



# 2017

## WEALLCOUNT

### Annual Report



SAN DIEGO COUNTY

REGIONAL TASK FORCE  
ON THE HOMELESS

"OUR COMMUNITY, OUR HOMELESS, OUR ISSUES"







# WEALLCOUNT

## San Diego's Annual Point-in-Time Count

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The Regional Task Force on the Homeless prepared this report to provide comprehensive data from the San Diego region's 2017 Point-in-Time Count, known locally as WeAllCount.

This report provides an in-depth look at the region's homelessness, including demographic information and city profiles where there were statistically significant sample sizes.

The goal of this report is to educate the community, elected officials, and community stakeholders on the San Diego homeless population, in hopes of improving community awareness, and to provide data for local decisions.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Highlights</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Methodology</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Point-in-Time Count Misconceptions</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Regional Summary</b>	<b>10</b>
Regional Breakdown	11
<b>Unsheltered Survey Results</b>	<b>12</b>
Age	13
Gender Identity	14
Race	15
Ethnicity	16
Sleeping Accommodations	17
Hand-Built Structures/Tents	18
Origin of Homelessness	19
Health	20
Employment	22
Onset, Duration, & Recurrence	23
Primary Cause of Homelessness	25
New Local Question: Reconnections	26
New Local Question: Shelters	27
New Local Question: Service Access	28
New Local Question: Stable Housing	29
<b>Chronic Homelessness</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Veterans</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Homeless Families</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Youth and Homelessness</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Incarceration and Homelessness</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>City Homeless Profiles</b>	<b>52</b>
Regional Cities at a Glance	54
City of San Diego	56





Carlsbad .....	57
Chula Vista .....	58
El Cajon .....	59
Encinitas .....	60
Escondido .....	61
La Mesa .....	62
National City .....	63
Oceanside .....	64
San Marcos .....	65
Vista .....	66
Unincorporated Areas .....	67
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Census Tracts .....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Appendix A: Glossary .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Appendix B: Methodology Expanded .....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Appendix C: Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) .....</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Appendix D: Volunteerism .....</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>89</b>



# Executive Summary

Every year, WeAllCount – San Diego County’s Point-in-Time count (PITC) – provides a snapshot of the state of homelessness on a given night in January. The findings provide communities, service providers, and policy makers a deeper understanding of current challenges, priority areas for appropriate housing services, and the ability to track overall progress.

The 2017 WeAllCount consisted of four major components:

- ▶ Unsheltered street count: physical observation covering 4,000 miles and 600 census tracts (out of 627)
- ▶ Sheltered count: utilizing and validating data from the HMIS database
- ▶ In-depth demographic survey
- ▶ Separate youth count effort



There were **9,116\* persons** experiencing homelessness in San Diego County on January 27, 2017, according to the San Diego Point-in-Time Count. This represents an increase of 5% region-wide from 2016 (8,692).

In the week following the January 27, 2017, street count, a qualitative survey was administered to 20 percent of the unsheltered population to gather information about their experience and demographics. This survey identified a 58 percent increase in the number of individuals sleeping in tents or hand-built structures since last year.

The Regional Task Force on the Homeless worked in partnership with local governments, nonprofits, faith communities, philanthropic foundations, and volunteers to conduct the street count, sheltered count, survey and youth count. These efforts involved more than 1,788 volunteers and 68 deployment sites across the region.



The unsheltered count **increased** by 13.8% from 4,940 to 5,621 individuals.



The sheltered count **decreased** by 6.3% from 3,729 to 3,495\* individuals.

\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.

# Highlights



## **Veteran homelessness decreased 9%**

The homeless population identified in the Point-in-Time Count included 1,054 veterans: 600\* sheltered and 454 unsheltered. Veterans represent 12 percent of the homeless population. Since 2013, veteran homelessness has decreased 29 percent.



## **Homeless families decreased 2%**

Of the 513 homeless families, 422 were in shelters, and 91 were on the streets. The number of individuals in families decreased 9 percent in 2017.



## **Chronic homelessness increased 62%**

The number of individuals who are chronically homeless (sheltered\* and unsheltered) increased from 1,345 in 2016 to 2,176 in 2017.



## **Youth Count increased – improved methodology**

A separate youth count focused on street outreach that utilized youth service providers as part of the 2017 Point-in-Time Count. The number of youth who were counted increased by 205, for a total of 1,150 unaccompanied homeless youth. Of these, 68 were under the age of 18; 1,082 were transitional age youth (TAY) ages 18-24; and 190 unstably housed youth were also identified.

\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.



# Introduction

On January 27, 2017, 9,116\* individuals were counted as homeless in San Diego County. The goal of this report is to educate the public, elected officials, and community stakeholders on the homeless population, in hopes of improving awareness, and providing data for local decisions.

## Overview of the Point-in-Time Count

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires cities and counties to conduct a biennial Point-in-Time Count (PITC) of unsheltered and sheltered persons experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. This year, 2017, was a mandated year for communities to conduct an unsheltered count; however, the San Diego community continues to conduct an annual count. The PITC provides a one-day snapshot of unduplicated numbers of homeless families and individuals in sheltered, unsheltered, and other locations in San Diego County.



The PITC occurred on January 27, 2017, from 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. and included 1,788 volunteers. Volunteers covered 4,000 square miles, encompassing 600 census tracts, and counted 5,621 unsheltered homeless individuals.

In addition to meeting HUD requirements, San Diego County uses this federal mandate as an opportunity to collect information on San Diego County-specific (local) questions.

Following the count, data was collected from homeless service providers to determine how many people spent the night in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and safe havens. This data is verified by the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and administered by the Regional Task Force on the Homeless. A total of 3,495\* individuals spent the night in homeless shelters or programs.

An in-depth demographic survey was administered region-wide from January 27 to February 3, 2017. During this time period, 1,362 unique surveys were collected, which is more than 20 percent of the unsheltered group.

\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.

## Summary of Results

A total of 5,621 unsheltered homeless individuals were counted—a 14 percent increase from 2016.

In addition to the unsheltered homeless population, 3,495\* homeless individuals spent the night in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or a safe haven program. The number of homeless individuals staying in the shelter system decreased by 6.3 percent from the previous year.

Region-wide, the use of tents and hand-built structures by unsheltered homeless individuals increased 58 percent.

In the regional breakdown, approximately 62 percent of the homeless population resided in the City of San Diego, followed by North County Inland (14 percent). The homeless population in the City of San Diego increased 10 percent. Among other cities in the region, the City of Oceanside had the second largest number of homeless individuals with 6% of the homeless population in the county.



The overall number of unsheltered homeless individuals increased 14% between 2016 and 2017.

## Demographics

More than two-thirds (69 percent) of unsheltered homeless individuals are male; 61 percent are white; and 56 percent became homeless between the ages of 25 and 54.

Veterans made up 12 percent of the total homeless population, with 454 unsheltered veterans and 600\* sheltered veterans. The total number of veterans decreased by 9 percent from 2016 to 2017. A more detailed demographic breakdown is in the *Unsheltered Survey Results* section of this report.

## Characteristics

The majority of the unsheltered population reported becoming homeless while living in San Diego:

- ▶ 32 percent of the unsheltered are considered chronically homeless as defined by HUD.
- ▶ 3 percent report having substance abuse issues that are long-term and impact their housing.
- ▶ 4 percent report having a severe mental illness that is long-term and impacts their housing.

\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.



# Methodology

The 2017 WeAllCount included a complete count of all unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals, followed by a week-long process to survey unsheltered homeless San Diegans. This count was a countywide effort that relied on community support, including 68 deployment and interview sites that were staffed by 1,788 volunteers who were essential in collecting accurate PITC data.

WeAllCount consists of four major components. An in-depth description of the methodology can be found in Appendix B of this report. The 2017 WeAllCount consisted of:

- ▶ The unsheltered count
- ▶ The sheltered count
- ▶ The unsheltered survey
- ▶ The youth count

## Unsheltered Count

The general street count was conducted on January 27, 2017, from approximately 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. and covered 600 out of 627 census tracts. Due to geographic restraints and limited accessibility, certain census tracts are uncouned, as determined in the planning phase. This resulted in a visual count of unsheltered homeless individuals and families residing on the streets, in vehicles, makeshift shelters, encampments, and other places not meant for human habitation.

Volunteer groups of two or more were assigned a census tract at one of the 68 volunteer count sites across the county. Each group was then given a map of the assigned census tract. Groups mark the location on the map of where homeless persons are seen, either on the street, in a vehicle, or hand-built structure/tent. The volunteers are required to view an online training module the week of the count that goes over the maps, tally sheets, safety, and other protocol.

## Sheltered Count

WeAllCount has two components: sheltered and unsheltered. The sheltered count is conducted on an annual basis and includes the number of persons who are in emergency shelter or transitional housing. The sheltered count also collects demographic information, such as age, gender, length of time homeless, income, and housing history.

The sheltered count is a process of identifying and verifying those individuals who were in a shelter the night of the PITC. Shelters and facilities report the number of homeless individuals and families who occupied their facilities on the same night/morning of the street count (January 27, 2017). The sheltered homeless count was verified through the utilization of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database, which is used by more than 50 organizations that serve homeless individuals in the region. The sheltered homeless count occurs on the same day as the unsheltered count to help with efforts to ensure individuals are not duplicated in the count.



## Sheltered Point-in-time Count and Housing Inventory Count

The Housing Inventory Count and the Homeless Point-in-Time Count are two complementary metrics that are used to track basic information about the people who are experiencing homelessness in San Diego County.

The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is conducted every year to reflect the number of beds and units available to serve individuals who are homeless. The HIC also tracks how many units are needed to serve people experiencing homelessness in San Diego County. HIC information is collected through the HMIS and surveys to ask providers about their capacity and occupancy rates.

## Unsheltered Interview/Survey

In addition to physically counting the number of unsheltered homeless San Diegans, volunteers interviewed approximately 20 percent of the estimated unsheltered homeless population. In the week following the street count, an in-depth survey was administered to 1,362 unsheltered homeless individuals of all ages. The survey gathered basic demographic details, as well as information on service needs and local questions.



During the 2017 Point-in-Time Count, volunteers administered surveys to 1,362 unsheltered homeless individuals of all ages.

This report provides data regarding the number and characteristics of people experiencing homelessness in San Diego on a single night. Specific efforts were made to survey a representative sample of all unsheltered homeless individuals in each city and the unincorporated area of the county. This was achieved by surveying more heavily in areas with higher rates of unsheltered homeless, and surveying less heavily in areas with lower rates of unsheltered homelessness. This method of surveying allows the Regional Task Force on the Homeless to estimate the characteristics of the entire unsheltered population in San Diego County and make estimates on the numbers of individuals with certain characteristics.

Special attention is given to five subpopulations: people experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, and families with children, unaccompanied children under the age of 18, and unaccompanied youth between the ages of 18-24, also known as transitional age youth. This data allows San Diego to have a more comprehensive look into the homeless population.

## Youth Count

The youth count methodology improves the quality of data about homeless youth, as this population can be especially difficult to identify in Point-in-Time Counts.

In a sustained effort to improve data on the extent of youth homelessness, San Diego has conducted a dedicated youth count since 2015. While youth under the age of 25 also are included in the general count, traditional outreach strategies tend to undercount unsheltered homeless youth.

Dedicated teams of youth service providers and trained volunteers assist with concentrated survey outreach to unaccompanied children and transitional age youth residing on the street. The dedicated youth count methodology was altered to include those that were unstably housed, along with those that meet the strict HUD definition of homelessness.

San Diego has worked to improve data on unaccompanied children and youth; however, there are still challenges and limitations to youth count efforts in the context of Point-in-Time Counts.



## Federal Definitions of Homelessness for a Point-in-Time Count

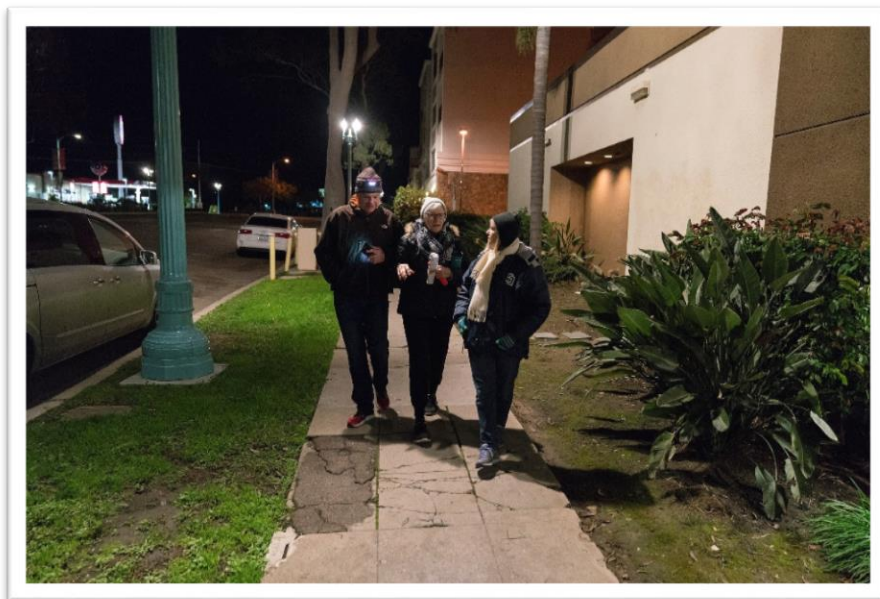
During WeAllCount, HUD's definition of homelessness for Point-in-Time Counts was used.

According to HUD, a person is considered homeless only when he/she resides in one of the places described below at the time of the count.

- ▶ An unsheltered homeless person resides in: A place not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings, or on the street.
- ▶ A sheltered homeless person resides in: A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs)

## Why is WeAllCount in January?

Counting and interviewing people sleeping in unsheltered locations during the winter months can provide a more precise count of people who are unable or unwilling to access emergency shelter or other crisis response assistance. In many communities, winter is the season when the public is most concerned about the ability of homeless people to survive, and many Continuums of Care (CoC;s) find it easier to recruit volunteers. A count on one of the coldest night of the year can be very effective in raising public awareness of the challenges faced by homeless people who cycle in and out of homelessness. These individuals also may be able to pay for temporary housing (e.g., motel) at the beginning of the month when public benefit payments are available, but are unable to do so at the end of the month. Lastly, these counts are important local benchmarks that help measure changes in need at the population and subpopulation level. Counts should help CoC's adjust their interventions to be more effective.



Conducting counts in January ensures that CoC's have sufficient time to compile data and report the information to HUD via the Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX) in advance of the annual CoC program competition. This time frame also provides consistency with the data that HUD receives from CoC's nationwide. Conducting the count on a night when the shelters are most full provides the most accurate count. This is because it is easier to count people in shelter than on the street or with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train stations, airport, or camping ground.. HUD recognizes that a January count is not intended to represent the extent to which people may be unsheltered at other times during the year or over more than a one-night period.





# Point-in-Time Count Misconceptions

There are some common misconceptions about the data that is collected from Point-in-Time counts. Knowing the facts can help communities better understand the role and uses of the Point-in-Time Count.

The Homelessness Research Institute of the National Alliance to End Homelessness put together a media resource that outlines Point-in-Time Count facts.



## Myth

PITCs are inaccurate because they do not count every homeless person



## FACT

Point-in-Time counts are a solid count of people experiencing homelessness in shelters, transitional housing, and on the street, in cars, and other places not intended for human habitation. These counts are conducted across the nation and provide trend data locally and nationally.



## Myth

Other national statistics contradict PITC data



## FACT

There are several national data sources on homelessness, but they do not cover the same population over the same time period. As a result, they cannot be directly compared to the Point-in-Time count



## Myth

PITCs are meant to provide data on everyone who is homeless



## FACT

Point-in-Time counts provide a snapshot of how many people are homeless on a given night in January.



## Myth

Fluctuations in the PITC reflect fluctuations in the number of shelter beds, not in the number of homeless people.



## FACT

The Point-in-Time counts reflect the correlation among people in shelter beds, people who are unsheltered, and the utilization of shelter beds.



## Myth

If the count is down, it means that there is enough affordable housing in the community.

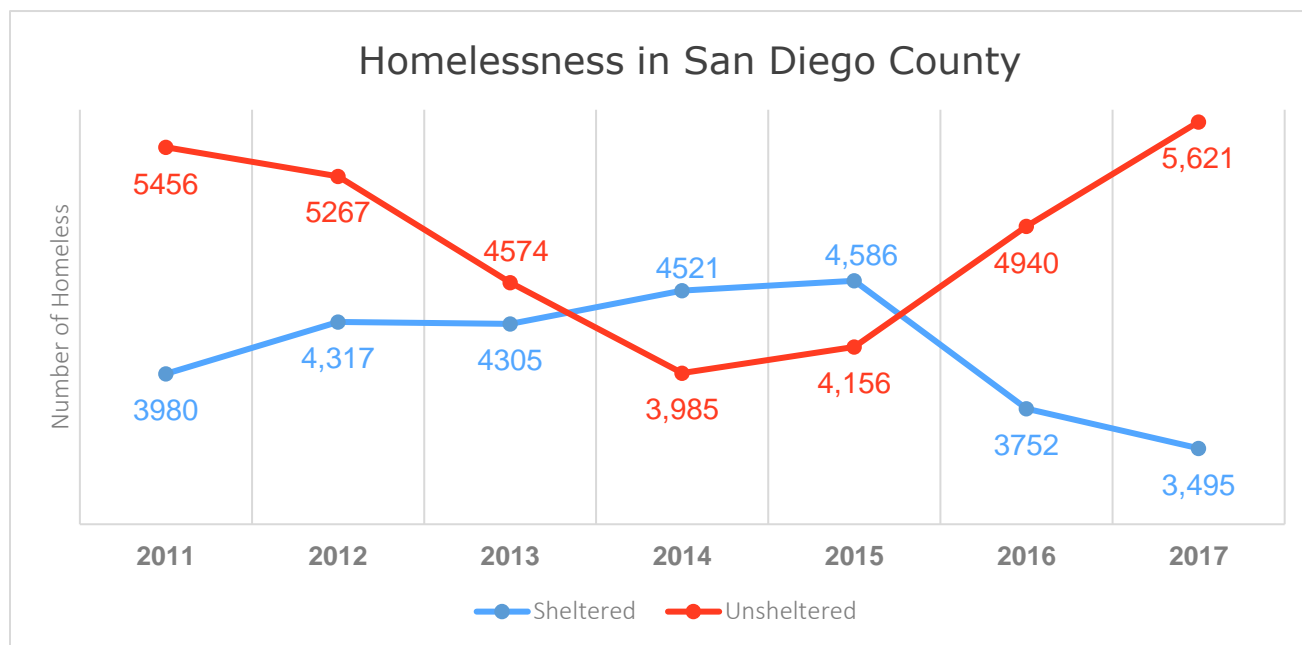


## FACT

The Point-in-Time counts indicate how the homeless system is managing the shortage of affordable housing and its impact on people – not the availability of that housing.

# Regional Summary

Countywide, 9,116\*\* homeless individuals were counted on January 27, 2017. This is a 5 percent increase from 2016 and a 3 percent decrease since 2011.



Sheltered			Unsheltered		
Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Individual	Vehicle*	Hand-Built Structure/Tent*
1,559	42	1,894	2,135	1,846	1,640
TOTALS	3,495**		5,621		
	9,116 Total Homeless Persons				

\*Vehicles and hand built structures/tents were multiplied by an occupancy factor of 1.66 and 1.75, respectively.

\*\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.

## 2017 Point-in-Time Count

### Regional Breakdown

**NORTH COUNTY  
COASTAL**  
814 (8.9%)

**NORTH COUNTY INLAND**  
1,287 (14.2%)

**CITY OF SAN DIEGO**  
5,619 (61.6%)

**EAST COUNTY**  
685 (7.5%)

**SOUTH COUNTY**  
711 (7.8%)

COUNTY REGION	Homeless Individuals				
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	% by Region	% Change
<b>City of San Diego</b>	2,388	3,231	5,619	61.6%	<b>+10.3%</b>
<b>North County Inland</b>	651	636	1,287	14.2%	<b>+11%</b>
<b>North County Coastal</b>	262	552	814	8.9%	<b>-7.1%</b>
<b>South County</b>	129	582	711	7.8%	<b>-20.6%</b>
<b>East County</b>	65	620	685	7.5%	<b>+2.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,495*</b>	<b>5,621</b>	<b>9,116</b>	<b>100%</b>	

\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.





A photograph of three people in an outdoor setting, possibly a park or street. A man in a dark hoodie is in the center, looking towards the right. A woman in a dark hoodie is on the right, looking towards the man. A person with curly hair and a cap is on the left, seen from the back, looking towards the man. The background shows trees and a building. The entire image has a red tint.

# Unsheltered Survey Results

This section provides an overview of the findings generated from the 2017 San Diego Homeless Survey. Surveys were administered to homeless individuals between January 27 and February 3, 2017. This effort resulted in 1,087 unique adult surveys (20 percent of the unsheltered population). Based on the Point-in-Time Count of 5,621 unsheltered homeless individuals, with a cluster survey sampling process, these 1,087 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of +/- 3 percent with a 95 percent confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in San Diego.

To ensure the safety and comfort of those who participated, respondents were not required to complete all survey questions. Missing values are listed as "non-response." The 2017 WeAllCount includes a representative sample, garnering information from subpopulations that are often hidden or hard to reach. Efforts were made to target respondents based on age, accommodation and geographic location.

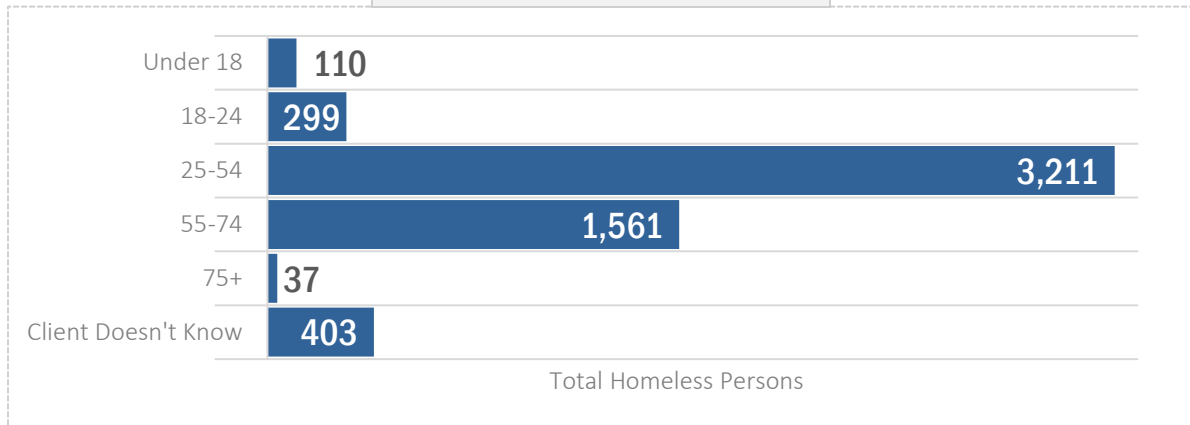
Interview participants were given a pair of socks and a \$10 Subway Sandwich gift card for their time in answering the questions.



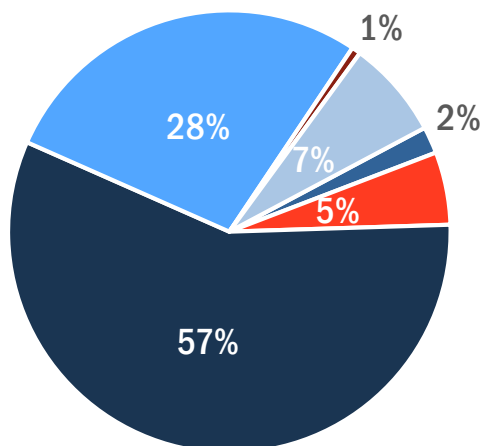
## AGE

At the time of the survey, 57 percent of respondents were between the ages of 25 and 54; 7 percent were under the age of 25; and 1 percent were over 75 years old.

### Estimated Total



### Summary



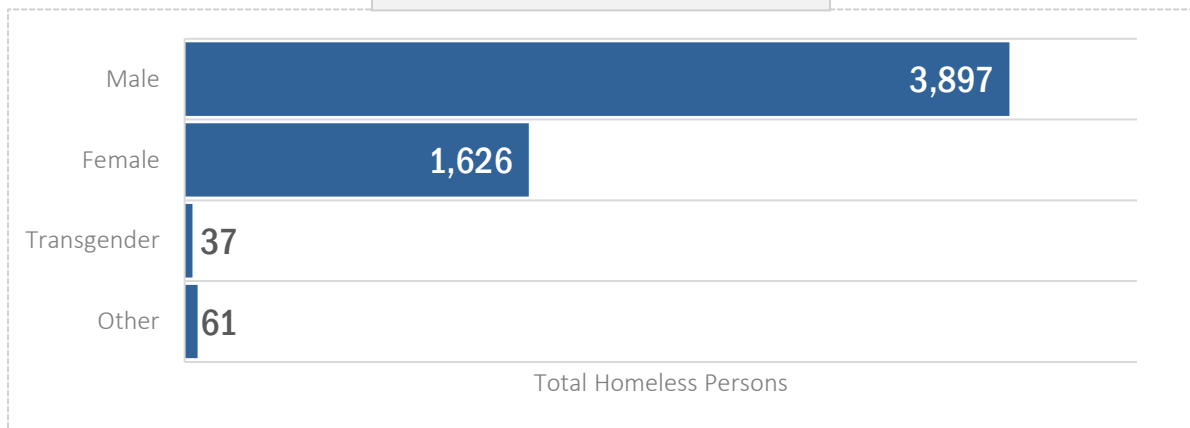
	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Under 18	2%	110
18-24	5%	299
25-54	57%	3,211
55-74	28%	1,561
75+	1%	37
Client doesn't know	7%	403



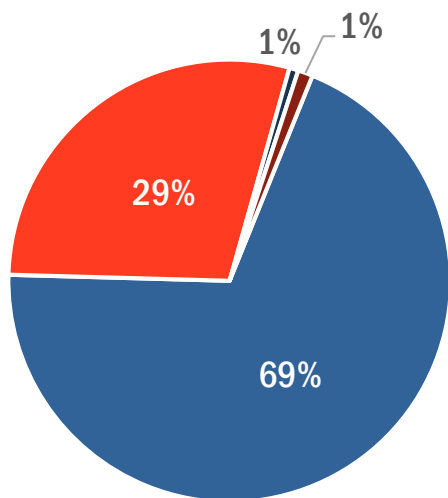
## GENDER IDENTITY

The unsheltered population included 69 percent who self-identified as male; 29 percent female; 0.7 percent as transgender; and 1 percent as other than male, female or transgender.

### Estimated Total



### Summary



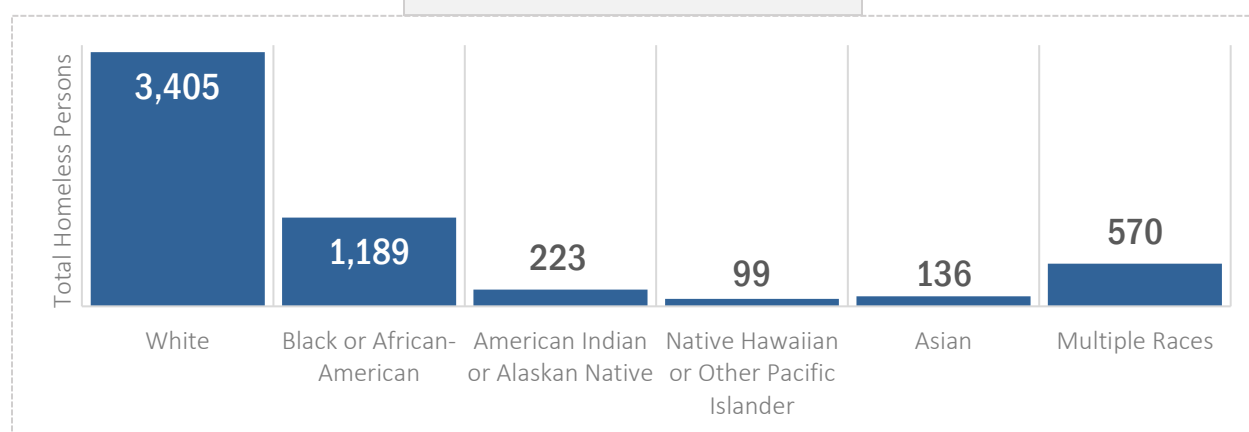
	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Male	69%	3,897
Female	29%	1,626
Transgender	<1%	37
Doesn't identify as Male, Female, or Transgender	1%	61



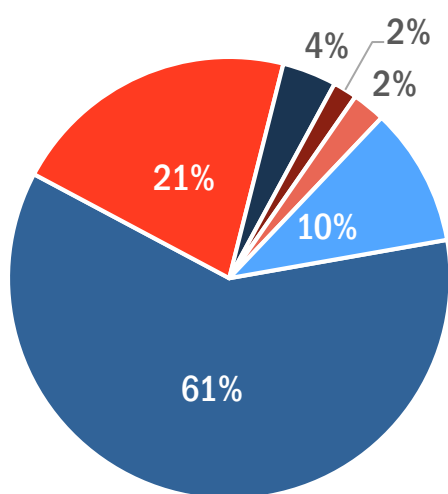
## RACE

The majority of the unsheltered homeless population (61 percent) self-identified as white. However, when asked about their racial identity, differences between the general population and those experiencing homelessness were distinct. Compared to the general population of San Diego, a much higher population of the unsheltered homeless identified as Black or African-American (21 percent compared to 5 percent). A lower percentage of homeless respondents identified as Asian (2 percent), compared to 11 percent of the general population.

### Estimated Total



### Summary



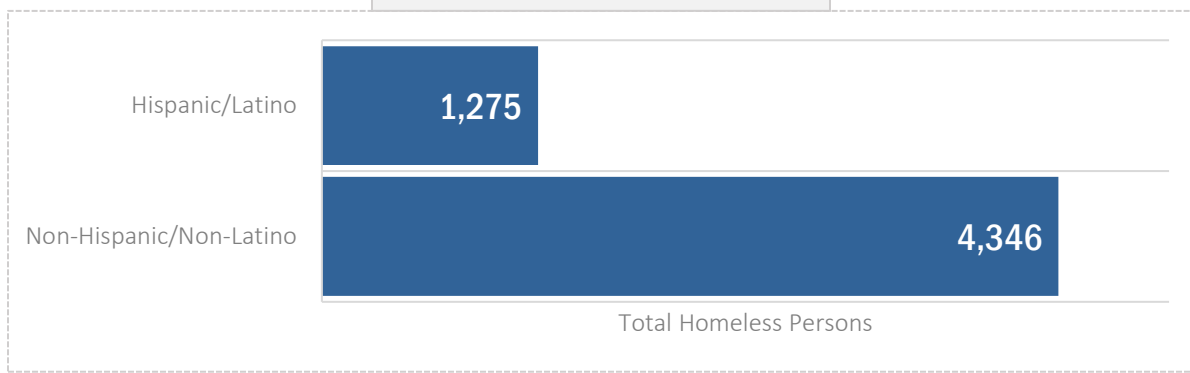
	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
White	61%	3,405
Black or African-American	21%	1,189
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4%	222
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2%	99
Asian	2%	136
Multiple Races	10%	570



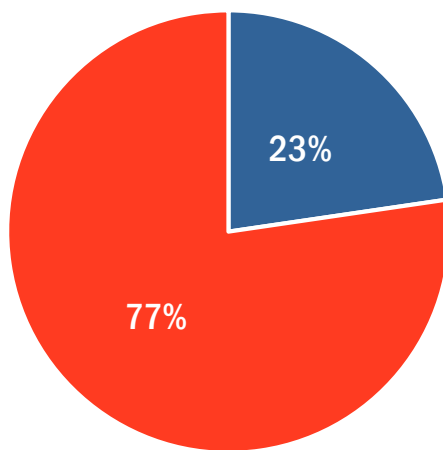
## ETHNICITY

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) gathers data on race and ethnicity in two separate questions, similar to the U.S. Census. When asked if they identified as a Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, the majority (77 percent) of unsheltered homeless survey respondents reported they did not identify as Hispanic or Latino. In comparison to the general population of San Diego, a slightly lower percentage of homeless respondents identified as Hispanic or Latino (24 percent compared to the general population of 32 percent).

### Estimated Total



### Summary



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Hispanic	23%	1,275
Non-Hispanic	77%	4,346

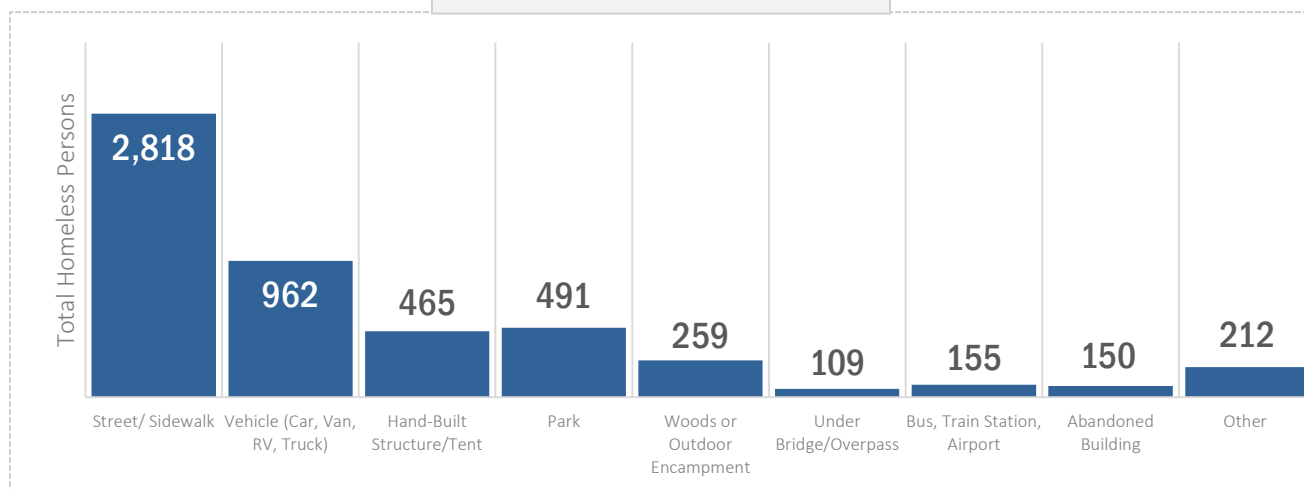




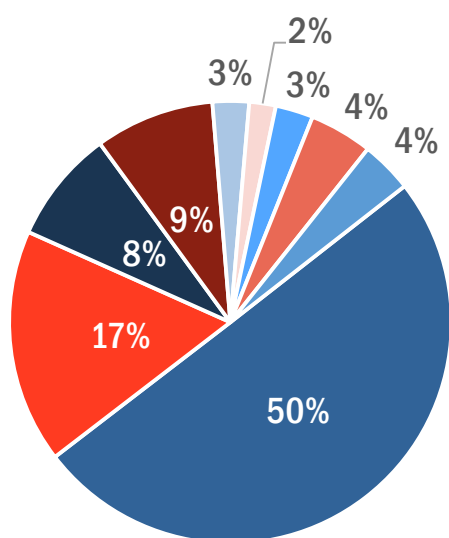
## SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS

Half of survey respondents reported currently sleeping on a street or sidewalk in San Diego County (50%), and 17 percent reported staying in their vehicles.

### Estimated Total



### Summary



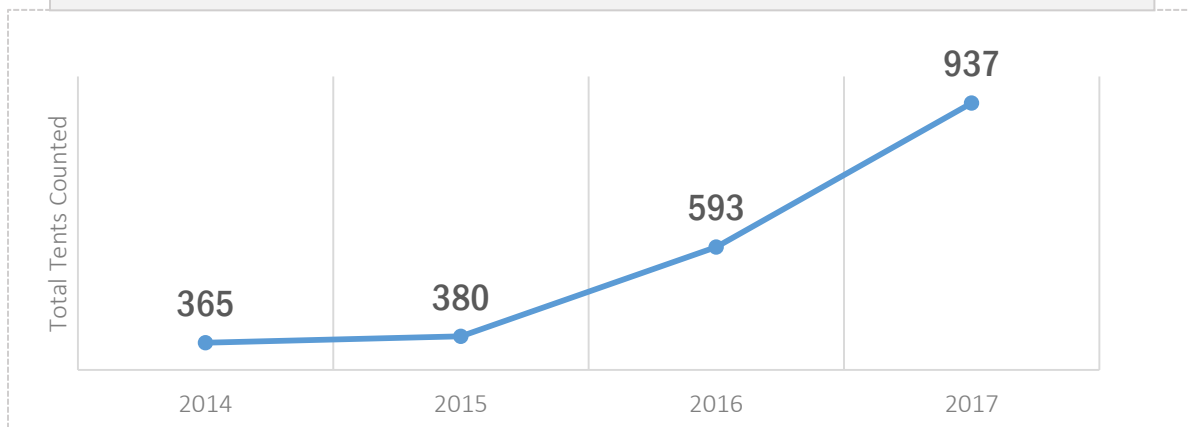
	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Street/Sidewalk	50%	2,818
Vehicle (Car, Van, RV, Truck)	17%	962
Hand-Built Structure/Tent	8%	465
Park	9%	491
Abandoned Building	3%	150
Bus, Transit Station, Airport	2%	109
Under Bridge/ Overpass	3%	155
Woods or Outdoor Encampment	4%	259
Other	4%	212



## HAND-BUILT STRUCTURES/TENTS

This year, WeAllCount identified a sizeable increase (58 percent) in the number of tents and hand-built structures in the region. Since 2014 there has been a large increase of 157 percent in tents.

### Annual Region-Wide Trend



### Tents and Hand-Built Structures Region-Wide

Area	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change Last Year
Region-Wide	365	380	593	937	+58%
City of San Diego	221	248	411	674	+64%
Downtown	115	134	204	418	+104%

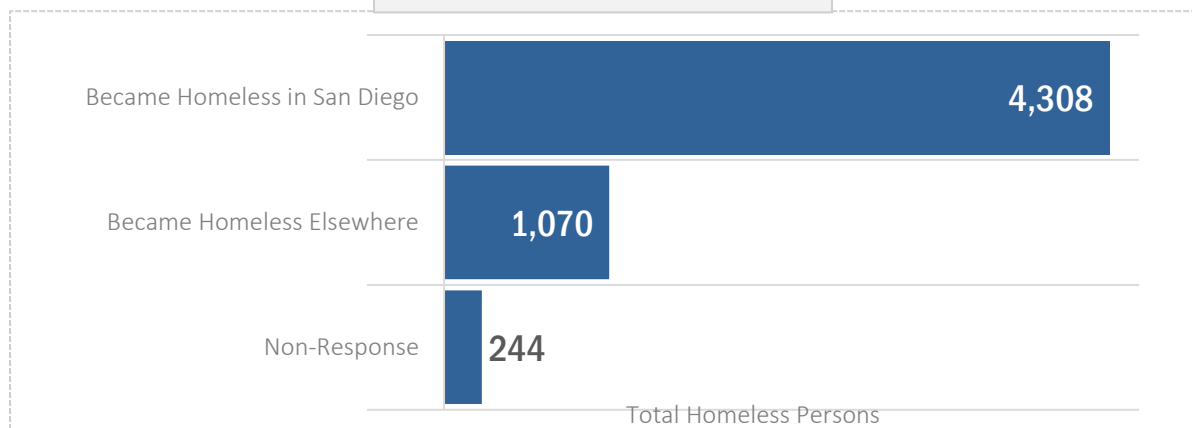
These totals are raw observation points that do not employ the hand-built structure multiplier of their respective years.



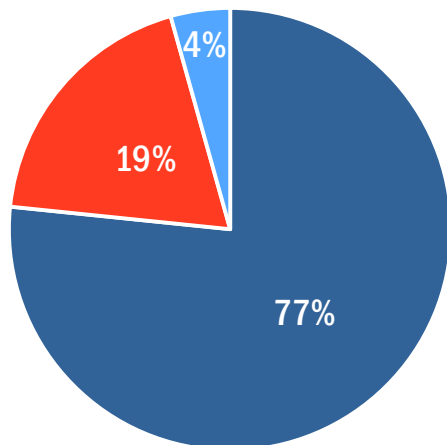
## ORIGIN OF HOMELESSNESS

Many cities ask whether or not people became homeless while living in the city (or the county) in which the survey is conducted. The survey asked unsheltered homeless individuals if they became homeless in San Diego. The majority (77 percent) of respondents said they became homeless in San Diego.

### Estimated Total



### Summary



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Became Homeless in San Diego	77%	4,308
Became Homeless Elsewhere	19%	1,070
Client Doesn't Know	4%	244

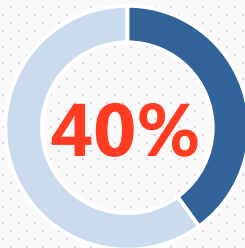


## HEALTH

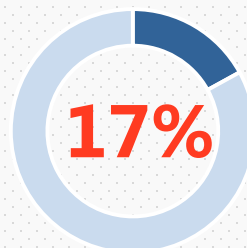
Remaining healthy can be difficult for unsheltered homeless individuals. During the survey process, specific health benchmark questions were asked. It is important to note that the responses were self-reported instances of health issues.

Among the unsheltered population, 40 percent said they have a physical disability—the highest response rate. Serious mental health issues on the street were reported by 39 percent of the unsheltered homeless individuals; however,, only 4 percent said that this issue was long-term and impacts their ability to remain in housing. Almost one-third of the survey respondents reported being a survivor of domestic violence (29 percent), and 49 percent of these domestic violence survivors were female.

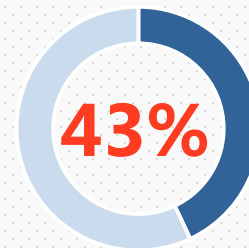
Physical Disability



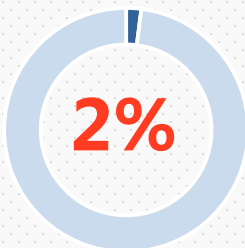
Developmental Disability



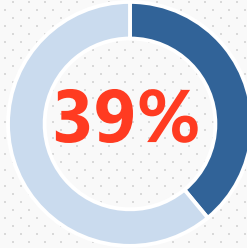
Chronic Health Condition



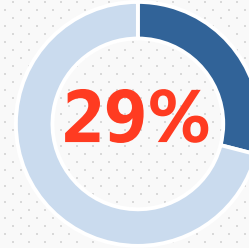
Living with HIV/AIDS



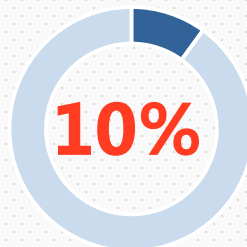
Serious Mental Illness



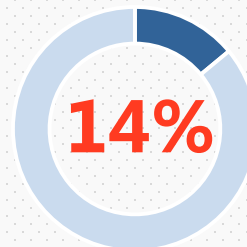
Domestic Violence



Alcohol Abuse



Substance Abuse

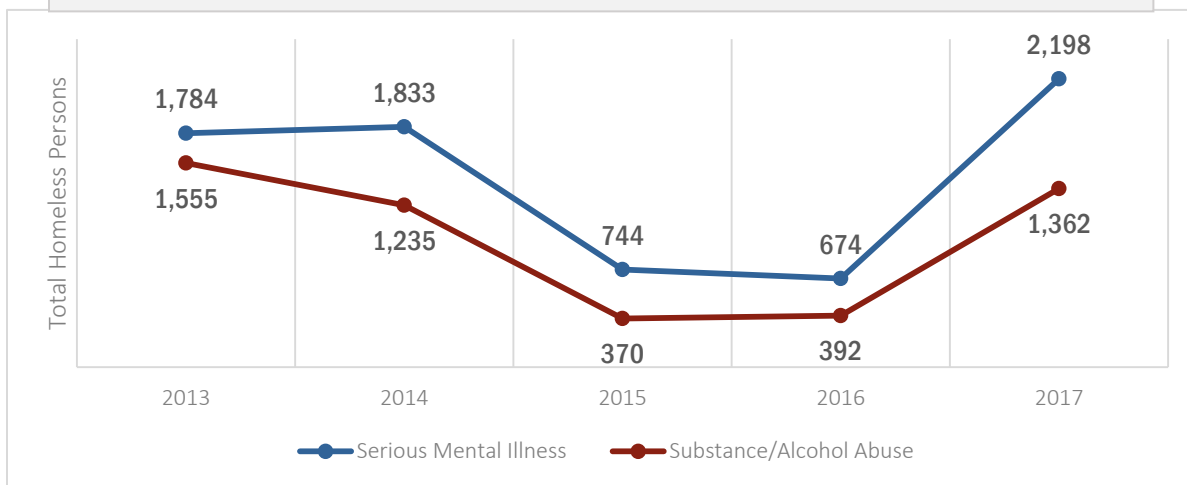


## Unsheltered Homeless & Disabilities

Health-Related Issue	Estimated Total	% of Unsheltered
Physical Disability	2,270	40%
Developmental Disability	961	17%
Chronic Health Condition	2,408	43%
Living with HIV/AIDS	139	2%
Serious Mental Illness	2,198	39%
Domestic Violence*	1,634	29%
Alcohol Abuse	586	10%
Drug Abuse	776	14%

\*Of those who were a survivor of domestic violence, 49 percent were female, 48 percent were male, 2 percent did not identify as male, female or transgender, and 1 percent were transgender.

## Trends in Disabilities





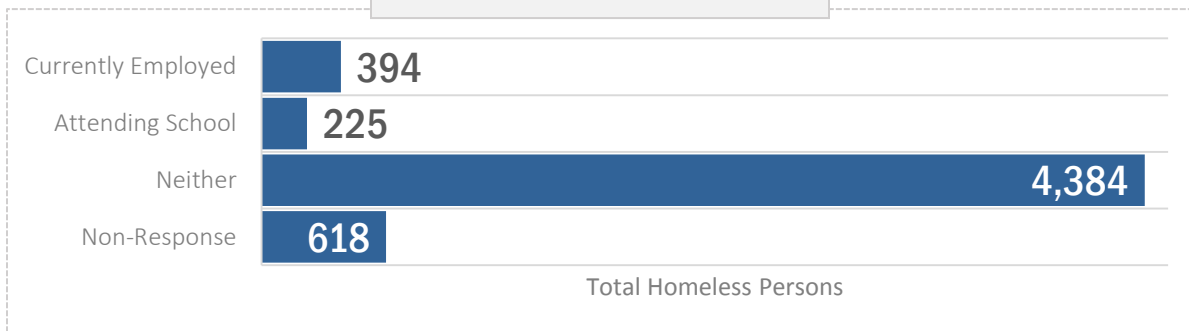


## EMPLOYMENT

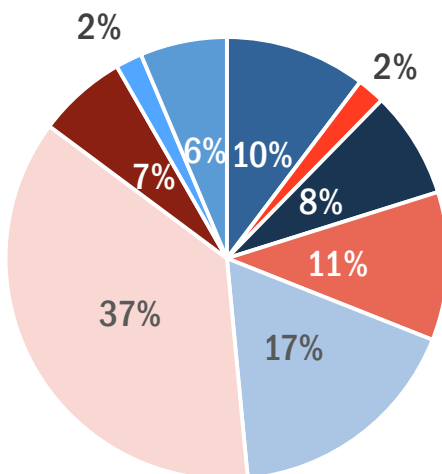
While the majority of homeless survey respondents reported being unemployed, some had part-time or full-time work. The unemployment rate for homeless respondents was 78 percent. Almost 7 percent of respondents reported being employed, and 4 percent were in school. Of those not currently employed, 37 percent reported that it had been five years or longer since their last job, and, 10 percent had been unemployed for 6 months or less.

In comparison, the overall unemployment rate in San Diego in January 2017 was at 4.7 percent, down from nearly 6 percent in 2014<sup>1</sup>. It is also important to recognize that the unemployment rate represents only those who are unemployed and actively seeking employment. It does not represent all joblessness, nor does it address the types of available employment.

### Estimated Total



### Summary



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Currently Employed or Attending School	10%	579
Unemployed Less Than 1 Month	2%	114
Unemployed 1-6 Months	8%	440
Unemployed 6-12 Months	7%	367
Unemployed 1-2 Years	11%	610
Unemployed 2-5 Years	17%	983
Unemployed 5+ Years	37%	2,063
Never Employed	2%	109
Non-Response	6%	357

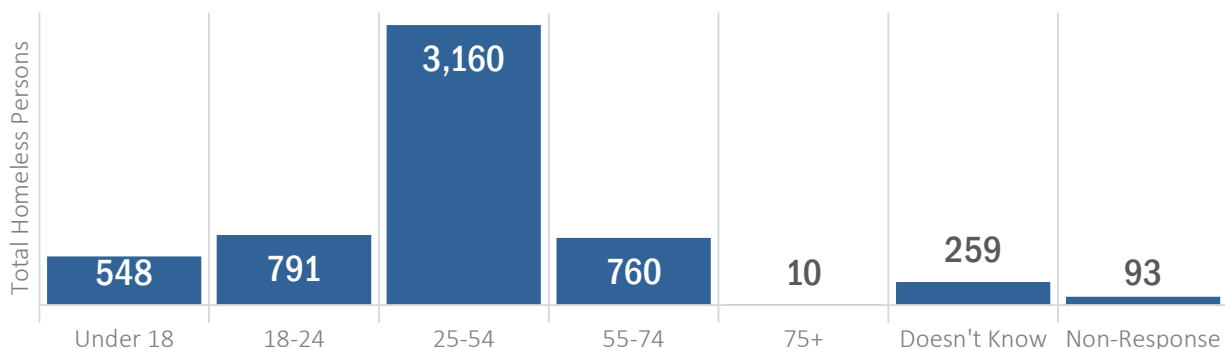
<sup>1</sup> Employment Development Department, California (2016)



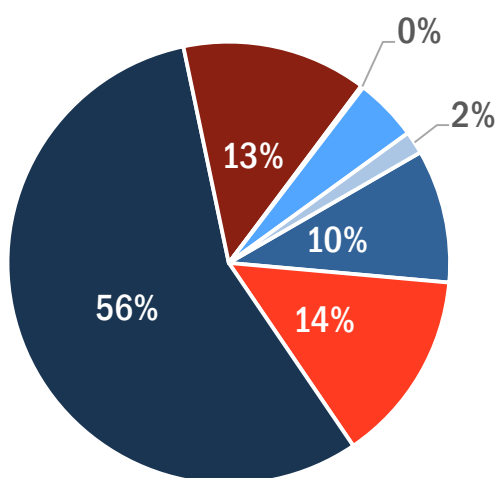
## ONSET, DURATION, & RECURRENCE

In an effort to better understand the background of those experiencing homelessness, respondents were asked how old they were the first time they became homeless. In response, 56 percent responded that they were between the ages of 25-54, and 10 percent reported they were under the age of 18.

### How old were you when you first became homeless?



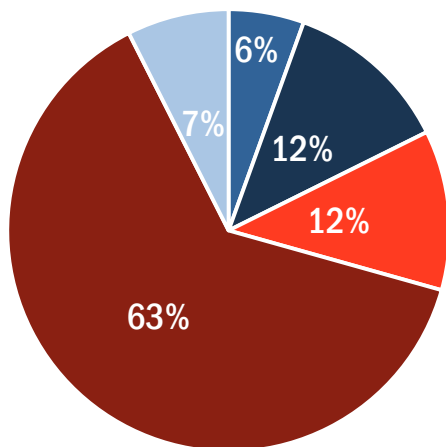
### Summary



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Under 18	10%	548
18-24	14%	791
25-54	56%	3,160
55-74	13%	760
75+	<1%	10
Doesn't Know	5%	259
Non-Response	1%	93

## Duration of Homelessness

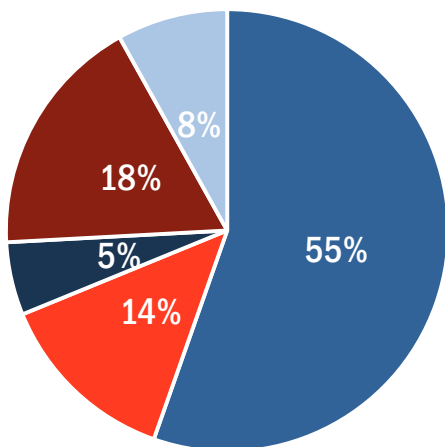
For many, the experience of homelessness is part of a long and recurring history of housing instability. Respondents were asked about how many months of homelessness they have experienced in the past three years.



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
One Month or Less	6%	310
1-6 Months	12%	683
6-12 Months	12%	657
More Than 12	63%	3,552
Non-Response	7%	419

## Recurrence of Homelessness

The survey also touched on the recurrence of homelessness. This was the first instance of homelessness for 55 percent of respondents, but 18 percent had been homeless 4 or more times in the past three years.



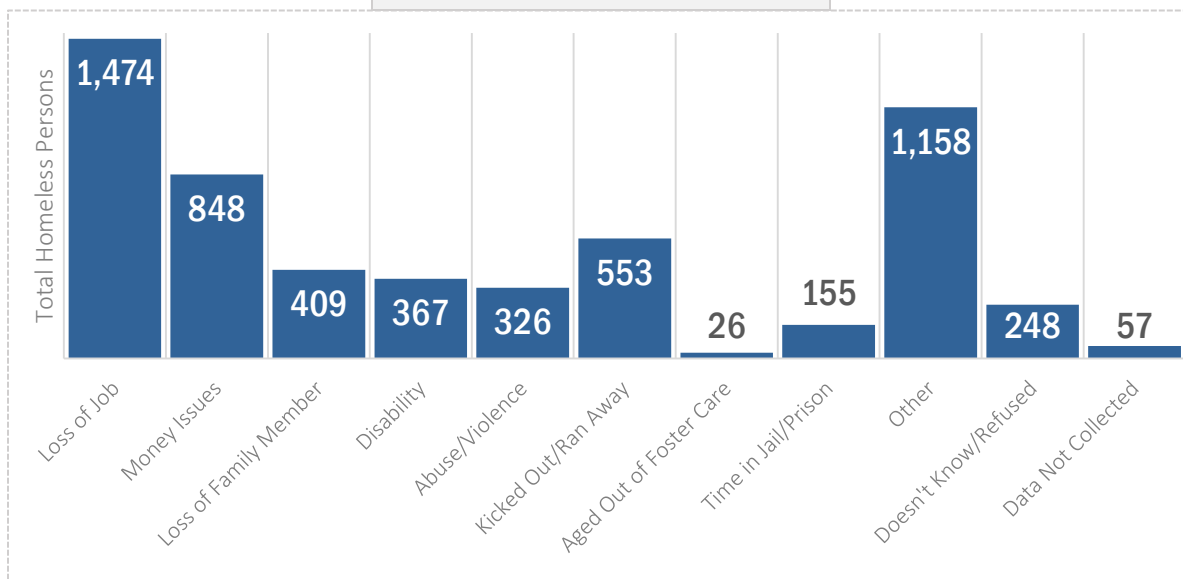
	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
1	55%	3,113
2	14%	755
3	5%	300
4 or More	18%	998
Non-Response	8%	455



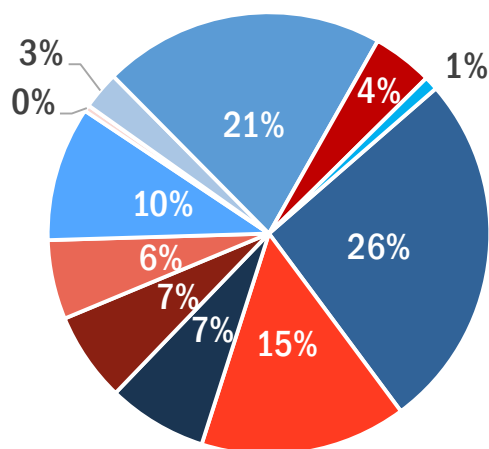
## PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS

The primary cause of an individual's homelessness is not always clear. It is often the result of multiple and compounding causes. The highest response rate at 26 percent was those who reported job loss as the primary cause of their homelessness.

### Estimated Total



### Summary



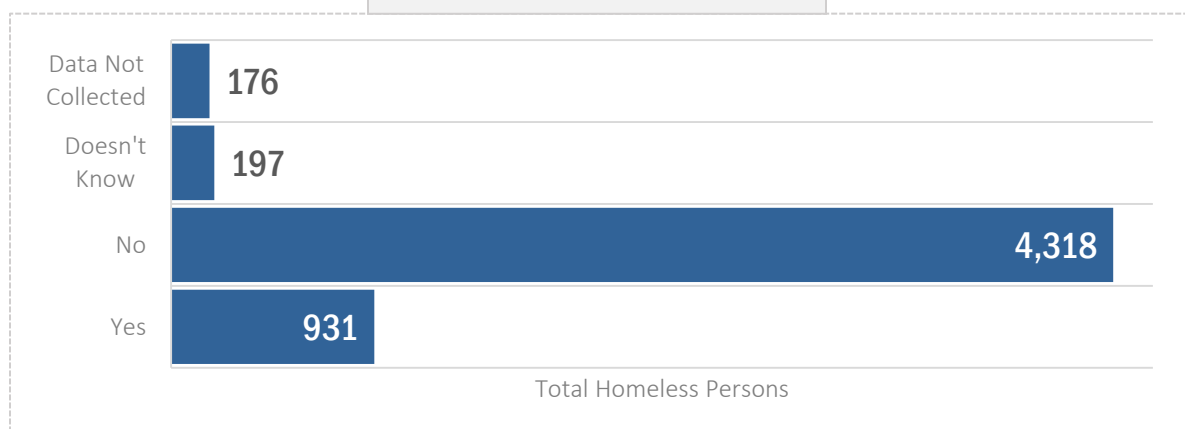
	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Loss of Job	26%	1,474
Money Issues	15%	848
Loss of Family Member	7%	409
Disability	7%	367
Abuse/Violence	6%	326
Kicked Out/Ran Away	10%	553
Aged Out of Foster Care	<1%	26
Time in Jail/Prison	3%	155
Other	21%	1,158
Doesn't Know/Refused	4%	248
Data Not Collected	1%	57



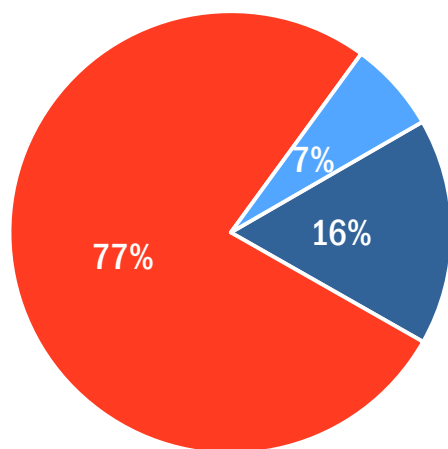
## New Local Question: RECONNECTIONS

Each year, new questions are included in the WeAllCount unsheltered homeless survey that originates from the input of various community members and individuals who are active in addressing homelessness. To shed light on the disconnection among unsheltered homeless individuals and their families and/or support systems, respondents were asked the following question – **“Do you need help to reconnect with your family or other support system?”**

### Estimated Total



### Summary



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Yes	16%	931
No	77%	4,318
Doesn't Know/ Refused	7%	373

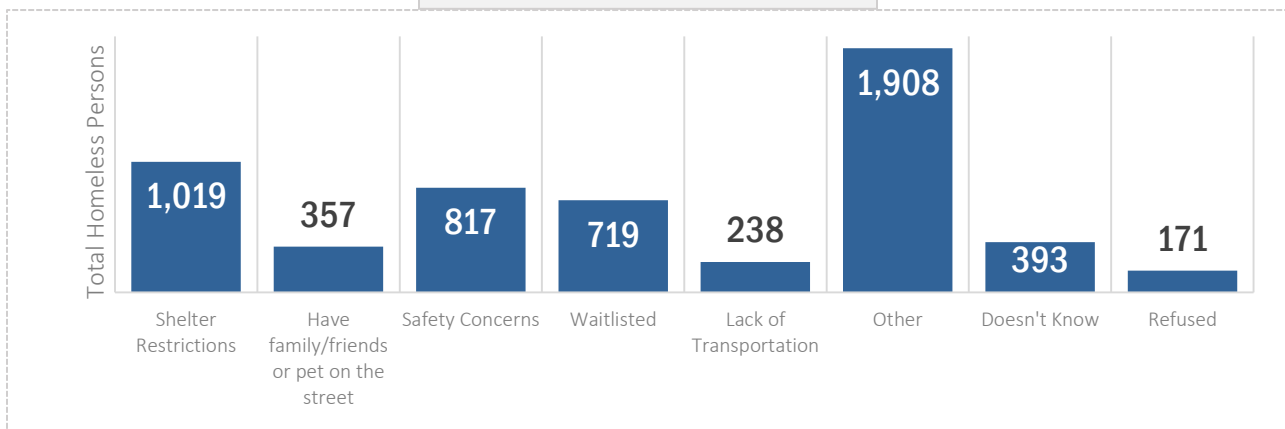




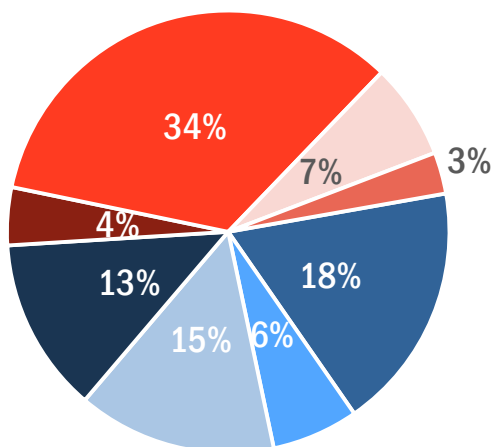
## New Local Question: SHELTERS

Survey results in previous years have demonstrated that despite ongoing outreach efforts by service providers, certain homeless individuals living on the streets do not find themselves on a shelter bed. To uncover the various factors that lead homeless persons to refrain from entering the shelter system, respondents were asked **"What is preventing you from staying in a shelter?"**

### Estimated Total



### Summary



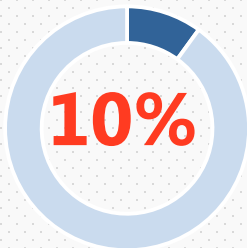
	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Shelter Restrictions	18%	1,019
Have Family/Friends/Pet on the Street	6%	357
Safety Concerns	15%	817
Waitlisted	13%	719
Lack of Transportation	4%	237
Other	34%	1,908
Doesn't Know	7%	393
Refused	3%	171



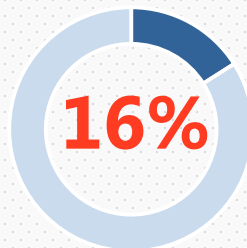
## New Local Question: SERVICE ACCESS

The provision of services available to homeless individuals varies and often changes depending on the social climate and available resources. This year, respondents were asked the following question to determine which services are frequently accessed and which services are underutilized – “**What services are you currently accessing?**”

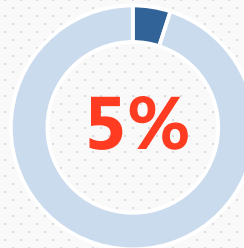
Emergency Shelter



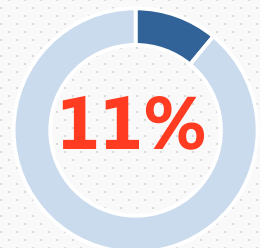
Bus Passes



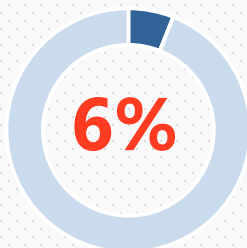
Transitional Housing



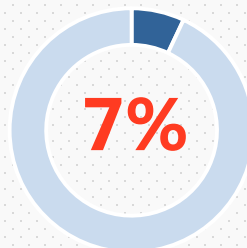
Mental Health



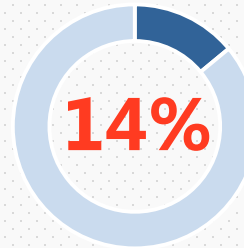
Alcohol/Drug Counseling



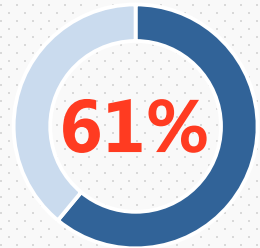
Employment



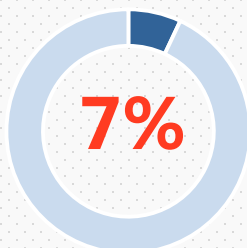
Drop-in/Day Shelter



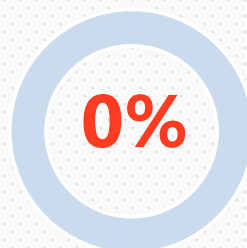
Free Meals



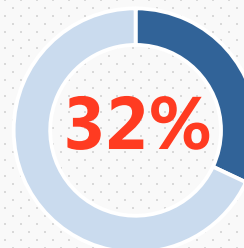
Legal Assistance



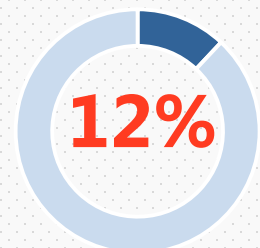
Immigration



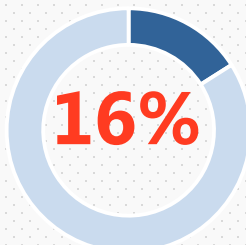
Health Services



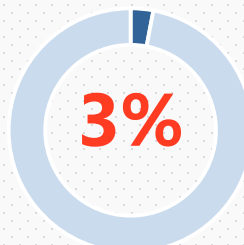
Other



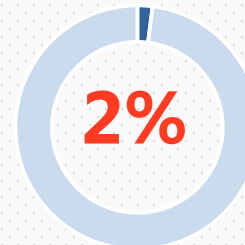
Not Using Services



Doesn't Know



Refused

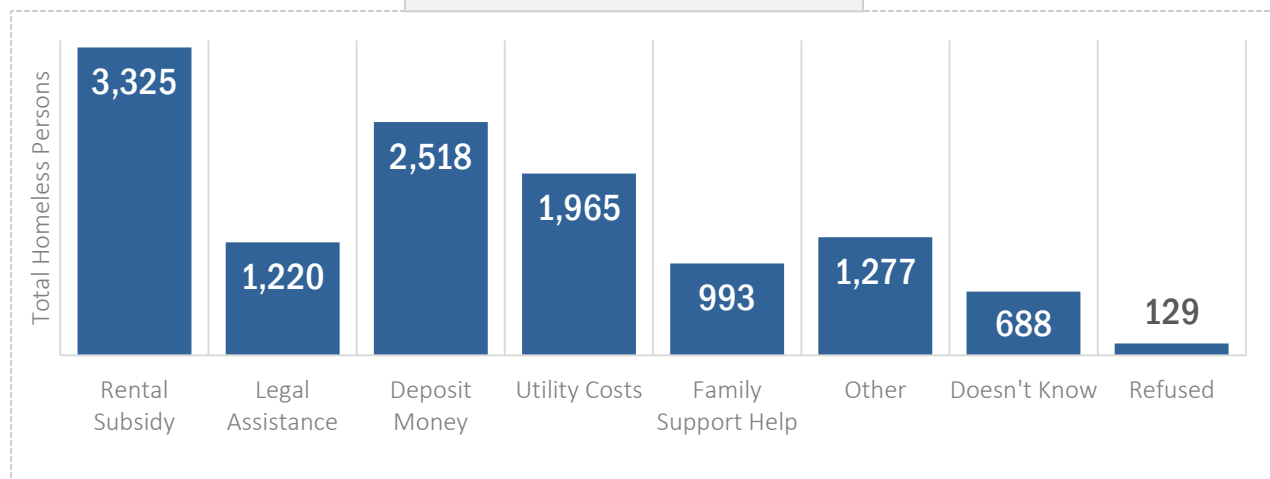




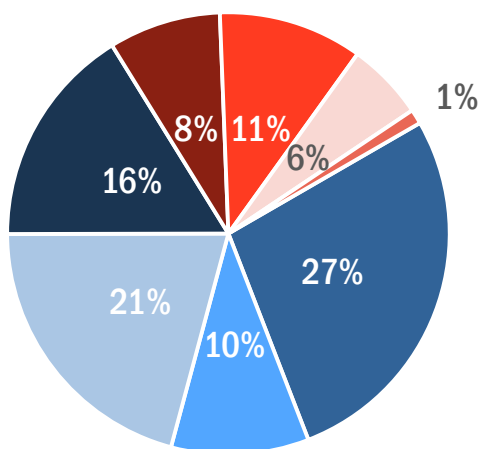
## New Local Question: STABLE HOUSING

Certain circumstances can lead a person into an unstable housing situation or even into homelessness. However, other factors can inhibit a person's ability to get back into permanent housing and remain stable. Respondents were asked the following question to learn more about what resources can be provided to ensure that those experiencing homelessness can get back into housing – **"What services would assist you in finding stable housing?"**

### Estimated Total



### Summary



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Rental Subsidy	27%	3,325
Legal Assistance	10%	1,220
Deposit Money	21%	2,518
Utility Costs	16%	1,965
Family Support Help	8%	993
Other	11%	1,277
Doesn't Know	6%	688
Refused	1%	129

Respondents were given the option to select more than one choice in this category.

A black and white photograph of a man with a beard and mustache, wearing a dark baseball cap with a logo and a dark jacket. He is looking off to the right with a serious expression. The background is blurred.

# Chronic Homelessness

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a chronically homeless individual as someone who has experienced homelessness for a year or longer, or who has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years and also has a diagnosed disability that prevents them from maintaining work or housing. This definition applies to individuals as well as household members. The chronic homeless population represents one of the most vulnerable populations on the street, and some of the hardest to house.

# Chronic Homelessness

The mortality rate for individuals experiencing chronic homelessness is four to nine times higher than the general population.<sup>1</sup> Data from communities across the country have shown that the public costs incurred for those experiencing chronic homelessness include emergency room visits, interactions with law enforcement, incarceration, and regular access to social supports and homeless services.<sup>2</sup> These combined costs are often significantly higher than the cost of providing individuals with other supportive services.

## Definition Change

HUD changed the definition of who is considered chronically homeless in the fall of 2015. This new definition means it is possible that some who were considered chronically homeless before 2015 are not included this year. The technical definition is in *Appendix A* of this report.



**Increases:** Since 2016, chronic homelessness has increased 62 percent in San Diego County.

## Prevalence of Chronic Homelessness in San Diego

Individuals who are considered chronically homeless make up approximately 24 percent of the San Diego County homeless population (sheltered and unsheltered), according to the 2017 WeAllCount data. In 2016, 1,345 homeless individuals were chronically homeless, compared to 2,176 in 2017, an increase of 62 percent.

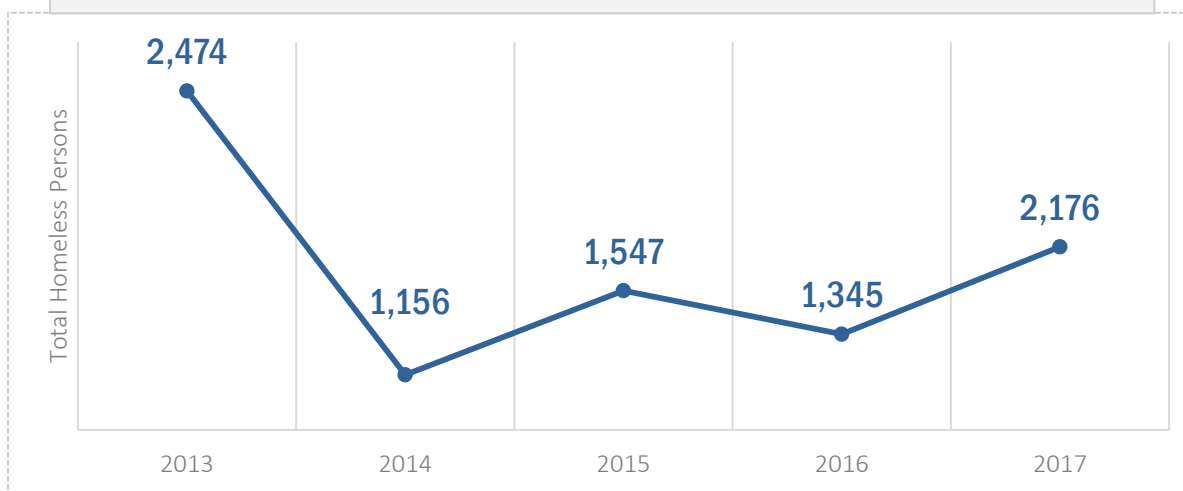
<sup>1</sup> United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2015) Annual Update 2014

<sup>2</sup> Cavallaro, E (2015). Ending Chronic Homelessness. National Alliance to End Homelessness





## Trends in Chronic Homelessness



## Chronic Homelessness Breakdown

Breakdown	2016	2017	% Change
Unsheltered*	1,087	1,787	+64%
Sheltered	258	389	+51%
Total	1,345	2,176	+62%

\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.



# Veterans

Many U.S. veterans experience conditions that place them at increased risk for homelessness. Veterans have higher rates of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), sexual assault, and substance abuse than the general population. Veterans experiencing homelessness are more likely to live on the street than in shelters, and often remain on the street for extended periods of time. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides a broad range of benefits and services to veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces. These benefits can include different forms of assistance, such as monthly cash payments to disabled veterans, health care, education, and housing benefits. In addition to these supports, the VA and HUD have partnered to provide additional housing and support services to veterans currently experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless.

# Veterans

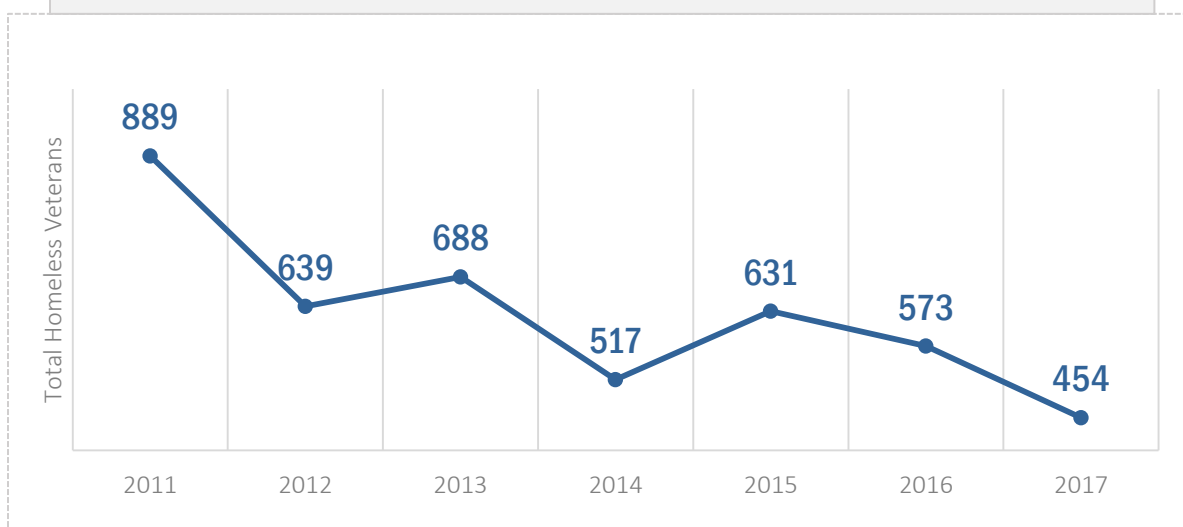
San Diego has made significant efforts to identify and serve homeless veterans living in the county. More than half (56.1 percent) of veterans identified in the 2017 WeAllCount were in shelters.

## Total Homeless Veterans Over-Time

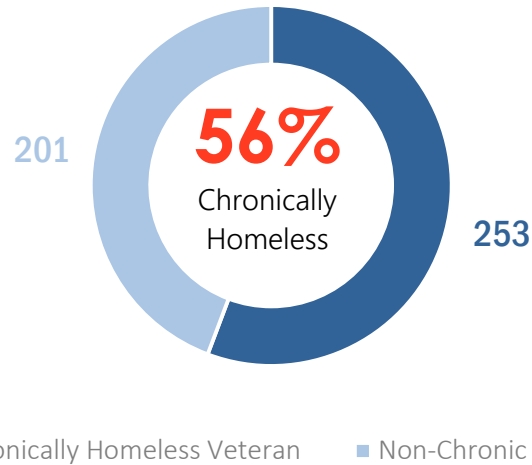
	2011	2016	2017	% Change Since Last Year	% Change Since 2011
Unsheltered	893	573	454	-20.8%	-49%
Sheltered*	756	584	600	-.7%	-21%
Total Homeless	1,649	1,157	1,054	-10.6%	-37%

\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull.  
Totals are within +/-1%.

## Trends in Unsheltered Veterans



## Chronically Homeless Unsheltered Veterans



Note: There was a 66% increase in unsheltered chronically homeless veterans from 2016 to 2017

Breakdown	2017	% of Unsheltered Veterans
Chronically Homeless Veterans	253	56%
VA Medical/Health Care Services	190	42%
Receives VA Compensation or Pension	81	18%

Estimates are extrapolated numbers derived from a sample of 117 veterans out of 1,087 adult surveys, and percentages are based on the adult homeless population

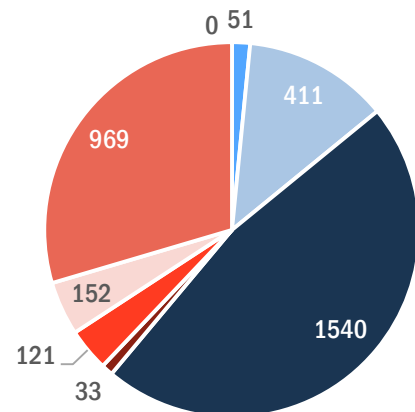
## Veteran Era

Approximately 47% of unsheltered veterans entered military service from 1976-1990. The second largest group of veterans entered from 1964-1975

Thirty-eight percent (38%) of unsheltered veterans were discharged from military service from 1976-1990.

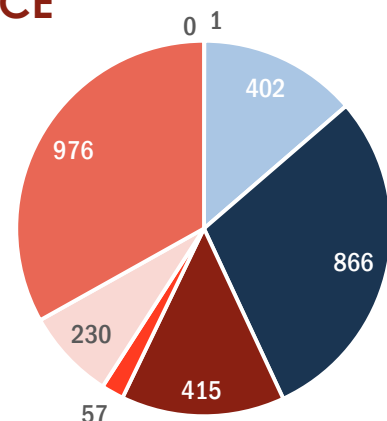
### YEAR ENTERED MILITARY SERVICE

1941-1949 (WWII)	0%
1950-1963 (Korean War)	3%
1964-1975 (Vietnam War)	19%
1976-1990 (Post-Vietnam)	47%
1991-2001 (Persian Gulf)	6%
2002-2003 (Afghanistan)	3%
2004-2015 (Iraq)	4%



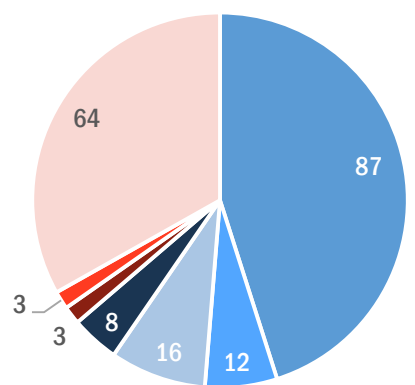
### YEAR DISCHARGED FROM MILITARY SERVICE

1941-1949 (WWII)	0%
1950-1963 (Korean War)	0%
1964-1975 (Vietnam War)	9%
1976-1990 (Post-Vietnam)	43%
1991-2001 (Persian Gulf)	15%
2002-2003 (Afghanistan)	2%
2004-2015 (Iraq)	9%



### NATURE OF DISCHARGE

Honorable	61%
General	9%
Other than Honorable	10%
Dishonorable	3%
Bad Conduct	2%
Uncharacterized	1%
Non-Response	15%







# Homeless Families

Some families in San Diego become homeless due to unforeseen financial challenges, such as a death in the family, a lost job, or an unexpected bill, creating a situation where the family cannot maintain housing.

According to Part 1 of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) 2015 Annual Homeless Assessment Report, 206,286 people in families with children were homeless on a single night in 2015, making up 36 percent of all homeless people counted. That estimate represents a 5 percent decline compared to HUD's 2014 estimate and a 12 percent decline compared to its 2007 estimate.

Fortunately, homelessness among families is not common on the streets, and homeless families tend to find resources in shelters and other service provider networks.

# Homeless Families

The 2017 WeAllCount showed a slight decrease in the number of homeless families—513 homeless families, compared to 545 in the 2016 count. The number of homeless families overall decreased by 5.9 percent, the number of individuals in families decreased at a slightly higher rate (9%). This may imply that while there are less homeless families, the families are also getting slightly smaller.

Of the families identified during WeAllCount, 82 percent were staying in shelters or residential facilities.

	2016		2017		
Breakdown	Families	Individuals in Families	Families	Individuals in Families	% Change
<b>Unsheltered</b>	76	282	91	293	+20%
<b>Sheltered*</b>	469	1,455	422	1,291	-8.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>1,584</b>	

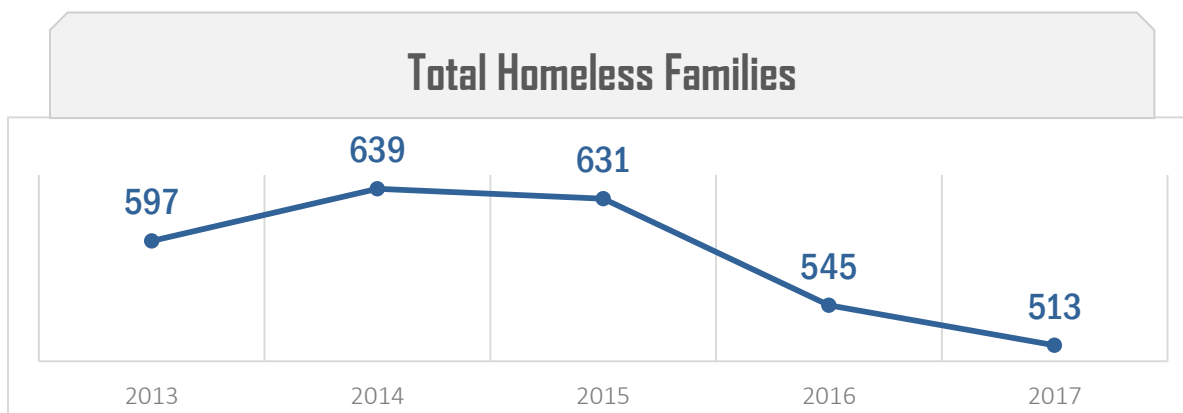
\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.



Total homeless families decreased by 6%, while total individuals in families decreased by almost 9%

## Characteristics of Homeless Families with Children

A small number of homeless families with children participated in the survey process, with 45 percent of respondents identifying themselves as Hispanic/Latino. This is much higher than general survey respondents (21 percent Hispanic/Latino). More than half (51%) of survey respondents were female, compared to 29 percent of the general homeless population.





A photograph of a person huddled against a weathered wooden wall, possibly a train car. The person is wearing a grey hoodie and jeans, with their head buried in their arms. The image has a warm, orange-brown tint.

# Youth and Homelessness

The youth count methodology enhances the quality of data about homeless youth, as this population can be especially difficult to identify in Point-in-Time counts.

San Diego has conducted a dedicated youth count since 2015. While youth under the age of 25 are included in the general count as well, traditional outreach strategies tend to undercount unsheltered homeless youth.

Dedicated teams of youth service providers and trained volunteers assist with concentrated survey outreach to unaccompanied children and transitional age youth residing on the street. The dedicated youth count methodology was altered to include those that were unstably housed along with those that follow the HUD strict definition of homelessness.

# Youth and Homelessness

There has historically been limited data available on homelessness among children and transitional age youth. National estimates from 2014 showed unaccompanied children and transitional age youth represented 8 percent of the homeless population. Homeless youth tend to be a hidden population and have a harder time accessing services, including shelter, medical care, and employment. In 2012, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness amended the federal strategic plan to end homelessness to include specific strategies and supports to address the needs of unaccompanied homeless children and transitional age youth. As part of this effort, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) placed increased interest on gathering data on unaccompanied homeless children and youth during the 2017 Point-in-Time count.

In recent years, the Regional Task Force on the Homeless has worked to emphasize homeless youth as a distinct sub-population of homeless individuals by conducting a Youth Count separate from the general Point-in-Time Count. In 2017, there was an effort to include unstably housed youth, as well as unaccompanied, unsheltered youth.

HUD notified communities that 2017 will be the baseline year for Point-in-Time count data for tracking progress toward ending youth homelessness in the United States. As with all other data points, Point-in-Time count data will only be one of many important data sources for identifying homeless youth and solutions to youth homelessness.



77% of the unaccompanied youth counted in the 2017 Point-in-Time Count were unsheltered.

## Methodology

The WeAllCount methodology implemented a dedicated youth survey in both 2015 and 2016. An event-based survey approach was the focus in 2015, and dedicated street outreach was the focus for youth surveys in 2016. The 2017 WeAllCount drew upon the Voices of the Youth Count effort that was created in San Diego through University of Chicago's Chapin Hall. Service Providers conducted both event-based and street outreach shifts that were based on information from roundtables in January with currently and formerly homeless youth. Trained service providers, outreach workers and youth conducted surveys.



## Number of Unaccompanied Children and Transitional Age Youth

In 2017, 1,082 transitional age youth and 68 unaccompanied children were identified in WeAllCount. This was higher than in 2016 but variation in the youth population may be a result of the increased outreach methods implemented in 2017. More than three-quarters (77 percent) of the unaccompanied youth counted on January 27, 2017, were unsheltered.

In the Point-in-Time Count report to HUD, San Diego reports on the youth counted who were unsheltered (sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation). The following are totals of those that match HUD's definition (place not meant for human habitation, or in a shelter program).

	Unaccompanied Youth						
	2016			2017			
Breakdown	Under 18	18-24	Total	Under 18	18-24	Total	% Total Change
Unsheltered	114	459	573	41	842	883	53.1%
Sheltered*	31	226	257	27	240	267	58.0%
Total	145	685	830	68	1,082	1,150	38.6%

\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.

## Number of Unsheltered Parenting Youth

From the unaccompanied, unsheltered youth survey data, 17 parenting youth households were identified in WeAllCount, four of which were under the age of 18. No parenting youth were counted during the 2016 WeAllCount.

<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
Parenting Youth Households	Youth Parents Under 18	Youth Parents 18-24	Number of Children With Parenting Youth



## All Youth (Unstably Housed + Unsheltered)

In 2017, there was an effort to include unstably housed youth, as well as unaccompanied, unsheltered youth. During the outreach and survey process, youth who were in a sheltered but unstable location were eligible to take the survey as well. 190 youth were identified through this process, of which 44% were couch surfing.

### Homeless Youth Unsheltered Survey Results

Homeless youth encountered by outreach teams during the point-in-time count were administered a survey similar to the one used for the general population, with the exception that no identifiable information was asked of the youth. Some of the general results are reflected below. These survey results are based off of surveys of both unstably housed and unsheltered homeless youth.

475 Youth were surveyed during the Point-in-time count period (January 27- February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2017).

As an example of the breadth of outreach, this effort identified 57 unstably housed youth under the age of 18 and 133 transitional age youth in unstable locations.

Approximately 40 percent of the youth that were surveyed slept in an unstable location; 19 percent were on the street or sidewalk, and 15 percent were staying in a vehicle.

The chart below shows the breakdown of both the HUD required unsheltered reporting along with the unstably housed discovered in the survey process.

Breakdown	Under 18	18-24	Total	% Change
Unsheltered	41	842	883	+54%
Sheltered*	27	240	267	+4%
HUD Totals**	68	1,082	1,150	+39%
Unstably Housed	57	133	190	
Total***	125	1,215	1,340	

\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.

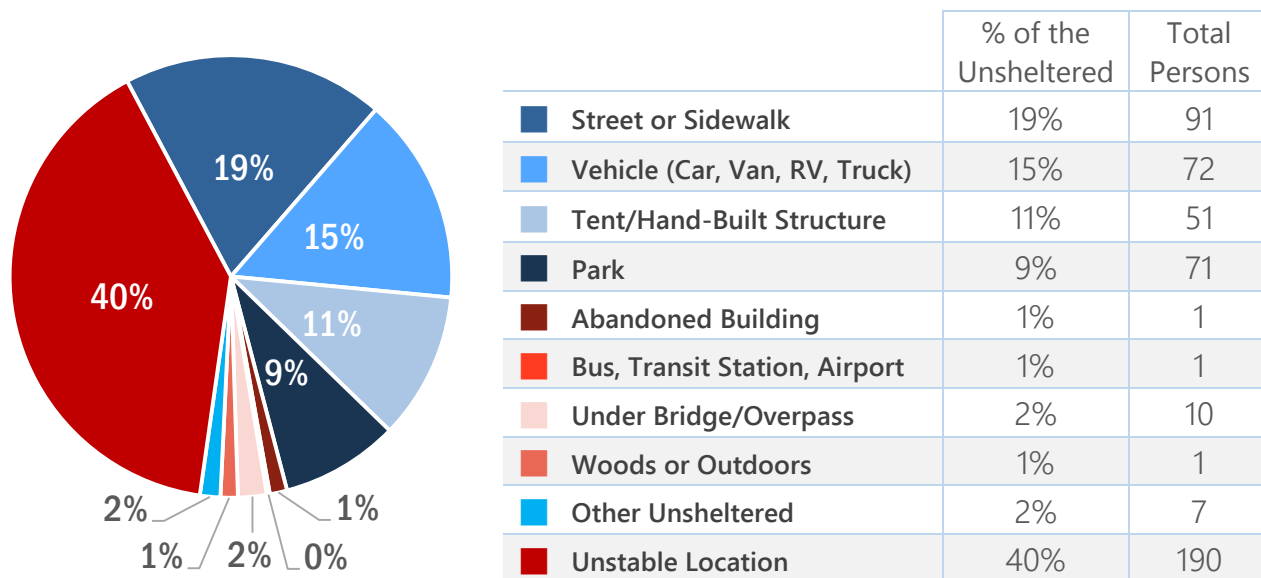
\*\*HUD totals includes the total of unsheltered and sheltered homeless youth.

\*\*\*Total includes the sum of unsheltered, sheltered, and unstably housed youth.

Results from the 475 youth surveys (including both unstably housed and unsheltered youth are graphed in the next few pages.

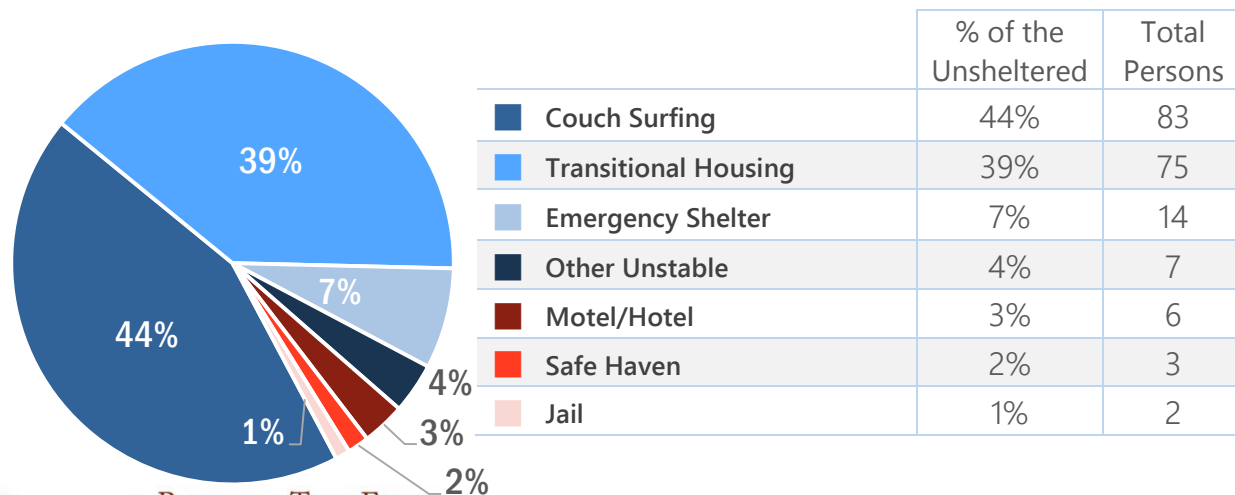
## Location Slept During Point-in-Time Count

Of the 190 unstably housed youth interviewed, 44 percent were “couch surfing”; 39 percent were in transitional housing; and 7 percent were in an emergency shelter on the night of WeAllCount.



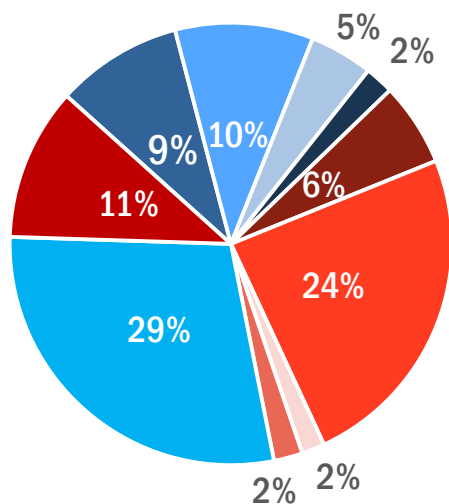
## Unstable Location Breakdown

The primary cause of homelessness for 24 percent of youth respondents was being kicked out or running away from home. Similarly to the adult survey process, the question about primary cause of homelessness allowed youth to provide a variety of responses, and many indicated that multiple reasons led to their homelessness.





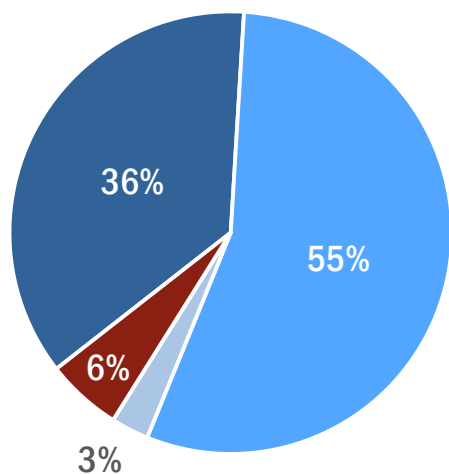
## Primary Cause of Youth Homelessness



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Loss of Job	9%	44
Money Issues	10%	48
Loss of Family Member	5%	22
Disability	2%	10
Abuse/Violence	6%	29
Kicked Out/Ran Away	24%	115
Aged Out of Foster Care	2%	8
Time in Jail/Prison	2%	10
Doesn't Know/Refused	29%	136
Other/Data Not Collected	11%	53

## Youth + Mental Health Issues

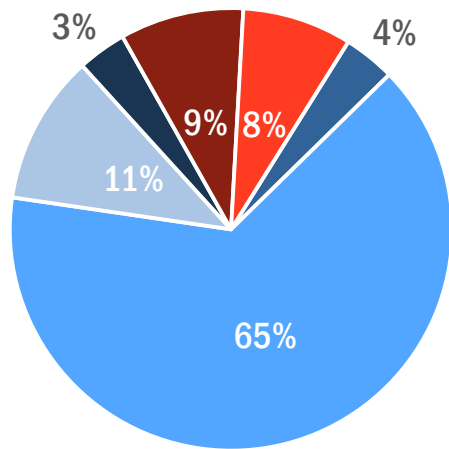
Mental health issues are a struggle for 36 percent of the youth respondents; however, 55 percent said they did not feel they had an issue with mental health. These numbers were self-reported and asked to both unsheltered and unstably housed youth.



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Mental Health Issue	36%	172
No Issue	55%	260
Doesn't Know	3%	13
Data Not Collected	6%	26

## Youth + Sexual Orientation

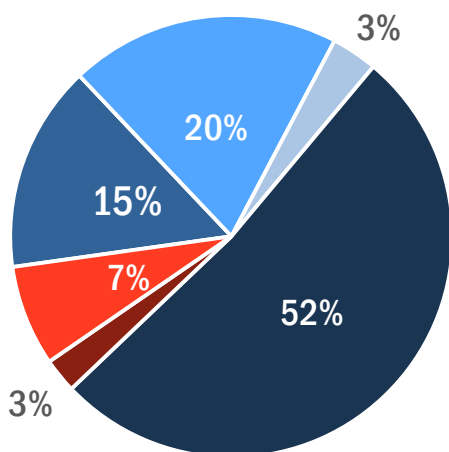
When asked about their sexual orientation, 65 percent of homeless youth responded that they were straight and 11 percent reported being bisexual.



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Lesbian or Gay	4%	18
Straight	65%	307
Bisexual	11%	52
Something Else	4%	17
Doesn't Know/Refused	9%	43
Data Not Collected	8%	38

## Youth + School/Employment Status

More than half (52%) of youth surveyed responded that they were neither employed nor in school. However, 20 percent were attending school while being homeless, and 15 percent were employed.



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Currently Employed	15%	72
Attending School	20%	94
Both	3%	16
Neither	52%	246
Doesn't Know/Refused	3%	12
Data Not Collected	7%	35



# Incarceration and Homelessness

Over the past 25 years, the United States has seen large increases in both incarceration and homelessness. Little is known, however, about the relationship between these two concurrent phenomena. Although service providers have long pointed to anecdotal evidence about the overlap between these two populations, awareness of this nexus from a data perspective is largely nonexistent.

For the first time, the County jail system and the RTFH collaborated to produce a survey that would be administered during the 2017 WeAllCount to those who are currently incarcerated.



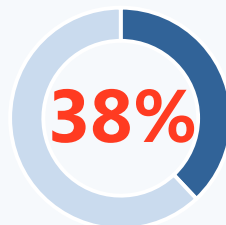
# Incarceration and Homelessness

Individuals recently released from the criminal justice system often face housing challenges that may contribute to their homelessness.

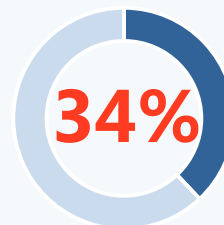
In San Diego County, 14 percent of unsheltered survey respondents reported they were on probation or parole at the time of the survey. Almost two-thirds of the unsheltered population surveyed had been to jail, prison, or juvenile hall. Of those, 18 percent had been in a combination of jail, prison, and/or juvenile hall.

PROBATION	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons	PAROLE	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
■ Yes	14%	787	■ Yes	2%	134
■ No	74%	4,160	■ No	86%	4,814
■ Non-Response	12%	675	■ Non-Response	12%	673

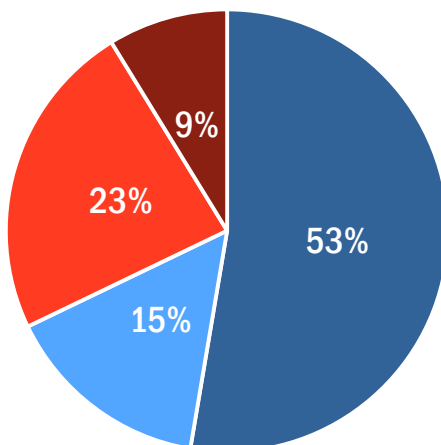
Spent Less Than 1 Month in Jail/Prison/Juvenile Hall



Last Released 5 or More Years Ago



## Summary



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
■ Jail/Prison/Juvenile Hall	53%	3,063
■ Combination	23%	884
■ None	15%	1,359
■ Data Not Collected	9%	510



## Incarceration and Homelessness

Of those in the jail system who were interviewed on the day of WeAllCount, 21 percent said they were unsheltered before being arrested; 51 percent were residing in a house or apartment; and 8 percent were “couch surfing.”

## Survey Method

The County Jails worked internally to create a representative sample of nearly 25 percent of the jail population on the night of January 27, 2017. This sample included different jail locations, floors and units. In the survey process, 1,200 inmates were asked, “Where did you sleep the night before you were arrested?” Of these inmates, 1,021 agreed to answer the question, and 179 declined to be surveyed.

The following facilities made up the sample but are not representative of the location where the inmates were before incarceration.

### San Diego Central Jail

- ▶ The San Diego Central Jail (SDCJ) serves as the primary point of intake for male prisoners in San Diego County. Approximately 69,000 new bookings are initiated at SDCJ annually
- ▶ Avg. Daily Population: 974

### Vista Detention Facility:

- ▶ The Vista Detention Facility (VDF) is classified as a Type II Facility by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). VDF serves as the primary point of intake for male and female arrestees in northern San Diego County.
- ▶ The population at VDF consists primarily of inmates awaiting court proceedings for North County cases. The inmate population consists of those with medical challenges, those under psychiatric care, an administrative segregation unit, as well as defendants facing high-publicity trials.
- ▶ Rated capacity: 825

### Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility

- ▶ Located in Santee, the Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility (LCDRF) serves as the primary point of intake for women prisoners in San Diego County.
- ▶ Rated Capacity: 1,270

### George F. Bailey Detention Facility

- ▶ George F. Bailey Detention Facility (GBDF) is a maximum security facility and the largest of all the facilities operated under the San Diego County Sheriff’s jurisdiction.
- ▶ The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacity is 1,380 inmates. It houses a diverse population of inmates, some with special housing needs. Currently, the facility houses three units of distinct special management inmates.
- ▶ Average Daily Population: 1,774

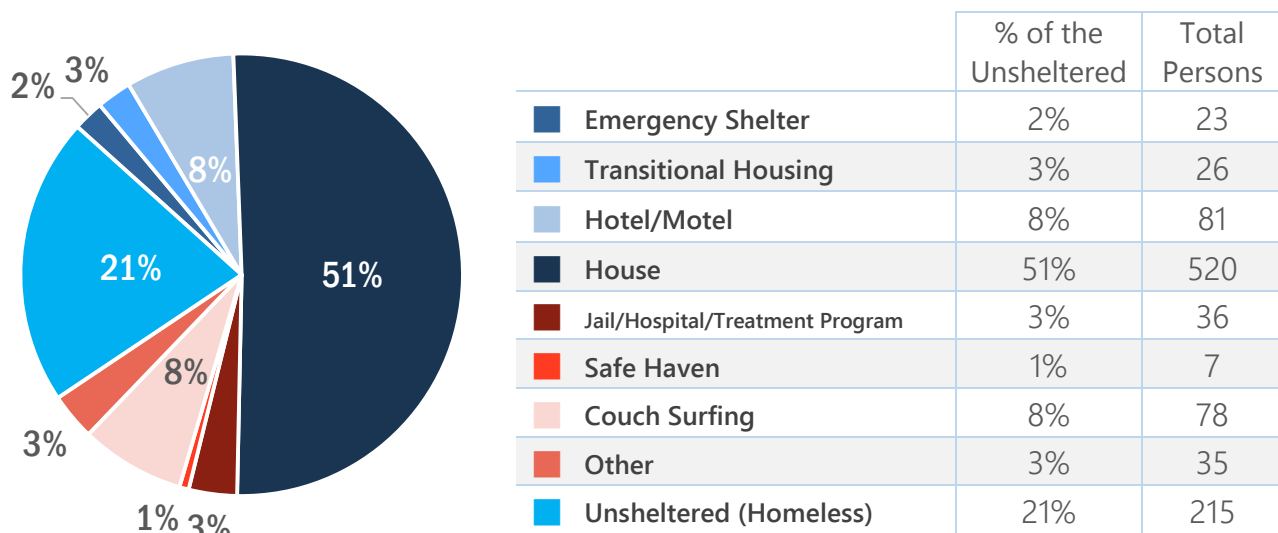
### East Mesa Reentry Facility

- ▶ East Mesa Reentry Facility (EMRF) has a Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacity of 760 beds and currently has more than 900 available beds. EMRF is a Type II medium security facility. EMRF rests on eight acres in south San Diego County near the Otay Mesa border crossing.
- ▶ Rated capacity: 760

## Location Slept before Incarceration

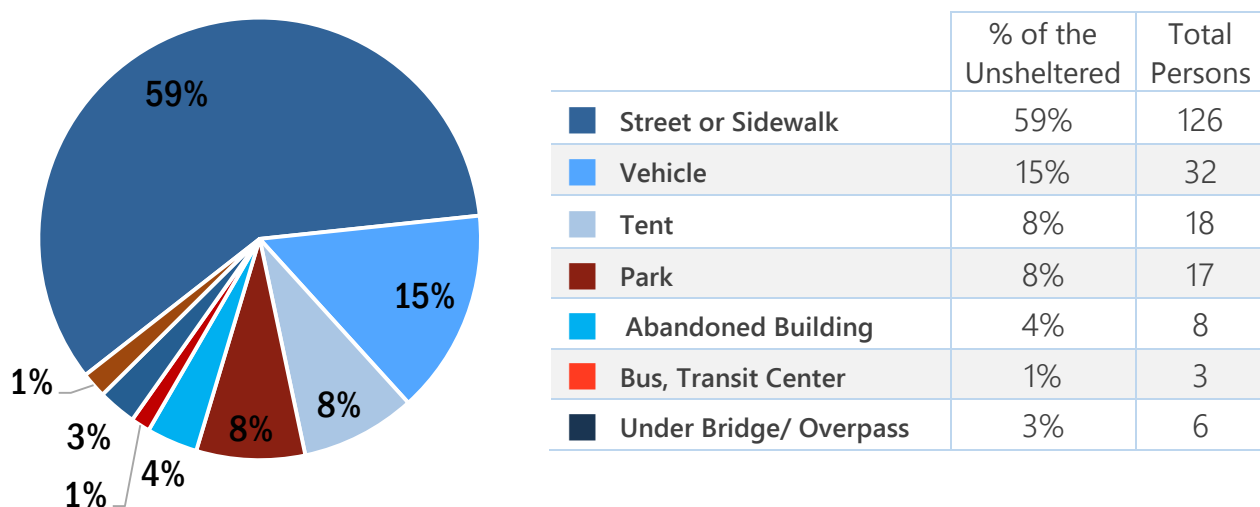
Of those who agreed to be surveyed, their location slept before incarceration is below. 21% of those interviewed were unsheltered the night before incarceration. These individuals could have been enumerated during the point-in-time count had they been on the street on January 27. 21% of the current jail population is nearly 1,000 individuals who were unsheltered prior to incarceration.

### Location Slept Before Incarceration



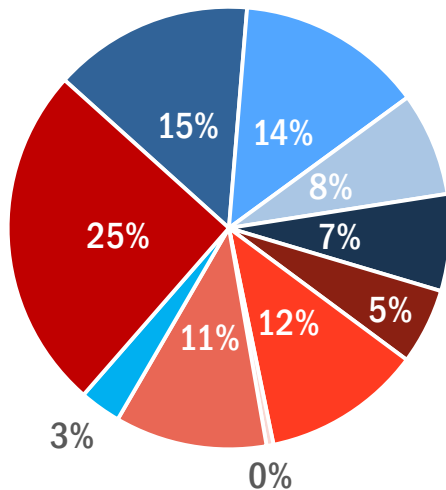
## Unsheltered Survey Process + Results

The survey process continued for those that were unsheltered before incarceration. 215 surveys were collected. Location slept on the street, demographics, and homeless history were captured.



In relation to incarceration, homeless and primary cause of homelessness, a large percentage (25%) reported drug abuse or addiction as being their primary cause of homelessness. In the general survey, this is usually represented by 7% of the unsheltered.

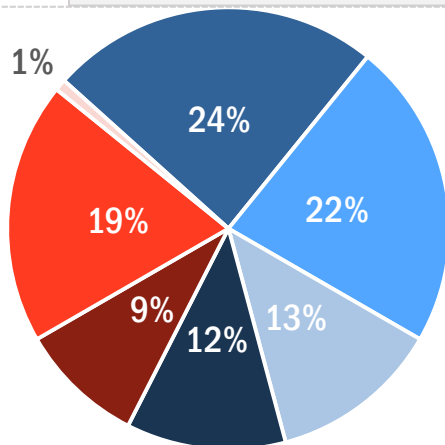
## Incarceration + Primary Cause of Homelessness



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Loss of Job	15%	29
Money Issues	14%	27
Loss of Family Member	8%	15
Disability	7%	14
Abuse/Violence	6%	11
Kicked Out/Ran Away	12%	23
Aged Out of Foster Care	1%	1
Time in Jail/Prison	11%	22
Divorce	3%	6
Drug Abuse/Addiction	25%	50

There was no significant changes in breakdown of race in the unsheltered population.

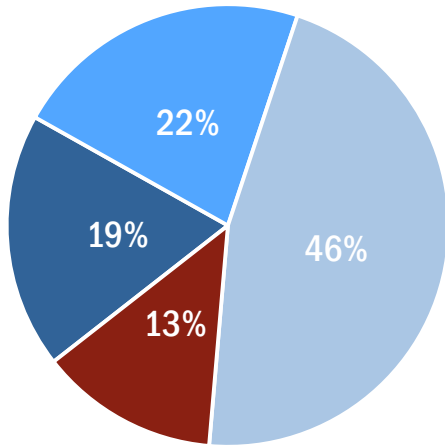
## Incarceration + Race



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7%	15
Asian	1%	3
African-American or Black	21%	43
Native Hawaiian/Pacific-Islander	2%	4
White	42%	85
Multiple Races	13%	27
Doesn't Know/Refused	13%	27



## Months Homeless in Past Three Years



	% of the Unsheltered	Total Persons
Less Than 6 Months	19%	40
6-12 Months	22%	47
More Than 12 Months	46%	99
Doesn't Know/Refused	13%	28

## Other Results

- There was a higher percentage of male gender identify in the unsheltered survey in the jail system (78% vs 69% in the general adult survey).
- There was a larger percentage of Hispanic/latino status during the jail survey- 32% vs 23% general adult survey
- No differences: race, domestic violence, age of first instance of homelessness were all consistent with the general adult survey.





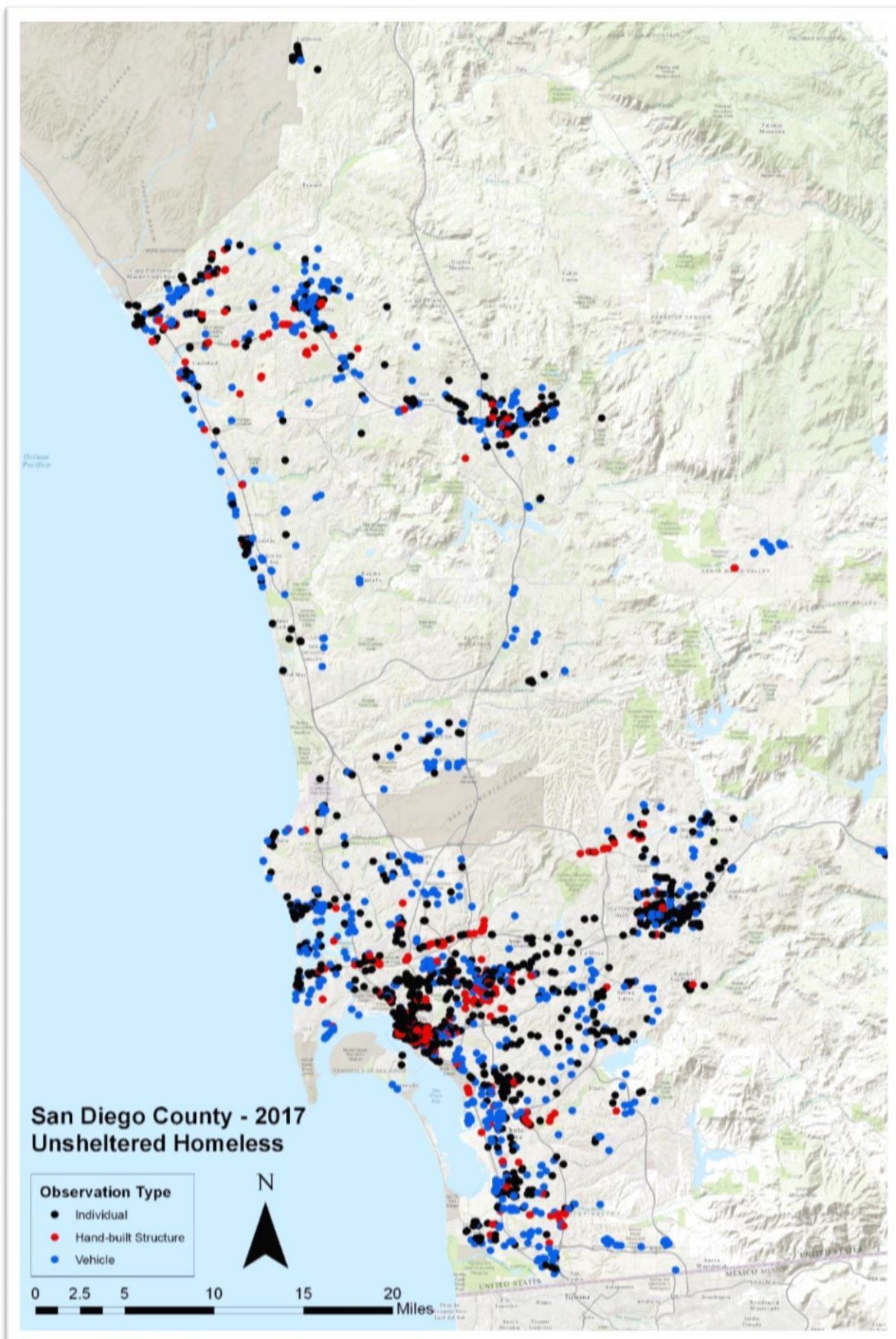
# City Homeless Profiles

San Diego County includes more than 600 census tracts and more than 3.2 million residents. This section breaks down the WeAllCount data into different cities in the region.

These cities were profiled because of their homeless population and statistically significant survey sample size. For cities not profiled, census tracts with count data are located at the end of the report.

**Disclaimer:** Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1 percent.







# Regional Cities at a Glance

City	Sheltered**				Unsheltered				Total	% of Total
	ES	SH	TH	Subtotal	Indiv	V*	H*	Subtotal		
San Diego City	1,240	30	1,118	2,388	1,234	817	1180	3231	5,619	61.6%
Carlsbad	59	0	0	59	37	48	16	101	160	1.8%
Chula Vista	43	0	62	105	58	174	30	262	367	4.0%
Coronado	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	5	0.1%
Del Mar	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	4.3%
El Cajon	19	0	46	65	221	60	42	323	388	4.3%
Encinitas	11	0	22	33	27	53	4	84	117	1.3%
Escondido	82	12	175	269	120	76	58	254	523	5.7%
Imperial Beach	0	0	0	0	12	10	0	22	22	0.2%
La Mesa	0	0	0	0	13	12	0	25	25	0.3%
Lemon Grove	0	0	0	0	13	23	0	36	36	0.4%
National City	0	0	18	18	94	70	112	276	294	3.2%
Oceanside	60	0	110	170	105	156	100	361	531	5.8%
Poway	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	8	8	0.1%
San Marcos	0	0	59	59	24	25	3	52	111	1.2%
Santee	0	0	0	0	15	10	24	49	49	0.5%
Solana Beach	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0.0%
Vista	45	0	278	323	40	124	42	206	529	5.8%
TOTAL	1,559	42	1,888	3,489				5,301	8,790	96.4%
				3,495				5,621	9,116	

\*For the 'Total' columns, vehicles and HBS/tents were multiplied by an occupancy factor between 1.66 and 1.75.

\*\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.

# Unincorporated Areas

	Sheltered**	Unsheltered				
Unincorporated	Subtotal	Indiv	V*	H*	Total	% of Total
Alpine	0	10	0	9	19	0.2%
Bonita	6	0	0	0	0	0.1%
Bonsall	0	2	15	0	17	0.2%
Casa de Oro	0	15	13	2	30	0.3%
Crest-Dehesa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Fallbrook	0	15	2	0	17	0.2%
Hidden Meadows	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Jamul/Dulzura	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lakeside	0	34	38	5	77	0.8%
North County Metro	0	2	10	2	14	0.2%
Otay	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Ramona	0	0	61	4	65	0.7%
San Dieguito	0	0	3	0	3	0.0%
Spring Valley	0	31	26	4	61	0.7%
Sweetwater	0	4	8	5	17	0.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>3.6%</b>

\*For the 'Total' columns, vehicles and HBS/tents were multiplied by an occupancy factor between 1.66 and 1.75.

\*\*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.

ES - Emergency Shelter

SH - Safe Haven

TH - Transitional Housing

Indiv - Individual

V - Cars/Trucks/RV/Vans

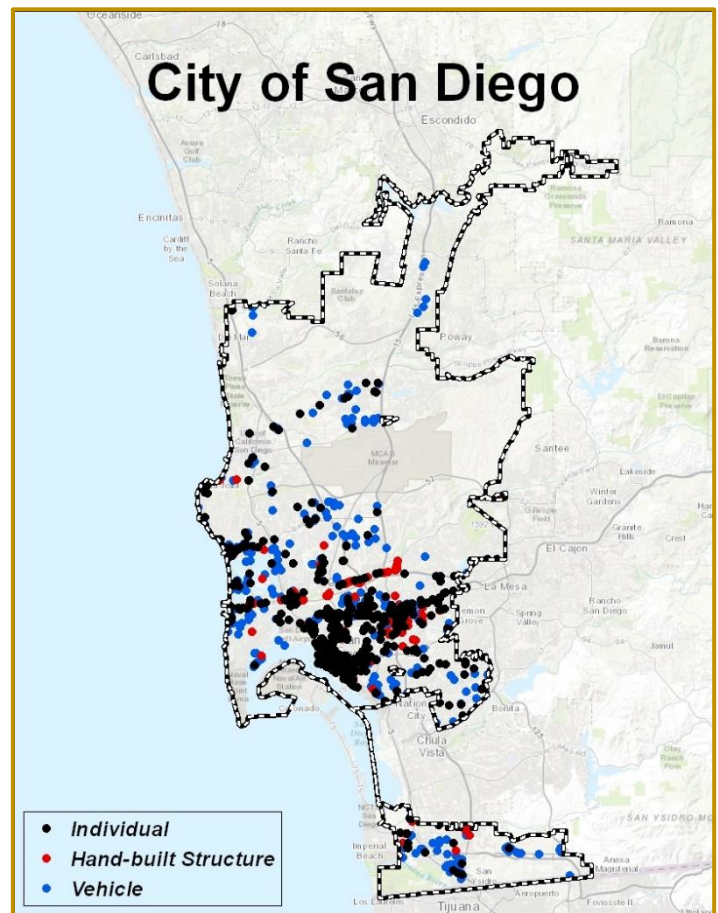
H - Hand-Built Structures / Tents

**9,116**  
Total homeless persons

# City of San Diego Homeless Profile



[NOTE: Text on Page 5 says the City's increase was 10 percent – NOT the 18 percent cited here.] The City of San Diego saw an increase of 18% in the number of unsheltered homeless individuals. The City also saw a 64% increase in the numbers of tents and hand built structures.

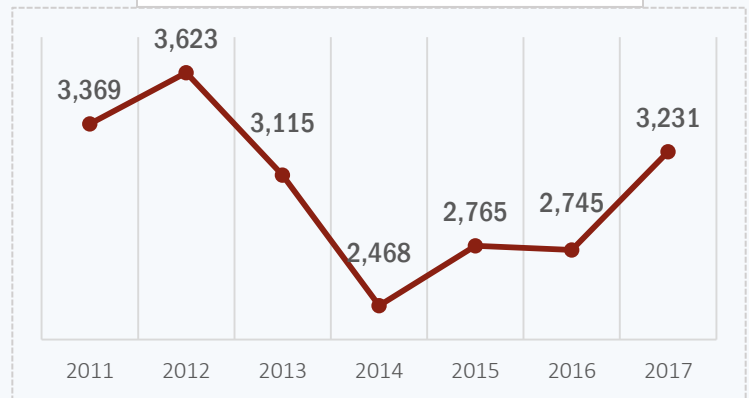


## Homeless Profile

<b>SAN DIEGO</b>	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	34%	1,113
Veteran	11%	353
Substance Abuse*	4%	137
Severe Mental Illness*	6%	196
On Probation or Parole	15%	495
Female	25%	804

\*Long-term & impacts housing  
Extrapolated from a survey sample of 659

## Annual Unsheltered Totals



## Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
1,240	30	1,118
Total: 2,388		

## Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
1,234	817	1,180
Total: 3,231		

# 5,619

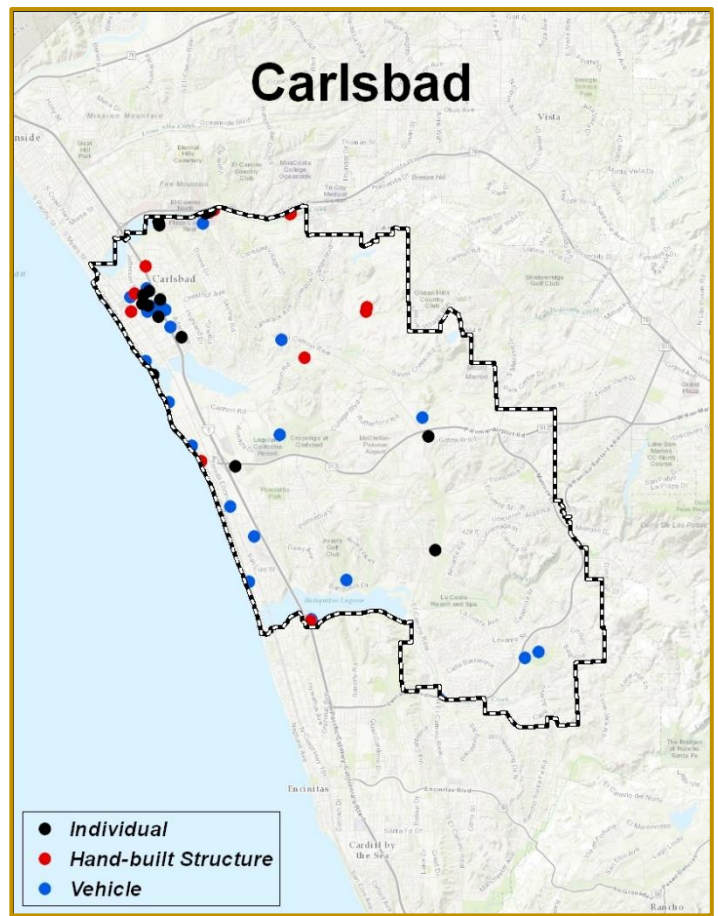
**Total homeless persons**  
counted in San Diego in 2017  
(62% of total homeless count)



# City of Carlsbad Homeless Profile



The most recent count revealed a spike in Carlsbad's unsheltered homeless population by 146 percent from 41 to 101 individuals. This year, Carlsbad was created as a new deployment center for the count. Carlsbad accounts for 4 percent [NOTE: the text on the bottom right of this page says 2 percent, not 4] of the total number of homeless individuals in the region.



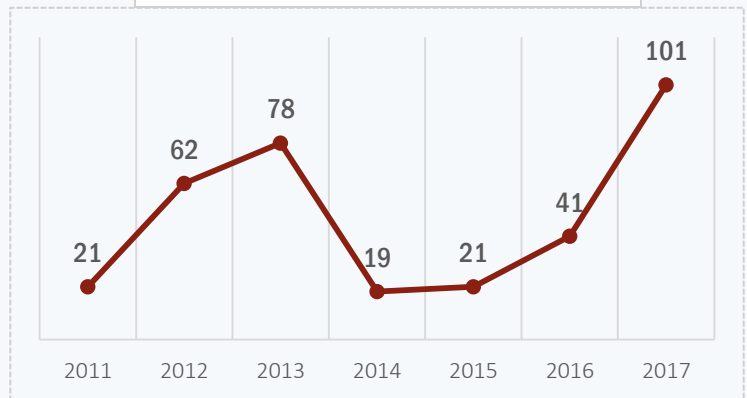
## Homeless Profile

CARLSBAD	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	72%	15
Veteran	0%	0
Substance Abuse*	0%	0
Severe Mental Illness*	0%	0
On Probation or Parole	0%	0
Female	86%	86

\*Long-term & impacts housing

Extrapolated from a survey sample of 10

## Annual Unsheltered Totals



## Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
59	0	0

Total: 59

## Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
37	48	16

Total: 101

# 160

**Total homeless persons**  
counted in Carlsbad in 2017  
(2% of total homeless count)



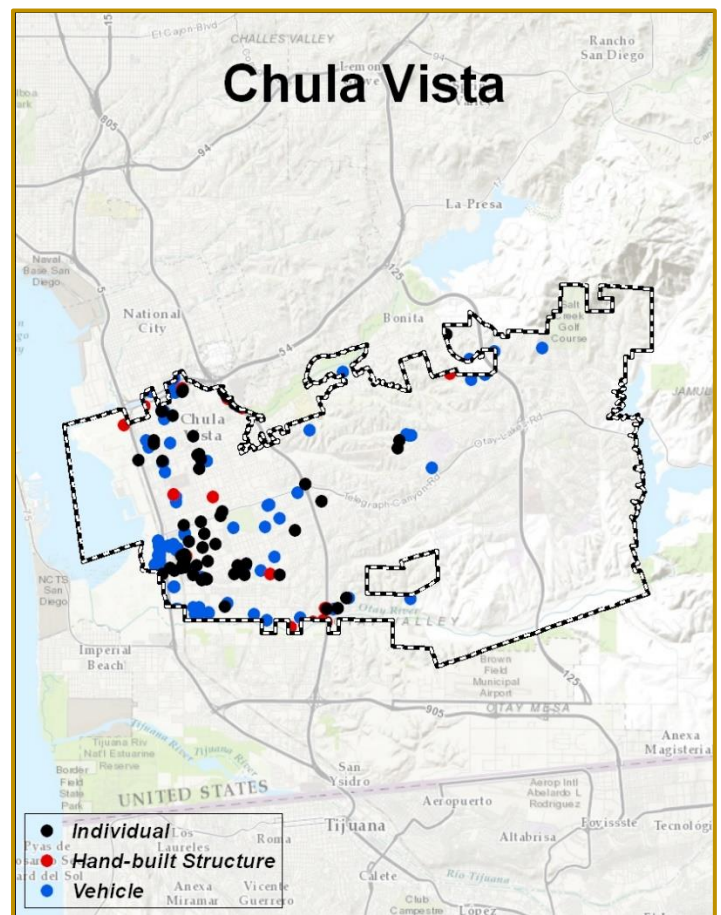
**REGIONAL TASK FORCE**  
ON THE HOMELESS  
"OUR COMMUNITY, OUR HOMELESS, OUR ISSUES"



# City of Chula Vista Homeless Profile



Chula Vista witnessed a dramatic decrease of 31 percent of their unsheltered homeless population within this last year. Most of this change was in the number of homeless individuals sleeping in vehicles during the night of the count. Chula Vista accounts for 4 percent of the total number of homeless individuals in the region.



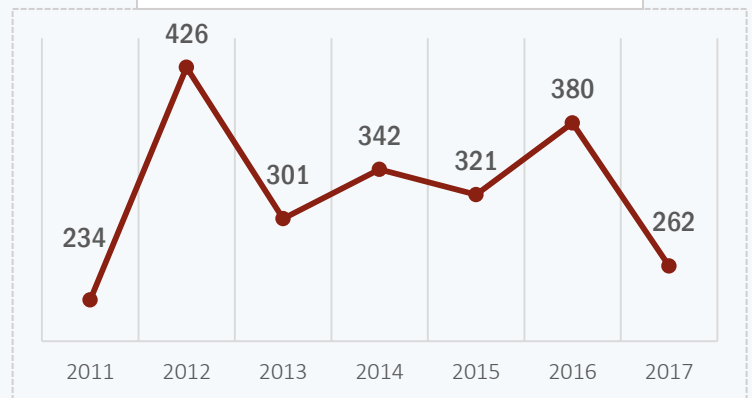
## Homeless Profile

CHULA VISTA	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	35%	92
Veteran	12%	32
Substance Abuse*	2%	6
Severe Mental Illness*	4%	12
On Probation or Parole	14%	37
Female	30%	78

\*Long-term & impacts housing

Extrapolated from a survey sample of 91

## Annual Unsheltered Totals



## Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
43	0	62

Total: 105

## Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
58	174	30

Total: 262

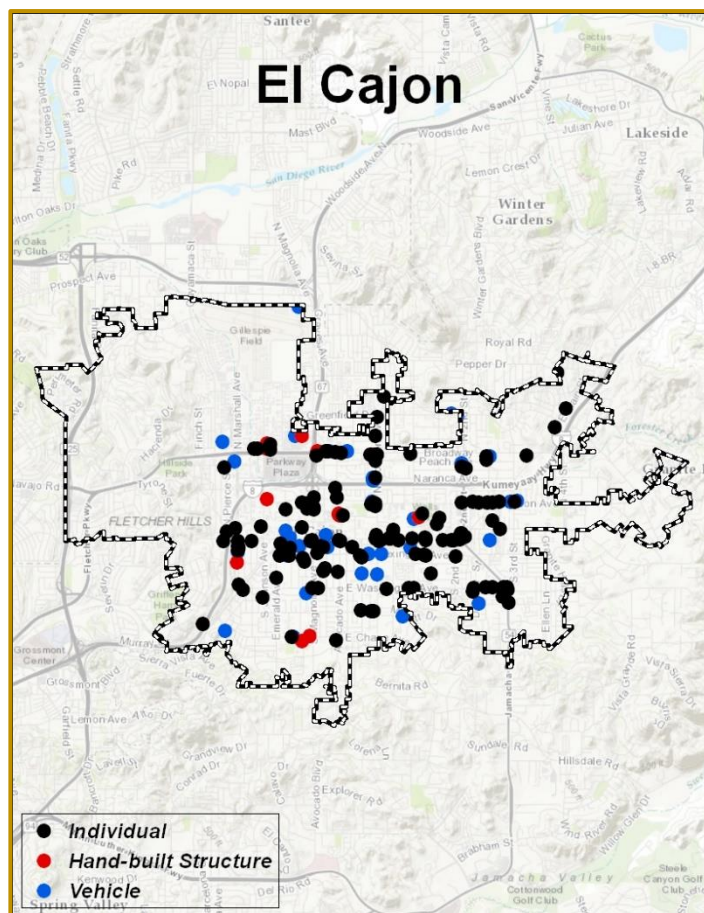
# 367

**Total homeless persons**  
counted in Chula Vista in 2017  
(4% of total homeless count)

# City of El Cajon Homeless Profile



The City of El Cajon saw an increase of 48 percent in the number of unsheltered homeless on January 27, 2017. Of those surveyed in El Cajon, 34 percent were considered chronically homeless.



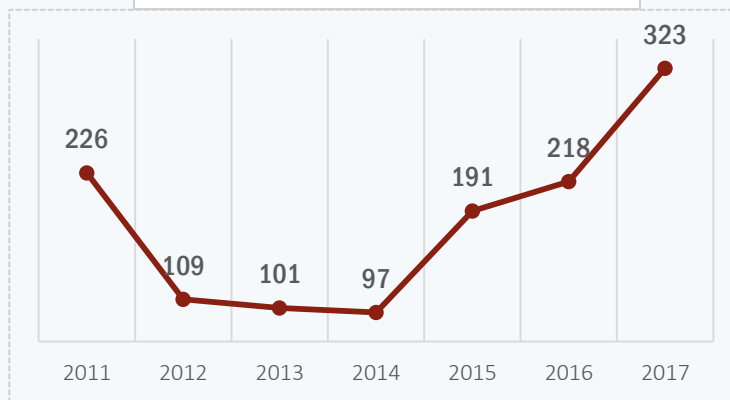
## Homeless Profile

EL CAJON	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	34%	111
Veteran	7%	22
Substance Abuse*	1%	4
Severe Mental Illness*	4%	13
On Probation or Parole	22%	71
Female	27%	88

\*Long-term & impacts housing

Extrapolated from a survey sample of 73

## Annual Unsheltered Totals



## Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
19	0	46

Total: 65

## Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
221	60	42

Total: 323

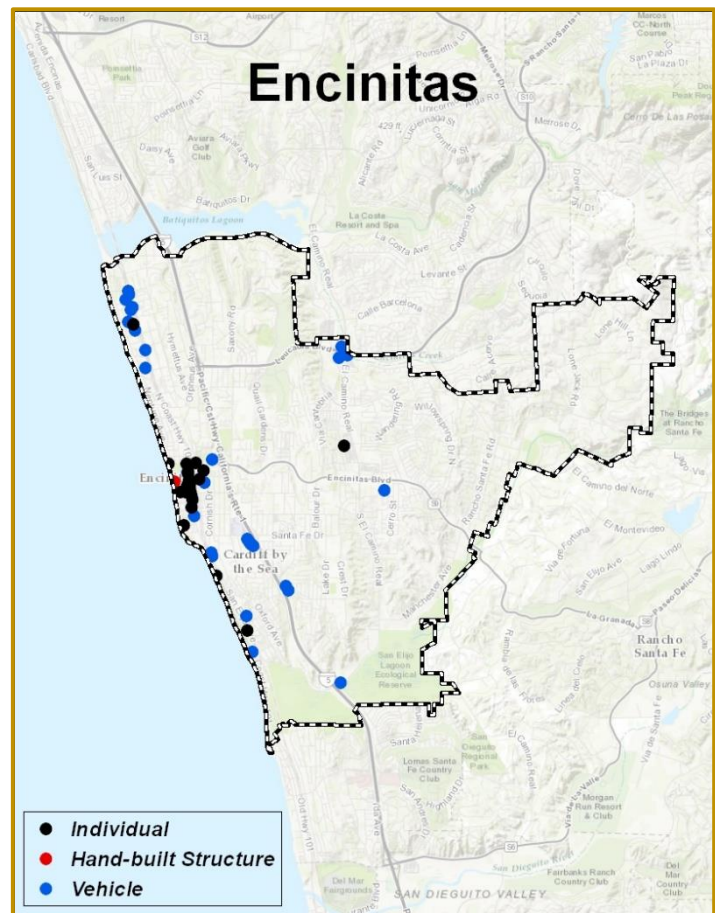
# 388

**Total homeless persons**  
counted in El Cajon in 2017  
(4% of total homeless count)

# City of Encinitas Homeless Profile



The City of Encinitas saw a 56 percent increase in the number of unsheltered homeless individuals during the 2017 count. However, no one self-reported issues of substance abuse, and no veterans were identified in survey process.



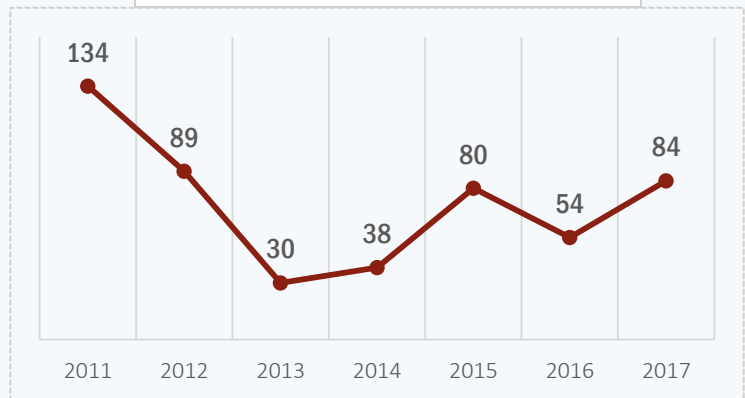
## Homeless Profile

<b>ENCINITAS</b>	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	31%	26
Veteran	0%	0
Substance Abuse*	0%	0
Severe Mental Illness*	0%	0
On Probation or Parole	15%	13
Female	15%	13

\*Long-term & impacts housing

Extrapolated from a survey sample of 26

## Annual Unsheltered Totals



## Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
11	0	22

Total: 33

## Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
27	53	4

Total: 84

# 117

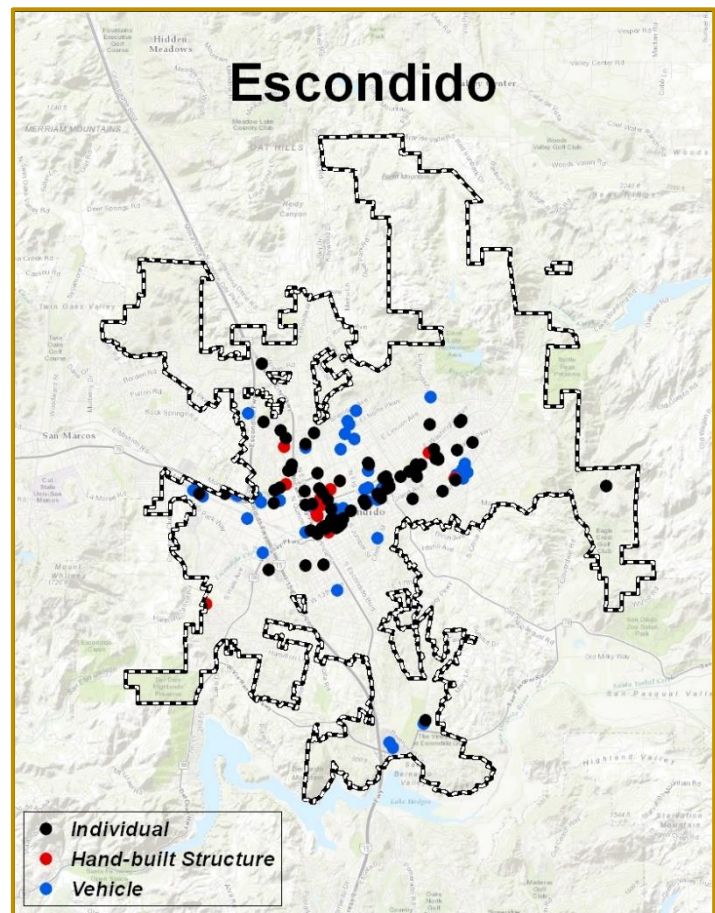
**Total homeless persons**  
counted in Encinitas in 2017  
(1% of total homeless count)



## City of Escondido Homeless Profile



The unsheltered homeless population in the City of Escondido has increased 127 percent since 2015. The count in 2017 identified 120 individuals, 76 inhabited vehicles and 58 tents or hand-built structures.

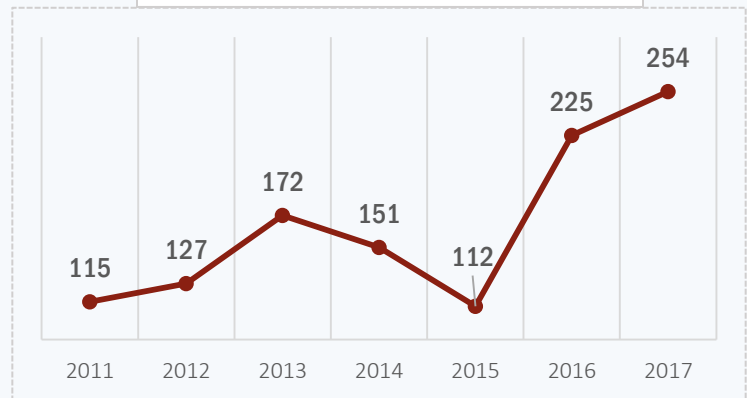


### Homeless Profile

<b>ESCONDIDO</b>	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	42%	106
Veteran	8%	21
Substance Abuse*	1%	3
Severe Mental Illness*	2%	6
On Probation or Parole	30%	77
Female	42%	106

\*Long-term & impacts housing  
Extrapolated from a survey sample of 86

### Annual Unsheltered Totals



### Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
82	12	175

Total: 269

### Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
120	76	58

Total: 254

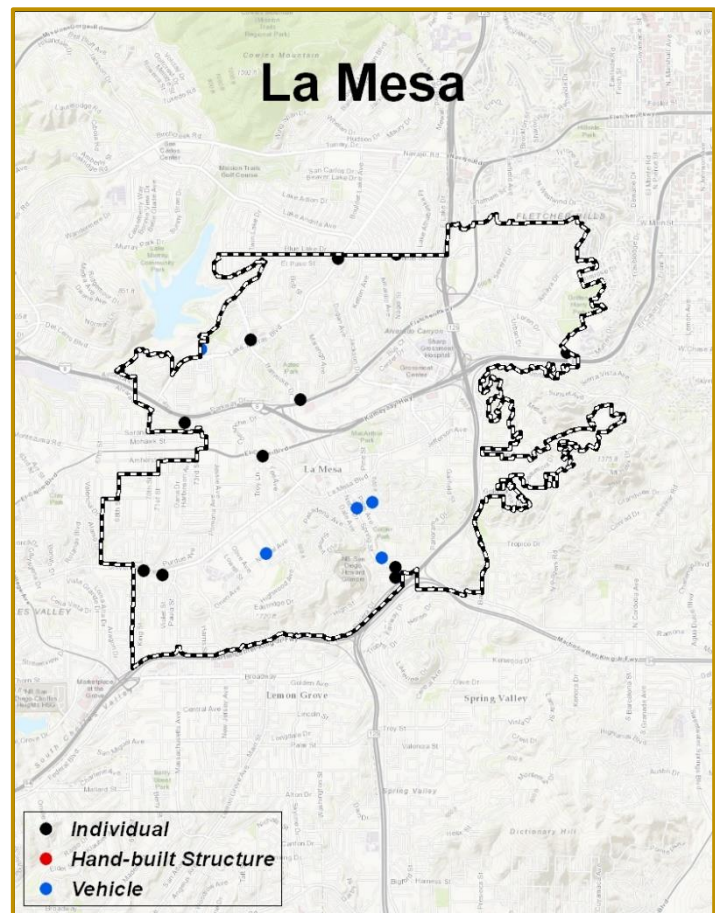
# 523

**Total homeless persons**  
counted in Escondido in 2017  
(6% of total homeless count)

## City of La Mesa Homeless Profile



The City of La Mesa saw a decrease in the number of unsheltered homeless individuals, from 31 in 2016 to 25 in 2017. The unsheltered population was a mix of individuals and those sleeping in vehicles. No one who was surveyed in the La Mesa area fit the chronically homeless definition.



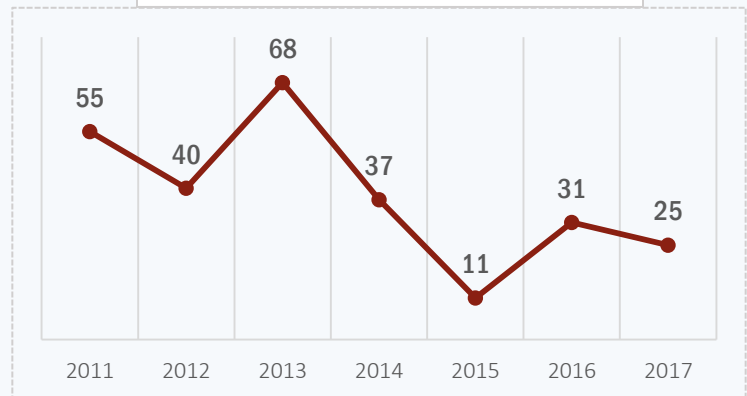
### Homeless Profile

LA MESA	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	0%	0
Veteran	20%	5
Substance Abuse*	10%	3
Severe Mental Illness*	10%	3
On Probation or Parole	0%	0
Female	10%	3

\*Long-term & impacts housing

Extrapolated from a survey sample of 10

### Annual Unsheltered Totals



### Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
0	0	0

Total: 0

### Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
13	12	0

Total: 25

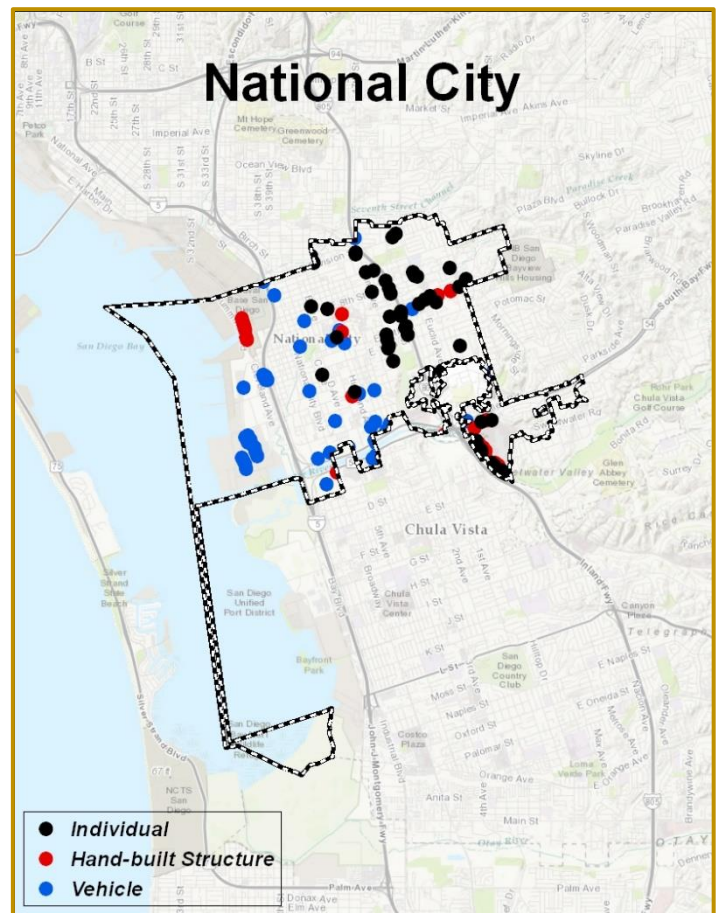
# 25

**Total homeless persons**  
counted in La Mesa in 2017  
(0.3% of total homeless count)

# National City Homeless Profile



National City saw a slight decrease in the total number of unsheltered homeless individuals, from 299 in 2016 to 276 in 2017. The City of National City experienced an increase from 25 to 94 individuals counted sleeping on the street.



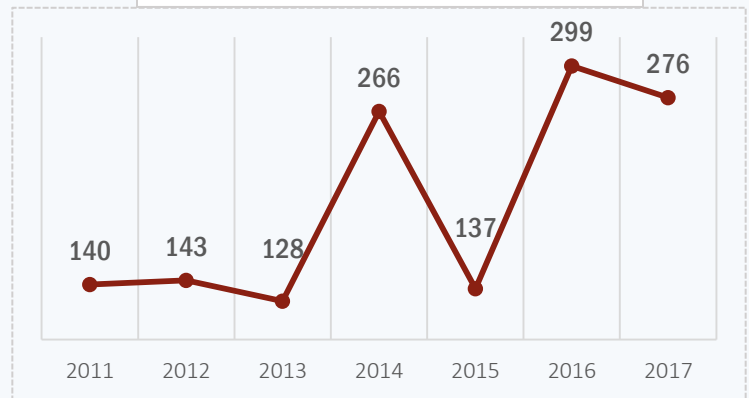
## Homeless Profile

<b>NATIONAL CITY</b>	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	14%	38
Veteran	0%	0
Substance Abuse*	9%	25
Severe Mental Illness*	0%	0
On Probation or Parole	23%	63
Female	36%	100

\*Long-term & impacts housing

Extrapolated from a survey sample of 22

## Annual Unsheltered Totals



## Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
0	0	18
Total: 18		

## Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
94	70	112
Total: 276		

# 294

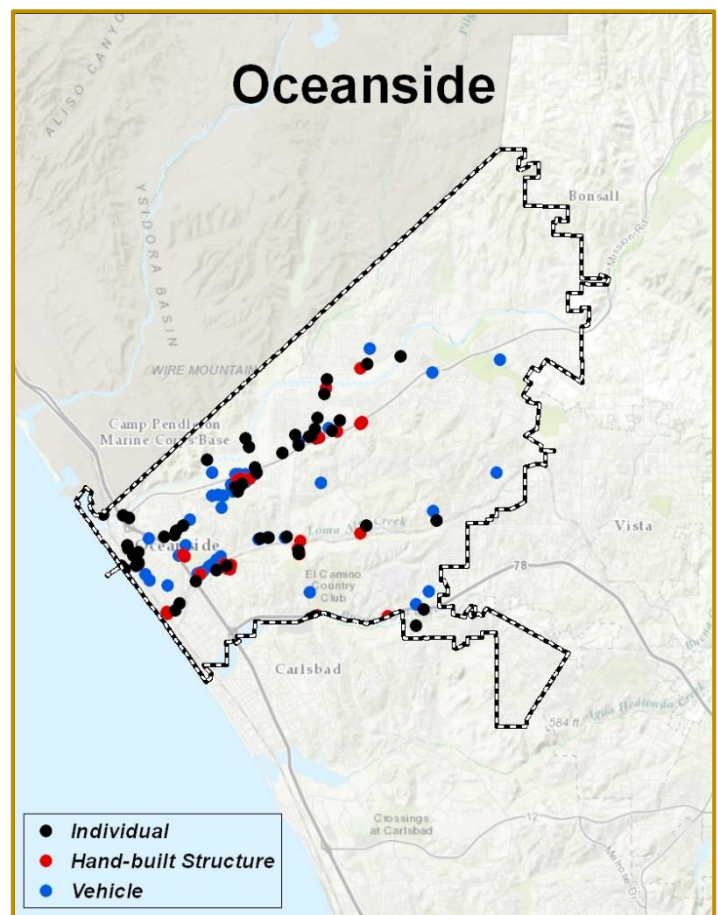
**Total homeless persons**  
counted in National City in 2017  
(3% of total homeless count)



## City of Oceanside Homeless Profile



The City of Oceanside saw a slight decrease in the number of unsheltered homeless individuals. The City of Oceanside has the second largest percentage of homeless individuals, after the City of San Diego, accounting for 6 percent of the total homelessness in the county.



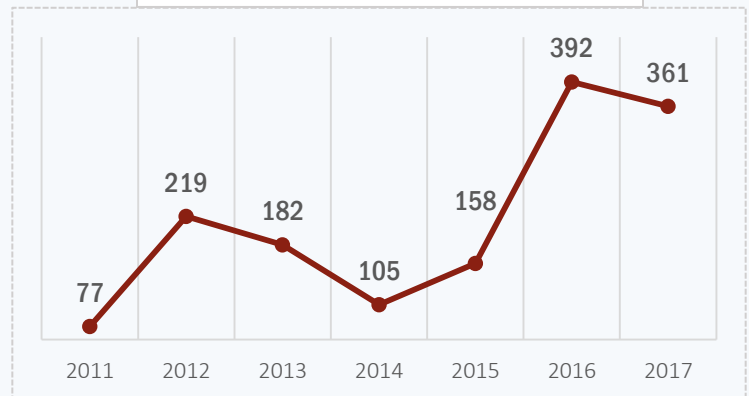
### Homeless Profile

<b>OCEANSIDE</b>	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	47%	171
Veteran	9%	34
Substance Abuse*	0%	0
Severe Mental Illness*	1%	4
On Probation or Parole	15%	94
Female	42%	264

\*Long-term & impacts housing

Extrapolated from a survey sample of 74

### Annual Unsheltered Totals



### Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
60	0	110
Total: 170		

### Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
105	156	100
Total: 361		

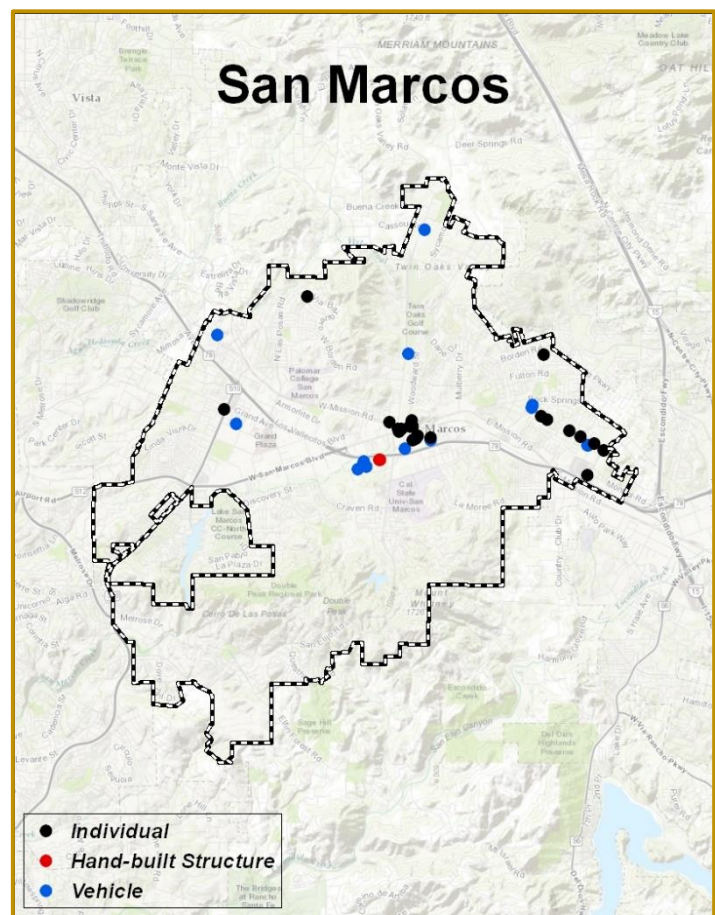
# 531

**Total homeless persons**  
counted in Oceanside in 2017  
(6% of total homeless count)

## City of San Marcos Homeless Profile



A slight increase occurred in the unsheltered homeless population in the City of San Marcos. In 2016, 44 were counted, compared to the 52 counted in 2017. The City of San Marcos also had 59 individuals in transitional housing on January 27, 2017.



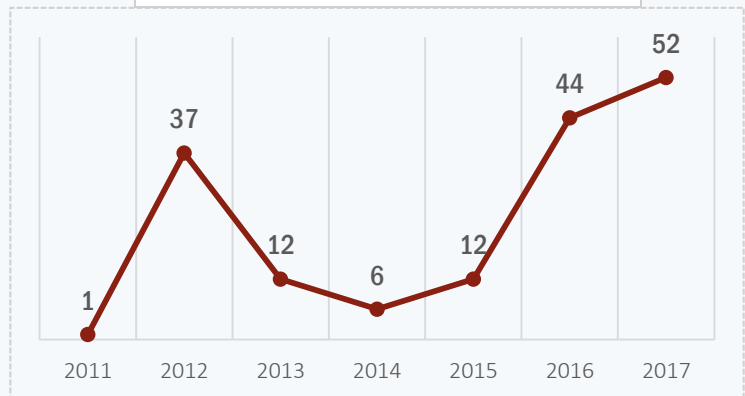
### Homeless Profile

<b>SAN MARCOS</b>	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	44%	23
Veteran	0%	0
Substance Abuse*	0%	0
Severe Mental Illness*	0%	0
On Probation or Parole	22%	12
Female	22%	12

\*Long-term & impacts housing

Extrapolated from a survey sample of 10

### Annual Unsheltered Totals



### Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
0	0	59

Total: 59

### Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
24	25	3

Total: 52

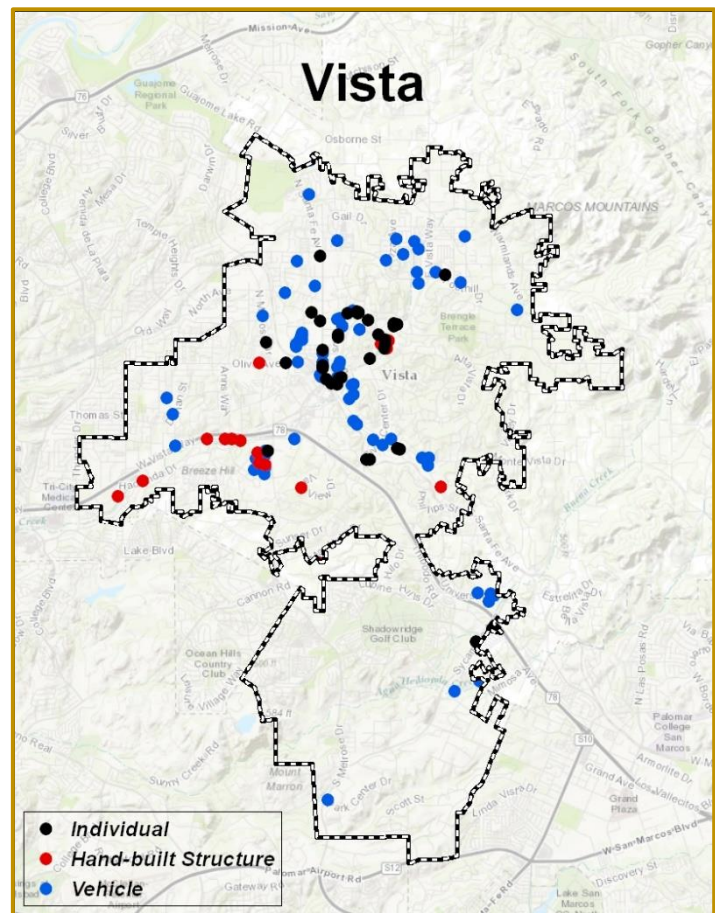
# 111

**Total homeless persons**  
counted in San Marcos in 2017  
(1% of total homeless count)

# City of Vista Homeless Profile



The unsheltered homeless population in the City of Vista increased sharply;; however, better volunteer coverage may account for some of that increase—from 64 in 2016 to 206 in 2017, a 220 percent increase.

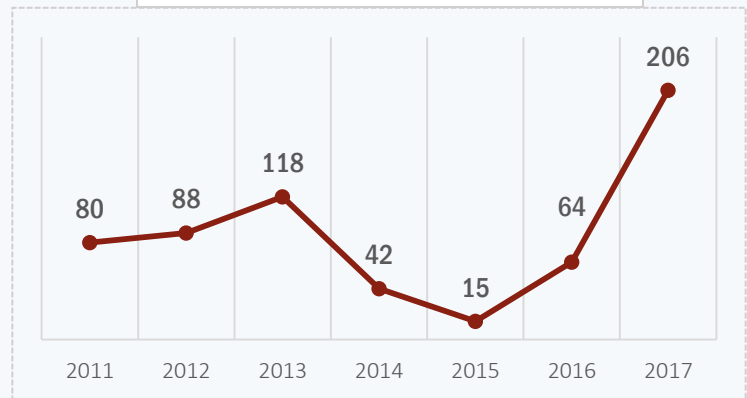


## Homeless Profile

VISTA	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	29%	59
Veteran	29%	59
Substance Abuse*	14%	29
Severe Mental Illness*	0%	0
On Probation or Parole	0%	0
Female	57%	118

\*Long-term & impacts housing  
Extrapolated from a survey sample of 10

## Annual Unsheltered Totals



## Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
45	0	278

Total: 323

## Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
40	124	42

Total: 206

# 529

Total homeless persons  
counted in Vista in 2017  
(6% of total homeless count)

## Unincorporated Areas Homeless Profile



The unincorporated area saw a slight decrease in the number of unsheltered homeless individuals during the 2017 WeAllCount. Volunteers observed 31 tents, 176 occupied vehicles, and 113 individuals. The unincorporated area includes the cities and areas listed in the adjacent table.

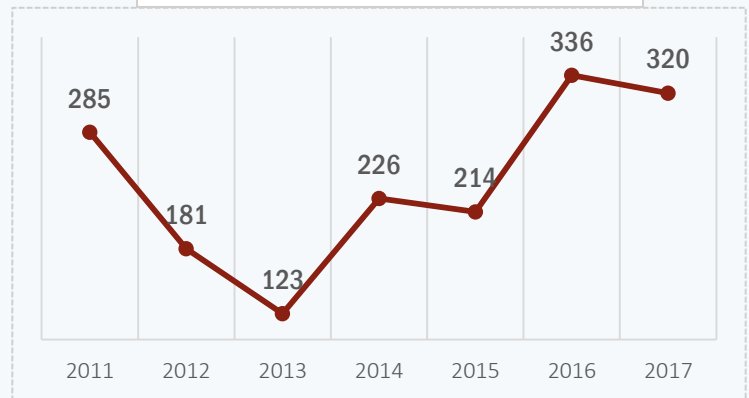
Unincorporated Area Community	Sheltered Count	Unsheltered Count
Alpine	0	19
Bonita	6	0
Bonsall	0	17
Casa de Oro	0	30
Crest-Dehesa	0	0
Fallbrook	0	17
Hidden Meadows	0	0
Jamul/Dulzura	0	0
Lakeside	0	77
NC Metro	0	14
Otay	0	0
Ramona	0	65
San Dieguito	0	3
Spring Valley	0	61
Sweetwater	0	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>320</b>

### Homeless Profile

Unincorporated Areas	% of Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless Persons
Chronically Homeless	29%	93
Veteran	14%	46
Substance Abuse*	7%	23
Severe Mental Illness*	7%	23
On Probation or Parole	7%	23
Female	28%	91

\*Long-term & impacts housing

### Annual Unsheltered Totals



### Sheltered

Emergency Shelter	Supportive Housing	Transitional Housing
6	0	0

**Total: 6**

### Unsheltered

Individual	Vehicle	Hand-Built Structure/Tent
113	176	31

**Total: 320**

# 326

**Total homeless persons**  
counted in the  
Unincorporated Areas in 2017  
(4% of total homeless count)



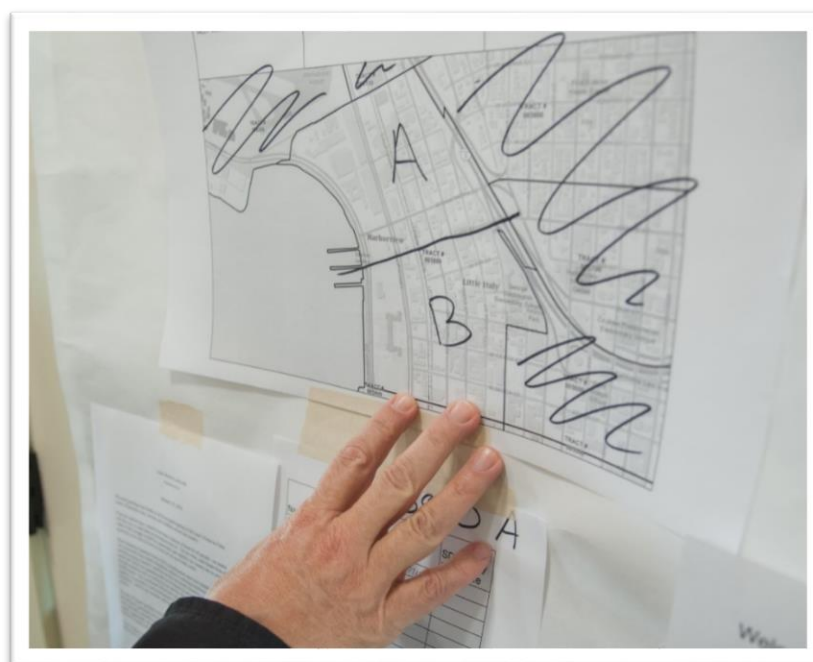
# Conclusion

The completion of the 2017 Homeless Point-in-Time Count provides required data for federal funding for the San Diego Continuum of Care (CoC), which RTFH oversees.

The San Diego CoC is a network of local homeless service providers and community leaders that collaboratively plan, organize, and deliver housing and services to meet the needs of homeless people as they move toward stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. The allocated federal funds (more than \$17 million annually) provide much-needed resources to house and serve the local homeless population studied in this report.

The report uses the HUD definition of homelessness. There are other, more expansive, definitions of homelessness which include those who are “doubled up,” at risk of losing their housing or otherwise precariously housed, and it is important to acknowledge that issues of housing security extend beyond those included in the Point-in-Time Count.

The data presented in the 2017 WeAllCount Point-in-Time Count report will be used by planning bodies of the City and County of San Diego and other organizations to inform additional outreach, service planning, and policy decision-making over the next year as they continue to address homelessness.





## Census Tracts

There are 627 census tracts in San Diego County. The 2017 WeAllCount covered more than 4,000 square miles, representing 600 census tracts. The majority of the census tracts not covered are considered rural and are marked with UC-R (un-counted, rural) on the list.

Census Tract	2017 Community	Total		Census Tract	2017 Community	Total
1	San Diego	0		31.01	San Diego	1
2.01	San Diego	2		31.03	San Diego	5.32
2.02	San Diego	52.3		31.05	San Diego	1
3	San Diego	12		31.07	Spring Valley	4.32
4	San Diego	17		31.08	Spring Valley	1.66
5	San Diego	15.96		31.09	San Diego	0
6	San Diego	5		31.11	San Diego	6.98
7	San Diego	11		31.12	San Diego	1
8	San Diego	4.66		31.13	San Diego	0
9	San Diego	7.41		31.14	San Diego	1.66
10	San Diego	12.05		31.15	San Diego	1.66
11	San Diego	5.66		32.01	San Diego	2
12	San Diego	18.16		32.02	San Diego	1.66
13	San Diego	17.5		32.04	National City	111
14	San Diego	5		32.07	Sweetwater	0
15	San Diego	7.41		32.08	San Diego	3.66
16	San Diego	0		32.09	San Diego	1.66
17	San Diego	1		32.11	San Diego	1
18	San Diego	2.66		32.12	San Diego	1.66
19	San Diego	1		32.13	San Diego	3.32
20.01	San Diego	1.75		32.14	Spring Valley	1
20.02	San Diego	0		33.01	San Diego	1.66
21	San Diego	7.64		33.03	San Diego	0
22.01	San Diego	0		33.04	San Diego	1.66
22.02	San Diego	32.07		33.05	San Diego	0
23.01	San Diego	17.23		34.01	San Diego	16.75
23.02	San Diego	14.66		34.03	San Diego	0
24.01	San Diego	4		34.04	San Diego	0
24.02	San Diego	22.28		35.01	San Diego	0
25.01	San Diego	14.41		35.02	San Diego	1.66
25.02	San Diego	18.91		36.01	San Diego	13.62
26.01	San Diego	23.75		36.02	San Diego	3.66
26.02	San Diego	10.57		36.03	San Diego	3
27.02	San Diego	2		38	San Diego	5.32
27.03	San Diego	3.66		39.01	San Diego	1.66
27.05	San Diego	3.32		39.02	San Diego	5.07
27.07	San Diego	4.32		40	San Diego	3
27.08	San Diego	7.73		41	San Diego	154.82
27.09	San Diego	3		42	San Diego	18.41
27.1	San Diego	6.16		43	San Diego	4
27.11	San Diego	1		44	San Diego	11.07
27.12	San Diego	17.96		45.01	San Diego	1
28.01	San Diego	0		46	San Diego	17.75
28.03	San Diego	4.32		47	San Diego	112.25
28.04	San Diego	3		48	San Diego	3.66
29.02	San Diego	8		49	San Diego	80.82
29.03	San Diego	7.41		50	San Diego	58.98
29.04	San Diego	4		51	San Diego	361.16
29.05	San Diego	1		52	San Diego	251.32
30.01	San Diego	1		53	San Diego	279.41
30.03	San Diego	0		54	San Diego	89.75
30.04	San Diego	2		55	San Diego	UC/R





Census Tract	2017 Community	Total		Census Tract	2017 Community	Total
56	San Diego	108.16		83.27	San Diego	9.64
57	San Diego	47.75		83.28	San Diego	0
58	San Diego	57.3		83.29	San Diego	0
59	San Diego	17.75		83.3	San Diego	0
60	San Diego	3		83.31	San Diego	0
61	San Diego	46.92		83.33	San Diego	0
62	San Diego	13.23		83.35	San Diego	0
63	San Diego	4.41		83.36	San Diego	0
65	San Diego	6		83.37	San Diego	0
66	San Diego	5.66		83.39	San Diego	17.28
68.01	San Diego	5.25		83.4	San Diego	0
68.02	San Diego	2.66		83.41	San Diego	0
69	San Diego	0		83.43	San Diego	1
70.02	San Diego	1.75		83.44	San Diego	0
71	San Diego	44.25		83.45	San Diego	0
72	San Diego	0		83.46	San Diego	1
73.01	San Diego	11.73		83.47	San Diego	0
73.02	San Diego	3.32		83.48	San Diego	1.66
74	San Diego	9.96		83.49	San Diego	8.64
75.01	San Diego	7.25		83.5	San Diego	14.28
75.02	San Diego	20.28		83.51	San Diego	1
76	San Diego	114.89		83.52	San Diego	0
77.01	San Diego	1.66		83.53	San Diego	0
77.02	San Diego	1.66		83.54	San Diego	0
78	San Diego	3.75		83.55	San Diego	4.66
79.03	San Diego	23.94		83.56	San Diego	1.66
79.05	San Diego	22.98		83.57	San Diego	0
79.07	San Diego	2		83.58	San Diego	0
79.08	San Diego	14.28		83.59	San Diego	1
79.1	San Diego	17.66		83.6	San Diego	13.28
80.02	San Diego	1		83.61	San Diego	2
80.03	San Diego	0		83.62	San Diego	6.98
80.06	San Diego	14.28		83.63	San Diego	0
81.01	San Diego	3.32		83.64	San Diego	0
81.02	San Diego	2.66		83.65	San Diego	0
82	San Diego	10		83.66	San Diego	0
83.01	San Diego	5.98		85.01	San Diego	1.66
83.03	San Diego	0		85.02	San Diego	3.66
83.05	San Diego	1		85.03	San Diego	0
83.06	San Diego	0		85.04	San Diego	1
83.07	San Diego	1.66		85.05	San Diego	0
83.1	San Diego	0		85.06	San Diego	2.66
83.11	San Diego	0		85.07	San Diego	13.3
83.12	San Diego	5.32		85.09	San Diego	1.66
83.13	San Diego	3.41		85.1	San Diego	1.66
83.24	San Diego	0		85.11	San Diego	40.84





Census Tract	2017 Community	Total		Census Tract	2017 Community	Total
85.12	San Diego	0		100.15	San Diego	1.66
85.13	San Diego	0		101.03	San Diego	16.32
86	San Diego	8.73		101.04	San Diego	9.07
87.01	San Diego	1.75		101.06	San Diego	8.3
87.02	San Diego	5.32		101.07	San Diego	0
88	San Diego	12.75		101.09	San Diego	0
89.01	San Diego	6.66		101.1	San Diego	4.98
89.02	San Diego	59.25		101.11	San Diego	0
90	San Diego	0		101.12	San Diego	5.98
91.01	San Diego	2		102	Imperial Beach	1
91.02	San Diego	0		103	Imperial Beach	2.66
91.03	San Diego	1		104.01	Imperial Beach	0
91.04	San Diego	1.66		104.02	Imperial Beach	11.64
91.06	San Diego	2.66		105.01	Imperial Beach	0
91.07	San Diego	4.75		105.02	Imperial Beach	6.66
92.01	San Diego	6.98		106.01	Coronado	0
92.02	San Diego	1.66		108	Coronado	0
93.01	San Diego	1.66		109	Coronado	0
93.04	San Diego	60.75		110	Coronado	2
93.05	San Diego	0		111	Coronado	0
93.06	San Diego	4.32		113	Coronado	0
94	San Diego	1		116.01	National City	3.66
95.02	San Diego	0		116.02	National City	11.71
95.04	San Diego	0		117	National City	13.8
95.05	San Diego	0		118.01	National City	1
95.06	San Diego	0		118.02	National City	0
95.07	San Diego	0		119.02	National City	7.66
95.09	San Diego	0		120.02	National City	3
95.1	San Diego	0		120.03	National City	18.66
95.11	San Diego	4.98		121.01	National City	6.98
96.02	San Diego	0		121.02	National City	2
96.03	San Diego	57.75		122	National City	12.82
96.04	San Diego	2		123.02	Chula Vista	3
97.03	San Diego	1.66		123.03	Chula Vista	0
97.04	San Diego	0		123.04	Chula Vista	0
97.05	San Diego	0		124.01	Chula Vista	21.78
97.06	San Diego	0		124.02	Chula Vista	1.66
98.01	San Diego	0		125.01	Chula Vista	1.66
98.02	San Diego	1		125.02	Chula Vista	22.26
98.04	San Diego	0		126	Chula Vista	0
98.05	San Diego	0		127	Chula Vista	5.32
99.01	San Diego	UC/R		128	Chula Vista	1.66
99.02	San Diego	UC/R		129	Chula Vista	1
100.01	San Diego	9		130	Chula Vista	10.48
100.03	San Diego	8.07		131.02	Chula Vista	2.66
100.04	San Diego	1.75		131.03	Chula Vista	80.58
100.05	San Diego	10.3		131.04	Chula Vista	5
100.09	San Diego	3.32		132.03	Chula Vista	6.66
100.1	San Diego	6.64		132.04	Chula Vista	0
100.11	San Diego	2.66		132.05	Chula Vista	19.92
100.12	San Diego	3.32		132.06	Chula Vista	12.73
100.13	San Diego	17.28		133.01	Chula Vista	8.3
100.14	San Diego	62.42				



Census Tract	2017 Community	Total		Census Tract	2017 Community	Total
133.02	Chula Vista	1		145	La Mesa	3
133.03	Chula Vista	7.07		146.01	La Mesa	1.66
133.06	Chula Vista	0		146.02	La Mesa	1
133.07	Chula Vista	0		147	La Mesa	1
133.08	Chula Vista	23.39		148.03	La Mesa	1
133.09	Chula Vista	1		148.04	La Mesa	3.66
133.1	Chula Vista	0		148.05	La Mesa	1
133.11	Chula Vista	0		148.06	La Mesa	2
133.12	Chula Vista	1		149.01	La Mesa	9.3
133.13	Chula Vista	5.98		149.02	La Mesa	0
133.14	Chula Vista	0		150	La Mesa	0
134.01	Chula Vista	0		151	La Mesa	1
134.09	Chula Vista	1		152	Valle de Oro	0
134.1	Sweetwater	17.55		153.01	El Cajon	1
134.11	Chula Vista	1.66		153.02	El Cajon	4.41
134.12	Chula Vista	1.66		154.03	Valle de Oro	0
134.14	Chula Vista	0		154.04	Valle de Oro	7.32
134.15	Chula Vista	1.66		154.05	Valle de Oro	0
134.16	Chula Vista	0		154.06	Valle de Oro	0
134.17	Chula Vista	4.98		155.01	Crest-Dehesa	0
134.18	Chula Vista	0		155.02	Crest-Dehesa	0
134.19	Chula Vista	0		156.01	El Cajon	9.66
134.2	Chula Vista	6.98		156.02	El Cajon	0
134.21	Chula Vista	0		157.01	El Cajon	80.16
135.03	Spring Valley	4.75		157.03	El Cajon	14.3
135.04	Spring Valley	0		157.04	El Cajon	37
135.05	Spring Valley	9.96		158.01	El Cajon	6.32
135.06	Valle de Oro	4.32		158.02	El Cajon	29.64
136.01	Valle de Oro	10.64		159.01	El Cajon	8.66
136.04	Valle de Oro	1		159.02	El Cajon	10.73
136.05	Valle de Oro	0		160	El Cajon	19.16
136.06	Valle de Oro	5.75		161	El Cajon	1
137.01	Valle de Oro	1		162.01	El Cajon	0
137.02	Spring Valley	4.41		162.02	El Cajon	27.62
138.01	Spring Valley	3		163.01	El Cajon	36.8
138.02	Spring Valley	3.66		163.02	El Cajon	8.66
139.03	Spring Valley	6.66		164.01	El Cajon	2
139.05	Spring Valley	0		164.02	El Cajon	25.64
139.06	Spring Valley	3		165.02	Lakeside	6.64
139.07	Spring Valley	6.98		165.03	Lakeside	0
139.08	Spring Valley	1		165.04	Lakeside	21.57
139.09	Spring Valley	10.66		166.05	Santee	1.75
140.01	Lemon Grove	0		166.06	Santee	13.25
140.02	Lemon Grove	8.64		166.07	Santee	0
141.01	Lemon Grove	2.66		166.08	Santee	1.66
141.02	San Diego	1		166.09	Santee	4.32
142	Lemon Grove	1		166.1	Santee	4.41
143	Lemon Grove	5.32		166.12	Santee	0
144	Lemon Grove	18.62		166.13	Santee	0



Census Tract	2017 Community	Total		Census Tract	2017 Community	Total
166.14	Santee	3.75		171.04	Encinitas	0
166.15	Santee	13.66		171.06	San Dieguito	3.32
166.16	Santee	0		171.07	Encinitas	1.66
166.17	Santee	6.66		171.08	Encinitas	0
167.01	Lakeside	1.66		171.09	Carlsbad	4.98
167.02	Lakeside	10.96		171.1	Carlsbad	0
168.02	Lakeside	0		172	Del Mar	2.66
168.04	Lakeside	15.96		173.03	Solana Beach	0
168.06	Lakeside	1.66		173.04	Solana Beach	3
168.07	Lakeside	7.66		173.05	Solana Beach	0
168.09	Lakeside	6.32		173.06	Solana Beach	0
168.1	Lakeside	0		174.01	Encinitas	16.94
168.11	Lakeside	1		174.03	Encinitas	1.66
169.01	Lakeside	4		174.04	Encinitas	4.98
169.02	Lakeside	0		175.01	Encinitas	25.73
170.06	Poway	0		175.02	Encinitas	0
170.09	Poway	0		176.01	Encinitas	6.73
170.1	Poway	0		176.03	Encinitas	1.66
170.14	San Diego	1.66		176.04	Encinitas	3.66
170.15	San Diego	0		177.01	Encinitas	17.6
170.18	San Diego	0		177.02	Encinitas	3
170.19	San Diego	0		178.01	Carlsbad	19.82
170.2	Poway	0		178.08	Carlsbad	1.66
170.21	Poway	0		178.09	Carlsbad	3.32
170.22	San Diego	0		178.1	Carlsbad	2.66
170.29	San Dieguito	0		178.11	Carlsbad	1
170.3	San Dieguito	0		178.13	Carlsbad	12.71
170.31	San Diego	0		179	Carlsbad	34.03
170.32	San Dieguito	0		180	Carlsbad	0
170.33	San Diego	0		181	Oceanside	0
170.34	San Diego	0		182	Oceanside	10.48
170.35	San Diego	0		183	Oceanside	3
170.36	San Diego	0		184	Oceanside	26.32
170.37	San Diego	0		185.04	Oceanside	47.48
170.39	San Diego	0		185.07	Oceanside	20.75
170.4	Poway	1.66		185.09	Oceanside	67.16
170.41	Poway	4.66		185.1	Oceanside	0
170.42	San Diego	1		185.11	Oceanside	0
170.43	San Diego	0		185.12	Oceanside	15.89
170.44	San Diego	0		185.13	Oceanside	1.66
170.45	San Diego	0		185.14	Oceanside	3.32
170.46	San Diego	0		185.15	Oceanside	5.16
170.47	San Diego	0		185.16	Oceanside	1
170.48	Poway	0		185.17	Oceanside	0
170.49	Poway	0		185.18	Oceanside	3.32
170.5	Poway	0		185.19	Oceanside	0
170.51	San Diego	0		186.01	Oceanside	3
170.52	San Diego	1.66		186.03	Oceanside	110.11
170.53	Poway	0		186.08	Oceanside	0
170.54	Poway	1.66		186.09	Oceanside	2.66
170.55	San Diego	0		186.1	Oceanside	0
170.56	San Diego	4.98		186.11	Oceanside	0



Census Tract	2017 Community	Total		Census Tract	2017 Community	Total
186.12	Oceanside	0		200.28	San Marcos	0
186.13	Oceanside	0		200.29	San Marcos	1.66
186.14	Oceanside	3		201.03	Escondido	0
187	Pendleton/DeLuz	UC/R		201.05	Escondido	6
188.01	Fallbrook	UC/R		201.06	Escondido	1
188.02	Bonsall	UC/R		201.07	Escondido	4.98
188.03	Bonsall	UC/R		201.08	Escondido	3.32
189.03	Fallbrook	0		201.09	Escondido	4.98
189.04	Fallbrook	8		202.02	Escondido	21.62
189.05	Fallbrook	8.66		202.06	Escondido	0
189.06	Fallbrook	0		202.07	Escondido	9
190.01	Pendleton/DeLuz	UC/R		202.08	Escondido	2
190.02	Rainbow	UC/R		202.09	Escondido	13.62
191.01	Pala-Pauma	UC/R		202.1	Escondido	3
191.03	Valley Center	UC/R		202.11	Escondido	11
191.05	Hidden Meadow	UC/R		202.13	Escondido	0
191.06	Valley Center	UC/R		202.14	Escondido	59.64
191.07	Pala-Pauma	UC/R		203.04	Escondido	0
192.03	Bonsall	6.64		203.05	Escondido	1.66
192.05	Vista	21.58		203.06	San Marcos	0
192.06	Vista	1.66		203.07	Escondido	66.78
192.07	Bonsall	10.3		203.08	Escondido	21.25
192.08	San Marcos	0		203.09	Escondido	5.98
193.01	Oceanside	0		204.01	San Dieguito	0
193.02	Oceanside	1.66		204.03	Escondido	0
193.03	Oceanside	4.32		204.04	Escondido	0
194.03	Oceanside	3.5		204.05	Escondido	0
194.04	Vista	9.3		205	Escondido	4.66
194.05	Vista	UC/R		206.01	Escondido	0
194.06	Vista	4.98		206.02	Escondido	2.66
195.01	Vista	26.58		207.05	NC Metro	0
195.02	Vista	33.92		207.06	Escondido	7.64
195.03	Vista	12.62		207.07	Escondido	0
196.01	Vista	13.25		207.08	Escondido	3.32
196.02	Vista	17.37		207.09	NC Metro	1
197.01	Vista	33.53		207.1	San Diego	0
197.02	Vista	3.41		208.01	Ramona	0
198.03	Oceanside	27		208.05	Ramona	8.48
198.04	Carlsbad	0		208.06	Ramona	38.18
198.05	Vista	8		208.07	Ramona	0
198.06	Carlsbad	11.8		208.09	Ramona	18.26
198.08	Oceanside	0		208.1	Ramona	0
198.09	Oceanside	0		208.11	Ramona	UC/R
199.02	NC Metro	10.96		209.02	Cuyamaca	UC/R
199.03	NC Metro	1.75		209.03	Palomar Mountain	UC/R
199.04	Vista	7		209.04	Julian	UC/R
199.05	Vista	2		210	Borrego Springs	UC/R
200.13	Carlsbad	1		211	Potrero	UC/R
200.14	Carlsbad	1		212.02	Descanso	UC/R
200.15	Carlsbad	0		212.04	Crest-Dehesa	UC/R
200.16	Carlsbad	0		212.05	Alpine	18.75
200.17	Vista	11.3		212.06	Alpine	UC/R
200.18	San Marcos	2.66		213.02	Alpine	UC/R
200.19	San Marcos	0		213.03	Jamul/Dulzura	UC/R
200.2	San Marcos	1		213.04	Jamul/Dulzura	UC/R
200.21	San Marcos	1		214	San Diego	0
200.22	San Marcos	3.32		215	San Diego	0
200.23	San Marcos	17.98		216	Coronado	3.32
200.24	San Marcos	0		218	Coronado	0
200.25	San Marcos	13.64		219	National City	33
200.26	San Marcos	11.14		220	National City	50.43
200.27	San Marcos	0		221	Carlsbad	6.91



# Appendix A: Glossary

## Category 1

Definition of homelessness in the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act, includes individuals and families living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements, or with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

## Chronic Homelessness

Defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: (1) A “homeless individual with a disability,” as defined in section 401(9) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act who: (i) Lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and (ii) Has been homeless continuously for at least 12 months or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years, as long as the combined occasions equal at least 12 months and each break in homelessness separating the occasions included at least 7 consecutive nights of not living as described in paragraph (1)(i). Stays in institutional care facilities for fewer than 90 days will not constitute as a break in homelessness, but rather such stays are included in the 12-month total, as long as the individual was living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter immediately before entering the institutional care facility; (2) An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria in paragraph (1) of this definition, before entering that facility; or (3) A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria in paragraph (1) or (2) of this definition, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless

## Disabling Condition

For the purposes of this study, is defined as a physical disability, mental illness, depression, alcohol or drug abuse, chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), or a developmental disability that impacts a person’s ability to getting housing and/or remaining housed.

## Emergency Shelter

The provision of a safe alternative to the streets, either in a shelter facility, or through the use of stabilization rooms. Emergency shelter is short-term, usually for 90 days or fewer. Domestic violence shelters are typically considered a type of emergency shelter, as they provide safe, immediate housing for victims and their children.





## Family

A household with at least one adult and one child under 18.

## HUD

The abbreviation for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

## Sheltered Homeless

Homeless individuals who are living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

## Single Individual

Refers to an unaccompanied adult or youth.

## Transitional Age Youth

Also known as TAY, refers to an unaccompanied youth aged 18-24 years.

## Transitional Housing

Facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. It is housing in which homeless individuals may live up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. Supportive services – which help promote residential stability, increased skill level or income, and greater self-determination – may be provided by the organization managing the housing, or coordinated by that organization and provided by other public or private agencies. Transitional housing can be provided in one structure or several structures at one site, or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

## Unaccompanied Children

Refers to children under the age of 18 who do not have a parent or guardian present.

## Unsheltered Homeless

Homeless individuals who are living on the streets, in abandoned buildings, storage structures, vehicles, encampments, or any other place unfit for human habitation.



# Appendix B: Methodology Expanded

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## Purpose

The purpose of the 2017 San Diego Homeless Point-in-Time Count & Survey, known as WeAllCount, was to produce a point-in-time estimate of people who experience homelessness in San Diego County during one night in January. San Diego County is a region that covers approximately 4,500 square miles. The results of the street count were combined with the results from the shelter count to produce the total estimated number of individuals experiencing homelessness in the county on a given night. The subsequent, in-depth qualitative survey was used to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the experiences and demographics of those counted among the unsheltered.

## Components of the WeAllCount

The Point-in-Time Count methodology has 4 primary components:

- ▶ The general street count between the hours of 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. – an enumeration of unsheltered homeless individuals on the streets, in tents and hand-built structures, and in vehicles.
- ▶ The shelter count for the night of the street count – an enumeration of sheltered homeless individuals. The unsheltered and sheltered homeless counts were coordinated to occur within the same time period to minimize potential duplicate counting of homeless persons.
- ▶ Demographic Survey
- ▶ Youth Count

The methodology used for the 2017 homeless count is described by HUD as a “blitz count” in that it is conducted by numerous people over a very short period of time in an effort to avoid duplicate enumeration. The result is an observation-based count of individuals (including those in vehicles and tents) who appear to be homeless. The count is followed by a face-to-face representative survey. The survey sample is then used to profile and estimate the condition and characteristics of San Diego’s homeless population and subpopulations for the purposes of HUD reporting and local service delivery and strategic planning.

## The Planning Process

To ensure the success of the count, many community agencies collaborated in community outreach, volunteer recruitment, logistical planning, methodological decision-making, and interagency coordination efforts.

## Community Involvement

Local homeless service providers and advocates have been active and valued partners in the planning and implementation of this and previous homeless counts. The planning team invited public input on a number of aspects of the count, such as deployment sites, survey wording, and volunteer recruitment.

Dr. Sue Lindsay and the Institute of Public Health was invited to comment on the methodology, and subsequently endorsed it.



## General Street Count Methodology

For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of unsheltered homeless persons was used:

An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

### Methodological Improvements

The 2017 street count followed a mature, HUD approved methodology used in previous counts, with the continuation of a dedicated youth outreach that began in 2015. Until 2017, all areas of San Diego were fully canvassed by community volunteers and service providers, with no additional outreach to youth. In 2017, the dedicated youth outreach helped to develop a clearer picture of the extent of youth homelessness. Changes were made to the youth count in 2017, to improve these efforts and those changes are detailed in the youth count section.

### Volunteer Recruitment and Training

Many individuals who live and/or work in San Diego turned out to support San Diego's effort to count the local homeless population. More than 500 community volunteers and county staff registered to participate in the 2017 count. Volunteers signed up using the online platform VolunteerHUB to give coordinators the ability to track registrations and disseminate information. To participate in the count, all volunteers were required to view a brief online training video in the week preceding the count. Survey volunteers were required to attend either a webinar or in-person training in the weeks preceding the survey process. Count and interview site coordinators were given training materials to ensure volunteers had the training information. Volunteers also received printed instructions detailing how to count unsheltered homeless persons, and the survey had built-in reminders to the surveyors, such as a script on how to approach someone on the street.

### Overview Safety Precautions

Every effort was made to minimize potentially hazardous situations for volunteers involved in the count. Parks considered too big or too densely wooded to inspect safely and accurately in the dark were visited by teams with a later start time. However, the majority of census tracts were deemed safe and were counted by volunteers on the early morning of the count. Law enforcement agencies were notified of pending street count activity in their jurisdictions. Additional safety measures for the volunteers included the deployment of experienced Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) outreach workers, with teams counting in high-density or risky areas, such as riverbeds. Volunteers were briefed on safety in the training and encouraged to bring flashlights for the early hours. There were no official reports received in regard to unsafe or at-risk situations occurring during the street count in any area of San Diego County.

### Street Count Deployment "Count" Sites

To achieve complete coverage of San Diego County within the 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. time frame, the coordinators identified deployment sites in all five regions of the county: City of San Diego Central, North County Coastal, North County Inland, East County, and South County (Bay). Volunteers selected their count site at the time of registration, based on familiarity with the area or convenience - until the site was at capacity. Capacity was determined based on the number of census tracts to be covered. To facilitate the



timely deployment of volunteers, the planning team divided up the census tracts and assigned them to the count site closest or most central to the coverage area.

### Logistics of Counting

Volunteers canvassed routes of approximately six to 30 blocks (or 1 census tract) in teams of at least two volunteers. Walking teams canvassed routes in commercial areas and other locations known to include sizable homeless populations, while driving teams counted more sparsely populated and residential areas by a combination of driving and walking. Each team received a map, which identified the area to be canvassed and clearly showed the boundaries of the counting area. Count site volunteers provided each team with tally sheets to record the number of homeless persons observed. Count site volunteers also verified that at least one person on each team had a cell phone available for use during the count and recorded the number on the volunteer deployment log sheet. In certain high-density neighborhoods, HOT teams accompanied volunteers as they counted.

### Analyzing Count Data

The count data was verified with the volunteer teams by count site coordinators, and submitted the same day to the project coordinators. The coordinators, through a series of checks, inputted this data into a database of individuals, vehicles, and hand-built structures by census tract.

## Shelter and Institution Count Methodology

### Purpose

The purpose of the shelter and institution count was to gain an accurate count of persons temporarily housed in shelters and other institutions across San Diego County. This data is vital to gaining an accurate overall count of the homeless population and understanding where homeless persons received shelter. The Homeless Management Information System database is used to conduct the shelter count on the night of the Point-in-Time Count - January 27, 2017.

#### Definition of a sheltered homeless individual:

An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals

HUD does not include counts of homeless individuals in hospitals, residential rehabilitation facilities, and jails in the reportable numbers for the Point-in-Time Count.

### Planning Challenges

There are many challenges in any homeless count, especially when implemented by volunteers in a community as large and diverse as San Diego. Point-in-Time Counts are "snapshots" that quantify the size of the homeless population at a given point during the year. Hence, the count may not be representative of fluctuations and compositional changes in the homeless population seasonally or over time. While the risk of an undercount is much greater, it is also important to recognize that the count is conducted over



the span of a few hours and people may be counted twice as they travel from one location of the city to another.

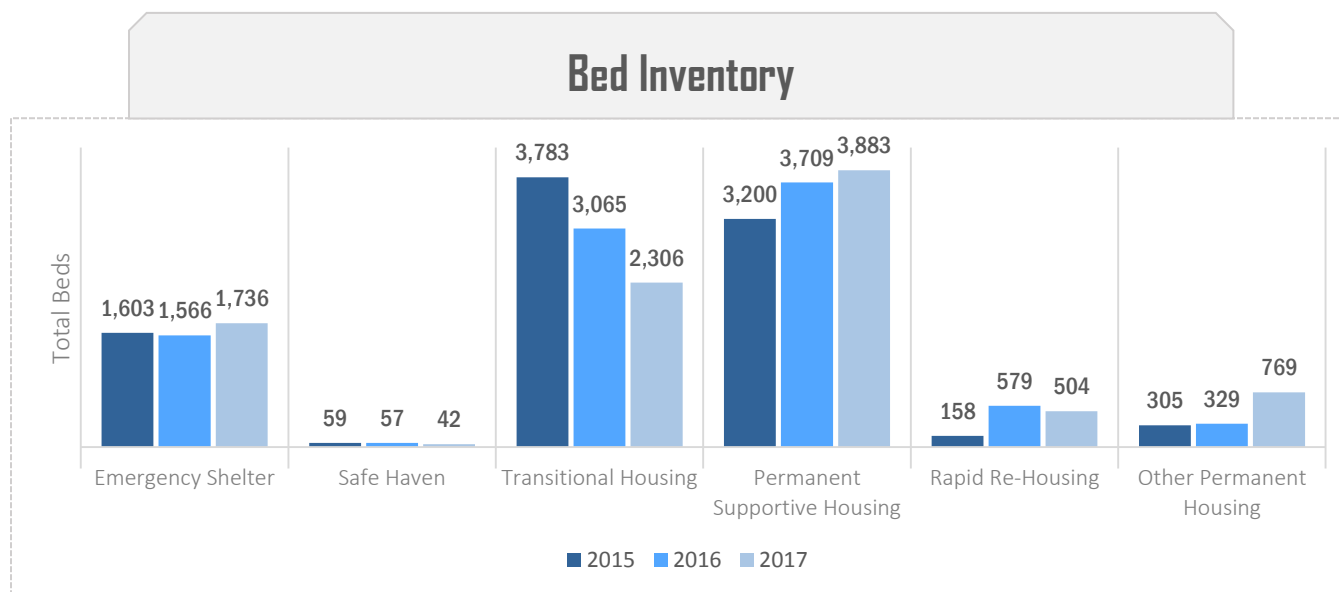
### Point-in-Time Undercount

The Point-in-Time Count is meant to be a snapshot of homelessness in San Diego County. Even with the assistance of dedicated homeless service providers, the county methodology cannot guarantee 100 percent accuracy. Many factors may contribute to missed opportunities, for example:

- ▶ It is difficult to identify homeless persons who may be sleeping in vans, cars, recreational vehicles, abandoned buildings or structures unfit for human habitation.
- ▶ Homeless families with children often seek opportunities to stay on private property, rather than sleep on the streets, in vehicles, or makeshift shelters.

### Bed Inventory and Utilization

HUD requires communities to report their bed inventory and utilization of those beds the night of the count. The data is taken from the Homeless Management Information System and then validated by the organizations that have the beds. In 2017, there was an 85 percent utilization rate out of the total 9,621 shelter beds available.





## Utilization Rates

Year	Emergency Shelter	Safe Haven	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Rapid Re-Housing	Other Permanent Housing
2015	85%	85%	83%	87%	100%	52%
2016	71%	89%	80%	87%	100%	45%
2017	90%	100%	82%	87%	100%	32%
Acceptable Utilization Rates*	75%-105%	--	80%-105%	85%-105%	--	--

\*As determined by HUD's recommended methodology.





## Survey Methodology

To ensure the safety and comfort of those who participated, respondents were not required to complete all survey questions. Survey coordinators worked to ensure a representative sample of respondents, garnering information from subpopulations that are often hidden or hard to reach. Efforts were made to target respondents based on living accommodation, age, and neighborhood.

The survey was a collection of HUD required questions and local questions. The local questions came from community organizations that had specific questions - such as probation or parole. A community forum will be held in summer 2017 to determine local questions for next year's survey process.

### Survey Administration Details

- ▶ The 2017 San Diego Homeless Survey was administered by trained volunteers between January 27 and February 3, 2017.
- ▶ In all, the surveyors collected 1,362 unique surveys.

This number exceeds the planning team's recommendation for approximately 1,000 surveys for 2017 based on the unsheltered population in 2016

### Data Collection

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

### Data Analysis

To avoid potential duplication of respondents, the survey requested respondents' initials and date of birth, so that de-duplication could be accomplished without compromising the respondents' anonymity. Upon completion of the survey effort, an extensive verification process was conducted to eliminate duplicates. This process examined respondents' dates of birth, initials, gender, ethnicity, and length of homelessness, and consistencies in patterns of responses to other questions on the survey.

The survey data was inputted into a program using Service Point, the Homeless Management Information System database. This allowed coordinators to run reports and analyze the data for publication and HUD purposes.



## 2017 Youth Count Methodology

### Overview

The 2017 youth count was structured more like the general Point-in-Time Count. Regional Champions were identified by the County of San Diego. Use of the Regional Champions allowed project coordinators to delegate site research and recruitment of additional volunteers to these individuals. The methodology in 2017 was more event-based, using service-oriented events to count youth. The 2017 methodology moved away from the event focus and focused on outreach to hot spot areas. The methodology included creation of an online survey tool that was administered by 2-1-1 for any youth who identified as homeless and agreed to take the survey on the phone. This method was more successful than 2016, although the youth count is still believed to be an undercount.

### Objectives

- ▶ Advertise the count: Posters were distributed to the Service Providers and Regional Champions. Youth were engaged in each region to identify hot spot areas.
- ▶ Create an online survey: The RTFH used SurveyGizmo to create an online survey that matched the one that volunteer workers were administering.
- ▶ Test the survey: Youth at the Golden Hill Transitional-Age Youth Academy provided valuable input into the survey. The survey was kept as close to the HUD general population survey for data entry and analysis purposes. Youth provided input on how to train volunteers and wording.
- ▶ Find youth over a seven-day survey period: Survey volunteers departed from different locations on different days and times to canvass a wide area. This method helped to capture potential differences in patterns.

### Outcomes

- ▶ The Regional Champions strategy worked well because they know their areas and the youth population best.
- ▶ There was some difficulty getting surveys for eligible youth due to strict HUD requirements.
- ▶ The strategy encountered some difficulty at transit locations based on a perception that volunteers were soliciting.
- ▶ Future counts could benefit from more volunteers next year because some service providers did not have enough manpower to staff the survey shifts.
- ▶ Increase efforts to engage more youth in the count next year. They may be aware of more hot spots than outreach workers.

## Deployment Centers

Conducting a Point-in-Time Count requires the support of churches, service providers, public agencies, and community organizations who all contribute their facilities as count and interview sites. This year, WeAllCount employed 38 count sites and 30 interview sites. The following is a list of the 2017 sites.



## Count & Interview Sites

### CENTRAL

- o Balboa Park
- o Community Christian Service Agency
- o Copley-Price Family YMCA
- o Dreams for Change
- o Episcopal Church Center
- o First Presbyterian Church
- o Golden Hall
- o Grace Church
- o Harbor Church
- o LGBT Community Center
- o Operation Homefront
- o Pathfinders
- o PB United Methodist
- o San Diego River Park Foundation

- o St. Vincent de Paul
- o United Way
- o USC San Diego Academic Center

### NORTH COUNTY

- o Brother Bennos
- o City of Carlsbad
- o Encinitas Library
- o Interfaith Community Services
- o Poway Public Library
- o San Marcos Branch Library
- o Vista Public Library

### SOUTH COUNTY

- o South Bay Community Services

### EAST COUNTY

- o Casa de Oro Public Library
- o Crisis House
- o El Cajon Library
- o La Mesa Branch Library
- o La Mesa First United Methodist Church
- o Lemon Grove Public Library
- o Lemon Grove School District Office
- o Light of the Lamb
- o Old Spring Valley Elementary School
- o Rise Church
- o San Diego Christian College
- o St. Alban's Episcopal Church

## Appendix C: Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

In addition to the annual Point-in-Time Count, information is collected throughout the year from those seeking services from San Diego's Homeless System of Care. San Diego's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is the data collection tool used by the majority of homeless-dedicated service providers in San Diego County to capture client-level information over time on the characteristics and service needs of men, women, and children experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness.

The HMIS is integral in coordinating case management, tracking service progress, referring individuals and families to critical resources, measuring results, and producing accurate and timely reporting. As the system administrators, the Regional Task Force on the Homeless supports agencies and users with technical training, support, and analysis. Our region relies on data from the HMIS to make effective data driven decisions, measure program goals and coordinate services.

### San Diego's Homeless System of Care

Over 60 agencies, 250 individual projects and 500 HMIS users enter homeless service data into the HMIS on an ongoing basis. These projects include but are not limited to:

<b>59</b> Permanent Supportive Housing	<b>57</b> Transitional Housing	<b>42</b> Emergency Shelters	<b>31</b> Rapid Rehousing	<b>17</b> Street Outreach	
<b>12</b> Services Only	<b>9</b> Homeless Prevention	<b>9</b> Permanent Housing w/ Services	<b>6</b> Permanent Housing (housing only)	<b>3</b> Safe Haven	<b>2</b> Day Shelter

### San Diego's System Framework

The Homeless System Framework provides data to help visualize and understand client pathways through San Diego's homeless system of care. The framework is modeled for the following unique homeless populations in San Diego County.

- System Framework- All Clients
- System Framework- Veterans
- System Framework- Chronically Homeless
- System Framework- Families
- System Framework- Unaccompanied Youth

To view these frameworks and their methodology please visit [rthfsd.org/system-framework](http://rthfsd.org/system-framework)

# Appendix D: Volunteerism

The Point-in-Time Count is a large scale project, requiring a lot of community support in the form of coordinators, locations for deployment sites, and volunteers to count and interview.

The 2017 WeAllCount utilized 1,788 volunteers and 68 deployment sites.

While methodology and materials development occurs internally at the Regional Task Force on the Homeless, the volunteers are the backbone of the data collection.

Certain attributes define the ideal Point-in-Count volunteer: compassion for the homeless, punctuality to time commitments, and dependability to attend assigned shift(s). RTFH's age requirements allow anyone over 18 years old to interview and anyone under 18 can count (those under 18 must sign a minor release of liability and have a guardian present during their shift).

## Volunteer Job Descriptions

Counter	Interviewer
<b>Description</b> Counter volunteers to help enumerate the homeless population in San Diego County. Counters will self-select a census tract area to survey and will be deployed in teams from a specific count site during the morning of WeAllCount. Counters are essential in capturing critical data that helps our region monitor our progress in solving homelessness while building awareness on the issue.	<b>Description</b> Interviewer volunteers to help survey the homeless population in San Diego County. Interviewers will self-select an interview site and work with teams to conduct in-person surveys to as many homeless individuals and families as time permits. Interviewers are essential in capturing critical data that helps our region recognize trends and patterns to identify solutions to preventing and ending homelessness.
<b>Key Responsibilities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Count homeless individuals sleeping unsheltered during the night of WeAllCount in areas not ordinarily used as a place for human habitation, including sidewalks, parks, transit stations, commercial establishments, alleyways, bushes, vehicles, and hand-built structures.</li><li>▶ Complete a mandatory 15-minute online Counter Training prior to your shift.</li><li>▶ Follow counting protocols and guidelines to ensure safe, accurate, and timely data collection.</li><li>▶ Check in the morning of WeAllCount at an assigned Count Site.</li><li>▶ Work with teams to survey an assigned route within a specific census tract area.</li><li>▶ Submit completed counting materials to Count Site Coordinators at the end of your shift.</li></ul>	<b>Key Responsibilities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Interview homeless individuals who slept unsheltered during the night of WeAllCount in areas not ordinarily used as a place for human habitation, including sidewalks, parks, transit stations, commercial establishments, alleyways, bushes, vehicles, and hand-built structures.</li><li>▶ Complete a mandatory 90-minute webinar or in-person Interview Training prior to your shift.</li><li>▶ Follow interviewing protocols and guidelines to ensure safe, accurate, and timely data collection.</li><li>▶ Check in at an assigned Interview Site during WeAllCount.</li><li>▶ Work with teams to survey homeless individuals and families within a specific census tract area.</li><li>▶ Distribute surveying incentives to compensate homeless participants for their time.</li><li>▶ Submit completed interviewing materials to Interview Site Coordinators at the end of your shift.</li></ul>





## Site Coordinator Job Descriptions

Count Site Coordinator	Interview Site Coordinator
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Count Site Coordinators manage Count Sites and check in volunteers during the morning of the count. Coordinators distribute materials and assign routes for volunteers. At the end of the count, Coordinators ensure all surveying materials are completed and collected.</p>	<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Interview Site Coordinators oversee volunteers who will be conducting interviews between the designated time slots. Each interview site will have a unique interviewing schedule and number of volunteers based on availability and size of facilities.</p>
<p><b>Key Responsibilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Secure donations.</li><li>▶ Attend meetings.</li><li>▶ Pick up and drop off supplies.</li><li>▶ Contact assignment volunteers.</li><li>▶ Hand out supplies, distribute maps and go over trainings.</li></ul>	<p><b>Key Responsibilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Attend Coordinator Meetings.</li><li>▶ Pick up supplies from RTFH (surveys, volunteer list, hygiene kits, gift cards, sign-in sheets, confidentiality forms, waiver-release forms, etc.).</li><li>▶ Oversee volunteer surveying and ensure proper protocol is followed.</li><li>▶ Manage and track gift cards.</li><li>▶ Return all finished and unfinished surveys, gift cards, sign-in sheets, and additional supplies to RTFH.</li></ul>



## Volunteer Registration Platform

In both 2016 and 2017, volunteers were required to sign up for counting and interviewing shifts online. This lets volunteers see the quantity and location of volunteers needed across the county. The benefits of this include proper tracking of volunteer placement and also allows RTFH to have oversight of locations that in the past struggled to find enough volunteers to count all of their census tracts in an efficient manner. Online volunteer registration also allows for volunteers to sign a waiver of confidentiality and liability when they sign up.

## Count Training

Count training in the past has consisted of an online video that count volunteers watch before their shift. In 2017 this video also included a form to fill out tracking their completion of the training and also included mandatory quiz checkpoints to check comprehension. The count training is sent out with the volunteer registration confirmation and is tracked by staff. Count training includes: who to count, where to count, how to count, day-of logistics, and safety protocols.

Day-of Point-in-Time Count coordinators were given sheets of training reminders to go over with volunteers the morning of the Point-in-Time Count to further aid in comprehension of tasks.

## Interview Training

Interview training is mandatory and more in-depth than counter training. In 2017 it was completed by a series of webinars and in-person training sessions.

Webinars offered RTFH the ability to use Go-To Webinar and host a live webinar with up to 100 volunteers attending at once.

Interview training includes: logistics, survey tool, data standards, survey methods, and survey practice.



## Acknowledgements

The Regional Task Force on the Homeless (RTFH) would like to thank the many individuals and agencies who contributed to the 2017 WeAllCount. The participation of community volunteers and partner agencies is critical to RTFH's success. More than 2,000 community volunteers, City and County employees, and local community-based organizations assisted with all aspects of the count, from the initial planning to the publication of this report. It is impossible to name every person involved, but their support was inspiring and invaluable to this process.

### Regional Task Force on the Homeless

**County of San Diego Supervisor Ron Roberts**

Chair of the Board

**City of San Diego Councilmember Chris Ward**

Vice Chair of the Board

**Dolores Diaz**

Executive Director

**Kelsey Kaline**

Point-in-Time Count Project Coordinator

**Kristian Castro**

Point-in-Time Count Project Coordinator

### Photography Credits



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# SAVE THE DATE!



2018 WeAllCount  
Friday, January 26, 2018





## 2017 WeAllCount Annual Report



REGIONAL TASK FORCE  
ON THE HOMELESS  
"OUR COMMUNITY, OUR HOMELESS, OUR ISSUES"