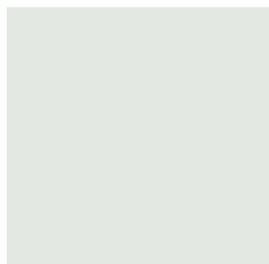
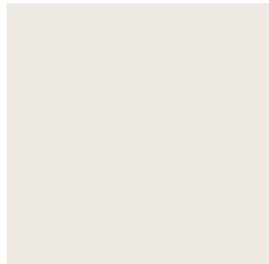
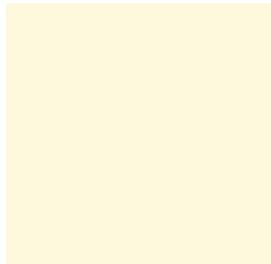
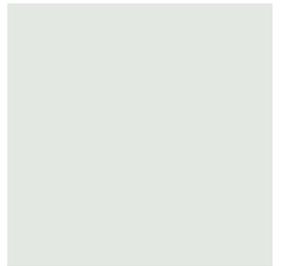
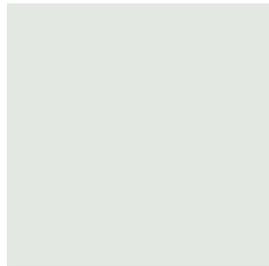
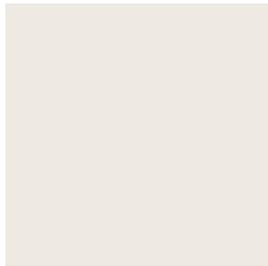
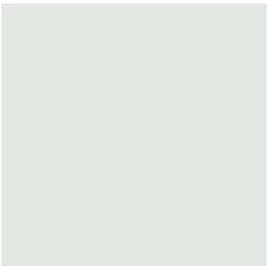


# 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count

*Sponsored by Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority*



The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) is a Joint Powers Authority established in 1993 as an independent agency by the County and the City of Los Angeles. LAHSA is the lead agency in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care, and coordinates and manages over \$60 million dollars annually in Federal, State, County and City funds for programs providing shelter, housing and services to homeless persons in Los Angeles City and County. LAHSA's mission is "to support, create and sustain solutions to homelessness in Los Angeles County by providing leadership, advocacy, planning, and management of program funding."

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# 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count

*Sponsored by Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority*

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# Introduction

## LOS ANGELES CONTINUUM OF CARE

The Continuum of Care (CoC) program was created and recommended by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a comprehensive and strategic approach to addressing homelessness. It is a community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. A comprehensive CoC plan considers the needs of all homeless individuals and subpopulations, meaning that each community plan will have different components to their CoC model. These components include, but are not limited to, homeless prevention, outreach, emergency shelter, transitional shelter, supportive services, permanent housing, and supportive permanent housing. In addition, each CoC coordinates a balance between each key component and provides a framework that is both dynamic and responsive to changing needs.

Headed by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), a Los Angeles City-County joint powers authority and an independent unit of local government, the Los Angeles CoC includes all areas of L.A. County, excluding the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena who administer and operate their own respective CoC. It is the largest CoC program in the nation and caters to homeless persons over 4,085 square miles throughout the County. The Los Angeles County Children's Planning Council has divided the County into eight geographic areas designated as Service Planning Areas (SPAs) that LAHSA uses to ensure local control and planning in these regions. LAHSA helps to ensure that each SPA has an even balance of homeless services by coordinating efforts among agencies, businesses, community leaders, government agencies, and elected officials to determine priority needs and services from an individual, regional, and countywide basis.

LAHSA is also responsible for allocating federal funds to 219 programs throughout Los Angeles County that assist homeless individuals and families in their transition to permanent housing. LAHSA submits a 3,000-page application for homeless funding to HUD every year in which the Los Angeles CoC was awarded \$52,521,696 for the 2007 fiscal year.

## 2007 GREATER LOS ANGELES HOMELESS COUNT

During the period of January 23-25, 2007, LAHSA, in conjunction with Applied Survey Research (ASR), conducted the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. This homeless census was the second of its kind conducted by LAHSA and ASR, following the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, and was again in 2007 the largest census conducted in the country. ASR is a non-profit social research firm based in Watsonville, California, with extensive experience in homeless enumeration and research.

Due to the large size of Los Angeles County, it was necessary to conduct the enumeration over a period of three days. Three SPAs per day were enumerated on January 23 and 24, and two SPAs were enumerated on January 25. These enumerations represented a large sample of the Los Angeles Continuum of Care. Additional statistical methods were used to forecast the balance of the Continuum's homeless population.

The data presented in the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count provided a baseline of the number and characteristics of homeless people in Los Angeles County's Continuum of Care. Due to similarities in methodology, the 2007 report provides some longitudinal information on these aspects of the homeless population, as well as, provides new information on homelessness in the Continuum. The Continuum includes all cities and unincorporated areas within Los Angeles County, with the exception of the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena.

The census and survey data presented within this report will further the understanding of likely causes and contributing factors to homelessness. The comparative data reported in the 2005 and 2007 reports will help LAHSA evaluate strategies it has employed, as well as inform the development of new approaches by LAHSA, the City and County of Los Angeles, and all other entities within the County as they address homelessness within their communities. Additionally, this data is considered vital to the development and on-going review of the countywide 10-year plan to end homelessness.

The report is organized in the following manner: (1) Homeless Census Findings, (2) Homeless Survey Findings, (3) Homeless Census and Survey Methodology, (4) Challenges, Limitations, and Improvements, (5) Conclusion, and (6) Appendices.

The first section, Homeless Census Findings, provides the reader with numbers and characteristics of the homeless population found in the Unsheltered and Sheltered Homeless Counts. It also provides the methodology for the countywide annual estimation, the totals for the sheltered homeless not meeting the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's Homeless Definition, and the census results by subpopulations and jurisdictional geography.

Section two, Homeless Survey Findings, provides an overview of the homeless demographic survey results by subpopulations and homeless characteristics.

The third section, Homeless Census and Survey Methodology, provides a detailed overview of the methodologies for the Unsheltered Street Count including the Homeless Youth Street Count, the Shelter and Institution Count, the General Population Telephone Survey, the Countywide Point-in-Time Estimation, the Homeless Demographic Survey, and the Margin of Error.

In section four, Challenges, Limitations, and Improvements, the challenges and assumptions regarding the two enumerations are discussed as well as the challenges and limitations for the Homeless Demographic and the General Population Telephone Surveys. The section also covers, the improvements made to the 2007 Homeless Count from 2005.

The report concludes with an overview of the whole process of the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count and provides suggestions for improving the 2009 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count.

The Appendices section provides the reader with the various instruments used in the 2007 Homeless Count, the tracts that were physically enumerated, the Unsheltered Population estimation method, the census breakdowns by Supervisorial and City Council Districts, detailed findings by subpopulations, definitions and abbreviations used, and concludes with the acknowledgements of all the people, services providers, City and County Departments, and staff that made the Homeless Count possible.



# Executive Summary

## THE NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS IN THE LOS ANGELES CONTINUUM OF CARE

The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, the follow-up to the single largest homeless enumeration effort ever conducted in 2005, was performed by using HUD-recommended practices for counting homeless persons. This comprehensive study included a field enumeration, field surveys, telephone surveys, and a sophisticated statistical analysis used to project homelessness in non-enumerated areas.

The overall homeless population of the Los Angeles Continuum of Care (CoC) at a given point in time is estimated to be 68,608 people. Approximately 57,166 were unsheltered, and 11,442 people were living in either emergency shelters or transitional housing programs at the time of the census. For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless person was used: someone who is either living on the streets, or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, garage, or any other place not normally used or meant for human habitation. An additional 6,123 homeless people were housed in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities, but do not meet HUD's homeless definition. The CoC includes all of Los Angeles County, excluding the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena, who administer and operate their own respective CoC. If the reported numbers for those cities (5,094 homeless people among the three cities) were totaled with the Los Angeles CoC, the homeless population of Los Angeles County for a point in time in 2007 is estimated to be 73,702 people. The estimate for the Los Angeles CoC is the result of a combination of a physical enumeration and statistical estimations, while the numbers for Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena were gathered from each respective city's Continuum of Care application.

Using the above major data components and the results of 3,230 homeless surveys, ASR generated detailed demographic profiles of homeless people in the Los Angeles CoC. Detailed profiles of Los Angeles County's eight Service Planning Areas (SPAs) and the City of Los Angeles are presented in the report, as are population estimates for Los Angeles County Supervisorial Districts, and Los Angeles City Council Districts. Additionally, some comparisons can be made between the 2005 and 2007 surveys, thus providing interesting comparative data between these two points in time.

### *Geographic Breakdowns*

The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count found homelessness was prevalent throughout Los Angeles County's CoC. Not surprisingly Los Angeles, the largest city in the County, has the largest homeless population. The following are point-in-time estimates by region and service planning areas:

[ Figure 1 ] Homeless Estimates by Region

Region	Homeless Estimate	
	2007	2005
Los Angeles	40,144	48,103
Other Areas in the County*	28,464	34,188
<b>Los Angeles CoC Total</b>	<b>68,608</b>	<b>82,291</b>

\*Note: This number excludes the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena.

[ Figure 2 ] Homeless Estimates by Service Planning Area

SPA	Homeless Estimate	
	2007	2005
SPA 1 - Antelope Valley	1,815	3,544
SPA 2 - San Fernando Valley	6,411	11,275
SPA 3 - San Gabriel Valley	9,942	9,254
SPA 4 - Metro Los Angeles	22,030	20,023
SPA 5 - West Los Angeles	6,703	6,860
SPA 6 - South Los Angeles	11,670	16,787
SPA 7 - East Los Angeles	5,580	7,178
SPA 8 - South Bay/Harbor	4,457	7,369
<b>Los Angeles CoC Total</b>	<b>68,608</b>	<b>82,291</b>

### *Annual Estimate*

The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count yielded data regarding the frequency and length of homeless episodes, which was used to calculate an annual estimate of the number of people who experience homelessness in a year. In 2007, ASR used the HUD-recommended formula to calculate the annual estimate, instead of the annualization formula used to calculate the 2005 annual estimate; therefore the results of the new annualization are not directly comparable to those of previous studies. This formula produced an annual estimate of 141,737 persons who were homeless some time during the year. Based on the 2006 population estimates from the State of California Department of Finance, this annual estimate of homelessness represents approximately 1.5% of Los Angeles County's total population of 9,388,583 people (the Los Angeles County general population estimate does not include the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050. Sacramento, CA: May 2007.

## A GENERAL PROFILE OF HOMELESSNESS

### *Demographics*

Of the 68,608 homeless people identified in the 2007 point-in-time count, 17% were in shelter facilities and 83% were unsheltered. This proportion highlights the importance of street-based versus shelter-centered enumeration efforts.

In addition to the street and shelter enumerations (which were based on direct observation), we also relied on the survey responses of 3,230 sheltered and unsheltered homeless people to provide us with a profile of the Los Angeles County homeless population.

Gender and family status was estimated for the unsheltered homeless population using the demographic information of the unsheltered people actually enumerated during the Street Count. Additionally, gender and family status of people enumerated in shelters was directly observed during the shelter census.

### **Gender <sup>2</sup>**

- There were 40,407 (59% of total population) homeless adult males in the Los Angeles CoC on the nights of the census.
  - Approximately 85% (34,358) of homeless males were unsheltered, and 15% (6,049) were in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or staying at a hotel or motel on using vouchers.
  - In 2005, approximately 89% of homeless males were unsheltered, and 11% were in emergency shelters or transitional housing.
  
- On the nights of the census, there were 16,716 (24% of total population) homeless adult women identified.
  - Nearly 81% (13,526) of homeless women counted were unsheltered, and 19% (3,190) were in shelter facilities.
  - In 2005, over 87% of homeless women counted were unsheltered, and nearly 13% were in shelter facilities.
  
- Approximately 1,369 (2% of total population) transgender homeless people were counted on the nights of the census.
  - Approximately 94% (1,284) of transgender homeless people were unsheltered, and 6% (85) were living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or staying at a hotel or motel on using vouchers.
  - In 2005, more than 95% of transgender homeless people were unsheltered, and approximately 5% were living in emergency or transitional shelters.

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<sup>2</sup> Gender totals do not total 68,608 because youth under the age of 18 are not included.

### Family Status

- On the nights of the census, 16,643 (24% of total population) of the homeless persons identified were in families.
  - Nearly 82% (13,618) of family members were unsheltered, while over 18% (3,025) were living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or staying at a hotel or motel on using vouchers.
  - In 2005, approximately 87% of family members were unsheltered, while over 13% were living in emergency shelters or transitional housing.

### Ethnicity

Homeless survey respondents were asked which ethnic group they most closely identified themselves with. The responses revealed that homeless people in the Los Angeles CoC come from many ethnic backgrounds:

- Over 50% of respondents were African-American.
- Approximately 19% identified themselves as Caucasian.
- Nearly 24% of respondents were Hispanic or Latino.
- Two percent (2%) of respondents were American Indian or Alaskan Native.
- Over 1% identified themselves as Asian or Pacific Islander.
- Approximately 4% of survey respondents indicated they identified with other or multiple ethnic groups.

### Age

- The median age of homeless survey respondents was 45 years old.
  - The two largest age groups were 41-50 years old (34%) and 51-60 years old (24%).

### Veterans

- Over 85% of adult survey respondents indicated they had never served in any branch of the military.
- Twelve percent (12%) of respondents had served in the regular military, approximately 1% were in the National Guard, and over 1% had been in a reserve unit. These responses were not mutually exclusive.

### *Chronic Homelessness*

A profile of people who are chronically homeless was obtained from the data gathered from the homeless survey. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines a chronically homeless person as: *“An unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been continually homeless for one year or more, or has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness within the past 3 years.”*

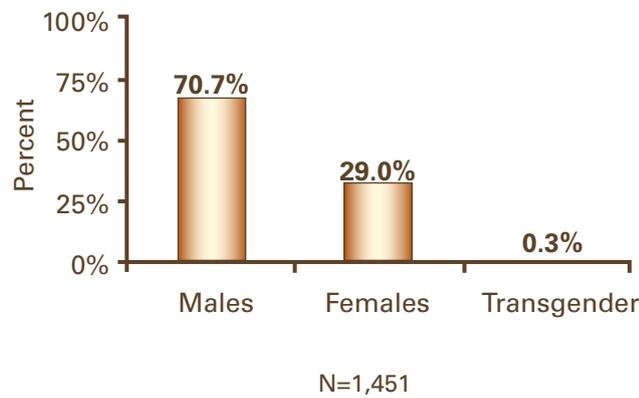
For the purposes of this study, a disabling condition was identified as a physical or mental disability, depression, alcohol or drug use, or chronic health problems. These conditions were self-reported by survey respondents. Our survey found that approximately 49% of respondents could be considered chronically homeless according to the above criteria. Of the total homeless population in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care, 33% are chronically homeless. The percent of chronic respondents is higher than the findings reported in the 2007 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)

to Congress, which compiled data from 2005 HUD applications of all the Continuums of Care. That report found that 23% of all homeless people are chronically homeless.<sup>3</sup>

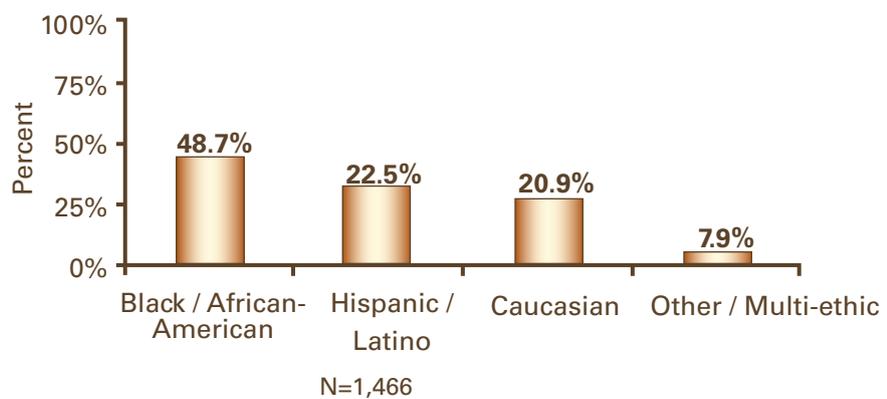
When this percentage is applied to the segment of Los Angeles County’s point-in-time total that could potentially be considered chronically homeless, the chronically homeless population is estimated to be approximately 22,376 people. It should be noted that the HUD definition of chronic homelessness does not include chronically homeless families or the chronically homeless in transitional housing, and they have been excluded from this calculation.

The following charts offer a profile of Los Angeles County’s chronically homeless population. It should be noted that, similar to the overall results for the street and shelter surveys, every chronically homeless respondent may not have answered every question, and the graphs below only represent valid responses.

[ Figure 3 ] Chronically Homeless Population by Gender



[ Figure 4 ] Chronically Homeless Population by Ethnicity\*



\* Note: “Other/Multi-ethnic” includes Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native ethnic groups.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. 2007. *The Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

## THE DAILY CONDITION OF HOMELESS PERSONS – SURVEY RESULTS

### Frequency of Homelessness

- Just over 80% of homeless survey respondents indicated they had been homeless only once within the past 12 months (this percentage includes people who have been homeless for one year or more).
- Eight percent (8%) of homeless survey respondents had been homeless four or more times in the past 12 months.

### Length of Homelessness

- Over 59% of all respondents have been homeless for one year or more, including the 25% of all respondents who indicated being homeless for three years or longer.
- 37% had been homeless for two years or more (as compared to 30% nationwide).<sup>4</sup>

### Usual Sleeping Arrangements

- Approximately 83% of survey respondents were unsheltered.
  - Over 41% of all survey respondents indicated their usual nighttime sleeping arrangement was outdoors, about 13% slept in a hotel or motel room, and over 11% had sleeping arrangements that were in an unconverted garage, attic or basement, backyard storage structure, or a place other than the outdoors that was not meant for use as shelter for human beings.
  - Approximately 8% of respondents stated that they usually stayed in a vehicle or encampment.
- Nearly 17% indicated they usually spent the night in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or other types of shelters.



### Previous Living Arrangements

- When respondents were asked where they were living immediately prior to becoming homeless, over 50% indicated they lived with relatives or stayed with friends, 18% said they lived in a house owned by them or their partner, and nearly 18% rented an apartment or home.
- Of the respondents who stated they were renting an apartment or home immediately prior to becoming homeless, over 9% indicated that the apartment or home was Section 8 housing and approximately 6% stated that the apartment or home was subsidized housing.

### Shelter Access

- Thirty-five (35%) of survey respondents indicated they had tried to access a shelter or transitional housing facility in Los Angeles County in the 30 days prior to the survey.
- Of that 35% that tried to access shelter within the last 30 days, 45% had been turned away.
- The most common reason for being turned away from a shelter was the lack of available beds (69%).

<sup>4</sup> The Urban Institute. 1999. *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*. Washington, DC: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

### **Residency Before Becoming Homeless**

- When respondents were asked where they were living when they became homeless, nearly 84% indicated they were living in Los Angeles County.
- Approximately 6% stated they were living in Southern California (outside of Los Angeles County), and over 2% indicated they were living in California (outside of Southern California) at the time they became homeless.
- Nearly 9% of respondents stated that they were living out of state at the time they became homeless.

### **Sources of Income**

- Approximately 93% of homeless survey respondents were unemployed at the time of the survey (7% were employed either full- or part-time).
- Over 62% of respondents receive some type of government assistance.
- The majority of respondents (56%) have an income of \$350 or less per month, including 24% who do not have any monthly income.

### **Disabling Conditions**

- Nearly 31% of respondents were experiencing mental illness, while 52% of all respondents were experiencing depression.
- Almost 35% indicated they were experiencing a physical disability.
- Approximately 30% reported they were abusing drugs, while another 35% indicated they were using alcohol. Over 42% of all respondents were experiencing either alcohol or drug abuse at the time of the survey.
- Overall, approximately 74% of survey respondents indicated they were experiencing a disabling condition. For the purposes of this survey, a disabling condition was identified as a physical disability, mental illness, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, alcohol or drug abuse, developmental disability, AIDS or HIV related illnesses or chronic health problems. It should be noted that responses to disability questions were not mutually exclusive.

### **Access to Health Care**

- Approximately 48% of homeless survey respondents indicated their primary source of health care is the hospital emergency room (ER), and over 53% of all respondents had been to the ER at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- Over 14% of respondents stated that they go to a public health clinic for medical attention, and 12% stated they normally receive health care at a free clinic or community clinic.
- Approximately 22% of all homeless survey respondents indicated that since becoming homeless this last time, they have needed medical attention but have been unable to receive it.

### **Domestic Violence**

- Nearly 11% of respondents indicated they were currently experiencing domestic or partner violence or abuse.
- Approximately 20% of female respondents reported experiencing domestic violence.



- Comparatively, approximately 12% of all respondents (and 24% of female respondents) in 2005 were experiencing domestic violence.
- Over 50% of respondents who indicated they were currently experiencing domestic violence stated domestic violence or partner abuse contributed highly to their becoming homeless.

#### **Legal Issues**

- Nearly 33% of respondents had spent at least one night in jail or prison during the last 12 months.

#### **Victimization**

- Thirty-four percent (34%) of respondents reported having been a victim of a crime since they became homeless.
  - Nearly 27% of respondents report being a victim of assault since becoming homeless, and 20% report being a victim of robbery since becoming homeless.
  - Approximately 9% of respondents report being a victim of sexual assault and 6% of respondents report being raped since they became homeless.
- Nearly 42% of respondents report being a victim of police harassment since they became homeless.

## **CONCLUSION**

The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count provides important data that illustrates the magnitude and complexity of the challenge to end homelessness in Los Angeles County. This information will support the City's and County's efforts to craft and implement a plan to end homelessness by providing follow-up data to the baseline numbers from 2005 regarding the distribution of homelessness throughout the County, as well as the prevalence of subpopulations, including youth and veterans, and the wide-ranging nature of their needs. This report reaffirms findings from the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, such as the poor health conditions of this population, including a high incidence of mental and physical disability. It also provides continued documentation of the high rate of unemployment and extreme poverty experienced by people who are homeless. Above all, the information in this report should help policy makers and providers alike sharpen their focus on meeting the needs of homeless persons, and bring to the forefront the urgent need to end homelessness for all populations.

**LAUNDRY**  
1 LOAD DAILY  
KEEP CLEAN



# Homeless Census Findings

Unsheltered Street Count  
Shelter and Institution Count

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

1. Unsheltered homeless people, including those found on streets, in vehicles, in makeshift shelters (such as tents), and encampments;
2. Sheltered homeless people occupying emergency shelters, transitional housing, domestic violence shelters, and those using vouchers to stay in hotels or motels; and
3. A count of homeless people occupying short-stay institutions such as hospitals, residential rehabilitation facilities, and jails. While HUD does not include the people counted in the se institutions in the reportable numbers for the point-in-time count, they are included supplementally in the findings because of their important practical value to the community and service providers.

A general population survey of 1,000 randomly selected households throughout Los Angeles County was also implemented in an effort to discover homeless persons who would not have been identified by the above methods (otherwise known as the “hidden homeless”). These people were classified as unsheltered due to the fact that they do not utilize emergency shelter or transitional housing facilities for their nighttime accommodations.

In this study, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD’s) definition of homelessness – taken from Title 42, Chapter 119, Subchapter I, §10302(a) of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations based on the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act – was used. The definition is:

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

*(2) An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:*

- a) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill), or*
- b) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or*
- c) A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.*

The following text and tables illustrate the unsheltered and sheltered homeless census findings that were reported by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the Exhibit I section of the 2007 Continuum of Care (CoC) funding application. This definition is generally considered conservative by homeless advocates and service provider standards. While excluded population figures were collected, they are not reported in the final homeless numbers. Certain homeless persons were excluded from this report, including:

- Unsheltered homeless who were “doubled-up” in their family’s or friend’s home;
- Sheltered homeless in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities;
- Homeless youth who were living in rehabilitation facilities or hospitals as a result of their parent’s illness.

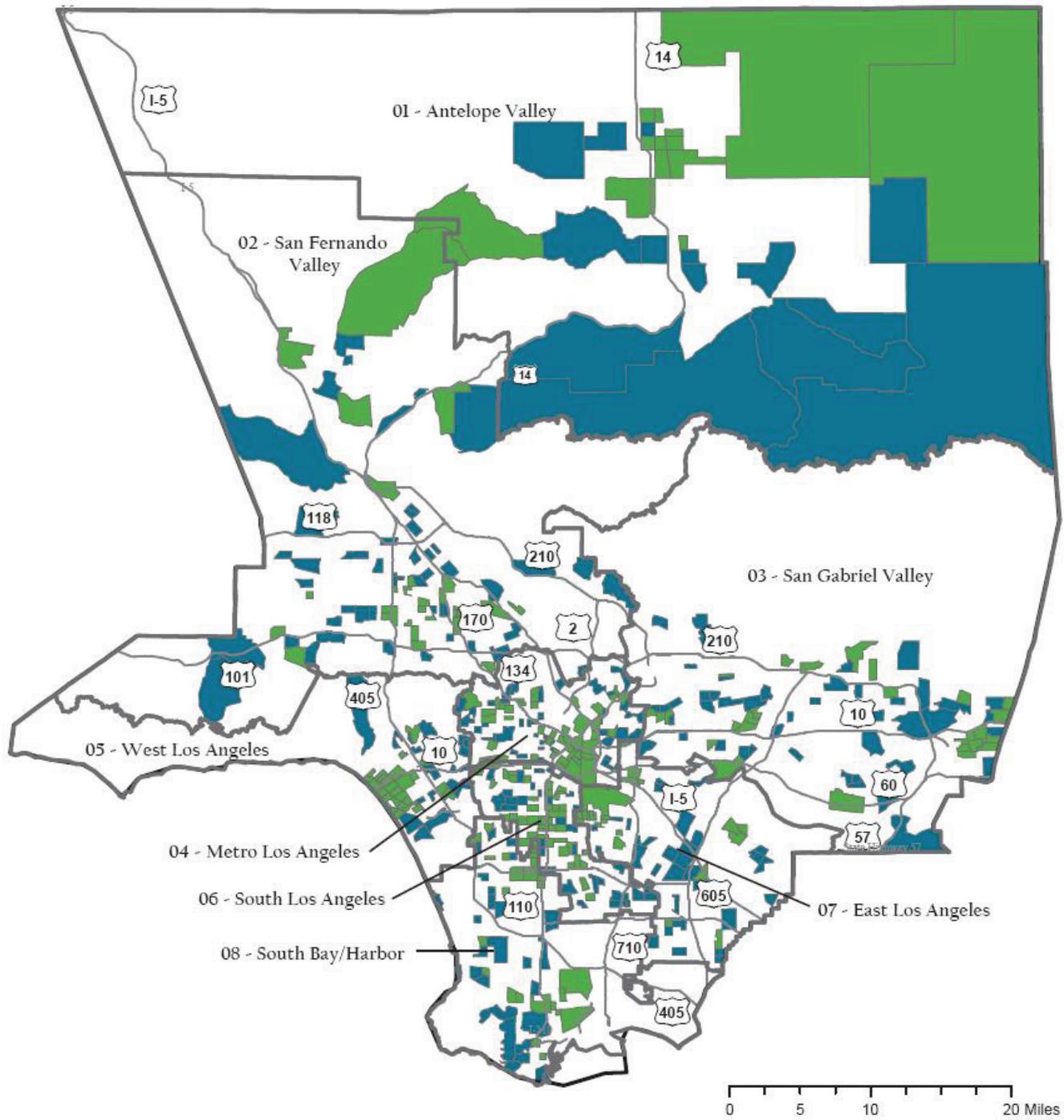
This definition, as listed in §11302(c), also specifically excludes those persons who are detained or incarcerated pursuant to an Act of Congress or a State law. As a result, many people who may be perceived as homeless by service providers and the general public are not included in data presented in this report.

Other people absent from this report include homeless persons living in highly inaccessible places such as abandoned buildings, areas where safety issues prevented enumerators from entering, and forested or desert areas. Finally, some specific groups – such as youths, families, and the migrant homeless – who tend not to be as visible among the general homeless population, are challenging to enumerate and were likely undercounted. Though challenging, we have tried to minimize any undercount or misrepresentation. Where we believe the enumeration and methodology may have resulted in an undercount or over-count, we have so stated.

## THE UNSHELTERED HOMELESS – NUMBERS AND CHARACTERISTICS

The point-in-time street count was conducted from January 23-25 from approximately 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. for Service Planning Areas (SPAs) 2-8. Due to information provided to LAHSA and Applied Survey Research (ASR) regarding the best times for enumeration, the Project Committee decided to perform a morning enumeration of SPA 1 between the hours of 5 a.m. and 9 a.m. on the morning of January 23rd. Census enumerators canvassed 505 U.S. Census Tracts over the three-day period. These tracts were a sample of the 1,886 census tract that lie within Los Angeles County’s CoC. Shelters and institutions in the County reported their occupancies for the night their SPA areas were enumerated. The following figure represents the census tracts that were selected for the street count:

[ Figure 5 ] Map of Los Angeles County by Service Planning Area (SPA)



**Legend**

**Source of Selected Tracts**

- Selected by LAHSA
- Selected at Random
- Major Road
- SPA

Data sources: US Census, ESRI, and LA Homeless Services Authority; developed with the assistance of the UC Santa Cruz GIS Laboratory.



Source: US Census Bureau, ESRI, LA Homeless Services Authority, developed with the assistance of the UC Santa Cruz GIS Laboratory.

There were 15,350 persons physically counted within the 505 sampled tracts during the point-in-time street census. Using a correlation analysis, this number was projected to 35,333 people for the whole of Los Angeles County, excluding the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena. Homeless Youth Teams sent out across Los Angeles County counted another 1,087 people in the Continuum. In addition, 11,442 persons were counted in the point-in-time shelter and institutional census. An additional 6,123 homeless people were housed in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities, but did not meet HUD’s homeless definition (these people are mentioned in further detail on page 27). The general population telephone survey generated projected results of an additional 20,746 unsheltered homeless (7,780 individuals, 12,966 family members).

The total of the projected street count and final shelter count was 68,608 homeless persons. For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless person was used: someone who is either living on the streets, or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, garage, or any other place not normally used or meant for human habitation. In order to determine the gender and familial status of the people projected in the correlation analysis, ASR used the known characteristics of the homeless people enumerated during the street count to divide the projected people into subpopulation categories. For further detail about how the following subpopulations were calculated, please refer to Appendix IV: Unsheltered Population Estimation Method.

[ Figure 6 ] Projected Subpopulations of Unsheltered Homeless People

Homeless Individuals				
Individual Male	Individual Female	Transgender	Individual Youth	Subtotal
31,654	9,844	980	1,070*	43,548

Homeless Families					
# of Family Units	Males	Females	Transgender	Youth	Subtotal
5,329	2,704	3,682	304	6,928	13,618

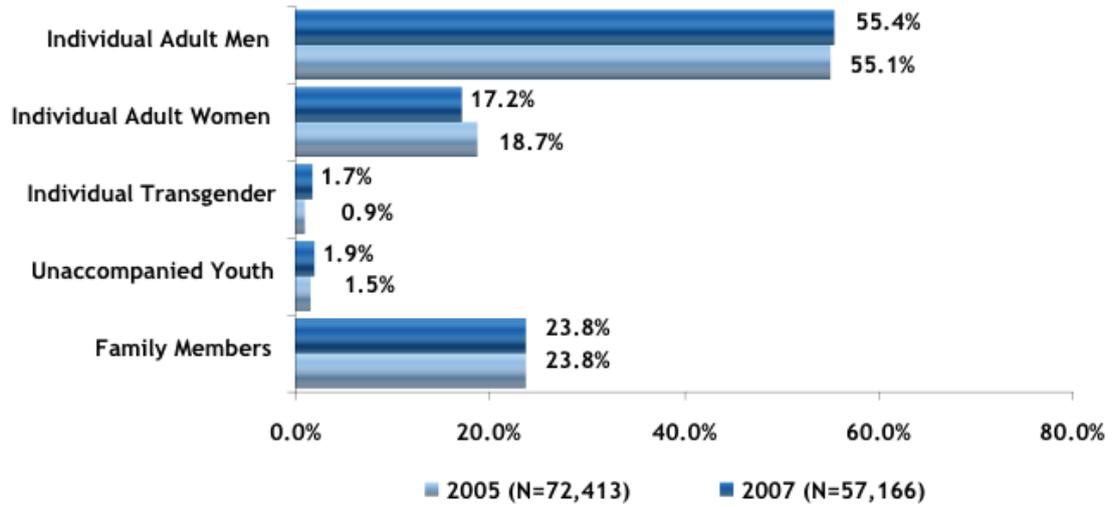
Total of Unsheltered Individuals and Families				
Males	Females	Transgender	Youth	Total
34,358	13,526	1,284	7,998	57,166

*\* It is believed that this number represents a significant undercount. For a detailed explanation of the challenges of enumerating homeless youth, please refer to page 108 of this report.*

The following graph illustrates the distribution of the projected demographics from the street count point-in-time estimate and the homeless survey:

- 55% of all unsheltered homeless were individual males.
- 17% were individual females.
- 2% were individual youth.
- 2% were transgender.
- 24% of the estimated unsheltered homeless population belonged to families.

[ Figure 7 ] Total of All Unsheltered People by Gender, Adult or Youth, and Family Status in 2005 and 2007



[ Figure 8 ] Point-in-Time Sheltered Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families					Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Youth	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Transgender in Family*	Youth in Family	Subtotal	
<b>2005</b>	5,137	1,722	49	290	<b>7,198</b>	133	827	NA	1,720	<b>2,680</b>	<b>9,878</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	52.0%	17.4%	0.5%	2.9%	<b>72.9%</b>	1.3%	8.4%	NA	17.4%	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2007</b>	5,861	2,265	73	218	<b>8,417</b>	188	925	12	1,900	<b>3,025</b>	<b>11,442</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	51.2%	19.8%	0.6%	1.9%	<b>73.6%</b>	1.6%	8.1%	0.1%	16.6%	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## THE SHELTERED HOMELESS – NUMBERS AND CHARACTERISTICS

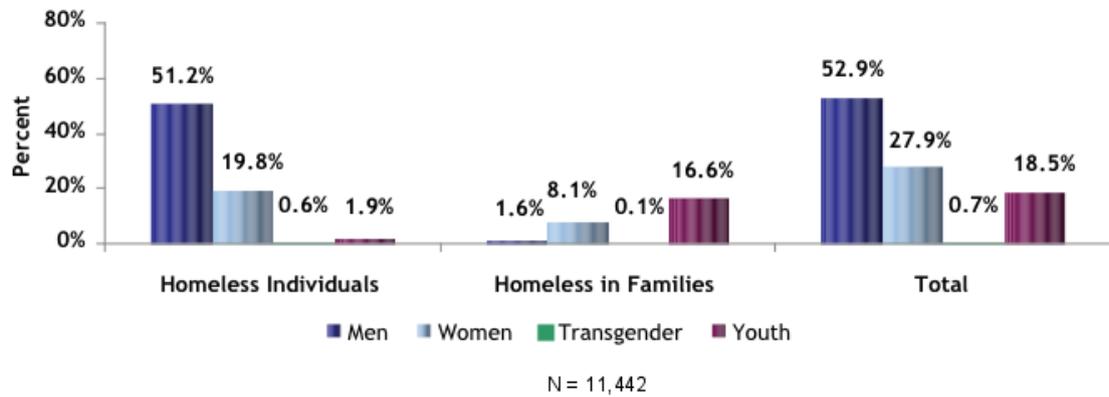
### Total Shelter Count

The number of homeless persons occupying emergency shelters, transitional housing, domestic violence shelters, voucher motels and institutional housing were enumerated in conjunction with the street count. Facilities reported their numbers based upon which SPA they were located in (i.e. if a shelter was in SPA 5, they would report their occupancy for the night when SPA 5 was enumerated, which was January 23rd).

A total of 22,132 people were counted in the point-in-time shelter census. Of these people, there were 11,442 homeless people utilizing emergency shelters, transitional housing programs or vouchers for hotels or motels.

[ Figure 9 ] Sheltered Census by Gender and Individual or Family Status

Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.



The following tables are a breakdown of the point-in-time shelter count by gender and familial status. The following tables further illustrate the results of the shelter count by the type of shelter facility. The numbers in the below tables are subsets of the 11,442 total sheltered homeless reported to HUD.

[ Figure 10 ] Number of Homeless Persons Counted in Reporting Emergency Shelters

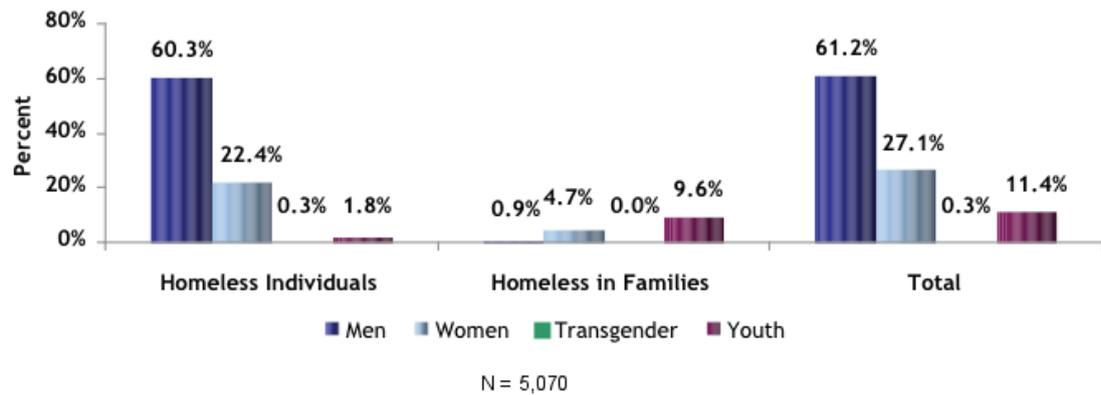
	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families					Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Youth	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Transgender in Family*	Youth in Family	Subtotal	
<b>2005</b>	2,769	849	31	181	<b>3,830</b>	41	278	NA	565	<b>884</b>	<b>4,714</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	58.7%	18.0%	0.7%	3.8%	<b>81.2%</b>	0.9%	5.9%	NA	12.0%	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2007</b>	3,058	1,134	16	90	<b>4,298</b>	44	239	0	489	<b>772</b>	<b>5,070</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	60.3%	22.4%	0.3%	1.8%	<b>84.8%</b>	0.9%	4.7%	0.0%	9.6%	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Emergency Shelter Results

As shown in the following table:

- 5,070 people were housed in emergency shelters during the point-in-time enumeration.
- The majority (85%) of those counted in emergency shelters were individuals.
- 15% was in families.
- 61% of the emergency shelter population was adult males.
- 27% was adult females.
- 11% was youth under the age of 18 (these percentages include both individual homeless and homeless in families).

[ Figure 11 ] Emergency Shelter Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status



Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

### Transitional Housing Results

- 5,917 homeless persons were housed in transitional housing facilities.
- The majority of those were individuals (66%), rather than family members (34%).
- Individual males accounted for 45% of the total transitional housing population.
- Individual females comprised 19% of the transitional housing population.
- Youth in families made up 21% of the total transitional housing population.
- Females in families and males in families accounted for 11% and 2% of the total transitional housing population, respectively.

[ Figure 12 ] Number of Homeless Persons Counted in Reporting Transitional Housing

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families					Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Youth	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Transgender in Family*	Youth in Family	Subtotal	
<b>2005</b>	2,368	873	18	109	<b>3,368</b>	92	549	NA	1,155	<b>1,796</b>	<b>5,164</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	45.9%	16.9%	0.3%	2.1%	<b>65.2%</b>	1.8%	10.6%	NA	22.4%	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2007</b>	2,672	1,107	19	127	<b>3,925</b>	114	626	0	1,252	<b>1,992</b>	<b>5,917</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	45.2%	18.7%	0.3%	2.1%	<b>66.3%</b>	1.9%	10.6%	0.0%	21.2%	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

[ Figure 13 ] Transitional Housing Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status



Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

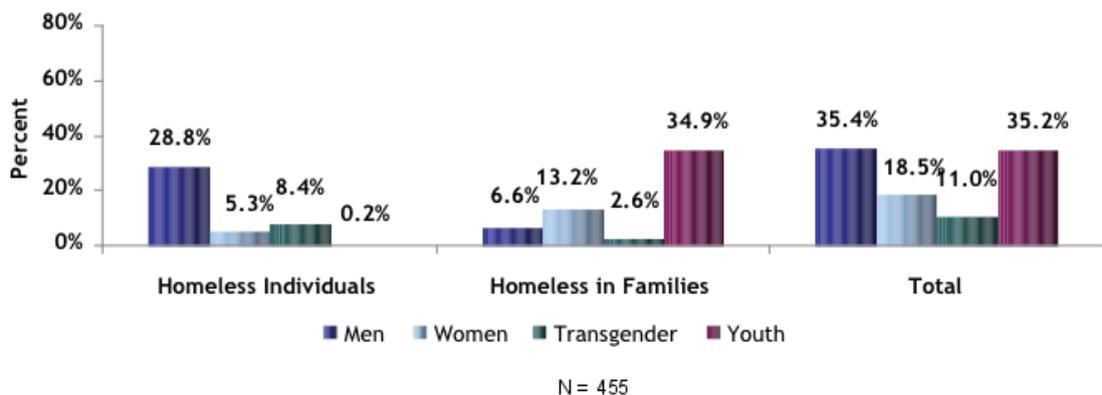
*Voucher Results*

- 455 homeless persons were housed in hotels or motels using vouchers.
- The majority of those were family members (57%).
- Individual males accounted for 29% of those using vouchers.
- Youth in families made up 35% of the population of those using vouchers.
- Transgender people accounted for 11% of the total population.

[ Figure 14 ] Number of Homeless Persons Counted from Reporting Programs Using Vouchers

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families					Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Youth	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Transgender in Family*	Youth in Family	Subtotal	
<b>2007</b>	131	24	38	1	<b>194</b>	30	60	12	159	<b>261</b>	<b>455</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	28.8%	5.3%	8.4%	0.2%	<b>42.6%</b>	6.6%	13.2%	2.6%	34.9%	<b>57.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

[ Figure 15 ] Voucher Use by Gender and Individual or Family Status



Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

### Total of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homeless

- The estimated total number of homeless (unsheltered and sheltered) who meet HUD’s definition of homelessness in Los Angeles Continuum of Care was 68,608.

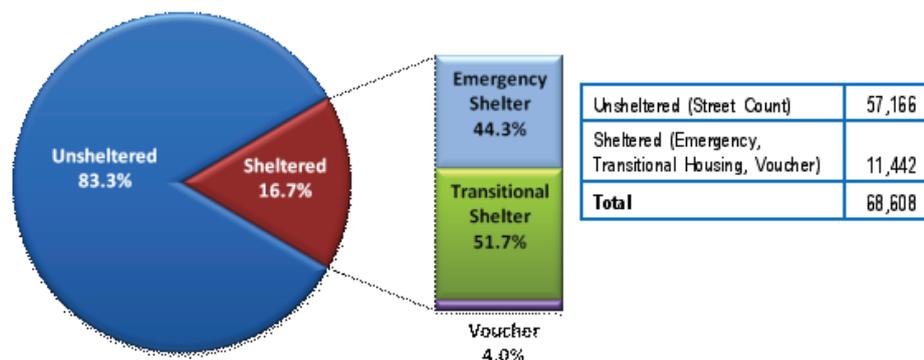
The following tables illustrate the total by setting (unsheltered versus type of shelter) and family status, by street versus shelter occupancy, and by demographic distribution. The percentage of unsheltered homeless in greater Los Angeles is higher than the national average reported in the AHAR by all Continuums of Care in 2005. The AHAR found that in 2005, 45% of homeless people reported in the point-in-time count were unsheltered, compared to 83% in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles point-in-time count. Additionally, the percentage of individual homeless people is higher in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Count, at 76% compared to 52% reported in the AHAR.<sup>5</sup>

Please note that this figure only contains those homeless people who fall under HUD’s definition of homeless. Those who do not fall under the definition are contained in separate charts (Figures 21 - 30).

[ Figure 16 ] Estimated Homeless Census Population Total by Setting and Family Status (HUD Defined Only)

Setting	Individuals	People in Families	Total People	Percent of Total
Unsheltered	43,548	13,618	57,166	83.32%
In emergency shelter facilities	4,298	772	5,070	7.39%
In transitional housing facilities	3,925	1,992	5,917	8.62%
Using vouchers	194	261	455	0.7%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>51,965</b>	<b>16,643</b>	<b>68,608</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>% of Totals</b>	<b>75.74%</b>	<b>24.26%</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

[ Figure 17 ] Estimated Homeless Census Population Total by Setting and Family Status (HUD Defined Only)

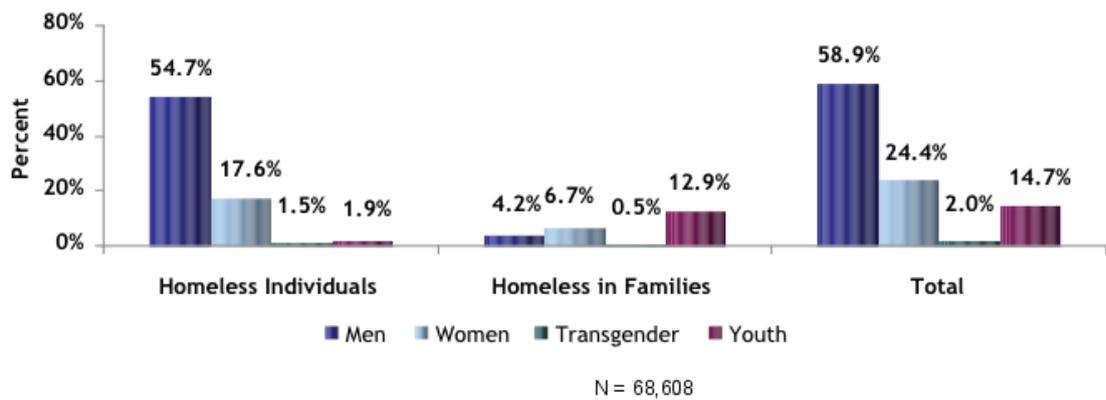


<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. 2007. *The Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The following graph illustrates the estimated demographic distribution of all people identified during the shelter count as well as the estimated unsheltered point-in-time count (including the general population telephone survey results):

- 59% of the estimated total homeless population was adult males.
- 24% was adult females.
- 76% of the estimated total homeless population was made up of individuals while 24% was in families.
- Youth under 18 years old – both unaccompanied and in families – made up 15% of the estimated total homeless population.
- 2% of the County’s estimated homeless population was transgender individuals.

[ Figure 18 ] Demographic Distribution of Street Count and Actual Shelter Count

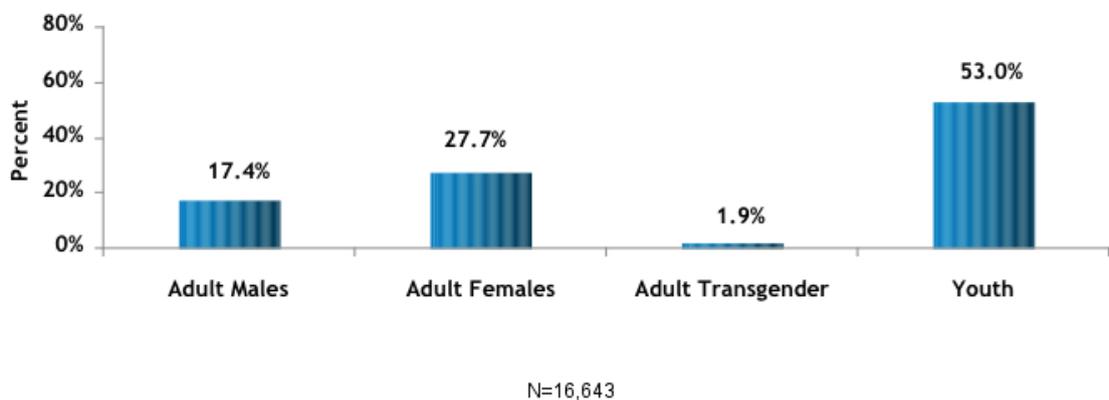


Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The following graph illustrates the estimated demographic distribution for homeless families identified during the street and shelter counts:

- Approximately 28% of homeless people in families were adult females.
- Fifty-three percent (53%) of homeless people in families were youth under 18 years old.

[ Figure 19 ] Demographic Distribution of Homeless Family Members (Unsheltered Estimate and Shelter Count)



Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

## COUNTYWIDE ANNUAL ESTIMATION

More people experience homelessness annually than can be counted at any given point-in-time. In any year, people will cycle in and out of homelessness. For example, someone may be homeless between February and May, and another person may become homeless between October and December. Counting only the homeless person found in a December census could under-represent the experience of the homeless person in the February to May timeline.

Therefore, based on the survey responses of the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Homeless Street and Shelter survey, ASR used the annualization formula detailed by the Corporation for Supportive Housing to calculate an annual estimate of the number of homeless people in the Los Angeles County Continuum over the course of a year. This approach is the HUD-approved method for calculating the annual estimate of homeless people based on the point-in-time count. It should be noted that in the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, ASR used an alternative method that computed an annual multiplier which was applied to the PIT count number; therefore the different annualization numbers in 2005 and 2007 are not directly comparable.

The following is an explanation of the annualization calculation.

Three factors were used to determine the annual estimate<sup>6</sup>:

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

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

For the Los Angeles Continuum of Care:

**$68,608 + [(1783.808*51)*(1 - 0.196153)] = 141,737.4 \approx 141,737$  people**

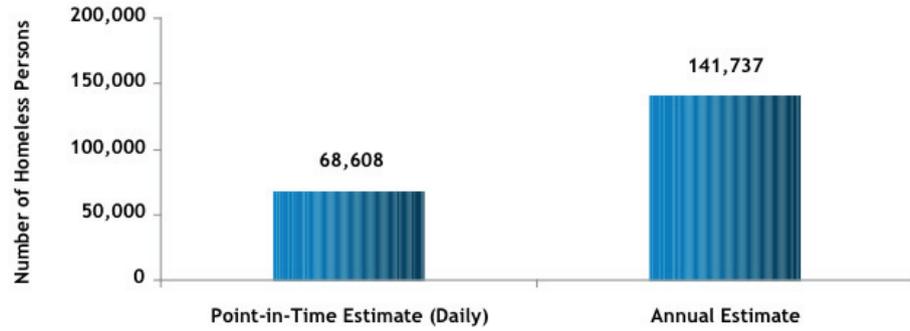
This annual estimate represents 1.5% of the study area's general population of 9,414,291 people (excluding the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena)<sup>7</sup>. The California Research Bureau estimates that approximately 361,000 people are homeless in California at any one time (approximately 1% of the general population)<sup>8</sup>, and estimates the number of people who experience homelessness over the course of a year to be between one and two million people, or between 3% and 5% of California's general population. According to a 2002 study done by the National Coalition for the Homeless, approximately 3.5 million people, or about 1% of the U.S. general population, experience homelessness in a given year.

<sup>6</sup>Burt, Martha and Wilkins, Carol. 2005. *Estimating the Need: Projecting from Point-in-Time to Annual Estimates of the Number of Homeless People in a Community and Using this Information to Plan for Permanent Supportive Housing*. Washington, DC: Corporation for Supportive Housing.

<sup>7</sup>State of California, Department of Finance, E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percent Change — January 1, 2006 and 2007. Sacramento, CA: May 2007.

<sup>8</sup>Foster, Lisa K. and Snowdon, Patricia. 2003. *Addressing Long-Term Homelessness: Permanent Supportive Housing*. Sacramento, CA: California Research Bureau.

[ Figure 20 ] Point-in-Time and Annual Estimate of Homelessness in Los Angeles County Continuum of Care



### SHELTERED HOMELESS NOT MEETING HUD'S HOMELESS DEFINITION

In order to gain more understanding of homelessness in Los Angeles County, people who self-identified as homeless in hospitals, jails, and rehabilitation facilities were counted, even though they did not meet HUD's definition of homelessness as cited previously. These homeless people account for an additional 6,123 homeless in Los Angeles County's CoC, but were not included in the overall PIT total. If these homeless persons were added to the PIT total, there would be 74,731 homeless people in the Los Angeles CoC (excluding the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena). For a detailed description of the methodology used to collect these numbers, please refer to the Shelter and Institution Count Methodology section on page 111.

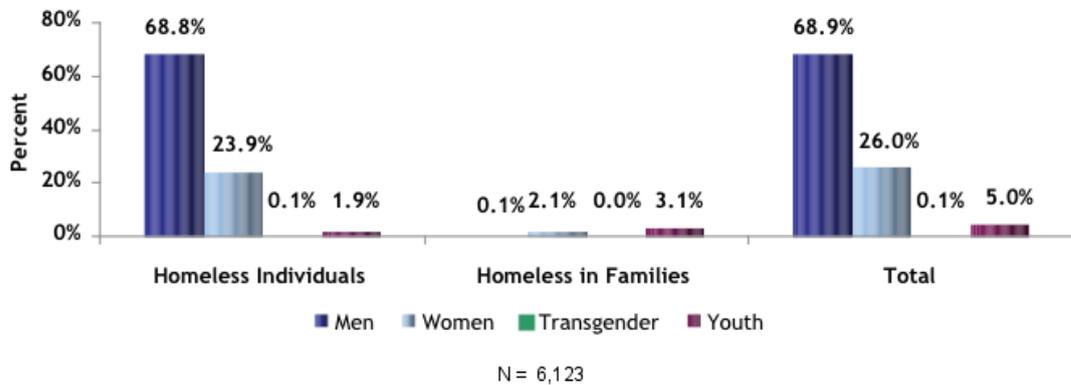
Alcohol and drug rehabilitation facilities, hospitals, and County and city jails were asked to report their occupancies in the same manner the street count was conducted. Service providers at these facilities tallied the homeless residents according to age, gender and familial status.

- The majority (69%) of those counted in hospitals, jails, and rehabilitation facilities were individual males.
- 24% were individual females.
- Nearly 95% of those counted in hospitals, jails, and rehabilitation facilities were individuals, while only 5% were members of a family.

[ Figure 21 ] Sheltered Homeless Persons Not Meeting HUD's Homeless Definition

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families					Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Youth	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Transgender in Family	Youth in Family	Subtotal	
<b>2005</b>	3,187	1,010	8	52	<b>4,257</b>	4	38	NA	61	<b>103</b>	<b>4,360</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	73.1%	23.2%	0.2%	1.2%	<b>97.6%</b>	0.1%	0.9%	NA	1.4%	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2007</b>	4,212	1,461	8	119	<b>5,800</b>	6	129	0	188	<b>323</b>	<b>6,123</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	68.8%	23.9%	0.1%	1.9%	<b>94.7%</b>	0.1%	2.1%	0.0%	3.1%	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

[ Figure 22 ] Sheltered Homeless People Not Considered Homeless by HUD by Gender and Familial Status



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

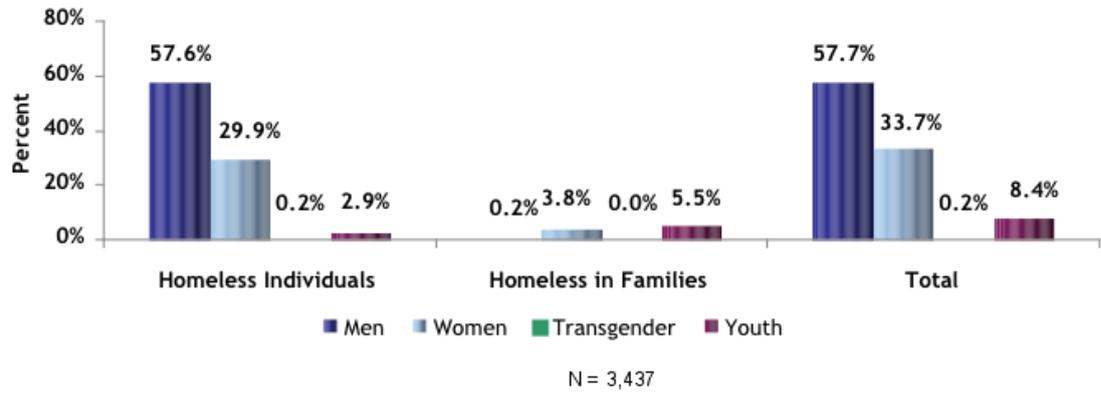
### *Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Facilities Results*

- A total of 3,437 homeless people were counted in rehabilitation facilities.
- Individual men represented the largest segment of the homeless population in rehabilitation centers, accounting for approximately 58% of those counted in these facilities.
- 30% were individual females.
- 91% of the rehabilitation facilities population was made up of individuals, while approximately 9% were in families.

[ Figure 23 ] Number of Homeless People Counted in Reporting Rehabilitation Facilities

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families					Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Youth	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Transgender in Family	Youth in Family	Subtotal	
<b>2005</b>	2,077	699	6	49	<b>2,831</b>	4	37	NA	60	<b>101</b>	<b>2,932</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	70.8%	23.8%	0.2%	1.7%	<b>96.6%</b>	0.1%	1.3%	NA	2.0%	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2007</b>	1,978	1,029	7	100	<b>3,114</b>	6	129	0	188	<b>323</b>	<b>3,437</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	57.6%	29.9%	0.2%	2.9%	<b>90.6%</b>	0.2%	3.8%	0.0%	5.5%	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

[ Figure 24 ] Rehabilitation Facility Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status



Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

### Jails Results

- On the night of the census, 2,407 homeless people were counted in jails across Los Angeles County.
- 82% of those in jail were adult men, 17% were adult women, and 1% were youth.

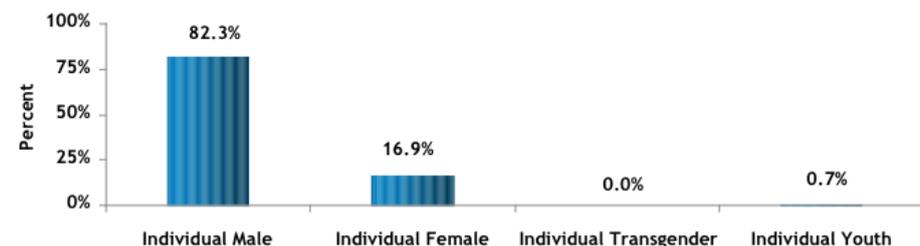
It should be noted that there is a possibility of an undercount in the jail population. It is believed this is because homeless inmates are hesitant to define themselves as indigent because it might delay their release.

[ Figure 25 ] Number of Homeless People Counted in Reporting Jails

	Homeless Individuals				Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Youth	
<b>2005</b>	647	230	0	0	<b>877</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	73.8%	26.2%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2007</b>	1,982	407	0	18	<b>2,407</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	82.3%	16.9%	0.0%	0.7%	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: In 2005, the counts received for the Sheriff’s Department and the Los Angeles Police Department were the result of an average of the homeless population in jails for the month of January. In 2007, the count received for the Sheriff’s Department was a result of an average of the homeless population in jail over the three days of the count.

[ Figure 26 ] Individuals in Jails by Gender



N = 2,407

[ Figure 27 ] Jail Counts Reported by SPA

SPA	Number of Jails Reporting by SPA								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>2005</b>	0	7	17	3	4	1	12	8	<b>52</b>
<b>2007</b>	4	7	20	3	5	2	18	12	<b>71</b>

### Hospitals Results

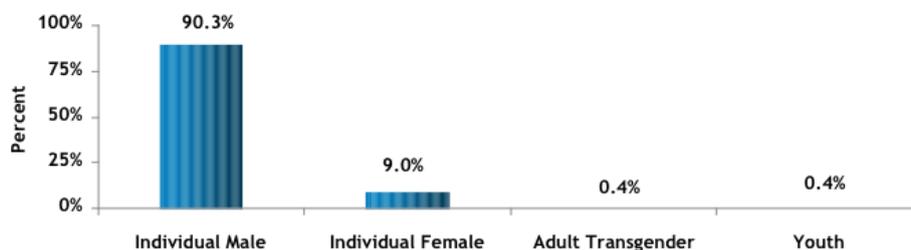
- 279 homeless people were counted in hospitals.
- 90% were individual males and 9% were individual females.
- Less than 1% of people counted in hospitals were transgender or youth.
- All homeless persons counted in hospitals were unaccompanied individuals.

[ Figure 28 ] Number of Homeless People Counted in Reporting Hospitals

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families					Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Transgender	Single Youth	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Transgender in Family	Single Youth	Subtotal	
<b>2005</b>	463	81	2	3	<b>549</b>	0	1	NA	1	<b>2</b>	<b>551</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	84.0%	14.7%	0.4%	0.5%	<b>99.6%</b>	0.0%	0.2%	NA	0.2%	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2007</b>	252	25	1	1	<b>279</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	90.3%	9.0%	0.4%	0.4%	<b>100.0%</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

It should be noted that many hospitals do not record the living situations of their patients. Additionally, when living situations are recorded, they are normally self-reported by the patients. These factors contribute to a potential undercount of homeless people in hospitals.

[ Figure 29 ] Hospital Occupancy by Gender



N = 279

[ Figure 30 ] Hospital Counts Reported by SPA

SPA	Number of Hospitals Reporting by SPA								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>2005</b>	1	5	8	9	6	6	5	3	<b>43</b>
<b>2007</b>	1	14	13	8	6	2	8	6	<b>58</b>

## CENSUS SUBPOPULATIONS AND JURISDICTIONAL RESULTS

From 2005 to 2007, there has been a 16.6% decrease in the number of homeless people in the Los Angeles CoC. This overall decrease is in line with decreases seen in other continuums including in the counties of Riverside, Orange, and San Diego, and in the continuums of Pasadena, Glendale and Long Beach.

The San Gabriel Valley area and the Metro Los Angeles area are the only two SPAs that saw increases in the number of homeless, while the remaining 6 SPAs saw decreases in their homeless populations. The City of Los Angeles also saw a decrease (from 48,108 to 40,144). Additionally, and despite the new efforts to restructure the face of Skid Row, the number of homeless people there actually increased from 2005 to 2007 (3,668 to 5,131).

Despite a slight increase in the percent of homeless that are in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, the majority of homeless people continue to be unsheltered. The percent of homeless people that are single adult men has stayed consistent, and they continue to represent the majority of homeless people both in shelters and on the street.

In addition, survey data from 2007 and 2005 have stayed consistent. There were small increases in the percent of respondents who live alone and who are veterans. The majority of survey respondents in both years said they were living in Los Angeles County when they became homeless. One third of the total homeless population in the Los Angeles CoC is chronically homeless.

### *SPA and Jurisdictional Breakdowns*

The following maps, charts and tables are provided to present the results and estimates of the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. Maps of Los Angeles County Supervisorial Districts and Los Angeles City Council Districts are used with the permission of the County and City of Los Angeles, respectively.

Please note that the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena were not included in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, and therefore the numbers in the below tables reflect only those for the Los Angeles CoC.

For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless person was used: someone who is either living on the streets, or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, garage, or any other place not normally used or meant for human habitation. This definition was used for CoC, SPA, and Los Angeles city breakdowns.

Please note that, with the exception of the Los Angeles Continuum of Care, the annualizations presented in the following tables are crude estimates of the annual number of people in each subpopulation and should be used with caution. Additionally, in 2007 the survey questions used to determine “Substance Abusers” asked about alcohol/drug *abuse*, while the survey questions in 2005 asked about alcohol/drug *use*.

### *Skid Row*

Central City East, also known as Skid Row, has become home to the largest concentration of homeless individuals in Los Angeles<sup>9</sup>. With such a high concentration of homeless persons in a small area, all three census tracts that comprise Skid Row were enumerated.<sup>10</sup> In 2007, the street count revealed that 5,131 homeless persons live in Skid Row. Of those people, 3,334 reside in shelters and 1,797 live on the streets, in encampments, and in vehicles. The Skid Row homeless population, found in an area that comprises roughly 52 city blocks, makes up approximately 7.5% of the Los Angeles CoC’s homeless population.

For a detailed list of the census tracts that were physically enumerated, please refer to Appendix III: Selected Tracts.

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<sup>9</sup>Wolch, Jennifer., Michael Dear, Gary Blasi, Dan Flaming, PaulTepper, Paul Koegel, and Daniel Warshawsky. *Ending Homelessness in Los Angeles*. Inter-University Consortium Against Homelessness, January 30, 2007

<sup>10</sup>The census tracts that encompass Skid Row are tracts 2062, 2063, and 2073. Although tract 2073 includes a small area that is not part of Skid Row, all three tracts must be included in the Skid Row analysis to give the most accurate picture of the area.

## *County and SPA Census Subpopulations Results*

### **Los Angeles County**

Los Angeles County, one of California's original 27 counties, was established February 18, 1850. Los Angeles County remains one of the nation's largest counties with 4,084 square miles, an area some 800 square miles larger than the combined area of the states of Delaware and Rhode Island. Los Angeles County includes the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina. It is bordered on the east by Orange and San Bernardino Counties, on the north by Kern County, on the west by Ventura County, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. Its coastline is 75 miles long.<sup>11</sup> It has the largest population (10,331,939 as of January 2007<sup>12</sup>) of any county in the nation, and is exceeded by only eight states. Approximately 28 percent of California's residents live in Los Angeles County.<sup>13</sup>

The County is home to over 90 countries' consulate offices, 140 cultures and 135 languages. It is also the most religiously diverse county in the world. Los Angeles County also has the largest number of foreign-born residents in the nation (3.4 million) and hosts the largest population of Filipino, Guatemalan, Korean, Mexican, Salvadoran and Thai descent outside their native countries.<sup>14</sup>

The County has an extensive education system: five state university campuses; 21 community colleges; prestigious private universities, such as USC, UCLA, Occidental and Claremont Colleges; religious-affiliated universities, such as Pepperdine and Azusa Pacific; renowned technology schools, such as Cal Tech; and specialized facilities, such as Jet Propulsion Laboratory, RAND, Art Center College of Design and Otis Art Institute.<sup>15</sup>

As a subdivision of the state, the County is charged with providing numerous services that affect the lives of all residents. Traditional mandatory services include law enforcement, property assessment, tax collection, public health protection, public social services and relief to indigents. Among the specialized services are flood control, water conservation, parks and recreation, and many diversified cultural activities.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Los Angeles County. "Overview." *LA County Online*. <http://lacounty.info/overview.htm> (accessed August 31, 2007)

<sup>12</sup> State of California, Department of Finance, E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percent Change — January 1, 2006 and 2007. Sacramento, CA: May 2007.

<sup>13</sup> Los Angeles County. "Overview." *LA County Online*. <http://lacounty.info/overview.htm> (accessed August 31, 2007)

<sup>14</sup> Los Angeles County. "Diversity" (under Photos/Facts in Overview). *LA County Online*. <http://lacounty.info/Div.pdf> (accessed August 31, 2007)

<sup>15</sup> Los Angeles County. "Education" (under Photos/Facts in Overview). *LA County Online*. <http://lacounty.info/Edu.pdf> (accessed August 31, 2007)

<sup>16</sup> Los Angeles County. "Overview." *LA County Online*. <http://lacounty.info/overview.htm> (accessed August 31, 2007)

<sup>17</sup> Los Angeles County. "Government" (under Photos/Facts in Overview). *LA County Online*. <http://lacounty.info/Govt.pdf> (accessed August 31, 2007)

The County has a five member Board of Supervisors, an elected Sheriff, Assessor, and District Attorney, separate boards for air quality, water, sanitation, and transportation, and 80 board of education for elementary and secondary levels.<sup>17</sup>

There are 88 cities within the County, each with its own city council. All of the cities, in varying degrees, contract with the County to provide municipal services. Thirty-seven contract for nearly all of their municipal services.<sup>18</sup>

The Los Angeles County 2006-07 Final Budget is approximately \$21 billion. Twenty-four percent of the revenue comes from the state, 22% from the federal government, 20% from property taxes, and 34% from other sources. The largest percentage -- 27% -- of the budget goes to pay for health services, while 25% is spent on public protection and 25% on social services.<sup>19</sup>

The County, with 100,632 budgeted employees, is the largest employer in the five-county region. Of these, 30,359 of the positions are in law and justice; 29,470 are in health services; and 21,685 are in social services. The spectrum of job listings - from clerk to truck driver, sanitation to psychiatrist, scientist to scuba diver, attorney to helicopter pilot - encompasses nearly every trade and profession, and illustrates the complexity of county government.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Los Angeles County. "Overview". *LA County Online*. <http://lacounty.info/overview.htm> (accessed August 31, 2007)

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

## *Los Angeles Continuum of Care*

**[ Figure 31 ]** Los Angeles Continuum of Care Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>68,608</b>	<b>82,291</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>141,737</b>	<b>221,363</b>

**[ Figure 32 ]** Los Angeles Continuum of Care Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results		Annual Projections	
	2007	2005	2007	2005
Men	40,407	47,813	83,477	128,617
Women	16,716	20,092	34,534	54,047
Transgender or Declined to State	1,369	1,088	2,828	2,927
Sheltered	11,442	9,878	23,638	26,572
Unsheltered	57,166	72,413	118,099	194,791
Black/African American	34,647	34,093	71,577	91,711
Hispanic or Latino	16,191	19,447	33,450	52,312
White	13,241	22,595	27,355	60,780
Multi-Racial and Other	4,528	6,156	9,355	16,560
Age Under 18	10,116	13,298	20,899	35,772
Age 18-24	5,264	6,659	10,875	17,911
Age 25-55	44,571	55,277	92,079	148,696
Age 56+	8,657	7,064	17,884	19,003
# Individual Families w/ Children	6,238	7,397	12,887	19,897
# People in Families	16,643	19,882	34,383	53,483
Youth in Families	8,828	11,899	18,238	32,008
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	3,946	NA	8,152	NA
Veterans	8,453	15,420	17,463	41,479
Chronically Homeless	22,376	34,512	24,848	46,251
Mentally Ill	24,505	29,293	50,625	78,799
Substance Users	24,740	43,920	51,110	118,144
People with HIV/AIDS	1,235	2,880	2,551	7,748
Victims of Domestic Violence	7,192	9,463	14,858	25,457
Unaccompanied Youth†	1,288	1,394	2,661	3,750

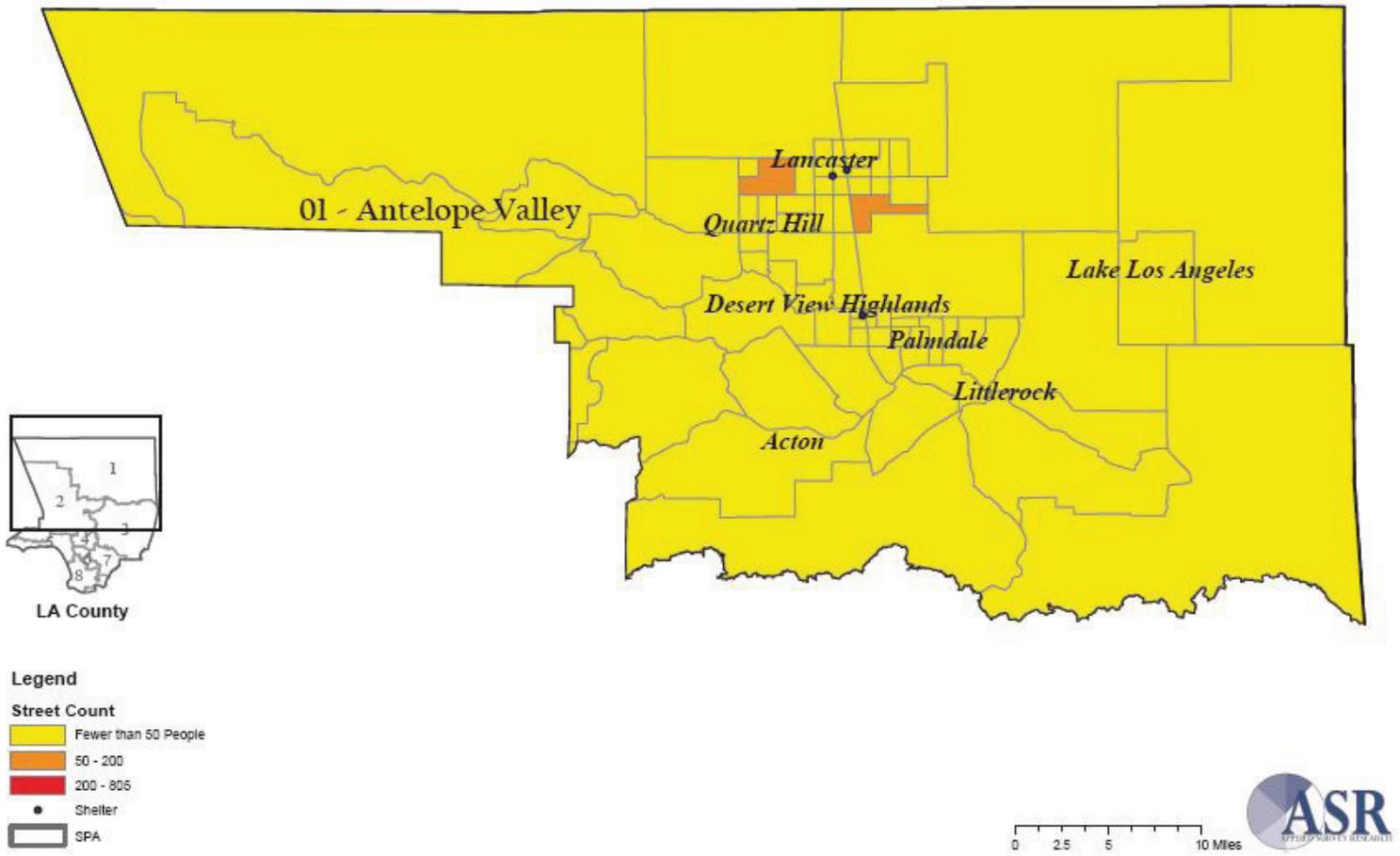
<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the "Adult Transgender" category also includes people who declined to state their gender on the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Question wording was changed in 2007 to ask about alcohol/drug abuse rather than alcohol/drug use.

Note: The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count did not include the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, or Pasadena.

Note: Different annualized methodologies were used in 2005 and 2007.

[ Figure 33 ] SPA 1 – Antelope Valley



Data source: US Census, ESRI and LA Homeless Services Authority; developed with the assistance of the UC Santa Cruz GIS Laboratory.

## SPA 1 – Antelope Valley

[ Figure 34 ] SPA 1 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	1,815	3,544
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	7,875	7,123

[ Figure 35 ] SPA 1 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

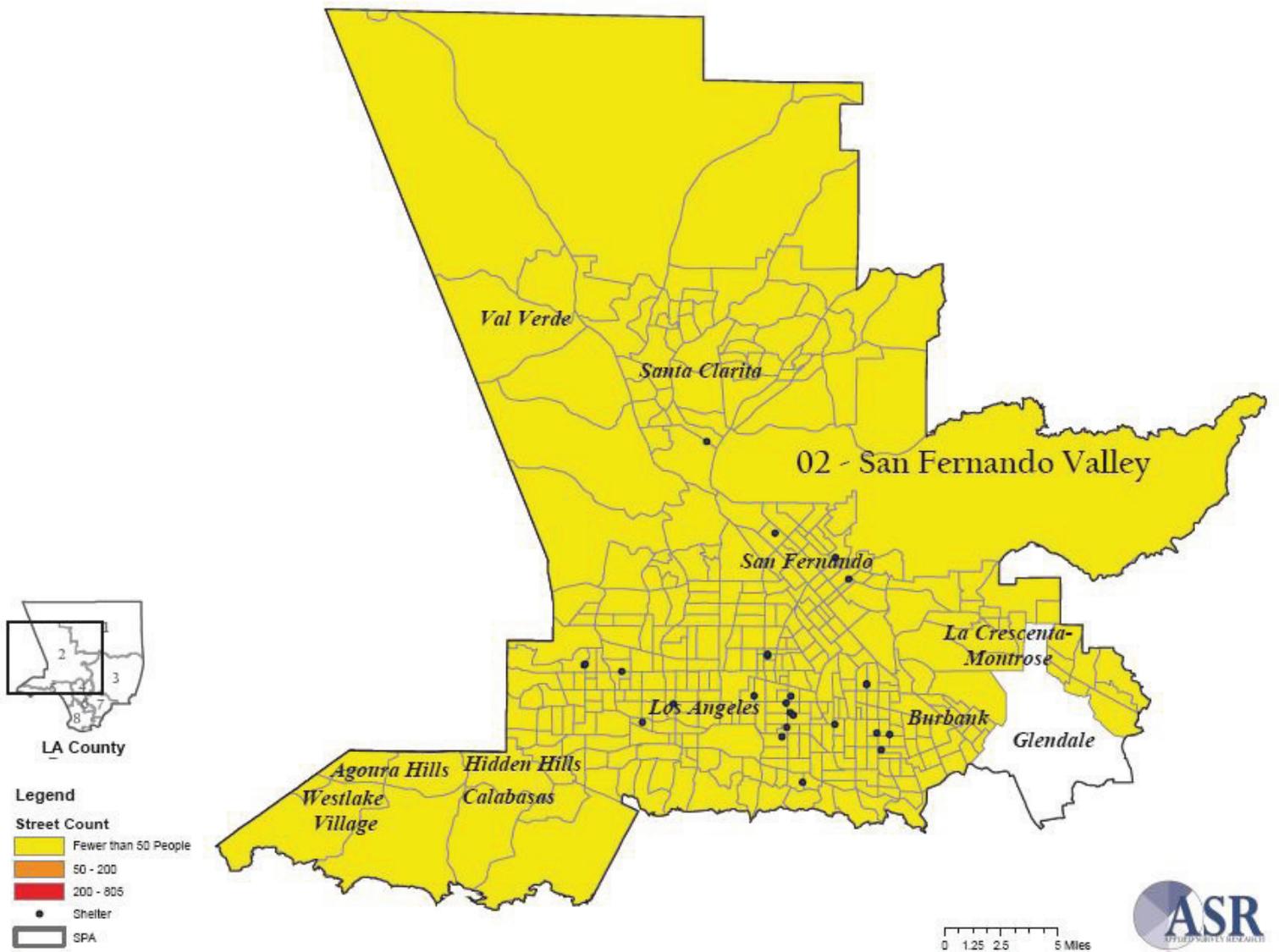
Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results		Annual Projections	
	2007	2005	2007	2005
Sheltered	200	223	868	448
Unsheltered	1,615	3,321	7,007	6,675
Adult Men	1,110	2,138	4,816	4,297
Adult Women	449	1,069	1,948	2,149
Adult Transgender <sup>1</sup>	9	1	39	2
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	247	336	1,072	675
Age 18-24	183	276	796	555
Age 25-55	1,243	2,656	5,395	5,339
Age 56+	141	276	612	555
Black/African American	741	953	3,213	1,916
Hispanic or Latino	260	457	1,126	919
White	728	1,715	3,158	3,448
Multi-Racial and Other	87	418	378	841
# Individual Families w/Children	163	172	707	346
# People in Families	419	526	1,818	1,056
Youth in Families	220	335	955	673
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	122	N/A	531	N/A
Veterans	90	379	392	762
Chronically Homeless	593	2,106	593	2,548
Mentally Ill	915	1,666	3,969	3,348
Substance Abusers <sup>2</sup>	485	2,066	2,104	4,153
People with HIV/AIDS	0	N/A	0	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	140	308	606	619
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>3</sup>	27	1	117	2

<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the "Adult Transgender" category also includes people who declined to state their gender on the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Question wording was changed in 2007 to ask about alcohol/drug abuse rather than alcohol/drug use.

Note: Different annualized methodologies were used in 2005 and 2007.

[ Figure 36 ] SPA 2 – San Fernando Valley



Data source: US Census, ESRI and LA Homeless Services Authority; developed with the assistance of the UC Santa Cruz GIS Laboratory.

The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count does not include the city of Glendale.

## SPA 2 – San Fernando Valley

[ Figure 37 ] SPA 2 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>6,411</b>	<b>11,275</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>25,911</b>	<b>27,060</b>

[ Figure 38 ] SPA 2 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results		Annual Projections	
	2007	2005	2007	2005
Sheltered	1,107	1,176	4,474	2,822
Unsheltered	5,304	10,099	21,437	24,238
Adult Men	3,875	6,492	15,661	15,581
Adult Women	1,394	2,799	5,634	6,718
Adult Transgender <sup>1</sup>	133	69	538	165
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	1,009	1,915	4,078	4,595
Age 18-24	292	955	1,179	2,291
Age 25-55	4,478	7,843	18,100	18,824
Age 56+	632	562	2,554	1,350
Black/African American	1,680	2,729	6,789	6,549
Hispanic or Latino	1,603	3,191	6,478	7,658
White	2,737	4,510	11,064	10,824
Multi-Racial and Other	391	846	1,581	2,030
# Individual Families w/ Children	604	725	2,441	1,740
# People in Families	1,663	2,240	6,721	5,376
Youth in Families	916	1,415	3,702	3,395
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	198	N/A	800	N/A
Veterans	673	1,951	2,721	4,681
Chronically Homeless	2,025	5,056	2,025	6,572
Mentally Ill	2,475	2,999	10,002	7,198
Substance Abusers <sup>2</sup>	2,132	6,077	8,617	14,585
People with HIV/AIDS	218	N/A	881	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	667	800	2,695	1,921
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>3</sup>	93	500	376	1,200

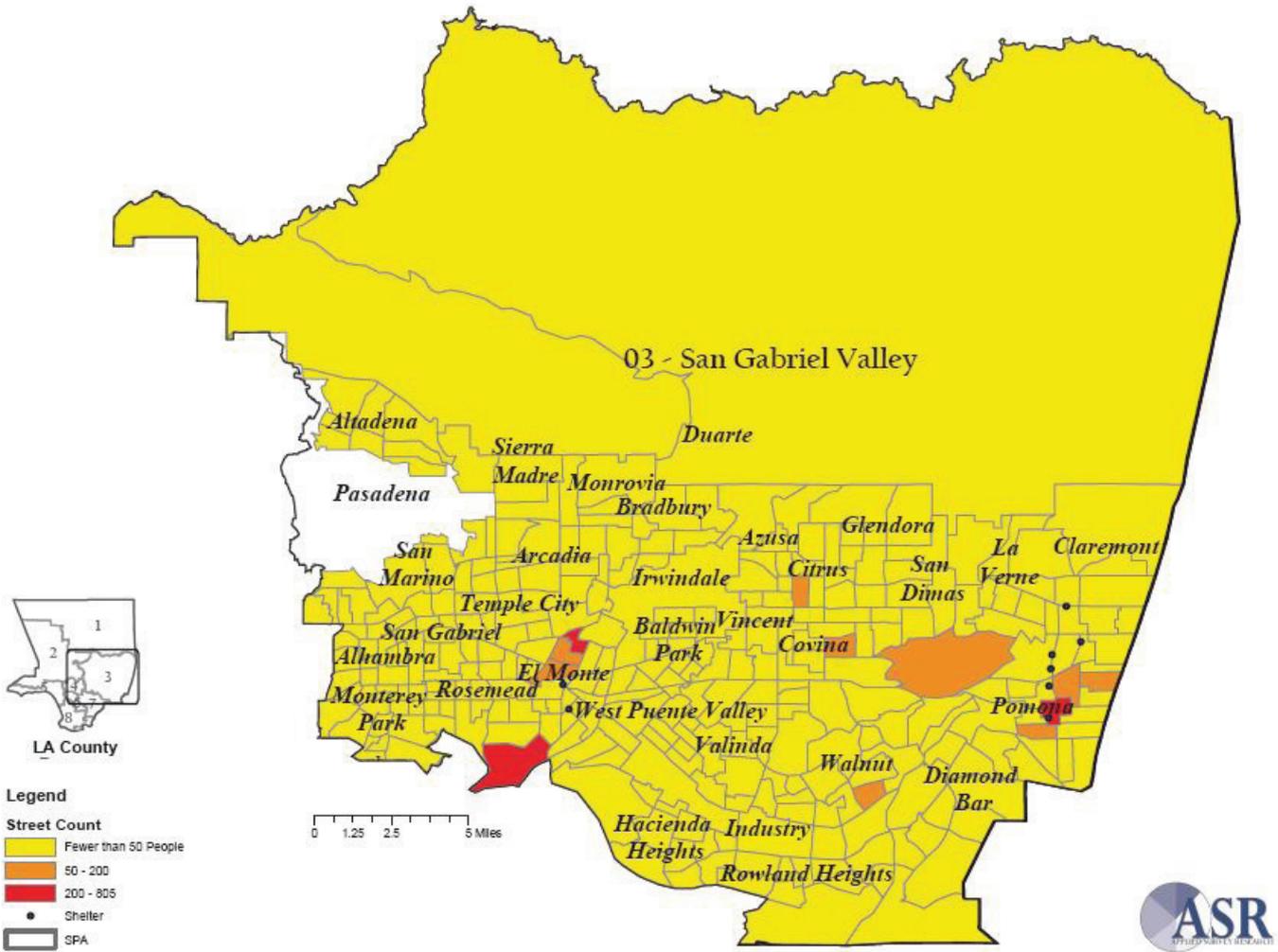
<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the "Adult Transgender" category also includes people who declined to state their gender on the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Question wording was changed in 2007 to ask about alcohol/drug abuse rather than alcohol/drug use.

Note: Not including the city of Glendale

Note: Different annualized methodologies were used in 2005 and 2007.

[ Figure 39 ] SPA 3 – San Gabriel Valley



Data source: US Census, ESRI and LA Homeless Services Authority; developed with the assistance of the UC Santa Cruz GIS Laboratory.

The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count does not include the city of Pasadena.

### SPA 3 – San Gabriel Valley

[ **Figure 40** ] SPA 3 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>9,942</b>	<b>9,254</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>27,067</b>	<b>24,986</b>

[ **Figure 41** ] SPA 3 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results		Annual Projections	
	2007	2005	2007	2005
Sheltered	957	550	2,605	1,485
Unsheltered	8,985	8,704	24,461	23,501
Adult Men	5,576	5,118	15,181	13,819
Adult Women	2,469	1,876	6,722	5,064
Adult Transgender <sup>1</sup>	400	281	1,089	759
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	1,497	1,979	4,076	5,342
Age 18-24	861	495	2,345	1,336
Age 25-55	6,477	6,140	17,634	16,579
Age 56+	1,106	640	3,012	1,729
Black/African American	2,038	1,832	5,549	4,947
Hispanic or Latino	5,856	3,202	15,942	8,645
White	1,650	3,313	4,493	8,945
Multi-Racial and Other	398	907	1,083	2,449
# Individual Families w/ Children	956	1,711	2,603	4,619
# People in Families	2,636	3,550	7,176	9,586
Youth in Families	1,408	1,855	3,833	5,009
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	704	N/A	1,917	N/A
Veterans	719	3,211	1,958	8,670
Chronically Homeless	2,515	3,626	2,515	5,330
Mentally Ill	3,092	3,045	8,418	8,220
Substance Abusers <sup>2</sup>	3,115	6,256	8,480	16,890
People with HIV/AIDS	10	N/A	27	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	954	2,493	2,598	6,730
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>3</sup>	89	123	242	333

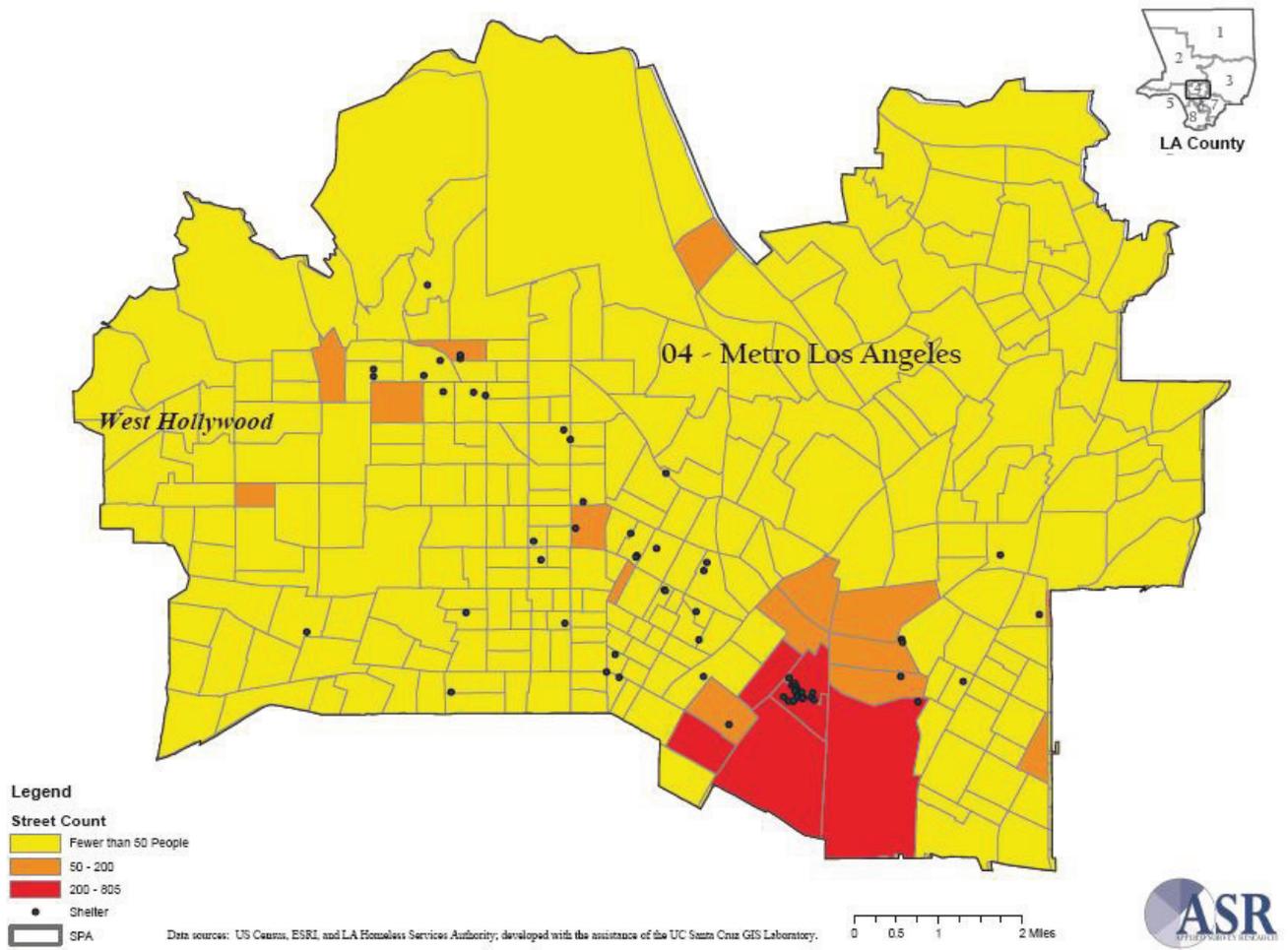
<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the "Adult Transgender" category also includes people who declined to state their gender on the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Question wording was changed in 2007 to ask about alcohol/drug abuse rather than alcohol/drug use.

Note: Not including the city of Pasadena.

Note: Different annualized methodologies were used in 2005 and 2007.

[ Figure 42 ] SPA 4 – Metro Los Angeles



## SPA 4 – Metro Los Angeles

[ Figure 43 ] SPA 4 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>22,030</b>	<b>20,023</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>36,429</b>	<b>52,961</b>

[ Figure 44 ] SPA 4 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

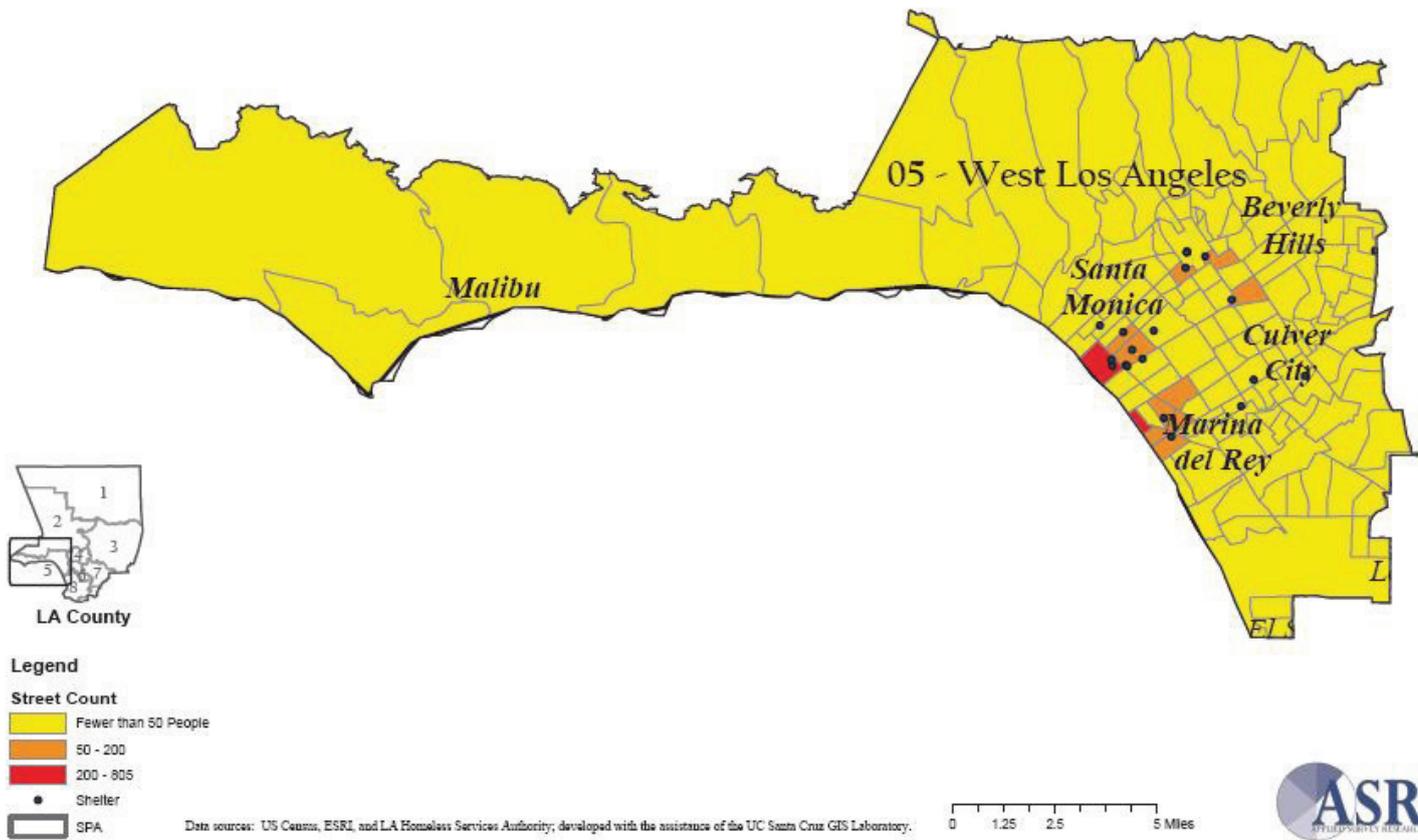
Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results		Annual Projections	
	2007	2005	2007	2005
Sheltered	5,656	4,029	9,353	10,657
Unsheltered	16,374	15,994	27,076	42,304
Adult Men	13,368	12,856	22,106	34,005
Adult Women	5,312	4,303	8,784	11,381
Adult Transgender <sup>1</sup>	317	420	524	1,111
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	3,033	2,444	5,015	6,463
Age 18-24	1,919	1,932	3,173	5,110
Age 25-55	14,286	13,940	23,623	36,873
Age 56+	2,793	1,707	4,618	4,515
Black/African American	12,513	10,372	20,692	27,434
Hispanic or Latino	3,811	4,665	6,302	12,340
White	3,591	3,584	5,938	9,480
Multi-Racial and Other	2,115	1,402	3,497	3,707
# Individual Families w/ Children	1,809	1,719	2,991	4,547
# People in Families	4,815	3,967	7,962	10,494
Youth in Families	2,540	2,219	4,200	5,870
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	1,300	N/A	2,150	N/A
Veterans	3,502	2,723	5,792	7,203
Chronically Homeless	8,295	8,336	8,823	11,171
Mentally Ill	9,936	7,949	16,430	21,025
Substance Abusers <sup>2</sup>	8,400	8,870	13,891	23,462
People with HIV/AIDS	617	N/A	1,020	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	2,313	1,539	3,825	4,071
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>3</sup>	493	224	815	593

<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the "Adult Transgender" category also includes people who declined to state their gender on the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Question wording was changed in 2007 to ask about alcohol/drug abuse rather than alcohol/drug use.

Note: Different annualized methodologies were used in 2005 and 2007.

[ Figure 45 ] SPA 5 – West Los Angeles



## SPA 5 – West Los Angeles

[ **Figure 46** ] SPA 5 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>6,703</b>	<b>6,860</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>13,318</b>	<b>14,886</b>

[ **Figure 47** ] SPA 5 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

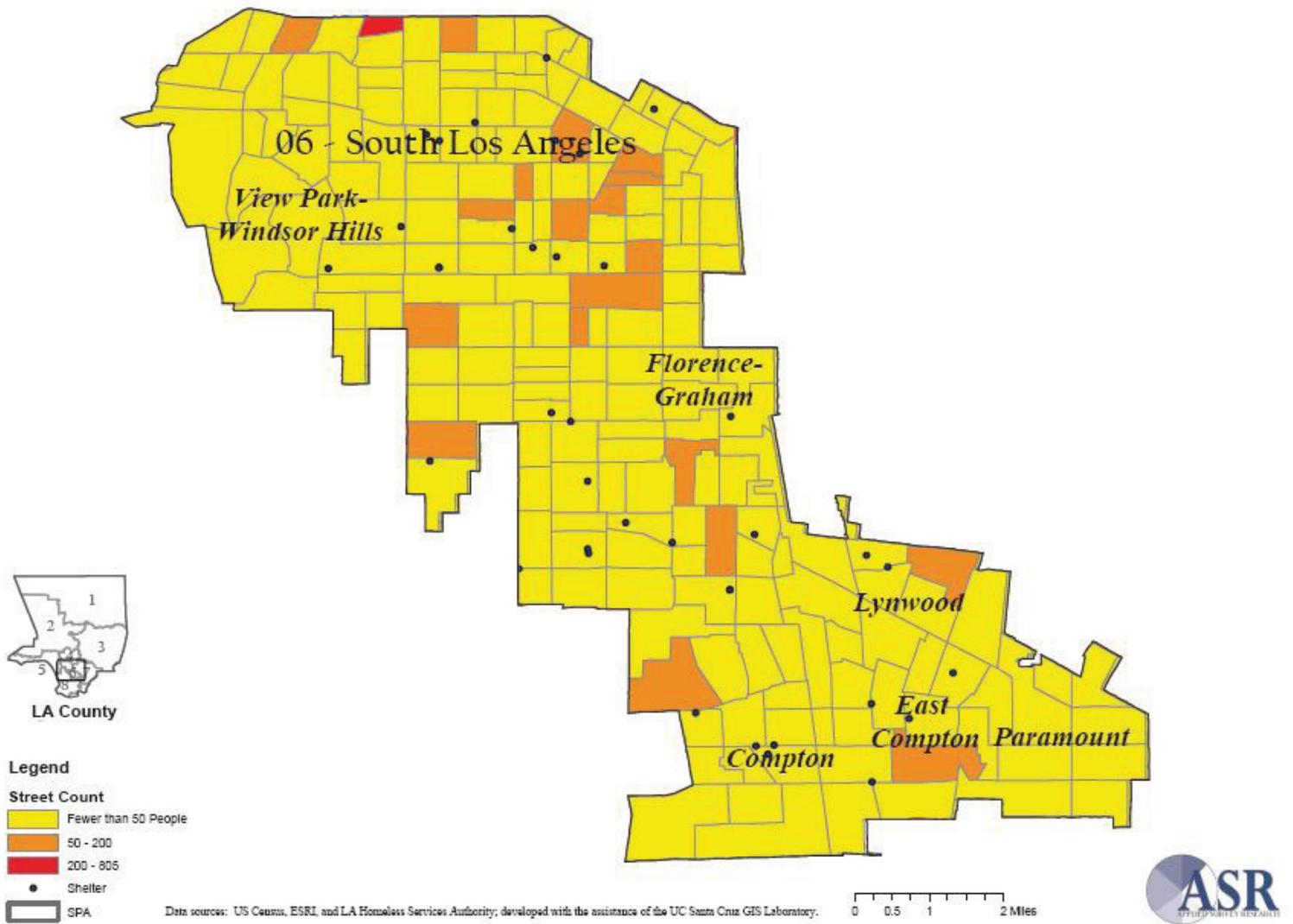
Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results		Annual Projections	
	2007	2005	2007	2005
Sheltered	1,041	971	2,068	2,107
Unsheltered	5,662	5,889	11,250	12,779
Adult Men	4,232	4,316	8,408	9,366
Adult Women	1,411	1,550	2,803	3,363
Adult Transgender <sup>1</sup>	91	95	181	206
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	969	899	1,925	1,951
Age 18-24	505	823	1,003	1,785
Age 25-55	4,289	4,375	8,522	9,494
Age 56+	940	763	1,868	1,656
Black/African American	2,359	1,935	4,688	4,198
Hispanic or Latino	1,140	665	2,264	1,444
White	2,400	3,382	4,768	7,339
Multi-Racial and Other	804	878	1,598	1,905
# Individual Families w/ Children	604	390	1,200	847
# People in Families	1,592	1,185	3,163	2,572
Youth in Families	825	747	1,639	1,620
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	303	N/A	602	N/A
Veterans	1,237	1,818	2,457	3,945
Chronically Homeless	2,451	3,664	2,451	5,422
Mentally Ill	2,165	2,531	4,302	5,493
Substance Abusers <sup>2</sup>	2,874	3,876	5,711	8,411
People with HIV/AIDS	121	N/A	240	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	563	462	1,119	1,003
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>3</sup>	144	152	286	331

<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the “Adult Transgender” category also includes people who declined to state their gender on the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Question wording was changed in 2007 to ask about alcohol/drug abuse rather than alcohol/drug use.

Note: Different annualized methodologies were used in 2005 and 2007.

[ Figure 48 ] SPA 6 – South Los Angeles



## SPA 6 – South Los Angeles

[ **Figure 49** ] SPA 6 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>11,670</b>	<b>16,787</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>26,061</b>	<b>52,375</b>

[ **Figure 50** ] SPA 6 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results		Annual Projections	
	2007	2005	2007	2005
Sheltered	1,006	1,207	2,247	3,766
Unsheltered	10,664	15,580	23,815	48,610
Adult Men	6,465	8,990	14,438	28,048
Adult Women	3,109	5,144	6,943	16,050
Adult Transgender <sup>1</sup>	316	220	706	686
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	1,780	2,433	3,975	7,592
Age 18-24	762	1,536	1,701	4,792
Age 25-55	7,467	11,268	16,675	35,155
Age 56+	1,662	1,550	3,710	4,837
Black/African American	9,534	12,439	21,292	38,810
Hispanic or Latino	1,435	2,871	3,206	8,956
White	408	772	912	2,409
Multi-Racial and Other	292	705	652	2,200
# Individual Families w/ Children	1,142	1,365	2,550	4,258
# People in Families	2,969	3,903	6,630	12,178
Youth in Families	1,581	2,432	3,531	7,588
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	754	N/A	1,684	N/A
Veterans	1,013	2,065	2,261	6,442
Chronically Homeless	3,593	6,269	4,358	8,276
Mentally Ill	3,746	7,185	8,366	22,417
Substance Abusers <sup>2</sup>	4,328	8,763	9,666	27,340
People with HIV/AIDS	222	N/A	495	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	1,459	1,755	3,258	5,475
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>3</sup>	199	1	444	3

<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the “Adult Transgender” category also includes people who declined to state their gender on the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Question wording was changed in 2007 to ask about alcohol/drug abuse rather than alcohol/drug use.

Note: Different annualized methodologies were used in 2005 and 2007.

[ Figure 51 ] SPA 7 – East Los Angeles



## SPA 7 – East Los Angeles

[ **Figure 52** ] SPA 7 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>5,580</b>	<b>7,178</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>14,635</b>	<b>18,376</b>

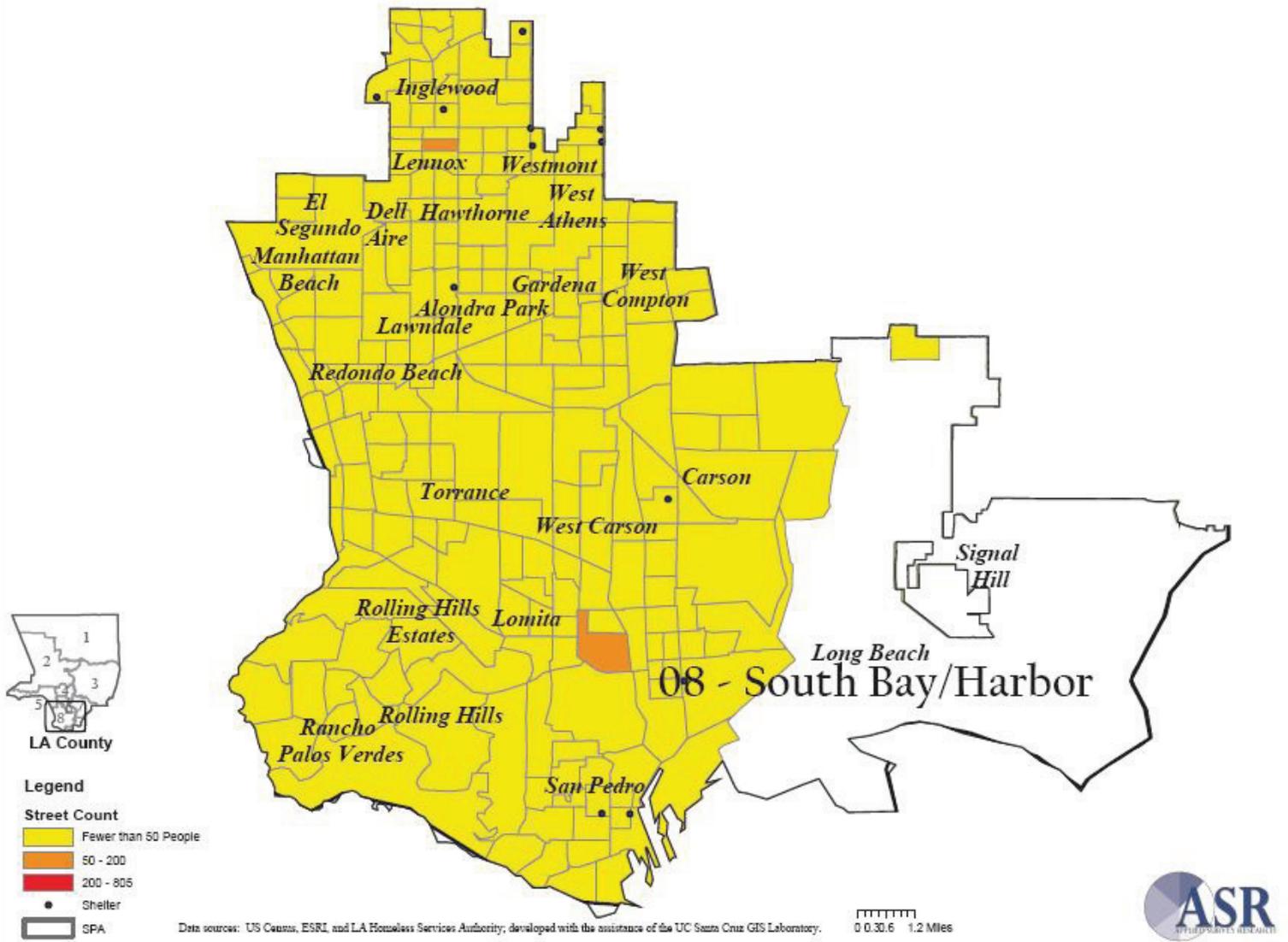
[ **Figure 53** ] SPA 7 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results		Annual Projections	
	2007	2005	2007	2005
Sheltered	643	709	1,686	1,815
Unsheltered	4,937	6,469	12,949	16,561
Adult Men	3,150	4,338	8,262	11,105
Adult Women	1,505	1,975	3,947	5,057
Adult Transgender	59	-	155	-
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	866	865	2,271	2,214
Age 18-24	443	524	1,162	1,341
Age 25-55	3,540	5,013	9,285	12,833
Age 56+	731	777	1,916	1,988
Black/African American	1,378	703	3,615	1,801
Hispanic or Latino	2,422	3,280	6,352	8,398
White	1,378	2,778	3,615	7,111
Multi-Racial and Other	402	416	1,054	1,066
# Individual Families w/ Children	535	462	1,403	1,183
# People in Families	1,373	1,351	3,601	3,458
Youth in Families	722	848	1,894	2,170
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	330	N/A	865	N/A
Veterans	607	1,084	1,592	2,775
Chronically Homeless	1,935	2,906	1,935	3,051
Mentally Ill	1,925	1,780	5,049	4,557
Substance Abusers <sup>1</sup>	2,264	3,345	5,938	8,563
People with HIV/AIDS	45	N/A	117	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	826	1,170	2,166	2,995
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>2</sup>	144	17	378	44

<sup>1</sup> Question wording was changed in 2007 to ask about alcohol/drug abuse rather than alcohol/drug use.

Note: Different annualized methodologies were used in 2005 and 2007.

[ Figure 54 ] SPA 8 – South Bay / Harbor



The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count does not include the city of Long Beach.

## SPA 8 – South Bay/Harbor

[ Figure 55 ] SPA 8 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>4,457</b>	<b>7,369</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>5,065</b>	<b>23,654</b>

[ Figure 56 ] SPA 8 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results		Annual Projections	
	2007	2005	2007	2005
Sheltered	832	1,013	945	3,252
Unsheltered	3,625	6,356	4,119	20,403
Adult Men	2,631	3,568	2,990	11,454
Adult Women	1,067	1,380	1,212	4,429
Adult Transgender <sup>1</sup>	44	1	50	3
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	715	2,420	812	7,769
Age 18-24	367	133	417	426
Age 25-55	2,814	4,241	3,198	13,614
Age 56+	561	575	638	1,846
Black/African American	2,505	3,132	2,846	10,053
Hispanic or Latino	744	1,105	846	3,548
White	914	2,550	1,038	8,184
Multi-Racial and Other	294	582	334	1,869
# Individual Families w/ Children	425	983	483	3,157
# People in Families	1,176	3,155	1,336	10,128
Youth in Families	616	2,048	700	6,575
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	268	N/A	304	N/A
Veterans	794	2,203	902	7,073
Chronically Homeless	1,338	2,619	1,338	3,877
Mentally Ill	825	2,130	937	6,836
Substance Abusers <sup>2</sup>	1,529	4,679	1,737	15,021
People with HIV/AIDS	31	N/A	35	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	241	923	273	2,963
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>3</sup>	99	372	112	1,194

<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the "Adult Transgender" category also includes people who declined to state their gender on the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Question wording was changed in 2007 to ask about alcohol/drug abuse rather than alcohol/drug use.

Note: Not including the city of Long Beach.

Note: Different annualized methodologies were used in 2005 and 2007.



### *Los Angeles County Census Results by Supervisorial District*

The Board of Supervisors, created by the state Legislature in 1852, is the governing body of the County of Los Angeles, a charter county. Los Angeles County is divided into five supervisorial districts, nearly equal in population.

The Board has executive, legislative and quasi-judicial roles. It appoints all department heads other than the assessor, district attorney and sheriff, which are elective positions.<sup>21</sup> The Board also adopts an annual budget and makes policy decisions for the administration of County departments. In an executive capacity, the responsibilities of a county supervisor to constituents who reside in unincorporated areas are similar to those of a mayor of an incorporated city. The supervisor is required to administer all local governmental services.

In its legislative role, the Board may adopt ordinances and rules, both to control the administration of County government and to regulate public conduct within the unincorporated areas of the County. Acting in a quasi-judicial capacity, the Board acts as an appeals board on zone exception cases of the Regional Planning Commission. It sits for hearings on county improvement districts and on appeals in licensing matters.<sup>22</sup>

More than 65 percent of the County is unincorporated. For the 1 million people living in those areas, the Board of Supervisors is their “city council” and County departments provide the municipal services.<sup>23</sup>

[ Figure 58 ] County Census Results by Supervisorial District: Point-in-Time<sup>1</sup>

Supervisorial District	Supervisor	Point-in-Time Results		% of Total	
		2007	2005	2007	2005
District 1	Gloria Molina	18,916	20,840	27.7%	25.3%
District 2	Yvonne Brathwaite Burke	23,473	26,876	34.4%	32.6%
District 3	Zev Yaroslavsky	13,721	16,601	20.1%	20.2%
District 4	Don Knabe	5,529	7,623	8.1%	9.3%
District 5	Michael D. Antonovich	6,609	10,351	9.7%	12.6%
<b>Total</b>		<b>68,248*</b>	<b>82,291</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> For a more detailed discussion of the subpopulations in each Los Angeles County Supervisorial District please see Appendix V.

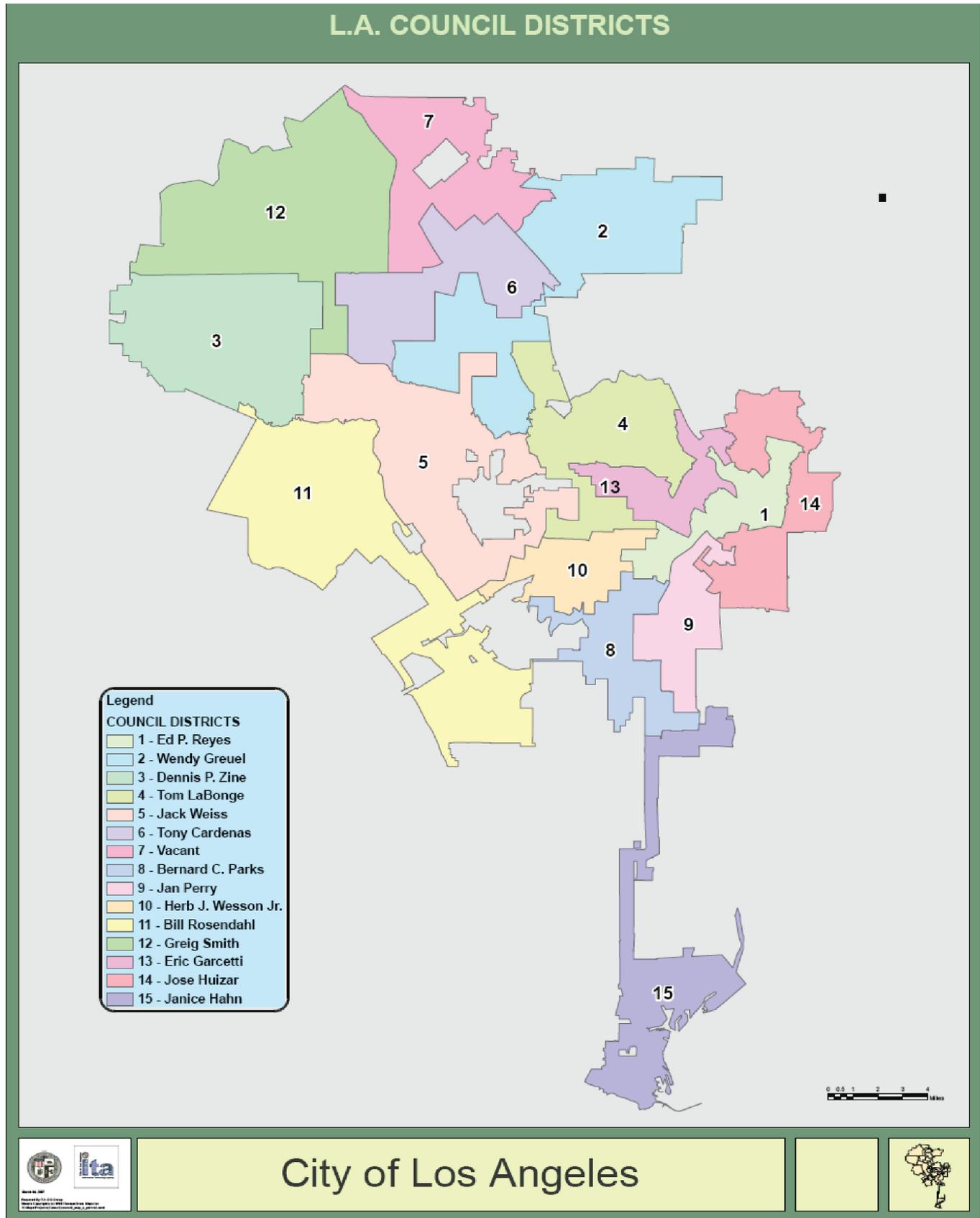
\* The total of Supervisorial Districts does not equal the total of the entire count because some CoC shelters were unable to be located within specific Supervisorial Districts

<sup>21</sup> Los Angeles County. “Overview”. *LA County Online*. <http://lacounty.info/overview.htm> (accessed August 31, 2007)

<sup>22</sup> Los Angeles County, “Responsibilities of the Board” *LA County Online*. <http://lacounty.info/Board%20Information.htm> (accessed August 31, 2007)

<sup>23</sup> Los Angeles County. “Overview”. *LA County Online*. <http://lacounty.info/overview.htm> (accessed August 31, 2007)

[ Figure 59 ] Map – Los Angeles City Council Districts



Note: Los Angeles City Council District 7 seat is occupied by Richard Alarcón.

### *City of Los Angeles Census Subpopulations Results*

The City of Los Angeles is the largest city in California and the second largest city in the United States with a population of over 4 million people, stretching 469.1 square miles across Los Angeles County.<sup>24</sup> Its boundaries reach as far as the City of Ventura to the north, City of San Clemente to the south, and the City of San Bernardino to the east.

Founded in 1781 by Felipe de Neve, Los Angeles has experienced overwhelming growth in population and economic diversity throughout its history.<sup>25</sup> The City's warm weather, rich soil, and year-round harvest attracted early migration during the late 19th century. Thousands of people living in Northeastern and Midwestern United States sought to capitalize on the region's booming agriculture, settling in areas of the San Fernando, Wilmington, and Hollywood districts. By 1890, Los Angeles was California's leading food producer and had reached a population of over 50,000 people.<sup>26</sup> The oil industry boomed soon after with the discovery of oil in 1892, becoming the focus of a new wave of migration. Over 1,500 oil wells operated throughout Los Angeles supplying one-quarter of the world's oil supply and thousands of jobs across the region.<sup>27</sup> During this same time, the motion picture and aerospace industries made way into the City. Companies like Hughes Aircraft Company, Centaur Films, Lockheed Martin, and Nestor Studios paved the way for future manufacturing, entertainment, and service-based companies to come. By 1950, Los Angeles had reached over 1.9 million people and was a sprawling metropolis of industry and modern American culture.

Today, Los Angeles continues to grow as the most diverse population and economy in the world. Often known as a "world city," Los Angeles is home to over 140 different nations and 224 different languages.<sup>28</sup> It hosts the largest populations of Armenians, Cambodians, Filipinos, Guatemalans, Israelis, Koreans, Salvadorans, Thais, Mexicans, and Hungarians outside of their respective countries, and has one of the largest Native American populations in the nation.<sup>29</sup> Los Angeles also has the largest and most diverse manufacturing center in the country, dealing in export across the world including items such as aircraft, aircraft equipment, aluminum, dental equipment, games and toys, guided missiles, men and women's apparel, etc.<sup>30</sup> Other industries such as media production, finance, aerospace, telecommunications, law, tourism, health/medicine, and transportation all contribute significantly to the diverse assortment of local employment and serves as a global cultural center through its television, film, and recording industries.<sup>31</sup> Furthermore, Los Angeles is home to world-renowned institutions in a broad range of personal and cultural fields, and is an icon in to the international community.

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<sup>24</sup> State of California, Department of Finance, January 2007 Cities/Counties Ranked by Size, Numeric, and Percent Change. Sacramento, California, May 2006.

<sup>25</sup> Martinez, Frank T. "Your Government at a Glance: Facts About the City of Los Angeles." City of Los Angeles. 2006

<sup>26</sup> City-Data.Com "History." Found at <http://www.city-data.com/us-cities/The-West/Los-Angeles-History.html> (accessed August 28, 2007).

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Insecula.Com. "Los Angeles." Found at <http://www.insecula.com/us/zone/Z0009193.html> (accessed August 28, 2007)

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> City-Data.Com "Economy." Found at <http://www.city-data.com/us-cities/The-West/Los-Angeles-Economy.html> (accessed August 28, 2007).

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

**[ Figure 60 ]** City of Los Angeles Overall Census Results:  
Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>40,144</b>	<b>48,103</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>73,489</b>	<b>130,362</b>

**[ Figure 61 ]** City of Los Angeles Subpopulations Census Results:  
Point-in-Time and Annual Projections



Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results		Annual Projections	
	2007	2005	2007	2005
Sheltered	7,794	6,774	15,268	18,358
Unsheltered	32,350	41,329	58,222	112,002
Adult Men	24,172	26,811	44,624	72,657
Adult Women	9,598	11,233	17,598	30,441
Adult Transgender <sup>1</sup>	680	602	1,205	1,630
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	5,694	9,458	10,062	25,632
Age 18-24	2,959	3,942	5,412	10,682
Age 25-55	26,226	30,452	48,172	82,525
Age 56+	5,265	4,251	9,844	11,520
Black/African American	23,451	22,849	44,627	61,921
Hispanic or Latino	6,641	9,765	11,759	26,463
White	7,204	12,026	12,132	32,590
Multi-Racial and Other	2,848	3,463	4,971	9,386
# Individual Families w/ Children	3,443	4,439	6,134	12,029
# People in Families	9,238	13,973	16,336	37,867
Youth in Families	4,854	8,614	8,558	23,343
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	2,119	N/A	3,784	N/A
Veterans	5,338	8,851	9,562	23,986
Chronically Homeless	13,680	18,945	14,820	26,144
Mentally Ill	15,012	17,077	27,166	46,277
Substance Abusers <sup>2</sup>	15,223	22,079	28,143	59,835
People with HIV/AIDS	949	N/A	1,698	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	4,268	4,425	7,966	11,993
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>3</sup>	840	845	1,504	2,289

<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the "Adult Transgender" category also includes people who declined to state their gender on the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Question wording was changed in 2007 to ask about alcohol/drug abuse rather than alcohol/drug use.

Note: Different annualized methodologies were used in 2005 and 2007.

### *Los Angeles City Census Results by City Council District*

The Los Angeles City Council is the authoritative body of the City of Los Angeles since becoming incorporated as a municipality on April 4, 1850. By 1889, the City adopted the nine-ward system to compensate for rapid population growth, which reached up to 50,000 people due to overwhelming migration from Northeastern and Midwestern United States.<sup>32</sup> When the population reached over 1 million people in 1925, the city restructured the City Council into the governing body that we know today.

The Los Angeles City Council is composed of fifteen elected members, each obligated to their district as an advocate to the community. The Council assumes municipal duties, such as: enacting ordinances, ordering elections, levying taxes, approving contracts, appropriating budget funds proposed by the mayor, and providing the necessary funds, equipment, and supplies to the budgetary departments.<sup>33</sup>

[ Figure 62 ] Los Angeles City Census Results by City Council District: Point-in-Time<sup>1</sup>

Los Angeles City Council District	Council Member	Point-in-Time Results		% of Total	
		2007	2005	2007	2005
District 1	Ed P. Reyes	2,644	4,587	6.6%	9.5%
District 2	Wendy Greuel	738	1,531	1.8%	3.2%
District 3	Dennis P. Zine	831	1,524	2.1%	3.2%
District 4	Tom LaBonge	1,811	1,929	4.5%	4.0%
District 5	Jack Weiss	2,245	2,066	5.6%	4.3%
District 6	Tony Cardenas	1,420	2,254	3.5%	4.7%
District 7	Richard Alarcón	937	1,769	2.3%	3.7%
District 8	Bernard C. Parks	2,696	6,484	6.7%	13.5%
District 9	Jan Perry	10,098	8,425	25.2%	17.5%
District 10	Herb J. Wesson	2,571	3,143	6.4%	6.5%
District 11	Bill Rosendahl	2,799	2,526	7.0%	5.3%
District 12	Greig Smith	768	1,123	1.9%	2.3%
District 13	Eric Garcetti	3,225	2,858	8.0%	5.9%
District 14	José Huizar	5,559	5,036	13.8%	10.5%
District 15	Janice Hahn	1,802	2,850	4.5%	5.9%
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,144</b>	<b>48,103</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> For a more detailed discussion of the subpopulations in each Los Angeles City Council District please see Appendix VI: City Council District Breakdown.

<sup>32</sup> Wikipedia. "Los Angeles City Council". Found at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los\\_Angeles\\_City\\_Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles_City_Council) (accessed August 31, 2007).

<sup>33</sup> Martinez, Frank T. "Your Government at a Glance: Facts About the City of Los Angeles". City of Los Angeles. 2006



### *Skid Row*

Central City East, or more commonly known as Skid Row, is a fifty-block area east of downtown Los Angeles. Defined as the boundaries between Third and Seventh Streets (north and south) and Alameda and Main Streets (east and west)<sup>34</sup>, Skid Row is known for its prevalence of criminal activities such as prostitution, drug distribution, and theft. With so many men and women sleeping on the streets, and residing in emergency and transitional shelters, Skid Row has become home to the largest concentration of homeless individuals in Los Angeles.<sup>35</sup>

Historically, the area has provided refuge to migrant workers and single male adults who entered the City of Los Angeles from nearby railways and would layover in Single Room Occupancy (SRO's) hotels.<sup>36</sup> During the Great Depression of the 1930's, many individuals became unemployed and the area began to show signs of distress. After World War II, employment began to grow and physically work-capable individuals began to leave the area; leaving behind the sick, elderly, and those unable to work. Over the years, buildings within the area began to deteriorate and were deemed seismically unsafe to inhabit.<sup>37</sup> Approximately 8,500 units were lost, leaving the area with only 6,500 affordable housing units.<sup>38</sup> In the 1980's the arrival of crack cocaine, HIV/AIDS, and lack of affordable mental health services exacerbated the area's impoverished conditions.

Recently, new efforts have been placed in Skid Row. In September 2006, government officials launched the *Safer City Initiative*, which placed 50 additional officers in the area to enforce narcotic-related crimes and misdemeanors offenses such as littering, defacement of property, and theft.<sup>39</sup> The Initiative was met with mixed reactions from the public. Homeless advocates cited that the Initiative targets/profiles homeless individuals due to their appearance, while proponents argued that the Initiative created cleaner streets and a safer Skid Row. In spite of the debate, arrests in the area increased; causing crime in Skid Row to be notably reduced.

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<sup>34</sup> United States Court of Appeals For The Ninth Circuit. "Jones v. City of Los Angeles" No. 04-55324 D.C. No. CV-03-01142-ER Opinion. April 14, 2006 Found at [http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/ca9/newopinions.nsf/8138B5E4723C6FE988257150005B327E/\\$file/0455324.pdf?openelement](http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/ca9/newopinions.nsf/8138B5E4723C6FE988257150005B327E/$file/0455324.pdf?openelement) (accessed August 31, 2007): 4423-4424.

<sup>35</sup> Wolch, Jennifer., Michael Dear, Gary Blasi, Dan Flaming, Paul Tepper, Paul Koegel, and Daniel Warshawsky. *Ending Homelessness in Los Angeles*. Inter-University Consortium Against Homelessness, January 30, 2007

<sup>36</sup> Spivack, Donald R. "History of Skid Row Series, Paper 1". Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) September 15, 1998. <http://www.unitedwayla.org/getinformed/rr/research/basic/Documents/HistoryofSkidRow.pdf> (accessed August 28, 2007)

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Office of the Mayor, City of Los Angeles Press Release (September 24, 2006). "City Launches Initiative to Reduce Crime on Skid Row; 50 more Police Officers Deployed to Area" Retrieved on May 24, 2007.

With the surge of political interest and media attention in the area increasing, new efforts to restructure the face of Skid Row have developed. A push to provide safety for women and children in the area was introduced when the County Board of Supervisors declared “zero tolerance for families living on Skid Row.”<sup>40</sup> The rationale behind the decision was that Skid Row was not an appropriate place for children.<sup>41</sup> However, despite the lack of resources for families within the area, rising rental costs have forced many families to seek shelter in nearby affordable Skid Row motels/hotels units. While families continue to state that they have few relocation options, politicians are insisting on a family-free Skid Row.

[ Figure 64 ] Skid Row Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>5,131</b>	<b>3,668</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>7,717</b>	<b>NIA</b>

[ Figure 65 ] Skid Row Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	3,334	5,015
Unsheltered	1,797	2,703
Adult Men	3,910	5,881
Adult Women	1,134	1,706
Adult Transgender	17	26
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	70	105
Age 18-24	182	274
Age 25-55	4,165	6,265
Age 56+	714	1,073
Black/African American	3,320	4,993
Hispanic or Latino	641	965
White	682	1,026
Multi-Racial and Other	487	733
# Individual Families w/ Children	8	12
# People in Families	24	36
Youth in Families	14	21
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	8	11
Veterans	877	1,320
Chronically Homeless	1,388	2,295
Mentally Ill	2,514	3,782
Substance Abusers	2,185	3,286
People with HIV/AIDS	133	201
Victims of Domestic Violence	426	641
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>1</sup>	56	84

<sup>1</sup> Please refer to note on page 36.

<sup>40</sup> Leonard, Jack. (2007, May 6). L.A moving people off Skid Row, finding homes for kids. *San Francisco Chronicle*, p. B1.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.



# Homeless Survey Findings:

Survey of Homeless People Conducted on the Streets and in Shelters

## HOMELESS SURVEY FINDINGS

The following section provides an overview of the findings generated from the Los Angeles County Homeless Survey. Approximately 3,230 surveys were administered on the streets and in shelters. Almost 2% of these surveys were conducted in Spanish. Missing values have been intentionally omitted from the survey results, and all survey results display valid percentages only. *Therefore, the total number of respondents for each question will not necessarily equal the total number of surveys.* A detailed explanation of the methodology used for the 2007 Los Angeles County Homeless Survey can be found on page 127 of this report. A copy of the survey instrument, as well as a complete list of survey questions and responses, can be found in Appendices VIII: Demographic Survey Instrument and IX: Overall Survey Results, respectively. This survey is a separate component from the general population telephone survey.

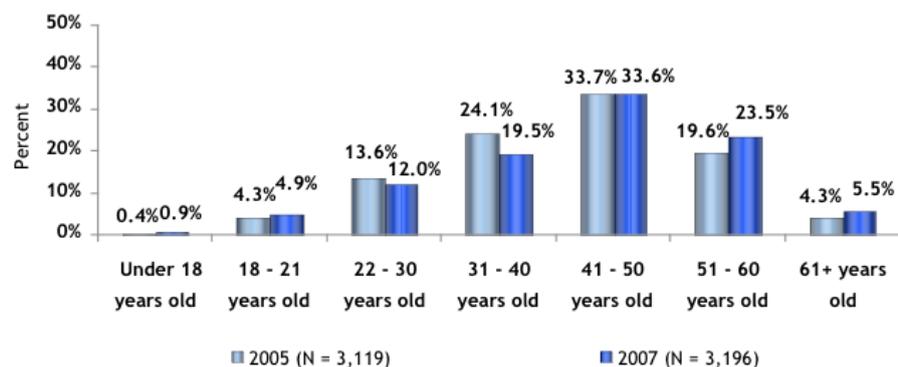
### Demographics

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

#### Age

- 34% of survey respondents were between 41 and 50 years of age.
- The second largest age segment was 51-60 years of age (24%).
- 20% were between the ages of 31 and 40.
- 12% of respondents were between 22 and 30 years old.

[ Figure 66 ] Survey Respondents by Age

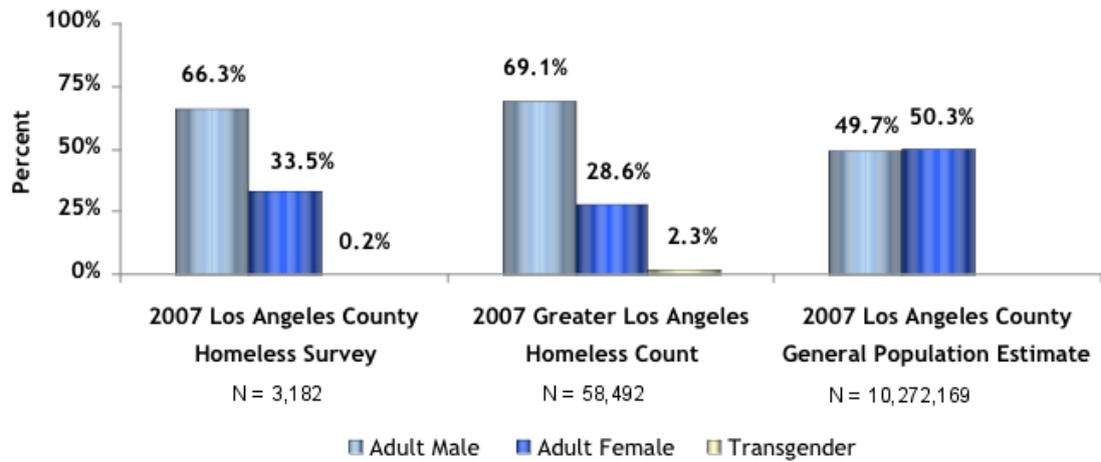


**Gender**

The distribution of gender in the study areas is shown in the following figure, along with general population data for Los Angeles County from the State of California Department of Finance.

- Male respondents accounted for 66% of the total survey population.
- Females were slightly over-represented in the Los Angeles County Homeless Survey population compared to the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count results.
- Transgender homeless persons were under-represented in the survey population compared to the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count results.

[ **Figure 67** ] Gender of Homeless Survey Respondents



Note: The number of males, females, and transgender persons for the homeless census includes individual males, females, and transgender persons, as well as those in families.

Note: The County general population estimates do not have data on transgender people.

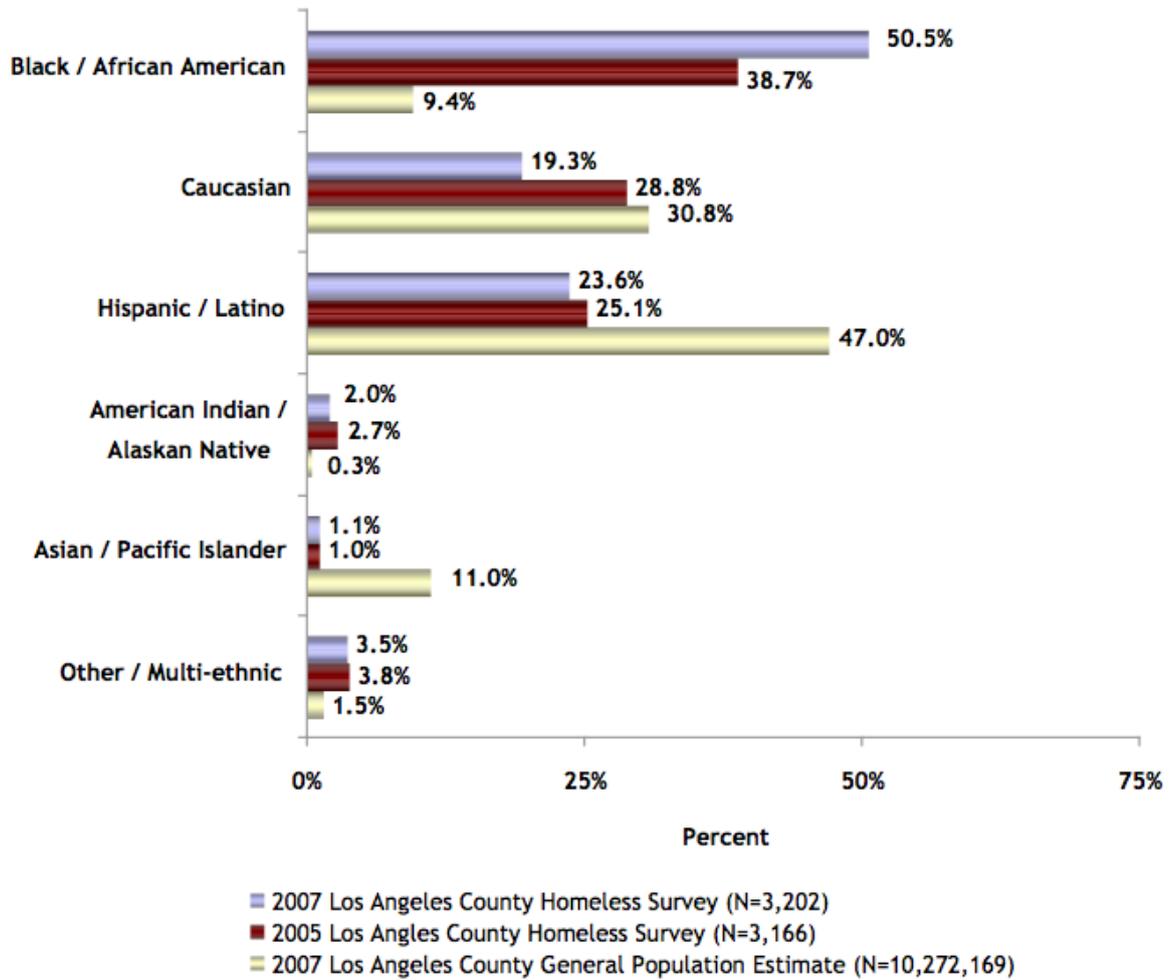
Note: The percentages for "Adult Male," "Adult Female," and "Transgender" for the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count excludes youth.

**Ethnicity**

- 51% of homeless survey respondents identified their racial/ethnic group as African American.
- 19% were Caucasian.
- 24% were of Hispanic or Latino decent.
- 2% were American Indian or Alaskan Native.
- The percent of survey respondents that identified as Black / African-American was higher in 2007 than in 2005, and the percent of respondents that identified as Caucasian was lower in 2007 than in 2005. We cannot say for certain that this indicates a significant finding or it is the result of an unknown research bias, but this may require further investigation in a subsequent study.

[ Figure 68 ] Ethnicity of Homeless Survey Respondents

**Ethnicity of Homeless Survey Respondents**

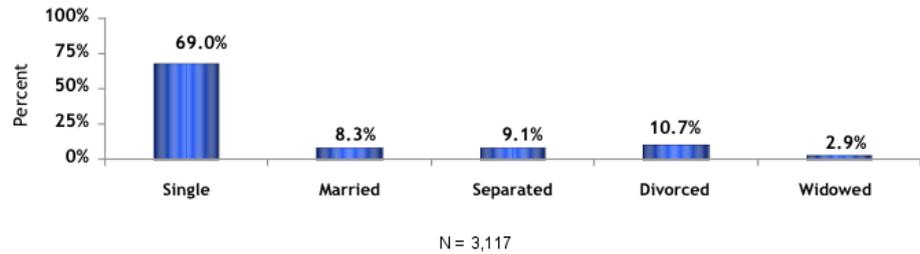


Los Angeles County General Population data source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050

### Marital Status

- 69% of respondents indicated they were single at the time of the survey.
- 8% were married.
- 9% of respondents were separated.
- 11% were divorced.

[ Figure 69 ] Marital Status

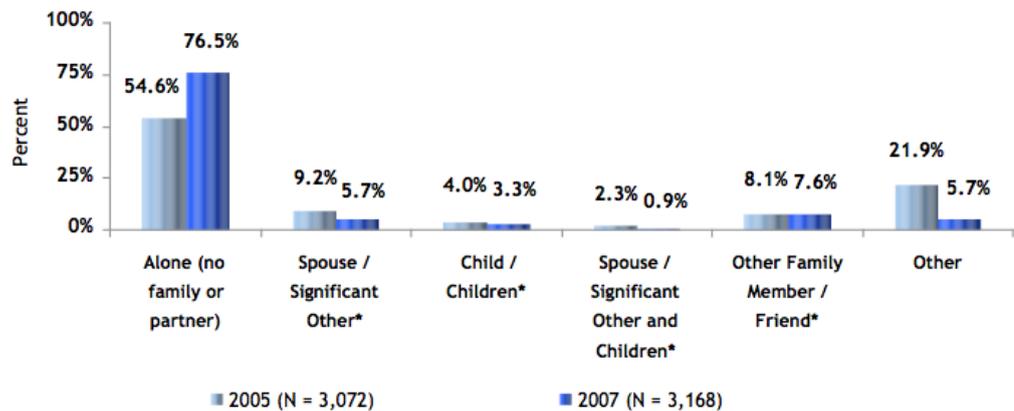


### Individuals and Families



- 77% of respondents indicated they were living alone at the time of the survey.
- 3% were living with their child or children only.
- 6% were living with their spouse or significant other only.
- 1% were living with their spouse or significant other *and* children.
- Nearly 8% of respondents indicated they were living with a family member (other than a spouse or children) or a friend.
- Approximately 6% of respondents indicated that they were living with “other” people. For this survey, the term “other” refers to people who are not friends or family members of the respondent.

[ Figure 70 ] With Whom do Respondents Live?<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>This question was re-worded in 2007 to be a multiple response question. The figures presented are categorized into singles responses.

\*In 2007 these response options may include respondents who also live with “other family/friends” or “other” in addition to the above self-described living situations.

### Families With Children

- Out of 3,210 respondents, 232 indicated they were currently living with children under the age of 18 in 2007. These respondents reported that they were living with at least 459 children (this is the cumulative number of children among the 232 respondents).
- Out of 3,072 respondents, 126 indicated they were currently living with children under the age of 18 in 2005. These respondents reported that they were living with at least 267 children (this is the cumulative number of children among the 126 respondents).

Among respondents who indicated that they were currently living with children between the ages of 0 and 5, 136 respondents reported having 205 children.

[ **Figure 71** ] Number of Reported Children Age 0-5\*

# of Children	# of Respondents	Total Children Reported
1	92	92
2	29	58
3	9	27
4	7	28
<b>Totals</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>205</b>

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

Among respondents who indicated that they were currently living with children between the ages of 6 and 12, 88 respondents reported having 143 children.

[ **Figure 72** ] Number of Reported Children Age 6-12

# of Children	# of Respondents	Total Children Reported
1	47	47
2	35	70
3	2	6
4	2	8
More than 6 children	2	12
<b>Totals</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>143</b>

Among respondents who indicated that they were currently living with children between the ages of 13 and 17, 65 respondents reported having 111 children.

[ **Figure 73** ] Number of Reported Children Age 13-17

# of Children	# of Respondents	Total Children Reported
1	39	39
2	16	32
3	4	12
4	4	16
More than 6 children	2	12
<b>Totals</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>111</b>

Twenty-nine (29) respondents reported having 62 children under 18 in jail, juvenile hall, or California Youth Authority (CYA).

[ **Figure 74** ] Number of Reported Children Under 18 and in Jail, Juvenile Hall or CYA

# of Children	# of Respondents	Total Children Reported
1	15	15
2	9	18
4	2	8
5	3	15
More than 6 children	1	6
<b>Totals</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>62</b>



### Foster Care

#### Children in Foster Care

Respondents were asked if they had any children in foster care. Of those respondents with children, 9% had children in foster care. Forty-seven respondents reported having 91 children in the foster care system.

[ **Figure 75** ] Number of Reported Children Age 6-12 in Foster Care

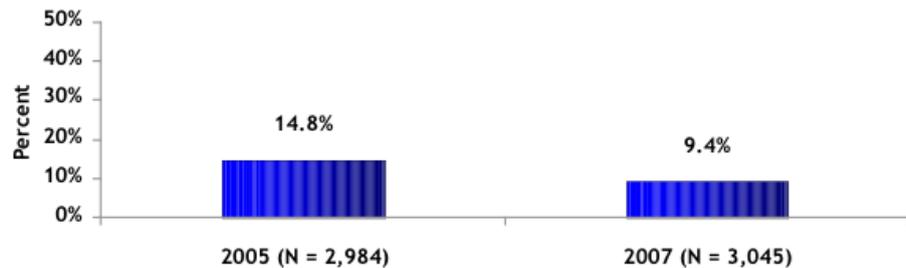
# of Children	# of Respondents	Total Children Reported
1	26	26
2	7	14
3	5	15
4	6	24
More than 6 children	2	12
<b>Totals</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>91</b>

### Foster Care History

Survey respondents were asked if they had ever been in Foster Care

- 9% stated they had been in Foster Care at some point in their lives.

[ **Figure 76** ] Respondents Who Had Been in Foster Care

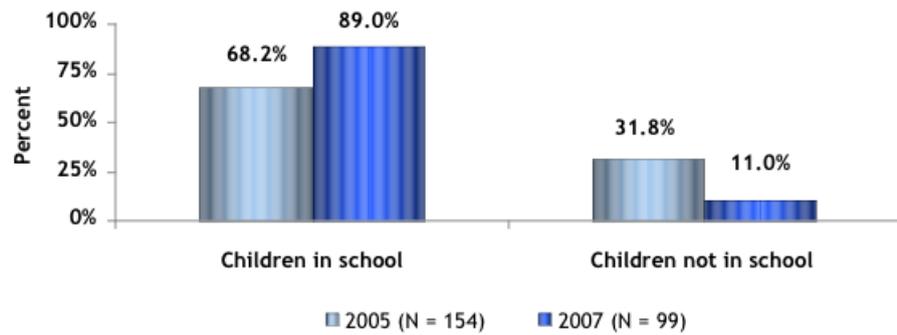


### Education

#### Homeless Children's Education

- 11% stated their children were not attending school.
- 89% of respondents with school-aged children indicated their children were attending school.

[ Figure 77 ] Child Education Status

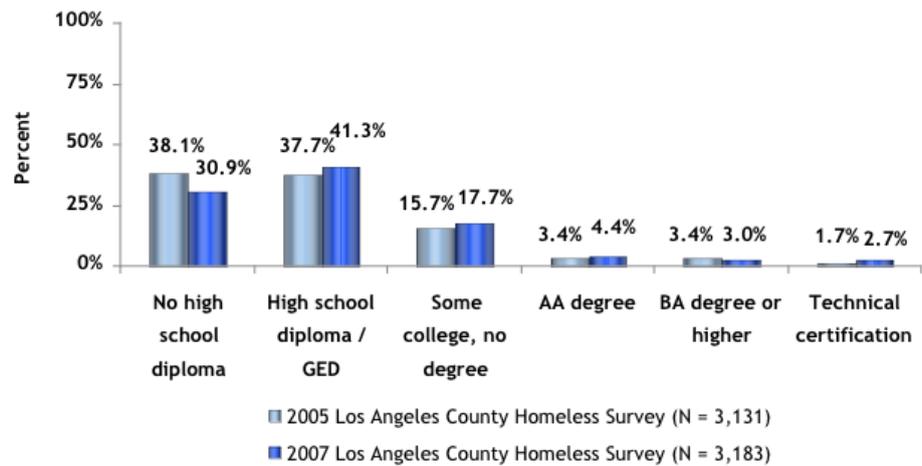


Note: Question was asked only of those respondents who had children living with them who were old enough to attend school.

### Educational Attainment

- 31% of survey respondents indicated they did not have a high school degree or GED.
- 41% of respondents had a high school diploma or GED.
- 18% of those interviewed had some college education but have not received a degree.
- 7% had an Associate's, Bachelor's, or higher degree.
- 3% had received a technical certification.

[ Figure 78 ] Highest Level of Education Attained



A 1999 study conducted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development showed similar results in regards to educational attainment of homeless people at a national level:

- Approximately 38% of the homeless population had not completed high school while 34% had received their high school diploma or GED.<sup>42</sup>
- In comparison to the general population of Los Angeles County, the homeless population was almost 1.5 times more likely to not have completed a high school education.
- Overall, the County's homeless population has completed a lower level of education than the general population of Los Angeles County.

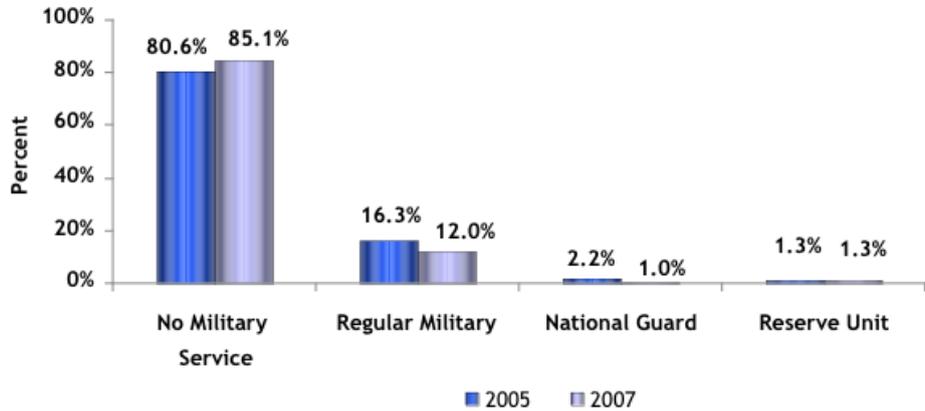
<sup>42</sup> The Urban Institute. 1999. *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*. Washington, DC: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

## Veterans

### Military Service

- Most homeless respondents (85%) had never served in any branch of the military.
- 12% indicated that they had served in the regular military (Army, Navy, Marines, or Air Force).
- 1% had served in the National Guard.
- 1% had been enlisted in the Military Reserve.

[ Figure 79 ] Military Service of Homeless Survey Respondents



For 2005 numbers: Multiple response question with 3,083 respondents offering 3,098 responses.

For 2007 numbers: Multiple response question with 3,085 respondents offering 3,116 responses.

Note: The responses for "Regular Military," "National Guard," and "Reserve Unit" are not mutually exclusive.

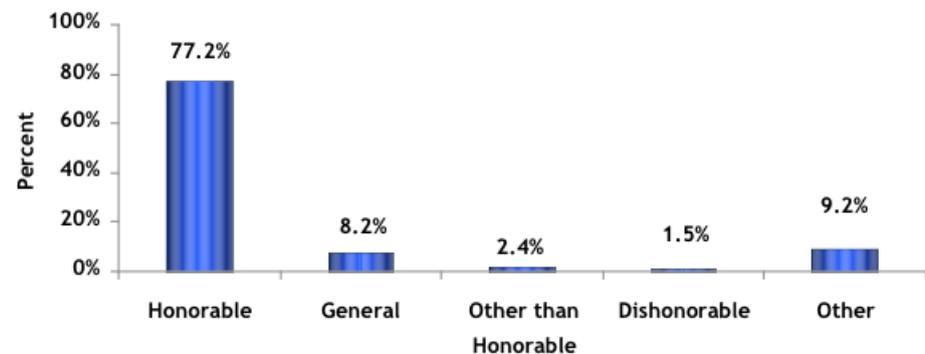
### Combat Experience

- Of those who served in the military, over 46% had witnessed combat.

### Military Discharge

- 77% of respondents who are veterans report having an Honorable discharge status.
- 8% received a General discharge.
- Approximately 4% received Other than Honorable or Dishonorable discharges.

[ Figure 80 ] Discharge Status



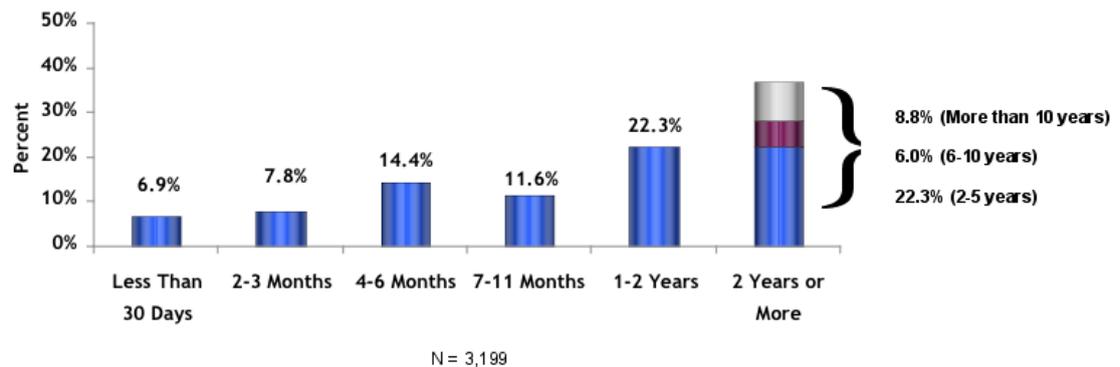
## Characteristics of Homelessness

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

### Length of Homelessness

- Many respondents (41%) had been homeless for less than one year. (National estimates indicate that 54% of the homeless population had been homeless for less than one year.)<sup>43</sup>
- 14% of respondents indicated that they had been homeless for between four and six months.
- 22% had been homeless for one to two years.
- 37% had been homeless for two years or more (as compared to 30% nationwide).<sup>44</sup>

[ Figure 81 ] Length of Homelessness Since Last Permanent Housing Situation



### Recurrence of Homelessness

- 80% of respondents indicated that they had been homeless only once (their current period of homelessness) in the past 12 months.
- 8% of respondents indicated that this was their second episode of homelessness in the past twelve months, while 4% stated that this episode of homelessness was their third in the past year.
- 8% had been homeless four or more times in the past year, including 5% who had been homeless six or more times in the past 12 months.

<sup>43</sup> The Urban Institute. 1999. *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*. Washington, DC: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.



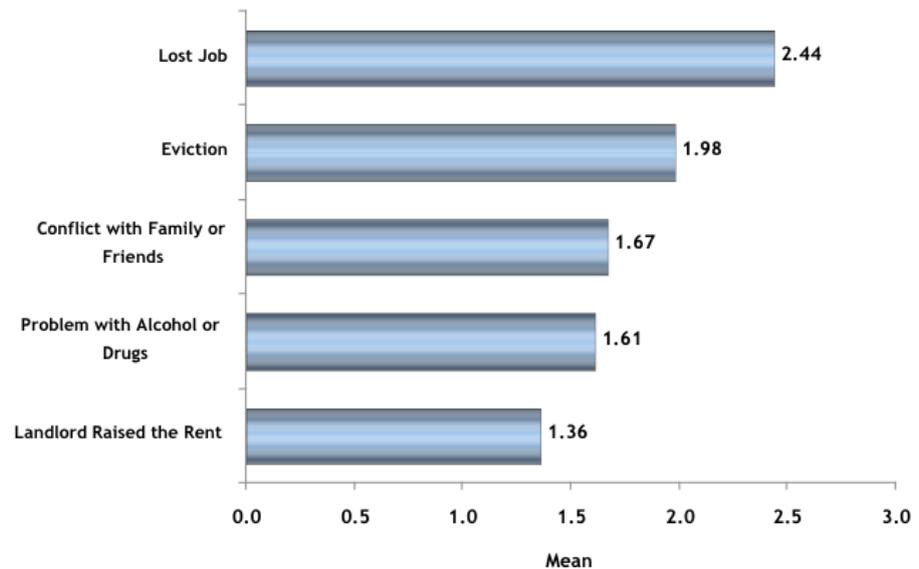
## Causes of Homelessness

In addition to understanding the characteristics of the homeless population, it is important to understand the causes of homelessness. Homeless survey respondents self-reported a number of reasons for their condition. Respondents were asked to rate, on a scale of 0 to 5 (with 5 being the highest), how much potential causes of homelessness contributed to *their* homelessness.

The means of the response options reveal the most popular causes of homelessness among respondents:

- The loss of their job was the most commonly indicated cause of *their* homelessness.
- The second most common was eviction.
- Conflict with a family member or friend was third followed closely by a problem with alcohol or drugs.

[ **Figure 85** ] Primary Event or Condition That Led to Current Episode of Homelessness (Top 5 responses)



Homelessness is often a result of a confluence of various factors. To understand how different causes of homelessness are related to each other, respondents were asked to rate how much they felt 16 different common causes of homelessness contributed to their homelessness. They rated each of these on a scale of 0 to 5 (with 5 being the highest). In order to see which causes are related to each other, a Factor Analysis was run. Factor Analysis is a correlational, multivariate technique that allows us to see which factors correlate highly to each other. When causes are correlated it suggests that they are explaining the same general concept. Using this technique we found 5 factor groups. The following groups represent related causes of homelessness according to survey respondents.

[ **Figure 86** ] Factor Analysis of the Causes of Homelessness

Health Issues		Social Issues	
Illness or Medical Problem		Problem with Alcohol or Drugs	
Mental health Issues		Domestic Violence or Partner Abuse	
Released from a Hospital, Clinic or Treatment Program		Conflict with Family or Friends	
Incarceration		Divorce or Separation	
Problem with Alcohol or Drugs		Lost Job	

Economic Issues		Youth-Related Issues		External Issues	
Lost Job		Aged out of Foster Care		Natural Disaster / Fire / Flood	
Evicted		Ran Away		Spouse or Partner Departed	
Landlord Raised the Rent					

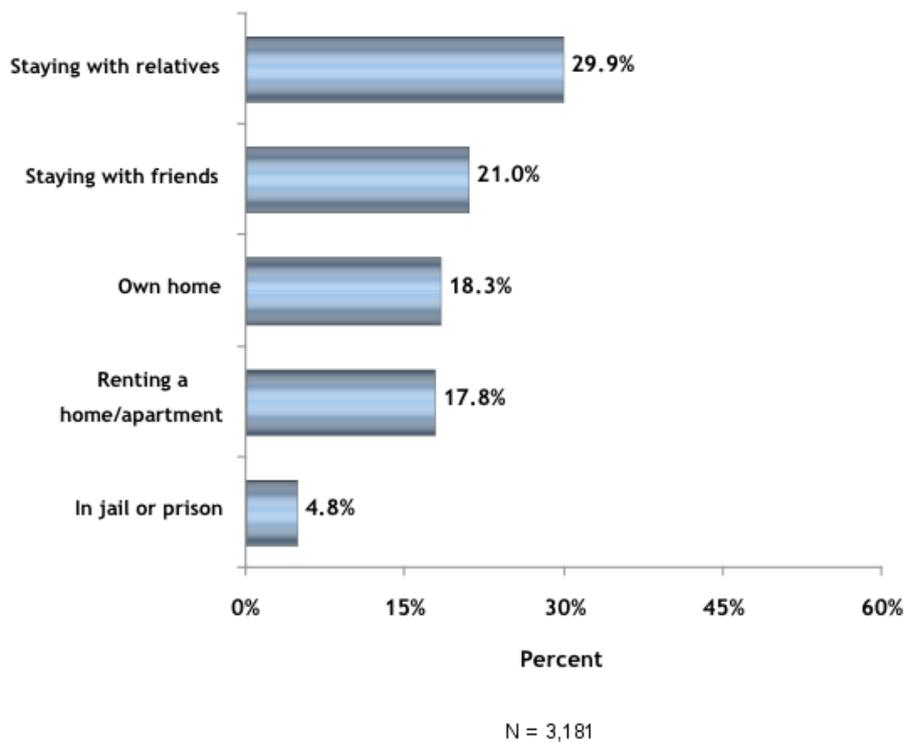
We have found that for 2007 Homeless Survey respondents, the most significant causes of homelessness are the “Health Issues” factor and the “Social Issues” factor. Together they explain most of the variance in the model and have the most number of related causes. The “Health Issues” factor is the most important in explaining the reasons the respondents said they are homeless because it explains 37% of the variance in this model. The “Social Issues” factor explains 19%, “Economic Issues” factor explains 17%, “Youth-Related Issues” factor explains 15%, and “External Issues” factor explains 13% of the variance.

The causes “Problem with Alcohol or Drugs” and “Lost Job” are correlated in two different groupings. “Problem with Alcohol or Drugs” is part of the “Health Issues” factor, but it is also correlated with the “Social Issues” factor because drug and alcohol problems are not only health problems, but are also related to family and social problems. The same can be said about “Lost Job”, which is correlated to the “Social Issues” factor and the “Economic Issues” factor, because the loss of a job is not only an economic concern but a family and social one as well.

**Previous Living Arrangements**

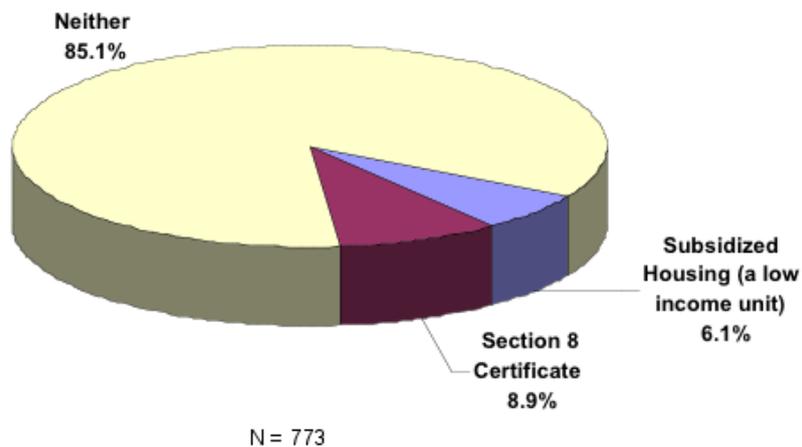
- Nearly 30% of homeless respondents indicated they living with relatives prior to being homeless
- 21% indicated they were living with their friends.
- 18% stated they had owned their own home.
- 18% of respondents said they were living in a rented apartment or home.
- 5% were in jail or prison before becoming homeless.

[ **Figure 87** ] Living Arrangements Immediately Prior to Becoming Homeless This Last Time (Top 5 responses)



Of the respondents who indicated they rented a home or apartment before becoming homeless, almost 84% stated that the apartment or home was not being paid for with a subsidy or Section 8 certificate.

[ **Figure 88** ] Methods of Paying Rent by Respondents Who Were Renting a Home or Apartment Before Becoming Homeless

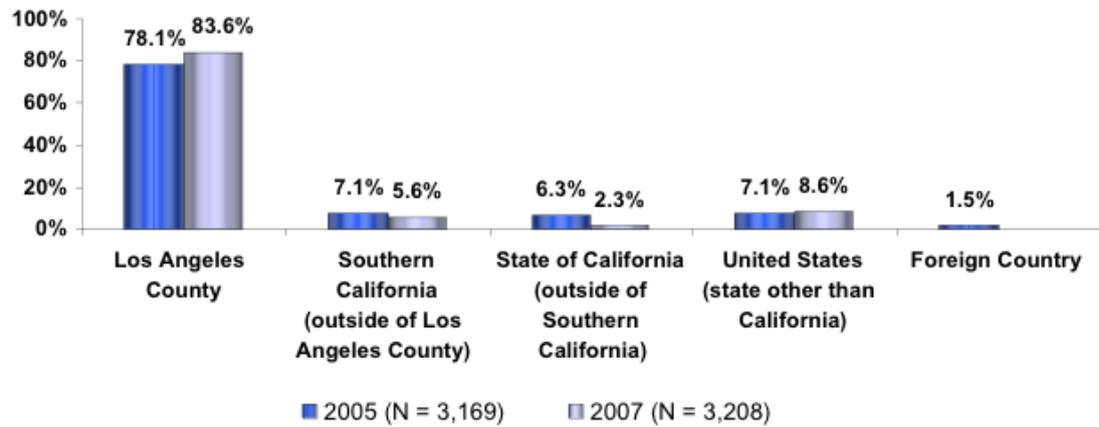


Note: This question was only asked of those respondents who answered "Rent a Home/Apartment" to the question "Immediately prior to becoming homeless this last time, where did you live?"

### Los Angeles County Residency

- 84% of survey respondents indicated they had been living in Los Angeles County at the time they became homeless.
- 6% of respondents stated they were living in Southern California, but outside Los Angeles County, when they became homeless.
- 2% were living in the state of California, but outside of the Southern California region.
- 9% indicated they were living somewhere in the United States, but outside of California, when they became homeless.
- This response indicates that the majority of homelessness originates in Los Angeles County.

[ **Figure 89** ] Residency of Homeless Survey Respondents Before Current Episode of Homelessness<sup>1</sup>

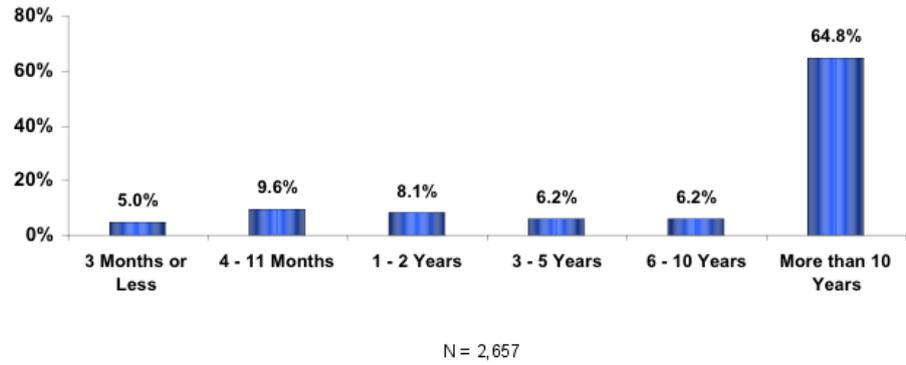


<sup>1</sup>“Foreign Country” was not a response option in 2007.

Note: “Southern California” includes the counties of Los Angeles, Riverside, Ventura, San Bernardino, Orange, Santa Barbara, Imperial, San Diego, Kern, and San Luis Obispo.

- Of the 84% of respondents who were living in Los Angeles County when they became homeless, 65% stated that they had lived in Los Angeles County for more than 10 years before becoming homeless.

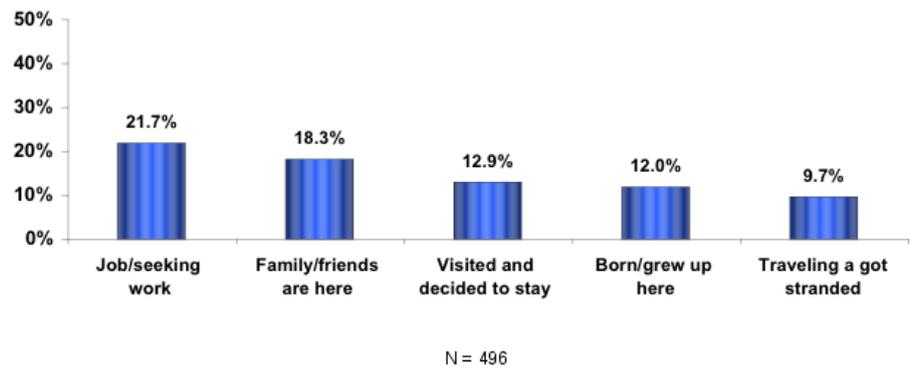
[ **Figure 90** ] Length of Time Lived in Los Angeles County Before Becoming Homeless



Note: Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.

- Of the 16% of respondents who came to Los Angeles County after they became homeless, 22% of respondents stated they came for a job or seeking work.<sup>a</sup> 18% stated they came because they had family or friends in Los Angeles County.
- 13% of respondents visited and decided to stay.
- 12% came because they were born or grew up in the County.
- 10% were traveling and got stranded.

[ **Figure 91** ] Primary Reason for Coming to Los Angeles County



### *Chronic Homelessness*

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

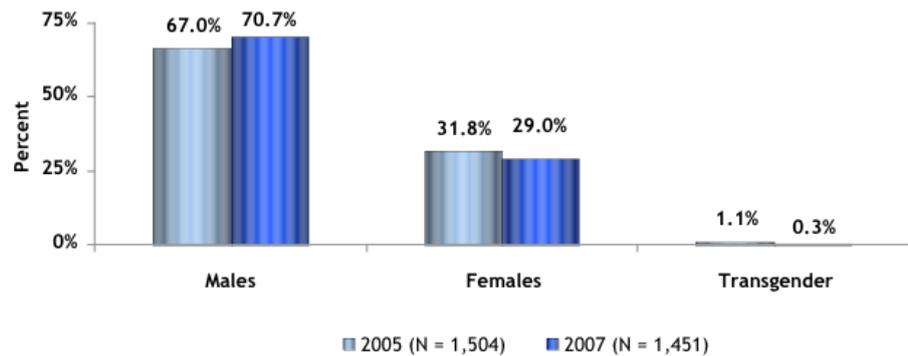
*An unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been:*  
*a. Continually homeless for one year or more, or*  
*b. Has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness within the past 3 years.*

For the purposes of this study, a “disabling condition” can be defined as a physical disability, developmental disability, mental illness, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, alcohol or drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, or chronic health conditions. Of the 2,978 homeless persons interviewed, approximately 49% (1,468 respondents) can be considered chronically homeless using the above criteria. Findings reported in the 2007 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, which compiled data from 2005 HUD applications of all the Continuums of Care, found that, nationally, 23% of all homeless people are chronically homeless.<sup>45</sup>

The chronically homeless survey results were then used to project approximately how many people experience chronic homelessness in Los Angeles County at a given point-in-time. It is estimated that on any given night Los Angeles County has a chronically homeless population of approximately 22,376 (33% of the total homeless population). It should be noted that this figure is derived from the population of homeless persons who are defined as homeless by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and does not include those in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities.

While this is a relatively high percentage, a recent study in Pasadena, California reported approximately 50% of their homeless population were chronically homeless at a point-in-time,<sup>46</sup> and a similar study in Portland, Oregon estimated that at a point in time, 40% of their homeless population was chronically homeless.<sup>47</sup> The following charts offer a brief profile of the chronically homeless population in Los Angeles County.

[ **Figure 92** ] Percentage of Chronically Homeless Population by Gender

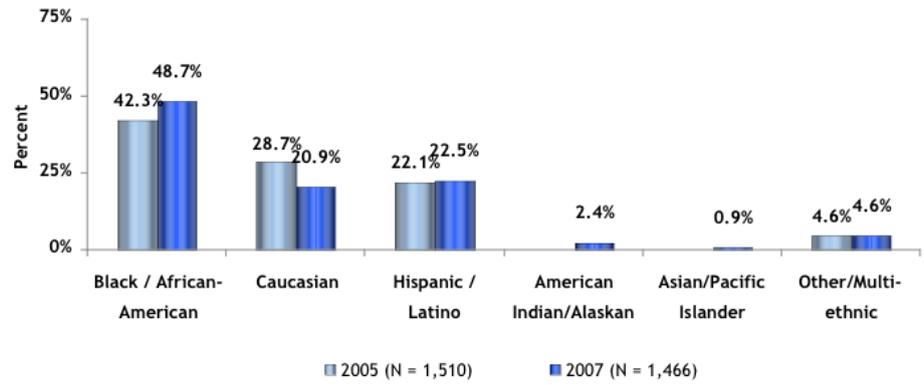


<sup>45</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. 2007. *The Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

<sup>46</sup> Colletti, Joe and Hodge, Dan. 2005. *The City of Pasadena 2005 Homeless Count: Final Report*, Pasadena, CA: Institute for Urban Research and Development.

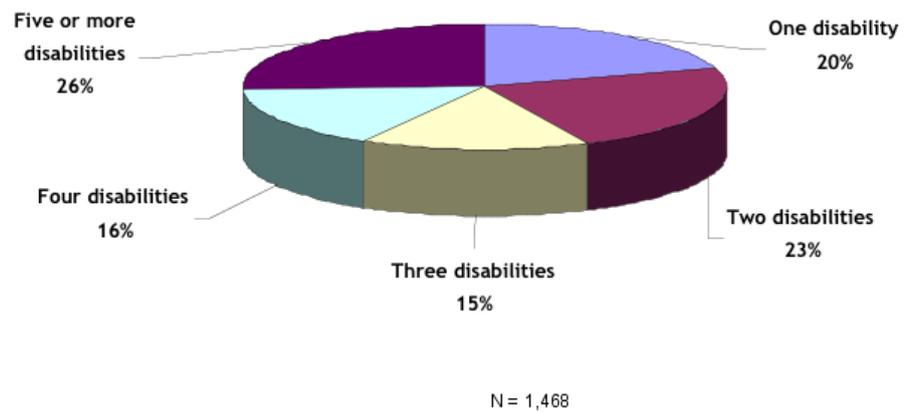
<sup>47</sup> Commissioner Erik Stern, Media Release: *Plan to End Homelessness Unveiled*, City of Portland, Oregon, December 20, 2004.

[ **Figure 93** ] Percentages of Chronically Homeless Respondents by Ethnicity<sup>1</sup>



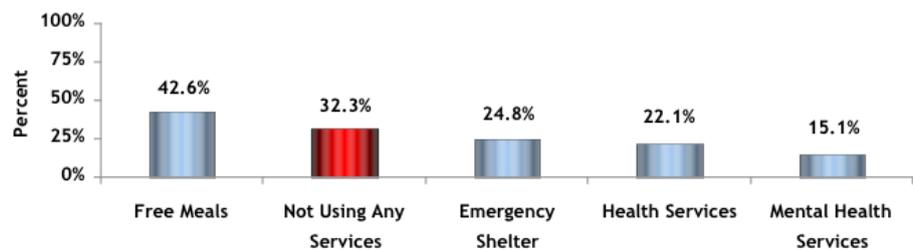
<sup>1</sup> In 2005, “American Indian/Alaskan” and “Asian/Pacific Islander” were included in the “other/multi-ethnic” category.

[ **Figure 94** ] Percentage of Chronically Homeless Respondents Experiencing Co-occurring Disability Conditions



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

[ **Figure 95** ] Services / Assistance Used by the Chronically Homeless (Top 5 Responses)



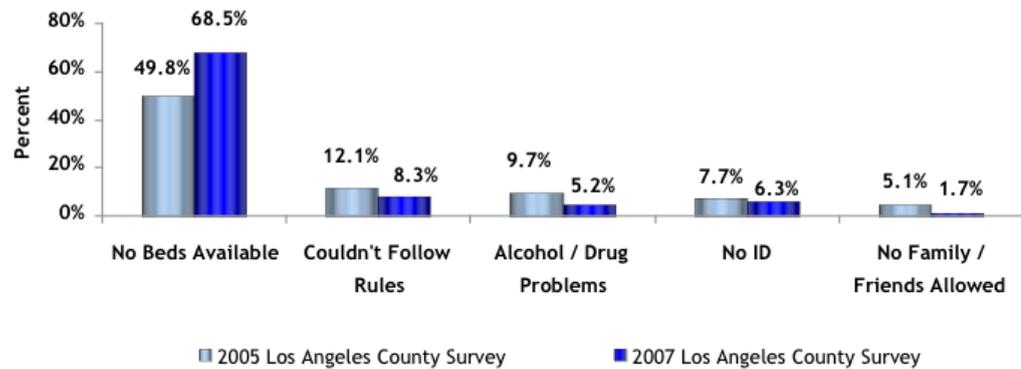
Multiple response question with 1,469 respondents offering 3,260 responses. Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

*Access to Housing and Services*

**Access to Shelters or Transitional Housing**

- Thirty-five percent (35%) of respondents reported that they tried to access a Los Angeles County shelter or transitional housing program or both within the 30 days prior to taking the survey.
- Of those respondents, 45% stated they had been turned away when they tried to access an emergency shelter, transitional housing facility or both within Los Angeles County in the last 30 days (32%, 4% and 10% respectively):
  - 69% of those respondents reported a lack of available beds. This was the number one reason for being denied admittance to the shelter.
  - 8% cited not being able to follow the shelter rules as the reason they were turned away.
  - 6% cited lack of identification
  - 5% cited alcohol or drug problems.
  - 10% of respondents indicated other reasons not listed as a response on the survey.

[ **Figure 96** ] Reasons for Being Turned Away From a Los Angeles County Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing Program if Turned Away in 30 Days Before Survey (Top 5 reasons)



Multiple response question with 781 respondents offering 931 responses in 2005. Multiple response question with 487 respondents offering 561 responses in 2007.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

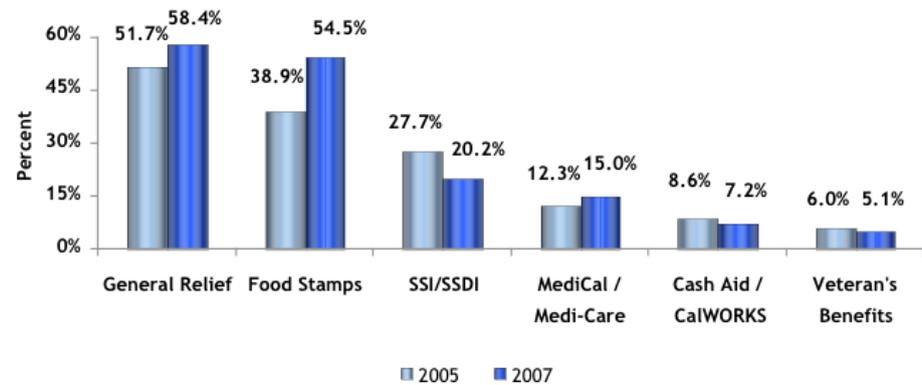
## Government Assistance

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

Survey respondents were asked if they were receiving any type of government assistance at the time of the survey. Government programs include Food Stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), General Relief, MediCal, Veteran's benefits, and Cash Aid (TANF, Welfare, and CalWORKs).

- 62% of respondents stated they were receiving some type of government assistance.
- Of those respondents that were receiving government assistance, 58% reported receiving General Relief.
- 55% are receiving Food Stamps.
- 20% receive SSI or SSDI.
- 15% are receiving MediCal/Medi-Care benefits.
- 7% of respondents receive Cash Aid or CalWORKs.
- 5% receive Veteran's Benefits.

[ **Figure 97** ] Percentage Respondents Receiving Government Assistance by Type of Assistance (Top 5 Responses)



For 2005 numbers: Multiple response question with 1,837 respondents offering 2,670 responses.

For 2007 numbers: Multiple response question with 1,979 respondents offering 3,440 responses.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.



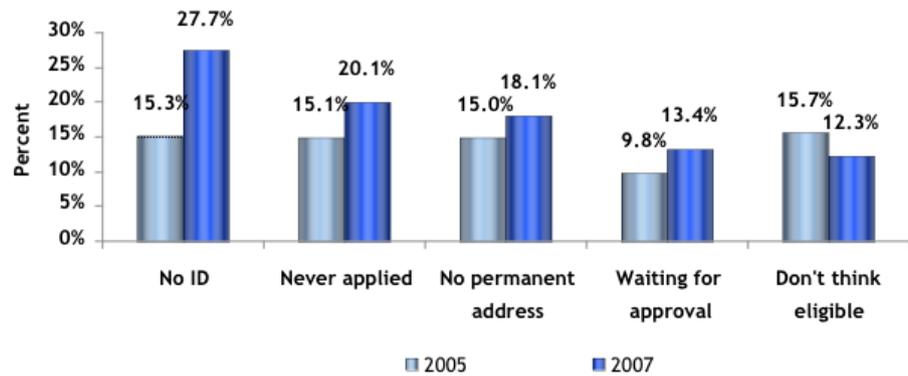
### Reasons for Not Receiving Government Assistance

Respondents who were not receiving any type of government assistance were asked why they were not receiving aid. Their answers included:

- 28% cited not having identification.
- 20% of respondents indicated they never applied for any type of program.
- 18% cited the lack of a permanent address.
- 13% were waiting for their application to be approved.
- 12% were did not think they were eligible.

It is important to remember that those not staying in shelters are probably less informed about the availability and eligibility requirements of social services, mainly because many sheltered homeless receive information about assistance programs from their service providers. It should also be noted that approximately 20% of survey respondents were in a sheltered setting.

[ Figure 98 ] Reasons for not Receiving Government Assistance (Top 5 responses)



For 2005 numbers: Multiple response question with 1,236 respondents offering 1,891 responses.

For 2007 numbers: Multiple response question with 1,166 respondents offering 1,844 responses.

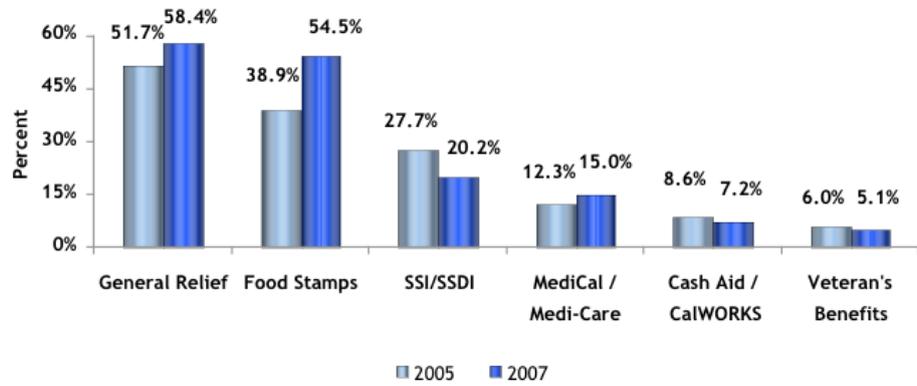
Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

### Use of Services and Programs

Homeless survey respondents were asked if they were receiving or participating in any types of services or programs such as free meals, emergency shelters, bus passes, job training, day shelter services, legal assistance, and alcohol or drug counseling. Of those using services and programs:

- 67% of respondents were using some type of service or program.
- Of those respondents using a service or program, 58% indicated they receive free meals.
- 39% use emergency shelters.
- 29% use health services.
- 20% use free bus passes.
- 20% of respondents use shelter day services.

[ **Figure 99** ] Percentage of Respondents Using Services or Programs by Type (Top 5 responses)<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>In 2005, "Health services" and "Shelter day services" were not response options.

For 2005 numbers: Multiple response question with 2,345 respondents offering 4,908 responses.

For 2007 numbers: Multiple response question with 2,120 respondents offering 5,567 responses.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

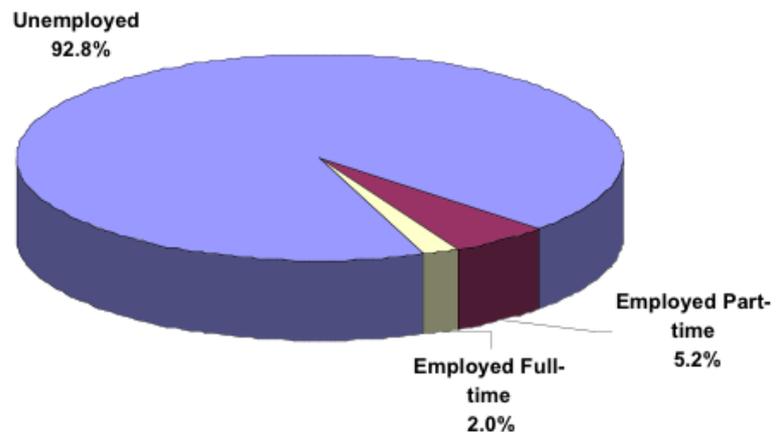
### *Employment and Income*

#### **Employment Status**

Loss of employment was cited as the highest rated cause of homelessness. Therefore, it is not surprising that reported levels of unemployment among respondents were high:

- An overwhelming majority of respondents (93%) indicated that they were not currently employed at the time of the survey.
- 7% were employed either full- or part-time.

[ **Figure 100** ] Employment Status



N = 3,006

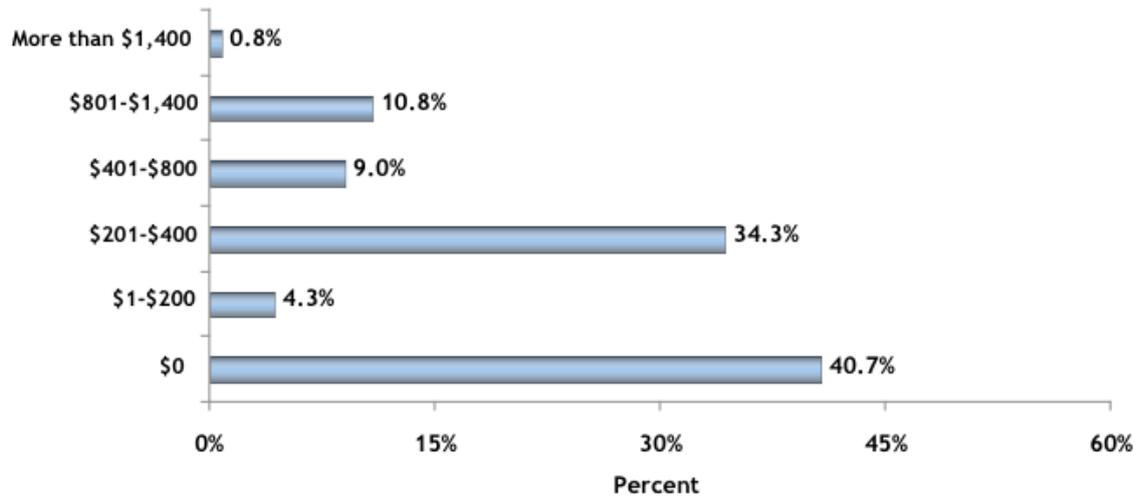
**Income**

As shown previously, a lack of income – whether from the loss of a job, being unable to find a job, or from a multitude of other sources – has a great impact on homeless people in Los Angeles County. While some respondents were able to earn income from employment, others were receiving income from sources such as public assistance, disability benefits, or panhandling. However, many respondents were receiving little to no income from either government or private sources.

**Income from Government Sources**

- 41% of all respondents indicated that they are receiving no money from government sources.
- 4% of respondents said they were receiving between \$1 and \$200.
- 34% were receiving between \$201 and \$400.
- 9% of respondents received between \$401 and \$800 per month from government sources.
- 11% received between \$801 and \$1,400.
- 1% received more than \$1,400 per month.

[ Figure 101 ] Total (gross) Monthly Income from all Government Sources



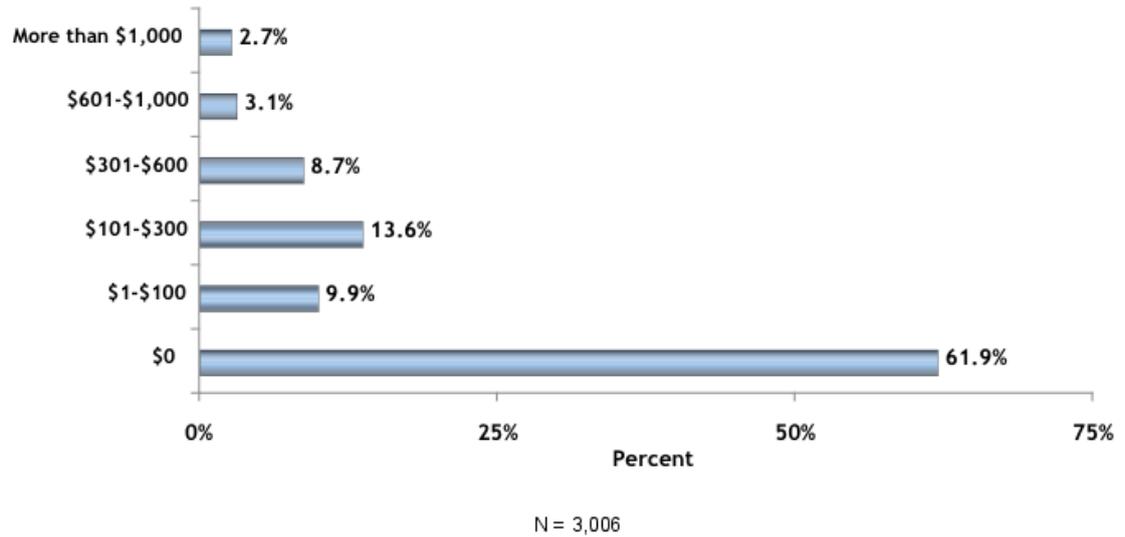
N = 3,103

**Income from Private Sources**

In addition to income from government sources, some respondents were receiving income from other sources including employment, panhandling, or recycling. Respondents were asked how much money they receive per month from all sources other than government assistance:

- 62% of the respondents were receiving no income from other sources.
- 10% received between \$1 and \$100.
- 6% received more than \$600 from other sources in the last month, including 3% receiving more than \$1,000 per month.

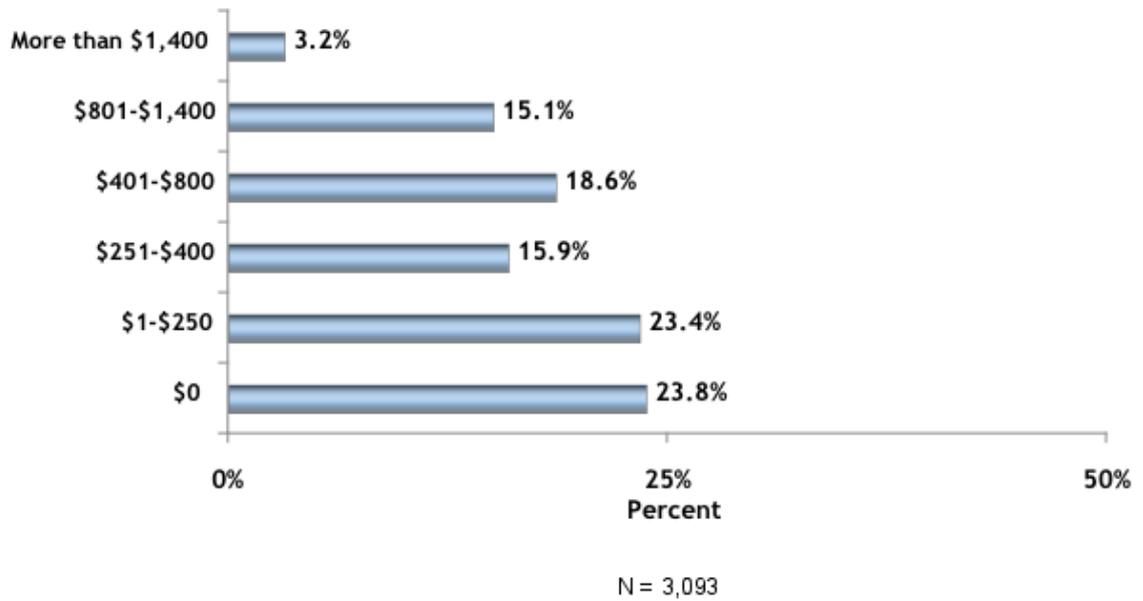
[ Figure 102 ] Total (gross) Monthly Income from all Other Sources



**Total Income**

- 24% of the respondents were receiving no monthly income.
- 23% receive between \$1 and \$250.
- 35% receive \$251 to \$800 per month.
- 18% of respondents receive over \$800 a month.

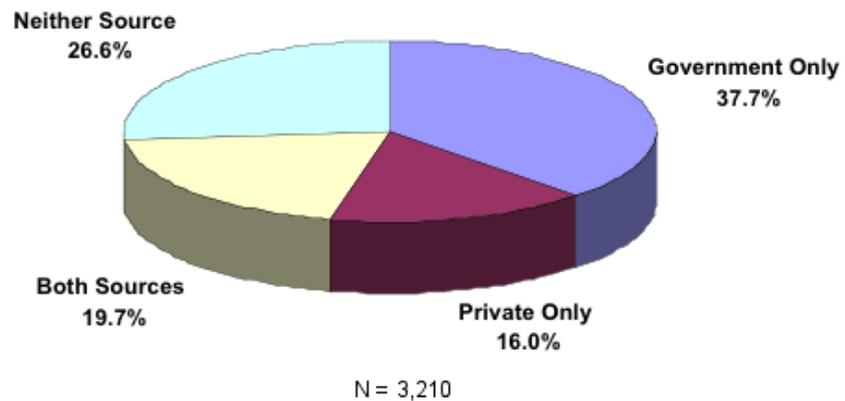
[ Figure 103 ] Total Monthly Income



**Sources of Income**

- 27% of the survey population was not receiving income from either government or private sources.
- 20% received income from both sources.
- 38% received income solely from government sources and programs.
- 16% of respondents indicated receiving income only from private sources.

[ Figure 104 ] Sources of Income



The 2007 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Federal Poverty Level for one person is approximately \$850 per month.<sup>48</sup> Overall, upwards of 80% of homeless respondents had earned less than the 2007 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Federal Poverty Level for a family of one.

It should be noted that Los Angeles County is one of the more expensive locations to live in the United States. The cost of living is relatively high, and the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) figures are not a meaningful indicator of whether a person can truly afford to live here. The local self-sufficiency standard is a more realistic measure of the true cost of living. The self-sufficiency standard is a measure of income adequacy that calculates how much income working adults need to meet their family's basic needs without subsidies.<sup>49</sup> While the FPL for one person is approximately \$850 per month, the self-sufficiency standard for a single person in Los Angeles County is \$1,729 per month.<sup>50</sup>

### *Health and Well Being*

#### **Medical Care and Health Conditions**

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

<sup>48</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines. *Federal Register*, Vol. 72, No. 15 January 24, 2007, pp. 3147–3148. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

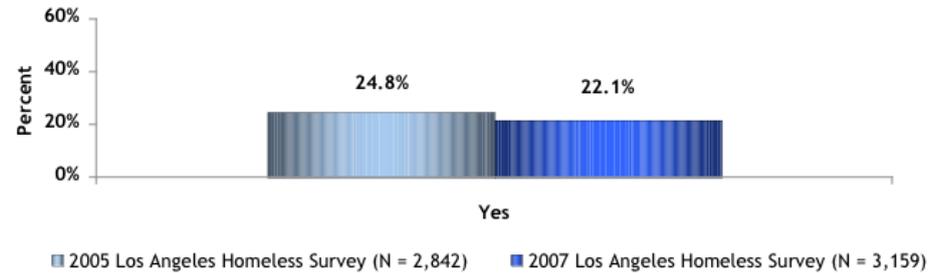
<sup>49</sup> Pearce, Diana and Jennifer Brooks. 2003. *The Self-Sufficiency Standard for California 2003*. Oakland, CA: National Economic Development and Law Center.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

### Access to Medical Care

- Approximately 22% homeless respondents stated that since they became homeless they have needed medical care but have been unable to receive it.
- Similarly, 24% of the national homeless population needed to see a doctor or a nurse in a given year but were unable to do so.<sup>51</sup>

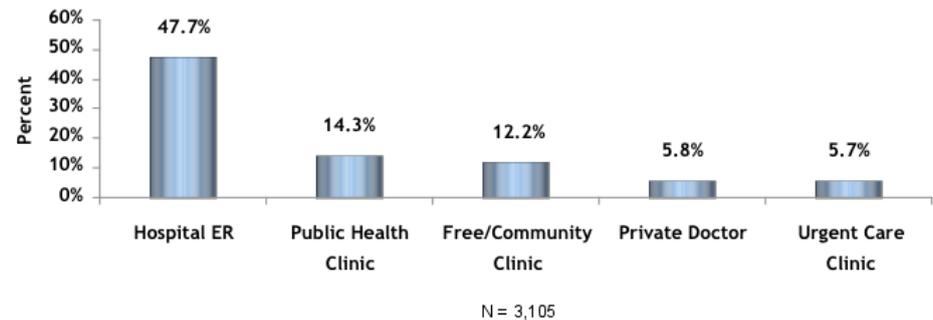
[ **Figure 105** ] Percentage of Respondents Who Needed Medical Care Since Becoming Homeless but Have Been Unable to Receive It



Respondents were asked where they usually go when they need medical attention:

- Respondents most commonly reported going to a hospital emergency room (48%).
- 14% go to a public health clinic.
- 12% visit a free or community clinic.
- 6% of respondents indicated they received medical attention from a private doctor.
- 6% indicated that they visit an urgent care clinic.

[ **Figure 106** ] Usual Source of Medical Attention (Top 5 responses)



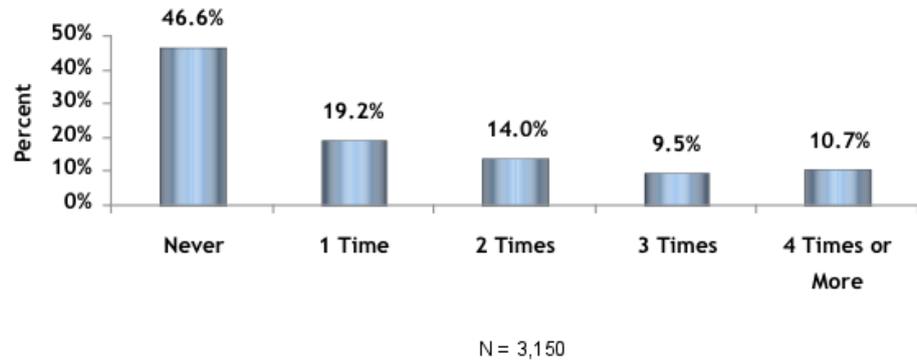
### Visits to the Emergency Room

Respondents were asked how many times in the past year they had visited the emergency room (ER) for any type of treatment:

- Overall, 53% of respondents have been to the ER for treatment at least once in the past year.
- 19% of respondents had received ER treatment only once in the past year.
- 14% visited the ER twice.
- 47% had not visited the emergency room within the last year.

<sup>51</sup> The Urban Institute. 1999. *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*. Washington, DC: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[ **Figure 107** ] Use of the Emergency Room for Any Type of Medical Treatment in the Past 12 Months

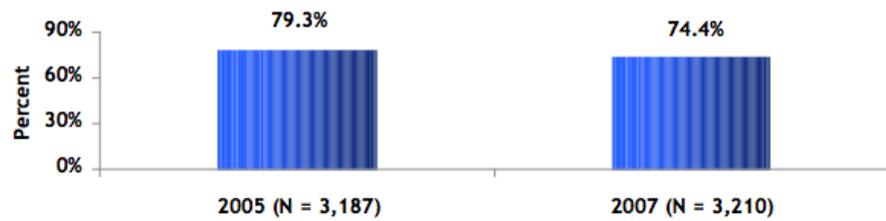


### Disabling Conditions

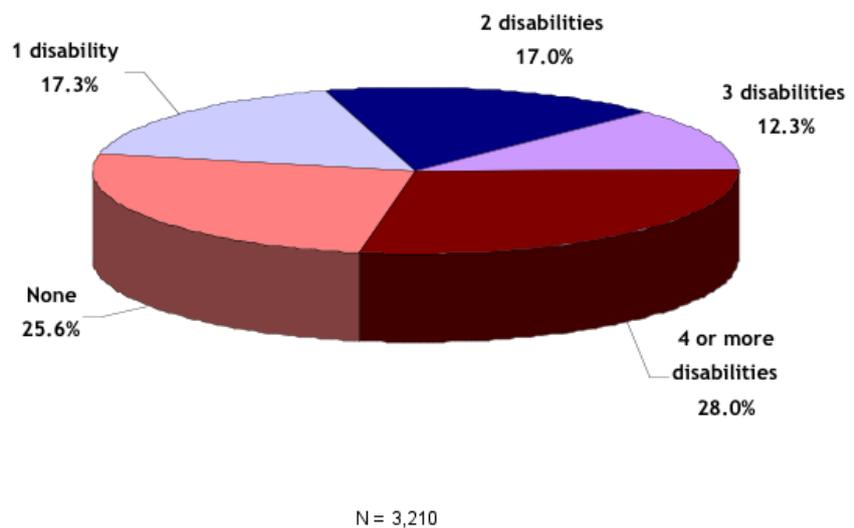
Homeless survey respondents were asked to self-report whether they had any type of disability.

- 74% of the survey population indicated they have some type of disability.

[ **Figure 108** ] Percentage of Respondents Who Have a Disability



[ **Figure 109** ] Percentage of Respondents Experiencing Co-occurring Disabling Conditions

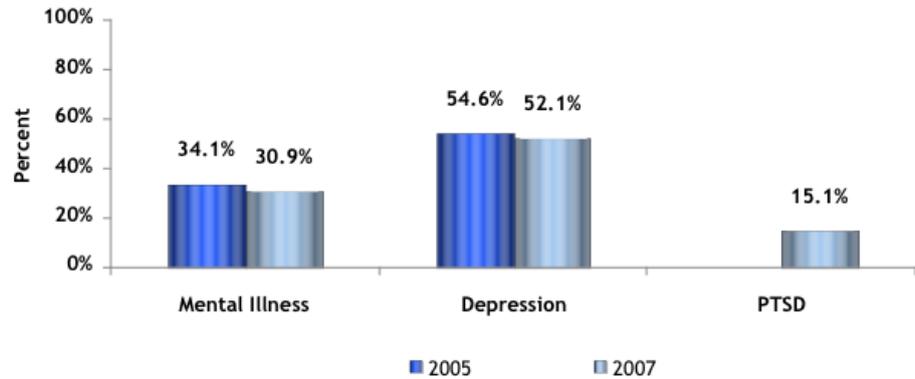


### Mental Health

It is commonly believed that many homeless residents experience poor mental health. Therefore, survey respondents were asked about their mental health, specifically whether they are experiencing mental illness, depression or Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD):

- 31% of survey respondents reported experiencing mental illness at the time of the survey.
- 52% of respondents indicated they were suffering specifically from depression.
- 15% stated that they were experiencing PTSD.

[ **Figure 110** ] Percentage of Respondents Experiencing Mental Illness, Depression or PTSD



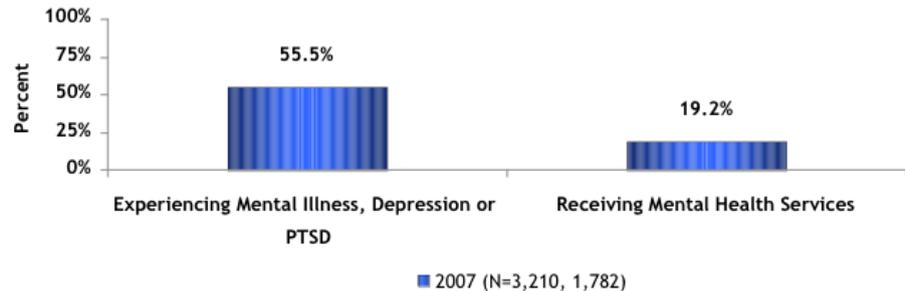
Numbers for 2005: Mental Illness = 2,717, Depression = 2,783.  
 Numbers for 2007: Mental Illness = 3,182, Depression = 3,189, PTSD = 3,183

Note: "Mental Illness," "Depression" and "Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder" were three separate questions on the survey; the above responses are not mutually exclusive.

Note: PTSD was not asked in 2005.

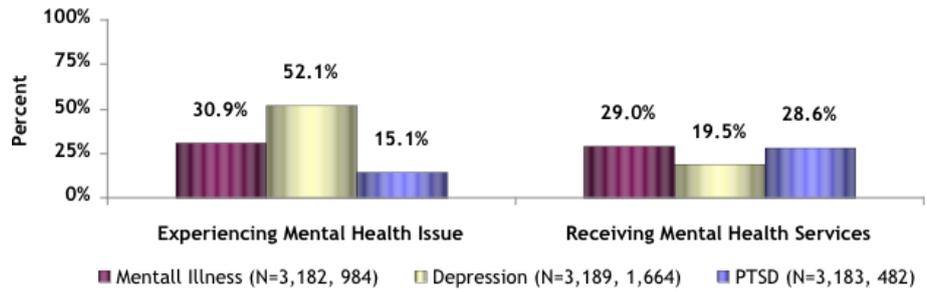
- 56% of respondents reported experiencing either mental illness, depression, PTSD or some combination of the three.
- Of those respondents with mental health issues (including mental illness, depression and/or PTSD), 19% of them reported receiving mental health services.

[ **Figure 111** ] Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Using Mental Health Services if Experiencing Mental Illness, Depression or PTSD



- Of the 31% of respondents who reported experiencing mental illness, 29% reported receiving mental health services at the time of the survey.
- Of the 52% of respondents that reported experiencing depression, 20% reported receiving mental health services.
- Of the 15% of respondents who reported experiencing PTSD, 29% indicated they were receiving services.

[ Figure 112 ] Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Using Mental Health Services if Experiencing Mental Health Issue by Condition

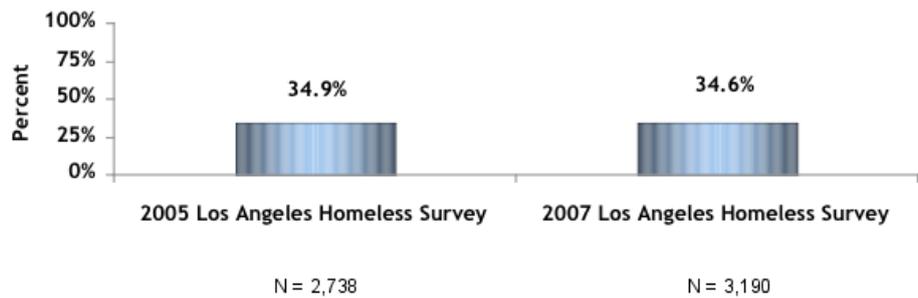


### Physical Disability

Respondents were asked if they were experiencing a physical disability at the time of the survey:

- 35% of survey respondents reported experiencing mental illness at the time of the survey.

[ Figure 113 ] Percentage of Respondents Experiencing a Physical Disability



### Developmental Disability

Respondents were asked if they were experiencing a developmental disability:

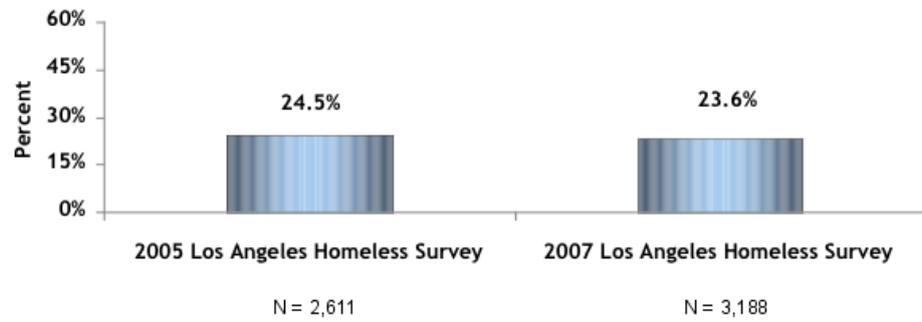
- 8% of survey respondents reported experiencing mental illness at the time of the survey.

### Chronic Health Problems

- 24% of homeless survey respondents indicated they were experiencing chronic health conditions at the time of the survey.
- In the 1999 national homeless survey, 45% of the survey population indicated they were experiencing chronic health conditions.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>52</sup> The Urban Institute. 1999. *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*. Washington, DC: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[ **Figure 114** ] Percentage of Respondents Who Are Experiencing Chronic Health Problems



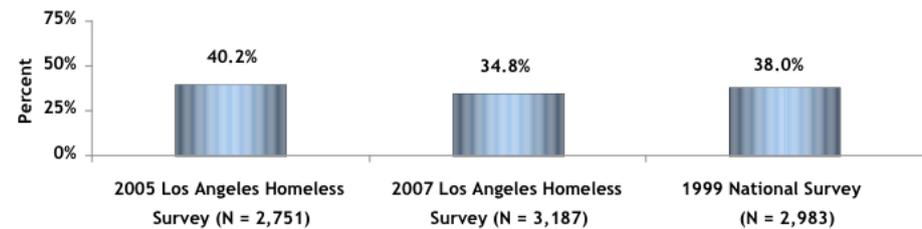
### Substance Abuse

Substance abuse (alcohol or drugs) was a commonly cited cause of homelessness survey respondents. Furthermore, many of the homeless respondents said they were experiencing alcohol or drug use at the time the survey was administered. Please note that the responses from the 2005 and 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Surveys regarding alcohol and drug abuse are not mutually exclusive. Additionally, in 2007 the survey questions about alcohol and drugs asked about alcohol/drug *abuse*, while the survey questions in 2005 asked about alcohol/drug *use*.

### Alcohol Abuse

- 35% of homeless respondents indicated they were experiencing alcohol abuse at the time of the survey.
- Nationally, 38% of the homeless population had experienced alcohol problems in the month prior to the administration of that survey.<sup>53</sup>

[ **Figure 115** ] Percentage of Respondents Experiencing Alcohol Abuse Compared to National Homeless Survey Respondents who Suffered Problems with Alcohol<sup>1</sup>



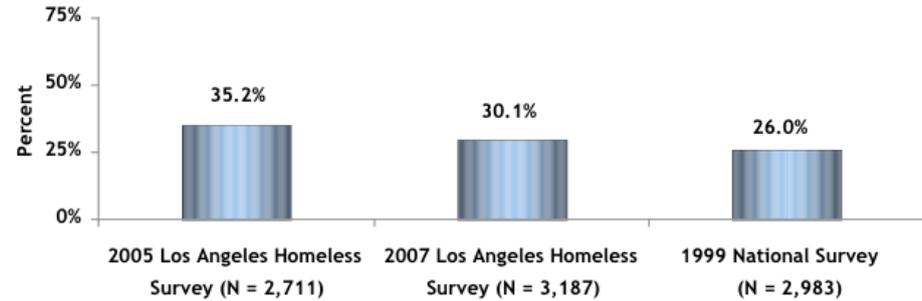
<sup>1</sup> The question was changed from “Are You Currently Experiencing Alcohol Use?” in 2005 to “Are You Currently Experiencing Alcohol Abuse?” in 2007. The 1999 National Survey question refers to “Alcohol Problem” within the last month.

<sup>53</sup> The Urban Institute. 1999. *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*. Washington, DC: Department of Housing and Urban Development.

### Drug Abuse

- 30% of survey respondents stated they were experiencing drug abuse at the time of the survey.
- In the 30 days prior to the national survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1999, 26% of the homeless population indicated they had drug problems.<sup>54</sup>

[ **Figure 116** ] Percentage of Respondents Experiencing Drug Abuse Compared to National Homeless Survey Respondents who Suffered Problems with Drug Use<sup>1</sup>

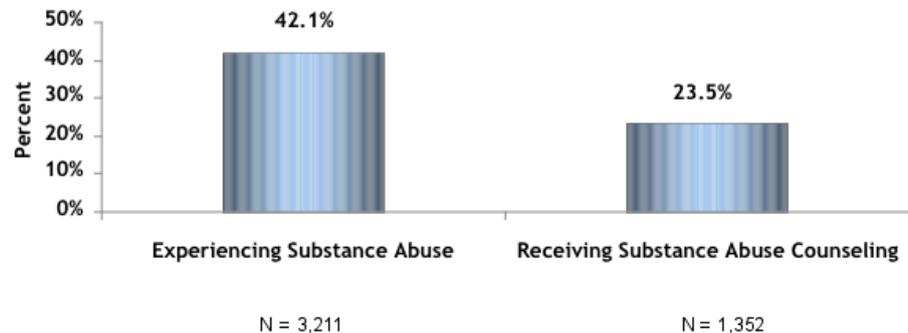


<sup>1</sup> The question was changed from “Are You Currently Experiencing Drug Use?” in 2005 to “Are You Currently Experiencing Drug Abuse?” in 2007. The 1999 National Survey question refers to “Drug Problem” within the last month.

### Substance Abuse Counseling

- Overall, 42% of respondents reported experiencing substance abuse, meaning either alcohol or drug abuse, or both.
- Of those respondents, nearly 24% were receiving substance abuse counseling.

[ **Figure 117** ] Percentage of Respondents Experiencing Substance Abuse and Currently Receiving Substance Abuse Counseling



<sup>54</sup> The Urban Institute. 1999. *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*. Washington, DC: Department of Housing and Urban Development.



## Domestic Violence and Victimization

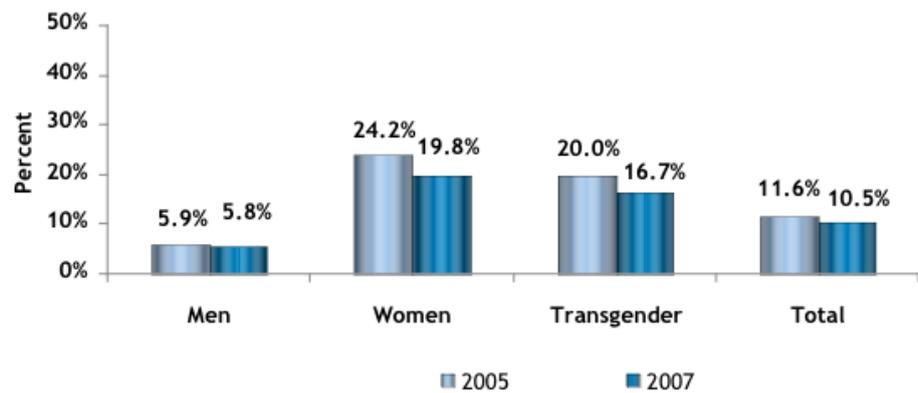
### Domestic Violence

Homeless survey respondents were asked if they were experiencing domestic violence:

- 11% of all respondents indicated experiencing domestic violence at the time of the survey.
- 20% of female respondents stated they were experiencing domestic violence.
- 6% of males indicated experiencing domestic violence.
- National statistics show that one in four women will experience domestic violence during her lifetime.<sup>55</sup>
- A higher percentage of respondents who reported currently experiencing domestic violence or partner abuse stated that domestic violence contributed to their homelessness than those who were not currently experiencing domestic violence (50% compared to 5%).

[ Figure 118 ]

Percentage of Respondents Experiencing Domestic Violence by Gender



For 2005: Men = 1,805, Women = 806, Transgender = 35, Total = 2,646.

For 2007: Men = 2,091, Women = 1,060, Transgender = 6, Total = 3,157.



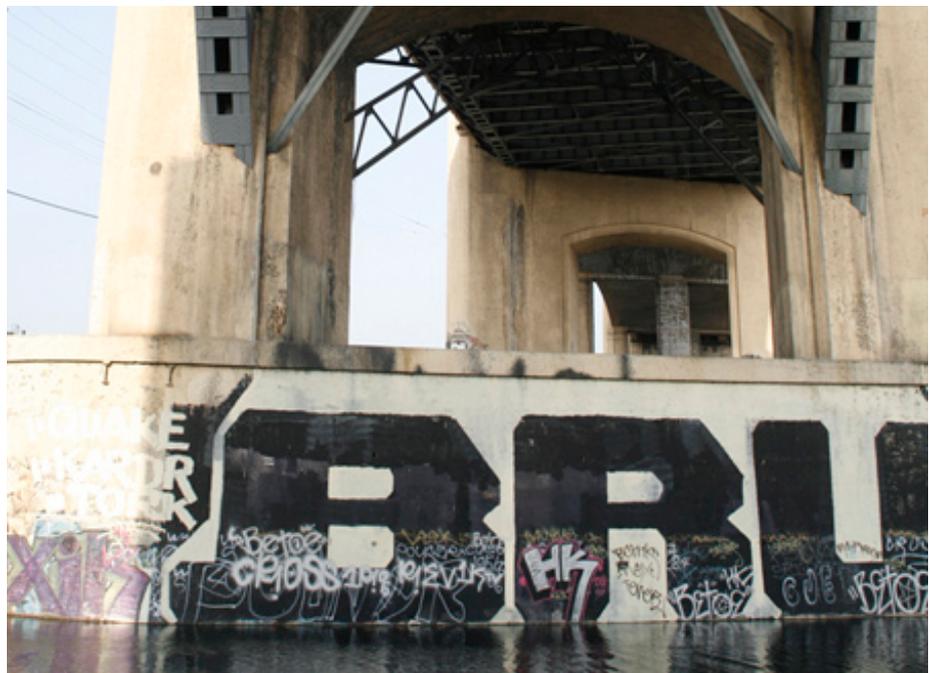
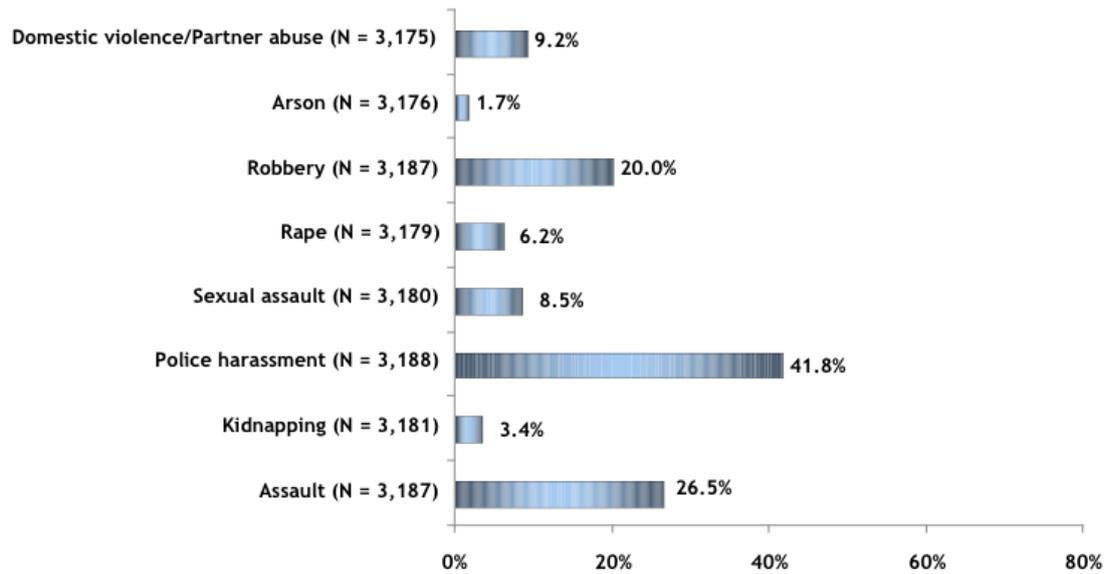
<sup>55</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nance. 2000. *Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*. National Institute of Justice and the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention.

### Victimization

Respondents were asked if they had been a victim of the following since becoming homeless.

- Nearly 42% of respondents had been victims of police harassment.
- 27% had been victims of assault.
- Approximately 20% had been victims of robbery.
- 34% of respondents reported being a victim of a crime since they became homeless (this does not include victims of police harassment or domestic violence / partner abuse).

[ Figure 119 ] Percentage of Respondents Who Have Been Victimized

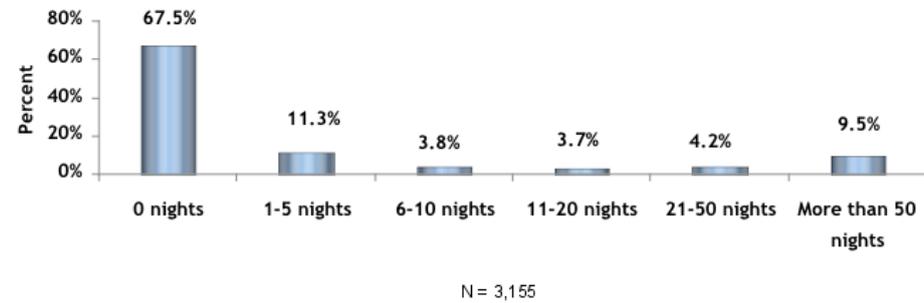


## Incarceration

### Time in Jail or Prison

- 68% of survey respondents had never spent the night in jail or prison during the last 12 months.
- Nearly 11% had spent 1-5 days in jail or prison.
- Almost 10% had spent more than 50 days in jail or prison.

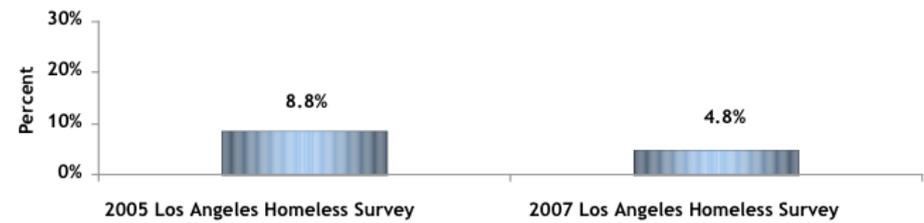
[ Figure 120 ] Nights Spent in Jail or Prison During the Last 12 Months



When respondents were asked where they were staying or living immediately before they became homeless this last time:

- 5% of survey respondents stated they were staying in jail or prison immediately prior to becoming homeless this last time.

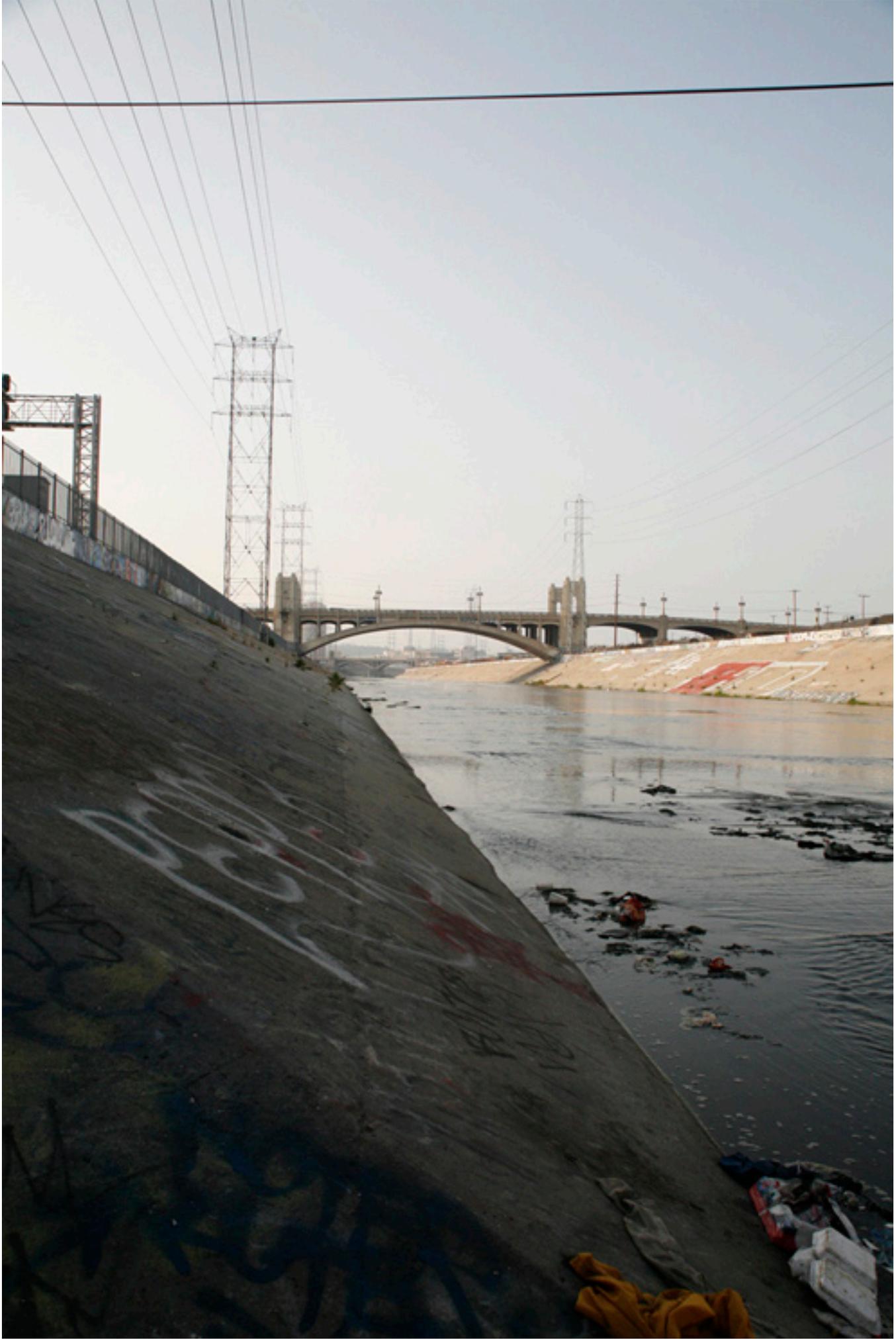
[ Figure 121 ] Percentage of Respondents Who Were in Jail or Prison Prior to Becoming Homeless This Last Time<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Please note that in 2005 this question had multiple response options, while in 2007 this was a single response question.

For 2005 numbers: Multiple response question with 3,169 respondents offering 3,625 responses.

For 2007 numbers: N = 3,181





# Homeless Census and Survey Methodology

## OVERVIEW

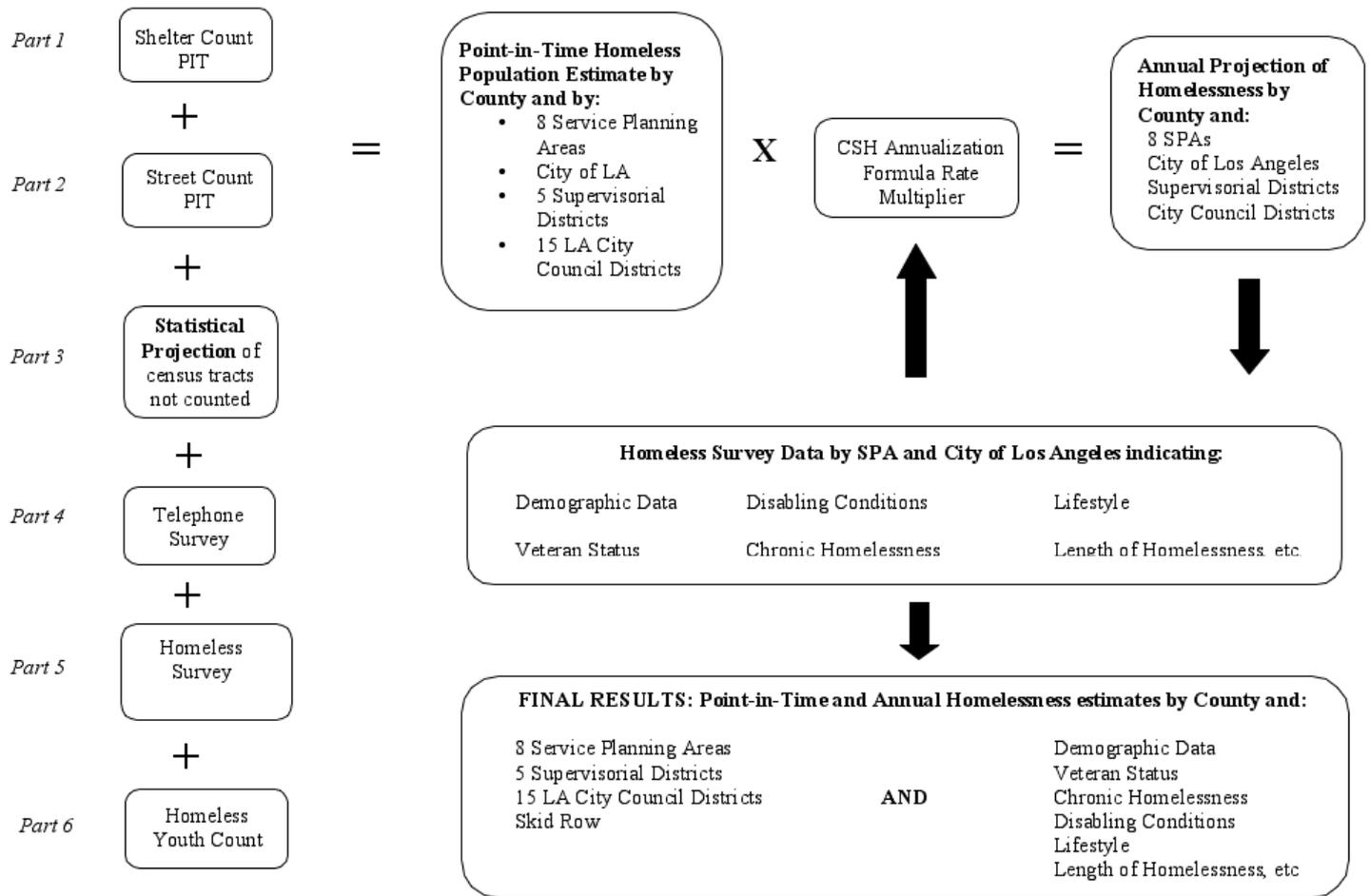
The purpose of the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count was to produce an estimate of the number of people in the Greater Los Angeles area who experience homelessness. The results of the street count (both the visually enumerated sampled tracts as well as the projections from the sampling analysis) were combined with the results from the general population telephone survey and the shelter and institution count to produce an estimate of the number of homeless people in the Greater Los Angeles area. A more detailed description of the methodology used for the homeless count follows.

### *Components of the Homeless Count Method*

The Homeless Count methodology had three components:

- The Unsheltered Street Count – an enumeration of unsheltered homeless people.
- The Shelter and Institution Count – an enumeration of sheltered homeless people.
- The General Population Telephone Survey – telephone survey of randomly selected Los Angeles County residents.

The following flowchart details the three main project components:





## STREET COUNT METHODOLOGY

### *Definition*

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

### *Research Design*

The County of Los Angeles covers over 4,000 square miles. The logistics for conducting a point-in-time street count of homeless people in a county this large required the enumeration to take place over a three-day period. The unsheltered and sheltered homeless counts were coordinated to occur within the same time period in order to minimize the potential effect of duplicate counting.

The purpose of the street count was to conduct an enumeration of unsheltered homeless people at a specific moment in time. A multi-level statistical analysis method was created in order to analyze street count data. This analysis was based on a stratified random sampling approach where over 35% of the census tracts in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care were enumerated by trained teams and the balance of census tracts were statistically produced using established population estimation methodologies recommended by HUD. The analysis component produced an estimate of the number of unsheltered homeless people in the Los Angeles continuum of care area at a 95% confidence level and a 7.5% margin of error.

### *Volunteer and Worker Recruitment*

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

To work for the street count, prospective enumerators were required to attend one 1/2 hour information and training session. Fifty-two training sessions were held at multiple locations throughout Los Angeles County in the week prior to the street count. Information and training sessions were attended primarily by homeless people, staff from homeless service agencies, and staff from the City and County of Los Angeles. An online volunteer and homeless worker sign-up option was developed by LAHSA and used to monitor worker recruitment progress. Homeless agencies were asked to nominate reliable and capable homeless participants and direct them to LAHSA, who would then provide them with the training locations. The techniques and methods used to identify and enumerate unsheltered homeless people were reviewed during these training sessions.



Homeless persons who completed the required training session were paid a \$10.00 training stipend on their first night of work for the street count. On the nights of the street count, homeless workers were also paid \$10.00 per hour, and were reimbursed for any expenses (mainly for transportation costs) they incurred during the hours they worked. Over 700 homeless people were recruited to work by LAHSA staff, homeless service providers, and homeless coalition representatives.

Outreach was conducted for the recruitment of volunteers to work as enumerators or at street count deployment sites. Over 440 volunteers participated as Enumerators, Team Captains, or Deployment Center Assistants. These volunteers assisted in many areas, including transporting enumerators to and from their assigned census tracts, preparing deployment sites, distributing supplies to enumerators, and collecting tally forms at the end of each census night. In all, over 1,100 homeless workers and service provider volunteers participated in helping to make the street count a successful endeavor.

### *Street Count Teams*

On the nights of the census, two-person teams were created to enumerate the selected areas of the County for the street count. A team was ideally comprised of one volunteer who had experience working with the homeless population, and one homeless person who had attended a training and information session. Given the expertise each team member brought to working in the field, the “volunteer/homeless worker” teamwork concept proved especially beneficial.

Street count teams were provided with census tract maps of their assigned areas, census tally sheets, a recap of the census training documents and techniques, and other supplies. Prior to deployment, volunteers and workers were provided with a brief review of how to enumerate without disturbing homeless people or anyone else encountered during the street census. Over the three-day census period, a sample of 505 census tracts was enumerated.

### *Safety Precautions*

Every effort was made to minimize potentially hazardous situations. Precautions were taken to prepare a safe environment in all deployment centers. This included the hiring of security staff that was stationed at each deployment center. Law enforcement contacts were notified of pending street count activity in their jurisdictions. Patrols were available in the selected areas of the County to ensure the safety of homeless workers and volunteers. Most teams had a cell phone to call. The enumeration methodology emphasized no physical contact with homeless people – only visual contact was recommended. The few teams without cell phones were given payphone money to contact their deployment center or 911. No official reports were received in regards to unsafe or at-risk situations occurring during the street count in any area of the County.

For census tracts that were perceived as possible safety risks to workers and volunteers, special teams were deployed. These teams were comprised of individuals who were known to the homeless who lived in those areas, and had intimate knowledge of the homeless populations and their locations. For example, four special teams made up primarily of homeless veterans (along with several outreach workers) were assigned

to work in the 1st, 4th, 6th, and 7th bridges area adjacent to the downtown section of the City of Los Angeles. It was felt by both the enumeration and management teams that utilizing people familiar with that area (which is known to be dangerous) would decrease any potential safety risk.

### *Census Tract Selection Method*

Los Angeles County has 2,054 census tracts within its borders. However, only census tracts located within the Los Angeles CoC were included in street count. As mentioned previously, Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena were not included in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count because these three cities operate under their own CoCs. Therefore, the total number of census tracts possible for enumeration in the Greater Los Angeles area was 1,886 tracts.

An assumption was made that some census tracts had a high probability of having a large unsheltered homeless population, and it was imperative to enumerate these tracts. In order to determine which census tracts were “must-enumerate” tracts, LAHSA provided ASR with a comprehensive list of homeless activity locations in the County, called “hot spots.” This list was compiled from data LAHSA collected on homeless encampments since 2005. Due to the significant changes in law enforcement policy in the Downtown areas, there had been significant reporting from surrounding communities that the number of homeless increased in their neighborhoods. LAHSA’s ERT team kept a database of these concerns and monitored them to the best of their ability. In order to expand the list of “hot spots” available for the sample, LAHSA staff collected additional information from other sources, including:

- LAHSA’s Emergency Response Team (ERT) program database;
- Homeless service providers and outreach teams in Los Angeles County;
- City of Los Angeles Police Departments, the Sheriff’s Department, and other law enforcement jurisdictions;
- Representatives from supervisorial and city council districts throughout the County
- California Highway Patrol; and
- Park Rangers for the City and County of Los Angeles.

The next step was to cross-reference this data with the eight SPAs in Los Angeles County to provide the location of “hot spots” in each SPA. By identifying “hot spot” locations by census tracts in each SPA, LAHSA staff was able to construct maps indicating the location of “hot spots” per SPA. The census tracts were then rated for frequency of homeless activity locations in each SPA.

The tracts that rated the highest in frequency of “hot spots” were then selected for enumeration. These tracts were identified as “must enumerate” census tracts. In all, 235 “must enumerate” census tracts were selected for inclusion in the enumeration sample. After LAHSA staff constructed “must enumerate” census tracts for each of the eight SPAs, City and County elected officials, homeless coalition members, and subject matter experts were invited to review and make comments on the maps. The 235 “must enumerate” tracts were removed from the 1,886 tracts that were available for enumeration. This reduced the range of variability in the homeless population for the random sample, and led to a substantial increase in the precision of the results later obtained. The overall goal of the sampling effort was to generate an estimate that was at a 95%

confidence level with less than a 10% margin of error. The sampling plan was designed to achieve this but would be dependent on the success of LAHSA's ability to identify "hot spots". Theoretically, selected "hot spots" should have more homeless than randomly selected ones. Due to greater uncertainty, when the results show greater homeless in random tracts, the margin of error increases.

Additionally, cities were also given an opportunity to expand the thoroughness of the street count in their jurisdictions. For additional fees they could conduct a full enumeration of census tracts in their jurisdictions not selected as hot spots or randomly. Several cities chose to explore the option but none opted to pay for a complete city-wide enumeration.

From the remaining 1,651 tracts in the Greater Los Angeles area, a random stratified sample of 270 census tracts was selected. This brought the total number of census tracts to be enumerated to 505: 235 "must enumerate" tracts, and 270 random sample tracts. The overall process used for the selection of census tracts helped to establish a high level of confidence in the sample tracts selected for enumeration. This sampling strategy and process was developed, produced, and overseen by a team of statisticians from UCLA, and led by Dr. Donald Ylvisaker (Emeritus, Professor of Statistics). Dr. Ylvisaker was also a principal analyst on the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count.

### *Street Count Deployment*

Due to the large size of Los Angeles County, it was necessary to conduct the enumeration over a period of three days, from January 23-25, 2007. Los Angeles County is divided into eight distinct Service Planning Areas (SPAs). The street count took place according to the following schedule:

January 25	January 26	January 27
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	SPA 3: San Gabriel Valley	SPA 4: Metro Los Angeles
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	SPA 7: East Los Angeles	SPA 6: South Los Angeles
SPA 5: West Los Angeles	SPA 8: South Bay/Harbor	

Due to the mostly rural nature of SPA 1, it was decided that the Antelope Valley should be enumerated in the morning hours between 5 a.m. and 9 a.m. Conducting the SPA 1 street count during this time provided enumerators with the benefit of daylight, and facilitated the census efforts in this SPA. The other seven SPAs were to be enumerated between the hours of 8 p.m. and 12 a.m. The nighttime enumerations were selected in order to avoid shelter count duplication and to increase the visibility of the street homeless.

Thirty enumeration deployment sites were established from which teams were organized and assigned defined enumeration areas. In addition to these formal sites, LAHSA created special homeless youth enumeration teams to improve unaccompanied homeless youth outreach efforts. Local homeless youth advocates recommended youth census teams go out at different times of the day and to different locations in order to effectively count homeless youth who do not typically co-mingle with the homeless adult population. The homeless youth count process and procedures will be discussed in greater detail on page 114. The following table provides a detailed description of the number of deployments centers and the number of census tracts enumerated on each night of the street count.

Enumeration Dates	SPA	Number of Deployment Centers per SPA	Number of Census Tracts Enumerated Per Night
Tuesday January 25	SPA 1	2	154
	SPA 2	4	
	SPA 5	3	
Wednesday January 26	SPA 3	5	182
	SPA 7	4	
	SPA 8	4	
Thursday January 27	SPA 4	4	169
	SPA 6	4	
<b>Total Deployment Centers and Tracts Enumerated</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>505</b>

The deployment sites listed above were situated to provide the easiest access to the census tracts designated for enumeration. Every effort was made to locate deployment centers as close to the census tracts that were to be canvassed from each deployment site. Every deployment center was staffed by at least one Site Coordinator, Site Assistants, and at least one Team Captain (one Team Captain was used for every five enumerators). The number of street count teams working in each SPA was based on the following factors:

- Number of census tracts selected per SPA for enumeration;
- Distance between census tracts;
- Actual size of the census tracts; and
- Number of volunteers and homeless workers who signed up to work.

Volunteers and LAHSA staff used personal or agency vehicles to transport homeless workers and volunteers to and from assigned census tracts (although some homeless workers did provide their own transportation). All accessible streets, roads, and highways in the enumerated tracts were traveled by foot, bike, or car. Homeless persons were counted and tallied according to these observed categories:

Individuals:	Family Members:	Notations:
• Adult Male	• Adult Male	• Vehicles
• Adult Female	• Adult Female	(cars, vans, RV's, campers, etc.)
• Adult Transgender	• Adult Transgender	• Encampments
• Adult Unknown Gender	• Adult Unknown Gender	• People in parks reported by park ranger
• Male Youth (under age 18)	• Male Youth (under age 18)	
• Female Youth	• Female Youth	
• Transgender Youth	• Transgender Youth	
• Unknown Gender Youth	• Unknown Gender Youth	



Homeless enumerators were also instructed to include themselves on their tally sheets for the street count if they were not going to be counted during a shelter or institutional census.

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

To calculate the number of homeless persons in those cars, vans/RV's, and encampments data from the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Survey were used to generate a multiplier. This was done by asking survey respondents who reported staying in cars, vans, RV's, or encampments how many people typically stayed there, producing an average number of people. These multipliers were applied to every car, van/RV, or encampment identified, and the total number of people estimated to stay in these places was added to the number of individuals and family members enumerated in that census tract.

Upon their return, teams turned in their census tally forms and were debriefed by the deployment captains. Observational comments and the integrity of the enumeration effort were reviewed and assessed. This review was primarily done to check for double-counting (i.e. counting a family as family members and individuals), to verify that every accessible road within the assigned area was enumerated, and to ensure that vehicle and encampment persons were properly counted. Each night the tally sheets were audited to ensure that every single census tract was enumerated and to ensure the legibility of the tally sheets. In all, 20 census tracts had to be re-enumerated. Overall, 16,437 unsheltered homeless people were identified during the enumeration of the 505 selected census tracts (including the Homeless Youth Teams count).

To ensure safety as well as to canvas assigned areas within the planned 3-4 hour timeframe, no direct contact with enumerated homeless people was made during the enumeration. To avoid potential duplication of unsheltered and sheltered homeless, it was imperative to enumerate in a narrow timeframe when sheltered and unsheltered homeless do not co-mingle. Administering the survey in conjunction with the census would have increased the likelihood of duplication between the street and sheltered homeless, and therefore jeopardize the accuracy of the census. Thus, HUD-approved visual-only enumeration strategies were employed.

Although any homeless enumeration is vulnerable to an undercount, all of the people, vehicles, or encampments tallied during the point-in-time street count were visually observed by enumerators. By reporting only what was observed, ASR and LAHSA are highly confident that the street count results are as accurate and valid as possible. The research team did not choose to implement any decoy-type strategies to determine a margin of error with our street teams. We believe these systems are very challenging to implement and are perceived as demeaning by many homeless advocates. Additionally, there was no means to ensure that those enumerated were actually members of the homeless population. However, when potential enumerators were polled during the training sessions, all homeless trainees indicated they would have no difficulty in telling the difference between an unsheltered homeless person and a member of the general public. This was validated by service provider volunteers who claimed that their homeless guide partners were excellent in identifying homeless persons on the street and in identifying areas that were likely sleeping and hangout spots of the unsheltered homeless.

#### **Analysis Method for Non-Enumerated Census Tracts**

The UCLA statistics team performed multiple layers of analysis at the continuum, SPA and census tract levels in order to effectively estimate the street homeless. Two principle approaches were used, one a purely probability sampling calculation based on the sampling plan, and a second approach, based on statistical modeling where correlates and other secondary data was used. As was found in 2005, there is no great predictive modeling tool that is universally successful as a predictor of homeless. Poverty levels and vacant buildings were the greatest predictors, but still not perfect. The final analyses found that modeling estimates and the probability estimates to be very close to one another (within the margin of error). There is a significantly greater challenge to determine a margin of error with the modeling approach due to the number of analytical assumptions that must be made and quantified. The margin of error calculation with the probability sampling approach is very straightforward and easily estimated. As a result, the probability sampling method was used to produce our estimate and the final result for enumerated tracts, estimated tracts and the shelter count is presented at a 95% confidence level and a 7.5% margin of error.

## HOMELESS YOUTH COUNT METHODOLOGY

The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count incorporated a distinct and innovative enumeration strategy targeting the homeless youth population throughout the Los Angeles Continuum of Care. This effort was designed to supplement the count result and would not be part of the core street enumeration sampling estimation result. Similar to the General Population Telephone Survey, the youth count result would be a distinct continuum-wide layer to the overall estimate for the Greater Los Angeles area.

Experience in other communities and local knowledge of the homeless suggested that homeless youth have different habits and typically do not co-mingle with the general homeless population or use the typical service network. The project team heard repeatedly that homeless youth socialized and remained distinct from the more general homeless population. This is due, in part, to the legitimate safety concerns of homeless youth as a result of high levels of victimization and law enforcement concerns related to the prevalence of runaways and the potential for being processed through the child welfare system. Homeless youth targeted for this enumeration component were to be unaccompanied and in estimated age categories of “under 18” and “18 to 24” years old. This 24 year old threshold was considered a maximum to be considered “youth.”

Therefore, the homeless youth enumeration that was planned to specifically target youth required a different data collection strategy than the core street enumeration effort. Homeless youth and providers suggested the best time to enumerate youth was from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and the task should be undertaken by homeless youth without an adult partner. Potential duplication of persons found in the youth count and larger street count was a serious consideration to the project team. The youth enumeration planning team challenged the youth advocates to guarantee that the youth who would be counted at this time would not be counted a second time in the standard count. The advocates and youth were strident in their belief that the youth found in the homeless youth target areas would not be seen by our enumeration teams and that duplicate counts would be minimal, and ASR had experience in other communities that validated that claim. Additionally, a post-enumeration analysis was performed; for the under 18 category 161 youth were counted during the Homeless Youth Count, while the street count produced only 12. Analyzing the 18 to 24 group for duplication was not possible, but service providers were confident duplication issues would be insignificant.

LAHSA decided to conduct an independent count of homeless youth in the “hot spots” of Hollywood, Santa Monica, East LA, and South Los Angeles. These “hot spots” were the result of information received by LAHSA from various homeless youth advocates and from sources within LAHSA’s ERT service group. From these sources, a target youth enumeration plan was developed for each SPA (see following sample)

SPA 1 HOT SPOTS (An Example)

<b>SPA 1</b> Antelope Valley January 23, 2007 Tues day (11 am to 5 pm)	DEPLOYMENT SITE	Jovenes Inc.				Total Youth	
	ADDRESS	1208 Pleasant Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90033				VAN 1	
	SITE COORDINATOR	Armando Carrillo/Gilbert Contreras					
	DRIVER	NAVIGATOR					
	HOT SPOT	CITY	DESCRIPTION	MAP	Homeless Youth Team	Census Tract	
	1	Antelope Valley Mall	Palmdale	1233 Rancho Vista Blvd	101		9102.04
	2	Pelona Vista Park	Palmdale	37800 Tierra Subida Avenue	102		9104.01
	3	Courson Park	Palmdale	38226 10th Street East	103		9105.01
	4	Palmdale Youth Library	Palmdale	38510 Sierra Hwy	104		9105.01
	5	McAdam Park	Palmdale	38115 30th Street East	105		9106.02
6	Lancaster City Park	Lancaster	43011 N 10th Street West	106		9007.05	
7	East Side Park	Lancaster	45045 N. 5th Street East	107		9006.06	
8	Reynolds Park	Lancaster	716 Oldfield Street	108		9008.06	
9	Other areas		Give large street boundaries	199			

**Homeless Youth Count Training and Deployment**

LAHSA followed Hollywood Homeless Youth Partnership's (HHYP) recommendation to provide training for youth prior to the days of the Homeless Youth Count, primarily due to the high rate of attrition and provided Hollywood youth with training one week prior to the Homeless Count. Over 50 youth showed up for the training, however, only 32 of the Hollywood youth returned the following week to participate in the Homeless Youth Count. Many of the same experienced youth enumerators were used on each successive day of the homeless youth enumeration. Youth were trained on utilization of the tally sheet, "rules of engagement"; the importance of safety and communication with their Team Captain. A modified tally sheet was used to help enumerate the youth. Youth enumerators were to be identified by their t-shirts and would be driven to and picked up from their enumeration sites in LAHSA vans. Under the plan to cover each SPA in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care, LAHSA worked diligently to coordinate deployment sites for the youth participating in the Homeless Youth Count. LAHSA confirmed two deployment sites.

**Homeless Youth Count Operations**

Overall, the logistics of the count went very well. The youth that did follow-up on their training were excellent and enthusiastic. The Team Captains debriefed them after each census day and were confident that their tally sheets were valid. Additionally, the youth reported no challenges in distinguishing homeless youth from general youth, and were confident in their ability to discern ages in the outlined age groups. While it was clear to youth count organizers that there were more youth in other unenumerated parts of the county and that these efforts likely resulted in an undercount, this was a successful approach that could be developed further in subsequent enumerations.

**SHELTER AND INSTITUTION COUNT METHODOLOGY**

*Goal*

The goal of the shelter and institution (S&I) count was to gain an accurate count of the number of homeless that are being temporarily housed in shelters and other institutions across the County. This data is vital to gaining an accurate overall count of the homeless population and to understanding where homeless persons receive shelter.



### *Data Collection*

The basic approach was to identify and contact as many agencies as possible that temporarily house homeless people and request that those agencies send LAHSA a count of the number of homeless persons housed in their programs on the appropriate nights of the count, which coincided with the street count. The support and participation from a broad range of agencies, both public and private, was needed to complete the shelter and institution count. These agencies include:

- Shelters (emergency and transitional),
- Jails/police departments,
- Drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities,
- Hospitals, and
- Motels / hotels that accept homeless vouchers.

These institution types were included in the count because they are most likely to temporarily house persons who are homeless.

The S&I count began by first searching to identify and collect contact information for all agencies in the county that provide temporary shelter to homeless people. It should be noted that rehabilitation facilities, jails and hospitals were not included in the reporting count to HUD due to current HUD guidelines for shelter reporting. In addition, LAHSA sought to identify other organizations that may be providing temporary shelter to homeless people in non-traditional shelter settings, e.g. faith-based organizations that allow homeless people to sleep in their facilities. The objective of this search was to create a comprehensive contact list for all of these agencies and then to contact the relevant staff at each of these agencies to inform them of the homeless count, solicit their participation and ensure that they sent in their counts on the appropriate night. In addition, LAHSA created a list of all 85 city mayors in the CoC in order to inform them that the count would be taking place and to request that they direct the public departments in their city to cooperate with the count.

LAHSA oversaw the shelter count and had a dedicated staff assigned to the shelter profile and data collection effort. A shelter database was created and reviewed for completeness and compared to Continuum records. LAHSA obtained contact information for emergency and transitional shelters from several sources:

- The LAHSA inventory of beds and services, which is compiled from an annual survey of shelter agencies across the County,
- A list of LAHSA-funded emergency and transitional shelters, and
- Input from shelter providers and LAHSA staff who had knowledge of sheltering agencies that may not have been included on the previous lists.

County jail contact information was provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Contact information for local cities jails was collected by LAHSA staff that made phone calls and website searches for all 85 cities in the Los Angeles CoC. LAHSA received contact information from the County of Los Angeles Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs Administration for all drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities. Contact information for each hospital in Los Angeles County was obtained from the County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services. Many of the data sources did not contain specific staff contact information, so LAHSA staff made phone calls and data searches to obtain the necessary contact information.

These separate data sources were then combined to create one “master list” that contained the contact information for all shelters, jails, drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities, hospitals, motels / hotels and others in Los Angeles County. The list was then divided by SPA for all eight SPAs. These eight separate lists were then sent to the chairs of the coalitions from each SPA to get their input and to allow them to add any agencies that may have been missed. The feedback and additions from the SPA chairs and the agency staff was included in the revised master list.

Once the master list was finalized, LAHSA mailed a formal letter to the directors of each agency on the list to announce the count, solicit their participation and to request that they appoint a “Homeless Count Appointee” to handle the S&I count for their agency. Upon receiving the Homeless Count Appointee forms from the agencies, LAHSA staff mailed the “Homeless Count Instructions and Tally Forms” packet to all stated homeless count contacts. Follow up calls were made by LAHSA staff to make sure the forms were received and that the appointees understood the instructions for enumeration.

The night a facility reported its numbers was dependent upon where that facility was located. Agencies with programs located in SPAs 1, 2, and 5 performed their counts on the night of January 23rd; SPAs 3, 7, and 8 were performed on January 24th and SPAs 4 and 6 were performed on January 25th. These nights corresponded with the nights of the street count. The agencies were encouraged to perform the S & I counts at 10:00 p.m. to minimize duplication between the street and shelter count. After collecting the counts, the agencies sent their tally sheets immediately via email or fax to LAHSA. These tally sheets were collected and reviewed for completeness by LAHSA staff. Agencies that did not send in their counts, or sent counts that were not complete, were contacted by LAHSA staff beginning as early as 8:00 a.m. the following morning in order to ensure their participation or clarify incomplete counts.

After the completion of the count on January 25th, LAHSA worked to contact all of the non-responding agencies via email, fax and telephone to encourage them to send in their counts from January 28th through April 2nd. The non-responders were primarily from hospitals, jails, and drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities. The follow-up effort resulted in many more agencies responding and participating. Additionally, all reported counts were reviewed against the shelter capacity data on file for the particular reporting shelter to ensure that reporting was consistent with capacity. Any discrepancies were resolved with the shelter operator. This review also included a review of shelter classification. Many shelter programs have numerous divisions. It is not uncommon that one operator manages a permanent supportive housing program (ineligible for the count) as well as an emergency housing program (eligible).

In all, nearly 600 shelter and institutional facilities were contacted for the point-in-time shelter census. Due to the fact that a large majority of the shelters and institutions in Los Angeles County were contacted for this portion of the census, ASR and LAHSA feel the numbers received from the shelter census have a high level of confidence, and that the numbers are accurate and valid. LAHSA staff followed-up with all non-responders to collect counts from their facilities until obtaining a 97% response rate.

It is known that there are many small shelters in Los Angeles County that are run by churches, religious groups, and individuals who are privately funded. Although outreach efforts were conducted by LAHSA in order to gain access to these independently run services, some of these shelters could not be identified or elected not to participate, and therefore their numbers were not included in the final S & I count results.

After the results were compiled, 11,442 homeless persons were counted in emergency shelters and transitional housing, or using vouchers to stay in hotels or motels, and 6,123 people were identified in hospitals, jails, and rehabilitation facilities. In total, 17,565 people were counted in the shelters and institutions in Los Angeles County.

### GENERAL POPULATION TELEPHONE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In an effort to locate the “hidden” homeless of Los Angeles County, LAHSA and ASR conducted a telephone survey of the general population of the County between March 26 and April 10, 2007. The 2007 General Population Telephone Survey is a follow-up to the 2005 General Population Telephone Survey, which was the first of its kind ever conducted as part of a homeless enumeration. Many service providers and researchers have speculated that there is a large number of “hidden” homeless in Los Angeles who self-define as homeless but do not live in shelters or on the streets. The general population phone survey was a 15-minute survey designed to determine if there were people staying in the household who would be considered homeless.

A major problem in homeless enumeration has been gauging the prevalence of homelessness on private property or in locations not accessible to enumeration teams. It is known that this represents a large group of persons, especially homeless families. This is known because the number of homeless families eligible for homeless services as reported by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) and the Los Angeles County Office of Education (COE) is significantly greater than the number of families that are documented in the homeless street and shelter count. Some of this difference can be attributed to inconsistencies in the definitions of homelessness between agencies. For example, a person or family who lives with a relative in a living room or spare bedroom may self-define to DPSS or the COE as homeless, but HUD will not consider them as such. Regardless, HUD’s definition of homelessness, and subsequent enumeration guidelines, have specific definitions that must be followed for the homeless census.

The problem of enumerating eligible homeless persons living on private property is challenging and requires a creative approach that can be implemented within a reasonable budget. The approach used in 2005 was followed and improved upon in 2007. It consisted of contacting households via random digit dialing of telephones to elicit their knowledge of possible homeless persons living on (their) private property. The types of persons and families being sought consisted of people who were living in “places or structures not intended for human habitation.” These places include unconverted garages, backyard storage units, porches, vehicles or tents on private property, and other structures not meant for human habitation.



The research design that was employed consisted of a random survey of 1,000 households in the Los Angeles CoC (Los Angeles County minus the cities of Long Beach, Glendale and Pasadena). Respondents were asked if there were persons living on their property who might otherwise be considered homeless. If they responded affirmatively, they were asked a series of questions that profiled the exact sleeping location of the people in question, their relationship to the householder and other data about the arrangement and the household.

As mentioned above, every research design has limitations and this approach is no exception. The nature of the telephone survey brings with it a variety of issues that require consideration, including:

- universe of households that is reachable through random digit dialing;
- non-response of those contacted;
- truthfulness of those who responded to an interview request;
- mutual understanding of the questions asked with regard to homelessness;
- analysis of survey results.

In order to achieve a 95% confidence level, the survey design called for the completion of 1,000 interviews. This telephone process and the disposition of the calls made were recorded in detail. Of the contacts made, 37% led to complete interviews and 43% resulted in refusals.

Positive interview responses were subsequently screened to filter out those who were deemed to not satisfy the prerequisites of being "homeless." This filter was determined in advance of the survey and was based on the HUD operational definition of homelessness as articulated in the McKinney-Vento Act and the more recent 2006 HUD Guideline for Counting the Street Homeless<sup>56</sup>. A total of 28 household respondents claimed there were homeless persons on their property, representing 43 people and 9 families. Screening reduced the number of potential homeless individuals from 43 to 8. Of the eight individuals, three were unaccompanied; five were in families of sizes two and three. The general population telephone survey generated projected results of an additional 20,746 unsheltered homeless (7,780 individuals, 12,966 family members).

### *Analysis of General Population Telephone Survey*

The following is an analysis of the General Population Telephone Survey performed by Dr. Donald Ylvisaker and his UCLA statistics team. Additional review was conducted by outside statistical consultants Dr. William Kalsbeek, University of North Carolina and Dr. Bruce Link, Columbia University. Major issues are discussed, assumptions that lead to the results are itemized and argued, for and against, quantitative results are put forward subject to the assumptions listed and finally qualitative remarks are made in summary.

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<sup>56</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. 2006. A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People Revised. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

### *Random Digit Dialing (RDD) Surveying*

Random digit dialing (RDD) generates a random sample of telephone numbers from the universe of available numbers. Accordingly, the numbers called for a simple random sample were developed from a universe of some 2,593,291 telephone numbers known to exist for the 2,897,532 households in Los Angeles County (exclusive of Burbank, Glendale, and Long Beach). The difference between telephone numbers and households is due to the fact that some households are served only by cell phones, to which access would be punishable by a fine. In a recent national study of this issue, the number of cell phone-only households is estimated to be 10.5% of the total households. Some small percentage of the remaining households have no telephone service at all. These households are not in the sampling universe, but we extrapolate to them as if they were, on the grounds that their association with homelessness seems likely to be as great as that of households with telephones. It is to be noted, as well, that there is not a one-to-one correspondence between households with telephones and telephone numbers, in that some households are served by more than one landline. This is a negligible problem and is not considered an actionable occurrence. When properly practiced and implemented, there is no reasonable argument that challenges RDD.

### *Non-Responsiveness*

Non-response to a survey request is primarily a problem to the degree that it biases the results obtained. Thus, responders here might represent more homeless than the facts dictate, perhaps because they are anxious to talk of situations they find unpalatable. On the other hand, responders here might represent fewer homeless than is the case, due to wariness of authorities cracking down on their situations. The telephone interviewers worked diligently to improve the response rate within the financial constraints of the project. Multiple attempts on each number were made and calling was attempted at different times of the day, on weekends and different work days. We assume it is likely that under-reporting is the more common problem, but there is little evidence available to answer this question. *Based on these circumstances, the assumption is made that there is negligible non-response bias in the present survey.*

### *Data Quality and Recall*

Reliance on survey results means reliance on the answers provided by responders. Again, one might encounter those who would cover up a situation they might think illegal, but in this case it would be simpler not to respond at all. Inventing situations that would indicate there were homeless people on one's property seems a more remote possibility since it would come on the spur of an unexpected phone call. Therefore, we take the survey answers at face value and, going further, we assume that responders understood the meaning of the questions asked of them. The survey methodology did not mandate that the head of household respond to the survey. It was felt that an adult responder would have sufficient knowledge to respond to the survey questions.

### *Homeless Filter*

Survey responses that added to the homeless count were screened and filtered for their eligibility to a HUD qualifying definition of homelessness, and was the same definition that was applied to the street and shelter count components. The filters applied were strict and adhered to LAHSA and ASR standards and interpretations of the current HUD guidelines for the census. This was done to eliminate any interpretive errors that the

persons and families reported represent “double-ups” or “precariously housed” people. The three criteria used were: (1) location on property, (2) time on property, and (3) contributions to head of household.

The first criterion was the location of where the person or family was staying on the private property. They were considered homeless if:

a) any person in the household was living in outdoor locations, including outdoor porch, tent, RV or other vehicle on private property, no matter their relationship or whether they pay rent to the homeowner or leaseholder.

b) families or individuals who are not part of the immediate family of the homeowner or leaseholder are living in an unimproved garage, attic and basement or other interior location not fit for human habitation, such as a closet; AND who meet the two following conditions:

- i. who do not pay rent
- ii. who have been living on the property for less than six months

The second criterion was how long the person or family had been staying on the private property. It was agreed that persons staying on the property in indoor locations for six months or less would be considered homeless.

The third criterion was the contributions to the head of household to stay on the private property. Persons paying money to stay at the address in any indoor location will not be considered homeless. Alternatively, persons making in-kind contributions to the household would be considered homeless if they are a) staying in an outdoor location or vehicle, or b) have been staying inside the house in an unimproved space or an unfinished garage for less than six months.

### *Results*

Based on the previously mentioned assumptions, there were five positive responses among the 1,000 randomly selected and interviewed households to the survey questions. These responses located three homeless individuals on private property along with two families comprised of two and three persons, respectively. Carrying this ratio, or incidence rate, up to the universe of 2,593,291 sampled households<sup>57</sup>, we estimate that 12,966 households would meet the criteria.

Based on these assumptions, eight persons are located through calls to 1,000 randomly selected households. Carrying this finding up to the universe of 2,593,291 sampled households, we estimate that there are 20,746 homeless people situated on private property. This translates to an estimated 7,780 individuals, 12,966 people in families, and 5,187 family units.

Continuing with the assumptions made, we consider a 95% lower confidence bound for the number of positive responses that would be found in 1,000 randomly placed calls, without regard to the number of individuals located in the process. The emphasis here is placed on a lower bound for the rate, as opposed to an interval. This allows us to remain conservative in our estimation, and to argue the controversial point that we have documented qualified homeless in such situations. The analysis falls under the heading of “rare events” in statistical terminology –when

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<sup>57</sup> This is the household estimate minus those household thought to be cell phone only households.

positive responses to completed surveys are less than 1%, we invoke the Poisson approximation to a binomial count to compute the 95% lower confidence bound of 1.97 contributing responses per thousand calls. When this rate is carried up to the universe of 2,593,291 being sampled, we assert with 95% confidence that one would find at least 5,120 such responses among the total.

The problem of providing a 95% lower confidence bound to the estimate of 20,746 noted above is not easily resolved. On the most conservative side, 5,120 would provide such a bound. Another possibility is to scale this number up by 1.6, taking the eight persons to five positive responses into account. Thus getting close to 8,200 as a bound, but without clear theoretical justification. Therefore, we estimate that 20,746 homeless persons live on private property and at a 95% confidence level, the lower bound of this estimate would be 8,174 persons and the upper bound would be 37,967 persons. This is surely closer to the truth than the conservative bound of 5,120 mentioned above. However, based on a sample of five families, there is scant evidence of the size of a family.

While this calculation of the upper and lower bounds of the “hidden homeless” estimate suggest a wide variance, it should be noted that this finding is virtually the same as was found in 2005 using a similar methodology. This suggests that the estimate is valid and was able to be replicated in 2007, but there is no way to establish this statistically. Narrowing the upper and lower bound would obviously be desirable and significant consideration was given to this issue. Project scale issues had been considered when invoking this rare event estimation methodology. In order to achieve a 95% confidence level with the most conservative lower bound within 10% of an estimate of this size, one would have to make approximately 100,000 telephone calls which were well beyond the budget for this project and well outside the exercise of good judgment. The final estimate of “hidden homeless” persons and families was well below those suggested by the Los Angeles County DPSS and COE.

### *Summary Comments*

In summary, our statistical consultant, Dr. Ylvisaker, gave high marks to the general population telephone survey effort and the attempts to generate unbiased estimates of homelessness in the targeted study area. Because it is a rare event, there are statistical limitations to these estimates, but this does not negate the potential usefulness of the findings. The methodology is a reasonable approach to the problem of identifying the “hidden homeless”:

- Considerable care was taken when conducting the telephone survey.
- Non-response bias, if any, would seem to be in the direction of a conservative estimate of the number of homeless involved.
- The issue of the validity of responses, would seem to point to a conservative estimate of the number of homeless involved.

Other statistical reviewers basically concurred with this assessment and made suggestions that were sound, yet would add considerable expense to the telephone survey effort.

## COUNTYWIDE POINT-IN-TIME ESTIMATION

As mentioned previously, the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count was a sample of 505 of the 1,886 total valid tracts contained within the County's CoC. It was necessary, therefore, to develop a point-in-time estimate for the whole of Los Angeles County. There is an unavoidable undercounting of the street and non-street homeless inherent in any enumeration, making any estimate of the homeless population conservative.

The estimate was based on the physical enumeration of 505 census tracts, 235 of which were identified as having a high probability of having homeless and chronically homeless people, and 270 tracts that were randomly selected. This stratified, random sampling process is a generally accepted process used by the U.S. Census and other demographers. A total of 1,381 tracts were estimated based upon the sample of 505 enumerated tracts. The estimation procedure is based on small area sampling theory and was performed by Dr. Don Ylvisaker, Emeritus Professor of Statistics and his staff from the Department of Statistics at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).

U.S. Census, Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) case data, Los Angeles County land use data, homeless demographic survey and other environmental data were used to develop correlations between enumerated and non-enumerated tracts. The general research concept was that if we could find patterns in the prevalence of homeless in areas we enumerated with objective data we received from the U.S. Census Bureau and Los Angeles County sources, we can estimate levels of homelessness in the non-enumerated areas. Correlation data was projected to the tracts that were not physically enumerated resulting in a complete countywide point-in-time estimate by census tract. This estimation method based on modeling primary and secondary data elements yielded good results but each model had strengths and weaknesses as homeless predictors. In addition to statistical modeling estimates that were calculated, probability sampling estimates were also estimated. The modeling estimates were slightly higher (4.5% for this component) but the research team felt the sample-based approach was statistically sounder due to the fact that data and relationship assumptions that must be made in a model based estimation are eliminated in a sampling estimation. Thus the sample-based approach was utilized.

Based on this analysis, the Shelter and Institution Count and the General Population Telephone Survey, it is estimated that Los Angeles County has approximately 68,608 sheltered and unsheltered homeless people at a given point-in-time. Since the shelter count was deemed to be the most complete possible enumeration of the shelters and institutions within Los Angeles' CoC, and the general population telephone survey represented the "hidden" homeless throughout the County, the correlation analysis used for the countywide point-in-time estimate only applies to the street count portion of the census. Therefore, it is estimated that there are approximately 36,420 unsheltered homeless persons literally living "on the streets" in Los Angeles County at a given point-in-time (16,437 physically enumerated, and 19,983 estimated). The above estimates do not include the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena.

### *Assumptions of Annual Estimation*

The calculations used to project an annual estimate of homelessness are based on two very important assumptions.

1. The information gathered in the homeless survey is indicative of responses that would have been given at any other time during the year and is representative of the general diversity of the study area's homeless population.
2. The point-in-time census count is reasonably indicative of a count that would have been obtained at any other time during the year.



Service providers have supported these assumptions by indicating that the demand for services stayed relatively consistent over time. Additionally, the gross number of homeless accessing services does not fluctuate to a great degree, although the proportion of sheltered versus unsheltered homeless does vary with the seasons. According to service providers, the presence of the Winter Shelter Program during the winter months probably accounts for a shift in sheltered and unsheltered homeless.

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

Given the size of the survey sample (3,230), the statistical reliability of the projections, the undercount inherent in any homeless census, the addition of a general population survey to uncover the "hidden homeless" that would not have been counted during the point-in-time street and shelter census, as well as the use of the HUD-approved formula for calculating the annual estimate, the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Planning Review Committee and Applied Survey Research determined this methodology to be the most complete and accurate of all available approaches.

## HOMELESS SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### *Planning and Implementation*

The 3,230-person survey of homeless persons was conducted in order to yield quantitative and qualitative data about the homeless community in Los Angeles County. This data was used for the Super Notification of Funding Availability (SuperNOFA) Continuum of Care application and is important for future homeless program development and planning. The survey elicited information such as gender, family status, military service, length and recurrence of homelessness, usual nighttime accommodations, causes of homelessness, and access to services through open-ended, closed-ended, and multiple response questions. The survey data bring greater perspective to current issues of homelessness and to the provision and delivery of services both current and in the future. Similar survey questions in 2007 provide some comparative data to the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Survey.

### *Sampling*

Targeting a representative sample of homeless persons throughout the Los Angeles Continuum of Care served as a major improvement for LAHSA in 2007. In 2005, LAHSA relied on Non-LAHSA staff members from participating service providers to coordinate the completion of Demographic Surveys. The 2005 sample contained a majority of responses from homeless persons residing in shelters. Contrary to the previous effort, LAHSA developed an extensive Homeless Survey sampling plan, distribution plan, and process to manage the successful completion of surveys in 2007.

Determining the sample size was based on several factors. A stated goal of the project was to develop homeless demographic profiles at continuum and at SPA levels. This planning was done while acknowledging the fact that we would not be administering surveys in a purely random manner due to logistical challenges in surveying street and sheltered homeless. This fact is acknowledged by HUD in the count guidelines, and our process is in compliance with their recommendations. Regardless, the goal in planning was to administer enough surveys per SPA to generate a 95% confidence level with a 5% margin of error as if our sample was random.

Originally in 2005, when there was no knowledge of the homeless population per SPA, a sample estimate of 400 surveys per SPA was considered an appropriate number of surveys to allocate, even though we acknowledge that we were conducting a non-random survey. This brought us to 3200 surveys (8 SPAs multiplied by 400 surveys per SPA). Any larger number of surveys over the minimum requirement would help compensate for the non-randomness of the survey and provide better and more representative data for homeless demographic profiling. This, however, is based on an assumption that the surveys were randomly administered and they were not. An additional 100 surveys were conducted in 2005 and it was determined that we would continue with that number (3,300) as a target in our sample for the 2007 homeless demographic survey.

As part of the contract agreement, LAHSA was tasked with the implementation of the demographic survey data collection effort. The original demographic survey allocation process was planned to occur shortly after the street census and before we could accurately profile 2007 results. Therefore, initial planning for the survey was based on the results of the 2005 census results. Due to the postponement of the survey data collection effort it was possible to better allocate surveys to the results of the 2007 street and shelter survey. The following sections are authored primarily by the LAHSA planning team and highlight the homeless demographic survey planning and logistics effort.

**TARGET ALLOCATION**  
 Street Surveys 60%  
 Shelter Surveys 40%

The 2005 Homeless Count report indicated that 88% of homeless persons resided on the streets and only 12% resided in shelters in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care. This finding informed LAHSA's decision to conduct the majority of the surveys on the streets so that weighting of the survey responses would be manageable when analyzing data. LAHSA staff designed flexibility in survey management to re-assign surveys allocated to shelters to the street. In other words, if volunteers were challenged to complete surveys in the shelters, LAHSA would re-assign those surveys (staying within the boundaries of the SPA target) to be completed on the street by paid workers. Utilizing these statistics required extensive strategic planning regarding how LAHSA was going to

ensure the successful completion of surveys by LAHSA staff, volunteers, and homeless paid workers.

### *Street Surveys*

LAHSA assigned the target 1,980 Street Surveys (60%) by Service Planning Area according to the geographic distribution ratios found in the 2005 Homeless Count Final Report. The table to the right demonstrates the target allocation of surveys. It is important to note that Skid Row (SR) was isolated from the rest of SPA 4. The 2007 Homeless Survey attempted to obtain information on Skid Row independent of SPA 4, largely due to the unique characteristics of Skid Row. The table also shows that the LAHSA conducted 220 more surveys than targeted. LAHSA intentionally conducted more Street Surveys to compensate for falling short in the number of surveys allocated to Shelters. In total, LAHSA fell short by 194 surveys targeted to Shelters. Several reasons contributed to the shortfall of Shelter surveys including strained collaboration with Homeless Service Providers, challenges in managing volunteers, and the insufficient amount of preparation time.

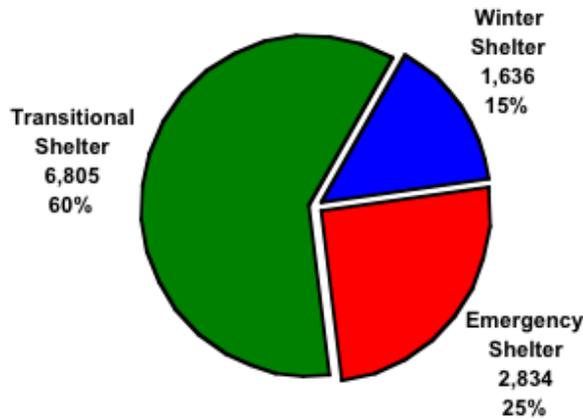
SPA	STREET			
	Target		Completed	
	%	#	%	#
1	4.3%	85	4.1%	91
2	13.7%	271	7.5%	165
3	11.2%	222	12.2%	268
4	13.0%	257	13.1%	287
SR	11.3%	224	11.6%	256
5	8.3%	164	9.2%	203
6	20.4%	404	25.9%	569
7	8.7%	172	7.8%	172
8	9.0%	178	8.5%	187
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,198</b>

LAHSA attempted to obtain a representative sample of homeless persons by sorting the sample by census tract. The plan entailed targeting Must Enumerate, Random, and Non-Selected census tracts from the Street Count effort. Of the census tracts LAHSA targeted to complete surveys, 60% were Must Enumerate, 20% were Random, and 20% were Non-Selected census tracts. With assistance from Dr. Martha Burt, LAHSA pursued a plan to target census tracts based on the preliminary (and rough) results of the 2007 Street Count tally sheets. This required LAHSA to informally analyze the tally sheets from the nights of the 2007 Street Count. LAHSA sorted the tally sheets by SPA in descending order to establish cost-effective targets where LAHSA staff and homeless paid workers would travel to complete surveys.

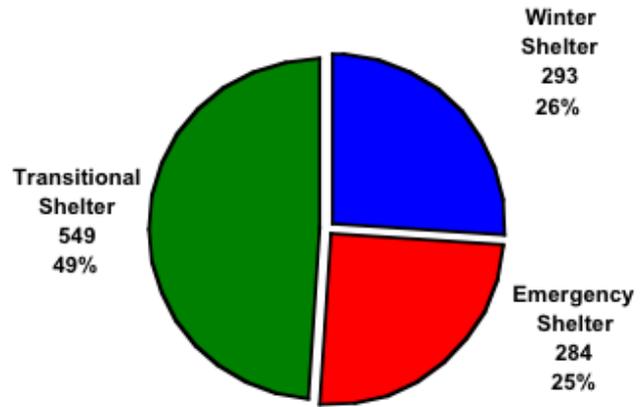
### *Shelter Surveys*

LAHSA assigned a target that allocated 1,320 Shelter Surveys (40%) by Service Planning Area according to the geographic distribution of beds derived from LAHSA's 2007 inventory database. The Shelter & Institution team worked tirelessly to update LAHSA's inventory in preparation for the three-night enumeration of homeless persons. The following graphs show the target distribution of surveys and the actual completion of Homeless Surveys in Shelters.

2007 Los Angeles County Shelter Beds Inventory



2007 Completed Homeless Surveys in Shelters



The previous graphs show the distribution of beds according to LAHSA's inventory database and the actual completed surveys by Shelter type. Transitional shelters provide 60%, Emergency Shelters 25%, and Winter Shelters 15% of the beds available in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care. These percentages became LAHSA's targets for survey completion of the Homeless Surveys assigned to Shelters.

Overall, LAHSA completed 49% of the Homeless Surveys assigned to Shelters in agencies providing Transitional Housing, 26% of the surveys in Winter Shelter programs, and 25% in agencies serving persons in need of Emergency Shelter.

Several factors prevented LAHSA from perfectly achieving the target allocation. First, collaboration from Service Providers presented many challenges. In addition to a substantial number of agencies refusing to participate in the Homeless Survey process, coordinating with shelter staff was difficult. Many agencies have limited personnel and many voicemail messages from LAHSA were never returned. Second, Homeless Count volunteers have varying degrees of professional experience working with homeless service providers. The Homeless Survey process for completing surveys provided volunteers with too much flexibility to schedule the surveys according to their own time demands. Overall, managing survey completion by volunteers proved less effective than homeless paid workers. Finally, the time sensitive deadline for the Winter Shelters provided LAHSA with an accessible target (a captive group with a high probability to participate).

LAHSA targeted shelters within each SPA by:

- LAHSA sorted the inventory of beds to determine target allocation by SPA and by program type.
- LAHSA organized the list of shelters by size.
- LAHSA determined the allocation of Homeless Surveys by agency size to ensure large and small agencies are represented appropriately.
- LAHSA organized volunteers to complete surveys in the shelters in two waves. The Shelter Survey Allocation table on the next page shows the target allocation of surveys for shelters.
- In total, LAHSA completed 1,126 Demographic Surveys from shelters in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care. The table to the right, Completed Shelter Surveys, shows the distribution of completed surveys by SPA and program type.

2007 BED INVENTORY					
SPA	Winter Shelter	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Shelter	Total	%
1	35	91	94	220	2.0%
2	335	206	1,092	1,633	14.5%
3	230	116	148	494	4.4%
4	235	712	1,114	2,061	18.3%
SR	89	967	1,728	2,784	24.7%
5	310	155	901	1,366	12.1%
6	132	283	811	1,226	10.9%
7	70	173	649	892	7.9%
8	200	131	268	599	5.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>6,805</b>	<b>11,275</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>60.4%</b>		

Overall, the management of the Homeless Survey process was successful. LAHSA gained numerous valuable lessons while conducting the Homeless Survey. The management of 3,300 surveys, 3,300 \$5 phone cards (incentive), 90 volunteers, and 32 Homeless Paid Workers (while monitoring for quality control) required leadership, teamwork, and flexibility to adjust during the process. In order to organize and manage the completion of the Homeless Survey, LAHSA staff separated the Shelter Surveys from the Street Surveys.

As discussed in the Homeless Survey Sampling section of this report, LAHSA allocated 40% (1,320) of the Homeless Surveys to be completed in Shelters throughout the Los Angeles Continuum of Care. LAHSA staff decided to utilize its volunteer base of 90 people to complete the designated Shelter Surveys. Since most of the volunteers were Los Angeles County workers and University students, LAHSA believed that given the skill set of the volunteers, the volunteers would easily complete their assigned surveys.

SHELTER SURVEY ALLOCATION					
SPA	Winter Shelter	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Shelter	Total	%
1	30	20	0	50	3.6%
2	40	5	85	130	9.5%
3	40	10	35	85	6.2%
4	40	80	60	180	13.1%
SR	70	160	190	420	30.7%
5	40	10	55	105	7.7%
6	40	40	90	170	12.4%
7	20	30	60	110	8.0%
8	20	10	90	120	8.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>48.5%</b>		

COMPLETED SHELTER SURVEYS					
SPA	Winter Shelter	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Shelter	Total	%
1	20	12	0	32	2.8%
2	15	0	125	140	12.4%
3	28	15	5	48	4.3%
4	50	65	39	154	13.7%
SR	60	155	116	331	29.4%
5	40	10	54	104	9.2%
6	60	6	64	130	11.5%
7	20	11	71	102	9.1%
8	0	10	75	85	7.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>		

### *Volunteer Management*

Volunteers were responsible to complete the targeted 1,320 surveys (40%) to be conducted in Shelters. The majority of volunteers came from Los Angeles County Departments and the University of Southern California. In total, 90 volunteers participated in the Homeless Survey component of the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count.

In order to be a volunteer they:

- Must have participated in the 2007 Street Count
- Completed Homeless Survey training
- Signed-up for a shelter and assumed responsibility for \$5 phone cards via the Homeless Survey Log Sheet.
- Administered and returned completed Surveys and supporting materials.

Upon return of the surveys:

- LAHSA staff reviewed the returned completed Homeless Surveys in front of the volunteer
- The volunteer signed-out the Homeless Survey Log Sheet and received the one-time \$10 Transportation stipend per volunteer
- LAHSA mailed a Thank You letter and Certificate of Appreciation

In summary, 1,320 surveys administered with 90 volunteers; it took approximately 20 minutes to complete one survey; volunteers had to attend a 90-minute training session; volunteers took approximately 5 hours travel time (multiple trips to agencies and LAHSA); and 10 hours of volunteer service per volunteer.

### *Homeless Paid Worker Management*

As discussed in the Homeless Survey Sampling section of this report, LAHSA allocated 60% (1,980) of the Homeless Surveys to be completed on the Streets throughout the Los Angeles Continuum of Care. LAHSA staff decided to utilize 32 Homeless Paid Workers to complete the designated Street Surveys. The homeless paid workers proved to be valuable assets to LAHSA's efforts to complete surveys on the streets. Their insight, ability to connect with other homeless people, and ambition to complete their survey assignments (get paid) served LAHSA well.

Homeless Paid Workers were responsible for completing the targeted 1,980 surveys (60%) to be conducted on the streets of the Los Angeles Continuum of Care. Homeless Paid Workers had to be recommended by a homeless service provider, participate in the Street Count (and all of the requirements associated with the Street Count), complete a rigorous screening, interview, and participate in the Homeless Survey training. In total, 32 homeless paid workers participated in the Homeless Survey component of the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count.



Following are the logistics:

- Assign Paid Workers to Teams:
 

Team 1	Skid Row	Week 1
Team 2	SPA 4 and SPA 6	Week 1 and 2
Team 3	SPA 5 and SPA 8	Week 3
Team 4	SPA 3 and SPA 7	Week 4
Team 5	SPA 1 and SPA 2	Week 5
- LAHSA managed the completion of the Street Surveys, using LAHSA office as a deployment site.
- LAHSA utilized the Paid Worker Log Sheet to manage phone cards, surveys, and payment of the Homeless Paid Workers.
- Three LAHSA vehicles were used to transport Homeless Paid Worker to and from their assigned areas.
- Vehicles returned Homeless Paid Workers with Completed Surveys to LAHSA office.
- LAHSA staff reviewed the Surveys and Phone Card receipts for accuracy.
- Homeless Paid Workers Signed-Out of the Paid Worker Log Sheet.
- LAHSA paid them \$5 per APPROVED completed survey.
- LAHSA gave them a Certificate of Appreciation.

In summary, there were 1,980 surveys administered by 32 Homeless Paid Workers; they attended a 90-minute training session; and it took an average of 15 minutes to complete a survey.

### *Completed Demographic Surveys*

The following chart shows the completed Homeless Surveys by Service Planning Area (SPA):

SPA	STREET				SHELTER				OVERALL SURVEY			
	Target		Completed		Target		Completed		Target		Completed	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1	4.3%	85	4.1%	91	2.0%	26	2.8%	32	3.4%	112	3.7%	123
2	13.7%	271	7.5%	165	14.5%	191	12.4%	140	14.0%	463	9.2%	305
3	11.2%	222	12.2%	268	4.4%	58	4.3%	48	8.5%	280	9.5%	316
4	13.0%	257	13.1%	287	18.3%	242	13.7%	154	15.1%	499	13.3%	441
SR	11.3%	224	11.6%	256	24.7%	326	29.4%	331	16.7%	550	17.7%	587
5	8.3%	164	9.2%	203	12.1%	160	9.2%	104	9.8%	324	9.2%	307
6	20.4%	404	25.9%	569	10.9%	144	11.5%	130	16.6%	548	21.0%	699
7	8.7%	172	7.8%	172	7.9%	104	9.1%	102	8.4%	277	8.2%	274
8	9.0%	178	8.5%	187	5.3%	70	7.5%	85	7.5%	248	8.2%	272
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>100.1%</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,324</b>

### MARGIN OF ERROR

Since a multiple-methods approach was used to enumerate the homeless population of Los Angeles County, it was not possible to develop an overall confidence level or margin of error for the project as a whole. The following table briefly illustrates the methodologies used for the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, the results obtained from each method, as well as how confident the researchers and LAHSA are about the results produced from each method.

[ **Figure 122** ] Margin of Error (95% Confidence Level) Breakdown of Homeless Enumeration Methodologies

Methodology	Data Source	Results	Margin of Error
Street Count	Physical enumeration of 505 sampled tracts (235 selected, 270 random) out of a total of 1,886 valid tracts	15,350	
Street Projections	Statistical analysis based on objective demographic and environmental data and the Street Count	19,983	
Shelter and Institution Count (Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing only)	Los Angeles County shelters and institutions were either phoned for their occupancy, or faxed in their occupancy to LAHSA	11,442*	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>46,775</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
Homeless Youth Count	Physical enumeration of locations where youth were likely to be found	1,087	Cannot be determined
General Population Phone Survey	Phone survey of 1,000 randomly selected households from the Los Angeles County area	20,746	Low Bound/8,174 High Bound/37,967
<b>Total</b>	<b>All above sources</b>	<b>68,608</b>	<b>Not Available</b>

\*An additional 6,123 homeless people were housed in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities, but do not meet HUD's homeless definition. For more detail, please refer to page 27.

## HOMELESS CENSUS CHALLENGES AND ASSUMPTIONS

### *Challenges*

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

- Chronically homeless persons who may or may not access social, health, or shelter services;
- Persons living in vehicles who relocate every few days;
- Persons who have children and therefore stay "under the radar" for fear of having to turn their children over to Child Protective Services;
- Homeless youth, who tend to keep themselves less visible than homeless adults;
- Immigrants and other subpopulations who overcrowd shared residences or rental units above safe occupancy levels; and
- Homeless people who sleep in unfit structures.

An additional challenge encountered during this study was the confidence level of the projections for the smaller sub-units of the Los Angeles CoC. The confidence levels of projections for large areas (i.e. the Los Angeles CoC and the City of Los Angeles) tend to be very high. Where projections for smaller areas, such as for city council districts or Skid Row in the CoC appear, these numbers should be used with caution as projecting the homeless populations for smaller areas reduces the confidence level.

### *Census Undercount*

Due to a variety of reasons, homeless persons generally do not want to be seen, and make every effort to avoid detection. We know that regardless of how successful our outreach effort is, we will undercount the homeless population, especially hard-to-reach subpopulations such as unaccompanied youth and families.

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

- Homeless individuals often occupy abandoned buildings and other structures unfit for human habitation. The resources for the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count could not cover an inspection of all prospective structures, especially those in abandoned buildings or places where no one at all was present.
- Homeless youth also are suspected to keep a distance from the general homeless population, for their own safety even beyond the excellent effort made during the homeless youth count.
- Immigrant populations of all nationalities who are challenging to access and are frequently outside normal data collection strategies.
- It can be difficult to identify homeless persons who may be sleeping in vans, cars, or recreational vehicles.

In addition, certain types of shelters may have been missed during the S&I count, such as makeshift shelters run by County residents (not service providers) or churches that shelter indigent people.

By counting the minimum number of homeless persons on the street at a given time, the homeless census methodology is conservative, and therefore most likely results in an undercount of homeless without citizenship or legal residency status, some of the working homeless, families, and street youth. This conservative approach is necessary to preserve the integrity of the data collected. It is noteworthy that, even though the census is most likely to be an undercount of the homeless population, the methodology employed, coupled with the homeless survey data to inform the acknowledged undercount, is the most comprehensive approach available. The addition of the general population telephone survey adds more depth and accuracy to the census, due to the fact that homeless people discovered in the telephone survey would not normally be discovered during a typical street or shelter enumeration.



## HOMELESS SURVEY AND GENERAL POPULATION TELEPHONE CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

The 2007 Homeless Survey does not include an equal representation of all homeless experiences, but per HUD guidelines this non-random survey is an accepted practice for homeless data collection. However, if we had been able to administer a truly random survey sample of the approximately 68,608 homeless persons estimated, our 3,230 valid surveys represent a margin of error of +/- 1.68 % with a 95% confidence level. However, these confidences cannot be accurately applied to the survey findings because the survey was not randomly administered. While these survey responses were the basis of population estimates for HUD, local jurisdictions, and agencies, results of the survey were attributed to “respondents” and not the homeless population as a whole.

Due to methodological challenges related to randomly surveying homeless individuals throughout Los Angeles County, surveys were collected in a non-random manner. While random sampling is preferential in survey collection, using a non-random sampling strategy is often necessary because of the population being studied. Characteristics of the homeless community are inherently difficult to define, mostly due to the fact that the aspects of homelessness – such as demographics, income, family structure, and other such characteristics – differ from community to community, and therefore remain largely unknown. Without valid and reliable data about the homeless population of Los Angeles County, a random sampling method could not be implemented. Even with this sampling limitation, however, this survey provides much information about many aspects of homelessness in the Los Angeles County.

Non-random sampling sometimes also opens the door for certain biases, such as the unintentional skewing of certain segments of the survey population. Despite best efforts to mitigate it, one issue we encountered with the survey sampling process was the representation of the unsheltered homeless population versus the sheltered homeless population. As indicated in the previous sections, the homeless census estimate consisted of 83% unsheltered homeless and 17% sheltered homeless. When we analyzed the initial survey results, approximately 59% of the respondents were unsheltered homeless and 41% were sheltered homeless. Applied Survey Research and LAHSA agreed that weighting the survey sample to reflect the results of the census would further add to the validity of the survey results. Data weighting is a procedure that adjusts for discrepancies between demographic proportions within a sample and the population from which the sample was drawn. When the data is weighted to adjust for the over-representation of sheltered homeless, answers given by each sheltered respondent are weighted slightly downward, and answers given by each unsheltered respondent are weighted slightly upward, thus compensating for the disproportionate sheltered versus unsheltered findings between the survey and census. The survey results shown in the Survey Findings section represent the weighted survey results.

The results of the general population telephone survey produced an excellent introduction into the potential scale of “hidden homeless” in the Los Angeles CoC. As was done for the street and shelter populations, the Homeless Survey data was attributed to the 20,746 persons estimated

in the telephone survey. While the research team feels strongly that the Homeless Survey data represents the street and sheltered homeless very effectively, it is unclear how this data differs from those “hidden homeless” who live on private property. There was not a planned effort to survey homeless persons living on private property because the number of persons we had access to would not be sufficient to make generalizations. The survey interviewers did, however, interview self-identified homeless clients at Los Angeles County DPSS field offices. Anecdotally, many survey interviewers communicated that respondents had reported to be living on private property with their families and were waiting for a better family housing opportunity. In order to submit a coherent SuperNOFA application, it was necessary to project survey demographic data to the entire homeless population including those sourced from the General Population Telephone Survey; therefore, this assumption was put forth with appropriate qualification.

In any survey research, there is always an opportunity for misrepresentation. Since there is no mechanism to separate truth from fiction in survey responses, it is important to make every effort to elicit the most truthful responses from interviewees. Using a peer interviewing methodology is believed to allow the respondents to be more candid with their answers, and may help reduce the intimidation of revealing personal information. It should be noted that the responses provided for this survey are consistent based on reviews by service providers who:

- Selected reliable interviewers who had attended a training and received a training completion certificate, and
- Audited the surveys and ensured quality responses.

Surveys that were considered incomplete or containing false responses were not accepted, and the interviewer was not compensated.

## IMPROVEMENTS OF THE 2007 HOMELESS COUNT

The following is a summary of some of the major initiatives taken to improve the quality of the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Census and Surveys. While not every improvement in process, action or analysis is highlighted below, the significant changes are briefly noted and explained.

### *Homeless Census Improvements*

1. Sampling improvements
  - a. Results from 2005 enabled a better sampling strategy with more knowledge of estimation and margin error
2. Population estimation
  - a. New annualization formula used that is more widely accepted at national levels
  - b. Non-enumerated tract estimation process improved through use of probability sampling versus model based estimates
  - c. Countywide estimate margin of error reduced from 10% in 2005 to 7.5% in 2007
3. Identification of hot tracts

- a. LAHSA had much better objective data on location of hot tracts and the successful prediction of hot tracts lowered the margin of error
4. Recruitment of workers and volunteers
    - a. Directed worker recruitment process started
    - b. On-line volunteer and worker sign-up system established
    - c. Homeless worker referral system was developed
    - d. Government worker recruitment effort through county and city agencies
    - e. Student recruitment through university presentations and collaboration with professors
    - f. Interviewing homeless workers to conduct surveys
    - g. Ratio of volunteers to paid workers increased (2007 = 60 volunteers to 40 paid workers; 2005 = 75 to 25)
    - h. Registered online for volunteer web-based organizations to recruit volunteers
  5. Homeless Youth Count
    - a. New component to the homeless enumeration designed to reach out to homeless youth who were underrepresented in 2005
    - b. Hot tract identification provided through homeless youth advocates
    - c. Over 1000 youth counted that would have likely been missed in 2005
    - d. Recruited and trained youth to conduct youth count
    - e. Collaborated with youth providers to implement youth count
  6. More deployment center management
    - a. More deployment center management allocated to the count than 2005
    - b. Better planning and supplying of deployment centers
  7. Outreach to jurisdictions prior to census
    - a. Jurisdictions asked to participate in census planning
    - b. Cities given opportunity to conduct complete enumerations of their city
    - c. Representatives more familiar with project goals and data available to cities
  8. Improvements to tally sheets
    - a. SPA data added to tally sheets
    - b. Scannable tally sheets made processing more efficient and accurate due to scannable summary tool developed for data entry
    - c. Youth tally sheet developed which separated youth ages 12–17 and youth 18–24

### *Shelter and Institution Count*

1. Better outreach to shelter network via mailings, telephone calls, in-person meetings, etc
  - a. Entire shelter and institution database validated before shelter count

- b. Shelter count enumeration kit mailed to all shelters in advance of count
  - c. Follow-up calls and shelter census “help desk” established
2. Robust database identifying shelter type and capacity
  - a. Database used for shelter count
  - b. Shelter capacity data documented
  - c. Shelter type and shelter classification of shelter confirmed for all shelter and the specific shelter programs they operate
3. Dedicated staff to monitor S&I count submission
  - a. Two person team allocated to focus on this component
4. Training for S & I Homeless Count appointees
  - a. Increased awareness of the Homeless Count
  - b. Increased the accuracy of the tally sheets
  - c. Helped to build rapport
5. Cross-referenced S & I information on beds, program type, and target population
  - a. With the contracts database
  - b. With HMIS database
  - c. With Shelter Partnerships’ “Short-Term Housing Directory”
6. More collaboration with the Sheriff, residential treatment facilities, and hospital contacts
  - a. Meeting set-up to discuss what was needed and how they could help

### *Homeless Survey*

1. Best practice review of other CoC surveys
  - a. Surveys from other CoCs reviewed
  - b. Confirmed the core LAHSA instrument was very strong
2. Language of survey questionnaire
  - a. Language used in questionnaire was more colloquial to match respondents’ language
  - b. Survey questions identified for appropriateness
  - c. Personal questions reviewed and validated or eliminated
  - d. Questions had a positive tone
  - e. Questions were more family-friendly
3. Better pilot testing
  - a. Field tests for the survey were conducted
  - b. Survey logistics acquired
4. Better questions for disabilities
  - a. Disability questions in 2005 were too vague
  - b. Specific disability questions defined and implemented
  - c. HIV/AIDS question added
  - d. PTSD question added
5. Quota sampling for survey distribution to shelters
  - a. Quota sampling established based on shelter type

- and shelter capacity
  - b. Better representation of small and medium sized shelters
  - c. Quota sampling plan executed well
6. Quota sampling for street surveys based on 2007 street survey results
    - a. Delay in demographic survey deployment enabled street survey quota sampling to be based on 2007 data rather than the planned 2005 data
  7. Targeting recruiting and training for interviewers
    - a. Interviewers were trained independently of street census
    - b. Recruitment of surveyors was independent of census work
    - c. Smaller interview teams made survey process more accountable and efficient
    - d. Recruiting of homeless paid workers involved interviewing them before selecting them to be an interviewer
  8. LAHSA established as a single survey deployment site/Increased Quality control
    - a. Consolidating workforce enabled a single source for survey deployment
    - b. Management of survey quotas more efficient from single location
    - c. Quality control of surveys could be performed within 24hrs of survey
    - d. 32 person team of street interviewers was a big improvement over 2005 process

### *General Population Telephone Survey*

1. Pre-survey screening criteria established
  - a. HUD eligible respondent definitions established
  - b. Non-eligible respondent data defined
2. Improvement of survey instrument
  - a. Survey instrument revised significantly
  - b. Survey pilot tested locally
3. Rare event analysis of results
  - a. More detailed sampling method review conducted
  - b. Rare event calculations were made
4. Pre-survey review by HUD advisory consultants
  - a. Martha Burt from Urban Institute reviewed the process
  - b. Validity of approach reviewed
5. 3rd Party methodological review of survey sampling and results
  - a. Dr. William Kalsbeek from the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, an internationally known statistician.
  - b. Dr. Bruce Link from Columbia University, is national expert on statistician methods in rare events and populations.



# Conclusion

Both ASR and LAHSA feel that the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count provides valid and useful data regarding the homeless community in Los Angeles County's Continuum of Care (CoC). In addition, the results of the 2007 Count in conjunction with those from the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count provides valuable information on the changes in Los Angeles CoC's homeless community and helps measure progress towards ending homelessness. There were some significant improvements made since in the 2007 count; however, both agencies feel that there are still more improvements that could be made in order for future studies to generate the best possible data.

The number of total homeless people reported in the 2007 Los Angeles Homeless Count decreased from the 2005 Count. Every Service Planning Area (SPA) showed either a decrease in the number of homeless counted or stayed roughly equivalent, except the Metro Los Angeles area (which includes Skid Row), which saw a slight increase in the number of homeless people. Despite a slight increase in the percent of homeless that are in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, the majority of homeless people continue to be unsheltered. The percent of homeless people that are single adult men has stayed consistent, and they continue to represent the majority of homeless people both in shelters and on the street.

In addition, the Homeless Survey data from 2007 and 2005 have stayed consistent. There were small increases in the percent of people who live alone and who are veterans. The percent of respondents who were living in Los Angeles County when they became homeless continued to account for the majority of responses. One third of the homeless population in the Los Angeles CoC is chronically homeless.

Having learned from the count in 2005, numerous improvements were made in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. The training and deployment of enumerators benefited from increased organization and a more targeted recruitment effort. The Homeless Youth Count was implemented this year to target efforts to enumerate homeless youth, a group that is notoriously difficult to count. LAHSA recruited and trained a dedicated group of Homeless Survey interviewers which helped increase the quality of the surveys and the accountability in the process. LAHSA and ASR were able to further refine the General Population Telephone Survey process to ensure quality data. Additionally, the statistical analysis benefited from baseline efforts

in 2005 and was further improved upon this year to increase accuracy and decrease the margin of error.

Future enumeration efforts may benefit from continued tracking of homeless “hot spots” throughout the year, as increased accuracy in this targeting has a direct effect on the margin of error of the statistical analysis. Continuing to focus efforts on targeted recruitment and screening will simplify planning and increase the accuracy and comprehensiveness of enumeration efforts. We will continue to improve upon the initial efforts of the Homeless Youth Count in order to streamline the planning and execution of this component. Finally, the Shelter and Institution (S & I) Count could be refined through a continued expansion of the shelter database and the establishing of an internet-linked reporting.

It is hoped that this report, and the findings contained within, will be useful to the planning bodies of LAHSA and the regional and subpopulation ten-year plan groups. With data from 2005 and 2007 we are beginning to quantitatively measure our progress toward ending homelessness in Los Angeles County, and this longitudinal information will help greatly with regional planning efforts toward that goal. This data will also help LAHSA, the City and County of Los Angeles, as well as service providers identify needs, set funding priorities and produce constructive solutions to a problem that obviously affects many people in this region. And finally, having this report available to the public will hopefully increase the general community’s understanding of homelessness.

## SUMMARY FOR THE CONTINUUM OF CARE APPLICATION

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

### *Homeless Population*

The following table details the results of the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. The results are broken down by sheltered versus unsheltered status.

<b>Part 1: Homeless Population</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>		<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Transitional</b>		
1. Number of Households <i>with</i> Dependent Children	297	612	5,329	<b>6,238</b>
1a. Total Number of Persons in Households <i>with</i> Dependent Children	1,033	1,992	13,618	<b>16,643</b>
2. Number of Households <i>without</i> Dependent Children <sup>1</sup>	4,386	3,898	42,154	<b>50,438</b>
2a. Total Number of Persons in Households <i>without</i> Dependent Children	4,492	3,925	43,548	<b>51,965</b>
<b>Total (lines 1a + 2a)</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>57,166</b>	<b>68,608</b>

<sup>1</sup> Number of Households without dependent children is an estimate based on survey results.

### *Homeless Subpopulations*

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

<b>Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>	<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
1. Chronically Homeless <sup>1</sup>	1,604	20,772	<b>22,376</b>
2. Severely Mentally Ill	4,382	20,122	<b>24,505</b>
3. Chronic Substance Abuse	2,567	22,173	<b>24,740</b>
4. Veterans	1,712	6,741	<b>8,453</b>
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS	263	972	<b>1,235</b>
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	1,190	6,002	<b>7,192</b>
7. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18 years of age)	218	1,070	<b>1,288</b>

<sup>1</sup> "Sheltered" Chronically Homeless Subpopulations include persons in emergency shelter only

# Appendices

## APPENDIX I: CENSUS INSTRUMENTS

### 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count \*STREET COUNT TALLY SHEET\*

SPA: \_\_\_\_\_ Deployment Location/ #: \_\_\_\_\_ Census Tract #: \_\_\_\_\_

Deployment Site Coordinator: \_\_\_\_\_ Team Captain: \_\_\_\_\_

Team Member 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Team Member 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time Out: \_\_\_\_\_ Time In: \_\_\_\_\_

Tally INDIVIDUALS ONLY in top columns							
# of Individual Male 18 yrs +	# of Individual Female 18 yrs+	# of Adult Transgender 18 yrs +	# Unknown 18 yrs +	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)			
				Male	Female	Trans	Uknw

Tally FAMILIES ONLY in lower columns. If more than 6 families, use back of sheet.								
Family Units	# of Male 18 yrs+	# of Female 18 yrs+	# of Adult Transgender 18 yrs +	# Unknown 18 yrs +	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)			
					Male	Female	Trans	Uknw
Family 1								
Family 2								
Family 3								
Family 4								
Family 5								
Family 6								

When the Number of People are Unknown, Tally # of VEHICLES AND ENCAMPMENTS ONLY here	
# of cars with sleeping occupants	
# of Vans or RVs with electrical connections	
# of Encampments with people	
# of Persons reported by Park Ranger	

2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count

**EMERGENCY SHELTER ONLY**

Before you begin The Homeless Count, please read the attached instructions. Complete this "tally sheet" for your Emergency Shelter program. One form per program. Make sure to complete the form on the appropriate night.

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Service Planning Area (SPA): \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency Shelter Program Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency Shelter Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Please place the total number of HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS that are housed in your facility AND vouchered to motels					
# of Individual Male	# of Individual Female	# of Adult Transgender	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)		
			Male	Female	Transgender

Please place the total number of HOMELESS FAMILIES that are housed in your facility AND vouchered to motels						
Family Units	# of Male	# of Female	# of Adult Transgender	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)		
				Male	Female	Transgender
Family 1						
Family 2						
Family 3						
Family 4						
Family 5						
Family 6						
Family 7						
Family 8						

If you have more than 8 families please make a copy of this sheet and label it "Page 2"

Total Pages Faxed \_\_\_\_\_

2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count

**TRANSITIONAL HOUSING ONLY**

Before you begin The Homeless Count, please read the attached instructions. Complete this "tally sheet" for your Transitional Housing program. One form per program. Make sure to complete the form on the appropriate night.

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Service Planning Area (SPA): \_\_\_\_\_

Transitional Shelter Program Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Transitional Shelter Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Please place the total number of HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS that are housed in your transitional housing

# of Individual Male	# of Individual Female	# of Adult Transgender	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)		
			Male	Female	Transgender

Please place the total number of HOMELESS FAMILIES that are housed in your transitional housing

Family Units	# of Male	# of Female	# of Adult Transgender	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)		
				Male	Female	Transgender
Family 1						
Family 2						
Family 3						
Family 4						
Family 5						
Family 6						
Family 7						
Family 8						

If you have more than 8 families please make a copy of this sheet and label it "Page 2"

Total Pages Faxed \_\_\_\_\_

*2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count*  
**HOTELS/MOTELS ACCEPTING VOUCHERS ONLY**

Before you begin The Homeless Count, please read the attached instructions. Complete this "tally sheet" for your hotel/motel. Make sure to complete the form on the appropriate night.

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Hotel/Motel Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Service Planning Area (SPA): \_\_\_\_\_

Hotel/Motel Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Please place the total number of HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS that are housed in your hotel/motel with a voucher					
# of Individual Male	# of Individual Female	# of Adult Transgender	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)		
			Male	Female	Transgender

Please place the total number of HOMELESS FAMILIES that are housed in your hotel/motel with a voucher						
Family Units	# of Male	# of Female	# of Adult Transgender	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)		
				Male	Female	Transgender
Family 1						
Family 2						
Family 3						
Family 4						
Family 5						
Family 6						
Family 7						
Family 8						

If you have more than 8 families please make a copy of this sheet and label it "Page 2"

Total Pages Faxed \_\_\_\_\_

2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count  
**RESIDENTIAL DRUG & ALCOHOL REHABILITATION  
 PROGRAMS ONLY**

Before you begin The Homeless Count, please read the attached instructions. Complete this "tally sheet" for each of your agency's Residential and Alcohol Rehabilitation program(s) program. One form per program. Make sure to complete the form on the appropriate night.

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Service Planning Area (SPA): \_\_\_\_\_

Residential Rehab Program Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Residential Rehab Program Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

**Please place the total number of HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS that are housed  
 in your residential rehab facility**

# of Individual Male	# of Individual Female	# of Adult Transgender	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)		
			Male	Female	Transgender

**Please place the total number of HOMELESS FAMILIES that are housed in  
 your residential rehab facility (if applicable)**

Family Units	# of Male	# of Female	# of Adult Transgender	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)		
				Male	Female	Transgender
Family 1						
Family 2						
Family 3						
Family 4						
Family 5						
Family 6						
Family 7						
Family 8						

If you have more than 8 families please make a copy of this sheet and label it "Page 2"

Total Pages Faxed \_\_\_\_\_

*2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count*  
**JAILS & DETENTION CENTERS ONLY**

Before you begin The Homeless Count, please read the attached instructions. Complete this "tally sheet" for your Police Department's jail/detention center facility. Make sure to complete the form on the appropriate night.

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Department Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Service Planning Area (SPA): \_\_\_\_\_

Jail Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

**Please place the total number of HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS that are housed in your jail/detention center**

# of Individual Male	# of Individual Female	# of Adult Transgender	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)		
			Male	Female	Transgender

*2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count*  
**HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOMS ONLY**

Before you begin The Homeless Count, please read the attached instructions. Complete this "tally sheet" for your Hospital(s). One form per program. Make sure to complete the form on the appropriate night.

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Service Planning Area (SPA): \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Please place the total number of HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS that are in your emergency room					
# of Individual Male	# of Individual Female	# of Adult Transgender	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)		
			Male	Female	Transgender

## APPENDIX II: GENERAL POPULATION TELEPHONE SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I'm calling on behalf of the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count project. I'm calling today to ask a few questions about housing and homeless issues in the county. Your responses are strictly confidential and we have no way of identifying you by name or location as this information is not noted. Will you take 5-8 minutes to complete a very important survey about homelessness?

IFYES -> All of your answers are confidential and will only be reported as part of a group response. If there are any questions you would prefer not to answer, we will skip over it, OK?

IF NO -> When would be a better time to contact you?

*If asked: The survey can take 5 to 8 minutes. The survey is being conducted for the Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count project by an independent research firm.*

**If more information is wanted, have the respondent call Kelly Pleskunas, Applied Survey Research 877-728-4545.**

**CATI set-up S1.** (CATI: ask only if respondent appears to be Spanish speaking) Would you prefer to be interviewed in Spanish? [Chinese or Vietnamese, call back]

- (01) Yes (Continue with Spanish version)
- (02) No (Skip to Q1)

**Q1.** Are you the person who owns or rents this address?  
Vietnamese, call back]

- (01) Yes (Skip to Q2)
- (02) No (Continue to Q1a)
- (03) Don't know (Ask Q1a)
- (04) No response / refused (Ask Q1a)

**Q1a.** Can I talk to one of the persons who owns or rents this address?

- (01) Yes  
(When new person gets on the phone, repeat the introduction and skip to Q2)
- (02) No (Try to set up a callback)
- (03) Don't know (Try to set up a callback)
- (04) No response / refused (Try to set up a callback)

*(CATI set-up: Prompt - read, "Now I will ask you some questions about the people living at this address. Please remember that your answers are confidential and your name and location will not be recorded.")*

**Q2.** Is there anyone staying at this address on a temporary basis who might be considered homeless? And by homeless, I mean someone who lacks a regular and adequate nighttime residence of their own due to lack of money or other means of support.

- (01) Yes (Ask Q2a)
- (02) No (End Survey)
- (03) Don't know (Don't read) (End Survey)
- (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (End Survey)

**Q2a.** How many people staying at this address might be considered homeless?

\_\_\_\_\_ # of people

(CATI set-up: If answer to Q2 = 1, skip to Q3. If answer to Q2 > 1, ask QF2. Q2 cannot = 0.)(CATI set-up: Enter 98 for Don't Know. Enter 99 for No Response / Refused and Skip to Q11.)

**QF2.** How many family units are represented among those people? A Family Unit is considered a person or couple with at least one child under the age of 18 living with them OR a couple without children.

\_\_\_\_\_ # of family units (CATI set-up: If answer to QF2 = 0, skip to Q3. If answer to QF2 = 1, Skip to QF2A and do not read QF2A Prompt. If QF2 ≥ 2, then go to QF2A Prompt.)(Enter 98 for Don't know, then skip to Q3 Prompt if QF2 = 0. Enter 99 for No Response / Refused, then skip to Q3 Prompt if QF2 = 0.)

*"QF2A Prompt": (CATI set-up: If QF2 > 1, then read "You told me there are [insert answer from QF2] family units staying at this address that might be considered homeless. I will ask you about each family unit separately." Ask QF2A for each family unit. Then ask Q4 & Q5 for each adult in a family unit and QC3, QCSch (if necessary), QCScha (if necessary), Q4 Q5 for each youth under 18 in a family unit. Ask Q6, Q7 & Q8 for each family unit after all people in family have been asked about. Ask about each family unit separately.)*

**QF2A.** Please tell me the number of adult men, the number of adult women, and the number of youth (under age 18) in the \_\_\_\_\_ family unit? (CATI set-up: If QF2 = 1, then leave blank. If QF2 ≥ 2, then insert "first" for the first family unit & "next" for each additional family unit.)

\_\_\_\_\_ # of Adult Men (Go to Q4Prompt)

\_\_\_\_\_ # of Adult Women (Go to Q4Prompt)

\_\_\_\_\_ # of Youth under age 18 (Go to Q4Prompt)

*(Enter 98 for Don't know, then skip to "Q3 Prompt if QF2 = 0". Enter 99 for No Response / Refused, then skip to "Q3 Prompt if QF2 = 0".)*

*(QF2A CATI set-up: After QF2A, if QF2A (01) or (02) selected, go to Q4 Prompt and begin asking about family members. If QF2A(03) ≥ 1 and QF2A(01) & QF2A = 0, then go to QC3 Prompt.)*

*"Q3Prompt if Q2a - QF2A ≥ 1" (CATI set-up: AFTER ALL family unit questions have been asked: If number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] = 0, ask Q9. If the number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] ≥ 1, read "You told me there [is/are] [insert answer from Q2a - total QF2A] other [person/people] staying at this address that might be considered homeless. Now I will ask you about [them/each of them separately].") Ask Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7 & Q8 for each of these individuals.)*

*"Q3Prompt if QF2A = 0" (CATI set-up: If answer to Q2a = 1, skip Prompt. If answer to Q2a > 1, read Prompt "You told me there are \_\_\_\_\_ people staying at this address that might be considered homeless. Now I am going to ask you about each of these people individually." (CATI set-up: Ask Questions Q3 - Q8 for each person.)*

**Q3.** Is the \_\_\_\_\_ person an adult male, an adult female, or a youth under age 18?

*(CATI set-up: If Q2a = 1, then leave blank empty. If Q2a = 1 and QF2 = 0, then leave blank. If Q2a ≥ 2 and QF2 = 0, then add "first", "second", "third", etc., to blank space as necessary. If Q2a ≥ 2 and QF2 ≥ 1, and the number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] = 1, then leave blank. If Q2a ≥ 2 and QF2 ≥ 1, and the number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] ≥ 2, then add "first", "second", "third", etc., to blank as necessary.)*

(01) Adult Male (Skip to Q4)

(02) Adult Female (Skip to Q4)

- (03) Youth (Skip to question QC3 and skip QC3 Prompt)
- (04) Don't know (Skip to Q4)
- (05) No response / refused (Skip to Q4)

*QC3 Prompt (for Youth in Family Units Only). (CATI set-up: If QF2A (03) = 1, read "Now I'll ask about the youth." If QF2A (03) ≥ 2, read "Now I'll ask about the ["first," "second," "third," etc.] youth." Ask QC3, QCSch (as necessary), QCScha (as necessary), Q4 & Q5 for each youth. )*

**QC3. How old is he or she?**

- (01) 5 years old or younger (Ask Q4)
- (02) 6 – 12 years old (Ask QC3a)
- (03) 13 – 17 years old (Ask QC3a)
- (04) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask QC3a)
- (05) No response / refused (Don't read)(Ask QC3a)

**QC3a. Is he or she in school?**

- (01) Yes (Ask QC3b)
- (02) No (Ask Q4)
- (03) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask QC3b)
- (04) No response / refused (Don't read)(Ask QC3b)

**QC3b. Is this child receiving any services such as counseling, housing assistance or being bused to or from school because he or she is homeless?**

- (01) Yes (Ask Q4)
- (02) No (Ask Q4)
- (03) Don't know (Don't read) (Ask Q4)
- (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (Ask Q4)

*Q4Prompt (for Adults in Family Units only). (CATI set-up: Read "Now I will ask about each family member individually." Ask about each adult. If QF2A (01) = 1, read "Now I'll ask about the Adult Male in that family." If QF2A(01) ≥ 2, read "Now I'll ask about the [first, second, third, etc.] Adult Male in that family." If QF2A (02) = 1, read "Now I'll ask about the Adult Female." If QF2A (02) ≥ 2, read "Now I'll ask about the [first, second, third, etc.] Adult Female." Ask Q4 & Q5 for all adults in family unit, then ask about all youth if QF2A(03) ≥ 1, starting with QC3 Prompt. If QF2A(03) = 0, then ask Q6, Q7 & Q8 after the last adult in that Family Unit.)*

**Q4. What is this person's relationship to you?**

- (01) Family member (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- (02) Friend
- (03) Other Non-Family Member (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- (03) Don't know (Ask Q5)
- (04) No response / refused (Ask Q5)

**Q5. Could you tell me where on the property they usually sleep? I will read you a list of choices. (CATI note: Please read all response options.)**

- (01) Garage
- (02) Attic
- (03) Basement
- (04) Other area in the main house (Skip to Q5a)
- (05) Outdoor porch
- (06) Car, truck or van parked on property
- (07) Tent / shed or other outside location

- (08) RV or camper parked on property
- (09) Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- (10) Don't know (Don't read)
- (11) No response / refused (Don't read)

*(Q5 CATI set-up: If Q5(04) selected, then ask Q5a. If any other choice is selected and there are more people left in that family unit to be asked about, return to Q4Prompt for additional adults or QC3Prompt for additional youth. If all members in that Family Unit have been asked about, Skip to Q6.)*

**Q5a. Which area is that? I will read you a list of choices.**

- (01) Bedroom
- (02) Family room / Living room / den
- (03) Dining room / Kitchen
- (04) Other area in the main house (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- (05) Laundry room or other inside storage area
- (06) Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- (07) Don't know (Don't read)
- (08) No response / refused (Don't read)

*(Q5a CATI set-up: If after Q5a there are more people left in that family unit to be asked about, return to Q4Prompt for additional adults or QC3Prompt for additional youth. If all members in that Family Unit have been asked about, Skip to Q6.)*

*(Q6 CATI set-up: If QF2 = 0, ask Q6 of all people and insert "person." If QF2 ≥ 1, then ask Q6 of each family unit after questions about the last person in that family unit and insert "family." If the number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] ≥ 1, then for each additional person ask Q6 and insert "person.")*

**Q6. How long has this \_\_\_\_\_ [CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family"] been staying at this location?**

- (01) Less than 1 month
- (02) 1 – 3 Months
- (03) 4 -6 Months
- (04) 7 – 12 Months
- (05) More than 1 year
- (06) Don't know (Don't read) (Ask Q7)
- (07) No response (Don't read) (Ask Q7)

*(Q7 CATI set-up: If QF2 = 0, ask Q7 of all people and insert "person." If QF2 ≥ 1, then ask Q7 of each family unit and insert "family." If the number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] ≥ 1, then for each additional people ask Q7 and insert "person.")*

**Q7. Is there an agreement for this \_\_\_\_\_ [CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family"] to contribute to the household?**

- (01) Yes (Ask Q7a)
- (02) No (Ask Q7a)
- (03) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask Q7a)
- (04) No response / refused (Don't read)(Ask Q7a)

**Q7a. How do they contribute to the household? (CATI set-up: read all options, check all that apply)**

- (01) Food
- (02) Childcare Services
- (03) Rent
- (04) Household duties or responsibilities
- (05) Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

- (06) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask Q8)
- (07) No response / refused (Don't read)(Ask Q8)

Q8. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ [CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family" just as in previous question] being forced to leave your household within the next 7 days?

- (01) Yes (Ask Q8a)
- (02) No (See CATI set-up below)
- (03) Don't know (Don't read) (See CATI set-up below)
- (04) No response / refused (Don't read)  
(See CATI set-up below)

*(CATI set-up: If Q8(01) selected, then ask Q8a. If else, and there are additional Family Units to be asked about, return to QF2A. If the last Family Unit has just been asked about and if the number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] ≥ 1, go to "Q3Prompt if Q2a - QF2A ≥ 1." If the last Family Unit has just been asked about and if the number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] = 0, go to Q9. If an individual has just been asked about and there are additional individuals to be asked about, go to Q3.)*

Q8a. Has this \_\_\_\_\_ [CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family" as in previous question] identified a new place to live?

- (01) Yes (See CATI set-up below)
- (02) No (Ask to Q8b)
- (03) Don't know (Don't read) (See CATI set-up below)
- (04) No response / refused (Don't read)  
(See CATI set-up below)

*(CATI set-up: If Q8a(02) selected, then ask Q8b. If else, and there are additional Family Units to be asked about, return to QF2A. If the last Family Unit has just been asked about and if the number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] ≥ 1, go to "Q3Prompt if Q2a - QF2A ≥ 1." If the last Family Unit has just been asked about and if the number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] = 0, go to Q9. If an individual has just been asked about and there are additional individuals to be asked about, go to Q3.)*

Q8b. Does this \_\_\_\_\_ [CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family" as in previous question] have the resources and support networks necessary to get new housing?

- (01) Yes (See CATI set-up below)
- (02) No (See CATI set-up below)
- (03) Don't know (Don't read) (See CATI set-up below)
- (04) No response / refused  
(Don't read) (See CATI set-up below)

*(CATI set-up: If there are additional Family Units to be asked about, return to QF2A. If the last Family Unit has just been asked about and if the number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] ≥ 1, go to "Q3Prompt if Q2a - QF2A ≥ 1." If the last Family Unit has just been asked about and if the number in Q2a minus [QF2A (01) + (02) + (03)] = 0, go to Q9. If an individual has just been asked about and there are additional individuals to be asked about, go to Q3.)*

*(Q9 CATI set-up: "Now I am going to ask you a few questions about the housing unit at this address.")*

Q9. Is the housing unit at this address a house, townhouse/condominium, apartment, or something else?

- (01) House
- (02) Townhouse / condominium
- (03) Apartment
- (04) Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- (05) Don't know (Don't read)
- (06) No response / refused (Don't read)

*(Q9a CATI set-up: If Q5 (01) is selected at any time, then ask Q9a and insert "garage." If Q5 (02) is selected at any time, then ask Q9a and insert "attic." If Q5 (03) has been selected at any time, then ask Q9a and insert "basement." Repeat question as necessary for each Q5 (01), Q5 (02), & Q5 (03) selected.)*

Q9a. Have there been any major improvements made to the \_\_\_\_\_ to make it a living unit of its own? (CATI set-up: Insert answer Q5(01), Q5(02) or Q5(03).)

- (01) Yes
- (02) No
- (03) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask Q10)
- (04) No response / refused (Don't read)(Ask Q10)

Q10. Do you rent or own your home at this address?

- (01) Rent (continue to Q11)
- (02) Own (skip to Q11)
- (03) Don't know (Don't read) (skip to Q11)
- (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (skip to Q11)

*(CATI set-up: End Survey, read "Thank you for taking part in this very important survey!")*

## APPENDIX III: SELECTED TRACTS

*“Must Enumerate” Tracts*

Tract	SPA - Name
900102	01 - Antelope Valley
900200	01 - Antelope Valley
900501	01 - Antelope Valley
900504	01 - Antelope Valley
900607	01 - Antelope Valley
900701	01 - Antelope Valley
900703	01 - Antelope Valley
900704	01 - Antelope Valley
900803	01 - Antelope Valley
900804	01 - Antelope Valley
901206	01 - Antelope Valley
910202	01 - Antelope Valley
910501	01 - Antelope Valley
106510	02 - San Fernando Valley
120020	02 - San Fernando Valley
120101	02 - San Fernando Valley
121010	02 - San Fernando Valley
121600	02 - San Fernando Valley
123203	02 - San Fernando Valley
123204	02 - San Fernando Valley
123520	02 - San Fernando Valley
123900	02 - San Fernando Valley
127101	02 - San Fernando Valley
127520	02 - San Fernando Valley
127601	02 - San Fernando Valley
127602	02 - San Fernando Valley
127710	02 - San Fernando Valley
127920	02 - San Fernando Valley
128303	02 - San Fernando Valley
128500	02 - San Fernando Valley
128702	02 - San Fernando Valley
134104	02 - San Fernando Valley
137201	02 - San Fernando Valley
138000	02 - San Fernando Valley
310300	02 - San Fernando Valley
310500	02 - San Fernando Valley
320000	02 - San Fernando Valley
910809	02 - San Fernando Valley
920014	02 - San Fernando Valley
920200	02 - San Fernando Valley
920314	02 - San Fernando Valley
400604	03 - San Gabriel Valley
400900	03 - San Gabriel Valley
401203	03 - San Gabriel Valley
401602	03 - San Gabriel Valley
401901	03 - San Gabriel Valley
402000	03 - San Gabriel Valley
402302	03 - San Gabriel Valley

Tract	SPA - Name	Tract	SPA - Name
402501	03 - San Gabriel Valley	207500	04 - Metro Los Angeles
402502	03 - San Gabriel Valley	207900	04 - Metro Los Angeles
402600	03 - San Gabriel Valley	208000	04 - Metro Los Angeles
402702	03 - San Gabriel Valley	208300	04 - Metro Los Angeles
402801	03 - San Gabriel Valley	208500	04 - Metro Los Angeles
408211	03 - San Gabriel Valley	208800	04 - Metro Los Angeles
408800	03 - San Gabriel Valley	209300	04 - Metro Los Angeles
430002	03 - San Gabriel Valley	210010	04 - Metro Los Angeles
430723	03 - San Gabriel Valley	211110	04 - Metro Los Angeles
431002	03 - San Gabriel Valley	216200	04 - Metro Los Angeles
432401	03 - San Gabriel Valley	218210	04 - Metro Los Angeles
432402	03 - San Gabriel Valley	218220	04 - Metro Los Angeles
432700	03 - San Gabriel Valley	218300	04 - Metro Los Angeles
432801	03 - San Gabriel Valley	221220	04 - Metro Los Angeles
433602	03 - San Gabriel Valley	224010	04 - Metro Los Angeles
433802	03 - San Gabriel Valley	226000	04 - Metro Los Angeles
480803	03 - San Gabriel Valley	700100	04 - Metro Los Angeles
480901	03 - San Gabriel Valley	265301	05 - West Los Angeles
481001	03 - San Gabriel Valley	267401	05 - West Los Angeles
183610	04 - Metro Los Angeles	267800	05 - West Los Angeles
183700	04 - Metro Los Angeles	271300	05 - West Los Angeles
183810	04 - Metro Los Angeles	273100	05 - West Los Angeles
185202	04 - Metro Los Angeles	273200	05 - West Los Angeles
187200	04 - Metro Los Angeles	273400	05 - West Los Angeles
189200	04 - Metro Los Angeles	273500	05 - West Los Angeles
190100	04 - Metro Los Angeles	273600	05 - West Los Angeles
190301	04 - Metro Los Angeles	273700	05 - West Los Angeles
190510	04 - Metro Los Angeles	273800	05 - West Los Angeles
190700	04 - Metro Los Angeles	273900	05 - West Los Angeles
190800	04 - Metro Los Angeles	275400	05 - West Los Angeles
191201	04 - Metro Los Angeles	701302	05 - West Los Angeles
191820	04 - Metro Los Angeles	701400	05 - West Los Angeles
192000	04 - Metro Los Angeles	701502	05 - West Los Angeles
194200	04 - Metro Los Angeles	701702	05 - West Los Angeles
197110	04 - Metro Los Angeles	701801	05 - West Los Angeles
197500	04 - Metro Los Angeles	701802	05 - West Los Angeles
199000	04 - Metro Los Angeles	701900	05 - West Los Angeles
199120	04 - Metro Los Angeles	702000	05 - West Los Angeles
199700	04 - Metro Los Angeles	702100	05 - West Los Angeles
206020	04 - Metro Los Angeles	702201	05 - West Los Angeles
206030	04 - Metro Los Angeles	702202	05 - West Los Angeles
206040	04 - Metro Los Angeles	702300	05 - West Los Angeles
206050	04 - Metro Los Angeles	702700	05 - West Los Angeles
206200	04 - Metro Los Angeles	702801	05 - West Los Angeles
206300	04 - Metro Los Angeles	218400	06 - South Los Angeles
207100	04 - Metro Los Angeles	218500	06 - South Los Angeles
207300	04 - Metro Los Angeles	218600	06 - South Los Angeles
207400	04 - Metro Los Angeles	219010	06 - South Los Angeles

Tract	SPA - Name	Tract	SPA - Name
219020	06 - South Los Angeles	531602	07 - East Los Angeles
219300	06 - South Los Angeles	532400	07 - East Los Angeles
219900	06 - South Los Angeles	532603	07 - East Los Angeles
221500	06 - South Los Angeles	532604	07 - East Los Angeles
222500	06 - South Los Angeles	532605	07 - East Los Angeles
228310	06 - South Los Angeles	532606	07 - East Los Angeles
228320	06 - South Los Angeles	532700	07 - East Los Angeles
228500	06 - South Los Angeles	533000	07 - East Los Angeles
229410	06 - South Los Angeles	533107	07 - East Los Angeles
229420	06 - South Los Angeles	533201	07 - East Los Angeles
231100	06 - South Los Angeles	533202	07 - East Los Angeles
231800	06 - South Los Angeles	534404	07 - East Los Angeles
232200	06 - South Los Angeles	536000	07 - East Los Angeles
232600	06 - South Los Angeles	550200	07 - East Los Angeles
232800	06 - South Los Angeles	554404	07 - East Los Angeles
234800	06 - South Los Angeles	554516	07 - East Los Angeles
234900	06 - South Los Angeles	291110	08 - South Bay/Harbor
236201	06 - South Los Angeles	291120	08 - South Bay/Harbor
237300	06 - South Los Angeles	294110	08 - South Bay/Harbor
237400	06 - South Los Angeles	294300	08 - South Bay/Harbor
237500	06 - South Los Angeles	294420	08 - South Bay/Harbor
237600	06 - South Los Angeles	294510	08 - South Bay/Harbor
237710	06 - South Los Angeles	294700	08 - South Bay/Harbor
237720	06 - South Los Angeles	294820	08 - South Bay/Harbor
238200	06 - South Los Angeles	296500	08 - South Bay/Harbor
238320	06 - South Los Angeles	297110	08 - South Bay/Harbor
238400	06 - South Los Angeles	543904	08 - South Bay/Harbor
239200	06 - South Los Angeles	600100	08 - South Bay/Harbor
239310	06 - South Los Angeles	600201	08 - South Bay/Harbor
239500	06 - South Los Angeles	600202	08 - South Bay/Harbor
239600	06 - South Los Angeles	600301	08 - South Bay/Harbor
240010	06 - South Los Angeles	600602	08 - South Bay/Harbor
240200	06 - South Los Angeles	600902	08 - South Bay/Harbor
240700	06 - South Los Angeles	601401	08 - South Bay/Harbor
242100	06 - South Los Angeles	601802	08 - South Bay/Harbor
242600	06 - South Los Angeles	602503	08 - South Bay/Harbor
242700	06 - South Los Angeles	602700	08 - South Bay/Harbor
243100	06 - South Los Angeles	602800	08 - South Bay/Harbor
535200	06 - South Los Angeles	620201	08 - South Bay/Harbor
541400	06 - South Los Angeles	650501	08 - South Bay/Harbor
542602	06 - South Los Angeles	651221	08 - South Bay/Harbor
501801	07 - East Los Angeles	670002	08 - South Bay/Harbor
502002	07 - East Los Angeles	670003	08 - South Bay/Harbor
502100	07 - East Los Angeles		
530700	07 - East Los Angeles		
531301	07 - East Los Angeles		
531501	07 - East Los Angeles		
531502	07 - East Los Angeles		

*Random Tracts*

<b>Tract</b>	<b>SPA - Name</b>
900101	01 - Antelope Valley
900805	01 - Antelope Valley
901004	01 - Antelope Valley
901205	01 - Antelope Valley
910206	01 - Antelope Valley
910401	01 - Antelope Valley
910503	01 - Antelope Valley
910706	01 - Antelope Valley
910707	01 - Antelope Valley
910805	01 - Antelope Valley
910806	01 - Antelope Valley
910901	01 - Antelope Valley
910902	01 - Antelope Valley
911000	01 - Antelope Valley
101220	02 - San Fernando Valley
101400	02 - San Fernando Valley
102102	02 - San Fernando Valley
104500	02 - San Fernando Valley
104610	02 - San Fernando Valley
107010	02 - San Fernando Valley
107020	02 - San Fernando Valley
108104	02 - San Fernando Valley
108200	02 - San Fernando Valley
109300	02 - San Fernando Valley
111302	02 - San Fernando Valley
113213	02 - San Fernando Valley
113303	02 - San Fernando Valley
113422	02 - San Fernando Valley
117301	02 - San Fernando Valley
117405	02 - San Fernando Valley
117406	02 - San Fernando Valley
117520	02 - San Fernando Valley
119200	02 - San Fernando Valley
119800	02 - San Fernando Valley
119900	02 - San Fernando Valley
121210	02 - San Fernando Valley
123303	02 - San Fernando Valley
123304	02 - San Fernando Valley
123410	02 - San Fernando Valley
124901	02 - San Fernando Valley
125400	02 - San Fernando Valley
132000	02 - San Fernando Valley
132100	02 - San Fernando Valley
132300	02 - San Fernando Valley
133100	02 - San Fernando Valley
137502	02 - San Fernando Valley
137504	02 - San Fernando Valley
139400	02 - San Fernando Valley

Tract	SPA - Name	Tract	SPA - Name
141100	02 - San Fernando Valley	433902	03 - San Gabriel Valley
141400	02 - San Fernando Valley	460000	03 - San Gabriel Valley
300100	02 - San Fernando Valley	461100	03 - San Gabriel Valley
310800	02 - San Fernando Valley	463300	03 - San Gabriel Valley
311600	02 - San Fernando Valley	480101	03 - San Gabriel Valley
320300	02 - San Fernando Valley	480102	03 - San Gabriel Valley
460501	02 - San Fernando Valley	480301	03 - San Gabriel Valley
800201	02 - San Fernando Valley	480302	03 - San Gabriel Valley
800202	02 - San Fernando Valley	480804	03 - San Gabriel Valley
920015	02 - San Fernando Valley	481202	03 - San Gabriel Valley
920018	02 - San Fernando Valley	481604	03 - San Gabriel Valley
920039	02 - San Fernando Valley	481712	03 - San Gabriel Valley
920042	02 - San Fernando Valley	482001	03 - San Gabriel Valley
920113	02 - San Fernando Valley	181500	04 - Metro Los Angeles
920326	02 - San Fernando Valley	183101	04 - Metro Los Angeles
400401	03 - San Gabriel Valley	183520	04 - Metro Los Angeles
400602	03 - San Gabriel Valley	186200	04 - Metro Los Angeles
401302	03 - San Gabriel Valley	188300	04 - Metro Los Angeles
401311	03 - San Gabriel Valley	189100	04 - Metro Los Angeles
401500	03 - San Gabriel Valley	189400	04 - Metro Los Angeles
401902	03 - San Gabriel Valley	189600	04 - Metro Los Angeles
402101	03 - San Gabriel Valley	189901	04 - Metro Los Angeles
402704	03 - San Gabriel Valley	190200	04 - Metro Los Angeles
402901	03 - San Gabriel Valley	191410	04 - Metro Los Angeles
403303	03 - San Gabriel Valley	191420	04 - Metro Los Angeles
403305	03 - San Gabriel Valley	192420	04 - Metro Los Angeles
403325	03 - San Gabriel Valley	192520	04 - Metro Los Angeles
403402	03 - San Gabriel Valley	192610	04 - Metro Los Angeles
403403	03 - San Gabriel Valley	194300	04 - Metro Los Angeles
403722	03 - San Gabriel Valley	199400	04 - Metro Los Angeles
403802	03 - San Gabriel Valley	199800	04 - Metro Los Angeles
404100	03 - San Gabriel Valley	201200	04 - Metro Los Angeles
404402	03 - San Gabriel Valley	201302	04 - Metro Los Angeles
404701	03 - San Gabriel Valley	201402	04 - Metro Los Angeles
404902	03 - San Gabriel Valley	201501	04 - Metro Los Angeles
405002	03 - San Gabriel Valley	201700	04 - Metro Los Angeles
406101	03 - San Gabriel Valley	203300	04 - Metro Los Angeles
406300	03 - San Gabriel Valley	203900	04 - Metro Los Angeles
407101	03 - San Gabriel Valley	204120	04 - Metro Los Angeles
408133	03 - San Gabriel Valley	204200	04 - Metro Los Angeles
408134	03 - San Gabriel Valley	204300	04 - Metro Los Angeles
408135	03 - San Gabriel Valley	208710	04 - Metro Los Angeles
430724	03 - San Gabriel Valley	208720	04 - Metro Los Angeles
431400	03 - San Gabriel Valley	208903	04 - Metro Los Angeles
431500	03 - San Gabriel Valley	209403	04 - Metro Los Angeles
432000	03 - San Gabriel Valley	211000	04 - Metro Los Angeles
433501	03 - San Gabriel Valley	211920	04 - Metro Los Angeles
433801	03 - San Gabriel Valley	212204	04 - Metro Los Angeles

Tract	SPA - Name	Tract	SPA - Name
212900	04 - Metro Los Angeles	240400	06 - South Los Angeles
213401	04 - Metro Los Angeles	241300	06 - South Los Angeles
214400	04 - Metro Los Angeles	241400	06 - South Los Angeles
214600	04 - Metro Los Angeles	242300	06 - South Los Angeles
215100	04 - Metro Los Angeles	535000	06 - South Los Angeles
221120	04 - Metro Los Angeles	540101	06 - South Los Angeles
221301	04 - Metro Los Angeles	540502	06 - South Los Angeles
700300	04 - Metro Los Angeles	541200	06 - South Los Angeles
700400	04 - Metro Los Angeles	541603	06 - South Los Angeles
216400	05 - West Los Angeles	542101	06 - South Los Angeles
217000	05 - West Los Angeles	542102	06 - South Los Angeles
262400	05 - West Los Angeles	542501	06 - South Los Angeles
264101	05 - West Los Angeles	553501	06 - South Los Angeles
265100	05 - West Los Angeles	553502	06 - South Los Angeles
265304	05 - West Los Angeles	553601	06 - South Los Angeles
265305	05 - West Los Angeles	553702	06 - South Los Angeles
265410	05 - West Los Angeles	703200	06 - South Los Angeles
265520	05 - West Los Angeles	502500	07 - East Los Angeles
267100	05 - West Los Angeles	502601	07 - East Los Angeles
269800	05 - West Los Angeles	503301	07 - East Los Angeles
270200	05 - West Los Angeles	503302	07 - East Los Angeles
271100	05 - West Los Angeles	503501	07 - East Los Angeles
271701	05 - West Los Angeles	503802	07 - East Los Angeles
272200	05 - West Los Angeles	530004	07 - East Los Angeles
272301	05 - West Los Angeles	531800	07 - East Los Angeles
275601	05 - West Los Angeles	531901	07 - East Los Angeles
276601	05 - West Los Angeles	532001	07 - East Los Angeles
700901	05 - West Los Angeles	533601	07 - East Los Angeles
702501	05 - West Los Angeles	533804	07 - East Los Angeles
702502	05 - West Los Angeles	534201	07 - East Los Angeles
702901	05 - West Los Angeles	534203	07 - East Los Angeles
218800	06 - South Los Angeles	534802	07 - East Los Angeles
219700	06 - South Los Angeles	535605	07 - East Los Angeles
221810	06 - South Los Angeles	536102	07 - East Los Angeles
221820	06 - South Los Angeles	550300	07 - East Los Angeles
222000	06 - South Los Angeles	550500	07 - East Los Angeles
224420	06 - South Los Angeles	550900	07 - East Los Angeles
228220	06 - South Los Angeles	551000	07 - East Los Angeles
228900	06 - South Los Angeles	551100	07 - East Los Angeles
231210	06 - South Los Angeles	551201	07 - East Los Angeles
231710	06 - South Los Angeles	552000	07 - East Los Angeles
231900	06 - South Los Angeles	552700	07 - East Los Angeles
232400	06 - South Los Angeles	554102	07 - East Los Angeles
234300	06 - South Los Angeles	554401	07 - East Los Angeles
234500	06 - South Los Angeles	554512	07 - East Los Angeles
234600	06 - South Los Angeles	555103	07 - East Los Angeles
239330	06 - South Los Angeles	555104	07 - East Los Angeles
240300	06 - South Los Angeles	570002	07 - East Los Angeles

Tract	SPA - Name
570701	07 - East Los Angeles
571101	07 - East Los Angeles
293201	08 - South Bay/Harbor
295101	08 - South Bay/Harbor
296400	08 - South Bay/Harbor
297000	08 - South Bay/Harbor
297400	08 - South Bay/Harbor
297600	08 - South Bay/Harbor
541002	08 - South Bay/Harbor
543501	08 - South Bay/Harbor
543603	08 - South Bay/Harbor
600601	08 - South Bay/Harbor
600704	08 - South Bay/Harbor
601001	08 - South Bay/Harbor
601402	08 - South Bay/Harbor
602106	08 - South Bay/Harbor
602404	08 - South Bay/Harbor
603400	08 - South Bay/Harbor
603702	08 - South Bay/Harbor
603800	08 - South Bay/Harbor
620302	08 - South Bay/Harbor
620521	08 - South Bay/Harbor
621322	08 - South Bay/Harbor
650400	08 - South Bay/Harbor
650602	08 - South Bay/Harbor
651201	08 - South Bay/Harbor
651222	08 - South Bay/Harbor
670201	08 - South Bay/Harbor
670702	08 - South Bay/Harbor

#### APPENDIX IV: UNSHeltered POPULATION – ESTIMATION METHOD

The following calculations are provided to illustrate how Applied Survey Research arrived at the *unsheltered* homeless subpopulation findings. The unsheltered estimates are based upon the results of the characteristics of the people actually enumerated during the street count. These characteristics were then applied to the projected unsheltered homeless population in order to categorize them into subpopulations. It should be noted that in 2005, instead of using data from the street count, the weighted survey results were applied to the projected numbers to calculate subpopulations. The shelter count is the results of actual counts of people in shelters on the nights of the census.

<b>Subpopulation</b>	<b>Calculation</b>	<b>Result</b>
Total Unsheltered Homeless (Individuals and Families)	Projected Unsheltered Homeless + General Population Phone Survey Results	<b>57,166</b>
Unsheltered Family Members	Total Unsheltered Family Members x the % of total Family Members Enumerated + General Population Family Members	<b>13,618</b>
Unsheltered Individuals	Total Unsheltered People x the % of total Unsheltered Individuals Enumerated + General Population Individuals	<b>43,548</b>
Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	Unsheltered Individuals x % of unaccompanied youth observed during street count + youth counted by the Homeless Youth Teams	<b>1,070</b>
Unsheltered Youth in Families	Unsheltered Family Members x % of children in families enumerated	<b>6,928</b>
Total Unsheltered Youth	Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth + Unsheltered Youth in Families	<b>7,998</b>
Total Unsheltered Males	Unsheltered Homeless Male Individuals + Unsheltered Males in Families	<b>34,358</b>
Total Unsheltered Females	Unsheltered Homeless Female Individuals + Unsheltered Females in Families	<b>13,526</b>
Total Unsheltered Transgender	Unsheltered Homeless Transgender Individuals + Unsheltered Transgender in Families	<b>1,284</b>
Unsheltered Males in Families	Unsheltered Family Members (including General Population Family Members) x % of unsheltered males in families Enumerated	<b>2,704</b>
Unsheltered Females in Families	Unsheltered Family Members (including General Population Family Members) x % of unsheltered females in families Enumerated	<b>3,682</b>
Unsheltered Transgender in Families	Unsheltered Family Members (including General Population Family Members) x % of unsheltered Transgender in families Enumerated	<b>304</b>
Unsheltered Individual Males	Total Unsheltered Homeless Individuals (including General Population Individuals) x % of unsheltered male individuals enumerated	<b>31,654</b>
Unsheltered Individual Females	Total Unsheltered Homeless Individuals (including General Population Individuals) x % of unsheltered female individuals enumerated	<b>9,844</b>
Unsheltered Individual Transgender	Total Unsheltered Homeless Individuals (including General Population Individuals) x % of unsheltered transgender individuals enumerated	<b>980</b>
Total Families	Total Projected Unsheltered Homeless People x (Enumerated Family Units / Total Enumerated Unsheltered People) + General Population Survey Family Units	<b>5,329</b>
<b>Service Planning Area (SPA), City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County Supervisorial District Calculations</b>	<b>The above calculations were also used to calculate demographic subpopulations at the SPA-level first and then compiled to arrive at the numbers for the Continuum as a whole. The Los Angeles City Council Districts were calculated in a similarly and compiled to represent the City of Los Angeles. Los Angeles County Supervisorial Districts were calculated according by applying the % occurrence of each subpopulation for the entire Continuum to the number of people projected in each District in order to maintain numerical consistency.</b>	

## APPENDIX V: SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT BREAKDOWN

### Supervisorial District 1 - Supervisor: Gloria Molina

**Figure 123:** Supervisorial District 1 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>18,916</b>	<b>20,840</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>39,207</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 124:** Supervisorial District 1 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	2,030	4,208
Unsheltered	16,886	34,999
Adult Men	11,041	22,884
Adult Women	4,609	9,553
Adult Transgender	377	781
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	2,889	5,988
Age 18-24	1,603	3,322
Age 25-55	12,116	25,113
Age 56+	2,308	4,784
Black/African American	7,907	16,388
Hispanic or Latino	6,167	12,781
White	3,386	7,018
Multi-Racial and Other	1,457	3,019
# Individual Families w/ Children	1,819	3,770
# People in Families	4,920	10,198
Youth in Families	2,574	5,335
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	1,197	2,481
Veterans	2,372	4,915
Chronically Homeless	6,544	7,230
Mentally Ill	7,491	15,526
Substance Abusers	6,880	14,260
People with HIV/AIDS	340	706
Victims of Domestic Violence	2,081	4,313
Unaccompanied Youth†	315	653

*Supervisory District 2 - Supervisor: Yvonne Brathwaite Burke*

**Figure 125:** *Supervisory District 2 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection*

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>23,473</b>	<b>26,876</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>42,956</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 126:** *Supervisory District 2 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections*

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	6,096	11,156
Unsheltered	17,377	31,800
Adult Men	14,318	26,202
Adult Women	5,703	10,437
Adult Transgender	405	741
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	3,047	5,576
Age 18-24	1,838	3,364
Age 25-55	15,381	28,147
Age 56+	3,207	5,869
Black/African American	14,600	26,719
Hispanic or Latino	3,615	6,615
White	3,591	6,572
Multi-Racial and Other	1,667	3,050
# Individual Families w/ Children	1,845	3,376
# People in Families	4,996	9,143
Youth in Families	2,653	4,855
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	1,204	2,204
Veterans	3,368	6,163
Chronically Homeless	7,761	8,579
Mentally Ill	8,333	15,249
Substance Abusers	9,057	16,574
People with HIV/AIDS	493	902
Victims of Domestic Violence	2,418	4,424
Unaccompanied Youth†	394	721

**Figure 127: Supervisory District 3 Overall Census Results:  
Point-in-Time and Annual Projection**

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>13,721</b>	<b>16,601</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>23,168</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 128 Supervisory District 3 Subpopulations Census Results:  
Point-in-Time and Annual Projections**

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	2,148	3,627
Unsheltered	11,573	19,541
Adult Men	7,869	13,287
Adult Women	3,265	5,513
Adult Transgender	335	566
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	2,252	3,803
Age 18-24	1,021	1,724
Age 25-55	8,774	14,815
Age 56+	1,674	2,827
Black/African American	6,339	10,704
Hispanic or Latino	2,552	4,309
White	3,513	5,931
Multi-Racial and Other	1,317	2,224
# Individual Families w/ Children	1,273	2,149
# People in Families	3,512	5,930
Youth in Families	1,886	3,185
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	760	1,283
Veterans	2,068	3,491
Chronically Homeless	5,034	5,378
Mentally Ill	5,626	9,499
Substance Abusers	5,172	8,733
People with HIV/AIDS	370	626
Victims of Domestic Violence	1,372	2,317
Unaccompanied Youth†	366	618

Supervisory District 4 - Supervisor: Don Knabe

Figure 129: Supervisory District 4 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>5,529</b>	<b>7,623</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>12,406</b>	<b>NIA</b>

Figure 130: Supervisory District 4 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	437	981
Unsheltered	5,092	11,425
Adult Men	3,177	7,129
Adult Women	1,358	3,047
Adult Transgender	113	254
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	881	1,977
Age 18-24	460	1,032
Age 25-55	3,523	7,905
Age 56+	665	1,491
Black/African American	1,769	3,970
Hispanic or Latino	2,333	5,235
White	1,111	2,494
Multi-Racial and Other	315	707
# Individual Families w/ Children	552	1,239
# People in Families	1,480	3,321
Youth in Families	792	1,777
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	377	846
Veterans	623	1,397
Chronically Homeless	1,702	1,773
Mentally Ill	1,576	3,536
Substance Abusers	1,914	4,294
People with HIV/AIDS	28	62
Victims of Domestic Violence	547	1,228
Unaccompanied Youth†	89	200

Supervisory District 5 - Supervisor: Michael D. Antonovich

Figure 131: Supervisory District 5 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>6,609</b>	<b>10,351</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>16,533</b>	<b>NIA</b>

Figure 132: Supervisory District 5 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	371	928
Unsheltered	6,238	15,605
Adult Men	3,907	9,774
Adult Women	1,612	4,033
Adult Transgender	139	348
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	951	2,379
Age 18-24	498	1,246
Age 25-55	4,481	11,210
Age 56+	679	1,699
Black/African American	1,692	4,233
Hispanic or Latino	2,670	6,679
White	1,930	4,828
Multi-Racial and Other	317	794
# Individual Families w/ Children	602	1,506
# People in Families	1,595	3,990
Youth in Families	827	2,069
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	363	908
Veterans	533	1,333
Chronically Homeless	1,981	1,981
Mentally Ill	2,426	6,068
Substance Abusers	2,105	5,265
People with HIV/AIDS	79	198
Victims of Domestic Violence	634	1,587
Unaccompanied Youth†	124	310

## Appendix VI: City Council District Breakdown

### City Council District 1 – Council Member: Ed P. Reyes

**Figure 133:** City Council District 1 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>2,644</b>	<b>4,587</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>4,372</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 134:** City Council District 1 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	87	144
Unsheltered	2,557	4,228
Adult Men	1,391	2,300
Adult Women	740	1,224
Adult Transgender	79	131
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	434	718
Age 18-24	223	369
Age 25-55	1,662	2,748
Age 56+	325	537
Black/African American	1,502	2,483
Hispanic or Latino	457	756
White	431	713
Multi-Racial and Other	254	420
# Individual Families w/ Children	253	418
# People in Families	710	1,174
Youth in Families	348	575
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	178	295
Veterans	397	657
Chronically Homeless	1,070	1,138
Mentally Ill	1,192	1,972
Substance Abusers	990	1,636
People with HIV/AIDS	74	122
Victims of Domestic Violence	278	459
Unaccompanied Youth†	86	142

**Figure 135:** City Council District 2 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>738</b>	<b>1,531</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>1,054</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Figure 136:** City Council District 2 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	19	27
Unsheltered	719	1,027
Adult Men	513	733
Adult Women	129	184
Adult Transgender	6	9
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	90	129
Age 18-24	35	50
Age 25-55	537	767
Age 56+	76	108
Black/African American	193	276
Hispanic or Latino	185	264
White	315	450
Multi-Racial and Other	45	64
# Individual Families w/ Children	66	94
# People in Families	165	236
Youth in Families	84	120
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	18	26
Veterans	81	116
Chronically Homeless	264	264
Mentally Ill	285	407
Substance Abusers	254	362
People with HIV/AIDS	25	36
Victims of Domestic Violence	77	110
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>h</sup>	6	9

City Council District 3 – Council Member: Dennis P. Zine

**Figure 137:** City Council District 3 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>831</b>	<b>1,524</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>1,187</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 138:** City Council District 3 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	97	139
Unsheltered	734	1,048
Adult Men	449	641
Adult Women	195	279
Adult Transgender	58	83
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	129	184
Age 18-24	38	54
Age 25-55	582	831
Age 56+	82	117
Black/African American	218	311
Hispanic or Latino	208	297
White	355	507
Multi-Racial and Other	51	72
# Individual Families w/ Children	78	111
# People in Families	212	303
Youth in Families	114	163
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	25	35
Veterans	87	125
Chronically Homeless	267	267
Mentally Ill	321	458
Substance Abusers	278	397
People with HIV/AIDS	28	40
Victims of Domestic Violence	86	123
Unaccompanied Youth†	15	21

**Figure 139:** City Council District 4 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,929</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>2,995</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Figure 140:** City Council District 4 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	93	154
Unsheltered	1,718	2,841
Adult Men	1,177	1,946
Adult Women	316	523
Adult Transgender	46	76
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	272	450
Age 18-24	155	257
Age 25-55	1,157	1,914
Age 56+	226	374
Black/African American	1,029	1,701
Hispanic or Latino	313	518
White	295	488
Multi-Racial and Other	174	287
# Individual Families w/ Children	173	286
# People in Families	438	724
Youth in Families	229	379
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	117	194
Veterans	284	470
Chronically Homeless	753	801
Mentally Ill	817	1,351
Substance Abusers	682	1,128
People with HIV/AIDS	51	84
Victims of Domestic Violence	190	314
Unaccompanied Youth†	43	71

City Council District 5 – Council Member: Jack Weiss

**Figure 141:** City Council District 5 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>2,245</b>	<b>2,066</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>4,460</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Figure 142:** City Council District 5 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	303	602
Unsheltered	1,942	3,858
Adult Men	1,348	2,678
Adult Women	550	1,093
Adult Transgender	37	74
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	310	616
Age 18-24	170	338
Age 25-55	1,447	2,876
Age 56+	317	631
Black/African American	790	1,570
Hispanic or Latino	382	758
White	804	1,597
Multi-Racial and Other	269	535
# Individual Families w/ Children	217	431
# People in Families	582	1,156
Youth in Families	310	616
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	114	226
Veterans	417	829
Chronically Homeless	763	763
Mentally Ill	725	1,441
Substance Abusers	946	1,880
People with HIV/AIDS	40	80
Victims of Domestic Violence	189	375
Unaccompanied Youth*	0	0

**Figure 143:** City Council District 6 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>1,420</b>	<b>2,254</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>2,028</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 144:** City Council District 6 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	544	777
Unsheltered	876	1,251
Adult Men	776	1,108
Adult Women	312	446
Adult Transgender	50	71
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	282	403
Age 18-24	61	88
Age 25-55	943	1,348
Age 56+	133	190
Black/African American	372	531
Hispanic or Latino	355	507
White	606	866
Multi-Racial and Other	87	124
# Individual Families w/ Children	134	191
# People in Families	422	603
Youth in Families	248	354
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	54	77
Veterans	141	201
Chronically Homeless	362	362
Mentally Ill	548	783
Substance Abusers	455	650
People with HIV/AIDS	48	69
Victims of Domestic Violence	148	211
Unaccompanied Youth†	34	49

City Council District 7 – Council Member: Richard Alarcón

**Figure 145:** City Council District 7 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>937</b>	<b>1,769</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>1,338</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 146:** City Council District 7 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	283	404
Unsheltered	654	934
Adult Men	474	677
Adult Women	284	406
Adult Transgender	7	10
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	172	246
Age 18-24	41	59
Age 25-55	634	906
Age 56+	90	128
Black/African American	245	351
Hispanic or Latino	234	335
White	400	572
Multi-Racial and Other	57	82
# Individual Families w/ Children	100	143
# People in Families	291	416
Youth in Families	172	246
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	37	53
Veterans	95	136
Chronically Homeless	266	266
Mentally Ill	362	517
Substance Abusers	297	424
People with HIV/AIDS	32	46
Victims of Domestic Violence	97	139
Unaccompanied Youth†	0	0

**Figure 147:** City Council District 8 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>2,696</b>	<b>6,484</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>6,021</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 148:** City Council District 8 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	178	398
Unsheltered	2,518	5,623
Adult Men	1,400	3,126
Adult Women	770	1,720
Adult Transgender	60	134
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	466	1,041
Age 18-24	172	383
Age 25-55	1,684	3,760
Age 56+	375	837
Black/African American	2,203	4,919
Hispanic or Latino	332	741
White	94	211
Multi-Racial and Other	67	151
# Individual Families w/ Children	264	590
# People in Families	691	1,543
Youth in Families	360	804
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	172	383
Veterans	227	507
Chronically Homeless	835	1,013
Mentally Ill	865	1,933
Substance Abusers	1,002	2,238
People with HIV/AIDS	51	114
Victims of Domestic Violence	337	753
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>1</sup>	106	237

City Council District 9 – Council Member: Jan Perry

**Figure 149:** City Council District 9 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>10,098</b>	<b>8,425</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>22,551</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 150:** City Council District 9 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	4,261	9,516
Unsheltered	5,837	13,035
Adult Men	6,658	14,869
Adult Women	2,441	5,451
Adult Transgender	109	243
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	890	1,988
Age 18-24	709	1,583
Age 25-55	6,952	15,525
Age 56+	1,547	3,455
Black/African American	8,250	18,424
Hispanic or Latino	1,242	2,774
White	353	789
Multi-Racial and Other	252	564
# Individual Families w/ Children	588	1,313
# People in Families	1,503	3,356
Youth in Families	777	1,735
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	371	828
Veterans	952	2,127
Chronically Homeless	2,611	3,167
Mentally Ill	3,241	7,239
Substance Abusers	3,999	8,930
People with HIV/AIDS	192	428
Victims of Domestic Violence	1,262	2,819
Unaccompanied Youth†	113	252

**Figure 151:** City Council District 10 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>2,571</b>	<b>3,143</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>4,251</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 152:** City Council District 10 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	192	317
Unsheltered	2,379	3,934
Adult Men	1,434	2,371
Adult Women	665	1,100
Adult Transgender	55	91
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	417	690
Age 18-24	218	360
Age 25-55	1,620	2,679
Age 56+	317	524
Black/African American	1,460	2,415
Hispanic or Latino	445	736
White	419	693
Multi-Racial and Other	247	408
# Individual Families w/ Children	256	423
# People in Families	721	1,192
Youth in Families	388	642
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	199	329
Veterans	393	649
Chronically Homeless	1,040	1,106
Mentally Ill	1,160	1,917
Substance Abusers	941	1,556
People with HIV/AIDS	72	119
Victims of Domestic Violence	270	446
Unaccompanied Youth†	29	48

City Council District 11 – Council Member: Bill Rosendahl

**Figure 153:** City Council District 11 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>2,799</b>	<b>2,526</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>5,561</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Figure 154:** City Council District 11 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	202	401
Unsheltered	2,597	5,160
Adult Men	1,841	3,658
Adult Women	533	1,059
Adult Transgender	43	85
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	382	759
Age 18-24	213	423
Age 25-55	1,808	3,592
Age 56+	396	788
Black/African American	985	1,958
Hispanic or Latino	476	945
White	1,002	1,991
Multi-Racial and Other	336	667
# Individual Families w/ Children	246	489
# People in Families	616	1,224
Youth in Families	317	630
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	116	231
Veterans	525	1,043
Chronically Homeless	1,116	1,116
Mentally Ill	904	1,796
Substance Abusers	1,214	2,411
People with HIV/AIDS	50	100
Victims of Domestic Violence	235	467
Unaccompanied Youth†	65	129

**Figure 155:** City Council District 12 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>768</b>	<b>1,123</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>1,097</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 156:** City Council District 12 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	24	34
Unsheltered	744	1,063
Adult Men	536	766
Adult Women	138	197
Adult Transgender	6	9
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	88	126
Age 18-24	37	52
Age 25-55	564	805
Age 56+	80	114
Black/African American	201	287
Hispanic or Latino	192	274
White	328	468
Multi-Racial and Other	47	67
# Individual Families w/ Children	69	99
# People in Families	173	247
Youth in Families	88	126
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	19	27
Veterans	85	121
Chronically Homeless	271	271
Mentally Ill	296	423
Substance Abusers	264	377
People with HIV/AIDS	26	37
Victims of Domestic Violence	80	114
Unaccompanied Youth†	0	0

City Council District 13 – Council Member: Eric Garcetti

**Figure 157:** City Council District 13 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>3,225</b>	<b>2,858</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>5,333</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 158:** City Council District 13 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	826	1,366
Unsheltered	2,399	3,967
Adult Men	1,766	2,920
Adult Women	801	1,325
Adult Transgender	44	73
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	614	1,015
Age 18-24	264	436
Age 25-55	1,963	3,247
Age 56+	384	635
Black/African American	1,832	3,029
Hispanic or Latino	558	923
White	526	869
Multi-Racial and Other	310	512
# Individual Families w/ Children	282	466
# People in Families	734	1,214
Youth in Families	369	610
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	189	312
Veterans	478	790
Chronically Homeless	1,208	1,285
Mentally Ill	1,454	2,405
Substance Abusers	1,231	2,035
People with HIV/AIDS	90	149
Victims of Domestic Violence	339	560
Unaccompanied Youth <sup>1</sup>	245	405

**Figure 159:** City Council District 14 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>5,559</b>	<b>5,036</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>9,192</b>	<b>NIA</b>

**Figure 160:** City Council District 14 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	407	673
Unsheltered	5,152	8,519
Adult Men	3,517	5,816
Adult Women	1,228	2,031
Adult Transgender	51	84
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	763	1,262
Age 18-24	484	801
Age 25-55	3,607	5,964
Age 56+	705	1,166
Black/African American	3,158	5,221
Hispanic or Latino	962	1,590
White	906	1,498
Multi-Racial and Other	534	882
# Individual Families w/ Children	510	843
# People in Families	1,348	2,229
Youth in Families	707	1,169
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	362	599
Veterans	882	1,458
Chronically Homeless	2,307	2,454
Mentally Ill	2,507	4,146
Substance Abusers	2,091	3,458
People with HIV/AIDS	156	257
Victims of Domestic Violence	584	965
Unaccompanied Youth†	56	93

City Council District 15 – Council Member: Janice Hahn

Figure 161: City Council District 15 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons	
	2007	2005
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	<b>1,802</b>	<b>2,850</b>
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	<b>2,048</b>	<b>NIA</b>

Figure 162: City Council District 15 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	2007	
	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Sheltered	278	316
Unsheltered	1,524	1,732
Adult Men	892	1,014
Adult Women	496	564
Adult Transgender	29	33
Total Youth (Under Age 18)	385	437
Age 18-24	139	158
Age 25-55	1,066	1,211
Age 56+	213	242
Black/African American	1,013	1,151
Hispanic or Latino	301	342
White	369	420
Multi-Racial and Other	119	135
# Individual Families w/ Children	207	235
# People in Families	632	718
Youth in Families	343	390
Youth in Families Age 5 or Younger	149	170
Veterans	294	334
Chronically Homeless	547	547
Mentally Ill	333	379
Substance Abusers	581	660
People with HIV/AIDS	13	14
Victims of Domestic Violence	97	111
Unaccompanied Youth†	42	48



APPENDIX VII: HOMELESS SURVEY INSTRUMENT

2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count

8379465394 (Office Use)

## 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Survey

REFUSALS \_\_\_\_\_ (Office Use)

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

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

**Place:**  SPA 1  SPA 4  SPA 7  SPA 2  SPA 5  SPA 8  SPA 3  SPA 6  Downtown LA skidrow

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

**Interview Type:**  Street  Emergency Shelter  Transitional Shelter

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

Shade Circles Like This--> ●

Not Like This--> ⊗

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

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

**3. How do you identify yourself?**  
 Male  Female  Transgender

**4. What is your marital status?**  
 Single  Married  Separated  Divorced  Widowed

**5. Are you a veteran of the United States Armed Forces?**  
 Yes (Continue with question 5a)  No (Skip to question 6)

**5a. Did you serve in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit? (Shade all that apply)**  
 Regular Military  National Guard  Reserve

**5b. Did you witness combat?**  Yes  No

**5c. What is your discharge status?**  
 Honorable  Other than Honorable  Other  
 General  Dishonorable  Don't know

**6. Do you live alone without family, partner, or friends?**  
 Yes (Skip to question 7)  No (Ask question 6a)

**6a. Do you live with: (Shade all that apply)**  
 Spouse or partner  Other family member(s)  
 Child/children  Friend(s)  
 Parent or legal guardian  Other \_\_\_\_\_

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

**8. In the last 30 days, have you tried to access a shelter or transitional housing facility in Los Angeles County?**  
 Yes, a shelter (Ask question 8a)  
 Yes, a transitional housing program (Ask question 8a)  
 Yes, both (Ask question 8a)  
 No (Skip to question 9)

**8a. In the last 30 days, have you ever tried to stay at a shelter or transitional housing facility in Los Angeles County and been turned away?**  
 Yes, a shelter (Ask question 8b)  
 Yes, a transitional housing program (Ask question 8b)  
 Yes, both (Ask question 8b)  
 No (Skip to question 9)

**8b. Why were you turned away? (Shade all that apply)**  
 There were no beds available  Couldn't follow shelter rules  
 Didn't accept teenager/children  I was pregnant  
 They didn't accept friend/family  Because of my disability  
 They didn't accept pets  Had no identification  
 Alcohol/drug problems  Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Have a criminal record  Don't know

**9. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation? (Shade only 1)**  
 7 days or less  5 months  10 months  35 years  
 8-30 days  6 months  11 months  6-10 years  
 2 months  7 months  12 months  More than 10 years  
 3 months  8 months  12 years  
 4 months  9 months  23 years

**10. Is this the first time you have been homeless?**  
 Yes (Skip to question 11)  
 No (Continue with question 10a)

**10a. In the last 12 months, how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Shade only 1)**  
 One time  3 times  5 times  
 2 times  4 times  6 times  More than 6 times

**10b. In the last 3 years, how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Shade only 1)**  
 One time  3 times  5 times  
 2 times  4 times  6 times  More than 6 times

**11. Where were you living at the time you most recently became homeless? (Shade only 1)**  
 Los Angeles County (Ask question 11a)  
 Other area in Southern California, but outside Los Angeles County (Skip to question 11b)  
 Other area in the state of California, but outside Southern California (Skip to question 11b)  
 Out of the state (Skip to question 11b)

**11a. How long had you lived in Los Angeles County before becoming homeless? (Shade only 1)**  
 7 days or less  4-6 months  3-5 years  
 8-30 days  7-11 months  6-10 years  
 1-3 months  1-2 years  More than 10 years

(Please Skip to question 12)

**11b. What was the primary reason you came to Los Angeles County? (Shade only 1)**  
 For a job/seeking work  To access homeless services  
 I was born or grew up here  To access VA services and/or VA hospital  
 My family and/or friends are here  I was forced out of my previous community  
 I was traveling and got stranded  I am just passing through  
 I visited and decided to stay  Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Weather/climate

**12. Immediately before you became homeless this last time, were you: (Shade only 1)**  
 Living in a home owned by you or your partner  In jail or prison  
 Staying with friends  In a hospital  
 Living with relatives  In a treatment program  
 Living in subsidized housing  In foster care  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

(Please Skip to question 13)

Renting a home or apartment (Ask question 12a)

**12a. If you rented a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless this last time, was it?**  
 Subsidized housing (allow income unit)  
 A Section 8 certificate  
 None of the above

8815465399

(Office use)

Four empty boxes for office use.

13. How much do you think each of the following has contributed to your homelessness.

Please rate each option on a scale of 0 to 5, with 0 being "Not At All" and 5 being "Extremely Significant"

- A) My landlord raised the rent
B) I was evicted
C) Natural disaster / fire / flood
D) I lost my job
E) I divorced or separated
F) My spouse or partner was deported
G) Domestic violence or partner abuse
H) I had a conflict with family or friend/s
I) I ran away
J) I got too old for foster care
K) I have problems with alcohol, drugs, or gambling
L) I have or had an illness or medical problem
M) I have or had mental health issues
N) I was released from a hospital, clinic, or treatment program
O) I was incarcerated

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

- Emergency shelter
Transitional housing
Free meals
Bus passes
Job training
Alcohol counseling
Drug counseling
Shelter day services
Legal assistance
Health services
Mental health services
Child care support
Other

15. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of government assistance? ( Shade all that apply )

- General Relief
Food Stamps
Med-Cal /Med-Care
Veteran's Benefits
WIC
Social Security
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)SSDI
Cash Aid/CalWORKS
VA Disability Compensation
Other governmental assistance (State disability benefits, workers compensation, unemployment, etc.)

(If yes to any of these, go to 16)

I am not currently receiving any of these (Ask 15a)

15a. What is preventing you from receiving government assistance? ( Shade all that apply )

- Don't think I'm eligible
Have no ID
No permanent address
No transportation
Never applied
Benefits were cut off
Immigration issues
I am afraid my children will be taken away from me
I have applied for one or more of these services, and I am currently waiting for approval
Turned down
Will apply soon
Don't need government assistance
Paperwork too difficult
Don't know where to go
Other

16. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all Government sources? (County, State, Federal monies)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ per month (Office use)

17. Are you currently employed? ( Shade only 1 )

- No, unemployed
Yes, part time
Yes, full time

18. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all non-Government sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ per month (Office use)

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

- Yes (Ask question 19a)
No (Skip to question 20)

19a. Do you have any children: ( Shade all that apply )

- 18 or over living with you
In foster care
Under 18 years and in jail, juvenile hall or CYA
0-5 years living with you

- 6-12 years living with you
13-17 years living with you

Are your children age 6-17 living with you in school? Yes No

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

- Yes
No

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

- Hospital emergency room
Urgent care clinic
Public health clinic
Veterans Affairs Hospital/Clinic
Free clinic/community clinic
Private doctor
Friends/family
Don't ever go
Other

21a. How many times in the last 12 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

\_\_\_\_\_ times (Office use)

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

\_\_\_\_\_ nights (Office use)

23. Are you currently experiencing any of the following in the last 12 months :

- 23a. Physical disability
23b. Mental illness
23c. Depression
23d. Alcohol abuse
23e. Drug abuse
23f. Domestic/partner violence or abuse
23g. Chronic health problems
23h. AIDS/HIV related illness
23i. Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
23j. Developmental disability (A chronic condition that significantly limits a person's ability to speak, hear, see, walk, learn, or perform fundamental tasks)

24. Were you ever in foster care?

- Yes
No

25. Since becoming homeless, have you been a victim of:

- 25a. Assault
25b. Kidnapping
25c. Police harassment
25d. Sexual assault
25e. Rape
25f. Robbery
25g. Arson
25h. Domestic violence or partner abuse

26. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- Less than 6th Grade
Less than high school diploma
High school diploma/GED
Some college, no degree
AA degree
BA degree or above
Technical Certificate

## APPENDIX VIII: OVERALL SURVEY RESULTS

## Where was this survey conducted?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Street	79.8%	2,495
Emergency Shelter	9.5%	296
Transitional Shelter	10.7%	336
Total	100.0%	3,128

## SPA location

Response	Frequency	Percent
SPA 1	115	3.6%
SPA 2	259	8.1%
SPA 3	379	11.8%
SPA 4	400	12.5%
SPA 5	331	10.3%
SPA 6	764	23.8%
SPA 7	264	8.2%
SPA 8	259	8.1%
SPA 9	440	13.7%

*Multiple response question with 3,210 respondents offering 3,210 responses.*

## 1. Age

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 13 years	3	0.1%
13-17 years	27	0.8%
18-21 years	157	4.9%
22-30 years	383	12.0%
31-40 years	623	19.5%
41-50 years	1,075	33.6%
51-60 years	753	23.5%
More than 60 years	175	5.5%
Total	3,196	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
White/Caucasian	618	19.3%
Black/African American	1,617	50.5%
Hispanic/Latino	755	23.6%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	66	2.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	35	1.1%
Other/Multi-ethnic	111	3.5%
Total	3,202	100.0%

## 3. How do you identify yourself?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	2,110	66.3%
Female	1,065	33.5%
Transgender	7	0.2%
Total	3,182	100.0%

## 4. What is your marital status?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Single	2,150	69.0%
Married	259	8.3%
Separated	283	9.1%
Divorced	333	10.7%
Widowed	92	2.9%
Total	3,117	100.0%

## 5. Are you a veteran of the United States Armed Forces? (Adults only)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	465	14.9%
No	2,658	85.1%
Total	3,123	100.0%

## 5a. Did you serve in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Regular Military	384	12.0%
National Guard	33	1.0%
Reserve	41	1.3%

Multiple response question with 3,210 respondents offering 458 responses.

**5b. Did you witness combat?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	212	46.1%
No	248	53.9%
Total	460	100.0%

**5c. What is your discharge status?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Honorable	357	77.2%
General	38	8.2%
Other than Honorable	11	2.4%
Dishonorable	7	1.5%
Other	43	9.2%
Don't know	7	1.5%
Total	463	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2,404	75.3%
No	787	24.7%
Total	3,191	100.0%

**6a. Do you live with:**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Spouse or partner	215	28.7%
Child/children	143	19.1%
Parent or legal guardian	29	3.9%
Other family member(s)	95	12.7%
Friend(s)	134	17.9%
Other	185	24.8%

*Multiple response question with 747 respondents offering 800 responses.*

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Outdoors/streets/parks	1,323	41.2%
Automobile	122	3.8%
Unconverted Garage/attic/basement	121	3.8%
Backyard or storage structure	57	1.8%
Abandoned building	152	4.7%
Motel/hotel	402	12.5%
A place in a house not normally used for sleeping	192	6.0%
Emergency shelter	282	8.8%
Transitional housing	222	6.9%
Other shelter	31	1.0%
Public facilities	20	0.6%
Encampment	26	0.8%
Other	167	5.2%
Van	51	1.6%
Camper	44	1.4%
Total	3,210	100.0%

### 8. In the last 30 days, have you tried to access a shelter or transitional housing facility in Los Angeles County?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes, a shelter	797	24.9%
Yes, a transitional housing program	137	4.3%
Yes, both	186	5.8%
No	2,083	65.0%
Total	3,203	100.0%

### 8a. In the last 30 days, have you ever tried to stay at a shelter or transitional housing facility in Los Angeles County and been turned away?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes, a shelter	352	31.6%
Yes, a transitional housing program	44	4.0%
Yes, both	109	9.8%
No	609	54.6%
Total	1114	100.0%

**8b. Why were you turned away?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
There were no beds available	334	68.5%
Couldn't follow shelter rules	41	8.3%
They didn't accept friend/family	8	1.7%
They didn't accept pets	7	1.5%
Alcohol/drug problems	25	5.2%
Didn't accept teenager/children	10	2.0%
I was pregnant	6	1.2%
Because of my disability	20	4.2%
Had no identification	31	6.3%
Don't Know	15	3.1%
Other	49	10.0%
Have a criminal record	15	3.2%

*Multiple response question with 487 respondents offering 561 responses.*

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	82	2.6%
8 -30 days	139	4.3%
2 months	139	4.3%
3 months	111	3.5%
4 months	95	3.0%
5 months	160	5.0%
6 months	204	6.4%
7 months	77	2.4%
8 months	78	2.4%
9 months	93	2.9%
10 months	51	1.6%
11 months	73	2.3%
12 months	188	5.9%
1-2 years	526	16.4%
2-3 years	376	11.8%
3-5 years	336	10.5%
6-10 years	192	6.0%
More than 10 years	281	8.8%
Total	3,199	100.0%

**10. Is this the first time you have been homeless?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2306	72.2%
No	890	27.8%
Total	3196	100.0%

**10a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	2,549	80.4%
2 times	245	7.7%
3 times	126	4.0%
4 times	46	1.5%
5 times	30	0.9%
6 times	15	0.5%
More than 6 times	160	5.1%
Total	3,171	100.0%

**10b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	2,308	73.6%
2 times	262	8.4%
3 times	175	5.6%
4 times	75	2.4%
5 times	55	1.8%
6 times	42	1.3%
More than 6 times	219	7.0%
Total	3,136	100.0%

**11. Where were you living at the time you most recently became homeless?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Los Angeles County	2,681	83.6%
Other area in Southern California, but outside Los Angeles County	179	5.6%
Other area in the state of California, but outside Southern California	72	2.3%
Out of the state	276	8.6%
Total	3,208	100.0%

**11a. How long had you lived in Los Angeles County before becoming homeless?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	49	1.8%
8- 30 days	36	1.3%
1 - 3 months	50	1.9%
4 - 6 months	144	5.4%
7 - 11 months	111	4.2%
1 - 2 years	214	8.1%
3 - 5 years	166	6.2%
6 - 10 years	166	6.2%
More than 10 years	1,721	64.8%
Total	2,657	100.0%

**11b. What was the primary reason you came to Los Angeles County?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
For a job / seeking work	107	21.7%
I was born or grew up here	60	12.0%
My family and/or friends are here	91	18.3%
I was traveling and got stranded	48	9.7%
I visited and decided to stay	64	12.9%
To access homeless services	20	4.1%
I was forced out of my previous community	8	1.7%
I am just passing through	8	1.7%
Weather / climate	42	8.5%
To access VA services and/or VA hospital	9	1.8%
Other	16	3.2%
Prison/parole mandated	6	1.2%
Domestic abuse issues	2	0.4%
Medical/health care	4	0.8%
Personal tragedy	7	1.5%
Educational reasons	1	0.2%
Get away start over	2	0.4%
Total	496	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Living in a home owned by you or your partner	582	18.3%
Renting a home or apartment	565	17.8%
Staying with friends	667	21.0%
Living with relatives	951	29.9%
Living in subsidized housing	65	2.0%
In jail or prison	153	4.8%
In a hospital	12	0.4%
In a treatment program	34	1.1%
In foster care	8	0.3%
Other	108	3.4%
Hotel/Motel	24	0.8%
Group Home/shelter	8	0.3%
In the military	3	0.1%
Total	3,181	100.0%

**12a. If you rented a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless this last time, was it?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Subsidized housing (a low income unit)	49	6.3%
A Section 8 certificate	71	9.2%
None of the above	653	84.4%
Total	773	100.0%

**13. How much do you think each of the following has contributed to your homelessness. Please rate each option on a scale of 0 to 5, with 0 being “Not At All” and 5 being “Extremely Significant”**

	0	1	2	3	4	5	Mean
A) My landlord raised the rent	2214 69.4%	28 0.9%	44 1.4%	84 2.6%	107 3.3%	714 22.4%	107 3.3%
B) I was evicted	1813 56.9%	37 1.2%	50 1.6%	82 2.6%	104 3.3%	1101 34.6%	104 3.3%
C) Natural disaster / fire / flood	3006 95.1%	15 0.5%	13 0.4%	18 0.6%	11 0.3%	100 3.2%	11 0.3%
D) I lost my job	1458 45.9%	41 1.3%	70 2.2%	146 4.6%	121 3.8%	1337 42.1%	121 3.8%
E) I divorced or separated	2513 79.2%	33 1.0%	50 1.6%	95 3.0%	79 2.5%	404 12.7%	79 2.5%
F) My spouse or partner was deported	3109 98.1%	7 0.2%	4 0.1%	9 0.3%	5 0.2%	36 1.2%	5 0.2%
G) Domestic violence or partner abuse	2748 86.4%	32 1.0%	36 1.1%	53 1.7%	58 1.8%	254 8.0%	58 1.8%
H) I had a conflict with family or friend/s	1929 60.9%	51 1.6%	72 2.3%	131 4.1%	195 6.2%	791 25.0%	195 6.2%
I) I ran away	2799 88.3%	19 0.6%	20 0.6%	41 1.3%	52 1.7%	238 7.5%	52 1.7%
J) I got too old for foster care	3047 95.9%	7 0.2%	8 0.2%	21 0.7%	9 0.3%	84 2.6%	9 0.3%
K) I have problems with alcohol /drugs	1973 62.2%	25 0.8%	100 3.1%	155 4.9%	163 5.1%	760 23.9%	163 5.1%
L) I have or had an illness or medical problem	2257 71.1%	35 1.1%	92 2.9%	98 3.1%	102 3.2%	592 18.6%	102 3.2%
M) I have or had mental health issues	2372 74.7%	48 1.5%	69 2.2%	109 3.4%	94 3.0%	482 15.2%	94 3.0%
N) I was released from a hospital, clinic, or treatment program	2767 87.2%	38 1.2%	40 1.3%	51 1.6%	39 1.2%	237 7.5%	39 1.2%
O) I was incarcerated	2441 76.8%	28 0.9%	59 1.9%	55 1.7%	57 1.8%	537 16.9%	57 1.8%

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

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Emergency shelter	821	25.9%
Transitional housing	396	12.5%
Free meals	1,219	38.5%
Alcohol counseling	358	11.3%
Bus passes	433	13.7%
Job training	205	6.5%
Drug counseling	366	11.5%
Shelter day services	417	13.1%
Legal assistance	215	6.8%
Health services	620	19.5%
Mental health services	366	11.5%
Other	88	2.8%
Not using any services	1051	33.1%
Child care support	53	1.7%
Educational/employment assistance	3	0.1%
Clothing	5	0.1%
Support groups/counseling	2	0.1%

*Multiple response question with 3,172 respondents offering 6,618 responses.*

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

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
General Relief	1,156	36.4%
Food Stamps	1,077	33.9%
MediCal /MediCare	296	9.3%
Veteran's Benefits	101	3.2%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)/SSDI	399	12.6%
Cash Aid /CalWORKS	142	4.5%
I am not currently receiving any of these	1,196	37.7%
WIC	57	1.8%
VA Disability Compensation	51	1.6%
Social Security	102	3.2%
Other governmental assistance	58	1.8%

*Multiple response question with 3,175 respondents offering 4,636 responses.*

### 15a. What is preventing you from receiving government assistance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Don't think I'm eligible	143	12.3%
Have no ID	323	27.7%
No permanent address	211	18.1%
No transportation	115	9.8%
Never applied	234	20.1%
Benefits were cut off	96	8.2%
I have applied and I'm currently waiting for approval	156	13.4%
Don't know where to go	58	5.0%
Turned down	59	5.1%
Will apply soon	142	12.2%
Don't need government assistance	82	7.1%
Paper work too difficult	67	5.8%
Immigration issues	60	5.1%
I am afraid my children will be taken away from me	6	0.5%
Other	65	5.6%
Working/looking for work	7	0.6%
Don't want it	10	0.9%
Incarceration/parole	4	0.4%
Because of the program I am in	4	0.3%

Multiple response question with 1,166 respondents offering 1,844 responses.

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	1261	40.7%
\$1 - \$200	135	4.3%
\$201 - \$250	586	18.9%
\$251 - \$350	189	6.1%
\$351 - \$400	288	9.3%
\$401 - \$600	104	3.3%
\$601 - \$800	178	5.7%
\$801 - \$900	184	5.9%
\$901 - \$1,400	153	4.9%
More than \$1,400	25	0.8%
Total	3103	100.0%

### 17. Are you currently employed?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No, unemployed	2,790	92.8%
Yes, part time	156	5.2%
Yes, full time	61	2.0%
Total	3,006	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	1,860	61.9%
\$1 - \$ 50	126	4.2%
\$ 51 - \$100	173	5.7%
\$101 - \$200	228	7.6%
\$201 - \$300	180	6.0%
\$301 - \$400	117	3.9%
\$401 - \$600	146	4.8%
\$601 - \$1000	94	3.1%
\$1001 - \$2000	64	2.1%
More than \$2000	18	0.6%
Total	3,006	100.0%

**Total (gross) monthly income from all sources:**

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	738	23.8%
\$1 - \$200	281	9.1%
\$201 - \$250	443	14.3%
\$251 - \$350	256	8.3%
\$351 - \$400	234	7.6%
\$401 - \$600	318	10.3%
\$601 - \$800	256	8.3%
\$801 - \$900	180	5.8%
\$901 - \$1,400	288	9.3%
More than \$1,400	98	3.2%
Total	3,093	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	652	20.3%
No	2,558	79.7%
Total	3,210	100.0%

**19a. Do you have any children:**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
18 or over living with you	116	32.0%
In foster care	59	16.1%
Under 18 years and in jail, juvenile hall or CYA	40	11.0%
0 - 5 years living with you	147	40.3%
6 - 12 years living with you	91	25.0%
13 - 17 years living with you	75	20.7%

*Multiple response question with 364 respondents offering 528 responses.*

**19a1. How many children do you have 18 years or over living with you?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1 child	53	49.4%
2 children	26	24.7%
3 children	14	13.1%
4 children	3	3.0%
5 children	1	1.3%
More than 6 children	9	8.4%
Total	107	100.0%

**19a2. How many children do you have in foster care?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1 child	26	55.4%
2 children	7	15.9%
3 children	5	10.3%
4 children	6	13.7%
More than 6 children	2	4.7%
Total	47	100.0%

**19a3. How many children do you have under 18 years and in jail, juvenile hall or CYA?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1 child	15	49.6%
2 children	9	29.7%
4 children	2	6.2%
5 children	3	9.7%
More than 6 children	1	4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**19a4. How many children do you have 0 - 5 years living with you?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1 child	92	67.2%
2 children	29	21.1%
3 children	9	6.7%
4 children	7	5.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**19a5. How many children do you have 6 - 12 years living with you?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1 child	47	53.8%
2 children	35	39.5%
3 children	2	2.1%
4 children	2	2.5%
More than 6 children	2	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**19a6. How many children do you have 13 - 17 years living with you?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1 child	39	60.7%
2 children	16	24.3%
3 children	4	5.6%
4 children	4	6.5%
More than 6 children	2	2.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**19b. Are your children age 6-17 living with you in school?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	88	89.0%
No	11	11.0%
Total	99	100.0%

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

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	700	22.1%
No	2,459	77.9%
Total	3,159	100.0%

**21. Where do you usually get medical care?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Hospital emergency room	1,481	47.7%
Urgent care clinic	178	5.7%
Public health clinic	444	14.3%
Veterans Affairs Hospital/Clinic	215	6.9%
Free clinic/community clinic	380	12.2%
Private doctor	181	5.8%
Friends / family	2	0.1%
Don't ever go	168	5.4%
Other	42	1.4%
Clinic at shelter	7	0.2%
Jail/parole clinic	6	0.2%
Total	3105	100.0%

**21a. How many times in the last 12 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	1,469	46.6%
1 time	605	19.2%
2 times	441	14.0%
3 times	300	9.5%
4 times	124	3.9%
5 times	74	2.4%
More than 5 times	138	4.4%
Total	3,150	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 nights	2,130	67.5%
1 - 5 nights	357	11.3%
6 - 10 nights	120	3.8%
11 - 20 nights	118	3.7%
21 - 50 nights	132	4.2%
More than 50 nights	299	9.5%
Total	3,155	100.0%

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

	Yes	No	Declined to state
23a. Physical disability	1,104 34.6%	2,067 64.8%	19 0.6%
23b. Mental illness	984 30.9%	2,165 68.0%	33 1.0%
23c. Depression	1,663 52.1%	1,502 47.1%	24 0.8%
23d. Alcohol abuse	1,108 34.8%	2,049 64.3%	30 0.9%
23e. Drug abuse	961 30.1%	2,181 68.4%	45 1.4%
23f. Domestic/partner violence or abuse	334 10.5%	2,821 88.6%	28 0.9%
23g. Chronic health problems	751 23.6%	2,418 75.8%	19 0.6%
23h. AIDS/HIV related illness	57 1.8%	3,088 96.8%	44 1.4%
23i. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	480 15.1%	2,663 83.6%	40 1.3%
23j. Developmental disability	245 8.2%	2,716 90.5%	41 1.4%

**24. Were you ever in foster care?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	285	9.4%
No	2,760	90.6%
Total	3,045	100.0%

**25. Since becoming homeless, have you been a victim of:**

	Yes	No	Declined to state
25a. Assault	845 26.5%	2,305 72.3%	37 1.2%
25b. Kidnapping	107 3.4%	3,043 95.7%	31 1.0%
25c. Police harassment	1333 41.8%	1,822 57.2%	33 1.0%
25d. Sexual assault	271 8.5%	2,868 90.2%	41 1.3%
25e. Rape	198 6.2%	2,936 92.4%	45 1.4%
25f. Robbery	639 20.0%	2,517 79.0%	31 1.0%
25g. Arson	53 1.7%	3,093 97.4%	30 1.0%
25h. Domestic violence or partner abuse	291 9.2%	2,846 89.6%	38 1.2%

**26. What is the highest level of education you have completed?**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 6th Grade	128	4.0%
Less than high school diploma	856	26.9%
High school diploma/GED	1,314	41.3%
Some college, no degree	563	17.7%
AA degree	139	4.4%
BA degree or above	96	3.0%
Technical Certificate	87	2.7%
Total	3,183	100.0%

## APPENDIX IV: HOMELESS SUBPOPULATION SUMMARY – HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

### *Background*

Despite the growing number of homeless families, the majority of homeless people are still single individuals. According to the 2007 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress approximately two-thirds of the homeless population on the street and in shelters are single individuals.<sup>58</sup> Additionally, single homeless adults are much more likely to be male than female.<sup>59</sup> Studies also indicate that single individuals are more likely than adults in families to be older, Caucasian, and homeless for greater lengths of time.<sup>60</sup> Per the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), only single people may be defined as chronically homeless (for further discussion of the Chronically Homeless, please see page 250).<sup>61</sup>

Homeless women are very different from homeless men, but few studies have reported data separately on them or compared them directly with men. A study conducted in St. Louis which compared these populations found that the pivotal difference between homeless men and women was that unlike men, most women had young children in their custody. The women were also younger than men, more likely to be members of a minority group, and more often dependent on government assistance. They had been homeless for a shorter period and spent less time in unsheltered locations. Compared to men, they had less frequent histories of substance abuse, incarceration, and felony conviction. Unaccompanied women (without children with them), compared to women with children in their custody, were more likely to be white, had been homeless longer, and more often had a history of alcoholism or schizophrenia.<sup>62</sup>

### *Individuals in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count*

Efforts were undertaken to identify homeless individuals, in comparison to people in families, on the street and in shelters during the enumeration in both those locations. As is consistent with previous studies, the majority of homeless people counted in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count were individuals (approximately 76%). Individuals include unaccompanied minors as well as adults, couples or groups without children.

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<sup>58</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. 2007. *The Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

<sup>59</sup> U.S. Conference of Mayors – Sodexo, Inc. 2005. *Hunger and Homelessness Survey: A Status report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities, a 24-City Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Conference of Mayors.

<sup>60</sup> Burt, Martha and Barbara E. Cohen. 1989. Differences among Homeless Single Women, Women with Children, and Single Men. *Social Problems*: Vol. 36, No. 5.

<sup>61</sup> Notice of Funding Availability for the Collaborative Initiative to Help End Chronic Homelessness. Federal Register, Vol. 68, No. 17, Monday, January 27, 2003, 4019. This definition is shared by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

<sup>62</sup> North, Carol. S. and Smith, Elizabeth E. 1993. A comparison of homeless men and women: *Different populations, different needs*. Community Mental Health Journal: Vol. 29, No. 5: 423-431

### Number of Individuals

The total number of individuals physically enumerated in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count is 51,965. The majority of them (84% or 43,548 people) were unsheltered at the time, with 69% of all individuals (35,768 people) enumerated in the actual street census. The other 16% of individuals (8,417 people) were counted in shelters. Approximately 8% of all individuals were found in each emergency and transitional shelters (4,298 and 3,925 people, respectively).

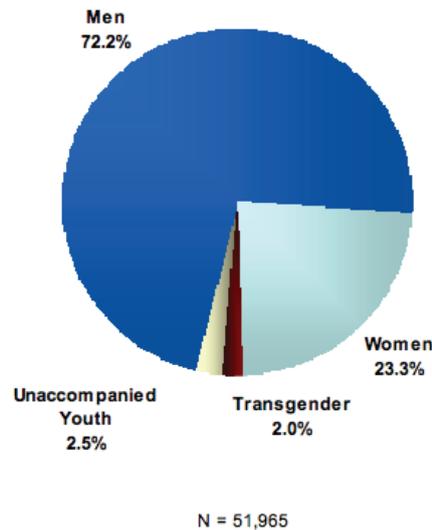
[ Figure 163 ] Estimated Homeless Individual Population Total by Census Component (HUD Defined Only)

Component	Individuals	% of Total Individual People
<b>Unsheltered Total</b>	<b>43,548</b>	<b>83.8%</b>
Street Census	35,768	68.8%
General Population Telephone Survey	7,780	15.0%
<b>Sheltered Total</b>	<b>8,417</b>	<b>16.2%</b>
Emergency Shelter	4,298	8.3%
Transitional Housing	3,925	7.5%
Vouchers	194	0.4%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>51,965</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

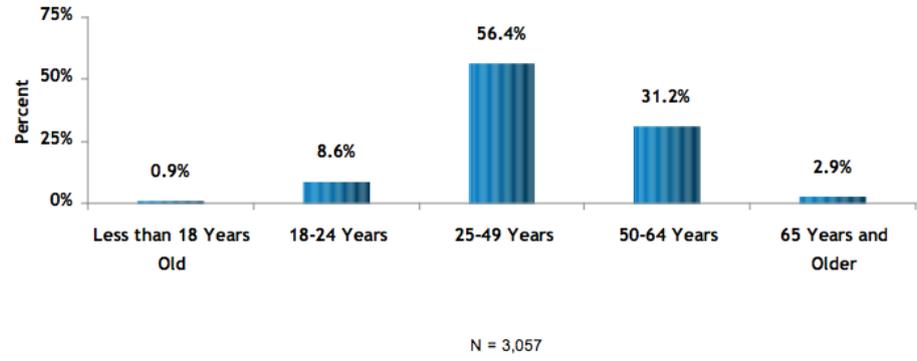
### Characteristics of Individuals

The majority of individuals are single adult men (72%). Adult women make up just over 23% of all homeless individuals. Unaccompanied youth are approximately 3% of all individuals and 2% of individual people are transgender.

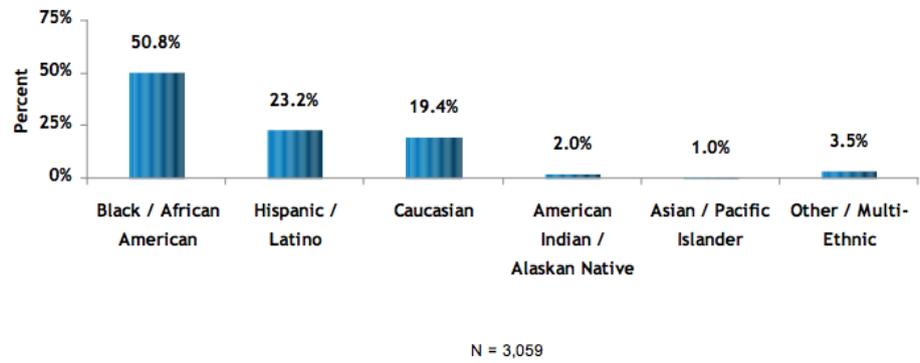
[ Figure 164 ] Gender Distribution of Homeless Individuals (Unsheltered Estimate and Shelter Count)



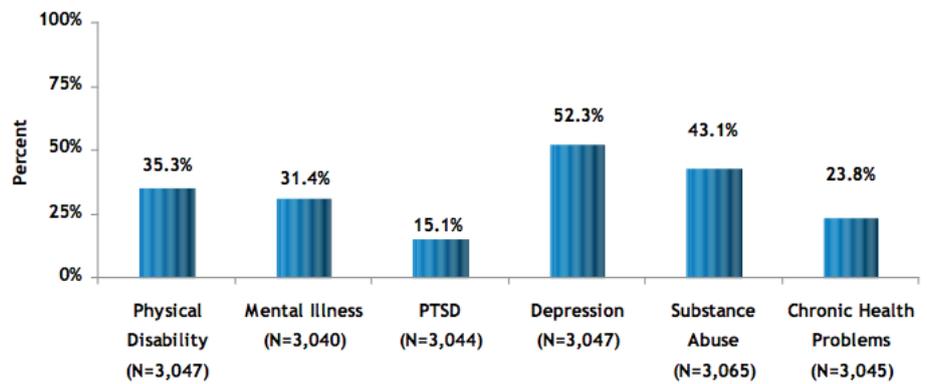
[ Figure 165 ] Individual Respondents by Age



[ Figure 166 ] Individual Respondents by Ethnicity



[ Figure 167 ] Individual Respondents with Disabilities



## APPENDIX X: HOMELESS SUBPOPULATION SUMMARY – HOMELESS FAMILIES

### *Background*

The lack of affordable housing for low-income people is the primary cause of homelessness. Many low-income families spend at least half their income on housing costs and many other live in substandard housing conditions<sup>63</sup>. The shrinking supply of affordable housing is another factor underlying the growth in family homelessness. The gap between the number of affordable housing units and the number of people needing them is currently the largest on record, estimated at 4.4 million units<sup>64</sup>. Affordability remains America's most widespread housing challenge. The shortage of affordable housing directly affects the quality of life for the millions who eke out their housing payments every month, sacrifice the purchase of other essentials, commute long distances to work, and/or suffer overcrowded or unsafe conditions. Worse yet, some must live in shelters or on the street. These pressures not only undermine their physical and mental health, but also their ability to find suitable work, perform well in school, and advance economically<sup>65</sup>.

Many families subsist on the brink of homelessness. Declining wages and changes to the welfare system account for increased poverty among families. Minimum wage is no longer adequate to afford an apartment at fair market rent. The value of the combination of TANF and Food Stamps are below the poverty level in every state.<sup>66</sup> Additionally, while the number of poor people has increased in recent years, the number of TANF recipients has decreased.<sup>67</sup>

Today more families are in need of housing assistance. The U.S. Conference of Mayors found that the requests for low-income housing assistance increased by 68% in surveyed cities. In addition, the waiting list for Section 8 housing vouchers was up to 35 months in 2005.<sup>68</sup> Increased demand and long waits for housing assistance results in longer shelter stays for families, making less space available to other families in need, who in turn must find seek alternative shelter or live on the streets.<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. 2003. *Trends in Worst Case Needs for Housing, 1978 – 1999. A Report to Congress on Worst Case Housing Needs Plus Update in Worst Case Needs in 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

<sup>64</sup> Daskal, Jennifer. 1998. *In Search of Shelter: The Growing Shortage of Affordable Rental Housing*. Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid The State of the Nation's Housing. Cambridge, MA:

<sup>66</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *Homeless Families with Children*. NCH Fact Sheet #12. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.

<sup>67</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. 2004. *Census Data Show Poverty Increased, Income Stagnated, and the Number of Uninsured Rose to a Record Level in 2003*. <http://www.cbpp.org/8-26-04pov.htm> (accessed July 24, 2007).

<sup>68</sup> U.S. Conference of Mayors – Sodexo, Inc. 2005. *A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2004 and 2005*. Washington, DC: U.S. Conference of Mayors.

<sup>69</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *Homeless Families with Children*. NCH Fact Sheet #12. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.

Homeless families are the fast growing segment of the homeless population in the United States<sup>70</sup>. Contrary to popular belief, homeless families share many characteristics with housed poor families. Both types tend to be headed by single-mothers struggling with multiple factors: "extreme financial deprivation; substandard living conditions; inadequate education, training and employment opportunities; social isolation; and poor health."<sup>71</sup> However, homeless families differ from their housed counterparts in that the majority of the families are headed by younger mothers, in their mid to late 20s, with two or three children<sup>72</sup>, most of whom were 5 years old or younger.<sup>73</sup> Also, homeless mothers experienced more residential instability, reported severe physical and sexual assault,<sup>74</sup> had lower social support systems,<sup>75</sup> more HIV risk behaviors, more frequent emergency department visits in the past year,<sup>76</sup> were significantly more likely to be hospitalized in the past year, and fared far below in income sources<sup>77</sup> than housed, poor families. Homeless and housed mothers had similar rates of psychiatric and substance use disorders.<sup>78</sup> However, the lifetime prevalence of major depressive disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, and substance use disorders was overrepresented compared to the general female population.<sup>79</sup>

Studies have also looked at a range of health needs among homeless children. Not surprisingly, a number of problems appear to cluster in this population. In contrast to children who are housed, homeless children are more likely to experience poor health, developmental delays,<sup>80</sup> and mental health problems, such as depression and anxiety. They are also more likely to exhibit behavioral problems and have lower academic achievement.<sup>81</sup> Homeless children suffer from more chronic illness. Compared to other children, homeless children suffer twice as many ear infections, five times more diarrheal and stomach problems, and six times as many speech and stammering problems.<sup>82</sup> Additionally, the children of homeless parents are much more likely to be involved in the child welfare system than children of low-income parents. A 2003 study shows that the rate of child welfare resulting in foster care placement for mothers who sought emergency shelter was 62%, compared to a rate of 39% for low-income mothers.<sup>83</sup>

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<sup>70</sup> Weinreb, Linda F. and Ellen L. Bassuk. 1990. Health care of homeless families: a growing challenge for family medicine. *Journal of Family Practice*, July 1990.

<sup>71</sup> The National Center on Family Homelessness. 2002. *Research on homeless and low-income housed families*. Newton Centre, MA: National Center on Family Homelessness.

<sup>72</sup> Bassuk, E.L., Rubin, L, and Lauriat, A.S. Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Families. *American Journal of Public Health*. 1986; Vol. 76 (9): 1097-1101

<sup>73</sup> Weinreb, Linda F. and Ellen L. Bassuk. 1990. Health care of homeless families: a growing challenge for family medicine. *Journal of Family Practice*, July 1990.

<sup>74</sup> Bassuk, E.L., Weinreb, L.F., Buckner, J.C., Browne, A., Salomon, A., Bassuk, S.S. The Characteristics and Needs of Sheltered Homeless and Low-Income Housed Mothers. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 1996; Vol. 276 (8): 640-646

<sup>75</sup> Letiecq, Bethany L., Elaine A. Anderson and Sally A. Koblinsky. 1998. Social Support of Homeless and Housed Mothers: A Comparison of Temporary and Permanent Housing Arrangements. *Family Relations* Vol. 47, No. 4: 414-421.

<sup>76</sup> Weinreb L, Goldberg R, Perloff JN. Health characteristics and medical service use patterns of sheltered homeless and low-income housed mothers. *Journal General Internal Medicine*. 1998;13(6):389-397.

<sup>77</sup> Nunez, Ralph and Cybelle Fox. 1999. A Snapshot of Family Homelessness across America. *Political Science Quarterly* Vol. 114, No. 2: 289-307

Despite the growing number of homeless families, they are largely invisible to the public. Many homeless families tend to stay with family members or friends, or are “doubled-up”; live in vehicles or hotels/motels prior to entering a homeless shelter.<sup>84</sup> Homeless families that avoid shelters do so in an effort to maintain family unity. Many shelters do not accommodate older male youth or married couples, forcing families to separate to receive shelter services. Additionally, families feel threatened “with the possible removal of all children in the family by child welfare intervention services.”<sup>85</sup> For these reasons, homeless families are often deemed part of the “hidden homeless” population.

Homeless families are a unique subpopulation within homelessness. The fact that they stay away from traditional homeless services and living places (i.e. shelters or streets), not only causes difficulties in identifying and providing outreach, but it also causes difficulties in categorizing them as homeless. First, a significant number of families do not fall under U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) definition of homeless. HUD’s use of the McKinney-Vento Act excludes individuals and families living “doubled-up.” Second, homeless families cannot qualify as chronically homeless.

However, the U.S. Department of Education uses an expanded definition of homelessness from McKinney-Vento Act that includes “children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement.”<sup>86</sup> The controversy over the definition of homeless family and difficulty in identifying them increases the likelihood of undercounting homeless families.

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<sup>78</sup> Bassuk, E.L., Buckner, J.C., Perloff, J.N., Bassuk, S.S. Prevalence of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disorders Among Homeless and Low-Income Mothers. *The American Journal of Psychiatry*. 1998; Vol. 155(11): 1561-1564

<sup>79</sup> Bassuk, E.L., Weinreb, L.F., Buckner, J.C., Browne, A., Salomon, A., Bassuk, S.S. The Characteristics and Needs of Sheltered Homeless and Low-Income Housed Mothers. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 1996; Vol. 276 (8): 640-646

<sup>80</sup> Vostanis, P. Mental Health of Homeless Children and their families. *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment*. 2002; Vol. 8:463-469.

<sup>81</sup> Buckner, John C., Ellen L. Bassuk, Linda F. Weinreb, and Margaret G. Brooks. 1999. Homelessness and its Relationship to the Mental Health and Behavior of Low Income School-Age Children. *Developmental Psychology* 35 (1): 246-257.

<sup>82</sup> Better Homes Fund. 1999. *America’s Homeless Children: New Outcasts*. A Public Policy Report from the Better Homes Fund. Newton, MA.

<sup>83</sup> Culhane, Jennifer F, David Webb, Susan Grim, Stephen Metraux and Dennis Culhane. 2003. Prevalence of Child Welfare Services Involvement Among Homeless and Low-Income Mothers: A Five-Year Birth Cohort Study. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 30 (3).

<sup>84</sup> Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. *Bring LA Home. The Campaign to End Homelessness*, Los Angeles, CA: LAHSA, April 2006.

<sup>85</sup> Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. *Bring LA Home. The Campaign to End Homelessness*, Los Angeles, CA: LAHSA, April 2006.

<sup>86</sup> McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act [42 USC 11434a]. McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, as amended, Title VII, Subtitle B; 42 U.S.C. § 11434a. Definitions. Wrightslaw reformatted the law so it is easy to read. Please read, Wright. P.W.D. 2005. *McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Education for Homeless Children and Youth*. Wrightslaw. <http://www.wrightslaw.com/law/vento.homeless.act.pdf> (accessed September 10, 2007). For Guidance for the *Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program*, please read US Department of Education. *Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program: Title VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, As Amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 Non Regulatory Guidance*. July 2004.

### *Families in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count*

The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count and Demographic Survey provide valuable information on the number and characteristics of homeless families in the Los Angeles CoC. For the purposes of this study, a family consists of a person or couple with child or children. Therefore, individuals, couples, or groups without children are not considered family units.

Efforts were undertaken to identify homeless families on the street and in shelters during the census. However, as mentioned above, homeless families are often hidden and do not co-mingle with the larger homeless population because of unique risk factors posed to them. Therefore, in an effort to enumerate the number of “hidden homeless” families in Greater Los Angeles, our methodology includes conducting a General Population Telephone Survey. This telephone survey is one of few employed by continuums across the country. It provides invaluable data on the number of homeless families who stay on private property, and who are thus outside the purview of street and shelter only enumerations. (See page 120 for a more detailed description of the General Population Telephone Survey.)

### *Number of Families*

Overall, 24% of the 68,608 homeless people counted in 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count were people in families. This totals 6,238 homeless families (containing 16,643 people) in the Los Angeles CoC.

Of these families, approximately 15% (909 families) were sheltered in emergency or transitional housing, or using vouchers to stay in a hotel or motel. The number of families counted in emergency shelters was 232, 612 families were in transitional housing, another 65 families were staying in motels or hotels using a voucher. Although not recognized by HUD as homeless for the purposes of the census, there were an additional 132 homeless families in rehabilitation facilities in the Continuum. If these families were included in the count, the number of sheltered homeless families would increase to 1,041.

The other 85% of families were unsheltered; for a total of 5,329 families. The bulk of this number came from data gathered from the General Population Telephone Survey, which found 5,187 “hidden homeless” families in the CoC. Based on the information gathered during the street enumeration, another 142 unsheltered homeless families are estimated to live on the street.

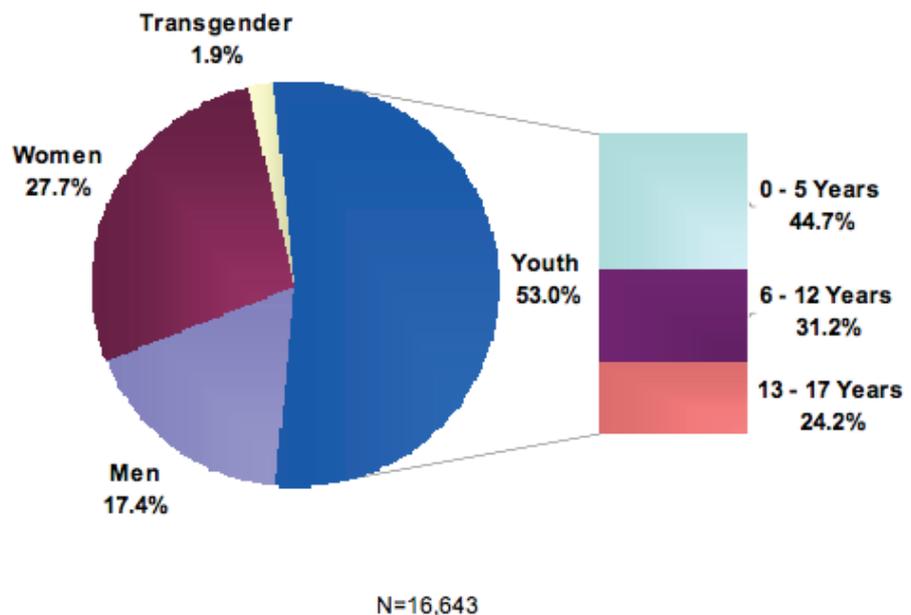
[ Figure 168 ] Estimated Homeless Family Population Total by Census Component (HUD Defined Only)

Component	Family Units	% of Total Family Units	People in Families	% of Total People in Families
<b>Unsheltered Total</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>85.4%</b>	<b>13,618</b>	<b>81.8%</b>
Street Census	142	2.3%	652	3.9%
General Population Telephone Survey	5,187	83.2%	12,966	77.9%
<b>Sheltered Total</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
Emergency Shelter	232	3.7%	772	4.6%
Transitional Housing	612	9.8%	1,992	12.0%
Vouchers	65	1.0%	261	1.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,238</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>16,643</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Characteristics of Families

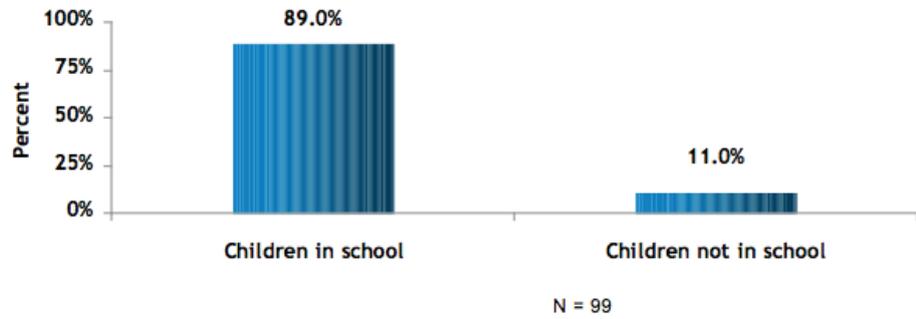
Youth account for approximately 53% of the total number of people in families, totaling 8,828 homeless youth in families. About 45% (or 3,946 children) of these youth are 5 years old or younger. Adult males make up over 17% of family members, adult females make up nearly 28%, and transgender adults make up 2%.

[ Figure 169 ] Demographic Distribution of Homeless Family Members (Unsheltered Estimate and Shelter Count)



Of the 3,230 people who responded to the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Survey, nearly 5% stated they lived with a child. Of those respondents who had children of school-going age living with them, approximately 89% reported that their children were attending school.

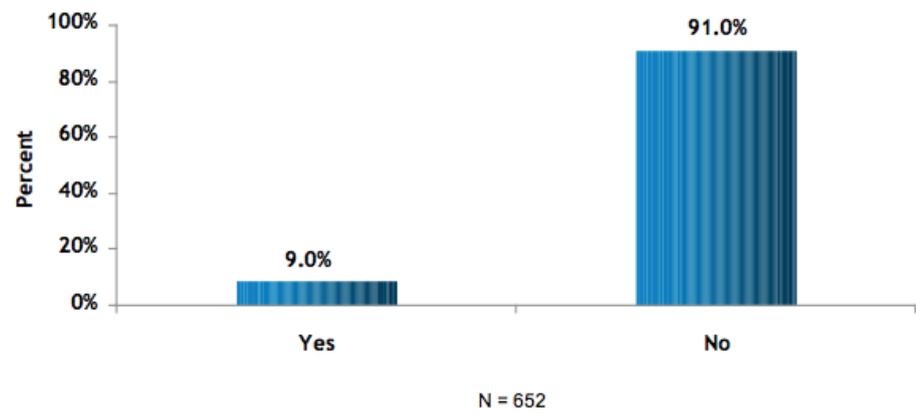
[ Figure 170 ] Child Education Status



*Note: Question was asked only of those respondents who had children living with them who were old enough to attend school.*

Of survey respondents who reported that they had children, 9% stated they currently had children in Foster Care.

[ Figure 171 ] Respondent Parents With Children in Foster Care



## APPENDIX XI: HOMELESS SUBPOPULATION SUMMARY – HOMELESS YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS

### *Background*

“Homeless youth” or “unaccompanied youth” generally refers to minors who have experienced literal homelessness on their own; however, young adults up to age 24 are often discussed with this group because they face similar circumstances as those homeless under 18. Research about homeless youth is sparse due, in part, to the difficulty in finding and counting this population.<sup>87</sup> However, studies indicate that 5% to 8% of youth ages 12 to 17 are homeless in a given year.<sup>88, 89</sup> Unlike other age cohorts of homeless individuals, where men outnumber women, the proportion of males to females in youth shelter samples is roughly equivalent, however males are more prevalent than females among street youth.<sup>90</sup>

Youth often become homeless due to family problems, economic problems, residential instability, or a combination of the three.<sup>91</sup> Family problems include abuse, neglect or parental substance abuse. The majority of homeless youth report that family conflict is the primary reason for their homelessness.<sup>92</sup> Studies of homeless youth estimate that the rates of sexual abuse in the home range from 17% to 35% and physical abuse in the home ranges from 40% to 60%.<sup>93, 94, 95</sup> Sexual minority status is also a big risk factor for youth homelessness because “coming out” to a parent or having a parent find out about sexual minority status may lead to the child being thrown out or running away. Research has found that the prevalence of homeless youth that are gay, lesbian or bisexual vary anywhere from 6% of homeless youth in youth-service-center samples up to 11% -35% of homeless youth in street samples.<sup>96</sup> Some youth become homeless with their families because of economic hardship, but are then separated from them by the system.<sup>97</sup>

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<sup>87</sup> Burt, Martha. 2007. *Understanding Homeless Youth: Numbers, Characteristics, Multisystem Involvement, and Intervention Options*. Washington, DC: Testimony submitted before the U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support, June 19, 2007.

<sup>88</sup> Robertson, Marjorie J. and Paul A. Toro. 1998. *Homeless Youth: Research, Intervention, and Policy*. Arlington, VA: Paper presented at the 1998 National Symposium on Homelessness Research.

<sup>89</sup> Burt, Martha. 2007. *Understanding Homeless Youth: Numbers, Characteristics, Multisystem Involvement, and Intervention Options*. Washington, DC: Testimony submitted before the U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support, June 19, 2007.

<sup>90</sup> Ibid.

<sup>91</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *Homeless Youth*. Fact Sheet #13. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.

Other youth face residential instability stemming from residential or institutional placement. Homeless youth who have “emancipated” or “aged out,” of foster care often transition directly into homelessness.<sup>98</sup> “Emancipation” or “aging-out” is a term describing foster youth who were discharged from the foster care system upon reaching the majority age of 18, relieving the state of the care, custody, and responsibility of the young adult. A history of foster care increases the likelihood that a person will become homeless at a younger age and be homeless for a greater length of time.<sup>99</sup>

Once homeless, youth face a number of challenges. For a variety of reasons, including a lack of housing resources available to youth, fear of being returned into the system or a desire for greater autonomy, most homeless youth do not use shelter services, but instead stay on the streets.<sup>100</sup> Homeless youth using youth shelters are usually homeless for the first time and have not been homeless for a long period of time. On the other hand, street youth do not utilize youth shelters and are often on their own without adult supervision for long periods of time that can exceed several years.<sup>101</sup>

Due to their age, most homeless youth do not have legal means to support themselves, and many resort to illegal activities such as drug dealing or prostitution. Because exchanging sex for food, clothing or shelter is often one of the only ways to survive on the street, youth are especially susceptible to contracting HIV or AIDS.<sup>102</sup> Homeless youth are also three times more likely to be pregnant, have impregnated someone, or be a parent than national samples of youth.<sup>103</sup>

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<sup>92</sup> Robertson, Marjorie J. and Paul A. Toro. 1998. *Homeless Youth: Research, Intervention, and Policy*. Paper presented at the Arlington, VA: 1998 National Symposium on Homelessness Research.

<sup>93</sup> Busen, Nancy H. and Betina Beech. 1997. A Collaborative Model for Community-Based Health Care Screening of Homeless Adolescents. *Journal of Professional Nursing* 13(5): 316-324.

<sup>94</sup> Robertson, Marjorie J. 1989. *Homeless Youth in Hollywood: Patterns of Alcohol Use*. A Report to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (Report No. C51). Berkeley: Alcohol Research Group.

<sup>95</sup> Rothman, J. and T. David. 1985. *Status Offenders in Los Angeles County: Focus on Runaway and Homeless Youth*. Bush Program in Child and Family Policy. Los Angeles: University of California.

<sup>96</sup> Burt, Martha. 2007. *Understanding Homeless Youth: Numbers, Characteristics, Multisystem Involvement, and Intervention Options*. Washington, DC: Testimony submitted before the U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support, June 19, 2007.

Often homeless youth suffer from mental health problems. Various studies show rates of serious mental health disorders among homeless youth range from 19% to 50%.<sup>104</sup> Homeless youth consistently report higher rates of attempted suicide than housed youth.<sup>105</sup> They also report much higher rates of substance abuse than their non-homeless counterparts.<sup>106</sup> In addition, homeless youth have high rates of victimization, especially physical and sexual assault.<sup>107</sup>

Intervention for homeless youth first needs to address their immediate issues and then offer comprehensive services to address other aspects of their lives.<sup>108</sup> Providers suggest that younger homeless youth and those in their first episode of homelessness are more likely to reconcile with their families when early intervention occurs.<sup>109</sup> Programs that have been shown to be most successful in helping youth regain stability have minimized institutional demands and offered a wide range of services, such as educational programs, job training, employment assistance, and health services.<sup>110</sup> Additionally, homeless youth would benefit from some of the same prevention strategies as the adult population, such as the availability of affordable housing and employment that provides a living wage. Specific to youth, the child welfare system needs to make every effort to prevent youth from becoming homeless.<sup>111</sup>

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<sup>97</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *Homeless Youth*. Fact Sheet #13. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.

<sup>98</sup> National Association of Social Workers. 1992. *Helping Vulnerable Youths: Runaway and Homeless Youth*. National Association of Social Workers. Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness.

<sup>99</sup> Roman, Nan P. and Phyllis B. Wolfe. 1995. *Web of Failure: The Relationship between Foster Care and Homelessness*. Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness.

<sup>100</sup> Robertson, Marjorie J. 1996. *Homeless Youth on Their Own*. Berkeley, CA: Alcohol Research Group.

<sup>101</sup> Burt, Martha. 2007. *Understanding Homeless Youth: Numbers, Characteristics, Multisystem Involvement, and Intervention Options*. Washington, DC: Testimony submitted before the U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support. June 19, 2007.

<sup>102</sup> Robertson, Marjorie J. 1996. *Homeless Youth on Their Own*. Berkeley, CA: Alcohol Research Group.

<sup>103</sup> Burt, Martha. 2007. *Understanding Homeless Youth: Numbers, Characteristics, Multisystem Involvement, and Intervention Options*. Washington, DC: Testimony submitted before the U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support. June 19, 2007.

### *Youth in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count*

Experience in other communities and local knowledge of the homeless suggested that homeless youth have different habits and typically do not co-mingle with the general homeless population or use the typical service network. The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count incorporated a distinct and innovative enumeration strategy targeting the homeless youth population throughout the Los Angeles Continuum of Care. This effort was designed to supplement the count result and would not be part of the core street enumeration sampling estimation result.

Homeless youth targeted for this enumeration component were to be unaccompanied and in estimated age categories of under 18 and 18 to 24 years old. This 24 year old threshold was considered a maximum to be considered "youth." However, for reporting to HUD, only youth under 18 can be considered unaccompanied youth. The 18 to 24 year olds counted in the Homeless Youth Count are considered adults. (Please see page 114 for a more detailed discussion of the Homeless Youth Count.)

### *Number of Homeless Youth*

The total number of youth (under age 18) physically enumerated in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count is 1,288. The majority of them (83% or 1,070 youth) were unsheltered at the time. The Homeless Youth Count enumerated 204 of these youth, while the other 866 were estimated from the general street census. The other 17% of youth (218 people under 18) were counted in shelters. The Homeless Youth Count also enumerated 883 homeless young adults age 18 – 24 years that moved in the same circles as homeless youth under 18 years of age. Homeless young adults were not noted in other areas of the Count.

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<sup>104</sup> Robertson, Marjorie J. and Paul A. Toro. 1998. *Homeless Youth: Research, Intervention, and Policy*. Arlington, VA: Paper presented at the 1998 National Symposium on Homelessness Research.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid.

<sup>107</sup> Ibid.

<sup>108</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *Homeless Youth*. Fact Sheet #13. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.

<sup>109</sup> Robertson, Marjorie J. and Paul A. Toro. 1998. *Homeless Youth: Research, Intervention, and Policy*. Arlington, VA: Paper presented at the 1998 National Symposium on Homelessness Research.

<sup>110</sup> Robertson, Marjorie J. 1989. *Homeless Youth in Hollywood: Patterns of Alcohol Use*. A Report to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (Report No. C51). Berkeley: Alcohol Research Group.

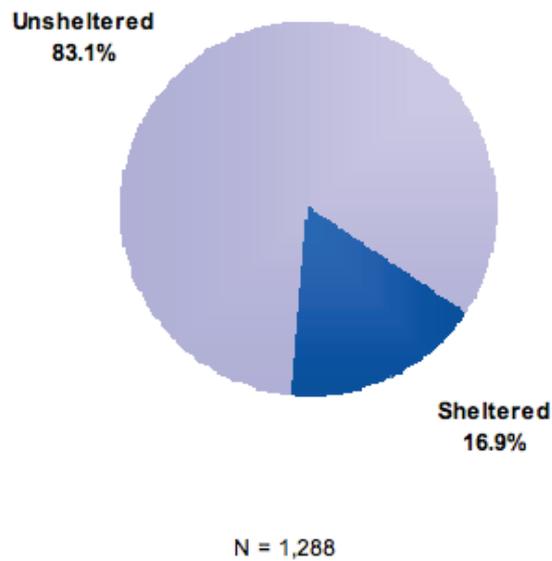
<sup>111</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *Homeless Youth*. Fact Sheet #13. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.

[ Figure 172 ] Estimated Homeless Youth and Young Adult Population

Component	Youth (under 18)	Young Adults (18 – 24) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Unsheltered Total</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>883</b>
Homeless Youth Count	204	833
Street Census	866	NA
<b>Sheltered Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>NA</b>
Emergency Shelter	90	NA
Transitional Housing	127	NA
Vouchers	1	NA
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>833</b>

<sup>1</sup> Homeless Youth Count also enumerated homeless young adults age 18 – 24 years, however they were not noted in other areas of the Count.

[ Figure 173 ] Distribution of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (Homeless Youth Count, Unsheltered Estimate and Shelter Count)

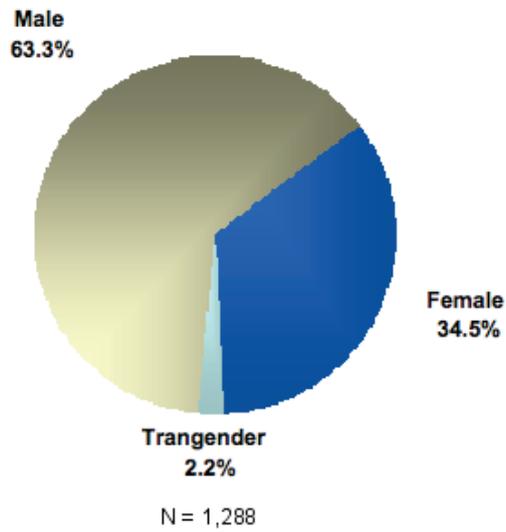


### *Characteristics of Homeless Youth*

#### **Unaccompanied Minors**

Unaccompanied minors are youth under the age of 18 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and do not have children of their own. If they were with child or children of their own, then they would be considered a family unit. Results of the census show that 63% of unaccompanied youth are male, 35% are female and 2% are transgender.

[ Figure 174 ] Gender Distribution of Homeless Youth  
(Homeless Youth Count, Unsheltered Estimate and Shelter Count)



There were 28 unaccompanied youth that responded to the Homeless Survey. Since this is such a small number, instead of breakdowns by percent, the frequency tables of survey responses are shown below.

[ Figure 175 ] Unaccompanied Youth Respondents by Ethnicity

Response	Number
Black / African American	13
Hispanic / Latino	10
White / Caucasian	4
Other / Multi-Ethnic	2
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>28</b>

[ Figure 176 ] Unaccompanied Youth Respondents Currently Experiencing Disabling Condition

Response	# With Disabling Condition	Total Respondents
Substance Abuse	11	28
Depression	8	28
Mental Illness	7	28
Physical Disability	4	28
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	3	28
Chronic Health Problems	3	28
HIV / AIDS	3	28

*Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.*

[ Figure 177 ] Unaccompanied Youth Respondents Who Were Victims of the Following Since Becoming Homeless

Response	# Who Were Victims	Total Respondents
Assault	8	28
Robbery	3	28
Sexual Assault	3	28
Domestic Violence / Partner Abuse	2	28
Rape	1	28

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

[ Figure 178 ] Unaccompanied Youth Respondents Using Services or Assistance By Type (Top 5 Responses)

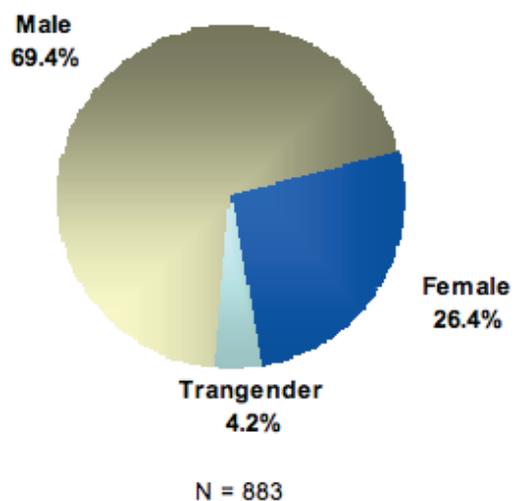
Response	# Using Service / Assistance	Total Respondents
Health Services	11	28
Free Meals	10	28
Shelter Day Services	7	28
Bus Passes	6	28
Not Using Any Services	6	28

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

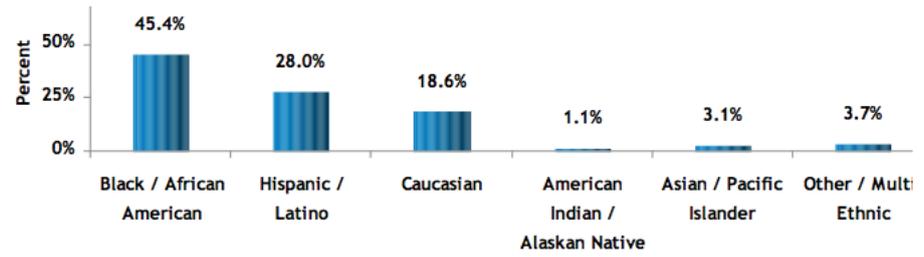
### Young Adults

Young Adults are considered to be people age 18 to 24 years. Only during the Homeless Youth Count portion of the Count were Young Adult people enumerated as a distinct group.

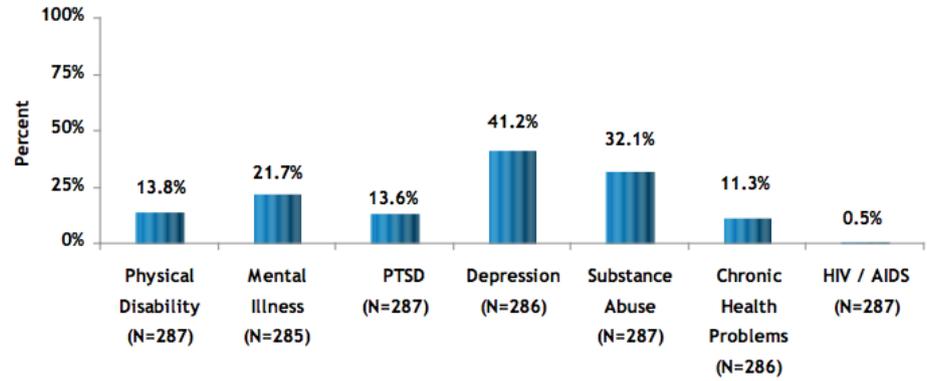
[ Figure 179 ] Gender Distribution of Homeless Young Adults (Homeless Youth Count)



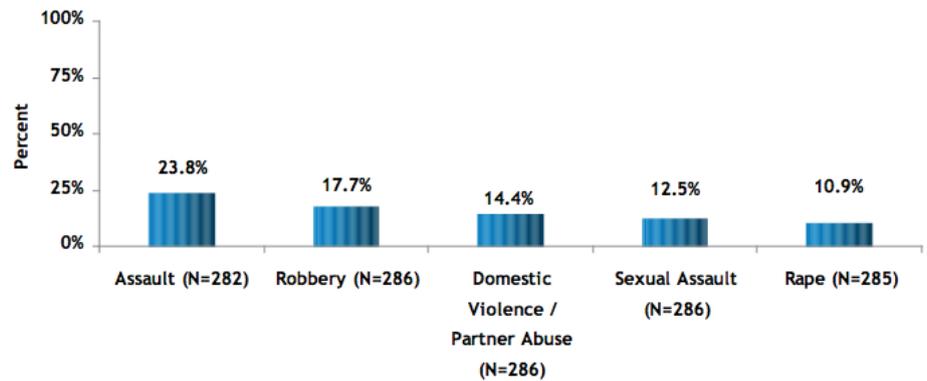
[ Figure 180 ] Young Adult Respondents by Ethnicity



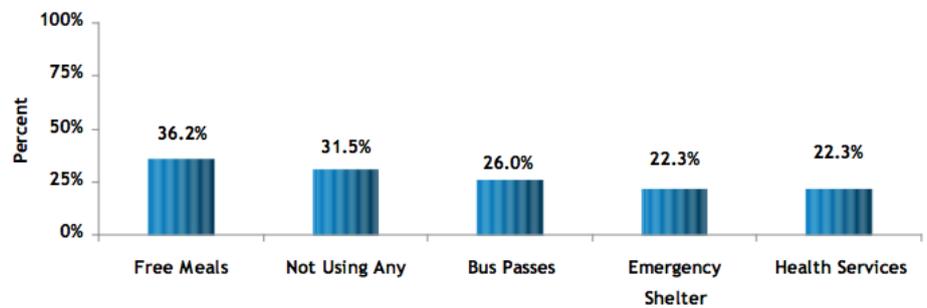
[ Figure 181 ] Young Adult Respondents Currently Experiencing Disabling Condition



[ Figure 182 ] Young Adult Respondents Who Were Victims of the Following Since Becoming Homeless



[ Figure 183 ] Young Adult Respondents Using Services or Assistance By Type (Top 5 Responses)



Multiple response question with 285 respondents offering 651 responses.  
 Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

## Foster Youth

Although foster care is intended to be temporary—as the social services agency assists the family toward reunification or moves toward another permanency option such as adoption or legal guardianship—approximately 20,000 foster youth “age out” of the system each year in the U.S., including 4,000 in California<sup>112</sup> and approximately 1,400 young adults in Los Angeles County.<sup>113</sup> The terms “aging out” or “emancipated” are used to describe foster youth who are discharged from the foster care system when they attain a certain age. Though this age is statutorily prescribed by each state, the majority of our nation’s foster youth are 18 years old when their state-parent is judicially relieved of her duty to provide the care, custody, and control of the child.<sup>114</sup>

According to the Children’s Advocacy Institute (CAI), emancipated foster youth is a unique population compared to the typical 18-year-old, stating that the typical 18-year-old has never been removed from his/her home, never been abused or neglected, has not been moved from household to household, and typically has a permanent connection with at least one adult.<sup>115</sup>

The study conducted by CAI found that California’s former foster youth:

- 65% emancipate without a place to live.
- Less than 3% go to college.
- 51% are unemployed.
- Emancipated females are 4 times more likely to receive public assistance than the general population.

It also found that in any given year, foster children comprise less than 0.3% of the state’s population, and yet 40% of persons living in homeless shelters are former foster children. A similarly disproportionate percentage of the nation’s prison population is comprised of former foster youth.<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>112</sup> Children’s Advocacy Institute. January 2007. *Expanding Transitional Services for Emancipated Foster Youth: An Investment in California’s Tomorrow*. Children’s Advocacy Institute University of San Diego Law School

<sup>113</sup> Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Shaw, T., Dawson, W., Piccus, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Smith, J., Dunn, A., Frerer, K., Putnam Hornstein, E., & Ataie, Y. 2006. *Child Welfare Services Reports for California*. Retrieved August 22, 2007, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/cwscmsreports/dynamics/exitsperyr/exitsPerYrFrameset.asp?county=s&crit=00&time=2005>.

<sup>114</sup> Children’s Advocacy Institute. January 2007. *Expanding Transitional Services for Emancipated Foster Youth: An Investment in California’s Tomorrow*. Children’s Advocacy Institute University of San Diego Law School

<sup>115</sup> Ibid.

<sup>116</sup> Ibid.

Former foster youth are anything but typical and the average age for self-sufficiency is arguably much higher than the typical 18-year-old. A 2004 study concluded, "After four years of emancipation, 46% of emancipated foster youth have not completed high school, 42% have become parents, 20% were not completely self-supporting, and 25% have been homeless."<sup>117</sup> Unfortunately, without the financial and emotional support of a parent or legal guardian, the majority of emancipated foster youth will fail to achieve independent living, and face higher rates of unemployment, lower education attainment, substance abuse, single parenthood, and ultimately- homelessness.

According to the Children's Law Center of Los Angeles, nearly one-third of foster youth – and there are more than 25,000 of them in the county right now, according to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) – become homeless within two years of leaving the system.<sup>118</sup> My Friend's Place, one of few non-profit organizations that offer drop-in services to homeless youth in the Hollywood area, states that nearly half of their clients have been in a foster care program at one time or another. David Brinkham, the center's executive director, expresses, "All too often, foster parents will drop their kids off at our front door and straight into homelessness."<sup>119</sup> According to foster youth advocates Casey Family Programs, if nothing changes, 75,000 former foster kids will become homeless over the next 15 years, as Casey President William Bell warned members of the state Assembly.<sup>120</sup>

Responding to local outcry, the Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) is currently revamping child welfare strategies with the stated purpose of keeping families together. The idea is to keep children out of foster care, or at least limit their stay, in order to keep children from becoming wards of the state. DCFS Director, Trish Ploehn states, "In the past, we would keep children in foster care for years, sometimes growing them up and emancipating them out at 18. In my opinion, that's just simply another form of abuse."<sup>121</sup> Child welfare reform suggests that social work needs to start with fixing families instead of separating them, and eliminate the process of raising children into homelessness.

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<sup>117</sup> Ferrell, Finessa. 2004. *Life After Foster Care*. State Legislatures. October/November 2004. National Conference of State Legislatures. Pp. 28-30. Found at [http://www.ncsl.org/programs/pubs/slmag/2004/04OctNov\\_Fostercare.pdf](http://www.ncsl.org/programs/pubs/slmag/2004/04OctNov_Fostercare.pdf) (retrieved August 29, 2007)

<sup>118</sup> Piasecki, Joe. 2006. L.A.'s Throwaway Kids. *Los Angeles City Beat*, July 6.

<sup>119</sup> Ibid.

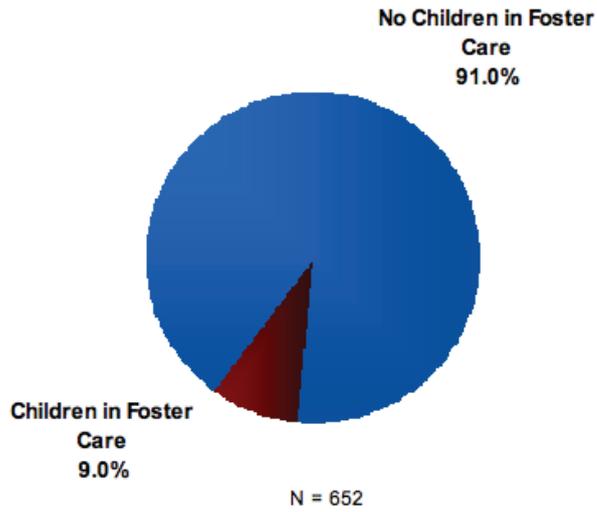
<sup>120</sup> Bell, William C. Written Testimony of William C. Bell, President and CEO, Casey Family Programs Before the California Assembly Select Committee on Foster Care. San Francisco. May 12, 2006. Found at <http://www.casey.org/MediaCenter/MediaInterviewsAndSpeeches/BelltoCAsSelectCommittee.htm> (Retrieved August 29, 2007)

<sup>121</sup> Piasecki, Joe. 2007. A Long Way From Home. *Los Angeles City Beat*, January 4.

### *Children in Foster Care*

Respondents were asked if they had any children in foster care. Of those respondents with children, 9% had children in foster care. Forty-seven respondents reported having 91 children in the foster care system.

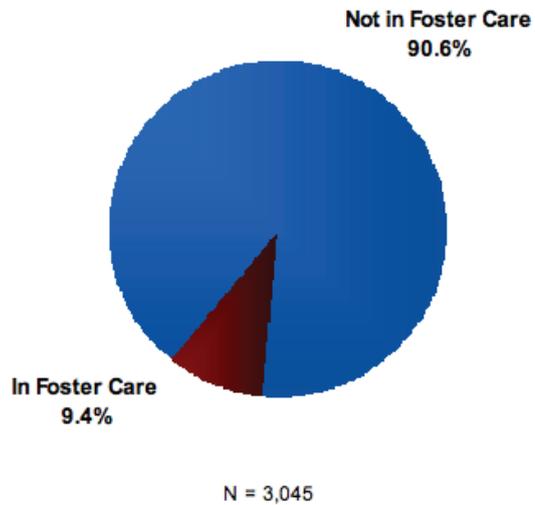
[ Figure 184 ] Parent Respondents With Children in Foster Care



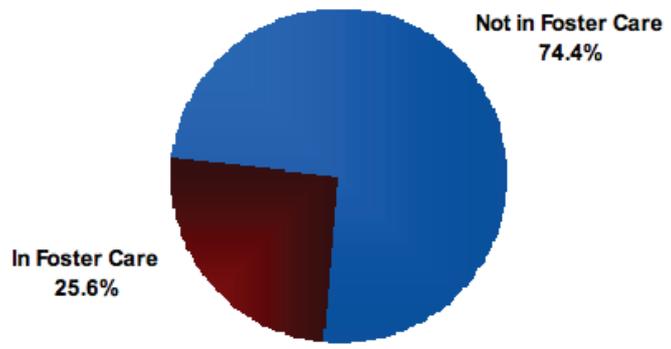
### *Respondents Who Had Been in Foster Care*

Additionally, over 9% of all survey respondents stated they had been in Foster Care at some point in their lives. Of the Young Adult survey respondents that percentage is much higher. Nearly 26% of them had been in Foster Care. Additionally, 6 out of 28 Unaccompanied Youth respondents had been in Foster Care sometime in their lives.

[ Figure 185 ] Total Respondents Who Had Been in Foster Care



[ Figure 186 ] Young Adult Respondents Who Had Been in Foster Care



N = 276

## APPENDIX XII: HOMELESS SUBPOPULATION SUMMARY – CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

### *Background*

The 2007 The Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress estimates that approximately two-thirds of the homeless population are homeless individuals without children.<sup>122</sup> Research shows that the majority (approximately 80%) of single adults enter the homeless service system once or twice, stay for a period of just over a month, and do not return. About half of the remaining single adults will enter nearly five times in a year and stay for a period of nearly two month each time, utilizing an estimate 18% of the homeless system’s resources.<sup>123</sup> The other half of the remaining single adults will enter the system over twice a year and stay an average of approximately 9 months per time. These people basically live in the system and utilize nearly half of its resources.<sup>124</sup>

Many of the people in this last group are chronically homeless individuals. Chronic homelessness is defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as “an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years<sup>125</sup>”. HUD also includes only those homeless that sleep on the street or in a place not meant for human habitation and those people sleeping in emergency shelters in the chronically homeless definition. Therefore, this definition excludes people who stay in transitional housing programs.<sup>126</sup>

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<sup>122</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. 2007. *The Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

<sup>123</sup> National Alliance to End Homelessness. 2007. *Homelessness Counts*. Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness.

<sup>124</sup> Kuhn, Randall & Culhane, Dennis P. 1998. Applying Cluster Analysis to Test the Typology of Homelessness: Results from the Analysis of Administrative Data. *American Journal of Community Psychology* 17(1), 23-43.

<sup>125</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2006. *SuperNOFA for Continuum of Care Programs: Fiscal Year 2006*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This definition is shared by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

<sup>126</sup> Ibid.

Many of these individuals suffer from multiple or lengthy episodes of homelessness as a result of a diagnosed disabling condition(s). Conditions may include psychological, physical, or developmental disabilities and often limit an individual's ability to obtain employment, or perform daily living skills<sup>127</sup>. In addition to often having serious medical, mental health, and/or substance abuse problems, they often cycle between homelessness and institutional care.<sup>128</sup> The 2007 AHAR estimates that there are nearly 170,000 chronically homeless people nationwide.<sup>129</sup> While this number represents approximately 23% of the overall homeless population, chronically homeless individuals have been found to use more than 50% of the available homeless services.<sup>130</sup> However, other studies have estimated that chronically homeless populations in some cities are as high as 50% of the overall homeless population.<sup>131, 132</sup>

While the system is strained from the use of chronically homeless people, these individuals are not efficiently served by the system. Emergency shelters are often not equipped to handle the needs of homeless individuals with serious disabilities, increasing the likelihood that these people will stay in the shelter system and not transition into permanent housing.<sup>133</sup> The criminal justice system is overburdened with chronically homeless people who are arrested or ticketed for criminal offenses, which though mostly minor, drain police resources and criminalize chronically homeless persons who are in need of assistance rather than incarceration.<sup>134</sup>

Chronically homeless individuals' use of the health care system is also costly. Lack of preventive care often leads to more severe, more costly medical conditions.<sup>135</sup> Even successfully treated homeless patients stay in hospitals longer because there is no medically appropriate place for them to be discharged.<sup>136</sup> When patients are discharged into homelessness, often their living conditions can cause relapse into illness.<sup>137</sup>

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<sup>127</sup> Michigan Coalition Against Homelessness. *Chronically Homeless*. HUD Definition. <http://www.mihomeless.org/archives/Chronic%20Homeless%20HUD%20Definition.doc> (accessed October 21, 2003).

<sup>128</sup> National Alliance to End Homelessness. 2007. *Fact Checker: Chronic Homelessness*. Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness.

<sup>129</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. 2007. *The Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

<sup>130</sup> Kuhn, Randall & Culhane, Dennis P. 1998. Applying Cluster Analysis to Test the Typology of Homelessness: Results from the Analysis of Administrative Data. *American Journal of Community Psychology* 17(1), 23-43.

<sup>131</sup> Colletti, Joe and Hodge, Dan. 2005. *The City of Pasadena 2005 Homeless Count: Final Report*. Pasadena, CA: Institute for Urban Research and Development.

<sup>132</sup> Commissioner Erik Stern, Media Release: Plan to End Homelessness Unveiled, City of Portland, Oregon, December 20, 2004.

<sup>133</sup> National Alliance to End Homelessness. 2007. *Chronic Homelessness Brief*. Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness.

<sup>134</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>135</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>136</sup> Salit, Sharon A., Evelyn M. Kuhn, Arthur J. Hartz, Jade M. Vu, and Andrew L. Mosso. 1998. Hospitalization Costs Associated with Homelessness in New York City. *New England Journal of Medicine* 338: 1734-1740.

<sup>137</sup> National Alliance to End Homelessness. 2007. *Chronic Homelessness Brief*. Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness.

Regardless of the high prevalence of system usage among the chronically homeless, identifying and serving this population is still extremely challenging. Individuals who are chronically homeless are more difficult to assist because many of them sleep/stay in precarious environments not meant for human habitation. These places include, but are not limited to, abandoned buildings, freeway underpasses, or near riverbeds.

Services cannot be rendered within these environments and many chronically homeless individuals are reluctant to seek outside assistance as a result of a serious mental illness, alcohol/drug dependency, or the combination of these two factors. Moreover, “even when housing is available, their disabilities sometimes make it difficult for them to remain in that housing for long periods unless they also have supportive services such as counseling, case management, and regular health care.”<sup>138</sup> Without supportive services, many individuals revert to old behaviors and practices, and often find themselves back on the street and hesitant to receive additional services.

### *Chronically Homeless People in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count*

For the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, a profile of people who are chronically homeless was obtained from the data gathered from the homeless survey. For the purposes of this study, a disabling condition was identified as a physical disability, developmental disability, mental illness, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, alcohol or drug abuse, HIV / AIDS related illnesses, or chronic health problems. These conditions were self-reported by survey respondents. It should be noted that the HUD definition of chronic homelessness for CoC reporting does not include chronically homeless families or the chronically homeless individuals in transitional housing.

### *Number of Chronically Homeless People*

Our survey found that approximately 49% of respondents could be considered chronically homeless according to the above criteria. When this percentage is applied to the segment of Los Angeles County’s point-in-time total that could potentially be considered chronically homeless, the chronically homeless population is estimated to be approximately 22,376 people (33% of the total homeless population) .

### *Characteristics of Chronically Homeless People*

In the Los Angeles Continuum of Care, the majority (71%) of chronically homeless people are male. Twenty-nine percent (29%) are female, and less than 1% of the chronically homeless are transgender. Forty-nine percent (49%) of the chronically homeless reported they are Black or African-American. Nearly 23% are Hispanic or Latino and 21% are Caucasian.

In order to be considered chronically homeless, an individual must have at least one disabling condition. Twenty percent (20%) of chronically

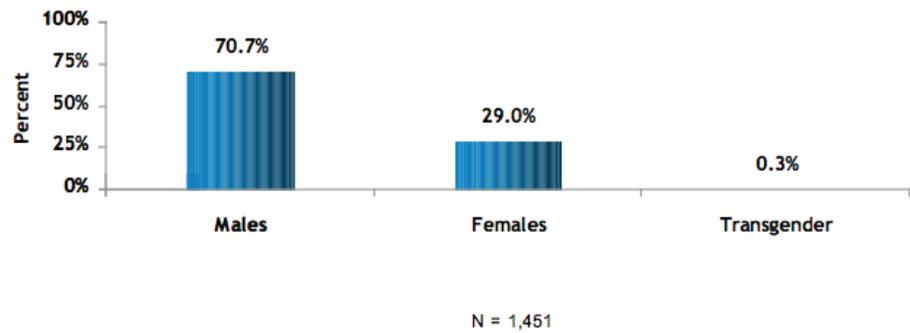
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<sup>138</sup> U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2002. *Final FY 2003 Annual Performance Plan*. Washington, DC: U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development.

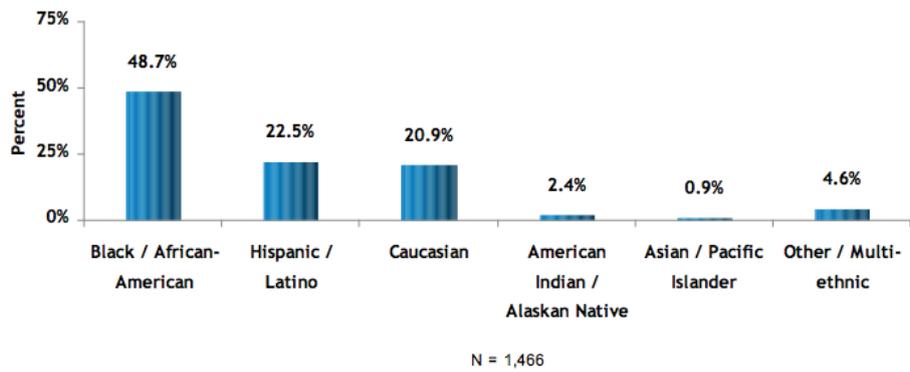
homeless respondents have only one disability. Approximately 38% have two or three disabilities and 42% of chronically homeless respondents have four or more disabling conditions.

Chronically homeless respondents were also asked if they used services or assistance like free meals, shelter services, bus passes, legal assistance, or health or mental health services. Over 32% of chronically homeless respondents reported not using any services. The service that was most commonly used by chronically homeless respondents was free meals (43%), followed by emergency shelter (25%), health services (22%), and mental health services (15%).

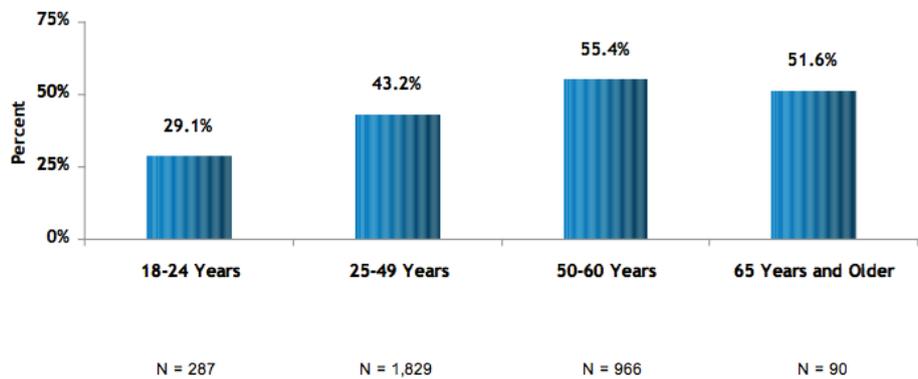
[ Figure 187 ] Chronically Homeless Respondents by Gender



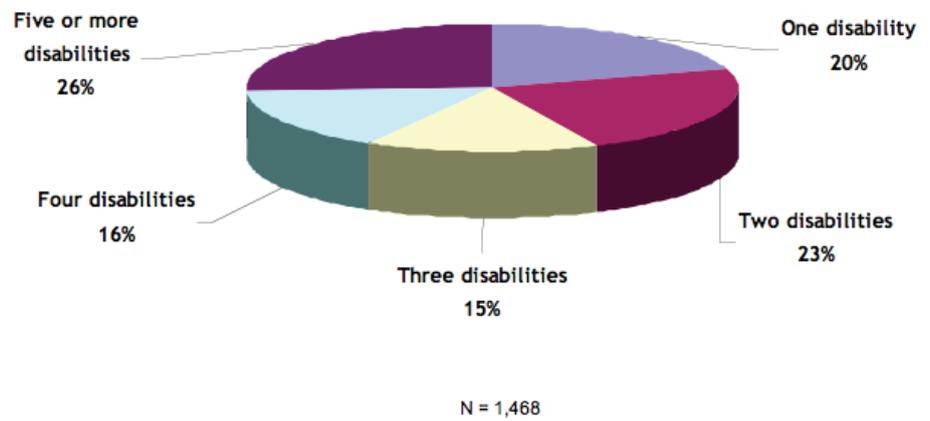
[ Figure 188 ] Chronically Homeless Respondents by Ethnicity



[ Figure 189 ] Percent of Respondents in Each Age Group that are Chronically Homeless

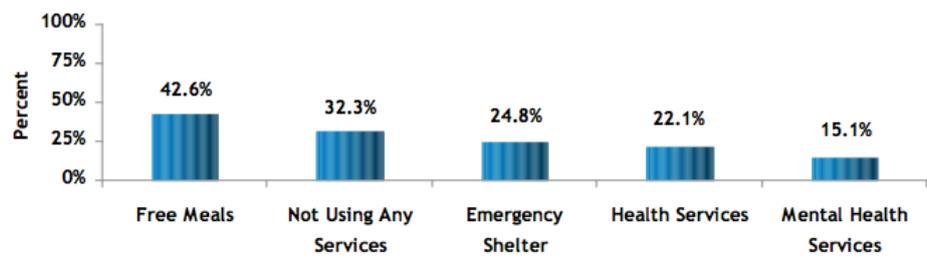


[ Figure 190 ] Percentage of Chronically Homeless Respondents Experiencing Co-occurring Disabling Conditions



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

[ Figure 191 ] Services / Assistance Used by Chronically Homeless Respondents (Top 5 Responses)



Multiple response question with 1,469 respondents offering 3,260 responses.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

## APPENDIX XIII:HOMELESS SUBPOPULATION SUMMARY – HOMELESS VETERANS

### *Background*

Homeless veterans are a unique subpopulation within the homeless community. According to the United States Department of Veteran Affairs (VA), there are nearly 200,000 veterans on the streets on any given night, and nearly 400,000 veterans experience homelessness over the course of a year- representing 23% of all homeless people in America.<sup>139</sup> The majority of homeless veterans are usually male, white, single, come from disadvantaged backgrounds, and tend to be older and much more educated than homeless non-veterans. About 47% of veterans served during the Vietnam Era and 33% were stationed in a war zone.<sup>140</sup> Homeless veterans are also more likely to be chronically homeless than homeless non-veterans, stating that, “32% of homeless male veterans report their last homeless episode lasted 13 or more months, compared to 17% of male non-veterans.”<sup>141</sup>

Like many other homeless and low-income individuals, veterans experience the same financial burdens as the typical civilian. Factors such as declining job opportunities, the lack of affordable housing, stagnating job wages, and disabilities all affect veterans the same. The major concern is that veterans - some of who cannot find jobs after leaving the military and have no family or social support network to turn to, may turn to alcohol and drugs to cope with stress and other forms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

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<sup>139</sup> Volunteers of America, National Coalition for Homeless Veterans, and Corporation for Supportive Housing. *Ending Homelessness Among Veterans Through Permanent Supportive Housing*. Paper presented at the National Housing Conference, Washington, DC, October 3-4, 2006.

<sup>140</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *Homeless Veterans*. NCH Fact Sheet #14. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.

<sup>141</sup> Volunteers of America, National Coalition for Homeless Veterans, and Corporation for Supportive Housing. *Ending Homelessness Among Veterans Through Permanent Supportive Housing*. Paper presented at the National Housing Conference, Washington, DC, October 3-4, 2006.

PTSD is a term for severe psychological consequences of exposure to, or confrontation with, stressful events.<sup>142</sup> Symptoms include nightmares, flashbacks, emotional detachment, insomnia, loss of appetite, memory loss, excessive startle response, depression, and anxiety. For war veterans, combat can exacerbate these emotional wounds, sometimes leading to substance abuse and even homelessness. According to the National Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Study, the estimated lifetime prevalence of PTSD among American Vietnam theater veterans is 30.9% for men and 26.9% for women. An additional 22.5% of men and 21.2% of women have had partial PTSD at some point in their lives.<sup>143</sup> Thus, more than half of all male Vietnam veterans and almost half of all female Vietnam veterans -about 1,700,000 Vietnam veterans in all- have experienced “clinically serious stress reaction symptoms”<sup>144</sup>, and although experiences in combat and PTSD are contributing factors to homelessness, the Congressional Research Service Report has “found no unique association between combat-related PTSD and homelessness”<sup>145</sup> For soldiers returning home from Afghanistan and Iraq, 15%-17% of soldiers are at risk of PTSD and the number of homeless veterans from this era is steadily rising.<sup>146</sup>

Recently, the media have reported on growing numbers of veterans from the Iraq wars appearing in shelters.<sup>147</sup> While the numbers of homeless veterans from Afghanistan and Iraq are still relatively small, the number continues to increase at a steady pace, alarming both veteran and homeless agencies. An estimated 500 to 1,000 veterans from the Mideast are already beginning to struggle with homelessness, and with the tighter housing market and a higher percentage of troops exposed to trauma, those numbers are expected to rise.<sup>148</sup>

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<sup>142</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1999. *Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health.

<sup>143</sup> Price, Jennifer L. *Findings from the National Vietnam Veterans' Readjustment Study*. National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder . US Department of Veterans Affairs: White River Junction, VT.

<sup>144</sup> National Center for PTSD Fact Sheet. *Epidemiological Facts About PTSD*. National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder . US Department of Veterans Affairs: White River Junction, VT.

<sup>145</sup> Perl, Libby. 2007. *Veterans and Homelessness*. CRS Report to Congress. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service.

<sup>146</sup> Ibid.

<sup>147</sup> For example: Rawe, Julie, Jeffrey Rassner, and Amanda Bower. *Time Magazine*. 2005. Homeless Bound?, January 10; Brand, Madeleine. *National Public Radio*. When I Came Home: Fighting for Homeless Vets. May 29; Barry, Dan. *New York Times*. About New York; War Veteran's Homecoming is Spent in Homeless Shelters. April 24.

<sup>148</sup> Childress, Sarah. 2007. Vets on the Streets. *Newsweek*, February 24. Found at <http://www.msnbs.msn.com/id/17315490/site/newsweek> (accessed May 23, 2007).

Homeless/veteran service providers are also surprised to find how fast Iraqi/Afghanistan veterans are in need of shelter and services. After the Vietnam conflict, it was 9 to 12 years before veterans began showing up at homeless shelters in large numbers.<sup>149</sup> Yogin Ricardo Singh, director of the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program at Black Veterans for Social Justice (BVSJ), states, "This kind of inner city, urban guerrilla warfare that these veterans are facing probably accelerates mental-health problems."<sup>150</sup> With the recent growing number of homeless veterans, the National Coalition for Homeless Veterans emphasizes the importance of the issue at hand, stating that, "rather than wait for the tsunami, we should be doing something now!"<sup>151</sup>

The National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (NSHAPC), conducted in 1996, found that almost 46 percent of homeless veterans are white males and 46 percent are 45 or older; and 85 percent have completed high school or a GED program. The number of veterans reporting problems with drugs (40 percent), alcohol (58 percent), and mental health (46 percent) does not differ significantly from non-veteran homeless males.<sup>152</sup> The two groups are identical in marital status as far as being married at the time of the survey (7%). There the similarity ends. Thirty-three percent of homeless veterans have never been married, compared to 59% of homeless non-veterans. However, despite having been married more often, homeless veterans are also more likely to be divorced (38% versus 19%) or separated (19% versus 13%).<sup>153</sup> Homeless veterans report needing help finding a job (45 percent) and finding housing (37 percent).<sup>154</sup>

### *Veterans in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count*

In order to estimate the number of people who are veterans, 2007 Greater Los Angeles Demographic Survey respondents were asked questions about military service.

### *Number of Homeless Veterans*

Approximately 15% of survey respondents stated that they had served in the United States Armed Forces. Using those survey results, it is estimated that 8,453 homeless people in the Los Angeles CoC are veterans. Of those veterans, approximately 79% are unsheltered people and 21% are in shelters.

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<sup>149</sup> Marks, Alexandra. 2005. Back From Iraq and Suddenly Out on the Streets. *Christian Science Monitor*, February 8. Found at <http://www.csmonitor.com/2005/0208/p02s01-ussc.html> (accessed May 23, 2007).

<sup>150</sup> Ibid.

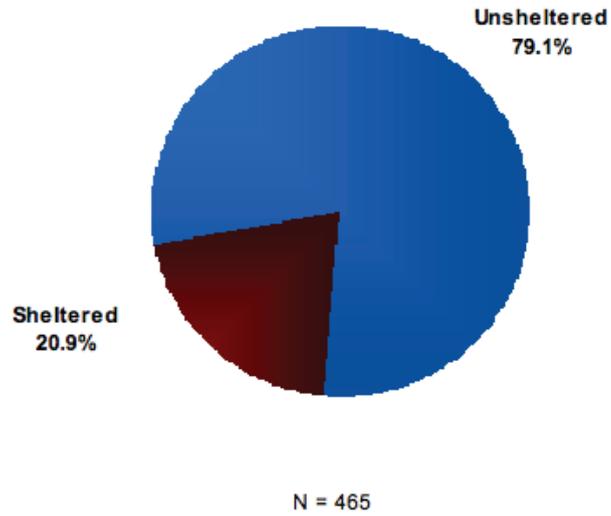
<sup>151</sup> Childress, Sarah. 2007. Vets on the Streets. *Newsweek*, February 24. Found at <http://www.msnbs.msn.com/id/17315490/site/newsweek> (accessed May 23, 2007).

<sup>152</sup> Burt, Martha.R., Laudan Y. Aron, Toby Douglas, Jesse Valente, Edgar Lee, and Britta Iwen. 1999. "Veterans" (Ch. 11) in *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Technical Report*. Washington, DC: Interagency Council on the Homeless.

<sup>153</sup> McMurray-Avila, Marsha. 2001. *Homeless Veterans and Health Care: A Resource Guide for Providers*. National Health Care for the Homeless Council. Nashville, TN

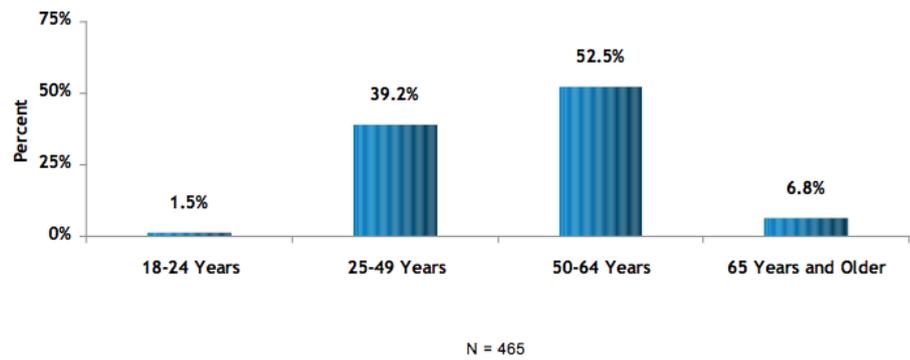
<sup>154</sup> Burt, Martha.R., Laudan Y. Aron, Toby Douglas, Jesse Valente, Edgar Lee, and Britta Iwen. 1999. "Veterans" (Ch. 11) in *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Technical Report*. Washington, DC: Interagency Council on the Homeless.

[ Figure 192 ] Distribution of Homeless Veterans (Unsheltered Estimate and Shelter Count)

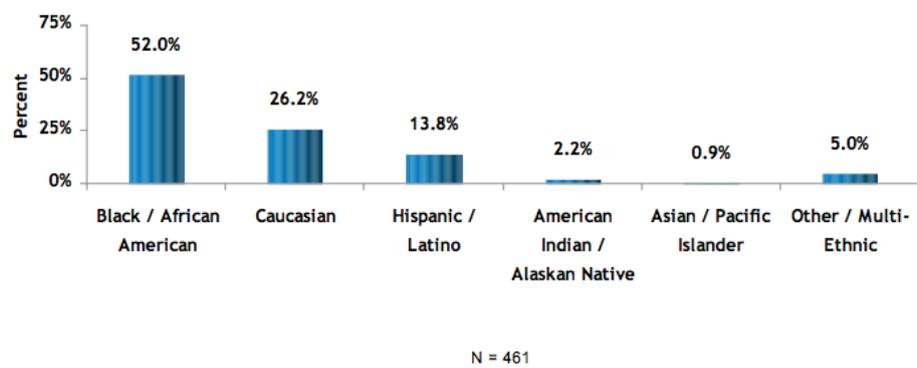


*Characteristics of Homeless Veterans*

[ Figure 193 ] Veteran Respondents by Age

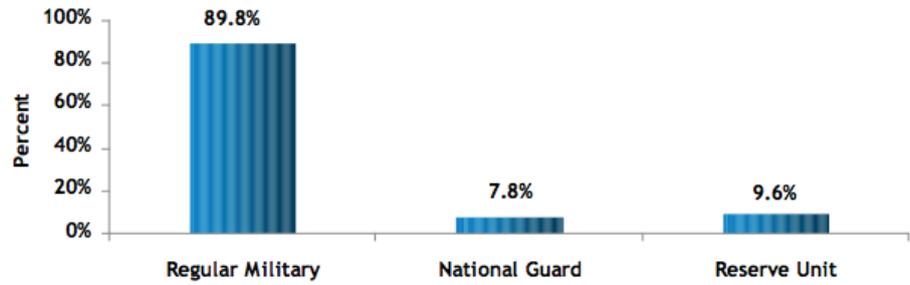


[ Figure 194 ] Veteran Respondents by Ethnicity



Of the 15% of respondents who reported being a United States Armed Forces Veteran, nearly 90% served in the regular military. Approximately 8% served in the National Guard, and 10% served in a military Reserve Unit.

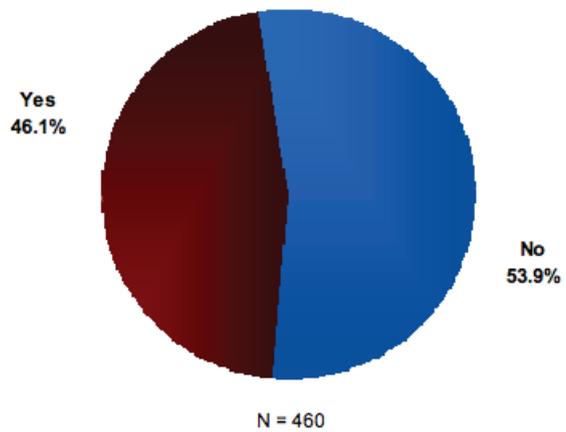
[ Figure 195 ] Military Service of Homeless Survey Respondents



Multiple response question with 427 respondents offering 458 responses.  
Note: The responses for "Regular Military," "National Guard," and "Reserve Unit" are not mutually exclusive.

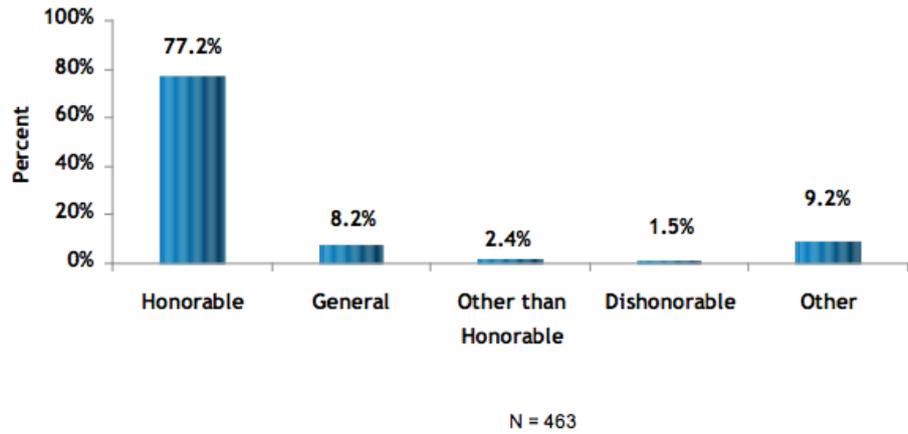
Of those who served in the military, over 46% had witnessed combat.

[ Figure 196 ] Did you witness combat?

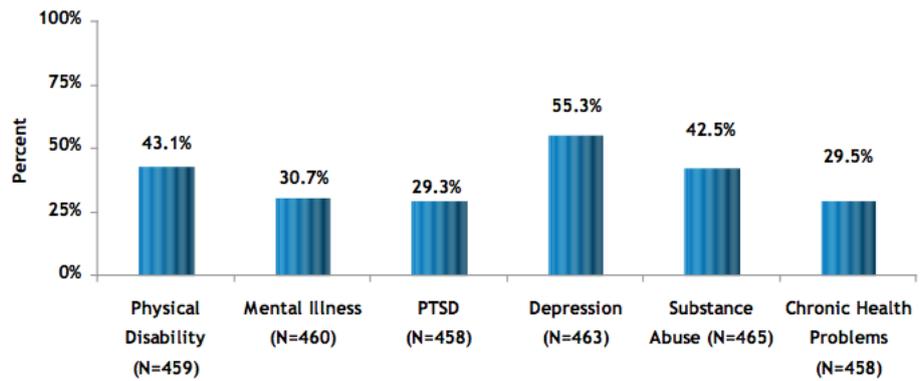


Over 77% of respondents who are veterans report having an Honorable discharge status. Approximately 8% received a General discharge. Over 2% received an Other than Honorable discharges, and nearly 2% received a Dishonorable discharge.

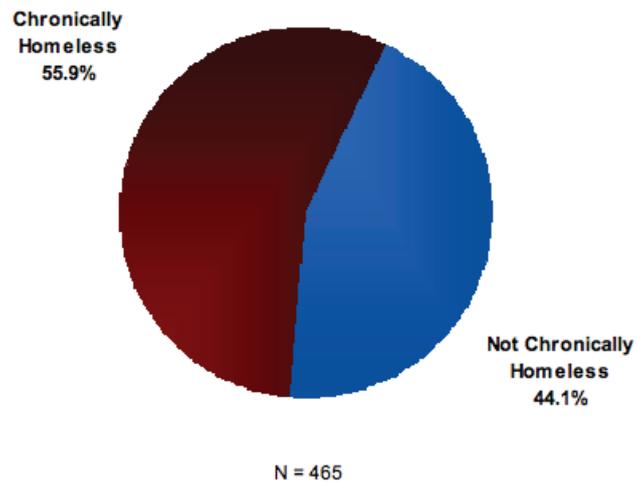
[ Figure 197 ] Discharge Status



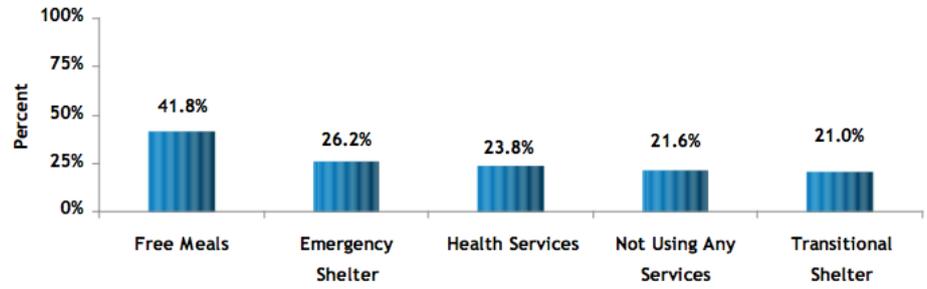
[ Figure 198 ] Veteran Respondents with Disabilities



[ Figure 199 ] Percentage of Veteran Respondents that are Chronically Homeless

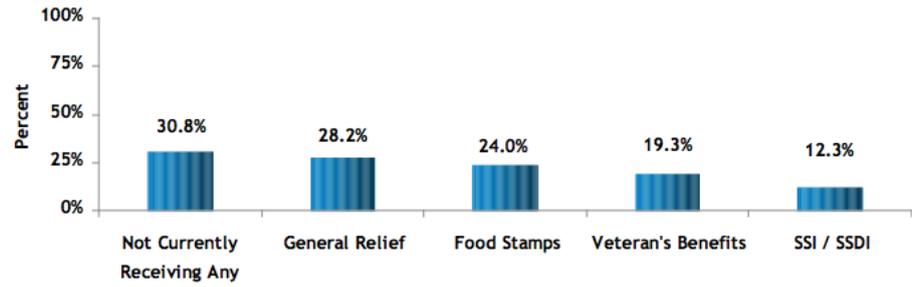


[ Figure 200 ] Veteran Respondents Using Services or Programs by Type (Top 5 responses)



Multiple response question with 458 respondents offering 1,025 responses.  
Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

[ Figure 201 ] Veteran Respondents Receiving Government Assistance by Type of Assistance (Top 5 Responses)



Multiple response question with 458 respondents offering 1,025 responses.  
Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

## APPENDIX XIV: HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS SUMMARY – HOMELESS SENIOR CITIZENS

### *Background*

In the United States, a *senior citizen* generally refers to an individual 65 years old and over. At that age, the person becomes eligible to retire with full Social Security benefits. However, senior citizens have been defined as low as the age of 50. (For example, the American Association of Retired People allows people of age 50 and over to join their association). While definitions of senior citizens have varied, there is a growing consensus among researchers that homeless individuals aged 50 years and over should be put into an “older homeless” category. Fifty to 64 year old homeless people frequently do not get the care they need. While they are not eligible to receive Medicare, they often are in poor physical health because substandard nutrition and severe living conditions prematurely age them.<sup>155</sup>

The senior population is increasing faster than any other age group in the United States. According to the American Association of Geriatric Psychiatrists, n.d., “In the past thirty years, the age group over 65 grew by 74%. In the next thirty years this group will account for 20% of the total population, which is up from 13% in 2000.”<sup>156</sup> At the same time that the senior population is growing, the amount of affordable housing is decreasing, thus making the marginally housed even more vulnerable.<sup>157</sup> The cost of living in California has increased dramatically. The California Budget Project indicates that the cost of living in Los Angeles County has increased by more than 40% between 1999 and 2005 making the elderly population one of the most affected groups.<sup>158</sup>

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) has been shown to reduce the depth of poverty of low-income elderly people.<sup>159</sup> In 2002, over 2 million people had their incomes lifted above the poverty line by SSI. For those that remained poor, SSI lifted their incomes equal to approximately three-fourths of the poverty line on average, while without those benefits their incomes would have been only one-third of the poverty line.<sup>160</sup>

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<sup>155</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *Homelessness Among Elderly Persons*. NCH Fact Sheet #15. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.

<sup>156</sup> Proehl, Rebecca. 2005. *From Despair to Hope*. The California Endowment, Woodland Hills, CA.

<sup>157</sup> Rosenheck, R., Bassuk, E., and Saloman, A. 1998. “Special Populations of Homeless Americans.” In Fosburg, L. and Dennis, D. (eds). *Practical Lessons: The 1998 National Symposium on Homeless Research*. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human services, US Department of Housing and Urban Development, and interagency Council on the Homeless. <http://aspe.hhs.gov/progsys/homeless/symposium/toc.htm> (Accessed September 11, 2007).

<sup>158</sup> Los Angeles County Children’s Planning Council. 2006. *Los Angeles County 2006 Children’s Score Card*. Los Angeles County Children’s Planning Council. <http://www.lapublichealth.org/childpc/publications.asp> (Accessed September 11, 2007)

<sup>159</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *Homelessness Among Elderly Persons*. NCH Fact Sheet #15. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.

<sup>160</sup> Sweeney, E.P. and Fremstad, S. 2005. *Supplemental Security Income: Supporting People with Disabilities and the Elderly Poor*. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Washington, DC. This report is part of a series that reviews the accomplishments of public benefit programs, including Medicaid, food and nutrition programs, and the Earned Income Tax Credit. The other reports can be found at [www.cbpp.org](http://www.cbpp.org)

In 2002, Senior Community Centers conducted a needs assessment of homeless and near-homeless seniors in San Diego and found that the majority of the elderly people were white, males, in their sixties who were on the street or in shelters. Senions' monthly incomes were consistently low, with 41% reporting that they received \$700 or less a month. Eleven percent had not income at all. Seventy six percent reported having at least one health problem that limited their daily activities and 86% reported having at least one health concern.<sup>161</sup>

Once on the street, elderly homeless persons often find difficulty getting around. They distrust the crowds at shelters and clinics, and so become more likely to sleep on the street. Studies show that elderly homeless persons are more prone to victimization and more likely to be ignored by law enforcement.<sup>162</sup> Older homeless persons also suffer more frequently from a variety of health problems such as chronic disease, functional disabilities, and high blood pressure than are other homeless persons.<sup>163</sup>

The elderly homeless need special attention as their age makes them especially defenseless; their options for reintegrating into sociate are few; and their physical abiltieis to withstand hardships of being homes or living in shelters are limited. Additionally, they often lack a network of relatives and friends and their impaired judgment may lead to financial mismanagement and exploitation.<sup>164</sup> Complications of aging can also affect the treatment process: the decline in hearing and seeing may create a lack of trust and hyper-vigilance among the clients;<sup>165</sup> they may prefer to remain on the streets because they are often targets in shelters;<sup>166</sup> and the elderly homeless often fear that their independence will be limited or worse, they will be institutionalized.<sup>167</sup>

### *Seniors in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count*

In order to estimate the number of people who are senior citizens (age 65 and older) and those age 50 – 64 years old, 2007 Greater Los Angeles Demographic Survey respondents were asked questions about their age.

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<sup>161</sup> Richards, Pamela and Lindsay Elliot. 2002. *The Unseen Many: A Needs Assessment of Homeless and Near-Homeless Seniors* in San Diego. San Diego: Senior Community Centers.

<sup>162</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *Homelessness Among Elderly Persons*. NCH Fact Sheet #15. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.

<sup>163</sup> Cohen, Carl I. "The Aging Homeless," 1996. SUNY Health Science Center. Brooklyn, NY.

<sup>164</sup> Proehl, Rebecca. 2005. *From Despair to Hope*. The California Endowment, Woodland Hills, CA.

<sup>165</sup> Rosenheck, R., Bassuk, E., and Saloman, A. 1998. "Special Populations of Homeless Americans." In Fosburg, L. and Dennis, D. (eds). *Practical Lessons: The 1998 National Symposium on Homeless Research*. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human services, US Department of Housing and Urban Development, and interagency Council on the Homeless.

<sup>166</sup> Cohen, N. and Sullivan, A. 1990. Strategies of Intervention and service coordination by mobile outreach team. In N.L. Cohen (ed.). *Psychiatry Takes to the Streets: Outreach and Crisis Intervention for the Mentally Ill*. New York: The Guilford Press.

<sup>167</sup> Kutza, E. A., & Keigher, S. M. 1991. The Elderly "New Homeless": An Emerging Population At Risk. *Social Work*, 36(4): 288-293.

### *Number of Homeless Senior Citizens*

In Los Angeles County nearly 3% of homeless survey respondents are senior citizens. Additionally, 30% of survey respondent are between 50 and 64 years old. That means that approximately one-third of homeless respondents are at least 50 years old.

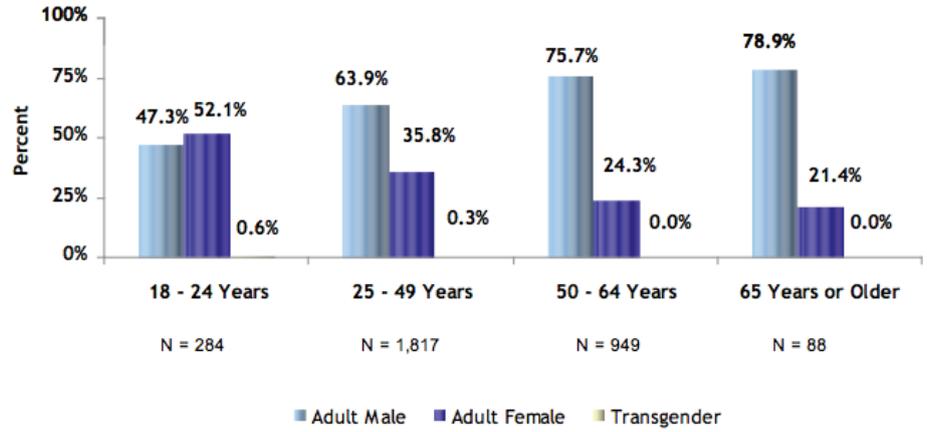
### *Characteristics of Homeless Senior Citizens*

The percent of homeless respondents that are men is higher in the 50 -64 and 65 and older age groups than in the younger age ranges. Eighty-four percent (84%) of people age 50 to 64 years are unsheltered and 86% of people age 65 and older are unsheltered.

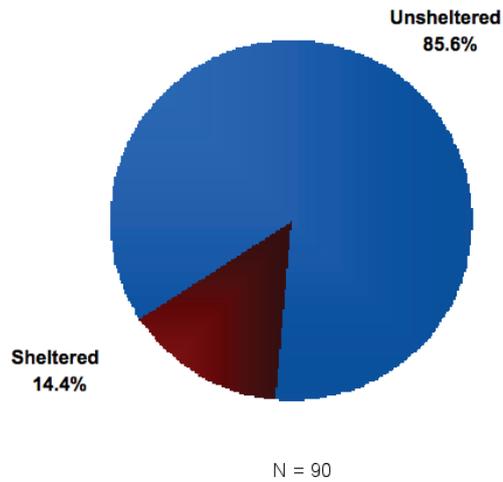
More senior citizens respondents reported that an illness or medical problem significantly contributed to their homelessness than those in any other age group. A higher percentage of respondents 50 years and older reported that they were currently experiencing a physical disability and chronic health problems than respondents in any other age group. Over 60% of senior respondents stated they were experiencing a physical disability at the time of the survey.

Approximately, 40% of senior citizen respondents do not use any services or assistance, making them the age group with the lowest percentage of services users. However, more senior citizen respondents reported receiving government assistance than respondents in other age group. A greater percentage of them stated they received Social Security and SSI / SSDI than respondents in the other age groups, but fewer senior citizen respondents reported receiving General Relief or Food Stamps.

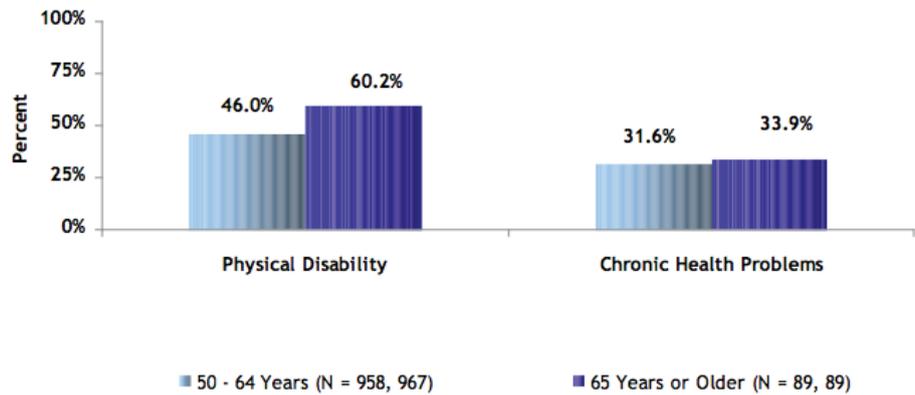
[ Figure 202 ] Age Groups of Homeless Respondents by Gender



[ Figure 203 ] Senior Respondents by Sheltered and Unsheltered Status



[ Figure 204 ] Respondents 50 Years and Over With A Physical Disability and Chronic Health Problems



## APPENDIX XV: HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS SUMMARY – HOMELESS PEOPLE WITH HIV / AIDS

### *Background*

Affordable housing is an ongoing concern for individuals living with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and other illnesses caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Housing helps infected individuals obtain healthcare, maintain contact with social service professionals, obtain adequate rest, and prepare nutritional meals. Unfortunately, financial hardships such as job discrimination, high cost of health care, and HIV related disabilities make it difficult for infected individuals to maintain stable housing. According to a study in Los Angeles, 50% of domiciled people living with HIV/AIDS felt they were at risk of becoming homeless, and many people with HIV/AIDS will require housing assistance at some point during their illness.<sup>168</sup>

In general, people who are homeless have higher rates of chronic diseases than people who are housed, due in part to the effects of lifestyle factors (such as drug, alcohol, or tobacco use), exposure to extreme weather, nutritional deficiencies, and being victimized by violence.<sup>169</sup>

People living with HIV/AIDS are at higher risk of becoming homeless. A Los Angeles study found that 50% of housed people living with HIV/AIDS felt they were at risk of becoming homeless, while a Philadelphia study found that 44% of persons living with HIV/AIDS were unable to afford their housing, a risk factor for homelessness.<sup>170</sup> Despite the benefits that homeless shelters provide, they also constitute a threat to homeless people living with HIV as there is greater threat of exposure to infectious diseases. These range from skin infestations to pneumonia, hepatitis A, and tuberculosis (TB). Homeless people living with HIV who sleep in shelters are twice as likely to have TB than homeless people who are HIV-negative.<sup>171</sup>

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<sup>168</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *HIV/AIDS and Homelessness*. NCH Fact Sheet #9. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless. Found at <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/facts/HIV.pdf> (Accessed August 31, 2007)

<sup>169</sup> Zenger, Suzanne. 2002. *Healthcare for the Homeless, A Preliminary Review of Literature: Chronic Medical Illness and Homeless Individuals*. Available online: [www.nhchc.org/Publications/literaturereview\\_chronicillness.pdf](http://www.nhchc.org/Publications/literaturereview_chronicillness.pdf) (Accessed September 4, 2007).

<sup>170</sup> AIDS Housing of Washington. 2003. *Homelessness and HIV/AIDS*. Found at [http://www.aidshousing.org/usr\\_doc/Homelessness\\_Factsheet\\_2003.pdf](http://www.aidshousing.org/usr_doc/Homelessness_Factsheet_2003.pdf) (Accessed September 4, 2007).

<sup>171</sup> Ibid.

<sup>172</sup> Adams, Michael. 1999. *HIV and Homeless Shelters: Policy and Practice*. American Civil Liberties Union AIDS Project. Found at [http://www.aclu.org/images/asset\\_upload\\_file947\\_29150.pdf](http://www.aclu.org/images/asset_upload_file947_29150.pdf) (Accessed September 4, 2007)

A report prepared by the American Civil Liberties Union, found that 69% of homeless adults were at risk of contracting HIV from unprotected sex with multiple partners, injection drug use (IDU), sex with IDU partners, or exchanging unprotected sex for money or drugs. Homeless women and youth are at the greatest risk.<sup>172</sup> Homeless youth have few legal means to earn enough money for basic needs and find that exchanging sex for food, clothing, and shelter as their only option for survival. Studies have found an HIV-positive rate of up to 2.3% of persons under the age of 25, and other studies have suggested that homeless youth may be as much as 2 to 10 times higher than the rates reported than other sampled adolescents in the nation.<sup>173</sup>

An essential element of successful HIV/AIDS care is housing, which provides a place to store medication and food, a stable water supply, bathroom facilities, a secure place to rest, a dependable contact location, protection from harm, emotional security and hope. The lack of safe and stable housing has a significant negative impact on the health of homeless people with HIV/AIDS.<sup>174</sup> The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is three to nine times higher among persons who are homeless or unstably housed compared with persons with stable and adequate housing. Lack of stable housing is associated with high rates of drug and sex risk behaviors. Most importantly, new research shows that change in housing status is strongly associated with risk behavior change, suggesting that housing is a structural factor that has an independent causal role in HIV infection. People who are housed are also more likely to know their HIV status than those who are homeless, and can therefore take the necessary steps in preventing new cases of HIV.<sup>175</sup>

Los Angeles, in coordination with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), grants Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) offering a wide variety of services for homeless individuals infected with the disease and at risk of homelessness. Services include emergency food and shelter, support services, transitional living, prevention services, and services to secure and maintain affordable housing and related programs.

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<sup>173</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless. 2007. *Homeless Youth*. NCH Fact Sheet #13. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless. Found at <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/facts/youth.pdf> (Accessed August 31, 2007)

<sup>174</sup> Song, John. 1999. *HIV/AIDS & Homelessness: Recommendations for Clinical Practice and Public Policy*. National Health Care for the Homeless Council, Health Care for the Homeless Clinician's Network. Available online [www.nhchc.org/Publications/HIV.pdf](http://www.nhchc.org/Publications/HIV.pdf) (Accessed September 4, 2007).

<sup>175</sup> National AIDS Housing Coalition. 2005. *Housing and HIV/AIDS*. National Research Summit Fact Sheet. Found at <http://www.nationalaidshousing.org/PDF/Research%20Summit%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf> (Accessed September 4, 2007)

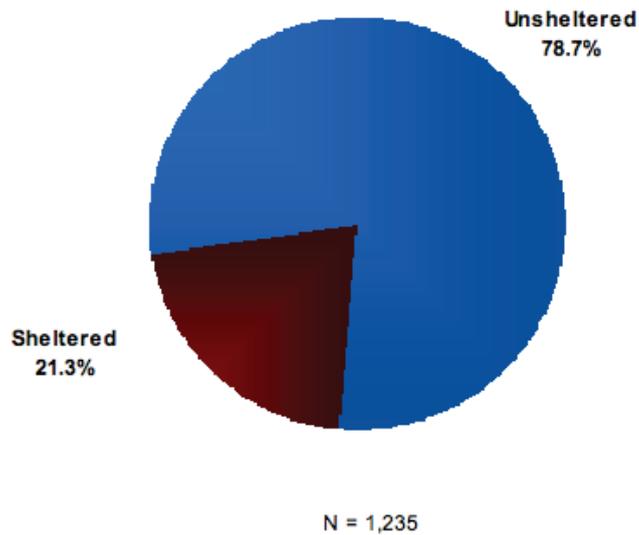
*People with HIV / AIDS in the  
2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count*

In order to estimate the number of people with HIV or AIDS, 2007 Greater Los Angeles Demographic Survey respondents were asked if they were currently experiencing HIV /AIDS or related illnesses.

*Number of Homeless People with HIV / AIDS*

Approximately 2% of survey respondents stated that they were experiencing HIV / AIDS or related illnesses. Using those survey results, it is estimated that 1,235 homeless people in the Los Angeles CoC have HIV or AIDS. Of those people, approximately 79% are unsheltered people and 21% are in shelters.

[ **Figure 205** ] Distribution of Homeless Individuals With HIV / AIDS (Unsheltered Estimate and Shelter Count)



Forty-four out of the 57 respondents with HIV / AIDS said they are currently experiencing depression. Of the 57 respondents, 42 reported currently experiencing chronic health problems, and 39 stated they were experiencing a physical disability. The top three services that respondents with HIV / AIDS reported using were free meals, health services and bus passes.

## APPENDIX XVI: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### *Access Center / Drop-in Center*

A center that provides access to or refers homeless persons to a range of services including shelter, medical and mental health services, crisis counseling, long-term case management, public benefits advocacy, mail/message pick-up, chemical dependency counseling, and family services.

### *Age Out*

See Emancipated Foster Youth

### *CalWORKs (California Work Opportunities for Kids)*

Provides temporary financial assistance and employment focused services to families with minor children who have income and property below State maximum limits for their family size.

### *Census Tract*

A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county used for the purpose of presenting data. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other non-visible features in some instances. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement, ranging from 2,000 to 8,000 inhabitants (an average of about 4,000 inhabitants is preferred).

### *Chronically Homeless Person*

Defined by HUD as an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years. In defining chronically homeless, the term "homeless" means "a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g. living on the streets) or in an emergency shelter". HUD defines "disabling condition" as "a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions."

### *Continuum of Care (CoC)*

The Continuum of Care refers to a community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. It includes action steps to end homelessness and prevent a return to homelessness. It also refers to the system of services that help people move from homelessness to housing.

### *Deployment Site*

The designated sites throughout Los Angeles County where volunteers reported to participate in the Unsheltered Street Count. Volunteers worked in assigned teams to canvass a specific area tallying observed homeless persons.

### *Domestic Violence, Families*

Families that are homeless due to an abusive partner. The abuse could be physical, mental, or emotional. The cause of the family homelessness or housing instability must be related to domestic violence.

### *Domestic Violence, Individuals*

Individuals who became homeless because of an abusive partner. The abuse could be physical, mental, or emotional.

### *Domestic Violence Program*

Any residential program whose primary mission is to serve victims of domestic violence. Services are facilitated through education, counseling, legal advocacy, and women support groups to improve and enhance the level of confidence and self-esteem of the participants empowering them to take control of their own lives.

### *Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) Voucher Program*

Provides housing to men and women on General Relief. The residential hotel/motel serves 50 homeless applicants receiving General Relief. The average length of stay for these individuals is 14 days, and can be extended by DPSS based on client needs.

### *Deployment Site Coordinator*

Coordinates in setting-up and overseeing multiple site activities such as organizing volunteer teams, distributing materials, keeping track of census tract deployment, etc. during the Unsheltered Street Count on the nights of January 23rd, 24th, 25th, 2007.

### *Emancipated Foster Youth*

A term describing foster youth who were discharged from the child welfare system when reaching the majority age of 18, judicially relieving the care, custody, and control of the young adult.

### *Emergency Housing Program*

A temporary shelter with services that are designed to facilitate homeless individuals and families transition from sleeping in places not meant for human habitation to appropriate housing. Emergency Shelter is provided free of charge for a maximum of ninety-days. On a case-by-case basis, clients may remain for longer than ninety days if they require a longer period to accomplish a specific goal.

### *Enumerator*

Worked in teams of two or more and tallied the number of observed homeless persons in a defined area (census tract/s) during the Unsheltered Street Count on the nights of January 23rd, 24th, and 25th 2007.

*Extrapolation* - A technique for estimating the total number of homeless persons in a community based on the number of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons observed and/or interviewed during the Homeless Count.

### *Family*

Family is defined as any of the following: Minor parents with child(ren); one or more adults with legal custody of minor child(ren); a couple in which one person is pregnant; grandparents or others who are legal guardians with child(ren) present; multi-generational families with grandparents, parents (adult child) and minor child(ren).

*Food Stamp Program*

A program that provides food to low-income people living in the United States. Benefits are distributed by the individual states but the program is administered through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

*General Relief (GR)*

A County-funded program that provides temporary cash aid to indigent adults and certain sponsored legal immigrant families who are ineligible for federal or State programs.

*Homeless Veterans*

An eligible Veteran is defined as one who: (1) served on active duty in the US armed forces for more than 160 days and was discharged with other than a dishonorable discharge; (2) was discharged or released from active duty because of a service connected disability; or (3) served on active duty during a period of war, or in a campaign or expedition to which a campaign badge is authorized.

*Hidden Homeless*

Term for the homeless people not captured or enumerated in the GLAHC. They are individuals which currently have a place where they can stay temporarily and are not in easily accessed locations. To find this population, a general population telephone survey of 1,000 randomly selected households throughout Los Angeles County was implemented in an effort to discover homeless persons who would not have been identified through the Street or Shelter and Institution Counts. These people were classified as unsheltered due to the fact that they do not utilize emergency shelter or translational housing facilities for their nighttime accommodations. The criteria set forth in the telephone survey to meet the definition of hidden homeless: (1) location on property, (2) time on property, (3) contributions to head of household.

*Homeless (HUD McKinney-Vento Act definition)*

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

*Homeless Count*

For the 2007 GLAHC, this enumeration was performed by using U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development-recommended practices for counting homeless people and estimating the number of homeless people on any given time and over the course of a year. This comprehensive study includes a (1) Street Count, (2) Shelter and Institution Count, (3) Homeless Demographic Survey, and (4) General Population Telephone Survey. The census was conducted on the nights of January 23, 24, and 25, 2007.

### *Homeless Encampment*

Temporary, makeshift housing created by homeless persons, such as tents and boxes on sidewalks or under bridges.

### *Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)*

A computerized data collection system designed to capture client information over time on the characteristics, service needs and accomplishments of homeless persons.

### *Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)*

The HOPWA Program was established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to address the specific needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA makes grants to local communities, States, and nonprofit organizations for projects that benefit low-income persons medically diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and their families.

### *United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)*

A federal department created in 1965 to increase homeownership, support community development and housing free from discrimination. Since 1987 HUD has been responsible for funding homeless programs, which today comprise the Continuum of Care.

### *Individual*

A person over age 18, not accompanied by minor child(ren).

### *Individuals with Disabilities*

A person has a disability if she or he has at least one of the following: (1) has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, (2) has a record of such impairment, or (3) is regarded as having such an impairment.

### *Individuals with multiple diagnoses*

Individuals whose ability to live independently is impaired by two or more of the following conditions: Physical disability (including HIV/AIDS), mental disability, and substance abuse. This may include a diagnosis of multiple physical disabilities, multiple mental disabilities, or the combination of the two.

### *Institutions*

For the purposes of the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, jails (including juvenile detention centers), emergency rooms, hospitals, residential facilities, and drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities that shelter persons who will become homeless upon discharge.

### *McKinney-Vento Act*

The primary federal legislation used to (1) establish an Interagency Council on the Homeless; (2) use public resources and programs in a more coordinated manner to meet the critically urgent needs of the homeless of the Nation; and (3) provide funds for programs to assist the homeless, with special emphasis on elderly persons, handicapped persons, families with children, Native Americans, and veterans.

*Medi-Care*

A health insurance program administered by the United States Government covering people who are either age 65 and over, people under age 65 with certain disabilities, and people of all ages with End-Stage Renal Disease (permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant).

*Mentally Ill, Families*

Families in which at least one member is substantially limited in one or more major life activity by mental illness, based on confirmed clinical diagnosis, or initially by referral or staff assessment and later confirmed by clinical diagnosis.

*Mentally Ill, Individuals*

Individuals substantially limited in one or more major life activity by mental illness based on confirmed clinical diagnosis, or initially by referral or staff assessment and later confirmed by clinical diagnosis.

*“Must Enumerate” Census Tracts*

List of census tracts throughout the Los Angeles Continuum of Care with a high probability of a large unsheltered homeless population. The list was compiled from data that the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) collected on homeless encampments from LAHSA's Emergency Response Team program database, homeless service providers and outreach teams in Los Angeles County, law enforcement, California Highway Patrol, and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

*Outreach Program*

Contacts homeless clients to offer food, blankets, or other necessities in such settings as on the streets, in subways, under bridges, and in parks to assess needs and attempt to engage them in services; to offer medical, mental health, and/or substance abuse services; and/or to offer other assistance on a regular basis for the purpose of improving their health, mental health, or social functioning, or increasing their use of human services and resources such as housing. The goal of outreach is to assist clients to get off the streets or in places not meant for human habitation and into any form of housing in the Continuum of Care. Services may be provided during the day or at night.

*Permanent Housing (for Persons with Disabilities)*

Long-term housing that is commonly community-based with supportive services designed to enable homeless persons with disabilities to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. Permanent housing can be provided in one structure or several structures at one site or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

*Point-In-Time Count*

A one-day, statistically reliable, unduplicated count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals and families in Los Angeles County. It is required that communities using HUD Continuum of Care funding to serve the homeless conduct a count every two years in the last week of January. However, because Los Angeles County is large in both size and population, the Point-In-Time Count was conducted over a three-night period on the last week on January 2007. Note: The cities of Glendale, Long Beach and Pasadena conducted Homeless Counts in their respective jurisdictions.

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

A term for certain severe psychological consequences of exposure to, or confrontation with, stressful events that the person experiences as highly traumatic. A traumatic event is a life-threatening event such as combat, disasters, serious accidents, or assault. PTSD often may develop additional disorders such as depression, substance abuse, problems of memory and cognition, and other physical and mental health problems. These problems may lead to impairment of the person's ability to function in social or family life, including job instability, marital problems and family problems.

### *Prevention Program*

Provides services to persons who are at risk of becoming homeless. The goal of prevention programs is to assist clients with various services in order to prevent them from becoming homeless. Services may include crisis prevention, case management, payment of rent to prevent eviction, provision of permanent housing, provision of emergency housing or hotel/motel vouchers, etc.

### *"Random" Census Tracts*

A random stratified sample of census tracts selected for enumeration in the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. The data collected, along with the data from the "must enumerate" census tracts, will be used in a multi-level statistical analysis method to produce an estimate of the number of unsheltered homeless in Los Angeles County.

### *Runaway Youth (12-17)*

Programs serving unaccompanied persons, age 12 to 17, who have run away or were forced out of their home and are not in the company of a parent or guardian, and who may or may not be legally emancipated.

### *Section 8*

A federal housing subsidy program that is administered locally by housing authorities. The subsidy program is both tenant and project-based. The Section 8 voucher program provides assistance in order for the voucher recipient to pay no more than 30% of their gross monthly income on rent in a unit that complies with the rent guidelines. Housing authorities may spend a portion of their section 8 certificate program funds to specific projects and thus subsidizing the unit.

### *Senior Citizen*

In the US, generally an individual 65 years old and over. For the 2007 GLAHC, we have separated the category into 50-64 years and 65 years and over.

### *Service Planning Area (SPA)*

Los Angeles County Children's Planning Council created eight geographical areas called Service Planning Areas (SPAs) for planning purposes. County departments use these boundaries for data collection and reporting purposes. The 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count utilized SPAs to more easily manage the canvassing and enumeration of the Unsheltered Street Count.

### *Sheltered Homeless*

Someone who is homeless and is being temporarily housed in shelters (emergency and transitional) and motels/hotels that accept vouchers.

### *Shelters*

See Emergency and Transitional Housing Programs

### *Single Room Occupancy (SRO)*

Private rooms that contain either food preparation or sanitary facilities, or both, that are designed for occupancy by a single individual.

### *Site Assistant*

Assisted the Deployment Site Coordinator in setting-up and overseeing multiple site activities (i.e. organizing volunteer teams, distributing materials, keeping track of deployment log, and providing refreshments) during the Unsheltered Street Count on the nights of January 23rd, 24th, and 25th, 2007.

### *Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)*

An insurance program for disabled people who have paid FICA taxes for a certain number of calendar quarters. SSDI pays a variable monthly benefit amount, which depends on your work history. Payments begin after a 5-month waiting period from the time of disability. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers SSDI.

### *Street Count*

See Unsheltered Street Count

### *Subsidized Housing*

Any Unit that receives financial assistance to offer reduced housing costs to low-income tenants.

### *Substance Abuse, Individuals*

Individuals who have acknowledged addiction problems related to alcohol and drug use and who seek services or housing to support their sobriety.

### *Supplemental Security Income (SSI)*

A Federal income supplement program funded by general tax revenues (not Social Security taxes) to help aged, blind, and disabled people, who have little or no income; and provide cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter.

### *Supportive Services Only (SSO)*

Projects provide services designed to address the special needs of homeless persons. Projects are classified as this component only if the project sponsor is not also providing housing to the same persons receiving the services. SSO projects may have one or more structures at a central site or at scattered sites where services are delivered; or services may be delivered independent of a structure, such as street outreach. Examples of SSO projects include: medical services; childcare; employment programs; mental health services; substance abuse treatment, etc.

### *Survey Interviewer*

Conducted face-to-face interviews of homeless persons in designated areas (Service Planning Area's) throughout Los Angeles County.

### *Transitional Housing Program*

A type of housing that facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing within twenty-four (24) months. Services provided in transitional housing must promote residential stability and increased skill level or income in order to prepare homeless persons to live more independently.

### *Unaccompanied Minors*

minors (individuals who are under 18 years of age) who have experienced literally homelessness on their own, without parent or guardian. A minor with children of his or her own is considered a member of a family unit and not an unaccompanied youth.

### *Unsheltered Homeless*

Someone who is either living on the streets, or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, garage, or any other place not normally used or meant for human habitation.

### *Unsheltered Street Count*

The point-in-time street count that was conducted during a three-night period on the last week of January 2007. Teams canvassed specific areas and tallied observed homeless persons.

### *Veteran Disability Compensation*

Benefits paid to veterans who have injuries or diseases that occurred while on active duty, or were made worse by active military service. It is also paid to certain veterans disabled from VA health care. These benefits are tax-free.

### *Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC)*

A Federal grant program for which Congress authorizes a specific amount of funds each year for low-income, nutritionally at risk pregnant women (through pregnancy and up to 6 weeks after birth or after pregnancy ends), breastfeeding women (up to infant's 1st birthday), non-breastfeeding postpartum women (up to 6 months after the birth of an infant or after pregnancy ends), Infants (up to 1st birthday), and children up to their 5th birthday.

### *Winter Shelter Program (Seasonal)*

Provides overnight mass shelter, two meals (dinner and breakfast) and limited case management services to homeless persons during the winter. The program operates for 105 days from December 1 to March 15 of the following year. The goal of the program is to provide shelter and basic services to homeless persons during the most inclement weather. Shelter is provided free of charge.

### *Year Round Shelter Program*

Provides overnight shelter, two meals (dinner and breakfast) and case management services to homeless persons throughout the year. Shelter is provided free of charge. Providers make case management services

available to all clients and clients are strongly encouraged to participate in case management services. Although there is no predetermined set time limit on residence in the Year Round Program, providers are encouraged to utilize a ninety-day time frame in which to place clients into appropriate long-term housing. Providers may also design programs and shelter rules which set a maximum time limit on a client's stay in the program as well as mandate participation in case management as a condition of staying in the program. The ultimate goal of the program is to enable clients to move into long-term housing programs including permanent housing.

#### *Young Adults (18-24)*

Programs serving unaccompanied persons age 18 to 24. This group faces particular challenges because they have reached adulthood in legal terms but still require supportive services and housing. Included in this group are youth, who, because they have reached 18 years, no longer can be served by certain child dependency and delinquency systems but nonetheless require help.

#### *Youth in Family*

A minor (an individual under 18 years of age) with: his or her minor parents; one or more adults with legal custody of the minor; or grandparents or others who are legal guardians of the minor.

## APPENDIX XVII: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority would like to take the opportunity to thank the many individuals and agencies that contributed to the success of the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. An effort of this magnitude could not have succeeded without the assistance and support of volunteers, paid homeless-workers, service providers, LAHSA staff, County employees, law enforcement, and elected officials. We truly appreciate all your hard work.

### *City and County of Los Angeles*

Our deepest gratitude to the County and City of Los Angeles for declaring January 22nd – 26th Homeless Count week and for their generous financial support in funding the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count.

### *LAHSA Commissioners*

Douglas Mirell, Estela Lopez, Howard Katz, Larry Adamson, Louisa Ollague, Owen Newcomer, Ramona Ripston, Rebecca Avila, and Reverend Cecil L. Murray

### *Volunteers*

Over 1,100 volunteers and paid-workers canvassed over 500 census tracts on the nights of the Street Count. Over ninety volunteers gave their time to participate in conducting the Homeless Demographic Surveys on the streets and in shelters throughout Los Angeles County.

### *Street Count Deployment Site Coordinators, Assistants, and Team Captains*

LAHSA Site Coordinators, Site Assistants, and Team Captains provided guidance to over 1,100 volunteers and paid-workers during the Unsheltered Street Count. Their leadership and knowledge proved to be invaluable assets to the 2007 Homeless Count:

*Bertrand Paras, Carletta Woods, Carrisa Bush, Cesar Beltran, Cesar Romero, Dan Fisher, David Howden, Debra Neal, Diedre Mumford, Doris Starling, Eddie Kellum, Erika Boutney, Gilbert Jimenez, Hector Gonzalez, Jenny Arrevalo, Jose Casillas, Joel Lopez, John Best, Keshia Douglas, La Tonya Harris, Lisa Lubka, Mykishia Thomas, Peggy Pledger, Regina Drummond, Robert Guzman, Robin Pointer, Rosa Durham, Rudy Salinas, Sylvia Williams, Tyrone Barlow, Vera Jackson, Ernie Hill, Graham Foster, Pearl Cortez, Sieglinde Von Deffner, and Victoria Mulhall*

We would also like to acknowledge Team Captains from the following agencies for transporting Homeless Count participants to and from census tracts, and for their extensive knowledge of homeless encampments and “hot spots” on the night(s) of the Count.

- Armando Gamont, Rafael Moreno and Virginia Ayala, California Hispanic Commission San Gabriel Valley Center
- Barbara Shaw, South Antelope Valley Emergency Services
- Beth Maginity, David Willworth, John Glover, and Valery Avalos, National Mental Health Association of Greater Los Angeles
- Eddie Banda, St. Joseph Center
- Eric Fox, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department
- Erika Dereza, Louis Rivera, Nancy Mitchell, Shari Weaver, Shiniqua Green, and Tahia Hayslett Harbor Interfaith Services
- George Shomas, Oliver Rubin, and Rory Cornwell, Volunteers of America
- Gilbert Saldate, Tri-City Medical Center
- Isaiah Ortiz and Susie De La Rosa, OPCC Access Center
- James Cummings, New Directions Inc.
- James Parris, Palms Residential Care Facility
- Joe Caron, Lamp Community
- Juan Castanon, Midnight Mission
- Kitty Galt and Ruben Gallegos, Passage Ways
- Lionel Crowder, Skid Row Housing Trust
- Marvelle Godwin, Megan Fincher, and Thelma Preza, Downtown Women's Center
- Rodney Sexton and Ronald Bass, West Los Angeles Veteran Affairs Homeless Program
- Stan Sorenson, Mental Health Association

### *Street Count Training and Deployment Centers*

The following community service centers and service providers allowed LAHSA to utilize their facilities as Training/Deployment Sites the week of January 16-18, 2007 and on the nights of January 23, 24, and 25, 2007. Their kindness of opening-their-doors and providing snacks and refreshments was truly appreciated.

#### **Service Planning Area 1 – Antelope Valley**

- Grace Resource Center, Lancaster
- South Antelope Valley Emergency Services, Palmdale

#### **Service Planning Area 2 – San Fernando Valley**

- Santa Clarita Valley Service Center, Newhall
- San Fernando Valley Service Center, Van Nuys
- Meeting Each Need with Dignity, Pacoima
- Los Angeles Family Housing Corporation, North Hollywood

#### **Service Planning Area 3 – San Gabriel Valley**

- Joslyn Adult Center, Alhambra
- San Gabriel Valley Service Center, South El Monte
- Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Pomona
- Citrus Valley Medical Center, Covina
- General Charles S. Farnsworth Park, Altadena

#### **Service Planning Area 4 – Metro Los Angeles**

- Church of the Nazarene, Downtown Los Angeles/ Skid Row
- People Assisting the Homeless, Los Angeles

- Covenant House, Hollywood
- Royal Palms Recovery Home, Los Angeles

#### **Service Planning Area 5 – West Los Angeles/Santa Monica**

- United States Veteran's Initiative, Inglewood
- Unitarian Universalist Community Church, Santa Monica
- New Directions, Inc., West Los Angeles
- Ken Edward's Center, Santa Monica

#### **Service Planning Area 6 – South Los Angeles**

- Florence/Firestone Service Center, Los Angeles
- Willowbrook Senior Center, Los Angeles
- Homeless Outreach Project, Los Angeles
- East Rancho Dominguez Service Center, Compton

#### **Service Planning Area 7 – East Los Angeles**

- Centro Maravilla Service Center, Los Angeles
- East Los Angeles Service Center, Los Angeles

### Service Planning Area 8 – South Bay/ Harbor

- United States Veteran’s Initiative, Inglewood
- Asian Community Service Center, Gardena
- Beacon House/Bartlett Center, San Pedro
- San Pedro Service Center, San Pedro

### *Shelter and Institution Count*

The following agencies, hotels/motels, and institutions participated in the Shelter and Institution component of the Homeless Count. Please note that agencies with an “\*” have an alcohol and residential treatment program that participated in the Count. Agencies with an “+” participated in the Homeless Demographic Survey.

#### Emergency Housing

- 1736 Family Crisis Center+, Domestic Violence Transitional Shelter-Redondo Beach, Domestic Violence Shelter-Los Angeles II, and Emergency Shelter for Adolescents
- Another Chance Outreach Ministries+, Winter Shelter Program
- Beacon Light Mission, Shelter Program
- California Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse\*+, Year Round Program in El Monte and Year Round Program in Pomona
- Casa de Rosas, Inc., The Sunshine Mission
- Catholic Charities of Los Angeles, Inc., Good Shepherd/Center Languille Emergency Shelter, Lancaster Community Shelter-Emergency Shelter, Angel’s Flight Shelter, Winter Shelter Program, and Year Round Shelter Program
- Center for the Pacific Asian Family+, Inc., Emergency Shelter
- Chicana Service Action Center+, Emergency Shelter/Women’s One Stop, East Los Angeles Bilingual Shelter, and Free Spirit Shelter
- Children of the Night, Children of the Night Transitional Housing Program
- Compton Welfare Rights Organization+, Emergency Shelter
- Covenant House of California+, Crisis Shelter and Emergency Outreach
- Didi Hirsch Community Mental Health Center\*, Excelsior House and Jump Street
- Domestic Violence Center of the Santa Clarita Valley, Shelter Resident Services
- East San Gabriel Coalition for the Homeless+, Winter Shelter Program
- EIMAGO, Inc., Year Round Overnight Program and Downtown Mental Health Specialized Emergency Shelter Bed Program
- Emmanuel Baptist Mission of Los Angeles, Short-Term Lodging and Bible Program In-House Residency
- Faithful Service Outreach, Emergency Shelter Project
- Harbor Interfaith Services+, Family Shelter Program
- Haven Hills, Inc., Crisis Shelter
- Healthview, Inc., Life Support
- Henderson Community Center+, Emergency Shelter for Women and Children
- House of Ruth, Inc., Emergency Shelter for Battered Women
- Inland Valley Council of Churches+, Our House Shelter
- Jenesse Center, Inc., Domestic Violence Program
- Jovenes, Inc. +, La Posada
- JWCH Institute, Inc., HELP
- Lamp Community+, Lamp Safe Haven Shelter
- Los Angeles Community Outreach, Los Angeles Community Outreach Center
- Los Angeles Family Housing Corporation+, Department of Public Social Services General Relief Vouchers, Year Round Program, and Comunidad Cesar Chavez
- Los Angeles House of Ruth, Emergency Shelter
- Los Angeles Mission+, Jump Start, Overnight Beds for Men, and Safe Sleep
- Los Angeles Youth Network+, Hollywood

- Youth Shelter
- Midnight Mission, Emergency Housing
- Missionaries of Charity, Queen of Peace Home
- Missionaries of Charity Brothers, Casa de Peregrino - Emergency Shelter
- MJB Transitional Recovery, Inc. +, Flower House Project Stepping Stone and Winter Shelter Program
- New Image Emergency Shelter+, Emergency Shelter and Winter Shelter Program
- OPCC (Formerly Ocean Park Community Center) +, Samoshel- Emergency Program and Sojourn - Emergency Housing
- Parents of Watts, Parents of Watts
- Peace and Joy Care Center, Acacia House
- People Assisting the Homeless (PATH) +, Hollywood Center and Pathways Men Emergency Housing
- People Helping People+, Year Round Program and Winter Shelter Program
- Pomona Neighborhood Center+, Winter Shelter Program
- Proyecto Pastoral+, Guadalupe Homeless Project
- Rainbow Services, Ltd., Rainbow House Emergency Shelter
- Santa Clarita Community Development Corporation+, Winter Shelter Program – Sylmar and Winter Shelter Program - Santa Clarita
- Single Room Occupancy Housing Corporation+, Panama Hotel, Russ Motel, Winter Shelter Program, and Year Round Program
- Skid Row Development Corporation+, 24 Hour Bed Slots at Transition House
- Southern California Alcohol & Drug Programs, Inc. + Angel Step Inn – Whittier and Angel Step Inn - Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter
- St. Vincent's Cardinal Manning Center+, Men's Emergency Shelter - 28 Day
- Su Casa Domestic Abuse Network, Crisis Shelter
- Testimonial Community Love Center, Emergency Housing Program
- The Bible Tabernacle
- The Salvation Army+, Zahn Emergency Shelter, Bell Shelter - Emergency Winter Shelter, Bell Shelter - 70 Bed Year Round Program, Zahn Emergency Shelter, Safe Harbor - Drop In Center, and Bell Shelter --

- Emergency Shelter Beds and Services
- Union Rescue Mission+, Seeds of Hope, Eagles, Year Round Program, Children's Program, New Life, Women's Program and Women with Children Program - 2nd STEP, Single Women Emergency Shelter, Men Second Step, EIMAGO, Men's Winter Shelter, and EIMAGO, Women's Winter Shelter
- Volunteers of America of Los Angeles\*+, Winter Shelter Program, Downtown Drop-in Center, and Winter Shelter Program
- Watts Labor Community Action Committee +, Emergency Shelter
- Weingart Center Association, Mental Health Specialized Shelter Bed Program, Department of Public Social services Vouchers, and Supportive Residential Services Program Emergency Housing
- Women's Care Cottage+, Emergency Shelter
- YWCA of San Gabriel Valley+, Women in Need Growing Strong

#### **Transitional Housing Facilities**

- 1736 Family Crisis Center+, Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter, Redondo Beach and Domestic Violence Shelter, Los Angeles
- African Community Resource Center, Refugee Safe Haven
- Akila Concepts, Inc., Charlotte's House
- Alexandria House
- Another Chance Outreach Ministries+, Lem's House and Transitional Shelter
- Antelope Valley Domestic Violence Shelter, Oasis House
- Antelope Valley Domestic Violence Council+, Stepping into the Light
- Asian Pacific Women's Center, Inc., Transitional Housing Program
- Beacon Housing, Inc., Lowe House, Immanuel House of Hope, and Casa de Alegria
- Behavioral Health Services\*, Pacifica House and Ryan Manor
- Beyond Shelter, Courtyard Apartments Family Shelter
- BRIDGES, Inc., Hacienda Retirada, Primer Paso, Terreno Nuevo, Casitas Pacificas, Casitas Tranquilas, and Casitas Esperanza

- California Council For Veteran Affairs, Women and Children First
- California Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse\*+, Pathways Transitional Housing Program
- Catholic Charities of Los Angeles, Inc., Transitional Living Program, Good Shepherd Center for Homeless Women (Mother-Child Residence), and Good Shepherd Center for Homeless Women (Hawkes Transitional Residence)
- Center for Human Rights & Constitutional Law, Freedom House / Casa Libre
- Center for the Pacific Asian Family, Inc. +, Transitional Housing Program
- Chicana Service Action Center+, Pueblo del Rio and Ramona Gardens
- City of Covina, McGill Street House
- County of Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services, Transitional Housing Programs for Homeless Young People, Special Needs Services, Wings of Discovery Transitional Living Care Program I, Special Needs Services-Richstone Transitional Living II, Special Needs Services-Wings of Discovery Transitional Living Care Program II, Special Needs Services-Wings of Discovery Transitional Living Care Program III, Special Needs Services-Richstone Transitional Living I, Special Needs Services-Vista Del Mar Child & Family Services Transitional Housing Program, Special Needs Services-Rancho San Antonio Transitional Housing Program, and Special Needs Services-A Community of Friends - Step Out
- Covenant House of California+, Supportive Apartments- Mariposa, Supportive Apartments – Kenmore, Supportive Apartments – Edgemont, and Independent Living Program
- Crossroads, Inc.
- David and Margaret Home, Inc., Wings of Discovery Transitional Living Care Program
- East San Gabriel Valley Coalition for the Homeless+, Job's Shelter
- Filipino American Service Group, Inc. +, Parkview House
- First to Serve, Inc. +, Flimsy Reed and Transitional Housing
- Fred Jordan Missions, Men's Christian Discipleship (Rehab)
- Gateways Hospital & Mental Health Center, Gateways Homeless Shelter
- Gay & Lesbian Adolescent Social Services, Inc. +, High Desert Youth Project and Scheuer House - North Hollywood Independent Living Program
- Good Shepherd Shelter, Good Shepherd Shelter
- Harbor Interfaith Services+, Accelerated Learning and Living
- Haven Hills, Inc., Haven Two Housing & Employment Program
- Heavenly Vision Economic Housing, Inc., Heavenly Housing for Men
- Henderson Community Center+, Transitional Housing - Women Only
- Hillview Mental Health Center, Inc., Transitional Age Youth, Adult Residential, AB 2034 Housing - Wheeler, AB 2034 Housing - Chatsworth II, AB 2034 Housing - Natick, AB 2034 Housing - Chatsworth I, and AB 2034 Housing -Brussels
- His Sheltering Arms, Inc., Alcohol Recovery (6-Month)
- Homes for Life Foundation, Athena Homes – Almansor, Athena Homes – Monterey, Athena Homes – Fairview, Transitional Housing Scattered Sites in San Gabriel Valley, and Cedar Street Homes
- OPCC (Formerly Ocean Park Community Center) +, Daybreak Shelter and Day Center, Turning Point Transitional Housing, and Sojourn -Transitional Housing
- Palms Residential Care Facility\*, Palms II - Women Only, Palms Mental/Health Care Project, and Marilyn's Manor
- Peace and Joy Care Center, Esther House, Carson House, Raising Hearts, Hopes & Homes, and Naomi House
- Penny Lane Centers, Rayen Transitional Housing, Columbus Project, Lancaster Transitional, and Antelope Valley
- People Assisting the Homeless (PATH) +, Rhonda Fleming Family Center, Westside Center, PATHways Women Transitional Housing Program, and PATHways Men's Transitional Housing
- Peregrinos de Emaus, Peregrinos de Emaus
- Pomona Transitional Living Center, Pomona Transitional Living Program
- Portals, Camerford Independent Living Program and Vermont Knolls Transitional

- Age Youth Independent Living Program
- Project New Hope, Pioneer Home, Frank Cola House, Our House, Herbert Benton House, and Dallas House
- PROTOTYPES\*, STAR House and Pomona Apartments Transitional Housing
- Rainbow Services, Ltd., Villa Paloma
- Rio Hondo Temporary Home, Rio Hondo Temporary Home
- San Fernando Valley Community Mental Health Center, Inc., Project New Start, The Harbour, Tyrone Houses, Independent Living Program, Transitional Youth Program, and Cedros House
- SHIELDS for Families, Inc. +, Keith Village, Naomi Village, and Saraii Village
- Single Room Occupancy Housing Corporation+, Marshall House and Golden West Hotel
- Skid Row Development Corporation+, Transitional House
- St. Anne's+, Transitional Housing Program
- St. Francis Medical Center, Casa Esperanza
- St. Vincent's Cardinal Manning Center+, Men's Live-In Volunteer Program and Women and Children's Program
- Su Casa Domestic Abuse Network, Transitional Shelter
- Tarzana Treatment Centers\*+, Tarzana Transitional Housing - Lorne, Tarzana Transitional Housing - Armenta, Tarzana Transitional Housing - Belmar, Tarzana Transitional Housing - Tampa, Tarzana Transitional Housing - Bryant, Transitional Housing For Teens and Young Adults - Arminta House 2, Transitional Housing for Teens and Young Adults - Arminta House 1, Transitional Housing for Teens and Young Adults - Kelvin House, Transitional Housing for Teens and Young Adults - Quartz House, Tarzana Transitional Housing - Friar, and Tarzana Transitional Housing - Darby
- Testimonial Community Love Center+, Transitional Housing Program
- The Bible Tabernacle, Transitional Housing
- The Salvation Army\*, Safe Harbor, Santa Fe Springs Transitional Living Center Whittier, Harbor Light, The Way-In Independent Living Program - 5th Ave., Exodus Lodge, Alegria Transitional Housing, Alpha Center, Naomi House, Westwood Transitional Village, Victory Place, The Way In Independent Living Program - Hudson, Haven - Senior Program, Bell Shelter - 54 Bed Transitional Housing, and Bell Shelter II - 96 Bed Transitional Housing
- The Serra Project, Casa Madonna and Casa - Los Angeles
- Triangle Christian Services
- Truevine Community Outreach, Inc., Operation Restore
- Union Rescue Mission+, Life Steps, Transitional 3rd Floor, Ready-4-Work, Christian Life Discipleship Program, Senior Care Program, Alumni Association, Overcomers, Teen Program, Apprentice, and Men's Transitional Housing
- United Friends of the Children+, Pathways to Independence - Van Ness, Pathways to Independence - Haas, Pathways to Independence - Coteau II, Pathways to Independence -- Coteau I, and Pathways to Independence - Ruoff
- United States Veterans Initiative+, Veterans in Progress, High Barriers Program, Westside Residential Hall, and Fathers Program
- Upward Bound House, Family Place
- Venice Community Housing Corporation, 650 Westminster
- Volunteers of America of Los Angeles\*+, Veterans Transitional Housing
- Watts Labor Community Action Committee+, Transitional Housing - For Mental Health Clients
- Weingart Center Association, Supportive Residential Services Program Transitional Housing, Veteran Program, and Women's Renaissance
- Whittier Area First Day Coalition, Recovery From Homelessness Program
- Women Advancing the Valley through Education, Economics & Empowerment, Harbour Community
- Women's Care Cottage+, New Life
- YMCA of Hollywood Wilshire, A Brighter Future
- YWCA of Santa Monica/Westside, Housing & Education Program

## Alcohol and Drug Treatment Residential Programs

Alcoholism Center for Women, Inc., Amity Residential Treatment, Antelope Valley Rehabilitation Centers, Asian American Drug Abuse Program, Inc., Beacon House Association of San Pedro, Canon Human Services, Inc., Chabad of California, Inc., Clare Foundation, Inc., CRI-HELP, Inc., Dare U to Care Outreach Ministry, Fred Brown's Recovery Services, Inc., Grandview Foundation, Inc., House of Hope Foundation, Inc., Los Angeles Centers for Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Mary Lind Foundation, Maternity House, LLC, Mid Valley Recovery Services, Inc., Mini Twelve Step House, Inc., New Directions, Inc., New Way Foundation, Inc., Palm House, Inc., People Coordinated Services of Southern California, People in Progress, Inc., Phoenix House of Los Angeles, Inc., Portals House, Inc., Social Model Recovery Systems, Inc., South Bay Alcoholism Services, Southern California Alcohol and Drug Programs, Inc., Stepping Stones Home, Van Ness Recovery House, Walden House, Inc., Watts Healthcare Corporation

## Law Enforcement and City Jails

- Alhambra Police Department
- Arcadia Police Department
- Azusa Police Department
- Baldwin Park Police Department
- Beverly Hills Police Department
- Burbank Police Department
- Central Juvenile Hall
- Claremont Police Department
- Covina Police Department
- Culver City Police Department
- Downey Police Department
- El Monte Police Department
- El Segundo Police Department
- Glendora Police Department
- Hawthorne Police Department
- Hermosa Beach Police Department
- Huntington Park Police Department
- Inglewood Police Department
- La Verne Police Department
- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Carson Station, Cerritos Station, City of Industry Station, La Crescenta Valley Station, Cudahy Station, Diamond Bar Station, Lakewood Station, Lancaster Station, Lennox Station, Lomita Station, Lost Hills Station, Norwalk Station, Palmdale Station, Pico Rivera Station, San Dimas Station, Santa Clarita Station, Temple City Station, West Hollywood Station
- Los Angeles Police Department
- Los Pardinios Juvenile Hall
- Manhattan Beach Police Department
- Maywood Police Department
- Monrovia Police Department
- Montebello Police Department
- Palos Verdes Estates Police Department
- Pomona Police Department
- Redondo Beach Police Department
- San Fernando Police Department
- San Gabriel Police Department
- Santa Monica Police Department
- Sierra Madre Police Department
- Signal Hill Police Department
- South Gate Police Department
- Torrance Police Department
- Vernon Police Department
- West Covina Police Department
- Whittier Police Department

## Hospital Emergency Rooms

- Alhambra Hospital
- Antelope Valley Medical Center
- Bellflower Medical Center
- Brotman Medical Center
- California Hospital Medical Center
- Cedars Sinai Medical Center
- Centinela Hospital Medical Center
- Century City Doctors Hospital
- Children's Hospital, Los Angeles
- Citrus Valley Medical Center, Inter Community Campus
- Daniel Freeman Memorial Hospital
- Downey Regional Medical Center
- East Los Angeles Doctors Hospital
- East Valley Hospital
- Encino/Tarzana Regional Medical Center, Encino Campus
- Encino/Tarzana Regional Medical Center, Tarzana Campus
- Foothill Presbyterian Hospital
- Garfield Medical Center
- Good Samaritan Hospital
- Greater El Monte Community Hospital
- Henry Mayo Newhall Memorial Hospital
- Kaiser Foundation, Baldwin Park, Bellflower, Los Angeles, Panorama City, South Bay, West Los Angeles, Woodland Hills

- Little Company of Mary, San Pedro Hospital
- Little Company of Mary, Torrance Hospital
- Los Angeles Community Hospital of Norwalk
- Methodist Hospital of Southern California
- Mission Community Hospital
- Monterey Park Hospital
- Northridge Hospital Medical Center, Roscoe Center
- Olympia Medical Center
- Pacifica Hospital of the Valley
- Pomona Valley Hospital Medical Center
- Presbyterian Intercommunity Hospital
- Providence Holy Cross Medical Center
- Providence Saint Joseph Medical Center
- San Dimas Community Hospital
- San Gabriel Valley medical Center
- Los Angeles County Martin Luther King, Jr./Charles R. Drew Medical Center
- Los Angeles County Olive View Medical Center
- Santa Monica/University of California, Los Angeles Medical Center
- Sherman Oaks Community Hospital
- Saint Francis Medical Center
- Torrance Memorial Medical Center
- Tri-City Medical Center
- University of California, Los Angeles Medical Center
- Valley Presbyterian Hospital
- Veteran's Affairs, Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System
- West Hills Hospital and Medical Center
- White Memorial Medical Center
- Whittier Hospital Medical Center
- Los Angeles County and University of Southern California Medical Center

### **Hotel/Motel Accepting Vouchers**

4 Star Motel, Adams Garden Motel, Airport Parkview Hotel, Alhambra Inn, Aztec Hotel, Blue Pacific, Bonaire Motel, Broadway Inn, Carlton Motel, Come-On Inn, Coronado Inn, Days Inn, Dream Inn, E-Z 8 Motel, East West Motel, El Blanco Motel, Expo Inn, Full Moon Inn, Hollywood Star Inn, Las Palmas Motel, Lido Hotel, Luck Lodge Motel, Ocean Park Motel, Pacific Sands Motel, Palm Motel, Paradise Motel, Pavilions Motel, Pomona Auto Lodge Motel, Quality Inn, and Suites, Rest Haven Motel, Travel Plaza, Sands Plaza, Santa Monica Motel, Sea Breeze, Stewart Hotel, Stillwell Hotel, Vagabond Hotel, Valley Inn, Valley Motel, Victory Motel, and Voyager Motor Inn

### *Homeless Demographic Survey*

LAHSA extends its deepest appreciation to the following emergency and transition housing agencies for their collaboration with the Homeless Demographic Survey. Thank you for allowing our volunteers to interview homeless men and women in your facilities.

### **Emergency and Transitional Housing Agencies**

Beyond Shelter, California Council For Veteran Affairs, Casitas Tranquilas, Jewish Family Services, Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Center, My Friend's Place, New Directions, Inc., People in Progress, Phoenix House of California, and The Way In Youth Services

### **Paid Workers – Homeless Demographic Survey**

Thanks to the following homeless men and women who worked as Survey Interviewers on the Homeless Demographic Survey. The success of the Homeless Demographic Survey is largely due to their hard-work, energy, and commitment:

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## Academics

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### Consultants

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- Leslie Wise, Homelessness Policy Coordinator, City of Los Angeles
- Flora Gil Krisiloff, Homeless and Mental Health Deputy, Los Angeles County Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky

### 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Team

- Natalie Profant Komuro, Director of Policy and Planning
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- Alma Mejorado, Planner (Shelter and Institution Component)
- Joanna Flores, Planning Associate (Shelter and Institution Component)
- Gilbert Contreras, Planner (Research Component and Homeless Youth Count)
- Sei-Young Lee, Planning Associate (Research Component)
- Sheila Gray, Administrative Assistant

### Planning Review Committee

- Rebecca Isaacs, Executive Director, Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
- Michael Arnold, Chief Operating Officer, Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority

Our most heartfelt apologies to anyone whom we may have overlooked.