2014 SAN DIEGO REGIONAL HOMELESS PROFILE

Summary Results from the San Diego Regional

2014 Point-In-Time Count

September 24, 2014

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I. Executive Summary

The 2014 San Diego Regional Homeless Point-In-Time Count took place on the night of January 23rd 2014. The results of this study are important to help plan and allocate necessary funding and services that are essential to mitigate the effects of homelessness in San Diego County. The annual Point-in-Time (PIT) Count represents a component of the San Diego City and County Continuum of Care's participation in a congressional mandate to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to report on homelessness across the United States. The purpose of this report is to share the results of the PIT with the community and explain the methodology of the Point-in-Time Count.

The 2014 PIT count identified 8,506 homeless persons living in San Diego County. On the night of January 23rd just less than half (3,985) were unsheltered – living in a place not meant for human habitation, while over 13% were in an emergency shelter and 37% in a transitional housing program.

II. Introduction

The San Diego Regional Continuum of Care Council

Annually, HUD allocates homeless assistance grants to organizations that participate in local homeless assistance program planning networks. Each of these networks is called a Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC process encourages communities within the geographic area covered by the CoC to collaborate and create a comprehensive network of programs designed to meet the needs of the local homeless population.

At the time of the PIT Count, the San Diego CoC was governed by the San Diego Regional Continuum of Care Council (RCCC) The RCCC is a collaboration comprised of representatives from local jurisdictions, community-based organizations, local housing authorities, the Regional Task Force on the Homeless (RTFH), governmental departments, labor organizations, health service agencies, homeless advocates, consumers, the faith community, and research, policy and planning groups.

Homeless Management Information System

A Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is an electronic data collection system that stores information about the homeless services system in a Continuum of Care, and longitudinal client-level data about the individuals and households who use those services.

Data standards. HUD publishes data collection and reporting standards that define the minimum functionality of an HMIS. These standards can be found on the HUD website at *https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/FinalHMISDataStandards_March2010.pdf.*

In San Diego, the RCCC has chosen ServicePoint, a product developed by Bowman Systems, as the primary HMIS solution for the region, and The Regional Task Force on the Homeless as the HMIS Lead Agency to implement and administer the HMIS on behalf of the CoC. A subset of program and client-level data comes from a secondary HMIS implementation system (CSTAR, created and managed by Father Joe's Villages).

Housing Options for Homeless Persons

San Diego's CoC shelter programs for homeless persons consist of emergency and transitional shelters. Permanent supportive housing for previously homeless persons is also a major component of the region's CoC system but is not reported in this document.

There are three categories of homeless shelters: Emergency Shelters, which include both seasonal and year-round programs, Transitional Housing, and Safe Havens. Persons accessing homeless shelters are still considered to be homeless, because they lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

Homeless Shelters

- **Emergency Shelters** (ES) provide short-term, temporary overnight sleeping accommodations to persons in immediate need. Most ES programs house persons for up to 30 days, with a maximum stay of 90 days. There are several types of Emergency Shelter programs in the San Diego Region including year-round programs, seasonal winter shelters, and hotel/motel voucher programs serving as over-flow solutions to temporarily increase bed capacity for high-demand periods.

- **Transitional Housing** (TH) programs provide longer-term shelter solutions, typically up to two years per stay. These programs are linked with social and educational services, including case management, to improve the clients' ability to reach self-sufficiency and move to permanent, stable, independent housing solutions.

- **Safe Havens** (SH) are programs serving 'hard to reach' homeless people with a severe mental illness who would otherwise be sleeping on the street primarily due to their inability or unwillingness to participate in supportive services. Safe Havens have no maximum length of stay limitations or requirements for participation in services, but can serve as an entry point to the service system.

Annual Point-in-Time Count

The Annual Point-in-Time count consists of data collected on the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population.

Sheltered homeless include those occupying shelter beds[1] dedicated for homeless persons on the night of the count. Data describing the characteristics of sheltered homeless persons are obtained from HMIS where possible, and collected directly from providers not using HMIS.

Unsheltered homeless are counted by direct observation. With the help of numerous volunteers, RTFH, on behalf of the RCCC, organizes and conducts the effort to enumerate the unsheltered homeless. Volunteers canvass the region by car, or on foot, during the early morning hours of the chosen night, before those sleeping in shelters leave for the day. A large subset of the unsheltered homeless are then interviewed, providing data used to estimate demographic details of the unsheltered population as a whole at a single point in time.

This regional report presents results from the 2014 Point-in-Time Count and describes the homeless population observed on the night of January 23rd spanning into the early morning hours of January 24, 2014.

> **SD Point-in-Time Count**
> **Homeless Study Definition**
>
> An **Unsheltered** homeless person resides in:
> - A place not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks sidewalks abandoned buildings (on the street) **OR**
>
> A **Sheltered** homeless person resides in:
> - An emergency shelter, including temporary emergency shelters only open during severe weather.
>
> - In transitional housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or emergency shelters.
>
> Source: https://www.onecpd.info/resource/975/a-guide-to-counting-unsheltered-homeless-people/

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[1] Note: Permanent Supportive Housing is designed for formerly homeless persons with long-term support needs. Persons residing in Permanent Supportive Housing are thought to be formerly homeless, and are not counted as homeless for the purpose of the PIT Count. Likewise, people accessing prevention programs are typically given financial assistance to remain in their homes, and are therefore not considered homeless for the purpose of the PIT Count.

III. 2014 Point-in-Time Count

This chapter offers a brief snapshot describing the extent of homelessness and basic characteristics of all homeless persons in the San Diego region at a particular point in time. The 2014 Point-in-Time Count, counted all homeless persons residing at any of the region's emergency, transitional or safe haven homeless shelters on the night of January 23, 2014, plus those observed to be unsheltered on the same night – sleeping in cars, on the street, in tents, in canyons, under bridges or any other place not meant for human habitation. Additionally, a convenience sample (explained on pg. 14) of persons unsheltered on that night was surveyed within the following weeks to provide estimates of the characteristics of the unsheltered homeless population.

Methodology: *Homeless Data Collection*

The Point-in-Time Count resulted in two distinct data sets, Sheltered and Unsheltered.
  Sheltered data was obtained from two different sources:
1. Shelters who use the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
2. Shelter providers that do <u>not</u> use HMIS

  Unsheltered data incorporated two different data collection methods:
1. Observed and enumerated Street Counts
2. Survey data collected by in-person interviews

Table 1. Methodology for Data Collection for the 2014 Point-in-Time Data (additional details can be found in Appendix III)

Time Frame	Homeless Population	Data Collected	Data Collection Method	Criteria for inclusion
The night of 1/23/2014	**Sheltered** • Emergency Shelters • Transitional Housing Programs • Safe Havens	• Counts of persons • Select descriptors	1. Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) reports (data as entered by shelter providers) 2. Shelter Provider self-reports from those not using HMIS	Persons who entered a program on or before 1/23/14, and exited on or after 1/24/14
	Unsheltered • On the Street • In a Vehicle • In a Hand-Built Structure • Any place not meant for human habitation	• Counts of persons	1. Observed* and enumerated during a Street Count, directly as individuals, or indirectly in vehicles or hand-built structures[&]	'Individuals sleeping outside,' 'Vehicles with windows covered,' and 'Tents, Makeshift Structures, and Boxes' observed between the hours of 4am and 7am the morning of 1/24/13
		• Select descriptors	2. Survey data collected by in-person interviews during the two weeks following the count (self-reports)	Persons self-reporting as unsheltered on the night of 1/23/13

*Unsheltered observations were made between the hours of 4:00 AM and 7:00 AM on the morning of January 24, 2014.
&Vehicles & hand-built structures were multiplied by an occupancy factor of 1.5 - 1.8 depending upon region and type of structure.

Trends Over Time

Since 2011, the total number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons enumerated during the annual PIT decreased by approximately 6%. While the number of homeless persons *sheltered* on the selected night increased 11% over the four-year period (4,305 to 4,521), the *unsheltered* homeless persons observed and counted decreased by 20% (4,981 in 2011 to 3,985 in 2014). When looking at the one-year change from 2013 to 2014 there was a decrease in the sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons by 4%, with the majority of the decrease occurring in the unsheltered population (13% decrease). Please see Table 2 for more details.

Table 2. Unsheltered and Sheltered Point-in-Time Count Trend

Shelter Type	2011	2012	2013	2014		1-year change: '13 to '14	4-year change: '11 to '14
Sheltered	**4,039**	**4,371**	**4,305**	**4,521**		**5.0%**	**11.9%**
Emergency Shelter	992	1,040	947	1,179		**24.5%**	**18.9%**
Transitional Housing	2,992	3,279	3,311	3,291		**-0.6%**	**10.0%**
Safe Haven	55	52	47	51		**8.5%**	**-7.27%**
Unsheltered	**4,981**	**5,267**	**4,574**	**3,985**		**-12.9%**	**-20.00%**
Total All Homeless	**9,020**	**9,638**	**8,879**	**8,506**		**-4.2%**	**-5.70%**

There are many reasons that could have contributed to the observed decrease in unsheltered homeless people from 2013 to 2014. Examples include an improving economy or an emphasis on placements into shelters.

Number and Characteristics of San Diego County Homeless Population

An estimated 8,500 people were homeless in the San Diego Region at a single point in time in January of 2014. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates approximately 3.2 million people live in San Diego County[2], with approximately 0.3% of the San Diego population being homeless in January 2014. When examining the different regions within San Diego County, the City of San Diego had the largest proportion of the homeless persons (61%), followed by North County Inland with 12% of the region's homeless persons. Please see Table 3 and Figure 1 for more details.

Table 3. Total Sheltered and Unsheltered Count by San Diego County Region (2014)

San Diego County Regions	Homeless Persons			
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	% by Region
City of San Diego	2731	2468	5199	61.1%
North County Inland	761	263	1024	12.0%
South County	187	666	853	10.0%
East County	416	378	794	9.3%
North County Coastal	426	210	636	7.5%
San Diego County	4521	3985	8506	100%

Figure 1. 2014 Point-in-Time Count, Regional Breakdown of Homelessness in San Diego County
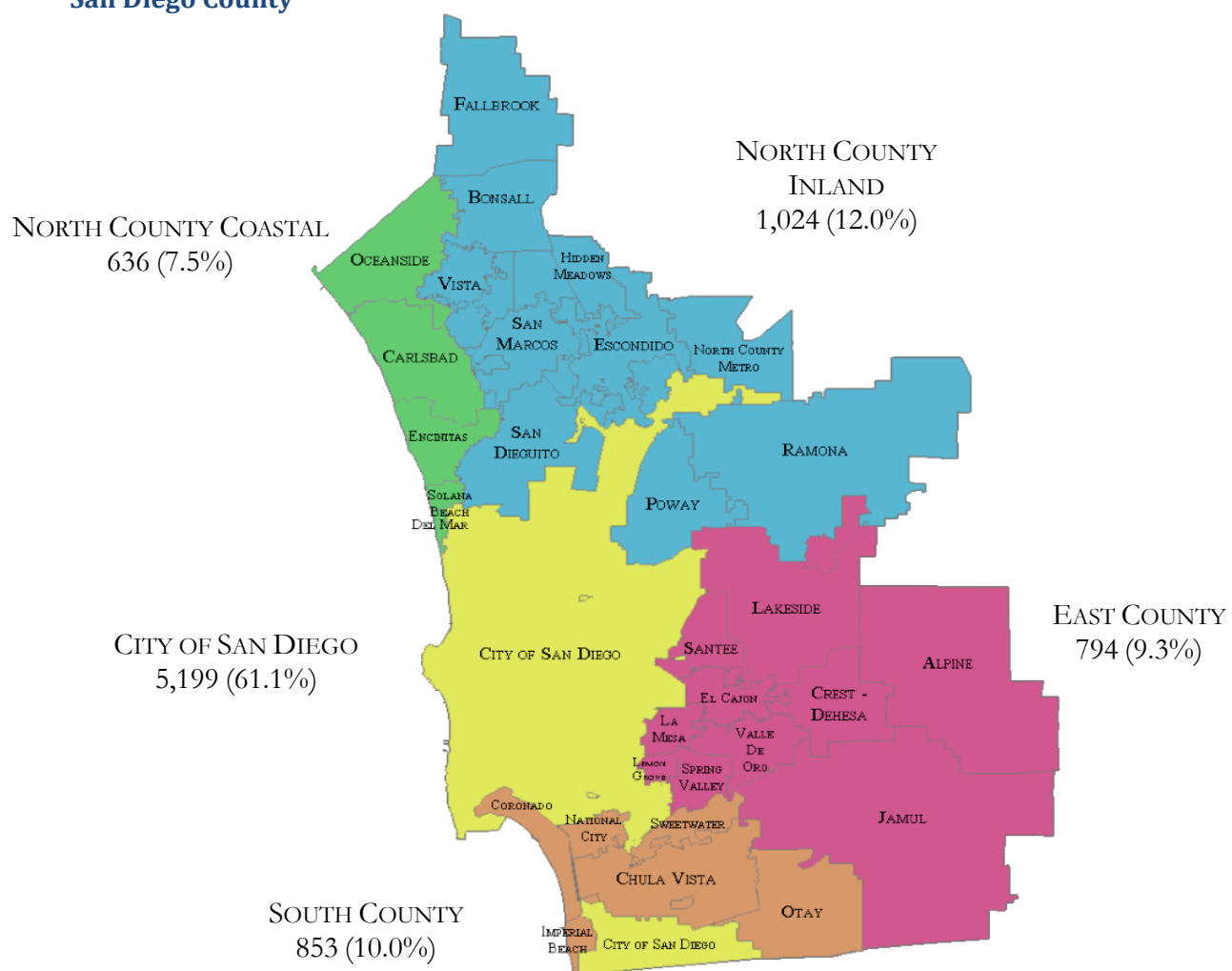
Of the entire homeless population in San Diego County almost two-fifths (39%) were staying in a Transitional Housing (TH) program, another 14% were in Emergency Shelters (ES); and a little less than half, 47%, were without shelter on the chosen night. See Figure 2 for more details.

Figure 2. Shelter Status of Homeless Persons in San Diego on a Single Night in January 2014 (n=8,506)
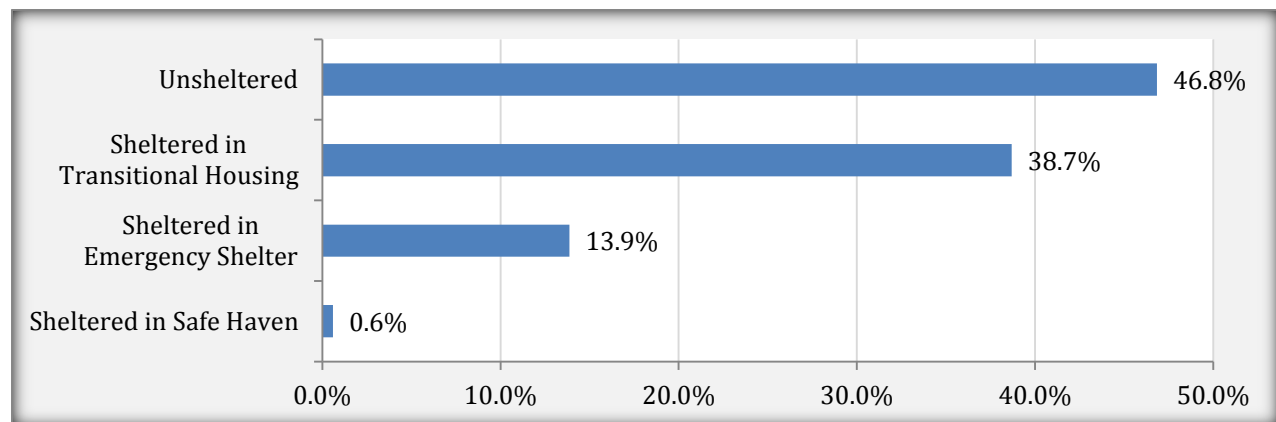
Sheltered counts were derived from HMIS data or non-HMIS program staff reports for the night of January 23, 2014. Unsheltered counts were derived from unsheltered survey data applied to the PIT enumeration count resulting in extrapolated estimates for the night of January 23, 2014

Household Type

Overall, it is estimated that about 24% (2,007) of homeless persons were a member of a homeless Family comprised of both adults *and* children on the night of the PIT. (Please see Figure 3 and Table 4 for more details.)

Families. Of the 2,007 persons in homeless Families, 68% (1,355) were sheltered in transitional housing programs, and about 17% (343) were at local emergency shelters. However it is also estimated that approximately 15% (309) of persons in families were without any shelter on the PIT date.

Adult Individuals. At a single point in time in January 2014, approximately 76% (6,472) of the homeless people in San Diego were adult individuals. Of the 6,472 homeless adult individuals, it is estimated that nearly 57% (3,676) were without shelter on the chosen night. Approximately 30% (1,916) of the homeless adult individuals were housed in a transitional housing program and another 13% (829) stayed in an emergency shelter program. Less than 1% resided in a Safe Haven.

> **SD Point-in-Time Count Household Types Defined**
>
> - **Persons in Families:** households with at least one adult and at least one child.
>
> - **Adult Individuals**: households of adults (single or couples) without children present.
>
> - **Unaccompanied Youth:** households of one or more children without an adult present.
>
> *Note: Persons 18 years of age or older are considered to be adults.*

Figure 3. Household Type of Homeless Persons in San Diego County on a Single Night in January 2014 (n=8,506)
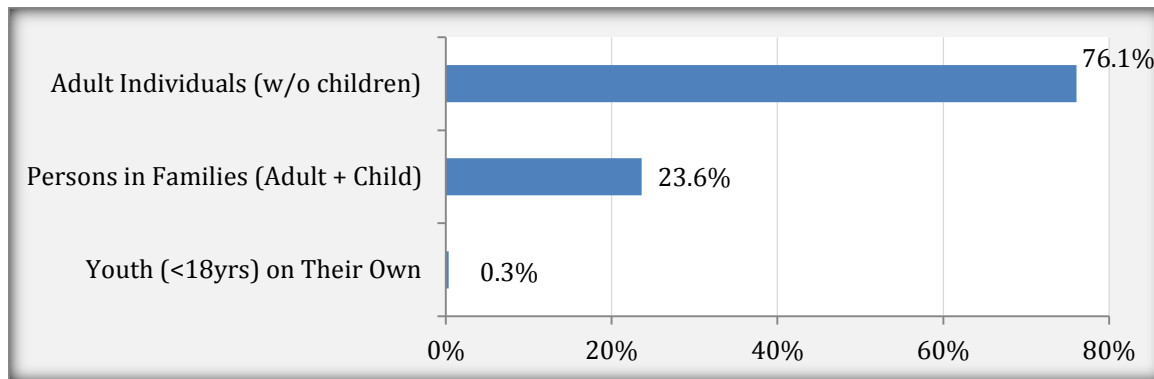
Unsheltered Adult Individuals made up the largest group of homeless persons in San Diego, representing an estimated 43% of all homeless people (3,676 of 8,506) identified during the PIT. The next largest group was adult individuals in transitional housing with an estimated 23% of all homeless people (1,916 of 8,506) followed by adult individuals in emergency shelters representing 10% (829 of 8,506) of the overall homeless persons in San Diego.

Table 4. Shelter Status and Household Type of Homeless Persons at a Single Point-in-Time in the San Diego Region (n=8,506)

Shelter Type	Adults Individuals (w/o children)	Adults in Families	Children in Families	Unaccompanied Youth (<18yrs)	Total
Sheltered*	2,796	655	1,043	27	**4,521**
Emergency Shelter	*829*	*127*	*216*	*7*	*1,179*
Transitional Housing	*1,916*	*528*	*827*	*20*	*3,291*
Safe Haven	*51*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*51*
Unsheltered*	3,676	164	145	0	**3,985**
Unsheltered with Info**	2,887	92	0	0	**2,979**
Total All Homeless with Info**	5,683	747	1,043	0	**7,473**
Total All Homeless	6,472	819	1,188	27	**8,506**

*Sheltered counts from HMIS and provider report, and unsheltered count estimates from survey data applied to the enumeration value; PIT Jan. 2014.
**Number of Unsheltered Homeless persons with collected information.

The results from the San Diego Regional Annual Homeless Assessment Report (SD Regional AHAR) covering October 2013 through September 2014 will be available early 2015, and will have more details on the sheltered homeless persons in San Diego.

IV. Unsheltered Homeless Survey Findings

Characteristics of Unsheltered Homeless Persons

The following section provides a summary of basic demographic characteristics of unsheltered homeless adults in San Diego County. Demographic details were derived from *unsheltered survey data* collected from persons self-reporting as unsheltered on the night of the 2014 Point-In-Time Count (743 valid surveys). These data serve as estimates for the entire unsheltered adult population (3,985 persons) in the San Diego region at a single point in time (PIT January 2014). Comparing San Diego County demographics to the demographics of the surveyed population is important for understanding the unsheltered homeless population. Data sources for San Diego County population demographics come from the U.S. Census Bureau.[3] Please see Table 5 and Figure 4 on the following page for additional details regarding these characteristics.

Gender and Age. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of unsheltered homeless adults were male; 26% were over the age of 54 years, 49% were 35 to 54 years of age, and only 17% were under the age of 35 years.

Race and Ethnicity. Most unsheltered homeless adults self-reported their race as White (70%) while County statistics showed White-alone accounted for 77% of San Diego County's population. Roughly 16% of the unsheltered homeless were African American despite the fact that they represented only 6% in the County population. Hispanic/Latino's were 20% of the unsheltered homeless while they represented approximately 33% of the County population.

Highest Grade Completed. Over 37% of unsheltered homeless adults have at least a High School or GED equivalent. Approximately 33% have had some level of college experience.

Unsheltered Survey Limitations

The reader should be aware that the interview/survey methodology utilized convenience sampling of homeless persons. This means that sampling was conducted primarily at a service location such as a day center, food distribution center, or meal site. As such, homeless persons not inclined to access services were less likely to have been interviewed and thus, results are limited by the fact that the persons surveyed are more likely to represent persons who seek services. It should also be noted that all unsheltered survey data was self-reported and verification of responses was not feasible. Additionally, the unsheltered homeless persons surveyed were selected by interviewers who were asked to avoid approaching persons appearing to be under the influence or otherwise impaired. Therefore, there may be an under-representation of persons with chronic substance abuse problems or severe mental health issues.

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[3] Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts. (last revised Jun-2013)
http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06073.html

Table 5. Demographics Characteristics of Unsheltered Homeless Surveyed Adult Households (n=743)

Characteristics	# of Individuals	Percentage of Total	Characteristics	# of Individuals	Percentage of Total
Gender			**Ethnicity**		
Male	550	74.0%	Hispanic/Latino	146	19.7%
Female	189	25.4%	Non Hispanic/Latino	546	73.5%
Transgender	2	0.3%	Missing	51	6.9%
Missing	2	0.3%			
Age Group			**Education**		
18-24	38	5.1%	K-8th Grade	48	6.5%
15-34	91	12.2%	Some High School	162	21.8%
35-44	123	16.6%	High School Graduate	207	27.9%
45-54	243	32.7%	GED Completed	67	9.0%
55-64	166	22.3%	Trade School	11	1.5%
65+	30	4.0%			
Missing	52	7.0%	Some College (or 2 yr. degree)	169	22.7%
Race			College Grad (4 yr. degree)	66	8.9%
Asian	6	0.8%	Post Graduate	9	1.2%
African-American/Black	119	16.0%	Other/Refused/Missing	4	0.5%
Mixed Race or Other	2	0.3%			
Native American or Alaskan	39	5.2%			
Pacific Islander	22	3.0%			
White	518	69.7%			
Refused/Unknown	37	5.0%			

Figure 4. Highest Grade Completed of Unsheltered Homeless Adults
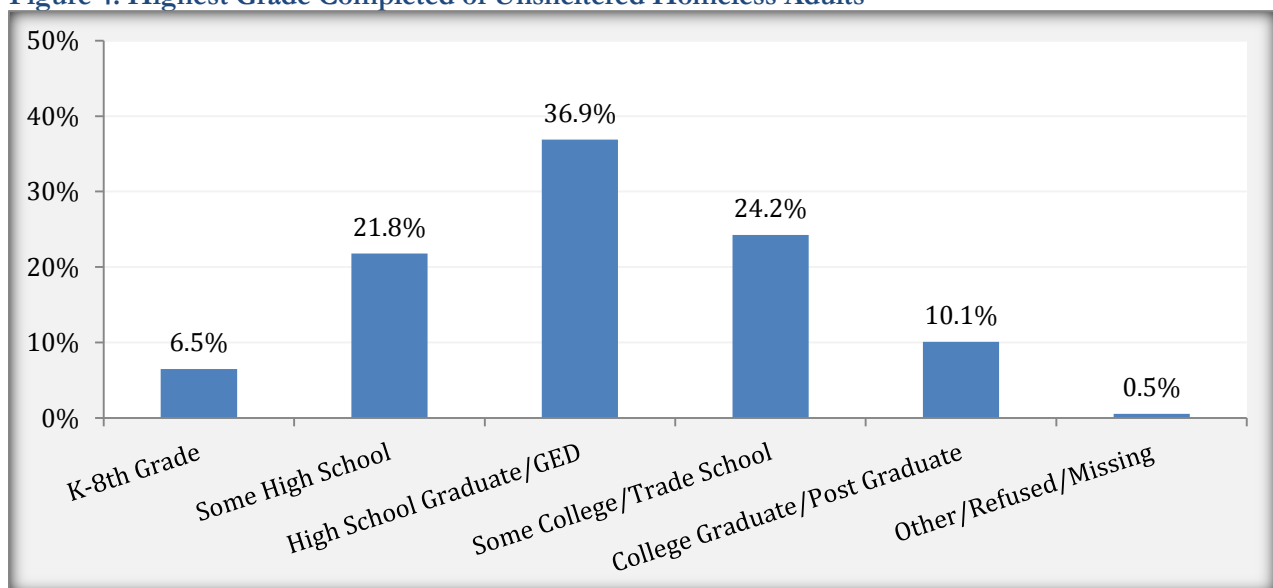
V. Subpopulations of Homeless Persons in San Diego

As part of the Point-in-Time Count, data describing select populations of interest is collected and submitted to HUD. This information is gathered from HMIS reports, obtained directly from non-HMIS shelter providers, or from in-person surveys of persons who were living on the street (unsheltered) during the PIT count. The survey data is not a complete representation of all unsheltered persons; however the size of the group interviewed (approximately 19% of the directly observed unsheltered count) is assumed to be great enough to allow a rough estimation of the numbers of people with the same characteristics within the entire unsheltered population.

For more details on the subpopulations please see Table 6 below. As a note for the 2014 PIT count; Chronic Homelessness, Severe Mental Illness, and Chronic Substance Abuse used the HUD toolkit measures that incorporated "limiting independence" as a main conditional element to qualify for these three conditions.

Chronic Homelessness (CH)

Persons who have had frequent episodes, or a current prolonged episode, of homelessness and suffer from a long-term disabling condition, which significantly impairs their ability to live independently, are defined by HUD as Chronically Homeless. This population typically requires special assistance to obtain and maintain housing.

The homeless subpopulation categories of CH are collected and reported for all persons (8,506= 4,521 Sheltered + 3,985 Unsheltered).

Irrespective of household type, 15% (1,245) of all homeless persons (8,506) were classified as CH.

5% (238) of sheltered persons (4,521) were classified as CH. Of these, 91% (217) were CH Adult Individuals and 9% (21) were persons in a CH Family.

25% (1,007) of unsheltered persons (3,985) were classified as CH. Of these, 93% (939) were CH Adult Individuals and 7% (68) were in a CH Family.

> **Chronic Homeless Definition**
>
> **HUD definition:**
> - A 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.
>
>   **OR**
> - Person in a family with children with at least one adult member meeting the previous disability & homelessness criteria outlined above.
>
> Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, September 2007: updated to include families, January 2011.

The homeless subpopulation categories of persons with Severe Mental Illness, persons with Substance Use Disorder, persons with HIV/AIDS, Victims of Domestic Violence and Veterans are collected and reported for adults only and for the unsheltered population are only surveyed adult householders (6,430= 3,451 Sheltered + 2,979 Unsheltered).

Severe Mental Illness (SMI)

Irrespective of household type, 36% (2,313) of homeless adult persons with information (6,430) were identified as having an SMI. 46% (1,575) of sheltered adults with information (3,451) had an SMI as compared to 25% (738) of unsheltered adults with information (2,979).

Substance Use Disorder

Irrespective of household type, 19% (1,206) of homeless adult persons with information (6,430) were identified as having a substance use disorder. 22% (745) of sheltered adults with information (3,451) had a substance use disorder as compared to 15% (461) of unsheltered adults with information (2,979).

HIV/AIDS

Irrespective of household type, 17% (1,068) of homeless adult persons with information (6,430) were identified as having HIV/AIDS. 29% (1,016) of sheltered adults with information (3,451) had HIV/AIDS as compared to 2% (52) of unsheltered adults with information (2,979).

Victims of Domestic Violence

Irrespective of household type, 22% (1,403) of homeless adults with information (6,430) were victims of domestic violence (DV) at some point in the past. 16% (557) of sheltered adults with information (3,451) were victims of DV compared to 28% (846) of unsheltered adults with information (2,979).

Table 6. Homeless Subpopulations* Sheltered and Unsheltered (extrapolated)

Subpopulations	Sheltered Counts	Unsheltered Extrapolated Estimates	Total
Chronically Homeless…			
Individuals (persons)	217	939	**1,156**
Families (households)/persons	(6)/21	(16)/68	**(22)/89**
Adults only…			
Veterans	790	517	**1,307**
Severely Mentally Ill	1,575	738	**2,313**
Substance Use Disorder	745	461	**1,206**
Persons with HIV/AIDS	1,016	52	**1,068**
Victims of Domestic Violence	557	846	**1,403**

*Persons sheltered at homeless shelter providers or unsheltered in the San Diego Region on a single night in January 2014 (Sheltered counts were derived from HMIS data or non-HMIS program staff reports for the night of January 23, 2014. Unsheltered counts were derived from unsheltered survey data applied to the observed PIT enumeration resulting in extrapolated estimates for the night of January 23, 2014.)

Military Veterans

Demographics of Sheltered and Unsheltered (extrapolated) Homeless Population. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that approximately 241,000 veterans live in San Diego County, which accounts for approximately 8% of the San Diego County population[4]. However, 20% (1,307) of all homeless adult persons in San Diego (6,430), at a single point in time, were veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces. It is estimated that slightly more veterans were in a shelter program (60%) compared to the number unsheltered (40%) at a single point in time.

Demographics of Unsheltered Veteran Survey Respondents. Of the 743 unsheltered homeless adults surveyed, 129 (17%) identified themselves as a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces. Of those 129 unsheltered homeless veterans, approximately 90% reported being male, and 62% identified as White followed by 21% identifying as African-American. Approximately 82% of unsheltered homeless veterans identified as non-Hispanic. Please see Table 7 for more specifics on all veteran survey respondents.

Discharge Status. When homeless veterans were asked their discharge status, 70% reported being honorably discharged. Almost 5% reported being discharged for bad conduct or for a dishonorable discharge.

Table 7. Surveyed Unsheltered Homeless **Veterans** -January 2014

	Total Unsheltered	*% of Total*
Core Demographics of Surveyed Veterans		
Gender		
Female	13	10.1%
Male	116	89.9%
Race		
African-American	27	20.9%
Mixed Race/Other or Native American	14	10.9%
White	80	62.0%
Asian	3	2.3%
Missing	5	3.9%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	17	13.2%
Non-Hispanic	106	82.2%
Missing	6	4.7%
Discharge Status		
Honorable	90	69.8%
Other than Honorable	16	12.4%
Dishonorable	4	3.1%
Bad Conduct	2	1.6%
Medical	7	5.4%
Missing	10	7.8%

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[4] Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State & County QuickFacts. (last revised Jun-2013) http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06073.html

VI. Summary

At a single point in time in January 2014, about 8,500 men, women, and children were homeless in the County of San Diego. A little less than half of them (47%) slept in a place not meant for human habitation on that night. It is estimated that 85% (1,698 out of 2,007) of persons in homeless Families were in a SD Regional Homeless Shelter program on the PIT night while only 37% (2,796 out of 6,472) of homeless Adult Individuals were sheltered on that night.

Veterans made up 17% of all homeless adults (sheltered and unsheltered). Approximately 26% of San Diego's homeless adults suffer from some form of Severe Mental Illness while 19% are considered Chronic Substance Abusers.

Appendix I. 2014 SD Point-In-Time Count[5] Summary Table

Shelter Status and Household Type of Homeless Persons

Household Type	Number of Persons	Percentage of Total	Number of Persons	Percentage of Household Type
All Homeless Persons…	**8,506**	**100%**		
Unsheltered	**3,985**	**(46.8%)**		
Sheltered	**4,521**	**(53.2%)**		
... in Emergency Shelters	1,179	(13.9%)		
… in Transitional Housing	3,291	(38.7%)		
…in Safe Havens	51	(0.6%)		
Families (at least 1 Adult & 1 Child)	**2,007**	**(23.6%)**	**2,007**	**(100%)**
Unsheltered	**309**	**(3.6%)**	**309**	**(15.4%)**
Sheltered	**1,698**	**(20.0%)**	**1,698**	**(84.6%)**
... in Emergency Shelters	343	(4.0%)		
… in Transitional Housing	1,355	(15.9%)		
…in Safe Havens	0	(0.0%)		
Adult Individuals (w/o Children)	**6,472**	**(76.1%)**	**6,472**	**(100%)**
Unsheltered	**3,676**	**(43.2%)**	**3,676**	**(56.8%)**
Sheltered	**2,796**	**(32.9%)**	**2,796**	**(43.2%)**
... in Emergency Shelters	829	(9.7%)		
… in Transitional Housing	1,916	(22.5%)		
…in Safe Havens	51	(0.6%)		
Children on their own	**27**	(0.3%)		

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[5] Persons sheltered at homeless shelter providers or unsheltered in the San Diego Region on a single night in January 2014 (Sheltered counts were derived from HMIS data or non-HMIS program staff reports for the night of January 23, 2014. Unsheltered counts were derived from unsheltered survey data applied to the observed PIT enumeration resulting in extrapolated estimates for the night of January 23, 2014.)

Appendix II. Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Counts by City, 2014 Point-in-Time Count

City	Sheltered				Unsheltered				Total	% of Total	Unincorporated	Unsheltered				%
	ES	SH	TH	Total	Indiv	V*	H*	Total				Indiv	V*	H*	Total	
San Diego City	684	42	2,005	2,731	1,027	593	221	2468	5,199	62.8%	Alpine	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Bonita	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	0.1%	Bonsall	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Carlsbad	57	0	0	57	11	5	0	19	76	0.9%	Crest-Dehesa	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chula Vista	32	0	131	163	97	103	35	342	505	6.1%	Fallbrook	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Coronado	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	10	10	0.1%	Hidden Meadows	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Del Mar	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	6	6	0.1%	Jamul/Dulzura	0	0	0	0	0.0%
El Cajon	132	0	284	416	49	31	2	97	513	6.2%	Lakeside	37	24	1	73	32.6%
Encinitas	36	0	14	50	22	10	0	38	88	1.1%	NC Metro	11	5	0	19	8.5%
Escondido	122	9	272	403	86	22	18	151	554	6.7%	Otay	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Imperial Beach	0	0	0	0	2	25	0	48	48	0.6%	Ramona	6	1	16	33	14.7%
La Mesa	0	0	0	0	21	10	1	37	37	0.4%	San Dieguito	0	2	0	3	1.5%
Lemon Grove	0	0	0	0	27	5	0	34	34	0.4%	Spring Valley	27	17	20	81	35.8%
National City	0	0	18	18	66	68	47	266	284	3.4%	Sweetwater	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Oceanside	63	0	256	319	36	42	0	105	424	5.1%	Valle de Oro	4	6	2	16	6.9%
Poway	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	8	8	0.1%	TOTAL	85	55	39	226	100%
San Marcos	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	6	6	0.1%						
Santee	0	0	0	0	25	10	0	40	40	0.5%	*ES - Emergency Shelter*					
Solana Beach	0	0	0	0	14	17	0	42	42	0.5%	*SH - Safe Haven*					
Vista	53	0	305	358	16	14	2	42	400	4.8%	*TH - Transitional Housing*					
TOTAL	1,179	51	3,291	**4,521**	1,505	969	326	3,759	8,280	100%	*Indiv - Individual*				**8,506**	**Total**

3,985

UPDATED: 4/24/14 – Sheltered, City of San Diego

V - Cars/Trucks/RV/Vans

*For the 'Total' columns, vehicles and HBS/tents were multiplied by an occupancy factor between 1.46 and 1.83.

H - Hand-Built Structures / Tents

Appendix III. PIT Count Methodology

The purpose of the Point-in-Time Count is to obtain an estimate of the number of people who experience homelessness on a given night in the San Diego Region. The three main components of the Point-in-Time Count are:

1. Sheltered Count on the same night as the Street Count – enumeration of sheltered homeless persons.

2. The general street count between the hours of 4:00 am to 7:00 am – enumeration of unsheltered homeless persons.

3. The unsheltered survey in the weeks following the general street count - extrapolates the general characteristics of the unsheltered homeless.

The Point-in-Time Count resulted in two distinct data sets, Sheltered and Unsheltered.
Sheltered data was obtained from two different sources;
1. Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
2. Shelter providers that do <u>not</u> use HMIS

Unsheltered data incorporated two different data collection methods;
1. Observed and enumerated Street Counts
2. Survey data collected by in-person interviews

HUD's guide to help communities with the methodology for counting unsheltered homeless people can be found at: https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/counting_unsheltered.pdf

Sheltered Count Methodology

The enumeration phase of the sheltered population occurred on the same night as the street count enumeration to avoid any redundancy in counting. The definition for identifying persons in shelters was

- Persons who entered a program on or before January 23rd, 2014, and exited on or after January 24th, 2014.

The data for the sheltered counts was obtained from data reports that were generated from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The data for these reports were entered by the shelter providers. The shelter providers that do not utilize HMIS provided individual shelter reports to RTFH. RTFH then combined all HMIS and non-HMIS reports into one aggregated summary of sheltered homeless persons.

Unsheltered Count Methodology

Observed and Enumerated Street Count Methodology. The enumeration phase of the 2014 PIT occurred on Friday, January 24, 2014, between 4:00 am to 7:00 a.m. During this phase, teams of volunteers were mobilized to conduct a count and observation of homeless individuals and families living in public places that are not meant for human habitation. Additionally, the teams recorded information on every homeless person they observed (location and type of public place). The technique used to conduct the public places count was complete coverage. Complete coverage means that every part of a specified geography is covered; therefore, the teams of enumerators canvassed every street looking for homeless people and counting anyone who was found. Specifically, San Diego County is comprised of 627 Census Tracts. Of the 627 Census Tracts, 560 were covered. 67 tracts were not enumerated because they were geographically desolate or inaccessible due to military territory (U.S. Navy Ports, Marine Corps bases, and Coast Guard stations).

The data set that resulted from the enumeration phase of the 2014 PIT Count included the specific geographical location of every homeless individual and families observed, as well as the following public places categories: Individuals, Vehicles (Cars, Trucks, RVs, and Vans), and Hand-Built Structures. In order to accurately estimate the number of people in a vehicle, tent or hand-built structure the survey responses were used to find the average number of people sleeping in the above mentioned places within the region they reported sleeping in.

- Vehicle – average persons ranged from about 1.5 to 1.8 depending upon the region
- Hand-Build Structures or Tents – average persons ranged from about 1.5 to 1.6 depending upon the region

Survey Methodology. Additionally, the data set collected during the enumeration phase provided information about a defined population, unsheltered homeless individuals. From this defined population, a selection of a subset of individuals from within this population was surveyed to estimate characteristics of the whole population. The interview component occurred for several weeks following the enumeration phase and supplemented the count in order to gather pertinent demographic and other information about unsheltered homeless individuals.

The data set that resulted from the surveying phase of the 2014 PIT included demographic, service use, and needs of the unsheltered homeless population in San Diego County. Specifically, the data set contained information on the following household types: persons in households with at least one adult and one child; persons in households without children; and persons in households with only children. The data set also contained information regarding specific subpopulations such as; Chronically Homeless Individuals, Chronically Homeless Families, Veterans, Severely Mentally Ill, Chronic Substance Abusers, Persons with HIV/AIDS, and Victims of Domestic Violence.

For unsheltered homeless person descriptors, this regional report presents results from the 2014 Point-in-Time Count as gathered from the sampling survey methodology. Thus, the information provided is based on estimates of the characteristics of the whole unsheltered homeless population of San Diego County.

Appendix IV. Definitions

Adults with information – Persons over the age of 18 years that were surveyed on the night of the PITC. Information was only captured for a smaller sample of the total persons enumerated.

Chronically Homeless – An unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more **or** an individual that has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

Continuum of Care (CoC) - Network of organizations that participate in local homeless assistance program planning.

Disabling Condition – A physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury that: (1) is expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration; (2) substantially impedes the individual's ability to live independently; or is a developmental disability, as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002); or AIDS/HIV positive persons. For veterans this includes disabilities defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act.

Emergency Shelter (ES) - Provide short-term, temporary overnight sleeping accommodations to persons in immediate need. Most ES programs house persons for up to 30 days, with a maximum stay of 90 days. There are several types of Emergency Shelter programs in the San Diego Region including year-round programs, seasonal winter shelters, and hotel/motel voucher programs serving as over-flow solutions to temporarily increase bed capacity for high-demand periods.

Homeless - An unsheltered homeless person residing in a place not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks sidewalks abandoned buildings (on the street) or a sheltered homeless person residing in an emergency shelter, including temporary emergency shelters only open during severe weather, or a sheltered homeless person residing in transitional or supportive housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or emergency shelters.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) - An electronic data collection system that stores information about the homeless services system in a Continuum of Care, and longitudinal client-level data about the individuals and households who use those services.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) - Programs that provide stable, long-term housing for previously homeless persons in need of supportive services to keep them stably housed.

Safe Haven (SH) - Programs serving 'hard to reach' homeless people with a severe mental illness who would otherwise be sleeping on the street primarily due to their inability or unwillingness to participate in supportive services. Safe Havens have no maximum length of stay limitations or requirements for participation in services, but can serve as an entry point to the service system.

Transitional Housing (TH) - Programs that provide longer-term shelter solutions, typically up to two years per stay. These programs are linked with social and educational services, including case management, to improve the clients' ability to reach self-sufficiency and move to permanent, stable, independent housing solutions.