



2011 City of San Jose

HOMELESS CENSUS & SURVEY JURISDICTIONAL REPORT



55 Brennan St.
Watsonville, CA 95076
(831) 728-1356

991 West Hedding St., Ste. 102
San Jose, CA 95126
(408) 247-8319

WWW.APPLIEDSURVEYRESEARCH.ORG

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Project Donors and Sponsors

City of San Jose

Project Committee

County of Santa Clara

Robert A. Dolci

Santa Clara County Housing and Homeless Support Services

Lynn Terzian

Santa Clara County Housing and Homeless Support Services

City of San Jose

Kelly Hemphill

Development Officer, Homeless Program, Housing Department

Applied Survey Research

Project Director

Peter Connery, *Vice President*

Analysts and Researchers

Susan Brutschy, *President*

Shary Carvalho

James Connery

John Connery

Laura Connery

Natalie Dalton

Samantha Green

Ken Ithiphol

Michelle Luedtke

Kristin Ozawa

Javier Salcedo

Joanne Sánchez

Deanna Zachary

Training Centers, Deployment Sites, and Survey Distribution Centers

Bill Wilson Drop-In Center

San Jose

City Team Ministries

San Jose

EHC LifeBuilders

Santa Clara, San Jose, and San Martin

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INTRODUCTION

Close to two million Americans experience homelessness each year.¹ For most, this is caused by the gap between their income and the cost of housing. Yet for many, physical and mental health conditions, substance abuse, trauma, and a lack of support from family and the community to prevent them from obtaining and maintaining permanent housing.

Biennially, communities across the country conduct comprehensive counts of their homeless population, in order to gain a better understanding of the current homeless population, and to qualify for federal funding for homeless programs. The City of San Jose has worked in conjunction with Applied Survey Research (ASR) to conduct the 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Census and Survey of adults, families and unaccompanied children. ASR is a non-profit social research firm based in the counties of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz, California, with extensive experience in homeless enumeration and research.

The 2011 City of San Jose point-in-time (PIT) count was part of the larger Santa Clara County point-in-time count. The count and subsequent surveys provide information about the homeless population that is critical to program and service planning, helps to inform the allocation of resources for services to help the homeless, and offers a means of measuring the impact of homeless programs and services.

All jurisdictions receiving federal funding to provide housing and services for the homeless through the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grant are required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to conduct a biennial point-in-time count of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons sometime during the last ten days of January. Currently the County of Santa Clara receives \$11.3 million in Homeless Assistance Grant funding. This is a critical source of funding for homeless services.

The San Jose Homeless Census had two components: a point-in-time enumeration of unsheltered homeless individuals and families (those sleeping outdoors, on the street, in parks, or vehicles, etc.) and a point-in-time enumeration of homeless individuals and families who have temporary shelter (those staying in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe haven or using motel vouchers). Due to the large size of Santa Clara County, the entire county was canvassed over a period of two days, from five deployment locations in Gilroy, San Jose, Santa Clara, Cupertino and Palo Alto. The count was conducted by teams of trained homeless workers and community volunteers. This unsheltered homeless enumeration methodology, developed by ASR in 2001, has been highlighted by HUD in the 2008 *Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People*.

The unsheltered street enumeration was divided into two separate counts: a primary count of homeless individuals and families, and a secondary count which focused on unaccompanied children and youth (children without a guardian and under the age of 25). The primary count took place during the early mornings of January 25 and 26, 2011. The unaccompanied children and youth count took place in the afternoons of January 25 and 26, 2011, from approximately 3:00 pm to 7:00 pm, when children and youth were more likely to be visible in the community.

¹ The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2010). Opening doors: federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness. Washington, D.C.

In order to capture the number of homeless individuals and families staying in shelters and transitional housing programs, shelter providers in the county completed an online survey of homeless individuals and families who occupied their facility on the night of January 24, 2011.

In addition to the homeless census, an in-depth 32-question survey was administered in the weeks following the street count to 674 sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals in the City of San Jose. The survey was designed to yield qualitative data about the adult homeless population. Unaccompanied homeless children and youth also took the adult survey, and answered an additional 28 question survey that asked about their specific circumstances. A total of 152 unaccompanied homeless children and youth living in San Jose answered these additional questions.

This report provides data on the overall homeless population and focuses special attention on specific subpopulations including chronically homeless, veterans, families and unaccompanied children and youth. These groups have been identified by the federal government as populations of particular interest in the 2011 point-in-time counts. Data from prior years and from the entire County of Santa Clara are provided for comparison where appropriate.

Federal Definition of Homelessness

In this study, the federal definition of homelessness² was used:

- An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, and
- An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:
 - » A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill), or
 - » An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or
 - » A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Certain homeless individuals are excluded from this definition, including: unsheltered homeless individuals who were “doubled-up” in the homes of family or friends; and sheltered homeless individuals in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities.

Project Purpose and Goals

HUD uses information from the local point-in-time counts, among other data sources, in the congressionally-mandated Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR). This report is meant to inform Congress about the number of people experiencing homelessness in the United States and the effectiveness of HUD’s programs and policies in decreasing those numbers.

² Title 42, Chapter 119, Subchapter I, §10302(a) of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations for Homeless Assistance.

The Project Committee identified several important project goals:

- To preserve current federal funding for homeless services and to enhance the ability to raise new funds;
- To improve the ability of policy makers and service providers to plan and implement services that meet the needs of the local homeless population;
- To measure changes in the number and characteristics of the homeless population since the 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Census and Survey was conducted, and to track progress toward ending homelessness;
- To increase public awareness of overall homeless issues and generate support for constructive solutions;
- To assess the status of chronic homelessness, homeless veterans, homeless families and unaccompanied homeless children and youth (without a guardian and under the age of 25).

The results of this research will assist service providers, policy makers, funders, and local, state, and federal governments to better understand and plan for the needs of the homeless population. It is hoped that the 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Census and Survey will help policy makers and service providers to more effectively develop services and programs to serve the city's homeless population.

CITY OF SAN JOSE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT AND ANNUAL ESTIMATION

The point-in-time street count was conducted on January 25 and 26, 2011 from approximately 5:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Census enumerators canvassed all 194 U.S. Census Tracts in the city. In conjunction with the street count, shelters reported their occupancies for the night of January 24, 2011. Shelter providers reported the number of homeless persons occupying emergency shelters, transitional housing, and domestic violence shelters. Special youth enumeration teams consisting of current and formerly homeless youth, and youth service providers enumerated unaccompanied homeless children and youth on the afternoons of January 25 and 26, from approximately 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. The number of unaccompanied homeless children and youth were integrated into the overall census findings.³

- A total of 4,034 homeless people were counted in the City of San Jose on January 25 and 26, 2011.
 - » Of the homeless people counted, the majority (76%) were unsheltered (3,057 individuals). This included the individuals counted on the streets, as well as the number of people estimated to be living in the occupied cars, vans, RVs, encampments, and abandoned buildings that were counted by enumeration teams.⁴
 - » Nearly one-quarter (24%) were sheltered (977 individuals). This number included individuals who were occupying emergency shelters (including domestic violence shelters) and transitional housing facilities.
- Persons in families made up 8% of the 2011 point-in-time count homeless population, compared to 9% in 2009.
 - » Persons in families made up 1% of the unsheltered homeless population,⁵ which was equal to the amount of unsheltered homeless families in 2009.
 - » 31% of the sheltered population was persons in homeless families, a slight decrease from 32% in 2009.
- The total number of homeless individuals enumerated in emergency shelters (including domestic violence shelters) and transitional housing facilities decreased slightly between 2009 and 2011.⁶

³ A detailed explanation of the methodology used for the 2011 Santa Clara County Homeless Census and Survey, including the project limitations can be found in Appendix I. Copies of the census instruments can be found in Appendix II. For a complete list of definitions of terms used in this report, please see Appendix VI.

⁴ The number of individuals enumerated in cars, vans, RVs, encampments, and abandoned buildings are estimates based on empirical data from the 2011 Santa Clara County Homeless Survey. Survey respondents who indicated that they usually stay in a car, van, RV, encampment, or abandoned building at night were asked to indicate how many people usually stay there, producing a median number of people for each of these sleeping locations. The multipliers used were: 1.51 for cars, 1.86 for vans/RVs, 3.13 for encampments, and 3.98 for abandoned buildings.

⁵ For the unsheltered count, a group of homeless individuals were determined to be a family if the grouping included at least one child estimated to be under the age of 18 who was accompanied by at least one adult.

⁶ The decrease in shelter numbers is largely due to the focus by HUD on each county's Housing Inventory Chart. Some shelters were included in 2009 that are not a part of the current Housing Inventory Chart. Additionally, some shelters have been redesignated as Permanent Supportive Housing and their residents no longer meet HUDs definition of homeless.

- » The number of homeless individuals counted in emergency shelters decreased by 151 individuals (667 in 2009), while the number of homeless individuals counted in transitional housing facilities increased by 47 individuals (414 in 2009).⁷

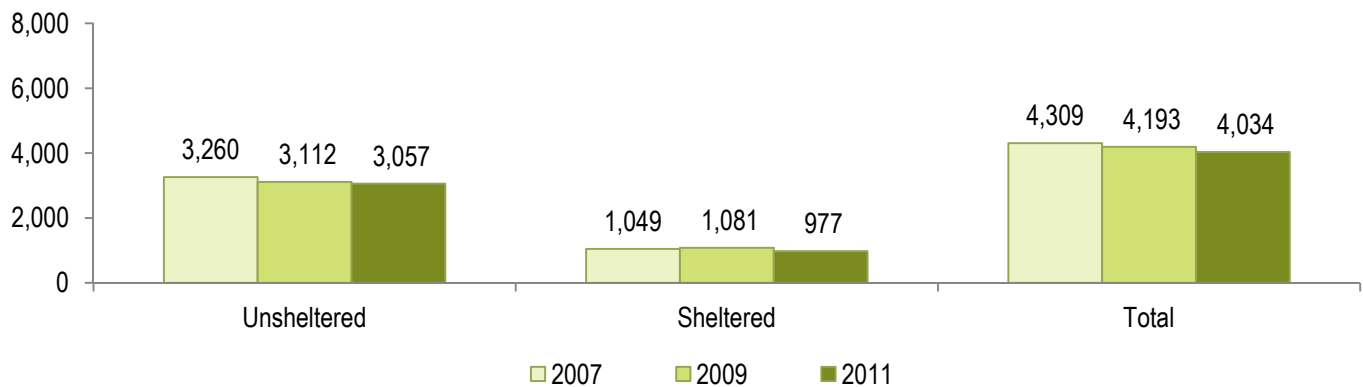
Figure 1: City of San Jose Homeless Census Results (2011)

	Single Individuals	Persons in Families	Totals	% of Total
Street	3,022	35	3,057	75.8%
Emergency Shelter	398	118	516	12.4%
Transitional Housing & Safe Havens	278	183	461	11.8%
Total	3,698	336	4,034	100.0%

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Census.

- Between 2009 and 2011, the total number of homeless individuals enumerated during the homeless census decreased by 4% (159 individuals) from 4,193 to 4,034.

Figure 2: Sheltered and Unsheltered Persons



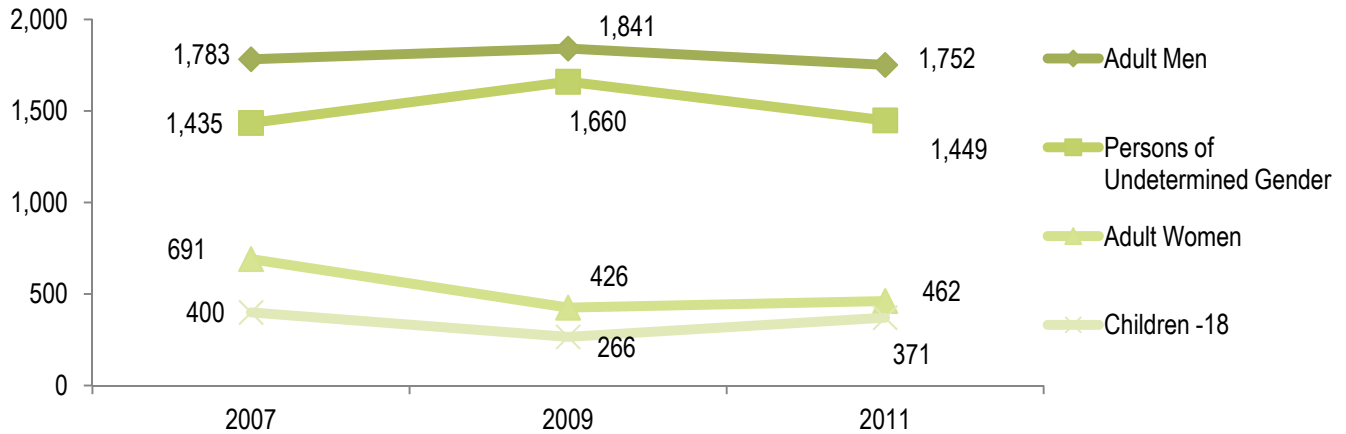
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Census.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Census.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Census.

- Of the overall adult homeless population enumerated, 43% were men, 12% were women, and 45% were of undetermined gender.
 - » Among the unsheltered adult homeless population, 40% were men, 12% were women, and 48% were of undetermined gender.
 - » Among the sheltered adult homeless population, 55% were men, 10% were women, and 35% were of unspecified gender.⁸
- Children under the age of 18 increased by 105 individuals in 2011 compared to the 2009 census.

⁷ Again, these changes are more reflective of changes in shelter designations and listed shelters than on capacity or usage.

⁸ In 2011 as in 2009, shelters were not required to report the gender of individuals in families.

Figure 3: Number of Sheltered and Unsheltered Individuals by Age and Gender



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Census.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Census.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Census.

- In 2011, 192 persons in families were sheltered in transitional shelters, compared to 136 persons in 2009.
 - » The number of persons in families enumerated in emergency shelters and on the street both decreased between 2009 and 2011.

Figure 4: City of San Jose Homeless Census Population

Setting	Adult Men			Adult Women			Children 0-18			Persons of Undetermined Gender			Total Individuals		
	2009	2011	Net	2009	2011	Net	2009	2011	Net	2009	2011	Net	2009	2011	Net
Unsheltered	1,242	1,214	-28	286	363	77	58	141	83	1,526	1,339	-187	3,112	3,057	-55
Single Individuals	1,232	1,204	-28	275	353	78	37	126	89	1,526	1,339	-187	3,070	3,022	-48
Persons in families	10	10	0	11	10	-1	21	15	-6	-	-	-	42	35	-7
Sheltered²	599	521	-78	140	75	-65	208	167	-41	134	214	80	1,081	977	-104
Emergency Shelter	381	362	-19	80	32	-54	125	78	-54	81	44	-37	667	516	-151
Single Individuals	381	362	-19	80	32	-54	0	4	4	0	0	0	461	398	-63
Persons in families ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	125	74	-58	81	44	-37	206	118	-88
Transitional Housing	218	159	-59	60	43	13	83	89	76	53	170	68	414	461	47
Single Individuals	218	159	-59	60	43	13	0	27	-27	0	49	0	278	278	0
Persons in families ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83	62	-21	53	121	68	136	183	47
Total Unsheltered and Sheltered	1,841	1,735	-106	426	438	12	266	308	42	1,660	1,566	-94	4,193	4,034	-159

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Census.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Census.

¹Shelter service providers were not asked to indicate the gender of individuals in families, which resulted in the large number of persons in the “undetermined gender” category.

²It should be noted that some changes in the shelter count do not represent a loss of inventory, but rather a re-classification of the bed “type” that reflects a programming or funding change for the shelter organization. This report does not attempt to analyze all longitudinal changes in homeless bed and family unit inventory nor potential changes in funding sources. All shelter reporting is the result of agency self-reporting, HMIS comparison and follow-up by ASR staff and the Census project committee’s county and jurisdictional representatives. This includes a thorough comparison of the current inventory to previous reports including the annual HUD eSNAPS Housing Inventory Chart required of all Continuums.

City-wide Annual Estimation

A point-in-time (PIT) homeless enumeration has an inherent bias of not capturing homeless persons who experience short episodes of homelessness during other times of the year. More people experience homelessness annually than can be counted at any given point-in-time, as people cycle in and out of homelessness. For example, someone may be homeless between February and May, and another person may become homeless between October and January. Counting only those persons found in a January census could under-represent those experiencing homelessness in the other months of the year.

Therefore, based on the survey responses of the 2011 Santa Clara County Homeless Survey for the City of San Jose, ASR used the annualization formula detailed by the Corporation for Supportive Housing to calculate an annual estimate of the number of homeless persons in the City of San Jose over the course of a year. This approach is the HUD-approved method for calculating the annual estimate of homeless persons based on the PIT count. The following is an explanation of the annualization calculation.

Three factors were used to determine the annual estimate:⁹

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

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

- For San Jose: $4,034 + [(201.7*51)*(1 - 0.338)] = 10,843.80 \approx 10,844$ persons

The annual estimate for the number of homeless people in San Jose was 10,844 persons. This was a 21% increase from the 2009 annual estimate of 8,941 persons.

Based on the 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates population profile, this annual estimate of homelessness represented approximately 1% of the City of San Jose's total population of 948,244 people.¹⁰

The largest factor that contributed to the increase in the annual estimate was the rise in the percentage of homeless individuals who became homeless within the last seven days (variable "B"). In 2009, 3.4% of the currently homeless population became homeless in the week prior to the survey. In 2011, the percentage increased to 5.0%, resulting in a larger "B" variable in the PIT-to-annual estimate calculations. When this "B" variable was multiplied by 51 to estimate the number of newly homeless people in the other 51 weeks of the year, an even larger increase was seen.

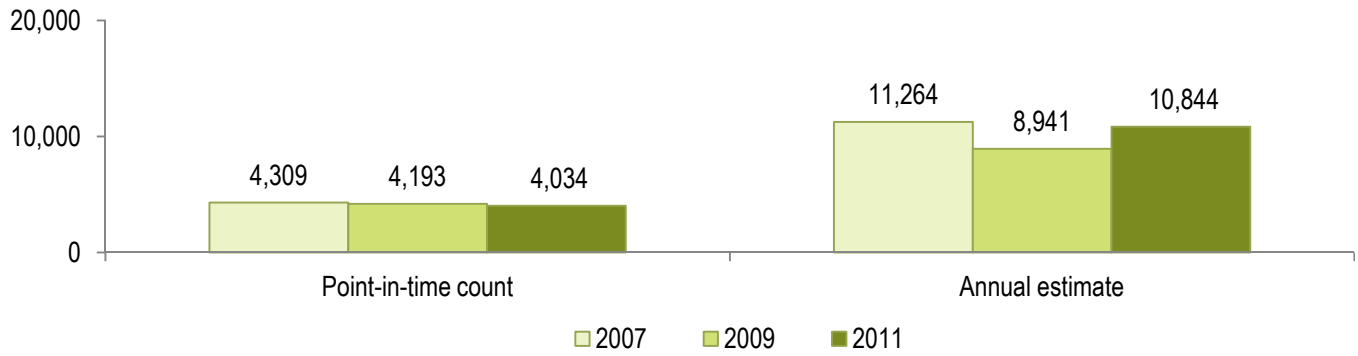
⁹ Burt, M. and C. Wilkens. (March 2005). Estimating the Need: projecting from point-in-time to annual estimates of the number of homeless people in a community and using this information to plan for permanent supportive housing. Corporation for Supportive Housing.

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau. (2011). 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. Washington, D.C.

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In reviewing the other factors that could have affected the outcome of the PIT-to-annual estimate calculation (variables “A” and “C”), not as large of a change was seen. The PIT count (variable “A”) decreased slightly from 4,193 in 2009 to 4,034 in 2011, while the percentage of currently homeless people who experienced two or more episodes of homelessness in the past year stayed relatively constant, from 35% to 34% (variable “C”).

Figure 5: Point-in-Time Count and Annual Estimate of Homelessness in the City of San Jose



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Census.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Census.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Census.

HOMELESS SURVEY FINDINGS

This section provides an overview of the findings generated from the 2011 Santa Clara County Homeless Survey for the City of San Jose. Surveys were administered between January 27 and March 26, 2011, providing 674 completed, unique surveys. Missing values have been intentionally omitted from the survey results. Therefore, the total number of respondents for each question will not always equal the total number of surveys.¹¹

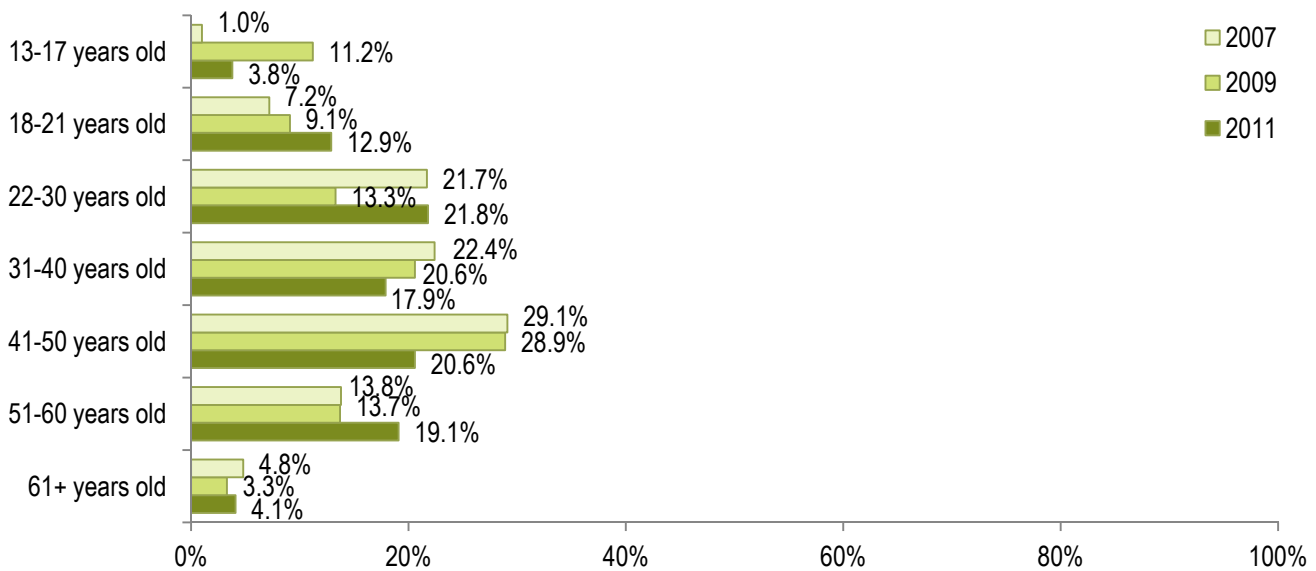
Demographics

In order to measure the diversity of homeless residents in the City of San Jose, respondents were asked several demographic questions pertaining to their age, gender, and race/ethnicity.

Age

- 39% of survey respondents were between 31-50 years old.
- The percentage of those ages 51–60 increased from 14% in 2009 to 19% in 2011.
- 4% of survey respondents were youth under the age of 18.

Figure 6: Survey Respondents by Age



2007 N: 709; 2009 N: 519; 2011 N: 661
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

¹¹ Additional information regarding the 2011 Santa Clara County Homeless Survey for the City of San Jose can be found in the appendices, including: Methodology (Appendix I), the Survey Instrument (Appendix III) and Overall Survey Results (Appendix IV).

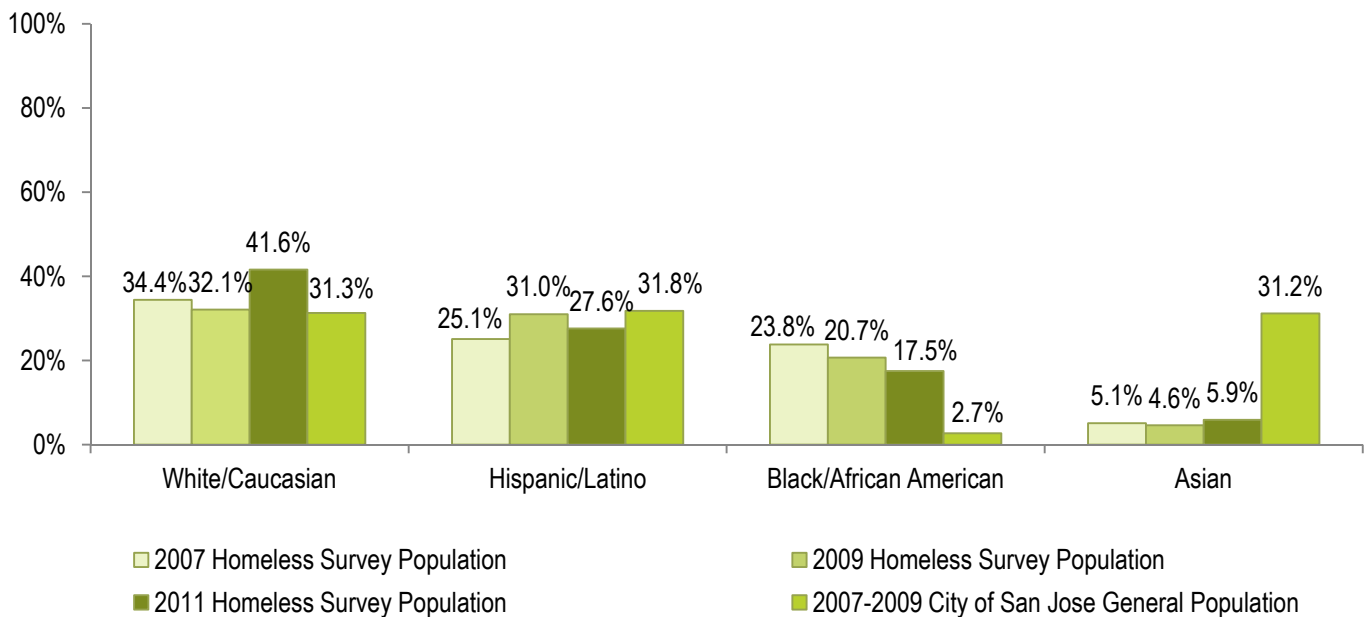
Gender

- The majority (64%) of the homeless survey respondents identified as male, 33% female, and 3% as transgender or “other.”

Race/Ethnicity

- 42% identified as White/Caucasian, 28% Hispanic/Latino, 18% Black/African American, and 6% Asian.
 - » Compared to the overall city population, fewer homeless survey respondents identified as Asian or Hispanic/Latino.
- There were higher percentages of homeless survey respondents who identified as White/Caucasian and Black/African American than in the overall city population.¹²
 - » In the overall 2007-2009 city population, 31% of residents were White/Caucasian, 31% were Asian, and 3% were Black/African American.
 - » Nearly a third of city residents (32%) identified as being Hispanic/Latino.

Figure 7: Survey Respondents by Race/Ethnicity (Top 4 Ethnicities)



2007 Survey Population N: 710; 2009 Survey Population N: 526; 2011 Survey Population N: 673; 2007-2009 General Population N: 948,244
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 U.S Census Bureau. (2010). 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. City of San Jose, CA.
 Note: The U.S Census identifies race and ethnicity as two distinct categories. Therefore, the percentages shown may add up to more than 100%.

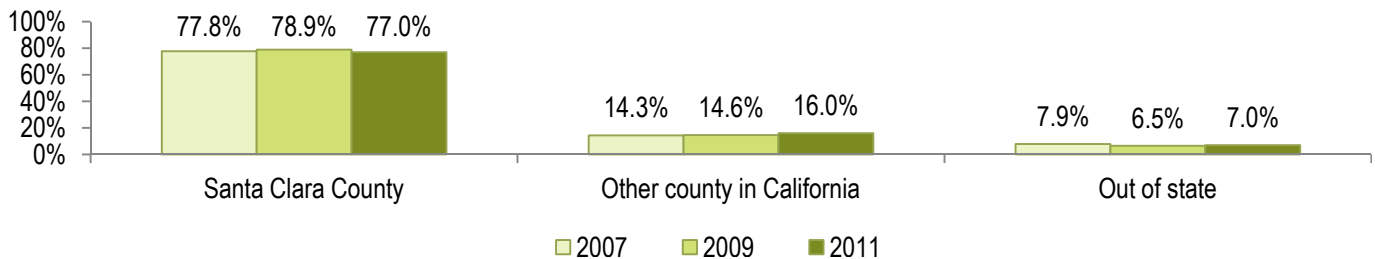
¹² U.S. Census Bureau. (2011). 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. Washington, D.C.

Residency Prior to Experiencing Homelessness

County Residency

- 49% of survey respondents reported living in the City of San Jose prior to becoming homeless.
- The majority (77%) of survey respondents indicated they had been living in Santa Clara County at the time they most recently became homeless.

Figure 8: Where Respondents Were Living at the Time They Most Recently Became Homeless



2007 N: 711; 2009 N: 526; 2011 N: 674

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

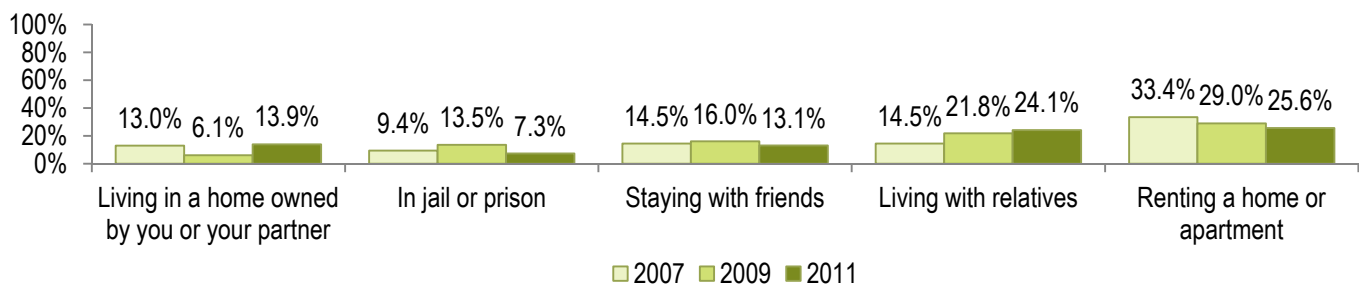
Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Previous Living Arrangements

The percentage of individuals living with friends and family before becoming homeless has increased from 29% in 2007 to 37% in 2011.

- Over one-quarter (26%) of the 2011 survey population indicated they were renting a home or apartment immediately prior to becoming homeless this last time. This is a decrease from 29% in 2009.
- 7% of respondents reported living in jail or prison prior to becoming homeless in 2011, which is a decrease from 14% in 2009.
- 24% of respondents reported they had been living with relatives prior to becoming homeless. This was an increase from 22% in 2009.

Figure 9: Living Arrangements Immediately Prior to Becoming Homeless This Time (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



2007 N: 710; 2009 N: 524; 2011 N: 671

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

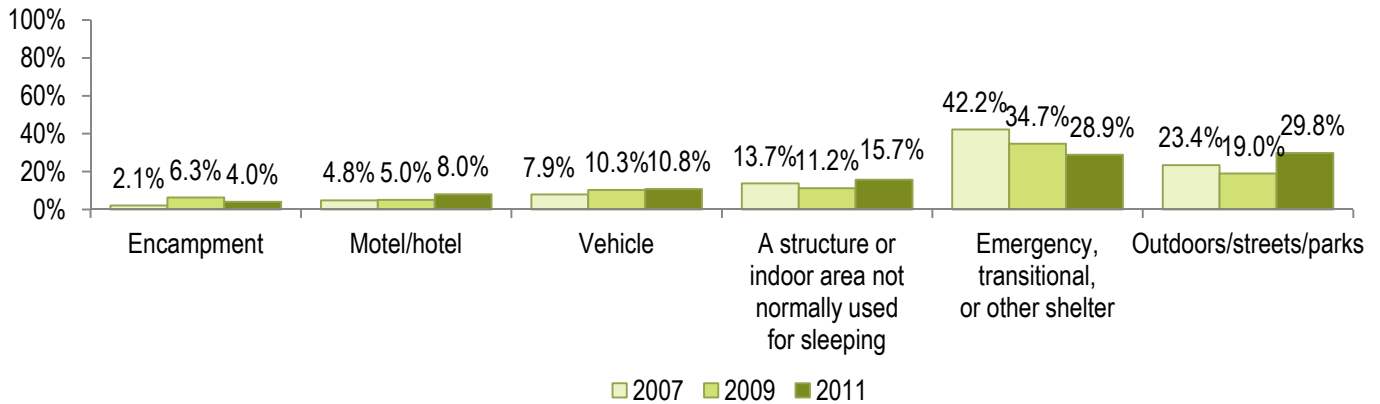
Current Living Situation

Usual Nighttime Accommodations

More than one-quarter (29%) of survey respondents indicated that they usually stay at an emergency shelter, transitional housing facility, or another type of shelter at night.

- 16% of survey respondents reported living indoors in an area not normally used for sleeping.
- 11% of survey respondents reported living in a vehicle.

Figure 10: Where Respondents Usually Stay At Night

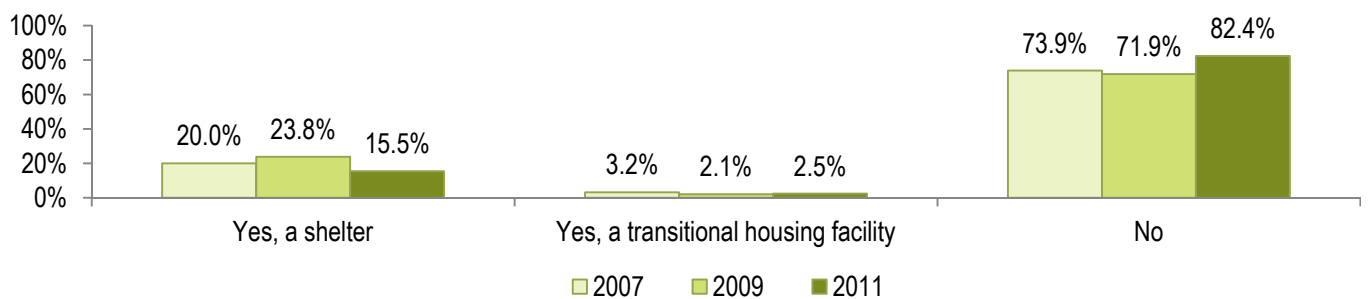


2007 N: 708; 2009 N: 525; 2011 N: 674
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Access to Shelters

- Nearly one-fifth (18%) of survey respondents indicated that they had tried to stay at a shelter or transitional housing facility within Santa Clara County in the 30 days prior to the survey, but had been turned away.
 - » 16% of survey respondents had been turned away from a general shelter, while 3% had been turned away from a transitional housing facility in 2011.

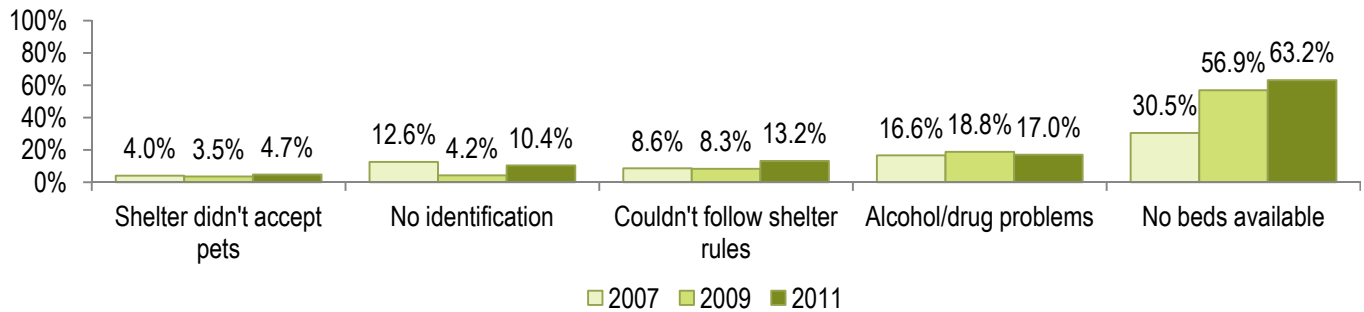
Figure 11: In the Last 30 Days, Have You Ever Tried to Stay at a Shelter or Transitional Housing Facility in Santa Clara County and Been Turned Away?



2007 N: 710; 2009 N: 526; 2011 N: 674
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- Of those who were turned away, a lack of available beds was most commonly cited as the reason for being denied admittance to the shelter (57% in 2009 and 63% in 2011), followed by the respondent’s alcohol/drug problems (19% in 2009 and 17% in 2011).¹³
 - » In 2011, 10% of survey respondents reported they were turned away from a shelter due to a lack of identification.

Figure 12: Of Respondents Who Tried to Stay at a Shelter in the Month Prior to the Survey, Reasons They Were Turned Away (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



Multiple response question with 151 respondents offering 180 responses in 2007, 144 respondents offering 177 responses in 2009, and 106 respondents offering 144 responses in 2011.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

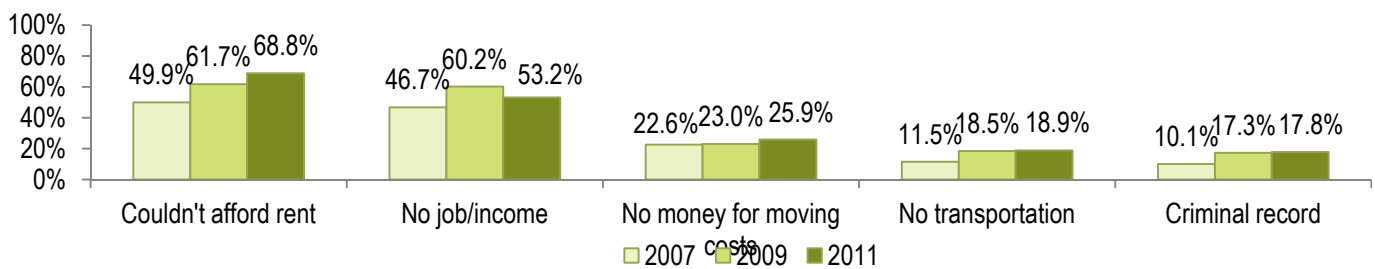
Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Obstacles to Obtaining Permanent Housing

- 69% of the survey population indicated that their inability to afford rent was keeping them from securing permanent housing, compared to 62% in 2009.
- 53% cited unemployment or no income as a major obstacle to obtaining housing, a decrease from 60% in 2009.¹⁴

Figure 13: Circumstances That Prevented Respondents From Securing Permanent Housing (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



Multiple response question with 711 respondents offering 1,387 responses in 2007, 525 respondents offering 1,229 responses in 2009, and 667 respondents offering 1,568 responses in 2011.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

¹³ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

¹⁴ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

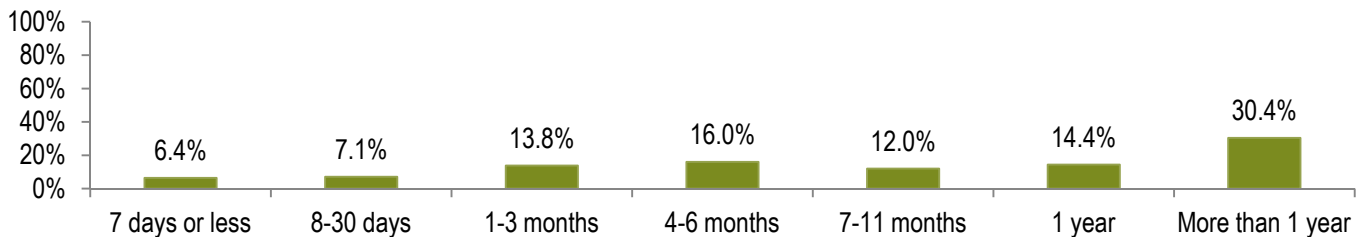
Duration and Recurrences of Homelessness

While many survey respondents were experiencing homelessness for the first time, or had been homeless for just a few months, others had been homeless repeatedly or for extended periods of time.

Duration of Homelessness

- Over half (55%) of all 2011 survey respondents had been homeless this current time, for less than one year.
 - » 14% had been homeless for 30 days or less.
- 45% had been homeless for a year or more.¹⁵

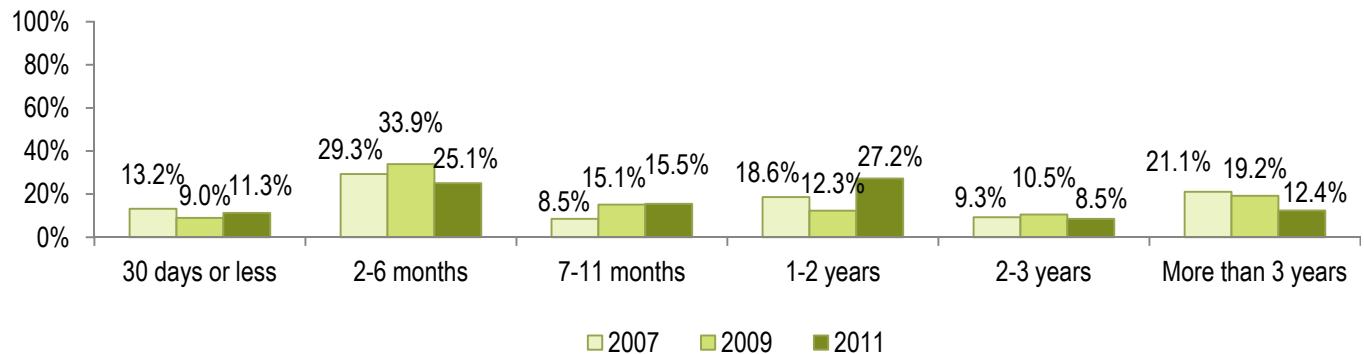
Figure 14: Duration of Homelessness This Current Time (2011)



N: 661
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- Due to the cyclical and episodic nature of many peoples’ experiences with homelessness, survey respondents were asked how long it had been since they lived in a permanent housing situation.
- 48% of 2011 survey respondents reported they had not been living in a permanent housing situation for one year or more.

Figure 15: Length of Time Since Last Permanent Housing Situation



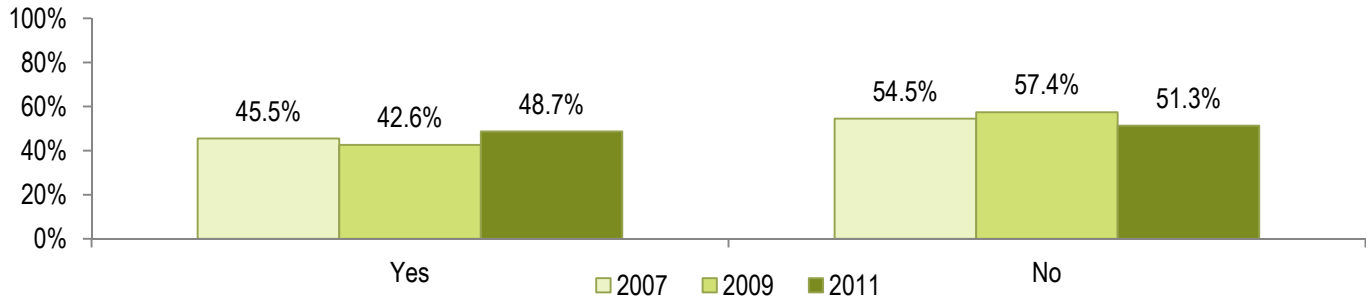
2007 N: 706; 2009 N: 522; 2011 N: 670
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

¹⁵ This condition is one of the components used to determine whether a person can be considered “chronically homeless” (see “Chronic Homelessness” in the HUD Defined Homeless Subpopulations section).

Occurrence of Homelessness

- 49% of survey respondents were homeless for the first time in 2011, up from 43% in 2009.
 - » 51% reported experiencing homelessness previously, a decrease from 57% in 2009.

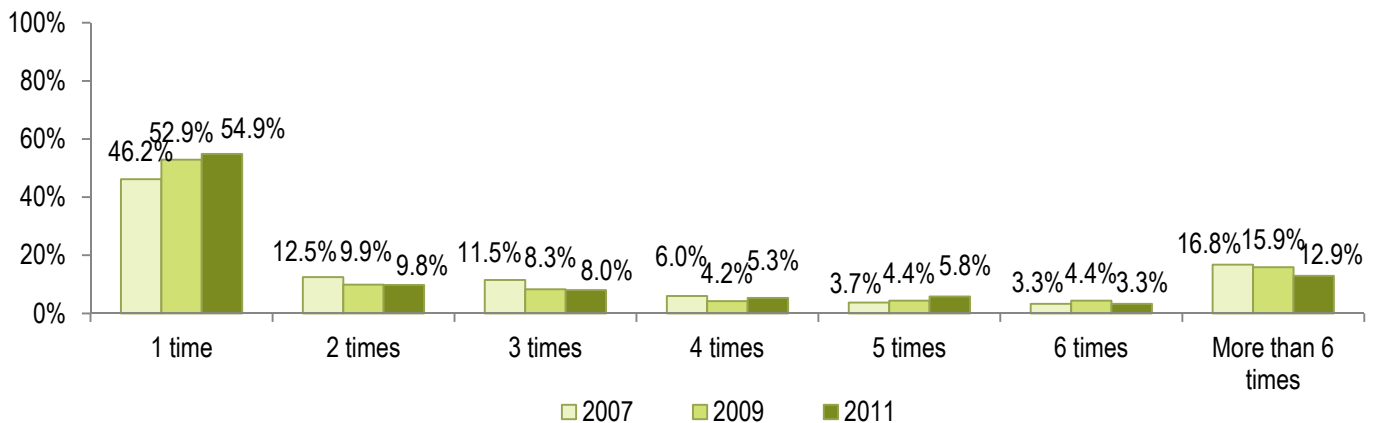
Figure 16: Is This the First Time You Have Been Homeless?



2007 N: 712; 2009 N: 526; 2011 N: 674
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- When asked about the occurrence of homelessness in the past 12 months, most survey respondents (66%) indicated they had been homeless one time in the last 12 months, a slight increase from 65% in 2009.
- Between 2009 and 2011 the percentage of respondents who have been homeless four or more times in the last three years decreased from 29% to 27%,¹⁶ respectively.

Figure 17: Number of Times Respondents Had Been Homeless in the Last 3 Years, Including This Time



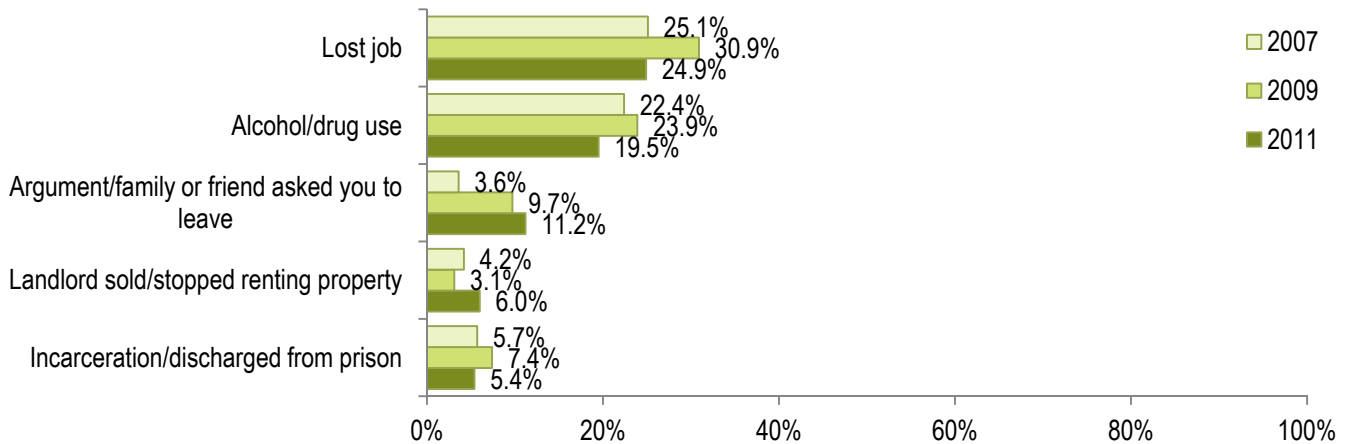
2007 N: 702; 2009 N: 527; 2011 N: 674
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

¹⁶ This condition is one of the components used to determine whether a person can be considered “chronically homeless” (see “Chronic Homelessness” in the HUD Defined Homeless Subpopulations section).

Primary Causes of Homelessness

- The most common cause of homelessness cited by survey respondents was job loss.
 - » One-quarter (25%) of survey respondents in 2011 indicated that the loss of a job was the primary cause of their homelessness, a decline from 31% in 2009.
 - » The second most common cause of homelessness among survey respondents was alcohol or drug use (20%), down from 24% in 2009.

Figure 18: Primary Event or Condition That Led to Respondents' Current Episode of Homelessness (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



2007 N: 714; 2009 N: 524; 2011 N: 667
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- The top three reasons cited for what might have prevented them from becoming homeless were employment assistance (37%), rent/mortgage assistance (34%), and alcohol/drug counseling (33%).

Figure 19: What Might Have Prevented You from Becoming Homeless?

Response	2009 Percent	2011 Percent	09-11 Net Change
Job training/employment assistance	40.7%	37.2%	-3.5
Rent/mortgage assistance	29.9%	33.8%	3.9
Alcohol/drug counseling	34.7%	32.6%	-2.1
Help getting access to government benefits	15.4%	18.3%	2.9
Legal assistance	12.2%	16.3%	4.1
Transportation assistance	14.3%	14.7%	0.4
Case management leaving hospital/jail/prison	13.5%	11.3%	-2.2
Mental health services	14.7%	19.9%	5.2
Health insurance/services	7.9%	11.3%	3.4
Other	10.0%	18.4%	8.4

Multiple response question with 518 respondents offering 1,025 responses in 2009, and 662 respondents offering 1,416 responses in 2011.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Employment and Income

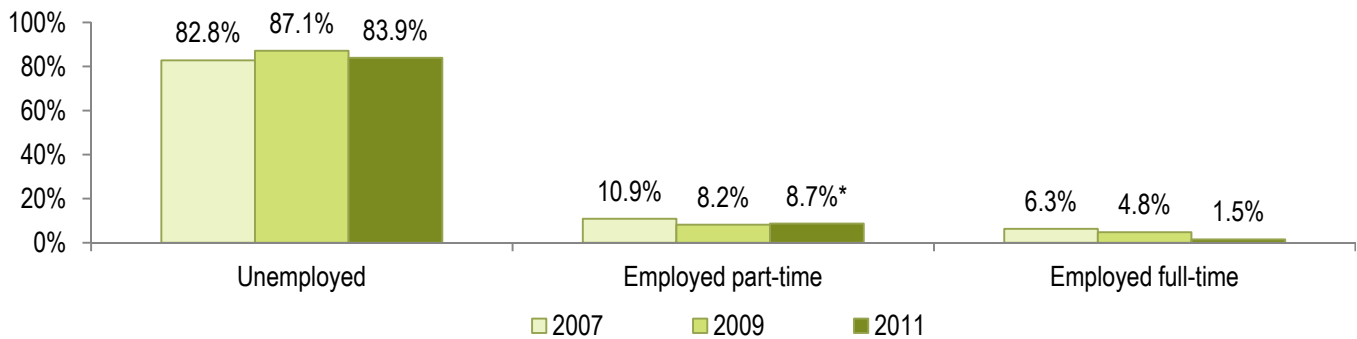
The 2011 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Federal Poverty Guidelines for one person is approximately \$908 per month.¹⁷ However, the local self-sufficiency standard is a more realistic measure of the true cost of living. The self-sufficiency standard measures the income needed for families to meet their basic needs without subsidies. The self-sufficiency standard for a single person in Santa Clara County is \$2,353 per month.¹⁸

Survey respondents cited a lack of income as having a strong impact on homelessness in the City of San Jose. In 2011, some survey respondents reported income from employment, public assistance or disability benefits. However for most respondents, their income was limited and did not meet the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Employment Status

- 84% of survey respondents indicated that they were not employed at the time of the survey, compared to 87% in 2009.
 - » The unemployment rate for the overall population of the City of San Jose was 11.4% during February 2011.¹⁹
 - » 9% of survey respondents were employed part-time. This included those who reported seasonal employment and day laborers.
 - » 2% were employed full-time.

Figure 20: Employment Status of Survey Respondents



2007 N: 715; 2009 N: 526; 2011 N: 672

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

*Note: In 2011, other response options were included, part-time employment (includes seasonal and day labor) additionally, the totals presented may not add up to 100%.

¹⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (January 23, 2009). *Federal Register*, Vol. 74, No. 14, 2009 HHS Poverty Guidelines, p. 4200.

¹⁸ Wider Opportunities for Women and Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency (CFESS) and Equal Rights Advocates. (2009).

¹⁹ State of California Employment Development Department. (2011). Labor Market Information Division.

*In 2011 Employed part-time includes day labor, seasonal work, and temporary work.

- One-third (33%) of survey respondents cited not having a permanent address as a barrier to employment in 2011.²⁰
 - » 33% cited the lack of employment training as a barrier to employment; while the need for appropriate clothing prevented 29% of respondents from obtaining work.²¹

Figure 21: Respondents' Barriers to Getting Employment (Top 10 Responses in 2011)

Response	2007	2009	2011	07-11 Net Change
No permanent address	24.4%	29.2%	32.7%	8.3
Need training	20.5%	30.1%	32.7%	12.2
Need clothing	16.6%	24.4%	28.9%	12.3
No transportation	22.1%	24.4%	26.8%	4.7
No jobs	14.8%	31.4%	25.3%	10.5
No phone	23.8%	26.8%	24.8%	1.0
Need education	16.8%	27.5%	24.5%	7.7
Alcohol/drug issue	14.4%	25.7%	20.1%	5.7
Health problems	12.4%	13.4%	17.3%	4.9
Criminal record	14.3%	20.0%	16.9%	2.6

Multiple response question with 589 respondents offering 1,511 responses in 2007, and 455 respondents offering 1,461 responses in 2009, and 596 respondents offering 1,958 responses in 2011.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

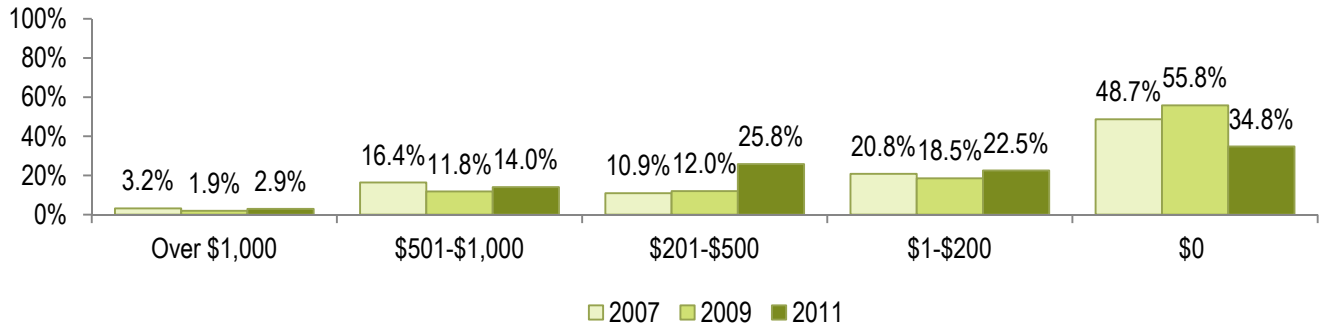
Income from Government Benefits

- Just over one-third (35%) of 2011 survey respondents indicated that they were receiving no money from government benefits, which is a large decrease from 56% in 2009.
 - » 17% of survey respondents were receiving more than \$500 per month in government benefits.
 - » A little over one-quarter (26%) of respondents reported receiving between \$210 and \$500 a month in benefits.
 - » 3% of survey respondents reported receiving more than \$1,000 dollars a month in government benefits. This was a slight increase from 2% in 2009.

²⁰ Percentages may not add to 100%, responses were not mutually exclusive.

²¹ Responses were not mutually exclusive.

Figure 22: Total Monthly Income from All Government Benefits



2007 N: 678; 2009 N: 518; 2011 N: 666

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Income from Private Sources

- Just under half (49%) of survey respondents were receiving no income from private, non-government sources, compared to 34% in 2009.
 - » 6% received more than \$500 from private sources, down from 12% in 2009.

Access to Government Assistance and Homeless Programs

Government assistance and homeless programs work to enable persons who are homeless to obtain income and services.²² However, many homeless people do not apply for these programs, or do not feel they qualify for aid.

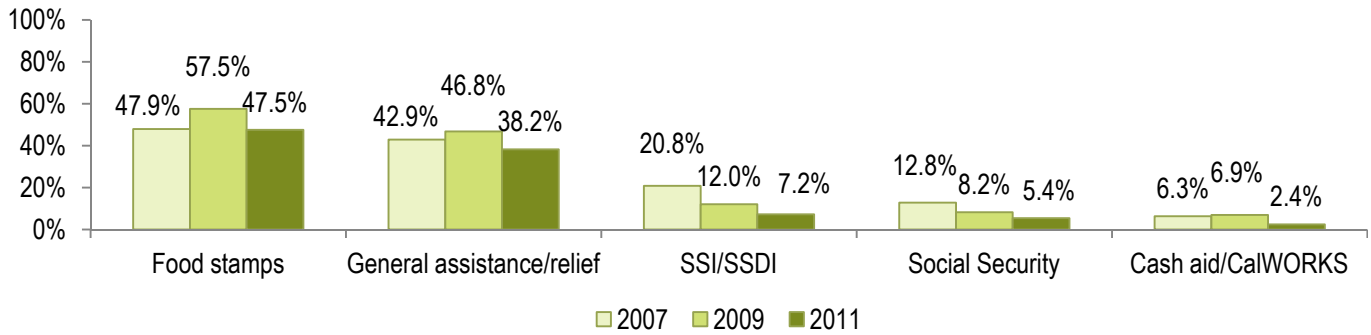
Government Assistance

- 70% of survey respondents reported receiving some form of government assistance, while 31% reported not receiving any such assistance.
- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who were receiving some form of government assistance increased from 46% to 69%.
 - » Of those respondents receiving some form of government assistance, the percentage who was receiving Food Stamps decreased from 56% to 48% between 2009 and 2011.
 - » 38% of those receiving some form of government assistance were receiving General Assistance or General Relief, while 7% were receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI).²³

²² For the purposes of this study, the following forms of government assistance were included: General Assistance/Relief, Food Stamps, Service-connected Veteran Disability Compensation, Not Service-connected Veteran Disability Pension, Other Veteran’s Benefits, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Cash Aid/CalWORKs, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Work2Future/Project Hope, and Other Government Assistance.

²³ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

Figure 23: Types of Government Assistance Received (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



Multiple response question with 336 respondents offering 502 responses in 2007, 507 respondents offering 631 responses in 2009, and 663 respondents offering 916 responses in 2011.

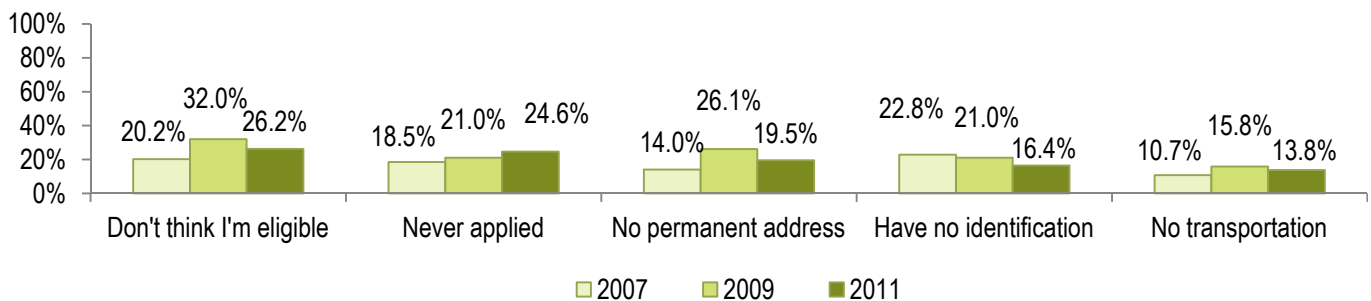
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- Of those not receiving assistance, 26% did not think they were eligible and 25% had never applied.

Figure 24: Reasons for Not Receiving Government Assistance (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



Multiple response question with 356 respondents offering 551 responses in 2007, 272 respondents offering 537 responses in 2009, and 195 respondents offering 341 responses in 2011.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

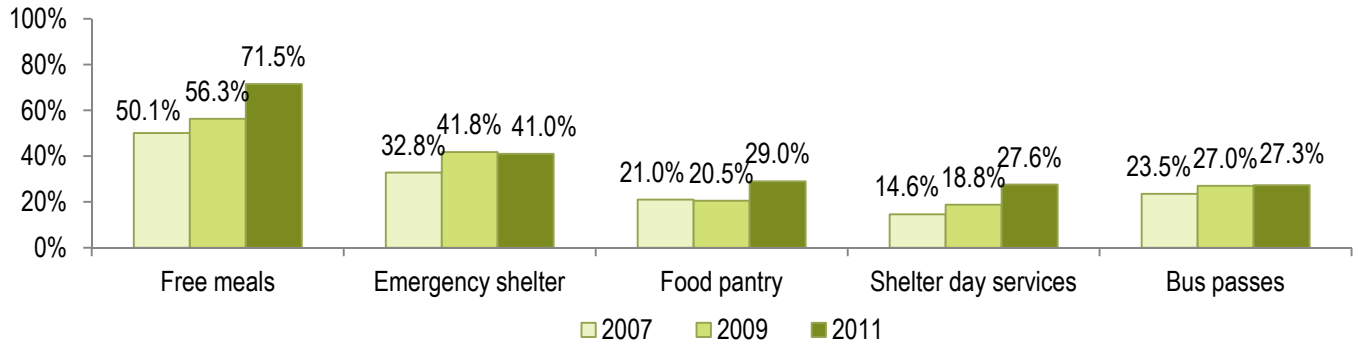
Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Services and Programs

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of all survey respondents who were utilizing any services or assistance increased slightly, from 82% to 86%.
 - 72% of respondents who were utilizing services or assistance indicated that they received free meals and 41% were utilizing emergency shelters.²⁴
- Of respondents who were utilizing services or assistance, more survey respondents reported using food pantries and shelter day services in 2011 than in 2009.
 - 29% of all respondents reported using food pantry services in 2011, compared to 21% in 2009.
 - 28% of all respondents reported using shelter day services, compared to 19% in 2009.

²⁴ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

Figure 25: Types of General Services or Assistance Used (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



Multiple response question with 711 respondents offering 1,644 responses in 2007, 526 respondents offering 1,246 responses in 2009, and 663 respondents offering 1,841 responses in 2011.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

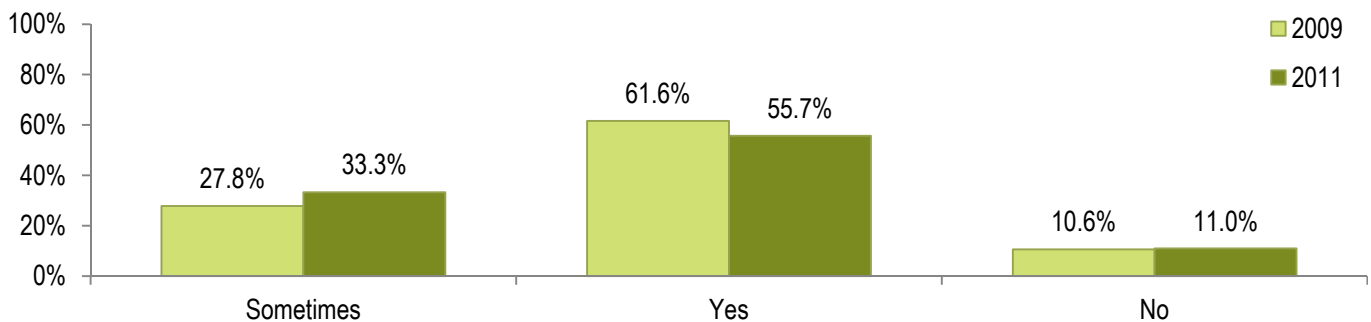
HMIS/One-Stop

- In the past 12 months, the majority (59%) of survey respondents have not accessed a one-stop center (Georgia Travis Center or Boccardo Reception Center).
- Over half (54%) of survey respondents are registered in HMIS.

Access to Food

- 11% of survey respondents reported that they do not usually get enough to eat on a daily basis.
 - » 33% indicated that they sometimes get enough to eat.
 - » Between 2009 and 2011 those who reported getting enough to eat on a daily basis decreased from 62% to 56%, respectively.

Figure 26: Do You Usually Get Enough to Eat on a Daily Basis?



2009 N: 526; 2011 N: 661

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Note: This question was not asked of 2007 survey respondents.

Internet Usage

- Nearly half (47%) of survey respondents reported regular use of the internet.

Medical Care and Health Conditions

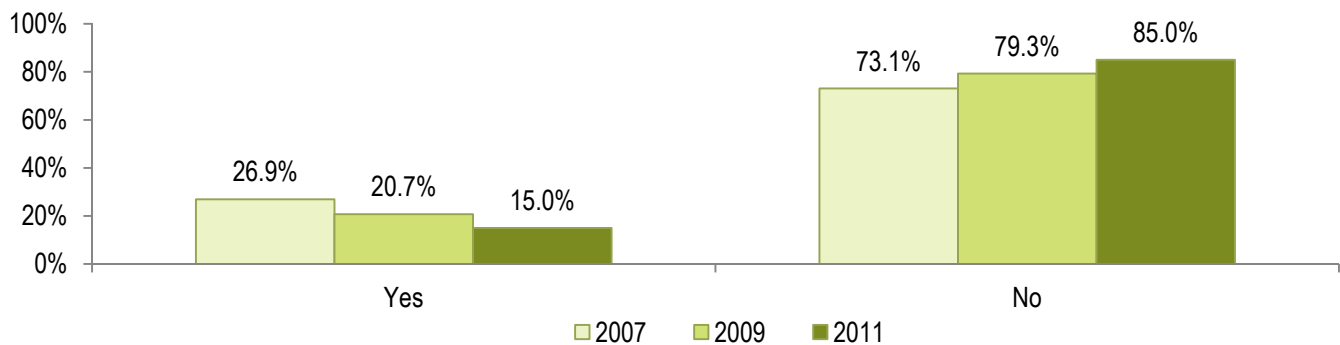
According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the average life expectancy of the average American is 78 years. In 2005, a study released by the National Health Care for the Homeless Council, looked at homeless mortality rates in seven cities throughout the United States, Canada and Europe, and found that the average life expectancy for a person without permanent housing was between 42 and 52 years. The study also indicated that premature death often results from acute and chronic medical conditions aggravated by living on the street with limited access to health care.²⁵

Access to Medical Care

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

- 15% of homeless survey respondents reported that since becoming homeless this time, they were unable to receive necessary health care, a decrease from 21% in 2009.

Figure 27: Have You Needed Health Care and Been Unable to Receive It Since Becoming Homeless This Last Time?



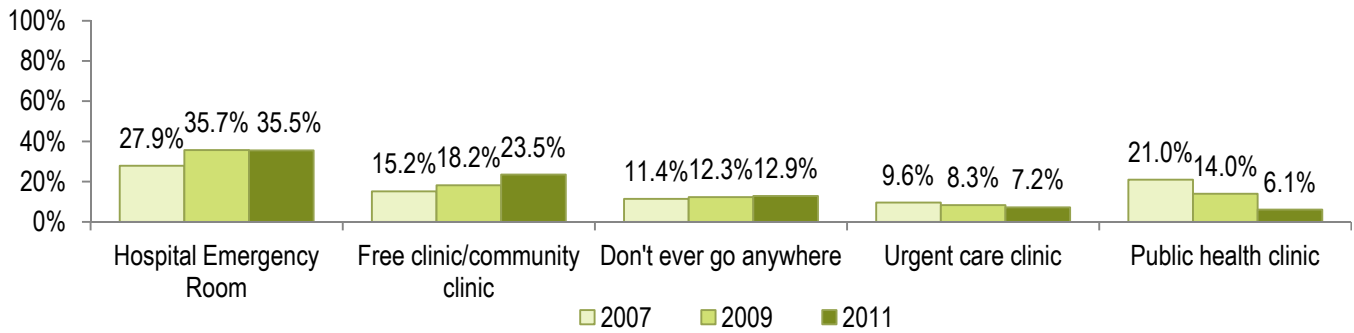
2007 N: 685; 2009 N: 522; 2011 N: 653
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Sources of Medical Care

- 36% of respondents reported they used the Emergency Room (ER) as their usual source of medical care.
- 13% indicated that they do not go anywhere for medical care.

²⁵ O’Connell, J. (2005). Premature Mortality in Homeless Populations: a review of the literature. Retrieved January 13, 2011, <http://www.nhchc.org/PrematureMortalityFinal.pdf>.

Figure 28: Respondents' Usual Source of Medical Care (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



2007 N: 696; 2009 N: 521; 2011 N: 667

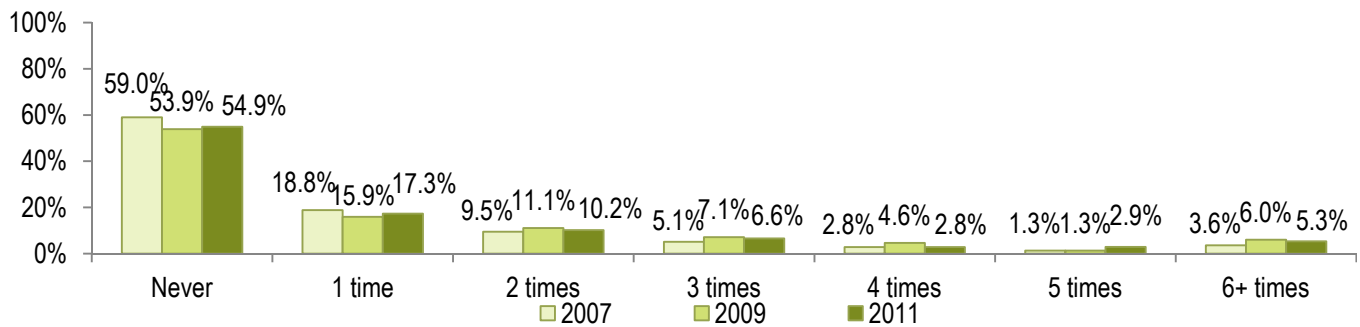
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- 45% of survey respondents indicated that they had used the Emergency Room for medical treatment at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Figure 29: Number of Times Respondents Had Used the Emergency Room For Any Treatment in the Year Prior to the Survey



2007 N: 687; 2009 N: 521; 2011 N: 647

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

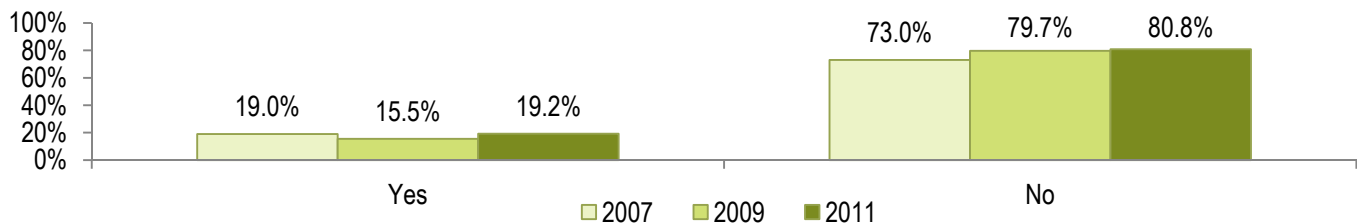
Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Chronic Health Problems

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of survey respondents who indicated that they were experiencing chronic health problems increased from 16% to 19%.
 - Of the 2011 survey respondents with chronic health problems, 23% were unable to receive necessary medical care since they last became homeless.

Figure 30: Are You Currently Experiencing Chronic Health Problems?



2007 N: 675; 2009 N: 498; 2011 N: 637

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

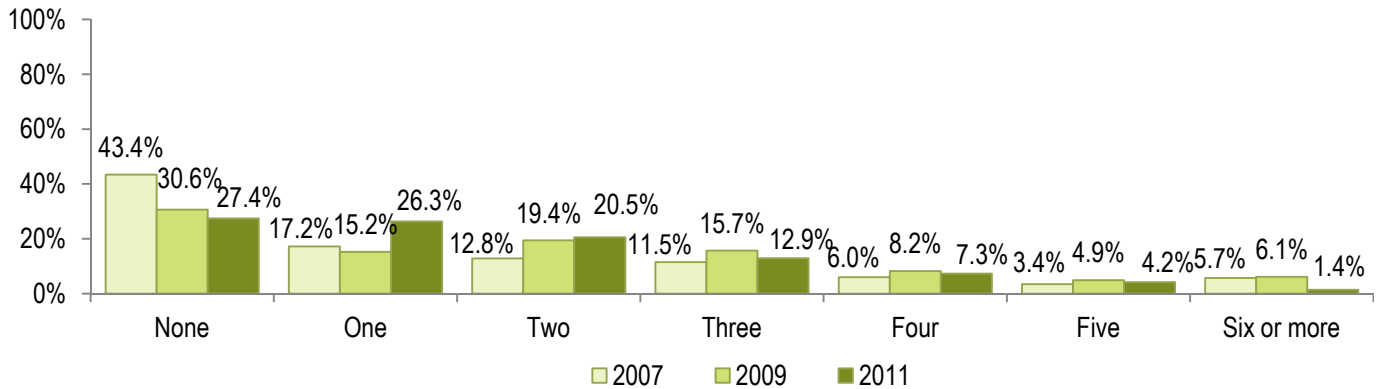
- In both 2009 and 2011, 9% of respondents with chronic health problems cited that their illness/medical problem or hospitalization/treatment was the primary cause of their homelessness.
- 43% of survey respondents in 2011 said that their health problems keep them from getting employment.

Disabling Conditions

For the purposes of this study, a disabling condition was defined as a physical disability, mental illness, Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), alcohol/drug abuse, severe depression, chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, or a developmental disability.

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of all survey respondents citing one or more disabling conditions increased from 69% to 73%.²⁶
- 13% of 2011 survey respondents reported four or more disabling conditions.

Figure 31: Number of Disabling Conditions Among All Homeless Respondents



2007 N: 716; 2009 N: 527; 2011 N: 674
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

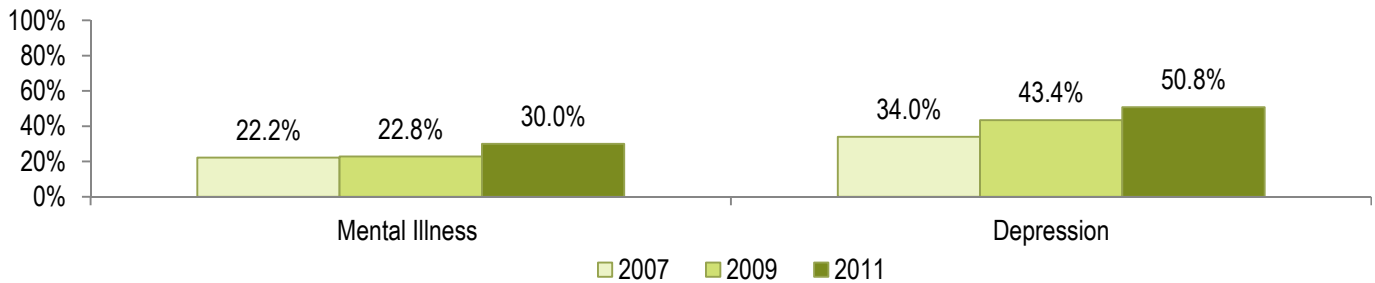
Mental Health

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) reports that 20-25% of homeless individuals suffer from some form of mental illness; a disproportionate percentage of the population when compared to 6% of the general public.²⁷ In order to assess the current needs and demographics of the population, homeless survey respondents were asked about their mental health including mental illness and depression.

- In 2011, 39% of survey respondents had at least one mental health issue.

²⁶ The existence of a disabling condition is one of the components used to determine whether a person can be considered “chronically homeless” (see “Chronic Homelessness” in the HUD Defined Homeless Subpopulations section).
²⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Homelessness Resource Center. Retrieved May 2011 from <http://homelessness.samhsa.gov/channel/mental-health-180.aspx>

Figure 32: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Experiencing Mental Illness and Depression.



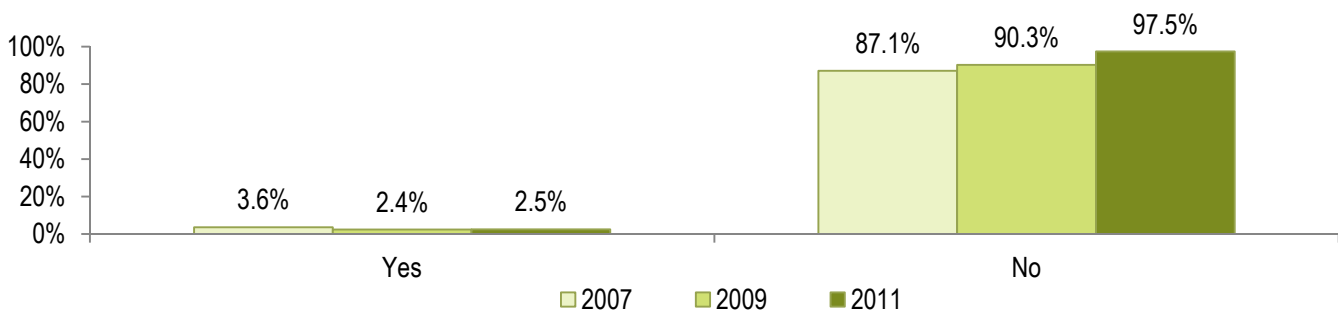
2007: Mental Illness N=680, Depression N=683
 2009: Mental Illness N=505, Depression N=502.
 2011: Mental Illness N=643, Depression N=648.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Note: These responses were not mutually exclusive.

- In 2011, 9% of survey respondents who were currently experiencing a mental health issue indicated that these issues led to their homelessness, a slight increase from 6% in 2009.
- 24% of survey respondents experiencing a mental health issue reported using mental health services.

HIV/AIDS

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of survey respondents who were experiencing HIV/AIDS remained relatively stable, at less than 3% of those surveyed.

Figure 33: Are You Currently Experiencing HIV/AIDS Related Illnesses?

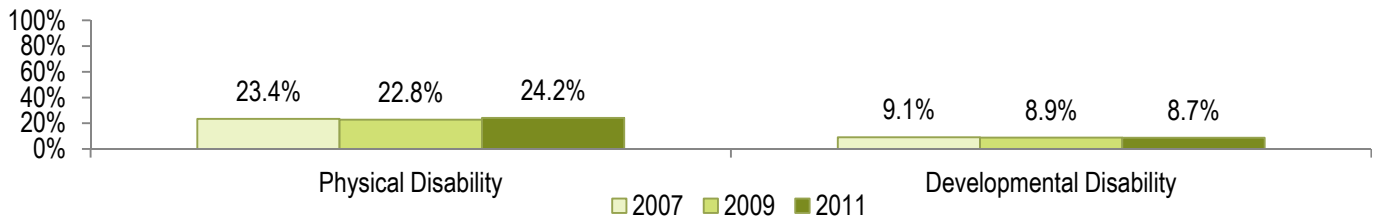


2007 N: 661; 2009 N: 497; 2011 N: 629
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Physical and Developmental Disabilities

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of survey respondents with a physical disability increased slightly from 23% to 24% while those with a developmental disability remained constant at 9%.

Figure 34: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Experiencing a Physical or Developmental Disability



2007: Physical Disability N=685, Developmental Disability N=662
 2009: Physical Disability N=500, Developmental Disability N=506
 2011: Physical Disability N=645, Developmental Disability N=635
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Note: These responses were not mutually exclusive.

Substance Abuse

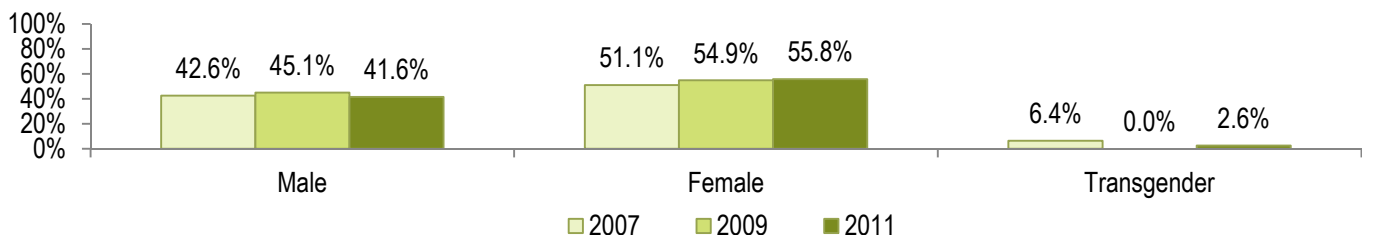
Substance use (alcohol or drugs) was the second-most cited cause of homelessness among the homeless persons surveyed in the City of San Jose.

- 47% of survey respondents experienced alcohol and/or drug abuse problems in 2011, an increase from 39% in 2009.
 - » Of respondents who were experiencing alcohol or drug abuse in 2011, 34% cited the use of alcohol or drugs as the primary cause of their homelessness.
 - » Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who were experiencing substance abuse and were not receiving alcohol or drug counseling remained fairly constant (86% and 88%, respectively).

Domestic/Partner Violence or Abuse

- The percentage of survey respondents who were experiencing domestic violence or abuse at the time of the survey increased slightly from 10% to 12% between 2009 and 2011.
 - » 25% of the female homeless population and 9% of the male population reported experiencing domestic violence or abuse.
 - » Of those who were experiencing domestic violence or abuse 42% were male, 56% were female and 3% were transgender.

Figure 35: Respondents Who Were Experiencing Domestic/Partner Violence or Abuse (By Gender)



2007 N: 47; 2009 N: 51; 2011 N: 77
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- In 2011, the percentage of respondents who were experiencing domestic violence or abuse who reported domestic/family violence as the primary cause of their homelessness was 9%.

Incarceration

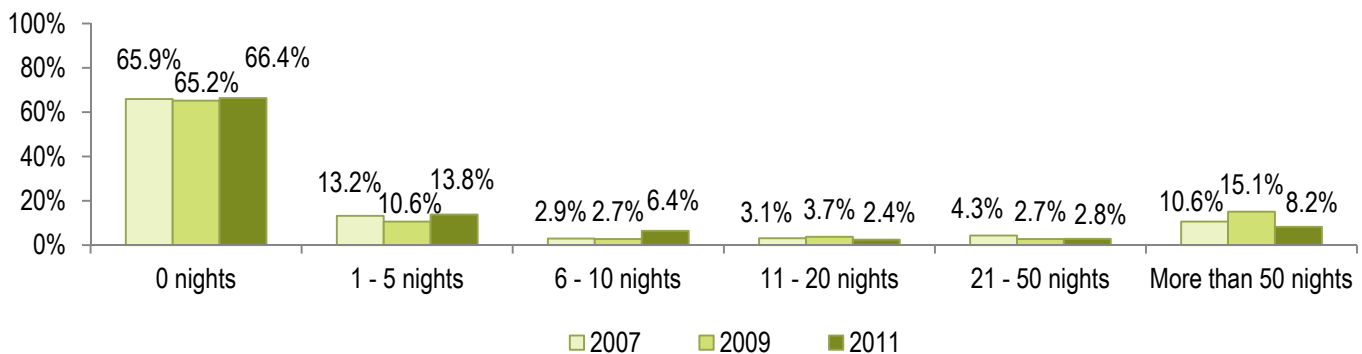
Transition from Jail or Prison

- 7% of survey respondents indicated that immediately before they became homeless this time, they were in jail or prison.
 - » 5% of respondents cited incarceration as the primary event that led to their homelessness.
 - » Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who indicated that their criminal record was keeping them from securing permanent housing stayed relatively constant (17% and 18%, respectively). The percentage of respondents who reported that their criminal record was keeping them from getting employment decreased, from 20% to 17%.

Nights in Jail or Prison

- 34% of survey respondents reported that they had spent at least one night in jail or prison in the year prior to the survey.

Figure 36: Number of Nights Survey Respondents Reported Spending in Jail/Prison in the Year Prior to the Survey



2007 N: 680; 2009 N: 517; 2011 N: 636
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Probation or Parole

- 17% of survey respondents reported being on probation or parole when they most recently became homeless, compared to 24% in 2009.

Foster Care

Transition from Foster Care

- When survey respondents were asked if they had ever been in foster care, 14% indicated that they had.

HUD DEFINED HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Chronic Homelessness

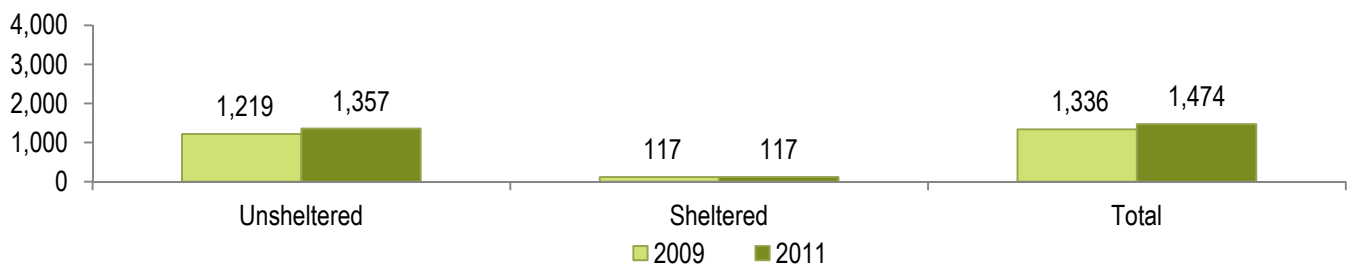
HUD defines a chronically homeless person or family as an unaccompanied homeless individual (18 or older) with a disabling condition or a family with at least one adult member (18 or older) who has a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years.

For the purposes of this study, a “disabling condition” was defined as a physical disability, mental illness, PTSD, severe depression, substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, chronic health problems, or a developmental disability. Persons currently living in transitional housing are not considered by HUD to be chronically homeless.

The mortality rate for chronically homeless men and women is four to nine times higher than for the general population. Those experiencing long-term homelessness often incur significant public costs through emergency room visits, run-ins with law enforcement, incarceration, and access to existing poverty and homeless programs.²⁸ In 2010, the federal government announced a 5-year plan to end chronic homelessness. The plan focuses on permanent supportive housing, reducing financial instability, and improving health and housing stability.²⁹

- It is estimated that on any given night in 2011, the City of San Jose has approximately 1,474 chronically homeless persons. This represents a 10% increase from 1,336 chronically homeless persons in 2009.
- The number of chronically homeless individuals represents 37% of the total homeless population in 2011, compared to 32% in 2009 and 17% nationwide in 2010.
- The large majority (92%) of chronically homeless individuals were unsheltered in 2011.
- In 2011, HUD expanded the definition of chronic homelessness to include families. It is estimated that on any given night in 2011, there are 22 persons in chronically homeless families in the City of San Jose.

Figure 37: Number of Chronically Homeless Persons



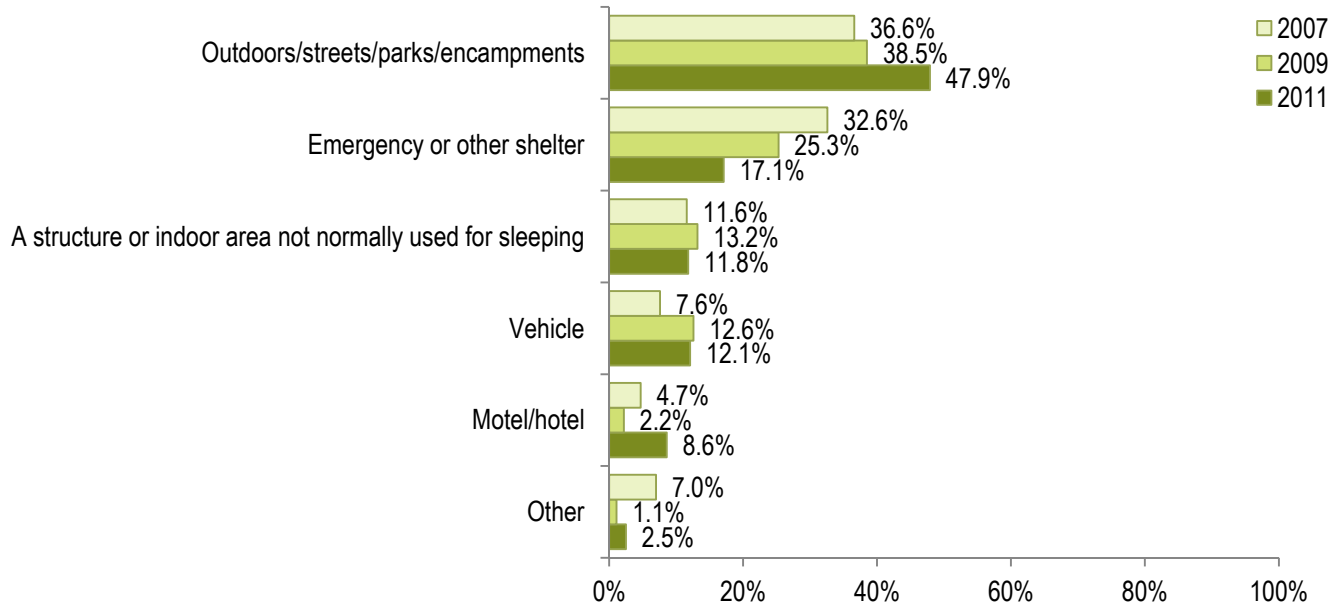
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Census and Survey. Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Census and Survey.

²⁸United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2011). Opening Doors: federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness. Washington, D.C.

²⁹ Ibid.

- The largest percentage of chronically homeless survey respondents (48%) indicated that they usually sleep outdoors (on the street, in parks, in creek beds, or in encampments). This percentage increased from 39% in 2009.

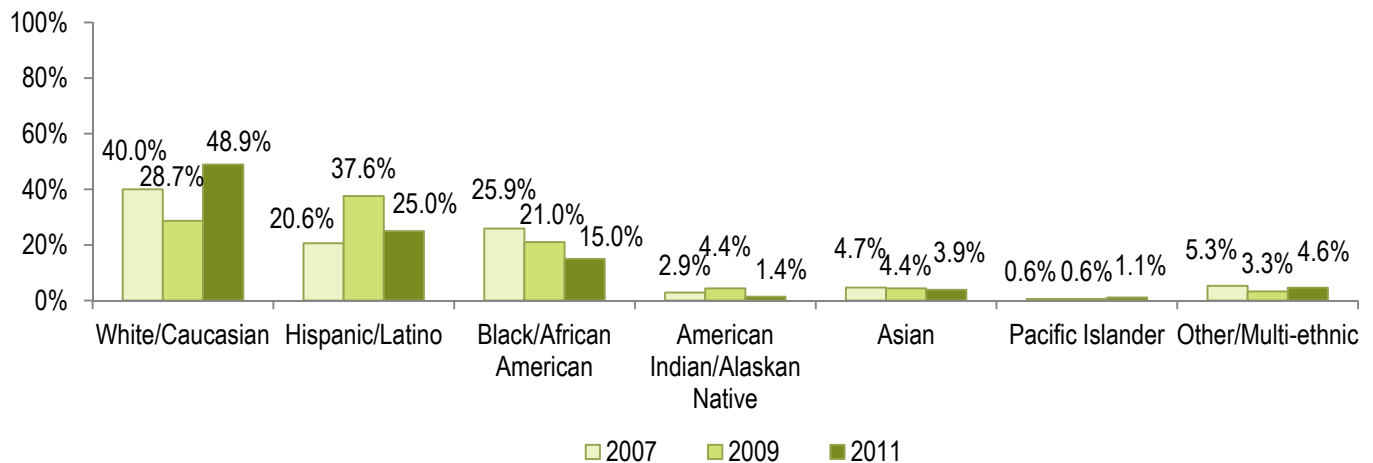
Figure 38: Where Do You Usually Stay at Night? (Chronically Homeless Persons)



2007 N: 172; 2009 N: 182; 2011 N: 280
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- The majority of chronically homeless people were male in both 2009 and 2011 (73% and 68%, respectively).
- In 2011, the largest percentage of chronically homeless survey respondents were White/Caucasian (49%), followed by Hispanic/Latino (25%) and Black/African American (15%).

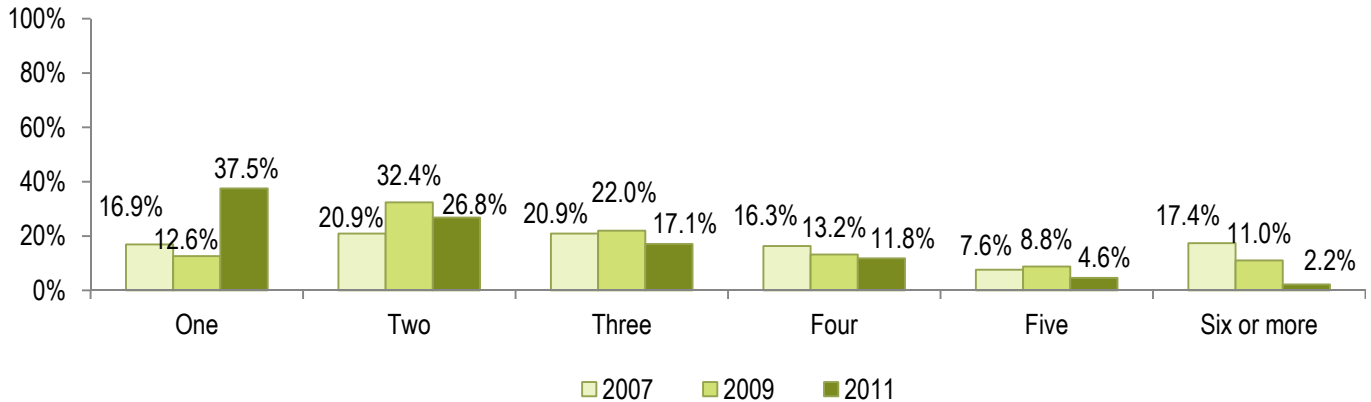
Figure 39: Chronically Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity



2007 N: 170; 2009 N: 181; 2011 N: 280
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- 38% of chronically homeless people had one disabling condition, an increase from 13% in 2009.

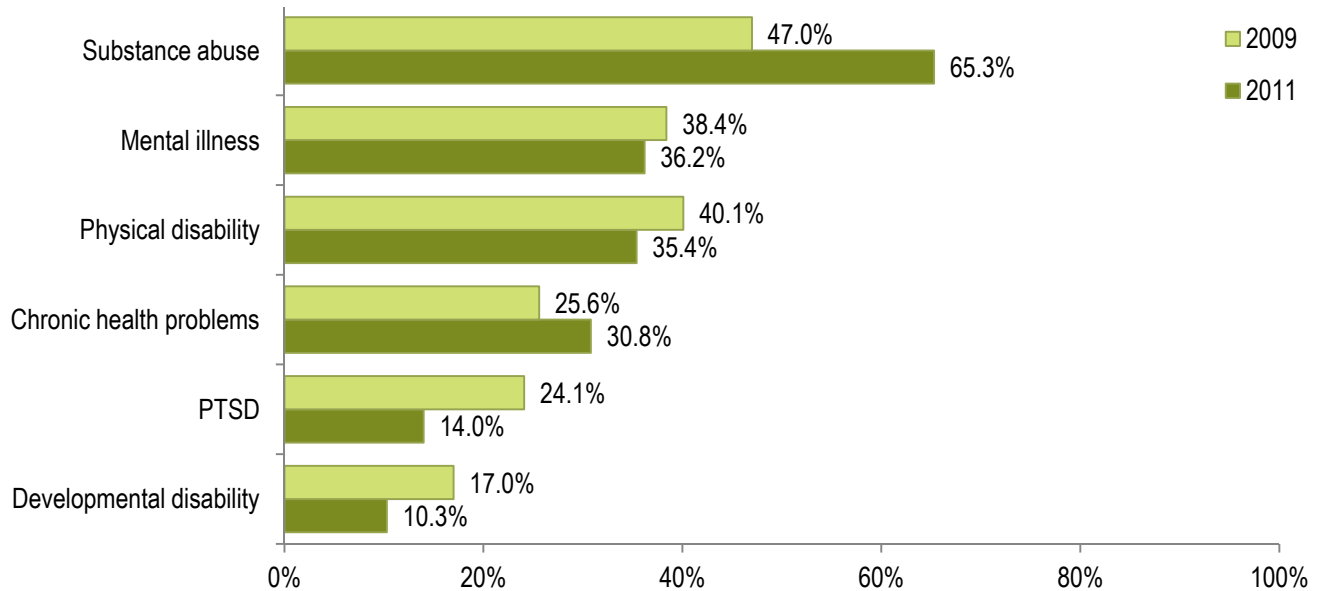
Figure 40: Number of Disabling Conditions Among Chronically Homeless Persons



2007 N: 172; 2009 N: 182; 2011 N: 280
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- In 2011, substance abuse was the disabling condition reported by the largest percentage of chronically homeless respondents (62%), followed by mental illness (36%).

Figure 41: Percentage of Chronically Homeless Respondents Who Were Experiencing the Following Disabling Conditions



2009: Depression N=174, Alcohol abuse N=176, Drug abuse N=178, Mental illness N=177, Physical disability N=172, Chronic health problems N=172, PTSD N=174, Developmental disability N=176, HIV/AIDS N=172.
 2011: Depression N=329, Alcohol / drug abuse N=299, Mental illness N=193, Physical disability N=156, Chronic health problems N=122, PTSD N=75, Developmental disability N=55, HIV/AIDS N=16.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Note: These responses were not mutually exclusive.

- 11% of chronically homeless survey respondents in 2011 indicated that they were not using any services.
 - » 76% of chronically homeless survey respondents reported using free meal services.
 - » 34% reported using emergency shelters and 28% reported using shelter day services.

Veterans

National data shows that only eight percent (8%) of the general U.S. population can claim veteran status, but nearly one-fifth of the nation’s homeless population is comprised of U.S. military veterans.³⁰

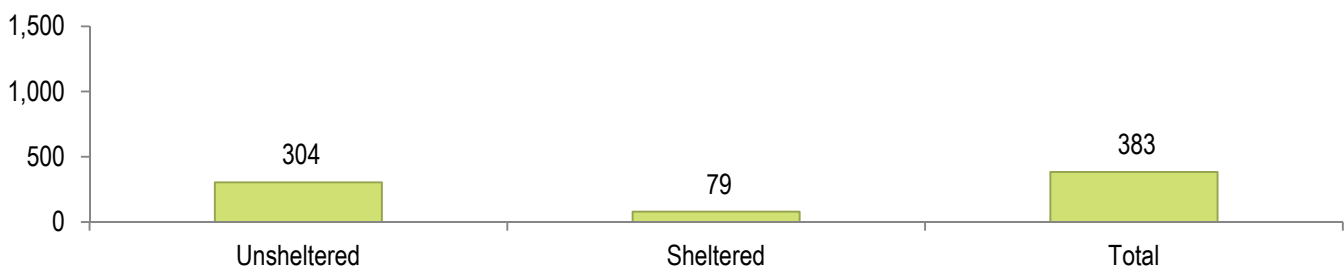
In general, veterans have high rates of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), traumatic brain injury, and sexual trauma, which can lead to higher risk for homelessness. About half of homeless veterans have serious mental illness and 70% have substance abuse problems. Half of homeless veterans have histories of involvement with the legal system. Veterans are more likely than the general homeless population to live outdoors, unsheltered, and experience long-term, chronic homelessness.³¹

The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness is facilitating collaborative efforts between the federal departments of Veteran’s Affairs, Housing, Labor, and Health and Human Services (HHS) to realign resources for greater effectiveness by bringing together programs that would otherwise operate separately. In 2011, for the first time, the Department of Veteran’s Affairs (VA) will use the national HUD Point-in-Time counts as the definitive count of homeless veterans. To determine veteran status among homeless survey respondents, the VA recommended the addition of two questions to the survey: “Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?” and “Were you activated into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist?”

Number of Homeless Veterans

- It is estimated that on any given night in 2011, the City of San Jose has a homeless veteran population of 383 persons. This represents 10% of the total point-in-time homeless population.
 - » The majority (79%) of homeless veterans were unsheltered in 2011.

Figure 42: Number of Homeless Veterans, 2011



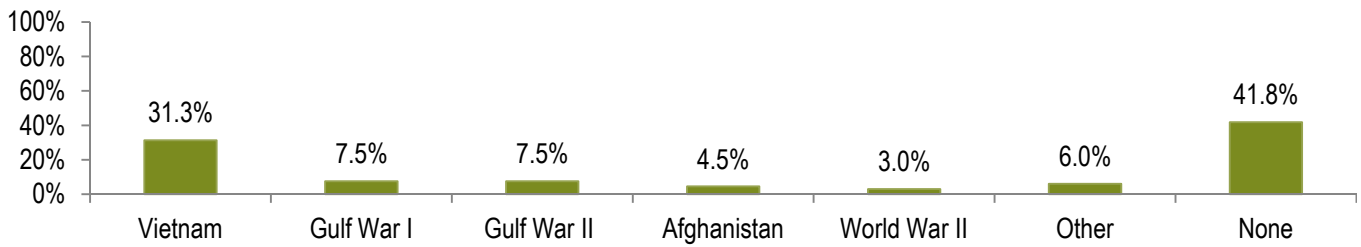
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Census and Survey.

³⁰ National Coalition for Homeless Veterans. FAQ about homeless veterans. Retrieved January 13, 2011, from <http://www.nchv.org/background.cfm>.

³¹ United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. Opening Doors: federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness. Retrieved January 13, 2011 from <http://www.usich.gov/PDF/FactSheetVeterans.pdf>.

- In 2011, when asked which war theater they in, the largest percentage of veteran survey respondents indicated that they had served in the Vietnam War (31%).

Figure 43: In Which War Theater Did You Serve? Respondents Ages 18 and Older (2011)

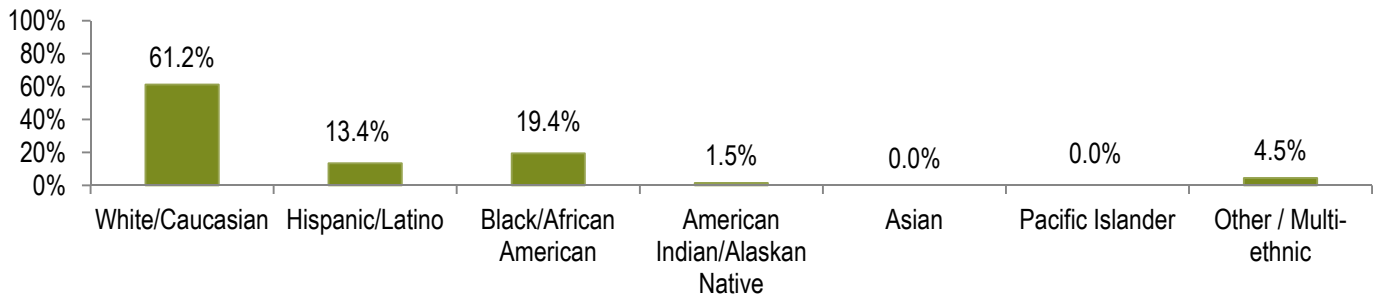


Multiple response question with 67 respondents offering 68 responses in 2011.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Note: This question was not asked in 2009.

Demographics of Homeless Veterans

- In 2011, 97% of homeless veteran survey respondents were male.
 - » Sixty-one percent (61%) were White/Caucasian, 19% were Black/African American, and 13% were Hispanic/Latino.

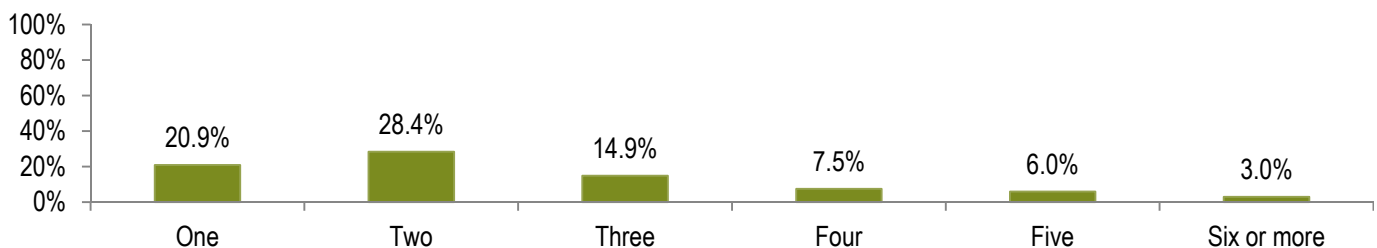
Figure 44: Homeless Veteran Population by Ethnicity (2011)



N=67
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- 54% of homeless veterans were chronically homeless.
 - » Nearly half of homeless veterans (49%) had one to two disabling conditions and 31% had three or more.

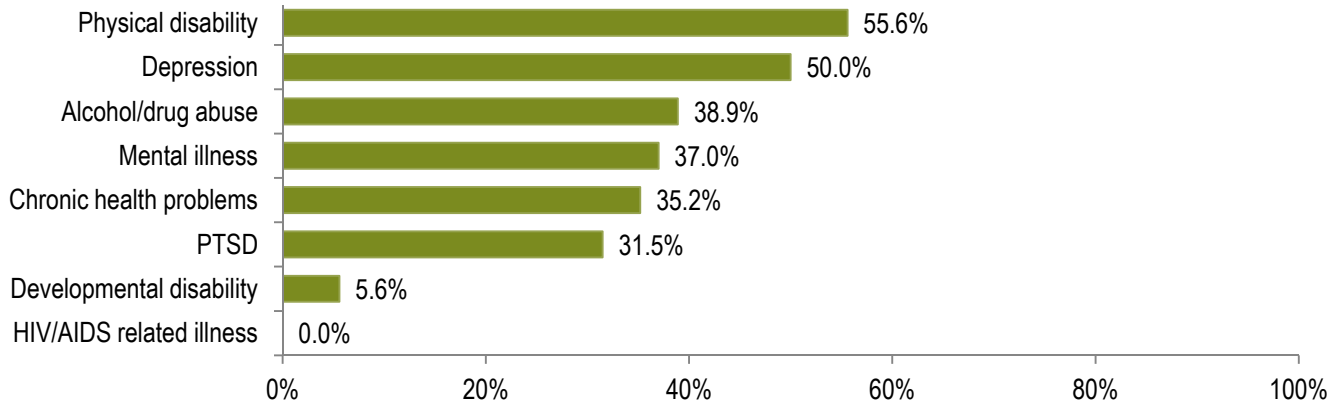
Figure 45: Number of Disabling Conditions Among Homeless Veteran Respondents (2011)



N=67
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

- The majority (56%) of homeless veteran survey respondents had a physical disability.
 - » 50% of homeless veterans reported suffering from depression.
 - » 39% reported experiencing alcohol/drug abuse problems.
 - » 32% of survey respondents reported suffering from PTSD.
 - » 37% reported having a mental illness.³²

Figure 46: Percentage of Homeless Veteran Respondents Who Were Experiencing the Following (2011)



N=54

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Note: These responses were not mutually exclusive.

- 25% of homeless veteran survey respondents cited alcohol/drug issues as the primary cause of their homelessness.
 - » 28% reported the loss of a job as the primary cause of their homelessness.
- 33% indicated that they were not receiving any government assistance.
 - » Of respondents who were receiving government assistance, the types of government assistance most commonly received by homeless veterans were General Assistance (27%), Food Stamps (25%), Medi-Cal/Medicare (14%) and SSI/SSDI (5%).³³
- A majority of homeless veterans indicated that they used veteran-specific services.
 - » The most commonly cited veteran-specific services used by the homeless veterans were health services (62%), drop-in centers (51%), mental health services (38%), and housing assistance (11%).³⁴
 - » Other services used by the homeless veterans included free meals (76%), emergency shelters (40%), shelter day services (28%), and food pantries (28%).³⁵
 - » Ten percent (10%) of veteran respondents indicated that they were not using any services.

³² These responses were not mutually exclusive.

³³ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

³⁴ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

³⁵ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

Homeless Families

National reports reveal that one of the fastest growing segments of the homeless population is families with children. Children in families experiencing homelessness have high rates of acute and chronic health problems and exposure to violence. Homeless children are more likely to have emotional and behavioral problems than children with consistent living accommodations.³⁶

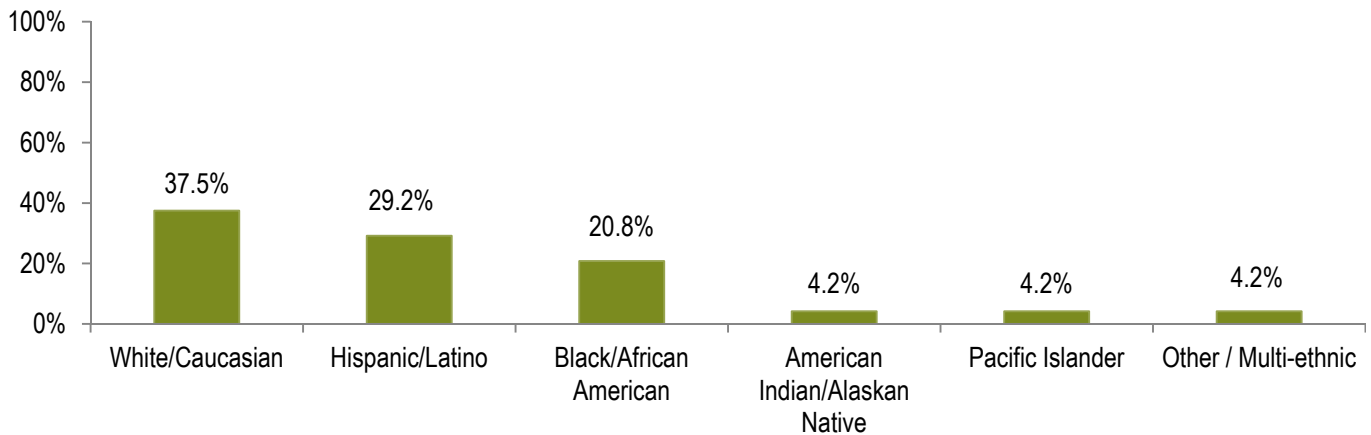
Number of Homeless Families

- There were a total of 336 persons in families counted in the City of San Jose in 2011. This represents a 13% decrease from the 384 persons in families counted in 2009.
 - » In 2011, 8% of the total homeless population in the City of San Jose consisted of persons in families.
- 90% of homeless families were sheltered, while 10% were unsheltered in 2011.

Demographics of Homeless Families

- In 2011, 48% of families were female headed households, 12% male headed households, 3% transgender headed households and 37% were married/partner headed households.
- Thirty-eight percent (38%) of homeless survey respondents with children indicated they were White/Caucasian, 29% were Hispanic/Latino, and 21% were Black/African American.

Figure 47: Homeless Individuals with Children by Ethnicity (2011)



N=24

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Primary Cause of Homelessness for Homeless Families

- In 2011, 25% of homeless survey respondents with families reported their landlord sold or stopped renting their property as the primary cause of their homelessness.
- 8% of homeless survey respondents with families cited alcohol/drug issues as the primary cause of their homelessness.

³⁶ United States Interagency Council on Ending Homelessness. (2010). Opening Doors: federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness. Retrieved March 2011 from www.usich.gov.

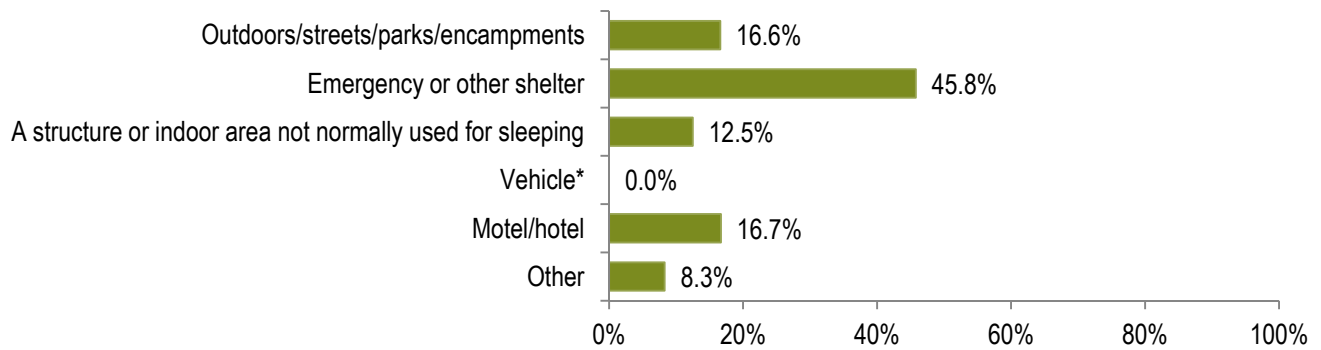
Government Assistance for Homeless Families

- The types of government assistance most commonly received by homeless individuals with children were Food Stamps (71%), Cash Aid/CalWORKs (42%), General Assistance (21%), and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (13%).³⁷ However, 21% of homeless survey respondents with children indicated that they were not receiving any government assistance.
- The most commonly cited services used by homeless survey respondents with children were free meals (58%), emergency shelters (58%), bus passes (50%), and shelter day services (38%).³⁸
- Thirteen percent (13%) of homeless survey respondents with children indicated that they were not using any services.

Usual Sleeping Places of Homeless Families

- 46% of homeless survey respondents with children indicated that they usually slept at a shelter (emergency or other type of shelter, or transitional housing) at night, followed by 17% who usually stayed in a hotel/motel.

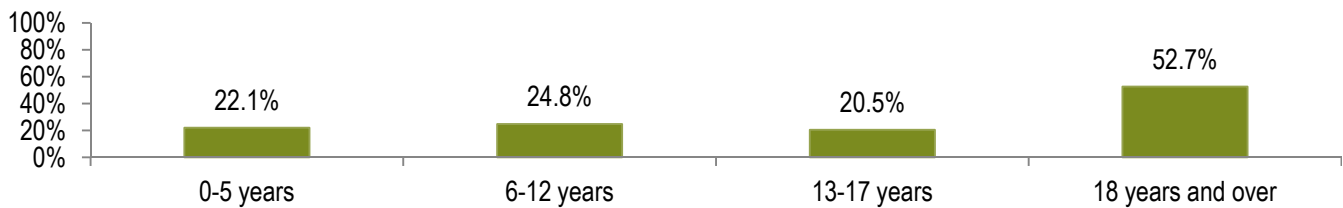
Figure 48: Where Do You Usually Stay at Night? (Homeless Families, 2011)



N=24
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.
 Note: * No respondents provided "vehicle" as a response in 2011.

- Of homeless survey respondents with children, more than half (53%) had children 18 years or older.

Figure 49: Of Respondents With Children, Percentage With Children in the Following Age Groups (2011)



Multiple response question with 258 respondents offering 310 responses in 2011.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

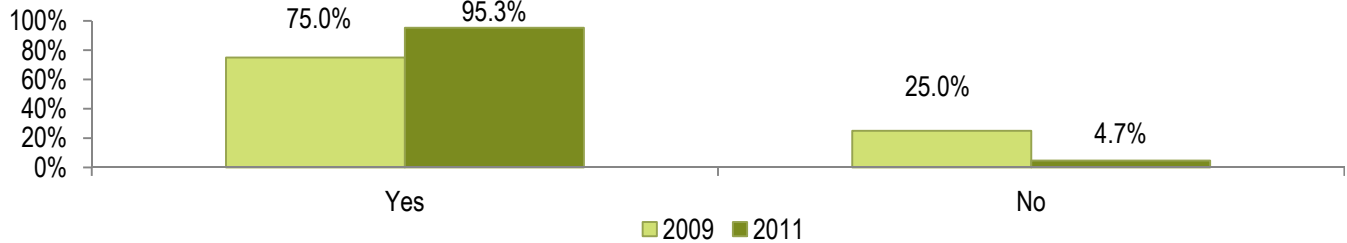
³⁷ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

³⁸ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

Child Education

- 95% of survey respondents with school-aged children (ages 6-17) living with them reported that their children were in school.

Figure 50: Are Your School-Aged Children (Who Are Living With You) in School?



2009 N: 20; 2011 N: 85
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey.

Children living in Foster Care or Other Family Members

- Of the survey respondents who indicated they had children, 15% reported that they had one or more children in foster care.

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

“Unaccompanied children” are children under the age of 18 who are homeless and living independent of a parent or legal guardian. “Homeless youth” are defined as individuals who are homeless and are between the ages of 18 and 24 years old. Identifying and including unaccompanied homeless children and youth in the annual point-in-time count is challenging as the population remains separate from the adult homeless population and often hides from public view.

Data on the homeless youth population, both locally and nationally, is extremely limited. Yet this data suggests the negative effects of homelessness on children are high and those experiencing homelessness face even greater challenges than their adult counterparts. They have a harder time accessing services, including shelter, medical care and employment.³⁹ In 2011, the City of San Jose continued their previous efforts to include unaccompanied children and youth in the homeless census and extended their data collection by administering a youth specific survey.

The youth focused street count took place in the afternoons of January 25 and 26, 2011. The counts took place from approximately 3:00 pm to 7:00 pm, when children were more likely to be visible in the community. ASR worked with local youth service providers and hired local homeless youth to assist in conducting the count based on the belief that they had particular knowledge and access to areas where homeless children and youth congregate. As mentioned, in addition to being counted as part of the City’s census, unaccompanied children and youth took the basic two-page survey and answered 28 additional survey questions that asked specifically about their circumstances as unaccompanied children. A total of 152 homeless youth and children in the City of San Jose answered the survey. The following section details results of both the youth specific count and survey.

³⁹ National Coalition for the Homeless. (2011). Homeless youth fact sheet. Retrieved March 2011 from <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/factsheets/index.html>.

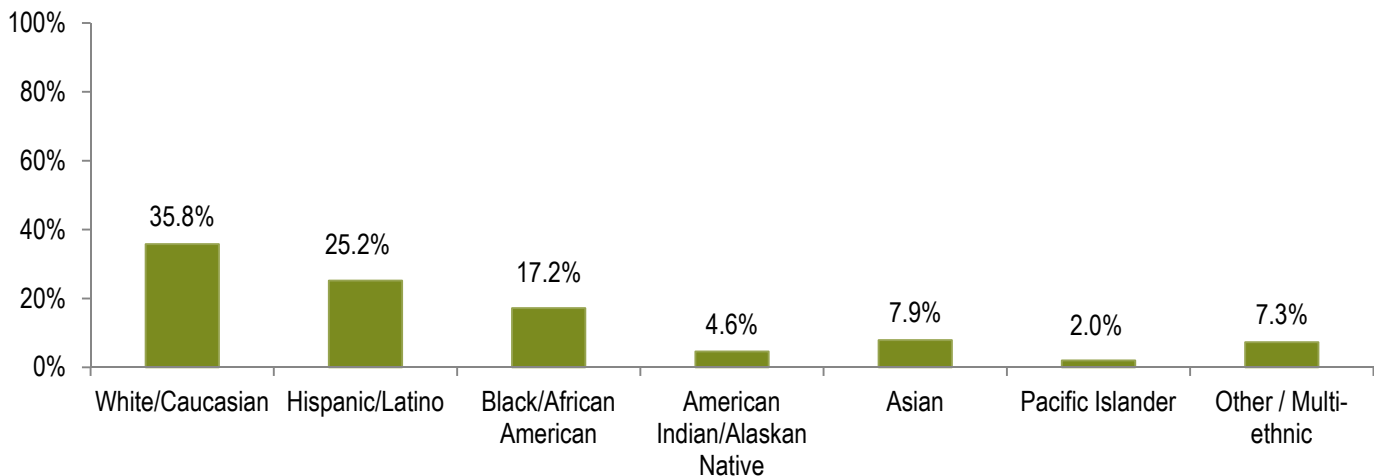
Number and Characteristics

- In total, 601 unaccompanied homeless children and youth were counted in the City of San Jose. This represents 15% of the total homeless population.
 - » A total of 126 unsheltered children under the age of 18 were counted, and an additional 436 unsheltered youth (ages 18-24) were counted.
- The majority of unaccompanied children and youth counted in the 2011 Point-in-Time count, were on the street (94%) rather than in shelters (6%).
- 58% of the youth population identified as male, 31% identified as female, and 11% of the enumerated youth population was of an unidentified gender.
- 63% of youth reported it was the first time they had been homeless.
- 25% indicated it has been a year or more since they were in a permanent housing situation, 13% reported it had been two years or more.
- 65% of youth survey respondents see themselves getting off the street and into stable housing.

Demographics

- Thirty-six percent (36%) of homeless children and youth identified as White/Caucasian, 25% were Hispanic/Latino, and 17% were Black/African American.

Figure 51: Homeless Children and Youth Population by Ethnicity (2011)



N=151
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Youth Survey.

Education and School Enrollment

- 19% of homeless children and youth survey respondents reported being currently in school or college. Of those respondents, 52% plan on finishing school.
 - » 48% of youth survey respondents plan on going to college, and 66% have plans for their future; however, 71% plan their life day-to-day.

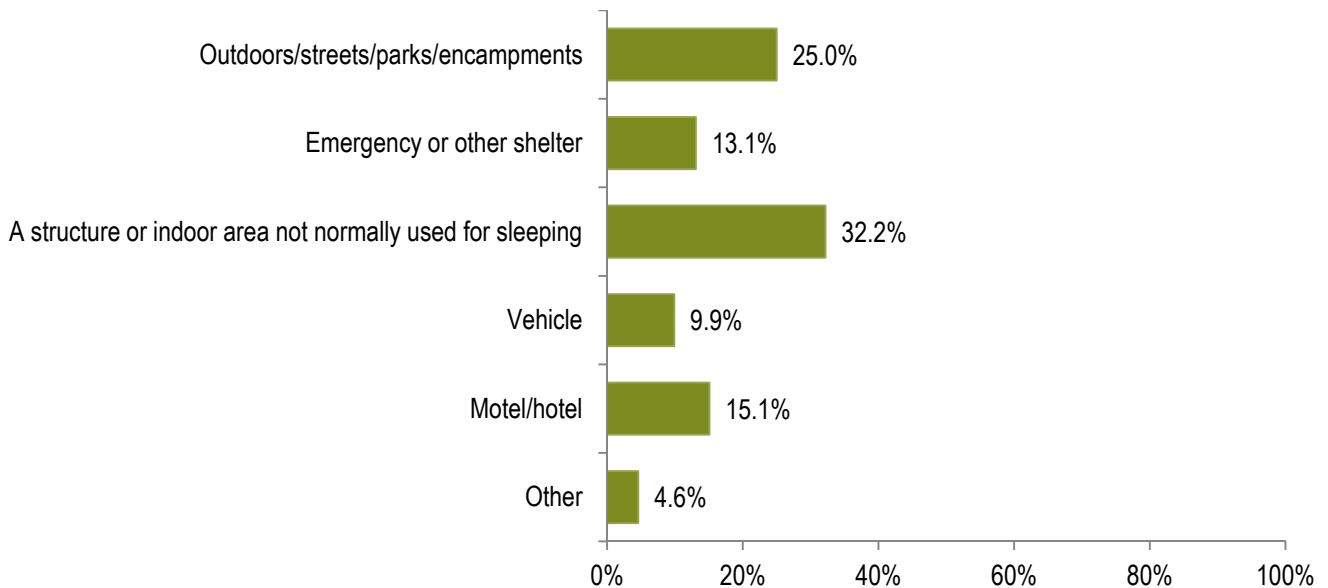
County of Residency

- The majority of homeless children (76%) and youth survey respondents reported living in Santa Clara County when they became homeless this most recent time.
- 93% reported staying in the county year round.⁴⁰

Usual Sleeping Places

- 32% of homeless children and youth survey respondents indicated that they usually slept in a structure or area not normally used for sleeping, while 25% stayed outdoors (on the streets, in parks, or in encampments) at night, followed by 15% who usually stayed in a motel/hotel.
 - » 25% did not feel safe in their current living situation.
 - » 50% reported trading sex or drugs for a place to stay.

Figure 52: Where Do You Usually Stay at Night? (Homeless Children and Youth, 2011)



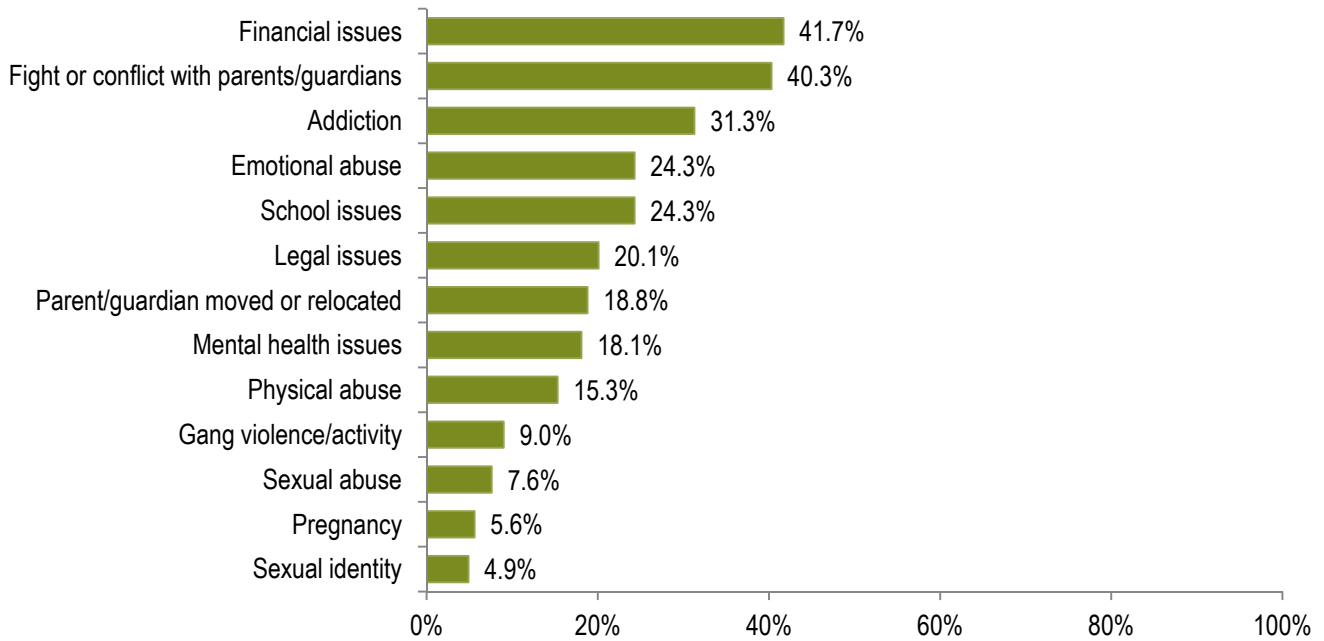
N=152
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Youth Survey

⁴⁰ This question was asked of all Santa Clara County children and youth, and while the results presented are only those of City of San Jose respondents, there were no specific questions asking if they stayed in the City year round.

Primary Cause of Homelessness

- 23% of the homeless children and youth survey respondents cited an argument with a friend or family member who asked them to leave as contributing to their homelessness, while 20% reported the loss of a job.
- 14% of children and youth have or had homeless parents.

Figure 53: Did Any of the Following Contribute to Your Homelessness? (Homeless Children and Youth, 2011)



Multiple response question with 144 respondents offering 376 responses in 2011.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Youth Survey.

Utilization of Government Assistance

- Many homeless children and youth survey respondents said that their age affects the way they seek services. 19% were afraid their family will be contacted, 21% are afraid they would be put in Child Protective Services, and 31% do not have transportation.
 - » The types of government assistance most commonly received by homeless children and youth were Food Stamps (36%), SSI/SSDI (8%), General Assistance (27%), and Work2Future/Project Hope (5%).⁴¹ However, 46% of homeless children and youth indicated that they were not receiving any government assistance.
 - » The most commonly cited services used by homeless children and youth were free meals (54%), food pantry (25%), emergency shelters (21%) and bus passes (20%).⁴² One third (33%) of homeless children and youth indicated that they were not using any services.

⁴¹ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

⁴² These responses were not mutually exclusive.

- The most frequently cited needs of homeless children and youth were food (58%), clothing (54%), and job training/employment (48%).
- When asked what would help to get them off the streets, 63% of homeless children and youth responded “support from friends or family”, “job training/employment” (58%), “education” (42%), and “drug or alcohol treatment” (39%).

Social Support Networks

- 61% of children and youth reported staying in the homes of family/friends in the two weeks prior to the survey.
 - » 30% of children and youth survey respondents stayed 6 or more nights with friends or family in the two weeks prior to the survey.
- 34% of children and youth reported having an adult in the community they could trust.
 - » The majority of children and youth reported knowing this person as a friend.
- 41% of children and youth reported having interacted with police or sheriffs never or rarely since becoming homeless.

Physical Health and Wellbeing

- 59% of children and youth reported their general health was good or very good.
 - » 10% of children and youth survey respondents indicated they were in poor physical health.
- 23% of children and youth reported using a community clinic as their primary source of care.
- 46% reported having been to the emergency room for treatment 1 or more times in the last 12 months prior to the survey.

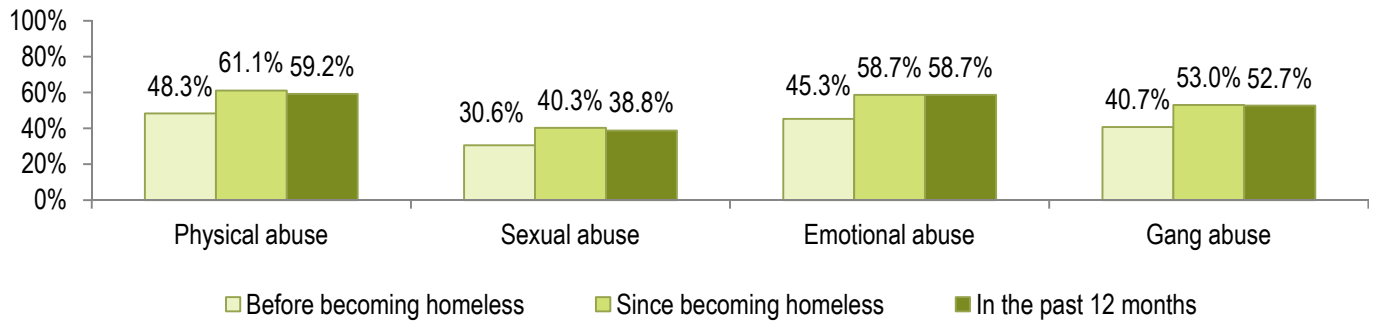
Mental Health and Wellbeing

- 25% of children and youth survey respondents reported having a mental illness.
 - » 38% of those respondents reported suffering from depression and 15% reported suffering from PTSD.
- 30% of youth reported having sought formal counseling services through government, church or youth programs.

Experiences with Violence

- 55% of children and youth survey respondents reported their safety had been threatened 1 or more times in the past 30 days.
 - » 59% of children and youth survey respondents reported feeling threatened by emotional abuse since becoming homeless.
 - » 40% of children and youth survey respondents reported feeling threatened by sexual abuse since becoming homeless.
 - » 61% of children and youth survey respondents reported feeling threatened by physical abuse since becoming homeless.
- 59% reported experiencing physical abuse in the past 12 months.

Figure 54: Children and Youth who Experienced Violence Prior to and Since Becoming Homeless (2011)

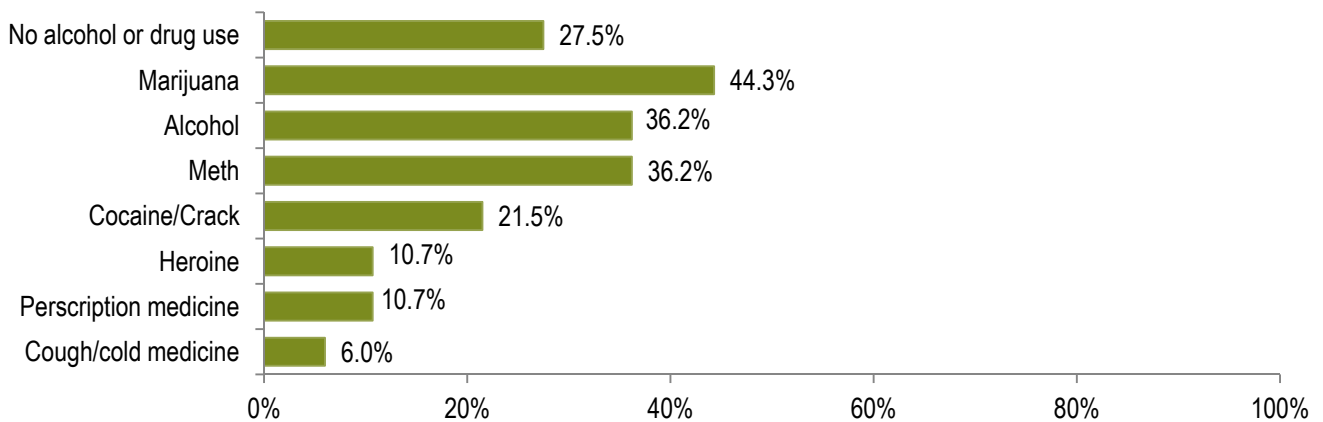


Before Becoming Homeless: Physical Abuse N=149, Sexual Abuse N=147, Emotional Abuse N=148, Gang Abuse N=145.
 Since Becoming Homeless: Physical Abuse N=149, Sexual Abuse N=149, Emotional Abuse N=150, Gang Abuse N=149.
 In the past 12 months: Physical Abuse N=147, Sexual Abuse N=147, Emotional Abuse N=147, Gang Abuse N=146.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Youth Survey.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse

- 34% of children and youth survey respondents reported abusing alcohol or drugs.
- 44% reported marijuana as their primary drug of choice.
 - » 77% reported using alcohol or drugs because they enjoyed it.

Figure 55: Alcohol and Drug Abuse (2011)



Multiple response question with 149 respondents offering 302 responses.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Youth Survey.

CONCLUSION

The 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Census and Survey was performed using HUD-recommended practices for counting the homeless population. This important effort provides valid and useful data regarding the homeless community in the City of San Jose. The 2011 enumeration built upon previous efforts and continued the compilation of comparable multi-year data on the experience of homelessness locally. Continued use of this methodology will enable the tracking of key indicators and gauge the changing conditions experienced by homeless individuals and families throughout the city.

It is hoped that the data presented in this report will be used by planning bodies of the City of San Jose, the County of Santa Clara and other organizations to inform additional outreach, service planning, and policy decision-making over the next two years as they continue to address homelessness. It is also hoped that this report will be disseminated to other jurisdictions and educational research institutions in order to gain feedback on the methodologies used and results obtained. By sharing and evaluating this enumeration effort and its results, the homeless support network in the City of San Jose and throughout Santa Clara County will be better able to produce constructive and innovative solutions to a problem that clearly affects many people in the community.

APPENDIX I: HOMELESS CENSUS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Overview

The 2011 City of San Jose Point-in-Time count was part of the larger Santa Clara County Point-in-Time count. The County Point-in-Time count was a community-wide effort conducted on January 25-26. The purpose of the overall 2011 Santa Clara County Census was to produce a Point-in-Time estimate of the number of people in the county who experience homelessness. The results of the street count were combined with the results from the shelter count to produce the total number of homeless persons in the county. Data from the Census and Survey were collected by jurisdiction allowing for the later analysis of only those individuals and families residing in the city of San Jose. A more detailed description of the methodology used for the overall homeless census and survey follows.

Components of the Homeless Count Method

The census methodology had two components:

- The street count – an enumeration of unsheltered homeless individuals.
- The shelter and institution count – an enumeration of sheltered homeless individuals.

Street Count Methodology

Definition

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

Research Design

Santa Clara County covers approximately 1,291 square miles. The city of San Jose alone covers 178 square miles and is the sixth largest city in the United States.⁴³ The logistics for conducting a point-in-time street count of homeless people in an area this large and densely populated required the enumeration to take place over a two-day period. The purpose of the street count was to conduct an enumeration of unsheltered homeless people over a specific measure of time. The unsheltered and sheltered homeless counts were coordinated to occur within the same time period in order to minimize potential duplicate counting of homeless persons.

Volunteer and Worker Recruitment

An enumeration effort of this magnitude can only be successful with the assistance of those who possess an intimate knowledge of the activities and locations of homeless people. Therefore, the recruitment and training of homeless people to work as enumerators was an essential part of the street count methodology. Previous research has shown that homeless people, teamed with community volunteers and staff members from homeless service agencies, can be part of a productive and reliable work force.

⁴³ U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quick Facts, 2009.

To work on the street count, prospective enumerators were required to attend a 1-hour information and training session. Training sessions were held at multiple locations throughout Santa Clara County including multiple training sites in the city of San Jose. These sessions were attended primarily by homeless persons, staff from homeless service agencies, and staff from the City of San Jose and Santa Clara County. The techniques and methods used to identify and enumerate unsheltered homeless persons were reviewed during these training sessions. Those unable to attend a scheduled training, were given an abbreviated training on the day of the count.

Homeless persons who completed the required training session were paid \$10.00 on the morning they reported to work for the street count. Homeless workers were also paid \$10.00 per hour for their work on the count, and were reimbursed for any expenses (mainly transportation costs) they incurred during the hours they worked. 127 homeless guides were recruited to participate in the homeless census, 88 of those were able to attend training and 90 participated on the day of the count. In all, 250 homeless persons, homeless service providers, City and County workers, and community volunteers were recruited and trained. Due to illness and unforeseen circumstances, 208 guides and volunteers participated in the two day count.

Figure 56: Street Count Homeless Guide and Volunteer Participation (Santa Clara County)

	Homeless Guides		Community Volunteers		Total	
	Number trained	Number participated	Number trained	Number participated	Number trained	Number participated
Overall (unique)	88	90	137	93	225	183
Youth	20	20	5	5	25	25
Total	108	110	142	98	250	208

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Santa Clara County Homeless Census.

Street Count Teams

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

Street count teams were provided with census tract maps of their assigned areas, census tally sheets, a review of the census training documents and techniques, and other supplies. Prior to deployment, volunteers and workers were provided with a reminder of how to enumerate thoroughly without disturbing homeless people or anyone else encountered during the street census. Over the two-day census period, all 341 census tracts in Santa Clara County were enumerated, including the 194 in San Jose.

Safety Precautions

Every effort was made to minimize potentially hazardous situations. Precautions were taken to prepare a safe environment in all deployment centers. Law enforcement districts were notified of pending street count activity in their jurisdictions. No official reports were received in regards to unsafe or at-risk situations occurring during the street count in any area of the County.

Street Count Deployment

Since it was necessary to conduct the enumeration over a period of two days, January 25 - 26, 2011, Santa Clara County was divided into two areas: the areas to the east and west of Highway 17 and Interstate 880. On January 25, the cities of Morgan Hill and Gilroy; portions of the cities of Los Gatos, Campbell, San Jose, and Milpitas; and the unincorporated areas in the eastern and southwestern parts of the County were enumerated. The following morning, January 26, the remaining portions of the cities of Los Gatos, Campbell, San Jose, and Milpitas; the cities of Palo Alto, Mountain View, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara, Cupertino, Saratoga, Monte Sereno; and the unincorporated areas in the northwestern part of the County were enumerated.

The two-day enumeration effort was conducted between the hours of 5:30 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. This early morning enumeration strategy was selected in order to avoid duplicate counting of sheltered homeless persons and to increase the visibility of the street homeless.

Community volunteers, and City and County staff used personal or agency vehicles to transport homeless guides to and from assigned census tracts (although some homeless workers did provide their own transportation). All accessible streets, roads, and highways in the enumerated tracts were traveled by foot, bike, or car. The two person teams were diligent, ensuring all homeless persons were counted and tallied according to these observed categories:

Individuals:	Family Members:	Notations:
» Adult male	» Adult male	» Vehicles (cars, vans, RV's, campers, etc.)
» Adult female	» Adult female	» Encampments
» Unaccompanied Children (under age 18)	» Children (under age 18)	» Abandoned buildings
» Youth (age 18-24)		» Persons reported by park ranger
» Adults of undetermined gender		

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

Upon their return, teams turned in their census tally forms and were debriefed by the deployment captains. Observational comments and the integrity of the enumeration effort were reviewed and assessed. This review was primarily done to check for double-counting (i.e., counting a family as both family members and individuals) and to verify that every accessible road within the assigned area was enumerated.

No direct contact with enumerated homeless people was made during the census enumeration. To avoid potential duplicate counting of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons, it was imperative to enumerate during the narrow timeframe when sheltered and unsheltered homeless do not co-mingle. Administering the survey in conjunction with the census would have taken up too much of this narrow timeframe, thereby increasing the likelihood of duplication between the street and sheltered homeless counts, and jeopardizing the accuracy of the census. Thus, observation-only enumeration strategies were employed during the census, and the survey component of this project began after the census was completed.

Additionally, because unaccompanied youth tend to be difficult to enumerate since they do not usually co-mingle with the adult homeless population, special youth enumeration teams consisting of homeless youth and formerly homeless youth were formed to enumerate unaccompanied homeless youth. These youth enumerators were deployed from the Bill Wilson Drop-In Center and were given a general geographical area in the Santa Clara County to enumerate rather than specific census tract maps. These teams counted between 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. when homeless youth are most likely to be visible on the streets. They enumerated both unaccompanied homeless children (under the age of 18) and youth (under the age of 25). The teams kept track of the locations where the homeless youth were sighted by recording the nearest intersection. Compared to the general street census results, the youth teams found considerably more unaccompanied homeless youth and in locations different from where unaccompanied youth were found in the morning effort. Therefore the research team felt there was little worry of duplication. The youth enumerated by these special teams were assigned census tract locations post-facto and were integrated into the overall countywide enumeration results.

Although any homeless enumeration is vulnerable to an undercount, all of the people, vehicles, encampments, and abandoned buildings tallied during the point-in-time street count were visually observed by enumerators. By reporting only what was observed, ASR the City of San Jose and Santa Clara County are highly confident that the street count results are as accurate and as valid as possible. There are no means to ensure that those enumerated were actually members of the homeless population. However, when potential enumerators were polled during the training sessions, most trainees, especially homeless workers, indicated they would have no difficulty in telling the difference between an unsheltered homeless person and a member of the general public.

Shelter and Institution Count Methodology

Goal

The goal of the shelter count was to gain an accurate count of the number of homeless persons who were being temporarily housed in shelters and other institutions in San Jose, and in Santa Clara County as a whole. These data were vital to gaining an accurate overall count of the homeless population and understanding where homeless persons received shelter.

Data Collection

The basic approach was to identify and contact as many agencies as possible that temporarily house homeless people and request that those agencies send ASR a count of the number of homeless persons housed in their programs on the night of January 24, 2011. In 2011, the participating shelters were determined by those listed on the Housing Inventory Chart reported to HUD. Participating agencies included:

- Emergency Shelters
- Transitional Housing Facilities
- Safe Havens

Shelter facilities reported their occupancies for the night prior to the first day of enumeration to Applied Survey Research through an online survey, paper survey or telephone call.

Homeless Census Challenges and Assumptions

Challenges

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

- Chronically homeless persons who may or may not access social, health, or shelter services,
- Persons living in vehicles who relocate every few days,
- Persons who have children and therefore stay “under the radar” for fear of having to turn their children over to Child Protective Services,
- Homeless youth, who tend to keep themselves less visible than homeless adults,
- Homeless people who live in isolated rural areas, and
- Homeless people who sleep in unfit structures.

Census Undercount

For a variety of reasons, homeless persons generally do not want to be seen, and make concerted efforts to avoid detection. Regardless of how successful the outreach effort is, an undercount of the homeless population will result, especially of hard-to-reach subpopulations such as unaccompanied youth and families.

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

- Homeless individuals often occupy abandoned buildings and other structures unfit for human habitation.
- Homeless youth are suspected to keep a distance from the general homeless population, for their own safety.
- Homeless families with children often seek opportunities to stay on private property, rather than sleep on the streets, in vehicles, or makeshift shelters.
- It can be difficult to identify homeless persons who may be sleeping in vans, cars, or recreational vehicles.

By counting the minimum number of homeless persons on the streets at a given point-in-time, the homeless census methodology is conservative and therefore most likely results in an undercount of homeless persons with immigration issues, some of the working homeless, families, and street youth. This conservative approach is necessary to preserve the integrity of the data collected. Even though the census is most likely to be an undercount of the homeless population, the methodology employed, coupled with the homeless survey, is the most comprehensive approach available.

Assumptions of Annual Estimation

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

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

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

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

Given the size of the survey sample (674 persons in San Jose), the statistical reliability of the projections, the undercount inherent in any homeless census, as well as the use of a HUD-approved annualization calculation, the project committee and Applied Survey Research have determined that this methodology was the most complete and accurate of all available approaches.

Survey Methodology

Planning and Implementation

The survey of 1,009 homeless persons was conducted in order to yield qualitative data about the homeless community in Santa Clara County. These data were used for the McKinney-Vento Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance funding application and are important for future program development and planning. Conducting 674 surveys in the City of San Jose ensured accurate representation of the city's homeless population. The survey elicited information such as gender, family status, military service, length and recurrence of homelessness, usual nighttime accommodations, causes of homelessness, and access to services through open-ended, closed-ended, and multiple response questions. The survey data bring greater perspective to current issues of homelessness and to the provision and delivery of services. The survey findings also provide a measure of the changes in the composition of the homeless population since 2009.

In addition to the general survey, youth under the age of 25 were given an additional 28 questions, which asked specifically about their experience as homeless children and youth. In total 152 of the 674 surveys were conducted with San Jose City youth. These surveys were conducted by other homeless youth workers in order to maintain the peer-to-peer protocol. The overall protocol for youth surveys was similar to the general survey; however youth under the age of 18 were asked to sign an informed consent and were given the option of filling out surveys on their own.

Surveys were conducted by homeless workers and service provider volunteers who were trained by Applied Survey Research. Training sessions led potential interviewers through a comprehensive orientation that included project background information and detailed instruction on respondent eligibility, interviewing protocol, and confidentiality. Because of confidentiality and privacy issues, service providers typically conducted the surveys administered within shelters. No self-administered surveys were accepted from individuals over the age of 18 in order to maintain a standardized and consistent protocol. Homeless workers were compensated at a rate of \$5.00 per completed survey.

It was determined that survey data would be more easily collected if an incentive gift was offered to respondents in appreciation for their time and participation. A small duffle bag was selected as an incentive to participate in the survey. These bags were easy to obtain and distribute, were thought to have wide appeal, and could be provided within the project budget.

Survey Sampling

In order to select a random sample of respondents, survey workers were trained to employ a randomized “every third encounter” survey approach. Survey workers were instructed to approach the third person they encountered whom they considered to be an eligible survey respondent.⁴⁴ If the person declined to take the survey, the survey worker could approach the next eligible person they encountered. After completing a survey, the randomized approach was resumed.

The survey workers also maintained a record of the number of person who refused to participate in the survey. Overall, the majority (72%) of surveys were completed without receiving any refusals. Twenty-two percent (22%) of surveys had between one and three refusals, meaning that the surveyor had to approach up to three individuals prior to having a respondent complete the survey. While refusals are expected and acceptable in data collection, we should note that non-responders may represent a different demographic than those who did respond.

Strategic attempts were made to reach individuals in various geographic locations and of various subset groups such as homeless youth, minority ethnic groups, military veterans, domestic violence victims, and families, including recruiting survey workers from these subset groups. As part of the youth homeless enumeration effort, a team of eight homeless youth were trained to administer surveys to other homeless youth.

Trained homeless interviewers administered surveys to the “street” homeless. These workers were used as interviewers because they were familiar with the conditions, challenges, and likely locations of homeless persons, and they may therefore be more likely to obtain survey question responses from the homeless respondents. This peer-to-peer approach may also encourage more candid responses by lessening the suspicion or apprehension of the respondent and helping to build rapport between the survey worker and respondent. Interviewers were asked to inquire if the homeless person had already taken the survey, and if not, if they were willing to do so, knowing there was a “thank you” gift at the completion of the survey. Workers were also asked to remain unbiased at all times, make no assumptions or prompts, keep all responses anonymous and confidential, and ask all questions, but allow respondents to skip any question they did not feel comfortable answering.

⁴⁴ The survey method of systematically interviewing every *n*th person encountered in a location is recommended by HUD in their publication, *A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People*, Second Revision, January 2008, p. 37.

Surveys were also administered in shelters and transitional housing programs. In order to assure the representation of transitional housing residents, who can be underrepresented in a street-based survey, survey quotas were created to reach individuals and heads of family households living in these programs. Seven transitional housing facilities in the City of San Jose, including family- and youth-focused programs, participated in the survey effort. Typically, program staff conducted those surveys. The same survey was used in both shelter and street environments. Altogether, approximately 35% of all county survey respondents were sheltered homeless, and the remaining 65% were unsheltered homeless.

Based on a point-in-time estimate of 4,034 homeless persons, with a randomized survey sampling process, the 674 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of +/- 3.48% with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in the city of San Jose.

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.

Overall, the interviewers experienced excellent cooperation from respondents. This was likely influenced by the fact that nearly all of the street interviewers were homeless workers who had previously been, or were currently, fellow members of the homeless community. Another reason for interview cooperation may have been the incentive gift, which was given to respondents upon the completion of the interview.

Data Analysis

Survey Administration Details

- The 2011 Santa Clara County Homeless Survey was administered by the trained survey team between February 6, 2011 and March 24, 2011.
- The majority (74%) of surveys did not have any refusals.
- The sample of valid surveys totaled 1,009 in Santa Clara County, 674 in San Jose.

In order to avoid potential duplication of respondents, the survey requested respondents' initials and date of birth, so that duplication could be avoided without compromising the respondents' anonymity. Upon completion of the survey effort, an extensive verification process was conducted to eliminate duplicates. This process examined respondents' date of birth, initials, gender, ethnicity, and length of homelessness, and consistencies in patterns of responses to other questions on the survey. Overall, 11 surveys excluded from the Santa Clara County Homeless Survey due to duplication of respondents.

Survey Challenges and Limitations

The 2011 City of San Jose Homeless Survey did not include an equal representation of all homeless experiences. However, as mentioned previously, based on a point-in-time estimate of 4,034 homeless persons, the 674 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of +/- 3.48% with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated homeless population in Santa Clara County. These confidences can be applied to the survey findings because the survey was randomly administered.

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

- Selected reliable interviewers who had completed a comprehensive training, and
- Reviewed the surveys and ensured quality responses.

Surveys that were thought to contain false or fictional responses were not accepted.

APPENDIX II: CENSUS INSTRUMENTS



2011 SANTA CLARA COUNTY HOMELESS CENSUS

<i>Street Count Tally Sheet</i>	Map #:	City:
Homeless Guide:	Deployment Center:	Date:
Volunteer #1:	Deployment Center Captain:	
Volunteer #2:	Deployment Center Phone #:	

INDIVIDUALS			
Age Group	# of Males	# of Females	# of Undetermined Gender
Under 18 years old			
18 – 24 years old			
25+ years old			


FAMILIES			
<i>A family is defined as at least one adult WITH at least one child (under 18) present.</i>			
Family Units	# of Adult Males	# of Adult Females	# of Children (under 18)
Family #1			
Family #2			
Family #3			
Family #4			
Family #5			

USE SECTION BELOW WHEN # OF PERSONS NOT VISIBLE

VEHICLES, BUILDINGS, & PARKS with occupants	Tally
# of CARS	
# of VANS / RVs	
# of Abandoned/Foreclosed BUILDINGS	
# of persons in PARKS reported by Park Ranger	

ENCAMPMENTS with occupants	# of tents or structures
Encampment #1	
Encampment #2	
Encampment #3	
Encampment #4	
Encampment #5	

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YOUTH STREET COUNT TALLY SHEET

Team Member 1: _____ Team Member 3: _____
 Team Member 2: _____ Team Member 4: _____

Cross streets and city	Male under 18	Male 18-24	Female under 18	Female 18-24	Undetermined Gender under 18	Undetermined Gender 18-24

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APPENDIX III: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

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2011 SANTA CLARA COUNTY HOMELESS COUNT SURVEY

(Office use)

REFUSALS _____ Interview Date: _____

Interviewer's (Your) Name: _____

Neighborhood or city of interview: _____

Respondent's initials: First _____ Middle _____ Last _____

(Interviewer: Read questions & answers to the respondent)
Shade Circles Like This--> ●
Not Like This--> ⊗

1. What is your birth date?
Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
(Office use) (Office use) (Office use)

2. Which racial / ethnic group do you identify with the most? (Shade only 1)
 White/Caucasian American Indian/Alaskan Native
 Black/African American Vietnamese
 Hispanic/Latino Other Asian
 Pacific Islander
 Other/Multi-ethnic

3. How do you identify yourself?
 Male Female Transgender Other

4. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?
 Yes No Don't know Decline to state

4a. Were you activated, into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist?
 Yes No Don't know Decline to state

4b. In which war theater did you serve? (Shade all that apply)
 World War II Gulf War I Other
 Korea Gulf War II None
 Vietnam Afghanistan

4c. Do you use any of the following services for Veterans?
 Health services Drop-in centers
 Mental health services Housing assistance
 Addiction treatment services Vocational occupational or CWT services

5. Do you live alone (by yourself)?
 Yes (Skip to question 6)
 No

5a. Do you live with: (Shade all that apply)
 Spouse or significant other Other family member(s)
 Child/children Friend(s)
 Parent or legal guardian Other _____
 Street family

5b. If you live with a spouse, significant other or parent, do any of the following conditions prevent them from maintaining work or housing? (Shade all that apply)
 Disabling physical condition HIV/AIDS
 Substance addiction Mental illness
 Domestic violence Developmental disability
 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) None of the above

6. Do you have any children?
 Yes
 No (Skip to question 7)

6a. Are any of your children currently living with you?
 Yes No

6b. Are your children: (Shade all that apply)

		1	2	3	4+
<input type="radio"/> 18 years or over	How many?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> 13-17 years old	How many?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> 6-12 years old	How many?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> 13-17 years old	How many?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6c. Are you children 5 -17 in school? Yes No

6d. Do you have any children in foster care?
 Yes No

6e. If your children are living with you, do they have health insurance?
 Yes No

7. Where do you usually stay at night, since you have been homeless? (Shade only 1)
 Outdoors/streets/parks A place in a house not normally used for sleeping (kitchen, living room, etc.)
 Unconverted Garage/attic/basement Emergency shelter
 Backyard or storage structure Public facilities (train station, bus depot, transit center, etc.)
 Motel/hotel Transitional housing
 Automobile Other shelter
 Van Other _____
 Camper/RV Encampment
 Abandoned building About how many people sleep in each tent, tarp or structure?

How many people, including yourself, usually stay there? _____

8. In the last 30 days, have you ever tried to stay at an emergency shelter or a transitional housing facility in Santa Clara County and been turned away?
 Yes, a shelter
 Yes, a transitional housing program
 No (Skip to question 8)

8a. Why were you turned away? (Shade all that apply)
 There were no beds available Couldn't follow shelter rules
 Didn't accept partner/friend Because of your disability
 Didn't accept teenager/children Convicted of a 290 offense
 Didn't accept pets You were pregnant
 Alcohol/drug problems Had no identification
 Have a criminal record Don't know
 Other _____

9. Is this the first time you have been homeless?
 Yes (Skip to question 10)
 No

9a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Shade only 1)
 One time 3 times 5 times More than 6 times
 2 times 4 times 6 times

9b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Shade only 1)
 One time 3 times 5 times More than 6 times
 2 times 4 times 6 times

10. How long have you been homeless this present time? (Shade only 1)
 7 days or less 1-3 months 7-11 months
 8-30 days 3-6 months 1 year More than 1 year

10a. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation? (Shade only 1)
 7 days or less 4 months 8 months 12 months
 8-30 days 5 months 9 months 1-2 years
 2 months 6 months 10 months 2-3 years
 3 months 7 months 11 months More than 3 years

11. Where were you living at the time you most recently became homeless? (Shade only 1)
 Santa Clara County What city? _____
 Other County in California (Skip to question 12)
 Out of State (Skip to question 12)

11a. How long had you lived in Santa Clara County before becoming homeless? (Shade only 1)
 7 days or less 4- 6 months 3 - 5 years
 8-30 days 7 - 11 months 6 - 10 years
 1 - 3 months 1 - 2 years More than 10 years

12. What might have prevented you from becoming homeless? (Shade all that apply)
 Mental health services Help accessing benefits
 Health insurance/services Rent/mortgage assistance
 Legal assistance Employment assistance
 Alcohol/drug counseling Other _____
 Transportation assistance
 Case management leaving hospital/jail/prison

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(Office use)

13. Immediately before you became homeless, were you living? (Shade only 1)

In a home owned by you/partner In subsidized housing
 In a rented home/apartment In jail or prison
 With friends In a hospital
 With relatives In a treatment facility
 In a motel/hotel Other

14. What do you think is the primary event or condition that led to your homelessness? (Shade only 1)

Lost job Hospitalization/ treatment prog.
 Evicted because landlord sold/ stopped renting property Argument with family or friend who asked you to leave
 Lost home through foreclosure Incarceration
 Landlord raised rent Aging out of foster care
 Alcohol or drug use Divorced or separated
 Illness or medical problem Natural disaster/flood etc.
 Mental health issues Other _____
 Family/ domestic violence Don't know/decline to state

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

Can't afford rent No transportation
 No job/no income Bad credit
 No money for moving costs (security deposit, first and/or last month rent) Eviction record
 No housing availability Criminal record
 Don't want to Other _____

16. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of government assistance? (Shade all that apply)

General Assistance or General Relief
 Food Stamps (SNAP)
 Service-connected VA Disability Compensation
 Not service-connected VA Disability Pension
 Other Veteran's Benefits
 Social Security
 SSI (Supplemental Security Income) / SSDI
 Cash Aid /CalWORKs
 WIC
 Work2Future/Project Hope
 Other governmental assistance (State disability benefits, workers compensation, unemployment, etc.)
 (If yes to any of these, skip to 17)
 I am not currently receiving any of these. (Continue with 16a)

16a. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not? (Shade all that apply)

Don't think I'm eligible I have applied for one or more of these services, and I am currently waiting for approval
 Have no identification Don't know where to go
 No permanent address Turned down
 No transportation Will apply soon
 Never applied Don't need government assistance
 Benefits were cut off Paper work too difficult
 Immigration issues Other _____
 I am afraid my children will be taken away from me
 Educational benefits for veterans/GI

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

Emergency shelter Legal assistance
 Free meals Health services
 Bus passes Mental health services
 Job training Food pantry
 Alcohol/drug counseling Employment services
 Shelter day services Other _____
 Transitional housing Not using any services

18. What is your total monthly income from all Government benefits? (County, State, Federal monies) (Shade only 1)

Zero \$301 - \$400 \$701 - \$800
 \$1 - \$100 \$401 - \$500 \$801 - \$900
 \$101 - \$200 \$501 - \$600 \$901 - \$1,000
 \$201 - \$300 \$601 - \$700 Over \$1,000

19. What is your total monthly income from all non-Government sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.) (Shade only 1)

Zero \$301 - \$400 \$701 - \$800
 \$1 - \$100 \$401 - \$500 \$801 - \$900
 \$101 - \$200 \$501 - \$600 \$901 - \$1,000
 \$201 - \$300 \$601 - \$700 Over \$1,000

20. What is your current employment status (Shade only 1)?

Unemployed Employed full-time
 Retired Employed part-time
 Student Day laborer/temporary employee
 Seasonal Worker (Skip to question 21)

20a. What is keeping you from getting employment? (Shade all that apply)

Need education No permanent address
 Need training No transportation
 Need clothing No tools for trade
 No shower facilities No work permit (No S.S. #)
 No phone No photo identification
 Health problems Don't want to work
 Disabled No jobs
 Alcohol/drug issues Retired
 Criminal record Spouse/partner doesn't want me to work
 No child care Other _____

21. Were you ever in foster care?
 Yes No

22. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical care and been unable to receive it?
 Yes No

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

Hospital emergency room Private doctor
 Urgent care clinic Friends / family
 Public health clinic Don't ever go
 VA Hospital/Clinic Other _____
 Free clinic/community clinic Don't know

24. How many times in the last 12 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?
 _____ times
 (Office use)

25. How many nights, if any, have you spent in jail or prison during the last 12 months?
 _____ nights
 (Office use)

26. Are you currently on probation or parole?
 Yes No Decline to state

27. Were you on probation or parole at the time you most recently became homeless?
 Yes No Decline to state

28. Are you currently experiencing any of the following:

28a. Physical disability	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	28a. Does it prevent you from getting work or housing? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
28b. Mental illness	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
28c. Depression	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
28d. Alcohol/drug abuse	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
28e. Domestic/partner violence or abuse	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
28f. Chronic health problems	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
28g. AIDS/HIV related illness	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
28h. Tuberculosis	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
28i. Hepatitis C	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
28j. PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
28k. Developmental disability	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

29. Have you accessed One-Stop (GCT or BRC) in the past 12 months? Yes No

30. Are you registered with HMIS?
 Yes No

31. Do you regularly use the internet?
 Yes No

32. Do you usually get enough to eat on a daily basis?
 Yes Sometimes No

Encuesta de Personas Desamparadas 2011
del Condado de Santa Clara

7883240495 (Office use)

RECHAZOS _____ (Office use)

Fecha de la Entrevista: _____

Nombre del Entrevistador: _____

Vicindario-lugar: _____ (Office use)

Iniciales del Entrevistado: 1 Nombre _____ 2 Nombre _____ Apellido _____

(Entrevistador: Lea la pregunta y las opciones de respuesta al entrevistado)

Marque los círculos así--> ●

y NO así--> ⊗

1. Cuál es su fecha de nacimiento?

Mes _____ Día _____ Año _____

(Office use) (Office use) (Office use)

2. A qué grupo étnico/racial considera Ud. que pertenece? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

Blanco/Caucásico Nativo Americano/Nativo de Alaska

Negro/Afroamericano Vietnamita

Hispano/Latino Asiático

Otro/Multi-étnico Islas del Pacífico

3. Cómo se identifica usted?

Hombre Mujer Transgénero Otro

4. Ha prestado servicio en las Fuerzas Armadas de los U.S.?

Sí No No sabe No desea responder

4a. Fue llamado a prestar servicio, de manera activa, como miembro de la Guardia Nacional o como reservista?

Sí No No sabe No desea responder

4b. En cuál de estos escenarios de guerra prestó sus servicios? (Marque las que apliquen)

II Guerra Mundial Primera guerra del Golfo Otra

Corea Segunda guerra del Golfo Ninguna

Vietnam Afganistan

4c. Utiliza alguno de los siguientes servicios para veteranos?

Servicios de salud Drop-in centers

Servicios de salud mental Asistencia para vivienda

Tratamientos de adicción Servicios vocacionales/ ocupacionales o CWT

5. Vive usted solo (por su cuenta)?

Sí (Vaya a la pregunta 6)

No

5a. Ud. vive con: (Marque las que apliquen)

Esposo(a)/pareja Otros miembros de la familia

Hijo/hijos Amigo(s)

Padre o guardián legal Otro _____

Amigos de la calle

5b. Si usted vive con su esposo(a) o su pareja, cuál de las siguientes condiciones le impiden poder tener trabajo o una vivienda? (Marque las que apliquen)

Discapacidad física SIDA/HIV

Adicción a sustancias Enfermedad mental

Violencia doméstica Discapacidad del desarrollo

Estrés post traumático(PTSD) Nada de lo anterior

6. Usted tiene hijos?

Sí

No (Vaya a la pregunta 7)

6a. Alguno de sus hijos está viviendo actualmente con Ud.?

Sí No

6b. La edad de sus hijos es: (Marque las que apliquen)

	1	2	3	4+
<input type="radio"/> 18 años o más	Cuántos?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> 0 - 5 años	Cuántos?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> 6 - 12 años	Cuántos?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> 13 - 17 años	Cuántos?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6c. Sus hijos con edad de 5 -17 años están en la escuela? Sí No

6d. Tiene hijos en foster care o albergue temporal?

Sí No

6e. Si tiene hijos viviendo con Ud., tienen ellos seguro de salud?

Sí No

7. Dónde se queda Ud. generalmente en las noches desde que se quedó sin hogar? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

Al aire libre/calles/parques Un lugar en una casa que normalmente NO se utiliza para dormir (cocina, sala, etc.)

Garaje/establo/sótano sin modificación Refugio de emergencia

Patio o estructura de bodega Lugares públicos (estación de tren/bus, centro de tránsito, etc.)

Motel/hotel Hogar de paso/transitorio

Otro tipo de refugio

Otro _____

Vehículo/autocarro

Van

Camper/RV

Edificio abandonado

Cuántas personas incluyendo Ud. se quedan ahí? _____

Campamento

Cuánta gente duerme en cada carpas u otras estructuras? _____

8. En los últimos 30 días ha intentado tener acceso a un refugio u hogar de paso/transición en el Condado de Orange y se le ha negado el servicio?

Sí, un refugio

Sí, un hogar de paso/transitorio

No (Vaya a la pregunta 10)

8a. Por qué le fue negado el servicio? (Marque las que apliquen)

No tenían camas disponibles No siguió las reglas del lugar

El lugar no acepta amigos/pareja Debido a su discapacidad

No aceptan niños o jóvenes Convicto de una ofensa tipo 290

El lugar no acepta mascotas Estar embarazada

Problemas con alcohol/drogas No tener identificación

Historia de crimen judicial No sabe

Otro _____

9. Es la primera vez que ha estado sin hogar/desamparado?

Sí (Vaya a la pregunta 10)

No

9a. En los últimos 12 meses cuántas veces, incluyendo ésta, ha sido una persona sin hogar?(Marque sólo una respuesta)

Una vez 3 veces 5 veces Más de 6 veces

2 veces 4 veces 6 veces

9b. En los últimos 3 años cuántas veces, incluyendo ésta, ha sido una persona sin hogar?(Marque sólo una respuesta)

Una vez 3 veces 5 veces Más de 6 veces

2 veces 4 veces 6 veces

10. Cuánto tiempo lleva sin hogar ésta vez? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

7 días o menos 1-3 meses 7-11 meses

8-30 días 3-6 meses 1 año Más de 1 año

10a. Hace cuanto ha estado sin hogar desde la última vez que vivió en un hogar permanentes?(Marque sólo una respuesta)

7 días o menos 4 meses 8 meses 12 meses

8 -30 días 5 meses 9 meses 1-2 años

2 meses 6 meses 10 meses 2-3 años

3 meses 7 meses 11 meses Más de 3 años

11. Dónde estaba viviendo la última vez que se convirtió en persona sin hogar?(Marque sólo una respuesta)

Condado de Santa Clara. ¿Qué ciudad? _____

Otro Condado en California (Vaya a la pregunta 12)

Fuera del estado (Vaya a la pregunta 12)

11a. Cuánto tiempo había vivido en el Condado de Santa Clara antes de convertirse en persona sin hogar?

7 días o menos 4 - 6 meses 3 - 5 años

8-30 días 7 - 11 meses 6 - 10 años

1 - 3 meses 1 - 2 años Más de 10 años

12. Qué podría haber evitado que Ud. se convirtiera en una persona sin hogar? (Marque las que apliquen)

Servicios de Salud Mental Ayuda accediendo a beneficios

Servicios/seguro de salud Ayuda en renta/pago de vivienda

Asistencia legal Ayuda consiguiendo trabajo

Consejería en alcohol/drogas Otro _____

Apoyo en transporte

Manejo administrativo para dejar hospital/cárcel/prisión

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(Office use)

13. Inmediatamente antes de convertirse en persona sin hogar esta última vez, usted vivía... (Marque sólo una respuesta)

En un lugar suyo o de su pareja Viviendo en un hogar subsidiado

Rentando casa/apto En la cárcel/prisión

Viviendo con amigos En un hospital

Viviendo con familiares Centro de rehabilitación

En un motel/hotel Otro

14. Cuál piensa Ud. que fue el principal evento o situación que lo llevó a su actual condición de persona sin hogar? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

Perdió el trabajo Hospitalización/prog. tratamiento

La vivienda fue vendida o no fue rentada mas Pelea con familiar/ amigo le pidió que se fuera

Perdió su casa por falta de dinero Haber estado en cárcel

Incremento de la renta Edad de salida del foster care

Uso de alcohol o drogas Se separó o divorció

Enfermo o problema médico Desastre natural/ incendio/ inundación, etc.

Asuntos de salud mental Otro

Violencia doméstica/ familiar No sabe / no quiere declarar

15. Qué es lo que le impide poder tener un lugar para vivir de manera permanente? (Marque las que apliquen)

No puede pagar la renta Sin transporte

Sin trabajo/ingresos Mal crédito

Costos iniciales de renta (depósito de seguridad, pago del primer y/o último mes de renta) Historia de desalojo

No hay disponibilidad de vivienda No desea hacerlo

Otro

16. Recibe actualmente alguna de las siguientes formas de asistencia gubernamental? (Marque las que apliquen)

General Assistance or General Relief

Estampillas de alimentos

Service-connected VA Disability Compensation

Not service-connected VA Disability Pension

Otros beneficios para veteranos

Seguro Social

SSI (Supplemental Security Income) / SSDI

Cash Aid /CalWORKS

WIC

Work2future/Project Hope

Otro tipo de asistencia del gobierno (Compensación laboral, desempleo, beneficios del Estado por incapacidad etc.)

(Si responde alguna de estas, vaya a la pregunta 17)

No recibo actualmente ninguna de estas (Siga con preg. 16a)

16a. Si no recibe ningún tipo de asistencia del gobierno, por qué no? (Marque las que apliquen)

No cree que es elegible Ha aplicado a uno o más de estos servicios, y estoy esperando la aprobación

No tiene identificación No sabe a dónde ir

Sin dirección permanente Se lo han negado

No tiene transporte Va a aplicar pronto

Nunca ha aplicado No necesita asistencia del gobierno

Beneficios fueron recortados Papeleo muy difícil

Asuntos de inmigración Otro

Me da miedo que me quiten a mis hijos

Beneficios educativos para veteranos/GI

17. Recibe actualmente alguna de las siguientes formas de servicios/asistencia? (Marque las que apliquen)

Refugio de Emergencia Asistencia legal

Alimentos gratis Servicios de salud

Pases de bus Servicios de salud mental

Entrenamiento laboral Food pantry

Consejería alcohol/drogas Servicios de empleo

Servicios diarios del refugio Otro

Vivienda transitoria No usa ninguno de estos

18. Cuál es el ingreso total mensual que recibe por parte de todas las organizaciones del Gobierno? (Condado, Estado, Federal) (Marque sólo una respuesta)

Cero \$301 - \$400 \$701 - \$800

\$1 - \$100 \$401 - \$500 \$801 - \$900

\$101 - \$200 \$501 - \$600 \$901 - \$1,000

\$201 - \$300 \$601 - \$700 Más \$1,000

19. Cuál es el Ingreso total mensual que recibe por parte de otras fuentes distintas al gobierno? (Trabajo, mendigando, reciclaje, etc.) (Marque sólo una respuesta)

Cero \$301 - \$400 \$701 - \$800

\$1 - \$100 \$401 - \$500 \$801 - \$900

\$101 - \$200 \$501 - \$600 \$901 - \$1,000

\$201 - \$300 \$601 - \$700 Más \$1,000

20. Cuál es su actual condición de empleo? (Marque solo una)

Desempleado Empleado tiempo completo

Retirado Empleado tiempo parcial

Estudiante Trabajador temporal / por días (Vaya a la pregunta 21)

Trabajador por temporadas

20a. Qué es lo que lo detiene para poder estar empleado? (Marque las que apliquen)

Necesita educación No tiene dirección permanente

Necesita entrenamiento No tiene transporte

Necesita vestuario Sin herramientas para trabajar

No tiene lugar para bañarse Sin permiso de trabajo (Sin S.S. #)

No tiene teléfono Sin documento de identificación

Problemas de salud No desea trabajar

Está discapacitado No hay trabajos

Asuntos de alcohol/drogas Está retirado/jubilado

Historia de crimen judicial Esposo(a) no quiere que trabaje

No tiene quien le cuide a sus hijos Otro

21. Alguna vez estuvo en un foster care o albergue temporal? Si No

22. Desde que está sin hogar esta última vez, ha necesitado atención médica y no le ha sido posible recibirla? Si No

23. Dónde obtiene generalmente atención médica? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

Sala de emergencia de hospital Doctor privado

Cuidado urgente de clínica Amigos / familiares

Clínica comunitaria Nunca he ido

Hospital/clínica para veteranos Otro

Servicios gratis de clínica/ clínica comunitaria No sabe

24. Cuantas veces en los últimos 12 meses ha usado una sala de emergencias para cualquier tipo de tratamiento?

_____ veces (Office use)

25. Cuantas noches ha pasado en la cárcel o prisión en los últimos 12 meses? (Office use)

_____noches

26. Se encuentra actualmente en libertad condicional? Si No No desea responder

27. Estaba en libertad condicional en el momento en que recientemente se convirtió en persona sin hogar? Si No No desea responder

28. Está Ud. actualmente pasando por alguna de las siguientes

28a. Discapacidad física Si No Si No

28b. Enfermedad mental Si No Si No

28c. Depresión Si No Si No

28d. Abuso de alcohol / drogas Si No Si No

28e. Violencia / abuso doméstico o familiar Si No Si No

28f. Problemas crónicos de salud Si No Si No

28g. Enfermedades asociadas al SIDA/HIV Si No Si No

28h. Tuberculosis Si No Si No

28i. Hepatitis C Si No Si No

28j. Desorden de estrés post traumático(PTSD) Si No Si No

28k. Discapacidad en el desarrollo Si No Si No

29. En los últimos 12 meses ha tenido acceso a One-Stop (GCT or BRC)? Si No

30. Está Ud. registrado con HMIS? Si No

31. Utiliza Internet en forma regular? Si No

32. En general, tiene suficiente para comer todos los días? Si A veces No

0729253299

2011 Youth Homeless Survey

(Office use)
[][][][]

40. How old were you when you first experienced homelessness?
_____ years [][]

41. Before becoming homeless, did you live with:
 Both parents Friends
 Single mom Foster family
 Single dad Juvenile hall or other institution
 Other family members Other
 Step parents

42. Were or are your parents homeless? Yes No

43. Does your age prevent you from receiving any of the following (shade all that apply)
 Permanent housing Transitional or Emergency shelter
 Employment Government assistance

44. Does your age affect the way you seek services? (shade all that apply)
 Afraid they will contact your family
 Afraid you will be put in Child Protective Services
 You do not have transportation
 Other

45. In the last 12 months have you voluntarily sought formal counseling services through a Government, church, or youth program?
 Yes No

46. What are your current needs?
 Food Transportation
 Clothing Job training/employment
 Shower Substance abuse treatment
 Education Counseling/Mental Health Care
 Health care Other
 Dental care

47. How would you rate your general physical health?
 Poor Fair Good Very good

48. Do you want to get off the streets?
 Yes
 No (Skip to question 49)

48a. What would help you get off the streets?
 Support from friends or family
 Drug or alcohol treatment
 Job training/employment
 Education

49. Did any of the following contribute to your homelessness? (shade all that apply)
 Emotional Abuse Sexual identity
 Physical Abuse Legal issues
 Addiction Financial issues
 Sexual Abuse Fight or conflict with parents/guardians
 Mental Health Issues Parent/guardian moved or relocated
 School Issues Gang violence/activity
 Pregnancy

50. How many people are in the group you hang out with on a regular basis?
_____ people [][]

51. How many nights in the past 2 weeks have you stayed in the homes of friends/family?
_____ nights [][]

51a. Have you moved four or more times in the past 3 months?
 Yes No

51b. Do you stay in this County year round?
 Yes (Skip to question 52)
 No

51c. What is the primary reason you leave the County?

52. Have you traded sex or drugs for a place to stay?
 Sex Both
 Drugs Neither Other

53. If you use drugs or alcohol to get high, what are your primary drug of choice?
 Marijuana Meth/amphetamines Alcohol
 Cocaine/ crack Heroin Other
 Cough/cold medicine Prescription medicine
 I don't use drugs/alcohol (Skip to question 54)

53a. Why do you use drugs or alcohol? (Shade all that apply)
 To fit in I enjoy it
 To help relate to people Other
 To make it through the day
 Because everyone else does

54. Did your parents or caregivers abuse drugs or alcohol when you were younger? Yes No

55. Do you have an adult in the community that you trust?
 Yes
 No (Skip to question 56)

55a. How did you know this person?
 School Drop in Center
 Work Social Worker
 Friend Other

56. Are you currently in school? Yes No

57. Do you plan on finishing school? Yes No

58. Do you plan to go to college? Yes No

59. Do you have plans for your future? Yes No

60. Do you see yourself getting off the streets? Yes No

61. Do you usually plan your life day by day? Yes No

62. How safe do you feel in your current living situation?
 Very safe Somewhat safe Not at all safe

63. How many times in the past 30 days has your safety been threatened?
_____ times [][]

64. Since becoming homeless, how often do you feel threatened by:

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very often	Always
Physical abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emotional abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gang abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

65. In the past 12 months how often have you experienced:

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very often	Always
Physical abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emotional abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gang abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

66. Before becoming homeless, did you experience:

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very often	Always
Physical abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexual abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Emotional abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gang abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

67. Since becoming homeless, how often do you interact with police officers/sheriff?
 Never Rarely Sometimes Very often Always

68. Have you accessed any youth specific homeless services within the past 12 months?
 Never Rarely Sometimes Very often Always

INTERNAL USE

 Cru Monte SFO Neva
 Cla River Son Ora

APPENDIX IV: OVERALL SURVEY RESULTS

1. Age

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 13 years	0	0.0%
13-17 years	25	3.8%
18-21 years	85	12.9%
22-30 years	144	21.8%
31-40 years	118	17.9%
41-50 years	136	20.6%
51-60 years	126	19.1%
More than 60 years	27	4.1%
Total	661	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
White/Caucasian	280	41.6%
Hispanic/Latino	186	27.6%
Black/African American	118	17.5%
Vietnamese	22	3.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	15	2.2%
Pacific Islander	10	1.5%
Other Asian	8	1.2%
Other/Multi-ethnic	34	5.1%
Total	673	100.0%

3. How do you identify yourself?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	429	63.7%
Female	225	33.4%
Other	4	0.6%
Transgender	15	2.2%
Total	673	100.0%

4. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	66	10.2%
No	566	87.2%
Don't know	3	0.5%
Decline to state	14	2.2%
Total	649	100.0%

4a. Were you activated, into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	11	1.7%
No	609	93.8%
Don't know	3	0.5%
Decline to state	26	4.0%
Total	649	100.0%

4b. In which war theater did you serve?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Vietnam	21	31.3%
Gulf War I	5	7.5%
Gulf War II	5	7.5%
Afghanistan	3	4.5%
World War II	2	3.0%
Korea	0	0.0%
Other	4	6.0%
None	28	41.8%

Multiple response question with 67 respondents offering 68 responses.

4c. Do you use any of the following services for Veterans?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Health services	29	61.7%
Drop-In centers	24	51.1%
Mental health services	18	38.3%
Housing assistance	5	10.6%
Addiction treatment services	4	8.5%
Vocational occupational or CWT services	2	4.3%

Multiple response question with 47 respondents offering 82 responses.

5. Do you live alone (by yourself)?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	485	72.0%
No	189	28.0%
Total	674	100.0%

5a. Do you live with:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Spouse or significant other	68	38.2%
Child/children	21	11.8%
Parent or legal guardian	5	2.8%
Other family member(s)	13	7.3%
Friend(s)	45	25.3%
Street family	67	37.6%

Multiple response question with 178 respondents offering 219 responses.

5b. If you live with a spouse, significant other or parent, do any of the following conditions prevent them from maintaining work or housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Substance addiction	26	37.7%
Disabling physical condition	13	18.8%
Mental illness	4	5.8%
Domestic violence	3	4.3%
Developmental disability	2	2.9%
HIV/AIDS	1	1.4%
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	0	0.0%
None of the above	28	40.6%

Multiple response question with 69 respondents offering 77 responses.

6. Do you have any children?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	261	38.7%
No	413	61.3%
Total	674	100.0%

6a. Are any of your children currently living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	10.3%
No	234	89.7%
Total	261	100.0%

6b. Are your children:

Response	Frequency	Percent
18 years or older	136	52.7%
0-5 years old	57	22.1%
6-12 years old	64	24.8%
13-17 years old	53	20.5%

Multiple response question with 258 respondents offering 310 responses.

6b1. How many children do you have that are 18 years or older?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	36	28.8%
Two children	53	42.4%
Three children	21	16.8%
Four or more children	15	12.0%
Total	125	100.0%

6b2. How many children do you have that are 0-5 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	37	66.1%
Two children	17	30.4%
Three children	2	3.6%
Four or more children	0	0.0%
Total	56	100.0%

6b3. How many children do you have that are 6-12 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	32	50.8%
Two children	28	44.4%
Three children	2	3.2%
Four or more children	1	1.6%
Total	63	100.0%

6b4. How many children do you have that are 13-17 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	28	52.8%
Two children	15	28.3%
Three children	8	15.1%
Four or more children	2	3.8%
Total	53	100.0%

6c. Are your children ages 6 -17 years old in school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	81	95.3%
No	4	4.7%
Total	85	100.0%

6d. Do you have any children in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	40	15.3%
No	221	84.7%
Total	261	100.0%

6e. If your children are living with you, do they have health insurance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	19	70.4%
No	8	29.6%
Total	27	100.0%

7. Where do you usually stay at night, since you have been homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Outdoors/streets/parks	201	29.8%
Emergency shelter	76	11.3%
Transitional housing	65	9.6%
Motel/hotel	54	8.0%
Other shelter	54	8.0%
A place in a house not normally used for sleeping	42	6.2%
Camper/RV	30	4.5%
Encampment	27	4.0%
Automobile	22	3.3%
Van	21	3.1%
Abandoned building	17	2.5%
Public facilities	17	2.5%
Unconverted garage/attic/basement	15	2.2%
Backyard or storage structure	15	2.2%
Other	18	2.7%
Total	674	100.0%

8. In the last 30 days, have you ever tried to stay at an emergency shelter or a transitional housing facility in Santa Clara County and been turned away?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes, a shelter	104	15.5%
Yes, a transitional housing program	17	2.5%
No	553	82.4%

Multiple response question with 671 respondents offering 674 responses.

8a. Why were you turned away?

Response	Frequency	Percent
There were no beds available	67	63.2%
Alcohol/drug problems	18	17.0%
Couldn't follow shelter rules	14	13.2%
Had no identification	11	10.4%
Didn't accept pets	5	4.7%
Have a criminal record	5	4.7%
Didn't accept partner/friend	2	1.9%
Didn't accept teenager/children	1	0.9%
You were pregnant	1	0.9%
Because of your disability	1	0.9%
Convicted of a 290 offense	1	0.9%
Don't know	3	2.8%
Other	15	14.2%

Multiple response question with 106 respondents offering 144 responses.

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	328	48.7%
No	346	51.3%
Total	674	100.0%

9a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Total sample)

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	446	66.2%
2 times	76	11.3%
3 times	42	6.2%
4 times	25	3.7%
5 times	22	3.3%
6 times	13	1.9%
More than 6 times	50	7.4%
Total	674	100.0%

9b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (Total sample)

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	370	54.9%
2 times	66	9.8%
3 times	54	8.0%
4 times	36	5.3%
5 times	39	5.8%
6 times	22	3.3%
More than 6 times	87	12.9%
Total	674	100.0%

10. How long have you been homeless this present time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	42	6.4%
8-30 days	47	7.1%
1-3 months	91	13.8%
4-6 months	106	16.0%
7-11 months	79	12.0%
1 year	95	14.4%
More than 1 year	201	30.4%
Total	661	100.0%

10a. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	38	5.7%
8 -30 days	38	5.7%
2 months	32	4.8%
3 months	47	7.0%
4 months	29	4.3%
5 months	28	4.2%
6 months	32	4.8%
7 months	28	4.2%
8 months	14	2.1%
9 months	21	3.1%
10 months	20	3.0%
11 months	21	3.1%
12 months	54	8.1%
1-2 years	128	19.1%
2-3 years	57	8.5%
More than 3 years	83	12.4%
Total	670	100.0%

11. Where were you living at the time you most recently became homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Santa Clara County	519	77.0%
Other county in California	108	16.0%
Out of state	47	7.0%
Total	674	100.0%

11.1 What city in Santa Clara County were your living in prior to becoming homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
San Jose	333	83.3%
Sunnyvale	17	4.3%
Campbell	11	2.8%
Santa Clara	8	2.0%
Gilroy	7	1.8%
Milpitas	5	1.3%
Palo Alto	4	1.0%
San Martin	4	1.0%
Los Gatos	3	0.8%
Morgan Hill	3	0.8%
Mountain View	3	0.8%
Cupertino	2	0.5%
Total	400	100.0%

11a. How long had you lived in Santa Clara County before becoming homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	10	2.0%
8- 30 days	12	2.4%
1 - 3 months	18	3.6%
4 - 6 months	20	4.0%
7 - 11 months	27	5.3%
1 - 2 years	39	7.7%
3 - 5 years	46	9.1%
6 - 10 years	57	11.3%
More than 10 years	276	54.7%
Total	505	100.0%

12. What might have prevented you from becoming homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Employment assistance	246	37.2%
Rent/mortgage assistance	224	33.8%
Alcohol/drug counseling	216	32.6%
Mental health services	132	19.9%
Help accessing benefits	121	18.3%
Legal assistance	108	16.3%
Transportation assistance	97	14.7%
Case management leaving hospital/jail/prison	75	11.3%
Health insurance/services	75	11.3%
Other	122	18.4%

Multiple response question with 662 respondents offering 1416 responses.

13. Immediately before you became homeless, were you living:

Response	Frequency	Percent
In a rented home/apartment	172	25.6%
With relatives	162	24.1%
In a home owned by you/partner	93	13.9%
With friends	88	13.1%
In jail or prison	49	7.3%
In a motel/hotel	32	4.8%
In a treatment facility	18	2.7%
In subsidized housing	6	0.9%
In a hospital	6	0.9%
Other	45	6.7%
Total	671	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Lost job	166	24.9%
Alcohol or drug use	129	19.3%
Argument with family or friend who asked you leave	75	11.2%
Other	52	7.8%
Evicted because landlord sold/stopped renting property	40	6.0%
Incarceration	36	5.4%
Divorced or separated	36	5.4%
Mental health issues	28	4.2%
Don't know/decline to state	24	3.6%
Landlord raised rent	21	3.1%
Illness or medical problem	20	3.0%
Family/domestic violence	19	2.8%
Aging out of foster care	9	1.3%
Lost home through foreclosure	5	0.7%
Hospitalization/treatment prog.	5	0.7%
Natural disaster/fire/flood etc.	2	0.3%
Total	667	100.0%

15. What is keeping you from getting permanent housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Can't afford rent	459	68.8%
No job/no income	355	53.2%
No money for moving costs	173	25.9%
No transportation	126	18.9%
Criminal record	119	17.8%
Bad credit	118	17.7%
No housing availability	78	11.7%
Don't want to	45	6.7%
Eviction record	40	6.0%
Other	55	8.2%

Multiple response question with 667 respondents offering 1568 responses.

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Food Stamps (SNAP)	315	47.5%
General Assistance or General Relief	253	38.2%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)/SSDI	48	7.2%
Social Security	36	5.4%
Cash Aid/CalWORKs	16	2.4%
Service-connected VA Disability Compensation	10	1.5%
Work2future/Project Hope	8	1.2%
Other Veteran's Benefits	7	1.1%
WIC	7	1.1%
Not service-connected VA Disability Pension	3	0.5%
Other governmental assistance	11	1.7%
I am not currently receiving any of these	202	30.5%

Multiple response question with 663 respondents offering 916 responses.

16a. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Don't think I'm eligible	51	26.2%
Never applied	48	24.6%
No permanent address	38	19.5%
Have no identification	32	16.4%
No transportation	27	13.8%
Will apply soon	24	12.3%
Benefits were cut off	22	11.3%
Don't need government assistance	21	10.8%
Turned down	16	8.2%
Don't know where to go	15	7.7%
Paper work too difficult	15	7.7%
Immigration issues	10	5.1%
I have applied for one or more of these services, and I am currently waiting for approval	7	3.6%
Other	15	7.7%

Multiple response question with 195 respondents offering 341 responses.

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Free meals	474	71.5%
Emergency shelter	272	41.0%
Food pantry	192	29.0%
Shelter day services	183	27.6%
Bus passes	181	27.3%
Health services	110	16.6%
Mental health services	79	11.9%
Alcohol/drug counseling	60	9.0%
Employment services	50	7.5%
Job training	47	7.1%
Legal assistance	39	5.9%
Transitional housing	30	4.5%
Other	33	5.0%
Not using any services	91	13.7%

Multiple response question with 663 respondents offering 1841 responses.

18. What is your total monthly income from all Government benefits? (County, State, Federal monies)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	232	34.8%
\$1 - \$100	14	2.1%
\$101 - \$200	136	20.4%
\$201 - \$300	68	10.2%
\$301 - \$400	72	10.8%
\$401 - \$500	32	4.8%
\$501 - \$600	20	3.0%
\$601 - \$700	10	1.5%
\$701 - \$800	12	1.8%
\$801 - \$900	42	6.3%
\$901 - \$1,000	9	1.4%
Over \$1,000	19	2.9%
Total	666	100.0%

19. What is your total monthly income from all non-Government sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	322	48.8%
\$1 - \$100	88	13.3%
\$101 - \$200	87	13.2%
\$201 - \$300	61	9.2%
\$301 - \$400	40	6.1%
\$401 - \$500	23	3.5%
\$501 - \$600	9	1.4%
\$601 - \$700	4	0.6%
\$701 - \$800	5	0.8%
\$801 - \$900	11	1.7%
\$901 - \$1,000	4	0.6%
Over \$1,000	6	0.9%
Total	660	100.0%

20. What is your current employment status?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Unemployed	564	83.9%
Day laborer/temporary employee	38	5.7%
Retired	21	3.1%
Student	19	2.8%
Employed part-time	18	2.7%
Employed full-time	10	1.5%
Seasonal Worker	2	0.3%
Total	672	100.0%

20a. What is keeping you from getting employment?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Need training	195	32.7%
No permanent address	195	32.7%
Need clothing	172	28.9%
No transportation	160	26.8%
No jobs	151	25.3%
No phone	148	24.8%
Need education	146	24.5%
Alcohol /drug issues	120	20.1%
Health problems	103	17.3%
Criminal record	101	16.9%
No shower facilities	90	15.1%
No tools for trade	83	13.9%
No photo identification	73	12.2%
Disabled	56	9.4%
Don't want to work	44	7.4%
No work permit (No S.S. #)	23	3.9%
Retired	20	3.4%
Spouse/partner doesn't want me to work	17	2.9%
No child care	3	0.5%
Other	58	9.7%

Multiple response question with 596 respondents offering 1958 responses.

21. Were you ever in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	87	13.7%
No	547	86.3%
Total	634	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	98	15.0%
No	555	85.0%
Total	653	100.0%

23. Where do you usually get medical care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Hospital emergency room	237	35.5%
Free clinic/community clinic	157	23.5%
Don't ever go	86	12.9%
Urgent care clinic	48	7.2%
Public health clinic	41	6.1%
VA Hospital/Clinic	35	5.2%
Private doctor	11	1.6%
Friends/family	5	0.7%
Other	18	2.7%
Don't know	29	4.3%
Total	667	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	355	54.9%
1 time	112	17.3%
2 times	66	10.2%
3 times	43	6.6%
4 times	18	2.8%
5 times	19	2.9%
More than 5 times	34	5.3%
Total	647	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 nights	422	66.4%
1 - 5 nights	88	13.8%
6 - 10 nights	41	6.4%
11 - 20 nights	15	2.4%
21 - 50 nights	18	2.8%
More than 50 nights	52	8.2%
Total	636	100.0%

26. Are you currently on probation or parole?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	127	19.2%
No	470	71.0%
Decline to state	65	9.8%
Total	662	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	113	17.0%
No	486	73.0%
Decline to state	67	10.1%
Total	666	100.0%

28. Are you currently experiencing any of the following:

Response	Yes	No	Total
28a. Physical disability	24.2%	75.8%	100.0%
	156	489	645
28b. Mental illness	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
	193	450	643
28c. Depression	50.8%	49.2%	100.0%
	329	319	648
28d. Alcohol/drug abuse	47.2%	52.8%	100.0%
	299	335	634
28e. Domestic/partner violence or abuse	12.1%	87.9%	100.0%
	77	560	637
28f. Chronic health problems	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%
	122	515	637
28g. AIDS/HIV related illness	2.5%	97.5%	100.0%
	16	613	629
28h. Tuberculosis	1.3%	98.7%	100.0%
	8	619	627
28i. Hepatitis C	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
	42	584	626
28j. PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)	12.0%	88.0%	100.0%
	75	552	627
28k. Developmental disability	8.7%	91.3%	100.0%
	55	580	635

28a. Does it prevent you from getting work or housing ?

Response	Yes	No	Total
a. Physical disability	70.9% 95	29.1% 39	100.0% 134
b. Mental illness	74.7% 118	25.3% 40	100.0% 158
c. Depression	51.0% 150	49.0% 144	100.0% 294
d. Alcohol/drug abuse	57.0% 155	43.0% 117	100.0% 272
e. Domestic/partner violence or abuse	35.5% 22	64.5% 40	100.0% 62
f. Chronic health problems	63.8% 67	36.2% 38	100.0% 105
g. AIDS/HIV related illness	38.5% 5	61.5% 8	100.0% 13
h. Tuberculosis	20.0% 1	80.0% 4	100.0% 5
i. Hepatitis C	38.5% 15	61.5% 24	100.0% 39
j. PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)	63.5% 40	36.5% 23	100.0% 63
k. Developmental disability	62.2% 28	37.8% 17	100.0% 45

29. Have you accessed One-Stop (GCT or BRC) in the past 12 months?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	267	40.8%
No	387	59.2%
Total	654	100.0%

30. Are you registered with HMIS?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	356	53.9%
No	304	46.1%
Total	660	100.0%

31. Do you regularly use the internet?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	309	47.1%
No	347	52.9%
Total	656	100.0%

32. Do you usually get enough to eat on a daily basis?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	368	55.7%
Sometimes	220	33.3%
No	73	11.0%
Total	661	100.0%

APPENDIX V: YOUTH SURVEY ADDENDUM RESULTS

1. Age

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 13 years	0	0.0%
13-17 years	24	15.8%
18-21 years	67	44.1%
22-30 years	61	40.1%
31-40 years	0	0.0%
41-50 years	0	0.0%
51-60 years	0	0.0%
More than 60 years	0	0.0%
Total	152	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
White/Caucasian	54	35.8%
Black/African American	26	17.2%
Hispanic/Latino	38	25.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	4.6%
Other Asian	2	1.3%
Pacific Islander	3	2.0%
Vietnamese	10	6.6%
Other/Multi-ethnic	11	7.3%
Total	151	100.0%

3. How do you identify yourself?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	78	51.3%
Female	63	41.4%
Other	1	0.7%
Transgender	10	6.6%
Total	152	100.0%

4. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	3.1%
No	119	93.0%
Don't know	2	1.6%
Decline to state	3	2.3%
Total	128	100.0%

4a. Were you activated, into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	2.3%
No	117	91.4%
Don't know	2	1.6%
Decline to state	6	4.7%
Total	128	100.0%

4b. In which war theater did you serve?

Response	Frequency	Percent
World War II	0	0.0%
Korea	0	0.0%
Vietnam	0	0.0%
Gulf War I	0	0.0%
Gulf War II	0	0.0%
Afghanistan	1	25.0%
Other	0	0.0%
None	3	75.0%

Multiple response question with 4 respondents offering 4 responses.

4c. Do you use any of the following services for Veterans?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Health services	1	100.0%
Mental health services	0	0.0%
Addiction treatment services	0	0.0%
Drop-In centers	0	0.0%
Housing assistance	0	0.0%
Vocational occupational or CWT services	0	0.0%

Multiple response question with 1 respondents offering 1 responses

5. Do you live alone (by yourself)?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	104	68.4%
No	48	31.6%
Total	152	100.0%

5a. Do you live with:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Spouse or significant other	13	27.7%
Child/children	1	2.1%
Parent or legal guardian	3	6.4%
Other family member(s)	1	2.1%
Friend(s)	13	27.7%
Street family	27	57.4%

Multiple response question with 47 respondents offering 58 responses.

5b. If you live with a spouse, significant other or parent, do any of the following conditions prevent them from maintaining work or housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Substance addiction	6	40.0%
Disabling physical condition	3	20.0%
Mental illness	3	20.0%
Developmental disability	2	13.3%
Domestic violence	1	6.7%
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	0	0.0%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.0%
None of the above	4	26.7%

Multiple response question with 15 respondents offering 19 responses.

6. Do you have any children?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	21	13.8%
No	131	86.2%
Total	152	100.0%

6b. Are your children:

Response	Frequency	Percent
18 years or older	2	10.0%
0-5 years old	15	75.0%
6-12 years old	1	5.0%
13-17 years old	2	10.0%

Multiple response question with 20 respondents offering 20 responses.

6a. Are any of your children currently living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	0	0.0%
No	21	100.0%
Total	21	100.0%

6b1. How many children do you have that are 18 years or older?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	1	50.0%
Two children	1	50.0%
Three children	0	0.0%
Four or more children	0	0.0%
Total	2	100.0%

6b2. How many children do you have that are 0-5 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	11	73.3%
Two children	3	20.0%
Three children	1	6.7%
Four or more children	0	0.0%
Total	15	100.0%

6b3. How many children do you have that are 6-12 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	1	100.0%
Two children	0	0.0%
Three children	0	0.0%
Four or more children	0	0.0%
Total	1	100.0%

6b4. How many children do you have that are 13-17 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	0	0.0%
Two children	2	100.0%
Three children	0	0.0%
Four or more children	0	0.0%
Total	2	100.0%

6c. Are your children ages 6 -17 years old in school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	2	66.7%
No	1	33.3%
Total	3	100.0%

6d. Do you have any children in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	8	38.1%
No	13	61.9%
Total	21	100.0%

6e. If your children are living with you, do they have health insurance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	0	0.0%
No	0	0.0%
Total	0	0.0%

7. Where do you usually stay at night, since you have been homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Outdoors/streets/parks	33	21.7%
Motel/hotel	23	15.1%
A place in a house not normally used for sleeping	20	13.2%
Other shelter	12	7.9%
Backyard or storage structure	9	5.9%
Van	9	5.9%
Unconverted garage/attic/basement	8	5.3%
Abandoned building	6	3.9%
Emergency shelter	6	3.9%
Public facilities	6	3.9%
Automobile	5	3.3%
Encampment	5	3.3%
Transitional housing	2	1.3%
Camper/RV	1	0.7%
Other	7	4.6%
Total	152	100.0%

8. In the last 30 days, have you ever tried to stay at an emergency shelter or a transitional housing facility in Santa Clara County and been turned away?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes, a shelter	22	14.6%
Yes, a transitional housing program	9	6.0%
No	121	80.1%

Multiple response question with 151 respondents offering 152 responses.

8a. Why were you turned away?

Response	Frequency	Percent
There were no beds available	16	57.1%
Alcohol/drug problems	7	25.0%
Had no identification	5	17.9%
Couldn't follow shelter rules	3	10.7%
Didn't accept pets	3	10.7%
Didn't accept partner/friend	2	7.1%
Have a criminal record	2	7.1%
You were pregnant	1	3.6%
Because of your disability	1	3.6%
Didn't accept teenager/children	0	0.0%
Convicted of a 290 offense	0	0.0%
Don't know	3	10.7%
Other	3	10.7%

Multiple response question with 28 respondents offering 46 responses.

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	96	63.2%
No	56	36.8%
Total	152	100.0%

9a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	12	21.4%
2 times	17	30.4%
3 times	8	14.3%
4 times	5	8.9%
5 times	1	1.8%
6 times	3	5.4%
More than 6 times	10	17.9%
Total	56	100.0%

9a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (total sample)

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	108	71.1%
2 times	17	11.2%
3 times	8	5.3%
4 times	5	3.3%
5 times	1	0.7%
6 times	3	2.0%
More than 6 times	10	6.6%
Total	152	100.0%

9b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	3	5.4%
2 times	8	14.3%
3 times	12	21.4%
4 times	7	12.5%
5 times	7	12.5%
6 times	2	3.6%
More than 6 times	17	30.4%
Total	56	100.0%

9b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (total sample)

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	99	65.1%
2 times	8	5.3%
3 times	12	7.9%
4 times	7	4.6%
5 times	7	4.6%
6 times	2	1.3%
More than 6 times	17	11.2%
Total	152	100.0%

10. How long have you been homeless this present time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	12	8.2%
8-30 days	22	15.1%
1-3 months	33	22.6%
4-6 months	32	21.9%
7-11 months	15	10.3%
1 year	8	5.5%
More than 1 year	24	16.4%
Total	146	100.0%

10a. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	16	10.6%
8 -30 days	17	11.3%
2 months	21	13.9%
3 months	13	8.6%
4 months	12	7.9%
5 months	13	8.6%
6 months	4	2.6%
7 months	5	3.3%
8 months	0	0.0%
9 months	8	5.3%
10 months	2	1.3%
11 months	3	2.0%
12 months	7	4.6%
1-2 years	11	7.3%
2-3 years	8	5.3%
More than 3 years	11	7.3%
Total	151	100.0%

11. Where were you living at the time you most recently became homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Santa Clara County	115	75.7%
Other county in California	20	13.2%
Out of state	17	11.2%
Total	152	100.0%

11.1 What city in Santa Clara County were you living in prior to becoming homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
San Jose	69	71.9%
Sunnyvale	12	12.5%
Santa Clara	5	5.2%
Campbell	3	3.1%
Palo Alto	3	3.1%
Milpitas	2	2.1%
Morgan Hill	1	1.0%
Mountain View	1	1.0%
Total	96	100.0%

11a. How long had you lived in Santa Clara County before becoming homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	4	3.5%
8- 30 days	4	3.5%
1 - 3 months	4	3.5%
4 - 6 months	2	1.8%
7 - 11 months	3	2.7%
1 - 2 years	6	5.3%
3 - 5 years	11	9.7%
6 - 10 years	13	11.5%
More than 10 years	66	58.4%
Total	113	100.0%

12. What might have prevented you from becoming homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Employment assistance	66	45.5%
Rent/mortgage assistance	57	39.3%
Alcohol/drug counseling	48	33.1%
Help accessing benefits	38	26.2%
Transportation assistance	29	20.0%
Mental health services	28	19.3%
Legal assistance	28	19.3%
Health insurance/services	19	13.1%
Case management leaving hospital/jail/prison	18	12.4%
Other	35	24.1%

Multiple response question with 145 respondents offering 366 responses.

13. Immediately before you became homeless, were you living:

Response	Frequency	Percent
With relatives	54	35.8%
With friends	26	17.2%
In a rented home/apartment	14	9.3%
In a home owned by you/partner	13	8.6%
In a motel/hotel	11	7.3%
In a treatment facility	6	4.0%
In subsidized housing	5	3.3%
In jail or prison	4	2.6%
In a hospital	4	2.6%
Other	14	9.3%
Total	151	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Argument with family or friend who asked you leave	34	22.8%
Lost job	30	20.1%
Alcohol or drug use	25	16.8%
Other	14	9.4%
Don't know/decline to state	12	8.1%
Family/domestic violence	6	4.0%
Landlord raised rent	5	3.4%
Aging out of foster care	5	3.4%
Evicted because landlord sold/stopped renting property	5	3.4%
Mental health issues	3	2.0%
Incarceration	3	2.0%
Illness or medical problem	2	1.3%
Natural disaster/fire/flood etc.	2	1.3%
Divorced or separated	1	0.7%
Lost home through foreclosure	1	0.7%
Hospitalization/treatment prog.	1	0.7%
Total	149	100.0%

15. What is keeping you from getting permanent housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Can't afford rent	98	65.3%
No job/no income	96	64.0%
No money for moving costs	57	38.0%
No transportation	39	26.0%
No housing availability	30	20.0%
Criminal record	30	20.0%
Bad credit	22	14.7%
Don't want to	8	5.3%
Eviction record	6	4.0%
Other	18	12.0%

Multiple response question with 150 respondents offering 404 responses.

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Food Stamps (SNAP)	53	36.1%
General Assistance or General Relief	40	27.2%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)/SSDI	11	7.5%
Work2future/Project Hope	7	4.8%
Social Security	5	3.4%
Cash Aid/CalWORKs	2	1.4%
Other governmental assistance	2	1.4%
Service-connected VA Disability Compensation	1	0.7%
Not service-connected VA Disability Pension	1	0.7%
Other Veteran's Benefits	1	0.7%
WIC	0	0.0%
I am not currently receiving any of these	67	45.6%

Multiple response question with 147 respondents offering 190 responses.

16a. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Don't think I'm eligible	18	29.5%
No permanent address	11	18.0%
Never applied	11	18.0%
Have no identification	10	16.4%
Don't know where to go	8	13.1%
Will apply soon	8	13.1%
No transportation	7	11.5%
I have applied for one or more of these services, and I am currently waiting for approval	5	8.2%
Don't need government assistance	4	6.6%
Paper work too difficult	4	6.6%
Turned down	3	4.9%
Benefits were cut off	1	1.6%
Immigration issues	1	1.6%
I am afraid my children will be taken away from me	0	0.0%
Educational benefits for veterans/GI	0	0.0%
Other	2	3.3%

Multiple response question with 61 respondents offering 93 responses.

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Free meals	80	54.4%
Food pantry	36	24.5%
Emergency shelter	31	21.1%
Bus passes	30	20.4%
Job training	21	14.3%
Shelter day services	20	13.6%
Health services	19	12.9%
Employment services	17	11.6%
Mental health services	15	10.2%
Alcohol/drug counseling	12	8.2%
Legal assistance	10	6.8%
Transitional housing	9	6.1%
Other	7	4.8%
Not using any services	48	32.7%

Multiple response question with 147 respondents offering 355 responses.

18. What is your total monthly income from all Government benefits? (County, State, Federal monies)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	82	54.7%
\$1 - \$100	8	5.3%
\$101 - \$200	17	11.3%
\$201 - \$300	16	10.7%
\$301 - \$400	16	10.7%
\$401 - \$500	1	0.7%
\$501 - \$600	4	2.7%
\$601 - \$700	1	0.7%
\$701 - \$800	2	1.3%
\$801 - \$900	3	2.0%
\$901 - \$1,000	0	0.0%
Over \$1,000	0	0.0%
Total	150	100.0%

19. What is your total monthly income from all non-Government sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	82	57.7%
\$1 - \$100	25	17.6%
\$101 - \$200	11	7.7%
\$201 - \$300	9	6.3%
\$301 - \$400	9	6.3%
\$401 - \$500	4	2.8%
\$501 - \$600	0	0.0%
\$601 - \$700	0	0.0%
\$701 - \$800	0	0.0%
\$801 - \$900	1	0.7%
\$901 - \$1,000	1	0.7%
Over \$1,000	0	0.0%
Total	142	100.0%

20. What is your current employment status?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Unemployed	120	78.9%
Student	13	8.6%
Employed part-time	8	5.3%
Day laborer/temporary employee	8	5.3%
Retired	2	1.3%
Seasonal Worker	1	0.7%
Employed full-time	0	0.0%
Total	152	100.0%

20a. What is keeping you from getting employment?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No permanent address	50	37.6%
Need education	49	36.8%
No jobs	49	36.8%
Need training	45	33.8%
Need clothing	42	31.6%
No transportation	41	30.8%
No phone	40	30.1%
Alcohol /drug issues	27	20.3%
Criminal record	27	20.3%
No photo identification	24	18.0%
No shower facilities	23	17.3%
No tools for trade	20	15.0%
Health problems	16	12.0%
Don't want to work	10	7.5%
Disabled	6	4.5%
No work permit (No S.S. #)	5	3.8%
Spouse/partner doesn't want me to work	3	2.3%
Retired	1	0.8%
No child care	0	0.0%
Other	18	13.5%

Multiple response question with 133 respondents offering 496 responses.

21. Were you ever in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	33	22.4%
No	114	77.6%
Total	147	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	39	27.3%
No	104	72.7%
Total	143	100.0%

23. Where do you usually get medical care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Free clinic/community clinic	35	23.3%
Don't ever go	28	18.7%
Hospital emergency room	26	17.3%
Public health clinic	14	9.3%
Urgent care clinic	11	7.3%
Friends/family	3	2.0%
VA Hospital/Clinic	2	1.3%
Private doctor	1	0.7%
Other	7	4.7%
Don't know	23	15.3%
Total	150	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	72	54.5%
1 time	24	18.2%
2 times	14	10.6%
3 times	8	6.1%
4 times	1	0.8%
5 times	5	3.8%
More than 5 times	8	6.1%
Total	132	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 nights	83	65.4%
1 - 5 nights	21	16.5%
6 - 10 nights	12	9.4%
11 - 20 nights	4	3.1%
21 - 50 nights	3	2.4%
More than 50 nights	4	3.1%
Total	127	100.0%

26. Are you currently on probation or parole?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	29	19.2%
No	106	70.2%
Decline to state	16	10.6%
Total	151	100.0%

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	17.8%
No	109	71.7%
Decline to state	16	10.5%
Total	152	100.0%

28. Are you currently experiencing any of the following:

Response	Yes	No	Total
28a. Physical disability	9.6% 14	90.4% 132	100.0% 146
28b. Mental illness	25.0% 37	75.0% 111	100.0% 148
28c. Depression	38.0% 57	62.0% 93	100.0% 150
28d. Alcohol/drug abuse	34.3% 49	65.7% 94	100.0% 143
28e. Domestic/partner violence or abuse	13.1% 19	86.9% 126	100.0% 145
28f. Chronic health problems	9.5% 14	90.5% 133	100.0% 147
28g. AIDS/HIV related illness	3.5% 5	96.5% 139	100.0% 144
28h. Tuberculosis	2.1% 3	97.9% 141	100.0% 144
28i. Hepatitis C	5.6% 8	94.4% 134	100.0% 142
28j. PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)	14.7% 21	85.3% 122	100.0% 143
28k. Developmental disability	6.9% 10	93.1% 135	100.0% 145

28a. Does it prevent you from getting work or housing ?

Response	Yes	No	Total
a. Physical disability	66.7% 6	33.3% 3	100.0% 9
b. Mental illness	65.4% 17	34.6% 9	100.0% 26
c. Depression	35.6% 16	64.4% 29	100.0% 45
d. Alcohol/drug abuse	71.4% 30	28.6% 12	100.0% 42
e. Domestic/partner violence or abuse	33.3% 4	66.7% 8	100.0% 12
f. Chronic health problems	50.0% 4	50.0% 4	100.0% 8
g. AIDS/HIV related illness	0.0% 0	100.0% 2	100.0% 2
i. Hepatitis C	50.0% 3	50.0% 3	100.0% 6
j. PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)	69.2% 9	30.8% 4	100.0% 13
k. Developmental disability	57.1% 4	42.9% 3	100.0% 7

29. Have you accessed One-Stop (GCT or BRC) in the past 12 months?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	18.6%
No	118	81.4%
Total	145	100.0%

30. Are you registered with HMIS?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	26	17.9%
No	119	82.1%
Total	145	100.0%

31. Do you regularly use the internet?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	74	50.3%
No	73	49.7%
Total	147	100.0%

32. Do you usually get enough to eat on a daily basis?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	51	35.2%
Sometimes	71	49.0%
No	23	15.9%
Total	145	100.0%

40. How old were you when you first experienced homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 10 years old	6	4.1%
11 - 13 years old	8	5.5%
14 - 15 years old	23	15.9%
16 years old	14	9.7%
17 years old	17	11.7%
18 years old	28	19.3%
19 years old	17	11.7%
20 years old	14	9.7%
21 - 26 years old	18	12.4%
Total	145	100.0%

41. Before becoming homeless, did you live with:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Both parents	35	23.5%
Single mom	28	18.8%
Friends	23	15.4%
Single dad	16	10.7%
Other family members	15	10.1%
Foster family	11	7.4%
Step parents	3	2.0%
Juvenile hall or other institution	2	1.3%
Other	16	10.7%
Group home	0	0.0%
Total	149	100.0%

42. Were or are your parents homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	14.2%
No	121	85.8%
Don't know	0	0.0%
Total	141	100.0%

43. Does your age prevent you from receiving any of the following

Response	Frequency	Percent
Permanent housing	27	55.1%
Transitional or Emergency shelter	23	46.9%
Government assistance	28	57.1%
Employment	33	67.3%

Multiple response question with 49 respondents offering 111 responses.

44. Does your age affect the way you seek services?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Afraid they will contact your family	18	18.9%
Afraid you will be put in Child Protective Services	20	21.1%
You do not have transportation	29	30.5%
Other	57	60.0%

Multiple response question with 95 respondents offering 124 responses.

45. In the last 12 months have you voluntarily sought formal counseling services through a Government, church, or youth program?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	45	30.0%
No	105	70.0%
Total	150	100.0%

46. What are your current needs?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Food	87	57.6%
Clothing	81	53.6%
Job training/employment	72	47.7%
Shower	67	44.4%
Health care	66	43.7%
Transportation	65	43.0%
Dental care	58	38.4%
Education	55	36.4%
Substance abuse treatment	42	27.8%
Counseling/Mental Health Care	31	20.5%
Other	49	32.5%

Multiple response question with 151 respondents offering 673 responses.

47. How would you rate your general physical health?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Poor	15	10.1%
Fair	46	31.1%
Good	58	39.2%
Very good	29	19.6%
Total	148	100.0%

48. Do you want to get off the streets?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	122	80.8%
No	29	19.2%
Total	151	100.0%

48a. What would help you get off the streets?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Support from friends or family	75	62.5%
Drug or alcohol treatment	47	39.2%
Job training/employment	70	58.3%
Education	50	41.7%
Mental Health care(Clark)	0	0.0%

Multiple response question with 120 respondents offering 242 responses.

49. Did any of the following contribute to your homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Financial issues	60	41.7%
Fight or conflict with parents/guardians	58	40.3%
Addiction	45	31.3%
Emotional Abuse	35	24.3%
School issues	35	24.3%
Legal issues	29	20.1%
Parent/guardian moved or relocated	27	18.8%
Mental Health issues	26	18.1%
Physical Abuse	22	15.3%
Gang violence/activity	13	9.0%
Sexual Abuse	11	7.6%
Pregnancy	8	5.6%
Sexual identity	7	4.9%

Multiple response question with 144 respondents offering 376 responses.

50. How many people are in the group you hang out with on a regular basis?

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 people	21	13.8%
1 people	9	5.9%
2 people	21	13.8%
3 people	20	13.2%
4 people	28	18.4%
5 - 6 people	24	15.8%
7 - 10 people	21	13.8%
More than 10 people	8	5.3%
Total	152	100.0%

51. How many nights in the past 2 weeks have you stayed in the homes of friends/family?

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 nights	60	39.5%
1 night	9	5.9%
2 nights	11	7.2%
3 nights	9	5.9%
4 - 5 nights	18	11.8%
6 - 10 nights	20	13.2%
11 - 14 nights	25	16.4%
Total	152	100.0%

51a. Have you moved four or more times in the past 3 months?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	49	33.1%
No	99	66.9%
Total	148	100.0%

51b. Do you stay in this County year round?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	137	92.6%
No	11	7.4%
Total	148	100.0%

52. Have you traded sex or drugs for a place to stay?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Sex	15	10.0%
Drugs	20	13.3%
Both	40	26.7%
Neither	67	44.7%
Other	8	5.3%
Total	150	100.0%

53. If you use drugs or alcohol to get high, what are your primary drug of choice?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Marijuana	66	44.3%
Meth/amphetamines	54	36.2%
Alcohol	54	36.2%
Cocaine/ crack	32	21.5%
Heroin	16	10.7%
Prescription medicine	16	10.7%
Other	14	9.4%
Cough/cold medicine	9	6.0%
I don't use drugs/alcohol	41	27.5%

Multiple response question with 149 respondents offering 302 responses.

53a. Why do you use drugs or alcohol?

Response	Frequency	Percent
I enjoy it	82	76.6%
To make it through the day	52	48.6%
Because everyone else does	20	18.7%
To fit in	19	17.8%
To help relate to people	18	16.8%
Other	18	16.8%

Multiple response question with 107 respondents offering 209 responses.

54. Did your parents or caregivers abuse drugs or alcohol when you were younger?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	54	38.0%
No	88	62.0%
Total	142	100.0%

55. Do you have an adult in the community that you trust?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	52	34.2%
No	100	65.8%
Total	152	100.0%

55a. How did you know this person?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Friend	33	64.7%
Drop in Center	8	15.7%
Work	6	11.8%
School	2	3.9%
Social Worker	2	3.9%
Other	11	21.6%

Multiple response question with 51 respondents offering 62 responses.

56. Are you currently in school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	29	19.3%
No	121	80.7%
Total	150	100.0%

57. Do you plan on finishing school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	77	51.7%
No	72	48.3%
Total	149	100.0%

58. Do you plan to go to college?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	71	47.7%
No	78	52.3%
Total	149	100.0%

59. Do you have plans for your future?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	98	65.8%
No	51	34.2%
Total	149	100.0%

60. Do you see yourself getting off the streets?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	97	64.7%
No	53	35.3%
Total	150	100.0%

61. Do you usually plan your life day by day?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	104	71.2%
No	42	28.8%
Total	146	100.0%

62. How safe do you feel in your current living situation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very safe	32	21.3%
Somewhat safe	80	53.3%
Not at all safe	38	25.3%
Total	150	100.0%

63. How many times in the past 30 days has your safety been threatened?

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 times	68	44.7%
1 time	16	10.5%
2 times	15	9.9%
3 times	9	5.9%
4 times	8	5.3%
5 times	10	6.6%
6 - 10 times	11	7.2%
11 - 20 times	10	6.6%
More than 20 times	5	3.3%
Total	152	100.0%

64. Since becoming homeless, how often do you feel threaten by:

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very often	Always	Total
Physical abuse	38.9% 58	24.2% 36	20.8% 31	8.1% 12	8.1% 12	100.0% 149
Sexual abuse	59.7% 89	18.8% 28	12.1% 18	4.0% 6	5.4% 8	100.0% 149
Emotional abuse	41.3% 62	26.0% 39	14.7% 22	8.0% 12	10.0% 15	100.0% 150
Gang abuse	47.0% 70	20.1% 30	16.8% 25	8.1% 12	8.1% 12	100.0% 149

65. In the past 12 months how often have you experienced:

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very often	Always	Total
Physical abuse	40.8% 60	23.1% 34	21.8% 32	7.5% 11	6.8% 10	100.0% 147
Sexual abuse	61.2% 90	18.4% 27	10.9% 16	4.1% 6	5.4% 8	100.0% 147
Emotional abuse	43.5% 64	22.4% 33	16.3% 24	4.8% 7	12.9% 19	100.0% 147
Gang abuse	47.3% 69	20.5% 30	19.2% 28	5.5% 8	7.5% 11	100.0% 146

66. Before becoming homeless, did you experience:

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very often	Always	Total
Physical abuse	51.7% 77	27.5% 41	8.1% 12	6.0% 9	6.7% 10	100.0% 149
Sexual abuse	69.4% 102	16.3% 24	6.1% 9	2.0% 3	6.1% 9	100.0% 147
Emotional abuse	54.7% 81	19.6% 29	9.5% 14	5.4% 8	10.8% 16	100.0% 148
Gang abuse	59.3% 86	23.4% 34	9.0% 13	2.8% 4	5.5% 8	100.0% 145

67. Since becoming homeless, how often do you interact with police officers/sheriff?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	26	17.6%
Rarely	35	23.6%
Sometimes	43	29.1%
Very often	29	19.6%
Always	15	10.1%
Total	148	100.0%

68. Have you accessed any youth specific homeless services within the past 12 months?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	57	38.3%
Rarely	31	20.8%
Sometimes	34	22.8%
Very often	16	10.7%
Always	11	7.4%
Total	149	100.0%

APPENDIX VI: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Chronic homelessness is defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs as "an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years."

Disabling condition, for the purposes of this study, is defined as a physical disability, mental illness, severe depression, alcohol or drug abuse, chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), or developmental disability.

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

Family is defined by HUD as either an adult couple or a single adult with one or more minor children present.

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

HUD – United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Sheltered homeless individuals are those homeless individuals who are living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

Single individual refers to an unaccompanied adult or youth.

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.

Unsheltered homeless persons are those homeless persons who are living on the streets, in abandoned buildings, storage structures, vehicles, encampments, or any other place unfit for human habitation.

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HOMELESS CENSUS & SURVEY
JURISDICTIONAL REPORT



55 Brennan St.
Watsonville, CA 95076
(831) 728-1356

991 West Hedding St., Ste. 102
San Jose, CA 95126
(408) 247-8319

WWW.APPLIEDSURVEYRESEARCH.ORG