up to 12 call attempts), and data collection procedures were followed to recruit residential households to identify a knowledgeable adult to complete the hidden homeless interview. Selection of a random adult from a count of eligible adults in the household was programmed in CATI. Also a Bernoulli selection was made with specified probabilities to choose a random subset of hidden homeless responding households to identify those households where a random adult was to be selected to complete the attitude/perception interview.

**Questionnaire Design**

The questionnaire incorporated the survey introduction and "front end", which included the call histories and call dispositions used by interviewers to document the outcome of each call attempt, as well as the surveys questions. In programming CATI surveys, SRU programmers use Blaise 4.6 (2003), a software package developed by Statistics Netherlands which is widely used in major survey organizations. With CATI, data are entered directly into the computer by the interviewer, so that interviewing and data entry becomes a single, seamless step. The benefit is twofold: accuracy of data transmission is enhanced and time otherwise spent re-entering data is saved. In addition, we use CATI capabilities to program skip patterns and range checks within the interview to reduce back-end data cleaning. Prior to data collection, SRU management and programming staff extensively reviewed and tested the CATI instrument to ensure that it met study specifications.
Pilot Test

The hidden homeless telephone survey was pretest by the SRU on February 22 - 25, 2009. A sample 1,000 random digit dial numbers from Los Angeles County were placed into calling for the pretest and were equally divided up into four broad categories by exchange area: i) high percentage of single family homes (SFH) and high median income (MI); ii) low SFH and low MI; iii) high SFH and low MI; and iv) low SFH and high MI. The initial plan was to determine which areas produce the highest rates of hidden homeless. The going hypothesis was that low income areas with a high percentage of single family households (versus multi-family dwellings—apartments, etc), would have the highest percentage of hidden homeless. Unfortunately, this pretest had to be cut short because of schedule delays in the development of the final CATI instrument. Calling was scheduled to begin mid-February and nearly 100 interviews had been hired and trained for this project leaving a growing financial burden on the SRU.

Of the 1,000 telephone numbers placed into calling for the pretest, 26 resulted in completed interviews and one case was flagged as a potential for hidden homelessness. Upon further investigation, it was easily determined that an adult daughter with a young son had moved into her mother’s home because she couldn't afford to live on her own. This case wouldn’t qualify as hidden homeless but as someone potentially homeless. Interestingly enough, half of the homesteader's income in this case went to her mortgage, which might make her precariously housed. In fact, of the entire 26 people interviewed, 36% indicated that they paid more than half of their month income toward rent or a mortgage. This sample was predominantly White (60%), female (72%), with a Bachelor's Degree or above (56%) and owned their own home (72%).

The pretest, more importantly than finding hidden homeless, allowed us to test our CATI program and screening procedures. The CATI program appeared to be working as planned. Some of the refusals we got came about when they heard the study was about homelessness. Some people said they don't know any homeless people and hung-up on our interviewers. So we needed to down play the homeless issue. Therefore, we stated that the survey is about the community and local housing issues.

The modified CATI screener and instrument (see Appendix G) included modification from our pretest, comments from Martha Burt at the Urban Institute, and Erin Wilson at Abt Associates Inc. These documents were considered final and approved by LAHSA for final programming.

Recruitment and Training

Many interviewers were recruited for data collection according to standard SRU procedures. Interviewer recruitment was overseen by supervisory staff and followed the sequence outlined below. First, interviewer employment announcements instructed interested individuals to leave voice mail messages on the SRU’s job line, fax a résumé, or email one of the calling center supervisors. Callers were screened for voice quality, phone presence and adherence to instructions. Successfully screened applicants were invited to an on-site interview. This part of the recruitment process included a mock telephone interview in which the applicant was required to administer a brief CATI health interview. Those applicants who performed well on the applicant evaluation form, which evaluates telephone manner, computer skills and professional demeanor, were asked to attend general interviewer training.
Prior to data collection, all interviewers completed training for both general and study-specific interviewing procedures. The agenda for general training includes an introduction to the SRU’s operation and guidelines as well as University employment procedures and policies. Interviewers are required to sign a statement of confidentiality assuring the SRU that all data collected for the survey will be held in the strictest confidence. Most of general training addresses basic interviewing techniques and CATI skills, including delivering questionnaire introductions, administering questions in a standardized manner, coding call outcomes, and scheduling callbacks. Techniques for dealing with reluctance and refusal are also presented and covered in the training manual. Training on these issues is accomplished through a variety of training methods such as instruction, discussion, role-playing, and training videos. For example, trainees take part in role-playing to become familiar with and rehearse a variety of refusal situations. Interviewers complete practice interviews at the conclusion of general interviewer training and are then required to pass a quiz covering all aspects of training.

Study-specific training included an in-depth item-by-item review of the survey questionnaire to highlight measurement objectives and specific instructions for administering the survey instrument. Upon completion of study-specific training, interviewers were required to successfully administer a mock interview with a supervisor. This interview was designed to test interviewer aptitude in responding to questions and to assess interviewer knowledge of the survey questionnaire and specific item instructions.

**Data Collection**

Data collection took place from March 8 to June 1, 2009. The SRU has an advanced CATI operation consisting of 42 interviewer workstations and three monitoring stations. Supervisors and clients can silently monitor interviewers’ audio and keyed responses from computers in the monitoring room. This monitoring capability helps ensure that data collection for the study meets the highest quality standards. During data collection, interviewing took place Saturday through Thursday (EST). Monday through Thursday calling typically ran from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Saturday sessions occurred between 1:30 pm until 5:30 pm. Sunday shifts typically ran from 5:30 pm to 12 midnight.

In addition to questionnaire programming, the SRU also utilizes Blaise’s call scheduling capabilities to maximize the probability of contacting potential respondents. A central file server takes sample telephone numbers and arranges automatic call scheduling for interviewer administration. The system enables calls to be scheduled so that different times of the day and week are represented. In this study, no cases were withdrawn from calling until a minimum of 12 unsuccessful call attempts were made and there was at least one weekend call, one evening call and one daytime call made. Calls can also be scheduled at times specified by the respondent. This ensures that calls are made at optimum times.

**Interviewer Monitoring and Evaluation**

SRU supervisors closely monitor data collection to ensure that data are being collected and entered correctly, according to guidelines and policies reviewed in training. All respondents are notified that interviews may be monitored for interviewer training and evaluation purposes. As part of SRU efforts to maximize data quality, each interviewer is provided a written evaluation every two weeks. Interviewers are evaluated on their interviewing skills, such as reading questions and responses exactly as written, using probing and clarification techniques, and conducting the interview at an appropriate pace. In addition, they are evaluated on study-specific issues and work manner. Study-specific items include knowledge of the study and study goals and the ability to answer study-specific
questions clearly. Work manner includes administering a confident, professional interview, using sound judgment, providing accurate information about the call, and accurately recording call outcomes.

Efforts to Maximize Cooperation

Several steps were taken to both reduce the occurrence of refusals and to improve refusal conversion. First, we attempted to minimize refusals by introducing techniques for dealing with reluctance and refusal during general interviewer training. This was often accomplished through role-playing sessions that enable trainees to become familiar with and to rehearse a variety of refusal situations. Upon encountering a refusal, interviewers documented the following information for each refusal: reason for the refusal, the point in the interview at which the refusal occurred, and the gender and approximate age of the respondent. Refusal documentation is standard procedure at the SRU because it enables the next interviewer, the refusal converter, to tailor her approach in eliciting participation from the potential respondent, thereby optimizing the likelihood of conversion. Finally, as part of interviewer monitoring, interviewers’ individual refusal rates were closely watched. Only experienced refusal converters re-contact respondents who initially refuse.

Final Outcomes and Rates

The final outcomes from calling may be grouped into four broad categories (see Table 1) that are used to calculate the overall response rate: (i) a complete interview (I=4,288); (ii) not eligible (NE=7,959) because the telephone numbers were found to be nonworking, dedicated fax or computer lines, or reached a business/ cell line; (iii) no interview or response from an eligible household (NR=3,490); or (iv) unknown or indeterminate (U=12,657) because we never had the opportunity to talk to a real person or someone in the household refused participation before we could verify eligibility.

Table 1. Overall Grouping of Final Dispositions for Hidden Homeless Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>STRATUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview (I)</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Eligible (NE)</td>
<td>1383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresponse (NR)</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown (U)</td>
<td>1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nU</td>
<td>4570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response Rates

The response rate is basically the number of completed interviews divided by the number of eligible households in the sample. We calculated our response rates based on the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Standard Definitions (2009). Weighted and unweighted response rate formulas are presented below and were determined from numbers coming from Table 1 and Appendix H.
Response Rate 4 (RR4)

RR4 takes the unknown eligibility numbers (U) into account by determining which proportion of them, if contacted, should be eligible. To do this, we must determine “e” or the estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that may be eligible if called an indeterminate number of times. The formula we used to calculate “e” was:

\[
e = \frac{nU - U - NE}{nU - U} = \frac{28,394 - 12,657 - 7,959}{28,394 - 12,657} = 0.494
\]

With e defined, we can calculate RR4:

\[
RR4 = \frac{I}{I + NR + e(U)} = \frac{4288}{4288 + 3490 + 0.494(12657)} = 30.6\%
\]

Response Rate 6 (RR6)

RR6 assumes that e = 0 or that there were no eligible cases among the unknowns. The response rate formula simplifies to:

\[
RR6 = \frac{I}{I + NR} = \frac{4288}{4288 + 3490} = 55.1\%
\]

The true response rate is probably somewhere between 55.1% and 30.6%, but the response rate that is typically reported in scholarly reports and journals is RR4 or 30.6%.

Weighted Response Rates

The weighted response rate is computed by multiplying the unweighted counts for the targeted and RDD frames by the sampling weight. It gives a better sense of what the response rate would have been if the entire population had been called. The formulas are given below, where 1 through 12 subscripts refers to the 12 sampling strataums used (4 in RDD and 8 in targeted). First we must determine what proportion of unknown cases should have been determined eligible, again if called an indeterminate number of times. To determine that, we calculate e:
\[ e = \frac{\sum(n_{U_{1-12}}w_{U_{1-12}}) - \sum(U_{1-12}w_{U_{1-12}}) - \sum(NE_{1-12}w_{U_{1-12}})}{\sum(n_{U_{1-12}}w_{U_{1-12}}) - \sum(U_{1-12}w_{U_{1-12}})} = 0.389 \]

With \( e \) defined, we can calculate the weighted response rate as:

\[ \frac{\sum(I_{1-12}w_{U_{1-12}}) + \sum(P_{1-12}w_{U_{1-12}})}{\sum(I_{1-12}w_{U_{1-12}}) + \sum(P_{1-12}w_{U_{1-12}}) + \sum(NR_{1-12}w_{U_{1-12}}) + e\sum(U_{1-12}w_{U_{1-12}})} \]

\[ RR4 = 34.7\% \]

\[ RR6 = 54\% \]

Table 2. Overall Response Rates for Hidden Homeless Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Rate</th>
<th>UNWEIGHTED</th>
<th>WEIGHTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPOR RR4</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPOR RR6</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hidden Homeless Sample Weights

A base weight for the hidden homeless sample of households was first computed using the sampling rate for telephone numbers in each stratum, accounting for the portion of the stratum samples that were placed in calling, and the number of phone lines reaching the household. The base weight was then adjusted for differential household-level nonresponse among strata using the inverse of the stratum-specific household-level unweighted RR4 rate as the adjustment factor. The nonresponse-adjusted household sample weight was then calibrated to the household counts from the ACS 2007 by (i) the race-ethnicity of the reference person/knowledgeable adult (white non-Hispanic/Hispanic/Other), (ii) the type of dwelling (single-family or not), and (iii) the education of the reference person/knowledgeable adult (less than a bachelor's degree or a bachelor's degree and above). $w_{MEff}$ was computed to check for the need to trim weights to compensate for the incremental effect of variable weights on the variance of estimates, but it was determined that trimming was not needed.

Random Adult Sample Weights

A base weight for the random adult sample of households was first computed using the sampling rate for telephone numbers in each stratum, accounting for the portion of the stratum samples that were placed in calling, and the number of phone lines and eligible adults in the household. The base weight was then adjusted for differential household-level nonresponse among strata using the inverse of the stratum-specific product of the household- and person-level (random-adult-level) unweighted RR4 rates as the adjustment factor. The nonresponse-adjusted person-level sample weight was then calibrated to the person counts from the ACS 2007 by the following characteristics of the random adult: (i) the race-ethnicity (white non-Hispanic/Hispanic/Other), (ii) gender (male or female), and (iii) the education (less than a bachelor’s degree or a bachelor’s degree and above). $w_{MEff}$ was computed to check for the need to trim weights to compensate for the incremental effect of variable weights on the variance of estimates, but it was determined that trimming was not needed.

After computing the post-stratified weights, we examined MEFF again and found it to be slightly larger (2.46) than after trimming. The larger MEFF was due to the added variation of the calibrated weight due to post-stratification but falls within the acceptable range. The whole process of weighting is a process of trying to achieve a balance in the tradeoff between estimated bias and estimated variance. By attaching each record with a weight, we make our sample more representative of the population, thus we effectively reduce bias. Meanwhile, the variation in the weights produces a multiplicative factor to the design effect (known as MEFF) and makes the variance of the estimate bigger, but within the acceptable range. According to the Mean Square Error view, our weighting process was successful in terms of minimizing the mean square error (which is the sum of bias square and the variance of the estimate) of our study estimates.
8. Producing Estimates for 2009 Homeless Count

Street Count Estimates

HC09 street estimates were produced in SUDAAN (Version 10, RTI International), a statistical software package that is used to analyze data from complex sample surveys. SUDAAN not only produces point estimates from survey data, but also enables us to compute the appropriate standard errors of these estimates using an appropriate survey design. SUDAAN is the only software package that offers both Taylor series linearization and replication methods (BRR and Jackknife) for robust variance estimation of descriptive statistics, whereas most general-purpose statistical packages do not adequately consider the sampling design aspects in the statistical analyses. Estimated street totals and their associated standard errors were produced using the DESCRIPT procedure in SUDAAN. Unsheltered street counts were extrapolated using actual accounts from sampled tracts which took into account how the sample was drawn (i.e., probability of selection and stratification). Homeless counts for opt-in cities and the separate youth count held in March were not part of the sample design. Consequently, the opt-in city counts did not contribute to the total unsheltered street counts. Though the separate youth count conducted by LAHSA in March was not part of the sample design, the counts were part of the HC09 total and simply taken at face-value—no extrapolation or standard errors are associated with these youth counts. See Appendix I for the unsheltered street estimates using SUDAAN. Also, relative standard errors (RSE) are provided as a measure of quality which are expressed in percentages (i.e., the lower the RSE, the better the estimate).

An important component of the unsheltered street estimates were producing good estimates for the number of people assumed to be in cars, vans/campers and encampments. Given that volunteers could not determine these numbers during the January street counts, estimates had to be produced and multiplied by number of times such observations occurred. These so-called conversion factors were based on data gathered in the demographic survey that asked respondents to estimate the number of people that typically stayed with them under such circumstances. The weighted estimates from the demographic survey produced the following conversion factors for HC09: i) cars = 1.69; ii) vans and/or campers = 1.74; iii) encampments = 2.42. These conversion factors are assumed to be constants, and thus did not contribute to the estimated sampling error of our estimates. See Appendix I for all street count estimates.

Hidden Homeless Estimates

Hidden homeless estimates were also produced in SUDAAN using the crosstabs procedure in a with replace (wr) design that was nested by stratum and used sample weights that account for varying selection probabilities in the telephone sample and that partially offset the biasing effects of nonresponse. The CoC-wide hidden homeless weighted estimate was 9,968 (RSE = 29.05%) and was based on the entire sample of 4,288 completed interviews. Again, a household could only qualify as having a hidden homeless person if they had someone living on their property in an unconverted garage, a back porch, or in an encampment, camper or car. Persons residing within the household were not counted. These individuals were considered homeless by HUD and estimated counts were added to the CoC, SPA, SD (supervisorial district) and CD (city council districts) counts if the relative standard error was less than or equal to 30%. Doubled-up or precariously housed was defined as a person who
was staying with the household because he or she had no other regular or adequate place to stay due to a lack of money or other means of support and who was sleeping inside the house for a period of 8-90 days. The CoC-wide estimate for precariously housed was 99,154 (RSE= 15.04) but were not considered homeless by HUD definitions so they were not be added to the CoC, SPA, SD, or CD counts. At-risk of literal homelessness was defined as a person who was staying with household because he or she had no other regular or adequate place to stay due to a lack of money or other means of support and who was sleeping inside the house, and had to leave in the premise in seven days or less. The estimate generated at the CoC-wide level was 7,488 but was considered unstable because the relative standard error was somewhat high (RSE=36.53). This estimate, like the precariously housed, were not considered homeless by HUD definitions so they were not be added to the CoC, SPA, SD, or CD counts.

LAHSA requested that we produce hidden homeless estimates below the CoC level. To do so, 426 records needed to be dropped that did not have a census tract identifier. These records came from the the list-assisted RDD sample and reduced the dataset to 3,862. Consequently, the dataset was reweighted to account for the differences and re-calibrated to the HC09 estimates. Given the rarity of the event and the sample size involved, many of these estimates were considered if the relative standard error was greater than 30% (see Appendix K for these estimates). In addition to the hidden homeless, precariously housed, and at-risk of literal homelessness, we also conducted a separate attitude/perception of homelessness survey with a random adult in the household we reached for the hidden homeless survey. The response rate for this supplemental survey was 71% (conditional on obtaining a hidden homeless interview) and the weighted estimates may be viewed in Appendix L.

Annualized Estimates

Annualized estimates were produced in the same manner as HC07 and guided by procedures established by Burt and Wilkins (2005). The formula was modified to facilitate production of annualized subpopulation estimates and are conceptually equivalent (see Figure 1 below).

Figure 1. Formula to Produce Annual Homeless Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGINAL FORMULA</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>Annual Estimate &quot;09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( A + \left[ (B \times 51)(1 - C) \right] )</td>
<td>42,694</td>
<td>1204</td>
<td>0.1291</td>
<td>96,169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where

A = Point-in-time Count
B = Homeless within past 7 days or new to area in past seven days
C = Proportion who have been previously homeless in the past 12 months

\[ \text{Annual Estimate} = A + \left[ (B \times 51)(1 - C) \right] \]
The HC09 CoC annual homeless estimate, therefore, is 96,169. That is, over the course of one year LA’s Continuum of Care can expect to see close to 100,000 homeless persons. The annual formula takes into account the number of people who became homeless within the last seven days or, if already homeless, if they are new to the area (B or Lp). The assumption here is that this influx of homeless people is constant so it is multiple by 51 to represent the remaining weeks of the year. However, this estimate will overestimate the annual projection because some people will become homeless more than one during the year. Therefore, the annual projection is corrected by 1-C or the proportion of people of people homeless only once in the past year. The UNC modified formula is equivalent to the Burt and Wilkins formula and eases calculations of multiple projections.

**Subpopulation Estimates**

To produce estimates for important homeless subpopulations such as the chronically homeless, mentally ill, substance abusers and so on, prevalence rates of the specific subpopulation among all homeless persons first needed to be estimated from the demographic survey. The overall rate for the subgroup was estimated as the weighted sum of the estimated rates for two nonoverlapping subsets of the population: those who came from areas where the sample of CT’s was chosen with certainty (i.e., self-representing) and those where only a portion of the CT’s were randomly sampled (i.e., non-self-representing).
In other words,

\[
\hat{p}_{\text{Chronic-Homeless}} = W_{\text{SR}} \hat{p}_{\text{SR}} + (1 - W_{\text{SR}}) \hat{p}_{\text{NSR}}
\]

\[
W_{\text{SR}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{SR}}} W_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{SR}}} W_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{NSR}}} W_i}
\]

\[
W_{\text{NSR}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{NSR}}} W_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{SR}}} W_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{NSR}}} W_i}
\]

To obtain the appropriate standard errors for each rate estimate, we needed to separately estimate the standard errors for the “self-representing” (selected with certainty) sampling units and the “non-self-representing” (selected randomly) sampling units. The estimated standard error of the overall rate was computed as the following weighted average of the two standard errors of the two subgroup estimates; i.e.,

\[
\text{se}(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{W_{\text{SR}}^2 \text{se}^2(\hat{p}_{\text{SR}}) + (1 - W_{\text{SR}})^2 \text{se}^2(\hat{p}_{\text{NSR}})}
\]

In SUDAAN, the self-representing estimates were produced assuming a STRWR design option with each CT treated as a stratum, and the non-self-representing estimates were produced using a WR design option in SUDAAN for the two stage design that was used in the Demographic Survey. Using the WR option for the non-self-representing portion of the sample was necessary since the somewhat haphazard pattern of substitution in the field for randomly selected CTs and shelters (that either could not be worked or became nonrespondents) from the first stage of selection in the Demographic Survey made it impossible to reconstruct the pattern of marginal and joint PSU selection probabilities that would have been needed to accommodate the actual design option for SUDAAN setup (i.e., UNEQWOR). In addition to issues related to the instability of estimated standard errors due to small sample sizes associated with the smaller geographic domains for which estimates were requested, the standard errors from this portion of the sample were thus conservatively estimated (i.e., are overestimates).
Estimated subpopulation totals were the product of the prevalence rate for the subpopulation times the best available total homeless count for the estimation domain (i.e., the geographic area for which the estimate was produced). For the Continuum of Care, the total homeless count is the sum of five component parts: i) unsheltered adult homeless count; ii) unsheltered youth homeless count; iii) sheltered count; iv) separate youth count—no sample design; and v) the estimated hidden homeless count. There were no relative standard errors around the separate youth count and the shelter count, so these counts have been taken at face value. The projected unsheltered counts for adults and youths as well as the hidden homeless estimates have expressed relative standard error associated with them and service as a measure of quality. Relative standard errors (RSE) greater than 30 percent are considered unstable and such estimates should be interpreted cautiously.
REFERENCES


APPENDIX A

Design Summary Table for
2009 Homeless Street Count
### DESIGN SUMMARY TABLE
#### 2009 Homeless Street Count

Survey Population = Census Tracts defining the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Continuum of Care  
Observational Unit = Census Tract  
Key Measurements = Complete count of the number of street homeless as of the counting period in January 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Sampling Unit and Frame Source</th>
<th>Stratification</th>
<th>Sample Selection</th>
<th>Overall Sample Size</th>
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<td></td>
<td>(What is being sampled and from what sampling frame?)</td>
<td>(Stratify by what? Which sample allocation approach?)</td>
<td>(How will random selection be used?)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1     | Primary Sampling Unit: Census Tract (CT)  
Frame: Listing of 1,888 CTs that jointly define the Continuum of Care (CoC) for the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. | H=38 strata formed by: (i) service planning area designation; (ii) hotspot / non-hotspot designation; (iii) opt-in city/SPA subarea located outside of opt-in cities allocation:  
Disproportionate favoring hotspot CTs and opt-in cities.  
100% sampling rates were applied in nine hotspot strata where the Neyman allocation applied to hotspot and non-hotspot CTs within SPA subareas located outside of opt-in cities called for CT sample sizes than exceeded the total number of available CTs. These take-all strata included 111 hotspot CTs. | Simple random sampling (without replacement): | 647 (No nonresponse) |
APPENDIX B

Selection Worksheet for Selection of 647 Census Tracts for
2009 Homeless Street Count
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* Includes Skid Row area
** One of two initial Opt-In cities that dropped out on 1/7/09. Therefore, no supplementary census tracts in those two cities.
APPENDIX C

Design Summary Table for HC09 Demographic Survey:
Street Homeless
**DESIGN SUMMARY TABLE**

**HC09 Demographic Survey of Street Homeless**

Survey Population = Homeless persons of any age who were living on the street in the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Continuum of Care during data collection for the 2009 Demographic Survey

Observational Unit = Homeless person

Key Measurements = Binary (0/1) indicator of whether or not the homeless person possess the trait for which specific homeless count is sought (see Section 3 of deliverables in the HC09 contract)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Sampling Unit and Frame Source</th>
<th>Stratification</th>
<th>Sample Selection</th>
<th>Overall Respondent Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Primary Sampling Unit (PSU): Census Tract (CT)</td>
<td>Phase 1 Sample: See CT selection in the Design Summary Table for HC09 Overall Street Count</td>
<td>PPS WOR selection within each explicit sampling stratum with Measure of &quot;Size&quot; = HC09 count using provisional conversion factors of 3.0 for vans/RVs and 1.5 for cars and encampments</td>
<td>125 sub-sampled CTs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSU Sample of CTs for Homeless Count</td>
<td>Phase 2 Subsample: Definition of Strata: To the extent possible use the same strata formed for selection of the CT sample for the HC09 street homeless count Some CT stratum collapsing was done to assure minimum sample sizes (of at least 2 sample CTs per stratum) for variance estimation.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSU Subsampling Frame: List of 647 CTs selected for the homeless count.</td>
<td>Sample allocation plan: Neyman allocation of the CT subsample among the eight SPAs Compromise optimum allocation of the total street and shelter sample sizes, computed as the average optimum allocation and street-shelter split among the 7 key homeless characteristics.</td>
<td></td>
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16 Minors are to be interviewed by proxy with a knowledgeable adult, so the respondent and OU will differ in that case.
## DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF STREET HOMELESS
(Continued)

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<thead>
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<th>Stratification</th>
<th>Sample Selection</th>
<th>Overall Respondent Sample Size</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU): Homeless person</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Instructions for selection of the second stage sample of individual homeless persons within each sample CT were as follows: Go to a pre-determined random start point of the path you are to follow and strictly follow the pre-determined path marked on the CT map; You are to look for eligible homeless persons along this path; • Strictly follow the provided protocol for recruiting into the study those eligible homeless persons you encounter during the sampling process • Continue along the path until you have completed the number of interviews with homeless persons as assigned to the CT; and • Record the following on the sampling worksheet for the CT immediately after interviewing is completed in the shelter: the final number of completed interviews in that CT and the number of homeless persons encountered before fieldwork was completed in the CT.</td>
<td>An overall sample of 2,250 homeless respondents An average of 18 responding homeless persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limited to those homeless persons who would be out and accessible for interview. This includes homeless persons sleeping in open areas as well as parked cars, campers and vans.
APPENDIX D

Design Summary Table for HC09 Demographic Survey:
Shelter Homeless
### DESIGN SUMMARY TABLE

**HC09 Demographic Survey of Shelter Homeless**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Sampling Unit and Frame Source (What is being sampled and from what sampling frame?)</th>
<th>Stratification (Stratify by what? Which sample allocation approach?)</th>
<th>Sample Selection (How will random selection be used?)</th>
<th>Overall Respondent Sample Size</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Primary Sampling Unit (PSU): Homeless Shelter</strong></td>
<td>8 explicit strata are formed by:</td>
<td>• PPS without replacement selection within each explicit stratum where some (not all) of the shelters are selected</td>
<td>• 150 shelters</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Sampling Frame:</strong> List of 391 eligible homeless shelters developed by LAHSA as a part of their inventory of shelters and institutions as of March 2009.</td>
<td>The eight (8) LAHSA Service Planning Areas (SPAs), Sample allocation plan: Determine how many shelters LAHSA can practically manage (re: sampling and data collection) overall Allocate the manageable overall shelter sample size among the 8 SPAs in direct proportion to the product of the standard deviation of the 2007 shelter homeless counts ( S_h ) and the proportion of the Continuum’s shelter homeless population in the SPA ( W_h ).</td>
<td>• Measure of “Size” = Best available shelter homeless count or proxy measure</td>
<td>• After shelter nonresponse and partial replacement, useful homeless interview data were available from 116 shelters.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• 1\textsuperscript{st} priority was LAHSA’s HC07 count;</td>
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<td>• 2\textsuperscript{nd} priority was its HC07 count; and</td>
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<td>• 3\textsuperscript{rd} priority was its bed count.</td>
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17 Shelters as listed by LAHSA for the SRU at the time of the Demographic Survey

18 Minors are to be interviewed by proxy with a knowledgeable adult, so the respondent and OU will differ in that case.
**DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF SHELTER HOMELESS**  
(Continued)

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<th>Stratification (Stratify by what? Which sample allocation approach?)</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU): Homeless person</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Homeless persons were selected and interviewed as follows within each of the selected shelters: Obtain or produce a numbered (i.e., 1 to N) list all N persons staying in the shelter on the night of interviewing; If a list of persons is not possible, then obtain/produce a comparably numbered list of beds or rooms in the shelter, with unique identifiers for each entry on the list. Following the order of a provided random permutation of N integers (i.e., a randomly sorted list of N integers between 1 and N), identify, contact and attempt to interview the pre-assigned number of homeless persons staying at the shelter that night, or as many persons as possible. Record the following on the sampling worksheet for the shelter immediately after interviewing is completed in the shelter: the final number of completed interviews in that shelter and the number of homeless persons encountered.</td>
<td>An overall sample of 1,050 homeless respondents. An average of 7 responding homeless persons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX E

Design Summary Table for Telephone Survey:

**Hidden Homeless and Random Adult**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hidden Homeless</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Random Adult</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DESIGN SUMMARY TABLE
#### Telephone Survey – Hidden Homeless and Random Adult

Eligible for Study Population = Residential households (and their adult residents) in the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Continuum of Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Sampling Unit and Frame Source</th>
<th>Stratification</th>
<th>Sample Selection</th>
<th>Overall Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Primary Sampling Unit: Telephone number Frame: List-assisted frame of telephone numbers in the set of 1,888 census tracts comprising the CoC, as maintained by Genesys</td>
<td>The following conjectured correlates of the presence of hidden homeless persons in households of the CoC were used to stratify the sample: Median household income in the telephone number's exchange area (EA), Percent of single-family households in the EA, Value of the “item predictor sum” based on six indicators of hidden homelessness for directory-listed numbers.</td>
<td>Simple random sampling (without replacement)</td>
<td>28,394 selected telephone numbers placed in calling 4,288 responding knowledgeable adults completing a hidden homeless interview in participating households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Secondary Sampling Unit: Adult resident within households completing a hidden homeless interview Frame: Implicit roster of adult residents (18+ years of age) within each participating household that was randomly subsampled for the random adult interview</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Bernoulli selection of several random subsets (batches) of assigned telephone numbers.</td>
<td>739 respondents to the random adult interview on attitudes/perceptions about homelessness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX F

Strata Used to Sample Telephone Numbers
for the Telephone Survey
### Median Household Income in EA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listing Status of Phone Number:</th>
<th>Directory Listed</th>
<th>NOT Directory Listed</th>
<th>Directory Listed</th>
<th>NOT Directory Listed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### % Single Family Dwelling Units in Exchange Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Item Predictor Sum:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Item Predictor Sum:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Item Predictor Sum:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX G

Hidden Homeless and Random Adult CATI Screener and Survey Instrument
# Screener and Introductory Script

**IRB STUDY # 08-1962**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LABEL</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>TEXT</th>
<th>INSTRUCTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DID ANSWER</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>INTERVIEWER: DIAL ###-###-####.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0=NO</td>
<td>DID A PERSON ANSWER?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1=YES</td>
<td>IF NO, HANG UP AFTER 12 RINGS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNK HELLO</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>Hello, my name is [FULL NAME] and I am calling on behalf of the 2009 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. We are conducting a survey about your community and local housing issues. IF A YOUNG CHILD ANSWERS THE PHONE, ASK FOR AN ADULT. IF NEEDED, REASSURE THAT WE ARE NOT SELLING ANYTHING OR ASKING FOR DONATIONS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[IF DID ANSWER=1]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHONE VER</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>INTERVIEWER: IF YOU DETERMINE THIS IS NOT A HH, GO BACK TO UNK HELLO AND CHOOSE THIS IS NOT A HOUSEHOLD.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[UNK HELLO=1]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABEL</td>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>INSTRUCTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHM AVAIL [IF PHONE VER=1]</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>May I speak with an adult who owns or rents at this address?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1=YES / WAIT FOR PERSON TO COME ON THE LINE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2=GATEKEEPER SAYS RESPONDENT UNAVAILABLE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3=GATEKEEPER REFUSAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHM HELLO [IF SHM_AVAIL=1]</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>[FILL IF THAT_PER = 0: Hello, my name is [FULL NAME] and I am calling on behalf of the 2009 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. We are conducting a survey about your community and local housing issues.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1=CONTINUE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2=RESPONDENT UNAVAILABLE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3=RESPONDENT REFUSAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRB LENGTH [IF PURPOSE=1]</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>I have just a few questions that should take less than 10 minutes of your time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1=CONTINUE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2=RESPONDENT UNAVAILABLE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3=RESPONDENT REFUSAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRB_CONF [IF IRB_LENGTH=1]</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>I won't ask for your full name, address, or personal information that can identify you. You don't have to answer any question you don't want to, and you can stop at any time. Anything you tell me is confidential.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1=CONTINUE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2=RESPONDENT UNAVAILABLE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3=RESPONDENT REFUSAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI INFO [IF IRB_CONF=1]</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>If you have any questions, I can provide a telephone number for you to call to get more information. Would you like that number?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0=NO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1=YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI PHONE [IF PI INFO=1]</td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
<td>If you have any questions about this research project, you may call Dr. Robert Agans at 919-843-5923 or the Institutional Review Board at 919-966-3113. The IRB study number is 08-1962</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABEL</td>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>INSTRUCTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONITOR</td>
<td>IF PI INFO=0 OR 1</td>
<td>1=CONTINUE 2=RESPONDENT UNAVAILABLE 3=RESPONDENT REFUSAL</td>
<td>For quality control purposes, this call may be monitored by my supervisor. SRU STANDARD PROTOCOL IS TO RECORD SURVEYS FOR INTERVIEWER EVALUATION PURPOSES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET NAME</td>
<td>OPEN TEXT</td>
<td>Could you please tell me your first name so that I can refer to you personally? IF RELUCTANT, ASK FOR INITIAL(S) YOU MUST ENTER A NAME OR SOME SORT OF IDENTIFYING INFO (INITIALS OR GENDER, SUCH AS FEMALE HOMEOWNER, ETC.) SO WE WILL KNOW TO ASK FOR IF/WHEN WE CALL BACK!!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRB COMPREHEND</td>
<td>IF MONITOR=1</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Do you have any questions before we begin the survey? INTERVIEWER: ANSWER ANY RESPONDENT QUESTIONS, AND THEN CONTINUE. IF IRB COMPREHEND=1, PROCEED TO QUESTIONNAIRE (A100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVAIL END</td>
<td>IF SHM AVAIL=2</td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
<td>We will call back another time when an adult resident is available. Thank you for your time. Goodbye. END CALL AND CODE THE APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENT DISPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNR VER</td>
<td>IF UNK HELLO=2</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Let me just confirm that I dialed correctly, and then I can remove the number from calling. Did I reach you at ###-###-####?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNR THANKS</td>
<td>IF BNR VER=1</td>
<td>1=CONTINUE</td>
<td>Thank you. Goodbye. END CALL AND CODE BUSINESS / NON-RESIDENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABEL</td>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>INSTRUCTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISDIAL [IF BNR VER=2 OR PHONE VER=2]</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>I’m sorry, I may have misdialed but I’ll need to call back to verify. I would appreciate it if you would pick up the phone if it rings so I can confirm whether I misdialed or not. Thank you for your time.</td>
<td>IF MISDIAL=2, END CALL AND CODE THE APPROPRIATE NO CONTACT DISPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1=SAME PERSON ANSWERED 2=NO ONE ANSWERED (NO ANSWER, ANSWERING MACHINE, BUSY, ETC.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>INTERVIEWER: REMAIN ON THIS SCREEN AND REDIAL ###-###-####</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IF A DIFFERENT PERSON ANSWERS, PRESS &lt;HOME&gt; KEY TO RETURN TO BEGINNING AND START OVER.                                                   END CALL AND CODE THE APPROPRIATE NO CONTACT DISPO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VER SWITCHED [IF MISDIAL=1]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>So I just need to confirm, this is not ###-###-####?                                                                                                                    INTERVIEWER: IF YOU DETERMINE THIS IS A VALID NUMBER FOR THIS LOCATION, GO BACK TO PHONE VER OR BNR VER AND CHOOSE CONTINUE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1=THIS IS A SWITCHED NUMBER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>END CALL AND CODE NOT IN SERVICE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWITCHED [IF VER SWITCHED=1]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Okay, I’ll remove the number from calling. Goodbye.                                                                                                                                                                                  END CALL AND CODE NOT IN SERVICE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1=CONTINUE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDIAL [IF BNR VER=3]</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>INTERVIEWER: REMAIN ON THIS SCREEN AND REDIAL ###-###-####                                                                                                                                                                        IF REDIAL=2, END CALL AND CODE BUSINESS / NON-RESIDENCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1=SAME PERSON ANSWERED 2=NO ONE ANSWERED (NO ANSWER, ANSWERING MACHINE, BUSY, ETC.)                                                                                                                                               END CALL AND CODE BUSINESS / NON-RESIDENCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>IF A DIFFERENT PERSON ANSWERS, PRESS &lt;HOME&gt; KEY TO RETURN TO BEGINNING AND START OVER.                                                                               END CALL AND CODE BUSINESS / NON-RESIDENCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPLAIN CB [IF REDIAL=1]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hello, I just needed to call back to confirm the number I dialed so we can remove it from calling. Thank you.                                                                                                                                                                           END CALL AND CODE BUSINESS / NON-RESIDENCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABEL</td>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>INSTRUCTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANM MSG [IF DID ANSWER=0</td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
<td><strong>Hello, my name is [FULL NAME] and I am calling on behalf of the 2009 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. We are conducting a survey about your community and local housing issues. We hope to reach you when we call back. Thank you.</strong></td>
<td><strong>LEAVE A MESSAGE THE FIRST TIME AN ANSWERING MACHINE IS REACHED. WAIT UNTIL THE 4TH CALL ATTEMPT TO LEAVE A SECOND ANSWERING MACHINE MESSAGE.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND ANSWERING MACHINE PICKS</td>
<td></td>
<td>up]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First, I’d like to ask you a few questions about you and your household.

X10. Do you live in …
1  a house
2  an apartment
3  townhome or
4  condo
5  OTHER (GOTO X11)
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

X11. OTHER FILL-IN
_____ (250 CHAR TEXT)
88888  REFUSED
99999  DON’T KNOW

X20. Do you rent or own this home?
1  RENT
2  OWN
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

X40. Are you Hispanic or Latino?
1  YES
2  NO
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

X41. What is your race?
1  WHITE (GOTO X50)
2  BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN (GOTO X50)
3  ASIAN (GOTO X50)
4  AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE (GOTO X50)
5  OTHER (GOTO X42)
8  REFUSED (GOTO X43)
9  DON’T KNOW (GOTO X43)

X42. OTHER FILL-IN
_____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO X4)
88888  REFUSED (GOTO X43)
99999  DON’T KNOW (GOTO X43)
X43. Do you consider yourself White or Nonwhite?
1  WHITE
2  NONWHITE
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

X50. Are you married or in a domestic partnership?
1  YES
2  NO
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

X60. Do you have any children of your own living with you?
1  YES
2  NO
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

X70. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
1  LESS THAN 6TH GRADE
2  LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA
3  HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR GED
4  SOME COLLEGE BUT NO DEGREE
5  ASSOCIATE DEGREE
6  BACHELOR DEGREE OR ABOVE
7  TECHNICAL CERTIFICATE
88 REFUSED
99 DON’T KNOW

X80. RESPONDENT’S GENDER (ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY).
1  MALE
2  FEMALE

A10. Next, is there anyone living with you or staying on your property because they do not have a regular or adequate place to stay due to a lack of money or other means of support?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE DEPENDENTS OR ADULT CHILDREN.
1  YES
2  NO (GOTO Y60_INTRO)
8  REFUSED (GOTO Y60_INTRO)
9  DON’T KNOW (GOTO Y60_INTRO)
A20. How many people (HOW MANY PEOPLE MEET THIS DEFINITION)?
  1  ONE (GOTO B10)
  2  TWO (GOTO B10_INTRO)
  3  THREE (GOTO B10_INTRO)
  4  FOUR (GOTO B10_INTRO)
  5  FIVE (GOTO B10_INTRO)
  6  SIX (GOTO B10_INTRO)
  7  SEVEN (GOTO B10_INTRO)
  8  EIGHT (GOTO B10_INTRO)
  9  NINE (GOTO B10_INTRO)
 10  TEN OR MORE (GOTO B10_INTRO)
 88  REFUSED (GOTO Y60_INTRO)
 99  DON’T KNOW (GOTO Y60_INTRO)

B10_INTRO  [IF A20 > 1] Of the [INSERT A20 #, 2..10 or more] people staying with you because they do not have a regular or adequate place to stay due to a lack of money or other means of support, let’s start with the youngest.

B10. Is that person male or female?
  1  MALE
  2  FEMALE
  8  REFUSED
  9  DON’T KNOW

B20. Is that person an adult or child under 18?
  1  ADULT (GOTO B30)
  2  CHILD (GOTO B21)
  8  REFUSED (GOTO B30)
  9  DON’T KNOW (GOTO B30)

B21. How old is [SHE/HE]?  
  1  5 YEARS OLD OR YOUNGER
  2  6 - 12 YEARS OLD
  3  13 - 17 YEARS OLD
  8  REFUSED
  9  DON’T KNOW

B22. Is [SHE/HE] in school [ASK UNLESS B21 = 1]?
  1  YES
  2  NO
  8  REFUSED
  9  DON’T KNOW
B23. Does [SHE/HE] receive any services, such as counseling, housing assistance or busing to and from school, because [SHE/HE] is homeless?
1  YES
2  NO
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

B30. Is this person a family member of yours?
1  YES (GOTO B35)
2  NO  (GOTO B40)
8  REFUSED    (GOTO B40)
9  DON’T KNOW    (GOTO B40)

B35. What is this person’s relationship to you?
________ (250 CHAR TEXT)
88888  REFUSED
99999  DON’T KNOW

B40. Does [SHE/HE] sleep inside the house or outside the house?
1  INSIDE THE HOUSE (GOTO B41)
2  OUTSIDE THE HOUSE (GOTO B42)
8  REFUSED (GOTO B50)
9  DON’T KNOW(GOTO B50)

B41. Where inside the house does [SHE/HE] usually sleep?
1  ATTIC (GOTO B47)
2  BASEMENT (GOTO B47)
3  OTHER AREA OF THE MAIN HOUSE (GOTO B45)
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

B42. Where outside the house does [SHE/HE] usually sleep?
1  GARAGE (GOTO B47)
2  PORCH (GOTO B50)
3  CAR, TRUCK, VAN PARKED ON PROPERTY (GOTO B50)
4  RV OR CAMPER PARKED ON PROPERTY (GOTO B50)
5  TENT OR SHED OUTSIDE (GOTO B50)
6  OTHER (GOTO B43)
8  REFUSED (GOTO B50)
9  DON’T KNOW (GOTO B50)
B43. OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)
_____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO B50)
88888 REFUSED (GOTO B50)
99999 DON’T KNOW (GOTO B50)

B45. WHICH AREA IS THAT?
1   BEDROOM (GOTO B50)
2   FAMILY ROOM, LIVING ROOM OR DEN (GOTO B50)
3   DINING ROOM OR KITCHEN (GOTO B50)
4   LAUNDRY ROOM OR OTHER INSIDE STORAGE AREA (GOTO B50)
5   OTHER (GOTO B46)
8   REFUSED (GOTO B50)
9   DON’T KNOW (GOTO B50)

B46. OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)
_____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO B50)
88888 REFUSED (GOTO B50)
99999 DON’T KNOW (GOTO B50)

B47. Have there been any major improvements made to the [INSERT ATTIC, BASEMENT OR GARAGE] to make it a living unit of its own?
1   YES
2   NO
8   REFUSED
9   DON’T KNOW

B50. How long has [SHE/HE] been staying with you or living on your property?
1   7 DAYS OR LESS
2   8 - 14 DAYS
3   15 - 30 DAYS
4   >1 - <3 MONTHS
5   >3 - <5 MONTHS
6   >5 - <12 MONTHS
7   MORE THAN ONE YEAR
8   REFUSED
9   DON’T KNOW

[SKIP TO B70 IF B21=1]

B60. Is there an agreement that [SHE/HE] should contribute to the household? (SKIP IF B21=1)
1   YES
2   NO (GOTO B70)
8   REFUSED (GOTO B70)
9   DON’T KNOW (GOTO B70)
B65. How does [SHE/HE] contribute to the household? Does [SHE/HE]... (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY) (SKIP IF B21=1)
1 Prepare or provide food
2 provide childcare services
3 pay rent
4 perform household duties or responsibilities
5 anything else? (GOTO B66)
8 REFUSED
9 DON’T KNOW

B66. OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)
____ (250 CHAR TEXT)
88888 REFUSED
99999 DON’T KNOW

B70. How long is [SHE/HE] allowed to stay within your household or on your property?
____ DAYS _____MONTHS _____ YEARS 88888 RF 99999 DK

B71. Does [SHE/HE] have the resources and support networks necessary to get stable housing?
1 YES (GOTO Y60_INTRO IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
2 NO (GOTO Y60_INTRO IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
8 REFUSED (GOTO Y60_INTRO IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 >1)
9 DON’T KNOW (GOTO Y60_INTRO IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)

B72. Has [SHE/HE] identified a new place to live?
1 YES (GOTO Y60_INTRO IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
2 NO (GOTO Y60_INTRO IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
8 REFUSED (GOTO Y60_INTRO IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 >1)
9 DON’T KNOW (GOTO Y60_INTRO IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)

[IF A20 > 1] Now let’s go on to the [next oldest / oldest] person staying with you because they do not have a regular or adequate place to stay due to a lack of money or other means of support.

[REPEAT B10 - B72 BLOCK BASED ON A20 #]
L10. Of those (INSERT # FROM A20, 2..10 or more) people, would any of them together be considered a family unit (FAMILY= A PERSON OR COUPLE WITH AT LEAST ONE CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 18 LIVING WITH THEM OR A COUPLE WITHOUT CHILDREN)?
1  YES
2  NO (GOTO Y60_INTRO)
8  REFUSED (GOTO Y60_INTRO)
9  DON'T KNOW (GOTO Y60_INTRO)

L20. How many families are living with you?
1  ONE (CHECK: A20 GE 2) (GOTO L30_1 BLOCK)
2  TWO (CHECK: A20 GE 4) (GOTO L30_1 BLOCK THEN L30_2 BLOCK)
3  THREE (CHECK: A20 GE 6) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2 AND L30_3 BLOCKS)
4  FOUR (CHECK: A20 GE 8) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2, L30_3 AND L30_4 BLOCKS)
5  FIVE OR MORE (CHECK: A20 GE 10) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2, L30_3, L30_4 AND L30_5 BLOCKS)
8  REFUSED (GOTO Y60_INTRO)
9  DON'T KNOW (GOTO Y60_INTRO)

L30_1. In [THIS/THE FIRST] family, can you tell me how many are...
   _____ adult males RF DK
L31_1 _____ adult females RF DK
L32_1 _____ youth males RF DK
L33_1 _____ youth females RF DK

L30_2. In [THE SECOND] family, can you tell me how many are...
   _____ adult males DK RF
L31_2 _____ adult females DK RF
L32_2 _____ youth males RF DK
L33_2 _____ youth females RF DK

L30_3. In [THE THIRD] family, can you tell me how many are...
   _____ adult males RF DK
L31_3 _____ adult females RF DK
L32_3 _____ youth males RF DK
L33_3 _____ youth females RF DK

L30_4. In [THE FOURTH] family, can you tell me how many are...
   _____ adult males RF DK
L31_4 _____ adult females RF DK
L32_4 _____ youth males RF DK
L33_4 _____ youth females RF DK
L30_5. In [THE FIFTH] family, can you tell me how many are...
   _____ adult males RF DK
L31_5 _____ adult females RF DK
L32_5 _____ youth males RF DK
L33_5 _____ youth females RF DK

The next set of questions will help us better understand the survey results. Again, no personal identifiers can or will be linked to your responses.

Y60. How much do you pay each month for your [RENT/MORTGAGE]?
   _____ ($ AMOUNT 0 - 80,000) (GOTO Y61)
      88888 REFUSED (GOTO Y61)
      99999 DON’T KNOW (GOTO Y61)

Y61. Would you say [that amount / the amount you pay each month for your rent or mortgage] is more or less than half of your monthly household income?
   1  MORE THAN HALF (GOTO Y62)
   2  HALF EXACTLY (GOTO Y70)
   3  LESS THAN HALF (GOTO Y64)
   8  REFUSED (GOTO Y70)
   9  DON’T KNOW (GOTO Y70)

Y62. Would you say it is more or less than 2/3’s OF YOUR MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME?
   1  MORE THAN 2/3’s (GOTO Y63)
   2  2/3’s OR LESS (GOTO Y70)
   8  REFUSED (GOTO Y70)
   9  DON’T KNOW (GOTO Y70)

Y63. Would you say it is more or less than ¾’s OF YOUR MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME?
   1  MORE THAN ¾’s (GOTO Y70)
   2  ¾’s OR LESS (GOTO Y70)
   8  REFUSED (GOTO Y70)
   9  DON’T KNOW (GOTO Y70)

Y64. Would you say it is more or less than 1/3 OF YOUR MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME?
   1  LESS THAN 1/3 (GOTO Y65)
   2  1/3 OR MORE (GOTO Y70)
   8  REFUSED (GOTO Y70)
   9  DON’T KNOW (GOTO Y70)
Y65. Would you say it is more or less than ¼ OF YOUR MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME?
1 LESS THAN ¼
2 ¼ OR MORE
8 REFUSED
9 DON’T KNOW

Y70. Does your household have more than one phone number?
1 Yes
2 NO (GOTO Y80**)
8 REFUSED (GOTO Y80**)
9 DON’T KNOW (GOTO Y80**)

Y71. What are these numbers used for?
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
1 CELL PHONE (GOTO Y80**)
2 DEDICATED FAX LINE (GOTO Y80**)
3 DEDICATED COMPUTER LINE (GOTO Y80**)
4 DEDICATED BUSINESS LINE (GOTO Y80**)
5 ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER(S) (GOTO Y72)
8 REFUSED (GOTO Y80**)
9 DON’T KNOW (GOTO Y80**)

Y72. You said your household has phone numbers that are not for cell phones or computer, fax or business lines. How many of these additional numbers do you have?
____ (# OF ADDITIONAL PHONE LINES)
88888 REFUSED
99999 DON’T KNOW

**RANDOMLY SELECT EVERY FOURTH RESPONDENT/HOUSEHOLD TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING, OTHERWISE END.

Y80. Including yourself, how many adults 18 and older are currently living in your household?
_____ 1 – 10
88888 REFUSED [END INTERVIEW]
99999 DON’T KNOW [END INTERVIEW]

Y81. For this next set of questions, our computer has randomly chosen the [youngest, second youngest, third youngest, fourth youngest, fifth youngest, fifth oldest, fourth oldest, third oldest, second oldest, oldest] of the [INSERT Y80 #] adults currently living in your household. What is that person’s first name?
1 SELECTED R IS PERSON ON PHONE [GOTO SAME R INTRO]
2 SELECTED R IS SOMEONE ELSE [GOTO NEW_NAME]
NEW_NAME ENTER NAME OF NEW RESPONDENT:
IF RELUCTANT, ASK FOR INITIAL(S).
IF PERSON REFUSES TO GIVE A NAME OR INITIALS, LEAVE BLANK AND PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE
_____ (200 CHAR TEXT)

Y82. [IF NEW R:/Y81 = 2] Is [NEW_NAME / that person] able to come to the phone?
   1 YES [GOTO NEW R INTRO]
   2 NO [GOTO SCHED_APPT]
   8 REFUSED [GOTO SCHED_APPT]
   9 DON’T KNOW [GOTO SCHED_APPT]

SCHED_APPT INTERVIEWER: CHOOSE APPOINTMENT TAB AND CODE UNGK
[EMPTY - NO ADVANCE ALLOWED]

NEW R INTRO: Hello, my name is [FULL NAME] and I am calling on behalf of the 2009 Homeless Count Project. We are talking to households about homelessness issues in your community. Another member of your household has answered some general questions, but you’ve been randomly selected to complete the part of the survey that asks your opinions about homelessness. I have just a few questions that should take less than 5 minutes of your time. I won’t ask for your full name, address, or personal information that can identify you. You don’t have to answer any question you don’t want to, and you can stop at any time. Anything you tell me is confidential. If you have any questions about this research project, you may call Dr. Robert Agans at 919-843-5923 or the Institutional Review Board at 919-966-3113. The IRB study number is 08-1962. For quality control purposes, this call may be monitored by my supervisor.

SAME R INTRO: This next set of questions asks about your attitudes and opinions on homelessness in LA County.

Z10. First, how serious is the problem of homelessness in Los Angeles County? Do you think it is...
   1 very serious
   2 somewhat serious
   3 not too serious
   4 not at all serious
   8 REFUSED
   9 DON’T KNOW
Z11. How serious is the problem of homelessness inside the City of Los Angeles?
   Do you think it is...
   1 very serious
   2 somewhat serious
   3 not too serious
   4 not at all serious
   8 REFUSED
   9 DON’T KNOW

Z12. How serious is it in the U.S. as a whole? Do you think it is...
   1 very serious
   2 somewhat serious
   3 not too serious
   4 not at all serious
   8 REFUSED
   9 DON’T KNOW

Z13. Do you think the problem of homelessness in the U.S. is getting...
   1 worse
   2 staying about the same, or
   3 improving
   8 REFUSED
   9 DON’T KNOW

Z14. Would you say that within the past year your sympathy towards the homeless has...
   1 increased
   2 decreased
   3 remained the same
   8 REFUSED
   9 DON’T KNOW

Z15. Who should be most responsible for helping the homeless? Do you think it should be...
   1 the government
   2 churches and charities, or
   3 the homeless themselves
   8 REFUSED
   9 DON’T KNOW
Now I’m going to read a list of potential causes of homelessness and I want you to tell me how much you think each contributes to homelessness.
IF NEEDED: There are no right or wrong answers. We are only interested in your opinion.

Z16. How much does ...a shortage of affordable housing...contribute to homelessness? Would you say...
1 a lot
2 some
3 a little
4 not at all
8 REFUSED
9 DON’T KNOW

Z17. How much does ...mental illness...contribute to homelessness? Would you say...
1 a lot
2 some
3 a little
4 not at all
8 REFUSED
9 DON’T KNOW

Z18. How about ...bad luck? HOW MUCH DOES ...BAD LUCK...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS? WOULD YOU SAY...
1 A LOT
2 SOME
3 A LITTLE
4 NOT AT ALL
8 REFUSED
9 DON’T KNOW

Z19. How about ...laziness on the part of the homeless themselves? HOW MUCH DOES ...LAZINESS ON THE PART OF THE HOMELESS THEMSELVES...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS? WOULD YOU SAY...
1 A LOT
2 SOME
3 A LITTLE
4 NOT AT ALL
8 REFUSED
9 DON’T KNOW
Z20. How about ...a failure of society to provide good schools? HOW MUCH DOES ...A FAILURE TO PROVIDE GOOD SCHOOLS...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS? WOULD YOU SAY...
1  A LOT
2  SOME
3  A LITTLE
4  NOT AT ALL
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

Z21. How about ...the release of mental hospital patients into the community? HOW MUCH DOES ... THE RELEASE OF MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS INTO THE COMMUNITY ...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS? WOULD YOU SAY...
1  A LOT
2  SOME
3  A LITTLE
4  NOT AT ALL
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

Z22. How about ...an economic system that favors the rich over the poor? HOW MUCH DOES ... AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM THAT FAVORS THE RICH OVER THE POOR ...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS? WOULD YOU SAY...
1  A LOT
2  SOME
3  A LITTLE
4  NOT AT ALL
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

Z23. How about ...physical illness and handicaps? HOW MUCH DO ... PHYSICAL ILLNESS AND HANDICAPS ...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS? WOULD YOU SAY...
1  A LOT
2  SOME
3  A LITTLE
4  NOT AT ALL
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW

Z24. How about ...drug and alcohol abuse? HOW MUCH DOES ... DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE ...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS? WOULD YOU SAY...
1  A LOT
2  SOME
3  A LITTLE
4  NOT AT ALL
8  REFUSED
9  DON’T KNOW
Z25. How about ...generally irresponsible behavior on the part of the homeless people?  HOW MUCH DOES ... IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF THE HOMELESS PEOPLE ...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS?  WOULD YOU SAY...
   1  A LOT
   2  SOME
   3  A LITTLE
   4  NOT AT ALL
   8  REFUSED
   9  DON’T KNOW

Z26. How about ...a shortage of government aid for poor people?  HOW MUCH DOES ... A SHORTAGE OF GOVERNMENT AID FOR POOR PEOPLE ...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS?  WOULD YOU SAY...
   1  A LOT
   2  SOME
   3  A LITTLE
   4  NOT AT ALL
   8  REFUSED
   9  DON’T KNOW

Z30. How many homeless people have you seen in the past month?
______ (numerical # between 0 and 777)
888  REFUSED
999  DON’T KNOW

Z31. In the past month, how many times has a homeless panhandler or beggar asked you for money?  [IF Z30 = 1 - 777]
______ (numerical # between 0 and 77)
88  REFUSED
99  DON’T KNOW

Z32. In the past month, how many times have you given money to a homeless panhandler or beggar?  [ONLY IF Z31 = 1 - 77]
______ (numerical # between 0 and 77)
88  REFUSED
99  DON’T KNOW

[ONLY IF A20 = RESPONSE AND Y81 = 1, Z40 READS:]
Z40. Not including the [PEOPLE/PERSON] you already told us about, have you given shelter or housing to any other homeless person in the past 12 months?
   1  YES
   2  NO
   8  REFUSED
   9  DON’T KNOW
Z40. Have you given shelter or housing to any homeless person in the past 12 months?  
1 YES  
2 NO  
8 REFUSED  
9 DON’T KNOW  

Z51. Have you ever had a time in your life when you considered yourself homeless?  
1 YES  
2 NO (GOTO Z57)  
8 REFUSED (GOTO Z57)  
9 DON’T KNOW (GOTO Z57)  

Z52. When was the last time you were homeless? Was it...  
1 in the past year  
2 >1 to <3 years ago  
3 >3 to <5 years ago  
4 >5 to <7 years ago  
5 more than 7 years ago  
8 REFUSED  
9 DON’T KNOW  

Z53. When you were homeless, did you ever sleep in a park, in an abandoned building, in the street or in a subway or train station?  
1 YES  
2 NO  
8 REFUSED  
9 DON’T KNOW  

Z54. WHEN YOU WERE HOMELESS, did you ever sleep in a shelter for homeless people or in another temporary residence because you did not have a place to stay?  
1 YES  
2 NO  
8 REFUSED  
9 DON’T KNOW  

Z55. WHEN YOU WERE HOMELESS, did you ever sleep in a friend or relative’s home because you were homeless?  
1 YES  
2 NO  
8 REFUSED  
9 DON’T KNOW
Z56. Altogether, how much time have you spent homeless? Would you say...
   1  less than a week
   2  more than a week but less than a month
   3  more than a month but less than a year
   4  more than a year
   8  REFUSED
   9  DON’T KNOW

[IF Y81 = 2, ASK Z57 - Z72; OTHERWISE, END INTERVIEW]

Z57. Are you Hispanic or Latino?
   1  YES
   2  NO
   8  REFUSED
   9  DON’T KNOW

Z58. What is your race?
   1  WHITE (GOTO Z70)
   2  BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN (GOTO Z70)
   3  ASIAN (GOTO Z70)
   4  AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE (GOTO Z70)
   5  OTHER (GOTO Z59)
   8  REFUSED (GOTO Z60)
   9  DON’T KNOW (GOTO Z60)

Z59. OTHER FILL-IN
   _____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO Z60)
   88888  REFUSED (GOTO Z60)
   99999  DON’T KNOW (GOTO Z60)

Z60. Do you consider yourself White or Nonwhite?
   1  WHITE
   2  NONWHITE
   8  REFUSED
   9  DON’T KNOW

Z70. Are you married or in a domestic partnership?
   1  YES
   2  NO
   8  REFUSED
   9  DON’T KNOW
Z71. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

1. LESS THAN 6TH GRADE
2. LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA
3. HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR GED
4. SOME COLLEGE BUT NO DEGREE
5. ASSOCIATE DEGREE
6. BACHELOR DEGREE OR ABOVE
7. TECHNICAL CERTIFICATE
8. REFUSED
9. DON’T KNOW

Z72. RESPONDENT’S GENDER (ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY).

1. MALE
2. FEMALE

Thank you! That is all the questions I have for you.
Primero, me gustaría hacerle unas preguntas acerca de usted y su unidad familiar.

X10. ¿Usted vive en...
   1 una casa
   2 un departamento
   3 casa adosada o
   4 condominio
   5 OTRO (GOTO X11)
   8 REHUSA
   9 NO SABE

X11. OTRO (FILL-IN)
      _____ (250 CHAR TEXT)
      88888 REHUSA
      99999 NO SABE

X20. ¿Renta o es propio éste hogar?
   1 RENTA
   2 ES SUYA
   8 REHUSA
   9 NO SABE

X40. ¿Es usted hispano o latino?
   1 SÍ
   2 NO
   8 REHUSA
   9 NO SABE

X41. ¿Y su raza es...?
   1 BLANCA (GOTO X50)
   2 NEGRA/AFROAMERICANA (GOTO X50)
   3 ASIÁTICA (GOTO X50)
   4 INDI O AMERICANO O NATIVO DE ALASKA (GOTO X50)
   5 OTRA (GOTO X42)
   8 REHUSA (GOTO X43)
   9 NO SABE (GOTO X43)

X42. OTRA (FILL-IN)
      _____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO X43)
      88888 REHUSA (GOTO X43)
      99999 NO SABE (GOTO X43)
X43. ¿Se considera usted blanco/a o no-blanco/a?
1  BLANCO/A
2  NO-BLANCO/A
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

X50. ¿Es casado/a o está viviendo junto?
1  SÍ
2  NO
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

X60. ¿Tiene algún hijo propio viviendo con usted?
1  SÍ
2  NO
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

X70. ¿Cuál es el nivel más alto de educación que usted ha completado?
1  MENOS DEL 6° GRADO
2  MENOS DE DIPLOMA DE PREPARATORIA (12 años de escolaridad)
3  DIPLOMA DE PREPARATORIA O CERTIFICADO DE EDUCACIÓN GENERAL (GED en inglés)
4  ALGO DE COLEGIO PERO SIN TÍTULO
5  TÍTULO AA
6  TÍTULO BA/BS O MÁS ALTO
7  CERTIFICADO TÉCNICO
88 REHUSA
99 NO SABE

X80. GÉNERO DEL ENTREVISTADO (ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY).
1  HOMBRE
2  MUJER

A10. Ahora, ¿hay alguien viviendo con usted o quedándose en su propiedad porque no tienen un lugar regular o adecuado para vivir debido a falta de dinero u otras formas de apoyo?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE DEPENDENTS OR ADULT CHILDREN.
1  SÍ
2  NO (GOTO Y10)
8  REHUSA (GOTO Y10)
9  NO SABE (GOTO Y10)
A20. ¿Cuánta gente (HOW MANY PEOPLE MEET THIS DEFINITION)?
   1  UNO (GOTO B10)
   2  DOS (GOTO B10_INTRO)
   3  TRES (GOTO B10_INTRO)
   4  CUATRO (GOTO B10_INTRO)
   5  CINCO (GOTO B10_INTRO)
   6  SEIS (GOTO B10_INTRO)
   7  SIETE (GOTO B10_INTRO)
   8  OCHO (GOTO B10_INTRO)
   9  NUEVE (GOTO B10_INTRO)
  >10 DIEZ O MÁS (GOTO B10_INTRO)
  88 REHUSA (GOTO Y10)
  99 NO SABE (GOTO Y10)

B10_INTRO  [IF A20 > 1] De las [INSERT A20 #] personas viviendo con usted porque no tienen un lugar regular o adecuado para vivir debido a falta de dinero u otras formas de apoyo, empecemos con el (MENOR, LUEGO EL QUE SIGUE, Y DESPUÉS EL QUE SIGUE, HASTA LLEGAR AL MAYOR]. [REPEAT B10 - B72 BLOCK BASED ON A20 #]

B10. ¿Es esa persona hombre o mujer?
   1  HOMBRE
   2  MUJER
   8  REHUSA
   9  NO SABE

B20. ¿Es una persona adulta o niño/a menor de 18 años?
   1  ADULTO (GOTO B30)
   2  NIÑO/A (GOTO B21)
   8  REHUSA (GOTO B30)
   9  NO SABE (GOTO B30)

B21. ¿Cuántos años tiene [SHE/HE]?
   1  5 AÑOS O MENOS
   2  6 - 12 AÑOS DE EDAD
   3  13 - 17 AÑOS DE EDAD
   8  REHUSA
   9  NO SABE

B22. ¿Va [ELLA/ÉL] a la escuela [ASK UNLESS B21 = 1]?
   1  SÍ
   2  NO
   8  REHUSA
   9  NO SABE
B23. ¿Recibe [ELLA/ÉL] algún servicio, tal como consejería, asistencia con vivienda o transportación de ida y vuelta de la escuela, porque [ELLA/ÉL] está sin hogar?
1  SÍ
2  NO
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

B30. ¿Es esta persona un miembro de su familia?
1  SÍ (GOTO B35)
2  NO (GOTO B40)
8  REHUSA (GOTO B40)
9  NO SABE (GOTO B40)

B35. ¿Qué relación tiene esta persona con usted?
______ (250 CHAR TEXT)
88888  REHUSA
99999  NO SABE

B40. ¿[ELLA/ÉL] duerme adentro de la casa o afuera de la casa?
1  ADENTRO DE LA CASA (GOTO B41)
2  AFUERA DE LA CASA (GOTO B42)
8  REHUSA (GOTO B50)
9  NO SABE (GOTO B50)

B41. ¿Por lo general, dónde, dentro de la casa, [ELLA/ÉL] duerme?
1  ÁTICO (GOTO B47)
2  SÓTANO (GOTO B47)
3  OTRA ÁREA DE LA CASA PRINCIPAL (GOTO B45)
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

B42. ¿Por lo general, dónde, afuera de la casa, [ELLA/ÉL] duerme?
1  COCHERA O GARAJE (GOTO B47)
2  PORCHE (GOTO B50)
3  AUTO O CARRO, CAMIÓN, VAN ESTACIONADA EN LA PROPIEDAD (GOTO B50)
4  VEHÍCULO RECREATIVO O CÁMPER ESTACIONADA EN LA PROPIEDAD (GOTO B50)
5  TIENDA DE CAMPAÑA O COBERTIZO AFUERA (GOTO B50)
6  OTRO (GOTO B43)
8  REHUSA (GOTO B50)
9  NO SABE (GOTO B50)

B43. OTRO (PLEASE SPECIFY)
______ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO B50)
88888  REHUSA (GOTO B50)
99999  NO SABE (GOTO B50)
B45. ¿QUÉ ÁREA ES ESA?
1 recámara (GOTO B50)
2 sala familiar, sala de estar o cuarto de trabajo (GOTO B50)
3 comedor o cocina (GOTO B50)
4 cuarto de lavar u otra área adentro para almacenar (GOTO B50)
5 OTRA (GOTO B46)
8 REHUSA (GOTO B50)
9 NO SABE (GOTO B50)

B46. OTRA (PLEASE SPECIFY)
______ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO B50)
88888 REHUSA (GOTO B50)
99999 NO SABE (GOTO B50)

B47. ¿Se han realizado mejoras significativas en el [INSERT ÁTICO, SÓTANO, O COCHERA O GARAJE] para convertirlo en una unidad habitacional por si misma?
1 SÍ
2 NO
8 REHUSA
9 NO SABE

B50. ¿Por cuánto tiempo ha estado [ELLA /ÉL] quedándose con usted o viviendo en su propiedad?
1 7 DÍAS O MENOS
2 8 - 14 DÍAS
3 15 - 30 DÍAS
4 1 - 3 MESES
5 4 - 5 MESES
6 6 - 12 MESES
7 MÁS DE UN AÑO
8 REHUSA
9 NO SABE

B60. ¿Hay algún acuerdo donde [ELLA/ÉL] se comprometa a contribuir a la unidad familiar? (SKIP IF B21=1)
1 SÍ
2 NO (GOTO B70)
8 REHUSA (GOTO B70)
9 NO SABE (GOTO B70)
B65. ¿Cómo [ELLA/ÉL] contribuye a la unidad familiar? ¿[ELLA/ÉL]... (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY) INTERVIEWER NOTE: PROBE WITH “ALGO MÁS?” FOR COMPLETE ANSWER (SKIP IF B21=1)
1 Prepara o provee comida  
2 Provee cuidado de niños  
3 Paga renta  
4 Hace quehaceres o asume responsabilidades  
5 OTRA COSA (GOTO B66)  
8 REHUSA  
9 NO SABE

B66. OTRA COSA (PLEASE SPECIFY)  
____ (250 CHAR TEXT)  
88888 REHUSA  
99999 NO SABE

B70. ¿Cuánto tiempo le permitirá a [ELLA/ÉL] quedarse dentro de su unidad familiar o en su propiedad?
_____ DÍAS _____ MESES _____ AÑOS  88888 RF 99999 DK

B71. ¿Cuenta [ELLA/ÉL] con una red de apoyo y los recursos necesarios para obtener vivienda estable?
1 SÍ (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)  
2 NO (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)  
8 REHUSA (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)  
9 NO SABE (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)

B72. ¿Ha [ELLA/ÉL] encontrado un nuevo lugar donde vivir? [ASK ONLY IF B70 = 1]
1 SÍ (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)  
2 NO (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)  
8 REHUSA (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)  
9 NO SABE (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)

L10. ¿De esas (INSERT # FROM A20) personas, un grupo de ellas, en conjunto, podría considerarse una unidad familiar? (FAMILIA= UNA PERSONA O PAREJA CON AL MENOS UN NIÑO/NIÑA MENOR DE 18 AÑOS VIVIENDO CON ELLOS O UNA PAREJA SIN NIÑOS)?
1 SÍ  
2 NO (GOTO Y10)  
8 REHUSA (GOTO Y10)  
9 NO SABE (GOTO Y10)
L20. ¿Cuántas familias viven con usted?
1 UNA (CHECK: A20 GE 2) (GOTO L30_1 BLOCK)
2 DOS (CHECK:A20 GE 4) (GOTO L30_1 BLOCK THEN L30_2 BLOCK)
3 TRES (CHECK:A20 GE 6) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2 AND L30_3 BLOCKS)
4 CUATRO (CHECK:A20 GE 8) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2, L30_3 AND L30_4 BLOCKS)
5 CINCO O MÁS (CHECK:A20 GE 10) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2, L30_3, L30_4 AND L30_5 BLOCKS)
8 REHUSA (GOTO Y10)
9 NO SABE (GOTO Y10)

L30_1. ¿De [ESTA/LA PRIMERA] familia, me puede decir cuántos son...
   _____ hombres adultos RF DK
L31_1 _____ mujeres adultas RF DK
L32_1 _____ hombres jóvenes RF DK
L33_1 _____ mujeres jóvenes RF DK

L30_2. ¿De [LA SEGUNDA] familia, me puede decir cuántos son...
   _____ hombres adultos DK RF
L31_2 _____ mujeres adultas DK RF
L32_2 _____ hombres jóvenes RF DK
L33_2 _____ mujeres jóvenes RF DK

L30_3. ¿De [LA TERCERA] familia, me puede decir cuántos son...
   _____ hombres adultos RF DK
L31_3 _____ mujeres adultas RF DK
L32_3 _____ hombres jóvenes RF DK
L33_3 _____ mujeres jóvenes RF DK

L30_4. ¿De [LA CUARTA] familia, me puede decir cuántos son...
   _____ hombres adultos RF DK
L31_4 _____ mujeres adultas RF DK
L32_4 _____ hombres jóvenes RF DK
L33_4 _____ mujeres jóvenes RF DK

L30_5. ¿De [LA QUINTA] familia, me puede decir cuántos son...
   _____ hombres adultos RF DK
L31_5 _____ mujeres adultas RF DK
L32_5 _____ hombres jóvenes RF DK
L33_5 _____ mujeres jóvenes RF DK
El siguiente grupo de preguntas nos ayudarán a generalizar nuestras conclusiones para el Condado de LA. Nuevamente, ningún tipo de identificadores podrá ser o será ligado a sus respuestas.

Y60. ¿Cuánto paga al mes de [RENTA/PAGO DE HIPOTECA]?
   $ AMOUNT 0 - 80,000 (GOTO Y61)
   88888 REHUSA (GOTO Y61)
   99999 NO SABE (GOTO Y61)

Y61. ¿Diría usted que esta cantidad es más o es menos de la mitad de su ingreso mensual?
   1 MÁS DE LA MITAD (GOTO Y62)
   2 EXACTAMENTE LA MITAD (GOTO Y70)
   3 MENOS DE LA MITAD (GOTO Y64)
   8 REHUSA (GOTO Y70)
   9 NO SABE (GOTO Y70)

Y62. ¿Diría usted que esta cantidad es más o es menos que 2/3 DEL INGRESO MENSUAL DE SU UNIDAD FAMILIAR? 
   1 MÁS QUE 2/3 (GOTO Y63)
   2 2/3 O MENOS (GOTO Y70)
   8 REHUSA (GOTO Y70)
   9 NO SABE (GOTO Y70)

Y63. ¿Diría usted que es más o es menos que ¾ DEL INGRESO MENSUAL DE SU UNIDAD FAMILIAR?
   1 MÁS QUE ¾ (GOTO Y70)
   2 ¾ O MENOS (GOTO Y70)
   8 REHUSA (GOTO Y70)
   9 NO SABE (GOTO Y70)

Y64. ¿Diría usted que es más o es menos que 1/3 DEL INGRESO MENSUAL DE SU UNIDAD FAMILIAR?
   1 MENOS QUE 1/3 (GOTO Y65)
   2 1/3 O MÁS (GOTO Y70)
   8 REHUSA (GOTO Y70)
   9 NO SABE (GOTO Y70)

Y65. ¿Diría usted que es más o es menos que ¼ DEL INGRESO MENSUAL DE SU UNIDAD FAMILIAR?
   1 MENOS QUE ¼
   2 ¼ O MÁS
   8 REHUSA
   9 NO SABE
Y70. ¿Cuenta su unidad familiar con más de un número de teléfono?
1  Sí
2  NO (GOTO Y80)
8  REHUSA (GOTO Y80)
9  NO SABE (GOTO Y80)

Y71. ¿Cómo se utilizan estos números?
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
1  TELÉFONO CELULAR (GOTO Y80)
2  LÍNEA DEDICADA DE FAX (GOTO Y80)
3  LÍNEA DEDICADA PARA COMPUTADORA (GOTO Y80)
4  LÍNEA DEDICADA PARA NEGOCIO (GOTO Y80)
5  NÚMERO(S) ADICIONAL(ES) DE LA UNIDAD FAMILIAR (GOTO Y72)
8  REHUSA (GOTO Y80)
9  NO SABE (GOTO Y80)

Y72. Dijo usted que su unidad familiar tiene números de teléfono que no son de teléfono celular o computadora, fax o líneas para negocio. ¿Cuántos de estos números adicionales tiene?
______ (# OF ADDITIONAL PHONE LINES)
88888  REHUSA
99999  NO SABE

RANDOMLY SELECT EVERY FOURTH RESPONDENT/HOUSEHOLD TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING, OTHERWISE END.

Y80. Incluyéndose usted, ¿cuántos adultos de 18 años o mayores viven ahora dentro de su unidad familiar?
______ 0 - 10
88888  REHUSA
99999  NO SABE

Y81. Para el siguiente grupo de preguntas, nuestra computadora ha seleccionado al azar al adulto [menor - mayor] que ahora vive en su unidad familiar. ¿Cuál es el primer nombre de esa persona?
______ (250 CHAR TEXT)
88888  REHUSA
99999  NO SABE

Y82. IF NEW R: ¿Sería posible que [NAME] viniera al teléfono?
1  Sí [CONTINUE]
2  NO [RESCHEDULE]
8  REHUSA [RESCHEDULE]
9  NO SABE [RESCHEDULE]
IF NEW R: Hola, mi nombre es [FULL NAME] y estoy llamando de parte de la Ciudad de Los Ángeles. Estamos hablando con familias sobre la población que se encuentra sin hogar en su comunidad. Estamos interesados en comprender mejor la falta de hogar en el Condado de LA. Tengo sólo unas cuántas preguntas que no tomarían ni 5 minutos de su tiempo. No le pediré su nombre completo, dirección, ni ninguna información personal que le pudiera identificar. No tiene que contestar preguntas que no quiera contestar, y puede usted pedirme que pare yo en cualquier momento. Cualquier cosa que usted me diga permanecerá en confidencia. Si usted tiene cualquier pregunta sobre este estudio de investigación social, puede usted llamar al Dr. Robert Agans al 919-843-5923 o a la Mesa Directiva de Monitoreo Institucional (IRB en inglés) al 919-966-3113. El número del estudio de acuerdo al IRB es 08-1962. Con fines de control de calidad, esta llamada podría ser monitoreada por mi supervisor.

IF SAME R: El siguiente grupo de preguntas son relacionadas a su actitud y opinión con respecto a la falta de hogar/personas sin hogar en el Condado de L.A.

Z10. Primero, ¿qué tan serio es el problema de falta de hogar/personas sin hogar en el Condado de Los Ángeles? Cree usted que es...
  1  muy serio
  2  más o menos serio
  3  no tan serio
  4  nada serio
  8  REHUSA
  9  NO SABE

Z11. ¿Qué tan serio es el problema de falta de hogar/personas sin hogar dentro de la Ciudad de Los Ángeles? Cree usted que es...
  1  muy serio
  2  más o menos serio
  3  no tan serio
  4  nada serio
  8  REHUSA
  9  NO SABE

Z12. ¿Qué tan serio es, en total, en los Estados Unidos? Cree usted que es...
  1  muy serio
  2  más o menos serio
  3  no tan serio
  4  nada serio
  8  REHUSA
  9  NO SABE
Z13. ¿Cree usted que el problema de las personas sin hogar en los Estados Unidos se está...
   1 empeorando
   2 permaneciendo casi lo mismo, o
   3 mejorando
   8 REHUSA
   9 NO SABE

Z14. ¿Diría usted que durante el año pasado su simpatía hacia las personas sin hogar se ha...
   1 incrementado
   2 disminuido
   3 permanecido igual
   8 REHUSA
   9 NO SABE

Z15. ¿Quién debería cargar con la mayor responsabilidad de ayudar a las personas sin hogar? Cree usted que debería ser...
   1 el gobierno
   2 iglesias y organizaciones caritativas, o
   3 las mismas personas sin hogar
   8 REHUSA
   9 NO SABE

Ahora voy a leer una lista potencial de lo que causa que las personas se queden sin hogar y quisiera que me diga cuánto cree usted que cada uno de estos factores contribuye a que la gente se quede sin hogar.

IF NEEDED: No hay respuestas correctas o incorrectas. Solo estamos interesados en su opinión.

Z16. ¿En qué medida cree usted que...la falta de vivienda con rentas accesibles...contribuya a que la gente este sin hogar? Diría usted que...
   1 mucho
   2 algo
   3 un poco
   4 para nada
   8 REHUSA
   9 NO SABE
Z17. ¿En qué medida...la salud mental...contribuye a que la gente esté sin hogar? Diría usted que...
   1  mucho
   2  algo
   3  un poco
   4  para nada
   8  REHUSA
   9  NO SABE

Z18. ¿Y qué hay de...la mala suerte? EN QUE MEDIDA CREE QUE...LA MALA SUERTE...CONTRIBUYE A QUE LA GENTE ESTÉ SIN HOGAR? DIRÍA USTED QUE...
   1  MUCHO
   2  ALGO
   3  UN POCO
   4  PARA NADA
   8  REHUSA
   9  NO SABE

Z19. ¿Y qué hay de...la flojera o pereza de parte de las mismas personas sin hogar? EN QUÉ MEDIDA...LA FLOJERA O PEREZA DE PARTE DE LAS MISMAS PERSONAS SIN HOGAR...CONTRIBUYE A QUE ESTÉN SIN HOGAR? DIRÍA USTED QUE...
   1  MUCHO
   2  ALGO
   3  UN POCO
   4  PARA NADA
   8  REHUSA
   9  NO SABE

Z20. ¿Y qué hay de que...la sociedad ha fallado en proveer buenas escuelas? ¿EN QUÉ MEDIDA...LA FALTA DE PROVEER BUENAS ESCUELAS...CONTRIBUYE A QUE LA GENTE ESTÉ SIN HOGAR? DIRÍA USTED...
   1  MUCHO
   2  ALGO
   3  UN POCO
   4  PARA NADA
   8  REHUSA
   9  NO SABE
Z21. ¿Y qué hay de que...los hospitales de salud mental den de alta a pacientes dentro de la comunidad? ¿EN QUÉ MEDIDA...EL HECHO DE QUE HOSPITALES DE SALUD MENTAL DEN DE ALTA A PACIENTES DENTRO DE LA COMUNIDAD...CONTRIBUYE A QUE LA GENTE ESTE SIN HOGAR? DIRÍA USTED QUE...
1  MUCHO
2  ALGO
3  UN POCO
4  PARA NADA
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

Z22. ¿Y qué hay del hecho que...un sistema económico favorece al rico en lugar del pobre? EN QUE MEDIDA...UN SISTEMA ECONOMICO QUE FAVORECE AL RICO EN LUGAR DEL POBRE...CONTRIBUYE A QUE LA GENTE ESTE SIN HOGAR? DIRÍA USTED QUE...
1  MUCHO
2  ALGO
3  UN POCO
4  PARA NADA
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

Z23. ¿Y qué hay de...las enfermedades físicas y la discapacitación? EN QUE MEDIDA...LAS ENFERMEDADES FISICAS Y LA DISCAPACITACION...CONTRIBUYEN A QUE LA GENTE ESTE SIN HOGAR? DIRÍA USTED QUE...
1  MUCHO
2  ALGO
3  UN POCO
4  PARA NADA
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

Z24. ¿Y qué hay del...abuso de drogas y alcohol? EN QUE MEDIDA...EL ABUSO DE DROGAS Y ALCOHOL...CONTRIBUYEN A QUE LA GENTE ESTE SIN HOGAR? DIRÍA USTED QUE...
1  MUCHO
2  ALGO
3  UN POCO
4  PARA NADA
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE
Z25. ¿Y qué hay del...comportamiento generalmente irresponsable de parte de la gente que está sin hogar? ¿EN QUE MEDIDA...EL COMPORTAMIENTO IRRESPONSABLE DE PARTE DE LA GENTE QUE ESTÁ SIN HOGAR...CONTRIBUYE A QUE LA GENTE ESTÉ SIN HOGAR...
   1  MUCHO
   2  ALGO
   3  UN POCO
   4  PARA NADA
   8  REHUSA
   9  NO SABE

Z26. ¿Y qué hay de...la disminución de ayuda gubernamental para la gente pobre? ¿EN QUE MEDIDA... LA DISMINUCION DE AYUDA GUBERNAMENTAL PARA LA GENTE POBRE...CONTRIBUYE A QUE LA GENTE ESTÉ SIN HOGAR? DIRÍA USTED QUE...
   1  MUCHO
   2  ALGO
   3  UN POCO
   4  PARA NADA
   8  REHUSA
   9  NO SABE

Z30. ¿Cuánta gente sin hogar ha visto usted durante el mes pasado?  
    ______ (numerical # between 0 and 777)
   888  REHUSA
   999  NO SABE

Z31. ¿Durante el mes pasado, cuántas veces un limosnero sin hogar o un desamparado le ha pedido dinero?  [IF Z30 = 1 - 777]
    ______ (numerical # between 0 and 77)
   88  REHUSA
   99  NO SABE

Z32. ¿Durante el mes pasado, cuántas veces le ha dado dinero a un limosnero sin hogar o desamparado?  [ONLY IF Z31 = 1 - 77]
    ______ (numerical # between 0 and 77)
   88  REHUSA
   99  NO SABE
Z40. ¿Alguna vez ha usted dado alojamiento o vivienda a otra gente sin hogar en los pasados 12 meses, sin incluir la [PERSON/GENTE] que ahora [SE QUEDA CON USTED/ESTÁ VIVIENDO DENTRO DE SU PROPIEDAD]? [ONLY IF A10 = YES]
1  SÍ
2  NO
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

Z41. ¿Durante los 12 meses pasados, ha dado usted alojamiento o vivienda a alguna persona sin hogar? [SKIP IF A10 = “YES”]
1  SÍ
2  NO
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

Z51. ¿Ha habido alguna ocasión en su vida cuando usted mismo se ha considerado sin hogar?
1  SÍ
2  NO (GOTO Z57)
8  REHUSA (GOTO Z57)
9  NO SABE (GOTO Z57)

Z52. ¿Cuándo fue la última vez que usted estuvo sin hogar? Fue...
1  durante el año pasado
2  hace entre 1 y 2 años
3  hace entre 3 y 4 años
4  hace entre 4 y 5 años
5  hace más de 5 años
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

Z53. Cuando usted estaba sin hogar, ¿durmió alguna vez en un parque, en un edificio abandonado, en la calle o en una estación de tren o subterráneo?
1  SÍ
2  NO
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

Z54. CUANDO USTED ESTUVO SIN HOGAR, ¿alguna vez durmió en un albergue para gente sin hogar o en otro tipo de residencia temporal porque no tenía un lugar donde quedarse?
1  SÍ
2  NO
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE
Z55. CUANDO USTED ESTUVO SIN HOGAR, ¿alguna vez durmió usted en casa de algún pariente o amigo porque usted estaba sin hogar?
1  SÍ
2  NO
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

Z56. En total, ¿cuánto tiempo ha usted estado sin hogar? Diría usted...
1  menos de una semana
2  más de una semana pero menos de un mes
3  más de un mes pero menos de un año
4  más de un año
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

Z57. ¿Es usted hispano o latino?
1  SÍ
2  NO
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

Z58. ¿Y su raza?
1  BLANCO (GOTO Z70)
2  NEGRO/AFRICANAMERICANO (GOTO Z70)
3  ASIATICO (GOTO Z70)
4  NATIVO AMERICANO O NATIVO DE ALASKA (GOTO Z70)
5  OTRA (GOTO Z59)
8  REHUSA (GOTO Z60)
9  NO SABE (GOTO Z60)

Z59. OTRA [FILL-IN]
_____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO Z60)
88888  REHUSA (GOTO Z60)
99999  NO SABE (GOTO Z60)

Z60. ¿Se considera usted blanco o no-blanco?
1  BLANCO
2  NO-BLANCO
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE

Z70. ¿Está usted casado y está viviendo con alguien?
1  SÍ
2  NO
8  REHUSA
9  NO SABE
Z71. ¿Cuál es el nivel más alto de educación que usted ha completado?
1 MENOS DE 6TO GRADO
2 MENOS DE DIPLOMA DE PREPARATORIA (12 AÑOS DE EDUCACIÓN)
3 DIPLOMA DE PREPARATORIA O GED
4 ALGO DE COLEGIO/UNIVERSIDAD PERO SIN TÍTULO
5 TÍTULO ASOCIADO
6 TITULO DE LICENCIATURA O MÁS
7 CERTIFICADO TÉCNICO
88 REHUSA
99 NO SABE

Z72. GENERO DEL PARTICIPANTE (ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY).
1 HOMBRE 2 MUJER

¡Gracias! Son todas las preguntas que tengo para usted.
首先，我想问几个有关你和你家庭的问题。

X10. 你住的是...
   1    房子
   2    公寓
   3    连排别墅 还是
   4    共管式公寓
   5    其他(GOTO X11)
   8    拒绝回答
   9    不知道

X11. 其他(FILL-IN)
    _____ (250 CHAR TEXT)
    88888 拒绝回答
    99999 不知道

X20. 这房子是你租的还是自己拥有的？
    1    租的
    2    自己拥有的
    8    拒绝回答
    9    不知道

X40. 你是西班牙語或拉丁裔嗎？
    1    是
    2    不是
    8    拒绝回答
    9    不知道
X41. 你是什麼种族？
1  白人 (GOTO X50)
2  黑人 / 非洲裔美国人 (GOTO X50)
3  亚裔 (GOTO X50)
4  美国印第安人或阿拉斯加土著 (GOTO X50)
5  其他 (GOTO X42)
8  拒绝回答 (GOTO X43)
9  不知道 (GOTO X43)

X42. 其他 (FILL-IN)
     ______ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO X43)
88888  拒绝回答 (GOTO X43)
99999  不知道 (GOTO X43)

X43. 你認為自己是不是白人？
1  白人
2  不是白人
8  拒绝回答
9  不知道

X50. 你是否已婚或有同居伴侣？
1  是
2  不是
8  拒绝回答
9  不知道

X60. 你是否和自己的孩子同住？
1  是
2  不是
8  拒绝回答
9  不知道
X70. 你的最高学历是什麼？
1. 低於六年级
2. 低於高中毕业文凭
3. 高中毕业文凭或一般教育发展考试文凭 (GED)
4. 念过大学，但没有拿到学位
5. 副学士学位
6. 学士学位或以上
7. 技术证书
8. 拒绝回答
9. 不知道

X80. 回答者性别 (ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY)。
1. 男
2. 女

A10. 下一个问题是，有没有人因为没钱或其他支援而没有正常的适合的住所，所以跟你一起住或住在你的物业上？
INTERVIEWER NOTE: THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE DEPENDENTS OR ADULT CHILDREN.
1. 有
2. 没有 (GOTO Y10)
8. 拒绝回答 (GOTO Y10)
9. 不知道 (GOTO X10)
A20. 有多少个人 (HOW MANY PEOPLE MEET THIS DEFINITION)？

1 一个 (GOTO B10)
2 两个 (GOTO B10_INTRO)
3 三个 (GOTO B10_INTRO)
4 四个 (GOTO B10_INTRO)
5 五个 (GOTO B10_INTRO)
6 六个 (GOTO B10_INTRO)
7 七个 (GOTO B10_INTRO)
8 八个 (GOTO B10_INTRO)
9 九个 (GOTO B10_INTRO)
10 十个或以上 (GOTO B10_INTRO)
88 拒绝回答 (GOTO Y10)
99 不知道 (GOTO Y10)

B10_INTRO  [IF A20 > 1] 那 [INSERT A20 #] 个因为没钱或其他支援而没有正常适合住所，跟你一起住的人，我们先看看 (YOUNGEST, NEXT OLDEST, NEXT OLDEST...OLDEST]。[REPEAT B10 - B72 BLOCK BASED ON A20 #]

B10. 这个人是男的还是女的？

1 男性
2 女性
8 拒绝回答
9 不知道

B20. 这个人是成人还是 18 岁以下的孩子？

1 成人 (GOTO B30)
2 儿童 (GOTO B21)
8 拒绝回答 (GOTO B30)
9 不知道 (GOTO B30)
B21. 她/他几岁？
1  5 岁或以下
2  6 至 12 岁
3  13 至 17 岁
8  拒绝回答
9  不知道

B22. [她/他]有没有上学 [ASK UNLESS B21 = 1]？
1  有
2  没有
8  拒绝回答
9  不知道

B23. [她/他]有没有因为无家可归而接受任何服务，例如辅导、房屋援助或接载往返学校？
1  有
2  没有
8  拒绝回答
9  不知道

B30. 这个人是不是你的家人？
1  是 (GOTO B35)
2  不是 (GOTO B40)
8  拒绝回答 (GOTO B40)
9  不知道 (GOTO B40)

B35. 这个人和你是什麽关系？
______ (250 CHAR TEXT)
88888 拒绝回答
99999 不知道
**B40.** 她/他在房子里还是在房子外睡觉？
1. 房子裡 (GOTO B41)
2. 房子外 (GOTO B42)
8. 拒绝回答 (GOTO B50)
9. 不知道 (GOTO B50)

**B41.** 她/他通常在房子里哪些地方睡觉？
1. 阁楼 (GOTO B47)
2. 地下室 (GOTO B47)
3. 房子里其他地方 (GOTO B45)
8. 拒绝回答
9. 不知道

**B42.** 她/他通常在房子外哪些地方睡觉？
1. 车库 (GOTO B47)
2. 阳台 (GOTO B50)
3. 停泊在物业上的汽车、货车、运货车 (GOTO B50)
4. 停泊在物业上的休闲车或露营车 (GOTO B50)
5. 房子外的帐幕或小屋 (GOTO B50)
6. 其他 (GOTO B43)
8. 拒绝回答 (GOTO B50)
9. 不知道 (GOTO B50)

**B43.** 其他 (PLEASE SPECIFY)

______ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO B50)
88888 拒绝回答 (GOTO B50)
99999 不知道 (GOTO B50)
B45. 在什么地方？
1 是卧房 (GOTO B50)
2 家庭室、客厅或书房 (GOTO B50)
3 饭厅或厨房 (GOTO B50)
4 洗衣房或其他室内的储物地方 (GOTO B50)
5 其他 (GOTO B46)
8 拒绝回答 (GOTO B50)
9 不知道 (GOTO B50)

B46. 其他 (PLEASE SPECIFY)
_____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO B50)
88888 拒绝回答 (GOTO B50)
99999 不知道 (GOTO B50)

B47. [INSERT ATTIC, BASEMENT OR GARAGE] 有没有进行主要的改善用来居住？
1 有
2 没有
8 拒绝回答
9 不知道

B50. [她/他]和你同住或住在你的物业上多久了？
1 7 天或以下
2 8 - 14 天
3 15 - 30 天
4 1 - 3 个月
5 4 - 5 个月
6 6 - 12 个月
7 超过一年
8 拒绝回答
9 不知道
B60. 你们有没有协议，[她/他] 对这个家应该有什麼贡献？(SKIP IF B21=1)
   1  有
   2  没有 (GOTO B70)
   8  拒绝回答 (GOTO B70)
   9  不知道 (GOTO B70)

B65. [她/他] 对这个家有什麼贡献? [她/他] 是不是... (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
INTERVIEWER NOTE: PROBE WITH “有没有别的？” FOR COMPLETE ANSWER (SKIP IF B21=1)
   1  准备或提供食物
   2  照顾孩子
   3  付租金
   4  做其他家务或担当其他责任
   5  其他 (GOTO B66)
   8  拒绝回答
   9  不知道

B66. 其他 (PLEASE SPECIFY)
   _____ (250 CHAR TEXT)
   88888 拒绝回答
   99999 不知道

B70. [她/他] 获准在你家或你的物业上逗留多久？
   _____ 天  _____月  _____年  88888 RF  99999 DK

B71. [她/他] 有没有需要的资源和支援网來找到固定的居所？
   1  有 (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
   2  没有 (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
   8  拒绝回答 (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 >1)
   9  不知道 (GOTO YX10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
B72. [她/他] 找到新居没有？ [ASK ONLY IF B70 = 1]
1 有 (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
2 没有 (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
8 拒绝回答 (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
9 不知道 (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)

L10. 這 (INSERT # FROM A20) 个人里，有没有是同一个家庭的 (FAMILY= A PERSON OR COUPLE WITH AT LEAST ONE CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 18 LIVING WITH THEM OR A COUPLE WITHOUT CHILDREN)？
1 有
2 没有 (GOTO Y10)
8 拒绝回答 (GOTO Y10)
9 不知道 (GOTO Y10)

L20. 有多少个家庭和你一起住？
1 一个 (CHECK: A20 GE 2) (GOTO L30_1 BLOCK)
2 两个 (CHECK:A20 GE 4) (GOTO L30_1 BLOCK THEN L30_2 BLOCK)
3 三个 (CHECK:A20 GE 6) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2 AND L30_3 BLOCKS)
4 四个 (CHECK:A20 GE 8) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2, L30_3 AND L30_4 BLOCKS)
5 五个或更多 (CHECK:A20 GE 10) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2, L30_3, L30_4 AND L30_5 BLOCKS)
8 拒绝回答 (GOTO Y10)
9 不知道 (GOTO Y10)

L30_1. 在 [這/第一] 个家庭，可否告诉我有多少是...
   _____ 成年男性 RF DK
L31_1 _____ 成年女性 RF DK
L32_1 _____ 男少年 RF DK
L33_1 _____ 女少年 RF DK
L30_2. 在[第二]个家庭，可否告诉我有多少是...
   _____ 成年男性 DK RF
L31_2 _____ 成年女性 DK RF
L32_2 _____ 男少年 RF DK
L33_2 _____ 女少年 RF DK

L30_3. 在[第三]个家庭，可否告诉我有多少是...
   _____ 成年男性 RF DK
L31_3 _____ 成年女性 RF DK
L32_3 _____ 男少年 RF DK
L33_3 _____ 女少年 RF DK

L30_4. 在[第四]个家庭，可否告诉我有多少是...
   _____ 成年男性 RF DK
L31_4 _____ 成年女性 RF DK
L32_4 _____ 男少年 RF DK
L33_4 _____ 女少年 RF DK
L30_5. 在[第五]个家庭，可否告诉我有多少是...
   _____ 成年男性 RF DK
L31_5 _____ 成年女性 RF DK
L32_5 _____ 男少年 RF DK
L33_5 _____ 女少年 RF DK

接着的几个问题可以帮助我们把调查结果推论至洛杉矶县。另外，我们不会把个人身份和你的回答连结起来。

Y60. 你每月付[租金/房屋贷款]多少？
   _____ ($ AMOUNT 0 - 80,000) (GOTO Y61)
   88888 拒绝回答 (GOTO Y61)
   99999 不知道 (GOTO Y61)
Y61. 这个数目超过还是少於你每月收入的一半？
   1   超过一半 (GOTO Y62)
   2   刚好是一半 (GOTO Y70)
   3   少过一半 (GOTO Y64)
   8   拒絶回答 (GOTO Y70)
   9   不知道 (GOTO Y70)

Y62. 这个数目超过还是少於你家庭每月收入的三分之二？
   1   超过三分之二(GOTO Y63)
   2   三分之二或更少(GOTO Y70)
   8   拒絶回答 (GOTO Y70)
   9   不知道 (GOTO Y70)

Y63. 这个数目超过还是少於你家庭每月收入的四分之三？
   1   超过四分之三 (GOTO Y70)
   2   四分之三或更多 (GOTO Y70)
   8   拒絶回答 (GOTO Y70)
   9   不知道 (GOTO Y70)

Y64. 这个数目超过还是少於你家庭每月收入的三分之一？
   1   少过三分之一(GOTO Y65)
   2   三分之一或更多 (GOTO Y70)
   8   拒絶回答 (GOTO Y70)
   9   不知道 (GOTO Y70)

Y65. 这个数目超过还是少於你家庭每月收入的四分之一？
   1   少过四分之一
   2   四分之一或更多
   8   拒絶回答
   9   不知道
Y70. 你家里有没有多过一个电话号码？
1    有
2    没有 (GOTO Y80)
8    拒绝回答 (GOTO Y80)
9    不知道 (GOTO Y80)

Y71. 这些号码是用来做什麼的？
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
1    手机 (GOTO Y80)
2    传真机 (GOTO Y80)
3    电脑 (GOTO Y80)
4    做生意用的(GOTO Y80)
5    另一个(些)电话号码(GOTO Y72)
8    拒绝回答 (GOTO Y80)
9    不知道 (GOTO Y80)

Y72. 你说家里的电话号码不是用作手机、电脑、传真机或做生意的号码。这些另外的电话号码有多少个？
    ______(# OF ADDITIONAL PHONE LINES)
88888 拒绝回答
99999 不知道

RANDOMLY SELECT EVERY FOURTH RESPONDENT/HOUSEHOLD TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING, OTHERWISE END.

Y80. 包括你在內，現在你家里有多少个 18 岁或以上的成人？
    ______ 0 - 10
88888 拒绝回答
99999 不知道

Y81. 我们的电脑随机选择了你家里最 [年青 - 年老] 的成人。他叫什麼名字？
    ______ (250 CHAR TEXT)
88888 拒绝回答
99999 不知道
Y82. IF NEW R: 可以请[NAME]来听电话吗?

1 可以 [CONTINUE]
2 不可以 [RESCHEDULE]
8 拒绝回答 [RESCHEDULE]
9 不知道 [RESCHEDULE]

IF NEW R: 你好，我的名字是 [FULL NAME]，我代表洛杉矶市打电话给你。我们正在和本市的家庭讨论你社区里无家可归的人口。我们想进一步了解洛杉矶县无家可归者的问题。我想问你几个问题，只是花你 5 分钟的时间。我不会问你的全名、地址或可以识别你个人的资料。如果有不想回答的问题，你不一定回答，而且可以随时中止。你告诉我的一切资料都会保密。如果你对这个研究存有疑问，请打电话给 Dr. Rob Agans，电话号码是 919-843-5923，你也可以打电话给机构审核委员会，电话是 919-966-3113。机构审核委员会的研究号码是 08-1962。为了控制质素，我的主管可能监听这通电话。

IF SAME R: 以下询问你对洛杉矶县无家可归问题的态度和意见。

Z10. 首先，洛杉矶县的无家可归问题有多严重？你认为是...

1 很严重
2 有些严重
3 不是太严重
4 一点都不严重
8 拒绝回答
9 不知道

Z11. 洛杉矶市的无家可归问题有多严重？你认为是...

1 很严重
2 有些严重
3 不是太严重
4 一点都不严重
8 拒绝回答
9 不知道
Z12. 全美国的无家可归问题有多严重？你认为是...
   1. 很严重
   2. 有些严重
   3. 不太严重
   4. 一点都不严重
   8. 拒绝回答
   9. 不知道

Z13. 你认为美国的无家可归问题是...
   1. 正在恶化
   2. 没有改变，还是
   3. 正在改善
   8. 拒绝回答
   9. 不知道

Z14. 过去一年，你对无家可归者的同情是...
   1. 增加了
   2. 减少了
   3. 没有改变
   8. 拒绝回答
   9. 不知道

Z15. 谁应该负起帮忙无家可归者的最大责任？你认为应该是...
   1. 政府
   2. 教堂及慈善机构，还是
   3. 无家可归者本人
   8. 拒绝回答
   9. 不知道
现在我会读出一些可能造成的无家可归的原因，希望你告诉我，你认为它和导致无家可归有多大关系。

若有需要：答案不分对和错，我们只是想知道你的意见。

Z16. 有能力负担的房屋短缺...对造成无家可归...有多大关系？你认为是...
   1    很多
   2    有些
   3    少许
   4    完全没有
   8    拒绝回答
   9    不知道

Z17. 精神病...对造成无家可归...有多大关系？你认为是...
   1    很多
   2    有些
   3    少许
   4    完全没有
   8    拒绝回答
   9    不知道

Z18. 那...(运气不好呢？运气不好...对造成无家可归...有多大关系？你认为是...
   1    很多
   2    有些
   3    少许
   4    完全没有
   8    拒绝回答
   9    不知道
Z19. 那么 ...无家可归者自己懒惰呢？无家可归者自己懒惰...对做成无家可归...有多大关系？你认为是...
1  很多  
2  有些  
3  少许  
4  完全没有  
8  拒绝回答  
9  不知道

Z20. 那么 ...社会不能提供好学校呢？社会不能提供好学校...对做成无家可归...有多大关系？你认为是...
1  很多  
2  有些  
3  少许  
4  完全没有  
8  拒绝回答  
9  不知道

Z21. 那么 ...把精神病院的病人放回社区呢？把精神病院的病人放回社区...对做成无家可归...有多大关系？你认为是...
1  很多  
2  有些  
3  少许  
4  完全没有  
8  拒绝回答  
9  不知道
Z22.  那麽 ... 经济制度对有钱人有利而对穷人不利呢？经济制度对有钱人有利而对穷人不利... 对做成无家可归... 有多大关系？你认为是...
  1  很多
  2  有些
  3  少许
  4  完全没有
  8  拒绝回答
  9  不知道

Z23.  那麽 ... 生病或伤残呢？生病或伤残... 对做成无家可归... 有多大关系？你认为是...
  1  很多
  2  有些
  3  少许
  4  完全没有
  8  拒绝回答
  9  不知道

Z24.  那麽 ... 滥用药物或酒精呢？滥用药物或酒精... 对做成无家可归... 有多大关系？你认为是...
  1  很多
  2  有些
  3  少许
  4  完全没有
  8  拒绝回答
  9  不知道
Z25. 那么...无家可归者一般不负责任的行为呢？无家可归者一般不负责任的行为...对做成无家可归...有多大关系？你认为是...

1 很多  
2 有些  
3 少许  
4 完全没有  
8 拒绝回答  
9 不知道

Z26. 那么...政府对穷人帮助不够呢？政府对穷人帮助不够...对做成无家可归...有多大关系？你认为是...

1 很多  
2 有些  
3 少许  
4 完全没有  
8 拒绝回答  
9 不知道

Z30. 在过去一个月，你见过多少个无家可归者？

______  (numerical # between 0 and 777)  
888 拒绝回答  
999 不知道

Z31. 在过去一个月，你遇过多少次无家可归的街头行乞者或乞丐向你讨钱？[IF Z30 = 1 - 777]

______  (numerical # between 0 and 77)  
88 拒绝回答  
99 不知道
Z32. 在过去一个月，你有多少次给钱无家可归的街头行乞者或乞丐？ [ONLY IF Z31 = 1 - 77]

______ (numerical # between 0 and 77)

88 拒绝回答
99 不知道

Z40. 不包括现在住在你[家里/物业上]的人在内，在过去12个月，你有没有为无家可归者提供居所？ [ONLY IF A10 = 是]

1 有
2 没有
8 拒绝回答
9 不知道

Z41. 在过去12个月，你有没有为无家可归者提供居所？ [SKIP IF A10 = “是”]

1 有
2 没有
8 拒绝回答
9 不知道

Z51. 你一生之中有没有试过无家可归？

1 有
2 没有 (GOTO Z57)
8 拒绝回答 (GOTO Z57)
9 不知道 (GOTO Z57)
Z52. 你最后一次无家可归是什麼时候？是不是...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>选项</th>
<th>描述</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>去年</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1 至 2 年前</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3 至 4 年前</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 至 5 年前</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>超过 5 年</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>拒绝回答</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>不知道</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Z53. 无家可归时，你是否睡在公园、弃置的建筑物、街上或地下铁或火车站？

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>选项</th>
<th>描述</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>是</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>不是</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>拒绝回答</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>不知道</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Z54. 无家可归时，你是否因为没有地方住而睡在无家可归者收容所或其他临时住所？

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>选项</th>
<th>描述</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>是</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>不是</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>拒绝回答</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>不知道</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Z55. 无家可归时，你是否因为没有地方住而睡在朋友或亲戚家里？

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>选项</th>
<th>描述</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>是</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>不是</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>拒绝回答</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>不知道</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Z56. 合计起来，你有多长时间是无家可归的？是...
1  少过一星期
2  超过一星期，但少过一个月
3  超过一个月，但少过一年
4  超过一年
8  拒绝回答
9  不知道

Z57. 你是西班牙語或拉丁裔嗎？
1  是
2  不是
8  拒绝回答
9  不知道

Z58. 你是什麼种族？
1  白人 (GOTO Z70)
2  黑人/非洲裔美国人 (GOTO Z70)
3  亚裔 (GOTO Z70)
4  美国印第安人或阿拉斯加土著(GOTO Z70)
5  其他 (GOTO Z59)
8  拒绝回答 (GOTO Z60)
9  不知道 (GOTO Z60)

Z59. 其他(FILL-IN)
      _____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO Z60)
88888  拒绝回答 (GOTO Z60)
99999  不知道 (GOTO Z60)
Z60. 你认为自己是不是白人？

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>白人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>不是白人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>拒绝回答</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>不知道</td>
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Z70. 你是否已婚或有同居伴侣？

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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>是</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>不是</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>拒绝回答</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>不知道</td>
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</table>

Z71. 你的最高学历是什麼？

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>低於六年级</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>低於高中毕业文凭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>高中毕业文凭或一般教育发展文凭(GED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>念过大学，但没有拿到学位</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>副学士学位</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>学士学位或以上</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>技术证书</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>拒绝回答</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>不知道</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Z72. 回答者性别(ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY)。

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<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>男</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>女</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

谢谢你! 我要问的都问完了。
Trước tiên, tôi muốn hỏi một vài câu về quý vị và gia đình.

X10. Quý vị sống trong ...
   1 một căn nhà
   2 một căn hộ
   3 nhà townhome hoặc
   4 nhà condo
   5 NHÀ KHÁC (GOTO X11)
   8 TỨ CHỞI
   9 KHÔNG BIẾT

X11. ĐỊEU KHÁC (FILL-IN)
     _____ (250 CHAR TEXT)
     88888 TỨ CHỞI
     99999 KHÔNG BIẾT

X20. Quý vị thuê hay làm chủ căn nhà này?
   1 THUÊ
   2 LÀM CHỦ
   8 TỨ CHỞI
   9 KHÔNG BIẾT

X40. Có phải quý vị là người Tây Ban Nha hay La Tinh không?
   1 CÓ
   2 KHÔNG
   8 TỨ CHỞI
   9 KHÔNG BIẾT

X41. Chủng tộc của quý vị là gì?
   1 NGƯỜI DA TRẮNG (GOTO X50)
   2 NGƯỜI DA ĐEN/NGƯỜI MỸ GỐC PHI CHÂU (GOTO X50)
   3 NGƯỜI Á CHÂU (GOTO X50)
   4 THÔ DÂN DA ĐÓ MỸ HOẶC NGƯỜI BẢN XÚ ALASKA (GOTO X50)
   5 NGƯỜI KHÁC (GOTO X42)
   8 TỨ CHỞI (GOTO X43)
   9 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO X43)

X42. ĐỊEU KHÁC (FILL-IN)
     _____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO X43)
     88888 TỨ CHỞI (GOTO X43)
     99999 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO X43)
X43. Quý vị coi mình là người Da Trắng hay Không Phải Da Trắng?
1 NGƯỜI DA TRẮNG
2 NGƯỜI KHÔNG PHẢI DA TRẮNG
8 TỪ CHỐI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

X50. Có phải quý vị đã lập gia đình hoặc có bạn tình hay không?
1 CÓ
2 KHÔNG
8 TỪ CHỎI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

X60. Quý vị có bất cứ đứa con nào sống chung với mình hay không?
1 CÓ
2 KHÔNG
8 TỪ CHỎI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

X70. Trình độ học vấn cao nhất mà quý vị đạt tới được là gì?
1 DƯỚI LỚP 6
2 CHƯA CÓ BẰNG TRUNG HỌC
3 CÓ BẰNG TRUNG HỌC HOẶC GED
4 HỌC ĐẠI HỌC NHƯNG CHƯA CÓ BẰNG
5 BẰNG CÂN SỰ
6 BẰNG CỬ NHẤN HOẶC CAO HỌC
7 CHỨNG CHỈ KỸ THUẬT
88 TỪ CHỎI
99 KHÔNG BIẾT

X80. GIỚI TÍNH CỦA NGƯỜI TRẢ LỜI (ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY).
1 NAM
2 NỮ

A10. Kể đến, có bất cứ ai sống chung với quý vị hoặc ở trong nhà của quý vị bởi vì họ không có nơi ở thường trực hoặc thích hợp do thiếu tiền hoặc các phương tiện hỗ trợ khác?
INTERVIEWER NOTE: THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE DEPENDENTS OR ADULT CHILDREN.
1 CÓ
2 KHÔNG (GOTO Y10)
8 TỪ CHỎI (GOTO Y10)
9 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y10)
A20. Có bao nhiêu người (HOW MANY PEOPLE MEET THIS DEFINITION)?
1. MỘT (GOTO B10)
2. HAI (GOTO B10_INTRO)
3. BA (GOTO B10_INTRO)
4. BỌN (GOTO B10_INTRO)
5. N相关新闻 (GOTO B10_INTRO)
6. SÁU (GOTO B10_INTRO)
7. BÀY (GOTO B10_INTRO)
8. TÂM (GOTO B10_INTRO)
9. CHÍN (GOTO B10_INTRO)
>10. MƯỜI HOẶC HƠN (GOTO B10_INTRO)
88. TỪ CHỌI (GOTO Y10)
99. KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y10)

B10_INTRO [IF A20 > 1] trong số [INSERT A20 #] người sống chung với quý vị bởi vì họ không có nơi ở thường trực hoặc thích hợp do thiếu tiền hoặc các phương tiện hỗ trợ khác, chúng ta hãy bắt đầu với (YOUNGEST, NEXT OLDEST, NEXT OLDEST...OLDEST). [REPEAT B10 - B72 BLOCK BASED ON A20 #]

B10. Người đó là nam hay nữ?
1. NAM
2. NỮ
8. TỪ CHỌI
9. KHÔNG BIẾT

B20. Người đó là người lớn hay trẻ em dưới 18 tuổi?
1. NGƯỜI LỚN (GOTO B30)
2. TRẺ EM (GOTO B21)
8. TỪ CHỌI (GOTO B30)
9. KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO B30)

B21. [SHE/HE] bao nhiêu tuổi?
1. TỪ 5 TUỔI TRỞ XUỐNG
2. 6 - 12 TUỔI
3. 13 - 17 TUỔI
8. TỪ CHỌI
9. KHÔNG BIẾT

B22. [SHE/HE] có đi học không [ASK UNLESS B21 = 1]?
1. CÓ
2. KHÔNG
8. TỪ CHỌI
9. KHÔNG BIẾT
B23. [SHE/HE] có nhận bất cứ dịch vụ nào, như cố vấn, giúp đỡ về gia cư hoặc đi và về bằng xe buýt tới trường học, vì [SHE/HE] vô gia cư?
1 CÓ
2 KHÔNG
8 TỪ CHƠI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

B30. Có phải người này là người thân trong gia đình của quý vị hay không?
1 CÓ (GOTO B35)
2 KHÔNG (GOTO B40)
8 TỪ CHƠI (GOTO B40)
9 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO B40)

B35. Người này quan hệ với quý vị như thế nào?
________ (250 CHAR TEXT)
88888 TỪ CHƠI
99999 KHÔNG BIẾT

B40. [SHE/HE] ngủ bên trong hoặc bên ngoài nhà?
1 BЕН TRONG NHÀ (GOTO B41)
2 BЕН NGOÀI NHÀ (GOTO B42)
8 TỪ CHƠI (GOTO B50)
9 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO B50)

B41. [SHE/HE] thường ngủ ở đâu bên trong nhà?
1 GÁC LỪNG (GOTO B47)
2 TÀNG HẦM (GOTO B47)
3 NƠI KHÁC BÊN TRONG NHÀ (GOTO B45)
8 TỪ CHƠI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

B42. [SHE/HE] thường ngủ ở đâu bên ngoài nhà?
1 NHÀ ĐỂ XE (GOTO B47)
2 HÀNG HIỆN (GOTO B50)
3 XE HỒI, XE TẢI, XE VAN ĐẤU TRÊN PHẦN TÀI SẢN (GOTO B50)
4 XE GIẢI TRÍ HOẶC XE CẨM TRẠI ĐẤU TRÊN PHẦN TÀI SẢN (GOTO B50)
5 LỀU HOẶC TRÁI NHÀ BÈN NGOÀI (GOTO B50)
6 DIỆU KHÁC (GOTO B43)
8 TỪ CHƠI (GOTO B50)
9 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO B50)
B43. ĐIỀU KHÁC (PLEASE SPECIFY)
  _____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO B50)
  88888 TỪ CHƠI (GOTO B50)
  99999 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO B50)

B45. vùng nào vậy?
  1 phòng ngủ (GOTO B50)
  2 phòng gia đình, phòng khách hoặc phòng giải trí (GOTO B50)
  3 phòng ăn hoặc nhà bếp (GOTO B50)
  4 phòng giặt hoặc khu vực kho chứa bên trong nhà khác (GOTO B50)
  5 ĐIỀU KHÁC (GOTO B46)
  8 TỪ CHƠI (GOTO B50)
  9 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO B50)

B46. ĐIỀU KHÁC (PLEASE SPECIFY)
  _____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO B50)
  88888 TỪ CHƠI (GOTO B50)
  99999 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO B50)

B47. Có bất cứ cải tiến đáng kể nào cho [INSERT ATTIC, BASEMENT OR GARAGE] để làm thành một đơn vị ở hay không?
  1 CÓ
  2 KHÔNG
  8 TỪ CHƠI
  9 KHÔNG BIẾT

B50. [SHE/HE] đã ở với quý vị hoặc sống trên phần tài sản của quý vị trong bao lâu?
  1 7 NGÀY HOẶC ÍT HƠN
  2 8 - 14 NGÀY
  3 15 - 30 NGÀY
  4 1 - 3 THÁNG
  5 4 - 5 THÁNG
  6 6 - 12 THÁNG
  7 HƠN MỘT NĂM
  8 TỪ CHƠI
  9 KHÔNG BIẾT

B60. Có một sự thỏa thuận nào là [SHE/HE] sẽ đóng góp trong gia đình không? (SKIP IF B21=1)
  1 CÓ
  2 KHÔNG (GOTO B70)
  8 TỪ CHƠI (GOTO B70)
  9 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO B70)
B65. [SHE/HE] đóng góp cho gia đình như thế nào? [SHE/HE]... (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY) INTERVIEWER NOTE: PROBE WITH "BẤT CỨ ĐIỀU GÌ KHÁC?" FOR COMPLETE ANSWER (SKIP IF B21=1)
1. Chuẩn bị hoặc cung cấp thực phẩm
2. Cung cấp các dịch vụ giữ trẻ
3. Trả tiền thuê nhà
4. Làm các công việc hoặc trách nhiệm trong nhà
5. ĐIỀU KHÁC (GOTO B66)
8. TỪ CHỌI
9. KHÔNG BIẾT

B66. ĐIỀU KHÁC (PLEASE SPECIFY)
_____ (250 CHAR TEXT)
88888 TỪ CHỌI
99999 KHÔNG BIẾT

B70. [SHE/HE] đã được phép ở trong nhà hoặc trên phần tài sản của quý vị được bao lâu?
_____ NGÀY _____ THÁNG _____ NĂM 88888 RF 99999 DK

B71. [SHE/HE] Có các nguồn tài nguyên và hệ thống hỗ trợ cần thiết để có gia cư ổn định?
1. CÓ (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
2. KHÔNG (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
8. TỪ CHỌI (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
9. KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)

B72. [SHE/HE] tìm ra nơi ở mới hay chưa? [ASK ONLY IF B70 = 1]
1. CÓ (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
2. KHÔNG (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
8. TỪ CHỌI (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)
9. KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y10 IF A20 = 1 OR L10 IF A20 > 1)

L10. Trong số (INSERT # FROM A20) người, những người đã hợp chung lại có được coi là một đơn vị gia đình hay không (FAMILY= a person or couple with at least one child under the age of 18 living with them OR a couple without children)?
1. CÓ
2. KHÔNG (GOTO Y10)
8. TỪ CHỌI (GOTO Y10)
9. KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y10)
L20. Có bao nhiêu gia đình hiện đang sống chung với quý vị?

1 MỘT (CHECK: A20 GE 2) (GOTO L30_1 BLOCK)
2 HAI (CHECK: A20 GE 4) (GOTO L30_1 BLOCK THEN L30_2 BLOCK)
3 BÁN (CHECK: A20 GE 6) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2 AND L30_3 BLOCKS)
4 BỐN (CHECK: A20 GE 8) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2 AND L30_3 BLOCKS)
5 NĂM HOẶC THÊM (CHECK: A20 GE 10) (GOTO L30_1, L30_2 AND L30_3 BLOCKS)
8 TỪ CHỐI (GOTO Y10)
9 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y10)

L30_1. Trong gia đình [THIS/THE FIRST], quý vị có thể cho tôi biết có bao nhiêu người là ...
   ______ dàn ông người lớn RF DK
L31_1 ______ dàn bà người lớn RF DK
L32_1 ______ dàn ông thanh niên RF DK
L33_1 ______ dàn bà thiếu nữ RF DK

L30_2. Trong gia đình [THE SECOND], quý vị có thể cho tôi biết có bao nhiêu người là ...
   ______ dàn ông người lớn DK RF
L31_2 ______ dàn bà người lớn DK RF
L32_2 ______ dàn ông thanh niên RF DK
L33_2 ______ dàn bà thiếu nữ RF DK

L30_3. Trong gia đình [THE THIRD], quý vị có thể cho tôi biết có bao nhiêu người là ...
   ______ dàn ông người lớn RF DK
L31_3 ______ dàn bà người lớn RF DK
L32_3 ______ dàn ông thanh niên RF DK
L33_3 ______ dàn bà thiếu nữ RF DK

L30_4. Trong gia đình [THE FOURTH], quý vị có thể cho tôi biết có bao nhiêu người là ...
   ______ dàn ông người lớn RF DK
L31_4 ______ dàn bà người lớn RF DK
L32_4 ______ dàn ông thanh niên RF DK
L33_4 ______ dàn bà thiếu nữ RF DK

L30_5. Trong gia đình [THE FIFTH], quý vị có thể cho tôi biết có bao nhiêu người là ...
   ______ dàn ông người lớn RF DK
L31_5 ______ dàn bà người lớn RF DK
L32_5 ______ dàn ông thanh niên RF DK
L33_5 ______ dàn bà thiếu nữ RF DK

Loạt câu hỏi kế sẽ giúp chúng tôi tổng quát hoá các phát hiện cho Quận LA. Một lần nữa, sẽ không có điểm nhận dạng cá nhân nào có thể hoặc sẽ được nối kết với các trả lời của quý vị.

Y60. Quý vị trả bao nhiêu mỗi tháng cho [RENT/MORTGAGE]?
   ______ ($ AMOUNT 0 - 80,000) (GOTO Y61)
888888 TỪ CHỌI (GOTO Y61)
999999 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y61)
Y61. Liệu quý vị nói là nhiều hay ít hơn phân nửa số lợi tức hàng tháng của quý vị?
1. HƠN PHÂN NỮA (GOTO Y62)
2. ĐỨNG PHÂN NỮA (GOTO Y70)
3. ÍT HƠN PHÂN NỮA (GOTO Y64)
8. TỬ CHƠI (GOTO Y70)
9. KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y70)

Y62. Liệu quý vị nói là nhiều hay ít hơn 2/3 LỢI TỨC GIA ĐÌNH HÀNG THÁNG CỦA QUÝ VỊ?
1. HƠN 2/3 (GOTO Y63)
2. 2/3 HOẶC ÍT HƠN (GOTO Y70)
8. TỬ CHƠI (GOTO Y70)
9. KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y70)

Y63. Liệu quý vị nói là nhiều hay ít hơn 3/4 LỢI TỨC GIA ĐÌNH HÀNG THÁNG CỦA QUÝ VỊ?
1. NHIỀU HƠN 3/4 (GOTO Y70)
2. 3/4 HOẶC ÍT HƠN (GOTO Y70)
8. TỬ CHƠI (GOTO Y70)
9. KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y70)

Y64. Liệu quý vị nói là nhiều hay ít hơn 1/3 LỢI TỨC GIA ĐÌNH HÀNG THÁNG CỦA QUÝ VỊ?
1. ÍT HƠN 1/3 (GOTO Y65)
2. 1/3 HOẶC NHẸU HƠN (GOTO Y70)
8. TỬ CHƠI (GOTO Y70)
9. KHÔNG BIẾТ (GOTO Y70)

Y65. Liệu quý vị nói là nhiều hay ít hơn 1/4 LỢI TỨC GIA ĐÌNH HÀNG THÁNG CỦA QUÝ VỊ?
1. ÍT HƠN 1/4
2. 1/4 HOẶC NHẸU HƠN
8. TỬ CHƠI
9. KHÔNG BIẾT

Y70. Gia đình của quý vị có nhiều hơn một số điện thoại hay không?
1. Có
2. KHÔNG (GOTO Y80)
8. TỬ CHƠI (GOTO Y80)
9. KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y80)

Y71. Những số này dùng để làm gì?
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
1. DIỄN THOẠI DI ĐỘNG(GOTO Y80)
2. ĐƯỜNG DÂY FAX CHUYÊN DỤNG (GOTO Y80)
3. ĐƯỜNG DÂY CHUYÊN DỤNG CHO MÁY VI TÍNH (GOTO Y80)
4. ĐƯỜNG DÂY CHUYÊN DỤNG CHO KINH DOANH (GOTO Y80)
5. (CÁC) SỐ DIỆN THOẠI NHÀ KHÁC (GOTO Y72)
8. TỬ CHƠI (GÔTÔ Y80)
9. KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Y80)
Y72. Quý vị nói là gia đình mình có các số điện thoại không phải là cho các điện thoại di động hoặc cho các đường dây dành cho máy tính, fax hoặc kinh doanh. Quý vị có bao nhiêu số điện thoại khác này?

_____ (# OF ADDITIONAL PHONE LINES)
88888 TỪ CHỌI
99999 KHÔNG BIẾT

RANDOMLY SELECT EVERY FOURTH RESPONDENT/HOUSEHOLD TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING, OTHERWISE END.

Y80. Kể cả bản thân quý vị, có bao nhiêu người lớn từ 18 tuổi trở lên hiện đang sống trong nhà của quý vị?

_____ 0 - 10
88888 TỪ CHỌI
99999 KHÔNG BIẾT

Y81. ChoLOT câu hỏi kế tiếp sau đây, máy tính của chúng tôi đã chọn ngẫu nhiên [youngest - oldest] người lớn hiện đang sống trong nhà của quý vị. Tên của người đó là gì?

_____ (250 CHAR TEXT)
88888 TỪ CHỌI
99999 KHÔNG BIẾT

Y82. IF NEW R: Liệu [NAME] có thể đến với điện thoại được không?
1 Có [CONTINUE]
2 KHÔNG [RESCHEDULE]
8 TỪ CHỌI [RESCHEDULE]
9 KHÔNG BIẾT [RESCHEDULE]


IF SAME R: Loạt câu hỏi kế tiếp này hỏi thái độ và ý kiến của quý vị về nạn vô gia cư tại Quận LA.

Z10. Trước tiên, nạn vô gia cư tại Quận Los Angeles nghiêm trọng đến mức nào? Quý vị nghĩ đó là ...
1 rất nghiêm trọng
2 hơi nghiêm trọng
3 không nghiêm trọng lắm
4 không nghiêm trọng chút nào
8 TỪ CHỌI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT
Z11. Nạn vô gia cư bên trong Quận Los Angeles nghiêm trọng đến mức nào?
Quý vị nghĩ do là ...
1 rất nghiêm trọng
2 hơi nghiêm trọng
3 không nghiêm trọng lắm
4 không nghiêm trọng chút nào
8 TỪ CHỜI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z12. Nạn này nghiêm trọng ở nước Mỹ nói chung như thế nào? Quí vị nghĩ đó là ...
1 rất nghiêm trọng
2 hơi nghiêm trọng
3 không nghiêm trọng lắm
4 không nghiêm trọng chút nào
8 TỪ CHỜI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z13. Quí vị nghĩ nan vô gia cư tại Hoa Kỳ hiện đang ... 
1 tối tệ hơn
2 giữ nguyên như cũ, hoặc
3 khá hơn
8 TỪ CHỜI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z14. Liệu quý vị nói rằng trong năm qua cảm tình của quý vị đối với người vô gia cư đã ...
1 gia tăng
2 giảm bớt
3 vẫn như cũ
8 TỪ CHỜI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z15. Ai sẽ chịu trách nhiệm nhiều nhất trong việc giúp đỡ người vô gia cư? Quí vị nghĩ do sẽ là ...
1 chính phủ
2 nhà thờ và các hội từ thiện, hoặc
3 chính bản thân những người vô gia cư
8 TỪ CHỜI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT
Bây giờ Tối sẽ đọc một bản danh sách về các nguyên nhân có thể có về nạn vô gia cư và Tôi muốn quý vị cho tôi biết là quý vị nghĩ mỗi điều góp phần vào nạn vô gia cư nhiều đến mức nào.

NÉU Cكنيسة: Không có câu trả lời đúng hoặc sai. Chúng tôi chỉ muốn biết ý kiến của quý vị.

Z16. Sự thiếu hụt gia cư hợp túi tiền...gồm phần vào nạn vô gia cư...niêu đến mức nào? Quý vị nói là...
1 rất nhiều
2 đôi chút
3 một ít
4 không chút nào
8 TỪ CHOỊ
9 KHÔNG BIỆT

Z17. Bệnh tâm thần...gồm phần vào nạn vô gia cư...niêu đến mức nào? Quý vị nói là...
1 rất nhiều
2 đôi chút
3 một ít
4 không chút nào
8 TỪ CHOỊ
9 KHÔNG BIỆT

Z18. Thế còn...sui sề thi sao? sui sề...GÓP PHẦN VÀO NẠN VÔ GIA CƯ...NIỀU ĐẾN MỨC NÀO? QUÝ VỊ NÓI LÀ...
1 RẤT NHIỀU
2 ĐÔI CHÚT
3 MỘT ÍT
4 KHÔNG CHÚT NÀO
8 TỪ CHOỊ
9 KHÔNG BIỆT

Z19. Thế còn...sự lười biếng về phần những người vô gia cư thì sao? SỰ LƯỜI BIỆNG VỀ PHẦN NHỮNG NGƯỜI VÔ GIA CƯ ...GÓP PHẦN VÀO NẠN VÔ GIA CƯ...NIỀU ĐẾN MỨC NÀO? QUÝ VỊ NÓI LÀ...
1 RẤT NHIỀU
2 ĐÔI CHÚT
3 MỘT ÍT
4 KHÔNG CHÚT NÀO
8 TỪ CHOỊ
9 KHÔNG BIỆT

Z20. Thế còn...việc xã hội không cung cấp đủ các trường học tốt thì sao? VIỆC KHÔNG CUNG CẤP DỪ CÁC TRƯỜNG HỌC TỐT ...GÓP PHẦN VÀO NẠN VÔ GIA CƯ...NIỀU ĐẾN MỨC NÀO? QUÝ VỊ NÓI LÀ...
1 RẤT NHIỀU
2 ĐÔI CHÚT
3 MỘT ÍT
4 KHÔNG CHÚT NÀO
8 TỪ CHOỊ
9 KHÔNG BIỆT
Z21. Thế còn việc cho các bệnh nhân ra khỏi bệnh viện tâm thần vào trong cộng đồng thì sao? VIỆC CHO CÁC BỆNH NHÂN RA KHỎI BỆNH VIỆN TÂM THẦN VÀO TRONG CỘNG ĐỒNG ...GÓP PHẦN VÀO NẠN VÔ GIA CU´...NHIỀU ĐẾN MỨC NÀO? QUÝ VỊ NÓI LÀ...
1  RÂT NHIỀU
2  ĐỐI CHÚT
3  MỘT ÍT
4  KHÔNG CHÚT NÀO
8  TỪ CHƠI
9  KHÔNG BIẾT

Z22. Thế còn hệ thống kinh tế ưu đãi người giàu hơn người nghèo thì sao? HỆ THỐNG KINH TẾ UU ĐÀI NGƯỜI GIÀU HƠN NGƯỜI NGHÈO ...GÓP PHẦN VÀO NẠN VÔ GIA CU´...NHIỀU ĐẾN MỨC NÀO? QUÝ VỊ NÓI LÀ...
1  RÂT NHIỀU
2  ĐỐI CHÚT
3  MỘT ÍT
4  KHÔNG CHÚT NÀO
8  TỪ CHƠI
9  KHÔNG BIẾT

Z23. Thế còn...bệnh hoạn và tàn phế thì sao? BỆNH HOẠN VÀ TÀN PHẾ ...GÓP PHẦN VÀO NẠN VÔ GIA CU´...NHIỀU ĐẾN MỨC NÀO? QUÝ VỊ NÓI LÀ...
1  RÂT NHIỀU
2  ĐỐI CHÚT
3  MỘT ÍT
4  KHÔNG CHÚT NÀO
8  TỪ CHƠI
9  KHÔNG BIẾT

Z24. Thế còn...nghiện ma tuý và rượu thì sao? NGHIỆN MA TUÝ VÀ RƯỢU ...GÓP PHẦN VÀO NẠN VÔ GIA CU´...NHIỀU ĐẾN MỨC NÀO? QUÝ VỊ NÓI LÀ...
1  RÂT NHIỀU
2  ĐỐI CHÚT
3  MỘT ÍT
4  KHÔNG CHÚT NÀO
8  TỪ CHƠI
9  KHÔNG BIẾT

Z25. Thế còn...hành vi thường là vô trách nhiệm của những người vô gia cư thì sao? HÀNH VI THƯƠNG LÀ VÔ TRÁCH NHIỆM CỦA NHỮNG NGƯỜI VÔ GIA CU´...GÓP PHẦN VÀO NẠN VÔ GIA CU´...NHIỀU ĐẾN MỨC NÀO? QUÝ VỊ NÓI LÀ...
1  RÂT NHIỀU
2  ĐỐI CHÚT
3  MỘT ÍT
4  KHÔNG CHÚT NÀO
8  TỪ CHƠI
9  KHÔNG BIẾT
Z26. Thế còn...vì thiếu hụt sự giúp đỡ của chính phủ cho người nghèo thì sao? VIỆC THIẾU HƢỞNG SƯ GIÚP ĐỒ CỦA CHÍNH PHỦ CHO NGƯỜI NGHĖO...GỌP PHẦN VÀO NẠN VÔ GIA CỤ...NIỀU ĐỀ MỨC NĂO? QUÝ VỊ NÓI LÀ...

1. RẤT NIỀU
2. ĐỐI CHỨT
3. MỘT ÍT
4. KHÔNG CHỨT NÀO
8. TỰ CHRIPTION
9. KHÔNG BIỆT

Z30. Có bao nhiêu người vô gia cư mà quý vị đã nhìn thấy trong tháng qua?

______ (numerical # between 0 and 777)
888 TỰ CHRIPTION
999 KHÔNG BIỆT

Z31. Trong tháng qua, có bao nhiêu lần quý vị bị một người vô gia cư hoặc ăn mày xin tiền?

[IF Z30 = 1 - 777]

______ (numerical # between 0 and 77)
88 TỰ CHRIPTION
99 KHÔNG BIỆT

Z32. Trong tháng qua, có bao nhiêu lần quý vị cho tiền một người vô gia cư hoặc ăn mày?

[ONLY IF Z31 = 1 - 77]

______ (numerical # between 0 and 77)
88 TỰ CHRIPTION
99 KHÔNG BIỆT

Z40. Có bao giờ quý vị cho tạm trú hoặc chứa người vô gia cư khác trong 12 tháng qua, không kể

[PEOPLE/PERSON] hiện đang [STAYING WITH YOU/LIVING ON YOUR PROPERTY]?

[ONLY IF A10 = YES]

1. Có
2. KHÔNG
8. TỰ CHRIPTION
9. KHÔNG BIỆT

Z41. Trong 12 tháng qua, có bao giờ quý vị cho tạm trú hoặc chứa người vô gia cư?

[SKIP IF A10 = "YES"]

1. Có
2. KHÔNG
8. TỰ CHRIPTION
9. KHÔNG BIỆT

Z51. Có bao giờ quý vị có một lúc nào đó trong cuộc đời tự coi mình là người vô gia cư hay không?

1. Có
2. KHÔNG (GOTO Z57)
8. TỰ CHRIPTION (GOTO Z57)
9. KHÔNG BIỆT (GOTO Z57)
Z52. Lần sau cùng mà quý vị bị vô gia cư là hồi nào? Có phải là...
1 trong năm qua
2 1 tới 2 năm về trước
3 3 tới 4 năm về trước
4 4 tới 5 năm về trước
5 hơn 5 năm về trước
8 TỪ CHỎI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z53. Khi quý vị bị vô gia cư, quý vị có từng ngủ trong một công viên, trong một toà nhà bỏ phố, ngoài đường phố hoặc trong hầm xe điện hoặc trạm xe lửa hay không?
1 Có
2 KHÔNG
8 TỪ CHỎI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z54. KHI QUÝ VỊ LÀ NGƯỜI VÔ GIA CƯ, quý vị có từng ngủ ở một nơi tạm trú dành cho người vô gia cư hoặc tại một nơi cư ngụ tạm thời khác vì không có nơi cư trú hay không?
1 Có
2 KHÔNG
8 TỪ CHỎI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z55. KHI QUÝ VỊ LÀ NGƯỜI VÔ GIA CƯ, Quý vị có từng ngủ tại nhà một người bạn hoặc người bà con vì quý vị vô gia cư hay không?
1 Có
2 KHÔNG
8 TỪ CHỎI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z56. Tổng cộng, quý vị bị vô gia cư trong bao lâu? Quý vị nói là...
1 không đầy một tuần
2 nhiều hơn một tuần nhưng ít hơn một tháng
3 nhiều hơn một tháng nhưng ít hơn một năm
4 hơn một năm
8 TỪ CHỎI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z57. Có phải quý vị là người Tây Ban Nha hay La Tinh không?
1 Có
2 KHÔNG
8 TỪ CHỎI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT
Z58. Chủng tộc của quý vị là gì?
1 NGƯỜI DA TRẮNG (GOTO Z70)
2 NGƯỜI DA ĐEN/NGƯỜI MỸ GỐC PHI CHÂU (GOTO Z70)
3 NGƯỜI Á CHÂU (GOTO Z70)
4 THỔ DÂN DA ĐỎ MỸ HOẶC NGƯỜI BÀN XÚ ALASKA (GOTO Z70)
5 NGƯỜI KHÁC (GOTO Z59)
8 TỪ CHƠI (GOTO Z60)
9 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Z60)

Z59. ĐIỀU KHÁC (FILL-IN)
_____ (250 CHAR TEXT) (GOTO Z60)
88888 TỪ CHƠI (GOTO Z60)
99999 KHÔNG BIẾT (GOTO Z60)

Z60. Quý vị coi mình là người Da Trắng hay KhÔng Phái Da Trắng?
1 NGƯỜI DA TRẮNG
2 NGƯỜI KHÔNG PHẢI DA TRẮNG
8 TỪ CHƠI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z70. Có phải quý vị đã lập gia đình hoặc có bạn tình hay không?
1 CÓ
2 KHÔNG
8 TỪ CHƠI
9 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z71. Trình độ học vấn cao nhất mà quý vị đạt được là gì?
1 DƯỚI LỚP 6
2 CHƯA CÓ BẰNG TRUNG HỌC
3 CÓ BẰNG TRUNG HỌC HOẶC GED
4 HỌC ĐẠI HỌC NHƯNG CHƯA CÓ BẰNG
5 BẰNG Cány SỨ
6 BẰNG CỨ NhÂN HOẶC CAO HỘN
7 CHỨNG CHỈ KỸ THUẬT
88 TỪ CHƠI
99 KHÔNG BIẾT

Z72. GIỚI TÍNH CỦA NGƯỜI TRẢ LỜI (ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY).
1 NAM 2 NỮ

Cám ơn quý vị! Tôi chỉ có bấy nhiêu câu hỏi đó cho quý vị thôi.
APPENDIX H

Hidden Homeless Telephone Interviews: Final Call Outcomes and Baseweights
Table 1. Hidden Homeless telephone Interviews: Final Call Outcomes and Baseweights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strata</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universal Count</td>
<td>8,398,202</td>
<td>195,918</td>
<td>165,774</td>
<td>104,117</td>
<td>88,912</td>
<td>1,194,712</td>
<td>1,409,072</td>
<td>2,124,163</td>
<td>1,823,663</td>
<td>217,570</td>
<td>206,755</td>
<td>532,621</td>
<td>334,925</td>
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<td>1,000</td>
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<td>Order 1</td>
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<td>Order 2</td>
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<td>Order 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Order 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total numbers selected (nG)</td>
<td>37,901</td>
<td>5,970</td>
<td>4,450</td>
<td>5,580</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4,194</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>2,325</td>
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<td>Total # sent</td>
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<td># purged</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purge rate</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basewt</td>
<td>32.82</td>
<td>37.25</td>
<td>18.66</td>
<td>49.40</td>
<td>367.60</td>
<td>1,409.07</td>
<td>1,213.81</td>
<td>729.47</td>
<td>51.88</td>
<td>81.46</td>
<td>209.36</td>
<td>144.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. assigned to Calling</td>
<td>28,394</td>
<td>4,569</td>
<td>3,749</td>
<td>4,179</td>
<td>1,799</td>
<td>1,776</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>1,293</td>
<td>2,794</td>
<td>1,882</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>2,325</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total # used+purged (nU)</td>
<td>8411</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base weight adjusted for actual use</td>
<td>42.88</td>
<td>44.22</td>
<td>24.91</td>
<td>49.42</td>
<td>386.03</td>
<td>1,409.07</td>
<td>1,213.81</td>
<td>729.47</td>
<td>77.87</td>
<td>109.86</td>
<td>209.36</td>
<td>144.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eligible, Interviewed(I)</td>
<td>4,288</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible, No Interview(NR)</td>
<td>3,490</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ineligibility(NE)</td>
<td>7,959</td>
<td>1,383</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown Eligibility (U)</td>
<td>12,657</td>
<td>1,858</td>
<td>1,708</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>1,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated eligibility rate in U (e)</td>
<td>0.494</td>
<td>0.490</td>
<td>0.456</td>
<td>0.589</td>
<td>0.542</td>
<td>0.353</td>
<td>0.236</td>
<td>0.272</td>
<td>0.214</td>
<td>0.550</td>
<td>0.515</td>
<td>0.621</td>
<td>0.577</td>
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<tr>
<td>Response rate estimating (RR4)</td>
<td>0.306</td>
<td>0.314</td>
<td>0.293</td>
<td>0.317</td>
<td>0.326</td>
<td>0.265</td>
<td>0.255</td>
<td>0.322</td>
<td>0.344</td>
<td>0.264</td>
<td>0.290</td>
<td>0.308</td>
<td>0.324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX I

Unsheltered Street Estimates
Table 1. Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (STRWOR) by: Variable, Service Planning Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Service Planning Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Street Family Units</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>31.52</td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE Total</td>
<td>7.02</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower 95% Limit Total</td>
<td>17.73</td>
<td>-0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper 95% Limit Total</td>
<td>45.31</td>
<td>4.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Street Family Homeless Total</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>124.83</td>
<td>3.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE Total</td>
<td>33.31</td>
<td>2.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower 95% Limit Total</td>
<td>59.40</td>
<td>-1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper 95% Limit Total</td>
<td>190.25</td>
<td>8.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Street Homeless Individuals</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>17,436.24</td>
<td>1,141.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE Total</td>
<td>815.52</td>
<td>231.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower 95% Limit Total</td>
<td>15,834.67</td>
<td>686.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper 95% Limit Total</td>
<td>19,037.81</td>
<td>1,595.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Street Homeless Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Street Homeless Youth</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper 95% Limit Total</td>
<td>249.44</td>
<td>24.96</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Street Family</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Street Family</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Homeless Total</strong></td>
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<td>SE</td>
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<td>31.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower 95% Limit</td>
<td>59.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper 95% Limit</td>
<td>190.25</td>
<td>151.39</td>
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<td><strong>Street Homeless</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Individuals</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower 95% Limit</td>
<td>15,834.67</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Street Homeless</strong></td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>Youth</strong></td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>80.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>30.62</td>
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<td>38.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper 95% Limit</td>
<td>249.44</td>
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### Table 3. Variance Estimation Method: Taylor Series (STRWOR) by: Variable, LA City Council District

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<td>Upper 95% Limit Total</td>
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<td><strong>Street Family Homeless Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Street Homeless Individuals</strong></td>
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<td>Upper 95% Limit Total</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lower 95% Limit Total</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper 95% Limit Total</td>
<td>91.05</td>
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APPENDIX J

Shelter Counts
Table 1. Shelter Counts by Service Planning Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>Unclassified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelters</td>
<td>5,793</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>2,131</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>1,333</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>192</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Shelters</td>
<td>8,202</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>2,960</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
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Table 2. Shelter Counts by Supervisorial District

<table>
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<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Unclassified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelters</td>
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<td>2,935</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>497</td>
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<td>Transitional Shelters</td>
<td>7,902</td>
<td>1,669</td>
<td>3,225</td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safehavens</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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### Table 3. Shelter Counts by LA City Council District

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<th>LA City Council District</th>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelters</td>
<td>5,793</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2,268</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transitional Shelters</td>
<td>8,202</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>1,159</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>190</td>
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<td>Safehavens</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
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APPENDIX K

Hidden Homeless Estimates
Table 1. CoC Estimates for Hidden Homeless, Precariously Housed and the At-Risk Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Overall Hidden Homeless Estimate</th>
<th>Overall Precariously Housed Estimate</th>
<th>Overall At-Risk Population Estimate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Count</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weighted Estimate</td>
<td>9,451</td>
<td>110,993</td>
<td>8,254</td>
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<td>Weighted Standard Error</td>
<td>2,339.03</td>
<td>12,586.74</td>
<td>3,305.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Standard Error (RSE)</td>
<td>24.75%</td>
<td>11.34%</td>
<td>40.04%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

NOTE: Estimates not presented are zero
~ Cannot get a variance with an estimate of one.
* Measure of relative standard errors (RSE) have been computed (as requested) for the estimated counts of hidden, precariously housed, and at-risk homeless in this table, but the sample size used to produce these estimates, and the rarity of hidden, precariously housed, and at-risk homelessness in the population makes these estimate of RSE very unstable.
Table 2. Hidden Homeless Estimate By Service Planning Area (SPA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Planning Area</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Count</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Households with Hidden Homeless</td>
<td>809.56</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>532.14</td>
<td>1,800.46</td>
<td>2,390.09</td>
<td>1,344.62</td>
<td>1,552.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Standard Error for Households with Hidden Homeless *</td>
<td>63.90%</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>71.66%</td>
<td>77.39%</td>
<td>58.04%</td>
<td>87.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Hidden Homeless People</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>3,010</td>
<td>1,524</td>
<td>1,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Standard Error for Hidden Homeless People *</td>
<td>62.10%</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>70.52%</td>
<td>76.41%</td>
<td>56.07%</td>
<td>79.14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Estimates not presented are zero
Cannot get a variance with an estimate of one.
* Measure of relative standard errors (RSE) have been computed (as requested) for the estimated counts of hidden homeless in this table, but the sample size used to produce these estimates, and the rarity of hidden homelessness in the population makes this estimate of RSE very unstable.
Table 3. Hidden Homless Estimate By LA City Council District (CD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LA City Council District</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Count</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Households with Hidden Homeless</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>1165</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative Standard Error for Households with Hidden Homeless *</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>84.20%</td>
<td>70.76%</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Hidden Homeless People</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>1165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Standard Error for Hidden Homeless People *</td>
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<td>83.53%</td>
<td>69.44%</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
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</table>

NOTE: Estimates not presented are zero

~ Cannot get a variance with an estimate of one.

* Measure of relative standard errors (RSE) have been computed (as requested) for the estimated counts of hidden homeless in this table, but the sample size used to produce these estimates, and the rarity of hidden homelessness in the population makes these estimates of SE and RSE very unstable.
Table 4. Hidden Homless Estimate By Supervisorial District (SD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raw Count</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Households with Hidden Homeless</td>
<td>1475</td>
<td>4035</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>810</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative Standard Error for Households with Hidden Homeless *</td>
<td>81.74%</td>
<td>48.58%</td>
<td>71.81%</td>
<td>71.66%</td>
<td>63.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Hidden Homeless People</td>
<td>1475</td>
<td>4655</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Standard Error for Hidden Homeless People *</td>
<td>80.95%</td>
<td>44.83%</td>
<td>77.54%</td>
<td>65.33%</td>
<td>62.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Estimates not presented are zero
~ Cannot get a variance with an estimate of one.

* Measure of relative standard errors (RSE) have been computed (as requested) for the estimated counts of hidden homeless in this table, but the sample size used to produce this estimate, and the rarity of hidden homelessness in the population makes these estimate of RSE very unstable.
Table 5. Precariously Housed Estimate By Service Planning Area (SPA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Planning Area</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Count</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Precariously Housed People</td>
<td>3,236</td>
<td>42,258</td>
<td>16,989</td>
<td>11,710</td>
<td>3,880</td>
<td>7,358</td>
<td>8,477</td>
<td>17,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Standard Error for Precariously Housed People *</td>
<td>48.36%</td>
<td>33.14%</td>
<td>33.47%</td>
<td>35.67%</td>
<td>59.00%</td>
<td>26.32%</td>
<td>52.51%</td>
<td>49.93%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Estimates not presented are zero
~ Cannot get a variance with an estimate of one.
* Measure of relative standard errors (RSE) have been computed (as requested) for the estimated counts of precariously housed in this table, but the sample size used to produce this estimate, and the rarity of precariously homed in the population makes these estimate of RSE very unstable.
Table 6. Precariously Housed Estimate By LA City Council District (CD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LA City Council District</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Count</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Precariously</td>
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<td>5,738</td>
<td>7,991</td>
<td>5,888</td>
<td>2,635</td>
<td>15,546</td>
<td>2,410</td>
<td>3,041</td>
<td>1,822</td>
<td>3,516</td>
<td>3,567</td>
<td>10,356</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Standard</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>67.10%</td>
<td>72.30%</td>
<td>64.17%</td>
<td>63.92%</td>
<td>56.99%</td>
<td>80.90%</td>
<td>49.51%</td>
<td>50.01%</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>74.96%</td>
<td>54.16%</td>
<td>79.53%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housed People *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Estimates not presented are zero

~ Cannot get a variance with an estimate of one.

* Measure of relative standard errors (RSE) have been computed (as requested) for the estimated counts of precariously housed in this table, but the sample size used to produce this estimate, and the rarity of precariously homed in the population makes these estimate of RSE very unstable.
Table 7. Precariously Housed Estimate By Supervisorial District (SD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Count</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Precariously Housed People</td>
<td>14,157</td>
<td>16,638</td>
<td>39,804</td>
<td>18,362</td>
<td>22,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Standard Error for Precariously Housed People *</td>
<td>43.57%</td>
<td>27.03%</td>
<td>34.78%</td>
<td>46.62%</td>
<td>24.83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Estimates not presented are zero
~ Cannot get a variance with an estimate of one.
* Measure of relative standard errors (RSE) have been computed (as requested) for the estimated counts of precariously housed in this table, but the sample size used to produce this estimate, and the rarity of precariously homed in the population makes these estimate of RSE very unstable.
Table 8. At-Risk Estimate By Service Planning Area (SPA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Planning Area</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Count</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of At-Risk People</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>1508</td>
<td>2070</td>
<td>1165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Standard Error for At-Risk People *</td>
<td>73.42%</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>70.64%</td>
<td>~</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Estimates not presented are zero

~ Cannot get a variance with an estimate of one.

* Measure of relative standard errors (RSE) have been computed (as requested) for the estimated counts of the At-Risk homeless people in this table, but the sample size used to produce this estimate, and the rarity of the at-risk homeless people in the population makes this estimate of RSE very unstable.
### Table 9. At-Risk Estimate By LA City Council District (CD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LA City Council District</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raw Count</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of At-Risk People</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,508</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,822</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Standard Error for At-Risk People *</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>70.64%</td>
<td>~</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Estimates not presented are zero
~ Cannot get a variance with an estimate of one.
* Measure of relative standard errors (RSE) have been computed (as requested) for the estimated counts of the At-Risk homeless people in this table, but the sample size used to produce this estimate, and the rarity of the at-risk homeless people in the population makes this estimate of RSE very unstable.
Table 10. At-Risk Estimate By Supervisorial District (SD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supervisorial District</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Raw Count</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of At-Risk People</strong></td>
<td>137</td>
<td>4791</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>2070</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relative Standard Error for At-Risk People</strong> *</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>50.69%</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>73.42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Estimates not presented are zero
~ Cannot get a variance with an estimate of one.
* Measure of relative standard errors (RSE) have been computed (as requested) for the estimated counts of the At-Risk homeless people in this table, but the sample size used to produce this estimate, and the rarity of the at-risk homeless people in the population makes this estimate of RSE very unstable.
APPENDIX L
Random Adult Estimates
# Data Summary

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Strata</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Observations</td>
<td>739</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of Weights</td>
<td>739</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## First, how serious is the problem of homelessness in Los Angeles County?

**Do you think it is...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Z10</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very serious</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>524.05732</td>
<td>19.43769</td>
<td>70.9144</td>
<td>1.9952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat serious</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>163.29502</td>
<td>14.00362</td>
<td>22.0968</td>
<td>1.8296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not too serious</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27.80753</td>
<td>5.88574</td>
<td>3.7629</td>
<td>0.7933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all serious</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.41260</td>
<td>1.63460</td>
<td>0.4618</td>
<td>0.2214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DON'T KNOW</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20.42752</td>
<td>5.84895</td>
<td>2.7642</td>
<td>0.7852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>739.00000</td>
<td>17.66054</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## How serious is the problem of homelessness inside the City of Los Angeles?

**Do you think it is...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Z11</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very serious</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>544.89043</td>
<td>19.70944</td>
<td>73.7335</td>
<td>1.9211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat serious</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>132.89755</td>
<td>12.74892</td>
<td>17.9834</td>
<td>1.6869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not too serious</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15.30547</td>
<td>4.41519</td>
<td>2.0711</td>
<td>0.5968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all serious</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.51815</td>
<td>3.08085</td>
<td>0.6114</td>
<td>0.4157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFUSED</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.97758</td>
<td>0.97758</td>
<td>0.1323</td>
<td>0.1323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DON'T KNOW</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>40.41083</td>
<td>7.11607</td>
<td>5.4683</td>
<td>0.9587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>739.00000</td>
<td>17.66054</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### How serious is it in the U.S. as a whole?

**Do you think it is...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Very serious</strong></td>
<td>403</td>
<td>430.42328</td>
<td>19.35635</td>
<td>58.2440</td>
<td>2.1772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somewhat serious</strong></td>
<td>229</td>
<td>205.75783</td>
<td>15.20691</td>
<td>27.8427</td>
<td>1.9705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not too serious</strong></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52.49817</td>
<td>8.36551</td>
<td>7.1039</td>
<td>1.1209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not at all serious</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.17036</td>
<td>3.03136</td>
<td>0.9703</td>
<td>0.4099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REFUSED</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.79989</td>
<td>2.23689</td>
<td>0.5142</td>
<td>0.3026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DONT KNOW</strong></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>39.35046</td>
<td>7.62618</td>
<td>5.3248</td>
<td>1.0209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>739</td>
<td>739.00000</td>
<td>17.66054</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Do you think the problem of homelessness in the U.S. is getting...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>worse</strong></td>
<td>603</td>
<td>599.68694</td>
<td>19.61208</td>
<td>81.1484</td>
<td>1.7591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>staying about the same, or improving</strong></td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89.89946</td>
<td>11.13938</td>
<td>12.1650</td>
<td>1.4762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>improving</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25.19846</td>
<td>6.53764</td>
<td>3.4098</td>
<td>0.8809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REFUSED</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.63814</td>
<td>0.63814</td>
<td>0.0864</td>
<td>0.0864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DONT KNOW</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23.57700</td>
<td>5.26475</td>
<td>3.1904</td>
<td>0.7147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>739</td>
<td>739.00000</td>
<td>17.66054</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you say that within the past year your sympathy towards the homeless has...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Weighted Frequency</td>
<td>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Standard Error of Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increased</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>358.04794</td>
<td>19.03752</td>
<td>48.4503</td>
<td>2.2621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decreased</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>29.08466</td>
<td>7.71299</td>
<td>3.9357</td>
<td>1.0301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remained the same</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>338.10439</td>
<td>17.74202</td>
<td>45.7516</td>
<td>2.2329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFUSED</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.63926</td>
<td>1.63926</td>
<td>0.2218</td>
<td>0.2217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONT KNOW</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.12376</td>
<td>4.44929</td>
<td>1.6406</td>
<td>0.6003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>739.00000</td>
<td>17.66054</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Who should be most responsible for helping the homeless? Do you think it should be... |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
|                                | Frequency| Weighted Frequency | Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency | Percent  | Standard Error of Percent |
| the government                 | 400      | 432.34072        | 20.04440         | 58.5035  | 2.1439          |
| churches and charities, or     | 86       | 69.40317         | 8.49069          | 9.3915   | 1.1590          |
| the homeless themselves        | 140      | 143.73912        | 13.65123         | 19.4505  | 1.7670          |
| REFUSED                        | 33       | 23.46398         | 4.45278          | 3.1751   | 0.6120          |
| DONT KNOW                      | 80       | 70.05300         | 9.22916          | 9.4794   | 1.2447          |
| Total                          | 739      | 739.00000        | 17.66054         | 100.000  |                 |
### How much does...a shortage of affordable housing...contribute to homelessness?

**Would you say...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Z16</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A lot</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>388.34538</td>
<td>19.14856</td>
<td>52.5501</td>
<td>2.2218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>217.12384</td>
<td>15.95688</td>
<td>29.3808</td>
<td>2.0374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>89.60851</td>
<td>11.26894</td>
<td>12.1256</td>
<td>1.4858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23.31551</td>
<td>4.70731</td>
<td>3.1550</td>
<td>0.6421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFUSED</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.25413</td>
<td>2.44522</td>
<td>0.5757</td>
<td>0.3311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONT KNOW</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16.35263</td>
<td>4.01781</td>
<td>2.2128</td>
<td>0.5468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>739.00000</td>
<td>17.66054</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### How much does...mental illness...contribute to homelessness?

**Would you say...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Z17</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A lot</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>406.20382</td>
<td>18.54158</td>
<td>54.9667</td>
<td>2.2364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>204.88624</td>
<td>15.30159</td>
<td>27.7248</td>
<td>1.9833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>81.98862</td>
<td>11.00363</td>
<td>11.0945</td>
<td>1.4484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21.81261</td>
<td>6.75006</td>
<td>2.9516</td>
<td>0.9031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFUSED</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.63814</td>
<td>0.63814</td>
<td>0.0864</td>
<td>0.0864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONT KNOW</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23.47058</td>
<td>6.39345</td>
<td>3.1760</td>
<td>0.8581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>739.00000</td>
<td>17.66054</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### How about...bad luck?

**HOW MUCH DOES...BAD LUCK...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS?**

**WOULD YOU SAY...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A LOT</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>125.15712</td>
<td>12.34279</td>
<td>16.9360</td>
<td>1.6503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOME</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>212.51690</td>
<td>14.60607</td>
<td>28.7574</td>
<td>1.9522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A LITTLE</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>167.70422</td>
<td>14.26443</td>
<td>22.6934</td>
<td>1.8670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT AT ALL</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>203.81268</td>
<td>17.32082</td>
<td>27.5795</td>
<td>2.1263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFUSED</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.42098</td>
<td>1.52710</td>
<td>0.4629</td>
<td>0.2071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONT KNOW</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26.38810</td>
<td>6.73722</td>
<td>3.5708</td>
<td>0.9028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>739</strong></td>
<td><strong>739.00000</strong></td>
<td><strong>17.66054</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.000</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## How about...a failure of society to provide good schools?

**HOW MUCH DOES...A FAILURE TO PROVIDE GOOD SCHOOLS...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS?  WOULD YOU SAY...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>A LOT</td>
<td>210</td>
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<td>181.54694</td>
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<td>165</td>
<td>170.21383</td>
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<td>1.9275</td>
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<tr>
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<td>138</td>
<td>124.35354</td>
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<td>1.6129</td>
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<td>0.9760</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## How about...the release of mental hospital patients into the community?

**HOW MUCH DOES...THE RELEASE OF MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS INTO THE COMMUNITY...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS?  WOULD YOU SAY...**

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>1.8360</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>101.16481</td>
<td>12.27810</td>
<td>13.6894</td>
<td>1.6009</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOT AT ALL</td>
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<td>57.67810</td>
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<td>7.8049</td>
<td>1.3761</td>
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<td>9.00268</td>
<td>3.81152</td>
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<td>0.5151</td>
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### How about...an economic system that favors the rich over the poor?

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>355.96802</td>
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<td>163.17188</td>
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<td>90.75782</td>
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<td>1.4851</td>
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<td>2.28030</td>
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### How about...physical illness and handicaps?

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<td>2.1243</td>
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<td>SOME</td>
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<td>269.82770</td>
<td>16.92531</td>
<td>36.5125</td>
<td>2.1332</td>
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<tr>
<td>A LITTLE</td>
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<td>161.60359</td>
<td>14.71497</td>
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<td>1.9079</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.9957</td>
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<td>21.95816</td>
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<td>0.7901</td>
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How about...drug and alcohol abuse?
HOW MUCH DOES...DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS?
WOULD YOU SAY...

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A LOT</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>515.61473</td>
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<td>69.7720</td>
<td>2.0398</td>
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<td>SOME</td>
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<td>145.24424</td>
<td>12.20130</td>
<td>19.6542</td>
<td>1.6489</td>
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<tr>
<td>A LITTLE</td>
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<td>1.1959</td>
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<td>5.89668</td>
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<td>0.63814</td>
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<td>0.0864</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>11.30288</td>
<td>4.48640</td>
<td>1.5295</td>
<td>0.6035</td>
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<tr>
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<td>739.00000</td>
<td>17.66054</td>
<td>100.000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

How about...generally irresponsible behavior on the part of the homeless people?
HOW MUCH DOES...GENERALLY IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF THE HOMELESS PEOPLE...CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS?  WOULD YOU SAY...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A LOT</td>
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<td>32.3950</td>
<td>2.1577</td>
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<td>265.30467</td>
<td>15.74425</td>
<td>35.9005</td>
<td>2.0804</td>
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<tr>
<td>A LITTLE</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>176.91783</td>
<td>14.91268</td>
<td>23.9402</td>
<td>1.9311</td>
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<tr>
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<td>30.58251</td>
<td>7.13170</td>
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<tr>
<td>REFUSED</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.54154</td>
<td>2.03932</td>
<td>0.7499</td>
<td>0.2771</td>
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<tr>
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<td>25</td>
<td>21.25476</td>
<td>4.90586</td>
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<td>0.6669</td>
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<tr>
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<td>739.00000</td>
<td>17.66054</td>
<td>100.000</td>
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### How about...a shortage of government aid for poor people?

**HOW MUCH DOES...A SHORTAGE OF GOVERNMENT AID FOR POOR PEOPLE... CONTRIBUTE TO HOMELESSNESS? WOULD YOU SAY...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<td>A LOT</td>
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<td>275.639109</td>
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<td>A LITTLE</td>
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<td>139.142160</td>
<td>14.00849</td>
<td>18.8284</td>
<td>1.8167</td>
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<tr>
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<td>60</td>
<td>62.864370</td>
<td>9.22304</td>
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<td>1.2362</td>
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<td>1.221740</td>
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<td>0.1196</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Data Summary

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Strata</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Observations</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of Weights</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statistics

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<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Error of Mean</th>
<th>95% CL for Mean</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z30 How many homeless people have you seen in the past month?</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>103.588104</td>
<td>11.889546</td>
<td>80.2462679</td>
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<tr>
<td>Z31 In the past month, how many times has a homeless panhandler or beggar asked you for money?</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>8.952996</td>
<td>0.755857</td>
<td>7.4686317</td>
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<tr>
<td>Z32 In the past month, how many times have you given money to a homeless panhandler or beggar?</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>5.376454</td>
<td>0.661929</td>
<td>4.0756667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Data Summary

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Strata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Observations</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of Weights</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Have you given shelter or housing to any homeless person in the past 12 months?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
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<td>57</td>
<td>60.91940</td>
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<td>8.2435</td>
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<td>739.00000</td>
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## Have you ever had a time in your life when you considered yourself homeless?

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>613.26465</td>
<td>19.11536</td>
<td>82.9857</td>
<td>1.6995</td>
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<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>125.73535</td>
<td>12.97040</td>
<td>17.0143</td>
<td>1.6995</td>
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<td>739.00000</td>
<td>17.66054</td>
<td>100.000</td>
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### When was the last time you were homeless?

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Frequency</th>
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<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
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<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
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<tr>
<td>in the past year</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15.51030</td>
<td>5.36110</td>
<td>12.3357</td>
<td>4.0506</td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt;1 to &lt;3 years ago</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8.23680</td>
<td>3.25155</td>
<td>6.5509</td>
<td>2.5633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;3 to &lt;5 years ago</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17.99188</td>
<td>4.84636</td>
<td>14.3093</td>
<td>3.7990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5 to &lt;7 years ago</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15.36041</td>
<td>4.29552</td>
<td>12.2165</td>
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<tr>
<td>more than 7 years ago</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68.63597</td>
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<td>7.16293</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Frequency Missing = 621

### When you were homeless, did you ever sleep in a park, in an abandoned building, in the street or in a subway or train station?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Z53</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>80.22672</td>
<td>7.26427</td>
<td>63.8060</td>
<td>5.5926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>45.50863</td>
<td>8.13225</td>
<td>36.1940</td>
<td>5.5926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>118</td>
<td>125.73535</td>
<td>7.16293</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequency Missing = 621
WHEN YOU WERE HOMELESS, did you ever sleep in a shelter for homeless people or in another temporary residence because you did not have a place to stay?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>NO</td>
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<td>78.31430</td>
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<td>0.63814</td>
<td>0.5075</td>
<td>0.5110</td>
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<td>7.16293</td>
<td>100.000</td>
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</table>

Frequency Missing = 621

WHEN YOU WERE HOMELESS, did you ever sleep in a friend or relative’s home because you were homeless?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>5.68780</td>
<td>18.5686</td>
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<td>7.71657</td>
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<td>0.63814</td>
<td>0.5075</td>
<td>0.5110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>125.73535</td>
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<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Standard Deviation of Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Standard Error of Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>less than a week</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11.07767</td>
<td>4.18321</td>
<td>8.8103</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>more than a week but less than a month</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22.58716</td>
<td>5.57391</td>
<td>17.9640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>more than a month but less than a year</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>64.11345</td>
<td>7.64041</td>
<td>50.9908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>more than a year</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27.95707</td>
<td>6.01814</td>
<td>22.2349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>125.73535</td>
<td>7.16293</td>
<td>100.000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Frequency Missing = 621