



Orange County Continuum of Care 2017 Homeless Count & Survey Report

Commissioned by 2-1-1 Orange County
Prepared by Focus Strategies

July 2017





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Tracy Bennett, Director of Analytics and Evaluation

Genevieve Williamson, Chief Analyst

Samantha Spangler, Analytics Consultant

Courtney Jimenez, Analytics Intern



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2-1-1 Orange County, Orange County's coordinating organization for reducing and ending homelessness, led the 2017 Homeless Count in collaboration with community partners. 2-1-1 Orange County (2110C) oversaw the work of the contract partner (Focus Strategies), recruited volunteers for mapping, creating hygiene kits, counting and surveying, coordinated site work and produced the sheltered count data. Focus Strategies would especially like to thank Karen Williams, Kristin Jefferson, Ashley Cunningham, Jocelyn Gaspar, Cory Rosas, Ellen Glover, Denise Voss, Amy Davis-Pacheco, Cassie Owens, Will Shaw, and Erin DeRycke for their tireless dedication, flexibility and thoughtfulness throughout the project. We would also like to thank our volunteer trainers and our funders.

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And lastly, our heartfelt thanks to the more than one thousand Orange County volunteers who gave their time to ensure that every person in Orange County counts.

Visit Focus Strategies' website

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to find our reports, research, news, and more information about who we are and what we do. Focus Strategies offers analytic services to help communities reduce and end homelessness. Our services include system planning and performance measurement; system and program evaluations; coordinated entry design; supportive housing system development; and point in time counts.

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1. Executive Summary

On a single night in January 2017, 4,792 people experienced homelessness in Orange County. Homeless people in Orange County are diverse: they are young and old, men and women, chronic and newly homeless, alone or in families. Despite their differences, each homeless person needs safe and permanent housing. The County of Orange recognizes that fully engaging in efforts to end homelessness requires a deeply involved community and accurate information.

The 2017 Point-in-Time Count & Survey is a result of the commitment of County officials, service providers, volunteers, 2-1-1 Orange County staff and leadership, and homeless people themselves. By counting and interviewing homeless people throughout the County, the Point-in-Time Count & Survey (PIT) provides the only population data available for the entire County on people who are literally homeless (i.e. living on the streets, in vehicles, or shelters.) The 2017 count shows that homeless people comprise 0.15% of the total population of Orange County. This is a similar percentage of the population found in both 2013 and 2015, and slightly lower than the national average of .18%.¹

Table 1: Relationship of County Population to Homeless Population

	Total Population ²	Homeless Population	Percent of Total
2013 Count	3,090,132	4,251	0.14%
2015 Count	3,145,515	4,452	0.14%
2017 Count	3,194,024	4,792	0.15%

The number of homeless people in Orange County increased by 8% between 2015 and 2017, from 4,452 to 4,792. There was a concurrent 14% increase in the number of homeless households from 3,354 to 3,826.

Table 2: Changes in Homeless Population, 2013 - 2017

	2013	2015	2017	% Change 2015-2017
Homeless households	3,189	3,354	3,826	14%
Persons in homeless households	4,251	4,452	4,792	8%

Table 3 illustrates data obtained during PIT counts conducted regionally over the last three years.³ Of the eight CoCs included in the table, the four smallest communities show decreases since 2015 in the total number of

¹ National Alliance to End Homelessness, April 6, 2016, The State of Homelessness in America 2016, <http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/SOH2016>

² California Department of Finance, Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State – January 1, 2016 and 2017, <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-1/>

³ 2015 and 2016 PIT data was obtained from <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>; 2017 PIT data was found <http://wp.sbcounty.gov/dbh/sbchp/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2016/08/2017-SBC-Preliminary-Point-In-Time-Count-Report.pdf>; <http://dpss.co.riverside.ca.us/files/pdf/homeless/resources/hp-coc-membership-meeting-presentation-4-26-17.pdf>; <http://www.rtfhsd.org/publications/>; <http://www.venturacog.org/documents/VC%202017%20Homeless%20Count%20and%20Survey%20Final%20Report%204.1>

people experiencing homelessness on the night of the PIT.⁴ On the other hand, Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange County all show increases in the homeless population over the same time frame.

Table 3: Changes in Homeless Population, 2013 - 2017

CoC	Population	2015 PIT	2016 PIT	2017 PIT	2015-2017 % Change
Los Angeles	9,416,024	41,174	43,854	55,188	34.0%
San Diego	3,316,192	8,742	8,669	9,116	4.3%
Orange	3,194,024	4,452	4,319	4,792	7.6%
Riverside	2,384,783	2,372	2,165	2,406	1.4%
San Bernardino	2,160,256	2,149	1,887	1,866	-13.2%
Ventura	857,386	1,417	1,271	1,152	-18.7%
Long Beach	480,173	2,345	2,250	1,863	-20.6%
Pasadena	143,333	632	530	575	-9.0%

Locally, the increase in the number of homeless people and households primarily reflects an increase in the unsheltered population. Compared to 2013, unsheltered homelessness increased in both 2015 and 2017. Sheltered homelessness, on the other hand decreased from 2013 to 2015, and remained relatively stable in 2017. Figure 1 illustrates the increasing number of unsheltered homeless people relative to the decreasing number of sheltered homeless people.

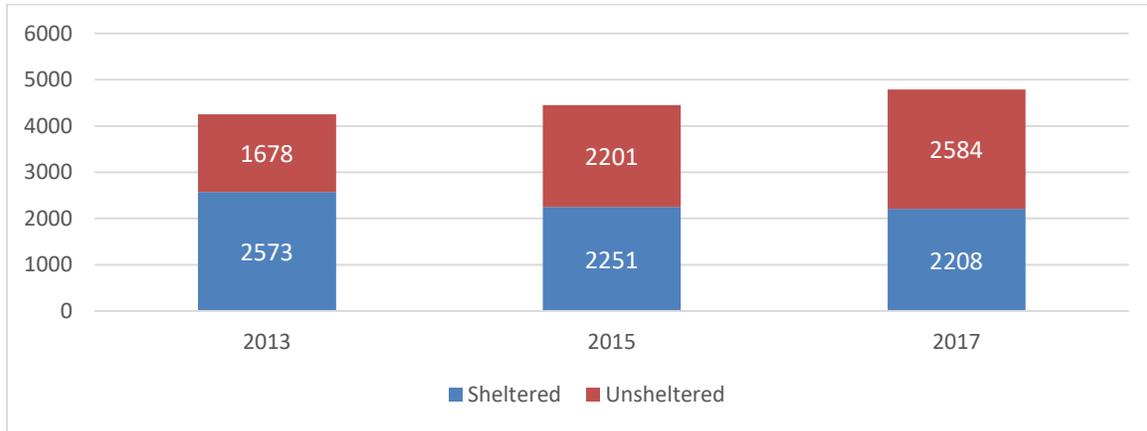
Table 4: Unsheltered and Sheltered Homeless Persons, 2013 - 2017

	2013	% of Total	2015	% of Total	2017	% of Total	% change 2015-2017
Sheltered	2,573	61%	2,251	51%	2,208	46%	-2%
Unsheltered	1,678	39%	2,201	49%	2,584	54%	17%
Total	4,251	100%	4,452	100%	4,792	100%	8%

[0.17.pdf](http://www5.cityofpasadena.net/housing/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2017/06/2017-Homeless-Count.pdf); <http://www5.cityofpasadena.net/housing/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2017/06/2017-Homeless-Count.pdf>; <http://ridley-thomas.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/2017-Homeless-Count-Results.pdf>

⁴ Although 2016 data is provided, not all communities complete an unsheltered count every year. In both 2015 and 2017, however, all communities completed full sheltered and unsheltered counts.

Figure 1: Numbers of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homeless Persons, 2013 - 2017



As is the case across the country, the majority of homeless people live in adult only households. Those that do live with a minor child are almost exclusively living in a sheltered situation – based on the HUD definition, there were 25 unsheltered children in Orange County at the time of this count, all of whom were accompanied by adults.⁵

Table 5 and Figure 2 show that the vast majority (95%) of homeless families (those including at least one adult and one child) are counted as sheltered in either emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

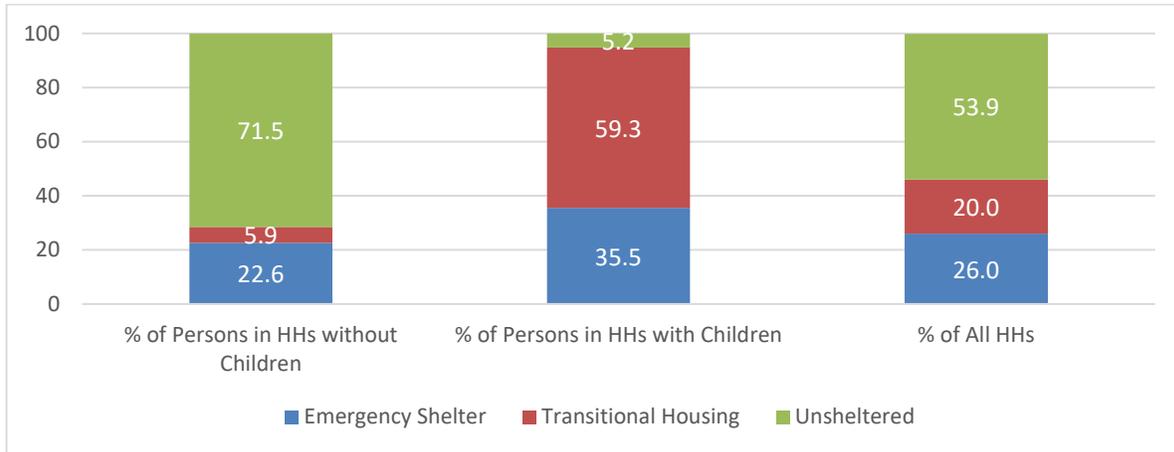
Table 5: Persons in Homeless Households With and Without Children, 2017

	Persons in HHs without Children	Persons in HHs with Children	All Homeless Persons
TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS	3,523	1,269	4,792
<i>As % of all Homeless Persons</i>	74%	26%	100%

By Living Situation	#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	797	22.6	451	35.5	1,248	26.0
Transitional Housing	208	5.9	752	59.3	960	20.0
Unsheltered	2,518	71.5	66	5.2	2,584	53.9

⁵ HUD defines homelessness for the PIT in Standard No. 7 and Standard No. 11 of the PIT Methodology Guide. Specifically, homelessness includes: *An individual or family living in a supervised **publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living arrangements** (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low income individuals) (Standard No. 7) or An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place **not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings**, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground (Standard No. 11).* <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/PIT-Count-Methodology-Guide.pdf>.

Figure 2: Living Situation by Household Type



In sum, Orange County saw a total increase of 340 people experiencing homelessness since 2015 (from 4,452 to 4,792). The increase represented the combination of a decrease of 43 in sheltered homelessness (from 2,251 to 2,208) and an increase of 383 in unsheltered homelessness (from 2,201 to 2,584). Further, the increase in unsheltered homelessness was attributable to an increase in the number of unsheltered single adults (from 2,193 to 2,518). Reasons for this increase may include the following:

- **More thorough incorporation of community data for defining map areas:** In addition to the strategies employed in 2013 and 2015 for collecting mapping information, this year 211OC integrated Coordinated Entry data gathered throughout the year to plot where homeless people reported sleeping. Multiple cities were also actively engaged with providing information about where homeless people regularly sleep and with testing initially drawn map areas to provide feedback and suggest edits. The process resulted in a total of 270 map areas, 86 more than in 2015.
- **More thorough coverage of the Santa Ana Riverbed on the morning of the count:** A dedicated and experienced team of volunteers drove along with the Health Care Agency on both sides of the Riverbed to count homeless people and sleeping locations in 2017. In previous years, these resources were not available and one or two volunteers biked the Riverbed, counting as they rode.

This report is intended to help Orange County refine its response to the needs of people experiencing homelessness. Information from the Point-in-Time count is key to helping the community understand the nature and extent of the problem. Used in conjunction with other data on program performance, cost, results, and information on effective practices and strategies, the count can help decision makers prioritize resources and implement strategies that work to reduce and end homelessness.

2. Methodology and Implementation of the Count

Every two years, Orange County undertakes an effort to enumerate all people experiencing homelessness in the county within a twenty-four-hour period during the last ten days of January.⁶ This effort, known as the Homeless Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, is congressionally-mandated for all communities that receive U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding for homeless programs. HUD's requirements include a count of both sheltered and unsheltered people, the enumeration of specific subpopulations, such as families and veterans, as well as the incidence of certain characteristics or conditions among the homeless population such as chronic homelessness and certain disabilities. HUD requires that the count be conducted during the last ten days in January. This year, the Orange County count was held on January 27, 2017, with the unsheltered portion taking place in the early morning of January 28, 2017.

The sheltered portion of the count is extracted from data in the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a database of homeless services and people who access them operated by 2-1-1 Orange County (211OC). HMIS provides all the required information on persons who occupied a shelter or transitional housing bed on the night of the count.⁷

The Orange County unsheltered count implemented a "known locations" combined with a "random sample of areas" count methodology and is the same methodology used in 2013 and 2015.⁸ This methodology uses local experts to define areas where people experiencing homelessness are likely to sleep, enumerates visibly homeless people in those areas at the time of the count, and applies a statistical formula to account for the people who would be found in any geography unable to be visited during the count.

Using this methodology, detailed information was collected in advance of the unsheltered count on known sleeping locations for homeless people from local stakeholders, such as outreach teams, law enforcement agencies and others likely to come in contact with homeless people. From this information, the county's geography was divided into 270 non-overlapping areas, and each area was designated as "hot" or "warm" based on the density of homeless people expected to be found. "Hot" areas were those likely to have at least 6 homeless people at the time of the count. All hot areas were covered by a team of counters and surveyors. The remaining areas were designated "warm" and visited in a randomly assigned order. Because Orange County is very large, the areas were assigned to one of five deployment centers spread throughout the County.

After the count, standard methodology allows a statistical formula to be applied to the numbers counted in the "warm" sample areas to account for the areas not covered. This year, due to the large number of volunteers, the teams were able to cover all "warm" areas, therefore no statistical formula was employed. The warm totals were added to the count of the "hot spots". The sum is the countywide unsheltered count.

Concurrent with the count, surveys are administered to any adults who are counted and are awake, willing, and able to participate. The survey collects information about where the respondent is staying, demographics for the

⁶ Orange County completes a sheltered count annually as part of the Housing Inventory Count process.

⁷ Note that the Point-in-Time Count does not include formerly homeless persons in Permanent Supportive Housing beds or housing program beds not specifically designated for homeless persons.

⁸ HUD allows for 3 methodologies: Complete Coverage Count, Known Locations Count, and Random Sample of Areas Count. Each methodology has strengths and weaknesses, and implementations of each can vary based on the community's approach. September 2014 PIT Count Methodology Guide (<https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/PIT-Count-Methodology-Guide.pdf>).

respondent and his/her family (such as race, age and gender), as well as information about former military service, disabilities, and the length of time that the person has been homeless.

During the 2017 count, a total of 2,558 persons and sleeping locations (e.g. tents or vehicles) were observed by volunteers. Adjustments were made to account for the expected occupancy of observed tents and vehicles, since volunteers are not asked to report on numbers of people inside cars or tents.⁹ This resulted in an estimated total unsheltered population of 2,584.

Once the count data was finalized, the data collected in the survey was used to establish the proportion of the unsheltered homeless population that met various subpopulation definitions and characteristics.¹⁰ These proportions were then used to extrapolate any missing information across the whole unsheltered population. Detailed information about how the data was analyzed is presented in Appendix I.

Community Participation in Enumeration and Surveying

The PIT count requires a significant level of advance planning and person power to carry out. Agency representatives, homeless and formerly homeless people, and community volunteers are all essential to implement the unsheltered count.

Volunteer Recruitment and Training

2-1-1 Orange County led the identification and recruitment of volunteers. Recruitment resources included rosters of previous volunteers, people involved in providing homeless services, and the general public. Targeted recruitment efforts included presentations at community and faith-based organizations, and coverage prior to the count including radio features on Saddleback College Radio 88.5-FM, the Orange County Register, OC Weekly, and local media publications, and an appearance on City Works Public Cable Television. More than 1,180 volunteers attended training sessions to participate. In addition, more than 40 currently and formerly homeless people were trained to participate in the count and act as “guides” for the volunteer teams.

Involvement of People Experiencing Homelessness

For the accuracy of the count, it was particularly important to have meaningful participation by currently and previously homeless persons. Over 25 stakeholders identified “hot spots” for the mapping team, tested and provided feedback for draft map areas and assisted in training volunteer counters. In 2017, we were able to gather information from new stakeholders to increase our data collection such as OCTA, OCPW, and OC Vector Control. Additionally, more than 40 currently and formerly homeless people volunteered as guides during the count to help teams traverse through their areas, and find hidden areas where homeless people might be sleeping.

Day of the Count

On the morning of the count, volunteers assembled at their assigned deployment center at 4:30 a.m. At each site, staff organized volunteers into teams of at least three people, with additional volunteers and guides added to cover the areas with the largest numbers of expected homeless people. Teams were provided with a street count packet containing a map of their assigned sample area and data collection instruments. Each team was to drive to their designated area and conduct the count. Training for volunteers included thorough direction and

⁹ Appendix H details the assumptions used to adjust for tents and vehicles and shows the detail behind the data processing described here.

¹⁰ Because subpopulation data on sheltered homeless people is collected separately through the HMIS system, only unsheltered respondent surveys are used for this analysis.

discussion about: (1) not disturbing people who were sleeping (volunteers were only to survey those who were awake); (2) not entering unsafe areas or encampments to try to survey people – it was ok if people came out of an encampment and were willing to be surveyed; and (3) not going beyond the boundaries of their designated count area to avoid duplication of results submitted by another volunteer count team.

When volunteers were finished counting and surveying in their designated area, they returned to their deployment center and turned in their paperwork. They had the opportunity to participate in a “de-brief” of their experience, sharing information on issues or concerns they may have encountered in the field and providing feedback to organizers on their experiences and ability to conduct and complete the count and survey. The paperwork used by the count teams to record information on each individual counted and their ability to cover their area was then given to the consultants and researcher to complete the data analysis. Details on the “de-brief” can be found in Appendix K.

Changes from 2015 Count

The section below describes (1) changes made to the survey to reflect new federal requirements and (2) greater coverage achieved in the 2017 count.

Changes in HUD Requirements

In 2017, HUD introduced two new requirements. First, the possible response options changed for respondents reporting gender to include male, female, transgender, and does not identify as male, female or transgender. The second change involved the requirement to report the number of people experiencing chronic homelessness within each population type rather than as a separate subpopulation (as mental health, substance abuse, and domestic violence are reported).

Other Significant Changes

This was the third time Orange County implemented the current count and survey methodology, and the researchers observed improvement in the planning stages again this year. 211OC was able to integrate Coordinated Entry data gathered throughout the year to plot where homeless people reported sleeping. Aerial hot spot identification via the use of thermal imagery was used to make sure we had accurately identified all key areas. Multiple cities were also actively engaged with providing information about where homeless people regularly sleep and with testing initially drawn map areas to provide feedback and suggested edits. In addition, broader and more wide-ranging recruitment strategies were employed for volunteers, including the partnership with California State University, Fullerton. All of these efforts resulted in a larger number of map areas identified as well as more volunteers on the morning of the count.¹¹

¹¹ In the 2013 count, the county was divided into 127 areas; in 2015, 185 distinct areas were mapped; in 2017, there were 271 areas.

3. Findings

The results of the count and survey allow for a better understanding of who is experiencing homelessness in Orange County. At its core, the count provides data as required by HUD to enumerate and describe the homeless population in the community. This year, this data was submitted in eight tables which are included in Appendix J.

Total Homeless Population

Table 6 shows that the 2017 count resulted in an estimate of 4,792 persons living in 3,826 households on the night of the count. This total represents an 8% increase in persons and 14% increase in households compared to the 2015 count.

Table 6: Change in Homeless Population, 2013 - 2017

	2013	2015	2017	% Change 2015 - 2017
Homeless households	3,189	3,354	3,826	14%
Persons in homeless households	4,251	4,452	4,792	8%

As shown in Table 7, the percent of the population experiencing homelessness, 0.15%, remained similar between 2013, 2015, and 2017.

Table 7: Relationship of County Population to Homeless Population

	Total Population ¹²	Homeless Population	Percent of Total
2013 Count	3,090,132	4,251	0.14%
2015 Count	3,145,515	4,452	0.14%
2017 Count	3,194,024	4,792	0.15%

Comparison of Persons by Household Type and Living Situation

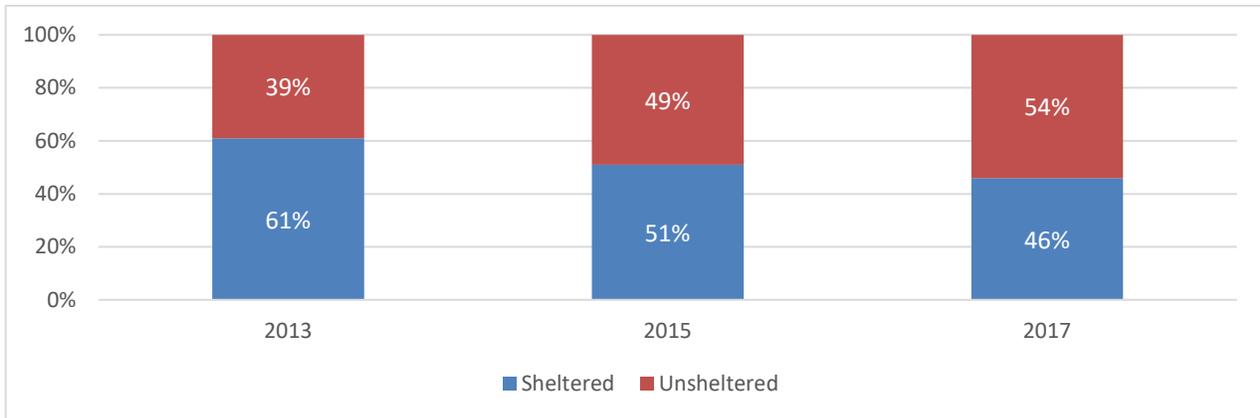
In 2017, just under half of people experiencing homelessness (46%) were sheltered and slightly over half (54%) were unsheltered (see Table 8 and Figure 3). This represents an increase in the proportion of unsheltered persons from 2015, and the first time since 2013 that the unsheltered population is greater than the sheltered population. The total sheltered population decreased by 2% while the unsheltered population increased by 17%.

¹² California Department of Finance, Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State – January 1, 2016 and 2017, <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-1/>

Table 8: Homeless Persons by Living Situation, 2013 - 2017

	2013	% of Total	2015	% of Total	2017	% of Total	% Change 2015 - 2017
Sheltered	2,573	61%	2,251	51%	2,208	46%	-2%
Unsheltered	1,678	39%	2,201	49%	2,584	54%	17%
Total	4,251	100%	4,452	100%	4,792	100%	8%

Figure 3: Percent of Unsheltered Homeless People is Growing

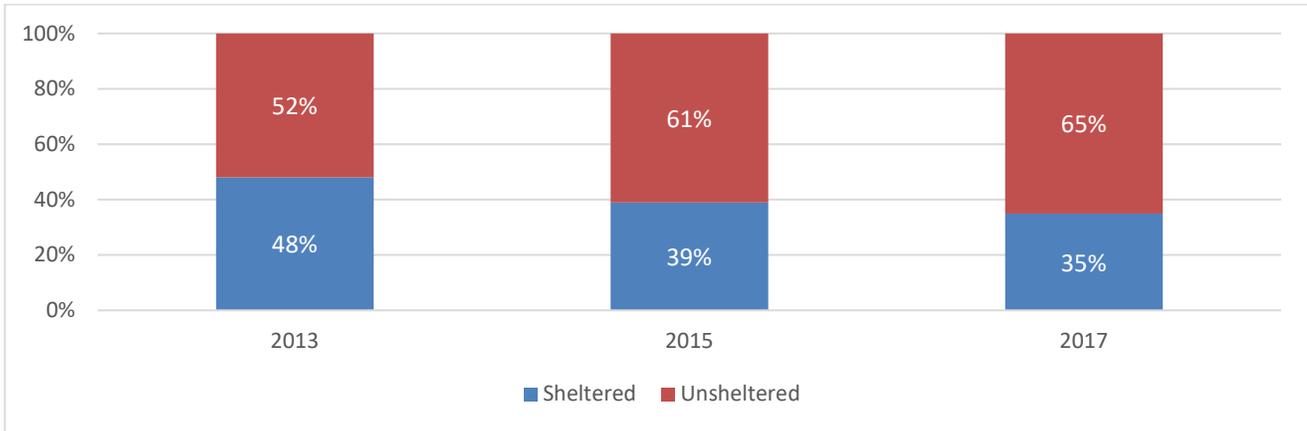


Unsheltered *households* are a higher percentage of households than unsheltered *persons* are of all persons (see Table 9 and Figure 4). That is because family households, which always include more than one person, are much more likely to be sheltered than adult only households which are most frequently a single individual. In 2017, unsheltered households made up 65% of total households, compared to 61% in 2015.

Table 9: Homeless Households by Living Situation, 2013 - 2017

	2013	% of Total	2015	% of Total	2017	% of Total
Sheltered	1,545	48%	1,315	39%	1,338	35%
Unsheltered	1,644	52%	2,039	61%	2,488	65%
Total	3,189	100%	3,354	100%	3,826	100%

Figure 4: Percent of Unsheltered Households is Trending Upward



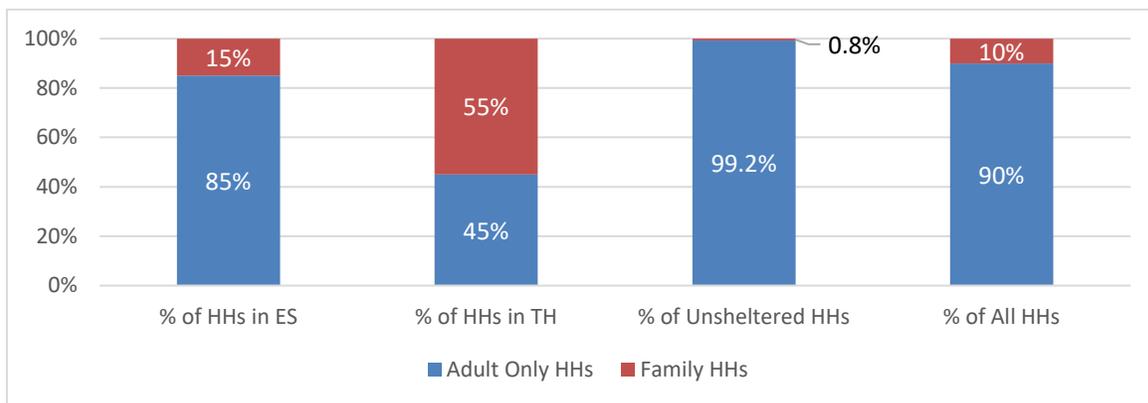
Although the percent of unsheltered people and households is growing, Table 10 and Figure 5 show that the unsheltered population is comprised almost entirely (99.2%) of adult only households. There were a total of 20 unsheltered family households counted. The majority of family households were living in transitional housing.

Table 10: Homeless Households by Living Situation

	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Total Homeless Households	893	445	2,488	3,826
<i>As % of all homeless households</i>	23%	12%	65%	100%

Household Type	#		%		#		%	
	ES	TH	ES	TH	U	T	ES	T
Adult only	756	200	85%	45%	2,468	3,424	99.2%	90%
Adults and Children	133	245	15%	55%	20	398	0.8%	10%
Child Only households	4	0	<1%	0%	0	4	0.0%	<1%

Figure 5: Unsheltered and ES Homeless Populations are Primarily Adult Only HHs



Sheltered Population

The 2,208 persons in the sheltered population include those in emergency shelter, which generally provide a short-term stay, and those in transitional housing programs which are usually of longer duration.

Table 11 shows the distribution of persons in emergency shelters by household type. 1,248 people were in shelter on the night of the count; 64% were people in households without children and 36% were in households with children. Table 12 shows the breakdown between children and adults among families in shelter. Of the 451 people in households with children, 61% are children under the age of 18, 4% are between the ages of 18 and 24, and 34% are adults over the age of 24. Four of the children in shelter were child only households unaccompanied by an adult.

Table 11: Homeless People in Emergency Shelters by Household Type

Homeless persons in Emergency Shelter	1,248
As a % of all homeless persons	26.0%

Household type	#	%
Persons in households without (minor) children	797	64%
Persons in households with adults and (minor) children	447	36%
Persons in child only households	4	<1%

Table 12: Children and Adults in Families in Emergency Shelters

	#	%
Total number of persons	447	100%
Number of children (under age 18)	272	61%
Number of young adults (age 18 to 24)	20	4%
Number of adults (over age 24)	155	34%

Table 13 shows the breakdown of the 960 homeless persons living in transitional housing on the night of the count. The majority of these people (78%) were in households with children; 22% of people in transitional housing were in households without children. Table 14 shows the breakdown between children and adults among families in transitional housing. Of the 752 people in households with children in transitional housing, 61% are children under the age of 18, 4% are between the ages of 18 and 24, and 35% are adults over the age of 24.

Table 13: Persons in Transitional Housing by Household Type

Homeless persons in Transitional	960
As a % of all homeless persons	20.0%

Household type	#	%
Persons in households without (minor) children	208	22%
Persons in households with adults and (minor) children	752	78%
Persons in child only households	0	0%

Table 14: Children and Adults in Families in Transitional Housing

	#	%
Total number of persons	752	100%
Number of children (under age 18)	457	61%
Number of young adults (age 18 to 24)	32	4%
Number of adults (over age 24)	263	35%

Unsheltered Population

Unsheltered people are those with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground. Table 15 shows the number of unsheltered people, and the number of people and households in each household type among the unsheltered homeless population. Unsheltered people are over half (54%) of all homeless people in Orange County and 65% of all homeless households.

There are 66 people in households with children living in an unsheltered situation. All 66 were living in a household with adults and children; none were unaccompanied children. The vast majority of the unsheltered population is only adults; 97.4% of unsheltered people are in households without children.

Table 15: Unsheltered Persons by Household Type

	Persons	Households
Unsheltered homeless person	2,584	2,488
As a % of all homeless persons/households	54%	65%

Household type	# of Persons by HH Type	# of HHs by HH Type	% of People by HH Type
Persons in households without (minor) children	2,518	2,468	97.4%
Persons in households with adults and (minor) children	66	20	2.6%
Persons in child only households	0	0	0%

Chronic Homelessness

Tables 16 through 18 present information about homeless persons and households that are considered to be “chronically homeless.” HUD defines a chronically homeless individual as an adult with a disabling condition who has been homeless (sheltered or unsheltered) for at least twelve consecutive months OR has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years with a total duration of at least one year.¹³ A chronically homeless family is composed of at least one adult (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) and one child under 18 years old in which one adult meets the disability and chronicity definition.¹⁴

The 2017 count estimates a total population of chronically homeless individuals of 893. This represents 19% of the total homeless population and 25% of homeless adults without children. Approximately 32% of chronically homeless individuals are sheltered and 68% are unsheltered.

Table 16: Chronically Homeless Persons by Current Living Situation

Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	893	
As a % of homeless persons	19%	
As a % of individuals in adult only households	25%	
Current Living Situation	#	%
Sheltered*	284	32%
Unsheltered	609	68%

**For chronically homeless individuals and families, “sheltered” includes only people in emergency shelter programs. For all other subpopulations, “sheltered” includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.*

Comparing the 2017 count with previous years, Table 17 shows an overall increase in the number of chronically homeless individuals since 2015. Although the number of unsheltered chronically homeless people has increased by 36%, the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals has increased by more than 150%.

Table 17: Percent Change of Chronically Homeless Persons by Current Living Situation

	2013	2015	2017	% Change			
Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	797	558	893	60%			
As a % of homeless persons	19%	13%	19%				
Current Living Situation	#	%	#	%	#	%	% Change
Sheltered*	129	16%	111	20%	284	32%	156%
Unsheltered	668	84%	447	80%	609	68%	36%

** Only includes persons living in emergency shelter (not transitional housing).*

¹³ <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/DefiningChronicHomeless.pdf>

¹⁴ See page four of the FAQs publication located at http://www.hudhre.info/documents/2011PIT_FAQs.pdf for more information.

Table 18 shows that only seven chronically homeless families, consisting of 20 people, were counted in 2017. This is slightly lower than the eight counted in 2015. Five of the chronically homeless families were in emergency shelters; two were unsheltered.

Table 18: Proportion of Chronically Homeless Families by Current Living Situation

Total Chronically Homeless family households	7	
As a % of households	0.2%	
As a % of Family households	1.7%	
<u>Current Living Situation</u>	#	%
Sheltered*	5	71%
Unsheltered	2	29%

* Only includes families living in emergency shelter (not transitional housing).

Families with Children

The 2017 count includes 398 family households consisting of at least one adult and one child (see Table 19). These families include an estimated 1,265 people, with an average household size of three. Sixty percent of household members are children under the age of 18.

Table 19: Households with at Least One Adult and One Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total	%
	ES	TH			
Total number of households	133	245	20	398	
Total number of persons	447	752	66	1,265	
Number of children (under age 18)	272	457	25	754	60%
Number of young adults (age 18 to 24)	20	32	1	53	4%
Number of adults (over age 24)	155	263	40	458	36%

As shown in Table 20, the total number of families with children decreased from 451 to 398 (12%) between 2015 and 2017. The percent of the population that people in families represent also decreased, from 13% of all households and 31% of all people experiencing homelessness in 2015, to 10% of households and 26% of people experiencing homelessness in 2017. The decrease in family households and people in them is illustrated in Figure 6. Figure 7 shows that most of the decrease is in transitional housing; people in family households in transitional housing decreased 25% from 2013 from 1,022 to 752.

Table 20: Change from 2013-2017 in Family Households

HH with at least One Adult and One Child	2013	2015	2017	% change
Number of HH	523	451	398	-12%
Number of Persons	1,539	1,379	1,265	-8%

Table 21: Family Households as a Percent of All Homeless Households

HH with at least One Adult and One Child	2013	% of all homeless	2015	% of all homeless	2017	% of all homeless
# of HH	523	16%	451	13%	398	10%
# of Persons in HH	1,539	36%	1,379	31%	1,265	26%

Figure 6: Number of Family Households and Persons in Them Have Declined

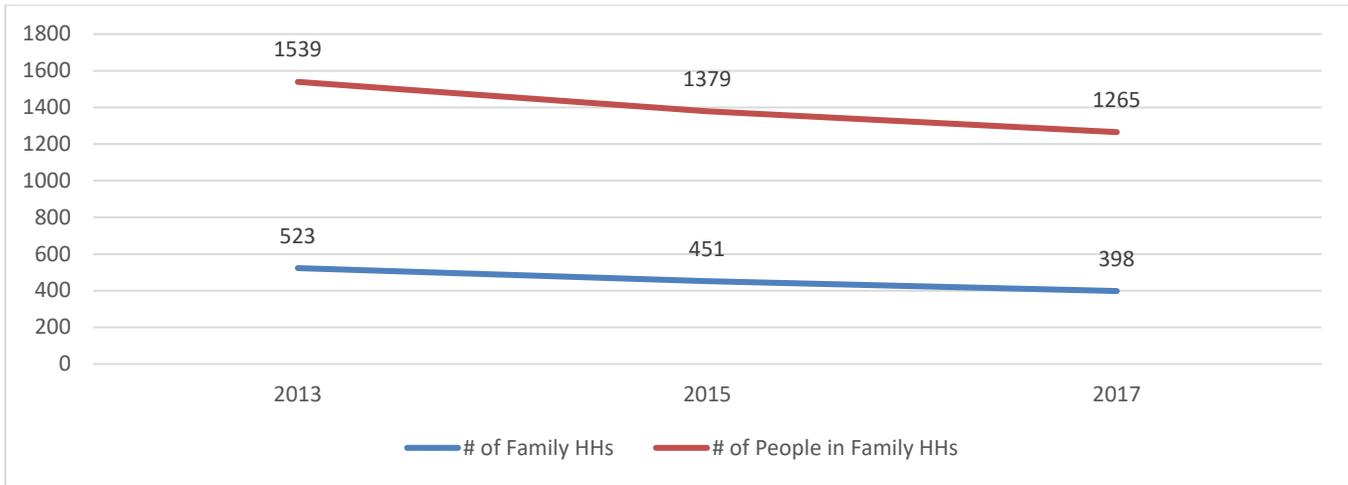


Figure 7: Number of Persons in Family Households in Transitional Housing Have Declined

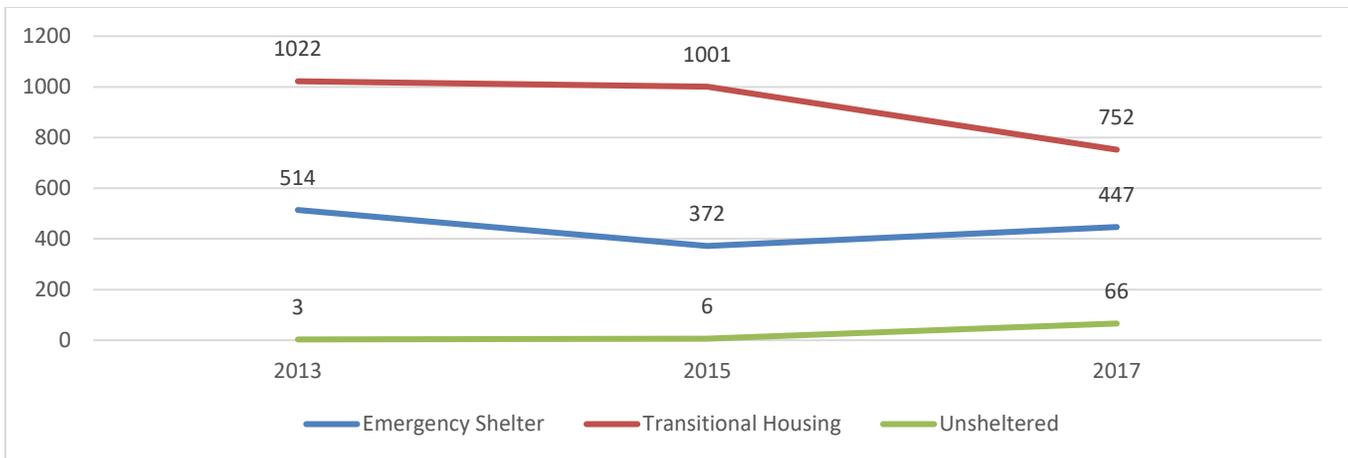


Table 22 presents the demographic makeup of families with children experiencing homelessness in Orange County. These demographics apply to both parents and children. Compared to the census data for Orange County, Hispanic, African-American and Native American families are overrepresented among the population of homeless families while White and Asian families are underrepresented.

Table 22: Demographics of the Family Population

Homeless Households with at Least One Adult and One Child		Total		
Total number of households		398		
Total number of persons		1,265		
Gender			%	Orange County ^[15]
Female		766	61%	
Male		499	39%	
Transgender		0	0%	
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender		0	0%	
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino		608	48%	
Hispanic/Latino		657	52%	34%
Race				
White		860	68%	73%
Black or African-American		203	16%	2%
Asian		50	4%	20%
American Indian or Alaska Native		57	5%	1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		25	2%	<1%
Multiple Races		70	6%	3%

Adult Households without Children

Adult households without children make up the majority of the homeless population, and particularly the unsheltered population. The 2017 count includes 3,424 households without children. Seventy-two percent of households without children are unsheltered while 22% of these households are in emergency shelter and 6% are in transitional housing.

Table 23: Households without Children

Total Number of Households	ES		TH		Unsheltered		Total # of HH
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
	756	22%	200	6%	2,468	72%	

These households include an estimated 3,523 people, with an average household size of one. Within these households, 5% are young adults between the ages of 18 and 24, while 95% are 25 or over. Young adults have a

¹⁵ Race and ethnicity data for the County from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/06059,06>

higher rate of being in emergency shelter (32% compared with 22%) and transitional housing (11% compared with 6%) and a lower rate of being unsheltered (58% compared with 72%).

Table 24: Persons in Adult Only Households by Age Group

	ES		TH		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	% of Pop
Total number of persons	797	23%	208	6%	2,518	72%	3,523	100%
# of young adults (age 18 to 24)	53	32%	18	11%	97	58%	168	5%
# of adults (25+)	744	22%	190	6%	2,421	72%	3,355	95%

Table 25 shows that the total number of households without children increased by 19% between 2015 and 2017, and the number of persons increased by 15%. The percent of the total homeless population that people in these households represent also increased, from 86% of all households and 69% of all people experiencing homelessness, to 89% of households and 74% of persons (see Table 26).

Table 25: Adult Only Households, 2013-2017

HH without Children (Adult Only)	2013	2015	2017	% change 2015-2017
	Number of HH	2,652	2,888	3,424
Number of Persons	2,698	3,058	3,523	15%
Persons 18-24	259	181	168	-7%
Persons 25+	2,439	2,877	3,355	17%

Table 26: Adult Only Households as a Percent of All Homeless Households

	2013	% of all homeless	2015	% of all homeless	2017	% of all homeless
HH without Children (Adult Only)	2,652	83%	2,888	86%	3,424	89%
Number of Persons	2,698	63%	3,058	69%	3,523	74%

Table 27 presents the demographic makeup of adults without children experiencing homelessness in Orange County. Males are the majority of the adult population, 76%. Compared to the census data for Orange County, African-American and Native American adults are overrepresented among the population of homeless adults. It is also notable that compared to homeless families, Hispanics/Latinos are not overrepresented in the adult household population.

Table 27: Demographics of Homeless Households without Children

Homeless Households without Children		Total		
Total number of persons		3,523		
Gender			%	Orange County
Female		820	23%	
Male		2,689	76%	
Transgender		9	0.3%	
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender		5	0.1%	
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino		2,406	68%	
Hispanic/Latino		1,117	32%	34%
Race			%	Orange County
White		2,624	75%	73%
Black or African-American		515	15%	2%
Asian		115	3%	20%
American Indian or Alaskan Native		152	4%	1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		23	0.7%	<1%
Multiple Races		94	3%	3%

Veterans

Veterans are a population that have historically been overrepresented in the national homeless population and are also specifically eligible for certain programs targeted to them. In the past, HUD has required veteran status to be determined as one of a number of potential characteristics. Since the count in 2015, veteran households are treated as a separate population and additional demographic information is gathered to allow the count to describe the veteran population in greater detail. Tables 28 through 30 present information on veterans in households with children and households without children.

The 2017 count estimates a total of 405 homeless veterans in 405 households in Orange County. Veterans represent 10% of all homeless adults. Table 28 shows that 12% of homeless veterans are sheltered (including in transitional housing), while 88% of homeless veterans live in unsheltered locations.

Table 28: Veterans by Current Living Situation

Total Homeless Veterans	405
As a % of homeless adults	10%

Current Living Situation	#	%
Sheltered*	48	12%
Unsheltered	357	88%

**For all subpopulations (except chronically homeless individuals and families), “sheltered” includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.*

Table 29 shows that the number of unsheltered veterans increased from 80% to 88% and the percentage of veterans who are sheltered decreased from 20% to 12%.

Table 29: Change in Homeless Veterans

	2013	2015	2017
Total Homeless Veterans	446	447	405

Current Living Situation	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sheltered*	177	40%	91	20%	48	12%
Unsheltered	269	60%	356	80%	357	88%

**For all subpopulations (except chronically homeless individuals and families), “sheltered” includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.*

Table 30 shows that 127 veterans, 31% of the homeless veteran population, are chronically homeless. Chronically homeless veterans represent 14% of all chronically homeless persons.

Table 30: Chronically Homeless Veterans

	Veterans	Chronically Homeless Veteran Persons	
	#	#	%
Sheltered*	48	12	25%
Unsheltered	357	115	32%
Total	405	127	31%

Youth Households

“Unaccompanied children” refers to persons under the age of 18 who are homeless without an accompanying adult. Transition Age Youth (TAY) are young adults between the ages of 18 and 24. They may also be unaccompanied, or may be parenting and be accompanied by their children as well as other household members. Table 31 shows an estimated total of 153 youth households including 78 that were sheltered and 75 that were unsheltered. This number is down by 29% from 2015 when 215 youth households were counted; 110 sheltered and 105 unsheltered.

Twenty-five of the 153 households counted in 2017 included a parenting youth and at least one child, while 128 youth households included only youth who were unaccompanied. One hundred percent of parenting youth households were sheltered, while only 41% of unaccompanied youth households were sheltered. Table 32 shows that persons in youth households equal an estimated 4% of the homeless population

Table 31: Youth Households

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH		
Total number of youth households	49	29	75	153
Number of parenting youth households	11	14	0	25
Number of unaccompanied youth households	38	15	75	128

Table 32: Homeless Youth

Total Homeless Persons in Youth Household	187	
As a % of homeless persons	4%	
Current Living Situation	#	%
Sheltered*	112	60%
Unsheltered	75	40%

Table 33 shows the number of people in youth households include 150 transition age youth and 37 children under the age of 18, for a total of 187 persons (see highlighted cells; this interpretation follows HUD’s guidelines). Fourteen percent of homeless youth, 26 young adults, are parenting a child.

Table 33: Persons in Youth Households

	Sheltered		Unsheltered Count	Total
	ES	TH		
Total number of persons	62	50	75	187
Total number of persons in parenting youth households	24	35	0	59
Number of parenting youth (youth parents only)	11	15	0	26
Number of children with parenting youth (children under age 18 with parents under age 25)	13	20	0	33
Total number of unaccompanied youth	38	15	75	128
Number of unaccompanied children (under age 18)	4	0	0	4
Number of unaccompanied TAY (age 18 to 24)	34	15	75	124
Total number of Transition Age Youth	45	30	75	150
Total number of Children	17	20	0	37

Additional Subpopulations

Every year the count also seeks to estimate the prevalence of certain disabilities among the homeless population. Table 34 shows an estimate of 474 persons with serious mental illness, nearly unchanged from 2015. An estimated 66% of homeless people suffering from a mental illness are unsheltered, which is approximately the same proportion of people with severe mental illness who were unsheltered in 2015.

Table 34: Seriously Mentally Ill, 2013 - 2017

	2013	2015	2017	% Change
Persons with Serious Mental Illness	480	475	474	0%
As a % of homeless adults	14%	13%	12%	

<u>Current Living Situation</u>	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sheltered*	104	22%	167	35%	162	34%
Unsheltered	376	78%	308	65%	312	66%

**For all subpopulations (except chronically homeless individuals and families), "sheltered" includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.*

Table 35 identifies 361 homeless people with chronic substance abuse problems, 63% of whom were unsheltered. This is a 21% drop from 2015 when 458 adults were estimated with substance use disorder. The proportion of persons who have a chronic substance abuse disorder that are sheltered versus unsheltered remained nearly unchanged.

Table 35: Chronic Substance Abuse, 2013 - 2017

	2013	2015	2017	% Change
Adults with Substance Use Disorder	986	458	361	-21%
As a % of homeless adults	30%	13%	9%	

Current Living Situation	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sheltered*	233	24%	164	36%	132	37%
Unsheltered	753	76%	294	64%	229	63%

**For all subpopulations (except chronically homeless individuals and families), “sheltered” includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.*

Table 36 shows a small decrease of 12% in persons with HIV/AIDS, but they remain 2% of homeless adults. The proportion of persons with HIV/AIDS who are unsheltered decreased from 69% to 59%.

Table 36: HIV/AIDS, 2013 - 2017

	2013	2015	2017	% Change
HIV/AIDS	89	81	71	-12%
As a % of homeless adults	3%	2%	2%	

Current Living Situation	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sheltered*	62	70%	25	31%	29	41%
Unsheltered	27	30%	56	69%	42	59%

Domestic Violence

Table 37 shows that 27% of homeless adults, 1,276 persons, reported having experienced domestic violence by a person with whom they lived, including a spouse, partner, brother or sister, or parent. Of these people, 24% were sheltered and 76% were unsheltered. This data is not shown relative to previous years as the question previously asked was “Did you leave your last residence due to domestic violence?”

Table 37: Domestic Violence

Experienced domestic Violence by a person with whom they stayed	1,276	
As a % of homeless adults	32%	
Current Living Situation	#	%
Sheltered*	309	24%
Unsheltered	967	76%

Release From Jail/Prison

Table 38 shows that 729 homeless adults reported being released from jail or prison in the last 12 months. Further, 205 homeless adults reported being released as a result of resentencing (a downgraded charge under Proposition 47, the Reduced Penalties Initiative).¹⁶

Table 38: Release From Jail/Prison

Release From Jail or Prison	729
As a % of unsheltered adults	28%
Release a Result of Prop 47	205
As a % of unsheltered adults	8%

¹⁶ See Appendix F for more information about Proposition 47.

Appendix A: Orange County Board of Supervisors

Elected Officials
<p>Orange County Board of Supervisors</p> <p>Supervisor First District & Board Vice Chair - Andrew Do Supervisor Second District & Board Chair - Michelle Steel Supervisor Third District - Todd Spitzer Supervisor Fourth District – Shawn Nelson Supervisor Fifth District - Lisa A. Bartlett</p>

Appendix B: Commission to End Homelessness PIT Ad Hoc Committee

Name	Affiliation
Scott Larson	HomeAid OC / Chair, Commission to End Homelessness
Becks Heyhoe	Orange County United Way
Mary Perdue	Family Assistance Ministries
Elizabeth Andrade	Families Forward
Casey Crosbie	California State University Fullerton, Family Promise
Ed Clarke	Vanguard University
Kellee Fritzal	City of Huntington Beach
Christina Weckerly	Orange County Health Care Agency
Sara May	County of Orange, Fifth District Office
Juanita Preciado	County of Orange
Zulima Pelayo	County of Orange
Julia Bidwell	County of Orange
Karen Williams	2-1-1 Orange County
Kristin Jefferson	2-1-1 Orange County
Mayra Mejia-Gille	2-1-1 Orange County
Ashley Cunningham	2-1-1 Orange County
Genevieve Williamson	Focus Strategies
Tracy Bennett	Focus Strategies

Appendix C: Commission to End Homelessness (C2EH)

Appointed By	Officer	Name
H&CD Commission	Chair	Scott Larson
OCBC	Vice Chair	Tom Burnham
OC Board of Supervisors	Member	Andrew Do
OCBC	Member	Bill Balfour
OC City Managers Association	Member	Kristine Ridge
OC City Managers Association	Member	Dave Kiff
City Selection Committee	Member	Billy O'Connell
HomeAid Orange County	Member	Margie Wakeham
City Selection Committee	Member	Tita Smith
City Selection Committee	Member	Kathryn McCullough
HomeAid OC	Member	Larry Haynes
OC Funders Roundtable	Member	Carla Vargas
Police Chiefs/Sheriff's Association	Member	Chief Jon Lewis
OC Fire Chiefs Association	Member	Chief Dan Stefano
County Executive Office	Member	Carolyn McInerney
OC Department of Education	Member	Jeanne Awrey
Health Care Agency	Member	Richard Sanchez
H&CD Commission	Member	Cathleen Murphy

Appendix D: Funders

Our thanks to the many individuals and organizations that provided funding and in kind support for the 2017 PIT, including:

County of Orange	City of Mission Viejo	Northrup Grumman
PIMCO Foundation	Kaiser Permanente, Orange County	Anonymous Donor
CashCall Mortgage	Krochet Kids	Orange County Vector Mosquito and Vector Control District
Orange County United Way	Grainger Industrial Supply	

Appendix E: Service Providers

Many thanks to the Orange County providers of services to the at-risk and homeless who participated in the sheltered and/or unsheltered Point-in-Time Count & Survey in 2017, including:

1736 Family Crisis Center ACC-OC American Family Housing Anaheim Supportive Housing, Inc. Build Futures Casa Youth Shelter Colette's Children's Home Families Forward Family Assistance Ministries Goodwill of Orange County HIS House HomeAid Orange County Human Options	iHope OC Illumination Foundation Interval House Jamboree Corporation Laura's House Mercy House Orange Coast Interfaith Shelter Orange County Community Services Orange County Housing Authority Pathways of Hope Precious Life Shelter SPIN WISEPlace
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Additional Service Providers, Partners, and Other Volunteers

In addition, there were numerous other service providers and organizations that rallied to act as volunteer trainers, training sites, in-kind donors, and/or provide the volunteers needed on the day of the Count. Many thanks to all of these groups for their participation and effort. These supporters included:

Anaheim Fullerton Family Resource Center	Orange County Sheriff Department
Anaheim Independencia Family Resource Center	Orange County United Way
AmeriCorps	Oranewood Children’s Foundation
Beach Cities Interfaith	Our Father’s Table
Brookhurst Community Center	Pacific Life
Buena Park School District	PIMCO
Cal State Fullerton	Project Hope Alliance
CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates)	Saddleback College
CashCall Mortgage	San Clemente Police Department
City of Anaheim	Santa Ana HART Team
City of Fullerton	Share Our Selves
City of Garden Grove	Sisters of St. Joseph Foundation
City of Huntington Beach	Soka University of America
City of Mission Viejo	South County Outreach
City of Orange	South Orange County Family Resource Center
City of Santa Ana	St. Vincent de Paul
County of Orange	Sun View Elementary School
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	TerraNova Church
Colette’s Childrens’ Home	The Village at 17 th Street
El Modena Family Resource Center	Union Bank
Family Assistance Ministries	Universal Unitarian Fellowship
Families Forward	University of California, Irvine
Fullerton Community Center	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
Helping Hands	Veterans First
Islamic Center of Orange County Kits 4 Kindness	Victory Baptist Church
Kaiser Permanente	VNA Foundation
LDS Church	Volunteers of America
Legal Aid Society	Wells Fargo
Lamb of God Lutheran Church	
Laguna Beach Interfaith Council	
Magnolia Baptist Church	
Mental Health Association of Orange County	
Mission Basilica – San Juan Capistrano	
Orange County Department of Education	
Orange County Health Care Agency	

Appendix F: Glossary/List of Acronyms

Chronically Homeless Family

A chronically homeless family is defined as a household with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18, or a minor Head of Household under the age of 18 and minimum of one child. The Head of Household must meet the definition of a chronically homeless person (see next entry).

Chronically Homeless Individual

An unaccompanied individual who:

- (i) is homeless and lives or resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter;
- (ii) has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years where total time homeless sums to at least 1 year; and
- (iii) has an adult head of household (or a minor head of household if no adult is present in the household) with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002)), post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of 2 or more of those conditions, which prevent them from holding a job or living in stable housing.

A person who currently lives or resides in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital or other similar facility, and has resided there for fewer than 90 days shall be considered chronically homeless if such person met all of the requirements described above prior to entering that facility.

Chronicity

Respondent indicated being homeless (i.e. living in a shelter, on the streets, a car, or in other places not meant for habitation) for the last 12 months or having been homeless at least 4 times in the past 3 years with a total time homeless of at least 1 year across all homeless episodes.

Chronic Substance Abuse

This category on the PIT includes adults with a substance abuse problem (alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or both) that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs the person's ability to live independently.

Commission to End Homelessness (C2eH)

The purpose of the Commission to End Homelessness is for County government, city government, private foundations, advocacy groups, community organizations, and other interested stakeholders to work collaboratively and provide strategic leadership to promote best practices, monitor outcomes, and report results on the success of the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness.

Coordinated Entry

Coordinated Entry or is designed to coordinate program participant intake assessment and provision of referral. A centralized or coordinated entry system covers the geographic area, is easily accessed by individuals and families seeking housing or services, is well advertised, and includes comprehensive and standardized assessment tool.

Disability

Defined by HUD in 2011 as (1) having a disability as a defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act; (2) a physical, mental, or emotional impairment which is expected to be of long---continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes an individual's ability to live independently, and of such a nature that the disability could be improved by more suitable conditions; (3) a developmental disability as defined in Section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; (4) the disease of acquired immune deficiency syndrome or any condition arising from the etiological agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome; or (5) a diagnosable substance abuse disorder.

Domestic Violence

A family member, partner or ex-partner attempts to physically or psychologically dominate another. Includes physical violence, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, intimidation, economic deprivation, and threats of violence. Violence can be criminal and includes physical assault (hitting, pushing, shoving), sexual abuse (unwanted or forced activity), and stalking. Emotional, psychological, and financial abuse are forms of abuse and can lead to criminal domestic violence

Emergency Shelter

In the CoC Supportive Housing Program, emergency shelters are facilities offering limited shelter stays (generally up to 90 days) which offers a safe alternative to living on the streets and which provides essential services. On a case---by---case basis, clients may remain for longer than ninety days if they require a longer period to accomplish a specific goal.

Extrapolation

A technique for estimating the total number of homeless persons in a particular category that is based on the number of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons observed and/or interviewed during a homeless count.

Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS)

Computerized data collection to capture client---level information on the characteristics and service needs of those experiencing homelessness. It is designed to aggregate client---level data to generate an unduplicated count of clients served within a community's system of homeless services. The HMIS can provide data on client characteristics and service utilization. HUD funded service providers for the at-risk/homeless are required to participate, as their data is provided to HUD, who then reports the information to Congress. Collecting this data is a requirement by HUD in order for the community and its service agencies to receive HUD funding for programs supporting the at-risk and homeless population.

Housing Inventory Chart (HIC)

The HIC is designed to be an accurate reflection of a CoC's capacity to house homeless and formerly homeless persons. The HIC is a complete inventory of emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing beds available. The inventory includes all HUD funded residential programs, as well as non-HUD funded programs that provide housing, even if those programs do not actively participate in the CoC planning process.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

Long-term, community-based housing that has supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. This type of housing enables the special needs populations to live independently as possible. Permanent housing can be provided in one structure or in several structures at one site or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

This subpopulation category of the PIT includes adults who have been diagnosed with AIDS and/or have tested positive for HIV.

Point-in-Time Count & Survey (PIT)

Requirement of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that Continuums of Care (CoCs) across the country undertake community wide efforts to collect information on the number and characteristics of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The Point-in-Time Count must occur at least every two years during the last ten days of January.

Proposition 47

A ballot initiative passed by California voters to reduce certain felonies to misdemeanors allowing people serving for these crimes to petition for a reduced sentence. More information can be found at:

www.cdcr.ca.gov/news/prop47.html.

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)

Rapid Re-housing is an approach that focuses on moving individuals and families that are homeless into appropriate housing as quickly as possible.

Severely Mentally Ill

This subpopulation category of the PIT includes adults with mental health problems that are expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs the person's ability to live independently.

Substance Abuse Programs

Programs that are tailored for individuals with substance abuse issues are programs that serve individuals who have acknowledged addiction problems related to alcohol and drug use and who seek services or housing to support their sobriety.

Transitional Housing (TH)

A project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months as defined by HUD.

Unsheltered Homeless

Survey respondents who indicated that they spent last night in the streets, a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train station, camping not in a designated campground, sleeping anywhere outside, or other place not meant for human habitation or stayed in friend or family's garage, backyard, porch, shed or driveway were counted as unsheltered homeless.

Veteran

This subpopulation category of the PIT includes persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

List of Acronyms

211OC: 2-1-1 Orange County

C2eH: Commission to End Homelessness

CES: Coordinated Entry System

CSH: Corporation for Supportive Housing

DC: Deployment Center

ES: Emergency Shelter

HH: Household

HIC: Housing Inventory Count

HMIS: Homeless Management Information System

HUD: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

PIT: Point-in-Time

PSH: Permanent Supportive housing

RRH: Rapid Rehousing

SMI: Severely Mentally Ill

TH: Transitional Housing

Appendix G: Crosswalk Between Survey Questionnaire & Results

A crosswalk is a table used to show the relationship between two sets of information by matching the related parts of one with the other. The purpose of this crosswalk is to provide information about how subpopulation data and population characteristics were calculated and determined. The right side of the crosswalk shows the survey question number and corresponding answer choice that when chosen is an indicator of the variable on the left of the crosswalk.

Variables	Survey Questions & Valid Answer Choices
Unsheltered Homeless	8. Street or sidewalk; Car/Van; RV; Park; Abandoned building; Transit Center (bus stop, train station, etc.); Under bridge/overpass; tent/Encampment/Woods; Other outdoor location
Respondent Age and Household Composition	4. Age OR age category; 3.
Chronicity (for chronically homeless individuals and families)	13. Totals to at least 1 year; OR 14. 4 or More Times AND 15. Totals to at least 1 year
Veteran	9. Yes; OR 10. Yes
Disabled (for Chronic homelessness)	24. Has indicated that one or more conditions keep them from holding a steady job or living in stable housing
Mental Illness	20. Psychiatric or emotional condition such as depression (indication of condition and/or feels that condition keeps them from holding a steady job or maintaining stable housing)
Substance Abuse	18. Yes; OR 19. Yes; AND 24. Alcohol OR drug use keep them from holding a steady job or living in stable housing (indication of regular alcohol or drug use alone without impact on employment or housing does NOT indicate substance abuse)

Appendix H: Mapping, Sampling and Data Processing Summary for Unsheltered Count

The 2017 Homeless Point-in-Time Count for Orange County incorporated both the count and survey in order to survey all accessible and willing homeless individuals, and to complete an observed count on the remainder (non-accessible, not willing). These two steps were integrated, such that the detailed survey information could be applied to the count data as descriptive of the homeless persons actually counted. An important piece of the methodology to establish a valid unsheltered dataset involves eliminating incomplete survey responses and those who are not truly unsheltered. The mapping, sampling, data cleaning, and data processing detailed below are vital to ensuring the validity of the data analysis.

Mapping Process & Creation of Random Sample

The first step in ensuring a statistically reliable dataset is to ensure that the areas canvassed are representative of the known locations where homeless people sleep and that volunteers are deployed to these areas in a random order. Local experts were consulted to identify locations frequented by homeless people. These local experts included homeless outreach workers, homeless service providers, law enforcement, and many recent and current homeless persons.

Once all the stakeholder input was gathered, the next step was designing the specific areas that would be covered by volunteer count teams on the morning of the count. The researcher's priority was to ensure that every highlighted portion of the map was enclosed within a designated area. When deciding where to place the borders of the designated areas, the researchers took many factors into consideration:

- Landscape barriers, such as rivers and major freeways, were avoided as part of a walking path.
- Major boulevards served as the primary locations where area borders were placed. A border was rarely placed directly through the middle of a main street, but rather slightly to the side so that the count team would know to check *both sides* of that main street.
- An attempt to make each area a reasonable size, so a count team could comfortably cover their whole area in the given time period.

After the map boundaries were drawn, local volunteers, "pre-walked" the majority of the areas. The goals of the pre-walk included:

- Ensuring the area was traversable in a three-hour timeframe; and
- Noting any obstacles in the area that might make it difficult or dangerous to walk (such as fencing, muddy terrain, etc.); and
- Looking for signs of homeless encampments to confirm the feedback gathered in the initial map stages; and
- Providing recommended parking and navigation directions such that the teams could locate and cover the whole area in the early morning hours.

After pre-walk map testing, adjustments to the map borders based on tester feedback were made, including, in some cases, removal or merging of map areas. The maps were further divided by geography into five areas throughout the County, each of which would have its own central "deployment center" on the morning of the count. Once the borders of the designated areas were finalized and maps were assigned to deployment centers, the researchers assigned either a high-density ("hot") or a low-density ("warm") label to each. The criteria used

to assign these labels was the expected number of homeless people that would likely be found in the area during the early morning hours of the count based on local experts’ feedback.

A limited number of areas were labeled as high-density or “hot”. With this type of methodology, a high-density label means that a particular area must be covered by a count team. The low-density label, or “warm”, means that the area will be part of the random sampling process and statistical tools will be applied to generate a reliable estimate. If expert opinion was that six or more homeless people were likely to be in a particular area, then the area was designated as “hot”, otherwise it was designated as “warm”.

After assignment of hot and warm labels and assignment to one of the five deployment centers, there were 271 (270 areas plus the river bed) maps overall: 120 (including river bed) “hot” areas and 151 “warm” areas. These areas were divided amongst the following five deployment centers:

Table 39: Number of Maps by Deployment Center

Deployment Center	Total Maps		
	Hot	Warm	Total
Fullerton	28	50	78
Huntington Beach	32	41	73
Irvine	18	21	39
San Clemente	15	10	25
Santa Ana	26	29	55
Total	119	151	270

** In addition to the 270 mapped areas, a team was also deployed along the Santa Ana Riverbed. This area was not included in the deployment center process, so is not included in this table, but is accounted for in later discussion of count observations and surveys collected.*

Next, a random sample was created in each of the five deployment centers of the 151 warm areas. The methodology relies on all of the “hot” areas being covered and at least enough of the “warm” areas to allow for a statistically significant extrapolation of the count to other “warm” areas not canvassed. For each deployment center, the researchers were able to establish the minimum number of “warm” areas that had to be reached to ensure statistical reliability. This minimum threshold differed by deployment center based on the total number of areas assigned to the center and the expected volunteer resources for the center.

In addition to the five deployment centers, 211OC arranged for specialized teams familiar with the homeless population and the area, to drive the Santa Ana Riverbed and count homeless persons camping on the riverbanks. On the morning of the count, volunteer teams in all five deployment centers were able to cover all of the “hot” and “warm” areas.

Applying Assumed Family Sizes to Tents and Vehicles

Each volunteer team was instructed to count the number of homeless persons they observed on the street, in a vehicle or in a camp, but were strictly instructed to not disturb individuals being counted, especially when dealing with a vehicle or a tent. This instruction was included in both the mandatory training session as well as the text at the top of the count form.

Thus, when the volunteer teams encountered a vehicle or a tent that appeared to be used as permanent habitation and they could not easily see inside to determine the number of inhabitants, they were instructed to tally the car/tent/RV indicating to the researchers that the number and characteristics of people inside was unknown.

Using data from the count form and survey, the researchers were able to determine 99% of households were comprised of 1.02 adults over the age of 17 and 1% of households included 2.39 people (adults and children). These proportions were applied to the number of tents, cars, and RV tallied.

Establishing the “Raw” Number of Persons Counted

In addition to counting the number of people or tents/vehicles, the volunteer teams were asked to estimate the age, gender, race and ethnicity of the people observed, and whether the person appeared to be with a family group. However, there were observations missing age, gender, race, or ethnicity. Because these variables are required to complete the HUD population tables, the researchers imputed age, gender, race, and ethnicity, based on proportions of non-missing information. For each of these variables, the researchers calculated the proportion of people *with* an observed age, gender, race, or ethnicity, and applied these proportions to the observations missing the data.

Cleaning Survey Data

In addition to the count tally, volunteers completed 285 surveys of persons encountered during the count. After entering the data, the research team thoroughly reviewed and cleaned the data to arrive at a set of survey information from unsheltered homeless respondents. First, the researchers removed 14 surveys from respondents who indicated they were not homeless (n=2), did not speak English (n=3), or refused (n=9) to participate and thus, had no data in the respondent portion of the survey. Refusal could be for multiple reasons, including language barriers, lack of time or interest, or because the potential respondent was not homeless. Those who indicated they did not speak English and any who refused to participate in the survey were added to the count.

Of the 271 complete surveys, 25 indicated that they spent the prior night in a non-homeless or sheltered living situation, including with friends/family, in an institution, in an emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or in a motel/hotel. Consistent with the survey instructions, these surveys were stopped as it was assumed these respondents were not homeless. Next, 25 surveys in which only count data was collected (number of people in household, age, and/or gender) were removed from the survey dataset and added to the count.

Table 40: Process of Determining Final Survey Dataset

Total Surveys Returned	285	100%
<i>Step 1: Remove Surveys for non-homeless</i>	<i>(-27)</i>	<i>-9%</i>
<i>Step 2: Remove Surveys (counted only)</i>	<i>(-37)</i>	<i>-13%</i>
FINAL SURVEY DATASET OF UNSHELTERED HOMELESS	221	78%

Applying Survey Data to Count to Determine Subpopulation Characteristics

Using the subset of surveys of unsheltered respondents, the researchers were able to calculate the proportion of survey respondents who met certain subpopulation characteristics. Because the survey was conducted concurrent with the count, the unsheltered survey respondents are a subset of all of the unsheltered persons counted. Therefore, it might be assumed that the subpopulation characteristics of the survey respondents are comparable to all of the unsheltered persons counted.

To arrive at the count of persons in each subpopulation, the researchers applied the proportion of survey respondents meeting the particular characteristics to the number of persons counted County-wide.

Appendix I: HUD Tables

Households with at Least One Adult and One Child				
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH		
Total number of households	133	245	20	398
Total number of persons	447	752	66	1,265
Number of children (under age 18)	272	457	25	754
Number of young adults (age 18 to 24)	20	32	1	53
Number of adults (over age 24)	155	263	40	458
Gender (adults and children)				
Female	255	481	30	766
Male	192	271	36	499
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (adults and children)				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	206	365	37	608
Hispanic/Latino	241	387	29	657
Race (adults and children)				
White	258	536	66	860
Black or African-American	96	107	0	203
Asian	17	33	0	50
American Indian or Alaska Native	36	21	0	57
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	15	0	25
Multiple Races	30	40	0	70
Chronically Homeless				
Total number of households	5	0	2	7
Total number of persons	15	0	5	20

Households with Only Children (under age 18)				
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH		
Total number of households	4	0	0	4
Total number of children (under age 18)	4	0	0	4
Gender				
Female	2	0	0	2
Male	2	0	0	2
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1	0	0	1
Hispanic/Latino	3	0	0	3
Race				
White	3	0	0	3
Black or African-American	1	0	0	1
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless				
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0

Households without Children				
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH		
Total number of households	756	200	2,468	3,424
Total number of persons	797	208	2,518	3,523
Number of young adults (age 18 to 24)	53	18	97	168
Number of adults (over age 24)	744	190	2,421	3,355
Gender				
Female	287	133	400	820
Male	502	73	2,114	2,689
Transgender	3	2	4	9
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	5	0	0	5
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	533	157	1,716	2,406
Hispanic/Latino	264	51	802	1,117
Race				
White	577	155	1,892	2,624
Black or African-American	108	31	376	515
Asian	21	11	83	115
American Indian or Alaskan Native	54	1	97	152
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	1	14	23
Multiple Races	29	9	56	94
Chronically Homeless				
Total number of persons	269	0	604	873

Veteran Households with at Least One Adult and One Child				
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH		
Total number of households	0	3	0	3
Total number of persons	0	10	0	10
Total number of veterans	0	3	0	3
Gender (veterans only)				
Female	0	1	0	1
Male	0	2	0	2
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (veterans only)				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	2	0	2
Hispanic/Latino	0	1	0	1
Race (veterans only)				
White	0	3	0	3
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless				
Total number of households	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0

Veteran Households without Children				
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH		
Total number of households	34	11	357	402
Total number of persons	36	12	365	413
Total number of veterans	34	11	357	402
Gender (veterans only)				
Female	8	9	0	17
Male	26	2	353	381
Transgender	0	0	4	4
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (veterans only)				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	27	9	262	298
Hispanic/Latino	7	2	95	104
Race (veterans only)				
White	25	7	283	315
Black or African-American	7	2	30	39
Asian	0	2	15	17
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2	0	15	17
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	14	14
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless				
Total number of persons	12	0	115	127

Unaccompanied Youth Households				
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH		
Total number of unaccompanied youth households	38	15	75	128
Total number of unaccompanied youth	38	15	75	128
Number of unaccompanied youth (under age 18)	4	0	0	4
Number of unaccompanied youth (age 18 to 24)	34	15	75	124
Gender (unaccompanied youth)				
Female	17	11	8	36
Male	20	4	67	91
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	1	0	0	1
Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth)				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	21	10	60	91
Hispanic/Latino	17	5	15	37
Race (unaccompanied youth)				
White	23	10	50	83
Black or African-American	12	3	25	40
Asian	1	1	0	2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	1	1	0	2
Chronically Homeless				
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0

Parenting Youth Households				
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH		
Total number of parenting youth households	11	14	0	25
Total number of persons in parenting youth households	24	35	0	59
Number of parenting youth (youth parents only)	11	15	0	26
Number of parenting youth under age 18	0	0	0	0
Number of parenting youth age 18 to 24	11	15	0	26
Number of children with parenting youth (children under age 18 with parents under age 25)	13	20	0	33
Gender (youth parents only)				
Female	10	12	0	22
Male	1	3	0	4
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (youth parents only)				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	4	8	0	12
Hispanic/Latino	7	7	0	14
Race (youth parents only)				
White	9	11	0	20
Black or African-American	1	2	0	3
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1
Multiple Races	0	2	0	2
Chronically Homeless				
Total number of households	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0

Additional Homeless Populations				
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH		
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	137	25	312	474
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	97	35	229	361
Adults with HIV/AIDS	10	19	42	71
Victims of Domestic Violence (optional)	173	136	967	1276

	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/ Unwilling to answer
<p>8. Where did you sleep last night?</p> <p>If one of the following, STOP SURVEY:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> With friends/family <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional housing <input type="checkbox"/> Motel/hotel <input type="checkbox"/> House or apartment <input type="checkbox"/> Jail, hospital, treatment program <input type="checkbox"/> Unwilling to answer	<p>If one of the following, CONTINUE BELOW:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Street or sidewalk <input type="checkbox"/> Car/van <input type="checkbox"/> RV <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned Building <input type="checkbox"/> Transit Center (bus stop, train station, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Under bridge/overpass <input type="checkbox"/> Tent/Encampment/Woods <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>9. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces (full-time capacity in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard)?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer	<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>10. Were you ever called into active duty as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer
<p>11. Have you ever received health care or benefits from a Veterans Administration Medical Center?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer	<p>12. Is this the first time you have been homeless?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer
<p>13. How long have you been homeless this time?</p> <p>_____ days _____ weeks _____ months _____ years _____ Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>	<p align="center">(Answer only if "No" to Q12; NOT FIRST TIME HOMELESS)</p> <p>14. Including this time, how many separate times have you stayed in shelters or on the streets in the past three years (since January 2014)?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 times <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more times <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer
<p align="center">(Answer only if "No" to Q12; NOT FIRST TIME HOMELESS)</p> <p>15. In total, how long did you stay in shelters or on the streets for those times?</p> <p>_____ days _____ weeks _____ months _____ years _____ Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>	

Instructions: The following questions are more sensitive, and remind the respondent they do not have to answer and can skip any.

<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>16. Do you have any ongoing health problems or medical conditions such as diabetes, cancer, or heart disease?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>	<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>17. Do you have a physical disability?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>
<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>18. Do you drink alcohol?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>	<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>19. Do you use illegal drugs (including prescription drugs that were not prescribed to you)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>
<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>20. Do you have psychiatric or emotional conditions such as depression?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>	<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>21. Do you have post-traumatic stress disorder / PTSD (if necessary, explain this is a condition that can occur in people who have seen or had life-threatening events happen)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>
<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>22. Have you ever had a traumatic injury to your brain from a bump, blow, or wound to the head?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>	<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>23. Do any of the situations we just discussed keep you from holding a job or living in stable housing?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Question 24) <input type="checkbox"/> No (skip to Question 25) <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer (skip Question 25)</p>
<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>24. Which of these situations keep you from holding a job or living in stable housing?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing health problem(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Physical disability <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol use <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal drug use <input type="checkbox"/> Psychiatric/emotional condition <input type="checkbox"/> PTSD <input type="checkbox"/> Brain injury <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>	<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>25. Do you have AIDS or an HIV-related illness?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>

<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>26. Have you ever received special education services for more than six months?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>	<p>27. Do you receive any disability benefits such as Social Security Income, Social Security Disability Income, or Veteran's Disability Benefits?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>
<p>28. Are you currently on probation or parole?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Probation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Parole <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Both <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>	<p>29. During the last 12 months, were you released from jail or prison after serving a court-ordered sentence?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (go to Question 30) <input type="checkbox"/> No (skip to Question 31) <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer (skip to Q 31)</p>
<p>30. Was your release during the last 12 months a result of resentencing (was your charge downgraded?) under Proposition 47, the Reduced Penalties Initiative?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>	<p align="center">(Skip if Under 18 years old)</p> <p>31. Have you ever experienced domestic violence by a person you have stayed with, such as a spouse, partner, brother or sister, or parent?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Do not know/want to answer</p>
<p>32. Before age 18, were you ever placed in foster care or a group home?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/unwilling to answer</p>	<p><i>If there are additional members in the household, complete the survey addendum for each person</i></p>

Appendix K: Volunteer Debrief After the Count

OC COUNT DEBRIEF:

On January 28th of 2017, 1,184 homeless service providers and community volunteers were deployed from five different deployment centers to count and survey unsheltered homeless people and families for the 2017 count. In total, these individuals covered 270 map areas. After completing the count, 599 people (50.6%) filled out a debrief survey with questions related to the count and their experience. This provides a summary of their responses.

Question 1 - Were you able to cover your entire map area?

Upon completion of the PIT count, 97% (N=579) of survey participants stated they were able to successfully cover their entire map area, 1% (N=5) of individuals stated they were unable to cover their entire map area, and 2% (N=15) did not answer the question.

Table 41: Debrief Q1, Map Area Coverage

Were you able to cover your entire map area?	Frequency	%
Yes	579	97%
No	5	1%
Missing	15	2%
Total	599	100%

Additionally, 65 of the 599 respondents (11% of those responding) answered a second part of the question requesting further comment. Of the 65 comments received, 16 people (25% of the comments, 3% of those responding) remarked on the size of their map area, with 3 saying it was too large, 8 that it was an appropriate size and 5 saying it was too small. In addition, 18 people (28% of the comments, 3% of those responding) stated that a part of their map area was inaccessible. The next two largest categories of comments were unrelated to the map areas specifically and focused on sharing personal observations (e.g., it was a great experience) and that they encountered no homeless in their map area.

Table 42: Debrief Q1, Comments

Were you Able to Cover Entire Map Area	# of Comments	% of Comments	% of Respondents
Area Size:	16	25%	3%
<i>too large</i>	3	5%	
<i>appropriate</i>	8	12%	
<i>too small</i>	5	8%	
Portion of Map Inaccessible	18	28%	3%
No Homeless Found	13	20%	2%
Personal Observations	14	22%	2%
Map Unclear	2	3%	<1%
Team Size Helpful	2	3%	<1%
Total	65	100%	

Question 2 - Was your map clear and readable?

Overall, 84% (N=502) of survey participants stated that their map was clear and readable, 12% (N=75) said it was not, and 4% (N=22) did not answer the question.

Table 43: Debrief Q2, Map Clear and Readable?

Was your map clear and readable?	Frequency	Percentage	No. Comments
Yes	502	84%	66
No	75	12%	65
Missing	22	4%	8
Total	599	100%	139

Additionally, 139 of the 599 respondents (23% of those responding) answered a second part of the question requesting further comment. Of the 139 comments received, the most frequent comment related to more detail being needed in their maps; 57 comments reflected this sentiment (41% of the comments; 10% of respondents). The second most frequently cited comment related to wanting more street identification in the map (32 comments; 23% of the comments; 5.3% of respondents).

Table 44: Debrief Q2, Comments

Was Your Map Clear and Readable?	# of Comments	% of Comments	% of Respondents
Not Enough Detail on Map	57	41%	10%
Street Labeling Needed	32	23%	5%
Boundaries Unclear	15	11%	3%
Difficulty with Map Orientation	13	9%	2%
No Changes	10	7%	2%
Miscellaneous Info re: Parking, Surveys	12	9%	2%
Total	139	100%	

Question 3 - How did the count and survey go?

Table 45 presents the themes from the comments received in response to this question. It is important to note that individuals were able to give more than one response, therefore, percentages are out of the total number of respondents. Overall, 397 (66%) people said that the count went smoothly and would not suggest any changes. Another 187 (31%) said that they encountered few or no homeless individuals.

Table 45: Debrief Q3, How Did the Count and Survey Go?

How Did the Count and Survey Go?	# of Comments	% of Respondents
Good - No Changes	397	66%
No Homeless Seen	187	31%
Unable to Survey	55	9%
No Comment	17	3%
Recommended Changes	12	2%
Needed More Incentives	5	1%
Miscellaneous	3	1%

Question 4 – What impressions do you have? What surprised you?

Table 46 presents the themes from the comments received in response to this question. Again, individuals were able to give more than one response, therefore, percentages are out of the total number of respondents. The most frequent theme was noted by 210 (35%) people, which was that they were surprised to encounter fewer homeless individuals than expected. The second most frequent response was either a non-comment or that they were not surprised by anything (125, 21%), while the third most frequent response was that the count was a valuable experience and went well (73, 12%).

Table 46: Debrief Q4, What Impressions Do You Have?

What impressions do you have? What surprised you?	# of Comments	% of Respondents
Fewer Homeless People than Expected	210	35%
No Comment	125	21%
Valuable Experience	73	12%
Informative re: Homeless Experience	56	9%
Comments on Area Walked	51	9%
More Homeless People than Expected	36	6%
Feedback for Improvement	27	5%
Comments on Weather	15	3%
Training Suggestions	6	1%

Question 5 - Did the training prepare you for the event? What would you add or change to the training to better prepare you for the count?

Overall, 460 respondents (77%) stated that the training adequately prepared them for the count and no changes were necessary. Just 31 people (5%) said they did not attend training, and 30 people (5%) said that they wanted a more thorough training that incorporated examples of potential encounters or tips for identifying homeless individuals.

Table 47: Debrief Q5, Did the Training Prepare You?

Did Training Prepare You for the Event?	# of Comments	% of Respondents
Yes	460	77%
Did Not Attend	31	5%
More Thorough Training	30	5%
Too Time Consuming	24	4%
No Response	22	4%
Expected Tablet	15	3%
More Map Training	4	1%
More Practice	3	1%
No	4	1%
Miscellaneous	6	1%

Question 6 – Was your experience at the Deployment Center a good one? If improvements could be made, please make recommendations.

Overall, 490 people (82%) stated that their experience at the deployment center was a good one. Just 78 people (13%) felt their experience felt disorganized or inefficient, while 37 people (6%) chose not to comment. Table 48 shows the variety of additional comments offered by those who responded to this item.

Table 48: Debrief Q6, Deployment Center Experience

Was your experience at the deployment center a good one?	# of Comments	% of Respondents
Yes	490	82%
Felt Disorganized / Inefficient	78	13%
No Comment/NA	37	6%
Check-In Procedures Need Improvement	23	4%
Confusion about Guides	12	2%
Offered Thanks to DC Volunteers	8	1%
Negative Interaction with DC Volunteers	7	1%
Timing of Count	5	1%
Training Comments	5	1%

Question 7 – Is there anything else you would like to share about your experience?

The majority of people did not respond to this item (349; 58%). Additionally, 119 people (20%) expressed that the experience was a valuable one, 105 people (18%) gave feedback on various components of their experience, and 59 people (10%) expressed thanks for providing the opportunity. Of the 105 people (18%) that gave feedback, responses included requests for better identification of volunteers, improving the quality and quantity of giveaways for homeless individuals, queries about different times to conduct the count to improve its efficacy, a desire to know results of the count, and additional recommendations to improve training, check-in, or implementation.

Table 49: Debrief Q7, Do You Have Anything Else to Share?

Is there anything else you would like to share about your experience?	# of Comments	% of Respondents
No Comment/None	349	58%
Valuable Experience	119	20%
Feedback	105	18%
Thanks	59	10%

For further information:

	<p>Karen Williams President & CEO 2-1-1 Orange County 1505 E. 17th Street Suite 108 Santa Ana, CA 92705</p>	<p>714-589-2343 kwilliams@211oc.org www.211oc.org</p>
	<p>Juanita Preciado Homeless Programs Manager Housing & Community Development & Homeless Prevention 1300 S. Grand Avenue, Building B Santa Ana, CA 92705</p>	<p>714-480-2727 juanita.preciado@occr.ocgov.com http://occommunityservices.org/hcd/homeless</p>
	<p>Tracy Bennett Director of Analytics and Evaluation Focus Strategies 1760 Creekside Oaks Suite 120 Sacramento, CA 95833</p>	<p>916-569-8550 Tracy@focusstrategies.net www.focusstrategies.net</p>